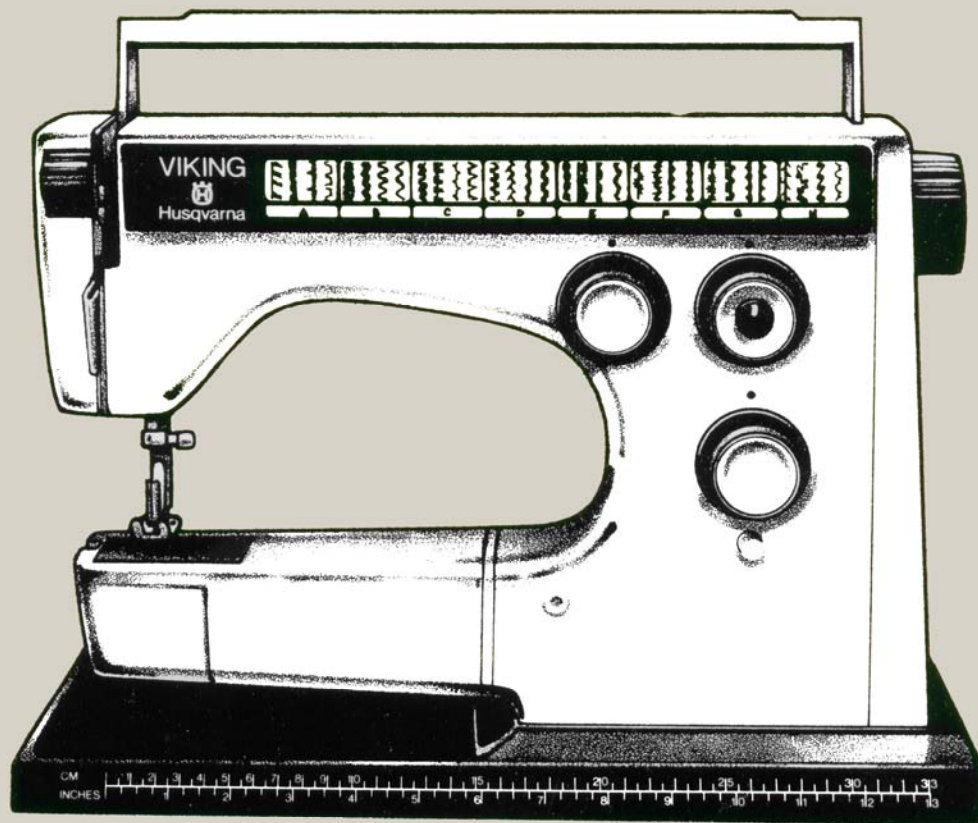


VIKING OWNER'S HANDBOOK



6000 SERIES



VIKING OWNERS' HANDBOOK
6000 SERIES

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OPERATING PRELIMINARIES

"When You're Ready For The Best"

The following features, in combination, make Viking a high quality, versatile sewing machine. It is important to understand how these features work.

NON-OILING

The Viking never needs oiling because it lubricates itself as it is being used. The bearings inside of the machine are made of Swedish iron powder granules which have been fused into porous but extremely strong parts. Self-lubrication occurs because these porous bearings are filled with oil.

100% JAM FREE

Threads will never jam a Viking. The machine is designed with a bobbin case that "floats" when placed inside the shuttle. Because there are no tight places, any threads which may wind around the bobbin case will automatically surface to the top -- never jamming!

REDUCTION GEAR

An exclusive Viking feature is the reduction gear which gives the machine five times more needle piercing power. Not only does it slow the machine down for stitch-by-stitch control, but it also enables one to sew through heavy layers of denim, thick leathers, canvas, upholstery ... things which normally must be sewn on an industrial machine. The combination of the reduction gear and electronics makes Viking the most powerful home sewing machine.

ONE-PIECE CASTING

The Viking 6570 is made of one-piece cast aluminum. Continuous casting gives the machine much more strength, enabling it to endure wear and tear without affecting the working parts. The aluminum is light in weight and makes carrying the machine easier.

EASE OF OPERATION

Considering the extensive capabilities of the Viking, it is a very easy machine to operate. Straight stitch, zig-zag, three-step zig-zag and buttonholes are built into the machine, and coded with pictures. The 32 additional stitches are obtained by the use of color coding. To save time and eliminate steps, the presser feet snap on and off, and the throat plate releases at the touch of a button. One motion threading and automatic bobbin thread pick-up are additional features that make the Viking simple to operate. Graduated tension and pressure controls, along with the ability to drop feed dogs, make this machine ideal for every seamstress.

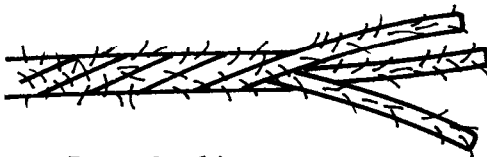
ELEMENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL STITCHING

An understanding of the following variables will aid the seamstress in correctly setting up the machine before actual garment construction is begun. The most important thing being stressed here is that if the seamstress is not sure about something, the safest, least frustrating thing to do is to test the compatibility of the thread, fabric, needle pressure and tension.

THREAD SELECTION

When selecting the proper thread, choose one that is compatible with the fashion fabric. Generally, finer fabrics require a lighter weight thread, and heavier fabrics require a coarser thread. Polyester threads (or polyester based) are most commonly used for general sewing purposes. Threads of different fibers (cotton, rayon, silk, etc.) are available for special sewing.

Quality is a very important consideration when selecting a thread. A thread of poor quality will result in operating and stitching problems on any type of sewing machine. Synthetic threads are made by twisting filaments together. Filaments are formed when the liquid synthetic is forced, under high pressure, through a series of pin-sized holes, and cooled. Lower quality synthetic threads are made by twisting short, leftover filaments of polyester together. The result is a "hairy" appearance, and a weaker thread. Better quality threads are made by twisting long continuous filaments together. This thread is stronger and smoother, thus fewer operating problems will occur. Brand name and price do not necessarily represent quality in a thread. The only true test of thread quality is close examination.



Poor Quality



Good Quality

NEEDLE SELECTION

All Viking needles are prefixed 705H and are the type that should be used with the machine. When selecting the needle size, remember that generally, lighter weight fabrics require a lower number needle, and heavier weight fabrics require a higher number needle. Viking needles follow a European numbering system, where a size 80 needle is similar to the American size 12 needle (see chart below). Sizes 80 and 90 are the average sizes for general sewing on medium weight fabrics. Also available are sizes 60, 65, 70, 110 and 120.

European	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120
USA	7	9	10	12	14	16	18	19

Due to the increased use of synthetic fibers in today's fabrics, it is necessary to change needles more often than in the past. Because these fibers dull the needles, they should be replaced approximately every two garments.

UNIVERSAL BALLPOINT 705H - 14-01-280 (Size 80)

The most basic needle is identified as 705H. It has a slightly rounded tip which separates the threads of the fabric rather than piercing individual threads which may damage the fabric and result in runs or snags. The 705H needle point is the most versatile as it is suitable for knit or woven fabric.

For specialty sewing, other types of Viking needles are available. They are classified according to the shape of the piercing point.



MEDIUM BALLPOINT 705H SUK - 13-01-490

This needle has a point that is rounded in shape. It should be used on bulky knit fabrics and fabrics containing spandex. The purpose of this needle is to prevent the yarns of the fabric from being penetrated and broken. The rounded point pushes the yarns aside rather than stitching through them.



ACUTE ROUND POINT 705H J - 12-01-490 (Size 90)

This needle is designed for sewing on tightly woven materials. Densely woven fabrics such as denim and other twill weaves will cause a regular needle to deflect -- resulting in a slight zig-zagging of a straight stitch. This J needle will pierce the yarns because of its sharper point.



CUTTING POINT 705H LL - 10-00-004

When sewing on leather or vinyl, often a regular needle will "punch" rather than pierce the material. If there are signs of stress around the needle hole, an HLL needle should be used. The wedge-shaped cutting point actually cuts through the material, leaving a clean, indistinguishable hole.



SLOTTED NEEDLE 705H HANDICAP - 10-00-005

For people with impaired vision, a slotted needle is available. This needle is easy to thread, but should only be used when necessary.

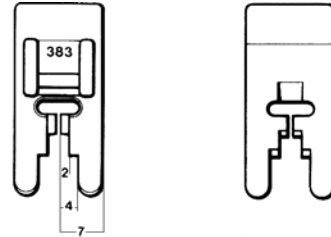


FOOT SELECTION

To ensure quality stitching, Viking has made available four basic presser feet for normal sewing. The proper foot is chosen with regard to the type of fabric being sewn, and the particular stitch being used. The differences can be determined by examining the shape and underside of each foot. The four basic feet are:

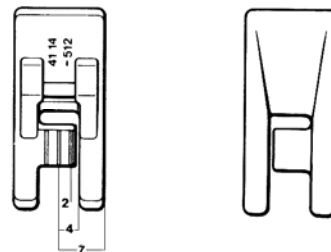
STANDARD PRESSER FOOT 41-11-383

This foot is used for normal straight stitching, zig-zag stitching and other utility stitches. It is generally suited for average types and weights of fabric. Behind the needle opening on the underside, a wedged-out section allows the foot to ride smoothly over stitched threads. Note the spaced notches on the top of the foot. These 2, 4 and 7 mm markings serve as stitching and spacing guides.



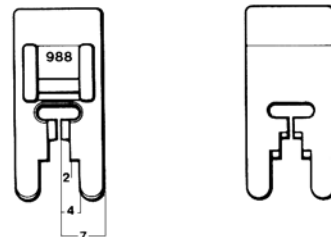
TRANSPARENT PRESSER FOOT 41-14-512

For increased visibility, this foot is transparent, and is designed in such a way that it is suitable for use with a wide variety of fabrics. On the underside, this foot has a recessed wedge which allows it to ride over heavy threads and dense, satin-like stitches. Note the 2, 4 and 7 mm markings to be used as stitching guides. These guides make this foot an excellent choice for use in topstitching, especially edge-stitching.



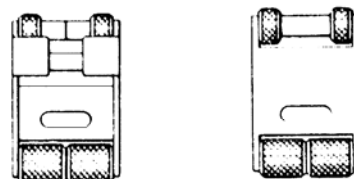
PRESSER FOOT FOR LIGHTWEIGHT FABRICS 41-12-988

This foot is specially designed to reduce puckering of seams when sewing fine fabrics. The underside of this foot is completely smooth and flat. This helps keep even fabric tension under the presser foot which in turn prevents the fabric from puckering and prevents skipped stitches. (For some models, this is an extra accessory.)



ROLLER PRESSER FOOT 41-13-901

This foot is suitable for use with coarse-knitted material, looped or napped fabric, leather imitations and plastic materials. The grooved rollers ride over these types of fabrics with ease. It may be necessary to adjust the pressure to obtain desired results.



THREAD TENSION ADJUSTMENT

Every sewing machine is adjusted with the top and bottom thread tensions synchronized for normal sewing. The red dot on the upper thread tension dial marks the normal tension setting. Seldom will the dial be moved from this position. In general, there are two cases where the normal tension setting should be changed: specialty sewing and decorative work. It is recommended that adjustments be made by means of the upper thread tension dial alone.

Use of heavier or lighter weight thread in specialty sewing will require an adjustment to accommodate the difference in thread thickness, since normal tension (red dot) is initially set for average-weight sewing thread. Make a test sample and adjust the upper thread tension dial until the thread locks correctly (as illustrated in the Operating Manual).

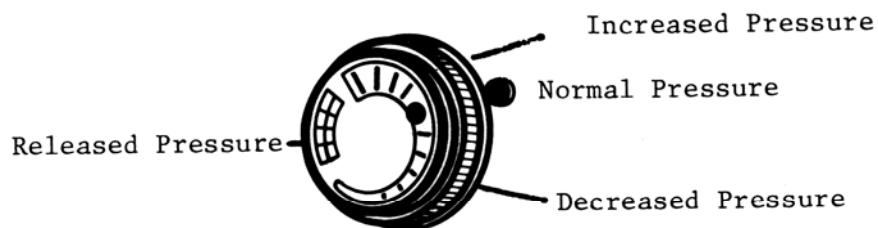
The stitches in decorative work will have a smoother appearance if the thread-locks lay on the back side of the fabric. To accomplish this, loosen the upper thread tension by turning the dial to a lower number (buttonhole symbol is usually sufficient). Decorative work includes any decorative stitching, top stitching, applique, monogramming, machine embroidery and buttonholes.

If it seems that the top and bottom thread tensions are incorrectly synchronized, it is recommended that corrections be made by an authorized Viking dealer.

PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT

The presser foot pressure is a necessary adjustment on any machine. Incorrect pressure will often cause problems such as shifting and "creeping" of layers, puckering and irregular stitches.

It is impossible to state a general rule for changing pressure. Many variables influence this control: fabric weight, body, construction, fiber content, finish, yarn direction, etc. The best way to make a correct change is to test the pressure adjustment for the specific fabric to be sewn.



PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT (Continued)

Normal sewing pressure is 5 or 6 on the pressure dial located on the left side of the machine. This setting is for an average-weight woven fabric. To get the "feel" of this pressure, use a folded piece of medium-weight woven fabric and try the following test:

Drop the feed dog and lower the presser foot. Pull the fabric backward and forward under the foot. This is the "feel" of correct pressure. Now, using a folded sample of the fabric to be sewn, follow the same procedure, adjusting the pressure dial until this same "feel" is obtained.

This "feel" test gives a basis for pressure adjustments. After sewing a test sample with the proper stitch, it may be necessary to make additional adjustment.

NOTE: Always test the control fabric (medium-weight woven) with the standard presser foot. Test the fabric in question with the correct foot for that fabric.
Example: test and sew velour with the roller presser foot.



The top left dial is the Stitch Selector (SS). The function of this dial is to program the machine for each different stitch. Built-in stitches are pictured in white on this dial. All others are color-coded. Left needle position can be obtained by turning SS to button symbol.

The top right dial determines Stitch Length (SL). At zero, the machine will stitch in place. At 6, the stitch length will be 6 mm, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. The machine will sew the selected stitch in reverse as long as the reverse button is depressed.

NOTE: Continuous reverse straight stitching can be obtained by turning the SS dial to the white dot.

The dial on the bottom right regulates Stitch Width (SW). At zero, a stitch will have no width. At 4, a stitch will be 4 mm wide.

The built-in buttonholer is engaged by turning to the buttonhole symbol and pulling the knob out.

The white button below the Stitch Width Dial is the Drop Feed Button. Push it in to lower feed dog; push up and out to raise. As the first stitch is taken, feed dog will raise completely. Lower the feed dog when sewing on buttons, forming bar tacks and doing freehand sewing such as darning, quilting and machine embroidery.

IMPORTANT NOTE FOR SEWING SAMPLES: Use normal tension and pressure unless otherwise stated.

STRAIGHT STITCH

BASIC STRAIGHT AND REVERSE STITCHING

For general sewing, to apply zippers, and for professional top stitching.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - Varies
SW - 0
FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim

PROCEDURE

- Fold fabric sample in half.
- Straight stitch down center, varying stitch length from 0 - 6.
- Stitch a second row with the SL dial set in the purple area.
The purple range indicates average stitch length.
- Push in reverse button to back tack several stitches.
- Set SS dial dot-to-dot, and stitch a third row in reverse.

TENSION BASTING

For a temporary seam, gathering and easing.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - 4-6
SW - 0
FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383
TENSION - Bottom of Buttonhole Symbol

PRACTICE SAMPLE

Use previous sample.

PROCEDURE

- Stitch one row on fabric sample.
- Pull bottom thread to remove basting stitch.
- Stitch a second row and leave as a reference sample.

SPEED BASTING

For quick, temporary seaming.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol

SL - 0 or Drop Feed Dog

SW - 0

FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

PRESSURE - Decrease 3 notches or more (test)


Reduction gear engaged

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim used in previous exercises

PROCEDURE

Pull fabric through manually. Do not pull when needle is in fabric. Stitch length is regulated by the amount of pull between each stitch.



ZIG-ZAG

OVERCASTING

A common edge finish on seams, facings and hems.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - 2
SW - 4
FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim

PROCEDURE

-Overcast 4 edges of fabric sample with zig-zag stitch.

SATIN STITCH (APPLIQUE)

An easy technique used on craft items and for decoration of garments.

MACHINE SETTING

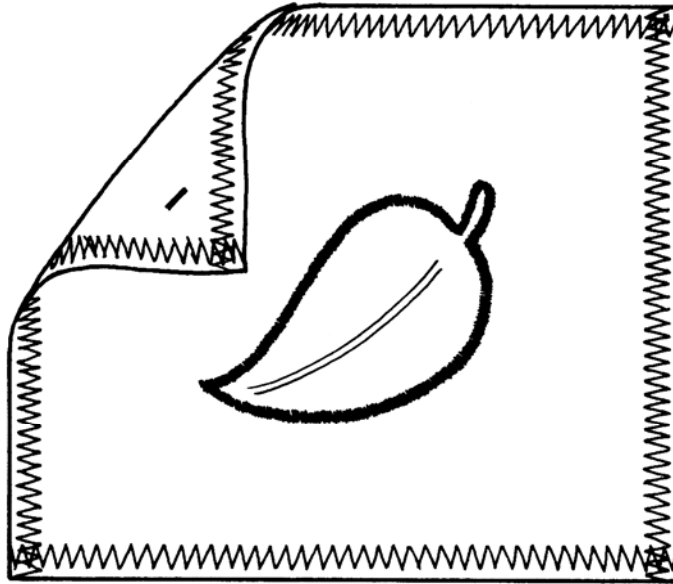
SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - Red and Green Range
SW - 3
FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512
TENSION - Buttonhole Symbol
PRESSURE - Decrease 3 notches

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim used above, 2" x 2" lightweight fabric

PROCEDURE

-Cut leaf design from lightweight fabric.
-Secure leaf to denim square using fabric glue, tape or by basting.
-Applique leaf to denim by lining up stitch -- half on leaf and half on denim. Stitch around all sides. Satin stitch is made denser by turning SL dial closer to 0.
-Remove tape, if used, by firmly pulling it toward stitching.



BAR TACKING

For tacking down facings and belt loops, pleating drapes, and quilting.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol

SL - 0 or Drop Feed Dog

SW - 4

FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim used in previous two exercises.

PROCEDURE

-Fold over corner of sample and bar tack in place by taking 4 or 5 stitches.

-"Zero off" by turning SW to 0. This secures bar tack and prevents it from eventually pulling out.

ROLLED EDGE

A professional finish for scarves, napkins, placemats, table linens, hems on children's clothes, ruffles and flounces.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - 0.2
SW - 4
FOOT - Buttonhole Foot 41-11-650

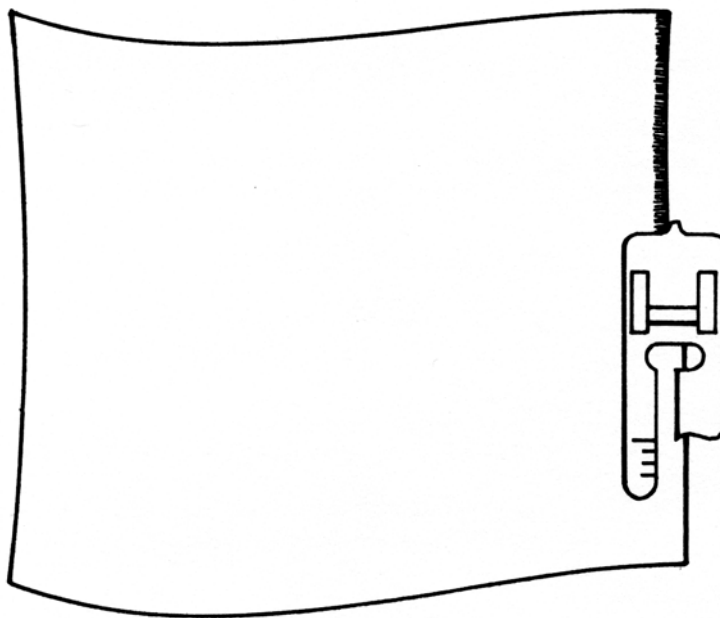
PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" lightweight woven fabric

PROCEDURE

- Sew on a smooth cut edge of fabric. The edge of fabric will be lined up with the groove on the right side of the buttonhole foot. When the needle swings left, it will penetrate fabric; when it swings right, it will be off the edge of fabric. The tension on the thread will cause the fabric to roll, leaving a sturdy, satin edge.
- To turn a corner, start sewing in the middle of the edge of fabric and sew off corner. Repeat for each corner.

NOTE: If a heavier effect is desired, go over stitching again.



THREE-STEP ZIG-ZAG

OVERCASTING

A good seam finish on woven fabrics because it prevents "tunneling."
Also, a flat finish on facings and hems.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Three-Step Zig-Zag
SL - 1
SW - 4
FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim

PROCEDURE

-Use three-step zig-zag to overcast all four raw edges.

MENDING

Invisibly mends tears and cuts. A sturdy stitch for sewing on patches.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Three-Step Zig-Zag
SL - .5
SW - 4
FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

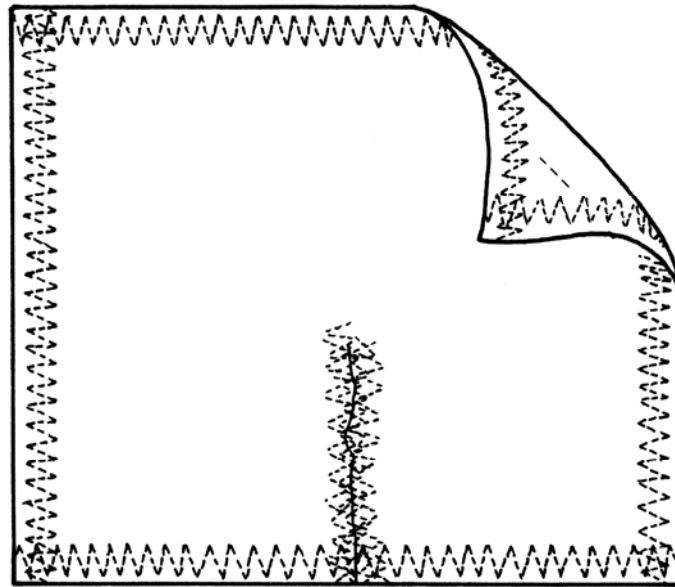
PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim used in previous sample.

PROCEDURE

-Cut a 2½" slit from outer edge toward center.
-Starting at inner edge of slit, stitch directly over the cut opening. Continually reverse and forward stitch until sides of slit are completely mended together. Notice how stitches emulate weave of fabric.





STRONG BAR TACKS

A strong method of securing elastic ends, drapery pleats and belt loops.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Three-Step Zig-Zag

SW - 4

SL - 0 or Drop Feed Dog

FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim used in previous two exercises

PROCEDURE

-Fold over corner of sample (as illustrated). Bar tack by stitching back and forth 4 or 5 times.

MONOGRAMMING

MACHINE SETTING

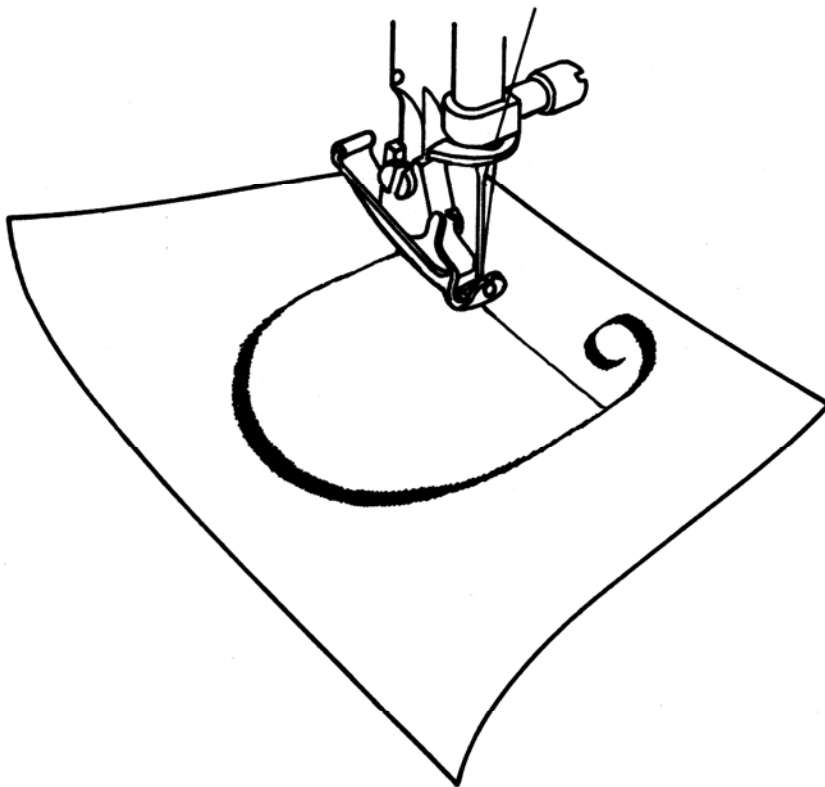
SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - 0
SW - 3-4
FOOT - Darning Foot 41-12-897
TENSION - Buttonhole Symbol
PRESSURE - Released
Feed Dog Down

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim

PROCEDURE

- Draw the design or letter on fabric.
- Bring bobbin thread up. Sew at high speed. Move the work slowly so stitches will be close together. Use control in both movement and speed.



BUTTONHOLES

BASIC BUTTONHOLE

A basic buttonhole for use on fabrics with little or no stretch.

MACHINE SETTING

- SS - Buttonhole Symbol
- SL - Buttonhole Symbol
- SW - Buttonhole Symbol (Pull out knob)
- FOOT - Buttonhole Foot 41-11-650
- TENSION - Buttonhole Symbol

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim, folded in half

PROCEDURE

- Measuring: Place button on foot and note which foot marking is closest to the button's edge. These markings indicate 3/8, 1/2 and 5/8 inch sizes. The end of the foot measures 3/4". To account for the thickness of the button, go one mark farther.
- Marking: Use transparent tape to mark the edge placement of each buttonhole. The lines on the buttonhole foot can be used to measure distance from the edge also.
- Making the buttonhole:
 - a. Turn the SW to 1. Stitch the left side of buttonhole (fabric will feed forward). When first stitch reaches determined marking on foot, stop.
 - b. Turn SW to 2 and bar tack. When bar tacking, it is necessary to keep fabric in place, either manually or by dropping feed dog (press white button below SW dial). Only 3 or 4 stitches are necessary for bar tack.
 - c. With needle out of fabric, turn SW dial to 3 and stitch right side of buttonhole. Stop when right and left sides are equal in length.
 - d. With needle out of fabric, turn SW dial to 4 and bar tack as before.
 - e. Turn SW dial to 0; make 2 or 3 stitches to lock buttonhole.

REINFORCED BUTTONHOLE

A stronger buttonhole for use on children's clothes, menswear and for loosely woven fabrics. Also good when a contrasting buttonhole is desired.

MACHINE SETTING

Same as Basic Buttonhole

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim used in above exercise

PROCEDURE

- Measuring and Marking: Same as for Basic Buttonhole.
- Making the buttonhole:
 - a. Set stitch length slightly longer than for Basic Buttonhole.
 - b. Do steps (a) and (c) as in Basic Buttonhole.
 - c. Repeat stitching around the buttonhole, in the 4-step manner.

CORDED BUTTONHOLE

Helps stabilize stretchy fabrics. Professional looking for tailored garments.

MACHINE SETTING

Same as Basic Buttonhole

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim used in two previous exercises
6" length of perle cotton, topstitching thread, four strands
of thread from machine, or twisted cord (see below)

PROCEDURE

-Measuring and Marking: Same as for Basic Buttonhole.

-Making the buttonhole:

- a. Loop cording around back projection of buttonhole foot so that two parallel strands lie in grooves under foot.
- b. Make 3 sides of buttonhole as described in Basic Buttonhole (steps a, b and c), without holding or guiding cord.
- c. Put needle down into center of buttonhole and lift presser foot.
- d. Pull right side of cording to remove loop in back of buttonhole.
- e. Tie ends of cording in front of needle. Lower presser foot.
- f. Remove needle from fabric and complete buttonhole as described in Basic Buttonhole, steps d and e.
- g. Clip off ends of cording next to bar tack.

TWISTED CORD

Used to make cording for corded buttonholes, belts and button loops, decorative trims, edgings, etc.

MATERIALS

Four 1-yard lengths of thread
1 empty bobbin

PROCEDURE

- Place 1" of thread ends through large center hole of empty bobbin.
- Snap bobbin onto bobbin winder, pinching short ends of thread between bobbin and machine.
- Hold the other end of threads straight out with right hand, and press foot pedal -- threads will twist.
- Continue twisting threads until a definite "pull" is felt.
- Pinch threads in center of length with left hand. Fold cord in half by bringing thread ends in right hand to the bobbin.
- Release cord from left hand allowing the two sides to twist together.
- Smooth out by rubbing fingers over length of cord. Remove bobbin.

NOTE: Heavier threads, cords and yarns can be twisted together in this same manner to create thicker cording for belts, etc. Always begin with 2½ times the desired finished cord length.

SEWING ON BUTTONS

Buttons may be quickly and easily sewn on by machine.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Left Needle Position (Button Symbol)
SL - 0
SW - 3 (test)
FOOT - None
FEED DOG - Down

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" medium-weight fabric, folded in half

PROCEDURE

- Position button on fabric and lower needle into left hole. Lower presser bar to hold button in place.
- Hold thread ends to back. Turn handwheel toward you and test carefully that needle goes through right hold of button. If needle is going to strike button, readjust SW!
- Sew 5-6 stitches. To sew 4-hole buttons, move to other pair of holes and repeat procedure.
- "Zero off" to lock threads.

BUTTON REED

Due to the extra thickness of fabric that must fit behind the button on suits and coats, a shank is often desired. The button reed is designed to make two size shanks. Use the thin end when sewing buttons on thin fabrics; the thick end for heavier fabrics.

PROCEDURE

- Affix the button with a stitch. Raise the presser bar and place the button reed between the button and the fabric. Lower the presser bar and sew on the button, following above procedure.
- Remove the button reed.

(Mount Buttonhole and Button Samples Here)

WHAT IS A STITCH PROGRAMMER?

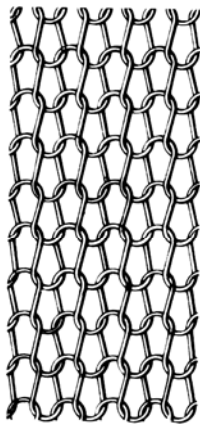
A Viking stitch programmer is a stack of individually designed discs which, when inserted, program the mechanical parts of the machine to form a specific stitch. When a programmer is placed into the machine, the four stitches pictured on the programmer, plus the built-in stitches are all available for use. NOTE: All built-in stitches can be obtained with or without a stitch programmer in place.

To program a utility stitch, follow this procedure:

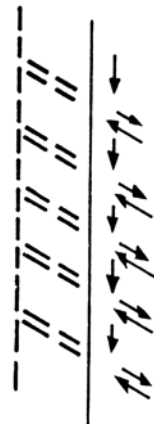
1. Select a stitch from those pictured on the colored strip across the top of the machine.
2. Insert the corresponding lettered stitch programmer by:
 - a. Turning the stitch selector dial (top left) to the dot.
 - b. If necessary, removing a programmer that may already be in place by pulling straight out.
 - c. Placing the programmer into the back of the machine. Push programmer straight in and turn until it clicks.
3. Turn the three dials on the front of the machine to the color of the desired stitch.

TRIMOTION® STITCHES

Why do knit fabrics need Viking's Trimotion® stitches? Knit fabrics are constructed with the yarns continually moving in backward, forward and sideways directions (ill. 1). This is why knit fabrics go back to shape after being stretched. Knit fabrics should be sewn with the same "multi-directional" stitching. Viking's Trimotion® stitches have this same backward, forward and sideways movement (ill. 2). Using these stitches to construct a garment will allow the seams to behave exactly as the fabric -- returning to the original shape after being stretched.



1. Knit Fabric Construction



2. Trimotion® Stitch

STITCH SELECTION

In days past, the only construction stitch available on a sewing machine was a straight stitch, and later a zig-zag stitch. Today, however, the seamstress has a wide variety of stitches to choose from when constructing a garment. With the development of these stitches, new sewing techniques have replaced the traditional ones. No longer must a garment be sewn together with simple straight stitch -- a weak method of seam construction unsuitable for many of today's fabrics. In addition, the raw edge of the fabric needs special attention when a straight stitch is used. For stronger, less time-consuming methods of seam construction and finishing, the Viking sewing machine has available a selection of functional utility stitches.

Viking's utility stitches are similar to those used in the garment industry. These stitches are designed to make sewing faster and easier. Garments will not only look more professional, but will also have stronger, longer wearing seams and finishes.

When deciding which stitch to use for the construction of a garment, it is important to consider the type, weight and body of the fabric.

Garment seams are commonly sewn with one of the following five utility stitches. If used properly, each stitch will have a smooth, flat appearance from the right side of the garment.

OVERLOCK STITCH - A-BLUE



Sews an elastic seam and finishes edges in one operation. Ideal for fabrics with a high percentage of stretch: sweater knits, rib knits, stretch terry, swimwear, etc. Also eliminates extra finishing steps when attaching neckbands, collars, cuffs, etc.

ELASTIC STRAIGHT STITCH - A-YELLOW



A triple straight stitch with a tremendous amount of elasticity. Used in garment areas where both stretch and strength are necessary for the sake of comfort and durability: sleeve seams, crotch seams, etc. Best results obtained if used on medium to heavy weight fabrics.

DOUBLE OVERLOCK STITCH - B-BLUE



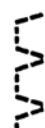
Stitches and finishes seam in one operation. Suitable for use on fabrics with little or no stretch, particularly medium to heavyweight fabrics that ravel. Ideal for curved areas where strength is needed. Easy to rip out in the event of an error.

DOUBLE ACTION STITCH - B-RED



Ideal for stitching a finished inside seam on sheer or lightweight wovens and knits. Also used to stitch overlapped seams on synthetic suedes and leathers.

OVERCAST STITCH - C-GREEN



For simultaneous seaming and overcasting on medium to lightweight knits and wovens. Perfect for use on tailored garments where seams must be graded, clipped and/or notched. Also used to stitch a shell edge -- a simple, clean finishing technique.

"A" STITCH PROGRAMMER

SEAMING AND OVERCASTING

The Overlock Stitch seams and overcasts in one operation, eliminating extra finishing steps. For attaching neckbands, collars and cuffs. Especially good on swimwear or other fabrics with 75% stretch or more.

MACHINE SETTING: Overlock Stitch

SS - Blue

SL - Blue

SW - Blue

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" double knit

5" x 2" ribbing

PROCEDURE

- Cut curve from corner of double knit.
- Fold ribbing in half lengthwise.
- Stretch ribbing to fit raw edge of curve and stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge.

NOTE: To remove stitch in event of error, cut between the two diagonal stitches as illustrated.



REINFORCED SEAMS

Used in stress areas like crotch and armhole seams. Also used where seams are trimmed closely.

MACHINE SETTING: Elastic Straight Stitch

SS - Yellow

SL - Yellow

SW - Yellow

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" double knit (attach to sample from previous exercise)

PROCEDURE

- Place squares right sides together and cut curve from one corner of both layers.
- Stitch curve $\frac{5}{8}$ " from raw edge.

TOP STITCHING

Looks best on medium to heavy weight knits and wovens.

MACHINE SETTING: Elastic Straight Stitch

SS - Yellow

SL - Yellow

SW - Yellow

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

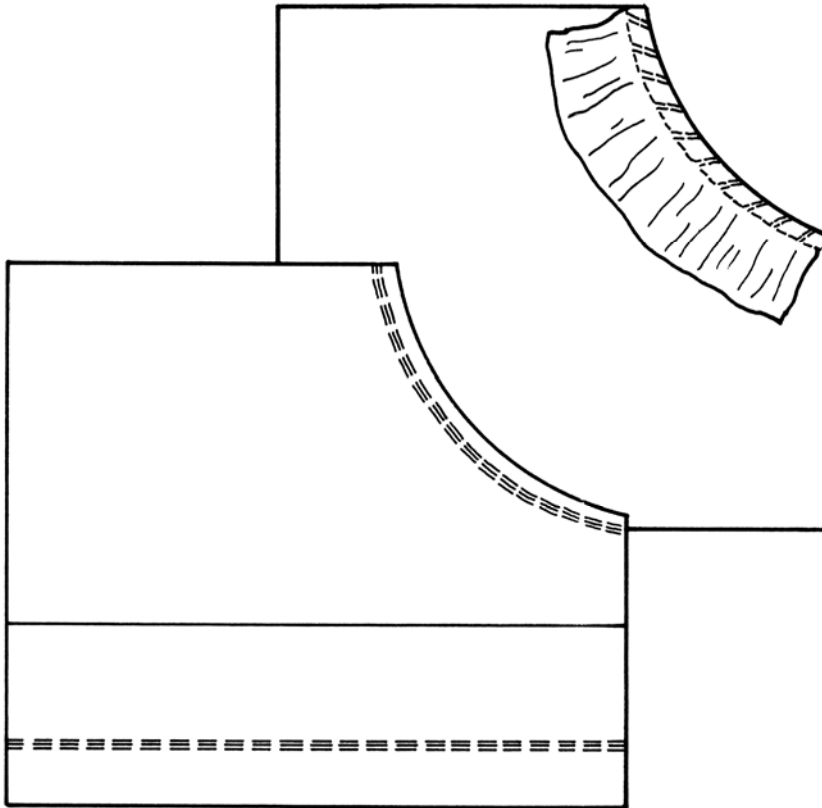
PRACTICE SAMPLE

Same as previous exercise.

PROCEDURE

-Fold one single edge over 1".

-Top stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " from fold.



ELASTIC BLINDSTITCHING

Excellent for sewing hems in stretch fabrics, casings in pillows, drawstring bags, etc.

MACHINE SETTING: Elastic Blindstitch

SS - Orange

SL - Orange

SW - Orange

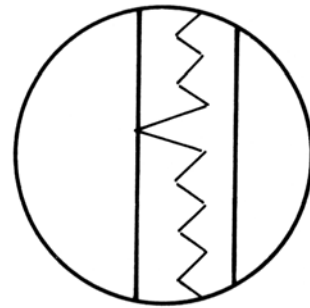
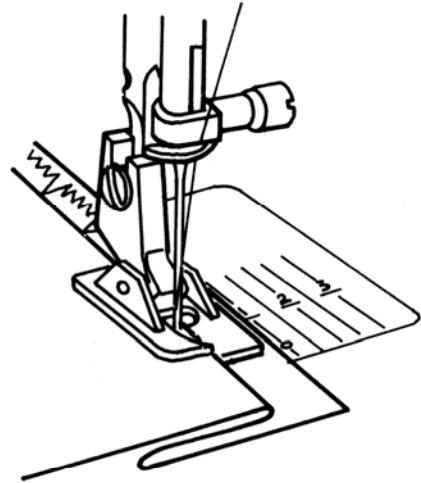
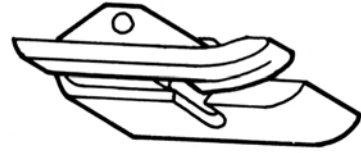
FOOT - Blindstitch Foot 41-14-228

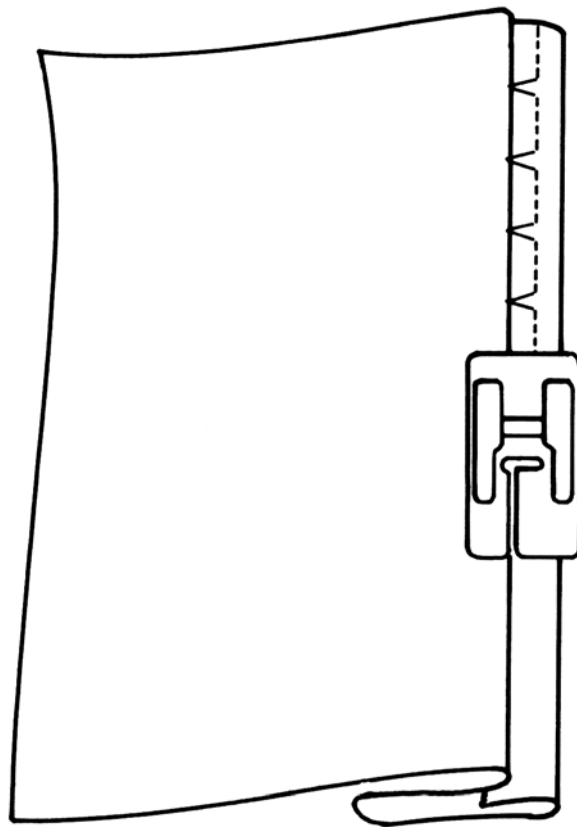
PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" double knit

PROCEDURE

- Measure, fold and press up 2" hem allowance.
- Fold hem under so that right side of hem is touching throat plate of machine. Position foot on top of fold leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ " of fabric extending under right side of foot (as illustrated).
- Make hem invisible on any type of knit fabric by following these steps:
 - a. Engage low gear and begin stitching.
 - b. Just before widest zig-zag stitch bites fold of fabric, STOP.
 - c. Check bite by adjusting SW dial so that needle catches a single thread of folded edge (as illustrated).





BLINDSTITCHING

For quick and easy hemming of woven fabrics. Stitches are practically invisible from the right side.

MACHINE SETTING: Blind Hem Stitch
SS - Purple
SL - Purple
SW - Purple
FOOT - Blindstitch Foot 41-14-228

PRACTICE SAMPLE
6" x 6" medium-weight fabric

PROCEDURE
-Press raw edge under $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
-Follow procedure for Elastic Blindstitching.



"B" STITCH PROGRAMMER

FINISHED SEAM

The Double Overlock Stitch sews and finishes seams in one operation. Suitable for fabrics with a moderate amount of stretch as well as for non-stretch materials. The double overlock stitch locks yarns of fabric, making it ideal for overcasting coarse, rough-textured materials and fabrics that fray.

MACHINE SETTING: Double Overlock Stitch

SS - Blue

SL - Blue

SW - Blue

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRACTICE SAMPLE

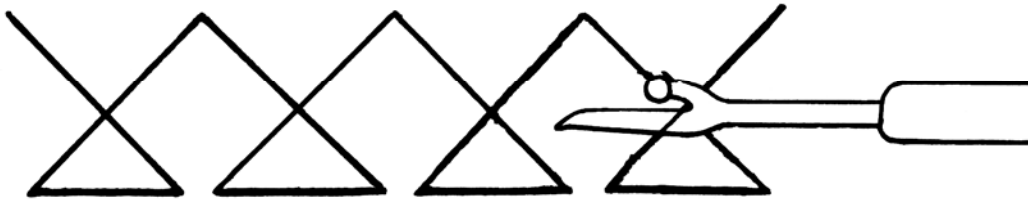
6" x 6" denim, cut in half

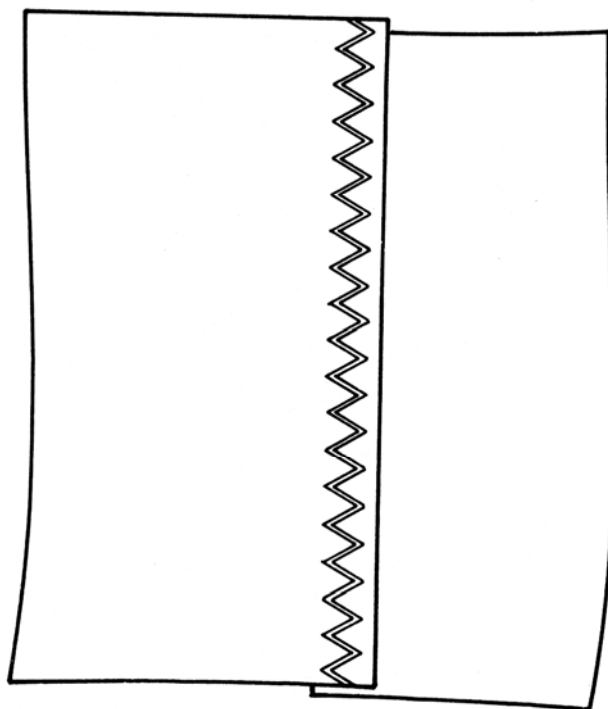
PROCEDURE

-With right sides together, stitch 5/8" from edge.

-Trim seam allowance close to stitching.

NOTE: To remove stitching, insert buttonhole knife under "X" part of stitching and clip, being careful to cut threads only.





RIC RAC STITCH FOR LAPPED SEAMS

A prominent topstitch with built-in stretch for making lapped seams on leather and leather-like fabrics.

MACHINE SETTING: Ric Rac Stitch

SS - Yellow

SL - Yellow

SW - Yellow

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" suede cloth, cut in half

PROCEDURE

-Overlap edges $\frac{1}{4}$ " and stitch.



ROLLED SEAM

For a delicate finished seam on soft fabrics.

MACHINE SETTING: Double-Action Stitch

SS - Red

SL - Red

SW - Red

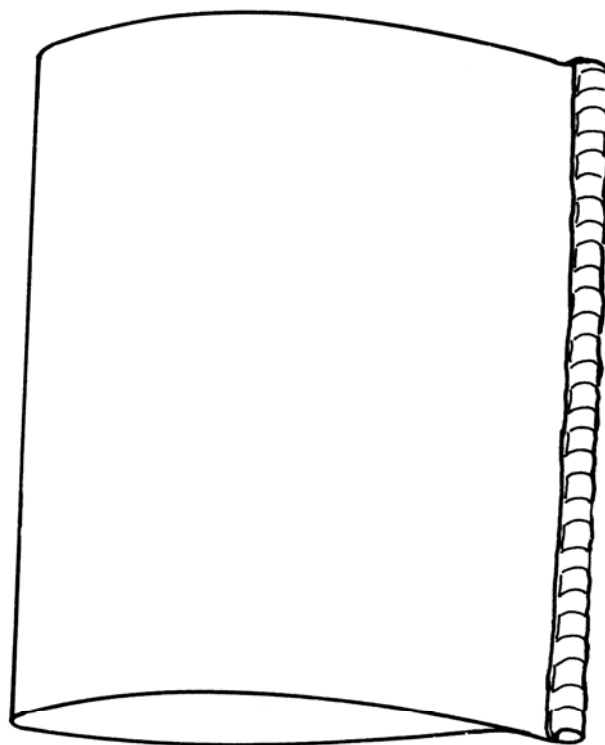
FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

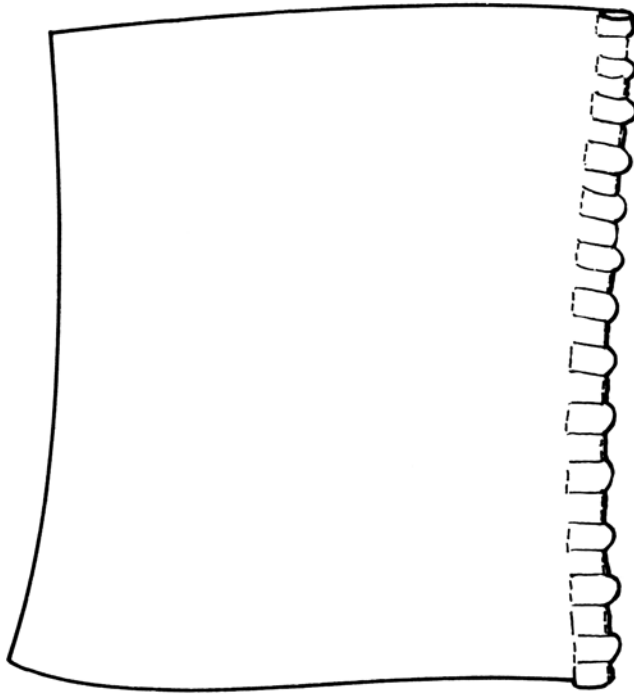
PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" sheer tricot, folded in half

PROCEDURE

-Right sides together, stitch close to raw edge so that right side of stitch overcasts edge.





ROLLED FINISH

A narrow, slightly scalloped hem, especially suited for soft knits.

MACHINE SETTING: Double-Action Stitch

SS - Red

SL - 1-1½ mm (test)

SW - 2-4 mm (test)

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" **sheer tricot**

PROCEDURE

- Hold fabric taut and allow fabric to curl to right side.
- Stitch so that stitches overcast right edge.



CASING ELASTIC

Eliminates having to sew casing into a garment.

MACHINE SETTING: Double-Action Stitch

SS - Red

SL - 1

SW - Red

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" lightweight woven

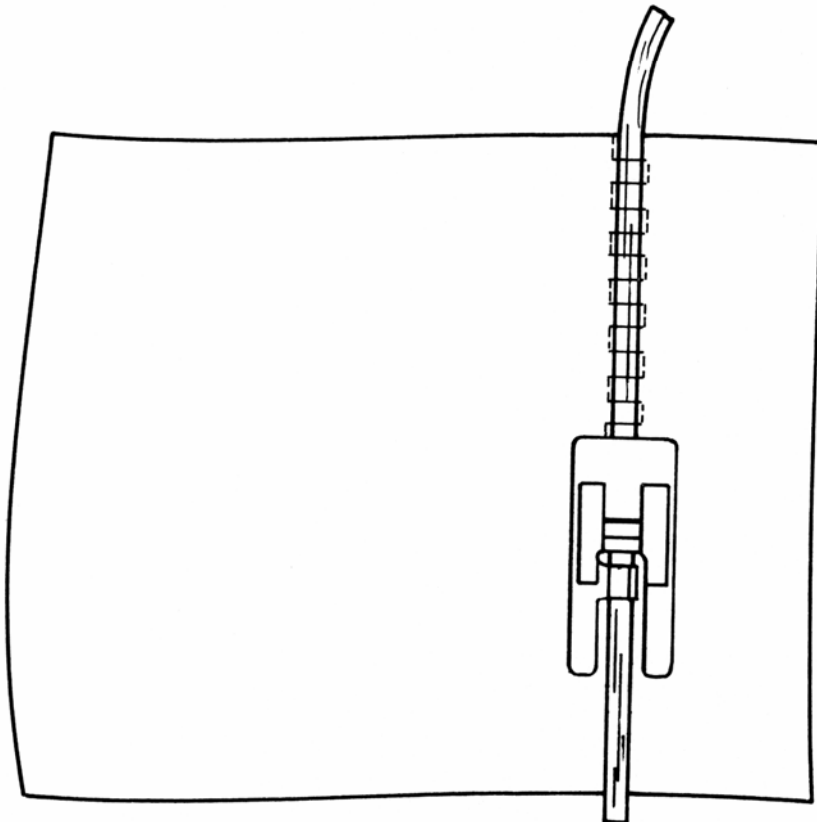
¼ yard 1/8" flat elastic

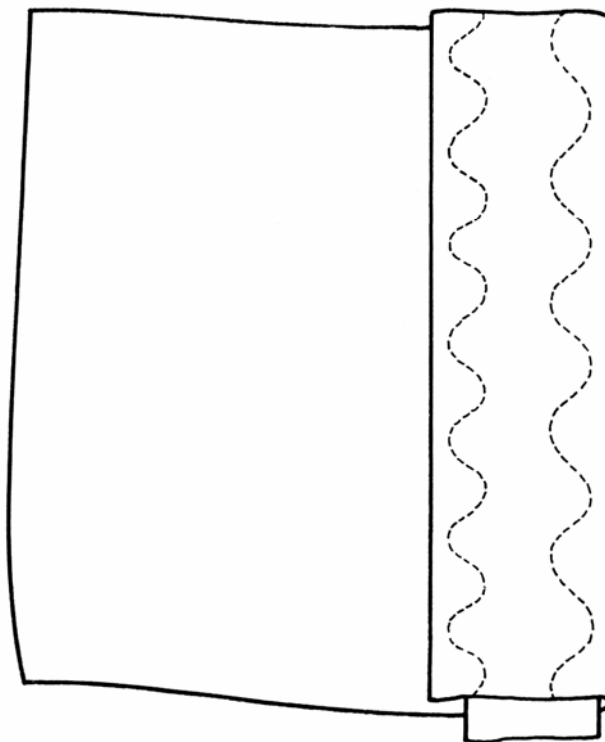
PROCEDURE

-On wrong side of fabric, center elastic under foot between outer black lines; stitch.

-Draw elastic to fit after stitching is completed.

NOTE: To make a casing in a sleeve, lengthen sleeve pattern before cutting out. Fold up the hem and sew elastic right over the raw edge.





WAISTBAND ELASTIC

Serpentine stitch is used for sewing through elastic because it has no points to cause stress and tearing of the fibers.

MACHINE SETTING: Serpentine Stitch

SS - Green

SL - 3

SW - Green

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" double knit

5" piece of 3/4" elastic

PROCEDURE

-Place elastic 1/4" from edge on wrong side of fabric.

-Stretch to fit, and stitch.

-Fold over elastic and fabric to enclose elastic and form casing.

-Turn SL back to green.

-Stitch through 1/4" extension and body of fabric to secure.

"C" STITCH PROGRAMMER

SHIRRING STITCH

Creates a "smocked" effect on cuffs and bodices when used with cording.

MACHINE SETTING: Shirring Stitch

SS - Blue

SL - Blue

SW - Blue

FOOT - Buttonhole Foot 41-11-650

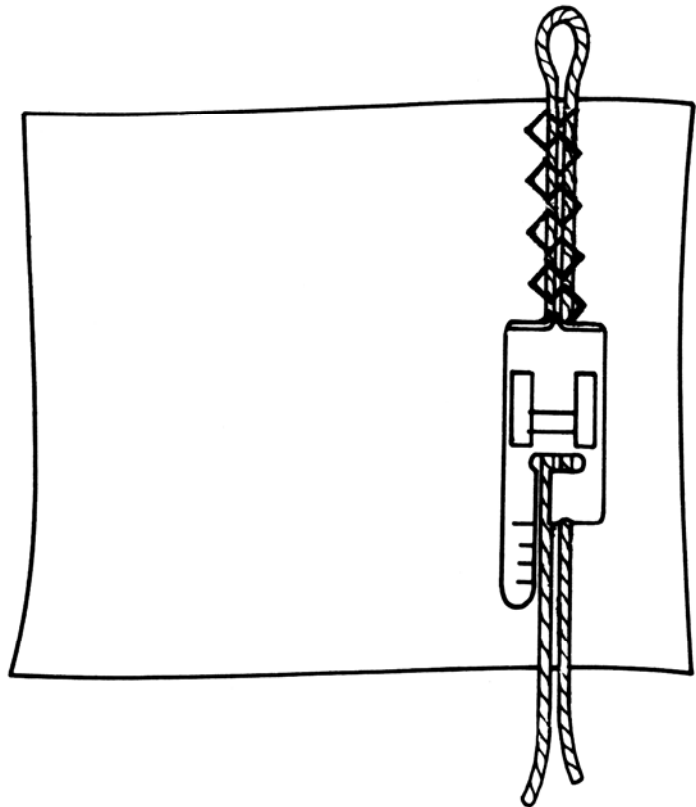
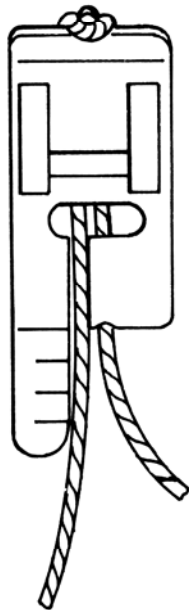
PRACTICE SAMPLE

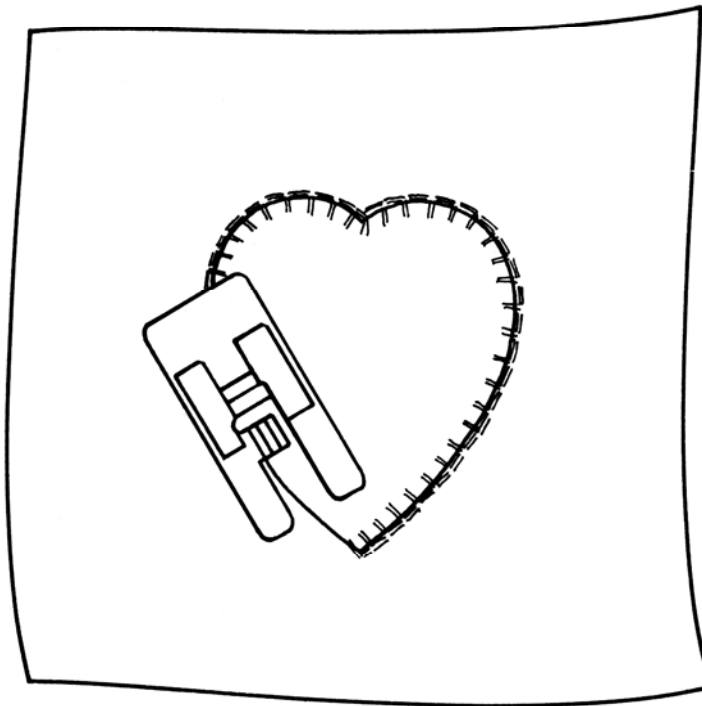
6" x 6" medium-weight woven, folded in half

½ yard perle cotton

PROCEDURE

- Fold perle cotton in half and loop around heel projection of Buttonhole Foot. Fit strands into grooves on underside of foot.
- On right side of fabric, stitch over cording.





POINT de PARIS APPLIQUE

For decorative stitching, applique, buttonholes, lapped seams.
Especially suited for suedes and leathers.

MACHINE SETTING: Point de Paris Stitch

SS - Yellow

SL - Yellow

SW - Yellow

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRESSURE - Release slightly (test)

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim

2" x 3" vinyl

PROCEDURE

-Cut applique from vinyl and secure to fabric.

-Start on LEFT side of applique and put edge of fabric under left black line. Stitch so that the straight row of stitching drops off side of vinyl and cross-stitch bar catches applique.

OPTIONAL: Use roller presser foot for better feeding, if necessary.
Use low gear for control.

JOINING STITCH

For joining two pieces of fabric with folded edges, leaving a flat seam without pressing. Excellent for inserting lace, and strong enough for sewing and mending on girdle and swimsuit fabric. Easy way to attach pieces for patchwork.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - RED

SL - RED

SW - RED

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512-01

NOTE: For thinner fabrics, use the foot for lightweight fabrics, 41-11-988.

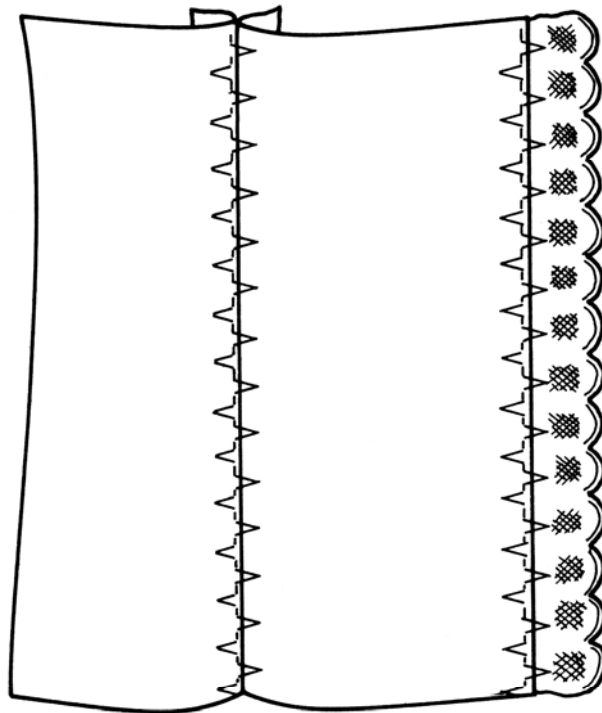
PRACTICE SAMPLE

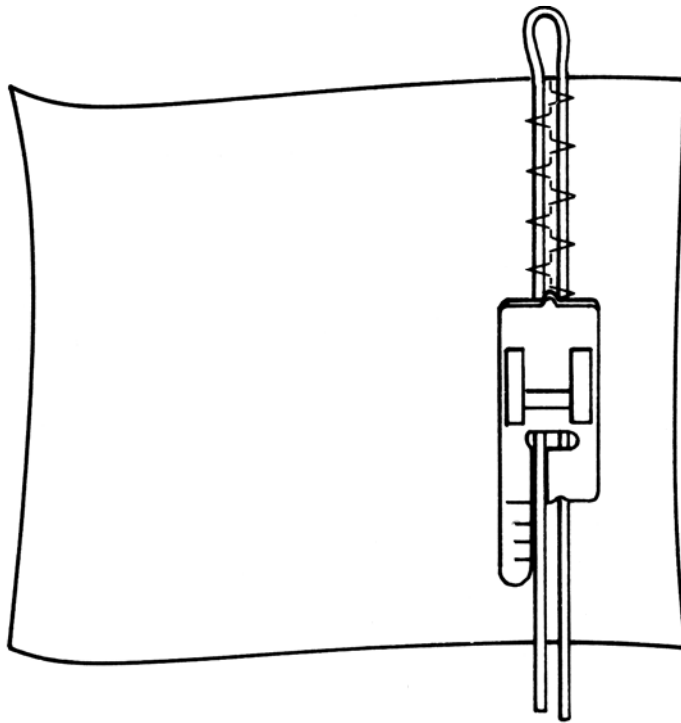
6" x 6" medium-weight woven, cut in half

6" lingerie lace

PROCEDURE

- Attach lace: lay lace over raw edge of right side of fabric. Sew with one side of stitch catching lace carefully; opposite side catching fabric.
- Joining seams: fold seam allowance back on each piece of fabric to wrong side. Butt folded edges and stitch down center (see illustration). Stitch pulls two pieces together, providing stretch and strength.





ELASTIC SHIRRING

A functional stitch, plus a decorative touch for elastic shirring.

MACHINE SETTING: Bridging Stitch

SS - Red
SL - 1
SW - Red
FOOT - Buttonhole Foot 41-11-650-01

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" lightweight woven
½ yard elastic thread

PROCEDURE

-Fold elastic thread in half. Place thread around the heel projection of buttonhole foot. Fit strands of elastic in grooves on underside of foot.

-On wrong side of fabric, sew shirring stitch. Do not stretch elastic as you sew.

NOTE: Stitching will sew over two lengths of elastic simultaneously.

-Draw up elastic to desired finished length.

NOTE: Make sure needle does not puncture elastic. Begin stitching in low gear. Hold elastic threads up while stitching.

SEAMING

For simultaneous seaming and overcasting on lingerie and other sheer fabrics.

MACHINE SETTING: Overcast Stitch

SS - Green

SL - Green

SW - Green

FOOT - Foot for Lightweight Fabrics 41-12-988

PRACTICE SAMPLE

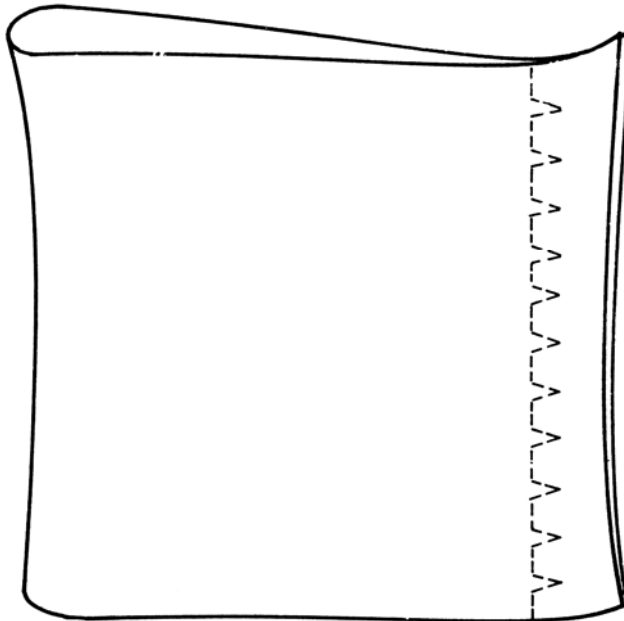
6" x 6" nylon knit

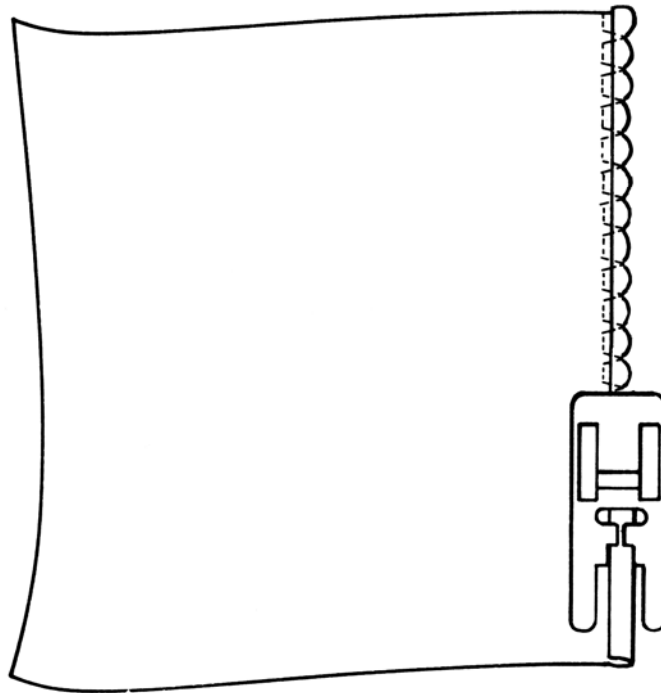
PROCEDURE

-Fold fabric in half and stitch.

-Trim close to stitching.

NOTE: May be used on curved seams and notched or clipped between points, but do not clip stitches.





SHELL EDGE

Excellent for hemming fine knit fabrics, creating a decorative edge.

MACHINE SETTING: Overcast Stitch

SS - Green

SL - 1 (test)

SW - Green

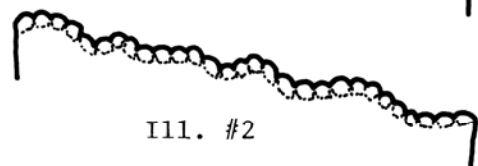
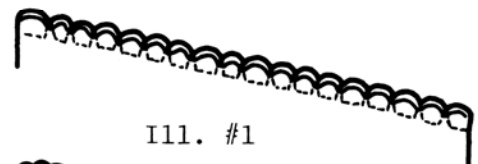
FOOT - Presser Foot for Lightweight Fabrics 41-12-988

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" nylon knit

PROCEDURE

- Fold edge of fabric back $\frac{1}{4}$ ".
- Sew overcast stitch along edge, running point of stitch off fabric and holding fabric taut front and back.
- Perle cotton/yarn can be stitched along folded edge at the same time (ill. 1).
- The cross-grain of fabric can also be stretched to create a "fluted" appearance (ill. 2).



MACHINE ACCESSORIES

EDGE GUIDE 40-15-420 and ATTACHMENT SCREW 41-11-399

For sewing parallel rows of stitching when doing decorative work or quilting, top stitching pockets, sewing with extra wide seam allowances, and to aid in straight stitching when applying a zipper.

MACHINE SETTING

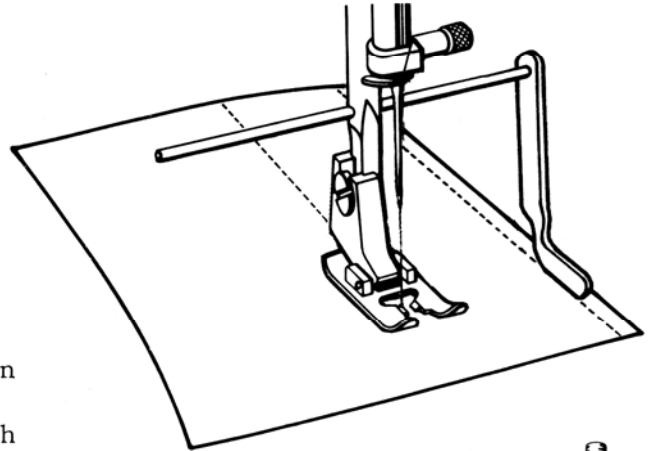
- SS - Straight Stitch, Zig-Zag, or any decorative stitch
- SL - According to desired stitch
- SW - According to desired stitch

PRACTICE SAMPLE

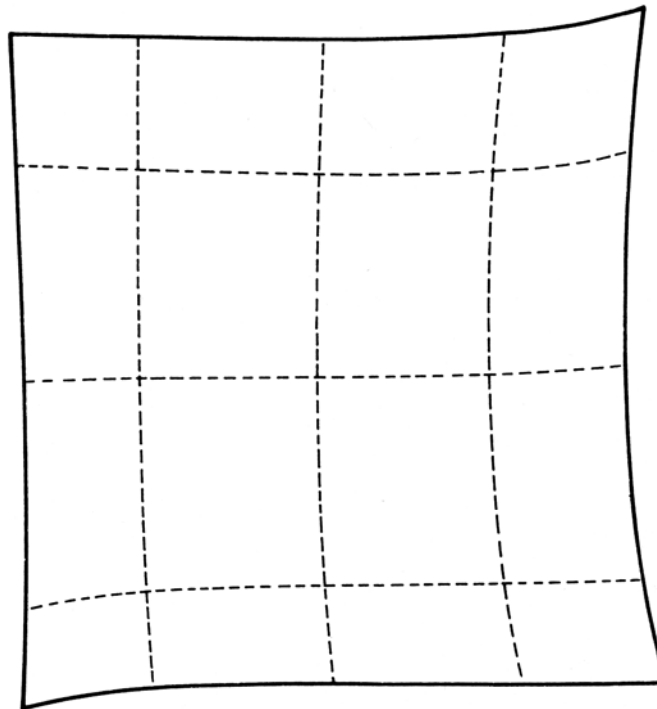
6" x 6" medium-weight woven

PROCEDURE

- Insert edge guide through hole in presser bar above ankle.
- Set desired width and secure with attachment screw (see illustration).
- Make several rows of stitching using previous row as guide.



Attachment Screw
41-11-399



DOUBLE NEEDLE 10-00-002

Consists of two needles mounted by a bridge to a single shank. Ideal for raised seams, decorative stitching and straight top stitching. Size designation is determined by the distance between needle points.

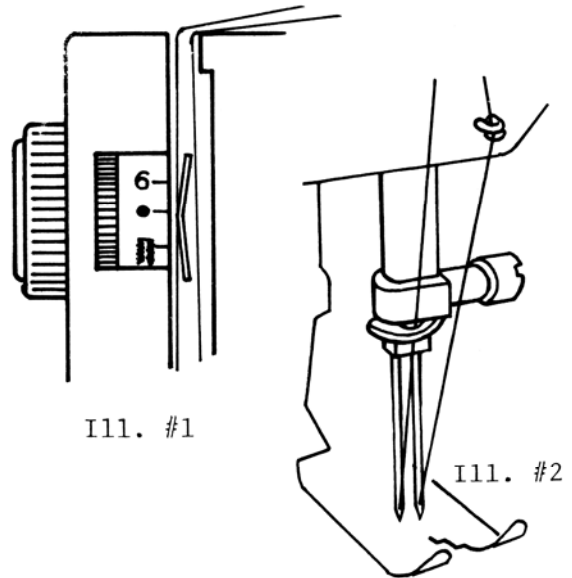
Caution: Do not exceed maximum zig-zag width settings listed below.

<u>Needle Width</u>	<u>Maximum Zig-Zag Width Setting</u>
1.8 mm	0-2.5
2.0 mm	0-2.0
3.0 mm	0-1.5
4.0 mm	0



MACHINE THREADING

- Position spools of thread so that threads reel off in opposite directions.
- Thread 2 strands in one operation, keeping strands separate.
- Place one thread on each side of tension disc (illus. 1).
- Continue threading as one through to take-up lever.
- Separate threads -- right one through pigtail; left one through black thread guide (illus. 2).
- Thread through eyes of needles as shown (illus 2).

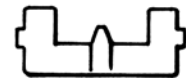


RAISED SEAM PRESSER FOOT 41-11-389 & RAISED SEAM ATTACHMENT 40-15-427

For twin needlework, raised seams, window pane designs and pin tucks.

MACHINE SETTING

- SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
- SL - 2-3
- SW - 0



PRACTICE SAMPLE

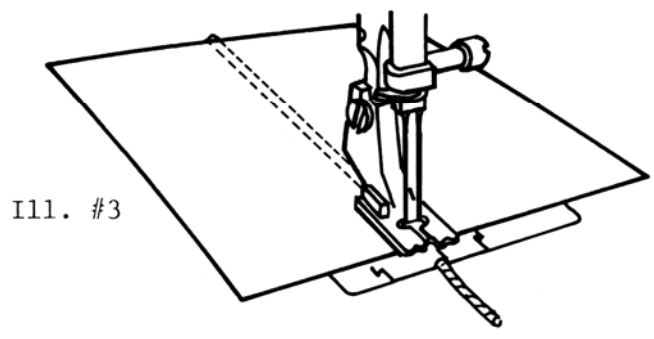
6" x 6" medium-weight woven

PROCEDURE

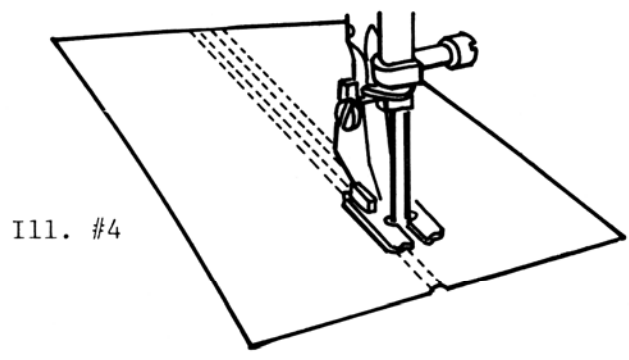
- Sew several parallel seams, using the grooves on bottom of presser foot as guides. Place previously sewn seam to the left or right of the first row and let presser foot guide the work (illus. 3).

NOTE: For a stiff raised seam effect, enclose perle cotton in seam:

- lay perle cotton under raised seam attachment and snap onto throat plate with its straight edge facing forward.
- before stitching, pull perle cotton behind presser foot. Attachment will guide cotton into position as it sews (illus. 4).



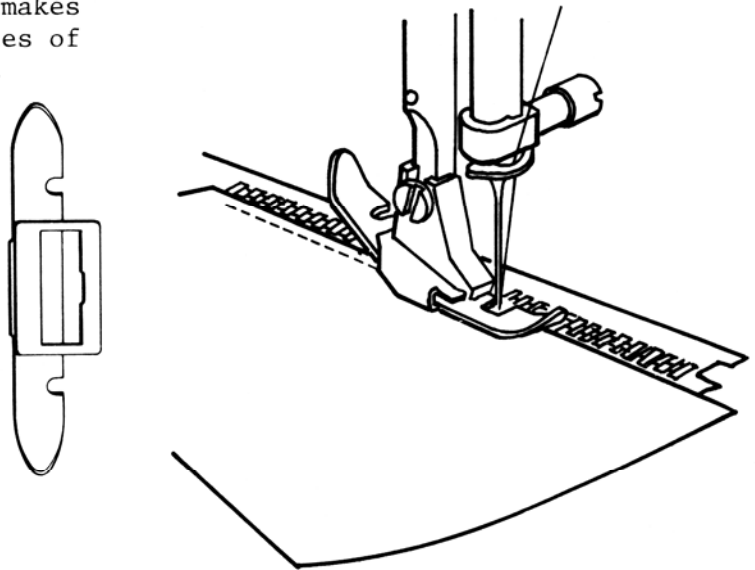
I11. #3



I11. #4

ZIPPER FOOT 41-12-989

Zipper foot snaps on so that it is situated either to the right or to the left of the needle. This makes it possible to sew on both sides of the zipper without turning the work.

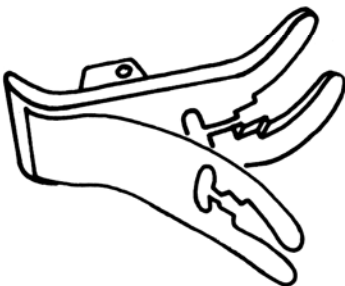
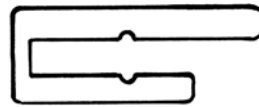
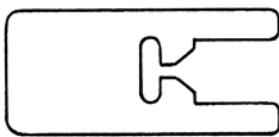


GLIDE PLATE

Glide plate can be used when sewing on foam, plastic, plastic-coated fabric and leather imitations. It minimizes friction between fabric and foot.

Peel off the protective paper and adhere to underside of presser foot (see illustration).

Glide plates are also designed for buttonhole foot and zipper foot.



SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

PARALLEL TOPSTITCHING

Perfect parallel rows of topstitching for welt seams, collars, lapels and cuffs.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Straight Stitch, Left
Needle Position
SL - 3
SW - 0
FOOT - Blindstitching
Foot 41-14-228

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" gabardine, folded in half

PROCEDURE

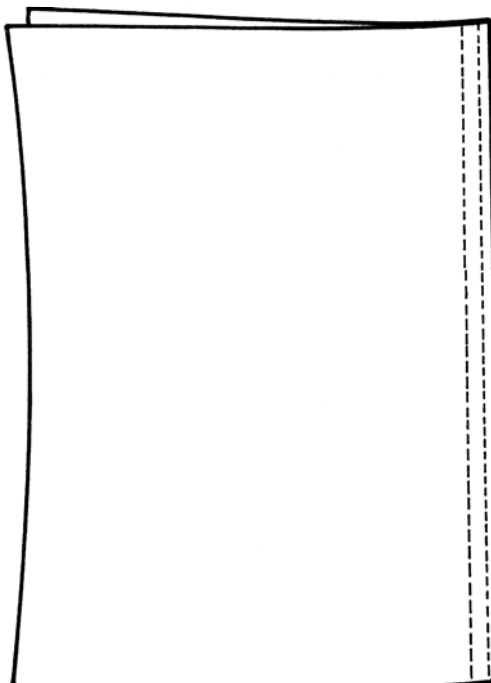
- Place sample to left of needle with folded edge under shallow (left) side of foot.
- Stitch on folded edge allowing machine to guide fabric.

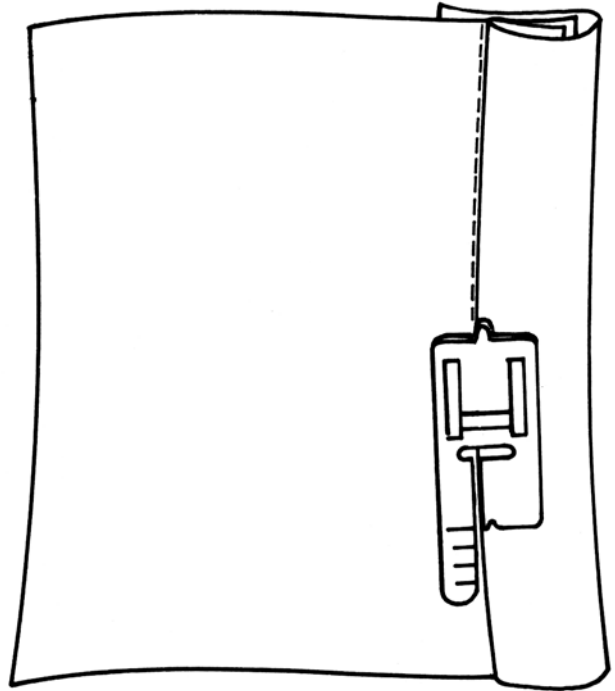
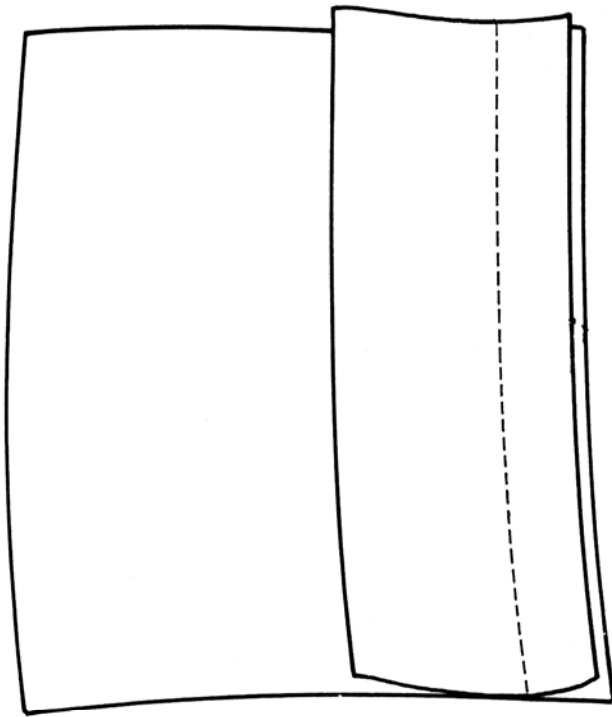
MACHINE SETTING (Second Row)

SS - Straight Stitch, Center Needle Position
SL - 3
SW - 0
FOOT - Blindstitch Foot 41-14-228
Attach edge guide.

PROCEDURE

- Line up edge guide so it touches right side of blindstitching foot.
- Place fabric under foot so folded edge lies directly under right edge of blindstitching foot.
- LOWER EDGE GUIDE SO THAT IT RIDES LOWER THAN FOOT. Tighten attachment screw.
- Stitch second row, allowing edge guide to guide fabric.





STITCH-IN-THE-DITCH

Used to sew down waistbands, to bind edges and tack down facing in seam lines.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Straight Stitch, Left Needle Position

SL - 3

SW - 0

FOOT - Buttonhole Foot 41-11-650

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" double knit

6" x 6" double knit, cut in half

PROCEDURE

- Right sides together, stitch smaller piece to larger with $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance. Press seam allowance toward smaller piece.
- Fold the trim around the seam allowance, enclosing the raw edge. Do not turn under raw edge of trim.
- With the trim to the right, projection of Buttonhole Foot should lay just to the left of the ditch, and will serve as a guide. Stitch.

EDGE FINISH

A finished edge for scarves or napkins that won't ravel or wash out.

MACHINE SETTING

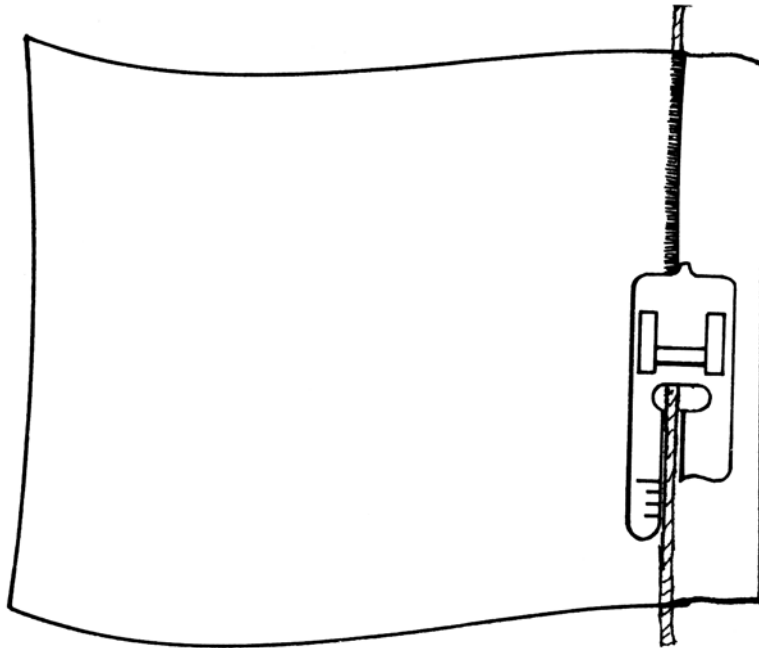
SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - 1
SW - 1.5

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" medium-weight woven
12" perle cotton or twisted cord

PROCEDURE

- Lay perle cotton $\frac{1}{2}$ " from raw edge.
- Stitch with sample under foot so that left groove of foot lays on top of cord.
- Cut the fabric close to cord.
- Stitch again with SL - 0.4, SW - 3.



CROCHETED EDGE ("A" Stitch Programmer)

For decorative crocheted-type edge.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Purple

SL - 2.5-3

SW - 4

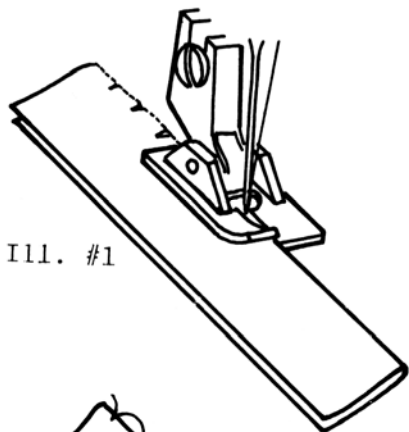
FOOT - Blindstitch Foot 41-14-228

PRACTICE SAMPLE

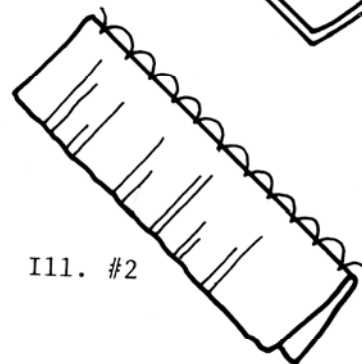
2" x 6" piece of ribbing, folded
in half lengthwise

PROCEDURE

- Place fold to right under blind hem foot (illus. 1).
- Holding fabric from front and back, stretch taut.
- Sew along folded edge of fabric. Zig-zag stitch will bite fabric and straight stitch will sew off the edge (illus. 1).
- When fabric is relaxed, stitching will curl away from the edge (illus. 2).



Ill. #1



Ill. #2

EXTRA ACCESSORIES

BRAIDING FOOT 40 93 005

Holds braid or soutache trim in place while stitching. It can be adjusted to accommodate varying widths of trim.

MACHINE SETTING

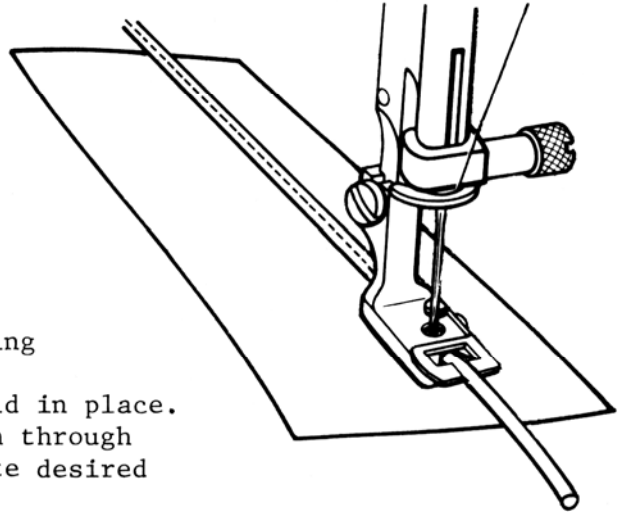
- SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
- SL - 2½
- SW - 0

PRACTICE SAMPLE

- 6" x 6" denim
- 6" soutache braid

PROCEDURE

- Attach foot.
- Thread braid into front opening from top of foot.
- Lower foot while holding braid in place. Hold braid angling up; stitch through braid guiding fabric to create desired effect.



GATHERING FOOT 41-14-381

For gathering and attaching dust ruffles and flounces.

MACHINE SETTING

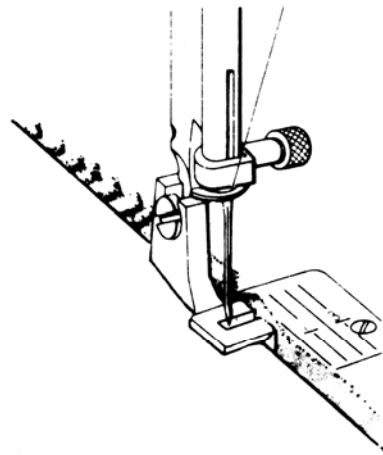
SS - Left Needle Position
SL - 3
SW - 0
Tension - 6

PRACTICE SAMPLE

3" x 12" and 6" x 6" lightweight woven

PROCEDURE

- Insert shortest of two strips into slot in foot.
- Place second strip under foot so that right sides face each other.
- Take several stitches in place to secure threads. Then hold threads behind needle with right hand. Begin to stitch. Feed dog will not move upper layer of fabric, so it must be moved manually at a slow and steady pace. Guide right hand edges of fabric with left hand so that they line up.



BIAS BINDER 41-11-882

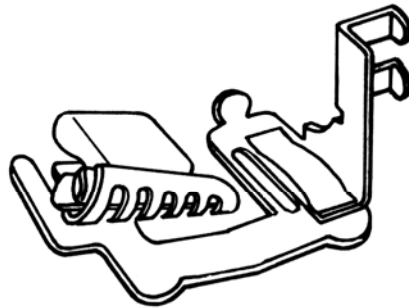
For edge binding on children's clothes, canvas bags, appliance covers, placemats, etc.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - 2.5
SW - 0

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" medium-weight woven
12" double-fold bias tape,
cut in half



PROCEDURE

- Cut end of bias tape to a point.
- Open fold and bar tack (by dropping feed dogs) over crease. Check first to make sure needle will clear sides of attachment. Leave thread ends 6" long.
- With fold to the right, hold bias tape in right hand. Hold threads in left hand. Position threads (only) in between lips of funnel, and pull until bias tape is inside of funnel (bias should be open, and resting against back side of lips.)
- Position fabric **between** lips of funnel so that the raw edge is encased by the bias tape.
- Stitch, guiding fabric and bias tape carefully.
- Follow the above steps for a second sample, this time using a decorative stitch to sew on the bias tape.

RUFFLER 40-93-020

Attaching Ruffler to Machine

With needle in highest position, place presser bar clamp onto presser bar, making sure the arm on the right hand side is around the needle clamp screw. Tighten presser foot screw.

RUFFLER SETTINGS

Density Lever (A)

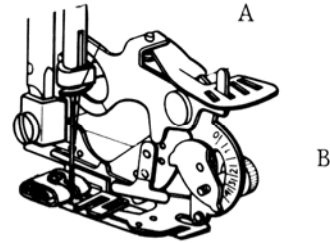
Lift flat lever to adjust. Numbers on lever indicate frequency of pleats.

- 1 - a pleat every stitch
- 6 - a pleat every 6 stitches
- 12 - a pleat every 12 stitches
- 0 or * - straight stitch

NOTE: Distance between pleats is also varied by the SL setting.

Depth Adjustment (B)

Adjust the screw located in lower front portion of attachment, to regulate depth of each pleat. The numbers on the scale are directly related to the depth of the pleat; lower numbers have smaller pleats -- higher numbers have larger pleats.



Inserting Fabric

- To pleat the edge of a single layer, insert the edge between the blades on the bottom of ruffler.
- It is possible to pleat a single layer and simultaneously attach it to a second, unpleated layer. To do this, place the layer to be pleated between the blades, and the unpleated layer under both blades.
- To make pleats in the center of a single layer of fabric, remove the lower blade by loosening the black screw located on the right side of the ruffler. The entire bottom section of the ruffler can now be removed.

USES FOR RUFFLER

Attaching flounces, ruffles to dresses, skirts, curtains, bedspreads, pillow shams, etc.

MACHINE SETTING

- SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
- SL - 2.5
- SW - 0

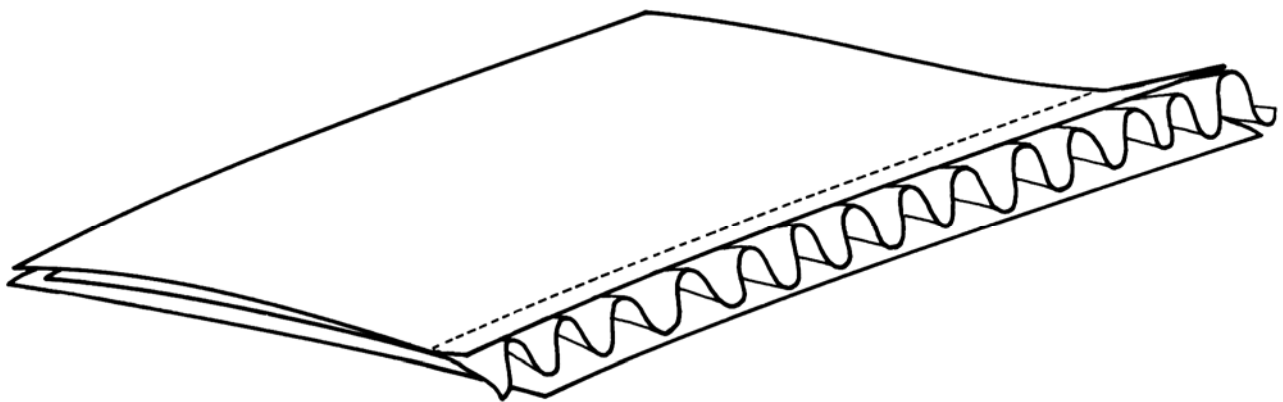
PRACTICE SAMPLE

- 3" x 12" lightweight woven
- 6" x 6" lightweight woven, cut in half

PROCEDURE

- Set density lever at 6; depth adjuster at 4.*
- Place one short piece of fabric under blades.
- Insert long piece of fabric between blades.
- Place second short piece above blades.
- Stitch.

*NOTE: This set-up results in a 2:1 ratio.



BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT 49-13-000

For keyhole buttonholes on tailored garments, menswear, or for use with a large shanked button.

MACHINE SETTING

Refer to instructions included with buttonhole attachment.

FEED DOG - Down

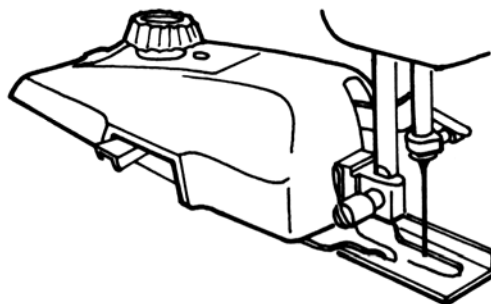
TENSION - Buttonhole Symbol

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim, folded in half

PROCEDURE

- Select template according to size of button being used.
- Insert template and mount attachment according to buttonholer instructions.
- For sample, try several buttonholes with various sized templates.



EYELET PLATE 41-15-855

Eyelets for laced blouses and shirts, belts, utility uses.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Left Needle Position
SL - 0
SW - 3
FEED DOG - Down
TENSION - Buttonhole Symbol



PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim
Any lightweight thread or
machine embroidery thread

PROCEDURE

- Remove presser foot and presser foot ankle.
- Snap eyelet plate over feed dog. Projection should be to the left of stitch opening. To snap on, press back of plate in first; then snap front toes into place.
- Make a small hole in fabric using art awl or the buttonhole knife.
- Position fabric under needle so that hole fits over projection on the eyelet maker.
- Using top thread, pull up bobbin thread. Lower needle and wrap threads around projection on eyelet maker twice. (Check to see that presser bar is down.)
- Stitch around hole and over threads by quickly turning the fabric in a 360 degree circle. Use the button reed to hold fabric flat.
- Increase SW to 4 and stitch around hole a second time, this time moving hoop slower so that stitches will be more dense.
- Raise feed dog for easy removal of plate.

TRIPLE NEEDLE 10-00-003

Triple needles are constructed with the same bridge as the double needle. These needles are commonly used for multi-colored decorative seams. Zig-zag width should be reduced to eliminate breaking.

Distance between needle points (needle width) - 2 mm

Maximum stitch width - 1.5

MACHINE SETTING

(To thread machine, refer to Double Needle)

- Use a bobbin as third spool under right thread spool, or use a plastic straw on right thread spindle as extension for third spool.
- Run two threads on right side of tension disc.
- Run right thread through pigtail; left through black thread guide; middle thread bypass both guides.

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol

SL - 1

SW - 1.5 maximum

FOOT - Standard Presser Foot 41-11-383

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim

PROCEDURE

- Stitch.
- Creatively experiment with other decorative stitches.
(Remember, maximum stitch width - 1.5.)



WING NEEDLE 10-00-006

Used as a hem-stitched effect on napkins, table runners, organdy.

MACHINE SETTING: Point de Paris Stitch

(C Stitch Programmer)

SS - Yellow

SL - Yellow

SW - 2½

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

TENSION - Buttonhole Symbol, test-sew
for effect.

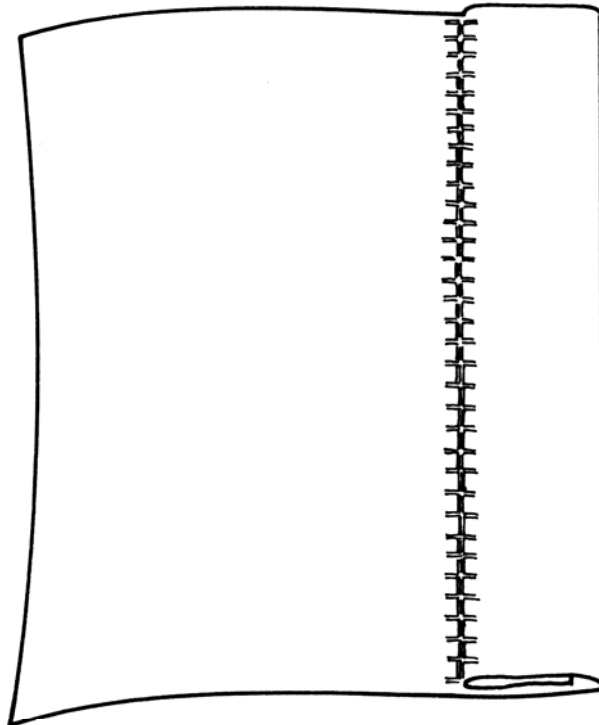
PRACTICE SAMPLE

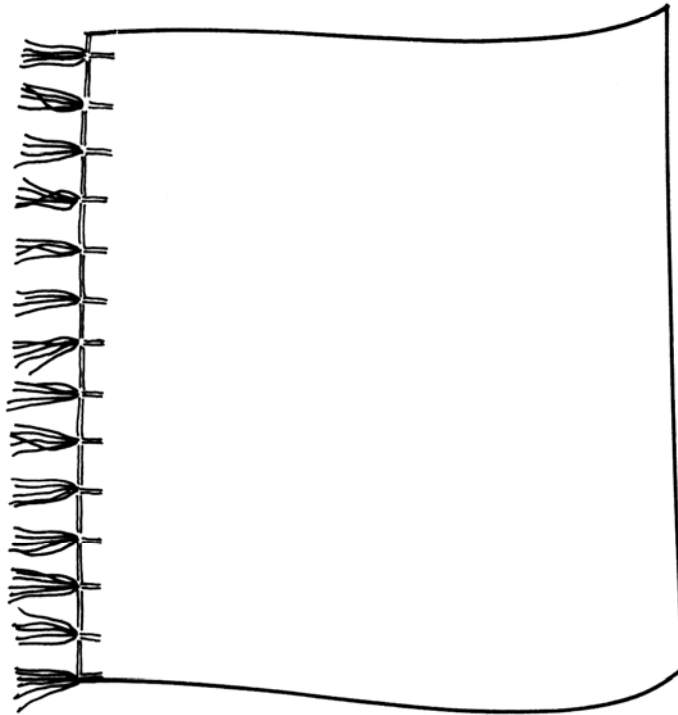
6" x 6" organdy or crisp sheer
Any lightweight thread or machine
embroidery thread
1 piece waxed tissue paper

PROCEDURE

- Turn up desired hem. On a sheer, a double hem looks better.
- Stitch along top edge of hem with waxed tissue paper underneath.
- At end of row, leave needle in fabric and pivot fabric 180 degrees. Use reduction gear and stitch again along previous line of stitching, piercing same center holes.

NOTE: Let machine feed fabric -- do not inhibit feeding!





WING NEEDLE 10-00-006

Pulled Thread Technique

Used in making fringed edges on napkins and coarsely woven fabrics.

MACHINE SETTING: Point de Paris Stitch

SS - Yellow

SL - Yellow

SW - 3

FOOT - Transparent Presser Foot 41-14-512

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" hopsacking

1 piece of waxed tissue paper

PROCEDURE

-Pull one thread where fringe would end to mark stitching line.

NOTE: Use black markings on transparent foot as guide.

-Place fringe to left, and stitching line under left black line.
Place waxed paper underneath.

-Stitch. Tear away paper and pull threads to fringe.

NOTE: Machine embroidery thread is effective with this stitch.

SPECIAL MARKER FOOT 41-13-931

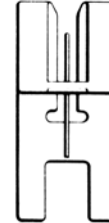
Makes a loopy, decorative stitch, old-fashioned hemstitching or tailor tacks.

Tailor Tacking

This method can be used to mark patterns.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - 0 or Drop Feed Dog
SW - 3
FOOT - Special Marker Foot 41-13-931
TENSION - Buttonhole Symbol

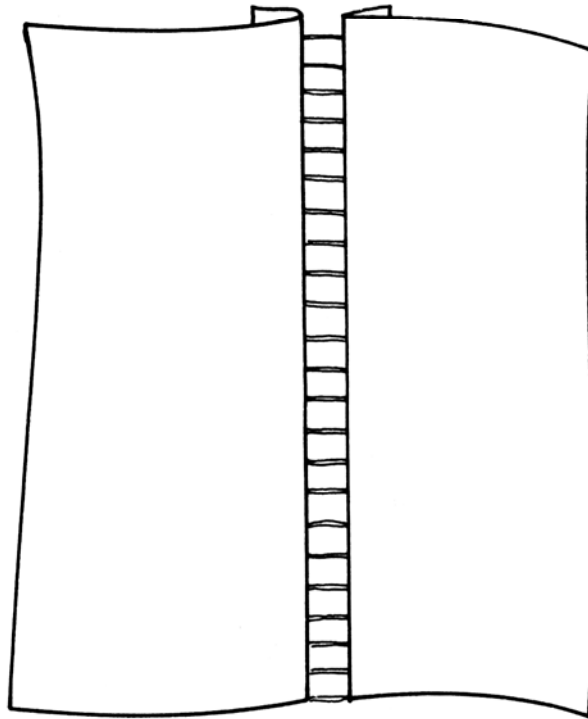


PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" medium-weight woven

PROCEDURE

- Fold fabric.
- Sew three or four stitches in each place to be marked.
- Separate the pieces of fabric and cut tailor tack. The threads will mark the spot.



SPECIAL MARKER FOOT 41-13-931

Faggoting

When pulled open, makes see-through decorative seams. Used for swimwear and decorative seams in garments.

MACHINE SETTING: Ric Rac Stitch

SS - Yellow

SL - Yellow

SW - 3 mm (test)

FOOT - Special Marker Foot 41-13-931

TENSION - Normal, Buttonhole Symbol (test)

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim, cut in half

PROCEDURE

-Right sides together, stitch with a 5/8" seam allowance. Marking foot leaves thread loops on fabric.

- "Pull" seam open so loops go into seam; fabric pieces will stand apart.

5-HOLE CORD FOOT 41-14-538

Up to 5 strands of perle embroidery floss or buttonhole thread can be applied with a decorative stitch. By varying colors of thread, numbers of strands of thread, and decorative stitches, many looks can be achieved. The technique can be used to embellish cuffs, yokes, collars or to outline decorative motifs.

MACHINE SETTING

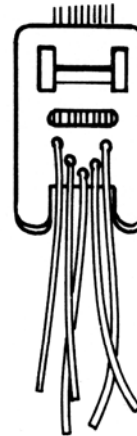
- SS - Any decorative stitch
- SL, SW - Any combination wide enough to stitch across the strands of cord or twist
- TENSION - Buttonhole Symbol

PRACTICE SAMPLE

- 6" x 6" denim
- 2 yds. perle cotton thread

PROCEDURE

- Cut perle cotton into 5 lengths. Thread one length through each hole in the foot, from top of foot, underneath and toward the back. Snap on foot.
- Use decorative stitch pattern (C-YELLOW or D-BLUE work well) to stitch cords in place.



ROLLED HEM FOOT 41 11 385

Suitable for edge finishes on scarves,
table cloths, napkins, hems or shirts,
curtains, ruffles and flounces.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - 3
SW - 0

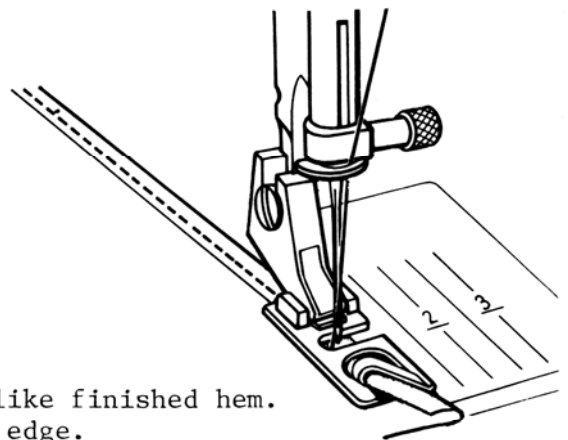
PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" lightweight woven

PROCEDURE

- Fold beginning edge of fabric to look like finished hem.
- Sew a few stitches along inside folded edge.
- With needle down, pull edge of fabric into foot.
- Continue stitching. To guide hem into foot easily, put left index finger in hem and use right hand to hold edge of fabric at an angle.

No. 41-11-384 gives a $5/64$ " width and No. 41-11-385 gives a $3/16$ " width. This attachment is also available in various sizes: 41-11-386 will create a $1/8$ " scalloped hem by increasing tension to 7 and using SW 4 and SL 4; 41-11-387 for a narrow rolled edge using tension at 7, SL 2 and SW 3.



WEAVER'S REED 41-13-458-01* - Rug Foot 41-12-964

Weaver's Reed is a tool that can be used to stitch yarn onto cloth in loops, giving a fringed effect to be used as trim or repeated in rows to create a rya rug.

MACHINE SETTING

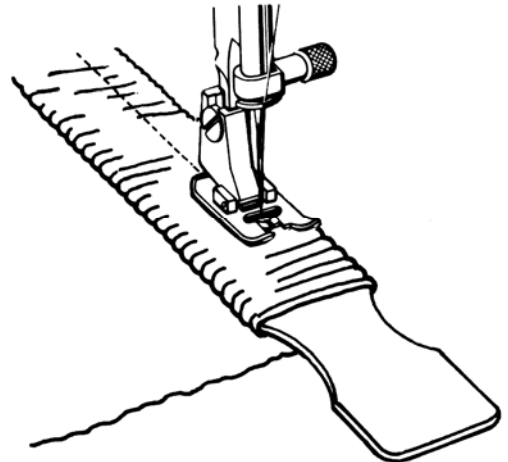
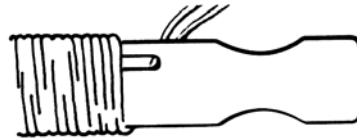
SS - Basic Stitch Symbol
SL - $2\frac{1}{2}$
SW - 0
FOOT - Rug Foot 41-12-964

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" denim
4 yards rug yarn

PROCEDURE

- Wrap yarn around reed laying yarns side by side.
- Stitch down the length of reed in the groove.
- After completing one length, raise presser foot, pull reed forward, wrap more yarn, lower presser foot, and continue stitching. Colors may be changed mid-row by cutting old color and wrapping with new.



* Available in wider width, 41-13-458-02.

OVERCAST FOOT 41-14-247

Prevents tunneling when overcasting edges.

MACHINE SETTING

SS - Basic Stitch Symbol

SL - 2

SW - 4

PRACTICE SAMPLE

6" x 6" medium weight woven

PROCEDURE

-Overcast 4 edges of fabric sample.

NOTE: Stitch B-Blue may also be used with this foot.

