

Operating Manual  
Viking 6000  
model 6440

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# For you and your new Viking

We have prepared this booklet to help you learn how to operate your new Viking sewing machine and how to make use of all its sewing possibilities. We hope you will get many pleasant hours with your new sewing machine.

HUSQVARNA AB, SWEDEN

**US Factory Subsidiary:**

Husqvarna of Sweden, Inc.  
151 New World Way,  
So. Plainfield, N. J. 07080.

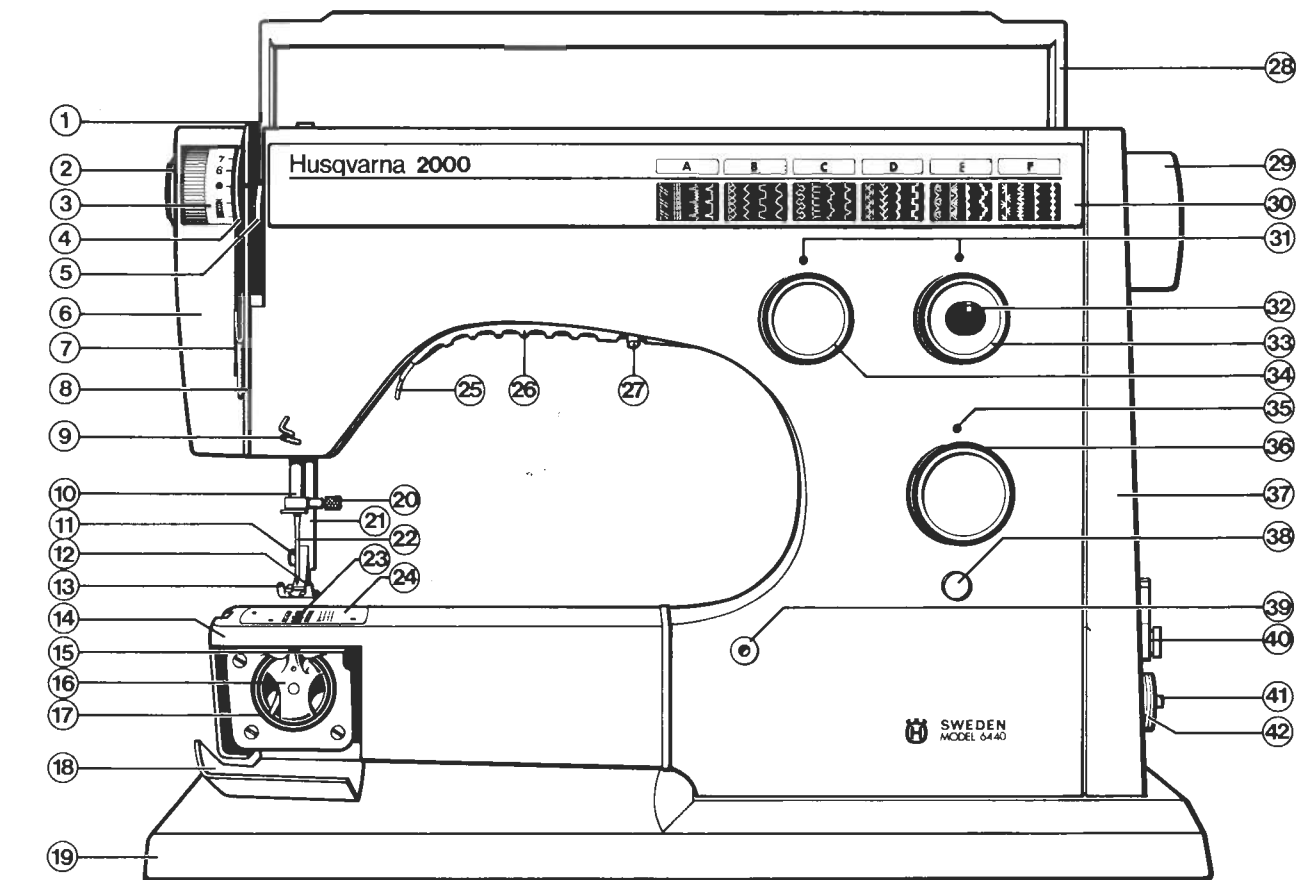
**National Sales Office:**

Viking Sewing Machine Co. Inc.  
2300 Louisiana Ave. North,  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55427.

In countries other than the USA, the Viking 6000 is sold under the name of Husqvarna 2000. Technically the machines are identical, and for practical reasons the illustrations in this manual show the Husqvarna 2000.

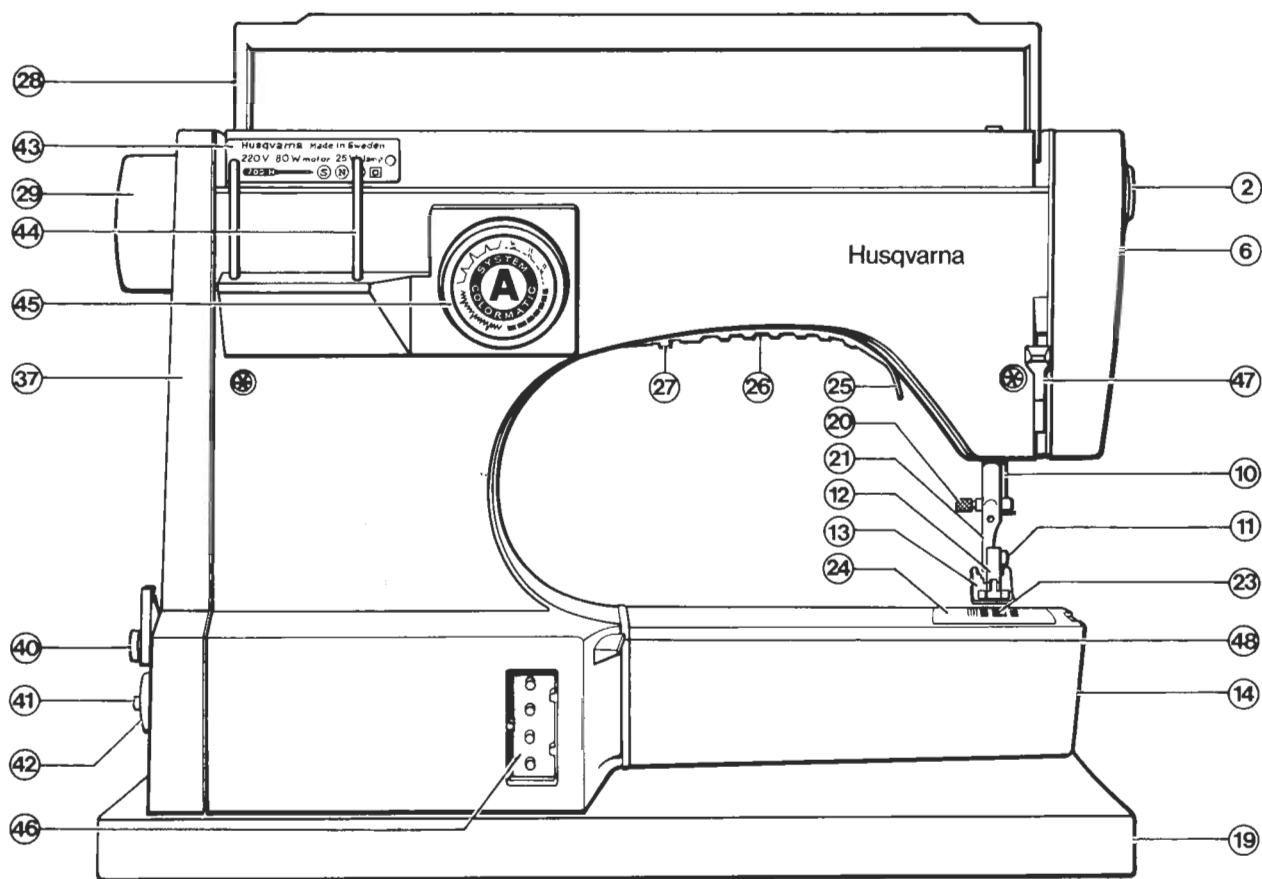
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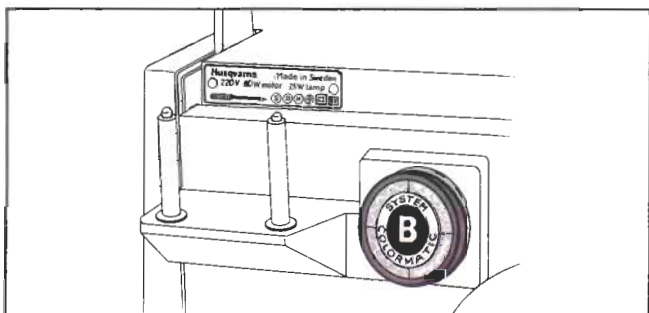


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| 1. Top thread guide                   | 14. Free arm                       | 28. Handle                             |
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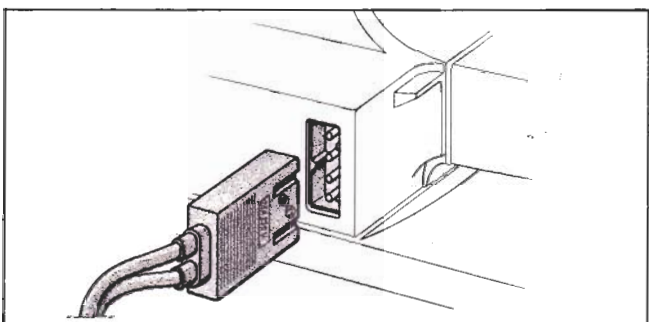


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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2. Dial for the presser foot pressure | 21. Presser bar                       | 40. Thread guide for bobbin winding |
| 6. Face plate                         | 23. Feed dog                          | 41. Bobbin winding spindle          |
| 10. Needle bar                        | 24. Needle plate (throat plate)       | 42. Gearshift dial                  |
| 11. Presser foot screw                | 25. Fingergrip for lowering the light | 43. Type plate                      |
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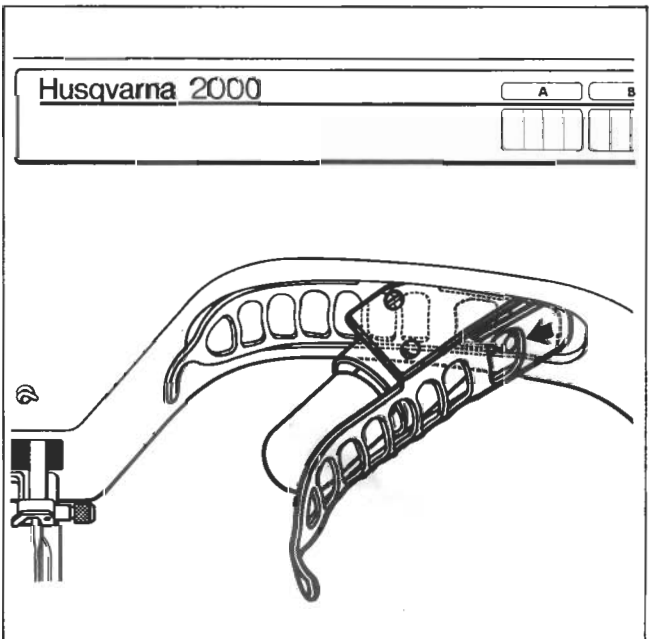
## Connection to wall outlet

The voltage of the machine is given on a plate at the back of the machine, under the handle. Ensure that the wall outlet voltage is the same as that of the machine. Then connect the machine to the proper wall outlet.



## Connecting the foot control

Remove the lead holder. Place the foot control under the table. Insert the foot control plug into the socket at the back of the machine.

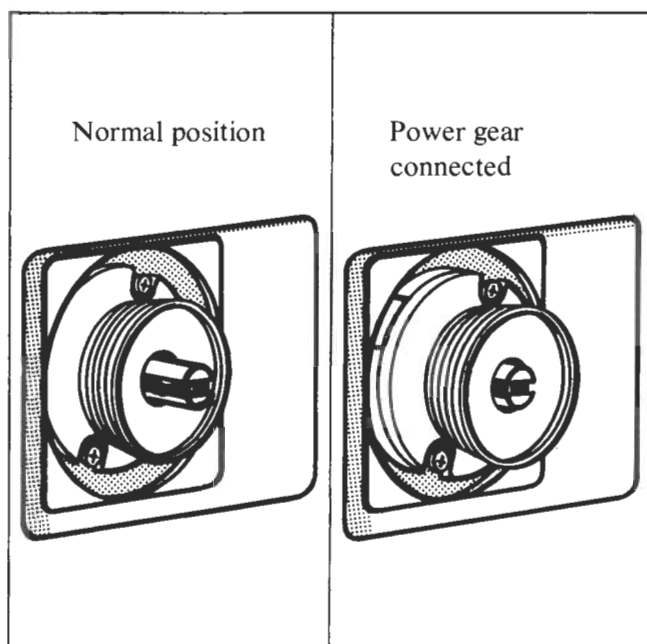


## Lighting

The switch for the light is on the underside of the upper arm of the machine. To lower the light assembly in order to have more light for detail work or for changing the light bulb, pull downward on the projection at the left of the light guard. For changing the light bulb, see page 45.

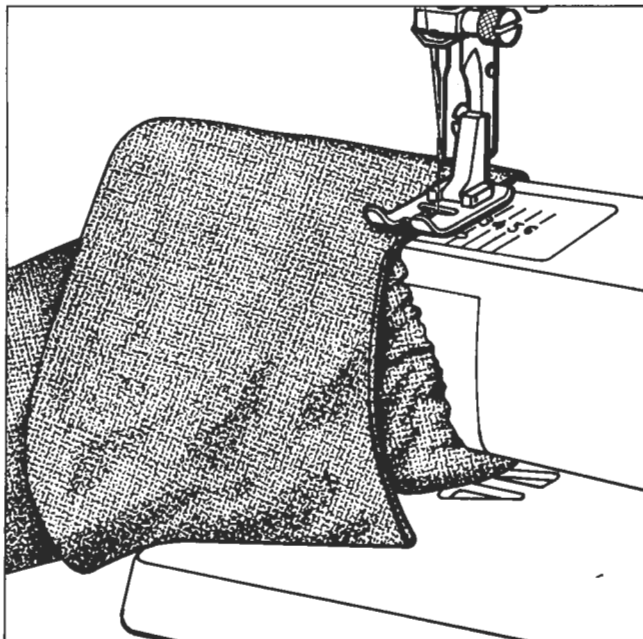
## Power gear

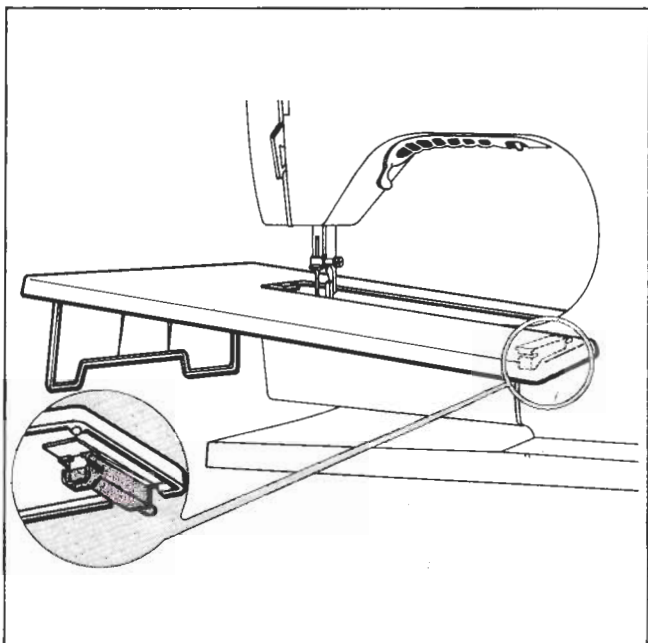
or the “low gear” or “gearshift” as it is also called, is a practical feature. If you grasp the little wheel, which is located on the bobbin spindle on the right side of the machine, and pull it outward, the machine will sew only 1/5 as fast as usual, preserving full motor power. This low speed is of advantage if you wish to sew slowly stitch by stitch, for example when blindstitching.



## Free arm

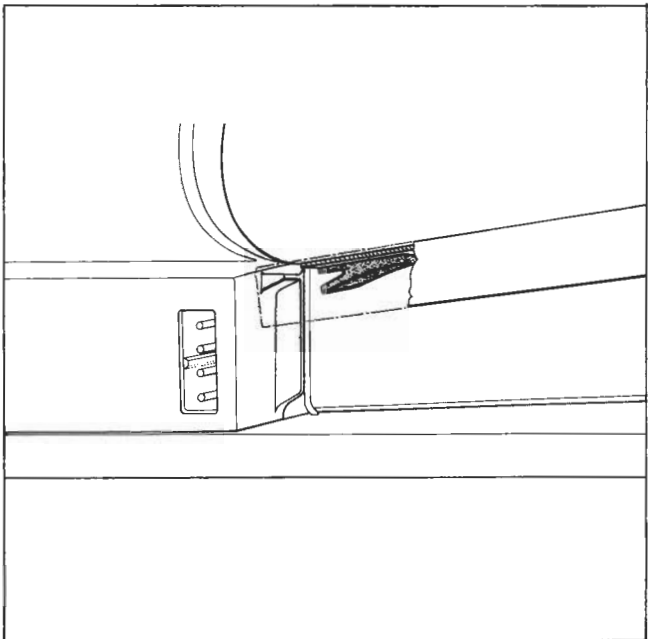
Trouser legs and sleeves can be drawn onto the free arm making it easy to sew, to mend or to patch in these parts. The free arm also makes it much easier to attach collars and cuffs as well as sew small children's clothes, or darn socks and stockings on the machine.





## Extension table

When you need a larger working surface, attach the extension table. Pull out the catch on the underside of the extension table with the index finger of your right hand and with your left hand lower the extension table legs.



There is a notch underneath the extension table which should be fitted into a corresponding lip on the back of the sewing machine. You can also use the extension table with the support legs turned up, when hemming skirts or sewing in larger tubular parts of garments.



## Needle and thread

Mercerized cotton thread as well as synthetic thread is used for all sorts of fabrics.

No. 30–50 embroidery or darning thread gives among other things fine buttonholes and nice top stitching. As the name implies, it is of course also used for embroidery and darning.

The needle system has number 705H and is adapted to modern material such as jersey, etc. Use only needles marked in this way. The machine is fitted with needle No. 80. You will also find a number of extra needles of various sizes in the accessory box.

With regard to the size of needle, it may be generally said that No. 80–90 can be used for most fabrics. For a finer thread and for sheer and tightly woven fabrics a finer needle should be used.

For very heavy and stiff fabrics a coarse needle must be used. The higher the number, the coarser the needle. The sizes of thread and needle to be used are shown on the table.

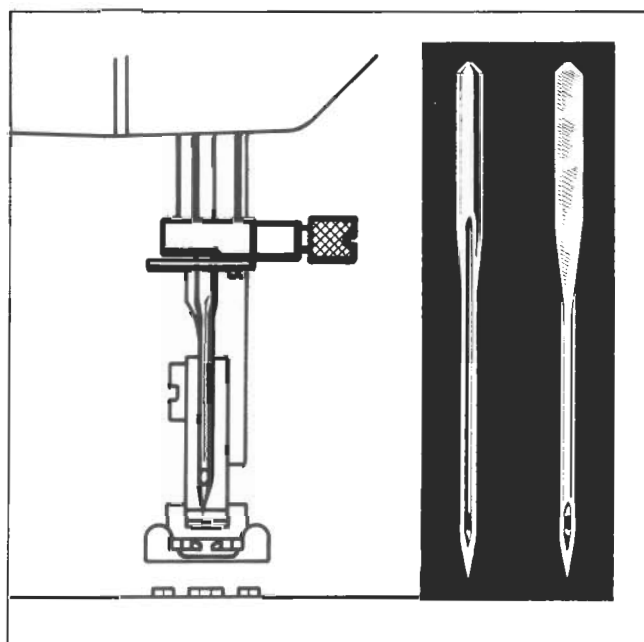
Regarding special needles, see Extra accessories.

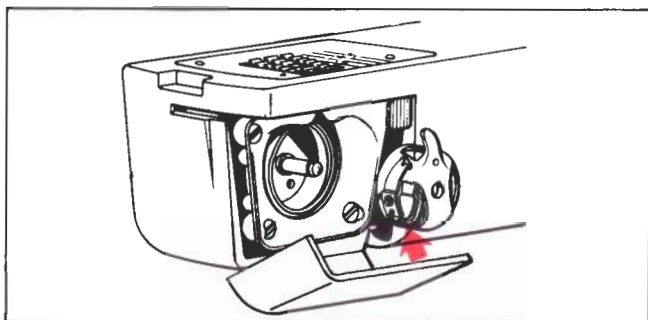
## Changing the needle

Loosen the needle clamp screw and remove the needle which is to be changed. When you insert the new needle, turn the flat side away from you and push the needle up into the needle socket as far as it will go. Tighten the screw so that the needle is held firmly.

Sewing thread English or USA No.	Silk thread	Synthetic thread	Embroidery thread or Darning thread	Needle No.
60			60	70
50–60	100/3	<sup>1)</sup>	40–50	80
40–50	100/3	<sup>1)</sup>	30–50	90
40				20
30				110
30				120

<sup>1)</sup> Synthetic threads are not generally numbered.

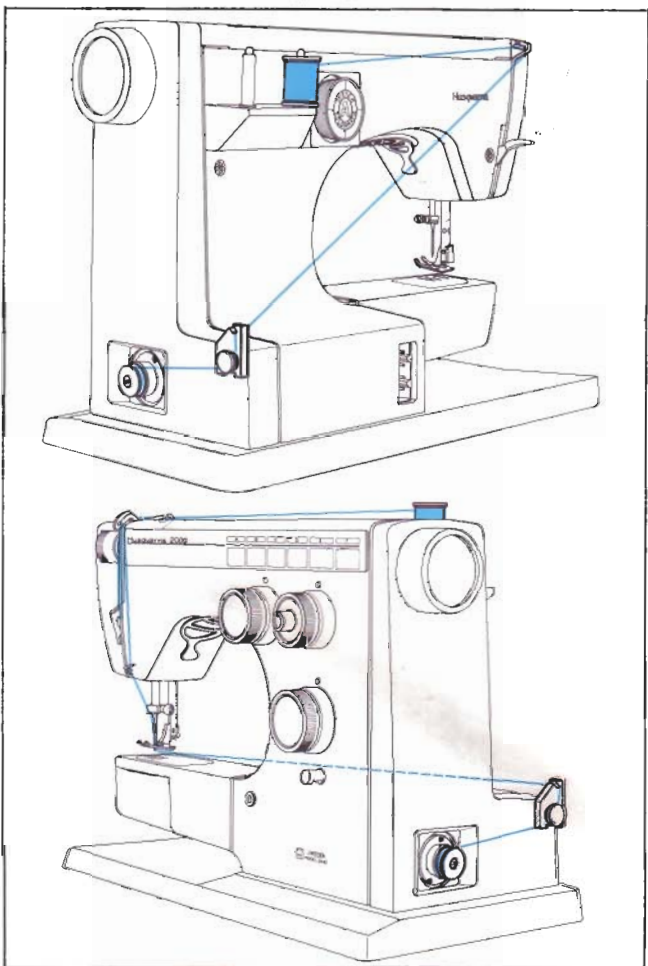




## Removing the bobbin case

Lift or remove the extension plate, open the shuttle door. There is a small recess on the free arm to facilitate the opening of the shuttle door.

Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and index finger so that the latch is depressed and draw out the bobbin case. The bobbin will remain in the case as long as the latch is depressed. When you release the catch, the bobbin will be released.



## Bobbin winding

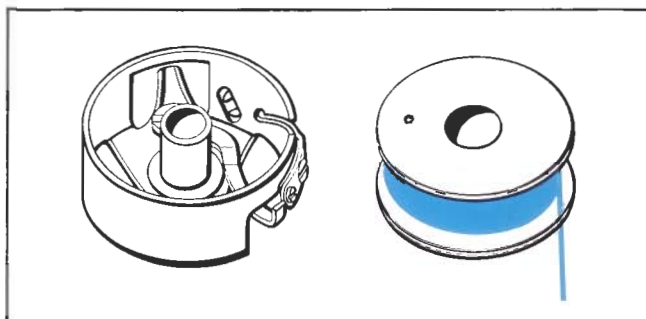
Take an empty bobbin from the accessory box. On one side of the bobbin there is a hole. Turn the bobbin, with the hole outwards, and slide it onto the bobbin spindle which is located on the right side of the machine.

Threading for bobbin winding can be done in two ways, as shown in the figures. When using a separate reel of cotton, **thread the** machine as is shown in the upper fig., but **if you want** to use the same reel as the upper thread, and don't want to thread the machine again, you follow the fig. below. When using a plastic presser foot, the thread has to go from the thread guide on the needle clamp to the guide at the back of the machine, otherwise the presser foot sole might be damaged.

Place the thread over the bobbin. Start from above and wind the thread a few times around the bobbin. Hold the end of the thread while you press down the foot control. Release the thread end as soon as winding starts. Stop winding before the bobbin is completely filled – about 1/32" (1 mm) from the rim (outer edge).

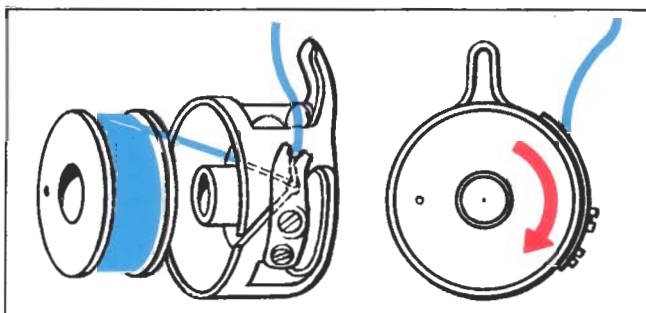
## Threading the lower thread

When the bobbin is wound, place it beside its case with the hole upwards. The thread is then running as shown in the fig. Place the bobbin in its case *without turning it around*.



Slide the thread into the **slot** on the **edge** of the bobbin case.

Pull the **thread in under the tension spring**. Check that the bobbin rotates in the direction of the arrow when the thread is pulled.

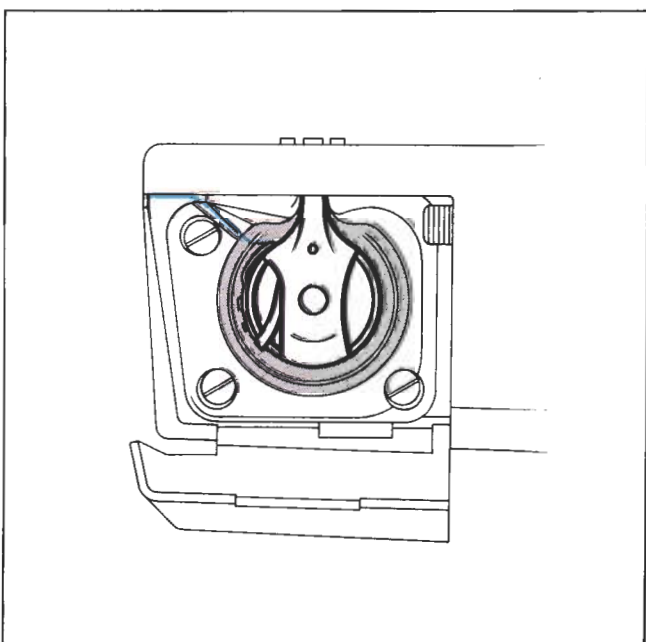


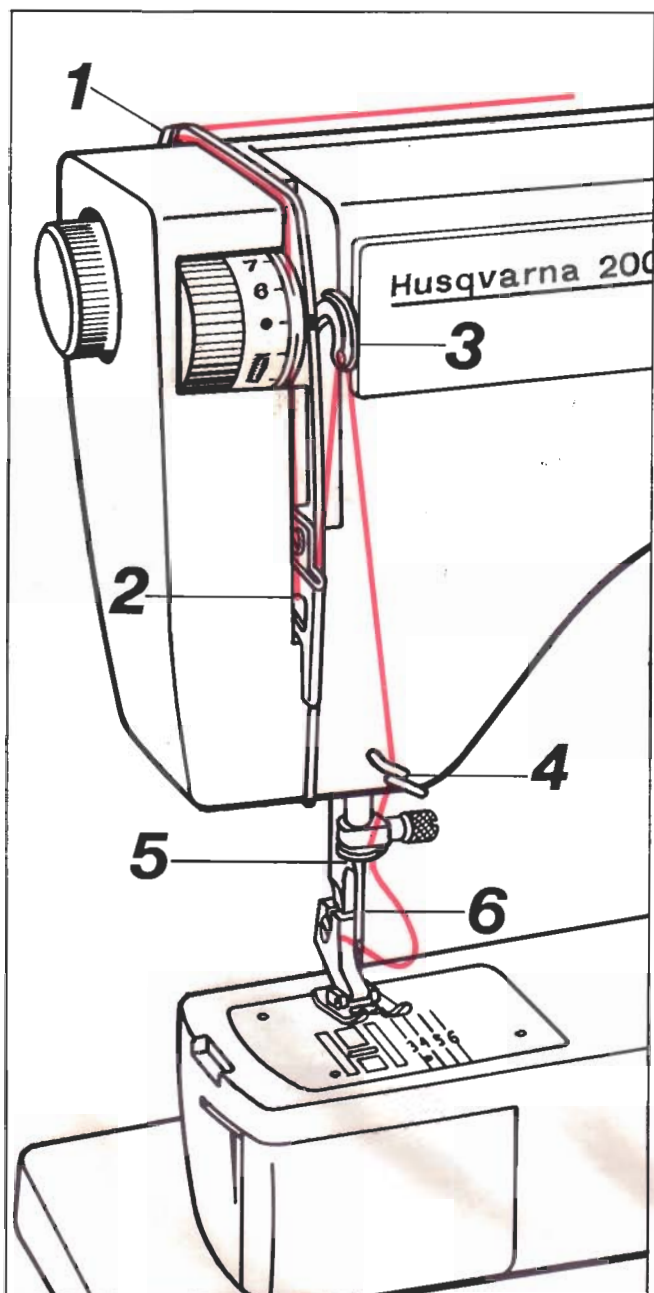
## Insertion of the bobbin case

**Push** the bobbin case onto the spindle of the shuttle (hook) so that the projection of the bobbin case fits in the notch at the top of the shuttle cover. **Press** on the bobbin case slightly to be sure it is latched onto the spindle of the shuttle.

**Draw** the thread upwards to the left into the slot. **There is a little knife at the end of the slot.** Draw the thread to the end of the slot and back again. The lower thread is then cut off and is kept in place until the sewing begins.

You can also let the thread hang. In that case it must be brought up with the upper thread before you start sewing.





## Threading the upper thread

Raise the presser foot. Turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is at its highest position. Place the spool of thread on the left-hand spool pin. Slide the thread into the thread guide 1 on the rear of the "upper arm". Then draw the thread to the front between the tension discs and down around the thread guide, 2. Now continue the threading by drawing the thread from left-to-right in the slot on the thread take up lever, 3. Then pull the thread through the thread guide coil, 4.

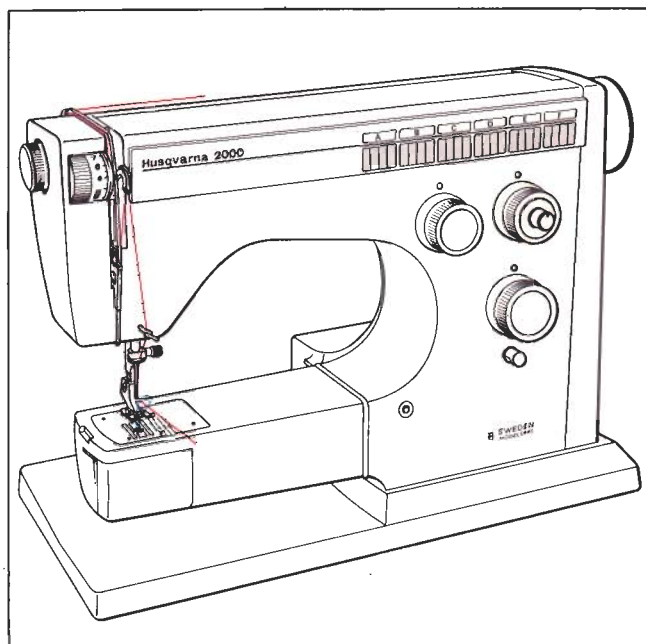
Be careful to see that the thread actually lies behind the black thread guide on the needle clamp, 5. Thread the needle from the front. Thanks to the white field on the presser foot clamp the needle-eye appears very clearly and in this way the threading of needle, 6, is easier.

Pull the thread under the presser foot about 6" (15 cm) towards the rear.

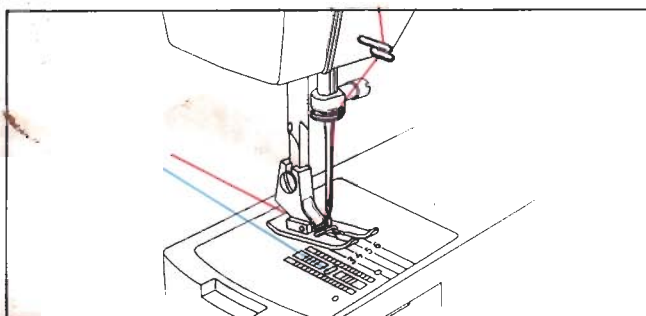
## Bringing up the lower thread

If the lower thread is drawn into the slot on the front of the free arm, bringing up is not necessary. If not, proceed as follows.

Hold the threaded upper thread slack and turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle goes down through the needle plate and then up again. When the needle is in its highest position, pull the upper thread and you will get a loop of the lower thread which is easy to catch. You shouldn't pull the upper thread too hard as this may damage the needle.



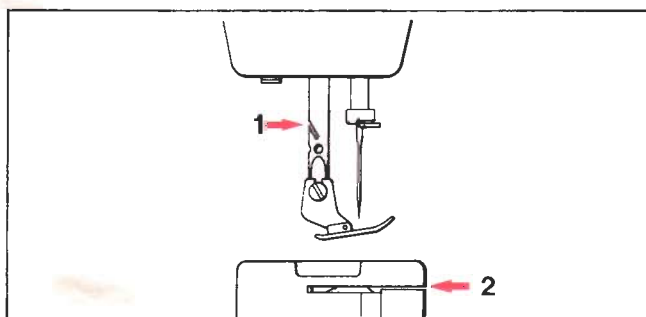
Pull the threads about 6" (15 cm) towards the rear. If the thread ends are too short, the thread may slide out of the eye of the needle when you begin to sew.



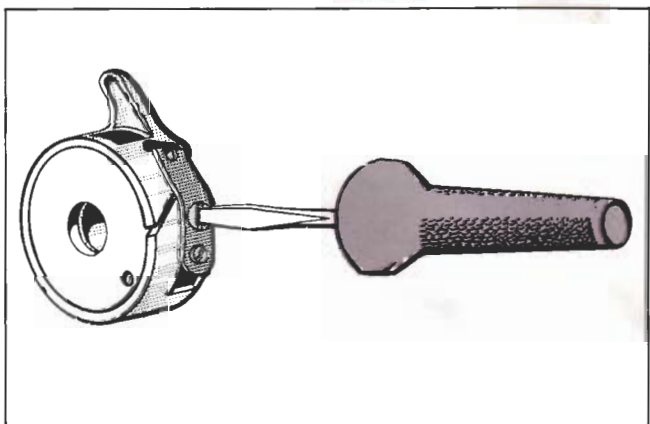
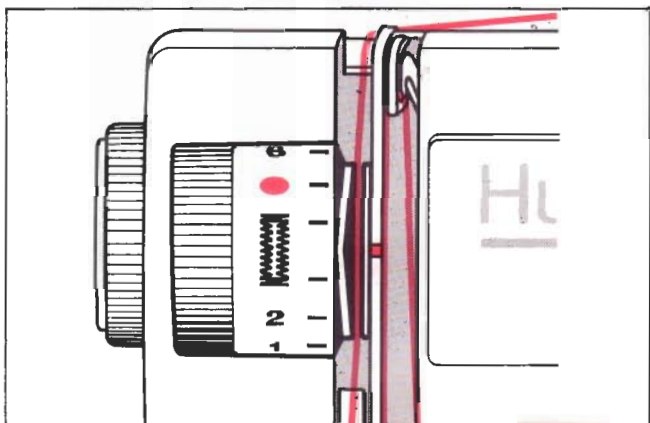
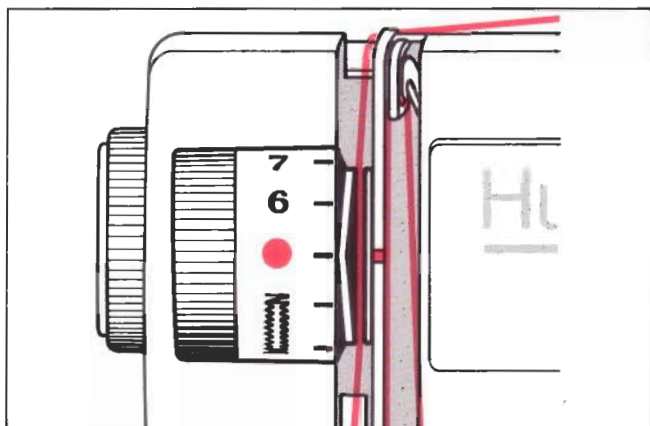
## Thread cutters

On the back of the presser bar you will find a notch, the thread cutter, 1, which makes it easy for you to cut off the threads.

There is a special thread cutter for the lower thread, 2, see page 11.







## Tension of upper thread

The dial which regulates the tension of the upper thread is graduated from 0 to 10. Normal thread tension is obtained by setting the red dot at the indicator point. Your machine has been tested with the thread which **accompanies it and with the thread** tension dial set at **the red dot**.

The thread tension can be adjusted to suit different materials and thread thicknesses.

There is also a special mark on **the thread** tension dial for the tension that can be **used for** making **buttonholes**. This setting is also suitable for close pattern stitching, monogramming, embroidering, etc.

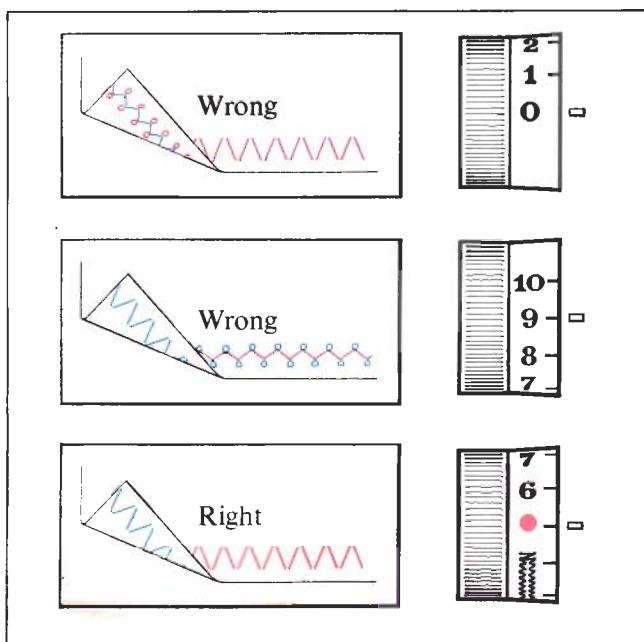
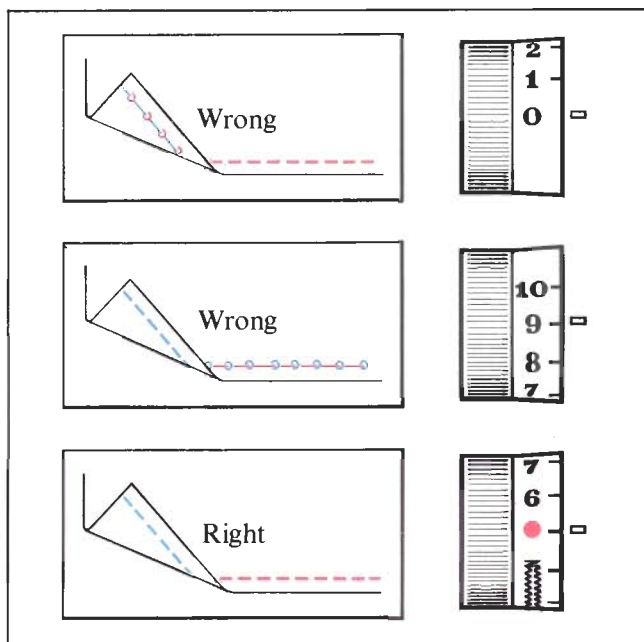
## Tension of lower thread

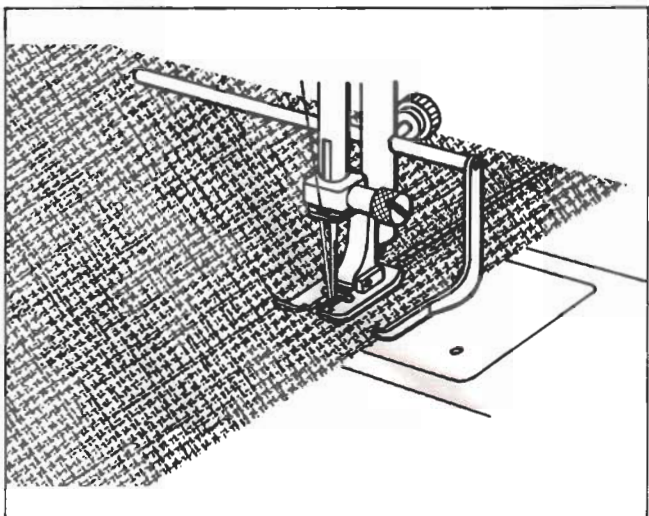
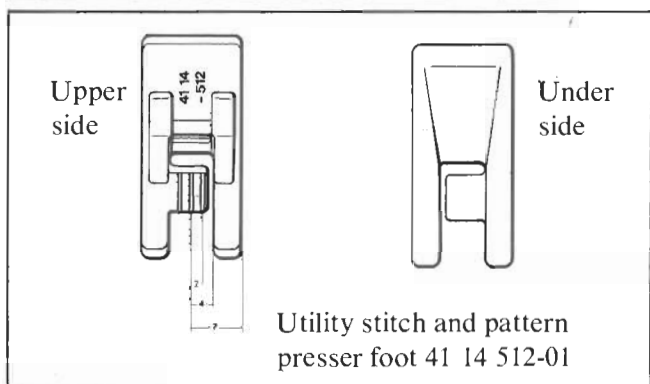
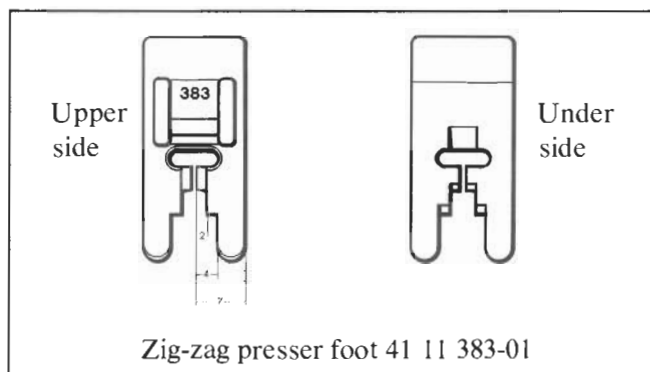
In most special sewing cases it is sufficient to adjust only the upper thread tension. Rarely do you need to adjust the lower thread tension. If it is necessary to adjust the tension of the lower thread, take out the small screwdriver from the accessory box. Fit it in the larger screw on the thread tension spring and turn it not more than 1/10th of a turn to the left if the thread tension is too tight, to the right if it is too loose.

## Correct and incorrect thread tension

In order to easily understand the importance of correct thread tension, you can try different thread tensions by sewing on a scrap of fabric. Begin by using an excessively loose tension, i.e. you turn the upper thread tension dial upwards as far as it will go. Look at the fabric and you will find the lower thread lies straight and the upper thread is drawn down into the lower side of the fabric. If you turn the dial downward, the opposite occurs. The upper thread lies straight and the lower thread comes up in loops on the top of the fabric. The thread tension is correct when the threads interlock in the middle of the layers of fabric.

Always check the right thread tension by first sewing on a piece of the same fabric you intend to work with.





## Zig-zag presser foot

The presser foot (41 11 383-01) which is fitted on the machine at delivery, is used for straight stitch and zig-zag stitching with a stitch length of more than 2 mm (5/64").

## Utility stitch and pattern presser foot

In order to sew utility- or pattern stitches, you should change the presser foot and use presser foot 41 14 512-01 which you will find in the accessory box. On the under side it has an extra space for the seam, thus reducing the friction when sewing close stitches.

As you can see, the presser feet have different notches and markings which can be used as guides when sewing. For a seam allowance of 7 mm (1/4") let the fabric run level with the outer edge of the foot. (Applies to straight stitching with the needle in the middle position.) By moving one step inwards, you get a seam allowance of 4 mm (5/32"). The innermost notch (the extreme right hand marking) gives a seam allowance of 2 mm (5/64").

## Edge guide

You can easily sew with wider seam allowances with the aid of the edge guide (40 15 420-01) which you will find in the accessory box. The edge guide is inserted through the hole in the presser bar and is secured to the bar by means of an attachment screw (41 11 399-01) which is found in the accessory box.

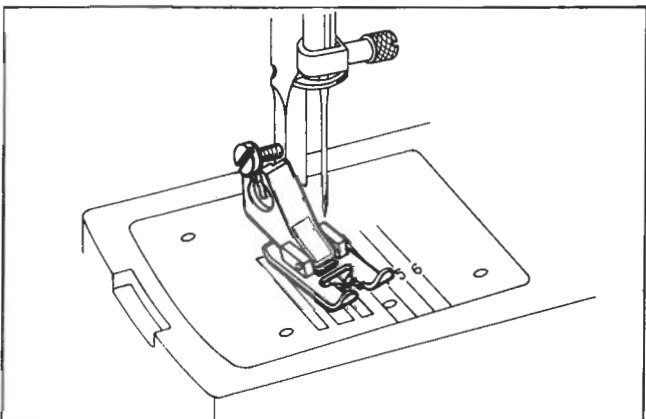
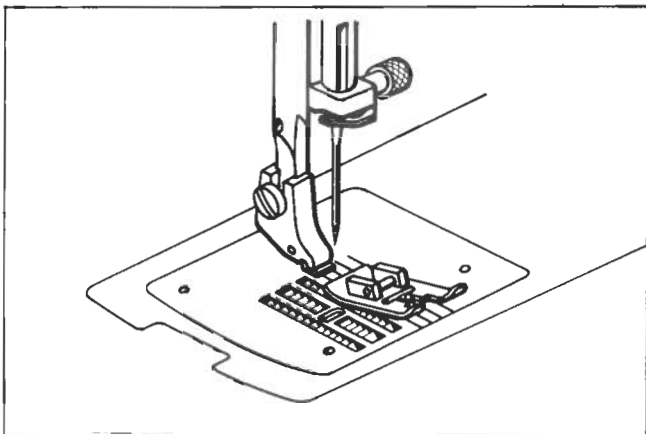
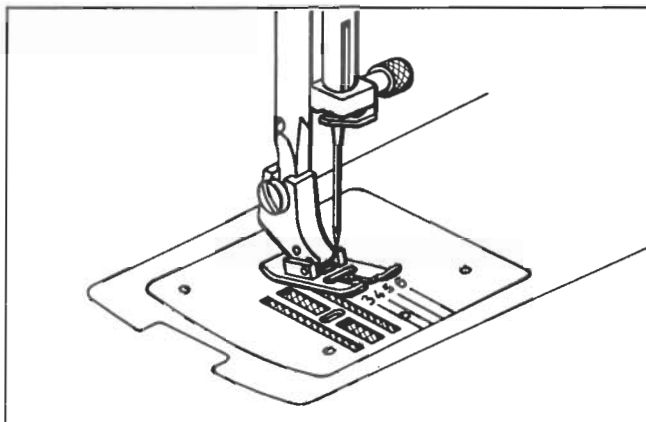
## Changing the snap-on presser foot

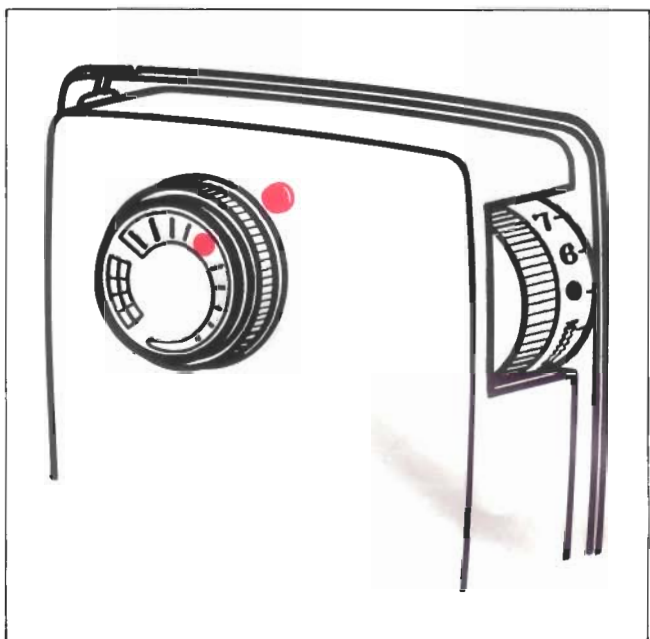
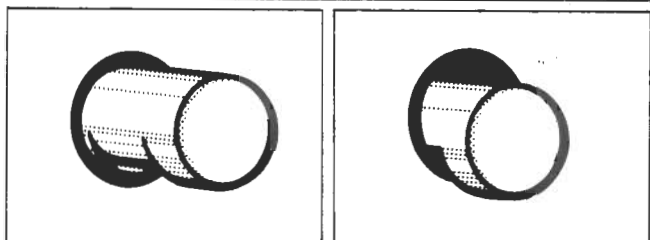
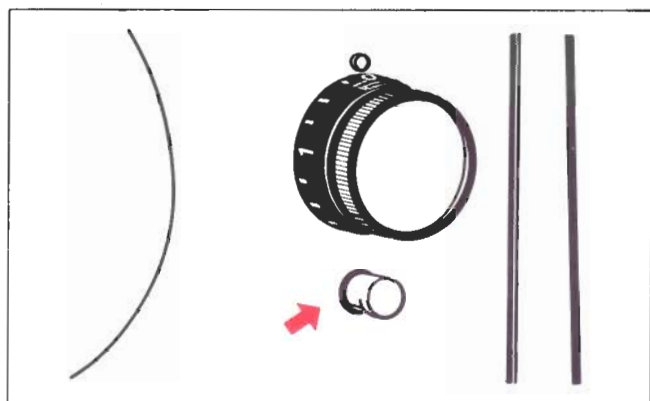
The presser feet which accompany the machine are in the form of loose soles which are held in place on the presser foot “ankle” by a spring. If you wish to change the presser foot, turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is in the highest position. Remove the presser foot by drawing it toward you while pressing slightly downward.

There is a spring at the bottom of the ankle bracket. Slide on the presser foot so that the pin fits into the space between the bracket and the spring. Then press lightly backward and downward and the presser foot will snap into the correct position.

## Changing the presser foot “ankle”

Certain presser feet cannot be constructed as loose soles and then the ankle bracket must also be changed. Make sure that the needle is in its highest position. Then loosen the retaining screw with the screwdriver and remove the presser foot.






## Lowering the feed dog

You lower the feed dog by pressing the drop-feed push-button inwards and downwards at the same time so that the button is held in this position. In order to raise the feed dog again press the button upwards.

Lower the feed dog when you sew on buttons, form closing bars (bartacks) and carry out certain darning work, embroidery, etc.

## Presser foot pressure

Presser foot pressure can be adjusted with the aid of a dial located on the face plate on the left-hand side of the machine. Set the red dot opposite the indicator red dot (as shown at left), but for some fabrics it may be better to reduce or increase the pressure somewhat, i.e. turn the dial to smaller or larger lines. When set at the symbol  the presser foot pressure is completely disengaged. This setting is used when darning with the darning foot.

**If you** turn the dial for adjustment of the presser foot pressure to the smallest line and lower the feed dog, it is possible to do mending work with the zig-zag presser foot. Move the fabric forwards, backwards and sideways by hand.



## Selecting the stitch

On the right of the machine are the three dials for selecting and adjusting the different types of stitching.

### 1. Pattern scale

Above the three dials is a pattern scale which helps you to choose the stitch you desire. The stitch symbols correspond to the stitches on the various seam formers. The colors show you how to set the three dials. A, B and C produce utility stitches, D, E and F decorative stitches.

### 2. Stitch selector

The upper left dial is the stitch selector by means of which you choose the stitch you desire in accordance with the symbols marked on it.

### 3. Stitch length dial

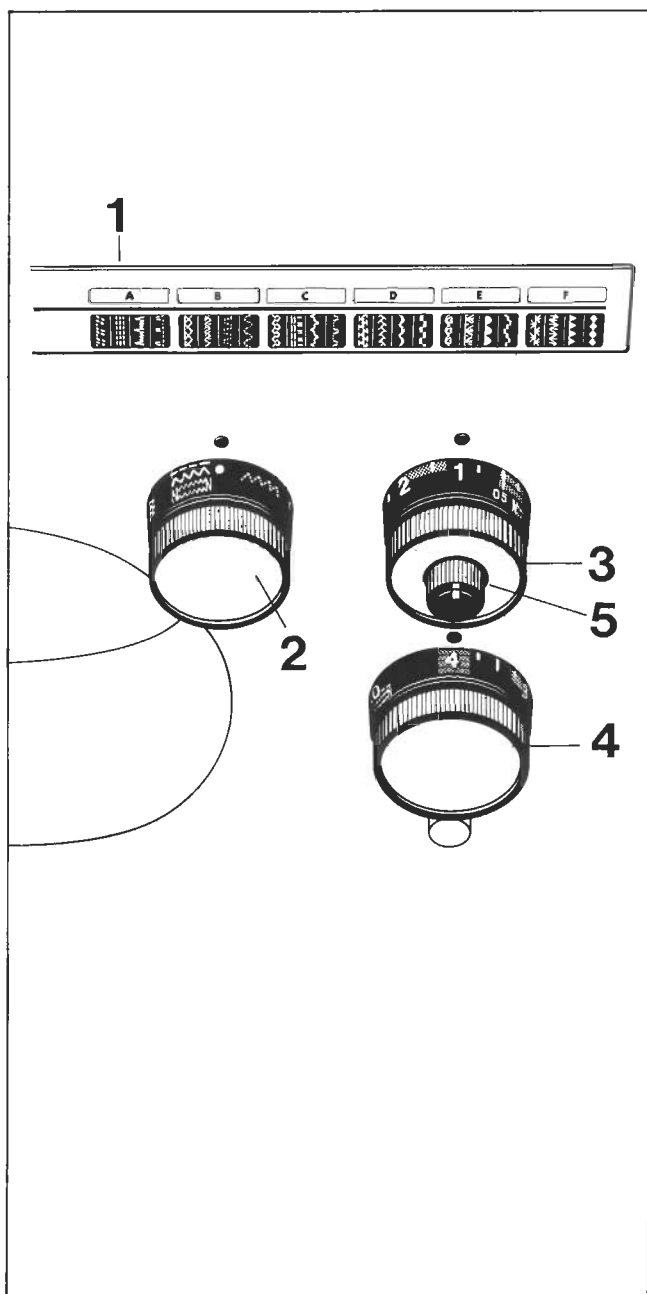
The upper right dial adjusts the stitch length and it is graduated from 0 to 6. The micro-graduation between 0 and 0,5 permits precision adjustment of the smaller stitch lengths.

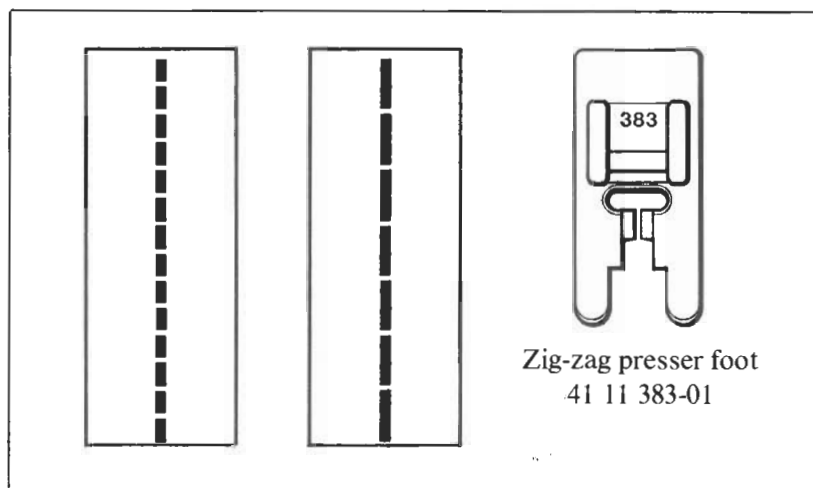
### 4. Stitch width dial

With the lower dial you adjust the zig-zag stitch width from 0 to 4 (in pulled-out position the stitch width dial works as buttonhole dial as explained on page 34).

### 5. Reverse sewing

In the center of the stitch length dial is a button for reverse sewing. By pressing this button in, the machine will sew in reverse, and will resume normal forward sewing as soon as it is released. This is very useful when, for example, backtacking at the end of a seam.





## Straight stitching

Straight stitching can be set regardless of which seam former is in the machine.

Turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position. Set the left-hand dial (the stitch selector) to the straight stitching symbol (- - - - -). The upper right-hand dial (the stitch length dial) is graduated from 0 to 6 and is set to the desired length of stitch. The lower dial, the stitch width dial, should be set at 0 for straight stitching.

1.5–2.5 is a normal stitch length for sewing together. 4–6 is used for basting and top stitching.

## Zig-zag stitching

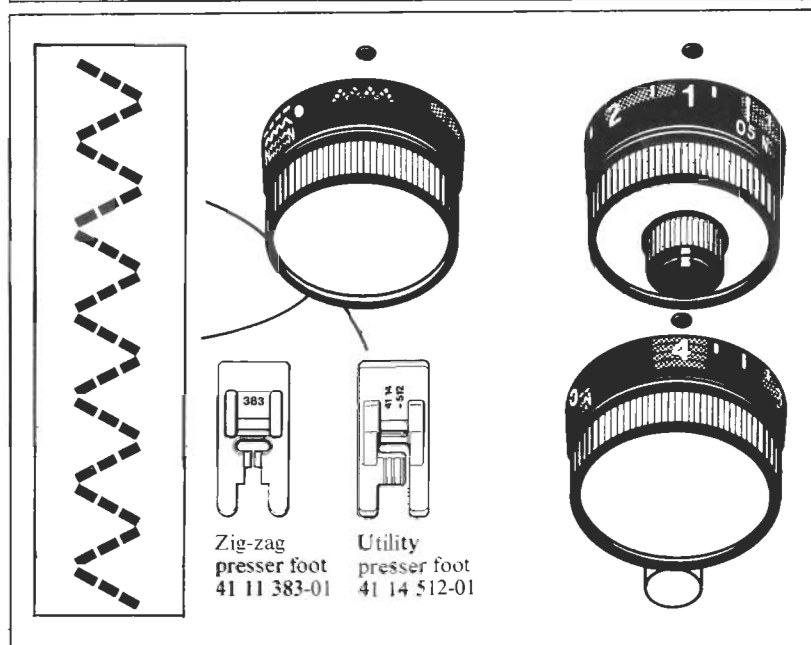
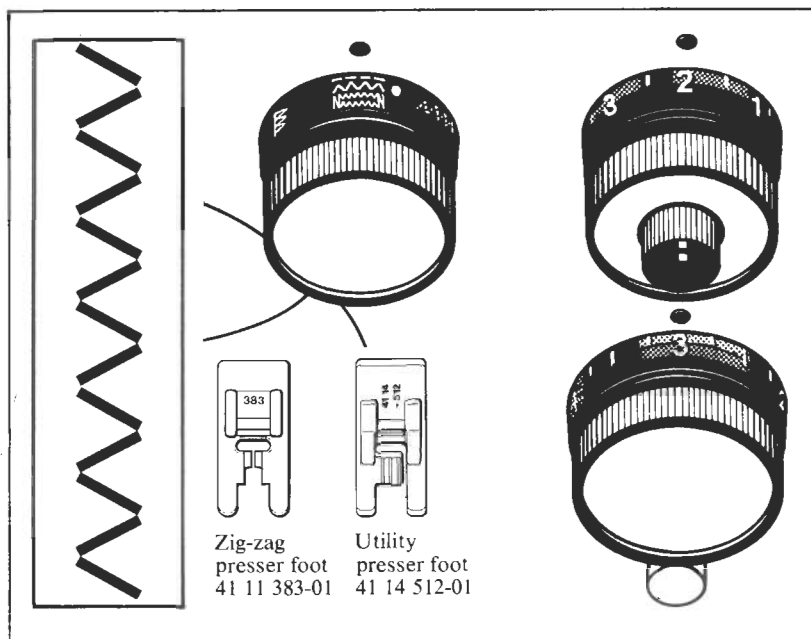
You can set the zig-zag regardless of which seam former is in the machine. Turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position. Set the left-hand dial (the stitch selector) to the zig-zag symbol. The upper right-hand dial, the stitch length dial, is set to the desired length of stitch. The lower dial, the stitch width dial, should be set to the desired width of stitch. Choose a suitable combination of stitch length and stitch width. The stitch width and length can be adjusted while the machine is running. Usually the zig-zag presser foot is used, but especially for close stitching (stitch length less than 2 mm (5/64")) the utility presser foot should be used.

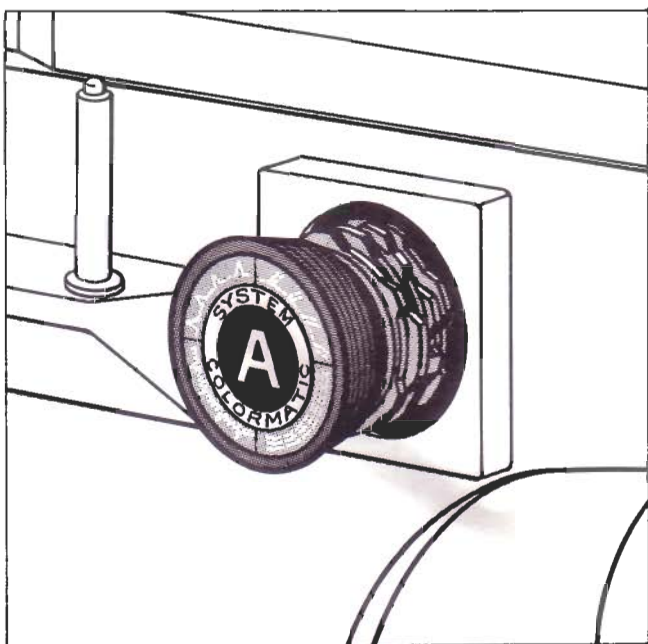
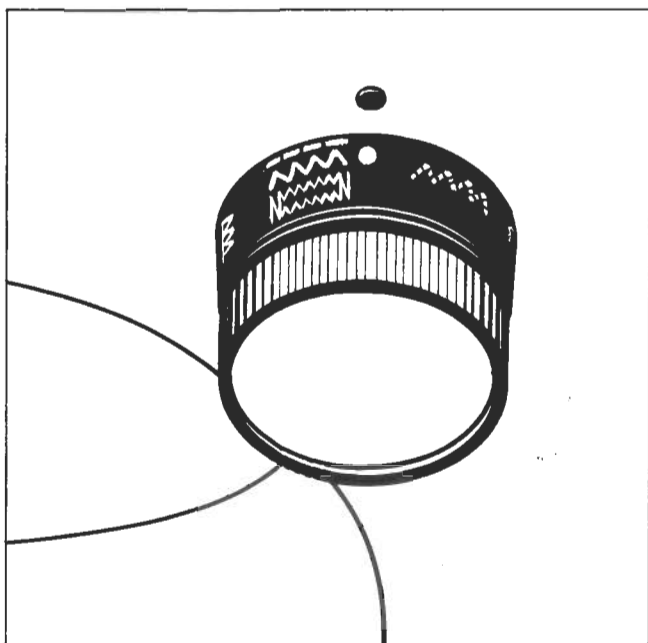
## Three-step zig-zag

You can select the three-step zig-zag regardless which seam former is in the machine.

Turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position. Turn the upper left-hand dial (stitch selector) to the symbol for three-step zig-zag (/\ /\ /\), the stitch length dial and the stitch width dial to any setting which suits the work to be done. You might start out with length at 1 and width at 4.

Three-step zig-zag is used for sewing towelling, jersey and knitwear, for overcasting in elastic, thin or easily frayed fabrics and for darning and mending.





## Selecting the stitch

Stitches of all seam formers are shown on the next page. The stitches of seam formers A, B and C are utility stitches, i.e. they are designed to facilitate a special type of sewing or for sewing in a special kind of fabric. Stitches of seam formers D, E and F are decorative stitches.

In certain cases a utility stitch may also provide a decorative effect.

The purpose for which the stitch is to be used will of course determine the stitch you select. Some stitches are nevertheless used for the same or similar purposes and your choice will then be determined by the nature of the fabric. Applications for the various stitches are described in the following pages but in each case you should try a few stitches in the material you intend to use and compare the results to judge which is best.

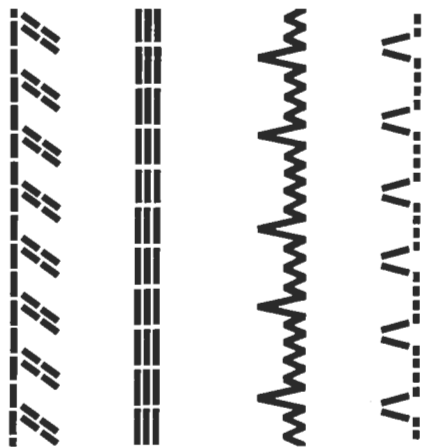
## Changing the seam former

Set the dot on the stitch selector opposite the indicator red dot, as shown at left, and take out the seam former at the back of the machine and replace it with the seam former you wish to use.

After having placed the seam former in position, press in and at the same time turn it until you can feel that it is engaged.

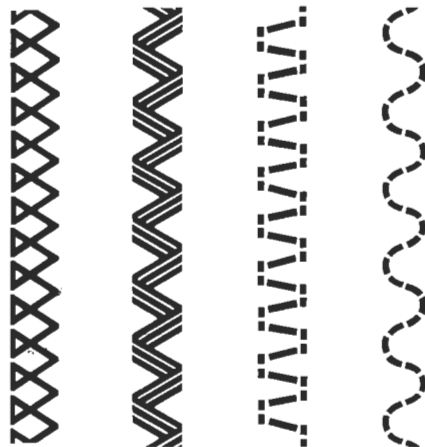
Seam former

A



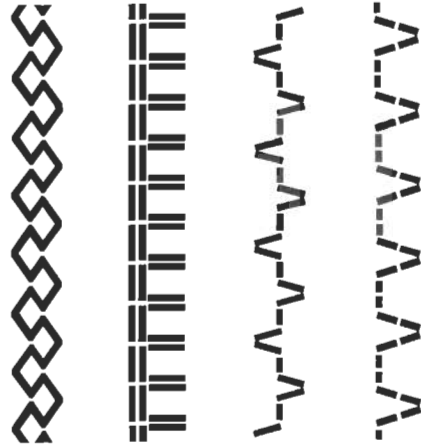
Seam former

B



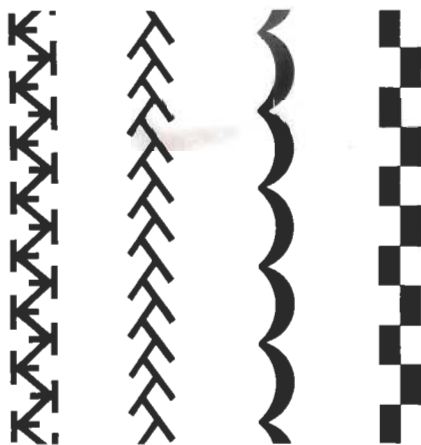
Seam former

C



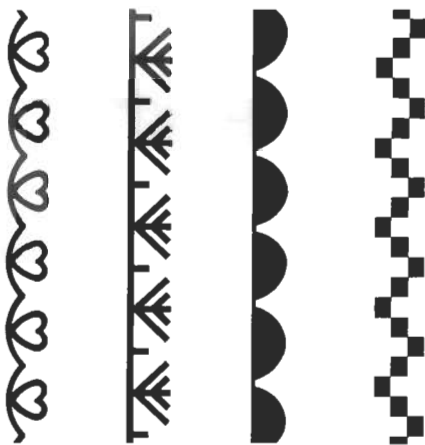
Seam former

D



Seam former

E

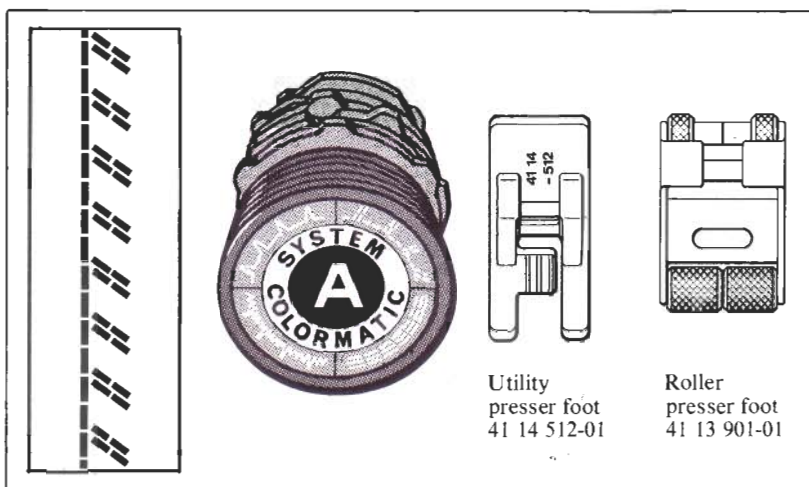


Seam former

F

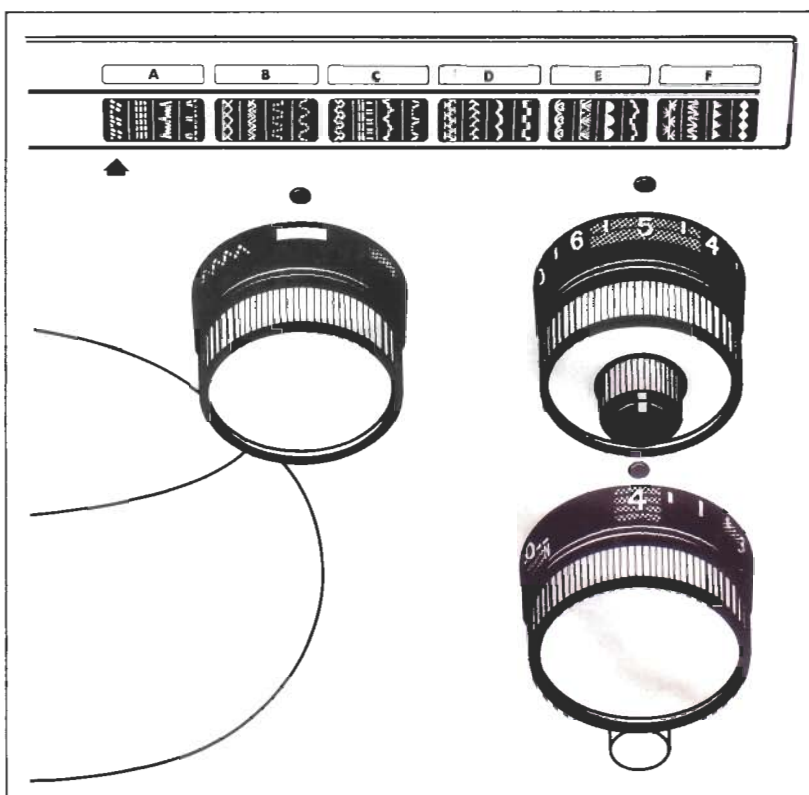






## Elastic knit stitch

Check that seam former A is inserted in the rear of the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.



Then set the stitch selector, the stitch length dial and the stitch width dial all to the blue color symbol.

The normal stitch length for the elastic knit stitch is 4-5. In some fabrics it may be preferable to use longer stitches.

The overlock stitch sews a stretchable seam and finishes the seam allowance in one operation. It can be used for all fabrics but is particularly suitable where narrow, supple seams are required in garments of double-knit (jersey), sweater fabric, swimsuit fabric and terry cloth (towelling). When used for sewing the various parts of a garment together, the overlock stitch replaces both elastic straight stitching and zig-zag overcasting. It may also be used for attaching collars, cuffs, etc.

## Elastic straight stitch

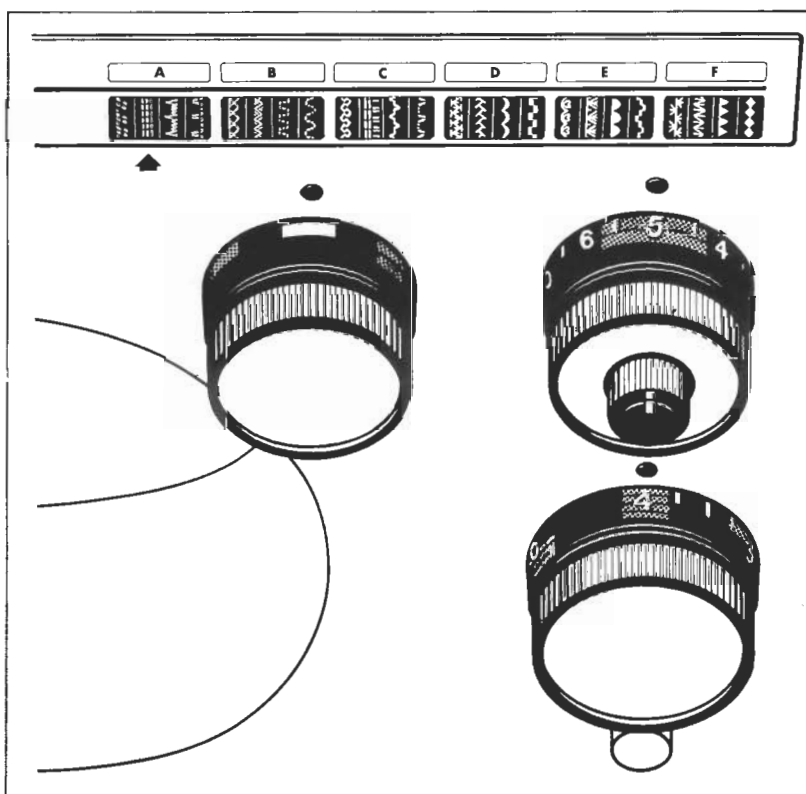
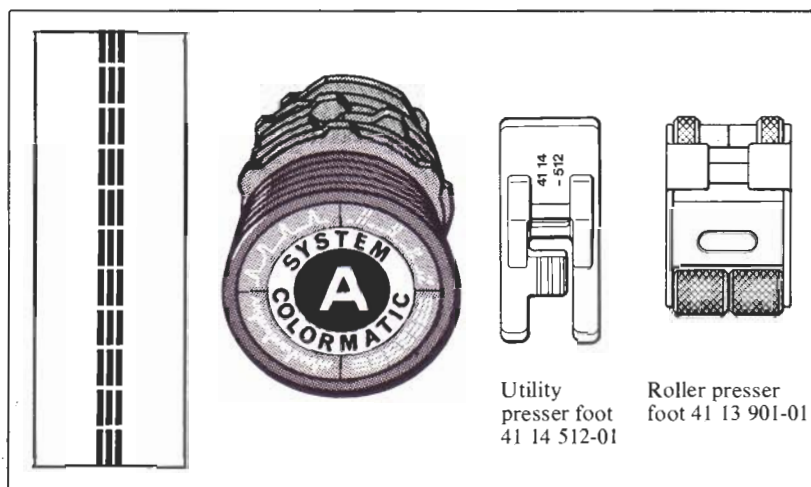
Check that seam former A is in position in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.

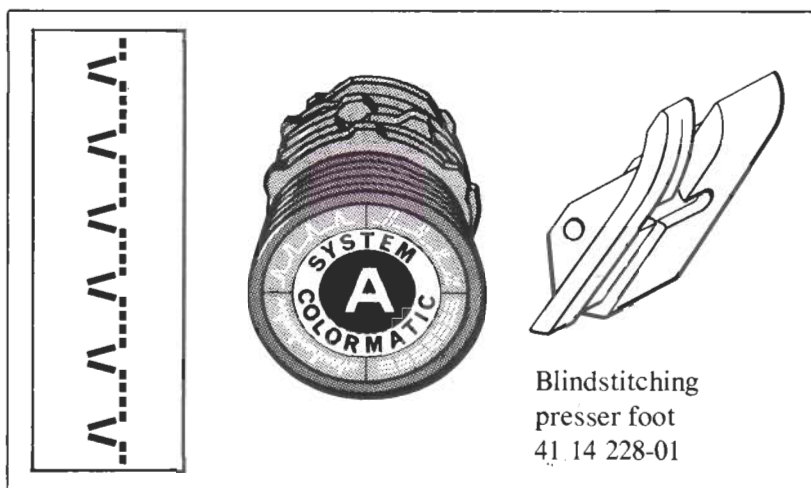
Set the stitch selector, the stitch length dial and the stitch width dial all to yellow symbols.

The normal stitch length for the elastic straight stitch is 4–5. In some fabrics it may be preferable to use longer stitches.

The elastic straight stitch is a triple-lock straight stitch, combining stretchability and strength. The stretchability makes it useful for sewing in jersey and other stretch fabrics. It is also used for crotch sewing and sewing on the bias for sleeve insertion.

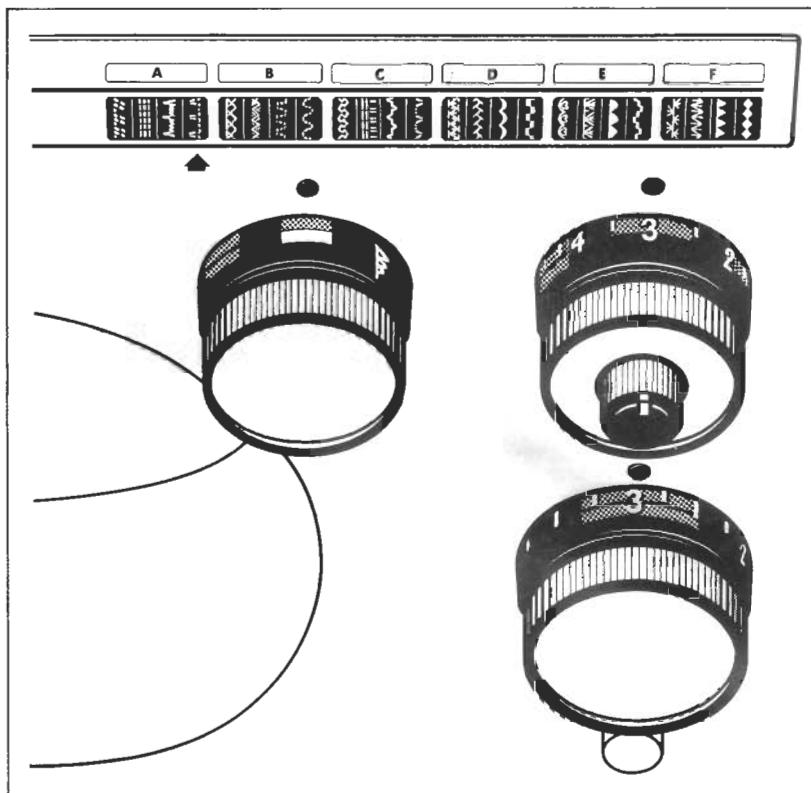
The elastic straight stitch can also be used for decorative purposes. In this case the maximum stitch length is desirable.





## Blindstitching

Check that seam former A is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.

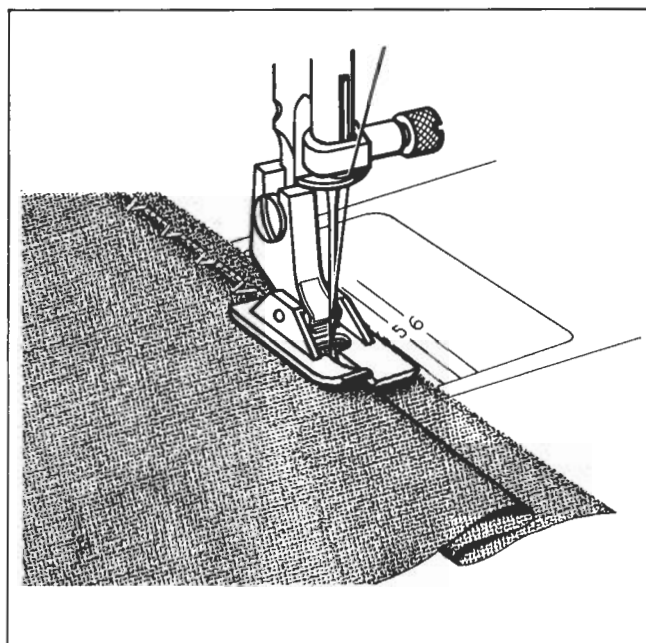


Set the three dials (stitch selector, stitch length dial and the stitch width dial) to purple symbols.

Blindstitching is used for hemming skirts, for example, without the stitches showing on the right side. As you will see from the sketch, it consists of four straight stitches and one zig-zag stitch.

You will find the blindstitching presser foot (41 14 228-01) in the accessory box. Attach it in the same way as the regular presser foot.

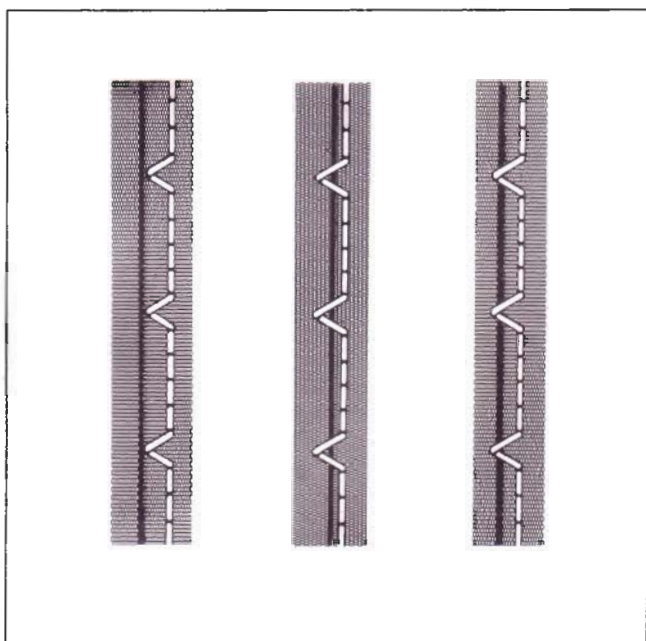
Fold the fabric as shown in the sketch and then set all the dials to the purple symbols. This is an average setting, which means that you can either increase or decrease the stitch length to vary the distance between the catches. Before beginning to sew, you might wish to engage the power gear. Make sure that the fold line of the fabric follows the right-hand side of the slit of the presser foot.

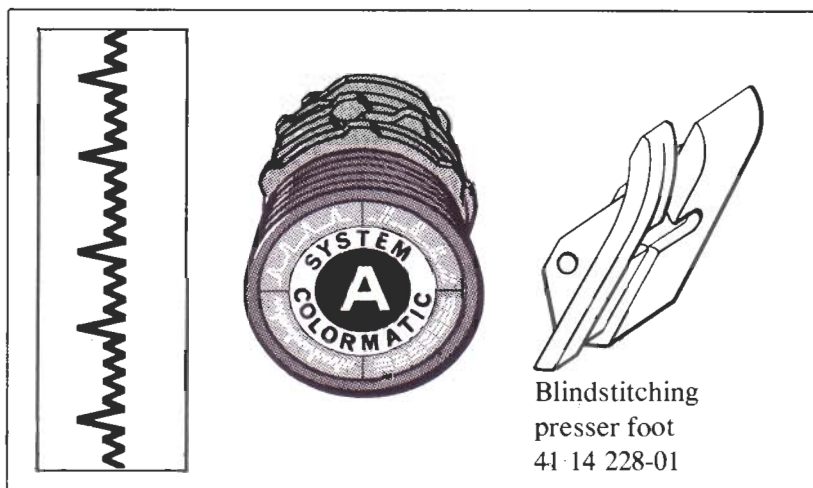


The stitch width may also be varied. In the left illustration can be seen how the stitches fail to reach the fold line of the fabric, indicating you should increase the stitch width or make sure that the fold line of the fabric exactly follows the right-hand side of the slit.

In the middle illustration the stitch width has been increased too much, leading to excessive "bite", indicating you should decrease the stitch width.

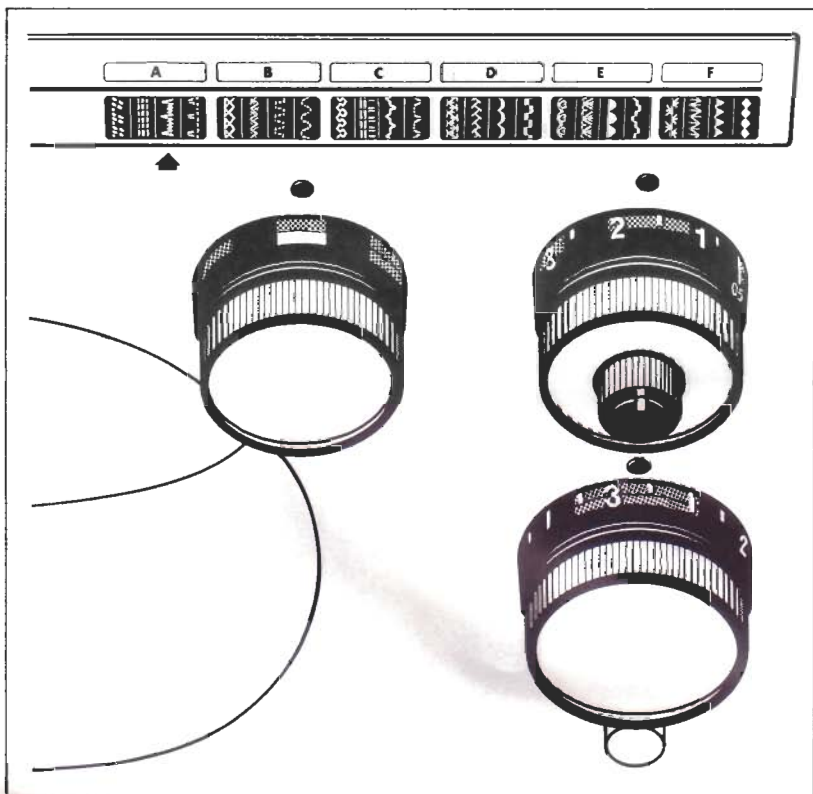
In the far right illustration is shown how a correctly sewn blindstitched hem should look. The seam catches only one or two threads of the fold line.





## Elastic blindstitch

The elastic blindstitch is colored orange on the pattern scale under A. Check that stitch former A is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.



Turn all dials to orange symbols. Instead of the four straight stitches, the elastic blindstitch has small zig-zag stitches between the larger zig-zag stitches.

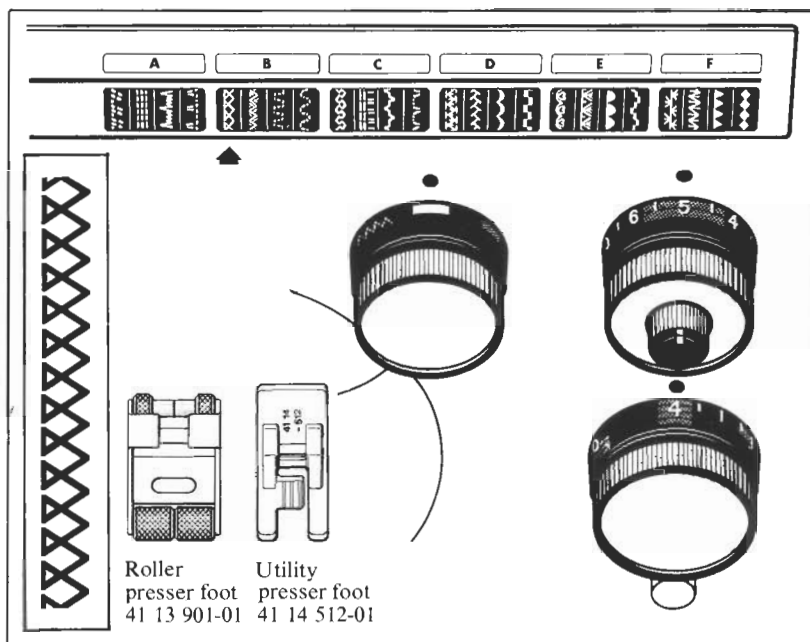
Test sew the stitch length and stitch width on a scrap of material in the same way as under "Blindstitching". This stitch is used for hemming elastic fabrics, particularly those that stretch sideways a lot.



## Double overlock

Check that seam former B is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you. Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the blue symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol.

The double overlock stitch sews and finishes seams in one operation. Suitable for fabrics with a moderate amount of "stretch" as well as for non-stretch materials. The overlock seam binds the fibres of the fabric, which makes it ideal for overcasting coarse, rough textured materials and fabrics that tend to fray.

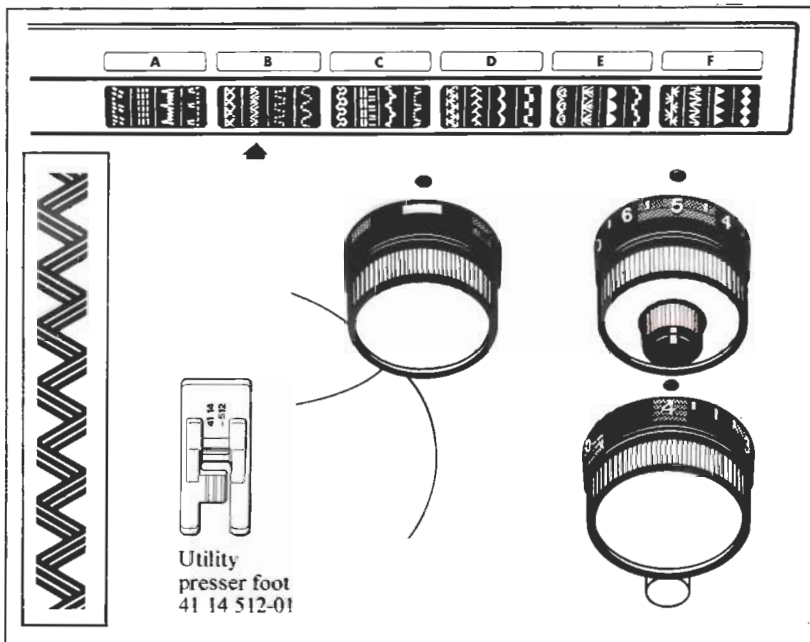


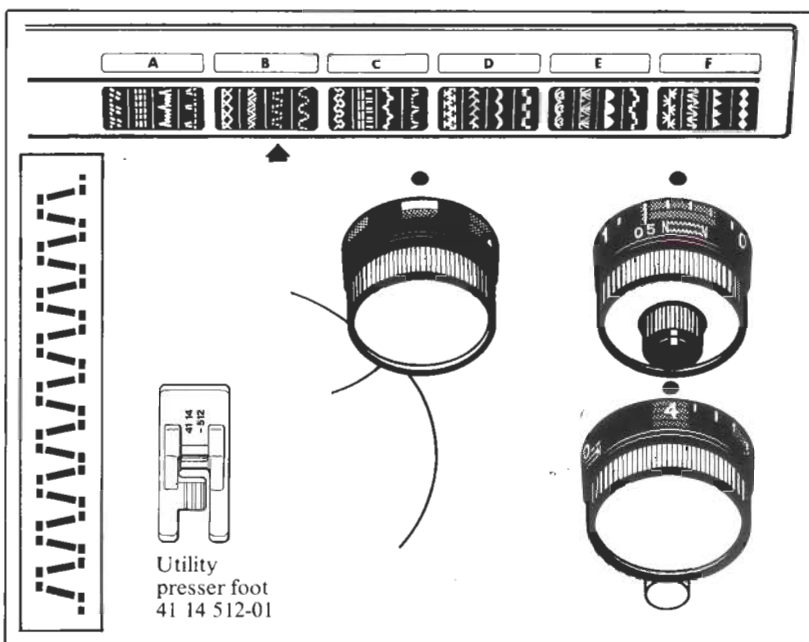
## Ric Rac

Check that seam former B is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the yellow symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol.

Ric Rac is suitable for topstitching and for appliqué work using cloth tape (bias strips), as well as for fabrics with a selvedge or folded edge, or leather. Replaces ric rac tape.





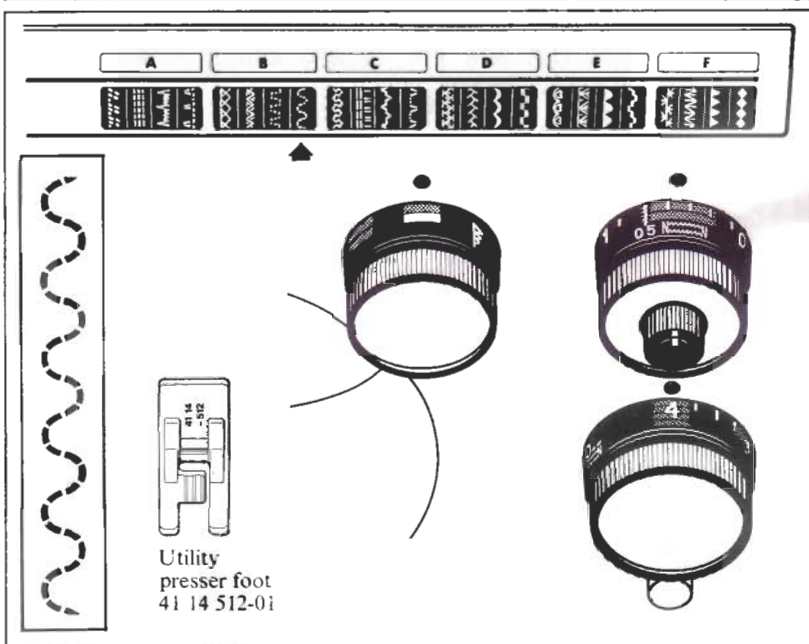
## Double-action stitch

Check that seam former B is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the red symbol.

Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol; approx. 0.5 is usually convenient for tricot.

The double-action stitch is suitable for soft fabrics. It sews and finishes the seam in one operation and is also used for making decorative hems.



## Serpentine

Check that seam former B is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the green symbol.

Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol; approx. 0.5 is usually convenient for tricot.

The serpentine stitch is used for darning and mending, for sewing lycra, elastic and knitwear.

## Shirring stitch

Check that seam former C is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the blue symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol. The normal stitch length is approx. 5. The shirring stitch is used for gathering over fine elastic cord (shirring elastic). Use the buttonhole presser foot and put the elastic around the projection at its "heel". Sew over the two lengths of elastic simultaneously. The shirring stitch is also suitable as a pattern stitch, in which case the utility presser foot (41 14 512-01) should be used.

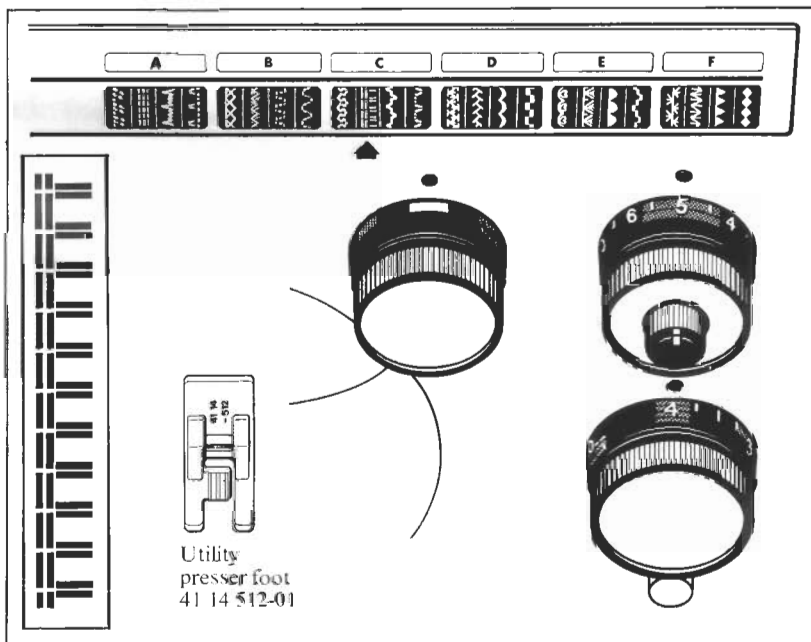
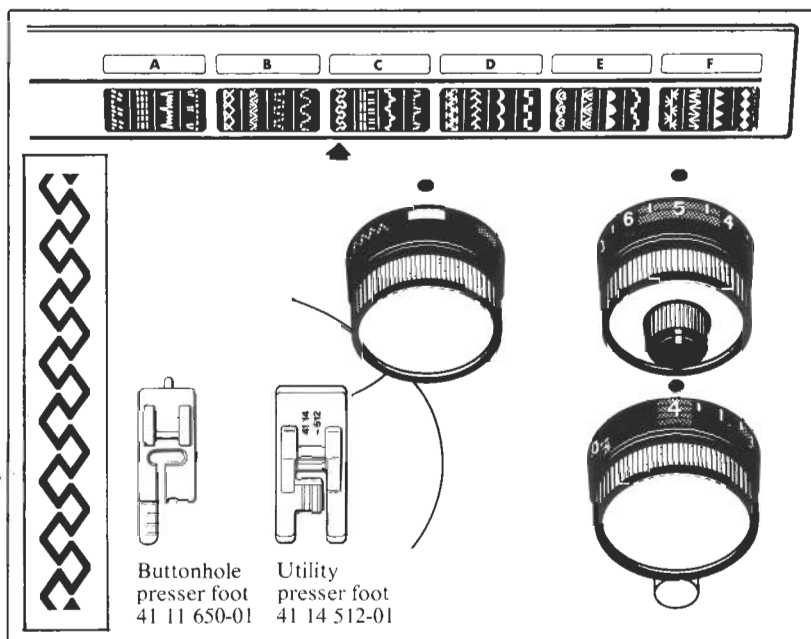
## Point de Paris hemstitch

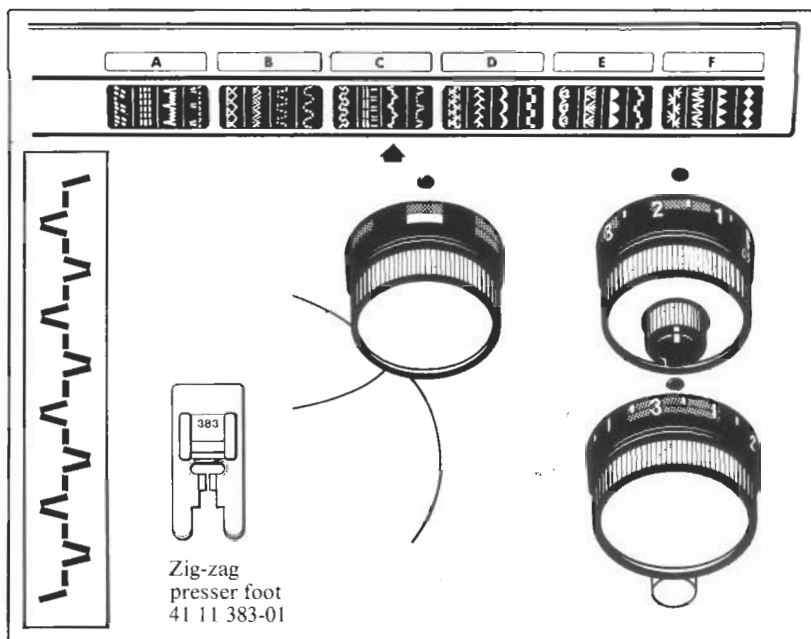
Check that seam former C is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the yellow symbol.

Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol.

The Point de Paris hemstitch is used for decorative hems on linens and fine fabrics and for appliqué work using cloth tape (bias strips), as well as for fabrics with a selvedge or folded edge, and for leather.



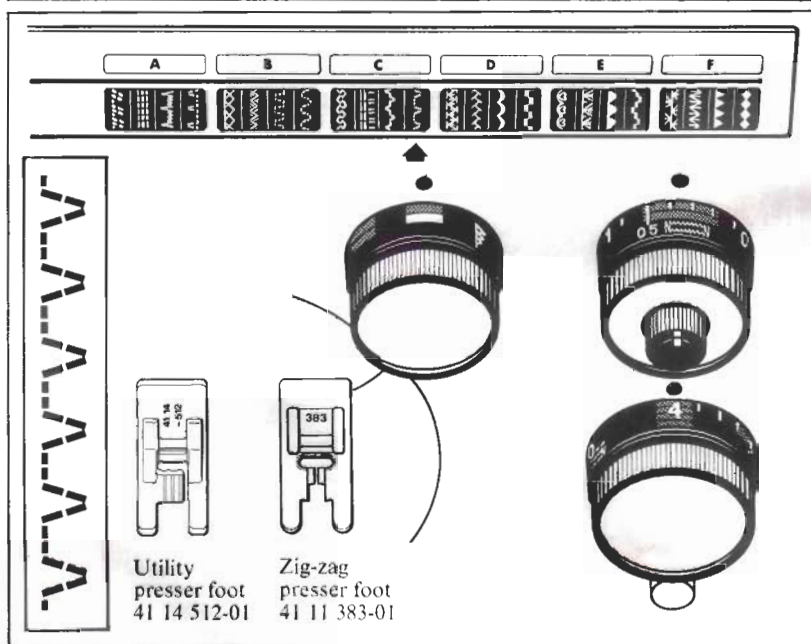


## Bridging stitch

Check that seam former C is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the red symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol. 0.5 is usually convenient.

The bridging stitch is used for joining two pieces of fabric with folded edges, creating a decorative effect at the same time. It is also suitable for inserting lace, for making girdles, and for sewing and mending underwear and bathing suits of lycra.



## Overcast stitch

Check that seam former C is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you. Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the green symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol. 0.5 is generally convenient.

The overcast stitch is used for simultaneous seaming and overcasting in sheer materials.

## Pattern stitching

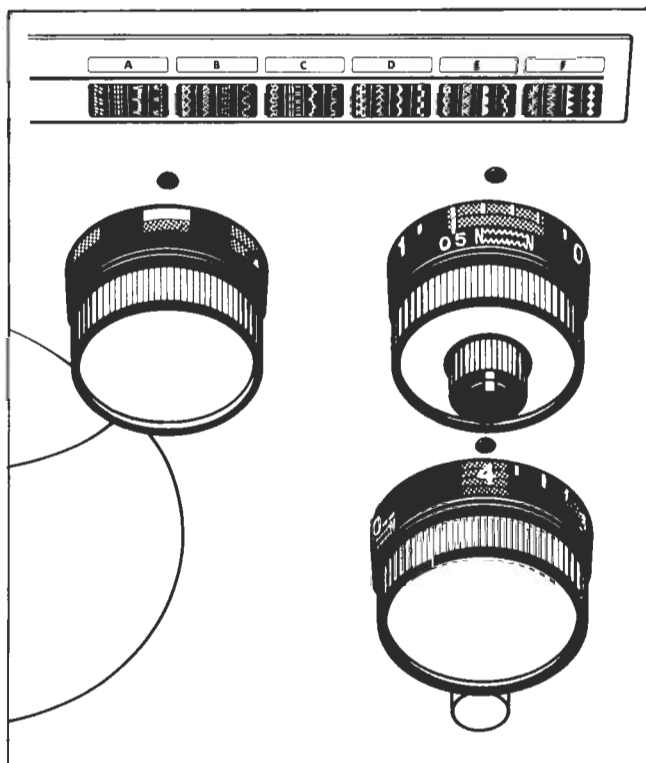
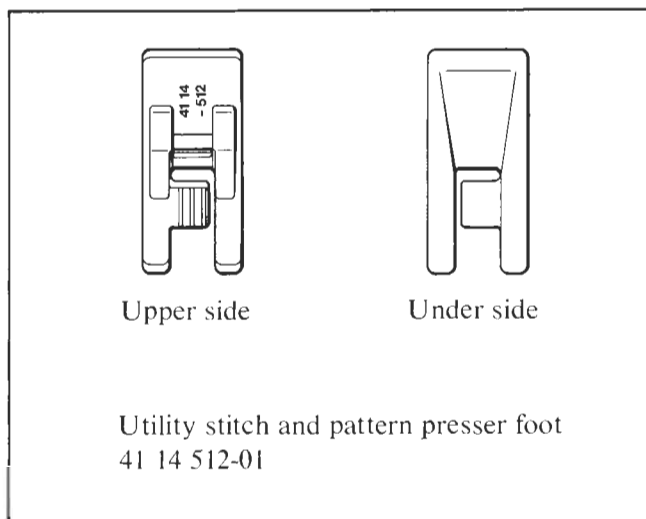
The seams on the seam formers D, E and F have mainly a decorative effect. Also here the presser foot for utility stitches 41 14 512-01 should be used. It gives a more raised seam thanks to the space on the under side and should be used for all close stitching.

When it is in position, select the stitch you wish to sew on the pattern scale.

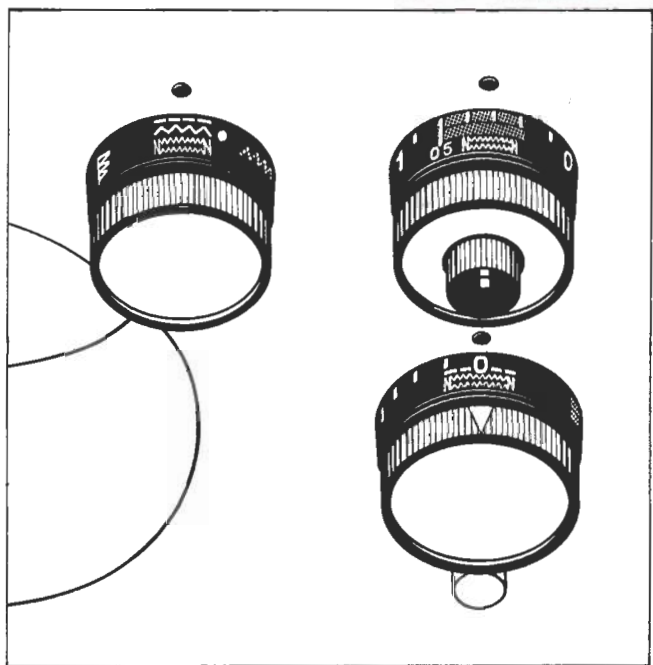
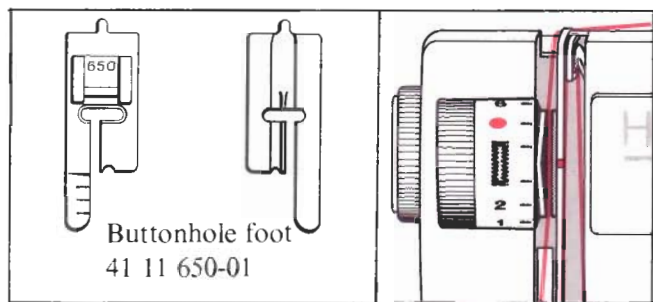
Then check that the desired seam former D, E or F is inserted. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the handwheel towards you. Set all the dials (stitch selector, stitch width dial and stitch length dial) to the color of the desired stitch. On the stitch width dial the yellow, green, red and blue adjustments are all at the same position. Set the thread tension dial to the buttonhole symbol.

You can also sew decorative stitches with a twin needle, but in that case the full stitch width cannot be utilized. If there is a space of  $\frac{5}{64}$ " between the needles, you can set the stitch width at a maximum of 2.5, for  $\frac{1}{8}$ " distance between the needles at 1.5 and with  $\frac{5}{32}$ " between the needles you can only sew a straight stitch. It is advisable to check the width setting by slowly turning the hand wheel to see that the needles do not strike the needle plate.

Remember to start a little way in from the edge of the fabric. It is more convenient to use embroidery thread for pattern stitching.







## Buttonholes

You can sew buttonholes regardless of which seam former is in the machine, but you should change over to the buttonhole foot (41 11 650-01). You will find it in the accessory box and it is attached in the same way as the ordinary presser foot. The buttonhole foot has graduated markings to help you make the buttonholes the same length.

Loosen the upper thread tension by turning the thread tension dial to the buttonhole symbol.

The buttonhole will look better, if you use a fine thread.

Mark on the fabric where you want to place the buttonhole.

Always first test sew a buttonhole and **adjust the stitch setting.**

Begin as usual by making sure that the needle is in the highest position. Set the stitch selector and the stitch length dial to the buttonhole symbol.

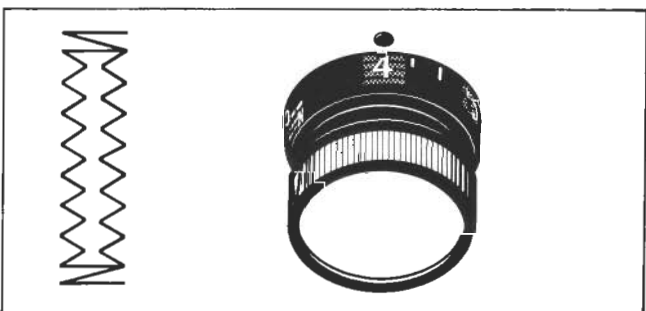
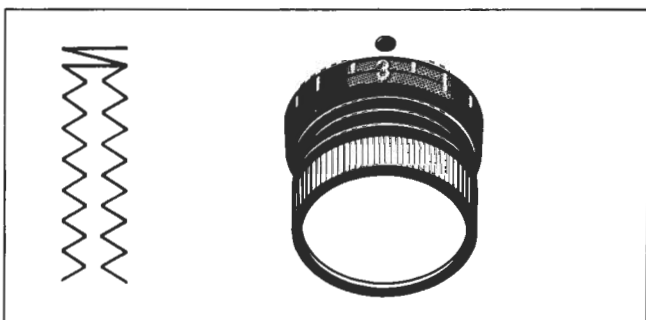
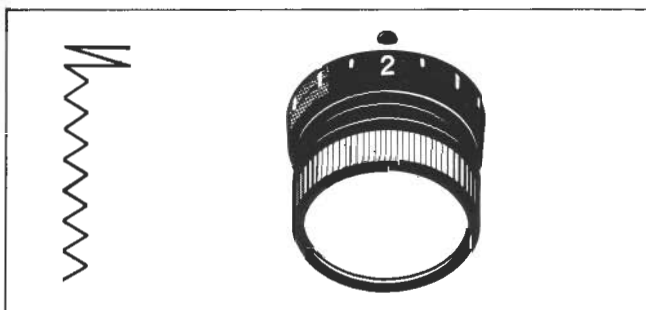
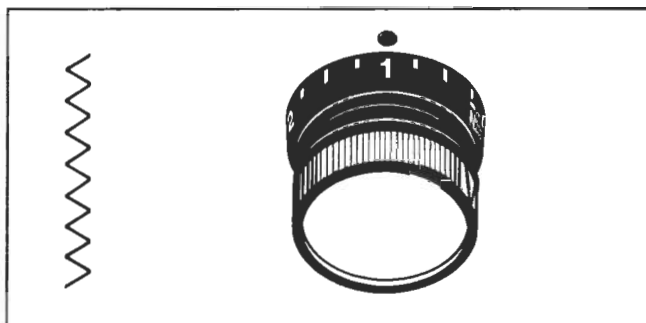
Set the stitch width dial to 0, pull it out towards you. Then turn it to the right to 1. Put the fabric under the presser foot, *remembering that the machine begins to sew in reverse.* The buttonhole-sewing is shown step by step on the next page.

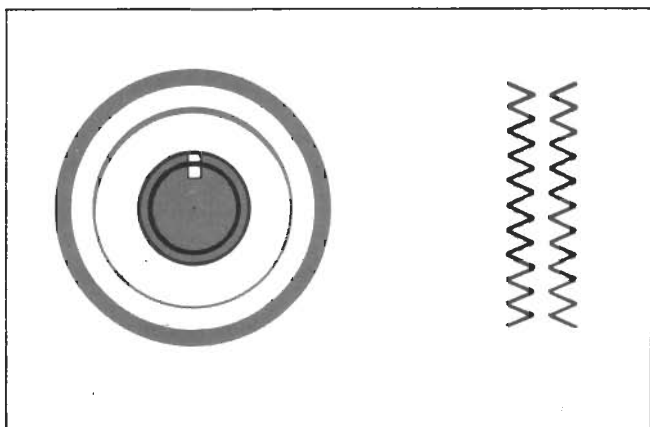
Start sewing with the pulled-out stitch width dial at 1. Note that the machine sews the first column of zig-zag stitching in reverse. If the stitches are not sufficiently close, reduce the stitch length slightly. When you have sewn this column to the right length, stop the machine with the needle raised out of the fabric and turn the dial to 2.

The next step is to form the first closing bar. Sew three or four stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Then stop the machine with the needle raised out of the fabric and turn the dial to 3.

Now sew the other column of zig-zag stitching the same distance as the first one. Stop the machine with the needle raised out of the fabric and turn the dial to 4.

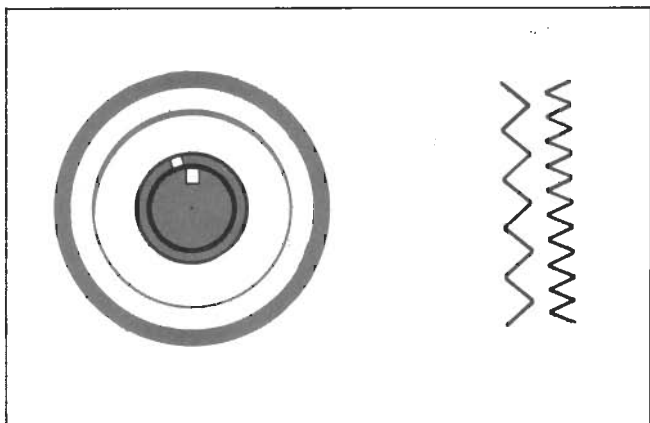
In position 4 the machine makes the final closing bar. Make three or four stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog, stopping the machine with the needle raised. Then turn the dial to 0 and lock the threads with a few stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. When finished, press in the dial at 0, after which it will again function as the ordinary stitch width dial.



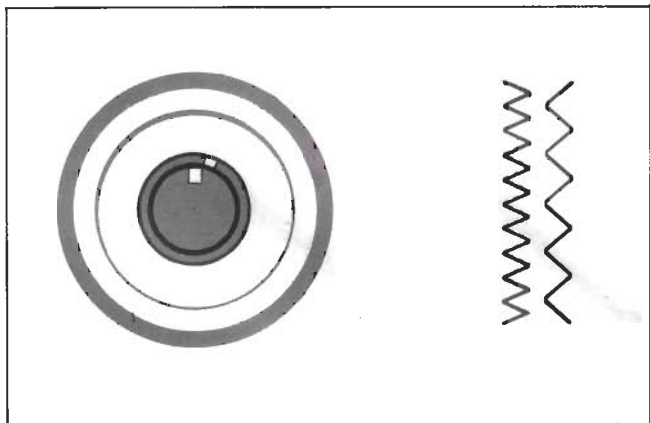


## Fine adjustment of the buttonhole sewing

The machine is adjusted to sew buttonholes in as many as possible of the most usual fabrics. However, certain combinations of fabric, needle and sewing thread might produce a difference in the appearance of the two columns of zig-zag stitches. This can be adjusted with the outer ring of the reverse sewing button. Normally the ring should have such a position that the setting points are opposite each other.



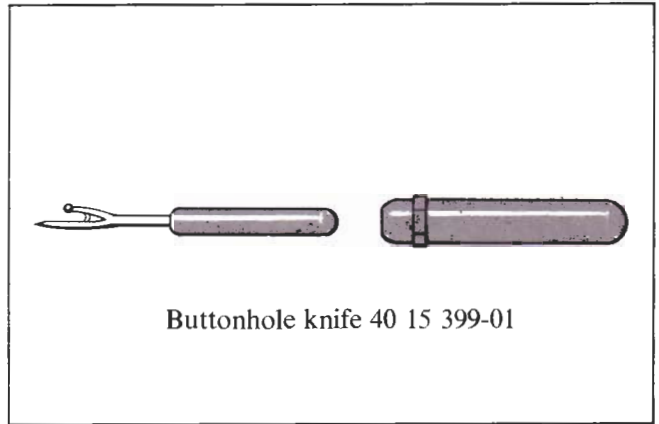
If the right column of zig-zag stitches looks closer than the left column, you can turn the ring slightly to the left.



If the left column of zig-zag stitches looks closer than the right column you can turn the ring slightly to the right.

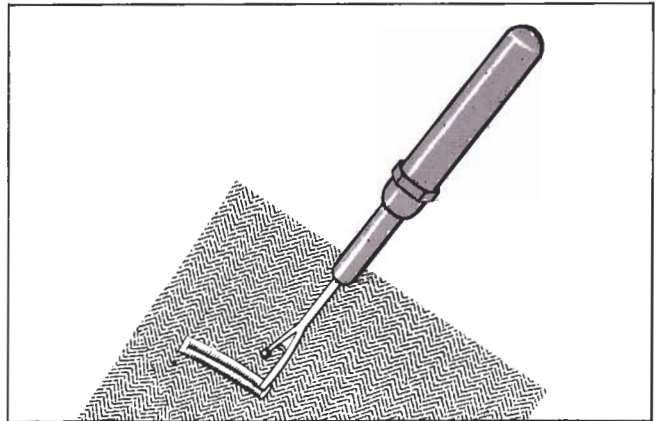
## Buttonhole knife

The buttonhole knife (40 15 399-01), which you will find in the accessory box, is equipped with a safety cap which, when taken off, can be pushed onto the back of the knife, providing a good handle.



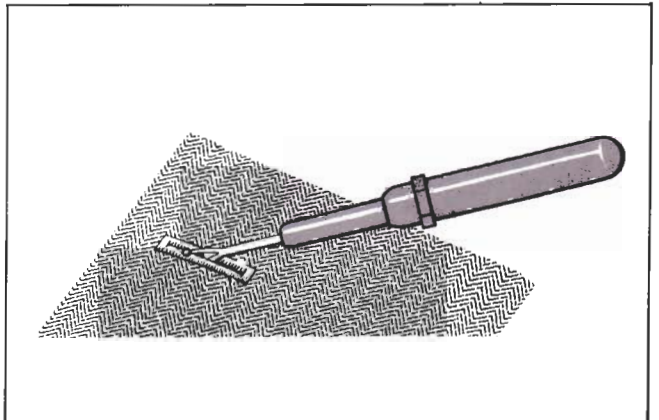
Buttonhole knife 40 15 399-01

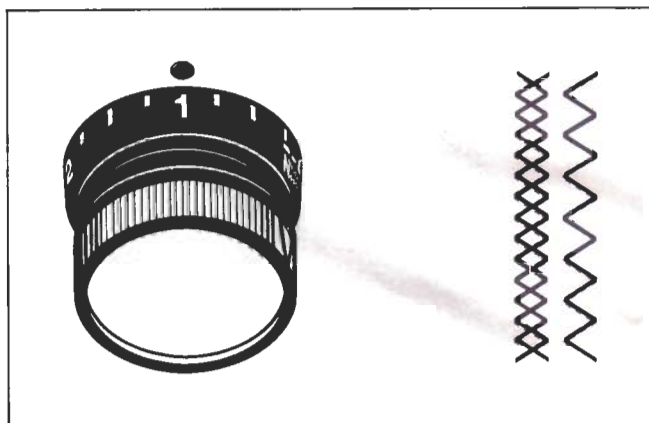
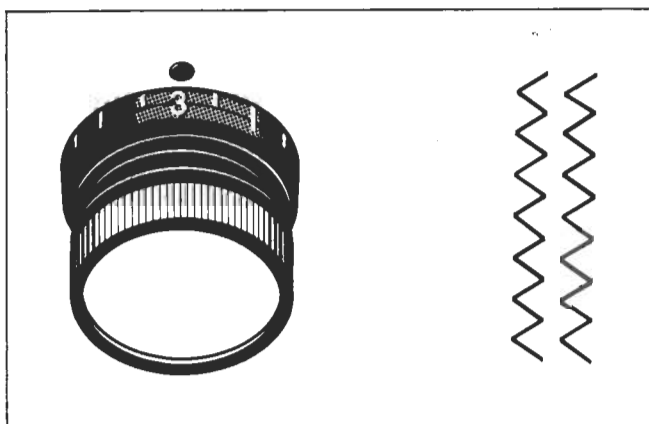
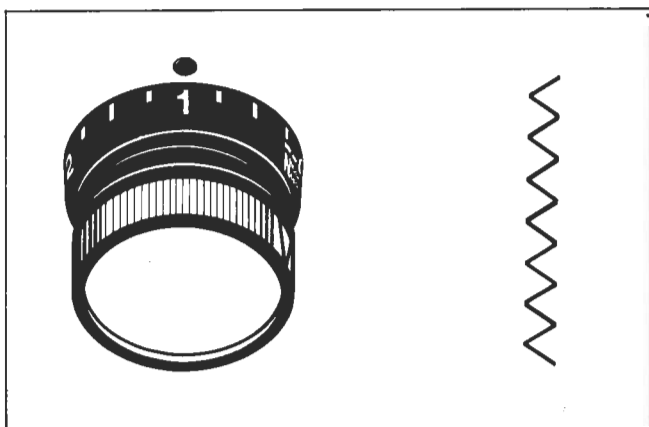
Pierce the fabric at right angles until the curved blade edge reaches down to the buttonhole.



With the knife more or less parallel to the fabric, push forward, taking care not to cut through the end of the buttonhole. The small red bead serves as a guide.

Cut the buttonhole to the middle and then repeat the cut from the other direction.





## Reinforced buttonholes

Garments subject to heavy wear or buttons subject to special strain may sometimes require even stronger buttonholes.

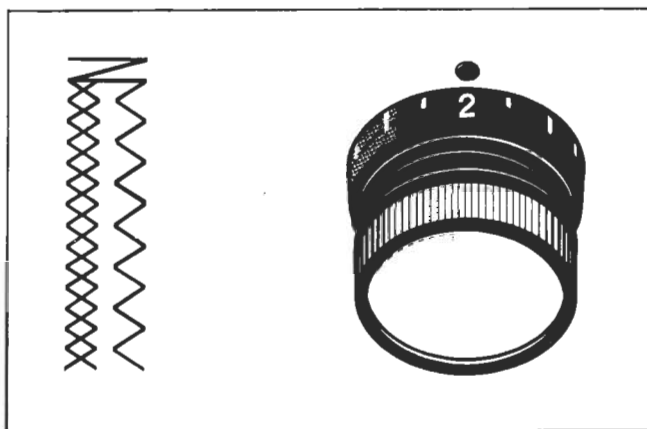
Pull out the width dial on 0, turn it to 1 and sew the first column in exactly the same way as for an ordinary buttonhole but with slightly longer stitches.

When the column is the right length, stop the machine, with the needle raised, and turn the dial to 3. Sew the second column without making any closing bar.

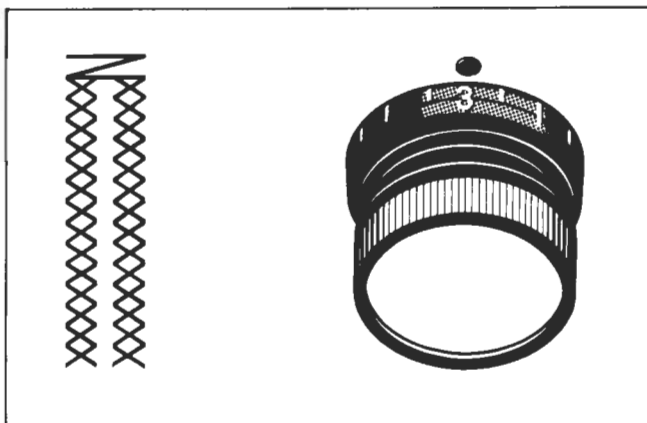
When the second **column** is of the same length as the first, stop sewing with the needle raised from the fabric. Then continue by turning the width dial to 1 again and sewing the first column once more. If you should have difficulty with the feed, increase the stitch length slightly.



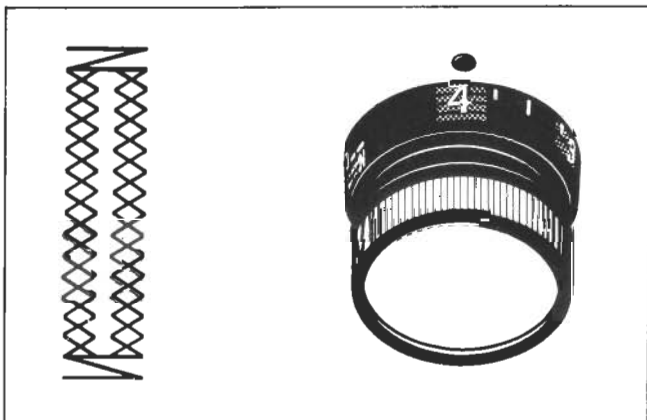
When this is finished, set the dial to 2 and make three or four closing bar stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Make sure that the needle is raised when making the next setting of the width dial.

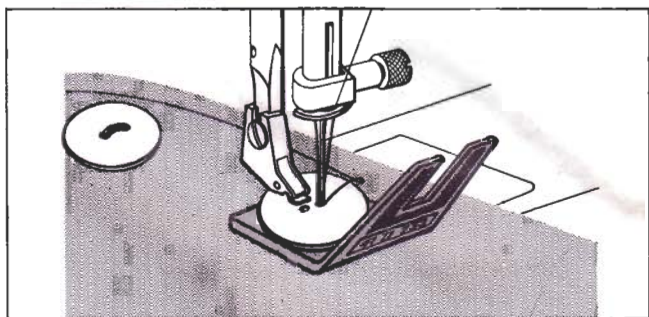
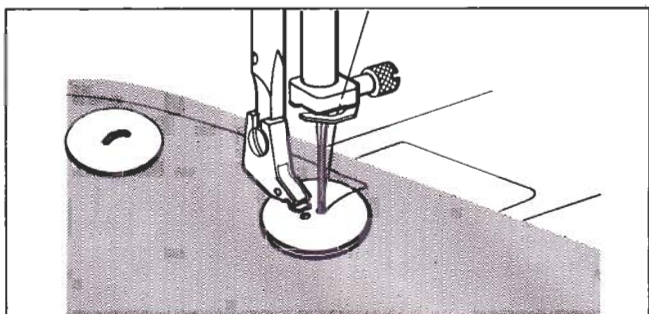
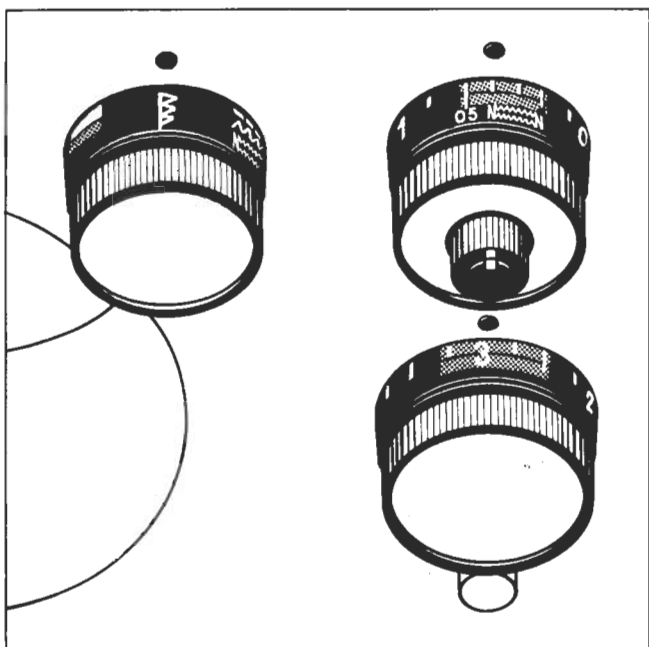


Now turn the dial to 3 and sew the second column once more.




Finish off the buttonhole by turning the width dial to 4 and sewing three or four closing stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Then turn the dial to 0 and lock the threads by sewing a few stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog.





## Sewing on buttons

For sewing on buttons, set the stitch selector to the symbol (  ) for the left-hand starting position. Lower the feed dog by pressing the drop feed push-button inwards and downwards, so that the button is held in this position.

Remove the presser foot, put the button in place and lower the presser bar. Set the stitch width dial to a suitable setting – about 3; most buttons have a spacing of 1/8"–5/32" (3–4 mm) between the holes—turn the handwheel towards you and test carefully that the needle goes through the center of first one hole and then the other. Depress the foot control without disturbing the position of the button. Hold both thread ends behind the bracket and sew 5–6 stitches. Then move to the other holes and repeat the process. Set the stitch width dial to 0 and lock the thread.

When the button has been sewn on and you wish to return to ordinary sewing, press the feed dog lowering button inwards/upwards, to get back to its previous normal position.

## Button reed

When sewing **buttons on** garments, a “stem” is often desired so that the button stands slightly away from the fabric. You can use the button reed (41 11 732-01) for this. Use the thin end when sewing buttons on thin fabrics, the thick end for heavier fabrics.

Fix the button with a stitch. Raise the presser bar and place the button reed between the button and the fabric. Lower the presser bar and sew on the button.

Remove the button reed, draw the threads between the button and the fabric and wind them a few times around the stem.

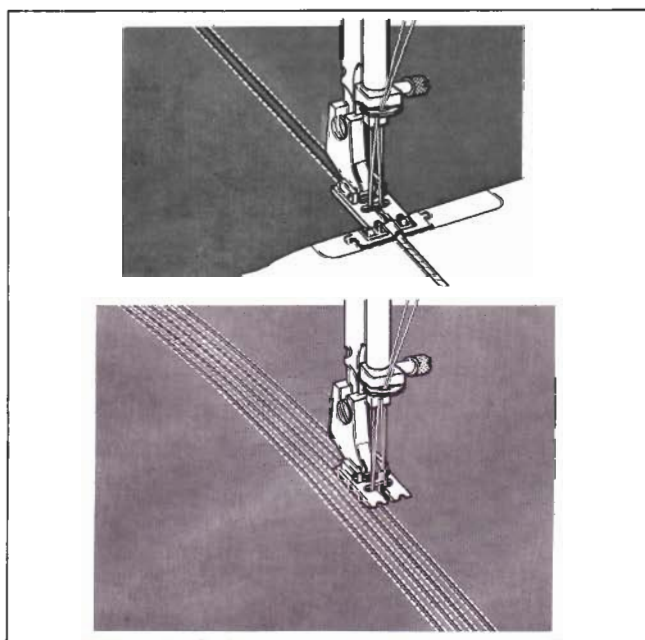
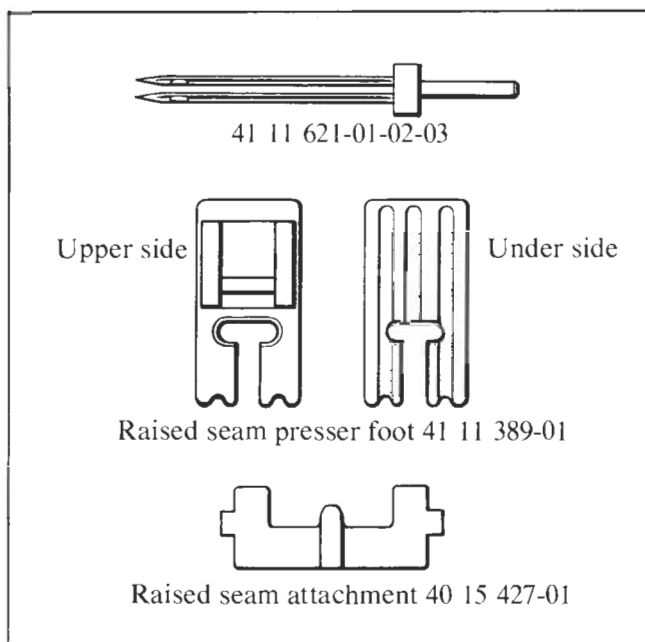
## Raised seams

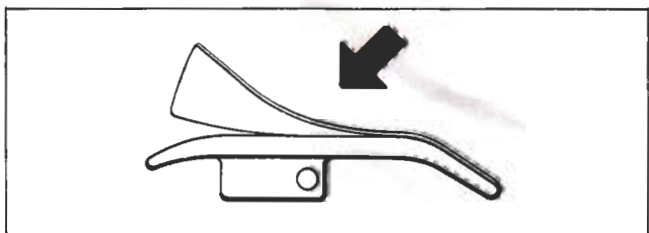
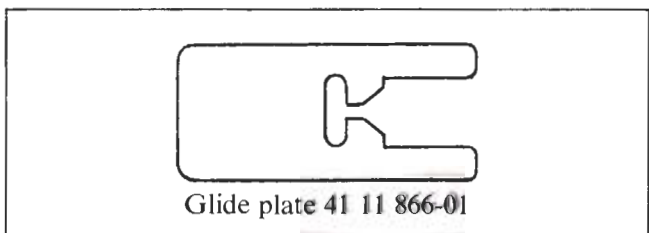
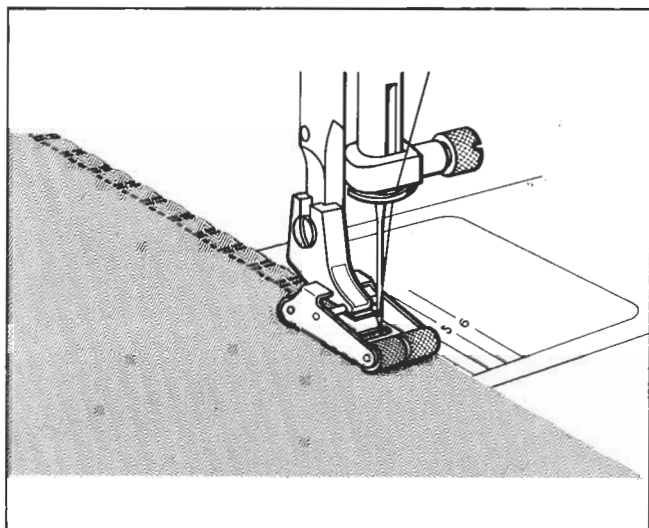
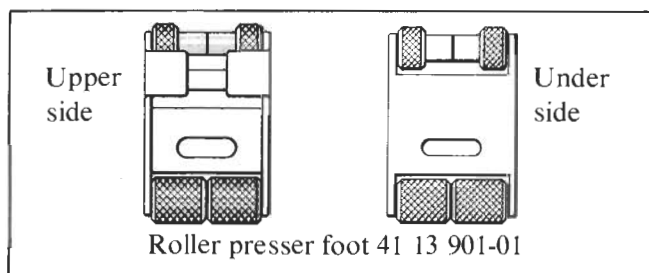
Exchange the ordinary needle for a twin needle and be sure to see that it is pressed right up into the needle clamp. Change to the raised seam presser foot (41 11 389-01) and fit the raised seam attachment (40 15 427-01) with its straight edge toward you. If you wish to use a gimp cord, lay this under the raised seam attachment when you put it on. In order to prevent the threads from becoming entangled, it is advisable to thread one at a time. Place a spool of thread on each of the spool pins and thread on both sides of the middle tension disc. For the rest you thread as usual, of course one thread in each of the needles.

Then adjust the machine for straight stitching. The height of the raised seam is adjusted by means of the thread tension – the tighter the thread tension the higher the seam will be. If you are using a gimp cord, first pull it out well behind the presser foot and then it will only be necessary to see that it runs freely while you are sewing.

## Parallel raised seams

If you wish to sew several parallel seams, you can use the grooves on the bottom of the presser foot as edge guides. Place the previously sewn seam to the left or to the right of the one you are about to sew and let the presser foot guide the work.





## Roller presser foot

The roller presser foot (41 13 901-01) is suitable for coarse-knitted material and certain jersey and stretch fabrics as well as leather imitations and plastic material. The grooved rollers give better friction against these materials. It may be necessary to adjust the presser foot pressure to obtain the desired result.

## Glide plate

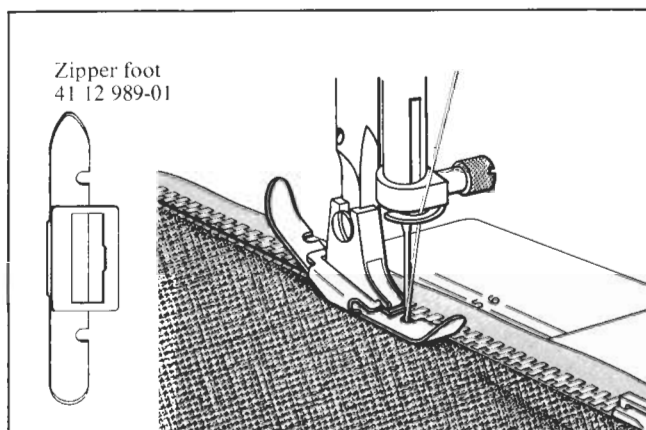
The glide plate (41 11 866-01) fits the zig-zag presser foot (41 11 383-01).

Peel off the protective paper and press on the self-adhering side of the glide plate against the underside of the presser foot.

The glide plate can be used when sewing in foam plastic, plastic-coated fabric and leather imitations, to minimize the risk of these materials adhering to the presser foot.

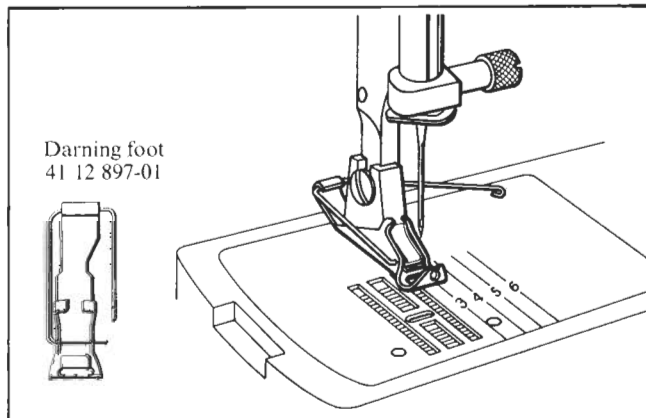
## Zipper foot


The zipper foot (41 12 989-01) can be attached so that it comes either to the right or to the left of the needle. This makes it possible to sew on both sides of the zipper without turning the work.

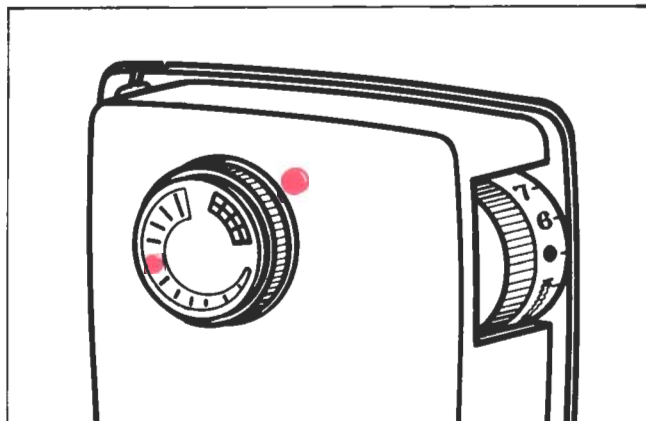


## Darning foot

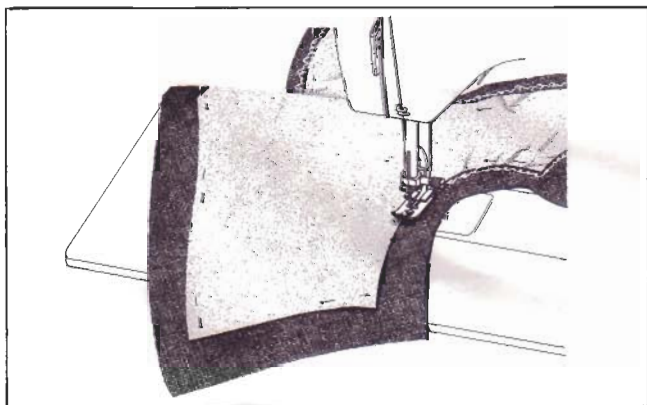
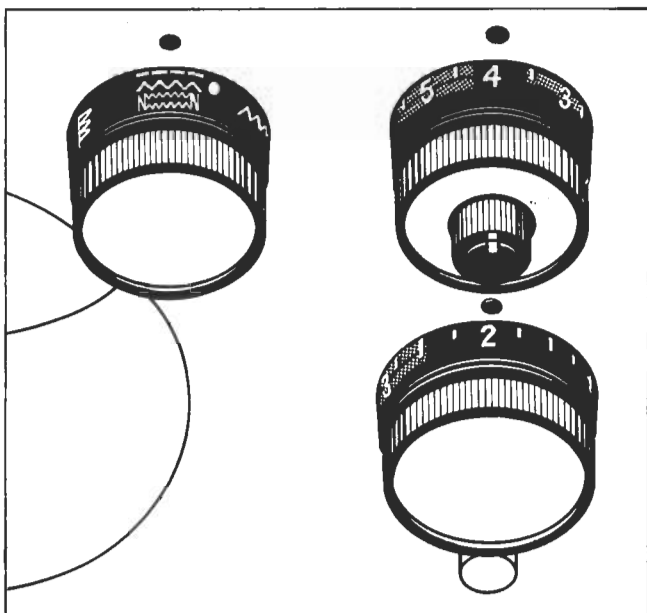
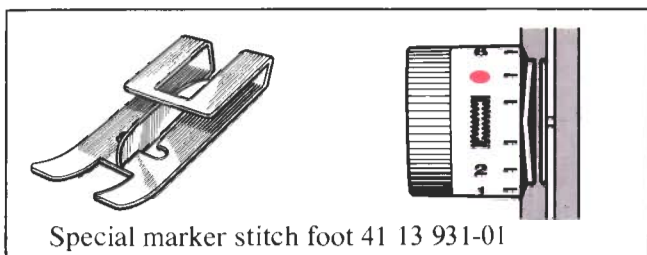
Set the needle to the highest position and then the darning foot (41 12 897-01) can be attached in the same way as the other presser feet, by pressing the pin between the spring and the presser foot “ankle”.



The action of the presser foot is accomplished by means of a vibrator. Engage the vibrator by turning the dial for the presser foot pressure (lower left, page 18) to the symbol . Don't forget to lower the feed dog before you start darning.







## Special marker stitch foot

By means of the special marker stitch foot (41 13 931-01) you can transfer instructions from the paper pattern to the fabric in the following way:

After you have attached the special marker stitch foot and set the needle to the highest position, set the stitch selector to the zig-zag symbol, the stitch length dial to 2–2.5 and the stitch width dial to 1.5–2. Set the upper thread tension dial to the buttonhole symbol.

Attach the pattern parts carefully on the fabric with pins. Cut out darts and other markings on the pattern so that you can sew there. Sew round the pattern part, as close to the paper edge as possible. Draw the parts of the fabric apart and cut the seam between the layers of fabric. The thread now remains as small tufts and shows where to sew the seams.

## Care of the machine

In order to serve you satisfactorily, your new sewing machine requires regular cleaning. It need not be oiled, however. The throat plate (needle plate) should occasionally be removed and the feed dog cleaned between the rows of teeth. Set the needle to the highest position and push the key at the right-hand side of the shuttle (hook). The throat plate is then released from its holders and can be removed. You can then clean the feed dog with the brush, which you'll find in the accessory box. When securing the throat plate, the spring catch is pushed into the cut at the back of the free arm and the throat plate is pressed down.

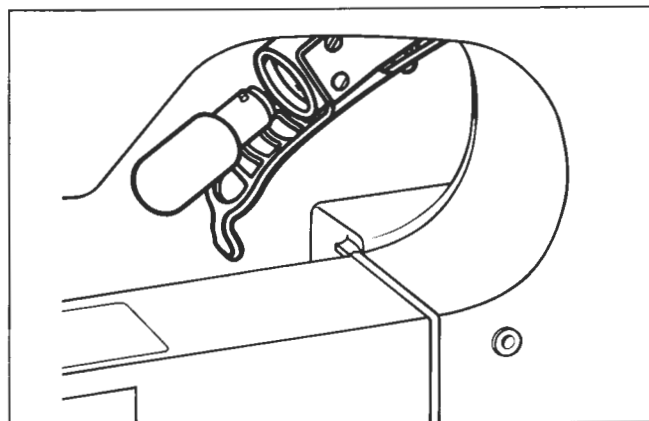
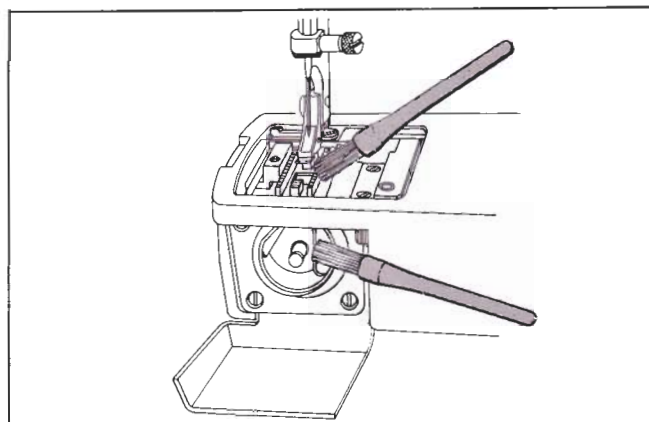
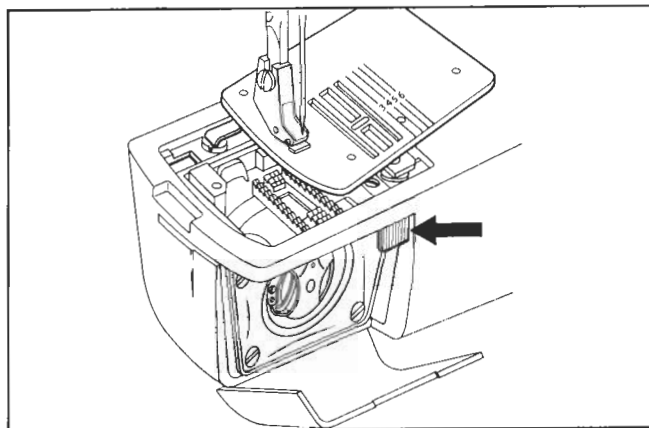
Whenever necessary, the bobbin case and shuttle should also be brushed clean. Sizing or finishing compounds from the fabric can adhere to the spindle of the shuttle and affect the machine's performance. In such a case the spindle should be cleaned with the brush. Also check that any thread remainders, wound around the spindle, are removed.

## Changing the light bulb

A projection to lower the light assembly is found on the left of the light guard. Lower the light guard. Grasp the light bulb, press it inward and turn the bulb counter-clockwise.

When inserting a **new light bulb**, press it into the socket as far as it **will go** and turn it clockwise.

The correct wattage of the bulb is shown on the plate at the back of the machine. Use only Husqvarna-Viking bulbs.



## Maintenance hints

In most cases poor sewing results are due to a blunt or damaged needle. Therefore always examine the needle first before taking any other action.

### *Unattractive stitches - unattractive seam*

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 9.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The thread tension is not correct. See page 14.
4. The machine is incorrectly threaded. See pages 11-12.
5. The needle, thread and fabric do not correspond. See table, page 9.
6. The lower thread is not the same thickness as the upper thread.
7. The bobbin is incorrectly inserted in the bobbin case. See page 11.
8. Lint or thread is wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle (page 45).

### *Needle breaks*

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 9.
2. You may have helped the machine to feed through the fabric by pulling it. The needle can then easily come against the throat plate and be broken.
3. The needle is not the right size. Use Husqvarna-Viking 705 H needles.

### *Upper thread breaks*

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 9.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The upper thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 12.
4. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. See pages 14-15.
5. The thread is knotted.
6. The needle and thread do not correspond. See table, page 9.
7. The hole in the throat plate is chipped and has sharp edges. Polish with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 45.
8. The needle groove or needle eye has too sharp edges. Change the needle. See page 9.
9. Thread is entangled on the spool pin.

### *Lower thread breaks*

1. The bobbin case is incorrectly inserted. See page 11.
2. The lower thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 11.
3. The lower thread is too tightly tensioned. See pages 14-15.
4. The bobbin is wound too full. See page 10.
5. The throat plate hole is damaged. Polish it with an emery cloth or change the throat plate, see page 45.
6. Lint or thread is wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 45.

*Lower thread not brought up by the upper thread*  
The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 9.

*Uneven thread tension*

This may be due to poor thread quality.

*Irregular bobbin winding*

1. The bobbin is not pressed in far enough. See page 11.
2. The machine is not correctly threaded for bobbin winding. See page 10.

*Fabric puckers*

1. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. See page 15.
2. The upper and lower thread tension is too tight in relation to the thickness of the fabric. See page 15.

*Stitch length varies*

1. The feed dog is choked by dust and dirt. Clean it with the special brush or small screwdriver. See page 45.
2. The presser foot pressure is disengaged. See page 18.

*The seam is too loose. Fabric layers not held together*

The thread tension is too slack.  
See pages 14–15.

*Machine does not feed the fabric*

1. The stitch length dial is set on 0.
2. The feed dog is lowered. Raise it by pressing the feed dog lowering button upward. See page 18.
3. Presser foot pressure is disengaged. See page 18.

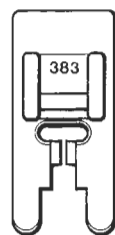
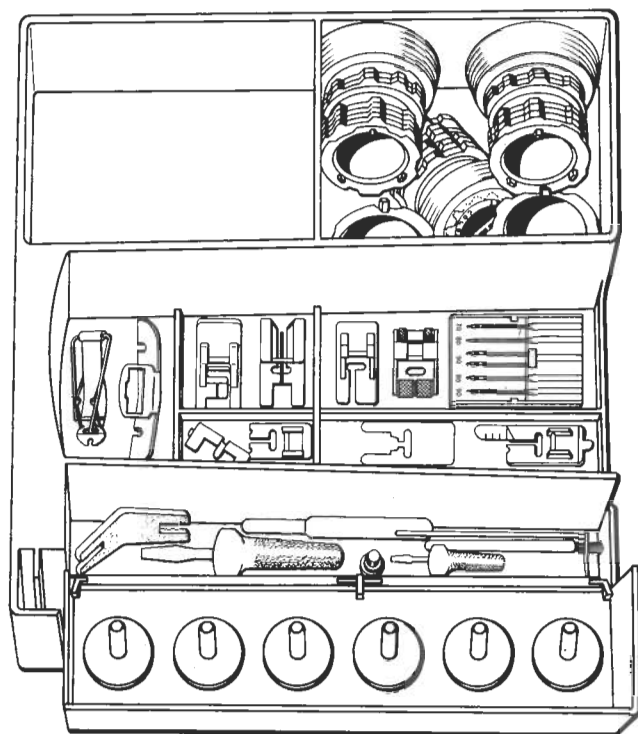
*Machine does not sew the stitch indicated or sews in reverse*

The seam former is incorrectly inserted.  
Directions on page 22.

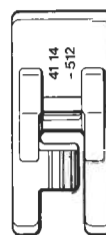
*Machine runs sluggishly*

1. Dirt or lint has got under the throat plate. Loosen the throat plate and brush clean between the teeth of the feed dog. See page 45.
2. Dirt or lint has got into the shuttle. Take out the bobbin and bobbin case and brush clean with the special brush. See page 45.
3. The wall outlet voltage is too low.

# Contents of accessory box



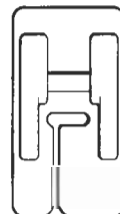
41 11 383-01  
Zig-zag presser  
foot mounted  
on the machine



41 14 512-01  
Utility stitch and  
pattern presser  
foot



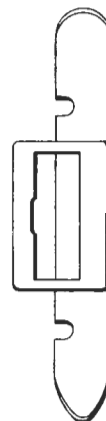
41 11 389-01  
Raised seam  
presser foot,  
three grooves



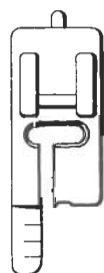
41 14 228-01  
Blindstitching  
presser foot



40 15 427-01  
Raised seam  
cord guide  
for use with or  
without cord



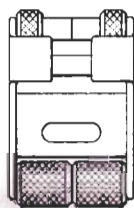
41 12 989-01  
Zipper foot



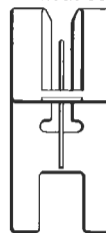
41 11 650-01  
Buttonhole foot



41 12 897-01  
Darning foot,  
with or without  
yarn insertion.



41 13 901-01  
Roller presser  
foot



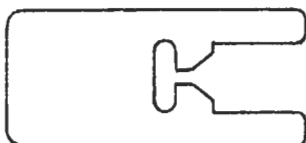
41 13 931-01  
Special marker  
stitch foot

# Contents of accessory box

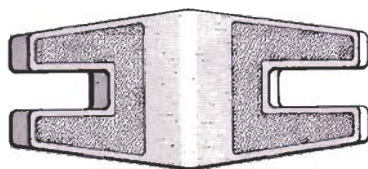


*Seam former*

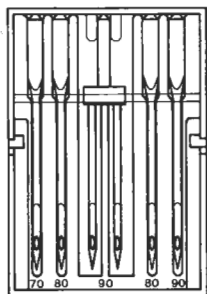
- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A. 41 15 830-01 | B. 41 15 831-01 |
| C. 41 15 832-01 | D. 41 15 833-01 |
| E. 41 15 834-01 | F. 41 15 835-01 |



41 11 866-01 Glide plate

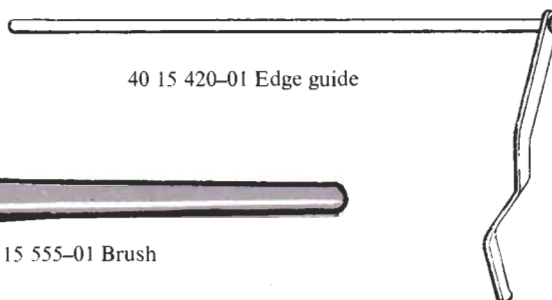


41 11 732-01 Button reed



40 15 819-01

Needle case with needles System 705 H



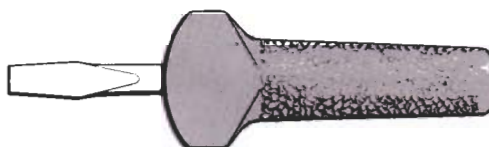
40 15 420-01 Edge guide



40 15 555-01 Brush



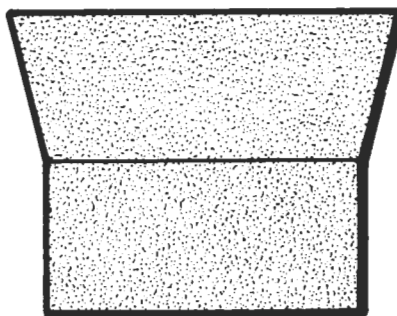
40 15 399-01 Buttonhole knife (seam ripper)



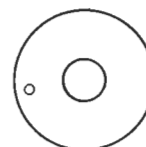
41 12 699-01 Large screwdriver



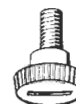
41 12 697-01 Small screwdriver



41 15 799-01 Lead holder



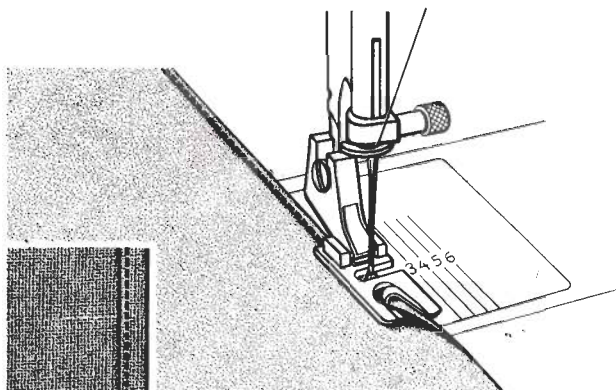
40 11 770-01  
Bobbins, six



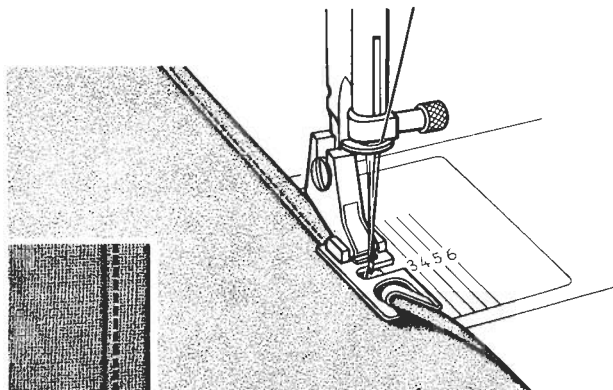
41 11 399-01  
Attachment screw



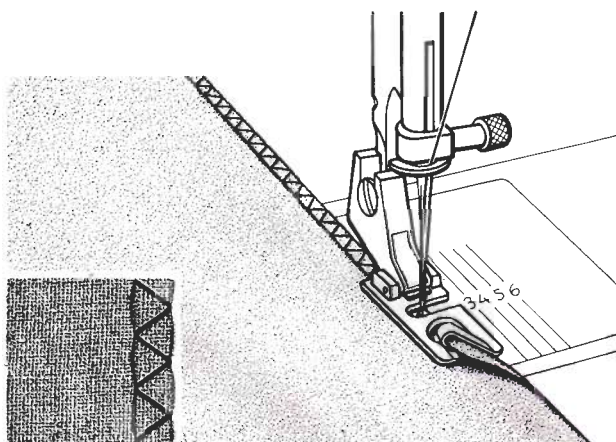
## Extra accessories



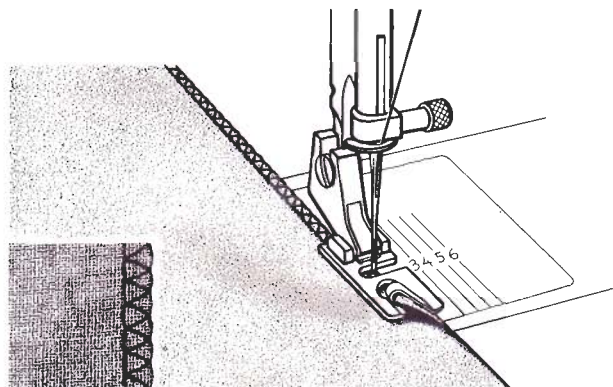
41 11 384-01. Straight stitch jointed hemmer, 5/64" (2mm).



41 11 385-01. Jointed hemmer 3/16" (5 mm), straight and zig-zag stitching.

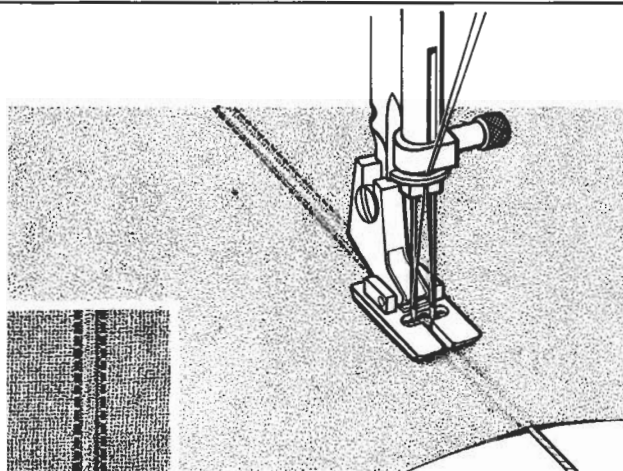


41 11 386-01. Jointed hemmer for scalloping, 1/8" (3 mm), zig-zag and hard tension. Suitable for soft material.

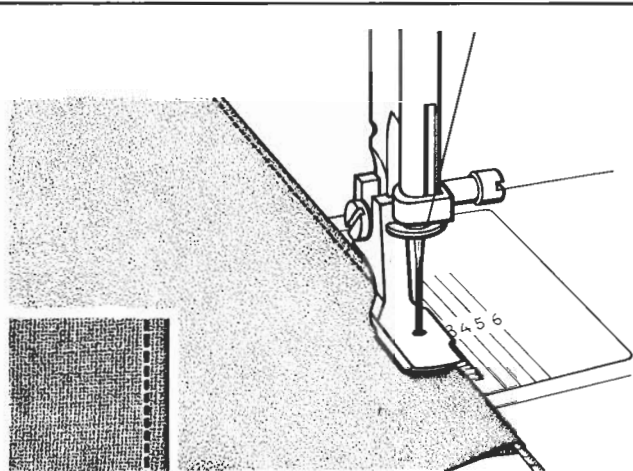


41 11 387-01. Jointed hemmer for rolled seams, 5/64" (2 mm), zig-zag. Suitable for thin material.

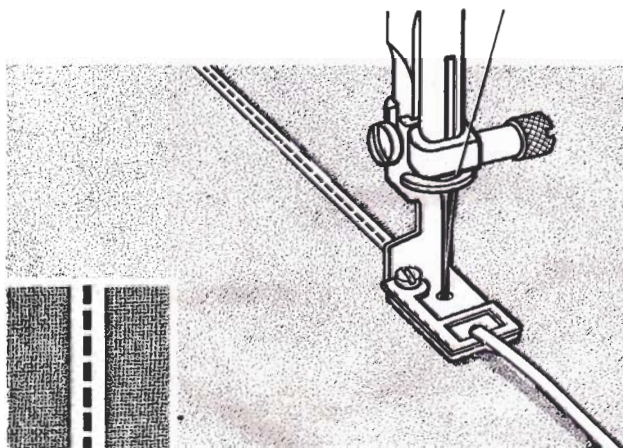
## Extra accessories



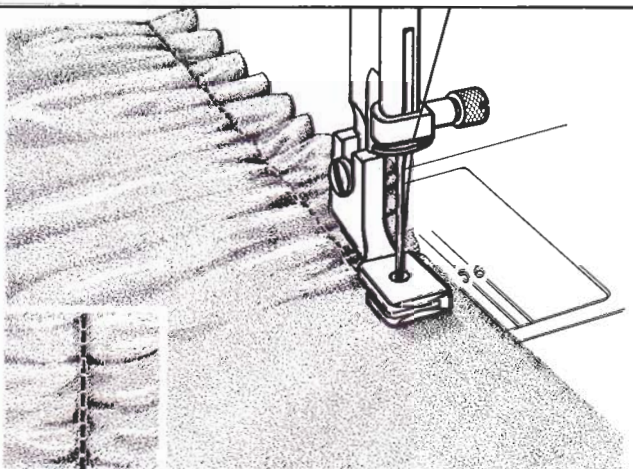
41 11 388-01. Jointed presser foot, 1 groove, for raised seam, with or without cord.



40 93 022-01. Piping attachment. Insert the cord between the layers of the material.



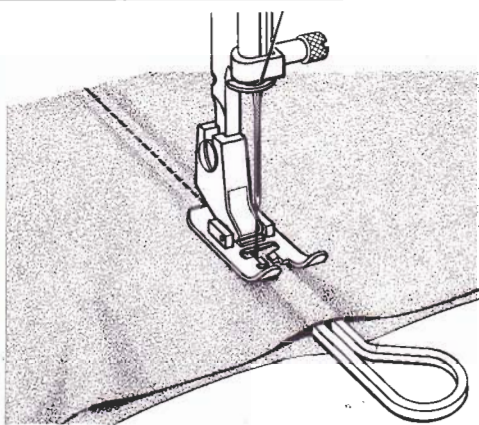
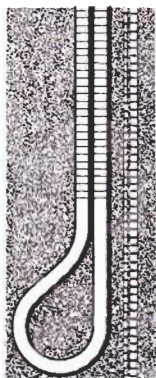
40 93 005-01. Presser foot for attaching braiding, which is inserted through a guide and attached with a straight stitch in the middle of the braiding.



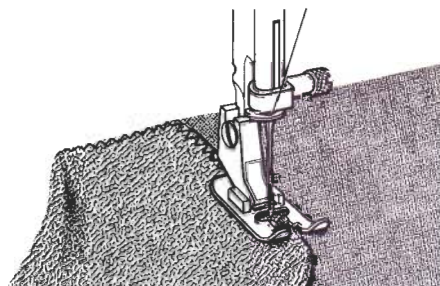
40 93 019-01. Presser foot for gathering. Gather the material as you sew, the harder the thread tension, the more the gathering.



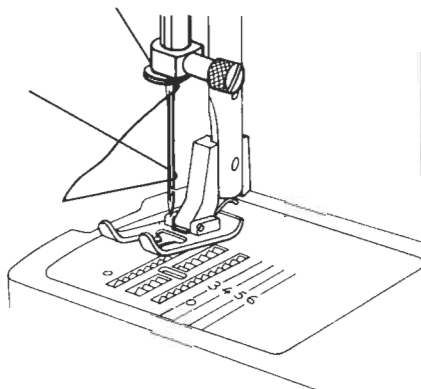
## Extra accessories



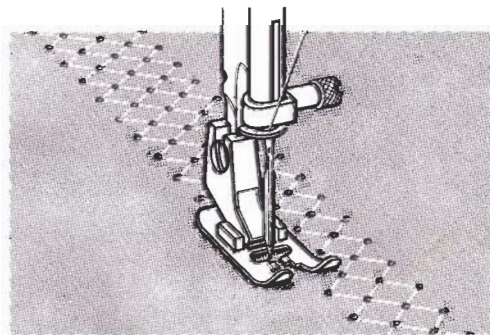
40 15 367-01. Hemstitcher. Put the fork between two layers of material, which are sewn together with straight stitching and long stitches. (Note: In parts of the U.S.A. "hemstitching" may have a different meaning.)



41 12 683-01. Cutting needle No. 100 for sewing in leather.

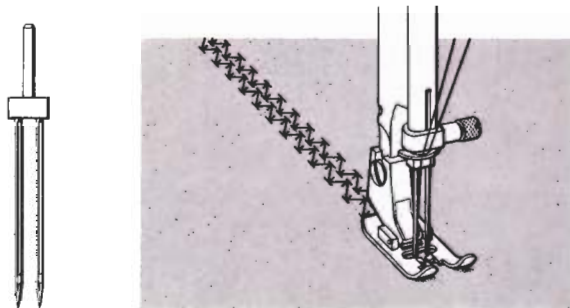


41 12 685-01, No. 80. 41 12 685-02, No. 90. 41 12 685-03, No. 100. Slotted needles for people with impaired vision. The needle eye is supplied with a slot. When threading, pass the thread along the needle, until the thread glides into the slot.



41 12 684-01. Wing needle produces a hemstitch effect. Can be used for zig-zag and pattern stitching.

## Extra accessories



41 11 621-03. Twin needle No. 80 with  $\frac{5}{64}$ " (2mm) needle distance.

41 11 621-01. Twin needle No. 80 with  $\frac{1}{8}$ " (3 mm) needle distance.

41 11 621-02. Twin needle No 80 with  $\frac{5}{32}$ " (4 mm) needle distance.

For parallel seams and twin needle seams.

*Notice: Max. stitch width setting for zig-zag and pattern stitching 2.5, 1.5 and 0 respectively.*



41 15 836-01. Seam former G.



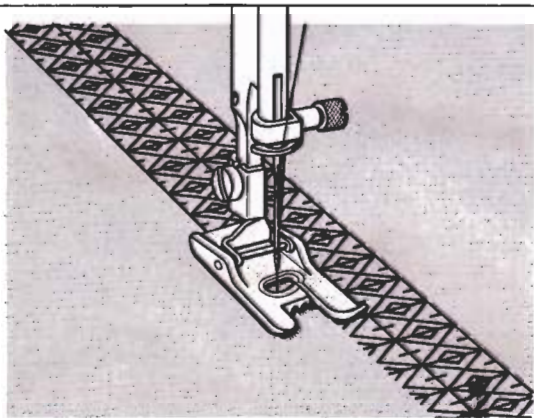
41 15 838-01. Seam former I.



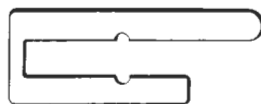
41 15 837-01. Seam former H.



41 15 839-01. Seam former K.



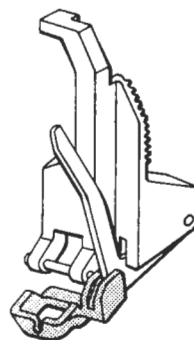
41 14 005-01. Transparent presser foot.



41 14 244-01. Glide plate, for 41 11650-01 Buttonhole foot.

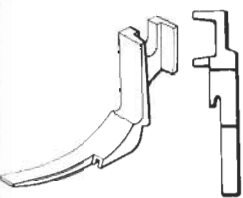
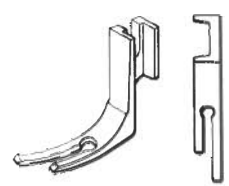
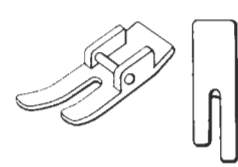
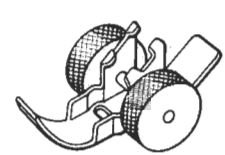
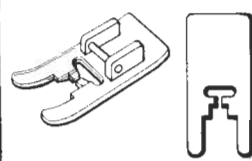
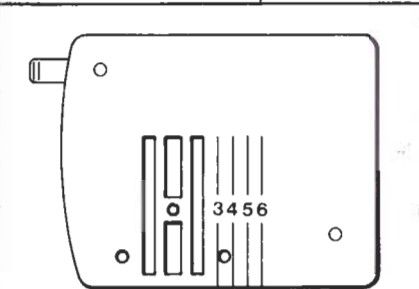
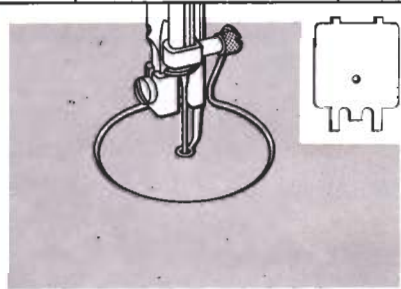

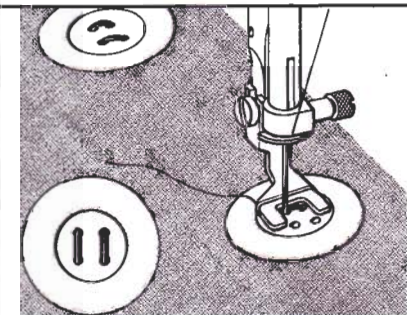
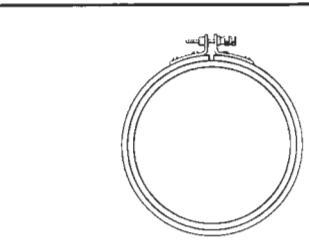
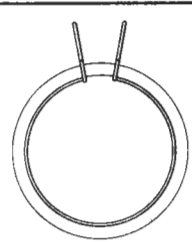


41 14 243-01. Glide plate, for 41 12 989-01 Zipper foot.



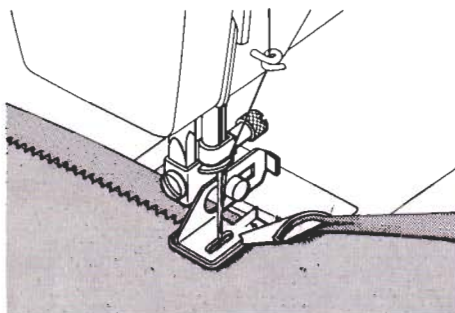
41 15 849-01  
Darning foot.

## Extra accessories

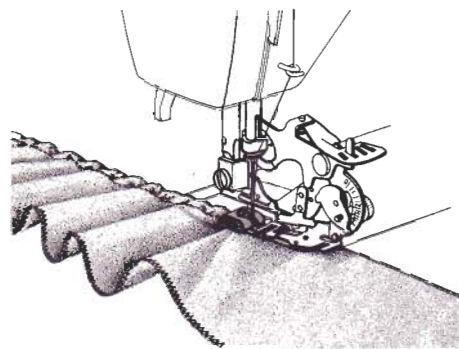
				
40 15 395-01. Presser foot for narrow stitches, zippers, welts or welting.	40 93 015-01. Presser foot, extra narrow, for special straight stitching.	41 11 394-01. Presser foot for extra fine straight stitching in thin fabrics.	41 12 748-01. Roller presser foot.	41 12 988-01. Presser foot for special sewing in nylon, tricot, etc.
				
41 15 625-01. Throat plate with round needle hole, for straight stitching in very loose or thin fabrics.	41 15 868-01. Plate for darning and embroidering with straight stitching especially in thin fabrics. 41 10 586-01. Presser foot with round needle hole especially for straight stitch, darning, embroidering etc.		For making closing bars around holes, for example eyelets in belts, the feed dog is covered by a plate. Available for different hole-diameters. 41 15 855-01. Throat plate for eyelets 5/32" (4 mm). 41 15 855-02. Throat plate for eyelets 7/32" (6 mm).	
				
40 15 237-01. Presser foot for sewing on large buttons and buttons with high edges.	40 93 028-01. Frame with 4" (10 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery. 40 93 029-01. Frame with 6" (15 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery. 40 93 030-01. Frame with 8" (20 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.		40 15 398-01. Frame with 2 5/32" (5.5 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.	



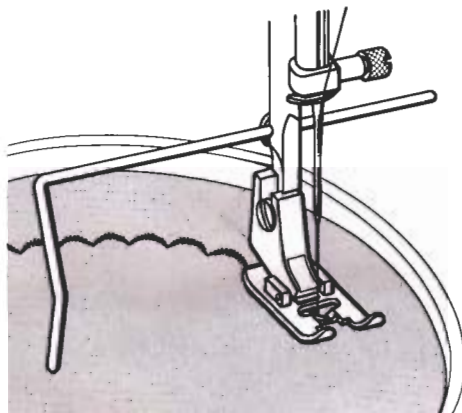
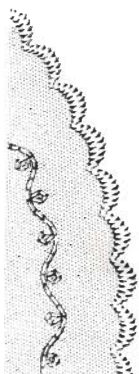
## Extra accessories



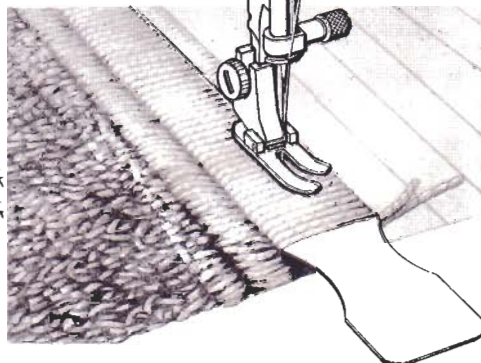
41 11 822-01. Bias binder. Can be used for folded as well as unfolded edgings up to a width of 15/16" (24 mm).



40 93 020-01. Ruffler. Can be set for gathering or puckering at every, every 6th or 12th stitch.



40 15 813-01. Attachment for circular sewing. Stretch the fabric over an embroidery hoop, place a thumbtack in the middle as a pivot and attach the guide over the pivot thumbtack.





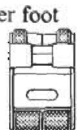
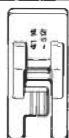





















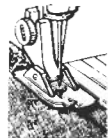




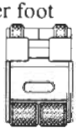




















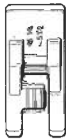








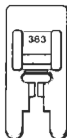




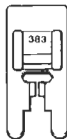










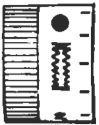








41 13 458-01, 1 3/16" (30 mm). 41 13 458-02, 1 25/32" (45 mm). Weaver's reed for rug sewing. Wind the yarn over the reed and sew on with straight stitch. Special presser foot for rug sewing, 41 12 964-01.


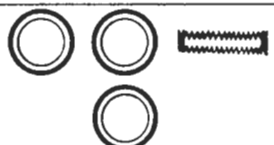
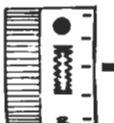








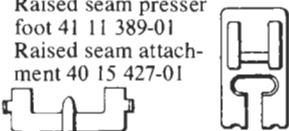


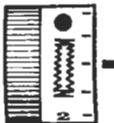
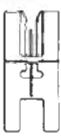


# Operation guide

	Stitch selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot
<i>Straight stitching</i> Joining, hems, gathering. The stitch length can be varied.	-----	2 0		Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Top stitching</i> The stitch length can be varied.	-----	5 0		Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Basting</i> The stitch length can be varied.	-----	6 0		Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Overcasting. Stitch length and stitch width can be varied.	W W W W	2 3		Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Hemming linen goods. Picot (overcasting folded edge).	W W W W	1 1		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Sewing on lace. Appliqués. Stitch length and stitch width can be varied.	W W W W	0.3-0.5 2		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01
<i>Three-step zig-zag</i> Overcasting in elastic, thin or easily frayed fabrics. Sewing in terry cloth (towelling).	^ ^ ^ ^	1 4		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Mending</i> Mending and darning in all fabrics.	^ ^ ^ ^	0.5-1 3-4		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01

	Stitch selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot
<b>Overlock</b> Joining and overcasting in one. Seams in knit and stretch fabrics. Mending of overlock seams.	Blue Seam former A	  Blue  Blue		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Roller presser foot 41 13 901-01  
<b>Elastic straight stitch</b> Joining of elastic fabrics. Extra strong, for example for crotch sewing.	Yellow Seam former A	  Yellow  Yellow		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Roller presser foot 41 13 901-01  
<b>Top stitching</b> Decorative stitching	Yellow Seam former A	  Yellow max.  Yellow		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Roller presser foot 41 13 901-01  
<b>Blindstitch hemming</b> Hemming in close fabrics. Finishing of edges.	Purple Seam former A	  Purple  Purple		Blindstitching presser foot 41 14 228-01 
<b>Elastic blindstitch</b> Hemming in elastic fabrics.	Orange Seam former A	  Orange  Orange		Blindstitching presser foot 41 14 228-01 
<b>Double overlock</b> Sews and finishes seams in one operation. For stretch and non- stretch materials, especially fabrics that tend to fray.	Blue Seam former B	  Blue  Blue		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Roller presser foot 41 13 901-01  
<b>Ric Rac</b> Topstitching Appliqué work using cloth tape. For fabrics with a selvedge or folded edge. For leather.	Yellow Seam former B	  Yellow  Yellow		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 
<b>Double-action stitch</b> For soft materials. Sews and finishes seams in one operation. Decorative hems.	Red Seam former B	  Red  Red		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 

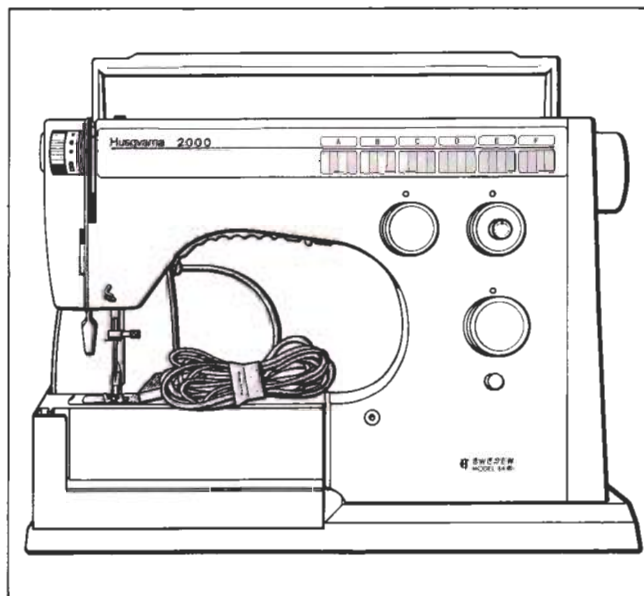
	Stitch selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot
<i>Serpentine</i> Darning and mending. Seams in lycra and tricot. Attaching elastic.	Green  Seam former B 	Green Green		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 
<i>Shirring stitch</i> Gathering over fine elastic cord. Also suitable for decorative seams.	Blue  Seam former C 	Blue Blue		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Buttonhole presser foot 41 11 650-01  
<i>Point de Paris hemstitch</i> Decorative hems. Appliqué work using cloth tape. For fabrics with a selvedge of folded edge. For leather.	Yellow  Seam former C 	Yellow Yellow		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 
<i>Bridging stitch</i> Joining two pieces of fabric with folded edges. Inserting lace. Seams in girdle and swimsuit fabric.	Red  Seam former C 	Red Red		Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01 
<i>Overcast stitch</i> Simultaneous seaming and overcasting in sheer materials.	Green  Seam former C 	Green Green		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01  
<i>Pattern stitching</i> Seam former and color symbols in accordance with the pattern scale on the machine.	Blue Red  Yellow  Green  Seam former B, C, D, E F, G, H, I, K 	Blue Red Yellow Green Blue Red Yellow Green		Utility and pattern presser foot 41 14 512-01 
<i>Pattern stitching</i> With twin-needle, 5/64" (2 mm) needle distance.	Blue Red  Yellow  Green  Seam former B, C, D, E F, G, H, I, K 	0-4 Max. 2.5		Utility and pattern presser foot 41 14 512-01 
<i>Buttonholes</i> Stitch width dial on 0, then pull out width dial and turn it 1-2-3-4-0.	   			Buttonhole presser foot 41 11 650-01 

	Stitch selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot
<i>Reinforced buttonholes</i> Stitch width dial on 0, then pull out width dial and turn it 1-3-1-2-3-4-0.				Buttonhole presser foot 41 11 650-01 
<i>Sewing on buttons</i> Adjust the stitch width to suite the size of the button. Feed dog lowered.				
<i>Raised seams</i> Twin-needle with or without gimp cord. The stitch length can be varied.				Raised seam presser foot 41 11 389-01 Raised seam attach- ment 40 15 427-01 
<i>Marking</i> Transfer of markings from pattern to fabric.				Special marker stitch foot 41 13 931-01 

## Putting the machine away

Pull the plugs out of the wall outlet and the socket of the machine. Wind the leads around your hand, starting at the control and put on the lead holder. Press the foot control together and place it in its compartment with the thick end down. The bottom of the foot control should be turned toward the machine.

Lower the presser foot. Make sure that all accessories are correctly placed in the box. Slide the accessory box into place and put the extension table into the box. Lift the handle and put on the cover. Make sure that the locking lips are inserted into the notches of the handle.





  
VIKING

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