



USER GUIDE  
O2EK GOIDE  
APPLIQUÉ  
VbblQOE

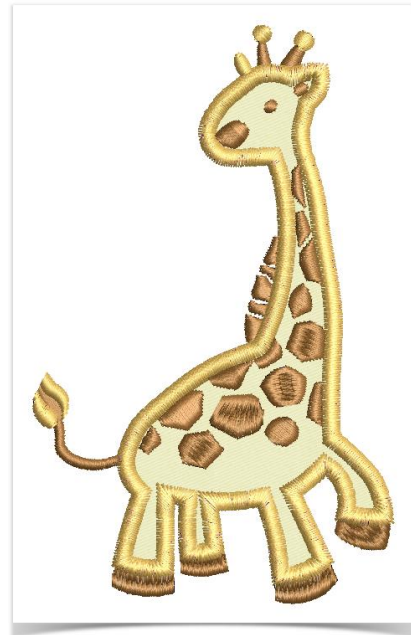
# CONTENTS

<b>Appliqué .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Digitize appliqué.....</b>	<b>2</b>
Create appliqué objects .....	2
Create appliqué with holes .....	4
Change frame-out position .....	4
Convert to appliqué .....	5
Appliqué styles .....	8
Appliqué stitch settings.....	10
Reverse blanket cover.....	11
Appliqué fabrics .....	12
Automatic corners for appliqué .....	13
<b>Combined appliqué .....</b>	<b>14</b>
Remove overlaps.....	14
Partial cover appliqué .....	15
Combine appliqué.....	17
Break apart appliqué.....	18
<b>Copyright .....</b>	<b>19</b>

## APPLIQUÉ

Appliqué is an important craft in home sewing, and the Appliqué toolbox provides an easy way to create high quality work. Automatically create all the stitching you need for most simple work using the Digitize Appliqué tool. Up to four layers of stitching – placement lines, cutting lines, tack stitches and cover stitches – can be generated for any appliqué object, depending on current settings. Choose a fabric or plain color to assign to your appliqué patches.

Additionally, by using the Partial Appliqué tool, you can create overlapping appliqué objects with partial cover stitching without doubling-up borders.



Print a copy of appliqué patterns to use in cutting out fabric pieces. Each appliqué pattern piece is numbered according to the stitching sequence. See Print designs.

## DIGITIZE APPLIQUÉ

Automatically create all the stitching you need for appliqué using the Digitize Appliqué tool. Up to three types of 'secondary objects' can be generated together with a frame-out position.



Element	Purpose
Placement lines	These are the first appliqué layer to be stitched. Optionally, they are used to position pre-cut appliqué patches on the background material.
Cutting lines	Cutting lines form a guide for trimming the fabric of an appliqué patch when using the "Trim-in-place" style.
Tackdown	This is a zigzag or run stitch placed after placement and cutting lines, and used to fix appliqué patches to the background fabric before cover stitching is applied.
Frame-out	By default, a 'frame out' is automatically set. During stitchout, it causes the hoop to shift out from beneath the needle, making it easier to place and trim appliqué shapes.

When you stitch out an appliqué object, the machine stops between layers. Before you start, lay the fabric over the design and start the machine. When the guideline has been stitched, trim the excess appliqué material and start the machine again for the tackdown and cover stitch. If you are using a cutting line, place the fabric patch after the placement line has been stitched, then trim in position after the cutting line has been stitched.

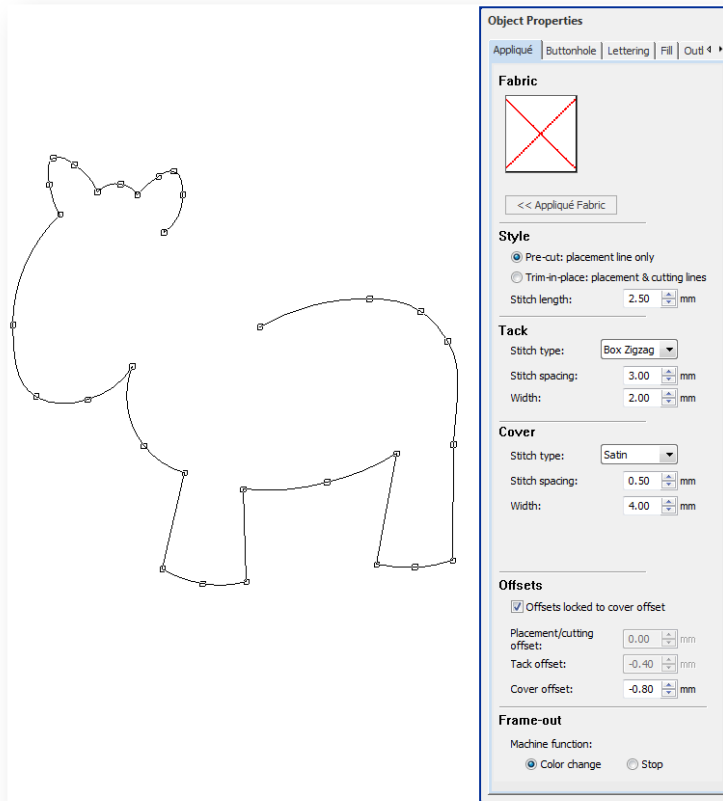
### Create appliqué objects



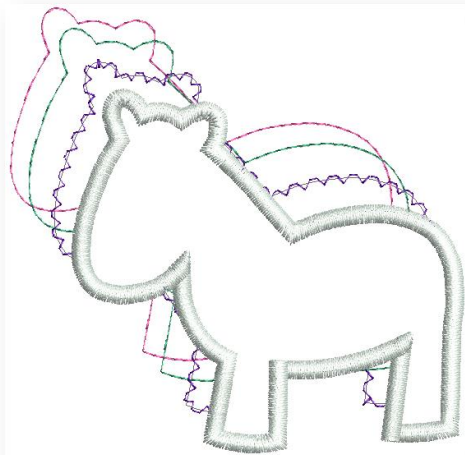
Use Appliqué > Digitize Appliqué to show Appliqué tab of Object Properties docker. Digitize appliqué objects with up to four layers of stitching – placement line, cutting line, tack stitches, and cover stitches.

Use Digitize Appliqué to generate all the stitching you require for normal appliqué. The digitizing method is the same as for normal closed shapes. Up to four layers of stitching – placement line, cutting line, tackdown and cover stitch – are generated. To create appliqué objects...

- Insert an image for use as a digitizing backdrop and click Digitize Appliqué. The Object Properties > Appliqué docker opens.
- Digitize the boundary of the appliqué, marking reference points around the perimeter - left-click for corner points, right-click for curve points.



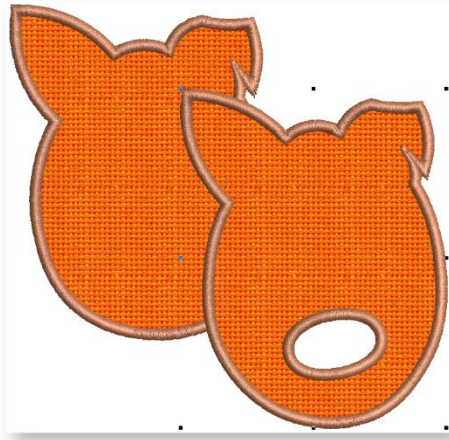
- If you make a mistake, press <Backspace> to delete the last reference point. Press <Enter> to close the shape.
- Mark stitch entry and exit points or press <Enter> to accept the defaults. Up to four layers of stitching – placement line, cutting line, tackdown and cover stitch – are generated according to current settings. This object in this image has been broken apart to show the four layers...



## Create appliqué with holes



Use Appliqué > Digitize Appliqué with Holes to show Appliqué tab of Object Properties docker. Digitize appliqué objects with holes with up to four layers of stitching – placement line, cutting line, tack stitches, and cover stitches.



The Digitize Appliqué tool digitizes normal appliqué objects with a single boundary. However, there may be instances where you want to create appliqué objects with one or more holes. For instance...

To generate appliqué objects with multiple boundaries, use the Digitize Appliqué with Holes tool. You will be prompted to digitize another boundary after pressing <Enter>. Press <Enter> twice to finish and generate the object.

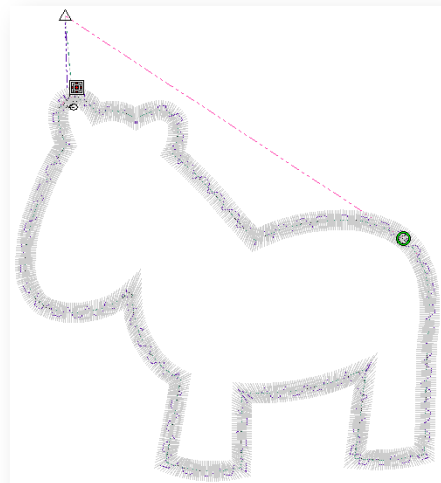
Current properties apply. Up to four layers of stitching – placement line, cutting line, tackdown and cover stitch – are generated for all boundaries. Double-click the object to edit object properties.

## Change frame-out position



Use Appliqué > Frame-out Options to use to access the frame-out options in the Appliqué tab of Embroidery Settings dialog.

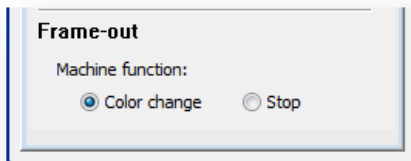
By default, a 'frame out' is automatically set to top-left. During stitchout, this causes the hoop to shift from beneath the needle, making it easier to place and trim appliqué fabrics.



Two other presets are available. To change frame out, click the tool or go to Software Settings > Embroidery Settings > Appliqué. Apart from automatic frame-out, you have the option of setting it manually, or placing it under the cover stitch to hide any needle penetration. If you choose 'Manual', you will be prompted to digitize a frame-out point after pressing <Enter>.



Depending on the machine type, you may also require functions to initialize the machine or trigger a frame-out after stitching. Frame-out commands are specified as a Stop function or Color Change.



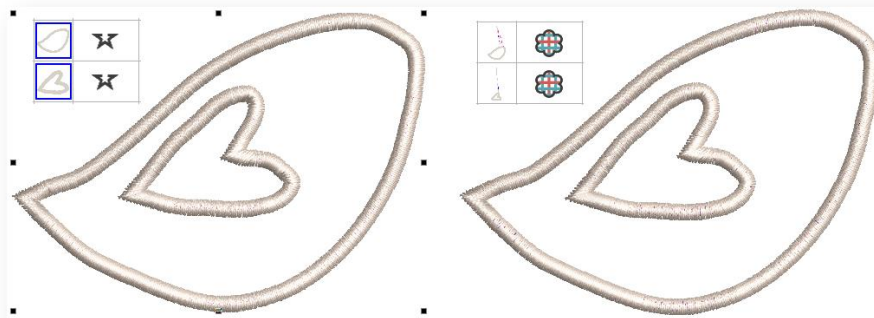
## Convert to appliqué



Use Appliqué > Convert to Appliqué to use to convert selected closed objects into individual appliques.

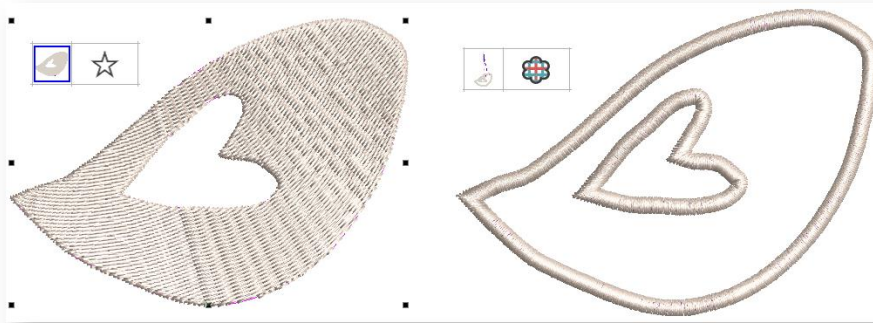
As an alternative to digitizing appliqué objects from scratch...

- Use the Convert to Appliqué tool to turn closed embroidery objects to appliqué with up to four layers of stitching – guide runs, cutting lines, tack stitches, and cover stitches. Separate outlines will convert to separate appliqué objects...

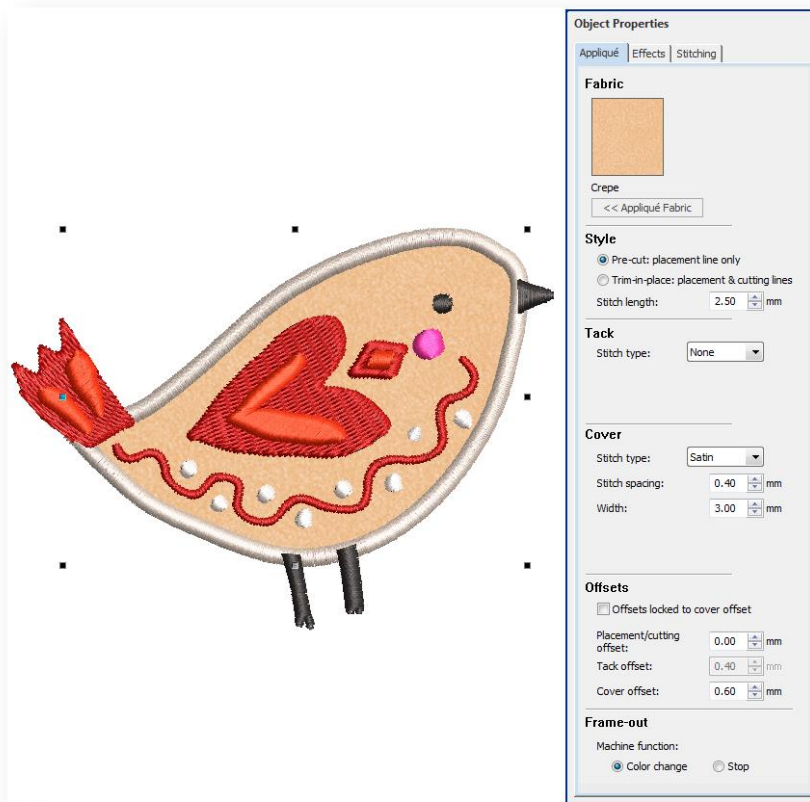


- Filled shapes with holes will convert to a single appliqué object with holes...

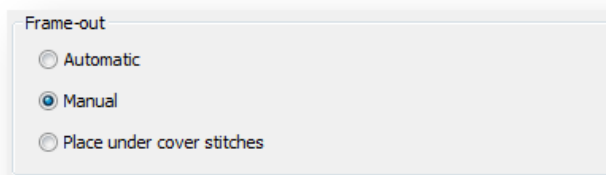




- Double-click generated objects to access appliqué properties.

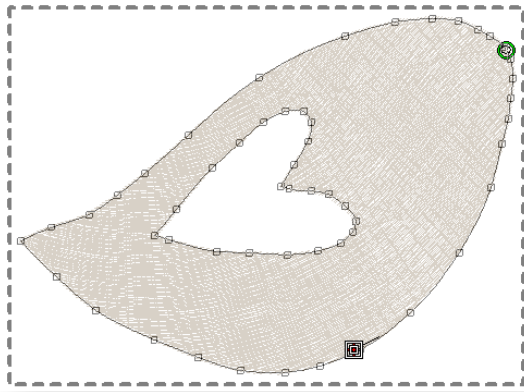


- If you have chosen 'Manual' as your preferred frame-out option, the behavior of the Convert to Appliqué tool changes.

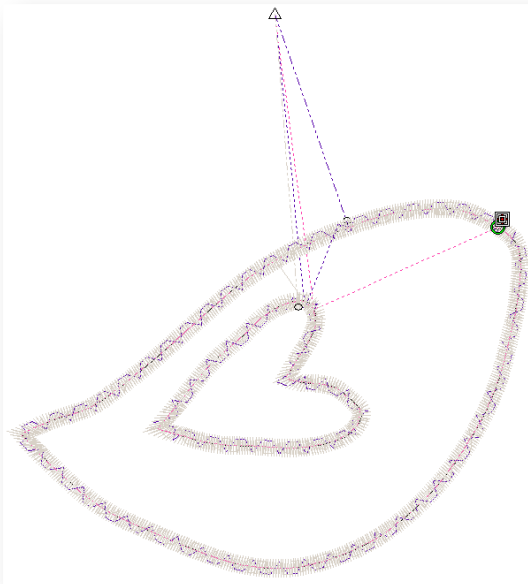




- A delimiting box appears around the object you are converting to appliqué. Follow the prompts in the Status bar at the bottom of the screen.



- You will be prompted to enter three points – entry, exit, and frame-out position. Click to enter each one in turn or press <Enter> to accept the system defaults.



- Use the 'Reshape' tool on the 'Select' toolbar to change the frame-out position as necessary.

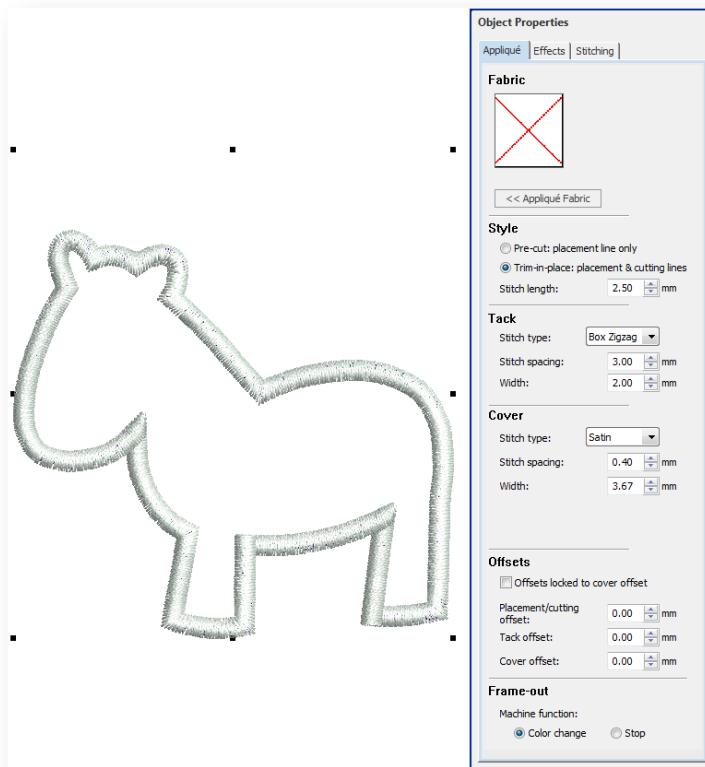
## Appliqué styles



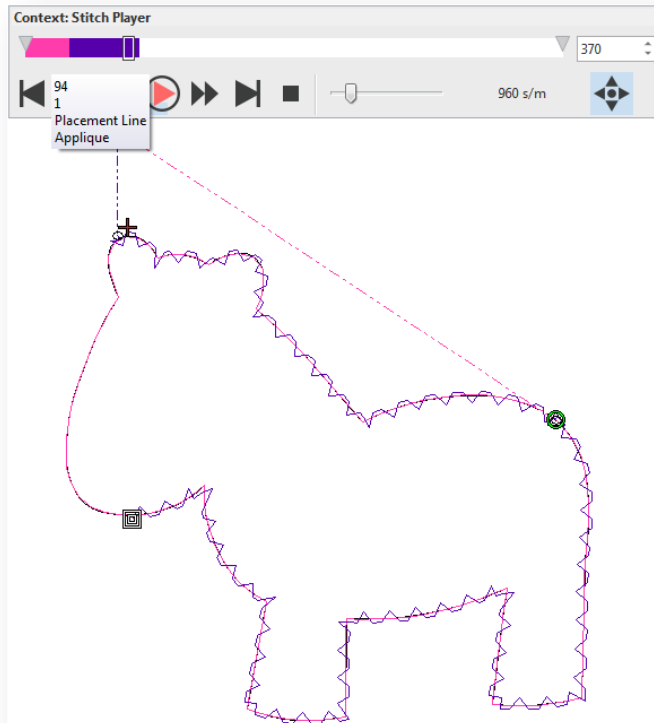
Use Appliqué > Digitize Appliqué to show Appliqué tab of Object Properties docker. Digitize appliqué objects with up to four layers of stitching – placement line, cutting line, tack stitches, and cover stitches.

You can specify whether to pre-cut your appliqué or trim it in place.

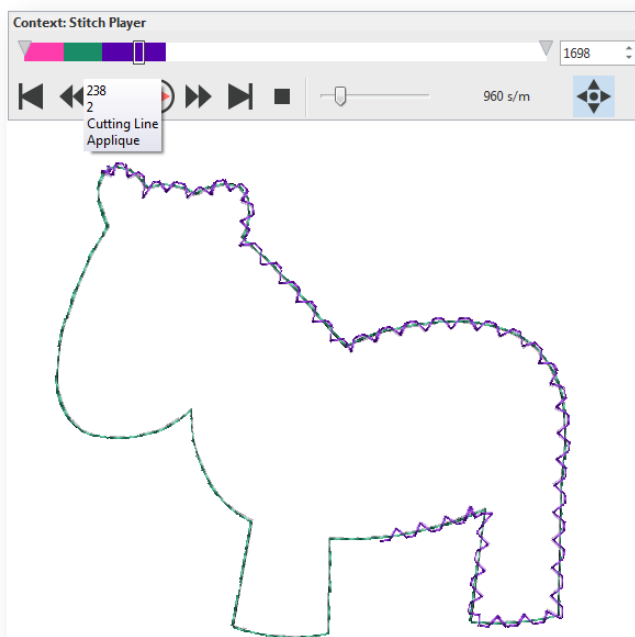
- Select and double-click the appliqué object. The Appliqué docker tab is divided into five functional areas – fabric, style, tackdown stitch, cover stitch, and offset.



- Use 'pre-cut' if the appliqué shape has already been cut out on an appliqué cutter or by some other means. This option includes a placement line as a guide to position pre-cut fabric patches prior to tack down. Check it using the Stitch Player. Note that 'pre-cut' includes three appliqué elements - placement line, tackdown stitch, cover stitch...



- In addition to a placement line, the trim-in-place option adds a cutting line to hold fabric in place and provide a cutting guide. Use this option if you want to cut the appliqué fabric in place.



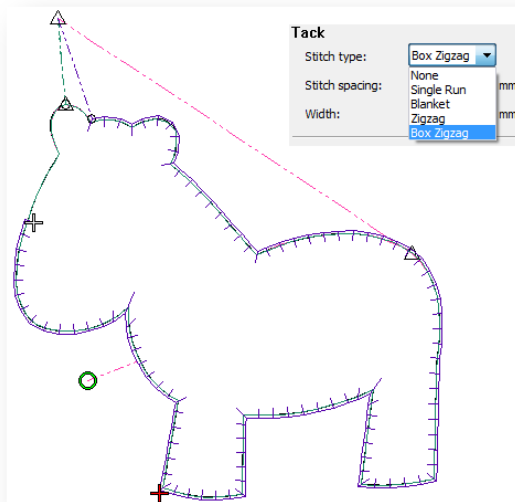
## Appliqué stitch settings



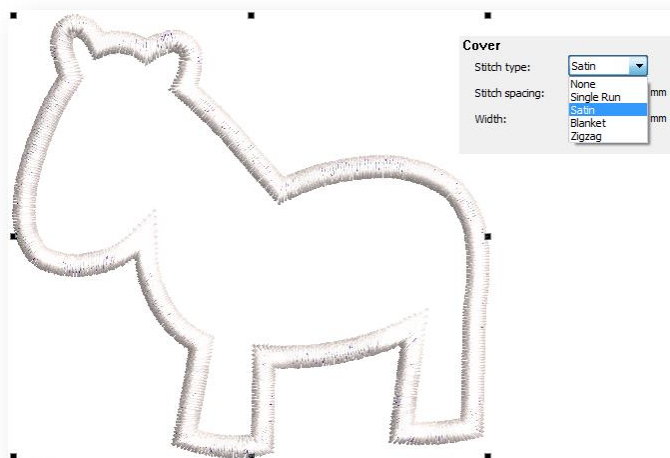
Use Appliqué > Digitize Appliqué to show Appliqué tab of Object Properties docker. Digitize appliqué objects with up to four layers of stitching – placement line, cutting line, tack stitches, and cover stitches.

The cover stitch is the border around an appliqué shape. You can control various cover settings including stitch type – Satin, Blanket or Zigzag – width, stitch spacing, as well as offset. Tack stitch, as the name suggests, is used to hold down the appliqué piece after it has been placed in position.

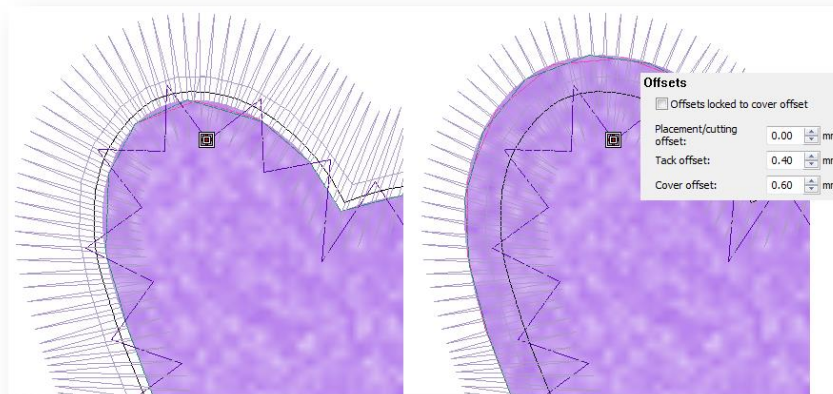
- Select a tack stitch type from the droplist – Single Run, Blanket, or Zigzag - and adjust width and/or spacing as needed. The choice of tack stitch will be determined by the roughness of the fabric edge and possibly the weight of fabric used. Width is constrained by the width of cover stitch.



- Select a cover stitch from the droplist – Satin, Zigzag, etc. Similarly, you have control over cover stitch width and spacing.

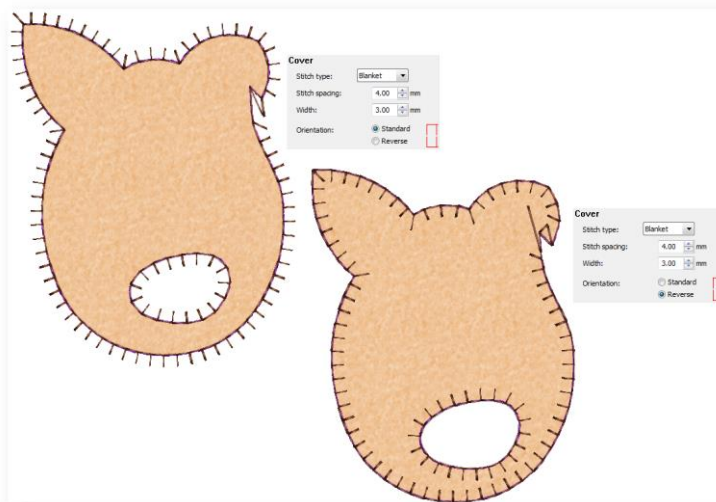


- Use the Offsets controls to offset cover stitch relative to the appliqué boundary – inside or outside. Placement line and tack offset can be independently controlled. Alternatively, tick the checkbox to lock placement line and tack offset to the cover stitch.



## Reverse blanket cover

Note that when you choose 'Blanket' as your cover stitch, an additional 'Orientation' setting is available. This allows you to switch stitching orientation as shown...



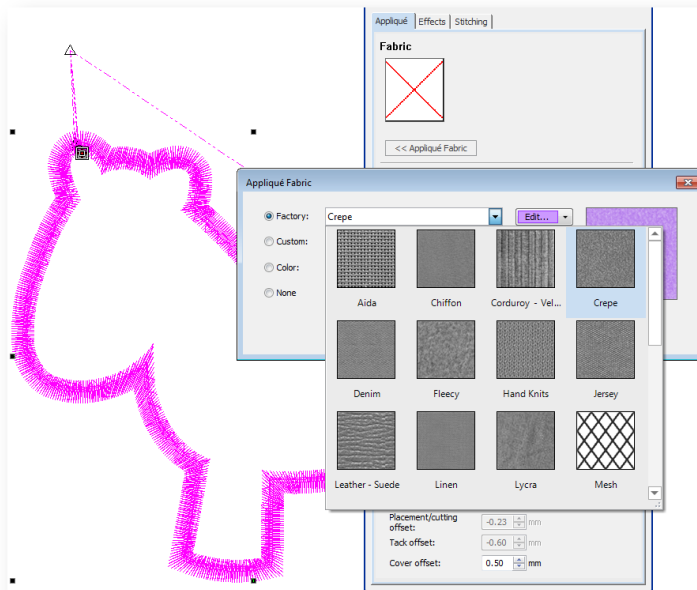
## Appliqué fabrics



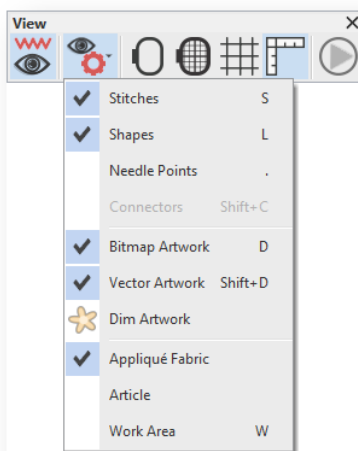
Use Appliqué > Digitize Appliqué to show Appliqué tab of Object Properties docker. Digitize appliqué objects with up to four layers of stitching – placement line, cutting line, tack stitches, and cover stitches.

The Object Properties > Appliqué docker contains a Fabric panel which allows you to choose a fabric or plain color to assign to your appliqué patches. Each appliqué object in a design can have a different fabric. Choose from amongst the included ‘factory’ swatches or choose a scanned sample of the fabric you want to use. To place a fabric...

- Double-click or right-click an appliqué object.

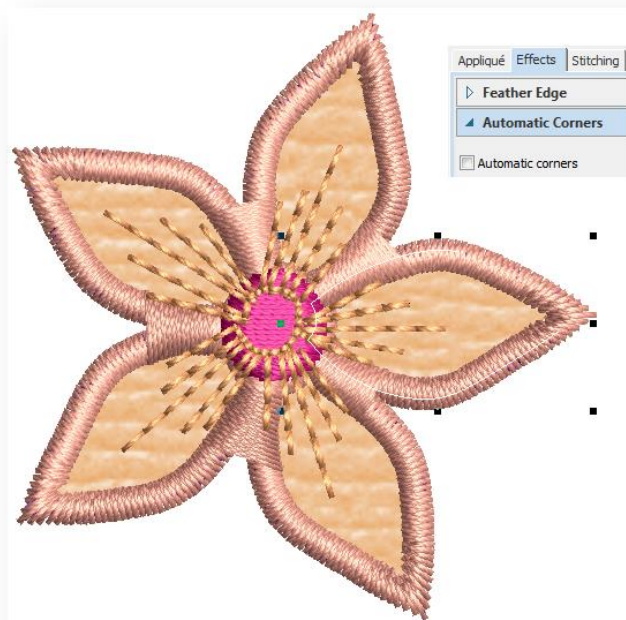


- Click Appliqué Fabric. The Appliqué Fabric dialog opens. Choose a fabric or plain color in the dialog to assign to your appliqué patch. The Fabric/Color/None options allow you to select between fabrics or plain colors.
- Use the Appliqué Fabric toggle to turn appliqué fabrics/colors display on/off.



## Automatic corners for appliqué

Automatic Corners work with appliqué. You can turn the effect on/off in both appliqué and normal embroidery.





## COMBINED APPLIQUÉ



Frequently, an appliqué design will contain two or more appliqué objects. Each object can be assigned its own fabric. Where objects overlap, borders can be removed to avoid doubling-up. Generally you will want to stitch out appliqué elements together rather than object-by-object. For instance, it is more efficient to stitch out all placement lines, tackdown stitching, and cover stitching together. To achieve this you have a choice of breaking apart appliqué objects and resequencing elements as you wish, or allowing the software to resequence elements for you.

### Remove overlaps



Use Appliqué > Remove Overlaps to remove stitches that are covered by the selected objects. Overlap value can be changed in the Overlap tab of Embroidery Settings dialog.

Use the Remove Overlaps tool to remove underlying layers of stitching in overlapping objects. This helps to reduce the stitch count and prevent a build-up of stitches where they are not needed. See also Cut & fill holes.



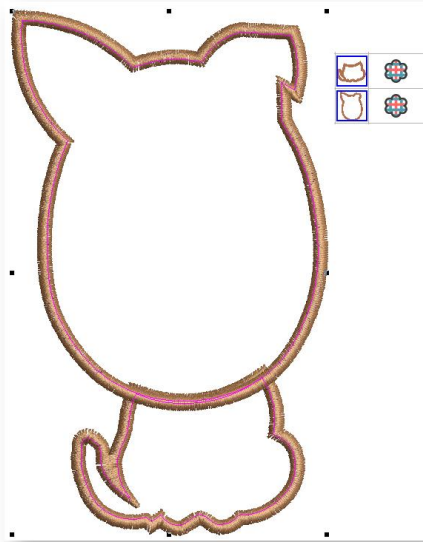
## Partial cover appliqué



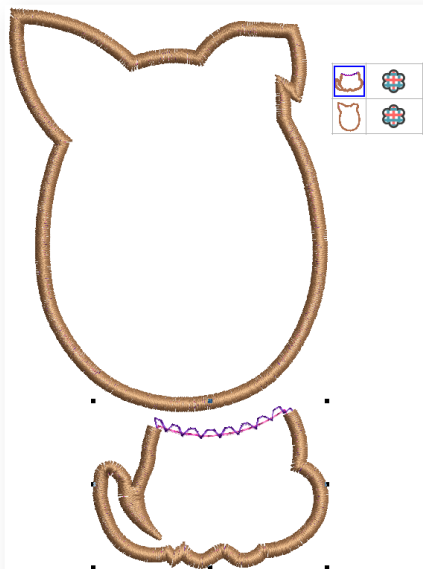
Use Appliqué > Partial Appliqué to remove unwanted cover stitching from underlying appliqué objects.

Using the Partial Appliqué tool, you can create overlapping appliqué objects with partial cover stitching without doubling-up borders. The lower layers will have partial appliqué applied to them. To create partial cover appliqué...

- Select the appliqué objects you want to remove partial cover stitching and the overlapping objects.



- Click the Partial Appliqué tool. Cover stitches are removed where objects overlap, leaving only the secondary objects – tackdown, placement and cutting lines. In the image below, the lower layer has been temporarily moved to better view the partial cover.



- Note that the cutting object for partial appliqué does not have to be an appliqué object itself.



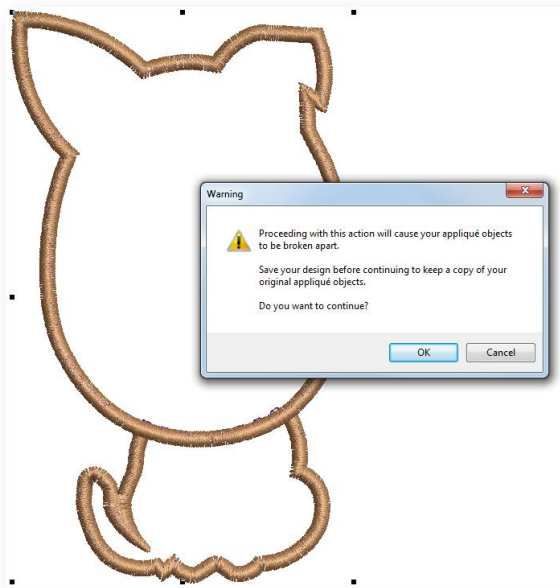
To remove, redo, or change the partial appliqué back to regular appliqué, select the object and click the Partial Appliqué tool.

## Combine appliqué



Use Appliqué > Combine Appliqué to break apart appliqué into component objects and recombine and resequence for efficient stitchout.

The Combine Appliqué tool breaks apart multiple appliqué objects into their components – placement lines, cutting lines, tack stitches and cover stitches – and combines and resequences them for efficient stitchout. The end result is that the placement line for all appliqué objects is stitched in a single pass, followed by the tack stitch and then cover stitch. A single frame-out movement occurs after placement line and tack stitch components. A message warns that the appliqué objects will be broken apart. It's a good idea to save a copy of the design before proceeding.



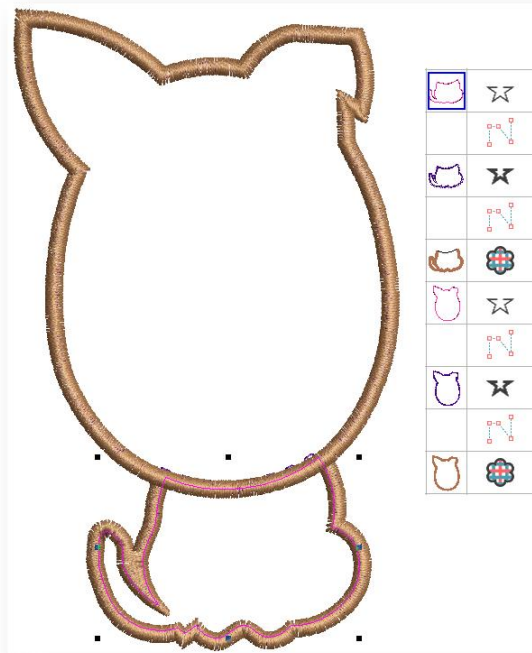
The Combine Appliqué tool is disabled when non-appliqué objects are included in the selection.

## Break apart appliqué



Use Edit Objects, Appliqué or Lettering / Monogramming > Break Apart to split composite objects - monograms, appliqués, lettering, etc - into components. Allows each to be edited individually. This tool is also available via Edit menu.

If you want more control when combining appliqué objects, you may prefer to use the Break Apart tool to break apart multiple appliqué objects and resequence manually. This method also allows you to insert non-appliqué objects into the stitching sequence which cannot be done via the Combine Appliqué method.



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