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Getting Started with PREMIER+™ 2 Modify

Welcome to PREMIER+™ 2 Modify. Use PREMIER+™ 2 Modify to adjust your embroideries to create new ones. Work with sections (subdesigns) of embroideries or whole embroideries, and with multipart embroideries or many embroideries at once. PREMIER+™ 2 Modify contains all the editing facilities of PREMIER+™ 2 Embroidery Extra, with many additional powerful features.

Edit stitches directly in 3D or 2D, as desired. Use the Stitch Player in the Control Strip to play through the currently selected embroidery subdesign as if it is stitching out, or use the Design Player to play through all sections of an embroidery. Use Life View to view the embroidery in real-world perspective with the desired export options.

Emboss helps you to add beautiful patterns to your embroideries. Choose from over 100 stamps, or use text or your own design, to make a single stamp, to stamp along a line or to fill a large area.

Use point morphing to magnetize, polarize, twirl or ripple stitches in small areas, or the eight global morphing effects to change the whole shape of an embroidery. With Freehand Tablet Cutwork Line and Freehand Point Cutwork Line you may automatically remove fabric for cutwork and reverse appliqué, or simply to cut out a shape or design.

Use Freehand Tablet Border, Freehand Point Border, Draw Border Shape or Border Embroidery to make a new embroidery with a satin, running, triple or motif border, optionally with appliqué stitches and fabric. Keep the section of embroidery from inside or outside the border, or simply overlay the border. As in PREMIER+™ 2 Embroidery Extra, the Appliqué Piece functions Express Appliqué, Appliqué Outline and Appliqué Hole enable you to add appliqué fabric to an existing design with appliqué areas, and to adjust appliqué areas within a design.

Apply the Monochrome effect to create silhouette and cameo designs from multicolored embroideries. Use the Density Advisor to see dense stitch areas and, if desired, automatically reduce the density. The Stitch Optimizer improves the stitchout of the embroidery, both in speed and quality. Use Automatically Add Trim Commands to trim movement stitches while stitching out, and Basting Line to secure your fabric and stabilizer before stitching. Mark any group of stitches as special Alignment stitches, and add Tie On or Tie Off stitches as desired.

Add and remove Color Change, Stop and Trim Commands. Add customized text to Stop commands to streamline the stitching process. Center Designs, Compensate Stitches, Break Up stitches to your preferred maximum length, and so much more.
Design Separator  allows you to creatively cut any embroidery into two subdesigns. (Use the PREMIER+™ 2 Design Aligner module to automatically split embroideries into multiple sections for stitching out in any hoop, or two subdesigns for multipart hoops.) Use Object Editing to reshape and restyle your embroidery. Change the properties for a stitch type in a line, fill or satin area in your embroidery, and even convert an object from one stitch type to another. Remove underlay and packing with Remove Underlying Stitches .

Sample Files
Samples are included that are shown in the ‘How-To’ examples and tutorials. The sample files will be installed to subfolders of Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify or the folder of your choice.

Starting PREMIER+™ 2 Modify

In PREMIER+™ 2 Embroidery , click the PREMIER+™ 2 Modify icon on the QuickLink toolbar. PREMIER+™ 2 Modify will start.

Parts of the Software Window

Quick Access Toolbar  Ribbon Bar Tabs  Ribbon Bar  Title Bar  Design Panel

Control Strip  Stitch Area  Embroidery Tabs  Status Bar

Title Bar
The Title Bar at the top of the window is highlighted if PREMIER+™ 2 Modify is active. Each open embroidery file also has its own tab showing the name of the embroidery file. The Quick Access toolbar gives icons for the following frequently used features: Insert, Save, Save As, Export, Print, Change Hoop, Undo, Redo, Life View and Design Player.
Ribbon Bar
There are nine tabs on the ribbon: File, Home, Modify, Border, Appliqué, Emboss, Object, View and Help.

Use the Home tab to select subdesigns or stitches, copy, resize, move and rotate, change threads with Color Tone, and display embroideries with Life View and Design Player.

Design Select
The Design Select area of the Home tab shows the different subdesigns or sections of a multipart design. Select the Next or Previous section, change the order by moving subdesigns forwards or backwards, or combine sections of a multipart embroidery.

Use the Modify tab to make changes that affect the whole embroidery, to add and edit stitch commands, and to use the morphing and cutwork features.

Use the Border tab to add a satin or stitch border to an embroidery, optionally with appliqué stitches and fabric.

Use the Appliqué tab to add appliqué fabric to an existing design with appliqué areas, and to adjust appliqué areas within a design.

Use the Emboss tab to add lines or curves of stitch points and to apply stitch points in shapes (called stamps) one at a time, in lines or as a fill pattern.

Use the Object tab to change the properties for the fill and line objects in your embroidery, or to convert these stitch types to other fill and line types.

Use the View tab to adjust the Grid, change the view mode, view Commands and stitch coordinates, change the hoop, and arrange multiple windows.

Work Area
The work area is the area where embroideries are loaded. There are tabs along the bottom edge that show the names of the open embroideries. Click a tab to make it the active embroidery. Press Ctrl + Tab to cycle through the windows. When the embroidery file windows are maximized then the work area is filled by the active embroidery file. If the windows are not maximized, then arrange the windows in various ways using the Cascade and Tile options on the View tab, drag the title bars to arrange them as desired, or press Ctrl + Tab to cycle through the windows.

Stitch Area
This is the area on which the stitches are drawn and where you make changes to an embroidery. Stitches are drawn in the appropriate colors, but most thread effects are not shown in the active subdesign. The embroideries are shown in either 3D or 2D, with or without stitch points. The background color and texture can be changed using PREMIER+™ 2 Configure.

Garment, quilt block or fabric backgrounds may be stored in .vp4 files. They are not shown in PREMIER+™ 2 Modify, except for any fabric backgrounds used in appliqué. Decorations are shown, but may not be edited, except to move or delete the whole subdesign.
In 3D view the real hoop is shown, with blue corners showing the stitch area within the hoop. Movement stitches are hidden. The background texture is shown, if it is selected in PREMIER+™ 2 Configure.

In 2D view with and without stitch points, the hoop size is shown by a blue outline with bold corners. Stitches are drawn in plain colors only, and stitches using multicolor threads are drawn using only the first color in the thread definition. Movement stitches are shown as dotted lines. The background does not use texture in 2D view.

In 2D view with Stitch Points, black dots or small black squares show the stitch points (needle insertions) into the fabric. The display of the stitch points, whether they are dots or squares, depends on the zoom level. Showing the stitch points may be helpful for inserting new stitches or moving individual stitches. The view mode can be set separately in each embroidery.

Use Ghost Mode to display pale ‘ghost’ stitches where there are hidden stitches.

Use Commands to show or hide the command markers for Color Change, Stop, Appliqué, and Trim.

Background Grid
Each embroidery has a grid, which may be turned on or off or shown with numbered grid lines using the grid options. Zooming in or out makes the grid squares look bigger or smaller, but the grid numbers stay the same size. The grid size can be changed from 2mm to 50mm using the View tab. The grid and numbering can be turned on and off separately in each embroidery window, but changing the grid size affects all windows.

Control Strip
Use the Control Strip to view the colors in the selected section of the embroidery, and to select stitches by number, by color block, or with the handles on the slider bar. Stitches can be hidden for ease of editing or to protect them from being changed by other functions. Also step through the Stop commands in the embroidery.

View how the selected subdesign will be stitched out with the Stitch Player, pausing for Color, Stop and Trim commands.

Design Panel
To the right of the work area is the Design Panel. Use the Design Panel to change colors, and the Notes and Settings.

Design Information
The Design Information shows the dimensions (Height and Width), Stitch Count, and number of colors for the active embroidery.

Color Select
The Color Select area shows the order of the color blocks in the color worksheet and any notes that are included in the embroidery. Click on a color block to change thread colors, and to add thread effects. Also use the color worksheet to show or hide stitches by color.
block; and move color blocks up ⬆ or down ⬇ and merge ⬇ them. Edit or add information to the Notes and Settings as desired.

Clipboard Block and Overview Window
The Clipboard Block shows the embroidery that can be pasted into the work area.

Click in the Clipboard to remove the current Clipboard Block.
The overview window gives a small overview of the whole work area for the current embroidery.

Status Bar
The status bar is found at the bottom of the window. Starting from the left, the status bar shows:

- The QuickLink toolbar.
- The selection tools.
- The horizontal and vertical distance of the mouse pointer from the center of the embroidery.
- The hoop size.
- An indicator of the current function, which is blank when no function is active.
- The zoom tools and Zoom Bar.

PREMIER+™ 2 Modify Terms and Conventions

On-screen pointers
The mouse pointer is most commonly shown as an arrow on the screen.

The Box Select pointer ⬇️ or Freehand Select pointer ⬇️ or Freehand Point Select pointer ⬇️ appears when the associated Select function is chosen. Add to a selection with the Add to Selection ⬇️ pointer, and remove items from a selection with the Remove from Selection ⬇️ pointer.

The Insert Color Command pointer ⬇️ which places a Color Change ⬇️, the Insert Stop Command pointer ⬇️ which places a Stop Command ⬇️, the Insert Trim Command pointer ⬇️ which places a Trim Command ⬇️, and Insert Stitches pointer ⬇️ appear when the associated Modify Stitch function is chosen. When Tie On or Tie Off are used, the tie pointer ⬇️ appears.

If the Freehand Tablet functions are used the pointer becomes a pen . If the Freehand Point functions are chosen, the pointer becomes a circle . When nodes placed by either of the Freehand functions are adjusted, the pointer becomes a small cross (a move pointer). The Freehand pointers are also used when drawing a split line for Design Separator ⬇️.

In the Object tab, the Object Select ⬇️ pointer is shown. Insert points in an object with the Insert Point ⬇️ pointer, and Delete Points with the delete points pointer ⬇️ .

When using stamps, the pointer is the currently selected stamp.

The Measure pointer ⬇️ appears when the Get Length ⬇️ function is selected.

The pointer becomes the pink Fabric handle when adjusting appliqué fabric pieces.
Viewing Embroideries & Threads

Design Select

Use the Design Select area of the Home tab to view the different sections or subdesigns of a multipart design. The selected section is displayed in the work area. To move subdesigns within the multipart design, see “Select, Move and Merge Designs” on page 35.

Standard embroidery subdesigns are numbered. Decoration subdesigns are labeled with the letter "D", and Alignment subdesigns are labeled with the letter "A".

Automatic Ghost Mode is used to show the position of the other parts of the design in the work area.

- Click Next Design ➡️ or press the Tab key to see the next subdesign.
- Click Previous Design ⬅️ or press the Tab key to see the previous subdesign.
- Click the desired section of the design in the Design Select area.

To see all subdesigns, click the arrow at the bottom right of the Design Select area.

View Mode

Use View Mode in the View tab to toggle between 3D View 3D, 2D View with Stitch Points 2D, and 2D View without Stitch Points 2D for the current window. Stitches and blocks can be edited in both 3D and 2D stitch display.

Use 2D View without Stitch Points to see the stitch lines, use 2D View with Stitch Points to see stitch points clearly, and use 3D View to see how the embroidery will be stitched.
**Ghost Mode**

Use Ghost Mode 📌 to display pale ‘ghost’ stitches where there are hidden stitches within the active subdesign. This allows you to see the overall embroidery and the placement of the visible stitches within the embroidery while working only with the visible stitches.

*If the background is white or very pale it may be difficult to see the ‘ghost’ stitches.*

**Background Grid**

Use the grid options to turn the background grid on and off, optionally with numbered grid lines. The grid may be used to help align stitches, adjust selected blocks, draw border shapes precisely and so on.

- **Grid On**
- **Grid Numbered Half**
- **Grid Numbered Full**
- **Grid Off**

*Use Grid On 📌 to show the grid.*

*Use Grid Numbered Half 📌 to show the grid with the even grid lines numbered on the top and left.*

*Use Grid Numbered Full 📌 to show the grid with the even grid lines numbered on all sides.*

*Use Grid Off 📌 to hide the grid.*
Grid Size
Set the grid size between 2mm and 50mm, depending on what setting is most suitable for your screen resolution and embroideries.

Commands
Use Commands to show or hide the command markers for Color Change, Stop, Appliqué and Trim.

Design Panel
Use the Design Panel to change colors, to view and change the Notes and Settings, and to view the Clipboard and Overview window.

Thread Colors
The thread colors are shown in the color worksheet on the Design Panel, in the order in which they are used. Any thread effects or special needles used with a color are also indicated.
Colors can be added or changed using any color available in the standard thread ranges and MyThreads. MyThreads can contain threads copied from the standard thread ranges, plus custom threads based on existing threads or added as completely new threads.

A Color Change command is shown in the embroidery by a small blue circle with a C.

To add a color change, use Insert Color Command. See “Insert Color Command” on page 18.

Move and Merge Color Blocks

Use the arrows below the color worksheet, or the right-click context menu, to change the order of the color blocks, and to choose color blocks to merge together selectively.

For example, you can keep two adjacent identical color blocks in case you wish to vary them later. If you use ColorSort, all identical colors will be merged unless there are overlapping stitches, or one block has a thread effect.

The changes you make are applied immediately.

This may be useful if you want to merge two blocks of an identical thread color without affecting the color order of the rest of the embroidery. Alternatively, the Move and Merge Color Blocks functions may be useful if ColorSort does not merge colors owing to a few overlapping stitches that do not affect the design stitchout.

You can also use Merge when optimizing designs with multiple areas of cutwork and stabilizing lines. ColorSort may occasionally merge stabilizing lines in these circumstances.

ColorSort

Use ColorSort to reduce the embroidery to the minimum number of color blocks. The final number of color blocks produced in the ColorSort process can vary, depending on any overlap between areas, or whether thread effects are used. If possible, it leaves only one color block for each thread color used.

Alternatively, you can use the ColorSort option in Export to merge your color blocks when creating an embroidery file for stitching out.

ColorSort affects the whole of the embroidery, even if only part of it is visible. All stitches in the embroidery will be shown when the ColorSort is complete.

Monochrome

Use Monochrome to change all visible stitches to one color. The Monochrome effect creates silhouette and cameo designs from multicolored embroideries.

Select the stitches that you want to set to the same color, then click Monochrome. The Color Selection dialog appears so you can choose a color and/or thread effect.
Control Strip

Use the Control Strip to view the colors in the selected subdesign, and to select stitches using the handles on the slider bar.

For precise positioning, enter numbers in the start and end boxes, or select stitches within the next or previous color block, or move to the next or previous Stop command. Use Invert Visible Color Blocks to switch the visibility of the color blocks so that those that were visible become hidden, and those that were hidden are displayed. View the whole embroidery with Draw All Stitches, or see an outline of the hidden stitches with Ghost Mode.

Use the Stitch Player to view how the selected subdesign will be stitched out, using Pause for Commands to view where Color, Stop, and Trim commands will be placed.

Use Design Player to view how the complete project will be stitched out, using the Optimize for Sewing settings from PREMIER+™ 2 Configure. See “Design Player” on page 11.

View a Range of Stitches

The draw Start and End slider bars in the Control Strip provide a very powerful way of viewing an embroidery and understanding exactly how it is formed. They allow you to progress forwards and/or backwards through an embroidery stitch by stitch and isolate a specific sequence of stitches. If desired, select the visible stitches as a block to work on (Select All Visible) or use a feature such as stamping or global morphing without affecting the hidden stitches. If desired, use Ghost Mode to show the overall shape of the embroidery while only working on visible stitches. Changing the range of stitches can be combined with selecting colors to display a particular set of stitches that would be difficult to isolate with other functions.

Draw Range (Slider Bar)

The left handle and left stitch number box set the Draw From Start stitch number. The right handle and right stitch number box set the Draw To End stitch number.

Use the Draw Range to set the Start or End stitch number in any of the following ways, as shown here for Draw From Start:
1. Click and drag the handle along the slider bar. The stitch number will change as you move the handle.

2. Click the arrows at the end of the number boxes to change the stitch number by one at a time. Click and hold on an arrow to progress more rapidly.

3. Click in the space on the slider bar on either side of the handle to move it in that direction and change the stitch number by 50 at a time. You can also click and hold to change the number more rapidly, but the handle will stop when it reaches the arrow pointer, or the other handle.

4. Enter a stitch number directly in the stitch number box. A number that is outside the range will be ignored.

In all cases, the work area will show the range of stitches as the Start or End number changes.

**Get Length**

Use Get Length to measure the distance between any two points on an embroidery. Click the Get Length icon and the mouse pointer changes to the Measure pointer.

**Coordinates**

Use Coordinates to show and hide the Stitch Coordinates dialog box, which shows the coordinates of stitch points. This can also be used to change stitch point positions by editing x and y coordinates.

**Design Player**

Use Design Player to play through the stitches in the embroidery as if they were being stitched from an exported embroidery. All parts of the embroidery that are within the hoop area are shown, whether or not they are selected.

The current Optimize for Sewing settings from PREMIER+™ 2 Configure are used.
All the designs in a multipart embroidery are shown in the Design Player. This is therefore a good way to see the whole project after adjusting stitches in one of the designs.

- Any messages, for example instructions for appliqué placement, are displayed following their Stop commands.
- Appliqué fabric is displayed if present, but any background garment, quilt block or fabric is not shown.
- Decorations are shown following their placement stitches.

Embellishments that are outside the hoop are not shown in the Design Player. If an embroidery contains a felting needle, the project will be shown "flipped", as it would actually be stitched.

**Life View**

Use Life View to show how an embroidery exported from the project will look in 3D with real-world perspective. Zoom in to see detail, and move and rotate the embroidery in a three-dimensional view. All parts of the embroidery that are within the hoop area are shown, whether or not they are selected.

Use Life View at any time when you want to see the design with no grid, stitches selected, or markers displayed, and when you want to see the effects of glow in the dark and solar reactive threads.

- Any background garment, quilt block or fabric is shown, together with appliqué fabric, if present.
- Decorations are shown, but not their placement stitches.
When viewing stitches, it is often helpful to select 2D. To see the stitch points, select 2D View with Stitch Points, so the stitch points are visible for selecting and moving them.

*Zoom in close enough to see the separate stitch points.*

Color Change , Stop and Trim command markers and their associated stitch points can be moved, but they can only be deleted using Delete Commands.

*The command markers are enlarged when one of the Modify Stitch functions in the Modify tab is selected. See “Modify Stitch” on page 18.*

**Select Stitches**

Use Select Stitches to select and edit single stitches. Simply click a stitch point and a box appears around the point to show that it is selected.

Click and drag the box to move the stitch point. If desired, use Delete to delete the stitch point.

**Select a Series of Stitches**

Click the first required stitch point, then hold down Shift (on the keyboard) and click the last required stitch point. The two stitches you click and all stitches between them will be selected. Click outside the block to make a new selection using this method.

To select several individual stitches, hold down Ctrl and click the desired stitches.

*Alternatively, hold down Shift and use the left and right arrow keys to select a series of stitches.*

**Select a Block of Stitches**

The block Select functions in the Select area of the Home tab allow you to select part of an embroidery. A selected part of an embroidery is called a block. A block can be resized/scaled, rotated, mirrored, skewed, moved, nudged, duplicated, copied, cut and deleted.

When a block has been selected, it has a selection box around it on the work area. The selection box has handles which are used to resize, rotate, skew and flip the block. Also, the block is outlined within the selection box, to assist with accurate positioning when it is moved or rotated.

*You may find it easier to select a block when you have selected colors to display and/or changed the ranges of stitches that are visible.*
Click and drag inside the block to move it, or use the arrow keys on the keyboard to nudge it in small amounts for accurate positioning. Click and drag the square corner handles to scale the block with constant stitch count (white handles) or resize with constant density (blue handles). Click and drag the round rotate handle to rotate the block freely. Click and drag the center of rotation to rotate around a different point. Click the triangular handles to flip the block horizontally or vertically. Click and drag the trapezoidal bottom right corner handles to skew the block.

*A block can also be resized/scaled and rotated precisely using the Modify Block dialog.*

The resize handles will be round instead of square if any part of the selection is outside the hoop boundary.

When a block is pasted into an embroidery it is automatically selected as the current block, and Box Select is activated. The block is attached to the last visible stitch.

Click the work area outside a block to deselect it. The selection box around the block will disappear.

*Right-click to turn off the current select function without deselecting the block.*

### Block Select Functions

Use Box Select to select stitches in a rectangular area. Click Box Select and the pointer changes to the box select pointer. Click and drag around the area you want to select. When you release the mouse button, the block will show you the extent of the selection.

Use Freehand Select to select a block of stitches within an area of any shape. Click Freehand Select and the pointer changes to the freehand select pointer, then click and drag to draw an irregular outline around the desired area. When you release the mouse the area is closed automatically with a straight line between the last mouse position and the start position.

Use Freehand Point Select to select a block of stitches within an area of any shape, defined by a series of points. Click Freehand Point Select and the pointer changes to the Freehand point select pointer. Click a series of points to create an irregular outline of straight or curved lines around the desired area, using Ctrl+click to place a square (straight line)
point. Click and drag to reposition an existing point. Click Delete to remove the last-placed point. Right-click when the area is complete.

Use Color Block Select to select a block of stitches by thread color. Click the icon, then click a visible color on the embroidery. The block will be selected according to the visible stitches of the color you clicked.

Select All Visible is a one-click function that selects all visible stitches in the current embroidery. Click outside the block to deselect.

Use Select None to deselect all embroideries and blocks in the work area, including any outside the hoop.

Use Replace Selection to replace the currently selected stitches with the new selection. Use Add to Selection with any select function to add the new selection to the currently selected stitches. Use Remove from Selection with any select function to remove the new selection from the currently selected stitches.

**Move and Resize a Block**

Move a block using click and drag. Click inside the block and drag it to the required position. Any stitches which lead to or from the block will be stretched to accommodate the new position of the stitches moved in the block.

*When you drag the selection, an outline within the selection box shows the shape of the block. If you accidentally move the center of rotation, simply click and drag inside the selection box again.*

A block of stitches can be moved in small amounts to nudge it accurately into the desired position. Use the arrow keys on the keyboard to nudge a block.

Use Resize to switch between resize and scale. Use resize to change the size of the block and retain constant density. Use scale to change the size of the block and retain constant stitch count. The handles on the block selection show when resize or scale is selected.

![](blue_handles_for_resize.png) Blue handles for resize

![](white_handles_for_scale.png) White handles for scale

Click and drag one of the square corner handles to resize or scale. Hold down Ctrl as you click and drag to resize or scale proportionally. Hold down Shift to resize or scale from the center.

Alternatively, click Modify Block and enter the desired percentage values in the Height % and Width % boxes in the Modify Block dialog box, then click Apply. After
changing the percentage, you can see what the actual height and width will be in millimeters.

*Resize should be a single step operation. If necessary, use Undo and try again if the desired effect is not achieved at the first attempt. Repeated use of Resize on the same area of stitches will lower the quality of stitching.*

*If desired, use Resize Preferences to adjust the resize settings. This may be useful when making large changes to the size of a block. The Stitch Optimizer is also used automatically after each resize, as selected by default in Resize Preferences.*

## Rotate Block

Rotate the selected block of stitches to any degree using free rotation with the mouse, entering a specific angle or rotating in 45 degree steps.

Click and drag the rotation handle to rotate the block freely to any angle. If desired, move the center of rotation before rotating the block.

The selection box around the block and the block outline are rotated around the center of rotation. When you release the mouse button, the block will be redrawn in its new position.

The center of rotation is initially shown in the middle of the block. Click on or within the center of rotation, then drag it to any position in the embroidery. This changes the pivot point around which the block rotates for any of the rotation methods.

*When the block is moved, scaled or resized, the center of rotation is returned to the center of the block.*

## Rotate 45

Use Rotate 45 to rotate the block or selected area of stitches in 45 degree steps. If desired, move the center of rotation before rotating the block.

## Modify Block

Use the Modify Block dialog box to show and change the size and rotation of the currently selected block, and to skew the selected block.

Modify the currently selected block as desired, then click Apply to show your changes in the work area.

## Resize a Dragonfly Embroidery

1. Click File, New to open a new window.
2. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert.
3. In the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify\Stitch, scroll down to the thumbnail of Perky Dragonfly.
4. Click to load the embroidery.

*A larger size would be more suitable when creating cutwork, for example.*

5. Ensure the Home tab is selected, and click Box Select.
6. Click and drag to draw a rectangle around the dragonfly.
Release the mouse button and the dragonfly is surrounded by a selection box with white handles.

Click Resize $\cdot$. The handles on the selection box become blue. *The blue handles indicate that when the size of the embroidery is changed it will be resized. The stitches are recalculated to maintain the original density.*

Note the number of stitches in the embroidery. You can see this in the Information area on the Design panel, or in the Control Strip.

Click Modify Block $\cdot$. The Modify Block dialog box appears. In the Size section, ensure Proportional is checked, then change Height percentage $\%$ to 125%.

*The Width percentage will increase by the same amount.*

Click Apply. The dragonfly increases in size, and the number of stitches is increased from 4337 to approximately 4387.

Close the Modify Block dialog box.

Left-click outside the select box to deselect the stitches.

### Flip or Skew Block

Mirror a block of stitches vertically or horizontally using the flip handles on the block selection box.

*If long stitches go across the block after it is mirrored, use Reverse Order to prevent this. Alternatively, reselect the block and try again.*

Click the Flip Horizontal handle to mirror a block horizontally. Click the Flip Vertical handle to mirror a block vertically.

Skew a block vertically or horizontally using the trapezoidal Skew handles $\sim$ in the bottom right corner of the block selection box.

*Skew will change the density of stitching. It is recommended to use Stitch Optimizer $\cdot$ afterwards.*

### Center in Hoop

Use Center in Hoop $\cdot$ to move the embroidery to the center of the hoop and, if necessary, add a hoop movement so that the embroidery starts from the center of the hoop.

### Reverse Order

Reverse Order $\cdot$ is used to reverse the stitch order of a selected block. For example, if a block of stitches making a shape from left to right is selected and mirrored horizontally, using Reverse Order will prevent long movement stitches going across the shape after it has been mirrored.
Modify Stitch

When using the Modify Stitch functions, after selecting the function click on the stitch that you want to modify.

*When any of the Modify Stitch functions in the Modify tab except Edit Stop Command are selected, the command markers are enlarged to make them easier to identify. (When Edit Stop Command is selected only the Stop markers are enlarged.)*

Insert Color Command

Use Insert Color Command 🌈 to add a new color change at the point where you click.

Click the icon and the pointer changes to the insert color pointer 🌈. Then click on the stitch where you want the color change. The Color Selection dialog box is displayed for you to select the thread color for the new color change. After you have selected a thread color, the new Color Change command 🌈 is shown by a blue circle with a C.

Change Alternate Petal Colors in a Flower

1. Click File, New 🔄 to open a new window.
2. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert 🌈.
3. In the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify\Stitch load the ‘Flower Pink’ embroidery.
4. Ensure that the Design Panel is available.
5. Double-click the first color in the worksheet and the Color Selection box appears.
6. Click Show All Thread Ranges, then click the drop-down arrow on the Thread Range box and scroll up to select Robison-Anton Rayon Twist 35.
7. Browse for thread number 79020 (Baby Pink) in the list and select it. Alternatively, enter 79020 in the Find Thread box.
8. Click OK to close the Color Selection box, and the thread color of the petals will change.
9. Change the second color in the worksheet to Robison-Anton Metallic J 40, thread number 1001 (Gov’t. Gold), then click OK. The center color changes.
10. Click Draw Next Color Block 🌈 to show only the first color in the worksheet.
11. Click Zoom To Rectangle 📦. The mouse pointer will change to the zoom pointer 📦.
12. Click and drag to draw a rectangle inside the flower, a little way inside the tips of the petals, then release the mouse button to zoom in.
13. In the View tab, click 2D View with Stitch Points, so that the flower is shown in 2D, and you can see the black dots that represent the stitch points in the embroidery.
It may be easier to visualize the design if you enable Ghost Mode.

14 Move the Draw From Start slider bar so that the first petal is hidden, leaving only the Trim command at the end. There should be a stitch point at the center of the Trim command marker. The start stitch is shown as 280.

Stitch numbers are given as guides only. It is more important to ensure that the correct stitches are hidden or left showing than to follow the exact stitch numbers. To get to the desired stitch number quickly, drag the slider to a nearby stitch number, then click the arrows in the stitch number boxes to adjust the number in single steps.

15 Click the Modify tab.

16 Click Insert Color Command. The Trim command markers become much larger, and the mouse pointer changes to the insert color command pointer.

17 Click on the pink line showing the stitch to the right of the Trim command at the end of the hidden petal. The Color Selection box will appear.

18 Choose Show All Thread Ranges, then set the Thread Range to Robison-Anton Rayon Swirl 35.

19 Select thread number 017 (Soap Stone), then click OK to close the Color Selection box. The thread color of the visible petals will change. The Trim command is replaced, as it is not necessary to have a Trim and Color Change adjacent to each other.

20 Move the left Draw Range slider bar so that the start stitch is shown as 537. This will hide the next petal, leaving only the Trim Command and its stitch point at the end.

21 Ensure that Insert Color Command is still selected, and click on the stitch below the Trim Command at the end of the hidden petal.

22 In the Color Selection box select thread number 79020 (Baby Pink) from Robison-Anton Rayon Twist 35 and click OK. The thread color of the visible petals will change.

23 Move the left Draw Range slider bar so that the start stitch is shown as 794.

24 Ensure that Insert Color Command is still selected, and click on the stitch below the Trim Command at the end of the hidden petal.

25 In the Color Selection box select thread number 017 (Soap Stone) from Robison-Anton Rayon Swirl 35 and click OK.

26 Look at the Design Panel. Notice that the new color blocks are shown in the color worksheet and Control Strip as they are added, alternating between the Swirl and Twist colors.

27 Move the left Draw Range slider bar so that the start stitch is shown as 1062.

28 Ensure that Insert Color Command is still selected, and click on the stitch to the left of the Trim Command at the end of the hidden petal.

29 In the Color Selection box select thread number 79020 (Baby Pink) from Robison-Anton Rayon Twist 35 and click OK.

30 Move the left Draw Range slider bar so that the start stitch is shown as 1330.

31 Ensure that Insert Color Command is still selected, and click on the stitch above the Trim Command at the end of the hidden petal.

32 In the Color Selection box select thread number 017 (Soap Stone) from Robison-Anton Rayon Swirl 35 and click OK.

33 Right-click to deselect Insert Color Command.

34 Click Draw All Stitches.

35 In the View tab, click 3D View and then click Zoom to Fit.

Insert Stop Command

Use Insert Stop Command to add a command which instructs the embroidery machine to stop at the point where you click, displaying a message. A Stop command is shown by a red circle containing the letter S.
Insert a Stop Command
1. Open an embroidery, then click the Modify tab.
2. Click Insert Stop Command and the pointer changes to the insert stop pointer.
3. Click on a stitch. The Stop dialog box opens.
4. Use the Quick Text drop-down menu to insert a stitchout hint, or enter a message.
5. Click OK to place the Stop Command.

A large Stop command marker shows the place where the command was inserted. The Stop command marker will become smaller when Insert Stop Command is deselected.

Use Edit Stop Command to add or change the message or stitchout hint for any existing Stop Command.

Add a stitchout hint to a Stop Command in the Stop dialog box. Select a Quick Text comment from the drop-down menu, or enter text in the Comment text field. Click OK to save the text. Up to 200 characters may be entered.

Insert Trim Command

Use Insert Trim Command to add a command which instructs some embroidery machines to cut the thread. A Trim command is shown by a green circle containing the letter T. It becomes smaller when Insert Trim Command is deselected.

When adding trims to an embroidery, first use Automatically Add Trim Commands, then add any additional trims with Insert Trim Command. To add trims automatically to an embroidery with no trims when it is opened, set "Add trims automatically when opening a file" in the General section of Preferences. Click Insert Trim Command and the pointer changes to the insert trim pointer. Then click on a stitch. When a trim is inserted, the stitch disappears.

Delete Commands

Use Delete Commands to delete an unwanted Color Change, Stop or Trim command. Select Delete Commands, then click on a command marker to delete it.

Showing Commands

Use Commands to show or hide the command markers for Color Change, Stop, and Trim.

Edit and Add Stitches

It may be helpful to select 2D View with Stitch Points and zoom in close enough to see the separate stitch points. To select a stitch, click Single Stitch, then click a stitch point. A box appears around the point to show that it is selected. Click and drag the box to move the stitch point. If desired, use Delete to delete the stitch point.

Insert Stitches

Use Insert Stitches to add new stitches to an embroidery. Click Insert Stitches and the pointer changes to the Insert Stitches pointer. The stitches will be added using the thread color where you insert the stitches. Click Delete to delete the last point placed. If
you need to use a different color for the stitches, insert color changes before and after the
new stitches have been added. Right-click twice to deselect.

*You may not start from a stitch point where there is a command (Color Change, Stop or Trim).*

Use Insert Stitches to add more underlay to an embroidery, to make a new section of an
embroidery, or to change an embroidery into an appliqué embroidery.

**Inserting Tie Stitches**

Create a tie stitch automatically, to hold down the stitching at the point you click.

Typically, tie stitches are used at the beginning and end of areas of satin or fill.

*You can add tie stitches to an embroidery where sections are coming loose after stitching out.*

Use Insert Tie On  to add a tie stitch at the beginning of the stitch area to be secured.
The stitches making up the tie stitch are inserted in the embroidery before the first stitch
point of the selected stitch.

Use Insert Tie Off  to add a tie stitch at the end of the stitch area to be secured. The
stitches making up the tie stitch are inserted in the embroidery after the selected stitch.

**Working with Stitches and Blocks**

The Clipboard Block shows the current block that can be pasted
into your embroideries. It shows the most recent block of stitches
or embroidery that has been cut or copied from PREMIER+™ 2
Modify or another PREMIER+™ 2 Embroidery System module.

![Clipboard Block](image)

*Click in the clipboard to remove the current Clipboard Block.*

Use Cut  to remove the whole embroidery or the currently selected block of stitches
from the embroidery and make it the Clipboard Block.

Use Copy  to make a copy of the whole embroidery or the currently selected block of
stitches. The copy becomes the Clipboard Block. Use Edit, Copy All  to make a copy of
all visible stitches in all designs.

Use Paste  to insert the Clipboard Block into the embroidery by attaching it to the last
currently visible stitch. The Clipboard Block shows the current stitches that will be pasted.

*The copied block will be inserted at the same position in the hoop as the original block.*

Use Paste into New Window in the Paste menu to paste the embroidery in the Clipboard
into a new window. Use Paste as Design in the Paste menu to paste the embroidery in the
Clipboard into the current window as a new subdesign within the multipart design.

Use Duplicate  to make a copy of the whole embroidery or the currently selected block,
which is automatically pasted on the work area below and to the right of the original and
after the selected block in the stitch sequence.

Use Delete  to delete all visible stitches, or a block of stitches after it has been selected
using one of the block selection methods. When you have a single stitch selected,
Delete  will remove the stitch point.

Use Undo  to reverse the last action. Use Redo  to reverse the last action that was
undone by Undo. If you are not satisfied with the result, click Undo  .
Create Borders and Appliqué Areas

Use the Border tab to make a new embroidery by adding a satin, running, triple or motif border, optionally with placement stitches and fabric for appliqué. Use a preset shape for the border, draw your own freehand shape, or create a border automatically around an embroidery or selected stitches. There are three types of border:

- **Create External Border**
  Remove the stitches outside the shape that has been drawn and add a border around the stitches

- **Create Internal Border**
  Remove the stitches inside the shape that has been drawn and add a border inside the stitches

- **Create Overlay Border**
  Add the border on top of or with the existing embroidery

If desired, select Add Appliqué to use appliqué with your border, then draw the desired border/appliqué shape. Use either a preset shape with Draw Border Shape or draw your own Border Shape with Freehand Tablet Border or Freehand Point Border. Move, scale, rotate and mirror the border shape as desired. Use the desired Create Border function to create the border shape.

The border is always added at the end of the embroidery. If an appliqué option is used, the stitches for placing the appliqué fabric are added at the beginning of the embroidery.

*All stitches, including stitches you may have hidden, are used when the new embroidery is created. If you wish to use only the visible stitches, use Select All Visible to select all the visible stitches, Copy the stitches, and use Paste into New Window. Then draw a border shape and use the desired border and appliqué functions.*

**Border Line**

Use Freehand Tablet Border Line to draw a line to create a border, optionally with appliqué. Draw a line, then release the mouse button to finish the line. The line is closed automatically to form a shape. Move the nodes to adjust the shape. Click Delete to remove the last-placed point. Then select a border option.
Use Freehand Point Border Line to create a border of any shape by placing points. Click Freehand Point Border Line and the pointer changes to the add point pointer. Click a series of points to create an irregular outline of curved and straight lines around the desired area. Use Ctrl and click to place a square (straight line) node. Click Delete to remove the last-placed point. Select a border type when the border is complete.

**Border Shape**

Use Border Shape to draw an outline with the border shape currently selected in the gallery of preset shapes. Click the drop-down arrow to the right of the border shapes gallery, and scroll to select the desired shape in the list. Click Draw Border Shape, then click and drag over the embroidery to draw a rectangle that sets the size of the shape. Hold down Ctrl to draw in proportion.

When the mouse button is released, the shape will be shown as a red line, with handles to resize, flip and rotate the shape.

*For best results when drawing shapes with sharp points, it is recommended to hold down Ctrl so that the shape is perfectly in proportion.*

**Border Embroidery**

Use Border Embroidery to create a border automatically around the selected embroidery or stitches, using an internal, external or overlay border, optionally with appliqué. Use Margin to set the distance between the selected stitches and the border.

**Draw a Border Around an Embroidery Automatically**

1. Select the Border tab in the ribbon bar.
2. Load an embroidery design.
3. In Stitch Type, choose the desired line type for the border and use Options to select its settings.
4. If desired, select Add Appliqué to use appliqué with your border, select an appliqué fabric and click Options to set the appliqué type.
5. Select the part of the design that you want to surround by a border. If nothing is selected, the border will be placed around the whole embroidery.
6. Set the Margin to the desired distance from the stitches in the embroidery.
7. Click Border Embroidery. The position for the border is shown by a red and cyan dashed line.
8. If desired, adjust the Margin setting. The position of the preview line will change. Holes within the embroidery, and some appliqué areas, will also have a border, each with its own color block. To remove one of these internal borders, after creation select its color block and delete those stitches.
9. Click to select an External, Internal or Overlay Border. The border is placed around the embroidery. Right-click to deselect Border Embroidery without placing a border.
Border Stitch Type
Select a border stitch type, and use Options to choose its settings in the dialog box. Choose from: Satin Line, Motif Line, Running Stitch and Triple Stitch.

Create Border
Use the Create Border options to create a new embroidery with a border in the shape you have drawn and placed. There are three Create Border functions:

Create External Border will remove the stitches outside the shape that has been drawn and add a border around the stitches.
Create Internal Border will remove the stitches inside the shape that has been drawn and add a border inside the stitches.
Create Overlay Border will add the border on top of the embroidery.

Add a Satin Border to the Sweet Rose Embroidery
1. Change the background color to pink.
2. Click File, New to open a new window.
3. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert.
4. In the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify\Stitch load the 'Sweet Rose with Buttons' embroidery.
5. Click the Border tab.
6. In Stitch Type, ensure that Satin Line is selected, then click Options.
7. In Satin Line, set the Width to 3.5mm, set Density to 4, and ensure Underlay is selected. Click OK to close the Satin Line dialog box.
8. Click Draw Border Shape.
9. In the Shapes drop-down list, select Shape 1 (a rectangle).
10. Click and drag to draw a rectangle that surrounds the embroidery, leaving a very small gap below. *The gap ensures that the border will not cover the embossed lettering.*
11. Click Create Overlay Border. A border is placed around the embroidery. *Alternatively, to create a quick border with more rounded corners, use Border Embroidery with the Margin set to 2mm.*
12. In the color worksheet, select the color at the bottom (the color for the border).
13. Click Thread Color. The Color Selection dialog box appears.
14. Ensure that Robison-Anton Rayon 40 is selected in the list of thread ranges.
15. Browse for thread number 2500 (New Berry) in the list and select it, or type 2500 in the Find Thread box. Click OK. The thread color is now a plum color.
Add Appliqué

Use Add Appliqué 🌹 to add appliqué to the border that you create. Appliqué placement stitches are automatically added to the border that you draw.

Select Add Appliqué 🌹, and create the desired shape with Border Embroidery 🌹, Draw Border Shape 🌹, Freehand Tablet 🖨️ or Freehand Point 🖨️ Border. Move, scale, rotate and mirror the shape as desired. Use the desired Create Border function: External 🌹, Internal 🌹 or Overlay 🌹 to create the embroidery.

A new color block, using the same color as the border is placed at the beginning of the embroidery for the appliqué placement stitches. The appliqué placement stitches use the method, appliqué piece margin, running stitch length and double stitch length set in Appliqué Options 🌹. A Color Change is also placed at the beginning of the border line, using the default border color. The border uses stitch type settings set in the Line Options.

Draw Internal Heart Appliqué

1. Click the Hoop icon 🌹. From the Universal Hoop Group, set the Hoop Size to 240mm x 150mm - Universal Large Hoop. Set the Orientation to Rotated. Click OK.
2. Click File, New 🌹 to open a new window.
3. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert 🌹.
4. In the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify\Stitch load the 'Scalloped Heart' embroidery.
5. Click the View tab. In Grid, ensure that the grid size is is set to 5mm. Click Grid Numbered Full 🌹.
6. Click the Border tab.
7. Set the Stitch Type to Satin Line 🌹.
8. In the Stitch Type area, click options, and in the Satin Line dialog box, ensure that the Width for Satin Line is set to 3.5mm and the Density is set to 4. Click OK.
9. In the Appliqué section, click Add Appliqué 🌹, then click Options 🌹. In the Appliqué Options dialog, in Appliquéd Method ensure that the first method (Standard Appliqué) is selected.
10. Ensure Running Stitch Length is set to 2.0mm and Double Stitch Length is set to 2.0mm.
11. Click OK to close the Appliqué Options dialog box.
12. Click Select Fabric . In the Applique Selection dialog box, ensure that Quick is selected.

13. In Quick Colors, select the orange in row 4, column 6.

14. Ensure that the Texture is set to Woven, then click OK.

15. Click the drop-down arrow next to the currently selected preset border shape and select shape 31, the first heart shape, from the list.

16. In the color worksheet on the Design Panel, click the check box for the first thread color to hide the stitches of the lace.

17. Click Draw Border Shape .

18. Hold down Ctrl to draw a proportional shape, and draw from left grid line 6 to right grid line 6, so that the box is 12 grid squares wide.

19. Release the mouse button and the heart shape appears as a red line.

20. Click and drag inside the small heart shape and move it to the center of the hoop. The shape is centered when the points of the flip handles are on the center grid lines.

21. Click Create Internal Border . The lace stitches in the central part of the embroidery are replaced by an appliqué area.

22. Click the Home tab.

23. In the Design Select area there are two subdesigns: a heart with an internal and external border, and a lace heart with no border. Select the lace heart and click Delete .

24. The first and last colors in the embroidery should match the red for the external border. Select the first color. These are the appliqué placement stitches.

25. Click the Thread Color button  and change the thread color to Sulky Rayon 40 thread number 1246 (Orange Flame).

26. Select the final color (the internal border) and change the thread color to Sulky Rayon 40 thread number 1246 (Orange Flame).

Select Fabric

Use Select Fabric to audition a fabric for your appliqué in the Appliqué Selection dialog box. Click Select Fabric and the Appliqué Selection dialog box appears.

Appliqué Selection

Preview the appliqué fabric—
Select a Quick Color & texture—
Choose an appliqué type—
Choose a system fabric or add a new one—
Print a sheet of appliqué fabric—
Load an individual picture for printed appliqué—
Set the appliqué border margin—
Reuse a recent fabric—
View and Adjust Appliqué Pieces

Add fabric to an appliqué area automatically

Appliqué Piece
Use the Appliqué Piece functions to add appliqué fabric to an existing design with appliqué areas, and to adjust appliqué areas within a design.

*Use Express Appliqué* to automatically find appliqué areas in some existing embroideries.

Appliqué Outline
Use the Appliqué Outline functions to draw or place points to define a line of any shape to create an appliqué outline.

*Hold down Ctrl to place a corner point when creating or editing a line. Click Delete to remove the last-placed point.*

Use Freehand Tablet Appliqué Outline to draw a line of any shape to create an appliqué outline. Select a Color Command or Stop Command to start the appliqué piece from, then draw the outline. When hovering over a Color Command you will see the stitching that follows it. Release the mouse button to complete the line. Right-click, and the Appliqué Selection dialog box opens. Select a fabric, then click OK to place the Appliqué Piece.

Use Freehand Point Appliqué Outline to place points to define a line of any shape to create an appliqué outline. Select a Color Command or Stop Command to start the appliqué piece from, then place points to draw the outline. When hovering over a Color Command you will see the stitching that follows it. Right-click to finish, and the Appliqué Selection dialog box opens. Select a fabric, then click OK to place the Appliqué Piece.

Add an Appliqué Fabric to a Flower Bouquet Embroidery

1. Click Change Hoop. From the Universal Hoop Group, set the Hoop Size to 100mm x 100mm - Universal Square Hoop 1. Click OK.
2. Click File, New to open a new window.
3. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert.
4. In the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify\Stitch load the 'Appliqué Bouquet' .vp3 format embroidery.
5. Click the View tab.
6. Ensure that Commands is selected.
7. In the Design Panel there are three green color blocks at the top of the worksheet. Use the pointer to highlight the names; they are all the same thread.

*The appliqué stitch lines in this embroidery are marked by Color Commands rather than Stop Commands.*
Below the Control Strip, click Draw Next Color Block. The running stitch line outlining the embroidery is shown, with a Color command marker at the top. Hover over the Color Command and you will see the stitching that follows it, which is the outline of the appliqué area.

In the bottom left corner of the window, click the up arrow next to the numbers box to the right. At the top of the embroidery a second Color command marker appears. This is the start of the stitch line that secures the appliqué fabric.

Click the Appliqué tab.

In the Appliqué Outline drop-down menu, click Freehand Point Appliqué Outline.

Click the second Color command marker (the upper one).

Click to place points just outside the outline of the appliqué area. Hold down Ctrl to place a corner point, and click Delete on the Home tab if you need to remove the last-placed point. The second line of stitching lies just outside the first line, so add a slight margin for the fabric to be secured by this line.

Place the last point at the Color command where you started. Don’t worry if your line is uneven; you can change it afterwards.

Move the points on the line to reshape it as desired.

Right-click. The Appliqué Selection dialog box opens.

In Appliqué Type, ensure that Quick is selected.

Click the arrow to the right of the Quick Colors, and select Fall from the drop-down menu.

Click the color in row 3, column 1 (a pale green).

Ensure that the Texture is set to Woven, then click OK. The appliqué piece can be seen in the work area, and the other appliqué options are available in the ribbon bar.

Below the Control Strip, click Draw All Stitches.

Click and drag any points in your appliqué line that lie outside the edge of the embroidery, so that none of the fabric overlaps.

Use Insert Points to add points to this line, and Delete Points to remove any unwanted points.

Click outside the embroidery. You can no longer see the outline of the appliqué piece. Select Piece is available. This indicates that the embroidery contains an appliqué piece.

Click Next Piece. Your appliqué piece is selected again.

Click Select Fabric. The Appliqué Selection dialog box opens again, with your selected fabric previewed. Use the Appliqué Selection dialog box to change the fabric for existing appliqué.

Click Cancel to close the dialog box.

Click Design Player, then click Start to play the design from the beginning. The appliqué is placed after the first line of running stitch, and before the second line. You can also view the structure of the embroidery using the sliders on the Control Strip.

In the Quick Access toolbar, click Save As. Save the embroidery in your My Designs folder as Appliqué Bouquet with Fabric.vp4. In .vp4 format the appliqué information is saved.

Close PREMIER+™ 2 Modify, then open it again.

Open the file you just saved. You can see the appliqué piece that you created.

Appliqué Hole

Use the Appliqué Hole functions to draw or place points to define a line of any shape to create a hole within the selected appliqué area. Select the desired Appliqué Piece so its points are displayed, then draw the hole.

Hold down Ctrl to place a corner point. Click Delete to remove the last-placed point.
Use Freehand Tablet Appliqué Hole to draw a line of any shape to create a hole within the selected appliqué area. Select the desired Appliqué Piece so its points are displayed, then draw a line to form the hole. Release the mouse button to complete the line. Right-click, and any appliqué fabric is removed from the hole.

Use Freehand Point Appliqué Hole to place points to define a line of any shape to create a hole within the selected appliqué area. Select the desired Appliqué Piece so its points are displayed, then place points to draw a hole. Right-click, and any appliqué fabric is removed from the hole.

**Draw a Hole in an Appliqué Area**

1. Click the Border tab, and click Add Appliqué.
2. Select the fabric of your choice.
3. Use Border Shape and draw an external border.
4. Click the Appliqué tab.
5. In Appliqué Hole, select Freehand Tablet Appliqué Hole. If Appliqué Hole is not available, click Next Piece to select the appliqué piece, then click Appliqué Hole.
6. Draw a circle in the middle of your appliqué area.
7. Right-click to create the hole.

**Express Appliqué**

Use Express Appliqué to automatically find appliqué stitches within the visible stitches of some existing embroideries, and apply an appliqué fabric to them.

Multiple appliqué areas can be detected in the same subdesign. Use the selection tools and Control Strip to hide areas where you don’t want appliqué added.

In the Appliqué window, select an appliqué embroidery with no fabric, click Express Appliqué, then add a fabric in the Appliqué Selection dialog box. Optionally, adjust the overlap margin.

**Add Appliqué to a Sun Embroidery**

1. Click Change Hoop. From the Universal Hoop Group, set the Hoop Size to 200mm x 200mm - Universal Square Hoop 3. Click OK.
2. Click File, New to open a new window.
3. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert.
4. Browse to the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Premier+Emb\Stitch and load the embroidery 'Sunshine Applique Large with Lettering'. Click Yes when told that the design will be fixed as stitches. The lettering is the part of the design that will be fixed as stitches.
5. In the Home tab, click to select the first subdesign in the Design Select area (the sun embroidery). This is the part of the design with an appliqué area.
6. Click the Appliqué tab.
7. Click Express Appliqué. The Appliqué Selection dialog box opens so you can choose a fabric for your appliqué. Express Appliqué detects the appliqué placement stitches and inserts appliqué fabric in that area.
8. In Appliqué Type, click Fabric.
9. Click Load Previously Saved Fabric to load a fabric in the Picture Viewer.

10. Browse to the folder General\Lattice.

11. Click the fabric Lattice 1 - 18, then click OK. The Picture Viewer will close and the fabric will be shown in the Appliqué Selection dialog box.

12. If desired, adjust the Appliqué Piece Margin.

13. Click OK to close the Appliqué Selection dialog box. The fabric is shown under the sun’s face, as if you had stitched it down as an appliqué.

14. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Life View.

15. Move the Zoom Bar slider to the right so that you can see the embroidery clearly.

16. Click Solar Reactive. The white threads turn yellow and orange.

Select Appliqué Piece Functions

Use Select Piece to select an Appliqué Piece to alter its shape and preview or adjust its fabric. Click Select Piece, and then click the desired Appliqué Piece.

Use Next Piece to select the next Appliqué Piece in the stitchout order. Use Previous Piece to select the previous Appliqué Piece in the stitchout order. Next Piece and Previous Piece will select an appliqué piece even if no appliqué piece is currently selected.

Insert and Delete Points

Use Insert Points to add new points into the currently selected Appliqué Piece. Select the desired appliqué piece, then click Insert Points. The pointer changes to the plus pointer. Click to add a point to the outline of the selected area. Right-click to finish.

Use Delete Points to delete points from the selected Appliqué Piece. Select the desired appliqué piece, then click Delete Points. The pointer changes to the minus pointer. Click to remove a point from the outline of the selected area. Right-click to finish.

Delete Piece

Use Delete Piece to delete the currently selected Appliqué Piece with its outline. Select the desired appliqué piece, then click Delete Piece. The appliqué piece is removed.

Export Appliqué

Use Export Appliqué Pieces in the File menu to save or print appliqué outlines ready for cutting. There are five export methods: save as SVG, DXF of FCM files for use in fabric cutters, save as VP4 or VP3 stitch files for use with INSPIRA™ Cutwork Needles, print as an outline template to cut around, print directly onto printable fabric or an iron-on transfer, or save as SVG files with the fabric image placed as the fill for each shape.
Border and Appliqué Techniques

There are many ways the Border/Appliqué functions can be used creatively.

Decorative shapes
Use the Overlay option to add border or appliqué shapes as decorative additions to an embroidery. With the Overlay option, add shapes to the embroidery in any position.

Several small border or appliqué shapes can be added to the sides, such as the small hearts in the picture. Alternatively, add overlays within the embroidery to surround elements of the design.

Appliqué Patch within Bordered Embroidery
First create an External Border around the embroidery. Then create either an Internal Border or an Overlay Border with appliqué. If an Overlay Border with appliqué had been used in the example above, the Curly Lace embroidery would also have stitched over the appliqué fabric in the center, giving a different effect. With other border shapes, it will also be effective to place the appliqué shape towards a corner or edge of the External Border.

Create as many appliqué areas as desired. When stitching out, the appliqué fabric inserts are placed in the reverse order to the order the appliqué areas were created.

Drawing Border Shapes as the Design
Start a New embroidery. Draw the first border shape as desired, then Create External Border. A new embroidery is created that only consists of the border. Add further border shapes as desired, generally using the Overlay Border option. Use the Select functions with Copy and Paste to make identical copies of the same shape. Use External and Internal border where you wish to cut through previously created border shapes.

Double Border
Create the same border shape twice, one around the other, to make a double border. This is effective as an alternative type of frame, and works best with simple border shapes. Create the inner border first. This effect looks best if the border width and the gap between the double borders are approximately the same.

Stamps on a Thick Border
This is ideal for adding text and simple stamps, while also framing an embroidery. Use a wide External Border. Then use the text stamping (here Segoe Script, Regular 144) found on the Emboss tab to create writing on the border. Use other stamps and Freehand Tablet/ Point Emboss Line for additional decoration.
Point Morphing

The point morphing effects change the positions of stitches around the point where you click. You do not need to click directly on stitches in order to affect them.

*The effect is strongest at the point clicked and gets weaker with distance. Only visible stitches are affected.*

- Use Magnet 🔄 to pull stitches in towards the point where you click.
- Use Polarize 🚀 to push stitches away from the point where you click. This does not reverse the effects of a previously applied Magnet.
- Use Twirl 🔄 to move stitches around the point where you click, like a swirling spiral. Twirl moves the stitches clockwise around the click point, or hold Shift and click for a counterclockwise Twirl.
- Use Wave 🏊‍♂️ to move stitches in a wave pattern around the point where you click. The effect of Wave is usually clearest on straight lines of stitch points.

Global Morphing

Use Global Morphing 🔄 to move all the visible stitches to change the shape and size of the embroidery. Choose any of the following global effects:

- Pinch
  Pinch the stitches together in the center, while pulling the outer stitches away from each other.
- Ripple
  Apply a wave pattern radiating from the center, like dropping a stone into a pond.
- Skew Horizontal
  Slant the stitches horizontally to the left or right.
- Skew Vertical
  Slant the stitches vertically up or down.
- Spherize
  Stretch the stitches around an imaginary sphere.
- Twirl
  Twist the stitches around the center, creating a swirling effect like a whirlpool.
- Wave Horizontal
  Move the stitches to follow a horizontal wave pattern.
- Wave Vertical
  Move the stitches to follow a vertical wave pattern.
Move one or two slider bars, or type in a number, to adjust the intensity or height and frequency for each effect. The Before and After boxes show the original stitches and a preview of the effect.

All visible stitches are morphed by the chosen effect. Global Morphing may not be used when a block of stitches is selected.

Global Morphing effects are generally more pleasing when applied to an embroidery that is mainly or completely symmetrical.

The last effect used and the last settings for each effect are remembered for the current PREMIER™ 2 Modify session.

**Add Cutwork Needle Lines**

Use the Cutwork features to draw a cutwork needle line within your design, optimized for the INSPIRA™ Cutwork Needle Kit. There are two cutwork options:

- Freehand Tablet Cutwork Line
- Freehand Point Cutwork Line

Use cutwork needle lines for reverse appliqué embroideries and free-standing lace, or simply to cut out a shape or design.

**About Cutwork Needle Lines**

The stitch points for cutwork needle lines are very close together (0.3mm).

Where two cutwork needles are used, the two lines are represented by the colors red and yellow. Where four needles are used, the four lines are red, yellow, green and blue. The gaps in these lines represent the secure points.
Surrounding the cutwork lines are the more widely spaced points for the stabilizing line. (As the points for the cutwork lines are placed on top of each other, you cannot see the separate lines.)

*Use the Move and Merge functions for Color Blocks when changing the order of designs with multiple areas of cutwork and stabilizing lines, as ColorSort may occasionally merge stabilizing lines in these circumstances.*

**Freehand Tablet Cutwork Line**

Use Freehand Tablet Cutwork Line 📂 to draw a line to be cut using cutwork needles. Create two or four needle lines automatically, with secure points and stabilizing lines according to the settings in Cutwork options.

Draw a line, then release the mouse button to finish the line. The line is closed automatically to form a shape. Move the nodes to adjust the line. Click Delete to remove the last-placed point. Right-click to place the line on the work area.

**Freehand Point Cutwork Line**

Use Freehand Point Cutwork Line ⭕ to place points to define a line to be cut using cutwork needles. Create two or four needle lines automatically, with secure points and stabilizing lines according to the selected Cutwork options.

Click to insert points for the line, then adjust the nodes as desired, or place more points. Click Delete to remove the last-placed point. Right-click to place the line on the work area.

**Cutwork Options**

The cutwork needle features allow you to draw a cutting line within a design, optimized for the INSPIRA™ Cutwork Needles. Use two or four cutwork needles, add secure points for fabric stability, and add a stabilizing line.

**Method**

Choose between 2 Cutwork Needles and 4 Cutwork Needles. By default 2 needles is selected.

*With 2 needles, one needle is used to travel around the shape in one direction and the second needle travels around the shape in the opposite direction. With 4 needles a more precise cutting method is used.*

**Include Secure Points**

Select Include Secure Points to create gaps in the cutwork needle line.

*This allows the cut fabric to remain attached for stability while all the cutwork needle lines are created. Afterwards it can be easily trimmed with scissors.*

Set the Distance Between Secure Points from 10mm to 100mm in steps of 1mm. The initial setting is 30mm.

Insert a Stabilizing Line of stitching before and/or after the cutwork line. This may be helpful for reverse appliqué or free-standing lace, but is not required if you are simply cutting out a shape.
Modifying an Embroidery

Select, Move and Merge Designs

Use the Design Select area to view the different sections or subdesigns of a multipart design. The selected section is displayed in the work area. You can change the order of the subdesigns, and select designs to merge together.

- View previous design
- View next design
- Click to select a design
- Move design up or down the stitch order
- Merge design with the one above
- View all subdesigns

Automatic Ghost Mode is used to show the position of the other parts of the design in the work area. To see all subdesigns, click the arrow at the bottom right of the Design Select area.

Use Merge Design if you are confident you will not wish to move the subdesigns separately, and if there are few or no overlapping stitches.

Decoration subdesigns cannot be merged with others. Alignment subdesigns cannot be moved from the beginning of the design or merged with others unless they are changed to standard stitches using the Alignment function.

To remove overlapping stitches when combining designs (unless any of the designs contain appliqué), use Export with the Combine and Remove Overlap option checked.

Move and Merge Designs

1. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Change Hoop, and ensure that the hoop is set to 240mm x 150mm - Universal Large Hoop 2, and that Rotated is selected in Orientation. Click OK.
2. Click File, New to open a new window.
3. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert.
4. In the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Premier+Emb\Stitch2\Butterflies and Bugs, insert the following embroideries in this order: 'Floral Beehive', 'Three Bees' and 'Three Dragonflies'. The embroideries are loaded into the center of the work area.
5. In the Design Select area, click the beehive.
6. Click Select All Visible. The beehive is surrounded by a selection box.
7. Drag the beehive embroidery to the bottom of the hoop.
8. In the Design Select area, click Next Design. The three bees are selected.
9. Click Select All Visible. The bees are surrounded by a selection box.
10. Drag the bees down and to the left of the hoop, so that the antennae of the bee on the right overlap the red and yellow flower by the hive.
11. Select the dragonflies and drag them to the right so that the yellow bubbles underneath the dragonfly on the left overlap the wings of the bee to the right of the beehive.
12. Click Life View. This shows the whole project as it will be stitched out.

The hive was loaded first, so it is stitched out before the bees and dragonflies. This works well for the overlapping antennae on the left, but on the right it would be better if the bee by the hive was placed over the yellow bubbles.
Click Cancel to close Life View.

In the Design Select area, click the dragonflies.

Click the Move Backwards icon to the right of the worksheet twice to move the dragonflies to the top of the stitching order.

The dragonflies are now above the hive in the Design Select area, and will be stitched out first.

Use Move Forwards to move a design down the stitching order. Alternatively, right-click the design in the Design Select area, and choose Move Forwards or Move Backwards from the context menu.

In the Design Select area, click the bees to make them the active subdesign, then click Combine with Previous. The bee and hive designs are merged, and are both now fully visible in the work area. Alternatively, you could right-click the beehive in the Design Select area and choose Combine with Previous from the context menu.

Compensate Stitches

Use Compensate Stitches to make a stitch block appear ‘bolder’ by increasing the relative size of the stitches. Stitch lengths are increased at the edges of areas by the compensation factor. Only visible stitches are affected. Compensation allows for the effects of stitches’ tendency to pull in, which varies according to fabric weight and type.

Break Up Stitches

Use Break Up Stitches to add extra stitch points to the embroidery so that no stitches are longer than the specified maximum length. Only visible stitches are affected.

It is recommended to use Break Up Stitches if some very long stitches are left when the Remove Needle Points in Fill function is used before stamping.

Use the Extreme setting to break up stitches that are hidden in 3D but visible in 2D.

Design Separator

Use Design Separator to break an embroidery into two parts. Click Design Separator and the pointer changes to the add point pointer. Place a line to enclose the area of the embroidery you wish to split. Two new embroideries are automatically created, one for each part of the split. The new embroideries are shown as separate subdesigns in the Design Select area of the Home tab.

Design Separator can be used to cut out a section of an embroidery you wish to keep, or to cut away a section of an embroidery you wish to discard. This may be preferable to making
a selection and then using Cut, as Design Separator creates a clean split with traveling stitches where it is necessary to move along the split line. Design Separator may also be used to split an embroidery into two subdesigns for stitching out.

To automatically split an embroidery for stitching out multiple hoopings in a particular hoop, it is recommended to use PREMIER+™ 2 Embroidery Extra or PREMIER+™ 2 Design Aligner.

Density Advisor

Use the Density Advisor to view the density of the embroidery and, if desired, reduce the density where stitch points are tightly packed together.

View an embroidery with Density Advisor to determine if a particular embroidery may be troublesome when it is stitched out. Extensive areas of Very Dense or Super Dense stitching may cause difficulties such as thread and needle breakage.

Only visible stitches are affected. It is not available if a block is selected.
Stitch Optimizer

Click Stitch Optimizer to improve the stitchout of the embroidery, both in speed and quality. One of the effects of the Stitch Optimizer is to remove unnecessary short stitches. The Stitch Optimizer only affects visible stitches. A confirmation message appears that shows the number of stitches removed from the embroidery.

*Feel free to try using the Stitch Optimizer on most embroideries, especially after changes have been made to an embroidery, before saving the final result. By default, Stitch Optimizer is also used automatically after using Resize. Use Stitch Optimizer before using Export, or as part of the Export process.*

Trim Commands

Use Automatically Add Trim Commands to add Trim Commands before most movement stitches in the visible stitch area, and use Remove All Trim Commands to automatically remove all Trim Commands in the design.

*To add individual Trim Commands to an embroidery, use Insert Trim Command, and to remove individual Trim Commands, use Delete Commands.*

To add trims automatically to an embroidery with no trims when it is opened, set "Add trims automatically when opening a file" in the Opening Files section of Preferences.

Basting Line

Use a basting line to secure your fabric before beginning embroidery. Basting Line for Visible Stitches places a line around visible stitches, and Basting Line for All Designs places a line around all designs on the screen.

Use Basting Line for Visible Stitches to insert a rectangular basting line automatically around the visible stitches. This will secure the fabric and stabilizer before beginning embroidery. Set the margin and stitch length in Basting Line section of Preferences.

*The basting line is automatically created immediately before the visible stitches using a color that matches the selected background fabric.*

Use Basting Line for All Designs to insert a rectangular basting line automatically around all designs on the screen. This will secure the fabric and stabilizer before beginning embroidery, and is useful for an embroidery project with multiple sections. Set the margin and stitch length in Preferences.

*The basting line is automatically created as the first subdesign, using a color that matches the selected background fabric.*
Alignment Stitches

Use Alignment Stitches to mark the first or last subdesign as an alignment stitch subdesign.

Select the alignment stitch section on the work area using the select tools in the Home tab, then click Alignment Stitches in the Modify tab to flag it as a set of alignment stitches.

To mark a set of alignment stitches as a normal subdesign, select the section in the Home tab, and then deselect Alignment Stitches in the Modify tab.

Alignment Stitch Sections

Either the first or last subdesign in a design can be marked as Alignment Stitches. In the Home tab an Alignment Stitch subdesign is shown by the letter ‘A’ in the design select gallery, rather than the number used for standard subdesigns.

Most editing functions are not available for Alignment Stitch subdesigns. To edit the subdesign, change it to a normal subdesign, edit it, then change it back again after editing.

- When a .vp4 design with alignment stitches is Opened, the alignment stitches are retained.
- When a .vp4 design with alignment stitches is Inserted into a project, the alignment stitches are discarded.

To change the alignment stitches in a .vp3 format embroidery into an alignment stitch subdesign, use Design Separator to create two different subdesigns; one for the embroidery, and one for the alignment stitches. Then in the Design Select area on the Home tab, move the alignment stitches to the front (or back) of the design. With the alignment stitches selected, click Alignment Stitches in the Modify tab to change them into an ‘A’ alignment stitch subdesign.
Embossing

Use the Emboss features to add beautiful patterns to your embroideries.

Select the strength of the emboss or stamp
- Choose a stamp
- Create a stamp from text
- Mirror the selected stamp
- Set the stamp size & angle
- Select a Single, Line or stamp Fill

Effect

Use Effect to change the prominence of embossed or stamp effects. Select from Standard or Super.

*The Super effect creates a heavier impression as more needle points are removed surrounding the stamp or embossed line.*

Needle Points

Use the Emboss Line functions (Freehand Tablet Emboss Line and Freehand Point Emboss Line) to emboss lines on areas of stitching. Use Remove Needle Points in Fill to remove stitch points before embossing.

*It is recommended to use Remove Needle Points In Fill on the visible stitches in your embroidery before using Stamp Fill.*

Freehand Tablet Emboss Line

Use Freehand Tablet Emboss Line to draw a line to emboss on an area of stitching. To move the points in the line after drawing, place the pointer over a node. The Move Node pointer appears. Move the node as desired.

To change a round (curved line) point to a square (straight line) point, hold down the Ctrl key and click the point while moving it.

*Each line you place, as ended by a right-click, is treated separately by Undo.*
Freehand Point Emboss Line

Use Freehand Point Emboss Line to place points to emboss a line on an area of stitching.

*If underlay stitches are not hidden, they will also have their stitch points removed. If desired, use the Draw Range slider bars to hide underlay stitches so they are not affected.*

Stamps

Stamps are used to place extra stitch points on existing threads to make a predefined symbol or pattern. Stamps can be placed individually, in lines or used to fill all visible stitches with the selected pattern. The Stamp functions are found on the Emboss tab.

Select a Stamp

There are 7 named categories of stamps.

Select a set of stamps by name from the drop-down list to the left of the Stamp samples.

Use the arrows at the right of the Stamp box to scroll through the stamps within a set, or click the drop-down arrow to view the stamps gallery.

When you see the desired stamp, click it. It will be highlighted with a different shade of blue and it will be shown in the sample box at the current Size and Angle.

Use Load Stamp File to load a .4qb file to use as a stamp. Load Stamp File opens the Open dialog box that shows thumbnails of .4qb files.

Create a Text Stamp

With Create a Text Stamp you can use the TrueType® or OpenType® fonts on your computer to create a stamp with your selection of letters. Choose from Regular, Bold, Italic or Bold Italic styles, and adjust the font size in points. Enter the desired text and click OK. The text then appears in the preview in the Emboss tab.

*Create multi-line text by pressing ENTER while typing in the Text box.*

Add a Name Below the Sweet Rose Embroidery

1. Click File, New to open a new window.
2. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert .
3. In Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify\Stitch load the 'Girl with Rose Background' embroidery.
Alternatively, you could use the embroidery you created in "Stamp the Background of the Sweet Rose Embroidery" on page 43.

4 Click Draw Next Color Block . The complete background is shown. 

5 Leaving the background unchanged, set Effect to Super. 

6 Click Create a Text Stamp . The Create Text dialog box will appear. 

7 In the left drop-down list, select Georgia as the font. 

8 In the style (center) drop-down list, select Bold. 

9 In the furthest right (font size) drop-down list, ensure that 144 is selected. 

The font size does not matter, as the stamp’s height can be changed before it is used.

10 Click inside the text box. The pointer changes to an I-bar . 

11 In the text box, enter the words: SWEET ROSE 

12 Click OK. The stamp preview box now contains your text. 

13 Click Single Stamp , then move the pointer over the work area. The pointer is now the text “SWEET ROSE”. 

14 The lettering is slightly too large to fit in the space at the bottom of the picture. Set the Size to 6mm. 

15 Move the stamp so that the letter ‘T’ is over the center grid line. Click to place the stamp. 

16 Right-click to deselect your text stamp. Click Draw All Stitches .

Stamp Size

Set the stamp Size from 2 to 50mm in 1mm steps. To see how big a stamp will be, select Single Stamp and move the mouse pointer over your embroidery.

Stamp Angle

Rotate the stamps to any angle from 0 to 359 degrees. Use this to get the best result from a stamp, so that any straight lines in the stamp are at a different angle to threads in the embroidery. When you have parallel lines between the stamp and the threads, fewer stitch points will be placed and the stamp will be less noticeable.

The stamp sample to the right of the Size and Angle boxes shows how the stamp will look. Use Single Stamp to see how the stamp will be used on the embroidery and as a check against parallel lines.

Use Vertical Flip to mirror the selected stamp from top to bottom. Use Horizontal Flip to mirror the selected stamp from left to right.

Applying Stamps

The following methods are available to place stamps onto your embroidery. Only visible stitches are affected. Change the stamp, size and angle without deselecting .
Use Single Stamp  to place individual stamps. The mouse pointer will become the shape of the selected stamp when the mouse is over the work area. Use this to see how big the stamp will be on the embroidery. Click to place the stamp. Right-click to deselect.

Use the Stamp Line  functions to create a line of stamps. Use Freehand Tablet Stamp Line  to draw a line of stamps in any direction. Click and drag to draw a line of stamps, preview the stamp outlines, adjust the nodes on the line, then right-click to place the line of stamps. Use Freehand Point Stamp Line  to place points for lines of stamps in any direction. Place points to preview the stamp outlines, adjust the nodes, then right-click to place the line of stamps.

Use Stamp Fill  to fill all visible stitches with the currently selected stamp. An animation will play while the Stamp Fill is being processed. The function is deselected automatically.

Stamp the Background of the Sweet Rose Embroidery

1. Click File, New  to open a new window, then in the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert  .
2. Browse to the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify\Stitch. Load the ‘Girl with Rose’ embroidery.
3. In the Control Strip, click Draw Next Color Block  once to show the color behind the girl’s head.
4. Click Ghost Mode  . The stitches that were hidden are now shown in pale colors.
5. Move the Draw To End handle at the right of the slider bar to approximately stitch number 3114. This hides the background areas between the girl’s head and hair, and below her portrait. Stitch numbers are given as guides only. It is more important to ensure that the correct stitches are hidden or left showing than to follow the exact stitch numbers. To adjust stitch by stitch, use the arrows.

Click in the space on the slider bar on either side of the handle to move it in that direction and change the stitch number by 50 at a time. You can also click and hold to change the number more rapidly, but the handle will stop when it reaches the arrow pointer.

6. Click the Emboss tab. Click Remove Needle Points in Fill  . The stitches making the flat fill pattern will be removed.

It is recommended to use Remove Needle Points in Fill before stampping an area of stitches. This is so that the new pattern or series of stamps is clearly visible, rather than adding to an existing fill pattern.

7. Set Effect to Standard.
8. In the stamps area, select Plants in the Category drop-down menu.
9. Click the rose stamp (number 3) and it will be shown in the preview box for the stamps.
10. Click Single Stamp  , then move the pointer over the work area. The pointer is now a rose.

11. Place the rose pointer over the area between the girl’s shoulders and hair. The stamp is a little large to be used in this area; a smaller size would look better.
12. Set Size to 8mm and move the pointer back over the work area. The pointer is now smaller. The pointer uses the size and angle that you choose in the Stamps area.

13. Click Stamp Fill  . The new stitch points are calculated, then the new fill pattern will be shown, giving a sculpted rose background behind the girl’s head and shoulders.
14. Click Draw All Stitches  .
Select Objects

In the Object window in PREMIER+™ 2 Modify, designs are made up of a sequence of lines and areas (e.g. stitch lines, fills and columns). Each area, line or column is defined by a number of points.

Select an Object to Edit

In the Object window move the pointer over the embroidery and you will see the points and outlines of the different areas. Click inside a line or an area to select the object. The Edit Properties section of the Object tab will show what object type it is.

To select multiple areas, hold down the Ctrl key when selecting. It is often helpful to use Draw Previous Color Block or Draw Next Color Block to isolate areas for object editing.

After locating the desired object, click and drag its points to change the shape of the object. You can insert extra points or delete unwanted points in the selected object.

Alternatively, click the Properties button or right-click the object to access a dialog box to alter properties such as Fill Pattern or Stitch Length.

Edit Properties

The stitch type for the currently selected object is shown in the Edit Properties area.

If more than one object is selected, further stitch types can be seen in the stitch type drop-down list.

To change the properties for the selected stitch type, click the Properties button, or select Properties from the right-click context menu. The Properties dialog box for the stitch type will appear.

Use Lighter Density to make the stitches in the currently selected object(s) more open. When clicked, the density value is increased by 1.

Use Heavier Density to make the stitches in the currently selected object(s) more closed. When clicked, the density value decreases by 1.
Convert

Use the Convert function to change the currently selected object to another stitch type.

Select the object that you want to convert, then click Convert and select a new stitch type from the drop-down menu. The stitch type properties dialog box will appear.

*If more than one object is selected, there may be more than one stitch type to convert from.*

Select the desired properties and click OK to change the stitch type.

Alternatively, right-click and select the stitch type to convert to from the context menu.

Stitch and Area Types

Stitch types in the following two groups may be changed to any other stitch type in either of these groups:

**Lines**
- Running Stitch
- Triple Stitch
- Double Stitch
- Satin Line
- Double Zigzag
- Motif Line

**Areas**
- Pattern Fill
- Radial Fill
- Contour Fill
- MultiWave Fill
- Motif Fill
- Spiral Fill
- Crosshatch Fill
- Echo Fill
- Shape Fill
- QuiltStipple Fill
- Curved Crosshatch Fill
- Satin Area

**Columns**

Objects in this group may be changed to any other stitch type in the group:

- Satin Column
- Richelieu Bars
- Feathered Satin
- Tapered Motifs

*Any Column can be changed into a Satin Area, but it cannot be changed back.*
Area Types

Pattern Fill areas contain small stitches with repeating patterns, which can be selected from the system fill patterns.

Contour Fill areas use contour stitch lines. Vary the gap between stitch lines and the length of the stitches, use running, double or triple stitch.

Shape Fill areas use one of 75 different shapes. Vary the stitch density, use running stitch or motif lines for the fill.

Radial Fill areas use a pattern of radiating lines from an origin point that can be moved. Vary the stitch density.

Spiral Fill areas use a spiral pattern from an origin point that can be moved. Use constant or gradient density.

QuiltStipple Fill areas use stipple stitch in curved or straight lines. Vary the gap between stitch lines, use running or triple stitch.

Motif Fill areas contain repeated small stitches using one of the Universal or machine motif patterns. The motifs can be at any angle and at different sizes, and can be varied on alternating lines.

Crosshatch Fill areas use diamond, square and parallel crosshatch patterns, or select the angles. Set the gap, style, line angle, stitch type and stitch length.

MultiWave Fill areas use a wave pattern defined by a line, or lines, drawn on the fill area. Vary the density, or use a motif for the stitch lines.

Echo Fill areas use echo lines within or around a shape. Use rounded, square and diagonal corners, and set the gap between the echo lines.

Curved Crosshatch Fill areas use a mesh of curving lines. Vary the curve and the gap between the lines, and use running, double, triple or motif lines.
Satin Areas
Satin Areas contain zigzag stitches that fill the area from one end to the other at the same density. The stitch angle changes with the shape of the area, and can be adjusted as desired. Choose automatic edge walk and/or zigzag underlay.

Convert Satin Areas into any type of fill area.

Satin Column
Use Satin Column to create a straight or curved column of parallel stitches. The column may be of any length.

The recommended maximum length for satin stitches is around 8-10mm.

Feathered Satin
For lifelike realistic feathers or fur, use Feathered Satin, where the start and end points of the stitches are random rather than all parallel. Feathered satin may also be created with only one side feathered – the side where the first (A) or second (B) point was placed.

Richelieu Bars
Use Richelieu bars to create a column of short sections of satin perpendicular to the direction of the column. Choose the number of bars, and the width of the satin.

Richelieu bars are typically used for cutwork designs.

Tapered Motifs
Use Tapered motifs to create a line of motifs that vary in size according to the width of the column.

Tapered motifs are often used in lace designs.
Running, Double and Triple Stitches
Set Running Stitch from 0.3-12mm. Set Double, Double Zigzag and Triple stitch to any length from 1mm to 12mm.

Running may also be set to cutwork needles.
Double Zigzag is a special stitch type, recommended for lace. A running stitch line is retraced in a zigzag pattern to create a mesh.

Motif Line
Motif lines are lines of the chosen Universal or machine motif patterns.

Satin Line
Create Satin lines where a line or border of satin stitches of constant width is desired. The line will be created along the center of the chosen line.

Single Stitch
Single stitches are embroidered at whatever length they are created. Alternatively, if you select to Break Up into Smaller Stitches they will be broken up into stitches of Running Stitch at any length from 1mm to 12mm.

Single stitches cannot be converted to any other line type.

Edit Lines and Areas
The shape of a line or area can be changed in the Object window by moving the points that define its outline.

Move the pointer until the desired area is highlighted then click to select it on the work area. When the desired line or area is selected, its points can be moved. The points are shown as small circles or squares.

Square points are used for straight sections and corners. Round points are used for curves.
Objects such as fill areas, running stitch and satin lines, can have any number of points, and points may be inserted and deleted, allowing greater control over their shapes. The start and end points for fill and satin areas can be changed,
typically to reduce the need for trimming. Satin areas have angle lines that are used to control the satin angle.

Move Points

The points that define the currently selected stitch object (satin column, fill area, running stitch, etc.) are shown as small squares and circles.

The object type is shown in the Edit Properties area of the Object tab. The points used to start and end fill and satin areas are shown by the start and end markers. Some types of fill areas also have an origin, marked by an orange circle, or for Pattern Fill an orange circle with a handle. Satin areas also have stitch angle lines with hexagonal ends.

Once the points are shown, click and drag the squares or circles to move them. The first point is shared with the previous object, and last point is shared with the next object, so moving these will also change the shape of those objects.

When a different point is selected for the start or end of a fill or satin area, a movement stitch (trim) may be added to prevent the previous or next object changing shape.

Moving the points that define a satin area may also affect the stitch angle lines, but moving the stitch angle lines does not affect the shape of a satin area.

Make Lines Straight or Curved

The outlines defining most types of lines and areas can have both curved and straight sections:

To have any curves, lines must be defined by at least four points. The first point of a fill or satin area is always a ‘corner’ (square) point. The first and last pair of points for a column are always square.

To change a curve (round) point to a square point, hold down the Ctrl key and click the point without moving it. When adjacent points are corners, the line between them will be
straight. This is useful if, for instance, a point was not added as a corner at the desired place on a fill area or stitch line.

To change a corner point to a curve (round) point, simply click the point without moving it. There must be at least two round points next to each other to make the lines curved, so if there is one round point between two square points then the lines to the round point will be straight.

*If a line does not have enough points to make the desired section curved, use Insert Points to add an extra point to use for the curve.*

**Move the Start and End Points for Areas**

The start and end points for fill and satin areas are shown by circular markers. The start marker is on the inside of the object, and the end marker is on the outside of the object.

Click and drag the desired marker. Move the marker to the point that you wish to use as the new start or end point of the area. Drop at the desired point and the position of the marker will change.

*The marker snaps to the nearest point on the edge of the object. If an area does not have a point in the desired position, use Insert Points to add an extra point.*

**Move the Origin for Areas**

Some types of fill areas have an origin, marked by a orange circle. This is used to move the center point for Radial fill, Spiral fill and Shape fill types, or the start point for the pattern in a Pattern Fill. For Pattern Fill, the origin marker also has an adjustment handle to set the angle of the pattern.

*This means you can control how the pattern is repeated in a pattern fill area.*

For Radial fill, Spiral fill and Shape fill areas, the origin can be moved. This sets the start point for the fill, such as the point from which stitches radiate on a Radial fill.

*Use Align Origin Handles to align the origin for multiple fill areas.*

**Change the Stitch Angle for Satin Areas**

Satin areas have stitch angle lines that show and adjust the angle of the stitches across the area. The stitch angle lines have pink handles at each end that are used to adjust each line individually.
Click and drag the desired pink handle. Drop at the desired point and the position of the angle line will change. If the line does not move, this is because the new end point is not usable. This will happen if, for example, you attempt to force two angle lines to cross each other within the area.

To delete angle lines, click Delete Points then click the hexagon at either end of the line to be deleted. Right-click when you have finished deleting angle lines and/or points.

*A satin area must have at least one angle line. Therefore, the last angle line may not be deleted.*

**Insert Points**

Use Insert Points to add a new point to the currently selected line.

*Points may be inserted into all line and area types. They may also be inserted into MultiWave lines.*

Click the Insert Points icon, then click the position on the selected object where you want to add the point.

*A pair of points is inserted when Insert Points is used on a column.*

**Delete Points**

Use Delete Points to delete points from the currently selected line.

*Points may be deleted from all line and area types. Points may also be deleted from MultiWave lines.*

Click the Delete Points icon, then click the points on the selected object that you want to delete. Stitch angle lines can be removed from satin areas by clicking the hexagonal control point at either end of the line. Right-click to finish.

*You may not delete all the points for an object. A fill or satin area must have at least three points. Satin border, motif lines and running, double and triple stitch lines must have at least two points. A satin area must also have at least one angle line.*

**MultiWave Lines**

Use Freehand Tablet MultiWave Line to draw a line that shapes the wave patterns in a MultiWave Fill.

![MultiWave Fill areas, using two MultiWave Lines to shape the flow of the fill within the wings.](image1)

![MultiWave Fill, using a short MultiWave Line to add texture to an embroidery](image2)

*Use a long line to position the stitch lines in an embroidery, or use a short line to add texture to the stitching. The lines do not have to be within the fill area, however they should not cross each other. Vary the density or use a motif to change the effect.*
Use Freehand Point MultiWave Line to place points to form a line that shapes the wave patterns in a MultiWave Fill.

**Delete MultiWave Line**

Use Delete MultiWave Line to delete one or more MultiWave lines from the currently selected MultiWave Fill area. Click the square (node point) at either end of the line to be deleted. Right-click when you have finished deleting MultiWave lines.

**Modify Object**

**Remove Underlying Stitches**

Use Remove Underlying Stitches to remove all visible stitches within the area of the selected object, excluding stitches in the object itself, and those stitched out after it. Use Remove Underlying Stitches to remove the packing stitches under a fill before converting it to a lightly stitched fill such as MultiWave Fill.

**Align Origin Handles**

Use Align Origin Handles to align the patterns or focal points of multiple fill areas. It places the orange origin handles of the fill areas in the same position as the handle of the object that is last in the stitching order.

*Align Origin Handles is useful when aligning fill patterns for Pattern Fill or focal points for Shape, Radial and Spiral Fill.*

**Align the Stitching in Bumblebee Wings**

1. Click File, New to open a new window.
2. In the Quick Access toolbar, click Insert.
3. In the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Modify\Stitch, load the ‘Bumblebee 2’ embroidery.
4. Click the Object tab. The pointer changes to the Object Select pointer.
5. Move the pointer until the upper wing is highlighted, then click to select it.
6. In the Modify Object area, Click Remove Underlying Stitches.
7. Then click the lower wing to select it and click Remove Underlying Stitches.
   *Remove Underlying Stitches removes any underlay stitches, or other stitches, under a fill area. This will enable you to see the stitch lines in the Spiral Fill you are about to create clearly.*
8. Select the upper wing, then use Ctrl + click to select the lower wing.
9. In the Convert drop-down list, select "Pattern Fill to Spiral Fill". The Spiral Fill properties dialog box appears.
10. In the Options tab, set Density to 15 and click OK. The bumblebee’s wings now use spiral fill.
11. Click Align Origin Handles to align the origin handles for the selected areas.
12. Move the orange origin handle above the lower wing. The spiral pattern for both areas follows the origin point.

**Show Only Object**

Use Show Only Object to move the handles on the slider bar so that only the selected object can be seen.
Getting Started with PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher

Welcome to PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher. PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher helps you create beautiful cross stitch designs to embroider on your machine. Cross types include full crosses, half crosses, quarter crosses, half height crosses, half width crosses and mini crosses.

Place outlines of standard and freehand backstitch, and use French knots for the perfect accent. Design traditional cross stitch motifs on the screen or use the Cross Stitch Design Wizard to produce designs automatically from clipart, drawings and photos.

Flood fill areas with crosses of any color. Alternatively, choose a ready made cross stitch or blackwork pattern. Create your own fill patterns, too. Reflect your design up to eight times automatically with the amazing Multiply feature. Draw shapes in different outline and fill styles. Place text with TrueType® or specially designed fixed fonts.

Sample Files
Samples are included that are shown in the ‘How-To’ examples and tutorials. The sample files will be installed to subfolders of Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Cross or the folder of your choice.

Starting PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher

In PREMIER+™ 2 Embroidery, click the PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher icon on the QuickLink toolbar. PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher will start.

Parts of the Software Window

The title bar at the top of the window is highlighted if PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher is active. The Quick Access toolbar gives icons for the following frequently used features: Insert, Save, Save As, Export, Print, Undo, Redo, Life View and Design Player. If more than one instance of PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher is open, each open window will show the name of the cross stitch design file.

There are 8 tabs on the ribbon bar: File, Home, Create, Multiply, Letter, Pattern, View and Help.

- Use a selection tool to select stitches
- View the design as it will be when stitched out

Cut, copy, paste or delete selected stitches
Rotate the selected stitches
View and hide crosses, backstitch & knots
Remove colors not used in the design
An alternative way to access ribbon options is to press the Alt key, then the highlighted letter of the tab, followed by the highlighted letter of the tab item, e.g. Alt, H, U to remove unused colors in the design. Some functions are available by pressing the Ctrl key and another key at the same time. These shortcuts are shown in the tooltip for the relevant function.

Use the Home tab to select, copy, move and rotate parts of a design; to view and hide crosses, backstitch and knots, and to display the design with Life View and Design Player.

Use the Create tab to draw and erase crosses, backstitch and French Knots, to flood fill areas with crosses or a pattern, and to draw shapes.

Use the Multiply tab to repeat stitch placement or edit actions automatically by reflecting across, down or rotating.

Use the Letter tab to add lettering using Fixed or TrueType fonts. Create new fonts from most TrueType® or OpenType® fonts on your computer.

Use the Pattern tab to choose fill patterns for use with shapes and lettering, and to create new patterns from a small stitch design.

Use the View tab to adjust the Grid, measure a design, show and hide the background picture, and change the view mode.

The design area is the area within the work area where stitches can be placed and edited. Use View Mode to switch between 3D, 2D and Block stitch views. When the Grid is on, the design area shows grid lines with uniform spacing. Each grid square corresponds to one cross in the design. If there is a background picture, this is only shown within the design area.

To the right of the work area is the design panel. The Design Information shows the dimensions (Height and Width), Stitch Count, and number of colors for the active design.
Thread colors can be added as desired or added automatically. Use the Move and Merge color buttons to change the thread order. Use the Notes box to enter details about the design.

**PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher Terms and Conventions**

**On-screen Pointers**

The pointer is most commonly shown as an arrow on the screen. If it is positioned over a text box it changes to an I-bar and you can type, such as the Letters box on the Letter tab. If Zoom To Rectangle is chosen, the zoom in pointer appears. When zoomed in if the Pan feature is used to move around the screen, the Pan pointer appears. The Box Select, Freehand Select, or Freehand Point Select pointer appears when the associated Select function is chosen. When the pointer is over a selection, the four arrow pointer appears, showing that the selection can be moved.

When the drawing functions on the Create tab are chosen, the pointer appears as follows:

- **Full Cross**
- **Quarter Cross**
- **Half Cross Forward**
- **Half Cross Backward**
- **Mini Cross**
- **Half Width Cross**
- **Half Height Cross**
- **Standard Backstitch**
- **Freehand Backstitch**
- **French Knot**
- **Flood Fill**

*The drawing pointers are red when set to Erase.*

When Pick Color is used to choose a color in the Design Area, or used to choose additional colors on the Thread Colors page of the Cross Stitch Design Wizard, the Pick Color pointer appears. The measure pointer appears when Get Length is chosen.

**File Formats**

**Cross Stitch Design Files**

PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher loads and stores cross stitch design files with the extension .krz.

**Picture Files**

PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher can load any of the following picture file formats: Windows or OS2 Bitmap (.bmp), JPEG-JFIF Compliant (.jpg, .jif, .jpeg), Portable Network Graphics (.png), Tagged Image File Format uncompressed (.tiff, .tif), Windows Meta File (.wmf), Windows Enhanced Meta File (.emf) and Windows Icon (.ico).

**Embroidery Files**

PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher can export embroidery files in any of the following formats: Brother/Babylock/Bernina PEC (.pec), Brother/Babylock/Bernina PES (.pes version 2 - 10), Compucon/Singer PSW (.xxx), Husqvarna Viking / Pfaff (.vp4, .vp3 and .vip), Husqvarna (.hus, .shv), Janome (.jef and .sew), Melco (.exp), Pfaff (.pcs), Tajima (.dst) and Toyota (.10*).
Note: The preferred file format for exporting embroideries is .vp4, as this will preserve thread color information and notes.

**Hints on Planning Cross Stitch Designs**

**Design Size**
The Design Area is determined by the Width x Cross Size and Height x Cross Size. It is shown on the Design Size page of the Cross Stitch Design Wizard and in Design Properties.

The Width and Height in the design Information in the Design panel gives the size of the actual embroidery that will be created from the current cross stitch design.

*If there are French knots at the edges of a design, the embroidery Width and Height may be greater than the Design Size.*

**Flood Fill**
When an area is flood filled, the fill does not relate to the background picture. An empty area can be flood filled until it meets existing crosses and/or backstitch. A connected area of the same colored crosses can be flood filled until it meets an empty area, backstitch or crosses in a different color.

Sometimes it may help to hide the background picture so that you can clearly see the area you wish to flood fill; for example, if there are lines in the background picture that are similar to backstitch.

**Stitch Layers and Movement Stitches in the Embroidery**
When you create an embroidery from a cross stitch design, PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher generates crosses in the color order in the palette. Then the palette order is repeated for backstitch and French knots.

If there are backstitch and French knots in the same color, the backstitch is stitched out and then the French knots, all as a single color block. To ensure French knots are stitched after a different backstitch color, use the Color Select area to change the order of thread colors in the palette.

**Crosses and Movement Stitches**
Movement stitches are automatically placed between each color area, and between crosses of the same color if they are not connected. Minimize movement stitches, and therefore the trims required after embroidery, by linking crosses of a color to at least one other cross in that color.

*For a neat finish to your cross stitch embroideries, trim the movement stitches before each color change.*

**Standard Backstitch and Freehand Backstitch**
Standard Backstitch is drawn in short sections that snap to the sides and diagonals of grid squares. This means the end points for Standard Backstitch are the corners of the grid squares.
Freehand Backstitch is drawn as a separate layer to Standard Backstitch. Freehand Backstitch is placed using end points that snap to half grid spacing anywhere on the design. This means that a single section of Freehand Backstitch can be any length that will fit within the design.

Although the screen shows Standard Backstitch and Freehand Backstitch as separate layers, they are stitched out together when they are the same color. There will be movement stitches between sections of backstitch if they do not connect at an end point. Freehand Backstitch will not join to other backstitch without a movement stitch if it simply crosses over without the end points connecting. To reduce movement stitches, place Freehand Backstitch so that the end points connect to Standard Backstitch sections or other Freehand Backstitch sections.

*It is possible to place Freehand Backstitch directly on top of Standard Backstitch and both sections will be stitched. This can be used for special effects, such as thickening a line without having to change the number of threads in Color Properties.*

French Knots and Movement Stitches
French knots are stitched individually. They are not connected to other stitches. Therefore, there are movement stitches to and from all French knots. Use French knots to add decorative details to your designs.

Stitch Counts
The number of stitches shown in the Design panel and printouts is an approximation and may not match the number of stitches shown when the embroidery is copied or loaded into other PREMIER+™ 2 Embroidery System modules.

Printing a Worksheet
Use the print options on the File menu or the Print icon to print a worksheet for the embroidery created from the design.

Information for Hand Cross Stitchers
Many effects from hand cross stitch are possible with PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher. Change the cross size, alter the number of threads and choose different stitch types to create many different styles.

Cross Size
Varying the cross size (in Design Properties) produces a wide range of embroidery results. For example, small cross sizes, such as 1.4mm resemble petit point. Larger cross sizes, such as 1.8mm or 2mm are closer to traditional gros point or cross stitch. To create cross stitch designs at the same sizes as real counted fabrics, set the Cross Size as shown:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aida Count</th>
<th>Cross Size</th>
<th>Aida Count</th>
<th>Cross Size</th>
<th>Aida Count</th>
<th>Cross Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.3mm (0.091&quot;)</td>
<td>16 (also 32 on Linen)</td>
<td>1.6mm (0.063&quot;)</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1.2mm (0.047&quot;)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>1.8mm (0.071&quot;)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1.4mm (0.055&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thread Count

Altering the number of threads (in Design Properties and Color Properties) also has an effect. For example, single thread allows the crosses to be seen more clearly. Double or triple thread produces embroidery looking more like ‘tapestry’ or needlepoint. The number of threads may also be varied depending on the cross size — a small cross size such as 1.4mm often stitches out best using single thread. Cross sizes of 1.6mm, 1.8mm or 2.0mm are often effective with double thread. Designs with larger cross size may benefit from triple thread, especially for backstitch threads.

Stitch Types

A number of different stitches are used in PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher. A Full Cross is similar to a full cross in hand work, and can be placed as part crosses in quarters and halves.

![Full Cross Quarter Cross Half Cross Forward Half Cross Backward](image)

Small stitches are available as half width, half height and mini crosses.

![Mini Cross Half Height Cross Half Width Cross](image)

Use Standard Backstitch and Freehand Backstitch to create outlines. Also place French knots in any of nine grid positions for decorative details.

Color Combinations

Certain adaptations to hand cross stitch techniques will produce machine embroidery files that are easier to stitch. For example, combine colors when possible to reduce the number of thread changes required. Always try to link crosses of a color to at least one other cross in that color. This will avoid movement stitches that have to be trimmed after embroidery.

Multiply

Use Multiply to repeat stitch placement or edit actions automatically by reflecting across, down or rotating. Symmetrical designs can be created quickly and easily. All changes in the design, such as adding and removing stitches, pasting selections and inserting designs, are multiplied.

*The selection tools may not be used to make new selections when the Multiply function is active. However, you may use them before activating Multiply to select and copy a selection, which can then be pasted and multiplied.*
Choose any combination of Reflect Across, Reflect Down or Rotate to repeat actions. The previews show how actions will be repeated according to the current selection. Click Use Multiply to turn Multiply on and off. The blue Multiply reflection lines are shown on the work area when Multiply is switched on.

Use Reflect Across to reflect horizontally. Use Reflect Down to reflect vertically.

Combine Reflect Across and Reflect Down to create four copies around the Multiply center point. Use Rotate to create four rotated copies around the Multiply center point.

Combine Rotate with Reflect Across or Reflect Down to create eight copies. Additional blue lines show the eight segments.

**Design Styles**

Use PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher to create traditional cross stitch & other embroidery styles.

**Eastern European Cross Stitch**

One and two-color cross stitch designs, often in red and black or orange and black, are popular in peasant embroidery in Russia, Romania, and many other countries of Eastern Europe. These may be produced using PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher.

**Assisi Work**

This traditional hand cross style named after the town of Assisi in Italy may be reproduced using PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher. The design is outlined in black, using double or triple threads.
This outline stitch is sometimes called Holbein stitch. The background of the design is worked in single thread cross stitch in a strong color, traditionally china blue, but red may also be used. Full Crosses should be used, with no partial crosses or any of the smaller cross types. A 'reverse' or 'relief' effect is therefore achieved. 1.8mm is a suitable cross size to use for this type of embroidery. This type of cross stitch is traditionally done on fairly loose weave linen or cotton fabric, although it looks equally good on other fabrics. Simple shapes are most suited to this style of cross stitch.

**Blackwork and Redwork**

These are backstitch-only styles, generally using only black or red thread. Traditional patterned shapes in backstitch are used to fill areas of the design instead of using conventional crosses. A number of fill patterns are provided that can be used for this style of embroidery. Switch between blackwork and redwork fill simply by changing the color on a fill pattern.

Designs created only in backstitch are often called blackwork. They often use a single color (blackwork or redwork; blackwork was popular in Elizabethan England; redwork is well known in North American folk quilts). PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher includes many beautiful blackwork fill patterns.

**Gobelin**

Gobelin is placed as parallel vertical or slanted stitches of equal length, and is used to fill areas with a simple stitch pattern. In PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher, use Half Forward or Half Backward Crosses for gobelin slanted at 45 degrees, or use Freehand Backstitch for vertical or near-vertical gobelin stitch.

**Rice Stitch**

Rice stitch is a normal cross with a small stitch across each arm of the cross. This gives the appearance of overlapping crosses. To produce this effect, use a large cross size for the design and place the small stitches across the arms with Freehand Backstitch, often in a different color to the main cross.

**Lace**

Use blackwork to create simulated lace resembling heritage styles such as Tenerife lace, Hardanger or Filet-Guipure. Create outlines with backstitch, then fill with blackwork patterns. Stitch the designs on light net fabric (similar to that used for bridal veils) with a heavy water-soluble stabilizer. Then wash the fabric to remove the stabilizer.
Using the Cross Stitch Design Wizard

Use the Cross Stitch Design Wizard to convert pictures automatically to crosses. Also use the Cross Stitch Design Wizard to load a picture as a background only, load an existing cross stitch design or start a new design with no picture.

The Cross Stitch Design Wizard is started by New and also when PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher is started.

Hints and Tips on QuickCross Designs

Use Different Thread Ranges
Choose different Thread Ranges and numbers of colors to see the effect of different selections. For instance, neon thread ranges give 'pop art' effects.

Enhance Eye Highlights
When converting a portrait, use Pick Color on the Thread Colors page to select the highlights in the eyes. This will brighten the eyes and enhance the converted picture.

Remove Isolated Crosses
After the design is created, check for isolated crosses. If an isolated cross is not important for detail, replace it with the surrounding color, or a connected color. This will reduce the number of movement stitches in the finished embroidery.

Reduce Color Changes
Reduce the number of colors in the design. To do this, choose a color you wish to keep and then flood fill or paint full crosses over similar colors until only the chosen colors remain. Alternatively, use Merge Colors in the Color Select area of the Design panel to change all crosses of one color to another color. It is recommended to do this one color at a time, so you can see the effect of replacing each color. When you reduce the number of colors this way, the effect is different from deleting colors in the Cross Stitch Design Wizard.

Color Order
Use the Color Select area of the Design panel to change the color order so that the design stitches from the inside out. This helps to reduce the effect of pulling on the fabric.

Add Borders
Add a simple border of backstitch along the edges of the design. Use a contrasting color to make the border stand out.

Add a more elaborate border by increasing the design size by a few squares, then flood fill with crosses or a pattern in the blank squares around the edge. You will need to convert the picture at a size that will allow the design and a border to fit inside the desired hoop.
Note that when you change the design size, the background picture will be removed. Save the design first so you have a copy of the design with the background picture, then use a new name for the design with a border.

Create QuickCross Design
Create a new design by converting color areas in a picture to crosses. Select the maximum number of colors and the desired thread range to use for the cross colors.

Load Picture for New Cross Stitch Design
Create a new design by loading a picture, cropping or straightening as desired. Set the cross size and design area. The picture is loaded into PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher.

Load Existing Cross Stitch Design
Open an existing cross stitch design to preview it in the wizard, then close the wizard and load the design in PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher. The design area and palette are set according to the design loaded.

Start a New Cross Stitch Design with no Picture
Select the desired cross size and design area, then close the Cross Stitch Design Wizard and start with a blank work area.

How to Use the Cross Stitch Design Wizard

Create a Cross Stitch from a Photograph

Leave Create QuickCross Design selected and click Next. The Choose Picture page of the Cross Stitch Design Wizard appears.

Click Load a Picture and the Picture Viewer dialog box appears.

Browse to the folder Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Cross\Pics, click the file named 'Linnet.jpg' and click OK. The picture will be previewed in the wizard.

Click Next and the Rotate and Crop Picture page appears.

Initially, the whole picture is selected. In the picture area, move the pointer to the handle at the top right of the picture. Click and drag the handle to make the crop box smaller. Move the right side of the crop box until it is half way across the ear on the right, then release the mouse button or lift the pen.

Click and drag the handle on the top left until the line is half way across the ear on the left.

Click and drag the handle at the bottom right and move it upwards until it touches the button just under the girl's chin.

Click and drag the center handle at the top right and move it downwards until the crop box is square.

Click Next. The Design Size page appears.

Change the Cross Size to 1.4mm. Smaller cross sizes, such as this which is equivalent to Aida 18 count, provide greater detail when creating cross stitch designs from photographs.

Click Select Hoop and the Hoop Selection dialog box appears. Ensure the Hoop Group is set to Universal, then set the Hoop Size to 100mm x 100mm - Universal Square Hoop 1. Click OK and the new design area will be calculated and previewed.

Click Next and the Choose Thread Colors page appears, showing only the cropped area of the picture. The original picture is not affected by the Cross Stitch Design Wizard.

Select Robison-Anton Rayon 40 as the Thread Range.

Set the Number Of Colors to 20 and click Apply. The thread choice is automatically calculated.
Notice that the thread selection from Robison-Anton Rayon 40 has mainly brown tones for this picture. Click the drop-down arrow for the Thread Range and choose Sulky Rayon 40 instead.

Set the Number Of Colors to 20 and click Apply again. The Thread Range can be changed as often as desired. The Cross Colors preview and thread color list may differ from the result shown. This is because even slight differences to the selected crop area will give different results in the cross stitch design.

Click Next. The Preview page appears. This shows you the embroidery as it will be stitched out, giving information on the dimensions, the number of stitches, and the number of colors.

Click Finish. The cross stitch design will be created and then displayed on the screen. Any duplicate colors will be automatically combined into single colors in the color worksheet.

Click the Create tab, then click the Color block at the left of the tab. In the pop-up palette, click Add Color and the Color Selection dialog box will appear so you can choose a new color.

Select Sulky Rayon 40 as the Thread Range.

Click the yellow Quick Color, and the thread list will jump to 1124 (Sun Yellow). This color is rather bright, so click the paler yellow 1061 above it in the list (1061 Pale Yellow).

Click OK. The new color is added to the palette and is automatically selected.

Click the Cross Flood Fill icon and the pointer changes to the paint bucket.

Click the solid background areas on the left and right. If desired, also fill any individual colored crosses along the edges of the background where it meets the sweater and the girl's hair. This will reduce the number of movement stitches in the finished embroidery.

Move the slider in the zoom bar to 100% to view the design at the size it will be stitched.

In the Home tab, click Design Properties. In the Design Properties dialog box ensure Thread Count, Crosses is set to Single (2 Threads). Click OK.

Click Edit Notes and in the Notes dialog box type 'Family Photo'. Click OK.

In the Quick Access toolbar, click Save As and the Save As dialog box appears. In the Save In box, browse to the folder Documents\Premier+2\My Designs. In the File Name box, leave the name as 'Linnet', as set by the picture name. Click Save. This will save your design as a cross stitch design (.krz) file.

In the Quick Access toolbar, click Export and the Export dialog box appears. In the File Format drop-down list, ensure .vp4 is selected.

Click OK. The Save As dialog box appears to save the embroidery.

In the Save In box, browse to the folder Documents\Premier+2\My Designs. In the File Name box, ensure the name is 'LinnetExported', then click Export.
Creating Stitches and Shapes

Choose a thread color for drawing
Erase stitches of the selected type
Select No Outline, Backstitch Outline or Cross Outline
Select No Fill, Cross Fill or Pattern Fill
Smooth the shape

Draw Full, Half or Quarter Crosses
Draw Backstitch or French Knots
Draw a Tablet or Point shape
Draw a cross or pattern flood fill area

Draw stitches of the chosen type and color in the design area. The pointer shows which stitch type is selected, and the Thread Color shows the drawing color.

Pop-up Palette

Click to open the pop-up palette
Click a color to select it for drawing
Add a color to the pop-up palette from the Color Selection dialog
Pick a color from the background picture or the design

Use Erase 🗑️ to erase stitches of the selected type. It can then be used to erase stitches when a stitch drawing function is selected.

Crosses

There are four types of crosses:

- A Full Cross fills a whole grid square. Parts of a full cross (Quarter Cross, Half Cross Forward and Half Cross Backward) can be placed or removed for quarter, half and three-quarter crosses.
- A Half Height Cross is a cross in the top or bottom half of a grid square.
- A Half Width Cross is a cross in the left or right half of a grid square.
- A Mini Cross is a small cross in any corner of a grid square.

When drawing crosses, any type of cross can replace all or part of any other type of cross. The size of the currently selected cross type determines how much of a grid square will be replaced or erased.

*Backstitch and French knots are not affected by drawing and erasing crosses.*
Backstitch and French Knots
There are two types of backstitch in PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher: Standard and Freehand. Standard Backstitch is drawn in short sections that snap to the sides and diagonals of grid squares. The end points for Standard Backstitch are the corners of the grid squares. Freehand Backstitch is drawn as a separate layer to Standard Backstitch. Freehand Backstitch is placed using end points that snap to half grid spacing anywhere on the design. A single section of Freehand Backstitch can be any length that will fit within the design.

Use French Knot to place French knots that snap to half grid spacing. Each French knot is placed or erased with a single click.

Cross and Pattern Flood Fill
Use Cross Flood Fill or Pattern Flood Fill to fill an area with crosses or a fill pattern. An empty area can be flood filled until it meets existing crosses and/or backstitch. A connected area of the same colored crosses can be flood filled until it meets an empty area, backstitch or crosses in a different color. Crosses are not considered to be connected for flood fill if they only meet at a corner.

Drawing Shapes
Draw one of 75 shapes with Place Shape, or draw an area or outline of any shape with Freehand Tablet Shape and Freehand Point Shape.

Create a Shape
1. In the Shape section of the Create tab select a fill and outline type.
2. If drawing a shape with a Backstitch Outline, you may select Smooth to smooth the outline of the shape by using three-quarter crosses rather than full crosses. Cross Outline is not affected by Smooth.
3. Click the thread colors for your Fill and Outline choices to select a color for Cross Fill and your outline.
4. To change the colors or pattern for a Pattern Fill, choose the pattern and its colors in the Pattern tab. See “Select a Pattern” on page 75. If a color is chosen that does not exist in the palette, it is automatically added to the palette when a shape is drawn in that color.
5. Choose a shape from the Shape drop-down menu.
6. Click the Place Shape button to place the shape in the work area. The outline and fill will use the chosen colors and stitch type.
7. Drag the shape to the preferred position, and resize it as desired using the square corner handles. Hold down Ctrl as you drag to resize proportionally. Hold down the Shift key to resize from the center.
8. Right-click the shape to place it in the work area.
9. If desired, draw another shape or use Undo and draw the shape again.
Draw Shape

Use the Draw Shape options Freehand Tablet Shape and Freehand Point Shape to draw an area or outline of any shape. Use Freehand Tablet Shape to draw a line to create shape. Draw a line, and the line is closed automatically to form a shape. Adjust the shape by moving the nodes. Use Freehand Point Shape to create a shape by placing points to create an irregular outline of curved and straight lines around the desired area.

Shape Options

Use a Cross Fill to draw an area filled with crosses, or a Pattern Fill to draw an area filled with a selected pattern. Use No Fill to create an outline only.

Click the Fill color thread sample and choose a color from the drop-down menu. Use Add Color to select a color in the Color Selection dialog, or Pick Color to select a color from the background picture.

Select the colors for a Pattern Fill in the Pattern tab of the ribbon bar.

Use Backstitch Outline to draw shapes with a freehand backstitch outline, or Cross Outline to draw hollow shapes as an outline of crosses. Use No Outline to create a fill area with no outline. Click the Outline color thread sample and choose a color from the pop-up palette.

Use Smooth to smooth the outline around shapes.

Draw a House with Stitches

1. Open PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher and in the Start Page of the Cross Stitch Design Wizard select Load Picture for New Cross Stitch Design, then click Next. In the Choose Picture page, click Load a Picture and load Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Cross\Pics\Small House.jpg., then click Next twice. In the Design Size page ensure the Cross Size is set to 2.0mm, and the Width and Height are set to 40 crosses. Then click Finish to display the house in the design area.

2. In the Home tab, click Design Properties and in the Design Properties dialog box ensure that Thread Count for Crosses and Backstitch are set to Single (2 Threads). Click OK.

3. On the View tab, ensure the Grid Size is set to 5 lines.

4. Click the Create tab.

5. In the Shape section, ensure that No Fill is selected (the icon to the left in the Fill area).

6. Click to select the Backstitch Outline option (the middle icon in the Outline area).

7. Click the thread color for Outline, and in the pop-up palette click Add Color. The Color Selection dialog box appears.

8. In the Thread Range drop-down list, select Sulky Rayon 40. Choose from any of the manufacturer's thread ranges or one of the MyThreads ranges you created using PREMIER+™ 2 Thread Cache.

9. Enter 1005 in the Find Thread box, and the list will highlight Sulky Rayon 40 1005 (Black). Click OK. The Outline thread is now black.

10. In the Shape drop-down menu, ensure that Rectangle (shape 1) is selected.

11. Click Place Shape. A rectangular shape is placed in the center of the design area.

12. Click and drag the corners of the shape so that the rectangle fits just inside the outline of the front of the house. The rectangle should be 24 grid squares wide by 11 high. This is from about 10 squares in and 15 squares down from the top left of the design area, at the top left of the front of the house.

13. Right-click to place the shape.
In the Fill section, select Cross Fill.

Click the thread color for Fill, and in the pop-up palette click Add Color. The Color Selection dialog box appears.

Enter 1246 in the Find Thread box, and the list will highlight Sulky Rayon 40 1246 (Orange Flame). Click OK.

*A red Cross Fill and black Backstitch Outline are now selected, and the Shape is set to rectangle.*

Click Place Shape. A rectangular shape is placed in the center of the design area.

Click and drag the corners of the shape so that it forms a rectangle six grid squares wide by nine grid squares high to create a door.

Right-click to place the shape.

At the left of the ribbon bar, click the thread color for Crosses, and in the pop-up palette select the black color.* This is Sulky Rayon 40 1005 (Black) that you selected earlier.*

Click Full Cross.

Draw a roof gutter across the top of the wall, one grid square deep and one grid square wider than the wall on each side of the house.

Click the Standard Backstitch icon. This draws backstitch lines on the sides and diagonals of grid squares.

Now draw the roof. At the left hand end of the roof gutter, click and drag from one square in from the end (1), to place a line of five diagonal sections of standard backstitch up and to the right, then release the mouse button or lift the pen (2). *If you prefer, you can place each section of standard backstitch with a single click. Right-click is set to Erase, so you can use single right-clicks to erase individual sections of standard backstitch.*

At the right hand end of the roof gutter, click and drag from one square in from the end (3), to place a line of five diagonal sections of standard backstitch up and to the left (4).

Click and drag along the grid line to place a line of backstitch along the top of the roof (2 to 4).

Now draw the chimney. At the top right of the roof, start two grid squares in from the end. Click and drag to place a line three squares straight up, then a second line three squares left, then a third line three grid squares back down to the roof.

Click Zoom To Rectangle and the arrow pointer changes to the zoom in pointer.

Click and drag around the left half of the house, then release the mouse button to zoom in.

In the Shape section of the Create tab, click No Fill.

Ensure that Backstitch Outline is selected.

Click the Smooth option so it is checked. *Use Smooth to smooth the outline around shapes.*

In the Shape drop-down menu, select the Circle (shape 2).

Click Place Shape. A circle is placed in the center of the design area.

Drag the circle over the window of the house, then hold down the Ctrl key and move the handles on the box so they lie along the grid lines framing the window. Holding Ctrl resizes proportionally.

Right-click to place the shape.

*If the window does not match the picture, click Undo and try again.*

Look at the Design Panel. The Color Select area contains threads that are currently available for use in a design.

*Colors can be added individually and then used, or added automatically when designs, shapes or lettering are inserted using thread colors that are not already in the palette. When the pointer is positioned over a color in this area, a tooltip shows the full thread color name.*
At the left of the ribbon bar, click the thread color for Crosses, and in the pop-up palette click Add Color . The Color Selection dialog box appears.

Ensure the thread range is set to Sulky Rayon 40, and enter 1030 in the Find Thread box. The list will jump to Sulky Rayon 40 1030 (Periwinkle). Click OK. The color is added to the Color Select area and set as the drawing color in the ribbon bar.

Click the Cross Flood Fill icon and the pointer changes to the paint bucket .

Click inside the window and it will fill with pale blue crosses.

At the left of the ribbon bar click the thread color for Crosses, and in the palette select the black color.

Click the Freehand Backstitch icon.

*Use Freehand Backstitch to add backstitch lines of any length to a design. Freehand Backstitch snaps to half-grid spacing. By contrast, Standard Backstitch only places fixed length lines that snap to the sides and diagonals of grid squares.*

Click and drag a line across the middle of the window, then another line down the middle of the window.

Click the Home tab. Click Box Select .

Click and drag a square around the window.

Click the Copy icon . Click Zoom To Fit . Click Paste . A new copy of the window will appear at the top left.

Click and drag the window to the right-hand side of the house in a similar position to the window on the left.

Create tab.

At the left of the ribbon bar, click the thread color for Crosses, and in the pop-up palette click Add Color . The Color Selection dialog box appears.

Enter 1066 in the Find Thread box, Sulky Rayon 40 1066 Primrose is selected. Click OK.

Click the Cross Flood Fill icon and the pointer changes to the paint bucket .

Click the front wall of the house.

At the left of the ribbon bar, click the thread color for Crosses, and in the palette select the red color.

Click on the main part of the roof and the chimney.

Notice that you can change the fill color while you still have the Cross Flood Fill tool active. *If the whole picture fills with crosses, click Undo and check the backstitch outline of the roof for gaps.*

Click the thread color for Crosses, and in the pop-up palette select the black color (Sulky Rayon 40 1005 Black).

Click the Full Cross icon .

Click and drag under the door to place a row of six black crosses as a doorstep. (Alternatively, click six times to place individual crosses.)

Click the French Knot icon .

Click one square in from the left edge of the door and four squares up to place a door handle.

In the Shape section, select Cross Fill and select No Outline .

Click the thread color for Fill, and in the pop-up palette click Add Color . The Color Selection dialog box appears.

Enter 1011 in the Find Thread box, and the list highlights Sulky Rayon 40 1011 (Steel Gray). Click OK.

In the Shape drop-down menu, select the Rectangle (shape 1).

Click Place Shape . A rectangular shape is placed in the center of the design area.

Click and drag the corners of the shape so that the rectangle is placed under the doorstep, making a short path that is six crosses wide and three crosses high.

Click the thread color for Fill, and in the pop-up palette click Add Color .

In the Color Selection dialog box, enter 1100 in the Find Thread box to select Lt. Grass Green from Sulky Rayon 40. Click OK.
Place a rectangle of crosses that is 11 wide by four high on the left of the doorstep and path. It should be two squares wider than the house.

Click Zoom To Rectangle and the arrow pointer changes to the zoom in pointer.

Click and drag around the grass rectangle.

At the left of the ribbon bar click the thread color for Crosses, and in the palette click Add Color.

In the Color Selection dialog box, select Sulky Rayon 40 1187 (Mimosa Yellow). Click OK.

Click the French Knot icon.

Start two squares in and two squares down from the top left of the grass, and click in the center of the grid square to place the first yellow flower head. Move right and place four more flower heads in the center of alternate grid squares.

Click the thread color for Crosses, and in the pop-up palette click Add Color.

In the Color Selection dialog box, select Sulky Rayon 40 569 (Garden Green). Click OK.

Click the Freehand Backstitch icon.

Start from the center of a grid square containing a yellow flower head and click and drag to draw a backstitch line two grid squares straight down. This is the stem for the flower. Repeat this for the other four flowers.

Click the Home tab. Click Box Select.

Click and drag a selection box around the grass and flowers.

Click Copy. Click Zoom To Fit. Click Paste and the grass rectangle with flowers will appear in the top-left corner. Click and drag the pasted grass to the right-hand side of the path.

Use File, Save As to save the design as Small House.krz, and use Export to export the design as Small House_Exported.vp4.

Using Patterns

The Pattern section of the Pattern tab on the ribbon bar is used to choose a fill pattern. First select a Category, then click a pattern in the gallery. When a fill pattern is selected, it is used for Pattern Flood Fill and in place of crosses inside shapes and TrueType® text.

You can also design your own fill patterns (see the PREMIER+™ 2 Cross Stitcher Reference Guide or online help for full details on creating patterns).
Creating Text

Use the Letter tab to add text and monograms to your design. You can switch freely between TrueType® and Fixed fonts until your text has the desired appearance.

**TrueType Font**

Select TrueType Font on the Letter tab to convert TrueType® or OpenType® characters to crosses, crosses with backstitch outlines or a backstitch outline only. If a fill pattern is selected, it will be used in place of crosses when the text is applied.

1. Click the Letter tab on the ribbon bar.
2. On the left of the Letter tab, click TrueType Font.
3. Enter the desired text in the Letters box. Press Enter for extra lines of text.
4. Click the drop-down arrow for Font and choose the desired TrueType® font.
5. Choose the desired text Style from the drop-down menu. The text style is Regular if no other style is selected.
6. If there is more than one line of text, choose Left , Center or Right Alignment.
7. Adjust the Size as desired. It is recommended to use a minimum Size of 12. The maximum is 200.
8. In Fill type, select Cross Fill , Pattern Fill or No Fill .
9. In Outline type, select Backstitch Outline or No Outline .
10. To select a fill pattern, click the Pattern tab, choose any available fill pattern, then click the Letter tab.
11. If desired, click the Smooth option so it is selected, to smooth the edges of characters. Smooth uses three-quarter crosses rather than full crosses to smooth the edges. It is recommended to only use this for large characters.
12. If you have selected Cross Fill, click the Cross color and Color Selection dialog box appears. Choose a new cross color for the body of the text and click OK.
13. If you have selected Backstitch Outline, click the Outline color and the Color Selection dialog box appears. Choose a new color for the standard backstitch outline around the characters and click OK. If colors are used that are not in the palette, they are automatically added to the palette when the text is fixed in the design.
14. Click Apply. The text will appear on the design in a selection box, and Box Select is automatically activated.
15. Click and drag inside the selection box to move the text to the desired position.
16. If desired, change the text or any text options (including fill pattern) and click Apply again to change the text before it is fixed in place.
17. Click outside the selection box to set the text in place. You must do this for each section of text if you are placing several sections of text.
Fixed Font

Select Fixed Font on the Letter tab of the ribbon bar to place text using pre-defined fonts. Fixed Text is applied according to the design of the characters, which can include any type of stitch.

Use a Fixed Font or TrueType Font

Enter text for your lettering

Choose your lettering colors

Create Fixed Text Lettering

1. Click the Letter tab in the ribbon bar.
2. On the left of the Letter tab, click Fixed Font.
3. Enter the desired text in the Letters box. Press Enter for extra lines of text.
4. To choose a font, click the drop-down arrow to the right of the font display and select a category and font from the gallery.
5. If there is more than one line of text, choose Left, Center, or Right Alignment.
6. To use colors different from the default colors, click a thread sample in Fixed Font Colors, and the Color Selection dialog box appears. Choose a new color and click OK.
7. Click Apply. The text will appear on the design in a selection box.
8. Click and drag inside the selection box to move the text to the desired position.
9. If desired, change the text or any text options and click Apply again to create a new version of the text.
10. Click outside the selection box to set the text in place.

You must do this for each section of text if you are placing several sections of text.

Fill patterns are not used by Fixed Fonts when the text is applied. However, the characters may be flood filled with any pattern using Pattern Flood Fill after they have been fixed in place.

Create Text for the Happy House Sampler

1. In the Home tab, click Design Properties and in the Design Properties dialog box, ensure that Thread Count, Crosses and Thread Count, Backstitch are set to Single (2 Threads). Click OK.
2. In the View tab, ensure that Grid is set to Every 10 Lines.
3. In the File menu, click New or Open and load Documents\Premier+2\Samples\Cross\Krz\Line of buds for Happy House.krz. Alternatively, set up the work area and create the line of buds as described in "Place a Border of Buds for the Happy House Sampler" on page 24.
4. Click the Letter tab.
5. At the left end of the Letter tab, click Fixed Font.
6. In the Fixed Font area, click the drop-down arrow to view the font gallery.
7. Click and drag the scroll bar on the right of the box down to the Modern font category.

The Fixed Font names include the type of stitches in the font, and the number at the end is the height in grid squares of the 'A' character in the font.
Additionally, fonts that use more than one color will have 2C (two color) or 3C (three color) in the name.

8 Click the font ‘Sans Cross Narrow 7’ . The gallery closes.
9 Click in the Letters box and type ‘Welcome To Our’.
10 Click Apply. The text will appear on the design and it is automatically selected with Box Select.
11 Click and drag the selection so that the text is centered under the top border of buds, and so that the tops of the uppercase letters are two grid squares from the buds. The selection box will overlap the buds, but the buds will not be affected.
12 Click outside the selection box to deselected the text and set it in place.

In the drop-down list of fonts, select ‘Sans Cross 9’.
14 In the Letters box, delete the previous text, type ‘Happy’, press Enter, then type ‘House’ so that the text is on two lines.
15 In the Fixed Font Colors box, click the blue color block and the Color Selection dialog box appears.
16 Ensure that Robison-Anton Rayon 40 is selected as the Thread Range. In the Find Thread text box, enter 2378 and the list will jump to 2378 (Red). Click OK and the color block will change to red.

The changes the color of the lettering from the blue used by the font to red.
17 Click Apply and the text will appear on the design, and it is automatically selected with Box Select.
18 Click and drag the selection to position the text centrally, with a gap of two grid squares under the ‘Welcome To Our’ line. Click outside the selection box to set the text in place.
19 The Box Select function is still selected, so click and drag a selection box around the word ‘House’.
20 Move the word ‘House’ exactly four squares up from its current position, so that the top of the ‘H’ is only one square below the ‘y’ of ‘Happy’.
21 Click outside the text to deselect it and set it in place.
Edit Crosses, Backstitch and French Knots

**Draw Color and Erase**
Choose a thread color from the pop-up palette in the Create tab to select a drawing color. Click the Erase icon to erase stitches when drawing, or right-click while drawing with a color to erase stitches.

**Edit Crosses**
Use any type of cross to replace and erase any other type of cross. When drawing full crosses, they will replace or erase any combination of small or part crosses in a grid square. When drawing any other size of cross, they will replace or erase according to their size and shape. Crosses can be drawn, replaced and erased by single clicks or click and drag.

**Edit Backstitch**
Standard and freehand backstitch are edited separately.
Standard backstitch replaces existing standard backstitch if it is drawn in the same place. Standard backstitch can be drawn, replaced and erased by single clicks or click and drag.
Freehand backstitch will only replace existing freehand backstitch if it is drawn with exactly the same end points. If either end point is different, a new line of freehand backstitch is added. Freehand backstitch is drawn and replaced one line at a time with click and drag, and erased one line at a time with single clicks.

**Edit French Knots**
French knots are drawn, replaced and erased individually with single clicks. Only one French knot can exist at each half grid point.

**Select**
The select functions in the Home tab allow you to select an area of stitches. A selection can be rotated in 90 degree steps, mirrored, moved, copied, cut and duplicated.

*The select functions may not be used to make new selections when the Multiply function is active.***
When stitches have been selected, they have a selection box around them on the design area. Click and drag inside the selection box to move it.

*When making a selection, only stitches that are on grid points that are completely enclosed by the selection line will be included in the selection.*

**Inserting or Pasting a Selection**
When a new selection is added to a design by paste, insert or the Letter functions, it is automatically selected and Box Select is activated. The selection is placed in the top left corner of the visible design area.
Deselecting a Selection
Click the work area outside a block to deselect it. The selection box around the block will disappear and the selection will become part of the design. Any colors in the selection that were not in the palette will be added to the palette.

Selections are also automatically deselected when any new selection is added to the design, or when other functions that affect the design are activated.

Box Select
Use Box Select to select crosses and backstitch in a rectangular area. Click Box Select and the pointer changes to the box select pointer. Click and drag around the area you want to select. Only stitches that are on grid points that are completely enclosed by the selection line will be selected. When you release the mouse button, the block will show you the extent of the selection. Click outside the block to make a new selection using this method.

Freehand Select
Use Freehand Select to select a block of stitches within an area of any shape. Click Freehand Select and the pointer changes to the freehand select pointer. Click and drag to draw an irregular outline around the desired area. When you release the mouse the area is closed automatically with a straight line between the last mouse position and the start position. The block will show you the extent of your selection. Right-click to deselect.

Freehand Point Select
Use Freehand Point Select to select a block of stitches within an area of any shape made of straight and curved lines. Click Freehand Point Select and the pointer changes to the Freehand point select pointer. Click a series of points to create an irregular outline of straight and curved lines around the desired area, using Ctrl+click to place a square (straight line) point. Click and drag to reposition an existing point. Click Delete to remove the last–placed point. Right-click when the area is complete. The block will show you the extent of your selection. Only stitches that are on grid points that are completely enclosed by the selection line will be selected. Freehand Point Select may be easier to use than Freehand Select for precise selections. Right-click to deselect.

Select All Visible
Use Select All Visible to select the whole design automatically with Box Select. The selection box will be shown around the edge of the design. Click outside the box, in the work area outside the design, to deselect.

Select None
Use Select None to deselect all of the stitches in the design area.

Modify a Selection
Mirror the selected block of stitches vertically or horizontally using the flip handles on the selection box.
Move the pointer over one of the handles and it becomes a double-arrow pointer. Click the Flip handle to mirror the block horizontally or vertically.

Use Rotate 90° to rotate a selection in 90 degree steps.

*When a selection is rotated, the size of the selection box may change. This helps to show the position the selection will take each time it is rotated.*

**Copy Embroidery**

Click Copy Embroidery to place the selected stitches as a cross stitch embroidery on the clipboard. You can then paste this embroidery into another PREMIER+™ 2 Embroidery System module.