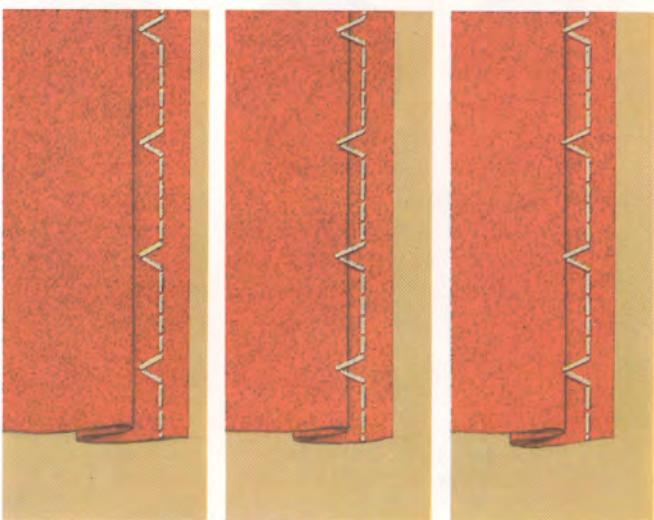
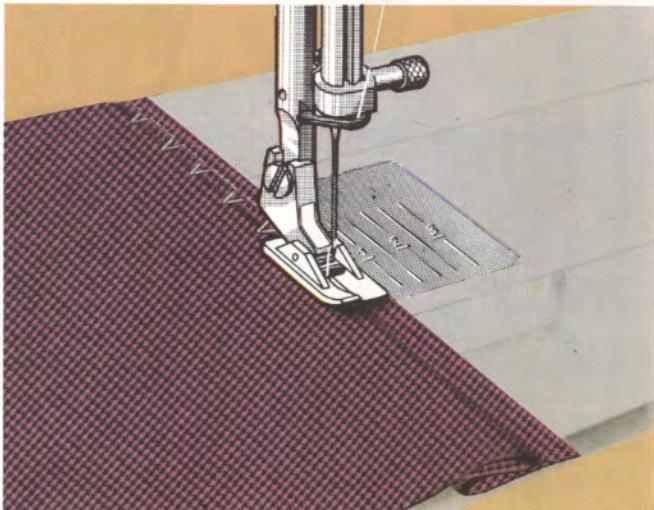
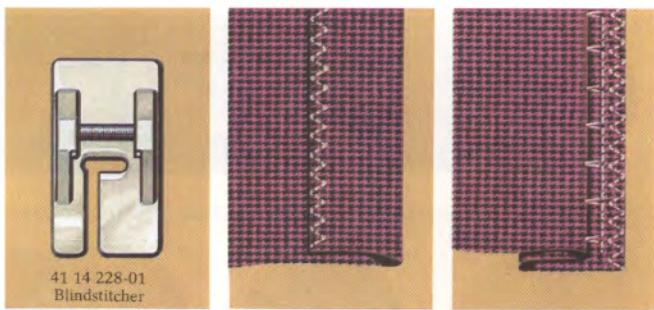


You will find the blindstitching presser foot (41 14 228-01) in the accessory box. Attach it in the same way as the regular presser foot.

To avoid hard creasing when hemming certain fabrics, you can ease the presser foot pressure.

Fold the fabric as indicated in the picture.



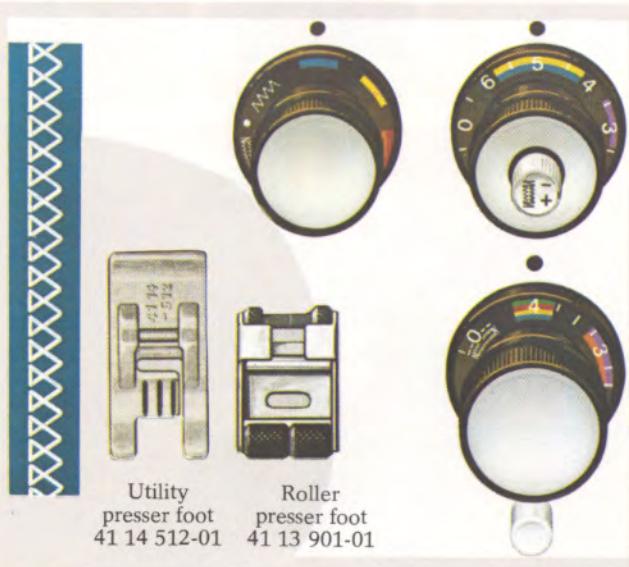
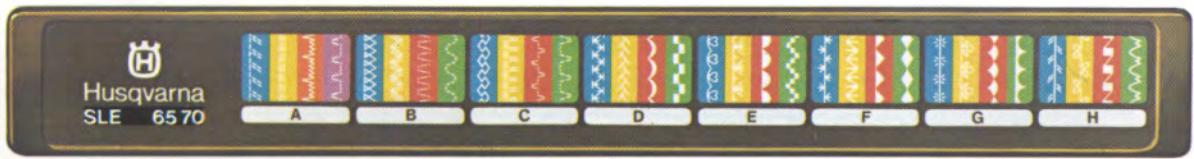
The stitch length can be increased or decreased, depending on how close you wish to have the stitches in the fabric.

Before beginning to sew, you may 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", and the stitches will be visible from the right side. The right-hand illustration shows a correctly sewn blindstitched hem. The seam catches one thread only of the folded edge.

Test different stitch lengths and widths on a scrap of fabric and look at the right side. The thicker and softer the fabric, the less visible the seam will be. When sewing light, single-woven fabrics, however, it is unavoidable that a small stitch will show on the right side.

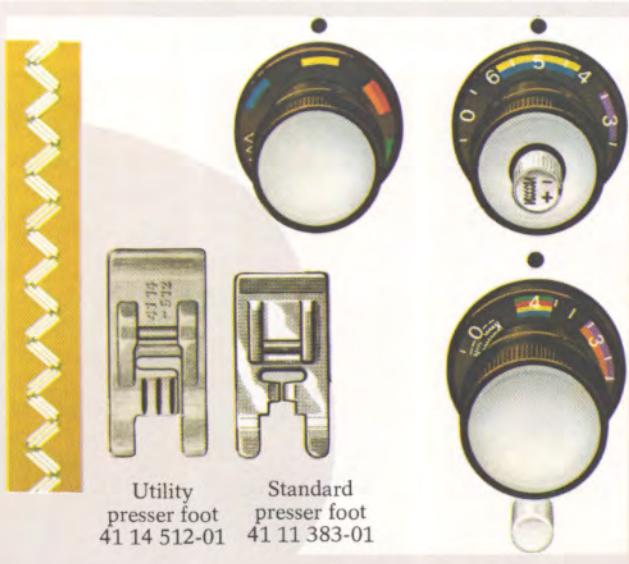


## Double overlock

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

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the blue symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol.

The double overlock stitch sews and finishes seams in one operation. Suitable for fabrics with a moderate amount of "stretch" as well as for non-stretch materials. The overlock seam binds the fibres of the fabric, which makes it ideal for overcasting coarse, rough textured materials and fabrics that tend to fray.

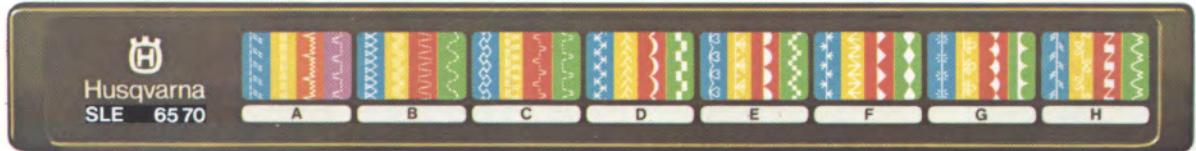


## Ric Rac

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

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the yellow symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol.

Ric Rac is suitable for topstitching and for appliqué work using cloth tape (bias strips), as well as for fabrics with a selvedge or folded edge, or leather. Replaces ric rac tape.



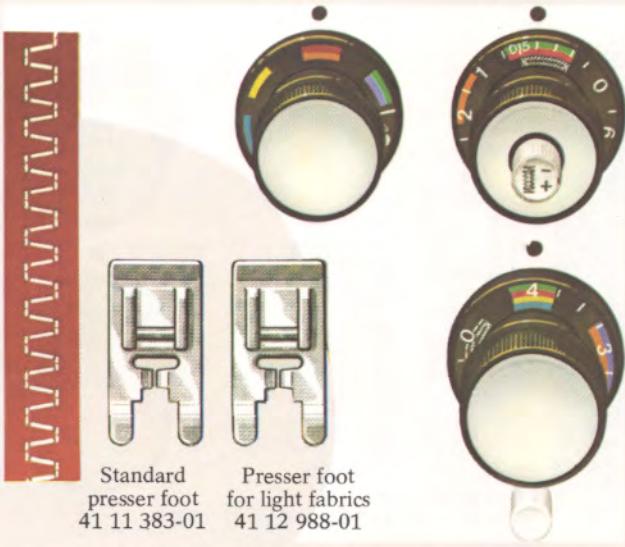
## Double-action stitch

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

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the red symbol.

Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol; approx. 0.5 is usually convenient for tricot.

The double-action stitch is used for joining overlapped seams and decorative hemming in soft fabrics. When using soft fabrics, reduce the presser foot pressure.



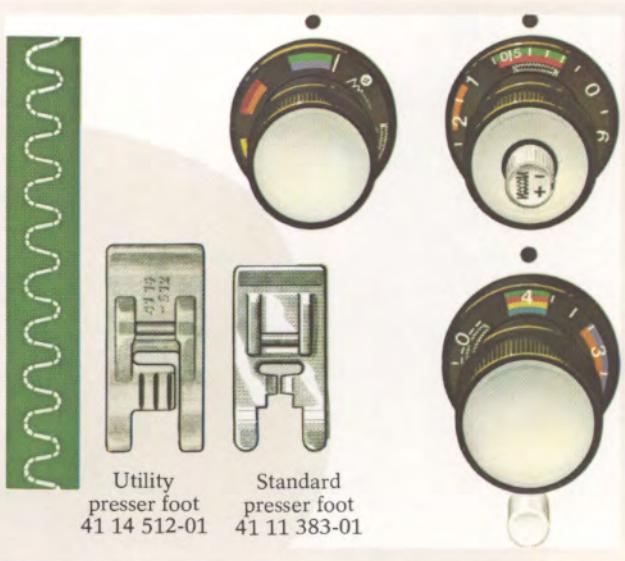
## Serpentine

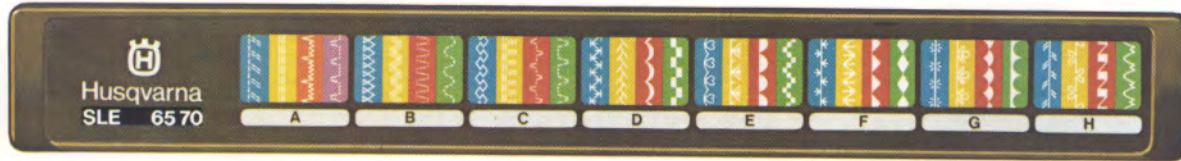
Stitch programmer B should be in the machine. Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the green symbol.

Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol; approx. 0.5 is usually convenient for tricot.

The serpentine stitch is used for darning and mending, for sewing lycra, elastic and knitwear.



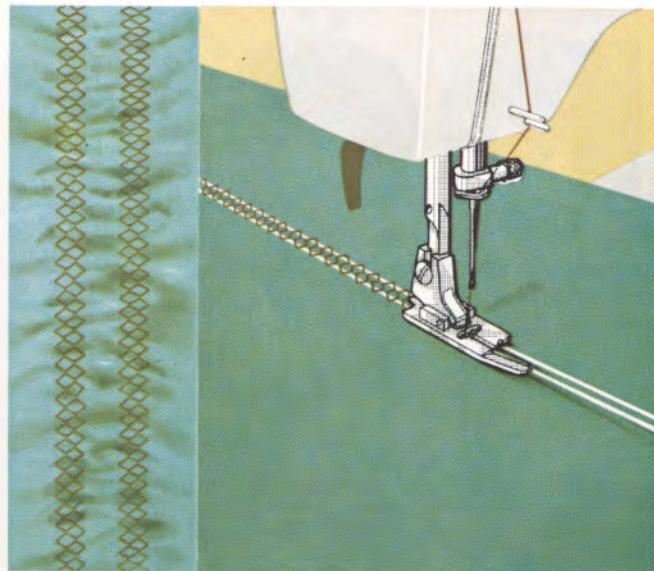


## Shirring stitch

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

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the blue symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol. The normal stitch length is approx. 5.

The shirring stitch is used for gathering over elastic and for decorative sewing.



## Gathering with shirring stitch

Use the buttonhole presser foot and place the shirring elastic around its "heel". Remember that the elastic will always be stitched double, so take this into account when calculating how much you will need. Sew over both lengths of the elastic simultaneously. The shirring elastic may either be stretched while sewing or when you have finished the seam. In the latter case it is important that the elastic does not get stitched in by mistake, but can run freely under the stitching.

The shirring stitch can also be used as a decorative stitch. In this case use the utility presser foot 41 14 512-01.



Husqvarna  
SLE 6570

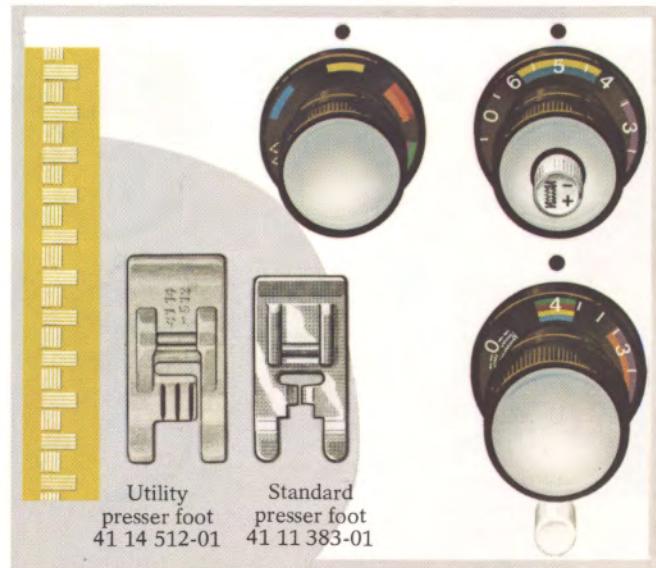


## Point de Paris hemstitch

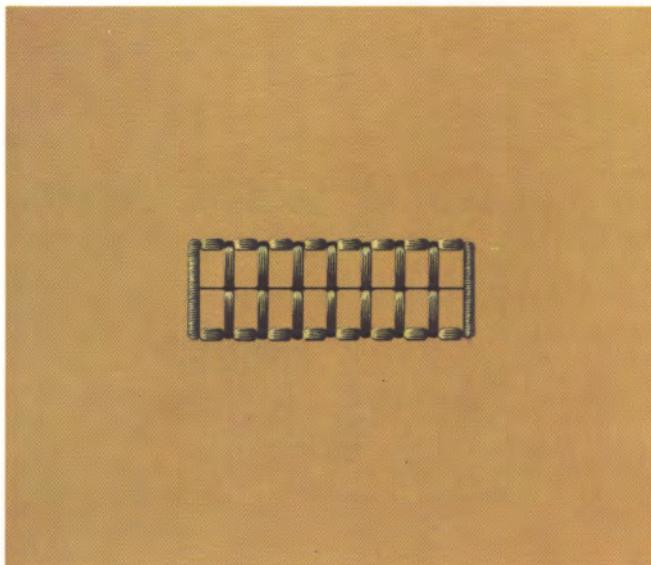
Stitch programmer C should be in the machine. Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position.

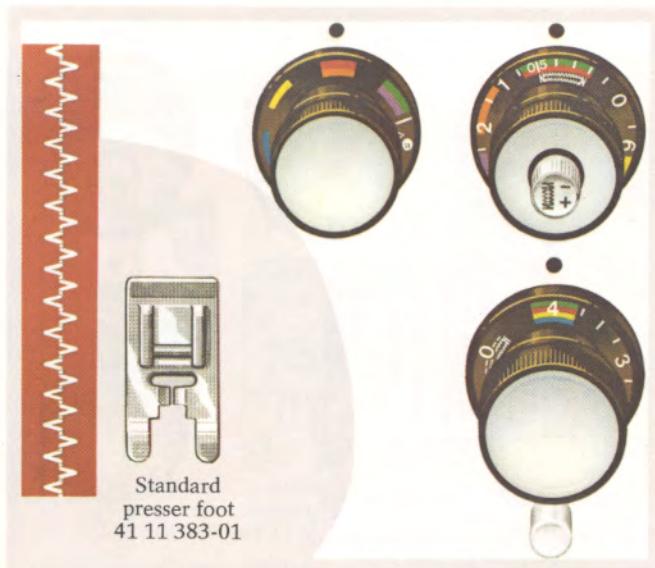
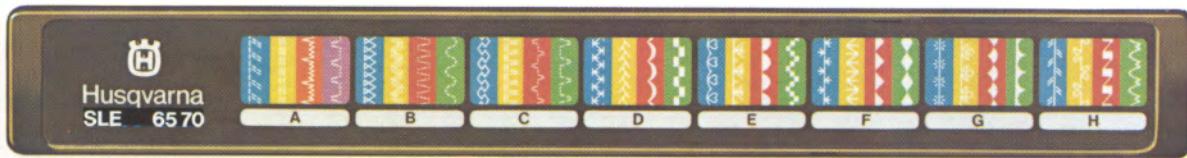
Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the yellow symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol.

The Point de Paris hemstitch is used for, inter alia, decorative hems, appliqué work using cloth tape (bias strips), skin and leather. Your work will be much easier if you use the glide plate for leather.



Use Point de Paris hem stitch to make attractive buttonholes in leather and imitation leather. Start by cutting a slit of suitable length. Next, stitch along the two columns using Point de Paris hemstitch so that the transverse stitches will bind the open edges. Finally stitch the ends of the buttonhole using a narrow zig-zag seam (stitch width 2, stitch length 0.25) as shown in the picture.





## Bridging stitch

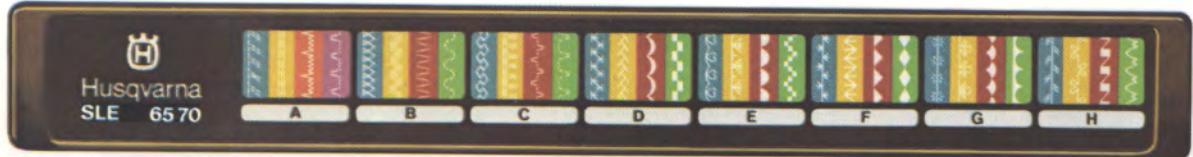
Stitch programmer C should be in the machine. Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the red symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol. 0.5 is usually convenient.



If you want a decorative seam, place the folded edges (without sewing them together first) a few millimeters from each other and join with bridging stitch.

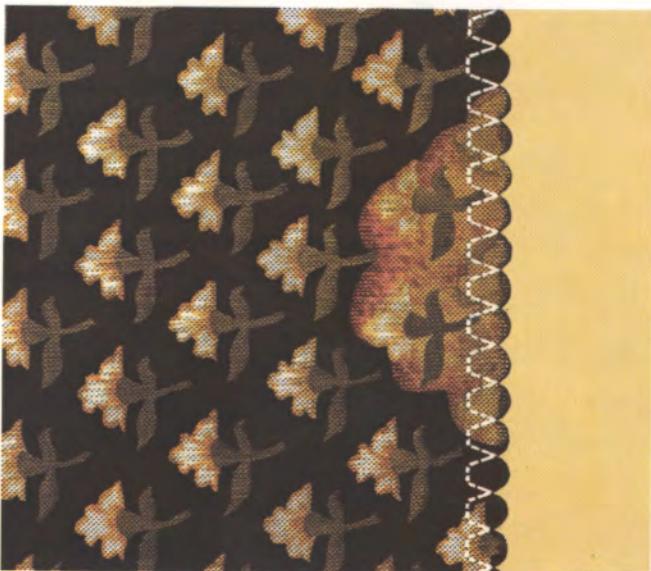
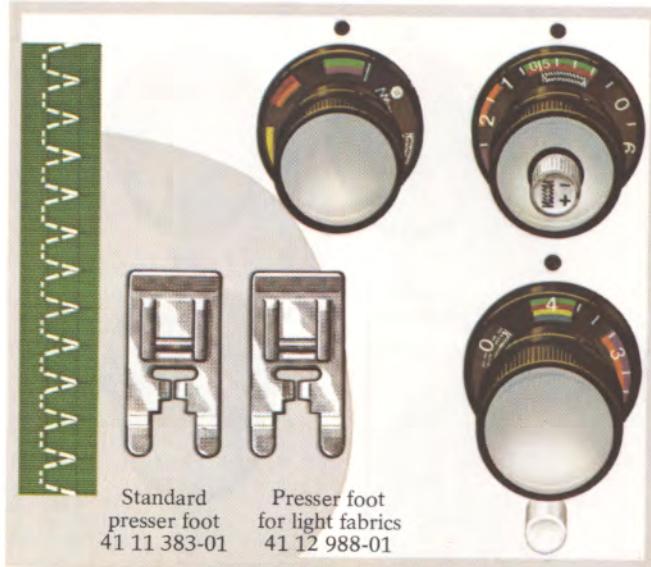
It can also be used for inserting lace and embroidery. As it is elastic, it is suitable for sewing and mending underwear and swimsuits of lycra.



## Lingerie stitch

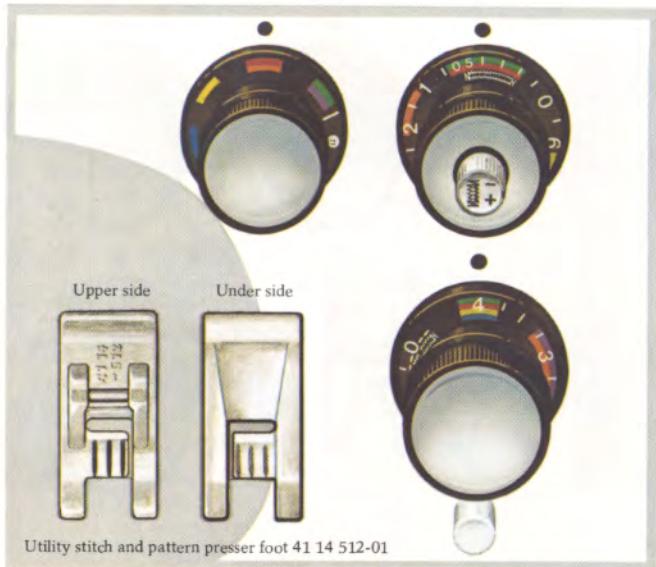
Stitch programmer C should be in the machine. Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position.

Then set the stitch selector, stitch length dial and stitch width dial to the green symbol. Choose a suitable stitch length within the range of the symbol. 0.5 is generally convenient.



The lingerie stitch is used for seaming and overcasting simultaneously in light, woven and elastic fabrics, e.g. cambric, taffeta, nylon charmeuse and silky double-knit (jersey).

Use the lingerie stitch to make scalloped edges on sleeves, frills, etc. in light fabrics. Fold the edge double and sew the seam, using a tight upper thread tension. If you sew scalloped edges in woven fabrics, it will be necessary to sew on the bias.



## Decorative stitching

The pattern stitches on the programmers D, E, F, G and H are mainly for producing a decorative effect. The utility and pattern presser foot 41 14 512-01 should also be used here. The seam will be more pronounced, due to the space underneath the foot and it should be used for all close stitching.

After affixing the foot, select the decorative stitch you wish to sew on the pattern scale.

Fit the desired stitch programmer D, E, F, G or H in at the rear of the machine and check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position. Set all the dials (stitch selector, stitch width dial and stitch length dial) to the color of the desired stitch. The yellow, green, red and blue symbols are all at the same position on the stitch width dial. Set the thread tension dial to the buttonhole symbol.

Remember to begin sewing 1/8" or so in from the edge of the fabric. Embroidery silk is very suitable for decorative stitches. Always test sew decorative stitches on a scrap of the fabric you are going to use before you begin sewing your work. Light and compact fabrics easily pucker when sewing decorative seams. If this happens, strengthen the fabric with lining, interfacing or an iron-on stiffener, type violean.

Decorative stitches can also be sewn with the twin needle but bear in mind that you cannot sew at full stitch width. 2.5 mm (1/8") is the maximum stitch width which can be used with the twin needle in the accessory box (2 mm needle gap). It is always safer to test first by gently turning the handwheel, to see that the needle does not strike against the stitch plate.

## Buttonholes

You can sew buttonholes regardless of which programmer is in the machine, but 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 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.

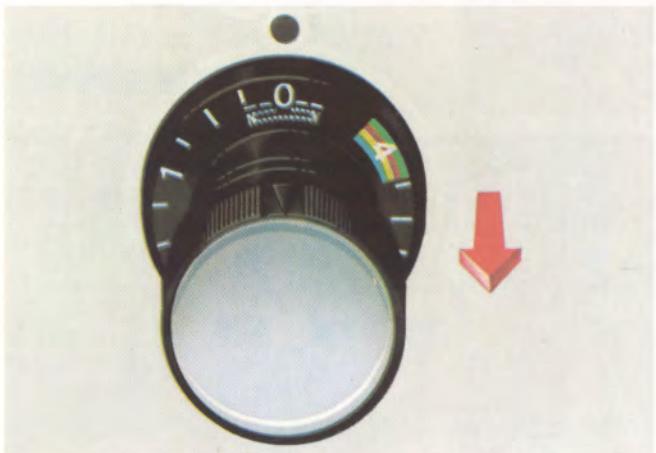
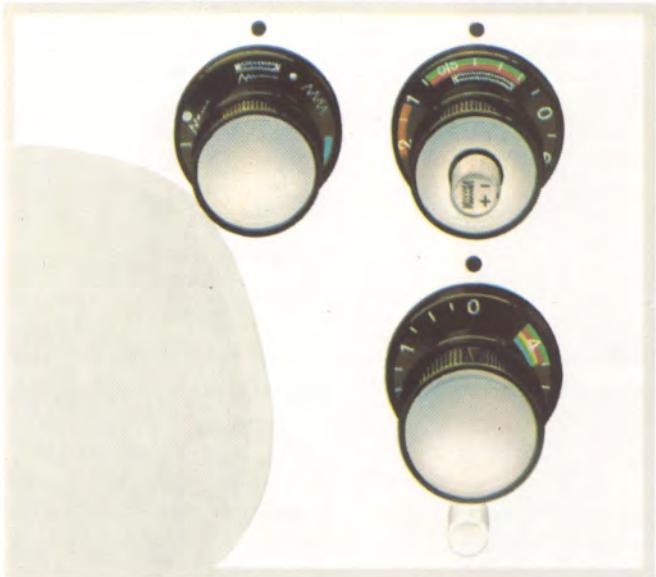
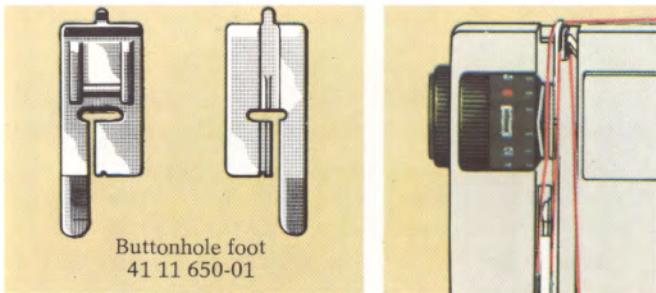
Mark on the fabric where you want to place the buttonhole. Always first test sew a buttonhole and adjust the stitch setting.

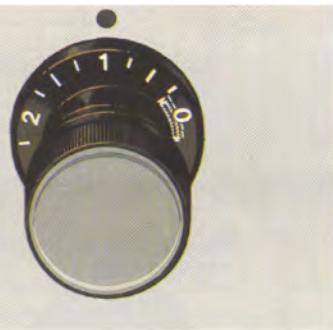
*The needle should be in its upper stop-right position for this setting and all other buttonhole settings. Make it a habit to always have the needle set at the upper stop-right position, when sewing buttonholes.*

Set both the stitch selector and stitch length dial to the buttonhole symbol.

Set the stitch width dial to 0, pull it out towards you and turn it to the right to 1. Place the fabric under the presser foot, *remembering when positioning the markings, the machine begins to sew in reverse.*

Hold the threads to the left. The procedure for sewing the buttonhole is shown step by step on the next page.





## Buttonholes (cont.)

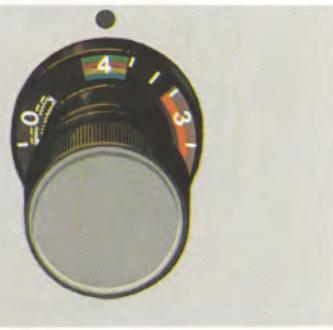
Start sewing with the stitch width dial (pulled out) at 1. The machine will sew the first column in reverse. If the stitches are not sufficiently close reduce the stitch length slightly. When the column of zig-zag is the right length, stop the machine and turn the dial to 2.



The next step is to form the closing bar. Sew three to five stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Stop the machine and turn the dial to 3.



Now sew the other column of zig-zag the same length as the first one. The thread lying to the left serves as a guide. Stop the machine and turn the dial to 4.



In position 4 the machine makes the final closing bar. Sew three to five stitches while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Then turn the dial to 0 and fasten the threads with a few stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. When you have finished buttonholing, press in the dial at 0, after which it will function as the ordinary stitch width dial again.

## Fine adjustment of the buttonhole sewing

The machine is pre-set for sewing even and attractive 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.

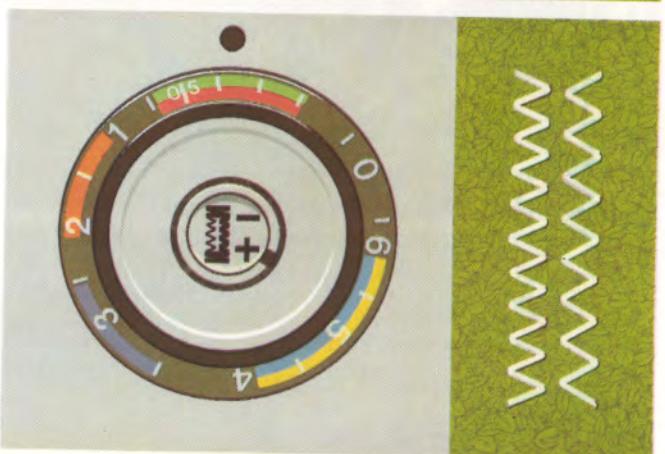
This can be adjusted by means of the outer ring on the reverse sewing button. Normally the ring should be positioned with the setting point exactly to the right.

If the right-hand column of zig-zag looks closer than the left-hand one, turn the ring upwards slightly, i.e. towards the minus symbol. The stitches of the right-hand column will not now be so close.

If the right-hand column of zig-zag looks looser than the left-hand one, turn the ring downwards slightly, i.e. towards the plus symbol. The stitches in the right-hand column will now be closer.

### Summary:

Right-hand column too close: Turn towards minus (-).  
Right-hand column too loose: Turn towards plus (+).





Buttonhole knife 40 15 399-01

## Buttonhole knife

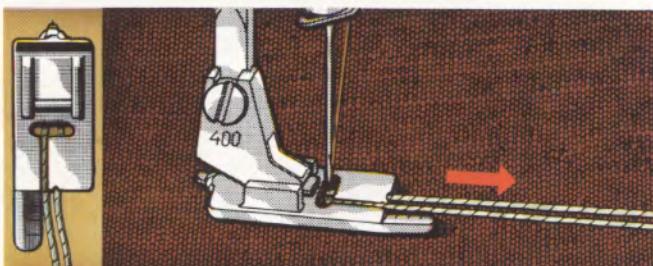
The buttonhole knife (40 15 399-01), which you will find in the accessory box, is equipped with a safety cap which, when taken off, can be pushed onto the back of the knife, providing a good handle.



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



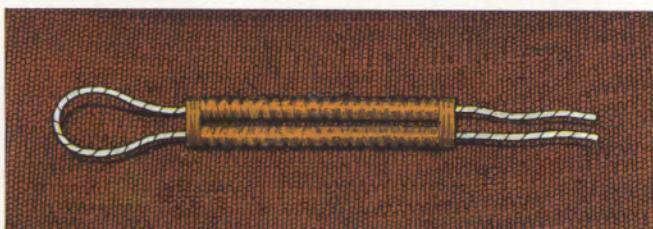
With the knife more or less parallel to the fabric, push forward, taking care not to cut through the end of the buttonhole. The small red bead serves as a guide. Cut the buttonhole to the middle and then repeat the cut from the other direction.



## Corded buttonholes

A gimp thread can be used to sew buttonholes in elastic material, in order to keep the shape better. Attach a gimp thread loop as shown in the picture around the projection at the heel of the buttonhole foot. Draw the gimp threads towards you, one under each groove in the presser foot. Lower the presser foot, and sew the buttonhole in the normal way.

**Note:** Do not hold the threads.



When the buttonhole has been finished, pull the loose ends of the gimp thread so that the loop reinforces one end of the buttonhole. Using a needle, hand sew the loose ends through to the reverse side and tie them.

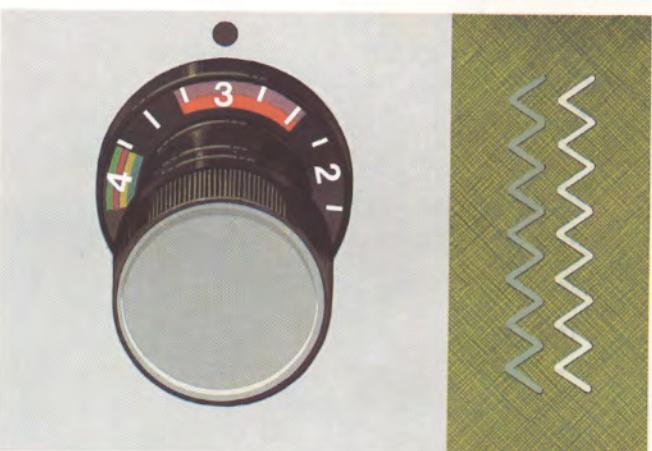
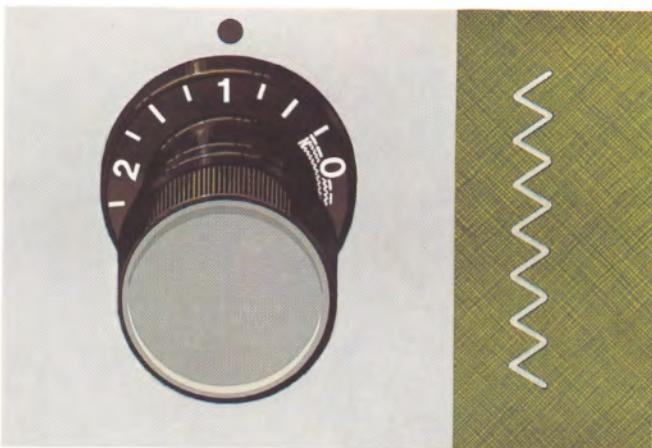
## Reinforced buttonholes

Garments subject to heavy wear or buttons subject to special strain may sometimes require even stronger buttonholes. These are sewn as follows: Check that the needle is in its upper stop-right position.

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.

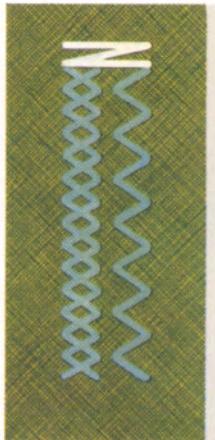
When the column is the right length, stop the machine, turn the dial to 3 and sew the second column without making any closing bar.

When the second column is the same length as the first one, stop the machine, turn the dial to 1 and sew the first column once more. If you experience any difficulty with the feeding, increase the stitch length slightly.



## Reinforced buttonholes (cont.)

When this is finished, set the dial to 2 and sew three to five closing bar stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog.



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

Finish off the buttonhole by turning the dial to 4 and sewing three to five closing bar stitches, while holding back the fabric or lowering the feed dog. Now turn the dial to 0 and fasten 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. Set the needle at the upper stop-right 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 3–4 mm between the holes—turn the handwheel 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.

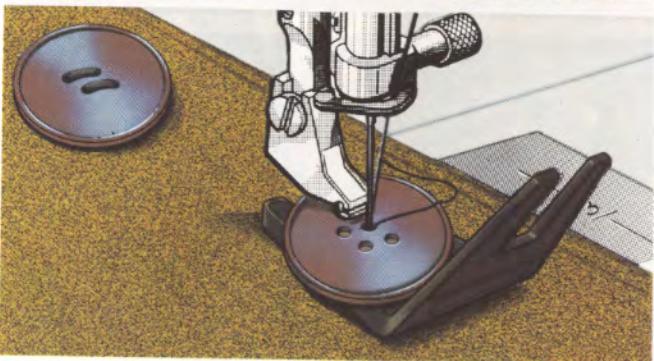
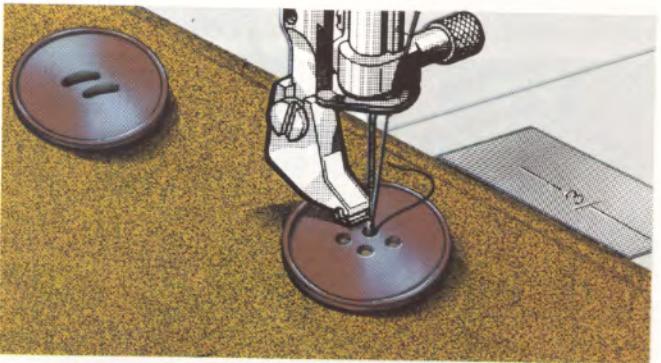
When the button has been sewn on and you wish to return to ordinary sewing, press the feed dog lowering button inwards/upwards, to get back to its previous normal position.



## 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.





41 14 235-01-02-03

Upper side      Under side



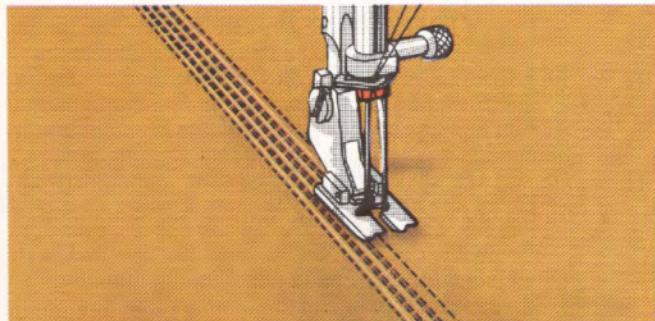
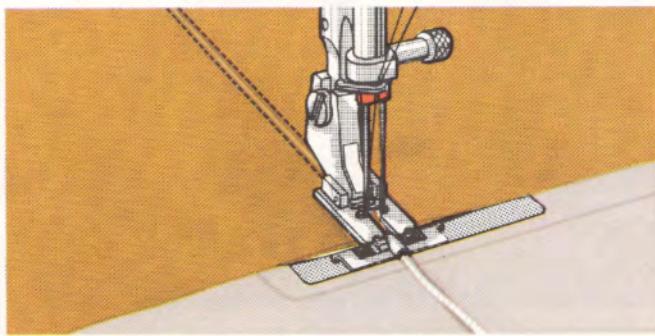
Raised seam presser foot 41 11 389-01



Raised seam attachment 40 15 427-01

## 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 reel 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.



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

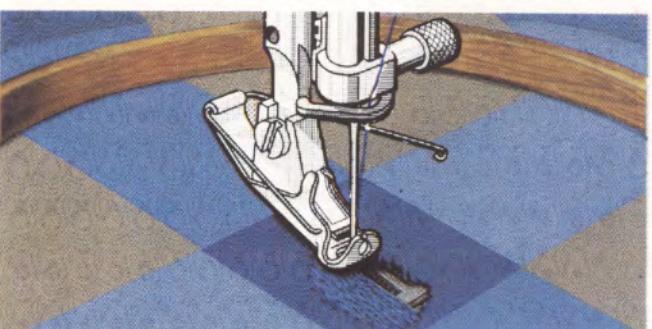
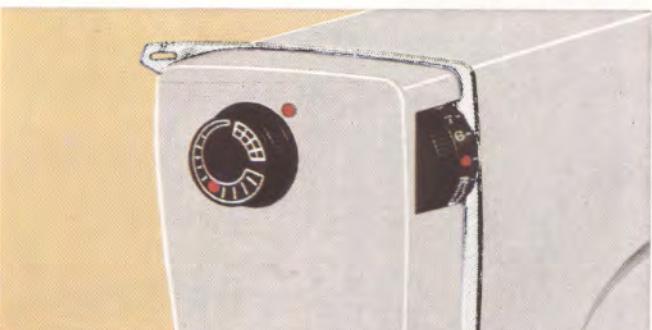
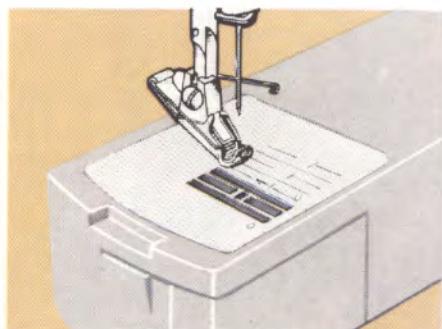
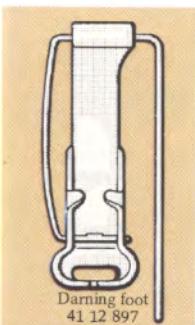
## Parallel raised seams

If you wish to sew several parallel raised 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.

## Darning using the darning foot

Darning is usually done with the help of darning foot (41 12 897-01) but it can also be done with the standard presser foot. The darning foot should be attached in the same way as other snap-on presser feet, i.e. by pressing the pin between the spring and the presser foot "ankle".

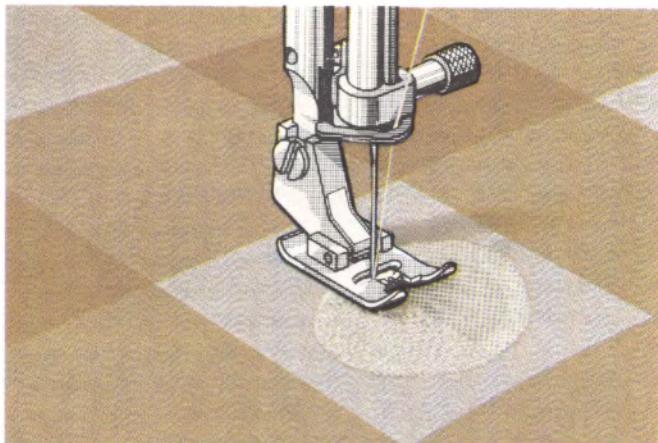
Turn the dial for the presser foot pressure to the symbol  . This will connect a vibrator which will cause the darning foot to move in a certain way.



Stretch the work in a hoop and hold it with the fabric resting against the table. Use fine darning thread and gauze or tarlatan (strong gauze) as reinforcement for large holes. Set the machine to straight stitch and slacken the thread tension slightly. Lower the feed dog and place the hoop under the darning foot. Lower the darning foot. Start sewing and guide the hoop back and forth. Keep the machine sewing at an even speed and manoeuvre the hoop until you have obtained the required stitch length. Sew threads in this way over the complete hole.

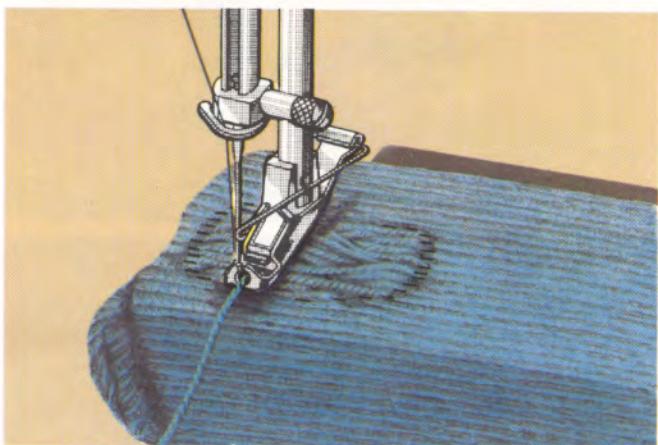
Then turn the work 90° and darn across the hole with short stitches obtained by moving the hoop slowly back and forth.

Darning can also be done on the bias of the fabric or in circles if this would be better adapted to the structure of the fabric.



## Darning (cont.)

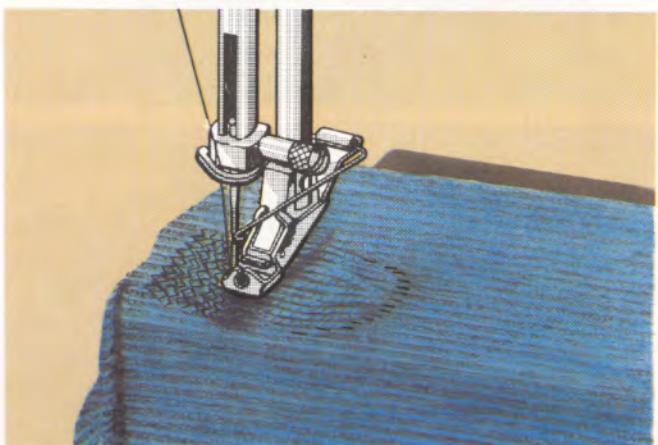
Darning can also be done using the standard presser foot, straight stitching and free-hand guiding. Follow exactly the same procedure as when using the darning foot, i.e. stretch the work in a hoop. Use gauze or tarlatan (strong gauze) as reinforcement. Set the presser foot pressure at the shortest stroke, the thread tension to 4 and guide the hoop back and forth.



### Darning socks

Set the machine at zig-zag, stitch width 3. Lower the feed dog and set the presser foot at the darning symbol.

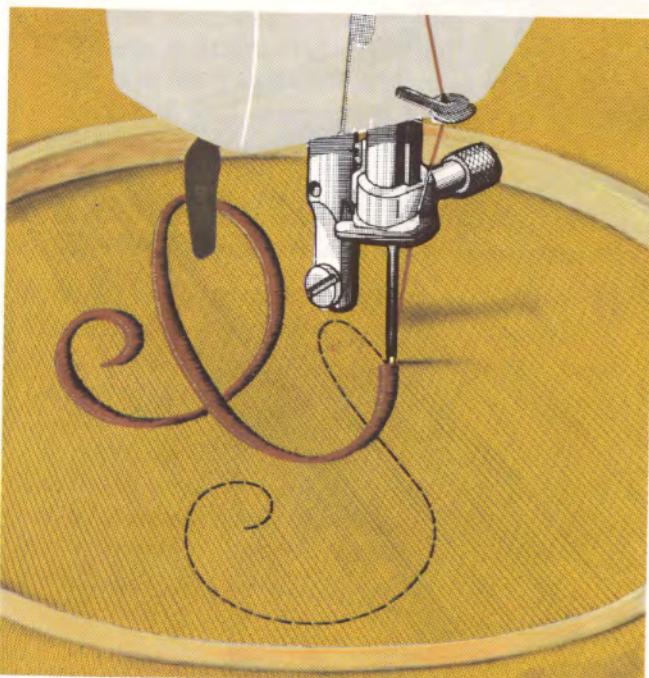
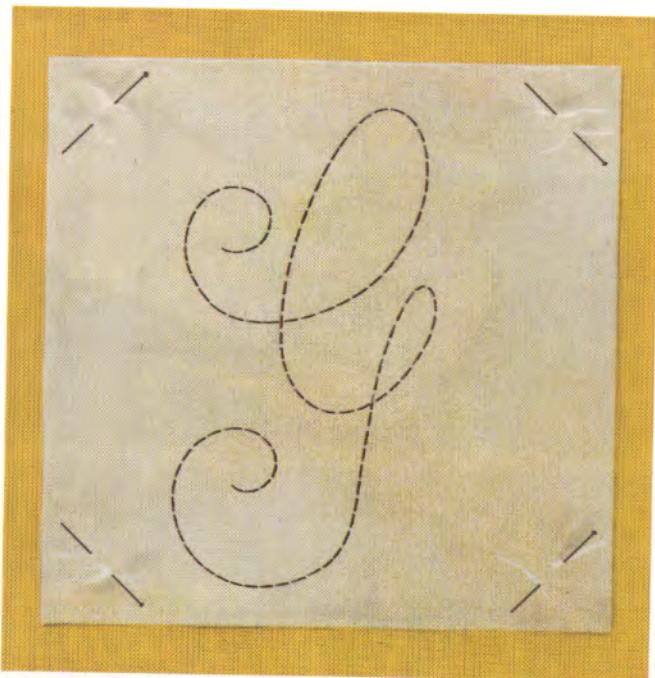
Change to the darning foot, thread the machine with darning or embroidery cotton and draw the cotton through the needle hole of the presser foot. Pull the sock over the free arm and place the hole under the darning foot. Lower the presser foot and bring up the lower thread. Place a strand of light yarn in the groove of the presser foot and fasten it with a few stitches in the left-hand edge of the hole. Stretch the sock with your fingers and sew the woollen yarn across the hole at slow speed, guiding the work from side to side.



Cut off the yarn when the hole is filled and darn back and forth with zig-zag across the yarn. Do not sew too closely or the darn will become too stiff.

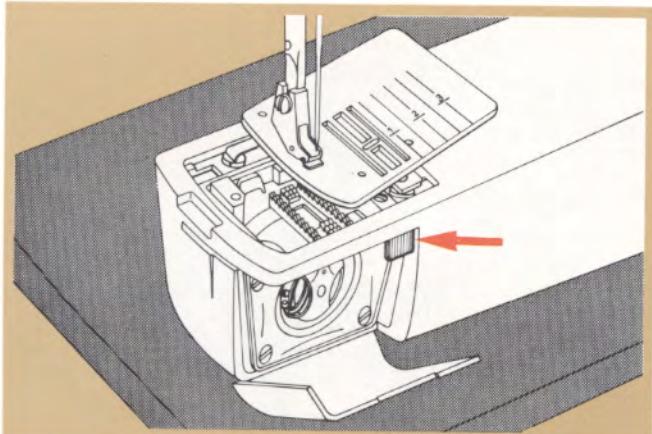
## Free-hand embroidery

Free-hand embroidery is suitable for decorations or monograms on garments. It needs practice, however. If you have a steady hand, you'll soon learn the technique. Draw the pattern on tissue paper, pin it to the fabric and sew the outline with straight stitch. Use embroidery cotton No. 50–40. Remove the paper. Stretch the work in a hoop.



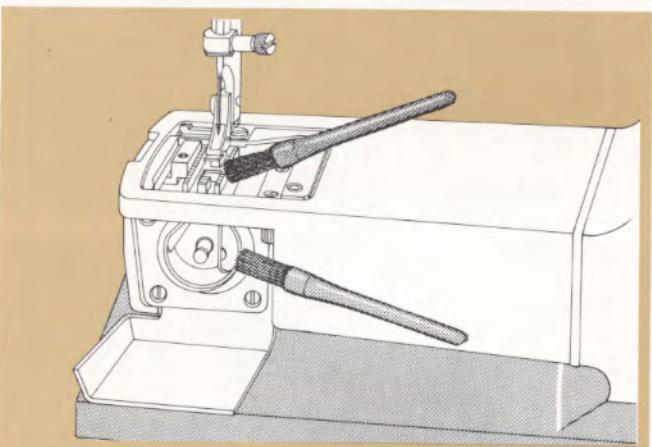
Lower the feed dog and set the thread tension to the buttonhole symbol.

Set the machine to zig-zag. Remove the presser foot, including the "ankle" shank, and remember to lower the presser bar in order to tension the upper thread. Press the material against the stitch plate. Move the work slowly. The machine speed should be high so that the stitches will be close together.



## Care of the machine

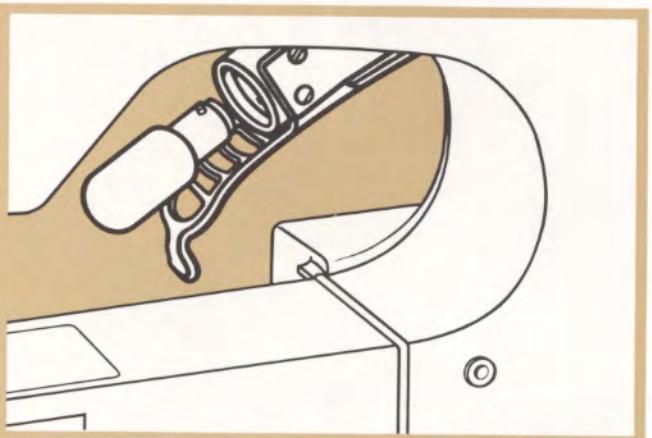
In order to serve you satisfactorily, your new sewing machine requires regular cleaning. It need not be oiled, however. The throat plate (needle plate) should occasionally be removed and the feed dog cleaned between the rows of teeth. Set the needle to the highest position and push the key at the right-hand side of the shuttle (hook). The throat plate is then released from its holders and can be removed. You can then clean the feed dog with the brush, which you'll find in the accessory box. When securing the throat plate, the spring catch is pushed into the cut at the back of the free arm and the throat plate is pressed down.



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.

## Belts

Belt adjustment is not required.



## Changing the light bulb

There is a projection to lower the light assembly, to the left of the light guard. Lower the light guard. Grasp the light bulb, press it inwards and turn the bulb anti-clockwise.

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

The maximum lamp wattage is 25 W. Use only original 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 page 11.
6. The lower thread is not the same thickness as the upper thread.
7. The bobbin is incorrectly inserted in the bobbin case. See page 13.
8. Lint or thread is wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 60.

### *Needle breaks*

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 10.
2. 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.
3. The needle is not the right size. Use only needles marked 130/705H.

### *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 page 11.
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 60.
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.
2. The lower thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 13.
3. The lower thread is too tightly tensioned. See pages 16–17.
4. The bobbin is wound too full. See page 12.
5. The throat plate hole is damaged. Polish it with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 60.
6. Lint or thread is wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 60.

## Maintenance hints (cont.)

### *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 12.
2. The machine is not correctly threaded for bobbin winding. See page 12.

### *Fabric puckers*

1. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned.  
See pages 16–17.
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 60.
2. The presser foot pressure is disengaged. See page 21.

### *The seam is too loose. Fabric layers not held together*

The thread tension is too slack.

See page 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 21.
3. Presser foot pressure is disengaged. See page 21.

### *Machine does not sew the stitch indicated or sews in reverse*

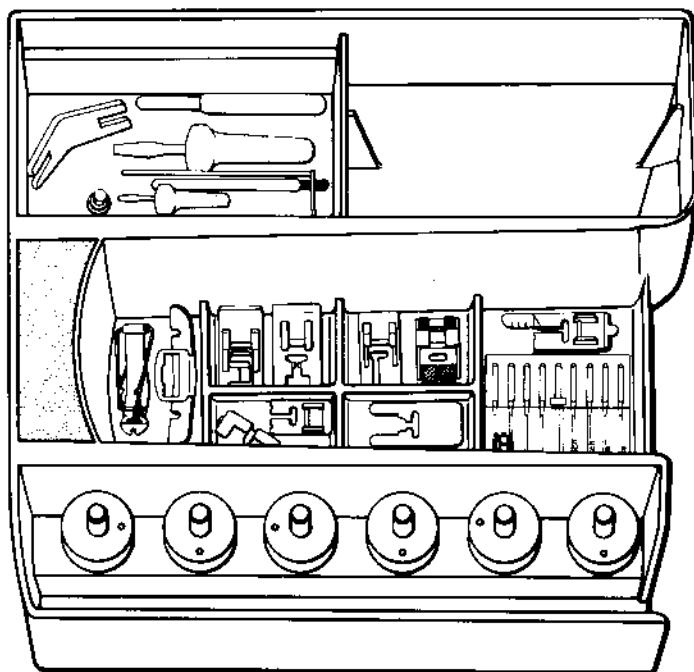
The stitch programmer is incorrectly inserted.  
Directions on page 34.

### *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 60.
2. Dirt or lint has got into the shuttle. Take out the bobbin and bobbin case and brush clean with the special brush. See page 60.
3. The wall outlet voltage is too low.

## Contents of accessory box

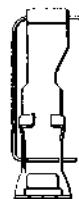
(Also see page 78)



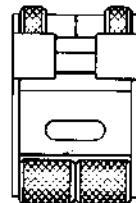
41 16 041-07 Accessory box with presser feet and accessories



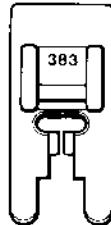
41 11 650-01  
Buttonhole foot



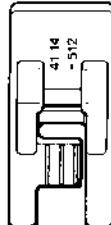
41 12 897-01  
Darning foot



41 13 901-01  
Roller presser foot



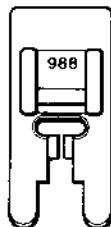
41 11 383-01  
Standard presser  
foot mounted  
on the machine



41 14 512-01  
Utility stitch and  
pattern presser  
foot



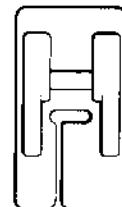
41 11 389-01  
Raised seam  
presser foot,  
three grooves



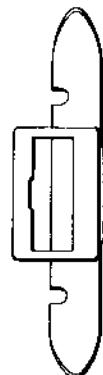
41 12 988-01  
Presser foot  
for light fabrics



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



41 14 228-01  
Blindstitching  
presser foot



41 12 989-01  
Zipper foot

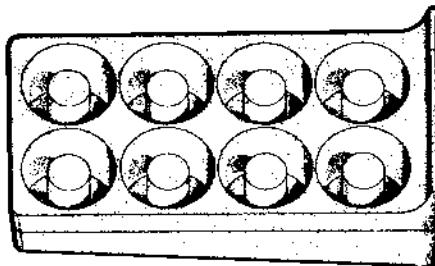
# Contents of accessory box

(Also see page 79)

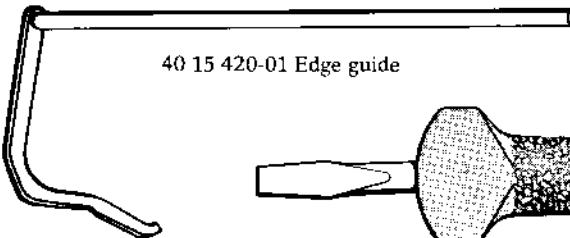


Stitch programmers

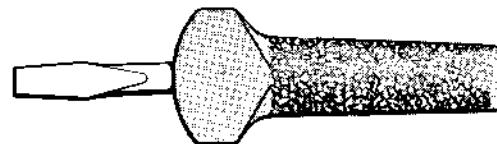
- A. 41 15 830-01
- B. 41 15 831-01
- C. 41 15 832-01
- D. 41 15 833-01
- E. 41 15 834-01
- F. 41 15 835-01
- G. 41 15 836-01
- H. 41 15 837-01



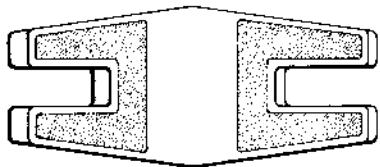
41 16 045-01  
Holder for programmers



40 15 420-01 Edge guide



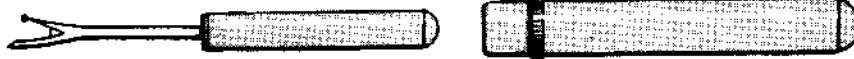
41 12 699-01 Large screwdriver



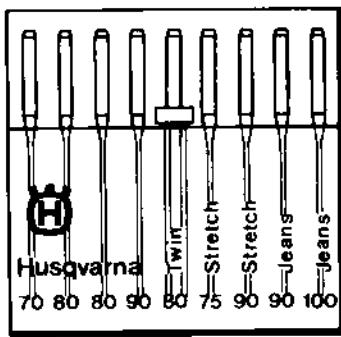
41 11 732-01 Button reed



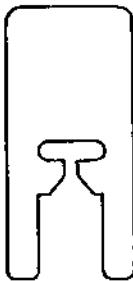
40 15 555-01 Brush



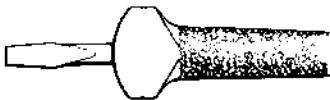
40 15 399-01 Buttonhole knife (seam ripper)



41 16 414-01  
Needle case with needles  
System 705H



41 11 866-01  
Glide plate



41 16 249-01 Small screwdriver



40 11 770-01 (USA)  
41 14 401-01 (other countries)  
Bobbins, six



41 11 399-01  
Attachment screw

## Needle assortment

Only use needles of System 130/705H.

40 16 086-01. Needle No. 60. 40 16 089-01. Needle No. 70. 40 16 092-01. Needle No. 80.

40 16 099-01. Needle No. 100. 40 16 102-01. Needle No. 110. 40 16 106-01.

Needle No. 120.

40 15 819-01. Needle case containing 1 No. 70, 2 No. 80, 1 No. 90, 1 twin needle No. 80 with 2 mm needle gap.

40 16 119-01. Needle case containing 1 No. 80, 3 No. 90, 1 No. 100.

41 10 714-01. Needle case containing 3 No. 80, 2 No. 90.

41 14 518-01. Needle case containing 2 No. 70, 6 No. 80, 2 No. 90.

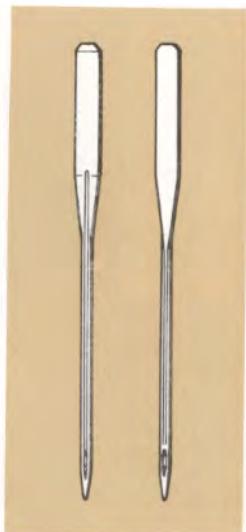
41 14 703-01. Needle case containing needles with rounded tip, 2 No. 70, 3 No. 80.

41 16 284-01. Needle case containing stretch needles, 5 No. 90.

41 16 285-01. Needle case containing jeans needles, 2 No. 90, 2 No. 100, 1 No. 110.

41 16 285-02. Needle case containing jeans needles, 5 No. 90.

41 16 414-01. Needle case containing 1 No. 70, 2 No. 80, 1 No. 90, 1 twin needle No. 80 with 2 mm needle gap, 2 stretch needles, 1 No. 75, 1 No. 90, 2 jeans needles, 1 No. 90, 1 No. 100.



41 14 235-01. Twin needle No. 80, 2 mm needle gap.

41 14 235-02. Twin needle No. 80, 3 mm needle gap.

41 14 235-03. Twin needle No. 80, 4 mm needle gap.

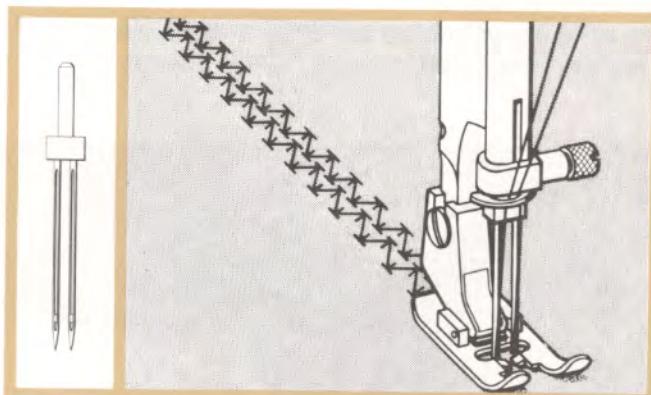
41 11 621-01. Twin needle No. 90, 3 mm needle gap.

41 11 621-02. Twin needle No. 90, 4 mm needle gap.

41 11 621-03. Twin needle No. 90, 2 mm needle gap.

For parallel seams and raised seams.

Maximum stitch width setting, 2.5 resp. 1.5 and 0.



41 11 622-01. Triplet needle No. 90, 3 mm needle gap.

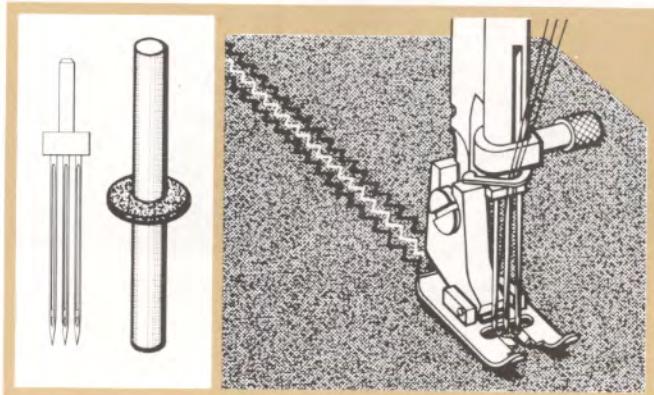
41 11 622-02. Triplet needle No. 80, 2.5 mm needle gap.

Maximum stitch width setting, 1.5.

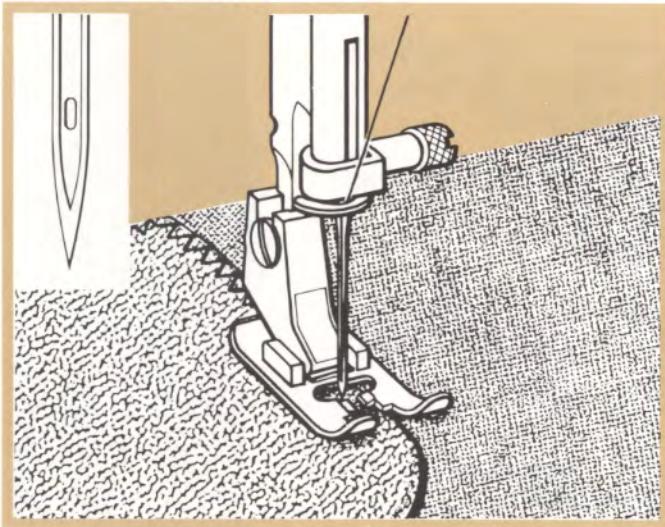
40 15 600-01. Thread reel pin. To be used when necessary for a third thread reel.

The above-mentioned needles are suitable for our sewing machines. However, all types are not available on all markets.

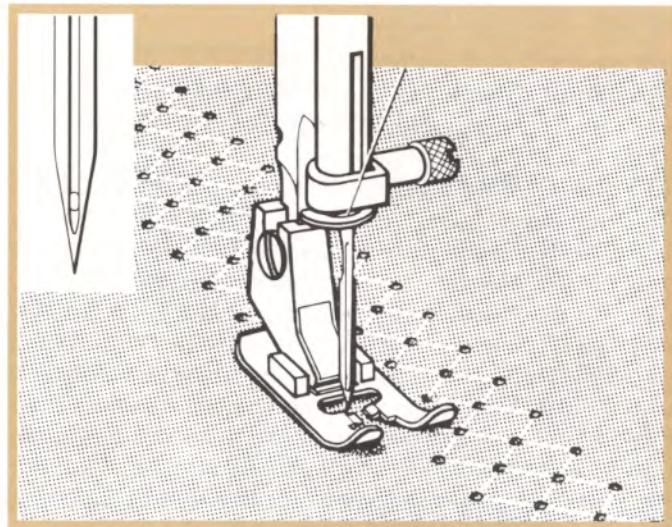
Read more about needles on pages 10, 11 and the next page.



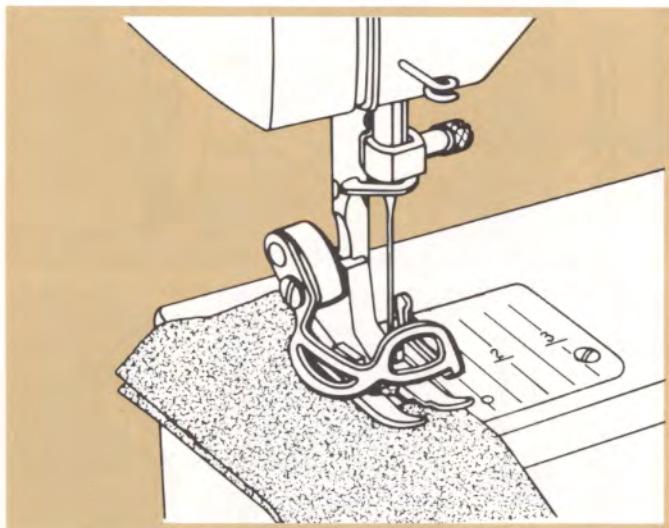
## Extra accessories



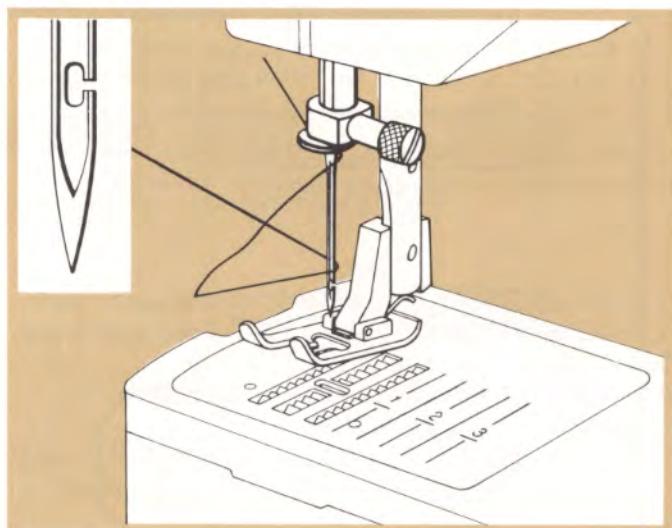
41 12 683-01. Cutting needle No. 100 for sewing in leather or thick skin.



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

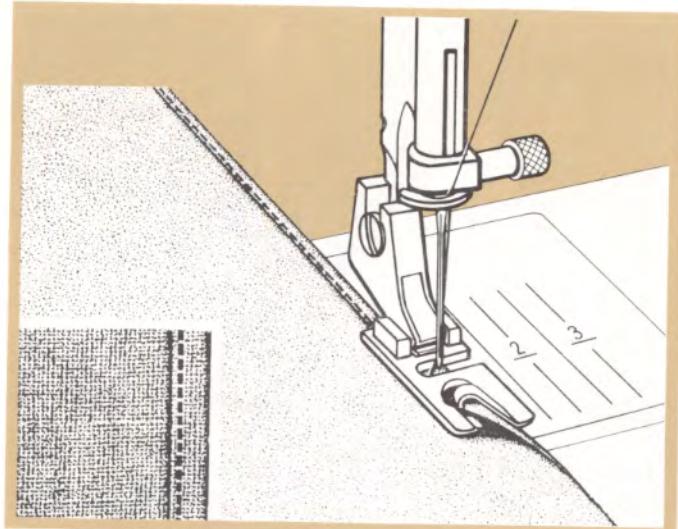


41 14 541-01. Finger guard.

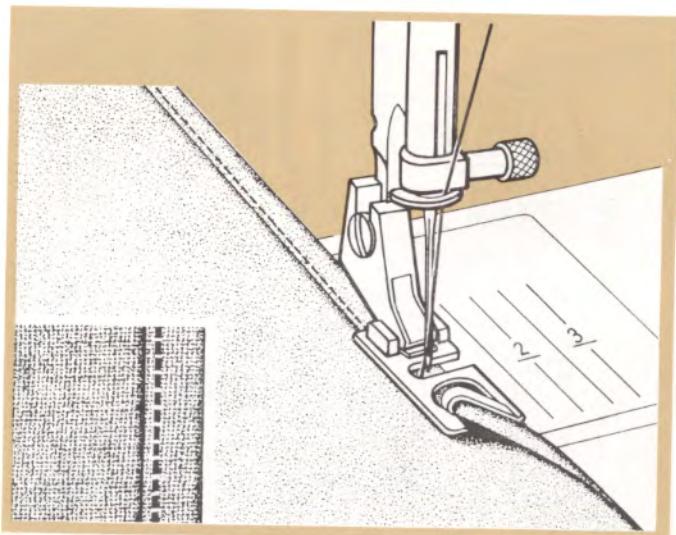


41 12 685-01, No. 80. 41 12 685-02, No. 90.  
41 12 685-03, No. 100. Slotted needles for people with impaired vision. The needle eye is supplied with a slot. When threading, pass the thread along the needle, until the thread glides into the slot.

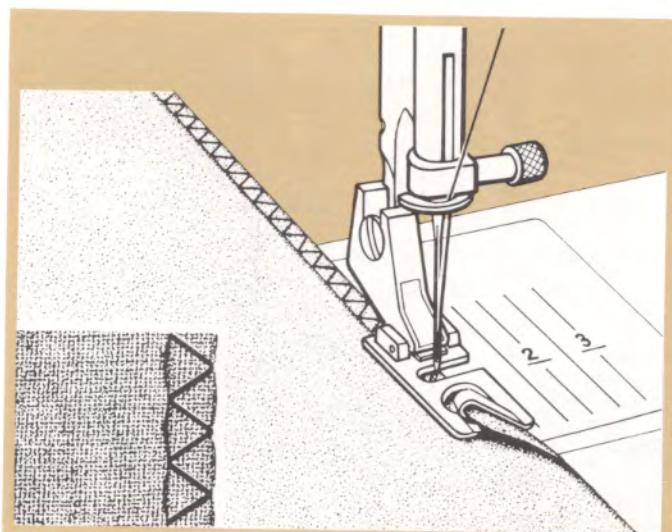
## Extra accessories



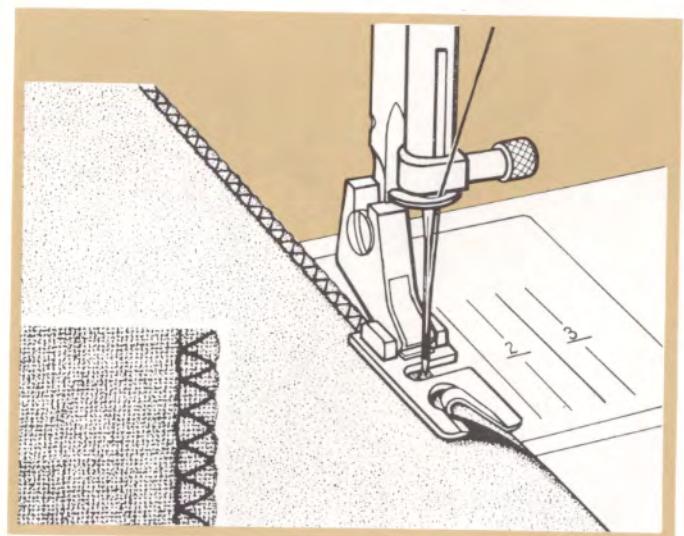
41 11 384-01. Presser foot for 2 mm hemming. To be sewn with straight stitch or zig-zag. Stitch length 1.5, stitch width 1.5.



41 11 385-01. Presser foot for 5 mm hemming. To be sewn with straight stitch, zig-zag or a decorative stitch.

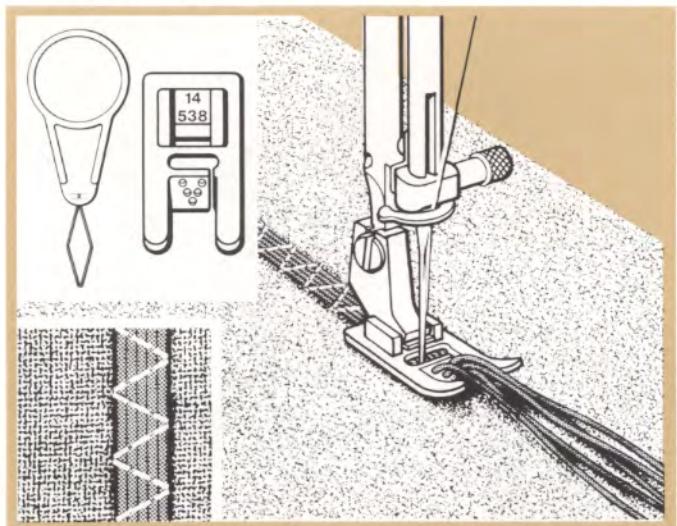


41 11 386-01. Presser foot for 3 mm scalloped hem. To be sewn with zig-zag, stitch length 4.5, stitch width 3.75 and tight thread tension. Suitable for soft fabrics.

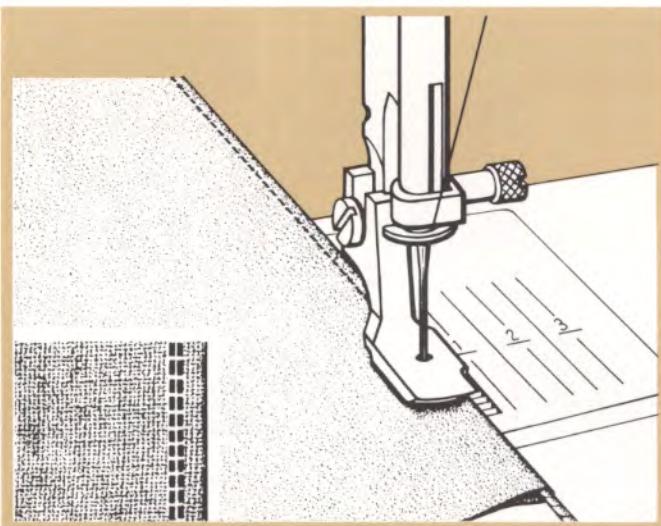


41 11 387-01. Presser foot for 2 mm rolled hem. To be sewn with zig-zag, stitch length 3, stitch width 3.5. Suitable for light fabrics.

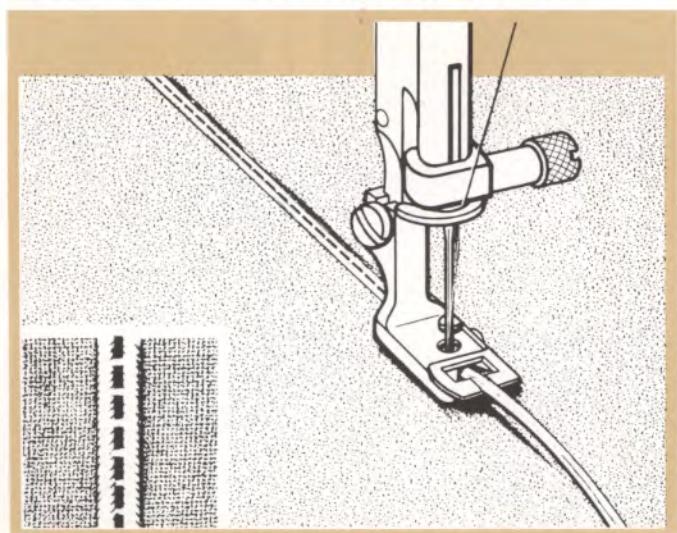
## Extra accessories



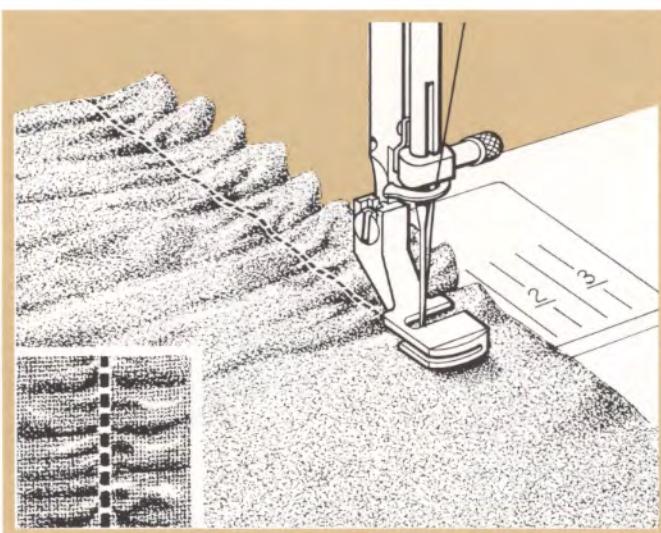
41 14 538-01. Presser foot with five holes for decorative stitching over yarn or for satin-stitching. 41 16 287-01. Thread the needle threader from underneath the presser foot and draw the threads down through the holes.



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

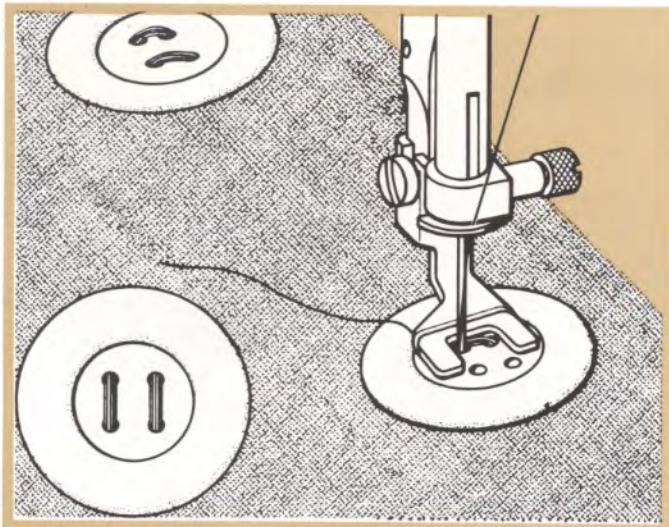


40 93 005-01. Presser foot for attaching braiding, which is inserted through a guide and attached with a straight stitch in the middle of the braiding.

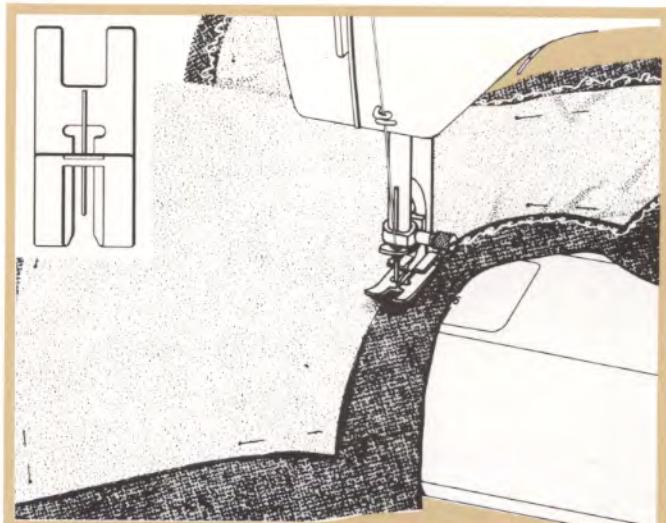


41 14 381-01. Presser foot for gathering. The fabric is gathered as it is sewn—the longer the stitch length, the fuller the gathering. The gathered fabric can be sewn simultaneously to another ungathered fabric.

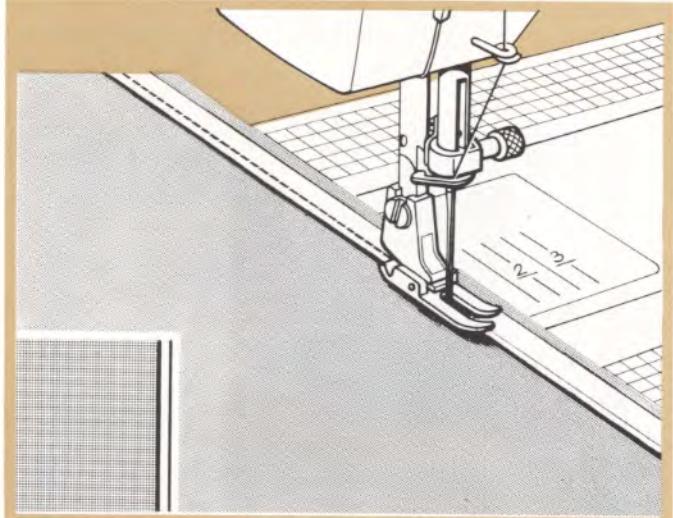
## Extra accessories



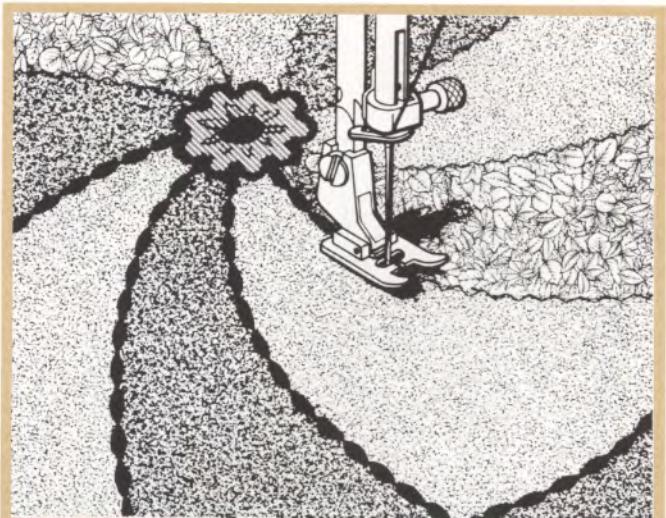
40 15 237-01. Presser foot for sewing on large buttons and buttons with high edges.



41 13 931-01. Marker presser foot. By using this foot you can transfer markings from paper patterns to fabric, sew Point de Paris hemstitch and "miniature rugs".

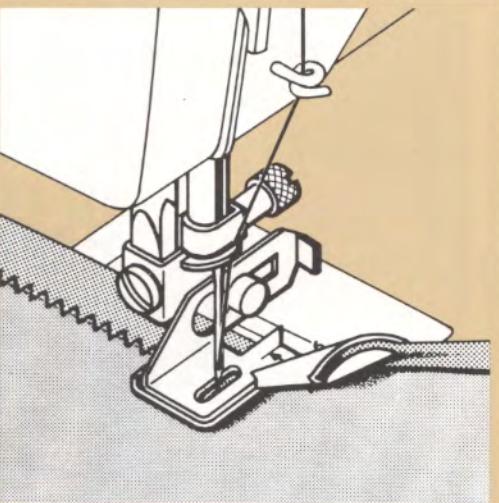
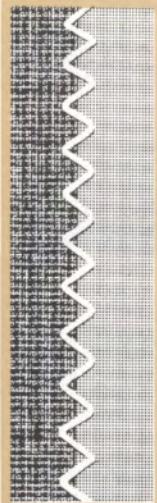


41 12 745-01. Piping presser foot for fastening edging tape with a flat and a round part (piping). Only the round part will be visible when the tape is in place.

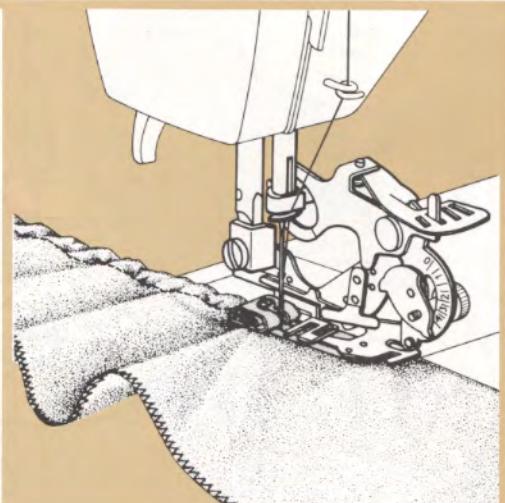
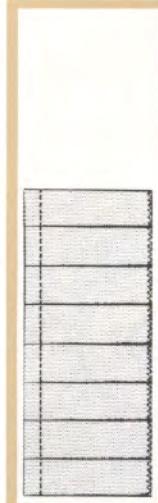
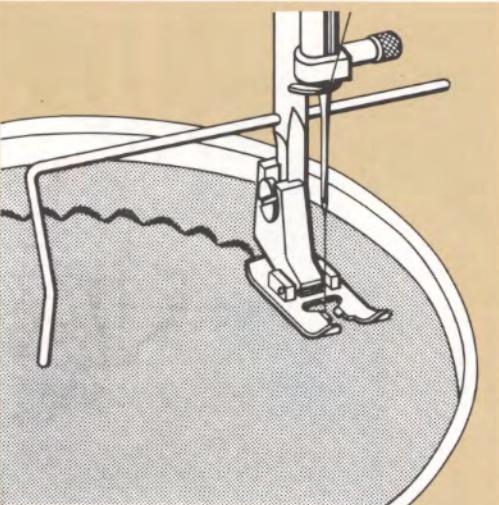


41 11 395-01. Decorative stitch presser foot. Made of metal, grooved underneath to make room for close seams.

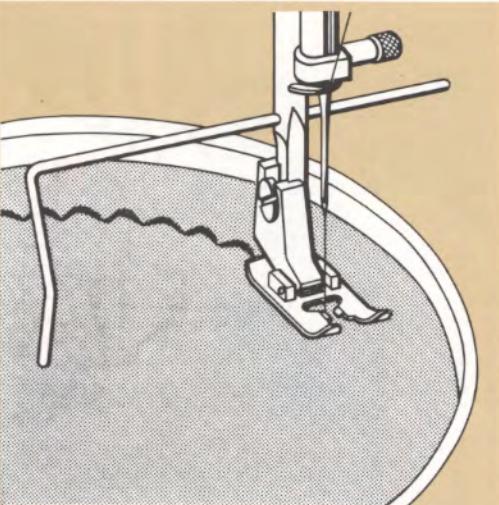
## Extra accessories



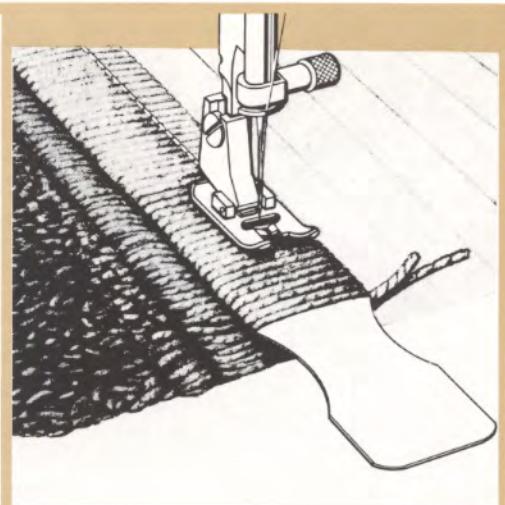
41 11 882-01. Bias binder for edging with bias tape. Can be used for 8, 10, 12 and 15 mm folded tape and for 22–24 mm unfolded tape. The stitch distance can be varied.



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

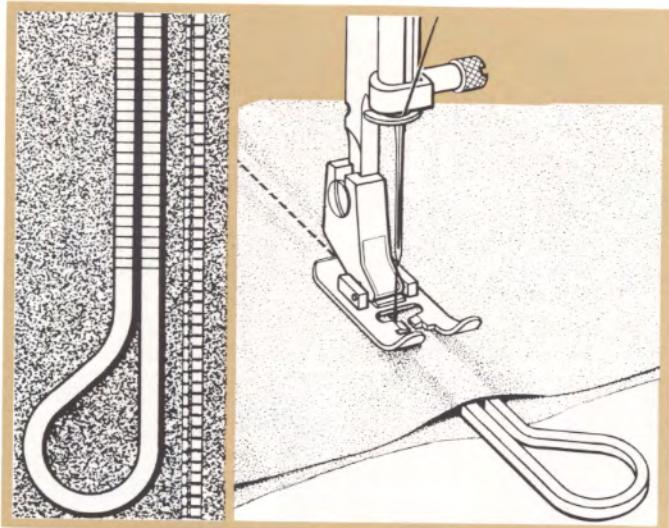


40 15 813-01. Attachment for circular sewing. Stretch the fabric over an embroidery hoop, place a thumbtack in the middle as a pivot and attach the guide over the pivot thumbtack.

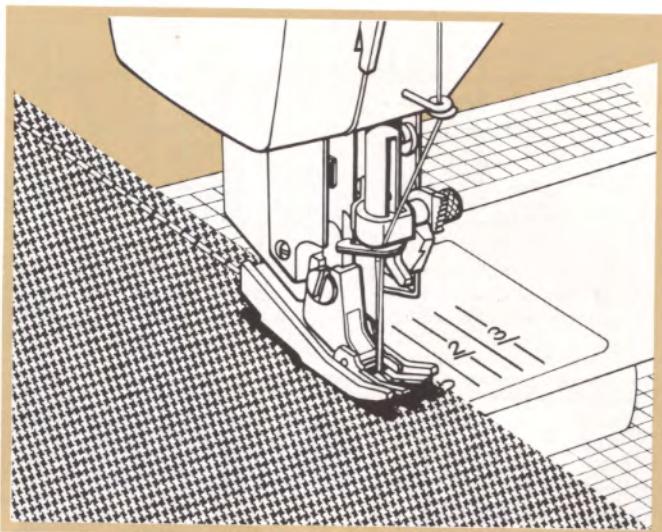


41 13 458-01, 30 mm (1 1/8"). 41 13 458-01, 45 mm (1 3/4"). Weaver's reed for rug sewing. Wind the yarn over the reed and sew in place, with straight stitch.

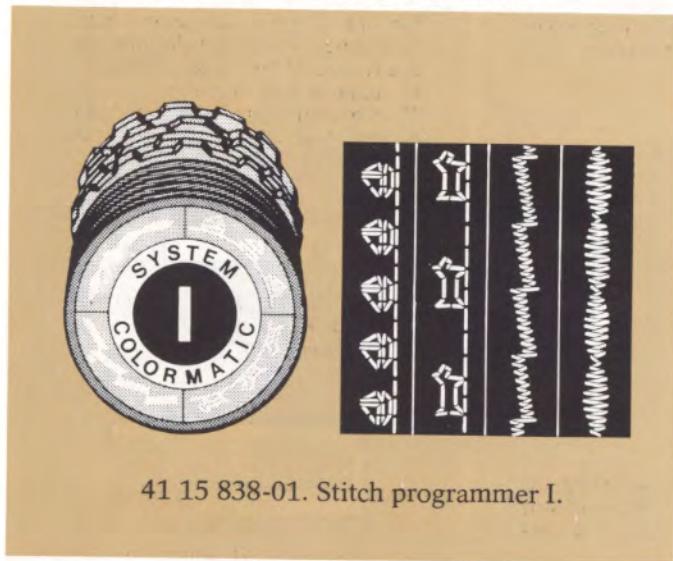
## Extra accessories



40 15 367-01. Hemstitcher. Put the fork between two layers of material, which are sewn together with long straight stitches. (Note: In parts of USA, "hemstitching" may not mean the same as described here.)



41 14 294-01. Dual feeder. To be used for materials which are easily displaced, e.g. plastic, velvet, etc. Useful also for checked and striped fabrics.

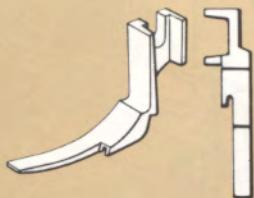


41 15 838-01. Stitch programmer I.

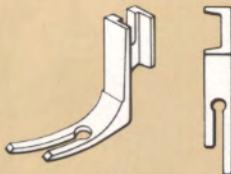


41 15 839-01. Stitch programmer K.

## Extra accessories



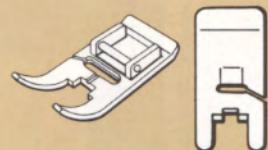
40 15 395-01. Presser foot for narrow stitches, zippers, welts or welting.



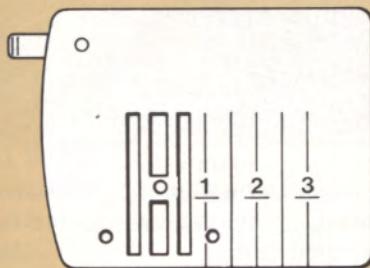
40 93 015-01. Presser foot, extra narrow, for special straight stitching.



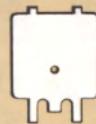
41 11 394-01. Presser foot for extra fine straight stitching in light fabrics.



41 14 540-01. Presser foot with side slit.



41 15 625-01. Stitch plate with round needle hole, for straight stitching in very loose or light fabrics.

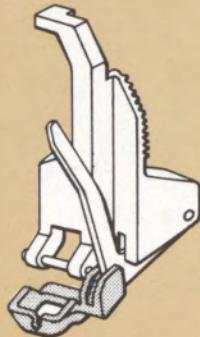


41 15 868-01. Plate for darning and embroidering with straight stitching especially in light fabrics.

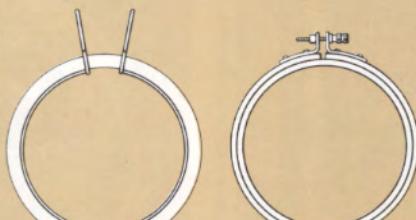


For making closing bars around holes, for example eyelets in belts, the feed dog is covered by a plate. Available for different hole-diameters.

41 15 855-01. Plate for eyelets 4 mm.  
41 15 855-02. Plate for eyelets 6 mm.



41 15 849-01. Darning foot.



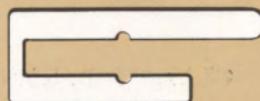
40 15 398-01

40 93 028-01  
40 93 029-01  
40 93 030-01

Frames for darning and embroidery  
40 15 398-01 5.5 cm diameter (2 1/8")  
40 93 028-01 10 cm diameter (4")  
40 93 029-01 15 cm diameter (6")  
40 93 030-01 20 cm diameter (8")



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



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

## Rapid seam guide: Built-in stitches

	Stitch	Refer to page	Stitch Selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot pressure	Presser feet
	Straight stitching Joining Hems Pleats	24	  	Stitch length can be varied			Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01 for normal fabrics.  Presser foot 41 12 988-01 for light fabrics.
	Topstitching For coarse thread, coarser needle and tighter thread tension.	24	  	Stitch length can be varied			Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01 for normal fabrics.  Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 for thick fabrics.
	Basting	25	  	Stitch length 4–6. Light fabrics 3–4.			Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01 for normal fabrics.  Presser foot 41 12 988-01 for light fabrics.
	Zig-zag Overcasting Gathering with elastic Edging with tape Sewing on lace Appliqués	28 29 30	  	Stitch length and stitch width can be varied			Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01  Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01  Raised seam presser foot 41 11 389-01 for gathering with elastic
	Three-step zig-zag Overcasting in elastic, light or easily-frayed fabrics. Sewing terry cloth (towelling) Darning and mending	31 32 57, 33	  	Stitch length and stitch width can be varied			Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01  Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01  Presser foot 41 12 988-01 for light fabrics.



## Rapid seam guide: Stitches on programmer A

	Stitch	Refer to page	Stitch Selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot pressure	Presser feet
	<b>Overlock</b> Joining and overcasting in one. Sewing knitted and elastic fabrics. Mending seams in underwear, tricot and knits.	36 37		The stitch length can be shortened			Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01
	<b>Reinforced elastic straight stitch</b> Joining of elastic fabrics. Extra strong for sewing, e.g. crotches. Topstitching	38 39		Shorter stitch length gives greater elasticity			Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01
	<b>Elastic blindstitch</b> Hemming in elastic fabrics.	40					Blindstitching presser foot 41 14 228-01
	<b>Blind hem stitch</b> Hemming in woven fabrics. Edge finishing	40					Blindstitching presser foot 41 14 228-01



## Rapid seam guide: Stitches on programmer B

	Stitch	Refer to page	Stitch Selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot pressure	Presser feet
	<b>Double overlock</b> Sews and overcasts seams in one. For stretch and non-stretch fabrics, particularly fabrics that tend to fray.	42					Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01  Roller presser foot 41 13 901-01
	<b>Ric Rac</b> Topstitching. Appliquéd work using cloth tape, selvedge. In leather and skin.	42					Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01  Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01 Glide plate if necessary for skin.
	<b>Double-action stitch</b> Joining and overcasting in one. Decorative hems in soft fabrics.	43					Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01  Presser foot 41 12 988-01 for light fabrics
	<b>Serpentine</b> Darning, mending and sewing in lycra, elastic and tricot.	43					Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01  Standard presser foot 41 11 383-01



## Rapid seam guide: Stitches on programmer C

	Stitch	Refer to page	Stitch Selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot pressure	Presser feet
	<b>Shirring stitch</b> Gathering over shirring elastic. Also suitable for decorative seams.	44					<b>Buttonhole foot</b> 41 11 650-01 for gathering with elastic.
	<b>Point de Paris hemstitch</b> Decorative hems. Appliqué work using cloth tape. For skin and leather.	45					<b>Utility presser foot</b> 41 14 512-01 for decorative stitches.
	<b>Bridging stitch</b> Joining two pieces of fabric with folded edges. Inserting lace and embroidery. Seam in lycra.	46					<b>Utility presser foot</b> 41 14 512-01 <b>Standard presser foot</b> 41 11 383-01 With glide plate for sewing skin.
	<b>Lingerie stitch</b> Joining and overcasting in one, in light or sheer fabrics.	47					<b>Standard presser foot</b> 41 11 383-01 <b>Standard presser foot</b> 41 11 383-01 for normal fabrics.
							<b>Presser foot</b> 41 12 988-01 for light fabrics.

*Rapid seam guide:* Pattern stitches on programmers D to K. Raised seams, buttonholing and sewing on buttons which are independent of stitch programmers

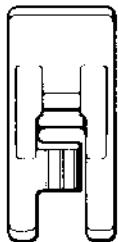
Stitch	Refer to page	Stitch Selector	Stitch length Stitch width	Thread tension	Presser foot pressure	Presser feet
	48					Utility presser foot 41 14 512-01 
	56					Raised seam presser foot 41 11 389-01  Raised seam attachment 40 15 427-01 
	49-52					Buttonhole foot 41 11 650-01 
	53-54					Buttonhole foot 41 11 650-01 
	55					Presser foot sole to be removed  Button reed 41 11 732-01 to be used for "stand-away" 

Standardtillbehör  
Standardtilbehør  
Vakiotarvikkeet  
Standard accessories  
Standardzubehör

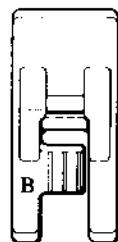
Accessoires standard  
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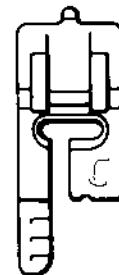
41 11 383-01



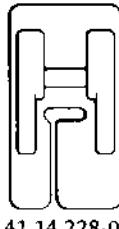
41 14 531-01



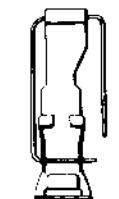
41 14 512-01



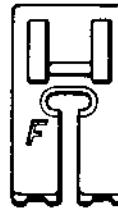
41 17 389-01



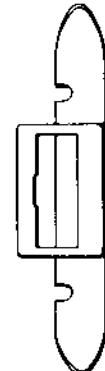
41 14 228-01



41 12 897-01



41 17 379-01

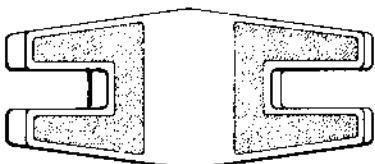


41 12 989-01

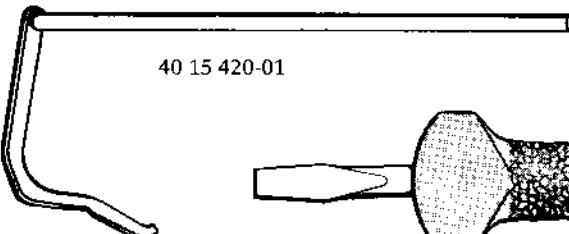


41 13 925-01

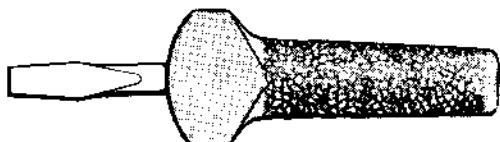
**Page 78 (Supplement to page 63)**



41 11 732-01



40 15 420-01



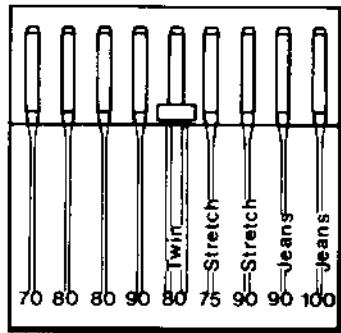
41 12 699-01



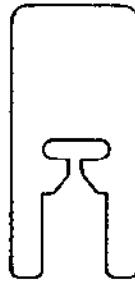
40 15 555-01



40 15 399-01



41 16 414-01



41 11 866-01



41 14 401-01



41 16 249-01



41 11 399-01

**VIKING**