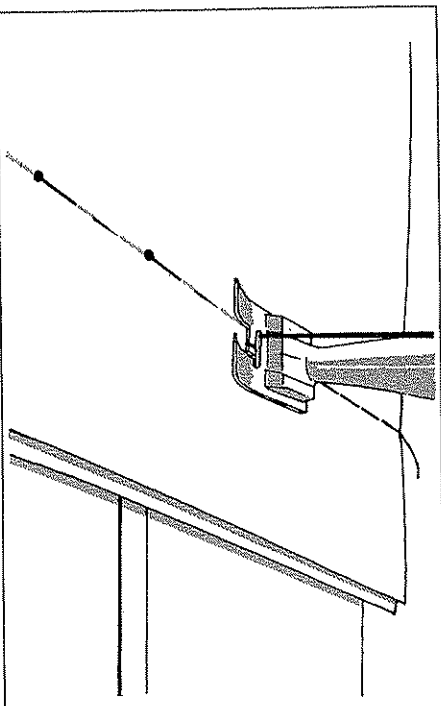
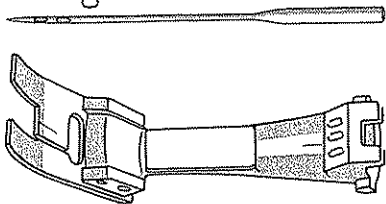


Zigzag foot 000
Magic needle
Thread: 30



Basting

Stitch width: (# 19) 4
Stitch length: (# 22) 1½—4
Needle position: left
Automatic:
Blindstitch (Nr. 1)
and 1—20 (lever 15) guiding.)

Feed control:

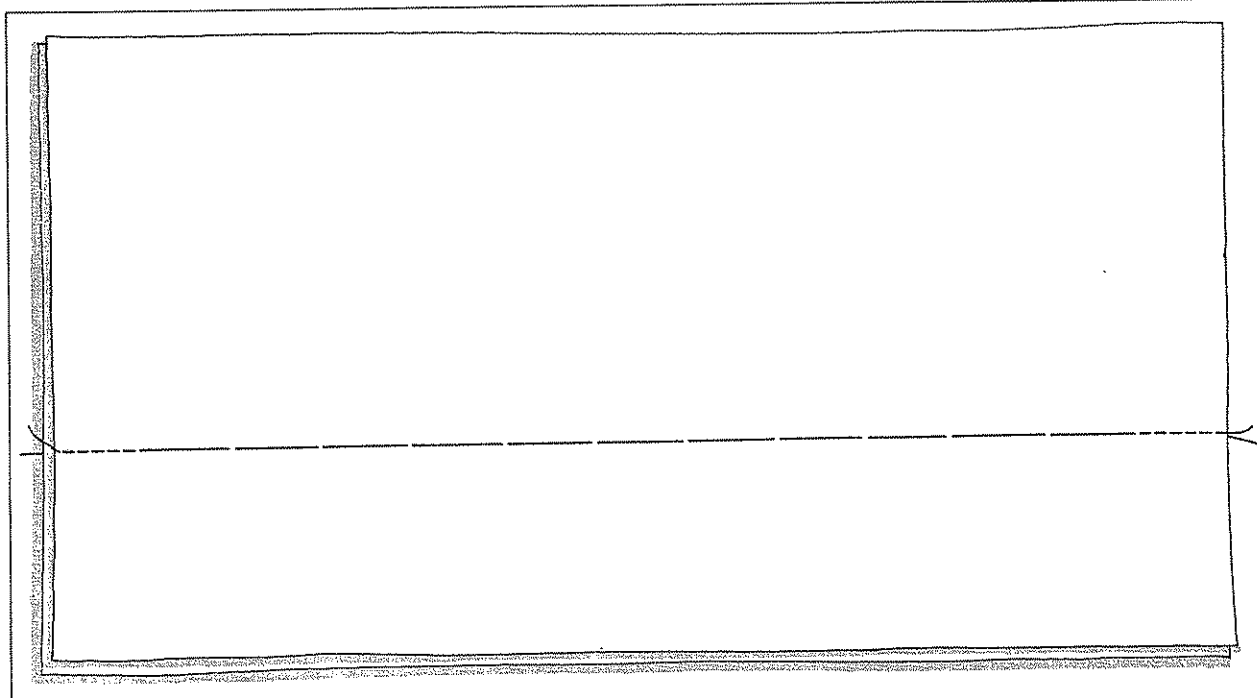
MM

The magic needle has two eyes, one above the other. The lower eye is threaded for regular sewing. For basting, thread the upper eye.

Choose stitch length according to material and work, not too short or the basting may not easily be removed. It is important to pin first, especially for cross stripes that have to match up exactly.

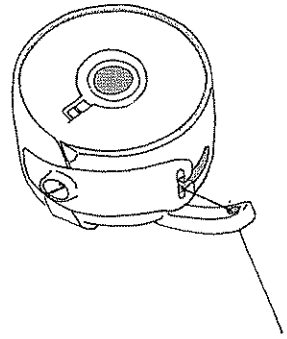
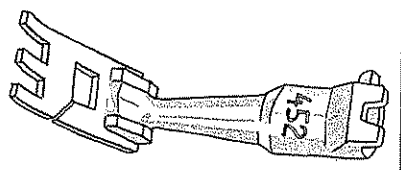
To secure the threads

Sew a few stitches with zz on O at the beginning and end of seam.



Buttonholes

Buttonhole
foot 452
Needle: 80-70
Thread: 50



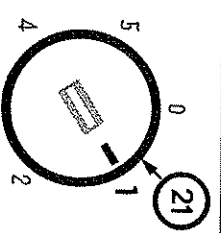
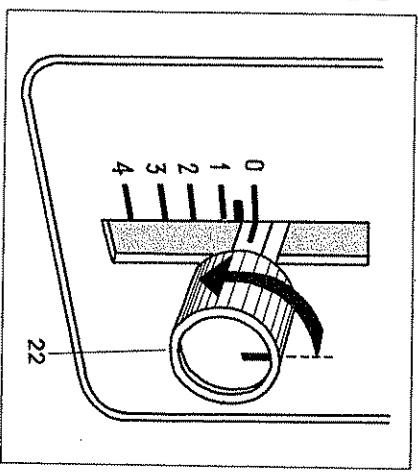
For sewing a buttonhole, thread bottom cotton through hole in finger of bobbin case.

Buttonhole sewing

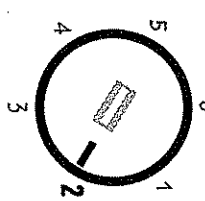
Turn buttonhole knob (21) to position 1. Before starting, move needle downwards, about to foot height, and check whether needle is in the middle of the presser foot. Otherwise turn the hand-wheel until the needle is raised again. **But in no event alter position of zigzag and needle!**

Now push work under foot and place needle exactly at the buttonhole start. Set satin stitch spacing, i.e. stitch setting lever (22) to stitch length almost 0. It is best to check the satin stitch spacing on a spare piece of material before starting to sew.

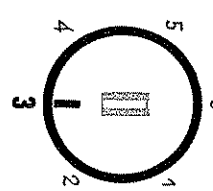
The satin stitch spacing can be finely adjusted depending on material and thread by turning the knob (22).



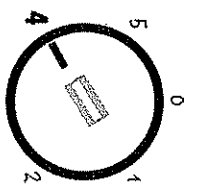
Sew the first bead forwards.



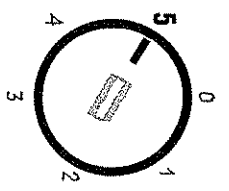
Needle raised
Set knob to number 2
Machine sews the bar tack.



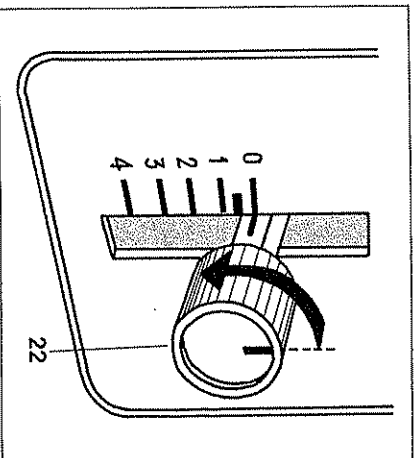
Needle raised
Set knob to 3
Machine sews second bead backwards.



Needle raised
Set knob to number 4
Machine sews the bar tack

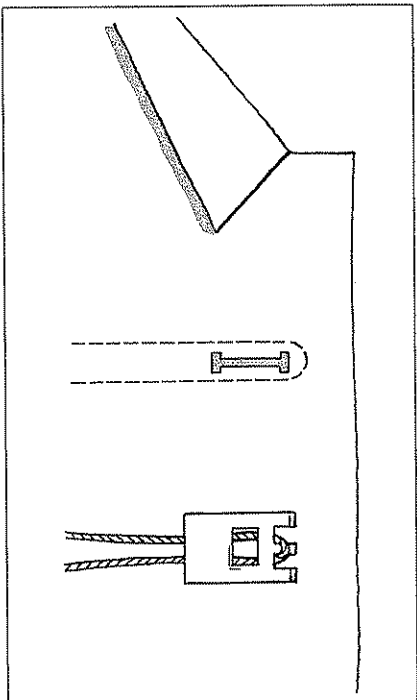


Needle raised
Set knob to 5 and make several sew-up stitches
Set knob to 0
If further buttonholes have to be sewn, knob (21) should be set again to number 1. Remaining procedure as described above.



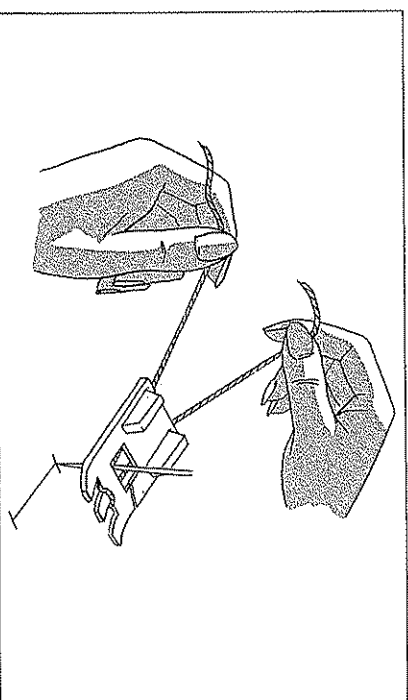
Fine regulator for buttonhole

Set stitch length adjustment knob (22) to zero. Then set to the desired stitch density by turning left depending on the material and thread. It is best to sew a trial buttonhole on remnants of the material used.

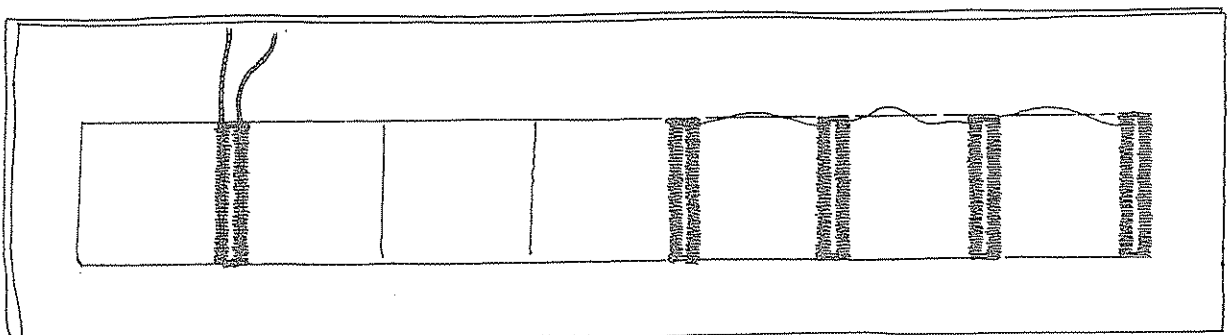


To ensure that the buttonhole is subsequently reinforced where the button pulls, by the loop of the inserted cord, always introduce the work so that the edge of the material lies in front of the presser foot.

1. Engage buttonhole device. Move needle downwards to foot level, to check that it comes in the middle of the foot opening. If not do one stitch by hand, but **never change** zigzag or needle position. Bring work underneath foot and put needle down exactly at the beginning of buttonhole (inner end). Do not lower the foot yet.



2. Place inserted cord above the middle bridge on the presser foot and pull both ends under the foot to the rear. Do not hold cord, as this prevents work from feeding through.



Patching material

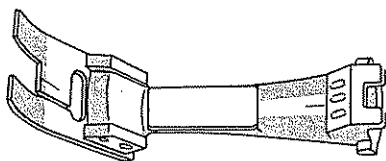
Patching with running stitch

Needle position: (#20) center
Feed control: MM

1st run

Stitch width: (#19) $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2
Stitch length: (#22) $1-1\frac{1}{2}$
Automatic: 0 WWWW (#14)
and MW (#15)

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



Zigzag foot 000
Needle: 80—70
Thread: 60/3—70/3

2nd run

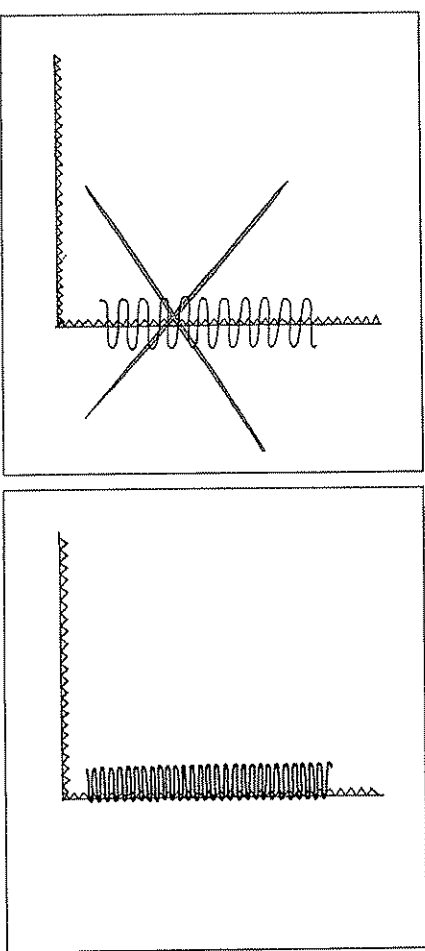
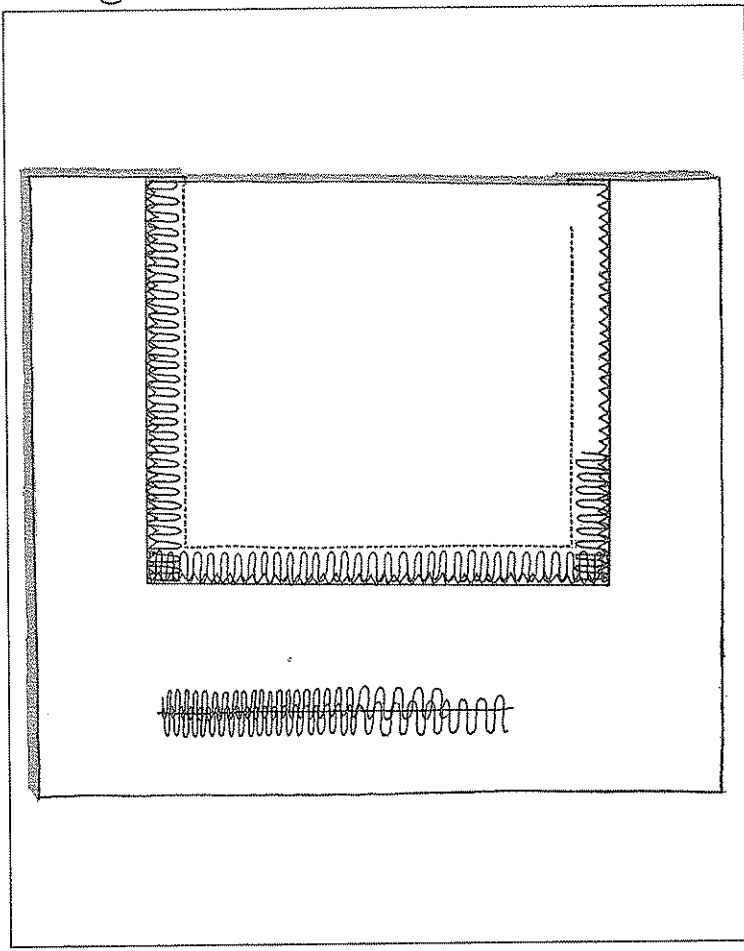
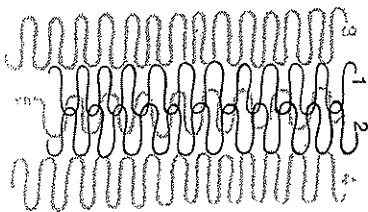
Stitch width: (#19) 4
Stitch length: (#22) close to 0
Automatic: Running stitch (Nr. 2)
and 1—20 (lever 15)

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

3rd run

Stitch width: (#19) 0
Stitch length: (#22) 1
Automatic: 0 WWWW and MW

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



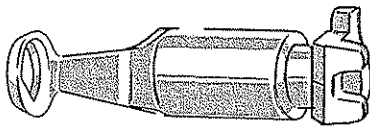
Oversew edges correctly: See diagram. Running stitch should not overlap the edges.

Modern "Darning" with running stitch

Stitch width: (#19) 4
Stitch length: (#22) close to 0
Needle position: (#20) center
Automatic: Running stitch (Nr. 2)
and 1—20 (lever 15)
Feed control: MM

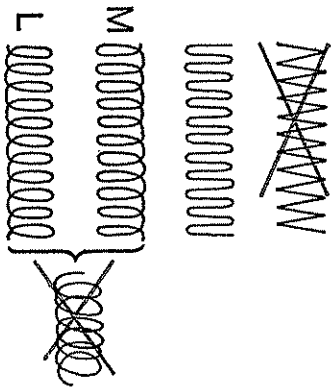
Always underlay a fine fabric. Sew 2—5 rows of running stitch (according to the type of material).

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



Darning material

Stitch width: (# 19) 0
Stitch length: (# 22) 0
Automatic: 0 WWWW and MW
Feed control: 0 WWWW and MW



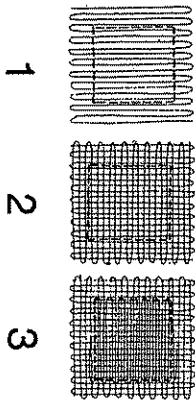
How to darn correctly

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 selvage and weftway.

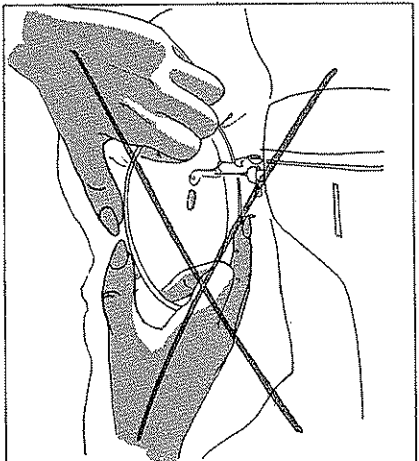


A careful darn is done in 3 runs

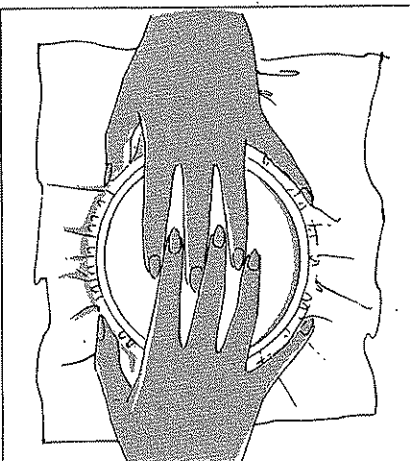
1. Weft-way, only over hole itself.
2. Selvage-way. (Not too dense or it becomes too thick around the hole.)
3. Same way as 2nd run but only over hole itself losing threads in 2nd run of stitching.

Main faults when darning

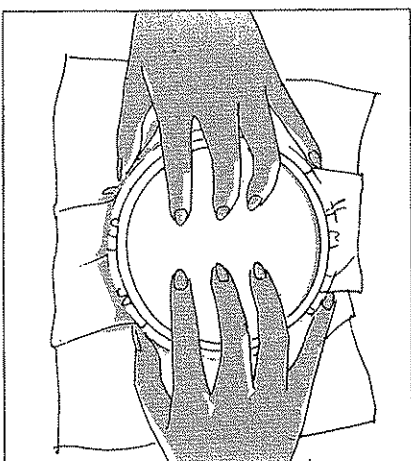
Frequent thread breaking — work guided irregularly.
Poor stitch (looping on top) — work moved **too quickly**.
When wrong side of work is "grainy" — you are moving the work **too slow**.



Do not hold hoop like this.
This will produce irregular guiding with frequent thread breakage.



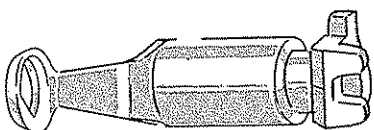
... but like this.
Whatever is to be guided must be firmly held.
Thumb facing the frame (slightly bent) side of little finger to the frame. Starting position of the fingers as in the picture — opposite one another.



Then pulled back a little.
The frame is **guided** however by the outer fingers.

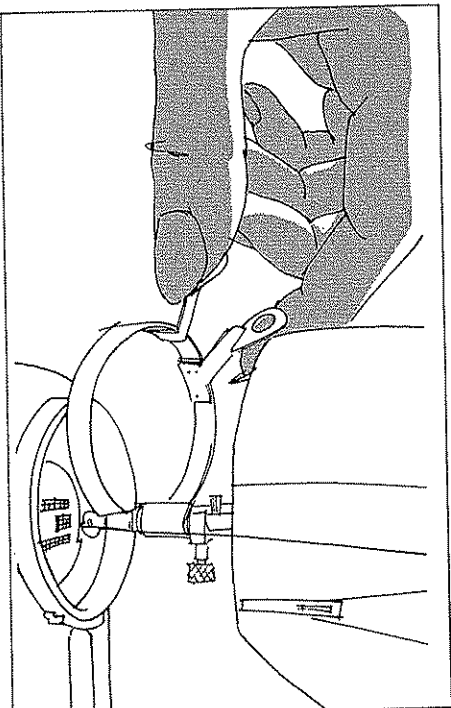
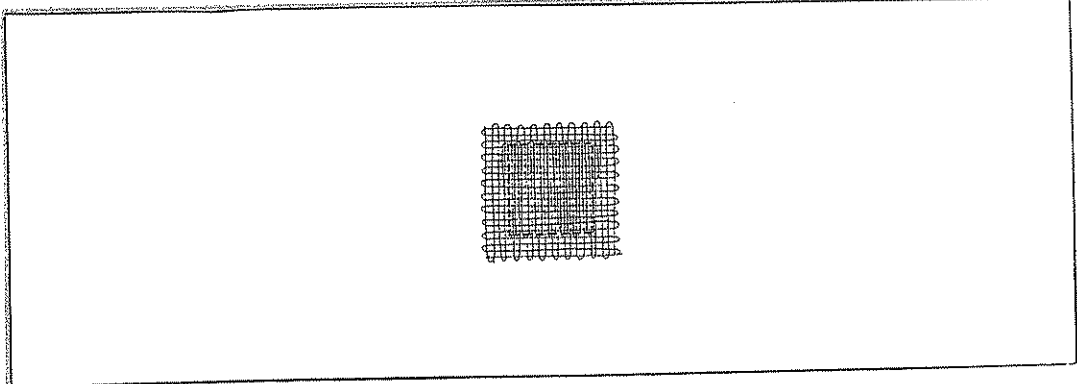
Darning fine socks

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

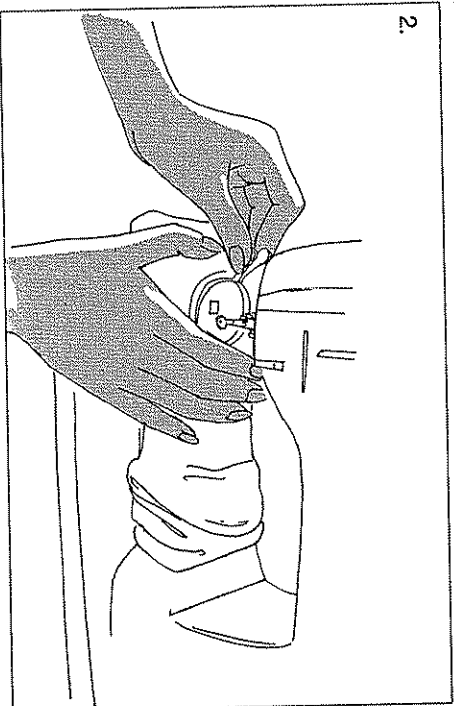
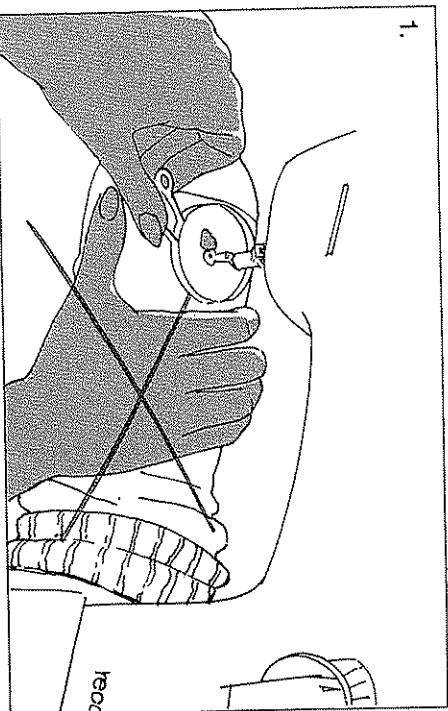


Darning fine socks (also sleeves)

Stitch width: (# 19) 0
Stitch length: (# 22) 0
Needle position:
Automatic: center
Feed control:
0 WWWW and MW

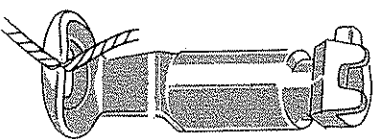


Place the darning ring on the free arm (stud of its shank in hole on right of cover plate), then pull work over ring (not ring over the work) stretch it to its maximum and insert the spring. Remembering the following points: After sliding the sock over the ring stretch it to its maximum and insert the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




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

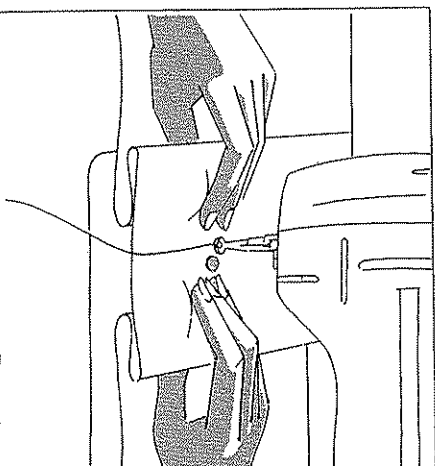
Wool
darning foot 272
Needle: 80-70
Thread: 50
(For Terry Cloth
use 4 strands of
untwisted thread
instead of wool)



Darning of Woollens and Terry Cloth (towels)

Stitch width: (#19) 3-4
Stitch length: (#22) 0
Needle position: center
Automatic: 0 WMMW and MW
Feed control: 

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.

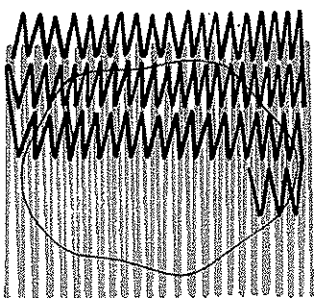
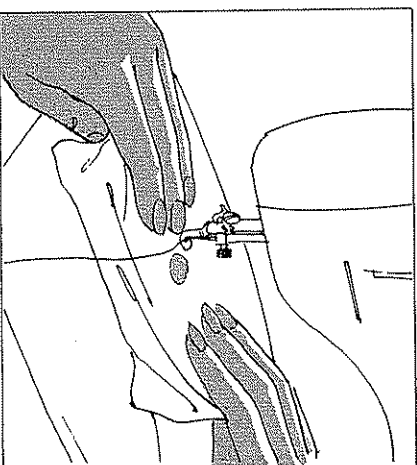
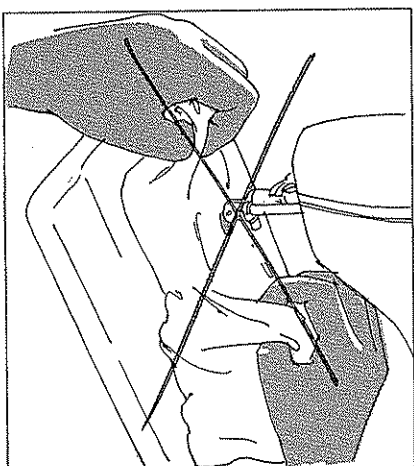
Hold the area to be mended correctly.
Do not push the work to and fro on the
machine, but hold it taut while you
guide.

When applying the wool bear the fol-
lowing 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).

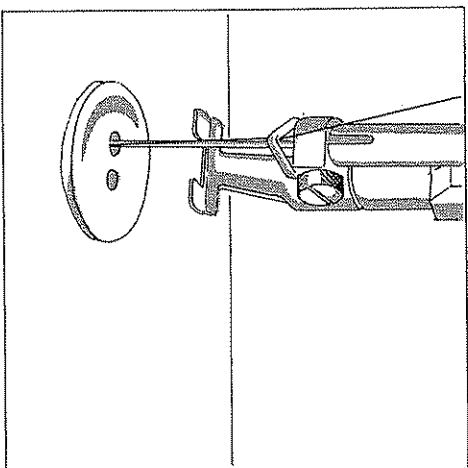
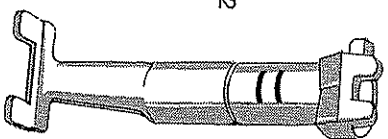
2nd run: Oversewing the threads

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.



Sewing on buttons

Button presser foot 152
Needle: 80
Mercerised sewing
thread: 60/3-70/3
or
embroidery
thread: 30-50

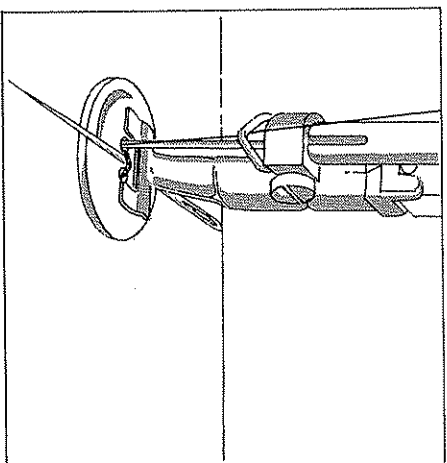


Slide piece of work under the presser foot. Place button on marked spot and let needle into the left hole. Then lower presser foot.

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

Sewing the button on
Stitch width: 3-4
Stitch length: 0
Needle position: left
Automatic: 0 WMMW and WMMW
Feed control: lowered

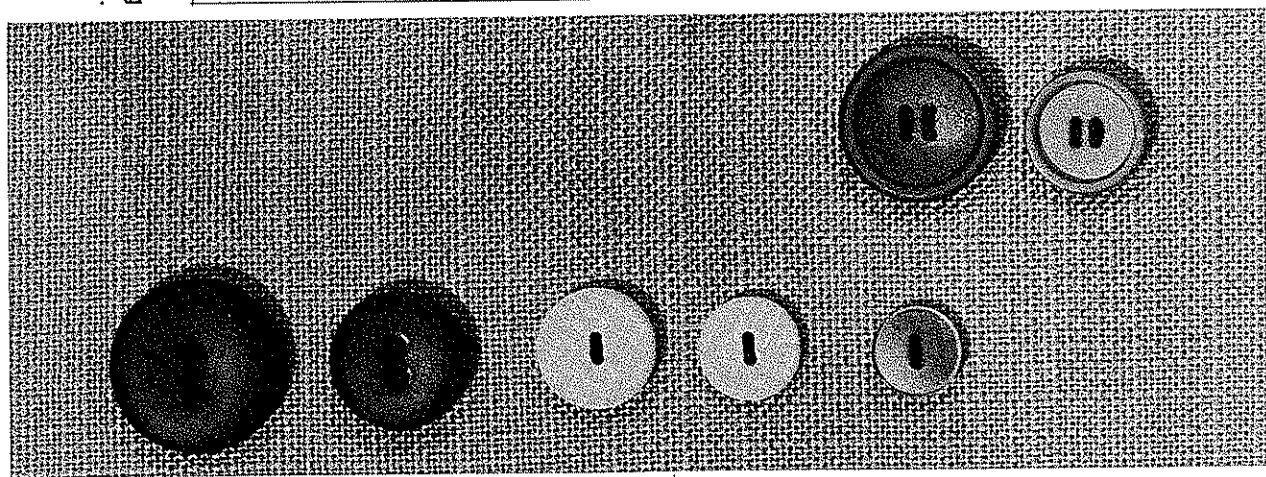
Every zigzag presser foot can be used for button sewing. However, those who sew buttons on often will find the button presser foot superior. The wide gap in front allows a clear view.



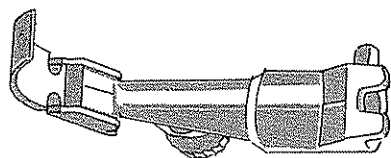
Method:
Lower drop feed control and set machine. Leave zigzag on 0.

Turn hand wheel until needle is in its highest position. Adjust zigzag width and 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.

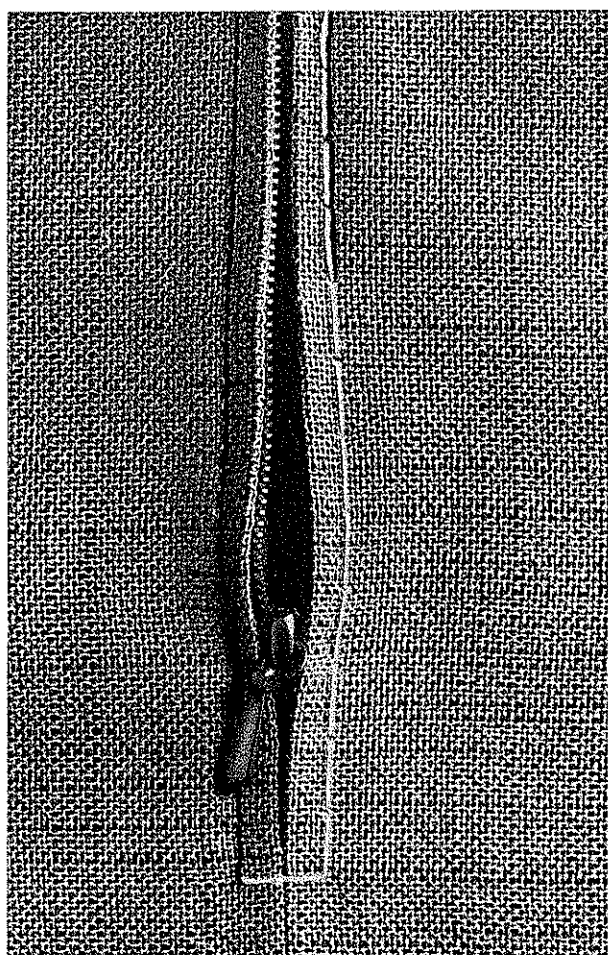
If a shank is required, lay a darning needle on the button and sew over it. (Add a few more stitches than usual.)



Zipper foot 007
Needle: 80
Thread: 30



Stitch width: 0
Stitch length: 1 1/2—2
Automatic: 0 WMMW and MW
Needle position: according to side set left or right
Feed control: sewing MW



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

Sew down each side from top to bottom, once with the needle position right and once with the needle position left.

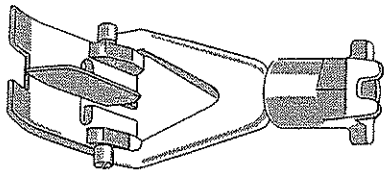
Hint: The easiest way to insert a zip

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

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

Tailor tacking

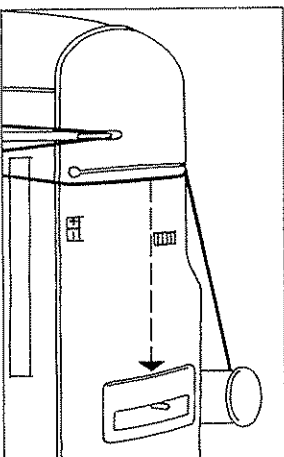
Tailor tacking
foot 419
Needle thread:
according to
materials and
colours



Automatic: 0 WMMW and MW
Needle position: center
Feed control: MW

Tailor tacking with sewing thread

Needle: 80
Stitch width: 2—about 1 3/4
Stitch length: 4

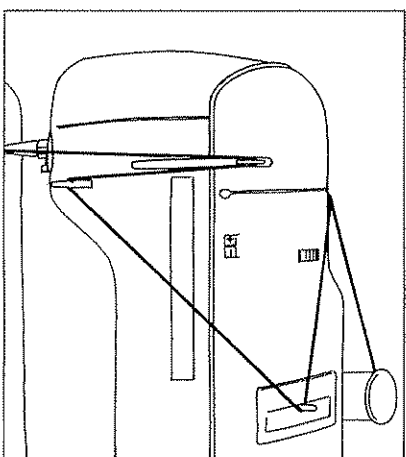


Tailor tacking with basting thread

(especially for wool materials)

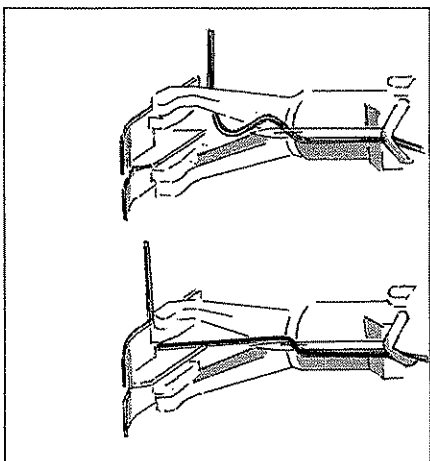
Use basting thread for top thread only;
and normal sewing thread for the bobbin.

Needle: 90
Stitch width: 2
Stitch length: 4

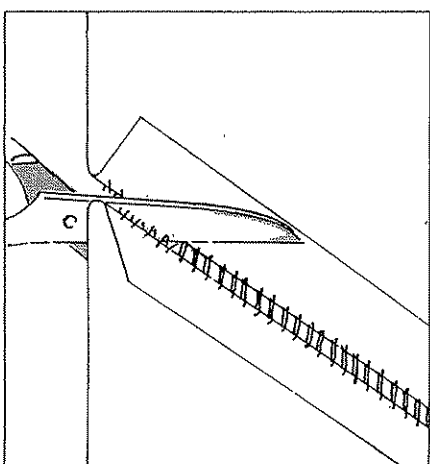


Important preparation

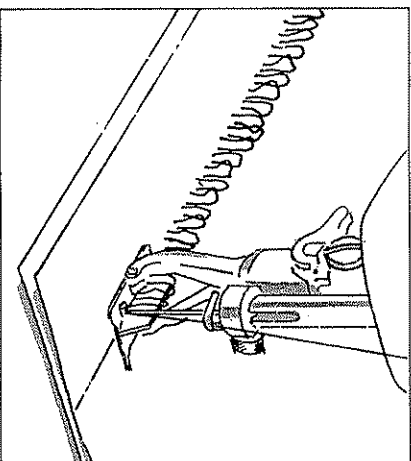
1. First set zigzag and put needle in its highest position. Presser foot is to be attached only after this procedure, in order to avoid damaging the needle.
2. Remove top thread from tension slot altogether and pass round pattern lever 14. When work is finished replace thread in the tension slot.



Draw thread to the rear under the presser foot. Before starting to sew always lay the thread sideways under the presser foot.

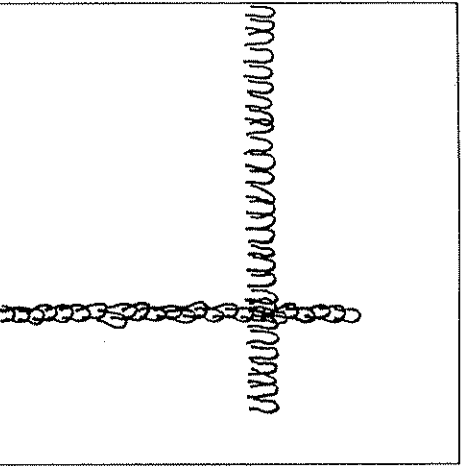


Pull both sides of the material gently apart and cut through the threads.

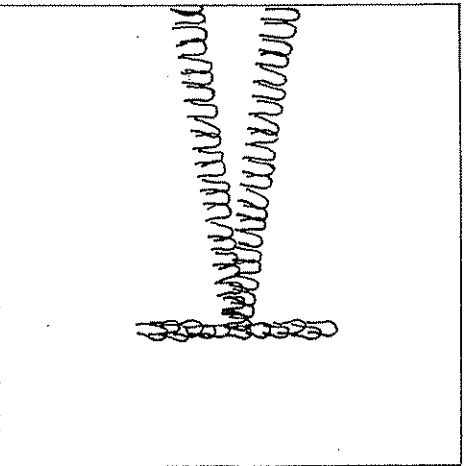


When tacking by hand one works directly alongside the pattern. It is to be recommended when working by machine (saves time) to transfer the pattern onto the material with chalk and then remove the pattern. It is understood that the pieces of material should be pinned down first before basting to prevent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

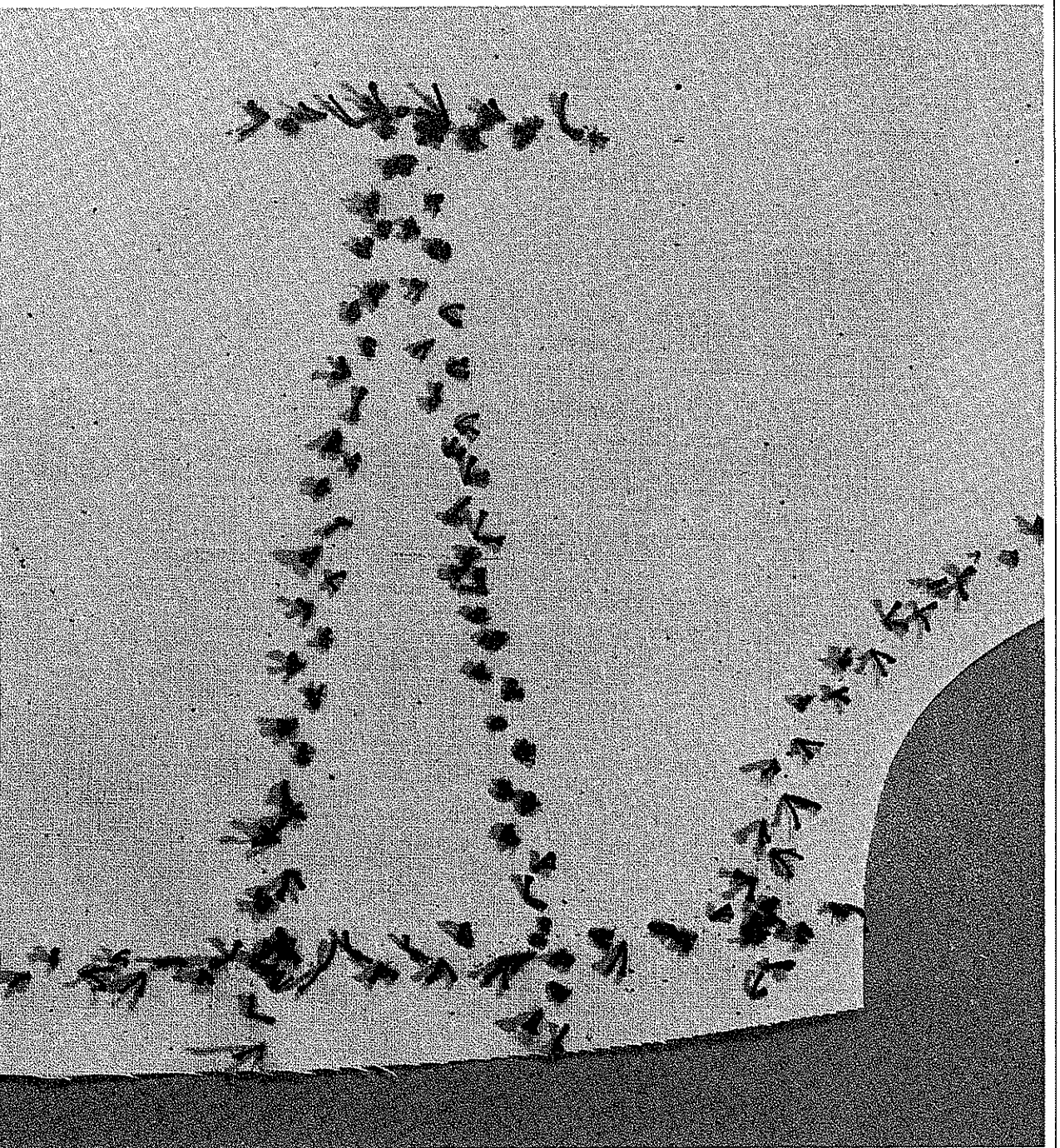
A pattern can be transferred onto the fabric with the aid of the tailor tacking foot, this forms the necessary loops.



Mark the corners this way ...

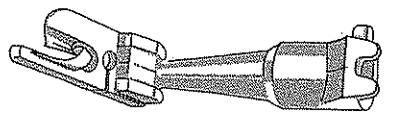


... and the darts like this

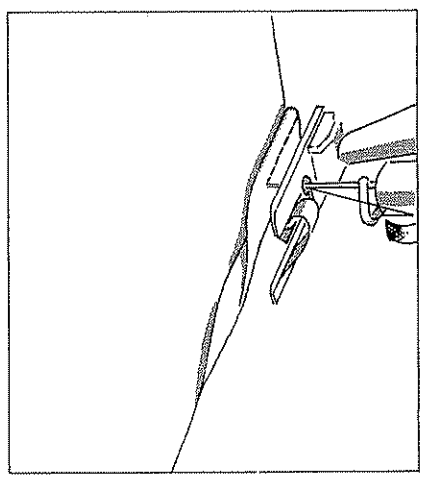


The Hemmer

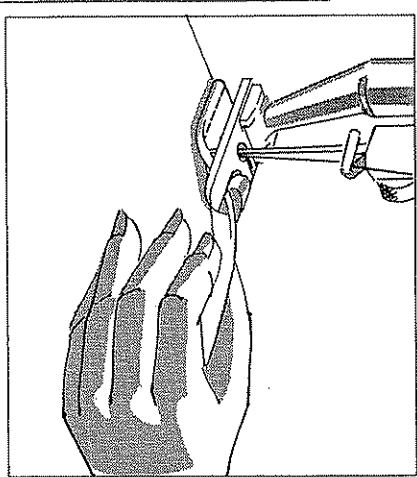
Hemmer 003/166
 Needle: 80-70
 Mercerised sewing
 thread No. 30



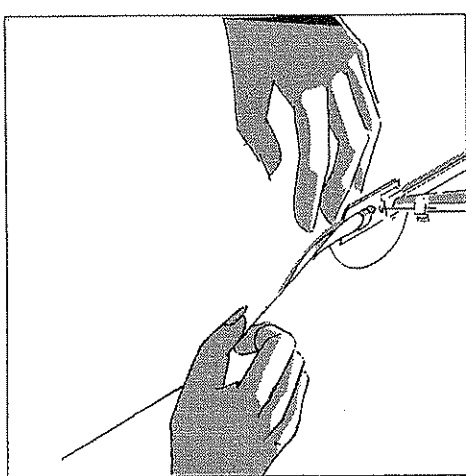
Stitch width: 0
 Stitch length: 1½-2
 Automatic: 0 WMMW and MW
 Needle position: center
 Feed control: MM



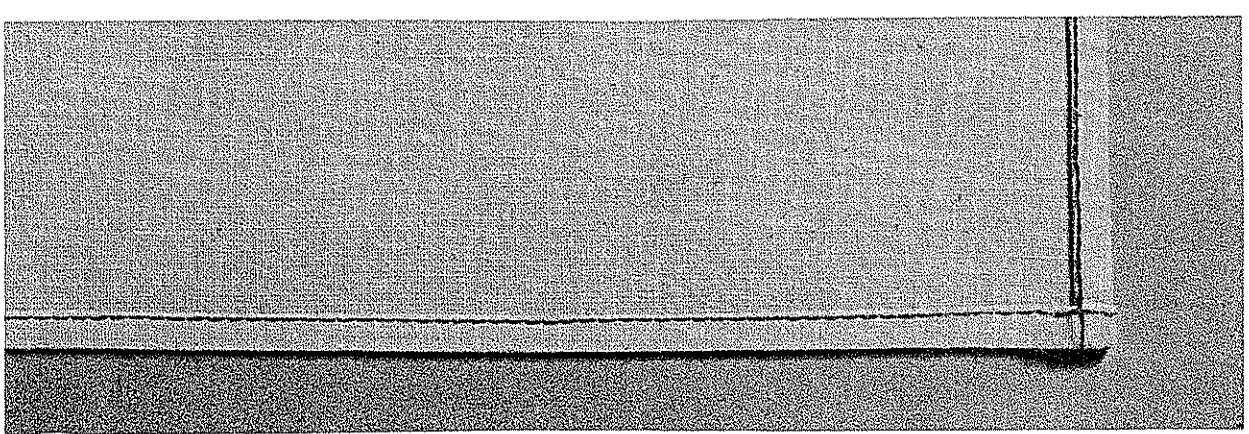
To begin sewing: Fold edge of fabric twice (not too wide). Lay work under the presser foot and sew a few stitches.



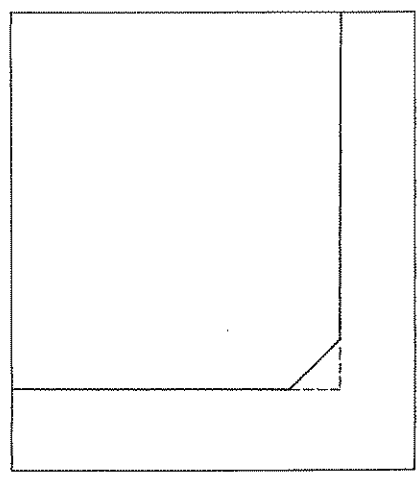
Leave needle in the fabric and lift presser foot. Tautly hold the first fold under the presser foot with the left hand and draw it through the spiral on the presser foot.



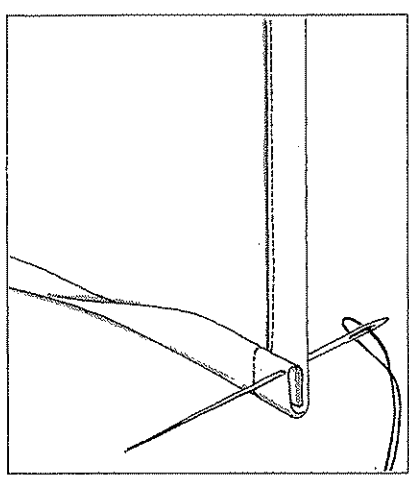
How to guide the work
 When guiding fabric hold it taut and lift it slightly. The edge of the fabric must be vertical and run through the machine in a straight line.



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.