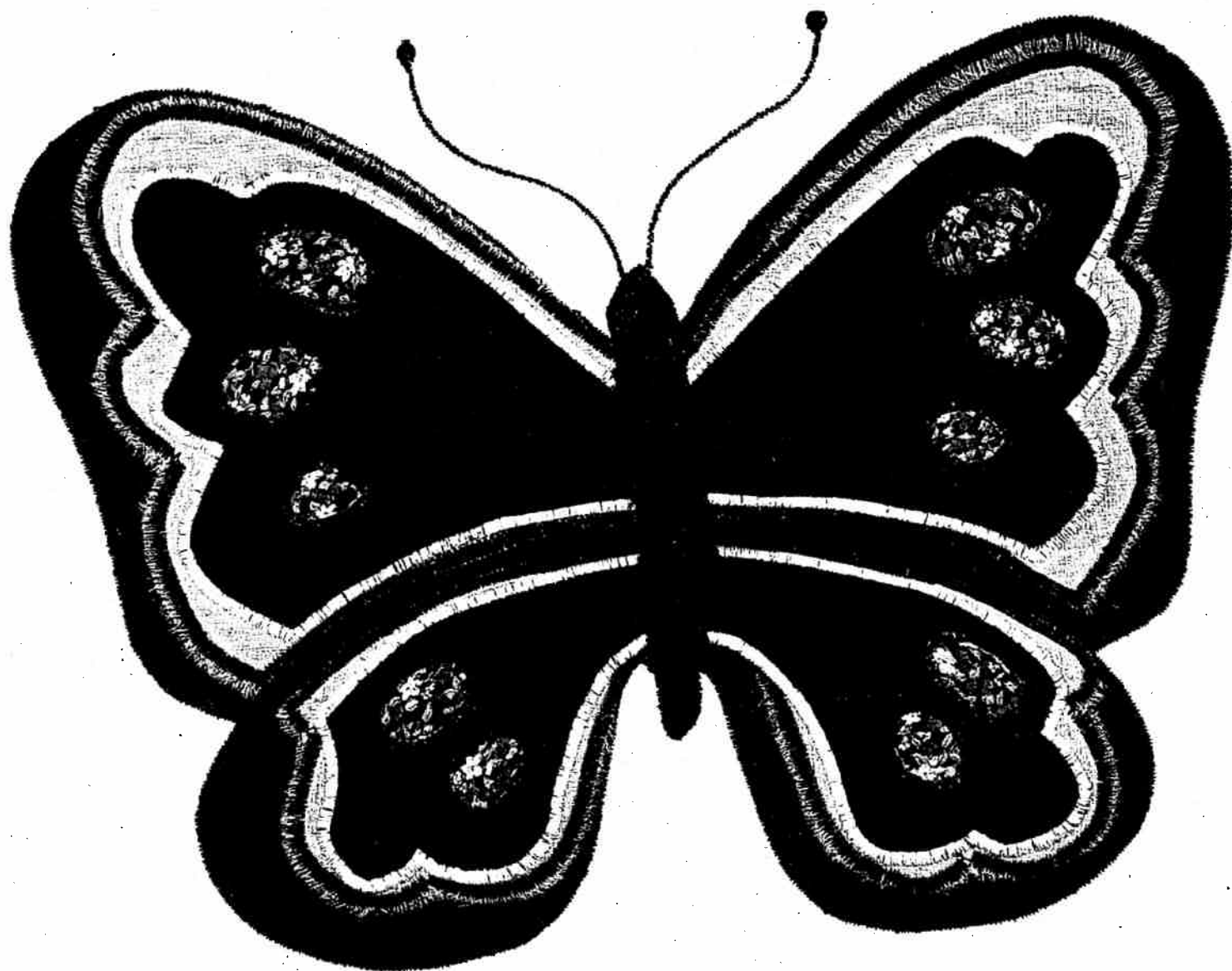


Operating
Viking Vanessa
model 5610



For you and your new Viking

We have prepared this booklet, to let you know how to operate this sewing machine and how to make best use of all its sewing possibilities.

We hope you will have many pleasant hours with your new sewing machine.

HUSQVARNA AB, SWEDEN

US Factory Subsidiary:

Husqvarna of Sweden, Inc.
151 New World Way,
So. Plainfield, N. J. 07080.

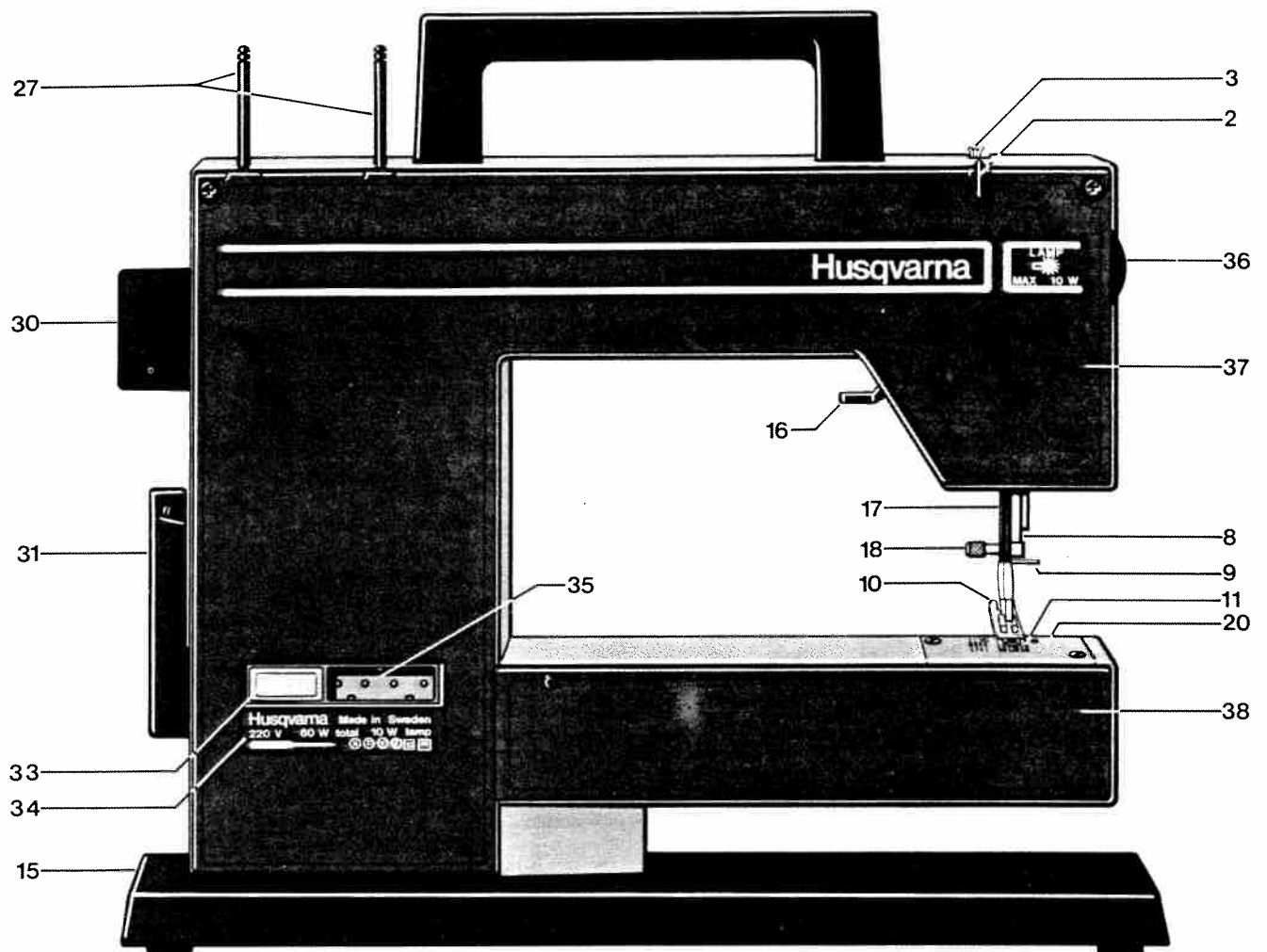
National Sales Office:

Viking Sewing Machine Co., Inc.
2300 Louisiana Ave. North,
Minneapolis, Minn. 55427.

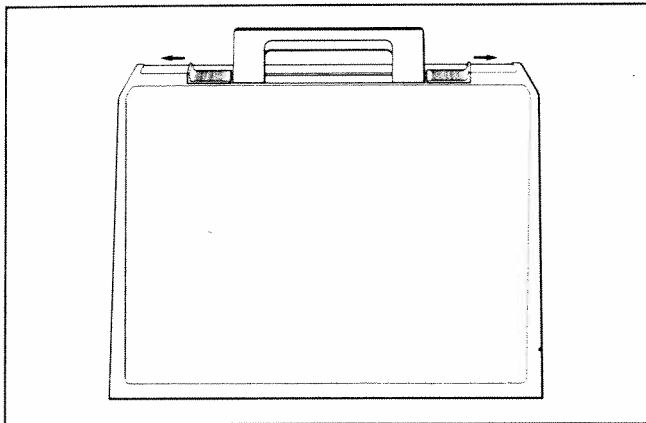
*In countries other than the U. S. A. and the U. K.,
Viking sewing machines are sold under the name
“Husqvarna”. For practical reasons the illustrations
in this manual show machines with the Hus-
qvarna name.*

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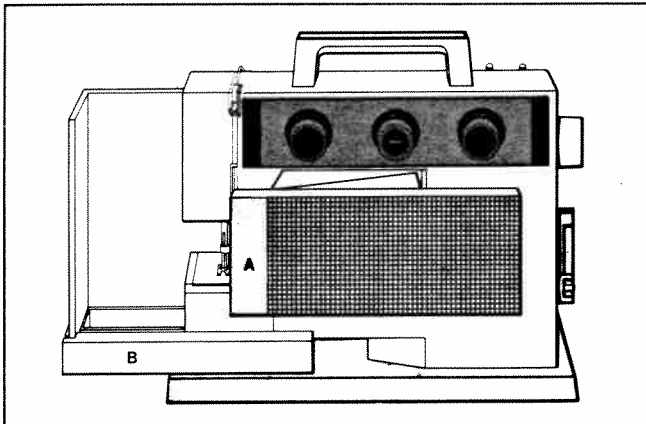
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Top thread guide | 16. Presser foot lifter | 31. Bobbin winding arm |
| 3. Thread tension discs | 17. Presser bar | 33. Light switch |
| 8. Needle bar | 18. Needle clamp screw | 34. Type plate |
| 9. Front thread guide | 20. Throat plate (needle plate) | 35. Socket for foot control |
| 10. Presser foot | 27. Spool pins | 36. Dial for presser foot pressure |
| 11. Feed dog | 30. Handwheel | 37. Cover plate |
| 15. Base plate | | 38. Cover plate free arm |



Unpacking the machine

Place the machine on the table with the little mark on top of the cover facing you. Pull the locking clips from the handle, lift off the cover and put it aside. Remove the foot control A.

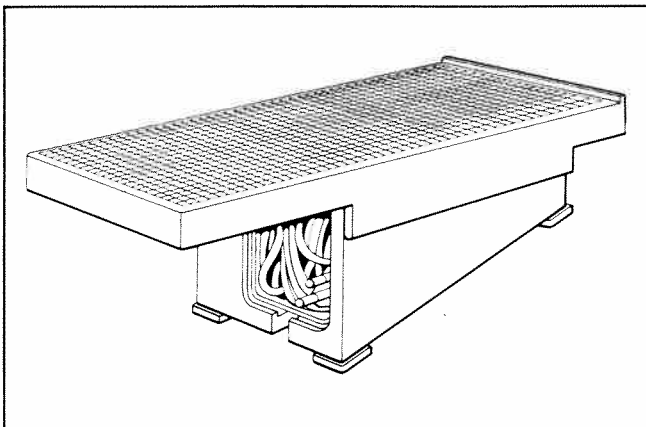
Lift the accessory box B somewhat and slide it to the left, away from the machine.



Putting the machine away

Remove the plugs from the wall socket and the machine socket. Wind the leads around your hand, starting at the control and put them inside the foot control.

Put the extension table and the operating manual into the accessory box, B. Slide the accessory box onto the machine. Place the foot control, A, between the free arm and the upper arm. Put the cover on.



Connecting the foot control

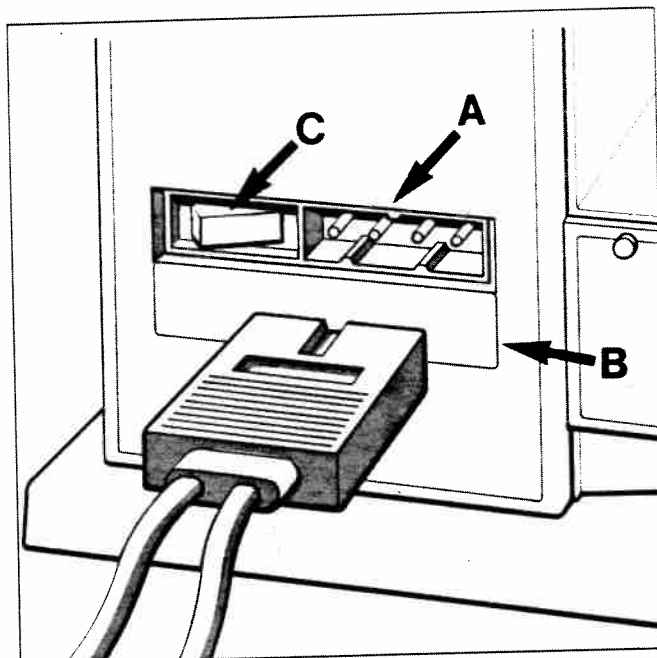
Pull the lead out of the foot control and place the control under the table. Insert the foot control plug into the socket, A, at the back of the machine.

Connection to wall socket

The voltage of the machine is given on plate B, at the back of the machine. Ensure that the wall socket voltage is the same as that of the machine. Then connect the machine to the appropriate wall socket.

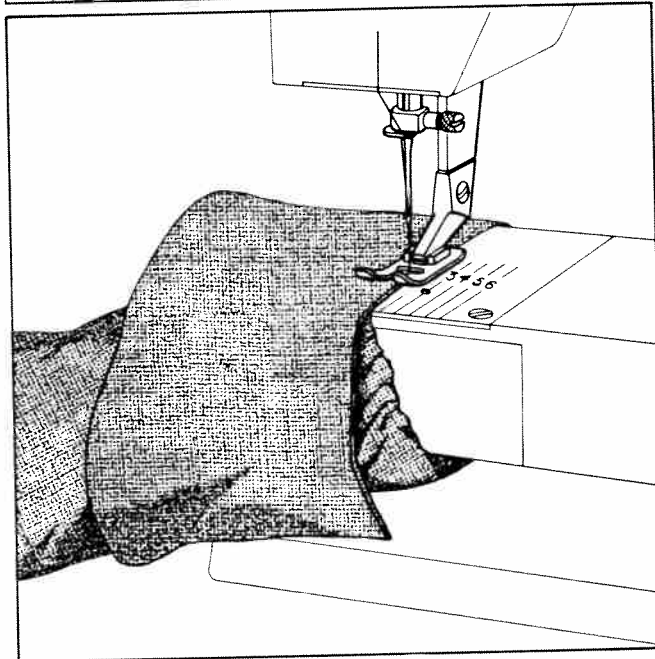
Lighting

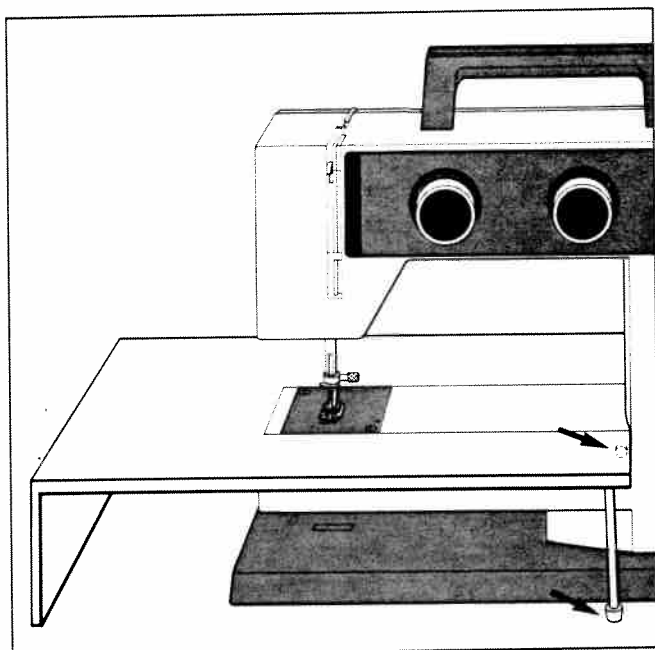
The switch, C, for the light is also at the back of the machine. For changing the light bulb see page 44.



Free arm

Trouser legs and sleeves can be drawn onto the free arm making it easy to sew, mend or patch these parts. The free arm also makes it much easier to attach collars and cuffs, as well as sew small children's clothes, or darn socks and stockings.

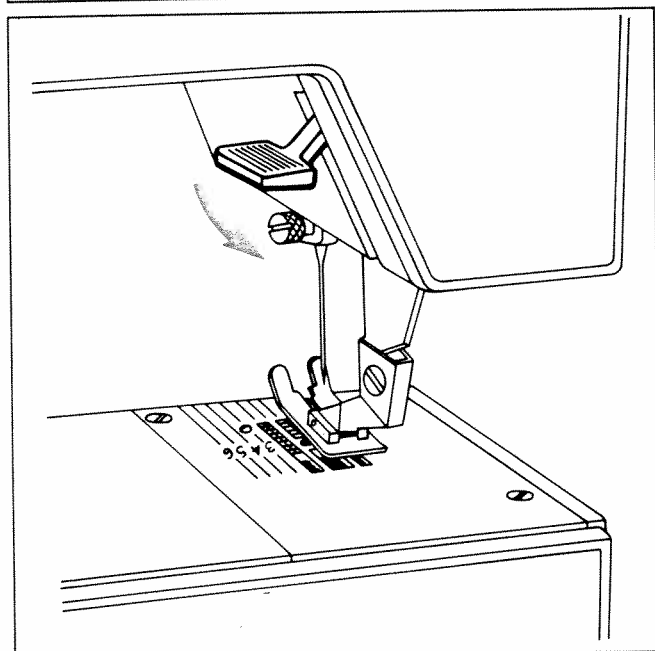




Extension table

When you need a larger working surface, attach the extension table.

There are two grooves underneath the extension table which should be fitted onto corresponding studs on the free arm. There is also an extra support leg which should be lowered.



Presser bar handle

With the presser bar handle on the back of the machine the presser foot can be lifted and lowered. The presser foot should be lowered when sewing.

Needle and thread

Mercerized cotton thread as well as synthetic thread is used for all sorts of fabrics. A special embroidery or darning thread could be used for decorative stitching. As the name implies, it is of course also used for embroidery and darning.

The needle system has number 705H and is adapted to modern material such as jersey, etc. Use only needles marked in this way. The machine is fitted with needle No. 80. You will also find a number of extra needles of various sizes in the accessory box. With regard to the size of needle, generally No. 80-90 can be used for most fabrics. For a finer thread and sheer and tightly woven fabrics a finer needle should be used in order to avoid damaging the fabric.

For very heavy and stiff fabrics a coarse needle must be used. The higher the number, the coarser the needle. The sizes of thread and needle to be used are shown in the table.

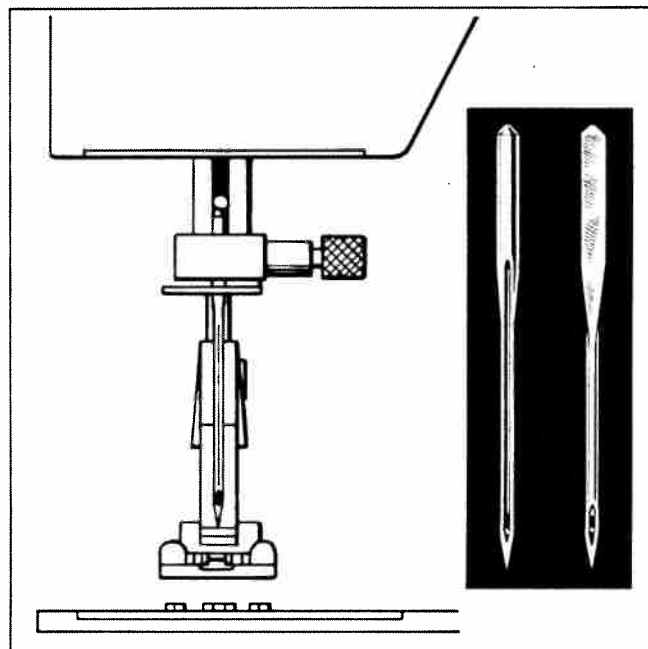
Regarding special needles, see Extra accessories.

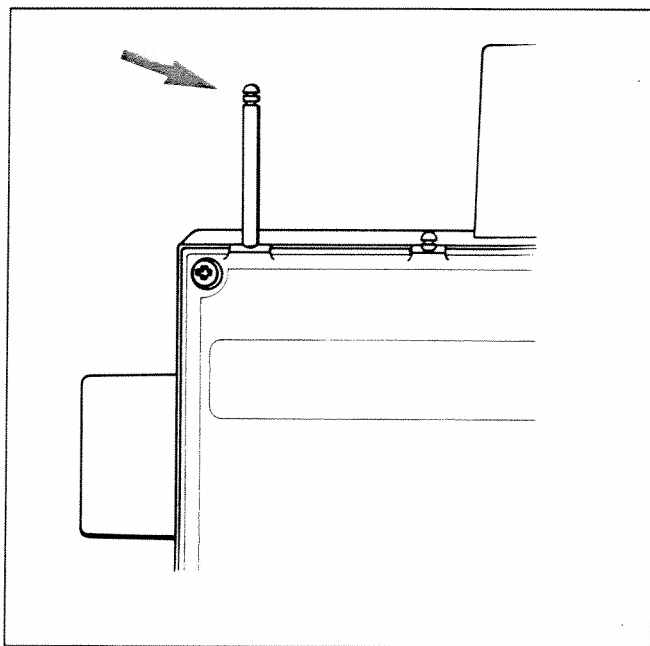
Sewing thread English or USA No.	Silk thread	Synthetic thread	Embroidery thread or Darning thread	Needle Width No.
60			60	70
50-60	100/3	¹⁾	40-50	80
40-50	100/3	¹⁾	30-50	90
40			20	100
30				110
30				120

¹⁾ Synthetic threads are not generally numbered.

Changing the needle

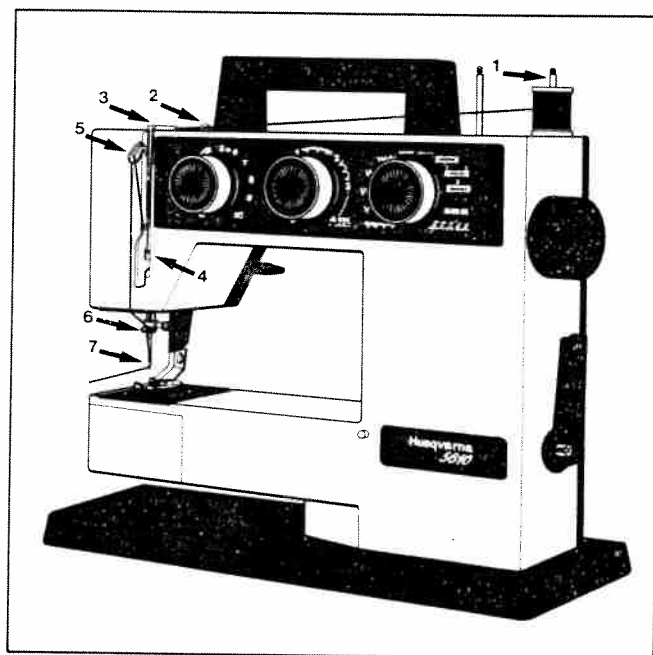
Loosen the needle clamp screw and remove the needle which is to be changed. When you insert the new needle, turn the flat side away from you and push the needle up into the needle socket as far as it will go. Tighten the screw so that the needle is held firmly.





Spool pins

Pull out one of the spool pins at the back of the machine.



Threading the upper thread

Raise the presser foot. Turn the handwheel toward you until the needle is at its highest position.

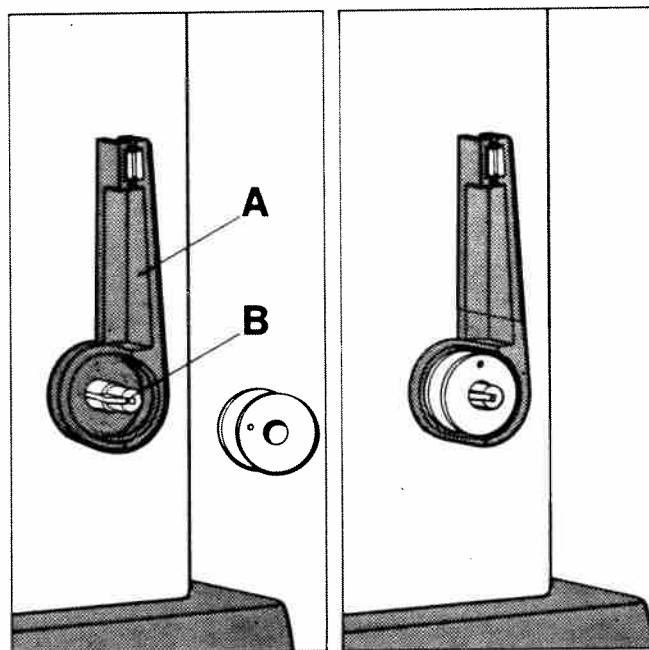
Place the spool of thread on the pin.

Slide the thread into the thread guide, 2, on the rear of the "upper" arm. Then draw the thread to the front between the tension discs, 3, and down around the thread guide, 4. Now continue the threading by drawing the thread from right-to-left in the slot on the thread take-up lever, 5. Draw the thread behind the black thread guide, 6. Thread the needle, 7, from the front. Due to the white field on the presser foot clamp the needle-eye appears very clearly and in this way the threading of needle 7 is easier.

Bobbin winding

Take an empty bobbin from the accessory box. In order to get the best possible result when bobbin winding, use only Husqvarna plastic bobbins, which have three grooves in the hole. Other types of bobbins cannot be used, due to the construction of the bobbin winding device.

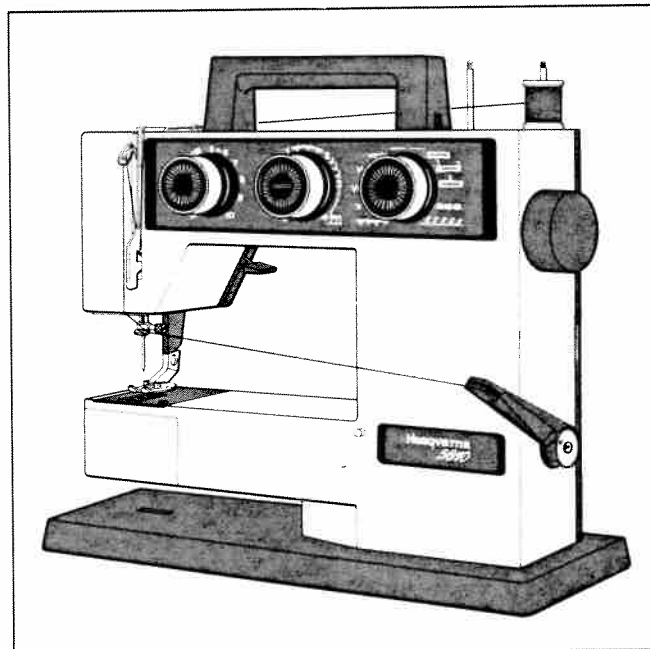
On one side of the bobbin there is a marking. Turn the bobbin with the marking outwards and slide the bobbin onto the bobbin spindle, B.

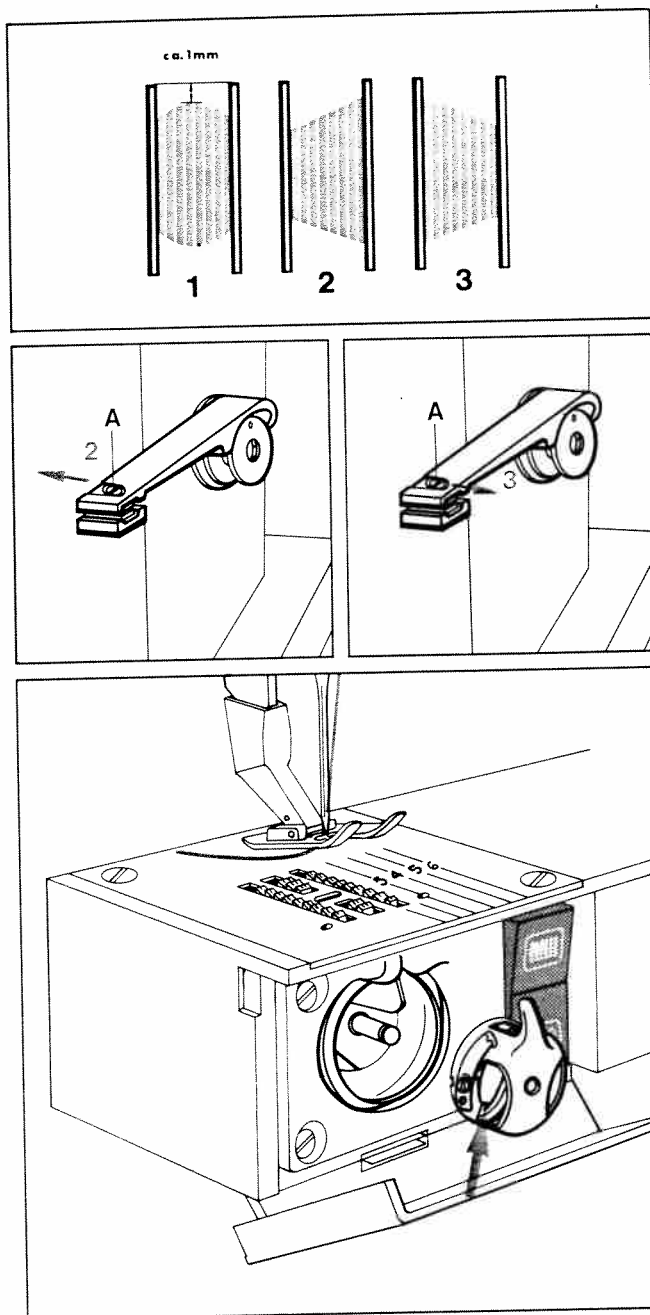


You can wind the bobbin directly from the black thread guide. Pull the spool arm, A, towards you until it stops. Draw the thread through the slot and between the tension/guide discs in the top of the bobbin winding arm. Wind the thread a few times around the bobbin in an anti-clockwise direction. Hold the end of the thread while you press down the foot control. Release the thread as soon as winding starts. Stop winding before the bobbin is completely filled, as in fig. 1 on page 12.

If the machine is winding unevenly, see "Correct and incorrect bobbin winding".

Remove the bobbin. Cut the thread. Return the arm to the upright position.





Correct and incorrect bobbin winding

Fig. 1 shows a correctly wound bobbin.

If you notice that the bobbin is winding unevenly as in fig. 2, loosen screw A with the aid of the screwdriver, move the screw slightly to the left until the winding becomes even. Tighten the screw.

If the winding looks like fig. 3, check to see if the bobbin is properly pressed in on the spindle. If this is correct, move the screw slightly to the right until the winding becomes even. Tighten the screw.

Removing the bobbin case

Open the shuttle cover. There is a small recess on the free arm to facilitate the opening of the shuttle cover.

Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and index finger so that the latch is depressed and draw out the bobbin case. The bobbin will remain in the case as long as the latch is depressed. When you release the catch, the bobbin will be released.

Threading the lower thread

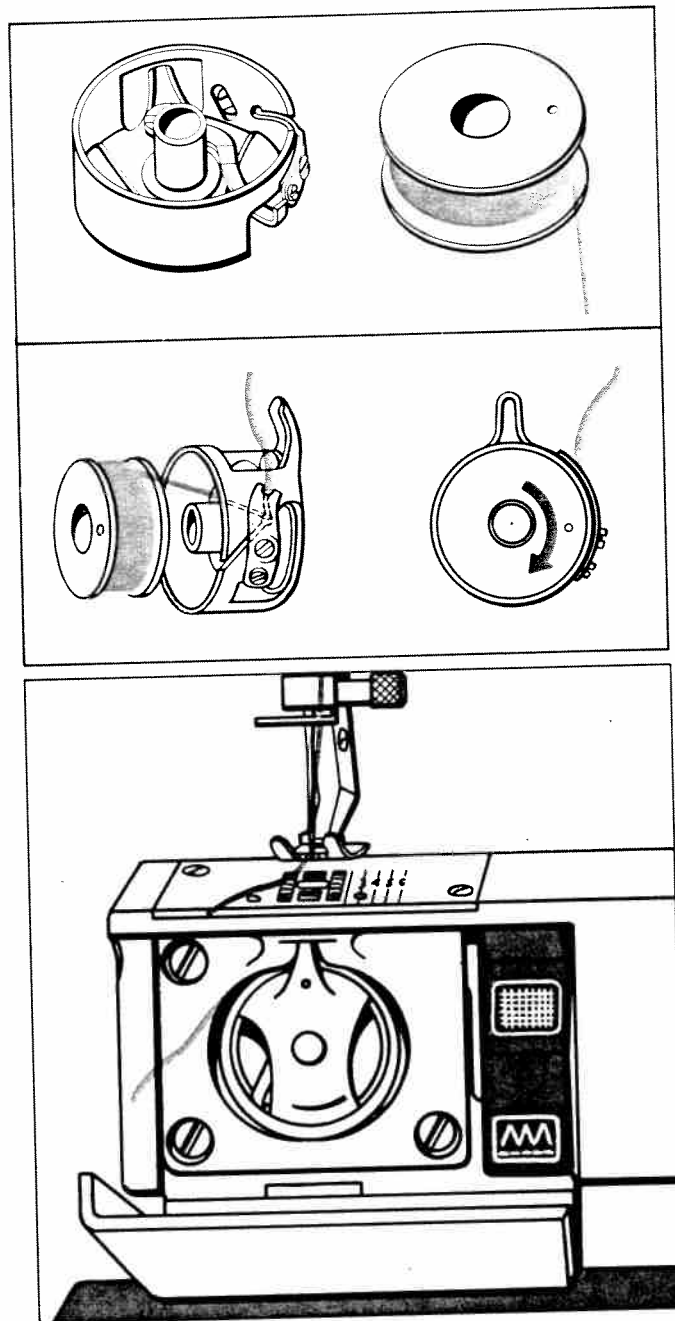
When the bobbin is wound, place it beside its case with the marking upwards. The thread is then running as shown in the fig. Place the bobbin in its case without turning it around.

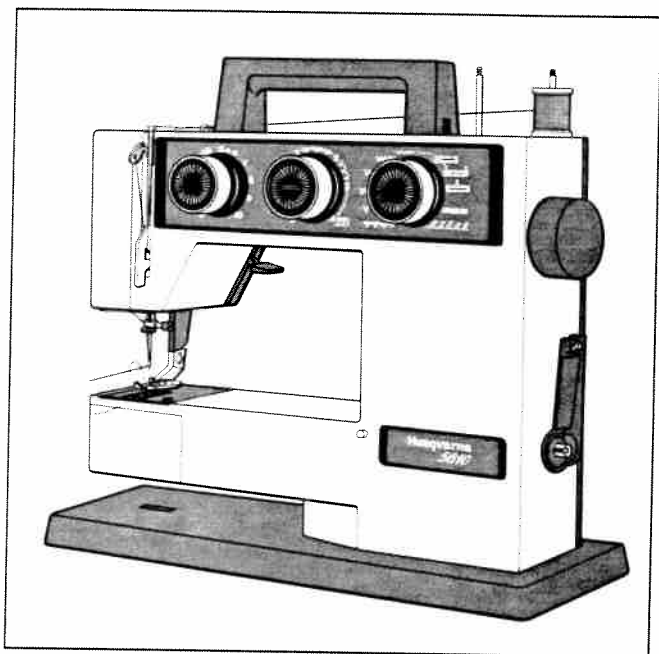
Slide the thread into the slot on the edge of the bobbin case.

Pull the thread in under the tension spring. Check that the bobbin rotates in the direction of the arrow when the thread is pulled.

Insertion of the bobbin case

Push the bobbin case onto the spindle of the shuttle (hook) so that the projection of the bobbin case fits in the notch at the top of the shuttle cover. Press on the bobbin case slightly to be sure it is latched onto the spindle of the shuttle. Let the thread hang. Shut the door.

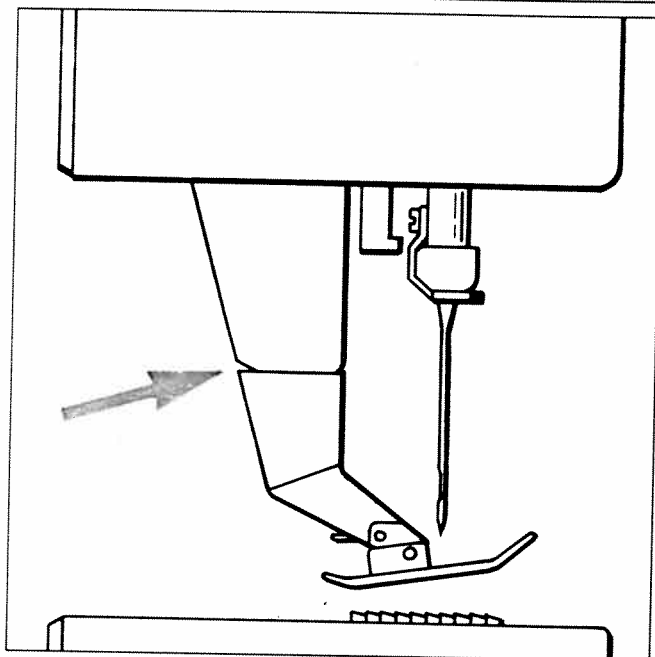




Bringing up the lower thread

Hold the threaded upper thread slack and turn the handwheel towards you until the needle goes down through the needle plate and then up again. When the needle is in its highest position, pull the upper thread and you will get a loop of the lower thread which is easy to catch. You shouldn't pull the upper thread too hard as this may damage the needle.

Pull the threads about 6" (15 cm) towards the rear. If the thread ends are too short, the thread may slide out of the needle when you begin to sew.



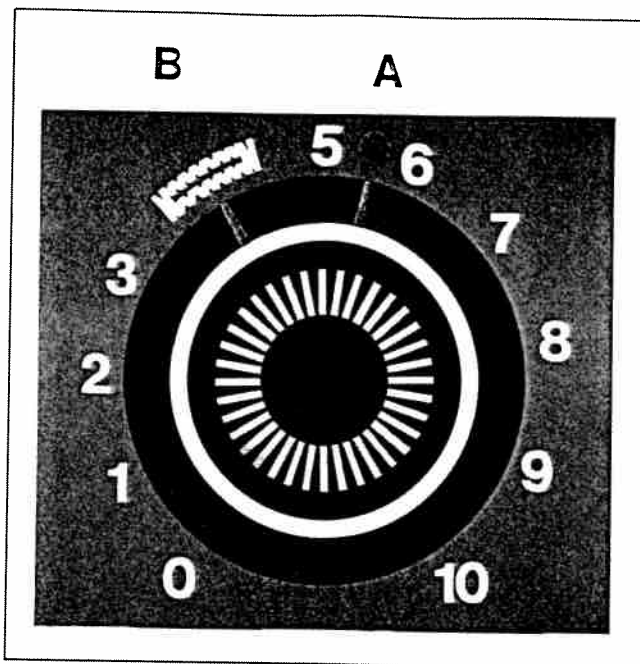
Thread cutter

On the back of the presser bar you will find a notch, the thread cutter, which makes it easy for you to cut off the threads.

Tension of upper thread

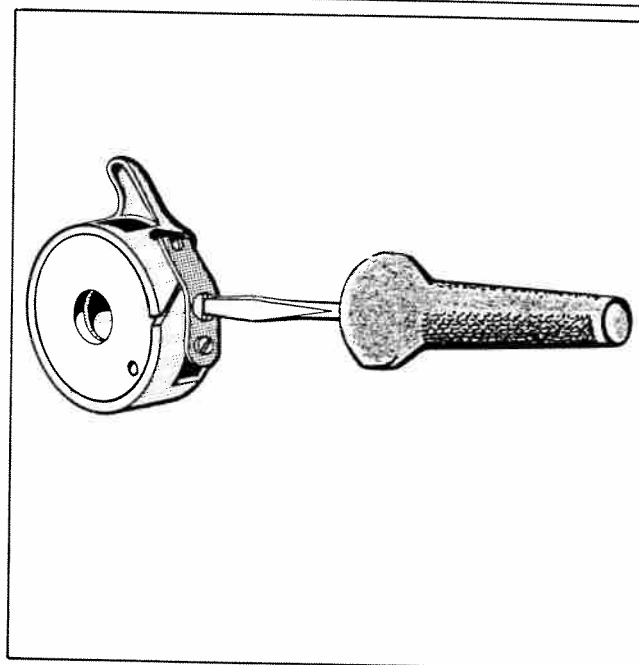
The dial which regulates the tension of the upper thread is graduated from 0 to 10. Normal thread tension is obtained by setting the indicator opposite the red dot (A). The thread tension can be adjusted to suit different materials and thread thicknesses.

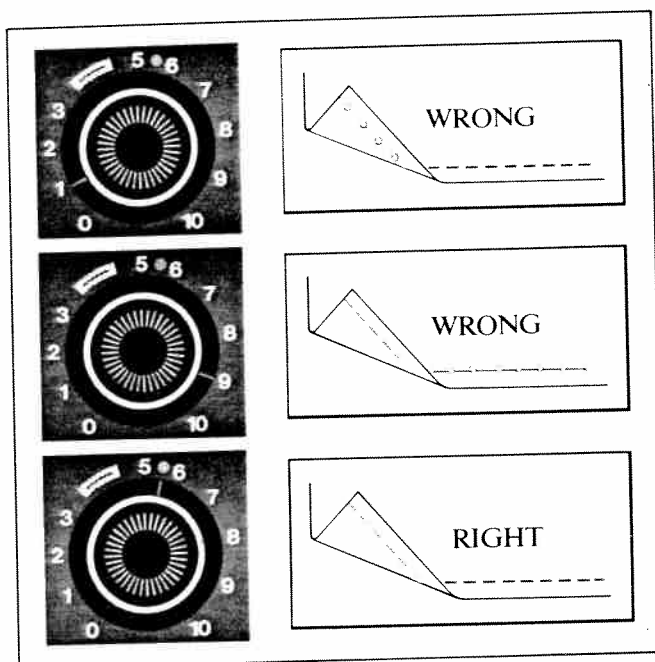
There is also a special mark on the thread tension dial for the tension that can be used for making buttonholes (B). This setting is also suitable for darning etc.



Tension of lower thread

In most special sewing cases it is sufficient to adjust the upper thread tension only. Rarely do you need to adjust the lower thread tension. If it is necessary to adjust the tension of the lower thread, take out the small screwdriver from the accessory box. Fit it in the larger screw on the thread tension spring and turn it not more than 1/10th of a turn to the left if the thread tension is too tight, to the right if it is too loose.





Correct and incorrect thread tension

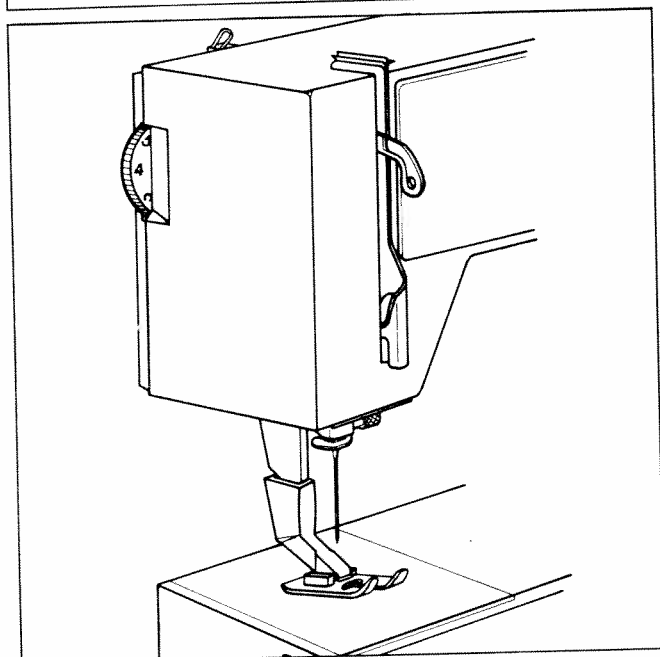
In order to get a strong seam, the thread tension should be balanced so that the threads interlock in the middle of the layers of fabric.

In order to understand more easily the importance of correct thread tension, you can try different thread tensions by sewing on a scrap of fabric. Use the same fabric you intend to work with.

Begin by using a too loose tension, i.e. you turn the thread tension dial to 1. Look at the seam and you will find the lower thread lies straight and the upper thread is drawn down into the lower side of the fabric.

When you turn the dial to the right, the opposite occurs. The upper thread lies straight and the lower thread comes up in loops on top of the fabric. The thread tension is correct when the threads interlock in the middle of the layers of fabric.

If you want to sew zig-zag, check the thread tension in the same way as for straight stitching.



Presser foot pressure

The presser foot pressure can be adjusted with the aid of a dial located on the left side of the machine. Normal pressure is obtained by setting the dial to 5-6, but for some fabrics it may be better to reduce or increase the pressure somewhat by turning the dial up or down.

By turning the dial to 1 it is possible to move the fabric forwards, backwards and sideways by hand.

Utility stitch presser foot

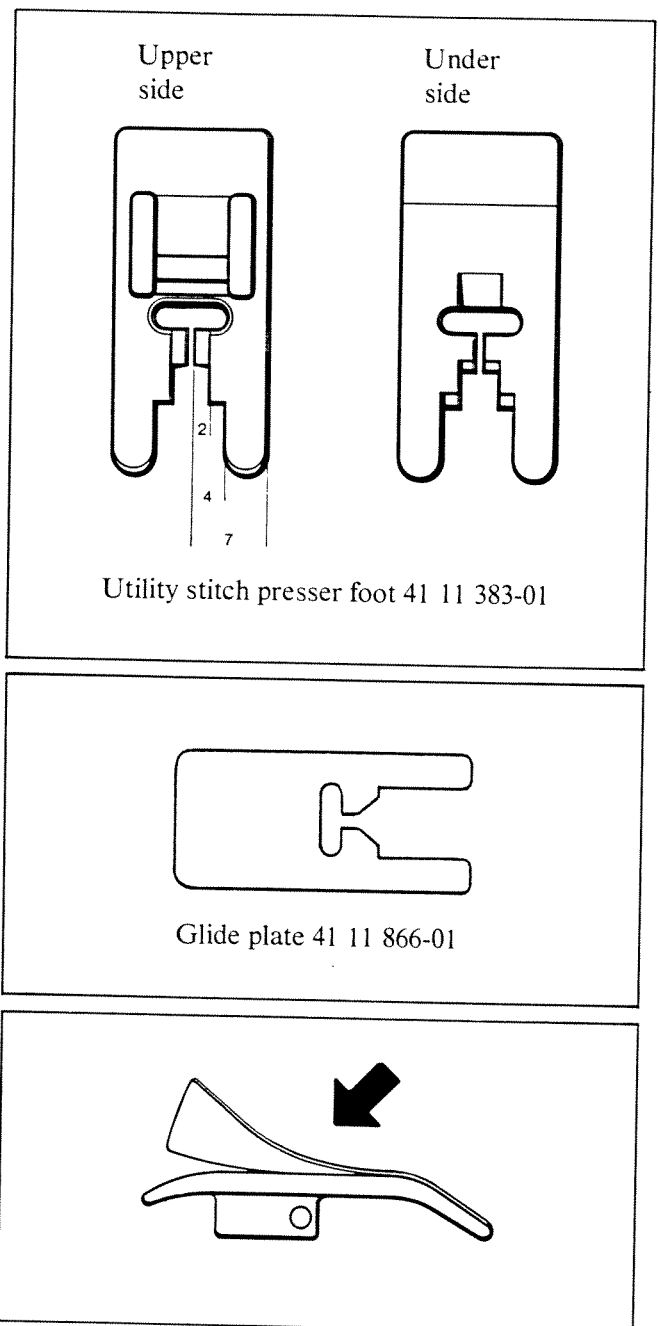
The presser foot (41 11 383-01) which is fitted on the machine at delivery, is used except where otherwise stated. It has different notches which can be used as guides when sewing. For a seam allowance of 7 mm (1/4") let the fabric run level with the outer edge of the foot. (Applies to straight stitching.) By moving one step inwards, you get a seam allowance of 4 mm (5/32"). The innermost notch gives a seam allowance of 2 mm (5/64").

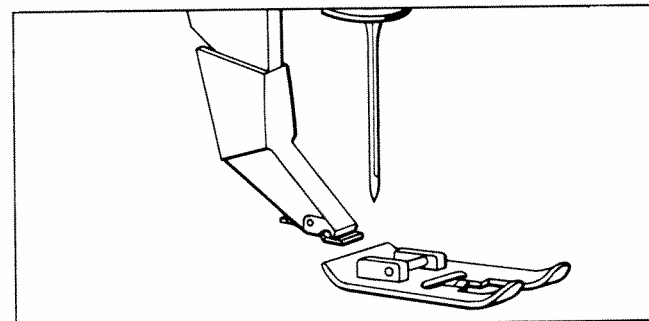
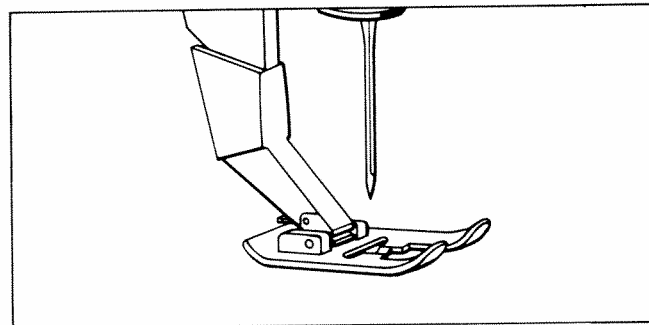
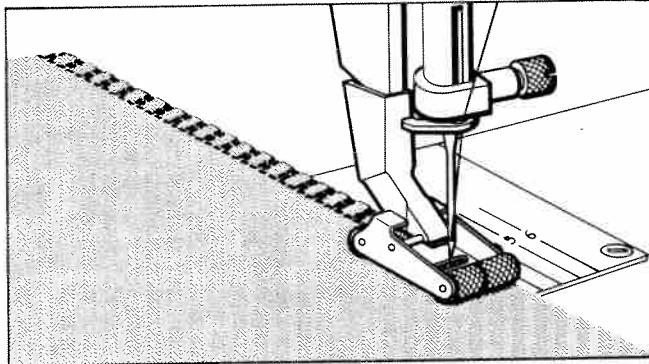
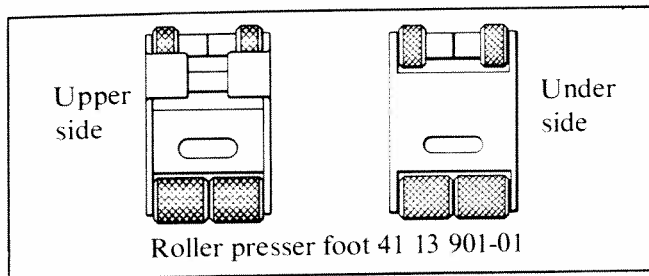
Glide plate

The glide plate (41 11 866-01) fits the utility stitch presser foot (41 11 383-01).

Peel off the protective paper and press on the self-adhering side of the glide plate against the underside of the presser foot.

The glide plate can be used when sewing in foam plastic, plastic-coated fabric and leather imitations, to minimize the risk of these materials adhering to the presser foot.





Roller presser foot

The roller presser foot (41 13 901-01) is suitable for coarse-knitted material and certain jersey and stretch fabrics as well as leather imitations and plastic material. The grooved rollers give better friction against these materials. It may be necessary to adjust the presser foot pressure to obtain the desired result.

Changing the presser foot

The presser feet are held in place on the presser foot "ankle" by a spring. If you wish to change the presser foot, turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is in its highest position. Remove the presser foot by drawing it towards you while pressing slightly downwards.

There is a spring at the bottom of the ankle bracket. Slide on the presser foot so that the pin fits into the space between the bracket and the spring. Then press lightly backwards and downwards and the presser foot will snap into the correct position.

General hints

Always start a straight seam by turning the hand-wheel towards you so that the needle enters the seam line, then lower the presser foot. When sewing zig-zag and other stitches first lower the presser foot, then lower the needle. When sewing on thin and soft fabrics, start the seam about 1/4" from the edge of the fabric to prevent it from being pulled down into the needle hole in the throat plate. If you wish to extend the seam out to the very edge of the fabric, sew a few reverse stitches and then hold the thread behind the presser foot when sewing forward again.

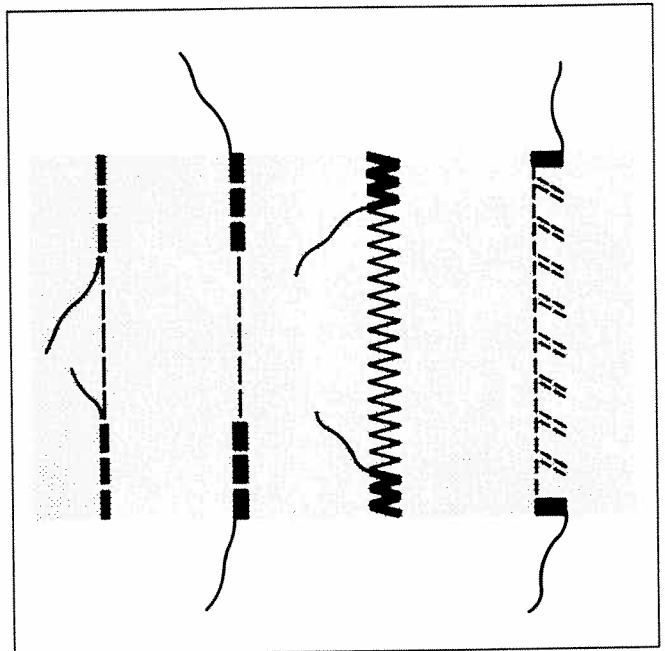
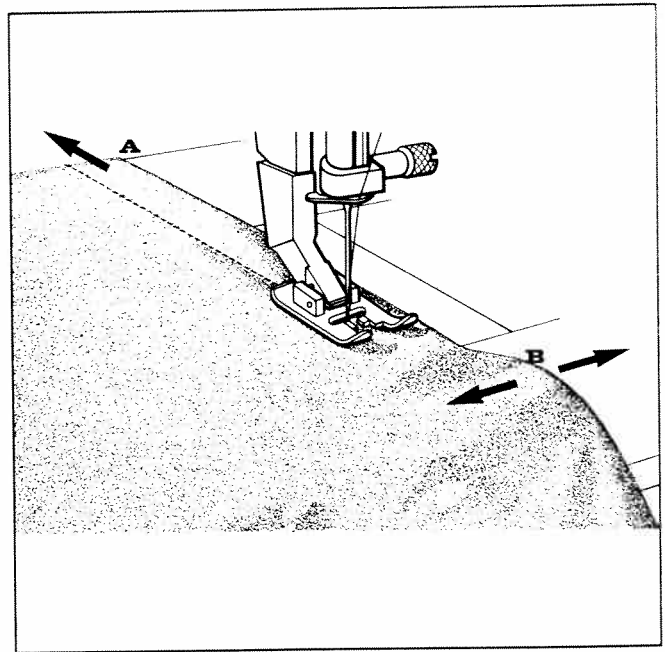
Start the machine gently and increase the speed gradually. Watch the presser foot to ensure that it follows an edge or a seam – don't watch the needle. The best way to hold the fabric is when you rest the left hand lightly on the fabric at A and guide it forward. With the right hand you hold the edge of the fabric at B and guide the work. Don't pull the fabric, only guide it towards the presser foot and let the machine do the feeding.

When turning a corner, stop with the needle down in the fabric and raise the presser foot. This also applies when stopping the machine in order to re-arrange the work.

Lock the thread ends by pressing the reverse button, making the machine sew backwards. When sewing utility or zig-zag stitches you can lock the thread ends by holding back the fabric or lowering the feed-dog and sewing a few stitches.

Before you remove the fabric, the machine should have fully completed the last stitch, with the needle in its highest position.

Pull the threads away from you and cut them. Leave at least 6 inches (15 cm) of thread in the needle so that it will not be drawn out of the eye of the needle when the next seam is started.

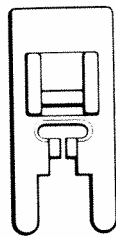




Thread tension

Stitch length

Stitch selector



Utility stitch presser foot 41 11 383-01

Straight stitching

Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel towards you.

Set the stitch selector to the straight stitching symbol. The stitch length dial is graduated from 0 to 4 and is set to the desired stitch length, normally 2.

In the centre of the stitch length dial is a button for reverse sewing. By pressing this button in, the machine will sew in reverse, and will resume normal forward sewing as soon as it is released. This is very useful when, for example, backtacking at the end of a seam.

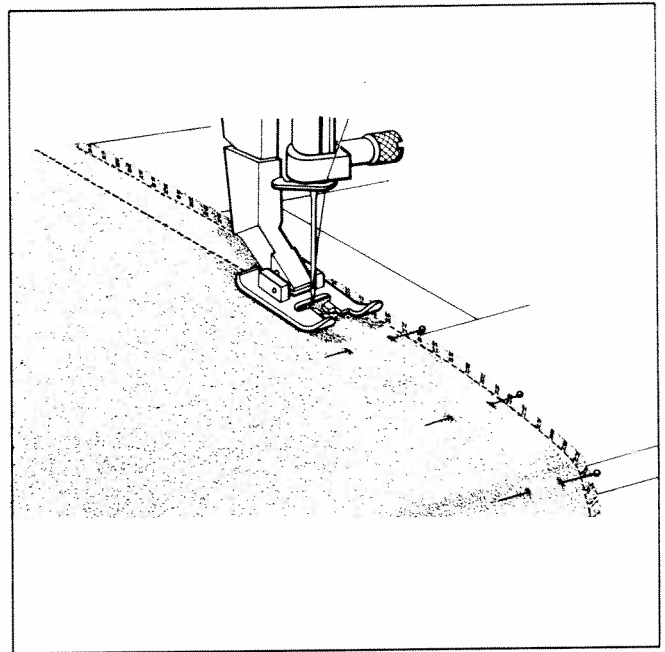
Straight stitch is used for joining pieces of fabric which are not elastic and are not likely to be subjected to much strain.

For elastic fabric and when an extra strong seam is required, the elastic straight stitch is used.

Basting

When sewing simpler garments you can save time by inserting pins at right-angles to the seam. Then sew the seam and remove each pin as you come to it. If you are careful, use fine pins, and relatively long stitches, you can sew right across the pins. However, this involves a risk of blunting the needle.

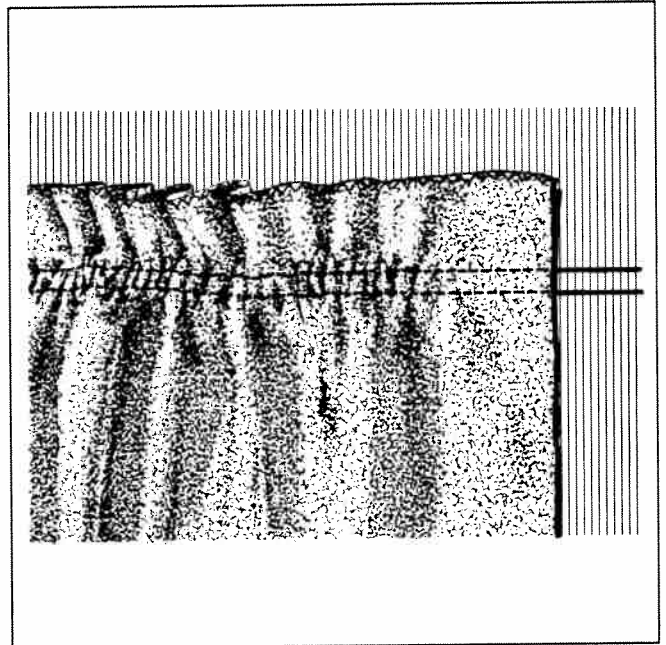
Machine basting allows you to try on the garment before sewing it together. Pin the seams as described above. Set the machine for the longest stitch length with loose top thread tension. Baste the parts of the garment together. You can, after finally sewing the garment, remove the basting by drawing out the lower thread.

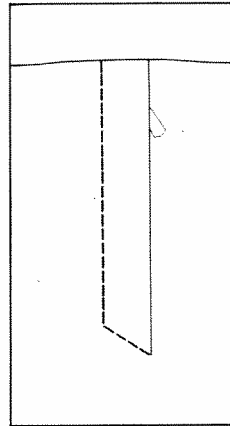
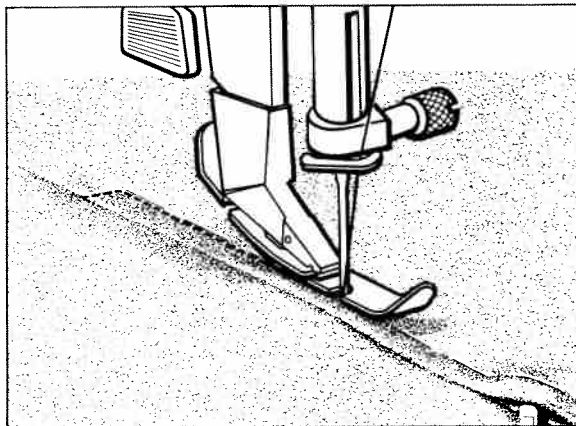
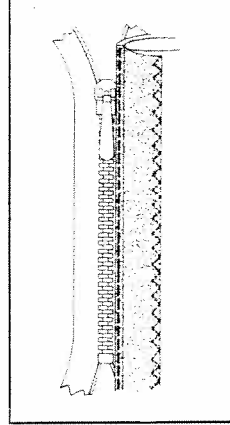
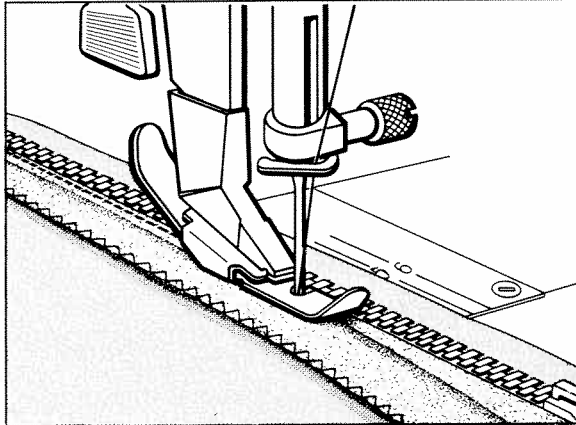
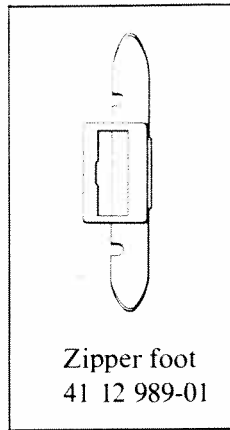
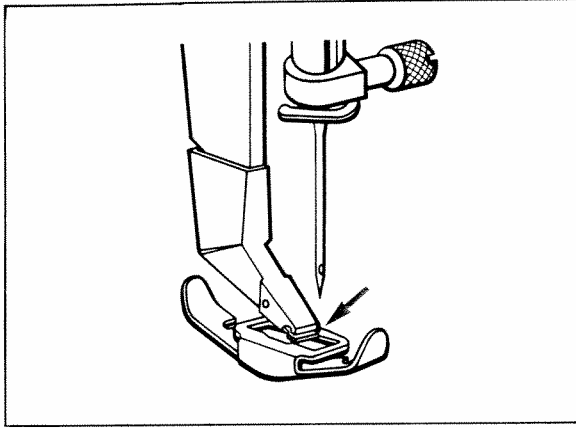


Gathering

Gathering with straight stitch is the most common method. The best results are obtained if stitch length 3–3.5 is used and the upper thread tension is loosened slightly.

Two rows of gathering stitches are sewn side by side – the lower threads from both rows are then pulled simultaneously to produce the gathering.





Sewing in zippers

The zipper foot (41 12 989-01) can be attached so that it comes 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.

Slide the front part of the attaching clamp onto the presser foot ankle, as shown in the illustration.

Zipper under the left-hand edge of the opening

Keep the zipper closed. Baste the opening together by machine, using long stitches and loose top thread tension. Leave approximately 3/4" open at the top. Put on the zipper presser foot so that it is to the left of the needle.

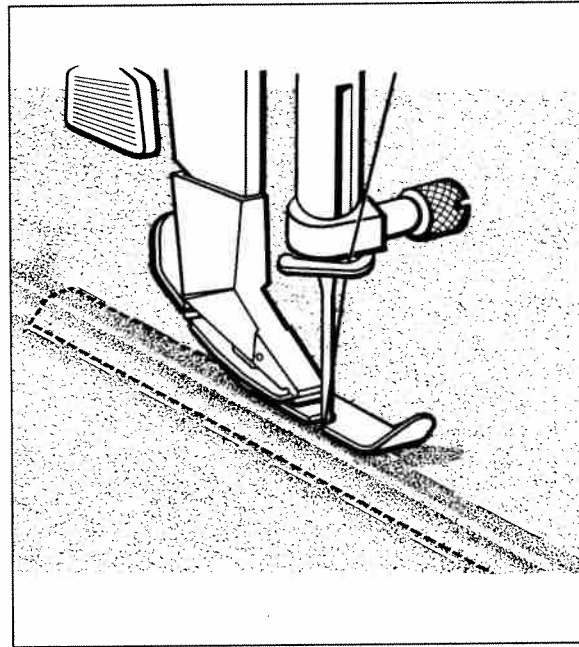
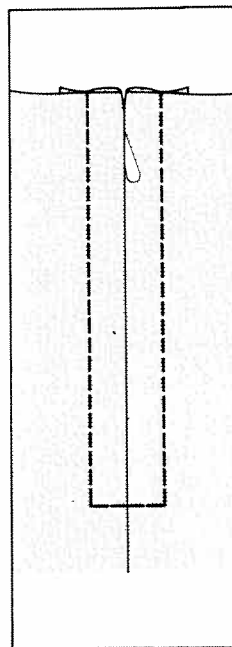
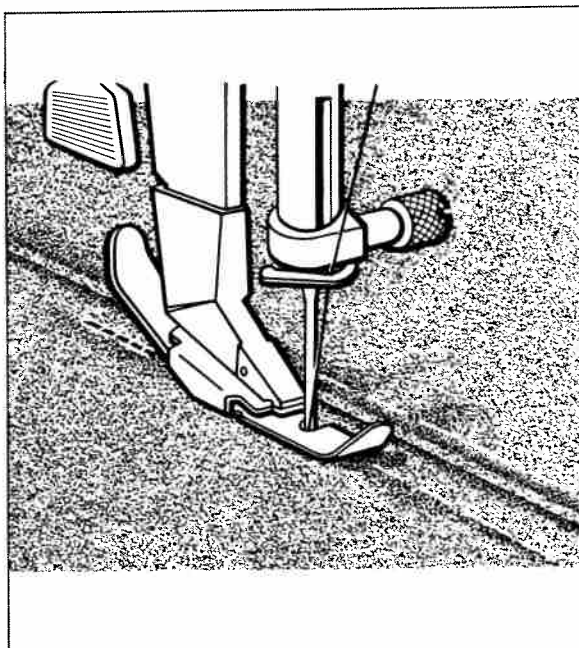
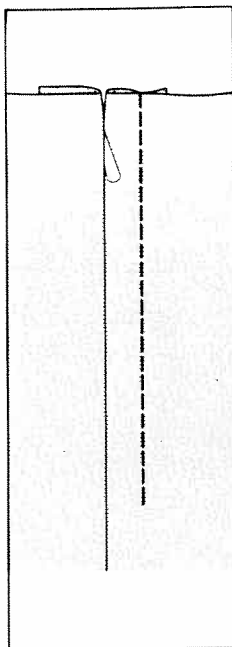
Fold the rear seam allowance 1/8" from the basted seam and sew it to the right-hand edge of the zipper with the work reversed and sewing from the bottom upwards. Stop the machine with the needle down in the fabric about 3/4" from the end of the seam and lift the presser foot, now open the zipper so that the slide is at the back of the needle, lower the presser foot and finish the seam.

Turn the presser foot so that it is to the right of the needle. Turn the garment and sew on the other side of the zipper from the "right" side. Begin with a cross-seam at the lower edge and then sew from the bottom upwards. Remove the basting.

Zipper under the centre of the opening.

Baste the opening together by machine with long stitches and slack top tension. Leave about 3/4" open at the top of the opening. Press the seam open and baste the zipper under the seam by hand. Change to the zipper presser foot, putting it to the left of the needle. Sew the left-hand edge from the bottom upwards, leaving the zipper closed. Before the seam is finished, stop with the needle down in the fabric, lift the presser foot, open the zipper so that the slide is at the back of the needle, lower the presser foot and finish the seam.

Turn the presser foot so that it is to the right of the needle. Start by sewing the seam across the bottom to join the two long seams. Then sew the right side the same as the left. Remove the basting.

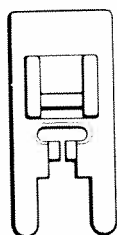
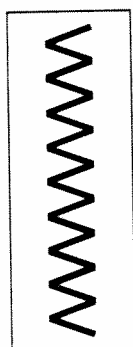




Thread tension

Stitch length

Stitch selector



Utility stitch presser foot 41 11 383-01

Zig-zag stitching

Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel towards you.

Set the stitch selector to the desired zig-zag symbol. Set the stitch length dial to the desired stitch length. Choose a suitable combination of stitch length and stitch width.

The stitch length can be adjusted while you are sewing.

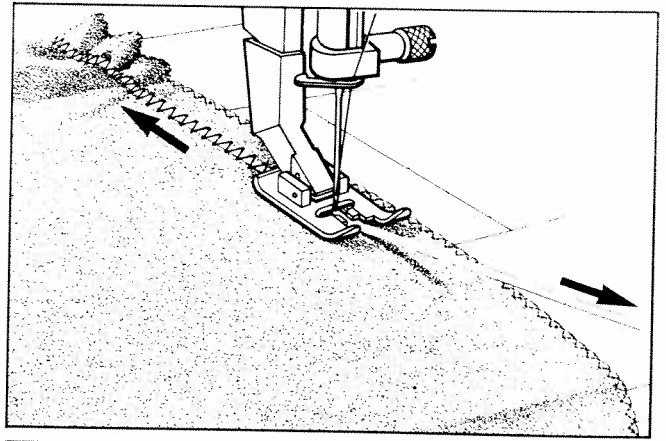
Zig-zag stitching is used for different sewing operations such as appliqué, gathering, bound edges and inserting lace.

For overcasting, three-step zig-zag is generally more suitable.

Gathering with zig-zag stitching

Gathering by zig-zagging over shirring elastic gives soft, supple gathering for e.g. smocking and elastic in blouses, children's clothes and nightwear.

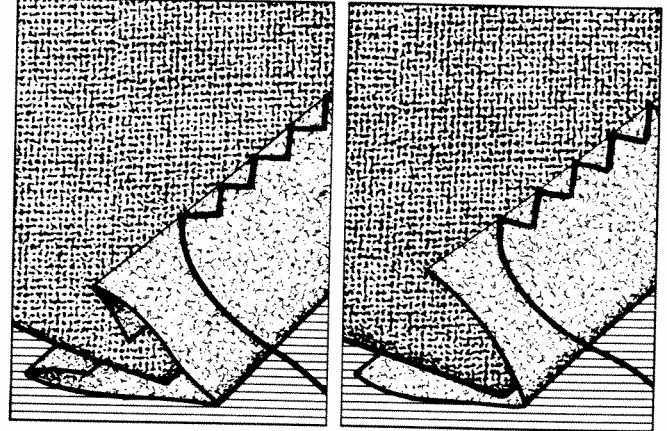
Hold the elastic firmly both in front and behind the presser foot and stretch the elastic – not the fabric! The zig-zag stitch should be wide enough so that the elastic can glide within it and the gathers will be evenly spaced when the work is finished. Stitch length 2.5 is usually sufficient.



Bound edges

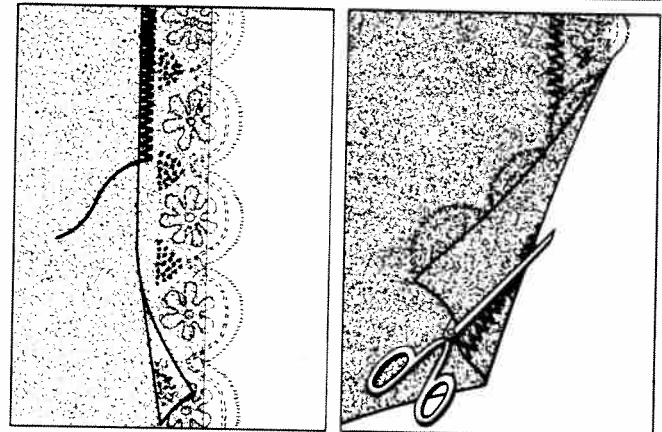
The simplest method is to use ready-made bias binding. If the binding is to be sewn on to a curved edge it should be pre-shaped. Fold it over the edge of the fabric allowing the lower part (which will be on the reverse side of the fabric) to be slightly wider. Sew with small zig-zag stitches.

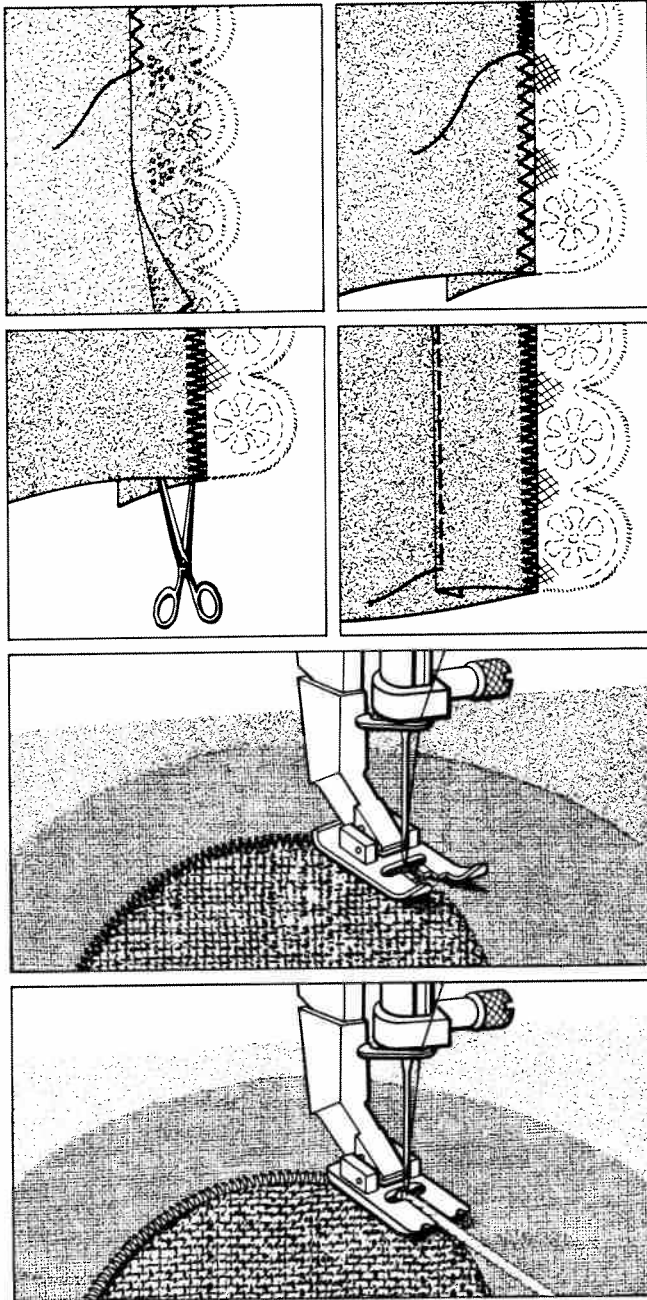
If you have a woven seam binding, just fold it over the edge of the fabric and stitch on the same way as for bias binding.



Lace

The simplest way to attach lace is to place it 1/2" or so in on the fabric and stitch with fairly close zig-zag stitches (stitch length about 0.3). Trim the reverse side close to the stitching.





Lace (cont.)

The lace will be more firmly attached if it is first placed about 1/2" in on the fabric and sewn on with widely spaced zig-zag (stitch length 1). Fold the fabric back against the reverse side and stitch again from the right side, this time using a little wider zig-zag and closer stitches (stitch length 0.3).

Trim the fabric edges on the reverse side close to the seams, or fold a hem and sew with straight stitches.

Appliqués

When sewing appliques you can either cut out the figures before sewing them on, or draw the figure, sew it onto the garment around the contours and then trim, cutting close to the stitching. Secure the pieces with pins.

Sew the figures on by machine, using a long zig-zag stitch. Then stitch around the edges a second time with a closer and wider zig-zag. The stitches should be adjusted according to the thickness of the fabric. A raised contour outline can be obtained by using a gimp thread for the second time stitching around the edges.




Thread tension

Stitch length

Stitch selector

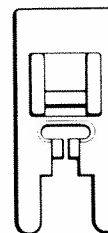
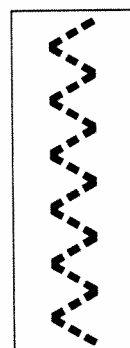
Three-step zig-zag

Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel towards you.

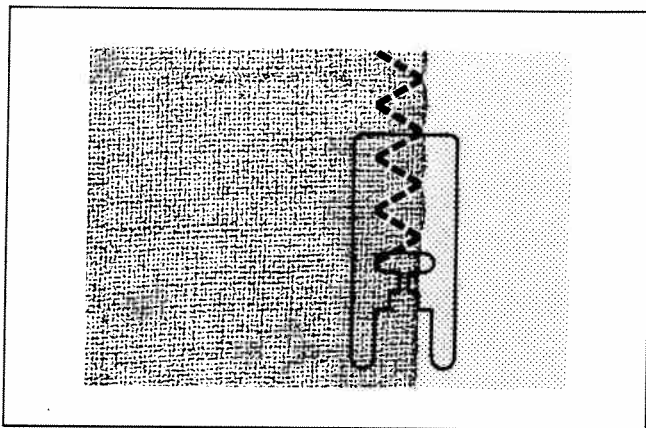
Set the stitch selector to symbol .

Turn the stitch length dial to 1 as a recommended basic setting.

Three-step zig-zag is used for overcasting in most fabrics, especially stretchable, thin and easily frayed fabrics. It has many advantages over ordinary zig-zag. It is more elastic and does not pull the edges of the fabric together. It is ideal for sewing terry cloth and is also used for darning and mending.



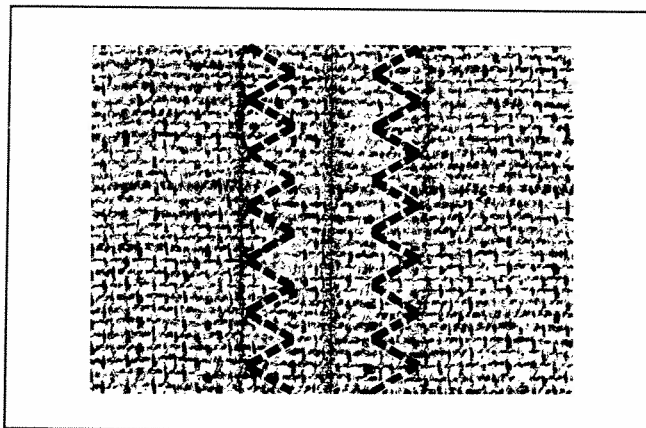
Utility stitch presser foot 41 11 383-01



Overcasting

Three-step zig-zag has many advantages over ordinary zig-zag when overcasting. It is more elastic and does not pull the edges of the fabric together when dealing with thin fabrics.

Trim the edges of the fabric before overcasting. Make sure that the needle sews over the edge of the fabric. Let the edge of the fabric follow the notch on the presser foot No. 41 11 383-01 as shown in the picture.

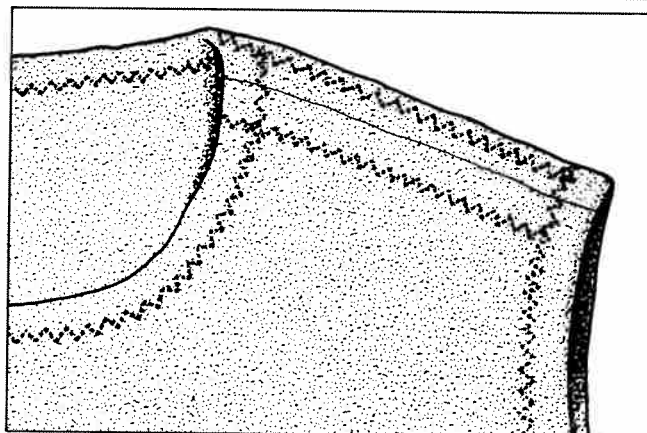


Sewing terry cloth

Terry cloth is rather loosely woven fabric in which seams easily break and where hems are frequently thick and clumsy.

When overcasting proceed as follows.

Sew the garment together leaving 5/8" to 3/4" seam allowance. Trim the seams so that they do not fray. Fold back the seam allowances and sew the edges down against the garment with three-step zig-zag. Even though the stitching goes right through to the "right" side of the garment, it is almost invisible.



When hemming garments in terry cloth, it is only necessary to turn the hem once and sew with three-step zig-zag. This gives a smooth and flexible hem. Neck lines and armholes are finished in a similar manner. Turn the hem once and sew down with three-step zig-zag.

Mending

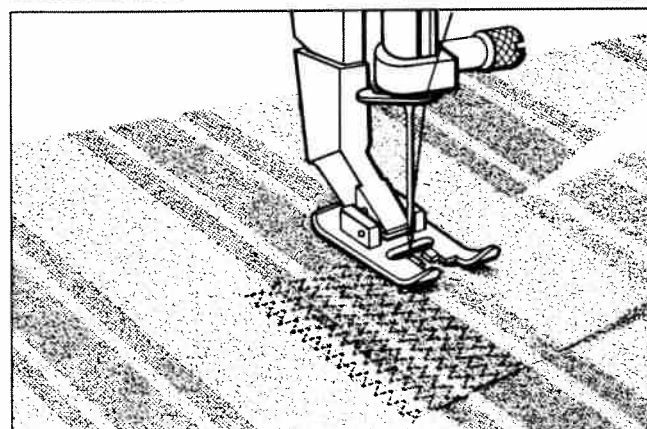
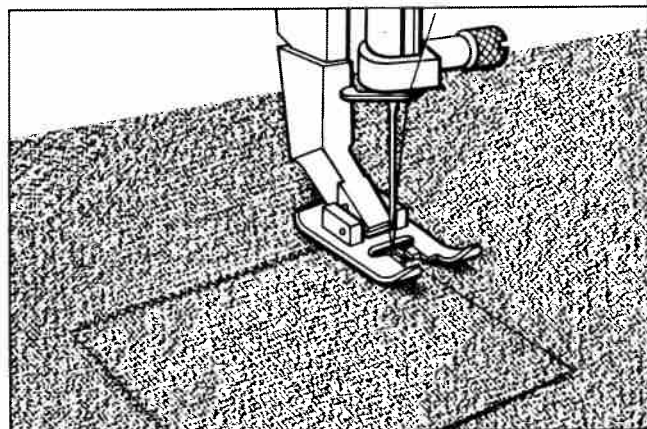
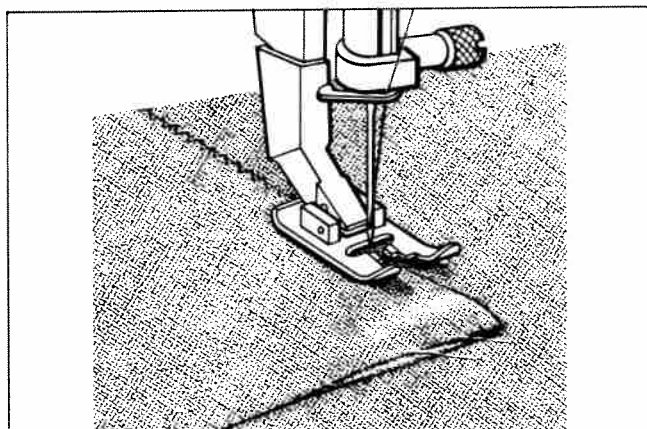
Three-step zig-zag is a versatile stitch which can be utilized for mending and darning the majority of materials. The ordinary presser foot may be used.

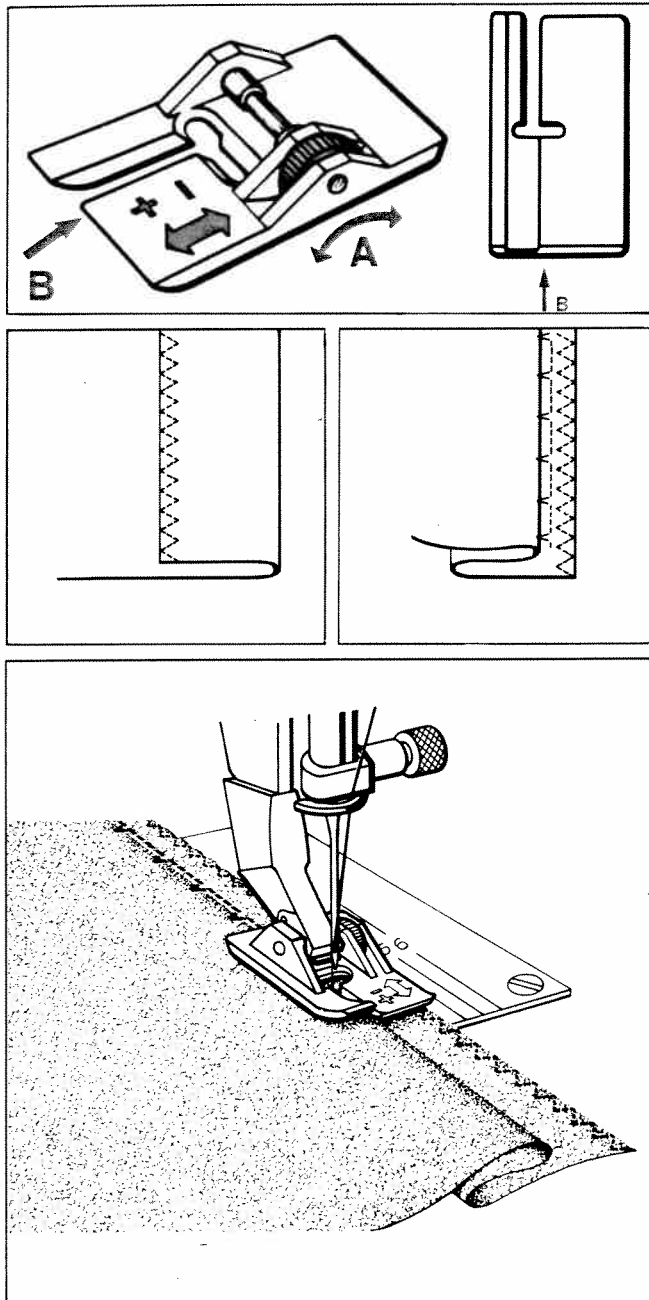
It is naturally better if the thread is of the same colour as the fabric. The adjustment should be adapted to the material. To start with, try stitch length 0.3–1.

When mending a tear, bring the edges of the fabric together and sew them together with three-step zig-zag. If necessary, reinforce the tear with a piece of fabric on the reverse side and sew back and forth once or twice.

A patch is sewn on around all edges with three-step zig-zag. The edges of the patch do not need to be turned under if the stitch length setting is quite short. Sewing round the patch several times will strengthen it.

A threadbare spot is repaired by sewing back and forth with three-step zig-zag. This method is called Quick-mend and is the quickest and easiest method of darning. Use the reverse button. For every row of stitching, guide the fabric slightly to the side so that the stitches cover the entire worn area. If the fabric is very worn, a piece of the fabric or a lining may be attached to the reverse side of the material as reinforcement. Use gauze as reinforcement when mending tablecloths, napkins and towels.





Blindstitching, general

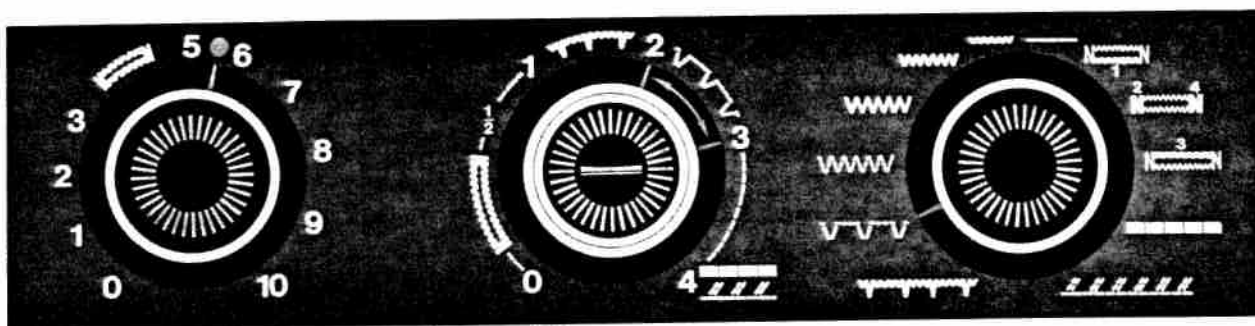
You will find the blindstitching presser foot (41 15 331-01) in the accessory box. Attach it in the same way as the regular presser foot.

As fabrics may differ in thickness, the presser foot can be moved sideways so that guide line B of the presser foot can be adjusted to the thickness of the fabric.

The presser foot moves on the presser foot "ankle" by turning the little red wheel A forwards + or backwards -. Turn the wheel towards - when sewing in thin material and towards + when sewing in thick material. Choose a suitable setting.

Make sure that the fold line of the fabric follows guide line B of the presser foot.

Invisible and elastic blindstitching is further described on pages 31 and 32.



Thread tension

Stitch length

Stitch selector

Blindstitching

First read page 30.

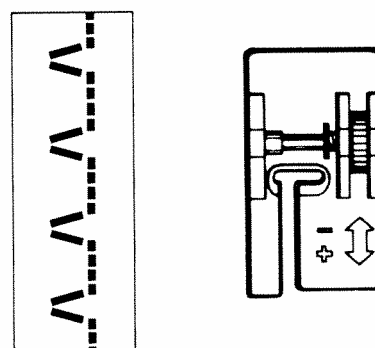
Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel towards you.

Set the stitch selector to symbol "V V".

Turn the stitch length dial to 2-3, which is a recommended basic setting.

This setting is an average setting, which means that you can either increase or decrease the stitch length to vary the distance between the catches.

Blindstitching is used for hemming skirts, for example, without the stitches showing on the right side. It consists of small straight stitches and large zig-zag stitches.



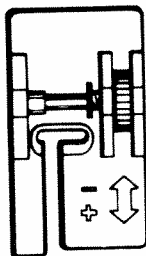
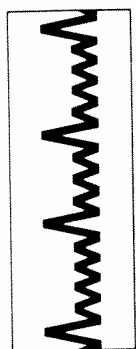
Blindstitching presser foot 41 15 331-01



Thread tension

Stitch length

Stitch selector




Blindstitching presser foot 41 15 331-01

Elastic blindstitch

First read page 30.

Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel towards you.

The stitch selector is set to symbol .

Turn the stitch length dial to 1-2 as a recommended basic setting.

This is an average setting, which means that you can increase or decrease the stitch length to vary the distance between the catches.

Instead of straight stitches, the elastic blindstitch has small zig-zag stitches between the larger zig-zag stitches.

It is used for hemming elastic fabrics, particularly those that stretch sideways a lot.




Thread tension

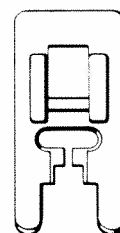
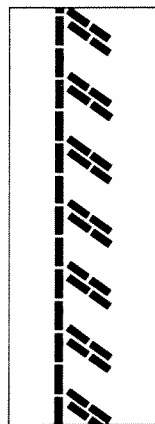
Stitch length

Stitch selector

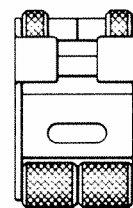
Elastic knit stitch (Overlock)

Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel towards you. Set the stitch selector and the stitch length dial to symbol .

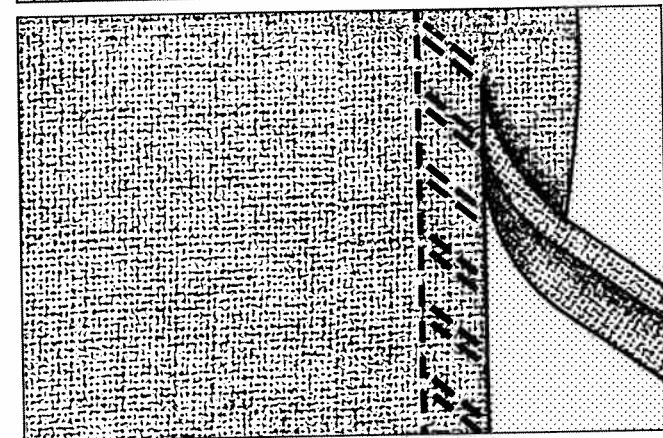
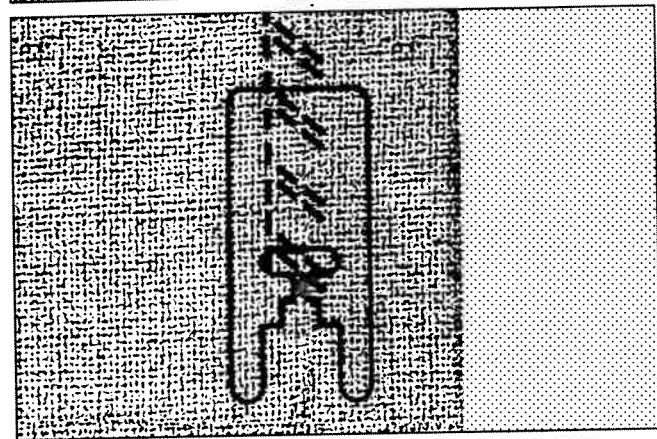
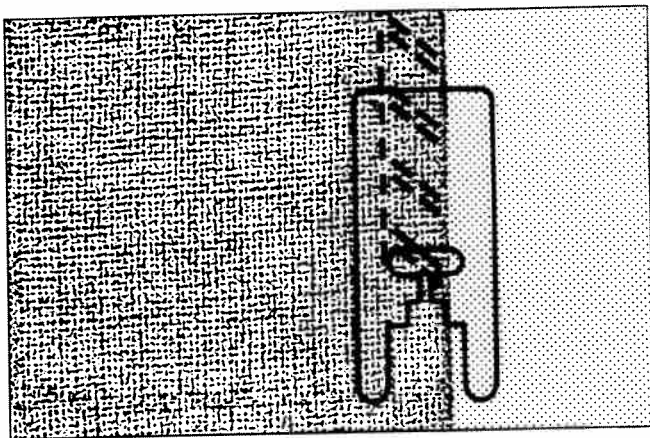
The overlock stitch sews an elastic seam and finishes the seam allowance in one operation. It can be used for all fabrics but is particularly suitable where narrow, supple seams are required in garments of doubleknit (jersey), sweater fabric, swimsuit fabric and terry cloth (towelling). When used for sewing the various parts of a garment together, the overlock stitch replaces both elastic straight stitching and zig-zag overcasting. It may also be used for attaching collars, cuffs, etc.



Utility
presser foot
41 14 512-01



Roller
presser foot
41 13 901-01

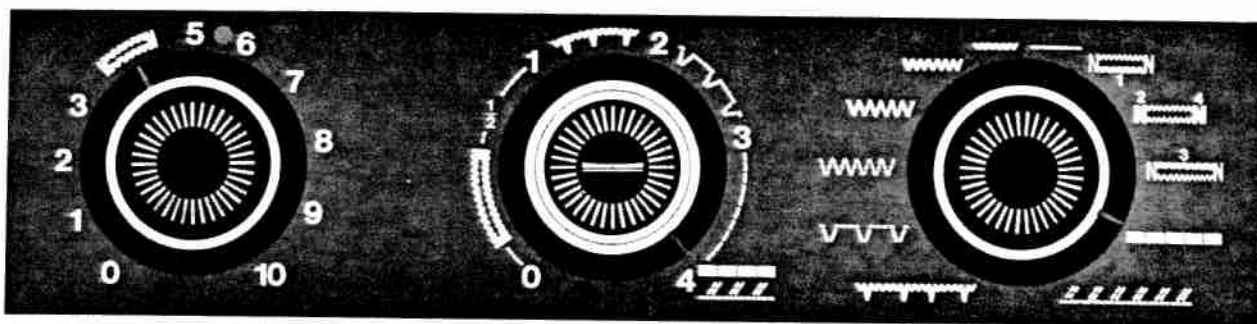


Seams with edges overcast together

Seams with edges overcast together are obtained when you stitch the pieces together and overcast in one step. You can use elastic knit stitch (overlock). Calculate with a 1/4" seam allowance.

If you prefer, you can cut the garment with a wider seam allowance, but remember that the left-hand edge of the seam should then follow the marking for the seam. You can see in the picture how the left-hand notch of presser foot 41 11 383-01 can be used as a guide.

Trim the remaining seam allowance once you have finished the seam.



Thread tension

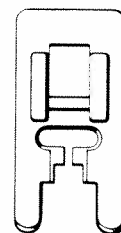
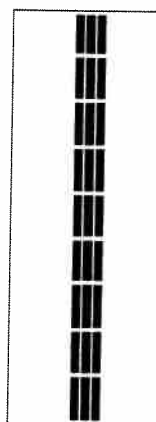
Stitch length

Stitch selector

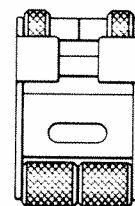
Elastic straight stitch

Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel towards you. Set the stitch selector and the stitch length dial to symbol =====.

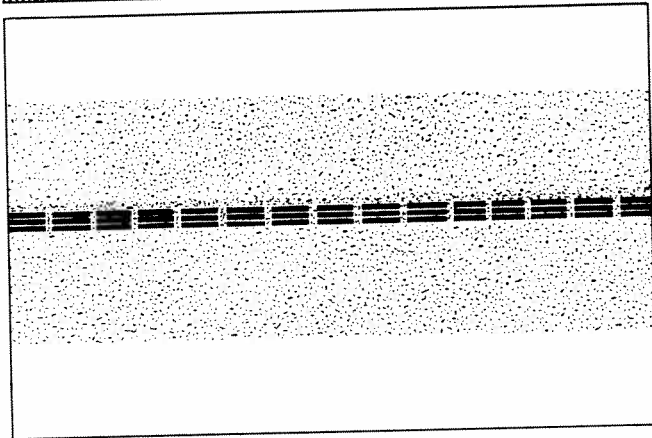
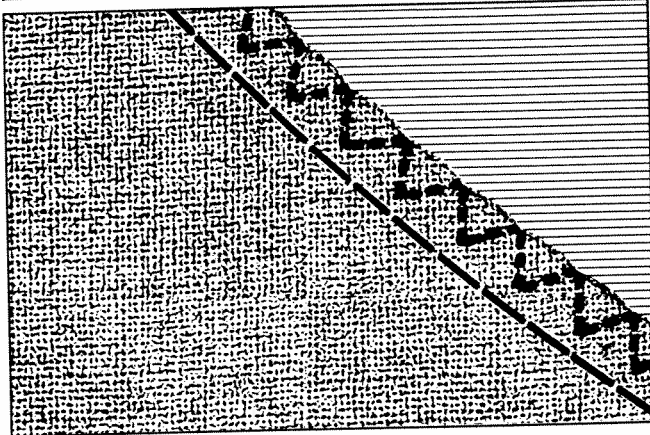
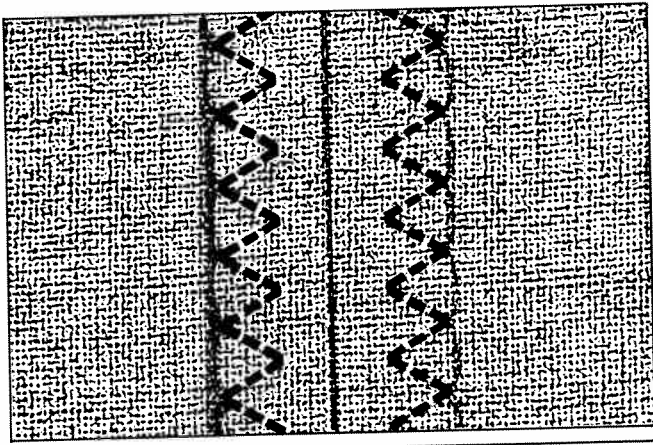
The elastic straight stitch is a triple-lock straight stitch combining stretchability and strength. The stretchability makes it useful for sewing in jersey and other stretch fabrics. It is also used for crotch sewing and sewing on the bias for sleeve insertion. The elastic straight stitch can also be used for decorative purposes.



Utility
presser foot
41 11 383-01



Roller
presser foot
41 13 901-01



Overcasting and assembling

Elastic straight stitch should be used instead of ordinary straight stitching for all elastic material, e.g. for pressed open seams.

Overcasting can be done with three-step zig-zag or overlock stitch. However, not all jersey fabrics need to be overcast. Try pulling the edge of a scrap of the fabric and see if it frays or starts a run.

It is also to be preferred for putting in sleeves and for crotch seams which are always subject to considerable strain, even in non-stretch materials. Relatively fine thread should be used for elastic straight stitching.

A tip: Baste the seams using ordinary straight stitching, stitch length 4, and a thread the same colour as the material. When you have tried on the garment, the seams can be "sewn in" with elastic straight stitching. The tacking thread need not be removed if you sew exactly along the basting seam.

Top stitching

Elastic straight stitch gives attractive top stitching in any fabric, especially jersey material. Use fine thread.



Thread tension

Stitch length

Stitch selector

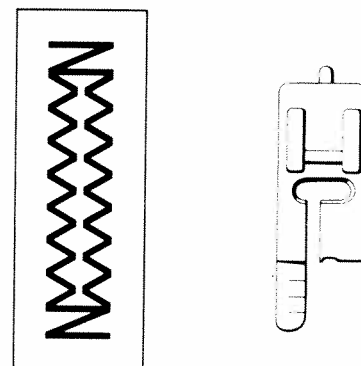
Buttonholes

In order to sew buttonholes, you should change over to the buttonhole foot (41 11 650-01). You will find it in the accessory box and it is attached in the same way as the ordinary presser foot. The buttonhole foot has graduated markings to help you make the buttonholes the same length.

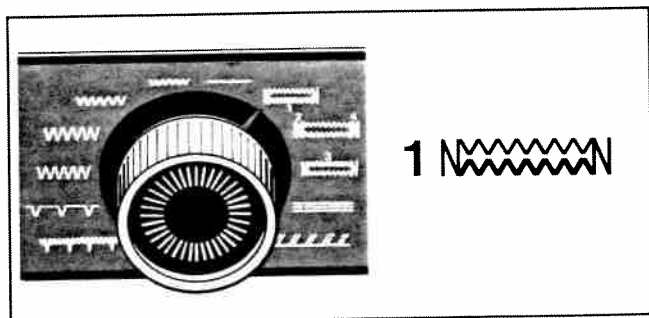
Loosen the upper thread tension by turning the thread tension dial to the buttonhole symbol.

The buttonhole will look better, if you use a fine thread. Mark on the fabric where you want to place the buttonhole. Always first test sew a buttonhole and adjust the stitch setting.

Put the fabric under the presser foot, *remembering that the machine begins to sew in reverse*. Raise the needle to its highest position. The buttonhole-sewing is shown step by step on the next page.

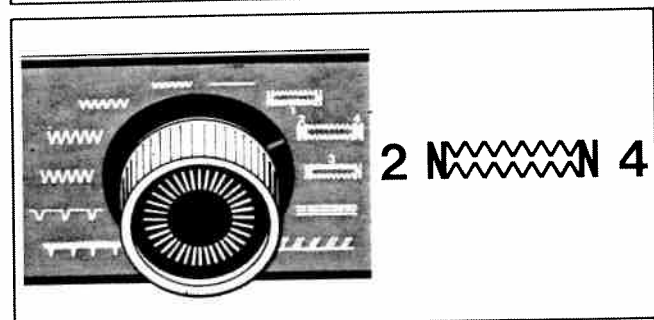


Buttonhole foot 41 11 650-01

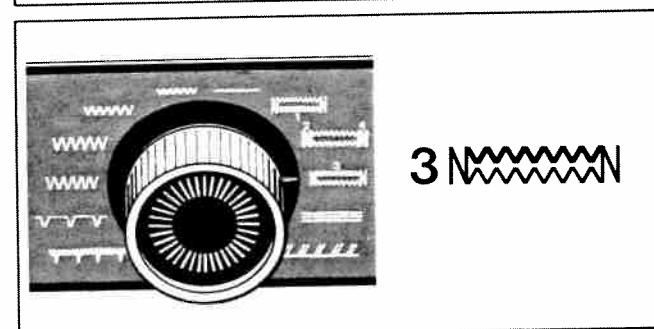


Buttonholes (cont.)

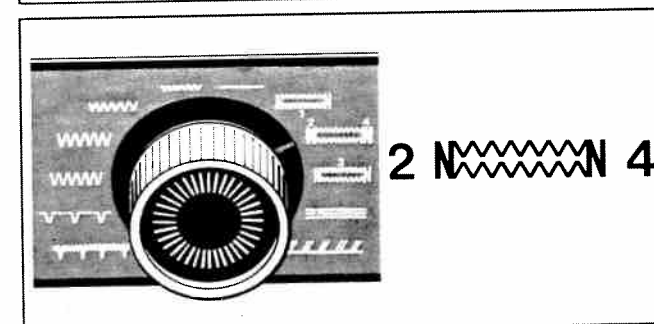
Set the stitch selector to symbol 1. The machine sews the first column of zig-zag stitches in reverse. When the column is the right length, stop the machine with the needle raised out of the fabric and turn the dial to symbol 2/4.



Now the machine makes the closing bar. Sew three or four stitches. Then stop the machine with the needle raised out of the fabric and turn the dial to symbol 3.



Now sew the other column of zig-zag stitches the same distance as the first one. Stop with the needle in its highest position and turn the dial back to symbol 2/4.



Now the machine makes the final closing bar. Sew three or four stitches. Turn to symbol ----- and lock the threads with a few stitches while holding back the fabric.

Page 41 shows how to cut buttonholes.

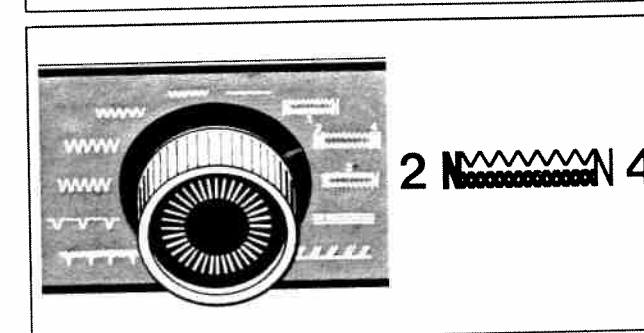
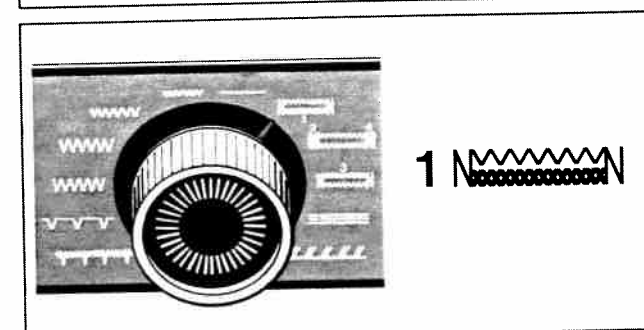
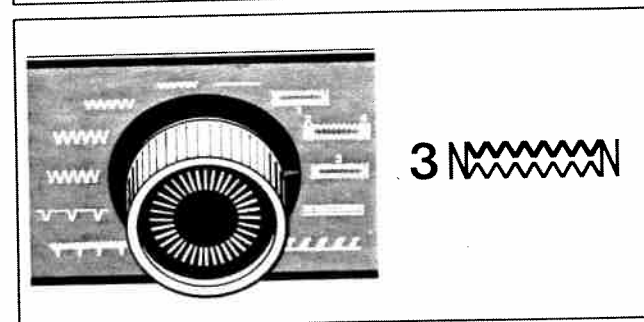
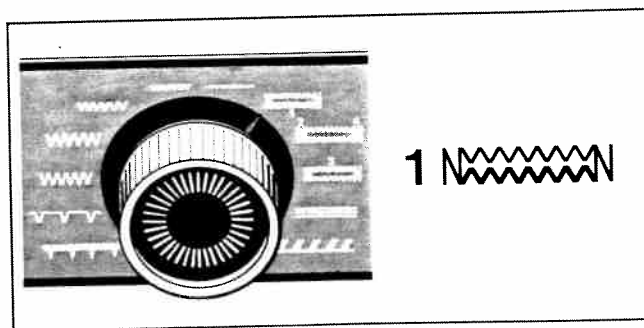
Reinforced buttonholes

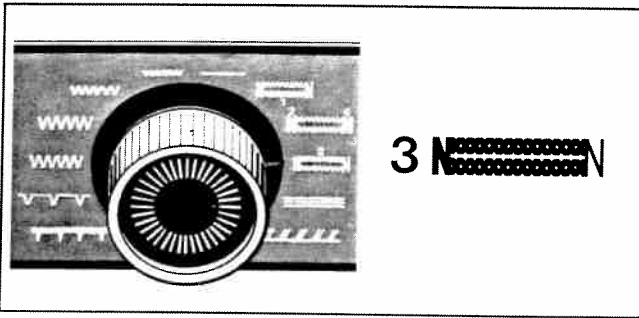
Garments subject to heavy wear or buttons subject to special strain may sometimes require even stronger buttonholes. Set the stitch selector to symbol 1 and sew the first column in exactly the same way as for an ordinary buttonhole but with slightly longer stitches.

When the column is the right length, stop the machine, with the needle raised, and turn the dial to symbol 3. Sew the second column without making any closing bar. Stop with the needle raised when the columns are the same length.

Then turn the dial to symbol 1 again and sew the first column once more. If you should have difficulty with the feed, increase the stitch length slightly.

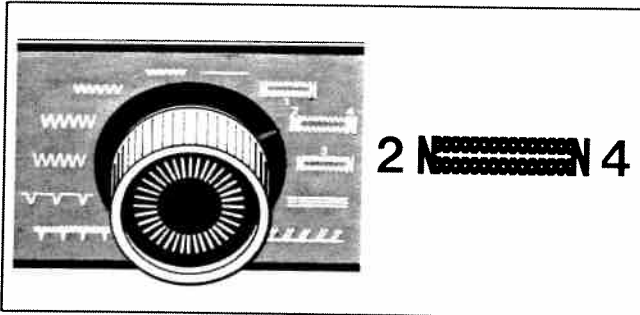
Turn the dial to symbol 2/4. Make the closing bar by sewing three or four stitches. Stop with the needle raised out of the fabric.





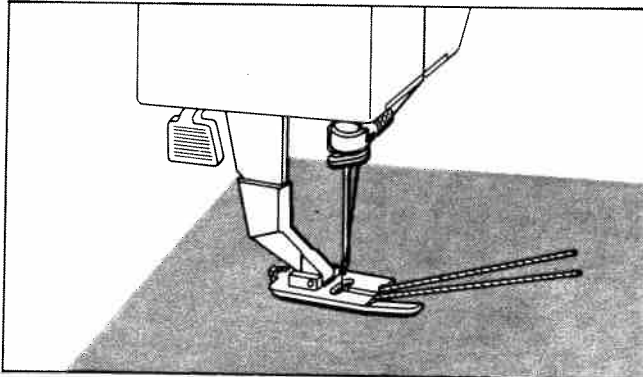
Reinforced buttonholes (cont.)

Turn the dial to symbol 3 and sew the second column once more. Stop with the needle raised out of the fabric.



Turn the dial to symbol 2/4 again and make the second closing bar by sewing three or four stitches. Stop with the needle raised and turn the dial to symbol ----- and lock the threads with a few stitches, while holding back the fabric.

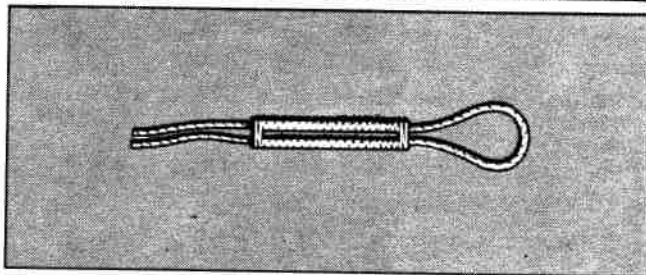
The next page shows how to cut buttonholes.



Corded buttonholes

A gimp thread can be used to sew buttonholes in elastic material, in order to keep the shape better.

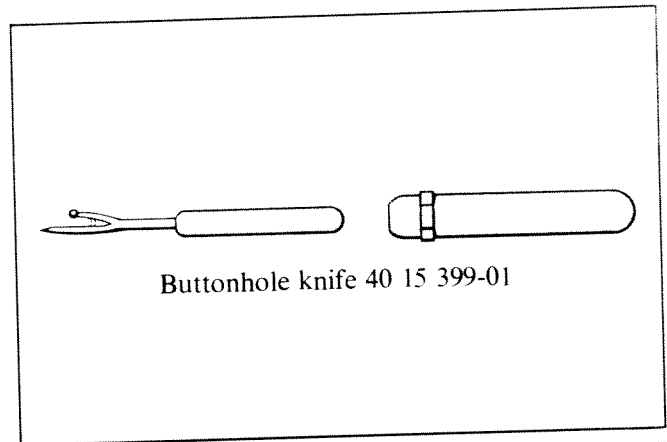
Attach a gimp thread loop as shown in the picture around the projection at the heel of the buttonhole foot. Draw the gimp threads towards you, one under each groove in the presser foot. Lower the presser foot, and sew the buttonhole in the normal way.



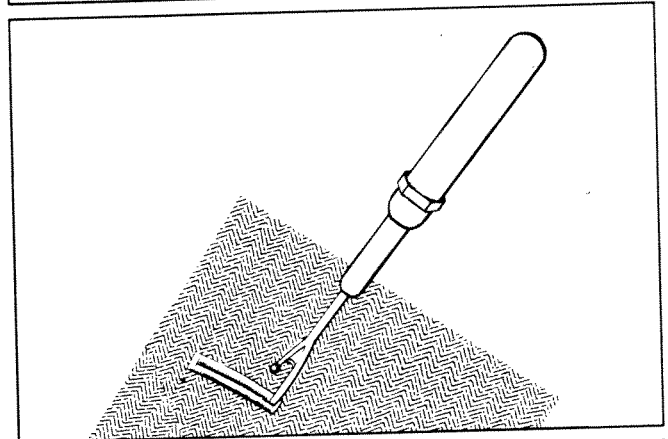
When the buttonhole has been finished, pull the loose ends of the gimp thread so that the loop reinforces one end of the buttonhole. Using a needle, hand sew the loose ends through to the reverse side and tie them.

Buttonhole knife

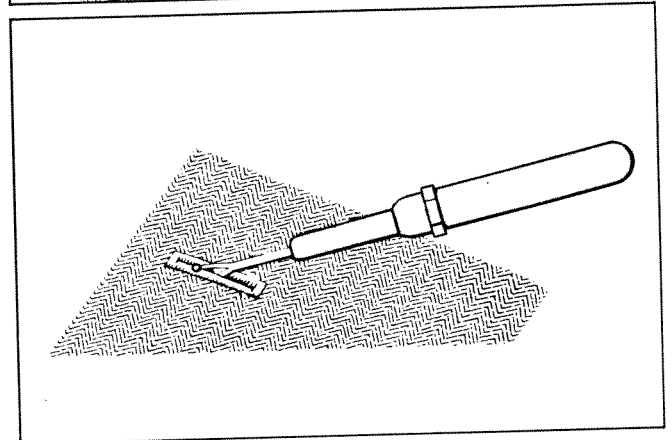
The buttonhole knife (40 15 399-01), which you will find in the accessory box, is equipped with a safety cap which, when taken off, can be pushed onto the back of the knife, providing a good handle.

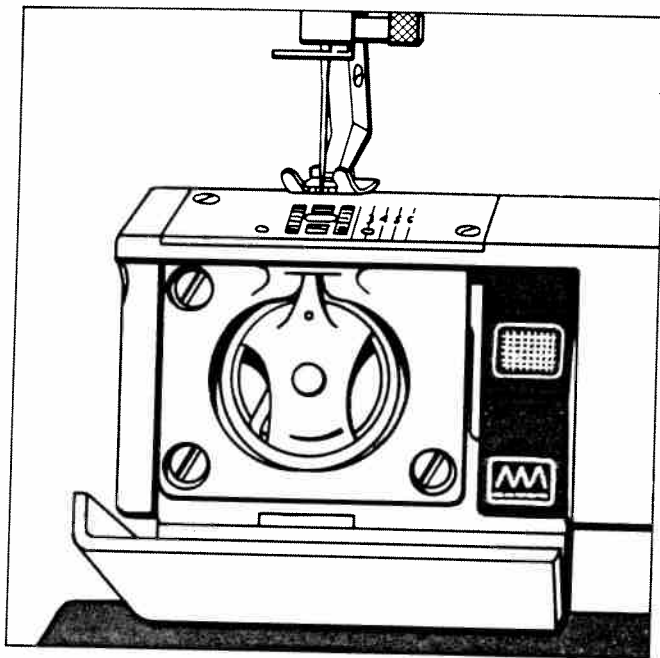


Pierce the fabric at right angles until the curved blade edge reaches down to the buttonhole.





With the knife more or less parallel to the fabric, push forward, taking care not to cut through the end of the buttonhole. The small red bead serves as a guide. Cut the buttonhole to the middle and then repeat the cut from the other direction.

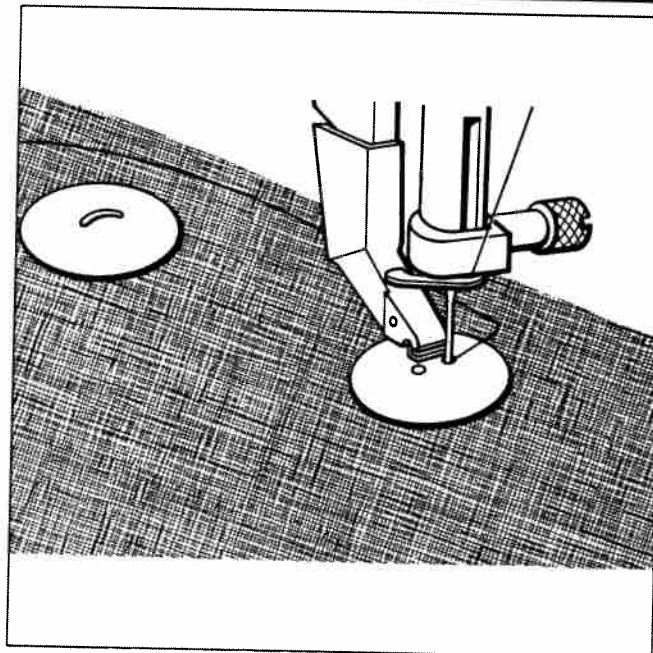




Lowering the feed dog

The feed dog is lowered when carrying out certain darning work.

You lower the feed dog by pressing the symbol  on the drop feed button. In order to raise the feed dog again, you press the symbol .



Sewing on buttons

Lower the feed dog.

Remove the presser foot, put the button into place and lower the presser bar. As most buttons have a spacing of $1/8''$ – $5/32''$ (3–4 mm) between the holes, you set the stitch selector to the widest zig-zag.

Turn the handwheel towards you and test carefully that the needle goes through the centre of first one hole and then the other. Depress the foot control without disturbing the position of the button. Hold both thread ends behind the bracket and sew 5–6 stitches.

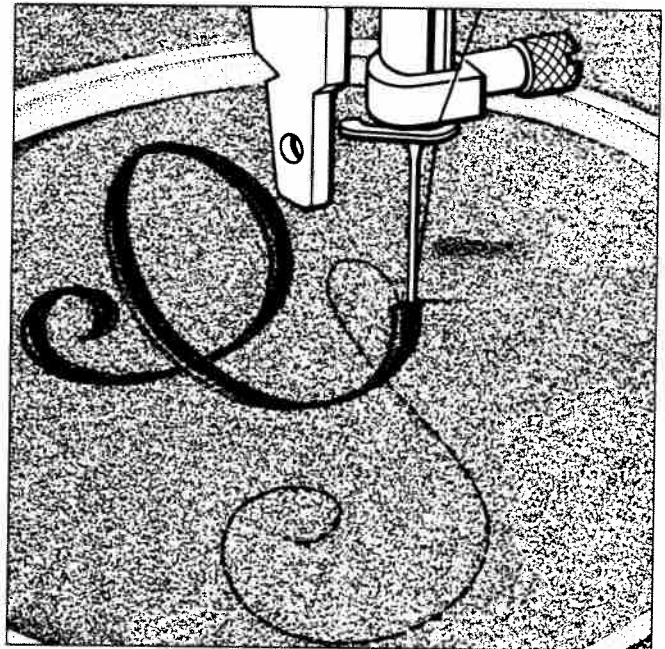
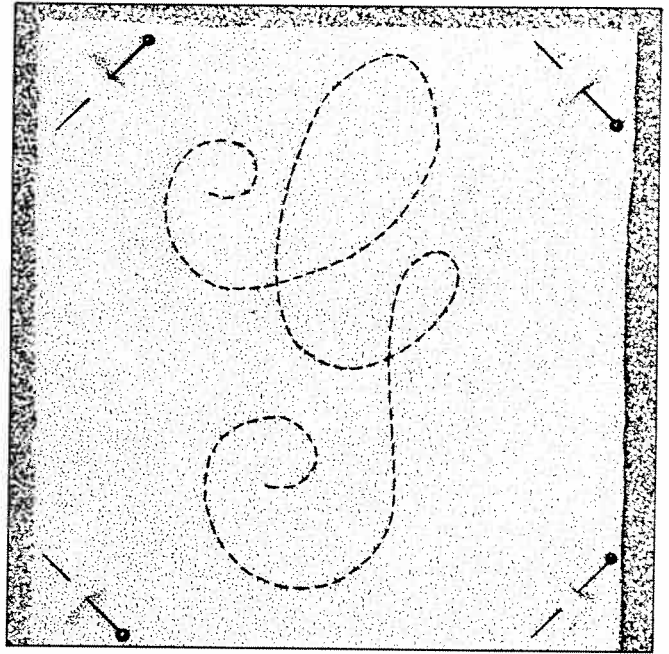
Stop the machine when the needle just has passed its highest position. Then move to the other holes and repeat the process. Fasten the threads.

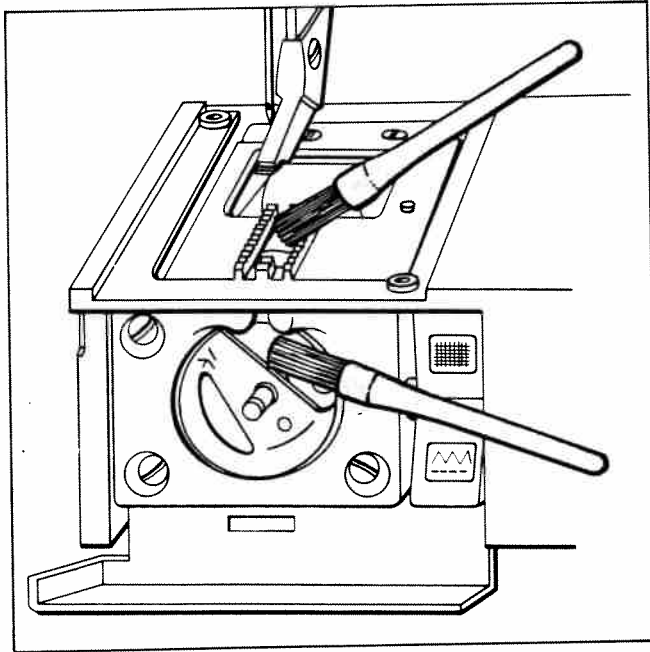
Free-hand embroidery

Free-hand embroidery is suitable for decorations or monograms on garments. It needs practice, however. If you have a steady hand, you'll soon learn the technique. Draw the pattern on tissue paper, pin it to the fabric and sew the outline with straight stitch. Use embroidery cotton No. 50-40. Remove the paper. Stretch the fabric in a hoop.

Lower the feed dog and set the thread tension to the buttonhole symbol.

Set the machine to zig-zag. Remove the presser foot, including the "ankle" shank, and remember to lower the presser bar in order to tension the upper thread. Press the material against the stitch plate. Move the work slowly. The machine speed should be high so that the stitches will be close together.

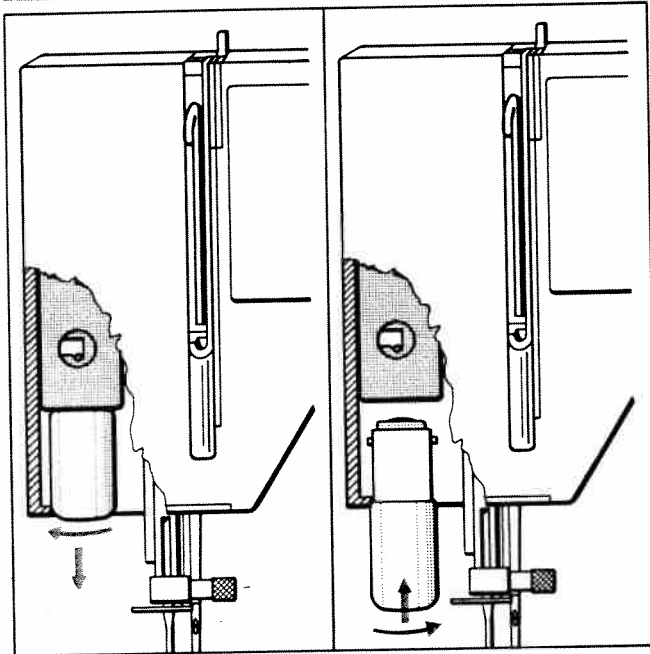




Care of the machine

In order to serve you satisfactorily, your new sewing machine requires regular cleaning. It need not be oiled, however. The throat plate (needle plate) should occasionally be removed and the teeth of the feed dog brushed clean with the brush (40 15 555-01) which is in the accessory box.

Whenever necessary, the bobbin case and shuttle (hook) should also be brushed clean. Sizing or finishing compounds from the fabric can adhere to the spindle of the shuttle and affect the machine's performance. In such a case the spindle should be cleaned with the cleaning brush. Also check that any thread remainders, wound around the spindle, are removed.



Changing the light bulb

The light bulb is placed in the upper arm as shown in the illustration. Push the bulb upwards, turn it 1/4 of a turn to the left and take it out.

When inserting a new bulb, put it into the socket, press it upwards and turn it 1/4 of a turn to the right. The correct wattage of the bulb is shown on the plate at the back of the machine. Use only Husqvarna-Viking bulbs.

Maintenance hints

In most cases poor sewing results are due to a blunt or damaged needle. Therefore always examine the needle first before taking any other action.

Unattractive stitches—unattractive seam

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 9.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The thread tension is not correct. See page 9.
4. The machine is incorrectly threaded. See pages 10 and 13.
5. The needle, thread and fabric do not correspond. See table, page 9.
6. The lower thread is not the same thickness as the upper thread.
7. The lower thread is unevenly wound. See pages 11–12.
8. The bobbin is incorrectly inserted in the bobbin case. See page 13.
9. Lint or threads wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 44.

Needle breaks

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 9.
2. You may have helped the machine to feed through the fabric by pulling it. The needle can then easily come against the throat plate and be broken.
3. The needle is not the right size. Use Husqvarna-Viking 705H needles.

Upper thread breaks

1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 9.
2. The needle is bent or blunt. Change the needle.
3. The upper thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 10.
4. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. See page 16.
5. The thread is knotted.
6. The needle and thread do not correspond. See table page 9.
7. The hole in the throat plate is chipped and has sharp edges. Polish with an emery cloth or change the throat plate. See page 44.
8. The needle groove or needle eye has too sharp edges. Change the needle. See page 9.
9. Thread is entangled on the spool pin.

Lower thread breaks

1. The bobbin case is incorrectly inserted. See page 13.
2. The lower thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 13.
3. The lower thread is too tightly tensioned. See page 15.
4. The bobbin is unevenly wound. See pages 11–12.
5. The bobbin is wound too full. See page 12.
6. The throat plate hole is damaged. Polish it with an emery cloth or change the throat plate, see page 44.
7. Lint or thread is wrapped around the spindle of the shuttle. See page 44.

Maintenance hints (cont.)

Lower thread not brought up by the upper thread

The needle is incorrectly inserted. See page 9.

Uneven thread tension

This may be due to poor quality thread.

Irregular bobbin winding

1. The bobbin is not pressed in far enough. See page 13.
2. The machine is not correctly threaded for bobbin winding. See page 11.
3. The thread guide for bobbin winding is not correctly adjusted. See page 12.

Fabric puckers

1. The upper thread is too tightly tensioned. See page 16.
2. The upper and lower thread tension is too tight in relation to the thickness of the fabric. See pages 15–16.
3. The needle is damaged. Change the needle. See page 9.


Stitch length varies

1. The feed dog is choked by dust and dirt. Clean it with the special brush or small screwdriver. See page 44.
2. The presser foot pressure is too low. See page 16.

The seam is too loose. Fabric layers not held together

The thread tension is too slack. See page 16.

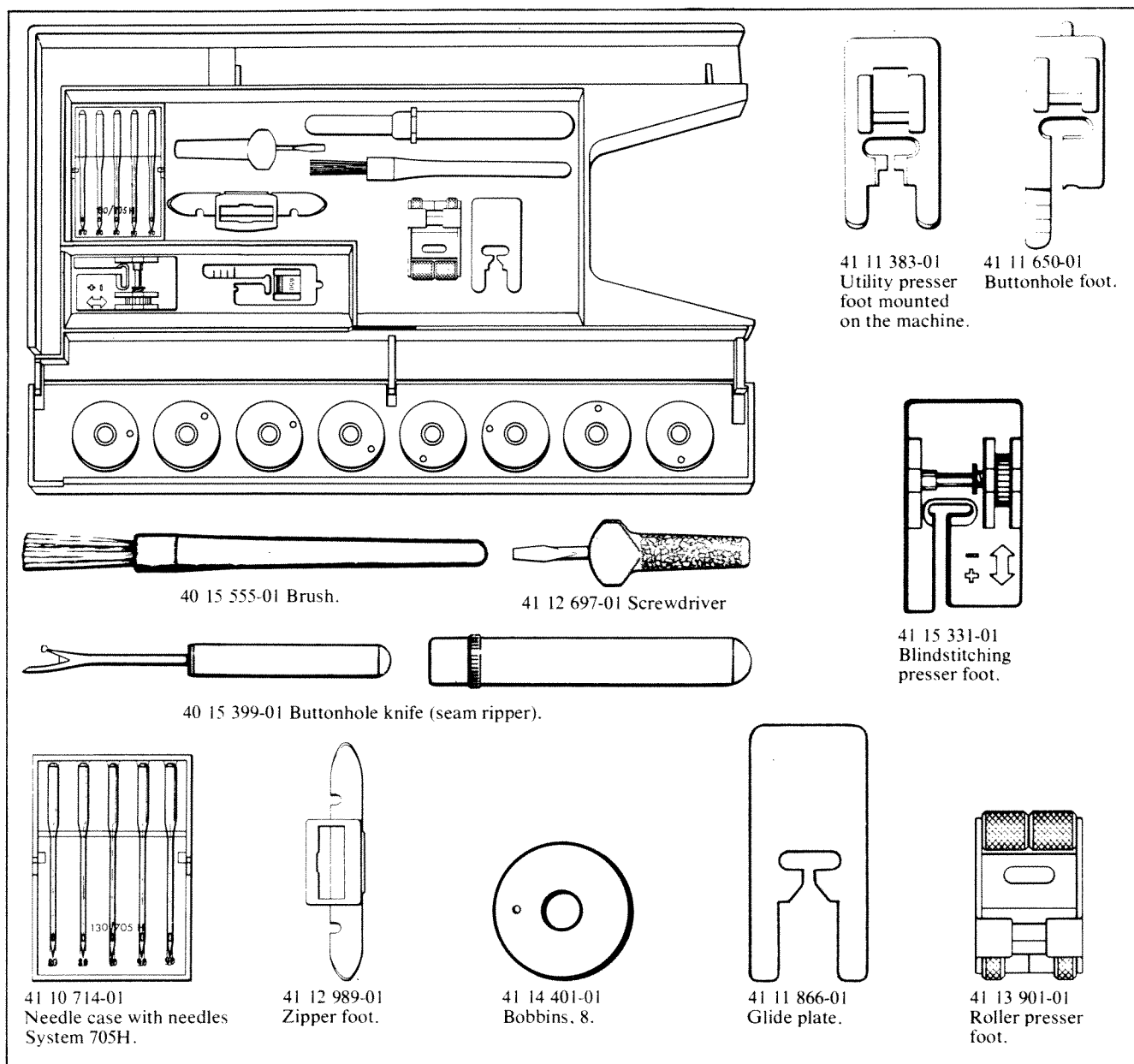
Machine does not feed the fabric

1. The stitch length dial is set on 0.
2. The feed dog is lowered. Raise it by pressing the symbol  on the drop feed button. See page 42.

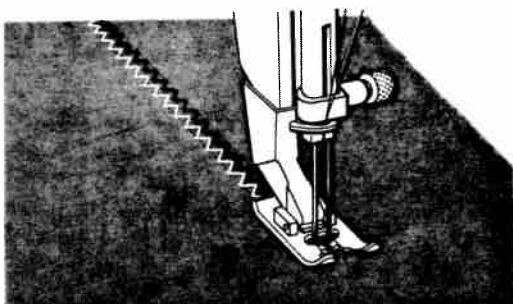
Machine runs sluggishly

1. Dirt or lint has got under the throat plate. Loosen the throat plate and brush clean between the teeth of the feed dog. See page 44.
2. Dirt or lint has got into the shuttle. Take out the bobbin and bobbin case and brush clean with special brush. See page 44.
3. The wall socket voltage is too low.

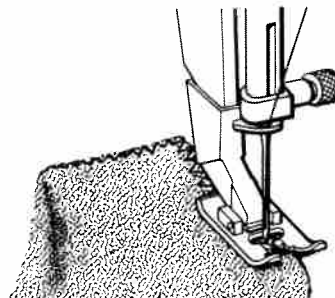
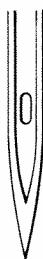
Contents of accessory box



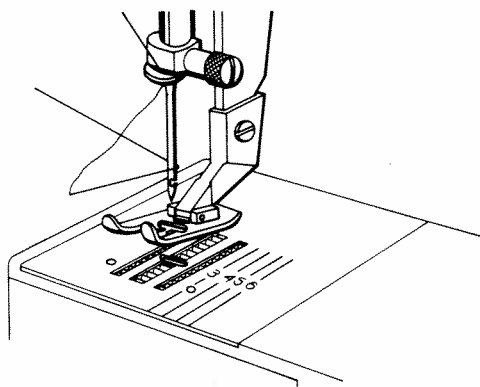
Extra accessories



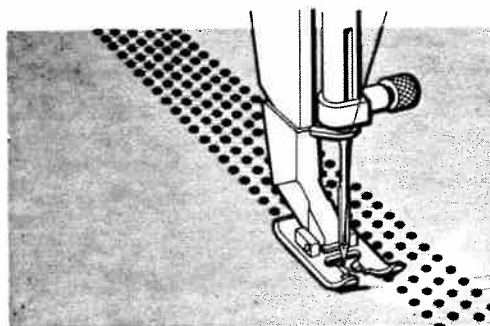
41 11 621-03. Twin needle No. 80, 5/64" (2 mm).
 41 11 621-01. Twin needle No. 80, 1/8" (3 mm).
 41 11 621-02. Twin needle No. 80, 5/32" (4 mm).
 For parallel seams and twin needle seams.
 Notice: Max. zig-zag setting on middle and small zig-zag, resp. straight stitch.



41 12 683-01. Cutting needle No. 100 for sewing in leather.

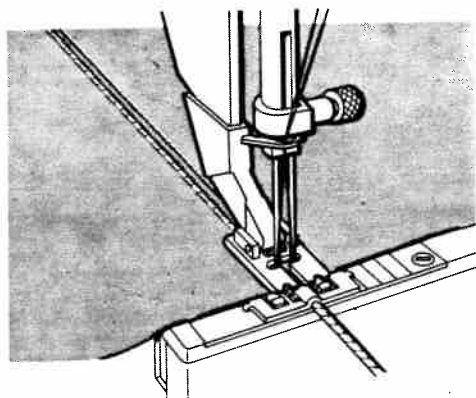
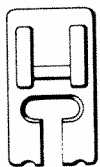


41 12 685-01, No. 80. 41 12 685-02, No. 90.
 41 12 685-03, No. 100. Slotted needles for people with impaired vision. The needle eye is supplied with a slot. When threading, pass the thread along the needle, until the thread glides into the slot.

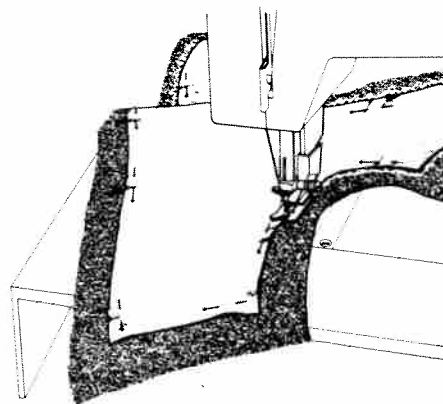
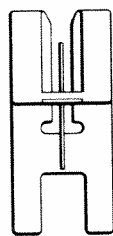


41 12 684-01. Wing needle produces a hemstitch effect. Can be used for zig-zag stitching.

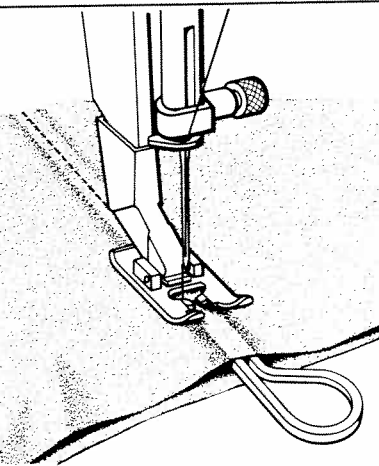
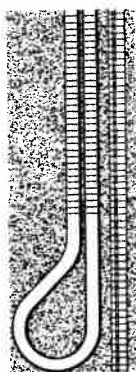
Extra accessories



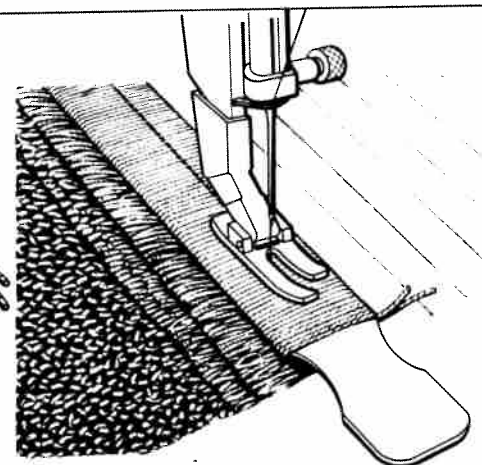
41 11 389-01. Raised seam presser foot, three grooves, for parallel raised seams with twin needle.
40 15 427-01. Raised seam cord guide for use with or without cord.



41 13 931-01. Marking stitch foot, which is used for transferring instructions from the paper pattern to the fabric. For zig-zag, stitch length 2–2.5, and loose upper thread tension.

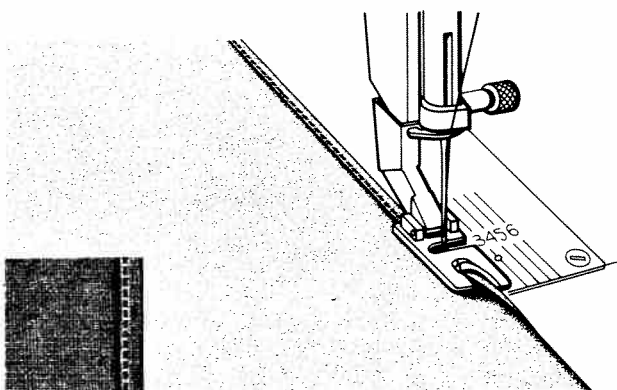


40 15 367-01. Hemstitcher. Put the fork between two layers of material, which are sewn together with straight stitching and long stitches. (Note: In parts of the U.S.A. "hemstitching" may have a different meaning.)

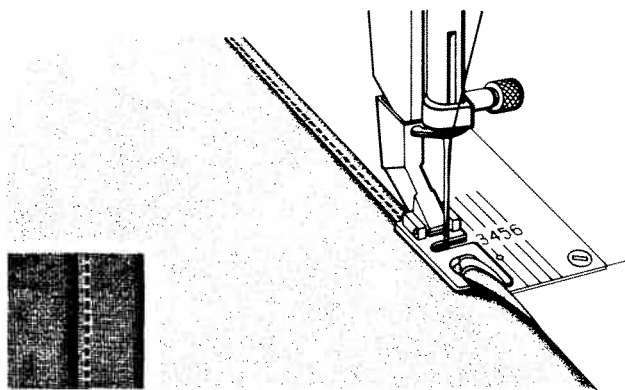


41 13 458-01, 1 3/16" (30 mm). 41 13 458-02, 1 25/32" (45 mm). Weaver's reed for rug sewing. Wind the yarn over the reed and sew on with straight stitch. Special presser foot for rug sewing 41 12 964-01.

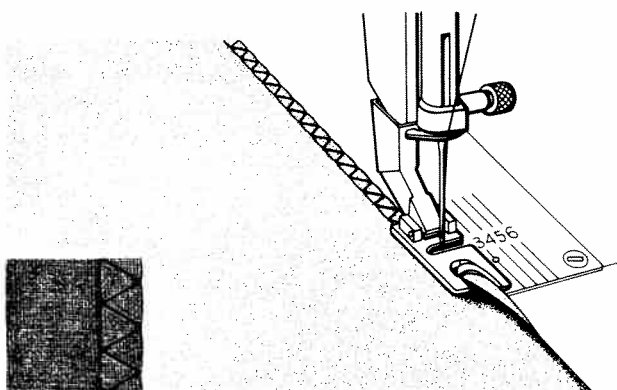
Extra accessories



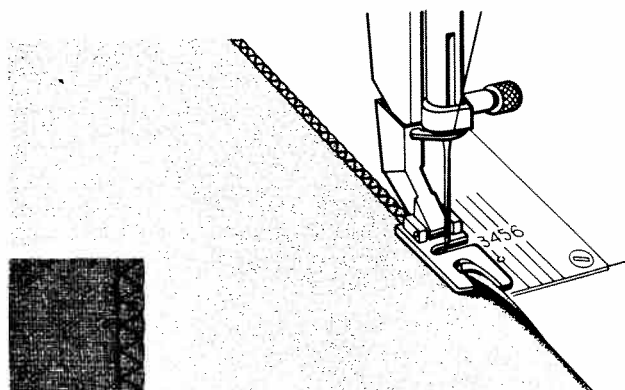
41 11 384-01. Straight stitch jointed hemmer, 5/64" (2 mm). For straight stitch or small zig-zag stitching.



41 11 385-01. Jointed hemmer 3/16" (5 mm). For straight stitch or medium zig-zag stitching.

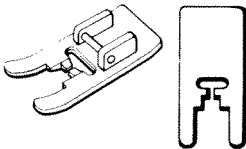
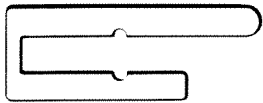

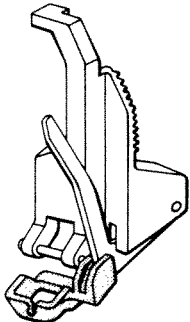
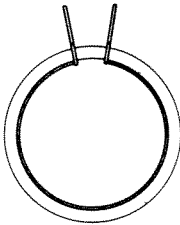
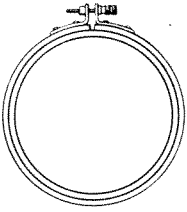


41 11 386-01. Jointed hemmer for scalloping, 1/8" (3 mm). For wide zig-zag and hard tension. Suitable for soft material.







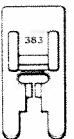



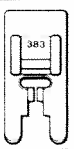



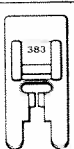



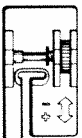



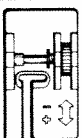







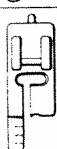



41 11 387-01. Jointed hemmer for rolled seams, 5/64" (2 mm). For medium zig-zag. Suitable for thin material.

Extra accessories

 <p>41 12 988-01. Presser foot for special sewing in nylon, tricot etc. Keeps the fabric flat against the throat plate to avoid skipped stitches.</p>	 <p>41 14 244-01. Glide plate for 41 11 650-01. Buttonhole foot.</p>  <p>41 14 243-01. Glide plate for 41 12 989-01. Zipper foot.</p> <p>The glide plate can be used when sewing foam plastic, plastic-coated fabric and leather imitations, to minimize the risk of these materials adhering to the presser foot.</p>
 <p>41 15 275-01 Darning foot.</p>	 <p>40 15 398-01</p>  <p>40 93 028-01 40 93 029-01 40 93 030-01</p> <p>40 15 398-01. Frame with 2 5/32" (5.5 cm) diameter for darning. 40 93 028-01. Frame with 4" (10 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery. 40 93 029-01. Frame with 6" (15 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery. 40 93 030-01. Frame with 8" (20 cm) diameter for darning and embroidery.</p>

Operation guide

	Thread tension	Stitch length	Stitch selector	Presser foot
<i>Straight stitching</i> Joining, hems, gathering, stitching. The stitch length can be varied.		 2		Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Top stitching</i> The stitch length can be varied.	 	 4		Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Overcasting. Stitch length and stitch width can be varied.	 	 2		Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Hemming linen goods. Picot (overcasting folded edge).	 	 0,3-0,5		Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Zig-zag</i> Sewing on lace. Appliqués. Stitch length and stitch width can be varied.	 	 1		Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Three-step zig-zag</i> Overcasting in elastic, thin or easily frayed fabrics. Sewing in terry cloth.	 	 1		Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01
<i>Mending</i> Mending and darning in all fabric.	 	 0,5-1		Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01

	Thread tension	Stitch length	Stitch selector	Presser foot
<i>Elastic knit stitch</i> Sews and finishes seams in one operation. For stretch and non-stretch materials, especially fabrics that tend to fray.		 ####	 ####	Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01 Roller presser foot 41 13 901-01  
<i>Elastic straight stitch</i> Joining of elastic fabrics. Extra strong, for example for crotch sewing, and arm insertion.		 =====	 =====	Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01 
<i>Top stitching</i> Decorative stitching.		 =====	 =====	Utility presser foot 41 11 383-01 
<i>Blindstitch hemming</i> Hemming in close-woven fabrics. Finishing of edges.		 ~~~~~	 ~~~~~	Blindstitching presser foot 41 15 331-01 
<i>Elastic blindstitch hemming</i> Hemming in elastic fabrics.		 ~~~~~	 ~~~~~	Blindstitching presser foot 41 15 331-01 
<i>Buttonholes</i> Turn the dial 1-2-3-4-straight stitch.		 ~~~~~	 ~~~~~	Buttonhole presser foot 41 11 650-01 
<i>Reinforced buttonholes</i> Turn the dial 1-3-1-2-3-4-straight stitch.		 ~~~~~	 ~~~~~	Buttonhole presser foot 41 11 650-01 
<i>Sewing on buttons</i> Stitch selector on widest zig-zag. Feed dog lowered.		 0-4	 ~~~~~	