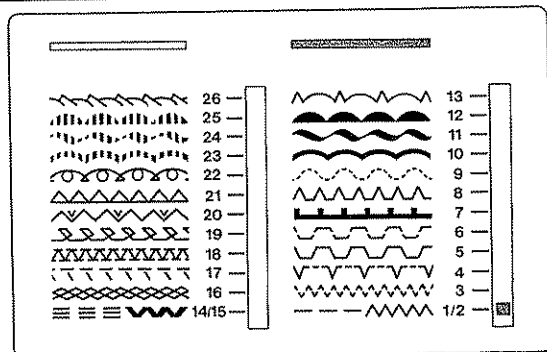


Practical sewing

Straight stitch Needle position



Forward sewing

The machine sews forwards with the settings specified and with the selected stitch length. The stitch length is selected according to the type of sewing and fabric.

Reverse sewing

Push the stitch length knob upwards above 0 and hold until reverse sewing is finished. When the knob is released, the machine will again sew forwards with the previously selected stitch length.

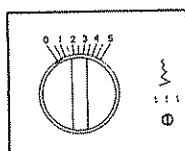
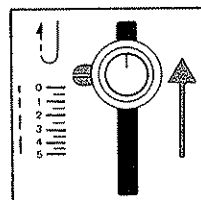
Securing the ends

At the beginning and end of a seam, sew in reverse for approx. 1 cm ($\frac{3}{8}$ "') and then forwards again.

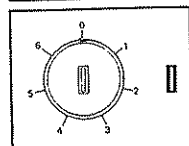
Securing thick seams

When changing from forward to reverse sewing and vice versa, stop the machine. The needle stop device always returns the needle to its highest position when the machine stops. This prevents the needle from being bent by thick fabrics.

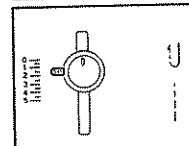
Presser foot:	0
Thread:	according to fabric
Needle:	according to thread
Stitch:	-----
Stitch width:	0
Stitch length:	1-5 according to fabric
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	



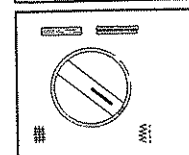
Stitch width
Needle position



Buttonhole



Stitch length
Normal stitch length is approx. 2

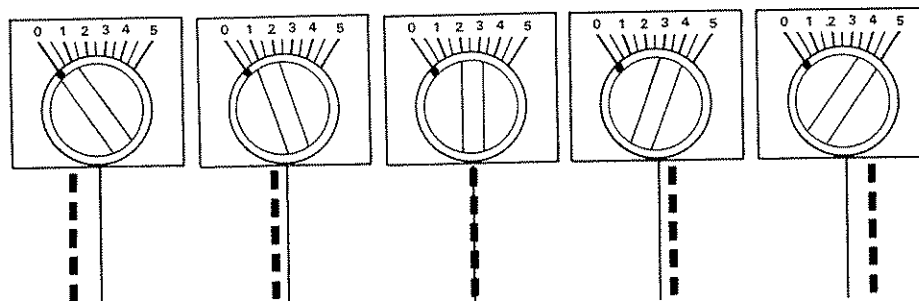


Colour indicator

Feed-dog

Five needle positions

The position of the stitch can be set to left and right in five positions with the needle position knob.




For normal sewing, the needle is in the centre

Examples of use:

Sewing in zips	page 28
Blind hem	page 30
Edge stitching	page 31

Zig-zag Satin stitch

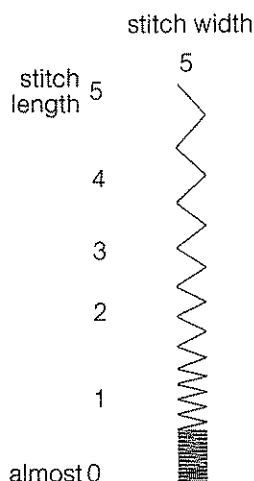
Setting zig-zag

Presser foot:	0
Thread:	according to fabric
Needle:	according to thread
Stitch:	∧∧∧∧∧∧∧∧∧∧
Stitch width:	1–5
Stitch length:	1–5
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Setting zig-zag width and length

The stitch width and length can be altered during sewing or while the machine is stopped.

Set the width of the zig-zag stitch with the stitch width knob. It is completely step-free up to 5 mm. **The needle must not be left in the work when the machine is stopped.**



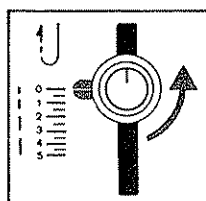
Satin stitch = close zig-zag

Presser foot:	0 (6)
Thread:	embroidery thread no. 30
Needle:	80
Stitch width:	1 ½–5
Stitch length:	

Set stitch length to very close zig-zag

Turn stitch length knob to the right until it locks.

The mark on the knob is at the top. Stitch length is now 0.



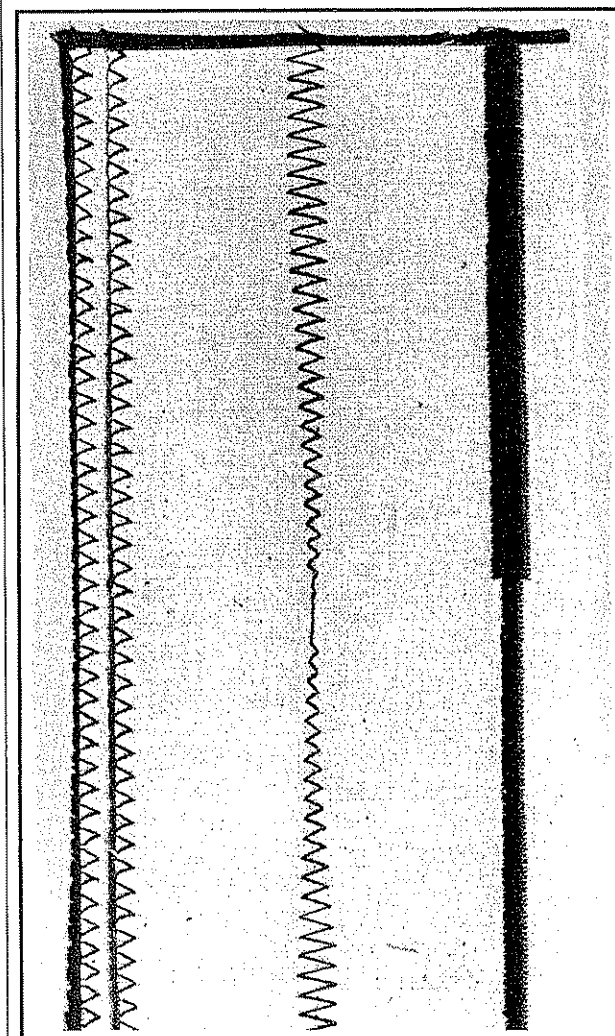
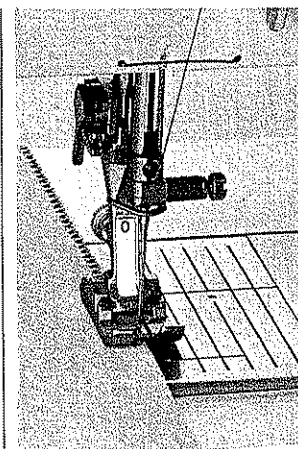
By rotating half a turn to the left (mark at the bottom) the basic setting for satin stitch is obtained. Adjust stitch density from the basic setting according to the work. Turn anti-clockwise for thicker work, clockwise for finer work.

Oversewing edges

Presser foot:	0
Thread:	darning or sewing thread
Needle:	80–70
Stitch width:	2 ½–5 (according to fabric)
Stitch length:	1–3 (according to fabric)

Generally, the zig-zag should not be too wide or the stitch length too long. Start by cutting a neat edge. Use as fine a thread as possible, especially on fine fabrics.

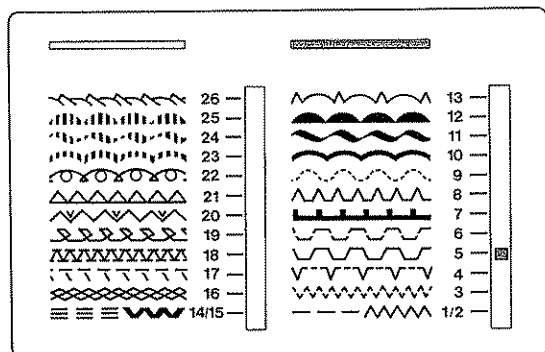
Guide the edge of the fabric to the centre of the foot, so that the needle goes alternately into the fabric and then over the edge.



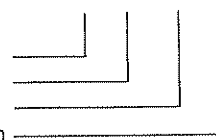
Selecting green stitches

– Push the selector lever to the right to disengage and set to the desired stitch.

– Set the colour indicator to **green**.



Presser foot
Stitch width
Stitch length
Needle position



Basic setting scale

- As the stitch is selected, the basic setting will be displayed at the same time.
- Each type of stitch has many different applications.
- The presser foot display recommends the best type of presser foot to use, to make the work easier and achieve the best result.

– The stitch width and stitch length can be adjusted to the type of work and to the fabric.

Examples for choosing a stitch

Thread:	according to fabric
Needle:	according to fabric

Universal stitch

Presser foot:	0
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	1
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Scallop stitch

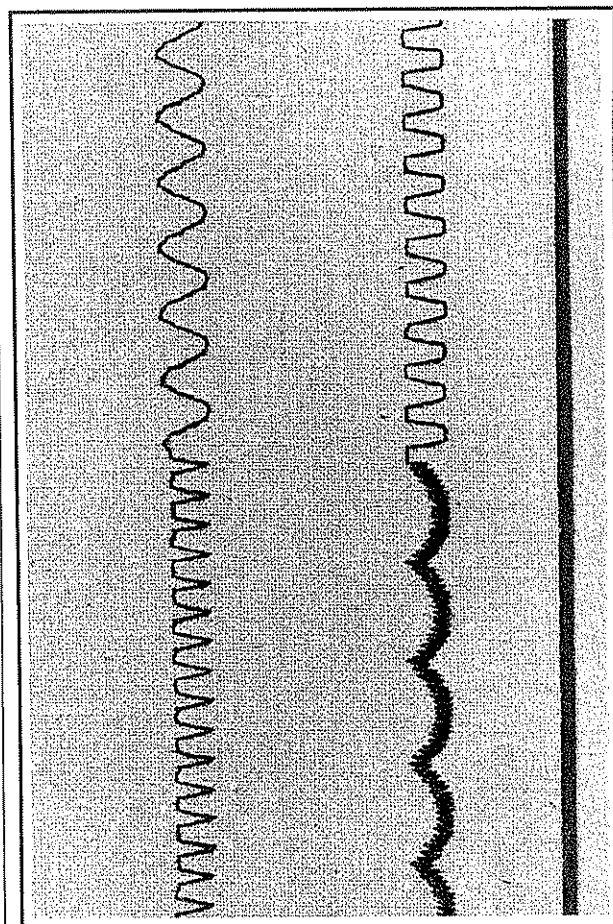
Presser foot:	6
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	5
Stitch length:	approx. 1/4 IIIII
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Running stitch

Presser foot:	0
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	5
Stitch length:	1
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Vari-overlock

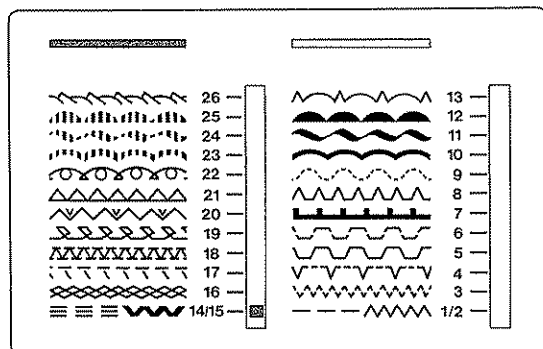
Presser foot:	2
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	1
Needle position:	right
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	



Selecting red stitches

– Push the selector lever to the right to disengage and set to the desired stitch.

– Set the colour indicator to **red**.



Needle position
Stitch length
Stitch width
Presser foot

Examples for choosing a stitch

Thread:	according to fabric
Needle:	according to thread

Triple straight stitch

Presser foot:	1
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	0
Stitch length:	3
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Triple zig-zag

Presser foot:	1
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	5
Stitch length:	3
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Jersey stitch

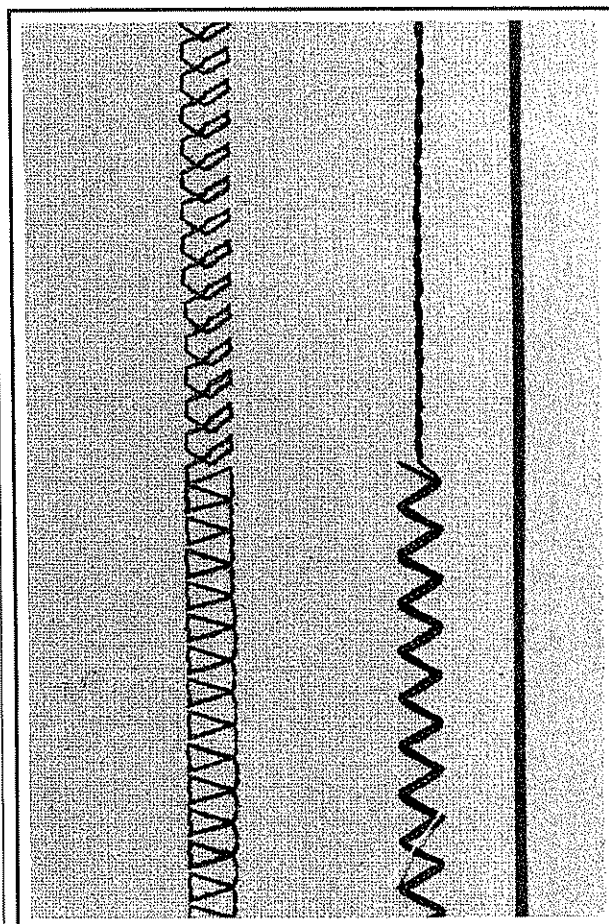
Presser foot:	1
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	5
Stitch length:	2
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Double overlock

Presser foot:	1
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	5
Stitch length:	2
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Basic setting scale

- As the stitch is selected, the basic setting will be displayed at the same time.
- Each type of stitch has many different applications.
- The presser foot display recommends the best type of presser foot to use, to make the work easier and achieve the best result.
- The stitch width and stitch length can be adjusted to the type of work and to the fabric.



Sewing knitted fabrics

eg. interlock, jersey

When sewing knitted fabrics, the following points generally apply:

1. Use a perfect needle. Even a very slightly blunt needle will damage the knit, causing it to ladder.

2. Use fine sewing thread, particularly for fine jerseys. Coarse thread can also damage the knit.

3. Use darning thread for basting. After the seam has been sewn, darning thread is more easily removed than the considerably thicker and shorter fibre basting thread.

4. Press each seam as it is sewn. This will make subsequent work easier.

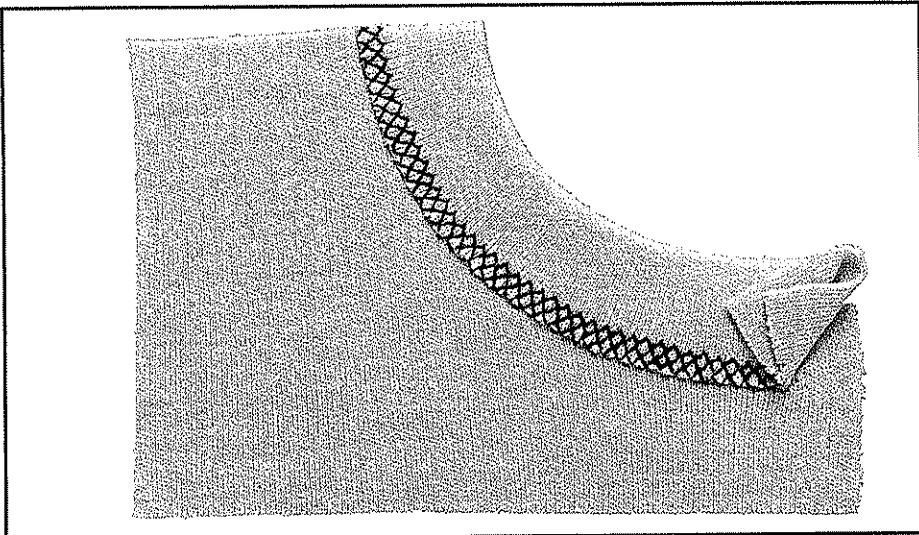
5. Sew a sample to test the stretch of the stitch. The seam should be as elastic as the fabric. As modern textiles vary considerably in their elasticity, the basic setting of the practical stitches can be adjusted, where necessary, to suit the fabric. For «hand-look» knitted fabrics use a slightly longer stitch length.

Neckband with visible seam

Primarily for knitted cotton fabrics (pyjamas, T-shirts, sports underwear, underwear)

Presser foot:	1
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch:	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
Stitch width:	5
Stitch length:	2
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	XXXXXXXXXX

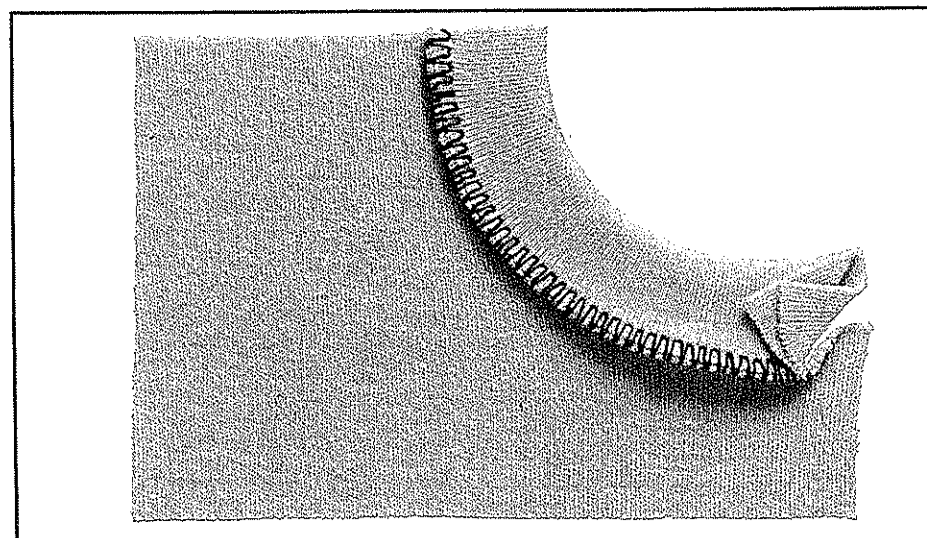
Fold the neatly cut neckband in half and press. Pin and baste to the right side of the neckline. Then sew with Honeycomb stitch. Guide the work so that the stitches come exactly to the edge of the band. Cut off the surplus fabric from the inside.



Neckband with overlock seam

Presser foot:	2
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch:	^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^
Stitch width:	4-5
Stitch length:	1
Needle position:	right
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	XXXXXXXXXX

Fold the neatly cut neckband in half and press. Pin to the right side of the neckline, with the cut edges of the band exactly in line with the neckline edge. When sewing, guide the edges to the pin of the overlock foot.





Practical stitch hems

Preparation:

Baste the hem – depth of hem plus 1 cm ($\frac{3}{8}$ ") – mark the desired width – sew and cut off surplus

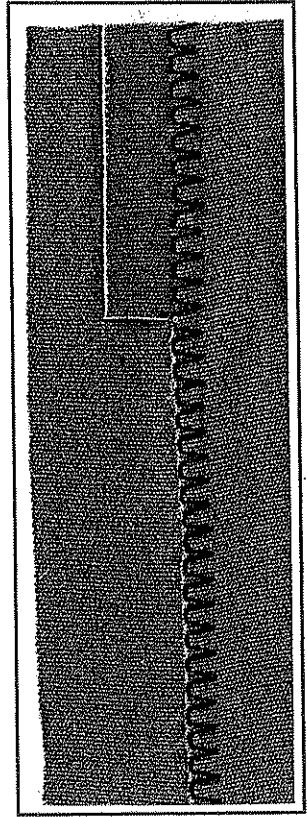
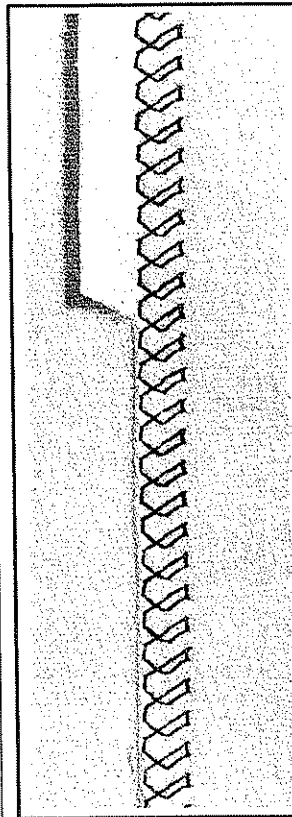
fabric. When working with knitted fabrics, see general pointers on page 24.

Visible hem with Jersey stitch



Presser foot:	1
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	5
Stitch length:	2
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Elastic hem for garments in cotton, fine wool, synthetic and blended fibres, i.e. Pyjamas, T-shirts, underwear and sports underwear.

Pin or baste hem. Sew hem from right side, trim surplus fabric from wrong side.

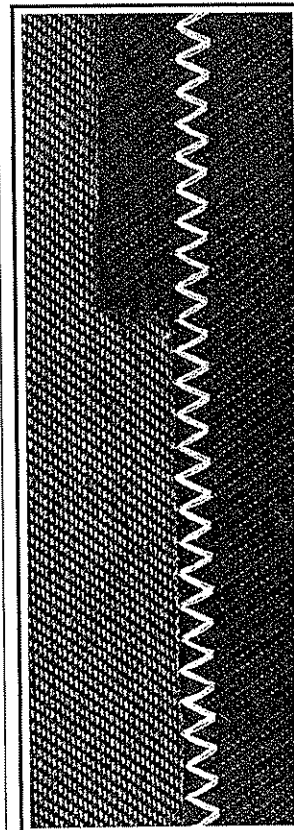


Visible hem with Vari-overlock



Presser foot:	2
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	approx. 1
Needle position:	right
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Elastic hem for all jerseys: Stretch towelling, helanca etc.

Pin or baste hem. Sew hem from right side, trim surplus fabric from wrong side.



Visible hem with Triple zig-zag

Presser foot:	1
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	2½ – 5 according to fabric
Stitch length:	2 – 3
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Hard wearing hem for firm fabrics, e.g. Denim etc.

Pin or baste hem. Sew hem from right side, trim surplus fabric from wrong side.

Practical stitch seams

There are three types of seam:

Open seams

These are seams that are pressed open

- they lie flat and are not bulky
- they allow garments to be let out

Overlock seams

These are seams that are sewn and oversewn in one operation

- they are quick to produce
- they are narrow, but do not allow garments to be let out

Flat joining seams

These are seams in which the cut edges are overlapped and then over-sewn

- they lie flat
- they are narrow and cannot be let out
- they do not curl and the edges are neat.

Triple straight stitch seam, open seam

Hard wearing, re-inforced seam for firm fabrics

Especially for Denim and corduroy.

Presser foot:	1
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80–90
Stitch:	=====
Stitch width:	0
Stitch length:	2–3
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	=====

Zig-zag seam, open seam

Elastic seam for jersey fabrics in wool, synthetic or blended fibres, and for silk, cotton and wool interlock.

Suitable for sweaters, jackets and all hand and machine knitted garments.

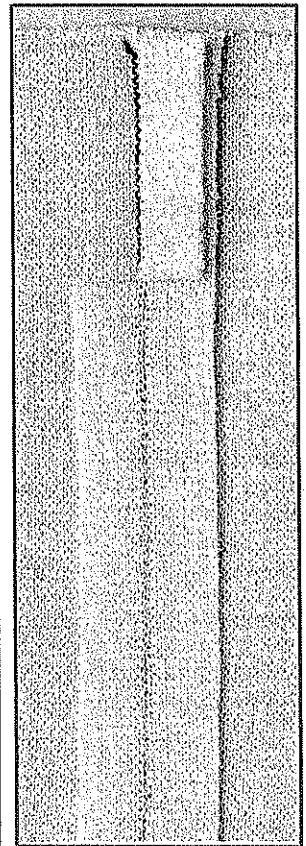
Presser foot:	0
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch:	^/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/~/
Stitch width:	1
Stitch length:	1½
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	=====

Stretch seam, open seam

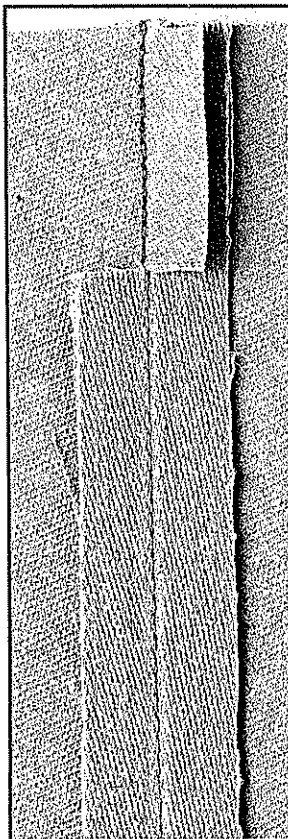
Highly elastic seam for stretch fabrics, especially for sportswear of all kinds.

Suitable also for lounge-wear and craft work.

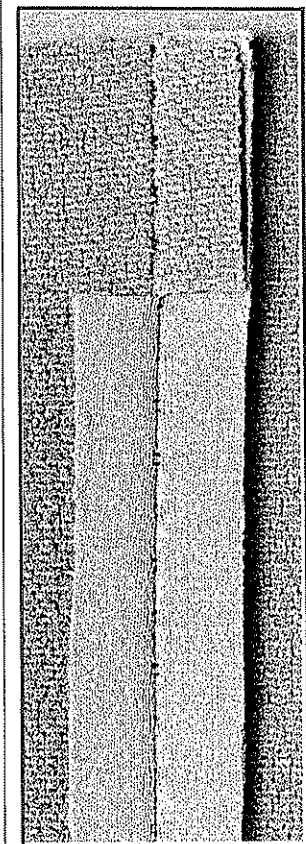
Presser foot:	0
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch:	~~~~~
Stitch width:	1¼
Stitch length:	¾–1
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	=====



Zig-zag seam



Triple straight stitch seam





Stretch seam

Practical stitch seams

Vari-overlock seam

Elastic overlook seam for all fine jersey fabrics,



dresses, blouses, underwear, nightwear etc.

Presser foot:	2
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	4
Stitch length:	1
Needle position:	right
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Double overlock seam

Elastic overlook seam for all thicker or loosely



knitted jersey fabrics

Presser foot:	1
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	5
Stitch length:	2
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

**Reinforced
overlock seam**

Elastic overlock seam for sweatshirts, sportswear




and casual wear, crafts
etc.

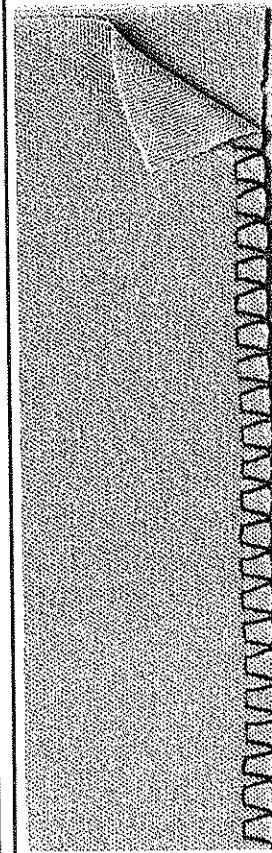
Presser foot:	1
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	4-5
Stitch length:	2
Needle position:	centre
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Flat seam

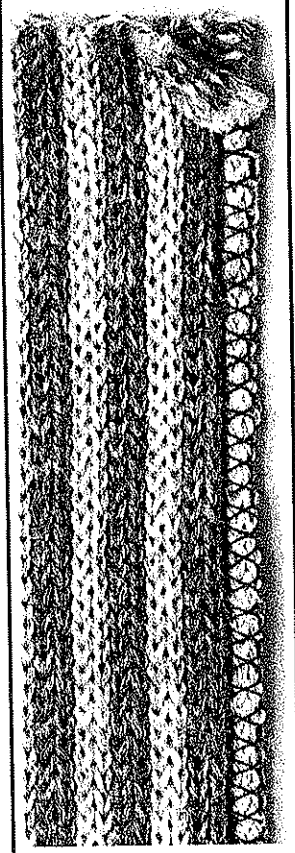
Visible seam for towelling,
felt, leather, Denim,

casual wear, crafts etc.

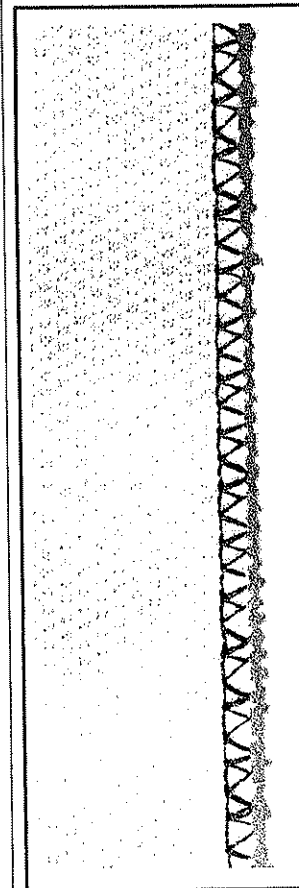
Presser foot:	1	
Stitch:		
Stitch width:	4	
Stitch length:	2	
Needle position:	centre	
Feed-dog:	sewing	
Colour indicator:		



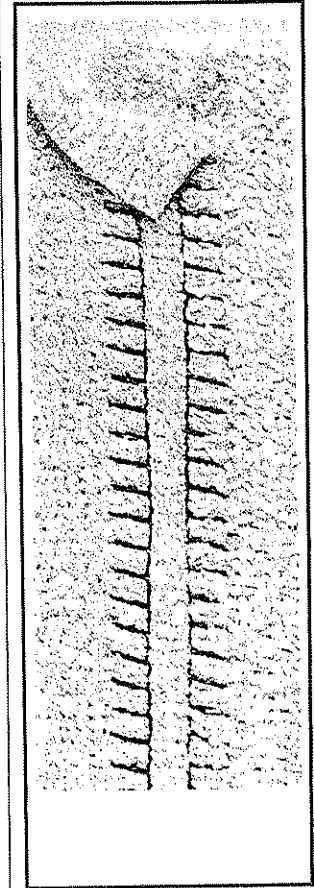
Varj-overlock seam



Double overlock seam



Reinforced overlock seam




Flat seam

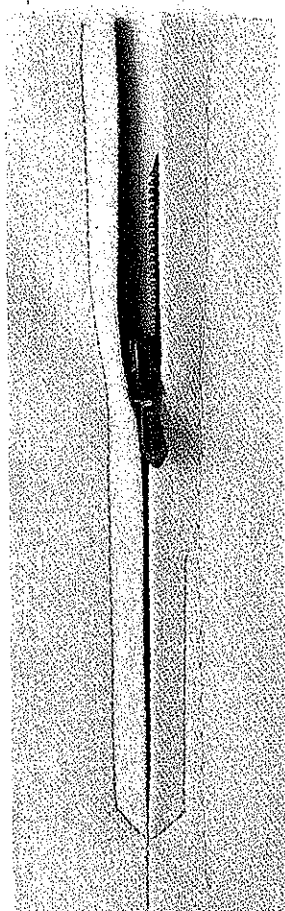
Remindet

Reminder
For sewing knitted fabrics see page 24.

Zips Plastics/leather

Zip fastener, inserted flat

Presser foot:	4
Thread:	sewing thread
Needle:	80
Stitch:	-----
Stitch width:	0
Stitch length:	approx. 2
Needle position:	left/right
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	



Preparation:

Baste entire length of seam. Mark length of zip and sew seam as far as the zip opening. Remove basting stitches, except in the zip section. Press the entire seam, trim and oversew. Remove remaining basting stitches. Baste the zip into position so that the teeth are covered by the fabric. Sew in the zip, starting each side at the bottom and sewing to the top, once with needle position right, once with needle position left.

Plastics

Like synthetic fabrics, plastic is also made from a variety of raw materials. Plastics have to be handled differently when sewn, depending on the surface and grain.

If the fabric does not feed properly, it is often sufficient to wipe a little sewing machine oil along the line of the seam (with a small, absorbent cotton wool pad wrapped in fabric).

Otherwise, use one of the special presser feet – Walking foot (No 50), Roller foot (No 51) or Teflon foot (No 52) (Additional accessory). Always sew plastics with a long stitch length to avoid tearing.

Leather and imitation leather

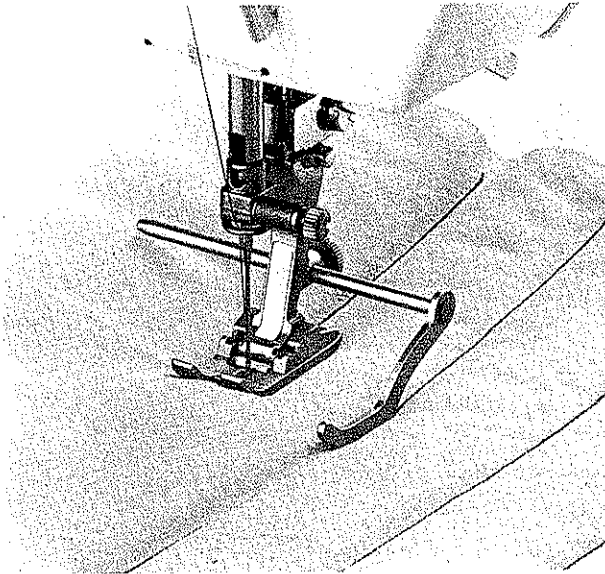
Naturally it is possible to sew leather. Some leathers may require a special leather needle. Sew a test piece before starting on the work itself. Do not choose too short a stitch length. Where necessary, use the Walking foot (No 50), Roller foot (No 51) or Teflon foot (No 52) (Additional accessory).

Seam / quilting guide



Sewing with seam/ quilting guide

Insert the seam/quilting guide into the presser foot. The distance between the seam/quilting

guide and the centre of the presser foot corresponds to the space between the rows of sewing.



Blind hemming

Presser foot:	5
Thread:	sewing thread/darning thread
Needle:	80-70
Stitch:	
Stitch width:	approx. 3
Stitch length:	2 1/4
Needle position:	right/half right
Feed-dog:	sewing
Colour indicator:	

Important

As with hand sewing, fine fabrics require a fine needle and fine thread.

Preparation

The hem should be prepared in the same way as for sewing by hand. Oversew raw edge, baste and press.

Positioning the hem

The hem is positioned under the foot as shown in (Fig. 1).

Sewing test

(Either on a remnant of fabric or directly on the hem).

Given the variations in fabric thicknesses, it is advisable to sew a test piece first. As when sewing by hand, the needle should only catch the fold of the fabric.

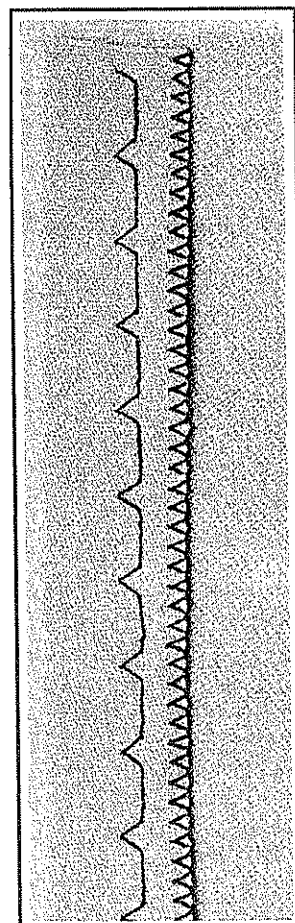
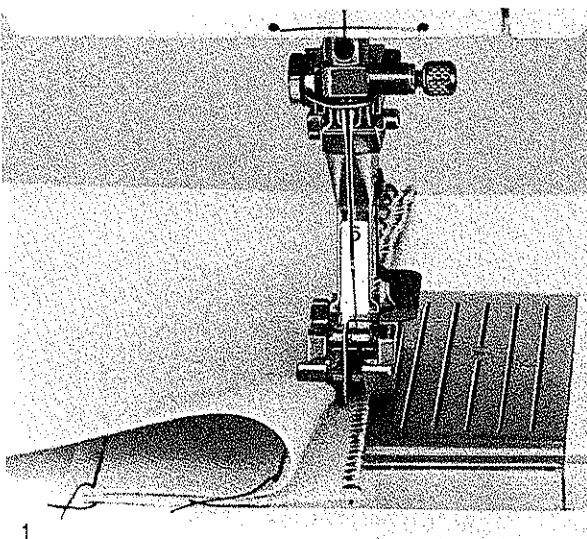
Because of these variations, a slight adjustment may be necessary.

Set the needle position to right or half right.

Sew slowly, until the needle swings to the left.

Using the handwheel, bring the needle down until it is just about to enter the fabric, and check that it is only just catching the fabric. If necessary, adjust the stitch width slightly:

Narrower if the needle is going in too far and a little wider if it is failing to catch sufficiently. Check the next zig-zag stitch in the same way. Then sew for approximately 10 cm (4") and check again.



Guiding the work

In this way you can check that the hem is running straight. Tip: While sewing, hold the under fabric back slightly (Fig. 2).

