

Operating Manual
Viking 5000 Series
model 5540

MACHINES À COU
DRESSESYNASKINER
MAQUINAS DE CO
SER•SEWINGMAC
HINES•NÄHMASC
HINEN•MACCHIN
EPERGUCIRE•NAA
IMACHINES•SYM

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

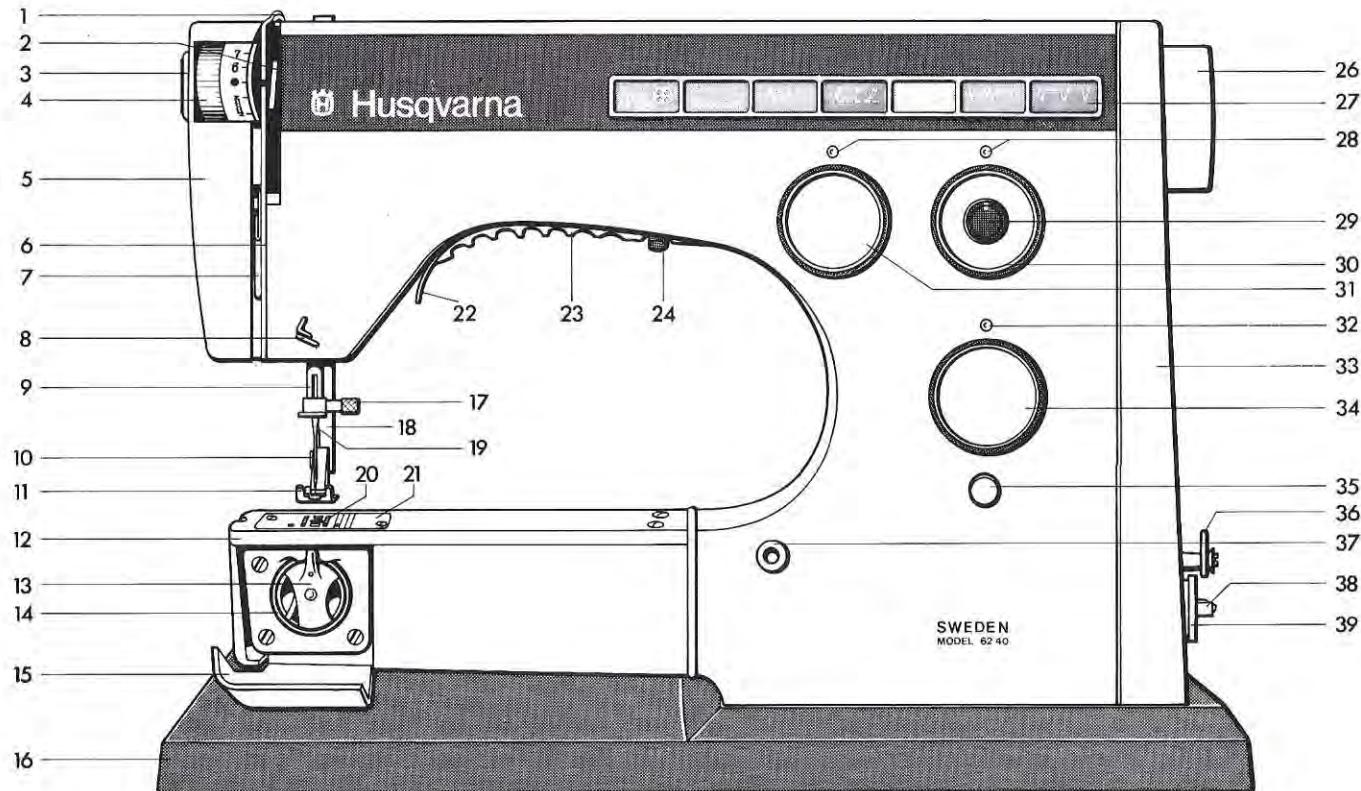
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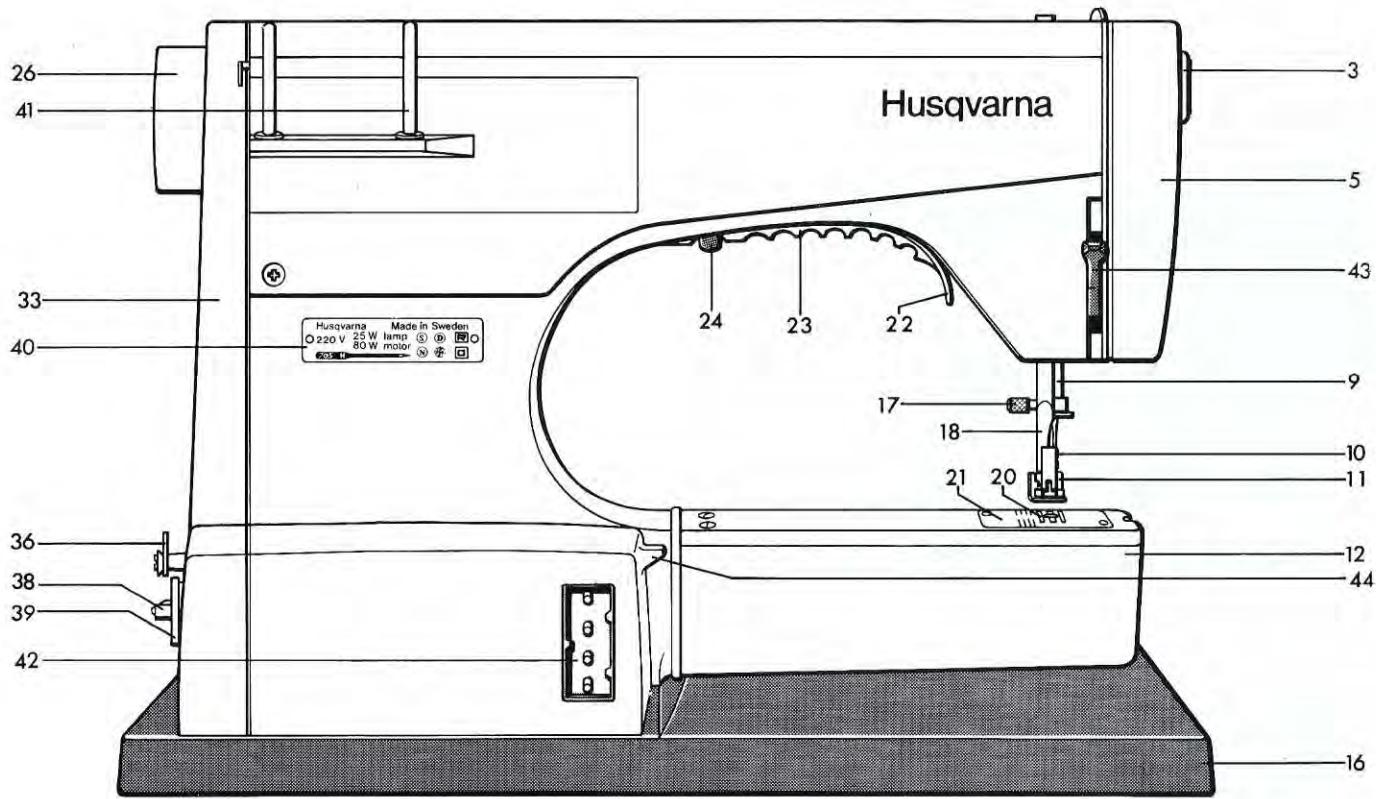
*In countries other than the U.S.A. and the U.K.,
Viking sewing machines are sold under the name
"Husqvarna". For practical reasons the illustra-
tions in this manual show machines with the Hus-
qvarna name.*

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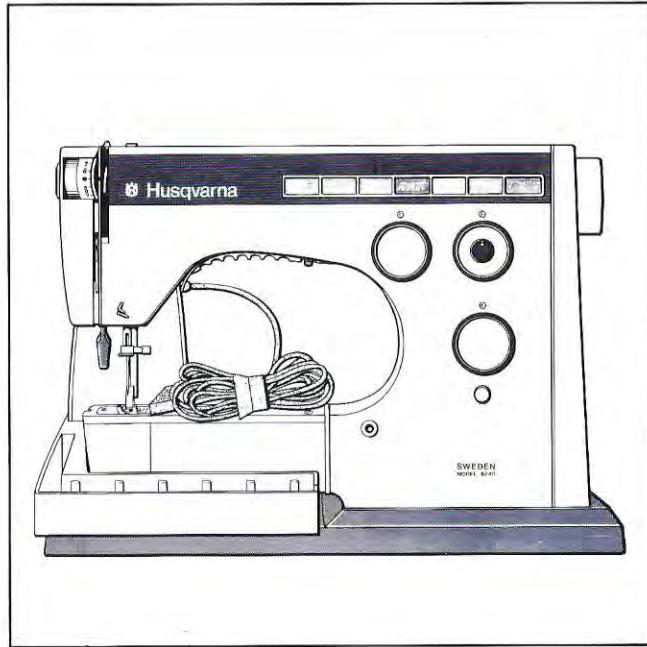
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1. Top thread guide
 2. Thread take-up lever
 3. Dial for the presser foot pressure
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 37. Hole for attaching extension table
 38. Bobbin winding spindle
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|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3. Dial for the presser foot pressure | 20. Feed dog | 36. Thread guide for bobbin winding |
| 5. Face plate | 21. Needle plate (throat plate) | 38. Bobbin winding spindle |
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| 16. Base plate | 26. Hand wheel | 43. Presser bar handle |
| 17. Needle clamp screw | 33. End cover | 44. Support for extension table |
| 18. Presser bar | | |



Unpacking the machine

Open the carrying case. Remove the extension table. Grasp the machine by the hand wheel and under the upper arm of the machine and remove it from the carrying case. Lift the accessory box somewhat and slide it to the left from the machine.

Putting the machine away

Pull the plugs out of the wall outlet and the socket of the machine. Wind the leads around your hand, starting at the control and put on the lead holder.

Press the foot control together and place it in its compartment with the thick end down. The bottom of the foot control should be turned towards the machine.

Lower the presser foot. Make sure that all accessories are correctly placed in the box. Slide the accessory box into place. Then lift the machine into the carrying case and put the extension table into the box.

Connection to wall outlet

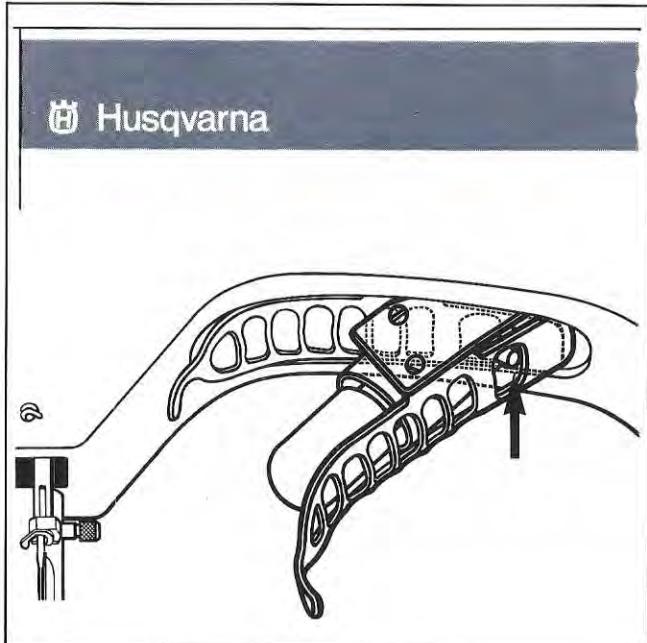
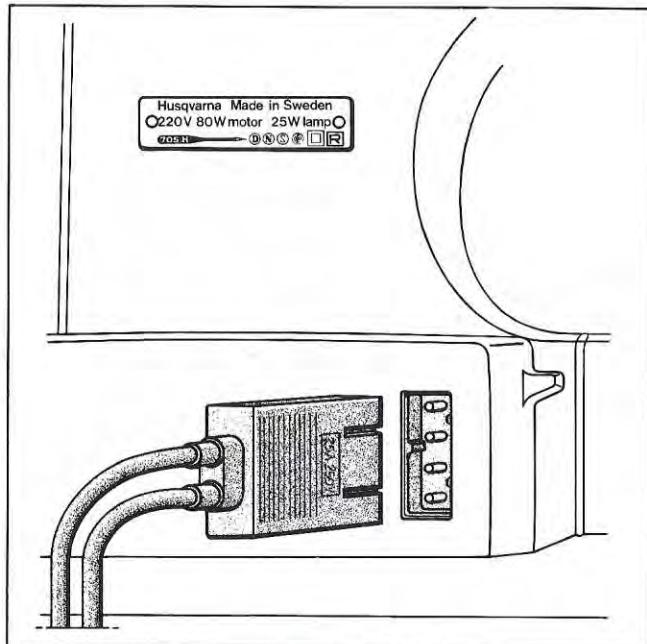
The machine's voltage is given on a plate at the back of the machine. Ensure that the wall outlet voltage is the same as that of the machine. Then connect the machine to the proper wall outlet.

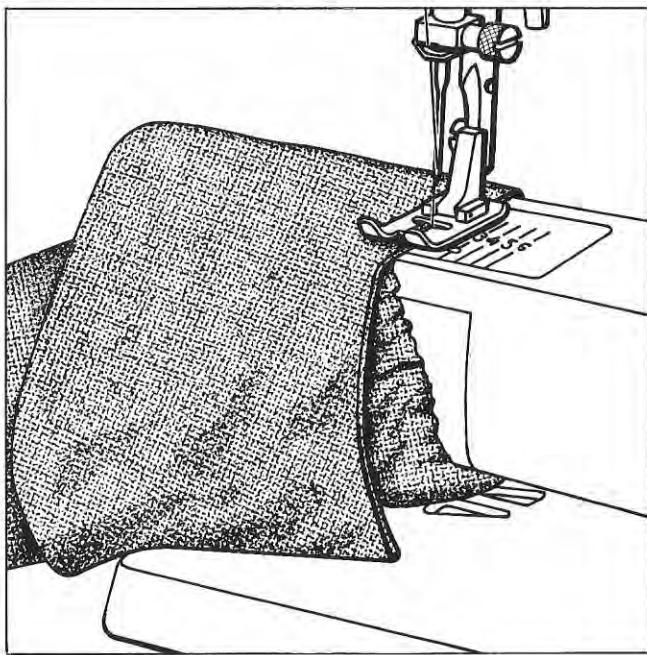
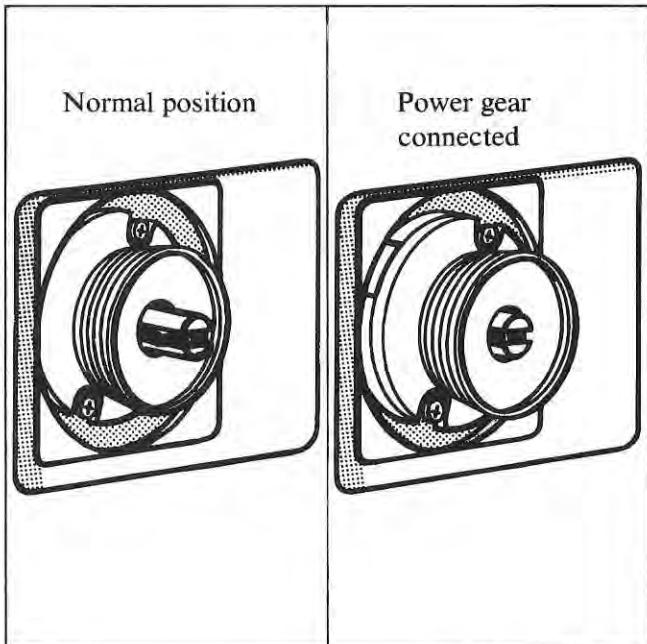
Connecting the foot control

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

Lighting

The switch for the light is on the underside of the machine's upper arm. To lower the light assembly in order to have more light for detail work or for changing the light bulb, pull downward on the projection at the left end of the light guard. For changing the light bulb, see page 37.





Power gear

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

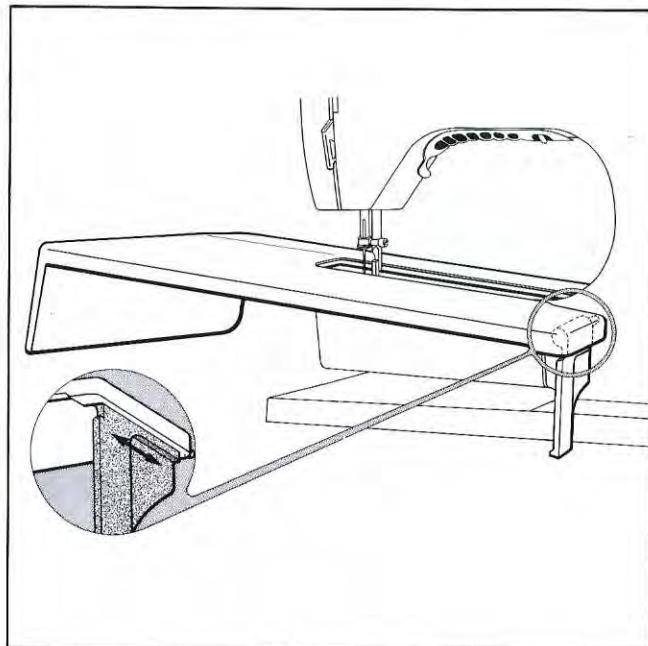
Free arm

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

Extension table

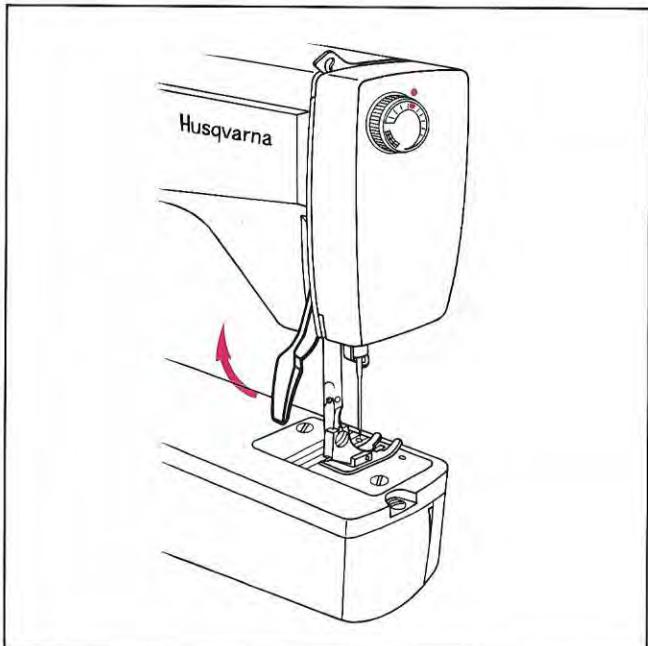
When you need a larger working surface, attach the extension table. Lower the support on the underside of the table and pull it out with the index finger of your right hand.

Slide the extension table over the free arm so that the catch fits into the hole on the front of the machine and the notch is fitted onto the corresponding lip on the back of the machine.



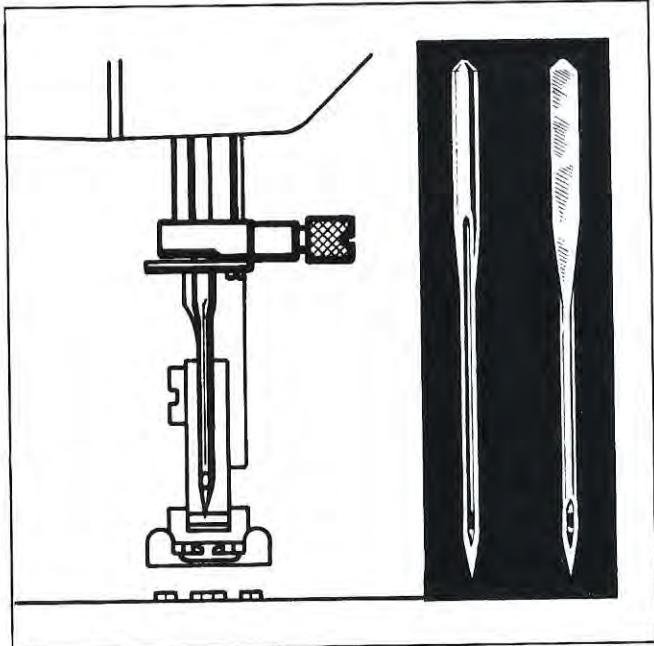
Presser bar handle

With the presser bar handle on the back of the machine the presser foot can be lifted and lowered. The presser foot should be lowered when sewing.



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

¹⁾ Synthetic threads are not generally numbered.



Needle and thread

Mercerized cotton thread as well as synthetic thread is used for all sorts of fabrics. A special embroidery or darning thread could be used for decorative stitching. As the name implies, it is of course also used for embroidery and darning.

The needle system has number 705H and is adapted to modern material such as jersey, etc. Use only needles marked in this way. The machine is fitted with needle No. 80. You will also find a number of extra needles of various sizes in the accessory box. With regard to the size of needle, it may be generally said that No. 80-90 can be used for most fabrics. For a finer thread and for sheer and tightly woven fabrics a finer needle should be used in order to spare the fabric.

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

Regarding special needles, see Extra accessories.

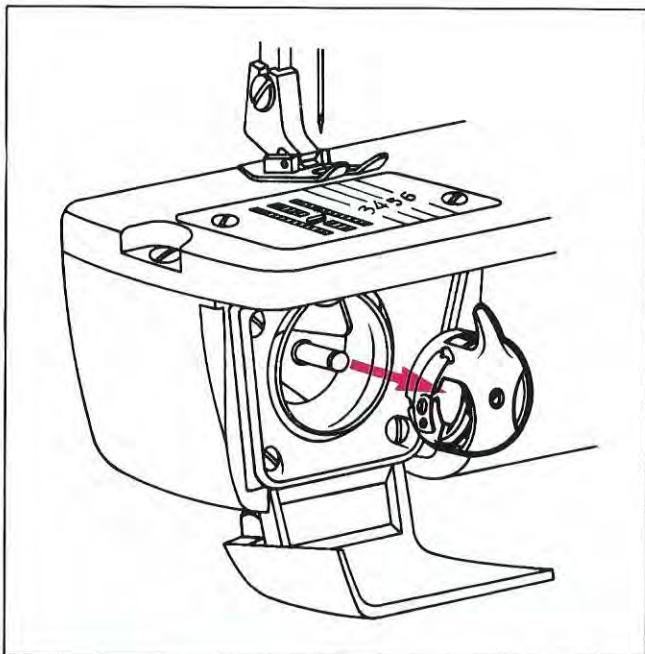
Changing the needle

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

Removing the bobbin case

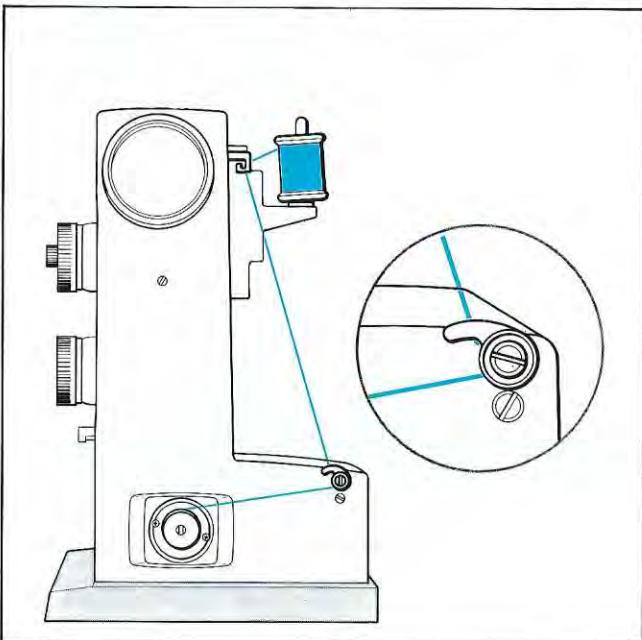
Lift or remove the extension table, open the shuttle door. There is a small recess on the free arm to facilitate the opening of the shuttle door.

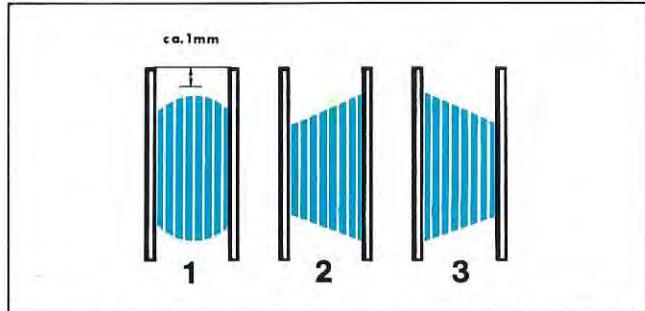
Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and index finger so that the latch is depressed and draw out the bobbin case. The bobbin will remain in the case as long as the latch is depressed. When you release the catch, the bobbin will be released.



Bobbin winding

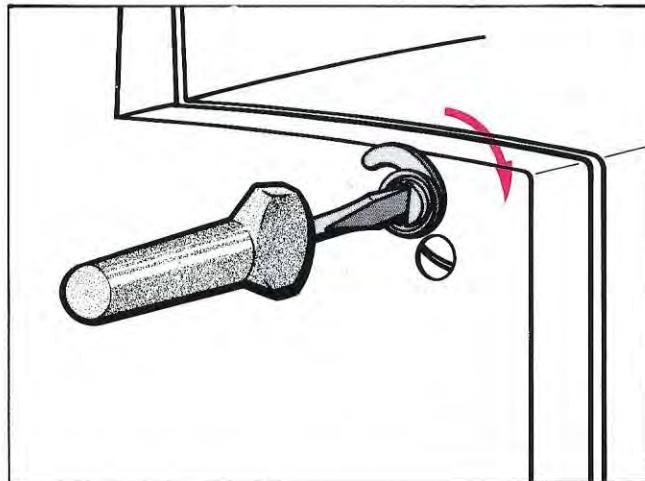
Take an empty bobbin from the accessory box. On one side of the bobbin there is a hole. Turn the bobbin with the hole outwards and slide the bobbin onto the bobbin spindle which is located on the right side of the machine. Place the thread over the bobbin. Start from above and wind the thread a few times around the bobbin. Hold the end of the thread while you press down the foot control. Release the thread end as soon as winding starts. Stop winding before the bobbin is completely filled—about $1/32"$ (1 mm) from the rim (outer edge).



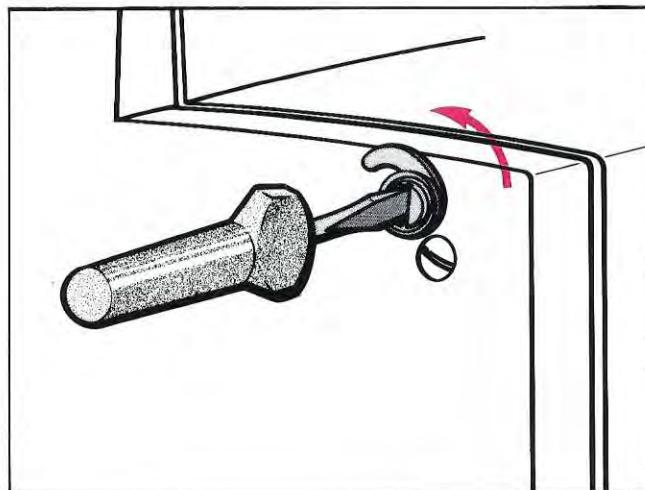


Correct and incorrect bobbin winding

Fig. 1 shows a correctly wound bobbin.



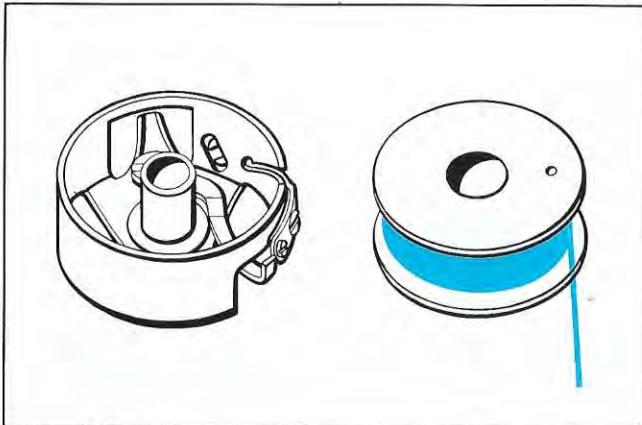
If you notice that the bobbin is winding unevenly as in fig. 2, turn the thread tension device clockwise with the aid of the heavier screwdriver until the winding becomes even.



If the winding looks like fig. 3, check to see if the bobbin is properly pressed in on the spindle. If this is correct, turn the thread tension device counter-clockwise until the winding becomes even.

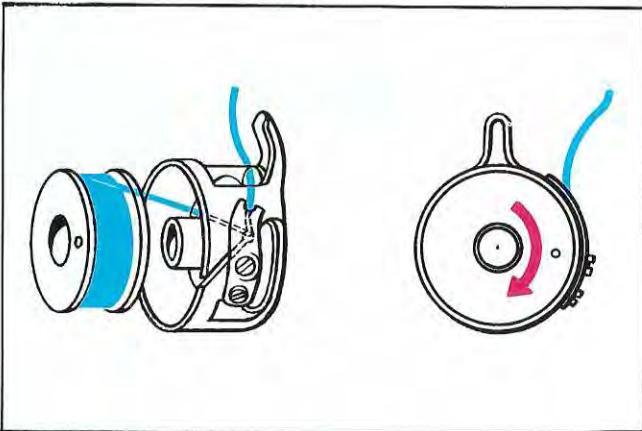
Threading the lower thread

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.



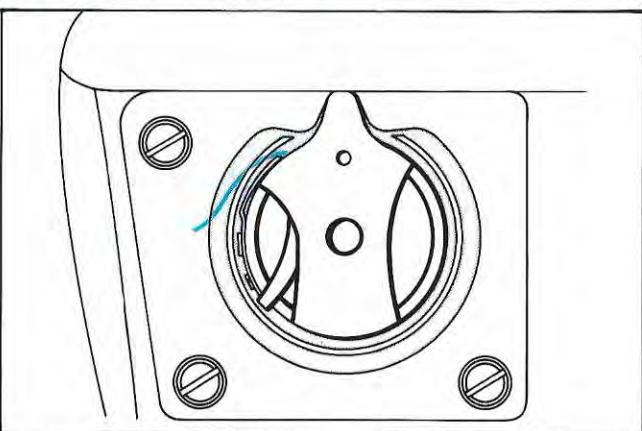
Slide the thread into the slot on the edge of the bobbin case.

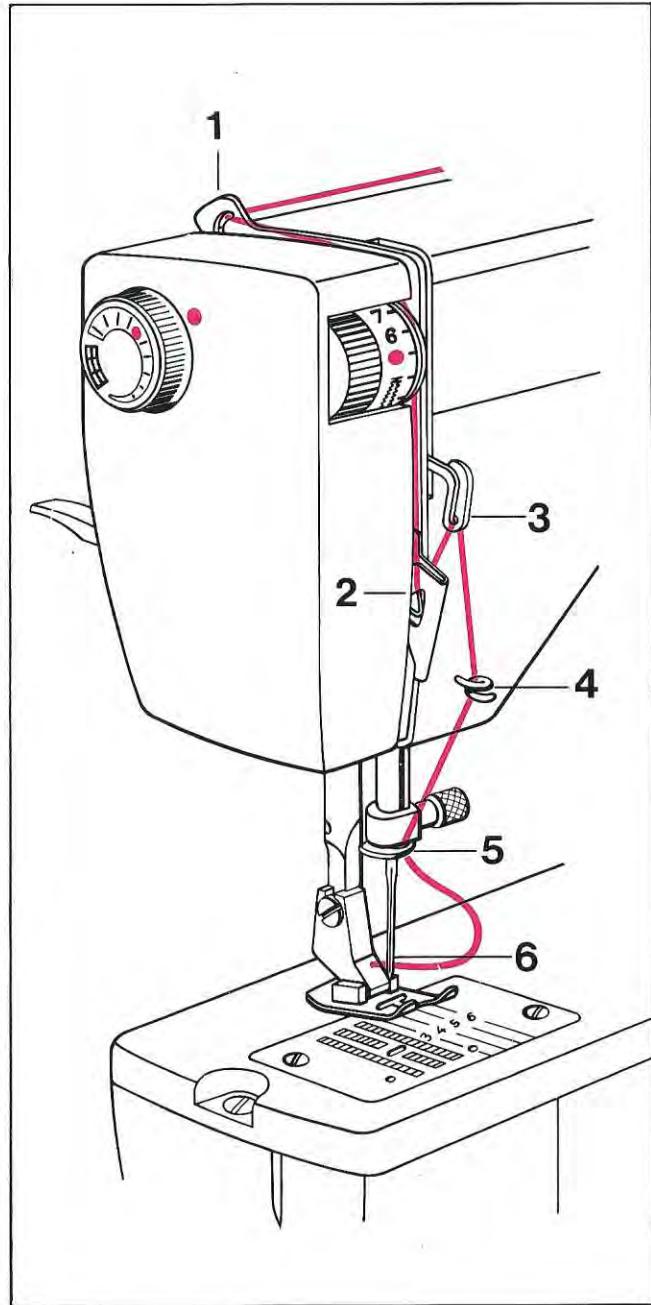
Pull the thread in under the tension spring. Check that the bobbin rotates in the direction of the arrow when the thread is pulled.



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. Let the thread hang. Shut the door.





Threading the upper thread

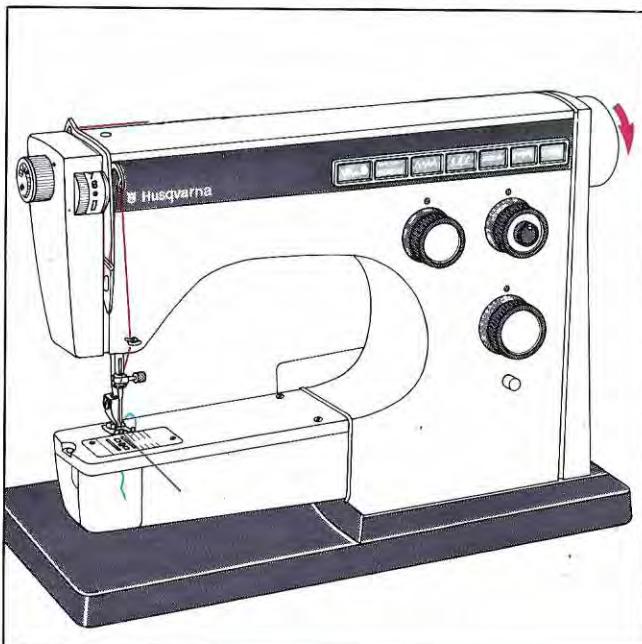
Raise the presser foot. Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is at its highest position. Place the spool of thread on the left-hand spool pin. Slide the thread into the thread guide 1 on the rear of the "upper arm". Then draw the thread to the front between the tension discs and down around 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. Thanks to the white field on the presser foot clamp the needle-eye appears very clearly and in this way the threading of needle 6 is easier.

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

Bringing up the lower thread

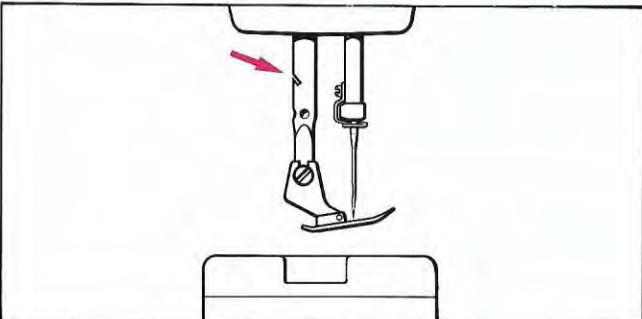
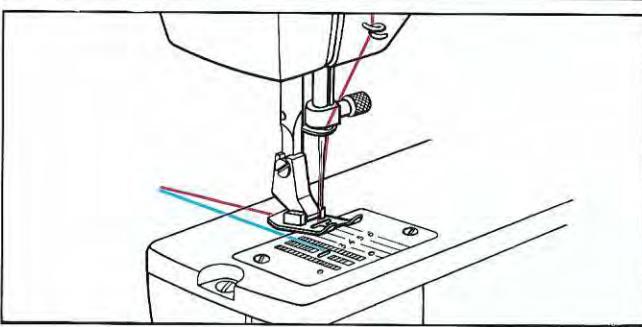
Hold the threaded upper thread slack and turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle goes down through the needle plate and then up again. When the needle is in its highest position, pull the upper thread and you will get a loop of the lower thread which is easy to catch. You shouldn't pull the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

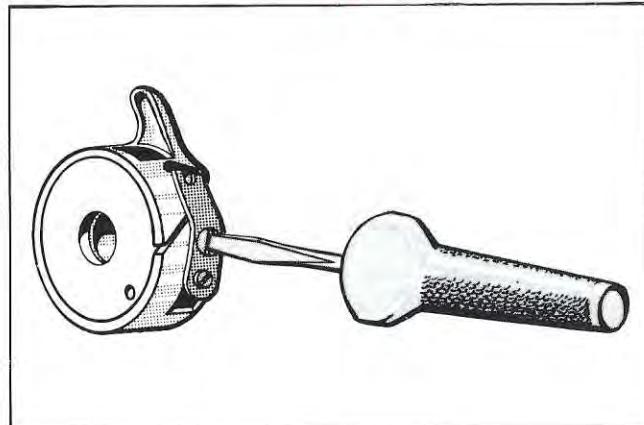
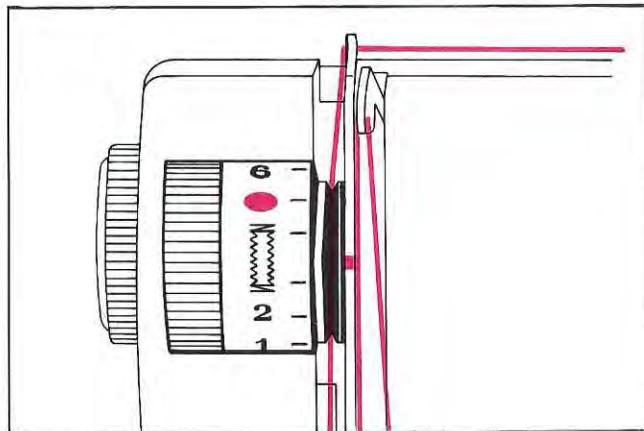
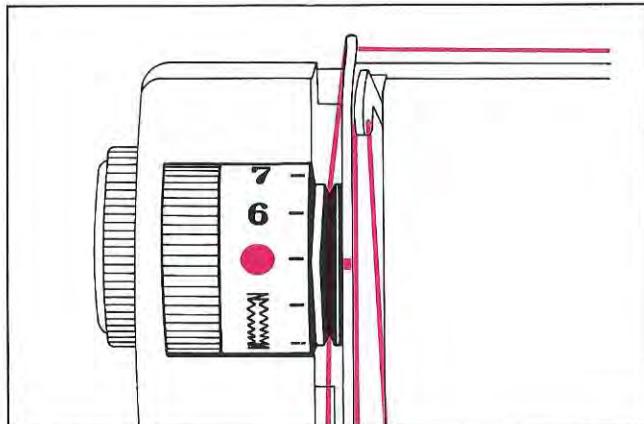


Pull the threads about 6" (15 cm) towards the rear. If the thread ends are too short, the thread may slide out of the needle when you begin to sew.

Thread cutter

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





Tension of upper thread

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

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

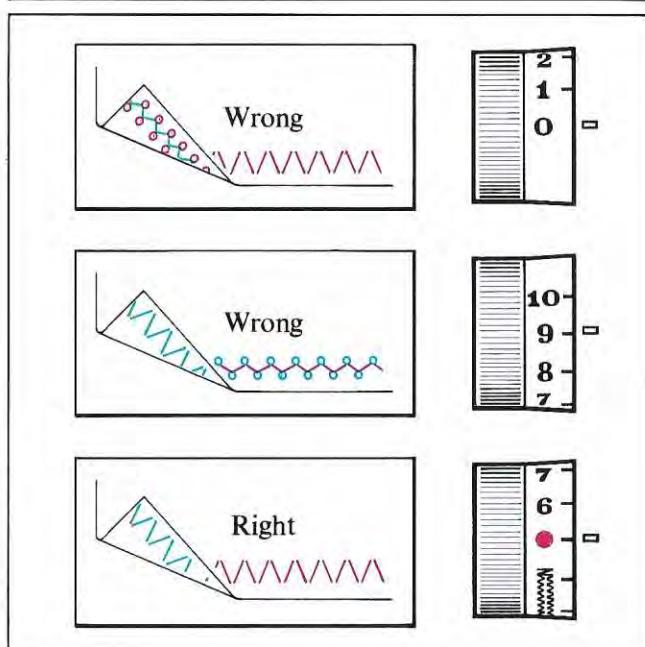
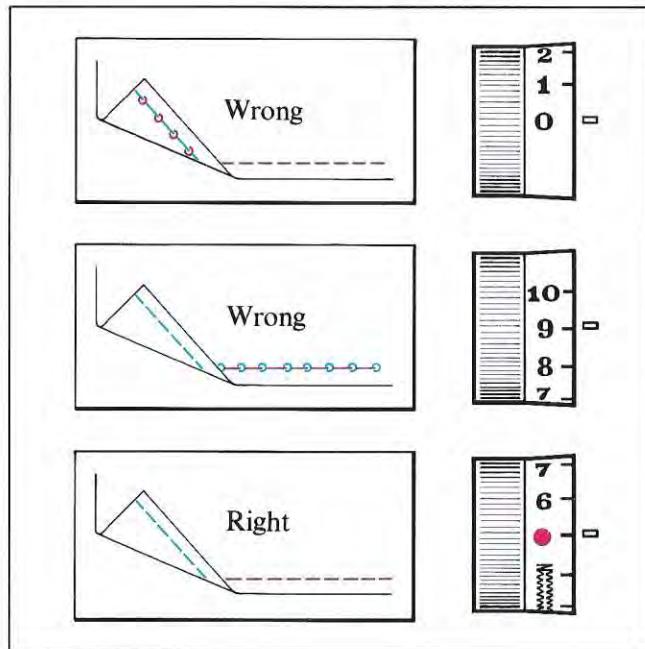
Tension of lower thread

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

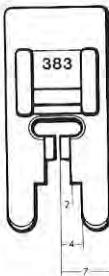
Correct and incorrect thread tension

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

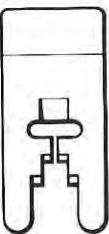
Before you begin to use the zig-zag stitch, check that the thread tension is the same as when you did straight stitching. Use a scrap of material to see how the zig-zag stitches look if you set them first on the loosest (upper picture), then on the heaviest thread tension (middle picture). Then finally the correct thread tension will look about like that in the lower picture.



Upper side

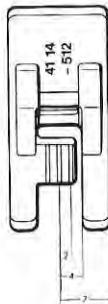


Under side

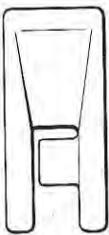


Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01

Upper side



Under side



Utility stitch presser foot 41 14 512-01

Zig-zag presser foot

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

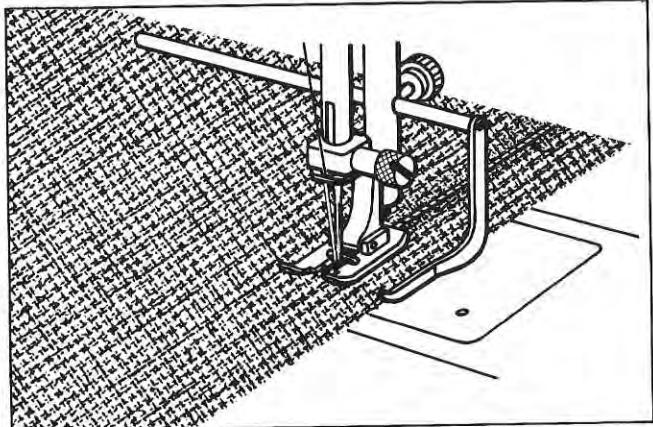
Utility stitch presser foot

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

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

Edge guide

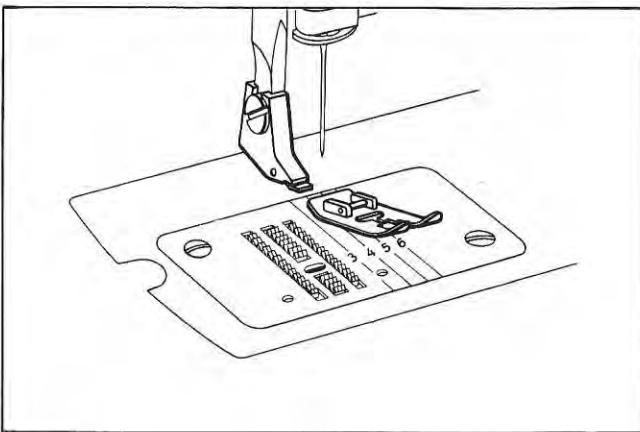
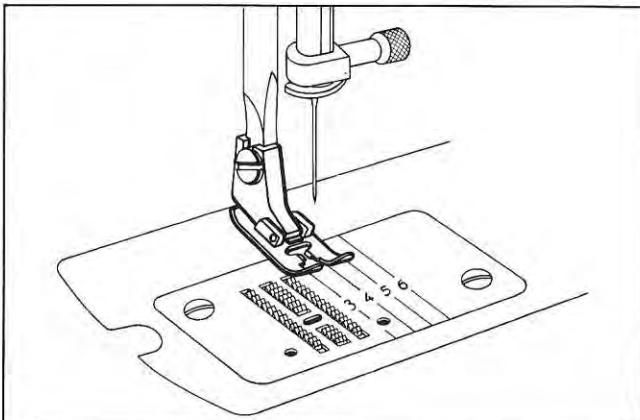
You can easily sew with wider seam allowances with the aid of the edge guide (40 15 420-01) which you will find in the accessory box. The edge guide is inserted through the hole in the presser bar and is secured to the bar by means of an attachment screw (41 11 399-01) which is found in the accessory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



Changing the snap-on presser foot

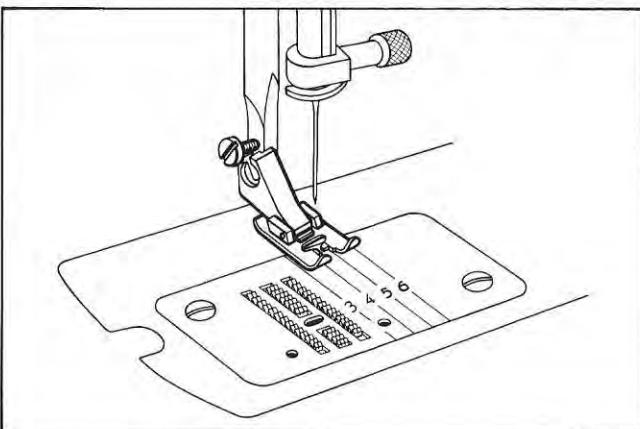
The presser feet which accompany the machine are in the form of loose soles which are held in place on the presser foot "ankle" by a spring. If you wish to change the presser foot, turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position. Remove the presser foot by drawing it towards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

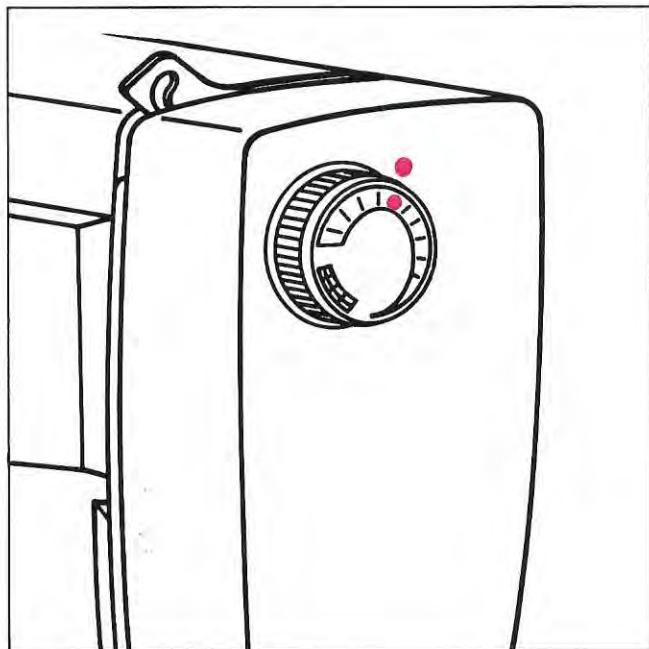
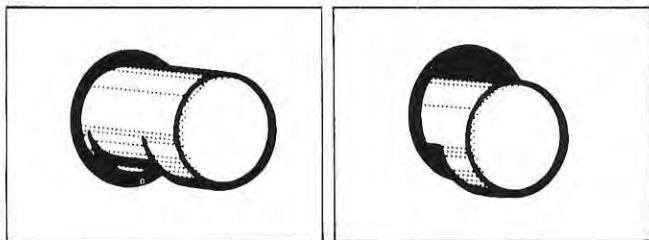
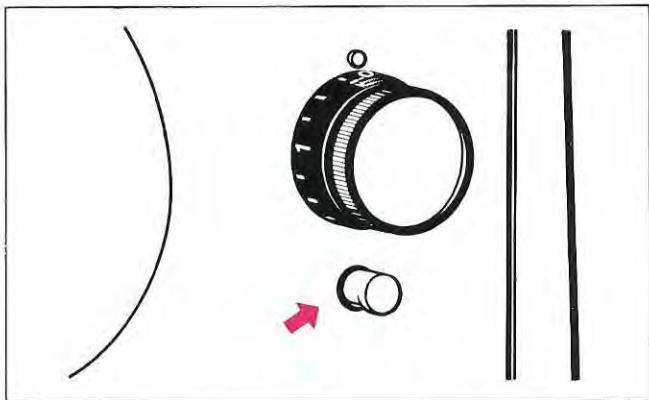
There is a spring at the bottom of the ankle bracket. Slide on the presser foot so that the pin fits into the space between the bracket and the spring. Then press lightly backwards and downwards and the presser foot will snap into the correct position.



Changing the presser foot "ankle"

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





Lowering the feed dog

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

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

Presser foot pressure

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

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

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 colors show you how to set the three dials.

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 and colors marked on it.

3. Stitch length dial

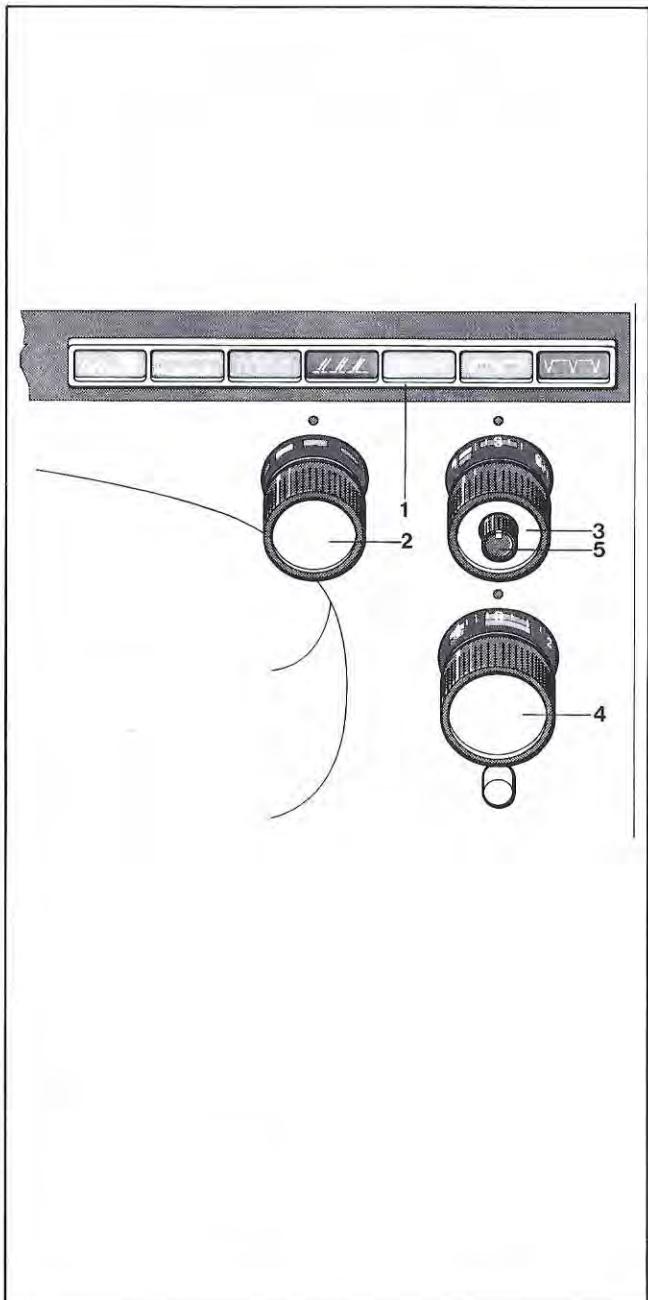
The upper right dial adjusts the stitch length and it is graduated from 0 to 4. The micro-graduation between 0 and 0.5 permits precision adjustment of the smaller stitch lengths.

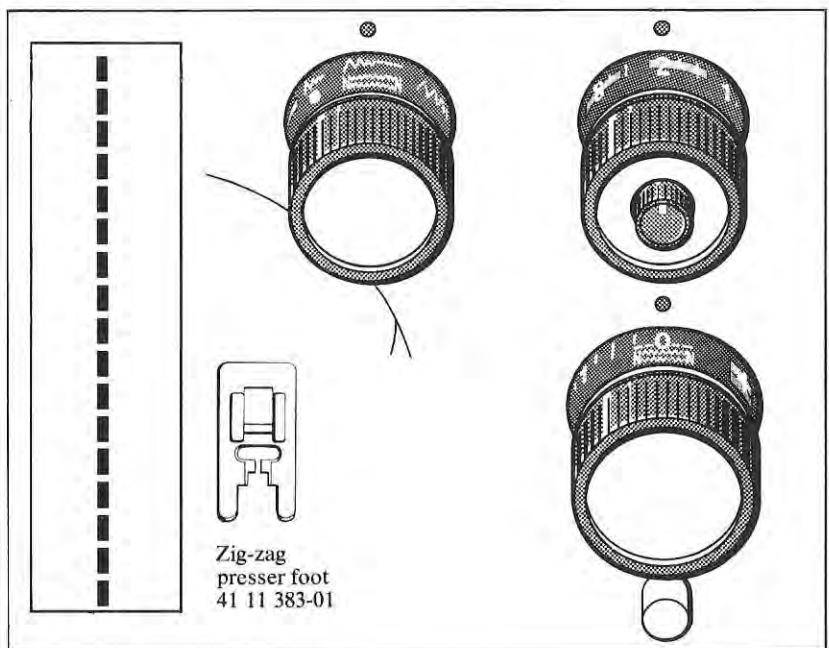
4. Stitch width dial

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 26.)

5. Reverse sewing

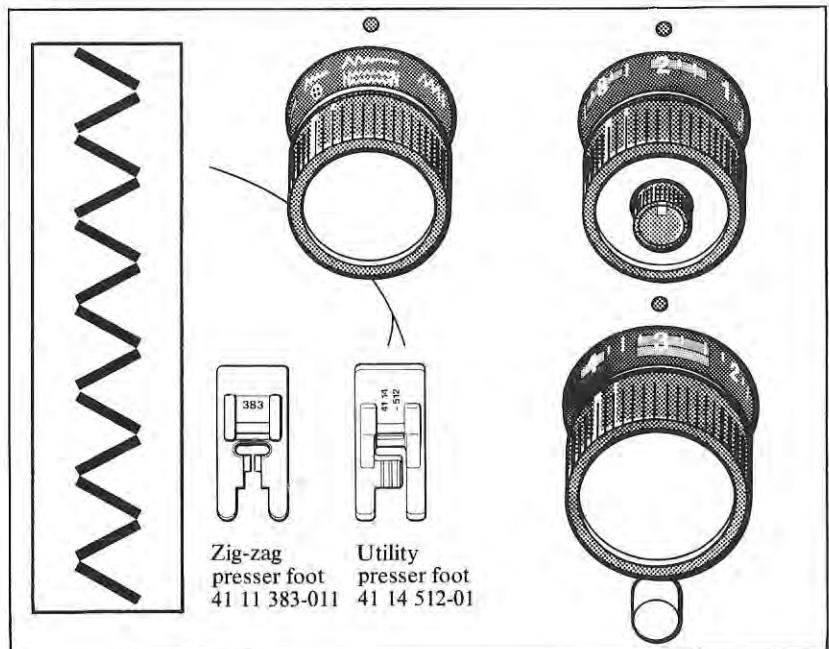
In the center of the stitch length dial is a button for reverse sewing. By pressing this button in, the machine will sew in reverse, and will resume normal forward sewing as soon as it is released. This is very useful when, for example, backtacking at the end of a seam.





Straight stitching

Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position. Set the left-hand dial (the stitch selector) to the straight stitching symbol (- - - - -). The upper right-hand dial (the stitch length dial) is graduated from 0 to 4 and is set to the desired length of stitch. 1.5–2.5 is a normal stitch length for sewing together. The lower dial, the stitch width dial, should be set at 0 for straight stitching.



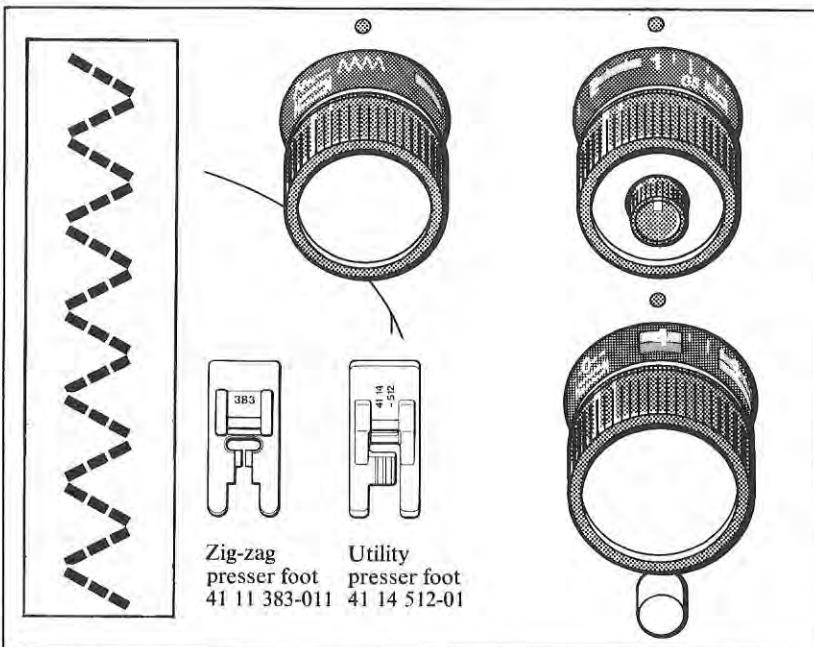
Zig-zag stitching

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

Three-step zig-zag

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

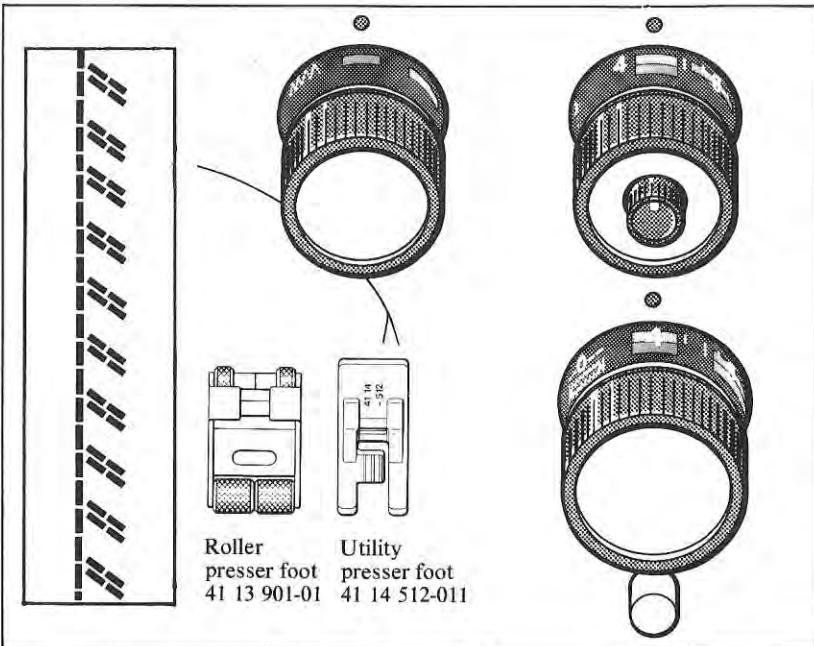
Three-step zig-zag is used for sewing towelling, jersey and knitwear, for overcasting in elastic, thin or easily frayed fabrics and for darning and mending.

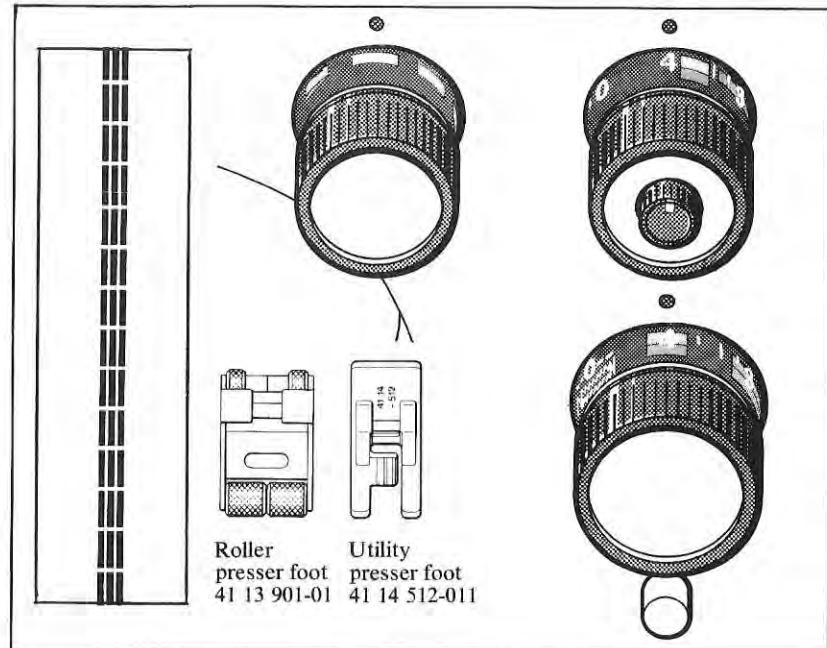


Elastic knit stitch

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

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



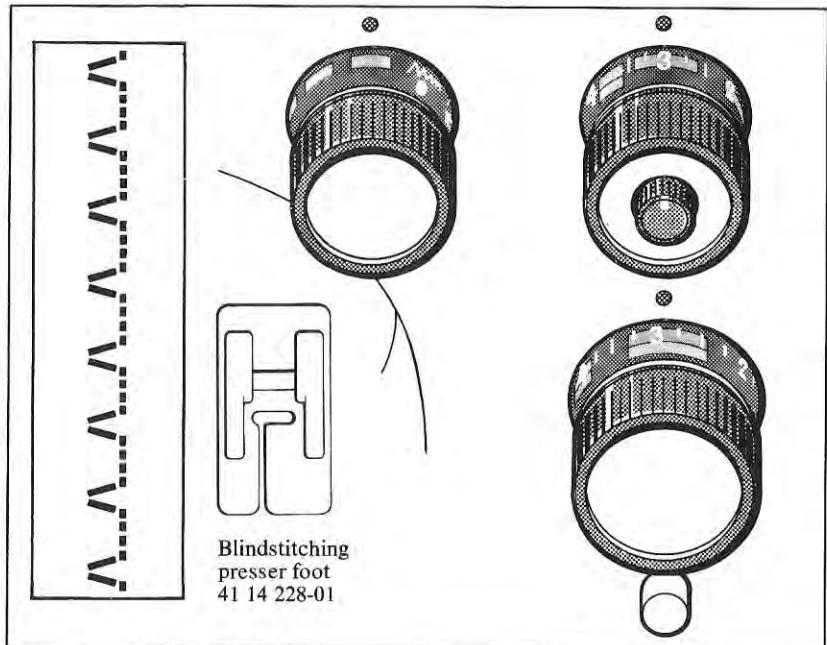


Elastic straight stitch

Set the needle to the highest position. Turn all dials to yellow symbols. Test sew on a scrap piece of material and check the regularity and appearance of the stitches. More or less equalize the length of the forward and reverse stitches by means of the stitch length dial.

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

The elastic straight stitch can also be used for decorative purposes.



Blindstitching

Set the needle to the highest position. Turn all dials to purple symbols.

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

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

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

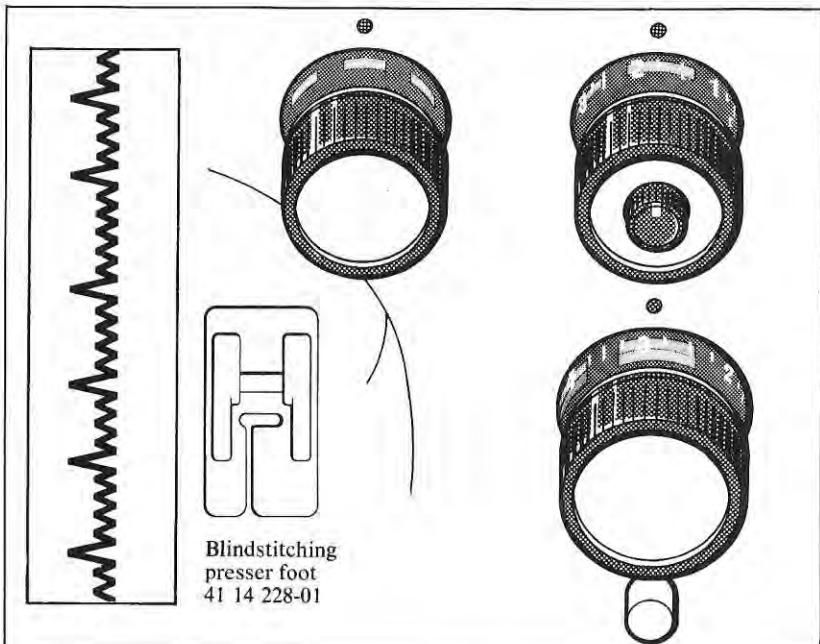
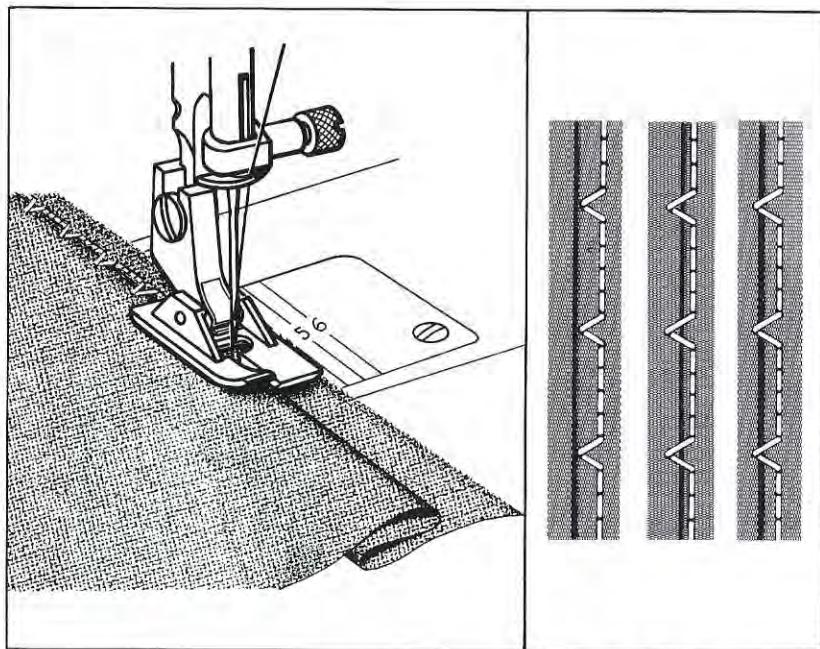
The stitch width may also be varied. In the left illustration can be seen how the stitches fail to reach the fold line of the fabric, indicating you should increase the stitch width or make sure that the fold line of the fabric exactly follows the right-hand side of the slit. In the middle illustration the stitch width has been increased too much, leading to excessive "bite", indicating you should decrease the stitch width.

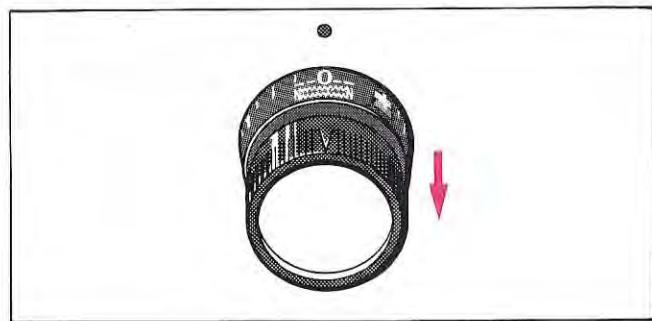
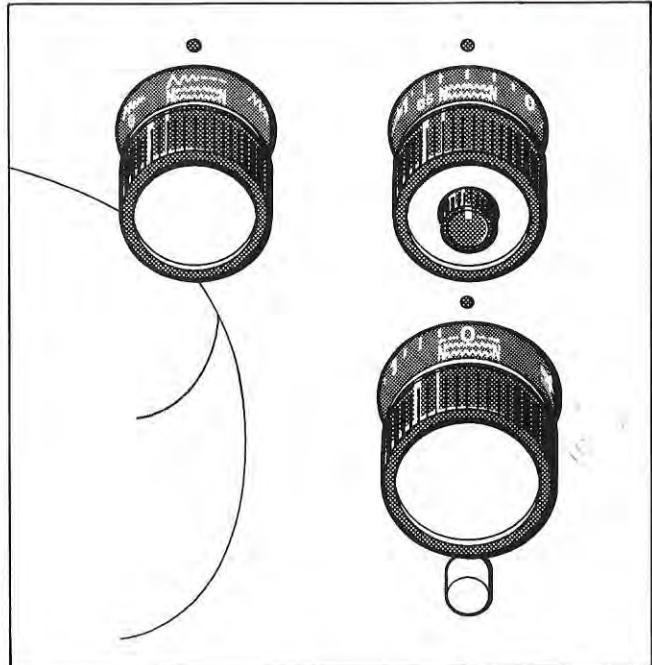
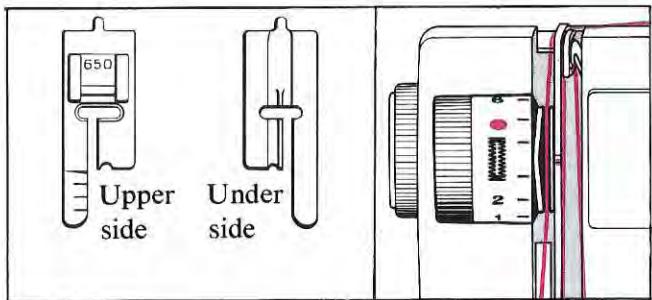
In the far right illustration is shown how a correctly sewn blindstitched hem should look. The seam catches only one or two threads of the fold line.

Elastic blindstitch

Set the needle to the highest position. Turn all dials to orange symbols.

Instead of the four straight stitches, the elastic blindstitch has small zig-zag stitches between the larger zig-zag stitches. This stitch is used for hemming elastic fabrics, particularly those that stretch sideways a lot.





Buttonholes

In order to sew buttonholes, you should change over to the buttonhole foot (41 11 650-01). You will find it in the accessory box and it is attached in the same way as the ordinary snap-on presser foot. The buttonhole foot has graduated markings to help you make the buttonholes the same length.

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

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

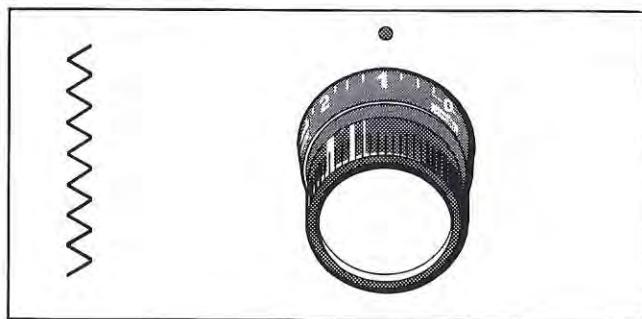
Mark on the fabric where you want to place the buttonhole.

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

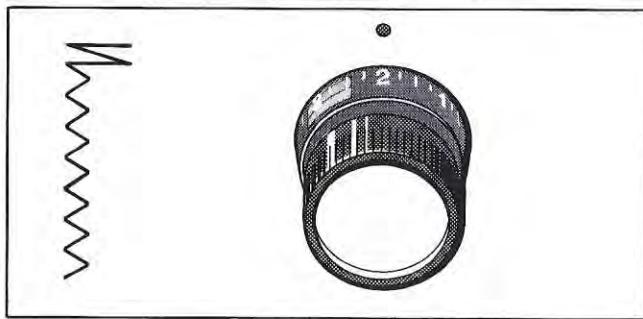
Begin as usual by making sure that the needle is in the highest position. Set the stitch selector and the stitch length dial to the buttonhole symbol.

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

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



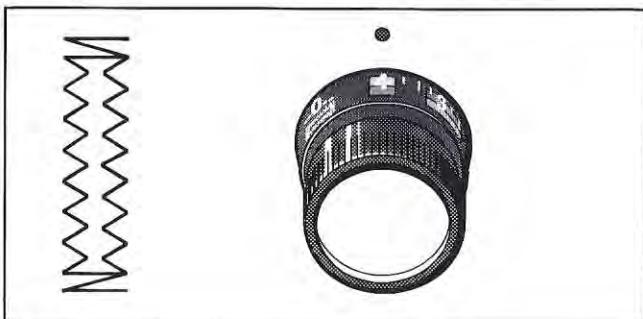
The next step is to form the first closing bar. Sew three or four stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Then stop the machine with the needle raised out of the fabric and turn the dial to 3.

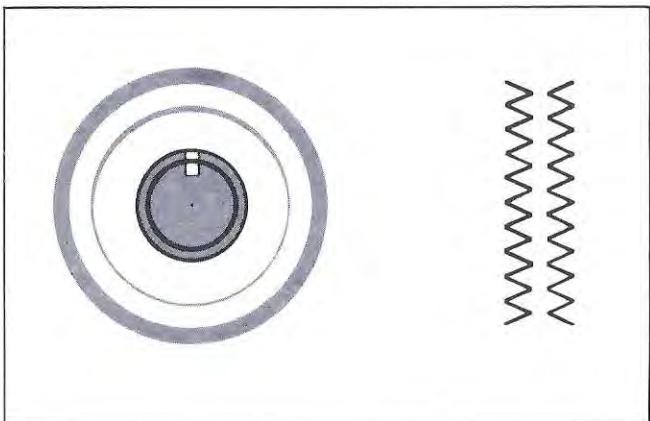


Now sew the other column of zig-zag stitching the same distance as the first one. Stop the machine with the needle raised out of the fabric and turn the dial to 4.



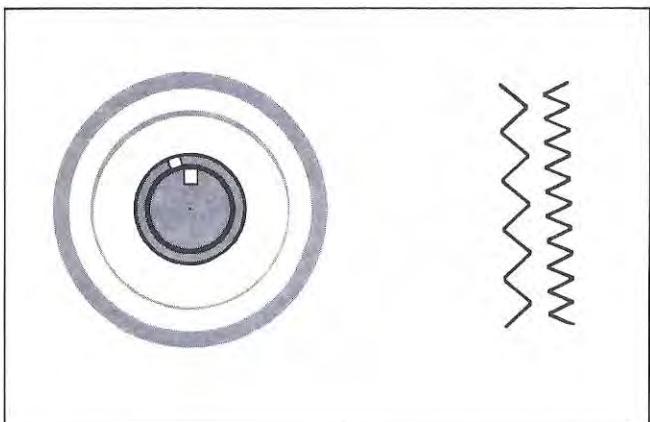
In position 4 the machine makes the final closing bar. Make three or four stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog, stopping the machine with the needle raised. Then turn the dial to 0 and lock the threads with a few stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog.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



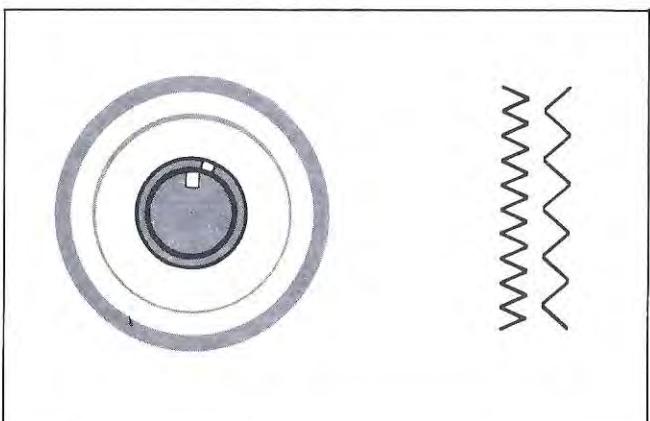


Fine adjustment of the buttonhole sewing

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



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



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

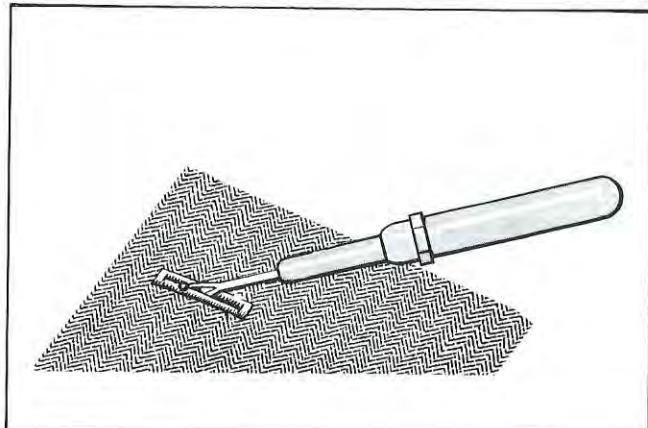
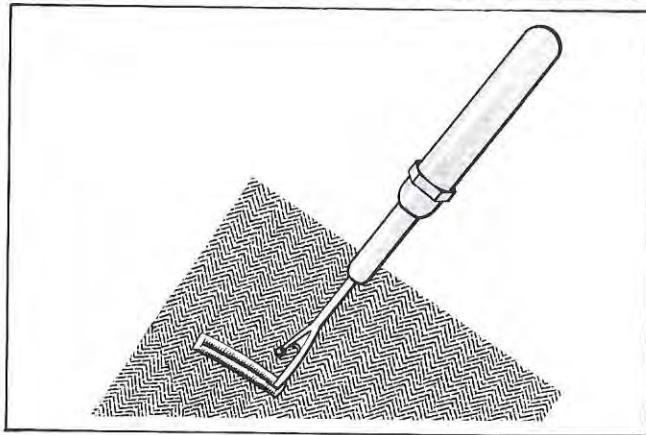
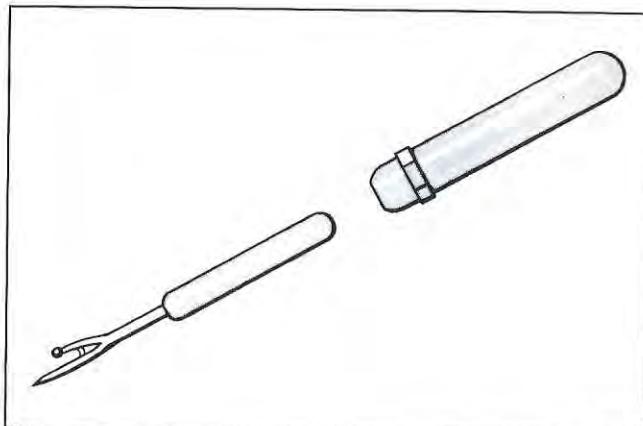
Buttonhole knife

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

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

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

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





Reinforced buttonholes

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

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

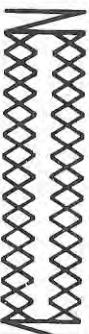
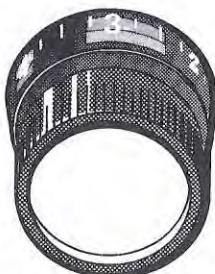
When the column is the right length, stop the machine, with the needle raised, and turn the dial to 3. Sew the second column without making any closing bar.

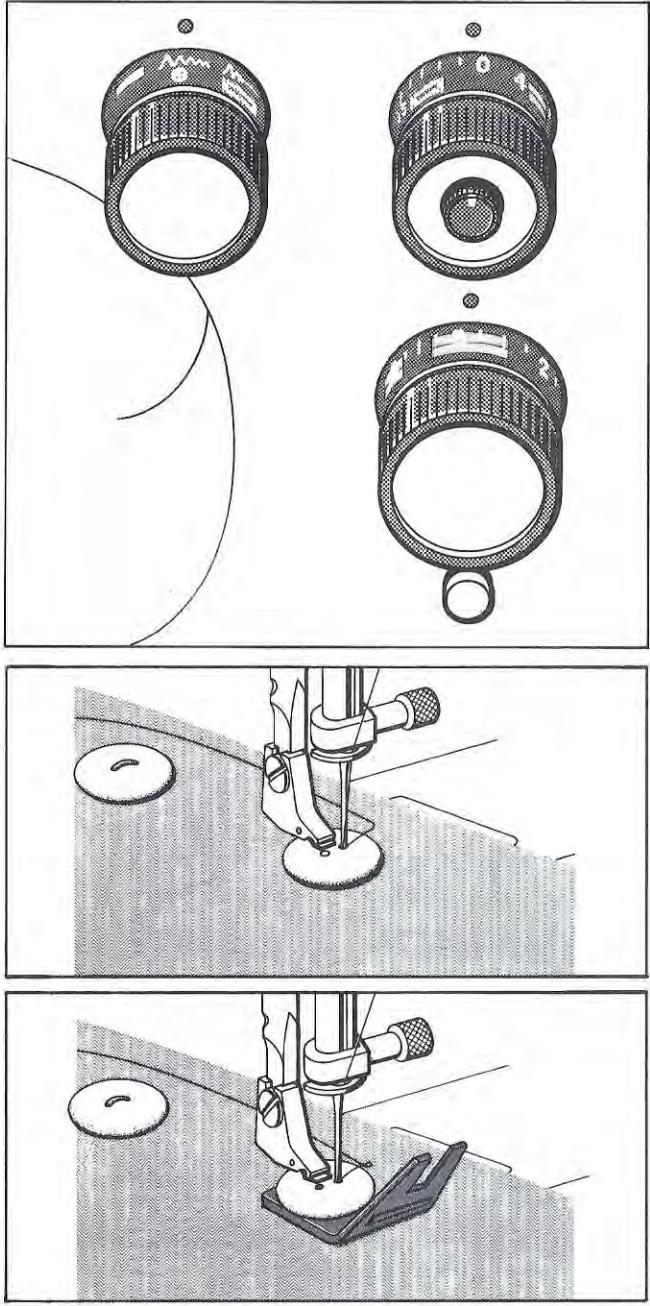
When the second column is of the same length as the first, stop sewing with the needle raised from the fabric. Then continue by turning the width dial to 1 again and sewing the first column once more. If you should have difficulty with the feed, increase the stitch length slightly.

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

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

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





Sewing on buttons

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

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

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

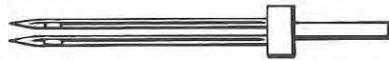
Button reed

When sewing buttons on garments, a “stem” is often desired so that the button stands slightly away from the fabric. You can use the button reed (41 11 732-01) for this. Use the thin end when sewing buttons on thin fabrics, the thick end for heavier fabrics. Fix the button with a stitch. Raise the presser bar and place the button reed between the button and the fabric. Lower the presser bar and sew on the button. Remove the button reed, draw the threads between the button and the fabric and wind them a few times around the stem.

Raised seams

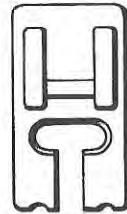
Exchange the ordinary needle for a twin needle and be sure to see that it is pressed right up into the needle clamp. Change to the raised seam presser foot (41 11 389-01) and fit the raised seam attachment (40 15 427-01) with its straight edge towards you. If you wish to use a gimp cord, lay this under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

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

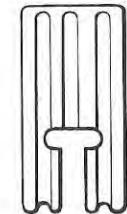


41 11 621-01-02-03

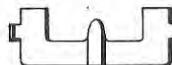
Upper side



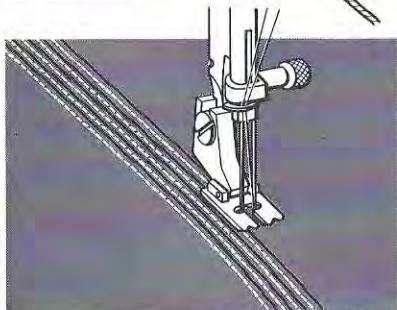
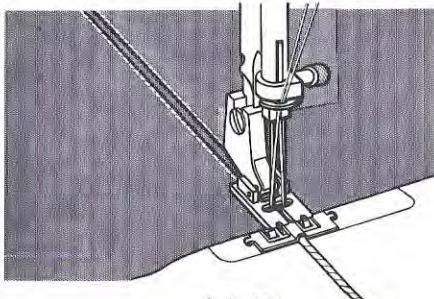
Under side



Raised seam presser foot 41 11 389-01

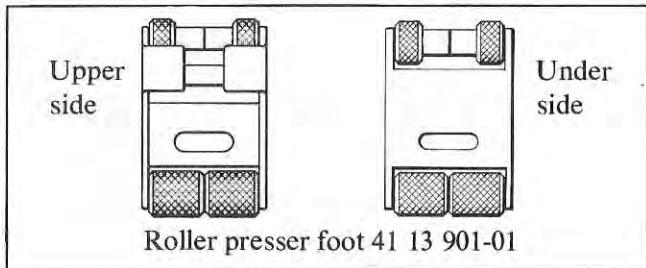


Raised seam attachment 40 15 427-01



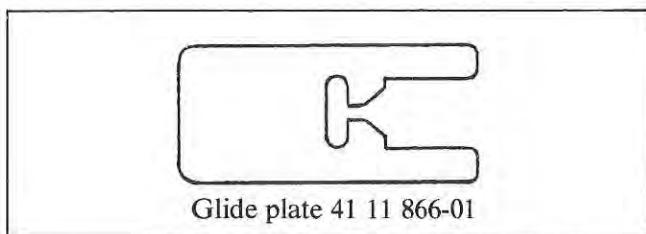
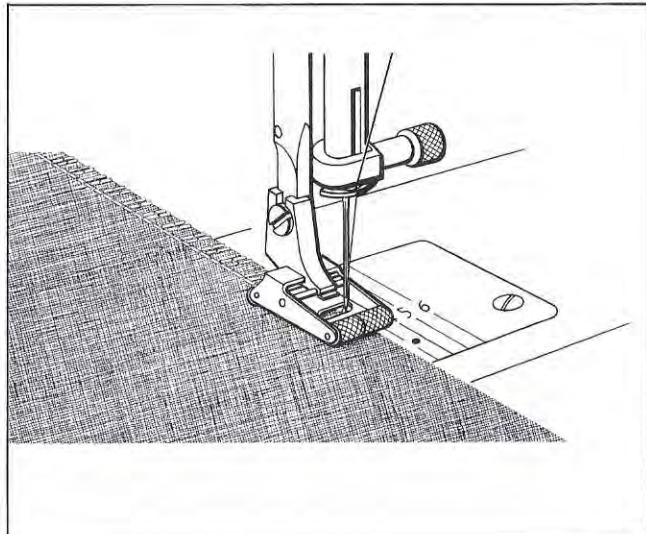
Parallel raised seams

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



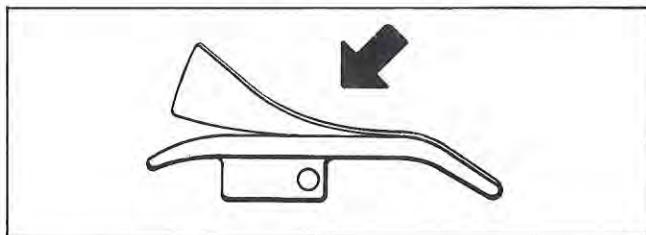
Roller presser foot

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



Glide plate

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



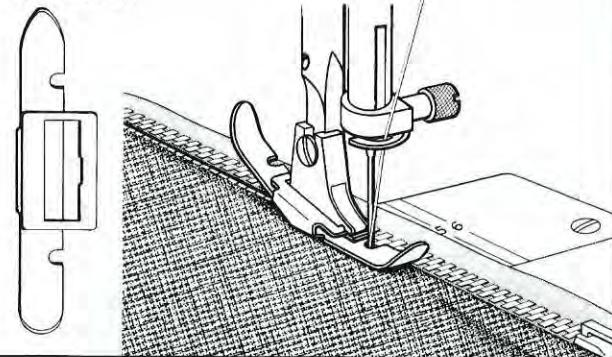
Peel off the protective paper and press on the self-adhering side of the glide plate against the underside of the presser foot.

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

Zipper foot

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

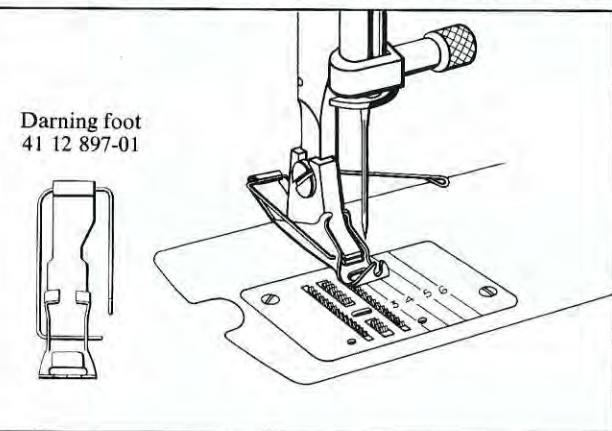
Zipper foot
41 12 989-01



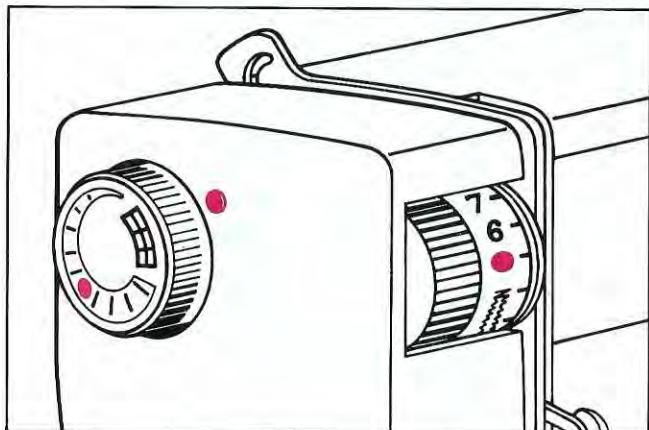
Darning foot

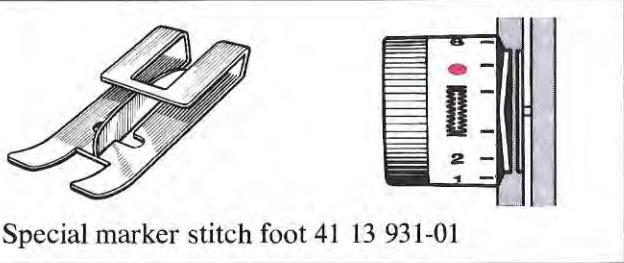
Set the needle to the highest position and then the darning foot (41 12 897-01) can be attached in the same way as the other presser feet, by pressing the pin between the spring and the presser foot "ankle".

Darning foot
41 12 897-01

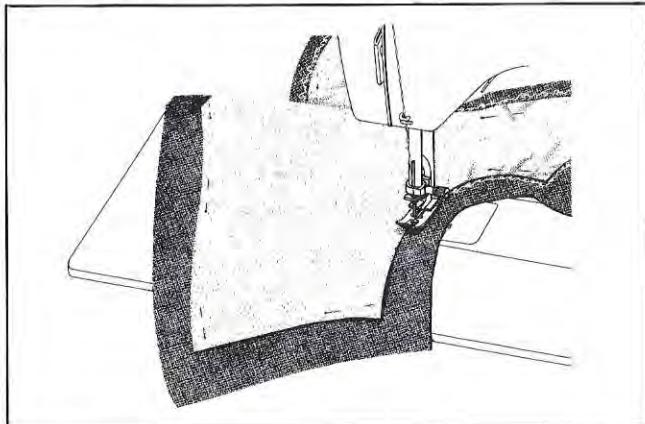
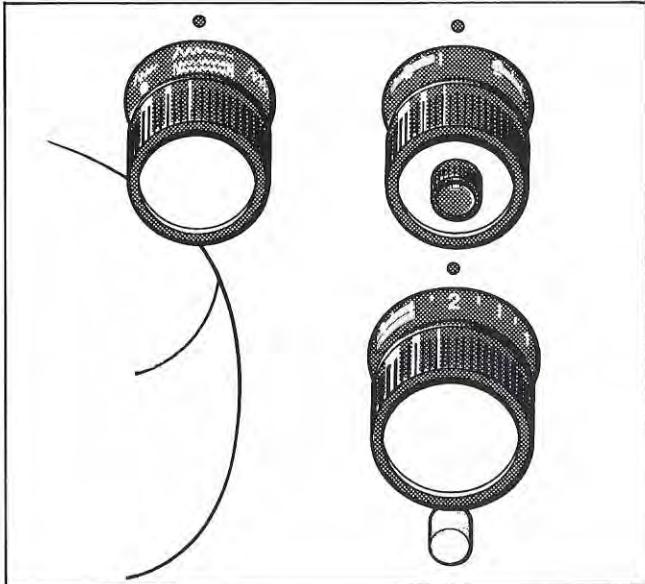


The action of the presser foot is accomplished by means of a vibrator. Engage the vibrator by turning the dial for the presser foot pressure (lower left, page 18) to the symbol . Don't forget to lower the feed dog before you start darning.





Special marker stitch foot 41 13 931-01



Special marker stitch foot

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

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

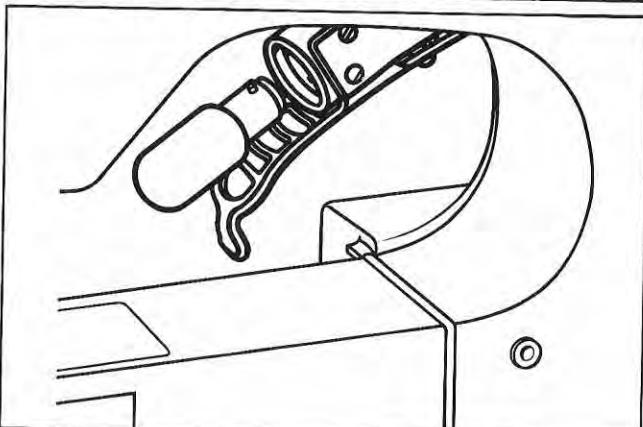
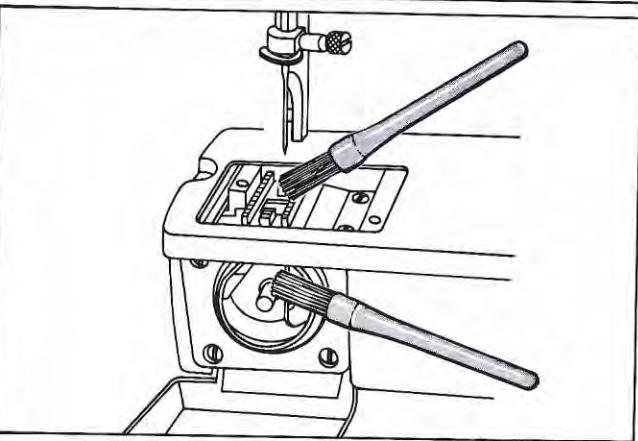
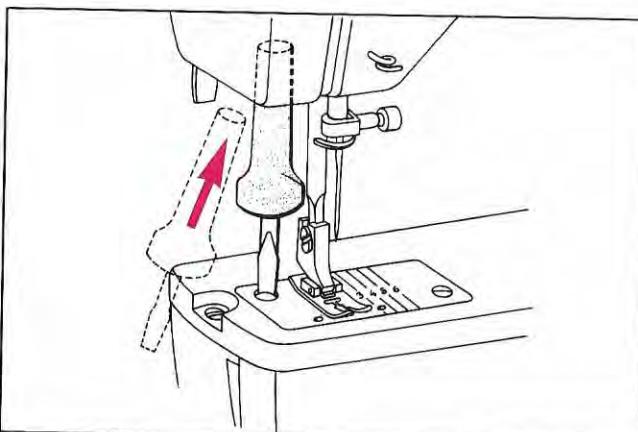
Attach the pattern parts carefully on the fabric with pins. Cut out darts and other markings on the pattern so that you can sew there. Sew round the pattern part, as close to the paper edge as possible. Draw the parts of the fabric apart and cut the seam between the layers of fabric. The thread now remains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

Care of the machine

In order to serve you satisfactorily, your new sewing machine requires cleaning. It need not be oiled, however. The throat plate (needle plate) should occasionally be removed and the teeth of the feed dog brushed clean with the brush (40 15 555-01) which you'll find in the box of accessories.

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

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



Changing the light bulb

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

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

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

Maintenance hints

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

Unattractive stitches—unattractive seam

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The thread tension is not correct. See page 16.
4. The machine is incorrectly threaded. See pages 13–14.
5. The needle, thread and fabric do not correspond. See table, page 10.
6. The lower thread is not the same thickness as the upper thread.
7. The lower thread is unevenly wound. See pages 11–12.
8. The bobbin is incorrectly inserted in the bobbin case. See page 13.
9. Lint or threads wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 37.

Needle breaks

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.
2. The throat plate is too loose. Tighten the throat plate with the larger screwdriver. See page 37.
3. You may have helped the machine to feed through the fabric by pulling it. The needle can then easily come against the throat plate and be broken.
4. The needle is not the right size. Use Husqvarna-Viking 705 H needles.

Upper thread breaks

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The upper thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 14.
4. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. See pages 16–17.
5. The thread is knotted.
6. The needle and thread do not correspond. See table page 10.
7. The hole in the throat plate is chipped and has sharp edges. Polish with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 37.
8. The needle groove or needle eye has too sharp edges. Change the needle. See page 10.
9. Thread is entangled on the spool pin.

Lower thread breaks

1. The bobbin case is incorrectly inserted. See page 13.
3. The lower thread is too tightly tensioned. See pages 16–17.
4. The bobbin is unevenly wound. See pages 11–12.
5. The bobbin is wound too full. See pages 11–12.
6. The throat plate hole is damaged. Polish it with an emery cloth or change the throat plate, see page 37.
7. Lint or thread is wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 37.

Lower thread not brought up by the upper thread
The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.

Uneven thread tension
This may be due to poor thread quality.

Irregular bobbin winding
1. The bobbin is not pressed in far enough. See page 13.
2. The machine is not correctly threaded for bobbin winding. See page 11.
3. The thread guide for bobbin winding is not correctly adjusted. See page 12.

Fabric puckers
1. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. See page 17.
2. The upper and lower thread tension is too tight in relation to the thickness of the fabric. See page 17.

Stitch length varies

1. The feed dog is choked by dust and dirt. Clean it with the special brush or small screwdriver. See page 37.
2. The presser foot pressure is disengaged. See page 20.
3. Not enough presser foot pressure. See page 20.

The seam is too loose. Fabric layers not held together

The thread tension is too slack. See pages 16–17.

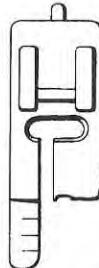
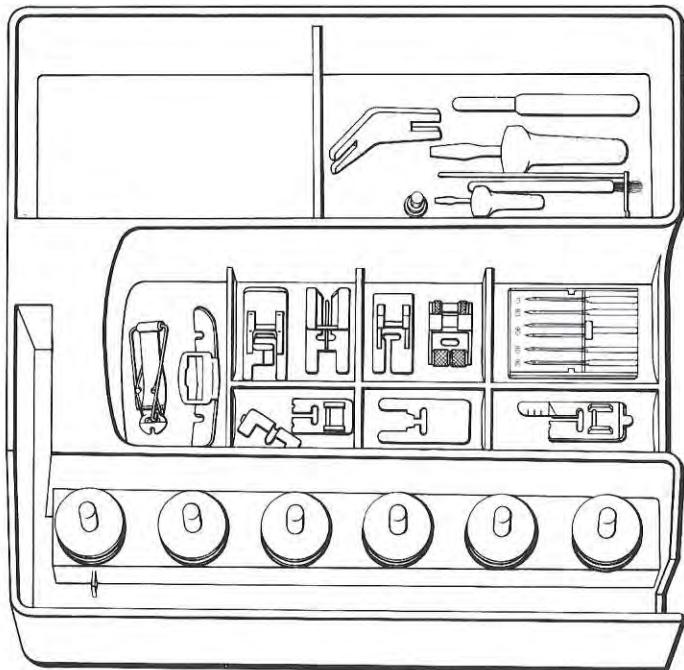
Machine does not feed the fabric

1. The stitch length dial is set on 0.
2. The feed dog is lowered. Raise it by pressing the feed dog lowering button upward. See page 20.
3. Presser foot pressure is disengaged. See page 20.

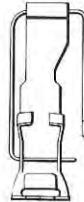
Machine runs sluggishly

1. Dirt or lint has got under the throat plate. Loosen the throat plate and brush clean between the teeth of the feed dog. See page 37.
2. Dirt or lint has got into the shuttle. Take out the bobbin and bobbin case and brush clean with special brush. See page 37.
3. The wall outlet voltage is too low.

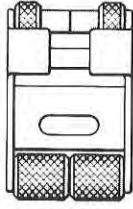
Contents of accessory box



41 11 650-01
Buttonhole foot



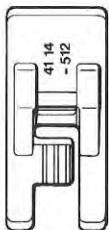
41 12 897-01
Darning foot,
with or without
yarn insertion



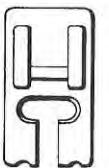
41 13 901-01
Roller presser
foot



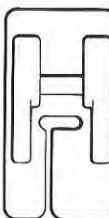
41 11 383-01
Zig-zag presser
foot mounted
on the machine



41 14 512-01
Utility presser
foot



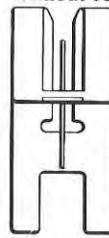
41 11 389-01
Raised seam
presser foot,
three grooves



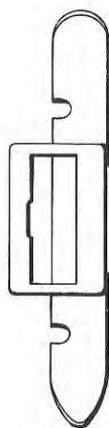
41 14 228-01
Blindstitching
presser foot



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

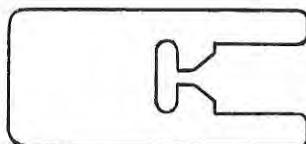


41 13 931-01
Special marker
stitch foot

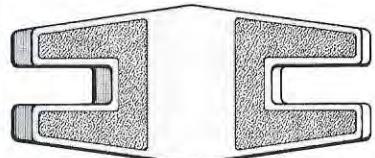


41 12 989-01
Zipper foot

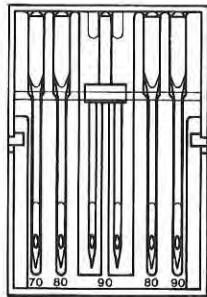
Contents of accessory box



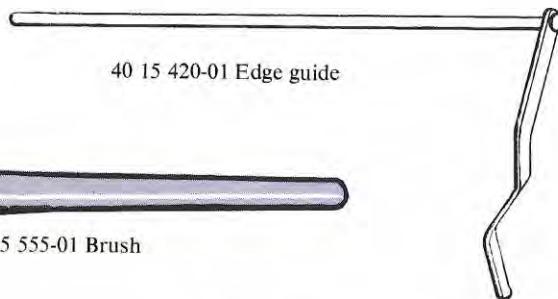
41 11 866-01 Glide plate



41 11 732-01 Button reed



40 15 819-01
Needle case with needles System 705H



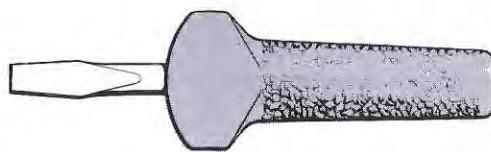
40 15 420-01 Edge guide



40 15 555-01 Brush



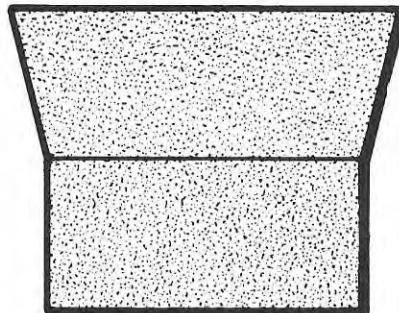
40 15 399-01 Buttonhole knife (seam ripper)



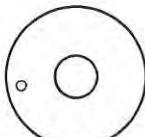
41 12 699-01 Large screwdriver



41 12 697-01 Small screwdriver



41 15 799-01 Lead holder

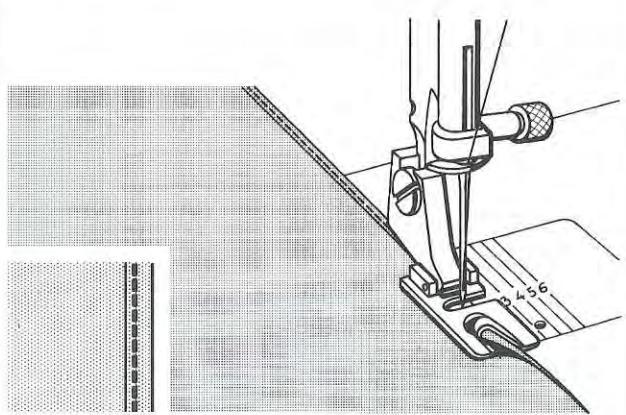


40 11 770-01
Bobbins, six

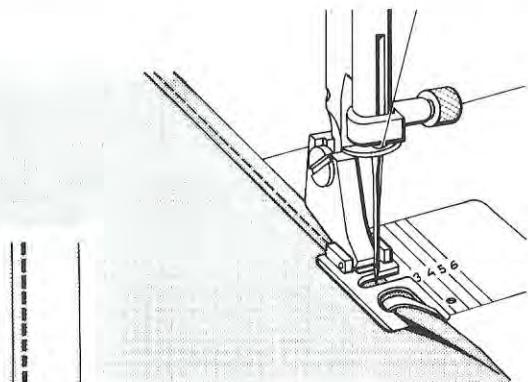


41 11 399-01
Attachment screw

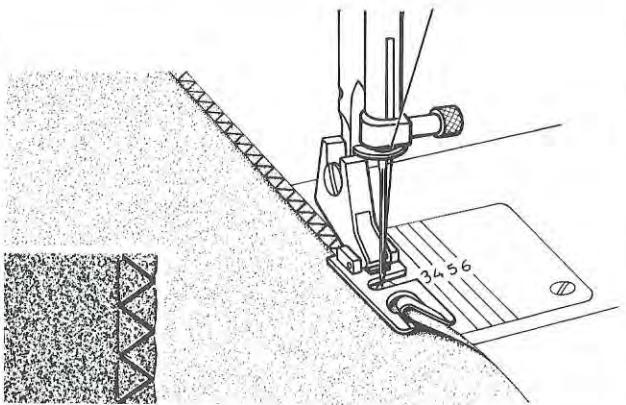
Extra accessories



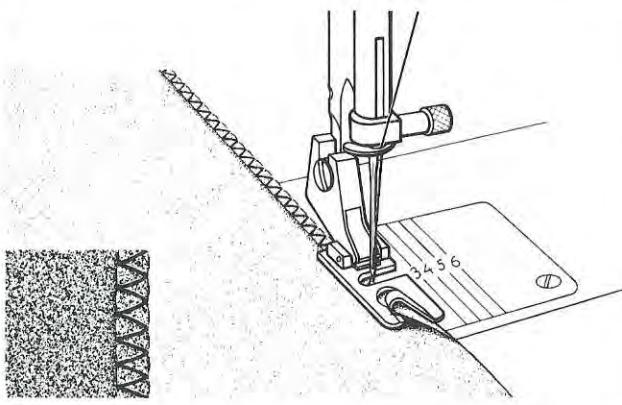
41 11 384-01 Straight stitch jointed hemmer, $5/64"$ (2 mm).



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

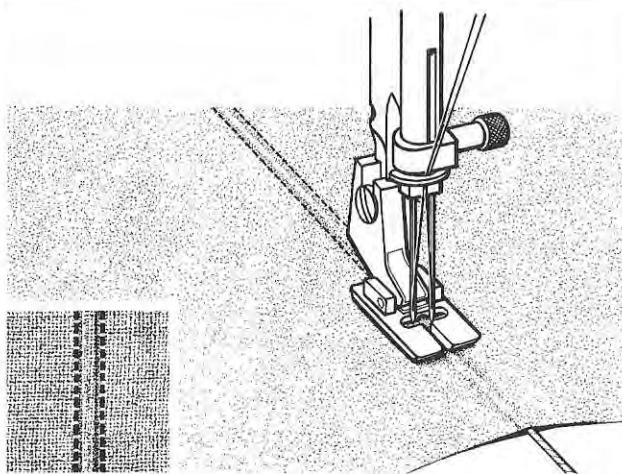


41 11 386-01 Jointed hemmer for scalloping, $1/8"$ (3 mm), zig-zag and hard tension. Suitable for soft material.

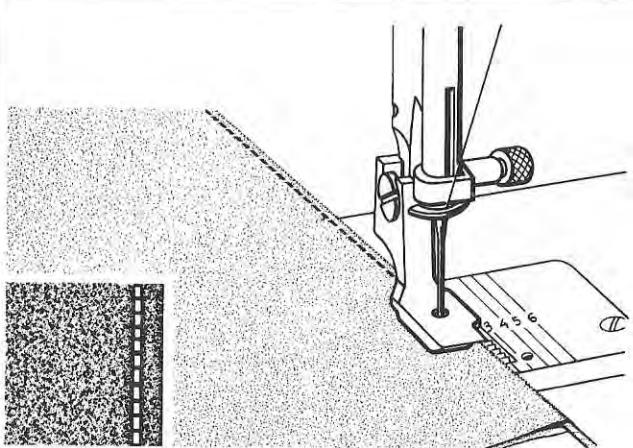


41 11 387-01 Jointed hemmer for rolled seams, $5/64"$ (2 mm), zig-zag. Suitable for thin material.

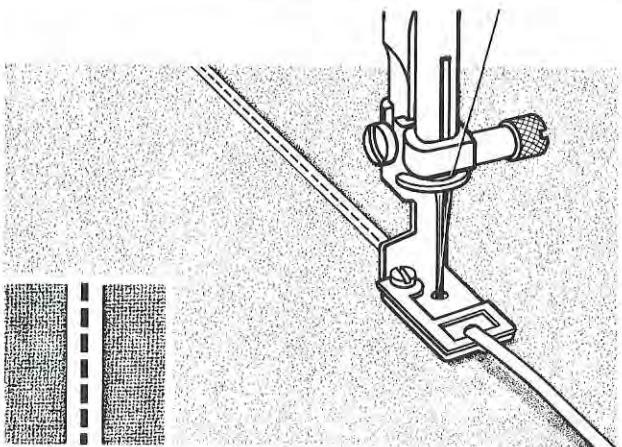
Extra accessories



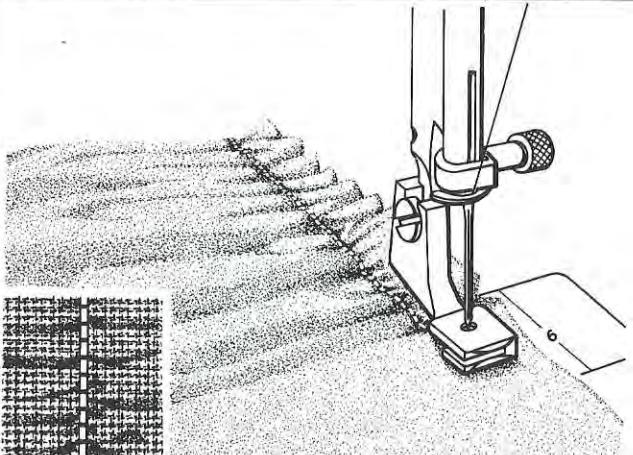
41 11 388-01 Jointed presser foot, 1 groove, for raised seam, with or without cord.



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

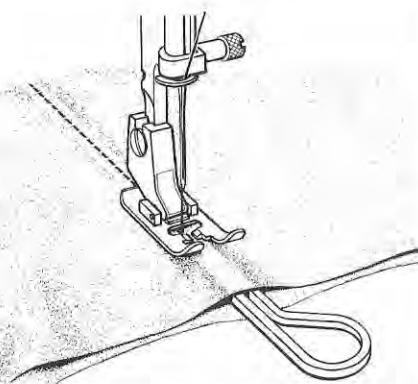
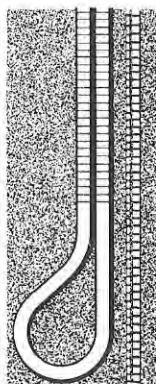


40 93 005-01 Presser foot for attaching braiding, which is inserted through a guide and attached with a straight stitch in the middle of the braiding.

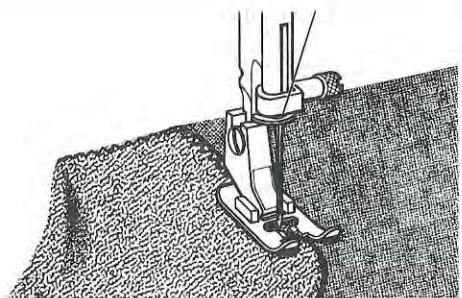


40 93 019-01 Presser foot for gathering. Gathers the material as you sew, the harder the thread tension, the more the gathering.

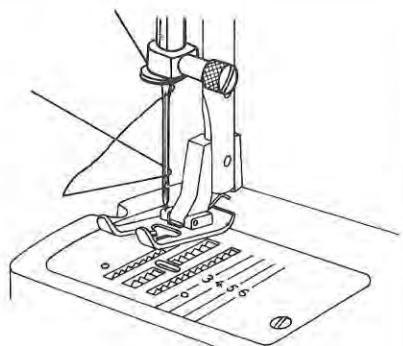
Extra accessories



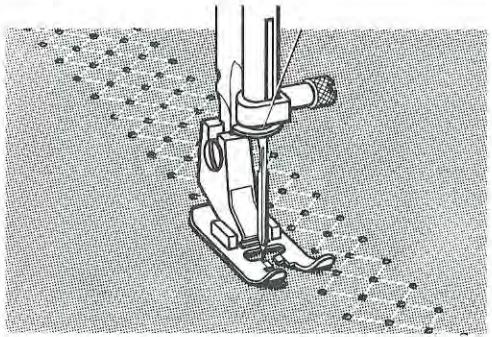
40 15 367-01 Hemstitcher. Put the fork between two layers of material, which are sewn together with straight stitching and long stitches. (Note: In parts of the U.S.A. "hemstitching" may have a different meaning.)



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



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



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

Extra accessories



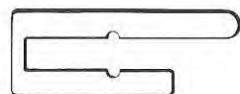
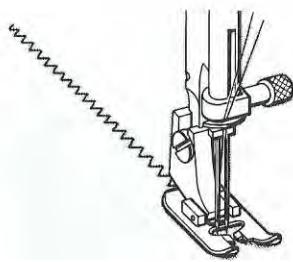
41 11 621-03 Twin needle No. 80 with 5/64" (2 mm) needle distance.

41 11 621-01 Twin needle No. 80 with 1/8" (3 mm) needle distance.

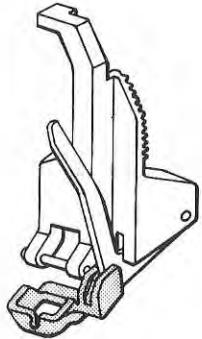
41 11 621-02 Twin needle No. 80 with 5/32" (4 mm) needle distance.

For parallel seams and twin needle seams.

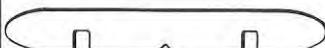
Notice: Max. stitch width setting for zig-zag stitching 2.5, 1.5 and 0 respectively.



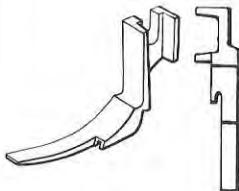
41 14 244-01 Glide plate,
for 41 11 650-01
Buttonhole foot



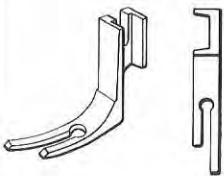
41 15 849-01
Darning foot



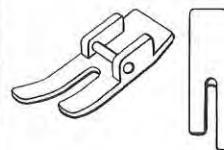
41 14 243-01 Glide plate,
for 41 12 989-01
Zipper foot



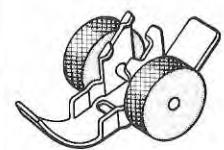
40 15 395-01 Presser foot for narrow stitches, zippers, welts or welting.



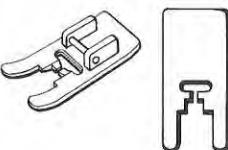
40 93 015-01 Presser foot, extra narrow, for special straight stitching.



41 11 394-01 Presser foot for extra fine straight stitching in thin fabrics.

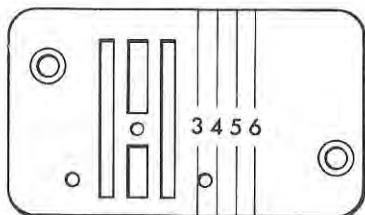


41 12 748-01 Roller presser foot.

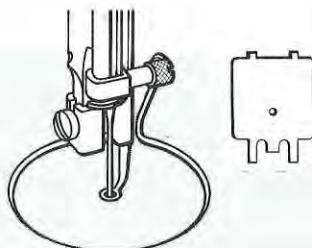


41 12 988-01 Presser foot for special sewing in nylon, tricot etc.

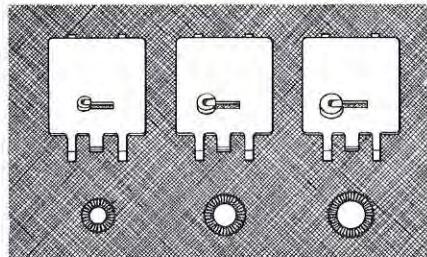
Extra accessories



41 11 413-01
Throat plate with round needle hole, for straight stitching in very loose or thin fabrics.

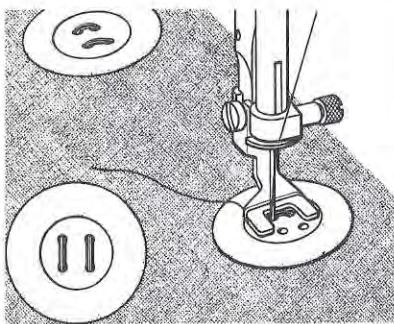


40 15 454-01 Plate for darning and embroidering with straight stitching especially in thin fabrics.

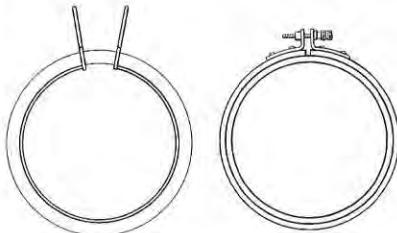


For making closing bars around holes, for example eyelets in belts, the feed dog is covered by a plate. Available for different hole-diameters.

- 40 15 423-01 Throat plate for eyelets 9/64" (3.5 mm).
- 40 15 432-01 Throat plate for eyelets 3/16" (5 mm).
- 40 15 433-01 Throat plate for eyelets 7/32" (6 mm).



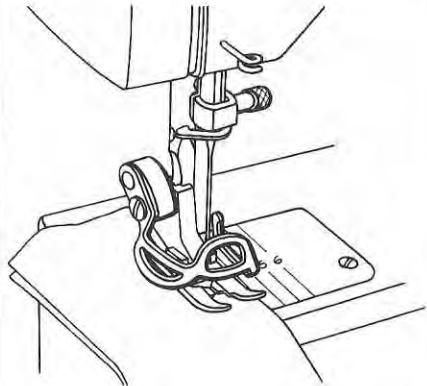
40 15 237-01
Presser foot for sewing on large buttons and buttons with high edges.



40 15 398-01 40 93 028-01
40 93 029-01 40 93 030-01

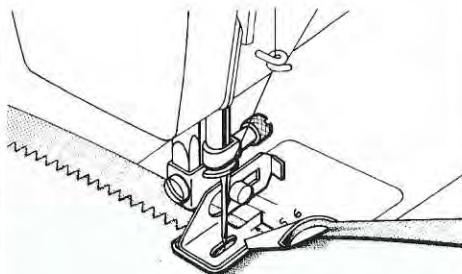
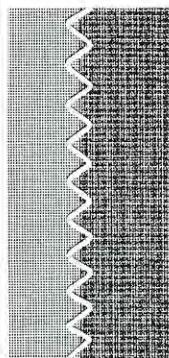
40 15 398-01 Frame with 2 5/32" (5.5 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.

- 40 93 028-01. Frame with 4" (10 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.
- 40 93 029-01 Frame with 6" (15 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.
- 40 93 030-01 Frame with 8" (20 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.

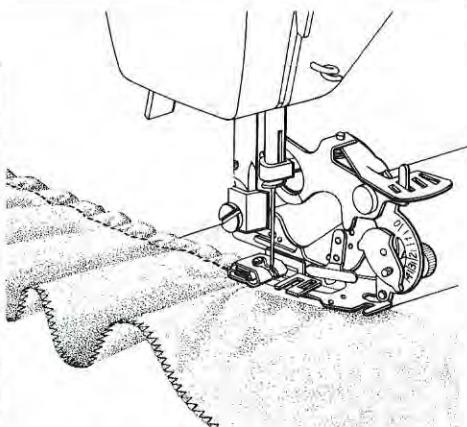
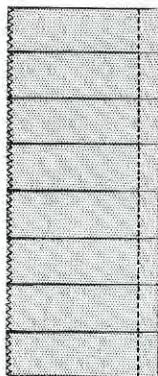


41 14 541-01 Finger protection.

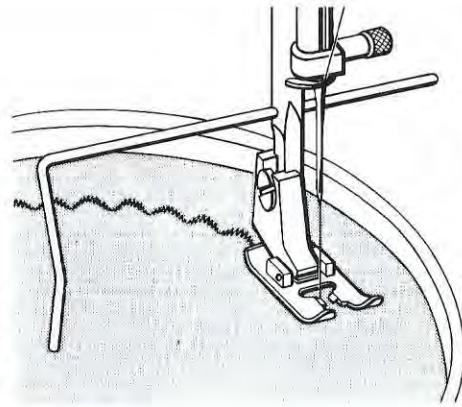
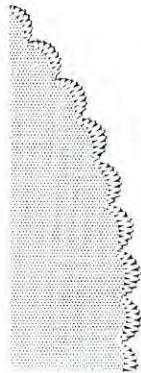
Extra accessories



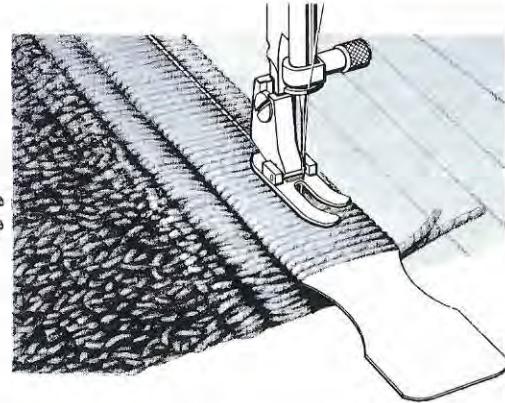
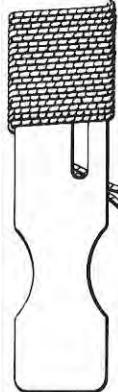
41 11 882-01 Bias binder. Can be used for folded as well as unfolded edgings up to a width of 15/16" (24 mm).



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



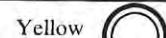
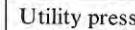
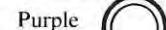
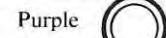
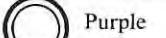
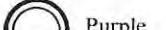
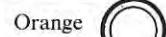
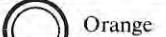
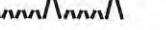
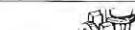
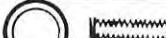
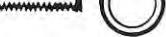
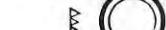
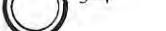
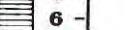
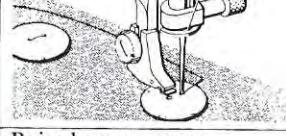
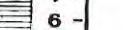
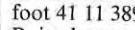
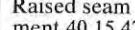
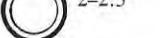
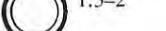
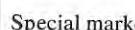
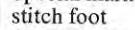
40 15 813-01 Attachment for circular sewing. Stretch the fabric over an embroidery hoop, place a thumbtack in the middle as a pivot and attach the guide over the pivot thumbtack.



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

Operation guide

	Stitch selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot
<i>Straight stitching</i> Joining, hems, gathering, stitching. The stitch length can be varied.	-----	2 0		Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Overcasting. Stitch length and stitch width can be varied.	\//\//\//	2 3		Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Hemming linen goods. Picot (overcasting folded edge).	\//\//\//	1 1		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Sewing on lace. Appliqués. Stitch length and stitch width can be varied.	\//\//\//	0.3-0.5 2		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01
<i>Three-step zig-zag</i> Overcasting in elastic, thin or easily frayed fabrics. Sewing in terry cloth.	/\^/\^/\^	1 4		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Mending</i> Mending and darning in all fabric.	/\^/\^/\^	0.5-1 3-4		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Zig-zag presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Elastic knit stitch</i> Sews and finishes seams in one operation. For stretch and non- stretch materials, especially fabrics that tend to fray.	Blue //.//.//.//.//	Blue Blue		Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Roller presser foot 41 13 901-01

	Stitch selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot
<i>Elastic straight stitch</i> Joining of elastic fabrics. Extra strong, for example for crotch sewing.	Yellow       	Yellow      	 	Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 Roller presser foot 41 13 901-01
<i>Blindstitch hemming</i> Hemming in close fabrics. Finishing of edges.	Purple      	Purple    		Blindstitching presser foot 41 14 228-01
<i>Elastic blindstitch hemming</i> Hemming in elastic fabrics.	Orange      	Orange    		Blindstitching presser foot 41 14 228-01
<i>Buttonholes</i> Stitch width dial on 0, then pull out width dial and then turn the dial 1-2-3-4-0.	     	   		Buttonhole presserfoot 41 11 650-01
<i>Reinforced buttonholes</i> Stitch width dial on 0, then pull out width dial and then turn the dial 1-3-1-2-3-4-0.	     	   		Buttonhole presserfoot 41 11 650-01
<i>Sewing on buttons</i> Adjust the stitch width to suit the size of the button. Feed dog lowered.	     	0-4    	   	
<i>Raised seams</i> Twin-needle with or without gimp cord. The stitch length can be varied.	     	2    	   	Raised seam presser foot 41 11 389-01 Raised seam attach- ment 40 15 427-01
<i>Marking</i> Transfer of markings from pattern to fabric.	     	2-2.5    	   	Special marker stitch foot 41 13 931-01


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