

User's Guide

545, 555

Lily



IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

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

Read all instructions before using this household sewing machine

DANGER – To reduce the risk of electric shock:

- A sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug the sewing machine from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
- Always unplug before relamping. Replace bulb with same type rated 5 Watts.

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

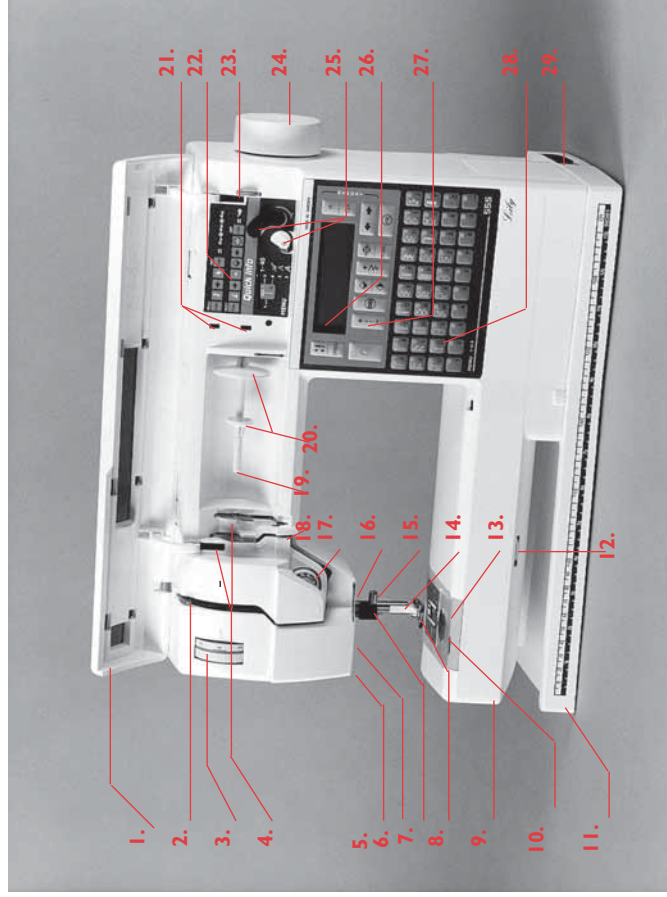
- Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when used by or near children.
- Use only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
- Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return it to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
- Never operate the sewing machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot controller free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
- Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.
- Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
- Do not use bent needles.
- Do not pull or push the fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
- Switch the sewing machine off ("0") when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, etc.
- Always unplug the sewing machine from electrical outlet when removing covers, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual. No lubrication by customer is recommended.
- Do not use outdoors.
- Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
- To disconnect, turn the switch off ("0"), then remove plug from outlet.
- Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

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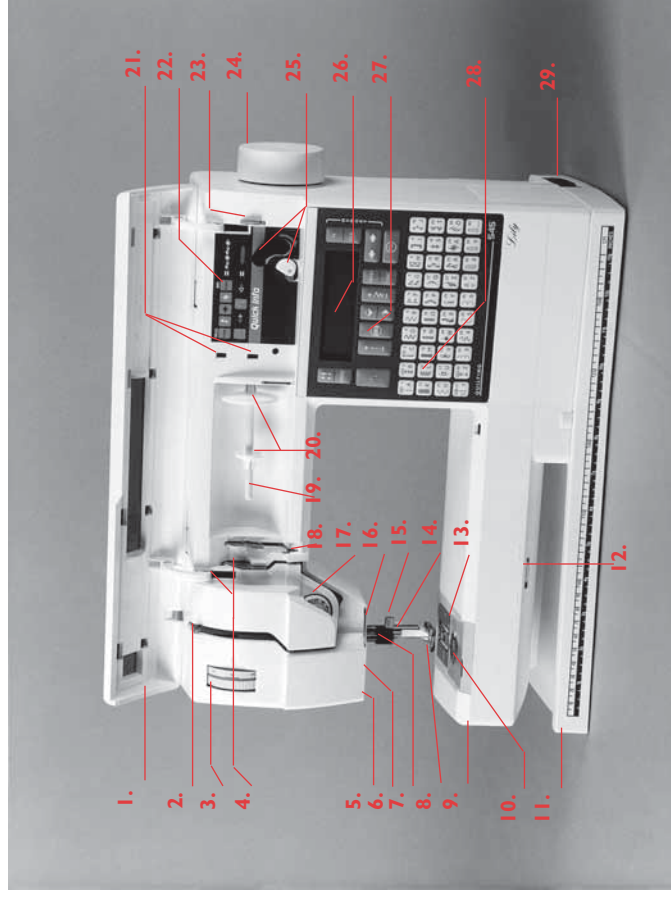
Summary Model 555



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Door | 18. Thread guide for bobbin winding |
| 2. Thread take-up lever | 19. Spool pin |
| 3. Presser foot pressure dial | 20. Spool holders |
| 4. Thread guide | 21. Recess for additional spool pin |
| 5. Buttonhole sensor socket | 22. Quick-info |
| 6. Light | 23. Thread cutter for bobbin winding |
| 7. Needle bar | 24. Handwheel |
| 8. Presser foot | 25. Bobbin spindle, Bobbin stop |
| 9. Free arm | 26. Infodisplay |
| 10. Bobbin cover | 27. Function selectors |
| 11. Base plate | 28. Stitch panel |
| 12. Drop feed dial | 29. Main power switch, Connection to power supply |
| 13. Needle plate | |
| 14. Presser bar and Presser foot ankle | |
| 15. Needle clamp screw | |
| 16. Presser foot lifter | |
| 17. Thread tension | |

Summary Model 545

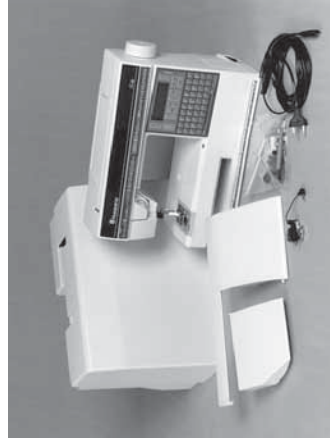
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Unpacking

1. Place the machine on the table or cabinet, remove the packaging and lift off the cover.
2. Remove the side parts of the packing material, the extension table, the foot control and finally the protection cover.
3. The machine is delivered with an accessory bag, a main cord and a foot control cord.
4. Wipe the machine, particularly around the needle and needle plate to remove any soil before sewing.



Packing away after sewing

1. Unplug the cords from the wall socket and the machine.
2. Wind the cords around your hand and place the foot control cord in the foot control storage space and the main cord in the pocket of the cover. There is also space provided for the instruction book.
3. Check to ensure that all accessories are in the accessory tray. Slide it onto the machine behind the free arm.
4. Lower the presser foot.
5. Place the foot control, underside toward you, on the accessory tray at the back of the machine, where also the extension table is placed.



Make sure the extension table is fitted into the right part of the accessory tray and fold the table toward the machine. Fold down the handle and replace the cover.

Connecting the foot control

Among the accessories you will find the foot control cord and the main cord.

1. Place the foot control on its narrow side. Fit the plug into the socket inside the foot control compartment.
2. Push it firmly to make sure it is properly connected. This operation is only necessary the very first time you are going to use the machine.
3. To correctly turn away the cord, place it into the slot, see picture.

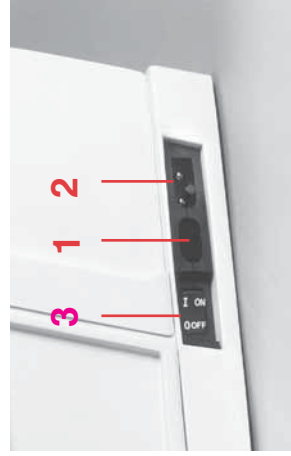
Note: Before plugging in, check to ensure that the foot control is of "type FR2".



Connecting to the power supply

On the underside of the machine you will find information about the power supply (V) and the frequency (Hz). Check the power supply setting in the machine to ensure that this agrees with the main supply before you connect the machine.

1. Connect the foot control cord to the first socket on the bottom right side of the machine.
2. Connect the main cord to the back socket on the bottom right side of the machine.
3. When you press the power switch, both the machine and the light are switched on.

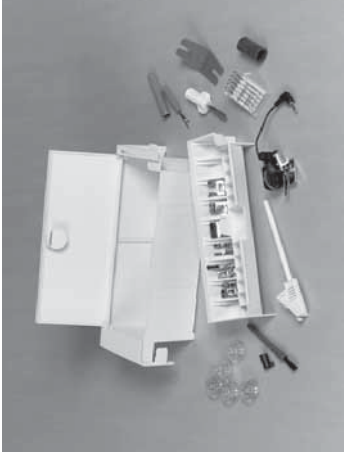


For the USA and Canada

This Sewing Machine has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.

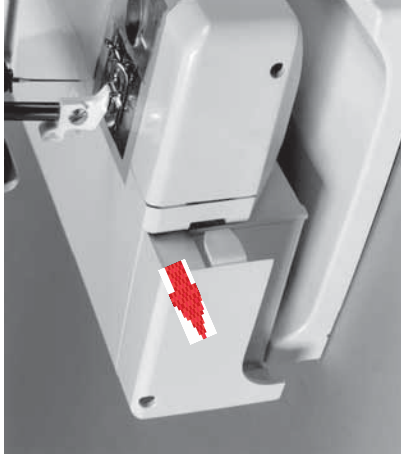
Accessory box

1. Open the Accessory box by placing your finger in the space on the top and lift upward.
2. In the Accessory box there is a special tray for presser feet and bobbins plus space for other accessories.
3. Store the presser feet and the bobbins in the tray from the beginning so they are always easily accessible (refer to the figure).



Extended sewing surface

1. Keep the Accessory Tray on the machine to provide a larger flat work surface.
2. Slide the Accessory Tray to the left when you wish to remove it and use the free arm.
3. To facilitate sewing trouser legs and sleeve hems use the free arm.
4. To replace the Accessory Tray, slide it tight onto the machine.



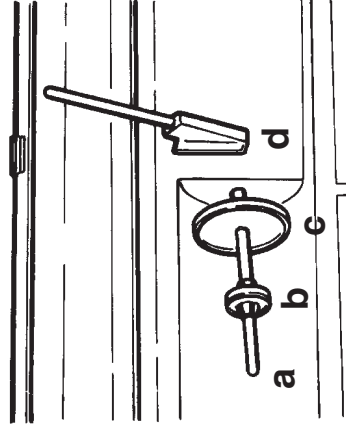
5. The extension table provides an even larger work surface. To attach the extension table, place the rear, right corner to the Accessory Tray and the front, right hook onto the recess on the free arm.
6. To remove it, push slightly in the direction of the arrow at the front right corner, then lift the hook out of the free arm.



Spool pin

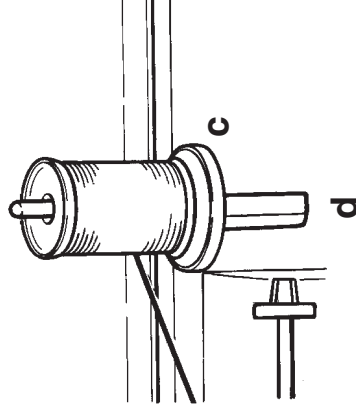
The machine has spool pins suitable for all types of thread. The main spool pin (a) is horizontal - the thread reels off the stationary spool. Place the spool so that the thread reels counter-clockwise.

There are two spool holders on the spool pin. With narrow thread spools, the small holder (b) is placed in front of the thread. If you use large thread spools, the large holder (c) is placed in front of the thread. Slide the correct size spool holder in place so the flat side is pressed firmly against the spool. No space between spool holder and spool.



There is also a separate spool pin (d) to be attached onto the machine. The fingers on the extra spool pin fit into the two holes to the right of the fixed spool pin. Push downward to snap in place.

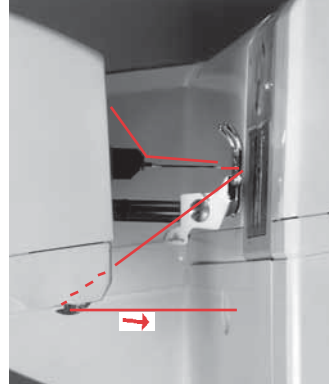
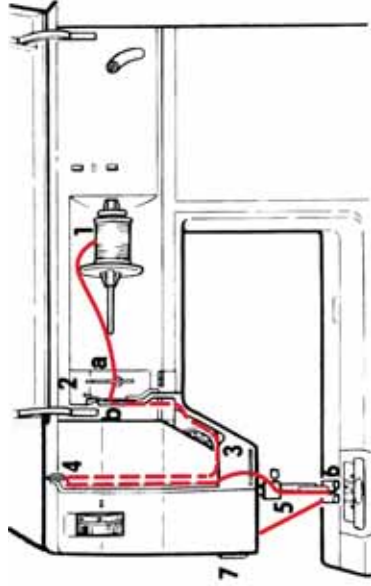
The large spool holder (c) is placed under the thread. This spool pin is used when winding a bobbin from a second spool of thread or for a twin needle.



Threading the upper thread

Make sure the presser foot is raised and the needle is in the up position

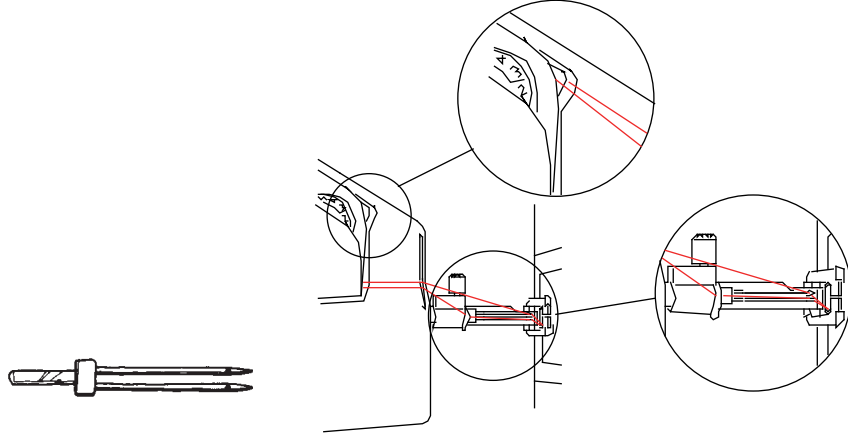
1. Pull the spool pin out. Place the thread on the spool pin and the spool holder on the spool pin as described. Push the spool pin back in.
2. Bring the thread in the direction of the arrow under the thread guide (a) and over the thread guide (b).
3. Bring the thread down between the thread tension discs.
4. Continue threading by drawing the thread from the right into the slot on the take-up lever.
5. Thread last guide just above needle.
6. The needle is threaded from front to back. The white on the presser foot ankle makes it easy to see the eye of the needle.



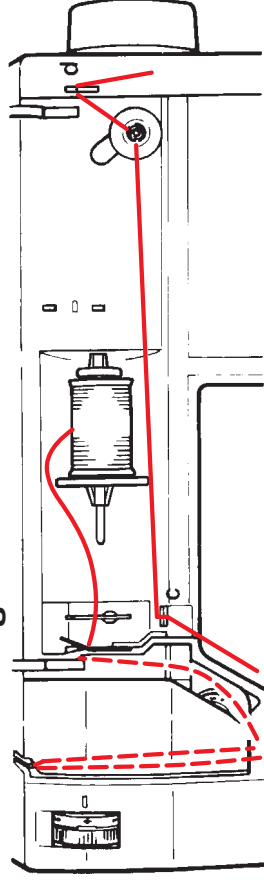
7. Place thread under the presser foot and into the thread knife where it is cut.

Threading for twin needle

1. Insert a twin needle.
2. Wind a bobbin with the thread you are going to use as the second upper thread
3. Thread the machine as described and check to ensure that the thread lies between the inner thread tension discs, inside the lowest thread guide. Thread left needle.
4. Attach the extra spool pin onto the machine. Place a spool holder under the thread.
5. Place the bobbin with the second thread on the spool pin.
6. Thread the machine as before but this thread should lie between the outer thread tension discs, outside the lowest thread guide. Thread right needle.



Bobbin winding with the machine threaded



Make sure that the presser foot is up and the needle is in the highest position.

Note! Do not use a plastic presser foot when bobbin winding.

1. Place your empty bobbin with the small mark  outwards on the bobbin spindle on the front of the machine.

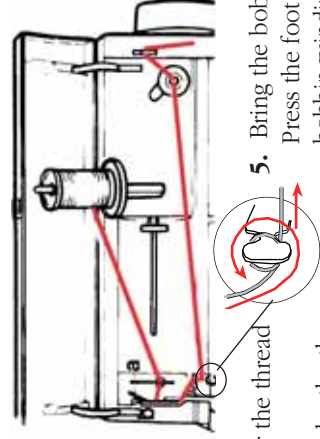
2. Pull the thread from the needle under the presser foot and to the right over the thread guide (c).

3. Start from above and wind a few turns of thread around the bobbin. Cut off the thread on the thread knife (d).

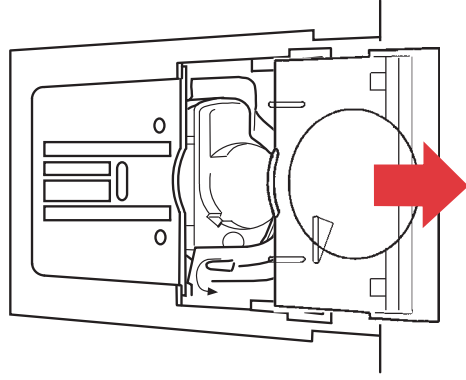
Note! We do not recommend winding specialty threads such as clear nylon or other stretchy threads through the needle. Instead see "Bobbin winding - vertical spool pin".

Bobbin winding - vertical spool pin

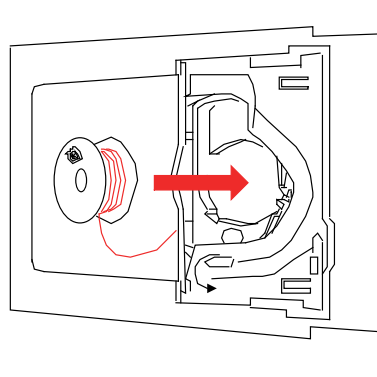
1. Place an empty bobbin with the mark  outwards on the bobbin spindle on the front of the machine.
2. Place the large spool holder under the thread on the spool pin.
3. Bring the thread under the thread guide (a) and over thread guide (b), then **around** thread guide (c) as illustrated.
4. From above wind a few turns of thread around the bobbin and into the knife.
5. Bring the bobbin spindle down. Press the foot control. When the bobbin winding is finished, the bobbin will stop automatically. Remove the bobbin, cut off the thread and bring the bobbin spindle up.



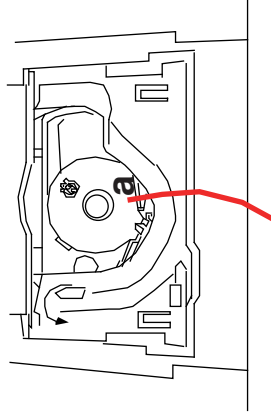
Placing the bobbin in the machine



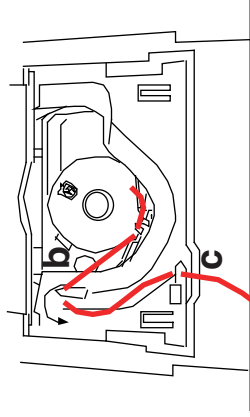
1. Open the cover by slightly pulling it towards you and take it away.



2. Place the bobbin in the bobbin case with the mark (B) facing upward and the thread to the left of the bobbin. The bobbin will then rotate counter-clockwise while drawing out the thread.



3. Hold the bobbin and draw the thread to the right passing (a).



4. Hold the thread tight and draw it to the left so that the thread falls correctly into the tension spring. Continue threading around (b) and to the right of the thread knife (c).
Replace the cover and slide it into position. Then pull the thread to the left to cut it.

Thread tension

Always use the recommended setting given on the Info-display to start with (see page 19).

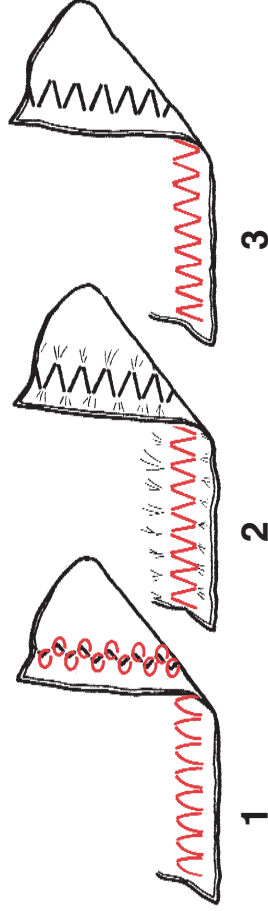
You can adjust the thread tension by turning the dial which is numbered. The higher the number the tighter the tension. Normal thread tension is number 4.

When sewing buttonholes and decorative stitches set thread tension to number 3.

When topstitching with a coarse thread in thick fabric, increase the tension to 7-9.



Correct and incorrect thread tension



To understand the correct thread tension, sew a few sample stitches at different settings.

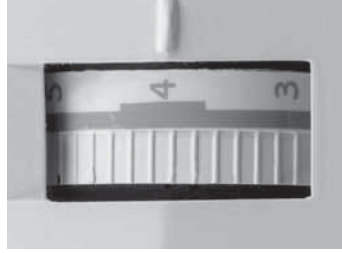
1. Begin with a tension that is too loose, i.e. set at "1". The lower thread will lie straight and the upper thread will be drawn down on the underside.
2. If you set the tension at the highest number, the opposite will occur, and the seam may pucker.

3. The correct thread tension is provided when the threads interlock in the middle of both layers of material or, in the case of decorative stitches, on the underside.

Make a few tests on a scrap piece of the material you are going to sew and check the tension.

Presser foot pressure

The presser foot pressure is adjusted with the dial on the front of the machine. Normal setting is 4. The higher the number the more pressure on the fabric. Knit and Soft fabrics should be sewn at low pressure.



Presser foot lever

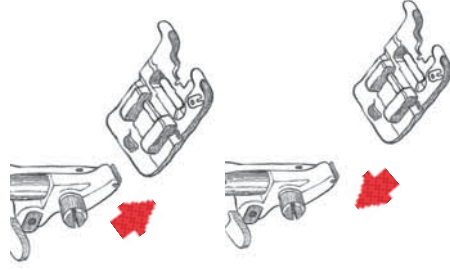
The presser foot is raised and lowered with the presser foot lever. The presser foot must be lowered when sewing. The machine will not start if the presser foot is in the raised position.

By raising the presser foot lever as far as it goes and holding it there, the lift height of the presser foot can be increased by several millimeters.



Changing the presser foot

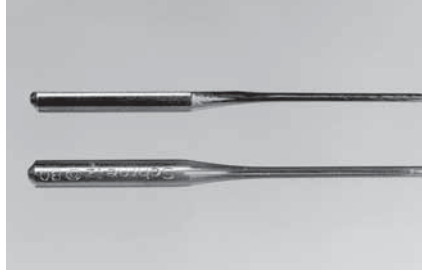
1. Make sure that the needle is in the highest position. Pull the presser foot down and towards you.
2. Line up the cross pin on the foot between the spring and the presser foot ankle. Press back until the foot snaps into place.



Changing the needle

1. Loosen the screw in the needle clamp.
2. Remove the needle.
3. Push up the new needle with the flat side away from you until it will go no further.
4. Tighten the screw properly.

Always use needles of system 130/705H.



Lowering the feed teeth

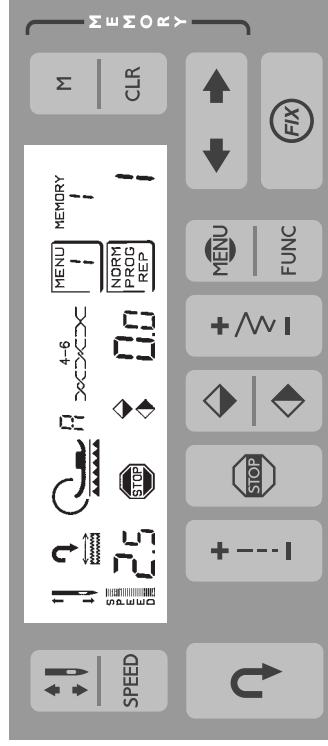
The feed teeth are lowered when you turn the dial to the left to . Turn the dial to the right to  if you wish to raise the feed teeth. The feed teeth will not come up until you begin to sew.

The feed teeth are lowered when sewing buttons and for free-hand work.

By lowering the feed teeth it is easier to get thick garments under the presser foot. Do not forget to raise the feed teeth before starting to sew.



Functions / Infodisplay



Needle stop

This button sets whether the needle stops up or down in the material when you lift your foot from the foot control and stop sewing. Point the arrow upwards - the needle will stop in the up position. When you touch the button so that the arrow points downward, the machine will stop with the needle in the material.

You can also regulate the needle stop position with the foot control. To raise or lower the needle after stopping, lightly tap the foot control.

Sewing speed

Use the **SPEED** button to set the three different maximum speeds. The machine will sew at different maximum speeds when the foot control is fully depressed. For slower speeds within the range simply press the foot control less.

High speed

Reduced speed

Slow speed

All stitches in the machine have a pre-set maximum speed at which they can be sewn. When you select a stitch the machine automatically sets the correct maximum speed.

Reverse

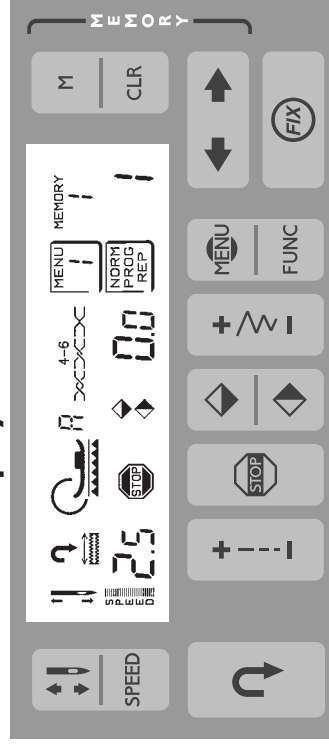
Your machine sews backwards when this button is pressed. The machine sews forward when the button is released. The longest stitch length when reverse feeding is 3 mm.

For permanent reverse, press the button twice in quick succession before starting to sew. An arrow to the top left on the display indicates reverse sewing. To sew forward again, press the button once more.

Stitch length

When you select a stitch, the machine will automatically set the best stitch length which will be indicated by numbers on the Infodisplay. You can change the stitch length by pressing either the (+) or (-) button. Certain stitches have a limited stitch length. Not active in **REP** position.

Functions / Info-display



STOP

The **STOP** button is used to finish a stitch. i.e. the machine fastens the thread and stops automatically when the stitch has been completed. The symbol  on the display indicates that **STOP** is selected. **STOP** is cancelled when you press the button again or by selecting a new stitch.

The button has the same function both in **NORM** and **REP** position

Mirror image

You can mirror a stitch by using the buttons  and  to side and  and  to end to end. The symbols will be displayed.

Stitch width

When you select a stitch, the machine automatically sets the best stitch width which is displayed with numbers on the Info-display. You can change the stitch width by pressing the (+) or (-) button. The width can be adjusted between 0 and 6 mm. Not active in **REP** position.

MENU - Selected group of stitches - Model 555

Your machine has six menus - three for stitches, three for letters. Your choice is displayed when you have pressed the **MENU** button.

MENU - Selected group of stitches - Model 545

Your machine has two menus - one for stitches, one for letters. Your choice is displayed when you have pressed the **MENU** button.

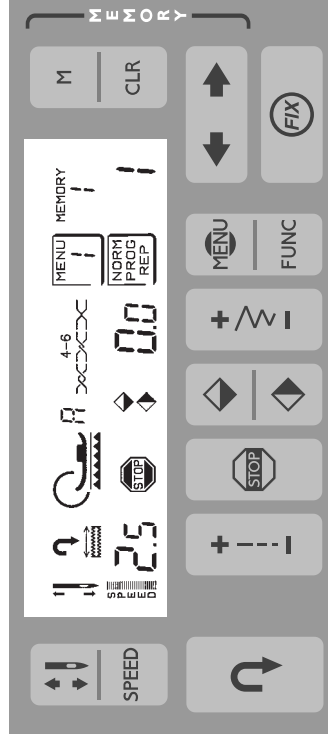
FUNC - Selected function

When you turn on the machine, the selected function displays **NORM**. Touch the **FUNC** button to **PROG** for programming. If you touch the button again, **REP** = repeat will be displayed to sew your programmed stitches. After a third touch, **NORM** is displayed again.

Memory - position

These buttons are used to advance or return within a memory, when entering or checking stitches. See page 22.

Functions / Info-display



FIX



By using the **FIX** button you can tie off a stitch at the beginning and/or at the end. Touch **FIX** at the beginning - the machine sews a few tie off stitches and goes on with the selected stitch. Touch **FIX** while sewing - the machine sews a few tie off stitches and stops. The symbol  flashing on the display indicates that **FIX** is selected.

Memory - number - Model 545



The machine has 2 different program memories. Each memory will hold up to 25 stitches or letters. The button is used to advance to the memory required in **PROG** or **REP**. The number is shown on the display to the upper right. See page 22.

Recommended presser foot



The letter shows which presser foot is correct for the stitch you have selected. The corresponding letter is on the presser foot.

CLR - Deleting stitches



This button is used while in **PROG** if you wish to delete what you have programmed. See page 26.

Memory - number - Model 555



The machine has 4 different program memories. Each memory will hold up to 55 stitches or letters. The button is used to advance to the memory required in **PROG** or **REP**. The number is shown on the display to the upper right. Read more on page 22.

Recommended thread tension



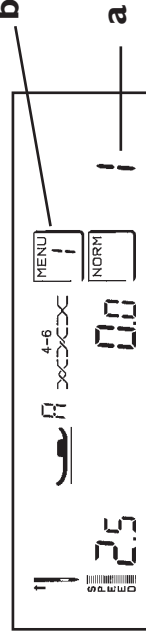
The numbers above the symbol show the recommended setting of the thread tension for the stitch you have selected.

Buttonhole sensor foot

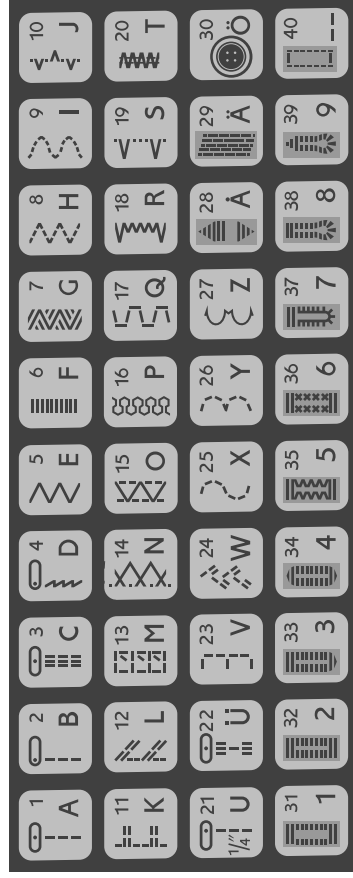


When you plug the buttonhole sensor foot into the machine the symbol  will show brightly on the display. If the circle is flashing, place the white field of the measurement wheel against the white mark. If the whole symbol is flashing, select a buttonhole. See page 28-29.

Function / Stitch selection - Model 555



Menu 1 and Menu 2



When you turn on the machine it always selects straight stitch and the number **1** is displayed down right (a) and in the **MENU** square (b).

The machine has three menus of stitches and three menus of letters.

With the **MENU** button you select which menu you wish to sew. To the right on the Info- display the number of the selected menu (b), the selected stitch (a) or the selected letter is displayed.

Menu 1:

Utility stitches incl.

10 buttonholes

Menu 2:

Block letters

Menu 3:

Outline block letters

Menu 4:

Script letters

Menu 5:

Pictogram elements

Menu 6:

Scallop stitches

Hemstitches and

Decorative stitches

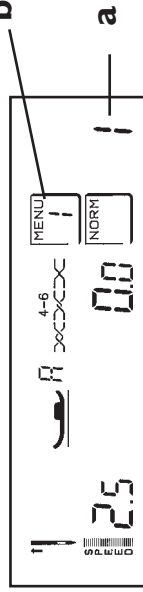
Menu 3

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZAÄÖ
123456789

Menu 4

A B C D E F G H I J
K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z A' O'
Ø 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Function / Stitch selection - Model 545



Menu 1



When you turn on the machine it always selects straight stitch and the number **1** is displayed down right (a) and in the **MENU** square (b).

The machine has one menu of stitches and one menu of letters.

With the **MENU** button you select which menu you wish to sew. To the right on the Info- display the number of the selected menu (b), the selected stitch (a) or the selected letter is displayed.

Menu 1:

Utility stitches incl.
Quilt stitches,
Decorative stitches
and Buttonholes

Menu 2:

Outline block letters

Menu 2

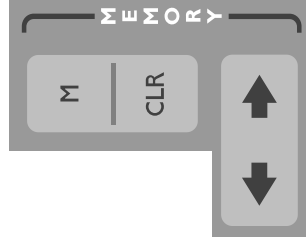
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZAAÖ
123456789

MEMORY - Model 555

The machine has 4 different program memories. Each memory holds up to 55 stitches or letters. You can combine any stitches/letters you wish with the exception of stitches 28-40.

When selecting **PROG** or **REP**, the memory you last used will be displayed. Your machine will remember what you have programmed even when it is switched off.

Use the buttons marked with arrows to advance or return within the memory, ➡ to the right and ⬅ to the left. These buttons are used in **PROG** position when programming and in **REP** if you wish to check what is programmed or if you wish to start sewing a few stitches into the program.

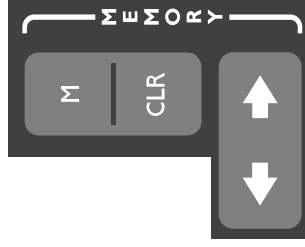


MEMORY - Model 545

The machine has 2 different program memories. Each memory holds up to 25 stitches or letters. You can combine any stitches/letters you wish with the exception of stitches 37-40.

When selecting **PROG** or **REP**, the memory you last used will be displayed. Your machine will remember what you have programmed even when it is switched off.

Use the buttons marked with arrows to advance or return within the memory, ➡ to the right and ⬅ to the left. These buttons are used in **PROG** position when programming and in **REP** if you wish to check what is programmed or if you wish to start sewing a few stitches into the program.



Programming

Touch **FUNC** so that **PROG** is shown on the display. If you already have a program in the memory this will now be shown.

1. Touch **CLR** to empty the memory. See page 26.
2. Touch **MENU** to select the desired menu for your new program (stitch, or your choice of lettering style).

Example

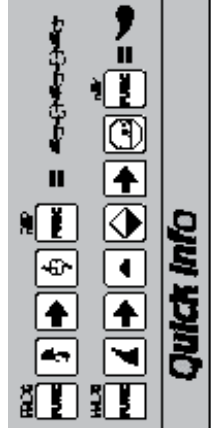
Select a stitch e.g. .
Touch the button . The stitch is now entered in the memory.
Select another stitch e.g. .
Touch the button .

In this way you can combine different stitches according to your own taste and imagination. With the button  you can go backwards to see what you have programmed.

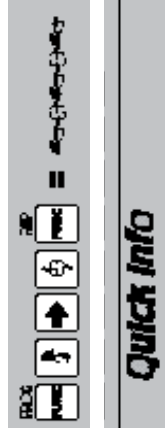
To sew your program, touch **FUNC** to the **REP** position. The machine will be positioned at the first programmed stitch.

Also see "Quick info" on the machine.

Model 555



Model 545



Programming stitches from different menus

Example:

Select **PROG** function. Select the stitch menu.

Select a stitch , touch .

Change menu to block letters.

Select a letter **K**, touch .

Select another letter **A**, touch .

Change to stitch menu.

Select a stitch , touch .

Touch **STOP**.

Touch **REP** to sew.



Programming with stitch changes

In **PROG** position you can change stitch length and width or mirror stitches. Certain stitches, however, have a limited stitch length and/or width.

1. Select desired stitch.
2. Use the stitch length and the stitch width buttons (+) or (-) or the mirroring buttons ,  to change the setting before entering with the  button.



Corrections

If you wish to change a stitch or a letter to another one in your program:

1. Touch **FUNC** to **PROG**.
2. Use the buttons marked with arrows  or  until the stitch number or the letter is displayed.
3. Select the new stitch or letter.

Mirror images

Mirror image side to side ⇄.

In **NORM** and **PROG** only the stitch selected is mirrored. The entire program is mirrored in **REP**. You can also mirror the width when you wish to change the straight stitch needle position, e.g. from left to right.

When mirror image side to side is selected the symbol ⇄ will be shown on the Infodisplay.



555



545

Programming STOP

The **STOP** button is used to conclude a stitch program, i.e. the machine fastens the thread and stops automatically when the sewing of your stitch or letter combination is completed. The symbol **f** is displayed to the very right.

You can continue your programming even after having pressed **STOP**. In **REP** position the **f** is displayed. Then, when sewing, the machine stops automatically and fastens the thread in every position where you have programmed **STOP** and at the end of the stitch combination.

HUSQVARNA 
SWEDEN 

Mirror image end to end ⇄.

In **NORM** and **PROG** only the stitch selected is mirrored. The entire program is mirrored in **REP**. When mirror image end to end is selected the symbol ⇄ will be shown on the Infodisplay.



555



545

If you have programmed **STOP** at the end of your program and then mirror the entire program in length, the **STOP** will be placed at the beginning. Use the button ➡ and advance to the next stitch to avoid **STOP**.

Just press the foot control again and the machine will sew the rest of what you have programmed.

If you wish to repeat your stitch combination without having the machine stop, press the **STOP** button to cancel the **STOP** in **REP** position. The symbol **f** will disappear from the Infodisplay.

(If you should forget to enter **STOP** while in **PROG** it is also possible to use the **STOP** button in **REP** position. The **STOP** will remain until you select another function or stitch.)

If you have programmed **STOP** at the end of your program and then mirror the entire program in length, the **STOP** will be placed at the beginning. Use the button ➡ and advance to the next stitch to avoid **STOP**.

Look through the program

If you have programmed several of the memories you can press **FUNC** for **PROG** or **REP**. Use the **M** button to select the following memory and then advance with the buttons **↔** **→**.

The memory last used will appear on the display when you select **PROG** or **REP**.

CLR - Deleting stitches

If you wish to delete a certain stitch within the program:

1. In the **PROG** position, use one of the buttons **↔** **→** until the actual stitch number is displayed.
2. Touch **CLR**. Now the stitch and everything to the right of it will be deleted.
3. If you wish to delete the whole program, touch the **FUNC** button to return to **PROG**. The machine will be positioned at the first programmed stitch.

4. Touch **CLR**. **CLR** deletes the program of stitches in the selected menu.

If you by mistake touch **CLR**, simply touch **CLR** again to bring back the balance of your program as long as you have not used another button. When the program memory is empty the stitch length and width is shown as 0.0/0.0 on the display.

Letters are deleted in the same way.

Darning and taper satin stitches

These stitches can only be selected in **NORM** position. They can not be programmed or combined but are set individually and automatically. There are stitch memories where the number of stitches, length or width changes are stored.

1. Sew until the stitch has reached the desired length.
2. Touch the  button. The machine now completes the stitch.
3. When you have the result you wish, touch **STOP**.
4. The stitch will now repeat in succession and the machine will stop automatically when the stitch is completed

If you wish to sew another stitch and then return to your stitch, you only select this stitch and touch **STOP**.

The repeated stitch is retained even if you switch off the machine.
If you attempt to program these stitches in the **PROG** position, the **stitch number** is flashing to indicate that this is not possible.



Model 555
Stitches 28-30



Model 545
Stitches 37-38

Automatic buttonholes

You can select different buttonhole styles.

Buttonhole  the bartack buttonhole, used for medium and heavy fabrics.

Buttonhole  round end buttonhole, for light fabrics.

Buttonhole  reinforced buttonhole, for heavy fabrics.

Buttonhole  heirloom buttonhole, looks like a hand made buttonhole. For somewhat compact fabrics, e.g. flannel.

Buttonhole  keyhole buttonhole for tailoring, suitable in compact woollen cloth e.g. flannel.

Straight stitch buttonhole  for sewing in leather.

When sewing stretch fabrics, use a fusible stabilizer or a cord.

Mark the buttonhole location on your fabric.

The buttonhole feet has guide lines to determine buttonhole length. The middle mark on foot C gives a 1.5 cm buttoning edge. Place the button on the presser foot against the needle and you will be able to see which mark on the foot corresponds to the button. You will sew until the first buttonhole column reaches this mark.

There is a small finger at the back of the presser foot. For a corded buttonhole, loop your cord around the finger as illustrated.

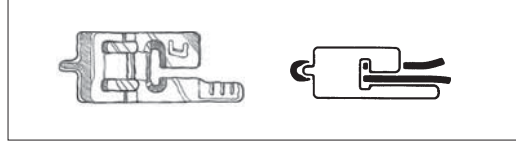
Model 555



Model 545

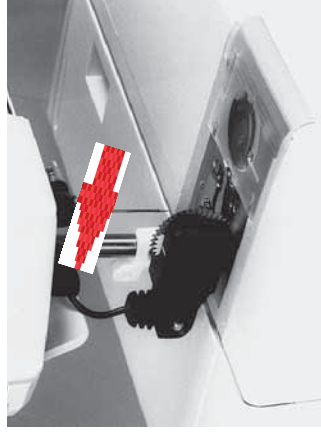


For better visibility the machine sews buttonholes away from you.



Automatic buttonholes

1. Snap on the buttonhole sensor foot. Make sure that the cable is firmly plugged into the yellow socket (see picture). The  symbol will flash until a buttonhole is selected.
2. Select a buttonhole on the stitch panel. The buttonhole will be pre-set for a 16 mm button when the machine is turned on. The number 16 is therefore shown on the display in place of the stitch length together with the symbol .



NOTE: Always stitch a sample buttonhole on scraps of the garment fabric to check size before sewing buttonholes on the garment.

3. If you are using a different size button, measure the button on the buttonhole rule below and set the correct size with the stitch length buttons (+) or (-). The size will change by 2 mm at a time.

4. Turn the measurement wheel so that the white area is lined up with the white mark. When the measurement wheel is correctly set, the circle in the  symbol will stop flashing. If the circle or the whole symbol  is flashing

Changing the density/stitch length

To change the stitch density of the buttonhole columns, adjust the length setting of the stitch. Unplug the buttonhole sensor. The stitch length will then be shown on the Infodisplay again and you will be able to adjust the density of the buttonhole. When you plug in the buttonhole sensor foot, the display goes back to showing the size of the buttonhole, but remembers the new stitch length setting.

Buttonhole size

5. The machine will sew the correct size buttonhole for the **button size** you have selected. The buttonhole will be sewn in one step, and when the buttonhole is completed the machine will stop automatically.



Place the button as shown on the circles on the picture and you can easily see the size needed for your buttonhole.

Buttonholes

You can select different buttonhole styles.

Buttonhole  the bartack buttonhole, used for medium and heavy fabrics.

Buttonhole  round end buttonhole, for light fabrics.

Buttonhole  reinforced buttonhole, for heavy fabrics.

Buttonhole  heirloom buttonhole, looks like a hand made buttonhole. For somewhat compact fabrics, e.g. flannel.

Buttonhole  keyhole buttonhole for tailoring, suitable in compact woollen cloth e.g. flannel.

Straight stitch buttonhole  for sewing in leather.

1. Select a buttonhole.
2. Use the presser foot C or the buttonhole sensor foot.
3. Mark the buttonhole location on your fabric.

When sewing stretch fabrics, use a fusible stabilizer or a cord.

The buttonhole feet has guide lines to determine buttonhole length. The middle mark on foot C gives a 1.5 cm buttoning edge. Place the button on the presser foot against the needle and you will be able to see which mark on the foot corresponds to the button. You will sew until the first buttonhole column reaches this mark.

There is a small finger at the back of the presser foot. For a corded buttonhole, loop your cord around the finger as illustrated.

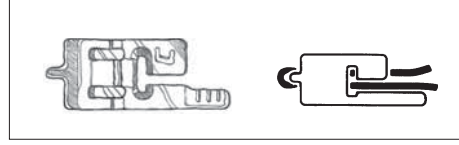
Model 555



Model 545



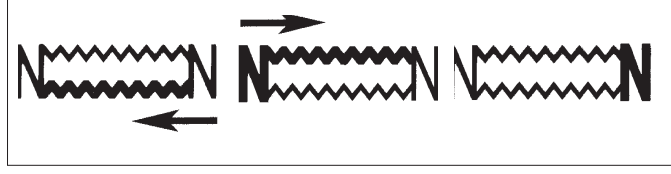
For better visibility the machine sews buttonholes away from you.



Buttonholes

4. Place the material in the machine and begin at the bottom of the buttonhole.
5. Sew the first column of the buttonhole to the required length, use the markings.
6. Touch the reverse button .
7. Continue to sew the buttonhole until the other column is the same length as the first, touch the  button.
8. The machine will bartack the other end, a few tie off stitches in the first column of the buttonhole and will then stop.
Sew the next buttonhole in the same manner.

NOTE: Always stitch a sample buttonhole on scraps of the garment fabric to check size before sewing buttonholes on the garment.



Buttonhole knife

The knife is used to cut buttonholes. It is also useful for removing stitches sewn in error.



Sewing buttons

1. Mark the fabric where the button is to be located.
2. **Model 555:** Select . The Info-display will recommend to lower the feed teeth. See page 16.
3. **Model 545:** Select zigzag . Lower the feed teeth with the dial. See page 16.
4. Snap off the presser foot.
5. Place the material under the presser foot ankle.
6. Place the button on marking and lower the presser bar so that the presser foot ankle is between the holes of the button (see picture).
7. Hold the thread ends to one side. Turn the handwheel and check to be sure that the needle goes into the left hole of the button.
8. Touch the mirroring button  to check that the needle also goes into the right hole. If you have a button with a different hole spacing, you can adjust this by pressing one of the stitch width buttons (+) or (-).

Button with a shank

Use the clearance plate for this purpose. Use the thin end when sewing buttons on light fabrics, the thick end for heavier fabrics. Push in the plate between the button and the fabric. Lower the presser bar and sew on the button. Pull the threads between the button and the fabric.

Wind the threads a few times around the shank and tie the ends.



9. Sew as many stitches as you consider necessary.

10. **Model 555:** Touch .

Model 545: Touch **STOP**.

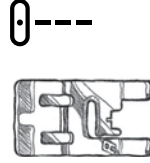
The machine will then tie off in one of the holes and stop.

11. Touch **STOP** to cancel it. Move to the next pair of holes or the next button.

Model 555: To repeat, touch **STOP**, see page 27.



Straight stitch



Straight stitching is used to join fabric which does not stretch and for seams which will not be subjected to great strain.

When you select straight stitch the machine will automatically set the average stitch length. Experiment until you arrive at the exact setting for the actual work you will be doing.

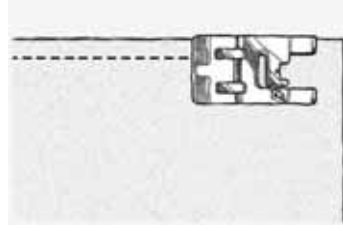
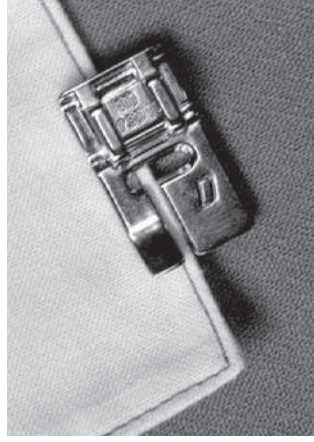
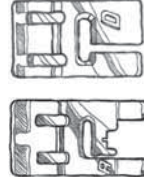
25 Needle Positions

When topstitching using straight stitch and reinforced straight stitch, the needle position can be adjusted in steps. Use the stitch width button (+), 0 is the center position, width 6 is left needle position, width 6 mirror imaged is right needle position. To return to center position, use the stitch width button (-) and step back to 0. Adjust the width between 0-6 for additional positions.

To edge stitch, you should take advantage of the possibility to set the needle to the left or the right position.

To sew about 2 mm from the edge, snap on presser foot A when sewing light fabrics and presser foot D for other fabrics.

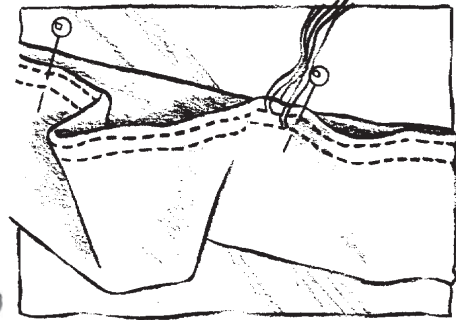
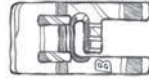
Place the fabric and sew so that the edge follows the inside right edge of the presser foot D or the first mark of the left edge of the presser foot A.



If you wish to sew about 5 mm from the edge or sew a narrow hem, use presser foot A and set the needle to the right position.

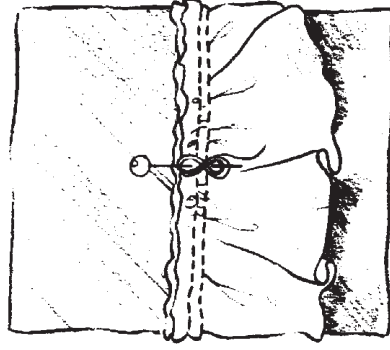
Gathering with straight stitch

Use a slightly longer stitch than normal straight stitch, 3.5-5.0. Always sew two gathering threads next to each other.



1. Pin the gathered part to the corresponding garment section. Make sure that the marks and the seams correspond to each other, or match notches.

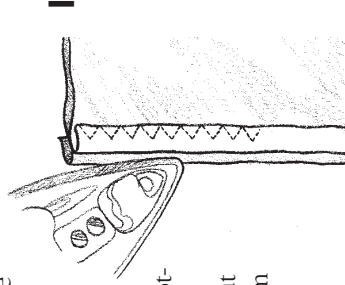
2. Pull both bobbin threads from the same direction and distribute the gathering evenly. When half the distance is gathered, wind the threads around a pin. Then gather the other half from the other direction. Distribute the gathering evenly.



3. Join the pieces with straight stitch, the gathered material facing up. Sew between the straight gathering rows. Hold the gathering with your fingers on both sides of the needle to avoid folds. Remove any gathering thread that is visible.

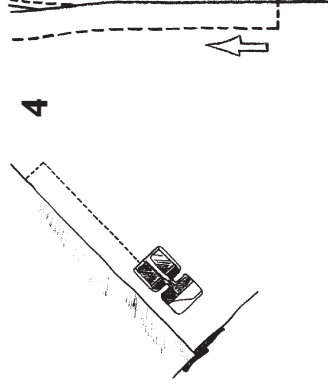
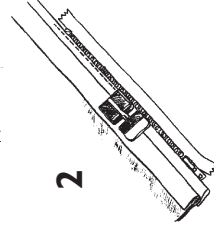
Sewing zippers

The zipper foot E can be snapped on so that it is located either to the right or to the left of the needle, making it easy to sew both sides of the zipper. To sew the other side of the zipper, reposition the zipper foot.



Lapped zipper

1. Sew the seam together to the bottom of the zipper placket. Baste the rest of the seam. Leave about 2 cm open at the top. Press seam open. **Set the needle to the right position.**
2. Place presser foot E to the left of the needle. From the wrong side fold the fabric to one side so both seam allowances are free. Fold and press the left allowance under approximately 0.5 cm from the basted seam.
3. Place the zipper under the folded seam allowance with the teeth as near to the fold as possible and stitch zipper to fabric close to fold. Begin sewing at the bottom of the zipper. Before reaching the zipper pull, lift the presser foot and slide the zipper pull down and past the zipper foot. Lower the foot and sew to the top of the zipper.
4. Snap on the zipper foot so it is to the right of the needle. **Set the needle to the left position.** Turn the garment to the right side. It is important that the seam on the right side is sewn straight. Before you begin to sew, mark the seam line. Sew the other side of the zipper.



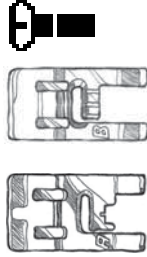
Begin stitching across the bottom and continue upwards. Remove the basting.

If you want to sew a "gentleman's zipper", follow the instructions but insert in the other direction.

Reinforced straight stitch

The reinforced straight stitch  is stronger than ordinary straight stitch, due to the fact that it is a triple and elastic stitch.

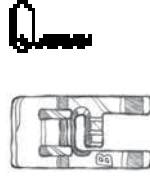
The reinforced straight stitch can be used for heavy stretch fabrics, for crotch seams which are subject to considerable strain and for topstitching in heavy fabrics.



Stretch stitch

The stretch stitch  makes a pliable, stretchy seam that is suitable for sewing together pieces of light stretch fabric.

The stretch stitch is ideal for topstitching in light stretch fabrics.

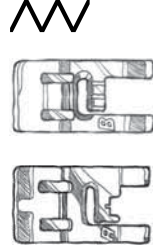


Zigzag

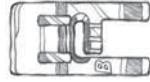
The zigzag  is utilized for sewing on lace, bound edging and appliques.

When you select the zigzag the machine will automatically set stitch length 2 and width 3.

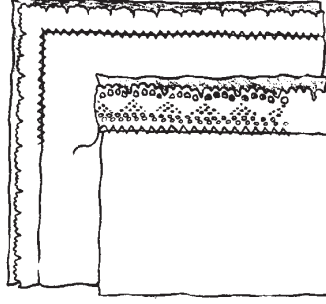
You can change this setting by pressing either the (+) or (-) button on the width and/or length. Experiment until you reach the best setting for your actual work.



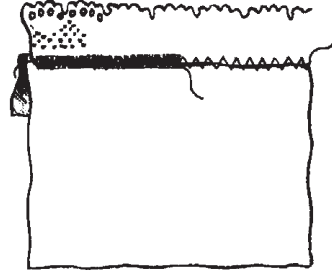
Lace edging



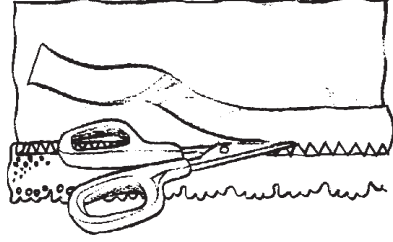
1. Place wrong side of lace to right side of fabric matching edges.
Sew along inner edge of lace with zigzag,  stitch length 1.5, stitch width 1.5.



2. Press seam allowance towards fabric. Sew with satin stitch , stitch width 2.0, on the right side over the zigzag seam.



3. Cut off the seam allowance up to the stitching on the wrong side.

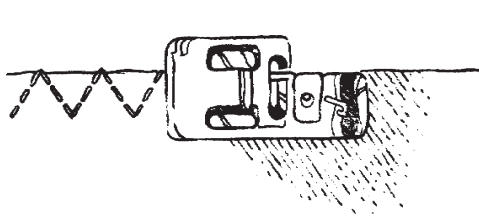


Three-step zigzag

Overcasting

Three-step zigzag  is suitable for overcasting most fabrics. Trim the edges of the fabric before overcasting.

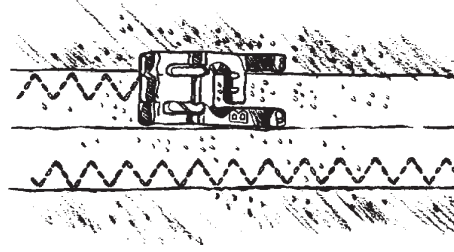
Make sure that the needle sews over the edge of the fabric. Place the fabric according to the presser foot (see picture).



Sewing terry cloth

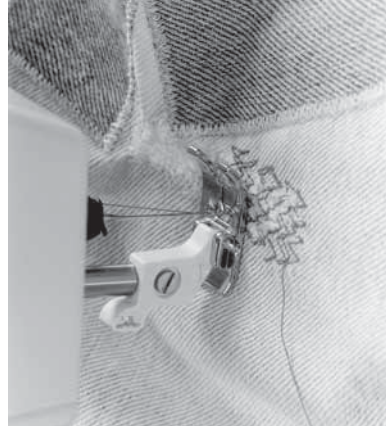
Terry cloth is a rather loosely woven fabric in which seams easily break.

Sew the garment together with straight stitch. Trim the seams and press the seam allowance flat and sew the edges down against the garment on the wrong side with three-step zigzag. Even though the stitching goes right through to the "right" side of the garment, it is nearly invisible and even the wrong side looks neat. The stitching will also be considerably stronger. Necklines and armholes are finished in a similar way.

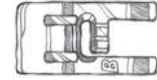


Mending and darning

Three-step zig-zag , can be utilized for mending and darning. A thread-bare spot is mended by sewing back and forth with three-step zigzag. Use the reverse feed button . Guide the fabric slightly to the side. If the fabric is very worn, a piece of fabric or lining may be attached to the reverse as reinforcement.



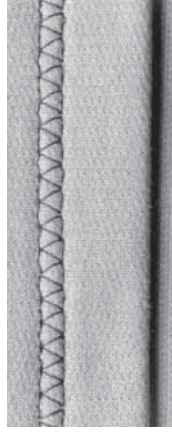
Flatlock



The flatlock , is suitable for sewing overlapped seams and decorative hems. Loosen the presser foot pressure to 2 when sewing stretch fabric.

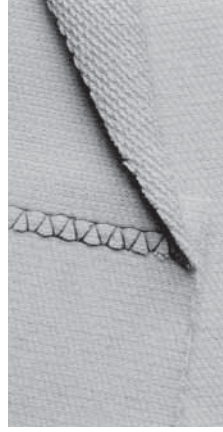
You can produce a decorative hem by folding a single hem to the wrong side and sewing the flatlock from the right side.

Trim excess hem to stitching from the wrong side.



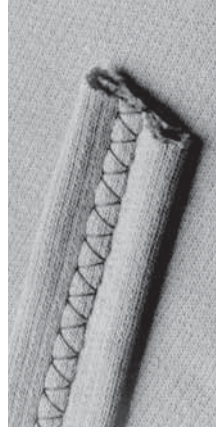
To sew an overlapped seam, lap one piece of fabric over the other piece and sew flatlock stitch over the fabric edge on the right side.

Trim from the wrong side or sew another seam from the right side.



Narrow belts and bands

Fold the fabric in thirds and sew in the center. Trim excess material from underneath.



Blind hem

Snap on presser foot D for blind hem. As a general rule the elastic blind hem  is used for knit fabrics and the woven blind hem  for woven fabrics.

Fold the material as shown. Make sure that the fold line of the fabric rides in the groove under the right side of the presser foot. Practice using a scrap of material and compare with the illustrations.



(Only model 555)



1. If the stitch does not catch the folded edge, increase the stitch width (+).



2. If the stitch catches too much of the fold, decrease the stitch width (-).



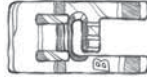
3. For an invisible hem the needle catches a single thread of the folded edge.



Bridging stitch

The bridging stitch  is suitable for joining two pieces of fabric with folded edges.

Leather and vinyl are joined by butting the edges close to each other using the bridging stitch. Also use to join lace and ribbon.



Elastic shirring

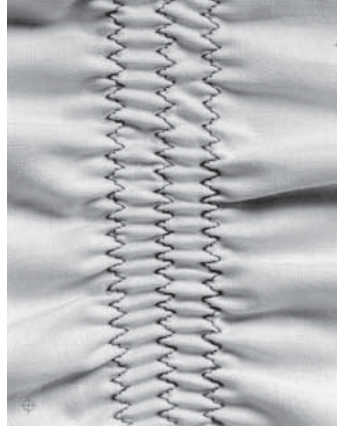
The bridging stitch is also useful for gathered elastic shirring. Use the buttonhole foot C, tighten the upper thread tension.

On the wrong side of your fabric draw lines to sew the stitched rows straight.

Remember that the elastic will always be stitched double, so take this into account when calculating how much you will need.

Place the shirring elastic (elastic thread) around the finger of the presser foot C.

Sew from the wrong side over both lengths of the elastic following marked lines. Gather the shirring by pulling the elastic threads.



Seam and overcast

Some stitches can be used for seaming and overcasting directly on the edge where a 5 mm (1/4") seam is allowed. Place the fabric so that the inside right "toe" of the presser foot follows the edge of the fabric.

Overcast stitch, may be used to sew light and medium non-stretch fabric and light stretch fabric. Snap on presser foot J.



Overlock is chiefly used for sewing heavy stretch fabric. Snap on presser foot B.



Overlock stitch (only model 555) is used for medium stretch fabric. Snap on presser foot B.



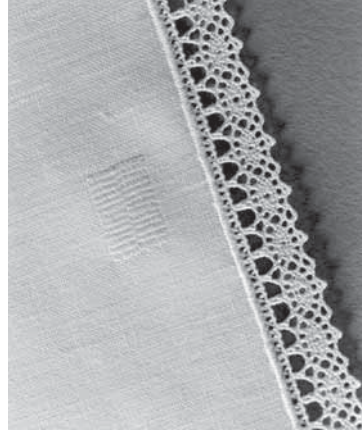
Presser foot J is also used to overlock and overcast many different fabrics with the exception of heavy, firm fabrics. The pin on the presser foot should follow the edge of the fabric and will prevent the fabric from puckering. Stitch width 5-6 mm. When using stitch width 4.5 or lower, use presser foot A.

Darning stitch

 is a perfect stitch for mending and darning. Use presser foot A.



1. Select **NORM**, sew the first row of stitches as long as you need to cover your tear or worn spot.
2. Touch the reverse button  and the machine continues sewing the remaining stitches at the same length and fastens the thread.
3. Touch **STOP**. Move the fabric so that the needle is right over the last stitch. Repeat as many times as you need to cover the hole. See "Satin taper and darning stitches" page 27.



Automatic taper stitch

The tapered satin stitch , is a tapered zigzag which makes it suitable for sewing monograms and other embellishments. Use presser foot B.



1. Trace the monogram on the fabric and sew over the lines.
2. Touch **FUNC** to **NORM** position  and select .
3. Sew until the desired length is reached.
4. Touch the reverse button  to taper the end. See "Satin taper and darning stitches" page 27.



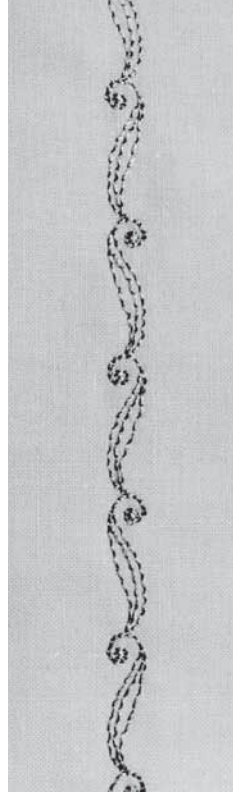
Decorative stitches

These stitches are mainly used as decorative stitches. When using embroidery thread of rayon or viscose, we recommend placing the enclosed thread net over the thread spool.

Examples:

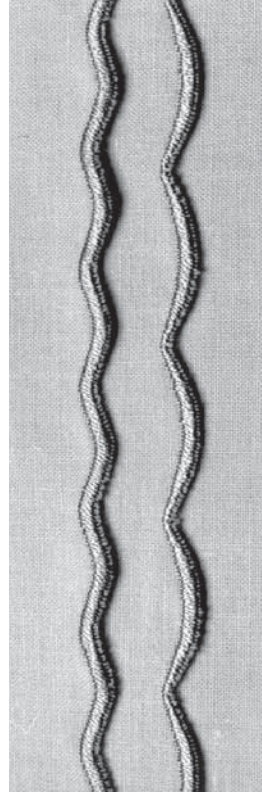


You can combine and program different patterns one after another.
Menu 5, Stitch 12, 12 , **Menu 6, Stitch 3** . (Only Model 555)



You can program stitches and sew the original way and mirrored every other time.

Model 555: Menu 6, Stitch 12, 12 . **Model 545:** Menu 1, Stitch 25, 25 



An effective edging can be produced with these stitches. Sew a bit from the edge and trim close to the stitching.

Upper: Model 555: Menu 5, Stitch 20. **Model 545:** Menu 1, Stitch 16
Lower: Model 555: Menu 5, Stitch 21. **Model 545:** Menu 1, Stitch 17

Quilting

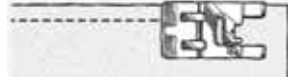
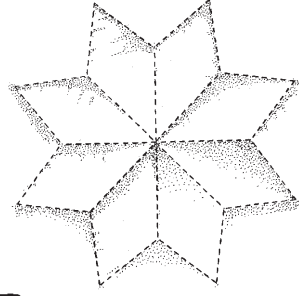
The "hand" look quilting stitch , is a perfect stitch for relief stitching. Use presser foot P.

1. Mark the design on the top of the fabric you are going to quilt.
2. Place the fabric you are going to use as quilt backing, wrong side up.
3. Place a layer of batting on wrong side. Finally place the top right side up with the marking.
4. Pin all the pieces together.
5. Use transparent nylon thread as upper thread and a synthetic thread or embroidery thread as bobbin thread.
6. Test sew. On the top side of your work the triple stitch should be filled with the bobbin thread and the single stitch will not be visible thanks to the transparent upper thread.
7. Sew along the marked quilt design.

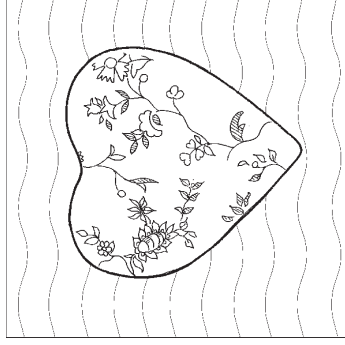
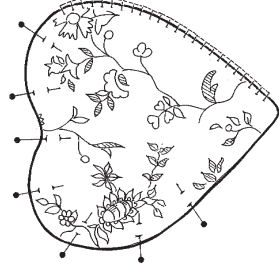
Applique

Use presser foot B.

1. Sew the heirloom applique stitch , around a binding at the edge, or for hand look applique.
2. The satin stitch , set to stitch width 2 mm sews beautiful appliques. Fuse or pin applique in place and satin stitch around the outside edges.
3. Use stitch  to quilt. Sew the stitches with a few cm in between.



Stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " is used together with the A presser foot. The stitch is a pre-set straight stitch, sews $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the right edge of the presser foot. For joining pieces with $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance and for topstitching $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edge.



Pictogram - Model 555

Read about Programming on page 23. Use presser foot B.

1. Program the leaf in an empty memory.



2. Select **NORM** and reinforced



straight stitch

3. Sew the stem down to the first pair of leaves.

4. Select **REP** and sew a leaf from the stem to the top.

5. Select straight stitch, stitch length 1,5. Sew from the top of the leaf and back to the stem.

6. Sew the other leaf in the same way.

7. Select reinforced straight stitch and continue sew the stem down to the flower stem.

8. Then sew the stem as far as to the flower.

9. Program the ball in an empty memory.



10. Select **REP** and sew the ball.

11. Return to the memory containing the programmed leaf.

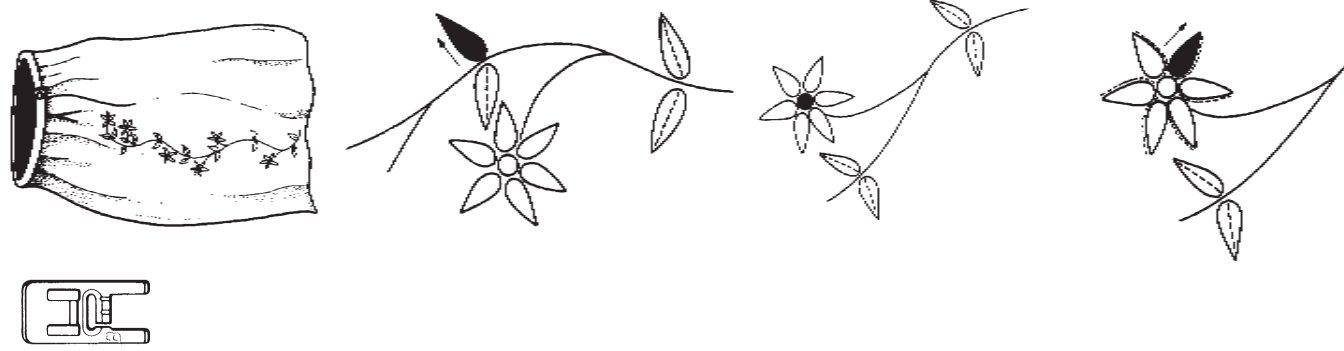
12. Select **REP** and sew the flower petal from ball to top. Stop with the needle in the material.

13. Change to straight stitch, stitch length 1,5.

14. Sew back close to the petal.

15. Sew the rest of the petals in the same way.

Also: Consult **Quick info** for Pictogram steps.



Sewing hints

Free arm

To facilitate sewing trouser legs and sleeve hems use the free arm.



The free arm also allows you to darn socks (darning foot is an optional accessory).

"Jeans hem"

The clearance plate is used when sewing over thick seams.

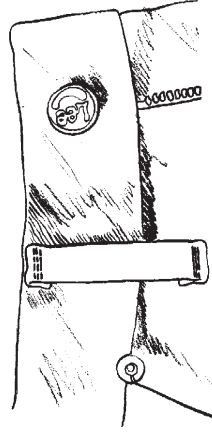


One side of the plate is thicker than the other. Use the side that suits the thickness of the seam best.



Sewing on belt loops

Use presser foot B and lower the feed teeth. Fold in about 1 cm on the short ends. Place the belt loop on the garment and under the presser foot. Set a wide zigzag stitch. Sew a bartack from the outer edge to the center of the loop, move the material and sew a new bartack. Continue to sew along the entire length of the loop's short side.



Stitch table Menu I - Model 555



1-2 Straight stitch

see page 33 25

3 Reinforced straight stitch

see page 36

4 Stretch stitch

see page 36

5 Zigzag

see page 36

6 Satin stitch

see page 37

7 Reinforced zigzag

8 Three-step zigzag

see page 38

9 Serpentine stitch

10 Bridging stitch

see page 41

11 Overcast stitch

see page 42

12 Overlock

see page 42

13 Overlock stitch

see page 42

14 Double Overlock

15 Flatlock

see page 39

16 Elastic stitch

17 Elastic/Casing stitch

For all kind of sewing in woven fabrics, different needle positions

For seams which are subject to considerable strain, i.e. to reinforce and topstitch sportswear and working clothes. 25 needle positions
For seams in tricot and stretch fabrics

For lace edging and sewing on bands

For appliqués, rounded edge, sewing on laces and bands

For joining edge to edge or overlapping in leather

For overcasting, mending, sewing on patches and elastics

For mending and darning and elastic applications

For joining two pieces of fabric with finished edges and for elastic shirring

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For light stretch and non-stretch fabrics.

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For medium and heavy stretch fabrics.

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For medium stretch fabrics.

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later For heavy stretch fabrics.

Decorative hems and overlapped seams, belts and bands.

Sew over two rows of elastic thread for shirring
For overlapped seams in tricot. To sew casing over narrow elastic

Stitch table Menu I - Model 555



18 Elastic blind hem

see page 40

19 Woven blind hem

see page 40

20 Bartack

Invisible hems in stretch medium and heavy fabrics.
Invisible hems in woven fabrics

Reinforce pockets, shirts openings, belt loops as well as at lower end of a zipper
Pre-set straight stitch, 1/4" from the right edge of the A presser foot

21 Quilting stitch 1/4"

see page 45

22, 25, 26 Quilting stitches

see page 45

23 Heirloom Appliqué stitch

see page 45

24 Feather stitch

27 Scallop stitch

Hand look appliqué stitching

Decorative stitching and for quilting

Scalloped trim, edgings with yarn and to sew on bands

28 Tapered satin stitch

see page 27, 43

29 Darning stitch

see page 27, 43

30 Sewing on button

see page 32

31-40 Buttonholes

see pages 28-31

31-32 Bartack buttonhole

33 Lapel buttonhole

34 Round end buttonhole

35-36 Reinforced buttonhole

37 Heirloom buttonhole

38-39 Keyhole buttonhole

40 Straight stitch buttonhole

Automatic tapering for sewing monograms and other decorations

Darn and mend work clothes, jeans, tablecloths and linen towels.

Sew on buttons with two or four holes and standard hole spacing

Suitable in medium and heavy fabrics

Suitable in light fabrics

Suitable in light fabrica

For heavy fabrics

Looks like a handmade buttonhole

For tailoring, suitable in compact woollen cloth, e.g. flannell

Suitable in leather

Stitch table Menu I - Model 545

1 A	2 B	3 C	4 D	5 E	6 F	7 G	8 H	9 I	10 J
11 K	12 L	13 M	14 N	15 O	16 P	17 Q	18 R	19 S	20 T
21 U	22 Ü	23 V	24 W	25 X	26 Y	27 Z	28 Ä	29 Å	30 Ö
31 1/4 1	32 1/4 2	33 3	34 4	35 5	36 6	37 7	38 8	39 9	40 --

1 Straight stitch

see page 33

2 Reinforced straight stitch

see page 36

3 Stretch stitch

see page 36

4 Zigzag

see page 36

5 Three-step zigzag

see page 38

6 Overcast stitch

see page 42

7 Overlock

see page 42

8 Flatlock

see page 39

9 Elastic blind hem

see page 40

10 Bridging stitch

see page 41

11, 14 Cross stitch

For all kind of sewing in woven fabrics,
25 different needle positions

For seams which are subject to considerable
strain, i.e. to reinforce and topstitch sportswear
and working clothes. 25 needle positions

For seams in tricot and stretch fabrics

For lace edging and sewing on bands

For overcasting, mending, sewing on patches
and elastics

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge
or trim later. For light stretch and non-stretch
fabrics.

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge
or trim later For medium and heavy stretch
fabrics.

Decorative hems and overlapped seams,
belts and bands.

Invisible hems in stretch medium and
heavy fabrics.

For joining two pieces of fabric with finished
edges and for elastic shirring

For decorating clothes, tablecloths and curtains

Stitch table Menu I - Model 545



12-13 Hemstitches

For hemstitching, use a wing needle (optional).

15 Satin stitch

see page 37

16-17 Decorative edging

edge see page 44

18-30 Decorative stitches

see page 44

31 Quilting stitch 1/4"

see page 45

32, 35, 36 Quilting stitches

see page 45

33 Heirloom Appliqué stitch

see page 45

34 Feather stitch

Decorative stitching and for quilting

37 Tapered satin stitch

see page 27, 43

38 Darning stitch

see page 27, 43

39 Bartack Buttonhole

see page 28-31

Suitable in medium and heavy fabrics.

40 Keyhole buttonhole

see page 28-31

For tailored garments suitable in compact wool-len cloth

Maintenance

Changing the light bulb

The light bulb is placed to the left of the needle. Place the rubber sheath found in the accessory box with its deep hole around the bulb. Do not turn the bulb, just pull it down to remove the bulb.

When inserting, place the rubber sheath with its shallow hole around the new bulb, insert the bulb by pushing it up.

Use light bulb designed as indicated on the front of the machine.

Care of the machine

To keep your sewing machine operating satisfactorily, it requires, like other precision machines, regular cleaning. No lubrication (oiling) is needed.

Removing the stitch plate

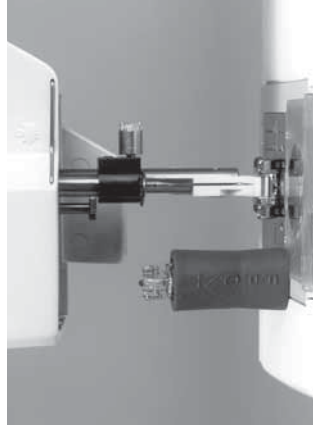
Remove the presser foot and the bobbin cover. Lower the feed teeth. Place the stitch plate opener on the brush. There is a recess at the rear of the stitch plate. Insert the stitch plate opener at the recess and turn.

Cleaning

When necessary, the feed teeth and the bottom of the bobbin area must be cleaned with the brush, which you will find with the accessories.

Replacing the stitch plate

Replace the stitch plate about 5 mm in front of the rear edge and push it backward. Replace the bobbin cover.



Fault-finding

Always start by checking the needle

Always start with a new needle as soon as you discover that a stitch is not what you expected. Test sew on a scrap of the fabric you are sewing. Check that you have chosen the correct needle and see that it is correctly inserted. See page 16.

Unattractive stitches

The thread tension is not correct. See page 14. Make sure that the thread is not catching. Certain thread spools are unsuitable for spooling from the horizontal spool pin. Try instead with the vertical spool pin. The machine may be incorrectly threaded. Be sure to place spool holders correctly.

The correct threading is shown on page 10. Wrong bobbin thread. It should be of the same thickness as the upper thread except when sewing embroidery.

The upper thread breaks

check the thread spool to see that it has not caught in any way. The needle eye may have sharp edges which cut the thread. If so, change the needle. See page 16. The upper thread is incorrectly threaded. See page 10. The upper thread may have too much tension. Refer to page 14.

The hole in the stitch plate may be chipped and have sharp edges. We recommend that you replace it.

The bobbin thread breaks

The bobbin thread may be incorrectly threaded. See page 13. The stitch plate hole is damaged. See "Upper thread breaks".

Irregular thread tension

This may be due to poor quality thread. When sewing with cotton thread, increase the thread tension.

Irregular bobbin winding

The machine is not correctly threaded for bobbin winding. See page 12.

The fabric puckers

The upper thread tension is too tight. See page 14 for correct thread tension. Use the correct presser foot as recommended by the display.

Fault-finding

The machine does not feed the fabric

The stitch length is too short. Increase stitch length.
The feed teeth may be lowered. Raise them by turning the dial to . See page 16.
The feed teeth are full of dust and dirt. Clean with the brush. See page 52.

The stitch is too loose - fabric layers not held together

The thread tension is far too loose. Page 14 shows how to adjust the thread tension.

Incorrect stitch

If the machine does not sew the stitch indicated by the display, it is possible that the electronics have been disturbed in some way, perhaps by a short power cut or electrical disturbance. Shut off the main switch, wait a few seconds and try again. If the fault remains, contact your dealer.

Machine runs sluggishly

Dirt or lint has built up under the stitch plate. Loosen the plate and brush clean between the feed teeth and in the bottom area. See page 52.

Balance setting for buttonhole

Balance can only be set if a buttonhole is selected. Press the buttons  and  until the letters **BAL** are flashing to the left on the display. In place of the stitch length indication a balance indication is shown. When you wish to increase the density of the right column, press stitch length button (-). When you wish to decrease the density, press stitch length button (+).

The balance can be set between -5 to +5. The balance indication on the display will change in steps for each touch. When you select another stitch, the display goes back to show the stitch length indication. The machine always retains the last made balance setting.

Main motor does not work

The electronic overload protector may have switched off. Shut off the main switch, wait about a minute. Then switch on the machine.

Expert assistance

Have your machine "tuned up" regularly by your dealer. If you have followed the preceding points and still do not get satisfactory results, you should contact the dealer where you bought the machine. When the machine is being checked, it is a great help if it can be test sewn under as similar conditions as possible as when you used it.

Remember to take a sewing sample along with you, preferably of the fabric and with the thread you intend to use.

A sewing sample will often give much better information than words.

Non-original Parts and Accessories

The warranty does not cover any defect or damage caused by use of non-original accessories or parts.

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Declaration of Conformity to EC-directive

Herewith we confirm that this Sewing Machine in its essential parts, fulfils the LVD Directive 73/23/EEC, EMC directive 89/336/EEC and the CE Marking Directive 93/68/EEC.

This confirmation is based upon Certificate or Technical Construction Files, performed by SEMKO.

The complete archive file is drawn up and maintained by:

Viking Sewing Machines AB
Research & Development
Department VP-TX
SE-561 84 Huskvarna
Sweden

Husqvarna Viking reserves the right to change the machine equipment and the assortment of accessories without prior notice, or make modifications to the performance or design.

Such modifications, however, will always be to the benefit of the user and the product.

World Firsts From Husqvarna Viking

Husqvarna Viking, the world leader in home sewing, continues to add to its list of firsts to ensure your sewing is as fast, fun, and easy as it can be.

1953	First floating jam-proof hook
1961	First color-coded stitch selection
1965	First snap-on presser foot system
1971	First to eliminate the need for oiling
1980	First programmable lettering – A writing sewing machine First programmable stitching
1981	First with dual lights
1982	First Sewing Advisor® – A thinking sewing machine
1983	First thinking and writing sewing machine
1989	First LCD Infodisplay® – A built-in instruction book First LCD Programdisplay® – See before you sew First truly automatic self-adjusting tension
1994	First embroidery software for home computers
1998	First Sensor Foot Lift First Sensor Foot Pressure First Selective Thread Cutters First Color Touch Screen First Built-in Disk Drive



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