

## EASY PIPING | CORDING

### Fancy stripes for every taste!

Piped seams are nothing unusual on upholstery, cushions or curtains. They're not only great-looking trimmings, but give seams additional strength and durability. Accenting clothes with piped edges is just as pretty and practical: Used on casual jackets or pants, children's wear and even elegant evening wear – piping has a huge variety of applications to enhance your sewing projects.

Piped edge finishings always give your work a professional touch – and they're so easy to sew with your SINGER® serger.

### THE SERGER

Using a serger is the easiest way for producing beautiful piped edge finishings. Its special cording foot lets you sew and finish piping between multiple fabric layers in one easy operation. And the serger's multiple-thread overlock seam provides an extra-strong reinforcement for heavier-type fabrics!



The secret of piping:

### THE PIPING/CORDING FOOT

The piping (cording) follows the groove of the cording foot as you sew, thus preventing displacement of the piping. As a result, you'll achieve precise and evenly sewn piped seams that really look professional!

#### Materials Required:

- > SINGER® Serger
- > SINGER® cording foot for serger
- > Fabrics of your choice
- > 3-4 Cones of overlock thread
- > SINGER® overlock needles
- > Piping (available in stores)
- > Thread for tacking, if required

## 1 Preparing the Serger:

**Stitch program:**  
Select a 3 or 4-thread overlock stitch

**Tip!** Whether to choose a 3 or 4-thread overlock stitch depends on the fabric type and size of the piping. The basic rule is: For sewing firm, heavy-weight materials select a 2-needle/4-thread overlock seam, for sewing light-weight materials choose a 1-needle/3-thread overlock seam.

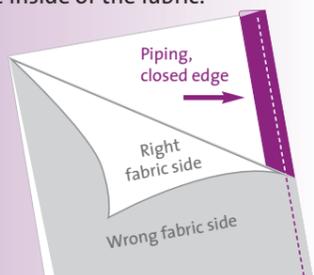
- 1 |**
- > Attach (snap-on) the cording foot
  - > Set the stitch length to »N«
  - > The stitch width should match the piping width
  - > Set the differential feed to »N« (if applicable)
  - > Thread the needles (3 or 4, depending on the material used)
  - > Set the needle(s) at the highest position



## 2 Preparing the Fabric:

**2 |** Sewing piping (cording) between two layers of fabric:

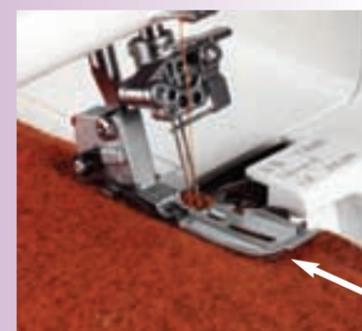
- > With right sides together, place the piping between the two layers of fabric.
- > The edge of the piping must line up with the raw fabric edges and lay towards the inside of the fabric.
- > Best results are achieved by tacking the piping on the bottom fabric layer first and then placing the upper fabric layer on top (tack again, if desired).



**Important!** Don't use pins to avoid damage to the serger's upper knife! Always tack slippery fabrics, never pin in place.

## 3 Let's Start Sewing:

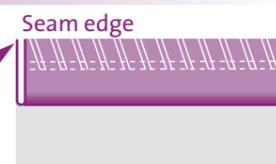
**3 |** Line up the piping with the groove in the presser foot. Make sure to line up the edge of your fabric along the upper knife. With everything properly aligned, start sewing. While the fabric layers are joined together, the piping is simultaneously attached between the fabric layers. Make sure that the piping follows the groove of the cording foot while sewing!



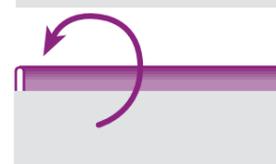
#### Sewing piping (cording) as edge finishing:

Piped edges look as exquisite on curtains and table linen as they do on clothing! When working with light-weight materials there is no better way than piping to give the fabric a heavier and firmer finish.

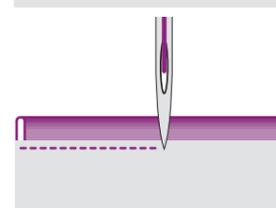
Tack the piping on the fabric so that the edge of the piping lines up with the raw fabric edge. Stitch the piping in place.



Fold in and press along the stitch line of the piping and make sure that only the piping is visible after pressing.

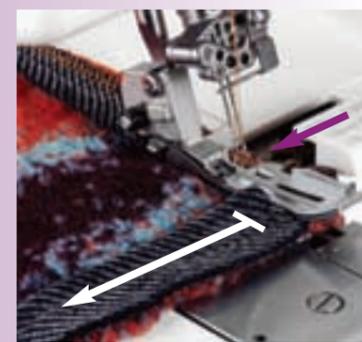


Stitch in place the seam allowance using your sewing machine. We recommend to use the zipper foot with a left needle position (as far left as you can go).



#### 4 | Professional piped corners – not only for the »experts«!

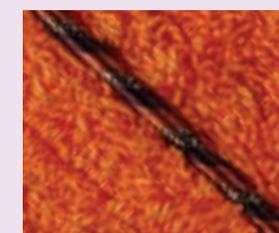
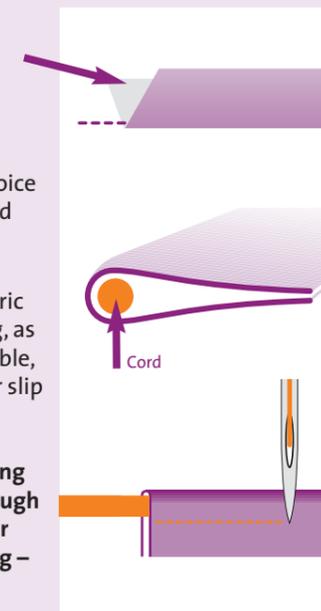
It only takes a little practice to finish corners with an exquisite piped trimming. Stop sewing approx. 3 cm away from the seam end. Place the piping across the corner. Doing this, the piping may form a soft »wavy line«. Continue sewing right up to the corner and raise the needle. Slightly raise the presser foot and pivot the fabric. Lower the presser foot and then lower the needle – as closely to the last sewn stitch as possible. Finish the seam.



### How to prepare your own piping:

It may be difficult at times to buy piping that matches the fabric for your planned project. Don't worry! You can make your own piping in just a few simple steps:

- > Fold in half store-bought bias binding or bias-cut fabric strips (approx. 4 cm wide).
- > Place the cord of your choice in the center of the folded bias binding.
- > Tack in place the two fabric layers of the bias binding, as close to the cord as possible, so the cord can no longer slip out. Using your sewing machine with attached zipper foot, topstitch along the tacking line and through the two layers. The zipper foot ensures even feeding – for guaranteed perfect results!



**Important!** Remember that you need different size needles when working with different types of materials. This basic rule also applies to sewing piping! Stretch materials should be sewn with ball point needles, heavy fabrics with larger-size needles, etc. Following this simple rule will lead to neat, professional results.

### Stripes with a difference!

Have you ever tried to use piping for creating lavish decorative effects? It's just as fast and easy! Follow your inspirations and use a multitude of different colors and materials – for intriguing results!

On the right fabric side stitch in place the different rows of piping with different spacings. Fold in the piping so it covers the seam allowance. Press the fold and topstitch in place using your sewing machine. You'll be stunned by the beautiful textured, striped adornments!

