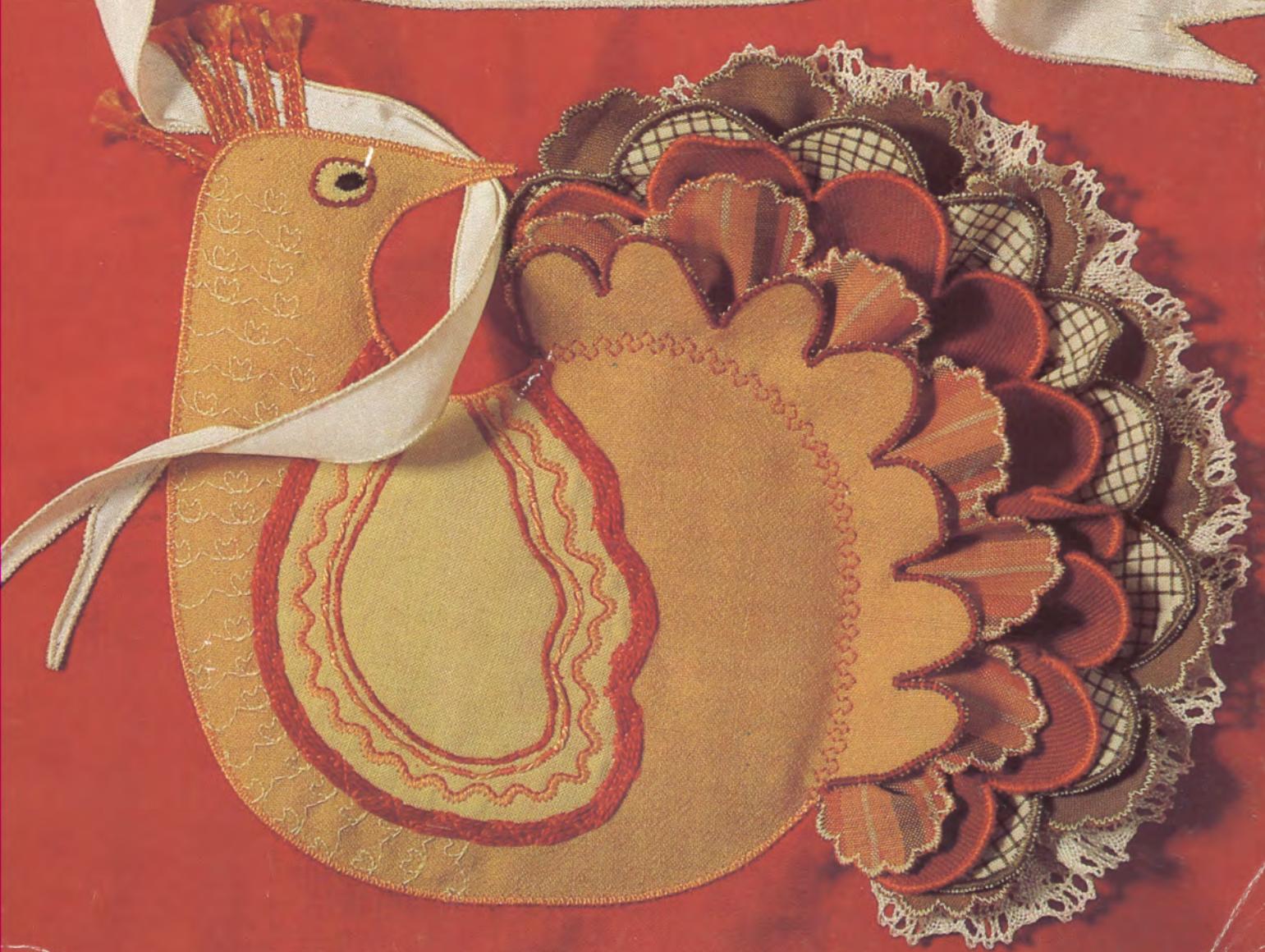


OPERATING MANUAL
VIKING SLE 6570



For you and your new Viking

We have prepared this booklet to let you know how to operate this sewing machine and how to make use of all its sewing possibilities.

We hope you will get many pleasant hours with your new sewing machine.

HUSQVARNA AB, SWEDEN

US Factory Subsidiary:

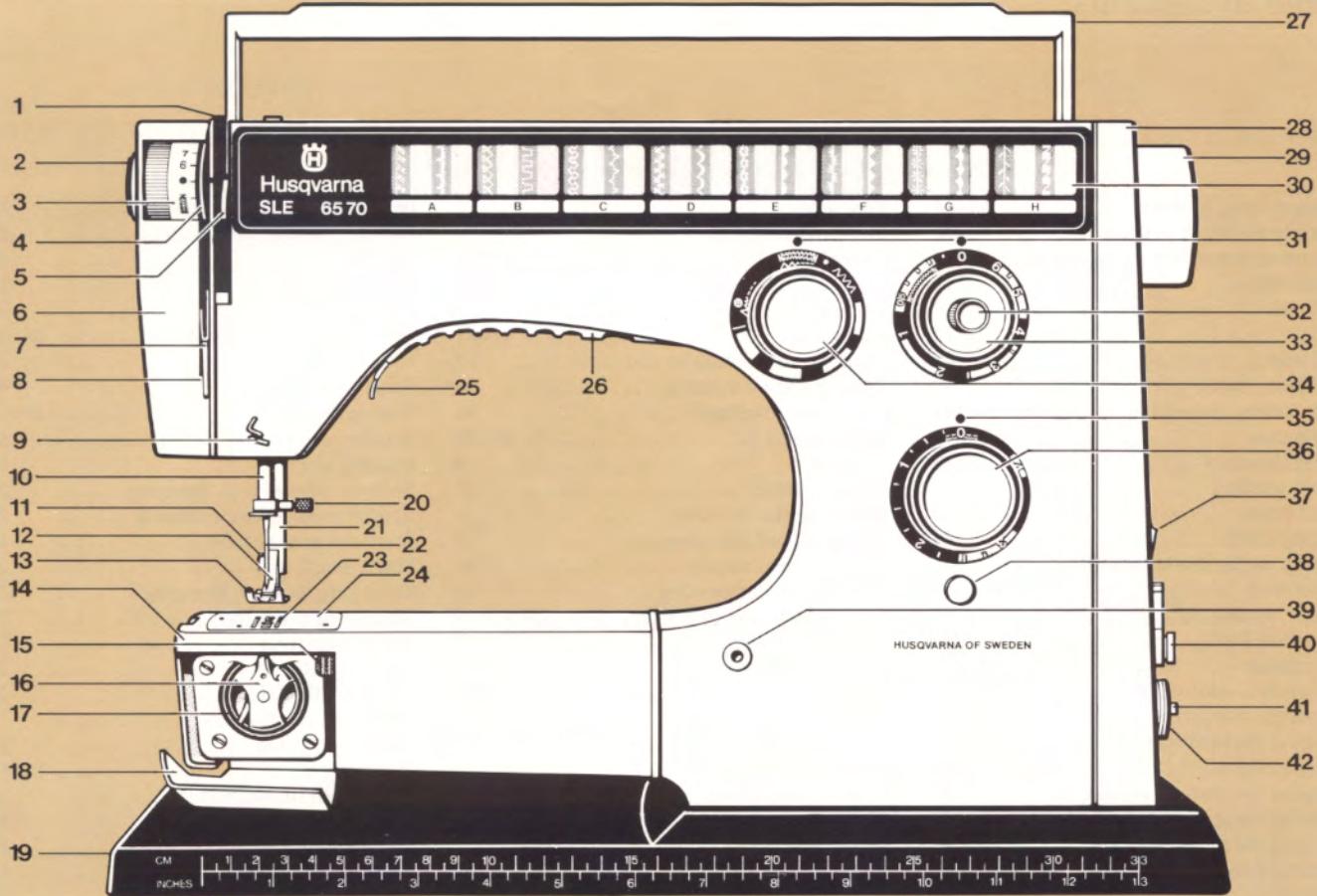
Viking Sewing Machine Co. Inc.,
2300 Louisiana Ave. North,
Minneapolis, Minn. 55427.

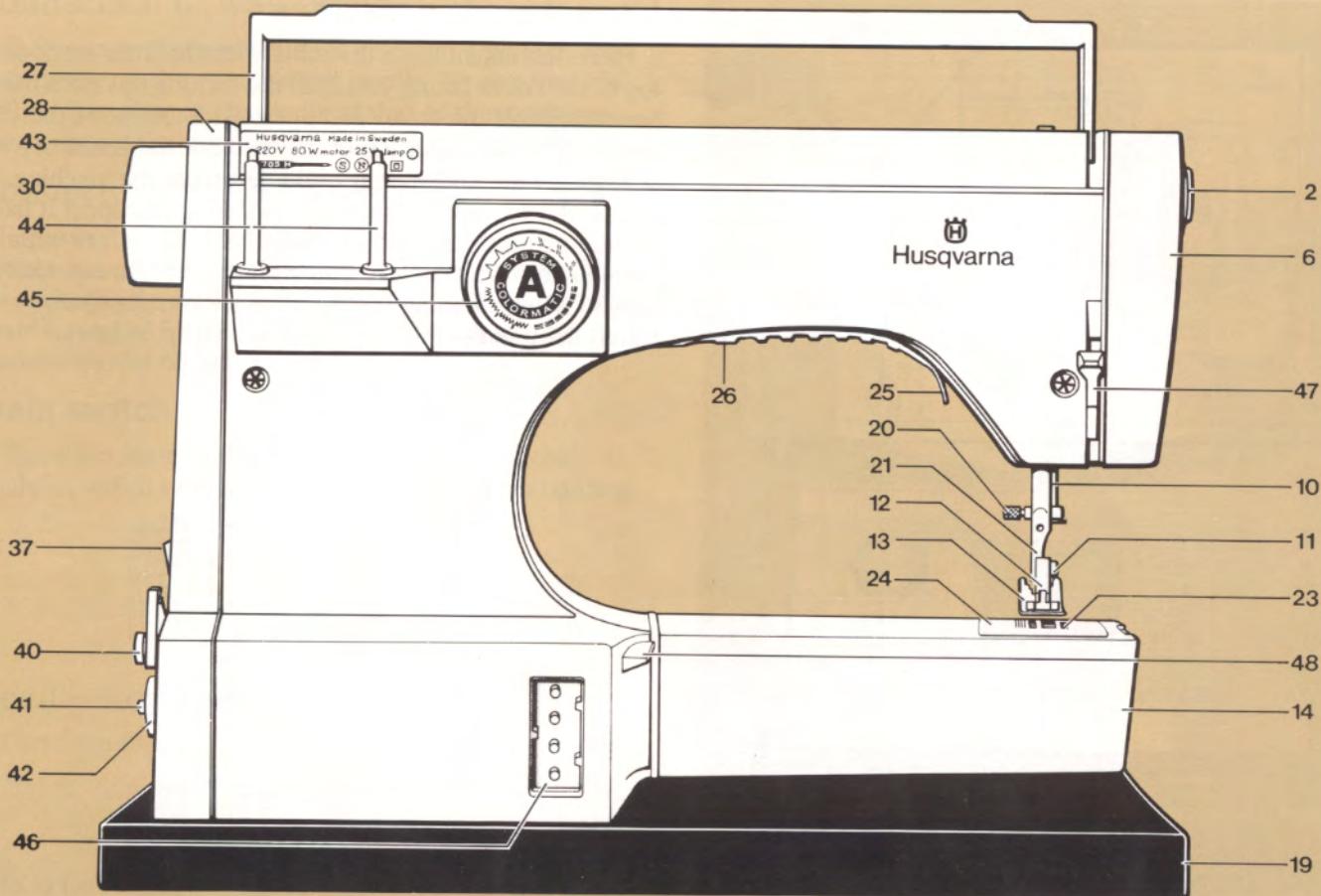
*In countries other than the U.S.A. and the U.K., Viking
sewing machines are sold under the name "Husqvarna".
For practical reasons the illustrations in this manual
show machines with the Husqvarna name.*

We reserve the right to change the machine equipment without any previous notice, or make modifications in the design or appearance of the machine, which do not negatively affect the function.

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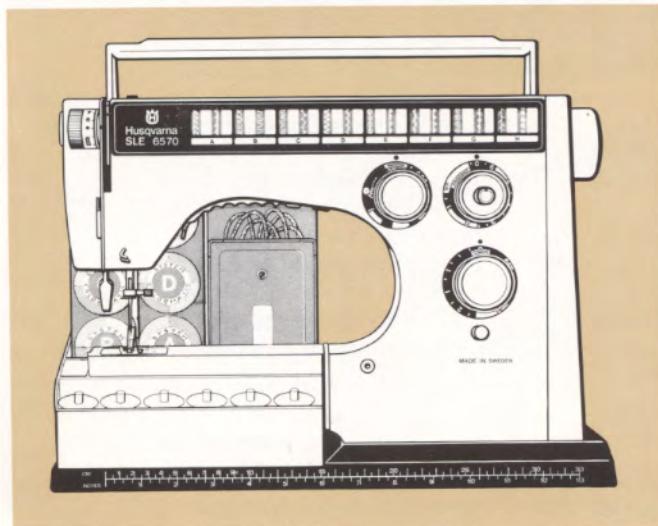
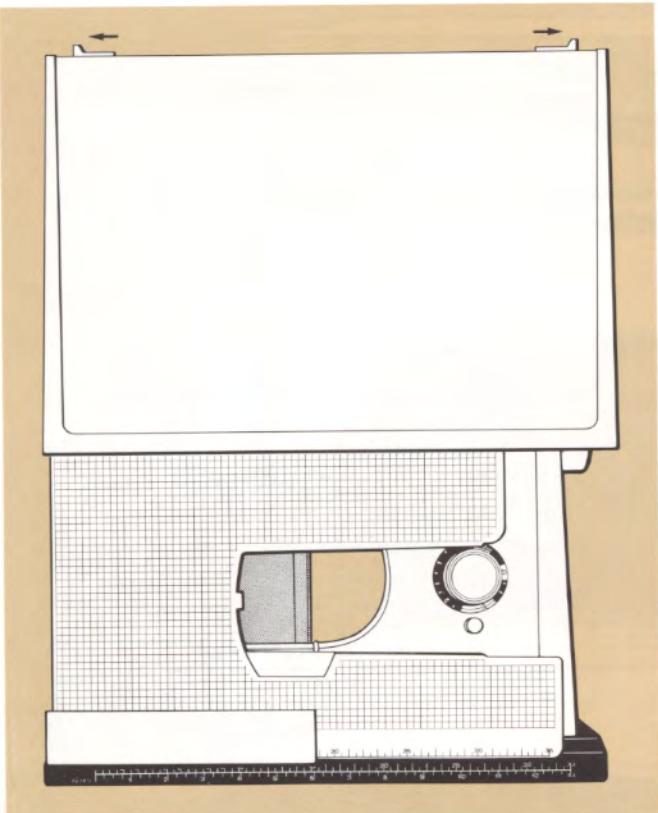


2. Dial for the presser foot pressure
 6. Face plate
 10. Needle bar
 11. Presser foot screw
 12. Presser foot ankle
 13. Presser foot sole
 14. Free arm
 19. Base plate
 20. Needle clamp screw
 21. Presser bar
 23. Feed dog
 24. Needle plate (throat plate)
 25. Finger grip for lowering the light
 26. Light guard
 27. Handle
 28. End cover
 29. Handwheel
 37. Main switch and needle stop-right regulator
 40. Thread guide for bobbin winding
 41. Bobbin winding spindle
 42. Gearshift dial
 43. Type plate
 44. Spool pins
 45. Stitch programmer
 46. Socket for foot control
 47. Presser bar handle
 48. Support for extension table

Unpacking the machine

Place the machine on the table with the little mark on top of the cover facing you. Pull the locking lips from the handle, lift off the cover and put it aside. Remove the extension table and the foot control. Lift the accessory box somewhat and slide it to the left from the machine.

In order to protect the machine during transport it has undergone an anti-corrosive treatment. Therefore wipe the machine clean before you start sewing. Be especially careful when cleaning the throat plate and the space round the needle. First test sew on a scrap of fabric.



Putting the machine away

Pull the plugs out of the wall outlet and the socket of the machine. Wind the leads around your hand, starting at the foot control and push them in under the foot plate. Place the control in its compartment, with the wider end upwards. The bottom of the foot control should be turned towards the machine.

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

Connection to wall outlet

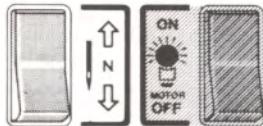
The voltage of the machine is given on a plate at the back of the machine, under the handle. Ensure that the wall outlet voltage is the same as that of the machine. Then connect the machine to the proper wall outlet.

Connecting the foot control

Remove the lead from the foot control and place the control under the table. Insert the foot control plug into the socket at the back of the machine. Only Viking foot control marked FR 710 is to be used on this sewing machine model 6570.

Main switch

There is a main switch located at the right of the machine, which switches on the machine and the lighting.



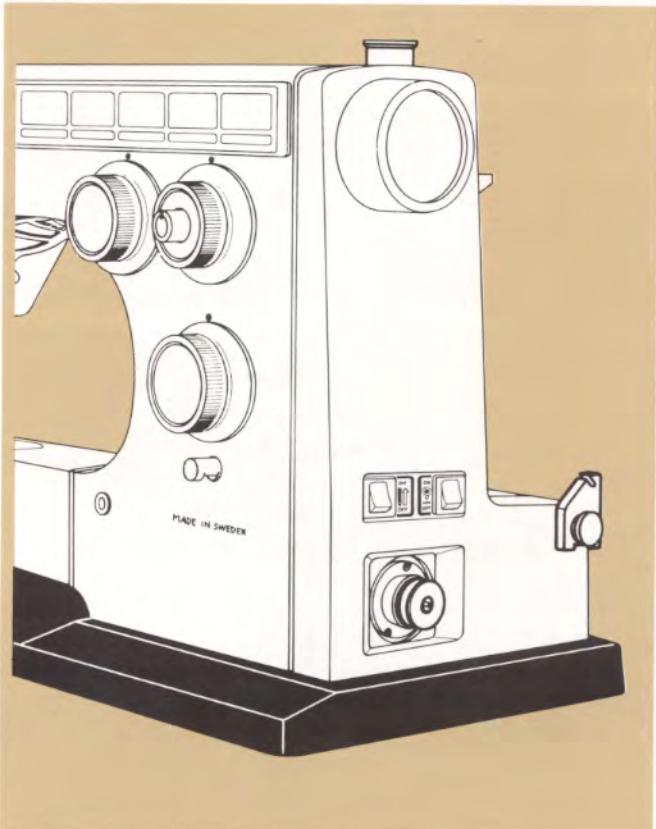
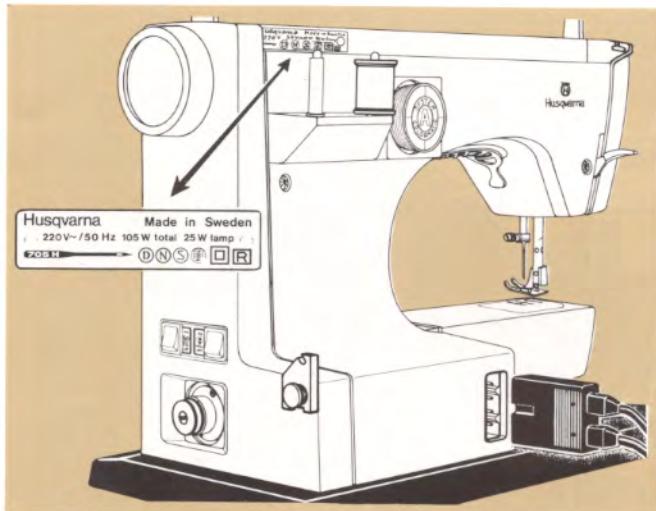
Needle stop-right

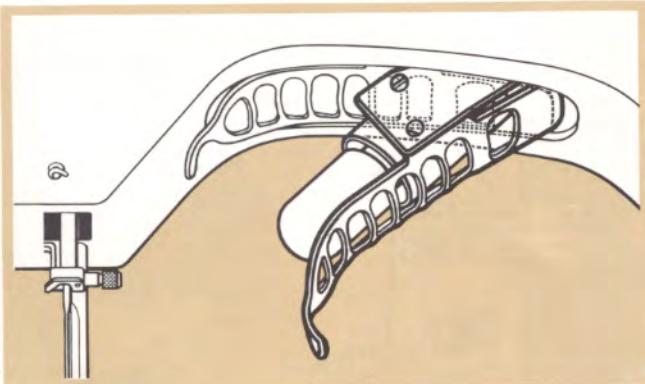
There is a regulator for setting the needle stop-right.



By means of this, you can choose the position at which the needle should stop. By depressing the upper part of the push-button, the needle will stop at its upper position. There will now be no need to consider the position of the needle at the commencement or conclusion of a seam, alternation between different utility and decorative seams or when sewing buttonholes. When the lower part of the push-button is depressed, the needle will stop at its lowest position. You can now raise the presser foot and, for example, turn the fabric at right angles, lower the presser foot and then continue sewing.

When the regulator is in the intermediate position (N) the needle will stop at any position. You can then turn the handwheel until the needle is in the position you require.

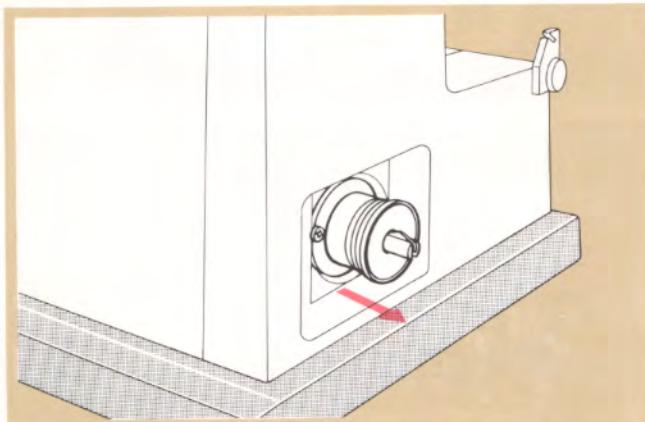




Lighting

When sewing by hand, threading the needle or doing some detailed sewing, it is a great help to be able to lower the lighting. For this purpose, pull the projection on the bulb guard downwards.

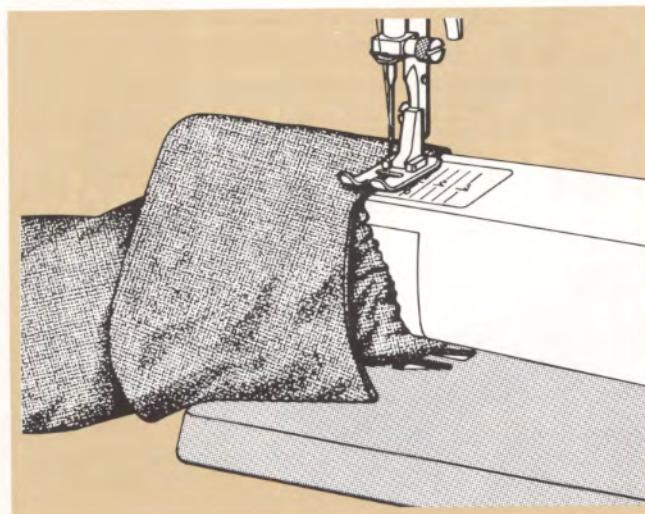
For changing the light bulb, see page 60.



Power gear

or the "low gear" or "gearshift" as it is also called, is a practical feature.

If you grasp the little wheel, located on the bobbin spindle on the right-hand side of the machine, and draw it out, the machine will sew at only 1/5th of its usual speed but at the same time maintaining full motor power. This low speed is a great advantage if you wish to sew slowly, stitch by stitch, for example when blindstitching. In addition you will have extra force in the needle power for sewing stiff fabrics, due to the combination of the electronic speed control and the power gear.



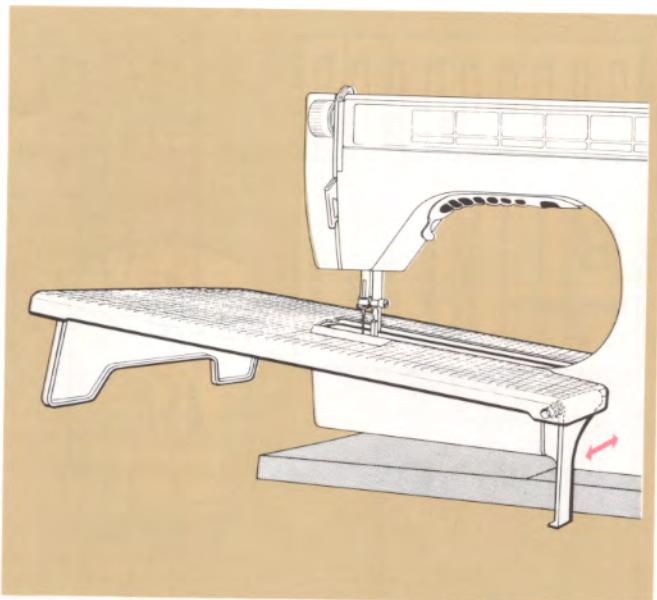
Free arm

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

Extension table

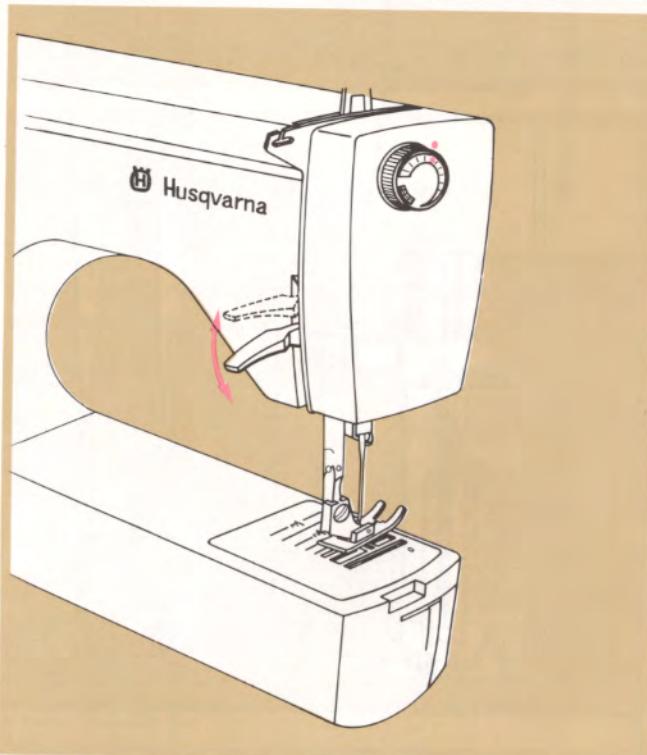
When you need a larger working surface, attach the extension table. Pull out the catch on the underside of the extension table with the index finger of your right hand and with your left hand lower the extension table legs.

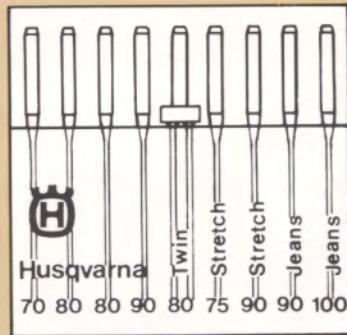
When positioning the extension table over the free-arm, fit the recess on the underneath of the table over the projection at the rear of the machine. You can also use the extension table with the support folded up, e.g. when hemming skirts.



Presser bar lever

By means of the presser bar lever at the rear of the machine, the presser foot can be raised and lowered. When raising, the presser foot will remain in the raised position, but the height can be increased by 2 mm by pushing the presser bar lever upwards and holding it in this position. Useful when you want to put garments with thick seams etc. under the presser foot. The presser foot should be lowered during sewing.





- 1-4 Standard needles
- 5 Twin needle
- 6-7 Stretch needles
- 8-9 Jeans needles



Needle and thread

The machine is delivered with a reel of synthetic thread, which can be used for all types of fabrics and most seams. Mercerized cotton can also be used to the same extent.

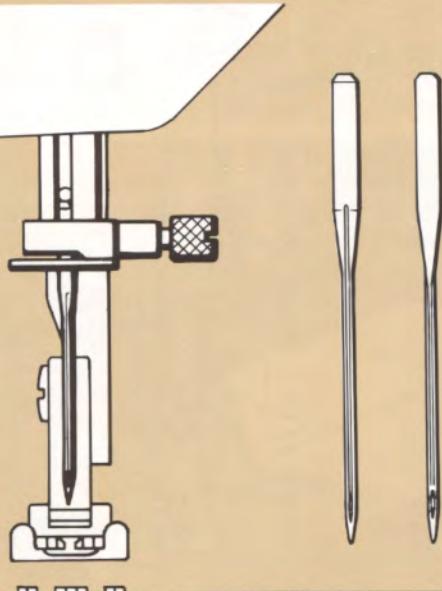
When sewing decorative seams, embroidery or darning silk No. 30–50 is generally used. It produces attractive buttonholes and topstitching and, as the name implies, is used for embroidery and darning. The needle is coded 130/705H and the thickness should be indicated by, e.g. No. 80, which denotes the needle fitted to the machine on delivery. The needle case contains two more needles of this thickness, one needle No. 70 which is intended for fine thread and light, compact fabrics, and one needle No. 90, which should be used for coarser thread and fabrics. It also contains one twin needle, two needles for stretch sewing and two jeans needles. When to use these needles is described on the adjacent page.

Changing the needle

Only a completely undamaged needle will give perfect sewing results. Therefore, change the needle if you have the slightest reason to believe that it is bent or that the point is damaged.

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

Tighten the screw with the screwdriver so that the needle is held firmly.



Needle design

Even if the needles look alike there can be slight variations which can affect the sewing result. Be sure to use high quality needles with the coding 130/705H which suit the machine.

In most cases the standard needle is the most suitable and the thickness of the needle should be adapted to the type of thread and fabric. However, when sewing certain fabrics, another design of needle can produce better results.

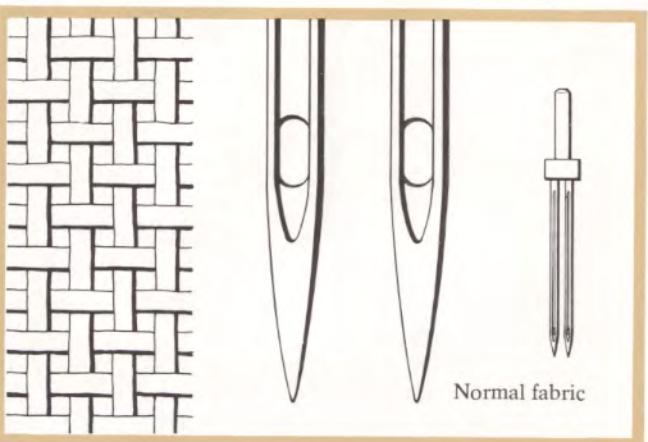
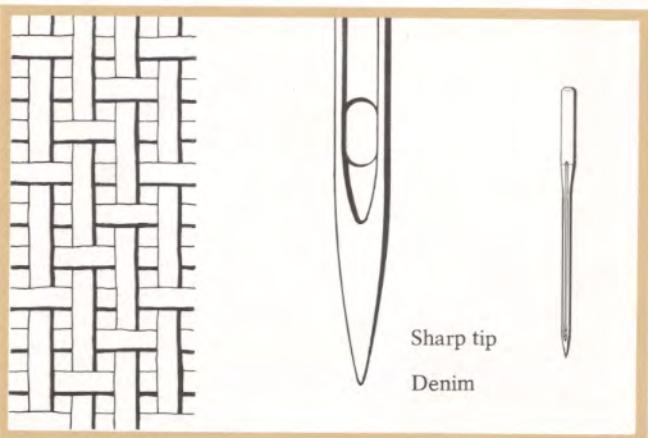
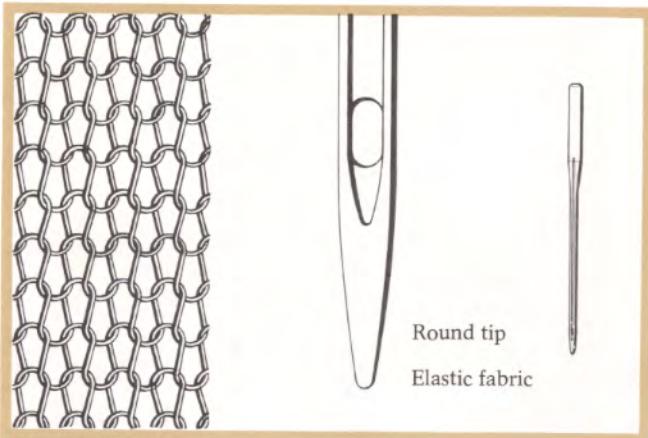
You will find two needles in the needle case with the description "Stretch" (completely blue). These needles have rounder tips and should be used when sewing elastic fabrics. When a needle of this type contacts a thread in the weave, the thread is pushed aside, thereby avoiding damage to it and the sewing result will be better.

If, on the other hand, you are using a rigid fabric, like denim, use the needle described "Jeans" (upper part blue). This has a sharper tip, enabling it to pierce the fabric more easily. It passes through seams of double thickness more easily. Straight stitching will be straighter when using this needle.

There is also a twin needle ("Twin") in the case. It consists of two standard needles, joined with a 2 mm (5/64") gap. This should be used when sewing decorative seams in one or two colors or for raised seams, as described on page 56.

Note, however, that the stitch width must be limited to 2.5 mm (1/8"), otherwise the needle will hit the stitch plate and be damaged.

Regarding special needles, see "Needle assortment" on page 65.



Removing the bobbin case

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

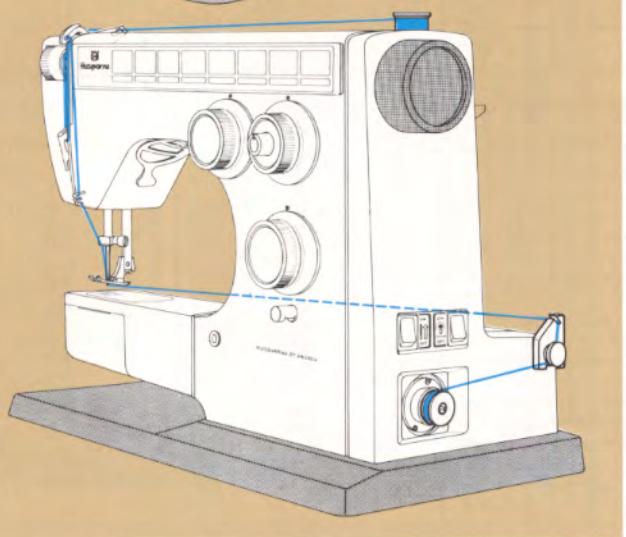
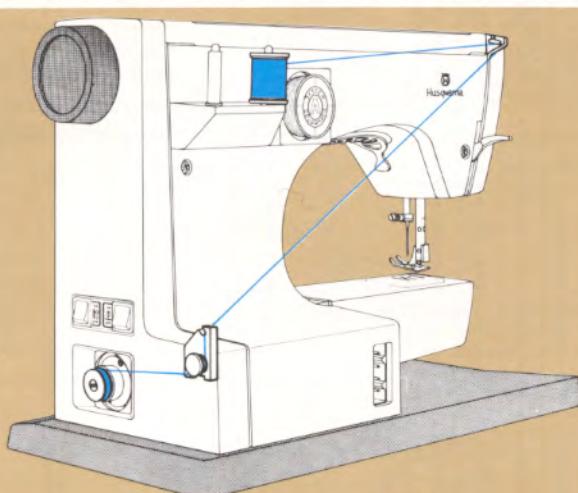
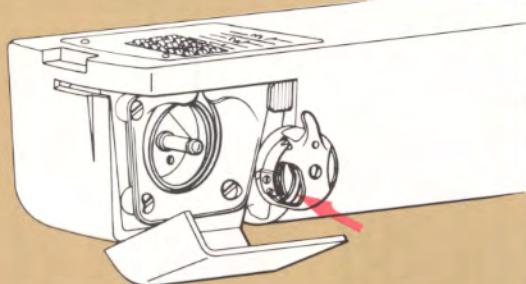
Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and index finger so that the latch is depressed and draw out the bobbin case. The bobbin will remain in the case as long as the latch is depressed. When you release the catch, the bobbin will be released.

Bobbin winding

Take an empty bobbin from the accessory box. On one side of the bobbin there is a hole. Turn the bobbin, with the hole outwards, and slide it onto the bobbin spindle which is located on the right side of the machine. Set the stop-right push-button at the intermediate position.

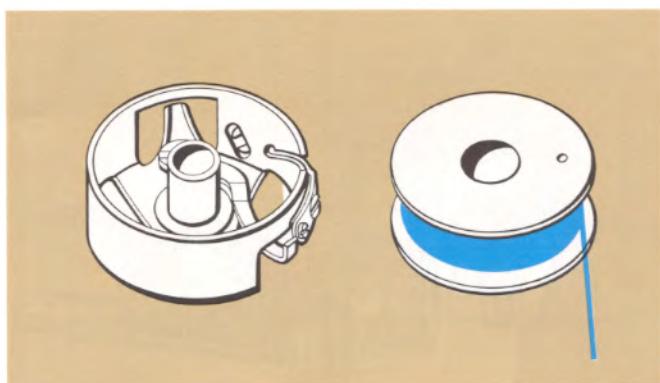
Threading for bobbin winding can be done as shown in the upper picture, but if you want to use the same reel as the upper thread, and don't want to thread the machine again, you follow the fig. below. When using a transparent presser foot, the thread has to go from the thread guide on the needle clamp to the guide at the back of the machine, otherwise the presser foot sole might be damaged. Be careful not to pull the thread direct from the eye of the needle, as this could cause the needle to bend.

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



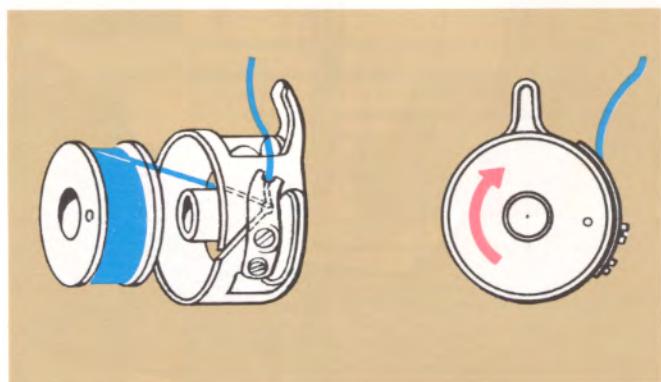
Threading the lower thread

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



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

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

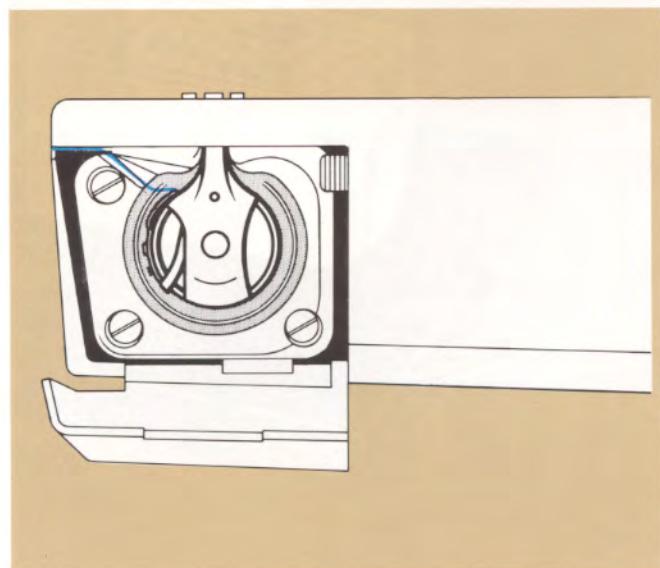


Insertion of the bobbin case

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

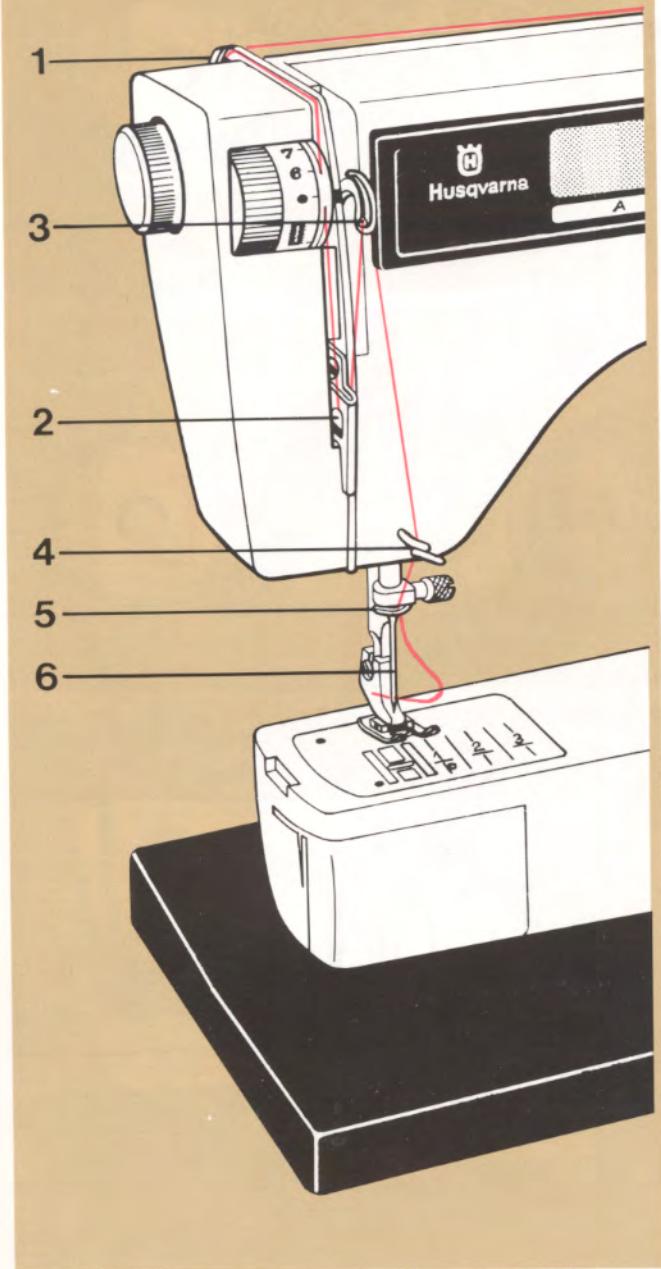
Draw the thread upwards to the left into the slot. There is a little knife at the end of the slot. Draw the thread to the end of the slot and back again. The lower thread is then cut off and is kept in place until the sewing begins.

You can also let the thread hang. In that case it must be brought up with the upper thread before you start sewing. See page 15.



Threading the upper thread

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



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

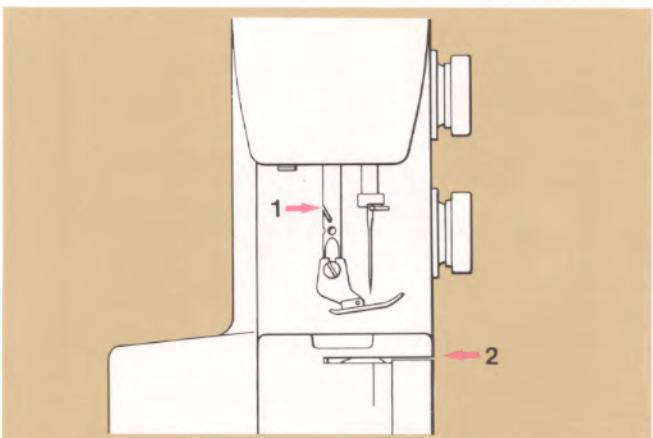
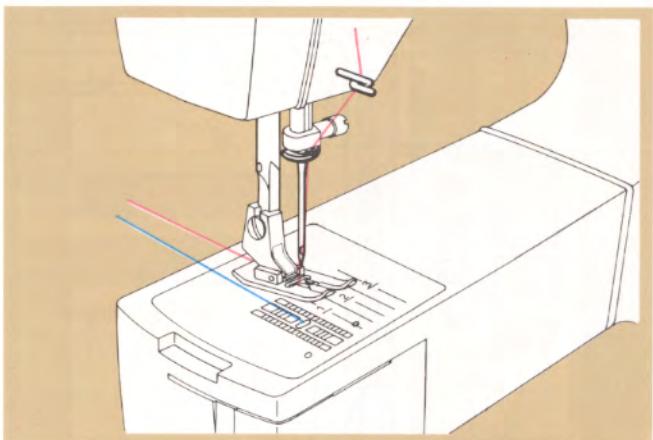
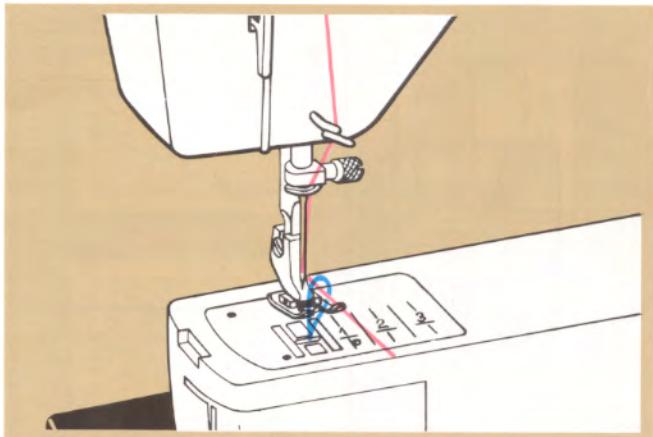
Pull the thread under the presser foot about 15 cm (6") towards the rear.

Bringing up the lower thread

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

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

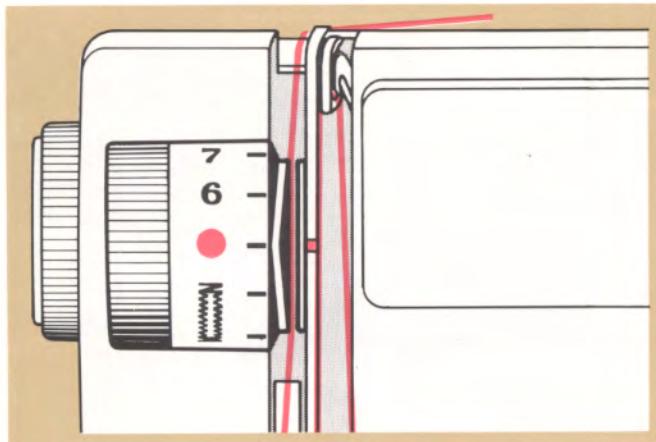
Pull the threads about 15 cm (6") towards the rear. If the thread ends are too short, the thread may slide out of the eye of the needle when you begin to sew.



Thread cutters

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

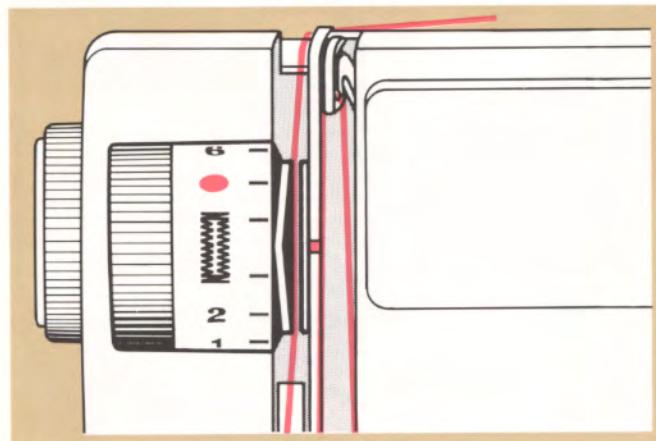
There is a special thread cutter for the lower thread, 2, see page 13.



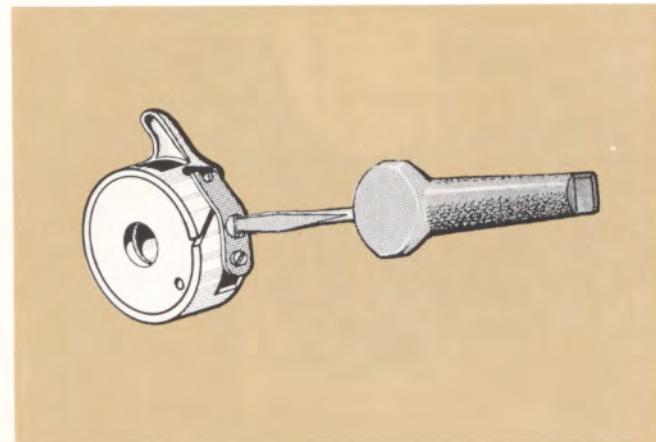
Tension of upper thread

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

If using a coarser thread, it may be necessary to alter the thread tension slightly; also the type of fabric may require that the tension be adapted.



There is also a special mark on the thread tension dial for the tension that can be used for making buttonholes. This setting is also most suitable for close decorative seams, topstitching, embroidering, etc.



Tension of lower thread

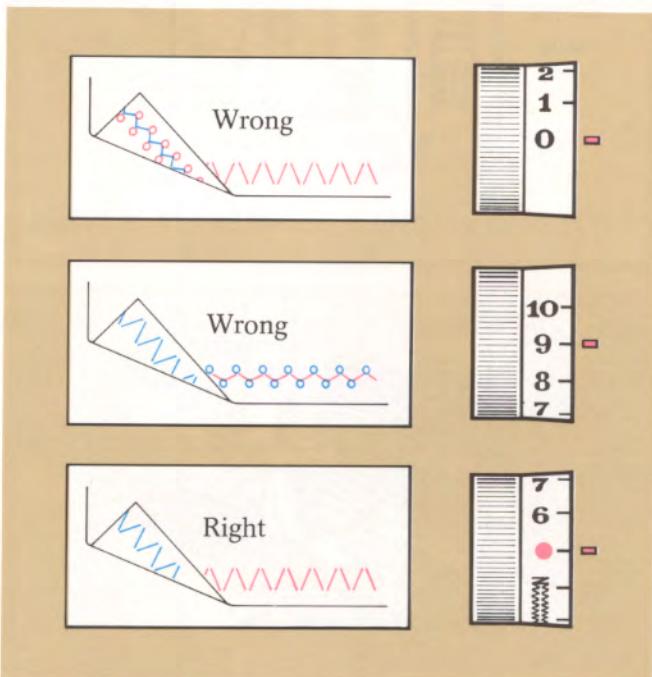
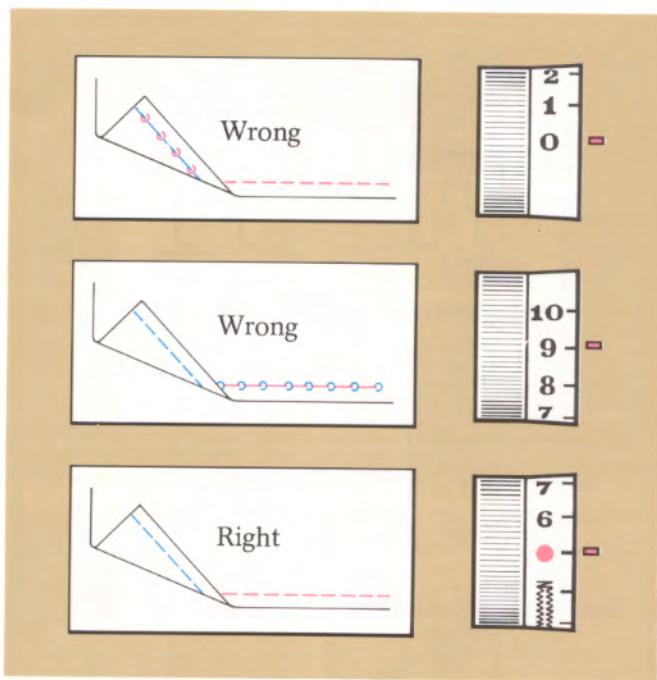
In most special sewing cases it is sufficient to adjust only the upper thread tension. Rarely do you need to adjust the lower thread tension. If it is necessary to adjust the tension of the lower thread, take out the small screwdriver from the accessory box. Fit it in the larger screw on the thread tension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

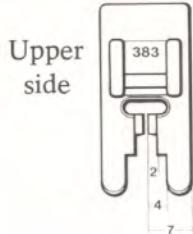
Correct and incorrect thread tension

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

It is worth remembering that even the best quality thread can vary in thickness. When sewing light fabrics it must be reckoned with that in some cases the interlocking may be visible from one side or the other.

Always check that the right thread tension is set by first sewing on a scrap of the same fabric, folded double, that you intend to work with.

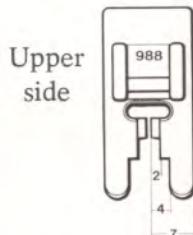




Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01



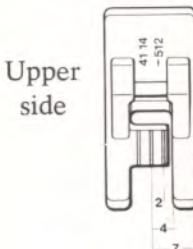
Under
side



Special presser foot for light fabrics 41 12 988-01

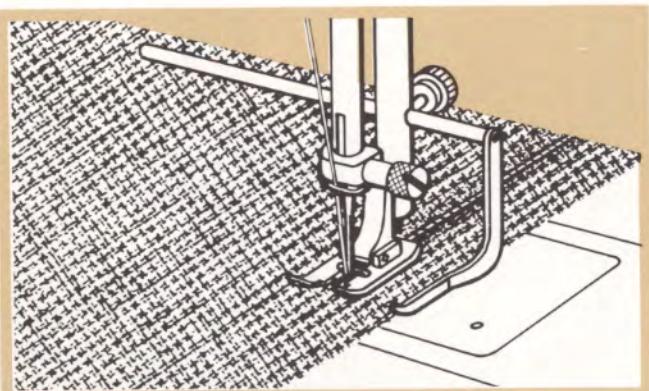


Under
side



Utility stitch and pattern presser foot 41 14 512-01

Under
side



Standard presser foot

The presser foot (41 11 383-01) which is fitted on the machine at delivery, is used for straight stitching and zig-zag stitching with a stitch length of more than 2 mm (1/8").

Presser foot for light fabrics

Light, compact synthetic fabrics and silky jersey fabrics have a tendency to get caught up with the thread as it passes through the fabric and skipped stitches can result. A special presser foot (41 12 988-01) has been designed to avoid this. This foot is not grooved underneath and thereby holds the fabric down better.

Utility stitch and pattern foot

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

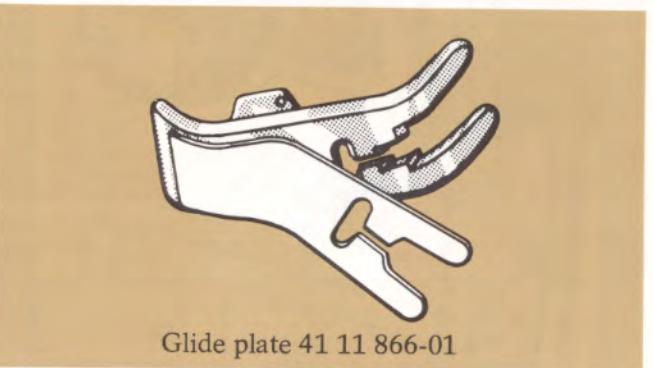
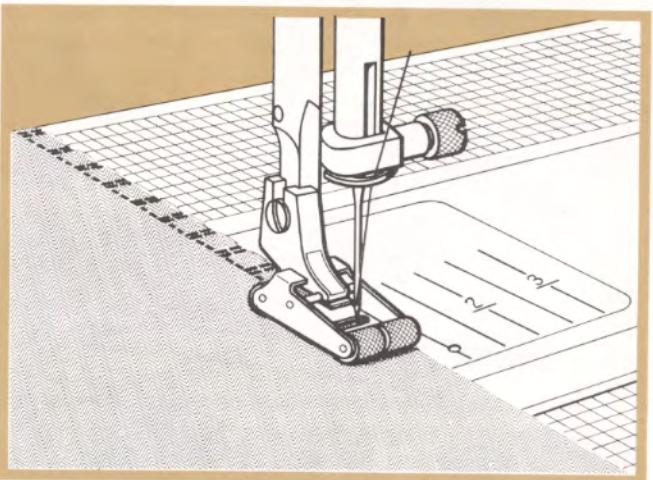
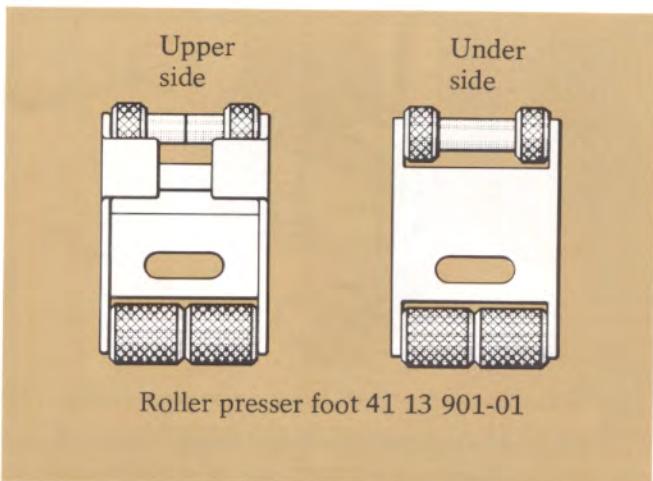
As you can see from the pictures, all these presser feet have certain markings which can be used as guides when sewing. When straight stitching with the needle in the intermediate position, you will have a 7 mm (1/4") seam allowance if you let the fabric run level with the outer edge of the foot; 4 mm (3/16") at the inner edge and 2 mm (1/8") at the innermost notch (the extreme right-hand marking).

Edge guide

You can easily sew with wider seam allowances with the aid of the edge guide (40 15 420-01) which you will find in the accessory box. The edge guide is inserted through the hole in the presser bar and is secured to the bar by means of an attachment screw (41 11 399-01) which is found in the accessory box. The stitch plate also has markings, i.e. 1, 2 and 3 cm, which facilitate the setting.

Roller presser foot

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



Glide plate

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

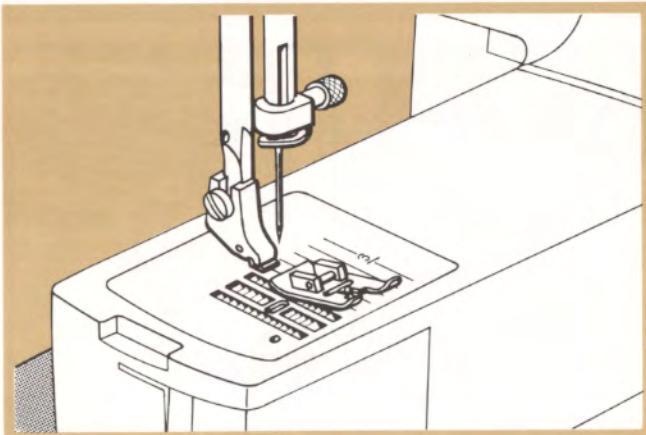
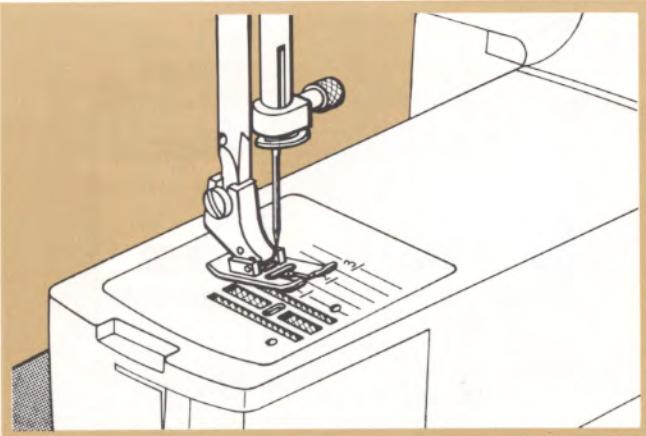
Peel off the protective paper and press on the self-adhering side of the glide plate against the underside of the presser foot.

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

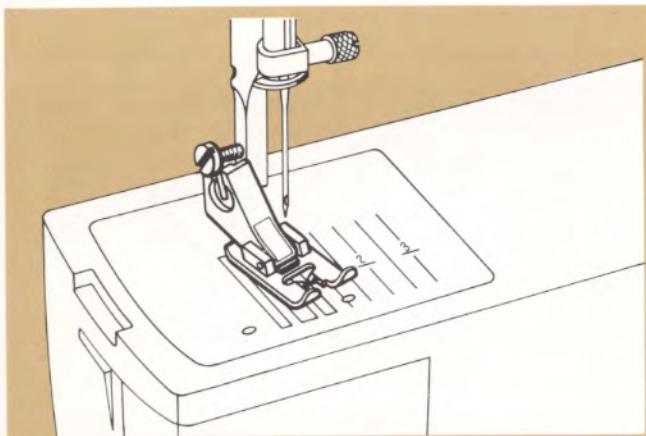
Changing the snap-on presser foot

The presser feet which accompany the machine are in the form of loose soles which are held in place on the presser foot "ankle" by a spring.

If you wish to change the presser foot, check that the needle is at its upper position. Remove the presser foot by drawing it towards you while pressing slightly downwards.



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



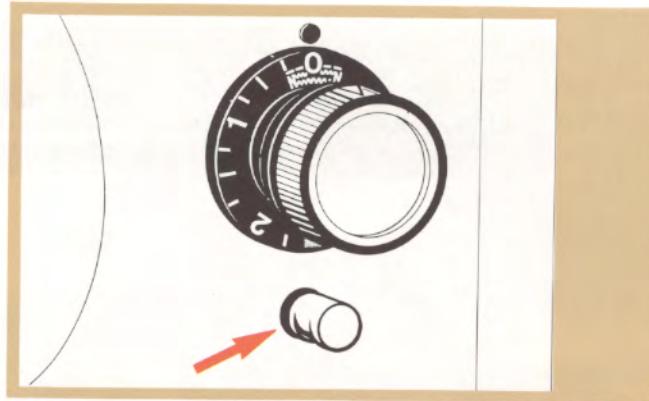
Changing special presser feet

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

Lowering the feed dog

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

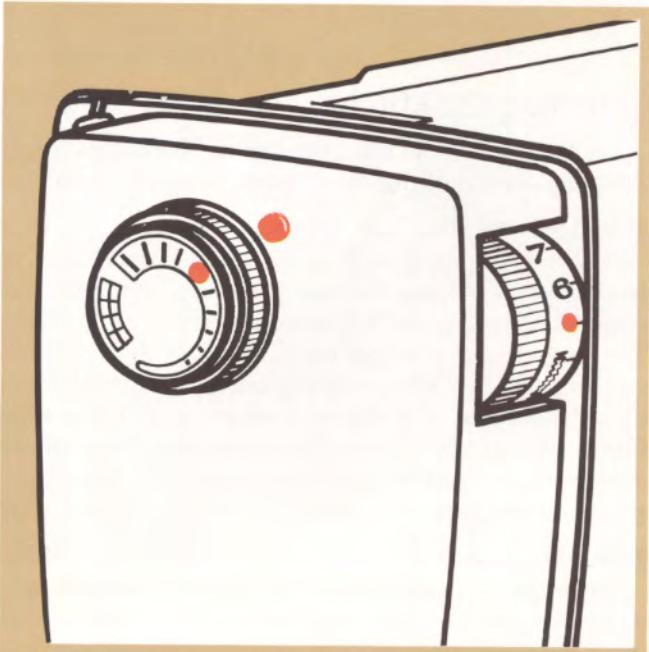
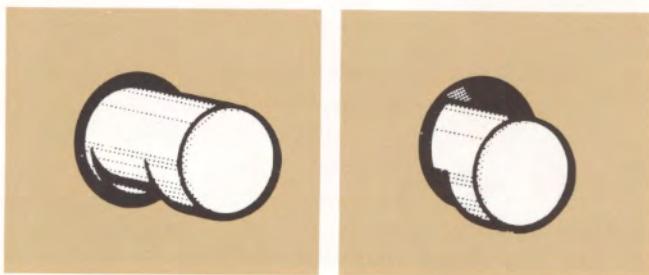
Lower the feed dog when you sew on buttons, form closing bars (bartacks) and carry out certain darning work, embroidery, etc.



Presser foot pressure

Presser foot pressure can be adjusted with the aid of a dial located on the face plate on the left-hand side of the machine. Normal pressure is obtained when the red dot is opposite the index on the face cover, but for some fabrics it may be better to reduce or increase the pressure somewhat, i.e. turn the dial to smaller or larger lines.

When set at the symbol (Ⓐ) the presser foot pressure is completely disengaged. This setting is used when darning with the darning foot.

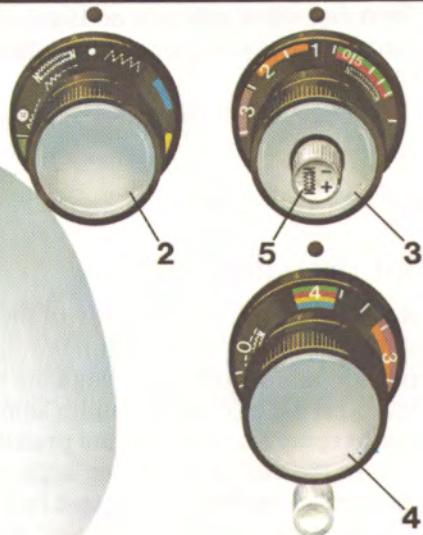
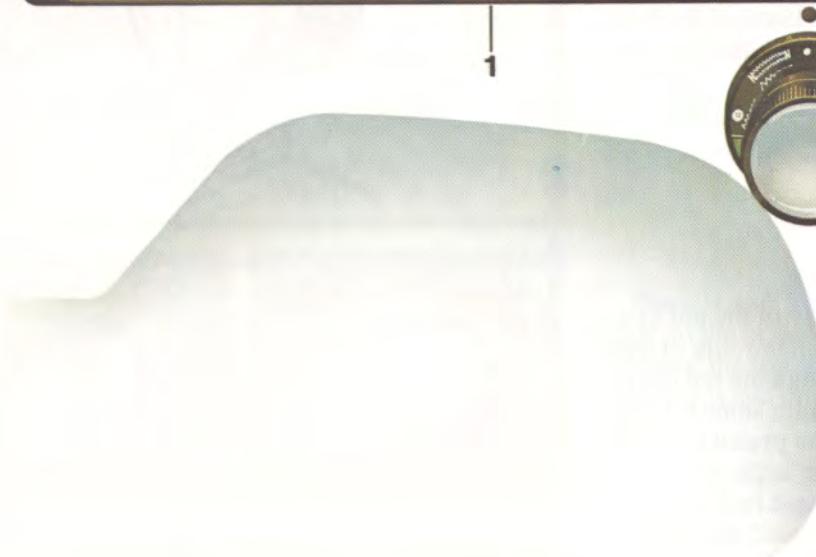


If you turn the dial for adjustment of the presser foot pressure to the smallest line and lower the feed dog, it is possible to do mending work with the standard presser foot. Move the fabric forwards, backwards and sideways by hand.

Husqvarna
SLE 65 70



1



Selecting the stitch

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

1. Pattern scale

Above the three dials is a pattern scale which helps you to choose the stitch you desire. The stitch symbols correspond to the stitches on the various programmers. The colors show you how to set the three dials. Straight stitching, zig-zag, three-step zig-zag and buttonholing can be set regardless of which programmer is in the machine. If you wish to sew other utility seams, use programmers A, B or C. Decorative stitches are produced by programmers D, E, F, G and H.

2. Stitch selector

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

directions—but never past the stop marked with a white bar between the green/purple area and the symbol for sewing on buttons.

3. Stitch length dial

The upper right dial adjusts the stitch length and it is graduated from 0 to 6. The micro-graduation between 0 and 0.5 permits precision adjustment of the smaller stitch lengths.

4. Stitch width dial

With the lower dial you adjust the zig-zag stitch width from 0 to 4 (in pulled-out position the stitch width dial works as buttonhole dial as explained on page 49).

5. Reverse sewing

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

General hints

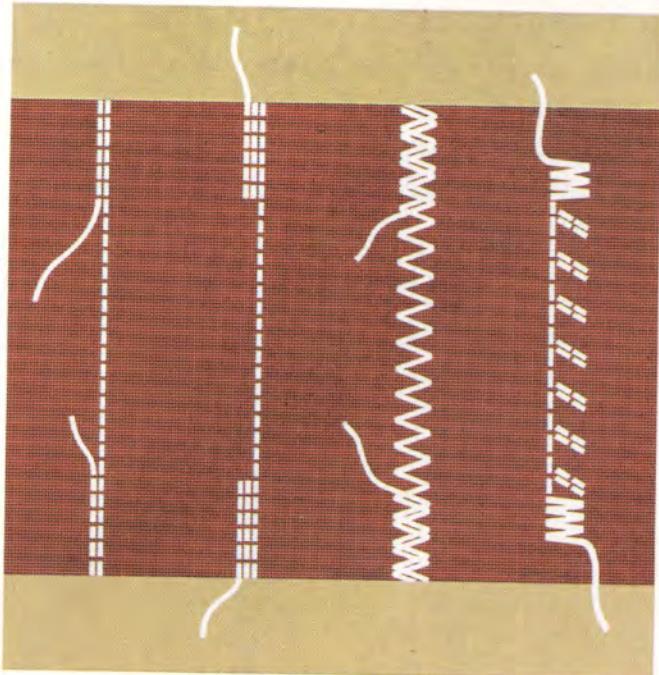
Always start a straight seam by turning the handwheel towards you so that the needle enters the seam line, then lower the presser foot. When sewing zig-zag and other stitches, first lower the presser foot, then lower the needle. When sewing on thin and soft fabrics, start the seam about $1/4"$ from the edge of the fabric to prevent it from being pulled down into the needle hole in the throat plate. If you wish to extend the seam out to the very edge of the fabric, sew a few reverse stitches and then hold the thread behind the presser foot when sewing forwards again. Choose the needle stop-right position according to the type of seam. If you are going to sew a long seam, which means many stops to arrange the work, or when turning a corner, use the lower stop-right position. When sewing short seams, use the upper stop-right position.

Start the machine gently and increase the speed gradually. Watch the presser foot to ensure that it follows an edge or a seam—don't watch the needle. The best way to hold the fabric is when you rest the left hand lightly on the fabric at A and guide it forwards. With the right hand you hold the edge of the fabric at B and guide the work. Don't pull the fabric, only guide it towards the presser foot and let the machine do the feeding.

Lock the thread ends by pressing the reverse button, making the machine sew backwards. When sewing utility or zig-zag stitches you can lock the thread ends by holding back the fabric or lowering the feed-dog and sewing a few stitches.

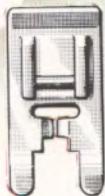
When applying this method, sew the stitches a little way in from the edge, to prevent the fabric being pulled down into the throat plate.

Finish a seam with the needle in the upper stop-right position. If the machine is not already set at this position, do so now and depress the foot control a moment. Pull the threads away from you and cut them. Leave at least 15 cm (6 inches) of thread in the needle so that it will not be drawn out of the eye of the needle when the next seam is started.





Husqvarna
SLE 6570



Standard
presser foot
41 11 383-01



Presser foot
for light fabrics
41 12 988-01



Straight stitching

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

Check that the needle is set at the upper stop-right position. Set the stitch selector (the upper left-hand dial) at the straight stitching symbol (~...). The stitch length dial (upper right-hand dial) is graduated from 0 to 6 and should be set at the required stitch length. The stitch width dial (lower dial) should be set at 0 for straight stitching.

1.5–2.5 is the normal stitch length for joining seams. For basting and topstitching, use 3–4 in light fabrics and 4–6 in normal and coarse fabrics.

Straight stitching should be used to join fabric pieces which will not stretch and for seams which will not be

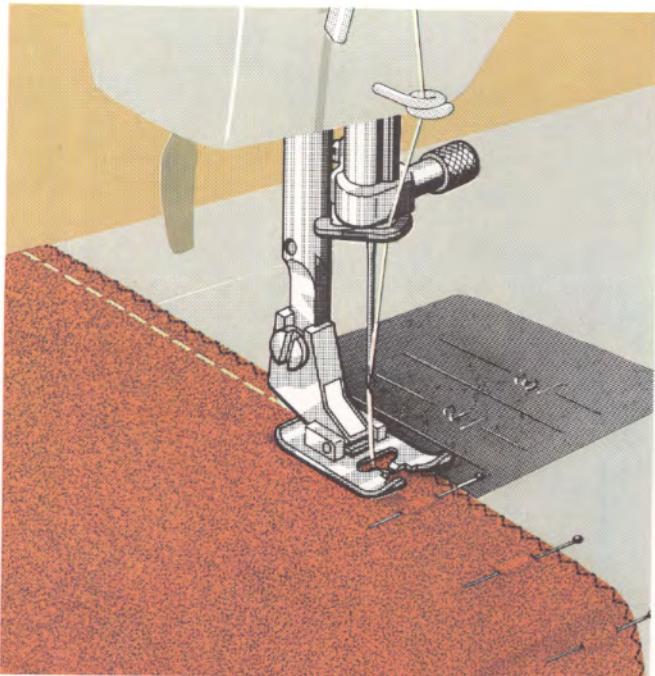
subject to strain. When sewing elastic fabrics, or when an extra strong seam is necessary, use elastic straight stitching.

Topstitching is most effective on double fabric. Fine thread and needle should be used when sewing light fabrics—an interlining will enhance the result. In somewhat thicker fabrics, more pronounced topstitching will be obtained by using coarser thread and needle and at the same time increasing the upper thread tension slightly. By using the twin needle, you can make parallel topstitching. Topstitching can also be done with elastic straight stitching, zig-zag or decorative stitches.

Basting

When sewing simpler garments you can save time by inserting pins at right-angles to the seam. Then sew the seam and remove each pin as you come to it. If you are careful, use fine pins, and relatively long stitches, you can sew right across the pins. However, this involves a risk of blunting the needle.

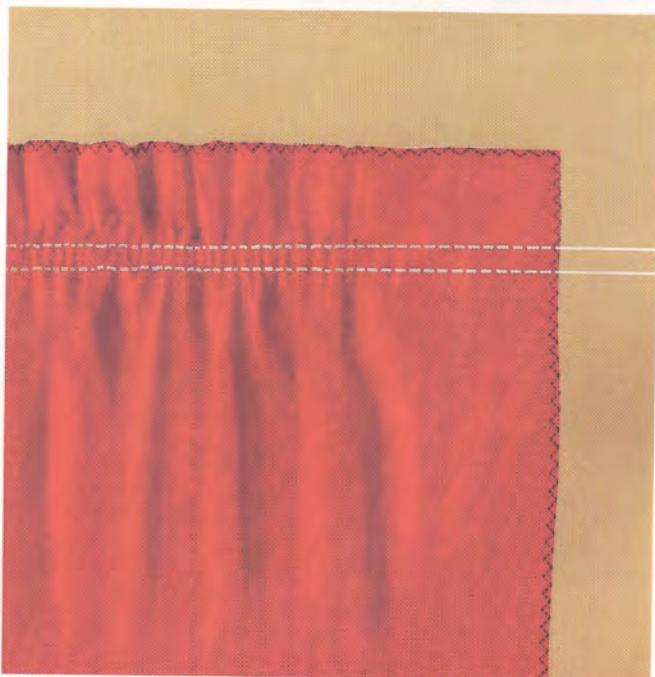
Machine basting allows you to try on the garment before sewing it together. Pin the seams as described above. Set the machine for long stitches, 3–4 for light fabrics, 4–6 for normal and coarser fabrics and slack upper thread tension. Baste the parts of the garment together. You can, after finally sewing the garment, remove the basting by drawing out the lower thread.

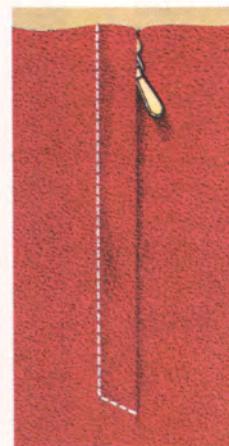
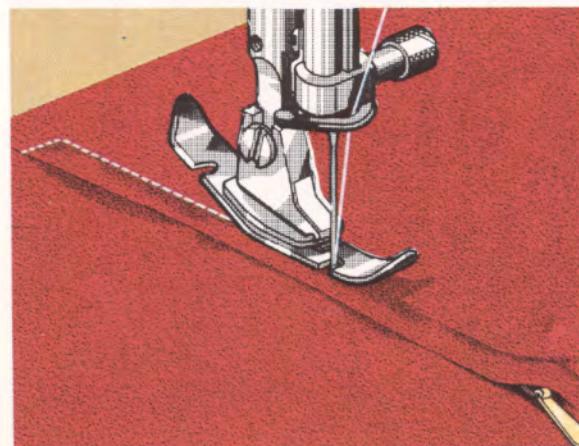
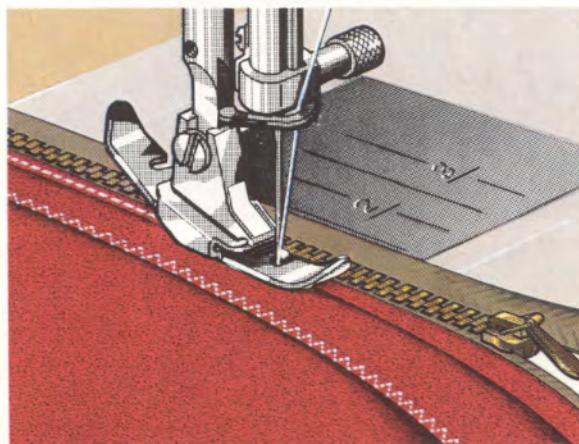
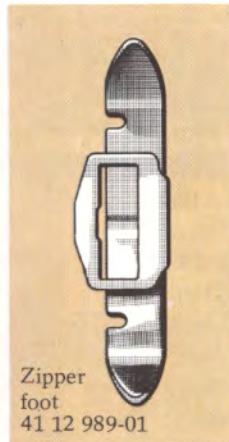
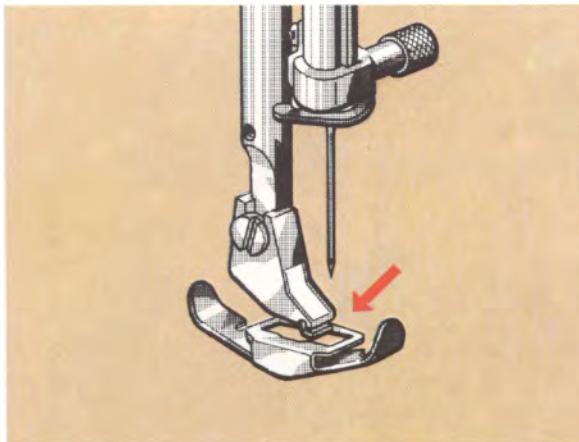


Gathering

Gathering with straight stitch is the most common method. The best results are obtained if stitch length 3–3.5 is used and the upper thread tension is slackened slightly.

Two rows of gathering stitches are sewn side by side—the lower threads from both rows are then pulled simultaneously to produce the gathering.





Sewing in zippers

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

Slide the front part of the attaching clamp onto the presser foot ankle, as shown in the illustration.

Zipper under the left-hand edge of the opening

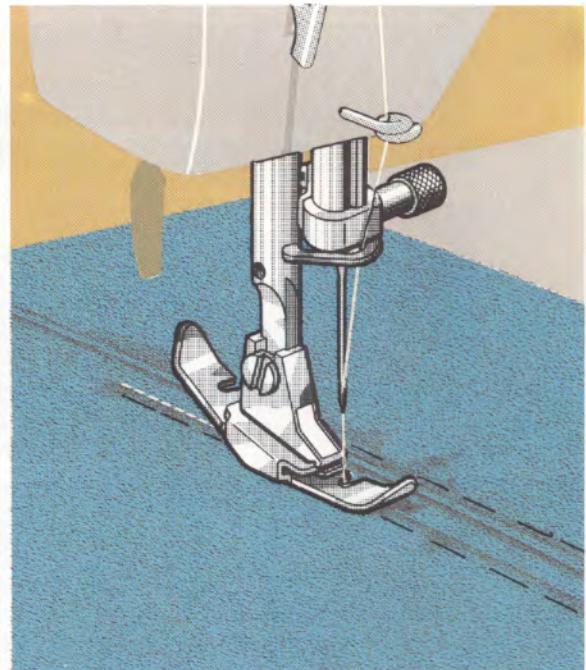
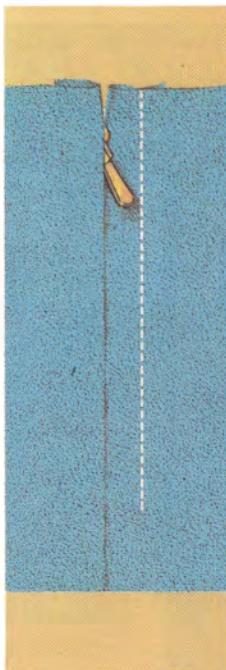
Keep the zipper closed. Baste the opening together by machine, using long stitches and slack upper thread tension. Leave approximately $3/4"$ open at the top. Put on the zipper presser foot so that it is to the left of the needle.

Fold the rear seam allowance $1/8"$ from the basted seam and sew it to the right-hand edge of the zipper with the work reversed and sewing from the bottom upwards. Stop the machine with the needle down in the fabric about $3/4"$ from the end of the seam and lift the presser foot, now open the zipper so that the slide is at the back of the needle, lower the presser foot and finish the seam.

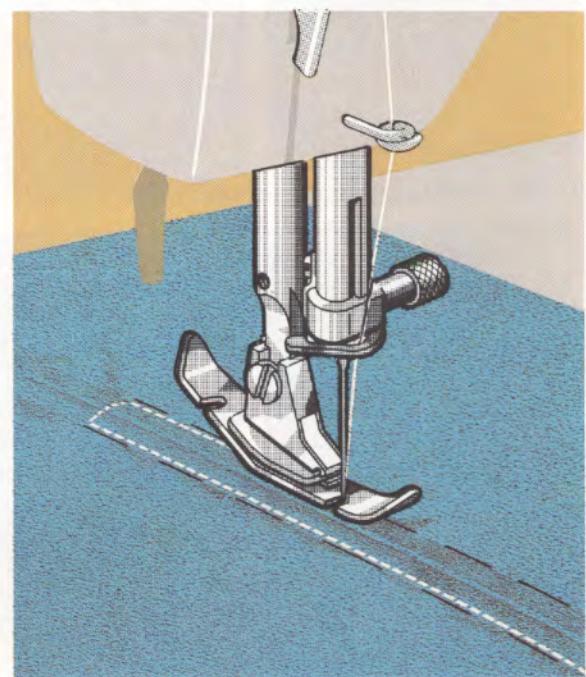
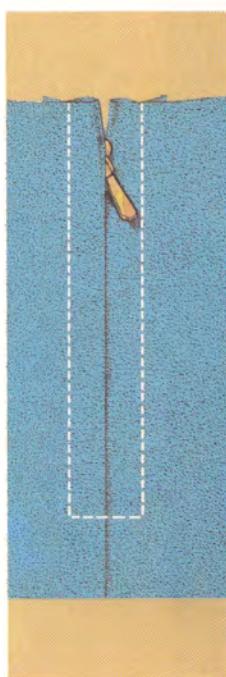
Turn the presser foot so that it is to the right of the needle. Turn the garment and sew on the other side of the zipper from the "right" side. Begin with a cross-seam at the lower edge and then sew from the bottom upwards. Remove the basting.

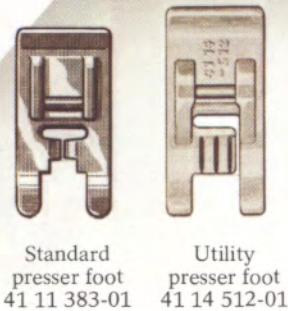
Zipper under the center of the opening.

Baste the opening together by machine with long stitches and slack upper thread tension. Leave about $3/4"$ open at the top of the opening. Press the seam open and baste the zipper under the seam by hand. Change to the zipper presser foot, putting it to the left of the needle. Sew the right-hand edge from the bottom upwards, leaving the zipper closed. Before the seam is finished, stop with the needle down in the fabric, lift the presser foot, open the zipper so that the slide is at the back of the needle, lower the presser foot and finish the seam.



Turn the presser foot so that it is to the right of the needle. Start by sewing the seam across the bottom to join the two long seams. Then sew the left side the same as the right one. Remove the basting.





Standard
presser foot
41 11 383-01

Utility
presser foot
41 14 512-01



Zig-zag stitching

Zig-zag can be set regardless of which stitch programmer is in the machine.

Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position. Set the upper left-hand dial, the stitch selector at zig-zag (). The upper right-hand dial, the stitch length dial, should be set at the required stitch length. The lower dial, the stitch width dial, should be set at the required stitch width. Experiment a little until you have found a suitable combination of stitch length and stitch width.

Suitable setting for overcasting with zig-zag: Stitch length 2, stitch width 3.

However, in most cases three-step zig-zag is to be recommended as it binds the threads better and is more attractive.

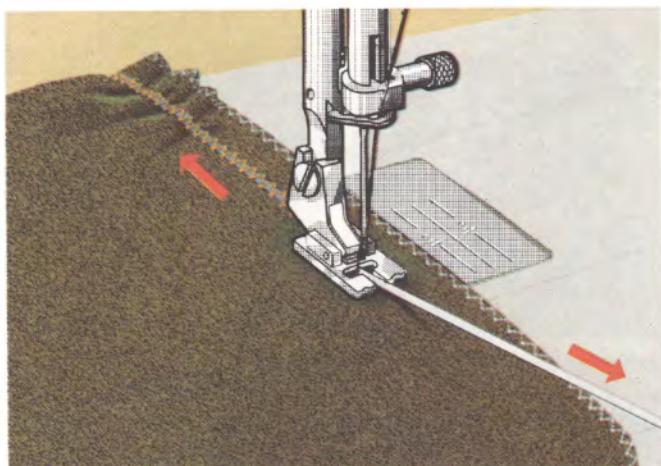
The stitch length and width can be adjusted while you are sewing.

Normally, the standard presser foot is used but particularly when sewing closer seams (less than 2 mm (1/8") stitch length) use the utility and decorative seam presser foot.

Zig-zag is used for a large number of sewing operations, such as gathering, bias edging, sewing on lace and appliqués.

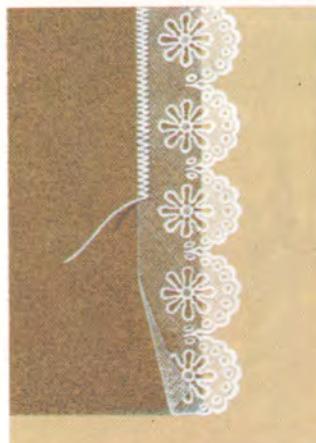
Gathering with zig-zag stitching

Gathering by zig-zagging over Shirring elastic gives soft, supple gathering for e.g. smocking and elastic in blouses, children's clothes and nightwear. The elastic can either be stretched while sewing or when the seam is finished. The latter method is particularly suitable when sewing several rows of gathering. If you sew and gather simultaneously, hold the elastic firmly both in front and behind the presser foot and stretch the elastic—not the fabric! The zig-zag stitch should be wide enough so that the elastic can glide within it and the gathers will be evenly spaced when the work is finished. Stitch length 2.5 is usually sufficient. The raised seam presser foot (41 11 389-01) will facilitate your work.



Bound edges

The simplest method is to use ready-made bias binding. If the binding is to be sewn on to a curved edge it should be pre-shaped. Fold it over the edge of the fabric allowing the lower part (which will be on the reverse side of the fabric) to be slightly wider. Sew with small zig-zag stitches, stitch length and stitch width 1–1.5. If you have a woven seam binding, just fold it over the edge of the fabric and stitch on the same way as for bias binding.

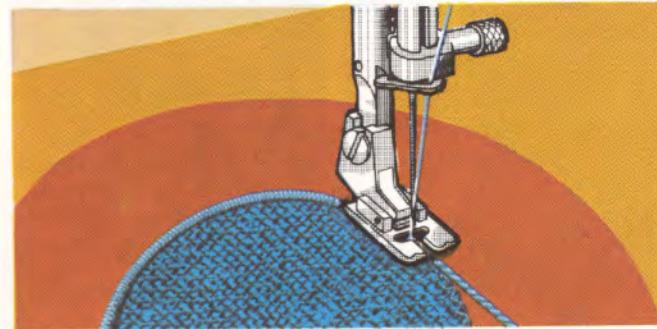
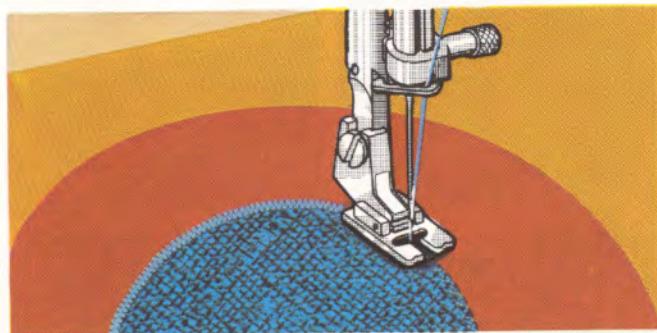
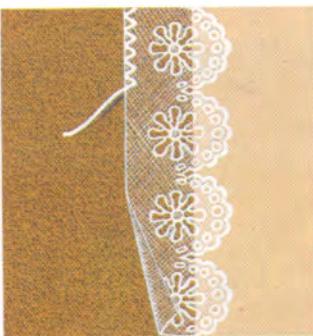


Lace

The simplest way to attach lace is to place it 1/2" or so in on the fabric and stitch with fairly close zig-zag stitches (stitch length about 0.3 and stitch width 2). Trim from the reverse side close to the stitching.

Lace (cont.)

The lace will be more firmly attached if it is first placed about 1/2" in on the fabric and sewn on with widely spaced zig-zag. Stitch length and stitch width 1.5. Fold the fabric back against the reverse side and stitch again from the right side, this time using a little wider zig-zag and closer stitches. (Stitch length 0.3, stitch width 2). If you wish the seam to be more pronounced, use the raised seam presser foot and slacken the thread tension to the buttonhole symbol.



Appliqués

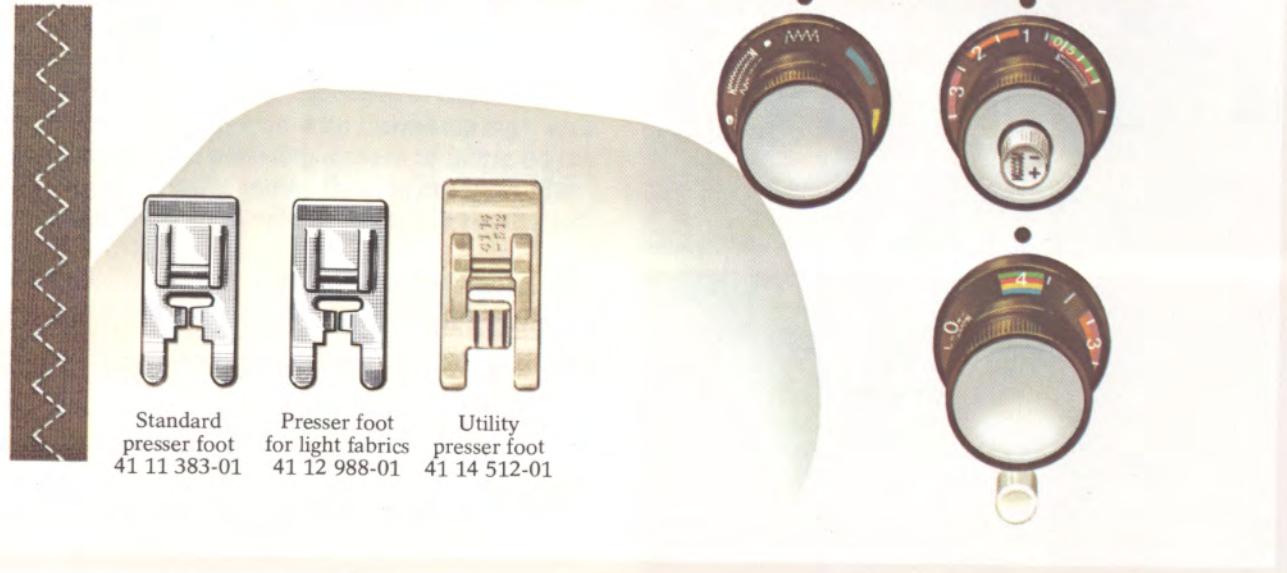
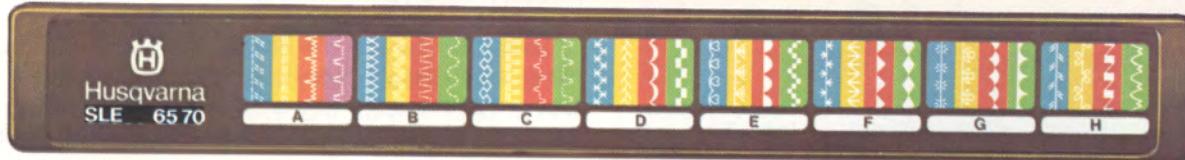
When sewing appliqués you can either cut out the figures before sewing them on, or draw the figure, sew it onto the garment around the contours and then trim, cutting close to the stitching.

Secure the pieces with pins.

Use the utility stitch presser foot 41 14 512-01 or the raised seam presser foot 41 11 389-01. You will be greatly assisted by using the lower needle stop-right as you will need to turn and adjust your work often.

Sew the figures on by machine, using a long zig-zag stitch. Then stitch around the edges a second time with a closer and wider zig-zag. The stitches should be adjusted according to the thickness of the fabric. More attractive seams will be obtained by slackening the upper thread tension to the buttonhole symbol.

If you use a gimp thread when sewing the second stitching, you will have a raised contour outline. The raised seam presser foot 41 11 389-01 is most suitable for this.



Three-step zig-zag

You can set the machine for three-step zig-zag regardless of which stitch programmer is in the machine.

Before setting, check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position.

Then set the stitch selector at the symbol for three-step zig-zag (/\ \ / \ \ /); stitch length 1 and stitch width 4 are basic settings and can be altered as necessary.

Three-step zig-zag is used for overcasting in most fabrics, especially stretchable, thin and easily frayed fabrics. It has many advantages over ordinary zig-zag. It is more elastic and does not pull the edges of the fabric together. It is ideal for sewing terry cloth and is also used for darning and mending.

Overcasting

Trim the edges of the fabric before overcasting. Make sure that the needle sews over the edge of the fabric. Let the edge of the fabric follow the right-hand marking of presser foot No. 41 14 512-01 as shown in the picture.

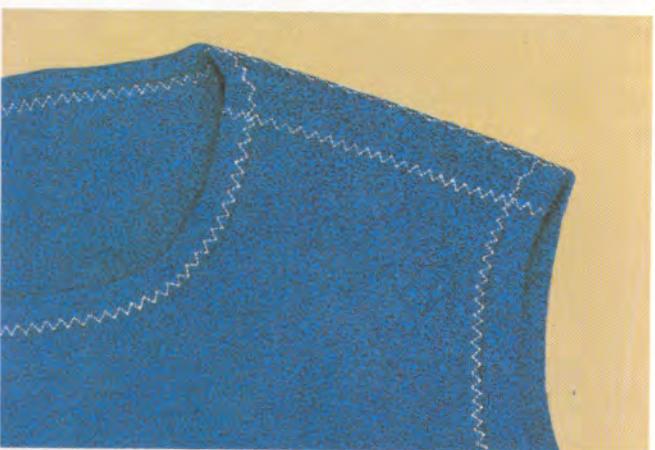
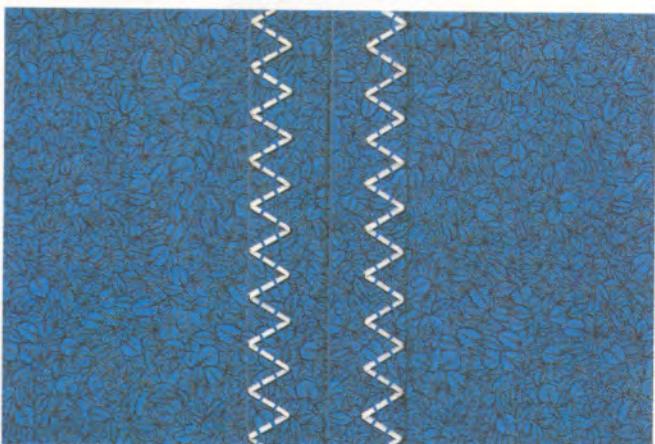
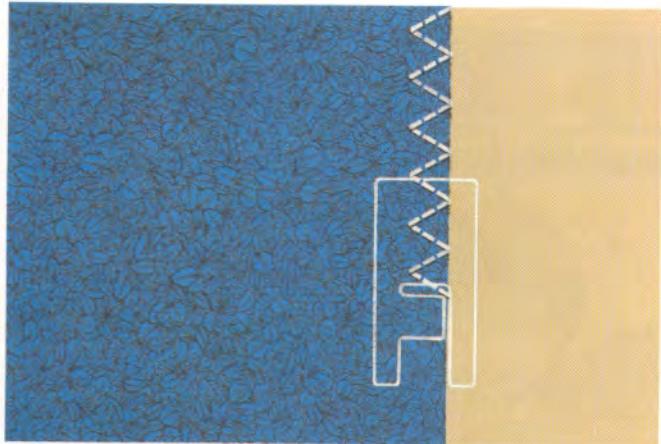
Sewing terry cloth

Terry cloth is rather loosely woven fabric in which seams easily break and where hems are frequently thick and clumsy.

When overcasting proceed as follows.

Sew the garment together leaving $5/8"$ to $3/4"$ seam allowance. Trim the seams so that they do not fray. Fold back the seam allowances and sew the edges down against the garment with three-step zig-zag. Even though the stitching goes right through to the "right" side of the garment, it is almost invisible.

When hemming garments in terry cloth, it is only necessary to turn the hem once and sew with three-step zig-zag. This gives a smooth and flexible hem. Neck lines and armholes are finished in a similar manner. Turn the hem once and sew down with three-step zig-zag.

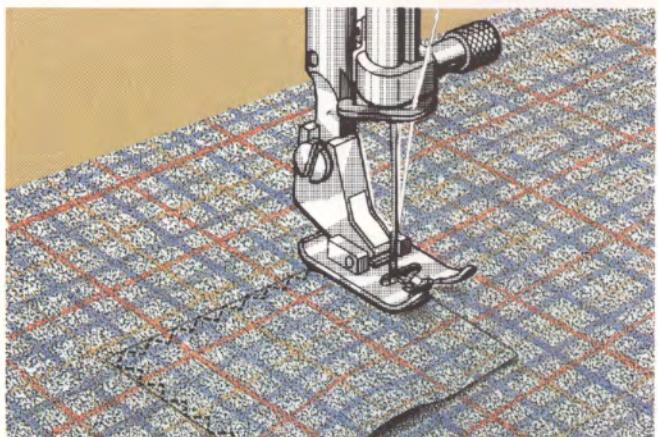
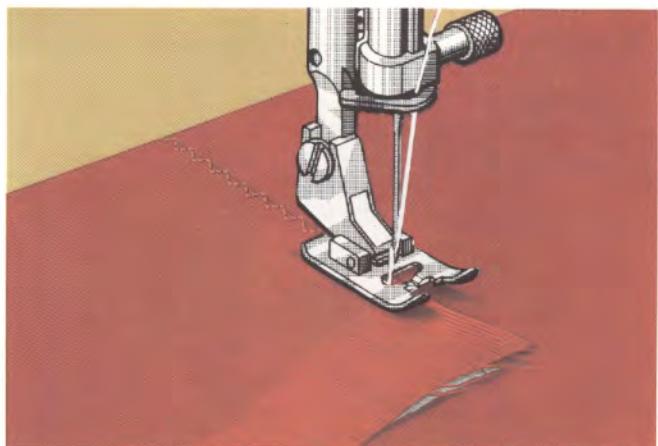


Mending

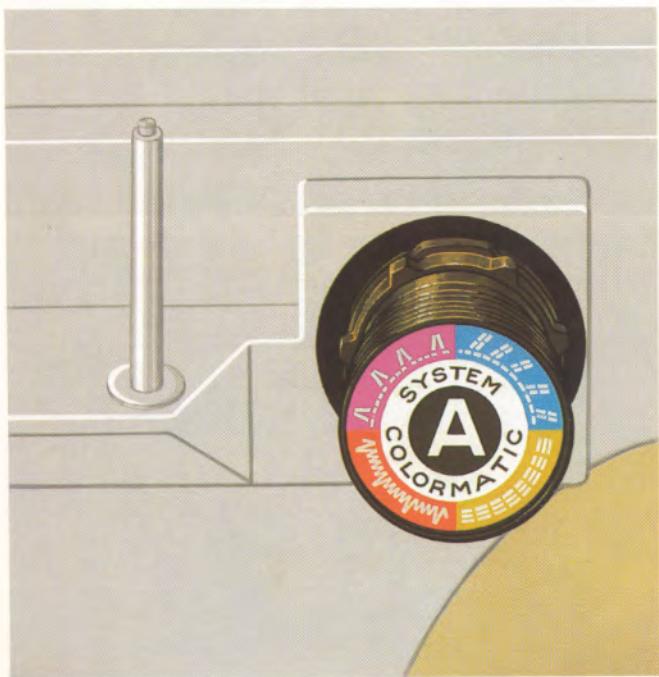
Three-step zig-zag is a versatile stitch which can be utilized for mending and darning the majority of materials. The ordinary presser foot may be used. It is naturally better if the thread is of the same color as the fabric. The adjustment should be adapted to the material. To start with, try stitch length 0.3–1.

When mending a tear, bring the edges of the fabric together and sew them together with three-step zig-zag. If necessary, reinforce the tear with a piece of fabric on the reverse side and sew back and forth once or twice. The needle set at the lower stop-right position will be of great assistance here.

A patch is sewn on around all edges with three-step zig-zag. The edges of the patch do not need to be turned under if the stitch length setting is quite short. Sewing round the patch several times will strengthen it.



A threadbare spot is repaired by sewing back and forth with three-step zig-zag. This method is called Quick-mend and is the quickest and easiest method of darning. Use the reverse button. For every row of stitching, guide the fabric slightly to the side so that the stitches cover the entire worn area. If the fabric is very worn, a piece of the fabric or a lining may be attached to the reverse side of the material as reinforcement. Use gauze as reinforcement when mending tablecloths, napkins and towels.



Stitches on the stitch programmers

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

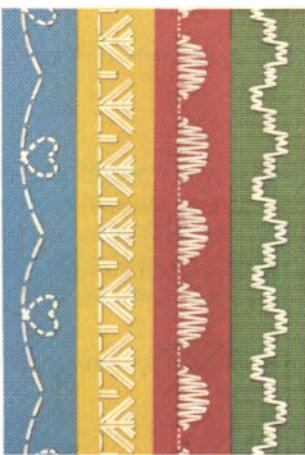
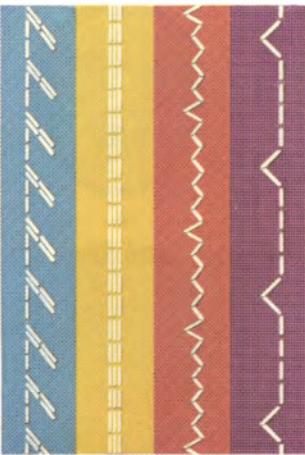
In certain cases a utility stitch may also provide a decorative effect.

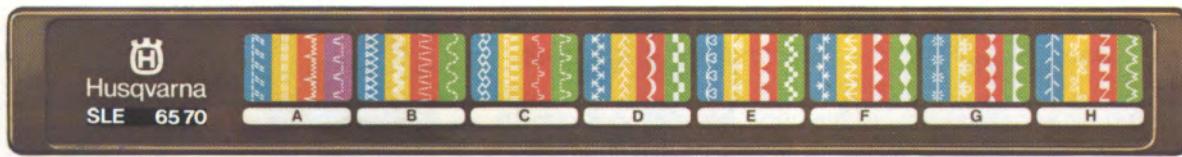
The purpose for which the stitch is to be used will, of course, determine the stitch you select. Some stitches are nevertheless used for the same or similar purposes and your choice will then be determined by the nature of the fabric. Applications for the various stitches are described in the following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

Changing the stitch programmer

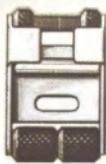
Set the white dot on the stitch selector opposite the indicator dot, as shown to the left, and take out the programmer at the back of the machine and replace it with the one you wish to use.

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





Utility
presser foot
41 14 512-01



Roller
presser foot
41 13 901-01



Overlock (Elastic knit stitch)

Stitch programmer A should be in the machine. Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position.

Set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial at the blue symbol.

Stitch length 4–5 is usual for overlocking. For certain fabrics it may be wise to use a shorter stitch.

Overlocking is used for joining and overcasting seams. It is elastic and binds the edges well. It can be used in all

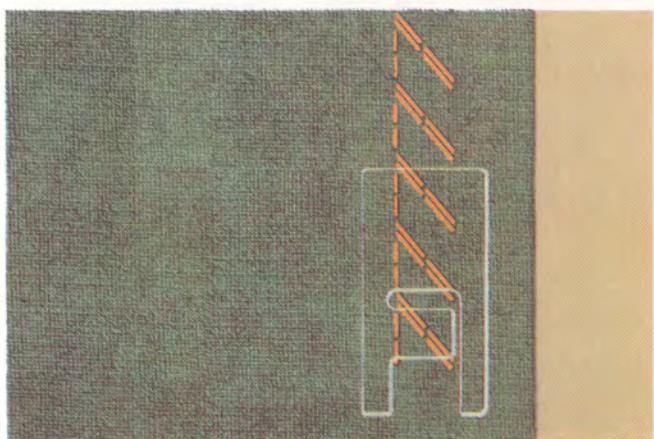
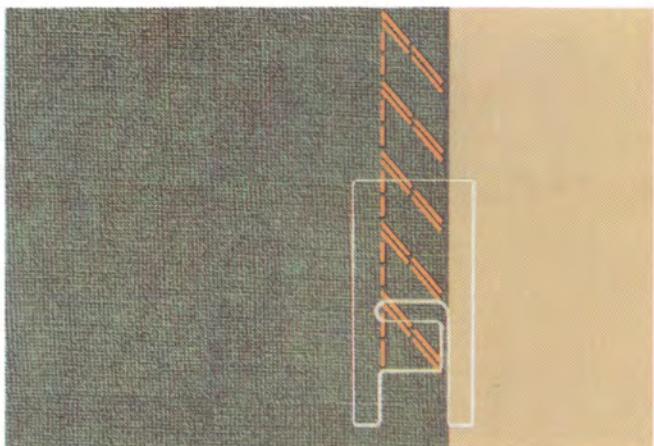
fabrics but is particularly suitable for producing narrow, supple, elastic seams in double-knit (jersey), stretch terry cloth and other knitted fabrics. When joining the garment pieces together with overlocking, both straight stitching and zig-zag are replaced. It is also useful for attaching collars, cuffs, etc.

When sewing heavy knits, reduce the presser foot pressure slightly.

Joining and finishing in one

Seams joined and finished in one operation are possible with the elastic knit stitch (overlock). Reckon with 1/4" seam allowance.

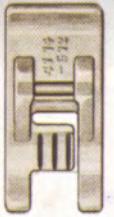
If you prefer, you can cut the garment with a wider seam allowance, but remember that the left-hand edge of the seam should then follow the marking for the seam. You can see in the picture how the left-hand marking of presser foot 41 14 512-01 can be used as a guide.



Trim the remaining seam allowance once you have finished the seam.



Standard
presser foot
41 11 383-01



Utility
presser foot
41 14 512-01



Elastic straight stitch

The stitch programmer A should be in the machine. Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position. Set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial at the yellow symbol.

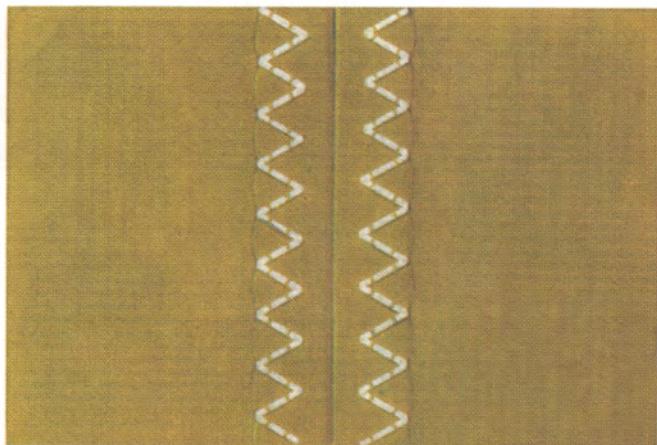
Stitch length 4–5 is the normal setting for joining seams in elastic fabrics. A shorter stitch length will give greater elasticity. In certain fabrics and when topstitching, it can be more suitable to use a longer stitch.

Reinforced elastic straight stitching is, as the word implies, a stronger seam than ordinary straight stitching, depending partly on the fact that it is a treble seam and partly that it is elastic. The stretchability makes it useful for sewing in double-knit (jersey) and other stretch fabrics.

Joining and overcasting

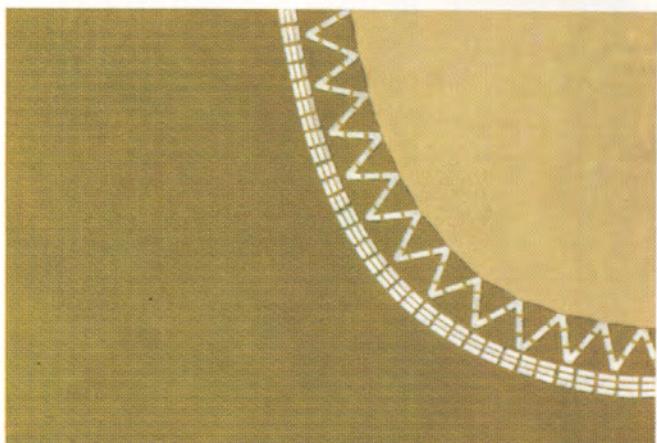
Reinforced elastic straight stitch should be used instead of ordinary straight stitch in all elastic fabrics, e.g. for pressed, open seams.

Overcasting can be done with three-step zig-zag. However, not all double-knit (jersey) fabrics need to be overcast. Try pulling the edge of a scrap of the fabric and see if it frays or starts a run.



Reinforced elastic straight stitch is also to be preferred for sleeve insertion and for crotch seams which are always subject to considerable strain, even in non-stretch materials.

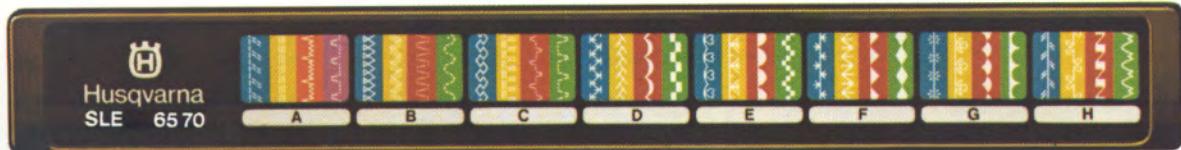
A tip: Baste the seams using ordinary straight stitching, stitch length 4, and a thread the same color as the material. When you have tried on the garment, the seams can be "sewn in" with elastic straight stitching. The basting thread need not be removed if you sew exactly along the basting seam.



Top stitching

Reinforced straight stitch produces attractive topstitching in any fabric. Maximum stitch length and slacker thread tension will make the results even better.





Blindstitching

The stitch programmer A should be in the machine.
Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position.

Blindstitching is used for hemming skirts, for example, without the stitches being visible on the right side.



The seam on the purple symbol has straight stitches between the zig-zag stitches and is used in fabrics which are not elastic while the seam on the orange symbol has small zig-zag stitches between the larger ones and is used for elastic fabrics, particularly those which stretch a lot sideways.

Set all the dials at the purple or orange symbols but bear in mind that both the stitch length and stitch width can be adapted according to the fabric.