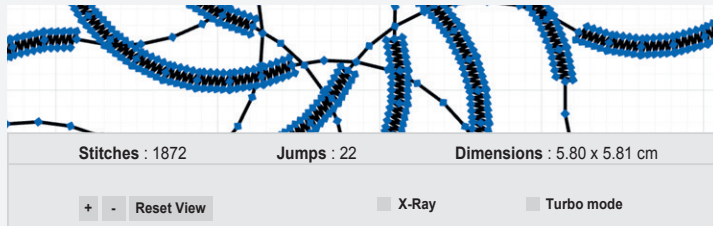


# DIMENSIONS

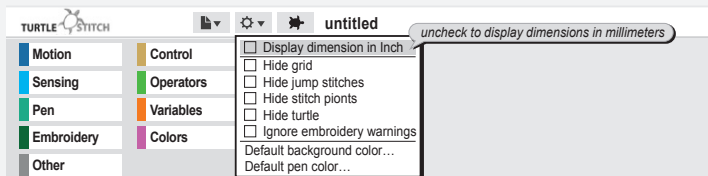


Every embroidery machine has a limited embroidery area.

Some are bigger than others, but you always need know the the size of your pattern to make sure it fits the area you have.



Default is metric units (cm), but you can display dimensions in inch in the turtle setting menu



Additionally the grid in the pattern window helps you to get a feeling for the size too.

It is important to think about the size of a pattern right from the beginning, because a scaling for embroideries are tricky. Can you imagine why? (hint: stitch density)

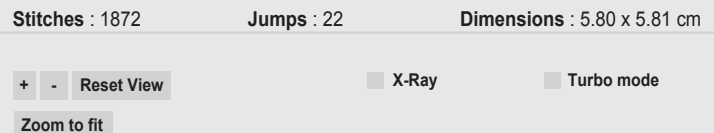
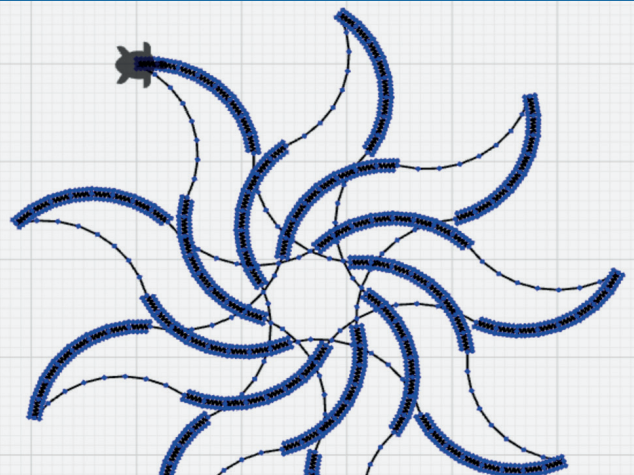


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# DIMENSIONS



Here you will learn how to deal with dimensions (size) of your designed pattern.



# START



The most important blocks are:

when clicked  
reset

- ← “Green Flag” marks the start of the code and executes it when clicked.
- ← “Reset” clears the stage and sets the pen back to the default position, very useful when you re-run a pattern while testing it.

Now you can start designing your pattern.  
Examples are on the other cards.

Design issues:

Not everything that can be coded can be stitched.  
Try to avoid too many stitches on the same spot, the fabric might tear.

Don't forget to think about stitch length.  
You can experiment with stitch length when you refer to card “line”.

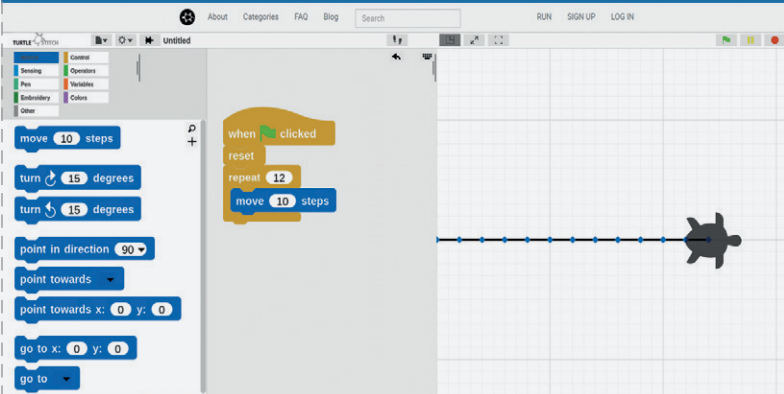


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# START



Here is an overview of the interface of the Turtlestitch tool.



On the left is the “palette” where you find the blocks to code.  
In the middle is the “scripting area”. Place the blocks here to code.  
See the card “line” reference to this code example.  
On the upper right is the “stage” where you see the pattern you coded.  
On the lower right, there are the options for the stage and for exporting your pattern so that you can save it on a USB drive and load it into the stitching machine.



# FILE FORMATS



You can and should export and import blocks.

Refer to card "**Make a block**".

The blocks are not saved online across sessions.  
The file format for blocks is also .xml

To save your block: **File** → **Export blocks...**

To import your block: **File** → **Import...**



The file formats TurtleStitch currently supports for the embroidery patterns are named .dst and .exp.

To export them use:

**File** → **Export as Tajima/DST** or **File** → **Export as Melco/EXP**.

Usually you save them to a USB-Stick which you connect to an embroidery machine in a next step. Follow the instructions of your machine to load and process the embroidery patterns.

If your machine does not support these formats, you need to convert the files.

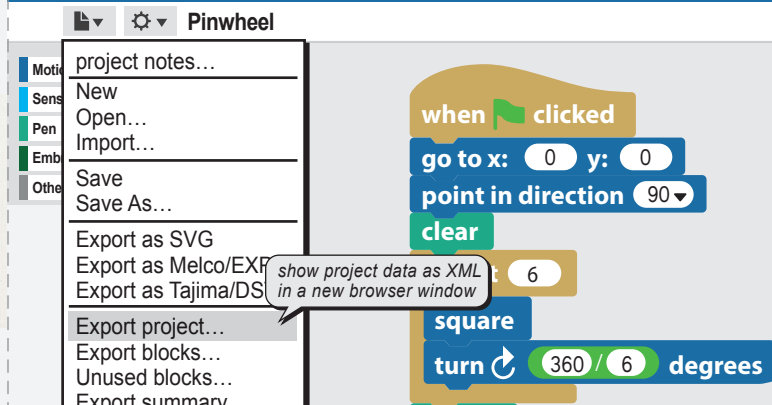
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# FILE FORMATS



Here, we will learn about the different file formats.



You can save your code by selecting **File** → **Export project...**

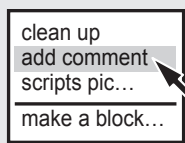
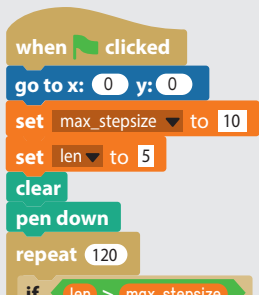
The name of the File Format for Projects is .xml

E.g. in this case Pinwheel.xml

If you want to open a code from your hard drive use **File** → **Import...** and select the projectname (e.g Pinwheel.xml) from the directory your Projects are saved.



# COMMENT



Right click the area next to the code for the popup to appear and select "**add comment**".

Type in your comment.



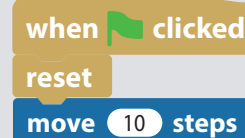
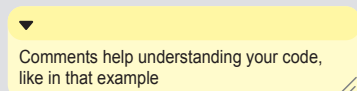
By moving it over a block, you can connect it to a specific block.



# COMMENT



Now, we will learn to add a comment to our code.



► This block represents the start of a project

► resets everything

▼ this block creates one stitch that is a distance of 10 steps or 2 mm

What adding a comment to a code does:

→ Helps explain the code

→ Helps others understand the blocks and the purpose in the code



# JUMP STITCH



```
reset
when clicked
  satin stitch with width 20 center
  circle
when space key pressed
  satin stitch with width 10 center
  jump stitch
  go to x: mouse x y: mouse y
  jump stitch
  draw text coco with size 50
```

Using the block:

1. To shift the location of the turtle, use:
2. Use the "go to" block or other motion block to go to the next location
3. To end the jump stitch, use:

**Note:** Jump stitches can be cut out after being embroidered.

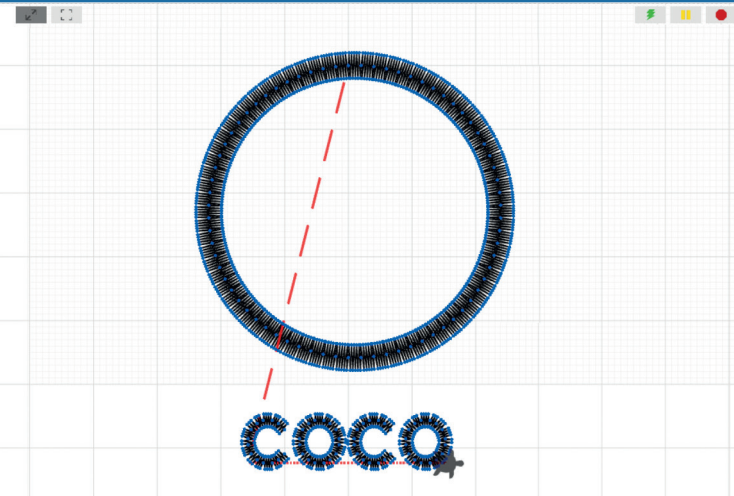
Username: jlin2017



# JUMP STITCH



In this card, we will learn about using jump stitches.



What "Jump Stitch" does:

- "Lifts" the needle
- Stops the embroidering process temporarily
- Needs a move block to change the turtle (needle)



# DENSITY (X-RAY)

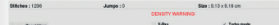


What is a density warning?

When your code would cause the needle to stitch so many times in the same place that either the thread or your textile will break, you will need to change the code.

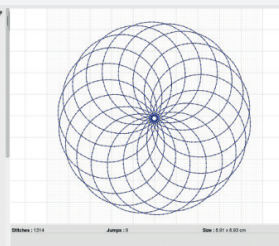
Original code:

```
when clicked
  reset
  running stitch by 10 steps
  repeat 18
    repeat 72
      move 10 steps
      turn 5 degrees
      turn 20 degrees
```



Our Solution:

```
when clicked
  reset
  running stitch by 10 steps
  repeat 18
    repeat 72
      move 10 steps
      turn 5 degrees
      turn 20 degrees
      move 2 steps
```



We added a move command of just 2 steps at this specific point to loosen the stitches.

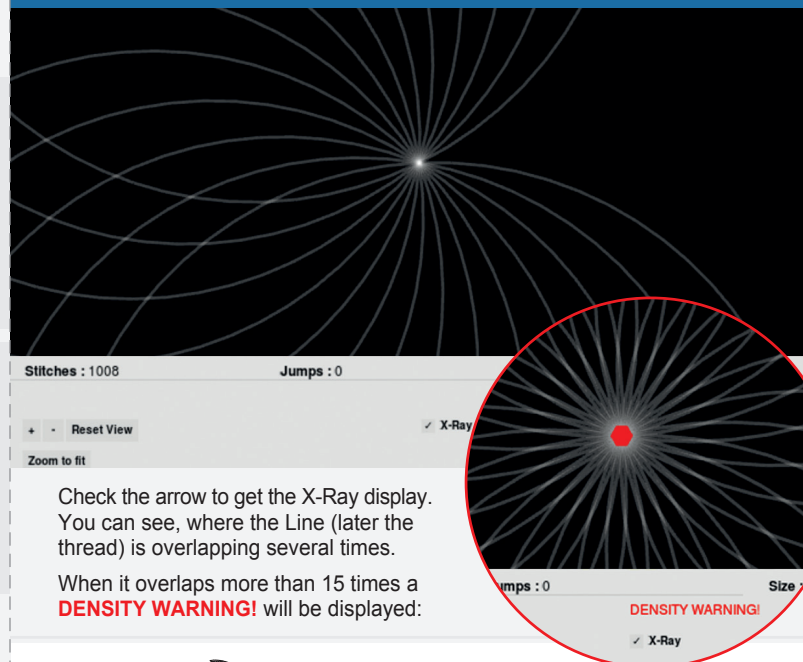
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# DENSITY (X-RAY)



In this card, we will learn about density control and understand the X-Ray feature



Check the arrow to get the X-Ray display. You can see, where the Line (later the thread) is overlapping several times.

When it overlaps more than 15 times a **DENSITY WARNING!** will be displayed:



# EMBROIDERY (STITCH TYPES)



Let's try out some stitch variations!

## Zigzag

reset  
zigzag with density 20 width 20 center ✓  
move 200 steps



Changing the density will change how far the zigzags are (horizontal):

reset  
zigzag with density 40 width 20 center ✓  
move 200 steps



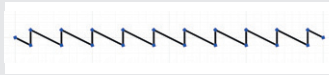
Changing the density will change how long/wide the zigzags are (vertical):

reset  
zigzag with density 20 width 40 center ✓  
move 200 steps



## Z-stitch

reset  
Z-stitch with density 20 width 10 center ✓  
move 200 steps



## Triple Run

reset  
triple run by 10  
move 200 steps

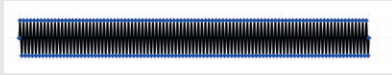


A triple stitch steps ahead, back, and ahead again.



## Satin Stitch

reset  
satin stitch with width 20 center ✓  
move 200 steps



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# EMBROIDERY (STITCH TYPES)



Here, we will learn how to move in different stitches.

Motion	Control
Sensing	Operators
Pen	Variables
Embroidery	Colors
Other	

You can combine a block from the Motion category with one from the Embroidery category to make various stitches.

The following block makes a stitch of 10 steps (2mm).  
The block below makes a stitch of 100 steps (2cm).

move 10 steps



move 100 steps



## Running Stitch

To make the long stitch of 100 steps into smaller stitches, go to the Embroidery category and place a stitch type of your choice before the move block (ie: "running stitch by 10 steps" - sewing stitch).

reset  
running stitch by 10 steps  
move 200 steps





# TRIANGLE SPIRAL



Next, arrange your code blocks in the correct order and test your code!  
You can experiment by:

```
when clicked
  reset
  set nr_stitches to 1
  repeat 30
    repeat nr_stitches
      move 10 steps
      turn 120 degrees
      change nr_stitches by 1
```

- Changing the degrees in the “turn” command by one or two (e.g.: 118 or 121).
- Changing the number of stitches in the Variable you created by a small amount.

Congratulations on making your first Variable!

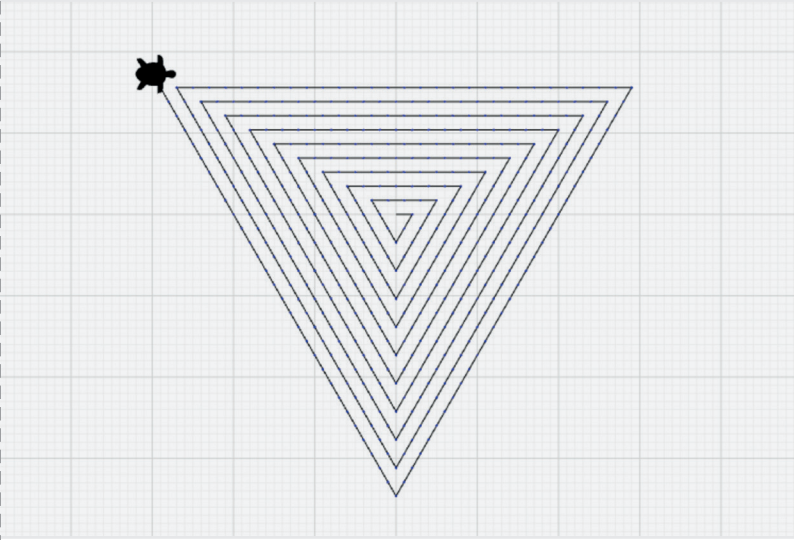


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# TRIANGLE SPIRAL



In this tutorial, we will stitch a triangle spiral. Starting from the middle, each line of the triangle extends outward by one stitch. By creating this spiral, you'll learn about the powerful concept of Variables!



We need two more commands to make our Variable work.

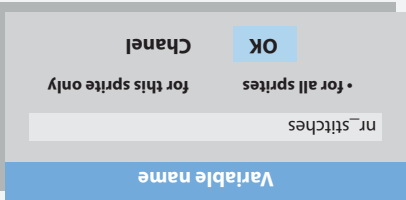
→ “Set to 0” (found in the Variables palette) defines the initial value of a Variable.

→ “Change by 1” (also found in the Variables palette) changes the value of a Variable on a repeat.

You must indicate which Variable this command will affect by selecting the down arrow and selecting your Variable from the list.

```
nr_stitches
repeat nr_stitches
  move 10 steps
  turn 120 degrees
```

You can find your new variable listed in the Variables palette. Click or unclick the checkbox next to the Variable to either show or hide it on the stage.



In the Variables palette, click on “Make a variable” and give it a name.

```
when clicked
  reset
  repeat 30
    move 10 steps
    turn 120 degrees
```

Start by selecting these code blocks from the Control, Pen, and Motion palettes:

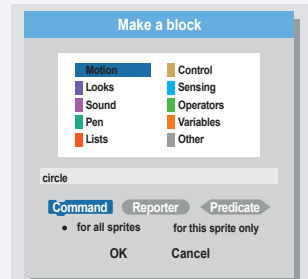
# BLOCK



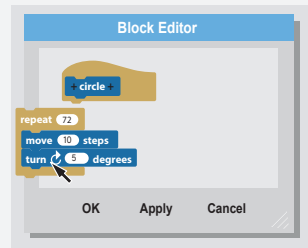
## Steps Needed:



← Ctrl+click, right click or Alt+click the scripting area and click "make a block..."



← Choose the palette (in this case the "Motion" palette) your block is fitting in, it's specific type (Command) and label it, by typing in "circle".



← Program your custom block by adding the blocks you want to use in the block editor. In this case, use the "Circle" card for reference. Your custom block will now appear at the bottom of the palette/color menu you chose.

Congratulations!

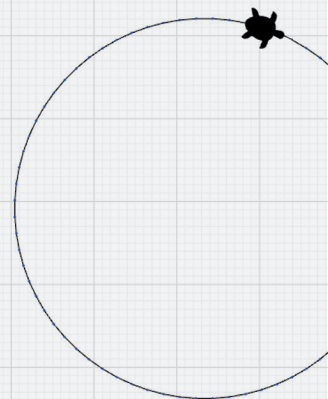
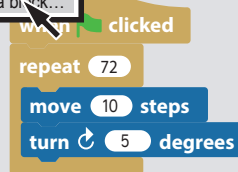
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# BLOCK



Now, let's make a block. A block is a great tool to simplify your code, especially when you want to use something repeatedly. In this example we define a block named "circle".



# RESET

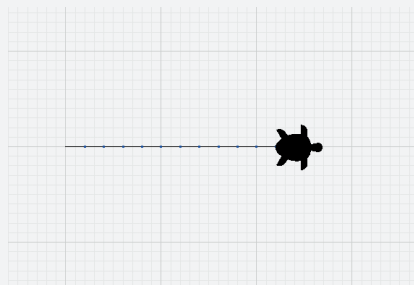
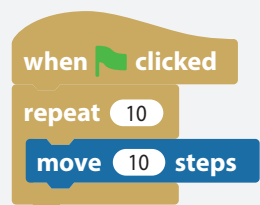


## What the block "reset" does:

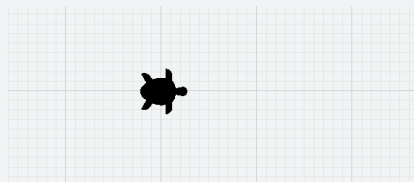
- Goes to (0,0)
- Points in direction (90) right
- Clears the stage

This block moves the turtle back to the default setting

## Example



If you want to clear the stage or made a mistake in the code, use the block "reset":



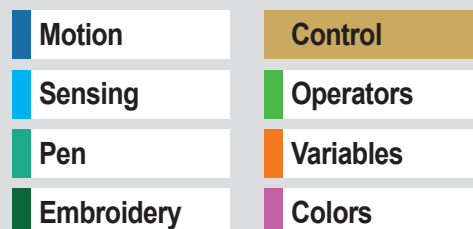
Username: jlin2017



# RESET



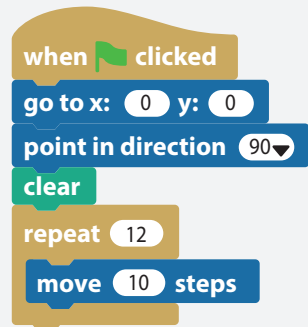
Now, we will learn about the "reset" block.



# LINE



This example shows you how to draw a line of 24 mm (~1 inch) length



← The first three blocks put the cursor back to the (0,0) position, set the direction and clear the stage.

← "Repeat" repeats the blocks inside a certain number of times.

← "Move 10 steps" to define the length of a single stitch.

The number of steps determines the size of the individual stitch.  
10 steps = 2 mm stitch  
20 steps = 4 mm stitch

Feel free to experiment!

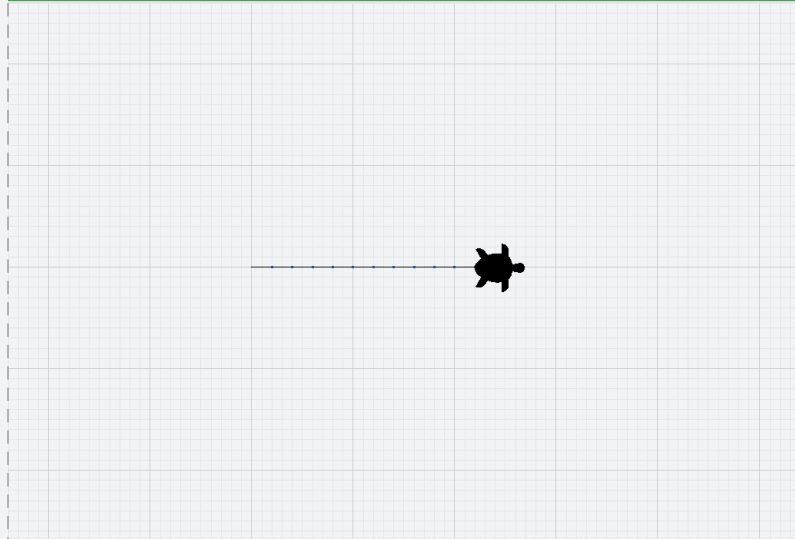
Username: jlin2017



# LINE



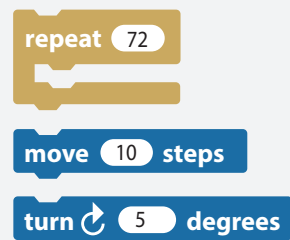
Now we will stitch a line.  
Follow the steps and try to make your own copy of the code!



# CIRCLE



Blocks Needed:

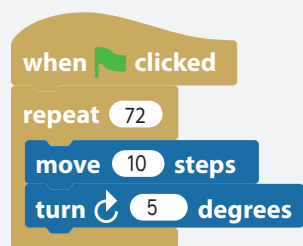


← The block "Repeat" repeats the blocks inside 72 times.

← This block directs the turtle to move forward, making a stitch.

← This block turns the turtle clockwise, the specified number of degrees.

Put the blocks together, run the code, and we just stitched a circle!



For a smaller circle decrease the number of repeats and set turn to  $360 / (\text{number of repeats})$ .

Ex: set repeat to 36 and set turn to 10 degrees.

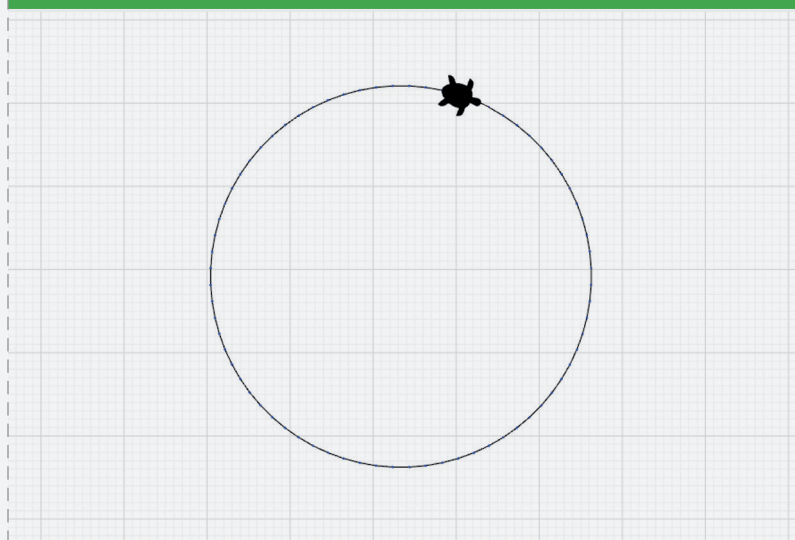
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# CIRCLE



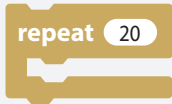
Let's stitch a circle now.  
Follow the steps and try to make your own copy of the code!



# SQUARE



Blocks Needed:



← "Repeat" repeats the blocks inside a certain number of times.



← "Move" moves the turtle forward a certain number of steps.



← "Turn" turns the turtle a certain number of degrees in the direction of the arrow.

Put the blocks together, run the code, and we just stitched a square!



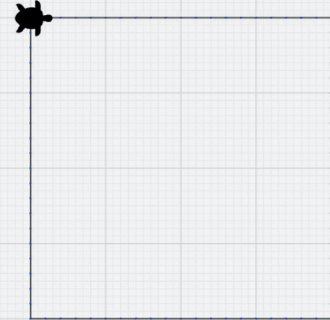
Username: jlin2017



# SQUARE



Now, we will stitch a square.  
Follow the steps and try to make your own copy of the code!



# PINWHEEL



Blocks Needed:



← "Repeat" repeats the blocks inside a certain number of times.



← Insert a block to make the squares. Refer to cards "**Block**" and "**Square**".

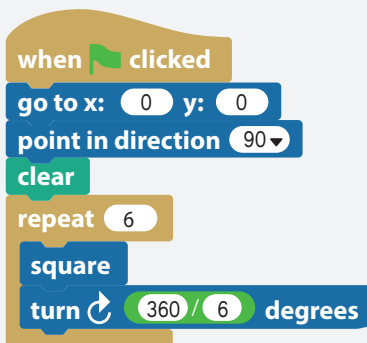


← "Turn" turns the turtle a certain number of degrees in the direction of the arrow.



← This operator block divides inputs.

Put the blocks together, run the code, and we just stitched a pinwheel!



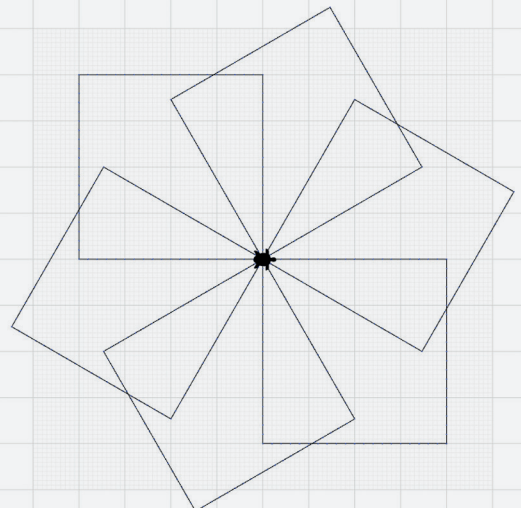
Username: jlin2017



# PINWHEEL



Now, we will stitch a pinwheel from squares.  
Follow the steps and try to make your own copy of the code!





# FLOWER

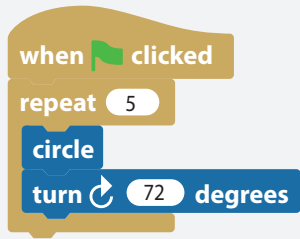


Blocks Needed:



- ← "Repeat" repeats the blocks inside a certain number of times.
- ← Insert a block to make the circle. Refer to cards "**Block**" and "**Circle**".
- ← "Turn" turns the turtle a certain number of degrees in the direction of the arrow.

Put the blocks together, run  the code, and we just stitched a flower!



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# FLOWER



Now, we will stitch a simple flower from circles.  
Follow the steps and try to make your own copy of the code!

