

Back-to-School

SEW-ALONG



JANOME

Reliability by Design

CLASSIC
Sewing
FOR EVERYDAY & SPECIAL OCCASIONS

LESSON 3:
Yoke

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This yoke is a great place to experiment with different decorative stitches and to further embellish those stitches with (or without) machine embroidery. The yoke of the cover dress was stitched with a large featherstitch, which is available on most machines, and embellished with three ¼" red buttons. One of the yokes shown below was stitched with two mirror-imaged rows of stitch BO-52 from the Botanical decorative stitch menu on my Janome Continental M17 and embellished with three tiny machine-embroidered rosebuds. The alternate yoke was stitched with Mirage stitches, also from my Janome Continental M17, and embellished with three tiny machine-embroidered rosebuds.



DECORATIVE STITCHING

The Janome Continental M17 has two decorative stitch feet that can be used for all decorative stitching techniques explained here. The F foot is a closed-toe foot with a channel underneath to allow the stitches to flow freely under the foot and a red triangle in the front of the foot that indicates where the needle is when in center position. The F-2 foot is an open-toe foot with the same channel underneath and a groove in the center of the foot that indicates where the needle is when in center position. Practice the techniques with both feet to determine your preference.

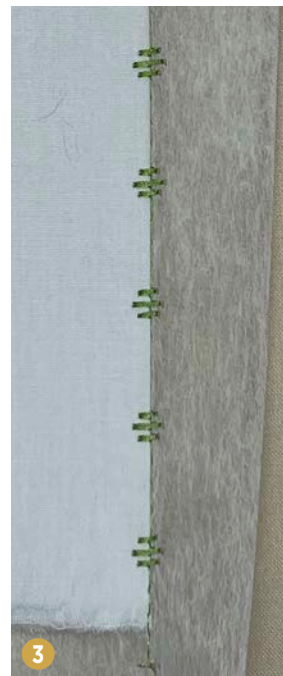
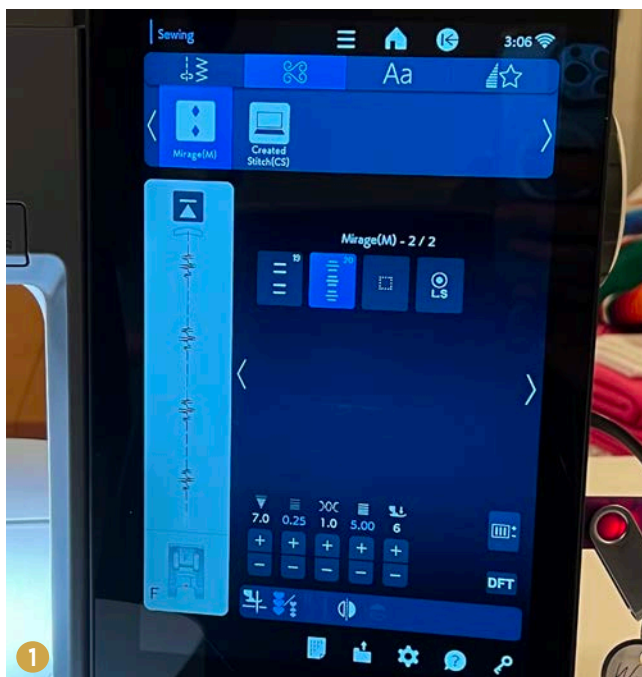
For All Decorative Stitch Techniques

1. Spray the 14" x 18" rectangle of yoke fabric generously with Terial Magic. Let dry until just slightly damp and press until fully dry. The fabric should be the consistency of lightweight paper. Alternately, you can use several applications of spray starch to achieve the same result.
2. Using a temporary fabric marker, draw a line down the vertical center of the yoke fabric (parallel to the 14" sides). Use one of the following methods to embellish the yoke with decorative stitches.
3. Thread the needle with 40wt. green embroidery thread and the bobbin with white bobbin thread. Attach the F or F-2 foot.

METHOD ONE: Mirage Stitches on the Continental M17

- a. Navigate to the Mirage stitches menu under Decorative stitches. Select a stitch. Adjust the stitch as desired. With Mirage stitches, you can adjust the length and width of the pattern and the distance between the patterns through the five +/- selections toward the bottom of the screen (see photo 1). You can even combine several of the stitches using the Program/Pattern Combination function located below the stitch length adjustment keys. Test different stitches and stitch settings on scrap fabrics before moving on to your yoke fabric.
- b. Once you have decided on your stitch and settings, fold the yoke fabric in half, right sides together, along the drawn line.
- c. Place a layer of lightweight tear-away stabilizer under the folded fabric with the stabilizer extending past the fold.
- d. Place the fabric/stabilizer under the foot with the fold of the fabric in the center of the foot (see photo 2). Start stitching at the top of the fabric. Ensure that the vertical straight stitches are on the stabilizer only (see photo 3).
- e. Carefully tear away the stabilizer. The straight stitches that were only on stabilizer will now be loose.
- f. Unfold the fabric and pull the stitches flat (see photo 4). Press well to allow stitches and fabric to lie flat (see photo 5). I used a spritz of water from my misting bottle and laid the fabric face down on a fluffy towel.

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METHOD TWO: Mirage Stitches on the Continental M17 with space left for embroidered rosebuds or buttons

- a. Navigate to the Mirage stitches menu under Decorative stitches. Select a stitch. Adjust the stitch as desired. With Mirage stitches, you can adjust the length and width of the pattern and the distance between the patterns through the five +/- selections toward the bottom of the screen (photo 1). The sample pictured is stitch M-20 (SL=0.25, SW=7, Distance=5.0).
- b. Fold the yoke fabric in half, right sides together; along the drawn line.
- c. Place a layer of lightweight tear-away stabilizer under the folded fabric with the stabilizer extending past the fold.
- d. Place the fabric/stabilizer under the foot with the fold of the fabric in the center of the foot (photo 2). Start stitching at the top of the fabric. Ensure that the vertical straight stitches are on the stabilizer only (photo 3).
- e. Carefully tear away the stabilizer: The straight stitches that were only on stabilizer will now be loose.
- f. Unfold the fabric and pull the stitches flat (photo 4). Press well to allow stitches and fabric to lie flat (photo 5). I used a spritz of water from my misting bottle and laid the fabric face down on a fluffy towel.



METHOD THREE: Single line of decorative stitching

- a. Place lightweight tear-away stabilizer to the wrong side of the fabric behind the drawn line.
- b. Choose a decorative stitch and adjust the length and width as desired.
- c. Stitch on the drawn line. Carefully remove the stabilizer from the back of the stitches.

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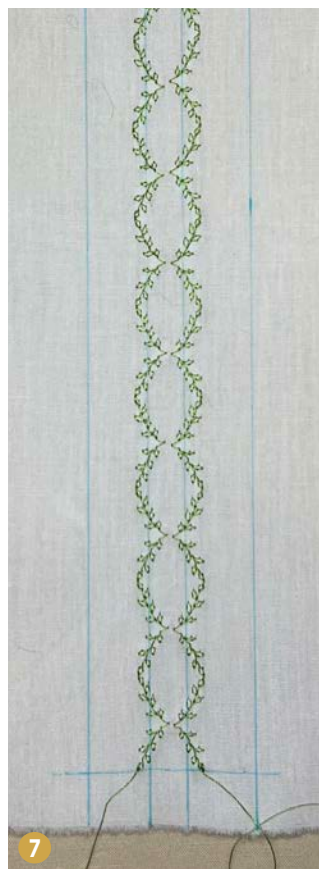
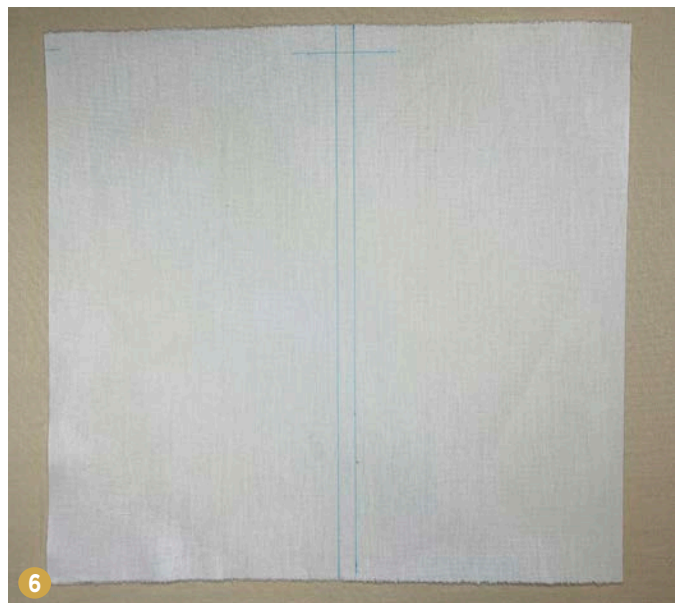
METHOD FOUR: Double line of decorative stitching

- a. Choose a decorative stitch and adjust the length and width as desired.
- b. Draw a second line $\frac{3}{8}$ " away from the first line. If using a different stitch, draw the second line approximately the stitch width from the first line. Do not use a stitch with a width greater than the maximum stitch width of your machine. Stitches with side-to-side movement will not work well in this application. In the sample, stitch BO52 is 9mm wide; $\frac{3}{8}$ " = 10mm.
- c. Draw a horizontal line $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the top of the fabric, intersecting both drawn vertical lines (photo 6).
- d. Place lightweight tear-away stabilizer to the wrong side of the fabric behind the drawn lines.
- e. Place the fabric/stabilizer under the foot with the vertical line in the center of the foot and ensure that your needle will enter at the drawn horizontal line. This is very easy to do on the Continental M17 as it has a thumb wheel just to the right of the needle that can be used to lower and raise the needle to check exact placement. Check the orientation of the stitch to ensure that you are stitching on the correct line.
- f. Stitch, keeping the drawn line in the center of the foot.
- g. Mirror-image the stitch. Place the fabric just as before, but with the remaining drawn line in the center of the foot.
- h. Stitch, keeping the drawn line in the center of the foot. Do not worry about where the stitch is falling. If you start both lines of stitching right on the horizontal drawn line and keep the vertical line in the center of the foot, it will work.
- i. Carefully remove the stabilizer from the back of the stitches (photo 7).

TUCKS

NOTE: *Tucks can be completed before or after embroidering the rosebuds onto the yoke. In the scalloped leaf sample, the tucks were completed prior to the embroidery. In the Mirage stitch sample, the embroidery was completed first.*

1. If wide decorative stitching was used (as in the scalloped leaf sample), measure $\frac{1}{2}$ " ($\frac{3}{4}$ " for narrow decorative stitching) from the outside edge of the decorative stitching and draw a vertical line. Repeat on the other side of the decorative stitching (refer to photo 7).
2. Fold the fabric wrong sides together on the drawn line and press.
3. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the fold, creating a $\frac{1}{4}$ " tuck. Repeat on the other side.
4. Press the tucks away from the center decorative stitching (see photo 8).
5. Draw a line $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the first fold (photo 8). Fold the fabric wrong sides together on this drawn line and press. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the fold, creating a second $\frac{1}{4}$ " tuck. Repeat on the other side. Press the tucks away from the center decorative stitching.



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6. Draw a line $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from the second fold. Fold the fabric wrong sides together on this drawn line and press. Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from the fold, creating a third $\frac{1}{4}$ " tuck. Repeat on the other side. Press the tucks away from the center decorative stitching (see photo 9).

7. Fuse the 14" x 12" rectangle of fusible interfacing to the wrong side of the embellished rectangle.

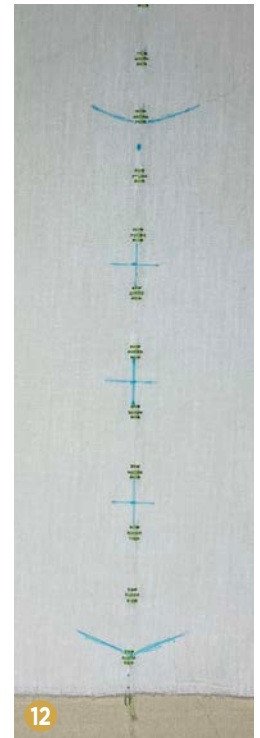
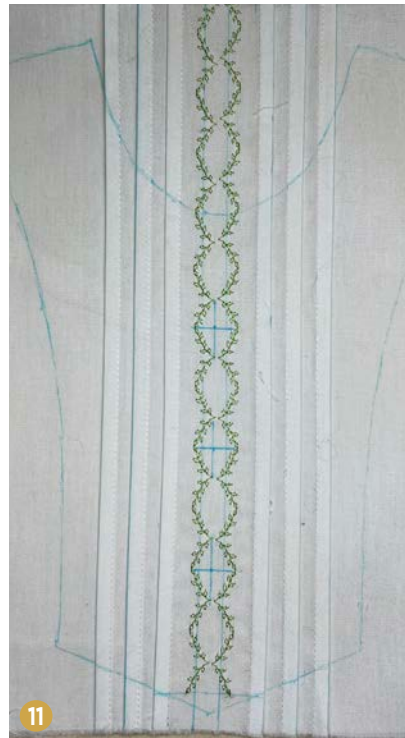
8. If you did the embroidery prior to the tucks, place the yoke pattern onto the embellished yoke fabric as you did prior to embroidering and trace the remainder of the yoke onto the fabric.

OPTIONAL EMBROIDERY

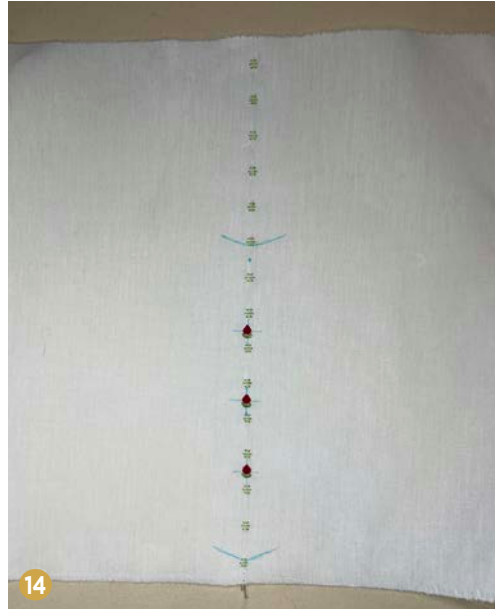
1. Place the yoke pattern onto the embellished yoke fabric with the center front of the pattern aligned with the center of the decorative stitching. Pay attention to where the stitches will fall once the dress is constructed and adjust the location of the pattern appropriately. Trace the yoke pattern onto the embellished fabric (photo 9). If doing the embroidery prior to the tucks, only trace the center of the neckline and the lower edge (see photo 12). There is no need to trace the entire yoke at this time.

2. Place the collars on top of the embellished yoke block, wrong side of collar to right side of block. At the center front, the piping should touch at the $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam allowance. It will overlap slightly within the seam allowance (photo 10). The shoulder markings should fall $\frac{3}{8}$ " below the drawn shoulder line of the yoke.

3. Use this placement to determine where you would like to embroider the rosebuds. Mark the embroidery center for each rosebud. Remove the collars and set aside (photos 11 and 12).



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4. Hoop sticky tear-away stabilizer in your choice of hoop. You can use a smaller hoop and stitch each rosebud separately, or you can use a larger hoop and stitch all rosebuds in the same hoop. For my Janome Continental MI7, I used hoop RE20d for my size 4 dress and embroidered all rosebuds in the same hooping.

5. Adhere the yoke to the stabilizer with the vertical center of the yoke aligned with the vertical center of the hoop and ensuring that all marked embroidery centers fall within the embroidery field.

6. Set the machine for embroidery using the Positioning Marker embroidery foot and the straight stitch needle plate.

7. Pull up the design, single rose, and ensure that the machine is in Ready to Sew mode. Attach the hoop.

8. Touch the positioning marker key on the screen. This will activate a light at the needle drop point on the yoke, indicating where the center of the design will stitch.

9. Use the jog keys to position the light at the intersection of one embroidery crosshair (photo 13).

10. Stitch the design using the following colors.

NOTE: Colors 2 and 3 are stitched separately so that you can add shading to the flower if desired.

Color 1: Green

Color 2: Red

Color 3: Red

11. Carefully remove the excess stabilizer from the back of the design. Press well, face down into a padded surface (photos 14 and 15).

PIPING

1. Locate the piping for the yoke. Ensure that the seam allowance has been trimmed to $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

2. Place the piping to the yoke, aligning the raw edge of the piping with the drawn line of the yoke. Only place piping to



the outer edges of the yoke. Do not place piping in the shoulders or the neckline.

3. Glue piping in place. Clip the seam allowances at the corners to allow the piping to turn the corners nicely (photo 15).

4. Using a piping foot or zipper foot, stitch the piping to the collar with the needle positioned slightly away from the piping cord.

5. Cut the yoke out on the drawn lines (photo 16).

6. Remove $\frac{3}{8}$ " of piping cord from each end of the piping to reduce bulk in the seam.