
Supplies

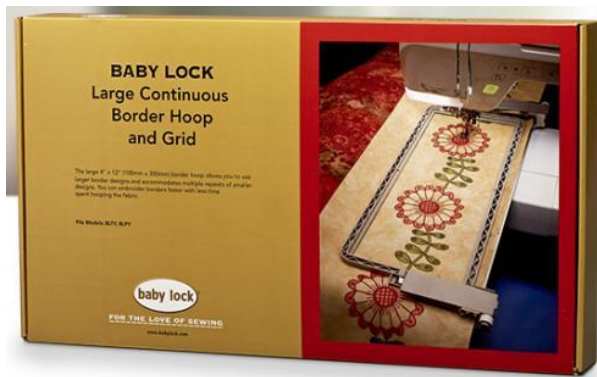
- o Baby Lock Large Continuous Border Frame 4" by 12" #BLMA-CBH
- o Magnetic Frame 5" x 7" #EMF-180
- o USB Jump Drive for Updating Machine
- o Removable marker and ruler for marking reference line on fabric
- o Embroidery Stabilizer appropriate for Project (Fusible is Recommended)
- o Embroidery Threads and Embroidery bobbin
- o Seam Ripper for removing marking threads

Instructions

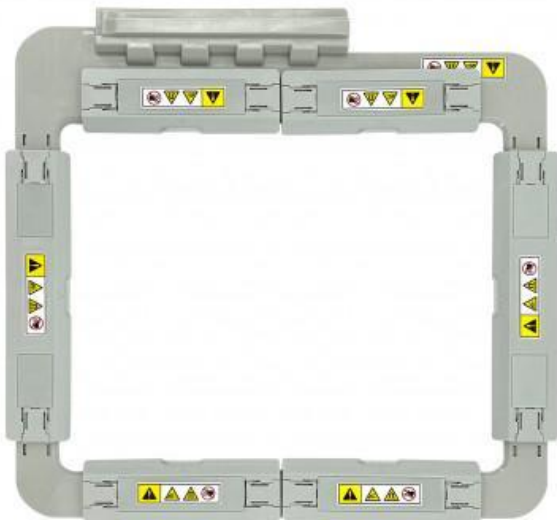
Traditional Frame vs. Continuous Frame vs. Magnetic Frame

A traditional frame has an inner and outer ring and the fabric and/or stabilizer is held between the two parts. The outer ring is adjustable with a screw to accommodate different thicknesses of fabric. After hooping, the screw on the traditional frame should be securely tightened for the embroidery process. Fragile or easily distorted fabrics may be marred by fitting between the frame parts in a situation known as "hoop burn". A traditional frame allows for the project to be embroidered anywhere that fits into the hoop. Even awkward pieces can be hooped by hooping a sticky stabilizer alone and then placing the item on the sticky surface to hold the project in place. Marks on the frame are helpful in positioning the fabric when hooping. Some frames have visual registration marks for use in positioning with the IQ Positioning app. This type of frame is best hooped on a secure flat surface. Place non-skid shelf liner under the bottom frame when hooping to aid in positioning.

The continuous border frame is different than a traditional two-part frame. The continuous border frame is one piece. The top frame and the bottom frame are joined on the right side with a hinge. This frame is useful for embroidering repeated patterns since the fabric can be



easily repositioned and rehooped while sliding the fabric. Because of the hinge, fabric can only be positioned in the frame along the edge. The area of the frame is 30 cm by 10 cm (approx. 11 ¾ inches by 4 inches). The fabric is secured in the frame by pressing down on the top and bottom clasp of the frame. The fabric is then held securely within the frame. Marks on the frame allow for positioning the fabric and the top and bottom clasps can be engaged separately allowing for precise positioning of the fabric. The nature of the frame allows for hooping while attached to the machine.



The magnetic frame has multiple parts just like the traditional frame, but the parts lie on top of each other instead of fitting together. Strong magnets hold the top pieces to the bottom of the frame and the project is held securely between the pieces. Because the fabric is easily adjusted, precise hooping and even adjusting the hooped piece is simpler than the traditional frame. This

type of frame is ideal for multi-layer projects that do not require additional stabilizer such as a quilt and for avoiding hoop burn in fragile fabrics. The project can be easily hooped while the frame is attached to the machine such as quilting and continuous quilting with embroidery. Magnetic frames come in different sizes and not all machines can accommodate the largest frame. Because the bottom of the frame is larger than a traditional hoop, the magnetic frame will be larger than a traditional frame with the same embroiderable area. Also the center of the magnetic frame will be in a different location than a traditional frame of the same size. The embroidery machine must be able to recognize the frame before the magnetic frame can be used. An embroidery machine may need to be updated to the latest version to recognize the magnetic frame. Not all older machines will have an update available to recognize the magnetic frame. Look on the website or ask your dealer if your machine will accommodate a magnetic frame and the size that will work on your machine.

Using the Continuous Border Frame

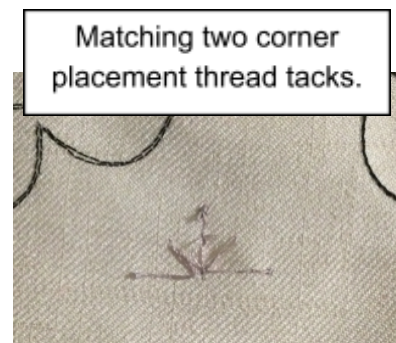
Because the continuous border frame is one piece, only fabric that can be placed up to the hinge can be embroidered. The distance from the **center mark** of the frame to the hinge on the 4" by 12" frame is about 4". Thinner fabrics may be folded along the edge to reach higher onto the fabric. Mark a line on the fabric with a wash or heat away marker for placement in the hoop. Using the marks on the hoop, place the line onto one side of the hoop. Press down to secure that edge. Align the fabric on the opposite side of the hoop with the marks on the hoop and press down to secure that edge.

Any design can be repeated with the continuous border function. The continuous border function is on the Embroidery Edit screen and looks like a stack of small boxes. Under this icon, side and corner alignment marks can be added to any design for precise placement any hoop. The icon for this feature is a downward arrow to a line. To re-hoop and stitch additional perfectly placed continuous embroidery along the edge, add the side and corner alignment marks to the top and bottom of the entire design. Edit the design or combination of designs before adding alignment marks. When adding alignment marks, only one of any combination of designs is selected at a time. Eight different thread alignment mark options can be chosen for each unit in the single or repeated design. Select a mark by touching it and it will add that thread mark to the design. Use the arrow keys to select the next unit to be marked. If you change your mind about a thread mark, just go back to that unit and touch the mark to remove it. The thread marks will stitch at the very end of the embroidery in the last color. Thread placement marks can be added to a single design without using any other repeat function. The thread marks stitch very loosely and are easily removed.



For a detailed description of the Continuous Border function, look for the Sewing Tech Talk handout "Could You Repeat That?"

When stitching a repeating design, it is important to start out straight. Make a center line on your fabric with a pressed crease or removable mark. Stabilize the embroidery design appropriate to the density and type of design. Consider a continuous piece of stabilizer for the length of the desired project if at all possible. Hoop the first design aligning the center mark on the fabric with the center marks on the hoop. Be extra careful that the design is as well centered as possible



because any slight rotation error will be more and more exaggerated as the design gets longer. Consider stitching the design on a longer piece of fabric and then cutting the finished embroidery to the appropriate size for the project. The designs can begin in the middle of the project or start at one side and continue across. After stitching the first design, remove the fabric from the hoop. Re-hoop the fabric in the next location keeping the following in mind:

- Re-hoop as straight as possible using the line or crease on the fabric and the marks on the hoop. Limited rotation of designs is possible for precise placement.
- The marks made in the previous embroidery must be within the embroidery field. The embroidery field does not extend to the edge of the hoop.
- In the embroidery screen, use the trial key to move the needle to the position of the design to be matched before securing the latches on the hoop. Match the point, check that the fabric is aligned for rotation and clamp one part of the frame.
- Use the trial key to move to the chalk mark on the opposite side of the design. Align the fabric and clamp the second clamp. Adjust the fabric in the hoop and re-clamp if necessary.
- Move the design to match the line and any positioning marks as closely as possible. To check the position, use the trial key at the bottom of the Embroidery screen to move the needle to any of the eight locations around the design. Touch the W+ key on the upper left of the screen to activate the LED pinpoint placement light. Use the move keys to perfectly place the light over the corner of the thread mark. The needle can be dropped to check placement. Move to all the appropriate placement marks to check the design

Using the Magnetic Frame

To hoop fabric in the frame, remove the top magnets from the base frame by grabbing the edge of the top magnet with your fingers and lifting it off the base frame. Be careful not to pinch your fingers between the base frame and the magnet. Lay the stabilized fabric over the base frame. The embroidery area is slightly off center of the frame. Refer to the positioning marks on the frame for the location of the center. Attach the magnets so that the triangle arrow points to the inside of the frame. Smooth the fabric with the magnets by pulling the magnet across the fabric until it clicks into place on the base frame. Check that the magnets are securely holding the fabric in place. Slide the frame and fabric onto the machine. Always hold the frame by the base and not the magnets when attaching or removing the frame.

The magnetic frame has multiple parts just like the traditional frame, but the parts lie on top of each other instead of fitting together. The base of the frame contains strong magnets. Be sure to keep this product away from precision electronics such as smart phones, computer discs, USB drives and credit cards with magnetic stripes. Do not use the magnetic frame if you have a pacemaker. Store the frame with fabric or cardboard between the magnets and the base frame and keep the frame from *continuous close contact* with the embroidery machine.

When embroidering large pieces of fabric, do not allow the excess fabric to hang down from the machine. The weight of the fabric may prevent the carriage from moving freely, causing the magnetic frame to strike the needle. If the carriage becomes miss-aligned, remove the frame, turn the machine off and then on again. The embroidery carriage will re-calibrate to the correct location.