

My **BERNINA** Guide

→SHOP ONLY

801 802
811 812

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General information

Max. zigzag width 4.5 mm
stitch distribution left—center—right
Max. forward stitch length 4 mm
Max. reverse stitch length 2 mm
Presser foot lift 6.5 mm
Passage space 110 X 200 mm
Size of baseplate 355 X 182 mm (801, 802)
Shuttle system non-stick central bobbin shuttle

Bobbin capacity 75 m cotton yarn
Needle system 705 B
Thread tension upper thread tensioning incorporated in frame cover

Winder self-releasing
Motor power: 90 watts
Sewing lamp (built-in) power: 15 watts
Number of stitches approx. 1100 stitches/min.
Weight of machine (801) approx. 8,1 kg

Model 801 Free-arm zig-zag sewing automatic buttonholer and built-in plain and utility stitching

Model 802 Free-arm zig-zag sewing machine with built-in plain and utility stitching

Important note (safety regulations BEAB, OSHA and so on)

Please observe the sewing position while sewing. The moving needle is a source of danger (danger of injury to fingers). The sewing machine should be disconnected from the power supply by pulling out the plug from the socket when changing the light bulb, the needle, presser foot, bobbin or needle plate, when stopping work without supervision and during servicing (cleaning).

Name:

Address:

Date of delivery: Machine No.:

Dear Bernina Customer,

You are now the happy owner of a 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.

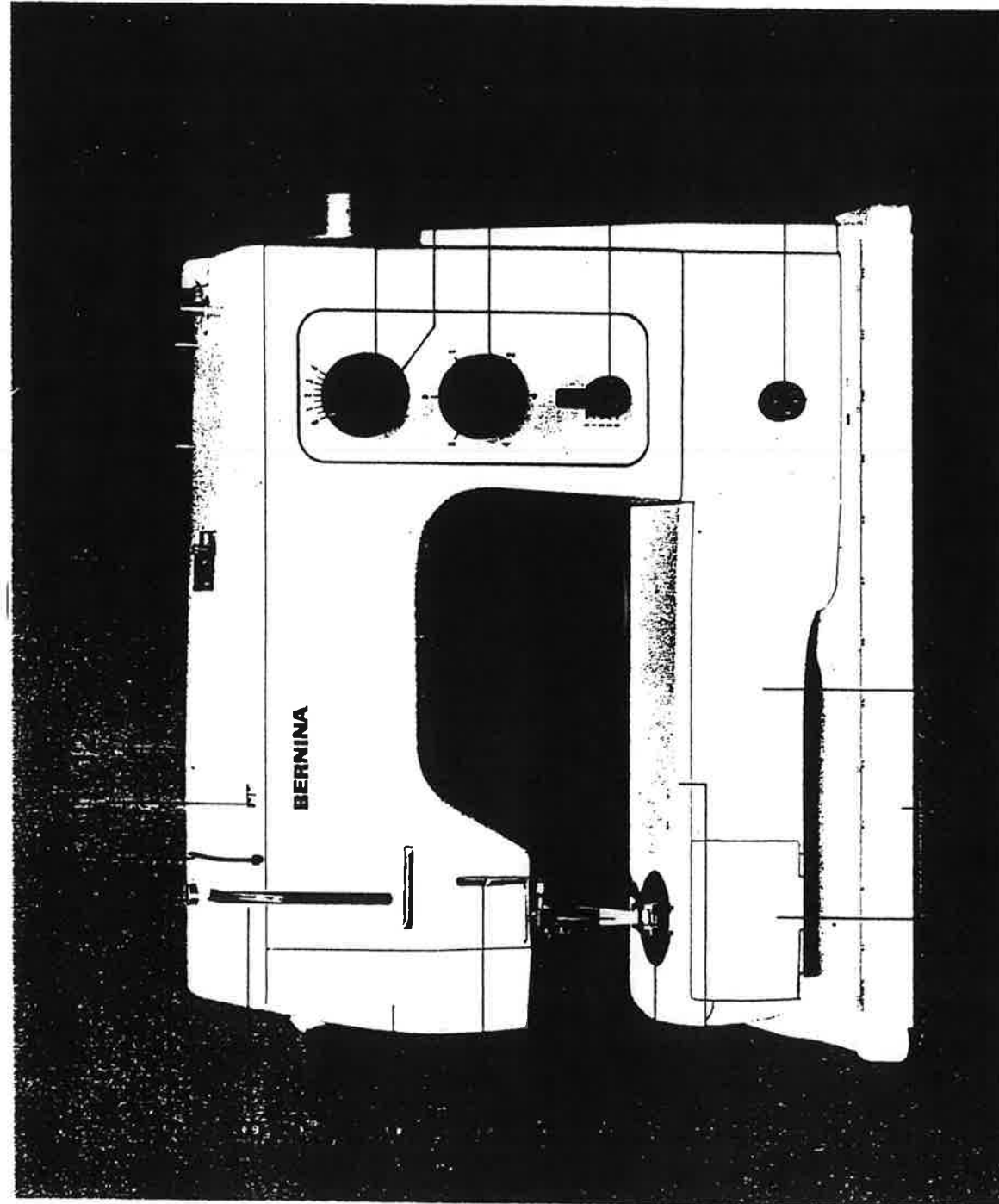
As soon as you have mastered the sewing techniques taught to you during your instruction period you will discover that sewing with a Bernina is a pleasure.

We wish you every success.

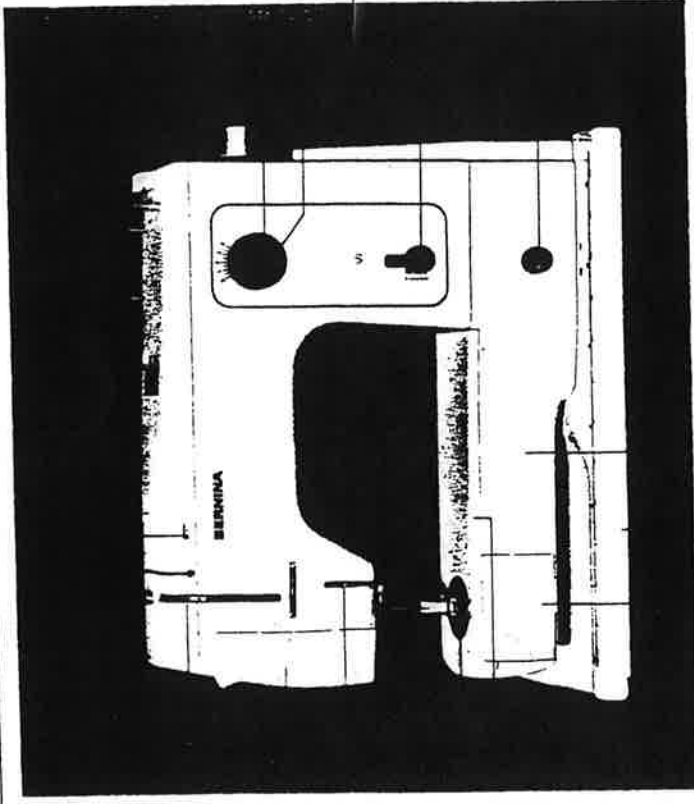
Fr. Gegauf Ltd., Manufacturers of Bernina Sewing Machines
Steckborn TG/Switzerland

The various parts of the machine

KI.1



- 1 Free-arm cover
- 2 Needle plate
- 3 Presser foot
- 4 Needle holder
- 5 Thread regulator
- 6 Face plate
- 7 Light switch
- 8 Take-up lever
- 9 Winder pre-tensioning
- 10 Thread tension and guide
- 11 Tension indicator window
- 12 Thread tension regulator disk
- 13 Selector lever for plain and utility stitching
- 14 Winder spindle
- 15 Handwheel
- 16 Handwheel release
- 17 Left—Center—Right adjusting knob (needle position)
- 18 Zig-zag setting knob (stitch width)
- 19 Buttonhole knob
- 20 Stitch length adjustment
- 21 Drop feed control
- 22 Free-arm
- 23 Baseplate
- 24 Hinged cover (shuttle)



- 1 Free-arm cover
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- 23 Baseplate
- 24 Hinged cover (shuttle)

Unpacking and packing the machine

Electrical Connectio

Model 801, 802

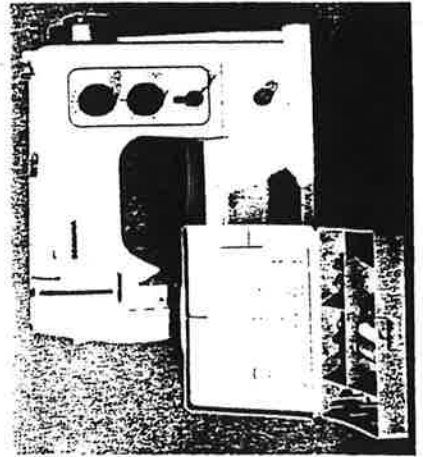
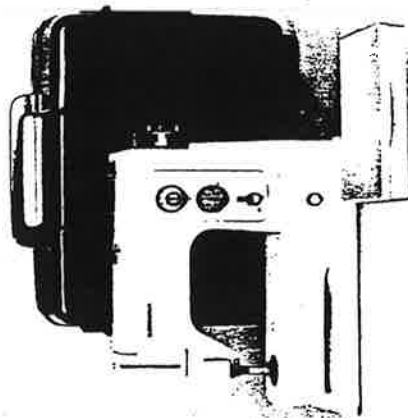
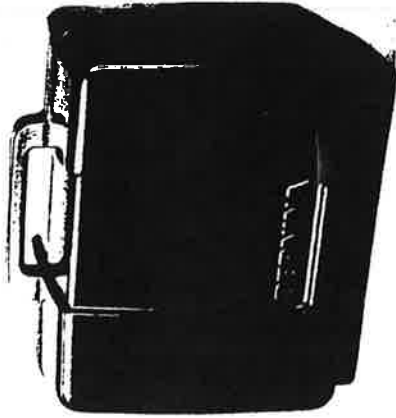
Model 801, 802

Model 801

Sewing machine, foot starter, cable and remaining accessories are accommodated in the carrying case.

Model 802 (with carrying handle)

For protection against dust, we have a cover made from reinforced material, which also has a side pocket for the instruction book (My Bernina Guide).



The box of accessories for use with the machine contains the various presser feet and the remaining sewing accessories.

Connecting to supply

Warning! First compare voltage specified on machine with the existing mains voltage.

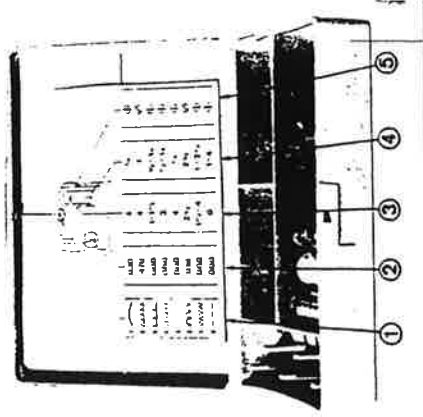
Fit special plug on foot-starter. After inserting the special combination plug for mains and starter connection in the machine, only then connect the mains plug with the socket and start the machine by pressing lightly on the foot-board of the starter.

Warning! The special connecting cable may only be used for connecting Bernina sewing machines.

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 clockwise and draw downwards. To insert bulb, turn it clockwise. Sewing lamp: 15 watts

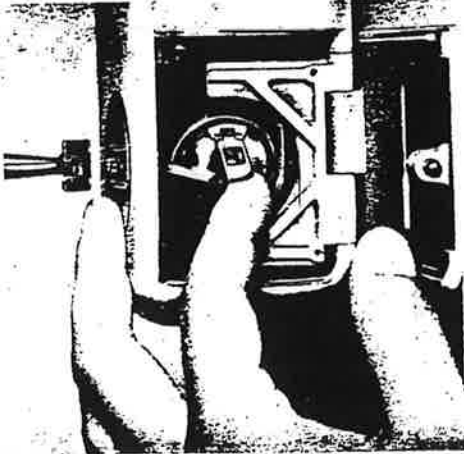
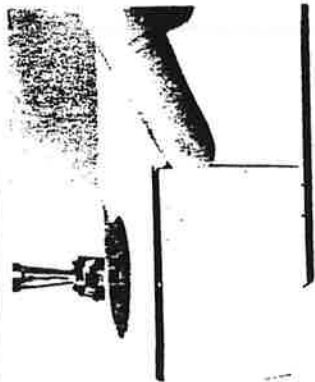
Summary of sewing adjustment:

- Row 1 = fancy stitch pattern selected with lever (13)
- Row 2 = number of presser foot
- Row 3 = stitch width
- Row 4 = stitch length
- Row 5 = needle position (left-center-right) selected with knob (17)

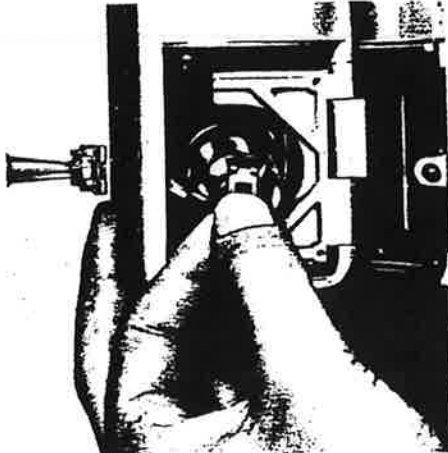


Removing the bobbin case

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



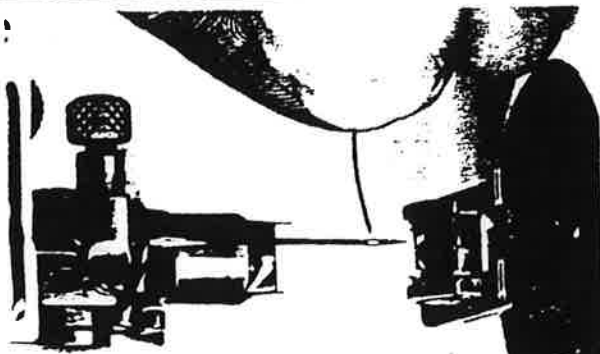
Open the hinged latch with thumb and forefinger of the left hand and remove the bobbin case. The insertion of the bobbin case is carried out in the same manner.



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

Correct choice of needle and thread.

Use only needle system 705 B for Bernina sewing machines 801, 802 and 811, 812. 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

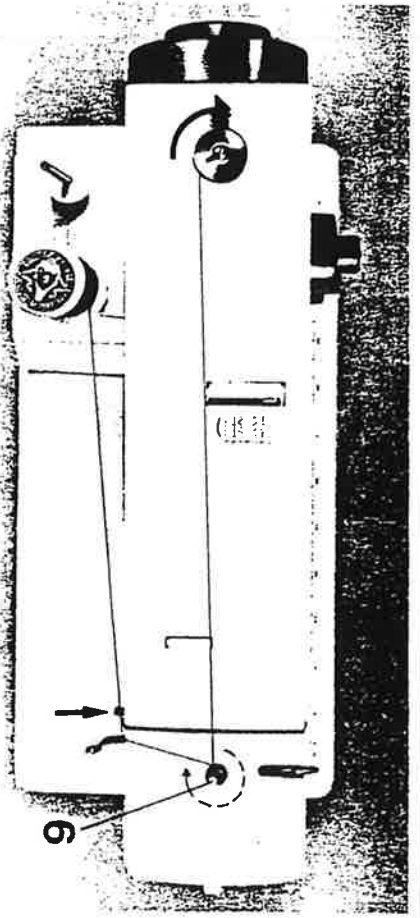
Release handwheel: hold handwheel with the left hand. Release handwheel with the right hand by turning the knurled screw.



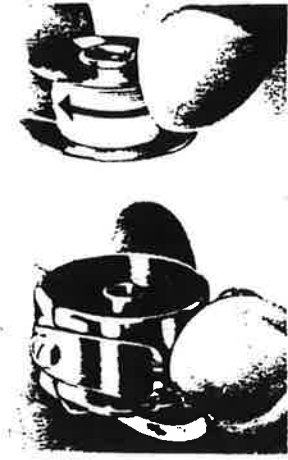
Place bobbin on winder spindle and press to the right. The winder is then switched on.

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.

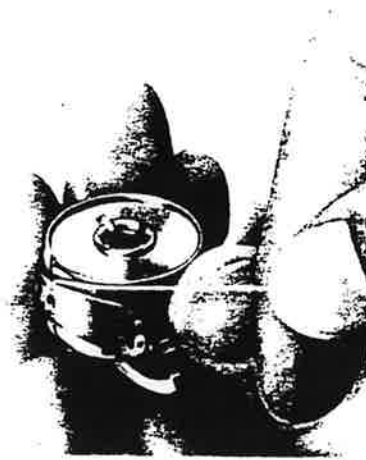
When the bobbin is full, the winding process stops automatically. Switch off motor, remove bobbin and push winder spindle back to left. Then re-tighten knurled screw on handwheel.



Inserting the bobbin



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.



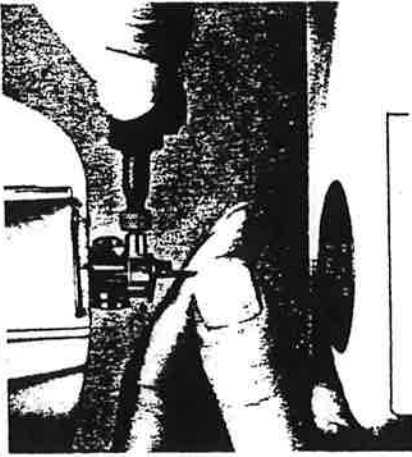
Draw thread through slot and then under tension spring. Do not hold the bobbin. The bobbin must turn in the direction of the arrow when unwinding.



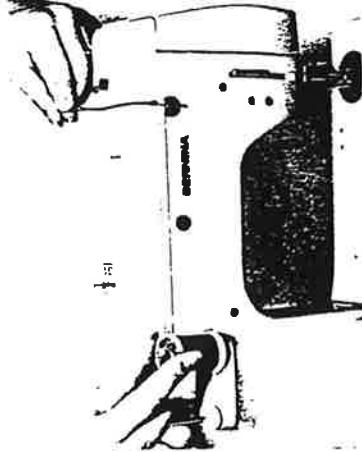
Insertion of the bobbin case into the hook. Raise needle to top position by turning the handwheel. As when removing the bobbin case hold it by the hinged latch with thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Hold bobbin case in such a way that the extension arm is directed upwards and fits into the niche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

Check-up: Pull end of thread.

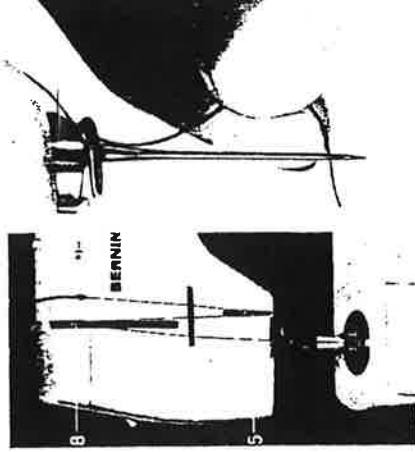
To thread the machine



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 on 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.

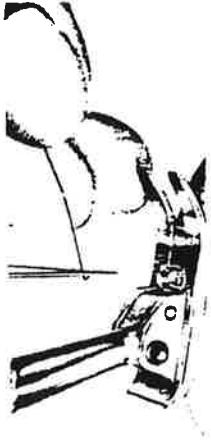


Now draw thread through the thread guide (5) up to the slot of the take-up lever (8) and again down to the needle eye. Thread the needle from the front to the back leaving a loose end of approximately 10 cm (4 ins.).

The thread tension discs. Bernina has the unique advantage that during normal sewing the thread tension does not have to be altered. The tension center 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 foot and lay them there sideways.



Lowering the feed dog. The feed dog must be lowered for certain kinds of sewing, mainly when darning.



Model 801 and 802

Darning. Turn knob (20) to the left to the darning sign. For all normal sewing work the knob must be set to the sewing sign.



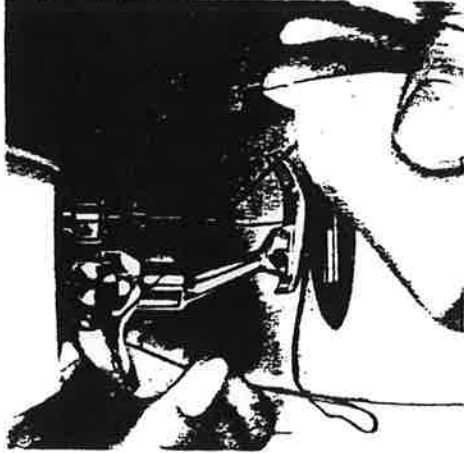
Model 811, 812

Darning. Move lever (20) to the right to the darning sign. For all sewing work the lever must be set to the sewing sign.

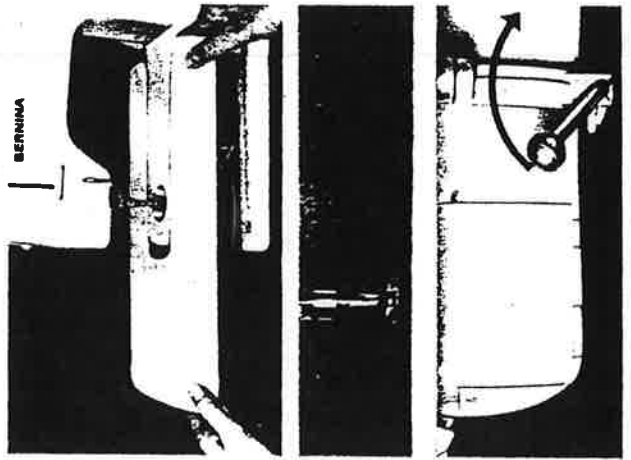


The sewing table Only model 801

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.

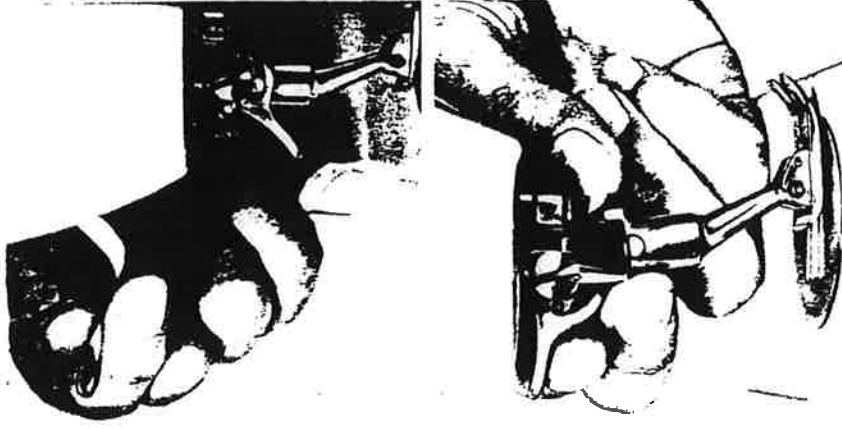


Model 801 only
Fitting the attachment table. The attachment table is fitted in the case. It can be removed after turning the securing strap.

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 foot

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

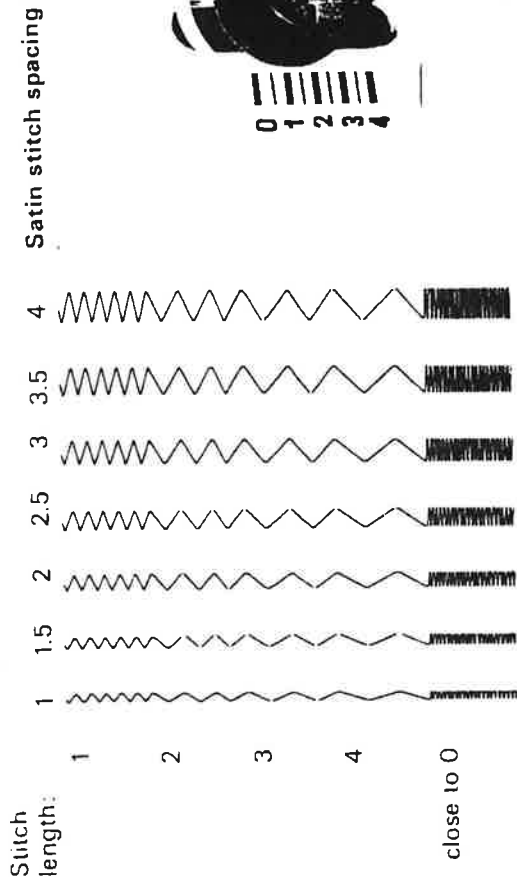
Loosen clamping lever and release presser foot



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

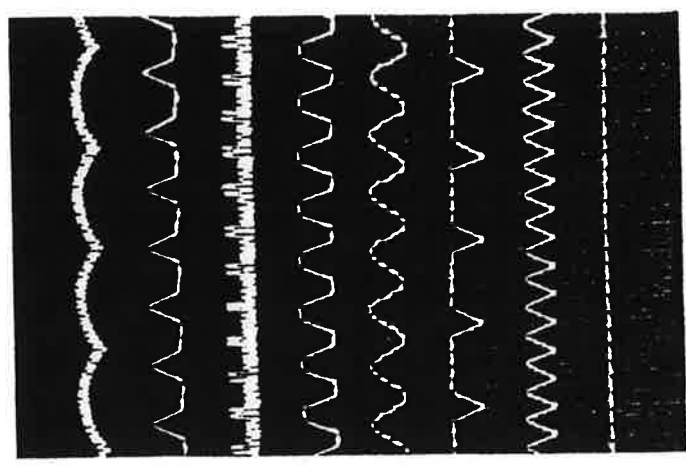
Needle position: centre
Zigzag width:



The satin stitch spacing can be accurately adjusted with the stitch length adjusting knob (20). Turn knob (20) 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.

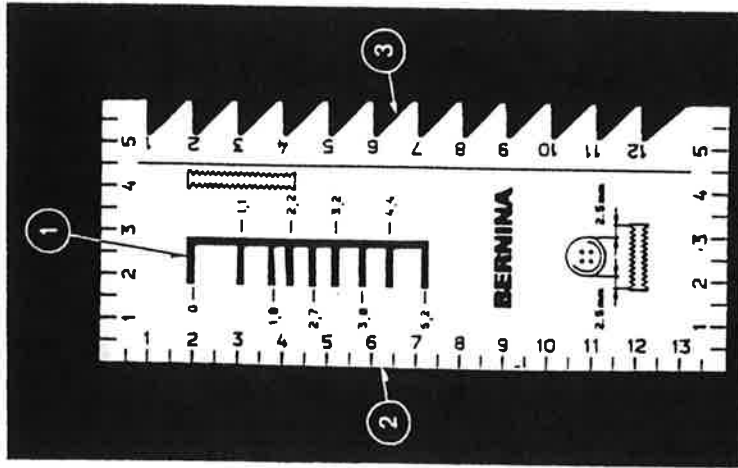
Zigzag sewing
Setting the zigzag spacing: knob 18. The line on zigzag 18 allows the stitch spacing to be read on the scale at the back. For straight stitching the knob pointer is at «0». If the knob is turned to the right — from 0 to 4 — the needle displacement becomes greater. The higher the number, 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 various plain stitches which can be sewn with the Bernina Models 801, 802 or 811, 812.

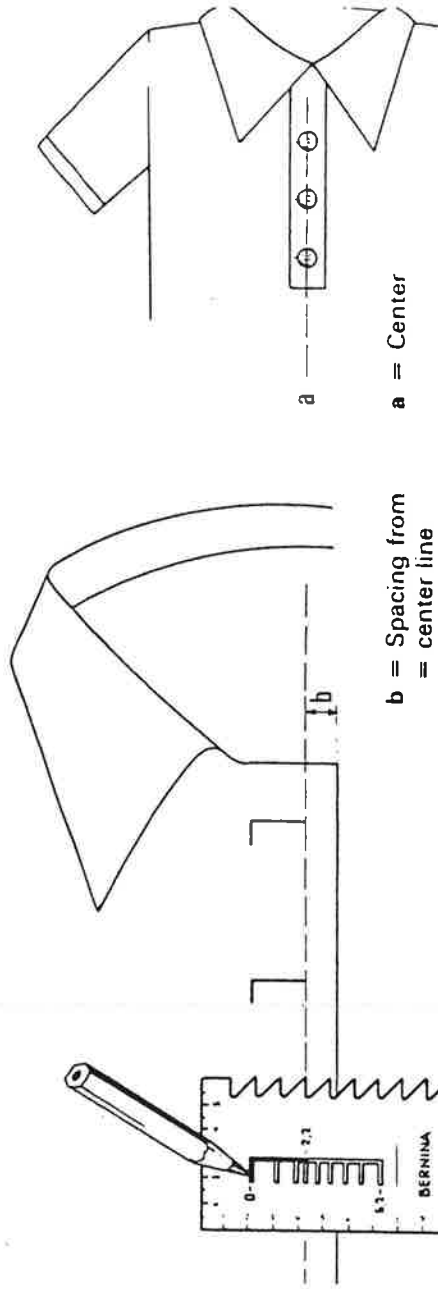


- Scallop stitch (7)
- Overlock (6)
- Stretch stitch (5)
- Universal stitch (4)
- Running stitch (3)
- Blind stitch (2)
- Zigzag stitch (1)
- Straight stitch (0)

Buttonhole gauge / Hem gauge



Marking of buttonholes



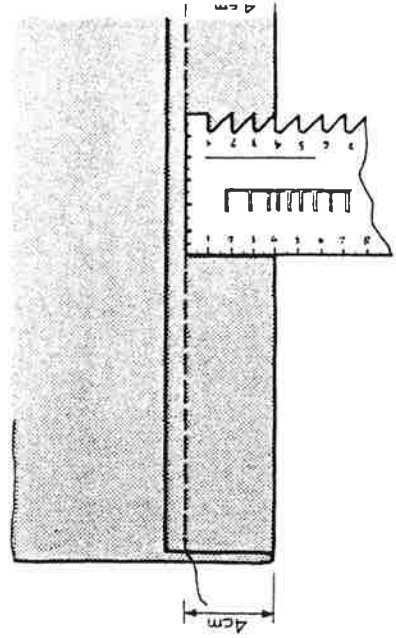
b = Spacing from
= center line

a = Center

Example: For button with a diameter of 2cm ($\frac{1}{2}$ "') a buttonhole with a length of 2,2 cm ($\frac{9}{10}$ "') is marked.
(For spherical buttons a little bit more.)

- 1 Buttonhole gauge
- 2 Ruler
- 3 Hem gauge

The plastic gauge which is enclosed with the accessories can be used as a ruler, as a hem gauge, or as a gauge for marking the length of buttonholes.



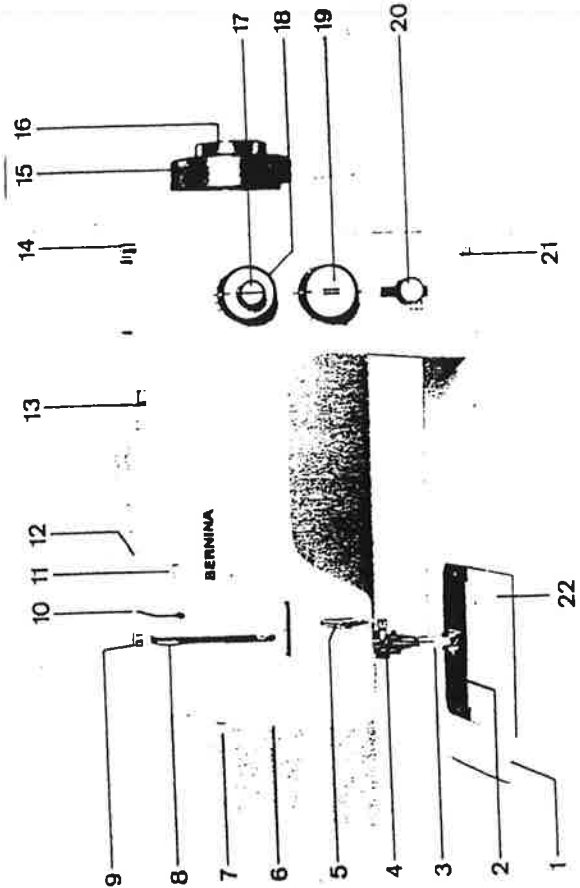
Marking the width of hems by means of the hem gauge.

The various parts of the machine

Model 811, 812

Model 811: Zigzag, utility stitch machine, and automatic buttonholer

Model 812: Zigzag and utility stitch machine



- 1 Base Plate
- 2 Needle Plate
- 3 Sewing Foot
- 4 Needle Clamp
- 5 Thread regulator
- 6 Light Cover
- 7 Light Switch
- 8 Take-up Lever
- 9 Bobbin winder tension
- 10 Thread Tension Discs and Slot
- 11 Tension Indicator Window
- 12 Tension Centering Wheel
- 13 Pattern Selector
- 14 Bobbin Winder Spindle
- 15 Handwheel
- 16 Handwheel Release
- 17 Needle Position Control Knob
- 18 Knob for Setting Zigzag
- 19 Knob for buttonhole sewing*)
- 20 Stitch Length Regulator
- 21 Control Knob for Drop Feed
- 22 Needle Plate Slide

* only for model 811

Electrical Connection

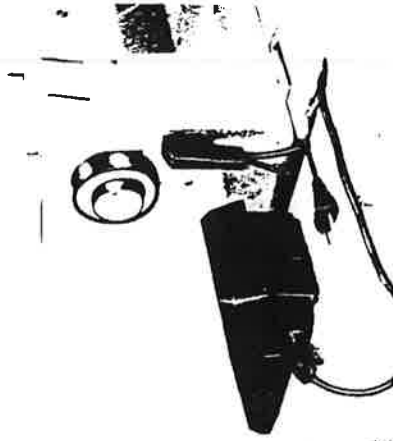
Model 811, 812

Connecting to supply

Warning! First compare voltage specified on machine with the existing mains voltage.

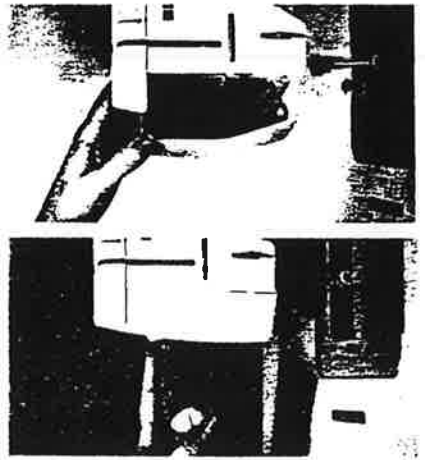
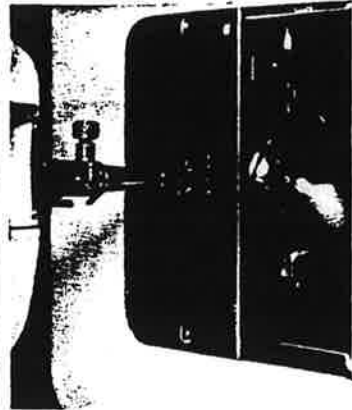
Fit special plug on foot-starter. After inserting the special combination plug for mains and starter connection in the machine, only then connect the mains plug with the socket and start the machine by pressing lightly on the foot-board of the starter.

Warning! The special connecting cable may only be used for connecting Bernina sewing machines.

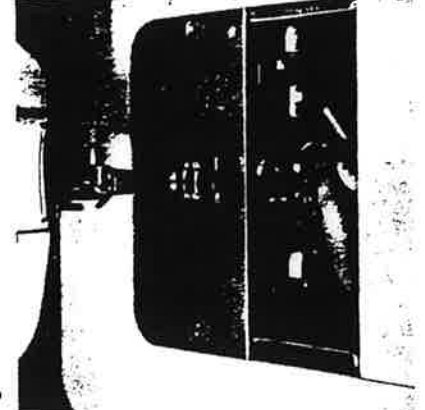


Removing the bobbin case

Open stitch plate slide. Turn handwheel towards you, until needle reaches highest point.



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. (Lamp: 15 Watt.)



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.

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 5 inches) for you to lean your left elbow on the table even when using the slide-on sewing plate which makes sewing easier.

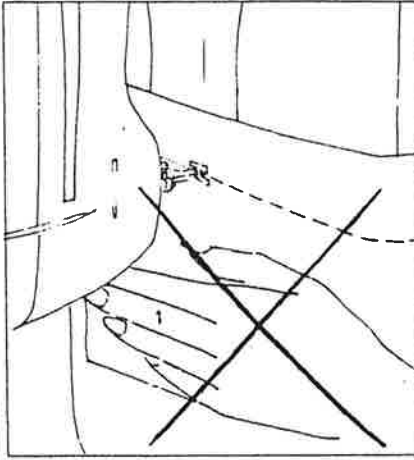
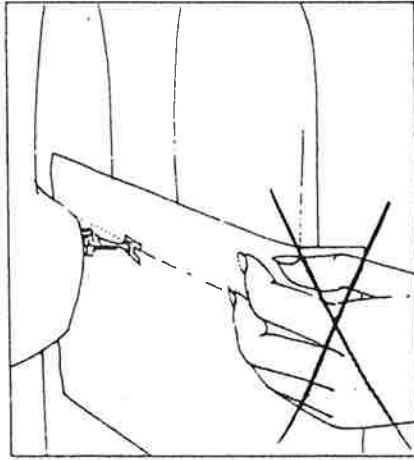
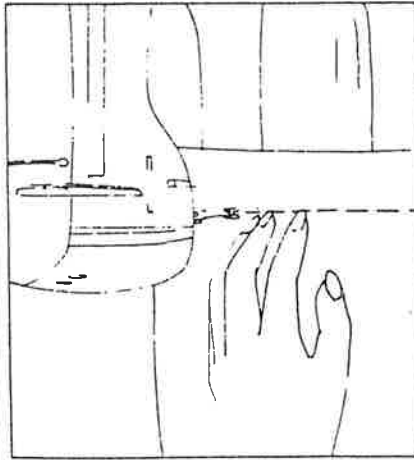
Sit exactly in front of the needle bar. The mastering of your sewing depends only on how you guide the material.

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.

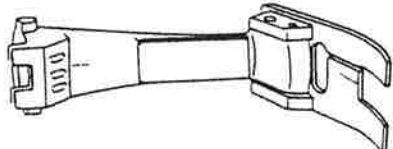


Straight stitching

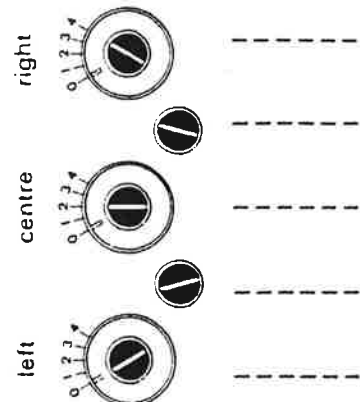
Zigzag foot 000

Use the normally 30 at times 20-100 depending on the material and thread

Thread and spool to the fabric evenly



left centre right



left centre right

left centre right

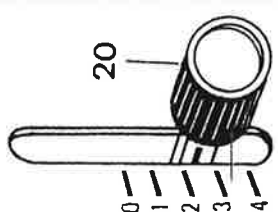
Needle Position
With the needle position knob the needle can be set at right or at left for buttonholes, blind hemming, zips, etc.

For normal sewing the needle remains in the centre.

An intermediate position is also possible for special sewing operations (half-left — half-right)

0 1 2 3 4

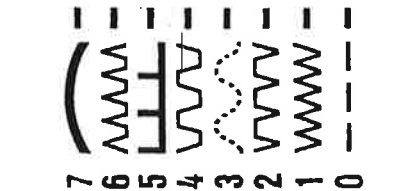
20




Straight stitch

Set stitch length lever at desired length.
Normal stitch length:

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

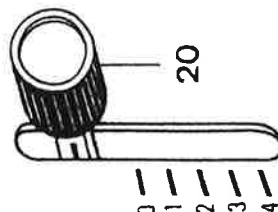


13



0 1 2 3 4

20



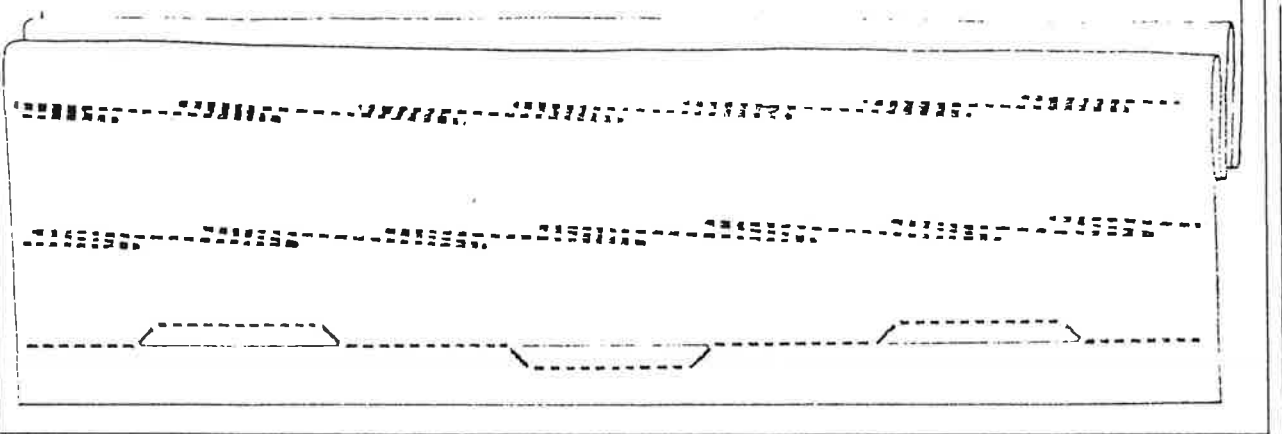
Reverse sewing

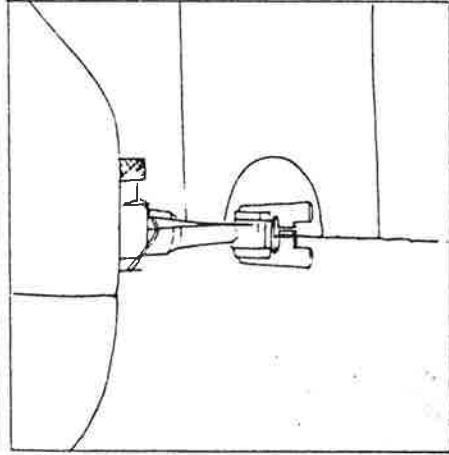
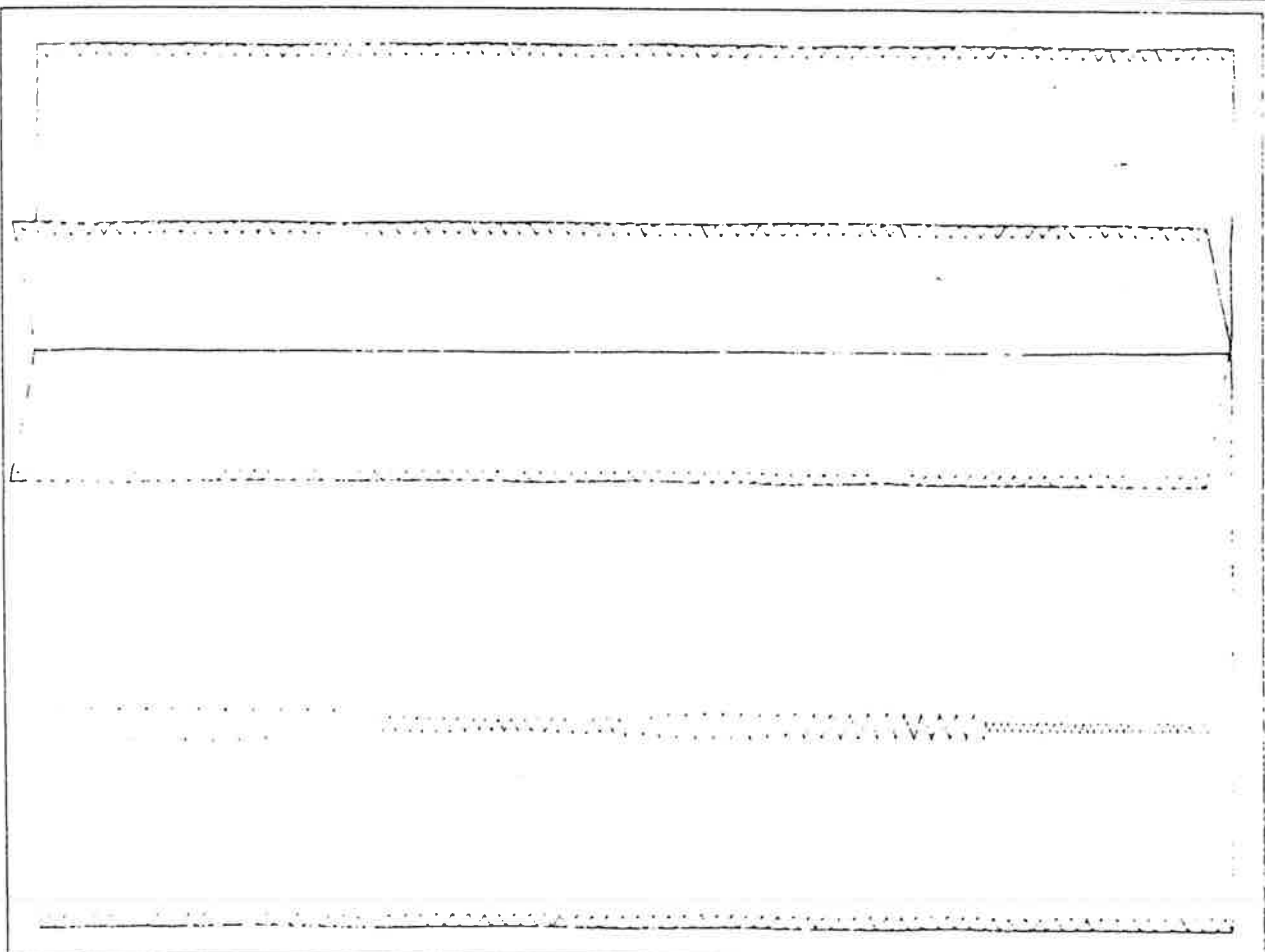
For reverse sewing, move the stitch length lever (20) upwards (where there are no numbers). The lever is spring loaded.

Securing in thick seams

(Stitch length not too short.)

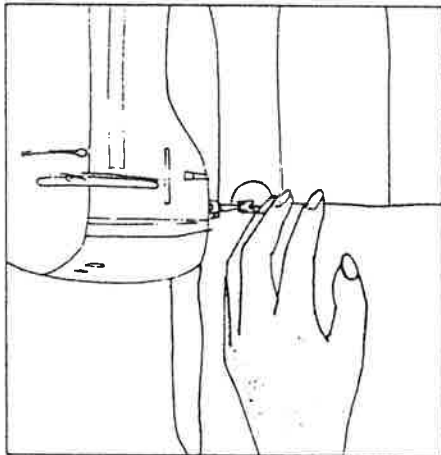
Before stitching in reverse always leave the needle completely down in the material, then move lever to reverse sewing. The same applies when sewing forward again.





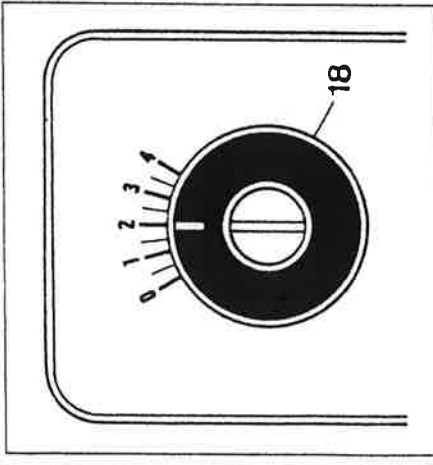
Guide the cut edge under the **centre** of the foot so that the needle actually goes once into the material and once outside.

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.

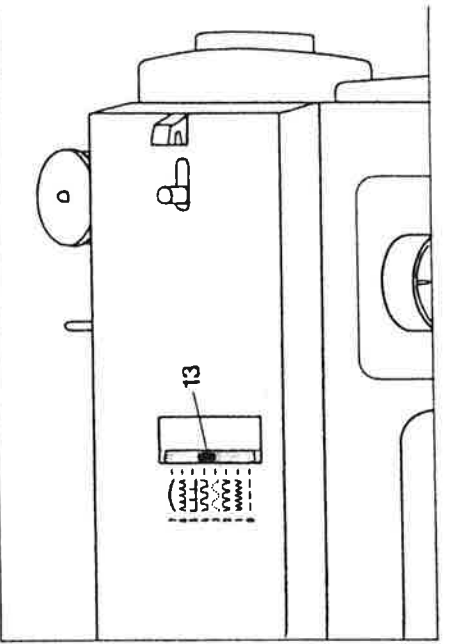
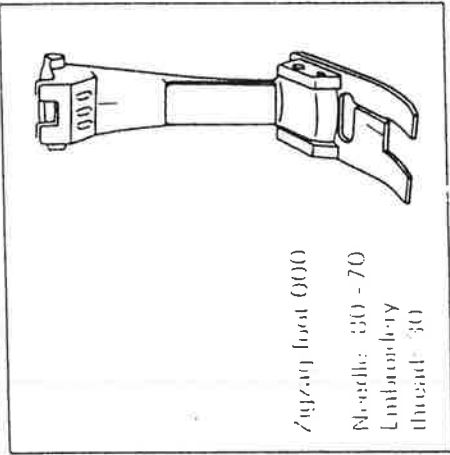
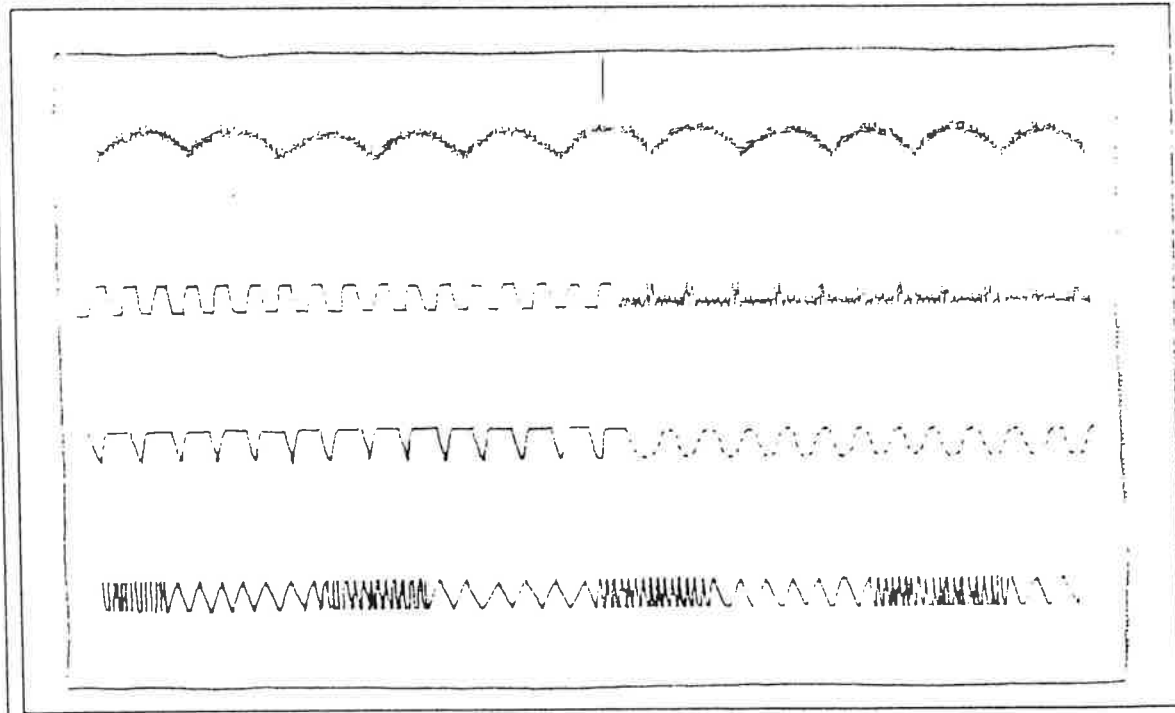
Zigzag foot 000
 Needle: normally 80 at times 70-100 depending on the material and thread
 Thread: adapted to the fabric sewn if possible 50



Zigzag sewing
 Set zigzag width according to work and material.

Trimming seams (Wrapping)
 Stitch width: 2.5-4
 Stitch length: 1-2.5
 Needle position: centre
 Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW
 Drop feed control: sewing

Automatic stitches

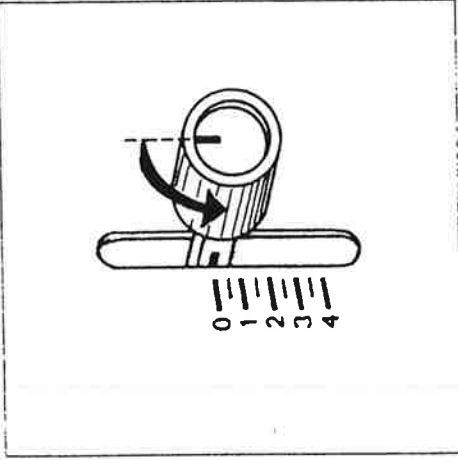


Automatic

Pull lever 13 to right and set it next to desired pattern. **W** doing this do not leave the needle down in the material

- Stitch width: 4
 - Stitch length: 1
 - Needle position: centre
 - Drop feed control: sewing
- Paper underlay when needed

When embroidering it is advisable to lay paper under to prevent the material from puckering. (Do not use 1 paper, as this is too soft. Typewriting paper is excellent



Satin Stitch (Close zigzag)

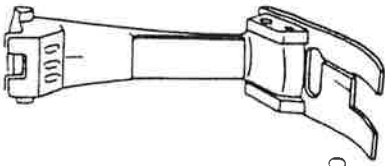
- Stitch width: 4 1 5
- Stitch length: almost 0
- Needle position: centre
- Automatic: 11 zigzag WWWW
- Drop feed control: sewing

The satin stitch spacing can be accurately set by turning the stitch adjustment knob (20) from s "0" to the left direction of arrow. (See also page 11)

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.



Zigzag foot 000

Needle 80-70

Thread merc. 60/3-70/30

Jersey hems for underwear

Needle position centre

Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW

Drop feed control sewing

Hem without tuck

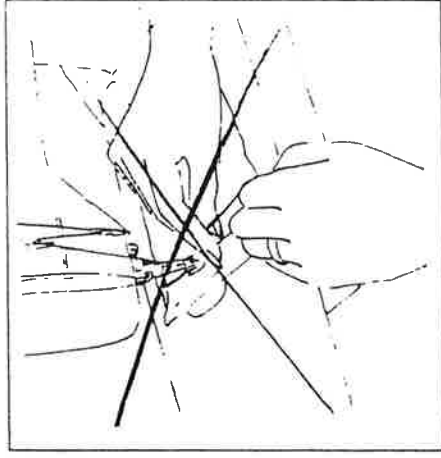
Stitch width: 3

Stitch length: 1.5

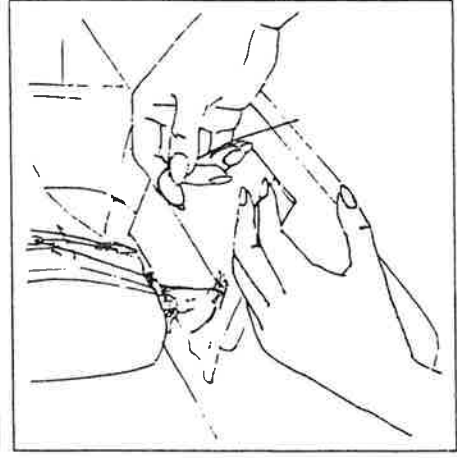
Hem with tuck

Stitch width: 2.5

Stitch length: 1.5



How to hold the extra thread
Not like this, because you obscure your view of the work.

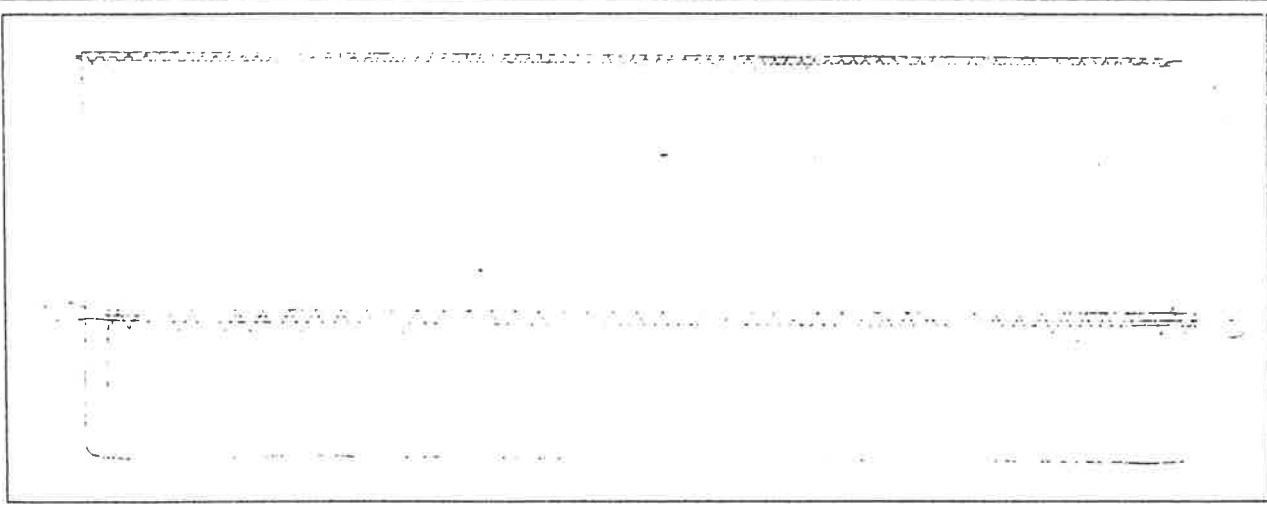


But like this: This way the view is clear and the work can be guided easily.

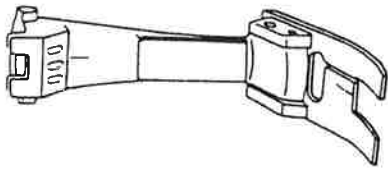
Important

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



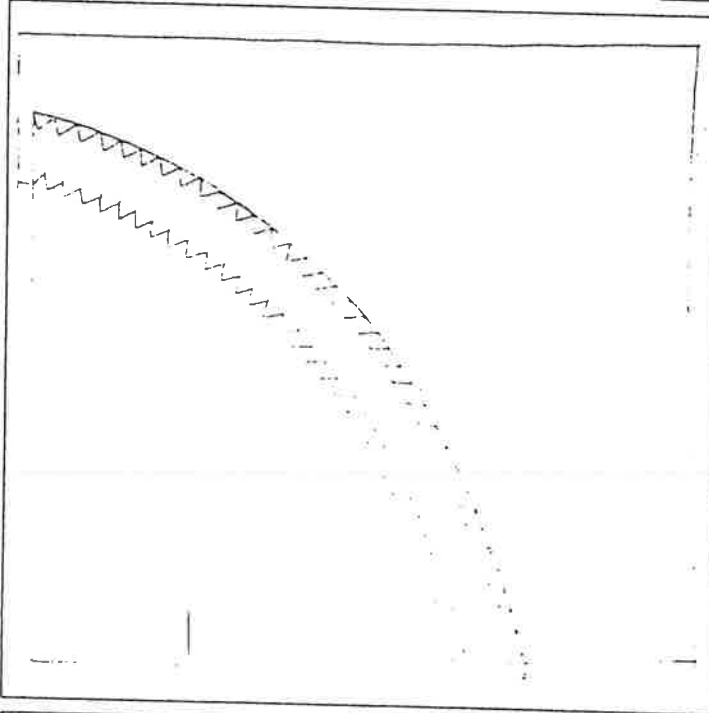
Zigzag foot 000
 Needle 80 - 70
 Thread
 60 3-70 30

Patching jersey

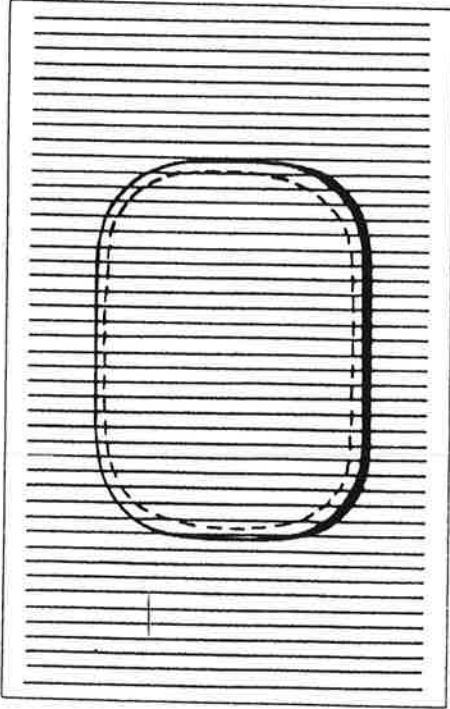
Stitch width about 3
 Stitch length 1-1.5
 Needle position centre
 Automatic (if zigzag) WWWW
 Drop feed control sew and

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.

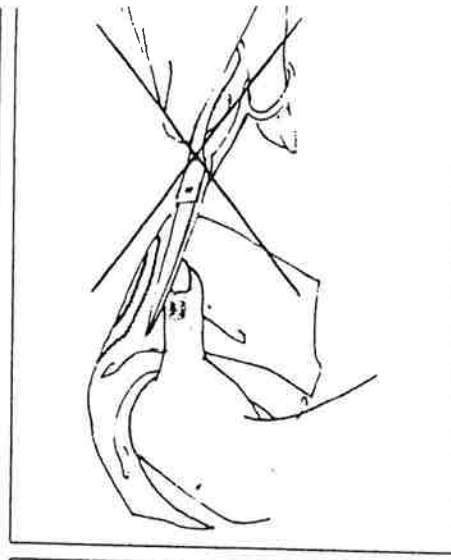
Afterwards cut the damaged piece out on the wrong side. (Hold the scissors correctly.)



Whenever possible make the patches in round shapes.

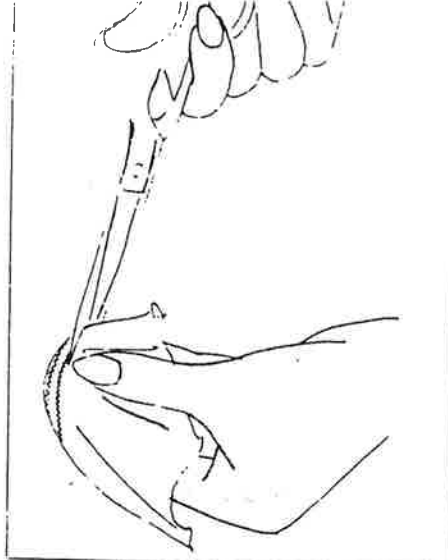


When square patches are unavoidable at least the corners should be rounded.



How to hold the scissors

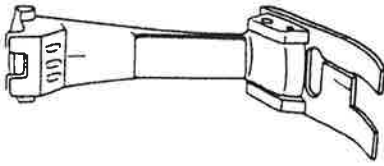
Whenever you have to trim close to a zigzag the scissors not be held like this (with the backs of the hands) There is a risk that you might cut into the stitc



This way is much easier. Palm of the hand toward ing the scissors quite flat!!! Cut only with the tip: sors. The thumb of the left hand should be close just where the scissors are cutting.

Elastic seams on Jersey

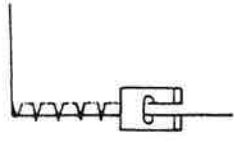
Seams on Jersey



Zigzag foot 000
 Needle 80-70
 Thread 60/3-70 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.



Quick seam

Joins up and oversews simultaneously. Important! Cut edges must be on left.

Flat Seam — Cotton Jersey Underwear

1st run: join up at one presser foot width.

2nd run: press seam open and sew over it on right side.

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

Gusset Seam

1st run

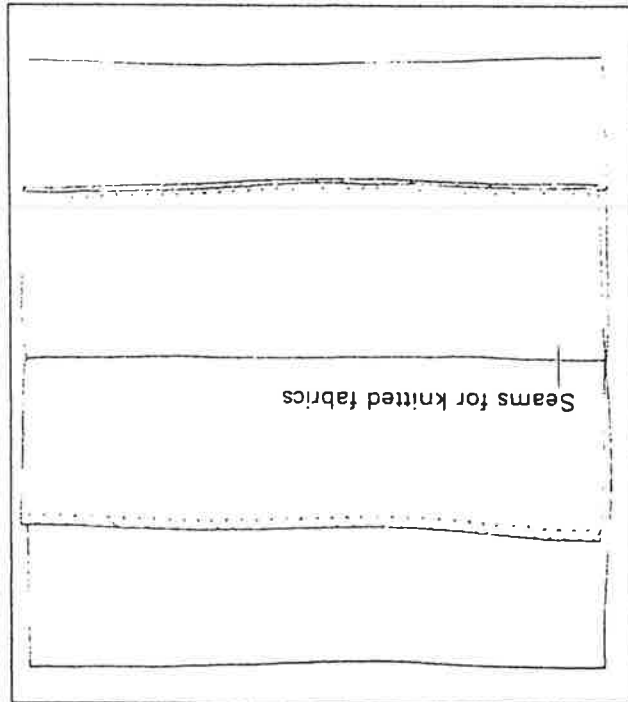
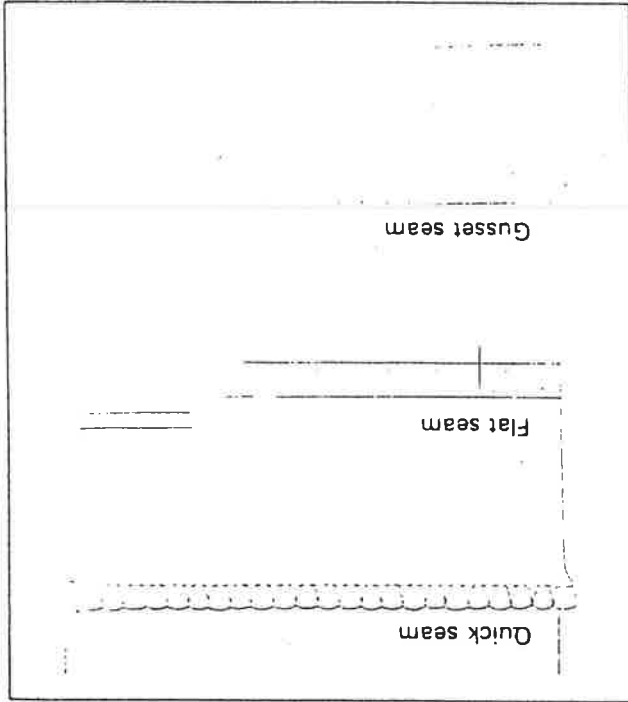
Pin the pieces together leaving the double layer (gusset) protruding about 1/4 inch. Sew at one presser foot width from the inner edge.

2nd run

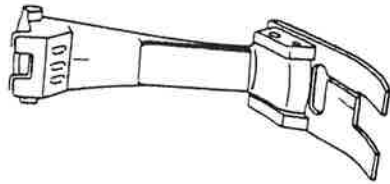
Press the whole seam towards single layer of Jersey and sew at one presser foot width along first seam on right side. Trim off turnings. Hold scissors correctly.

Seams for Knitted Fabrics: Dresses — Skirts — Sweaters

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



Very elastic seams



Zigzag foot 000

Needle 80

Thread

Mercerised sewing thread

60 3-70 30

Flat joining seam

Especially for Lycra fabric (e.g. Girdles)

Stitch width 2.5

Stitch length 0.5-0.7

Automatic (1)

Universal stitch

Needle position

centre

Feed control

Lay cut edges approximately 1/4" over each other, then oversew edges.

Stretch seam

for ski trousers and very elastic like Helanca[®], Crimplene, etc.

Stitch width 1-1.5

Stitch length 0.5-0.7

Automatic (5)

Stretch seam

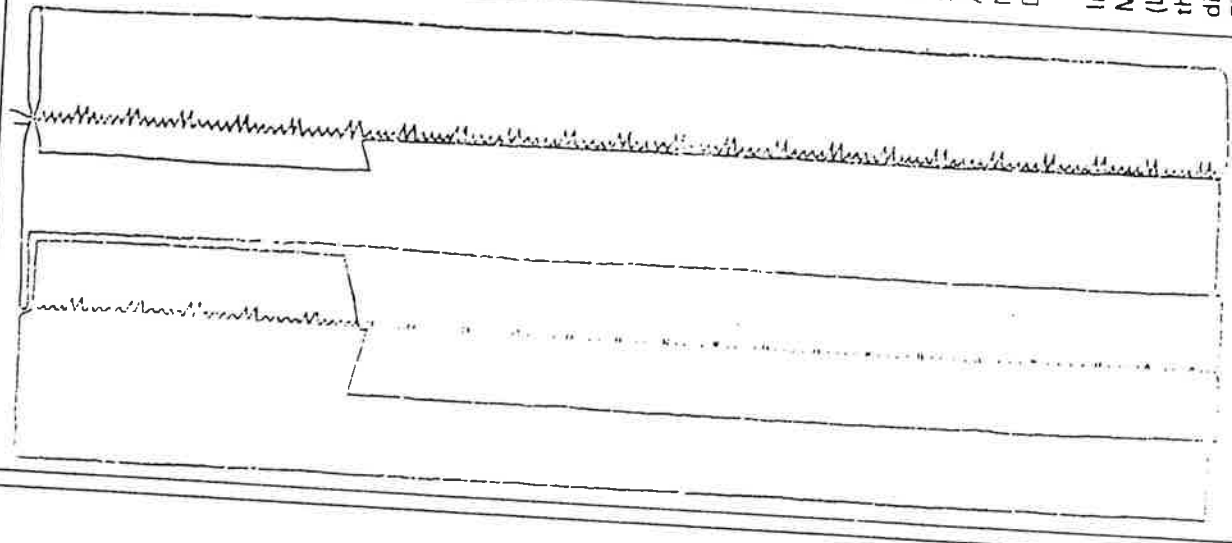
Needle position

centre

Drop feed control

On sewing

Sew tacked seam. (Lay the work the presser foot in such a way that somewhat wider zigzag stitch is directed towards the cut edge.) Press seam and if necessary neaten.



Stretch seam as hem only for Jersey underwear.

Stitch width 3-4

Stitch length approx 0.7

Automatic (5)

Stretch seam

Needle position

centre

Drop feed control

On sewing

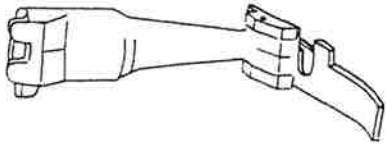
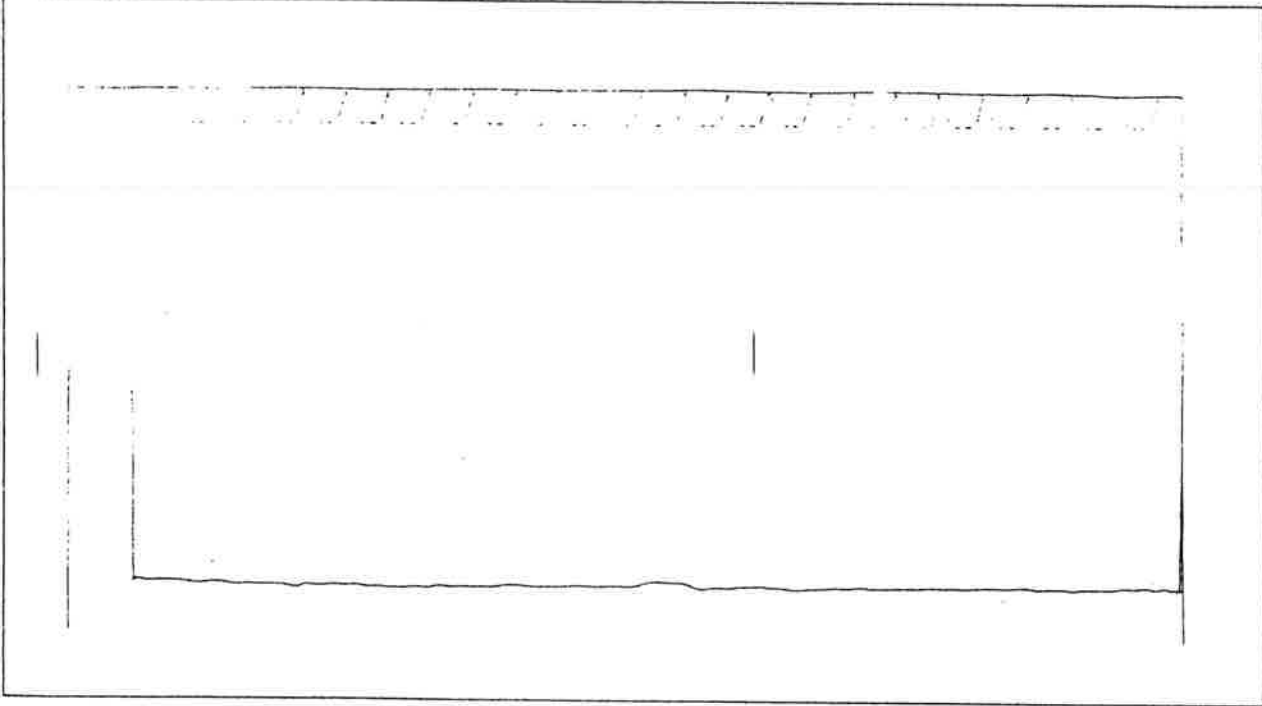
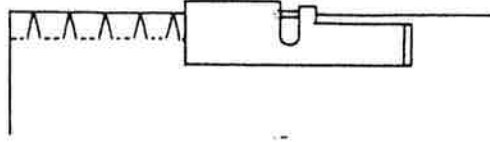
Iron hem. (Do not turn under the edge. Measure depth of hem and then 9 (Lay the work under the presser foot that the somewhat wider zigzag stitch directed towards the edge of the hem. Finish by cutting away surplus fabric the sewn edge.

Vari-Overlock

Stitch width: 0.5 mm (3 tenths)
Stitch length: 4.0 mm (1.5)
Automatic trim: (on) overlock
Max. needle penetration: 10 mm
Presser foot: 470

The overlock seam is used for sewing together and trimming.

Warning: material edge must lie to the right.



Overlock foot 470

Needle 80-70

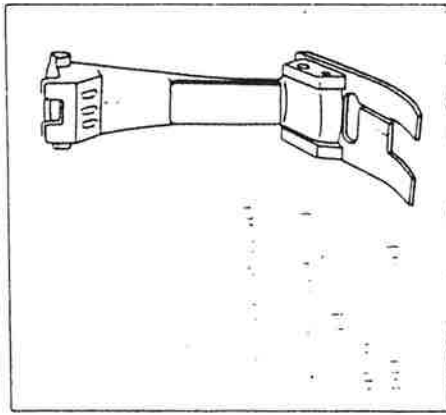
Sewing thread,
depending on type
of material

The following point must be observed with overlock sewing:

Please set automatic adjustment lever (13) exactly to overlock symbol (No. 6).

Synthetic fabrics should always be sewn with a synthetic thread.

Edgings



Elastic band

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

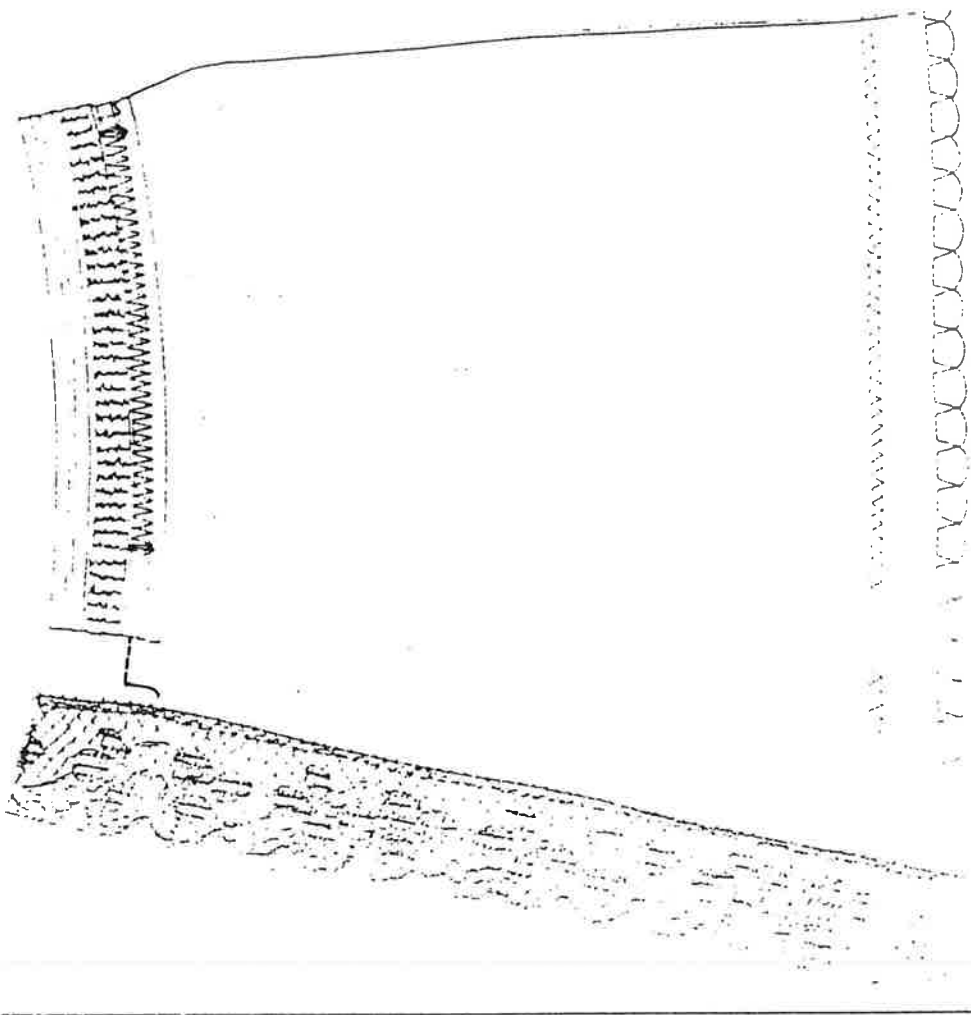
The easiest way when sewing Jersey is to gather it up first, sewing long straight stitches, then draw the underthread and pull work up to desired length.

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

Shell Edging

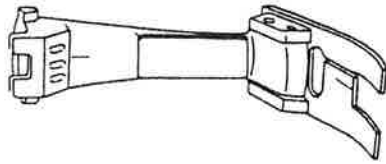
Drop feed control: sewing

Place folded edge to the left as for quick seam.



Lace on jersey

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



Zigzag foot 000

Needle: 80-70

Thread: 50

Lace (and inserts) in material

Needle position: centre

Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW

Drop feed control: sewing

1st run

Stitch width: 0

Stitch length: about 1

Pin lace in place, baste and sew on with straight stitch.

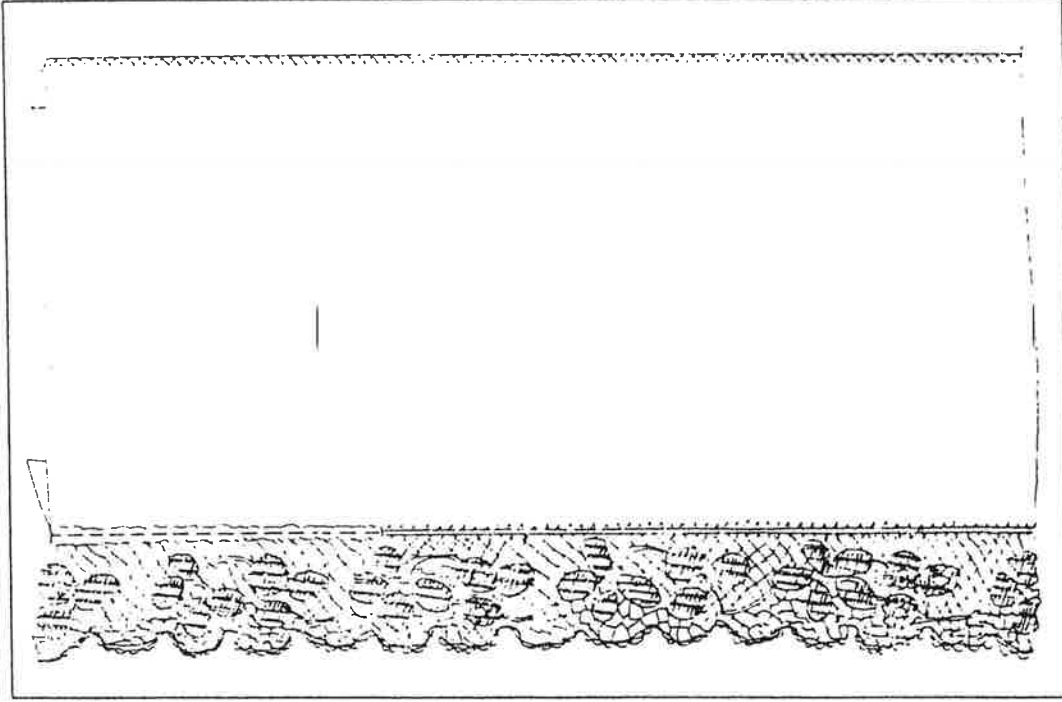
2nd run

Stitch width: 1.5-2.5

according to lace

about 0.3-0.5

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 1.5-2

Stitch length: about 0.3-0.5

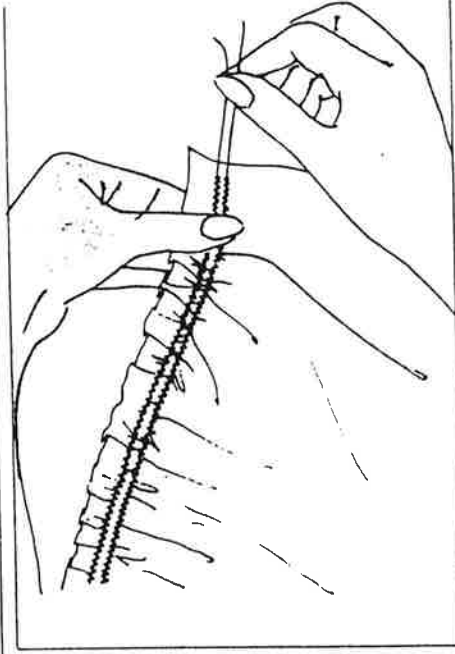
Needle position: centre

Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW

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.

Gathering of mate



Gathering material

Stitch width: 2
 Stitch length: 2 (for heavy fabrics up to 4)
 Needle position: centre
 Drop feed control: sewing
 Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW

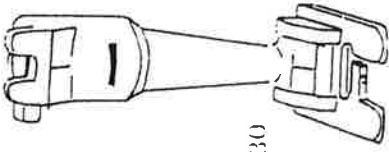
Pearl Cord

The pearl cord is threaded through the hole of the embroidery foot (as with elastic thread) and oversewn with zigzag. Caution: If the cord is not pulled while sewing but afterwards, the cotton is not pulled while sewing but 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.

Elastic thread



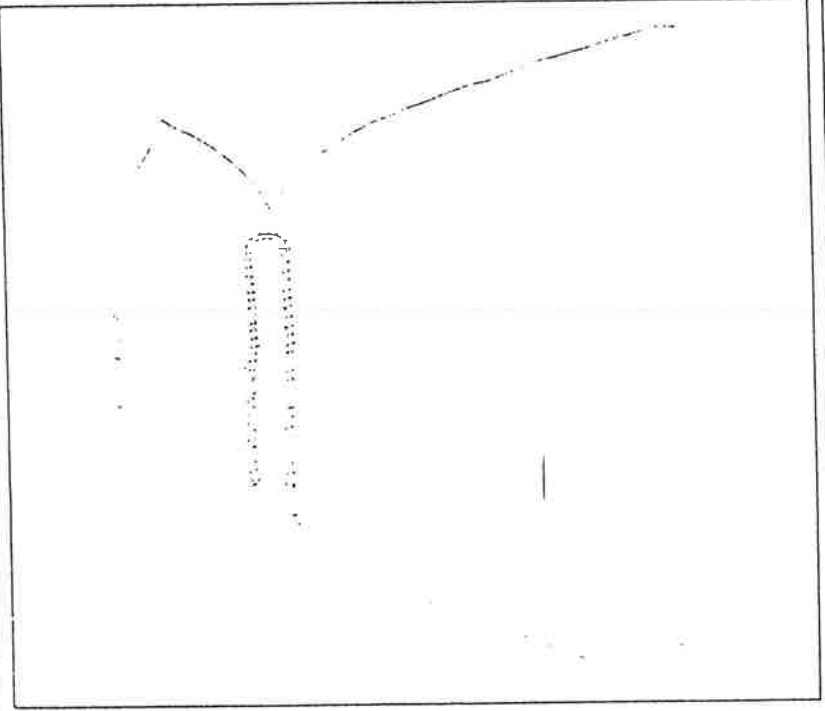
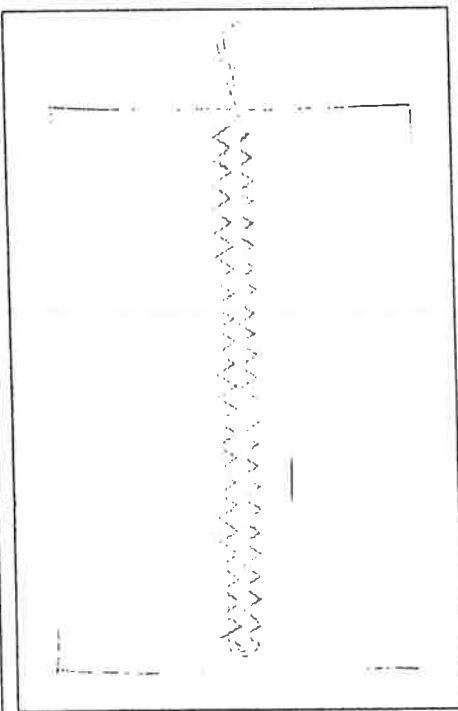
Embroidery foot 030
 Needle 80
 Thread merc 60-3-70/30

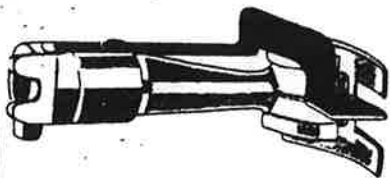
Sewing elastic thread

Stitch width: 2
 Stitch length: 2
 Needle position: centre
 Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW
 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.





Blindstitch foot Q16

Needle: 80-70

Thread: 30 or 50

Normal setting

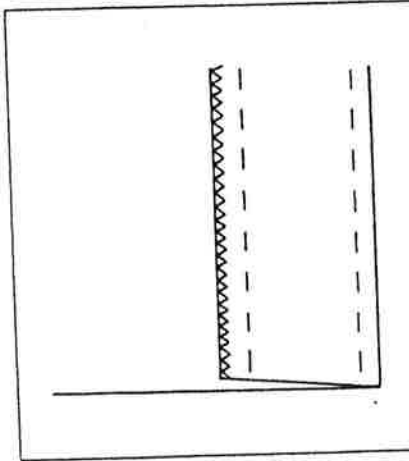
Stitch width: about 2.5

Stitch length: about 2.5

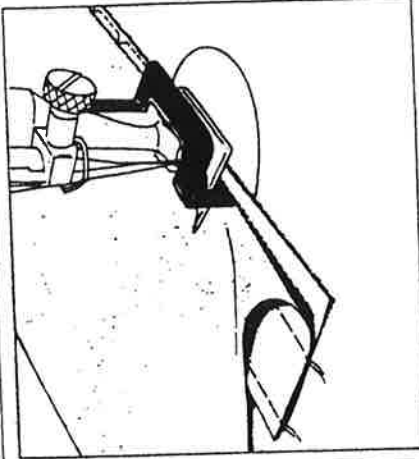
Needle position: right

Drop feed control: sewing

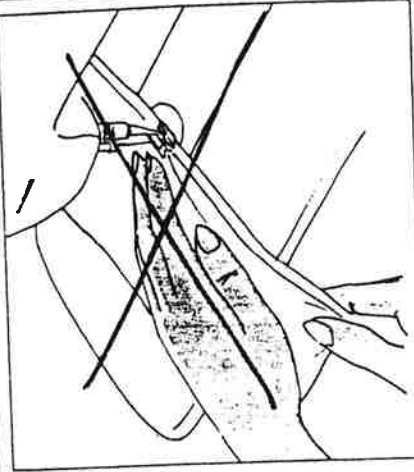
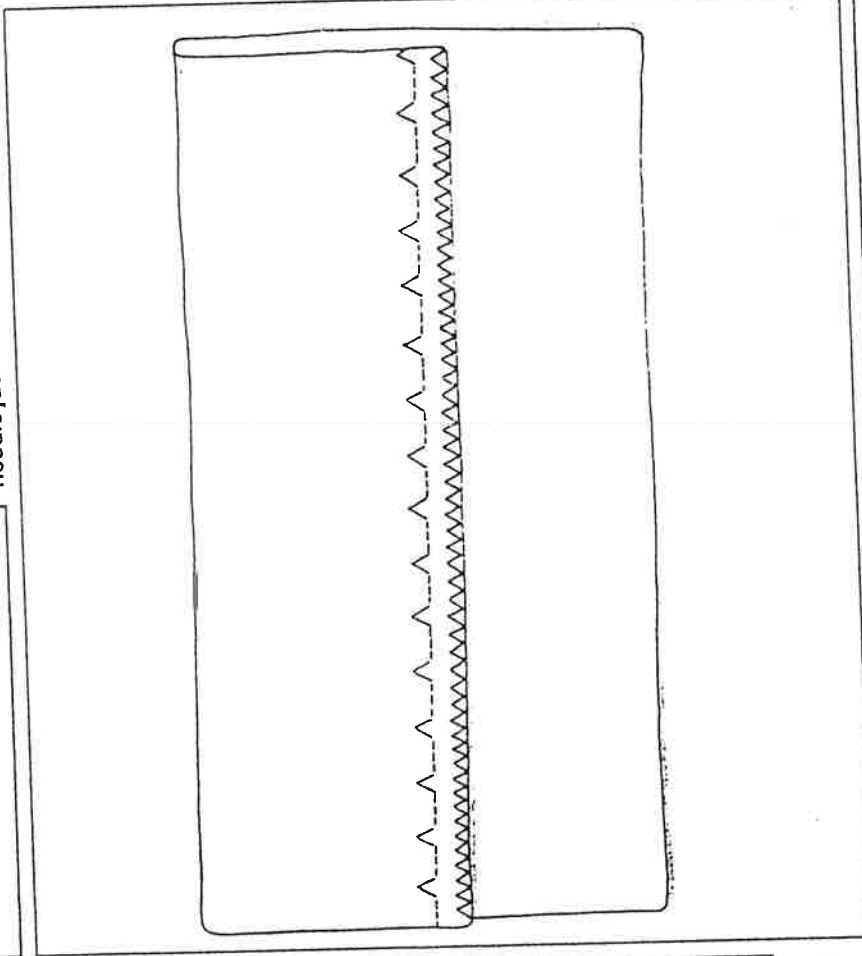
Automatic: (2) Blindstitch (V V)



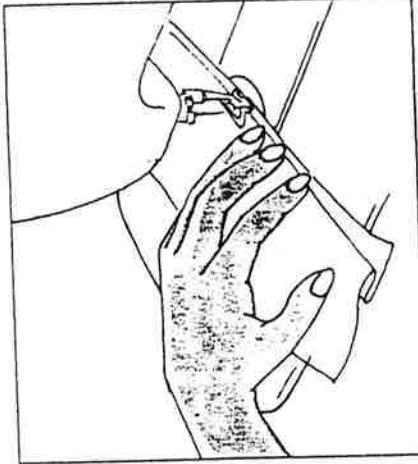
Oversew and prepare the hem as diagram, baste with machine or by hand 1/4 inch from edge and press.



This is how the work is placed under the foot. Adjust the zigzag so that the needle just catches the edge of the fold.

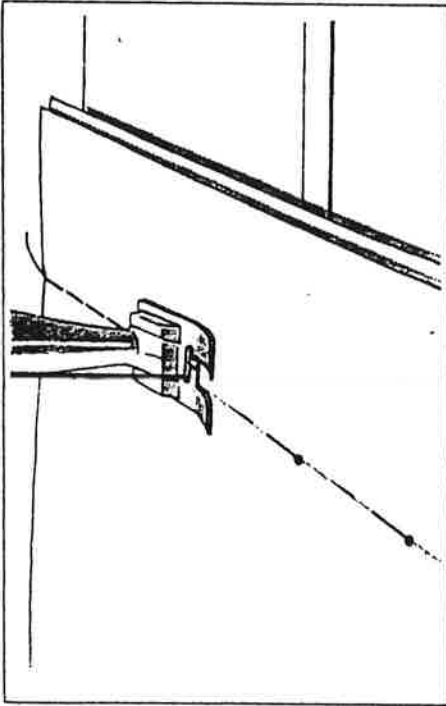
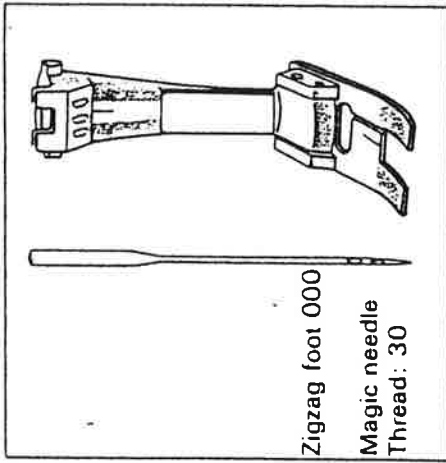


Very poor position.



This is the correct way. Fingers of left hand must lie on the folded edge so that they can «feel» the regular feeding of the work. Hold the work very lightly while sewing.

Basting



Basting

Stitch width: 4
Stitch length: 1.5-4
Needle position: left
Automatic: (2) Blindstitch / V V V
Drop feed control: sewing

How the pieces of material are placed under the foot.

Important! The basting stitches are not formed in the center of the foot, but at the left hand position of the needle. Therefore set basting line at left hand side of foot. (Holding the work taut ensures correct guidance.)

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

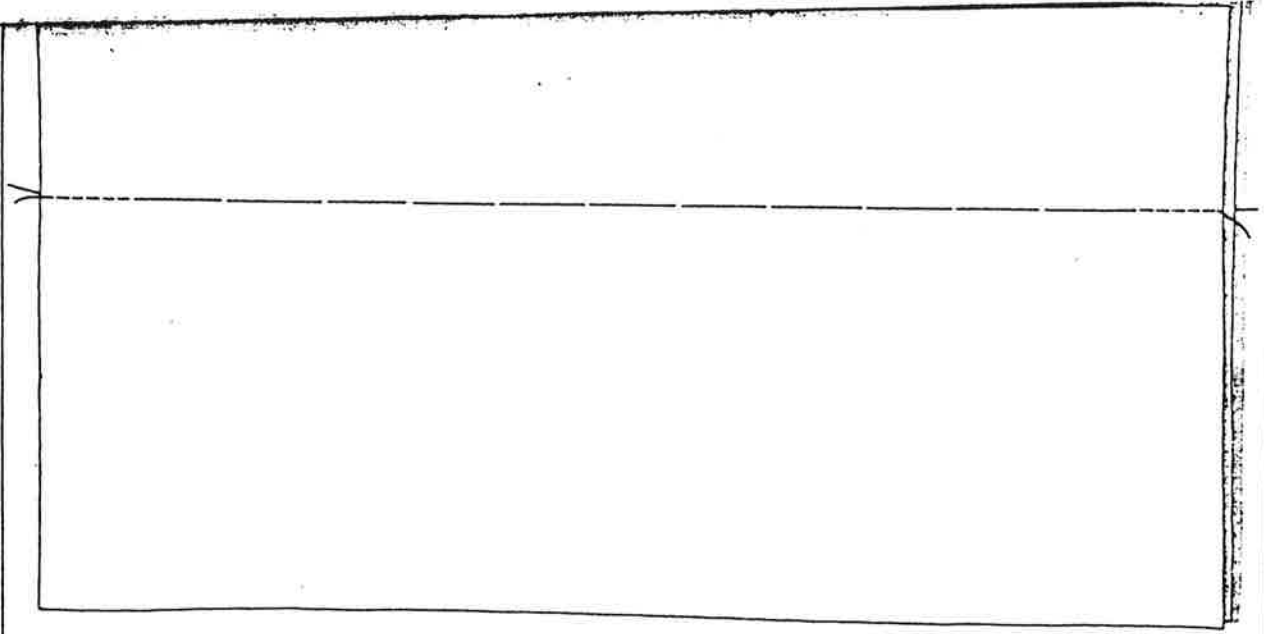
Set zigzag knob 18 to 0 before starting to sew and after finishing, so that a few stitches can be sewn up.

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 0 at the beginning and end of seam.



Buttonhole sewing

Automatic: (1) zigzag VVVVV

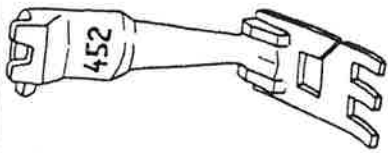
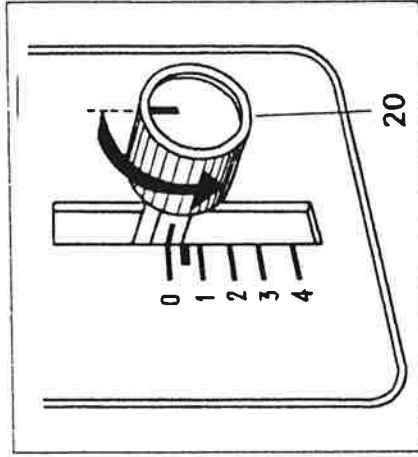
Before starting, move needle downwards, about to foot height, and check whether needle is in the middle of the presser foot. Otherwise turn the handwheel until the needle is raised again.

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 (20) 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 (20).



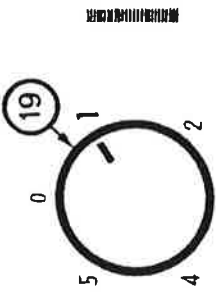
Buttonhole foot 452
Needle 80--70
Thread 50



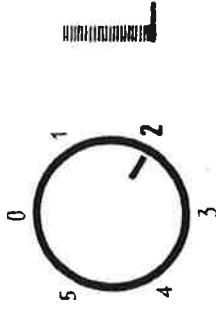
For sewing a buttonhole, thread bottom cotton through hole in finger of bobbin case.

Sew the first bead forwards.

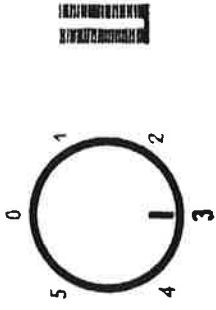
Turn buttonhole knob (19) to position 1.



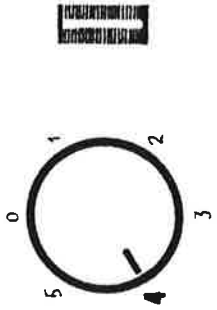
Needle raised
Set knob to number 2
Machine sews the bar tack.



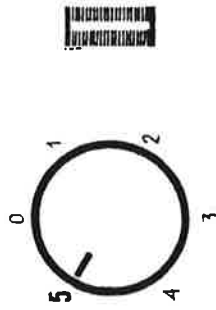
Needle raised
Set knob to 3
Machine sews second bead backwards.



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



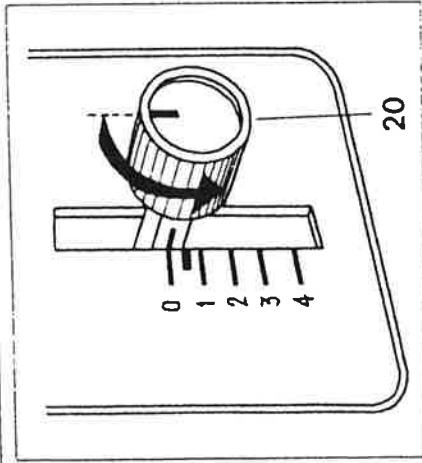
Needle raised
Set knob to 5 and make several sew-up stitches



Set knob to 0
If further buttonholes have to be sewn, knob (19) should be set again to number 1. Remaining procedure as described above.

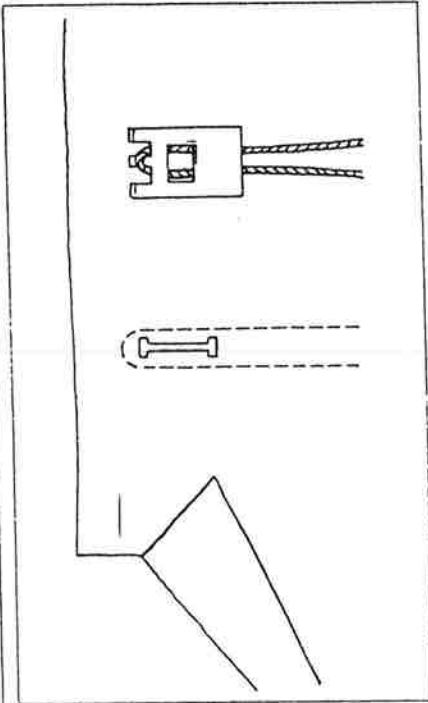
Corded buttonholes

(Only model 801, 811)



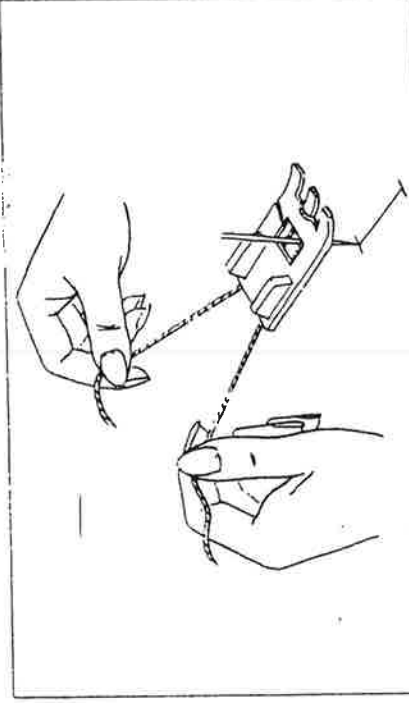
Fine regulator for buttonhole

Set stitch length adjustment knob (20) 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.

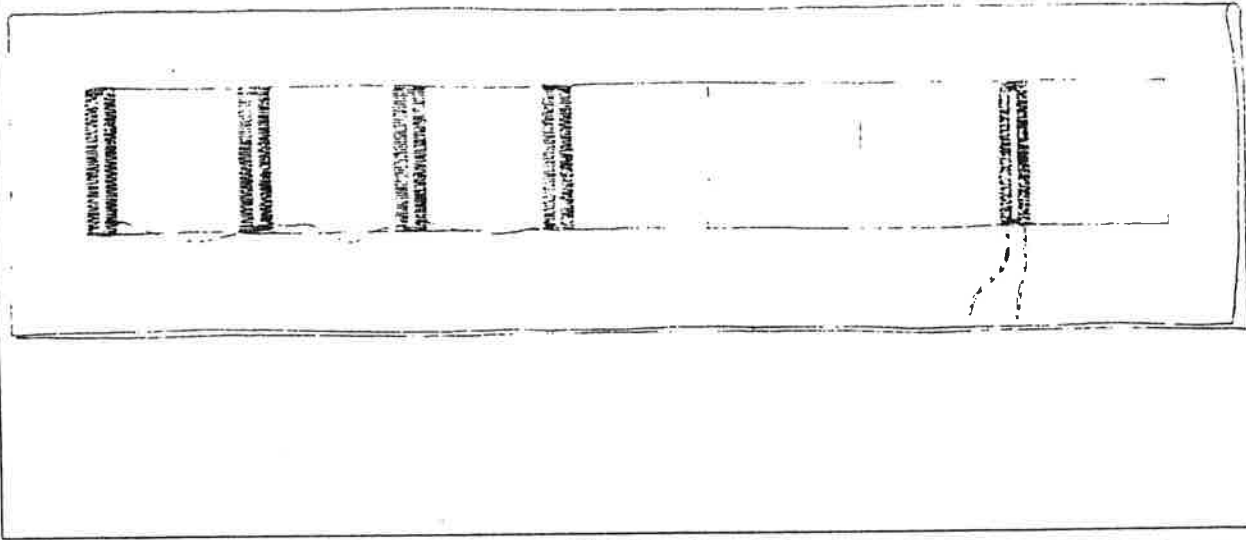


To ensure that the buttonhole is subsequently reinforced where the button pulls, by the loop of the inserted cord, always introduce the work so that the edge of the material lies in front of the presser foot.

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.



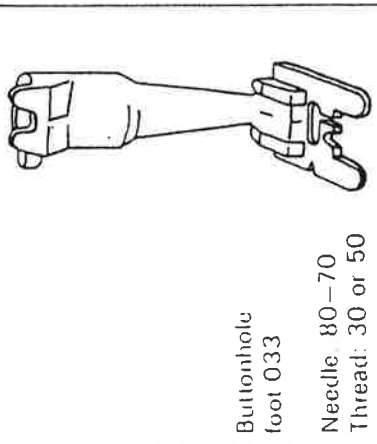
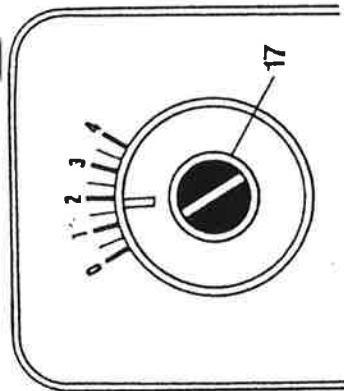
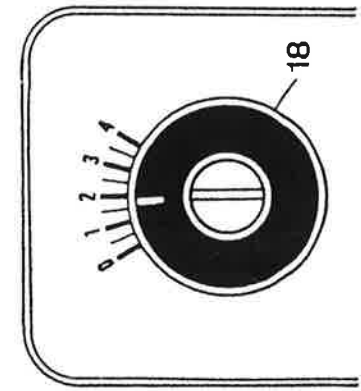
2. Place inserted cord above the middle bridge on the presser foot and pull both ends under the foot to the rear. Do not hold cord, as this prevents work from feeding through.



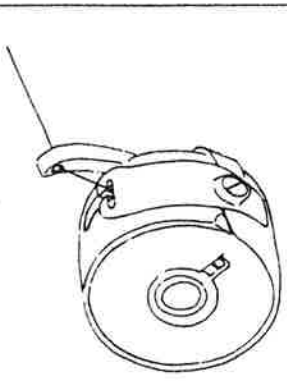
Adjustment of the Buttonhole

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 3-3.5 width for the bartacks at each end of the buttonhole. By turning the zigzag knob slightly the spring settings can easily be felt.

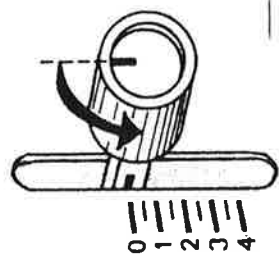
Zigzag 1.75 (Spring setting)
Automatic (1) zigzag WWWW



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



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



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.

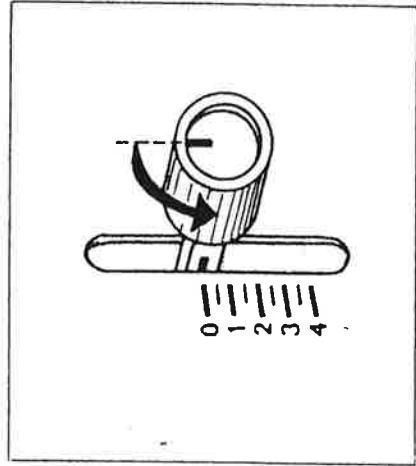
Needle Position left

The buttonhole satin stitch spacing can be accurately set with the stitch length adjusting knob (20).

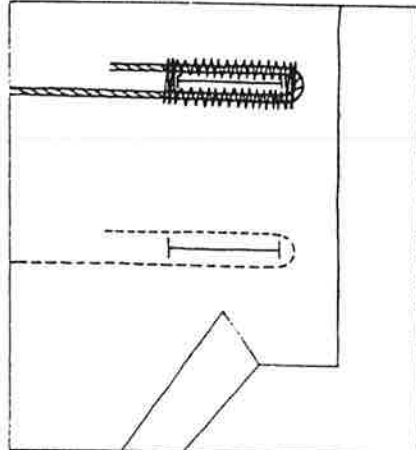
Turn knob (20) clockwise to the right until it stops. The marking line on the knob is vertical (stitch length = 0). Then you can set the satin stitch spacing — depending on material and thread — by turning knob (20) to the left.

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

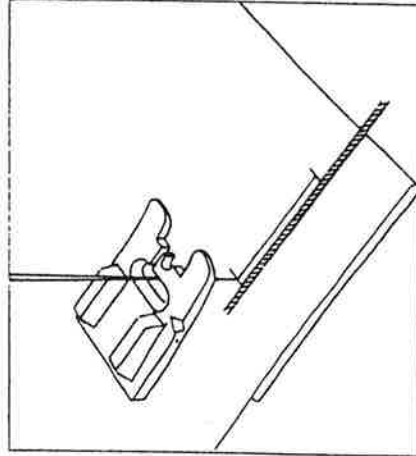
Buttonhole with Re-Inforcing Cord



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 11)



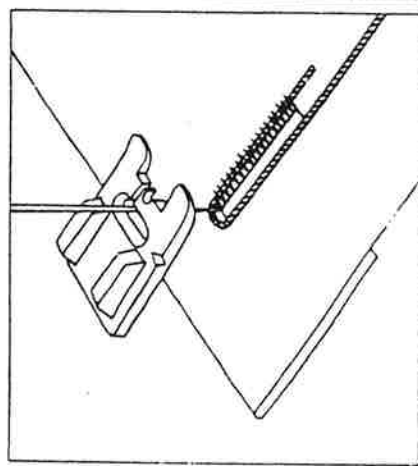
So that the loop of the inserted cord will reinforce the buttonhole where the button will pull, place the work to be sewn so that the edge of the material lies in front of the sewing foot and not the first bead with needle in work and to right of the cord and lift foot.



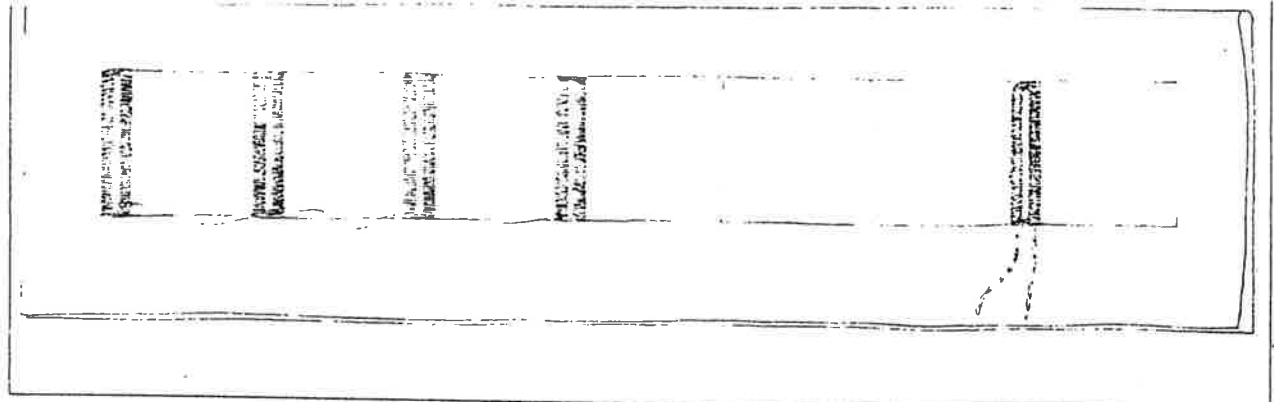
Lay the cord to be inserted to the left of the needle, so that when the sewing foot is lowered it will be in the left hand groove of the foot. Sew satin stitch for the first bead. Finish first bead with needle in work and to right of the cord and lift foot.

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.



**BERNINA-
Nähhefte**

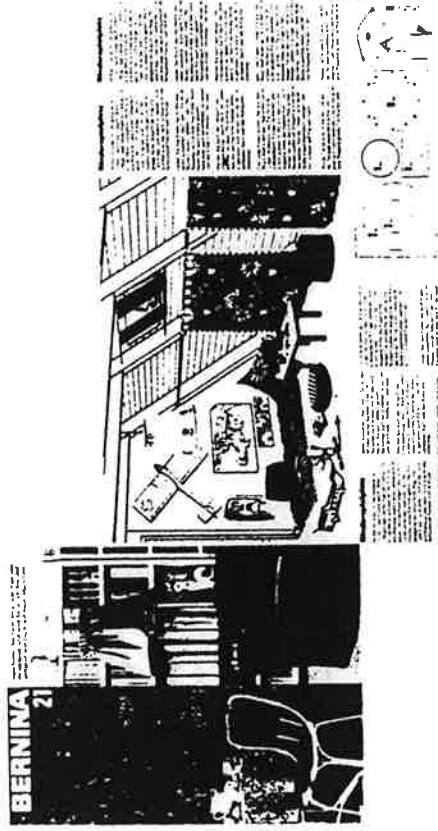
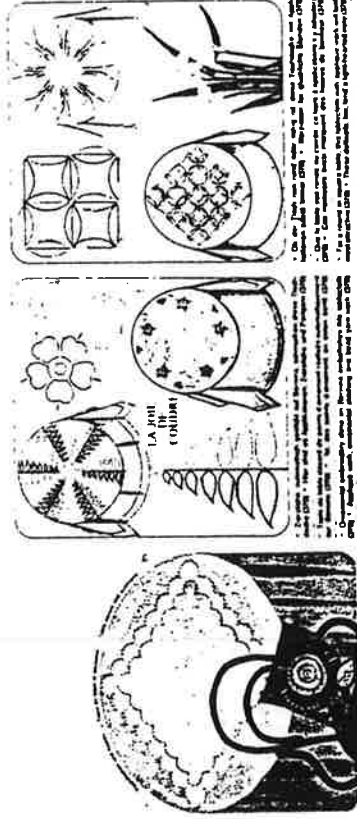
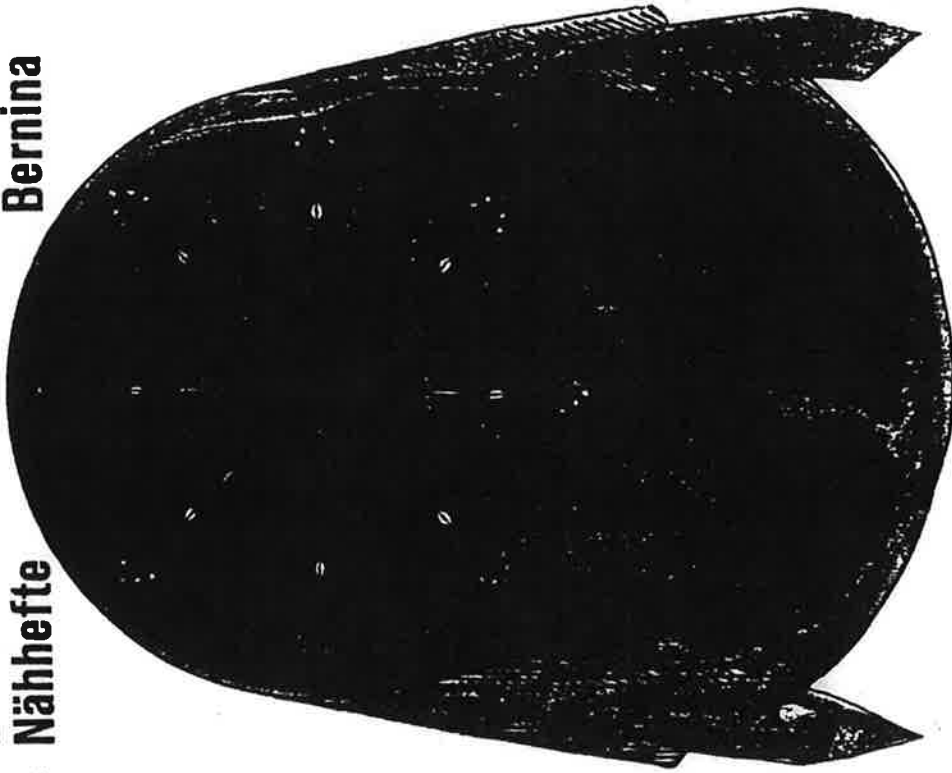
**Les
Bernina**

**γυναικεία
Bernina**

**מגילות
Manuals**

**Бернина
Naaboekjes**

**Бернина
Sömhäften**



Nr. 15: Auf 16 Seiten unzählige Vorschläge für Tischdecken und Kissen.

No 15: Sur seize pages, d'innombrables suggestions pour tapis de table et coussins.

No. 15: Su 16 pagine innumerevoli proposte per tovaglie e cuscini.

No. 15: 16 pages of suggestions for table-covers and cushions.

Nr. 15: Op biz. 16 ontelbare raadgevingen voor tafellakens en kussens.

Nr. 15: 16 sidor med otaliga förslag till borddukar och kuddar (tyska och engelska).

Nr. 21: Genähites für Zimmer, Küche, Garten.

No 21: Travaux de couture pour la maison et le jardin.

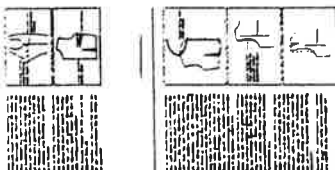
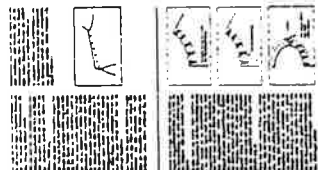
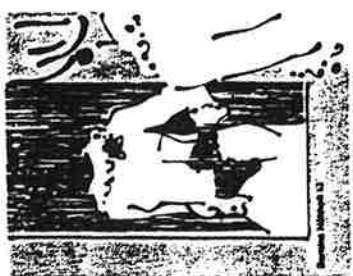
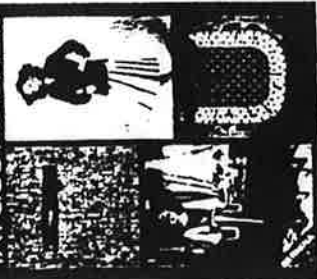
No. 21: Sewing ideas for home and garden.

Nr. 21: Naaiwerkjes voor huis en tuin (in het Engels).

Nr. 21: Hemtextilier för vardagsrum, kök och trädgård (tyska och engelska).

BERNINA

1x1 des Nähens



Nr. 1-6 "1 x 1 des Nähens".
Ein Lehrgang über das
Selbstschneidern (nur in
deutsch).
Nr. 17 und 18: Stretch und
Nähen von Stretch.
Nr. 13: Die Anprobe.

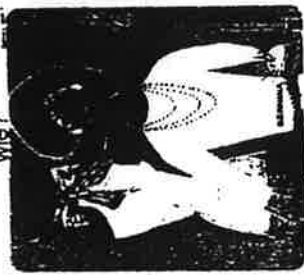
No 17 et 18: Stretch et
couture du Stretch.
No 13: L'essayage.
No 7: L'essentiel sur les
textiles, les fils, les tissus
synthétiques.

No. 17 e 18: Stretch e cucire lo
stretch (tedesco e francese).
No. 13: La prova (tedesco e
francese).
No. 7: Tutto ciò che si deve
sapere su stoffe, tessuti
sintetici, fili.

Text columns from a magazine or book, partially obscured by other elements.

Stretch Stoff

Nähen
Was mit was
wie?



Dichte schwere Stoffe



Läufer Teppiche



Dekorationsstoffe



Gardinen



Schaumstoff



Nr. 17 and 18: Stretch and
sewing the Stretch...
No. 13: Fitting.
No. 7: Everything about
materials, synthetic fabrics,
thread.

Nr. 17 en 18: Stretch en het
naaien van stretch (in het
Engels).
Nr. 13: Het passen.
Nr. 7: Alles over stoffen, syn-
thetische weefsels en garens
(in het Engels).

Nr. 17 and 18: Stretch and
sewing the Stretch...
No. 13: Fitting.
No. 7: Everything about
materials, synthetic fabrics,
thread.

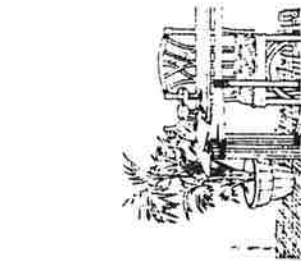
No. 17 e 18: Stretch e cucire lo
stretch (tedesco e francese).
No. 13: La prova (tedesco e
francese).
No. 7: Tutto ciò che si deve
sapere su stoffe, tessuti
sintetici, fili.

No 17 et 18: Stretch et
couture du Stretch.
No 13: L'essayage.
No 7: L'essentiel sur les
textiles, les fils, les tissus
synthétiques.

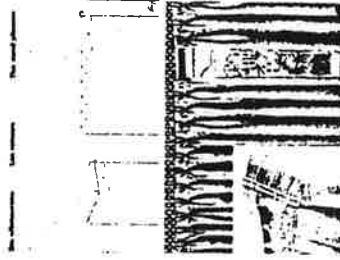
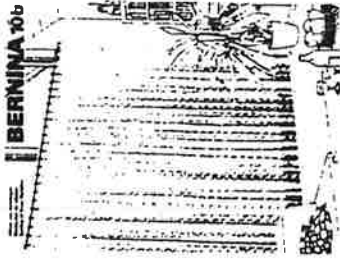
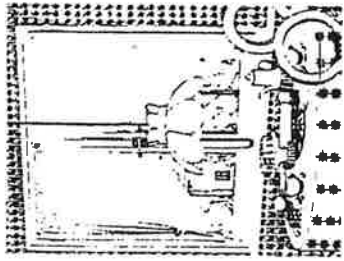
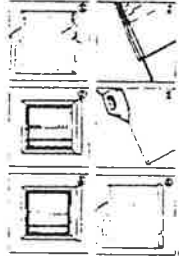
Nr. 1-6 "1 x 1 des Nähens".
Ein Lehrgang über das
Selbstschneidern (nur in
deutsch).
Nr. 17 und 18: Stretch und
Nähen von Stretch.
Nr. 13: Die Anprobe.

BERNINA

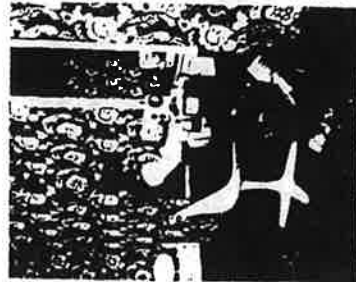
BERNINA 10 a



BERNINA 10 a
 Sewing machine with 16 monograms and 20 alphabets.
 The machine is equipped with a special foot for tracing and a special needle for embroidery.



BERNINA 10 b



Nr. 10a/10b: Nähen von Gardinen und Vorhängen.

Nr. 20: Nähen ja, aber wo? Gestaltung des Arbeitsplatzes.

Nr. 16: Monogramme, gestickt auf der Bernina, in allen Größen, für jeden Zweck. Alphabete zum Abpausen.

No 10a/10b: Confection de voilages et rideaux.

No 20: Coudre oui, mais où? Installation du coin-couture.

No 16: Monogrammes à broder sur Bernina, toutes les grandeurs, pour toutes les destinations. Alphabets à décalquer.

No. 10a/10b: Confezionare tendine e tendaggi (tedesco e francese).

No. 20: Cucire sì, ma dove? Installazione del posto di lavoro (tedesco e francese).

No. 16: Monogrammi, ricamati con Bernina, in tutte le grandezze, per ogni scopo. Alfabeto per ricattare.

No. 10a/10b: Sewing of Net and Draw Curtains.

No. 20: Yes I sew, but where? Creation of sewing corner.

No. 16: Monograms, embroidered with the Bernina, in all sizes, for all purposes. Alphabets for tracing.

Nr. 10a/10b: Naaien van gordijnen (in het Engels).

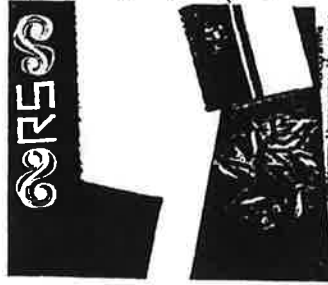
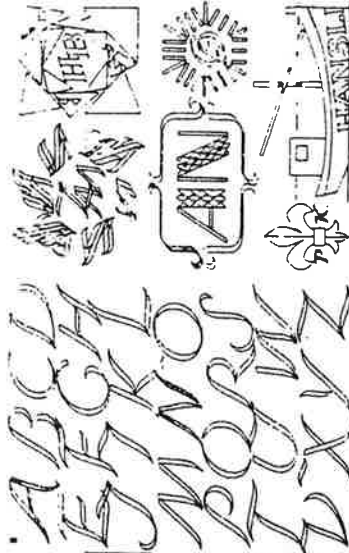
Nr. 20: Naaien? Natuurlijk, maar waar? Inrichten van de werkkamer (in het Engels).

Nr. 16: Monogrammen, geborduurd op de Bernina, in alle maten, voor elk doel. Alphabetten om over te trekken.

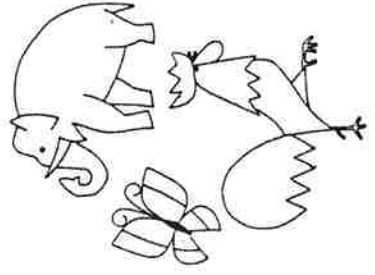
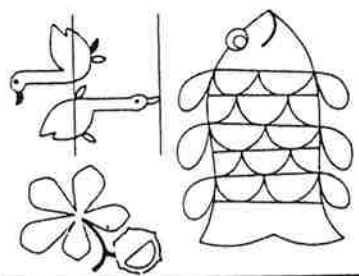
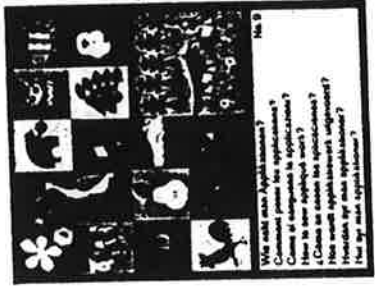
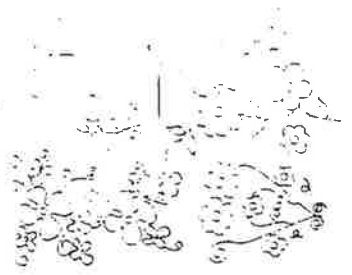
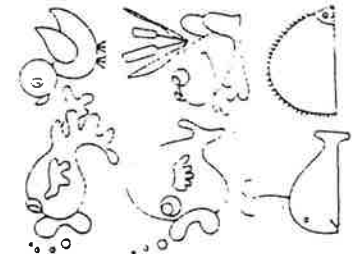
Nr. 10a/10b: Sömnad av gardiner och draperier (svenska och engelska).

Nr. 20: Sömnad i hemmet arbetsplatsens utformning (svenska, engelska).

Nr. 16: Monogram sydda med Bernina i alla storlekar, för varje ändamål. Alfabet för avkalkylering (danska).

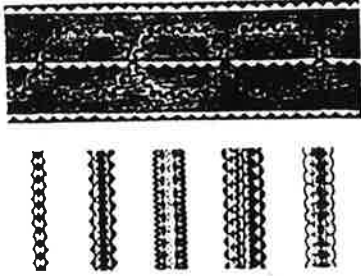
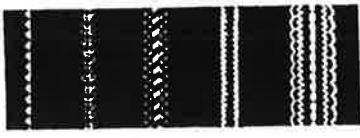
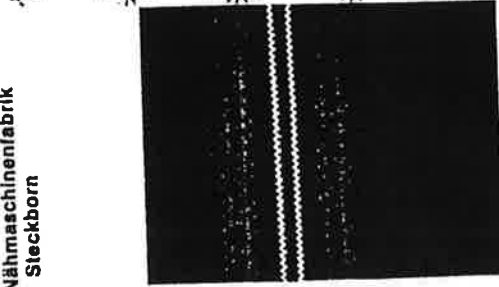
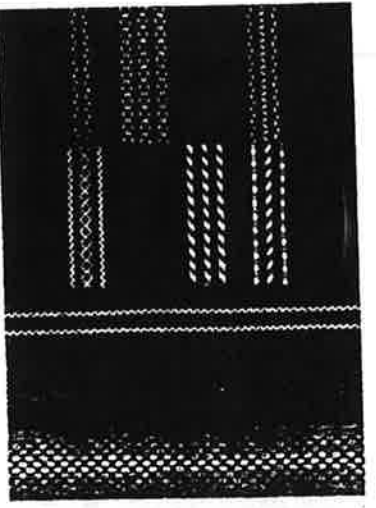
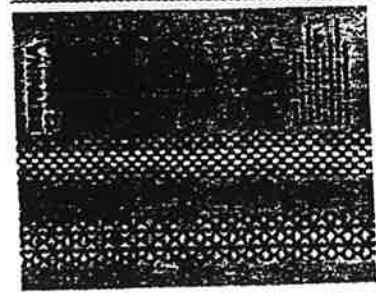


BERNINA 10 a



BERNINA

Fritz Gegauf, Aktiengesellschaft
Bernina-Nähmaschinenfabrik
CH - 8266 Steckborn



Nr. 19: Freihandslicken auf der Nähmaschine.

Nr. 9: Wie näht man Applikationen?
Nr. 2 und 12: Farbvorlagen für Bernina-Stickerlein.

No. 19: Broderie libre à la machine.

No. 9: Comment poser les applications?
Nos 2 et 12: Modèles en couleur pour broderies Bernina.

No. 19: Ricamare a mano libera con la macchina per cucire.

No. 9: Come si eseguono le applicazioni?
No. 2 e 12: Modelli in colore per ricami Bernina.

No. 19: Free-hand embroidery with the sewing-machine.

No. 9: How to sew appliqué work?
Nos. 2 and 12: Coloured patterns for Bernina embroidery.

Nr. 19: Vrij borduren op de naaimachine.

Nr. 9: Hoe wordt appliquéwerk uitgevoerd?
Nr. 2 en 12: Voorbeelden in kleur voor Bernina-borduursets.

Nr. 19: Frihåndsbroderi på symaskinen.

Nr. 9: Hur syr man applikationer?
Nr. 2 och 12: Färgunderlag för Bernina-mönstersömsmotiv.

Patching with running stitch

Needle position: centre
Drop feed control: sewing

Darning thread or fine mercerised sewing yarn.

1st run

Stitch width: 1.5-2

Stitch length: 1-1.5

Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW

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

Automatic: (3) Running stitch

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

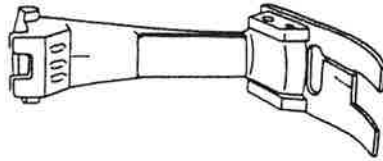
3rd run

Stitch width: 0

Stitch length: 1

Automatic: (0) straight stitch -----

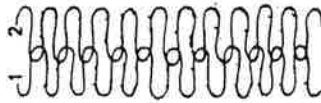
Along inner edge of running stitch sew a straight stitch. Cut away damaged part. (Straight stitch makes the trimming much more easy.)



Zigzag foot 000

Needle: 80-70

Thread: 50



Modern «Darning» with running stitch

Stitch width: 4

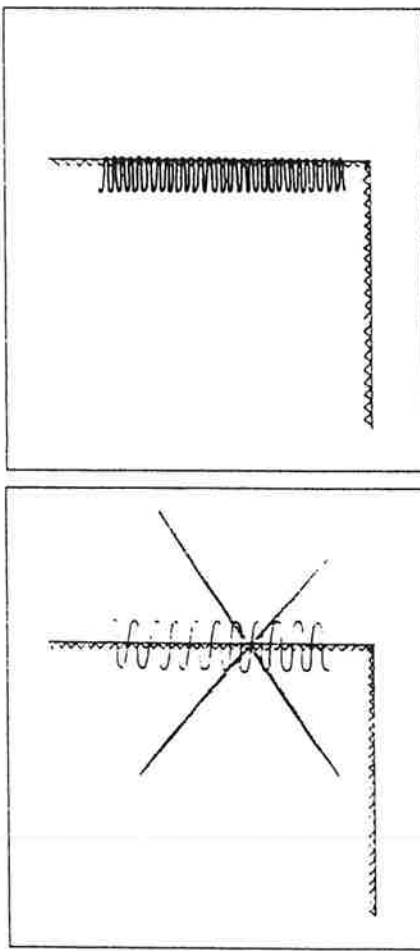
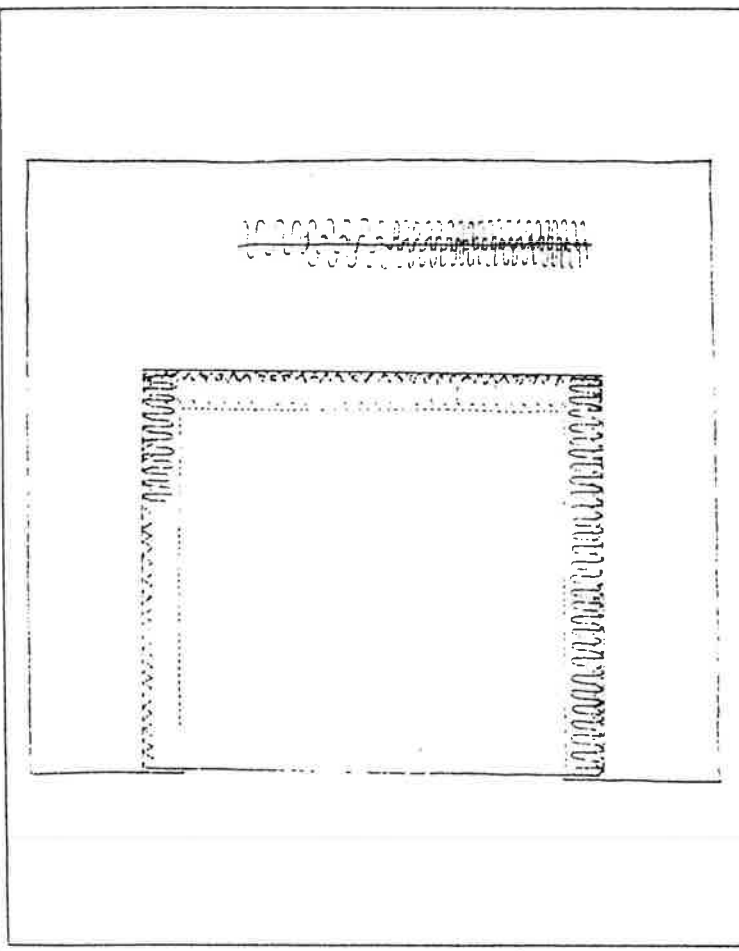
Stitch length: almost 0

Needle position: centre

Automatic (3) Running stitch

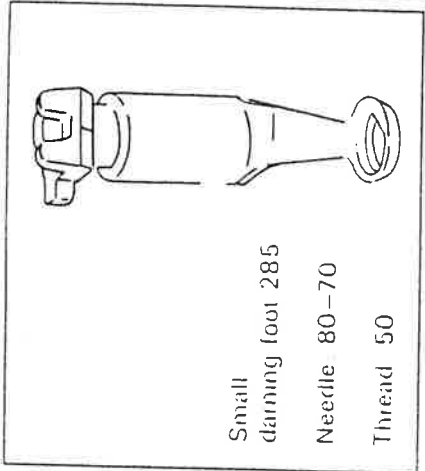
Drop feed control: sewing

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



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

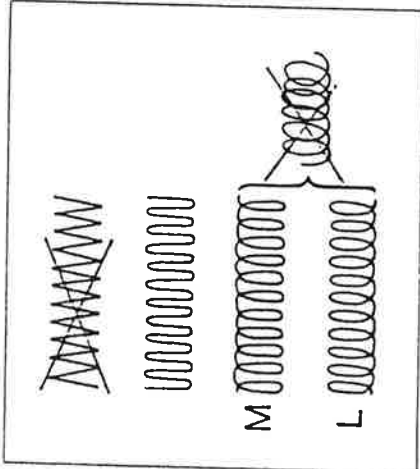
Darning



Small darning foot 285
 Needle 80-70
 Thread 50

Darning fabric

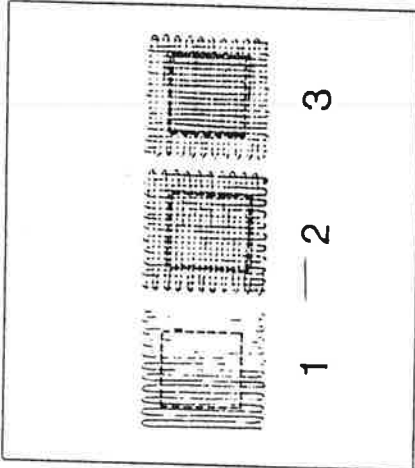
Stitch width 0
 Stitch length 0
 Automatic (0) straight stitch
 Drop feed control lowered



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 selvage and weftway.

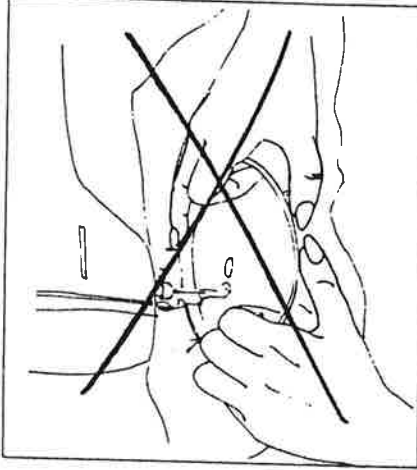


A careful darn is done in 3 runs

1. Weftway.
2. Selvageway. (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.

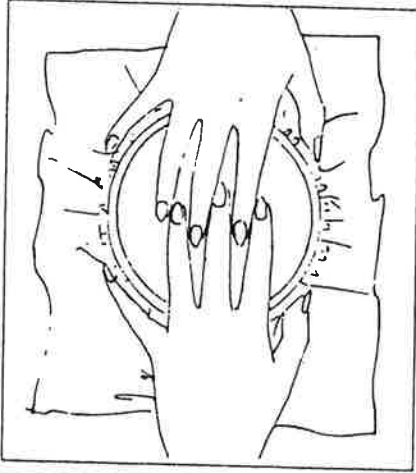
Main faults when darning

- Frequent thread breaking — work guided irregularly.
- Poor stitch (looping on top) — work moved too quickly.

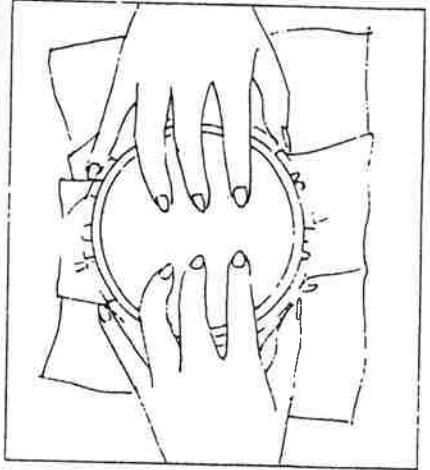


When wrong side of work is «grain» work moved **too slowly**.

How to hold hoop correctly
 Not like this ...
 this would produce irregular guide with frequent thread breaks.

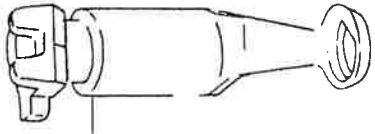


... but like this.
 What is to be guided must be firmly held.
 Thumb facing the frame (slightly bent side of little finger to the frame).
 Starting position of the fingers as in picture — opposite one another.



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

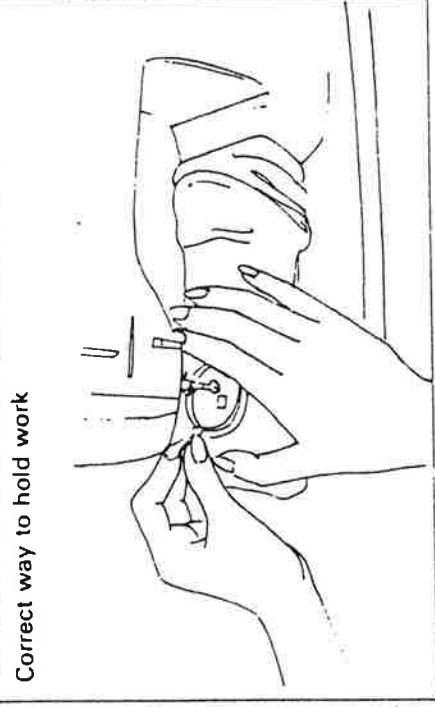
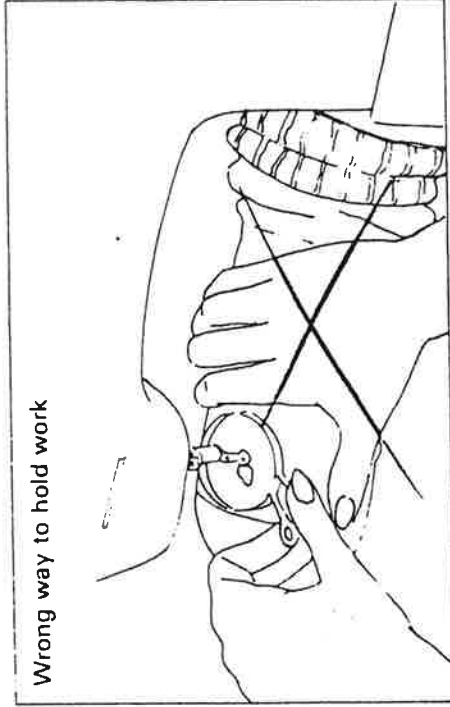
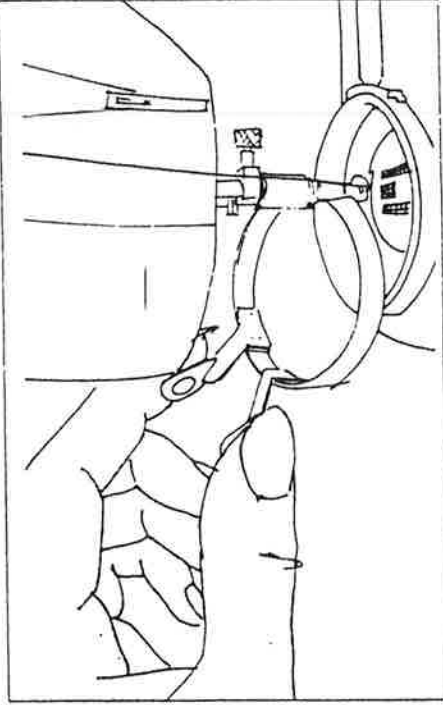
It is obvious here that we do the 1st stitch run sideways and the 2nd run lengthways as we cannot turn the frame to another angle.



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

Darning fine socks, sleeves, etc.

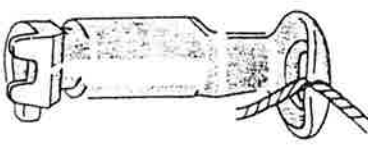
Stitch width: 0
 Stitch length: 0
 Automatic: (0) straight stitch
 Needle position: centre
 Drop feed control: lowered



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

Dear Bernina Customer,

We are sure you will enjoy your Bernina even more now that you have learned how to use it. This modern machine has an enormous potential. The second half of your Bernina book describes supplementary jobs that can be carried out on the Bernina. Some of them require extra accessories which are provided against additional cost. Your Bernina dealer will be glad to help.

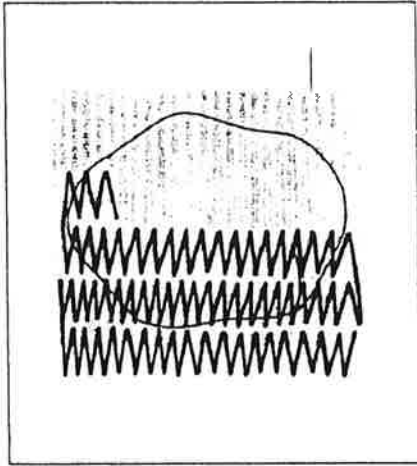
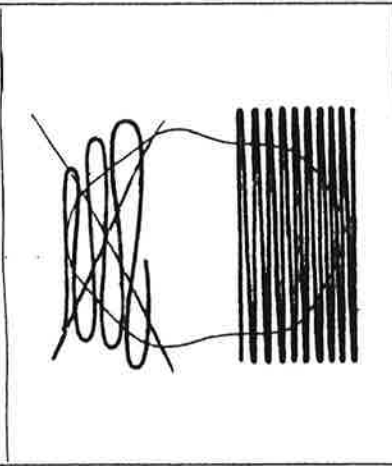
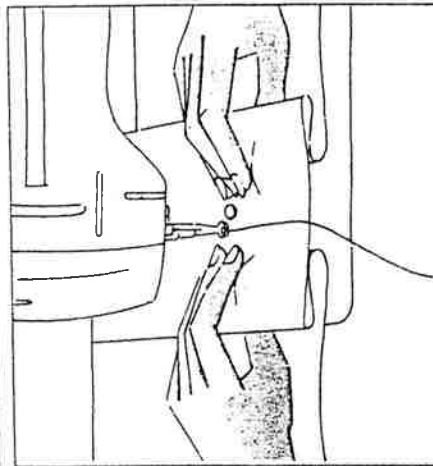


Wool darning foot 272
 Needle: 80-70
 Thread: 50
 (For Terry Cloth use 4 strands of untwisted thread instead of wool)

Darning woollens and Terry cloth (towels)

Stitch width: 3-4
 Stitch length: 0
 Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW
 Drop feed control: lowered

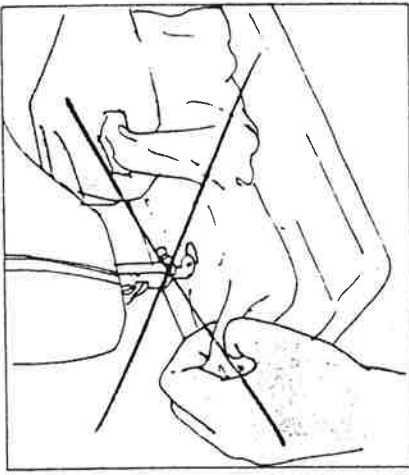
Thread machine with matching thread. Lay the wool in the slot of the presser foot. The wool will then be guided automatically.



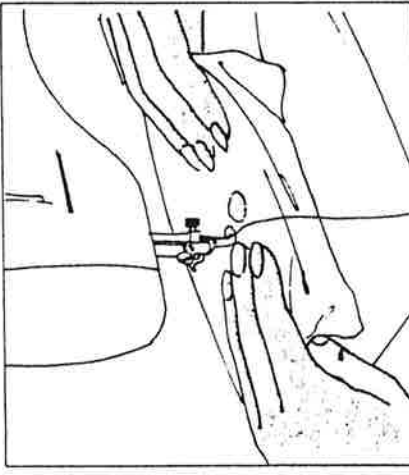
1st run: Applying the wool
 Start the work on the left, a little above the hole. Stitch down the wool with one or two stitches, and leave the needle down. Hold the area to be mended correctly. Do not push the work to and fro on the machine, but hold it taut while you guide. When applying the wool bear 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 zigzag. The zigzag rows should not overlap nor lie apart from one another.

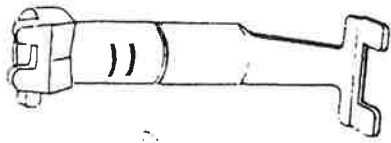


Model 801, 802 only



Model 801, 802 only

Sewing on buttons



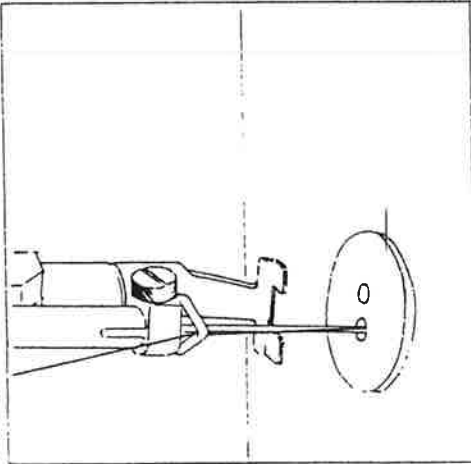
Button presser foot 157

Needle 80
 Mercers' sewing
 Thread 50
 or
 embroidery
 thread 30

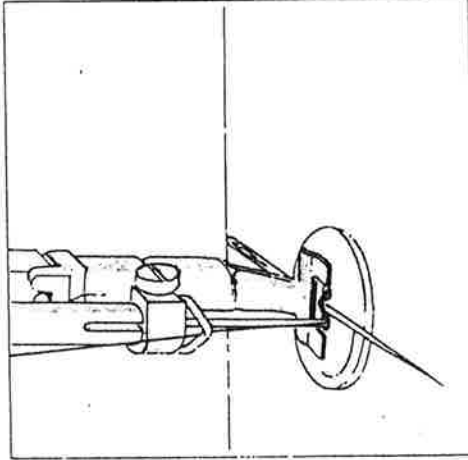
Sewing the button on

Stitch width 3-4
 Stitch length 0
 Needle position left
 Automatic (1) zigzag WWWW
 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.



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



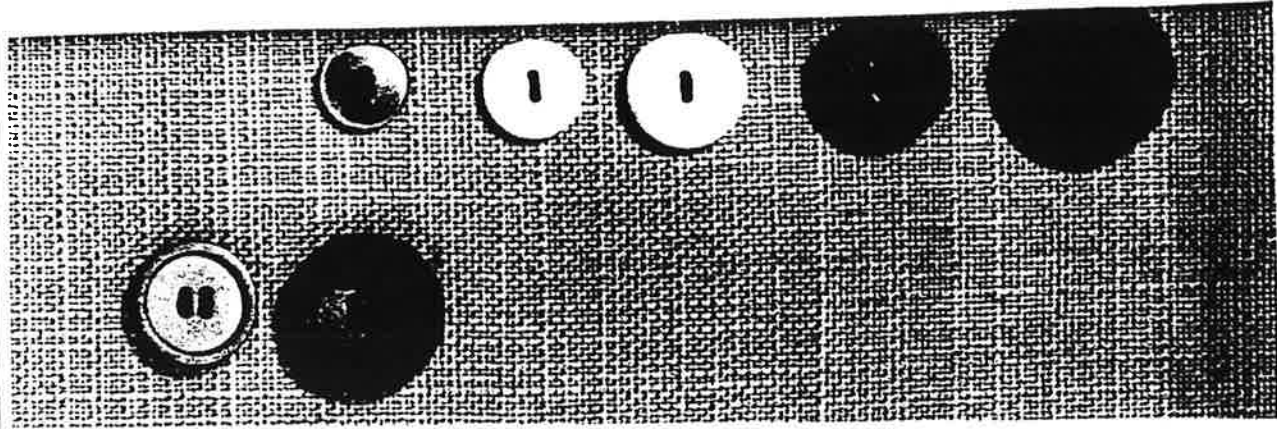
If a shank is required, lay a darning needle on the button and sew over it. (Add a few more stitches than usual.)

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.

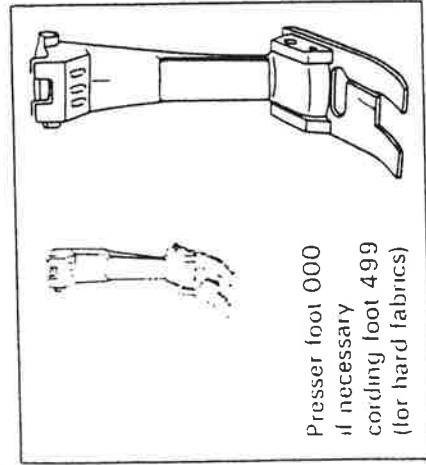
If necessary, adjust zigzag. Now sew the button on. Less stitches are needed for light weight materials. To finish raise needle. Set zigzag to 0 and sew some fastening stitches.

Method:

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



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



Presser foot 000
if necessary
cording foot 499
(for hard fabrics)

Cordonnet can be worked in two ways:
A — as upper thread
B — in the bobbin case

Important:

The sewing machine needle has a long groove at the front. It must be possible for the thread to lie completely in this groove while sewing, otherwise wrong stitches and broken threads result, in addition to an unsightly stitch pattern. The thickness of the needle must therefore correspond as always to the thread thickness. In addition, synthetic cordonnet is being used increasingly.

Hence the golden rule is:
When cordonnet as upper thread
Needle No. 110

It is quite possible that for certain kinds of fabric even a needle No. 100 (possibly No. 90) produces a perfect result.

Sew a trial sample

A. Cordonnet as upper thread

- Needle No. 110
- Presser foot 000, if necessary cording foot 499
- Lower thread normal sewing thread or synth. thread
- Stitch width: 0
- Stitch length: 4
- Needle position: centre
- Automatic: 0 straight stitch
- Feed-dog: to sewing

Sew a trial sample.

B. Cordonnet in the bobbin case

If the work cannot take the thick no. 110 needle, the cordonnet thread must be sewn as lower thread. In this case, work is done on the back of the material if the sewing line is not visible, e.g. when sewing-on pockets, they are first sewn on from the right side with darning thread (contrasting colour), stitch length 4. This basting seam provides the sewing line on the back and is easily removed at the end.

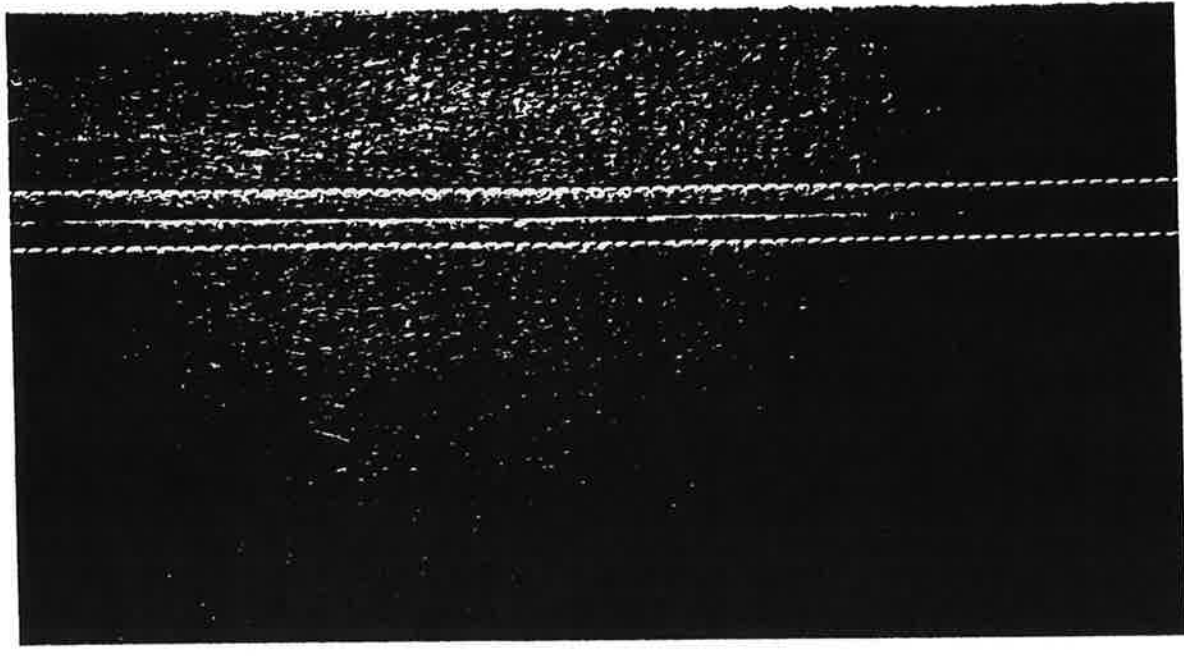
There are two possibilities of sewing cordonnet from the bobbin case.

1. Normal backstitch

- Needle No. 80
- Presser foot No. 000
- Upper thread normal sewing thread or synth. thread, colour as cordonnet
- Stitch width: 0
- Stitch length: 4
- Needle position: centre
- Automatic: 0 straight stitch
- Feed-dog: to sewing

Place bobbin with cordonnet in case (use cordonnet case, it is identified by a black flap). **Sew a trial sample.**

Standard straight stitch: stitch length 4



Decorative Seams with Cordonnet (silk, cotton, synthetic cordonnet)

2. Saddle stitch

(Only for Bernina machines with CB-bobbin hook)

If a particularly long stitch is required (over 4 mm), this can be obtained using the Magic needle and zigzag stitch (not blindstitch).

Thread upper eye of Magic needle

Presser foot No 000

Upper thread normal sewing thread or synth. thread colour as cordonnet

Stitch width 4

Stitch length 2-4

Needle position: centre

Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW

Feed-dog: to sewing

Place cordonnet in bobbin case as in 1. Work is again performed on the back of the material.

Sew a trial sample.

Warning: the decorative seam is formed (as with basting) at the left-hand needle penetration.

The Magic needle is only available as No. 80. Therefore cordonnet cannot be sewn as upper thread with this needle. See introductory comments.

Saddle stitch ▲



3. Fancy saddle stitch

The Bernina universal stitch produces an attractive fancy saddle stitch.

Thread upper eye of Magic needle

Presser foot No 000

Upper thread normal sewing thread or synth. thread

Colour: contrasting with cordonnet

Stitch width 4

Stitch length 2-3

Needle position: centre

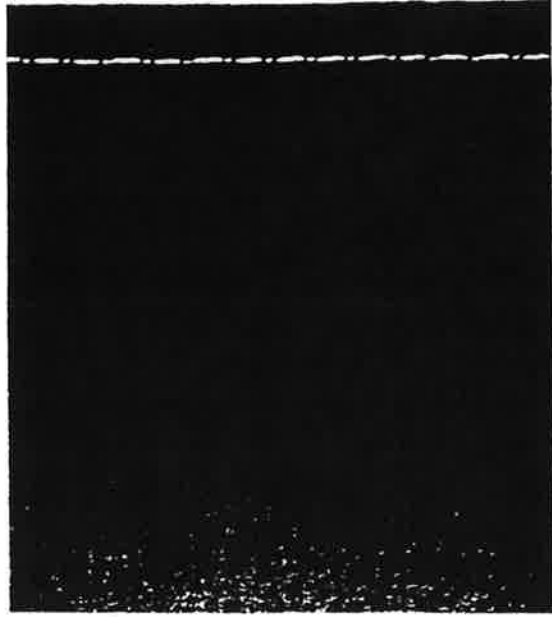
Automatic: (4)

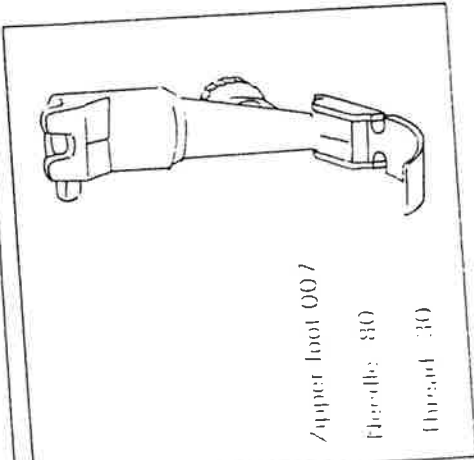
Feed-dog: to sewing

Sew a trial sample.

Saddle stitch and fancy saddle stitch are suitable for soft materials.

Fancy saddle stitch ▲





Zipper foot 007

Needle: 80

Thread: 30

Stitch width

Stitch length

Automatic: (0)

Needle position:

Drop feed control: sewing

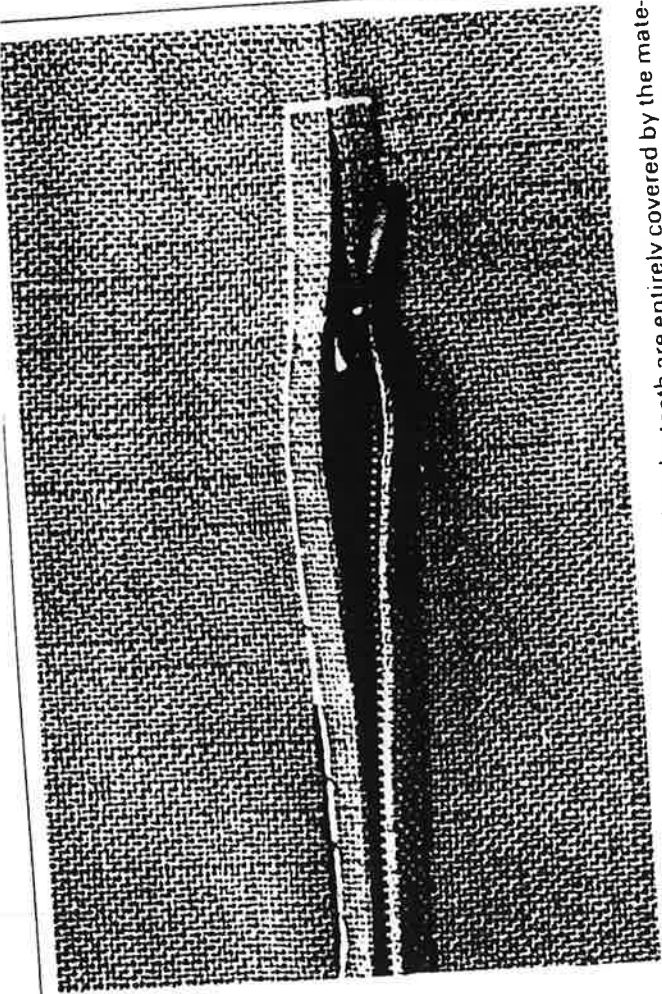
0

1.5--2

straight stitch

according to side set left or right

sewing



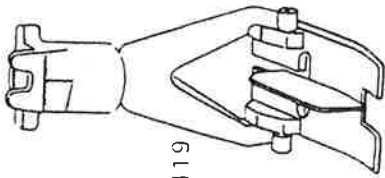
The zip is basted in by short stitches so that the teeth are entirely covered by the material. Open the zip before you sew it in. Sew down each side from top to bottom, once with the needle position right and once with the needle position left.

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 the 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

Important preliminary

1. First set zigzag and put needle at highest position. Only then attach presser foot (to ensure needle is not damaged).
2. Remove thread from the tension discs and thread round the handle 13 as in diagram. When work is finished replace thread between the tension discs.



Tailor tacking foot 419

Needle: 70-90

Thread:
Sewing, basting or
darning thread

Automatic (1) zigzag VMMW
Needle position: centre
Drop feed control: to sewing

Tacking with sewing thread

Needle: 80
Stitch width: 2-1.5
Stitch length: 4

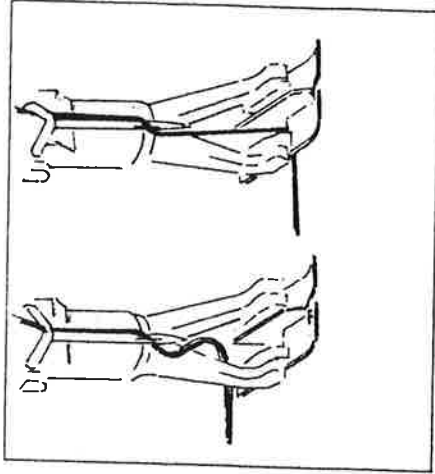
Tacking with basting thread

(specially for woollens)
Basting thread for top thread only:
normal sewing thread in bobbin

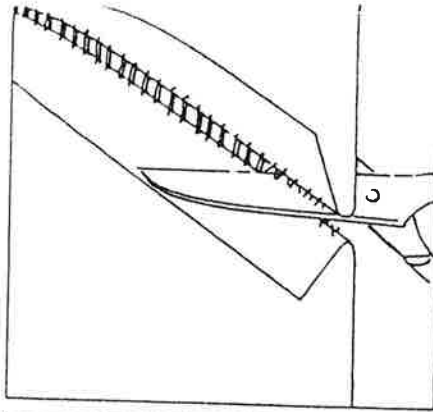
Needle: 90
Stitch width: 2
Stitch length: 4

Tacking with darning thread

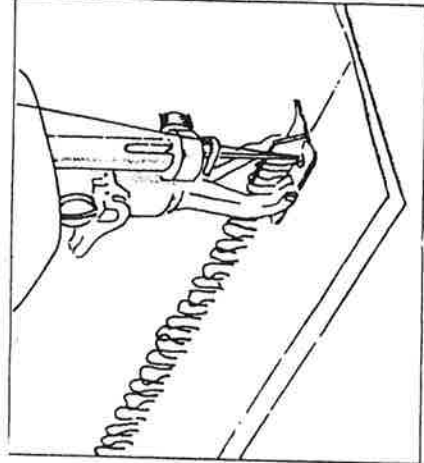
(for thin materials)
Needle: 70
Stitch width: 1.5
Stitch length: 4



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

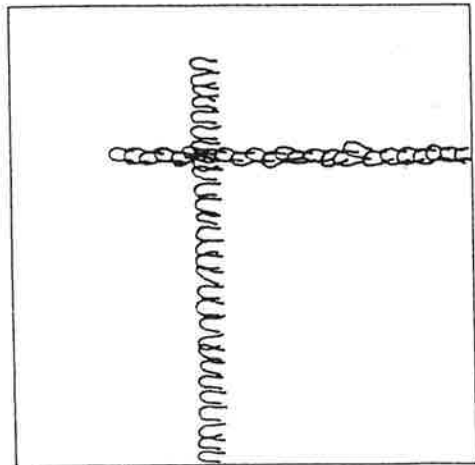
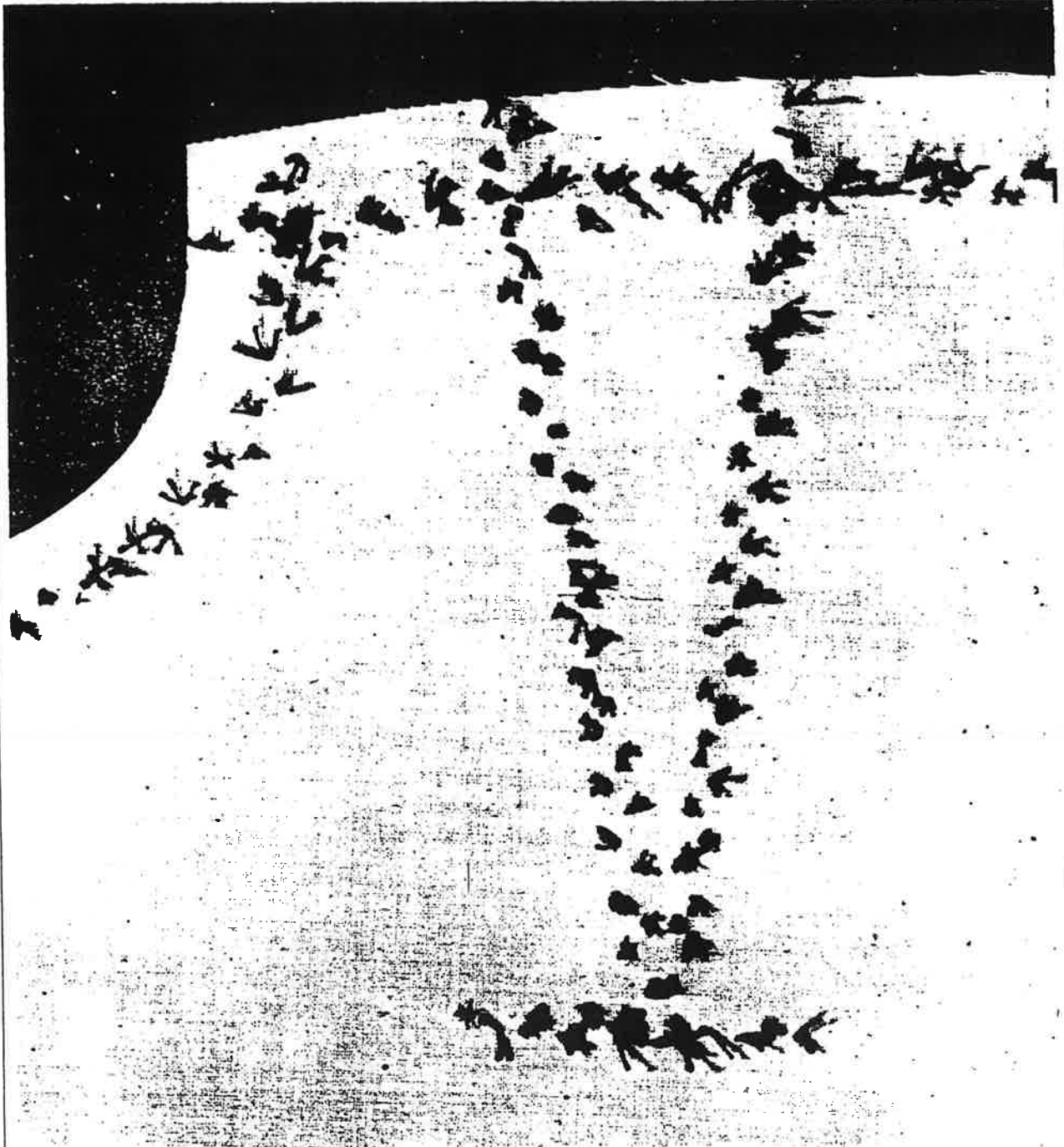


Pull both sides of the material gently apart and cut through the threads.

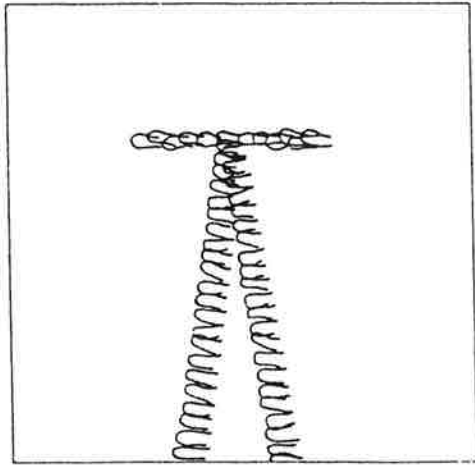


A pattern can be transferred onto the fabric with the aid of the tailor tacking foot, this forms the necessary loops.

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 move the pattern. It is understood that the pieces of material should be pinned down first before basting to prevent slipping.

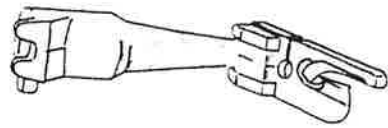


Mark the corners this way ...



... and the darts like this

The Hemmer



Hemmer 003

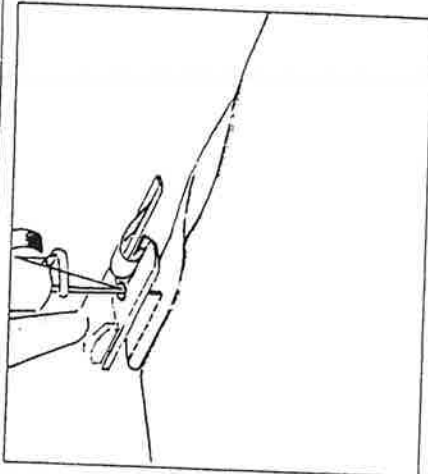
Needle 80-70

Increased sewing thread No 50

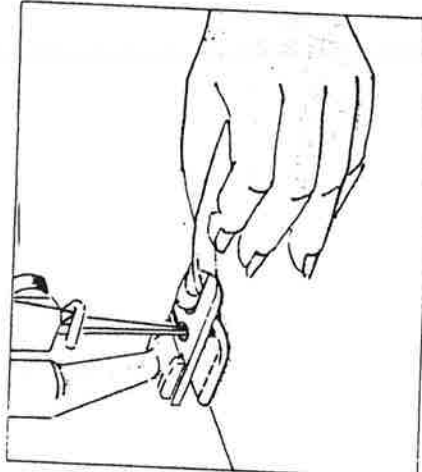
Stitch width 0
 Stitch length 1.5-2
 Automatic (0) straight stitch
 Needle position centre
 Drop feed control sewing



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.

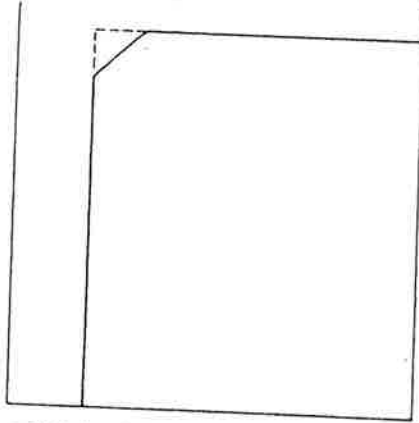


To begin sewing: Fold edge of fabric twice (not too wide). Lay work under the presser foot and sew a few stitches.

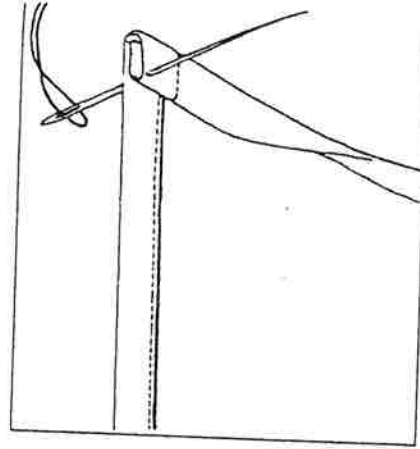


Leave needle in the fabric and lift presser foot. Tautly hold the first fold under the presser foot with the left hand and draw it through the spiral on the presser foot.

The corners: These are sewn in stages as follows:

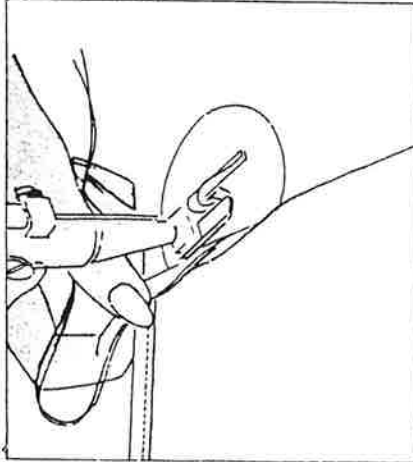


First cut a little off (not too much otherwise they will pull apart). Sew first seam.

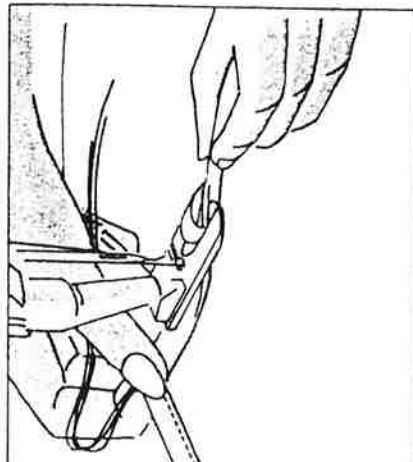


Fold edge of fabric twice and draw strong thread through by hand.

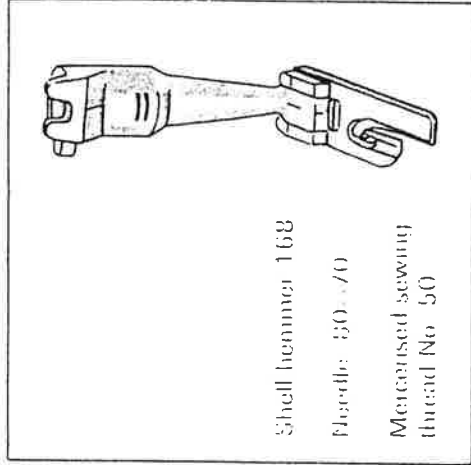
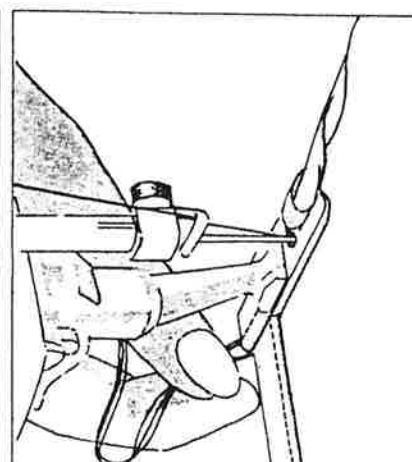
Hold corner (together with thread) with thumb and forefinger of the right hand and lay the work near the presser foot.



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.



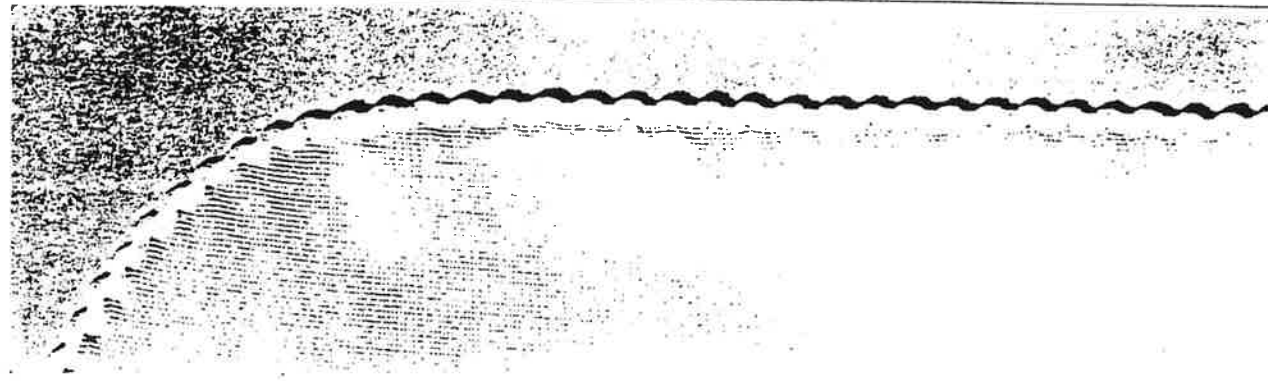
Shell hemmer 168

Needle: 50-70

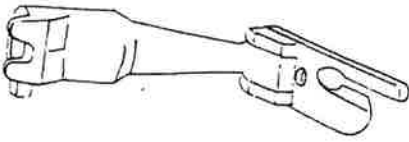
Mercedised sewing thread No 50

Stitch width 4
 Stitch length 2.5-3
 Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW
 Needle position: centre
 Drop feed control: sewing

Sewing procedure as for normal hemming.



The Lap Hemmer (Feller)



Lap hemmer 174

Needle: 80-70

Mercedised sewing thread No. 50

Stitch width: 0

Stitch length: 1.5-2

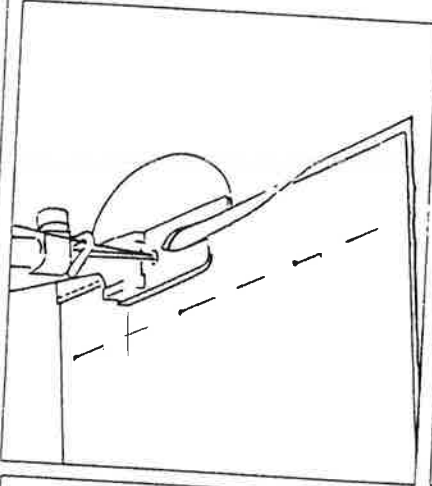
Automatic: (0) straight stitch

Needle position: centre

Drop feed control: sewing

First operation:

Pin both pieces of fabric together so that the piece underneath projects by 3 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch). 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.

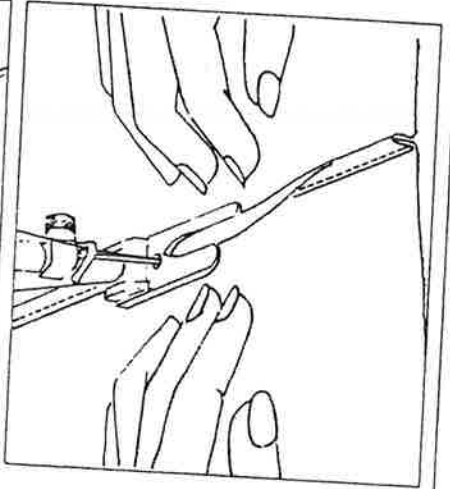


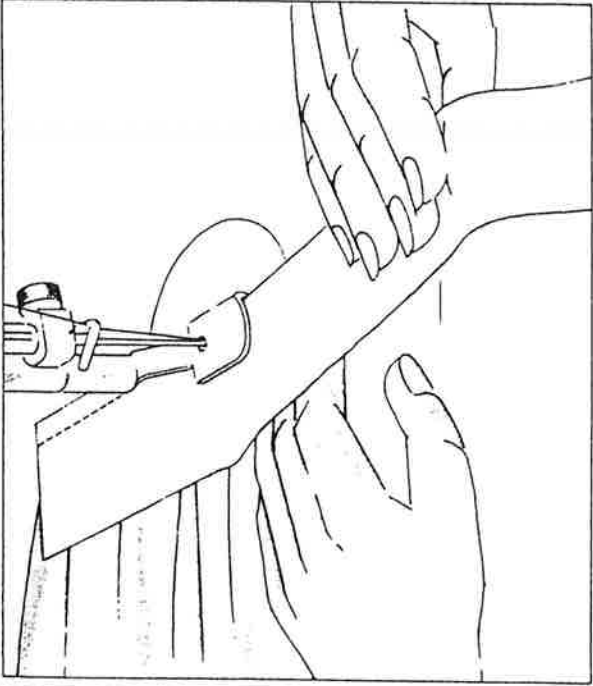
When sewing make sure that the same width of material enters the feller all the time. Guide the fabric as you do when sewing a hem.



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 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.

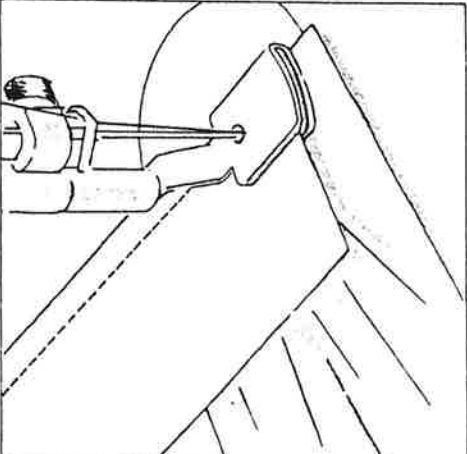
For tight gathering the upper piece of material can be pulled a little.

Presser foot Gatherer
179

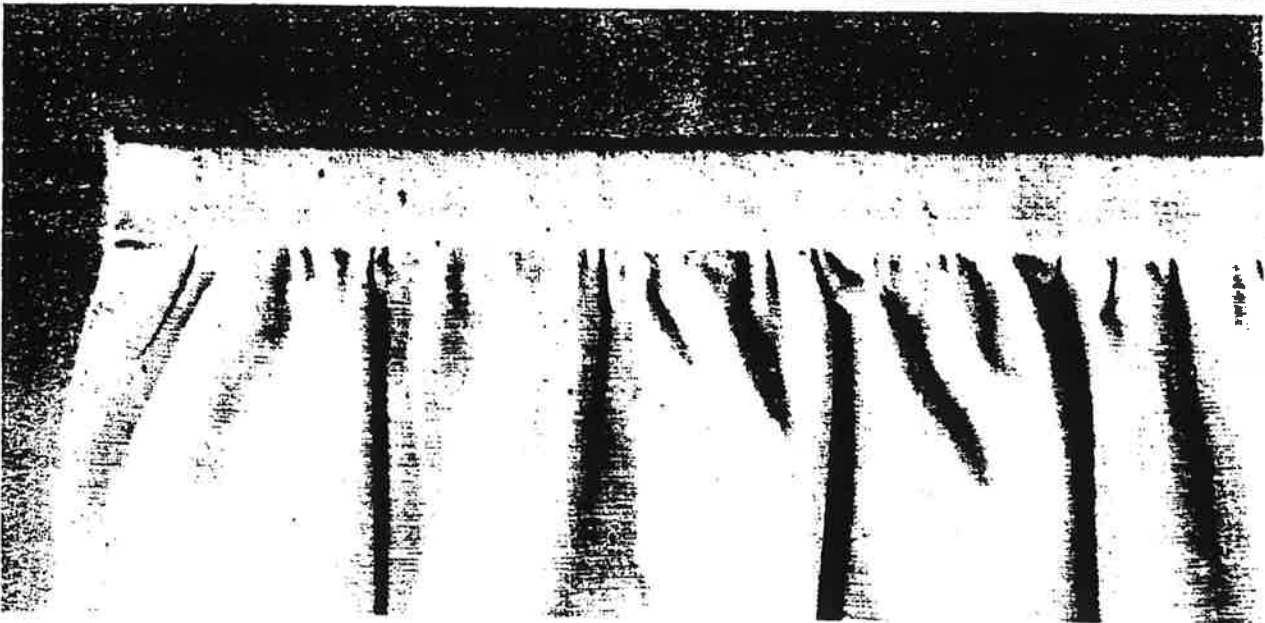
Needle: 80-70

Mercerised sewing thread 50

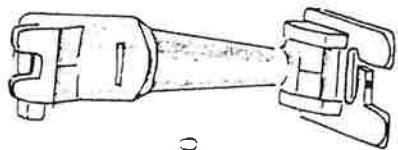
- Stitch width 0
- Stitch length 1.5-4
- Automatic (0) straight stitch -----
- Needle position: centre
- Drop feed control: sewing



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



Applique work



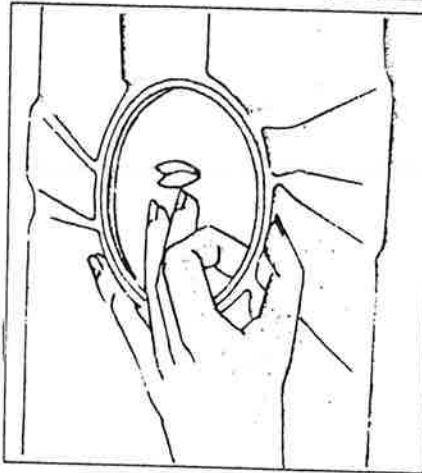
Embroidery foot 030

Needles 80-70

Thread
Embroidery thread
No. 50

Automatic. (1) zigzag
Needle position: centre
Drop feed control: sewing

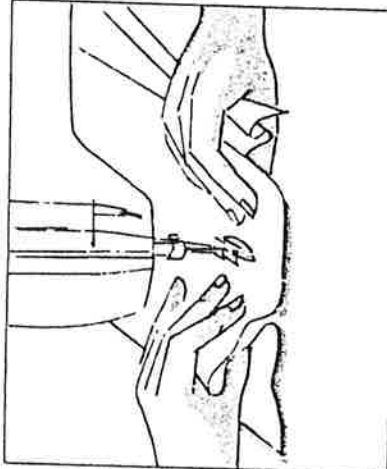
Guiding with the frame: The left hand must hold the frame steady, because often the frame is guided during sewing with this hand only.



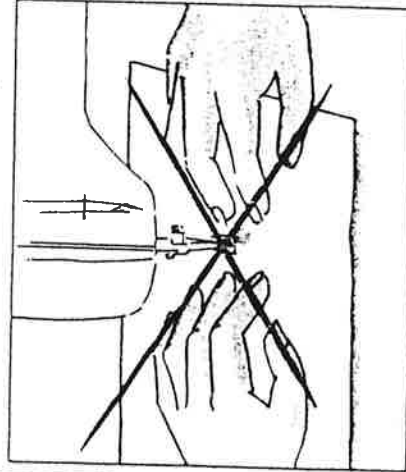
First put your hand in the position as when darning. Then draw forefinger back to the inner edge of the frame. Extend the middle and ring fingers. Your hand now has complete control of the frame and the best possible freedom of movement.

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 wrong side of the material with special tracing paper. See motive is in reverse. The design be traced onto iron-on Viler Vilene ironed on to the wrong material. (Especially recommended for rough and irregularly woven fabric are difficult to draw on.) If a carbon paper is used, it should be used often trace on thin paper then transfer it onto the material can be tacked on to a garment if desired.

1st run:

Stitch width: 0.5-1

Stitch length: 0.3-0.5

Tack material for applique on the side.

1. Sew along the traced line wrong side.

2. Turn to right side and cut neatly along the sewn lines on applique material. (At the same time move the frame.) Hold scissors correctly.

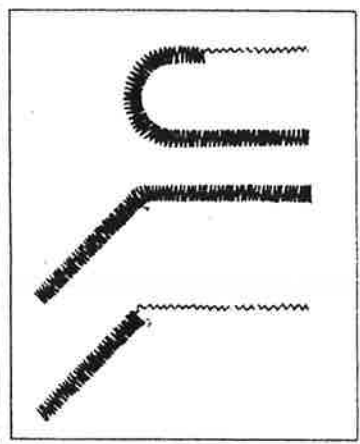
2nd run:

Stitch width: 1.5

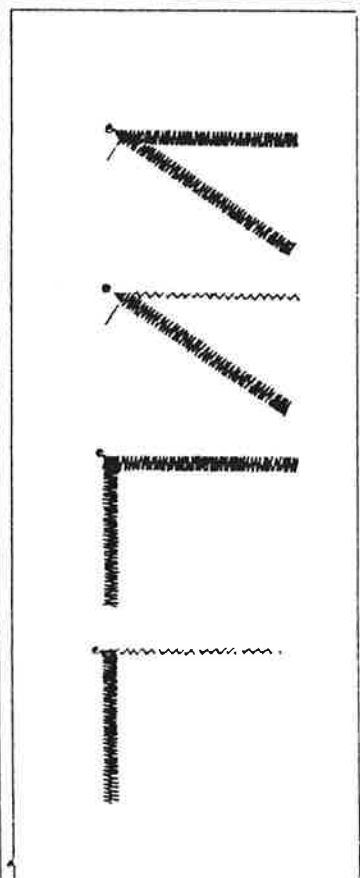
Stitch length: almost 0

Cover the cut edge on the right with Satin Stitch. Sew corners at curves, stitch by stitch (using wheel).

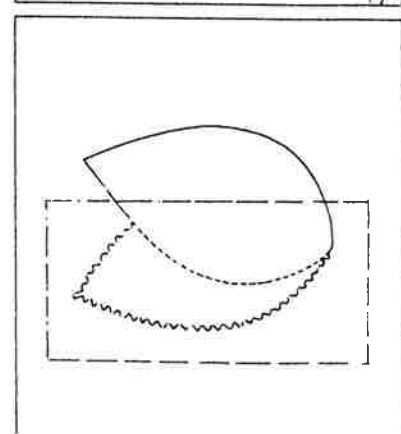
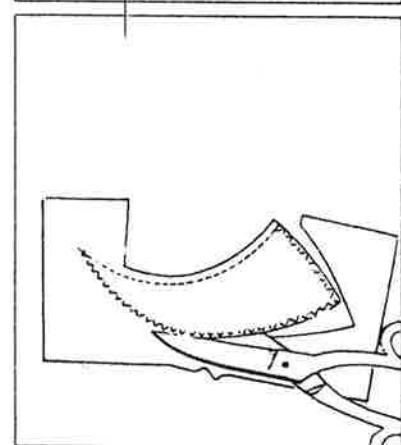
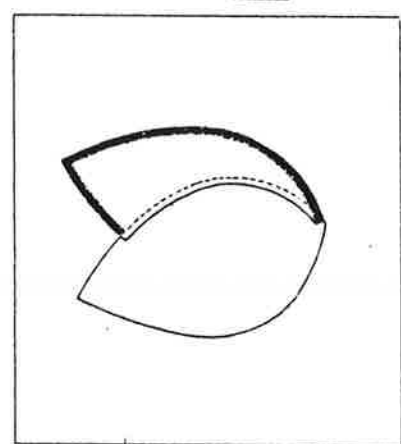
Finish by tracing the lines through were not appliqued and sew from right side.



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.

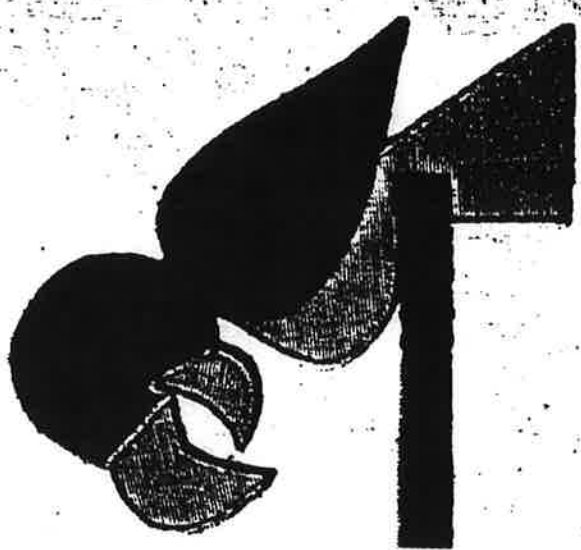


2. Pointed corner: Stop sewing 0.5 cm (1/8 inch) in front of the corner. Then turn back zigzag while sewing on O. Raise presser foot and turn the material. Set zigzag onto 1.5 again and carefully continue sewing.

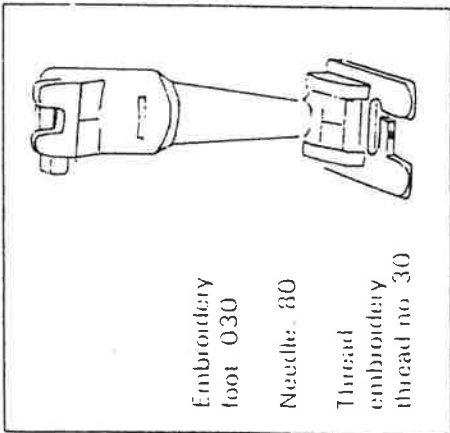


Multi-coloured applique work
the lower part: Only this part of the applique material should be tacked on. Sew around where the colours overlap use straight stitch and zigzag the other contours.
2. Trim away surplus applique material, cutting as closely as possible to the zigzag stitches. Where a straight stitch has been used leave 0.5 cm (1/8 inch) beyond stitches.
3. When covering the contours leave the straight stitched edge uncovered. This will be covered again by the next

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



Satin Stitch embroidery



Embroidery foot 030

Needle: 80

Thread embroidery thread no. 30

Stitch width: 4
 Stitch length: Satin Stitch
 Automatic: (1) zigzag WWWW
 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.

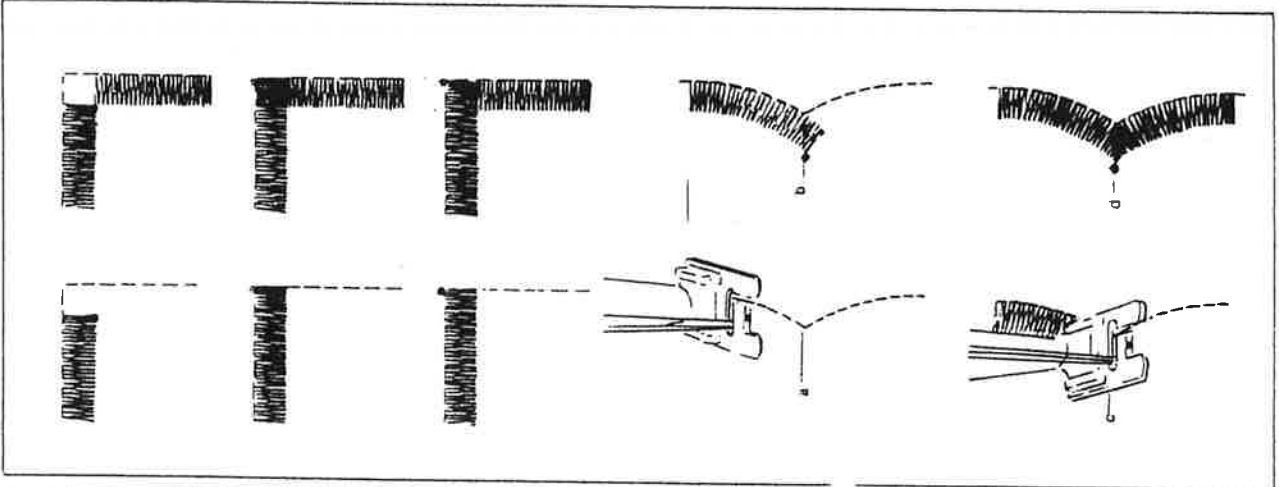
If the foot is almost over the edge of the seam, hold the material back a little otherwise the foot will glide away and this will result in a long stitch (which will look as if a mistake has been made).

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 O. Lower foot. **Now whilst sewing slowly turn zigzag onto 4 again; sewing slowly!**

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

- 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 O. 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, tablekins, doilies, etc.

Border scallops

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

1st run:

Stitch width: 4

Stitch length: almost 0

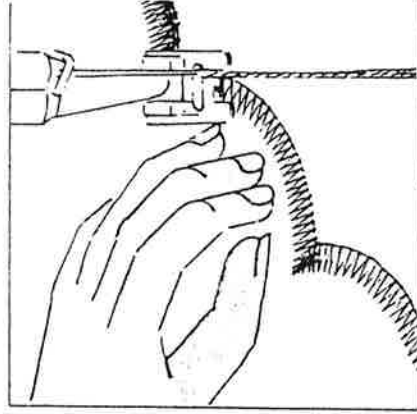
Sew satin stitch seam. Remove paper and carefully cut round the scallop

2nd run:

Stitch width: 2.5-3

Stitch length: 1-1.5

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



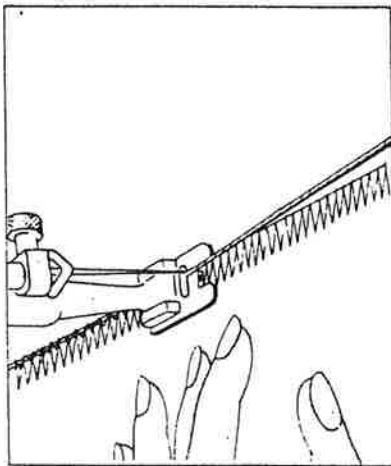
Note: The machine feeds in a straight line and not in curves. The border cord must therefore be held **straight** and its scallop edge must be guided on the straight line. **Guide slowly and near the foot.**

Straight border

Preparation:
Draw border line, underlay with paper.

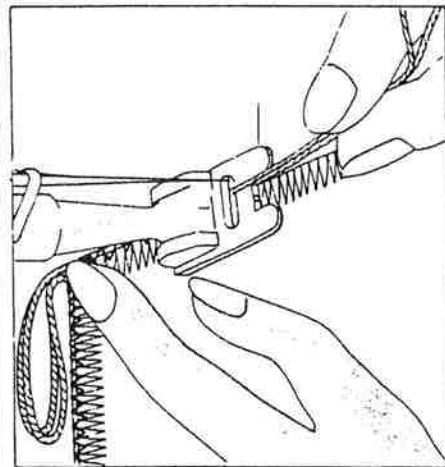
1st run:
Stitch width: 4
Stitch length: almost 0

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



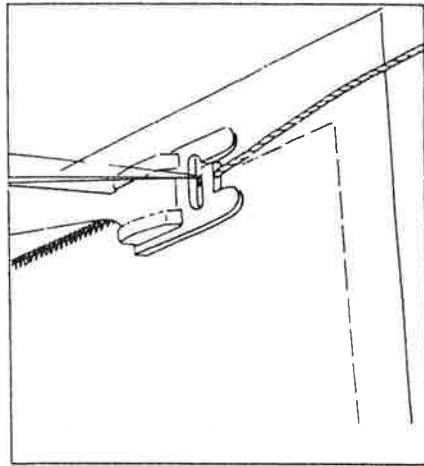
2nd run:
Stitch width: 2.5-3
Stitch length: 1-1.5

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



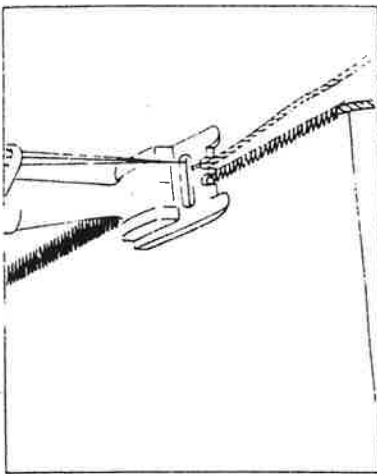
Corner: Sew to the corner. Lower drop feed control. Sew three stitches using the hand wheel. Leaving the needle in the work at the inside edge, raise foot, lower foot and sew a further three stitches. Raise drop feed control and continue sewing carefully. Pull on the loop until the foot no longer lies on the corner. To make loop disappear pull the ends of the cord. (See diagram.) Push corner stitch over the corner and continue sewing.

Narrow border



1st run:
Foot: Embroidery foot
Stitch width: 1.5
Stitch length: 0.25
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.

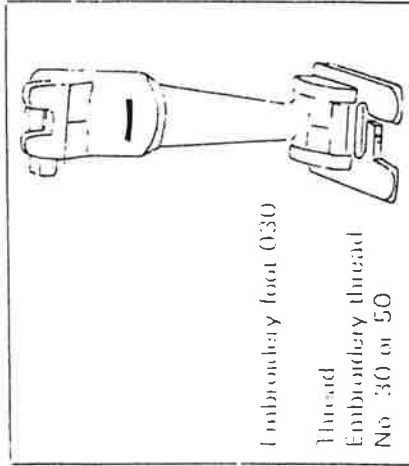


2nd run:
Foot: Small buttonhole foot
Stitch width: 2-3 (according to material)
Stitch length: almost 0
Needle position: centre

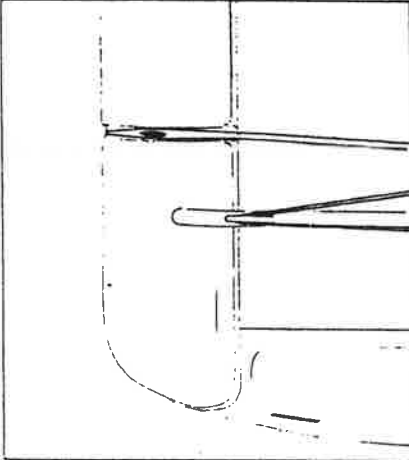
Now completely cover the first satin stitch seam with a second. Lay the work under the foot in such a way that the satin stitch seam is in the left groove of the foot. Place the cord (mostly 1-ply) into the right hand groove of the foot. In this way the yarn is joined exactly to the edge. Make the corner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



Double needle



Embroidery foot 030
Thread
Embroidery thread
No. 30 or 50



Double needle

This special needle produces very beautiful effects, particularly on fine materials, either shades of one colour or different colours.

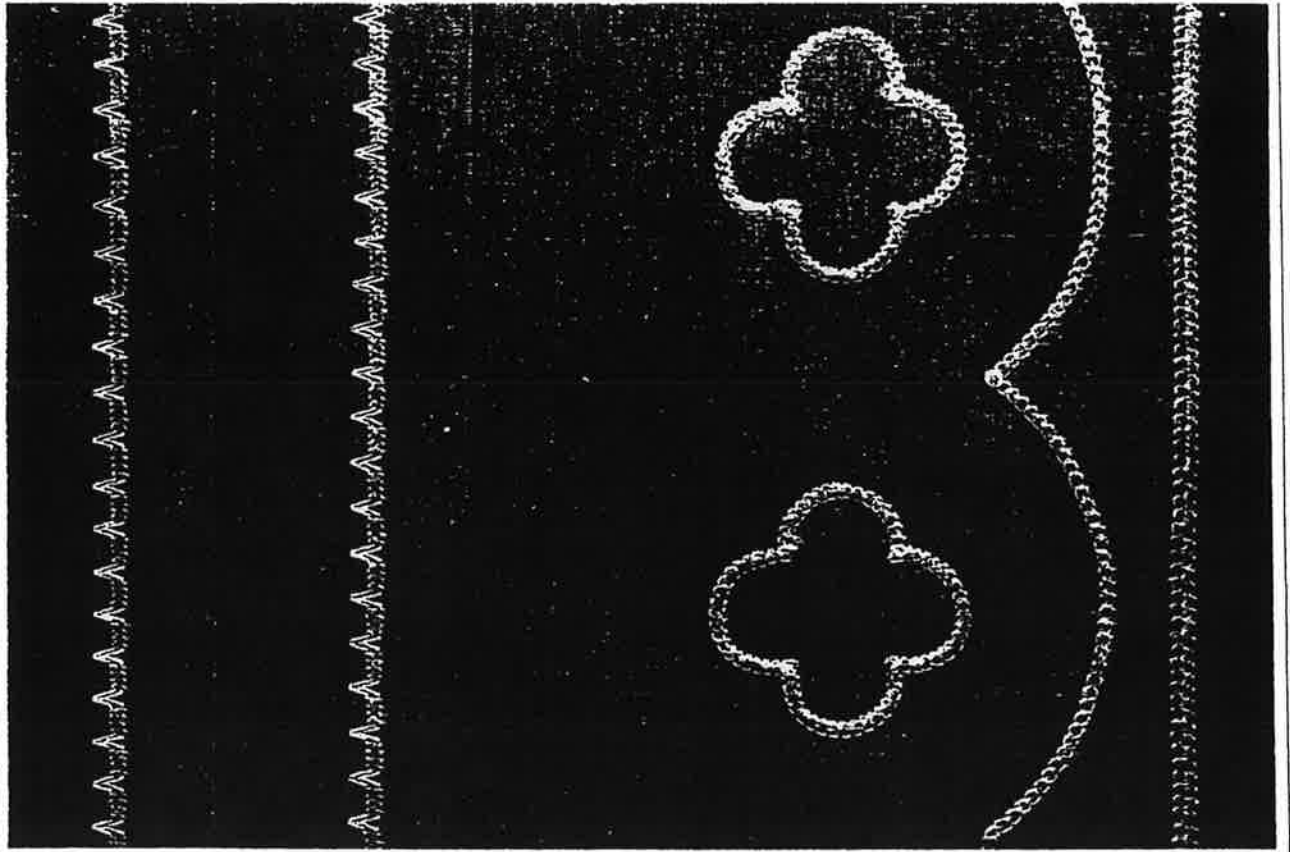
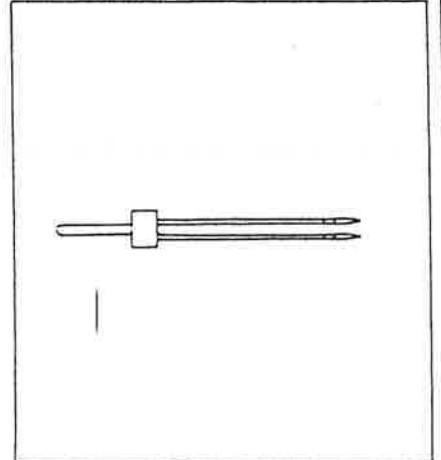
When threading through the thread tension, make sure that one of the threads goes left and the other right of the tension disc.

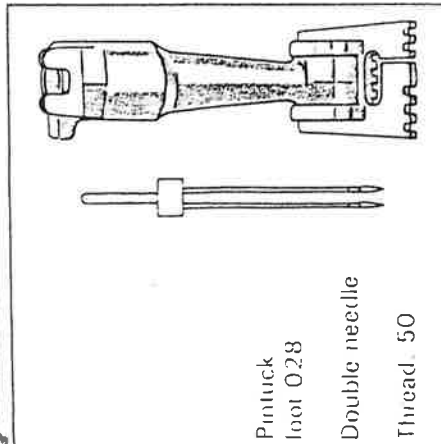
Setting:

- Automatic: As cleared
- Needle position: centre
- Drop feed control: Sewing

Double needle:

- Stitch width: 2.5
- Stitch length: 0.3 - 1 (according to pattern)





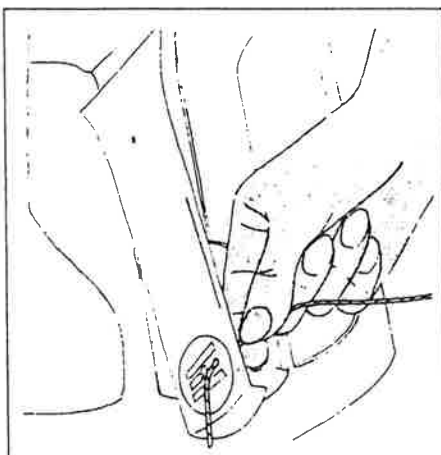
Pintuck foot 028
Double needle
Thread, 50

Sewing pintucks

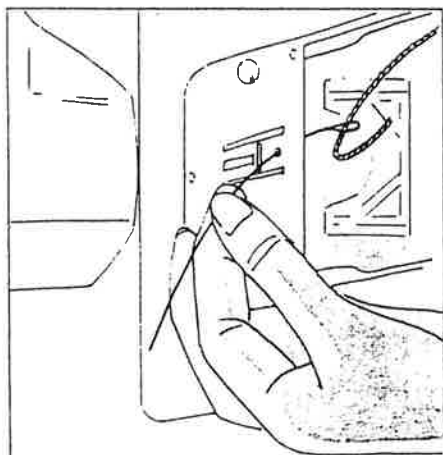
Stitch width: 0
Stitch length: about 1.5
Automatic: (0) straight stitch -----
Needle position: centre
Drop feed control: sewing

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.



The gimp is threaded like this: model 801, 802



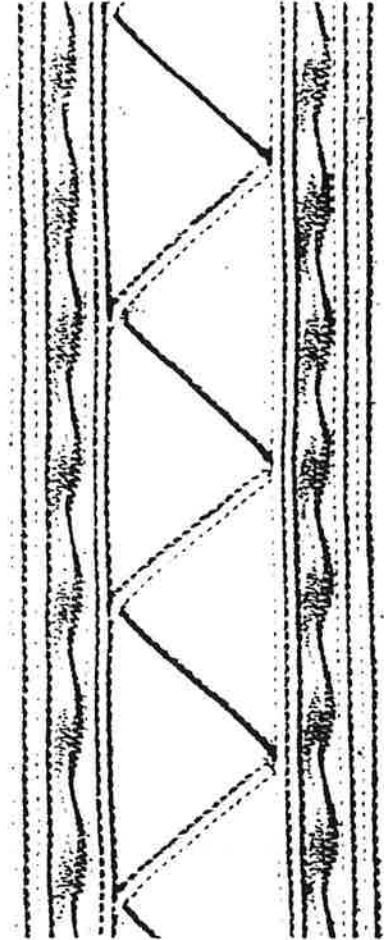
The gimp is threaded like this: model 811, 812

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.)

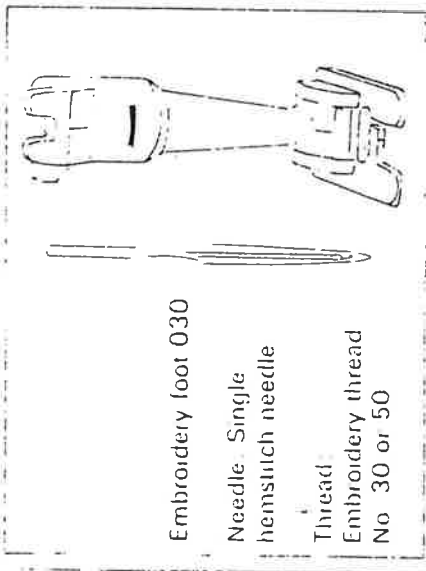
Sewing Pintuck Corners
Because of the double needle, corners cannot be turned at right angles in one stitch, as with a single needle. You should therefore proceed thus: Bring the points of the needles into the work. Lift presser foot. Half turn work. Lower presser foot. Turn balance wheel by hand to do one stitch leaving needle points in work. Lift presser foot and continue.

Fancy Patterns with double needle (Remove the cord)
Stitch width: 0--2.5
Stitch length: about 0.25
Needle position: centre
Automatic: as desired
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.



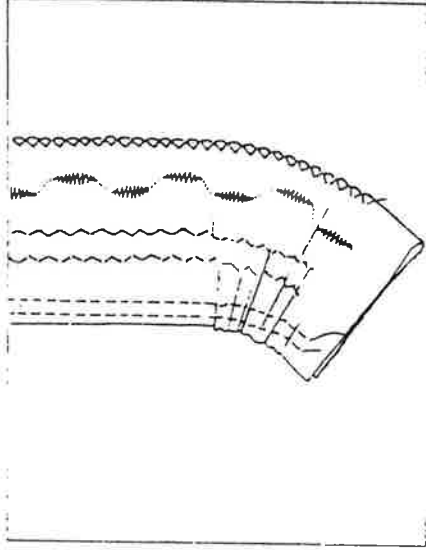
Hemstitching (for fine fabrics)



Embroidery foot 030

Needle: Single hemstitch needle

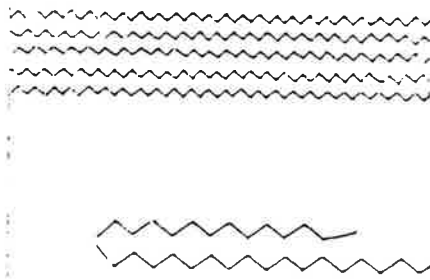
Thread: Embroidery thread No. 30 or 50



Single hemstitch needle

Adjustment

- Stitch width 2
- Stitch length 1
- Needle position centre
- Automatic (1) zigzag WWWW
- 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).

