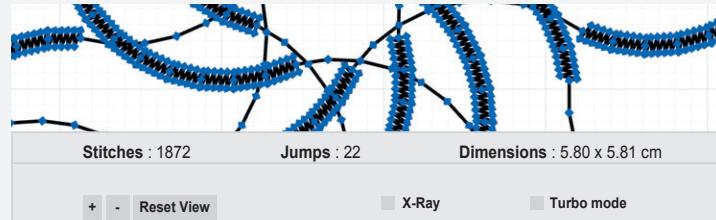


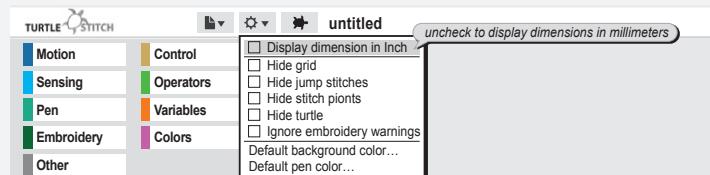
DIMENSIONS

Every embroidery machine has a limited embroidery area.

Some are bigger than others, but you always need know 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 turle 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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START

The most important blocks are:



- ← “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”.

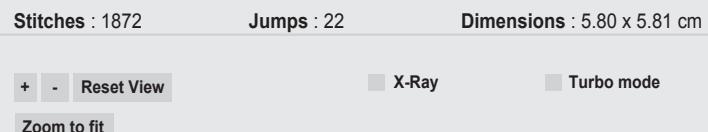
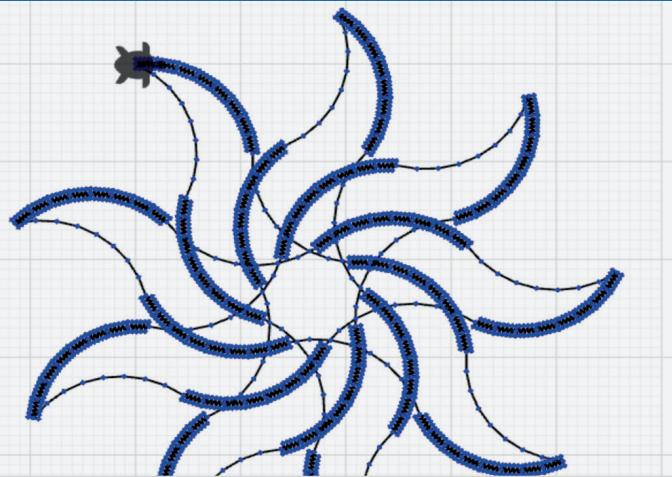
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DIMENSIONS



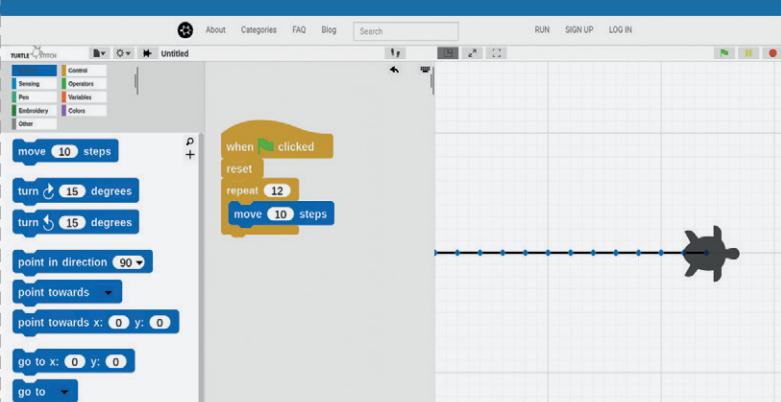
Here you will learn how to deal with dimensions (size) of your designed pattern.



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.

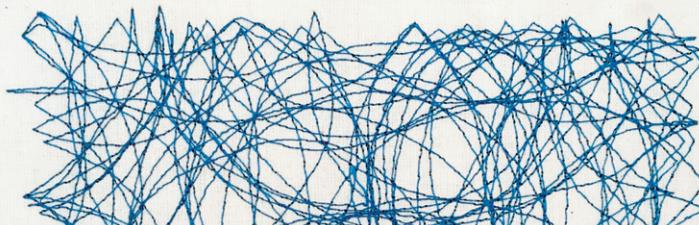
Refer to card "Make a block".

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.

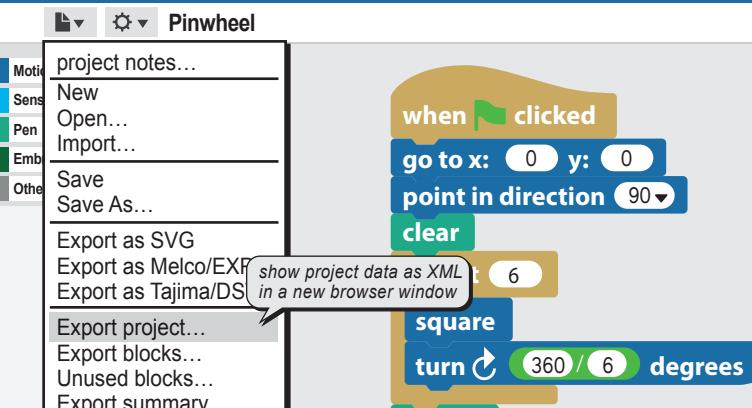
Usually you save them to a USB-Stick which you connect to an embroidery machine in a next step. Follow the instructions of your machine to load and process the embroidery patterns.

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

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.

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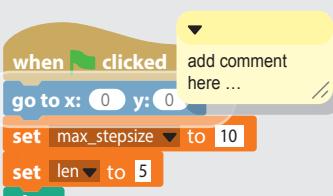


COMMENT



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

Type in your comment.

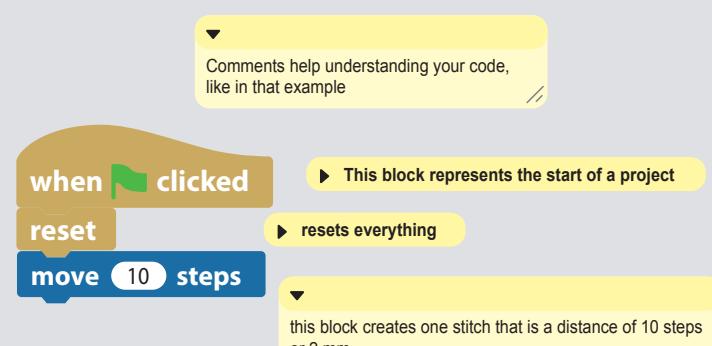


By moving it over a block, you can connect it to a specific block.

COMMENT



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



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



JUMP STITCH



```

reset
when green flag 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: **jump stitch** ✓
2. Use the "go to" block or other motion block to go to the next location
3. To end the jump stitch, use: **jump stitch ✘**

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

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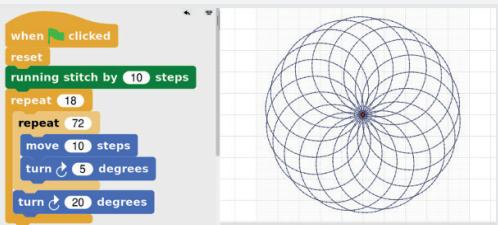
DENSITY (X-RAY)



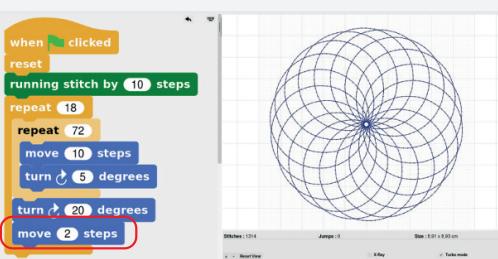
What is a density warning?

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:



Our Solution:

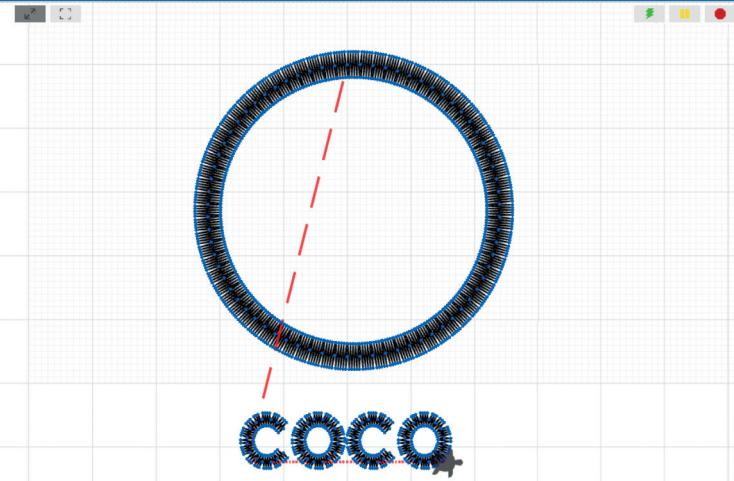


We added a move command of just 2 steps at this specific point to loosen the stitches.

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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)



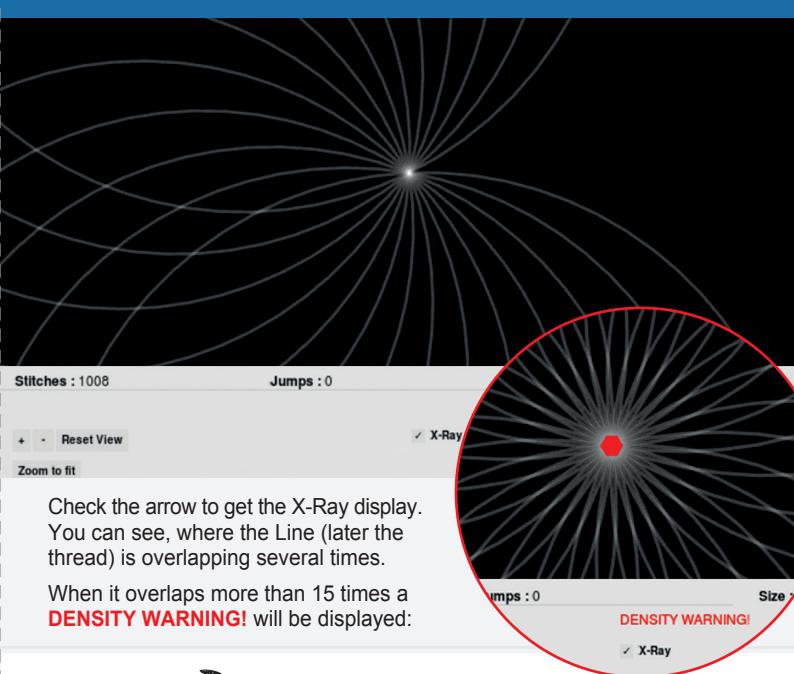
DENSITY (X-RAY)



DENSITY (X-RAY)



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



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



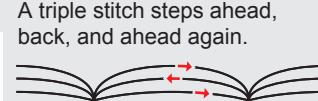
Z-stitch

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



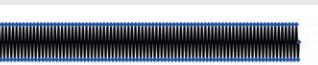
Triple Run

reset
triple run by 10
move 200 steps



Satin Stitch

reset
satin stitch with width 20 center ✓
move 200 steps



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EMBROIDERY (STITCH TYPES)



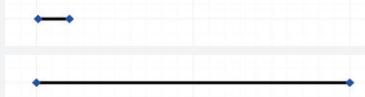
Here, we will learn how to move in different stitches.

Motion	Control
Sensing	Operators
Pen	Variables
Embrodery	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



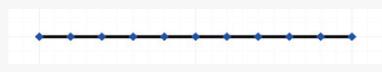
move 100 steps



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



TURTLE STITCH
turtlestitch.org

TURTLE STITCH
turtlestitch.org

TRIANGLE SPIRAL

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



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

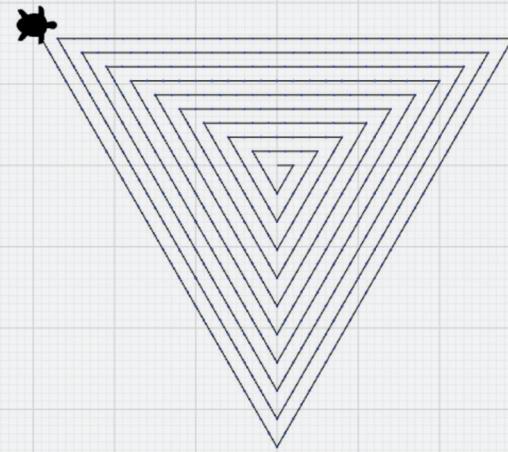
- Changing the degrees in the “turn” command by one or two (e.g.: 118 or 121).
- Changing the number of stitches in the Variable you created by a small amount.

Congratulations on making your first Variable!

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!



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You must indicate which Variable this command will affect by selecting the Variable from the list.
You must also select the Variable from the list.
from the list.

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

We need two more commands to make our Variable work.

→ In the palettes, drag your new Variable code block. This Variable will define the number of straight lines per turn after each straight line.

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.

Now make your Variable!

→ “Turn 120 degrees” creates the corners of an equilateral triangle (a triangle whose sides are all the same length).
→ “Move 10 steps” means to move one single step.

(We'll define the repeat Variable below)
→ “Repeat” in this case, will repeat the number of straight lines in the spiral.

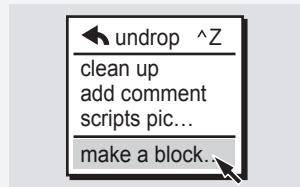
→ These are the starting and repeat commands from the Control palette.

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

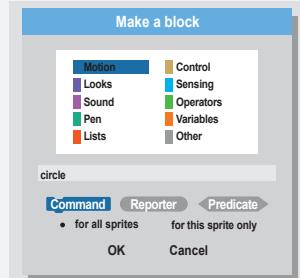
BLOCK



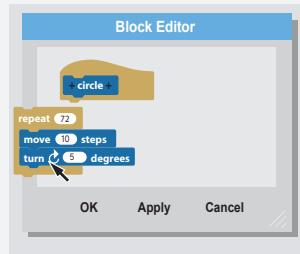
Steps Needed:



← 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.

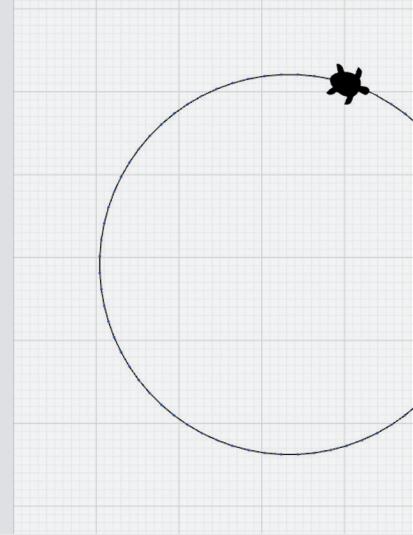
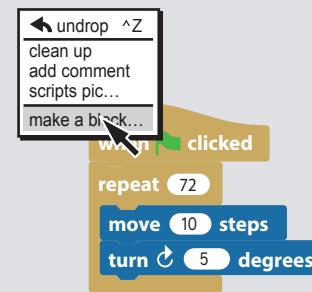
Congratulations!

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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

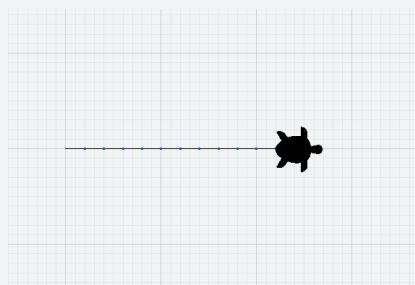
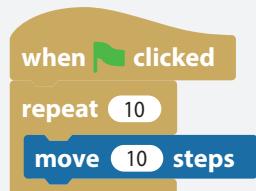


What the block "reset" does:

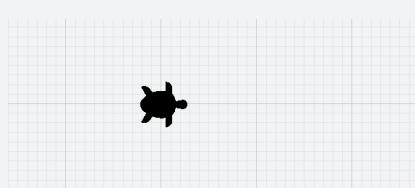
- Goes to (0,0)
- Points in direction (90) right
- Clears the stage

This block moves the turtle back to the default setting

Example

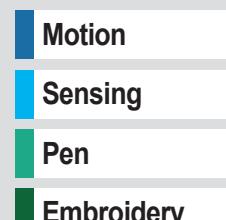


If you want to clear the stage or made a mistake in the code, use the block "reset":



RESET

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

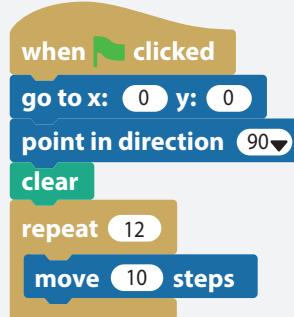


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LINE



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

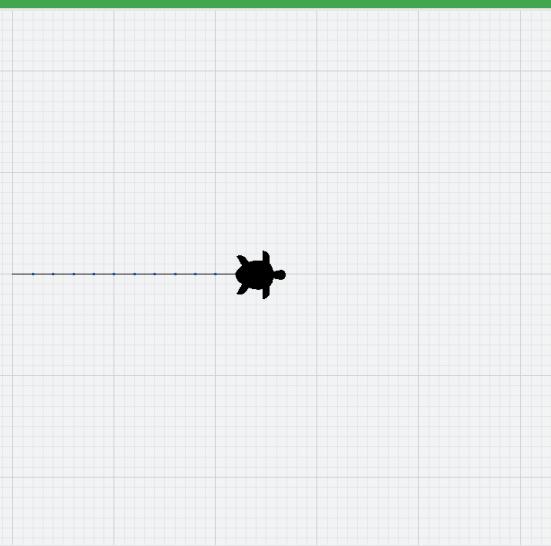
Feel free to experiment!

LINE



Now we will stitch a line.

Follow the steps and try to make your own copy of the code!



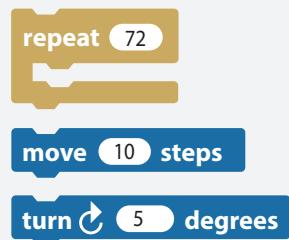
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CIRCLE



Blocks Needed:

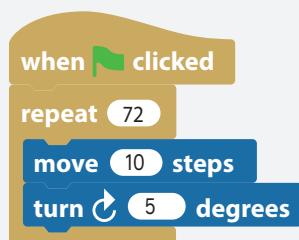


← The block "Repeat" repeats the blocks inside 72 times.

← 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 $360 / (\text{number of repeats})$.

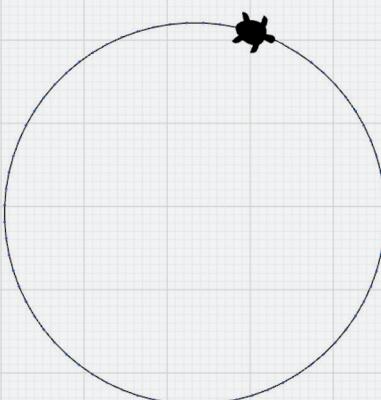
Ex: set repeat to 36 and set turn to 10 degrees.

CIRCLE



Let's stitch a circle now.

Follow the steps and try to make your own copy of the code!



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SQUARE

Blocks Needed:



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

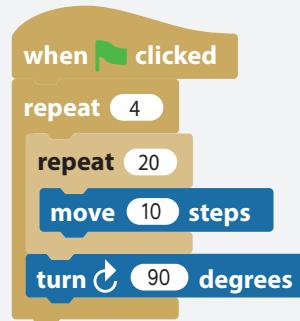


← “Move” moves the turtle forward a certain number of steps.



← “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!



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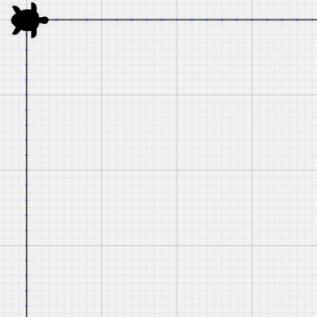


SQUARE



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”.

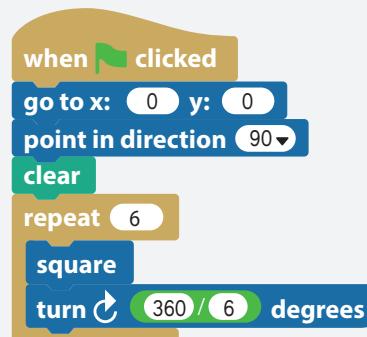


← “Turn” turns the turtle a certain number of degrees in the direction of the arrow.



← This operator block divides inputs.

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



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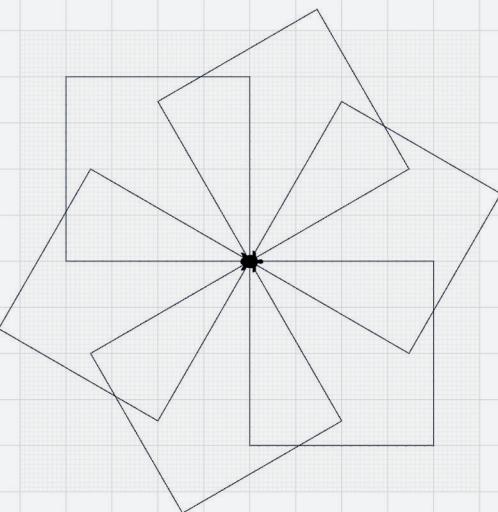


PINWHEEL



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.

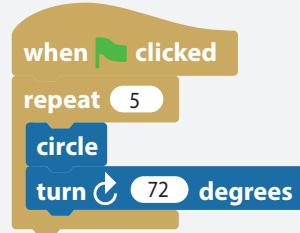


← Insert a block to make the circle. Refer to cards “Block” and “Circle”.



← “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!

