

My
BERNINA®
Guide
Model 1080

Control panel area showing various settings and indicators:

- Stitch pattern icons: straight, zigzag, and decorative.
- Three vertical sliders.
- Buttons for 'I', 'M', and a 1/2 button.
- A vertical scale with numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6.

CM
INCHES

5 10

Control panel with various stitch icons and buttons:

- Stitch icons: straight, zigzag, decorative, and others.
- Buttons: MEM CLR, +, -.

Stitch selection dial with numbers 0-5 and indicator lights.


Large circular dial with a zigzag icon.

Stitch selection dial with numbers 0, 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and indicator lights.

Large circular dial.

Special

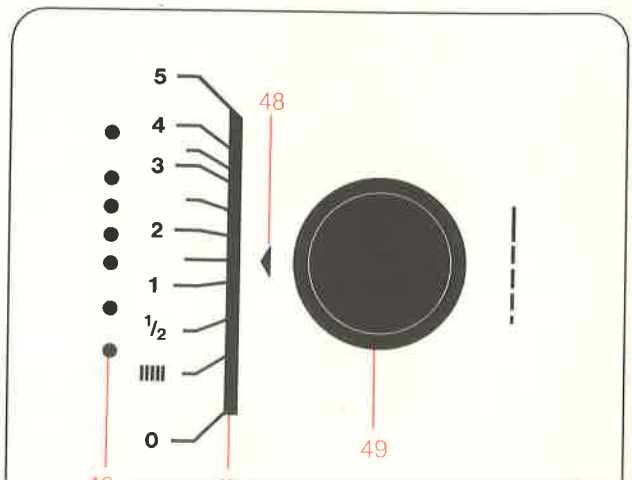
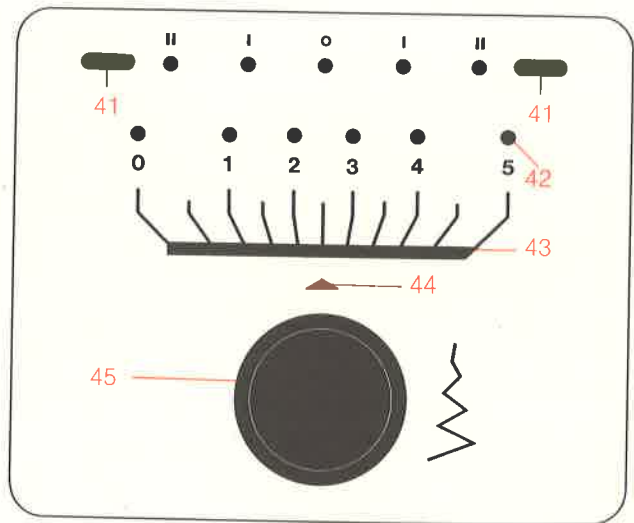
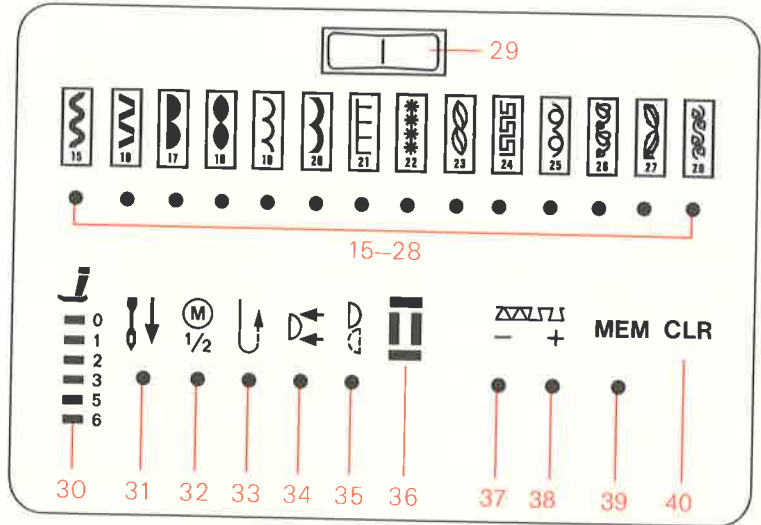
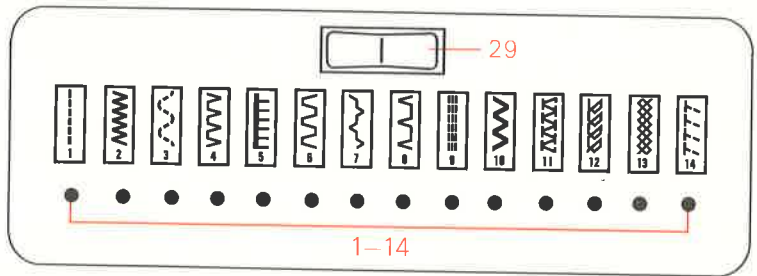
BERNINA 1080
Computer

 **MADE IN SWITZERLAND**



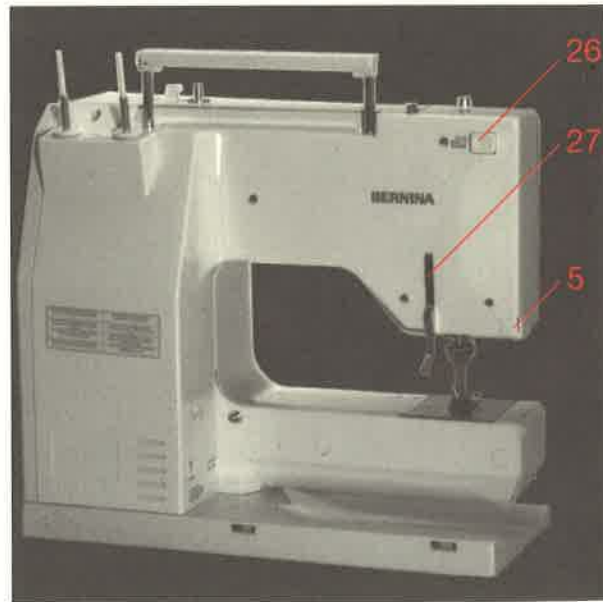
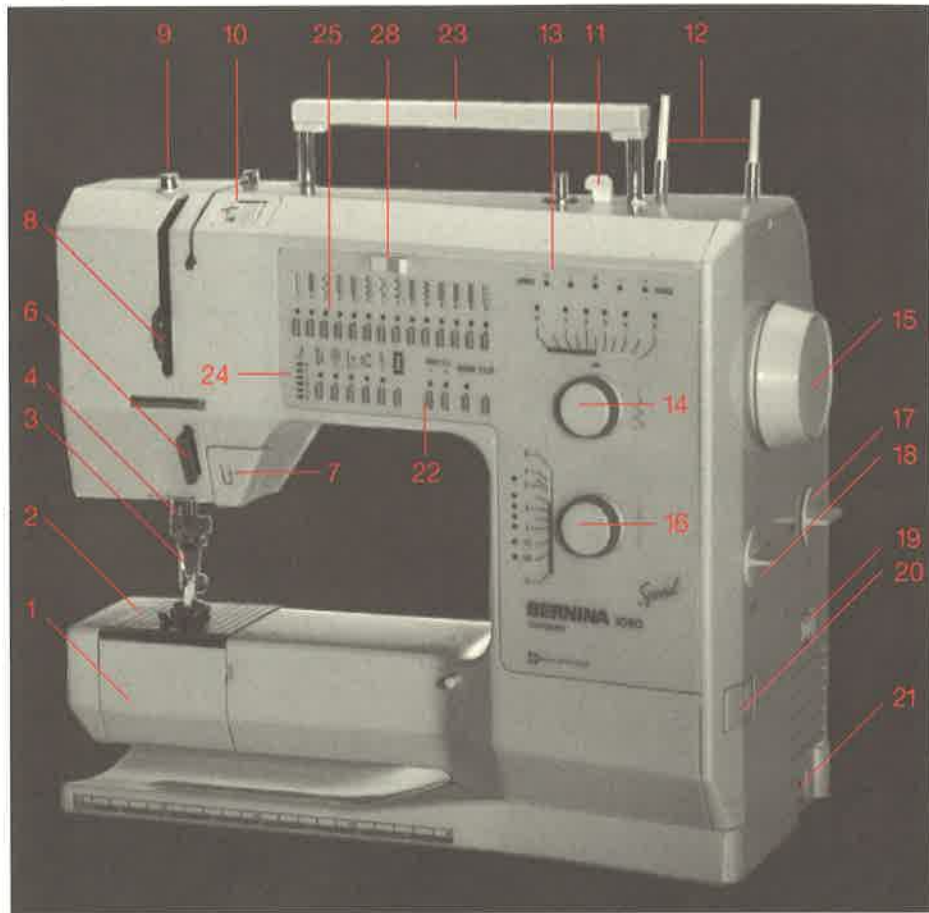
Indicator / Control panel

- 1-14 Practical stitches
- 15-28 Decorative stitches
- 29 Toggle switch
- 30 Presser foot indicator
- 31 Needle stop down
- 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ speed
- 33 Reverse sewing button
- 34 Single pattern/pattern end
- 35 Mirror image
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- 42 Basic setting indication lamps for stitch width
- 43 Stitch width bar
- 44 Stitch width triangular lamp
- 45 Stitch width knob
- 46 Basic settings indication lamps for stitch length
- 47 Stitch length bar
- 48 Stitch length triangular lamp
- 49 Stitch length knob



Details of the machine

- 1 Hinged front cover
- 2 Stitch plate
- 3 Presser foot
- 4 Needle clamp
- 5 Thread cutter
- 7 Securing stitch control
- 8 Thread take-up lever
- 9 Pre-tension stud
- 10 Tension regulating dial
- 11 Bobbin winder (with on/off switch)
- 12 Thread holder pins
- 13 Needle position buttons and indicators
- 14 Stitch width knob
- 15 Handwheel
- 16 Stitch length knob
- 17 Power switch
- 18 Feed-dog knob
- 19 Connection for foot control unit
- 20 Quick needle threader
- 21 Socket for mains cable
- 22 Selector buttons for general functions
- 23 Carrying handle
- 24 Presser foot indicator
- 25 Practical stitches (selector buttons and indicators) 1-14
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- 26 Sewing light switch (rear of machine)
- 27 Presser foot lifting lever
- 28 Toggle switch



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Dear Bernina Customer

Congratulations on choosing a Bernina 1080. You are now the proud owner of a sewing machine which fulfils every expectation in terms of use and quality. You own a first class product which will give you sewing pleasure for many years to come.

Some hundred years ago, my great grandfather invented the first ever hemstitch machine. This was the beginning of the Bernina family business and I am proud to be the fourth generation member of the family to have responsibility for the company. I am delighted to welcome you to the millions of satisfied Bernina owners around the world.

If you require any further information about your sewing machine or sewing in general, please do not hesitate to contact your Bernina dealer, who will be delighted to help you.

I wish you very happy and successful sewing.

Yours truly,

Hanspeter Ueltschi
President

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IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following.

Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.

DANGER

To reduce the risk of electric shock:

1. An appliance should never be left unattended when plugged in.
2. Always unplug this appliance from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
3. Always unplug before relamping. Replace bulb with the same type rated 6 volts / 4 watts.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock or injury to persons:

1. Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this appliance is used by or near children.
2. Use this appliance only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
3. Never operate this appliance if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly,

if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the appliance to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.

4. Never operate the appliance with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot controller free from accumulation of lint, dust and loose cloth.
5. Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.
6. Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
7. Do not use bent needles.
8. Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
9. Switch the sewing machine off () when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, and the like.
10. Always unplug sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.
11. Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
12. Do not use outdoors.
13. Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
14. To disconnect, turn all controls to the off () position, then remove plug from outlet.
15. Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
16. Appliances provided with a cord reel: Hold plug when rewinding into cord reel. Do not allow plug to whip when rewinding.
17. This appliance is provided with double insulation. Use only identical replacement parts. See instructions for Servicing of Double-Insulated Appliances.

Servicing of double-insulated products

In a double-insulated product, two systems of insulation are provided instead of grounding. No grounding means is provided on a double-insulated product, nor should a means for grounding be added to the product. Servicing of a double-insulated product requires extreme care and knowledge of the system, and should be done only by qualified service personnel. Replacement parts for a double-insulated product must be identical to those parts in the product. A double-insulated product is marked with the words «DOUBLE INSULATION» or «DOUBLE INSULATED».

The symbol may also be marked on the product.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!

This sewing machine is intended for household use only.

Setting up the sewing machine

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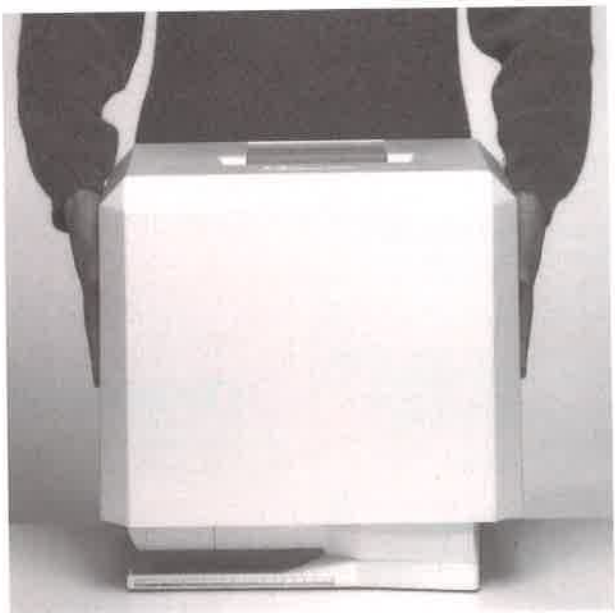
Carrying case



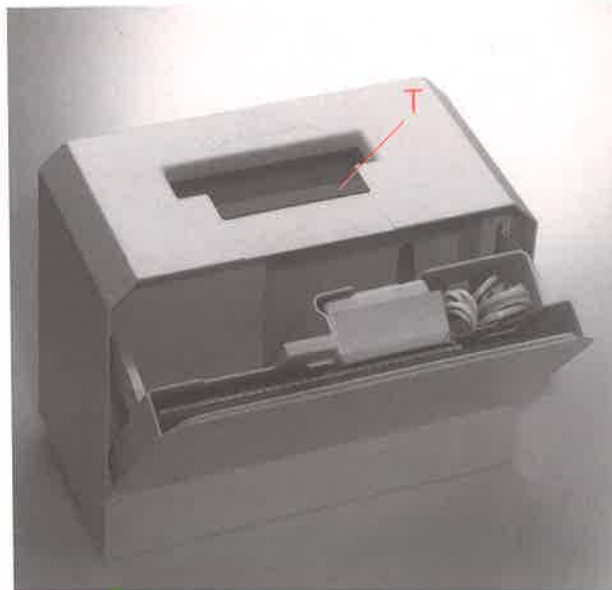
Carrying case, accessories

The carrying case protects the machine from dust and dirt.

Always carry the machine by its handle.



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



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

Accessories box



Removing the accessories box

Simply push the accessories box backwards.

Standard accessories for the BERNINA 1080

6 bobbins with holes
130/705 H needle assortment
Seam ripper
Needle threader
Special screwdriver
Cleaning brush
Oiler, filled
Zig-zag presser foot
Reverse pattern foot
Overlock foot
Blind stitch foot
Buttonhole foot
Buttonhole foot with slide
Zip foot
Darning foot
Embroidery foot

Accessories box

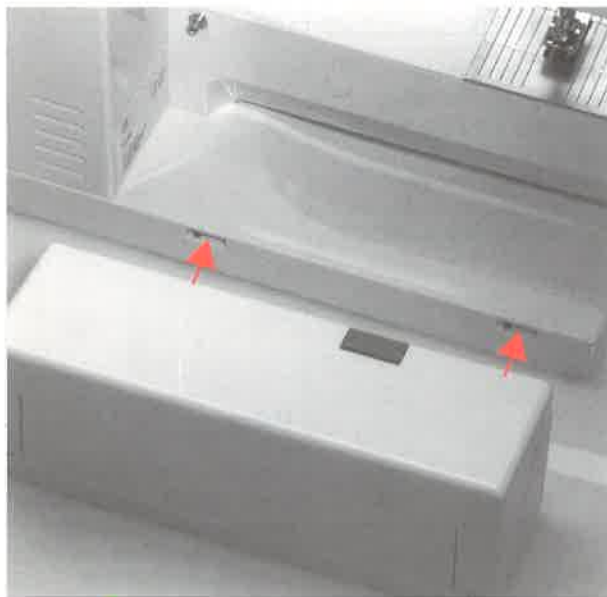
The accessories box allows accessories to be seen at a glance.



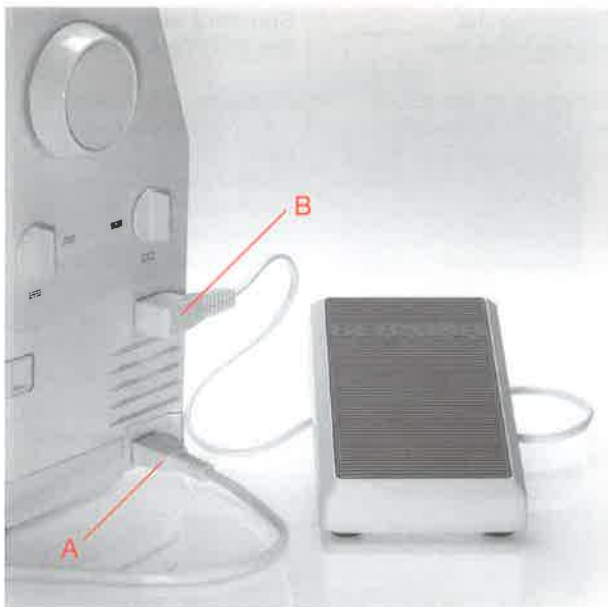
Fitting the accessories box onto the machine

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

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



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



Connecting mains cable and foot control unit

Plug cable into machine socket A and mains socket. Plug foot control into machine socket B.

1



Power switch

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

0 The machine is switched off.

1 The machine is switched on.

Electronic needle stop and foot control unit

Foot control unit

The foot control unit is used to regulate the sewing speed.

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

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



Sewing light

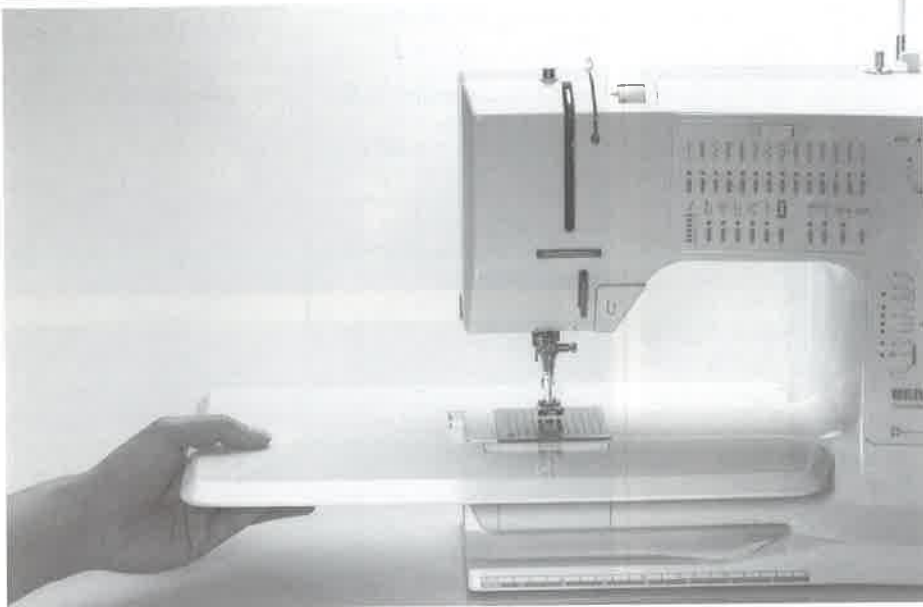
The sewing light is switched on and off by means of the switch at the rear of the machine. When the power switch is in the 0 position, the sewing light is also off.



Motor

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

Sewing table



Sewing table

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

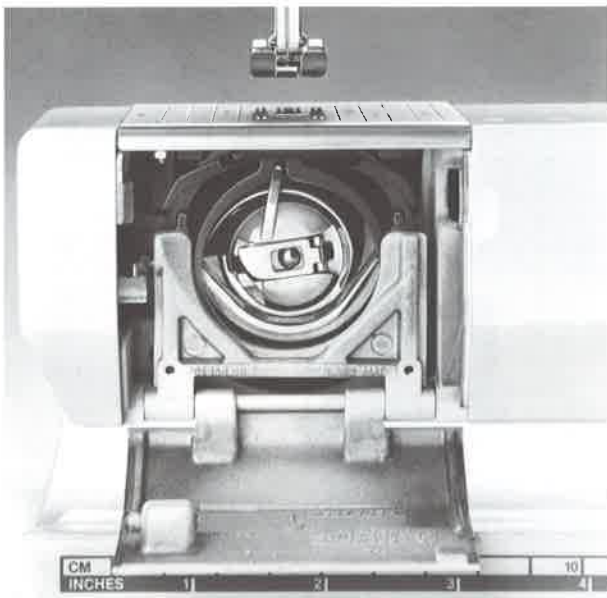
Fitting the sewing table

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

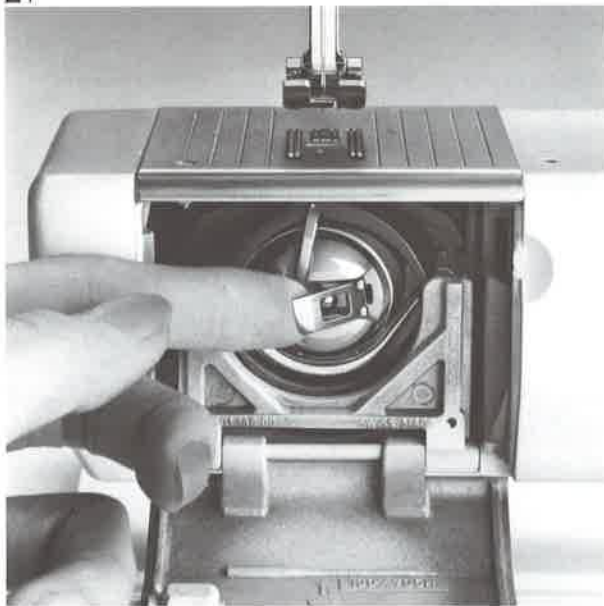
Removing the sewing table

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

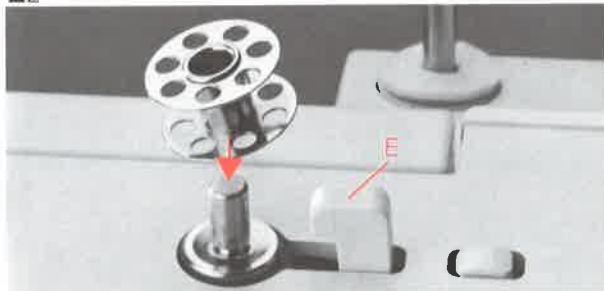
Bobbin case and bobbin, winding lower thread



▲1

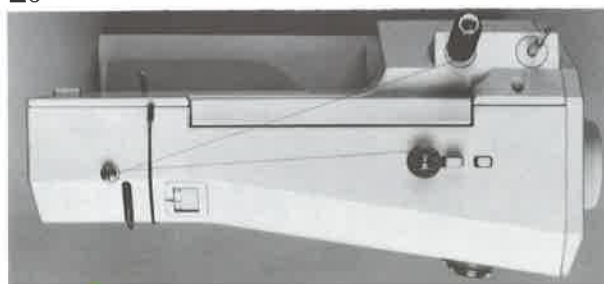


▲2




▲3

▼4




Removing the bobbin case

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

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

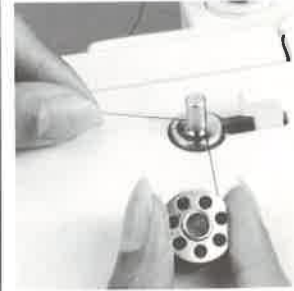
Winding lower thread

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

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

WARNING:

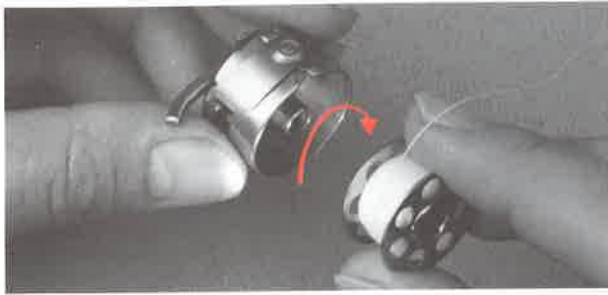
Please refer to the safety instructions.



▲5

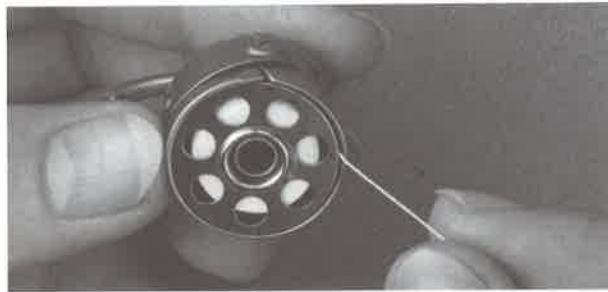
When removing the bobbin, cut the thread by pulling it under and up against the thread cutter at the base of the spindle (fig. 5).

Inserting the bobbin



Inserting the bobbin

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



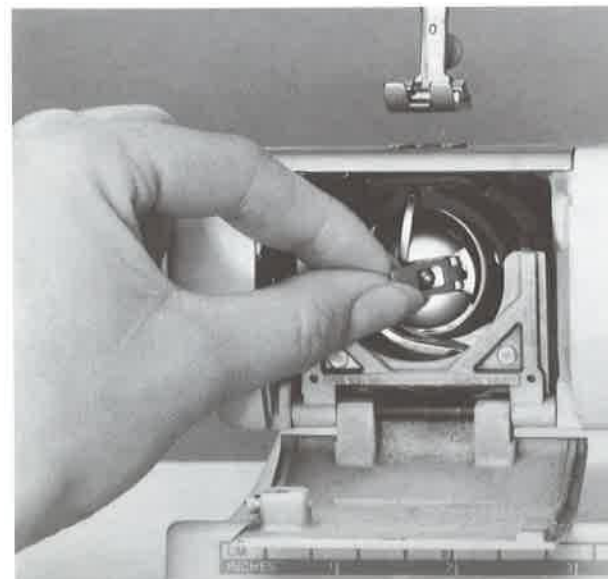
Bring thread anticlockwise to the slot.



Pull the thread into the slot and



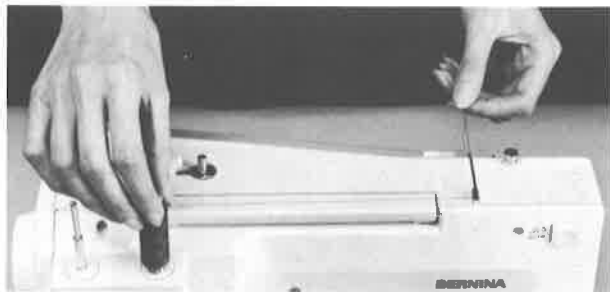
under the spring until it lies in the T-shaped slot at the end of the spring. When the end of the thread is pulled, the bobbin should turn clockwise, in the direction of the arrow.



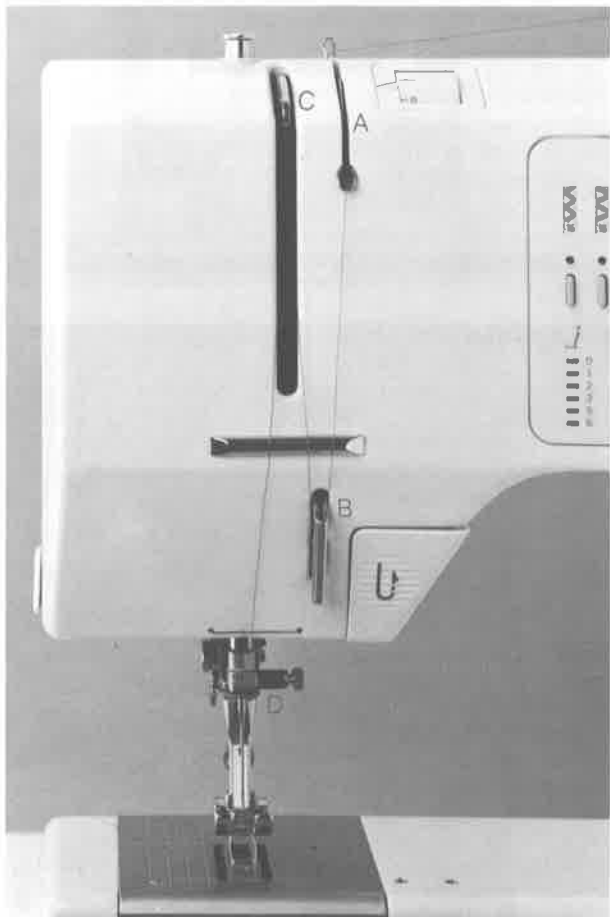
Inserting the bobbin case into the hook

Hold the bobbin case by the latch with the index finger and thumb of the left hand. Insert so that the finger of the bobbin case points upwards, engaging in the notch of the hook race cover. Check: pull end of thread. Close the hinged front cover.

Threading the upper thread



▲1



▲2

WARNING:

Please refer to the safety instructions.

Threading the upper thread

Set the power switch to **0**.

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

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

On the front of the machine, take thread from the slot A down to and under thread regulator B, up again to the thread take-up lever C and then down again to the guide D on the needle clamp (Fig. 2).

Always thread the needle from front to back.

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

Quick needle threader

The Quick needle threader for threading the needle

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

a) Lay the sewing thread lightly across the threader.

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

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

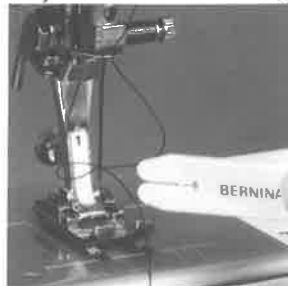


▲a)

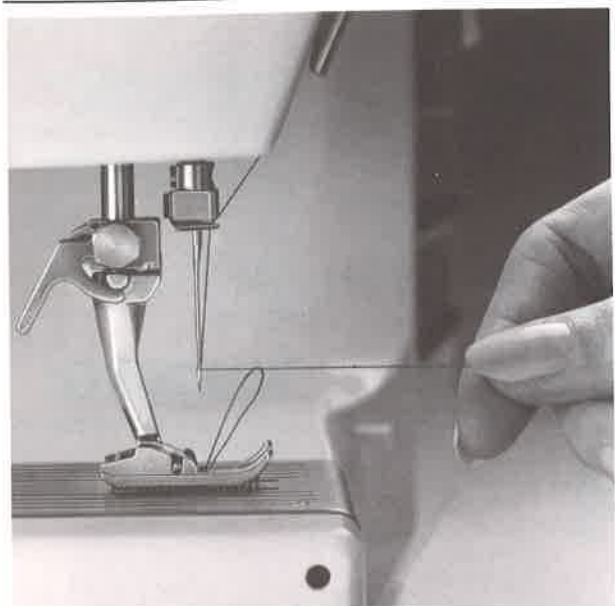


▲b)

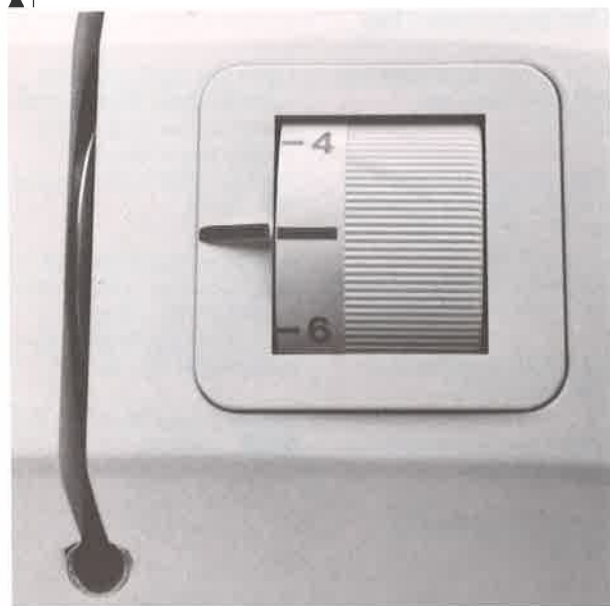
▼c)



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



▲1



▲2

▼3





Bringing up the lower thread

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

Thread tension

One of the main advantages of BERNINA machines is that there is very rarely any need to alter the thread tension for normal sewing. For the normal tension setting, the red mark on the tension regulating dial should match the adjacent mark on the machine (fig. 2). For special sewing, e.g. for tailor tacks, the thread tension can be adjusted with the aid of the regulating dial. Turning the tension regulating dial forwards, to number 4 or below, gives a looser upper thread tension.

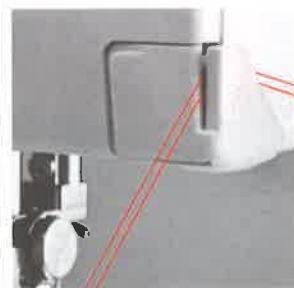
Lowering the feed-dog

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

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

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

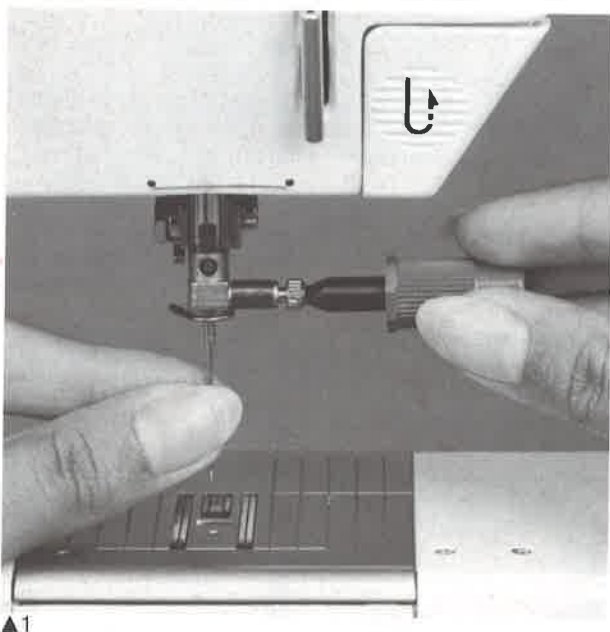
Do not forget:
The thread tension should be reset to normal when the special sewing has been completed.



Thread cutter

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

Inserting the needle, changing presser feet



▲1

Inserting the needle

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

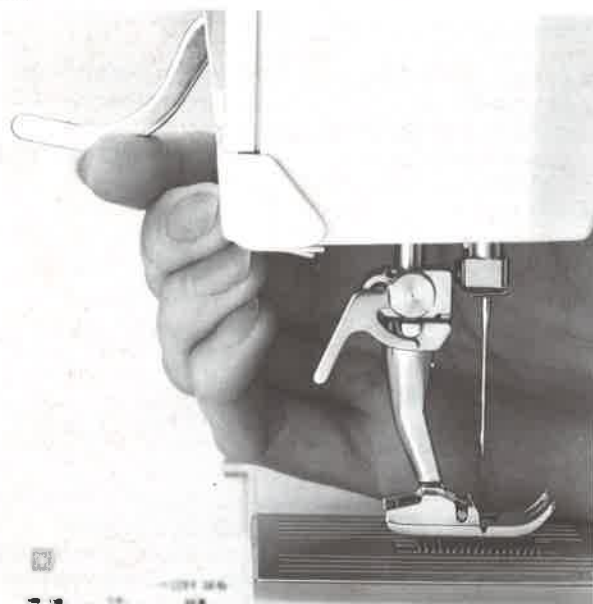
Set the power switch to the 0 position. Check that the needle is in the raised position. Lower the presser foot.

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

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

WARNING:

Please refer to the safety instructions.



▲2

▼3

Changing presser feet

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

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

Set power switch to the 0 position.

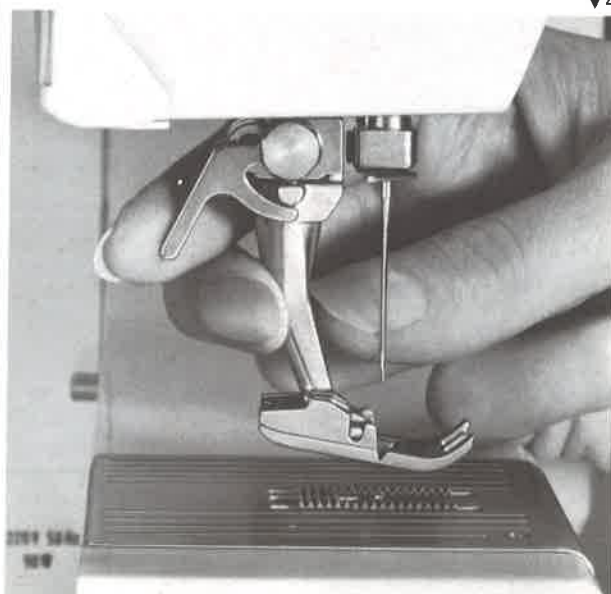
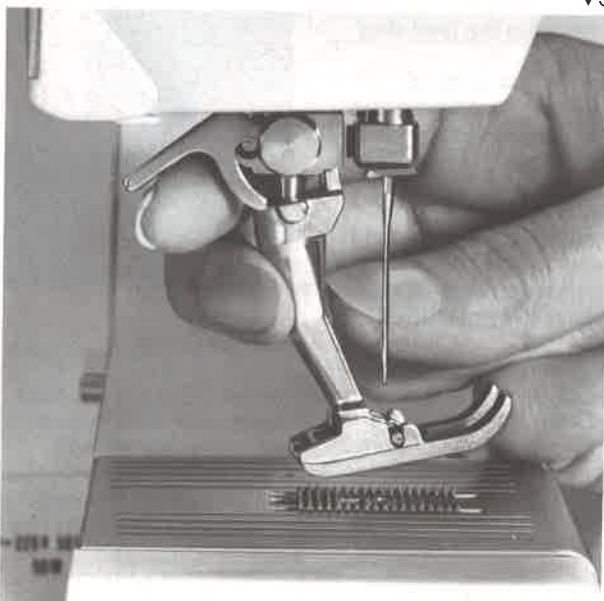
Check that the needle is in raised position.

Raise the presser foot (fig. 2).

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

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

Set the power switch to the 1 position.



▼4

Threads Needles

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

All about sewing machine needles

1. Needles and the sewing machine

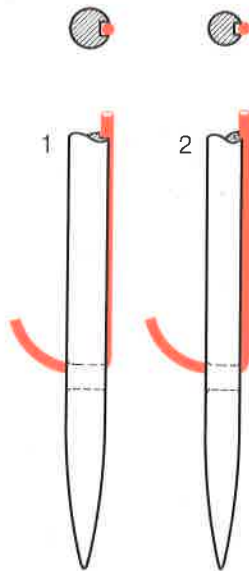
Your BERNINA has a 130/705 H needle system. Make sure, when buying new needles, that they are the 130/705 H system. Commercially available needle sizes are nos. 70 to 120. The finer the needle, the lower the number. For thread, the opposite applies. The finer the thread, the higher the number.

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

2. Needles and thread

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

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

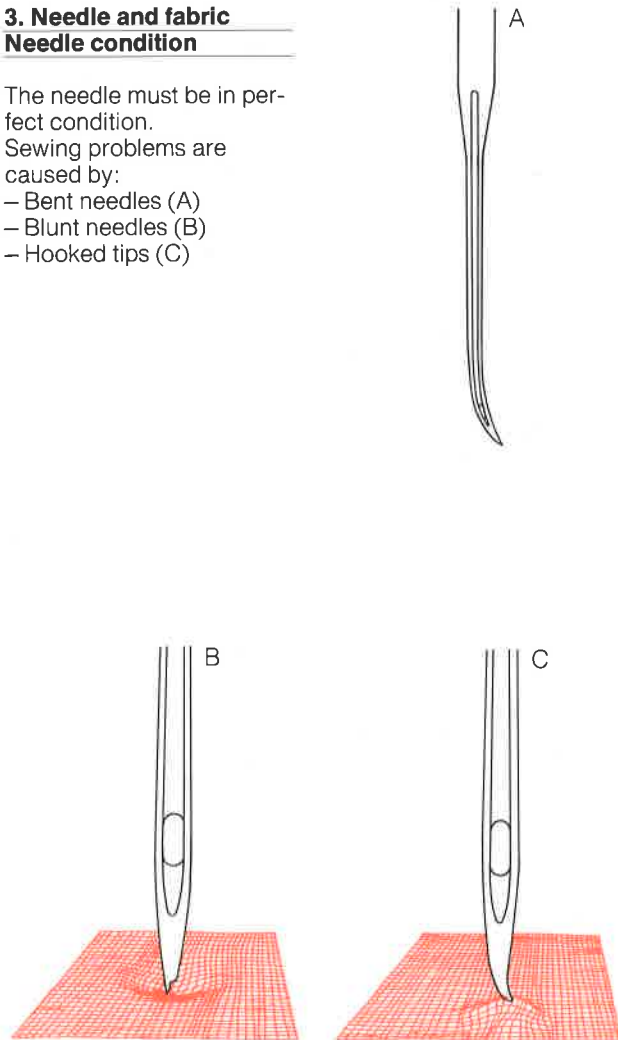


3. Needle and fabric Needle condition

The needle must be in perfect condition.

Sewing problems are caused by:

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

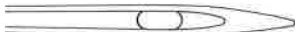







Needle/Thread Table

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

All about sewing machine needles

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

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

Feed-dog and fabric feed

1. Feed-dog and stitch length

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

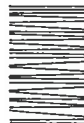
The length of this step is governed by the stitch length selected. With an extremely short stitch length, the steps are extremely short. The fabric moves under the presser foot quite slowly – even at full sewing speed. For example, buttonholes, satin stitching and decorative stitches are sewn with this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

Important:

a) Make sure that the fabric feeds evenly!



b) Pushing will result in "gaps".

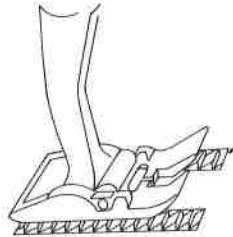


c) Holding back will result in "pile-ups".

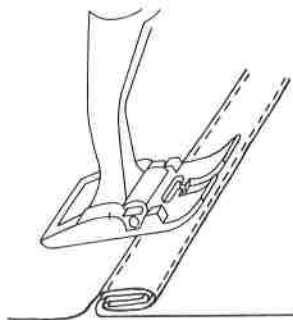


2. Feed-dog and fabric feed

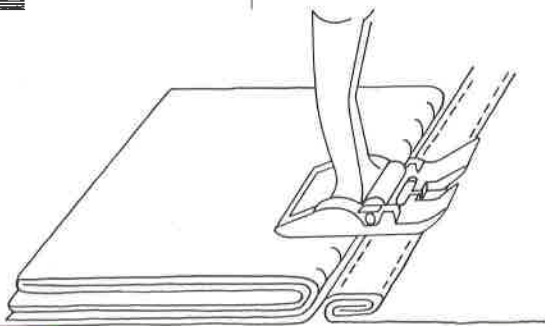
a) The feed-dog can only work effectively if the presser foot is horizontal.



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



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

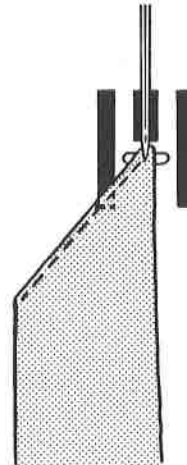


3. Feed-dog and the sewing of corners

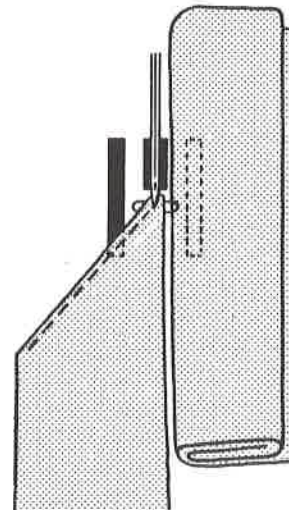
a) The two rows of teeth of the feed-dog are quite a distance apart because of the width of the zig-zag needle hole.



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



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



Presser feet

Practical stitches

Decorative stitches

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

Presser feet

Presser feet are an important aid to sewing.

They are designed with grooves and guides. The success of a piece of sewing is determined by the correct choice of presser foot.

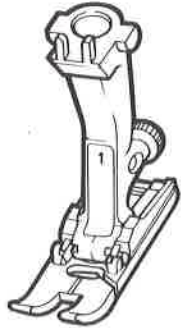
Individual presser feet are not just for one particular type of work. They can also be used to simplify other tasks.

0



Zig-zag presser foot
 Straight stitch
 Zig-zag
 Practical stitches

1




Reverse pattern foot
 Practical stitches
 Decorative stitches

2



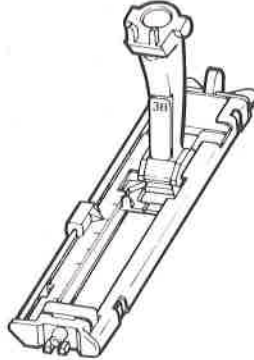
Overlock foot
 Vari-overlock seam
 Double overlock seam
 Oversewing seam edges

3



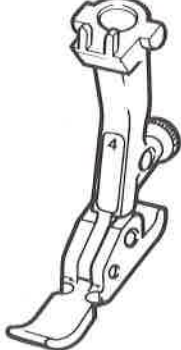
Buttonhole foot
 Buttonholing

3B



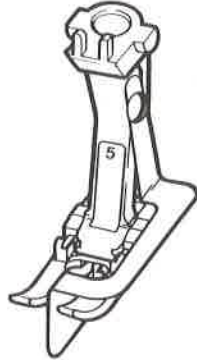
Buttonhole foot with slide
 Buttonholing

4



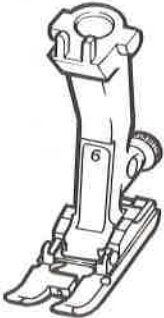
Zip foot
 sewing in zips
 Piping

5



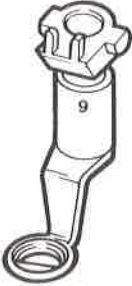
Blind stitch foot
 Blind hemming
 Edge stitching

6



Embroidery foot
 Decorative stitching
 Satin stitching
 Applique
 Couching

9



Darning foot
 Darning
 Free hand monograms
 Free hand embroidery

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

1 Straight stitch

All types of non-elastic fabric.
All straight stitch work.



2 Zig-zag stitch

Most types of fabric.
All simple zig-zag work, e.g. oversewing, especially on fine fabrics, sewing on elastic and lace.



3 Running stitch

Most types of fabric.
Mending, patching, reinforcing edges etc.



4 Vari-Overlock

Primarily for fine synthetic, silk and cotton jerseys.
Elastic overlock seams and hems, particularly suitable for sports underwear, pyjamas, T-shirts, sweat-shirts, running-suits etc.



5 Stretch stitch

For highly elastic fabrics.
Highly elastic open seams for tailored outer wear, ski, horse-riding, climbing and hiking wear.



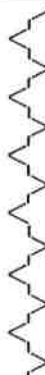
6 Universal stitch

For firmer knitted fabrics, felt, leather etc
For joining seams, visible hems, patchwork, mending on interlock, sewing on elastic, decorative seams.



7 Gathering stitch

Most types of fabric.
Gathering with cord, sewing shirring elastic, joining seams (= raw edges pressed over and butted together).



8 Blind stitch

Most types of fabric.
Blind hems, shell edging on soft jersey and fine fabrics, decorative work.



9 Triple straight stitch

For corduroy, denim, overall and deckchair fabrics, carpet borders, rucksacks, sleeping bags and similar.
Hard wearing seams for joining pieces of fabric or top stitching of seams.



10 Triple zig-zag

For denims, corduroys, leathers, decorative hems, light fabrics for blinds and similar.
Visible hems and seams, sewing on tape, extra strong seam for sportswear, woollen blankets, sleeping bags, rucksacks, deckchair fabrics etc.



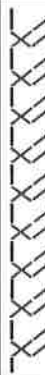
11 Double overlock

Firm knitted fabrics and hand and machine knitted fabrics.
Overlock seam = Sewing and oversewing in one operation (pull-overs, jackets, sweatshirts etc.)



12 Jersey stitch

Interlock in natural, blended and synthetic fibres, velour.
Visible hems, visible seams, particularly for underwear, sweatshirts and delicate knitted fabrics, repairs in interlock underwear.



13 Honeycomb stitch

Many types of interlock and jersey fabrics.
Visible hems, visible seams for T-shirts, sweatshirts, underwear, napkins, table-cloths, craft work etc.

















14 Stretch Overlock

Medium weight knitted fabrics, towelling, velour and other firm fabrics.
Overlock seams, flat joining seams, craft work.



Decorative stitches

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

Practical sewing

Function buttons	26
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Edge stitching	39
Automatic buttonhole with gimp cord	41
Automatic buttonhole with Buttonhole foot with slide	42
Automatic buttonhole with Buttonhole foot with slide with gimp cord	43
Mending woven fabric	44, 45
Mending interlock fabric	46
Darning	47

Function buttons, Use, Clearing



Presser foot indicator

This shows a suitable presser foot for the stitch selected.



Needle stop down

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



Reduced sewing speed

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



Reverse sewing button

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



Buttonhole

For sewing buttonholes see pages 40/41



Balance

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



Clearing

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



Programming

For programming the selected stitch or function.



Single pattern/pattern end

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



Mirror image

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

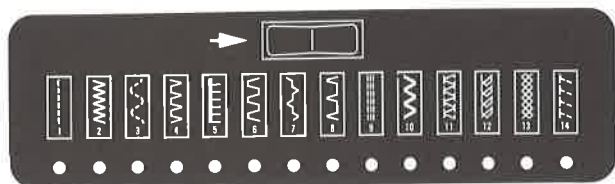


Toggle switch for selecting practical/decorative stitches

Straight stitch, needle positions

Selecting practical stitches

Press the toggle switch to the practical stitch symbols.

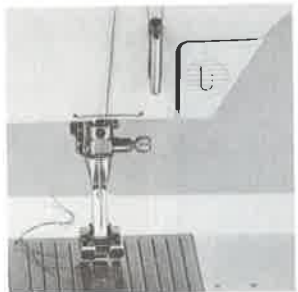


Forwards sewing

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

Securing the ends

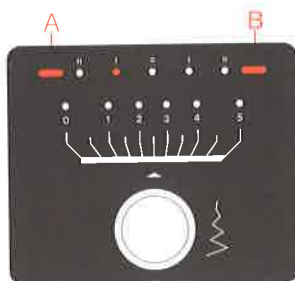
(At the beginning and end of a seam) Press the Securing stitch control and the machine will sew in reverse. After 3-4 stitches, release the Securing stitch control and the machine will sew forwards again.



Needle positions

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

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

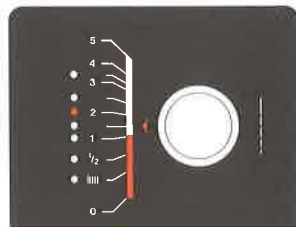


For normal seaming, the needle usually remains in the centre

Altering the basic setting - stitch length

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

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



Zig-zag stitch / practical stitches

Zig-zag stitch/ practical stitches

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

Altering the basic setting - stitch width

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

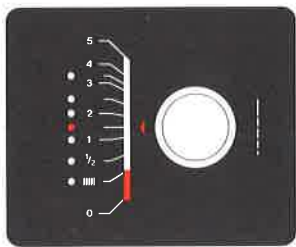


Oversewing edges

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

Satin stitch = close zig-zag

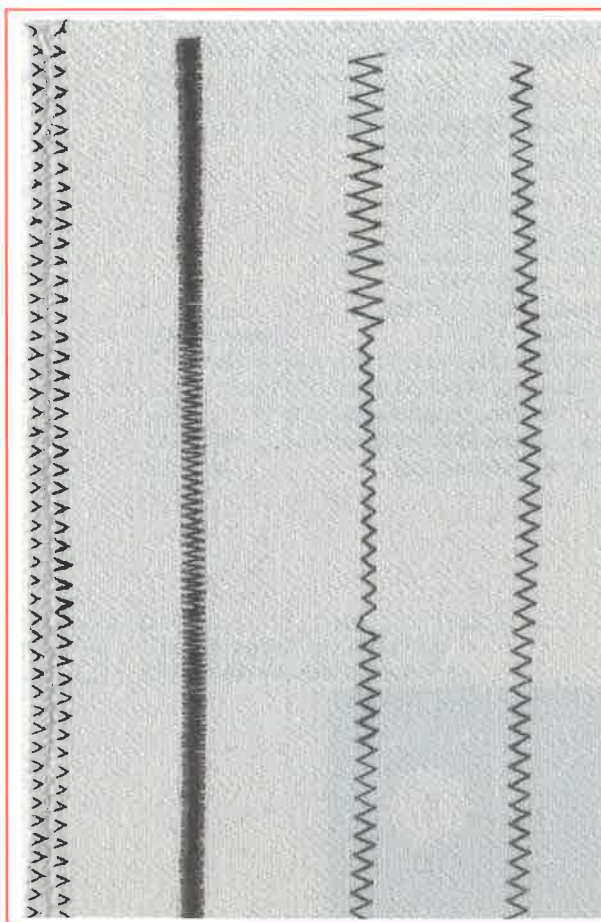
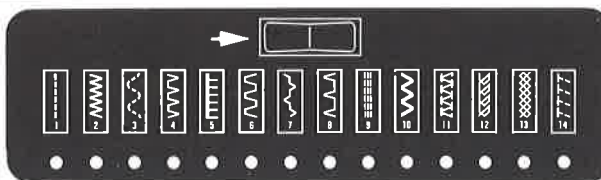
Select zig-zag stitch, adjust
stitch width as required.
Set stitch length to satin
stitch. Sew a test piece!



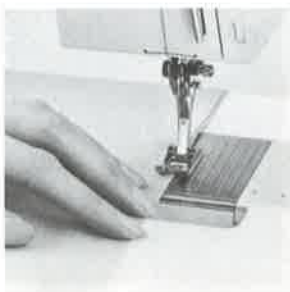
Fine adjustment with the balance buttons



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

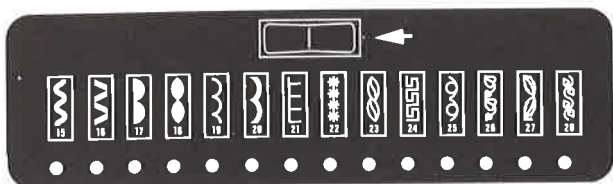


When sewing on the edge,
guide with the fingers to
the edge.



Decorative stitches, altering the basic setting

Press the toggle switch to the decorative stitch symbols.



Altering the basic settings

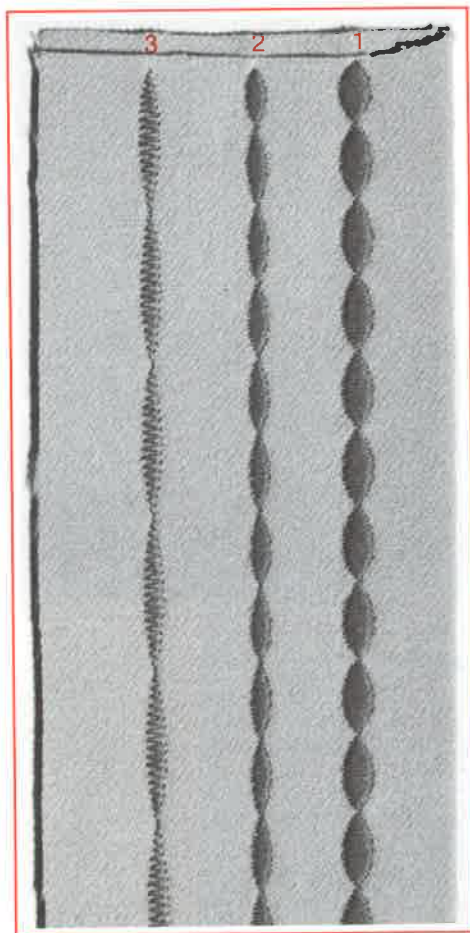
The stitch width and length of each decorative stitch can be altered to suit any type of fabric or work. If the stitch width or length is altered, the triangular lamp lights up and the new setting is indicated by the bar. The indication lamps remain lit.

Returning to the basic settings

Press the CLR button to clear all altered settings. (The indication lamps remain on.)

Example

1. Select desired stitch. Basic setting control lamp lights up.
2. Adjust the stitch width to 3. Selection control lamp lights up.
3. Adjust the stitch width to $\frac{1}{2}$. Selection control lamp lights up.







Decorative stitches, combining with functions

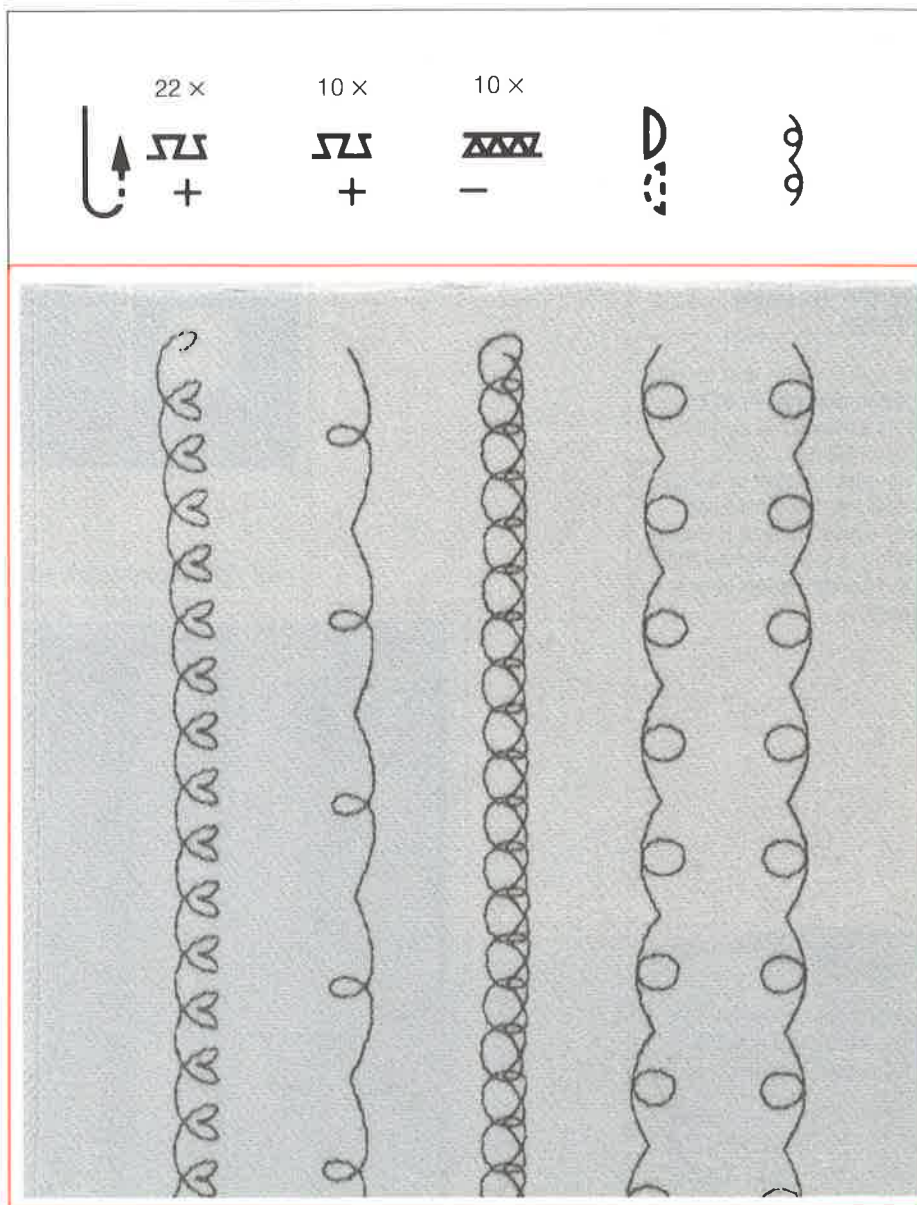
Combining the basic settings and functions

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

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

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

Example:



Balance

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

Method:

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

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

Decorative stitches, programming

Programming enables groups of stitches to be selected and stored.

Up to five different selections can be stored.

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

Method

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

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

A useful tip for all embroidery work:

Single pattern / pattern end:



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

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

Reduced speed:



Particularly useful for tricky embroidery work.


Example 1

(sewn continuously)

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


Example 2

(sewn continuously)

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



Example 3

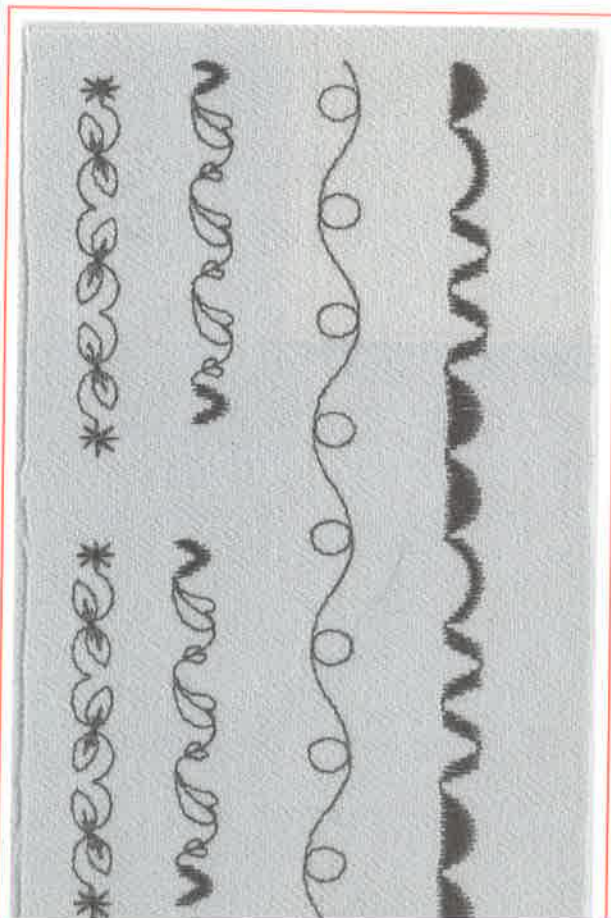
(sewn in programmed groups)

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

Example 4

(sewn in programmed groups)

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



Sewing knitted fabrics

Important:

1. Use a perfect needle. Even a very slightly blunt needle will damage the knit, causing it to ladder.
2. Use fine sewing thread, particularly for fine knitted fabrics. Coarse thread can also damage the knit.
3. Use darning thread for basting. When the seam is sewn, darning thread is easier to remove than the considerably thicker and shorter fibre basting thread.
4. Press each seam as it is sewn, before going on to the next stage of sewing.

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


For extremely stretchy fabric:

- Shorten the stitch length slightly and/or
 - increase the stitch width slightly.
- This gives the seam more stretchy. The seam should be as stretchy as the fabric.

Neckband with decorative seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread


● Stitch: 
Honeycomb stitch

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

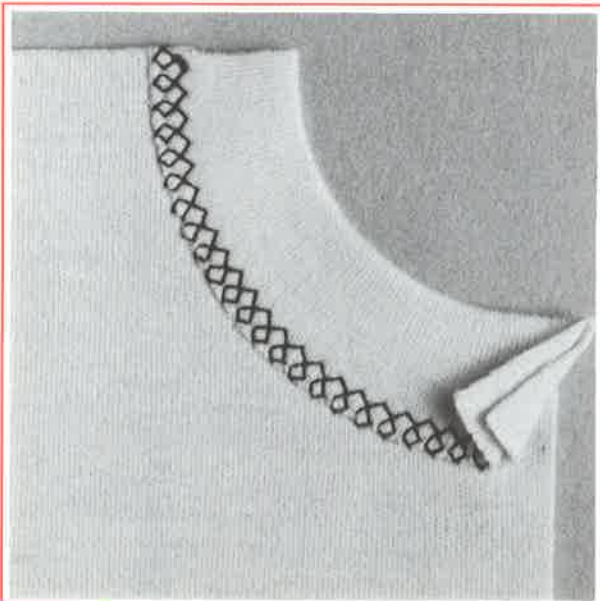
Neckband with overlock seam

Needle: 80/70

Thread: sewing thread

● Stitch: 
Vari-overlock

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



Practical stitch hems

Preparation

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

Visible hem with Jersey stitch

Needle: 80
Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch:  Jersey stitch

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

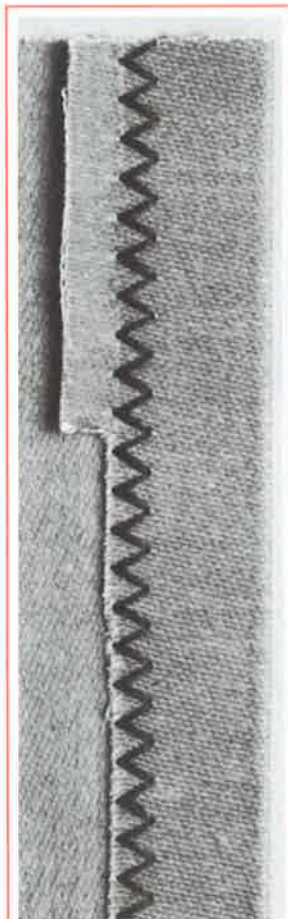
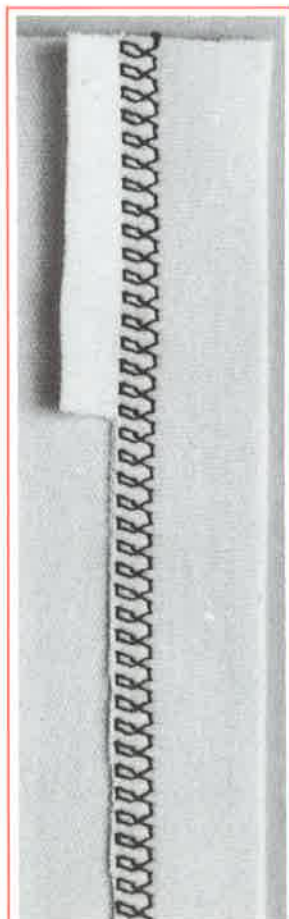
Visible hem with Triple zig-zag

Needle: 80–90
Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch:  Triple zig-zag

Stitch width: 2½–5, depending on fabric

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



Practical stitch seams

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

Open seams:

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

Overlock seams:

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

Flat joining seams:


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

Triple straight stitch seam

Open seam

Needle: 80–90

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: 
Triple straight stitch


Hard-wearing reinforced seam for firm fabrics.

Zig-zag seam

Open seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: 
Zig-zag stitch

Stitch width: approx. 1

Stitch length: approx. 1½


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

Stretch seam

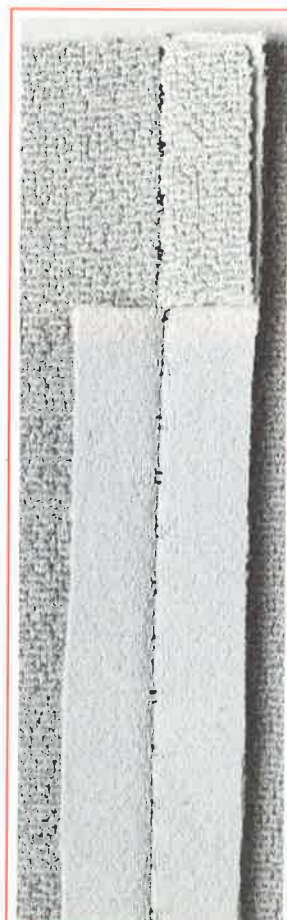
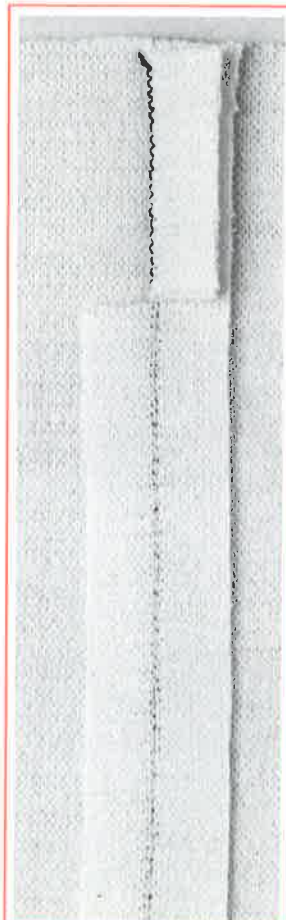
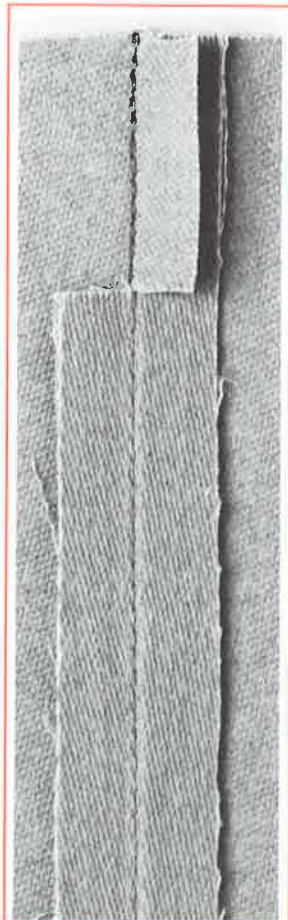
Open seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: 
Stretch stitch

Highly elastic seam for stretch fabrics, especially sportswear.



Practical stitch seams

Vari-overlock seam

Needle: 80-70

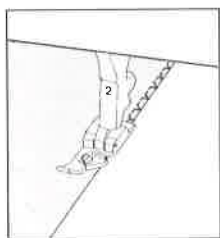
Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: **VVVV**
Vari-overlock

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

Method:

Place the fabric under the foot so that the pin of the foot is in line with the fabric edge.



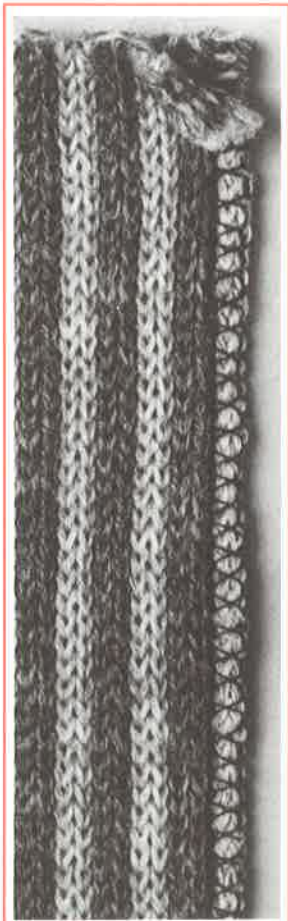
Double overlock seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: **VVVV**
Double overlock

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



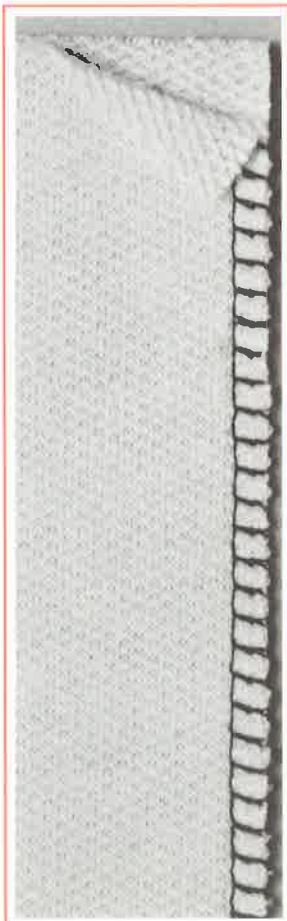
Stretch overlock seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: **TTTT**
Stretch overlock

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



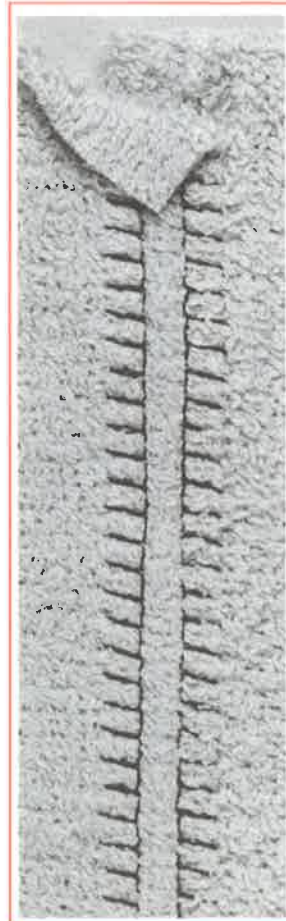
Flat joining seam

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

● Stitch: **TTTT**
Stretch overlock

Visible seam for towelling, velour, leather etc.



Zips

Special accessories

Zip fastener inserted flat

Method:

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

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

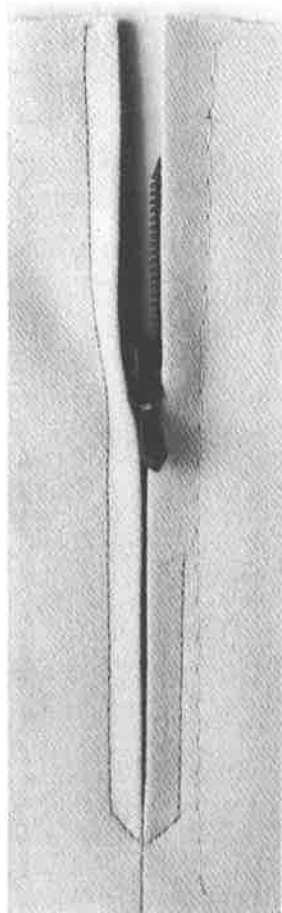
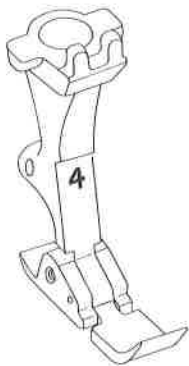
Zip foot: 4

● Stitch: -----

Straight stitch

● Alteration:

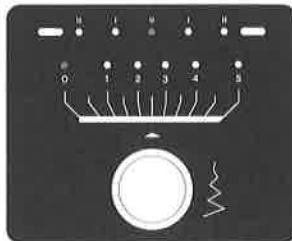
Needle position left/right



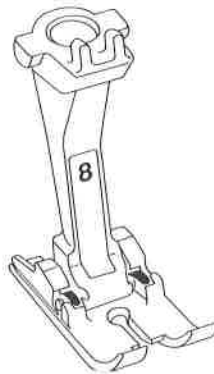
Thick fabrics and seams

The Jeans foot (8) enables exceptionally thick and hard fabrics to be sewn easily. Select a stitch length of between 2 and 3,5 mm, depending on the fabric.

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



Use a Jeans needle or needle size 100.



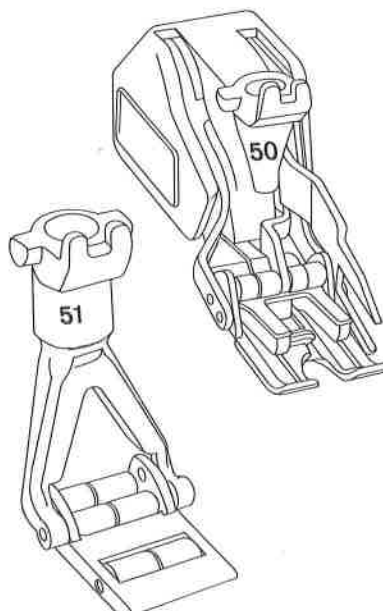
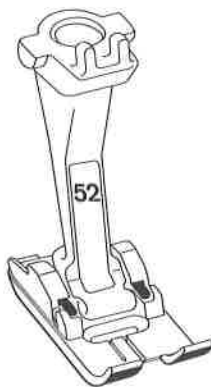
Plastic

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

Leather and imitation leather

Naturally it is possible to sew leather. Some leathers will require a special leather needle.

Always sew a test piece before starting on the work itself. The stitch length should not be too short. Use Walking foot (No. 50) or Roller foot (No. 51) or Teflon foot (No. 52) as required.



Top Stitching

Top stitching using buttonhole thread (Cordonnet)

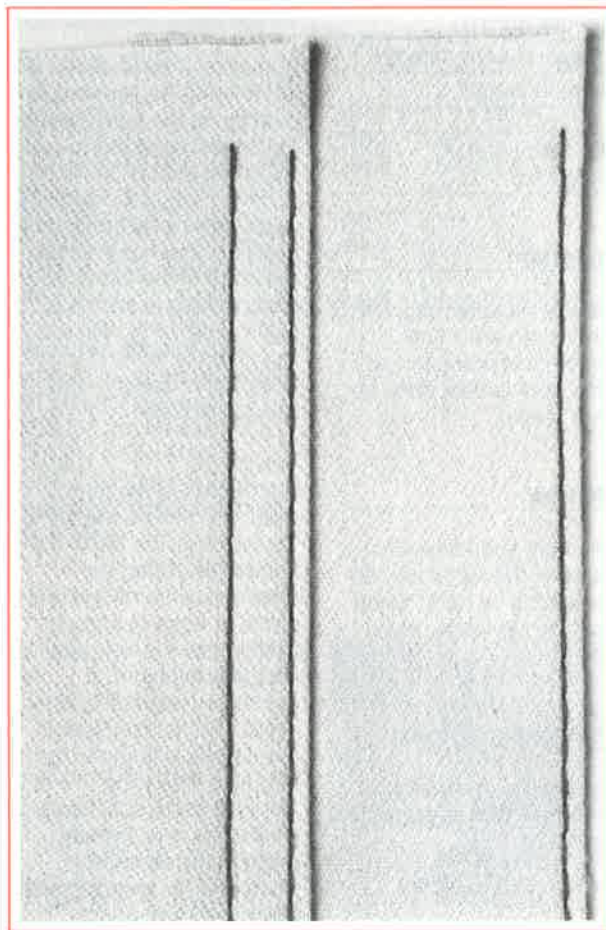
a) Buttonhole thread as the upper thread

Rule of thumb: Use size
110 needle.

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

b) Buttonhole thread as the lower thread


If the thicker needle is un-
suitable for the fabric, the
buttonhole thread should
be wound on the bobbin
and used as the lower
thread. If the sewing line is
not visible, e.g. when sew-
ing on pockets, mark the
line with basting in a con-
trasting colour. This will
show in the reverse side
and can easily be removed
when the work is com-
pleted.



Blind hemming

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Sewing thread/
Darning thread

● Stitch: 
Blind stitch

Important

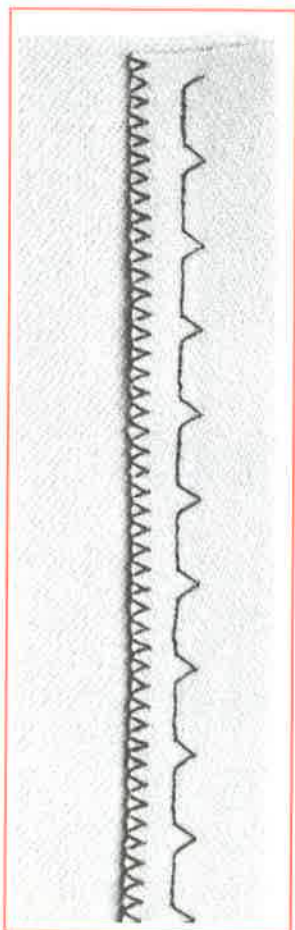
As with hand sewing, fine fabrics require a fine needle and a fine thread. This work is best done at slow speed.

Method

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

Positioning the hem

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



Test piece

(Either on a scrap piece of fabric from the garment, or directly on the hem). Given the variations in fabric thicknesses, it is advisable to sew a test piece first. As when sewing by hand, the needle should only catch the edge of the fabric. The basic setting is always a stitch width of 3. With the variations of fabric thickness, minor adjustments may be required.

Test piece:

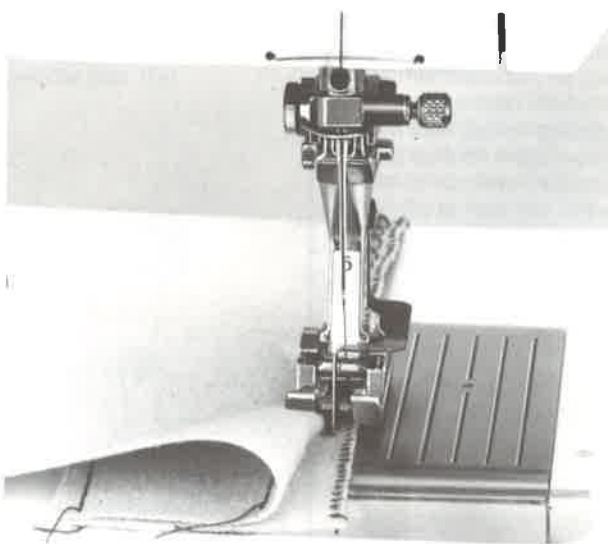
Sew slowly to the point when the needle swings to the left. With the aid of the handwheel, bring the needle down until it is just about to enter the fabric. Check that it is only just catching the fabric. If necessary adjust the stitch width slightly: narrower if the needle is going in too far and a little wider if it is failing to catch sufficiently. Check the next zig-zag stitch in the same way. Then sew for approximately 10 cm (4") and check again.

Guiding the work

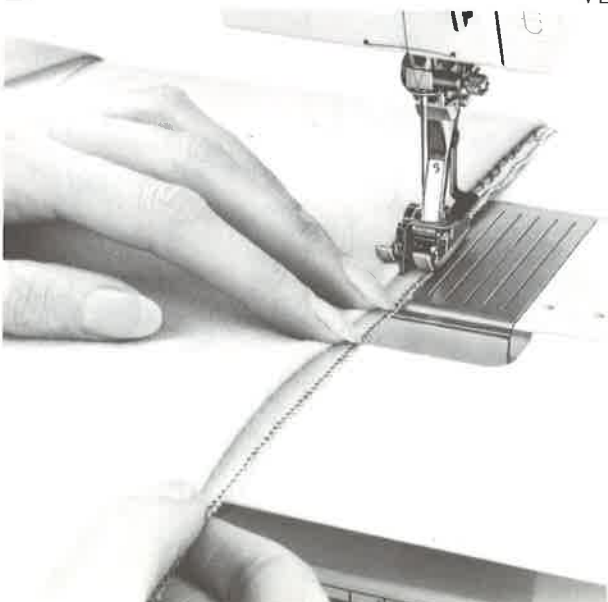
Guide the hem as shown in fig. 2.

Tip:

Whilst sewing, hold the under fabric back slightly.



▲1



▼2

Edge stitching

Edge stitching

On collars, cuffs, lapels, hems etc.

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing thread

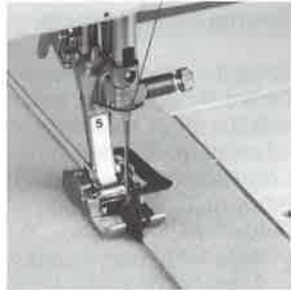
● Stitch: -----
Straight stitch

Stitch length: as required

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

Needle position:
Right for turned
in edges (fig. 2)

Presser foot: No. 5 Blind
stitch foot



▲2

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

Top stitching

For edges of all kinds

Needle: 80

Thread: Sewing Thread

● Stitch: -----
Straight stitch

Needle position: any posi-
tion

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

Widths:

Edge of presser foot = 7,5 mm
($\frac{3}{16}$ "
(fig. 3)

Guide lines on stitch plate

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

Line 2 = 1,5 cm ($\frac{3}{8}$ "

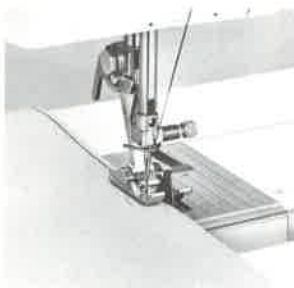
(fig. 4)

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

Line 4 = 2,5 cm (1"

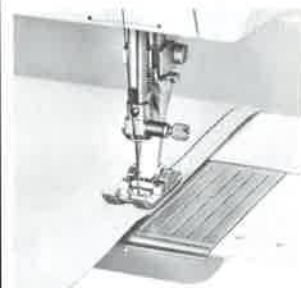
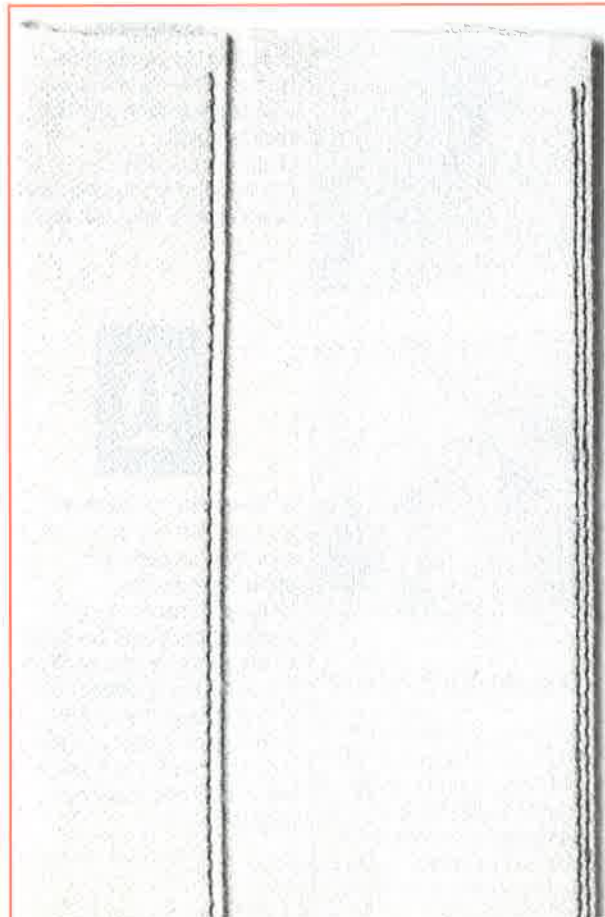
(fig. 5)

Line 5 = 3 cm ($1\frac{3}{16}$ "

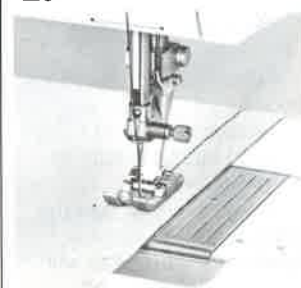


▲1

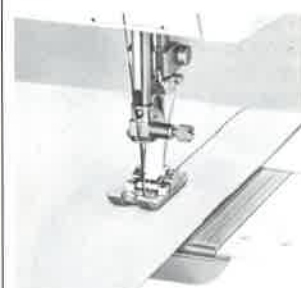
Place the edge of the fabric from the left, against the guide on the Blind stitch foot. Set the needle position to left or half-left.



▲3



▲4



▲5

Automatic buttonhole

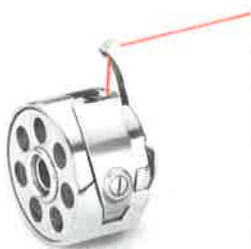
Automatic buttonhole

Needle: 80–70

Thread: Embroidery thread
60/Darning thread, sewing
thread

Method

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



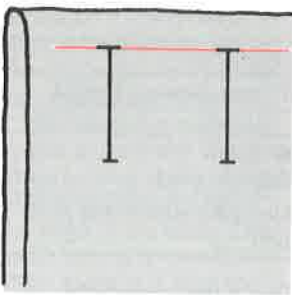
Test piece

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

Altering the bead width

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

Mark buttonholes



Sewing the buttonhole

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



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



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



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

Automatic buttonhole with gimp cord

The gimp cord strengthens the buttonhole.

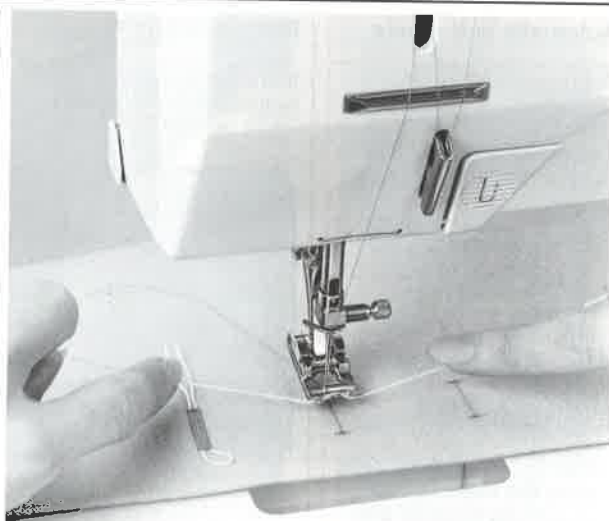
The gimp cord is particularly important for all knitted fabrics – including hand and machine knits – to prevent the buttonhole from pulling out of shape. The thickness of the cord depends on the fabric to be sewn. Suitable cords are perle yarn no. 8, buttonhole thread, or fine crochet cord. Sew a trial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

Positioning the cord

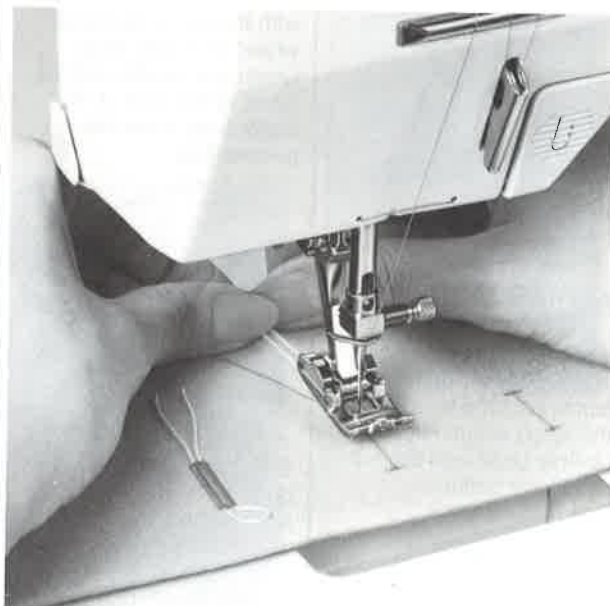
It is easier to position the cord if the needle is already in the fabric: Lower the needle into the fabric at the start of the buttonhole. Do not lower the foot yet.

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

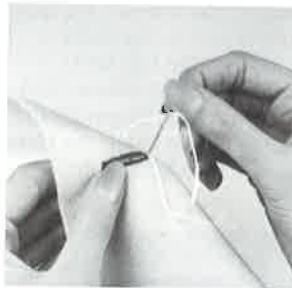
Sew the buttonhole. Do not hold the gimp cord. It must be able to slide. Finally, pull through the loop of cord.



▲ 1



▲ 2



▲ 3

Securing the gimp cord

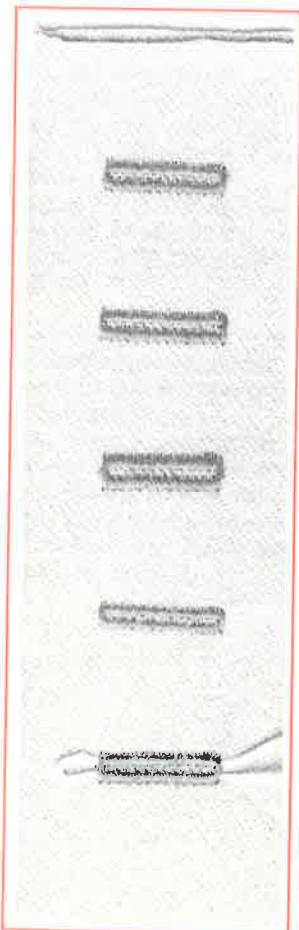
In knitted fabrics, pull the ends of the cord through to the back using a coarse hand sewing needle (fig. 3) and tie or sew in securely. (In woven fabrics, the cord ends can be simply cut off.)



▲ 4

Cutting the buttonhole open

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



Automatic buttonhole with the Buttonhole foot with slide

Automatic buttonhole

Presser foot: 3B

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Embroidery thread
60/Darning thread, sewing
thread

Stitch: 

Method

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



Test piece

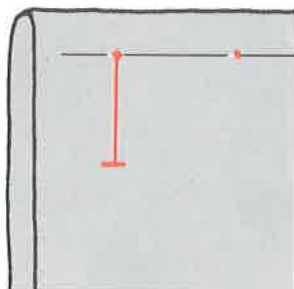
If necessary, adjust the stitch length to suit the fabric: Forward bead with the stitch length knob; reverse bead with the + or - balance button.
Bead too dense = - button.
Bead too open = + button.

Altering the bead width

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

Mark buttonholes

Mark the length of one buttonhole.



Sewing the buttonhole

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



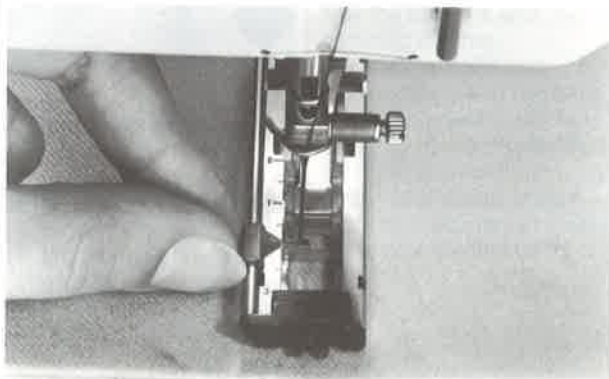
1. Press the buttonhole button. The machine will sew the first bead forwards. Stop the machine when the desired length has been sewn. Adjust the slide on the side of the foot to the exact length of the first bead. All further buttonholes can now be sewn to exactly the same length using the slide position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



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



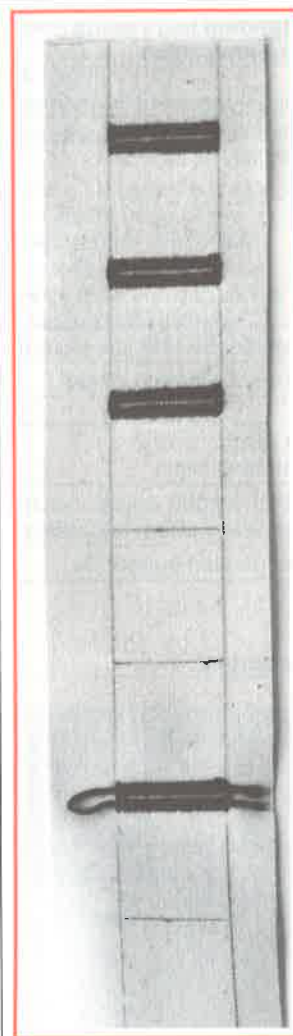
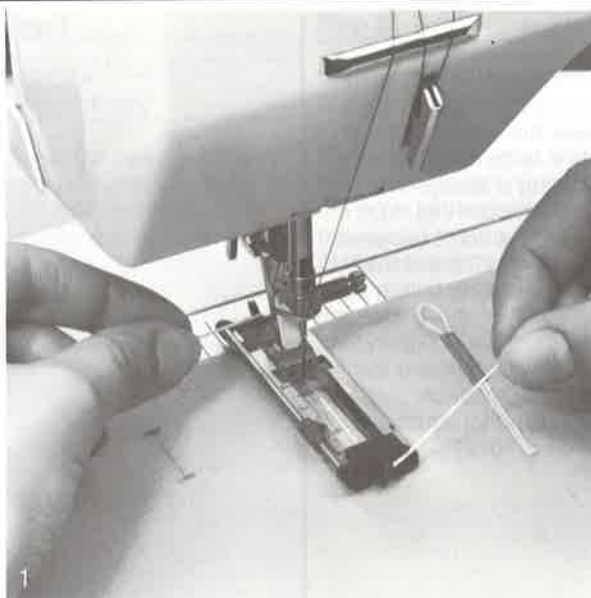
3. Press the buttonhole button. The machine will sew the bar tack and securing stitches. The machine will stop automatically and be ready to start the next buttonhole. On all further buttonholes, do not press the buttonhole button at the start of sewing. The machine is already set to sew the first bead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



With gimp cord

The gimp cord strengthens the buttonhole

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

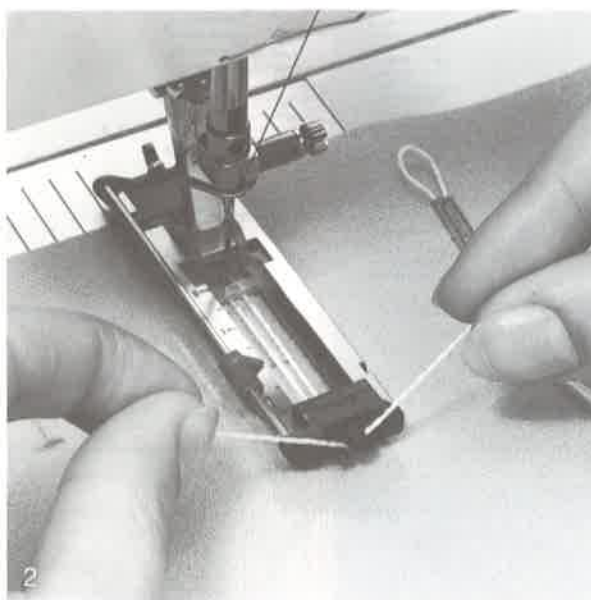


To secure the gimp cord and cut the buttonhole open, see page 41.

Positioning the cord

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

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




Mending woven fabric

Mending tears using Running stitch

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

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Darning thread

● Stitch: 
Running stitch

Stitch length: Adjust to suit the fabric where necessary

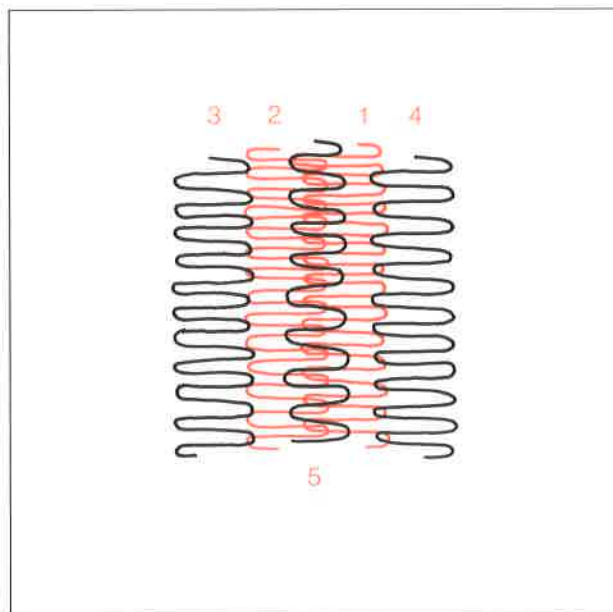
● Function button: 

Method

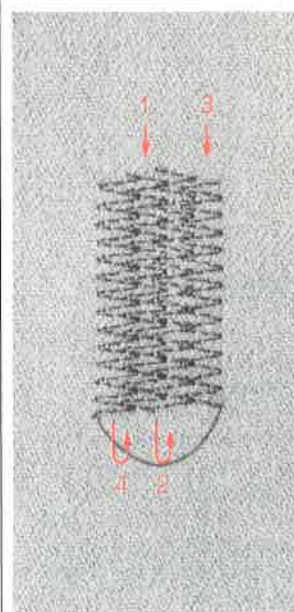
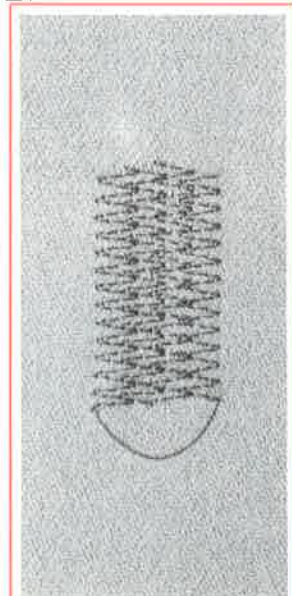
On flat garments it is possible to turn the work, lower the needle into the fabric to do this, so the stitching is always in a forward direction (fig. 1). On tubular items (sleeves, trouser legs), press the reverse sewing button after the first row, move the fabric sideways slightly, and sew the second row in reverse. Continue, alternating forwards and reverse (fig. 2).

Important:

Always lay a fine fabric underneath. On tears, sew 3-5 rows of Running stitches (fig. 1). On thin areas, sew sufficient adjacent rows to cover. Overlap the rows very slightly.



▲1



▲2

Mending woven fabric

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

For outerwear and especially jeans.

Needle: 80

Thread: Darning thread

Step 1

● Stitch: -----
Straight stitch

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

Step 2

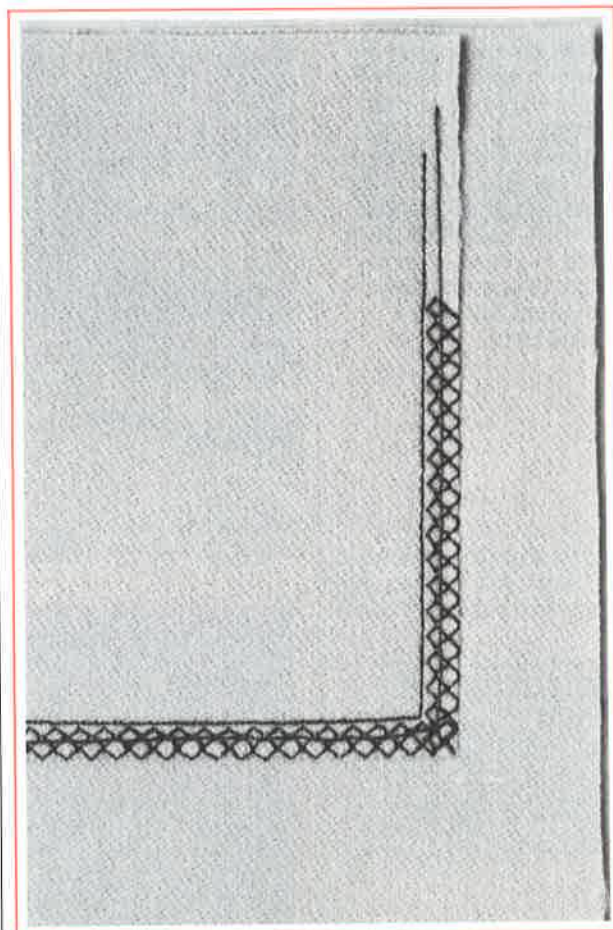
● Stitch: 
Honeycomb stitch

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

Step 3

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

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



Mending interlock fabric

Patching using Jersey stitch

Primarily for mending interlock underwear.

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Darning thread

● Stitch: 
Jersey stitch

Small tears/worn areas are best darned. See page 47. For larger tears or worn areas, it is better to sew on a patch as this retains the elasticity.

Cut out a patch, possibly from the sound part of similar discarded garment. Where possible round off the corners to preserve elasticity.


Pin on the patch and baste as close as possible to the edge using small stitches. Then sew patch into place using 1-2 rows of Jersey stitch. Finally, cut away torn/worn piece from behind patch.

Edging with elastic thread

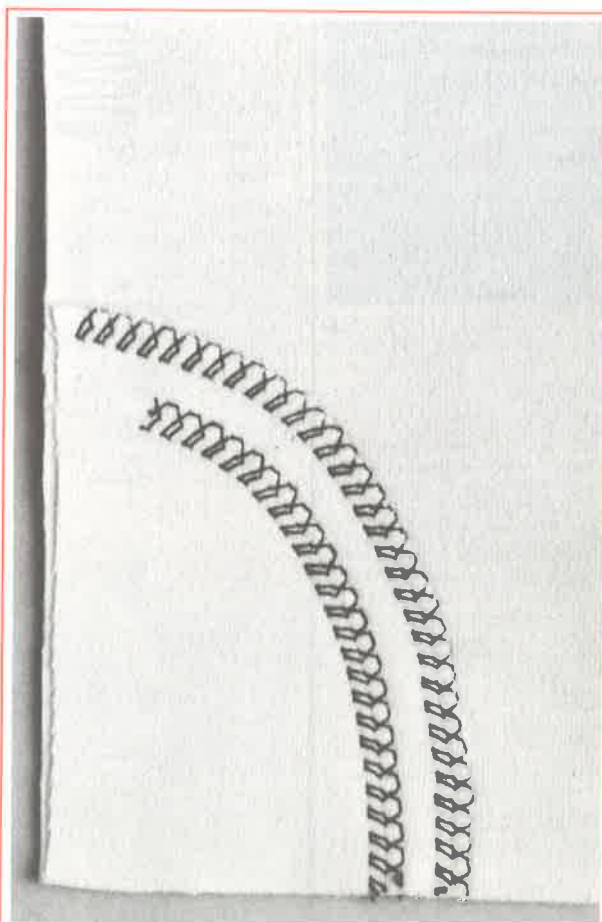
The elastic thread is used to restore distorted edges to their original shape.

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Darning thread

● Stitch: 
Zig-zag stitch
Stitch width: approx. 5
Stitch length: 1-1 1/2

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



Darning

The principle of darning

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

Recommendation

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

Darning technique

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

Needle: 80-70

Thread: Darning thread

● Stitch: -----
Straight stitch

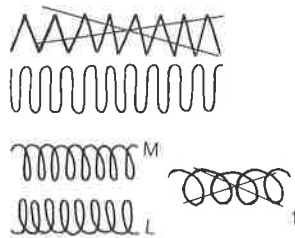
Stitch length: 0

Feed-dog: lowered

Presser foot: Darning foot
No. 9

Important

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



Main faults:

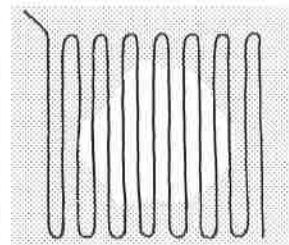
Thread frequently breaks:
– Fabric being guided unevenly.

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

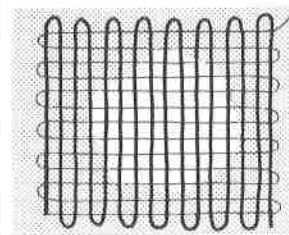
Small knots form on underside:
– Fabric being moved too slowly.

The three steps

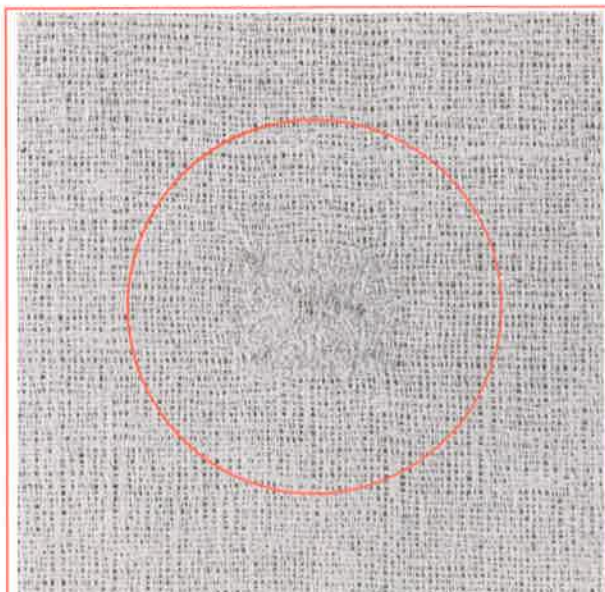
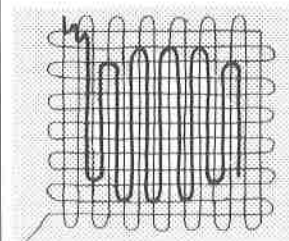
1. Start at top left of darn, work from left to right across hole, finishing at top right. Turn 90°.



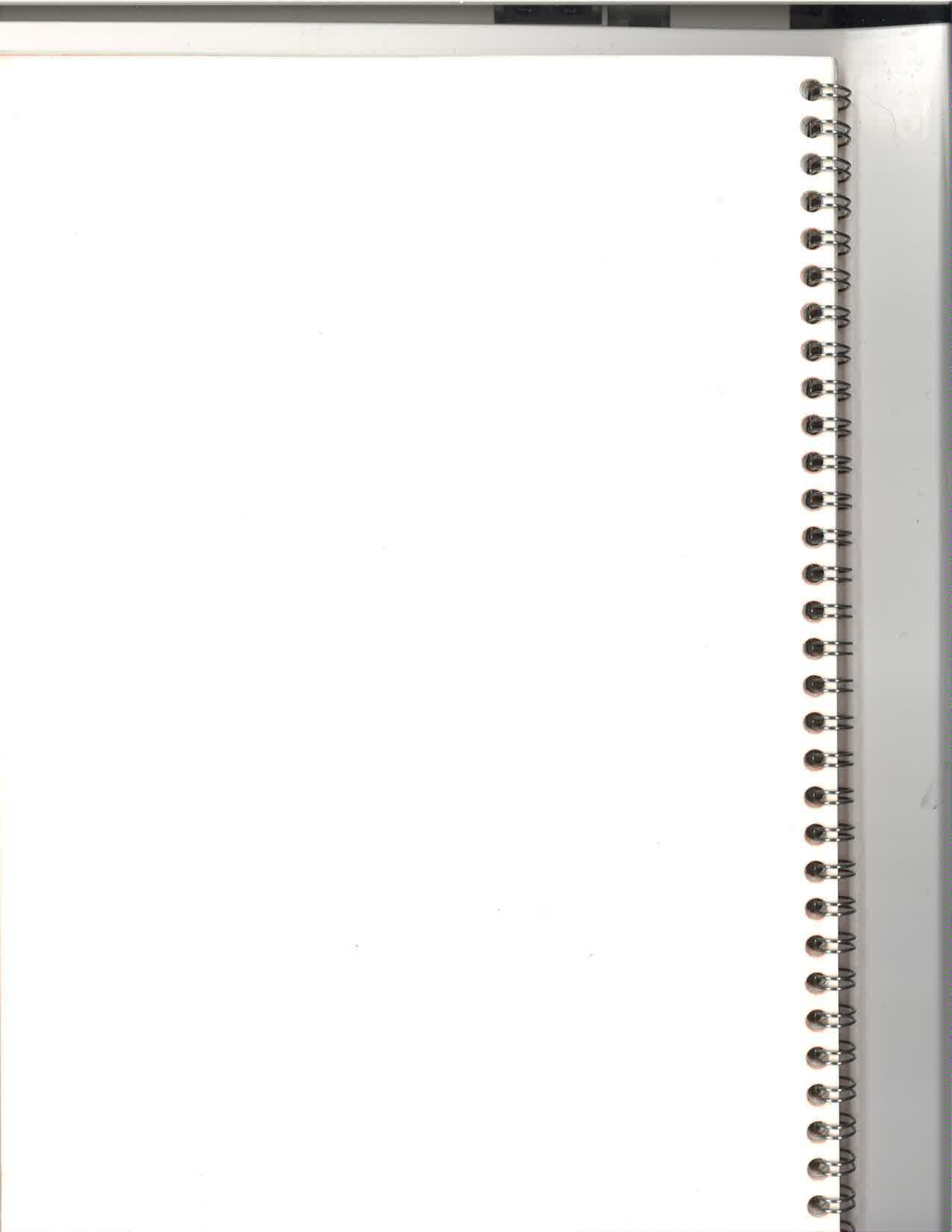
2. Again work from left to right, filling in hole, but not too densely otherwise a ridge will form at the edges of the darn.



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



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



Trouble-shooting Maintenance

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Fault prevention

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

Check whether:

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

Upper thread breaks

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

Lower thread breaks

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

Faulty stitching

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

Needle breaks

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

Faulty tension

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

Machine fails to run, or will only run slowly

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

Machine stitching in reverse

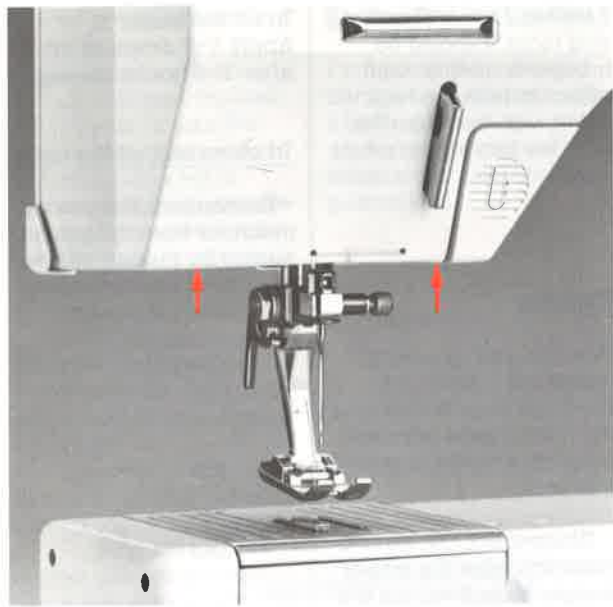
- Selector button (33), "Reverse sewing" is still engaged.

Machine is not sewing selected programme

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

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

Changing the bulbs

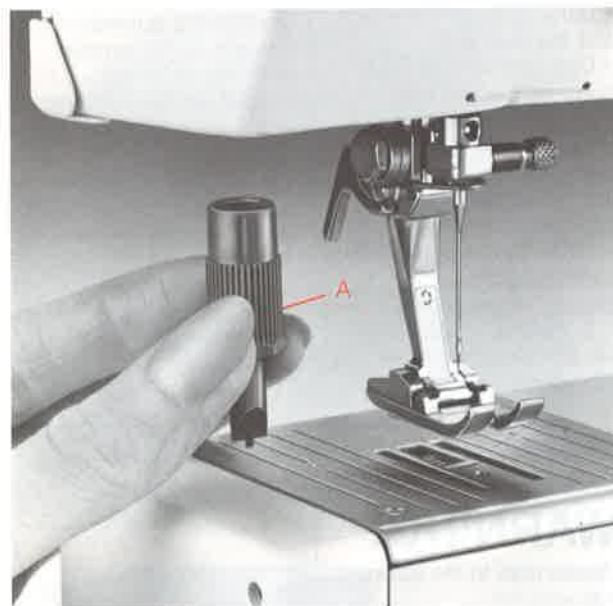


Fitting the bulbs

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

WARNING:

Please refer to the safety instructions.



Changing bulbs

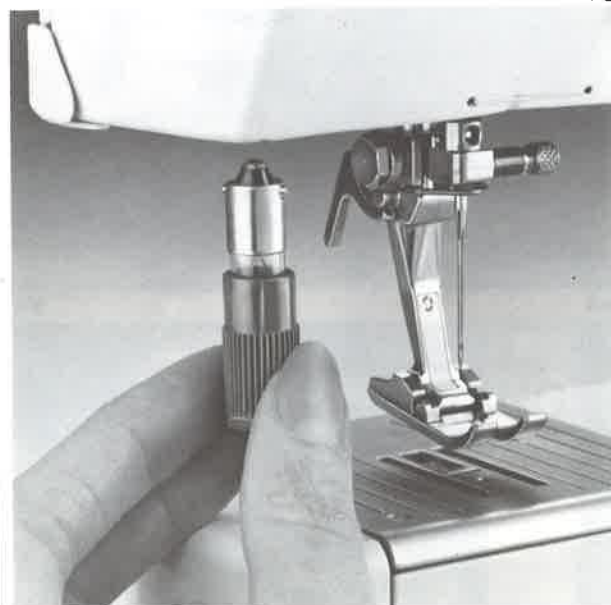
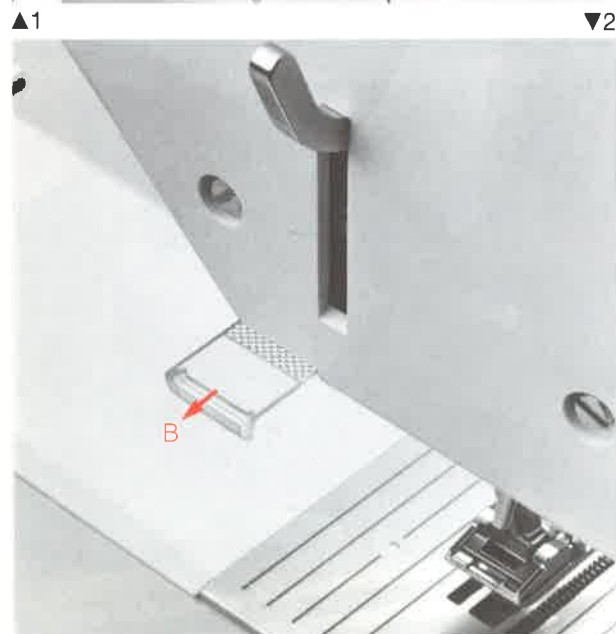
To change the front bulb: (fig. 1) Using special tool A, press the bulb upwards, twist to the left and withdraw.

To insert new bulbs

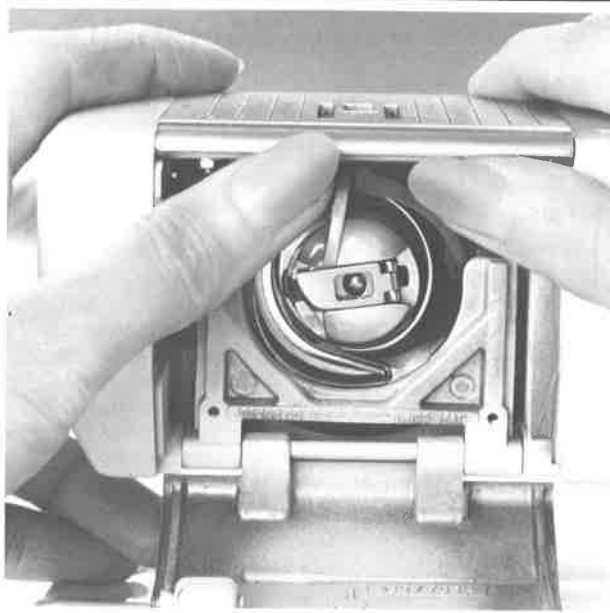
Place the new bulb on the special tool (fig. 3). Insert into holder with the bulb, press upwards and twist to the right, to the stop. For the rear bulb, refit diffuser B.

To change the rear bulb (fig. 2)

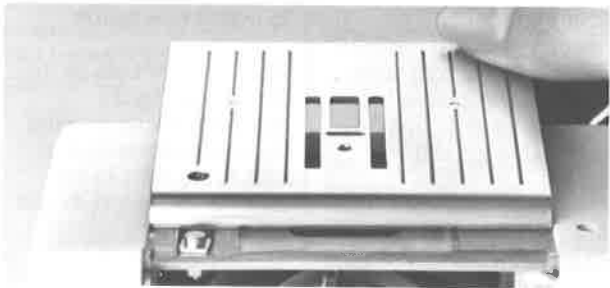
Remove diffuser B. The bulb can then be removed in the same way as the front bulb.



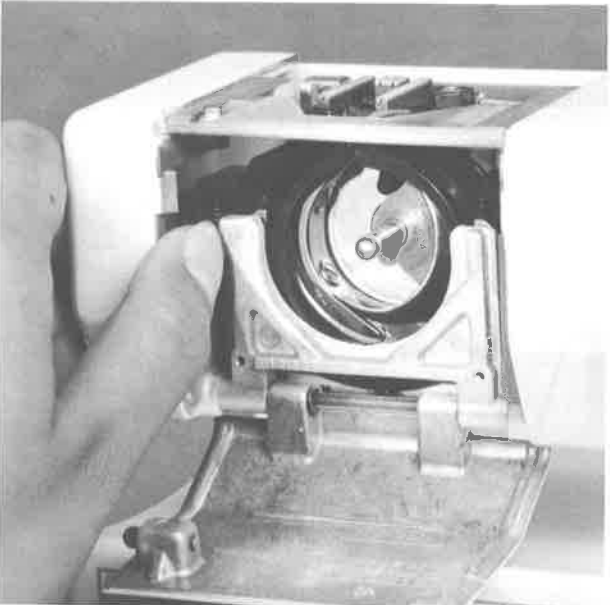
Maintenance: Cleaning and Oiling



▲1



▲2



▲3

▼4



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


Cleaning

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

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

- Remove the presser foot and the needle.

- Open the hinged front cover on the free arm.

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

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

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

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

To clean and oil the hook

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

- Take out the bobbin case, see page 12.

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

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

- Take out the hook.

- Clean the top and bottom of the hook race with a brush and cotton cloth. Never use a screwdriver or scissors etc. to remove remnants of thread.

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

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

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

- Check by turning the handwheel.

- Insert the bobbin case.

WARNING:

Please refer to the safety instructions!

▼5



Bernina publications

It is not possible to cover more than the basics of sewing in an instruction manual. However, the creative potential of your Bernina sewing machine and Bernette overlocker is enormous. To help you use your machines to the full, Bernina regularly publishes sewing literature which covers everything from simple techniques to advanced fashion projects. Your Bernina Dealer will be delighted to give you more information.

Sewing Service Leaflets

Each issue of our Sewing Service Leaflets deals with a particular sewing technique presented in easy to follow steps. Success is guaranteed!



Bernina Creative Sewing

The Bernina Creative Sewing magazine appears twice yearly. Fashion, «Couture Rapide», home decoration, sewing for teens and twens and craft projects are all regular features of the magazine. Special sewing techniques which are featured in the sewing projects are described in detail in words and pictures. Unusual and imaginative ideas are also included from enthusiastic sewers around the world. Read about new sewing developments and trends in the comfort of your own home. The Creative Sewing magazine is a source of inspiration for all sewers. Ask your Bernina Dealer and learn how to get the most out of your machines.

Bernina Collection

These booklets deal with one particular theme in all its variations. Basic information, pattern suggestions, detailed sewing instructions with coloured illustrations and many tips and tricks of the trade will turn you into a sewing pro in no time at all. They are issued two to three times a year, so be sure to ask your Bernina Dealer when the next one is expected.



WARNING:

Before using your sewing machine, please read the Safety Instructions on Page 6.

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99/3 GB 001.302.50.04 Printed in Switzerland/ELB