

Bernina-Nähhefte mit Rat-  
schlägen zum Selbstschnei-  
dern und Nähen.  
Nr. 7: Alles über Stoffe,  
synthetische Gewebe, Faden.  
Nr. 3: Nähdetails wie Kragen,  
Taschen, Knopflöcher usw.  
Nr. 13: Die Anprobe.  
Nr. 17 und 18: Kurs über das  
Stretchnähen.

Les Cahiers Bernina con-  
tiennent des conseils pour la  
couture et la confection de  
vêtements.  
No. 7: L'essentiel sur les  
textiles, les fils, les tissus  
synthétiques.  
No. 3: Intéressants détails sur  
les cols, les poches, les  
boutonnieres, etc.  
No. 13: L'essayage.  
Nos. 17 et 18: Cours sur la  
couture stretch.

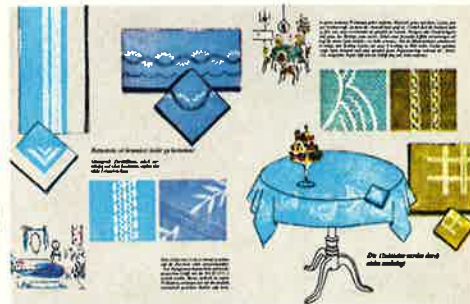
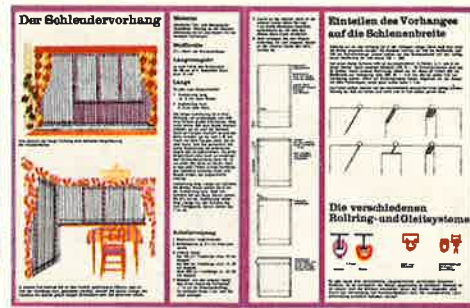
Quaderni Bernina con consigli  
per lavori di cucito.  
No. 7: Tutto ciò che si deve  
sapere su stoffe, tessuti  
sintetici, fili.  
No. 3: Dettagli sulla confezione  
di colli, tasche, occhielli, ecc.  
(tedesco e francese).  
No. 13: La prova (tedesco e  
francese).  
No. 17 e 18: Corso su come  
cucire lo Stretch (tedesco e  
francese).

Bernina Sewing Manuals with  
advice on cutting-out and  
sewing.  
No. 7: Everything about  
materials, synthetic fabrics,  
thread.  
No. 13: Fitting.  
Nos. 17 and 18: Course on  
stretch sewing.

Bernina-Naaiboekjes met raad-  
gevingen om zelf te maken en  
te naaien.  
Nr. 7: Alles over stoffen, syn-  
thetische weefsels en garens  
(in het Engels).  
Nr. 3: Met details zoals kragen,  
zakken, knoopsgaten enz.  
Nr. 13: Het passen.  
Nr. 17 en 18: Cursus over het  
naaien met stretchstoffen.  
(in het Engels).

Bernina-Sömhäften med råd  
för skräddning och sömnad.  
Nr. 7: Allt över stoff, syntetiska  
tyger, tråd.  
Nr. 3: Sömnadsdetaljer såsom  
kragar, fickor, knapphål osv.  
(tyska).  
Nr. 13: Inprovning (tyska och  
engelska).  
Nr. 17 och 18: Kurs i stretch-  
sömnad (tyska och engelska).

**Bernina-  
Nähhefte  
Les Cahiers  
Bernina  
Quaderni  
Bernina  
Bernina Sewing  
Manuals  
Bernina-  
Naaiboekjes  
Bernina-  
Sömhäften**



Nr. 10: Angaben über das Messen, Einteilen und Nähen von Vorhängen.  
Nr. 1: Modelle zum Nähen und Sticken mit der Bernina-Nähmaschine.  
Nr. 15: Auf 16 Seiten unzählige Vorschläge für Tischdecken und Kissen.

No 10: Indications sur le calcul des dimensions, la coupe et la confection des rideaux.  
No. 1: Modèles de travaux de couture et de broderie à réaliser avec Bernina.  
No. 15: Sur seize pages, d'innombrables suggestions pour tapis de table et coussins.

No. 10: Indicazioni su come misurare, ripartire e cucire le tende (tedesco e francese).  
No. 1: Modelli per cucire e ricamare con la macchina per cucire Bernina (tedesco e francese).  
No. 15: Su 16 pagine innumerevoli proposte per tovaglie e cuscini.

No. 10: Information about measuring, arranging and sewing curtains.  
No. 15: 16 pages of suggestions for table-covers and cushions.

Nr. 10: Aanwijzingen over het meten, indelen en naaien van gordijnen.  
Nr. 1: Modellen om te naaien en te borduren met de Bernina-naaimachine.  
Nr. 15: Op blz. 16 ontelbare raadgevingen voor tafellakens en kussens.

Nr. 10: Uppgifter på mätning, beräkning av veck och sömnad av gardiner (tyska och engelska).  
Nr. 1: Modeller att sy och brodera med Bernina (tyska och franska).  
Nr. 15: 16 sidor med otaliga förslag till borddukar och kuddar (tyska och engelska).

**BERNINA**



# BERNINA

Bernina-Nähhefte 4, 5, 6, 11, 14: 300 farbige Modelle für Groß und Klein, für Alltag und Sport, Sommer und Winter. Mit Details in Originalgröße. Schnitt mit aufgedruckten Details zu jedem Schnitt erhältlich.  
Nr. 8: Katalog aller Bernina-Schnittmuster.

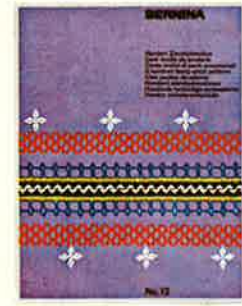
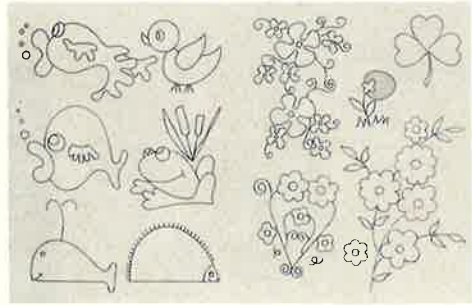
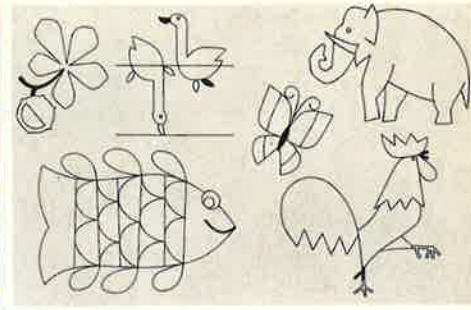
Cahiers Bernina 4, 5, 6, 11, 14: Trois cents modèles pour grands et petits, pour l'usage quotidien et le sport, pour l'hiver et l'été. Avec détails en grandeur originale. Un patron avec détails imprimés est livrable pour chaque modèle.  
No. 8: Catalogue de tous les patrons Bernina.

Quaderni Bernina 4, 5, 6, 11, 14: 300 modelli colorati per grandi e piccoli per tutti i giorni, sport, estate e inverno. Con dettagli in grandezza originale. Modelli ritagliati con dettagli stampati disponibili per ogni modello.  
No. 8: Catalogo di tutti i modelli ritagliati Bernina.

Bernina Sewing Manuals 4, 5, 6, 11, 14: 300 coloured models for large and small, for everyday life and sport, summer and winter. With details in original size. Pattern available for every model with printed details.  
No. 8: Catalogue of all Bernina patterns.

Bernina-Naaiboekjes 4, 6, 11, 14: 300 kleurrijke modellen voor groot en klein, voor dagelijks gebruik en sport, voor zomer en winter. Met details in de originele grootte. Patroon met opgedrukte details voor ieder model verkrijgbaar.  
Nr. 8: Catalogus met alle Bernina-patronen.

Bernina-Sömhäften 4, 5, 6, 11, 14: färglagda modeller för stora och små, för vardag och sport, sommar och vinter. Med detaljer i originalstorlek. Mönster med påritade detaljer finns till varje modell (Nr. 4, 5 och 6 tyska och engelska).  
Nr. 8: Katalog över alla Bernina-mönster (danska) Nr. 11 och 14 svenska.



Nr. 16: Monogramme, gestickt auf der Bernina, in allen Größen, für jeden Zweck. Alphabete zum Abpausen. Nr. 2 und 12: Farbvorlagen für Bernina-Stickereien. Nr. 19: Freihandsticken auf der Nähmaschine.

No. 16: Monogrammes à broder sur Bernina, toutes les grandeurs, pour toutes les destinations. Alphabets à décalquer. Nos 2 et 12: Modèles en couleur pour broderies Bernina. No 19: Broderie libre à la machine.

No. 16: Monogrammi, ricamati con Bernina, in tutte le grandezze, per ogni scopo. Alfabeto per ricalcare. No. 2 e 12: Modelli in colore per ricami Bernina. No 19: Ricamare a mano libera con la machina per cucire.

No. 16: Monograms, embroidered with the Bernina, in all sizes, for all purposes. Alphabets for tracing. Nos. 2 and 12: Coloured patterns for Bernina embroidery. No 19: Free-hand embroidery with the sewing-machine.

Nr. 16: Monogrammen, geborduurd op de Bernina, in alle maten, voor elk doel. Alphabetten om over te trekken. Nr. 2 en 12: Voorbeelden in kleur voor Bernina-borduursels. Nr. 19: Vrij borduren op de naaimachine.

Nr. 16: Monogram sydda med Bernina i alla storlekar, för varje ändamål. Alfabet för avkalkylering (danska). Nr. 2 och 12: Färgunderlag för Bernina-mönstersömsmotiv. Nr. 19: Frihåndsbroderi på symaskinen.

**BERNINA** Fritz Gegauf, Aktiengesellschaft  
Bernina-Nähmaschinenfabrik  
CH - 8266 Steckborn

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of delivery: \_\_\_\_\_

Machine No. \_\_\_\_\_

Dear Bernina Customer,

You are now the happy owner of a new Bernina. We greatly appreciate the confidence you have placed in us and assure you that you will not be disappointed.

We have deliberately chosen the title, "My Bernina Guide", because we are certain that this tuition book will become a very personal thing to you in association with your machine.

Together with your book you will receive instruction from your Bernina dealer. Your samples of work can then be mounted on the red printed spaces provided and a valuable work of reference can thus be compiled.

Special attachments are required for some of the jobs described in this book. These can be supplied against extra charge. Your Bernina dealer will be glad to advise you.

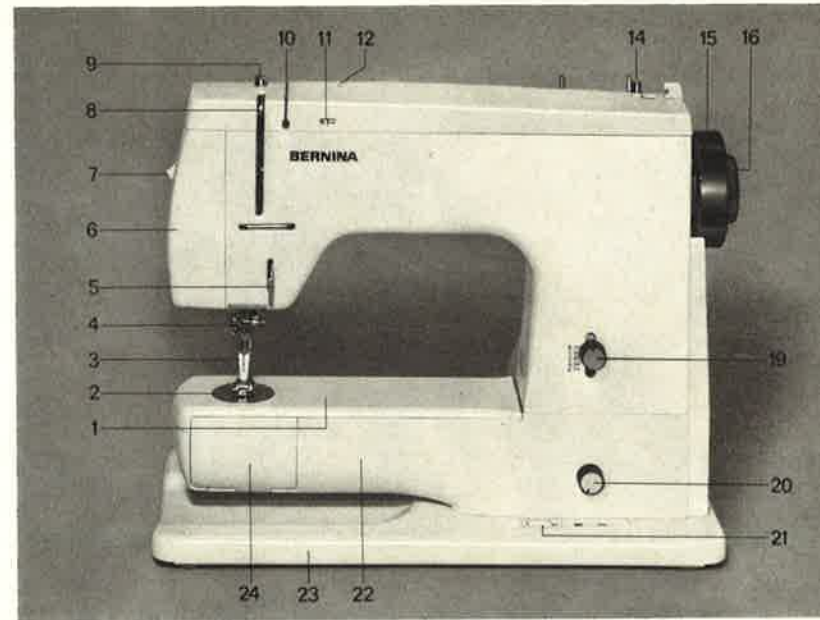
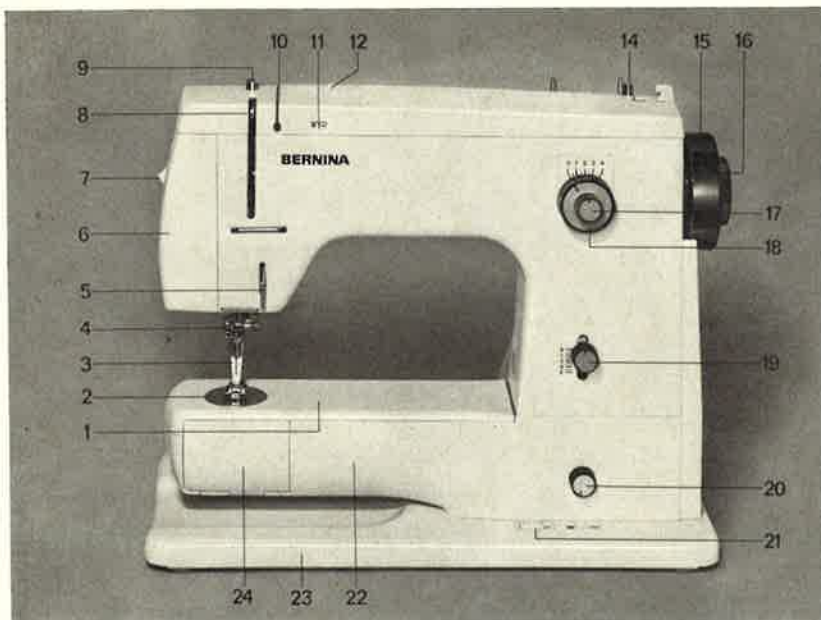
As soon as you have mastered the sewing techniques taught to you during your instruction period you will discover that sewing with a Bernina is a pleasure.

We wish you every success.

Fr. Gegauf Ltd., Manufacturers of Bernina Sewing Machines  
Steckborn TG / Switzerland

Model 808

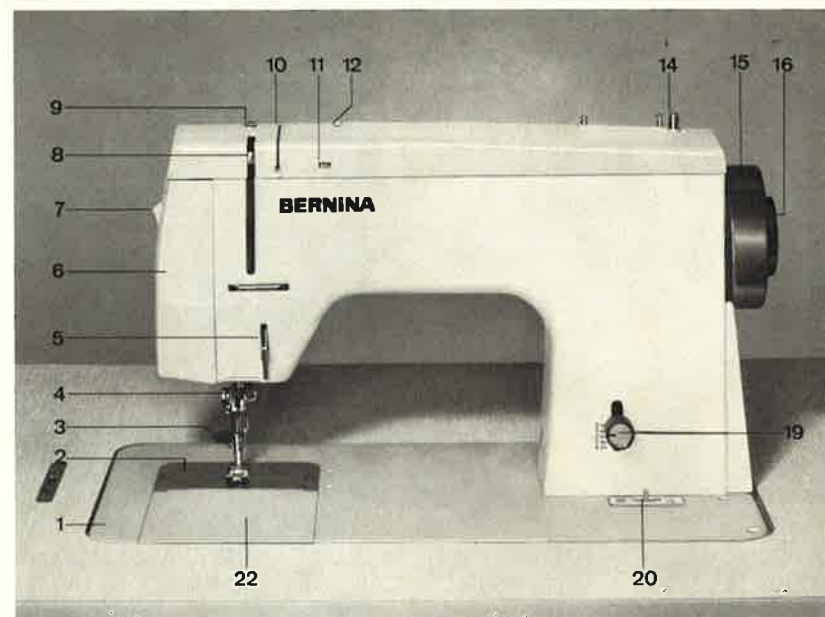
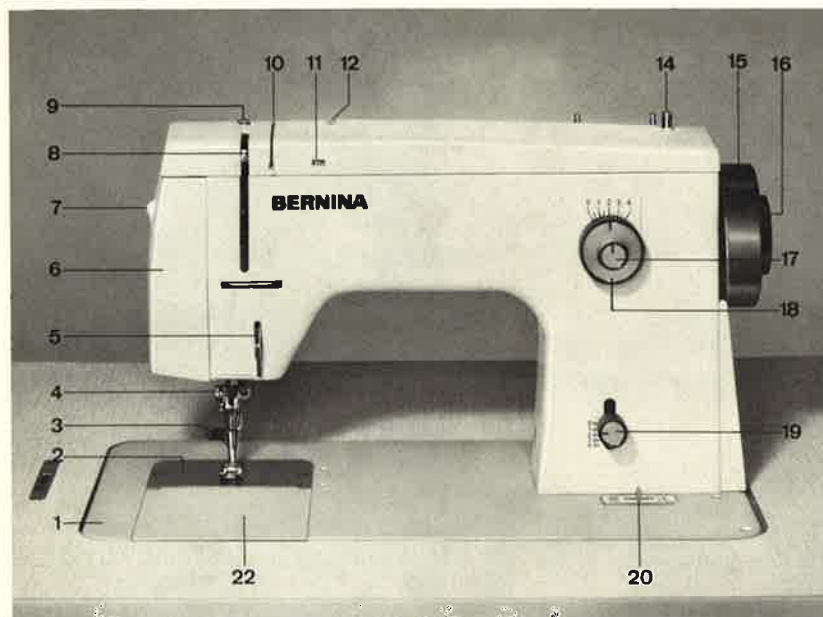
Model 809



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1</b> Free Arm Cover Plate           | <b>14</b> Bobbin Winder Spindle        |
| <b>2</b> Needle Plate                   | <b>15</b> Handwheel                    |
| <b>3</b> Sewing Foot                    | <b>16</b> Handwheel Release            |
| <b>4</b> Needle Clamp                   | <b>17</b> Needle Position Control Knob |
| <b>5</b> Thread Regulator               | <b>18</b> Zigzag width control knob    |
| <b>6</b> Face plate                     | <b>19</b> Stitch Length Regulator      |
| <b>7</b> Light Switch                   | <b>20</b> Drop feed control            |
| <b>8</b> Take-up Lever                  | <b>21</b> Speed regulator min.-max.    |
| <b>9</b> Bobbin Winder Tension          | <b>22</b> Free Arm                     |
| <b>10</b> Thread Tension Discs and Slot | <b>23</b> Base Plate                   |
| <b>11</b> Thread tension indicator      | <b>24</b> Bobbin Case Cover            |
| <b>12</b> Thread tension control wheel  |  |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>1</b> Free Arm Cover Plate           | <b>11</b> Thread tension indicator     |
| <b>2</b> Needle Plate                   | <b>12</b> Thread tension control wheel |
| <b>3</b> Sewing Foot                    | <b>14</b> Bobbin Winder Spindle        |
| <b>4</b> Needle Clamp                   | <b>15</b> Handwheel                    |
| <b>5</b> Thread Regulator               | <b>16</b> Handwheel Release            |
| <b>6</b> Face plate                     | <b>19</b> Stitch Length Regulator      |
| <b>7</b> Light Switch                   | <b>20</b> Drop feed control            |
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| <b>10</b> Thread Tension Discs and Slot | <b>23</b> Base Plate                   |
| <b>24</b> Bobbin Case Cover             |  |

# The various parts of the machine



- 1 Base Plate
- 2 Needle Plate
- 3 Sewing Foot
- 4 Needle Clamp
- 5 Thread Regulator
- 6 Face plate
- 7 Light Switch
- 8 Take-up Lever
- 9 Bobbin Winder Tension
- 10 Thread Tension Discs and Slot
- 11 Thread tension indicator
- 12 Thread tension control wheel
- 14 Bobbin Winder Spindle
- 15 Handwheel
- 16 Handwheel Release
- 17 Needle Position Control Knob
- 18 Zigzag width control knob
- 19 Stitch Length Regulator
- 20 Drop feed control
- 22 Needle Plate Slide

- 1 Base Plate
- 2 Needle Plate
- 3 Sewing Foot
- 4 Needle Clamp
- 5 Thread Regulator
- 6 Face plate
- 7 Light Switch
- 8 Take-up Lever
- 9 Bobbin Winder Tension
- 10 Thread Tension Discs and Slot
- 11 Thread tension indicator
- 12 Thread tension control wheel
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- 16 Handwheel Release
- 19 Stitch Length Regulator
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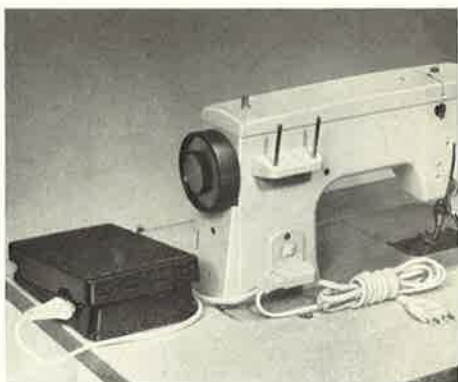
# Electrical Connection

Models 818, 819

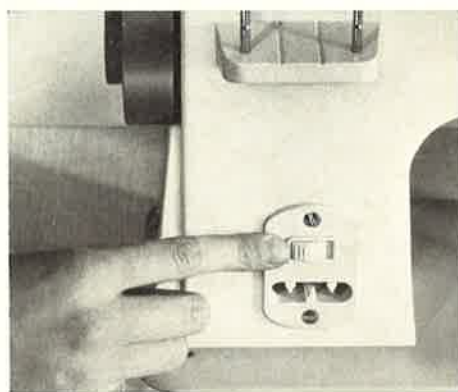
# Models 818, 819 Bobbin and Case

**Connecting up.** Compare the voltage indicated on the machine plate with that of your main voltage.

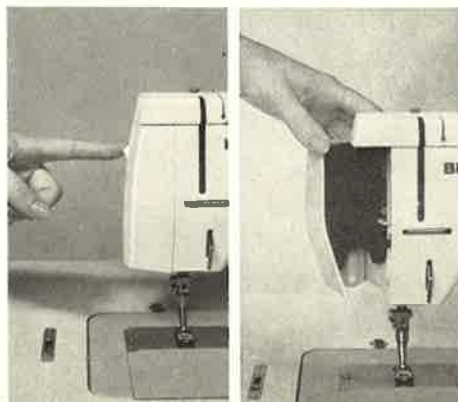
Connect foot starter to the machine. Foot starter and flex are connected by a special plug. When this plug is attached to the machine there remains only the flex plug to be connected to a power point. By pressing lightly on the foot starter the machine is set in motion.



**Adjustable motor.** It is an advantage with many kinds of sewing to be able to reduce the speed of the machine. Push the switch. Now the machine runs with half the number of revolutions and the speed can easily regulated.



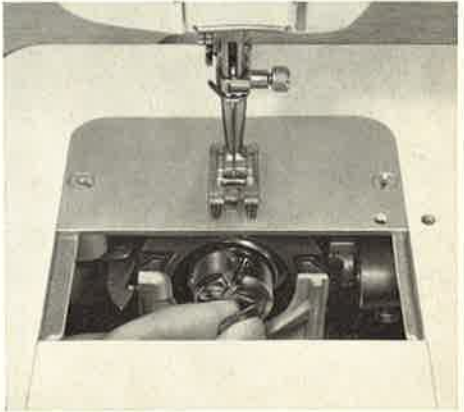
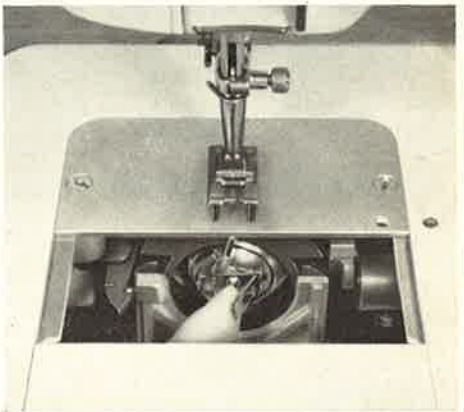
**Light switch.** By pressing switch the dazzle-free light can be switched on and off. Pull out light cover sideways to change the bulb. Press bulb upwards, turn anti-clockwise and draw downwards. To insert bulb, turn it clockwise.



## Removing the bobbin case

Open stitch plate slide. Turn hand-wheel towards you, until needle reaches highest point.

Open the hinged latch with thumb and forefinger of the left hand and remove the bobbin case. The insertion of the bobbin case is carried out in the same manner.





# Unpacking and packing the machine      Models 808, 809      Models 808, 809      Electrical Connection

Sewing machine, foot control and table are housed in the case.



To take the machine out of the case, place it upright on a table. When locks are opened, one side of the case can be pulled down. The machine can now be placed without difficulty wherever it is needed.

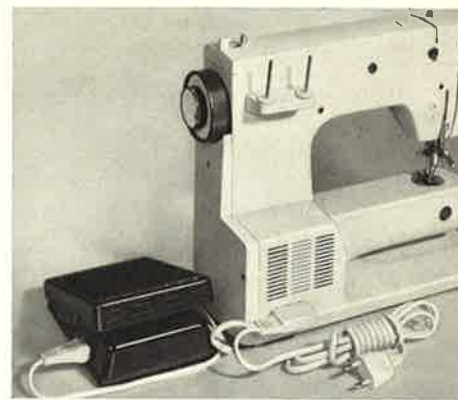


The container, which can be fitted on the free-arm, is used to house the foot starter with cable and the Bernina Guide. Ensure when packing that the machine is properly placed in the case. The illustration in the lid of the case shows the correct way. If the machine is wrongly packed the case will not close. Close the lock of the case properly.

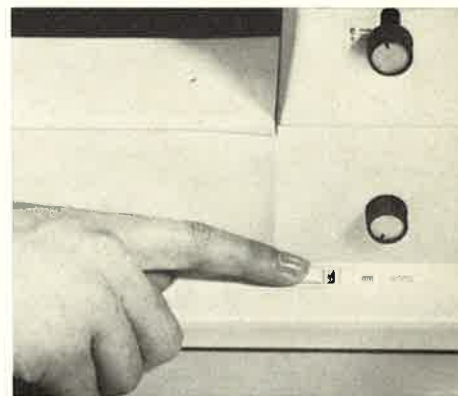
## Connecting up:

### Warning:

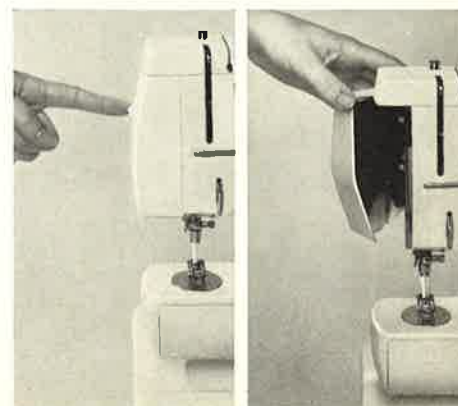
Compare the voltage indicated on the machine plate with that of your supply. Remove foot control from case and connect it to the machine. Foot control and cord are connected by a special plug. When this plug is attached to the machine there only remains the cord plug to be connected to a power point. The machine is started by pressing lightly on the foot control. Please ensure that the cable is not pulled when removing the special plug from the machine. Hold the plug in the hand.



**Variable speed motor.** With many kinds of sewing it is an advantage to be able to work at reduced speed. Push switch to left. The machine then runs at half speed and it can easily be controlled within this range.



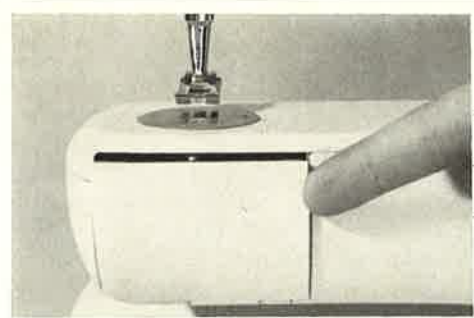
**Light switch.** By pressing switch the dazzle-free light can be switched on and off. Pull out light cover sideways to change the bulb. Press bulb upwards, turn anti-clockwise and draw downwards. To insert bulb, turn it clockwise.



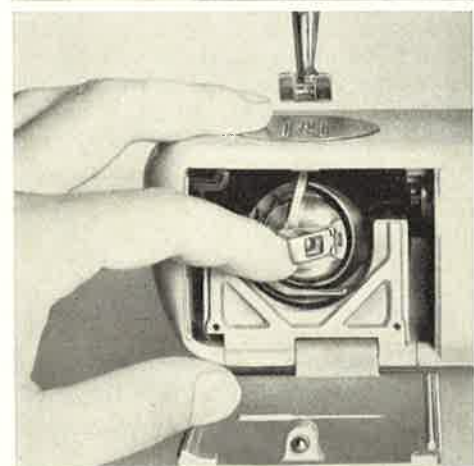
**Bobbin and Case** Models 808, 809

**Needle and thread table**

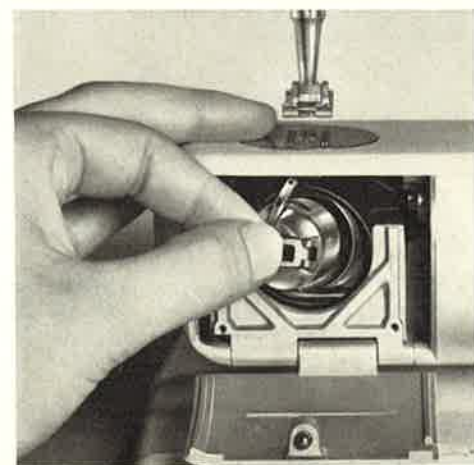
**Removing the bobbin case**



Open hinged bobbin case cover. Turn hand wheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position.

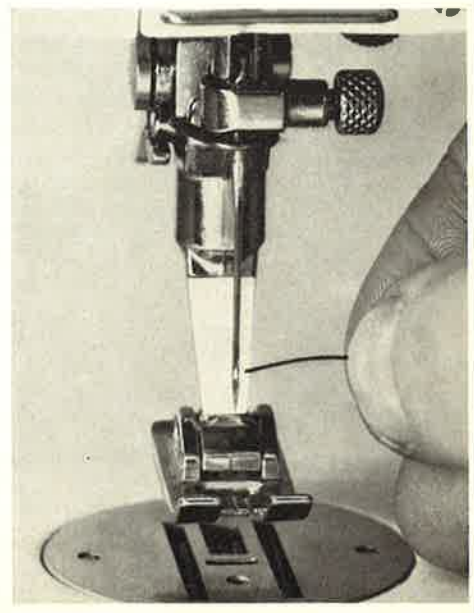


Open the hinged latch with thumb and forefinger of the left hand and remove the bobbin case. The insertion of the bobbin case is carried out in the same manner.



	very fine	fine	medium	strong	large
Needle system 705 B	60	70	80	90	100
Mercerised sewing thread (3 ply)		50	50	40	40
Darning thread (2 ply)	50	30-50	30		

**Correct choice of needle and thread.**  
 Use only needle system 705 B for Bernina sewing machines 808, 809, 818 and 819. Please ensure that the needle and thread used conform to the table above. The usual needles for sewing are numbers 80, 90 and 100 while those for darning are numbers 70 and 80.



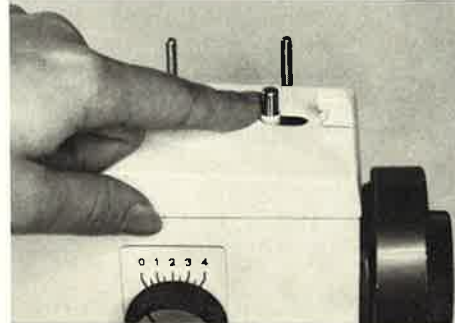
The presser foot with the white plate is a Bernina innovation. Set the needle with the handwheel high enough so that the eye of the needle is in front of the white surface. The eye becomes much more clearly visible and threading is thereby made considerably simpler.

## Winding of thread on bobbin

Release handwheel: hold handwheel with the left hand. Release handwheel with the right hand by turning the knurled screw.

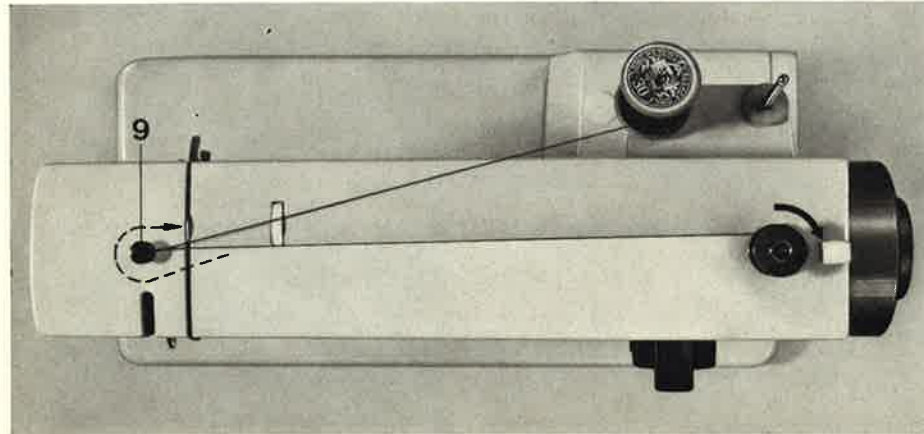


Place bobbin on winder spindle and press to the right. The winder is then switched on.

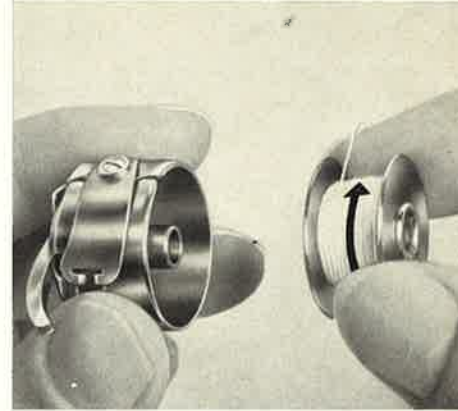


Draw thread from the reel clockwise round the pre-tensioning device (9) and from there — as shown in the picture — take to the mounted bobbin. Start motor with the foot starter.

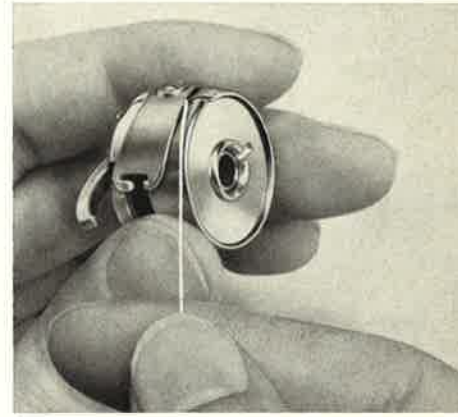
When the bobbin is full, the winding process stops automatically. Switch off motor, remove bobbin and push winder spindle back to left. Then re-tighten knurled screw on handwheel.



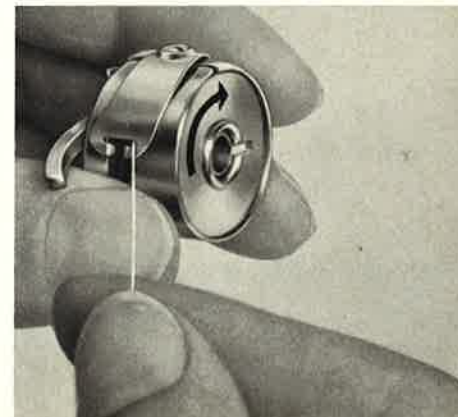
**Insertion of bobbin into the bobbin case.** When the bobbin is in the case make sure that the thread unwinds in the direction of the arrow.



Draw thread through slot and then under tension spring. Do not hold the bobbin. The bobbin must turn in the direction of the arrow when unwinding.

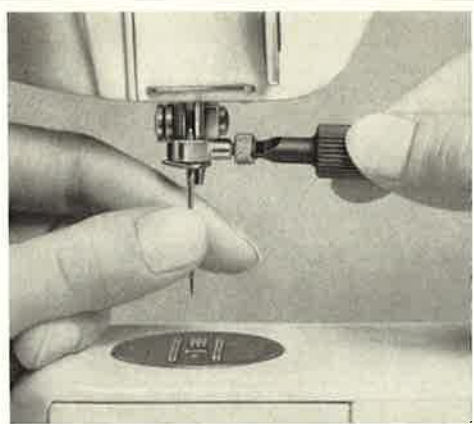


**Insertion of the bobbin case into the hook.** Raise needle to top position by turning the handwheel. As when removing the bobbin case hold it by the hinged latch with thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Hold bobbin case in such a way that the extension arm is directed upwards and fits into the niche of the hook race cover. Check-up: Pull end of thread.

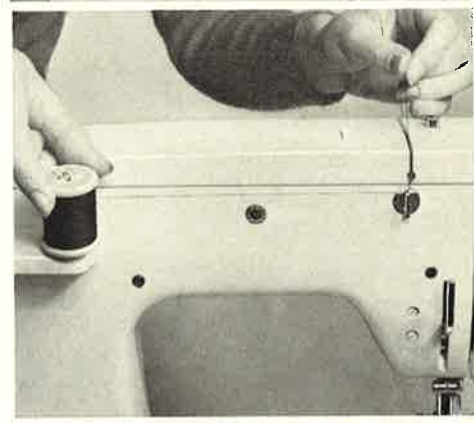


# To thread the machine

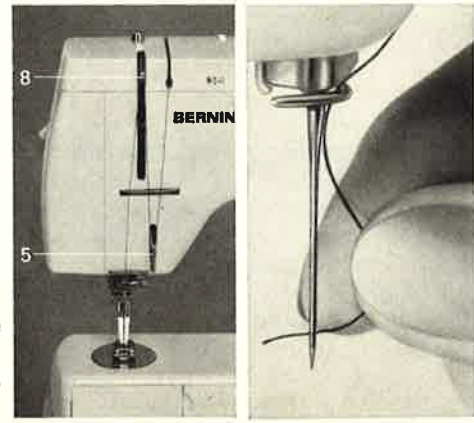
**Fixing the needle.** Loosen the needle clamp screw half a turn. Push the needle upwards as far as it will go with the flat side at the back and facing away. Tighten needle clamp screw.



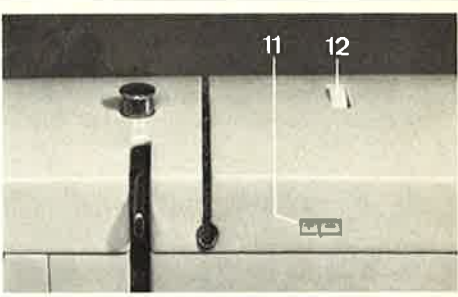
**Threading the machine.** The thread is led from the spool to the needle in one movement. Presser foot and take-up lever must be in their highest positions. Place spool in pin. Lead the thread with the left hand through the eyelet then pull it through the slot of the tension disc. With the right hand hold the spool steady.



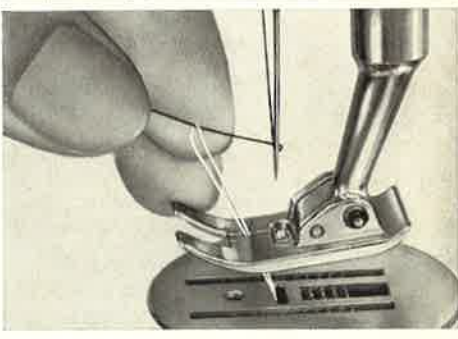
Now draw thread through the thread guide (5) up to the slot of the take-up lever (8) and again down to the needle eye. Thread the needle from the front to the back leaving a loose end of approximately 10 cm (4 ins.).



**The thread tension discs.** Bernina has the unique advantage that during normal sewing the thread tension does not have to be altered. The tension centering wheel (12) can be regulated for special purposes. For your guidance: Normal tension = Black line in centre of window. + in centre = Tighter tension. - in centre = Looser tension.

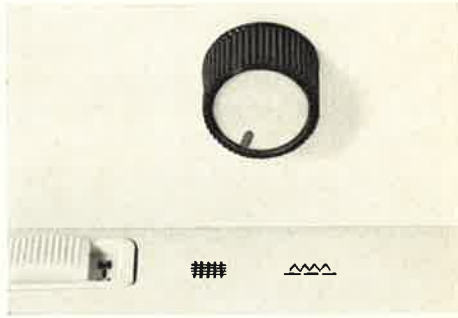


**Bringing up the bottom thread.** Hold needle thread loosely. Now turn the hand wheel towards you until the take-up lever is in its highest position. Pull the needle thread slightly and the bobbin thread will come up through the needle hole. Pull both threads under the presser boot and lay them there sideways.



**Lowering the feed dog.** For certain types of sewing, in particular darning, the feed dog must be lowered.

Models 808, 809  
**Darning.** Turn control knob (22) to the left as far as it will go towards the darning sign. For normal sewing turn knob to right as far as it will go towards the zigzag and straight stitch sign.



Models 818, 819  
**Darning.** Lower feed dog by setting the lever (22) to the right upon "darning" symbol. For all other tasks lever has to be set upon "sewing".

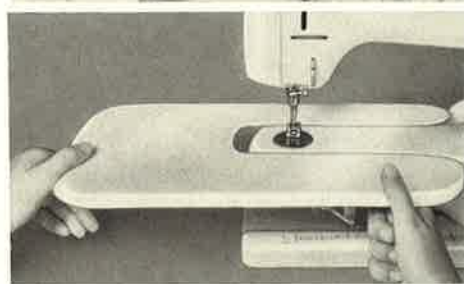


## The sewing table

**Removing work.** It is essential to bring the take-up lever (8) into its highest position by use of the handwheel when sewing is finished. Raise presser foot by means of the lever at the back of the machine; this will release the top thread tension and the material can be removed easily by pulling to the rear.

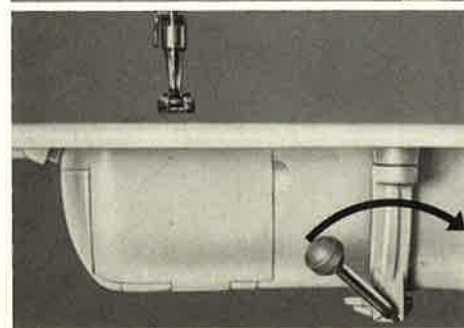


**Thread cutter.** The lever on the presser foot bar is made in such a way that it can be used as a thread cutter. This small device helps to save time, especially when scissors are not close at hand.

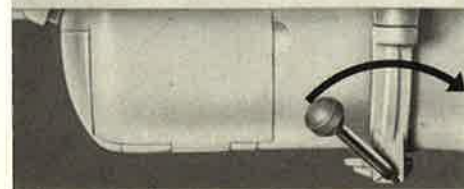


Only models 808, 809

**Fitting the sewing table.** The sewing table is secured to the back of the case by a wing-nut which when turned releases the table.



When sliding the table on the free arm, make sure that the locking lever is turned to the left. To secure the sewing table the lever must be turned to the right in the direction of the arrow.



## Changing the presser feet

Use the correct presser foot for each type of work. Only in this way will you achieve easy and perfect work. The patented Bernina presser foot clamping lever permits quick and easy changes. The Bernina principle: "Just clip it on!" The work is done in no time.



Raise presser foot by using lifting lever



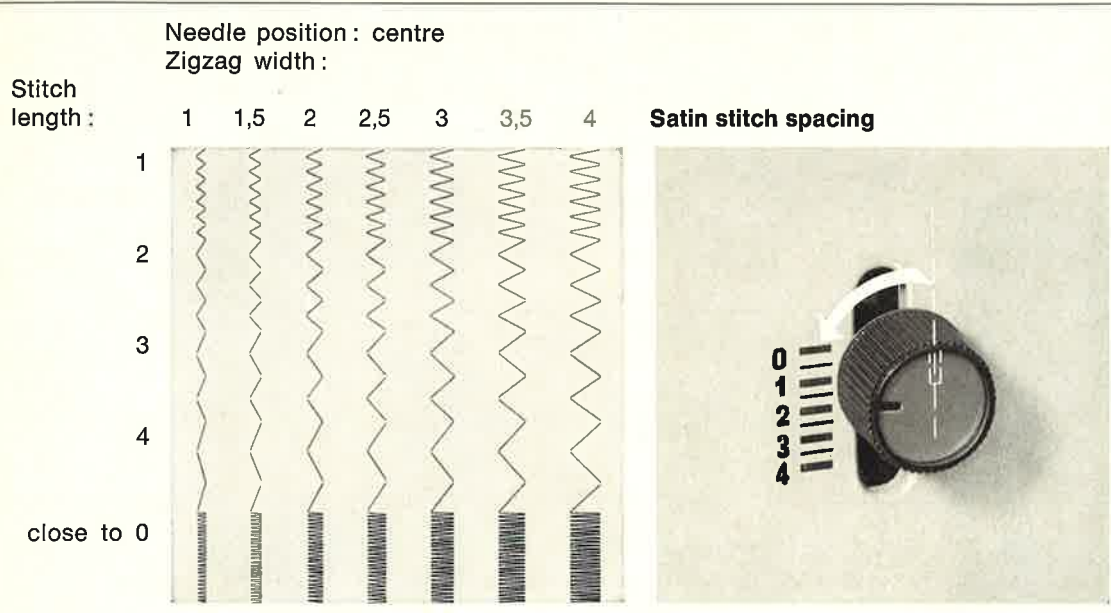
Loosen clamping lever and release presser foot



Fix the required presser foot on and push lever downwards. The presser foot is secured and the machine is ready for sewing. Only Bernina has this advantage.

# Satin Stitch / Zigzag Sewing

Models 808, 818 only



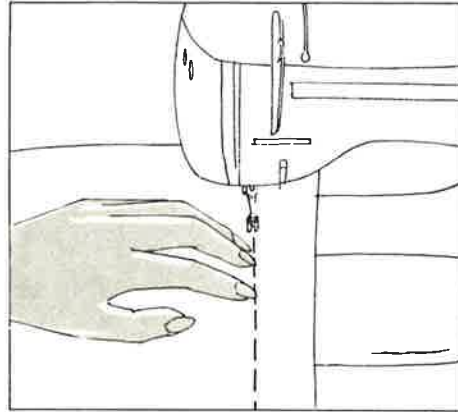
**Zigzag sewing**

Setting the zigzag spacing: knob 18. The line on zigzag 18 allows the stitch spacing to be read on the scale at the back. For straight stitching the knob pointer is at «0». If the knob is turned to the right — from 0 to 4 — the needle displacement becomes greater. The higher the number, the wider the zigzag stitch. The knob may be moved while sewing **but when the machine is stationary only if the needle is out of the material.**

The satin stitch spacing can be accurately adjusted with the stitch length adjusting knob (19).

Turn knob (19) clockwise to the right until it stops. The marker line on the knob is vertical (stitch length = «0»). You can then adjust the satin stitch spacing — depending on material and thread — by turning the knob to the left.

## Some technical hints



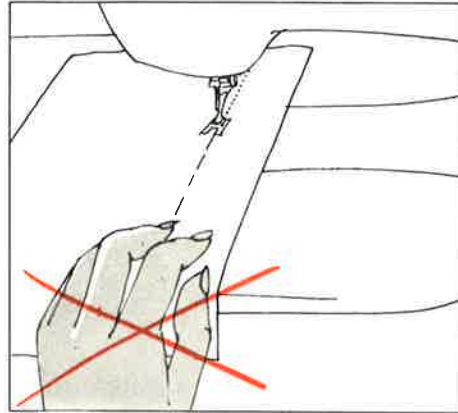
If you like to work as comfortably as possible we would advise you to observe the following points:

Place your Bernina far enough from the table edge (about 6 inches) for you to lean your left elbow on the table even when using the slide-on sewing plate which makes sewing easier.

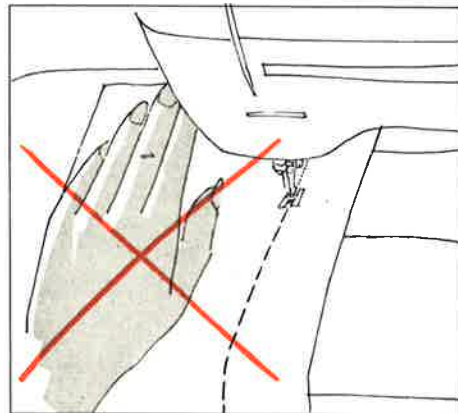
Sit exactly in front of the needle bar. The mastering of your sewing depends only on how you guide the material.

The basic rules are therefore:

1. Guide the material as close as possible from the side, and near the presser foot



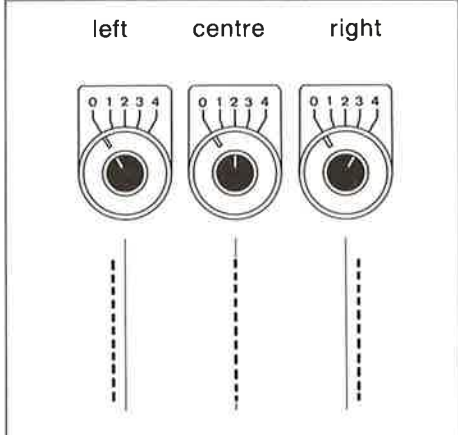
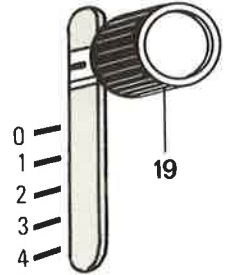
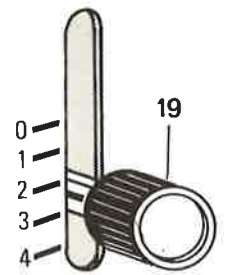
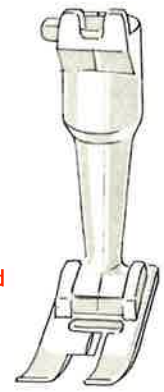
2. ... not from the front



3. ... and not with the hand flat. Nor must the material be pulled to the rear.

# Straight stitching

Zigzag foot 000  
 Needle:  
 normally 80  
 ad times 70–100  
 depening on the  
 material and thread  
 Thread:  
 adapted to the  
 fabric sewn

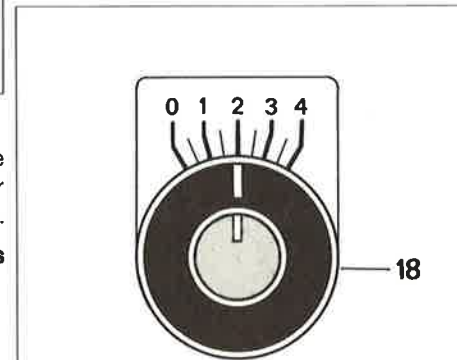


**Needle Position (only 808/818)**  
 With the needle position knob the needle can be set at right or at left for buttonholes, blind hemming, zips, etc.  
**For normal sewing the needle remains in the centre.**

**Straight stitch**

Stitch width: 0  
 Stitch length: 1–4  
 Needle position: centre  
 Drop feed control: sewing  
 Automatic: straight stitch-----

Set stitch length lever at desired length.  
 Normal stitch length: about 1½–2



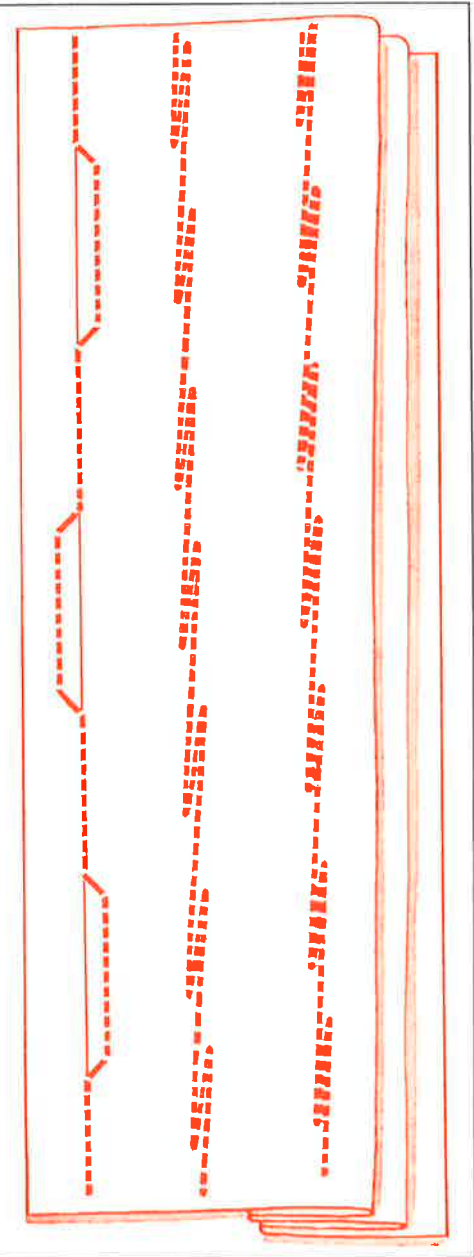
Models 808, 818 only

**Reverse sewing**

For reverse sewing, move the stitch length lever (19) upwards (where there are no numbers). The lever must be held in the hand.

**Securing in thick seams**

(Stitch length not too short.)  
 Before stitching in reverse always leave the needle completely down in the material, then move lever to reverse sewing. The same applies when sewing forward again.

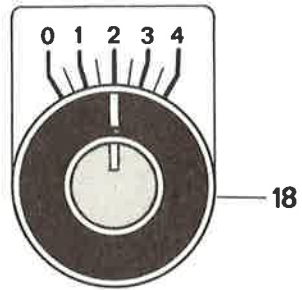
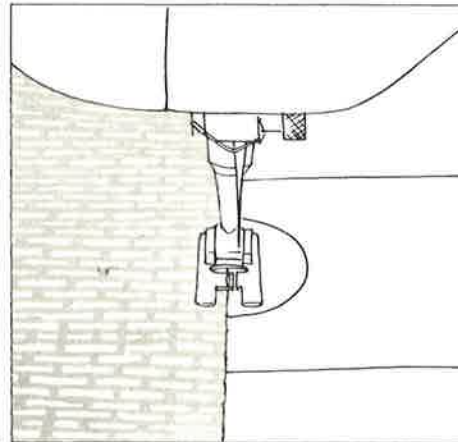




# Zigzag sewing

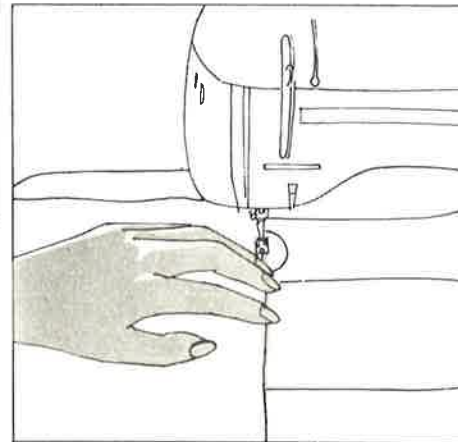
Models 808, 818 only

**Zigzag foot 000**  
Needle:  
normally 80  
at times 70—100  
depending on the  
material and thread  
Thread:  
adapted to the  
fabric sewn  
if possible 50



Guide the cut edge under the **centre** of the foot so that the needle actually goes once into the material and once outside.

As a general rule the following is valid:  
zigzag not too wide, stitch length not too long. First trim the edge neatly.



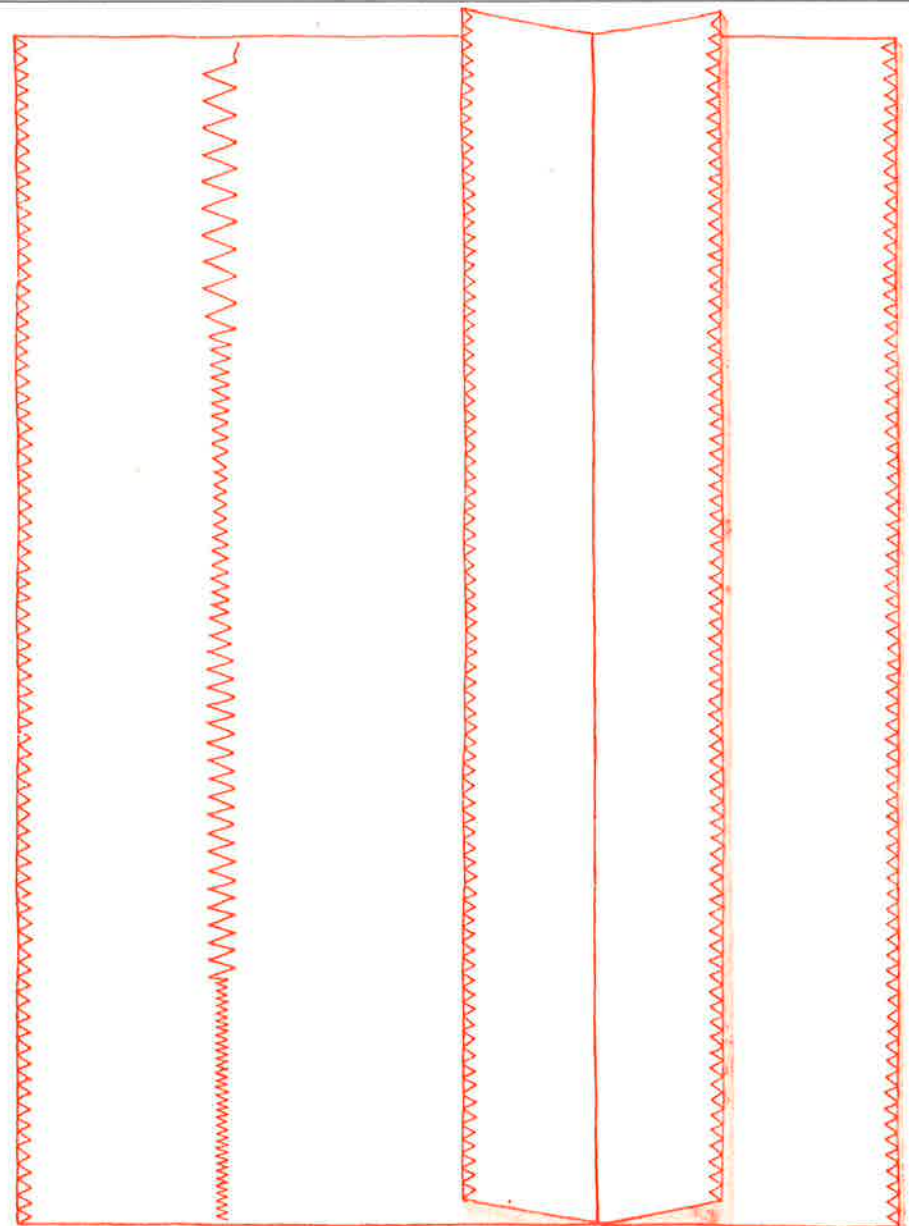
If you guide the work like this: From the front, close to the foot, fingers on the edge, you will easily get a neat finish.

## Zigzag sewing

Set zigzag width according to work and material.

## Finishing Edges

Stitch width:  $2\frac{1}{2}$ —4  
Stitch length: 1—2  
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing



# Hems on Jersey material

Models 808, 818 only

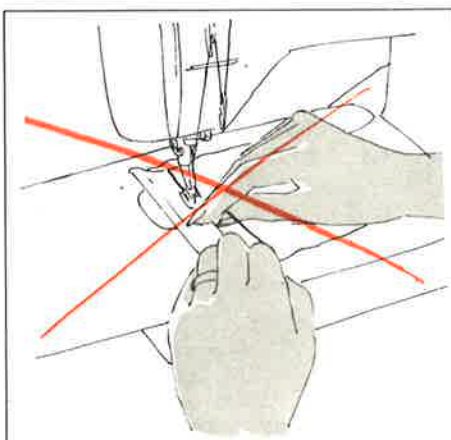


Zigzag foot 000  
Needle: 80—70  
Thread:  
30 or 50

## The Waving of Jersey

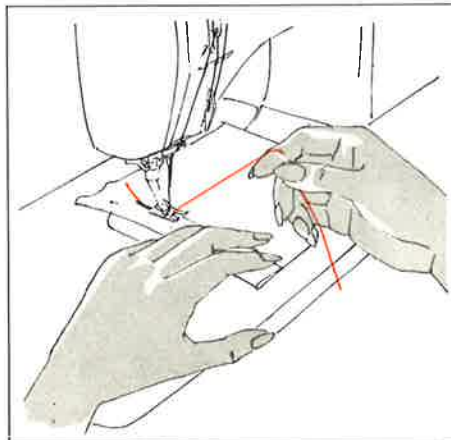
To prevent the Jersey from waving, guide an extra thread inside the zigzag. (Not only for hems but whenever jersey stretches, e.g. patching, oversewing, etc.)

Press with a damp cloth before removing the extra thread.



## How to hold the extra thread

Not like this, because you obscure your view of the work.

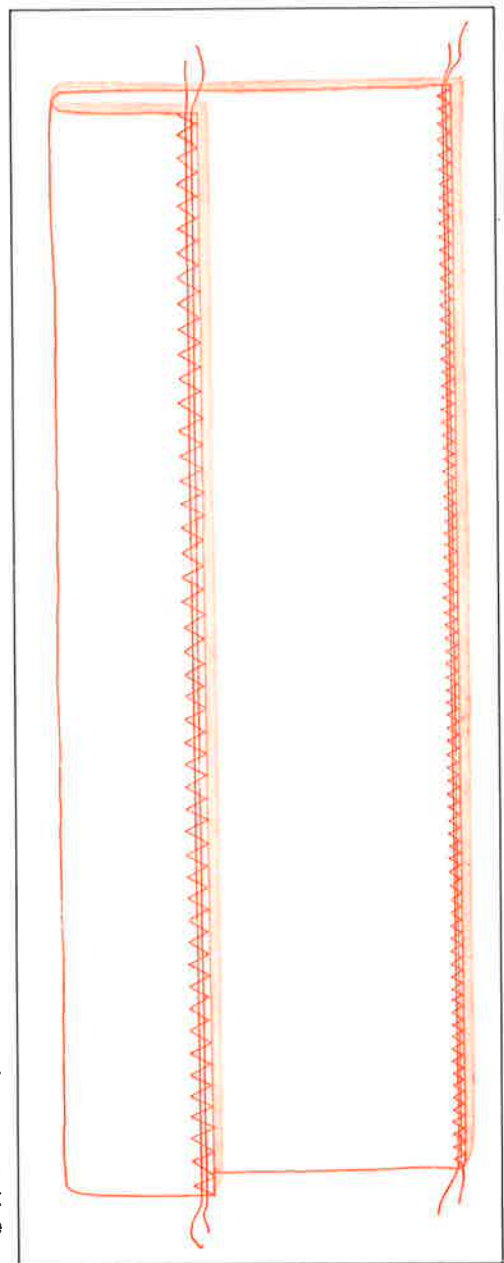


But like this: This way the view is clear and the work can be guided easily.

## Important

Hold the thread slightly taut while sewing and the Jersey will not stretch so much.

The thread can also be guided through the hole in the needle plate like pintuck cord. (Especially useful for a large patch.)



# Patching Jersey



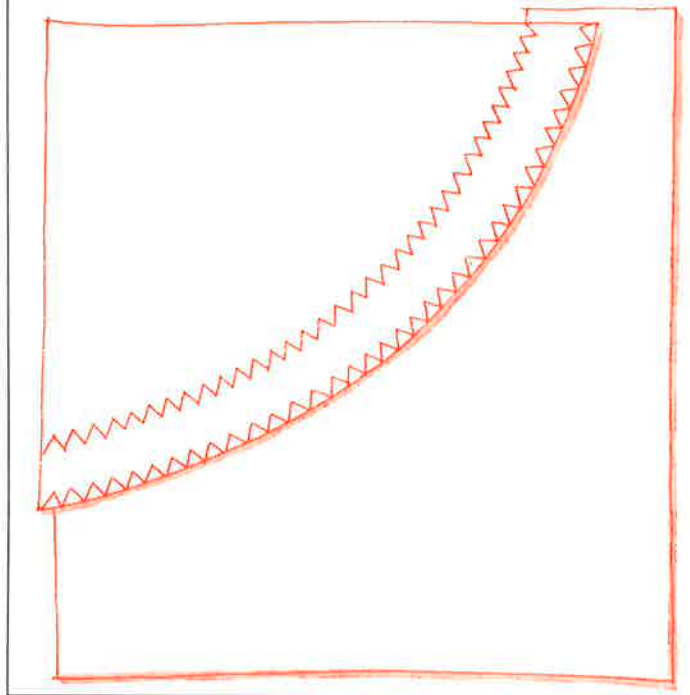
Zigzag foot 000  
Needle: 80—70  
Thread:  
30 or 50

## Patching Jersey

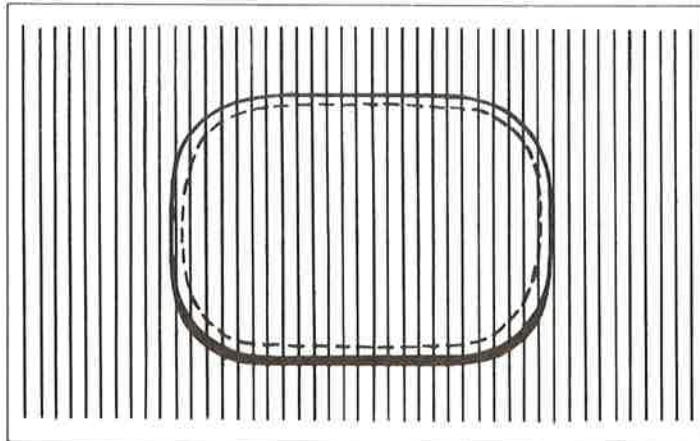
Stitch width: about 3  
Stitch length: 1—1½  
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

Baste the new piece on to the right side of the work, then sew it on, first with the zigzag just covering the edge, then a second time one presser foot width from the first seam. For cotton Jersey use the extra thread to avoid waving.

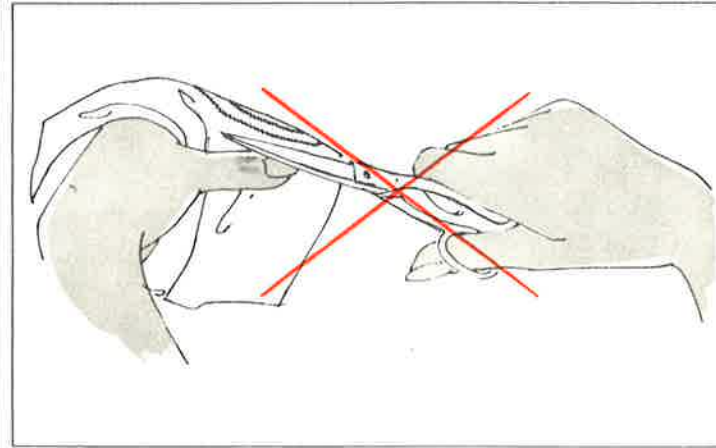
Afterwards cut the damaged piece out on the wrong side. (Hold the scissors correctly.)



Whenever possible make the patches in round shapes.

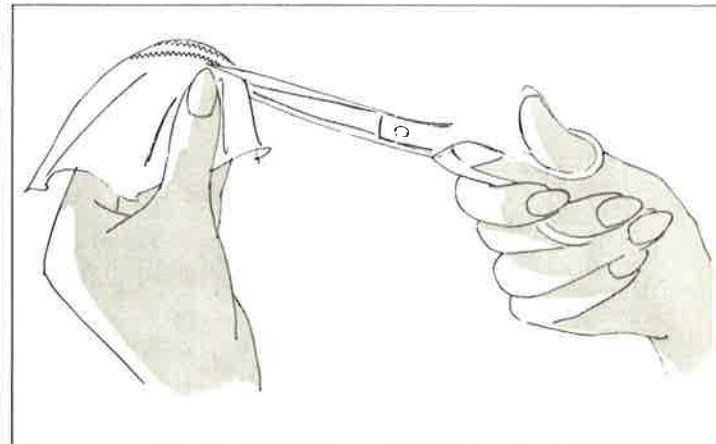


When square patches are unavoidable at least the corners should be rounded.



## How to hold the scissors

Whenever you have to trim close to a zigzag the scissors should **not** be held like this (with the backs of the hands towards you). There is a risk that you might cut into the stitches.



This way is much easier. **Palm of the hand towards you holding the scissors quite flat!!!** Cut only with the tips of the scissors. The thumb of the left hand should be close to the seam just where the scissors are cutting.

# Elastic seams on Jersey

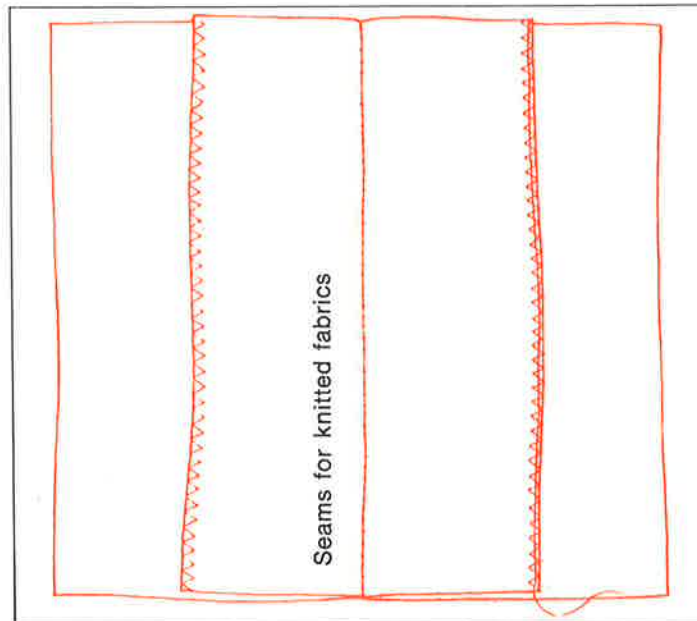
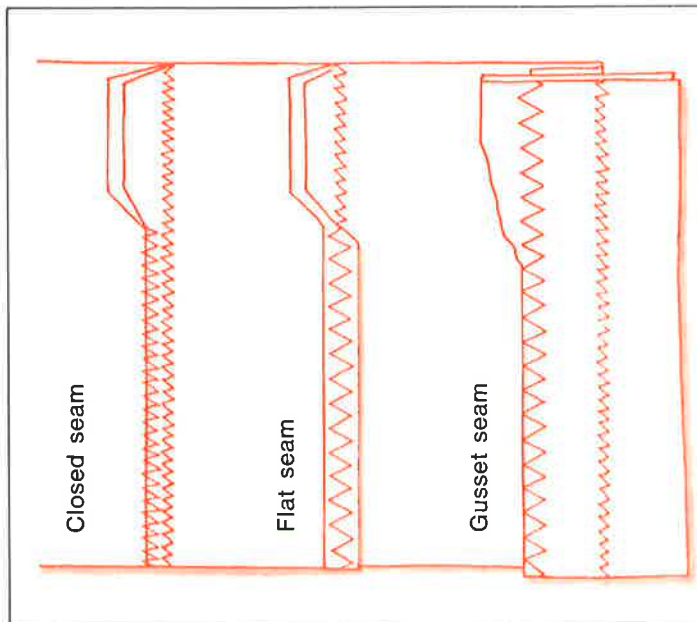
Models 808, 818 only

Zigzag foot 000  
Needle: 80—70  
Thread: 30



## Four important points when sewing Jersey

1. Baste always with darning thread.
2. Use only a perfect needle. A blunt needle leaves holes.
3. Use fine mercerised thread.
4. Press each seam after sewing and not all seams together when the work is completed.



## Seams on Jersey

Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

### Closed Seam

**1st run:** join up at one presser foot width  
Stitch width: 1      Stitch length: 1—1½  
**2nd run:** cut edge back to ¼th of an inch and oversew  
Stitch width: 3      Stitch length: 1—1½

### Flat Seam – Cotton Jersey Underwear

**1st run:** join up at one presser foot width.  
Stitch width: 1      Stitch length: 1—1½  
**2nd run:** press seam open and sew over it on right side.  
Stitch width: 3      Stitch length: 1—1½

To finish off cut the remaining material. Hold the scissors correctly.

### Gusset Seam

**1st run**  
Stitch width: 1      Stitch length: 1—1½

Pin the pieces together leaving the double layer (gusset) protruding about ¼ inch. Sew at one presser foot width from the inner edge.

**2nd run**  
Stitch width: 3      Stitch length: 1—1½

Press the whole seam towards single layer of Jersey and sew at one presser foot width along first seam on right side. Trim off turnings. Hold scissors correctly.

### Seams for Knitted Fabrics: Dresses – Skirts – Sweaters

Stitch width: 1      Stitch length: 1

Knitted fabrics can be joined up like other materials. Seams are pressed open but remain stretchy.

## Shell Edging

Stitch width: 4  
Stitch length: 1  
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

Place folded edge to the left.

Zigzag foot 000  
Needle: 80—70  
Thread:  
30 or 50



## Elastic Band

Stitch width: 3  
Stitch length: 1—1½  
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

Do **not** pull the elastic while sewing. The zigzag stitch stretches as much as the elastic.

The easiest way when sewing Jersey is to gather it up first, sewing long straight stitches, then draw the under thread and pull work up to desired length.

After this, pin on the elastic and sew it with zigzag. Trim off surplus material on the wrong side. (Hold the scissors correctly.)

## Lace on Jersey

Stitch width: 1½—2  
Stitch length: ¼—½  
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

Pin or baste lace on and sew straight on with zigzag. Trim off surplus on wrong side along zigzag. Hold the scissors correctly.



# Edgings

Models 808, 818 only

Zigzag foot 000  
Needle: 80—70  
Thread: 50



## Lace (and insertion) on material

Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

### 1st run

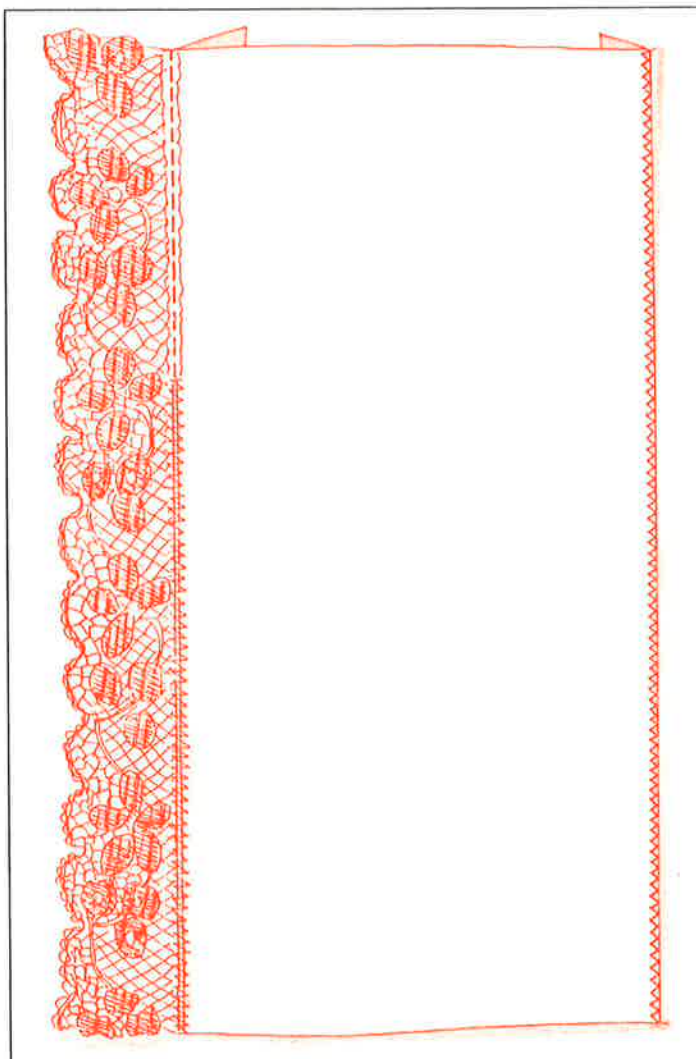
Stitch width: 0  
Stitch length: about 1

Pin in lace, baste it and sew on with straight stitch

### 2nd run

Stitch width:  $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$   
according to lace  
Stitch length: about  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$

Fold turning to wrong side against straight stitch and press. Sew a zigzag seam over the straight stitch. Then cut off the turnings along the zigzag seam. Hold the scissors correctly.

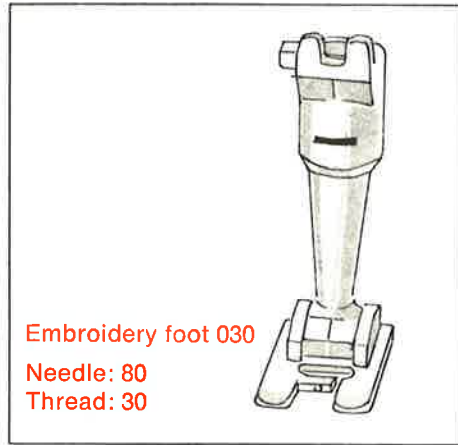


## Narrow edging

Stitch width: about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2  
Stitch length: about  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$   
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

Prepare and press turnings. Sew zigzag over this pressed edge as for oversewing. (Guide work as for oversewing.) Finally trim away turnings. Hold scissors correctly.

# Elastic thread    Gathering of material

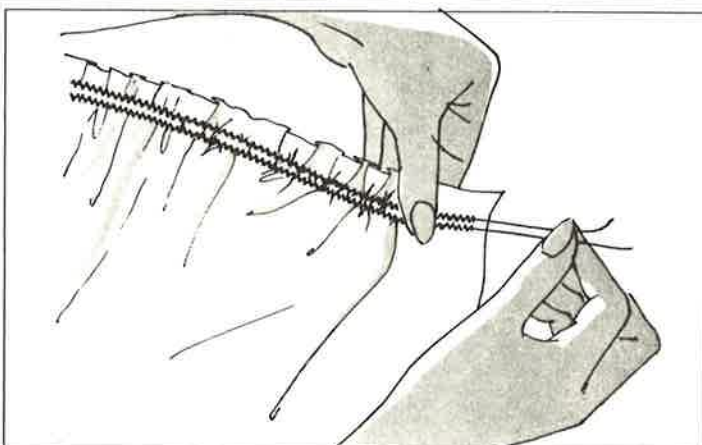
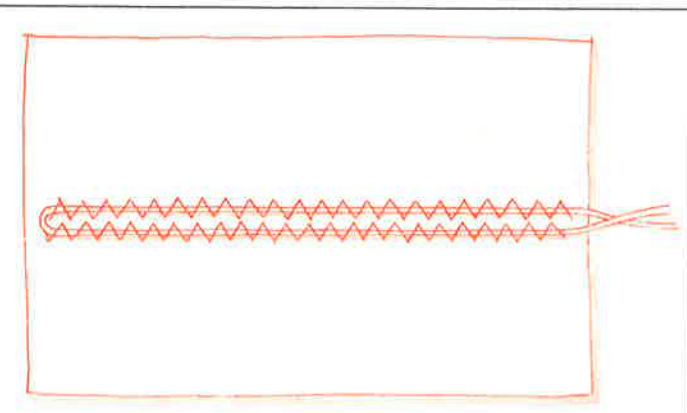


## Applying elastic thread

- Stitch width: 2
- Stitch length: 2
- Needle position: centre
- Drop feed control: sewing

Thread the elastic through the hole in the embroidery foot and pull it while sewing. The more you pull the more it gathers. For a second row (one presser foot width) **pull material straight while sewing.**

When doing it on socks do not pull the elastic too much.



## Gathering material

- Stitch width: 2
- Stitch length: 2 (for heavy fabrics up to 4)
- Needle position: centre
- Drop feed control: sewing

### Pearl Cord

The pearl cord is threaded through the hole of the embroidery foot (as with elastic thread) and oversewn with zigzag. Contrary to elastic, the cotton is not pulled while sewing but only **afterwards**. (Hold both yarns and gather material.) Always sew two rows at a distance of 2 mm (1/8 inch.).

### Normal gathering

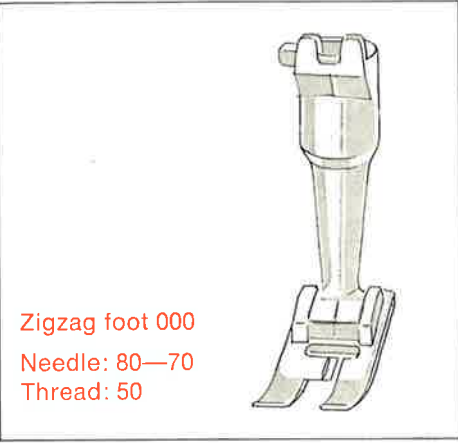
Short pieces or sheer fabrics can also be gathered in this way:

- Stitch width: 0
- Stitch length: 4

Sew two rows of straight stitch, then hold both bottom threads and gather up to the desired width.

# Patching material

Models 808, 818 only



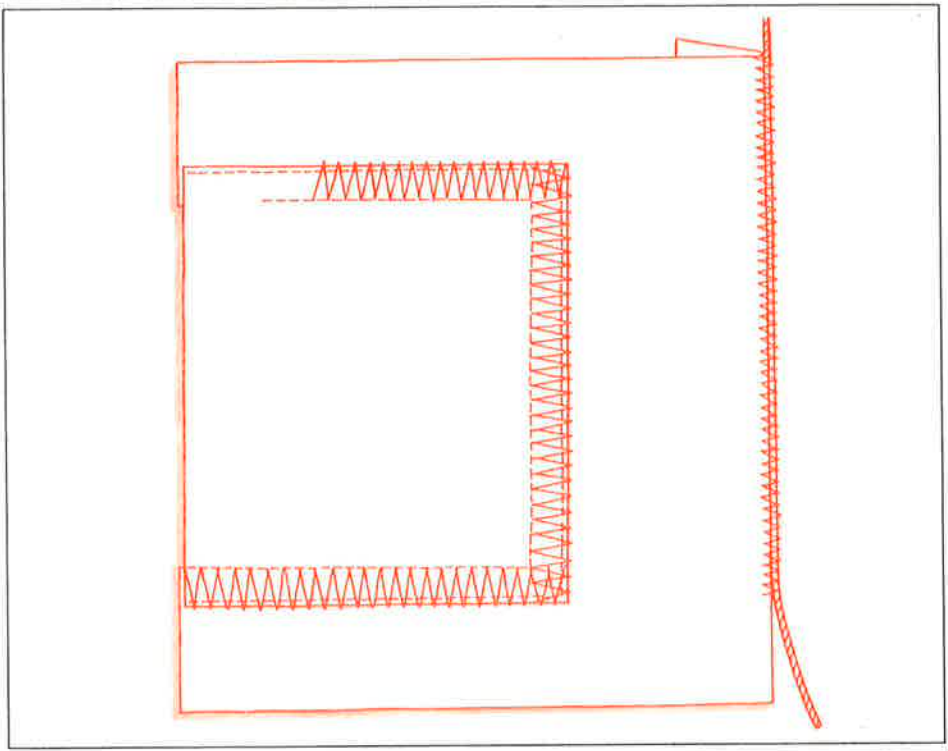
## Patching with running stitch

Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

### 1st run

Stitch width: 1½—2  
Stitch length: 1—1½

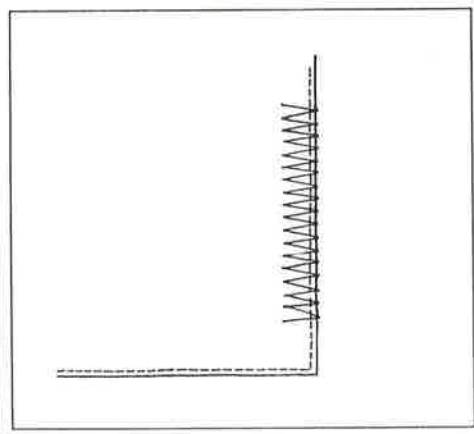
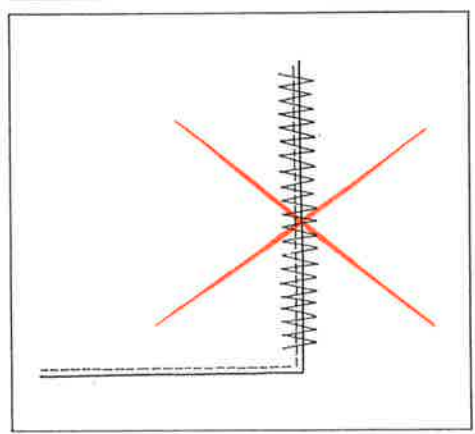
Do not cut off damaged part but baste the new patch on right side of work, and sew it on with a small zigzag.



### 2nd run

Stitch width: 4  
Stitch length: almost 0

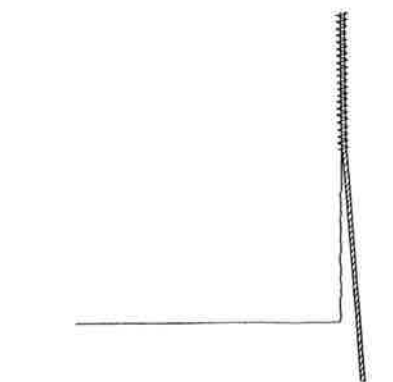
Now sew over patch edge with running stitch. Take care to oversee edges correctly.



### 3rd run

Stitch width: 0  
Stitch length: 1

Along inner edge of running stitch sew a straight stitch. Cut away damaged part. (Straight stitch makes the trimming much more easy.)



## Reinforced edges

Stitch width: 2½—3  
Stitch length: approx. ¼—½ (depending on material)

Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

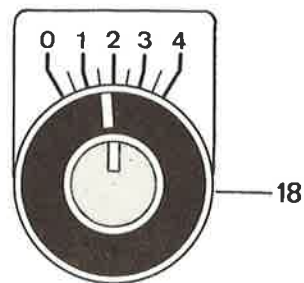
**Use darning thread**  
Pearl cord is drawn along for reinforcement. To ensure this lies properly along the edge, the cord has to be held slightly besides the edge while sewing.

**Oversew edges correctly:** See diagram. Running stitch should not overlap the edges.



# Buttonholes

Buttonhole foot 033  
 Needle: 80-70  
 Thread: 30 or 50



### Adjustment of the Buttonhole

Two mechanical spring settings have been built-in for the buttonhole: one for zigzag 1,75 satin stitch for the beads of the buttonhole, the other for zigzag 3-3½ width for the bar tacks at each end of the buttonhole. By turning the zigzag knob slightly the spring settings can easily be felt.

Zigzag 1,75 (Spring setting)

### Sewing the Buttonhole

Mark desired buttonhole length on material. Set the required buttonhole length with the guide on the buttonhole foot.

Move needle downwards to foot level and check that needle comes to middle of foot opening. If not do one stitch, turning handwheel by hand. But **never change zigzag or needle position.**

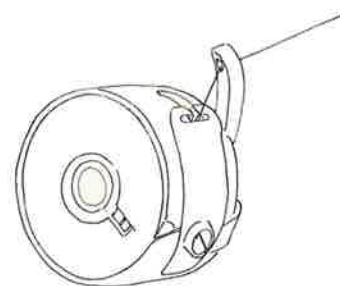
1. Satin Stitch: Sew first bead of buttonhole to required length. Set needle in work in the middle of the foot. Lift foot. Turn work completely clockwise. Lower foot again.

1. Bar Tack: Lift needle out of work. Set zigzag to approx. 3 width (using spring setting). Hold work firmly. Sew stitches for bar tack.

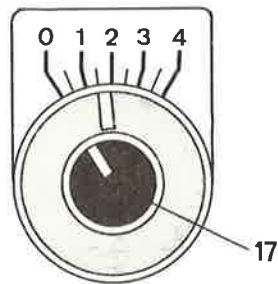
2. Satin Stitch: Lift needle out of work. Set zigzag back on to 1,75 (using spring setting) and sew satin stitch for second bead.

2. Bar Tack: Lift needle out of work. Adjust zigzag again to width approx. 3 (using spring setting). Hold work firmly. Sew stitches for bar tack.

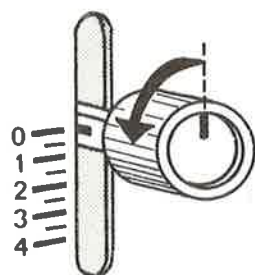
Finishing off: Set zigzag on 0 and sew a few stitches, still holding work firmly.



For sewing a buttonhole, thread bottom cotton through hole in finger of bobbin case.



Needle Position: left



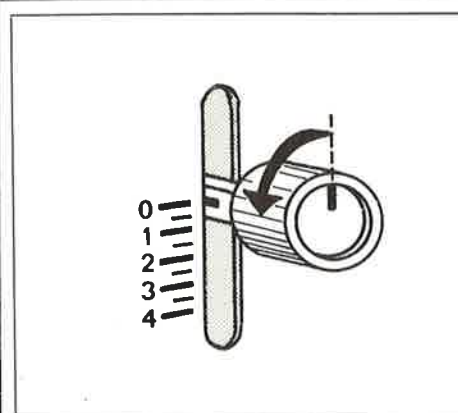
The buttonhole satin stitch spacing can be accurately set with the stitch length adjusting knob (19).

Turn knob (19) clockwise to the right until it stops. The marking line on the knob is vertical (stitch length = 0). Then you can set the satin stitch spacing — depending on material and thread — by turning knob (19) to the left.

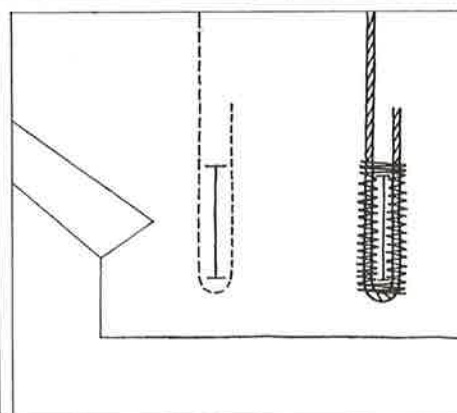
It is best to check the satin stitch spacing on a piece of spare material before starting to sew.

# Buttonhole with Re-Inforcing Cord

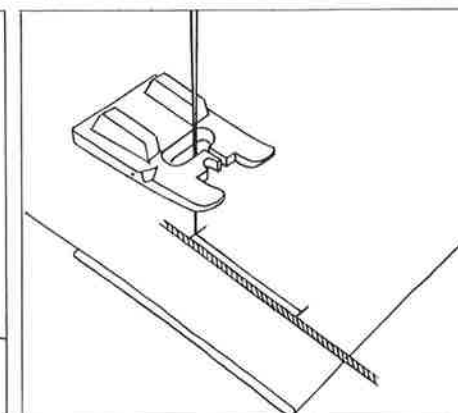
Models 808, 818 only



**Set the buttonhole satin stitch**  
 With knob (19) the stitch density can easily be regulated to suit the material. It is recommended to make a trial buttonhole on a remnant of the material to be used. The method of adjusting is the same as for the satin stitch. (Page 10)



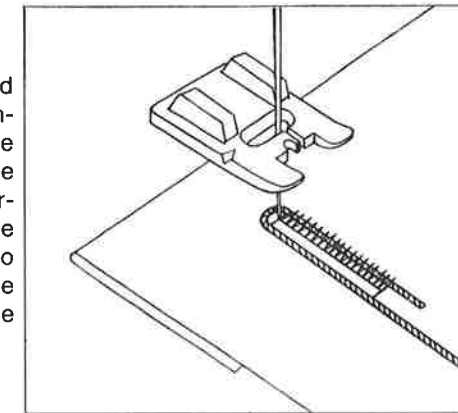
So that the loop of the inserted cord will reinforce the buttonhole where the button will pull, place the work to be sewn so that the edge of the material lies in front of the sewing foot and not behind.



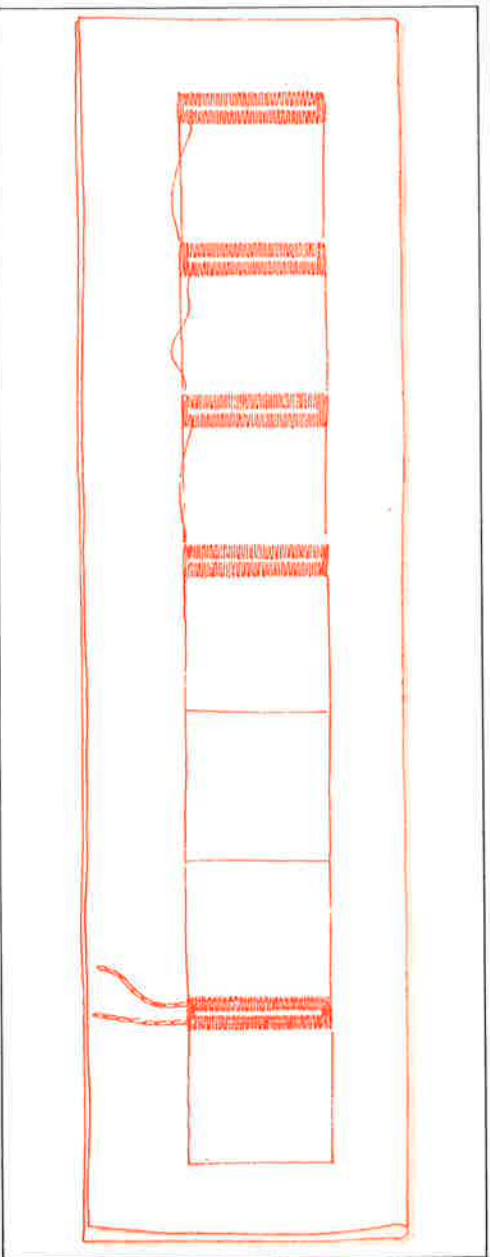
Lay the cord to be inserted to the left of the needle, so that when the sewing foot is lowered it will be in the left hand groove of the foot. Sew satin stitch for the first bead. Finish first bead with needle in work and to right of the cord and lift foot.

**How to sew the buttonhole with reinforcing cord**

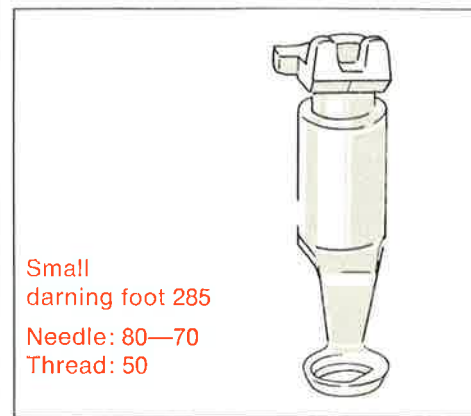
Set machine. Lower needle to the raised foot and make sure that it is in the centre. If not do one stitch by turning the hand wheel towards you, bringing the needle to the centre. Under no circumstances should the zigzag or needle position be changed. Place the work to be sewn under the foot and set the needle exactly at the beginning of the buttonhole. Do not lower the foot yet.



Hold cord in left hand and turn work clockwise with right hand until cords are parallel. Lower foot so that first bead now lies under right hand groove of foot. Continue sewing as described.

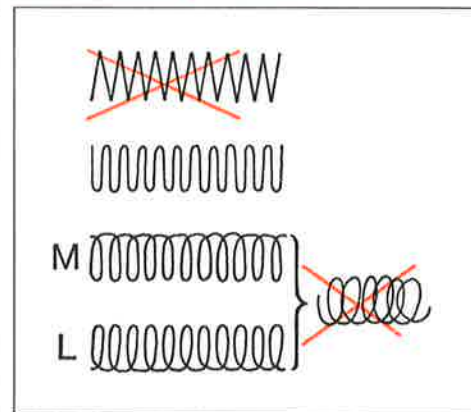


# Darning



## Darning material

Stitch width: 0 (Mod. 808, 818 only)  
Stitch length: 0  
Drop feed control: centre (Models 808, 818 only)  
Needle position: lowered



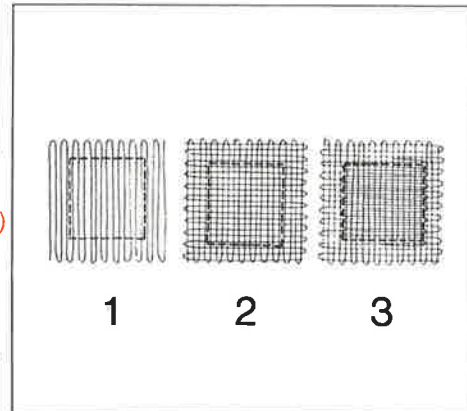
### How to darn correctly

Make the turning points of each row blunt or the stitching will draw little holes at the ends. Beginners may prefer the L or M movement. Take care not to get circles.

The quick mastering of this work depends on regular guiding.

Therefore:

- Hold the hoop correctly.
- Always work from left to right (as when writing).
- Move work lengthways (not sideways) for selvedge and weftway.



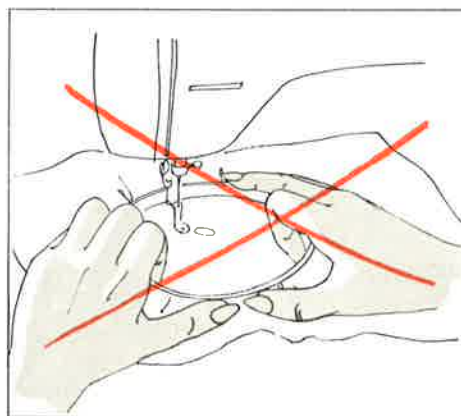
### A careful darn is done in 3 runs

1. Weftway.
2. Selvedgeway. (Not too dense or it becomes too thick around the hole.)
3. Same way as 2nd run but only over hole itself losing threads in 2nd run of stitching.

### Main faults when darning

Frequent thread breaking — work guided **irregularly**.

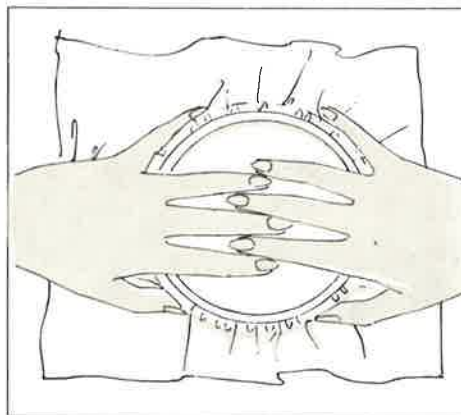
Poor stitch (looping on top) — work moved **too quickly**.



When wrong side of work is “grainy” work moved **too slowly**.

### How to hold hoop correctly

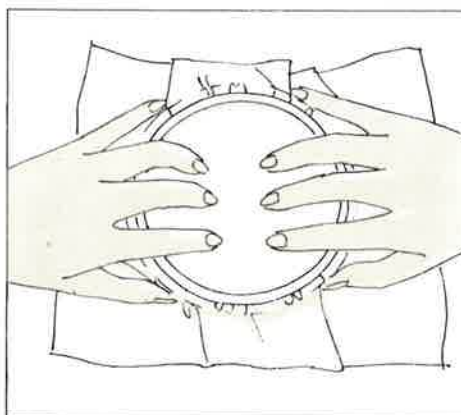
Not like this ... this would produce irregular guiding with frequent thread breaks.



... but like this.

What is to be guided must be firmly held.

Thumb facing the frame (slightly bent) side of little finger to the frame. Starting position of the fingers as in the picture — opposite one another.

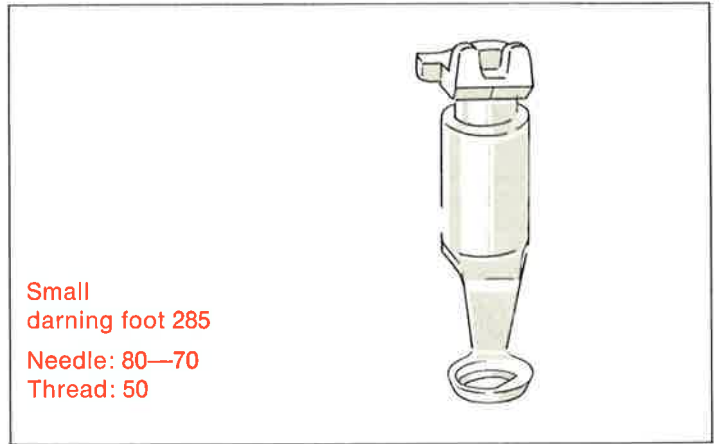
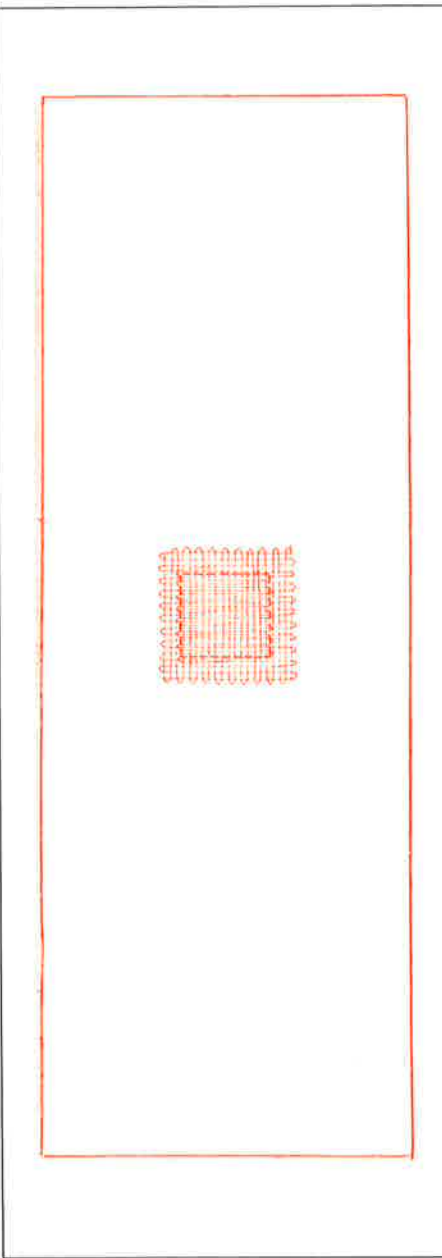


Then pulled back a little.

The frame is **guided** however by the outer fingers.

# Darning fine socks

Models 808, 818 only

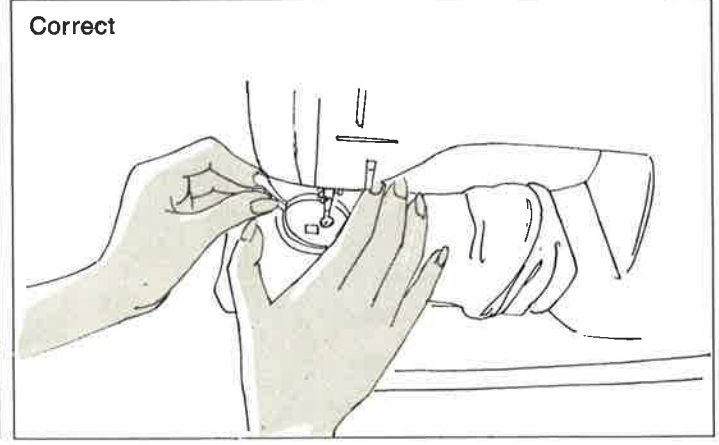
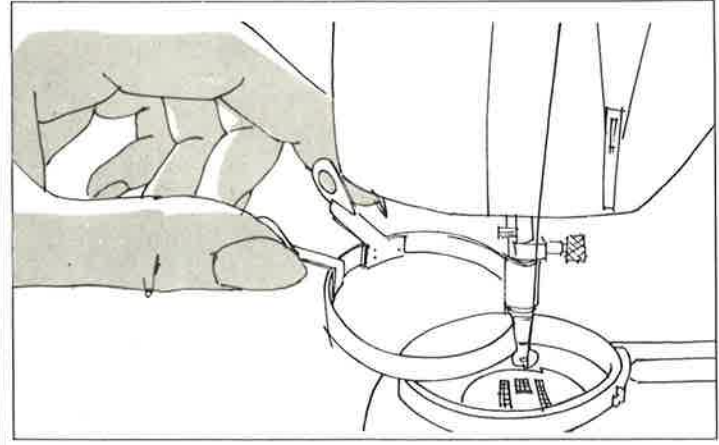
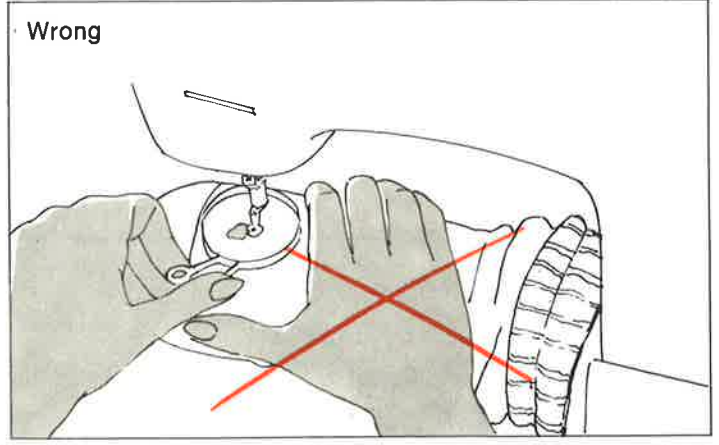


Small darning foot 285  
 Needle: 80—70  
 Thread: 50

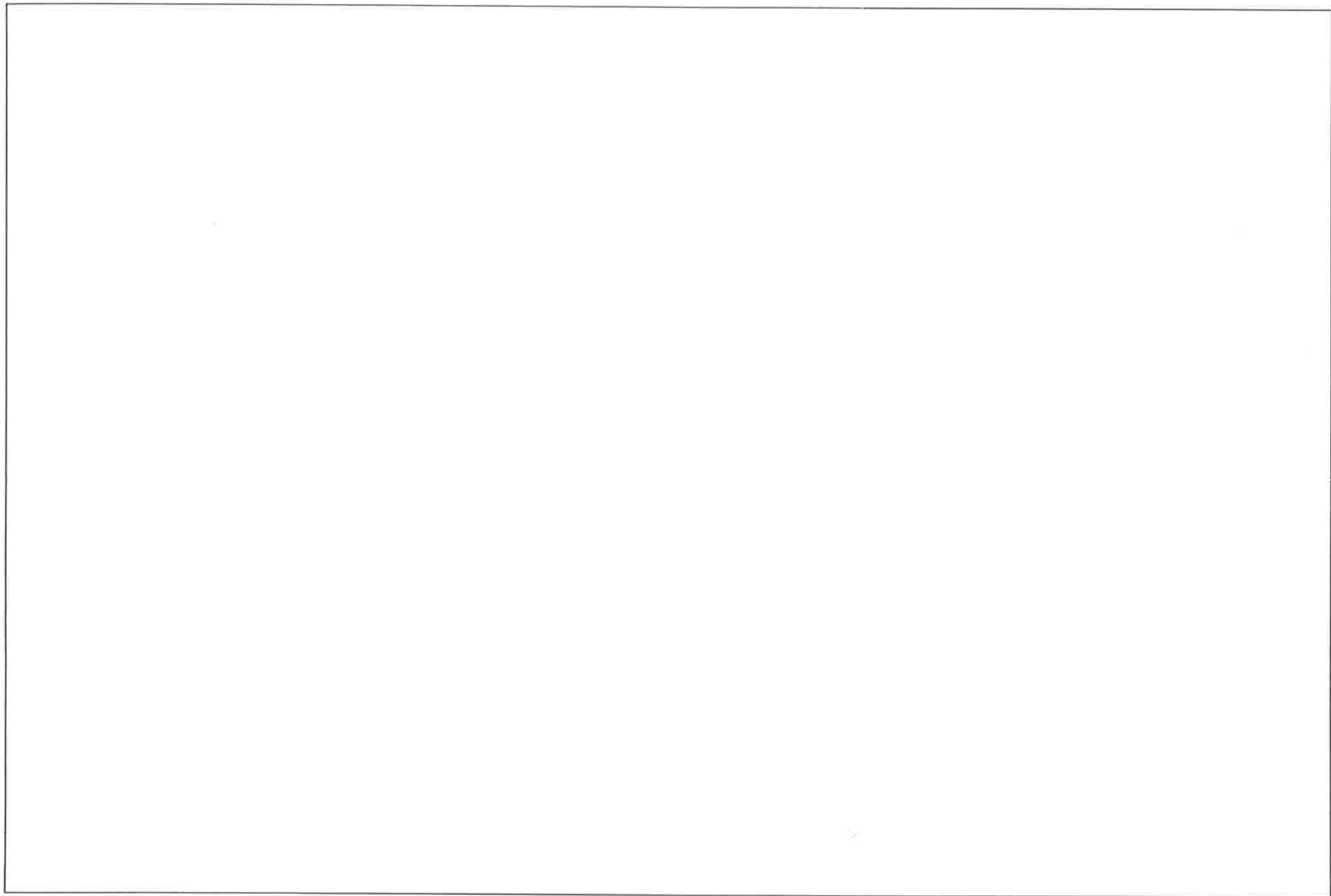
If using a darning ring place it on the free arm (stud of its shank in hole on right of cover plate), then pull work over ring (not ring over the work) stretch it to its maximum and insert the spring. Remembering the following points: After sliding the sock over the ring stretch it to its maximum and insert the spring clip so that the area to be darned is in the centre. It is obvious here that we do the 1st stitch run sideways and the 2nd run lengthways as we cannot turn the frame to another angle.

## Darning fine socks (also sleeves)

Stitch width: 0 (Model 808 only)  
 Stitch length: 0  
 Needle position: centre (Model 808 only)  
 Drop feed control: lowered

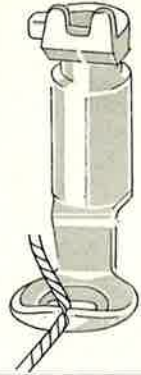


With the right hand keep the area of the hole taut over the hoop. Thumb on extreme point of free arm.





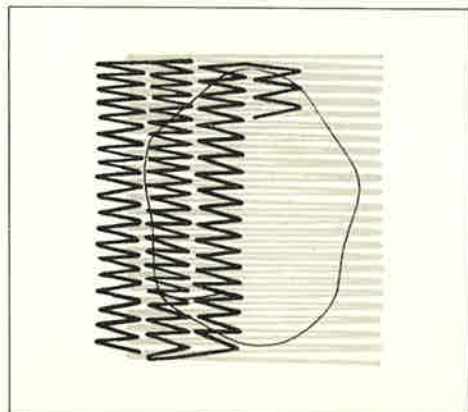
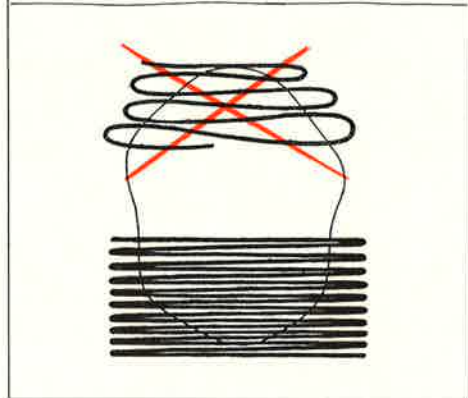
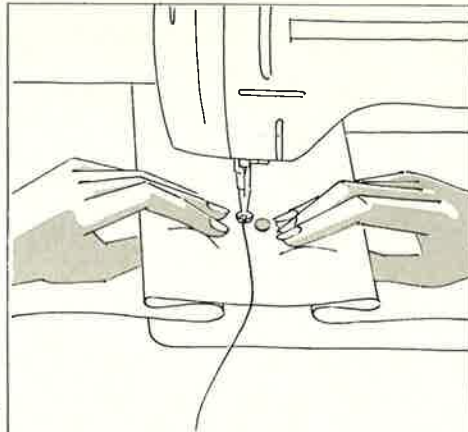
Wool  
darning foot 272  
Needle : 80-70  
Thread : 50  
(For Terry Cloth  
use 4 strands of  
untwisted thread  
instead of wool)



**Darning of Woollens and Terry Cloth (towels)**

Stitch width: 3-4  
Stitch length: 0  
Drop feed control: lowered

Thread machine with matching thread.  
Lay the wool in the slot of the presser foot. The wool will then be guided automatically.



**1st run : Applying the wool**

Start the work on the left, a little above the hole. Stitch down the wool with one or two stitches, and leave the needle down.

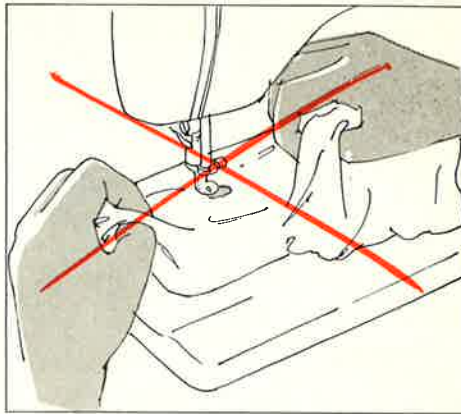
Hold the area to be mended correctly. Do not push the work to and fro on the machine, but hold it taut while you guide.

When applying the wool bear the following points in mind :

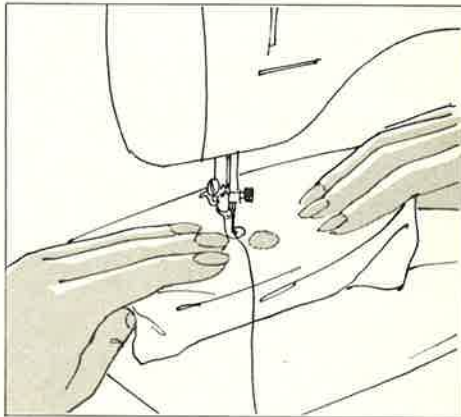
- Do not make too deep a curve at the ends or the threads will be too far apart.
- Apply the wool threads close together over the hole (they may even lie slightly over one another). Always move work sideways (left to right and vice versa).

**2nd run : Oversewing the threads**

Cut the wool at the presser foot. Hold work again as before. Now sew across the new wool threads with a zigzag. The zigzag rows should not overlap nor lie apart from one another.



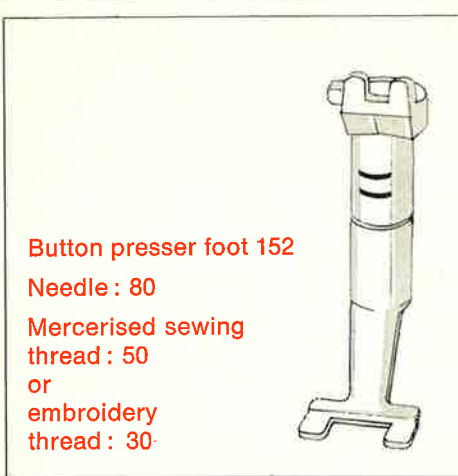
Model 808 only



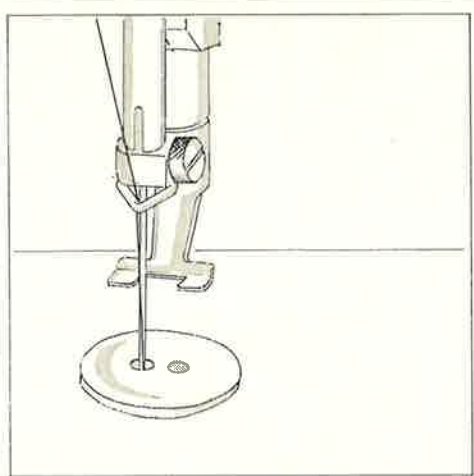
Model 808 only

# Sewing on buttons

Models 808, 818 only



Button presser foot 152  
 Needle : 80  
 Mercerised sewing thread : 50 or embroidery thread : 30



**Sewing the button on**

Stitch width: 3-4  
 Stitch length: 0  
 Needle position: left  
 Drop feed control: lowered

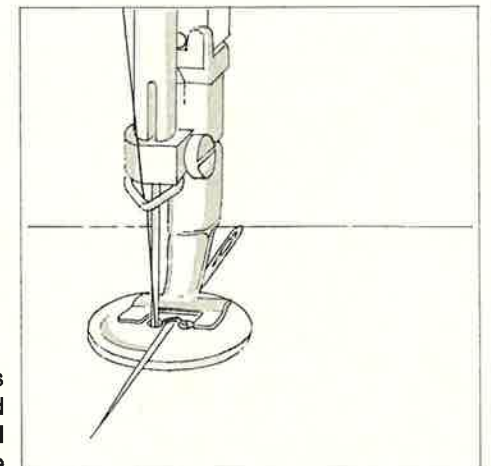
Every zigzag presser foot can be used for button sewing. However, those who sew buttons on often will find the button presser foot superior. The wide gap in front allows a clear view.

**Method :**  
 Lower drop feed control and set machine. Leave zigzag on 0.

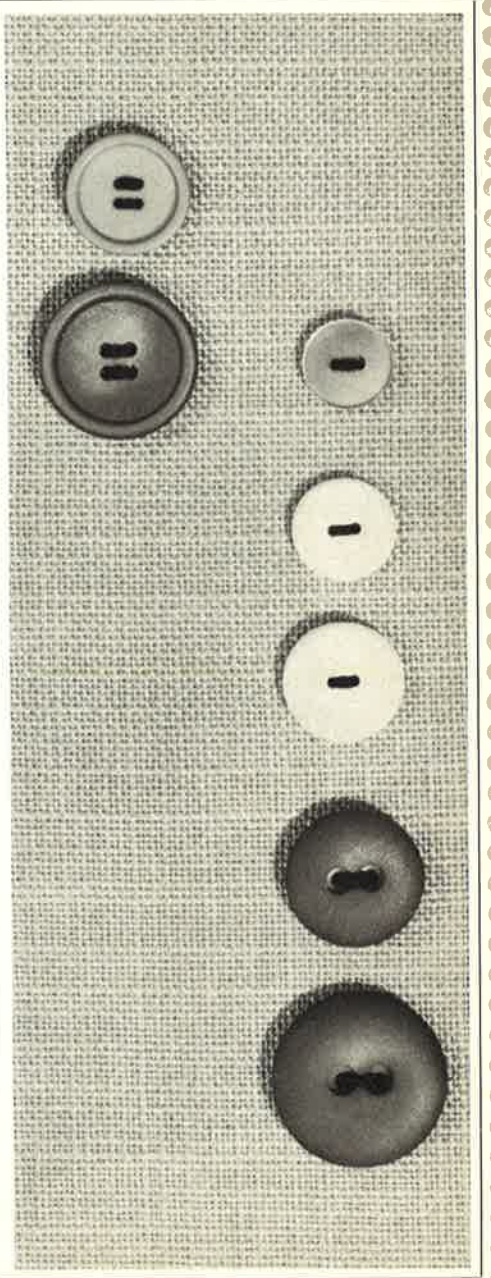
Slide piece of work under the presser foot. Place button on marked spot and let needle into the left hole. Then lower presser foot.

Turn hand wheel until needle is in its highest position. Adjust zigzag with hand make a trial stitch turning hand wheel by hand. You will then see whether the width of the zigzag is correct. If necessary, adjust zigzag. Now sew the button on. Less stitches are needed for light weight materials. To finish raise needle. Set zigzag to 0 and sew some fastening stitches.

The zigzag width is nearly always 3-4 as the distance between the holes is usually the same, with the exception of decorative buttons.



If a shank is required, lay a darning needle on the button and sew over it. (Add a few more stitches than usual.)



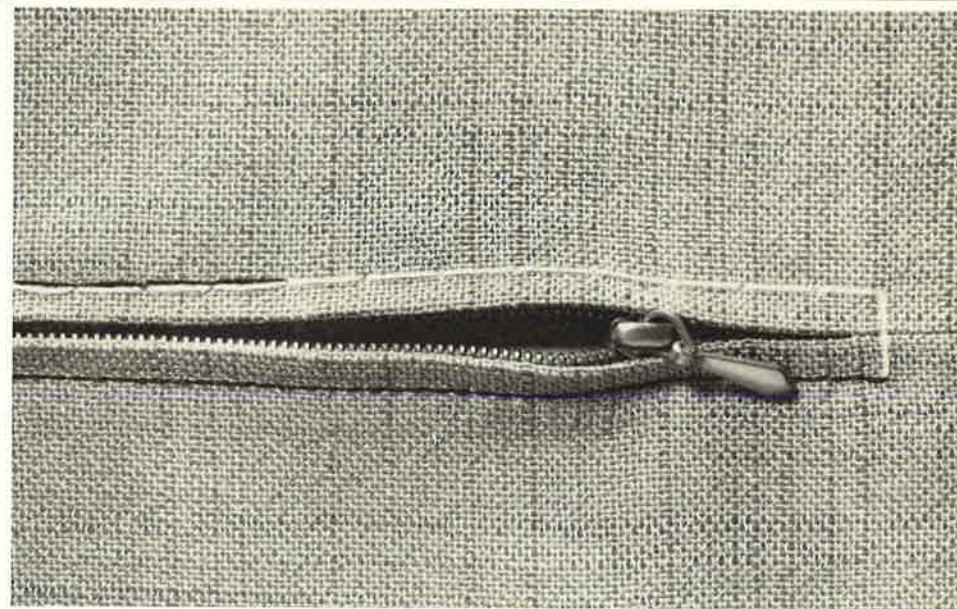


## Inserting zips



Zipper foot 007  
Plain presser foot  
for models 809, 819  
Needle : 80  
Thread : 30

Stitch width: 0 (Models 808, 818 only)  
Stitch length: 1½–2  
Needle position: according to side set left or right  
(Models 808, 818 only)  
Drop feed control: sewing



The zig is basted in by short stitches so that the teeth are entirely covered by the material. Open the zip before ou sew it in.

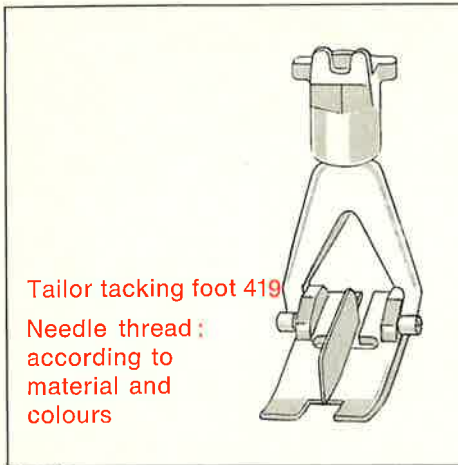
Sew down each side from top to bottom, once with the needle position right and once with the needle position left. (Models 808, 818 only.)

### Hint: The easiest way to insert a zip

Sew seam first with a very long straight stitch or basting stitch, then press open. (Damp if necessary.) Finish the edges then unpick the seam. (When stitches are very long they are eas to remove.)

When inserted like this both sides remain even and are not distorted.

# Tailor tacking Models 808, 818 only



Tailor tacking foot 419  
 Needle thread:  
 according to  
 material and  
 colours

Needle position: centre  
 Drop feed control: sewing

**Tailor tacking with sewing thread**

Needle: 80  
 Stitch width: 1½–2  
 Stitch length: 4

**Tailor tacking with basting thread**  
 (especially for wool materials)

Use basting thread for top thread only;  
 and normal sewing thread for the bobbin.

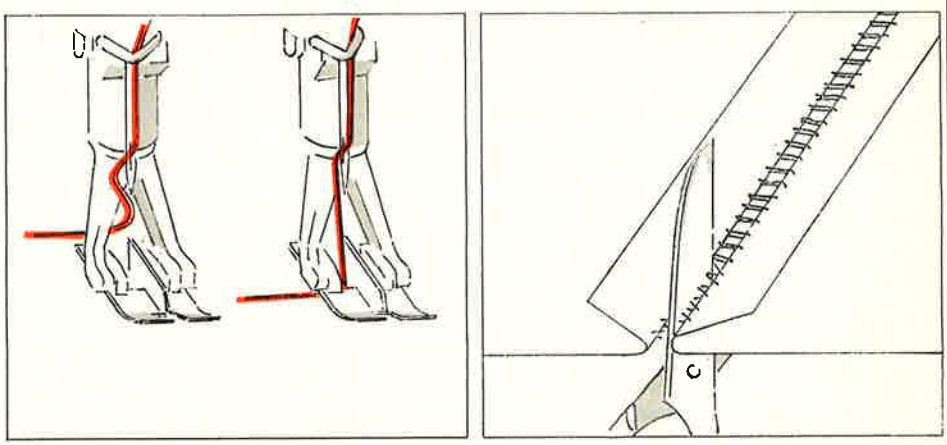
Needle: 90  
 Stitch width: 2  
 Stitch length: 4

**Tailor tacking with darning thread**  
 (for thin materials)

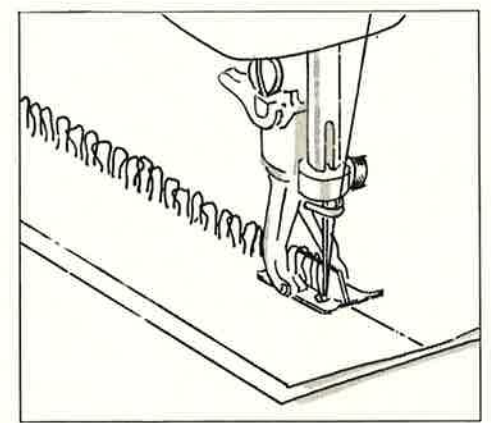
Needle: 70  
 Stitch width: 1¾  
 Stitch length: 4

**Important preparation**

1. First set zigzag and put needle in its highest position. Presser foot is to be attached only after this procedure, in order to avoid damaging the needle.
2. Loosen top tension so that big. When work is finished tighten tension again or replace in the tension slot.



Draw thread to the rear under the presser foot. Before starting to sew always pull both sides of the material gently apart and cut through the threads. lay the thread sideways under the presser foot.

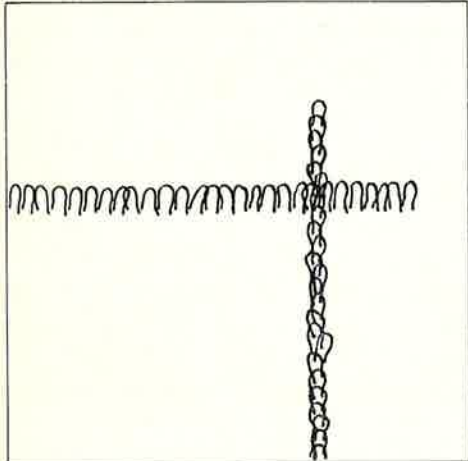


When tacking by hand one works directly alongside the pattern. It is to be recommended when working by machine (saves time) to transfer the pattern onto the material with chalk and then remove the pattern. It is understood that the pieces of material should be pinned down first before basting to prevent slipping.

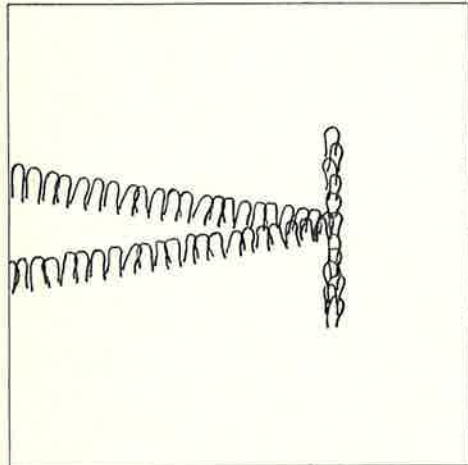
- a Position of tension indicator for normal sewing
- b Position of tension indicator for tailor tacking

A pattern can be transferred onto the fabric with the aid of the tailor tacking foot, this forms the necessary loops.

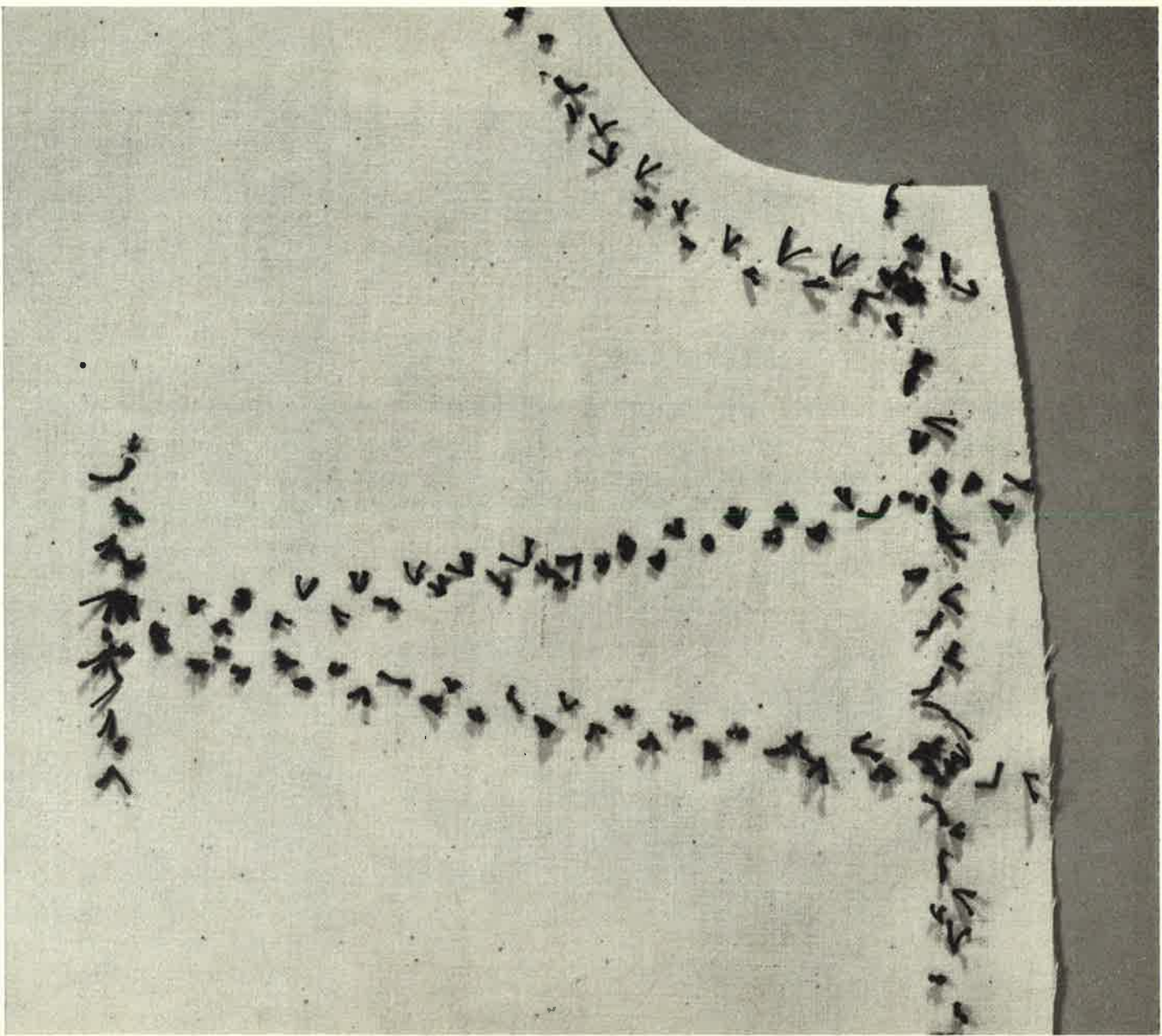
# Tailor tacking



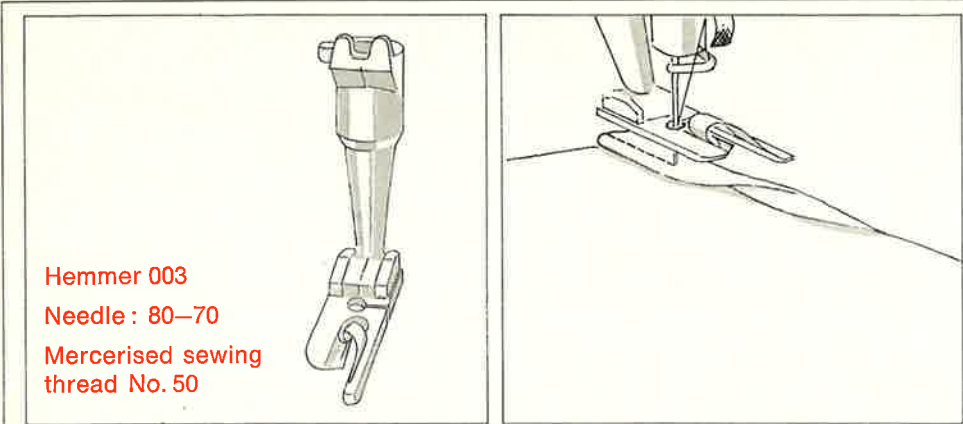
Mark the corners this way ...



... and the darts like this

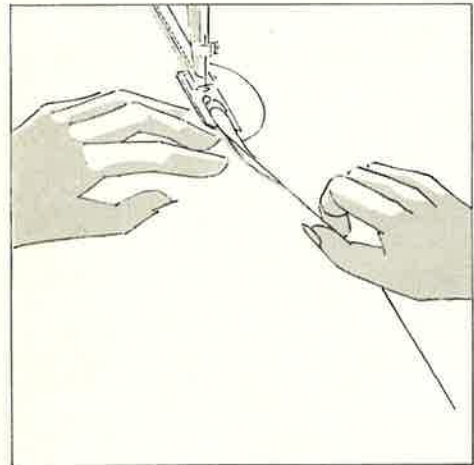


# The Hemmer



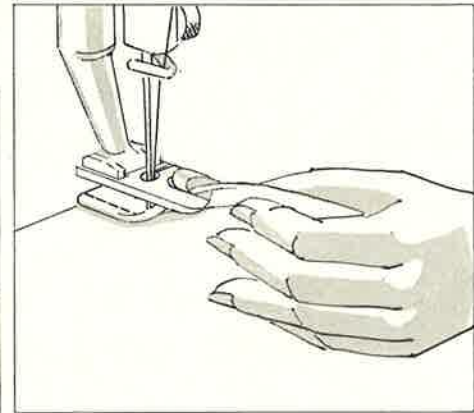
Hemmer 003  
 Needle : 80-70  
 Mercerised sewing thread No. 50

Stitch width : 0 (Models 808, 818 only)  
 Stitch length : 1 1/2 - 2  
 Needle position : centre (Models 808, 818 only)  
 Drop feed control : sewing



**How to guide the work**  
 When guiding fabric hold it taut and lift it slightly. The edge of the fabric must be vertical and run through the machine in a straight line.

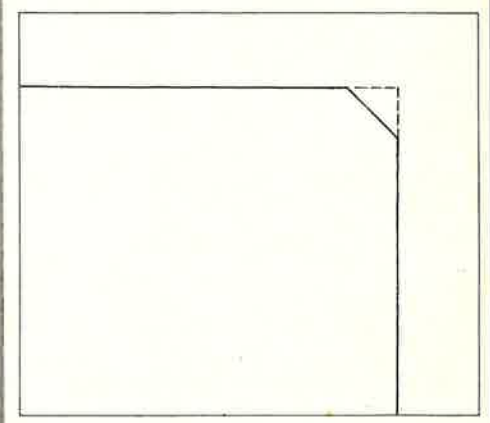
**To begin sewing:** Fold edge of fabric twice (not too wide). Lay work under the presser foot and sew a few stitches.



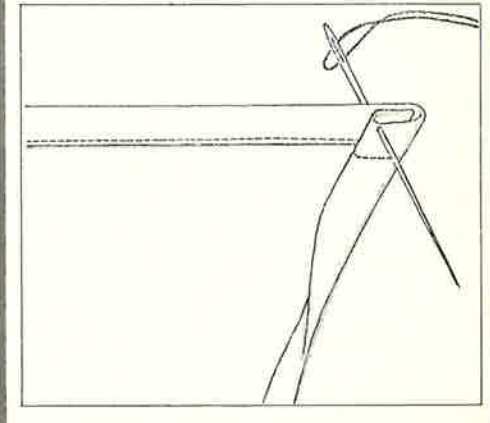
Leave needle in the fabric and lift presser foot. Tautly hold the first fold under the presser foot with the left hand and draw it through the spiral on the presser foot.



**The corners:** These are sewn in two stages as follows:



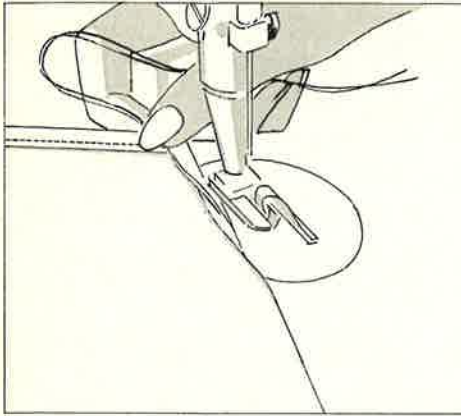
First cut a little off (not too much otherwise they will pull apart). Sew first seam.



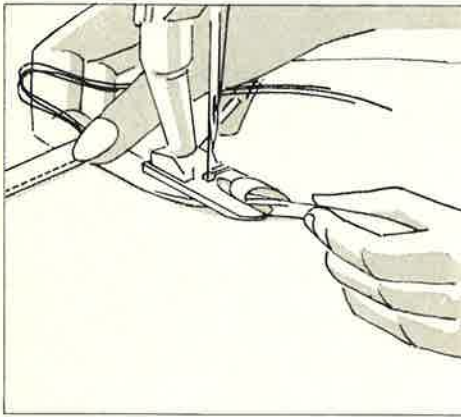
Fold edge of fabric twice and draw a strong thread through by hand.

Models 808, 818 only

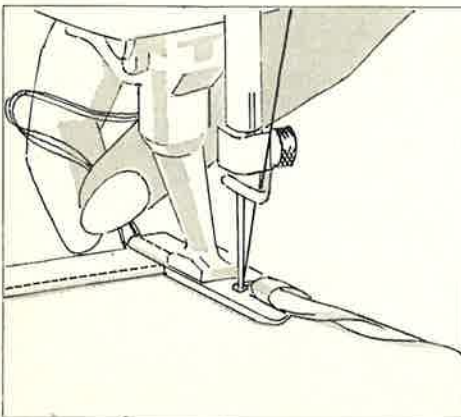
## Shell Hemmer



Hold corner (together with thread) with thumb and forefinger of the right hand and lay the work near the presser foot.



With the left hand hold the first fold near the presser foot and draw through the spiral on the foot. Still holding the fabric taut draw it towards you and lay the end under the needle. Stick the needle in and lower foot.



To facilitate sewing on the corner one should hold the tacked thread together with the sewing thread and pull gently until the presser foot no longer lies on the corner.

Shell hemmer 166

Needle : 80-70

Mercerised sewing thread No. 50

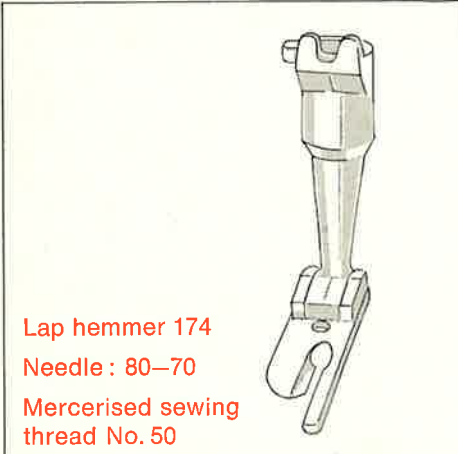


Stitch width: 4  
Stitch length: 2½-3  
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

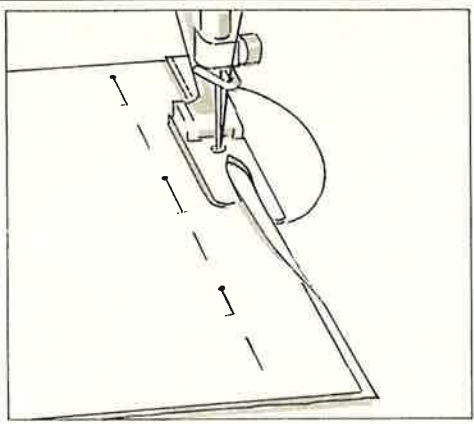
Use the same method as for normal hemming.



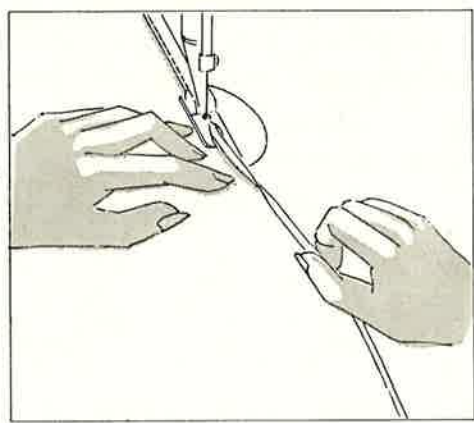
# The Lap Hemmer (Feller)



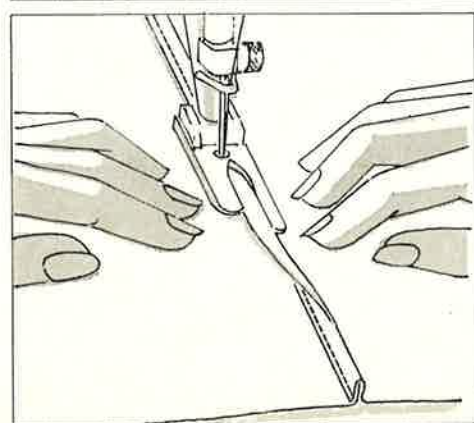
Stitch width: 0 (Models 808, 818 only)  
Stitch length: 1 1/2 - 2  
Needle position: centre (Models 808, 818 only)  
Drop feed control: sewing



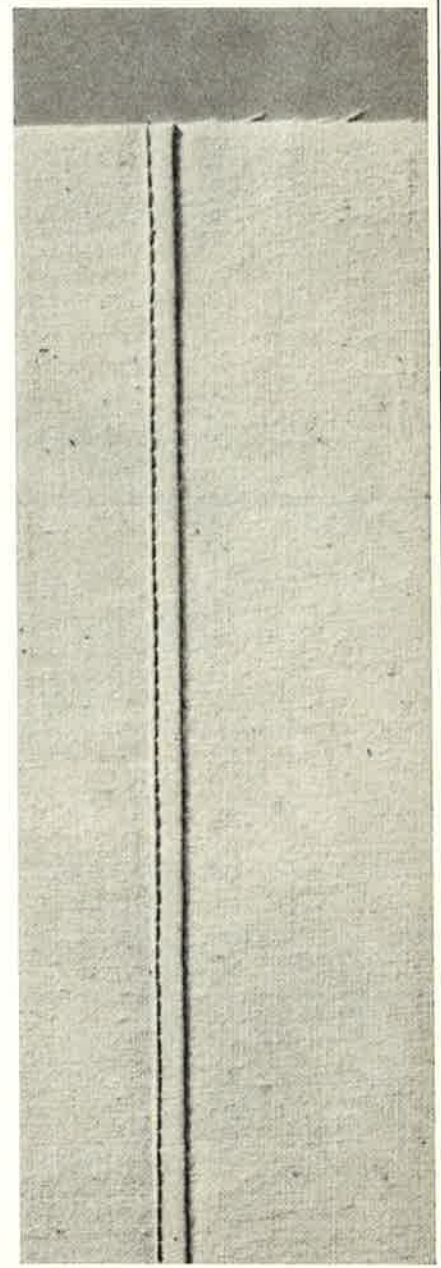
**First operation :**  
Pin both pieces of fabric together so that the piece underneath projects by 3 mm (1/8"). Fold overlapping piece over the top piece and slide it under the presser foot. Sew a few stitches. Leave needle in the fabric, lift presser foot and guide fabric into the foot.



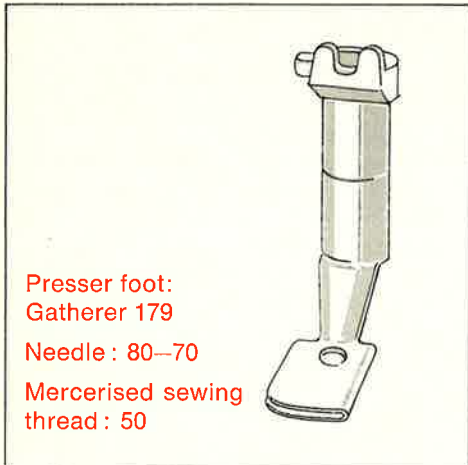
When sewing make sure that the same width of material enters the feller all the time. Guide the fabric as you do when sewing a hem.



**Second operation :**  
Now iron seam well, guide it again into the feller and sew the second row of stitches. Pull fabric slightly sideways on both sides of the feller.

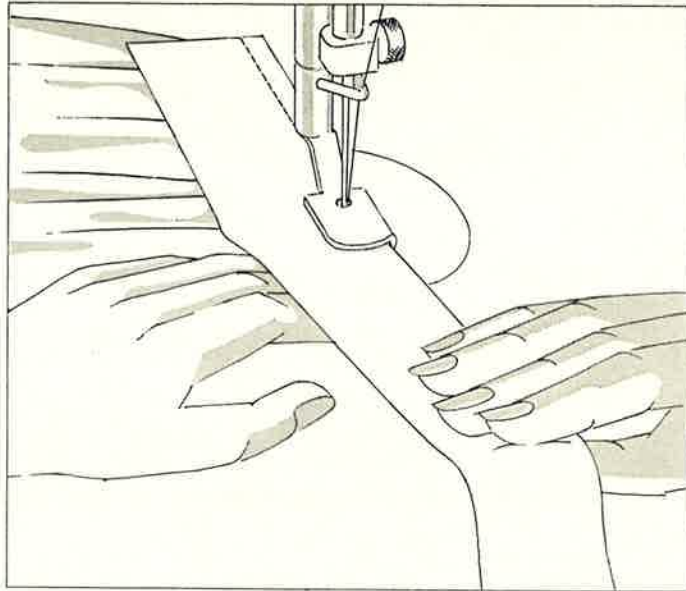


# The Gatherer



Presser foot:  
Gatherer 179  
Needle : 80-70  
Mercerised sewing  
thread : 50

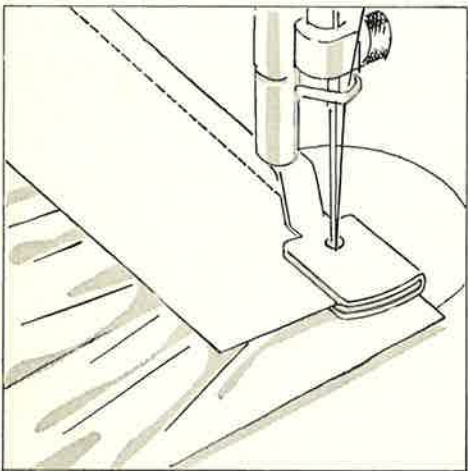
Stitch width: 0 (Models 808, 818 only)  
Stitch length: 1 1/2-4  
Needle position: centre (Models 808, 818 only)  
Drop feed control: sewing



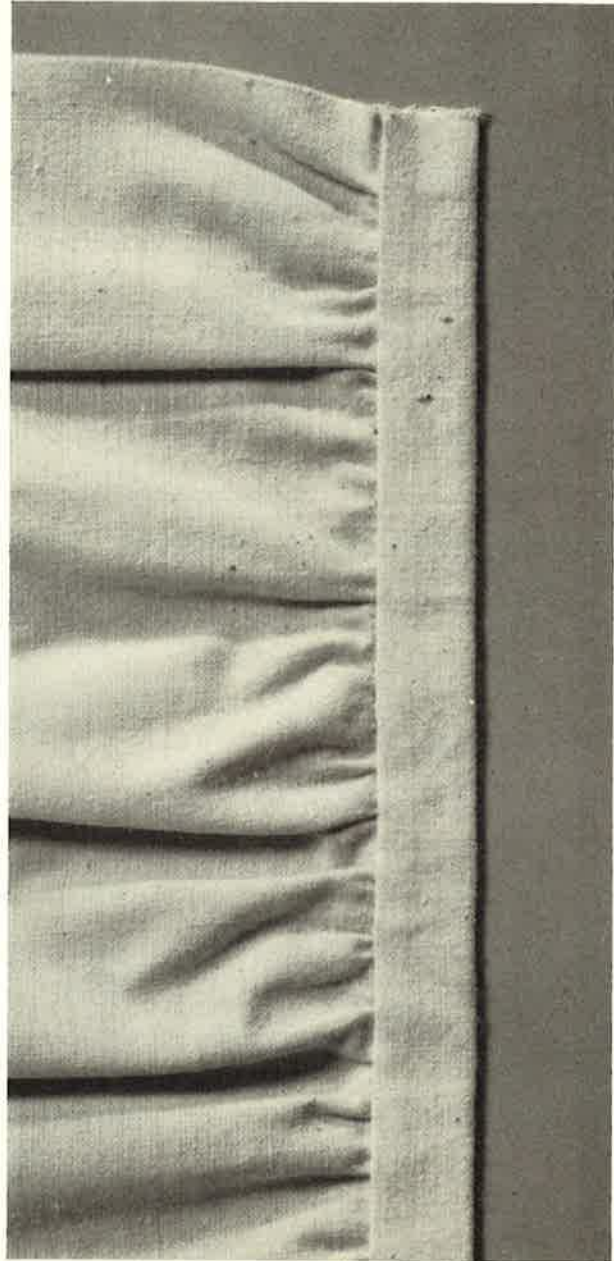
The flat piece of material is inclined to slip out of the slot. In order to avoid this the work should be guided as shown in the illustration, by holding the lower piece with the left hand and the upper piece with the right hand. Always pull slightly towards the right hand corner of the presser foot.

Calculation : The amount of gather depends on the length of the stitch. The longer the stitch the tighter the gather.

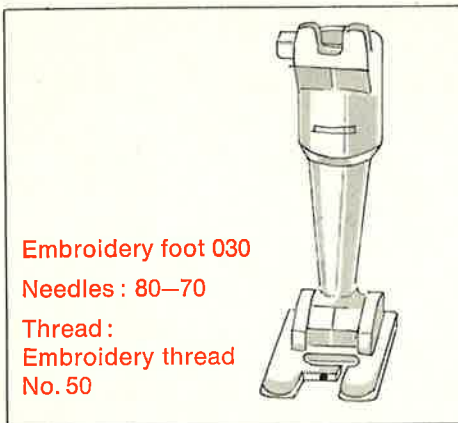
For tight gathering the upper piece of material can be pulled a little.



The material to be gathered always lies **under** the foot and the flat piece in the slot.



# Applique work Models 808, 818 only



Embroidery foot 030  
 Needles : 80-70  
 Thread :  
 Embroidery thread  
 No. 50

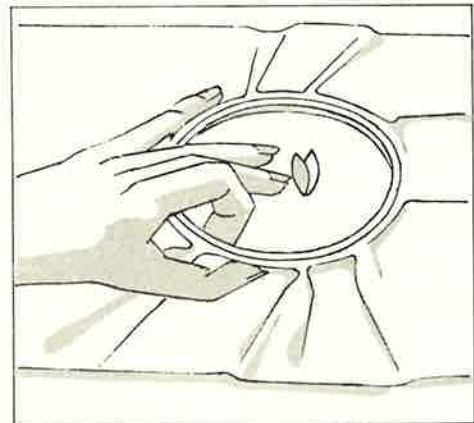
Needle position : centre  
 Drop feed control : sewing

### Guiding the work

You may work with or without the frame; however, taut material can be guided more easily.

**Important:** The machine feeds automatically but only in a straight line. For curves the work must be guided by hand i. e. the frame or the material must be lightly held by one or both hands and should not be pressed onto the sewing table.

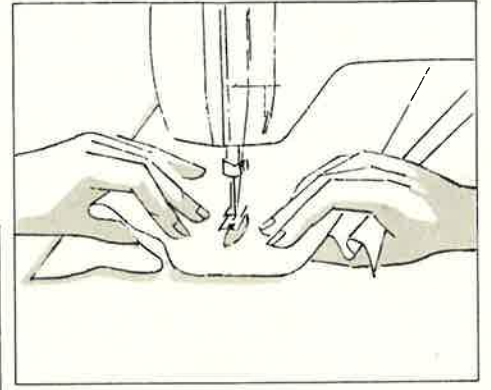
**Guiding with the frame:** The left hand must hold the frame steady, because often the frame is guided during sewing with this hand only.



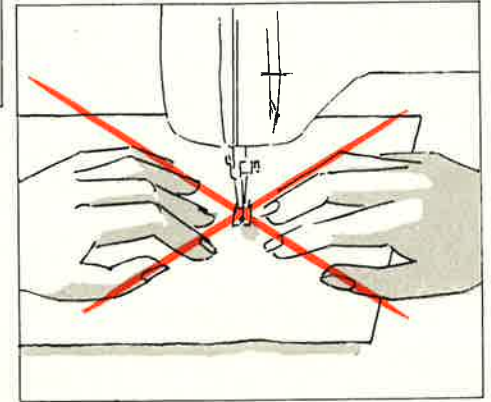
First put your hand in the position as when darning. Then draw forefinger back to the inner edge of the frame. Extend the middle and ring fingers. Your hand now has complete control of the frame and the best possible freedom of movement.

**Notice:** Do not place the forefinger parallel to the thumb, otherwise the movement of your hand will be restricted.

**Guiding without frame:** "You can only guide the work if it is held lightly." Nevertheless, it is essential to hold the material itself rather taut. This is the only way the work can be turned as the design requires.



**Correct:** Place thumbs under the material. Make a fold if the piece of work is large (see diagram). Guide near the presser foot.



**Incorrect:** This way is incorrect as pressure on the work will result.

### Working sequence

**Preparation:** Trace design on the wrong side of the material with the aid of special tracing paper. See that the motive is in reverse. The design can also be traced onto iron-on Vilene and the Vilene ironed on to the wrong side of the material. (Especially recommended for rough and irregularly woven fabrics are difficult to draw on.) If a design that is to be used often trace on thin Vilene and then transfer it onto the material. Vilene can be tacked on to a garment to stiffen it if desired.

#### 1st run :

Stitch width :  $\frac{1}{2}-1$   
 Stitch length :  $\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{2}$

Tack material for applique onto the right side.

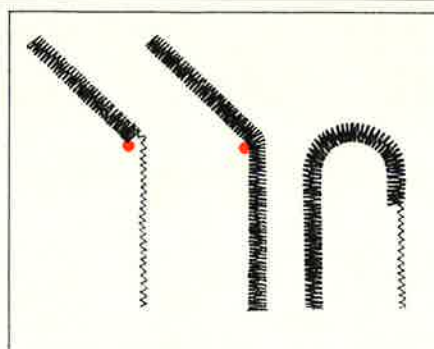
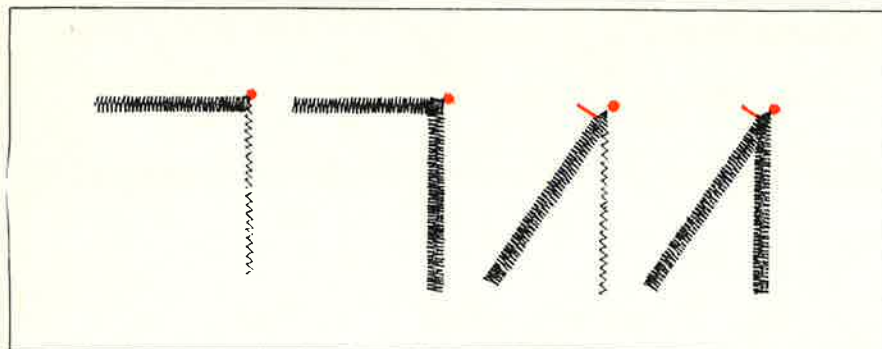
1. Sew along the traced lines on the wrong side.
2. Turn to right side and cut away neatly along the sewn lines any surplus applique material. (At the same time remove the frame.) Hold scissors correctly.

#### 2nd run :

Stitch width :  $1\frac{1}{2}$   
 Stitch length : almost 0

Cover the cut edge on the right side with Satin Stitch. Sew corners and small curves, stitch by stitch (using hand wheel). Finish by tracing the lines through that were not appliqued and sew from the right side.



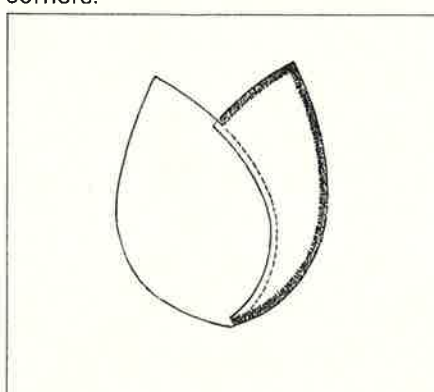
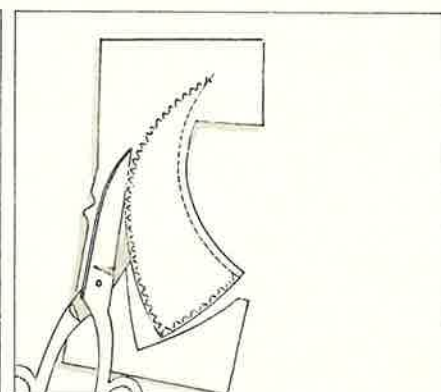
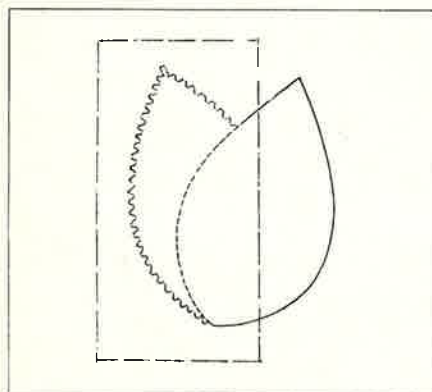


### Sewing the corners

**1. Rectangular corner:** Put the needle on the outer edge, turn the work and continue sewing. The corner will now be oversewn.

**2. Pointed corner:** Stop sewing 1/2 cm (1/8") in front of the corner. Then turn back zigzag while sewing on 0. Raise presser foot and turn the material. Set zigzag onto 1 1/2 again and carefully continue sewing.

**3. Blunt corner:** Sew until the needle is in the middle of the angle. Then sew out from centre, replacing the needle in the middle after every stitch, raising the presser foot and turning the work slightly. **Curves:** Using the same method as for blunt corners.



### Multi-coloured applique work

#### The lower part:

1. Only this part of the applique material should be tacked on. Sew around: Where the colours overlap use straight stitch and zigzag the other contours.

2. Trim away surplus appliqué material, cutting as closely as possible to zigzag stitches. Where a straight stitch has been used leave 1/2 cm (1/8") beyond stitches.

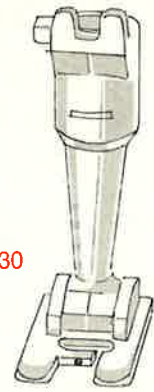
3. When covering the contours leave the straight stitched edge uncovered. This will be covered again by the next part.

**Top part:** Complete in the usual manner for applique work.



# Satin Stitch embroidery

Models 808, 818 only



Embroidery foot 030  
Needle : 80  
Thread:  
Embroidery  
thread No. 30

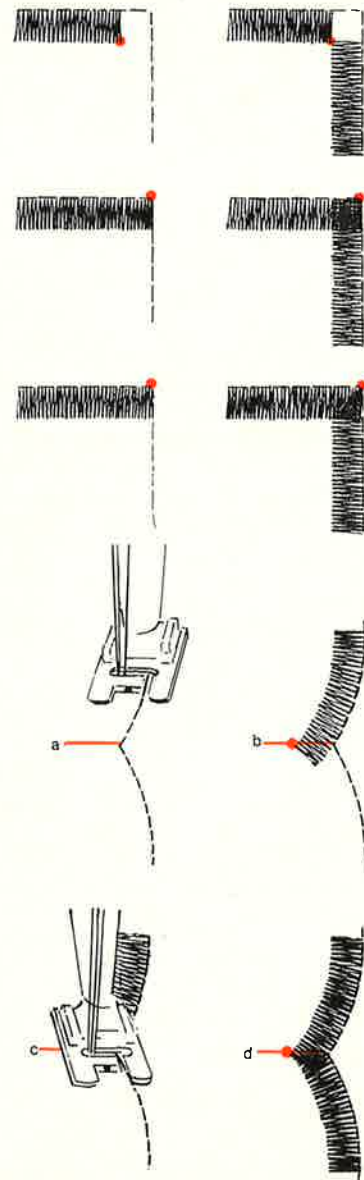
Stitch width: 4  
Stitch length: almost 0  
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: sewing

## Remember the following

when embroidering over satin stitch and ornamental stitch seams :

The stitch length for embroidery is to be adjusted to a short length. The material may block progress when the foot moves over a seam already embroidered. By guiding the work close to the foot and assisting its movement the difficulty can be removed.

If the foot is almost over the edge of the seam, hold the material back a little otherwise the foot will glide away and this will result in a long stitch (which will look as if a mistake has been made).



## Satin Stitch corners

**1. Open corner:** Sew until a space the width of the stitch is left in the corner. Place needle on the inside edge. Turn work and continue sewing.

**2. Closed, oversewn corner:** Sew to the corner. Put needle on the outer edge, lift presser foot and turn work. Lower foot again and continue sewing (help a little by placing finger near the foot, see embroidery over satin stitch or embroidery seams).

**3. Corner with diagonal design** (rectangular): Sew to the corner. Place needle on the outer edge. Lift foot, turn sewing work. Needle position, left or right (according to design) sew zigzag on 0. Lower foot. **Now whilst sewing slowly** turn zigzag onto 4 again; sewing slowly!

**4. Corner with diagonal design** (for festoonery). Needle position left!

**a)** Lay the work under the foot so that the design can be seen in the slot that runs lengthwise. **b)** Sew to the corner, i. e. till the needle is about to make a stitch from the left on the line drawn to assist you. **c)** Raise foot, turn work and turn zigzag to 0. Lower foot again. Make sure that the design appears once again in the slot that runs lengthwise. **d)** During sewing turn the zigzag again slowly onto 4; sew slowly!

**Borders for table-cloths, table-napkins, doilies, etc.**

## Border scallops

**Preparation:** Draw the scallops with the aid of a cardboard stencil onto the material. Mark all the corners with white crayon. Underlay with paper.

**1st run:**

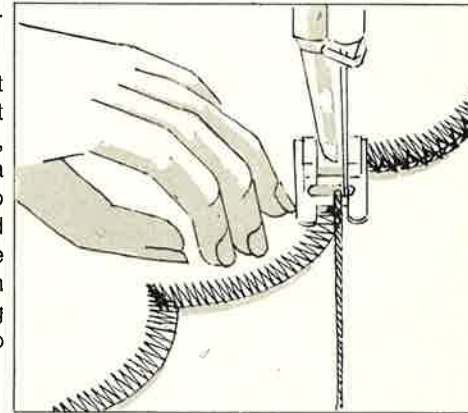
Stitch width: 4  
Stitch length: almost 0

Sew satin stitch seam. Remove paper and carefully cut round the scallops.

**2nd run:**

Stitch width: 2½–3  
Stitch length: 1–1½

Oversew edge with zigzag. At the same time guide a pearl cord along the edge making sure that it does not slide over or under it.



**Note:** The machine feeds in a **straight** line and not in curves. The former cord must therefore be held **straight** and the scallop edge must be guided on this straight line. **Guide slowly and near the foot.**

# Satin Stitch embroidery

## Straight border

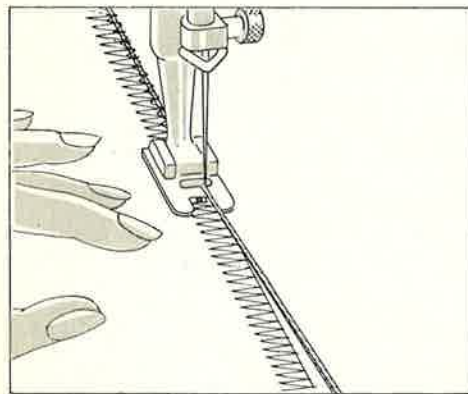
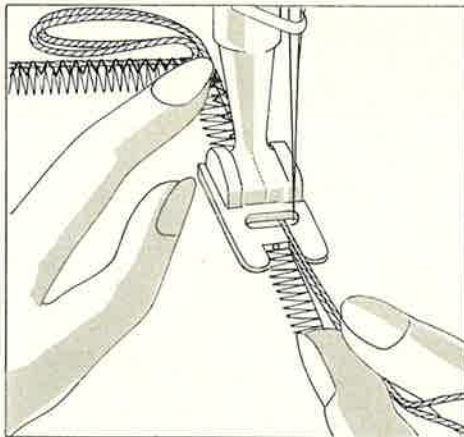
**Preparation :**

Draw border line, underlay with paper.

**1st run :**

Stitch width: 4  
Stitch length: almost 0

Sew satin stitch seam. Remove paper and cut away surplus material.

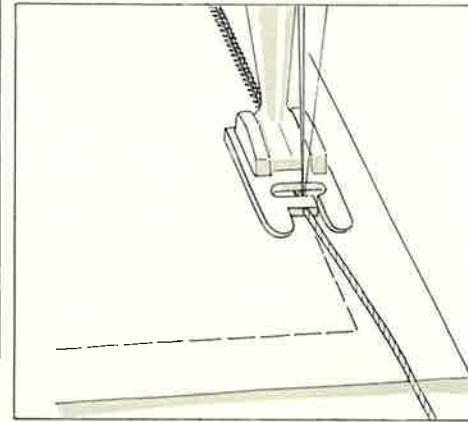


**2nd run :**

Stitch width: 2½–3  
Stitch length: 1–1½

Oversew edge with zigzag. At the same time guide through pearl cord (No. 8 three- or five-ply) taking care that it neither slides over nor under the edge.

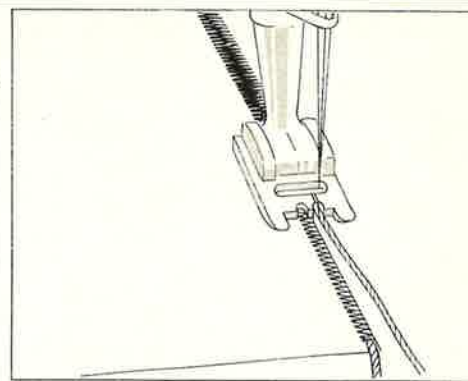
## Narrow border



**1st run :**

Foot: Embroidery foot  
Stitch width: 1½  
Stitch length: ¼  
Needle position: centre

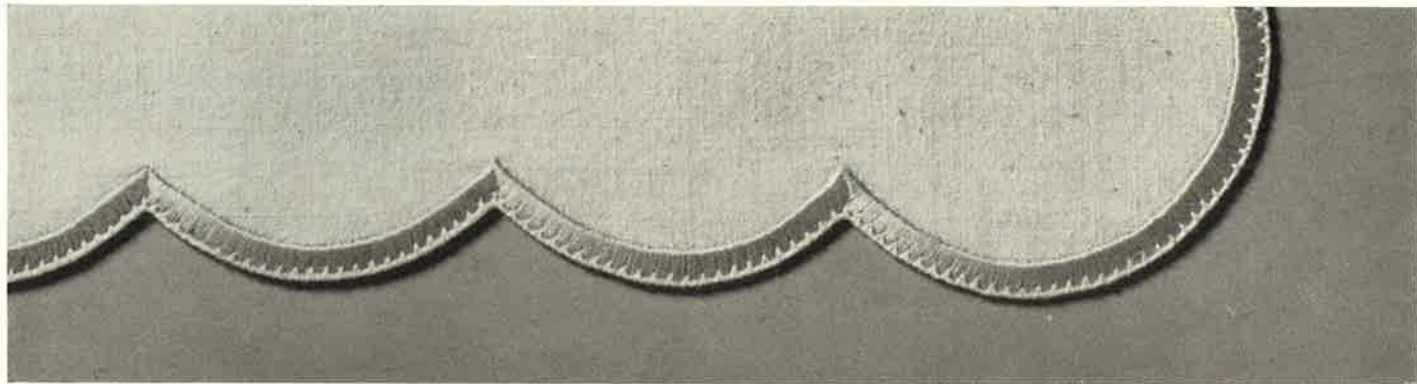
Draw pearl yarn No. 5 or 8 (according to material) through the hole of the embroidery foot. Sew seam with satin stitch. Cut surplus material away carefully.



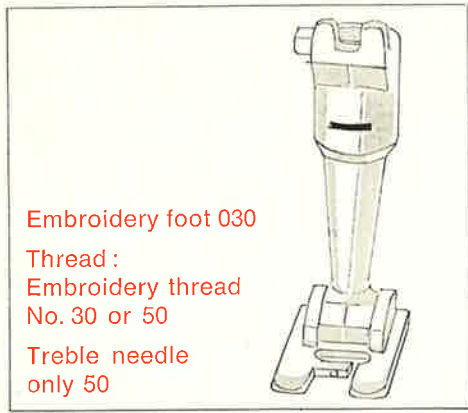
**2nd run :**

Foot: Small buttonhole foot  
Stitch width: 2–3 (according to material)  
Stitch length: almost 0  
Needle position: centre

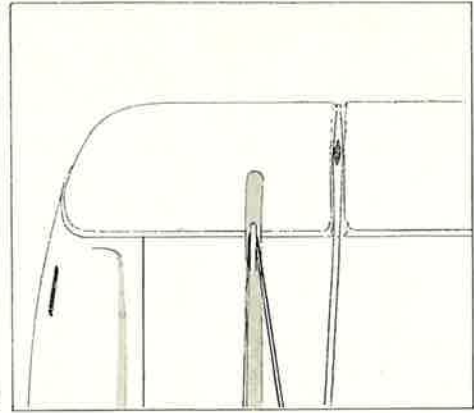
Now completely cover the first satin stitch seam with a second. Lay the work under the foot in such a way that the satin stitch seam is in the **left groove** of the foot. Place the cord (mostly 1-ply) into the **right hand groove** of the foot. In this way the yarn is joined exactly to the edge. Make the corner in the same way as with the wide border.



# Double and treble needle



Embroidery foot 030  
 Thread :  
 Embroidery thread  
 No. 30 or 50  
 Treble needle  
 only 50



**Double and treble needle**

These special needles produce very beautiful effects on delicate materials, whether shades of one colour or different colours.

**Adjustment**

Needle position : centre  
 Drop feed control : sewing

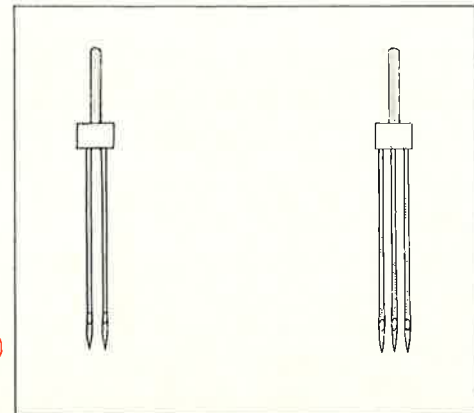
The models 809 and 819 require a special needle plate.

**Double needle**

Stitch width: 2 1/2 (Models 808, 818 only)  
 Stitch length: 1/4 - 1  
 (according to pattern)

**Treble needle**

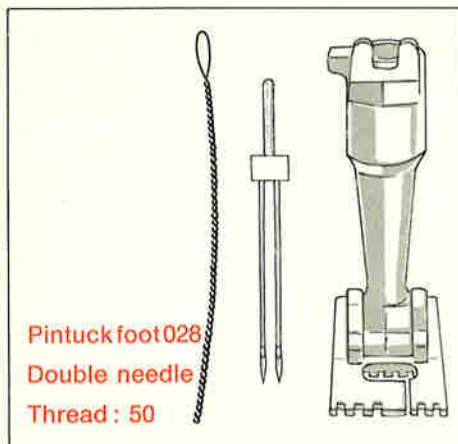
Stitch width: 1 1/2 (Models 808, 818 only)  
 Stitch length: 1/4 - 1  
 (according to pattern)



When threading through the thread tension, make sure that one of the threads goes left and the other right of the tension disc. When threading the treble needle, the threads for the two outside needles go on one side of the tension disc and the middle thread on the other. (Wind third thread on a bobbin and place it on the left hand upper thread pin beneath other spool.)



# Pintucking



Pintuck foot 028  
Double needle  
Thread : 50

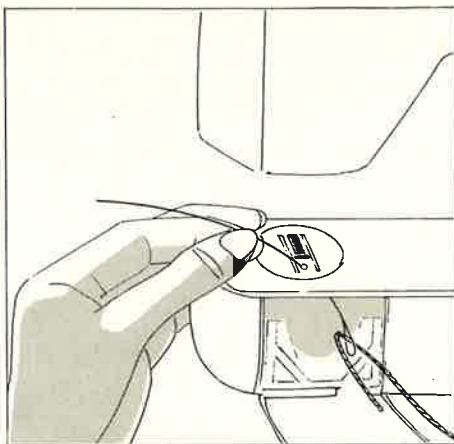
## Sewing Pintucks

- Stitch width: 0 (Models 808, 818 only)
- Stitch length: about 1 1/2
- Needle position: centre (Models 808, 818 only)
- Drop feed control: sewing
- The models 809 and 819 require a special needle plate.

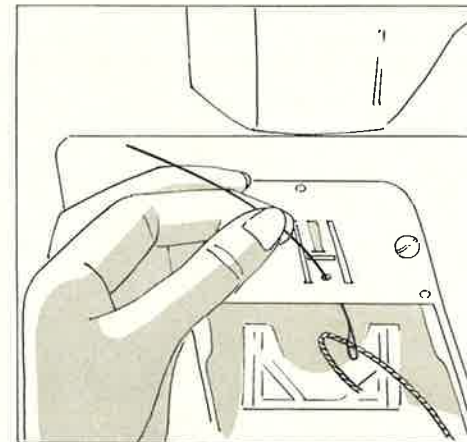
To sew pintucks, 2 top threads are needed (for double needle). When threading the machine take care that the two threads are not twisted together, but bring them singly from take-up lever to the needles.

## The quickest way to set up the machine for pintucking

Insert bobbin case. (Do not bring up lower thread yet.) Insert and thread the twin needle.  
Thread the gimp through the hole in the needle plate (the free arm cover can be removed for this) and finally bring up the bottom thread and clip on the pintuck foot.



Threading the gimp, Model 808, 809



Threading the gimp, Model 818, 819

## The gimp is threaded like this :

The regular spacing between the tucks is controlled automatically by the grooves on the underside of the foot. (When embroidery is eventually to be sewn between tucks, then a width of exactly 1 presser foot is required.)

## Sewing Pintuck Corners

Because of the double needle, corners cannot be turned at right angles in one stitch, as with a single needle.

You should therefore proceed thus :

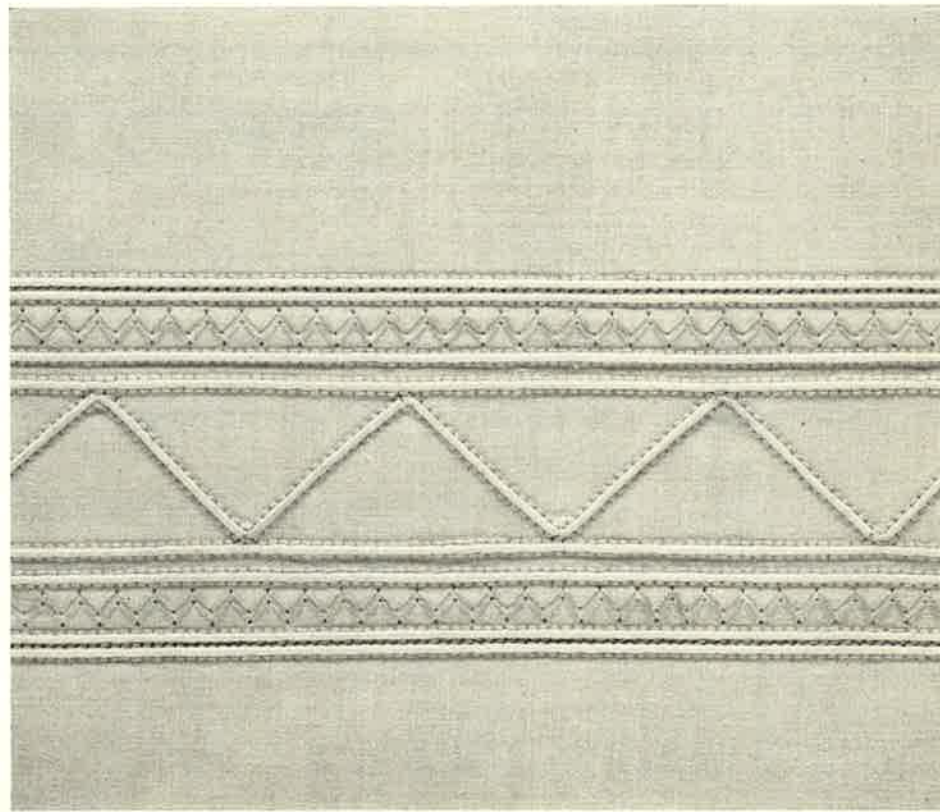
Bring the points of the needles into the work. Lift presser foot. Half turn work. Lower presser foot. Turn balance wheel by hand to do one stitch leaving needle points in work. Lift presser foot. Complete the turn. Lower presser foot and continue.

## Fancy Patterns with double needle

(Models 808, 818 only)  
(Remove the cord)

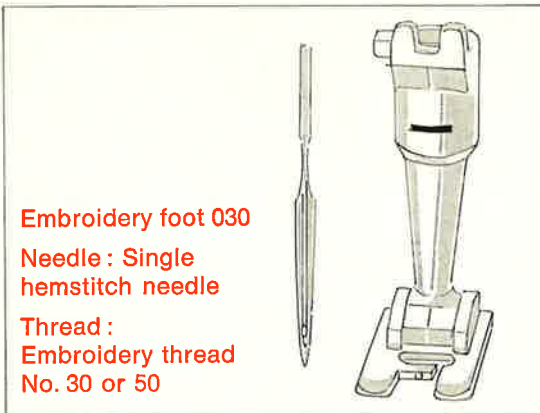
- Stitch width: 0—2 1/2
- Stitch length: about 1/4
- Needle position: centre
- Drop feed control: sewing
- Thread: 30 or 50

When designs are sewn in between or close to the tucks, use the **pintuck foot** for automatic guiding. For twin needle embroidery without pintucks, use the embroidery foot.

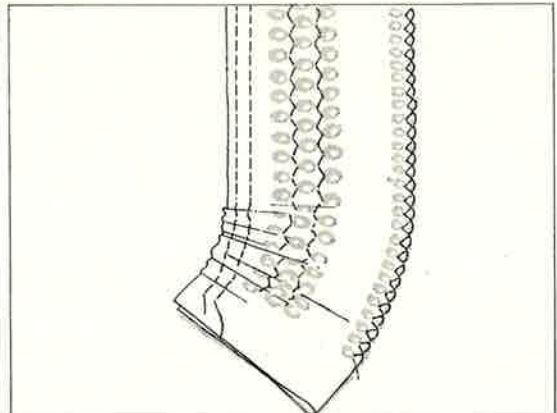


# Hemstitching (for fine fabrics)

Models 808, 818 only



Embroidery foot 030  
 Needle : Single hemstitch needle  
 Thread : Embroidery thread No. 30 or 50

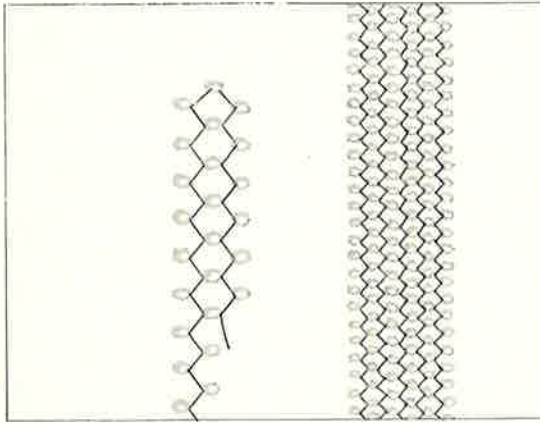


## Single hemstitch needle

**Adjustment**  
 Stitch width: 2  
 Stitch length: 1  
 Needle position: centre  
 Drop feed control: sewing

## Ruche

Iron bias strip of organdy in two. Sew hem stitches at the desired distance over the folded edge. Sew the ornamental stitch in between with a normal needle.  
 An Entre-deux (insertions) is worked in the same way.



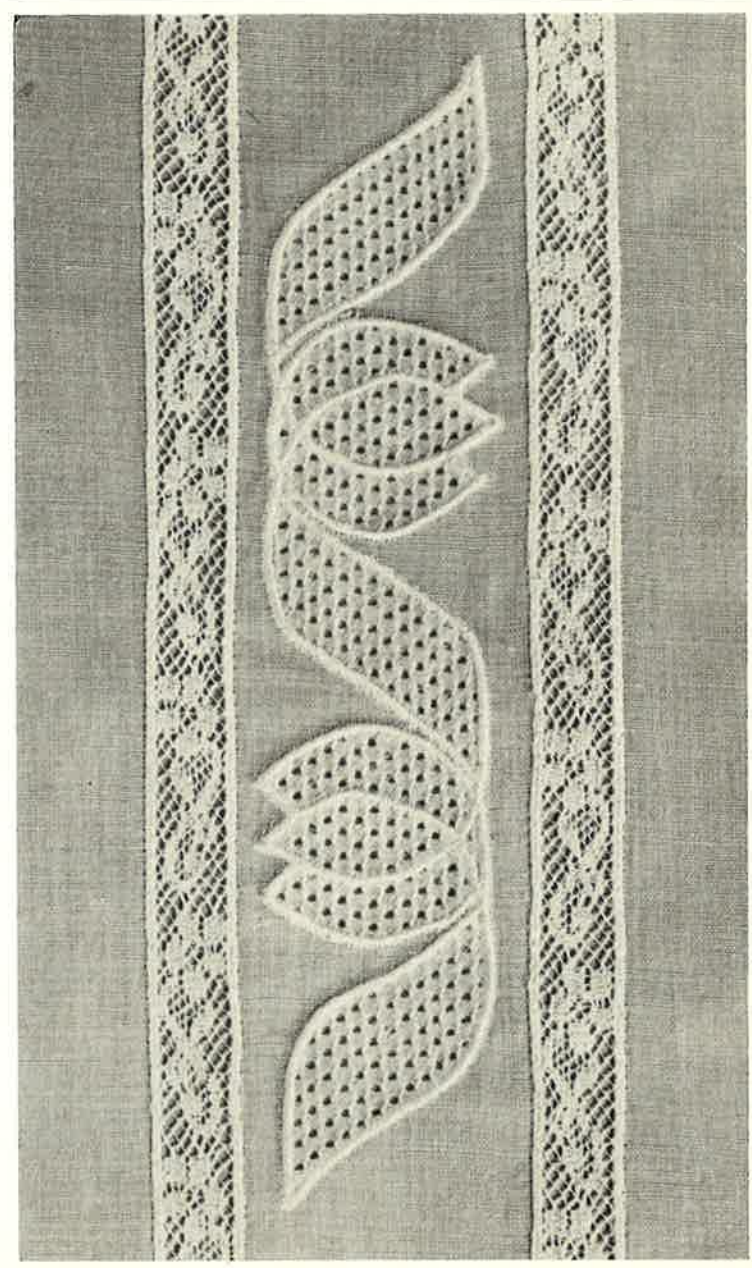
## Applique with Pre-Embroidered Material (use Organdie double)

Hemstitch a piece of fine material in the manner described until you get a trellis effect. With this trellis make a normal applique. Finish by cutting away background material from under trellis.

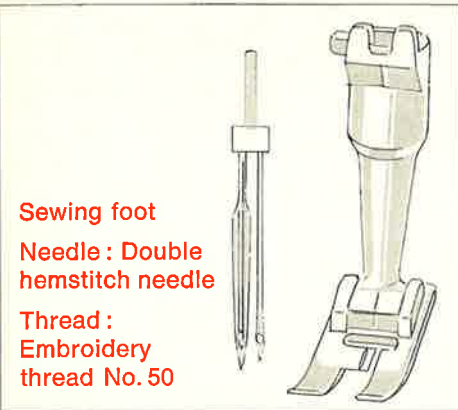
## Trellis work with metallic thread (Lurex)

Can be used as a border (e.g. for a stole). A very attractive effect is brought about if a double metallic thread is led through the hole in the embroidery foot.

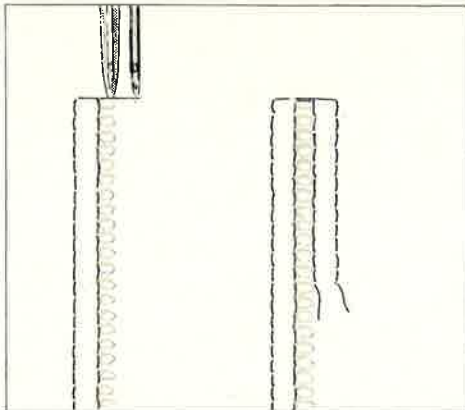
**Method**  
 Sew first row of stitching. Leave tip of needle in work, turn and sew second row (the needle will then pierce holes of first row on one side).



# Hemstitching



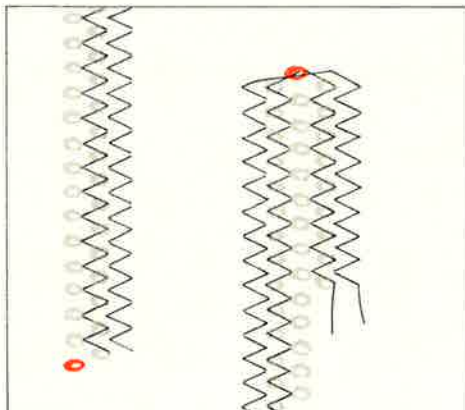
Sewing foot  
Needle : Double hemstitch needle  
Thread : Embroidery thread No. 50



## Ordinary Hemstitching

Stitch width: 0 (Models 808, 818 only)  
Stitch length: 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sew first hemstitch row of embroidery, raise needle and foot, turn work. Put wide needle in the first hole of the previously sewn row and resume sewing. In order that the hemstitch needle can sew exactly into the holes of the first seam, do not hold back work.



## Zigzag Hemstitching

(Models 808, 818 only)

Stitch width: 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
Stitch length: 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

Sew the first side of the hemstitch row of embroidery. Just pierce the last left stitch, then turn back the hand wheel again and raise the presser foot. Turn work. With the wide needle stitch through the previously pierced hole and continue sewing. Do not hold the sewing work back.



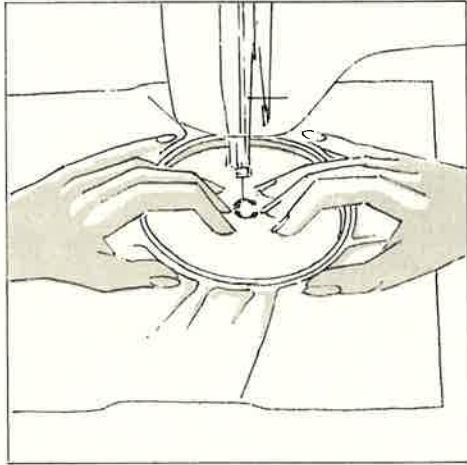
## Double hemstitch needle

Needle position : centre  
Drop feed control : sewing  
The models 809 and 819 require a special needle plate.

# Monograms

Models 808, 818 only

Without foot  
Needle : 80-70  
Thread :  
Embroidery  
thread 50



Stitch width: 4-2  
Stitch length: 0  
Needle position: centre  
Drop feed control: lowered

Stretch the material tightly in the frame as the work is to be carried out without a foot. **Important:** Lower the foot lever just the same as usual, otherwise the top thread tension will remain open and unattractive work will result. If the bottom thread is drawn through the finger of the bobbin case the work will run more smoothly (as with button-hole sewing).

### Method

Bring up the bottom thread through the material, sew a few straight stitches and cut the thread ends. Set zigzag. Place needle ready to begin and make a test stitch. The drawn line must be in the middle of the zigzag. Move the frame as though wanting to write with it. **Do not stop turning frame until the monogram is complete.**

**Guiding the work**  
Hold frame as when darning. Do not move fingers while working, as jerky movements produce uneven monograms. To produce a perfect monogram a great deal depends on how the frame is held. The more securely the work is held the better the result. **Important:** Allow the machine to run rather quickly; however, the frame should be guided slowly and steadily.





## How to avoid breakdowns

**1. Generally,** most breakdowns are caused by incorrect handling of the machine. If breakdowns do occur then examine whether:

- a) the needle is inserted properly (the **flat** side of the needle must be at the back);
- b) the correct needle is being used (see needle and thread table);
- c) the machine is cleaned properly. Lift free arm cover plate and remove sewing lint;
- d) the hook race is clean and oiled;
- e) there are pieces of thread caught between the thread tension discs or under the bobbin case spring;
- f) hand wheel is secured properly.

**2. If the upper thread breaks.** Can have the following causes:

- a) top thread is too tight;
- b) use of inferior needles (buy them preferably from a Bernina dealer);
- c) needle inserted wrongly. Flat side must be at the **back**;
- d) the needle is blunt or crooked;
- e) poor quality or knotted thread. Thread has dried out due to long storage;
- f) the needle plate hole is pitted by needle and needs repolishing (bring the free arm cover plate or needle plate to authorized Bernina dealer);
- g) hook point is damaged (call authorized Bernina dealer).

**3. If bottom thread breaks.** Can have the following causes:

- a) the bottom thread tension is too tight;
- b) bobbin is crushed and jammed in the bobbin case;

c) needle hole in throat plate is damaged by the needle and needs repolishing (call authorized Bernina dealer to change needle plate).

**4. Faulty stitches.** Can have the following causes:

- a) wrong needle. Use system 705 B only;
- b) needle is crooked or not inserted correctly (push needle right up in the needle bar!);
- c) low quality needle, roughly polished.

**5. Needle breaks.** Can have the following causes:

- a) needle clamp screw is not sufficiently tightened;
- b) the material was withdrawn towards the operator and needle bent (material should always be withdrawn to the rear);
- c) when sewing over **thick part** material was pushed whilst the needle was still in, therefore it bent, touched the throat plate and broke;
- d) when cheap cotton, irregularly twisted or even containing knots is used.

**6. Seam irregularities.** A bad uneven seam results:

- a) if thread remnants are between the thread tension discs;
- b) if thread remnants are under the bobbin case tension spring.

**7. Machine runs slowly**

- a) Motor does not function properly (call authorized Bernina dealer);
- b) foot starter does not function properly (call authorized Bernina dealer);

c) tension of driving belt is either too tight or too loose (call authorized Bernina dealer);

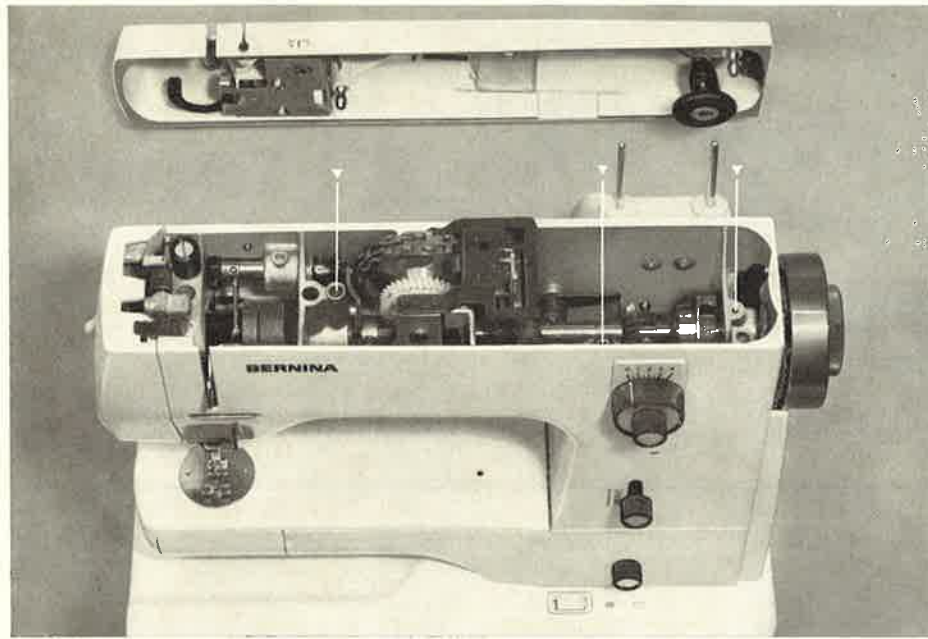
d) use of low quality oil can block the movement. The machine must be dismantled and cleaned. Call Bernina dealer;

e) machine has been standing in a cold room.

**When you bring your machine to an expert, please take along accessories and foot starter.**

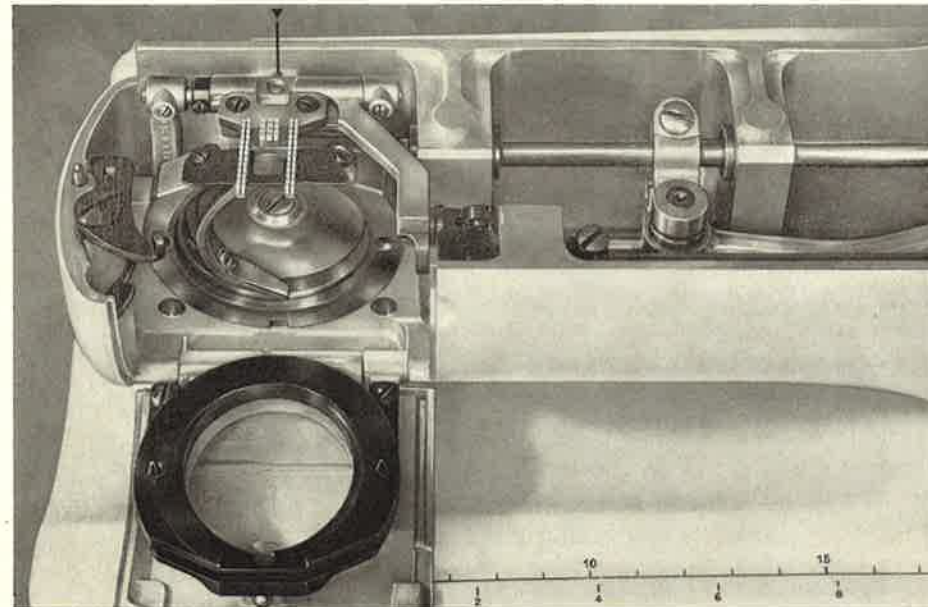
# Cleaning and oiling

Models 808, 809



Oil the machine frequently but not too heavily (1–2 drops). If too much oil is applied the excess will drain off unused and stain machine and material. Always oil the machine **before use** and not afterwards. Use clear sewing machine oil only, free from resin and acid. Obtainable at all Bernina dealers. Proper oiling of the machine assures its free running and long life. All the oiling points on the machine are marked in red. Unmarked points are provided with self-oiling bushings and thus need no oiling.

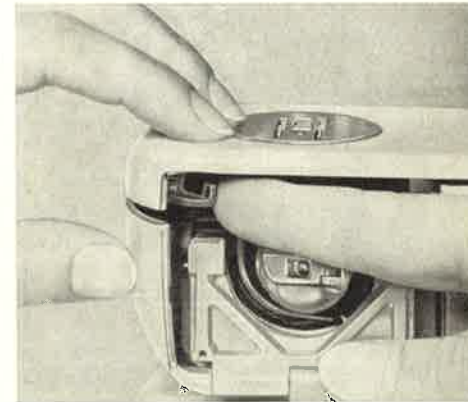
The main oiling points under the top cover of the machine.



The main oiling points under the free arm cover.

If the machine has been standing in a cold room, it should be brought into a warm room about an hour before use, so that it can warm up to room temperature and the oil in the bearings will again become fluid.

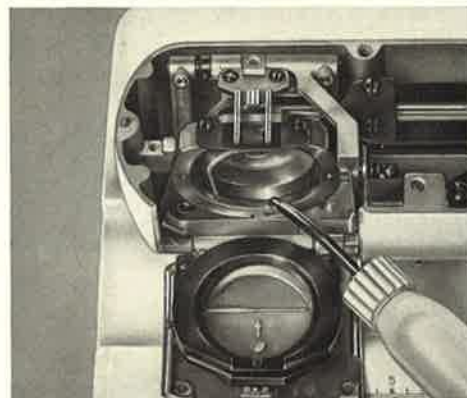
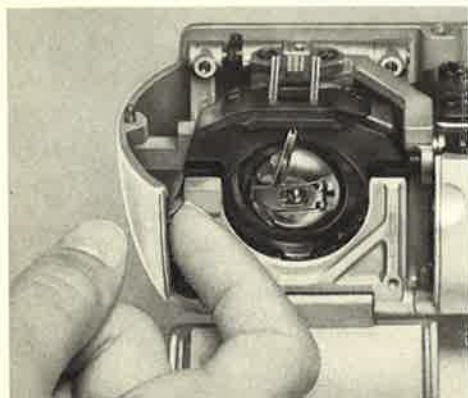
**Cleaning the machine.** During sewing pieces of thread and fluff collect under the needle plate and around the hook. The cover plate of the free arm should be removed from time to time so that the sewing fluff can be cleaned away.



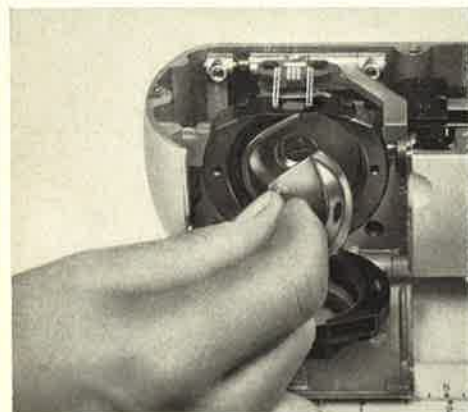
Take off cover-plate from free-arm. Remove presser foot or needle, open hinged cover. Then hold the cover-plate with the left hand and press the release lever at the same time with the forefinger of the right hand.



After removing the cover, the feed dog is free and can then be properly cleaned as also can the lower side of the needle plate on the arm-cover.



**Cleaning and oiling the hook.** Remove bobbin case. With the forefinger of the right hand press latch to the left. The locking bridge together with the hook race cover can now be turned down.

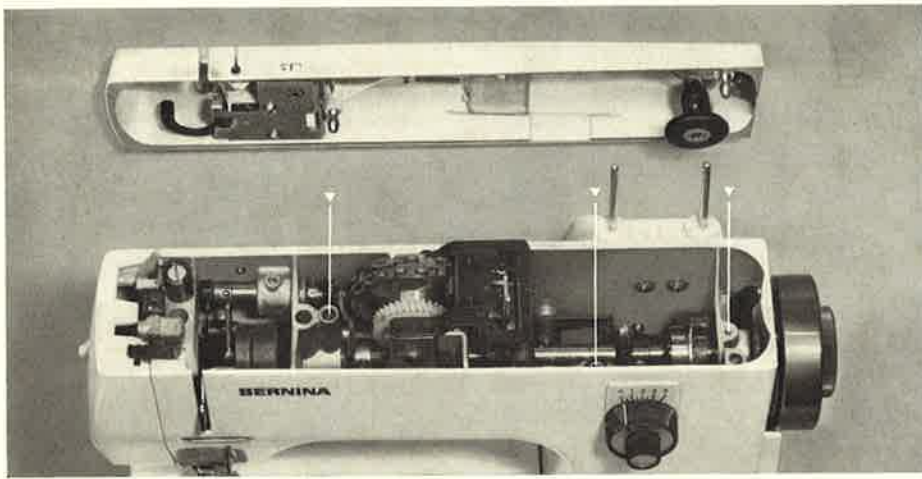


Now the hook can be taken out and the hook race cleaned with a small brush and cotton duster. Never use hard tools such as screwdrivers and scissors for removing thread particles.

After cleaning pour a few drops of oil into the shuttle race. Insert the shuttle again with the left hand. Lock the bridge together with the shuttle race cover, making sure that the spring snaps back into position. Test by turning the hand-wheel as a precautionary measure. Replace arm cover and re-screw tightly. When the bobbin case is inserted the hinged shuttle cover can be closed.

# Cleaning and oiling

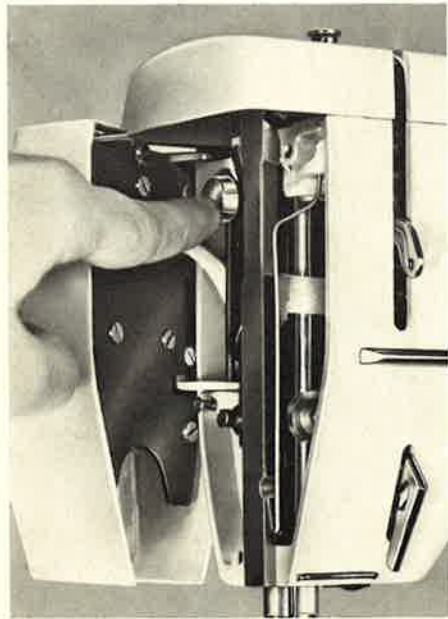
Models 818, 819



Oil the machine frequently but not too heavily (1–2 drops). If too much oil is applied the excess will drain off unused and stain machine and material. Always oil the machine **before use** and not afterwards. Use clear sewing machine oil only, free from resin and acid. Obtainable at all Bernina dealers. Proper oiling of the machine assures its free running and long life.

**Cleaning the machine.** During sewing pieces of thread and fluff collect under the needle plate and around the hook. The needle plate slide plate should be removed from time to time so that the sewing fluff can be cleaned away.

All the oiling points on the machine are marked in red. Unmarked points are provided with self-oiling bushings and thus need no oiling.



If the machine has been standing in a cold room, it should be brought into a warm room about an hour before use, so that it can warm up to room temperature and the oil in the bearings will again become fluid.

By pressing the release knob (open top cover) the frame cover is raised slightly under spring tension and can be easily removed.