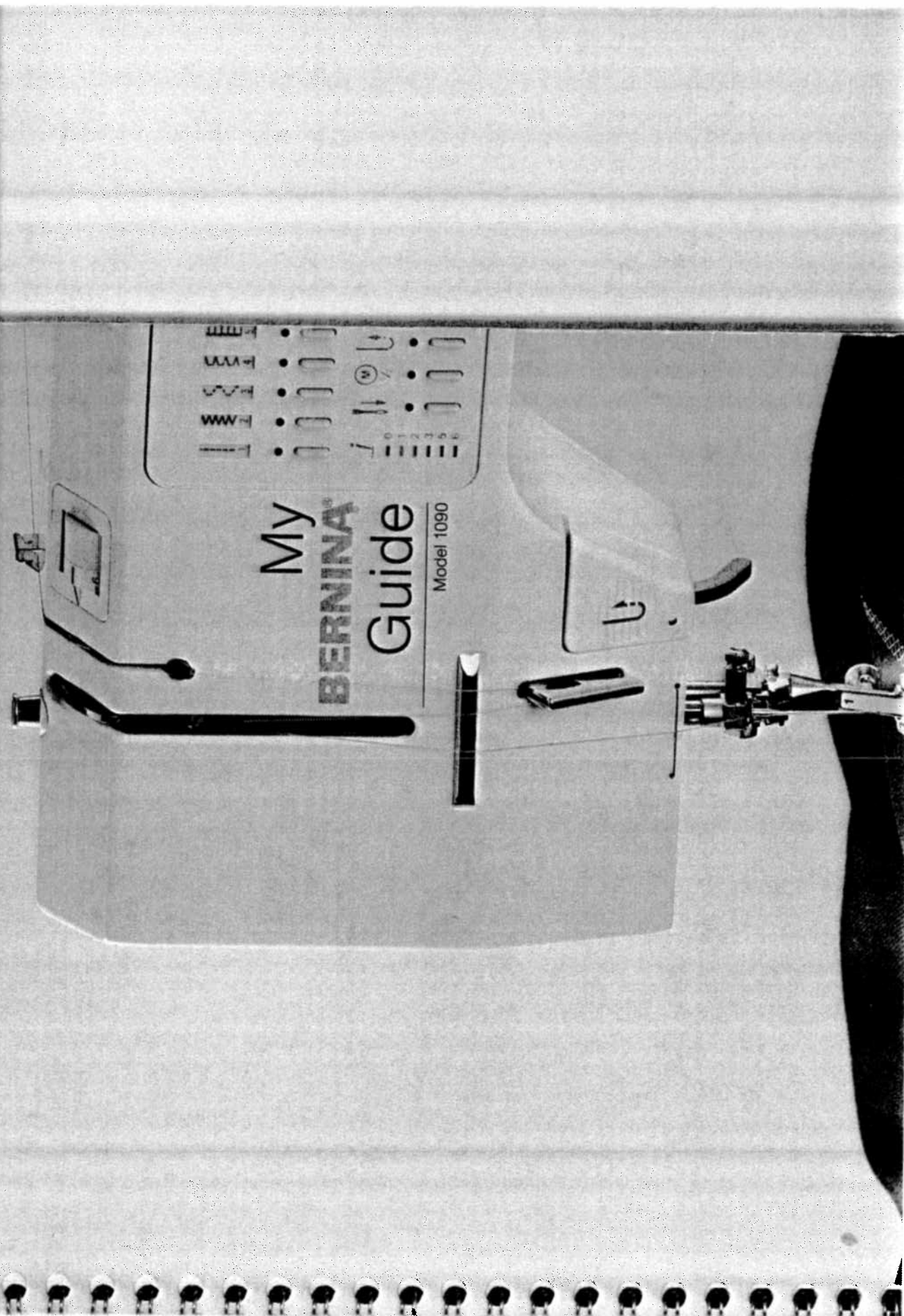
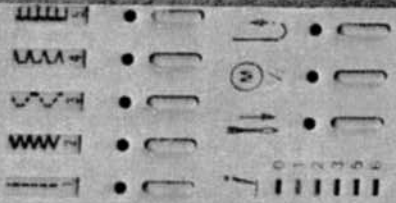


My **BERNINA** Guide

Model 1090



Index 3

Setting up the sewing machine 7

Threads 17
Needles

Presser feet 21
Practical stitches
Decorative stitches

Practical sewing 25

Trouble-shooting 47
Maintenance

Index

A		E		J		N	
Accessories	9	Edge stitching	39	Jeans foot	22, 36	Neckband	
Accessories box	9	Edges, oversewing	28	Jersey stitch	23, 33, 44	– with decorative seam	32
– fitting	9	Edging stitches	24			– with overlock seam	32
– removing	9	Edging with elastic thread	44	K		Needle and fabric	18
B		F		L		Needle breaks	48
Balance	26, 30	Fault prevention	48	Knitted fabrics, sewing	32	Needle positions	27
Basic setting		Faulty stitching	48			Needle stop	10
– altering	29	Faulty tension	48	Leather/Plastic	36	– down	26
– combining with functions	30	Feed-dog		Long stitch	37	– electronic	10
– retrieve	29	– lowering the	15	Lower thread		Needle, inserting	16
Blind hemming	38	– lower	11	– breaks	48	Needle, standard	19
Blind stitch	23	– and fabric feed	20	– bringing up	15	Needle/Thread table	18
Bobbin case and bobbin	12	– and presser feet	20	– winding	12	Needles and the sewing machine	18
Bobbin winding	12	– and sewing of corners	20			Needles and thread	18
Buttonhole		– and stitch length	20	M		Needles, all about sewing machine needles	18
– automatic	40	Flat joining seam	34, 35	Machine		Needles, special	19
– automatic with gimp cord	41	Floral stitches	24	– fails to run	48	Needle threader	14
– marking	40	Foot control unit	10	– stitching in reverse	48	– threading the needle	14
– cutting	41	– connecting	10	– will only run slowly	48	O	
C		– and electronic needle stop	10	Mains cable	10	Oiling and cleaning	50
Carrying case	8	Forward stitching	27	– connecting	10	Open seams	34
Changing the bulbs	49	Function buttons	26	Maintenance	50	Overlock seams	34
Cleaning and oiling	50	– balance	26, 30	Marking buttonholes	40	Overlock stitches	23
Clear button (CLR)	26	– clear button (CLR)	26	Mending		Oversewing edges	28
Clearing	26	– long stitch	26	– interlock fabric	44		
Compact stitches	24	– mirror image	26	– tears using Running stitch	42		
Cutter	15	– needle stop down	26	– woven fabric	43		
D		– presser foot indicator	26	Mirror image	26		
Darning	45	– programming button		Motor	10		
– with small darning ring	46	– MEM	26				
Decorative stitches	24	– reduced sewing speed	26				
– altering the basic setting	29	– reverse sewing button	26				
– combining with functions	30	– securing stitch control	27				
– programming	31	– single pattern (pattern end)	26				
Double overlock	23	– toggle switch	26				
Double overlock seam	35	G					
		Gathering stitch	23				
H		H					
		Hem, visible with					
		– Jersey stitch	33				
		– Triple zig-zag	33				
		Hems, practical stitch	33				
		Honeycomb stitch	23, 32, 43				
		Hook	50				
I							
		Important	6, 51				
		Inserting the bobbin	13				
		Interlock fabric mending	44				

Index

P

Patching using
 – Honeycomb stitch 43
 – Jersey stitch 44
 Pattern end (single pattern) 26, 30
 Pearl stitches 24
 Plastic/Leather 36
 Power switch 10
 Practical stitch hems 33
 Practical stitch seams 34, 35
 Practical stitches
 – forward sewing 23
 – reverse sewing 23
 – table 23
 Presser feet 22
 – blind stitch foot 22, 39
 – buttonhole foot 22, 40, 41
 – changing 16
 – darning foot 22, 45
 – embroidery foot 22
 – jeans foot 22, 36
 – overlock foot 22, 35
 – reverse pattern foot 22
 – zip foot 22, 36
 Presser foot indicator 26
 Presser foot lifter
 – attaching 11
 – and lower the feed dog 11
 Prevention, fault 48
 Programming 26, 31
 Programming button (MEM) 26
 Publications 51

R

Reducing sewing speed 26, 31
 Reverse sewing 27
 Reverse sewing
 – button 26, 30
 Running stitch 23, 42

S

Safety instructions 6, 51
 Satin stitch 28
 Seams
 – double overlock seam 35
 – flat joining seam 34, 35
 – open seams 34
 – overlock seams 34
 – stretch seams 34
 – stretch overlock seam 35
 – triple straight stitch seam 34
 – vari-overlock seam 35
 – zig-zag seam 34

Securing stitch control 27
 Sewing light 10
 – changing bulbs 49
 Sewing machine needles, all about 18/19
 Sewing speed, reduced 26, 31
 Sewing table 11
 – fitting 11
 – removing 11
 Sewing thick fabrics 36
 Single pattern (pattern end) 26, 30
 Special needles 19
 Stitch length, to alter 27
 Stitch width, to alter 28
 Stitches
 – decorative stitches 24
 – edging stitches 24
 – compact stitches 24
 – floral stitches 24
 – pearl stitches 24
 – altering the basic setting 29
 – combining with functions 30
 – faulty stitching 48
 – forward sewing practical stitches 23
 – Blind stitch 23, 38
 – Gathering stitch 23
 – Running stitch 23, 42
 – Straight stitch 23, 27
 – Stretch stitch 23, 34
 – Universal stitch 23
 – Vari-Overlock 23, 32, 35
 – Zig-zag stitch 23, 28
 – reverse sewing practical stitches 23
 – Double overlock 23, 35
 – Honeycomb stitch 23, 32, 43
 – Jersey stitch 23, 33, 44
 – Stretch Overlock 23, 35
 – Triple straight stitch 23, 34
 – Triple zig-zag 23, 33
 Stitching
 – edge 39
 – forward 27
 – needle positions 27
 – reverse sewing 27
 – top 37, 39
 Straight stitch 23, 27
 – triple straight stitch 23, 34
 Stretch Overlock 23, 35
 Stretch seam 34
 Stretch stitch 23, 34

T

Thread
 – bringing up the lower thread 15
 – cutter 15
 – needles 18
 – threading the upper thread 14
 Thread tension 15
 Thread, lower
 – breaks 48
 – bringing up winding 12
 Thread, upper
 – breaks 48
 – threading the Threader (Quick needle threader) 14
 Toggle switch 26, 27, 28, 29
 Top stitching 37, 39
 – using buttonhole thread (Cordonnet) 37
 Triple straight stitch 23
 Triple straight stitch seam 34
 Triple zig-zag 33

U

Universal stitch 23
 Upper thread
 – breaks 48
 – threading the 14

V

Vari-Overlock 23, 32, 35
 Vari-Overlock seam 35
 Visible hem with
 – Jersey stitch 33
 – Triple zig-zag 33

W

Woven fabric, mending 42, 43

Z

Zig-zag seam 34
 Zig-zag stitch 23, 28
 – triple 23, 33
 Zips 36

Important

Safety instructions

The following safety instructions must be observed.

– The moving needle is a source of danger (risk of injury to the fingers). Always therefore keep your eyes on the area in which you are working.

– Any operations performed within the needle movement area, e.g. changing a needle or presser foot, must always be carried out with the machine switched off (power switch at). The same applies to removing and replacing the lower thread bobbin.

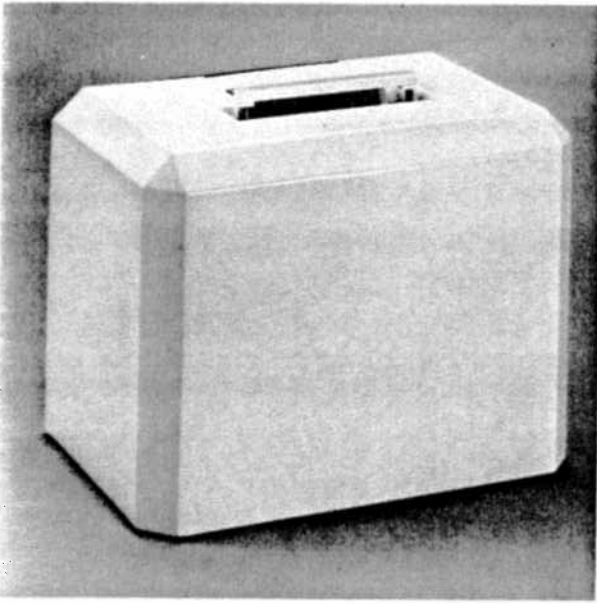
– When carrying out maintenance (cleaning or oiling), whenever work is interrupted or finished and also for changing bulb, the sewing machine should be disconnected from the mains by removing the mains plug from the socket.

– All repairs to the machine, especially electrical repairs (for example, changing wiring connections) may only be carried out by one of our service agencies.

Setting up the sewing machine

Carry case	8
Accessories box	9
Mains cable	
Foot control unit	
Sewing light	
Power switch	
Needle stop	10
Presser foot lifter	
Sewing table	11
Bobbin case and bobbin	
Winding the lower thread	12
Inserting the bobbin	13
Threading the upper thread	
Quick needle threader	14
Bringing up the lower thread	
Thread tension	
Feed-dog	15
Inserting the needle	
Changing presser feet	16

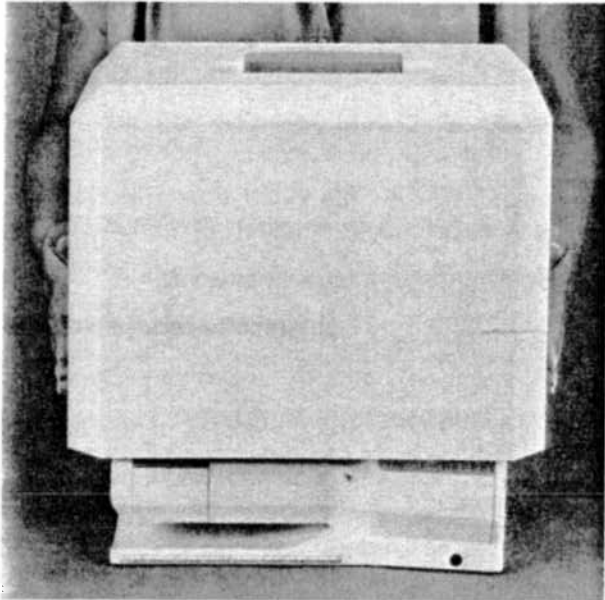
Carrying case



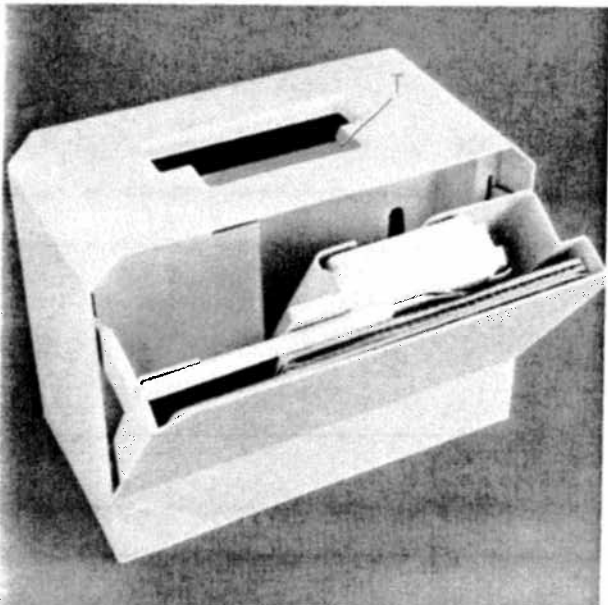
Carrying case, accessories

The carrying case protects the machine from dust and dirt.

Always carry the machine by its handle.

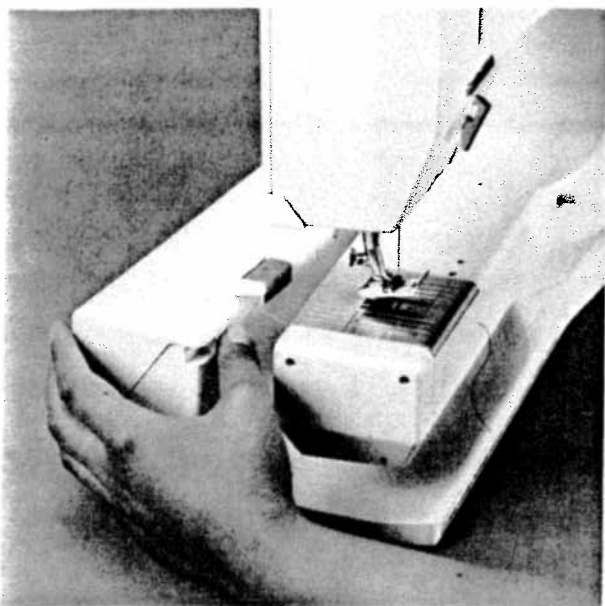


Hold the carrying case with both hands to the sides and lift it straight upwards.



The case has a built-in accessories compartment. Press regulating bar "T" to swing out the accessories compartment. This has space to stow the foot control unit, the presser foot lifter, the sewing table and BERNINA instruction books.

Accessories box



Removing the accessories box

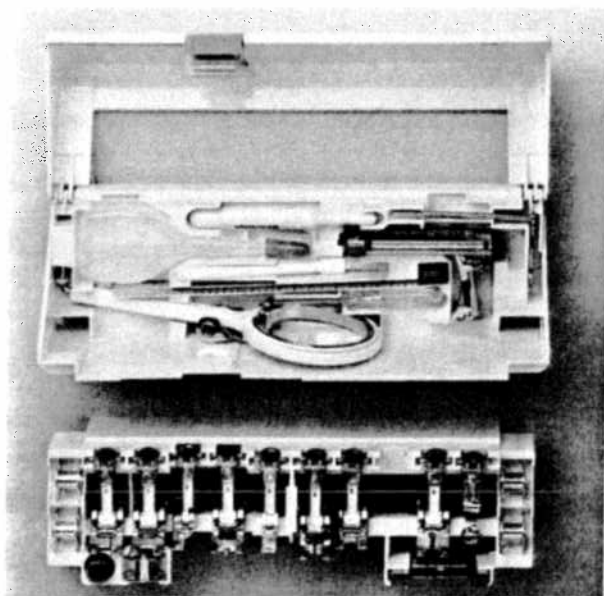
Simply push the accessories box backwards.

Standard accessories for the BERNINA 1090

6 bobbins with holes
130/705 H needle assortment
Ruler-template
Seam ripper
Darning ring, with arm
Needle threader
Small screwdriver
Special screwdriver
Cleaning brush
Oiler, filled
Seam/quilting guide
Zig-zag presser foot
Reverse pattern foot
Overlock foot
Blind stitch foot
Buttonhole foot
Zip foot
Darning foot
Jeans foot
Embroidery foot

Accessories box

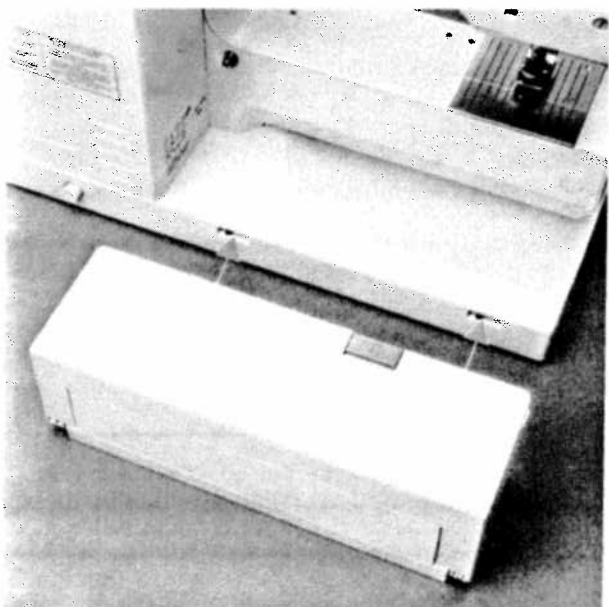
The accessories box allows accessories to be seen at a glance.



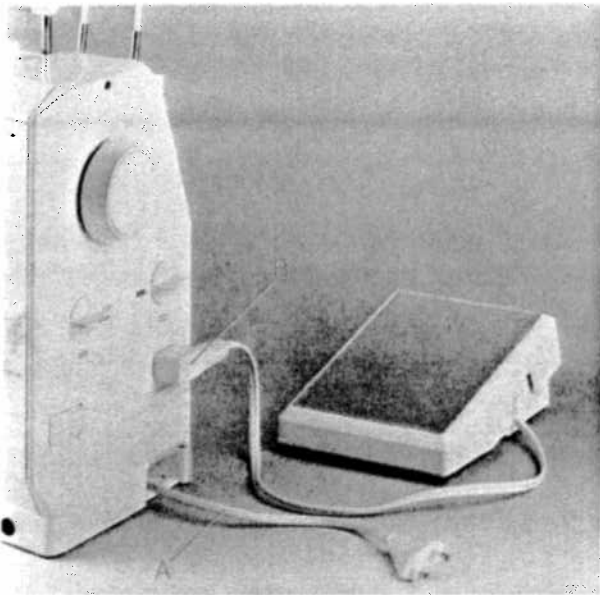
Fitting the accessories box onto the machine

The accessories box has two fixing lugs that fit into the base plate of the machine.

Lay the accessories box onto the base plate from the rear, and press against the free arm until the fixing lugs engage in the holes provided.



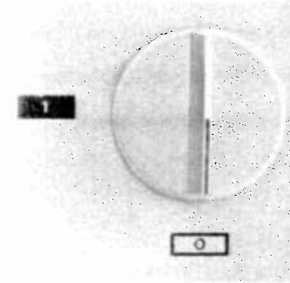
Mains cable, foot control unit, sewing light, power switch, needle stop



Connecting mains cable and foot control unit

Pull the mains cable (A) out from the machine and plug into a power socket. Pull the cable from the foot control unit and insert the plug into socket (B).

By pressing the button (C), the mains cable will automatically rewind.



Power switch

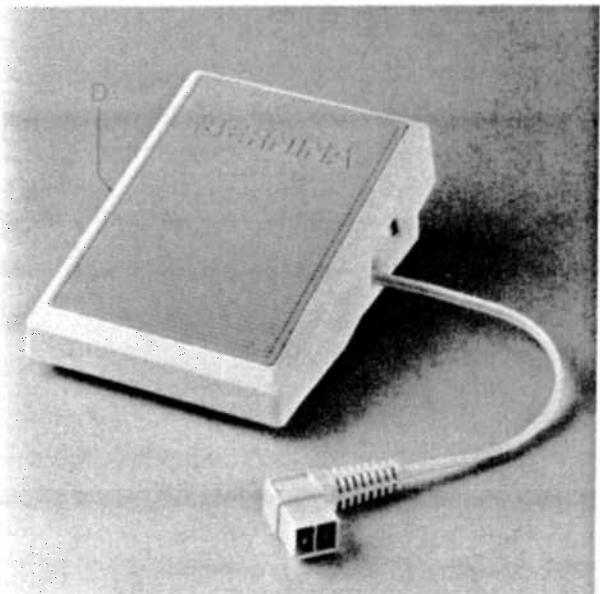
The power switch is the rear knob on the hand-wheel side of the machine.

0 The machine is switched off.

1 The machine is switched on.

Electronic needle stop and foot control unit

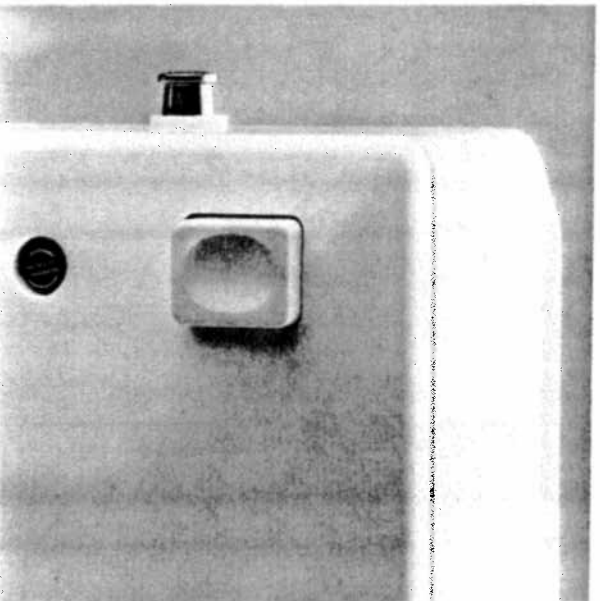
Whenever you stop sewing, the electronic system returns the needle to its highest position. By gently tapping the back of the foot control with the heel, the needle can be moved electronically down into the work or respectively up out of the work.



Foot control unit

The foot control unit is used to regulate the sewing speed. It is fitted with a cable winder. Press knob (D) to rewind the cable automatically.

The sewing speed can be controlled from virtually 0 to maximum speed by varying the pressure on the plate of the foot control unit.



Sewing light

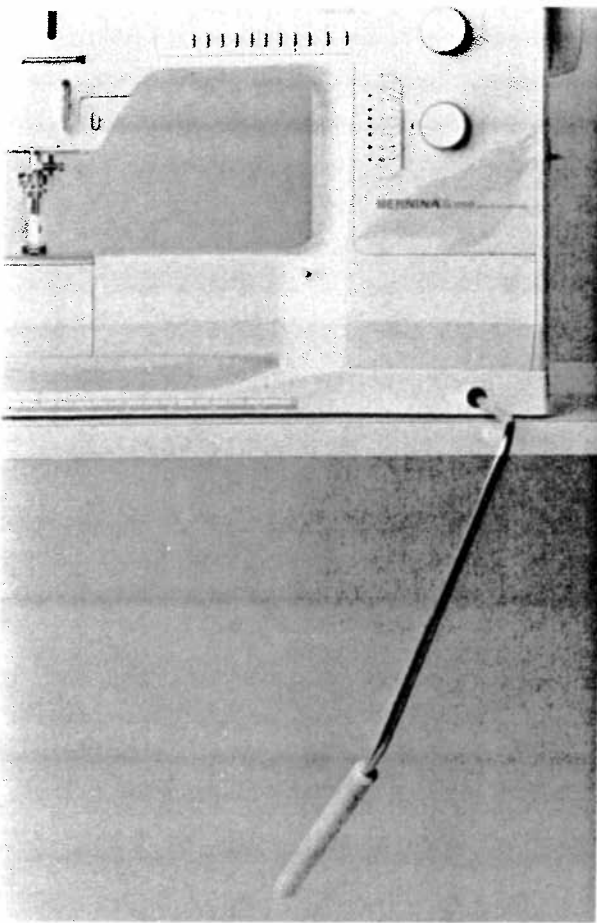
The sewing light is switched on and off by means of the switch at the rear of the machine.

When the power switch is in the 0 position, the sewing light is also off.

Motor

The D.C. motor and electronic speed control give exceptionally good fabric penetration power, even when sewing at slow speed.

Presser foot lifter, sewing table



Raise the presser foot Lower the feed dog

Many sewing operations are much simpler if both hands are free to guide the work.

The presser foot lifter is operated by the right knee and is used to raise and lower the presser foot, leaving both hands free.

When the presser foot lifter is moved to the right, the presser foot is raised and at the same time the feed-dog is lowered.

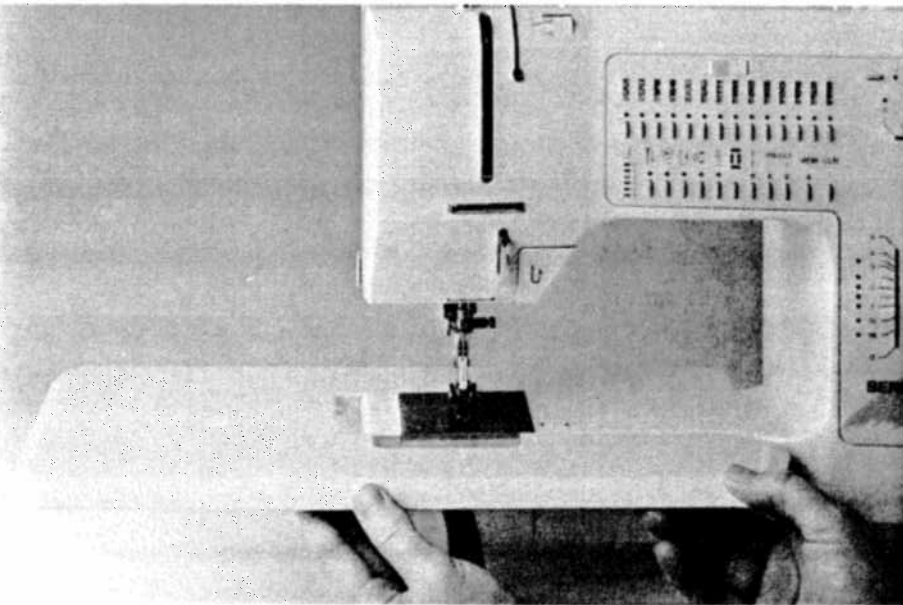
The next stitch returns the feed-dog to sewing position.

Attaching the presser foot lifter

The presser foot lifter is stored in the carrying case (see picture on page 8). The presser foot lifter socket is located on the front right hand side of the base plate. Insert the presser foot lifter so that it hangs to the left.

It should be possible to operate the presser foot lifter comfortably with the right knee, without need to alter the customary sitting position. If the angle of the presser foot lifter is uncomfortable, it can be adjusted.

Your BERNINA dealer will be pleased to make this adjustment for you.



Sewing table

The sewing table is used to enlarge the working surface. It simplifies all sewing where the free arm is not required.

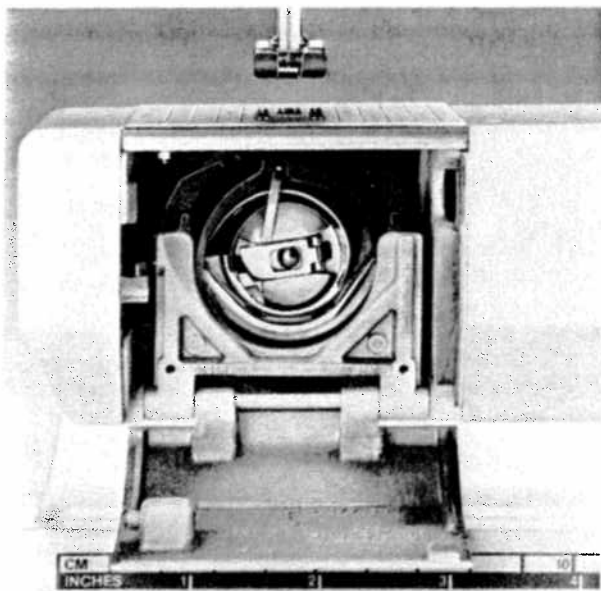
Fitting the sewing table

Slide the table along the free arm until the centering pins engage in the holes provided. Press firmly from the left to lock the sewing table in position on the machine.

Removing the sewing table


Push firmly to the left (away from the machine) to release the sewing table.

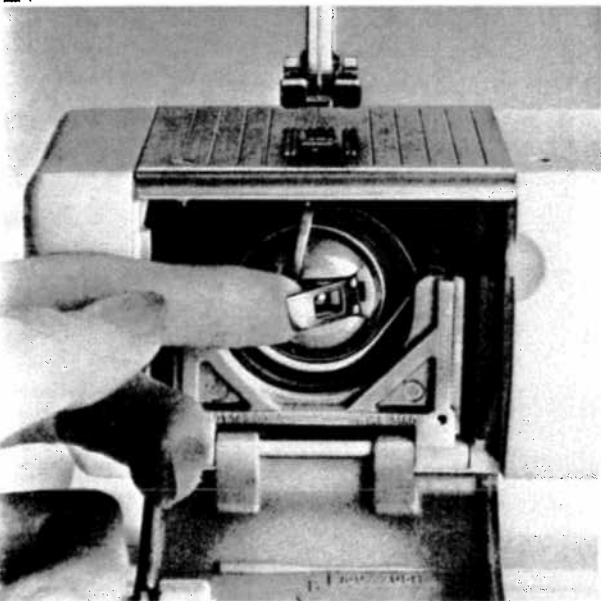
Bobbin case and bobbin, winding lower thread



▲1

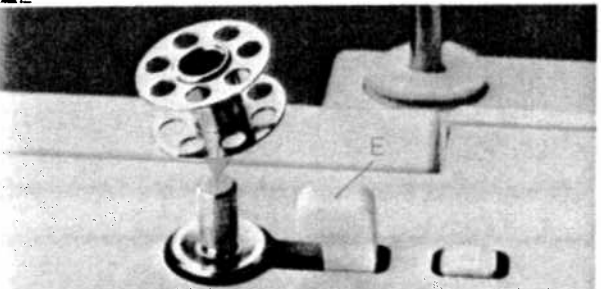
Removing the bobbin case

Set the power switch to the  position. Check that the needle is raised. If not, raise the needle with the handwheel. Open the hinged front cover on the free arm (fig. 1).




▲2

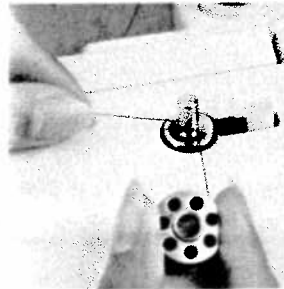
With the index finger of the left hand, pull the bobbin case latch forward (fig. 2) and remove the bobbin case.



▲3

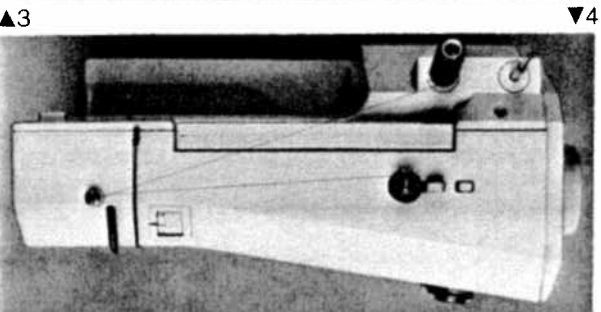
Winding lower thread

Place empty bobbin on spindle (fig. 3). Take thread from the cotton reel on the thread holder pin, pass thread clockwise around the pre-tension stud to the empty bobbin (fig. 4). Wind around the empty bobbin several times, again in a clockwise direction. Set the power switch to the  position. Press the engaging lever E against the bobbin.



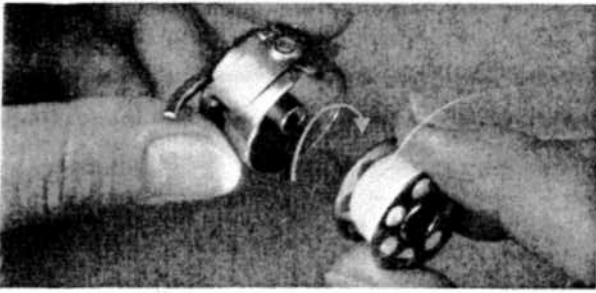
▲4

When removing the bobbin, cut the thread by pulling it under and up against the thread cutter at the base of the spindle (fig. 5).



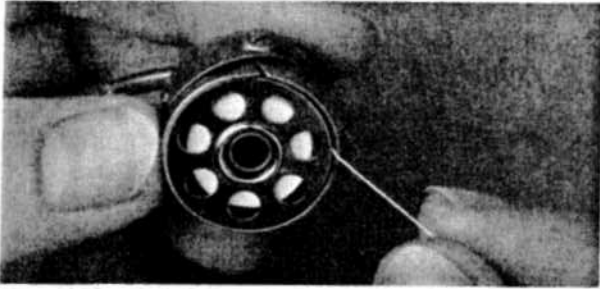
Start the bobbin winder motor with the foot control. The speed of the bobbin winder can be regulated by increasing or decreasing the pressure on the foot control.

Inserting the bobbin

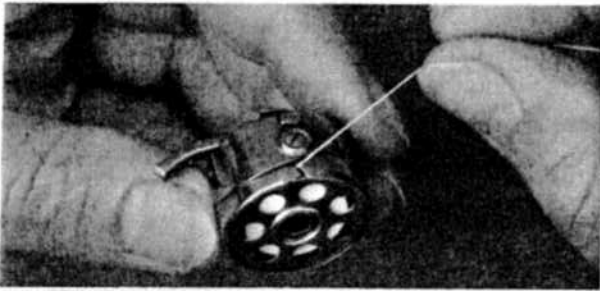


Inserting the bobbin

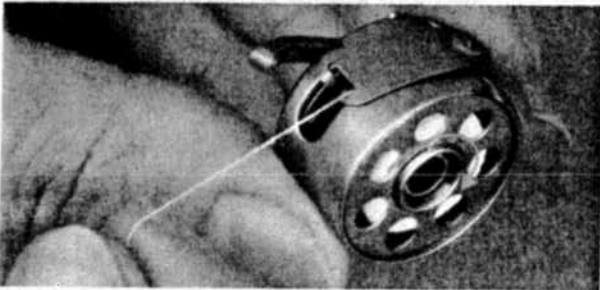
Hold the bobbin case in the left hand. Insert the bobbin with the thread running in a clockwise direction, see arrow.



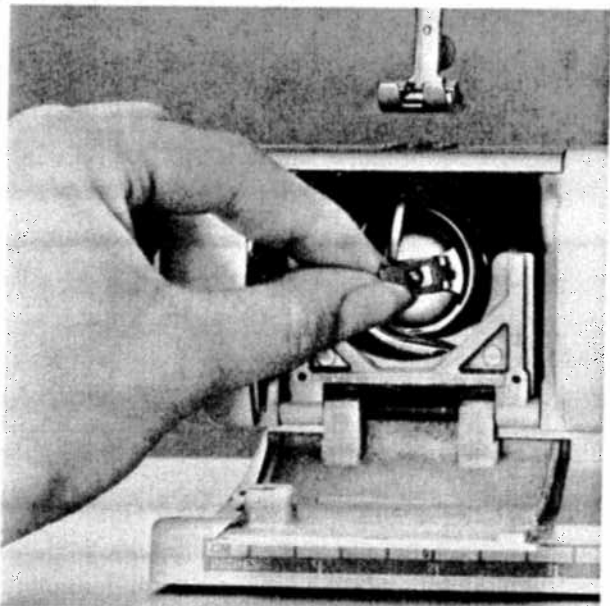
Bring thread anticlockwise to the slot.



Pull the thread into the slot and



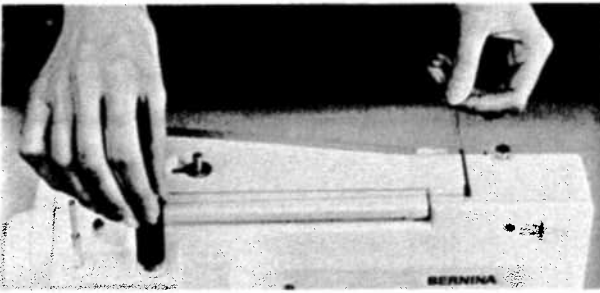
under the spring until it lies in the T-shaped slot at the end of the spring. When the end of the thread is pulled, the bobbin should turn clockwise, in the direction of the arrow.



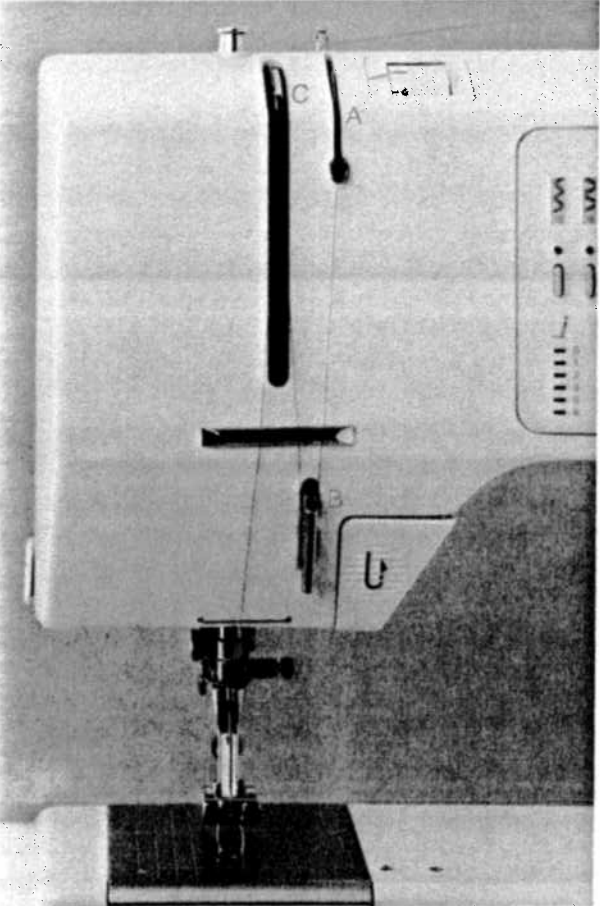
Inserting the bobbin case into the hook

Hold the 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, engaging in the notch of the hook race cover. Check: pull end of thread. Close the hinged front cover.

Threading the upper thread



▲1



▲2

Threading the upper thread

Set the power switch to **0**.
Check that the needle is in the raised position. Raise the presser foot. Place the cotton reel on one of the two thread holder pins. Hold the cotton reel in position whilst threading.

First clip the thread into the thread guide on the top of the machine, then bring it through the long slot (A) of the thread tension (fig. 1).

At the front of the machine, take the thread downwards under the thread regulator (B), up again to the thread take-up lever at the top (C) and then downwards to the needle holder thread guide (D) (fig. 2).

Always thread the needle from front to back.

The small white plate on the front of the presser foot shaft helps when threading the eye of the needle. Pull the thread approximately 10 cm (4") through the eye of the needle.

Quick needle threader

The Quick needle threader for threading the needle

The needle threader is positioned on the right of the machine, under the hand-wheel.

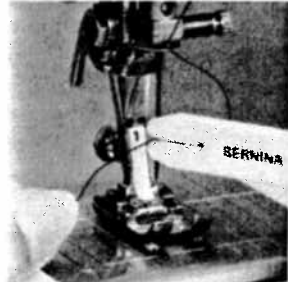
a) Lay the sewing thread lightly across the threader.

b) Position the threader to the top of the needle, press very gently and run the threader down the needle.

c) When it reaches the needle eye the threader will pass the thread through the eye of the needle. Carefully remove the needle threader.

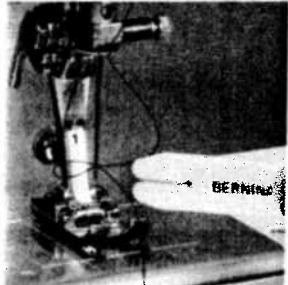


▲a)

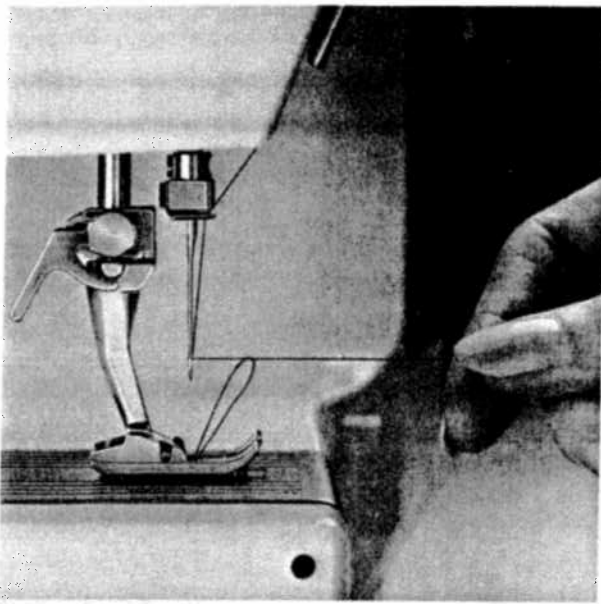


▲b)

▼c)



Bringing up the lower thread, thread tension, feed-dog



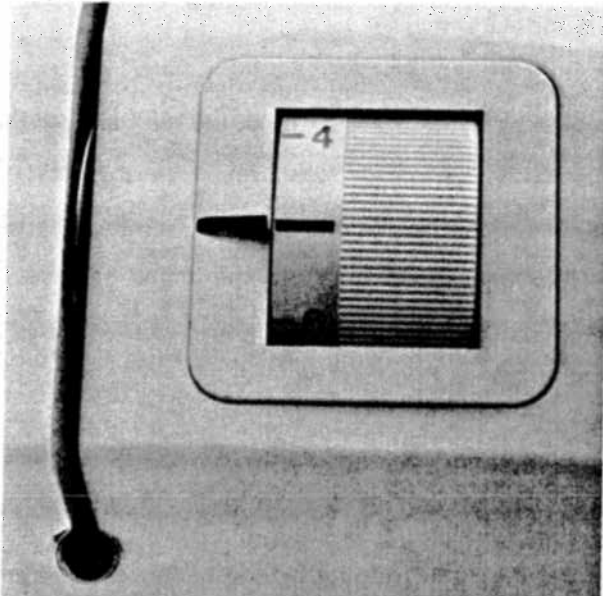
Bringing up the lower thread

Set the power switch to **1** position. Hold the end of the upper thread with the right hand. Sew a single stitch by tapping once on the foot control. The needle stop will insure that the needle returns to its highest position. Pull the upper thread so that the lower thread is brought up through the hole in the stitch plate (fig. 1).

Take both threads through the slot in the presser foot and place to the side.

Instead of using the needle stop, the lower thread can be brought up by turning the handwheel forward with the right hand until the needle returns to its highest position. In this case the upper thread has to be held with the left hand.

▲1



Thread tension

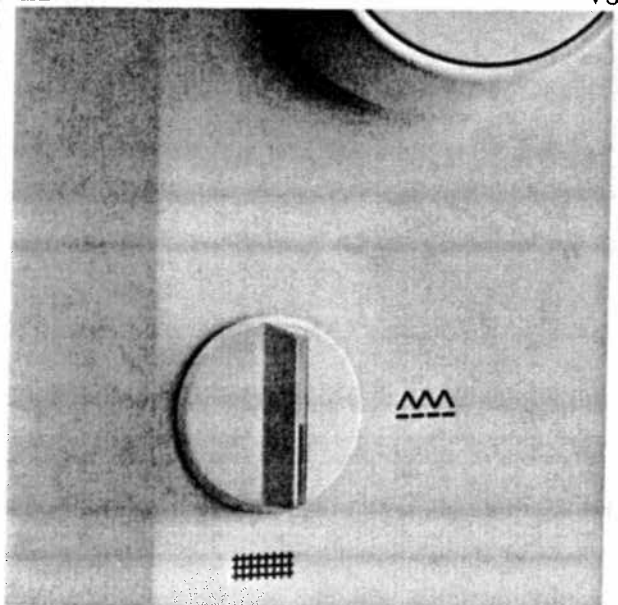
One of the main advantages of BERNINA machines is that there is very rarely any need to alter the thread tension for normal sewing. For the normal tension setting, the red mark on the tension regulating dial should match the adjacent mark on the machine (fig. 2).

For special sewing, e.g. for tailor tacks, the thread tension can be adjusted with the aid of the regulating dial. Turning the tension regulating dial forwards, to number 4 or below, gives a looser upper thread tension.

Turning the tension regulating dial backwards, to number 6 or above, gives a tighter upper thread tension.


Do not forget:
The thread tension should be reset to normal when the special sewing has been completed.


▲2

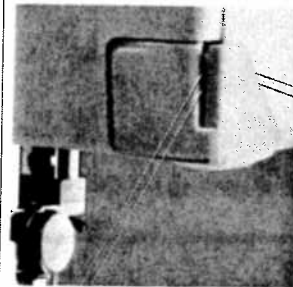


▼3

Lowering the feed-dog

For certain types of sewing, e.g. darning, the fabric must not be moved by the feed. In such cases, the feed-dog should be lowered by turning the near knob, on the hand-wheel side of the machine, to the right until the mark points to symbol  (fig. 3).

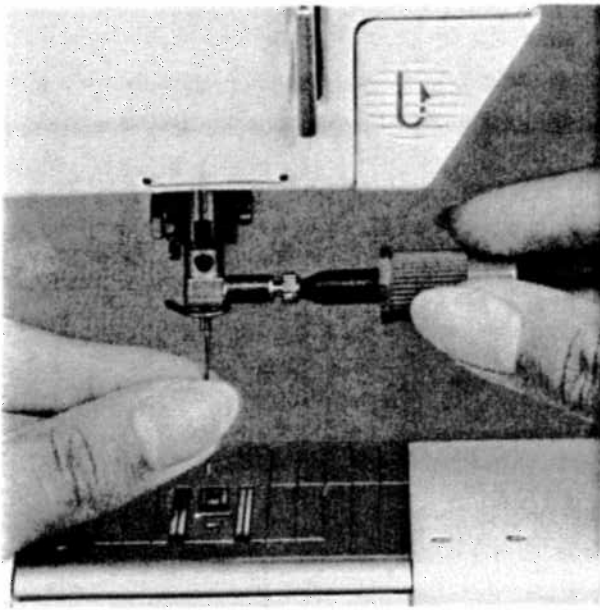
For all normal sewing, the mark on the knob should point to symbol . The feed-dog will return to sewing position with the first stitch.



Thread cutter

To remove the work, raise the presser foot, pull work out to the rear left and hook both threads into the cutter. The thread ends free themselves when you start sewing again.


Inserting the needle, changing presser feet



▲1

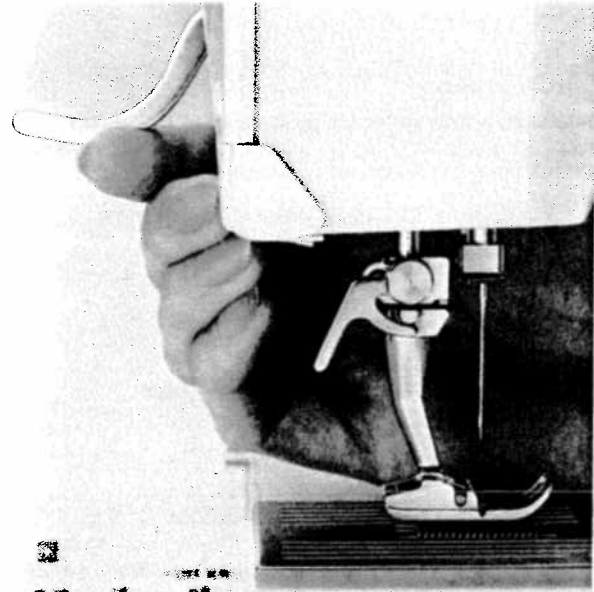
Inserting the needle

A small brown screwdriver for slackening or tightening the needle clamp is provided in the accessories box.

Set the power switch to the  position. Check that the needle is in the raised position. Lower the presser foot.

To slacken the needle clamp: Half a turn forwards, anticlockwise (fig. 1).

To insert the needle: The flat side of the needle shank should always be to the rear. Insert the needle until it reaches the top. If the needle does not reach the top, i.e. is set too low, faulty stitches will result. Tighten the needle clamp securely.




▲2

▼3

Changing presser feet

For the various presser feet and their uses, see page 22.

The success of a piece of sewing is largely governed by the correct choice of the presser foot. The feet are therefore easy and practical to change.


Set power switch to the  position.

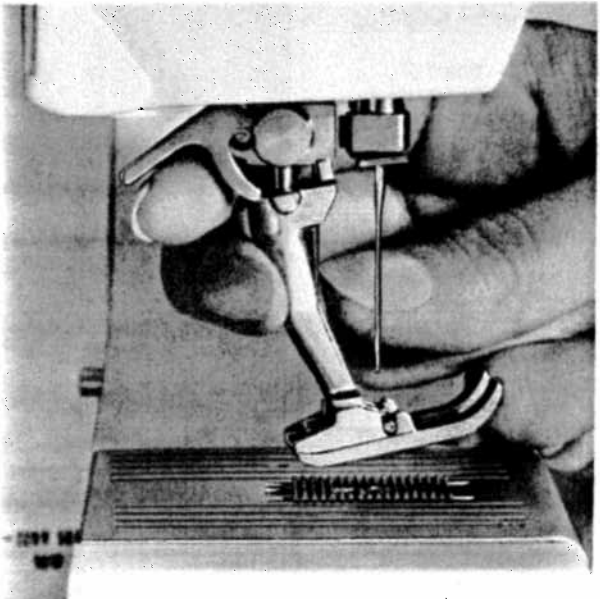
Check that the needle is in raised position.

Raise the presser foot (fig. 2).

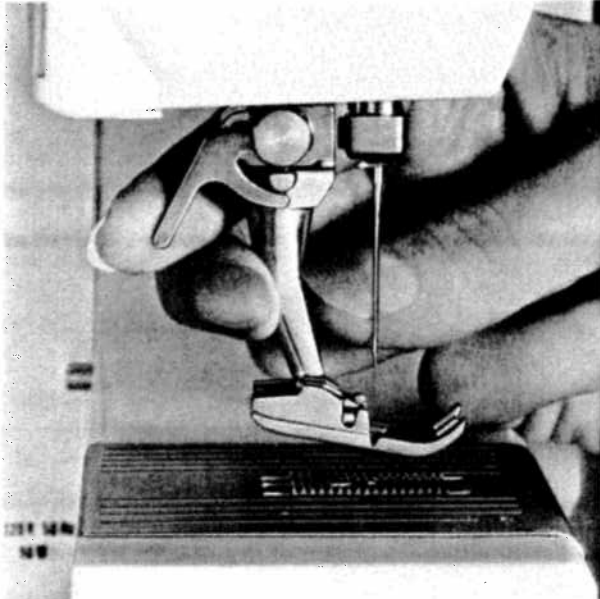
Raise the clamping lever with the index finger of the right hand, and using the middle finger and the thumb, remove the presser foot (fig. 3).

To attach the presser foot: the procedure is the same, but press the clamping lever downwards with the index finger (fig. 4).

Set the power switch to the  position.



▼4



Threads Needles

Needles and the sewing machine	
Needles and thread:	
Needle and fabric	
Needle/Thread Table	18
Special needles	19
Feed-dog and stitch length	
Feed-dog and fabric feed	
Feed-dog and the sewing of corners	20

All about sewing machine needles

1. Needles and the sewing machine

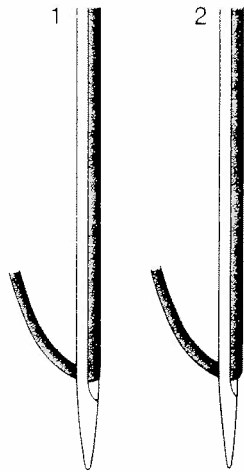
Your BERNINA has a 130/705 H needle system. Make sure, when buying new needles, that they are the 130/705 H system. Commercially available needle sizes are nos. 70 to 120. The finer the needle, the lower the number. For thread, the opposite applies. The finer the thread, the higher the number.

The table below shows which needle should be used for which thread.

2. Needles and thread

The needle size required depends on the thread selected. The needle must match the thread.

When sewing, the thread lies in the long groove of the needle (fig. 1). If the needle is too fine, the thread will not fit into the groove (fig. 2) and faulty stitching will result.

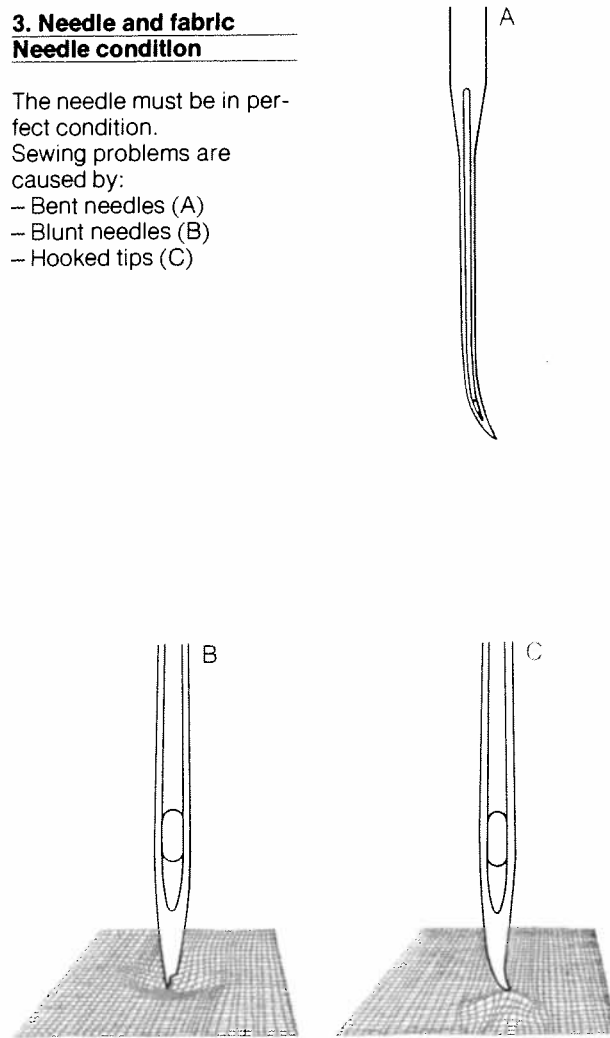


3. Needle and fabric

Needle condition

The needle must be in perfect condition. Sewing problems are caused by:

- Bent needles (A)
- Blunt needles (B)
- Hooked tips (C)

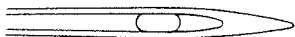
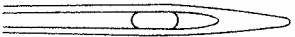
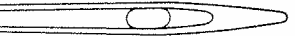

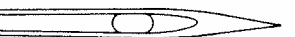
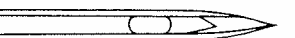


Needle/Thread Table

Needle	70	80	90	100	110-120
Darning thread	*	*			
Embroidery thread no. 30		*			
Sewing thread Mercerised cotton		*	*		
Synthetic sewing thread		*	*		
Coarse mercerised cotton Mercerised synthetic			*	*	
Buttonhole thread for top stitching (Cordonnet)				*	*

All about sewing machine needles

The modern domestic sewing machine is capable of handling a very wide range of fabrics. However, as in the trade, special needles are required for some of these fabrics, e.g. needles with varying types of points.

Table of special needles	Needle description	Needle point	Suitable for
Standard needle	130/705 H	Normal point, slightly rounded 	Universal needle for woven synthetic and natural fibres, e.g. linen, chiffon, batiste, organdy, wool, velvet
Special needles	130/705-SES	Fine ball point 	Fine knitted fabrics, made from silk, synthetics, cotton and fine wool
	130/705/H-SUK	Medium ball point 	Heavier knitted fabrics in synthetic or natural fibres
	130/705 H-S	Medium ball point 	Special stretch needle. Especially for delicate or difficult stretch fabrics
	130/705 H-J	Extra fine point 	Workwear, heavy linen, denim fabrics, canvas. Pierces dense fabrics more easily
	130/705 H-LR + H-LL	Cutting point 	Leather, suede, calfskin, kid pigskin, imitation leathers and suedes, plastics

Feed-dog and fabric feed

1. Feed-dog and stitch length

With each stitch, the feed-dog moves forward by one step.

The length of this step is governed by the stitch length selected. With an extremely short stitch length, the steps are extremely short. The fabric moves under the presser foot quite slowly – even at full sewing speed. For example, buttonholes, satin stitching and decorative stitches are sewn with this short stitch length.

Important:

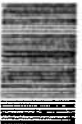
a) Make sure that the fabric feeds evenly!



b) Pushing will result in "gaps".

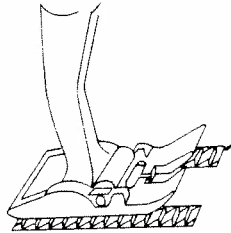


c) Holding back will result in "pile-ups".

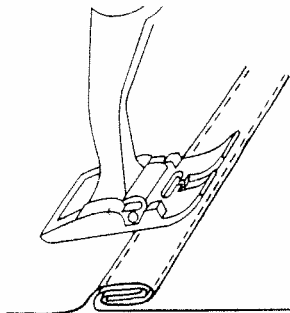


2. Feed-dog and fabric feed

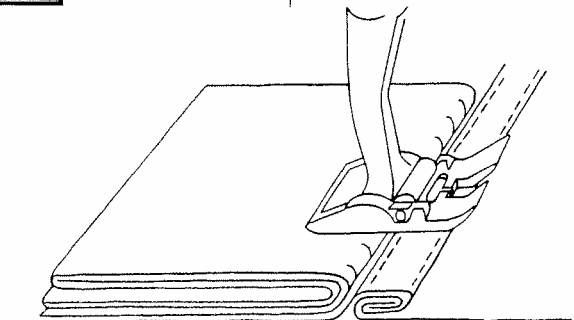
a) The feed-dog can only work effectively if the presser foot is horizontal.



b) If the presser foot is tilted, e.g. at a seam or hem, the feed-dog will be unable to grip the fabric. The work will stick.



c) Place a piece of fabric, folded to the thickness of the work, beside the sewing, so that the presser foot is again level and the sewing will feed without sticking.

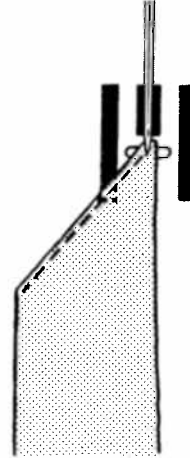


3. Feed-dog and the sewing of corners

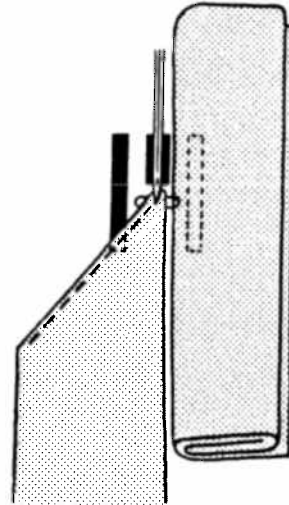
a) The two rows of teeth of the feed-dog are quite a distance apart because of the width of the zig-zag needle hole.



b) When sewing corners, only a small part of the fabric is actually on the feed-dog so it cannot transport the work correctly.



c) If a folded piece of fabric is placed against the corner, the feed-dog will once again be able to work properly.



Presser feet

Practical stitches

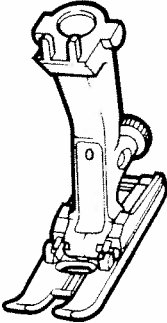
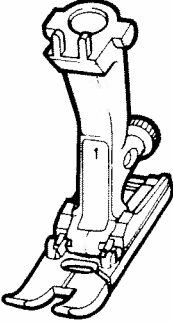
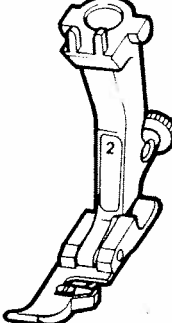
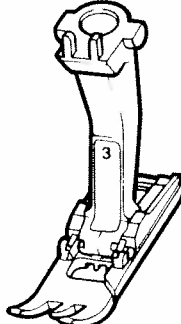
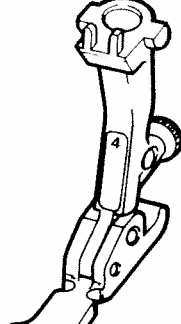
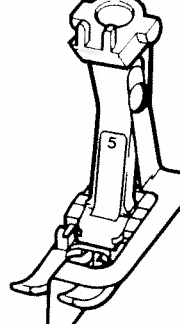
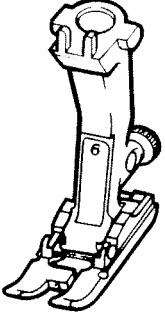
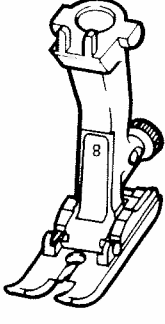
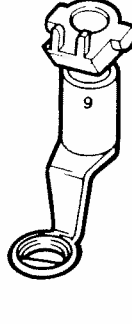
Decorative stitches

Presser feet	22
Forward and reverse sewing practical stitches	23
Decorative stitches	24






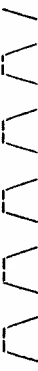
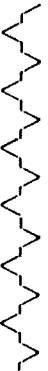







Presser feet

Presser feet are an important aid to sewing. They are designed with grooves and guides. The success of a piece of sewing is determined by the correct choice of presser foot.

Individual presser feet are not just for one particular type of work. They can also be used to simplify other tasks.

<p>0</p>  <p>Zig-zag presser foot Straight stitch Zig-zag Practical stitches</p>	<p>1</p>  <p>Reverse pattern foot Practical stitches Decorative stitches</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>Overlock foot Vari-overlock seam Double overlock seam Oversewing seam edges</p>
<p>3</p>  <p>Buttonhole foot Buttonholing</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>Zip foot sewing in zips Piping</p>	<p>5</p>  <p>Blind stitch foot Blind hemming Edge stitching</p>
<p>6</p>  <p>Embroidery foot Decorative stitching Satin stitching Applique Couching</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>Jeans foot Straight stitch seams in thick, hard fabrics and over thick seams</p>	<p>9</p>  <p>Darning foot Darning Free hand monograms Free hand embroidery</p>

Forward sewing practical stitches 1–8/Reverse sewing practical stitches 9–14

<p>1 Straight stitch</p>  <p>All types of non-elastic fabric. All straight stitch work.</p>	<p>2 Zig-zag stitch</p>  <p>Most types of fabric. All simple zig-zag work, e.g. oversewing, especially on fine fabrics, sewing on elastic and lace.</p>	<p>3 Running stitch</p>  <p>Most types of fabric. Mending, patching, reinforcing edges etc.</p>	<p>4 Vari-Overlock</p>  <p>Primarily for fine synthetic, silk and cotton jerseys. Elastic overlock seams and hems, particularly suitable for sports underwear, pyjamas, T-shirts, sweat-shirts, running-suits etc.</p>
<p>5 Stretch stitch</p>  <p>For highly elastic fabrics. Highly elastic open seams for tailored outer wear, ski, horse-riding, climbing and hiking wear.</p>	<p>6 Universal stitch</p>  <p>For firmer knitted fabrics, felt, leather etc For joining seams, visible hems, patchwork, mending on interlock, sewing on elastic, decorative seams.</p>	<p>7 Gathering stitch</p>  <p>Most types of fabric. Gathering with cord, sewing shirring elastic, joining seams (= raw edges pressed over and butted together).</p>	<p>8 Blind stitch</p>  <p>Most types of fabric. Blind hems, shell edging on soft jersey and fine fabrics, decorative work.</p>
<p>9 Triple straight stitch</p>  <p>For corduroy, denim, overall and deckchair fabrics, carpet borders, rucksacks, sleeping bags and similar. Hard wearing seams for joining pieces of fabric or top stitching of seams.</p>	<p>10 Triple zig-zag</p>  <p>For denims, corduroys, leathers, decorative hems, light fabrics for blinds and similar. Visible hems and seams, sewing on tape, extra strong seam for sportswear, woollen blankets, sleeping bags, rucksacks, deckchair fabrics etc.</p>	<p>11 Double overlock</p>  <p>Firm knitted fabrics and hand and machine knitted fabrics. Overlock seam = Sewing and oversewing in one operation (pull-overs, jackets, sweatshirts etc.)</p>	<p>12 Jersey stitch</p>  <p>Interlock in natural, blended and synthetic fibres, velour. Visible hems, visible seams, particularly for underwear, sweatshirts and delicate knitted fabrics, repairs in interlock underwear.</p>
<p>13 Honeycomb stitch</p>  <p>Many types of interlock and jersey fabrics. Visible hems, visible seams for T-shirts, sweatshirts, underwear, napkins, table-cloths, craft work etc.</p>	<p>14 Stretch Overlock</p>  <p>Medium weight knitted fabrics, towelling, velour and other firm fabrics. Overlock seams, flat joining seams, craft work.</p>		

Decorative stitches

15	Compact stitch	
16	Compact stitch	
17	Compact stitch	
18	Compact stitch	
19	Edging stitch	
20	Edging stitch	
21	Edging stitch	
22	Pearl stitch	
23	Pearl stitch	
24	Pearl stitch	
25	Pearl stitch	
26	Floral stitch	
27	Floral stitch	
28	Floral stitch	

Practical sewing

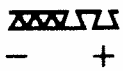
Function buttons	26
Straight stitch, Needle positions	27
Zig-zag, Practical stitches	28
Altering decorative stitches	29
Combining decorative stitches with functions	30
Programming decorative stitches	31
Sewing knitted fabrics	32
Practical stitch hems	33
Practical stitch seams	34, 35
Zip fastener	
Jeans foot	
Plastic/Leather	36
Long stitch	37
Blind hemming	38
Edge stitching	39
Automatic buttonhole	40
Automatic buttonhole with gimp cord	41
Mending woven fabric	42, 43
Mending interlock fabric	44
Darning	45
Darning with small darning ring	46

Function buttons, Use, Clearing



Presser foot indicator

This shows a suitable presser foot for the stitch selected.



Balance

Fine adjustment of the stitch length.
Use: satin stitch, embroidery, buttonholes etc.



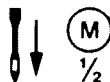
Needle stop down

The machine will stop with the needle in the fabric (indication light on). When the button is pressed again the machine returns to normal, e.g. the needle is out of the fabric when the machine stops (indication light off).
Use: sewing corners, applique, outline quilting.

CLR

Clearing

Clears function buttons and alterations to the basic setting.
EXCEPTION: these functions can only be cleared individually.



Reduced sewing speed

When the foot control is completely pressed down, the machine will only run at half speed (indication light on). Press the button to clear this function.
Use: for delicate work, sewing buttonholes, embroidery etc.

MEM

Programming

For programming the selected stitch or function.



Reverse sewing button

The machine will sew continuously in reverse. When the button is pressed again (indicator light off), the machine will return to forward sewing.
Use: mending with the Running stitch.



Single pattern/pattern end

The machine will stop either at the end of a pattern or at the end of a programmed group of stitches.
Use: embroidering motifs and borders.



Buttonhole

For sewing buttonholes see pages 40/41



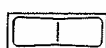
Mirror image

The machine will sew the selected stitch in mirror image (the indication light goes off when a new stitch is selected).
Use: sewing borders with embroidery stitches.



Long stitch

The machine sews every second stitch.
Use: for Top stitching, edge stitching and basting in very fine fabrics.

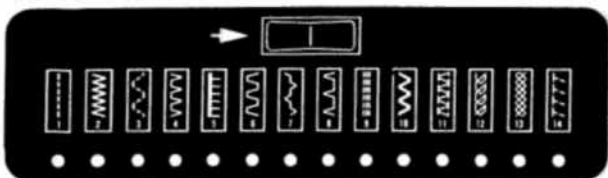


Toggle switch for selecting practical/decorative stitches

Straight stitch, needle positions

Selecting practical stitches

Press the toggle switch to the practical stitch symbols.

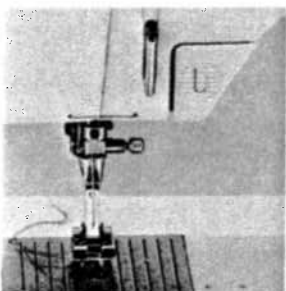


Forwards sewing

Select straight stitch. Machine sews the pre-programmed basic setting (stitch length 2).

Securing the ends

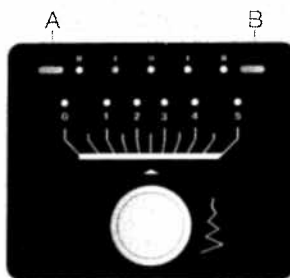
(At the beginning and end of a seam) Press the Securing stitch control and the machine will sew in reverse. After 3–4 stitches, release the Securing stitch control and the machine will sew forwards again.



Needle positions

The position of the needle can be moved to the left or right with the aid of buttons A and B.

Typical uses:
Edge stitching, page 39.
Sewing in zips, page 36.

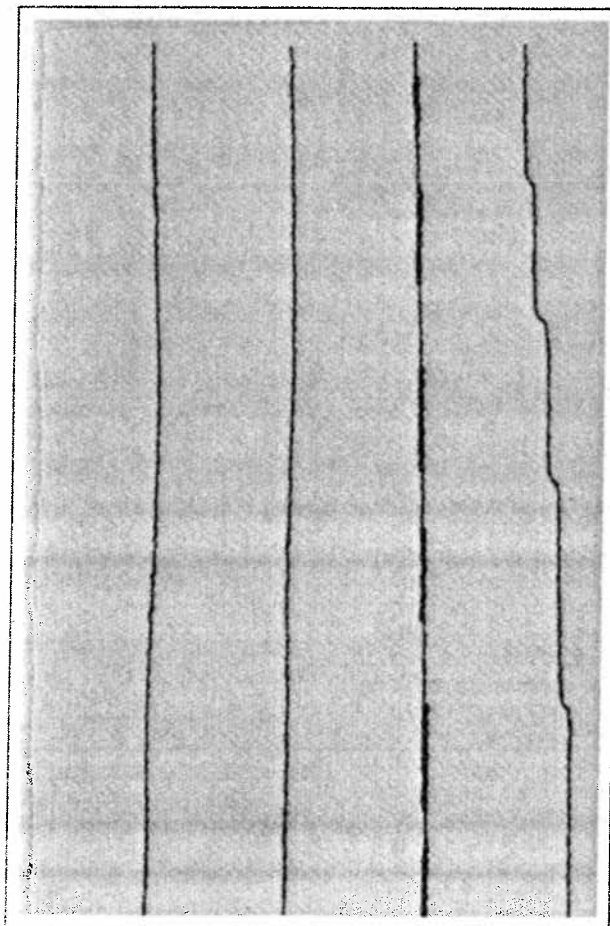


For normal seaming, the needle usually remains in the centre.

Altering the basic setting – stitch length

The control lamp shows the basic setting. The stitch length can be altered as desired by turning the stitch length dial. The selection control lamp lights up to show that the basic setting is no longer valid and that the stitch length is now indicated by the bar.

Press the CLR button to return the stitch length to the basic setting (the selection control lamp is extinguished).



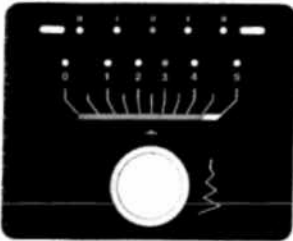
Zig-zag stitch/practical stitches

Zig-zag stitch/ practical stitches

Select zig-zag stitch or a practical stitch. The machine will automatically sew the pre-programmed basic settings for each stitch selected.

Altering the basic setting – stitch width

The control lamp shows the basic setting. The stitch width can be altered as desired by turning the stitch width dial. The selection control lamp lights up to show that the basic setting is no longer valid and that the stitch width is now indicated by the bar. Press the CLR button to return the stitch width to the basic setting (the selection control lamp is extinguished).



Oversewing edges

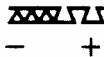
Stitch selection:
Needle: 80/70
Thread: Embroidery 60/
darning thread
If necessary adjust the stitch width and stitch length to suit the fabric. Generally, the zig-zag should not be too wide or the stitch length too long. Use as fine a thread as possible, especially on fine fabrics. Begin by cutting away the frayed edges. Guide the edge of the fabric to the centre of the foot, so that the needle goes into the fabric, then over the edge.

Satin stitch = close zig-zag

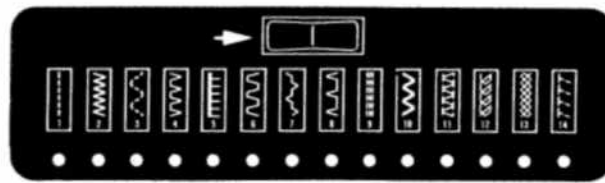
Select zig-zag stitch, adjust stitch width as required. Set stitch length to satin stitch. Sew a test piece!



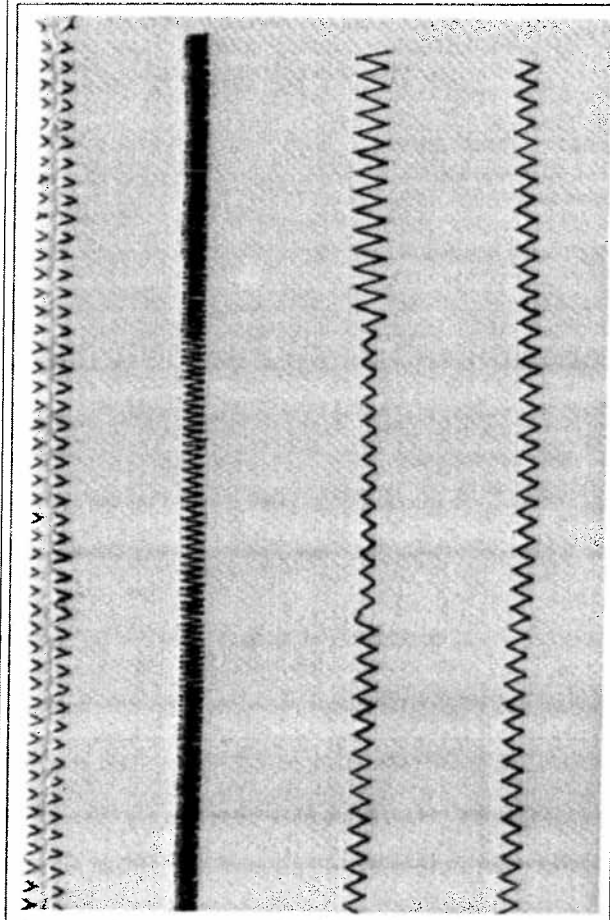
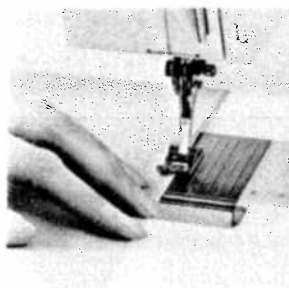
Fine adjustment with the balance buttons



If the zig-zag is too open, press the – button once or more times.
If the zig-zag is too close, press the + button once or more times.

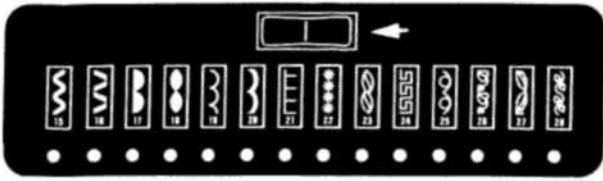


When sewing on the edge, guide with the fingers to the edge.



Decorative stitches, altering the basic setting

Press the toggle switch to the decorative stitch symbols.



Altering the basic settings

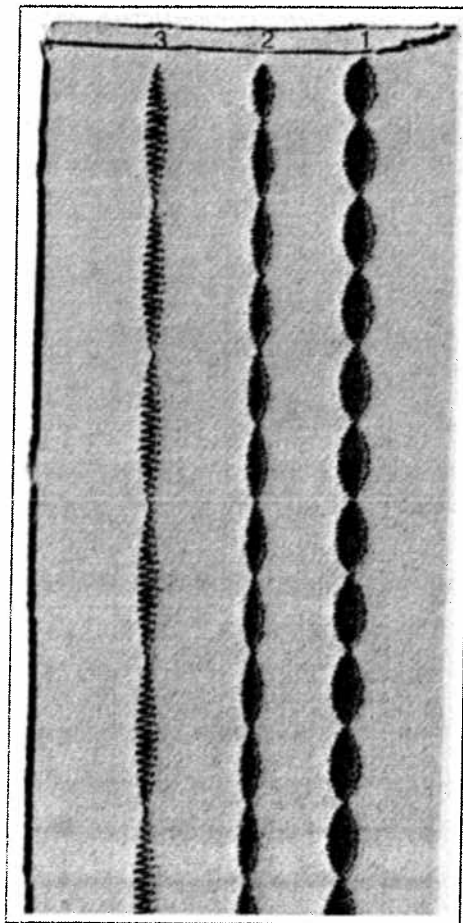
The stitch width and length of each decorative stitch can be altered to suit any type of fabric or work. If the stitch width or length is altered, the selection control lamp lights up and the new setting is indicated by the bar. The basic setting lamps remain lit.

Returning to the basic settings

Press the CLR button to clear all altered settings.

Example

1. Select desired stitch.
Basic setting control lamps lights up.
2. Adjust the stitch width to 3. Selection control lamp lights up.
3. Adjust the stitch width to ½. Selection control lamp lights up.


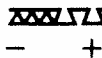





Decorative stitches, combining with functions

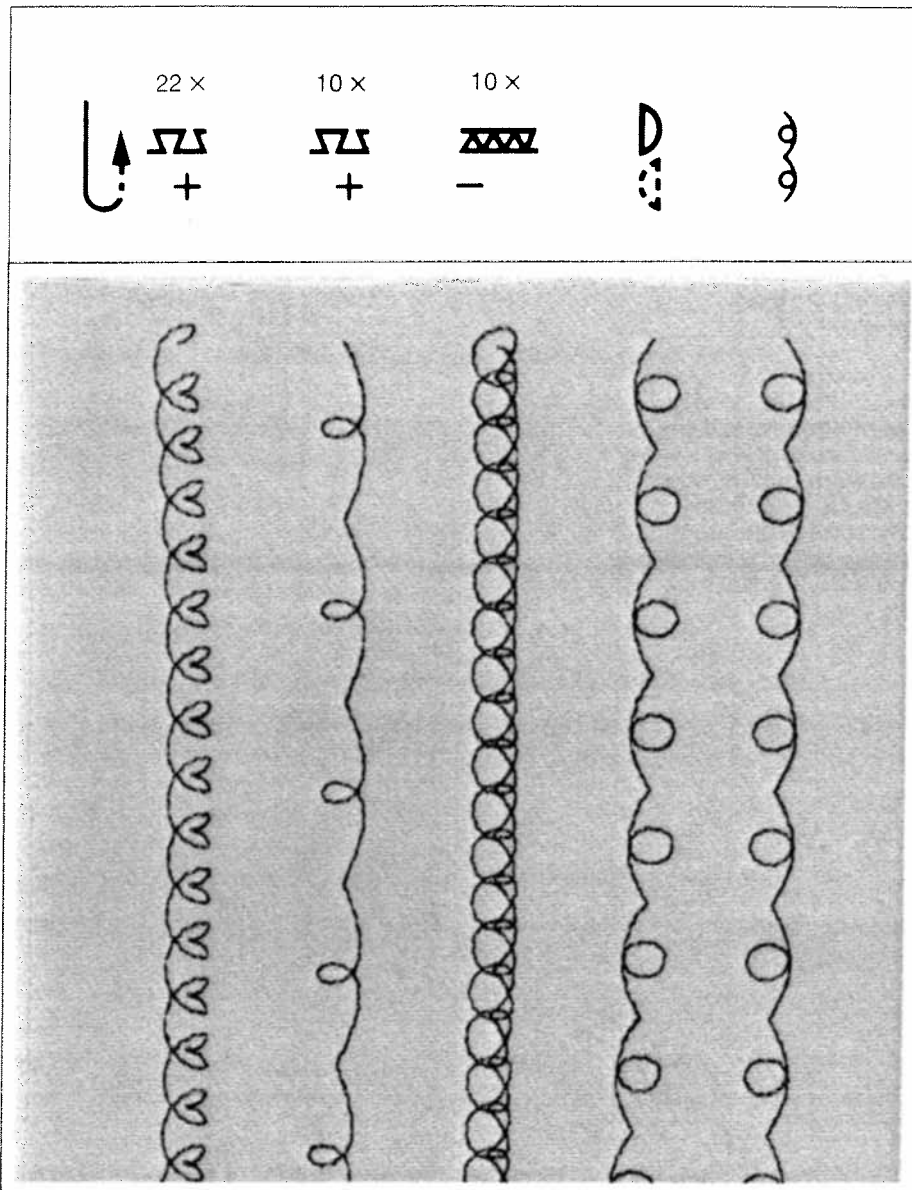
Combining the basic settings and functions

Combining the basic settings and function buttons can give some surprising effects.

The following function buttons can be combined with the basic settings:

-  Mirror image
-  Balance
-  Long stitch
-  Reverse sewing
-  Single pattern/
pattern end

Example:



Balance

Various effects (stitch changes) result through adding numbers of Balance + or - to a stitch.

Method:

- Select the desired stitch.
- Select the desired function.

Several functions together can be added to a basic setting. Before selecting a new combination, clear the functions with the CLR button and clear special functions by pressing the individual buttons. If a button is pressed by mistake, press CLR twice.

Decorative stitches, programming

Programming enables groups of stitches to be selected and stored.

Up to five different selections can be stored.

If decorative and practical stitches are to be combined, the toggle switch must be pressed to the appropriate stitch symbols.

Method

- select desired stitch and press MEM button.
- select the next stitch and press MEM button. Continue.

Before selecting a new stitch combination, press the CLR button twice.

A useful tip for all embroidery work:

Single pattern / pattern end:



The machine will stop:
 - at the end of a stitch, or
 - at the end of a programmed group of stitches.

This function is also extremely valuable when sewing motifs or parallel rows of embroidery.

Reduced speed:



Particularly useful for tricky embroidery work.

Example 1

(sewn continuously)

- Stitch 17/ MEM 1x
- Stitch 20/ MEM 1x
- Stitch 16/ MEM 2x
- Stitch 17/ MEM 1x

Example 2

(sewn continuously)

- Stitch 25/ MEM 1x
- Select Mirror image / MEM 1x

Example 3

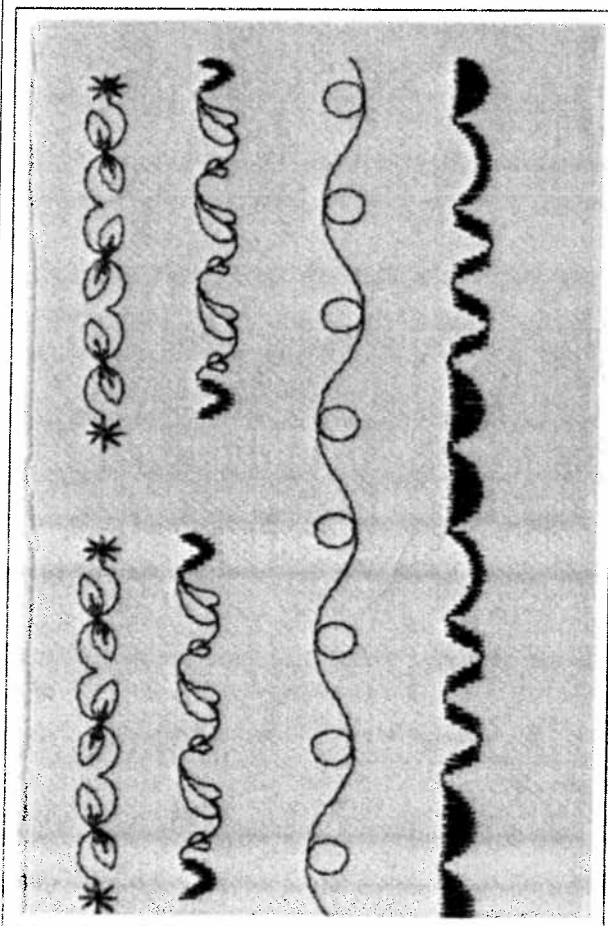
(sewn in programmed groups)

- Stitch 15/ MEM 1x
- Stitch 26/ MEM 3x
- Stitch 15/ MEM 1x
- Select Single pattern / / pattern end

Example 4

(sewn in programmed groups)

- Stitch 22/ MEM 1x
- Stitch 28/ MEM 1x
- Select Mirror image / MEM 1x
- Clear Mirror image / MEM 1x
- Stitch 22/ MEM 1x
- Select Single pattern / / pattern end



Sewing knitted fabrics

Important:

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 knitted fabrics. Coarse thread can also damage the knit.
3. Use darning thread for basting. When the seam is sewn, darning thread is easier to remove than the considerably thicker and shorter fibre basting thread.
4. Press each seam as it is sewn, before going on to the next stage of sewing.


5. Sew a sample to test the stitch and stretch. As modern textiles vary considerably in their elasticity, the basic setting should be adjusted, where necessary, to suit the fabric.

For extremely stretchy fabric:
– Shorten the stitch length slightly and/or
– increase the stitch width slightly.
This gives the seam more stretch, making it more stretchy. The seam should be as stretchy as the fabric.

Neckband with decorative seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread


● Stitch: 
Honeycomb stitch

Suitable for firmer knitted fabrics. Fold the neckband in half and press. Make sure the edges are perfectly straight. Pin and baste to the right side of the neckline. Guide the work so that the stitches come exactly to the edge of the neckband. Cut the surplus neckline fabric from behind neckband.

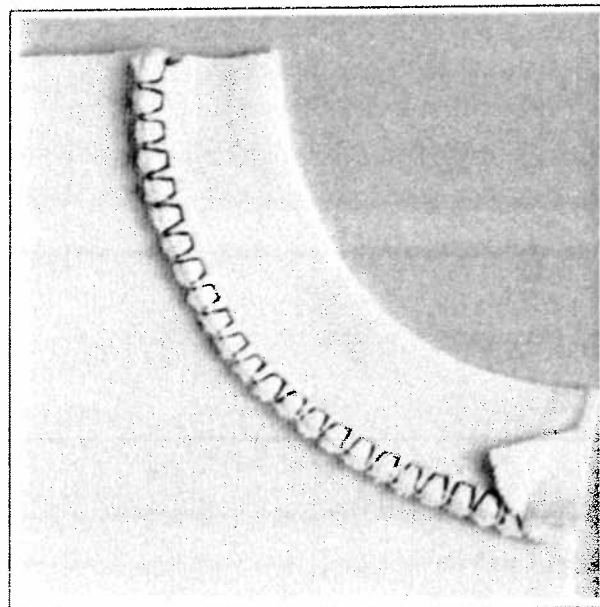
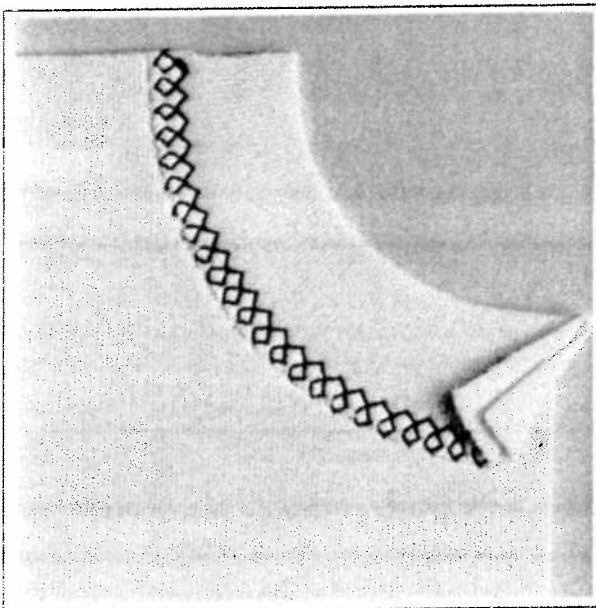
Neckband with overlock seam

Needle: 80/70

Thread: sewing thread

● Stitch: 
Vari-overlock

Specially designed for all fine knitted fabrics. Fold the neckband in half and press. Make sure the edges are perfectly straight. Pin and baste, right sides together, so that the edges of neckband are exactly in line with neckline edge. Position the work so that all edges are guided to the pin of the overlock foot.



Practical stitch hems


Preparation

Baste the hem, depth of hem plus minimum of 1 cm (3/8") extra, sew and cut away surplus fabric against stitch. Check with instructions for working with knitted fabrics (page 32).

Visible hem with Jersey stitch

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread


● Stitch: 
Jersey stitch

Elastic visible hem for interlocks in cotton, fine wool, synthetic and blended fibres.

Visible hem with Triple zig-zag

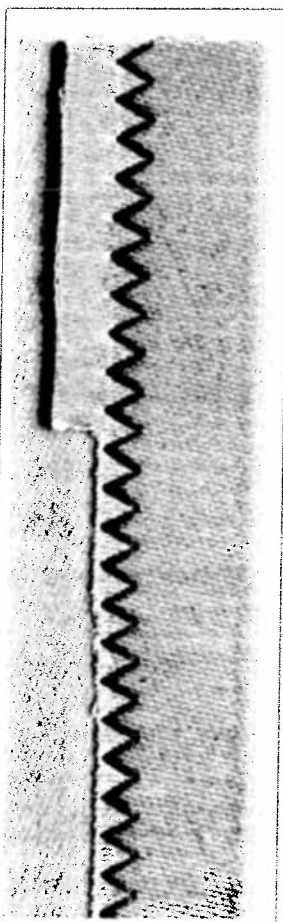
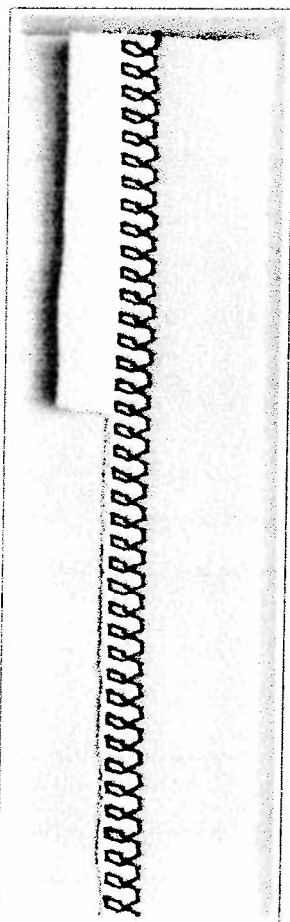
Needle: 80-90

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: 
Triple zig-zag

Stitch width: 2½-5, depending on fabric

Hard wearing visible hem for firm fabrics, e.g. denim, roller blind fabric, deck-chair fabric etc.



Practical stitch seams

The type of seam chosen is governed by the garment being sewn, the choice of stitch primarily by the fabric being used. There are 3 types of seams:

Open seams:

These are seams that are pressed open. They lie flat and are not bulky. They allow garments to be let out. Used in dresses, trousers, skirts, coats, jackets etc.

Overlock seams:

These are seams that are sewn and oversewn in one operation. They are quick to produce, and are narrow, but do not allow garments to be let out. Used especially for knitted fabrics on pullovers, T-shirts, sweatshirts, running suits, underwear and for hand and machine knitted garments.

Flat joining seams:


These are seams in which the edges are overlapped and then oversewn. They lie flat. They are narrow, and again cannot be let out. They do not curl. The edges are neat. Used for beachwear, leisure wear, foundation garments and craft work.

Triple straight stitch seam

Open seam

Needle: 80–90

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch:  Triple straight stitch


Hard-wearing reinforced seam for firm fabrics.

Zig-zag seam

Open seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch:  Zig-zag stitch

Stitch width: approx. 1

Stitch length: approx. 1½


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

Stretch seam

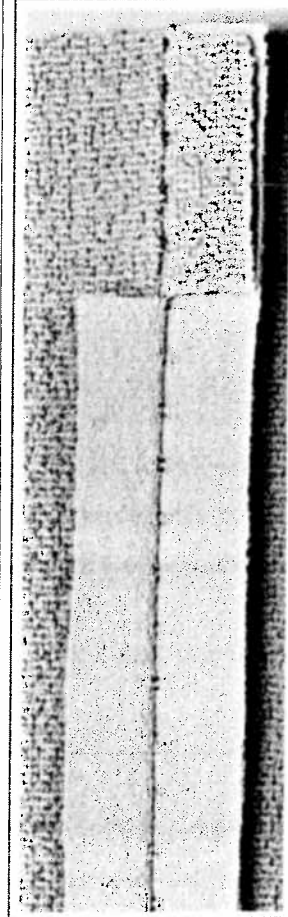
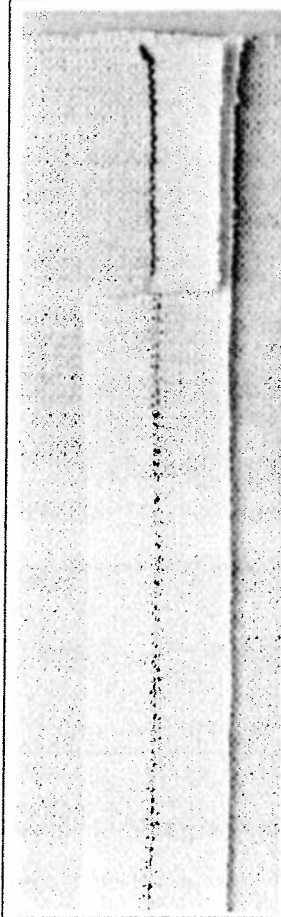
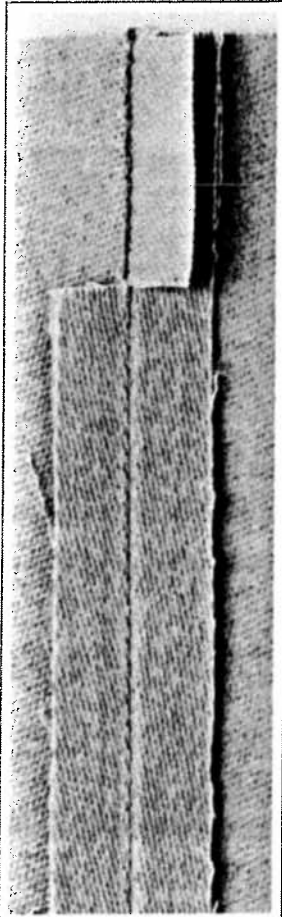
Open seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch:  Stretch stitch

Highly elastic seam for stretch fabrics, especially sportswear.



Practical stitch seams

Vari-overlock seam

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: **VVVV**
Vari-overlock

Highly elastic overlock seam for all fine jerseys: dresses, blouses, underwear, sports-underwear.

Double overlock seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: **VVVV**
Double overlock

Elastic overlock seam for firm, course or open knitted fabrics.

Stretch overlock seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: **TTTT**
Stretch overlock

Elastic overlock seam for thick, soft or looser knitted fabrics.

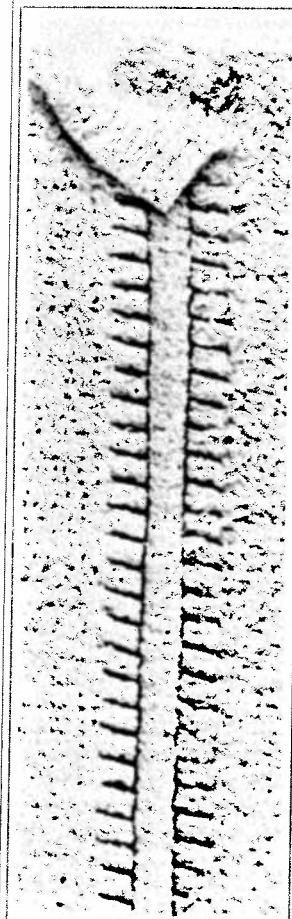
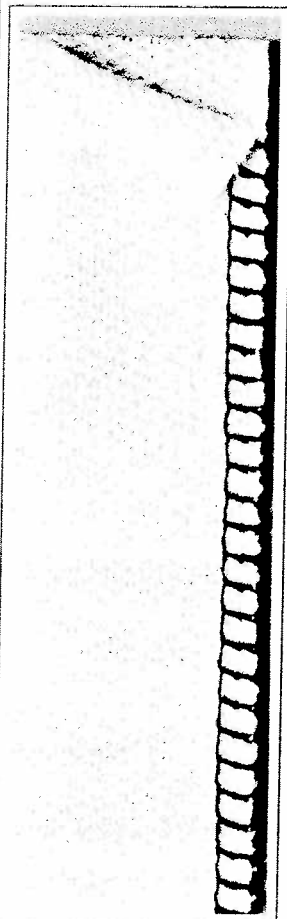
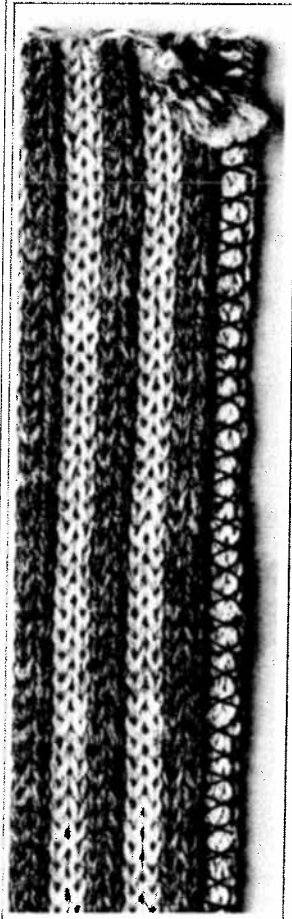
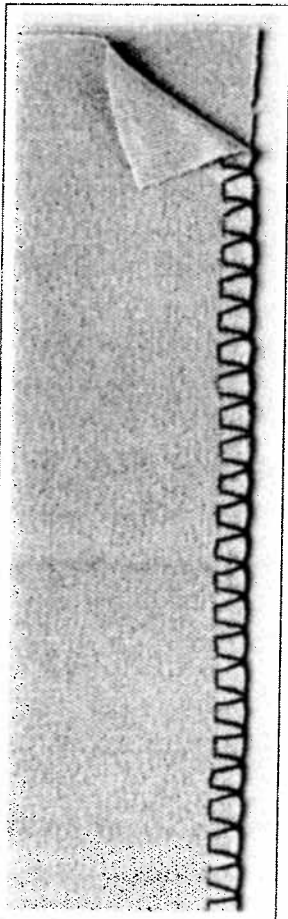
Flat joining seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: **TTTT**
Stretch overlock

Visible seam for towelling, velour, leather etc.



Zips

Zip fastener inserted flat

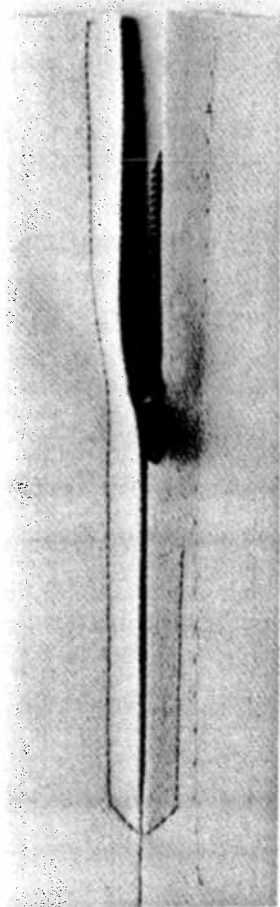
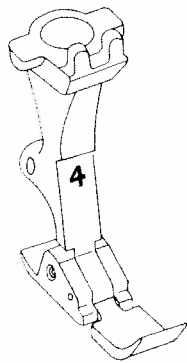
Method:

Baste entire length of seam. Mark length of zip and sew seam only to start of zip. Remove basting stitches from sewn part of seam only. Press entire seam, trim and oversew. Remove remaining basting stitches. Baste the zip into position so that 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.

Needle: 80
 Thread: Sewing thread
 Zip foot: 4

● Stitch: -----
 Straight stitch

Alteration:
 Needle position left/right

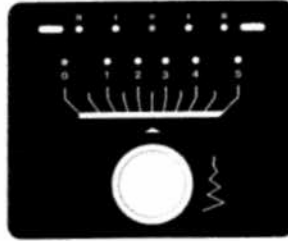


Jeans foot

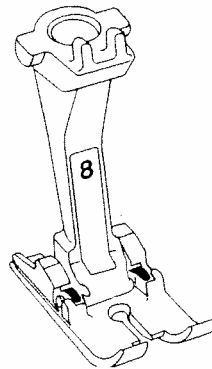
Thick fabrics and seams

The Jeans foot enables exceptionally thick and hard fabrics to be sewn easily. Select a stitch length of between 2 and 3,5 mm, depending on the fabric.

Note that the needle position setting must be "centre", and the stitch width "0".



Use a Jeans needle or needle size 100.



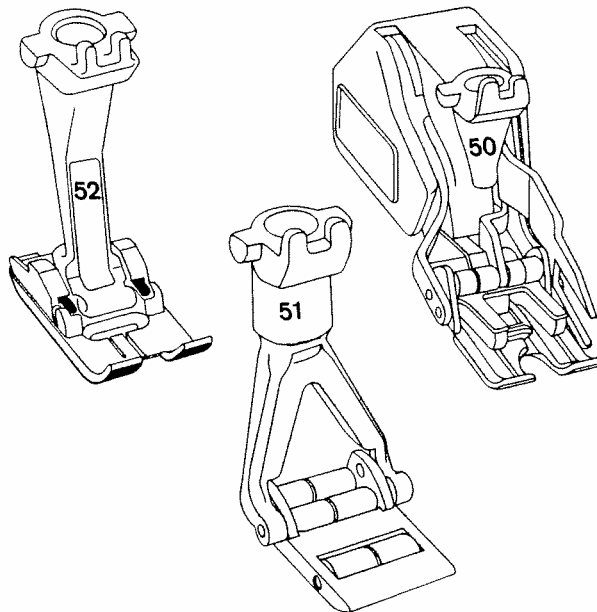
Plastic/Leather

Plastic

Like synthetic fabrics, plastic is also made from a varying number of raw materials. When sewn, plastic should be handled according to the surface and grain. If the fabric does not feed correctly, i.e. sticks to the presser foot, use one of the following special presser feet: Walking foot (No. 50), Roller foot (No. 51), Teflon foot (No. 52). Always sew plastic with a long stitch length to avoid tearing.

Leather and Imitation leather

Naturally it is possible to sew leather. Some leathers will require a special leather needle. Always sew a test piece before starting on the work itself. The stitch length should not be too short. Use Walking foot (No.50), or Roller foot (No.51), or Teflon foot (No.52) as required. (These presser feet are additional accessories).



Long stitch

Long stitch

With the Long stitch, the machine sews every other stitch, giving a maximum stitch length of 10 mm. Long stitch can be sewn in any of the five needle positions.

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: -----
Straight stitch

Stitch length: 1½–5

Needle position: any position

● Function button: ---
Long stitch

For fine fabrics Long stitch can also be used for basting.

For Top stitching the Long stitch can be combined with the Triple straight stitch.

Top stitching using buttonhole thread (Cordonnet)

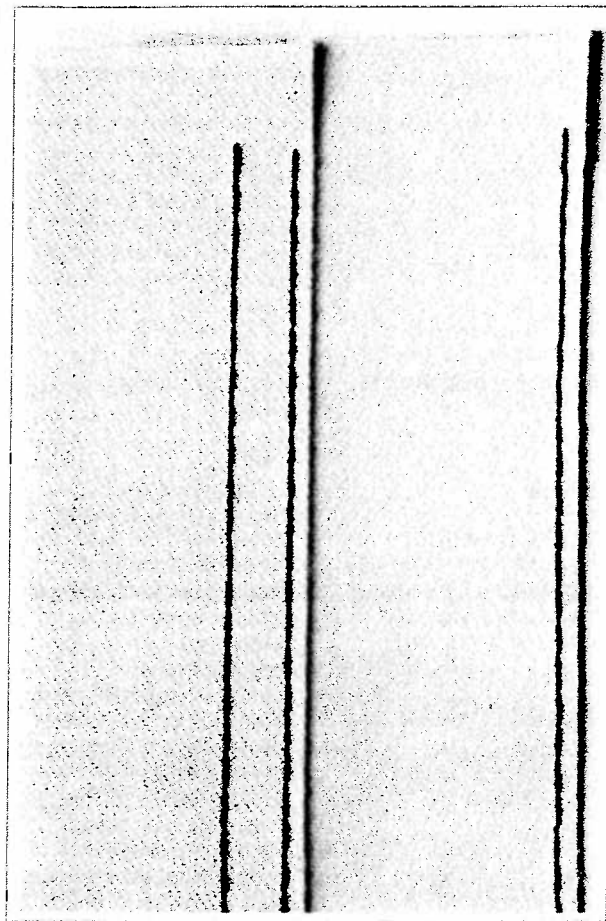
a) Buttonhole thread as the upper thread

Rule of thumb: Use size 110 needle.

With certain fabrics a size 100 needle could be large enough. Sew a test piece.

b) Buttonhole thread as the lower thread


If the thicker needle is unsuitable for the fabric, the buttonhole thread should be wound on the bobbin and used as the lower thread. If the sewing line is not visible, e.g. when sewing on pockets, mark the line with basting in a contrasting colour. This will show in the reverse side and can easily be removed when the work is completed.



Blind hemming

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Sewing thread/
Darning thread

● Stitch: 
Blind stitch

Important

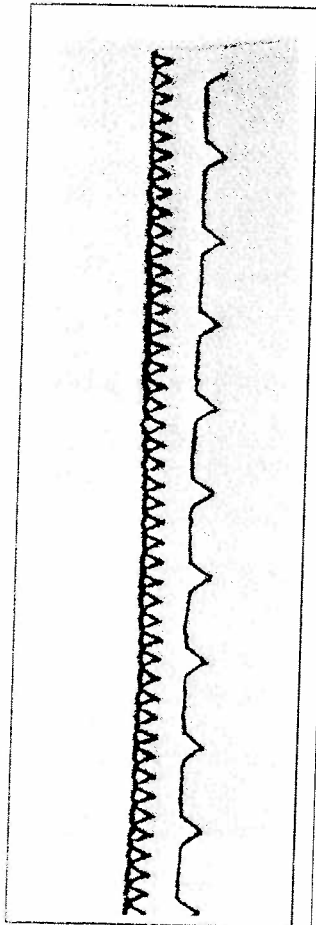
As with hand sewing, fine fabrics require a fine needle and a fine thread. This work is best done at slow speed.

Method

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

Positioning the hem

The hem is positioned under the foot as shown in fig. 1.



Test piece

(Either on a scrap piece of fabric from the garment, 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 edge of the fabric. The basic setting is always a stitch width of 2.8. With the variations of fabric thickness, minor adjustments may be required.

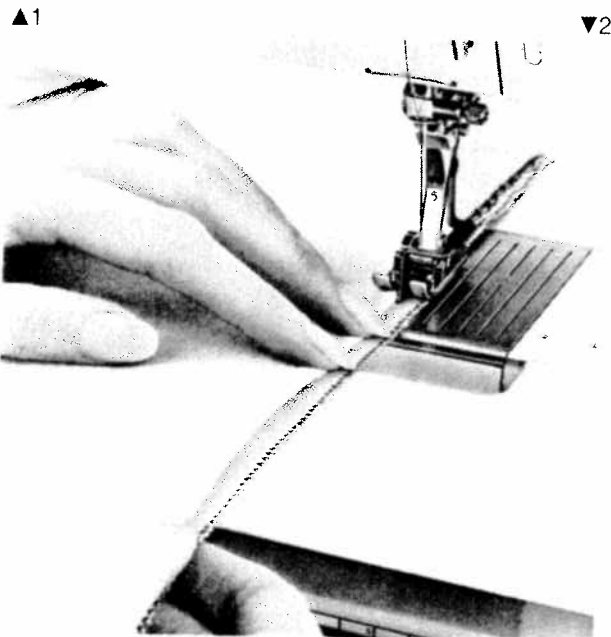
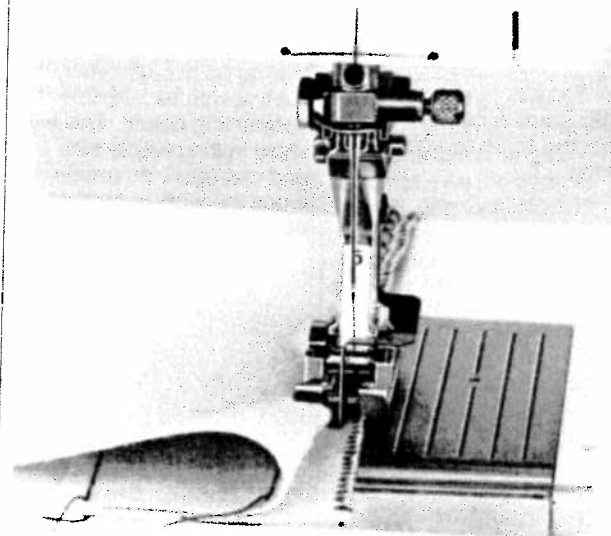
Test piece:
Sew slowly to the point when the needle swings to the left. With the aid of the handwheel, bring the needle down until it is just about to enter the fabric. Check that it is only just catching the fabric. If necessary adjust the stitch width slightly: narrower if the needle is going in too 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

Guide the hem as shown in fig. 2.

Tip:

Whilst sewing, hold the under fabric back slightly.



Edge stitching

Edge stitching

On collars, cuffs, lapels, hems etc.

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

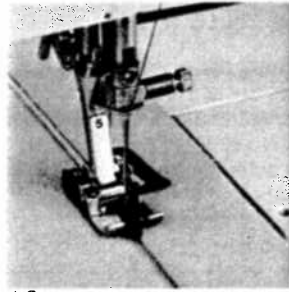
● Stitch: -----
Straight stitch

Stitch length: as required

Needle position:
Left/half left for outer edges (fig.1)

Needle position:
Right/half right for turned-in edges (fig. 2)

Presser foot: No.5 Blind stitch foot



▲2

Position turned in edges to the right of the guide on the foot and select needle position right/half right.

Top stitching

For edges of all kinds

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing Thread

● Stitch: -----
Straight stitch

Needle position: any position

Guide the edge of the fabric to the outer edge of the presser foot or the marks in the needle plate. With the help of the 5 needle positions it is also possible to sew intermediate widths.

Widths:

Edge of presser foot = 7.5 mm
($\frac{3}{16}$ "
(fig. 3)

Guide lines on stitch plate

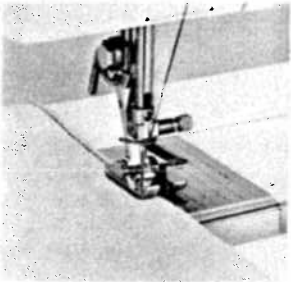
Line 1 = 1 cm ($\frac{3}{8}$ "

Line 2 = 1,5 cm ($\frac{5}{8}$ "
(fig. 4)

Line 3 = 2 cm ($\frac{3}{4}$ "

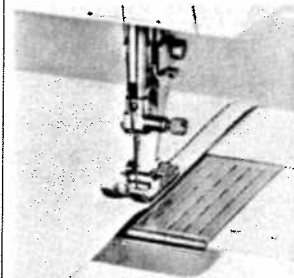
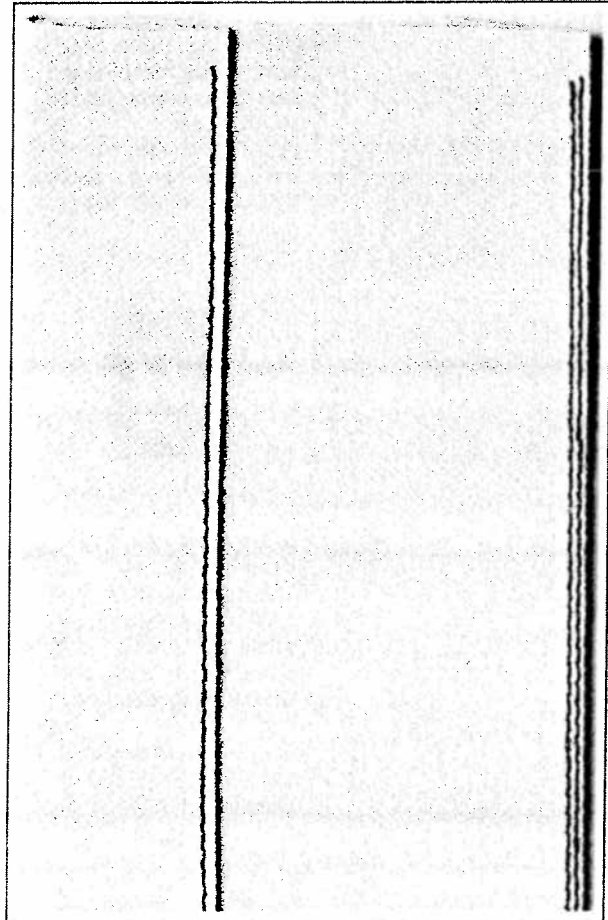
Line 4 = 2,5 cm (1"
(fig. 5)

Line 5 = 3 cm ($1\frac{1}{8}$ "

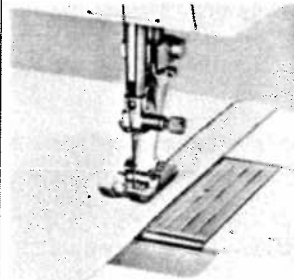


▲1

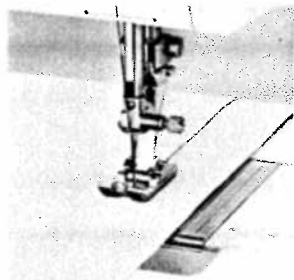
Place the edge of the fabric from the left, against the guide on the Blind stitch foot. Set the needle position to left or half-left. For longer stitches, use Long stitch.



▲3



▲4



▲5

Automatic buttonhole

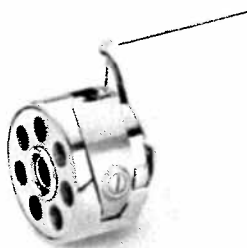
Automatic buttonhole

Needle: 80–70

Thread: Embroidery thread 60/Darning thread, sewing thread

Method

When sewing buttonholes, thread the lower thread through the finger of the bobbin case.



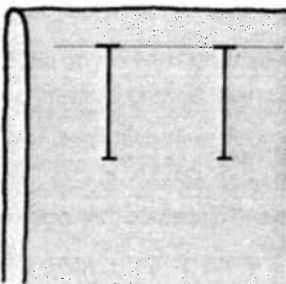
Test piece

1. Press the buttonhole button.
2. Always sew a test button hole on fabric exactly as garment.
3. If necessary, adjust the stitch length to suit the fabric: Forward bead with the stitch length knob; reverse bead with the + or – balance button.
Bead too dense = – button.
Bead too open = + button.

Altering the bead width

The width of the bead can be altered using the selector knob for stitch width (test).

Mark buttonholes



Sewing the buttonhole

Bring the needle to the centre of the presser foot with the aid of the hand-wheel or needle stop. Lower the needle into the fabric at the start of the buttonhole, lower the presser foot.



1. The machine will sew the first bead forwards. Stop the machine when the buttonhole is the desired length.



2. Press the buttonhole button. The machine will sew the bar tack and the reverse bead. Once again, stop the machine when the second bead is level with the first.



3. Press the buttonhole button. The machine will sew the bar tack and securing stitches. The machine will stop automatically and be ready to start the next buttonhole. On all further buttonholes, *do not press the buttonhole button* at the start of sewing. The machine is already set to sew the first bead (stage 1).

Automatic buttonhole with gimp cord

The gimp cord strengthens the buttonhole.

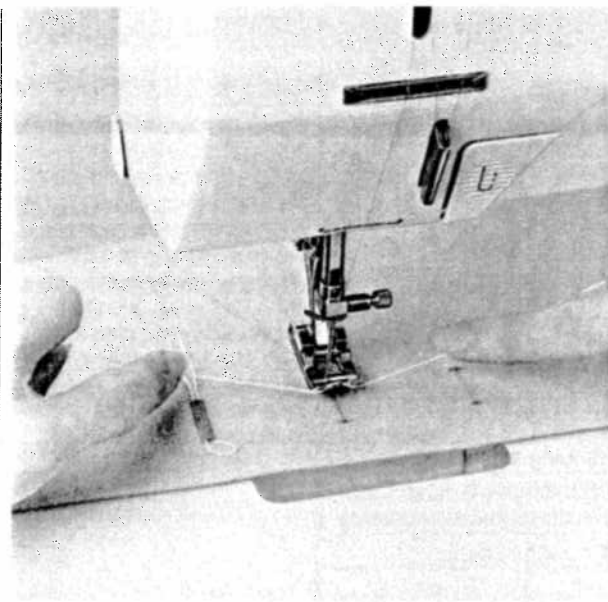
The gimp cord is particularly important for all knitted fabrics – including hand and machine knits – to prevent the buttonhole from pulling out of shape. The thickness of the cord depends on the fabric to be sewn. Suitable cords are perle yarn no. 8, buttonhole thread, or fine crochet cord. Sew a trial buttonhole first. Lay the fabric under the foot so that the loop of the cord will come at the end of the buttonhole pulled by the button (fig. 1).

Positioning the cord

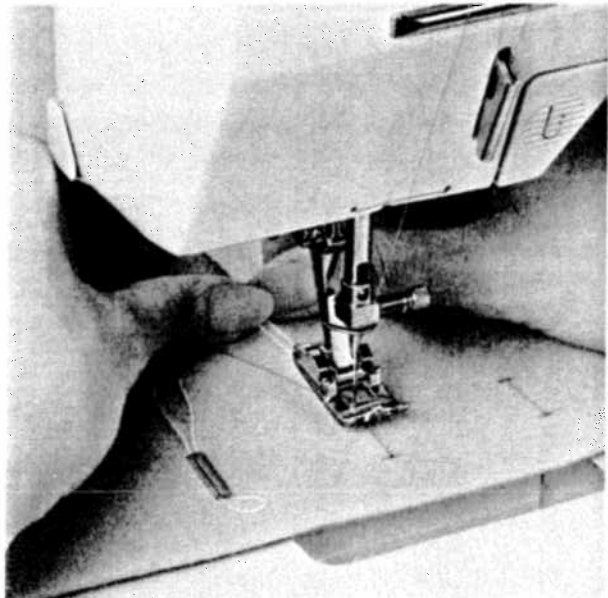
It is easier to position the cord if the needle is already in the fabric: Lower the needle into the fabric at the start of the buttonhole. Do not lower the foot yet.

Hook the gimp cord over the centre prong at the front of the buttonhole foot (fig. 1) and take both ends back under the foot (fig. 2). Lower the foot. Check that the cord is able to slide, i.e. that it is not trapped by the foot.

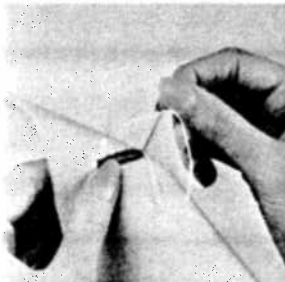
Sew the buttonhole. Do not hold the gimp cord. It must be able to slide. Finally, pull through the loop of cord.



▲1



▲2



▲3

Securing the gimp cord

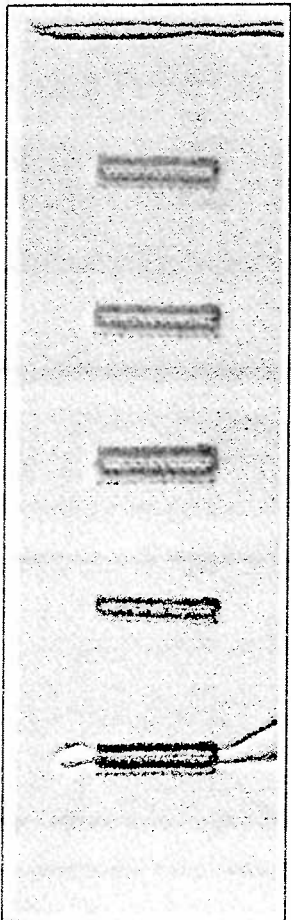
In knitted fabrics, pull the ends of the cord through to the back using a coarse hand sewing needle (fig. 3) and tie or sew in securely. (In woven fabrics, the cord ends can be simply cut off.)



▲4

Cutting the buttonhole open

It is best to cut from both ends towards the centre of the buttonhole (fig. 4). This avoids cutting through a bar tack.




Mending woven fabric

Mending tears using Running stitch


Modern darning method for tears and thin areas on virtually all fabrics.

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Darning thread

● Stitch: 
Running stitch

Stitch length: Adjust to suit the fabric where necessary

● Function button: 

Method

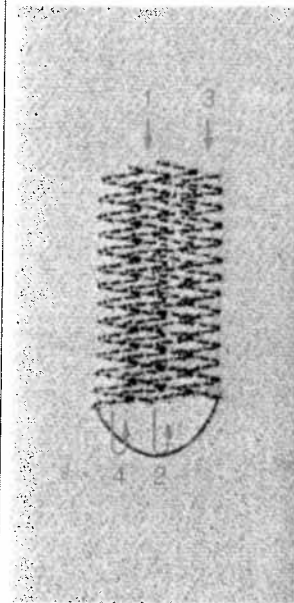
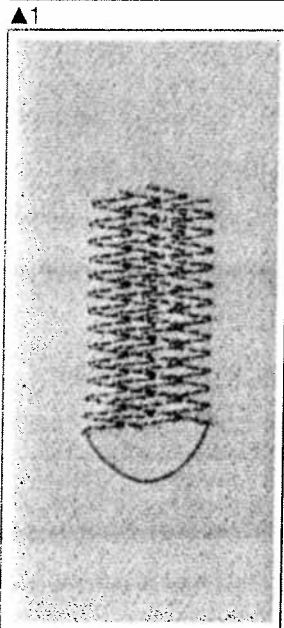
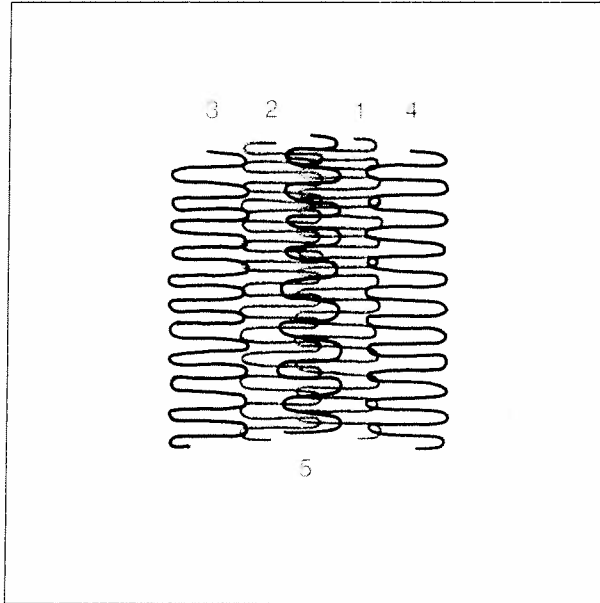
On flat garments it is possible to turn the work, lower the needle into the fabric to do this, so the stitching is always in a forward direction (fig. 1).

On tubular items (sleeves, trouser legs), press the reverse sewing button after the first row, move the fabric sideways slightly, and sew the second row in reverse. Continue, alternating forwards and reverse (fig. 2).

Important:

Always lay a fine fabric underneath. On tears, sew 3-5 rows of Running stitches (fig. 1).

On thin areas, sew sufficient adjacent rows to cover. Overlap the rows very slightly.



Mending woven fabric

Patching using Honeycomb stitch or Running stitch (according to fabric)

For outerwear and especially jeans.

Needle: 80

Thread: Darning thread


Step 1

- Stitch: -----
Straight stitch
- Function button: ---
Long stitch

Do not cut away worn/torn areas. Pin patch to the right side and baste along the edge using darning thread.

Step 2

Clear Long stitch

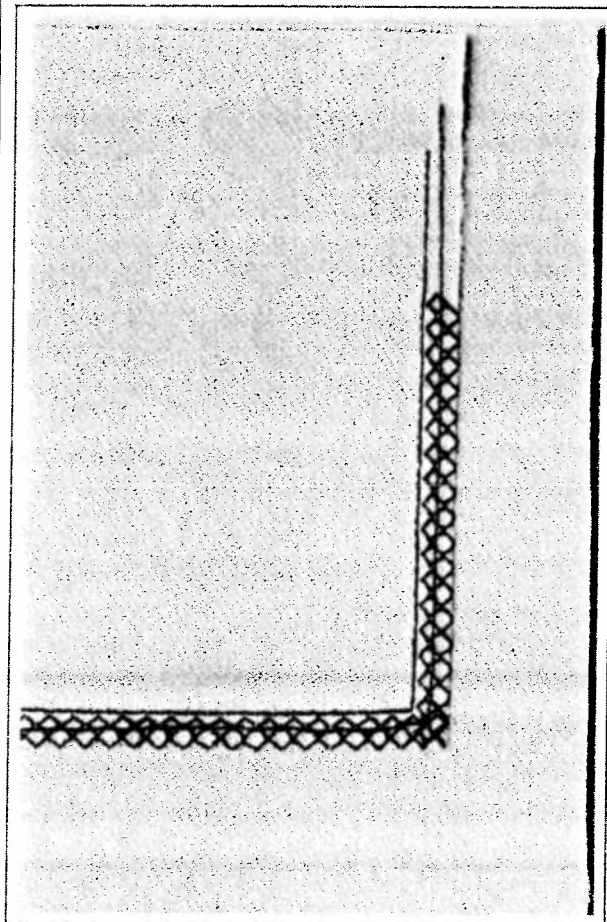
- Stitch: 
Honeycomb stitch

Oversew edges with Honeycomb stitch. Guide the edge of the patch to the right of the zig-zag slot of the foot to ensure all Honeycomb stitches are on the patch.

Step 3

- Stitch: -----
Straight stitch
- Stitch length: approx. 1

Sew a straight stitch along the inside edge of the Honeycomb stitch. Then cut away the worn/torn piece from behind patch. This is easier with the straight stitch.




Mending interlock fabric

Patching using Jersey stitch

Primarily for mending interlock underwear.

Needle: 80–70

Thread: Darning thread

● Stitch: 
Jersey stitch


Small tears/worn areas are best darned. See page 47. For larger tears or worn areas, it is better to sew on a patch as this retains the elasticity. Cut out a patch, possibly from the sound part of similar discarded garment. Where possible round off the corners to preserve elasticity. Pin on the patch and baste as close as possible to the edge using small stitches. Then sew patch into place using 1–2 rows of Jersey stitch. Finally, cut away torn/worn piece from behind patch.

Edging with elastic thread

The elastic thread is used to restore distorted edges to their original shape.

Needle: 80–70

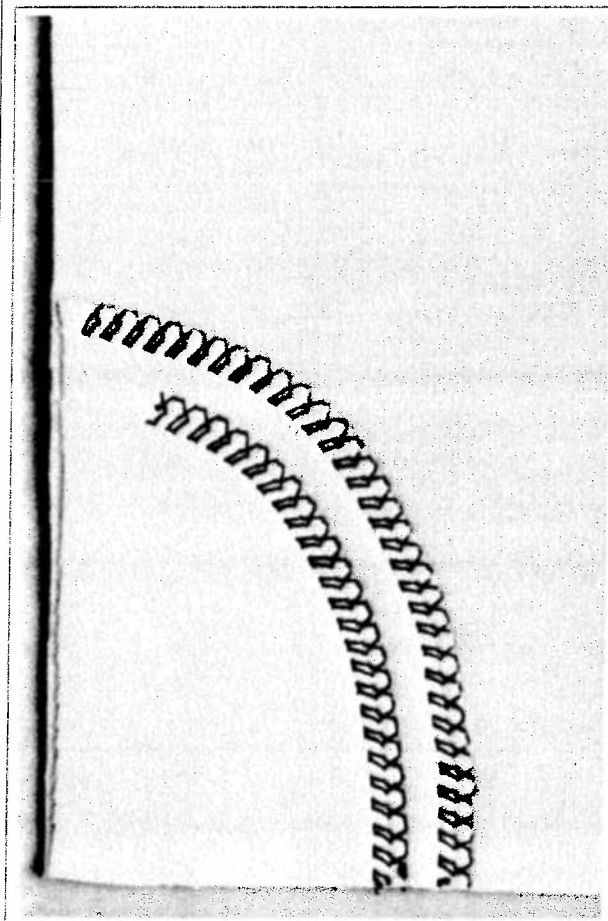
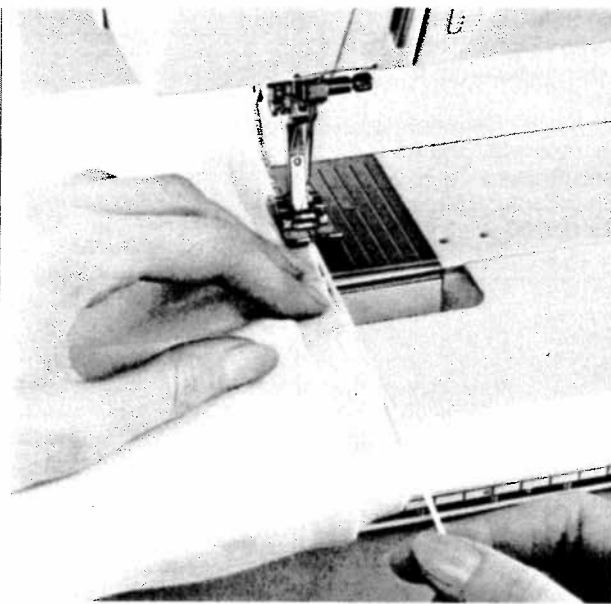
Thread: Darning thread

● Stitch: 
Zig-zag stitch

Stitch width: approx. 3

Stitch length: 1–1½

Guide two strands of elastic thread along the edge and sew in place with zig-zag stitch, gently pulling on the elastic thread.



Darning

The principle of darning

The feed-dog must be lowered for darning as the work is moved to and fro by hand and not by the feed-dog. It is important to guide evenly when darning and this will take a little practice.

Recommendation

Whenever possible, use a darning ring to keep the darning area taut. Move the ring backwards and forwards without pressure, otherwise jerky movements occur, resulting in torn threads. Always work from left to right, moving up and down over the hole, not from side to side. Finish each stage with needle in fabric on the right and pivot the work 90° (except with tubular items). Work is guided with little finger and thumb to the outside of the hoop, held firmly to give a smooth movement. Use the sewing table and support the elbows on the work table. Position the machine slightly further back from the edge of table than normal.

Darning technique

There are various methods of darning. The method described here is one that is easy to learn:

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Darning thread

● Stitch: -----
Straight stitch

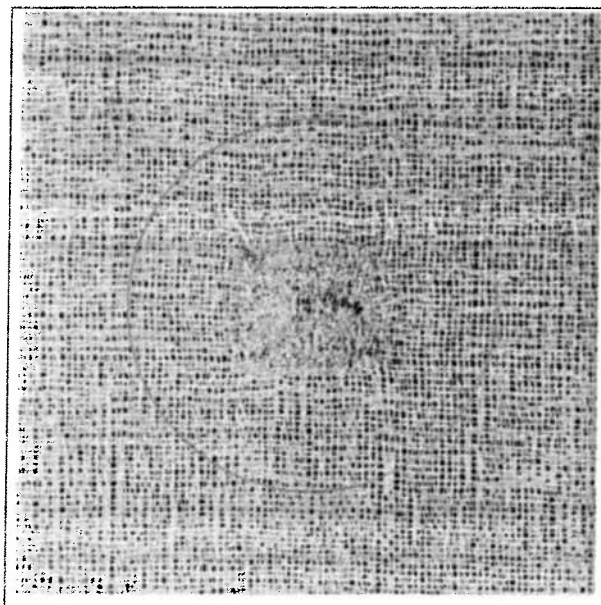
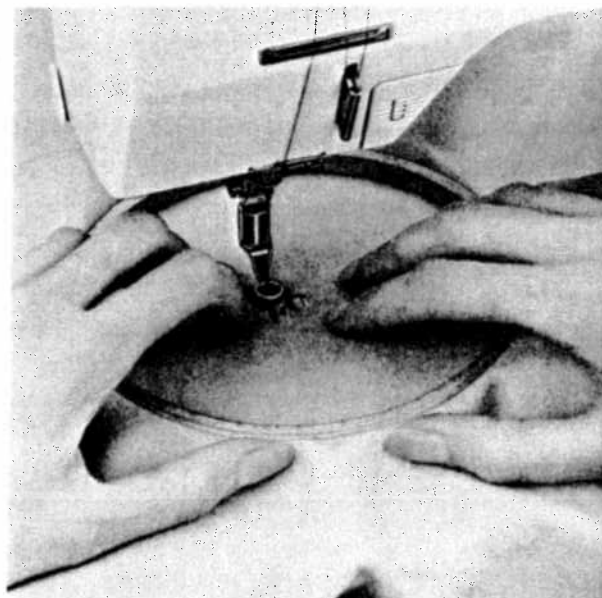
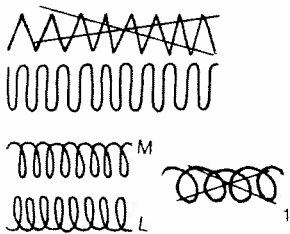
Stitch length: 0

Feed-dog: lowered

Presser foot: Darning foot
No. 9

Important

Darn in a curved rather than a pointed shape, otherwise the fabric is liable to tear. Beginners often tend to prefer L and M movements, but care must be taken to ensure that this does not result in a circular movement (fig. 1).



Main faults:

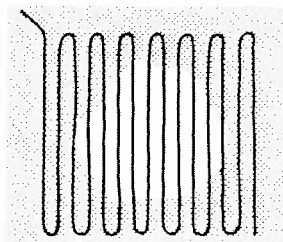
Thread frequently breaks:
- Fabric being guided unevenly.

Stitching unattractive, thread loose on top:
- Fabric being moved too quickly.

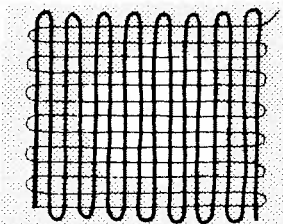
Small knots form on underside:
- Fabric being moved too slowly.

The three steps

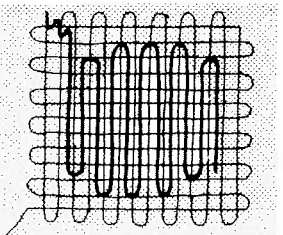
1. Start at top left of darn, work from left to right across hole, finishing at top right. Turn 90°.



2. Again work from left to right, filling in hole, but not too densely otherwise a ridge will form at the edges of the darn.

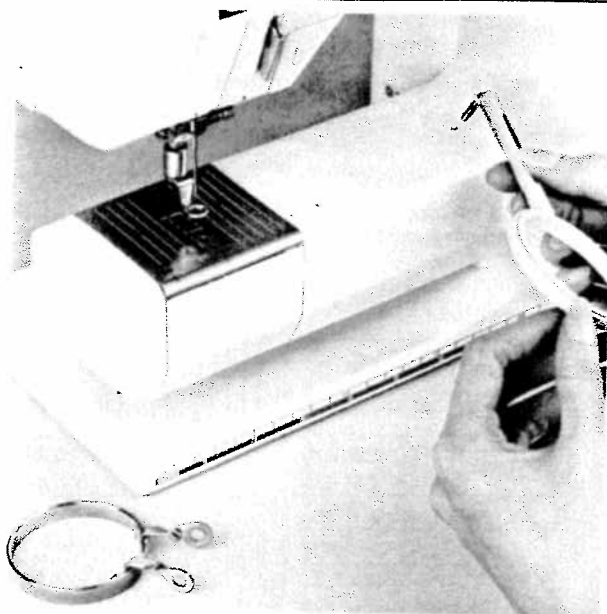


3. Fill in the darn, working in same direction as step 2, but only over the "hole", not to the edge of the darn.

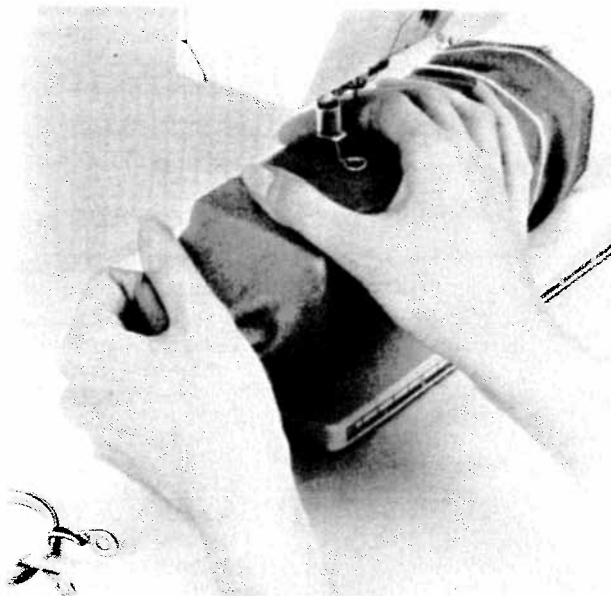


When the darning technique has been mastered, work the rows of stitches in irregular length so the darn blends into the fabric.

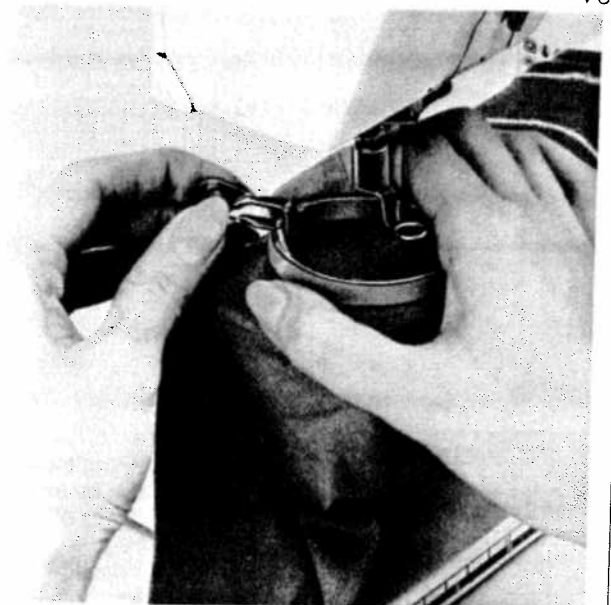
Darning with small darning ring



▲1



▲2



▼3

The small darning ring

The small darning ring is particularly practical for darning small torn/worn areas in fine fabrics and in fine underwear, fine socks and pullovers, e.g. in Helanca, interlock, jersey.

Stretching the work

– Fit the darning ring, without the spring clip, on to the free arm (fig. 1).

– Slide the garment over the free arm going also over the darning ring.

– Push the darning ring as far as possible to the left. Place the index finger and the thumb of the right hand on the darning ring, to form a circle.

– With the left hand, stretch the fabric over the end of the free arm.

Hold the tensioned fabric with the thumb of the right hand. Using the left hand, fit the spring clip as follows:

Close the spring clip, insert under the index finger of the ring hand and hold firmly. Then press the spring clip down into the ring (fig. 3).

Darning technique

Tubular items are usually stitched up and down and then side to side as it is not possible to turn the work.

Trouble-shooting Maintenance

Fault prevention	48
Changing the bulbs	49
Maintenance:	
Cleaning and oiling	50

Fault prevention

If the sewing machine does not sew properly, it is usually due to incorrect operation.

Check whether:

- The upper and lower threads are correctly threaded.
- The needle was correctly inserted, with the flat side of the shank to the rear.
- The needle size is correct. See needle and thread table.
- The machine is clean. Brush out any remnants of thread.
- The hook race is clean and oiled.
- Any remnants of thread are trapped between the thread tensioning discs and beneath the bobbin case spring.

Upper thread breaks

- The upper thread tension is too tight.
- Poor quality needles. Ideally, needles should be purchased from a BERNINA dealer.
- The needle has been fitted incorrectly. The flat side of the shank must be to the rear.
- The needle is blunt or bent.
- Poor quality thread, knotted or dried out thread.
- Stitch plate or hook tip damaged. Take to a BERNINA dealer.

Lower thread breaks

- The lower thread tension is too tight.
- The bobbin is jamming in the bobbin case. Replace bobbin.
- The hole in the stitch plate has been damaged by the needle. This must be re-polished by an expert.
- The needle is blunt or bent.

Faulty stitching

- Wrong needles. Use only 130/705 H needle range.
- The needle is blunt or bent, or incorrectly fitted. Push right to the top when inserting.
- Poor quality badly polished needle.
- The needle point does not suit the fabric being sewn. If necessary, use ball point for knitted fabrics and cutting point for hard leather.

Needle breaks

- Needle clamping screw not sufficiently tightened.
- Fabric withdrawn forwards instead of backwards, under the presser foot.
- When sewing over a thick area, the fabric was pushed while the needle was still in the material. Use the Jeans foot.
- Poor quality thread, unevenly wound or knotted.

Faulty tension

- Remnants of thread between the thread tensioning discs.
- Remnants of thread under the bobbin case spring.
- Lower thread still threaded in the bobbin case finger.
- Threaded with foot down.
- Incorrectly threaded. Check lower and upper threads.

Machine falls to run, or will only run slowly

- Plug is not properly inserted.
- Power switch in 0 position.
- Reduced speed button (32) is selected.
- Machine gummed up by unsuitable oil. Machine will have to be cleaned by a specialist.
- Machine has been standing in a cold room.

Machine stitching in reverse

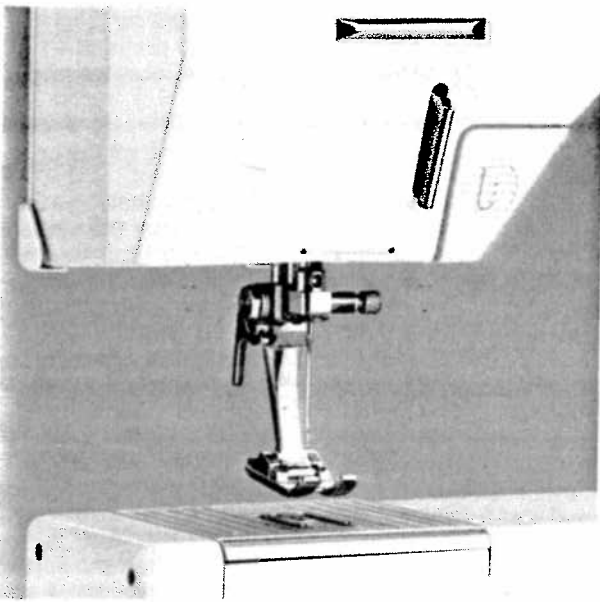
- Selector button (33), "Reverse sewing" is still engaged.

Machine is not sewing selected programme

- Switch machine off, then on again, using the power switch.

If you have occasion to take your machine to a specialist, always ensure that you also take the foot control and accessories!

Changing the bulbs



Fitting the bulbs

There are 2 low voltage 6 volt/4 watt bulbs provided. The first is located in front to the left of the presser foot, the other behind, to the right.

Disconnect the machine from the mains by removing the mains plug from the socket!

Changing bulbs

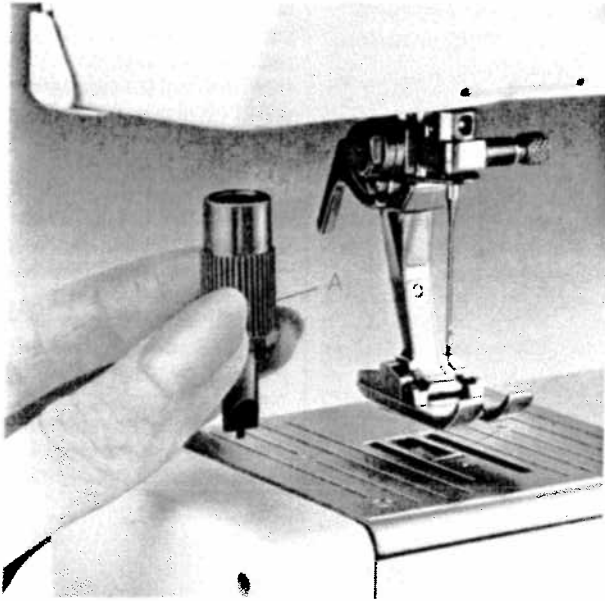
To change the front bulb: (fig. 1) Using special tool A, press the bulb upwards, twist to the left and withdraw.

To change the rear bulb (fig. 2)

Remove diffuser B. The bulb can then be removed in the same way as the front bulb.

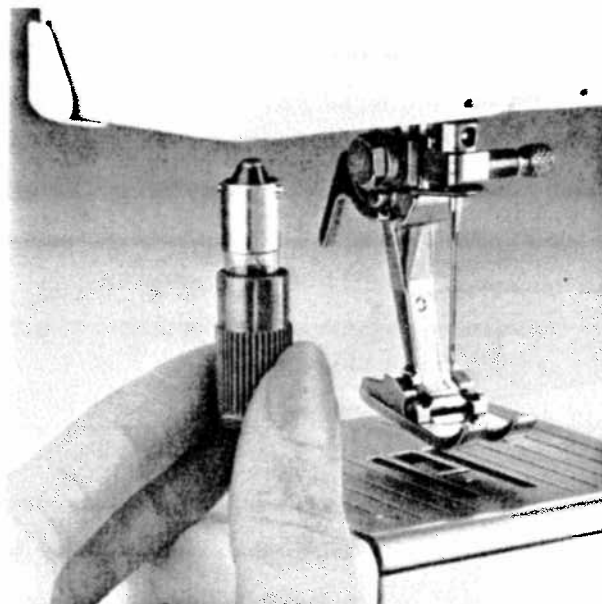
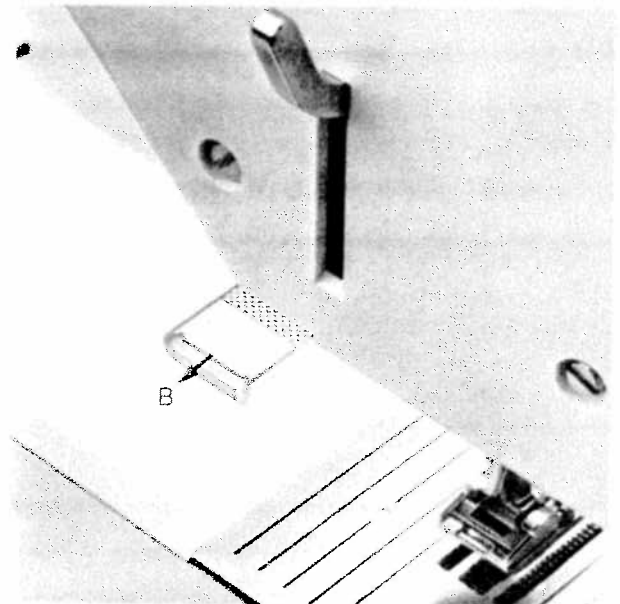
To insert new bulbs

Place the new bulb on the special tool (fig. 3). Insert into holder with the bulb, press upwards and twist to the right, to the stop. For the rear bulb, refit diffuser B.



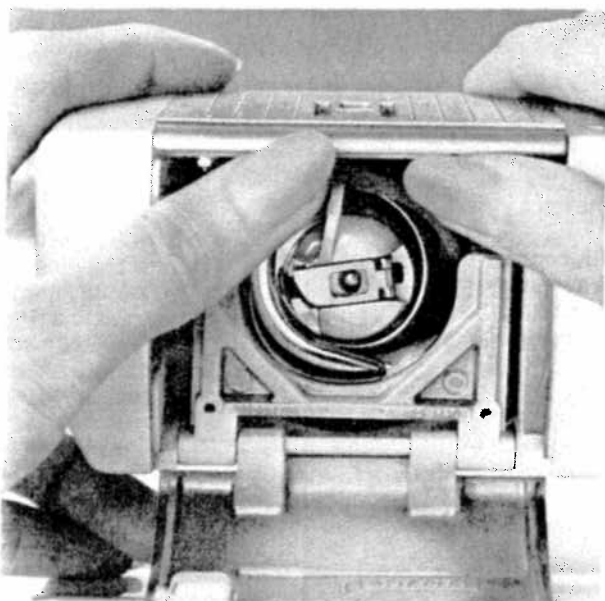
▲1

▼2

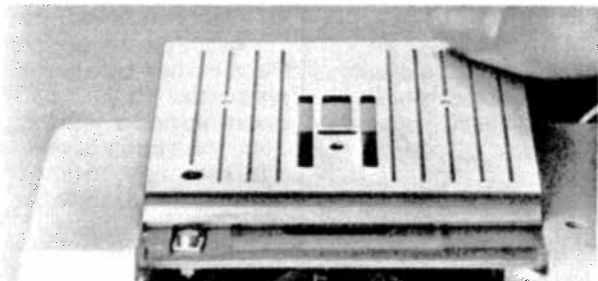


▼3

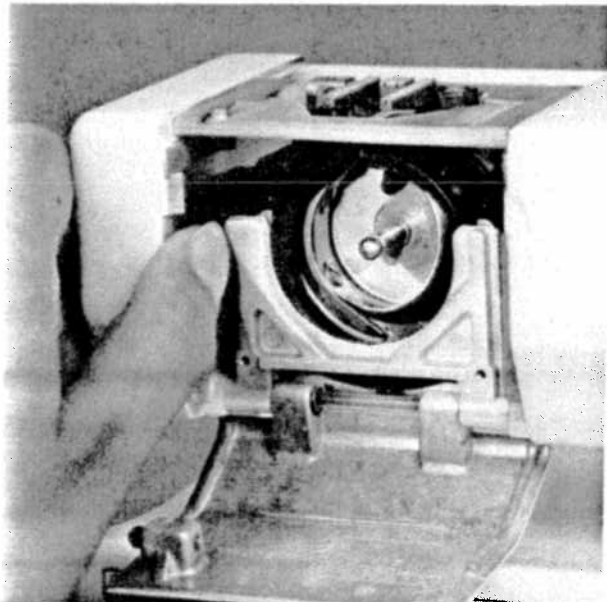
Maintenance: Cleaning and Oiling



▲1

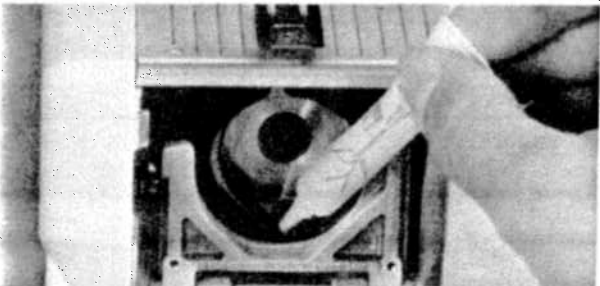


▲2



▲3

▼4



If the machine is stored in a cold room, it should be brought to a warm room approximately one hour before use, to restore the oil in the bearings to a fluid state.


Cleaning

When sewing, pieces of thread will collect under the stitch plate and around the hook. These remnants must be removed at regular intervals.

– Disconnect the sewing machine from the power supply by pulling out the plug from the socket.

– Remove the presser foot and the needle.

– Open the hinged front cover on the free arm.

– Lower the feed-dog. Set knob 18 to position . Using both thumbs, press the stitch plate up and back (fig. 1).

– Clean the feed-dog and underside of the stitch plate.

– To refit the stitch plate on the free arm, insert the stitch plate from the rear, push forward until it engages (fig. 2).

To oil the hook:
Apply 1–2 drops of oil after 3–4 hours sewing.

To clean and oil the hook

– Disconnect the sewing machine from the power supply by pulling out the plug from the socket.

– Take out the bobbin case, see page 12.

– With the thumb of the left hand, press the lower release lever to the left (fig. 3).

– Fold down the semi-spherical locking strap with the black hook race cover.

– Take out the hook.

– Clean the top and bottom of the hook race with a brush and cotton cloth.

Never use a screwdriver or scissors etc. to remove remnants of thread.

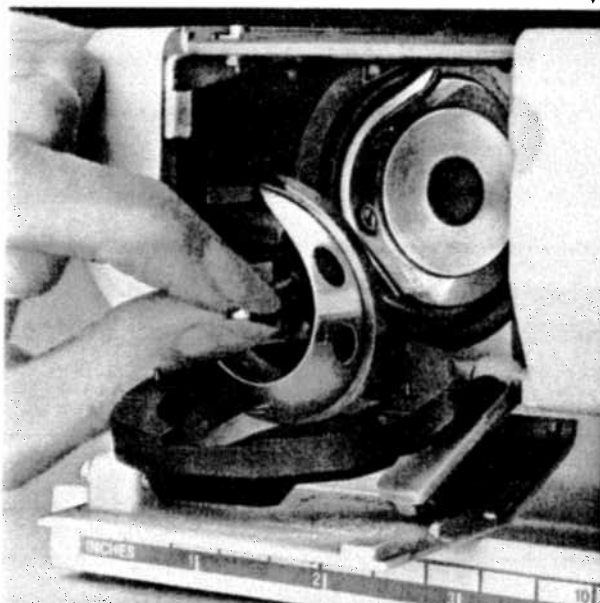
– Lightly oil the hook race with 1–2 drops of oil (fig. 4).

– Insert the hook. If necessary, turn with the handwheel until the hook driver is on the left (fig. 5).

– Close the black hook race cover and locking strap. The pawl must engage.

– Check by turning the handwheel.

– Insert the bobbin case.



▼5

Safety instructions

The following safety instructions must be observed.

– The moving needle is a source of danger (risk of injury to the fingers). Always therefore keep your eyes on the area in which you are working.

– Any operations performed within the needle movement area, e.g. changing a needle or presser foot, must always be carried out with the machine switched off (power switch at 0). The same applies to removing and replacing the lower thread bobbin.

– When carrying out maintenance (cleaning or oiling), whenever work is interrupted or finished and also for changing bulb, the sewing machine should be disconnected from the mains by removing the mains plug from the socket.

– All repairs to the machine, especially electrical repairs (for example, changing wiring connections) may only be carried out by one of our service agencies.

Sewing Service Leaflets

Your Bernina sewing machine and Bernette overlocker offer many applications and uses over and above «normal» sewing.

Unfortunately, instruction manuals do not and cannot cover the enormous range of possibilities. In true Bernina style, we offer an extra service in the form of Sewing Service leaflets. They give clear and simple instructions for using specific accessories or techniques to ensure perfect sewing results.

Sewing Service leaflets covering the following subjects have been issued and are available from your Bernina dealer:



- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Circle embroidery 2. Eyelet or English embroidery 3. Pintucks 4. Open Embroidery foot 5. Double and triple needles 6. Embroidery with decorative stitches, basic information 7. The Hemmers 8. The Edge Stitch foot 9. Appliqué 10. Satin stitch 11. Embroidery with perle cord and wool 12. Hemstitch work with hemstitch needles 13. Sewing knitted fabrics 14. The Bulky Overlock foot | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. The Walking Foot <p>A Fantasy stitches and borders with the Bernina 1130</p> <p>B Borders and patterns with the Bernina 1130</p> <p>C Fantasy stitches with letters and numbers with the Bernina 1230</p> <p>Coming very soon:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Overlock special accessory, the Blind Stitch foot 17. Overlock special accessory, the Cording foot 18. Overlock special accessory, the Elasticator foot |
|---|--|

Automatic buttonhole with the Buttonhole foot with slide

Automatic buttonhole

Presser foot: 3B

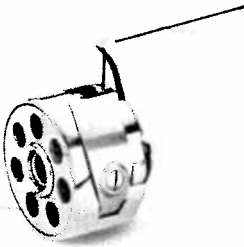
Needle: 80-70

Thread: Embroidery thread 60/Darning thread, sewing thread

Stitch: 

Method

When sewing buttonholes, thread the lower thread through the finger of the bobbin case.



Test piece

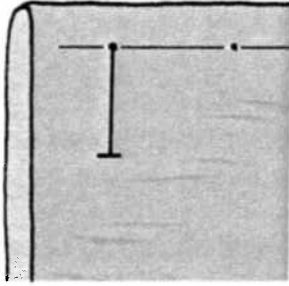
If necessary, adjust the stitch length to suit the fabric: Forward bead with the stitch length knob; reverse bead with the + or - balance button.
Bead too dense = - button.
Bead too open = + button.

Altering the bead width

The width of the bead can be altered using the selector knob for stitch width (test).

Mark buttonholes

Mark the length of one buttonhole.



Sewing the buttonhole

Bring the needle to the centre of the presser foot with the aid of the hand-wheel or needle stop. Lower the needle into the fabric at the start of the buttonhole, lower the presser foot.



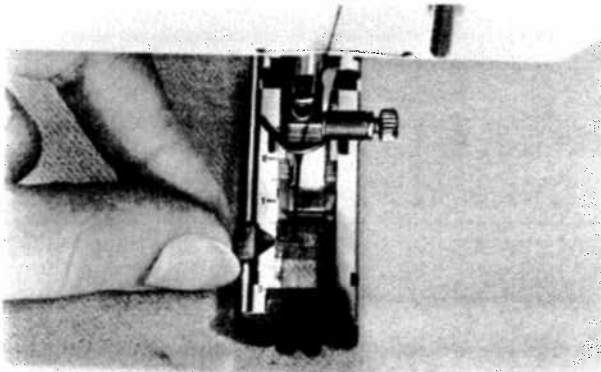
1. Press the buttonhole button. The machine will sew the first bead forwards. Stop the machine when the desired length has been sewn. Adjust the slide on the side of the foot to the exact length of the first bead. All further buttonholes can now be sewn to exactly the same length using the slide position as a marker.



2. Press the buttonhole button. The machine will sew the bar tack and the reverse bead. Once again, stop the machine when the second bead is level with the first.



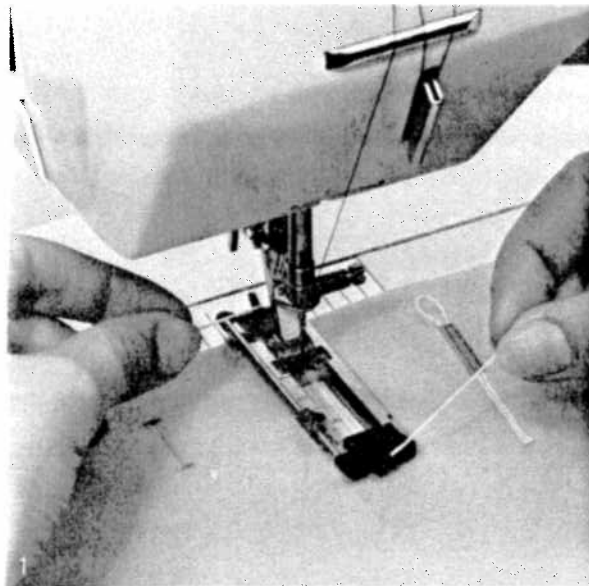
3. Press the buttonhole button. The machine will sew the bar tack and securing stitches. The machine will stop automatically and be ready to start the next buttonhole. On all further buttonholes, do not press the buttonhole button at the start of sewing. The machine is already set to sew the first bead (stage 1).



With gimp cord

The gimp cord strengthens the buttonhole

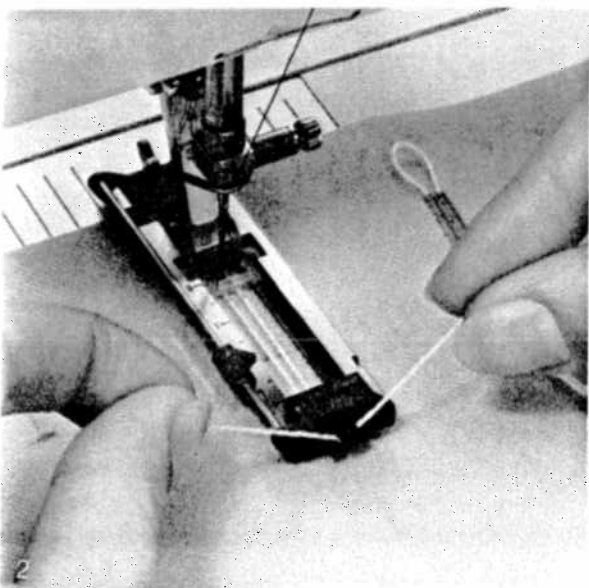
The gimp cord is especially important for all knitted fabrics – including hand and machine knits – to prevent the buttonhole from pulling out of shape. The thickness of the cord depends on the fabric to be sewn. Suitable cords are: perle cord no. 8, thick hand sewing thread or fine crochet cord. Sew a trial buttonhole. The loop of gimp should lie at the end of the buttonhole where the button will pull. Lay the fabric under the presser foot accordingly (Fig. 1).



Positioning the cord

It is easier to position the cord if the needle is already in the fabric. Bring the needle to the centre of the presser foot using the handwheel or needle stop. Lower the needle into the fabric precisely at the start of the buttonhole. Do not lower the foot yet.

Guide the cord to the right under the buttonhole foot and hook it over the prong at the back (Fig. 1). Then bring it round to the left and forwards under the foot. Pull the ends of the cord into the retaining slots at the front (Fig. 2) and trim away any surplus.



To secure the gimp cord and cut the buttonhole open, see page 41.