



Creative Fabrica

**Embroidery Design
Sewing Information**

www.creativefabrica.com/embroidery/

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Mylar Nursery Rhymes Quilt

This set has 12 darling nursery rhyme designs that have been digitized specifically for use with Mylar to add sparkle to your project.

We used our sewouts to create a baby quilt using fabrics from 1930's reproduction fabric lines. This is a "Snowball Block" quilt.

This set is available in 4x4 and 5x7 sizes.

Our quilt instructions included here used the 4x4 size designs. If you prefer the 5x7 size, you will need to adjust the directions accordingly for a larger quilt.

We used a slightly different naming convention for these designs - each is named for the specific nursery rhyme they illustrate.



Supplies

- Fabric:** You can choose any garment or fabric that you like for these designs. For our quilt we used white for the background where the embroidery appears and an assortment of 1930's reproduction fabrics for the rest of the quilt.
- Thread colors** You can alter the thread suggested colors to match your fabrics.
- Stabilizer** These designs are light enough to use most any stabilizer; we used a light weight diagonal mesh
- Mylar** We recommend using the Mylar that is made for embroidery and can withstand washing and a pressing with a press cloth. For more information on Mylar and what the differences are, please visit this website:

<http://www.heirloomsbysharon.com/>

This site has some very interesting background on Mylar and how it is made and sells the kind of Mylar that can be washed safely.

Tip for Embroidering on dark fabric

Because Mylar designs have less density (the rows of stitching are farther apart to allow the Mylar to sparkle through), if you use a dark fabric or garment for the background, that color will show through when your design is finished. If you don't want that to happen, you can create a "color blocker" to place on your fabric before you embroider the design.

Use one of these methods:

1. Try White Mylar, available from <http://www.heirloomsbysharon.com/> We have a sample with photos of how this works here: <http://www.charmingstation.com/WhiteMylar.html>
2. Use a piece of "Hide It" that is the same color as your main design. If you don't have this product, you can use stabilizer with one of the techniques below.
3. If you have software that will print out a template of the design in it's actual size, print out the design and use this as a template to cut out the shape from a medium weight cutaway stabilizer.

Or

4. Hoop a piece of medium cutaway stabilizer and sew out the first color of the design you plan to use. Remove this from the machine and trim just to the inside of the stitching all the way around.

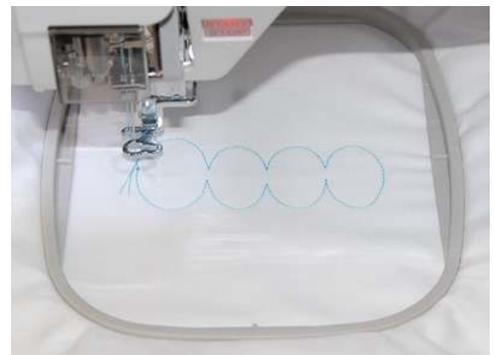
This piece of stabilizer will be your "color blocker" for use in the steps below.

Embroidery Steps

Since these designs were created for Mylar, please take a minute to read through these steps, even if you have used Mylar designs in the past.

Note: The first two colors are the outline and tack down stitches for your Mylar. To save color changes, you can use the color listed as the 3rd color for each of these 3 steps. If you decide to make your designs a different color, use that color for the first three color changes. Then follow the steps below to avoid having to change colors:

- If you are planning to make our quilt, cut your fabric in 8½" squares and embroidery the 4x4 designs in the center of each block (they will be trimmed to size later).
- Hoop your fabric/stabilizer
- The first color will sew out an outline for the Mylar. Use the color in the color sheet for color #3 here.
- If you are using a dark or printed background, lay your "color blocker" or "Hide It" on the outline you just sewed. If your background is light or white, just skip this step.



- Place a piece of Mylar on top of the hoop, making sure that it covers the entire outline sewn in the previous step (and your “color blocker” if you want to use one).
- You can use small pieces of tape to hold this in place if you want - I find that the Mylar may bunch up a little if you don't tape it down.
- Sew the second color (use the same color as in step 1). This will tack down the Mylar for you and hold it while you sew the filler parts of the design.
- Do NOT try to trim at this point. There is a much higher rate of tearing the Mylar that will be under the design at this step. For these designs, we suggest you trim after the design is sewn.
- Sew out the remaining colors.
- Remove the hoop from the machine.
- Remove the excess Mylar by gently pulling it back toward the stitching. The needle has perforated the Mylar for you so it will be very easy to remove. If you have any little pieces sticking out you can remove those with tweezers.



That's it, that's all you have to do to make these fun designs!

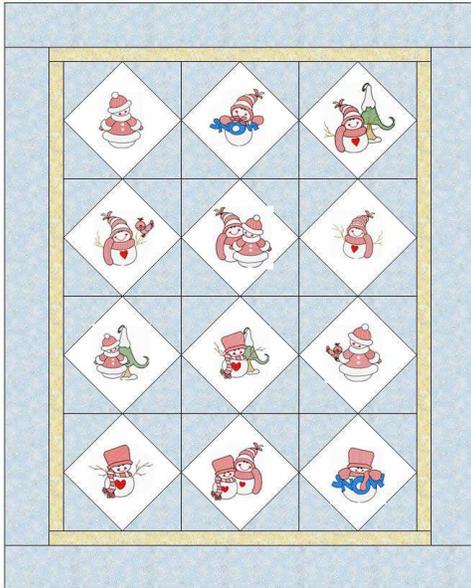
Our Sample Snowball Block Quilt

This block is very versatile. You can choose to use all one color to make the block or pick 4 different colors to get a totally different look:



This quilt goes together without any sashing between the blocks. The blocks in these quilts are samples where the corners “touch”. Your choice of colors gives you different “looks” when the top is assembled:

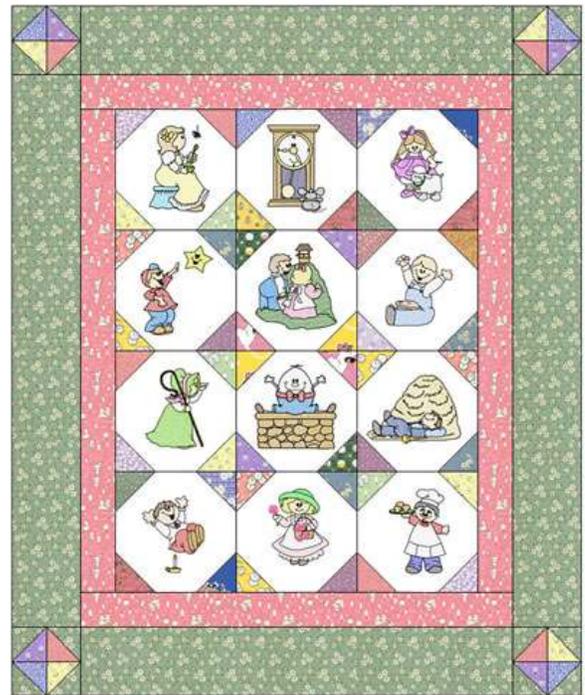
Please note: some of the pictures here were created in Electric Quilt which allows us to show you variations on this theme.



For our Quilt, we used a different print and color for each corner of each block:

This gives the quilt quite a scrappy look and means that the spots between blocks where the corners meet are all different.

We chose 1930's reproduction fabrics since many of these have tiny animals or toys on them making them charmingly appropriate for children's projects.



Quilt Fabric List (for 4x4 designs)

- This quilt has 12 blocks. Cut your embroidery square at least 8½" each. They will be trimmed to size after the embroidery is completed.
 - If you choose to use all one color for the corners, you need 48 squares that are 3½" .
 - If you choose to use 4 colors you need 12 squares that are 3½" in each of the 4 colors you choose.
 - If you choose to use a different color for each corner, you need 48 squares that are 3½" , each in a different color/print
- For the corner blocks in the border, you will need 16 3" squares of the same color as the outer border and 16 3" squares of the colors of your choice.
 - For our sample, we used 4 yellow, 4 blue, 4 purple and 4 pink squares and rotate these blocks when we sewed them in.
 - If you choose to use all one color, you can skip this pieced block in your border.
- For the inner border, you will need ½ yard
- For the outer border, you will need ¾ yard.

For the remainder of these instructions we are going to assume that you are making our sample with a different color for each corner.

Quilt Basics

When all of the embroidered blocks are finished, use a rotary cutter and ruler to trim the blocks so that they are all 7½" square.

Each block will be a simple snowball block with the embroidery in the middle. The fabrics used in our sample quilt are all 1930's reproduction fabrics that we had in our stash. We used a white on white pattern for the background of the embroidery.

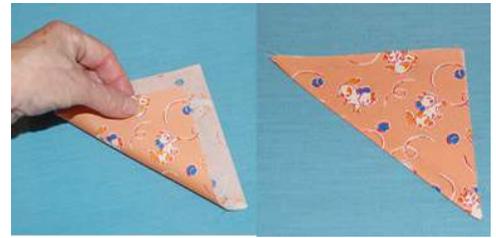
Assembling the block

We are including both photos and drawings for these steps because we can highlight things in the drawings that don't appear clearly in the photos.

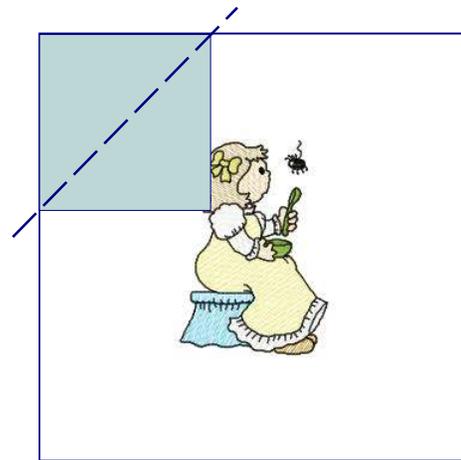
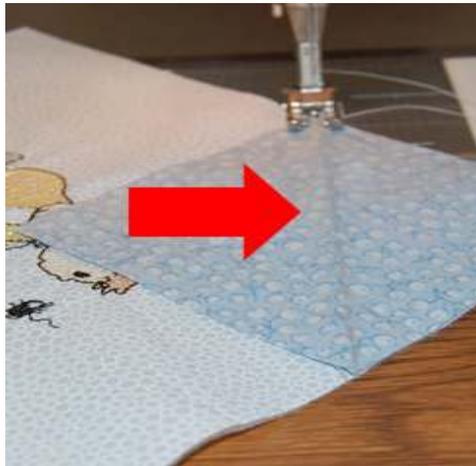
- Select one block and the 4 squares that are going on the corners of that block.



- To make things easier, fold each of the squares into a triangle and press the fold.



- Then open each out to be a square again.
- Start with your embroidered block and place one 3½" square right-sides together with the block, matching the edges with the edge of your embroidered block as shown in the picture. The red arrow in the photo is pointing to the fold that you pressed with the iron - this is the perfect guide for sewing as it doesn't leave any mark that needs to be removed.

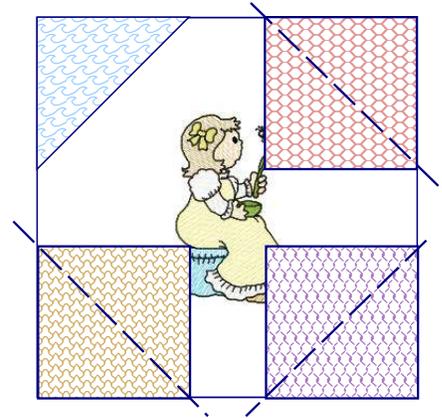


- Sew from corner to corner across this block as shown here. This is one time you don't need to worry about the ¼" seam; sew just to the outside of the crease you made when you pressed this as a triangle.
 - The most important part of this is to sew a straight line.



- The gray line in this photo is the fold. The red line is the stitching.
- By sewing just to the side of the fold (by a scant 1/8") your triangle will be in the perfect position.

- Now repeat these steps for each of the four corners of the block



- If you are going for a truly scrappy look, you may want to plan out which color is going on each corner so that when you assemble the block, no two colors will be next to each other.
 - I laid the blocks out on a table in the pattern I planned to use them in the quilt (3 across and 4 down).
 - Then I laid the squares for the corners on the blocks, rearranging them until I had them exactly where I wanted them.
 - After getting them lined up in a pleasing manner, I sewed the corners to each block.



Trimming

After you have added the corners to all 12 of your blocks, take them to your ironing board for pressing. Press each triangle back toward the edge of the block. Do this for all of your blocks.



Then take your blocks to your cutting board. For each corner:

- open the top layer out so that you can see the stitching line



- Open out each corner so you see the full square (the way it appears here by the red arrow,
- Use a ruler with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " mark on it and lay it on the block so that the $\frac{1}{4}$ " mark is on the sewing line.
- Use your rotary cutter to trim along the edge of the ruler (leaving a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam)



- Repeat this for each corner of each of your blocks.



- When finished trimming, press each block flat with the triangles pressed to the outside, filling the block. Your block should look like this photo.



Adding Borders

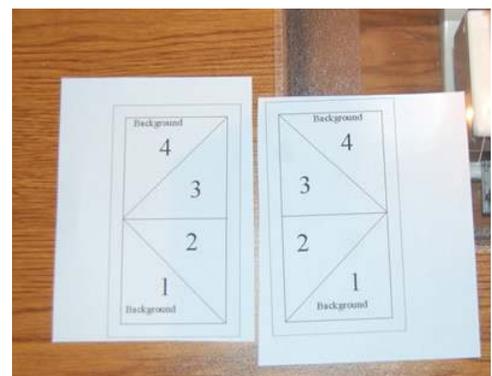
- ! Fold your quilt top in half from top to bottom.
- ! Measure the width of your quilt in the middle of the quilt (from the fold to the outer edge).
- ! Multiply that number by 2.
- ! Cut two inner border strips that are 2½" wide by the measurement in the previous step.
- ! Sew these two side borders on first and then press.
- ! Now, fold your quilt top in half from side to side.
- ! Measure the width of your quilt in the middle of the quilt (from the fold to the outer edge).
- ! Multiply that number by 2.
- ! Cut two inner border strips that are 2½" wide by the measurement in the previous step.
- ! Sew these two borders on the top and bottom and then press.

For the outer border, we created a block that looks like the blocks that appear in the middle of the quilt where the triangles meet. There are a number of ways to make this block. One of the simplest is "paper piecing." The pattern for this is at the end of these instructions.

Corner Blocks

Paper piecing is a really simple way to make sure that everything is exactly the same size and that all the points meet precisely where they are supposed to.

- ! Take a look at the pattern page. There are four pattern pieces there. You need to print out two copies of this page (so you have 8 of these pattern pieces).
- ! Please notice that the top two on the page are a mirror image of one another (so are the bottom two). You need this pair to make one block for your border/corner. We marked them "Side 1" and "Side 2" for you.
- ! Cut these pattern pieces into 8 separate pieces - be sure to include the light gray box around each piece - that is your seam allowance and will help make these blocks come together perfectly.

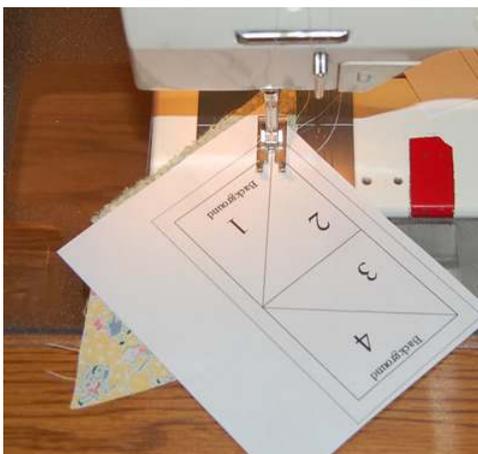
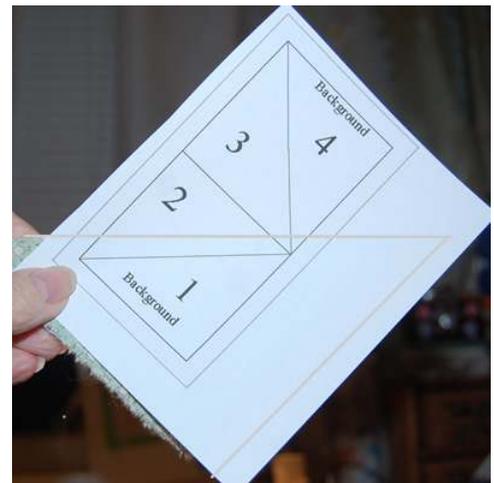


- ! This is where you can use small, odd shaped scraps of fabric - the only rule is that the piece has to be at least as big as one of the shapes on the paper pattern. I find that a larger piece is easier to work with.

- ! For my quilt, the background was a green print - you need 16 pieces of your background fabric for these blocks.
- ! For my quilt, I used the same pink, yellow, blue and purple prints for each block - you need 4 pieces of each color.

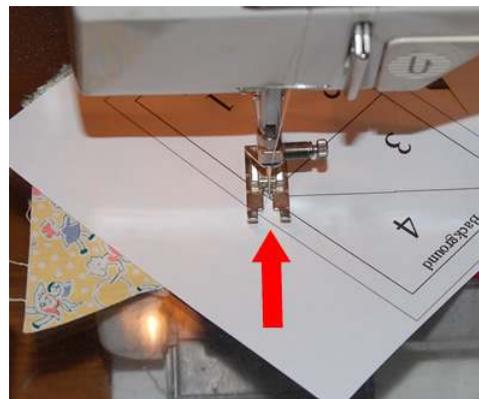
If you haven't tried paper piecing before, here is the quick explanation. You will line up your pieces on the back of the paper patterns and sew directly on the line (right through the paper). You will press the sewn pieces open and add the next piece of fabric as directed. This works best if you hold the pattern piece up so that light shines through it. You can see the shadow of your fabric behind it to be sure it is in the right place. Just follow these step by step instructions:

1. Separate your pattern pieces into "side 1" and "side 2" stacks.
2. Start with one of the side 1 patterns
3. Place a piece of your background fabric on the back of the paper pattern. The wrong side of the fabric should be against the back of the paper pattern.
4. If you hold it up so that light shines through it, you can see if your fabric covers the area marked as #1 with a little going over the line between 1 and 2 (see the marking in this photo).
5. From the back, also place one piece of the triangle color. Hold this up to the light to see if it is covering the sewing line (see the marking in this photo).



6. Holding the fabric in place with your fingers, turn the paper over and place in your sewing machine. Start at the inner corner and sew on the line between 1 and 2.

7. Stop at the end of the line (do not sew out to the outer line as that is a guideline for cutting).



8. Remove this from the machine.

9. From the back, your piece should now look like this photo.



10. Now, roll the paper back (do NOT tear it off) exposing just the part of the fabric past the seam. If it is more than about ¼" wide, trim this off with scissors.



11. Take this piece to the ironing board and press this part open as shown in this photo.



12. Now place the next color of fabric right-sides together with the current piece on the back of the paper pattern. Hold it up to the light to be sure that it is covering the sewing line between 2 and 3. In our photo, the yellow fabric sticks way past the sewing line too (it will be trimmed in the next step).



13. Take it to the machine with the printed side facing up and sew the line between 2 and 3.
14. Remove this from the machine and roll the paper out of the way.
15. Trim the excess fabric to about $\frac{1}{4}$ " (marked in this photo with a red dashed line)
16. Press this open

17. From the back, position the last piece of background (same color as #1). Hold this up to the light to make sure that the edges cover the sewing line between 3 and 4.
18. Take this to the sewing machine and place it there with the printed side up.
19. Sew on the line between 3 and 4



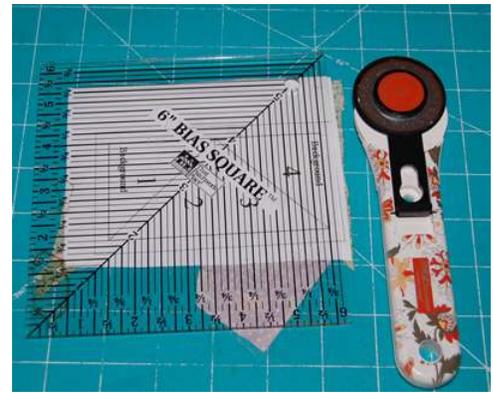
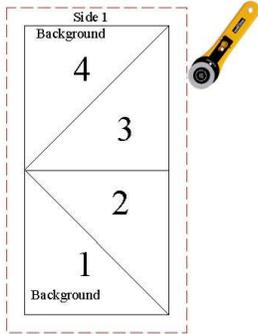
20. Remove this from the machine.
21. Roll back the paper and trim the excess fabric along the seam line.
22. Press this open.

23. Don't panic it this piece looks pretty ugly at this point! This is what ours looked like. It isn't finished!
24. Set this one aside and repeat the steps but be sure to use the paper pattern with the mirror image (side 2)



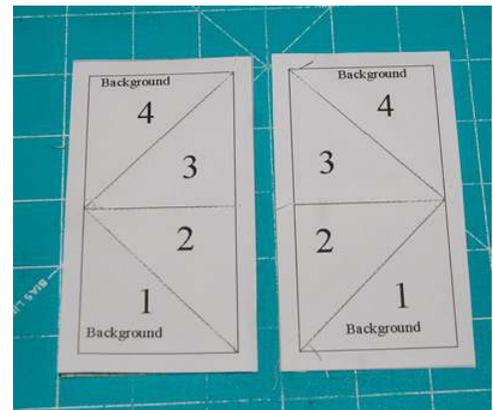
25. Use the other two colors in the center of this one.
26. For each block you will need two pieces like these in this photo.
27. Now take these to your cutting board.

28. Use a ruler and a rotary cutter to trim around all four sides.



29. Cut on the outer line of the pattern (as shown here) NOT the inner line. The distance between the outer line and the inner line is your seam allowance and you need that.

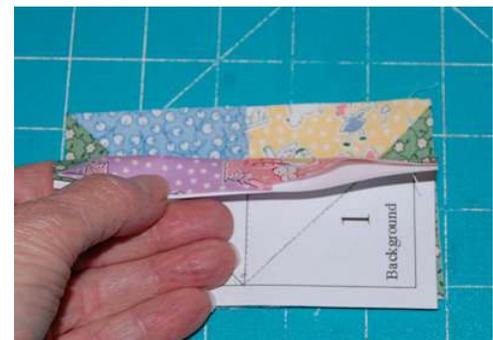
30. You should now have a pair of sewn patterns that look like this photo from the back.

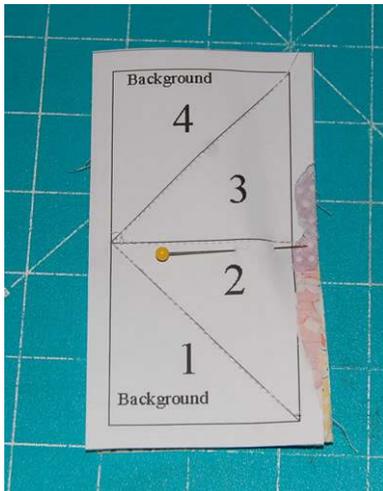


31. From the front, this pair should look something like this photo.

32. The next step is to close these two (right sides together) so that you can sew down the center seam.

33. These should line up very nicely now, but you will find it helpful to place a pin in the center to hold the piece while it is being sewn.





34. It is easier at this point to tear a little bit of the paper away so you can see the point in the center where the two pieces should match up.

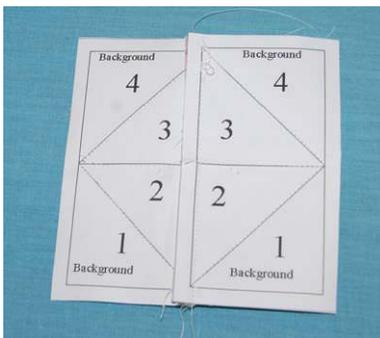
35. Line these up and place a pin in the two pieces to hold them together.

36. Take this to the sewing machine and sew on the line on the remaining paper.

37. Open this out and check your points.

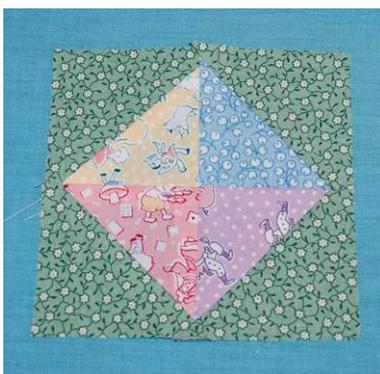
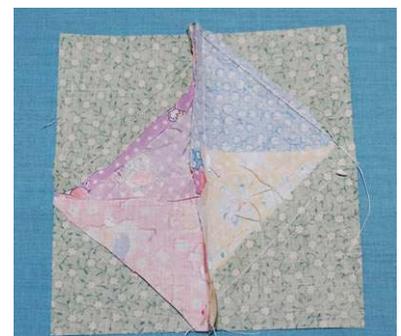
38. If they look good, continue on to the next step.

39. If they are too far off, use a seam ripper to remove the seam and re-sew, matching up the center points.



40. The back of your block looks like this. The stitching has perforated the paper, so you should be able to tear it away without stretching the fabric too much.

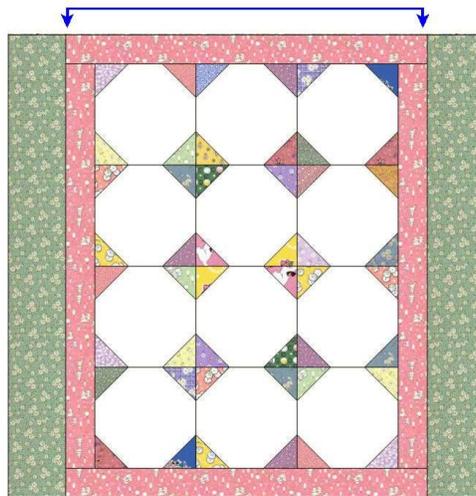
41. Remove the paper and then press the seams of your block



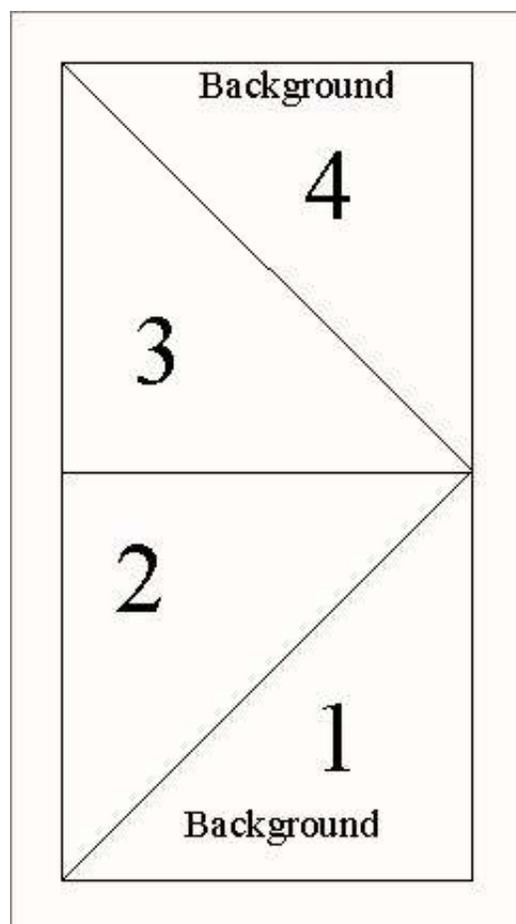
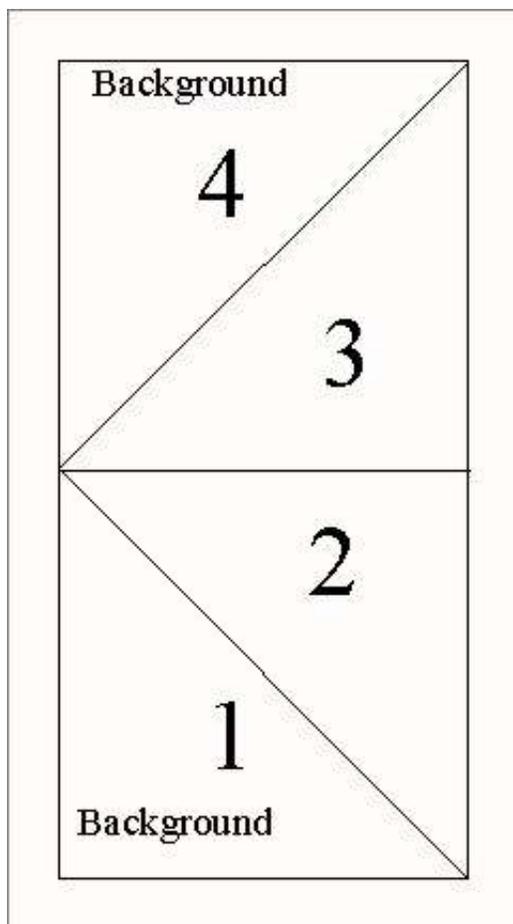
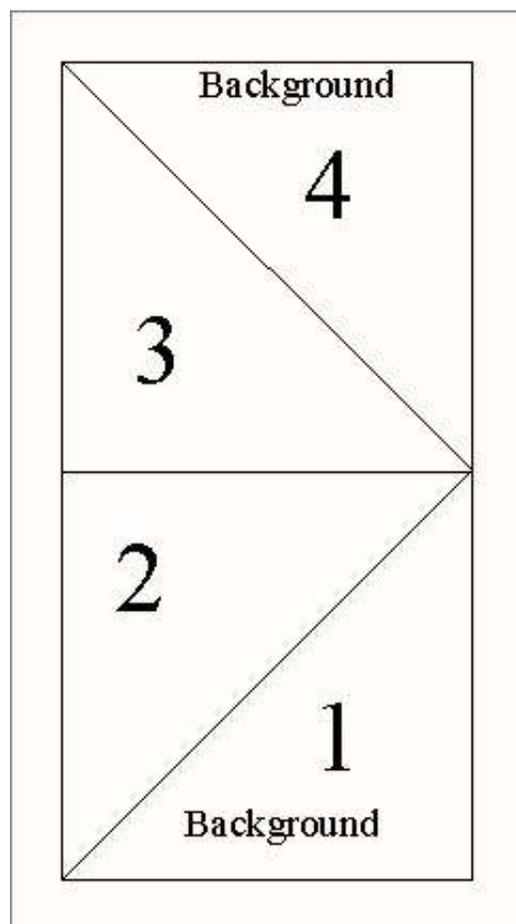
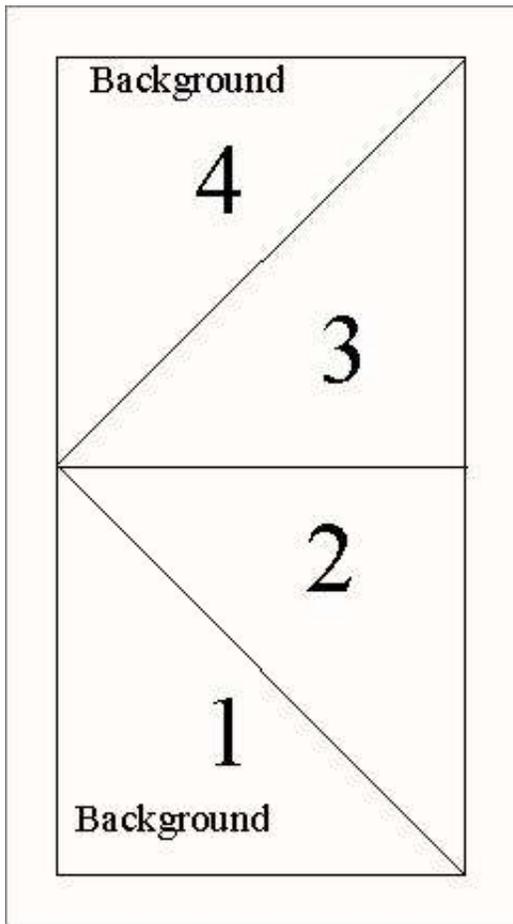
42. Set this block aside and make 3 more just like this.

Outer Border

- Take your quilt top and fold it in half (top to bottom).
- Measure the distance along the middle of the quilt from the fold to the edge.
- Multiply that number by 2
- Cut two strips of your border fabric that are 4½" wide by the measurement you reached in the previous step. (Since the seams in your quilt may vary from an absolute ¼" seam, your measurement here may vary accordingly.)
- Sew one of these strips to each side of your quilt
- Now lay your quilt out flat and measure the distance between the seams as marked here:



- Add ½" to that measurement (to allow for seam allowances).
- Cut two pieces of your background fabric that are 4½" wide by that measurement long.



FAQ's about Mylar

What is Mylar?

Mylar is actually the trademarked name for a particular brand of polyester film from DuPont. It has been adapted for a variety of uses. Like some other words in the English language, the trademarked name has come to mean something a little more generic. It now refers to several types of plastic - including the kind used to wrap food - and in cellophane gift wrapping. Cellophane or Mylar gift wrap is not paper, but a coated polymer film such as polypropylene.

Why use it in embroidery?

If an embroidery design has been digitized for use with Mylar, the addition of Mylar will make the design sparkle almost as if it has been sewn with metallic thread (but without any of the headaches!).

How do you use it?

Each digitizer can make Mylar designs the way they want to. At Charming Station we try to make it easy for you. In most of our designs, the first color in your design will be an outline of an area where the Mylar will go. After you sew the first color, you will lay a piece of Mylar on top of your hoop, making sure that it covers the outline completely. You can hold this in place with small pieces of tape if you like. The second color will tack the Mylar down for you. This process is exactly the same as an applique except that you use Mylar instead of fabric. Having these extra steps means that you will be sure to cover the area that needs Mylar and you won't have to waste extra Mylar covering areas that don't need it (or cutting it so large that it fits the hoop).

For Charming Station designs, I recommend that you wait until all of the colors have finished sewing out before you trim the excess Mylar from the designs. This way there is no risk of tearing the underlying layer of Mylar in the design. To remove the excess, just tear it gently back from the sewing line. If there are tiny remnants left, you can remove those with tweezers.

Will the background fabric show through?

Yes, unless you use something to block the fabric. You can use a product called "Hide It" to block the background color from bleeding through the design. This can be purchased from a number of stores and online vendors.

We have recently tested a new product, White Mylar, that makes it possible to use prints and colored backgrounds without a lot of extra work. We highly recommend the White Mylar for use with printed fabrics!

How do I know if a design is made for Mylar?

Most digitizers will include the word "Mylar" in the title or the description of the item. We also recommend that you look for photographs of the finished design rather than just the output from software which does NOT show you a true picture of what your design will look like. Software pictures are computer simulations. Photos of the sewn out design are much more realistic and show you that the digitizer has actually tested the designs.

Can I use Mylar with any design?

No, most designs are too dense. Density in embroidery means how close together the rows of thread sew out. In most designs, you want the rows to be close enough together so that the fabric underneath doesn't show through. In order to see the "sparkle" in a Mylar design however, the rows in the design have to be a little farther apart. That allows light to reflect off of the Mylar behind the stitches which is what causes the sparkle.

Can I just use any FSL design with Mylar?

Maybe. Free standing lace (FSL) is usually made with several layers of thread building enough structure to hold the design and the shape without any fabric as a base. This may mean that the layers provide too much density for the Mylar to show through. Regular FSL may also have spaces that are too big to hold the Mylar in place without tearing which means that the design will not last the way it should. If your design has even stitching fairly close together across the whole surface of the design, it will probably work well and the Mylar will add lovely sparkle to your sew-out. You can experiment and see how it looks.

Can I use any applique design and replace the fabric with Mylar?

Probably not. Most applique designs have large open areas where fabric used as the applique takes the place of embroidery stitches. These large open areas do not have additional stitching over the applique fabric; they just use a satin stitch to hold the fabric in place. Mylar does not need a thick satin stitch to hold it in place (it may be a design element, but it isn't required). In addition, if there is a large open space, the Mylar could tear and come off, ruining the sparkly look of the design. Mylar designs rely on slightly open but fairly consistent stitching across the surface of the design to hold everything in place.

How long does it take a Mylar design to sew out?

This is one of the most fun parts of this new technique. Because the rows of stitches are farther apart, there are fewer stitches in each design. That means Mylar designs use less thread and sew out much more quickly than a traditional filled design. A design that fits the full 4x4 hoop can sew out in 10 to 12 minutes.

Where can I get this Mylar?

This is the most tricky question. If you are using the design on a craft item that will not be machine washed and dried in a dryer (or ironed!), you may be satisfied with the kind of gift wrap that you can get at a dollar store. This kind will not stand up to heat like from the dryer or from an iron.

There is, however, a type of Mylar that is washable and can be dried in the dryer. You can buy in packs of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 or 200 sheets or try out sample packs of various colors and sizes.

US customers: <http://www.heirloomsbysharon.com/> (Sharon)

UK and Europe: <http://www.lucysMylarandcrafts.co.uk>

Either of these sites would be happy to answer any questions you might have! Sharon ships to other countries (including Australia).

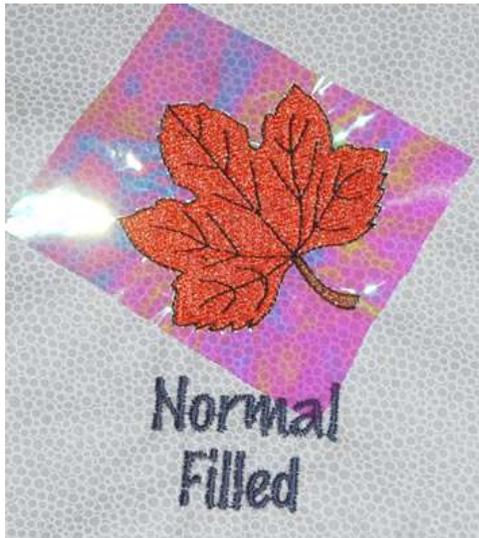
What "color" Mylar should I buy?

We used "Opal Iridescent" on almost all of our sample sew-outs. This is actually almost transparent and it simply reflects back the color of the thread that is used. That means you can use one piece under an entire design and see all of your thread colors (as long as your background fabric is white). If your background fabric is not white, we recommend that you purchase White Mylar so that the background colors or prints don't show through your embroidery. To see an example of a use for a colored Mylar, look at the picture for the Autumn Fancy set or the Mylar Christmas Ornaments set. We used a bright metallic Mylar in some of these designs.

What does it look like without the Mylar?

Because the rows of stitching are farther apart, your background fabric will show through much more than a regular design. The finished design will not look as bright or colorful as a regular filled design.

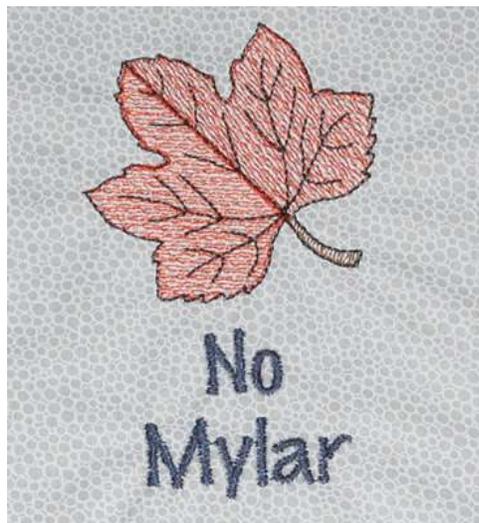
You can sew the design that has been optimized for Mylar without using Mylar but you may not like the results. Be sure to scroll down to see all of the pictures and the explanations.



This leaf is a regular filled design.

We put a piece of Mylar behind it but you can see that the rows of stitching are too close together to let you see any sparkle in the design.

Notice that the leaf is orange and the stem is brown.



This is the same leaf optimized for Mylar. You can see that the rows of stitching are much farther apart.

We did NOT use any Mylar with this sew out.

Notice that you can see the background fabric through the stitching.

The design looks very "flat" because the threads are not close enough together to give it a nice filled color.

This one was sewn with the same orange and brown threads as the first one.



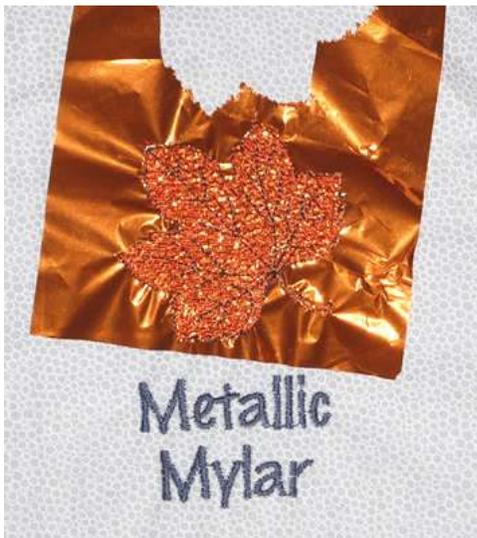
This is the same leaf as in the sample above but with a sheet of Opal Iridescent Mylar behind it.

Light hits the Mylar between the rows of stitching and you see sparkle instead of background fabric.

Opal Iridescent Mylar provides the shine but the color comes from the thread that you use.

We used the same orange and brown thread on this sew out.

This photo has not been retouched or enhanced in any way.



This is the same leaf as the one above but this time we used metallic Mylar behind the leaf.

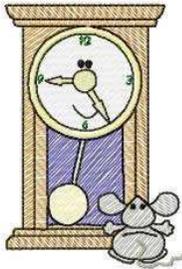
These bright colors of Mylar completely block the background fabric and they dominate the color of the finished design.

If you look closely, the leaf and stem are done with the same orange and brown threads as the previous design but you really don't see that. You see the color of the Mylar rather than the color of the thread.

This can give you spectacular results for some designs but you would not really want to have a single color of metallic Mylar under an entire design unless it is like this leaf - all one color.

Mylar Nursery Rhymes Designs (4x4 Hoop)

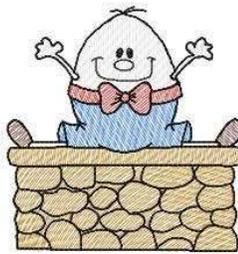
- 1 1 (1/2) White
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/2) White
- 4 Cream Brown
- 5 4 (1/2) Light Brown
- 6 Prussian Blue
- 7 Silver
- 8 4 (2/2) Light Brown
- 9 Black
- 10 Moss Green



File: HickoryDickoryDock.pes
Stitches: 5852
Size: 2.65x3.91 "
Size: 67.2x99.2 mm

Colors: 8/10
Stops: 9
Stops: 9

- 1 1 (1/2) White
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/2) White
- 4 Corn Flower
- 5 Red
- 6 Light Brown
- 7 Dark Brown
- 8 Black



File: HumptyDumpty.pes
Stitches: 7638
Size: 3.75x3.90 "
Size: 95.2x99.1 mm

Colors: 7/8
Stops: 7
Stops: 7

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
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- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12



File: JackAndJill.pes
Stitches: 6819
Size: 3.69x3.90 "
Size: 93.8x99.1 mm

Colors: 10/12
Stops: 11
Stops: 11

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
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- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12



File: JackBeNimble.pes
Stitches: 4681
Size: 3.13x3.91 "
Size: 79.4x99.2 mm

Colors: 11/12
Stops: 11
Stops: 11

- 1 1 (1/2) Cream Brc
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/2) Cream Brc
- 4 White
- 5 Lime Green
- 6 Light Lilac
- 7 Dark Brown
- 8 Light Brown
- 9 Harvest Gold
- 10 Black



File: LittleBoPeep.pes
Stitches: 4737
Size: 3.06x3.91 "
Size: 77.6x99.2 mm

Colors: 9/10
Stops: 9
Stops: 9

- 1
- 2
- 3
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- 5
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- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12



File: LittleBoyBlue.pes
Stitches: 4737
Size: 3.91x2.81 "
Size: 99.3x71.3 mm

Colors: 10/12
Stops: 11
Stops: 11

- 1 1 (1/3) Cream Brc
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/3) Cream Brc
- 4 Light Blue
- 5 White
- 6 Peacock Blue
- 7 Tangerine
- 8 Light Lilac
- 9 1 (3/3) Cream Brc
- 10 Black
- 11 Moss Green



File: LittleJackHorner.pes
Stitches: 3642
Size: 2.76x2.96 "
Size: 70.2x75.2 mm

Colors: 9/11
Stops: 10
Stops: 10

- 1 1 (1/2) Cream Brc
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/2) Cream Brc
- 4 Tangerine
- 5 Cream Yellow
- 6 Light Blue
- 7 White
- 8 Lime Green
- 9 Light Brown
- 10 Black



File: LittleMissMuffett.pes
Stitches: 5276
Size: 2.68x3.91 "
Size: 68.0x99.4 mm

Colors: 9/10
Stops: 9
Stops: 9

- 1 1 (1/2) Cream Brc
- 2 1 (1/2) Warm Gra
- 3 1 (2/2) Cream Brc
- 4 White
- 5 Lilac
- 6 Light Brown
- 7 2 (2/2) Warm Gra
- 8 Harvest Gold
- 9 Moss Green
- 10 Black



File: MaryhadALittleLamb.pes
Stitches: 5923
Size: 2.74x3.91 "
Size: 69.6x99.2 mm

Colors: 8/10
Stops: 9
Stops: 9

- 1 13
- 2
- 3
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- 10
- 11
- 12



File: MaryMaryQuiteContrary.pes
Stitches: 6042
Size: 3.07x3.91 "
Size: 78.1x99.2 mm

Colors: 11/13
Stops: 12
Stops: 12

- 1 13
- 2
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- 10
- 11
- 12



File: Pat-A-Cake.pes
Stitches: 4346
Size: 2.78x3.90 "
Size: 70.7x99.1 mm

Colors: 9/13
Stops: 12
Stops: 12

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- 12

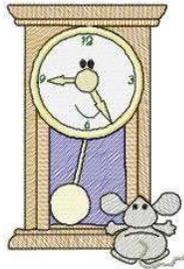


File: StarLightStarBright.pes
Stitches: 3822
Size: 3.17x3.89 "
Size: 80.5x98.9 mm

Colors: 9/12
Stops: 11
Stops: 11

Mylar Nursery Rhymes Designs (5x7 Hoop)

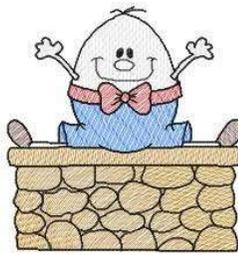
- 1 1 (1/2) White
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/2) White
- 4 Cream Brown
- 5 4 (1/2) Light Brown
- 6 Prussian Blue
- 7 Silver
- 8 4 (2/2) Light Brown
- 9 Black
- 10 Moss Green



File: HickoryDickoryDock.pes
Stitches: 9996
Size: 4.11x6.07 "
Size: 104.4x154.2 mm

Colors: 8/10
Stops: 9
Stops: 9

- 1 1 (1/2) White
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/2) White
- 4 Corn Flower
- 5 Red
- 6 Light Brown
- 7 Dark Brown
- 8 Black



File: HumptyDumpty.pes
Stitches: 10773
Size: 5.00x5.21 "
Size: 127.0x132.3 mm

Colors: 7/8
Stops: 7
Stops: 7

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- 10
- 11
- 12



File: JackAndJill.pes
Stitches: 9770
Size: 5.00x5.28 "
Size: 127.0x134.2 mm

Colors: 10/12
Stops: 11
Stops: 11

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- 2
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- 10
- 11
- 12



File: JackBeNimble.pes
Stitches: 7779
Size: 4.85x6.07 "
Size: 123.2x154.2 mm

Colors: 11/12
Stops: 11
Stops: 11

- 1 1 (1/2) Cream Brc
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/2) Cream Brc
- 4 White
- 5 Leaf Green
- 6 Light Lilac
- 7 Dark Brown
- 8 Light Brown
- 9 Harvest Gold
- 10 Black



File: LittleBoPeep.pes
Stitches: 7903
Size: 4.76x6.07 "
Size: 120.8x154.2 mm

Colors: 9/10
Stops: 9
Stops: 9

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- 2
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- 5
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- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12



File: LittleBoyBlue.pes
Stitches: 6400
Size: 5.00x3.59 "
Size: 127.1x91.2 mm

Colors: 10/12
Stops: 11
Stops: 11

- 1 1 (1/3) Cream Brc
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/3) Cream Brc
- 4 Light Blue
- 5 White
- 6 Peacock Blue
- 7 Tangerine
- 8 Light Lilac
- 9 1 (3/3) Cream Brc
- 10 Black
- 11 Moss Green



File: LittleJackHorner.pes
Stitches: 5726
Size: 4.13x4.41 "
Size: 104.8x112.1 mm

Colors: 9/11
Stops: 10
Stops: 10

- 1 1 (1/2) Cream Brc
- 2 Warm Gray
- 3 1 (2/2) Cream Brc
- 4 Tangerine
- 5 Cream Yellow
- 6 Light Blue
- 7 White
- 8 Lime Green
- 9 Light Brown
- 10 Black



File: LittleMissMuffett.pes
Stitches: 7287
Size: 3.50x5.57 "
Size: 89.0x141.5 mm

Colors: 9/10
Stops: 9
Stops: 9

- 1 1 (1/2) Cream Brc
- 2 2 (1/2) Warm Gra
- 3 1 (2/2) Cream Brc
- 4 White
- 5 Lilac
- 6 Light Brown
- 7 2 (2/2) Warm Gra
- 8 Harvest Gold
- 9 Moss Green
- 10 Black



File: MaryhadALittleLamb.pes
Stitches: 9648
Size: 4.26x6.07 "
Size: 108.3x154.2 mm

Colors: 8/10
Stops: 9
Stops: 9

- 1 13
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- 10
- 11
- 12



File: MaryMaryQuiteContrary.pes
Stitches: 10405
Size: 4.78x6.07 "
Size: 121.4x154.2 mm

Colors: 11/13
Stops: 12
Stops: 12

- 1 13
- 2
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- 10
- 11
- 12



File: Pat-A-Cake.pes
Stitches: 7327
Size: 4.33x6.07 "
Size: 110.0x154.2 mm

Colors: 9/13
Stops: 12
Stops: 12

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- 2
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- 10
- 11
- 12



File: StarLightStarBright.pes
Stitches: 5815
Size: 4.51x6.10 "
Size: 114.5x154.9 mm

Colors: 9/12
Stops: 11
Stops: 11