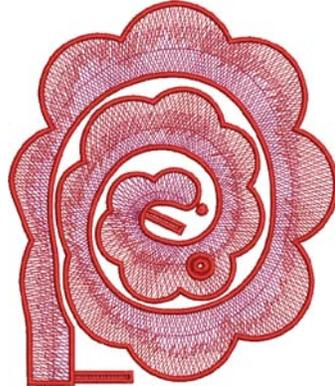




Note: Some designs in this collection may have been created using unique special stitches and/or techniques. To preserve design integrity when rescaling or rotating designs in your software, always rescale or rotate designs using the handles directly on-screen.



**12454-01 FSL Rose Petals**

5.39 X 6.29 in.  
136.91 X 159.77 mm  
29,576 St. ⌘ ⚙ L



**12454-02 FSL Rose Leaves**

2.70 X 4.10 in.  
68.58 X 104.14 mm  
5,356 St. ⌘

Listings below indicate color sample, stitching order and suggested thread color number. Most numbers indicate Isacord thread. Colors beginning with 20501 refer to YLI Fine Metallics, 7 refer to Yenmet Metallic, 8 refer to YLI Variations Variegated Thread and 9 refer to Isacord Multicolor Variegated.

**12454-01 FSL Rose Petals**

- 1. Rose Base Shading ..... 1912
- 2. Rose, Tabs, Outlines, Button Hole ..... 1902

**12454-02 FSL Rose Leaves**

- 1. Single Color Designs..... 0453

⌘ Design contains a loose fill.  
⚙ Some white areas shown are not stitched.

L Design is larger than 5" (127 mm) in either direction.  
S Design is smaller than 1.5" (38.1 mm) in either direction.

### General Freestanding Lace Guidelines

#### Supplies:

##### Embroidery Thread:

- Use the same embroidery thread in the bobbin as the needle.

##### Needles:

- Use an Organ 80/12 Titanium needle for extended needle life.

##### Stabilizer:

- Use water-soluble stabilizer or film water-soluble stabilizer.

#### Handy Hints:

##### For Stiffer Lace:

- DO NOT rinse away all of the stabilizer for a “stiffer” lace. Note that the thread may appear a shade darker if stabilizer is not removed completely.
- If you happen to wash too much out, easily re-stiffen by diluting some stabilizer scraps in water and dipping the item in the solution.

##### For Very Soft Lace:

- Cut away excess stabilizer. Remove remaining stabilizer by rinsing under warm running water until all traces of the stabilizer are gone. **Note:** If lace should become too limp to work with, dissolve stabilizer scraps in warm water and apply to the lace.

##### Drying Lace:

- The lace looks best when left to dry completely. Lay lace piece with right side down to dry. This will minimize the tendency for the lace to curl. Be sure to flatten the piece out entirely and allow ample time to dry.

#### General Instructions

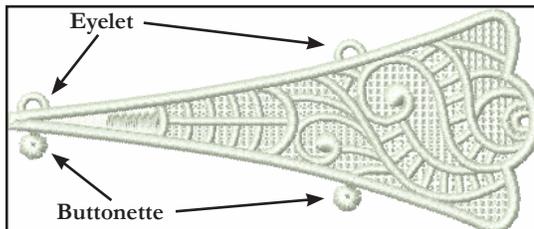
1. Hoop two layers of water-soluble stabilizer.
2. Attach the hoop to the machine and select the design of your choice.
3. Stitch the design.
4. Remove the hoop from the machine and the design from the hoop. Trim excess stabilizer from the design.
5. Rinse away remaining stabilizer and allow it to dry.

#### Handy Hints:

##### For 3D Lace Projects:

- Adhere 2 layers of heavy weight stabilizer to back of fabrics with temporary adhesive spray **before** hooping or placing down for tackdown and cut in place. This gives fabric a more rigid structure.
- Rinsing out lace with very hot water can cause wrinkles in some fabrics after it has been embroidered. To prevent this, pre-shrink cotton fabric by washing it in warm water and drying it in a dryer.
- If item becomes too limp to work with, iron the appliqué pieces on the wrong side while applying spray starch. After ironing, spray again with starch and allow to dry completely. This will stiffen the lace pieces nicely and aid in construction.
- A pair of tweezers, hemostats, stiletto or a tiny crochet hook can be extremely helpful when inserting the buttonettes into the eyelets. (Please see **Diagram 1** for explanation of “buttonette” and “eyelet”.)
- Insert the tip of the tweezers, hemostats or crochet hook into the eyelet, grasp the buttonette and pull through the eyelet. Or a stiletto could be used to push the buttonette through the eyelet.

Diagram 1



### Rose - Summary

Requires 1 FSL Rose Petals- 12454-01

Optional 1 FSL Rose Leaves - 12454-02

### Supplies

- Embroidery Thread
- Embroidery Machine
- Floral Tape
- Floral Wire
- *Optional* - tweezers, hemostats, stiletto, chopstick or a tiny crochet hook

### Instructions for Rose Construction

- Follow the *General Freestanding Lace Guidelines* (page 4) and stitch the pieces required as listed in the summary above.
- Please see **Photo A** for explanation of “buttonette”, “eyelet” and “tab”.
- After the lace has dried use a chopstick, pencil or other thin, round item to begin wrapping the rose spiral. Begin with the outside of the spiral as this will become the inside of the rose. Wrap with the good side of the lace, or the front side, facing outward. (**Photo B**)
- Continue to wrap the rose, keeping the bottom edge even. You may be able to remove the chopstick to handle with greater ease. (**Photo C**) The tighter you wrap the spiral on itself, the narrower or more budlike your flower will be. If you'd like a fuller bloom, keep the wrap fairly loose.
- Once you have wrapped the spiral onto itself entirely, secure the buttonette by pulling it through the eyelet. The buttonette will now be toward the inside of the flower. (**Photo D**)
- Your bloom is now complete. (**Photo E**) Be sure to hold the flower securely by the bottoms tabs through the following steps as even with the buttonette secured, it may unravel.
- Place the bloom upside down on the table and insert a length of floral wire. Be sure the floral wire extends at least halfway into the bloom itself. This will enable to you shape and position the flower later. (**Photo F**) Using floral tape, secure the tabs to the floral wire.
- If you would like to attach leaves to the bottom of the bloom, wrap the tabs of the bloom a few times and then add a leaf in the desired position. (**Photo G**) Wrap the floral tape a few more times before adding the second leaf and again before the third leaf. If you'd like leaves on the stem, continue wrapping the floral tape around the floral wire until you reach the desired location. Then simply place the leaf's tab against the floral wire and continue wrapping.
- Your Freestanding Lace Rose is now complete!

