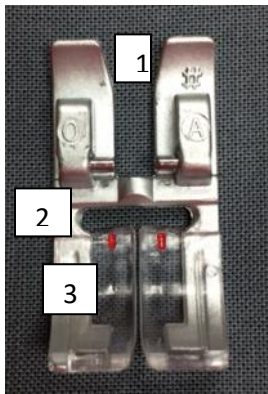


Most Pfaff sewing machines come with three basic feet, the 0A, the 1A, and the 2A*. At first glance, they all look kind of alike, but they have specific differences that are worth noting. Understanding how a foot's design affects its performance will help you to make the most of both utility and decorative stitches.

0A Foot.

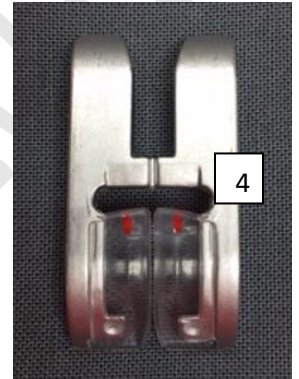
The 0A foot is the standard foot, often called the zigzag foot.



Top of 0A Foot

Features:

- 1/ Back slot in heel;
- 2/ 9 mm needle opening;
- 3/ Closed sole with centre split;
- 4/ On the bottom of the foot, limited space for thread/completed stitches.



Bottom of 0A Foot

What Do These Features Bring to the Sewing Table?

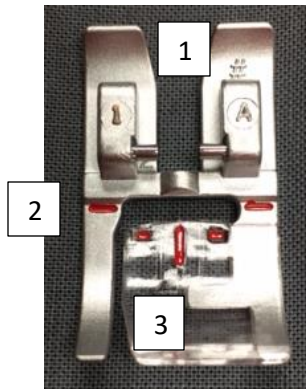
- 1/ The back slot allows engagement of the IDT system, ensuring perfect feeding;
- 2/ Stitch widths can be adjusted to a maximum of 9mm; straight stitches can be positioned anywhere within the 9mm space for perfect topstitching, zipper applications, etc;
- 3/ The closed sole provides great control of your fabric, while the clear plastic allows good visibility; the split can be used as a centering guide, while the markings 1/8" to the right and left of centre are useful as topstitching guides;
- 4/ On the bottom of the foot, the slope-y area right behind the needle opening (the centre groove is visible in the picture) is the space available for completed stitches to pass through. This space is limited, but it's ideal for utility stitches that are not too dense.

When Should I Use the 0A Foot?

The 0A foot is perfect for straight stitches and "open" zigzags and overlock stitches (ie more than 1.0mm in length). With any greater density (ie shorter stitches), the concentration of thread will become too bulky and the foot will get stuck. Most Pfaff machines have an information button that recommends the appropriate foot for each stitch; on many of the utility stitches, the 0A is the recommended foot, but use your discretion – sometimes a specialty foot would be more appropriate (eg when putting in a zipper, or making a rolled hem).

1A Foot

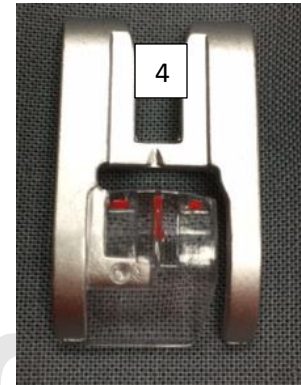
The 1A foot is also called the Fancy Stitch Foot with IDT.



Top of 1A Foot

Features:

- 1/ Back slot in heel;
- 2/ 9 mm needle opening;
- 3/ Closed sole with side split;
- 4/ On the bottom of the foot, lots of space for thread/completed stitches.



Bottom of 1A Foot

What Do These Features Bring to the Sewing Table?

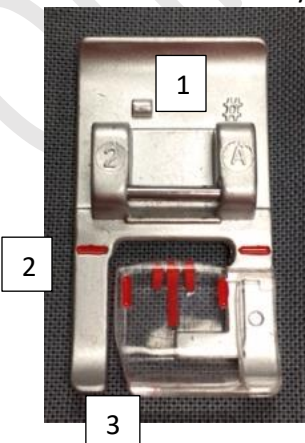
- 1/ The back slot allows engagement of the IDT system, ensuring perfect feeding;
- 2/ Stitch widths can be adjusted to a maximum of 9mm;
- 3/ The closed sole provides great control of your fabric, while the clear plastic allows good visibility; the side split provides enhanced support for your fabric (to compensate for the cut-out on the bottom). Markings at the centre, 1/8" to the right and left of centre, and at the lateral needle drop are useful for stitch placement;
- 4/ On the bottom of the foot, a wide groove has been cut out right behind the needle opening. This allows more space for completed stitches to pass through.

When Should I Use the 1A Foot?

The 1A foot is perfect for more "closed" zigzag and overlock stitches (ie less than 1.0mm in length) and for those times when you want to use a thicker thread to give your stitches more oomph. The groove on the bottom allows the greater concentration of thread to pass through easily, without getting clogged, and you can still use your IDT (yay!). Because of the cut-out area on the bottom of the foot, stabilizer is a good idea for extra support. Again, consult your machine's information button or manual for suggestions.

2A Foot

The 2A foot is also called the Fancy Stitch Foot without IDT.



Features:

- 1/ NO back slot in heel(!);
- 2/ 9 mm needle opening;
- 3/ Closed sole with side split;
- 4/ On the bottom of the foot, lots of space for thread/completed stitches.



What Do These Features Bring to the Sewing Table?

- 1/ The solid back prevents engagement of the IDT system, leaving your stitches undisturbed;
- 2/ Stitch widths can be adjusted to a maximum of 9mm;
- 3/ The closed sole provides great control of your fabric, while the clear plastic allows good visibility; the side split provides enhanced support for your fabric (to compensate for the cut-out on the bottom). Additional markings on the foot are useful for stitch placement;
- 4/ On the bottom of the foot, a wide groove has been cut out right behind the needle opening. This allows more space for completed stitches to pass through. Dense satin stitches, elaborate fancy stitches, and thicker threads are easily accommodated.

When Should I Use the 2A Foot?

Much as we love it, the IDT system, which is designed to help with primarily forward-moving stitches, is not appropriate for all stitches. For example, if you're making a fancy stitch that goes off in all directions, the IDT is not going to perform optimally. Or, if you're making a dense satin stitch, you don't want the teeth of the IDT to mess up your nice smooth stitches. The solid back of the 2A foot protects the thread (and you!) from getting ruffled. As with the 1A foot, stabilizer is a good idea for extra support.

Choose Wisely!

As you can see, these three feet are designed with specific purposes in mind. Take the time to become acquainted with them -- choosing the appropriate foot and using the recommended stabilizer will make a huge difference in both the quality of your stitches and the quality of your sewing life!

*On machines with a maximum stitch width of 6mm or less, these feet are labelled simply 0, 1, and 2. The #2 foot is not always included as a standard accessory, and sometimes the #1 foot is called a clearview foot, which is the equivalent of the #2, only plastic. Check your manual to see which feet came with your machine and check with us to see which additional feet are available.