

07 | SATIN STITCH FOOT F & OPEN TOE SATIN STITCH FOOT F2



Satin Stitch foot F is beveled on the underside which allows smoother feeding when sewing dense satin and decorative stitches. Decorative sewists, as well as quilters and heirloom sewists, use this foot extensively in their sewing projects. The foot is made of clear plastic making it easier to view stitching.

Machine Settings:

- *Stitch: Any*
- *Thread Tension: Auto*
- *Stitch Length: Variable*
- *Stitch Width: Variable*
- *Feed Dogs: Up*

Open Toe Satin Stitch foot F2, also known as the Custom-Crafted Zig-Zag foot, is the same as Satin Stitch foot F except the “bar” has been removed from the center of the foot. This is the perfect foot when you need a better view of your stitching.

Testing Satin Stitch Density

A satin stitch is a series of zig-zag stitches that are sewn very close together, covering the fabric along the seam. Normally, the go-to stitch when stitching appliqué, it can also be used for freehand decorative stitching and freehand monogramming. To begin, you need to know how “low” you can go. The following exercise will determine how close the zig-zag stitches can be sewn before you have a bird’s nest.

1. Cut a piece of fabric and tear-away stabilizer approximately 10” x 2”. Insert a Janome Blue Tip #11 needle. Place 50 weight thread in the needle and bobbin.

Notes:

It’s important to use a stabilizer when sewing a satin stitch. This will help prevent the stitches from puckering.

07 SATIN STITCH FOOT F & OPEN TOE SATIN STITCH FOOT F2



2. Snap on Satin Stitch foot F. Select the Zig-Zag stitch. Adjust the stitch width to 5.0mm. Leave the stitch length at the default setting.

Notes:



Some Janome sewing machines have several zig-zag stitches with “M”, “R” and “L” markings. These markings refer to how the stitch will react when changing the stitch width.

A zig-zag stitch with the “M” marking indicates that the baseline of the stitch is in the center. The stitch will reduce proportionally on both sides of center as the stitch width is changed.

A zig-zag stitch with the “R” marking indicates that the baseline is positioned on the right swing of the needle. When adjusting the stitch width, the only change will occur on the left swing of the needle.

Just the opposite when the zig-zag stitch marking is “L”. The baseline of the stitch is on the left and when changing the stitch width the change will only occur when the needle swings to the right.

If your machine has these types of markings, select the “M” for this exercise.

3. Place fabric with stabilizer, under the foot. Start to sew slowly. As you sew, start reducing the stitch length, one increment at a time.
4. Continue to reduce the stitch length slowly until the stitches are so close together that the machine starts to sew in place and the fabric may start to tunnel. This should occur when the stitch length reaches .40 to .25. Once you start sewing in place, raise the presser foot and create a little space before starting to sew again.
5. Slowly increase the stitch length until you achieve a close, smooth satin stitch. You should barely be able to see the fabric that you are sewing on.
6. Sew your perfect satin stitch for a couple of inches.



Tip:

The perfect satin stitch length can be different depending on the stitch width, what type of fabric, thread and stabilizer you use. Before beginning any project, test the satin stitch using the same stitch width, fabric, thread and stabilizer that you will be using.

Appliqué With Satin Stitch

1. Cut two cotton squares, one 5" x 5" and the other 3" x 3" plus one square of stabilizer 5 1/2" x 5 1/2". Center the 3" square on top of the 5" square, then secure it place with pins or glue stick.

07 | SATIN STITCH FOOT F & OPEN TOE SATIN STITCH FOOT F2



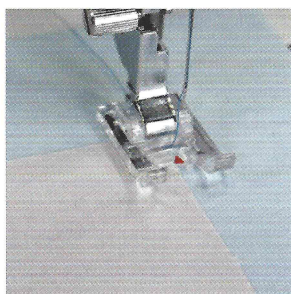
2. Snap on Satin Stitch foot F. Insert a Janome Blue Tip #11 needle. Place 50 weight thread in the needle and bobbin. Thread color is up to you: Match the base fabric or appliqué fabric or use a contrasting thread color.
3. Select the Zig-Zag stitch. Adjust the stitch width to 3.5mm and stitch length to .35mm. If available on your machine, press the Needle Up/Down Button so that the needle stops in the down position when you stop sewing. If this feature is not available on your machine, turn the hand-wheel to lower the needle in the fabric when starting this exercise. |

Notes:



The stitch length is approximate; adjust as necessary to achieve a smooth Satin Stitch.

4. Position the cotton square on top of the stabilizer. Place both under the foot. Starting on a long side, not at a corner, align the arrow on the top of the Satin Stitch foot on the raw edge of the smaller square.



5. Start sewing. Your machine will first sew locking stitches on the left side and then swing the needle to the right. The right swing of the needle will penetrate the base fabric while the left swing of the needle will penetrate the appliqué fabric.

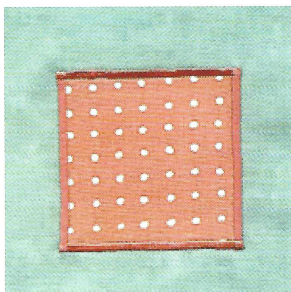
When you get to a corner, sew a couple of stitches past the corner. This will ensure that when you turn to sew the next leg of the square, the red arrow on the foot will line up with the raw edge of the fabric. Stop with the needle on the left side of the swing, in the down position.

6. Turn the fabric to sew the next leg of the square. Raise the needle slightly using the hand wheel. The needle will move to the right. Re-insert the needle a few stitches into the sewn satin stitch. This will help to keep the corners square. Sew to the next corner and repeat the process until you've sewn the whole square. Press the Locking Stitch to secure the threads, or pull the top thread to the back and tie a little knot.

07 | SATIN STITCH FOOT F & OPEN TOE SATIN STITCH FOOT F2



7. When sewing is complete, remove the stabilizer.



Notes:   

Many Janome sewing machines have built-in programmed Appliqué Stitches using Satin Stitch foot F or Open Toe Satin Stitch foot F2. This feature can be found under Sewing Applications. If your machine has this feature, sew a sample of each stitch so you are familiar with the different appliqué looks.

Some Janome sewing machines have an Appliqué Mode, which consists of different appliqué stitches. Refer to your manual to see if your machine has this mode. If so, sew a sample of each of the stitches to experience how each stitch type can give you a different appliqué look.

If your machine does not have a Sewing Applications feature or an Appliqué Mode option, here are a couple of stitches that can be used with this technique to try on your machine.

Roll and Whip Stitch

Heirloom sewists use the "Roll and Whip" technique to join together pieces of lace, fabric, or other edgings. The satin stitch wraps the edges, producing a neat, rolled seam. Roll and Whip can be used to attach Entredeux to fabric, lace to lace, plus sewing and finishing seams. The Satin Stitch foot and the right stitch make the process quick and easy.

Sewing a Seam

1. For this exercise you will need two 2 1/2" x 5" pieces of Batiste fabric.
2. Snap on Satin Stitch foot F. Insert a Janome Blue Tip #11 needle. Place 50 weight thread in the needle and bobbin. Select the Stretch Stitch.

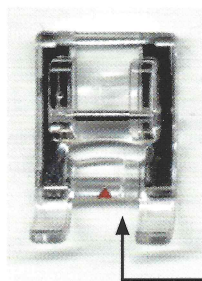


Adjust the stitch width to 3.0mm and the stitch length to 2.0mm. Set the needle thread tension to 5.0. Set the speed control to Medium.

07 | SATIN STITCH FOOT F & OPEN TOE SATIN STITCH FOOT F2



3. Place the two pieces of fabric under the foot, aligning their raw edges with the slot on the foot.



Slot in foot.

Sew, allowing the right swing of the needle to sew off the edge of the fabric and the left swing of the needle to sew into the fabric. The stitching will form a fine rolled edge.

Sewing Lace to Fabric

1. Cut a 5" piece of edging lace. Cut a piece of 2 1/2" x 5" Batiste fabric. Or use the sample from the above Sewing a Seam technique.
2. Machine set up is the same as above.
3. With right sides together, place the lace on one of the long raw edges of the Batiste, with the lace 1/8" in from the raw edge.
4. As you sew, guide the layers so that the right swing of the needle is off the fabric and the left swing sews into the lace heading. The edge of the fabric will "roll" over on the lace, giving you a nice firm seam.

This same technique can be used to attach Entredeux to fabric, lace to lace, etc. The Stretch Stitch is much stronger than a zig-zag stitch (although you could use a zig-zag stitch) because of the slight backwards motion of the stitch.

