

Welcome to elite Twilight Sparkle plushie with movable head complete guide demo.
Plushie size is approximately 48cm. The introduction part is pretty the same as RD plushie.

1. Materials.

I have chosen the polar fleece for it's durability, but you can choose any material that is not too elastic. Elastic materials require specific stitch and tend to lose their shape after stuffing.



It is good idea to send your materials to professional embroidery workshop. Prepare eyes and cutie mark vectors. Their sizes oscillates around 9 x 9 cm for this pattern. You can ofcourse paint the eyes later with acrylics, but the effect would be much worse. The budget embroidery machine is a bad idea too. Professional ones costs a lot and that is why they are much more precise and give better results.

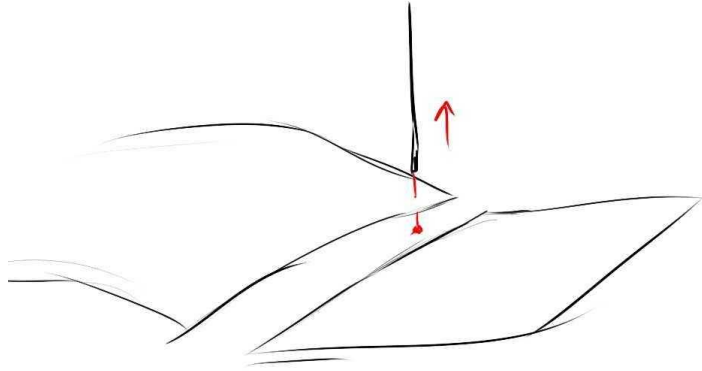
You are going to need:

- 100x80cm of violet polar
- about 100x20cm of polar for every mane colour (navy blue, violet, pink)
- about 1kg of polyester fiberfill
- 1.3mm thick galvanized wire, it's very cheap, so you can buy 2 meters
- 3cm thick, 30cm long, empty inside plastic pipe. You can get it in electrical shop.
- pliers to cut the wire and help getting your needle through some parts of sewing
- ruler
- white soap to mark pattern on the material
- pins
- dark blue thread for manes and tail
- blue thread for a body. It is good to take your materials and match threads in the shop.
- cut out patterns (most parts are larger than A4, so you need to use bigger printer or just trace them using eyes only), they are scaled already (hoof should be about 7cm long and 5,5cm wide). Use thicker paper for them.

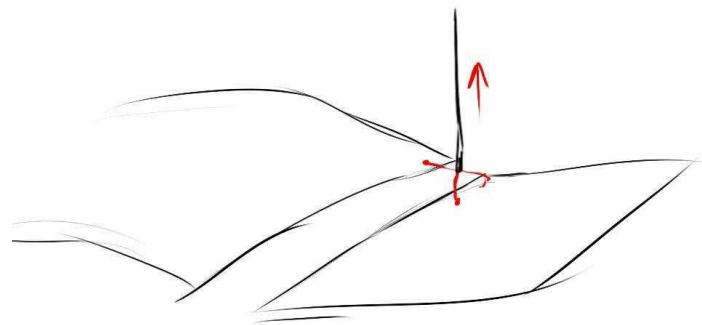
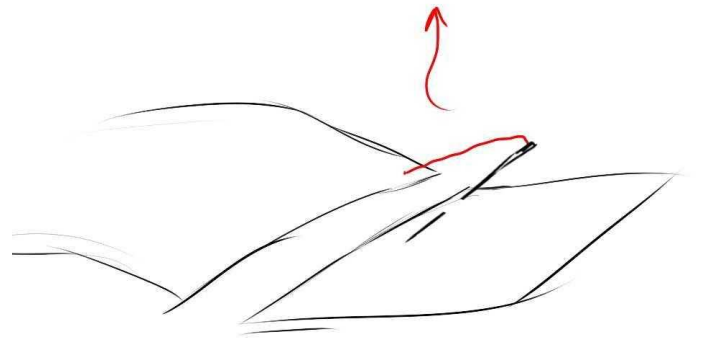
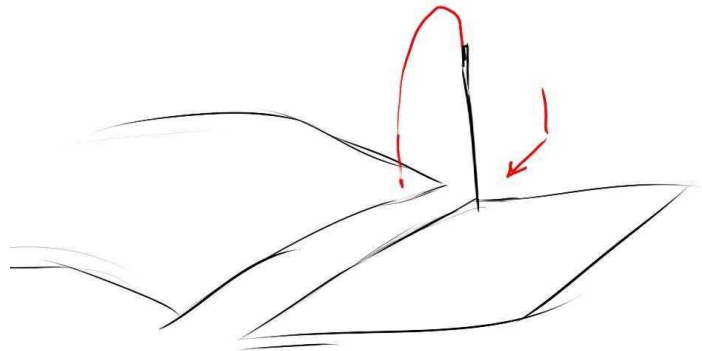
2. Preparations

It is important for you to master the ladder stitch and other stitches shown in this point.

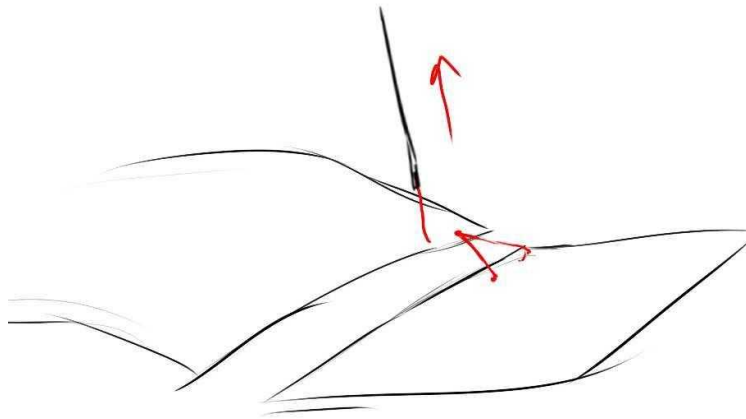
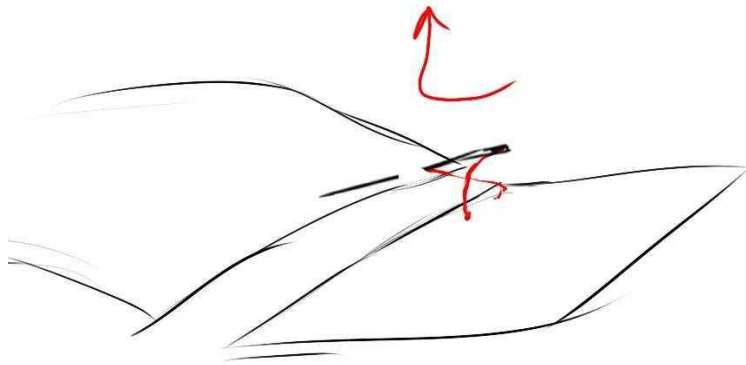
The ladder stitch:



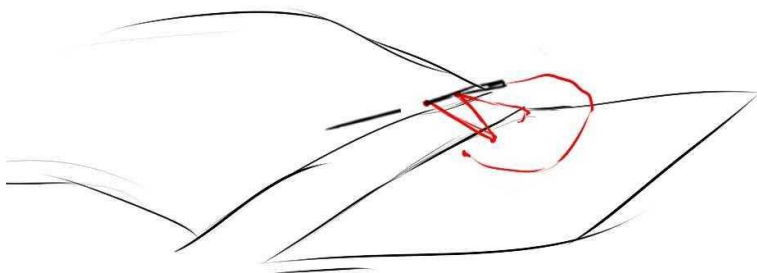
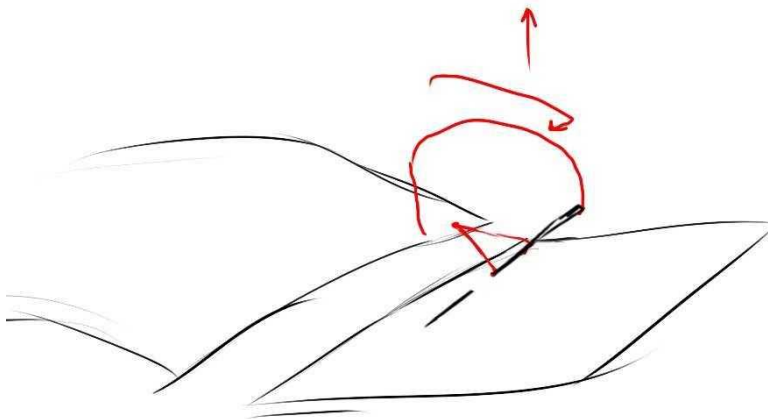
Make sure that your knot is big enough to support the stitch.



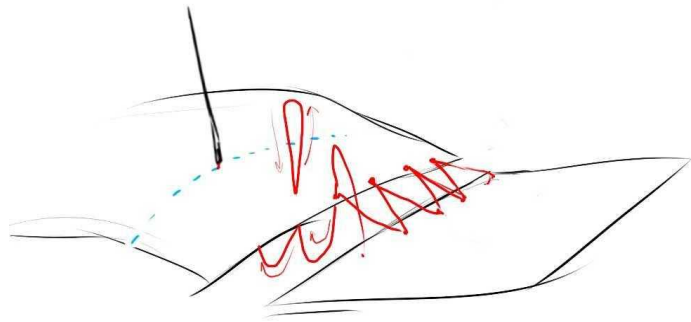
Pull hard here.



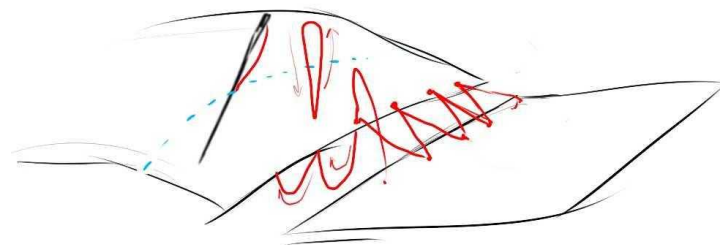
And here.



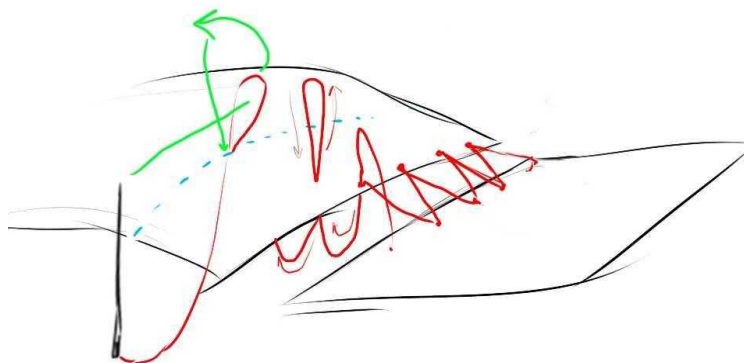
This should be easy for you now.



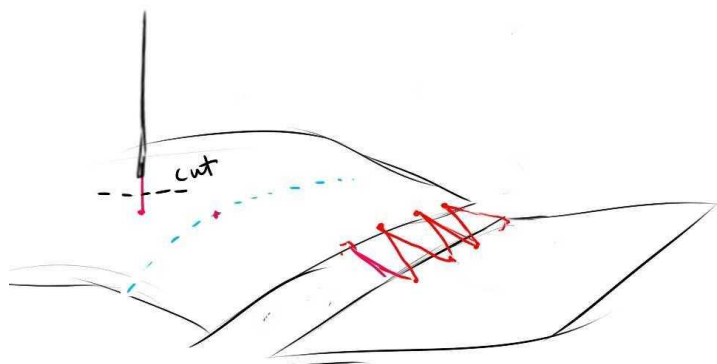
To finish the sewing, you need to pull your needle underneath the material, pull it out, return to that hole again and seek any other sewing arround.



Once found, pull the thread hard, so the last stitch is sealed.

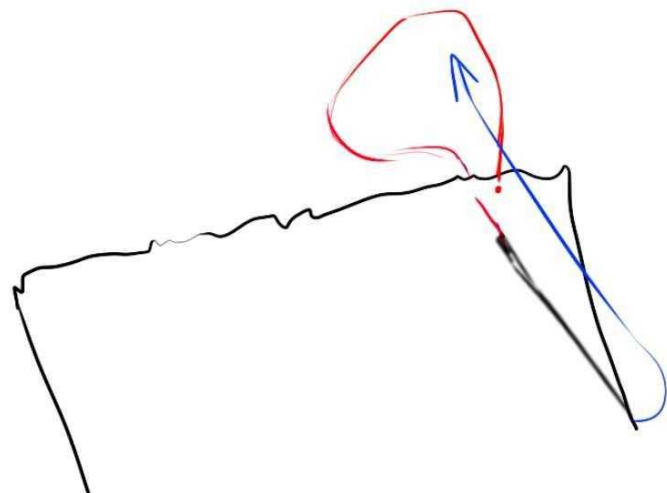
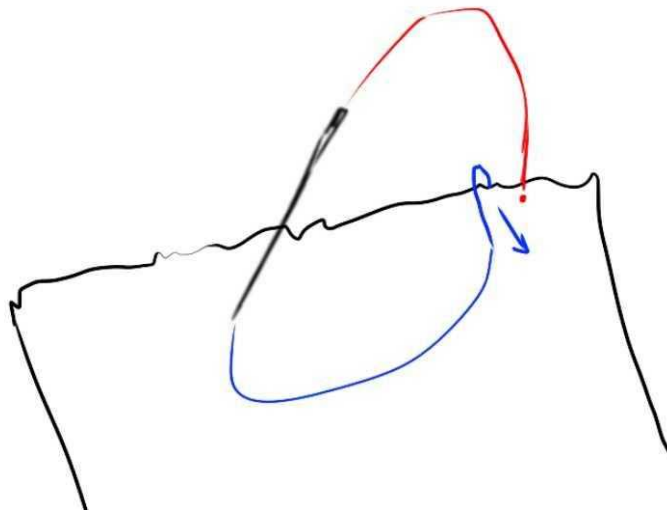
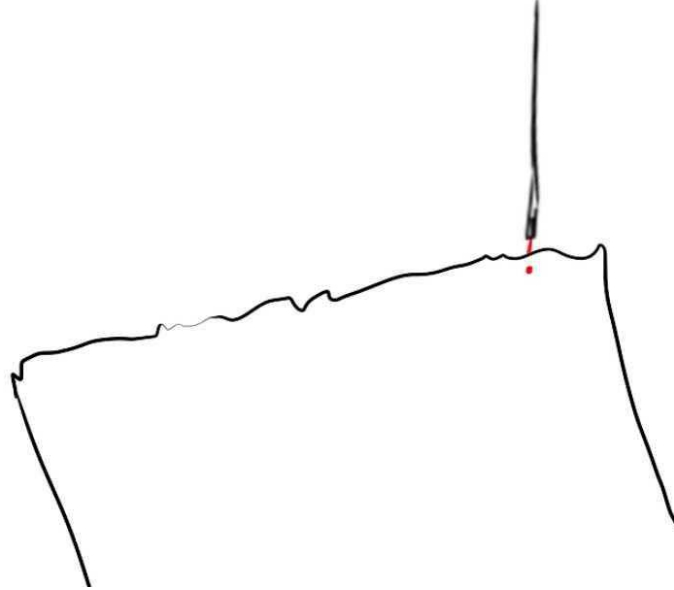


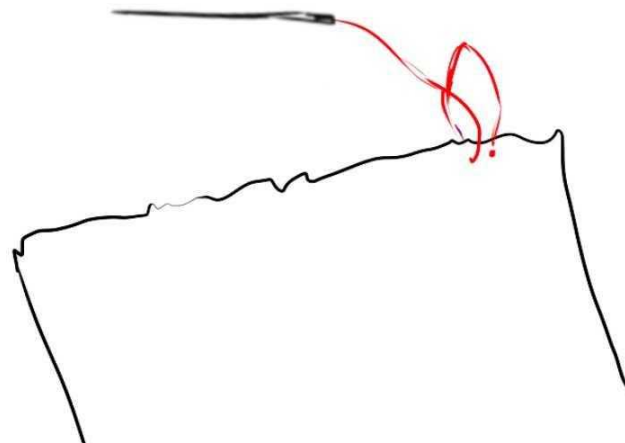
Tie the threads and shove the needle in space behind it.



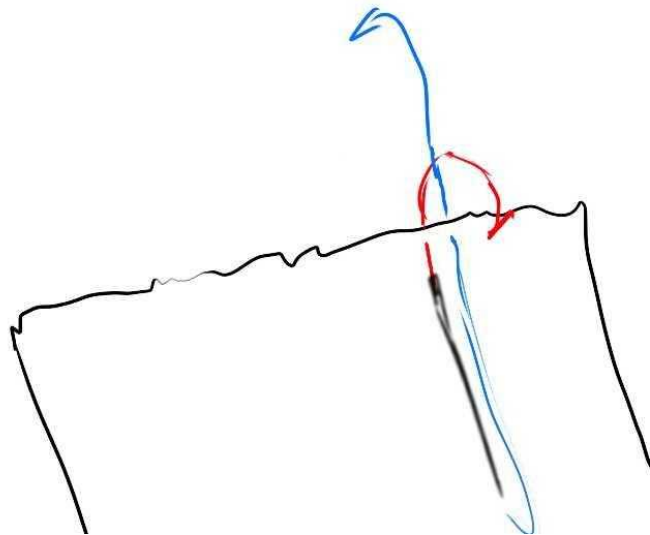
Pull out hard and cut.

Another stitch you are going to need is the **embroidery stitch**. It serves well in wings and neck sockets, increasing material durability after tearing it apart.



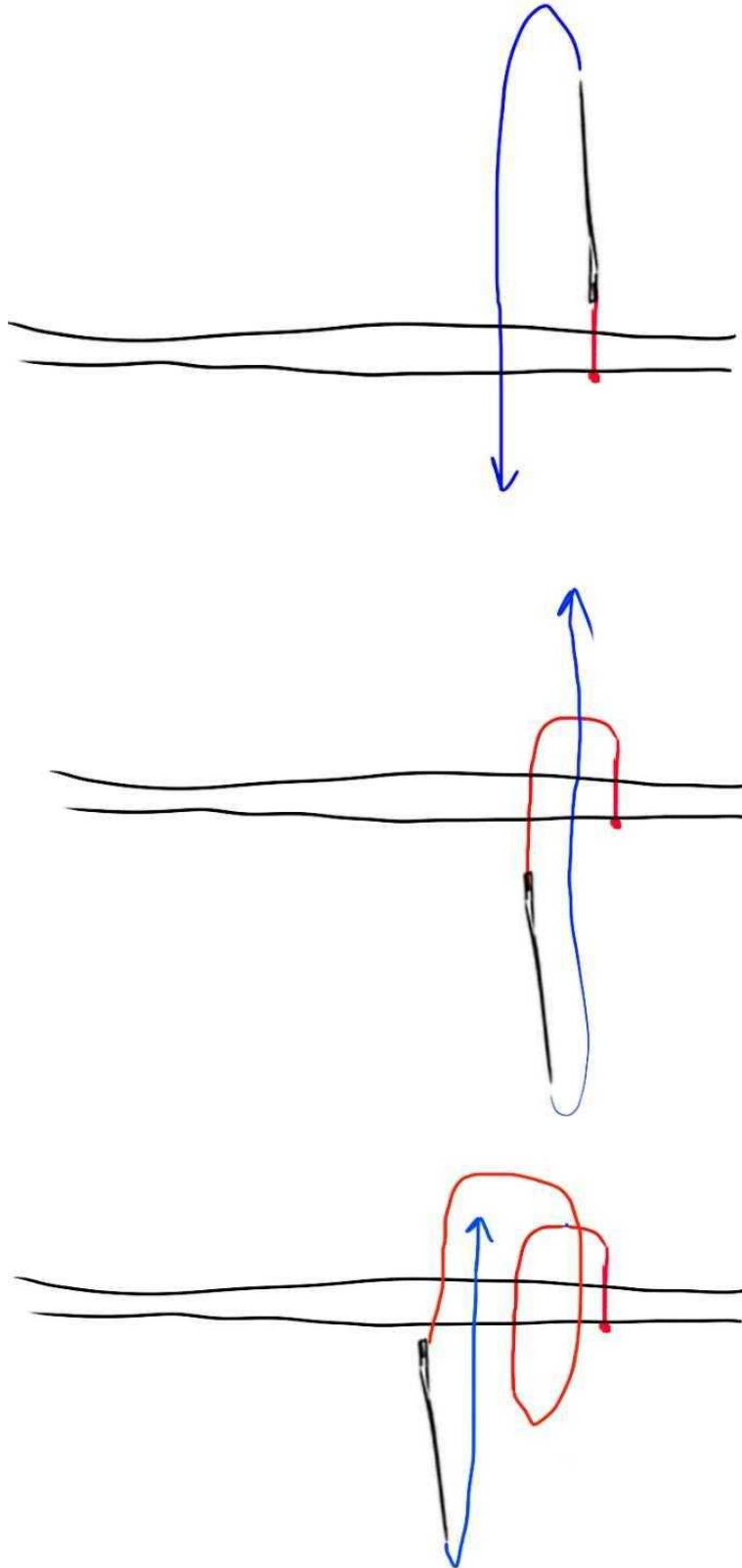


Pull hard, move on.



And again, and again.

There is also a stitch used to manually sew the mane and tail initial parts, as well as attach them to the body. It's the **back stitch**. Your spacing need to be like 2mm for full durability.



Just remember to pull it strong. You end the stitch the same way the embroidery one is made.

3. Constructing the mane and tail

It's a good idea to nail the most time consuming tasks first and just assemble everything later.



You need to cut out the materials, for both left and right side. Use soap to mark them. Cut with 2cm allowance.

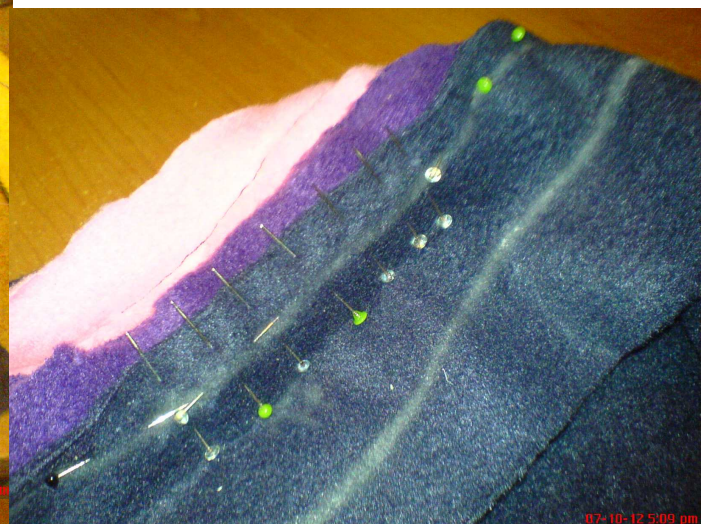


Use the pins to make sure it won't move. Proceed till you have all parts cut out.



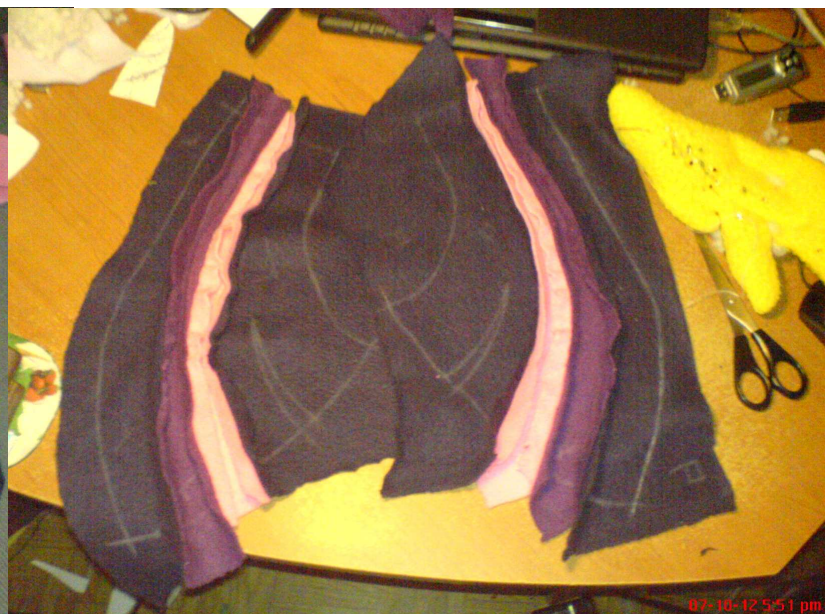
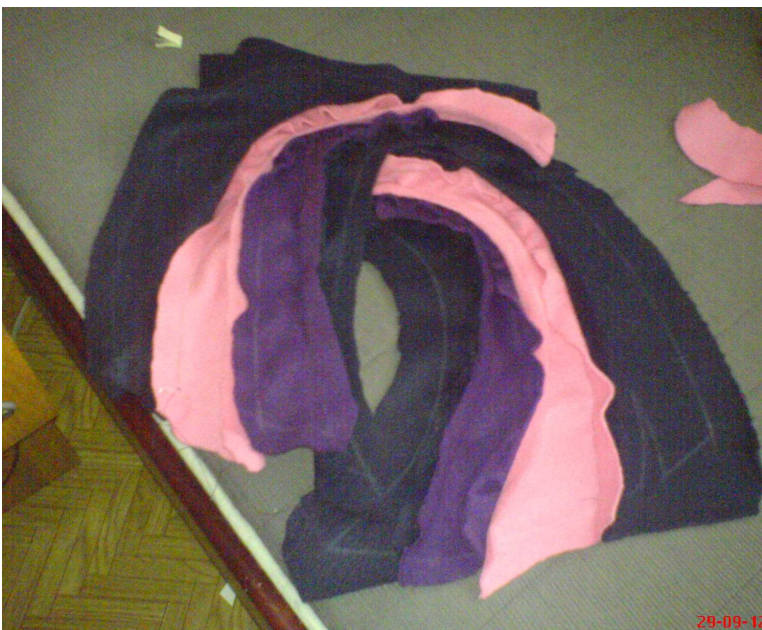
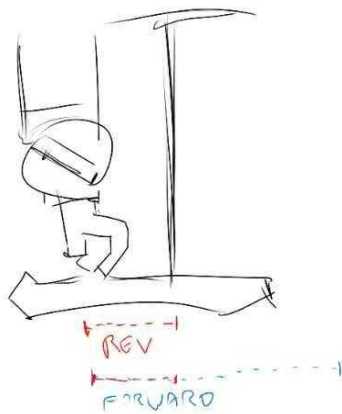
Use the pins to connect the corresponding sides of material.

You can use tacking, but it takes much more time, and you would end up removing the remains of the thread after finishing. Make sure that material isn't curled up on the other side.





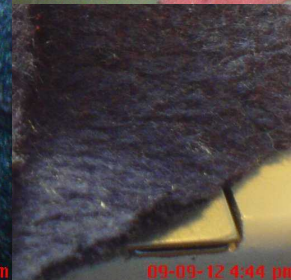
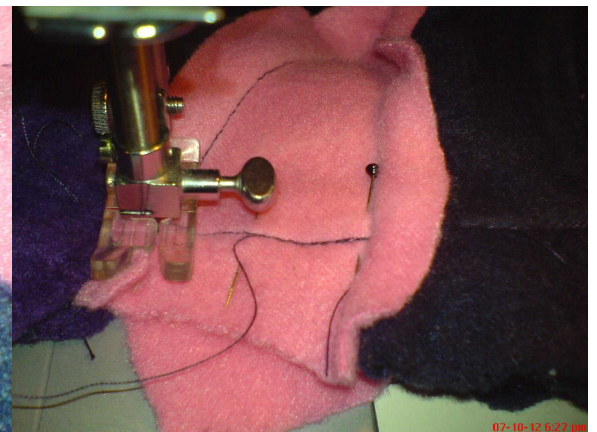
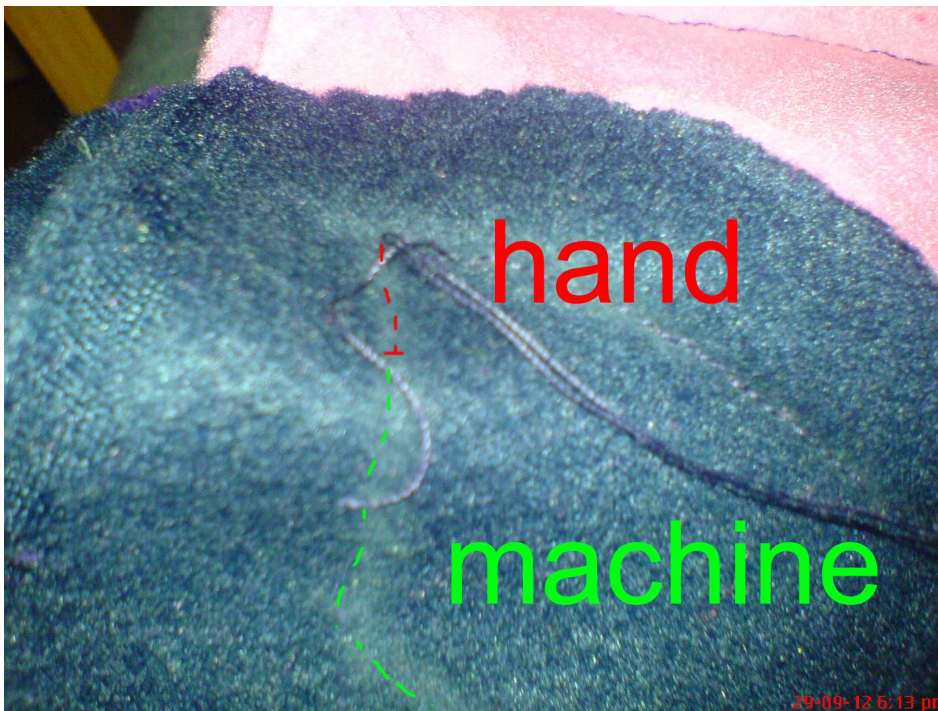
The best spacing is about 2mm. Remember to run your machine reverse gear in order to increase the durability of initial sew. Like there:



You should end up with parts looking like those, left one and right one.



Place them facing the each others right side, and connect them using pins.



It is good idea to secure the places where different materials are connected with hand stitching. Your machine foot can't fit in those thick places, and you might break your needle easilly. Secure about 1cm of it, and then run your machine reverse gear to just catch up, and proceed forward.

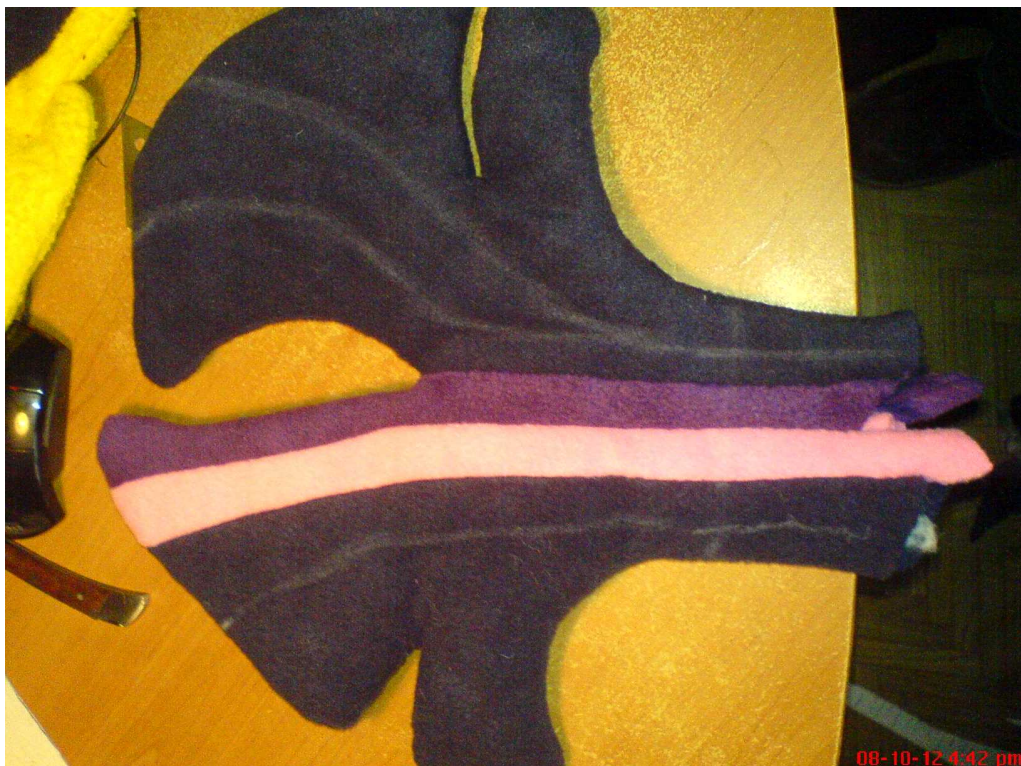
Cut the material leaving about 0,5cm of allowance.



If you happen to get the tight spot like this, do not cut it with scissors. Instead use the tapestry knife and slowly cut the inbetweens from both side.



Roll the material out and you would end up with this. Because of the initial hand sewing, the quality is very high and seams are completely invisible.



To make the mane lines , just mark them with soap, put into machine, and carefully follow the line.. You don't have to start with reverse gear, as those strips are purely decoration.

Thank you for reading the DEMO.