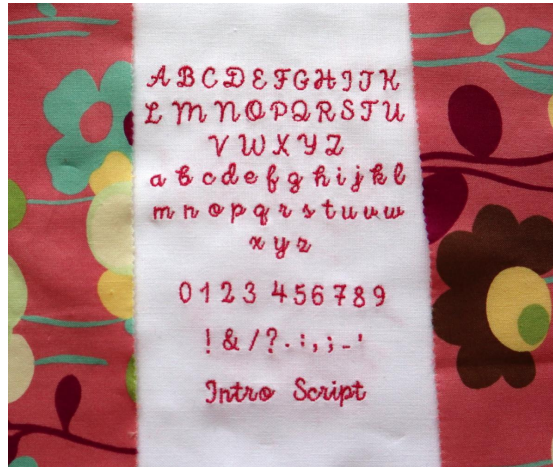


OMA-Tiny Intro Script Font **SAMPLE**



This is a sample only of this very small font that was entirely digitized manually to ensure perfect start and end of each letter. To purchase the full version, please go to www.omasplace.com.

Each letter of this font starts on the left and ends on the right. For best stitchout results on light weight fabrics like batiste, this font should be stitched with a 65/9 or 60/8 needle and with 60 wt thread. However, it is stitchable with regular 40 wt thread and a 75/11 needle as well; it is just a denser look. Despite its smallness, the font is very readable. Tips on how to stitch small lettering are part of your download. Great for heirloom stitching and quilt labels.

Design Dimensions and stitch counts:

Capital letter A	0.28" w x 0.25" h (7.16 mm w x 6.40 mm h) 116 stitches
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Lower case a 0.19" w x 0.15" h
 (4.75 mm w x 3.88 mm h)
 134 stitches

SUPPLIES NEEDED

65/9 or 60/8 embroidery machine needle
60 wt. embroidery thread
Totally Stable (Iron on, tear away stabilizer)
 OR
Fusible Polymesh (iron on medium weight cut away
 stabilizer)
Tear away stabilizer (medium weight)
 OR
Solvay or Ultra Solvay (water soluble clear plastic type
 stabilizer)

TIPS

As mentioned in the introduction to this font, it is possible to stitch this font using regular 40 wt thread and a 75/11 needle. However, if you have delicate, fine fabric, like wedding hankies or batiste, you may want to consider one of the following options.

Important!!

*Please note, that when I tried to use my automatic threader with the smaller needle, I broke the threader!! I had to manually thread the needle. Be sure to check with your machine's manual to see what size needle the automatic threader can accommodate on **your** machine.*

1. Be sure to use the right thread and right needle size for optimal stitchout.

2. **To prevent puckers** with any font, stabilize your fabric. My testers and I have found that Totally Stable is a great product to prevent puckering of fabric. (I used Sulky's Totally Stable.)
Lightly iron it to the back of your fabric and then hoop the stabilized item. I did not use any other stabilizer but you may find you want to use an additional stabilizer in your hoop.
3. Don't have Totally Stable? You can also use **fusible Polymesh** instead of the Totally Stable. You do need an additional stabilizer underneath the item you embroider. Choose either medium weight tear away or one layer of Super Solvy (see through water soluble stabilizer).
4. I suspect that using a light weight **fusible interfacing** instead of the fusible polymesh might work, too, but I have not tried this method myself.
5. I personally prefer **not to hoop** the item to be embroidered but to tack it down with a basting frame. (Embroidery experts will tell you though that the hooping of fabric and stabilizer will produce the best outcome.)

I have also been known to apply temporary embroidery adhesive spray to the top of my stabilizer, then place the item to be embroidered on top of it and secure it with straight pins placed along the inside perimeter for the hoop.

IF you use this method, you **must**, of course, be **absolutely sure** that the straight pins are out of the way of your embroidery needle.

6. Wondering what are the **advantages of each stabilizing method?**

-Totally Stable vs Fusible Polymesh

Totally Stable tears away very cleanly and easily leaving almost no residue behind.

Excellent for items where you will see the back - like handkerchiefs.

In addition, you do not need another stabilizer underneath the Totally Stable.

Fusible Polymesh works equally well in preventing puckers but cannot be fully removed. You can remove it up to the embroidery but not underneath the embroidery.

-Medium Tear Away vs 2 layers of Solvy or 1 layer of Ultra Solvy

Both of these stabilizers tear away easily.

The paper **medium weight tear away** leaves a bit harsher feel to the lettering.

The Solvy tears away almost completely from underneath the lettering. You really don't need to rinse it off with water.

The lettering has a softer feel to it.

7. Some sewing experts recommend **slowing down** the machine when stitching small lettering. My testers and I actually found that that was not necessary. But if you are not completely happy with your stitchout, you might want to try slowing down your machine to see if that improves the stitchout for you on your particular machine.

I highly recommend that you do some testing with the stabilizers, fabric of your choice, and font before doing your actual project. I am confident that you will find that the lettering stitches smoothly and without puckers if you use one of these above methods.

We hope you will enjoy this font. If you have any questions or feedback, please contact monika@omasplace.com

Thank you for your purchase!