

# elnalotus

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## INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

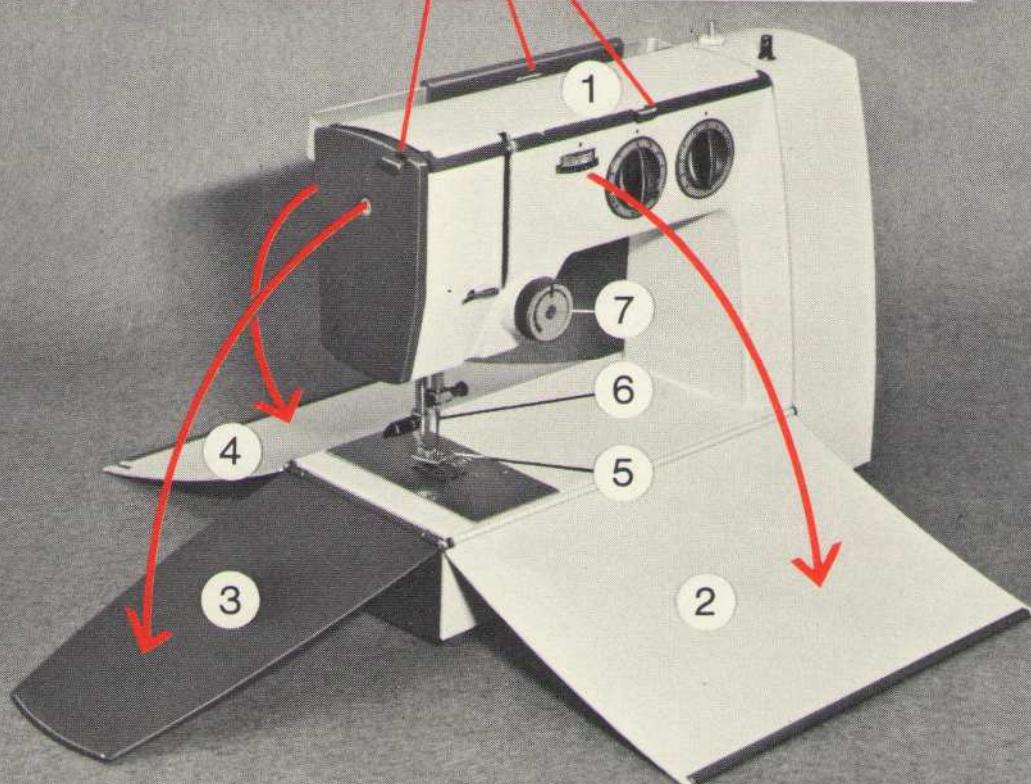
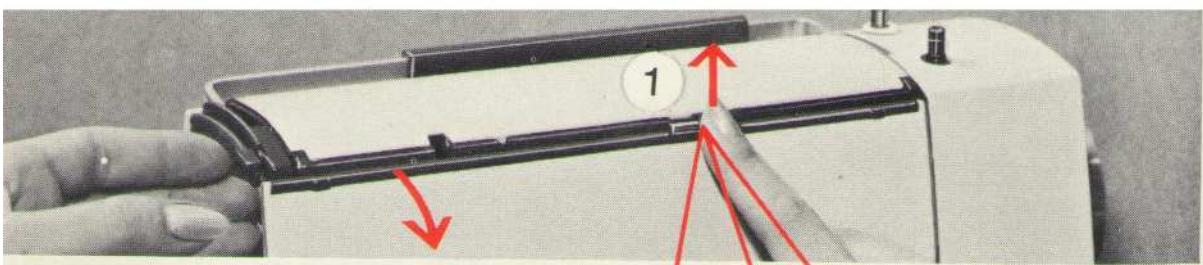
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# Tavaro s/a

GENEVA  
(Switzerland)

MANUFACTURERS OF **elnal** SEWING MACHINES



## Your New ELNA Lotus

This is a "compact" sewing machine. Whether you have  
 an **ELNA Lotus ec** (economy straight-stitch machine)  
 an **ELNA Lotus zz** (zigzag sewing machine)  
 or an **ELNA Lotus sp** (special, utility-stitch machine)

**it will always be handy, ready to serve you.**

It does not first have to be removed from a case.

1 To open it, just press lightly on the stops, to free the protection flaps.  
 Open these out in this order: 2-3-4, to form a comfortable sewing surface.

**You will find that everything is ready** for all your normal sewing:

5 A multi-purpose sewing foot for the usual straight and zigzag stitches.

6 A number 80 (medium size) needle.

7 The universal thread tension, marked in red.

- It will not be necessary to adjust the pressure of the foot, because it is pre-set, for both sheer and heavy materials.

**Do you want - A quick tip about your machine?**

- See page 13 of this booklet.

- **Some advice about sewing?**

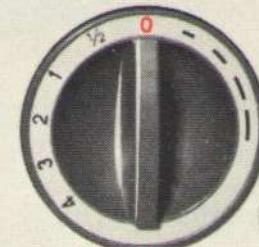
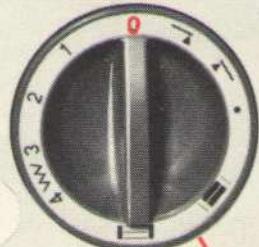
Consult the Sewing Guide 2.

**Service?** If any further information should be required, please do not hesitate to ask your **ELNA** dealer. His competent staff will be very happy to answer your questions. In terms of the guarantee, he is also the only person authorized to attend to any mechanical adjustments on your **ELNA Lotus**.

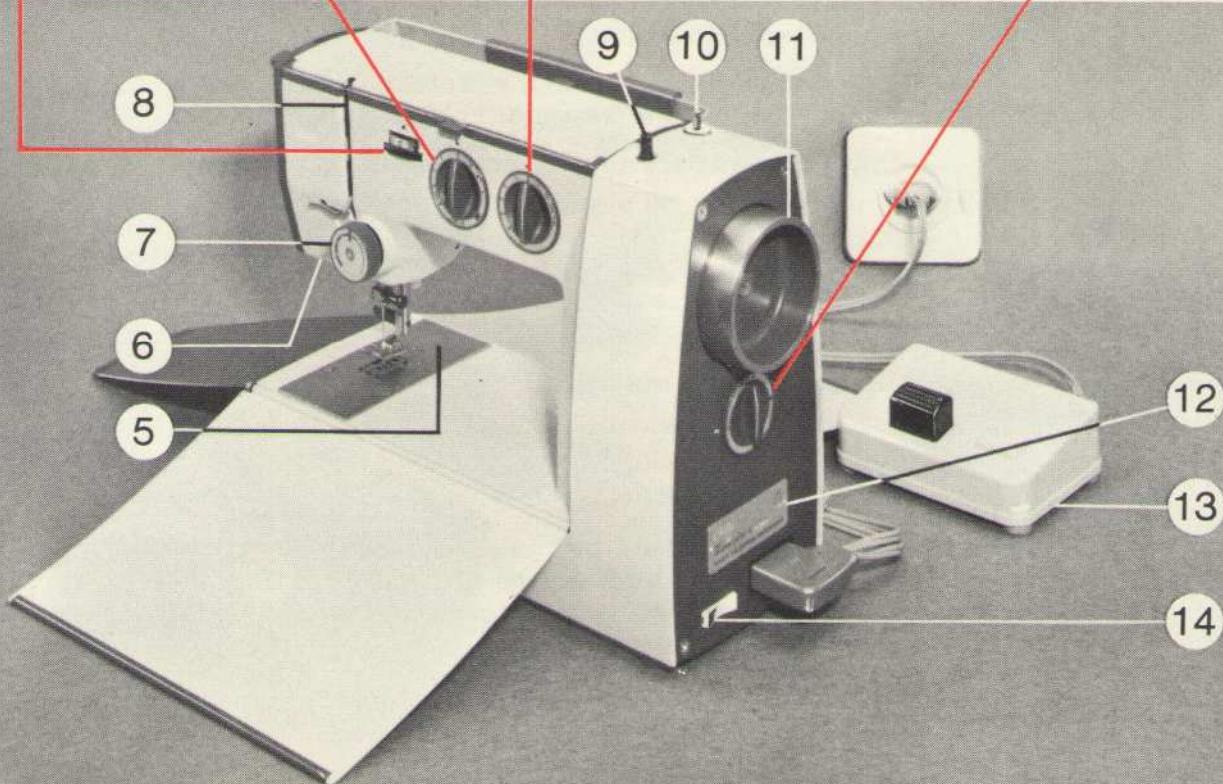
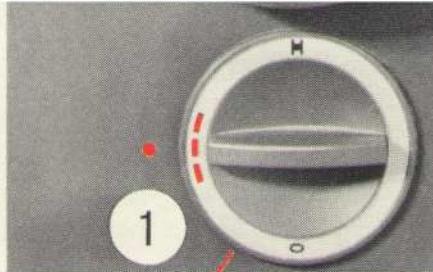
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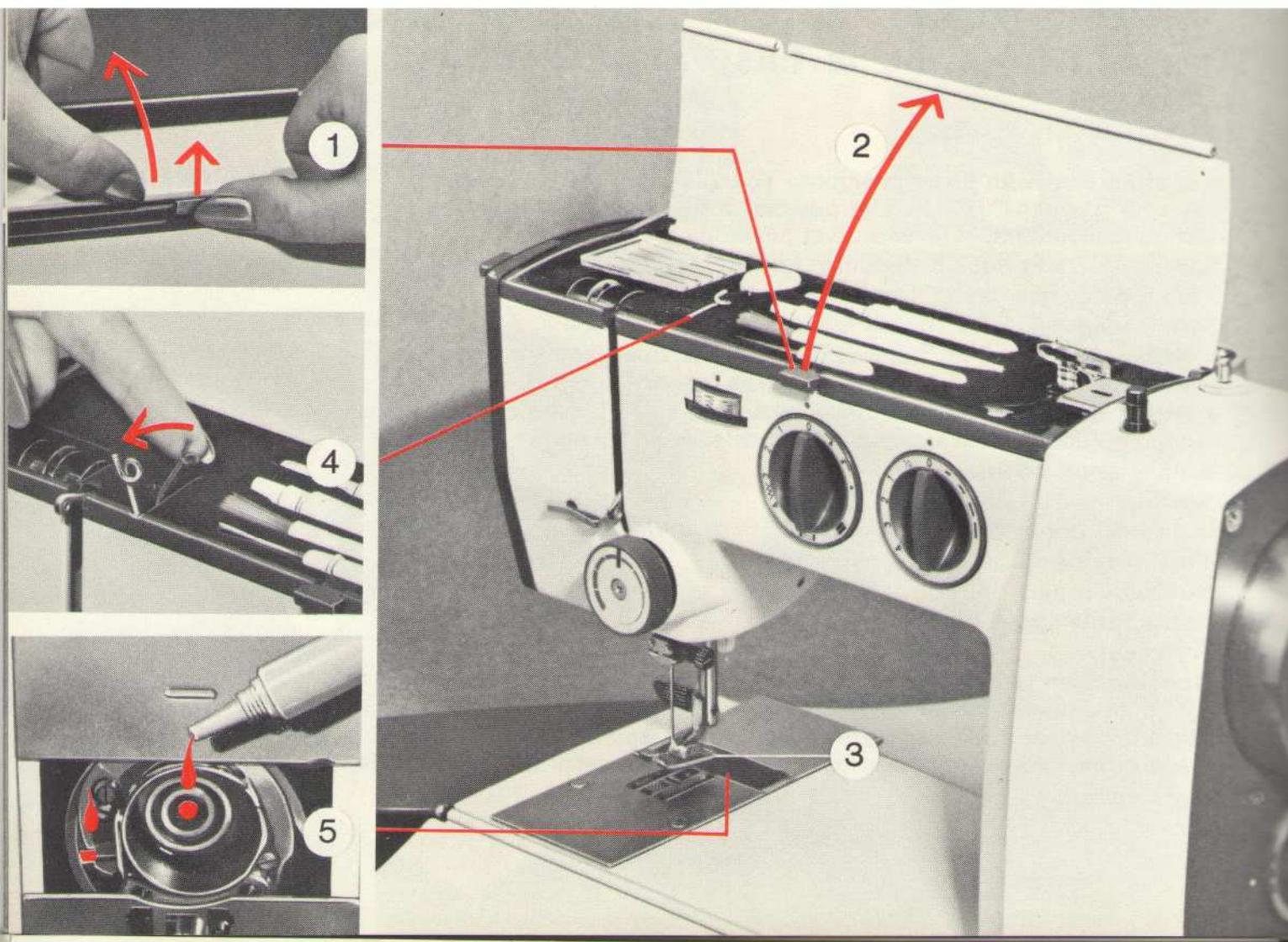
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## Your ELNA Lotus is Easy to Understand

Here are its essential parts:

- 1 **Function dial** with three positions. Your **ELNA** Lotus is delivered with the dial placed at the safe position "O". In this position the mechanism is locked. The machine cannot be started inadvertently. The two other positions are:  
Sewing "I" and Bobbin Winding "II".  
Turn the function dial to the sewing position "I".
- 2 **Stitch length dial** for sewing forwards and backwards.
- 3 **Stitch width dial** for the zigzag, needle position and the pre-set quick buttonhole. (Only **ELNA Lotus zz** and **ELNA Lotus sp**).
- 4 **Stitch Selector** (Only for the **ELNA Lotus sp**) for the zigzag, the elastic blind stitch or edging stitch, the overcasting stitch or special zigzag.
- 5 **Rotary hook cover and needle plate**. Depending on the country the needle plate has the guiding lines marked in eighths of an inch (3-4-5-6) or in millimeters (10-15-20).
- 6 **Built-in sewing light**.
- 7 **Universal upper thread tension**.
- 8 **Thread take-up**.
- 9 **Bobbin winder**.
- 10 **Retractable spool pin**.
- 11 **Flywheel**.
- 12 **Specification plate**. Make sure that the voltage (volts) is the same as that indicated on the light bulbs in your home.
- 13 **Electric foot control and cord**. Plug these in and run your **ELNA** Lotus without thread for a few turns. The more you press the foot control pedal down, the faster the machine runs.
- 14 **Light switch**.



## The Accessory Case

built into your **Elna** Lotus is

**a genuine fitted case**, where every accessory has its place.

There is no longer any separate box to be mislaid. It is an integral part of your **Elna** Lotus.

1-2 Open the cover (2) by raising the clip (1) gently.

In this case you will find:

- Cording/buttonhole foot, (Elna Lotus zz and Elna Lotus sp)
- Darning foot and plate (for certain countries),
- Two bobbins (plus one already placed in the rotary hook),
- Assortment of needles and needle threader,
- Lint brush, oiler,
- Buttonhole knife or seam ripper, small screwdriver.
- Zipper foot (for certain countries).

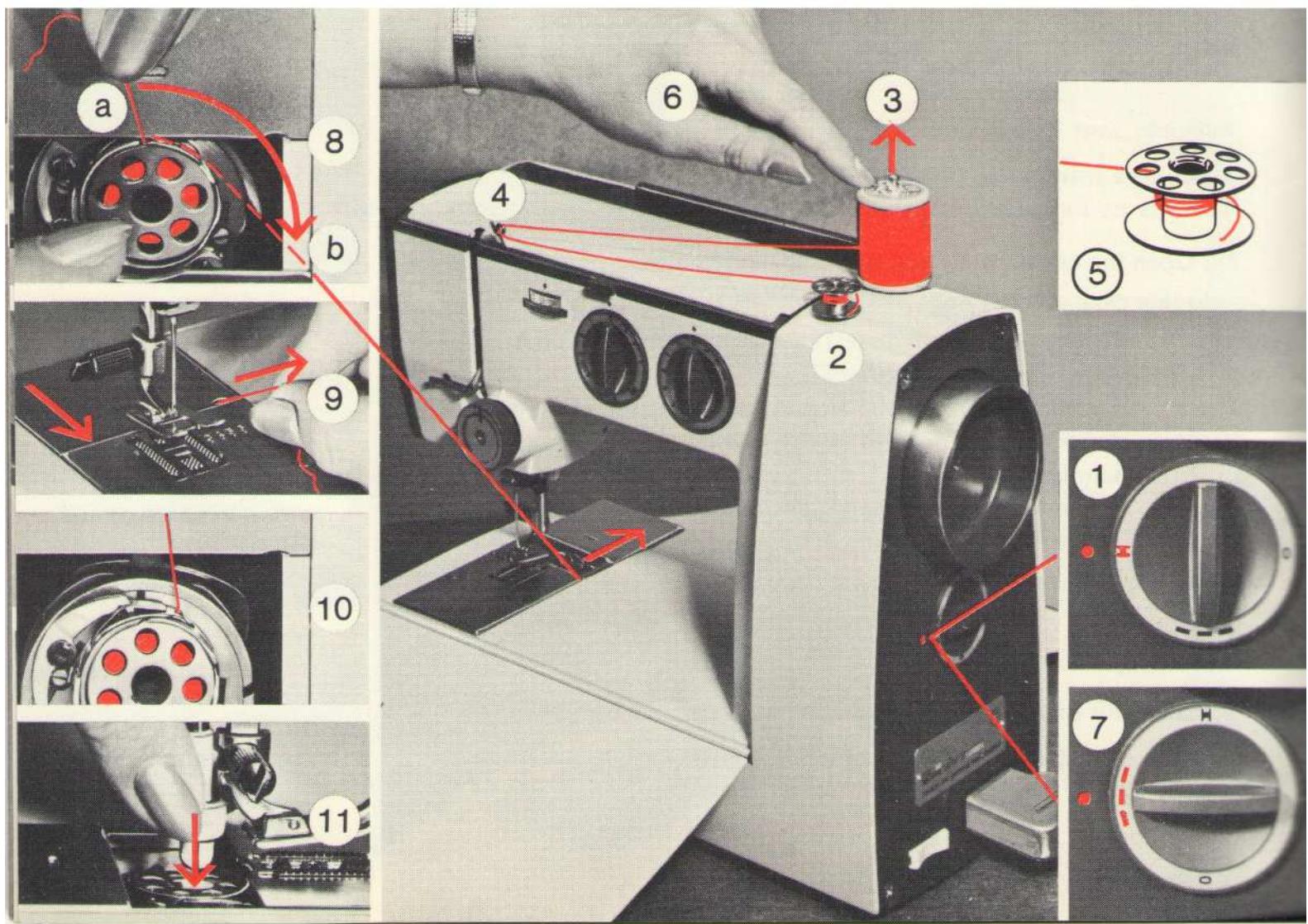
3 The multi-purpose sewing foot (already on the machine) with a Teflon coating (for greater ease in sewing plastic and leather).

Teflon is a relatively soft material and the sole of the foot will be marked, with the sewing of the first few stitches, by the rubbing of the feed dog. Thus, the resulting scratches are perfectly normal and in no way affect this foot's performance.

Now then,

4 **Raise the thread guide** for winding the bobbin and thread the upper thread.

5 If you are using your **Elna** Lotus for the first time, or have not sewn on it for a while, **place a drop of oil in each of the two points on the rotary hook**, as illustrated.



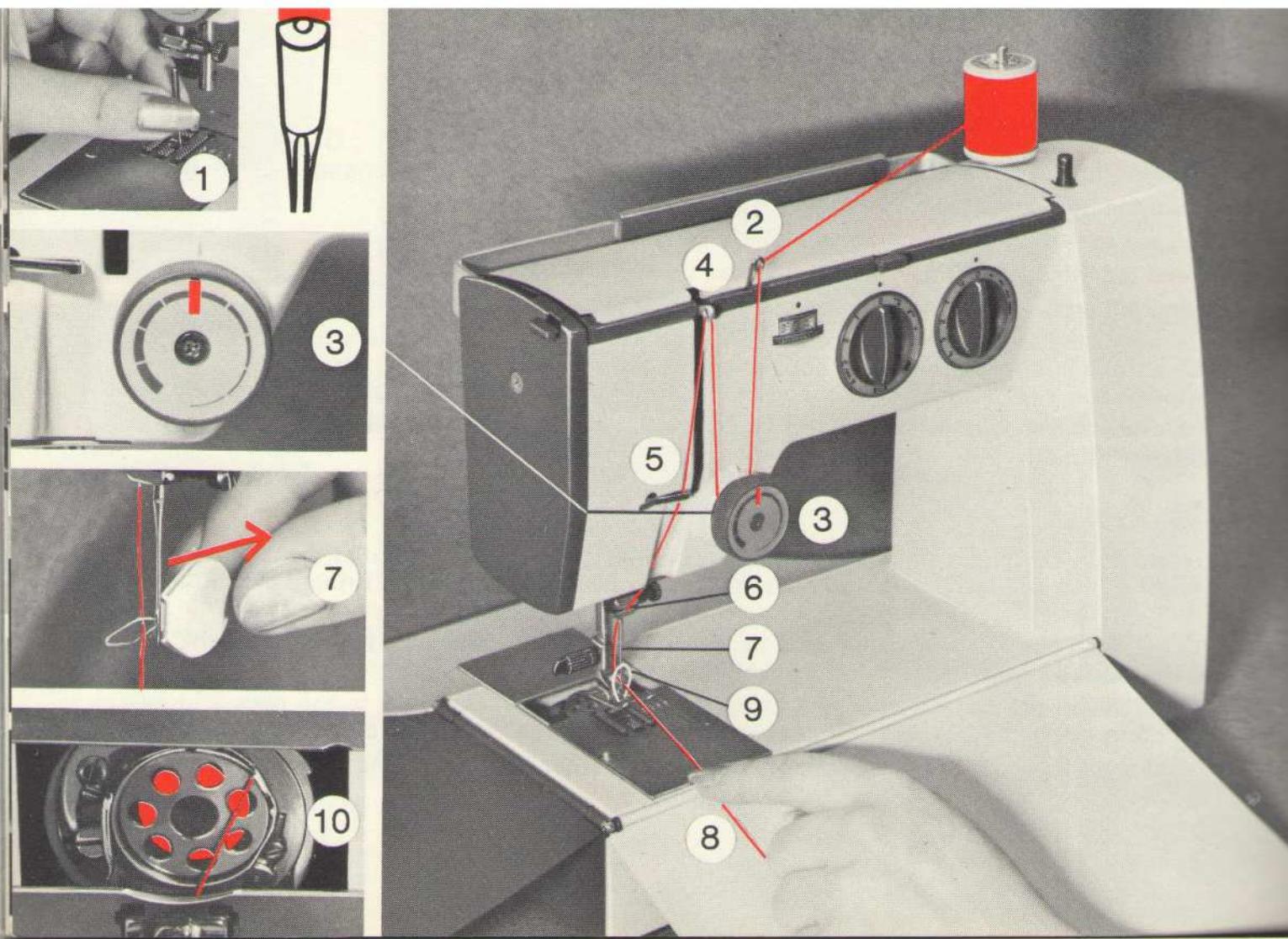
## Winding the Bobbin

For the usual sewing jobs, you will do well to use a medium-sized thread.

- 1 Turn the function dial to Bobbin Winding "I". Make sure that it is engaged in the notch
- 2 Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder **with the holes on top**.
- 3 Pull out the spool pin and place the spool on it.
- 4 Place the thread guide and pass the thread through it.
- 5 Wind the end of the thread around the bobbin by hand.
- 6 Wind by machine, **while pressing lightly on the spool with the left hand**, so that the thread will be stretched and the bobbin wound more evenly.
- Important:** — Watch the bobbin and stop winding just before the bobbin is completely full.
- 7 Turn the function dial to Sewing "( ". It will remain in that position as long as you use the machine.

### Inserting the Bobbin

- 8 Drop it into the rotary hook **with the holes on top**. There is no bobbin case. Retain the bobbin **with the left index** and pass the thread through the slot (a). Bring it around to the front, at the angle illustrated (b).
- 9 Close the rotary hook cover and draw the thread into the notch with a slight tug to the rear. It then snaps into the tension spring automatically.
- 10 Open the rotary hook cover and check by pulling the thread gently to the rear. It should not come out of the slot (8a); if it does, repeat the operation as explained under 8 and 9 above.
- 11 To change the bobbin, pull extractor down into the central hole of the bobbin. When it is released, the bobbin is automatically removed.



#### If you should have to change the needle

1 Hold the needle, **with its flat against the index finger** and push it as far as it will go into the needle clamp. Tighten the screw firmly (without screwdriver). Use needles of the system 130/705 H (style 15 × 1).

### Threading the Upper Thread

**The thread take-up lever and presser bar must be up.** Hold back the spool with the tip of your finger and pass the thread as shown in the illustration.

2 Thread Guide.

3 Universal upper tension, "red" mark—jerk the thread upwards to engage it.

4 Thread the take-up lever from right to left.

5 Thread Guide.

6 Needle Clamp.

7 Needle, to be threaded **from front to back**. When using the needle threader, you must therefore insert it into the eye of the needle from the back.

8 Pull forward about 15 cm (6") of thread and **hold it between the left index finger and the edge of the needle plate.**

9 Draw up the lower thread with the rotary hook cover open by turning the flywheel towards you by hand, thus lowering the thread take-up lever and then **raising it to its highest position**. Free the loop of thread completely by hand.

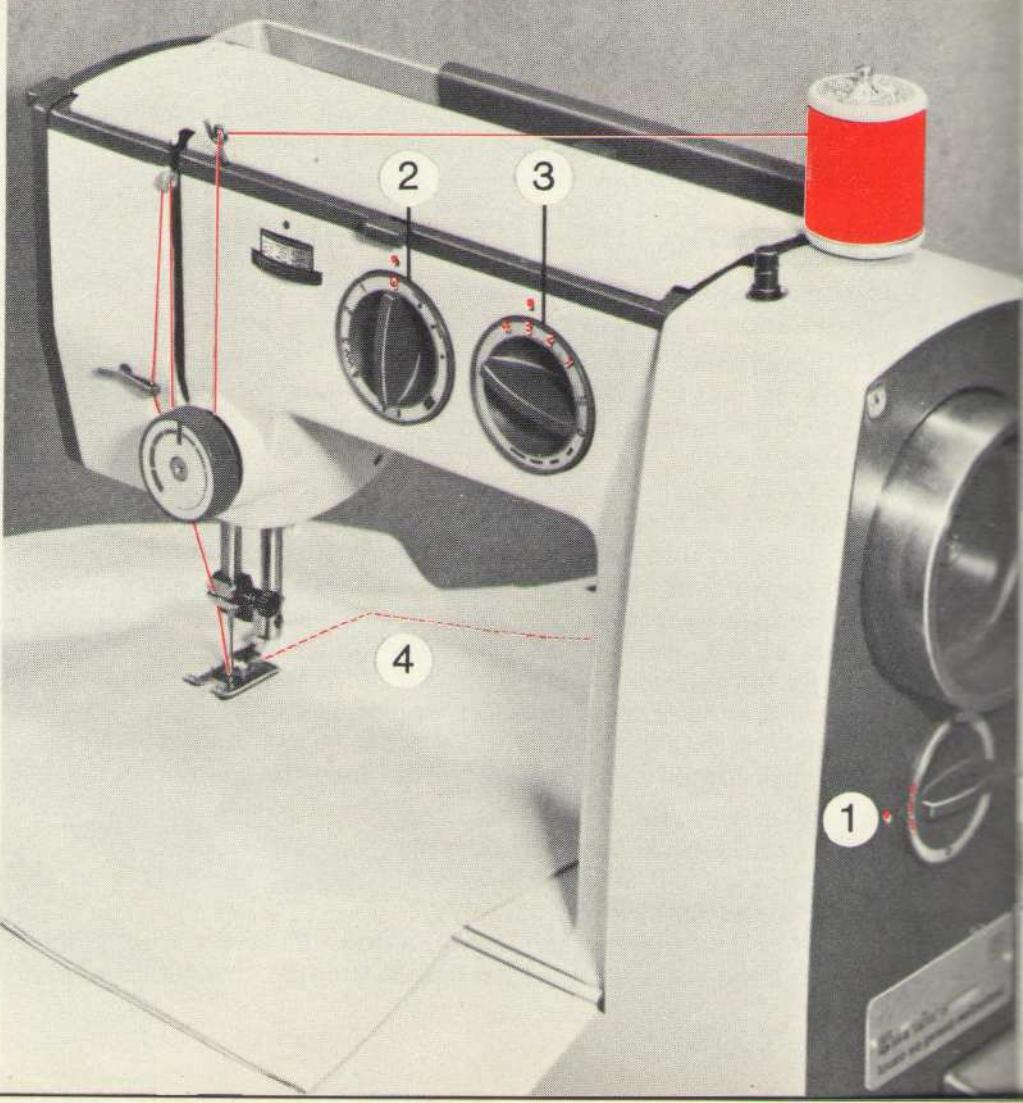
10 Make sure that the lower thread crosses the bobbin correctly. **Close the rotary hook cover**, pull both threads about 15 cm (6") towards the rear, passing them under the presser foot.

#### You are now ready to start sewing

**Universal upper tension** (see also Sewing Guide 2).

This tension will be right for all your normal sewing. If an adjustment should be desired for other kinds of sewing, namely:

- to increase the tension, turn tension dial to the wider marks, from 5 to 9.
- to reduce the tension, turn dial to the finer marks, from 5 to 1.



## Do your first bit of sewing

- 1 Make sure that the function dial is at the sewing position " ( ).  
**Never run a threaded machine without having first placed some material under the presser foot and then lowered the foot.**
- 2 Leave the stitch width dial at " 0 " (Only **Elna Lotus zz** and **Elna Lotus sp**).
- 3 Set the stitch length dial between 1 and 4.  
Place the material beneath the presser foot and lower the presser foot lever.  
The two threads should be **held back while sewing the first two or three stitches**, every time you start sewing.
- 4 You will then sew **forwards** with shorter or longer stitches.
- 5 By turning the stitch length dial to the symbol " --- ", you can sew **backwards** at various stitch lengths.

### To Remove the Material

Raise the presser foot and the **thread take-up lever to the highest position**, then pull out the material **towards the rear** and cut the thread with the thread cutter on the presser bar.

**On the Elna Lotus zz and the Elna Lotus sp you can change the needle position for certain kinds of sewing :**

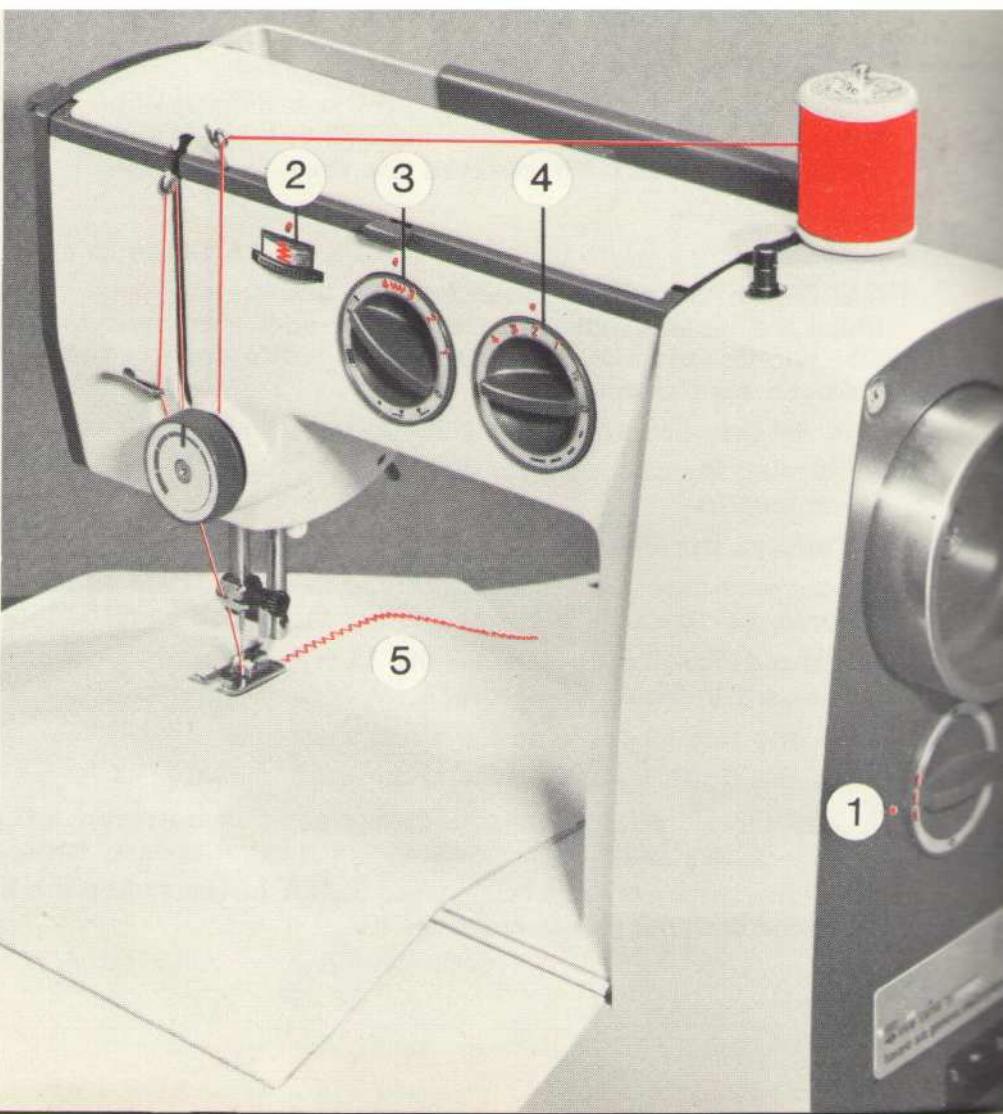
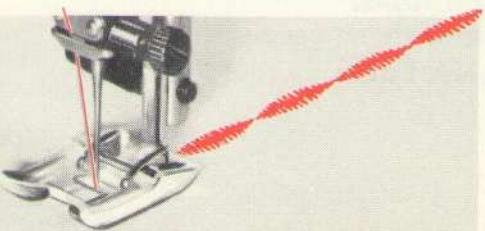
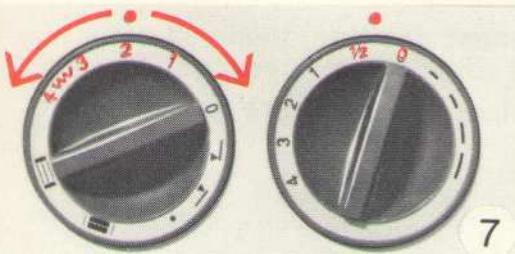
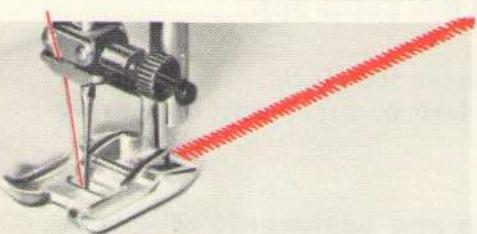
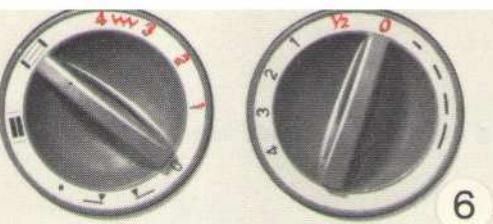
**To the left**, by turning the stitch width dial to " ▲ ".

**To the right**, by turning the stitch width dial to " ▼ ".

You can also set the needle to any position **between left and right**.

This is very practical for sewing the rims of collars, cuffs, zip fasteners etc.

The following pages 7 to 9 refer to the **Elna Lotus zz** and the **Elna Lotus sp**, but if you wish to do some darning, please see page 10.



### For Elna Lotus zz and Elna Lotus sp only

#### Zigzag Sewing

- 1 Also make sure that the function dial is set at the sewing position " ( )."
- 2 For the **Elna Lotus sp**: with the stitch width dial at " 0 " turn the stitch selector to the " zigzag " position " ≈ ".
- 3 Turn the stitch width dial to the zigzag position " wW ".
- 4 Turn the stitch length dial to between 1 and 2.
- 5 You will then sew the zigzag stitch.

You can set the stitch width and stitch length of your zigzag at any position you desire between 1 and 4. This stitch is often used for overcasting, patching, setting elastics, sewing undergarments and other clothing made of jersey, for blind hems in woollens etc.

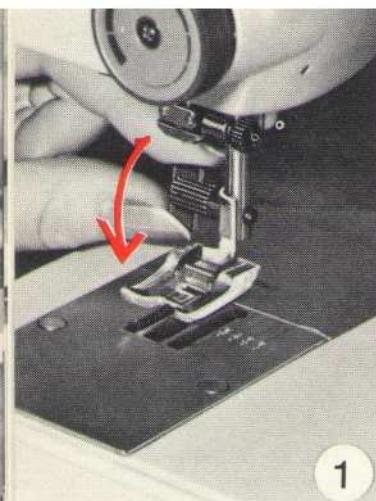
#### Satin Stitch

**Use the cording/buttonhole foot. For changing the foot, see next page.**

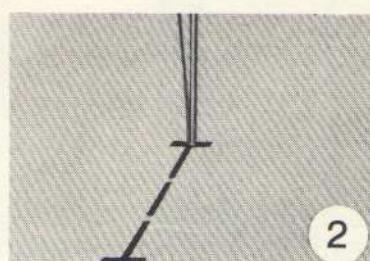
- 6 By selecting a stitch width from 1-4 and turning the stitch length dial to a position between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , you will sew a beautiful satin stitch. This stitch can be used to advantage for hems on bedsheets, pillow cases, tablecloths, cushions etc.

#### Tapered Satin Stitch

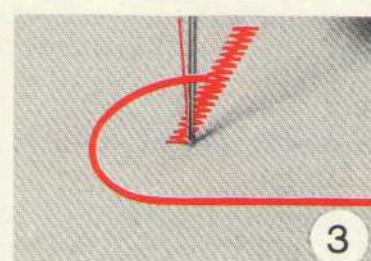
- 7 If you turn the stitch width dial slowly by hand while sewing, from 1-4-1, you will obtain a tapered satin stitch, just as you fancy.



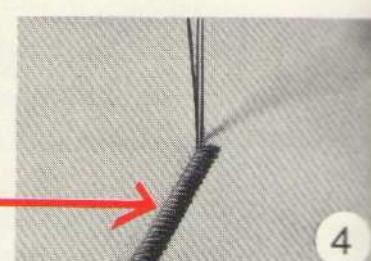
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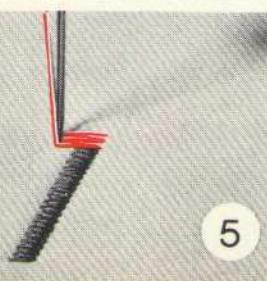
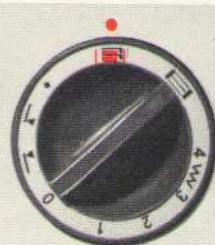
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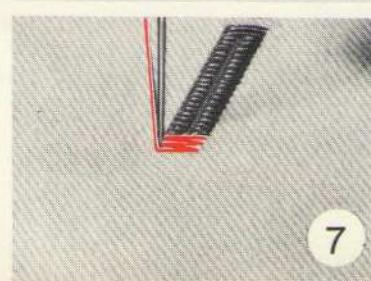
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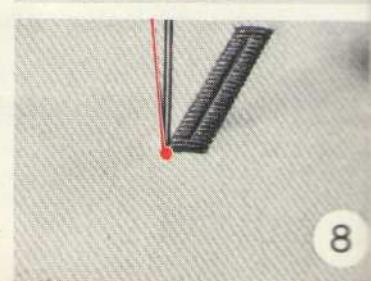
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7



8

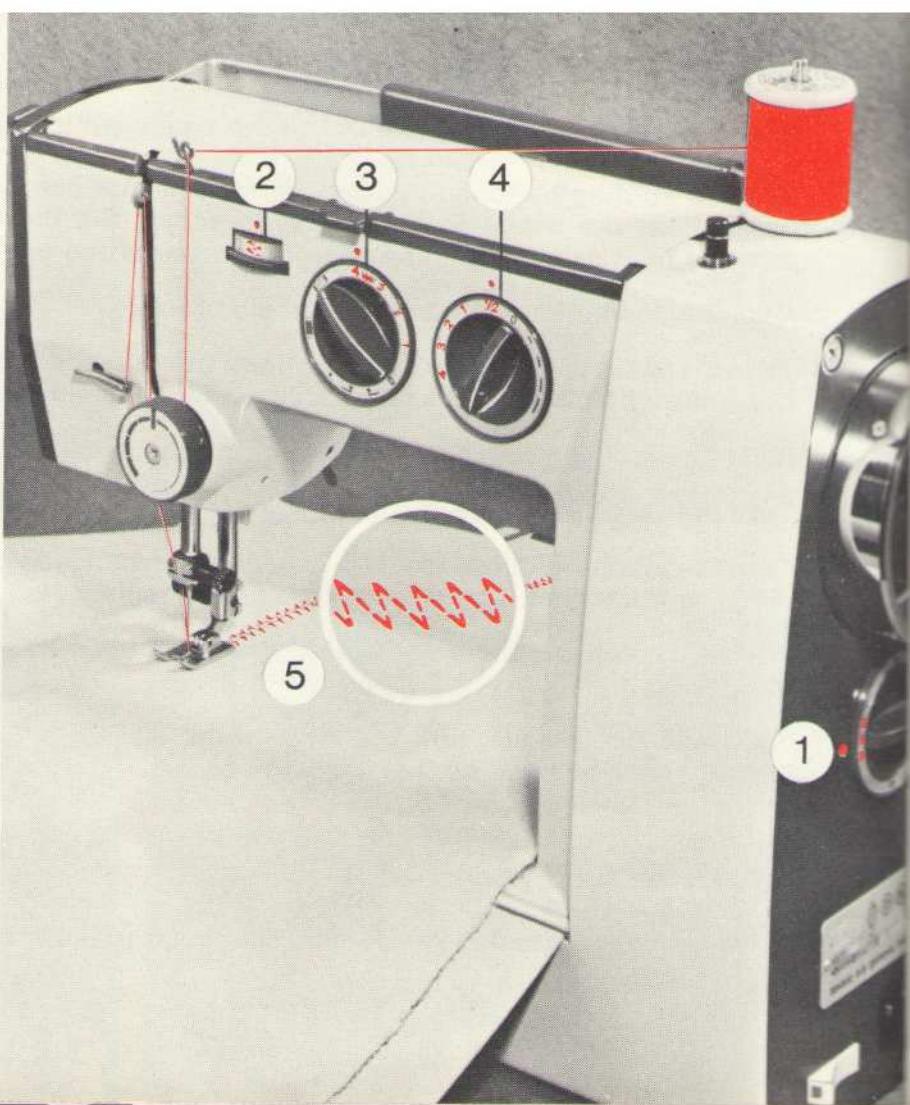
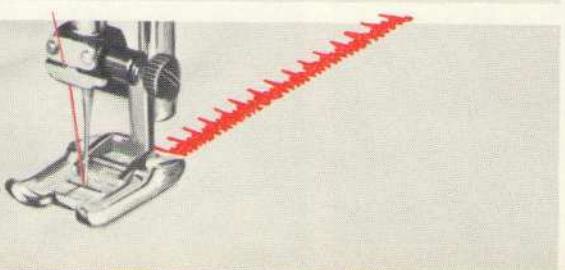
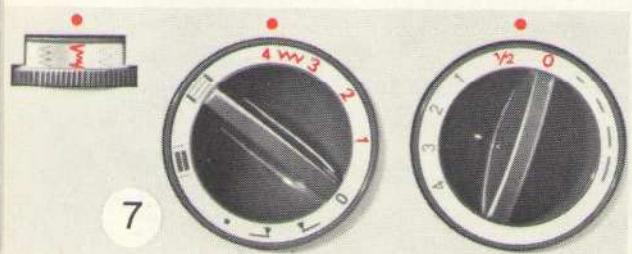
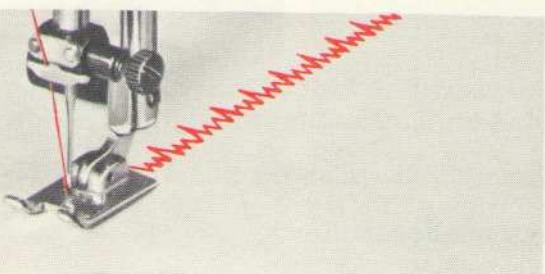
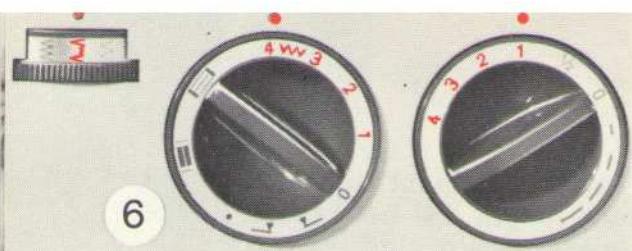
### Do you want to sew a nice buttonhole?

The adjustments are already pre-set on the stitch width dial.

- 1 Use the cording/buttonhole foot. The sewing foot can be changed without a screwdriver by turning out the wings of the clamping screw. Set the stitch length dial between  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ , the same as for a satin stitch (see page 7) and sew a trial on an extra piece of cloth.
- 2 Mark the position and the length of the buttonhole on the work.
- 3 Turn the stitch width dial to "|||". Place the material underneath the foot with the mark in the middle. **Sew the first side.** Stop with the needle inserted on the mark (at the right).
- 4 Raise the foot and turn the material around the needle. Lower the foot, raise the needle.
- 5 Turn the stitch width dial to "|||", sew a few stitches. Raise the needle.
- 6 Turn the stitch width dial to "|||", sew the second side of the buttonhole and stop just before reaching the end of the first row. Raise the needle.
- 7 Turn the stitch width dial to "|||", and finish the buttonhole by sewing a few stitches. Raise the needle.
- 8 To fasten the threads, turn the stitch width dial to "•" and sew a few stitches, holding the material back by hand so that it will not be fed.

### To Open the Buttonhole

Do this with the buttonhole knife. You will find it in the accessory case.



### Only for ELNA Lotus sp

#### Overcasting Stitch or Special Zigzag

- 1 Make sure that the function dial is set at the sewing position " ; "
- 2 With the stitch width dial at " 0 ", turn the stitch selector to the special zigzag stitch " ≈ "
- 3 Turn the stitch width dial to " 4 "
- 4 Turn the stitch length dial to "  $\frac{1}{2}$  "
- 5 Your **ELNA Lotus sp** is then ready to sew the overcasting stitch or the special zigzag stitch. If desired, you may also adjust the stitch width and stitch length of your special zigzag between 1 and 4. This stitch is highly appreciated for its strength and elasticity and is very useful for setting elastics, sewing jersey and stretch materials, patching in a single operation, sewing edge-to-edge.

#### Elastic Blind Stitch or Edging Stitch

- 6 With the stitch width dial at " 0 ", turn the stitch selector to the edging stitch " ≈ "
- Turn the stitch width dial to " 4 "
- Turn the stitch length dial to " 1 "
- Then sew.
- 7 The stitch length of this stitch can also be reduced to between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ , in order to produce a fancy satin stitch.

It has many uses which are described in full detail in the " Sewing Guide 2 ", namely:

##### Edging Stitch

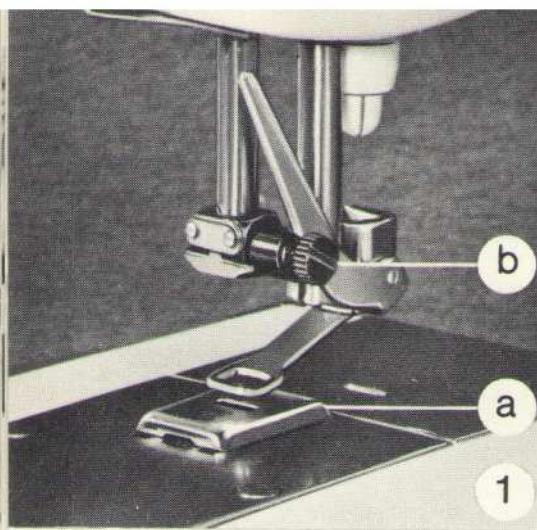
For edging tablecloths, serviettes, fancy insertions, reinforcing the edges of blankets.

##### Blind Stitch and Elastic Blind Stitch

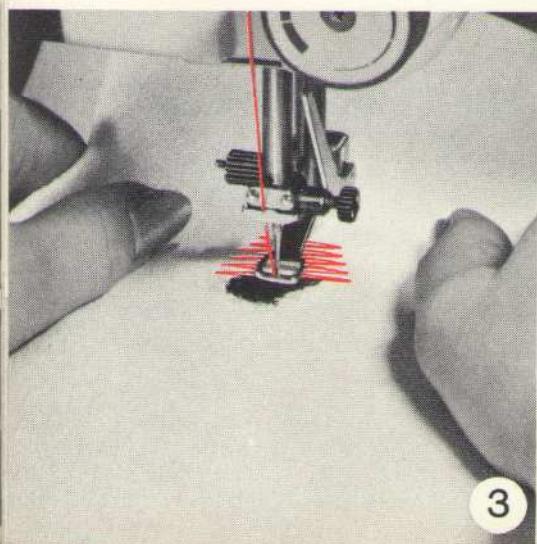
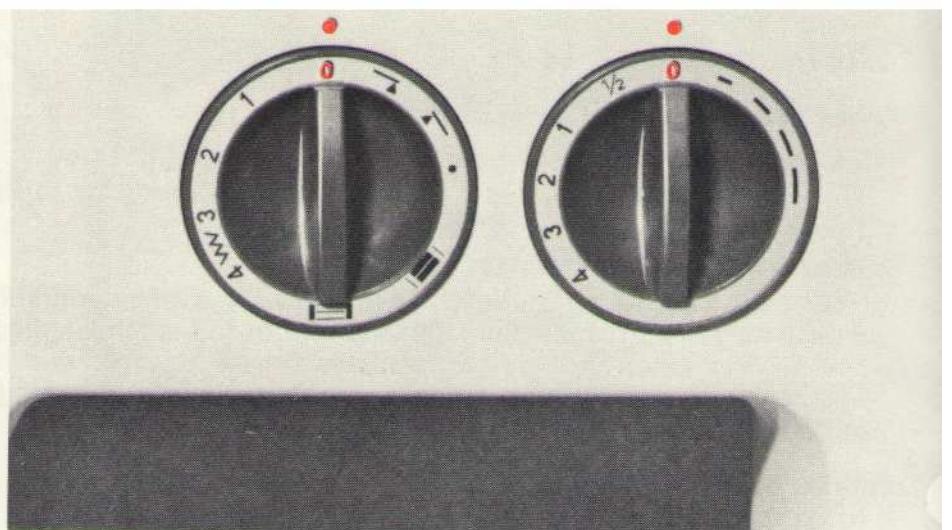
For woollens, stretch materials, etc.

##### Elastic Shell Hem

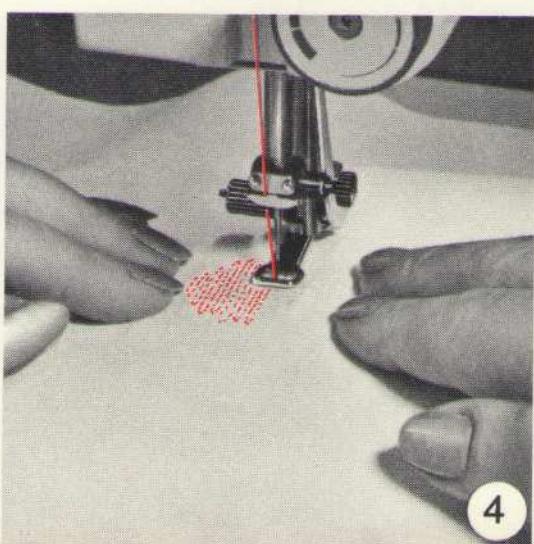
For under garments, for instance those made of jersey material.



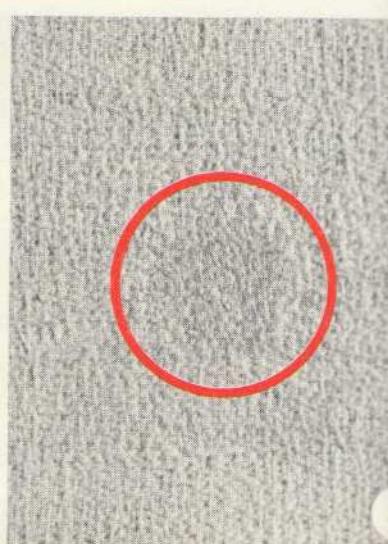
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3



4



## Darning

### Use darning thread.

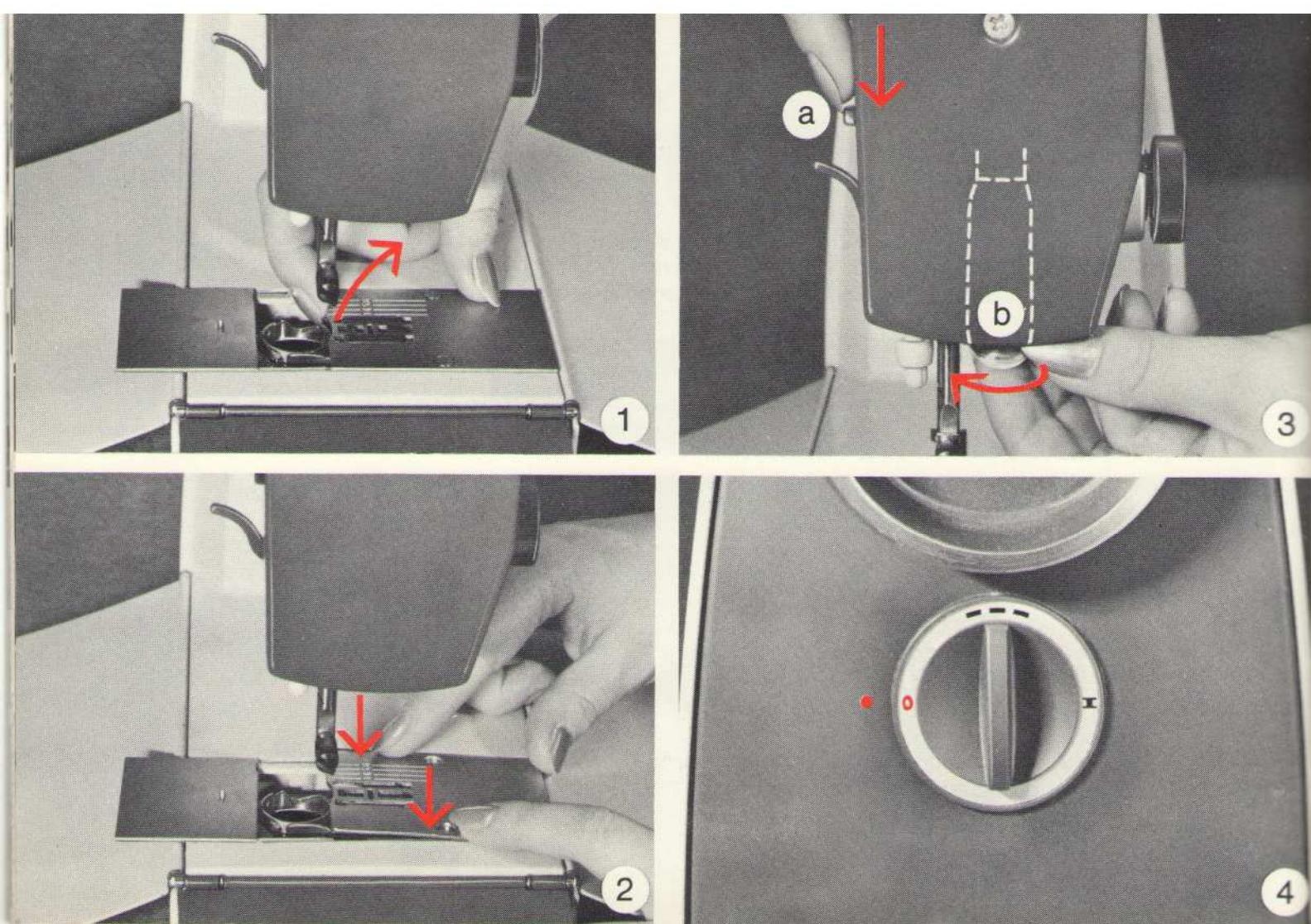
With a bit of practice, you will find it easy to do wonderful darning and to make your household linen, undergarments, work clothes, etc., last two to three times longer.

- 1 Attach first the darning plate (a) and then the darning foot. The darning plate makes darning easier, without a darning hoop, because it covers up the openings in the needle plate. The darning foot is fastened from the rear, the lever of the foot passing behind the needle clamp stud (b).
- 2 Turn the stitch width and stitch length dials to position "O" Place the material beneath the darning foot and make sure to lower the presser foot lever before starting to darn.
- 3 Stretch the material tightly and sew a screen of closely woven stitches: going from right to left and vice versa.
- 4 Place the fingers as close to the darning foot as possible and finish the darn by sewing parallel serpentines forward and reverse.

To reinforce worn-out spots, it is not necessary to sew a screen first.

### For ELNA Lotus zz and ELNA Lotus sp only

For particularly fine darning, we recommend using the darning plate with round hole (see extra accessories, page 25 Sewing Guide 2).



## Maintenance

Your **ELNA** Lotus will always serve you faithfully, if it is cared for properly.

- 1 Open the rotary hook cover. Remove the needle, the foot and the bobbin. Take off the needle plate. Brush the rotary hook and feed-dog with the lint brush, to remove the bits of thread and cloth fibres. Oil the rotary hook (see page 3).
- 2 Replace the needle plate and **close the rotary hook cover**.

## Sewing Light

- 3 To replace the bulb: first of all, pull out the plug. Press down on the lug (a). Bayonet socket: push in, turn and remove the bulb (b).

## To Close Your **ELNA** Lotus

- 4 Pivot the thread guide into the accessory case. **Make sure to place the function dial at the safe position "O", and turn the fly-wheel towards you until it locks.** Remove the foot control. It can be placed inside your **ELNA**. Lower the spool pin. Close the protection flaps.

**To Remedy Minor Disorders:** Consult the instruction book on the pages given below.

If:

**The upper thread breaks**

The needle is not of the system 130/705 H (style 15 x 1), is of poor quality, is bent, has not been inserted correctly or is not suitable for the kind of material.

Pages

5

The thread is not threaded properly or is of poor quality — See Sewing Guide 2 —

—

The size of the thread is not suitable for the kind of material — See Sewing Guide 2 —

—

The machine needs cleaning.

11

The upper tension is too tight.

5

**The lower thread breaks**

The thread has not been wound evenly on the bobbin or it has not been drawn up correctly (does not cross the bobbin at the proper angle).

4, 5

The lower tension is too tight — See Sewing Guide 2 —

**The machine skips stitches**

The sewing foot is not suitable for the kind of material

1, 3, 8, 10

The machine is not threaded correctly.

4, 5

The needle is not of the system 130/705 H (style 15 x 1), it is of poor quality, is bent, has not been inserted correctly (the wrong way round or at the wrong height) or is not suitable for the kind of material.

The thread is too coarse for the size of the needle or it is not flexible enough.

**The material puckers up**

The sewing foot is not suitable for the kind of material.

1, 3, 8, 10

The thread is too thick.

The stitch is too long.

6

The upper and/or lower tensions are too tight

5

**The material is fed unevenly**

The needle plate has not been inserted properly.

11

The sewing foot has not been lowered.

The sewing foot is not suitable for the kind of material.

1, 3, 8, 10

The stitch length is not adapted to the sewing.

6

**The needle breaks**

If the material has been pulled during sewing, the needle bends and hits against the foot or the needle plate.

The needle is too fine for the work being sewn and the thread used.

The needle is not of the system 130/705 H (style 15 x 1), is of poor quality, is bent, has not been inserted correctly or is not suitable for the kind of material.

The upper tension is too tight.

5

**The machine runs slowly**

The machine has not been oiled for some time or not with high-grade sewing machine oil.

3

**The machine is noisy**

The rotary hook has not been oiled or it is clogged (with remains of thread or lint).

3, 11

**The motor runs, but the machine does not**

The function dial has been left at the safe position "O".

2, 6, 11

**The bobbin winder runs but the machine does not**

The function dial has been left at the bobbin winding position "I".

4

**Stitch selector cannot be turned**

The stitch width dial is not at "O".

7, 9

**The front protection flap cannot be closed**

The thread take-up lever should not be up.

11

**The machine will not run**

Check the power supply.

The function dial has been left at "O".

2, 4, 6, 11

The darning foot has not been attached correctly.

10

Remains of thread or lint in the rotary hook:

Remove the needle, the sewing foot, the bobbin, and the needle plate.

11

Turn the fly-wheel back and forth, a number of times, until the thread tangle has been cut.

Clean out the remains of thread.

Oil the rotary hook, and run the machine without thread for a few seconds.

12

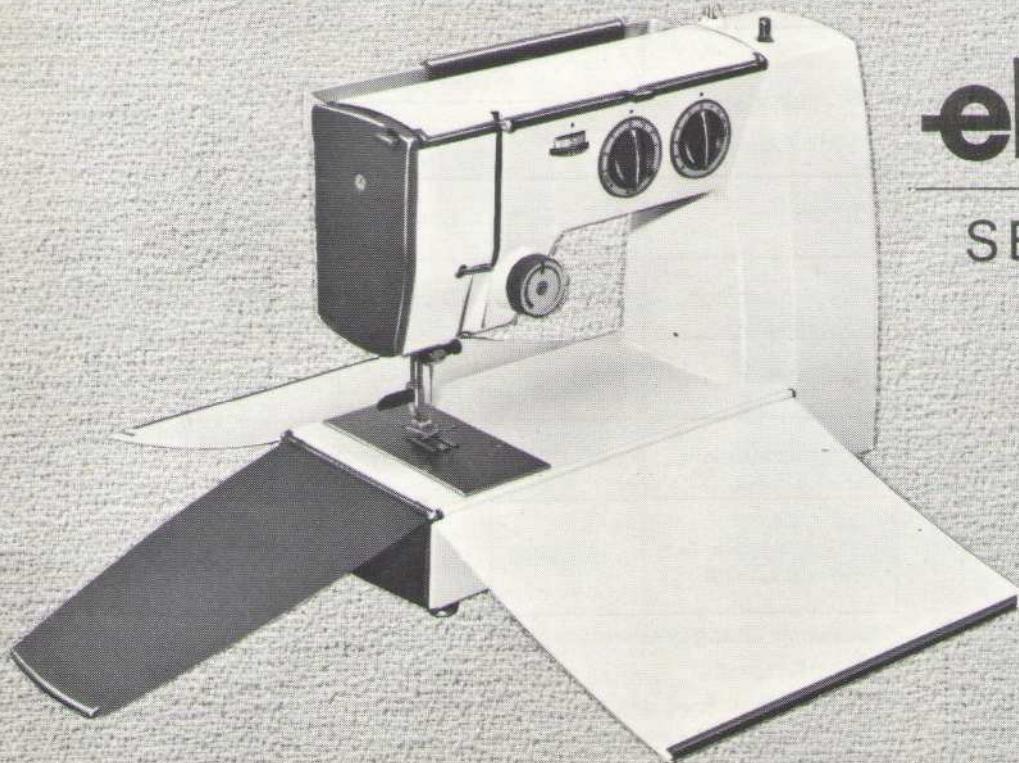
## Do you need a quick tip about your machine?

This alphabetical index will help you find it

	see pages
Accessories	3
Bobbin Winding	4
Buttonhole	8
Case for Accessories	3
Centering the Needle	6
Choice of Stitches	
Straight Sewing	6
Zigzag	7
Overcasting Stitch or Special Zigzag	9
Elastic Blind Stitch or Edging Stitch	9
Shell Hem	9
See also Sewing Guide 2	
Cleaning	11
Closing the Machine	11
Darning	10
Decentering Needle Bar	6
Disorders	12
Electricity	2, 11
Flywheel	2, 5, 11
Foot control and cord set	2
Function dial	2, 4, 6, 7
Length of stitch	2, 6, 7
Light bulb	11
Maintenance	11
Needle position	6

	see pages
Needles: See Sewing Guide 2	5
Oiling points	3, 11
Protection flaps	1, 11
Rotary Hook	3, 4, 5, 11
Safety	2
Satin Stitch	7
Service	1
Setting the Stitches	2, 7, 9
Sewing Advice: See Sewing Guide 2	
Sewing Feet	1, 3, 8, 10
Sewing Jobs: See Sewing Guide 2	
Sewing Light	2, 11
Sewing Surface	1
Stitches (see Choice of Stitches)	
Stitch Length dial	2, 6, 7
Stitch Selector	2, 7, 9
Stitch Width dial	2, 6, 7
Tapered Satin Stitch	7
Thread: See Sewing Guide 2	
Threading	4, 5
Thread tensions	1, 2, 5
Universal pressure of sewing foot	1
Upper tension dial	5
Volts	2
Width of stitch	2, 6, 7

13



# **-elnalotus**

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## SEWING GUIDE

2

**Tavarro s/a**  
GENEVA  
(Switzerland)

MANUFACTURERS OF **elnalotus** SEWING MACHINES

## Dear User,

The instruction booklet shows you how to operate your ELNA Lotus. This Sewing Guide is a compilation of bits of practical advice and shows you how easily you can sew with your ELNA Lotus. It will help you to make the best possible use of your machine and thus to spend many happy hours with it.

If you want to find out quickly how to do a certain kind of sewing, use the alphabetical index on the last page.

## Thread and Needle

It is preferable to use good quality, dull or mercerised thread. For darning, use left-twist thread because it is stronger. Remember that a dry thread becomes brittle.

**Select the thread according to the kind of work and material used, the needle according to the thread:**

darning, sewing or embroidery thread, according to the fineness, durability and the appearance to be given to the article being sewn.

For synthetic (nylon), elastic or metallic thread, set a very loose or no upper tension and the lower tension between 0-½ (see page 4).

Materials	Threads			Needles-System 130-705 H 15x1
	Cotton	Silk	Synthetic Fibres	
Sheer	120-100*	Sewing	Sewing	60-70 7-10
Used (darning)	Darning 120-100*	Darning	Darning	60-70 7-10
Ordinary	100-60*	Sewing	Sewing	80 12
Medium Weight	80-40*	Sewing	Sewing	80-90 12-14
Thick Weave & Heavy Sheets	40*	Sewing	Sewing	90-110 14-18

\* Sizes may change depending on the country.

## Adjustments

The sewing feet to be used and the various controls to be adjusted for different kinds of sewing are shown by symbols:

2

- ↗ Multi-purpose presser foot
- ↙ Button/Buttonhole foot
- ↘ Darning foot
- ◎◎ Stitch width and stitch length dials.

On the ELNA Lotus ec (straight stitch machine), there is no stitch width dial.

**Stitch Selector symbols (ELNA Lotus sp only):** 1

- ~~~~ zigzag
- ~~~~~ elastic blind stitch or edging stitch
- ~~~~~ overcasting stitch or special zigzag

**Example:** ↗ ≤ 4 ◎◎ ½

Means multi-purpose foot with special zigzag, stitch width 4 and stitch length ½ (see Fig. 1).

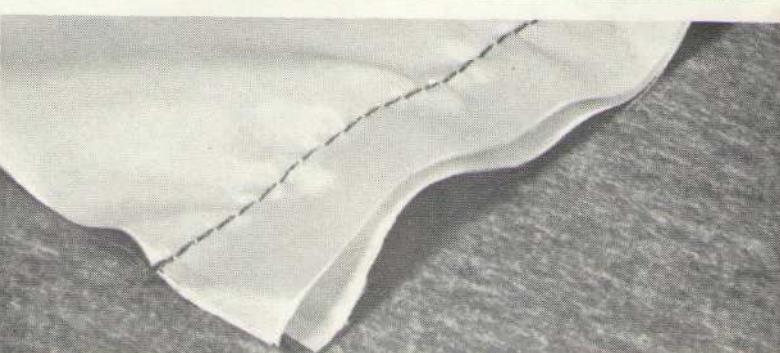
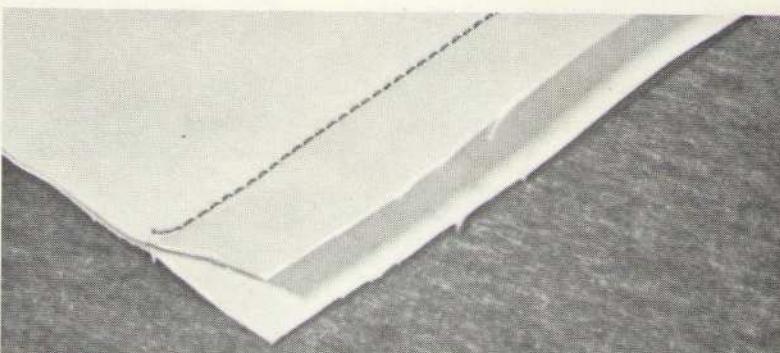
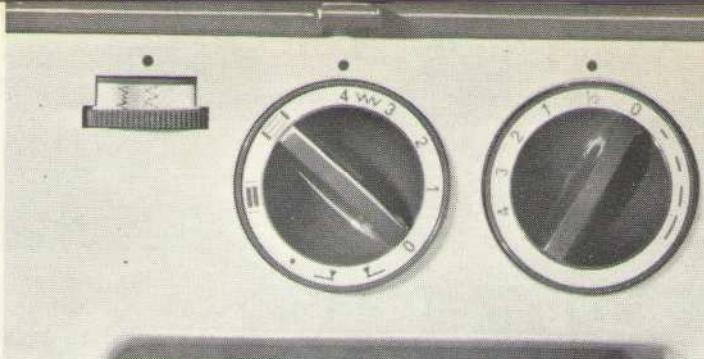
**Straight Sewing - Fig. 2**      ↗ 0 ◎◎ 1-4

This is generally no problem, if you adapt the length of the stitch to the material being sewn:  
Sheer materials: More or less short stitches.

Medium and heavy materials: Longer stitches.

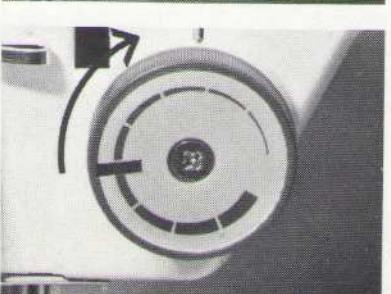
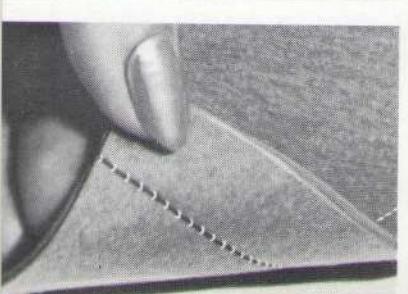
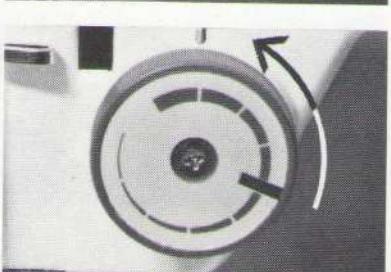
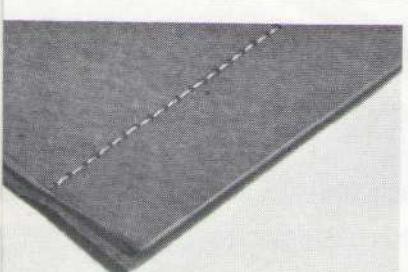
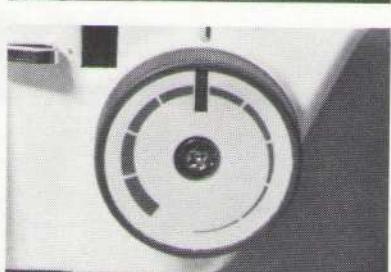
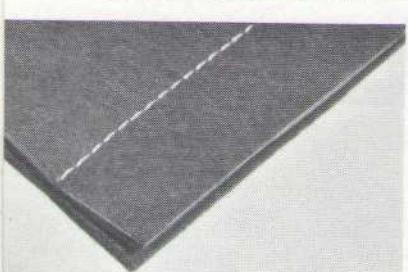
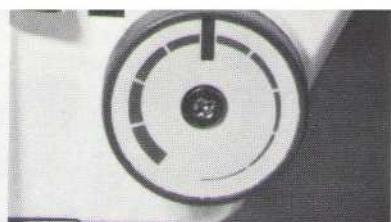
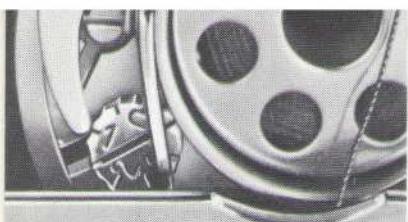
**Guide the work only**, without holding it back.

**Stitches that are too long** - Fig. 3 for example between stitch lengths 2 and 3, have a tendency to gather sheer materials. From 1 to 1½, your sewing will be neatly done.



3

3



(and not single), the same as will actually be sewn.

#### **Thicknesses - Fig. 9, 10**

5 0 ② 2-3

If this should be necessary, it is possible to raise the foot, in order to place especially thick pieces of work underneath it — see Fig. 9.

**Make sure you lower the presser foot lever again, otherwise your sewing will not be good.**

For sewing over coarse pleats or across seams, place your work as shown in the illustration — Fig. 10. It will pass more freely beneath the foot, without getting caught.

#### **Gathering - Fig. 11**

5 0 ② 4

For gathering a sheer or a medium fabric, you can make use of the stitch length (and the tension, if necessary) : maximum stitch length 4 and a weak upper tension (thin lines). Sew two parallel rows of stitches, one next to the other. Knot the threads at one end and pull the two underneath threads to form the gathers. It will thus be easy for you to distribute the gathers evenly, for example for accenting the roundness of an armhole. For more than just occasional gathering jobs, use the gathering foot — see page 24.

The following pages concern the ELNA Lotus zz and the ELNA Lotus sp, except darning, page 21, which can be done with all three models.

#### **Universal Thread Tensions**

The universal tensions enable you to do most of your sewing jobs without changing the tension, i.e.:

**Lower tension** : red number « 1 » facing the lever - Fig. 4.

**Upper tension** : red line facing the guide mark - Fig. 5.

If the lower tension should have to be modified (nylon or elastic thread), turn the graduated screw with the screwdriver. The graduation marks allow you to revert easily to the universal tension.

Any adjustment of the upper tension that may be desired (for nylon and metallic threads — see page 2 — and special kinds of sewing etc.) can be made by turning the regulator knob.

#### **A good tension - Fig. 6**

The threads are locked properly between the two layers of material.

#### **Upper tension too strong - Fig. 7**

The lower thread is visible **on top**. Decrease the tension, turn to the thinner lines.

#### **Upper tension too weak - Fig. 8**

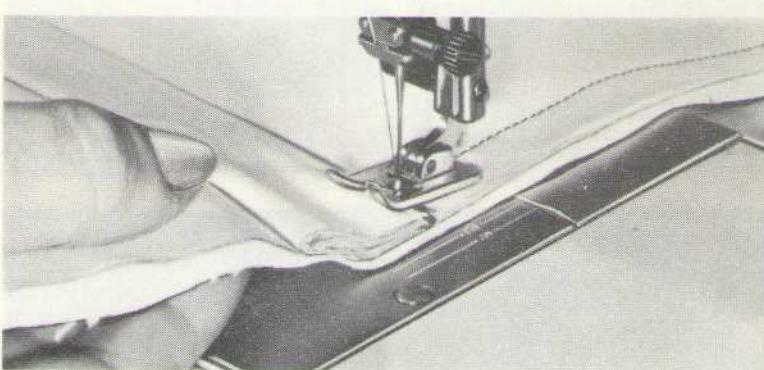
The upper thread is visible **underneath** the material. Increase the tension, turn to the thicker lines.

If you try out the tensions for a particular sewing job, do so on a **double layer** of extra material

4



9

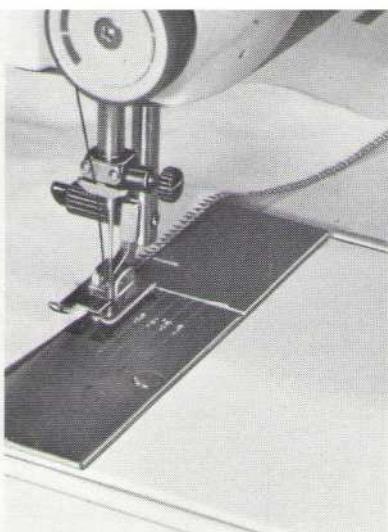
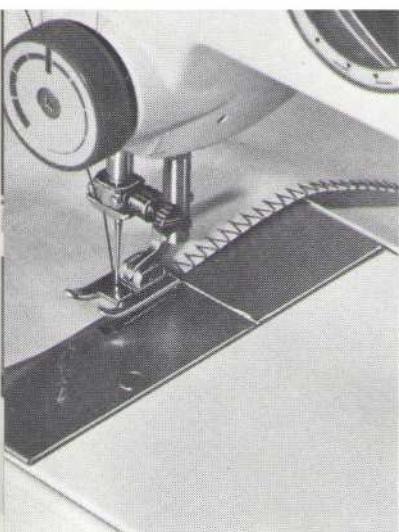


10



11

5

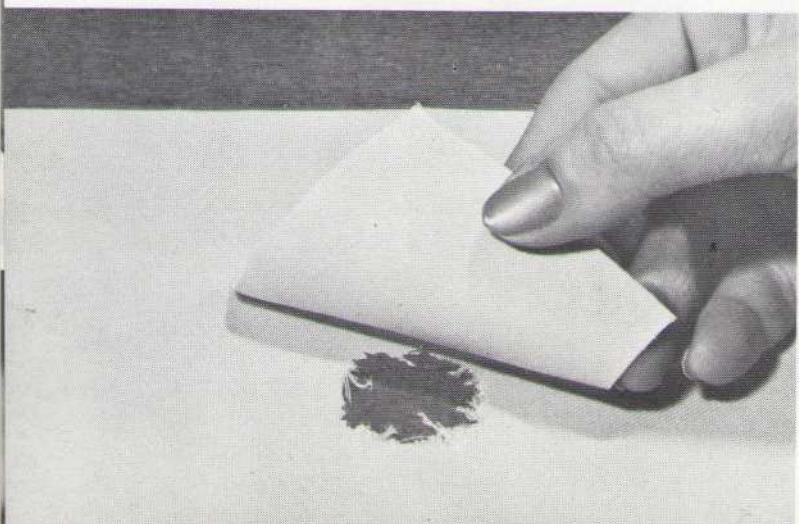


**Supplement for ELNA Lotus zz and ELNA  
Lotus sp.**

**Overcasting - Fig. 12**      2-4 @@ 1

Simply proceed as shown in the illustration (1). A good hint for sheer fabrics: place the edge of the material underneath the middle of the sewing foot (b), stitch width 4, stitch length 1. This will give you a very neat overcasting, having an actual width of about  $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

12  
a-b



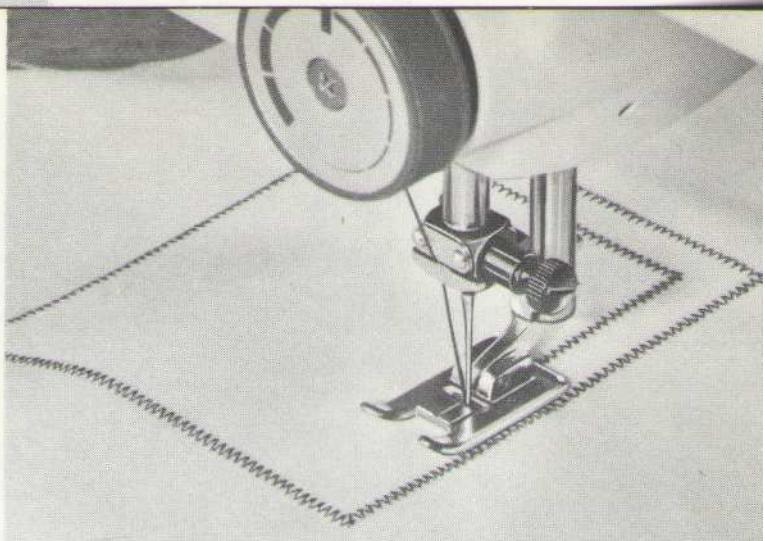
13

6

Sew two rows of zigzag stitches, one along the edge of the patch, and the other a bit inside the first row — Fig. 14.

Cut out the defective portion of the original, close to the stitching.

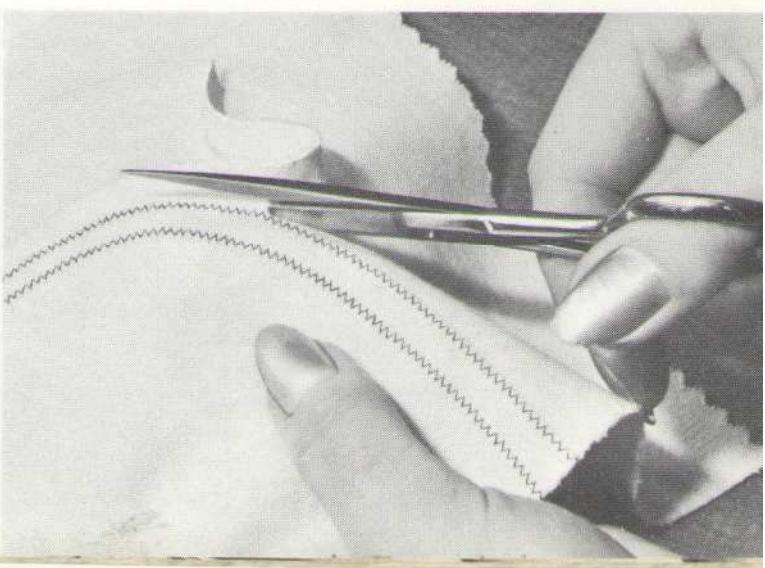
This simple method avoids excess thicknesses or felled seams.



14

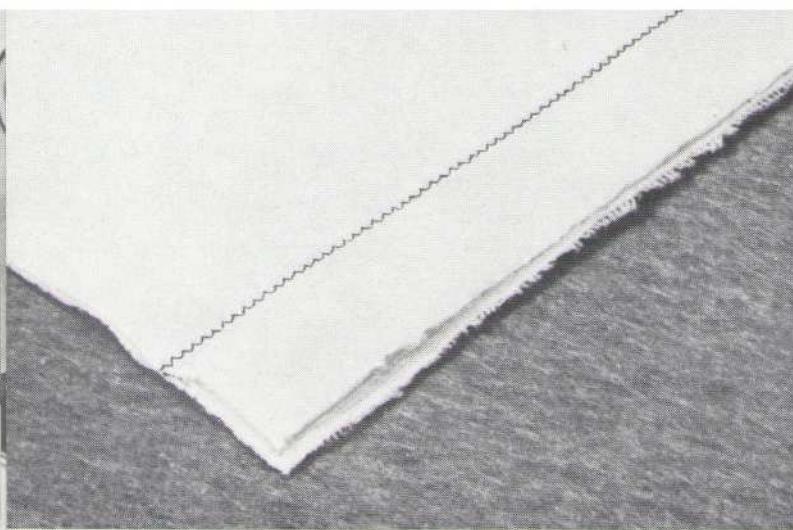
**Patching Jersey - Fig. 15**      2-3 @@ 1

For jersey, it is preferable to use darning thread. Cut a round patch and stitch the first seam  $1\text{ cm}$  ( $\frac{1}{2}\text{"}$ ) inside the edge and then the second seam. Cut away the loose edges of the patch and the defective part of the original material.



15

7

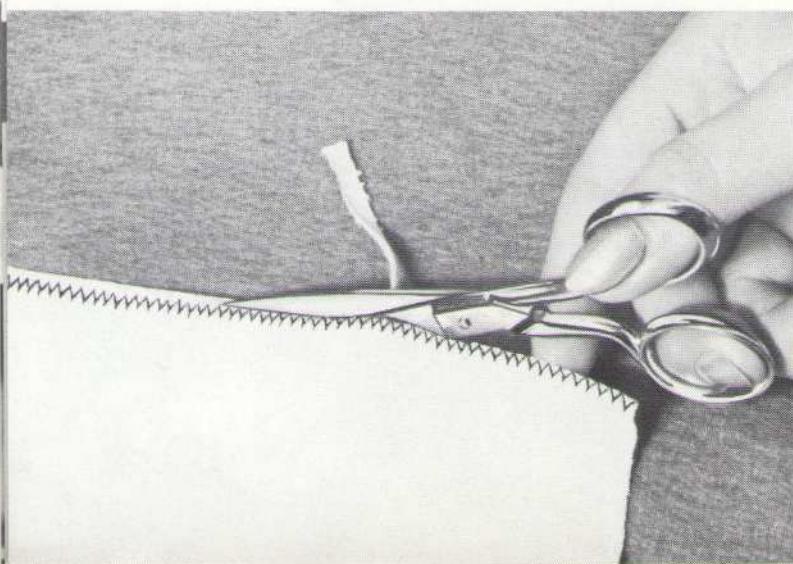


**Sewing Jersey and  
Stretch Fabrics - Fig. 16**

↖ ↘ 1 @@ 1

With a narrow zigzag, your seam will remain soft and can be stretched. You can then open it out and overcast as explained below.

16



**Overcasting Jersey - Fig. 17**

↖ ↘ 2 @@ 1

You may overcast in the ordinary way — see Fig. 12 and page 6 — but by overcasting at about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " inside of the edge and then cutting away the excess material, the results will be even better.

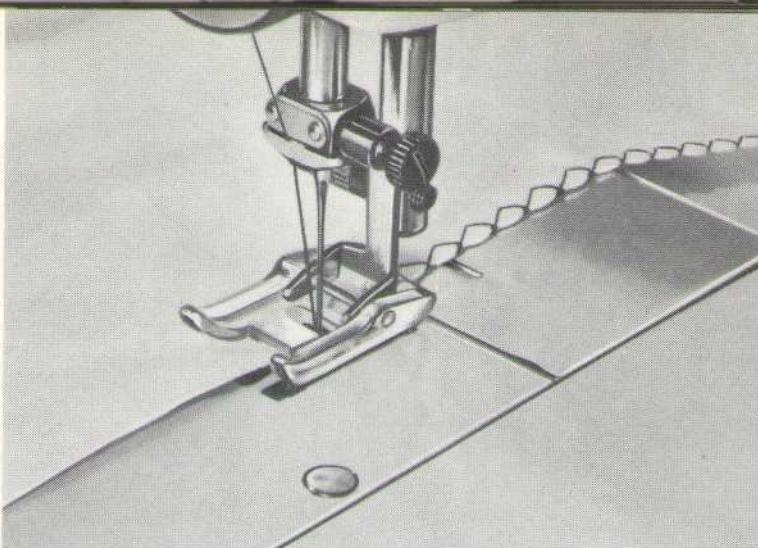
17

⑧

**Shell Stitch - Fig. 18**

↖ ↘ 4 @@ 1-3

This stitch is particularly suited for the armholes and necklines of jersey undergarments. Proceed as illustrated, and take care to sew one stitch into the material and the other just outside, off the edge, and so forth.



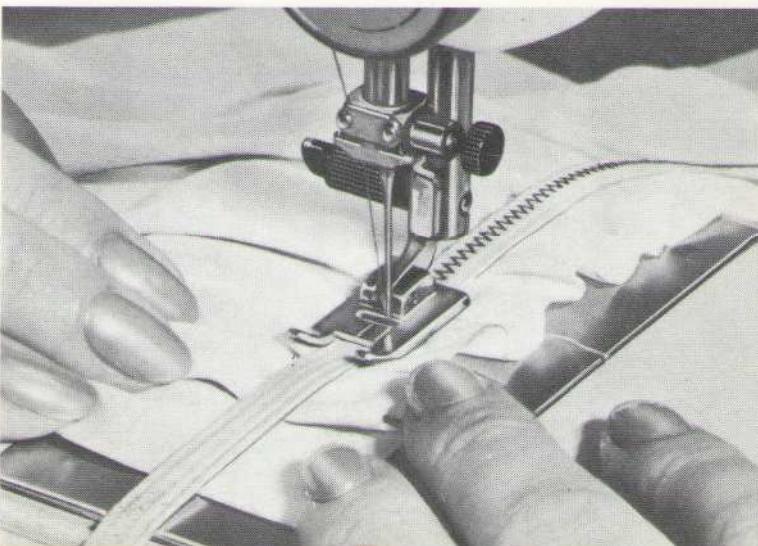
18

⑨

**Setting an Elastic -  
Fig. 19**

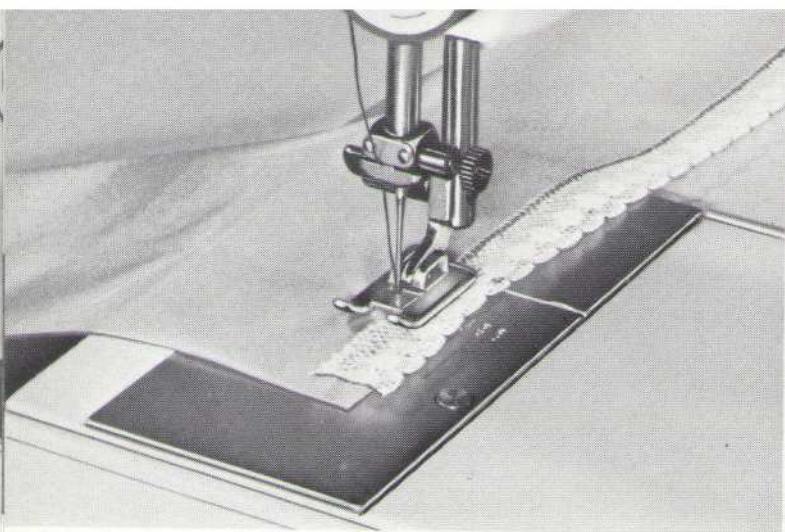
↖ ↘ 2-3 @@ 1

Place the elastic on the work as shown in the illustration. In this manner it will not be necessary to pull the elastic out to stretch it. Just sew slowly while feeding enough material underneath the sewing foot, so that gathers are formed. In this way the seam will be soft and stretchy.



19

⑩



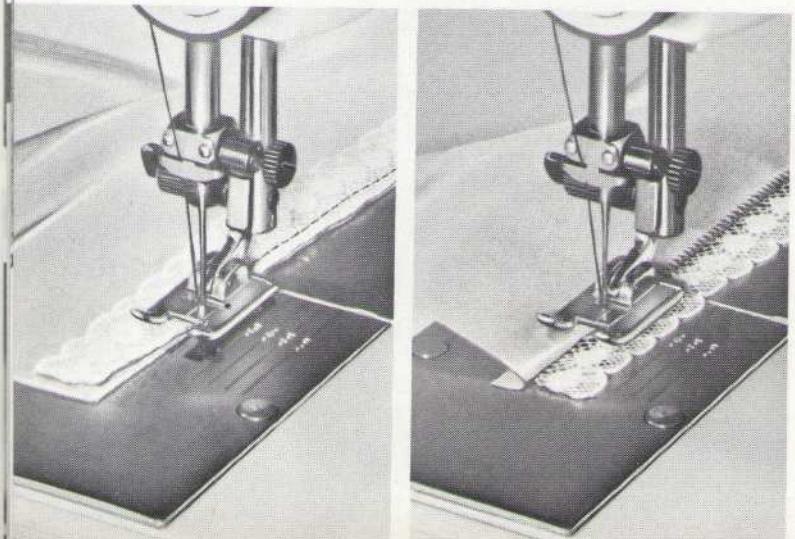
### Lace Appliqué Work -

Fig. 20

2 00 X-1

Place the lace about  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the edge of the material. Sew it on and then cut away the excess material to the edge of the seam.

20



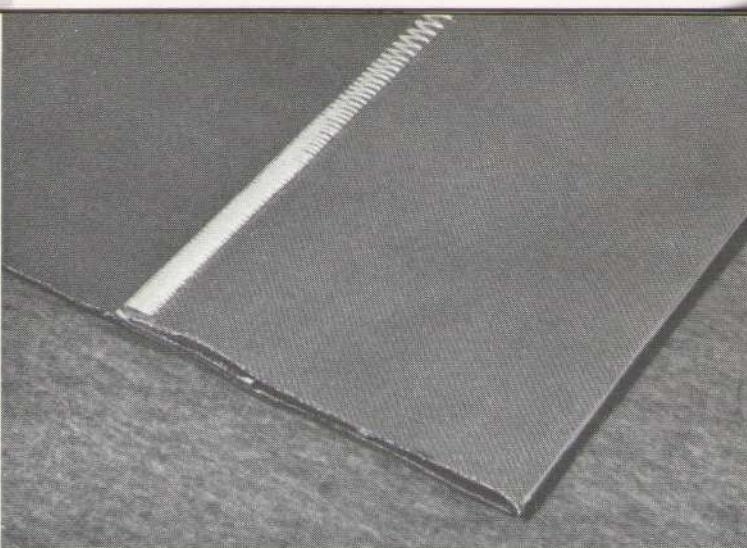
### For Lace Contours or Inlaid Embroidery -

Fig. 21

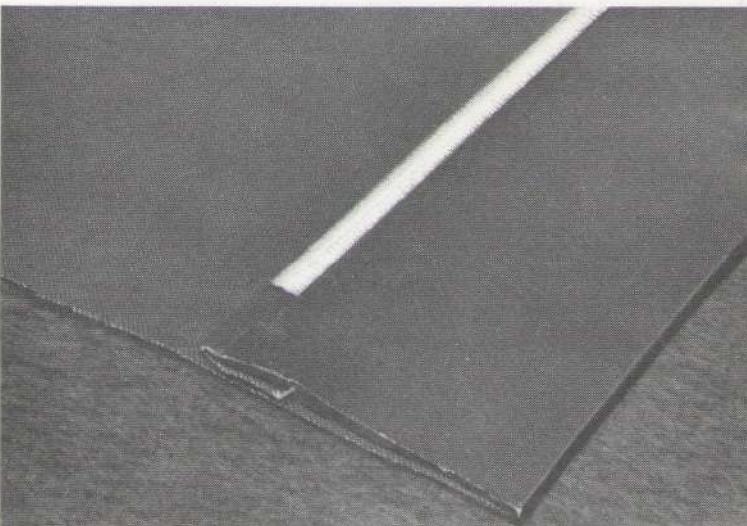
Place the lace or embroidery on the material, right side to right side (a). Sew it on with **straight stitches**, about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edge. Then open it out, so that the seam can be felled beneath the material (b). Finish off with a zigzag stitch, stitch width 2, stitch length 1, or with a satin stitch (see also page 11).

21  
a-b

10



22



23

### Satin Stitch -

Fig. 22, 23

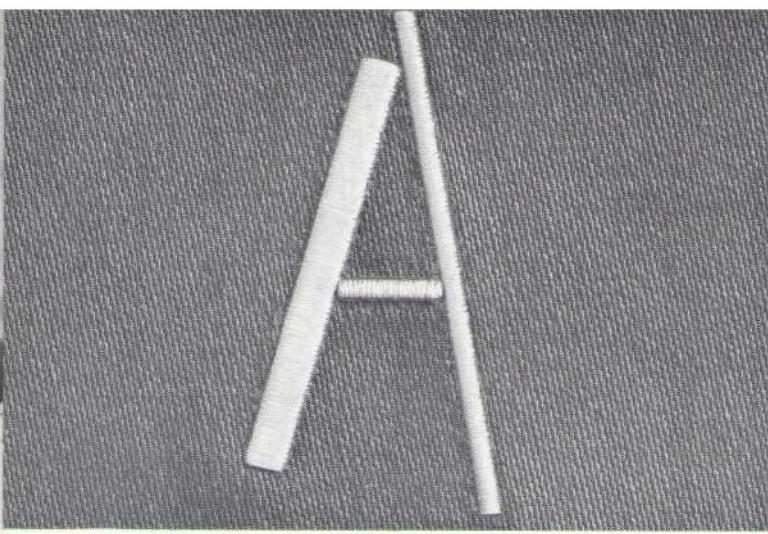
2 00 1-4 X-1

You will obtain a beautiful satin stitch by gradually reducing the length of the stitch between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$ . If you have to sew a very sheer or flimsy fabric, reinforce it by placing some paper beneath it. To make sure that the satin stitch is perfectly well suited to your work (tablecloth, sheets etc.) adjust the stitch first on a piece of material of the same kind and sew it the same way as you will sew the actual piece of work (if you are going to embroider a hem, for instance, adjust your satin stitch on an identical hem). To obtain a nice even stitch, also pay attention to these details:

- Never hold back the work, simply guide it.
- If you are sewing a large or heavy piece of work, see to it that it does not change the rate of feed because of its own weight. Hold it up, perhaps by arranging it in front of the sewing foot.

When adorning a hem, sew the satin stitch on the edge of the fold, in such a manner that just one side of the satin stitch is sewn slightly over the edge, along the fold. The satin stitch will then have the nicest appearance (Fig. 23).

11

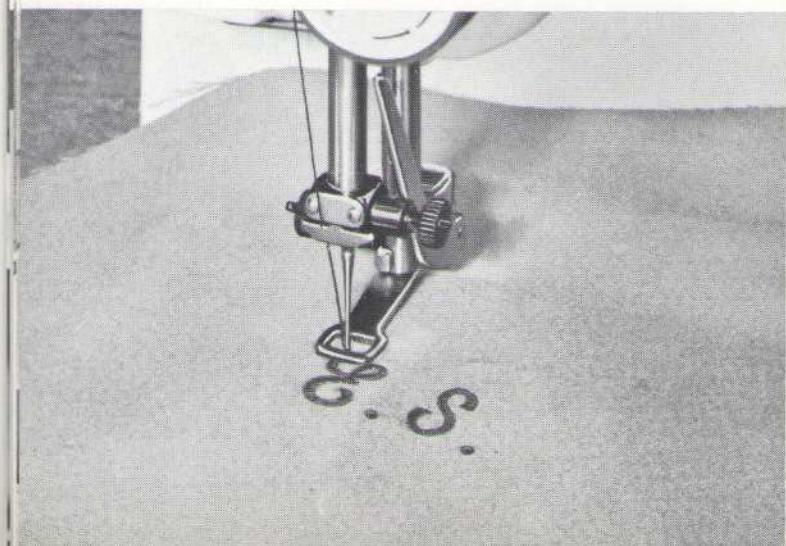


Monograms - Fig. 24

2-4 @ 1/2-1/4

With the satin stitch, you can also sew beautiful monograms. Draw the monogram first. Depending upon the fabric, reinforce it by slipping a piece of paper underneath it, or stretch it in an embroidery hoop. Straight letters do not demand a great dexterity in order to succeed.

24



Small Monograms -

Fig. 25

2 @ 0

By using the darning foot and plate, you will find it easier to follow the rounded portions of small monograms (to mark linen, for example). Practise with a few trial monograms first. Run the machine at a fast speed and guide the material slowly.

25

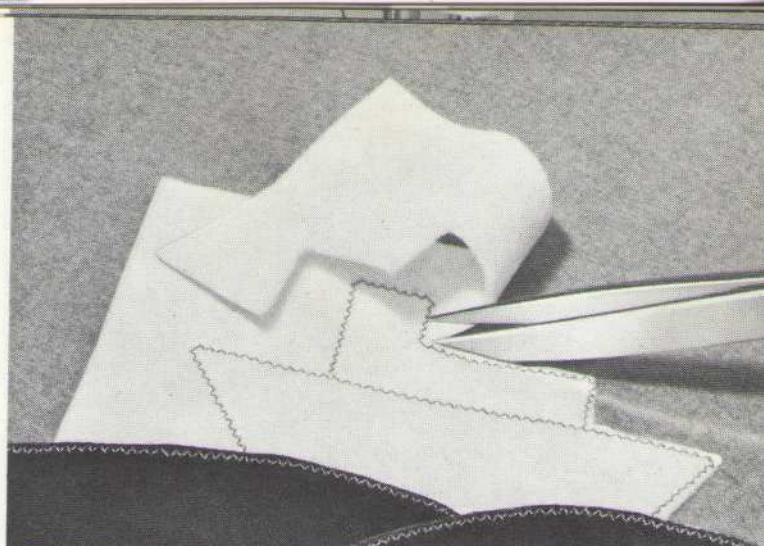
12

Appliquéd Work - Fig. 26, 27

This is a very pleasant kind of embroidery. You sew around the edge of the piece to be sewn on, with straight or zigzag stitches, stitch width 1, stitch length 1; then you cut away the excess material close to the stitching — Fig. 26.

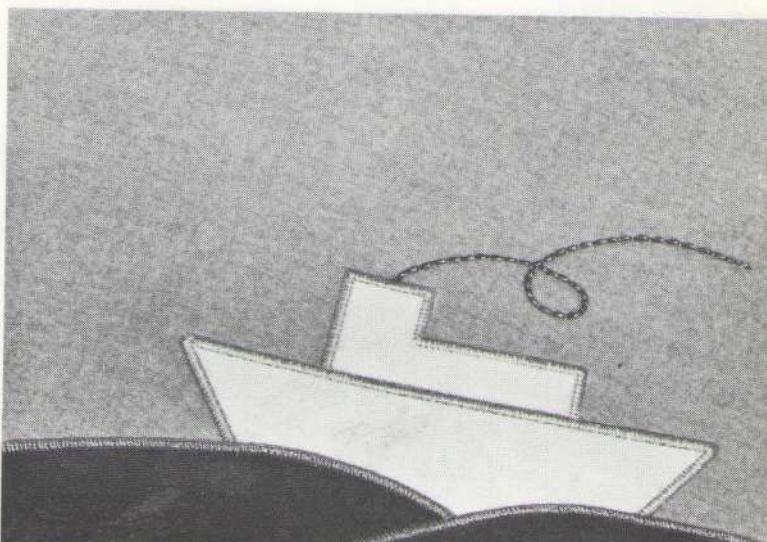
Finish your work by sewing a satin stitch over the edge of the appliquéd, in the widths as may be desired — Fig. 27. Here the choice of the appliquéd patterns and colours is the main thing. On an apron or a pocket, a tea-cloth, tapestries etc., it makes an ideal ornament.

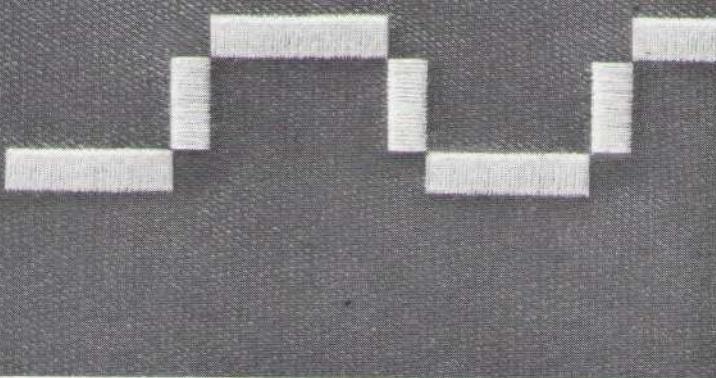
26



13

27





28

### The Zigzag and the Satin Stitch

lend themselves to a great many other kinds of uses.

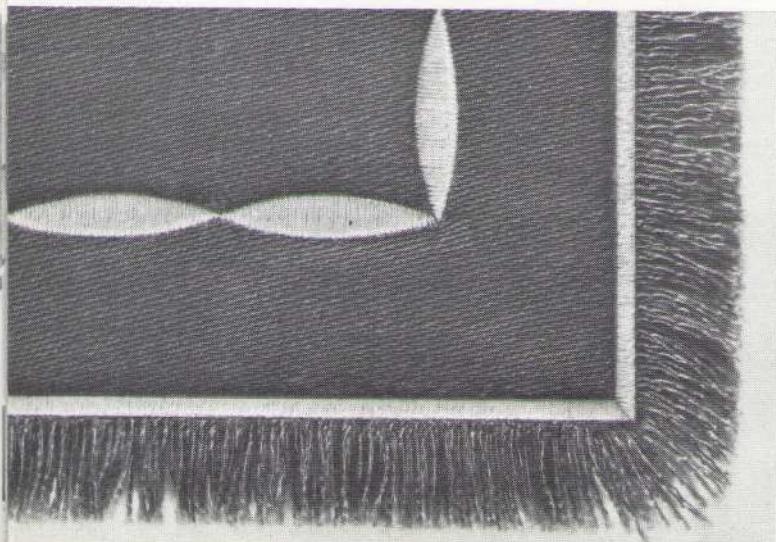
Without being an expert, you can easily attempt the following:

#### 1. Decorative Borders -

Fig. 28

4  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$

A plain satin stitch sewn to any short length you may determine. Turn your material to make the small square and continue in the same manner as shown in the illustration.



29

14

#### 2. Fringes - Fig. 29

2-4  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$

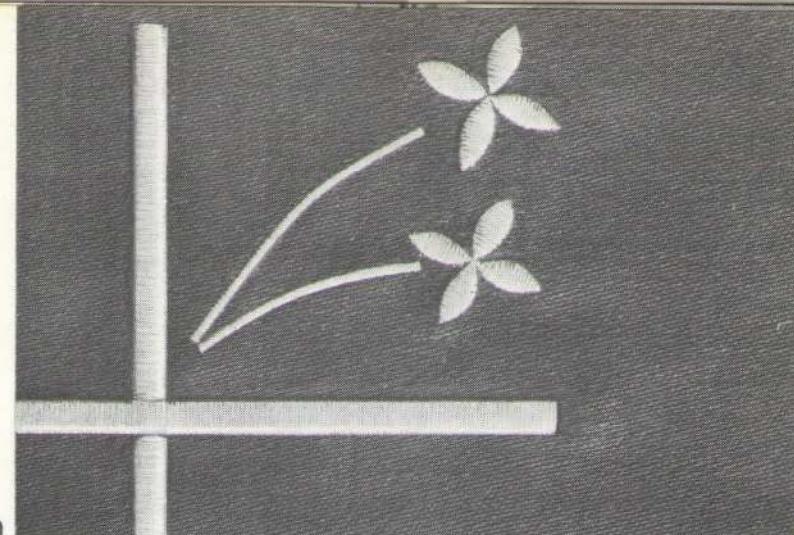
For tablecloths, tray cloths, scarves.

Sew a satin stitch about an inch from the edge of the material and pull out the threads on the outside. That's all. If you want it to look particularly nice, sew a wider satin stitch parallel to the first, or with tapering.

### 3. Stitch Patterns for

Tablecloths - Fig. 30 1-4  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$

For this lovely design, sew the two straight portions with a satin stitch, stitch width 4, stitch length  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$  and use a tapered satin stitch for the flowers. The stem is embroidered with a small satin stitch, stitch width 1.



30

15

### Decorative Sewing with the

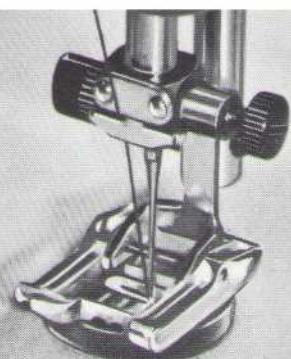
Zigzag Stitch - Fig. 31 4 0

The zigzag stitch is sewn on material that is stretched in an embroidery hoop and moved about freely, by hand. Achieve your own effects!



31

15



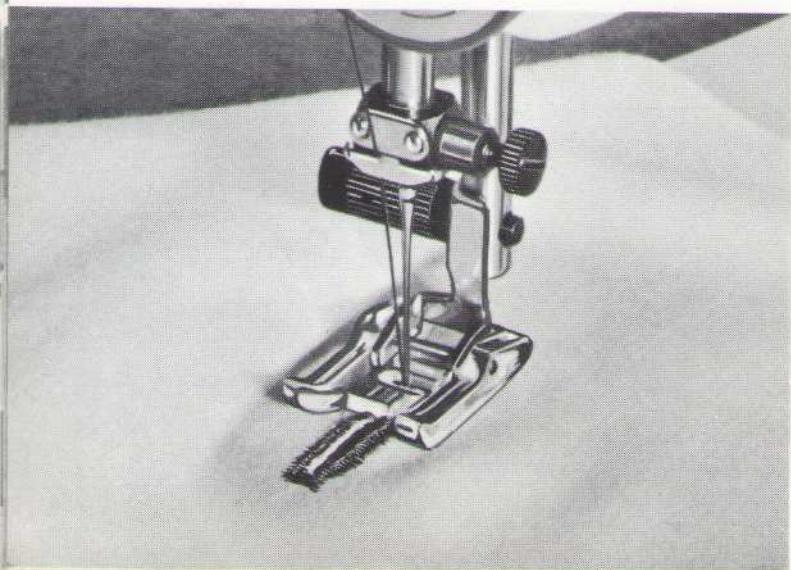
**Buttons - Fig. 32**

2-4 @ 0

Set the stitch length at 0 and adjust the stitch width, so that the needle passes through the eyes of the button. Sew 6 to 8 stitches. Knot the threads underneath.

If you have to sew on buttons fairly often, the **button foot** will be of appreciable help to you (see extra accessories, page 25).

32



**Repairing Buttonholes -**

**Fig. 33**

2-3 @ 0 1/2

Sew over the frayed sides of the buttonhole with a satin stitch that is not too close. If the material is out of shape, reinforce it with paper.

On the ELNA Lotus sp, this can also be done with the edging stitch.

33

⑯

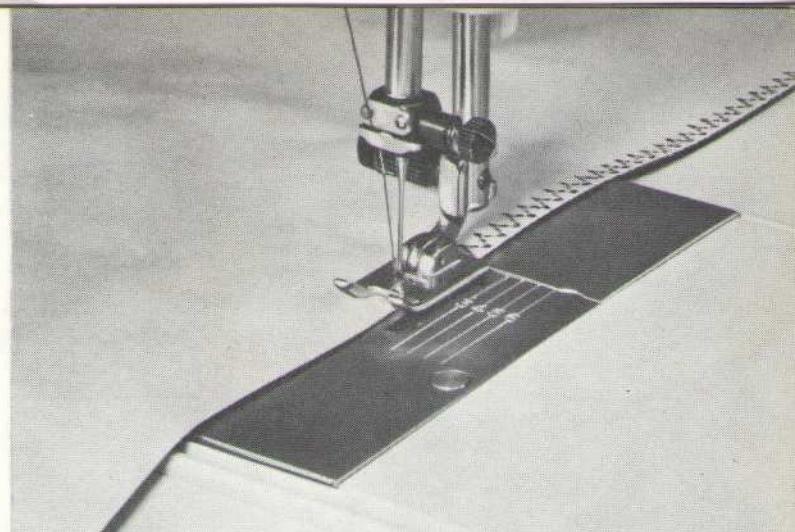
#### **Supplement for ELNA Lotus sp**

All the sewing jobs that are possible with the straight stitch ELNA Lotus ec and the ELNA Lotus zz can also be done with the ELNA Lotus sp. The special zigzag or overcasting stitch, the elastic blind stitch, which can also be used as an edging stitch or for shell hems, are additional possibilities, which afford greater convenience, a neater finish and a faster execution.

#### **Overcasting - Fig. 34**

2-4 @ 0 1/2-1

Place the work as shown in the illustration. This overcasting resists washing and the fabric remains flat.



34

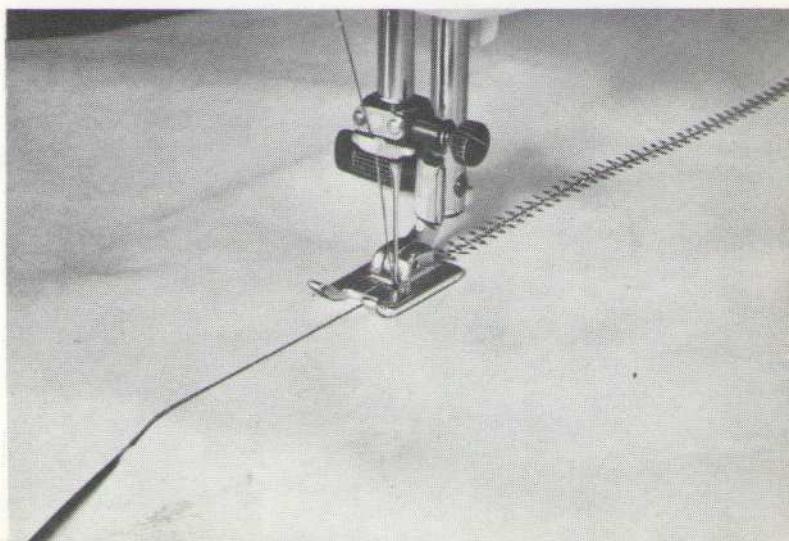
#### **Sewing Edge-to-Edge -**

**Fig. 35**

3-4 @ 0 1/4-1/2

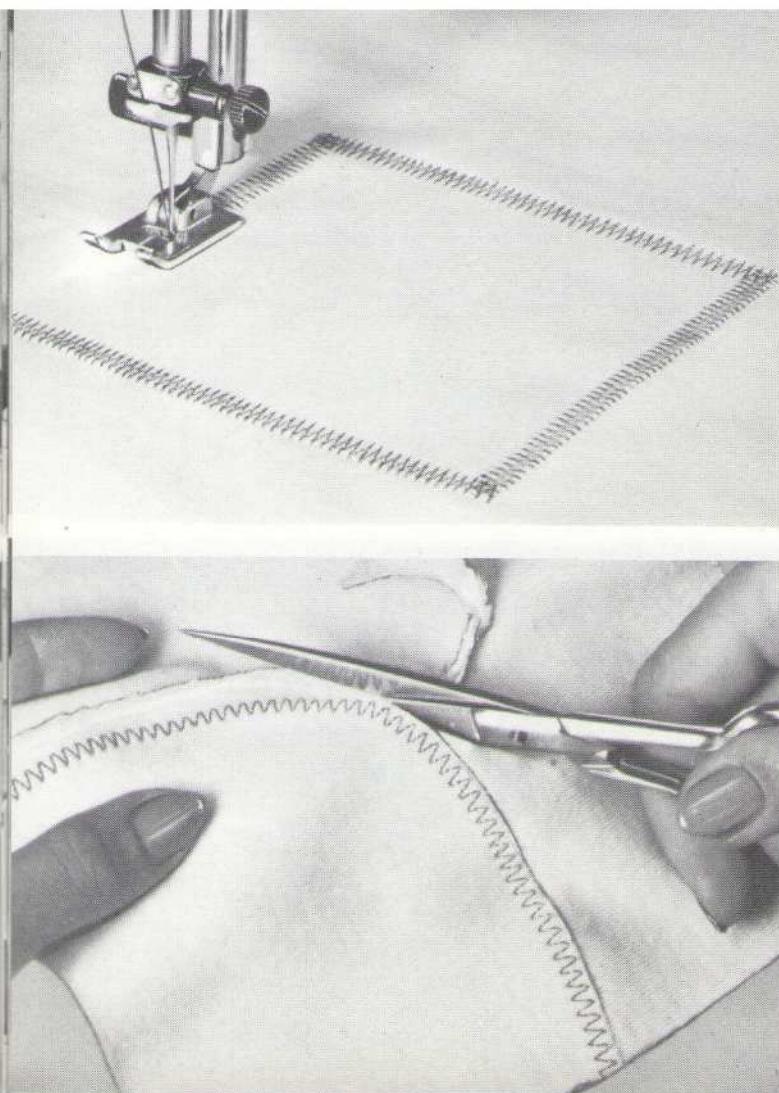
It is preferable to sew **two selvedges** edge-to-edge.

This is particularly useful for "reversing" worn-out bedsheets.



35

⑰



### Patching - Fig. 36

4 @@ 1/4-1/2

Place the patch over the damaged portion. Sew the special zigzag stitch around the edge of the patch. Then cut out the defective portion of the material close to the stitching. With this simple method, the patch can be sewn on in one operation and there are no extra thicknesses or felled seams.

### Patching Jersey -

Fig. 37

4 @@ 1/4-1/2

- 36 Proceed in the same manner, but it is preferable to make the patch circular and sew it on about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the edge. Then cut off the loose edges of the patch and the defective part of the original material.

### Jersey Hem

Only one fold is made and sewn in the same basic way as the patch, namely  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the edge, which is then cut back close to the stitching.

37

18

### Instant Darning - Fig. 38

4 @@ 1/4-1/2

By using the same shade of thread, you will quickly be able to mend a tear or "ladder" in jersey fabrics. The darning will be almost invisible.

### Blind Stitch

Fig. 39

2-4 @@ 1/2-1 1/2

Place the material wrong side up as shown in the illustration. Make sure that only the wide zigzag stitch penetrates slightly into the fold. When the work is finished, unfold it and press.

Fig. 40

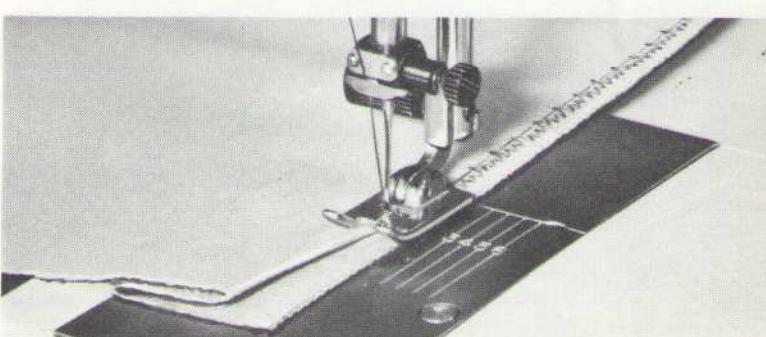
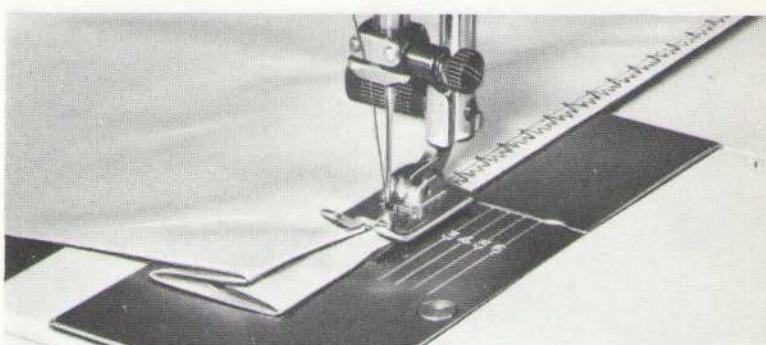
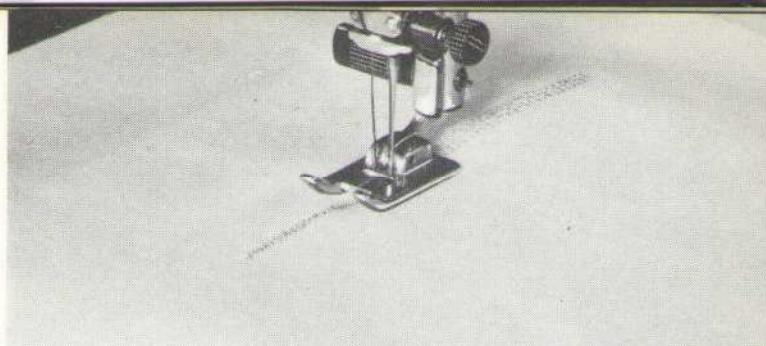
For woollens, stretch materials and jersey, in fact, it is not necessary to fold in the edge of the material. By leaving it flat, as illustrated, you can overcast and stitch the blind hem in a single operation. This seam will remain elastic.

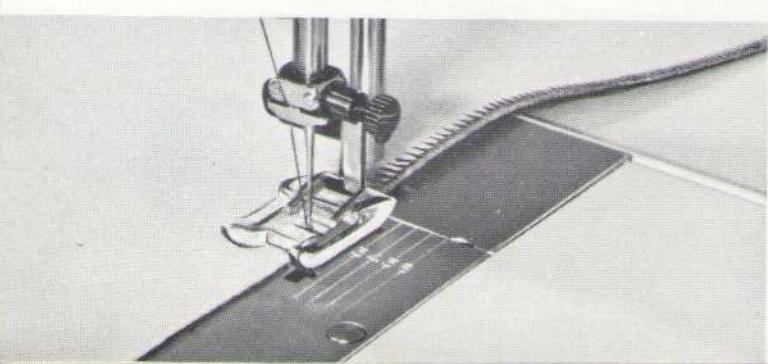
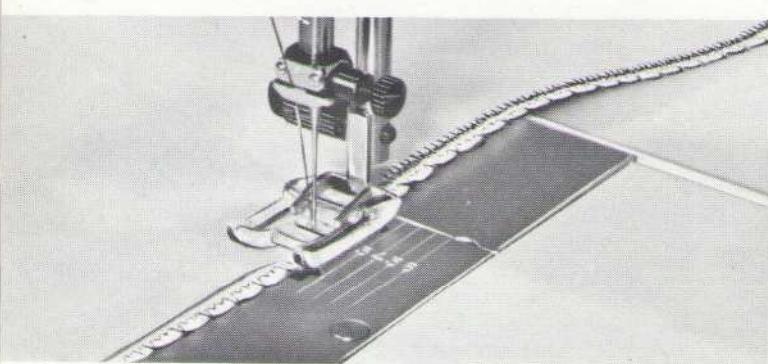
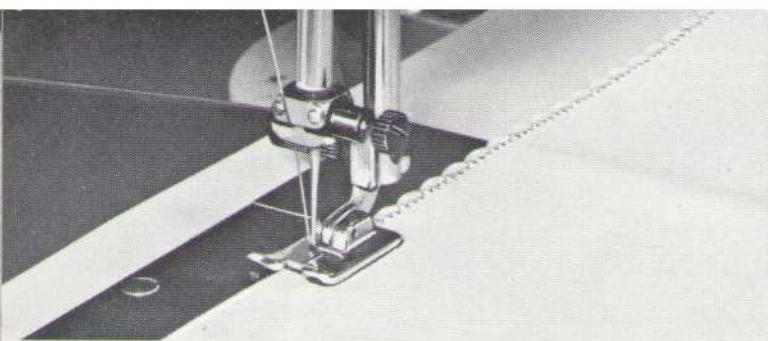
If you often have to sew blind hems, the special blind stitch foot will be very useful for you —see page 23.

38

39

40





### Setting an Elastic

4 ①① ½

Place the elastic and sew it on as illustrated on page 9, but with the special zigzag stitch. The special zigzag is stronger and will resist wear much better, particularly in the case of garments that have to be stretchable (jersey underclothing, for example).

41

### Shell Stitch - Fig. 41

4 ①① 1-2

Place the work as shown in the illustration and sew in such a manner that the wide zigzag is stitched beyond the edge of the material. This hem can be sewn on the fabric direct for armholes and necklines, for instance, or on a strip of bias material, which is then appliquéd or inserted.

### Insertion of a Shell Hem -

Fig. 42

4 ①① ½

42

Place the fabric as shown in the illustration and take care to follow the fold of the material with the edging stitch.

### Edging Stitch - Fig. 43

4 ①① ½

For sewing borders on tablecloths, serviettes, for appliquéd work and reinforcements, the edging stitch will be found particularly useful. You may also use it to your advantage for repairing buttonholes, by proceeding as explained on page 16.

43

20

### Worn-out Edges - Fig. 44

0 ①① 0

Darn in the usual way — see instruction booklet —, but when you come to the edge of the material, sew quickly in the other direction, in order to avoid knots being formed off the edge.

### Sewing with Extra Accessories

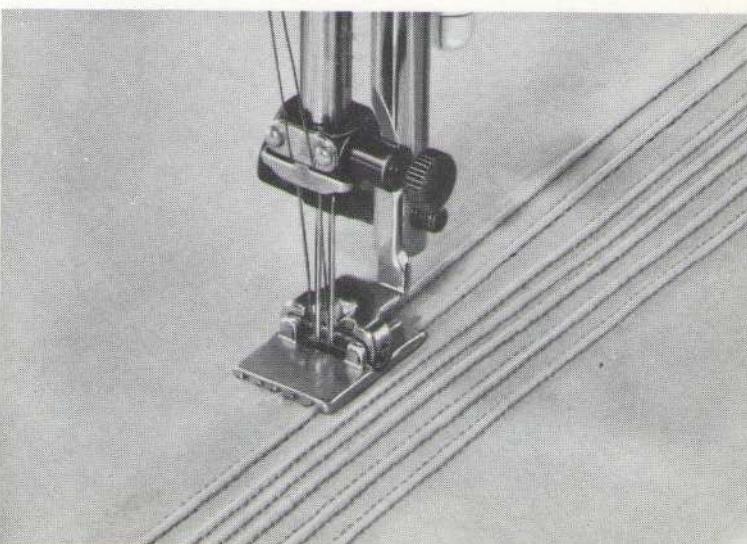
The sewing possibilities offered by your ELNA Lotus can be extended even more by using the extra feet that are available in all ELNA shops, if you desire. Just refer to the respective numbers.

### Tucks - Fig. 210

0 ①① 2-3 44

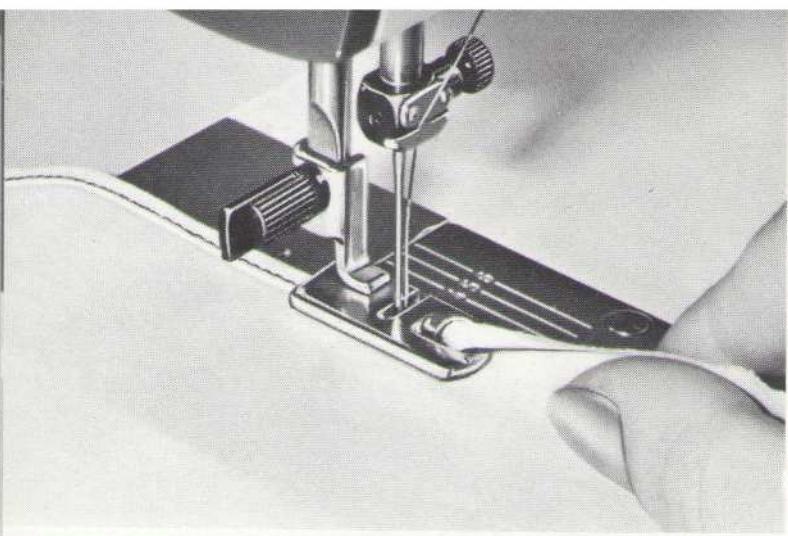
Tucker foot and twin needle No 70 - 80.

Place the fabric under the foot as usual. The tucks are automatically formed by the groove of the foot. Several tucks can be sewn side by side. You just have to move the fabric slightly, thus placing the tuck that has just been sewn into the next groove of the foot, which will now serve as a guide. You can space the tucks, if desired, by skipping to the next groove.



21

210



### Hems - Fig. 206

Hemmer feet  $\frac{1}{16}$ ",  $\frac{1}{8}$ ", or  $\frac{1}{4}$ "

0 @@ 2-3

Prepare a hem of the same width as the foot (for example  $\frac{1}{8}$ ", with the material folded twice over a length of about 1-2"). Place it underneath the foot, lower the foot, sew two or three stitches by turning the flywheel by hand, leave the needle in the material and raise the foot. Introduce the fold into the scroll of the hemmer and lower the foot again. Sew, while guiding the material in such a manner that the scroll of the hemmer is always well filled.

206

### Quilting - Fig. 204

Quilting foot with guide

≤ 2-4 @@ 2-3

Quilting can be done with the straight stitch or the zigzag. Adjust the stitch length and stitch width according to need. **Always start in the centre of the work.** Sew the first row of stitches and adjust the guide to the desired distance between the rows (to do so, loosen the screw and then tighten it again. The guide must not press down on the material, for this would prevent it from being fed correctly). Then sew one line after the other of your quilting, starting from the centre and working out towards the edges. This is actually because the layers of



204

22

padding have a tendency to shift while you are sewing and it will be necessary to cut the edges even, when you have finished. You must therefore allow for a little more material.

### Blind Stitch - Fig. 203

1-3 @@ 2-4

Blind stitch foot with guide

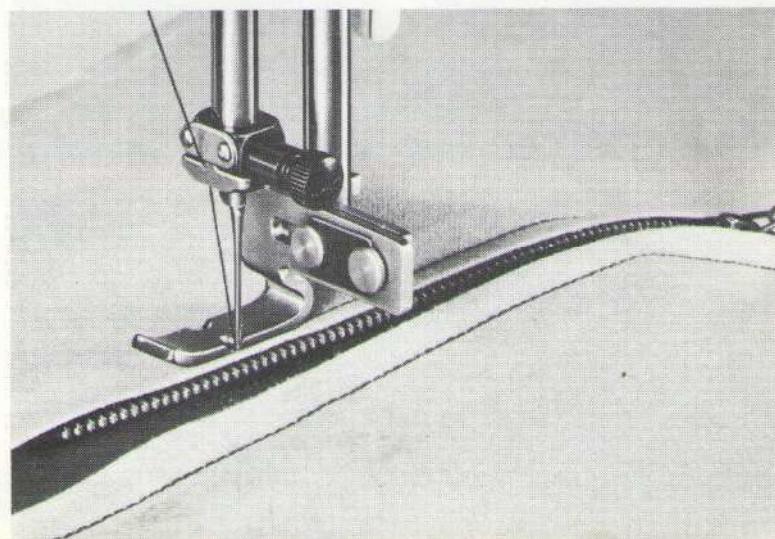
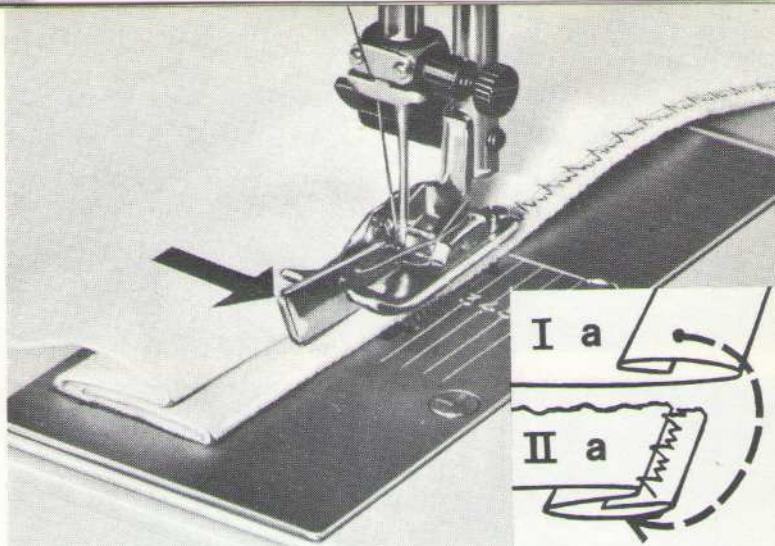
This foot is useful for sewing blind hems in woollens and mediumweight fabrics. Form the hem: I, (a = wrong side of the fabric). Fold it back, underneath the fabric: II. Place it under the presser foot as shown in the photograph of Fig. 203. Keep the fold of the material against the guide on the foot (see arrow). Sew a few 203 stitches by turning the flywheel by hand and make sure that the needle stitches just one fibre of the hem. Adapt the stitch width if necessary. Then sew your hem. When it is sewn, fold out and iron the hem.

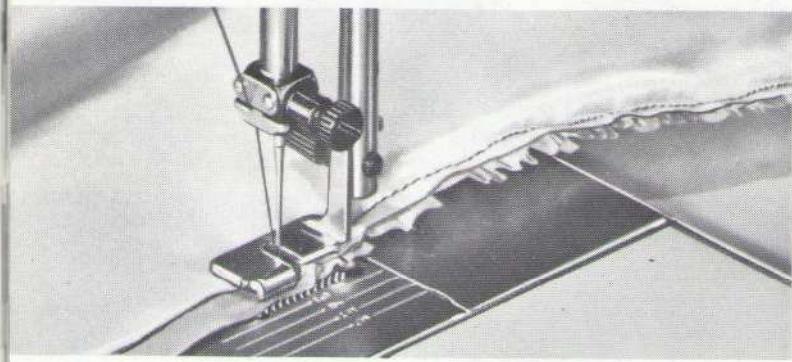
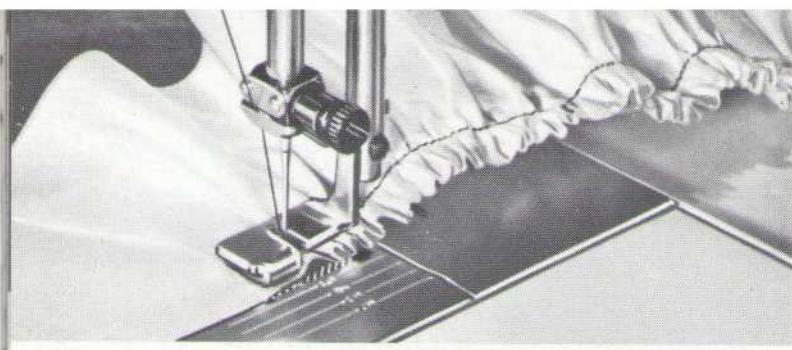
### Zip Fasteners - Fig. 217

0 @@ 1-2

Adjustable zipper foot

This foot can be moved to the left or right of the needle. It will thus enable you to sew in the zip fastener without having to turn the work, by sewing first on one side of the foot and then on the other. Sew with the zip fastener open.





**Gathers - Fig. 209a, b, c**  
Gathering foot

0 ①② 3-4

209

a To sew on a valance — Fig. 209b — place it underneath the foot from the left. Then insert the top piece of material, also from the left, into the slot formed by the gathering foot, keeping it flat. Insert the needle and sew a few stitches while holding back the ends of the two threads. Guide both pieces of material together while sewing. The top piece must also be fed evenly into the foot, it must not be held back as otherwise the stitches would be uneven. Do not hold back the valance either and remember that, if it is to be gathered, it must be longer than the main piece of material.

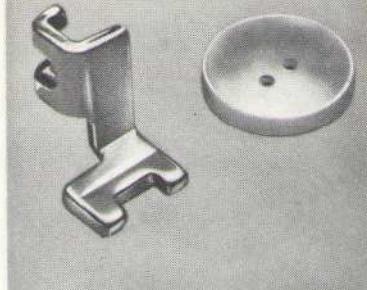
b

24

### Other Extra Feet and Accessories

#### Button Foot - Fig. 200

For buttons and hooks, curtain rings, etc.



#### Darning plate with round hole - Fig. 224

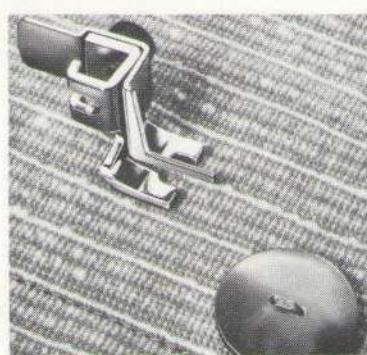
For particularly fine darning.

200  
224



#### Button Foot with Adjustable Guide - Fig. 202

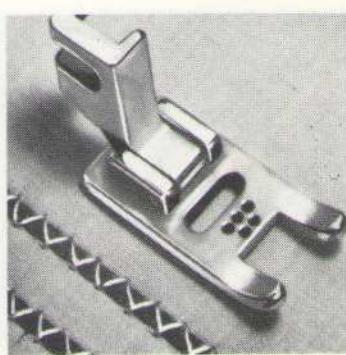
For sewing buttons with a stem on woollens, collars, heavy materials, etc.



#### Multiple Cord Foot - Fig. 205

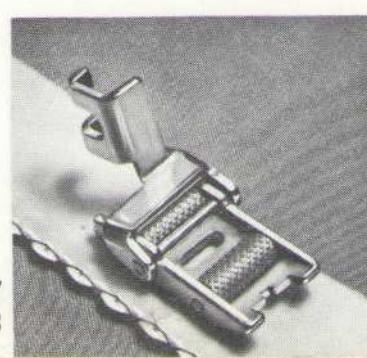
As many as five cords can be inserted into this foot. By covering them with decorative stitches, very attractive designs can be obtained.

202  
205



#### Roller Foot - Fig. 207

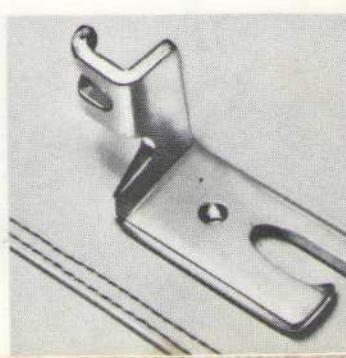
For various types of sewing and decorative work, especially on plastics, the edges of thick materials, and for sewing pieces of elastic or slippery materials of different thicknesses together.

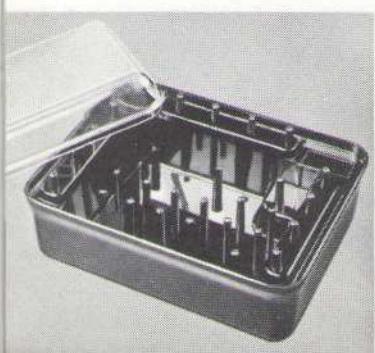
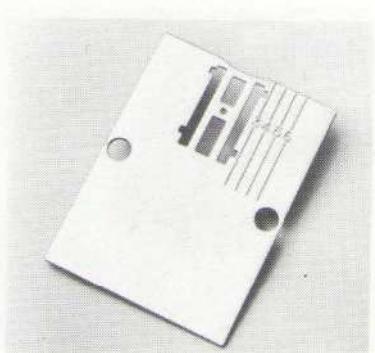
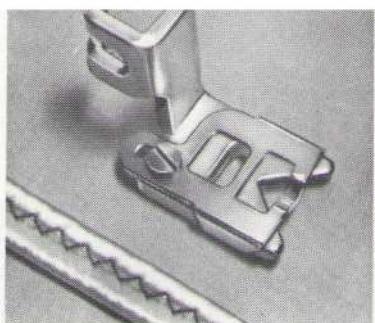


#### Felling Foot - Fig. 208

For sewing two pieces of material together with a felled hem.

207  
208





### Rolled Hem Foot - Fig. 211

For making rolled hems with the zigzag stitch. Mainly used for making fine handkerchiefs, chiffon scarves, etc.

### Braiding Foot - Fig. 212

211 For sewing braids, soutaches and cords.  
212

### Eyelet Plates 1/16" and 1/8" (2 and 4 mm) and Awl - Fig. 213

Make it possible to embroider eyelets with a diameter of  $\frac{1}{16}$ " and  $\frac{1}{8}$ ". The awl is used for piercing the material to make the holes.

### Needle Plate with Round Hole - Fig. 225

Very handy for professionals who mainly do straight sewing (on sheer or soft material, netting, etc.).  
213  
225

### Spool and Bobbin Case - Fig. 220

For arranging reels of cotton, bobbins, threads, needles, etc., in an orderly way.

220

26

## Alphabetical Index

	Pages		Pages
Adjustments	2	Jersey, Sewing of	7, 8, 9
Appliquéd Work	13	Lace Appliquéd and Insertions	10
Blind Stitch	23	Monograms	12
Borders, Decorative	14	Needle	2
Buttonholes (see Instruction Book 1)		Ornamental Stitch Patterns	15
Buttonholes (Repairing)	16	Overcasting	6, 17
Buttons	16	Overcasting Jersey	8
Darning (see also Instruction Book 1)	21	Patching Cotton or Other Material	7
Decorative Zigzag	15	Patching Jersey	7
Defective Edges	21	Quilting	22
Disorders (see Instruction Book 1)		Setting Elastics	9, 20
Edge-to-Edge	17	Shell Stitch	9
Edging Stitch	20	Special Zigzag	17, 20
Elastic Blind Stitch	19, 20	Stitches	11
Elastics	9, 20	Straight Sewing	3, 4, 5
Extra Accessories	21-26	Thicknesses	5
Extra Presser Feet	21-26	Thread	2
Fringes	14	Thread Tension, Lower	4
Gathering	3, 5, 24	Thread Tension, Upper	4
Hems	22	Zigzag Sewing on Jersey	7, 8, 9
Inlaid Embroidery	10	Zip Fasteners	23
Instant Darning	17		

27