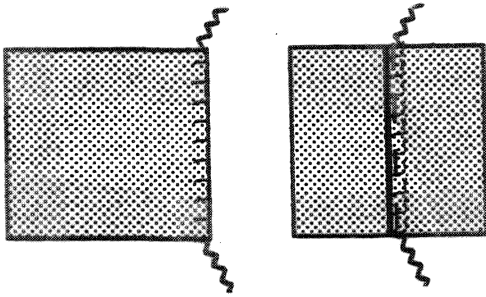




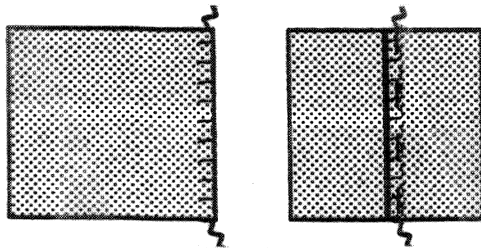
MORE AND MORE FUN SERGER TECHNIQUES

1. FLATLOCK



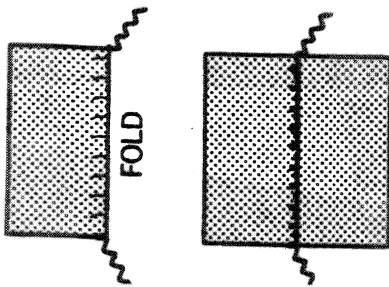
- A. Use two (2) pieces of fabric (knits work well).
- B. Adjust tensions on serger as follows:
 - Right needle: Unthread (but leave needle in)
 - Left needle: 0
 - Top looper: 3
 - Bottom looper: 9
- C. Sew **WRONG** sides together, leaving long tails.
- D. Press pieces open flat. (The back will look like a ladder with horizontal lines.)
- E. Secure seam to fabric by sewing a straight stitch down the center of the serging with a conventional sewing machine.

2. MOCK FLATLOCK



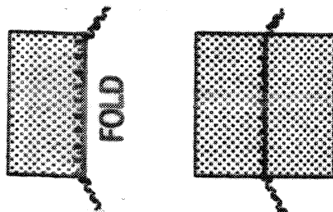
- A. Place two (2) pieces of fabric **WRONG** sides together.
- B. Serge a seam along the edge using a regular serge stitch and without adjusting the tensions.
- C. Press pieces open flat.
- D. Stitch the edge down with a straight stitch on a conventional sewing machine.

3. FLAT THREAD PINTUCK



- A. Set the tension the same as for the **FLATLOCK**.
- B. Remove the cutting blade so that you won't cut your fabric.
- C. Fold one (1) piece of fabric so **WRONG** sides are together.
- D. Place the fabric so that the folded edge is where the right needle would stitch if threaded.
- E. Serge down the fabric, keeping the folded edge in place. Leave tails 1 inch to 2 inches long.
- F. Press fabric open flat for pintuck. This method looks nice with decorative threads.

4. SMALL PINTUCK



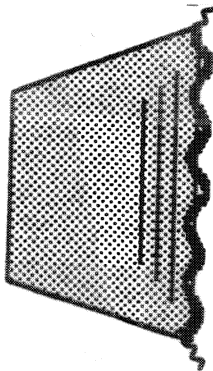
- A. Unthread the left needle.
- B. Set remaining tensions on 5.
- C. Turn cutting blade up so that it doesn't cut.
- D. Fold fabric with **WRONG** sides together.
- E. Serge along folded edge of fabric.
- F. Press seam **DOWN**.

Note: When making a garment and applying pintucks to a yoke, for example, serge one side from top to bottom and the other side from bottom to top, so you get a mirror image. Make sure you sew on the **RIGHT** side of the fabric. Always leave a tail at the ends. Secure the ends of the stitching.



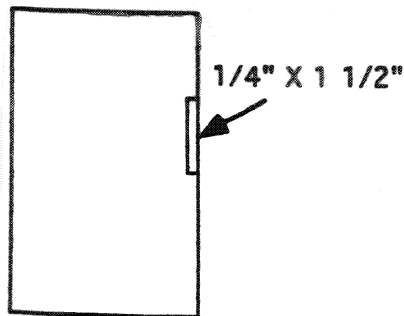
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5. LETTUCE OR RIPPLE EDGE

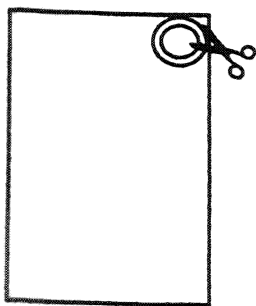


- A. Unthread the left needle for a thinner finish. (A rolled hem may also be used.)
- B. Cut one (1) piece of fabric at least 12 inches in length and 3 inches wide. (Lighter weight knit fabrics or woven fabrics cut on a bias make the most ripple; heavier fabrics produce less ripple.)
- C. Place the edge of the fabric under the presser foot and stitch just enough to hold the fabric from the back.
- D. Continue stitching along the edge, stretching the fabric as you stitch. Remember, the more you pull, the more rippled the edge will be.

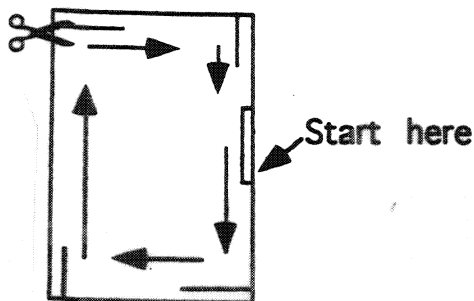
6. TIPS FOR TABLECLOTHS:



- 1. Always start your sewing on the lengthwise edge of the fabric, and then move to the widthwise edge. It is helpful to cut out a small piece of fabric (1/4 inch by 1 1/2 inches) before you start to serge along the edge so the fabric will line up right next to the knife as you start to sew.



- 2. To make rounded corners, place a (round) dinner plate so that the edge of the plate touches both edges of the fabric evenly. Mark around the plate and cut. Use liquid seam sealant (such as Fray Check) at the beginning and ending of all rolled edges. Let dry; trim.



- 3. To make nice square corners, cut a line about 1 inch to 2 inches long and 1/4 inch wide on all corners (as shown). Start stitching in the center of one edge with the small piece cut out. Serge to the edge of the cut; raise needles; pivot; fold cut piece down and serge next side. Use liquid seam sealant on all four corners.