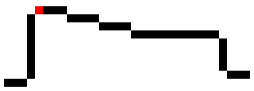
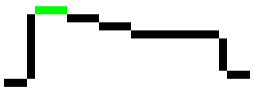
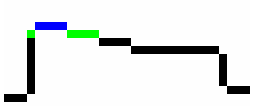
1. The image is scanned top-down row by row until a black pixel is encountered. This initializes the seamstress sequence.



2. It is measured how far from the point black area stretches vertically and horizontally. The longest one is picked. In the example the horizontal distance is 4 and vertical is 1. Horizontal is picked.



3. Because we picked horizontal state, the algorithm horizontally scans to the left and right from the first segment. In the example on the left the result is 1 and on the right is 4, which is the same as the original. If the two results didn't match the initial segment, the algorithm would be stopped, and only the first segment would have been recorded. Similarly, if all 3 matched, this would mean it is the top of a curve and only the initial segment would be recorded.



4. Because the next segment is horizontal and to the right, the left most pixel of the first segment is recorded as start. Also the right most pixel of the next segment is recorded as an end.

5. Now the program starts to iterate through every segment to the right of the currently processed segment. The next horizontal segment also turns out to be of size four, so the end pixel is now recorded as its right most pixel and the algorithm continues.

6. The next segment turns out to be of different size, so the loop breaks and a line with the recorded start and end coordinates is added to the array.