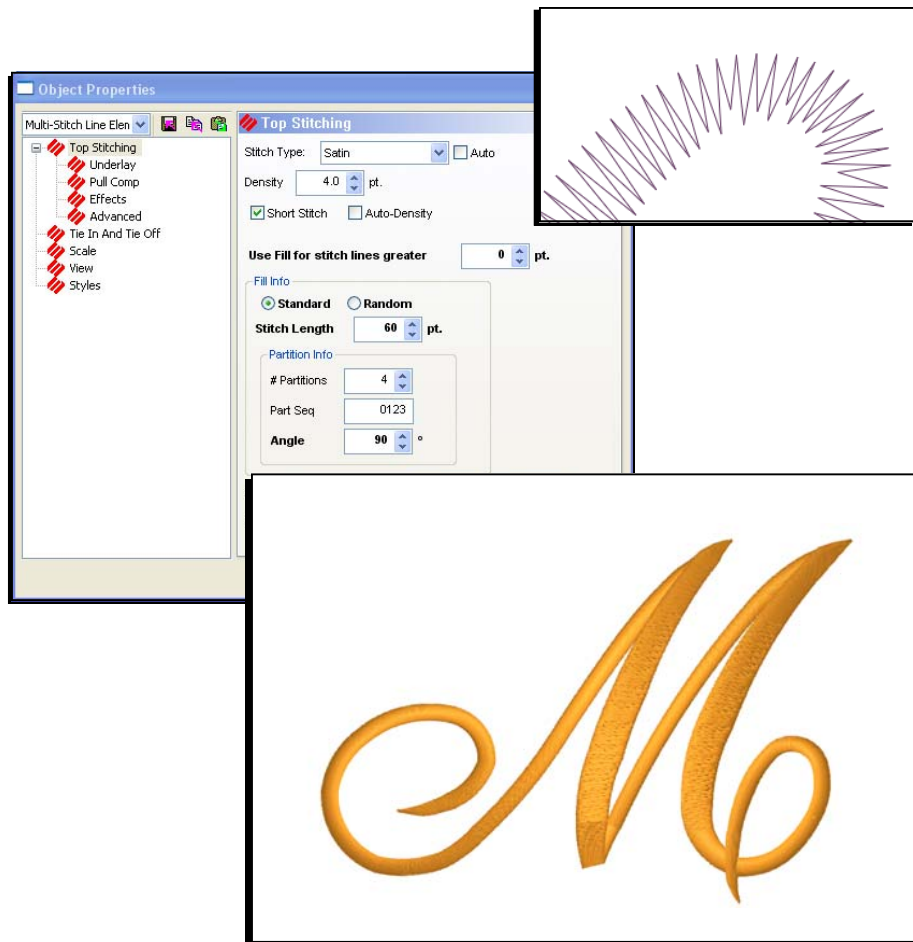
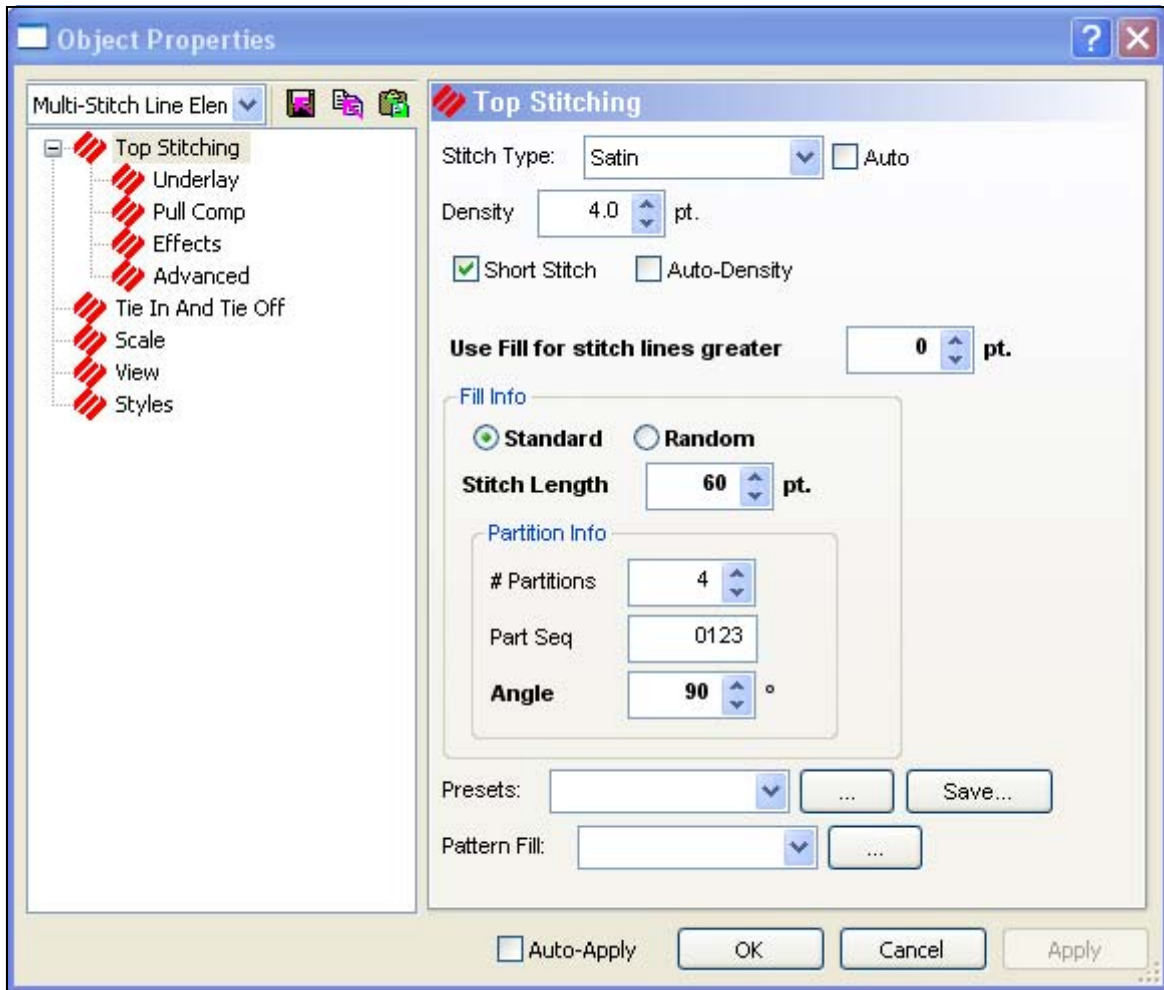


# Webinar #3 Object Properties

DesignShop V9 Basic Lettering & Editing Webinar Guide



# Object Properties



Saving Properties as Default

Copy & Paste Properties

---

---

---

---

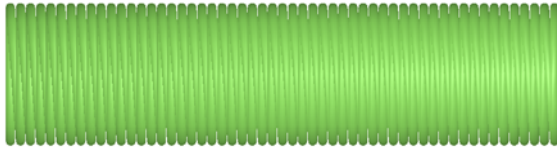
---

---

---

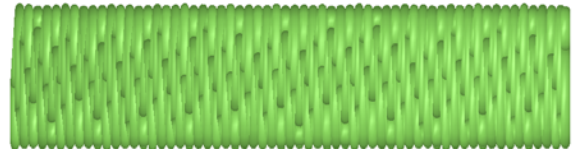
---

## Top Stitching: Stitch Types



### Satin

- Rounded, shiny, sculptural, stays up out of material
  - Saves Stitches
  - Limited Range (10-70pts)
  - Stitches can change direction through the form (like in an "S")
  - Stitches usually run perpendicular to the edge – across the form
- 
- 
- 



### Fill

- Usually used for larger areas
  - Flatter look, although you can create patterns
  - Sinks stitches within the form
  - Raises stitch count
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 



### Zig Zag

- Usually used as tack-down stitch for appliqué
- 



### E-Stitch

- Used mostly as an appliqué tack-down stitch
- 



### Edge Fill

- Sinks stitches within the form
  - Stitches run parallel to the edge
  - Used mostly for effect
- 



### Tackle

- Tack-down for appliqué
  - Used mostly for numbers on sports items / sports uniforms
-

# Top Stitching Continued

## Auto Stitch Type

- Bases the stitch type off of the average size of an element
- Defaults to satins for smaller objects and fills for larger objects
- Properties for Auto are available in the [...] box

---



---



---

## Density

- Density is the measurement of space between the stitches
- Longer satin stitch lines need a tighter density
- Shorter stitch lines need a lighter density
- Whole number jumps in density are rare

---



---



---



---

## Auto-Density

- Auto-Density bases the density of an element on the width of the stitch line.
- Wider stitch lines = tighter the density.
- The values table is accessible through the [...] beside it.
- When Auto-Density is checked, the Density field changes to a percentage. This allows you to easily adjust the density while keeping the variances based on width.

---



---

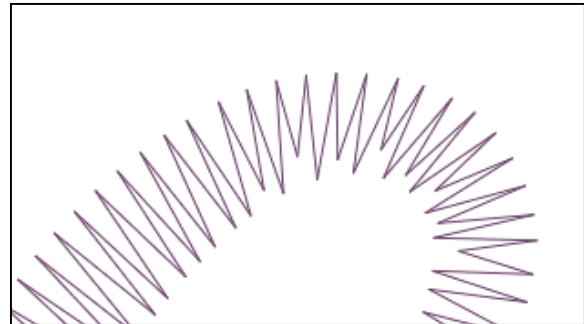


---

## Short Stitch

Toggle on the Dynamic Properties Bar

- Alternates the stitch lengths on the insides of tight angles and curves
- Helps prevent holes and thread breaks on the inside of forms
- More settings are under Top Stitching > Advanced
- Width



“Use Fill for stitch lines greater than:”

- Allows users to specify at what stitch line length a satin will be turned to a fill.
- This prevents satin stitches for exceeding appropriate lengths and snagging or pulling out of the garment.
- The properties of the fill are listed below.
- Defaults to random to hide the needle penetrations.



# Underlay

## Center Walk

Primary Underlay

Type:

Stitch Length:  pt.

1. Good for smaller lettering and thinner elements
2. Adds one line of stitching down the middle of an element
  - Stitch Length
    - Shorter stitches follow curves more accurately
    - Longer stitches stay out of the material
    - Avoid stitch lengths shorter than 15 pts

## Edge Walk

Primary Underlay

Type:

Percentage  Absolute

Border Margin:  pt.

Stitch Length:  pt.

1. Cleans up edges of elements
2. Used for wider elements
3. Adds a line of stitching just on the inside of the edges of an element
  - Inset
    - Percentage - Width
      - Adjusts the width of the edge walk
    - Absolute - Border Margin
      - Adjust the inset of the edge walk

## Zig Zag

Primary Underlay

Type:

Percentage  Absolute

Width:  %

Density:  pt.

1. Good for tacking down the nap of material
2. Adds one line of stitching up the middle of an element and then zig zags back.
  - Density
    - Adjusts the density of the underlay

## Double Zig Zag

Primary Underlay

Type:

Percentage  Absolute

Width:  %

Density:  pt.

1. Adds two layers of zig zag stitching underneath an element
2. The layers cross over each other

## Fill

Primary Underlay

Type:

Border Margin:  pt.

Density:  pt.

Angle:  °

Stitch Length:  pt.

1. Creates a light fill underneath the top stitching
  - Angle
    - The angle of the underlay in relation to the angle of the topstitching

# Underlay Options

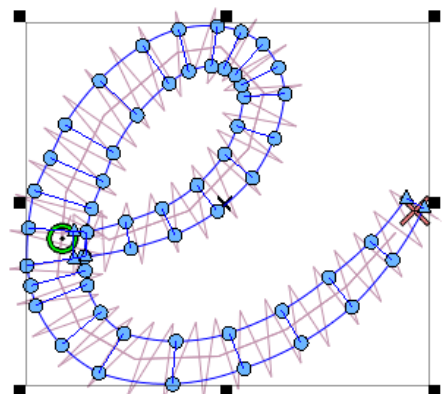
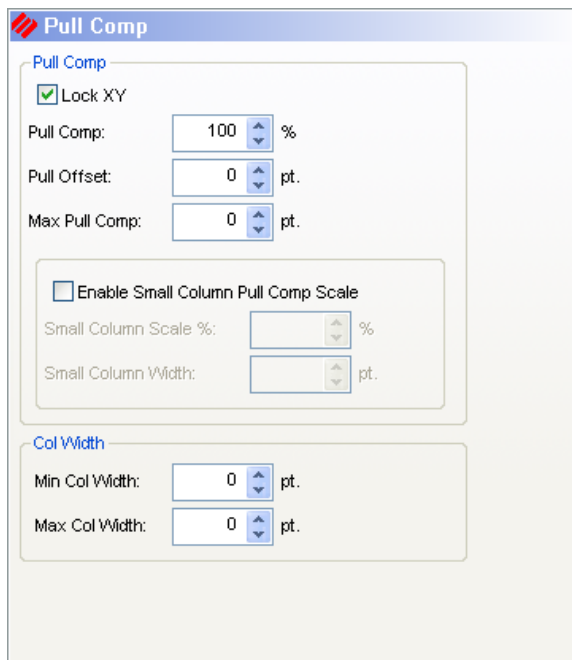
## Lettering – Use Continuous Underlay

- Underlays the entire letter before coming back over with the top stitching.
- Helps prevent the segments of the letters from pulling gaps in the sewout.
- Good for smaller lettering

## Auto-Underlay

- Enable Auto-Underlay
- Allows you to specify different underlays for different size ranges of elements.

# Pull Comp



## Lock XY

- Keeps the Pull Compensation equal in both vertically and horizontally

## Pull Comp

- Multiplies the element width by the specified percentage
- Affects wider areas faster than thinner areas
- Used to compensate for the pull of stitches in fabric

## Pull Offset

- Widens the element by specified amount on each side
- Completely even all the way through the form

## Max Pull Comp

- Specified Maximum value for pull comp.
- Prevents pull comp from getting too wide on areas with large line length when pull percentage amount is specified.

## Small Column Pull Comp Scale

- Adjusts smaller elements differently than larger ones.
- Small Column Scale %
  - Adds additional pull compensation for smaller elements
- Small Column Width
  - A small column is defined by any element width falling below this value.

## Column Width

- Min Col Width
  - If a stitch line falls short of this value, it will be extended to meet this length.
- Max Col Width
  - If a stitch line width exceeds this value, it will be adjusted to fit this length.

