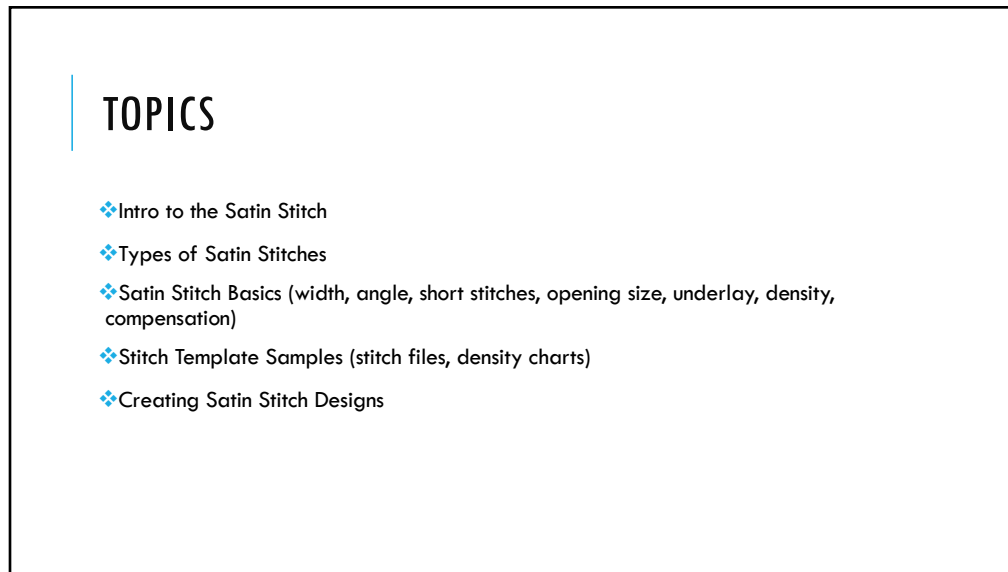




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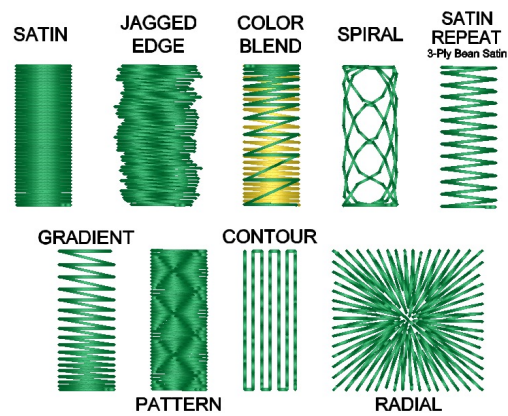
## ❖ INTRO TO THE SATIN STITCH

❖ What makes the Satin Stitch special?

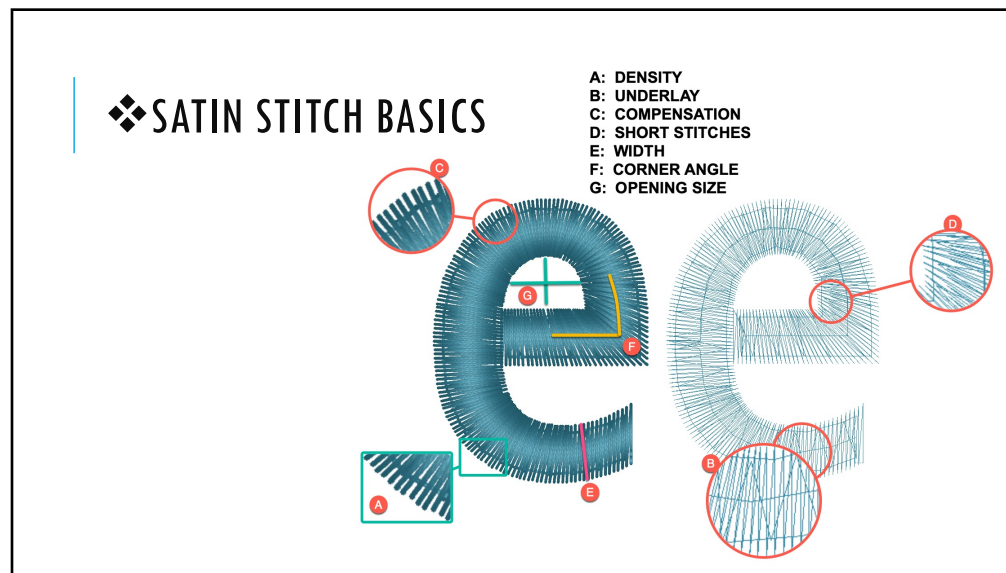


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## ❖ TYPES OF SATIN STITCHES



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## SATIN DENSITY

**Satin Density By Thread Weight**

40-weight thread

- ❖ Normal: 0.4mm
- ❖ Light: 0.45 – 0.55mm
- ❖ Bold: 0.37mm

60-weight thread

- ❖ Normal: 0.33
- ❖ Light: 0.38 – 0.45
- ❖ Bold: 0.30

**Density in MM**

	1.4	0.7	.65	0.6	.55	0.5	.45	0.4	.35	0.3
1.4	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
2.0	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
2.5	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
3.0	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
3.5	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
4.0	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
4.5	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
5.0	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
5.5	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████
6.0	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████	████

**Width in MM**

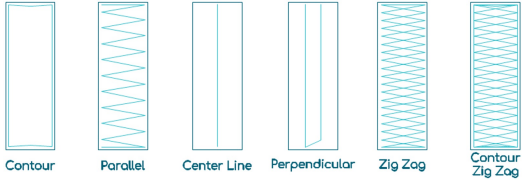
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## SATIN UNDERLAY

Underlay stitches are to your top stitches what a foundation is your home. They provide the structure needed for the top stitches. They also help provide loft to the top stitches.

In general, unstable fabrics (knits) require more underlay stitches than stable fabrics (wovens). It is better to apply more underlay than not enough underlay.

In the example to the right, notice the difference between underlay depending on the fabric type. The numbers, like “1.4 – 2.5mm”, refer to the width of the satin column. The wider the column, the more underlay is needed.



Contour Parallel Center Line Perpendicular Zig Zag Contour Zig Zag

Type	1.4 - 2.5mm	2.6 - 3.5mm	3.6 - 5.0mm	5.1mm +
Centerline	X	X		
Contour			X	X
Parallel			X	X
Zig-Zag				

Type	1.4 - 2.5mm	3.1 - 4.0mm	4.1 - 5.0mm	5.1mm +
Centerline	X	X		
Contour			X	X
Parallel		X	X	
Zig-Zag				X

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## SATIN PUSH & PULL COMPENSATION

**Pull Compensation** - Stitch pull inward in the direction the stitches are traveling.

**Push Compensation** - Stitches push outward on the ends of the objects as the thread builds up.

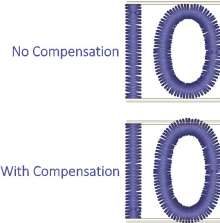
**Sating Stitches Push & Pull Settings**

Pull Compensation

- Knits: 0.3mm
- Wovens: 0.2mm

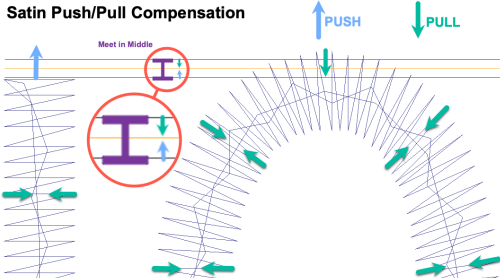
Push Compensation

- Knits: 0.2 – 0.3mm
- Wovens: 0.2 – 0.3mm



No Compensation With Compensation

**Satin Push/Pull Compensation**



Meet in Middle PUSH PULL

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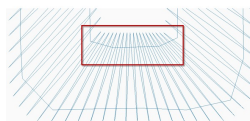
## SATIN SHORT STITCHES

Not to be confused with stitch length, short stitches are utilized in cornering to decrease the density on the inside of an object.

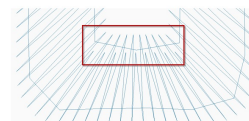
As a satin stitch goes around a tight corner the inside density of the satin stitch increases because the stitches are forced closer to each other. The outside density is lightened. If you don't utilize short stitches, you end up with a dense inside and a lighter than desired density around the outside.

Auto adjusting for short stitches is an option in FTCU software that is turned on by default.

No Short Stitches



Short Stitches



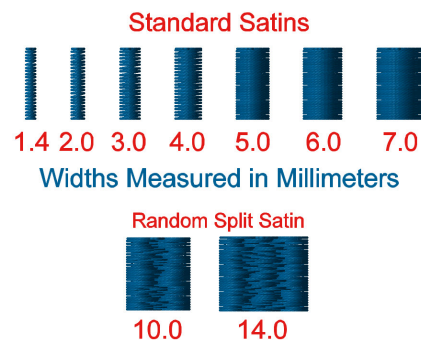
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## SATIN WIDTH

The minimum finished size of a satin stitch should be 1.4mm in width. When we go below 1.4mm in width we are asking for trouble. This is when we eat garments by making the width so small that it pulls the fabric right down into the needle plate. We also experience frequent thread breaks when going below 1.4mm in width.

On wearable items, the maximum width we want to go with our satin stitches is 7.0mm. When we go wider than this, we exert a lot of pull on the fabric and increase the snag factor.

The software does offer a Split Satin option that will allow you to safely stretch the maximum width out further than 7.0mm on wearable items.



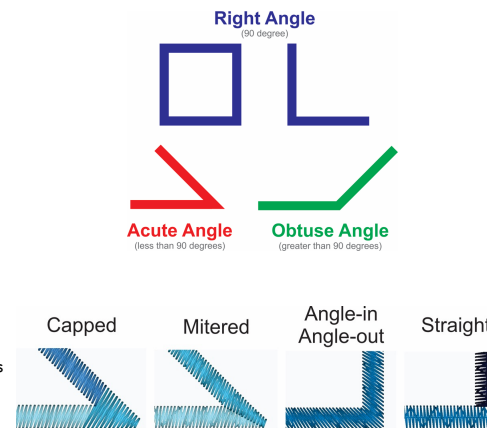
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## SATIN CORNER ANGLES

There are four main types of cornering techniques that we can apply:

- ❖ Angle-in and Angle-out
- ❖ Miter
- ❖ Capped
- ❖ Straight.

We choose based on the angle of the stitch. Let's take a closer look. In the image you will see the 3 types of angles and 4 types of cornering techniques.

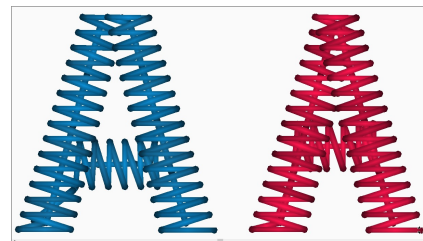


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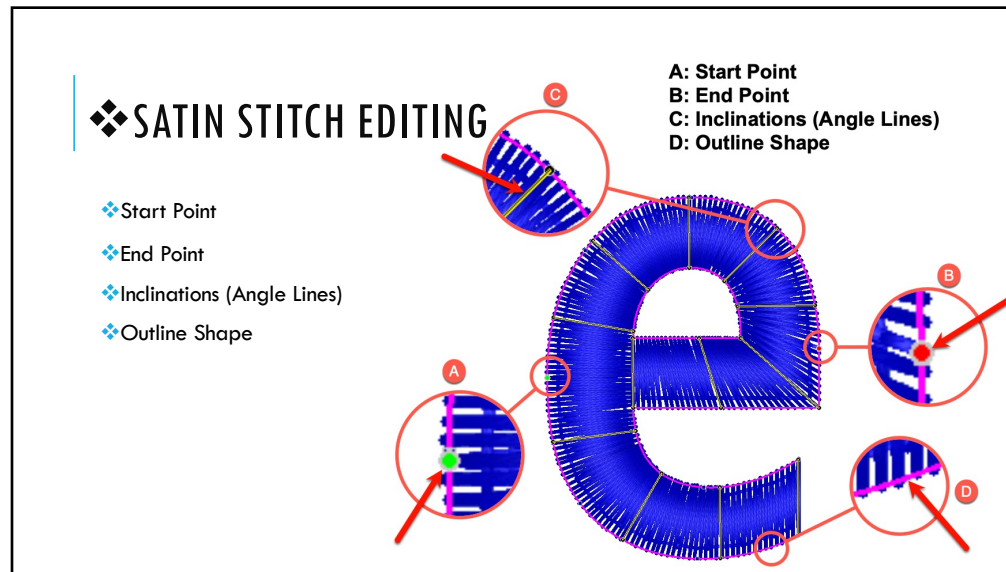
## SATIN OPENING SIZE

By opening size, we are referring to holes or open areas between satin stitches. For example, letters A, a, B, b, D, d, e, g, O, o, P, p, Q, q, and R. Each has a hole in the letter. This also applies to any satin stitch that has a hole or cutout in it.

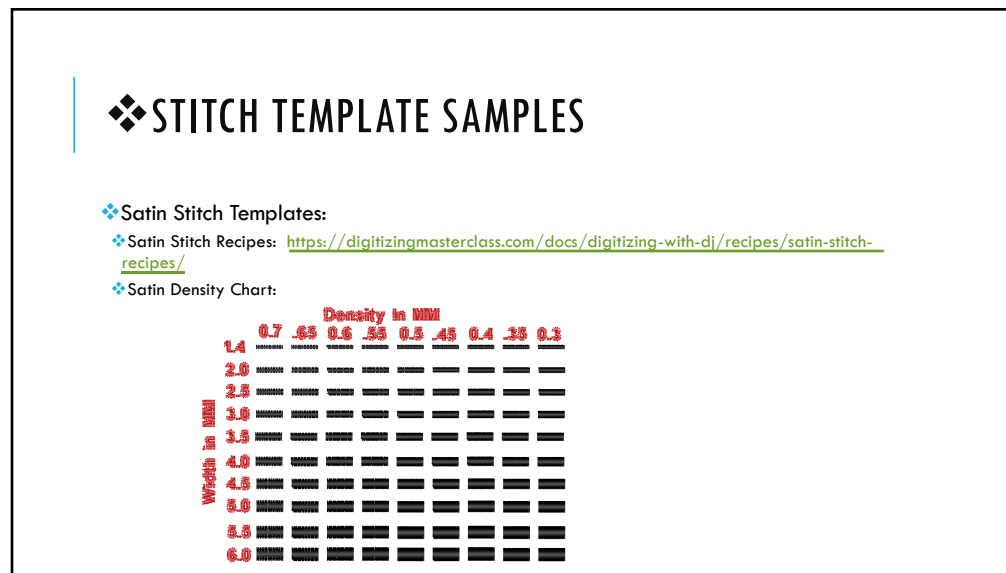
The minimum opening size for a structure that surrounds itself with satin stitches is 0.8mm to 1.0mm. When you go smaller, it will close most of the time and/or cut a hole in the garment because the satin stitches are placed too close together.



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## ❖ CREATING SATIN STITCHES

### ❖ Tools for creating satin stitches:

- ❖ Artwork Tool (recommended when learning how to create satins)
- ❖ Satin Tool
- ❖ Classic Satin Tool
- ❖ Steil Satin Tool



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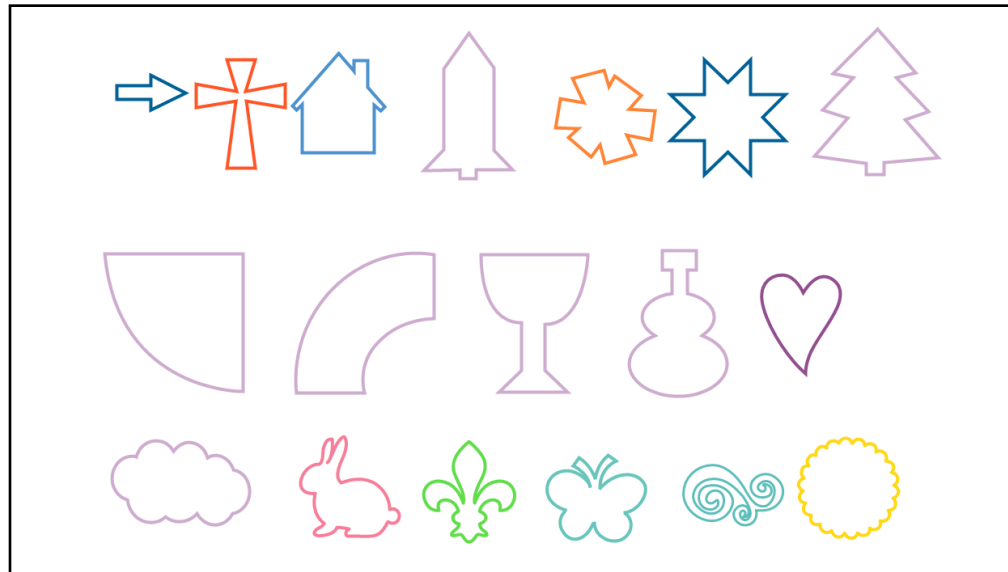
## ❖ SATIN STITCH PRACTICE LESSONS

### ❖ There are several practice lessons available for creating Satin Stitches, here are links to them:

- ❖ Digitizing Masterclass Lite (The Satin Stitch): <https://digitizingmasterclass.com/digitizing-masterclass-lite/>
- ❖ Guided Lessons Section: <https://digitizingmasterclass.com/docs/ftcu-guided-lesson/tools-for-creating/lesson-5-the-satin-stitch/>
- ❖ For digitizing letters, see the "Digitizing Text" section of the Digitizing Masterclass Lite: <https://digitizingmasterclass.com/digitizing-masterclass-lite/>

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THANKS FOR WATCHING

Next Month's Topic: Fill Stitches

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