



# QUICK FIX

*Travel Sewing Kit*



Hey! Thanks for purchasing the Gleener Quick Fix—we hope it becomes your go-to solution for life's little mending challenges! This premiere sewing kit was assembled for the beginner and experienced sewer alike. You'll find everything you need to ensure that your wardrobe looks its best no matter where you travel.

New to sewing, or maybe you have no idea how to reattach a button? Have no fear: this guide includes info and graphics to walk you through attaching buttons, mending holes, and even some handy pro tips.

We just know that you'll love our Gleener On the Go. Smaller than a glasses case, this patented travel fabric de-piller has 3 fabric-safe Edges that eliminate pilling, while a built-in lint brush dusts away pet hair, dandruff, and any other type of fuzz.

Careful with our super sharp scissors! Despite being TSA compliant, TSA agents do have the authority to confiscate items such as scissors. If this happens, we'll replace them for you. Contact us at [info@gleener.com](mailto:info@gleener.com) for more information.

**FYI:** The Gleener On the Go is NOT recommended for use on flannel, athletic gear, or ultra-fine fabrics such as cotton or jersey 'burnout' as it may damage your garment. The Gleener On the Go should also not be used on fabrics that contain embroidery, deliberate textures, or loose weaves and knits. Do not put your Gleener On the Go in water. See [www.gleener.com/faq](http://www.gleener.com/faq) for more details. ©2017 All rights reserved. Worldwide patents issued and worldwide patents pending. All Gleener products are covered by a 10 year manufacturer's warranty against defects. For more info email us at [info@gleener.com](mailto:info@gleener.com) or call (514) 735-0000 or 1-855-GLEENER (453-3637). Worn Edges are not covered under our manufacturer's warranty. Replacement Edges sold separately.

**WARNING:** NOT A TOY. Contains sharp and small objects. Keep out of reach of small children.

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# How To:



## Edges:

Edge 1 Large, bulky pills. Best for: heavy woolens, wool blends and synthetics.



Edge 2 Medium to large pills. Best for: 100% synthetics and blends, natural fibers such as cotton, cashmere and merino wool.



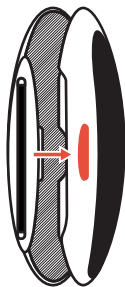
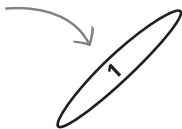
Edge 3 Fine, delicate pills and fabrics. Best for: silk blends, fine cotton, natural and synthetic blends with elastane, viscose and nylon.



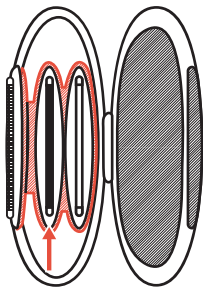
**Rule of thumb:** Always start with Edge 3 if you are unsure, and go up from there. It's also a good idea to test your selected Edge on an inconspicuous area, such as the inside of the garment.

# To Swap Edges:

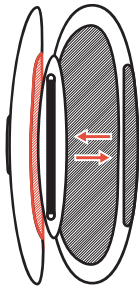
Just choose your Edge and get ready to Gleen! Edge numbers are marked on the underside of each Edge.



**1. To open**, push down on the easy-release button.



**2. To remove an Edge** from the storage dock, push down on one side of the Edge until it pops out.

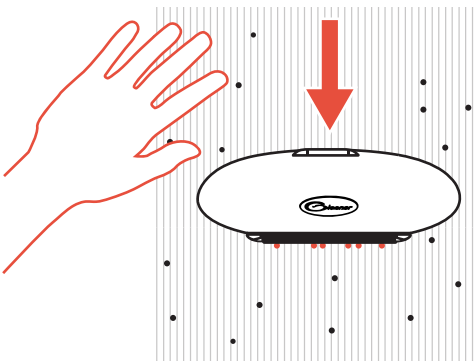


**3. To swap the Edge**, gently pull it out of the cradle. Click an Edge back into the cradle to use.

## To Gleen:

1. First things first, lay the item on a flat surface (we recommend an ironing board) and hold it taut with one hand.
2. With the other hand, use gentle but firm strokes to remove the annoying pills and fuzz balls.

**Gleen** in the same direction as the weave of the fabric.

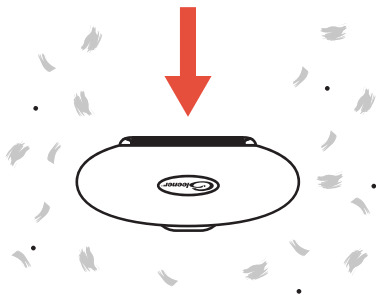


Don't forget to **hold the fabric** while you Gleen to prevent it from moving.

Periodically **remove the accumulation of fuzz** from the Edge with your fingers.

## To De-Lint:

1. Simply use the built-in lint brush in the direction of the arrow on the easy-release button to pick up excess lint, fuzz, and pet hair.



## To Clean the Lint Brush:

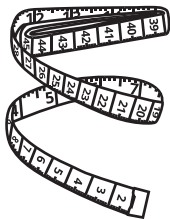
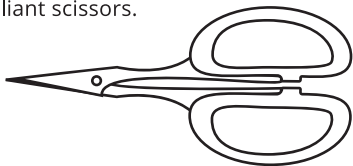
1. Rub your palm or thumbs in the direction of the brush's grain. For a deep clean, use your vacuum with the detail attachment or rub Edge 1 along the grain of the lint brush to remove embedded lint and fuzz.



## Tools of the Trade:

### Scissors:

Not that these need much of an introduction, but no need to fret over frayed thread with these TSA compliant scissors.

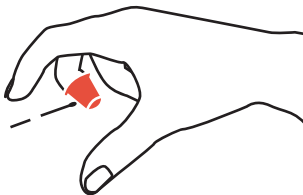


### Measuring Tape:

Use to measure hems and inseams, or how much space you have left in your luggage before that shopping spree.

### Thimble:

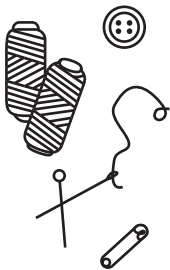
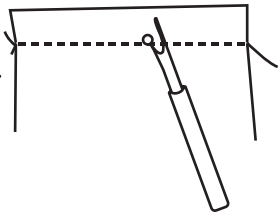
A thimble protects your finger when pushing a needle through fabric—use on your index or middle finger—we didn't include a first aid kit ;)





## Seam Ripper:

Quickly and easily cut through seams for a professional finish. Ideal for opening sealed seams on new suit and jacket pockets.



## Notions:

This kit includes a selection of colored thread to go with any wardrobe, as well as sewing needles, strait pins, spare buttons, and even a few safety pins. Keep those small objects away from kids!

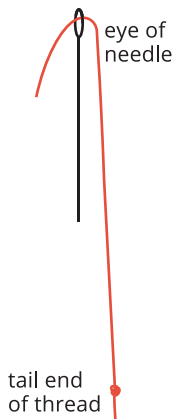
## Fashion Tape:

Fix hems and keep shirt gaps at bay with this ultra-adhesive Fashion Tape. This tape won't damage garments and stays sticky all day and night. Bend and crack at the center to apply like a Band-Aid.



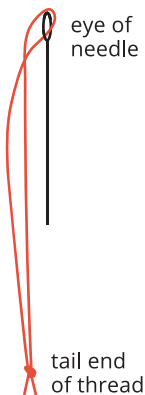
# Thread Guide and Lingo: Single or Double Threaded?

## Single Thread



Single thread is knotted on a single end of thread and not doubled over itself.

## Double Threaded

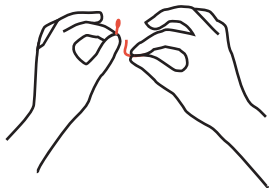
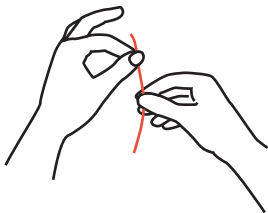


Double threaded is knotted with both of the ends of thread and doubled over itself.

# How to Thread a Needle:

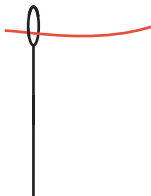
Threading a needle may have its challenges, but we promise it's easier than you think.

1. First, **choose your thread** and cut a length of it with those awesome scissors (see each instructional for how much thread you'll need for your project).



2. Next, lick your pointer finger and thumb and run the thread through those fingers to slightly dampen the tip of the thread. (We hope your hands were clean!)

3. Lastly, hold the thread close to the end and **poke it through** the eye of the needle. Tie a knot at the tail end of the thread, or see the next page for how to tie a professional knot.

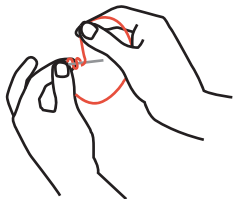
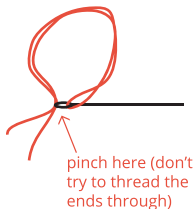


# Knotting the Thread: Not for Beginners



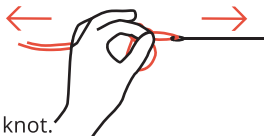
1. For a more professional knot, thread your needle and pull the **ends together**, so they are even.

2. Make a **loop** with all of the thread and pinch the 2 tail ends of thread and the eye of the needle together with your finger and thumb.



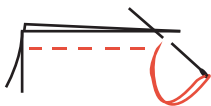
3. **Wrap** the thread (the part closest to the tail end of thread) around the needle three times, as close to your fingers as you can.

4. Pinching the wrapped thread, tail of the thread, and the eye of the needle between your finger and thumb, **pull** the needle completely through, gently guiding the knot to the tail end. Pull tightly to create a knot.



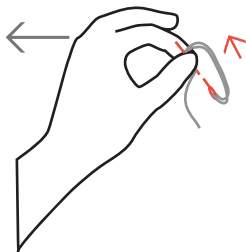
## Tying Off:

1. Push the **needle** through the top layer of the fabric so that both ends of the needle are visible on the same side of the fabric (see illustration to the right).

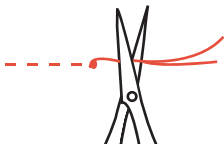


2. **Wrap the thread** around the needle three times, as close to the fabric as you can.

3. Holding the wrapped thread and the fabric between your finger and thumb, **pull the needle** and all of the thread through.



4. **Pull** tightly to create a knot, and snip the excess with your scissors.



**TIP: If this is too difficult, just tie a knot as close to the fabric as possible.**

# Mending a Straight Rip/Seam: With a Needle and Thread

Amount of thread required: triple the length of the rip/seam. Use double threaded method (see page 8).



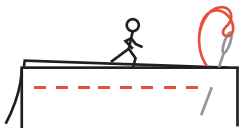
1. **Turn garment inside out** and locate the rip or seam to be mended.

2. Evenly **pin** the rip or seam together with straight pins.



3. Starting at one end of the rip or seam, **stick the needle through** both sides of the fabric.

4. **Create evenly spaced stitches** (about 1/16" to 1/8" apart) by passing the needle and thread from front to back, back to front, of the fabric (this is called a **Running Stitch**).



5. Be sure to closely follow the edge of the rip or seam and gently pull on the thread to tighten. Overlap your stitches with the original seam in order to reinforce and 'join' the seam. Tie a **knot** as close to fabric as you can and trim excess thread with your scissors.

## Tips: Whip Stitch

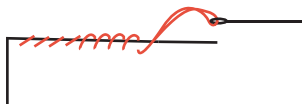
Feeling adventurous? Try the **Whip Stitch** (aka **Overcast Stitch**), which is stronger than the simple Running Stitch.



1. Start each **stitch at the front** of the fabric rather than alternating front and back as you would with a Running Stitch (see previous page). This creates evenly spaced 'looped' stitches

2. **Gently pull** on the thread to tighten.

3. **Tie a knot** as close to fabric as you can and **trim** excess thread with your scissors.



## Stitch Guide

A bit of a perfectionist? Create a stitch guide on the side of your thumb by marking the desired width of a stitch. Hold it against your cloth and use as a guide while you sew. All your stitches will now be the same width!



# Mending a Small Hole: With Needle and Thread

Amount of thread required: triple the length of the hole. Use single thread method (see page 8), keeping some excess thread through the eye of the needle so you don't 'drop' the thread.

1. **Turn garment inside out** and locate the hole.
2. Beginning at one side of the hole, **stick the needle** under a few threads of the fabric and **pull thread through**. Do not pass the needle through to the other side of the fabric—this prevents the thread being seen on the right side of the garment. See the first illustration.



3. Going from one side of the hole to the other, continue **sticking the needle under a few threads** of the fabric and gently pull to close the hole. Keep your stitches as close to the edge of the hole as possible, but not at the very edge or the stitches may loosen or fall out.

4. Tie a **knot** as close to the fabric as you can and trim excess thread with your scissors.

**TIP: if the hole in question is larger than a 1/2" or so, we don't recommend trying to patch it up yourself; phone a friend, or bring it to a tailor.**

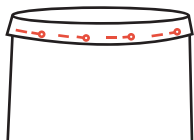
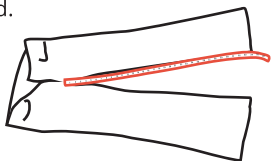




# Hemming Pants/Skirts: With a Needle and Thread

Amount of thread required: triple the circumference of the pant leg. If working on a long hem (like a skirt) you may want to work in sections so the thread doesn't get tangled.

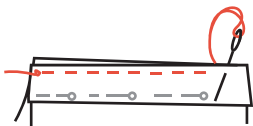
1. **Measure** your inseam (crotch to ankle) or the desired length of the pant or skirt.



2. Turn the garment inside out. **Measure** to the length established in step 1 and **fold** up the bottom of the fabric, creating a new hem. For better results, **iron** the fold.

3. Evenly **pin** the fabric together with straight pins.

4. Stick the needle through both sides of the fabric. **Create a Running Stitch** by sticking the needle from front to back, back to front of the fabric about 1/8" apart. Make sure to closely follow the edge of the fabric.

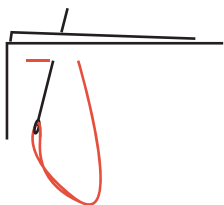
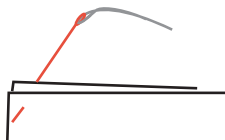


5. Tie a **knot** as close to the fabric as you can and trim excess thread with your scissors.

## TIP: Back Stitch

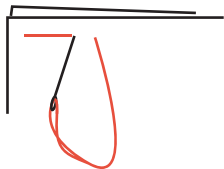
Really want to make this sewing job last? Reinforce your repair by sewing a **Back Stitch**:

1. Start as if you are doing a regular Running Stitch—**insert the needle** through both pieces of fabric and make 2 stitches (1 on each side of fabric).



2. Instead of continuing forward making the classic dotted line, go back and make your third stitch **in the opposite direction**, putting your needle directly next to the last stitch.

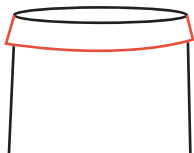
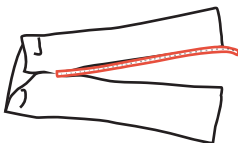
This will make a continuous line instead of a dotted line. **Repeat** this sequence from one end of the seam to the other.



**TIP: Hem's come undone? Use the Seam Ripper to pull out the broken threads so you have a clean slate to work with.**

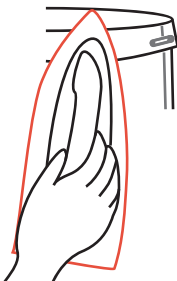
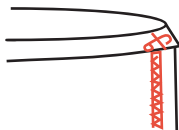
# Hemming Pants: With Safety Pins (Temporary Solution)

1. **Measure** your inseam (crotch to ankle) or the desired length of the pant or skirt.



2. Turn the garment inside out. **Measure** to the length established in step 1 and **fold** up the bottom of the fabric, creating a new hem.

3. Using 2 safety pins, **pin fabric** together along the rough seam (see example) of the pant.



4. Press the new hem together with an **iron** at the appropriate heat setting for the fabric.

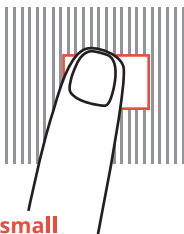
# Mending a Small Hole: With Fashion Tape (Temporary Solution)

1. Turn the garment **inside out** and locate the hole.
2. **Iron** the hole using the appropriate heat and steam setting.



3. Using your fingertips, gently **push the threads** into the hole as close together as possible without stretching the fabric.

4. Place a piece of **Fashion Tape** over the hole. DO NOT remove backing.
5. **Push** down on the tape to secure.

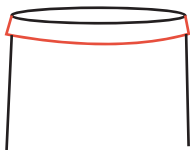


**NOTE: The tape will probably unglue after going through the wash. This method of mending a small hole is only a temporary solution.**

# Hemming Pants/Skirts: With Fashion Tape

1. **Measure** your inseam (crotch to ankle) or the desired length of the pant or skirt.

2. Turn the garment inside out. **Measure** to the length established in step 1 and **fold** up the bottom of the fabric, creating a new hem.

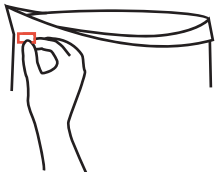


3. **Measure** around the entirety of the pant leg or skirt to ensure you have folded a straight hem.

4. **Iron** along the fold line to create a crisp hem (not required but it will make this easier). Use appropriate setting for the fabric.

5. Working in sections, place a piece of **Fashion Tape** inside the folded fabric.

6. **Press down** firmly to adhere and secure.



# Replacing a Button:

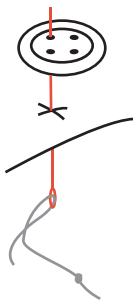
1. Break out that handy measuring tape and cut about 1 foot of thread in whatever color you need. It's better to have too much thread than not enough!



2. **Knot** one end and thread the other through the eye of the needle, un-knotted.

3. Create an anchor by making two stitches in the spot that the button will be placed, creating an **X**, about 1/8" wide.

4. **Poke** the needle through the fabric (in the X), and through one of the holes of the button. Bring the needle through the diagonal hole of the button and back through the fabric (also in the X), but leave a teeny bit of slack so that the button is not flush against the fabric, or else all of this will be for naught and your button won't go through the button hole.



5. **Repeat** this three or four times, alternating button holes.



6. **Wrap** the thread around the base of stitches you've just created, creating a 'stem'. Push the needle through the stem a few times, then knot the thread as closely to the fabric as you can on the inside of your garment, and VIOLA!

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