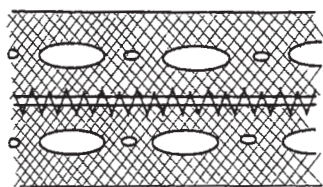


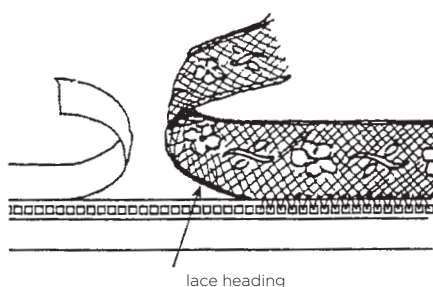
# Generic Beginning French Sewing Techniques



## Lace to Lace

Butt together and zigzag.

*Suggested Machine Settings: Width 2.5, Length 1.*

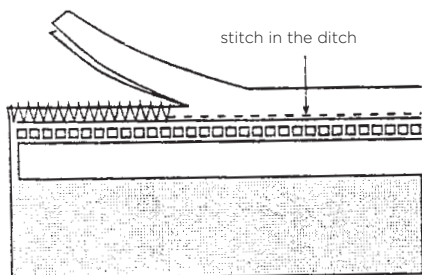


## Lace to Entredeux

Trim batiste from one side of the entredeux.

Butt lace to entredeux and zigzag.

*Suggested Machine Settings: Width 2.5, Length 1.*



## Entredeux to Flat Fabric

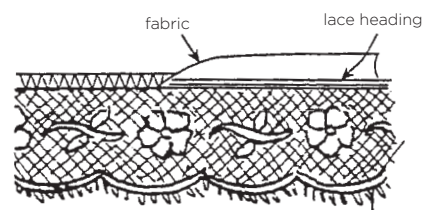
Place fabric to entredeux, right sides together.

Stitch in the ditch with a regular straight stitch (L=2.5).

Trim seam allowance to 1/8".

Zigzag over the seam allowance.

*Suggested Machine Settings: Width 2.5, Length 1.*



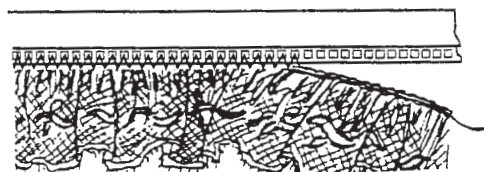
## Lace to Fabric

Place right sides together.

Fabric extends 1/8" from lace.

Zigzag off the edge and over the heading of the lace.

*Suggested Machine Settings: Width 3.5, Length 1  
(almost a satin stitch).*



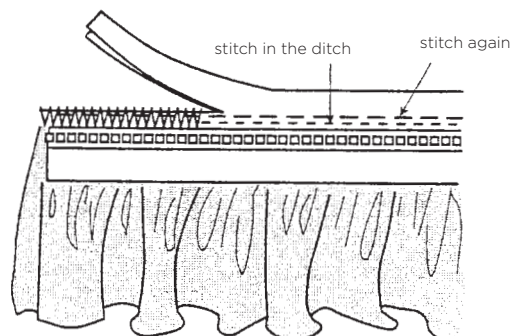
## Gathered Lace to Entredeux

Trim one side of the entredeux.

Gather lace by pulling heading thread.

Butt together and zigzag.

*Suggested Machine Settings: Width 2.5, Length 1.*



## Entredeux to Gathered Fabric

Gather fabric using two gathering rows.

Place gathered fabric to entredeux, right sides together.

Stitch in the ditch with a regular straight stitch (L=2.5).

Stitch again 1/16" away from the first stitching (L=2.5).

Trim seam allowance to 1/8".

Zigzag over the seam allowance.

*Suggested Machine Settings: Width 2.5, Length 1.*

# Generic Beginning French Sewing Techniques

## Lace Along a Fabric Edge

**1.** Pin the lace to the right side of fabric with the heading even with the seam allowance line and the right side of the lace facing up. Using a small zigzag (L=1.0; W=1.5) and a size 70 universal needle, stitch the heading to the fabric (**fig. 1**).

**2.** If the lace is being attached to a curved edge, shape the lace around the curve referring to the lace shaping directions. Pull the uppermost thread in the lace heading if necessary to make the lace lie flat (**fig. 2a**). For inside curves, shape the lace into a curve on the ironing board before placing it on the fabric. This will keep the scalloped edge from being wavy (**fig. 2b**). If a pattern or template is drawn onto a square of fabric, the lace will be shaped above one lace shaping line or between two lace shaping lines. After stitching, trim excess fabric to  $\frac{1}{2}$  -  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch or even with lower edge of lace (**fig. 2c**).

**3.** Press the seam allowance away from the lace, toward the wrong side of the fabric (**fig. 3**). If the edge is curved or pointed, you may need to clip the seam allowance in order to press flat (**fig. 4**).

**4.** On the right side, use a short, narrow zigzag to stitch over the lace heading, catching the fold of the pressed seam allowance (**fig. 5**).

**5.** On the wrong side, trim the seam allowance close to stitching (**fig. 6**).

**6.** Optional: On the right side, pin stitch along the lace heading. The forward/backward motion of the stitch will be on the fabric and the “fingers” will catch the lace (**fig. 7**).

**7.** If the design includes miters, stitch them with a small zigzag (**fig. 8**).

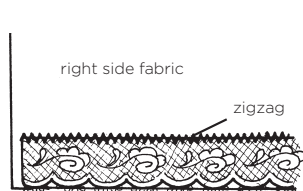


Figure 1

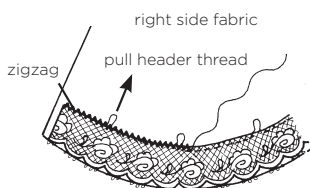


Figure 2a

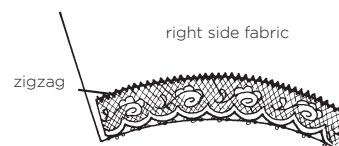


Figure 2b

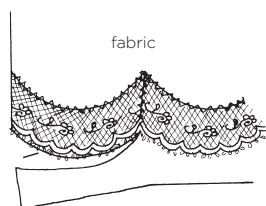


Figure 2c

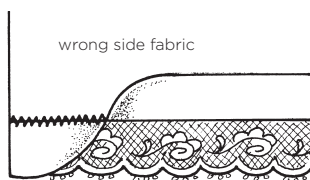


Figure 3

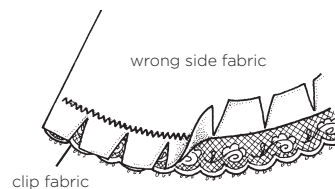


Figure 4

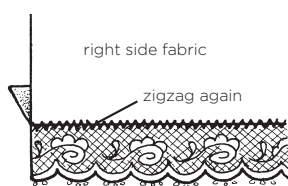


Figure 5

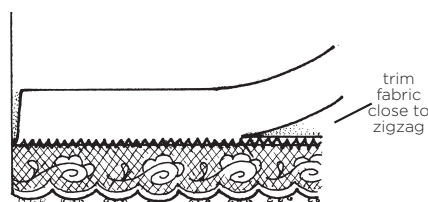


Figure 6

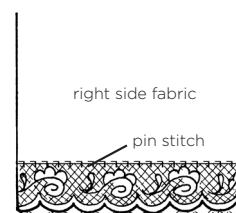


Figure 7

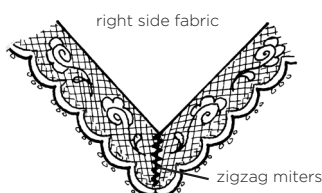


Figure 8

# Extra Stable Lace Finish

## Lace Inserted on Fabric

1. Pin the lace along the lace shaping line/lines. If a pattern or template is drawn onto a square of fabric, the lace will be shaped above one lace shaping line or between two lace shaping lines. Using a small zigzag (L=1.0; W=1.5) and a size 70 universal needle, stitch the headings to the fabric (fig. 1).
2. If the lace is being attached in a curve, shape the lace around the curve referring to the lace shaping directions. Pull the upper most thread in the lace heading along the wavy side if necessary to make the lace lie flat and zigzag along the curved edges (fig. 2).
3. On the wrong side of the piece, cut between the two zigzag lines using blunt tipped scissors (fig. 3). Do not cut the lace.
4. Press the fabric away from the lace, toward the wrong side of the fabric (fig. 4). If the edge is curved or pointed, you may need to clip the seam allowance in order to press flat (fig. 5).
5. On the right side, use a short, narrow zigzag to stitch over the lace heading, catching the fold of the pressed fabric (fig. 6).
6. On the wrong side, trim the fabric close to the stitching (fig. 7).
7. Optional: On the right side, pinstitch along the lace heading. The forward/backward motion of the stitch will be on the fabric and the "fingers" will catch the lace (fig. 8).
8. If the design includes miters, stitch them with a small zigzag (fig. 9).

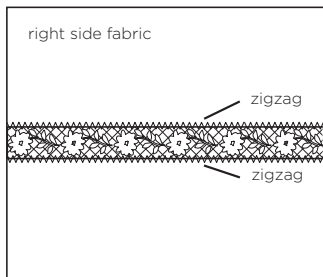


Figure 1

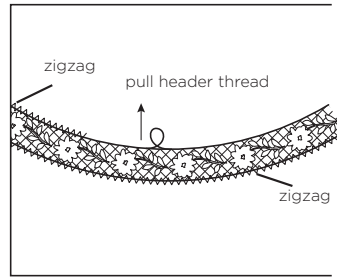


Figure 2

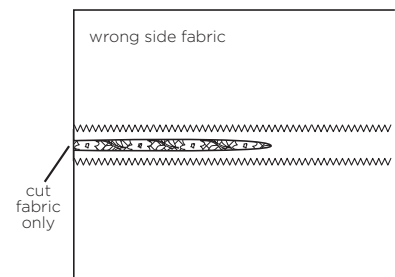


Figure 3

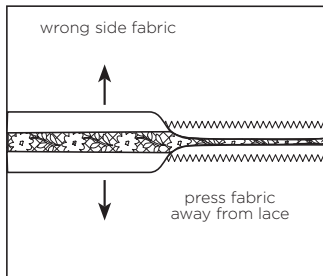


Figure 4

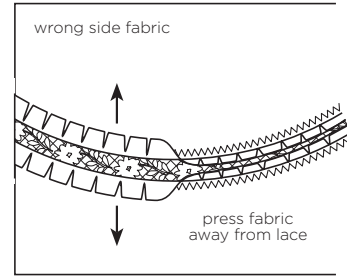


Figure 5

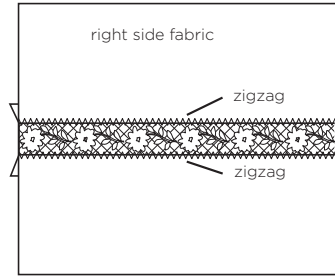


Figure 6

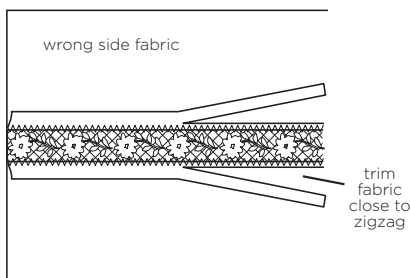


Figure 7

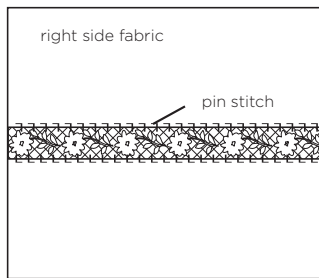


Figure 8



Figure 9

# Heirloom Sewing by Serger Techniques

## SERGER SETTINGS:

Three-thread rolled hem

Stitch length: about 2.0

Differential feed: .7 to 1 (normal)

**“Lace to Fabric”**—Place the lace to the fabric, right sides together, with  $\frac{1}{8}$ - to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of fabric extending beyond the lace. Serge, so that the needle catches the heading of the lace while rolling in the extension of fabric. Some fabric might be trimmed away (fig. 1a). *“Heading of the lace, under the wall”* or *“Heading of the lace, to the right of the (needle) mark.”* Press the serged seam toward the fabric (fig. 1b).

**“Entredeux to Flat Fabric”**—Place the entredeux to the fabric, right sides together, with the edge of the fabric to the fabric edge of the entredeux. Always serge with the entredeux on top. The needle thread should fall on the fabric, right next to the entredeux ladder. If your serger has markings on the toe of the foot—use these markings to help with the proper placement (fig. 2a). Normally, the right hand side of the “ladder” will fall between the two far right needle marks on the presser foot. Press the serged seam toward the fabric (fig. 2b).

**“Gathered Fabric to Entredeux”**—Gather the fabric using either the sewing machine or the serger.

**Sewing Machine Gathers**—use one of the following gathering techniques:

- Run two rows of straight stitches (L=3.0-3.5) inside and outside the seam allowance, right side up. Pull the bobbin threads (wrong side) at the same time to gather the fabric (fig. 3a).
- Gathering foot—Place the edge of the fabric completely under the sewing machine foot. Using a straight stitch (L=3.0 and longer), stitch just inside the seam allowance. The stitch length will regulate the gathers; longer length = more gathers, shorter length = less gathers (fig. 3b).

**Serger Gathers**—set the serger for three-thread narrow or wide overlock and attach the gathering foot. The gathers are regulated by the differential feed, the needle tension and the stitch length. Longer stitch lengths or tighter tensions = more gathers (fig. 3c).

Place the entredeux on top of the gathered fabric, right sides together.

If the gathered fabric has one row of gathers (gathering foot by sewing machine or serger) adjust the entredeux so that the ditch of the entredeux falls just beyond the gathering row. If there are two rows of gathers, place the ditch of the entredeux between the two rows of stitching.

Always serge with the entredeux on top. The needle thread should fall on the fabric, right next to the bridging ladder. If your serger has markings on the toe of the foot—use these markings to help with the proper placement (fig. 3d). Normally, the right hand side of the “ladder” will fall between the two far right needle marks on the presser foot (fig. 3e). Press the serged seam toward the fabric. Once complete, remove the visible gathering thread.

