

Loops & Threads®

Needle Felting-Raccoon

Sku#773659



Time: 10 hours



SUPPLY LIST

Kit includes: Red Wool×1 White Wool×1 Black Wool×1 Brown Wool×1 Light Grey Wool×2 Deep Grey Wool×1 Instructions
Additional supplies needed: felting Needle, scissors, thick foam block or sponge, silicone finger tip covers to protect fingers.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

Before starting, read all the instructions and prepare the necessary tools. Wear silicone finger tip covers to avoid accidental injuries.

INSTRUCTIONS

1



Take some light gray wool, pull, roll and poke it into a rough ball to use as the raccoon's head.

2



Take your foam pad and needle and poke the light gray wool, starting at the outside of the coil, push the needle into the wool, and continue around the entire coil, poking into a solid spherical shape.

3



Take some light gray wool, pull, roll and poke it into a larger ellipsoid shape. This will be the body of the raccoon.

4



Attach the head to the body, and secure the connection by poking it tightly with a needle.

5



Take a small amount of white wool, pull, roll and poke into a small ball for the lower half of the raccoon face, attach to the front of the raccoon head, and poke firmly.

6



Take a small amount of white and dark gray wool, first spread the white wool on the left and right sides of the upper half of the raccoon's face, exposing a light gray base in the middle, and then spread the dark gray wool on the white wool to create a unique raccoon facial pattern from the eyes to the chin.

7



Take the appropriate amount of white wool and poke it with a needle into two small triangles of the same size to serve as the ears of the raccoon.

8



Then take out the dark gray wool and poke the dark part inside the ear with a needle, noting that the dark part is a circle smaller than the white part.

9



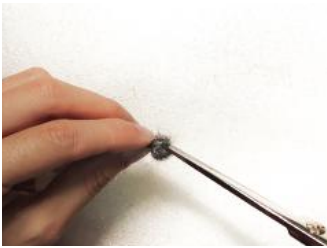
Place the ears on the appropriate position at the top of raccoon's head and secure them by poking the connection tightly with needle.

10



Take out an appropriate amount of light gray wool and poke long strips as the raccoon's limbs, noting that the extremities need to be slightly raised to shape the raccoon's fingers.

11



Use scissors to cut small slits at the end to make raccoon fingers.

12



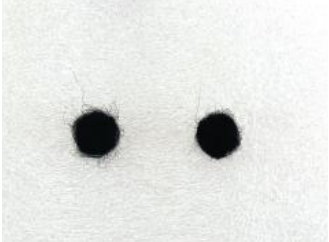
Make the rest of the limbs in the same way.

13



Poke the limbs to the body with a needle and ensure the connections are firmly attached.

14



Take a small amount of black wool and roll it into small circles to serve as the raccoon's eyes.

15



Poke the eye into the face, and take out a bit of white wool and poke it into the eye as an eye highlight.

16



Take a small amount of black wool, roll it into small balls to serve as the raccoon's nose, and attach it to the raccoon's face.

17



Take the dark gray wool, pull it into long strips and tighten it slightly with a needle to serve as the raccoon's tail.

18



Then take a small amount of white wool and wrap it around a small section of the tail and poke it to make the stripes of the raccoon tail.

19



Repeat the previous step with dark brown wool, poke the needle into dark stripes, and repeat the two steps until you have a proper pattern.

20



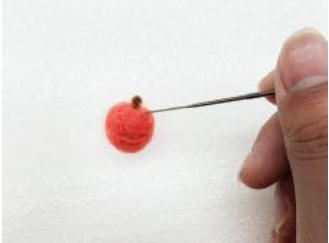
Attach the tail to the body, poking the joint firmly.

21



Take a small amount of red wool, pull, roll and poke it into a small ball to make an apple.

22



Use a small amount of brown and shape into apple stem. The apple and the apple stem are joined together and the connected part is poked tightly.

23



Place the apple in the raccoon's hands and poke the part of the apple in contact with the body firmly.

24



Finish.



TIPS & TRICKS

1. Stab vertically to compress the wool.
2. Stab at 45 degree angle to attach 2 items together.
3. Stab horizontally or 180 degrees to blend 2 pieces together. Remember to leave some untied wool at the joined end so that the two pieces of wool can be tightly connected together.
4. The barbed needle compresses the wool fibers together. Stab the needle into the wool slowly. Ensure the needle goes through all layers of wool, but not too deep into the pad.
5. Change the side you're felting often to avoid felting into the pad.
6. If there is a lump, or the wool is not smooth, continue to stab the wool. When trying to form a shape, stab to compress the wool into the shape.
7. Use foam as a work surface for safety. Needles should always be straight up and down to avoid being bent or broken.
8. For safety, keep fingers away from needle points.

WARNINGS

CHOKING HAZARD.
Not suitable for children under 3 years of age due to small parts.
Finished product is not safe for under 3's as small parts pose a choking hazard. Keep away from children under 3 years.



SUPPORT CONTACT

Questions or comments: 833-201-5260