

Scrunchie Kit

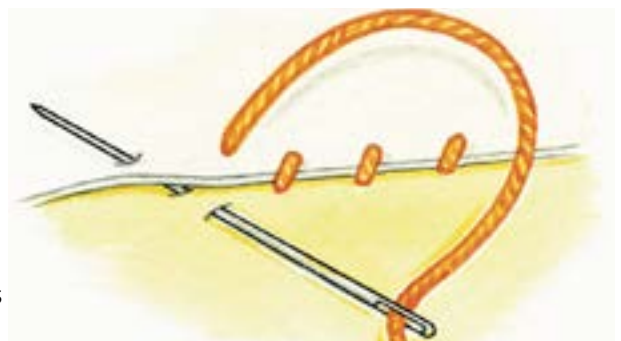
In Your Kit: Your Scrunchie Sewing Kit includes a pencil case, two needles (large embroidery and small handsewing) on a felt holder, a needle threader, a seam ripper, two colors of thread, two safety pins, two pieces of elastic, and two pieces of fabric for two scrunchies. You will need a pair of scissors, and either an iron, your fingernails, or a Library card to flatten your folds (see video).

The Fabric: The “right side” of the fabric has a print on it. The “wrong side” of the fabric is not printed on. Some fabrics don’t have a right or wrong side, but the ones we’ve given you do.

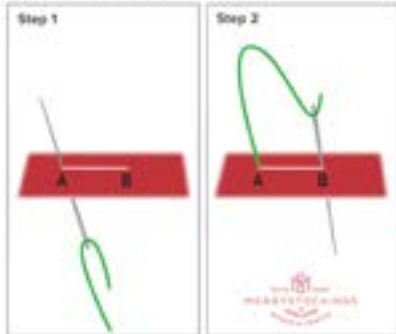
The Pattern: For scrunchies, there isn’t much of a pattern needed. It’s just a big rectangle! The pieces we’ve given you are about 3 inches wide and 21 inches long. You can play with more width or length, and with different kinds of fabric, to make the kind of scrunchie you like best. Upcycle old clothes for an eco-friendly option!

Instructions: We recommend watching our Scrunchie video, which will post to Facebook and YouTube on Monday, May 16 at 7 pm. If you’re comfortable with sewing, here are the basic steps! There are many ways of sewing scrunchies.

1. Thread your needle with the thread that matches your fabric.
2. Fold over the short sides of your fabric, wrong side to wrong side. Iron or use your nail to crease.
3. Fold the fabric lengthwise, right side to right side. (This is sometimes called “hot dog style.”) You’ll be stitching across the longest part of your fabric, across the open edges (not your long folded edge). You should have a long, skinny rectangular piece of fabric.
4. Begin by backstitching in place to anchor your thread on one of the short ends. (You can use a knot, too.)
5. Continue across using a running stitch, back stitch, or running back stitch combination. (See video or the other side of this sheet.)
6. When you get to the other end, back stitch in place to anchor your thread. You should have a long tube of fabric.
7. Now it’s time to flip it right side out! Sew one end of your elastic to an end of your scrunchie (see video), and attach a safety pin to either end of your elastic. *Ashley did the other end of the elastic in the video, but it might be easier if you put the safety pin on the fabric side!* Close your safety pin.
8. Gently feed your safety pin back through your tube of fabric and out the other side. The closed safety pin makes it much easier to complete this step than trying it with your fingers. This can be tough with a thin fabric tube, but don’t get discouraged. Watch the video to see how Ashley uses a backwards butter knife to help. You can also use a pencil with the eraser-side first.
9. Sew the unsecured end of the elastic to the end of scrunchie fabric that doesn’t have elastic attached yet.
10. Put one end of the tube inside the other end of the tube, and whip stitch the two ends together (see to the right and the video.)
11. Celebrate! You did it! Even if it was hard and it kind of looks funky, you did it. Go you!



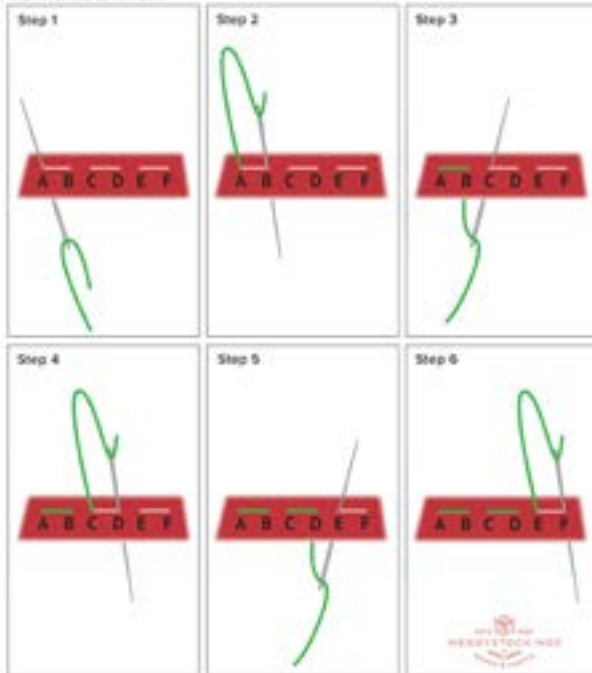
STRAIGHT STITCH



Straight Stitch

This is the most basic of stitches. If you think of the line you are stitching as having lettered points, the straight stitch is just going up at point A (the beginning of the line) and down at point B (the end of the line) to create one straight stitch.

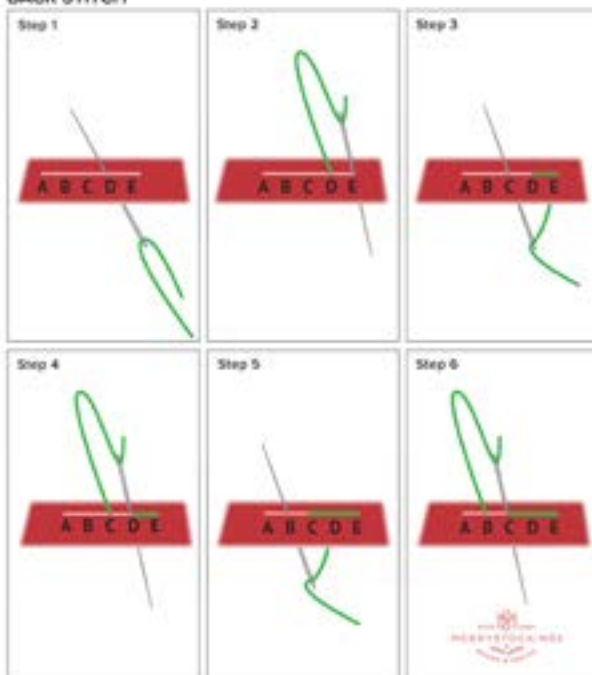
RUNNING STITCH



Running Stitch

A running stitch is like making a dashed line . . . leaving a space between each stitch. In a Bucilla felt kit, the felt is actually printed with a dashed line, so you know exactly where to stop and start each stitch. Here is an illustration of the running stitch.

BACK STITCH



Back Stitch

The backstitch creates a solid line using multiple stitches. If you looked closely, you would see where each stitch starts and stop. It's called the back stitch because you work backwards, starting your first stitch a stitch's length from the end of the line and sewing back toward the start of the line. Here's an illustration.