

My Bernina Guide



**Bernina
801 Sport
802 • 803**

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Important!

Safety Regulations

Subject to BEAB and OSHA safety regulations (official testing centres in Great Britain and the U.S.A.).

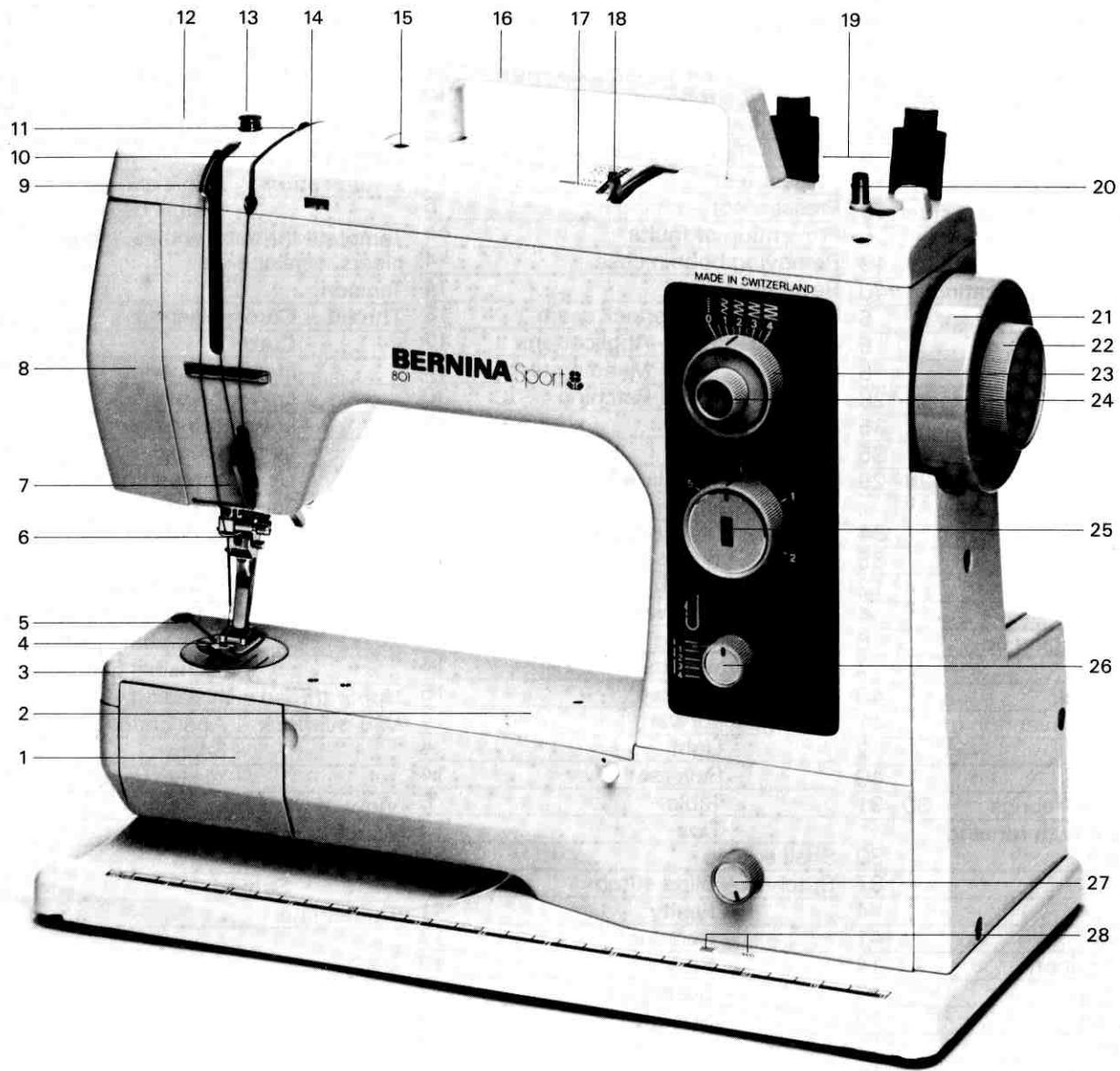
The following safety regulations must be observed without fail:

- The moving needle is a source of danger (risk of injury to fingers). The sewing position must therefore be kept under constant observation.
- Manipulations within the area of movement of the needle, such as changing the needle, the presser foot or stitch plate, must only be performed with the machine switched off. The same applies when removing and replacing the lower thread bobbin or hook.
- During maintenance work (cleaning or lubricating) or changing the light bulb and interruptions in sewing or after completion of work, the machine must be disconnected from the power supply by pulling out the mains plug.
- Repairs to the electronic section, especially the changing of the lead wire to the foot control unit, may only be carried out by one of our service agencies.

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View of Machine



- 1 Hinged cover on free-arm
- 2 Free-arm cover
- 3 Needle plate
- 4 Presser foot
- 5 Thread cutter
- 6 Needle holder clamp
- 7 Thread regulator
- 8 Face plate
- 9 Thread take-up lever
- 10 Thread tension slot
- 11 Thread tension disc
- 12 Top frame cover
- 13 Winder pre-tensioning
- 14 Thread tension indicator
- 15 Adjusting wheel for thread tension
- 16 Carrying handle
- 17 Practical stitches
- 18 Selector lever
- 19 Reel holder pins
- 20 Bobbin spindle
- 21 Hand-wheel
- 22 Hand-wheel release
- 23 Stitch width knob
- 24 Needle position knob
- 25 Buttonhole knob
- 26 Stitch length knob
- 27 Sewing/darning knob
- 28 Symbol for sewing/darning

Dear Bernina Customer,



We would like to congratulate you on the purchase of your new Bernina sewing machine and thank you for the confidence shown in our products.

You have acquired a top-quality Swiss product, manufactured with the utmost skill and care at our Bernina factory in Steckborn/Switzerland.

"My Bernina Guide" provides you with all the necessary information about your Bernina and its countless applications for sewing work.

If you should require further details or advice about your sewing machine or sewing problems, please contact your Bernina stockist.

We hope you are successful and happy with your sewing and dressmaking work.

With kind regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Odette Ueltschi".

Odette Ueltschi-Gegauf, Chairman of the Board
FRITZ GEGAUF LTD.
Bernina Sewing Machine Manufacturers, CH-8266 Steckborn TG, Switzerland

Electrical Section



1

Connecting power cable and foot control unit

Warning!

First compare voltage specified on machine with the existing mains voltage.

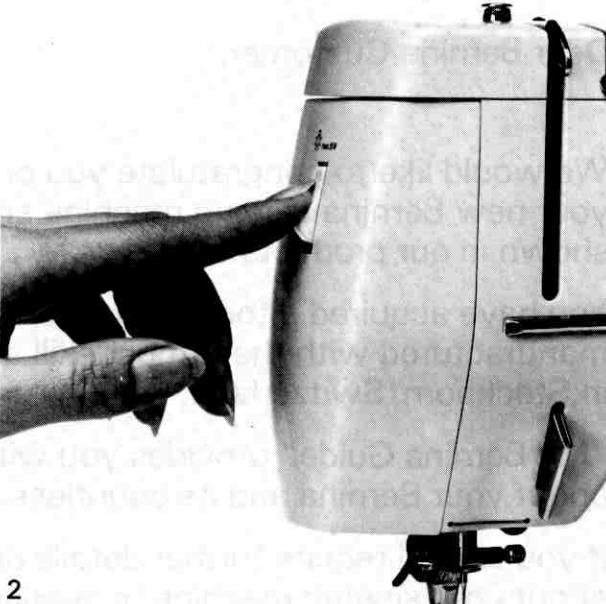
Fit special plug into foot control. Insert the combined mains and foot control plug into the machine and then connect the mains plug to the socket. Start the machine by pressing lightly on the foot control.

Warning!

The special connecting cable may only be used for connecting Bernina sewing machines.

Motor

The electronic speed control ensures exceptional penetrating power even when sewing slowly. The high penetrating power considerably simplifies the sewing of very heavy materials, very dense fabrics and thick seams.

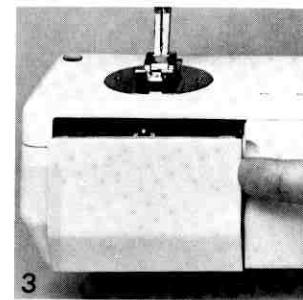


2

Removing Bobbin Case

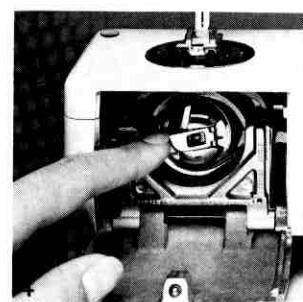
- Check whether needle is up. If not, raise needle with handwheel.

- Open hinged cover on free-arm (Fig. 3).

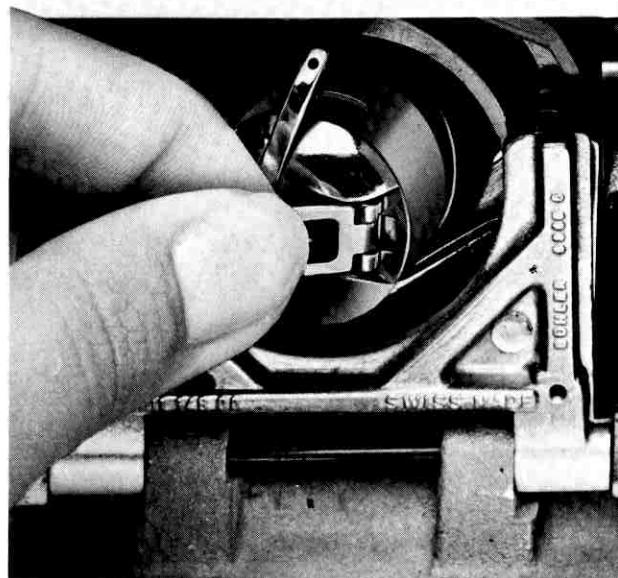


3

- Lift the latch of the bobbin case with the index finger of the left hand (Fig. 4) and remove bobbin case (Fig. 5).

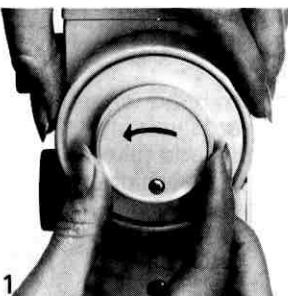


4



Winding Lower Thread

- Release hand-wheel: hold hand-wheel steady with left hand.
- With the right hand loosen handwheel release by turning towards you (Fig. 1).

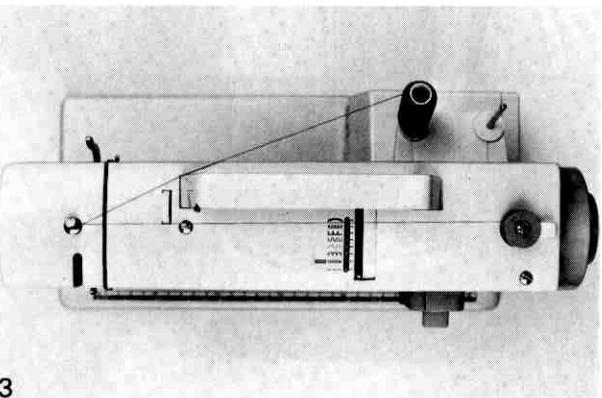


- Remove bobbin and push winder spindle back to left.

- Place empty bobbin on spindle (Fig. 2).

- Place reel on a reel pin and take thread clockwise around the pre-tensioning to the empty bobbin. Wind round empty bobbin several times, also in a clockwise direction (Fig. 3).

- Start bobbin winding device by pressing foot control. When the bobbin is full, the winding device stops automatically.

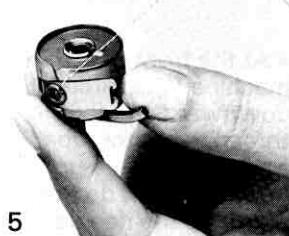


Inserting Bobbin

- Hold bobbin case in one hand, insert bobbin so that the thread is wound in the clockwise direction, see arrow (Fig. 4).



- Pull thread through the slot and below the spring until it lies in the T-shaped slot at the end of the spring. Do **not** hold bobbin for this purpose (Fig. 5).
- The bobbin must turn in the clockwise direction of the arrow when pulling the thread (Fig. 6).



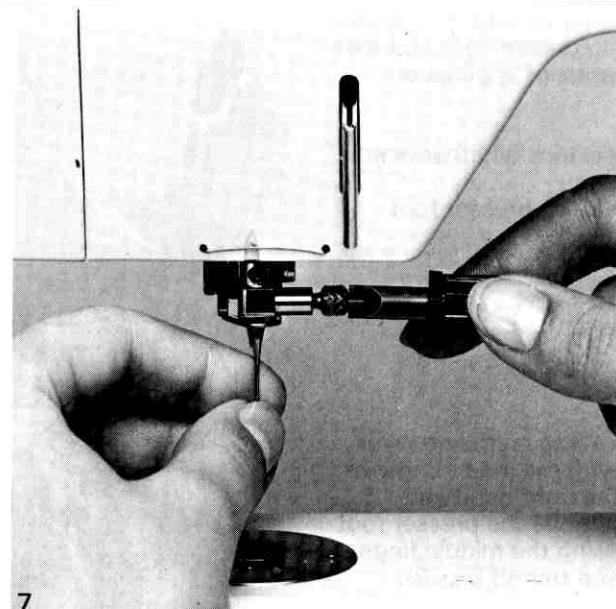
Inserting bobbin case into hook

- Hold bobbin case by the latch with the index finger and thumb of the left hand. Insert so that the finger of the bobbin case points upwards and fits in the notch of the hook race cover.
- Check: pull end of thread
- Close hinged cover



Inserting Needle

- Insert needle **fully** until it **reaches the top**. If the needle does not contact at the top, i.e. is set too low, faulty stitches are produced.
- Tighten needle clamp firmly.



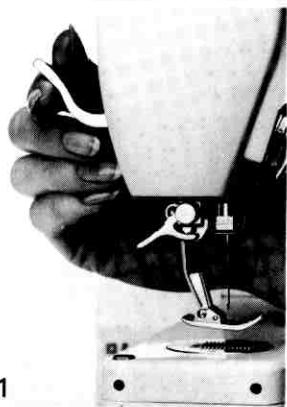
See page 12 for suitable needles sizes.

- Check whether needle is up.
- The accessories box contains a small black screwdriver for loosening or tightening the needle clamp.
- Loosening the needle clamp: half a turn to left, anti-clockwise (Fig. 7).
- Inserting needle: **flat shank side of needle always at rear**.

Changing Presser Foot

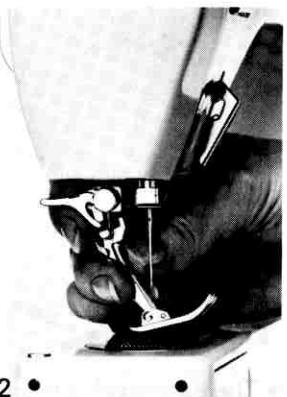
Refer to page 11 concerning presser feet and their range of application.

- Check whether needle is up.
- Raise presser foot (Fig. 1).



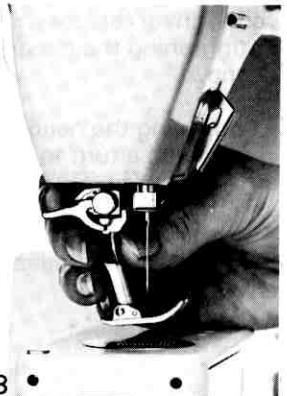
1

- Raise clamping lever with the index finger of the right hand and remove the presser foot using the middle finger and thumb (Fig. 2).



2

- Securing the presser foot: same procedure, but press clamping lever downwards with index finger (Fig. 3).



3

Threading Upper Thread

- Check whether needle is up.
- Raise presser foot.
- Place reel of thread on one of the two reel holder pins.

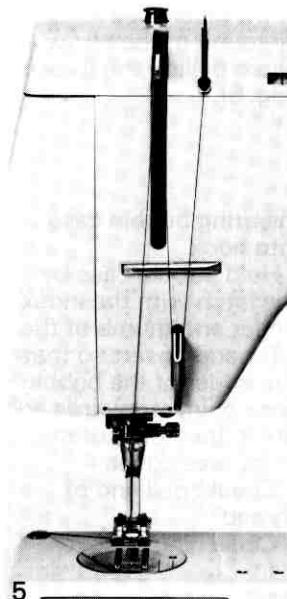
Hold reel of thread firmly while threading (Fig. 4).

- First clip the thread into the thread guide at the rear of the machine, then bring it through the slot in the thread tension (Fig. 4).



4

- At the front of the machine take thread downwards under the thread regulator, up again to the take-up lever and then downwards to the needle holder thread guide (Fig. 5).



5

- Always thread needle from front.
The small white plate on the front of the presser foot shaft makes it easier to thread the eye of the needle.
- Pull thread approx. 10 cm through eye of needle.

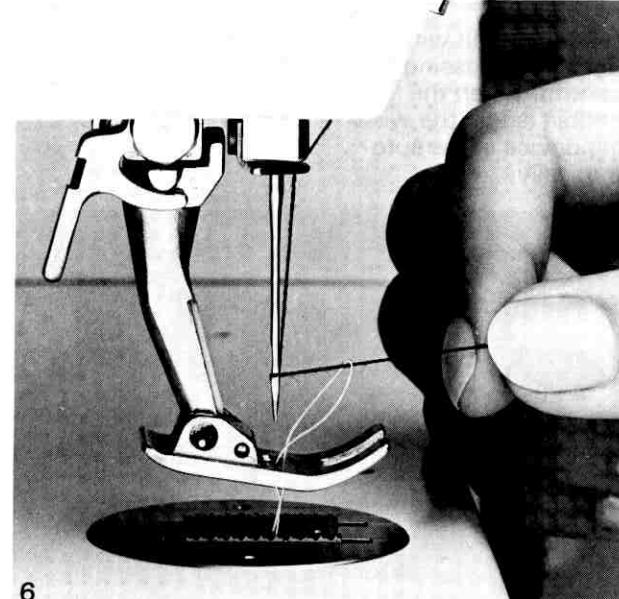


Bringing up Lower Thread

- Hold end of upper thread with the left hand.
- Turn hand-wheel once towards you until the needle and take-up lever are in their highest position.

- Pull upper thread so that the lower thread is brought up through the hole in the needle plate (Fig. 6).

- Take both threads through the slot of the presser foot and clip into thread cutter.

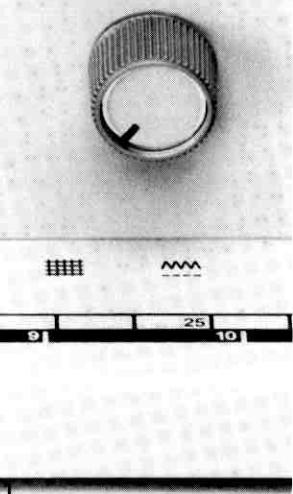


6

Lowering Feed-dog

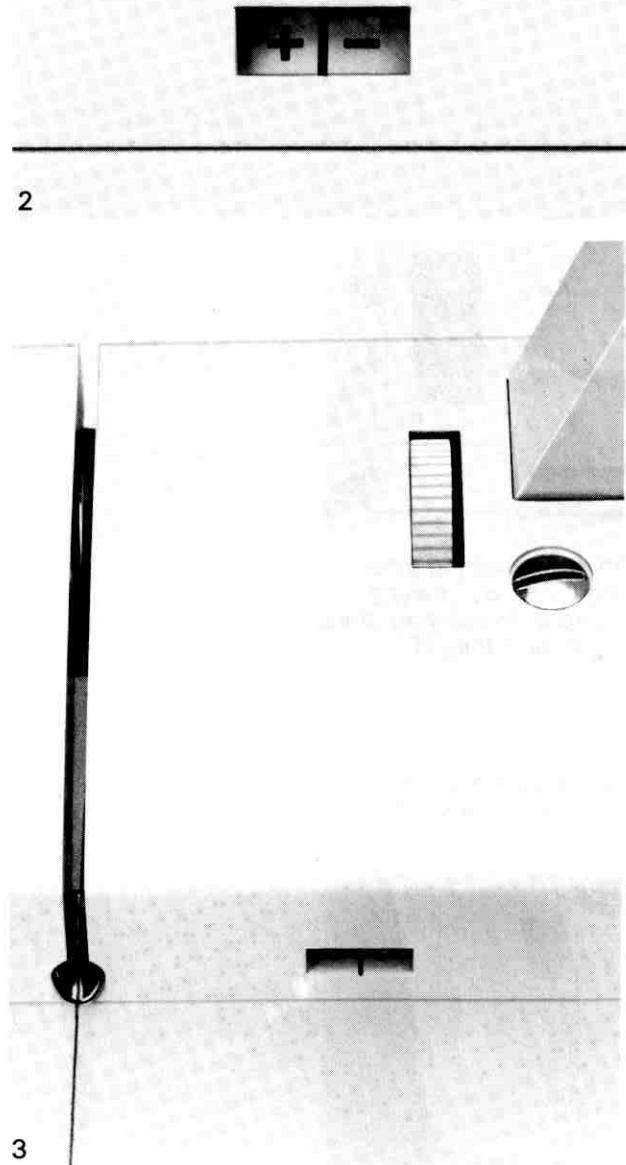
Thread Tension

Thread cutter



For certain types of sewing, e.g. darning, the material should not be moved by the feed. For this purpose, the feed-dog must be lowered by turning the sewing darning knob to the left, until the mark is over the  symbol (Fig. 1).

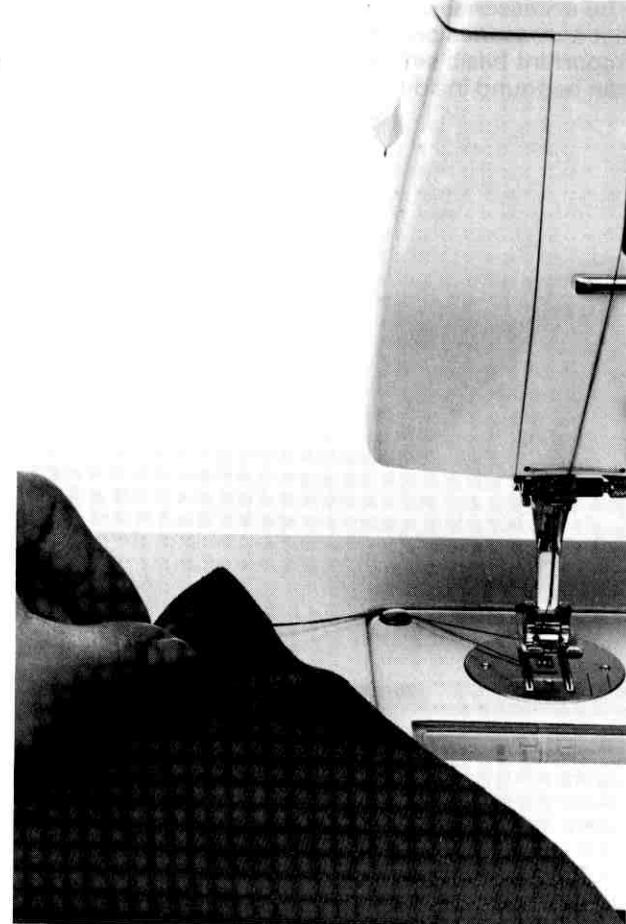
For all normal sewing work the mark must be on the right over the  symbol.



One of the most important Bernina advantages is that the thread tension does not have to be altered for normal sewing. The normal tension is set when the line on the scale is at the middle of the window (Fig. 2).

For special sewing, e.g. for sewing tailor tacks, the thread tension can be adjusted with the adjusting wheel. Turning this wheel backwards, towards the «+» sign, produces a tighter upper thread tension. Turning the adjusting wheel forwards, towards the «-» sign, produces a looser upper thread tension (Fig. 3).

Do not forget: reset thread tension to normal, line in the middle, when a special piece of sewing requiring tension alteration has been completed.



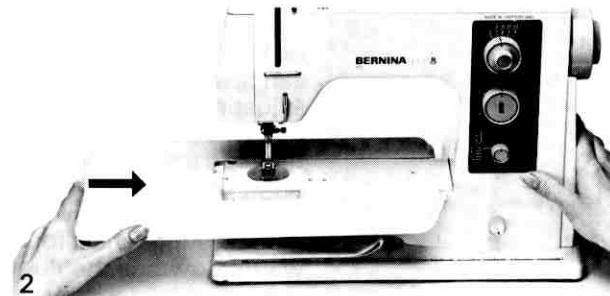
When removing the sewing raise the presser foot, remove the sewing to the rear left and pull both threads through the thread cutter (Fig. 4). The threads free themselves automatically when sewing starts again.

Accessories Box

The accessories are clearly accommodated in the flat accessories box (Fig.1). A summary of the most important basic settings of your sewing machine can be found inside the cover.

Sewing Table (Special accessory)

The sewing table is used to enlarge the working surface. It can be used for all sewing for which the free-arm is not required.

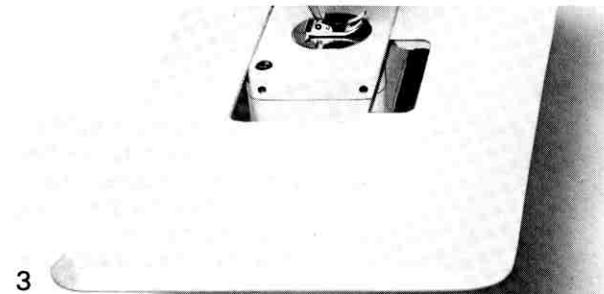


Push table over free-arm until the centering pins locate with the corresponding holes. By pushing firmly in the direction of the arrow, the sewing table will be secured with its fixing on pins (Fig. 2).



Removal of attachment table:

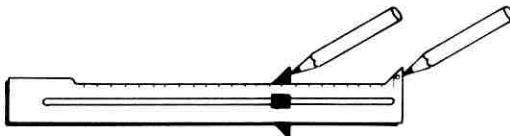
The attachment table can be released from its fixing with a powerful push to the left (away from the machine) (Fig. 3).



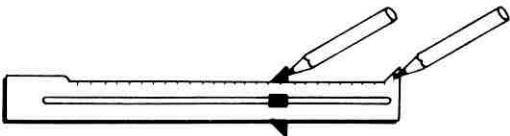
Template for buttonholes, hems, pleats, scallops, etc. (Special accessory)

This marking and measuring template is extremely versatile and simple. By means of the red slide, the required measure can be regulated very accurately.

There are two ways of using the template:

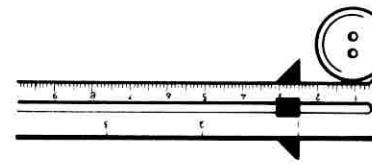


a) Using the edges if lines are required.

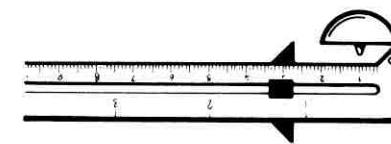


b) Using the small holes if points are required.

2. Calculating the length of buttonholes



Flat buttons
Button plus 2–3 mm

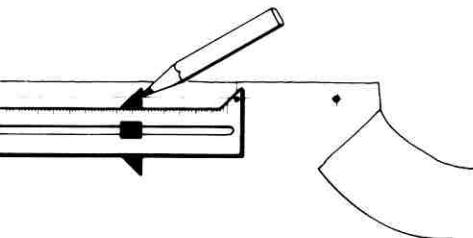


Ball shaped buttons (or thick fancy buttons)
Button plus 5–8 mm

Examples:

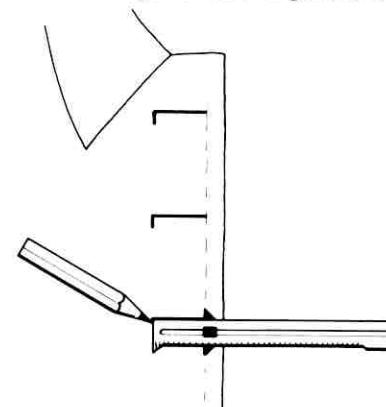
1. Marking of spaces for buttonholes, buttons, eyelets, pleats, etc.

With the red slide, adjust the required space.
Transfer with points or lines onto the material.



3. Marking of buttonholes

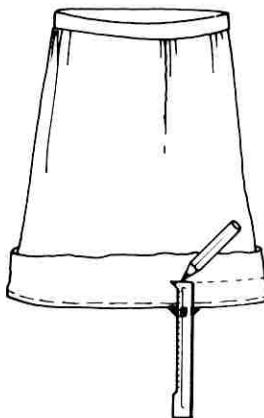
Transfer adjusted buttonhole length onto the garment.



Template for buttonholes, hems, pleats, scallops, etc. (Special accessory)

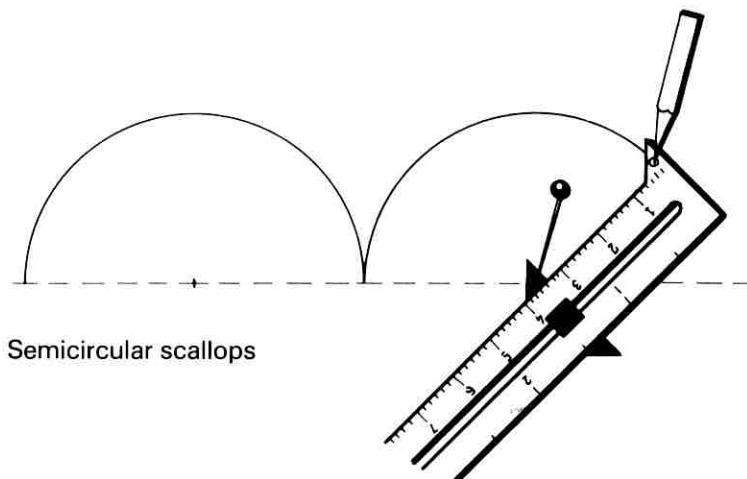
4. Marking of hem depth

With the red slide adjust the required hem depth.
Put the red slide against the hem edge, mark the hem depth.



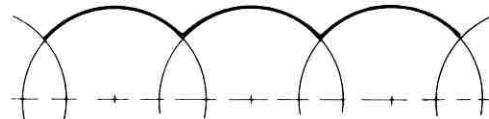
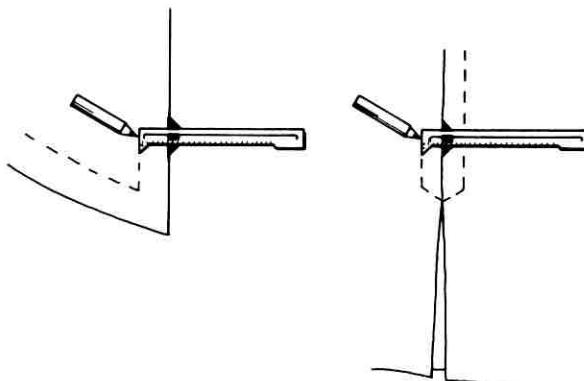
6. Drawing scallops

Drawing the curves:
Determine width and height of the curves.
Draw the necessary base lines and mark central points.
Set the slide, hold firmly with a pin, draw the scallops
(use cardboard underlay).



5. Marking of top-stitch lines

Set the red slide to the required distance.
Put the red slide against the edge or seam. Mark the top-stitch line.



Flat scallops

Sequence of operations:
Preliminary drawing on paper.
Definite drawing on soft cardboard (3 to 5 scallops).
Cut out the scallops (= cardboard template).
Transfer by means of the cardboard template onto the fabric
(using a light coloured crayon or a chalk pencil).

Presser Feet

Presser feet are an important aid to sewing. They are provided with grooves and guides. The success or failure of a piece of sewing therefore depends on the correct choice of presser foot.

The presser feet are not only suitable for a specific operation. They can also be used for simplifying other work.

For example the buttonhole foot:

Buttonhole = main application

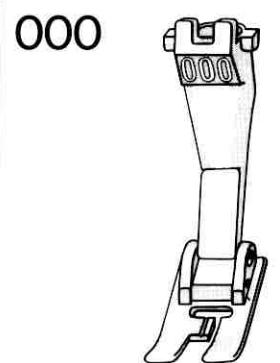
Special elastic = further application.

Several presser feet look very similar at first glance. They are provided with numbers to avoid confusion.

The presser feet illustrated on this page are the standard accessories supplied to most countries. In other countries with varying sewing practices the range of presser feet may be different.

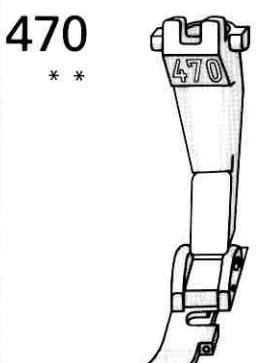
Additional presser feet can be obtained for more specialised sewing.

Ask your Bernina dealer for advice.



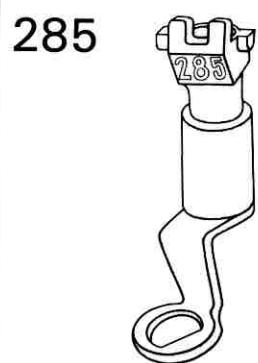
Presser foot

Straight stitch
Zig-zag



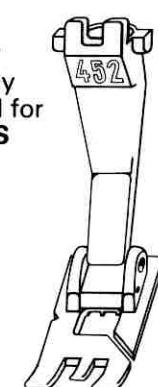
Overlock foot

Vari-overlock seam
Vari-overlock hem
Overcasting seams



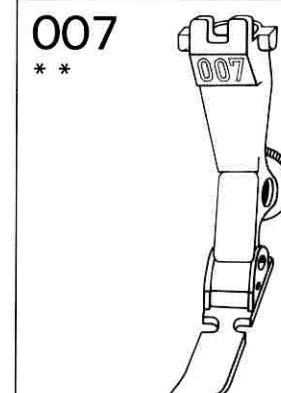
Darning foot

Darning
Monograms by free hand
Free hand embroidery



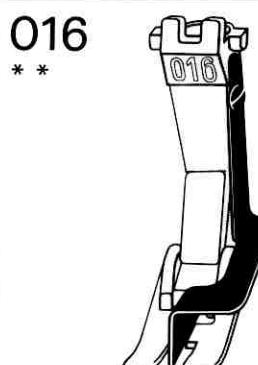
Buttonhole foot

Buttonholes
Special elastic



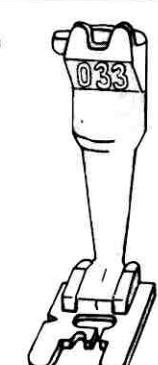
Zipper foot

Sewing in zips
Sewing piping close along stitching line
raised seam



Blind stitch foot

Blind hemming
Edge stitching



Buttonhole foot

Buttonholes

* Special accessory
802S

** Special accessory
803S

Needle and Thread

Needle	70	80	90	100	110–120
Darning thread	*	*			
Embroidery thread No. 30		*			
Sewing thread Mercerised cotton		*	*		
Sewing thread synthetic		*	*		
Sewing thread coarse Mercerised cotton, synthetic			*	*	
Buttonhole thread for decorative seams (cordonnet)				*	*

Please note:

Your Bernina is provided with Needle System 130/705H

Make sure when purchasing new needles that you receive needles of the 130/705H system.

The needle size to be used depends on the thread selected, the needle must match the thread.

The adjoining table indicates which needle is suitable for which thread.

Needles size no. 70 to no. 120 are usual in the trade. The finer the needle, the lower the number. It is the opposite for the thread. The finer the thread, the higher the number.

The thread lies in the long groove of the needle during sewing. If the needle is too fine, there is no room for the thread in the groove. The result is faulty stitches.

Special Needles

Special needles make it easier to sew difficult materials.

Ball-point needles help to prevent damage to knitted fabric.

System

130/705 H-SES =

fine round tip for fine knitted fabrics, particularly synthetics.

System

130/705 H-SUK =

medium round tip for medium to coarse knitted fabrics, particularly synthetics.

System

130/705 H-S =

stretch (only Nm 90!) specially for elastic synth. knitted fabrics.

Jeans needles penetrate easier through hard fabrics.

System

130/705 H-J =

slender tipped form for jeans fabrics and other compact, hard fabrics.

Leather needles penetrate leather more easily.

System

130/705 H-LR =

cutting tip for hard leather particularly.

Plastic

Like synthetic fibres, plastic must be treated differently according to surface and graining when sewing. If the work does not slide properly it is often sufficient to lubricate the sewing area slightly with sewing machine oil (using a small cotton wad wrapped in absorbent material).

Alternatively use presser foot with sliding rollers or Teflon base.

Always sew plastic with long stitch length to prevent cutting.

Leather and imitation leather

It is, of course, also possible to sew leather. It may be necessary to use leather needles for hard leather.

Sew a test piece first. Stitch length not too short.

Try using the presser foot with sliding rollers or Teflon base.

Some Sewing Tips

Sewing is made much easier if the correct sitting position is adopted and the work is guided properly.

Some advice

Place your Bernina approx. 6–10 cm from the edge of the table.

Sit right in front of the needle, i.e. in front of the work area, and not at the centre of the machine. This will enable you to watch the working area more closely without strain.

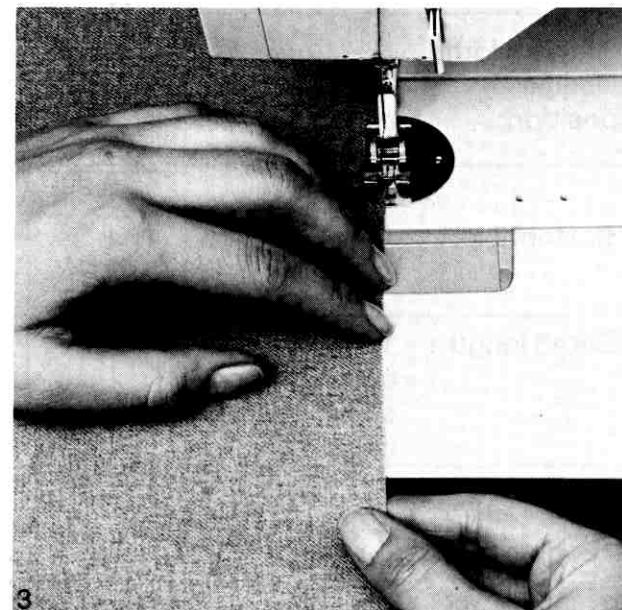
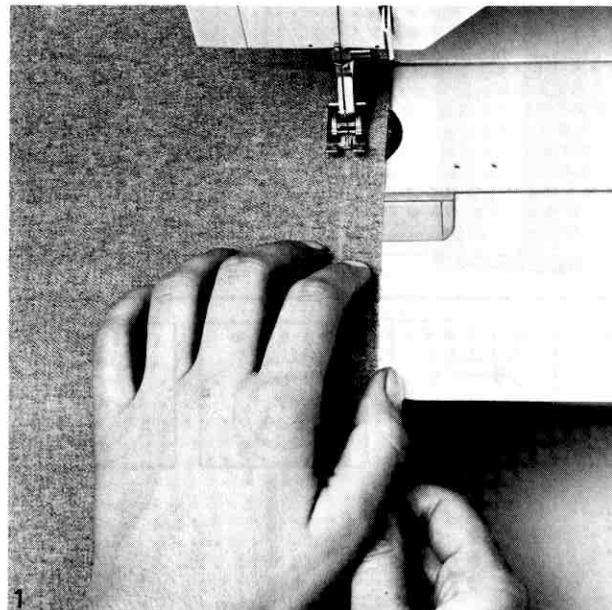
Ensure that the height of your seat permits comfortable working. Sitting too low or too high makes the work more tiring.

Guiding from the front is not satisfactory, since the material can be involuntarily held back (Fig. 1). Nor should the material be pulled from behind the presser foot.

It is best to guide the material from the side with the fingers of the left hand close to the presser foot (Fig. 2).

For difficult work, particularly with thin materials, it is preferable to stop and guide it a little at a time rather than let work slide beneath the hand.

Sewing of edges, overcasting, top stitching, edge finishing, sewing on lace, etc. are more successful if guided on the edge (Fig. 3).



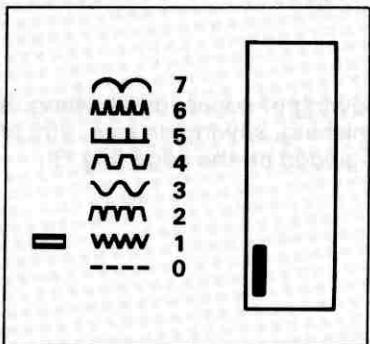
Straight Stitch

Presser foot: 000

Thread: to suit material

Needle: to suit the thread

see needle and thread table page 12



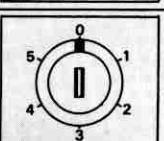
Stitch selection: selector lever 0

Stitch width: 0

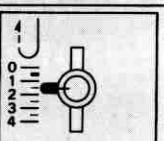


Needle position: centre

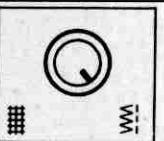
Buttonhole: 0



Stitch length: 1–4 as required normal
stitch length is $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$



Feed-dog: sewing



Forward sewing

With the settings specified, the machine sews forward with the stitch length selected. The stitch length is selected according to the sewing and material to be sewn.

Five needle positions

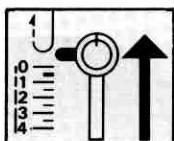
The position of the stitch can be set to five different places with the knob for setting the needle position.

The needle is at the centre for normal sewing.

Reverse sewing

Push stitch length knob upwards and hold above 0 until reverse sewing is completed.

When the knob is released, the machine sews forward again with the previously selected stitch length.

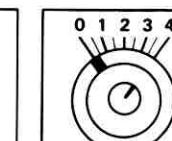
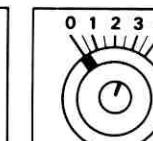
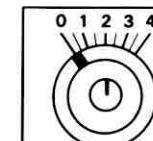
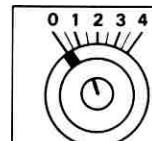
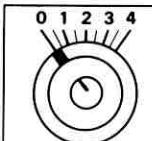
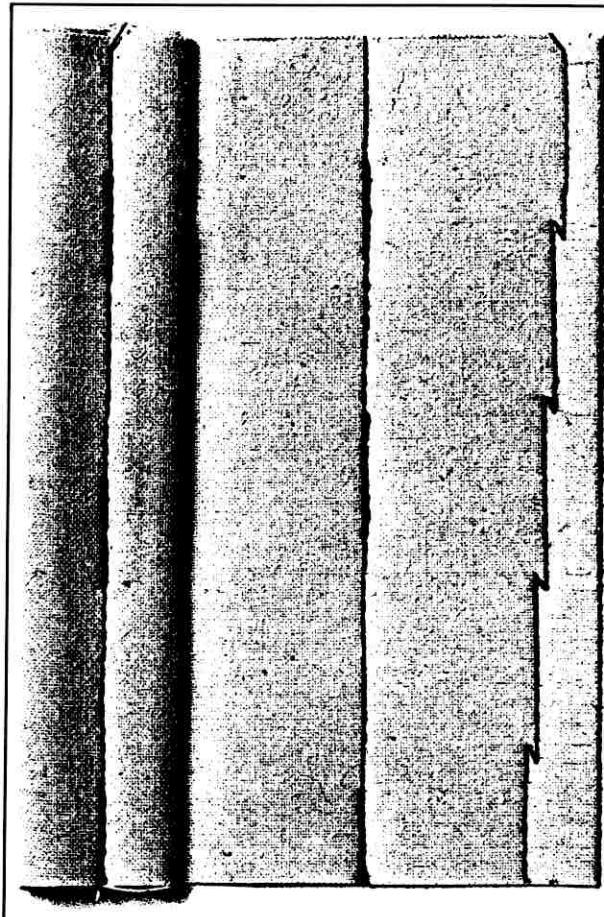


Securing the ends

Sew approx. 1 cm reverse and then forward again at beginning and end of seam.

Application examples:

Blind hem page 22
Edge stitching page 23
Sewing in zips page 21



Securing thick seams

Always put needle completely down in fabric before moving stitch length lever.

Zig-zag

Setting zig-zag

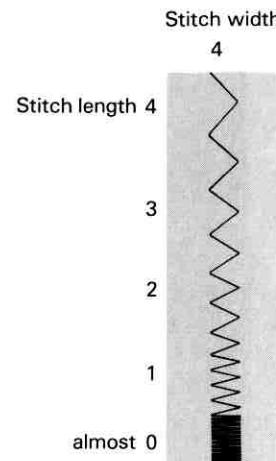
Presser foot:	000
Thread:	to suit material
Needle:	to suit thread
Stitch selection:	No. 1 zig-zag stitch
Stitch width:	1-4
Stitch length:	1-4
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing

Zig-zag setting the width:

The **width** of the zig-zag stitch is set with the stitch width knob. It can be fully variable up to 4 mm.

The stitch width can be altered while sewing or with the machine stationary.

But the needle must not be in the material when the machine is stationary!



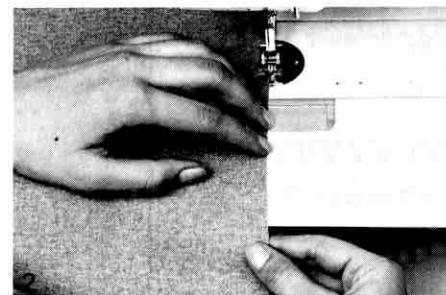
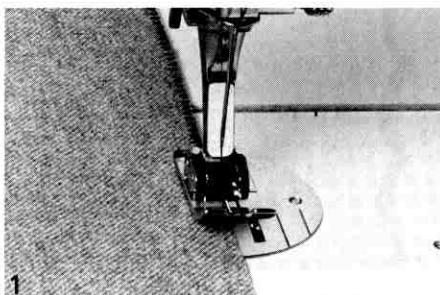
Oversewing edges

Presser foot:	000
Thread:	darning thread, possibly sewing thread
Needle:	80-70
Stitch width:	2 1/2 - 4
Stitch length:	1-2

In general: zig-zag should not be too wide and stitch length not too long, cut edge neatly first. Use darning thread if possible, particularly for fine material.

Guide edge of material to **centre** of presser foot, so that the needle stitches alternately into the material and over the edge (Fig. 1).

If sewing on the edge, then guide on the edge (Fig. 2).

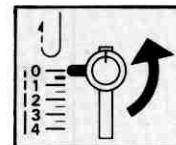


Satin-stitch = close zig-zag

Presser foot:	030 * embroidery foot
Thread:	embroidery thread 30
Needle:	80
Stitch width:	1 1/2 - 4
Stitch length:	almost 0

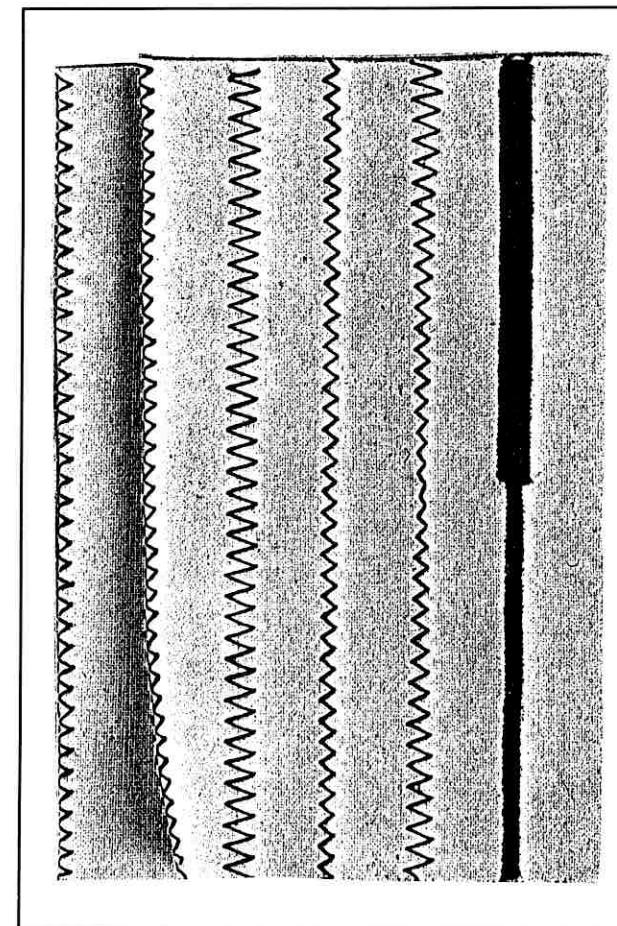
* Special accessory all models

Set stitch length for close zig-zag:



Turn stitch length knob to the right until it locks. Mark on knob is at the top. Stitch length is then 0.

By turning half a revolution to the **left** – mark is underneath – the **basic setting** of stitch length is obtained.

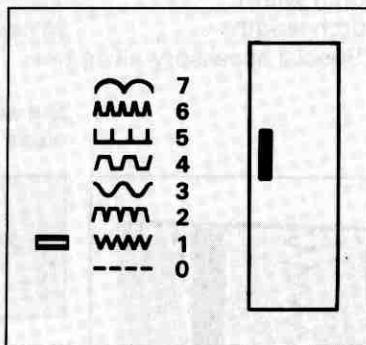


Adjust stitch density from basic setting to suit material. Turn the mark a little to the left for finer materials, a little to the right for thicker materials. Sew a test sample.

Selecting the Practical Stitches

Stitches 0...7

Presser foot: 000

Thread: to suit the material
Needle: to suit the thread

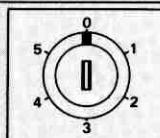
Stitch selection: selector lever 0...7

Stitch width: 0-4

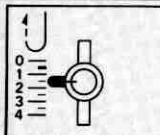


Needle position: centre

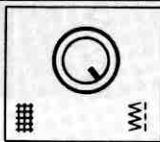
Buttonhole: 0



Stitch length: 1/4 - 4



Feed-dog: sewing



- Press selector lever to right to disengage and set to desired stitch 0 to 7.

See page 17 for application examples of Practical Stitches 0...7.

Universal stitch 4

Stitch selection: selector lever 4

Stitch width: 4

Stitch length: 1-2

Scallop stitch 7

Stitch selection: selector lever 7

Stitch width: 4

Stitch length: 1/4

Running stitch 3

Stitch selection: selector lever 3

Stitch width: 4

Stitch length: 1-1 1/2

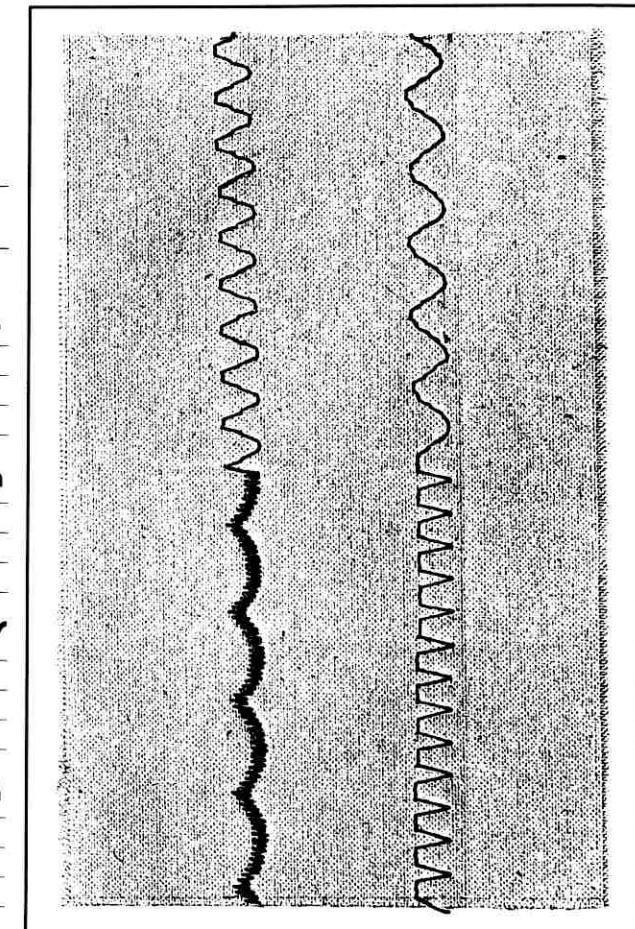
Vari-overlock 6

Stitch selection: selector lever 6

Stitch width: 4

Stitch length: 1-1 1/2

Needle position: right

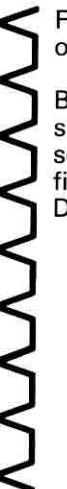


Applications of Practical Stitches

1 Zig-zag

 For most types of material
All simple zig-zag work for instance over casting edges – above all on fine materials –, sewing on elastic bands and lace, etc.

2 Blind stitch

 For most types of material
Blind hemstitch, shell edging on soft jerseys and fine materials
Decorative seams

3 Running stitch

 For most types of material
Darning with running stitch, mending material, reinforcing edges etc.

4 Universal stitch

 For firmer knitted materials and fabrics, felt, leather, etc.
Flat joining seam, visible hems, patchwork, mending jersey, sewing on elastics
Decorative seams

5 Stretch stitch

 For highly-elastic materials
Highly-elastic, open seam for ski, riding-, climbing, hiking- and activity wear

6 Vari-overlock

 Particularly for fine synthetic and silk jerseys, helanca and cotton and woollen jerseys
Highly-elastic overlock seam and highly-elastic hem, particularly for sports underwear, pyjamas, T-shirts, sweaters, track-suits, etc.

7 Scallop stitch

 Particularly for woven fabrics
Edgings for table-cloths, serviettes, collars, cuffs etc.

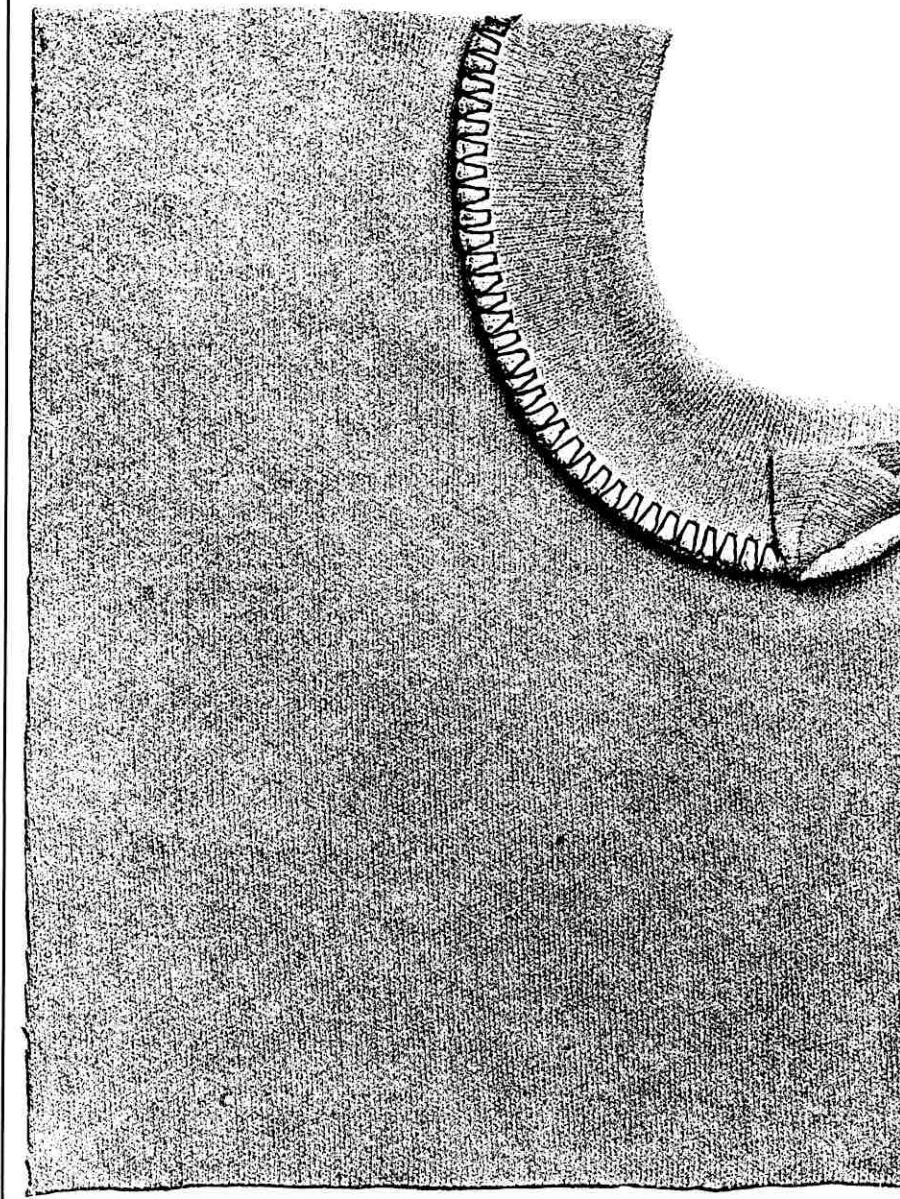
Sewing Knitted Fabrics

e.g. jersey

The following generally applies when sewing knitted material:

1. Use a perfect needle! Even a slightly blunt needle damages the knit and holes appear after a short time.
 2. Use fine sewing thread, particularly for the fine jerseys. Coarse thread can also damage the knit.
 3. Use darning thread for basting. Darning thread, when sewn over, can be more easily removed than the much thicker and shorter-fibre basting thread.
 4. Press seams immediately after sewing. This considerably simplifies subsequent work.
 5. Sew a sample to test the stretchiness of the stitch, the chosen stitch should be as elastic as the material. Since the elasticity of modern textiles vary considerably, the basic settings of the practical stitches may need to be adjusted.

For highly-elastic materials try making the stitch length slightly shorter and stitch width slightly wider. This provides the seam with more thread and therefore makes it more elastic.



Rib-trim with overlock seam

For all kinds of jersey.



Presser foot:	470/000
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80-70
Stitch selection:	No. 6 vari-overlock
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	1 approx.
Needle position:	right
Feed-dog:	sewing

Press cut strip in half lengthwise. **Pin** to neckline on **right side**, cut edges of trim level with edge of neckline.

Hems with Practical Stitches

In general:

baste hem – mark desired width – sew – trim off surplus material.

The "Hints for working with knitted materials" page 18 apply to all types of jersey.

Visible hem with universal stitch



Presser foot:	000
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch selection:	No. 4 universal stitch
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	¾ approx.
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing

Visible hem with vari-overlock



Presser foot:	470/000
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch selection:	No. 6 vari-overlock
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	1 approx.
Needle position:	right
Feed-dog:	sewing

Visible hem with stretch stitch

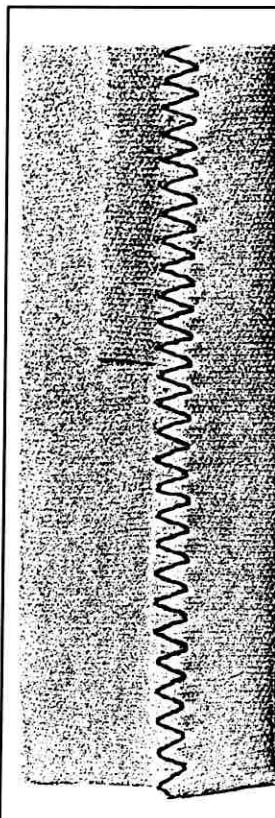


Presser foot:	000
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch selection:	No. 5 stretch stitch
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	½ approx.
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing

Visible hem with universal stitch

Elastic visible hem for cotton jersey, fine wool, synthetics and blended fibres.
Pyjamas, T-shirts, lingerie, sports underwear.

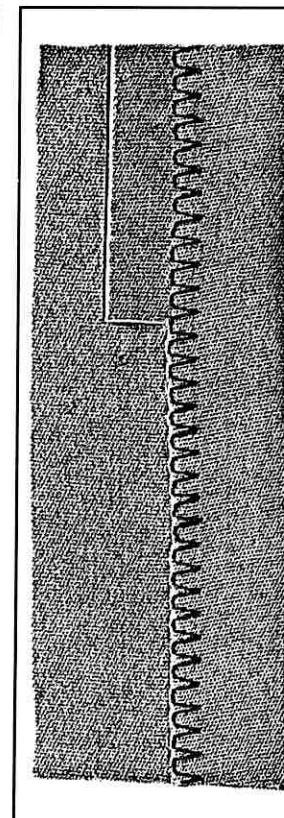
Pin or baste hem into position. Sew hem approx. 1 cm from raw edge. Cut off surplus material. Alternately, sew directly over the cut edge.



Visible hem with vari-overlock

Very elastic visible hem for all highly-elastic jerseys: terry cloth stretch / helanca / very soft cotton and woollen jerseys.

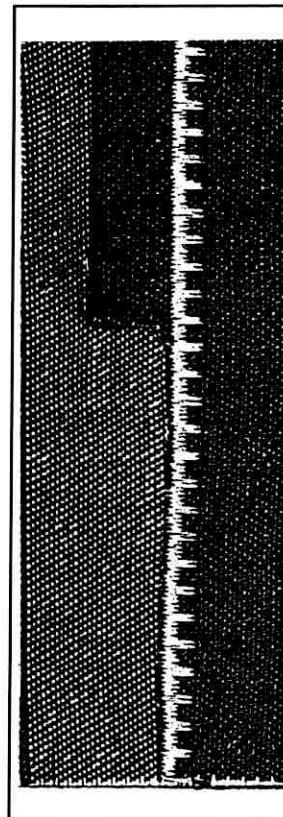
Pin or baste hem into position. Sew hem approx. 1 cm from raw edge. Cut off surplus material. Directly over the cut edge.



Visible hem with stretch stitch

Hard wearing visible hem for firm fabrics, jeans, etc.

Pin or baste hem into position. Sew hem approx. 1 cm from raw edge. Cut off surplus material.



Seams with Practical Stitches

The choice of type of seam depends entirely on the article. The choice of practical stitch on the material used.

Zig-zag seam open seam

Presser foot:	000
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch selection:	No. 1 zig-zag stitch
Stitch width:	1
Stitch length:	1–1½
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing

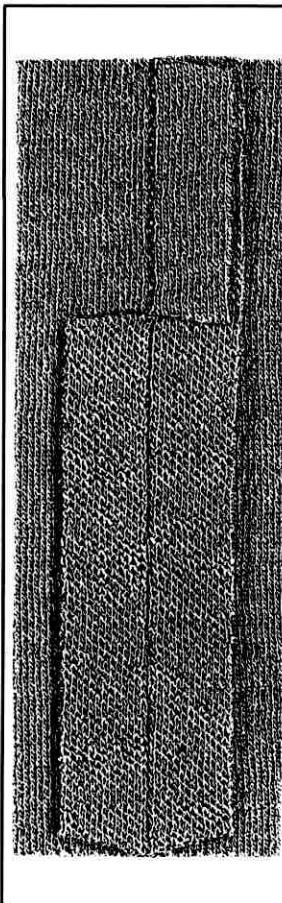
We distinguish between three types of seam:

Open seams:

are seams which are pressed open

- they lie flat and do not roll
- they allow the garment to be let out

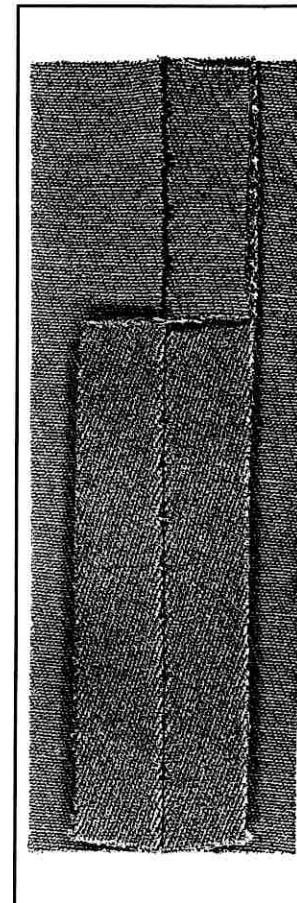
Range of application: dresses, pants, skirts, jackets, coats, etc.



Open seam
Seam for normal elastic jersey in wool, synthetics or blended fibres, as well as for silk-, cotton- and woollen jersey.

Stretch seam open seam

Presser foot:	000
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch selection:	No. 5 stretch stitch
Stitch width:	1–1½
Stitch length:	½ – 1
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing



Open seam
Highly-elastic seam for stretch materials, particularly for all kinds of sports-wear.

Flat joining seams:

are seams where the cut edges are lapped and then sewn over.

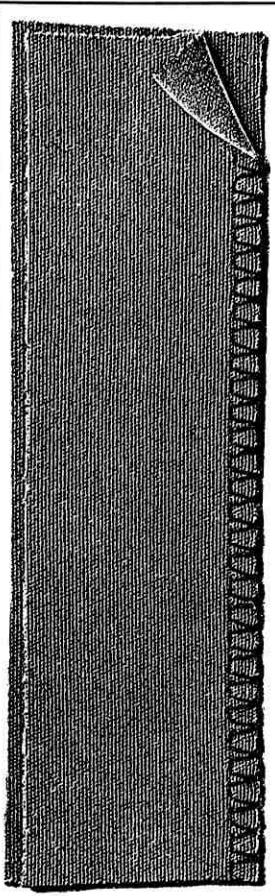
- they lie flat
- they are narrow and cannot be let out
- they do not roll up, edges are neat.

Seams with Practical Stitches

Vari-overlock seam



Presser foot:	470/000
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch selection:	No. 6 vari-overlock stitch
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	1 approx.
Needle position:	right
Feed-dog:	sewing

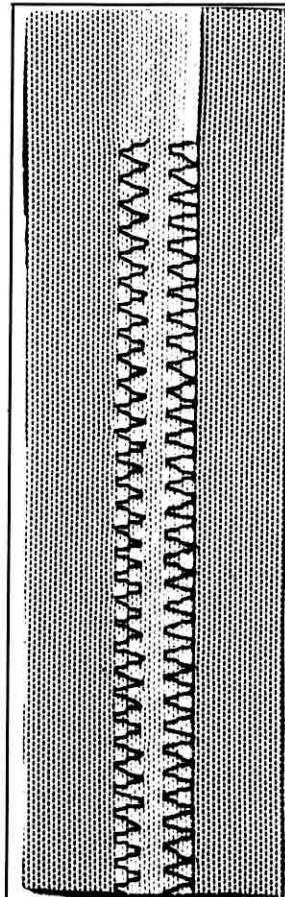


Vari-overlock seam
Highly-elastic overlock seam for all **fine jersey**. Dresses, blouses, linen, sports underwear.

Flat joining seam



Presser foot:	000
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch selection:	No. 4 universal stitch
Stitch width:	3-4
Stitch length:	¾ approx.
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing

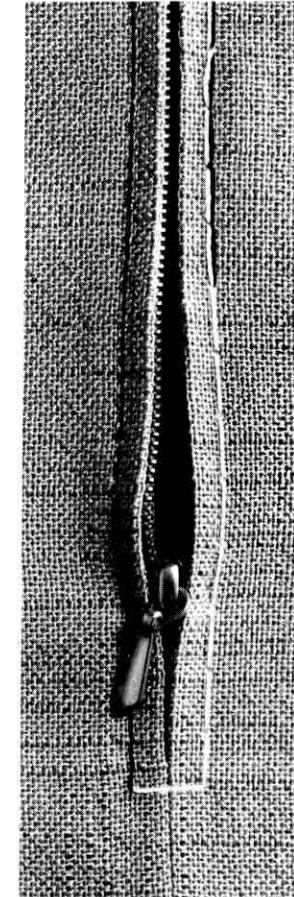


Flat joining seam
Elastic seam for lycra material.

Zip Fastener inserted flat

Presser foot:	007*
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch selection:	No. 0 straight stitch
Stitch width:	0
Stitch length:	2 approx.
Needle position:	left/right
Feed-dog:	sewing

* Special accessory 803S



Preparation:

Baste entire length of seam. Mark length of zip and sew seam as far as zip opening. Remove basting thread – **except along zip section**. Press entire seam, trim evenly and oversew. Remove remaining basting thread. Baste-in zip so that the teeth are covered by the material. Sew-in zip, both sides from bottom to top, once with the needle position right and once with the needle position left.