

# Increasing the Efficiency of a Stitch Out\*

\*Reference companion directions for *Running with Blackwork* to create the featured design.

The design can be sent to the machine for stitching without these steps, but for a more efficient stitch out, you can edit the design to change the start and stops and insert travel stitches to eliminate all jump stitches which slow down the machine.

## Re-Sequencing & Changing Start & Stops



- Activate Slow Redraw to watch the design stitch out.

- While it is stitching, take notes on where the design has jump stitches and make note of any changes that should be made to the stitching order.



- Hold the Ctrl key and select the Blackwork rectangles as numbered in the picture and click on Sequence By Selects in Color Film.



- Select the large single outline rectangle in Color Film.



- Click on Reshape Object.

- The start point (green square) and the stop point (red cross) should be in the upper left hand corner of the large rectangle.

- Press the Tab key to move to the next object.

- Move the Start/Stop points if necessary so they correspond to the diagram above. Place the start (green square) and stop (red cross) as shown in the smaller picture at the right so that the trigger point of the square or cross points to the proper area.

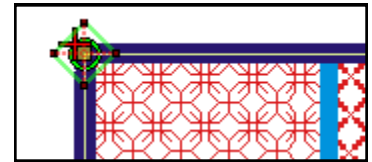
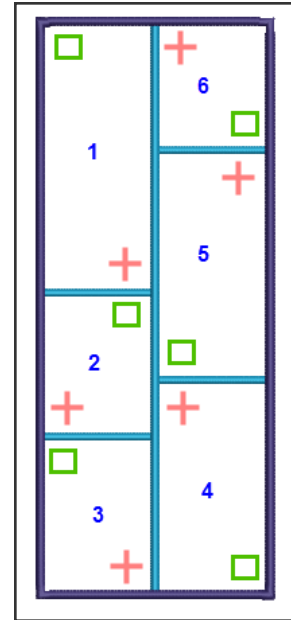
- Press the Tab key to continue through the design.

- After finishing the Blackwork fills, continue through the design with the satin outlines.

- Place both the Start & Stop points at the intersection of the horizontal line with the middle vertical line (see illustration).

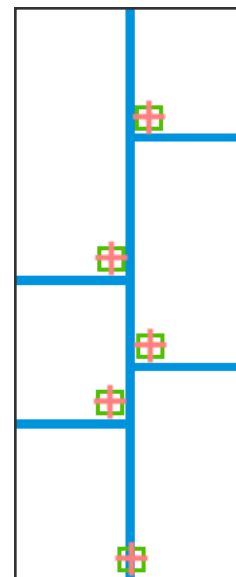
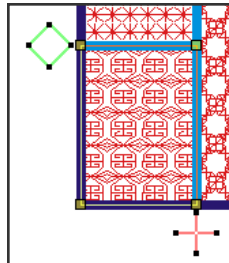
- Place the Start & Stop point of the vertical line at the lower edge of the large rectangle.

## Notes



Shift + Tab will move backward through the design.

As you move through the design, the start & stop points should be moved so the black square rests on the desired point:



- Tab again to select the large satin rectangle. Move the Start & Stop Points as shown in the picture.
- Press Esc to deactivate Reshape Objects.
- Activate Show Connectors so they are visible. This will show you the remaining jump stitches in the design. To eliminate these for the most efficient stitch out, you will need to insert traveling stitches.
- Watch Slow Redraw once again to concentrate on these jump stitches.

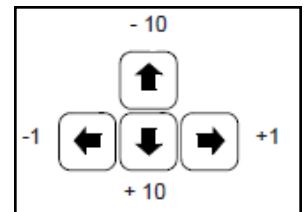
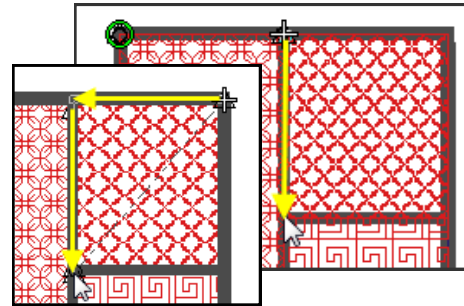
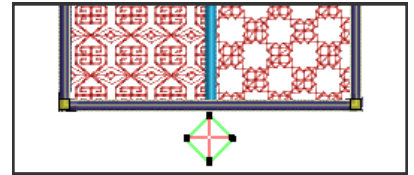


## Inserting Traveling Stitches

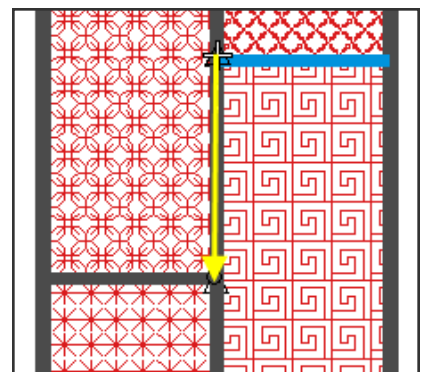
- If you insert traveling stitches (running stitches) in between the connectors, you can stitch this total design without any jump stitches.
- Make sure you are in Design View (press letter T on the keyboard).
- Press Esc; then Home. The design turns black.
- Press the Page Down key twice to travel through the first two colors.
- Select a color that hasn't been used in the design and select the Open Object tool and the Single Outline. (A different color is selected to make it easier to edit the traveling stitches if necessary.)
- Using left clicks, add a single outline between the end point of the last Blackwork Fill (the white + sign) and the beginning point of the first raised satin outline (at white arrow of mouse). You may need only two clicks; or you may need three clicks, depending on where the white + sign is. (see options in the pictures)
- Press Enter to activate the line.
- Use the down arrow on your keyboard to travel through the first raised satin outline stitch; you may switch to the right arrow key as you get close to the end of the raised satin outline to travel only one stitch at a time.
- Select the same color that you used for the traveling stitch above and insert a travel stitch between the + sign and the beginning of the next horizontal raised satin outline. Use two left clicks; then press Enter.



## Notes



The up arrow key travels backward through the design 10 stitches at a time; while the down arrow key travels forward through the design 10 stitches at a time. The right arrow key travels forward through the design one stitch at a time; while the left arrow key travels backward through the design one stitch at a time. Ctrl + T will travel through one object at a time; while Shift + T travels back one object at a time.

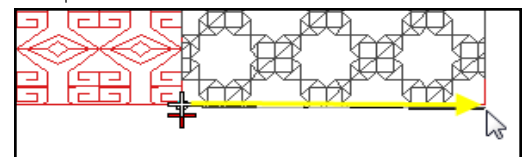
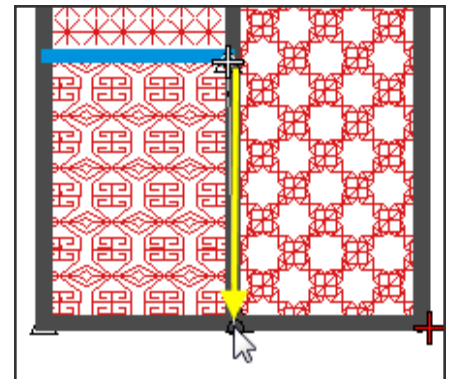
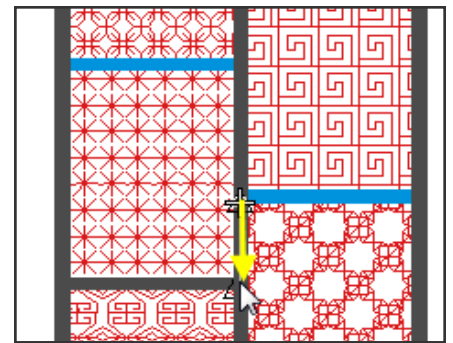
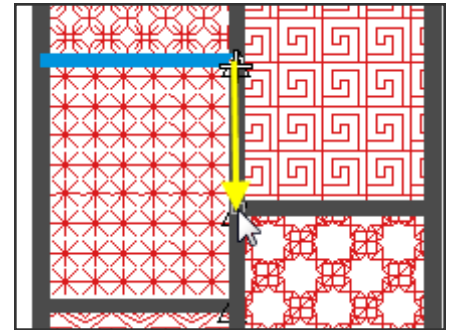


- Continue to travel through the next raised satin outline, stopping at the end of the outline.
- Select the same color that you used for the traveling stitch above and insert a travel stitch between the + sign and the beginning of the next horizontal raised satin outline. Use two left clicks; then press Enter.
- Repeat these steps, using the pictures as a guideline until you have traveled through all the raised satin outlines, including the vertical outline.
- When you are finished inserting the traveling stitches, select each traveling stitch and change the color to match that of the raised satin outlines within the rectangle.

## Completing the Design

- Because of the nature of the Blackwork Fill, you may find that you have to insert a traveling stitch in between some of the rectangles.
- Right click on the large satin rectangle in Color Film and select Hide. This will help you see any connectors remaining.
- There are still connectors showing in this design at the bottom of the rectangle. (The connectors at the top right rectangle occur because of the color change.)
- To eliminate these remaining jump stitches, select Esc and Home and press Ctrl + T four times.
- Select the same color of stitch that you used for the Blackwork fill stitches and using two left clicks, left click on the + sign; and again at the lower right-hand corner of the rectangle. It may be located in the far left corner or it may be located in the middle of the lower edge of the rectangle.
- In Color Film, select the single outline rectangle and change to the color of the Blackwork fill stitches; select the large satin rectangle and change to the color of the satin outlines. This will leave two colors.
- Save the design and send to the machine.

## Notes



**Visit [bernina.com](http://bernina.com)**

**Projects • Webinars • Promotions**