

## **Rolled Hemming**

### **Setting Up**

- ✓ Remove outside needle.
- ✓ Pull the “chaining finger” out of the way so you are not creating a “wide” edge.
- ✓ Inside needle tension = 3
- ✓ Both upper and lower looper tensions = 6
- ✓ Stitch length set to ‘R’
- ✓ Differential feed = 1.0

### **Technique**

Rolled hemming works best on light to medium fabrics; it is an easy and neat way of hemming sheers such as chiffon and organza.

## **Narrow Hemming**

### **Setting Up**

- ✓ Remove outside needle.
- ✓ Pull the “chaining finger” out of the way so you are not creating a “wide” edge.
- ✓ All tensions set on 3
- ✓ Stitch length set to 3 or ‘R’ (depending on desired finish)
- ✓ Differential feed = 1.0

### **The difference between a narrow hem and a rolled hem edge**

A narrow hem is simply the same as a three thread overlock edge but with the chaining finger pulled back causing the fabric to slightly roll over underneath and create a narrower width. The thread tension is still balanced.

A rolled hem has unbalanced thread tension, meaning that the looper threads are tightened wrapping right around the fabric edge. Also the stitch length is shortened creating more of a “satin stitch” look.

An alternative may be to pin tuck using narrow hemming. Simply fold fabric right sides together and stitch along edge without cutting the fabric with the knives and taking care not to stitch over too far from the fold line.