

Bay Lake Embroidery®

3D PUFF FOAM • SOFTWARE & SUPPLIES

Beautiful dimension starts with the right setup.

Native BX puff fonts are designed for raised embroidery. The right foam, materials, and a test stitch help bring that dimension to life.

Your native BX font recalculates stitches when resized in Embrilliance. Stay within the recommended size range for your puff font, then test the result.

Set up your native BX puff font

Install: Drag and drop the .BX file into Embrilliance, then select the installed font and type your lettering.

Keep the puff settings: Use the font's built-in foam settings. The usual Stitch properties are unavailable for fonts published as foam fonts; this is expected.

Gather your supplies

Supply	What to choose
Embroidery foam	2mm or 3mm foam, as recommended for your font. Match the foam color to your thread for a cleaner finish.
Needle	A fresh needle suited to your machine and fabric. A 75/11 or 80/12 sharp can be a starting choice for suitable woven fabrics.
Thread	High-quality 40wt polyester embroidery thread.
Stabilizer	Support suited to the garment and the dense stitching. Hoop securely without stretching the fabric.
Tape or adhesive	Painter's tape at the foam edges, or a light application of embroidery-safe temporary adhesive.

3D PUFF FOAM • STEP-BY-STEP STITCHING

Build the puff.
One step at a time.

Test your lettering on the same fabric, stabilizer, and foam you plan to use for the finished project. Check the size and coverage before stitching your final item.

1. Hoop and prepare.

Hoop your garment with the appropriate stabilizer. If the design includes flat embroidery, stitch those sections first and stop before the puff lettering begins.

2. Position the foam.

Cover the entire puff area with a piece of foam. Secure the edges with tape so it cannot shift, keeping tape clear of the stitching area.

3. Slow the machine.

Try 400-500 stitches per minute as a starting speed, if your machine allows it. Adjust for smooth stitching and follow your machine's guidance.

4. Stitch the puff lettering.

Run the puff portion of the design with the foam in place. The dense satin stitching covers the foam and perforates it along the letter edges.

5. Tear away and tidy.

When stitching is complete, gently pull away the excess foam. Use tweezers for small loose pieces and carefully tuck in any remaining tiny bits without disturbing the stitches.

Before your final stitch-out

Font within its recommended size range | Foam matched to thread
Secure hooping | A successful test on your project materials

Good puff comes from the whole combination: font, size, foam, fabric, stabilization, thread, needle, and machine settings.

A little fine-tuning.
A cleaner finish.

If your test needs improvement, change one thing at a time. Start with the foam, materials, and machine setup, then stitch another sample.

What you see	What to try
Foam showing through	Check that the foam color matches the thread and that its thickness suits the font. Confirm that the font is within its recommended size range. Check threading and top tension; make only small adjustments and test again.
Tiny foam bits at the edges	Remove loose pieces with tweezers or gently tuck them under the stitches. If your foam manufacturer recommends heat, use brief, gentle passes and test on a scrap first. Excessive heat can damage the thread, foam, or fabric.
Thread breaks	Install a fresh needle appropriate for your machine and fabric. Rethread the machine, check for snags, and reduce speed. Confirm that the foam thickness matches the font's recommendations.

Use heat carefully, only when appropriate.

Follow the foam manufacturer's heat instructions. Test on a scrap first and keep the heat moving.