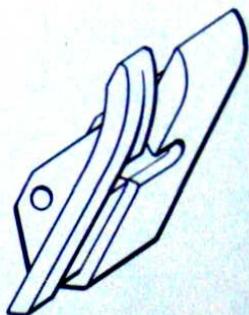


Elastic blindstitch

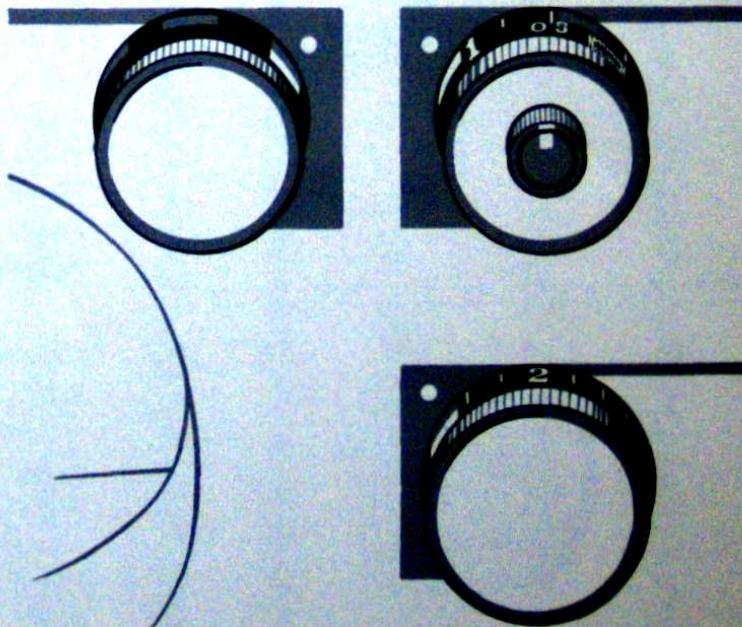
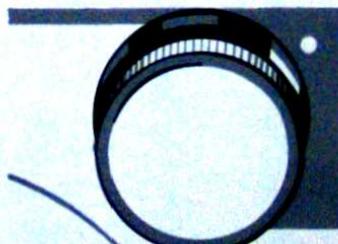
The elastic blindstitch is colored orange on the pattern scale under A. Check that stitch former A is in the machine. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you.



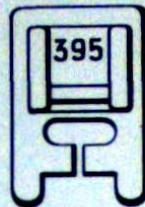
Blindstitching
presser foot
41 14 228

Turn all dials to orange symbols.

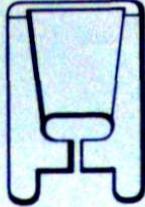
The elastic blindstitch has small zig-zag stitches between the larger zig-zag stitches. It is used for hemming knit and stretch fabrics.



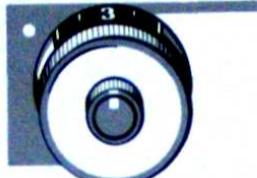
Upper side



Under side



A B C D



Pattern stitching

Before you begin to sew decorative stitches, you should change the presser foot. The pattern presser foot gives a more raised seam, thanks to the space behind the needle-hole on the under side, and should be used for all close pattern stitching and for close zig-zag stitching. You will find the pattern presser foot (41 11 395) in the accessory box.

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

Then check that the correct seam former is inserted. Set the needle to the highest position by turning the hand wheel 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 settings are all at the same position.

Carry out fine adjustment of the yellow and blue patterns by means of the stitch length dial.

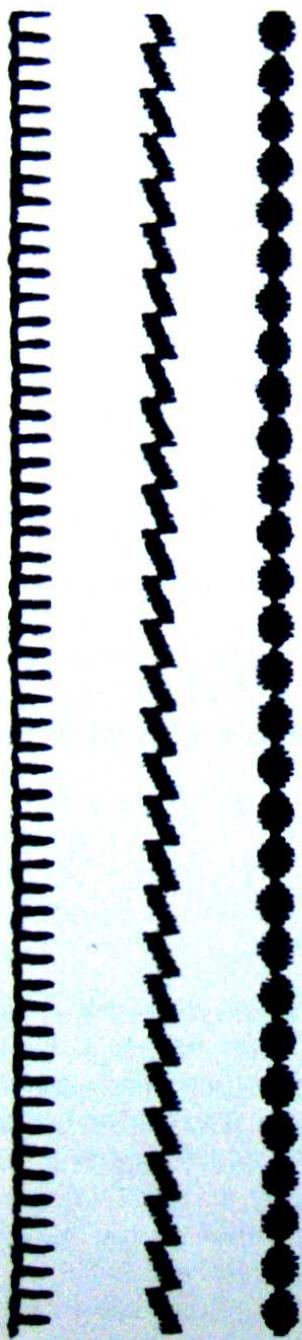
Helpful hints:

When it is available you might wish to use finer embroidery thread for pattern stitching.

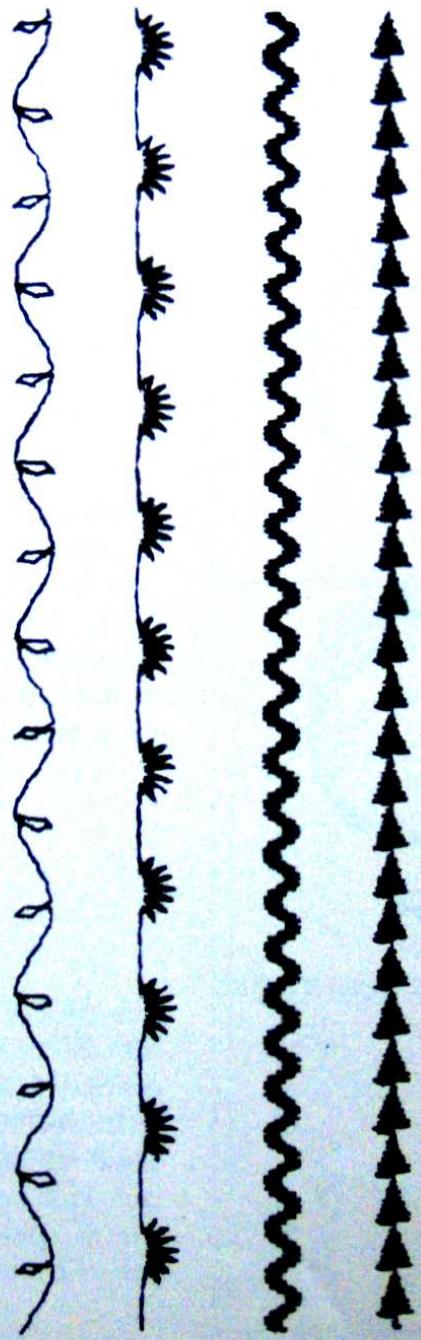
Some stitch patterns may look neater if the upper thread tension control (page 14) is set at the button-hole symbol.

When starting to sew near the edge of the cloth it might be advisable to grasp the upper and lower sewing threads and pull them gently toward the rear of the machine when starting a seam.

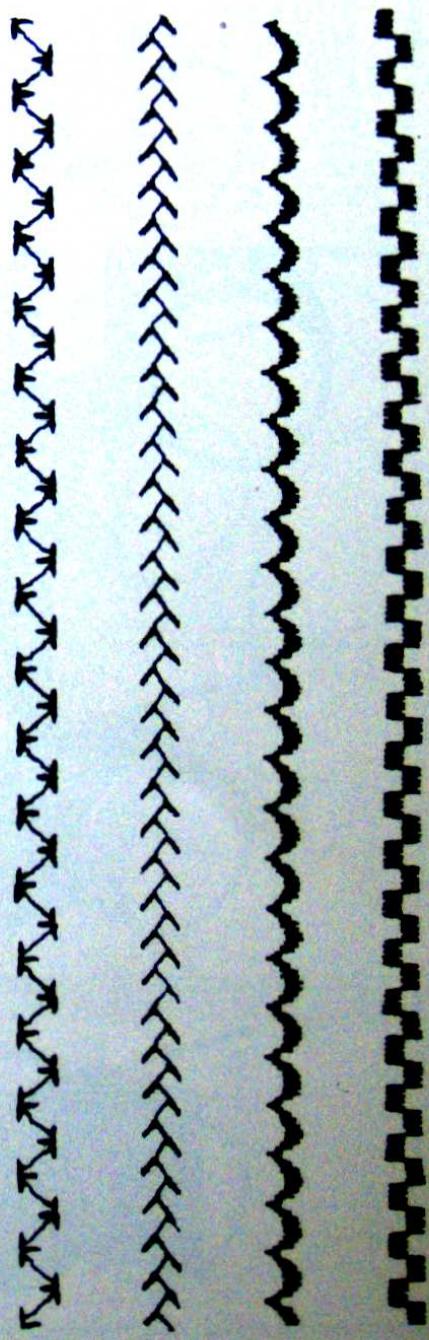
Seam former B

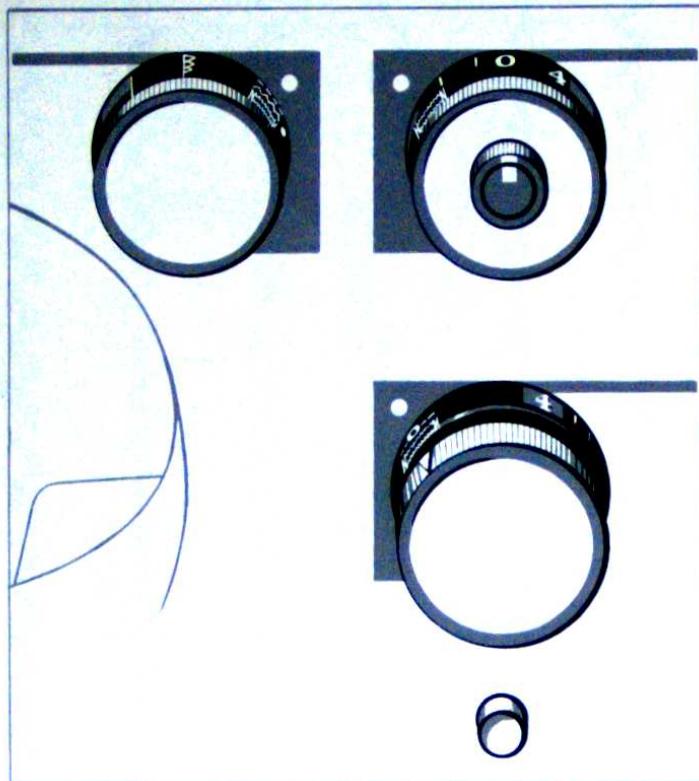
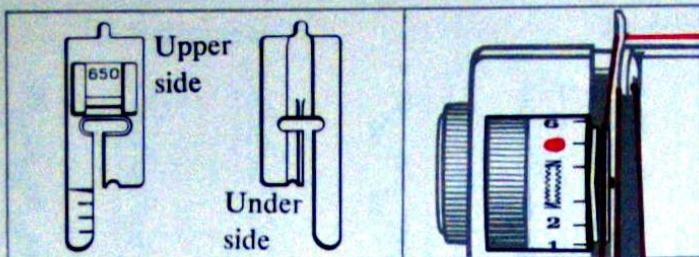


Seam former C



Seam former D





Buttonholes

In order to sew buttonholes, you should change over to the buttonhole foot (41 11 650). You will find it in the accessory box and it is attached in the same way as the ordinary snap-on 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, if you wish.

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.

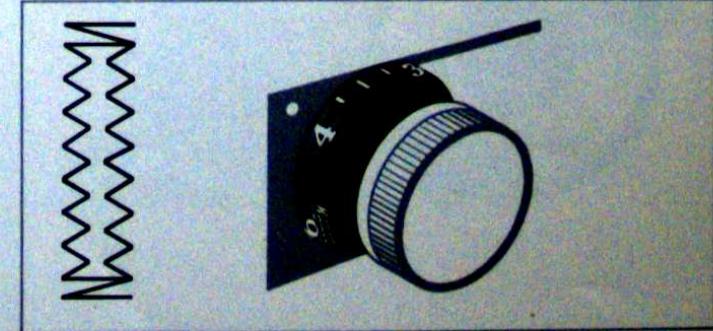
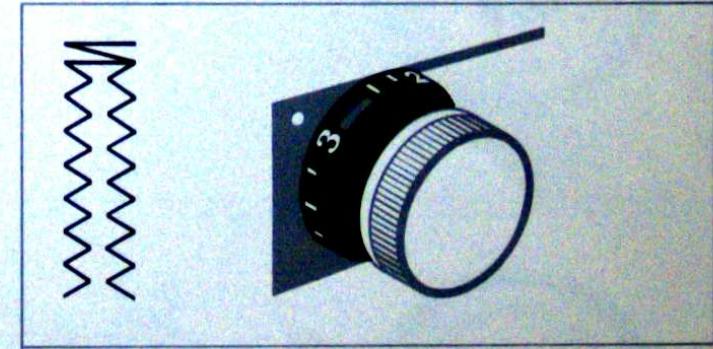
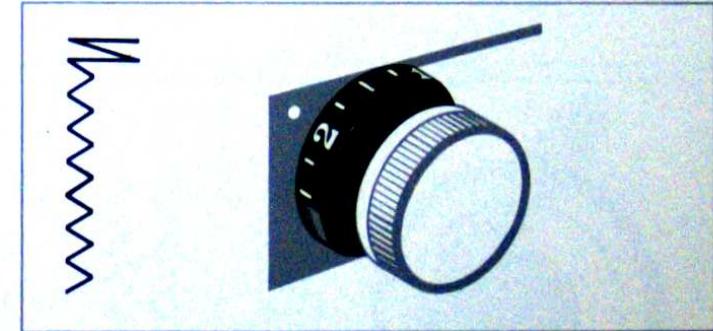
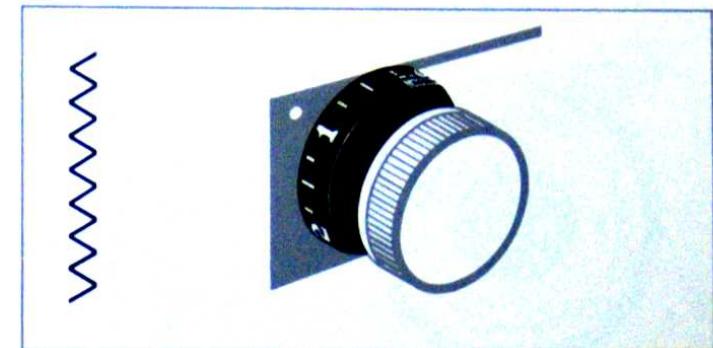
Set the stitch width dial to 0, pull it out towards you. Then turn it to the right to 1. Put the fabric under the presser foot, *remembering that the machine begins to sew in reverse*. The buttonhole-sewing is shown step by step on the next page.

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 cloth and turn the dial to 2.

The next step is to form the first closing bar. Sew 3—4 stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Then stop the machine with the needle raised out of the cloth and turn the dial to 3.

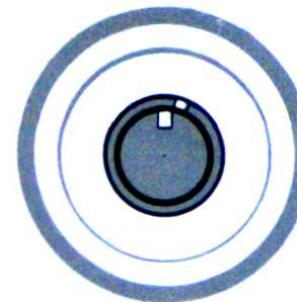
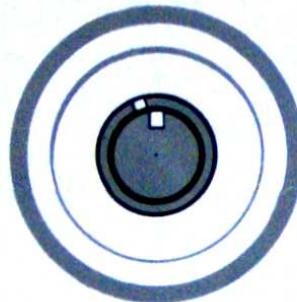
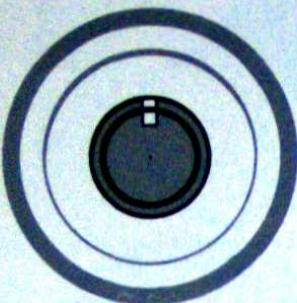
Now sew the other column of zig-zag stitching the same distance as the first one. Stop the machine with the needle raised out of the cloth and turn the dial to 4.

In position 4 the machine makes the final closing bar. Make 3—4 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 making buttonholes, 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 zigzag 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 zigzag stitches looks closer than the left column, you can turn the ring slightly to the left.

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

Buttonhole knife

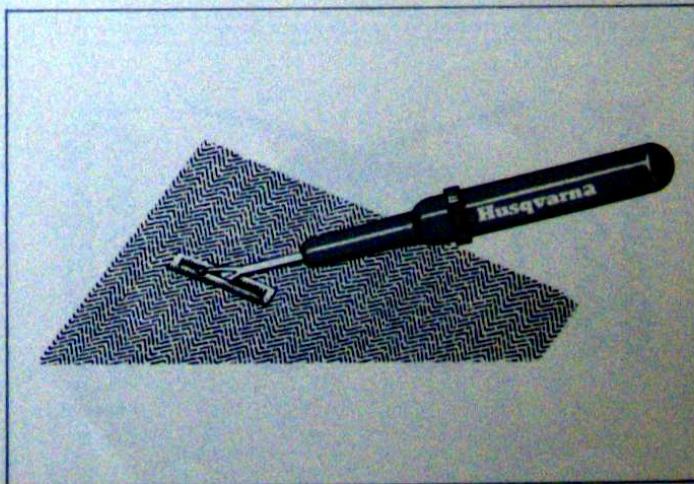
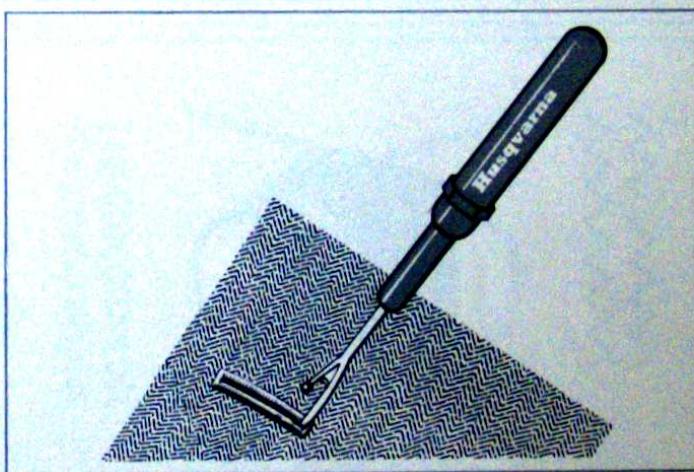
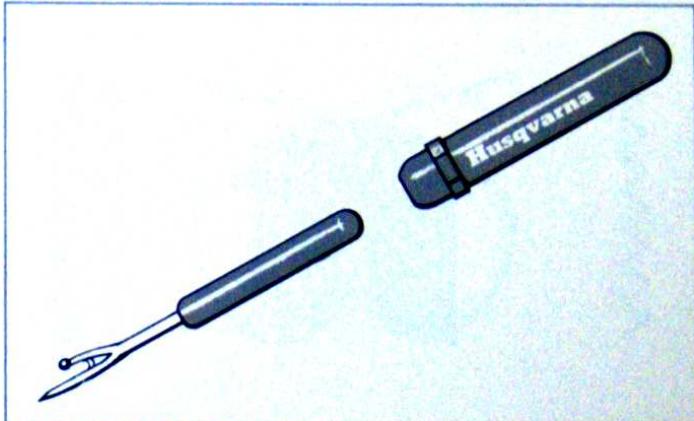
The buttonhole knife (40 15 399), which you will find in the accessory box, is equipped with a safety cap which, when taken off, can be pushed onto the back of the knife and thus provides a good handle.

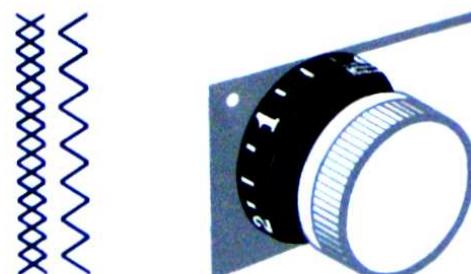
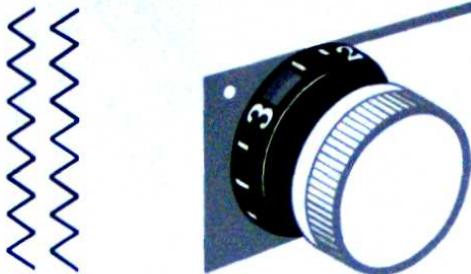
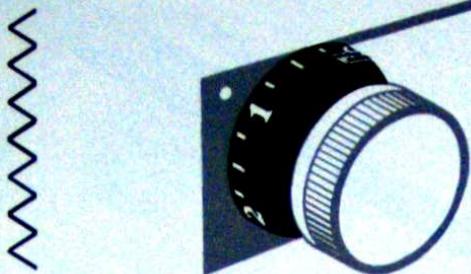
When you have finished sewing all of the buttonholes, it is time to cut them. Do this by piercing the fabric at right angles until the curved edge reaches down to the buttonhole.

Then incline the knife more or less parallel to the cloth and move it carefully forward so as not to cut through the end of the buttonhole. The small red bead serves as a guide.

Helpful hint:

You can also cut the buttonhole to the middle and then cut the same way from the other direction.





Reinforced buttonholes

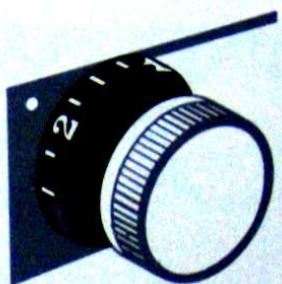
Garments subject to heavy wear or buttons subject to special strain may sometimes require even stronger buttonholes and this is how you make them:

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.

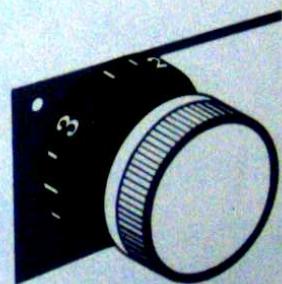
When the column is sufficiently long, stop the machine with the needle raised and turn the dial to 3. Sew the second column without making any closing bar.

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.

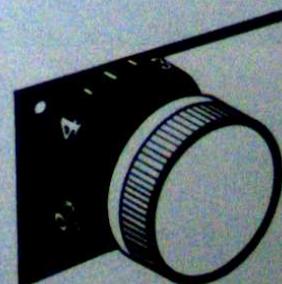
When this is finished, set the dial to 2 and make three or four closing bar stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Make sure that the needle is raised when making the next setting of the width dial to number 3.



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.

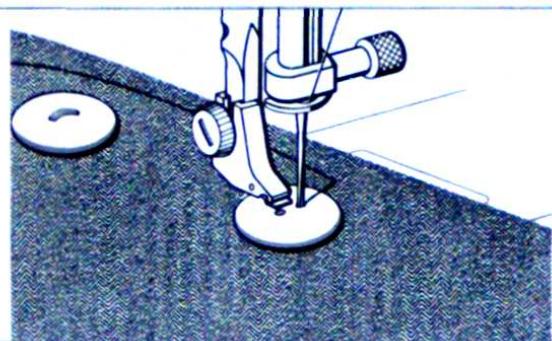
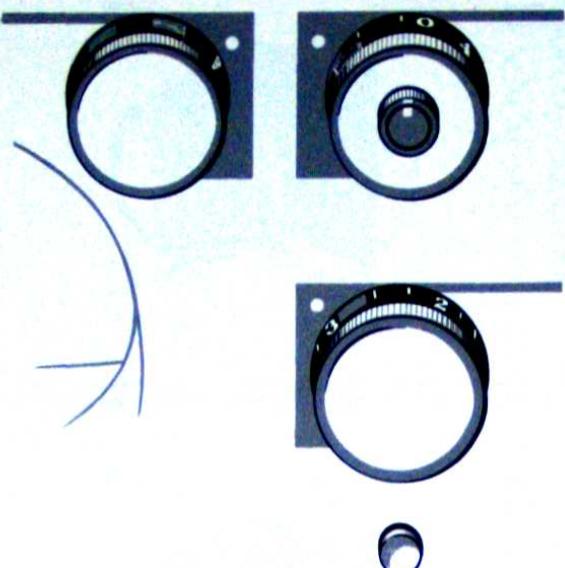


Sewing on buttons

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 hand wheel towards you and test carefully that the needle goes through the centre 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, so that it gets 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) for this. Use the thin end when sewing buttons on thin fabrics, the thick end for heavier fabrics. Mark the place where the button is to be sewn on and place the garment under the bracket without lowering the presser bar. Insert the button reed as shown in the illustration, with the marking in the center of the opening. Place the button on top and lower the presser bar.

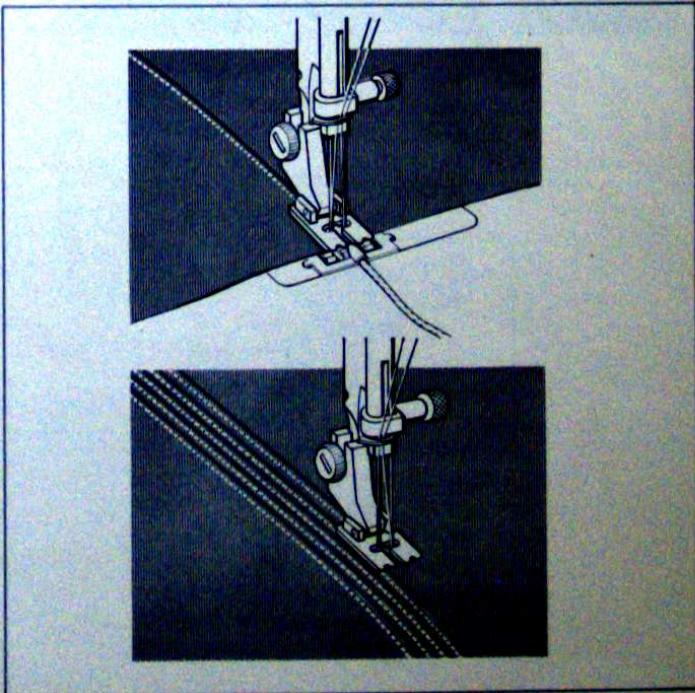
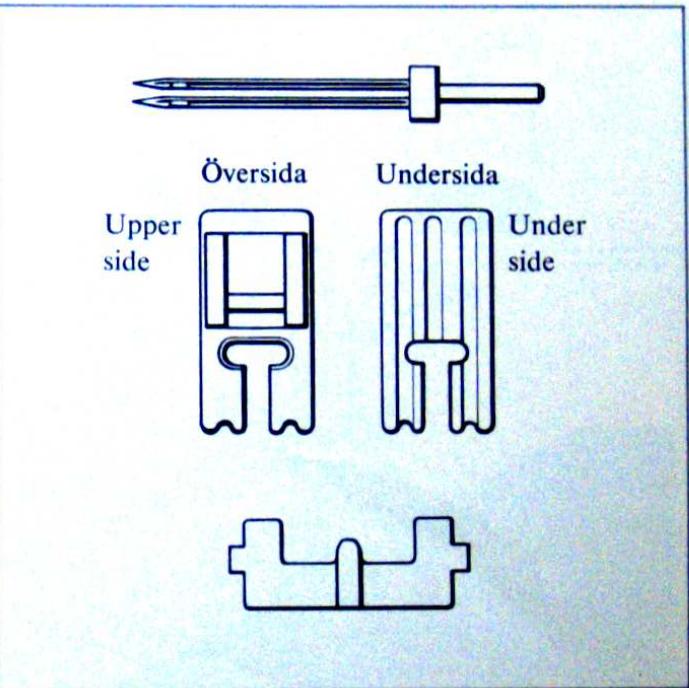
Raised seams

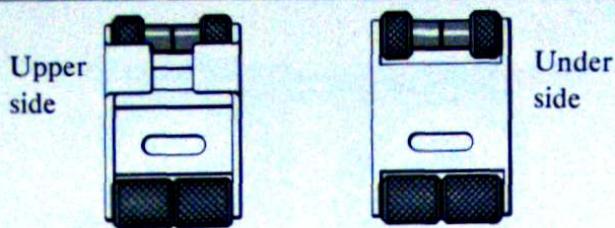
Exchange the ordinary needle for a twin needle and be sure to see that it is pressed up high into the needle clamp. Change to the raised seam presser foot (41 11 389) and fit the raised seam attachment (40 15 427) with its straight edge toward you. If you wish to use a gimp cord, lay this under the raised 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 harder 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

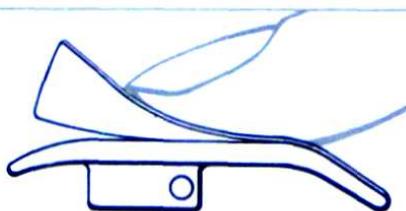
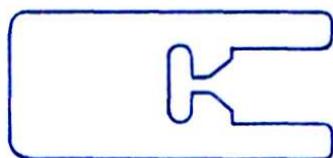
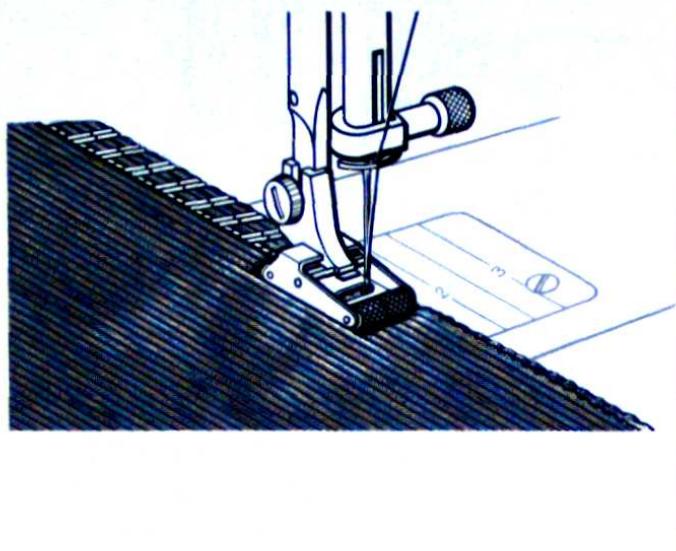
If you wish to sew several parallel seams, you can use the grooves on the bottom of the presser foot as edge guides. Place the previously sewn seam to the left or to the right of the one you are about to sew and let the presser foot guide the work.





Roller presser foot

The roller presser foot (41 13 901) 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

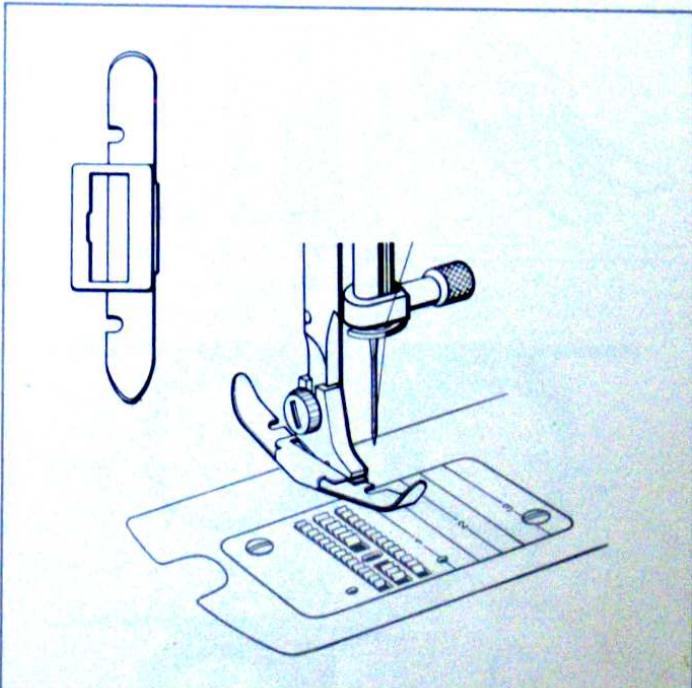
The glide plate, (41 11 866) fits the utility stitch presser foot 41 11 383.

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. For other friction surfaces you could also use silicone spray, 41 12 205.

Zipper foot

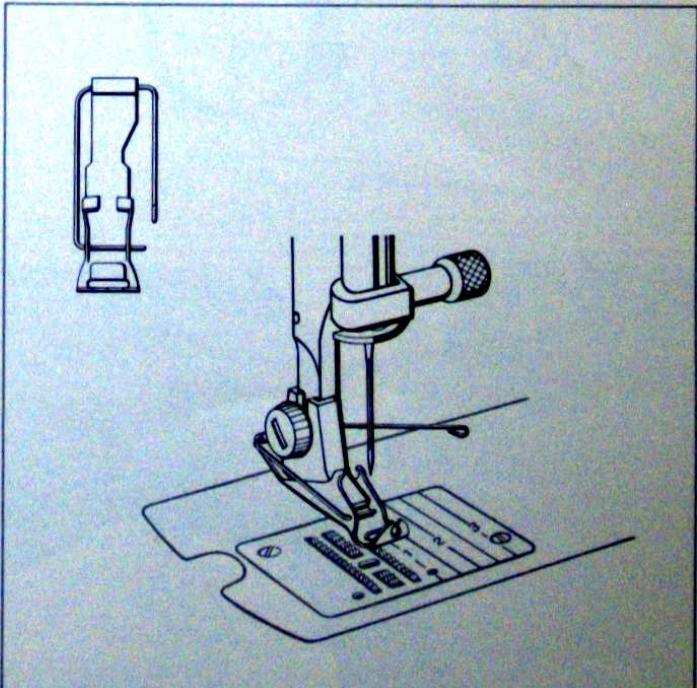
The zipper foot (41 12 989) can be attached so that it comes either to the right or to the left of the needle. This makes it possible to sew on both sides of the zipper without turning the work.

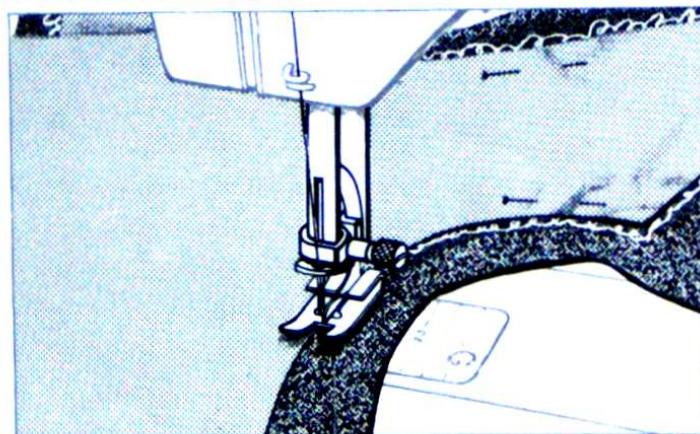
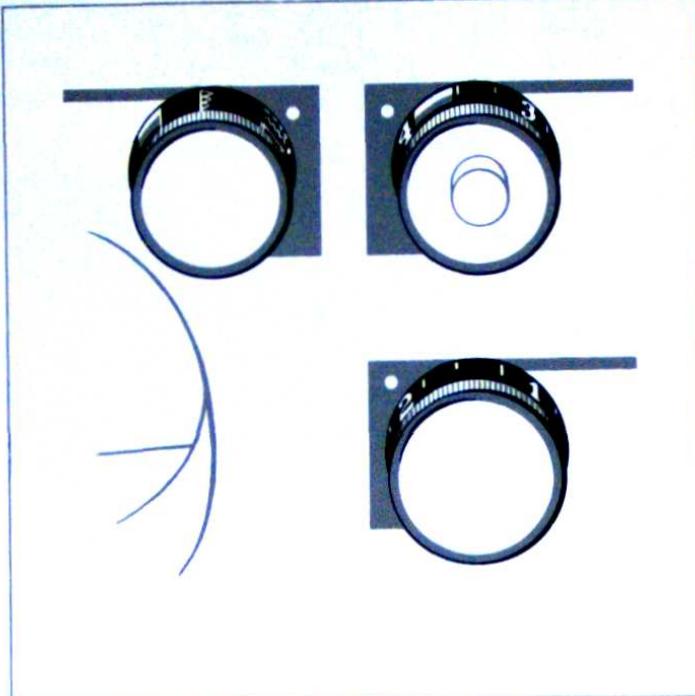
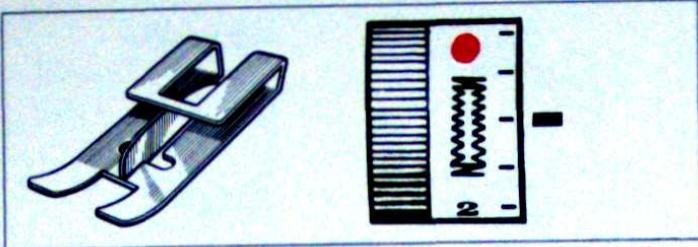


Darning foot

Set the needle to the highest position and then the darning foot (41 12 897) can be attached in the same way as the other snap-on-presser feet, i.e. the transverse pin is pressed into the attachment.

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) 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 4 and the stitch width dial to 2. Set the upper thread tension dial to the buttonhole symbol.

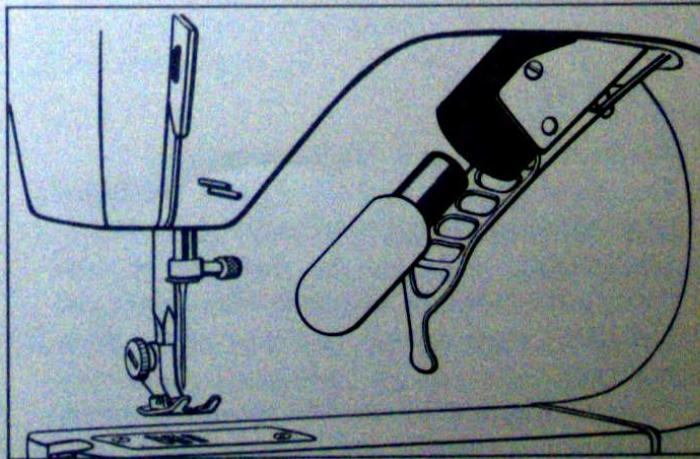
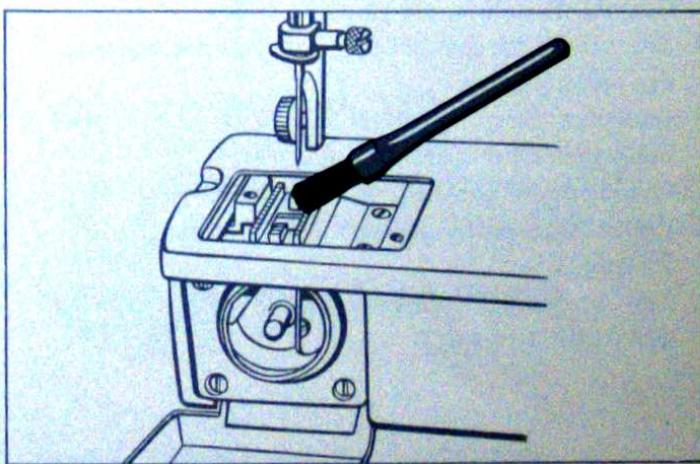
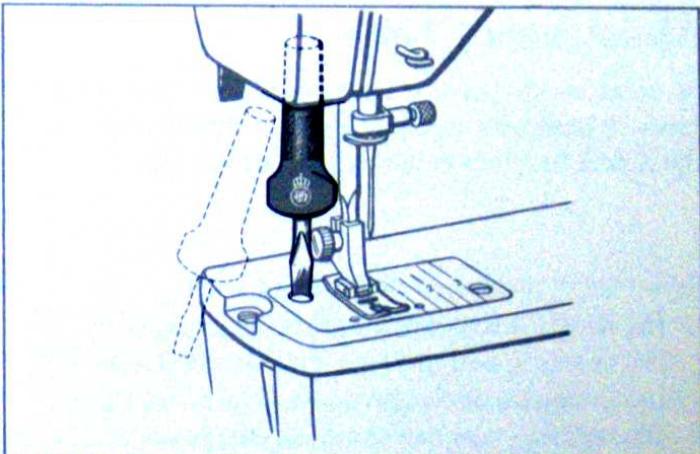
Attach the pattern parts carefully on the fabric with pins. Cut out darts and other markings on the pattern so that you can sew there. Sew round the pattern part, as close to the paper edge as possible. Draw apart the parts of the fabric and cut the seam between the layers of fabric. The thread now remains 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 cleaning. The throat plate (needle plate) should occasionally be removed and the teeth of the feed dog brushed clean by means of the cleaning brush (40 15 555) which you'll find in the box of accessories.

Remove the throat plate by loosening the screws. The left one is accessible if the upper handle part of the screwdriver is inserted under the face plate.

Whenever necessary, the bobbin case and shuttle should also be brushed clean. Sizing or finishing compounds from the fabric can adhere to the centre stud of the shuttle and cause dissonance, in such a case the stud should be cleaned with the cleaning brush. Also check that any thread remainders, wound around the stud, are removed.



Changing the light bulb

A projection to lower the light assembly is found on the left side 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.

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 8.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The thread tension is not correct. See page 14.
4. The machine may be incorrectly threaded.
Correct threading, see pages 11—12.
5. The needle, thread and fabric do not correspond.
See table, page 8.
6. Incorrect lower thread. It should be of the same thickness as the upper thread.
7. Lower thread unevenly wound. See pages 9—10.
8. Bobbin incorrectly inserted in bobbin case.
See page 11.
9. Lint or threads wrapped around centre post of the shuttle (page 41).

Needle breaks

1. Needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 8.
2. The throat plate is too loose. Tighten the throat plate with the larger screwdriver. See page 41.
3. 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.
4. Incorrect length of needle. Use Husqvarna-Viking 705 H or 15×1 length.

Upper thread breaks

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 8.
2. The needle is bent or blunt.
3. The upper thread is incorrectly threaded.
See page 12.
4. The upper thread may be too tightly tensioned.
See thread tension pages 14—15.
5. Knots in the thread.
6. The needle and thread do not correspond.
See needle and thread table on page 8.
7. The hole in the throat plate may be chipped and have sharp edges. Polish with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 41.
8. The needle groove or needle eye may have too sharp edges. Change needle. See page 8.
9. Thread may be entangled on spool pin.

Lower thread breaks

1. Bobbin case incorrectly inserted. See page 11.
2. Lower thread may be incorrectly threaded.
See page 11.
3. Lower thread too tightly tensioned. Pages 14—15 show how to correct this fault.
4. Bobbin unevenly wound. See pages 9—10.
5. Bobbin wound too full. See pages 9—10.
6. Throat plate hole damaged. Polish it with an emery cloth or change the throat plate, see page 41.
7. Lint or thread wrapped around center post of the shuttle (page 41).

Lower thread not brought up by the upper thread

Needle incorrectly inserted. See page 8.

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 9.
3. The thread guide for bobbin winding is not correctly adjusted. See page 10.

Fabric puckers

1. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. Correct upper thread tension is illustrated on page 15.
2. Upper and lower thread tension 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 41.
2. The presser foot pressure is released. See page 18.
3. Not enough presser foot pressure. Page 18.

The seam is too loose. Fabric layers not held together

The thread tension is too slack. The adjustment of the thread tension is illustrated on pages 14—15.

Machine does not feed the fabric

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

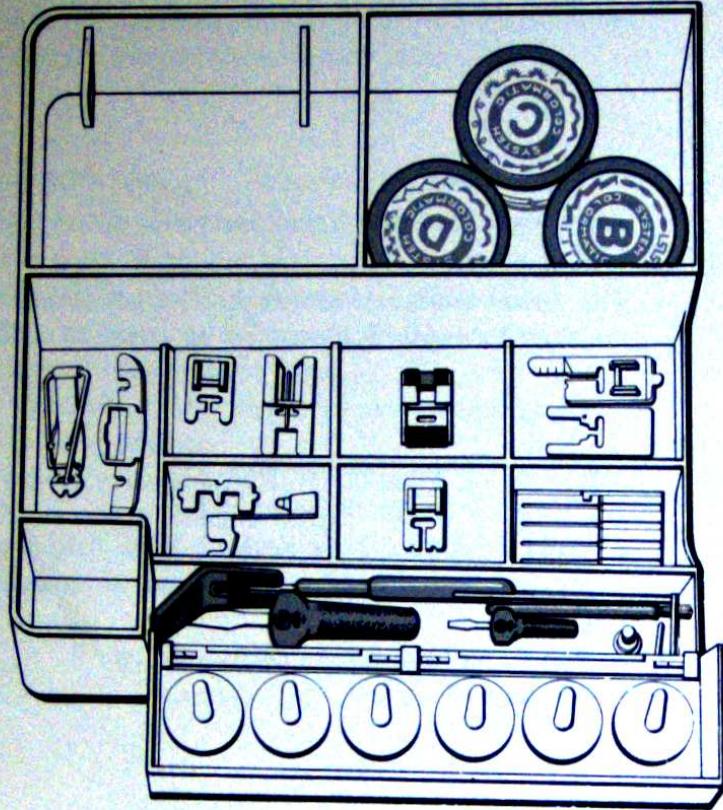
Machine does not sew the stitch indicated

Seam former incorrectly inserted.
Directions on page 20.

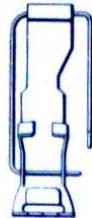
Machine runs sluggishly

1. Dirt or lint have got under the throat plate. Loosen the throat plate and brush clean between the teeth of the feed dog.
2. Dirt or lint have got into the shuttle. Take out the bobbin and bobbin case and brush clean with special brush.
3. Wall outlet voltage might be too low.

Contents of accessory box



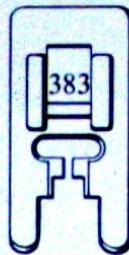
41 11 650
Buttonhole foot.



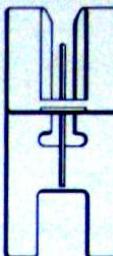
41 12 897
Darning foot,
with or without
yarn insertion.



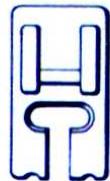
41 13 901
Roller presser
foot.



41 11 383
Regular presser
foot for utility
stitches mounted
on the machine.



41 13 931
Special marker
stitch foot.



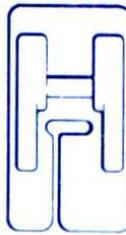
41 11 389
Raised seam
presser foot,
three grooves.



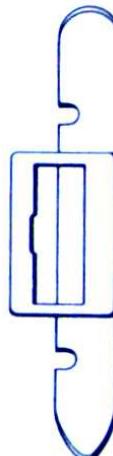
41 11 395
Stitch pattern
presser foot.



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



41 14 228
Blindstitching
presser foot.

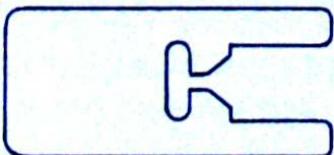


41 12 989
Zipper foot.

Contents of accessory box



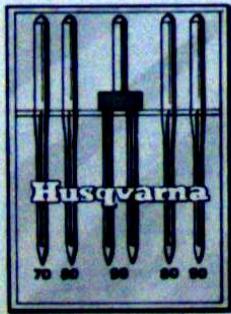
Seam former
A. 41 14 011 C. 41 14 013
B. 41 14 012 D. 41 14 014



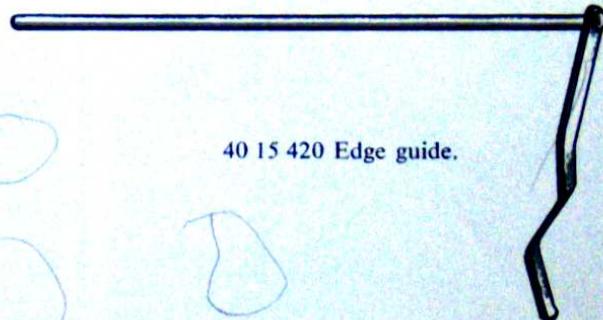
41 11 866 Glide plate.



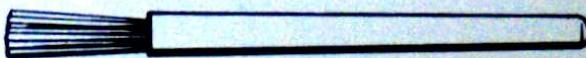
41 11 732 Button reed.



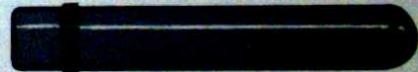
40 15 819 Needle case with needles.



40 15 420 Edge guide.



40 15 555 Cleaning brush.



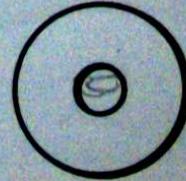
40 15 399 Buttonhole knife (seam ripper).



41 12 699 Large screwdriver.



41 12 697 Small screwdriver.

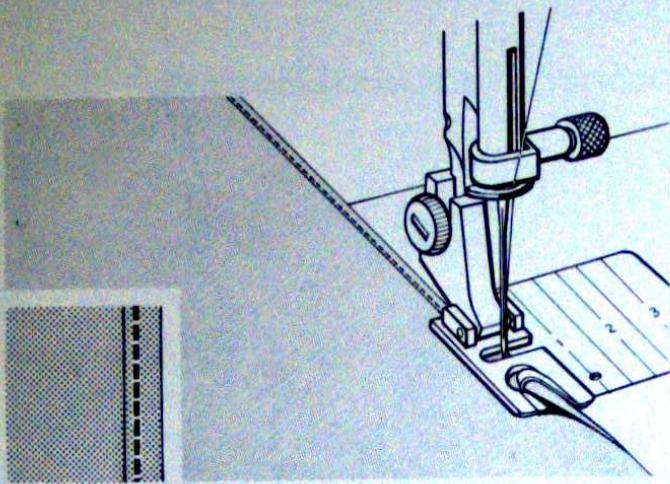


41 12 876 Bobbins, six.

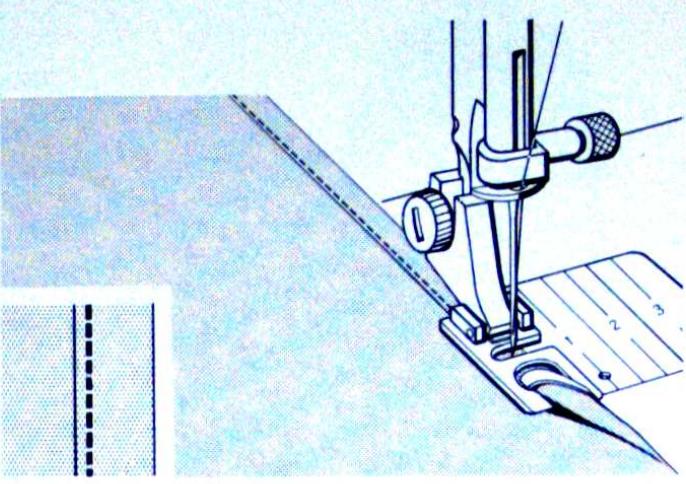


41 11 399 Attachment screw.

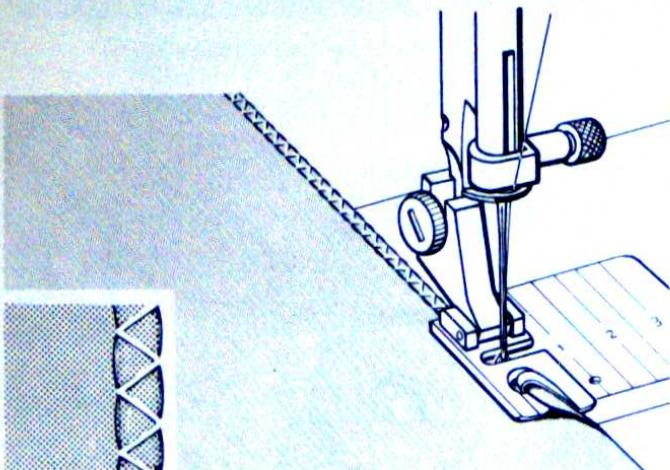
Extra accessories



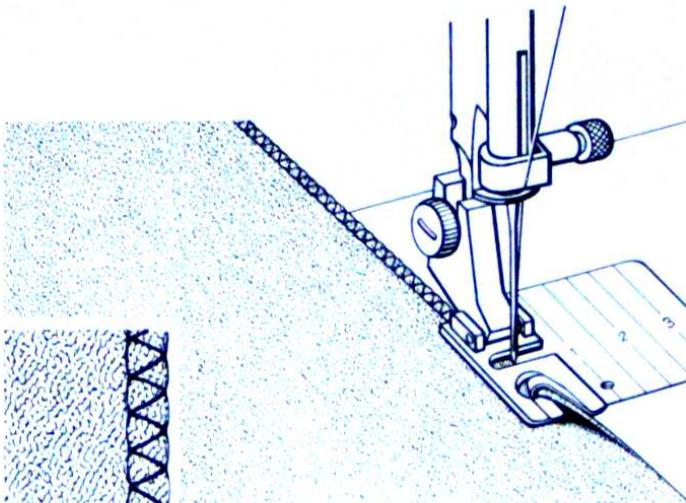
41 11 384. Straight stitch jointed hemmer, $5/64"$ (2 mm).



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

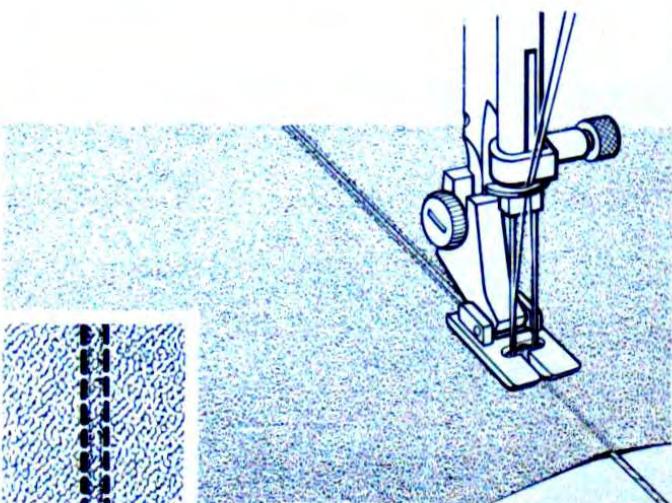


41 11 386. Jointed hemmer for scalloping, $1/8"$ (3 mm), zig-zag and hard tension. Suitable for soft material.

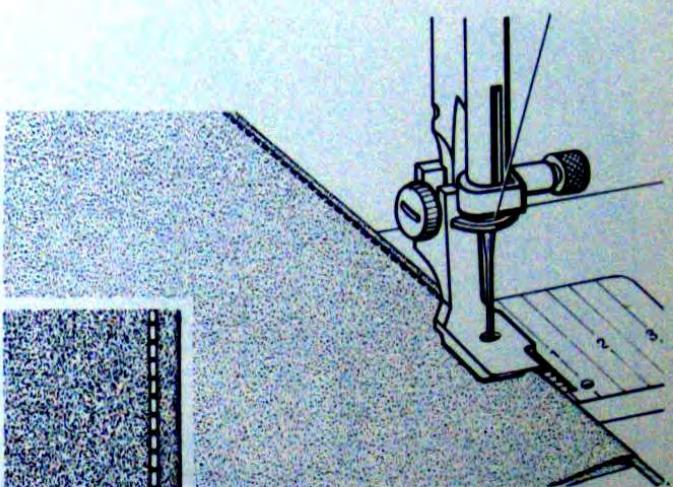


41 11 387. Jointed hemmer for rolled seams, $5/64"$ (2 mm), zig-zag. Suitable for thin material.

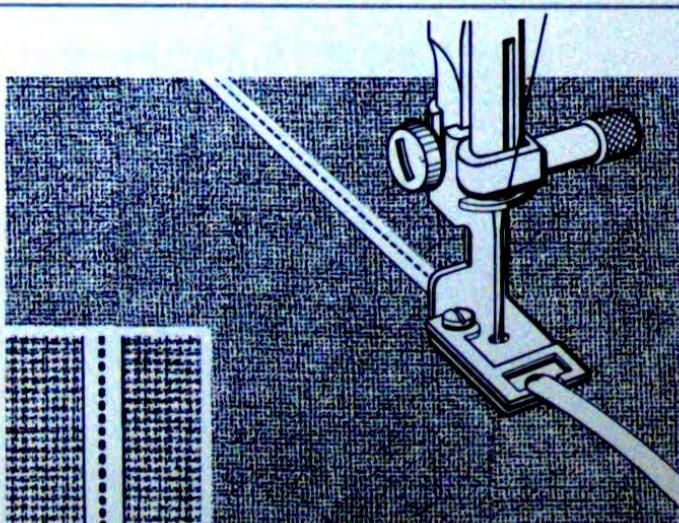
Extra accessories



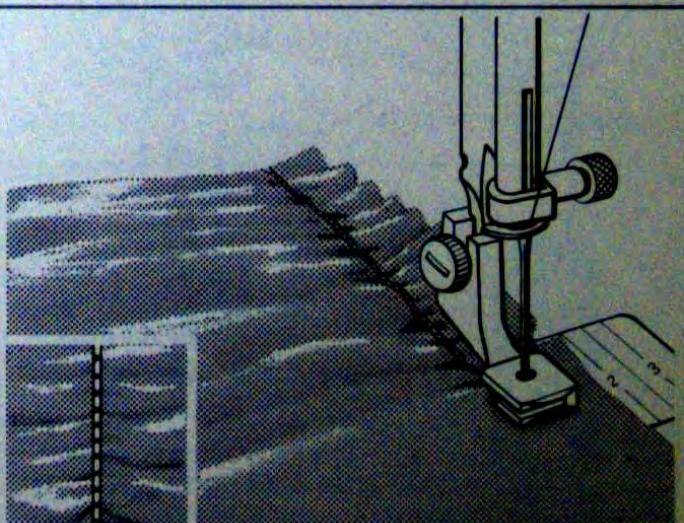
41 11 388. Jointed presser foot, 1 groove, for raised seam, with or without cord.



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

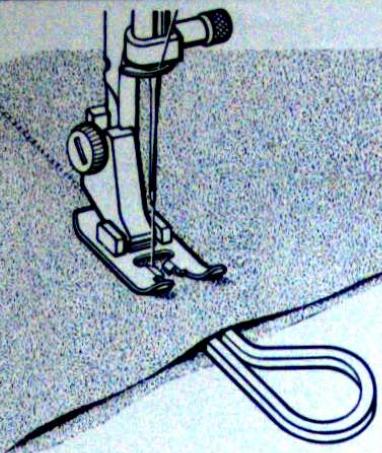
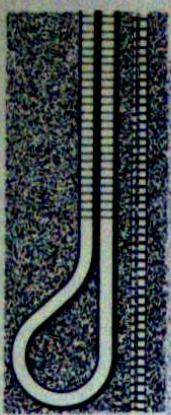


40 93 005. Presser foot for attaching braiding, which is inserted through a guide and attached with a straight stitch in the middle of the braiding.

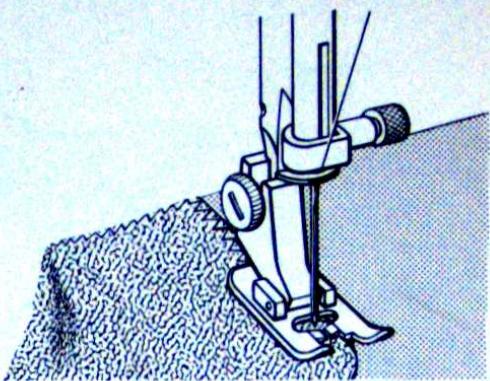


40 93 019. Presser foot for gathering. Gather the material as you sew, the harder thread tension, the more the gathering.

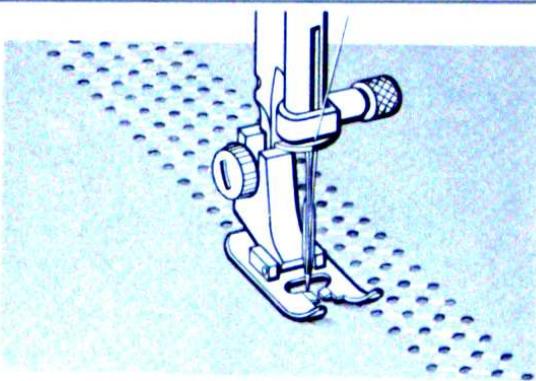
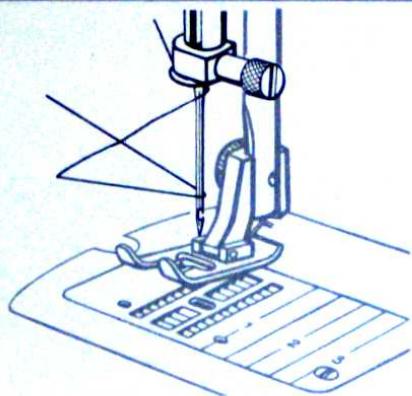
Extra accessories



40 15 367. Hemstitcher. Upper thread tension should be rather loose. 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).



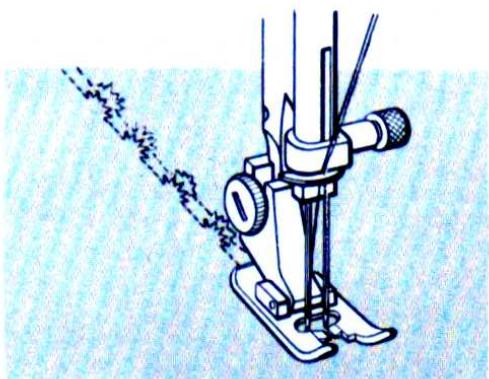
41 12 683. Cutting needle No. 100 width for sewing in leather.



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

Extra accessories



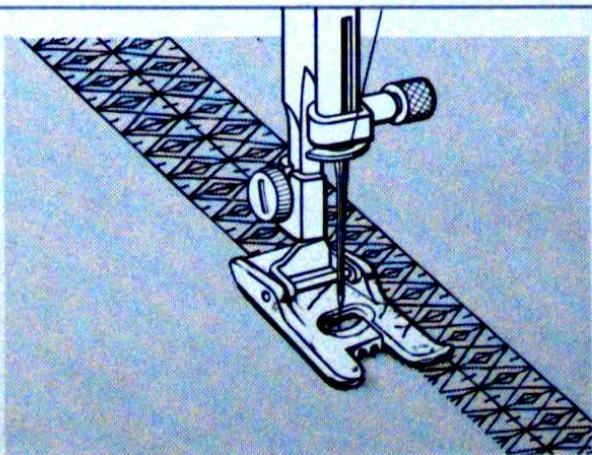
41 11 621-03. Twin needle No. 90 with 5/64" (2 mm) needle distance.

41 11 621-01. Twin needle No. 90 with 1/8" (3 mm) needle distance.

41 11 621-02. Twin needle No. 90 with 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 14 005. Transparent presser foot.



41 14 135. Seam former E.



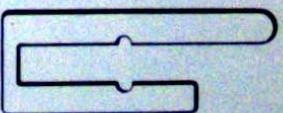
41 14 137. Seam former F.



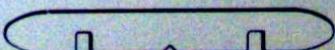
41 14 138. Seam former G.



41 14 139. Seam former H.



41 14 244. Glide plate,
for 41 11 650.
Buttonhole foot.

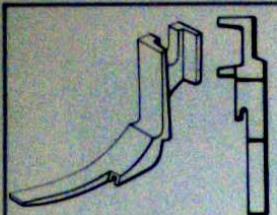


41 14 243. Glide plate,
for 41 12 989.
Zipper foot.

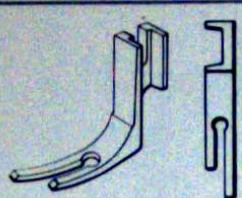


41 12 405. Silicon spray.

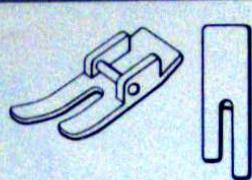
Extra accessories



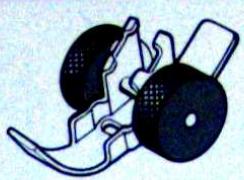
40 15 395 Presser foot
for narrow stitches,
zippers, welts or welting.



40 93 015 Presser foot,
extra narrow, for spe-
cial straight stitching.



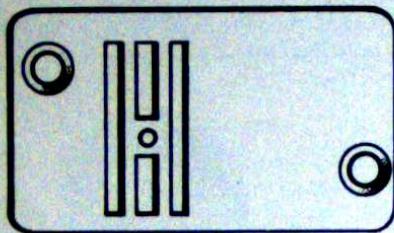
41 11 394 Presser foot
for extra fine straight
stitching in thin fabrics.



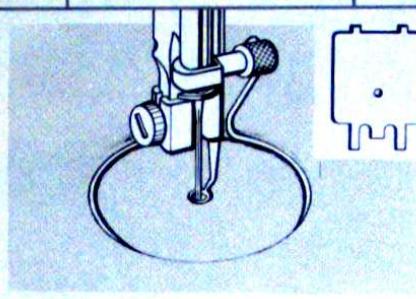
41 12 148 Roller
presser foot.



41 12 988 Presser foot
for special sewing in
nylon, tricot, etc.



40 15 806
Throat plate with round
needle hole, for straight stitch-
ing in very loose or thin fabrics.



40 15 454 Plate for darning and em-
broiding with straight stitching
especially in thin fabrics.
40 10 586 Presser foot with round needle
hole especially for straight stitch,
darning, embroidering, etc.

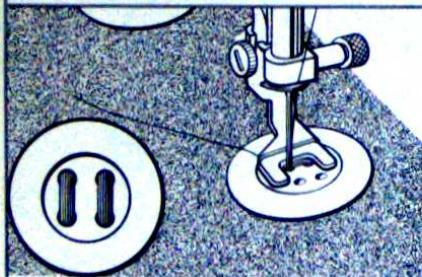
For making closing
bars around holes, for
example eyelets in belts,
the feed dog is
covered by a plate.
Available for different
hole-diameters.



40 15 423 Throat plate for eyelets 9/64"
(3.5 mm).

40 15 432 Throat plate for eyelets
3/16" (5 mm).

40 15 433 Throat plate for eyelets
7/32" (6 mm).



40 15 237
Presser foot for sewing on large
buttons and buttons with high
edges.



40 93 028 Frame with 4" (10 cm) dia-
meter for darning and embroidery.
40 93 029 Frame with 6" (15 cm) dia-
meter for darning and embroidery.
40 93 030 Frame with 8" (20 cm) dia-
meter for darning and embroidery.

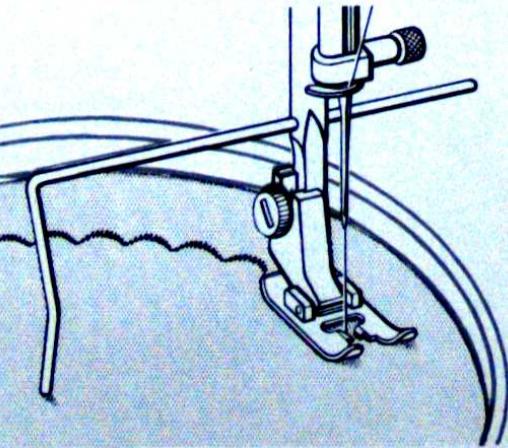


40 15 398
Frame with 2 5/32"
(5.5 cm) diameter for
darning and
embroidery.

Extra accessories



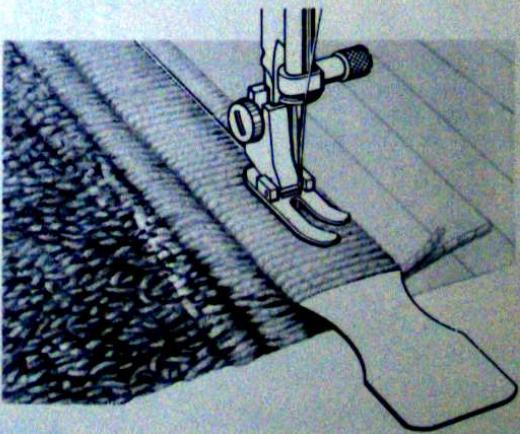
41 11 882. Bias binder. Can be used for folded as well as unfolded edgings up to a width of 15/16" (24 mm).



40 15 813. 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.



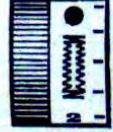
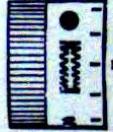
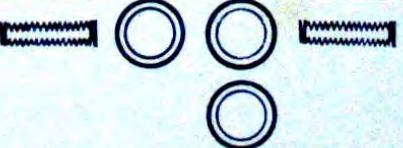
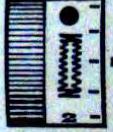
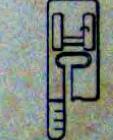
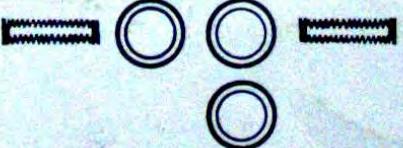
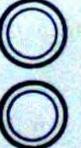
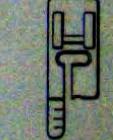
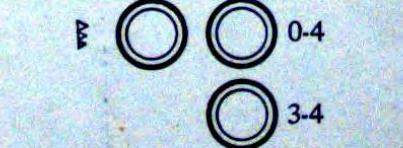
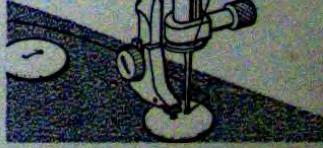
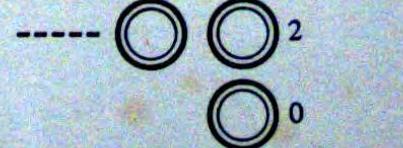
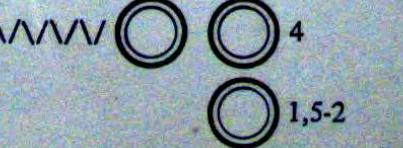
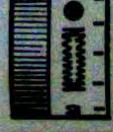
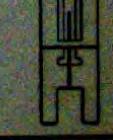
40 93 020. Ruffler. Can be set for gathering or puckering at every, every 6th or every 12th stitch.



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.

Operation guide

	Stitch selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot
Straight stitching Joining, hems, gathering, stitching. The stitch length can be varied.	-----	2 0		Regular presser foot 41 11 383
Zig-zag Overcasting Stitch length and stitch width can be varied.	\VVVV	2 3		Regular presser foot 41 11 383
Zig-zag Hemming linen goods, Picot (overcasting folded edge).	\VVVV	1 1		Regular presser foot 41 11 383
Zig-zag Sewing on lace. Appliques. Stitch length and stitch width can be varied.	\VVVV	0,3-0,5 2		Regular presser foot 41 11 383
Three-step zig-zag Overcasting in elastic, thin or easily frayed fabrics. Sewing in terry cloth.	\~\~\~	1 4		Regular presser foot 41 11 383
Mending Mending and darning in all fabrics.	\~\~\~	0,5-1 3-4		Regular presser foot 41 11 383
Knit stitch Joining and overcasting in one. Seams in knit and stretch fabrics. Mending of overlock seams.	Blue Seam former A	Blue Blue		Regular presser foot 41 11 383 Roller presser foot 41 13 901
Elastic straight stitch Joining of elastic fabrics. Extra strong, for example for crotch sewing.	Yellow Seam former A	Yellow Yellow		Regular presser foot 41 11 383

	Stitch selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot
<i>Blindstitch hemming</i> Hemming in close fabrics. Finishing of edges.	Purple Seam former A	 Purple  Purple		41 14 228 Blindstitching presser foot 
<i>Elastic blindstitch</i> Hemming in elastic fabrics.	Orange Seam former A	 Orange  Orange		41 14 228 Blindstitching presser foot 
<i>Pattern stitching</i> Seam former and color symbols in accordance with the pattern scale on the machine.	Blue Red Yellow Green Seam former A B C D E F G H	 Blue Red  Yellow Green  Blue Red  Yellow Green		Pattern presser foot 41 11 395 
<i>Pattern stitching</i> With twin-needle, 5/64" (2 mm) needle distance.	Blue Red Yellow Green Seam former A B C D E F G H	 0-4  Max. 2,5		Pattern presser foot 41 11 395 
<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 
<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 
<i>Sewing on buttons</i> Adjust the stitch width to suit 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 Raised seam attachment 40 15 427 
<i>Marking</i> Transference of markings from pattern to fabric.		 		Special marker stitch foot 41 13 931 

VIKING 