



Instructions

Installation of the Thread Director Mounting on Bobbin Winder

1. Loosen top screw (B)
2. Remove adapter (A) from base (D)
3. Place base on machine's bobbin winder (F)

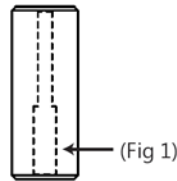
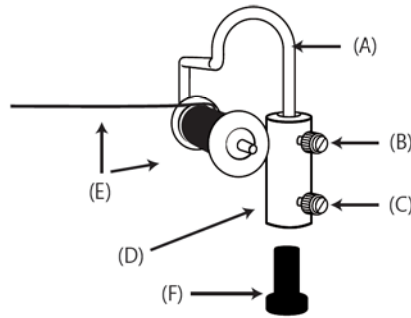
Note* The base has a smaller hole on the top and a larger hole on the bottom (Fig 1)

4. Rotate the base to find the easiest position that allows you to tighten the bottom screw

5. Tighten bottom screw (C) (do not over tighten)

6. Insert adapter back into the top hole of the base and position the Thread Director spool pin facing the machine's thread path (E)

7. Tighten top screw (B) (do not over tighten)

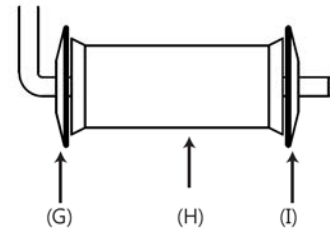


8. Place a spool cap on inside of Thread Director spool pin (G)

9. Slide spool of thread onto the Thread Director spool pin (H)

10. Place a spool cap on outside of the Thread Director spool pin. (I) The spool cap should hold the spool of thread gently in place allowing the spool of thread to rotate freely

11. Thread machine



Installation of the Thread Director Mounting on Vertical Spool Pin

1. Loosen bottom screw (C)
2. Place on machine's spool pin (F)
3. Position Thread Director spool pin facing the machine's thread path (E)

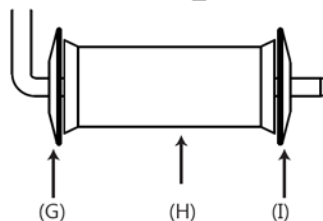
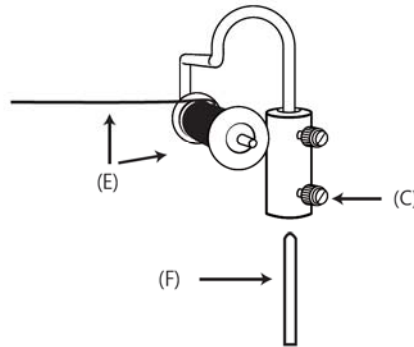
4. Tighten bottom screw (C) (do not over tighten)

5. Place a spool cap on inside of Thread Director spool pin (G)

6. Slide spool of thread onto the Thread Director spool pin (H)

7. Place a spool cap on outside of the Thread Director spool pin. (I) The spool cap should hold the spool of thread gently in place allowing the spool of thread to rotate freely

8. Thread machine



Thread Director Tips
Find more information and instructional videos at
www.thethreaddirector.com

Thread

On your journey to creating beautifully stitched projects, it is important to understand thread. When your machine is set in the factory, the tension is adjusted for standard sewing thread which is the thread used for basic sewing of seams. This thread is commonly 50 wt. thread. The tension may need to be adjusted for any other size of thread. In the thread world, the higher the number, the thinner the thread is. It is determined by taking a standard length of thread and weighing it. If the thread is thin, it will weigh less. Bobbin thread is typically 60 wt. The most common embroidery thread is 40 wt., so it is heavier. Metallic threads may not have a weight, but by their very delicate nature, the tension will have to be loosened so that the thread doesn't break in the tension of the machine. For most embellishment, the top thread should show through slightly on the wrong side of the fabric. There is no "set" tension setting for each size of thread. Environmental conditions can change the tension setting from one day to the next, so you need to test every time you start sewing on a project. For more information on thread visit www.thethreaddirector.com .

Needles

Needles are extremely important to any sewing project. Different threads and fabrics require different needles. Make sure to use a needle with a large enough eye for the thread to move easily through. Typically, it is best to choose a 90/14 metallic or topstitch needle when using metallic thread, however, you must test your thread first. You can thread the needle prior to installing it on your machine. If the eye of the needle is too tight, there will be friction and the thread will shred. Many thread brands will note the appropriate size needle to use on their labels or in their literature. Change your needle often. Polyester threads can rub the eye of the needle and in time will create barbs. This will cause shredding and uneven stitches. For more information on needles visit www.thethreaddirector.com.

Stabilizers

Selecting the correct stabilizer can greatly improve your project's chances for success. Your fabric has a thread count or density of thread. Any time you add more thread to the fabric, there is a risk of creating puckers. Stabilizers are engineered to distribute the stress of adding thread to fabric. You can use stabilizers for interfacing, but do not try to use an interfacing as a stabilizer. For more information on stabilizers and which one, visit www.thethreaddirector.com .

Double Sided Fusible Backing

If your project is using double sided fusible backing to hold layers of fabric together, test first before stitching on the project. Sometimes in damp or humid conditions, some products will become sticky and gum up your needle resulting in thread breakage. Keep your needle clean with rubbing alcohol during the stitching. Also, using a thread lubricant on the spool and rubbing the needle with the lubricant will help with the penetration.

Sticky Stabilizers

Just like Fuseible backing, Sticky Stabilizers can gum up your needle. Treat Sticky Stabilizers as you would a fuseible backing.

Thank you for purchasing the Thread Director Specialty Spool Pin Adapter.

We are sure that it will help to make your projects using metallic and
specialty threads more enjoyable and frustration free.

www.thethreaddirector.com

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