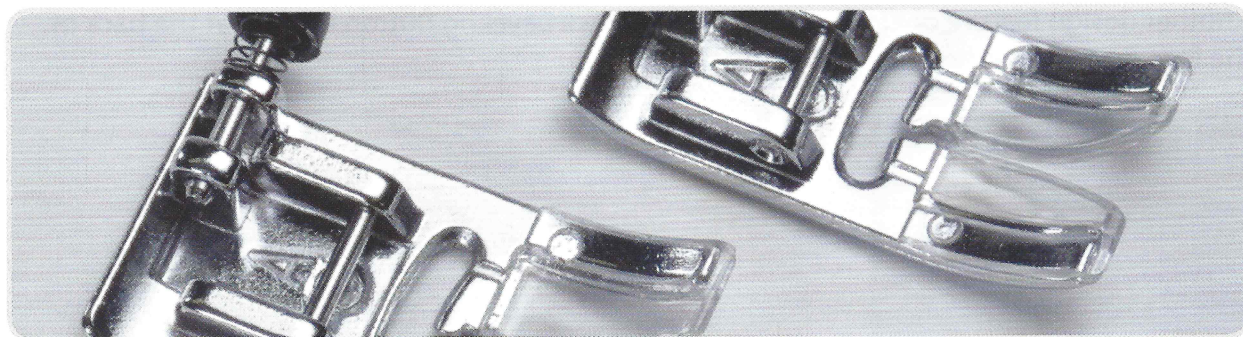


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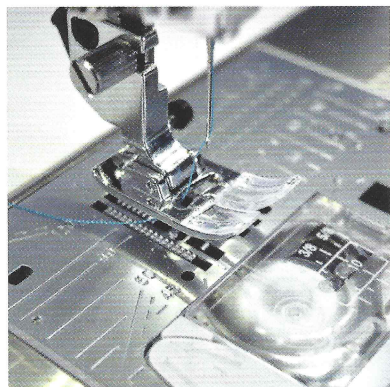


The Zig-Zag foot A, sometimes called the All-Purpose foot, is the most versatile of all presser feet, and can be used for multiple purposes. Whether you are sewing a straight stitch, zig-zag or one of the many built-in stitches on your machine, this useful tool will be your go-to foot.

Machine Settings:

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

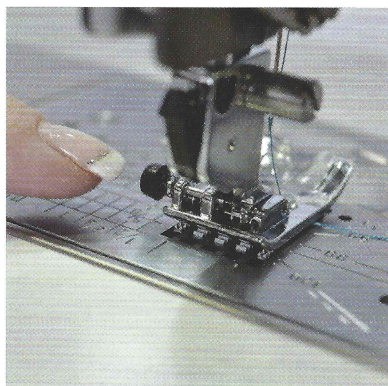
Designed with special grooves on the underside of the foot, it can help you achieve perfect stitching and optimal fabric feeding on a wide variety of fabric types and weights.



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Another design feature of Zig-Zag foot A is the Black Leveling Button located at the back of the foot on the right side.



Although sewist normally appreciate the free tilt of a sewing foot, sometimes this can work against you when the foot comes up against a thick seam. To achieve perfect stitching over even the thickest seams the Black Button locks the foot horizontally parallel to the Needle Plate. The result is smoother sewing over seams or other areas of significantly varying thicknesses. This feature can also be used at the beginning of sewing thick fabrics for a perfect start.

Sewing a Seam

Notes:

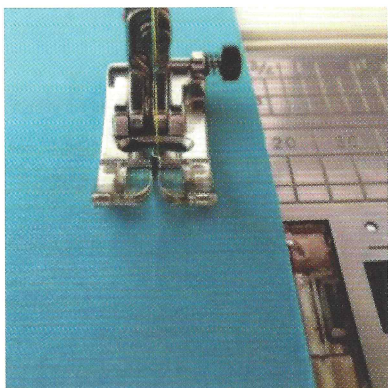
Many Janome Sewing Machines have a unique feature called Sewing Applications. When selected, several different sewing techniques will appear. When you choose one of the techniques, your machine will automatically set up for the selected technique.

Refer to your manual to see if your machine has this feature.

If your machine does have this feature, select Seaming/Woven Medium.

1. Snap Zig-Zag foot A on your machine.
2. Insert a Janome Blue Tip #11 needle. Place all-purpose sewing thread in the needle and bobbin. Bring needle and bobbin threads through the opening in the center of the foot and draw under and to the rear of the foot.
3. Select a straight stitch, center needle position. Stitch length 2.2mm.
4. Place two pieces of fabric right sides together.
5. Using the seam guidelines on the Needle Plate and Hook Cover, align fabric edge with the 5/8" marking.

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Notes:

By aligning the fabric edge with the guideline on both the Needle Plate and Hook Cover, this will help to keep seam allowances consistently straight while you sew. There are several guideline markings on both the Needle Plate and Hook Cover that assist you when sewing different seam allowances. The numbers indicate the distance from the center needle position.

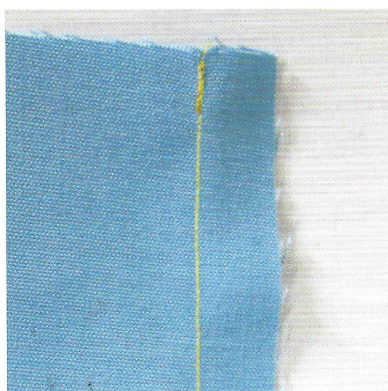
6. Lower the presser foot. To secure the stitches at the beginning of a seam, start sewing. After a few stitches have been sewn, press the Reverse Button, Lock Stitch Button or Reverse Lever to sew a few stitches in reverse thus securing the seam at the beginning.

Notes:

If the Lock Stitch Button is pressed, the machine will sew in place for a few stitches.

Continue to sew a seam. When sewing is complete press the Reverse Button, Lock Stitch Button or Reverse lever to secure the seam at the end.

7. Cut the threads, using the built-in Automatic Thread Cutter, the thread cutter on the right side of your machine, or a pair of scissors.



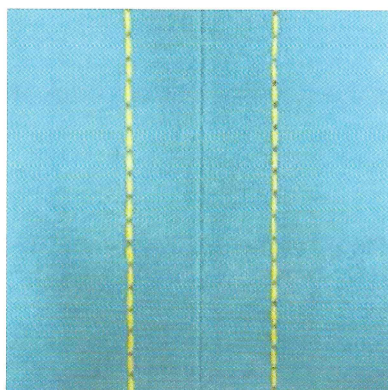
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Topstitching

This stitch technique can give a sewing project a beautiful finished appearance. Whether using it to create a flat felled seam on a pair of denim jeans, or using decorative thread in the needle to add detail to a blouse, topstitching completes the look of your sewing project.

1. Place two pieces of fabric, right sides together. Sew a 5/8" seam as described above in Sewing a Seam.
2. Finger press the seam open.
3. Change the straight stitch length to 3.0mm – 4.0mm.
4. Place the fabric under the foot, right side up. Align the edge of the foot with the seam line. Lower the presser foot and sew, keeping the edge of the foot on the seam line. For professional looking topstitching, do not backstitch.
5. When sewing is complete, give the bobbin thread a little pull to bring the needle thread to the underside. Tie the two threads together. Using a hand sewing needle run the two threads between the seams.



“Tip:”

When sewing with all-purpose sewing thread, a more pronounced topstitch can be accomplished by using the Triple Stretch Stitch.



6. Depending on your project, topstitching may look nicer closer to the edge of the fabric or seam line. If this is the case, move the needle position to the right.

“Tip:”

When sewing decorative stitches, reduce your sewing speed. This will help in the consistent formation of the stitch, especially when sewing with decorative threads.

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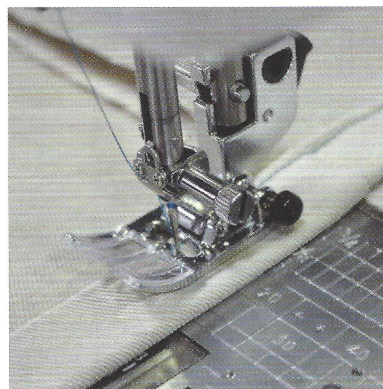
Sewing Over Thick Seams Using Black Leveling Button Feature

Sewing over a seam can at times be difficult, especially when sewing on heavy weight fabrics. The bulk of the seam can prevent the fabric from feeding evenly, causing the stitches to bunch up. But the unique Black Leveling Button on your Zig-Zag foot A will help you over the hump.

1. To create a mock flat felled seam, use a Straight stitch and 5/8" seam allowance. Sew two pieces of denim, right sides together. Press seam to one side. Increase stitch length to 3.0mm. With the right side up, place fabric under the foot with the seam going to the right. Align the fabric seam line with the left edge of foot and sew.
2. With the seam going vertically, and the 'hump' of the fabric on your right side, fold up 1/2" and then 1/2" again to create a hem.
3. Align the right side of the foot with the fold. Lower the presser foot and sew. As you start to reach the "hump" you will notice that the tip of the foot will start to rise upward. When this happens, stop with the needle in the down position.
4. Gently press on the front of the foot until it is level. To keep the foot level, push in the Black Leveling Button. Continue sewing the seam.

Notes:

Once you have sewn over the "hump," the black button will pop out and go back to its normal position.



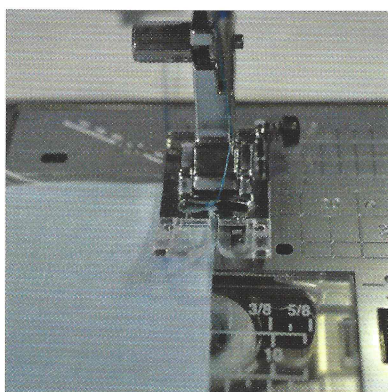
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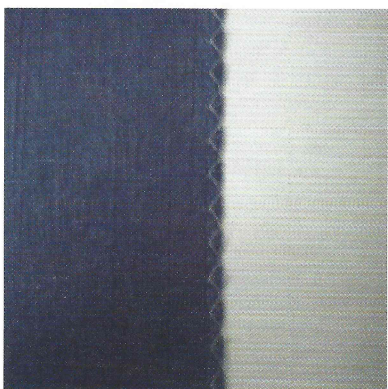
Zigzag Overedge/Fine Edge Finish

This technique is designed to help prevent frayed fabric edges or seams. It can also be used when hemming delicate fabrics, such as tricot.

1. Select a Zig-Zag stitch. Set stitch length at 2.0mm and stitch width between 3.0mm – 4.0mm. (The stitch width depends on the weight of your fabric. For heavier fabric a wider stitch width is required.)
2. Place a piece of lightweight fabric under the foot, aligning the raw edge between the toes of the presser foot.



3. In most cases, the needle will be on the left position. When you start sewing, the machine may stitch a couple of locking stitches before the needle swings to the right. That's OK. For this exercise you want the left swing of needle to go into the fabric and the right swing of the needle to stitch off the edge of the fabric, resulting in an overedge finish.



Notes:

If the fabric tries to roll, adjust the stitch width and length as necessary. When complete, the fabric edge should lie flat.

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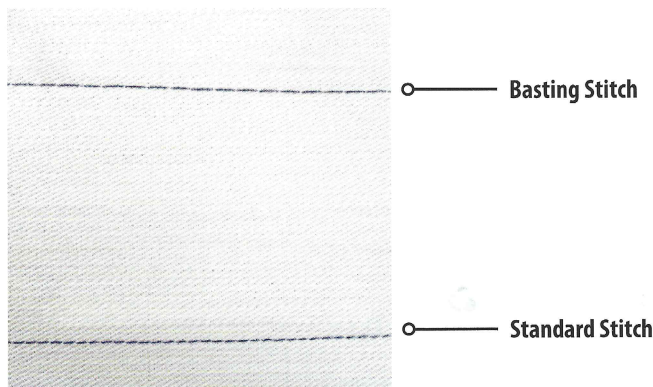
Basting

Basting has many uses including, temporarily holding fabrics together before making your final stitching, as well as creating gathers. In most cases when you baste, you want the straight stitch adjusted to the longest stitch length so that removal of the basting stitches is easy.

Notes:

Some machines have a preprogrammed Basting stitch. When using this stitch, the feed dogs are lowered and you manually move the fabric while sewing one stitch at a time. Refer to your manual for complete instructions.

1. Select a straight stitch. Increase the stitch length to the longest setting. Leaving approximately a 4" thread tail, bring the needle and bobbin threads through the opening in the center of the foot and draw under and to the rear of the foot.
2. Place two pieces of fabric together, aligning the edge of the foot with the raw edge of the fabric. Sew, basting the two pieces of fabric together. Cut threads on the side thread cutter or with scissors, leaving approximately a 4" thread tail.



3. If desired, gently remove basting stitches.

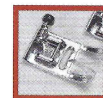
Notes:

The thread tails are left longer so that you have something to grab hold of if you want to remove the basting stitches.

“Tip:”

Remove Basting stitches quickly by pulling on the bobbin thread rather than the needle thread.

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Gathering

Gathering by machine is an easy way to make folds or ruffles in otherwise flat fabric. Gathers can be created on a single layer of fabric or using two layers. The weight of your fabric will affect how much it will gather. Heavier weight fabric such as broadcloth will gather less than lightweight fabric such as batiste. Gathering is a quick way to add a creative accent to garments, crafts and home dec projects. This technique is very popular with heirloom sewist.

1. Cut a piece of cotton fabric 6" x 12".
2. Select a straight stitch, center needle position. Increase the stitch length as long as your machine will allow. Leaving approximately a 6" thread tail, bring needle and bobbin threads through the opening in the center of the foot and draw under and to the rear of the foot.
3. Place fabric under the foot.
4. Align the right side of the foot with the raw edge of the fabric. Sew the length of the fabric. Cut threads on the side thread cutter or with scissors, leaving approximately a 6" thread tail.
5. To gather the fabric, pull the bobbin thread.



“Tip:”

Gathering tips.

- Wrap the threads at one end around a straight pin. This will prevent the threads from coming out as you are pulling on the bobbin thread.
- If your fabric is on the heavy side, sew two rows of basting stitches. If one thread should break while you are gathering, the second thread will still be there to complete the gathering process.
- To ease a sleeve cap, only soft gathers are needed. Set the stitch length at the longest setting and set the thread tension at the highest setting. Sew. This should give your fabric just the slightest gathers to create an eased edge for sleeve caps.

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Twin Needle Sewing

Twin needles, sometimes called Double needles, are two needles attached to one shaft. They come in sizes 1.6mm to 8.0mm. The size refers to the distance between the needles in millimeters. This specialty needle is great for adding a decorative look to your project and a must if you enjoy heirloom sewing. In the following exercises you'll use Zig-Zag foot A for both Straight Stitch and Decorative Stitch applications, as well as sewing hems on knit fabrics.

Notes:

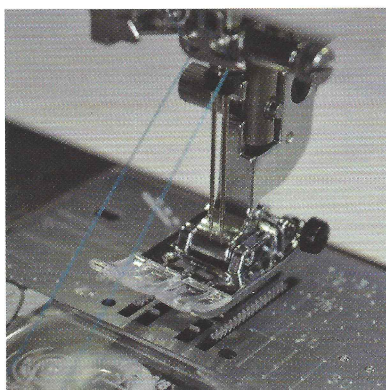


Twin needles are a must-have accessory when using the Pintuck Foot Set.

Caution: Not all machines can sew with an 8.0mm Twin Needle. Please check the maximum sewing width of your machine before using an 8.0mm Twin Needle.

Twin Needle Straight Stitch

1. Insert a 3.0mm Twin Needle or any Twin Needle that can be used in your machine.
2. Threading: For this technique you will need two spools of thread. Using one spool of thread, thread the machine through the normal threading paths. When you reach the thread guides above the needle, place thread in the left thread guide. Insert thread into the eye of the left needle.
3. For the second thread spool, you will need the additional spool pin (Refer to your manual for instructions) or a thread stand. Thread, using the same thread path as before, until you reach the thread guides above the needle. Place this thread in the right thread guide and then through the eye of the right needle.
4. Place all threads through the opening in the center of the foot and draw under and to the rear of the foot.



Notes:



If your machine has two thread guides above the needle, place one thread in each guide. If your machine has only one, place one thread in the guide and leave the other out of the guide. It is important that the threads be separated above the needle so they don't get tangled and break.

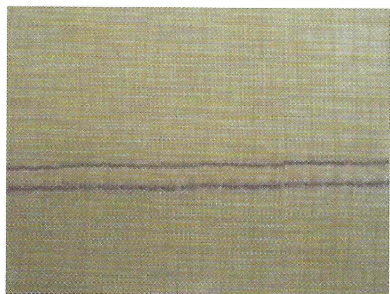
“Tip:”

If you only have one spool of thread, wind a bobbin. Place the bobbin on the spool pin or thread stand.

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5. Select a straight stitch, center needle position. Set the stitch length between 2.2mm – 4mm.
6. Place a piece of fabric under foot. Sew at medium speed the length of the fabric. Sewing at medium speed allows your machine to create the stitch. The bobbin thread needs time to pick up both of the needle threads. The reverse side of your fabric will look similar to a zig-zag stitch.



Decorative Stitch

1. Insert a 1.6mm or 2.0mm Twin Needle. Thread your machine following the instructions described above in Twin Needle Straight Stitch.
2. Select a decorative stitch, making sure the stitch is narrow enough to clear the opening in the Zig-Zag foot. Otherwise you will break the needle.

Notes:

Not all decorative stitches can be sewn with a Twin Needle. Some Janome sewing machines have a Twin Needle Feature that will block stitches that should not be sewn with a Twin Needle. (Check your manual to see if your machine has this feature.) If your machine does not have this feature, always turn the machine's hand wheel the complete stitch rotation to make sure that the needle does not hit the foot.

3. Place fabric under foot. Sew the length of the fabric at medium speed.

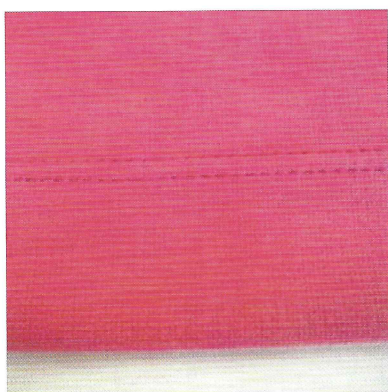


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Twin Needle Knit Hem

1. Insert 3.0mm or 4.0mm Twin needle into machine.
2. Thread your machine following the instructions described above in Twin Needle Straight Stitch.
3. Take a piece of knit fabric and fold up a 1" hem.
4. Right side up, place the fold of the fabric on the 3/4" marking on the Needle Plate and Hook Cover. Sew.
5. If desired, trim the excess knit close to the stitching line on the wrong side.



Notes:

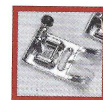
As the needles pick up the bobbin thread a zig-zag is formed on the reverse side of the fabric. This technique is great for hemming knits because the hem is slightly stretchy.

Triple Needle Sewing

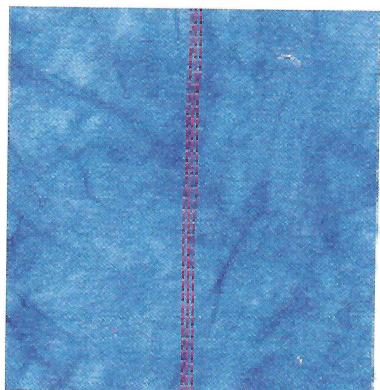
Triple needles, also known as Drilling needles, enable you to stitch three evenly spaced parallel rows at once. This is another decorative option for those who enjoy heirloom sewing.

1. Insert Triple Needle.
2. Threading: For this technique you will need two spools of thread and one bobbin with thread. Place one spool of thread on the machine and thread as normal, placing the thread in the left thread guide and insert into the left needle.
3. For the center needle, place the bobbin on the additional spool pin or thread stand. Thread as normal until you reach the thread guides. Do not place this thread into the thread guide, simply thread the center needle.
4. Place the remaining spool of thread on top of the bobbin. Thread as normal. When you reach the thread guides above the needle, place this thread in the right thread guide and insert thread in the right needle.

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5. Bring all threads through the opening in the center of the foot and draw under and to the rear of the foot.
6. Select Straight stitch. Set stitch length between 2.5mm – 4mm.
7. Place fabric under foot and sew at a medium speed. The bobbin thread is traveling across all three needles to create the stitch. Sewing too fast can cause tangled threads and uneven stitching.



Notes:

If you find that the fabric wants to “tunnel” when using a Twin or Triple needle, reduce the thread tension to a lower number or place a piece of stabilizer on the underside of the fabric.

“Tip:”

Be creative when sewing with Twin or Triple needles. Placing different thread colors in each needle will give your project a totally unique look.