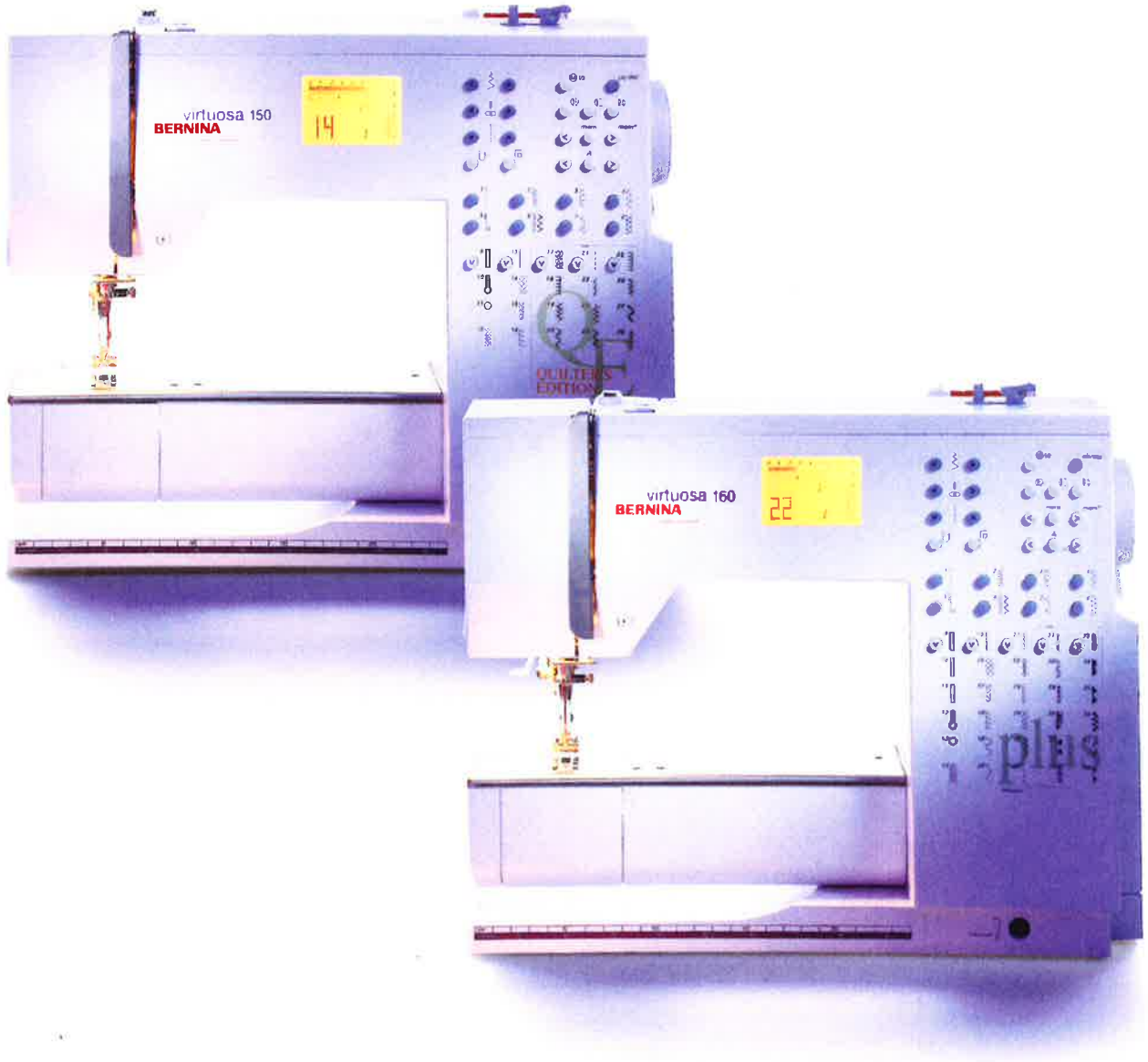
BERNINA®

Instruction Manual & Sewing Manual



virtuosa 150
BERNINA®
QUILTER'S EDITION
Made in Switzerland

virtuosa 160
BERNINA®
Made in Switzerland

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

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

Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.

When the machine is not in use, it should be disconnected from the electricity supply by removing the plug from the outlet.

DANGER

To reduce the risk of electric shock:

1. A machine should never be left unattended when plugged in.
2. Always unplug this machine from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
3. Always unplug before replacing light bulb. Replace the bulb with the same type rated 12 volts/5 watts.

WARNING

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

1. Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this machine is used by or near children.
2. Use machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
3. Never operate this machine if
   · it has a damaged cord or plug
   · it is not working properly
   · it has been dropped or damaged
   · it has fallen into water
   Return the machine to the nearest authorized **BERNINA** dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never operate the machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot control free from accumulation of lint, dust and loose cloth.
5. Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing needle.
6. Always use the **BERNINA** original needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
7. Do not use bent needles.
8. Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
9. Turn power switch to «0» when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading or changing the needle, threading the bobbin or changing the presser foot.
10. Always unplug the sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in this instruction manual.
11. Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
12. Do not use outdoors.
13. Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
14. Before disconnecting, turn all controls to the off («0») position then remove the plug from the outlet.
15. Do not unplug by pulling on the cord but grasp the plug.
16. No responsibility will be taken for any possible damage as the result of misuse of the machine.
17. This machine is provided with double insulation. Use only identical replacement parts. See instructions for Servicing of Double-Insulated machines.

SERVICING DOUBLE-INSULATED PRODUCTS

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

The symbol ⧈ may also be marked on the product.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS!

This sewing machine is intended for household use only.

BERNINA®

"Welcome to the BERNINA family"

Choosing **BERNINA** is a decision which will have **a positive impact** on your sewing **for years** to come. Customer satisfaction has been the driving force of our family company for over 100 years and **I intend to continue** that tradition of delivering superb Swiss quality, future-oriented sewing technology and unparalleled customer service.

The new **BERNINA family of creative sewing machines** gives you the unique opportunity to select a la carte what you need to satisfy **your sewing needs** and requirements.

In addition **a wide range of sewing accessories** together with supportive educational **publications full of practical and creative ideas** add to the joy of sewing the BERNINA WAY.

It gives me **great pleasure to welcome you** into the BERNINA family.

H.P. Ueltschi
Owner BERNINA
Sewing Machine Company

Fritz Gegauf Ltd. · BERNINA Sewing Machines · CH-8266 Steckborn / Switzerland

Setting up the machine

Operating instructions

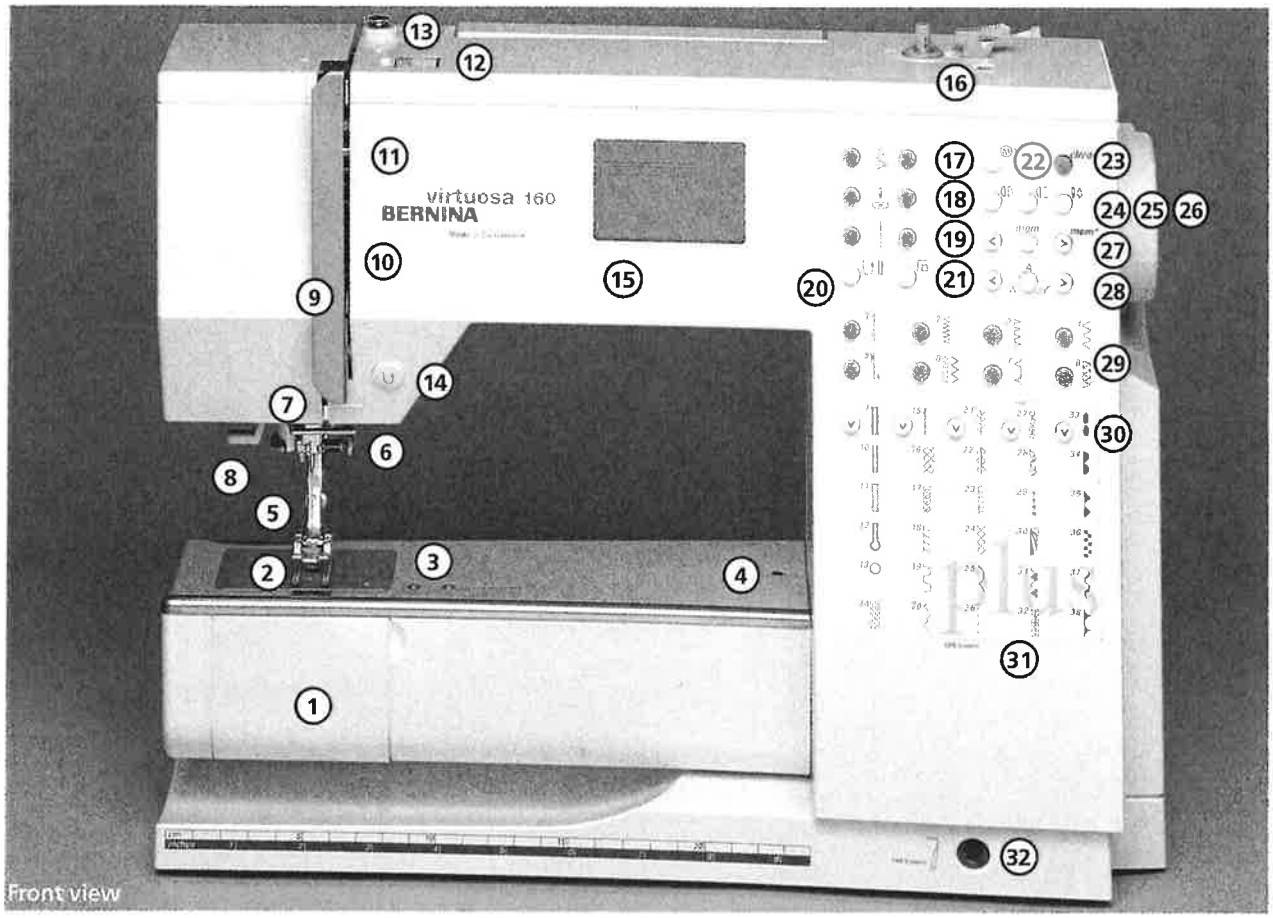
Stitches
Presser feet

Needle and thread
Fabric feed

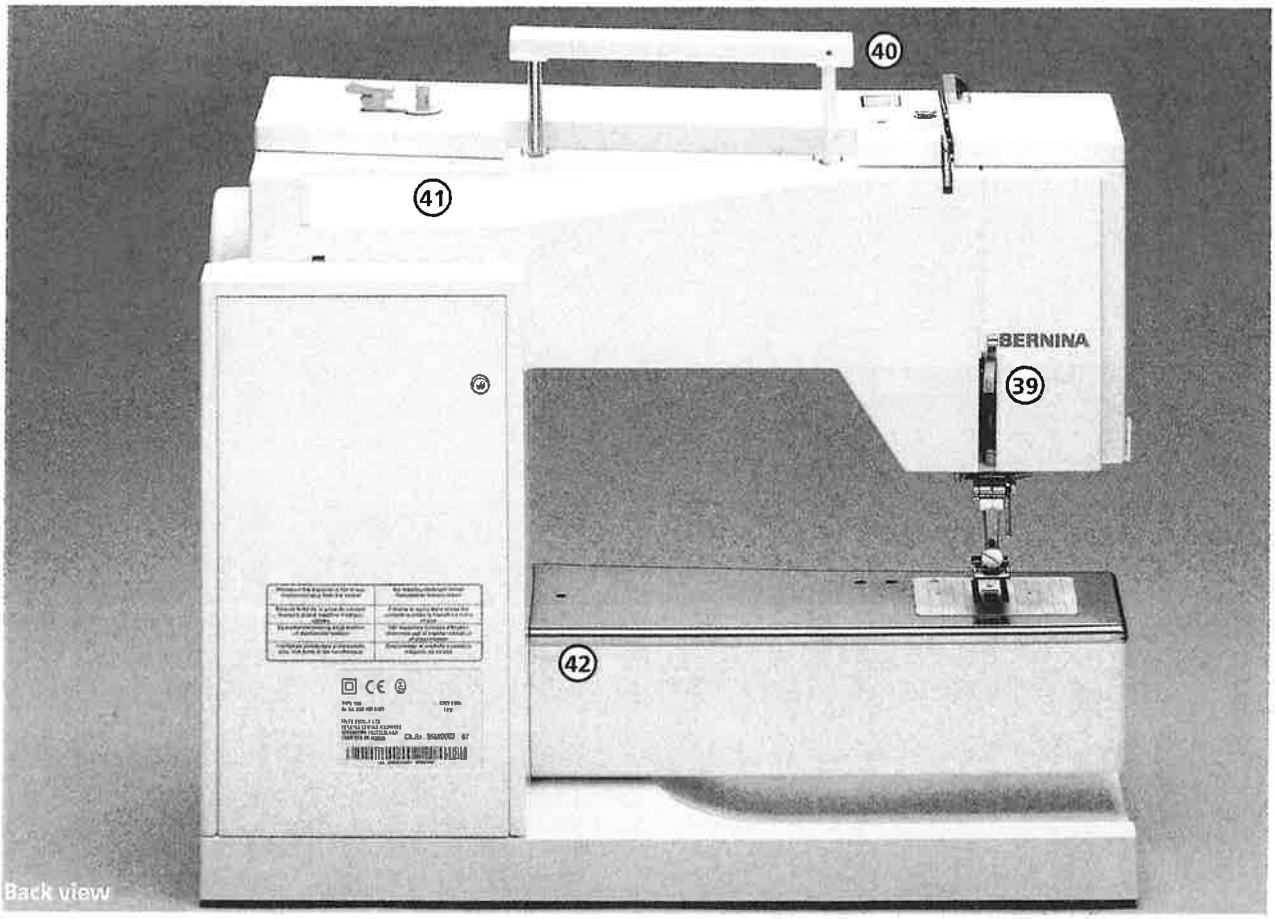
Cleaning
Maintenance
Trouble shooting

Index

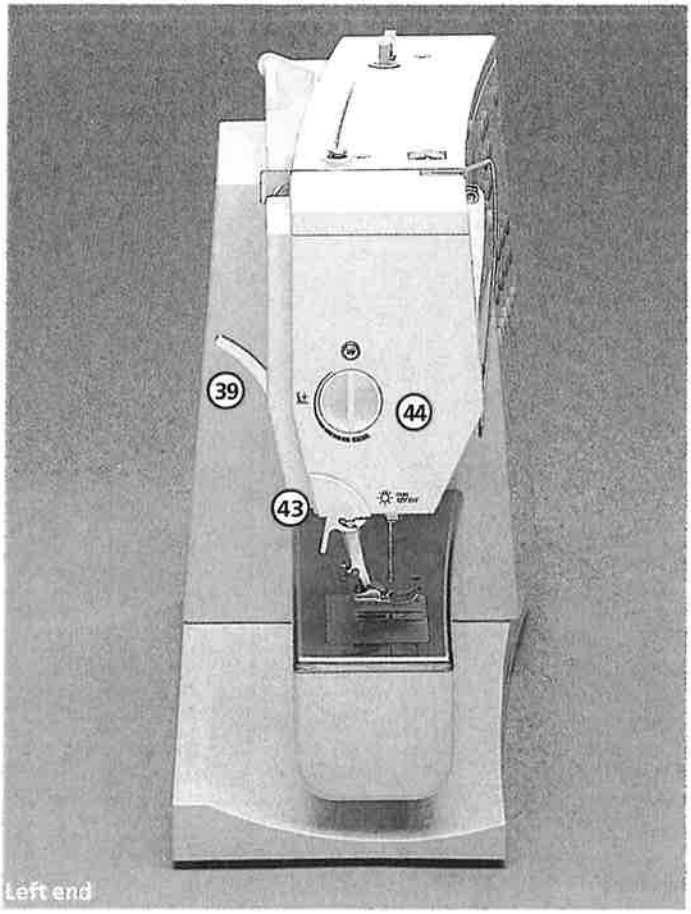
Details of the machine

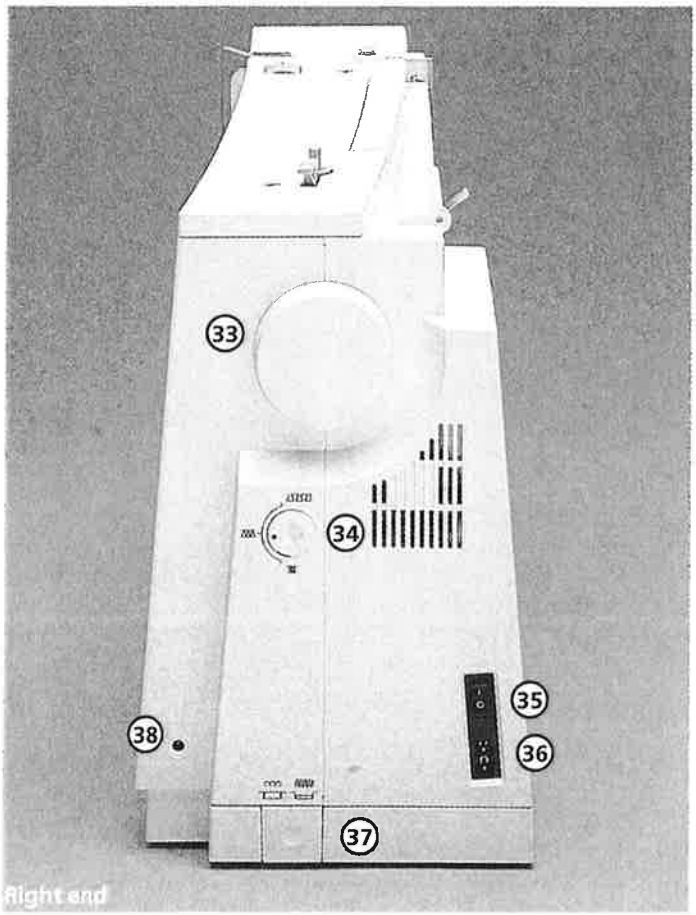


Front view



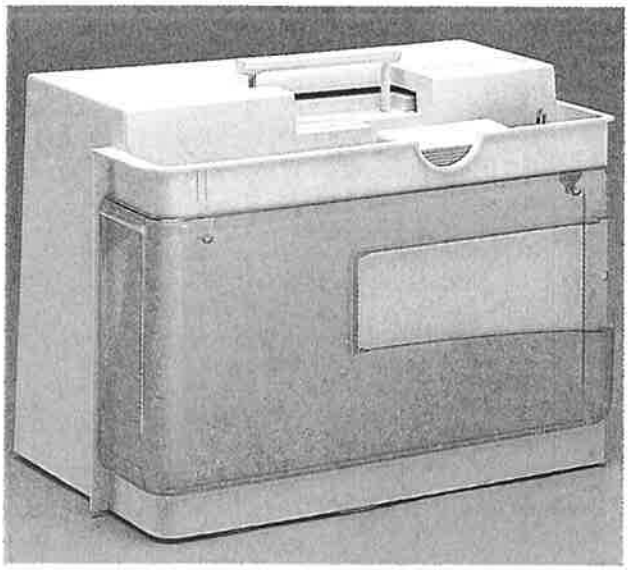
Back view





1 **Bobbin cover**
2 **Stitch plate**
3 **Attachment base**
4 **Darning ring fixation hole**
5 **Presser foot**
6 **Needle clamp**
7 **Thread guide**
8 **Needle threader (virtuosa 160 only)**
9 **Thread regulator**
10 **Thread slit**
11 **Thread take-up**
12 **Tension adjustment wheel**
13 **Bobbin pre-tension**
14 **Quick reverse button**
15 **Screen**
16 **Bobbin winder with on/off switch and thread cutter**
17 **Stitch width**
18 **Needle position**
19 **Stitch length**
20 **Continuous reverse Stitch counter buttonhole selector**
21 **Securing function**
22 **½ speed**
23 **clr button**
24 **Mirror image**
25 **Pattern end**
26 **Needle stop up-down**
27 **mem**
28 **Alphabet**
29 **Stitch selection**
30 **Stitch group selection**
31 **CPS – Customized Pattern Selection**
32 **FHS Presser foot lifter fixation hole**
33 **Handwheel**
34 **Balance**
35 **On/off power switch**
36 **Plug socket**
37 **Drop feed dog**
38 **Foot control socket**
39 **Presser foot lifter**
40 **Carrying handle**
41 **Spool pins**
42 **Sewing table socket**
43 **Thread cutter**
44 **Presser foot pressure**

Carrying case



Carrying case
· protects machine from dust and dirt
· compartment for accessories

Accessories
· foot control
· instruction manual
· power cable
· warranty card
· presser foot lifter (FHS)
· sewing table * (attached)
To remove the sewing table, lift slightly and remove.

* Available as special accessory for virtuosa 150 QE

To remove the case
· grasp both sides
· pull off vertically

Note:
The separate spool pin must be removed to put the case on.

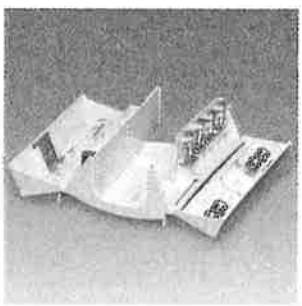
Accessory box

Enlarges the sewing surface
To open, lower the cover to the back

To remove
· pull the box to the left to work in free-arm mode

To attach
· push the box to the right until it engages

Note:
To remove the box, the hinged bobbin case cover on the free-arm must be closed.

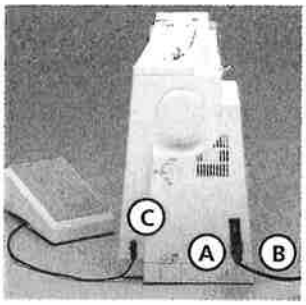


Standard accessories *:
5 bobbins
Needle selection 130/705H
Seam ripper
Small screwdriver
Special screwdriver
Brush
Seam guide
Reverse feed foot #1
Buttonhole foot #3
Buttonhole foot with slide #3A**
Zipper foot #4
Blind stitch foot #5
Patchwork foot #37
Height compensating plates
Supplementary spool pin
3 spool discs
2 special BERNINA presser feet of your choosing

* can vary from country to country

** Available as special accessory for virtuosa 150 QE

Power cable

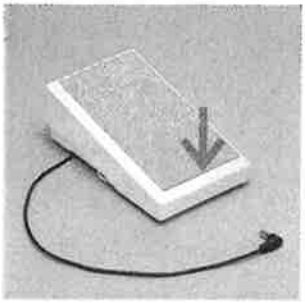


The power cable is stored in the case
· plug A into machine
· plug B into wall socket

Foot control cable
· plug C into machine

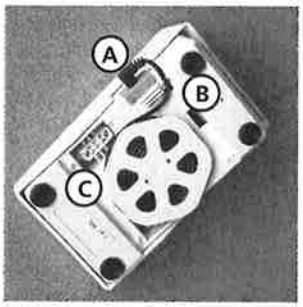
Important! (USA/Canada only)
This sewing machine has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact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

Foot control



The foot control regulates the sewing speed
· raise or lower the needle by tapping on the foot control with your heel

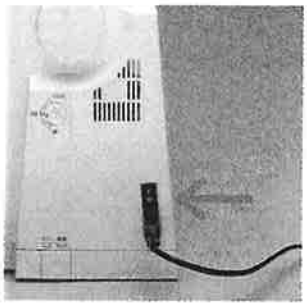
Important!
(USA/Canada only)
Use only foot controller type LV1 or LV2 with sewing machines virtuosa 150/160.



Self storing cord
· wind the cord on the reel
· insert the plug into A

When sewing
· slip the cable unwound to the desired length in B or C

Power switch



The switch is on the handwheel side of the machine
· **1** the machine is switched on
· **0** the machine is switched off

The sewing light is switched on and off with the power switch.

Refer to the safety instructions!

Sewing table*

Increases the sewing surface

To attach
· place over the free arm and press firmly so that it engages on the fixing cam

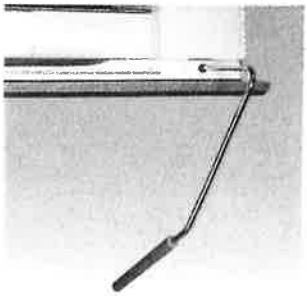
To remove
· pull to the left
· remove

Seam guide
· insert into the groove (underside of table) from the right
· it can be freely adjusted over the whole width of the table

Scale
· number «0» corresponds to the centre needle position

*** Available as a special accessory for virtuosa 150**

FHS (Free Hand System) presser foot lifter

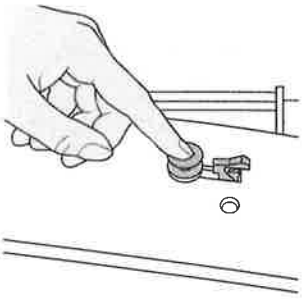


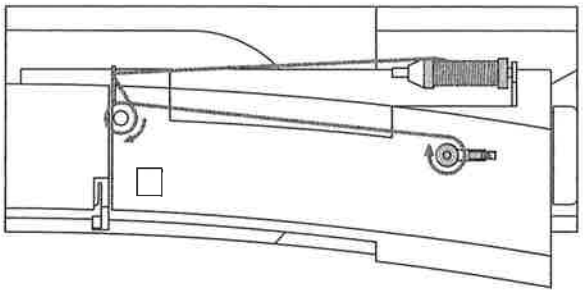
The presser foot lifter raises and lowers the presser foot
Push to the right
· the presser foot is raised
· the feed-dog is lowered simultaneously
· the feed-dog is raised as soon as the first stitch is sewn

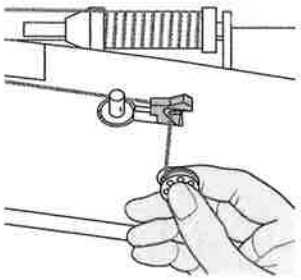
Attaching the presser foot lifter
The presser foot lifter is stored in the case
· insert the presser foot lifter into the opening in the base plate
You should be able to operate the lifter with your knee in your normal sitting position

Note:
Your dealer can adjust it if necessary.

Winding the bobbin

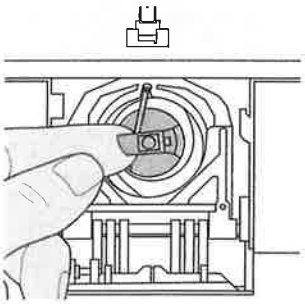


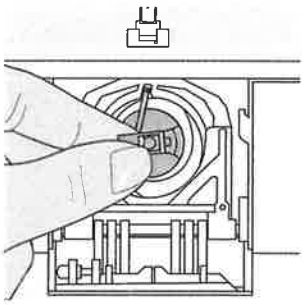


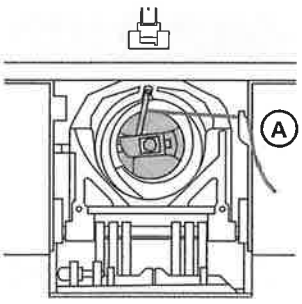


Winding the bobbin
- turn power switch on
- place empty bobbin on spindle
- following the direction of the arrow take thread through the rear guide and round the pre-tension stud
- wind it several times round the empty bobbin
- press the engaging lever against the bobbin
- press the foot control
- the motor will stop automatically when the bobbin is full
- remove the bobbin
- cut the thread on the thread cutter

Bobbin case







To remove
- raise the needle
- turn power switch to 0
- open the accessory box cover
- open the bobbin cover
- grasp the latch of the bobbin case
- remove case

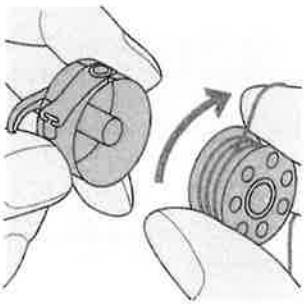
To insert
- hold the bobbin case latch
- the finger on the case should point upwards
- insert so that it engages until it clicks
- close the bobbin cover
- close the accessory box cover

Bobbin thread cutter
- insert the bobbin case
- take the thread over the cutter A
- thread is cut

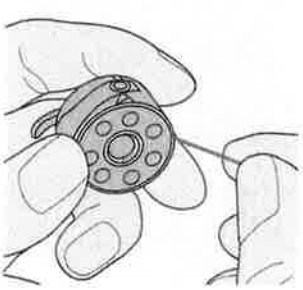
Note:
The bobbin thread does not have to be brought up as the loose end is just the right length to start sewing.

Refer to the safety instructions!

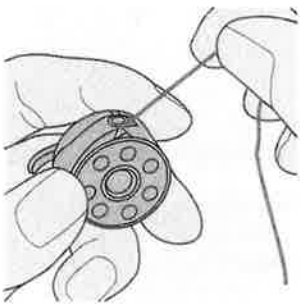
Inserting the bobbin



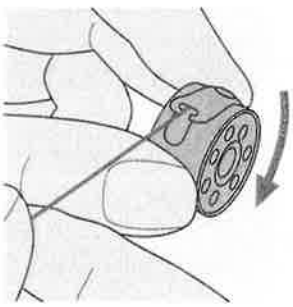
Insert the bobbin so that the thread runs clockwise.



Pull the thread counter clockwise into the slot.

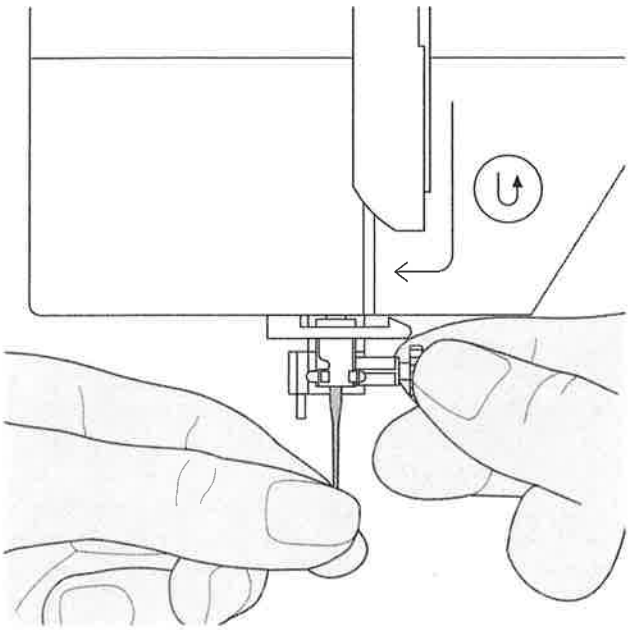


Pull the thread to the left under the spring until it lies in the T-shaped slit at the end of the spring.



The bobbin must turn clockwise when thread is pulled.

Changing the needle

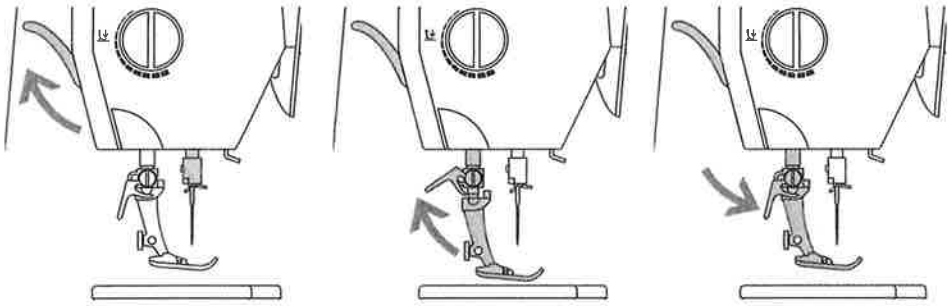


Removing the needle
- raise the needle
- turn power switch to 0
- remove the presser foot
- loosen the needle clamp screw
- pull the needle down to remove

Inserting the needle
- flat side of needle to the back
- insert the needle as far as it will go
- tighten the needle clamp

Refer to the safety instructions!

Changing the presser foot



Presser foot with shank
- raise the needle and presser foot
- turn power switch to 0

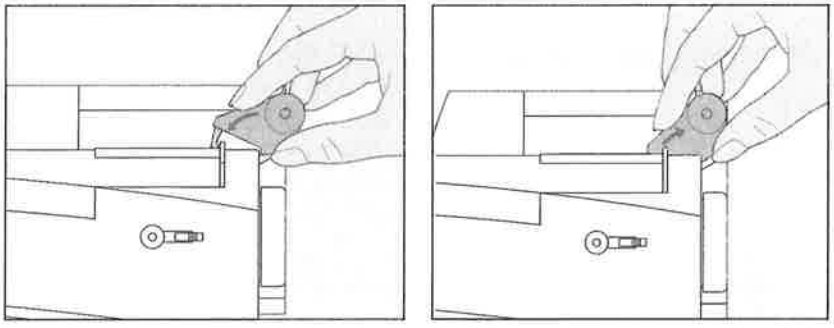
- raise the clamping lever
- remove the presser foot

Attaching the presser foot
- guide the foot upwards over the cone
- press the clamping lever down

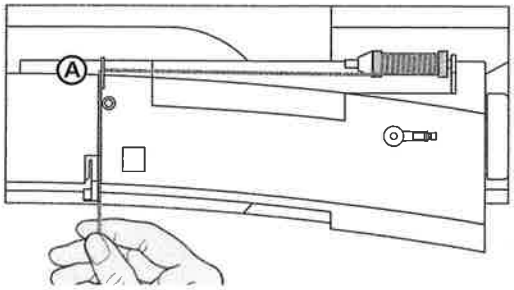
Refer to the safety instructions!

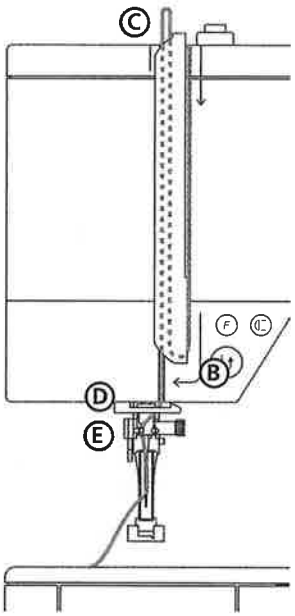
Supplementary spool pin

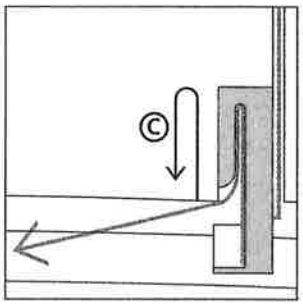
Vertical spool pin
- the supplementary (vertical) spool pin is stored with the accessories
- push it from right to left in the opening provided
- pull it to the right to remove
- essential when sewing with more than one thread, e.g. for double needle work

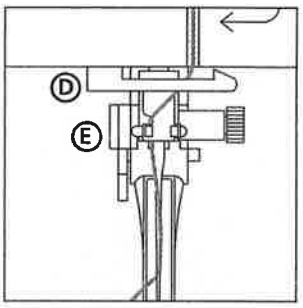


Threading the upper thread





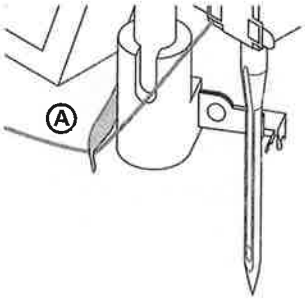




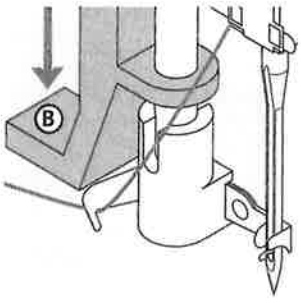
- raise the needle and presser foot
- turn the power switch to 0
- place spool on pin and attach the appropriate spool disc – diameter of spool = disc size
- take thread through rear guide A
- then into slit of upper thread tension
- pull thread down to the right of the take-up cover to B
- then up to the left of the cover to C
- and down through guides D and E

Refer to the safety instructions!

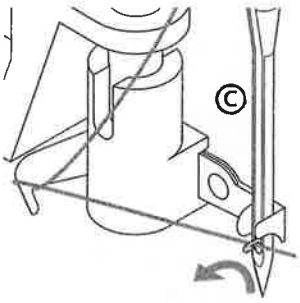
Needle threader (virtuosa 160 plus only)



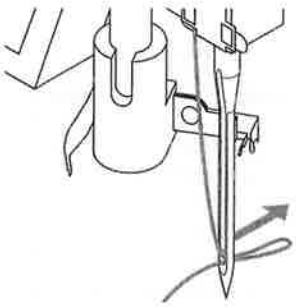
- lower the presser foot
- lay the thread behind hook A and hold lightly



- press lever B down

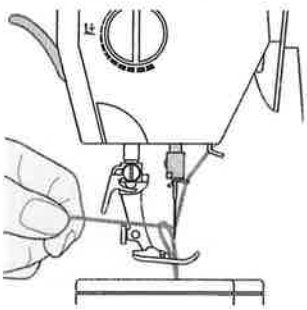


- take the thread in front of the needle C
- pass the thread from the bottom to the top of the needle until it catches in the hook



- let go of lever B and thread
- pull the thread loop through the needle eye

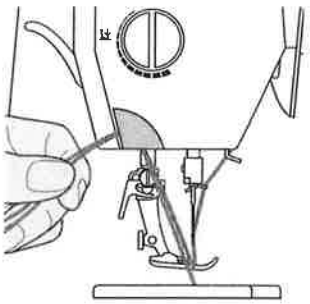
Bringing up the lower thread



- hold the upper thread
- sew one stitch
- pull the upper thread until the bobbin thread appears in the stitch plate hole
- pull bobbin thread out of the hole and insert both threads through the slit in the presser foot towards the back
- pull threads over the cutter

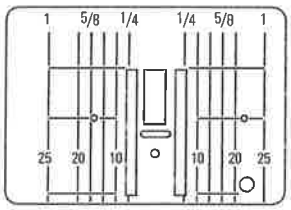
Note:
The bobbin thread must be brought up through the stitch plate for certain types of work. The length of thread is sufficient for most normal work if the lower thread cutter has been used.

Thread cutter



- pull both threads from front to back over the cutter
- the threads release as soon as the first stitch is sewn

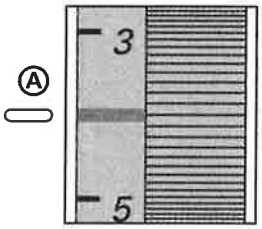
Stitch plate



Stitch plate markings

- the stitch plate is marked with seam guide lines in mm and inches
- the millimetre markings are at the front
- the inch markings are at the back
- the measurements indicate the distance from the needle to the lines
- the needle insertion point is 0 (= needle position centre)
- lines are provided to the right and left of the needle
- they are very useful guide lines for precise seaming
- the horizontal lines are useful for buttonholes, etc.

Thread tension



The basic setting

- is indicated when the red line on the tension adjustment wheel is in line with the marking A.
- the tension does not need adjusting for normal sewing work.
- for special sewing work, the tension can be adjusted to suit the fabric.

To reduce the tension

- turn to between 3 and 1

To increase the tension

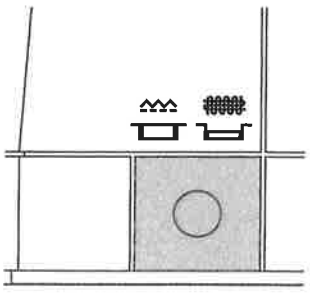
- turn to between 5 and 10

The tension can react differently when sewing with unusual threads and it is necessary to adjust the tension and select a needle which suits the thread.

For example:

	Tension	Needle
Metallic thread	approx. 3	90
Monofilament	approx. 2–4	80

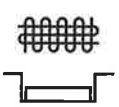
Feed-dog



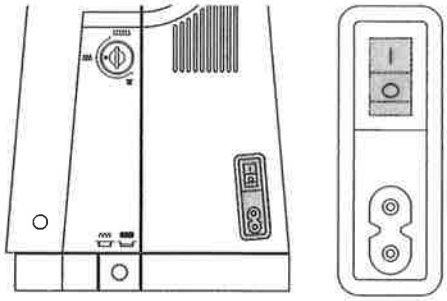
Button flush with base plate = sewing position

Button depressed = feed-dog is lowered

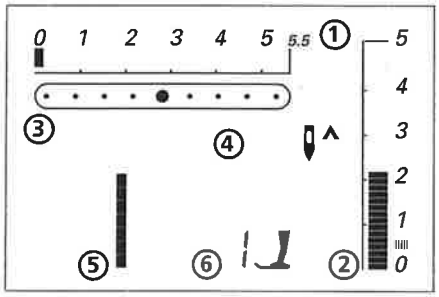
- for free-hand sewing (darning, embroidery, etc.)



General instructions



Main switch to 1
· the machine is ready to sew



The screen shows

1 stitch width basic setting blinks constantly

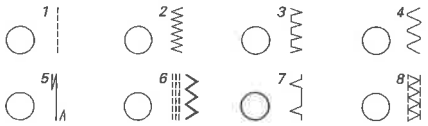
2 stitch length basic setting blinks constantly

3 needle position (9 positions)

4 needle stop up/down (generally up)

5 stitch number 1 (straight stitch)

6 presser foot indicator (recommended foot for selected stitch)



Stitch selection
· press the appropriate button – the number and basic stitch length and width settings appear on the screen

· These buttons are to select vertically arranged stitches

Stitch width
· left button = narrow the zig-zag
· right button = widen the zig-zag

Needle position
· left button = needle to the left
· right button = needle to the right

Stitch length
· left button = shorten the length
· right button = elongate the length

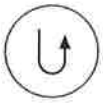
Needle stop adjustment
· press button = needle stop down
· machine stops with needle down (in fabric)
· press button = needle stop up

clr/del button
· deletes altered basic settings
· deletes selected functions
Exceptions:
· needle stop up/down
· altered basic settings for buttonhole
· ½ speed

Functions

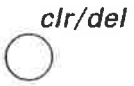
Functions are **activated** when the symbol appears on the screen.
Functions are **deactivated** when the symbols no longer appear on the screen.

Continuous reverse/stitch counter buttonhole selector
- machines sews permanently in reverse
- also serves as the stitch counter buttonhole selector when the buttonhole menu is open

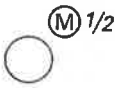


Quick reverse
- press the button
- sews in reverse until the button is released
- programs buttonholes
- programs darning lengths
- switches to straight stitch securing program (stitch No. 5)
- manual securing beginning and end of seam

Securing function
- secures the beginning and ending of single stitches and stitch combinations



clr/del
- clears functions such as basic settings, stitch length, stitch width, needle positions, mirror image, single pattern
  Exceptions: needle stop down, altered basic settings for buttonholes, ½ speed, continuous reverse



½ speed
- press the button and the sewing speed will be cut by half
- press the button again to revert to full sewing speed

Mirror image
- mirror image of selected stitch will be sewn

Stitch end
- machine stops at the end of a single stitch or stitch combination

Needle stop up/down
- machine stops with needle up
- press needle stop down button machine stops with needle down

mem (Memory)
- press the centre button to open memory (capacity of 30)
- use the left and mem+ buttons to scroll and programme stitches, letters and numbers

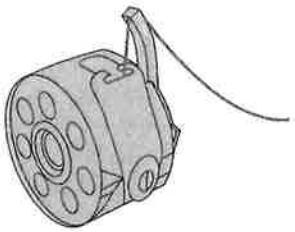
Altered stitch Memory
- any stitch length, stitch width or needle position alterations for all stitches will be saved automatically
- all stitches will be reverted to basic settings using clr/del
- all altered settings in Altered stitch Memory are lost when the machine is turned off

Letters, numbers
(block letters on virtuosa 150 QE)
- centre button
- select the letter style; the style selected will appear on the screen
- press the right button to scroll letters and numbers forwards A B C .....
- press the left button to scroll letters and numbers backwards 9 8 7 .....

Letters/numbers/punctuation marks

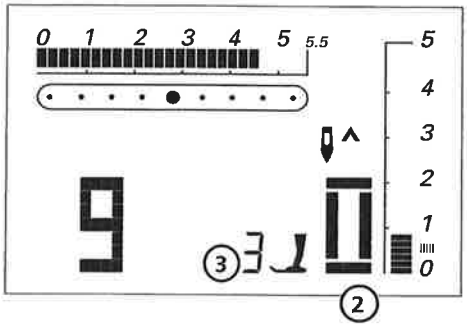
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRST UVWXYZ_ -.'!?%( )[ ]ÄÖÜÅ ÆŒØÑÈÉÊÀÂ0123456789

Buttonholes



All buttonholes can be sewn in all styles.

Preparation
· thread the lower thread in the finger of the bobbin case
· use Buttonhole foot No. 3 or 3A



Buttonholes are not only practical closures, they can also be used to decorative effect

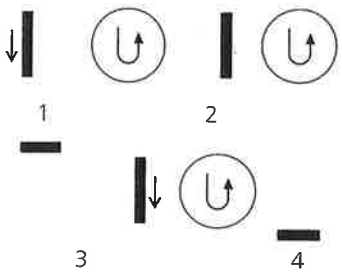
· No. 9 Standard buttonhole
· No. 10 Narrow standard buttonhole*
· No. 11 Stretch buttonhole*
· No. 12 Keyhole buttonhole
· No. 13 Straight stitch eyelet (*virtuosa 160 only)

Select the buttonhole of your choice, the following appears on the screen:
1 Buttonhole number
2 Buttonhole symbol
3 Presser foot number

Manual 4/6 step buttonhole (all types)

Manual buttonholes are particularly suitable for single buttonholes or for repairing existing buttonholes.
Individual steps can be eliminated or repeated. The number of steps corresponds to the buttonhole type. Manual buttonholes cannot be saved.

Manual multiple-step standard and stretch buttonhole



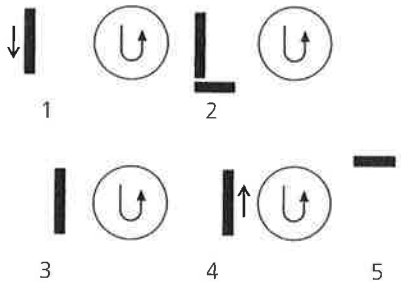
Both beads are sewn in the same direction.

Preparation:
· Buttonhole foot No. 3
· insert the lower thread in the finger of the bobbin case

The individual steps blink on the screen

1. sew the first bead forward, stop the machine, press the quick reverse button
2. sew reverse straight stitch, stop the machine at the first stitch (buttonhole begin), press the quick reverse button
3. sew the top bar tack and the second bead, stop the machine, press the quick reverse button
4. sew the bottom bar tack and securing stitches

Manual multiple-step keyhole buttonhole



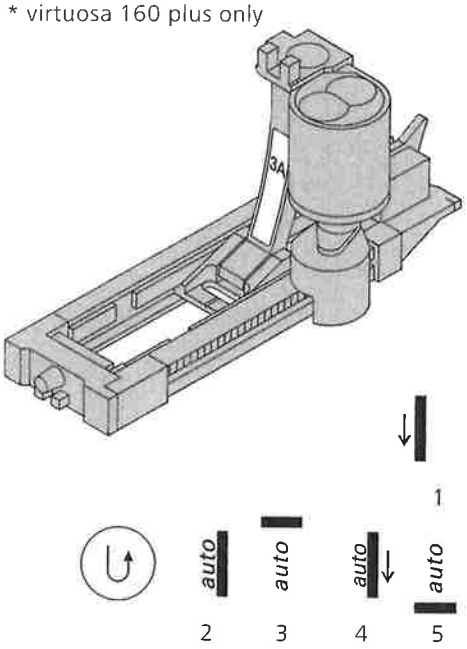
The individual steps blink on the screen.
Sew both forward and reverse beads at the same speed.

1. sew straight stitch forwards, stop the machine, press the quick reverse button
2. sew the eye and the first bead in reverse, stop the machine at the first stitch (buttonhole begin), press the quick reverse button
3. sew straight stitch forwards and stop at the keyhole, press the quick reverse button
4. sew the second bead in reverse, stop the machine at the first stitch (buttonhole begin), press the quick reverse button
5. sew bartack and securing stitches

See page 22 of the Sewing Manual for an example of a manual buttonhole.

Automatic standard and *stretch buttonholes with auto length

* virtuosa 160 plus only



(Buttonhole foot 3A is available as a special accessory for virtuosa 150 QE)

(When sewing any type of automatic buttonhole, presser foot No. 3 is displayed at the beginning until programming the first bead length)

Both beads are sewn in the same direction.

Automatic buttonhole
- when using Buttonhole foot 3A the length of the buttonhole is automatically registered by the lens on the foot
- the sewing sequence is indicated on the screen

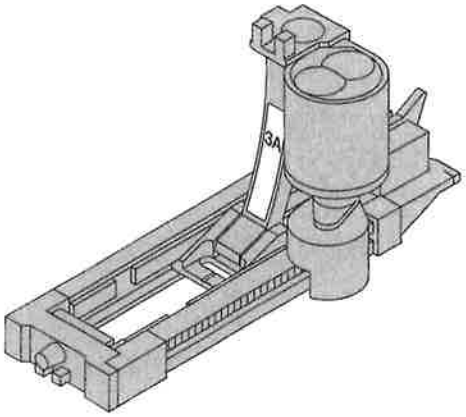
The step currently being sewn blinks on the screen.

Programme the buttonhole
1. sew the first bead forwards, stop the machine
   - press the quick reverse button
   - auto and presser foot 3A are indicated on the screen
     = the buttonhole length is programmed
2. the machine sews reverse straight stitch automatically
3. the first bar tack
4. the second bead forwards
5. the second bar tack and securing stitches
   - machine stops and returns automatically to buttonhole begin

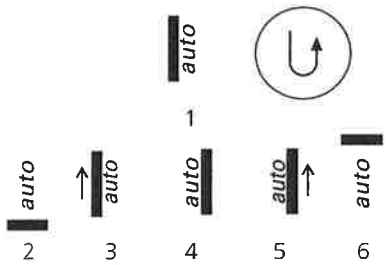
All subsequent buttonholes will be sewn to exactly the same length (no need to press the quick reverse button)
Press the clr/del button to delete the programme.
The programmed buttonhole can be saved in the long term memory (see page 18)

Compensating plates for buttonholes (special accessory)
If a buttonhole is to be sewn horizontally to the edge of the garment, it is worth using the compensating plates.
This accessory provides an even surface for the buttonhole foot with slide which results in a perfect buttonhole (see Sewing Manual tips page 21).

Automatic keyhole buttonhole



(Buttonhole foot 3A is available as a special accessory for virtuosa 150 QE)



Both beads are sewn in the same direction.

Automatic keyhole buttonhole
· when using Buttonhole foot 3A the length of the buttonhole is automatically registered by the lens on the foot

Marking the buttonhole
Mark the bead length only. The correct eye length will be added when the buttonhole is sewn. The sewing sequence is indicated on the screen.

The step currently being sewn blinks on the screen.

Programming the buttonhole
1. sew the straight stitch forward, stop the machine,
   · press the quick reverse button
   · auto and presser foot 3A are displayed on the screen
   = buttonhole length is programmed

2. the machine automatically sews the eye
3. the first bead in reverse
4. sews second straight stich
5. sews second bead in reverse
6. sews bartack and securing stitches

· the machine stops and returns automatically to buttonhole begin
· all subsequent buttonholes will be sewn to exactly the same length (without pressing the quick reverse button)

Press the clr/del button to delete the programme. The programmed buttonhole can be saved in the long term memory (see page 18).

See page 24 of the Sewing Manual for an example of the automatic keyhole buttonhole.

Stitch counter buttonholes (all types)

The first bead is sewn forwards, the second bead in reverse.
Sew forward and reverse beads at the same speed.

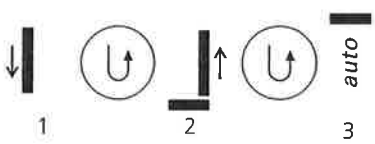
Preparation:
· Buttonhole foot No. 3 or Automatic foot 3A
· insert the lower thread into the finger of the bobbin case

Always test sew buttonholes
· test on the fabric and stabilizer you intend to use
· sew buttonholes in the same grain direction (with or against)

Programmed buttonholes on other fabrics
· the appearance of a programmed stitch counter buttonhole can vary depending on the fabric
· program on the fabric you intend to use

Corrections
· the buttonhole must be reprogrammed after altering the stitch length, width or balance
· test sew on the fabric you intend to use

Select buttonhole
· press the reverse sewing button with the buttonhole symbol to select stitch counter buttonholes
· auto and presser foot No. 3 blinks on screen

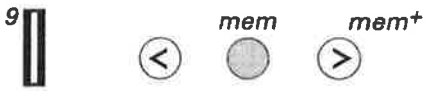


The step currently being sewn blinks on the screen
1. sew the first bead forwards and stop the machine
   · press the quick reverse button
2. sew the bottom bartack or eye and the second bead in reverse
   · stop the machine at the first stitch (buttonhole begin)
   · press the quick reverse button
3. sew the top bartack and securing stitches
   · the machine stops automatically
   · «auto» appears on the screen = the buttonhole is programmed
   all subsequent buttonholes will be sewn to exactly the same length without interruption and the machine stops automatically at the end of each buttonhole

Press the clr/del button to delete the programme

Note:
Stitch counter buttonhole cannot be saved in the long term memory

Examples of stitch counter buttonholes can be found on page 25 of the Sewing Manual

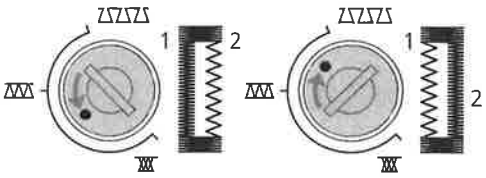


Saving programmed buttonholes in long term memory
· after programming press the mem+-button
· the buttonhole is now saved in long term memory
· stitch counter buttonholes cannot be saved in long term memory

Opening saved buttonholes
Programmed saved buttonholes can be opened for re-use even after the machine has been disconnected.
· select the buttonhole
· press the mem button
· sew the programmed buttonhole
· only one of any style buttonhole can be saved, if a new length is saved with mem+, it overwrites the previously saved buttonhole

The automatic darning program can be saved and opened in the same way as programmed buttonholes.

Altering buttonholes
· alterations to the stitch length and width affect both beads
· after altering the stitch length, program the buttonhole again
· altered stitch length/widths can be deleted by pressing the clr/del button



1. Denser bead
2. Finer bead

1. Finer bead
2. Denser bead

Balance
· any changes to the balance affect both beads of manual and auto length buttonholes because both beads are sewn in the same direction
· any distortions to keyhole buttonholes can be corrected with balance

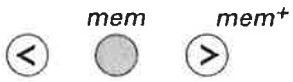
· changes to the balance of stitch counter buttonholes affect the beads as shown in the illustration
· balance affects the individual beads and the eye

When altering the bead density with balance, delete the programmed buttonhole with clr/del.
Re-program with altered balance settings.

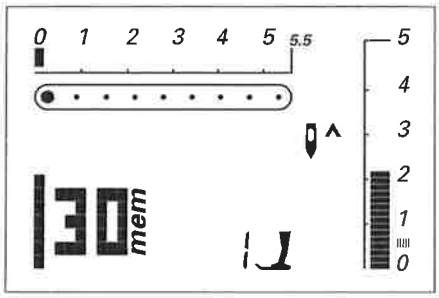
Note:
When all buttonholes have been sewn, return balance to the normal setting

Memory

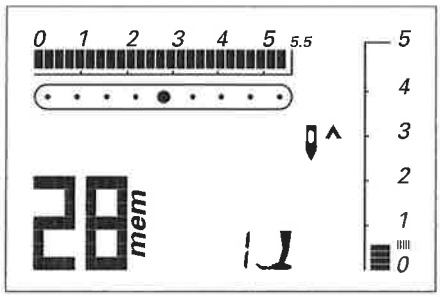
Any combination of 30 stitches, letters of numbers can be saved in Memory, which is long term. They remain saved until deleted by the user. Power failures or disconnection from the electricity supply do not affect the Memory. Alterations to the stitch length, width or needle position can be made at any time. Individual stitches, letters or numbers can be deleted or overwritten.



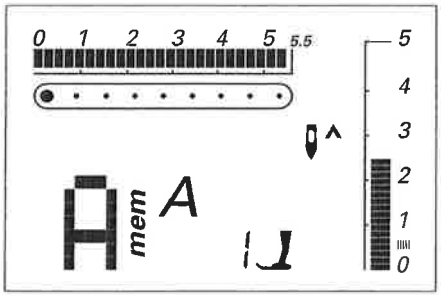
Memory – User buttons
- use the left button to scroll the contents backwards
- use the centre button to open and close the memory
- use the right mem+ button to save and forward scroll



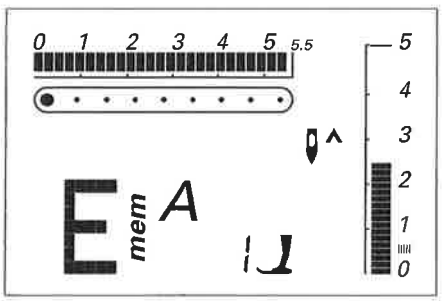
Screen display
- press the mem button
- memory is open, mem is displayed
- the cursor appears to the left and the number – «30» in our example – of the empty memory bank blinks



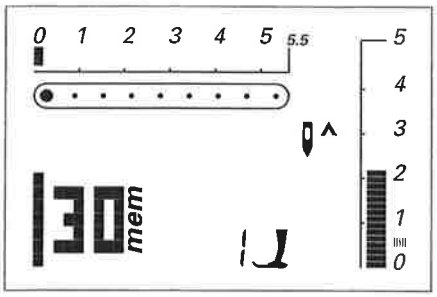
Stitches selected
- are indicated with numbers



Letters and numbers
- indicated to the right of the word mem
- block (150 and 160)
- double block (160 only)
- italics (160 only)



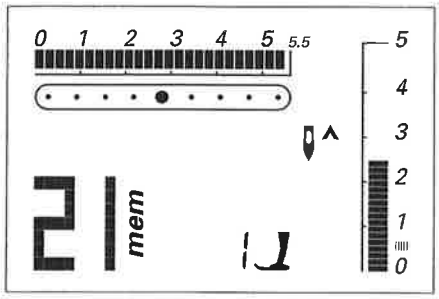
- the selected letter/number appears, e.g. E



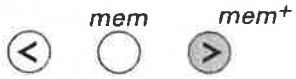
Programming practical and decorative stitches

Open memory

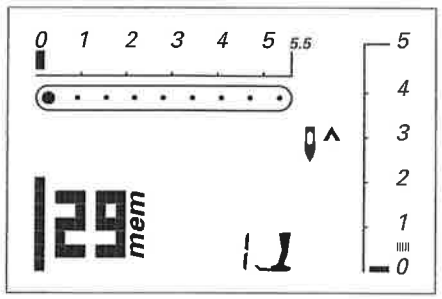
- press the mem button
- the cursor appears to the left, the number of available memory spaces (30) blinks and the word mem appears



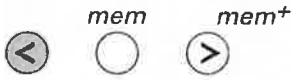
- select a stitch, e.g. 21
- stitch number appears on the screen



- press the mem+ (save) button
- the stitch is programmed



- the number of available memory spaces appears (cursor and memory spaces blink)
- select the next stitch
- press the mem+ button to save
- continue in the same manner



Scroll backwards

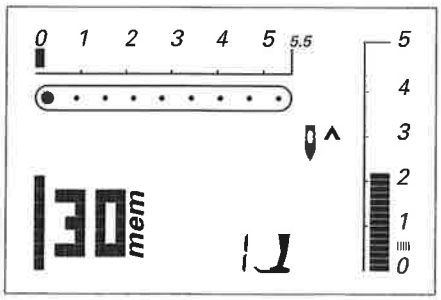
- press the left button
- the programmed stitches are scrolled backwards

Scroll forwards

- press the mem+ button
- the programmed stitches are scrolled forwards

Sew begin

When the foot control is pressed, the machine starts sewing the pattern combination. If the Pattern End function is selected, the sewing machine stops at the end of the pattern combination.



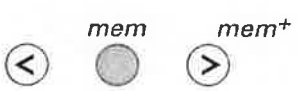
Programming letters and numbers

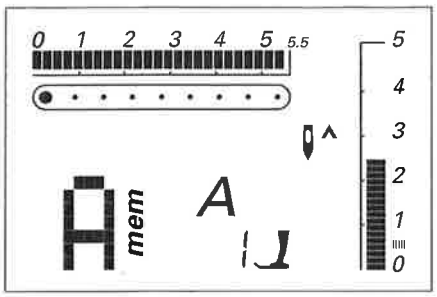
Open memory

- press the mem button
- the cursor appears to the left, the number of available memory spaces (30) blinks and the word mem appears

Delete complete memory contents

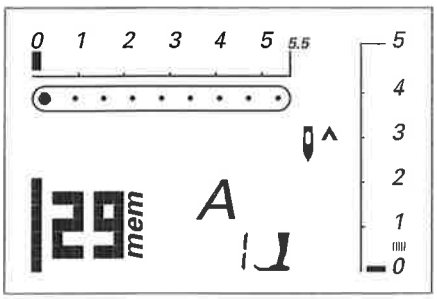
- press the clr/del button, keep depressed and press the mem button
- release both buttons
- leave memory by pressing mem button again
- memory is now cleared





Select letter style
- press the alphabet button until the style you want appears on the screen
- the letter A in the style of your choice appears on the screen

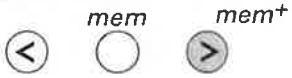
Selecting letters/numbers
- press the right button
- the letters A-Z appear
- press the left button
- the numbers 0–9 appear



Programming letters/numbers
- select letter/number
- press mem$^+$ (save) button
- letter/number is programmed
- the number of empty memory spaces is indicated (number and cursor blink)
- select the next letter/number
- press mem$^+$ button and continue
- programming several words
- to insert a space, select (_) and save
- programme the next word
- if adjustments are made to the stitch length or width, all programmed letters will be affected
- if only single letters or numbers are to be altered, each must be altered individually

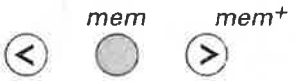
Corrections in memory

Overwriting stitches, letters or numbers
- press the mem$^+$ or left button and scroll to the stitch you wish to overwrite

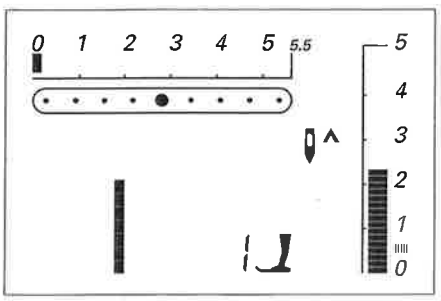


- select the new character
- press mem$^+$ button to save
- the original stitch is replaced (overwritten) by the new one

Deleting stitches, letters or numbers
- press the mem button and scroll to the stitch you wish to delete
- press the clr/del button
- the stitch is deleted



Leave memory
- press the mem button
- all entries are saved and memory closes



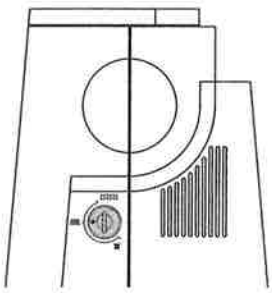
The word mem disappears from the screen

The contents of the memory remain saved even when the machine is disconnected from the electricity supply.
They can be recalled at any time.

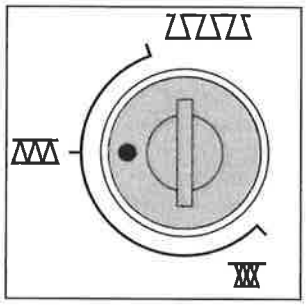
The contents of the memory will be lost if the sewing machine is switched off without pressing the mem button before closing the memory.

Additional information is provided in the Sewing Manual (page 8, 9).

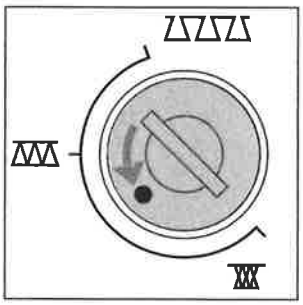
Balance



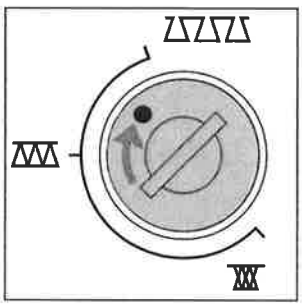
Balance
For balancing forward and reverse sewn stitches and for fine stitch length adjustments.



Normal position



Denser stitch formation
(shorter stitch length)

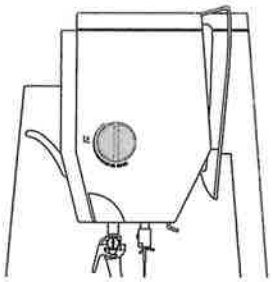


Finer stitch formation
(longer stitch length)

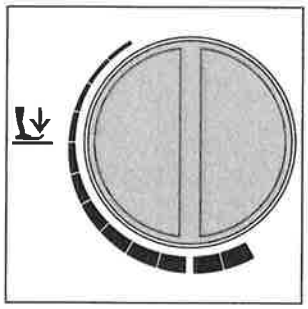
Applications:
Practical stitches, e.g. Honeycomb stitch on jersey, decorative stitches, fantasy stitches, letters, button-holes, etc.

Note:
If the balance has been adjusted, return it to the normal setting once sewing is completed.

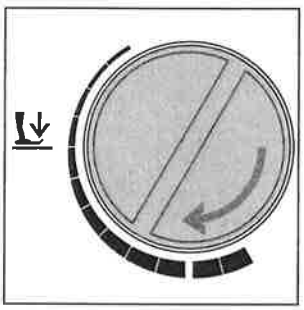
Presser foot pressure



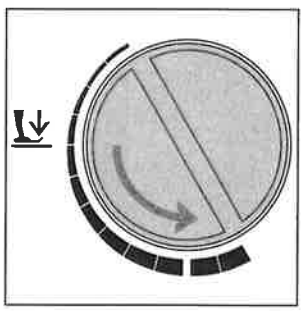
Pressure adjustment left end of machine



Standard pressure
· for normal sewing work



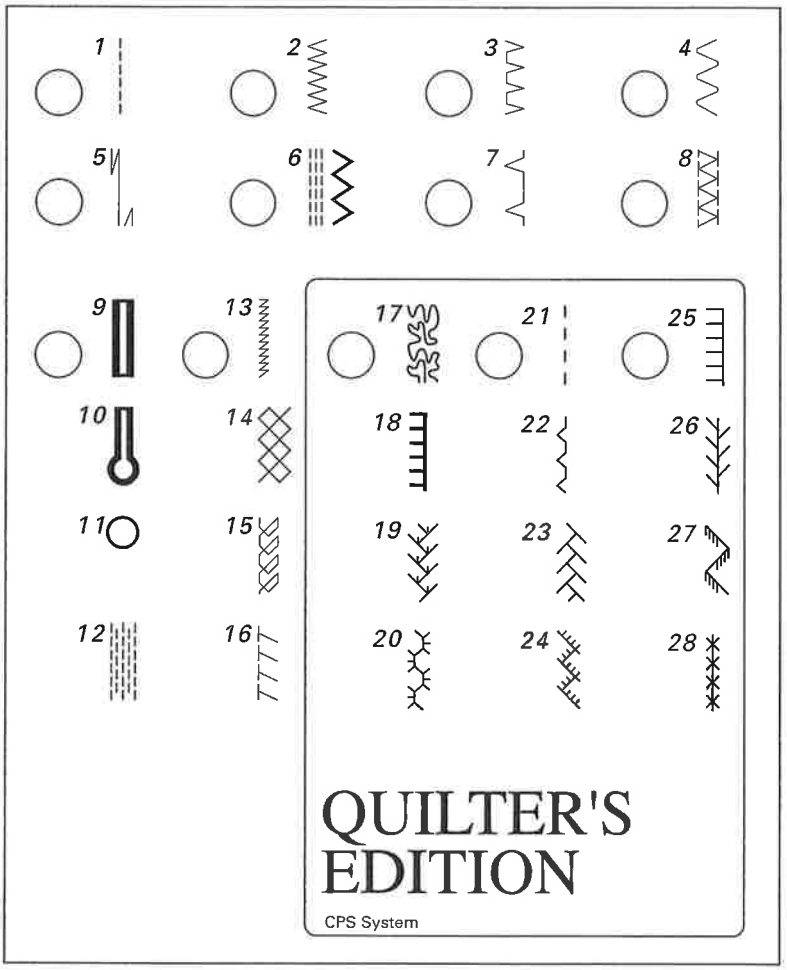
Reduced pressure
· for jerseys and loose knits
· to prevent fabric stretching
· adjust pressure so that the fabric still feeds correctly



Increased pressure
· slippery, light weight fabrics
improves fabric feed

Stitch selection

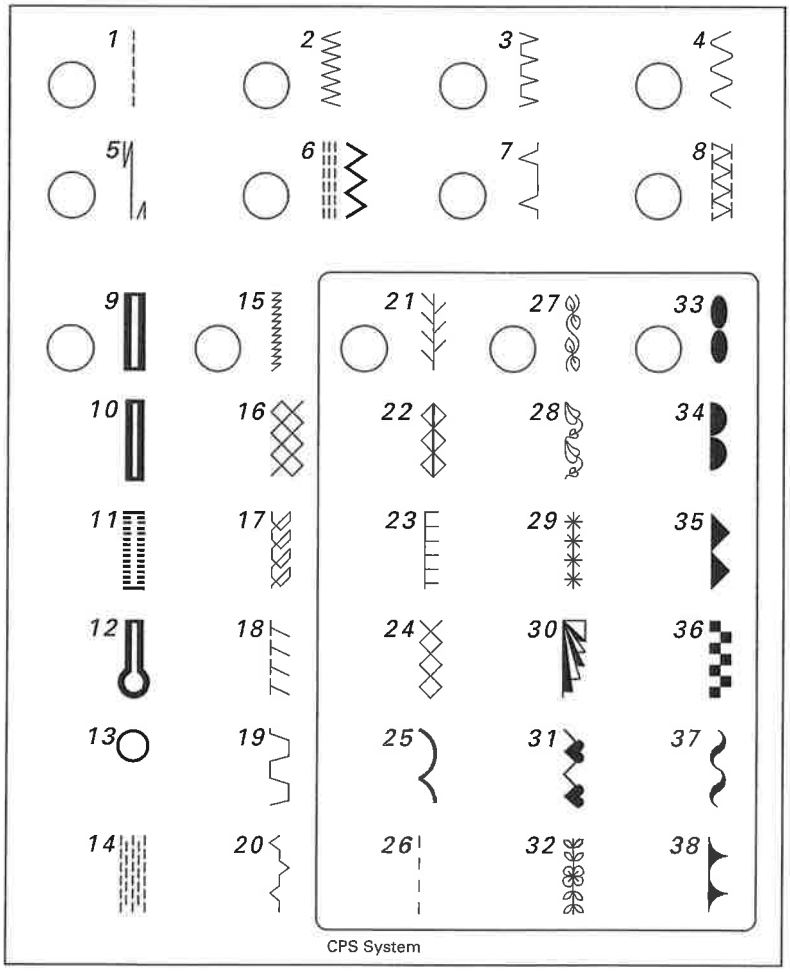
CPS (Customized Pattern Selection)
CPS allows you to replace pre-programmed stitches with others of your own choice from a selected range of practical and decorative stitches available from your **BERNINA** dealer.
virtuosa 150 QE =
12 replacement stitches
virtuosa 160 plus =
18 replacement stitches



virtuosa 150 QE practical and decorative stitches

1 Straight stitch
2 Zig-zag
3 Vari-overlock
4 Running stitch
5 Securing stitch
6 Triple straight and zig-zag
7 Blind stitch
8 Double overlock
9 Standard buttonhole
10 Keyhole buttonhole
11 Straight stitch eyelet
12 Darning program
13 Super stretch stitch
14 Honeycomb stitch
15 Jersey stitch
16 Stretch overlock

17-28 Replacement practical and decorative stitches (CPS)



virtuosa 160 plus practical and decorative stitches

1 Straight stitch
2 Zig-zag
3 Vari-overlock
4 Running stitch
5 Securing stitch
6 Triple straight and zig-zag
7 Blind stitch
8 Double overlock
9 Standard buttonhole
10 Standard buttonhole narrow
11 Stretch buttonhole
12 Keyhole buttonhole
13 Straight stitch eyelet
14 Darning program
15 Super stretch stitch
16 Honeycomb stitch
17 Jersey stitch
18 Stretch overlock
19 Universal stitch
20 Gathering stitch

21-38 Replacement practical and decorative stitches (CPS)

Stitch selection virtuosa 150 QE

1 Straight stitch — All non-stretch fabrics. All straight stitch work.

2 Zig-zag — Most fabric types. All simple zig-zag such as oversewing fine fabrics. Sewing on elastic and lace.

3 Vari-overlock — Primarily for fine jerseys, stretch overlock seams and hems.

4 Running stitch — Most types of fabric. Mending, patching, reinforcing seams.

5 Securing stitch — All types of fabric. Secures the beginning and end of seams sewn with straight stitch.

6 Triple straight and triple zig-zag — Reinforced seams in tough, heavy fabrics.

7 Blind stitch — Most types of fabric. Blind hems, shell edging on soft jerseys and fine fabrics, decorative seams.

8 Double overlock — All types of knit. Overlock = sew and neaten in one operation.

13 Super stretch — Open seam for all super-stretch fabrics.

14 Honeycomb stitch — Most types of interlock and smooth fabrics. Visible seams and hems.

15 Jersey stitch — Natural, blended or synthetic fabrics and delicate knits. Visible seams and hems. Mending jersey/interlock.

16 Stretch overlock — Medium weight knits, towelling and firm wovens. Overlock seams, flat joining seams.

12 Darning program — Automatic darning for fine and medium weight fabrics.

9 Standard buttonhole — Fine to medium weight woven fabrics. Blouses, shirts, trousers, bedlinens, etc.

10 Keyhole buttonhole — Heavy weight, non stretch fabrics. Jackets, coats, trousers, leisure wear, etc.

11 Straight stitch eyelet — Opening for cords and narrow ribbons.

Stitch selection virtuosa 160 plus

1 Straight stitch — All non-stretch fabrics. All straight stitch work.

2 Zig-zag — Most fabric types. All simple zig-zag such as oversewing fine fabrics. Sewing on elastic and lace.

3 Vari-overlock — Primarily for fine jerseys, stretch overlock seams and hems.

4 Running stitch — Most types of fabric. Mending, patching, reinforcing seams.

5 Securing stitch — All types of fabric. Secures the beginning and end of seams sewn with straight stitch.

6 Triple straight and triple zig-zag — Reinforced seams in tough, heavy fabrics.

7 Blind stitch — Most types of fabric. Blind hems, shell edging on soft jerseys and fine fabrics, decorative seams.

8 Double overlock — All types of knit. Overlock = sew and neaten in one operation.

15 Super stretch — Open seam for all super-stretch fabrics.

16 Honeycomb stitch — Most types of interlock and smooth fabrics. Visible seams and hems.

17 Jersey stitch — Natural, blended or synthetic fabrics and delicate knits. Visible seams and hems. Mending jersey/interlock.

18 Stretch overlock — Medium weight knits, towelling and firm wovens. Overlock seams, flat joining seams.

19 Universal stitch — Firm fabrics such as felt and leather. Flat joining seams, visible seams, sewing on elastic, decorative seams.

20 Gathering stitch — Most types of fabric. Gathering with shirring elastic. Butted seams = butting two pressed edges and sewing together.

14 Darning program — Automatic darning for fine and medium weight fabrics.

9 Standard buttonhole — Fine to medium weight fabrics. Blouses, shirts, trousers, bedlinens, etc.

10 Standard buttonhole narrow — Fine to medium weight fabrics. Blouses, shirts, dresses, trousers, children's and baby clothes.

11 Stretch buttonhole — All stretch fabrics made from cotton, wool silk and synthetic fibres.

12 Keyhole buttonhole — Heavy weight, non stretch fabrics. Jackets, coats, trousers, leisure wear, etc.

13 Straight stitch eyelet — Opening for cords and narrow ribbons.

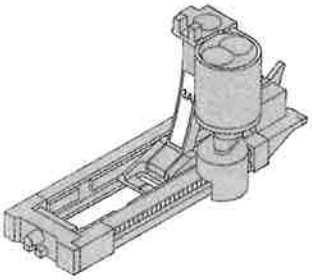
Presser foot selection

1
Reverse pattern foot
Practical and decorative stitches

3
Buttonhole foot
Buttonholes

4
Zipper foot
Sewing in zips

5
Blind stitch foot
Blind hems, edge stitching



3A
Buttonhole foot with slide
Buttonholes on smooth fabrics, darning (available as a special accessory for virtuosa 150 QE)

37
Patchwork foot 1/4"/6 mm
Patchwork with ¼" seam allowance

BERNINA special presser feet (free choice)

The standard selection of presser feet covers most normal sewing requirements but we recommend the use of **BERNINA** purpose designed feet for special sewing tasks such as pintucking and darning.

As requirements vary, these presser feet are not included as standard. Instead you can select from a wide variety of special presser feet those that suit your particular sewing requirements. Ask your **BERNINA** dealer for details of the complete range.

0
Zig-zag foot

2
Overlock foot

6
Embroidery foot

8
Jeans foot

9
Darning foot

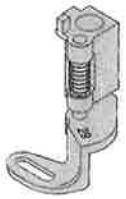
10
Edge Stitch foot

20
Open Embroidery foot

21
Cording foot

23
Appliqué foot

24
Freehand Embroidery foot



29
Freehand Embroidery foot (quilting)

31
5 groove Pintuck foot

32
7 groove Pintuck foot

68
Roll and Shell hemmer 2 mm

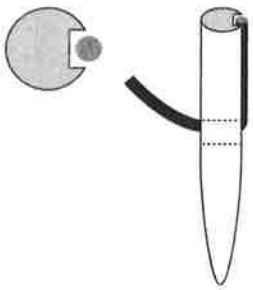
69
Roll and Shell hemmer 4 mm

Important facts about sewing machine needles

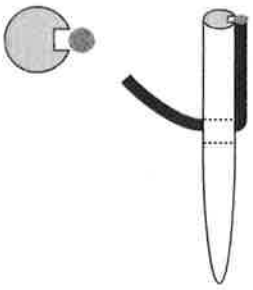
Sewing machine, needle and thread
Your **BERNINA** uses needle system 130/705H.

Needle and thread
The most commonly sold needles are nos. 70–120. The finer the needle, the lower the number. The table shows which needle is suitable for which threads. The needle you use depends on the thread. The needle must be suitable for the thread.

Needle	70	80	90	100	110–120
Darning thread	○	○			
Embroidery thread		○			
Mercerised cotton thread		○	○		
Synthetic thread		○	○		
Thick threads, synthetic mercerised thread			○	○	
Buttonhole thread for decorative seams (cordonnet)				○	○



When sewing, the thread runs in the long groove on the needle.

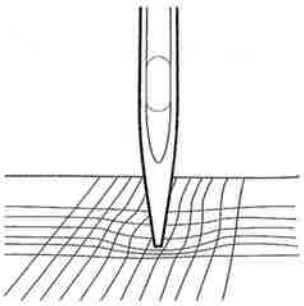


If the needle is too fine, the groove will be too narrow for the thread and faulty stitching or thread breakage can occur.

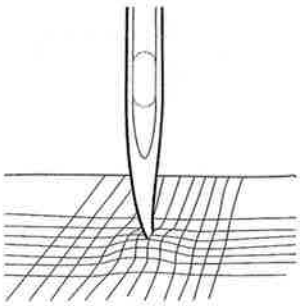
Needle and fabric
Condition of needle

The needle must be in perfect condition. Problems can occur with damaged needles.

bent needle



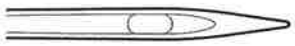
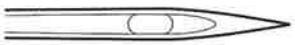
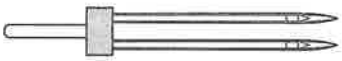
blunt needle



hooked needle

Important facts about sewing machine needles

Special materials are easier to sew if the appropriate needle is used. Special needles are available at your **BERNINA** dealer.

Needle table	Description	Needle point	Suitable for	
Standard needle	130/705 H	Normal point, slightly rounded	Universal needle for woven, synthetic and natural fibers, e.g. linen, chiffon, batiste, organdie, wool, satin, decorative stitching, embroidery	
Special needles	130/705-SES	Fine ball point	Fine knits, especially for synthetic fibers	
	130/705/H-SUK	Medium ball point	Heavier knits in synthetic or natural fibers	
	130/705 H-S	Medium ball point	Special needle for delicate or difficult stretch fabrics	
	130/705 H-J	Extra fine point	Overalls, heavy linen, denim, canvas. Pierces dense fabrics easily.	
	130/705 H-LR+H-LL	Cutting point	Natural and synthetic leather, plastic, coated and waxed fabric	
Double needle	130/705 H DO	Widths: 1,6 / 2,0 / 2,5 / 3,0 / 4,0	Visible hems in stretch fabrics, pintucks, decorative sewing	
Triple needle	130/705 H TRI	Widths: 2,5 / 3,0	Decorative sewing	
Hemstitch needle	130/705 H	Width: 2,0	Hemstitch in loose weaves	

Feed-dog and fabric feed

Feed-dog and stitch length
With each stitch the feed-dog moves forward by one step. The length of this step is determined by the stitch length selected. With an extremely short stitch length, the steps are also short. The fabric moves under the foot quite slowly, even at full sewing speed. Buttonholes, satin stitch and decorative stitches are all sewn with a very short stitch length.

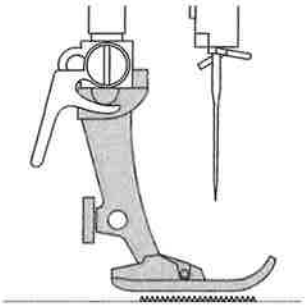
Important

Let the fabric feed evenly!

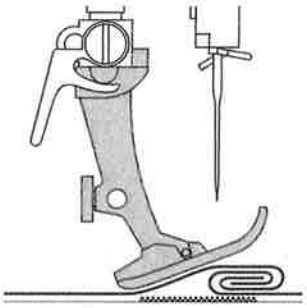
Pulling or pushing will result in gaps.

Holding back will result in knots.

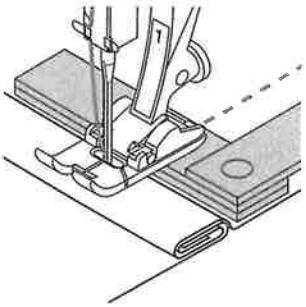
Feed-dog and fabric feed



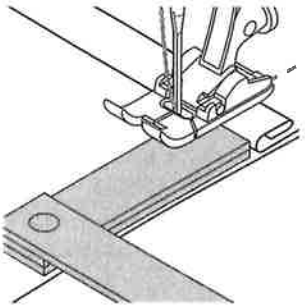
The feed-dog can work normally when the foot is level.



If the foot is at an angle, e.g. when sewing over thick to thin or vice-versa, the feed-dog cannot grip and feed the fabric and the fabric hangs up.

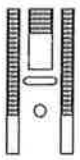


To solve this problem, place one, two or three compensating plates as required behind the needle under the presser foot.

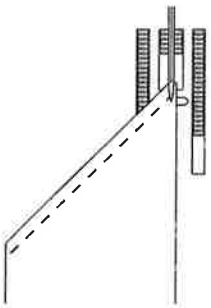


To correct the height in front of the foot, place one or more plates to the right of the foot close to the needle. Sew until the foot is level again and remove the plates.

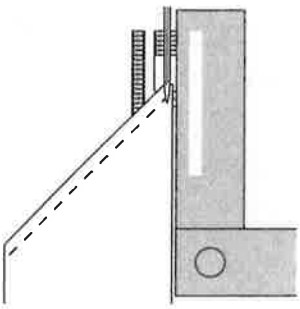
Feed-dog and sewing corners



The gap between the two rows of teeth is relatively large due to the width of the stitch plate hole.



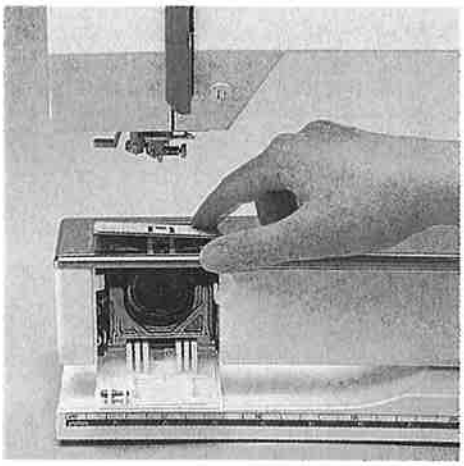
When sewing corners only a small section of the fabric is actually on the feed-dog so that it cannot grip the fabric well.

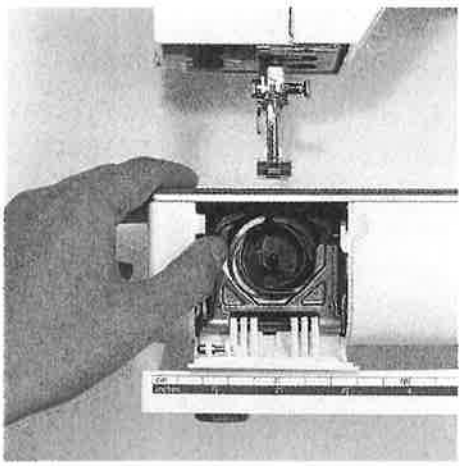


Correct this by placing one or more compensating plates as close as possible to the edge of the fabric.

Cleaning

If the machine is stored in a cold room, it should be brought to a warm room about one hour before use.





Important!
Never use solvents of any kind!

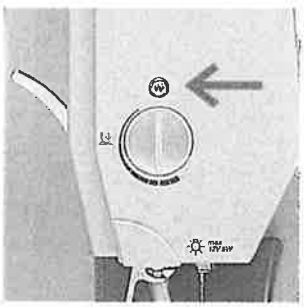
Cleaning
Clean the machine after every use
- turn power switch to 0
- remove presser foot and needle
- open the free-arm cover
- press the stitch plate down at back right corner
- lift and remove it
- clean the area with the brush
- replace the stitch plate

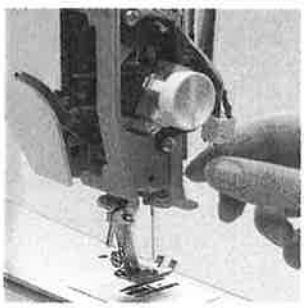
Cleaning the screen and the machine
- wipe with a damp cloth

Cleaning the hook
- turn power switch to 0
- remove the bobbin case
- push the release lever to the left
- push the locking lever to the left and fold down the hook race cover
- remove the hook
- clean the hook race with a cloth or brush, never use a sharp instrument
- replace the hook, turning the handwheel if necessary so that the hook driver is on the left
- close the hook race cover and secure with the locking lever, the locking pin must engage
- check by turning the handwheel
- insert the bobbin case

Lubricating
This machine is equipped with a LM (low mass) hook system which requires no lubrication. If however you do lubricate any parts, always run the machine immediately afterwards on scrap material to avoid soiling your work.

Sewing light





Note:
Use bulb type
12 V 5 W.
W 2.1 x 9.5 d.

Refer to the safety instructions!

Light bulbs get hot.
Allow to cool down before removal.

Replacing the bulb
- turn power switch to 0
- loosen the screw
- remove the cover
- remove the bulb
- insert the new bulb
- replace cover and tighten screw

Trouble shooting

In most cases you will be able to identify and remedy faults by checking the following.

Check whether:
- the upper and lower threads are threaded correctly
- the needle is inserted correctly with the flat side to the back
- the needle size is correct – check the needle/thread table
- the machine is clean – brush out any thread fluff
- the hook race is clean
- any threads are trapped between the tension discs or under the bobbin case spring

Upper thread breaks

- The upper thread tension is too tight.
- The needles are of a poor quality. Ideally needles should be purchased from your **BERNINA** dealer.
- The needle has been inserted incorrectly. The flat side of the shank must be to the back.
- The needle is bent or blunt.
- Poor quality, knotted or dried out thread has been used.
- Use the correct spool disc.
- Stitch plate or hook tip damaged. Take your machine to your **BERNINA** dealer.

Lower thread breaks

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

Skipped stitches

- Wrong needles used. Use only 130/705H system.
- The needle is blunt, bent or incorrectly inserted. Push right to the top when inserting.
- Needle inserted all the way to the top.
- The needle point does not suit the fabric being sewn. If necessary use a ball point for knitted fabrics and cutting point for hard leather.

Needle breaks

- Needle clamp screw loose.
- Fabric taken out in front of instead of behind the presser foot.
- When sewing over thick area, the fabric was pushed with the needle still in the fabric.
- Poor quality thread, unevenly wound or knotted.

Faulty stitching

- Remnants of thread between the tension discs.
- Remnants of thread under the bobbin case spring.
- Lower thread still threaded in the bobbin case finger.
- Machine threaded with foot down.
- Incorrect threading. Check upper and lower threads.
- Use the correct spool disc.

Machine fails to run or runs slowly

- Plug not properly inserted.
- Power switch in off position.
- Machine has been standing in a cold room.
- Bobbin winder still switched on.

Machine sews in reverse

Reverse sewing function is still activated.

Index

A

Accessory box 6
Alphabet 13
Altered stitch memory 13

B

Balance 17
Bobbin case
· inserting 8
Bobbin thread
· breaks 31
· bringing up 10
· inserting 8
· winding 8
Bulb
· changing 30
Buttonholes
· auto keyhole 16
· auto standard 15
· auto stretch 15
· manual 4-step keyhole 14
· manual 6-step standard 14
· stitch counter 17
· balance 16,17

C

Cable 7
Cable connection 7
Carrying case 6
Cleaning 30
Clr/del button 13
Contents 3
Continuous reverse 13
Corners 29
CPS – Customized Stitch Selection 23

D

Decorative stitches 23
Details of the machine 4, 5
Double overlock 18, 19

F

Faults 31
Feed Dogs 11
· and fabric feed 29
· and presser foot 29
· and sewing corners 29
· and stitch length 29
· lowering 11
Foot control 7
Free-Hand System 7
Functions 13

G

General operating instructions 12

H

Hook
· cleaning 30

I

Index 32
Inserting a bobbin 8

K

Keyhole buttonhole 14, 16, 17

L

Lettering/number, programming 20/21

M

Maintenance 30
Memory programming 19–21
Motor speed 13

N

Needle
· threading 10
· and thread 27
· information 28
· changing 9
Needle position 12
Needle stop up/down 12
Needle theader 10
Numbers/lettering, programming 20/21

O

Operating instruction 12

P

Pattern end 13
Personal memory 13
Power cable 7
Power switch 7
Practical stitches 24, 25
Presser feet
· changing 9
· selection 26
Presser foot display 12
Presser foot lifter 7
Presser foot pressure 22
Programming memory 20, 21

Q

Quick reverse 13

R

Reverse sewing
· continuous 13

S

Safety instructions 1
Securing button 13
Securing function 13
Securing stitch 23, 24
Sewing corners 29
Sewing light 30
Sewing table 7
Skipped stitches 27
Speed (1/2) 13
Standard buttonhole 14, 15, 17
Stitch counter buttonhole selector 13
Stitch length 12
Stitch width 12
Stitch plate markings 11
Stitch selection 24, 25
Stretch buttonhole 14, 15, 17
Supplementary spool pin 9

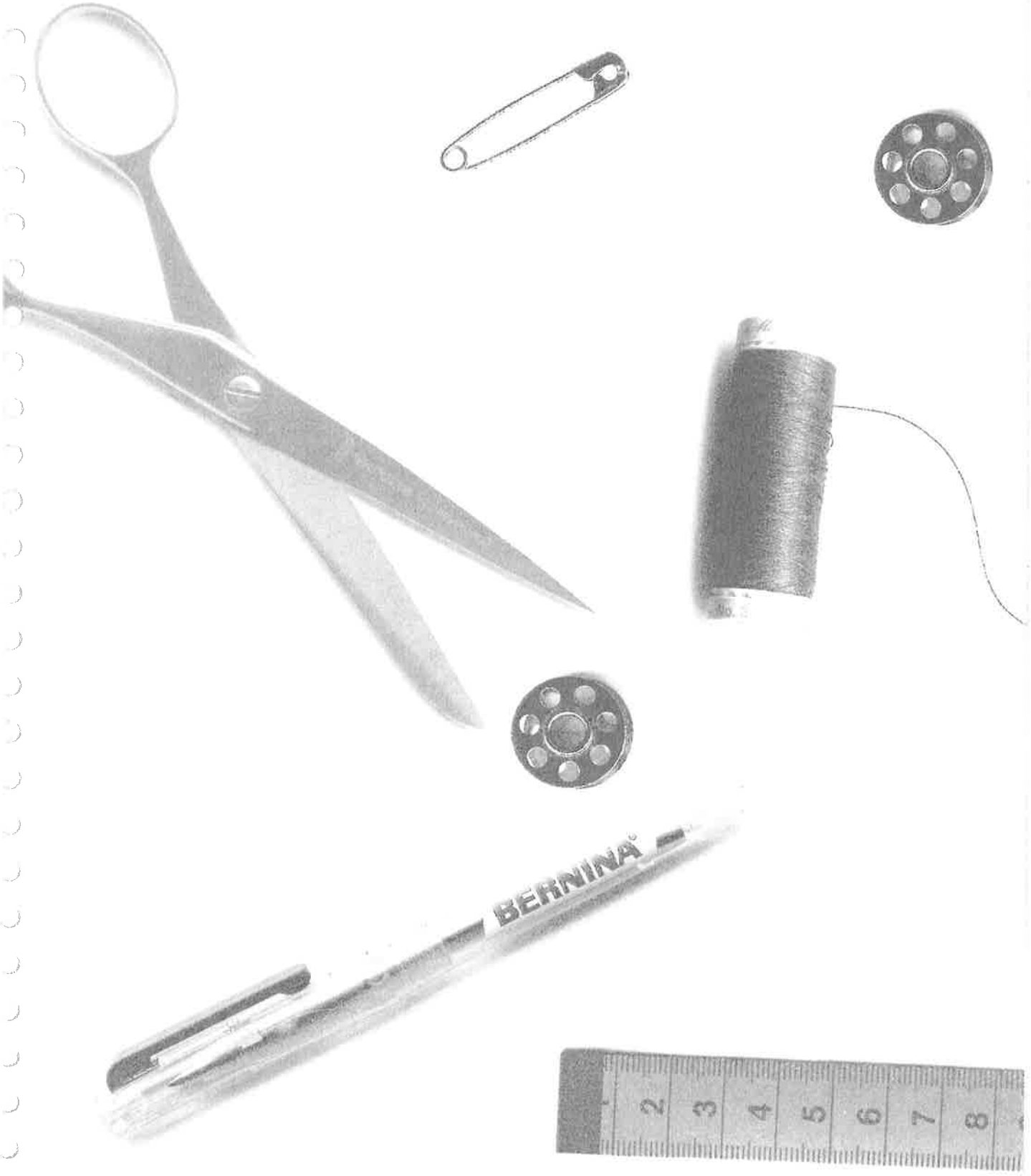
T

Tension 11
Thread cutter 11
Thread tension 11
Thread
· and needle chart 27
· and needles 27
· bringing up the lower thread 10
· tension 11
· upper thread threading 10
Threader 10
Trouble shooting 31

U

Upper thread
· breaks 25
· threading 10

Sewing Manual

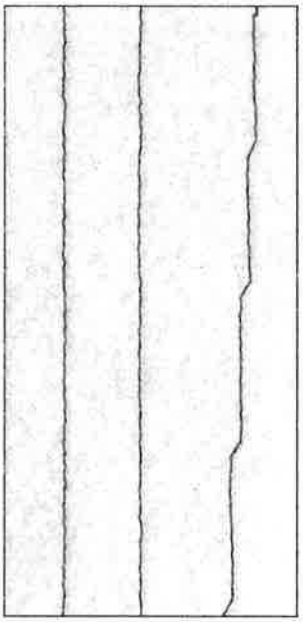


Straight stitch/zig-zag	2–5
Decorative stitches	6, 7
Memory	8, 9
Seams, hems with practical stitches	10–14
Sewing knits	15, 16
Zippers	17
Blind hem	18
Elastic	19, 20
Buttonholes/eyelets	21–27
Quilt stitch	28, 29
Darning/mending tears	30–34
Index	35

2

Straight stitch

Stitch:	**Straight stitch No. 1**
Needle:	**size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread:	**cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog:	**up (sewing position)**
Presser foot:	**Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



A B C

A – straight stitch with length of 2.25 mm preset length
B – straight stitch with altered stitch length
C – straight stitch with altered needle positions

Straight stitch (A)
The machine is ready to sew as soon as you switch on
· select straight stitch
· presser foot display
· basic settings (length and width) for straight stitch
· basic settings blink constantly

Altering the stitch length (B)
You can alter the length while you sew:
ⓥ shorten
ⓐ lengthen

Change the needle position (C)
ⓒ to the left
ⓒ to the right

Securing with quick reverse button (frame)
· press the button and the machine sews in reverse
· release the button and the machine sews forward

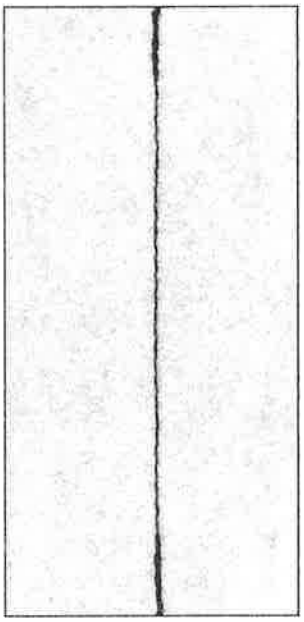
TIPS

Adjust the stitch length to suit the fabric:
· e.g. use a longer stitch length (approximately 3 mm–4 mm) with denim, shorter length (2 mm–2.5 mm) with batiste

Adjust the stitch length to suit the thread:
· e.g. use a longer stitch length (approximately 3 mm–5 mm) when sewing with cordonnet thread for top stitching

Activate needle stop down
· prevents the fabric slipping when you stop to adjust it

Securing stitch (straight stitch)



Stitch: **Securing stitch No. 5**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Securing stitch
for all fabrics
secures beginning and end of seam

Stitch selection
· touch stitch No. 5

On-screen
· presser foot
· basic settings (width and length)

Sewing

Seam begin
· machine secures seam automatically
(5 stitches forward, 5 stitches reverse)
· continue with straight stitch forward

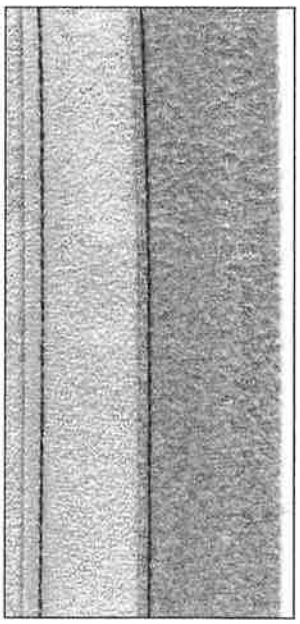
Seam end
· press the quick reverse button
machine secures automatically (5 stitches forward,
5 stitches reverse)
· machine stops automatically when securing is complete

TIP

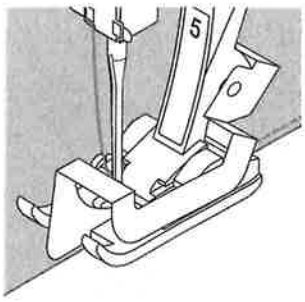
Sewing long seams
· quick and easy securing at beginning and end of seam

4

Edge stitching



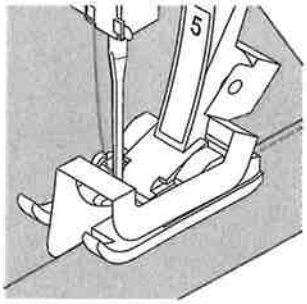
Stitch:	**Straight stitch No. 1**
Needle:	**size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread:	**cotton, polyester or cordonnet (topstitching)**
Feed-dog:	**up (sewing position)**
Presser foot:	**Reverse pattern foot No. 1 or Blind stitch foot No. 5**
	Edge stitch foot No. 10 (optional)



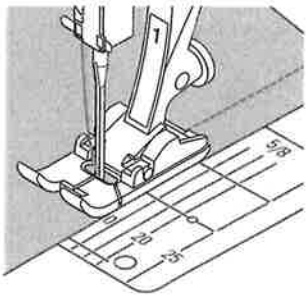
Narrow edge stitching

Needle position
· left for outer edge
· right for inner edge
Presser foot
· Blind stitch foot No. 5

Example
Outer edge
· place edge of fold against the guide on the foot
· select needle position at desired distance from the edge



Hem edges
· place edge of fold against the guide on the foot
· select needle position right

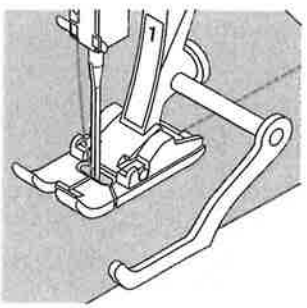


Wide edge stitching

Needle position
· all
Presser foot
· Reverse pattern foot No. 1

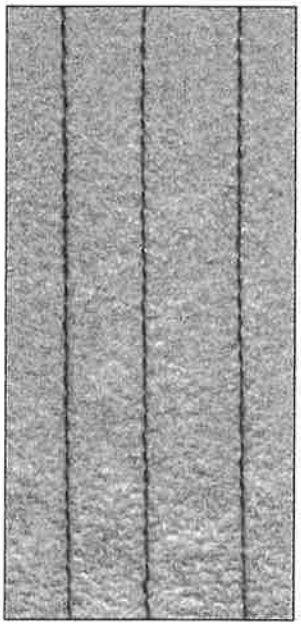
At a foot's width (A)
· guide the fold along the edge of the presser foot sole

At 1–3 cm (B)
· guide the folded edge along the markings on the stitch plate



Seam guide (C)
· insert the seam guide into the hole on the presser foot shaft
· adjust as desired
· guide the folded edge along the seam guide

· to sew parallel lines, guide the fabric along a previously sewn line of stitches



A **B** **C**

TIP

Edge stitching with seam guide
· a big help when sewing parallel lines

Zig-zag stitch

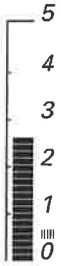
Stitch: **Zig-zag No. 2**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Zig-zag stitch
for all fabrics
for neatening edges
for decorative work

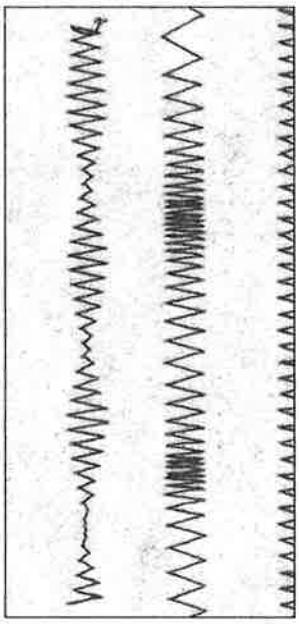
Stitch selection
· press the appropriate button (zig-zag)

On-screen
· presser foot
· basic settings (length and width)

Altering the stitch width (A)
the width can be altered while you sew
⊳ wider
⊲ narrower



Altering the stitch length (B)
the length can be altered while you sew
⊽ shorter
⊼ longer



A B C

A – zigzag stitch with altered stitch width
B – zigzag stitch with altered stitch length
C – fabric edges finished with zigzag stitch

Satin stitch
dense (shorter) zig-zag stitch = filled in zig-zag

Oversewing edges (C)
· guide edge of fabric under the center of the presser foot
· needle goes into fabric on one stroke and over the edge of the fabric on the next stroke
· do not select too wide a width or too long a stitch – the edge should lie flat and not roll
· use darning thread for fine fabrics

TIP

Oversewing edges with zig-zag
· if edges roll, use Vari-overlock stitch No. 3 and foot No. 2 (optional foot)

Embroidery with satin stitch
· adjust the stitch width as you sew for new effects

6

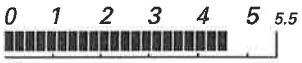
Decorative stitches

Stitch: **Decorative stitch**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or rayon embroidery**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1 or No. 6 (depending on stitch)**

Decorative stitches
for all fabrics, for embellishing

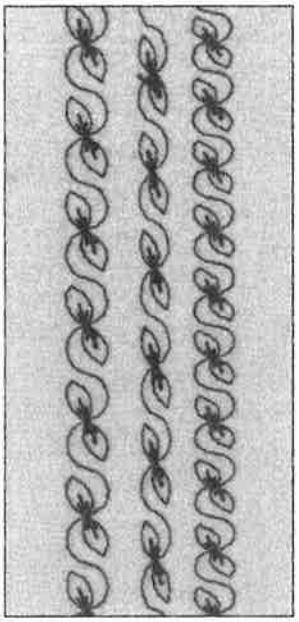
Stitch selection
· press appropriate button

Altering the basic settings



Stitch width
⊳ wider
⊲ narrower

Stitch length
⊽ shorter
⊼ longer



A C B

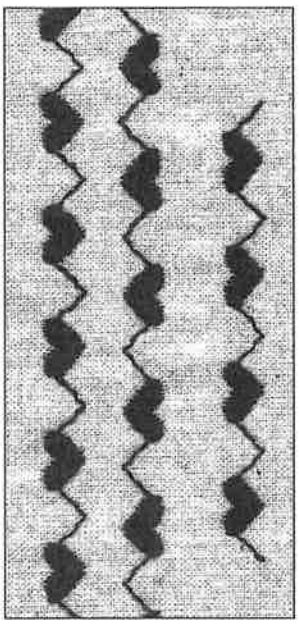
A – decorative stitch with preset width and length
B – decorative stitch with reduced width
C – decorative stitch with shortened length

TIP

Altering the basic settings
· stitches can be adjusted to suit your own tastes, e.g. for dolls clothes, reduce the width
· the size of motifs can be adjusted to suit small items

Decorative stitches on single layer of fabric:
· always use stabilizer underneath
· remove after sewing is complete

Combining decorative stitches with functions



B A C

Stitch:	**Decorative stitches**
Needle:	**size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread:	**cotton or rayon embroidery**
Feed-dog:	**up (sewing position)**
Presser foot:	**Reverse pattern foot No. 1, open Embroidery Foot No. 20 or Embroidery Foot No. 6 (optional)**

- every stitch can be combined with functions
- more than one function can be used with individual stitches
- press the clr/del button to delete the functions

Method

- select stitch (**A**)
- sew

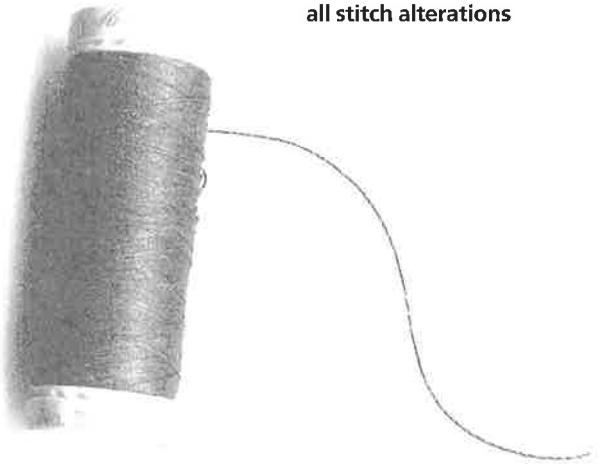
- select function (e.g. mirror image) (**B**)
- sew

- select 2nd function (e.g. securing) (**C**)
- sew

Deleting functions

- special functions – press the appropriate button to disengage or press the clr/del button.

Note:
use of the clr/del button will remove most functions and all stitch alterations



TIP

Activate needle stop down when sewing long seams

- prevents fabric slipping when stopping to adjust it

Activate pattern end function:

- machine stops after each stitch pattern

Decorative stitches on single layer of fabric:

- always use stabilizer underneath
- remove after sewing is complete

8

Practical and decorative stitches in Memory

A B

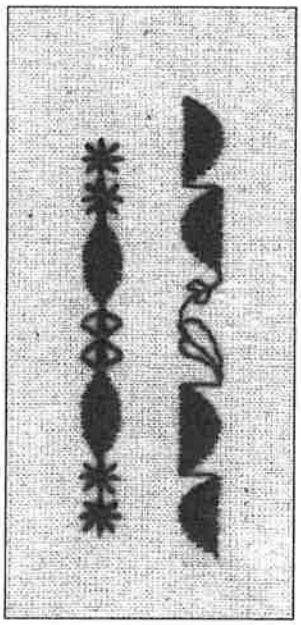
- The memory can store up to 30 stitches
- Every practical and decorative stitch can be saved in memory
- Any combinations of practical and decorative stitches as well as letters and numbers can be saved in the memory
- The memory contents remain saved even when the machine is disconnected from the electricity supply
- Memory contents can be recalled at any time

Exceptions: buttonholes, securing stitch No. 5, eyelet

Programming practical and decorative stitches
see instruction manual

Examples
- program a stitch combination of your choice in the memory (**A**) and
- sew repeatedly

- save a stitch combination
- activate mirror image
- save mirror image (**B**) and sew both repeatedly



C D

- program a stitch combination of your choice in the memory
- activate pattern end (**C**)
- machine stops automatically at the end of the combination

- program a partially mirror imaged stitch in the memory
- activate pattern end (**D**)
- machine stops automatically at the end of the combination

TIP

Decorative stitch combinations with embroidery thread
- gives stitches a fuller appearance

Stitch combinations on double fabric
- bottom layer does not pucker

Stitch combinations on single fabric
- always use stabilizer as a backing
- remove after sewing

Letters and numbers in memory

(Block letters on the virtuosa 150 QE)

- The memory has a capacity for 30 stitches.
- All letters can be programmed in memory.
- All letters and numbers as well as practical and decorative stitches can be combined at will and programmed in memory.
- The memory contents remain saved even when the machine is disconnected from the electricity supply.
- The memory contents can be recalled at any time.

A B C

Programming letter and numbers
see instruction manual

Examples

A

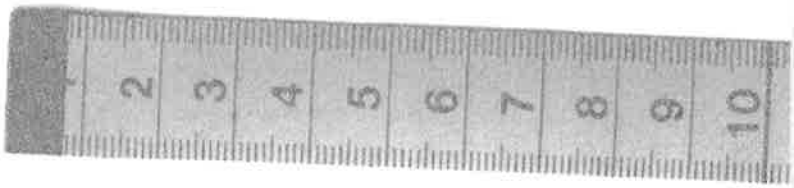
Program name in block capitals (A)
- activate pattern end
- sew the name
- machine stops when the name is complete

A

Program name in double capitals (B)
- activate pattern end
- sew
- machine stops when the name is complete

A

Program initials and year in italics (C)
- activate pattern end
- sew
- machine stops when the sewing is finished
- trim connecting threads



TIP

Activate pattern end after programming
- the programmed words will be repeated if the function is not activated

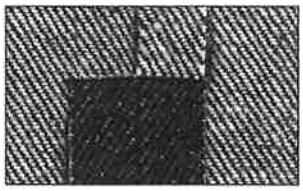
Sewing letters on double fabric
- bottom layer does not pucker

Sewing letters on single fabric
- always use stabilizer as a backing
- remove after sewing

Practical stitch seams

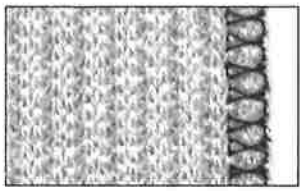
Open seams
Seams which are pressed open
· seam allowance width as wide as wanted
· seam lies flat
· seam does not stretch open

Suggested stitches:
· straight, narrow zig-zag and super stretch
Application: primarily for woven fabrics
· clothing



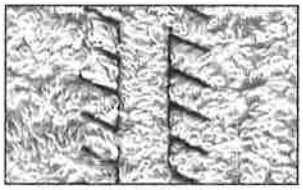
Closed seam (overlock seams)
Seams which cannot be pressed open
· sewn and neatened in one operation
· narrow seam allowances

Suggested stitches:
· vari-overlock, double overlock
Application: primarily for knits and jerseys
· excellent for knit clothing, lingerie and bed linens



Flat joining seams
Seams where the edges are overlapped and then over-sewn
· sewing is on the seam allowances

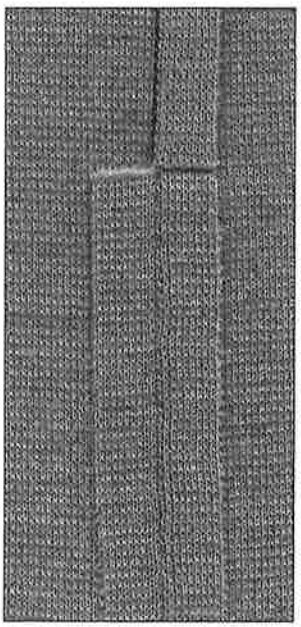
Suggested stitch:
· stretch-overlock
Application: particularly good for towelling and lycra



Zig-zag seam

Stitch:	**Zig-zag No. 2**
Stitch width:	**approx. 1 mm**
Stitch length:	**approx. 0,5 mm**
Needle:	**universal, ballpoint or stretch as needed**
Thread:	**cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog:	**up (sewing position)**
Presser foot:	**Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

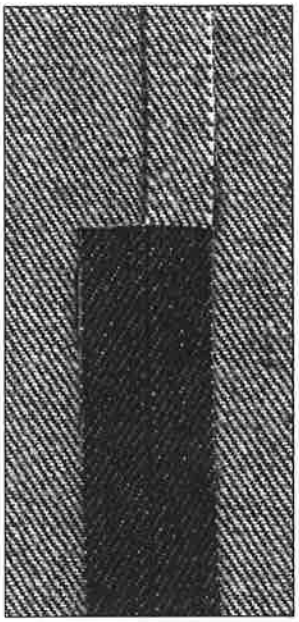
Open seam applications
· stitch has more "give" than a straight stitch
· use for knits and outer wear
· seam lies flat and is not bulky
· allows a garment to be let out



TIP

Seam in jersey or knits waves
· to prevent the stretching of the seam while being sewn, reduce the presser foot pressure to suit the fabric

Triple straight stitch seam



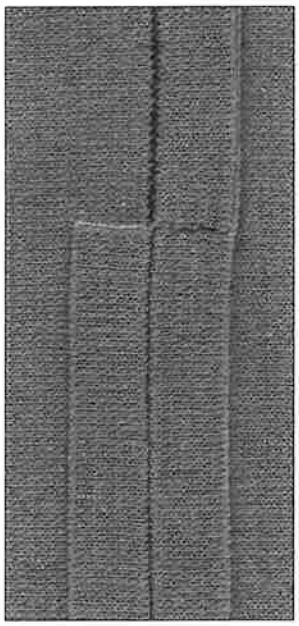
Stitch: **Triple straight stitch No. 6**
Needle: **80–90 universal or jeans**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Open seam
· strong seam for firm and densely woven fabric such as denim and corduroy
· reinforced seam for garment areas subject to hard wear

TIP

Use a Jeans needle and the jeans foot No. 8 for densely woven fabrics

Super stretch seam



Stitch: **Super stretch No. 13 virtuosa QE/No. 15 virtuosa plus**
Needle. **universal, ballpoint or stretch as needed**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Open seam
· flexible seam for very stretchy fabrics, particularly for sports and leisure wear
· seam lies flat and is not bulky

TIP

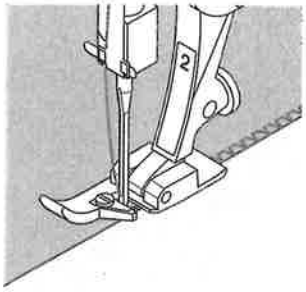
Knits and jersey
· use a new ball point needle to prevent damaging the loops

Sewing stretch fabrics
· if necessary use a stretch needle (130/705H-S) = needle point slides between the fibers

Seam in knits or jersey waves
· reduce presser foot pressure to suit the fabric

Vari-overlock seam

Stitch: **Vari-overlock No. 3**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Overlock foot No. 2 (optional) or Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



Closed seam
stretchy seam in fine, soft knits such as silk jersey and interlock

Sewing
· guide the raw edge along the pin on the overlock foot
· the stitch will form over the pin and over the edge of the fabric

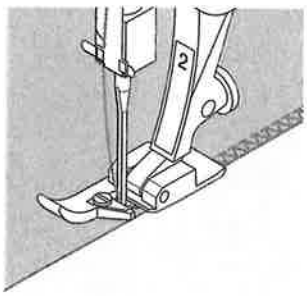
TIP

Knits and jersey
· use a new needle to prevent damaging the loops

Sewing stretch fabrics
· if necessary use a stretch needle (130/705H-S) = needle point slides between the fibers

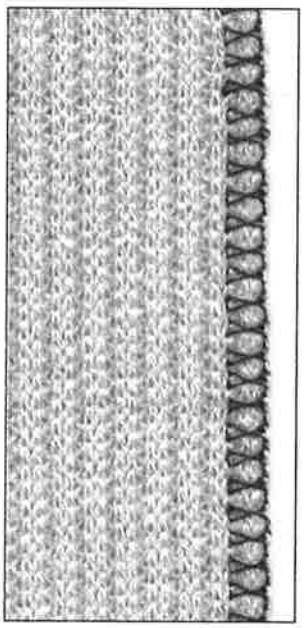
Double overlock seam

Stitch: **Double overlock No. 8**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Overlock foot No. 2 (optional) or Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



Closed seam
overlock seam in loose knits and cross seams in knits and jerseys

Sewing
· guide the raw edge along the pin on the overlock foot
· the stitch will form over the pin and over the edge of the fabric

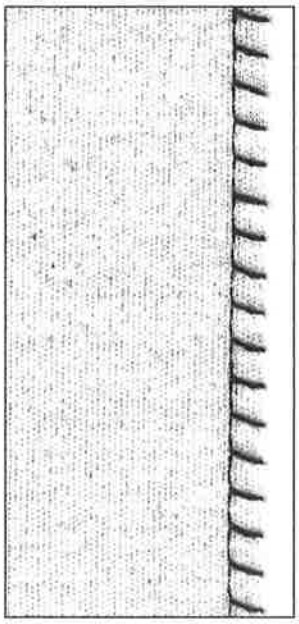


TIP

Knits and jersey
· use a new needle to prevent damaging the loops

Sewing stretch fabrics
· if necessary use a stretch needle (130/705H-S) = needle point slides between the fibers

Stretch overlock seam



TTTT

Stitch: **Stretch overlock No. 16 virtuosa QE/No. 18 virtuosa plus**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

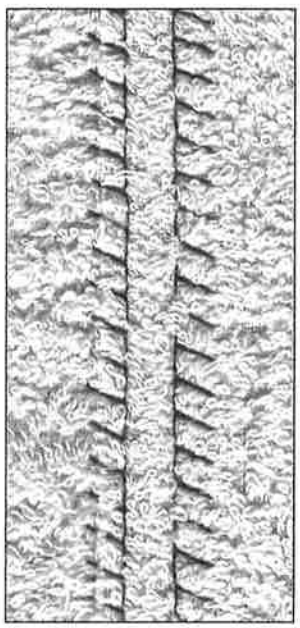
Closed seam
overlock seam in coarse or loose knits

Sewing
· sew stretch overlock along the fabric edge
· the stitch on the right swing should go over the edge of the fabric

TIP

Seam in loose knits waves
· reduce presser foot pressure to suit the fabric

Flat joining seam



TTTT

Stitch: **Stretch overlock No. 16 virtuosa QE/No. 18 virtuosa plus**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Flat joining seam
· lay the fabric edges on top of each other and sew along the seam allowance = very flat, durable seams
· ideal for fluffy or thick materials such as towelling, felt and leather

Sewing
· sew stretch overlock along the fabric edge
· the stitch should go just over the edge of the top fabric into the lower layer

TIP

Fabric and thread
· if you use a matching color thread, it is hardly visible in fluffy fabrics

Thick seam
· particularly suitable for fabrics in which a normal straight stitch seam would stretch open

Hems with practical stitches

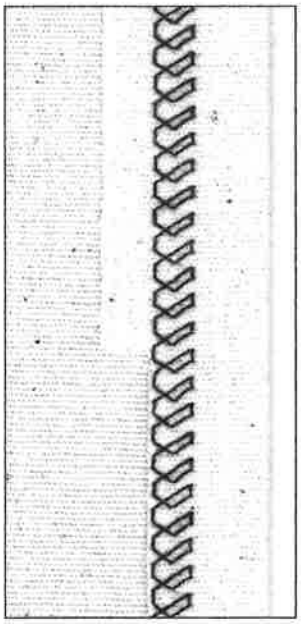
Preparation
· press hem and baste if desired

Sewing
· sew hem at desired depth (right side)
· trim surplus fabric (wrong side)

Visible hem with Jersey stitch

Stitch: **Jersey stitch No. 15 virtuosa QE/No. 17 virtuosa plus**
Needle: **universal, ballpoint or stretch as needed**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Visible stretch hem
for all types of cotton, wool, synthetic and mixed fiber jersey



TIP

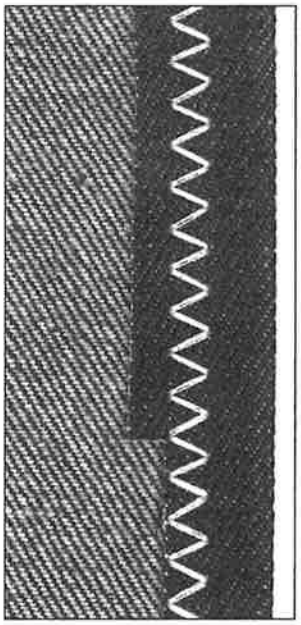
Knits and jersey
· use a new ball point needle to prevent damaging the loops

Sewing stretch fabrics
· if necessary use a stretch needle (130/705H-S) = needle point slides between the fibers

Visible hem with Triple zig-zag stitch

Stitch: **Triple zig-zag No. 6**
Stitch width: **2,5–5 mm depending on fabric**
Stitch length: **basic setting**
Needle: **universal or jeans**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Strong visible seam
for firm, densely woven fabrics, particularly good for denim and canvas



TIP

Hems on items which are to be washed frequently
· first neaten raw edges and do not trim after sewing

Sewing firm, densely woven fabrics
· use a Jeans needle

Sewing knits

Important information

Perfect needle
· blunt needles can damage knits

Use a stretch needle (130/705 H-S) if necessary
· the needle point slides between the fibers

Fine sewing thread
· heavy threads can damage knits and cause holes when the garment is washed

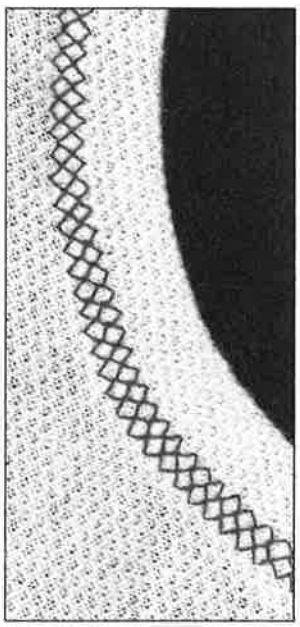
Darning thread for basting
· it's easier to remove when oversewn

Sewing test, when necessary
· the elasticity of modern fabrics varies greatly
· adjust basic settings to suit the fabric; the seam should be as stretchy as the fabric
· for greater elasticity:
use a shorter stitch length and a wider stitch width
(only one of these adjustments may be necessary)

Presser foot pressure
· soft, loose knits can wave when sewn:
reduce the pressure until the seam lies flat;
the machine must still feed the fabric properly

Self-facing with Honeycomb stitch

Stitch: **Honeycomb No. 14 virtuosa QE/No. 16 virtuosa plus**
Needle: **universal, ballpoint or stretch as needed**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



Ribbing with visible seam
for all cotton, wool, synthetic and mixed fiber jersey

Preparation
· press 1 cm (3/8") to wrong side

Sewing
· sew from the right at a foot's width from the edge
· trim surplus fabric (wrong side)

Balance/corrections
· Honeycomb stitch is not closed
bring stitch together
= adjust balance – (subtract space between stitches)

open out stitch
= adjust balance + (add space to stitches)

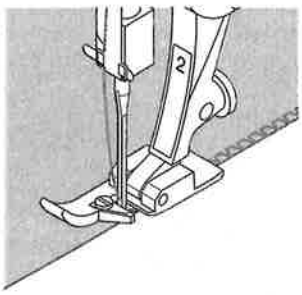
TIP

Needle stop down
· needle stays in fabric when you stop to adjust the ribbing

Presser foot pressure
· reduce pressure if hem stretches

Ribbing with overlock seam

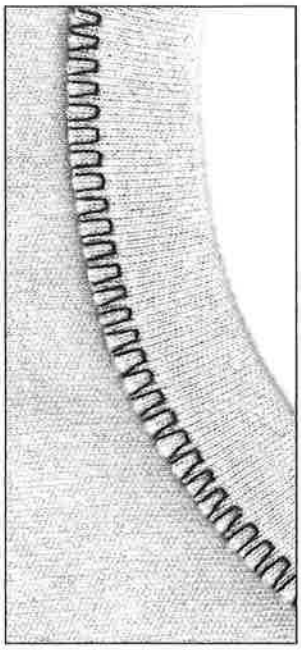
Stitch: **Vari-overlock No. 3**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Overlock foot No. 2 (optional) or Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



Ribbing with overlock seam
for all fine cotton, synthetic and mixed fiber jersey

Preparation
· fold ribbing in half
· pin and baste to opening, right side outside

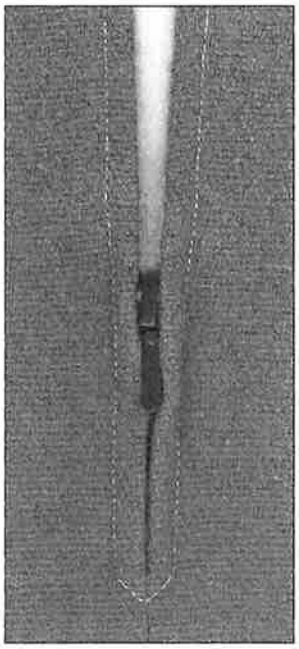
Sewing
· sew Vari-overlock over the raw edge
· guide the edge along the pin on the foot



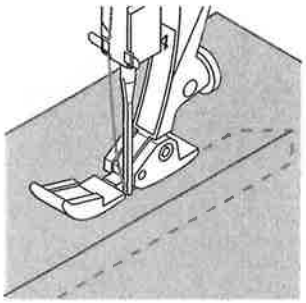
TIP

Needle stop down
· needle stays in fabric when you stop to adjust the ribbing

Zippers



Stitch: **Straight stitch No. 1**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Zipper foot No. 4**
Needle position: **far right or far left**



Preparation:
· baste in zipper
· fabric edges should meet over the center of the zipper

Sewing
· sew in the zipper, each side from bottom to top
· once with needle position far right and once with needle position far left
· the edge of the foot runs along the teeth of the zip
· the needle inserts close to the teeth

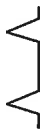
TIP

To sew around zipper pull
· close zipper and sew up to about 5 cm (2") away from the pull
· insert needle, raise the presser foot, open the zipper, lower the foot and continue to sew

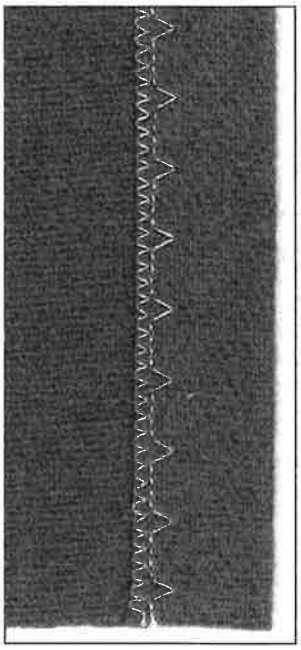
Seam begin
· hold thread firmly when starting to sew = pull fabric slightly to the back (fewer stitches)

Zipper or fabric is thick or densely woven
· use a 90–100 needle for even stitch formation

Blind hem



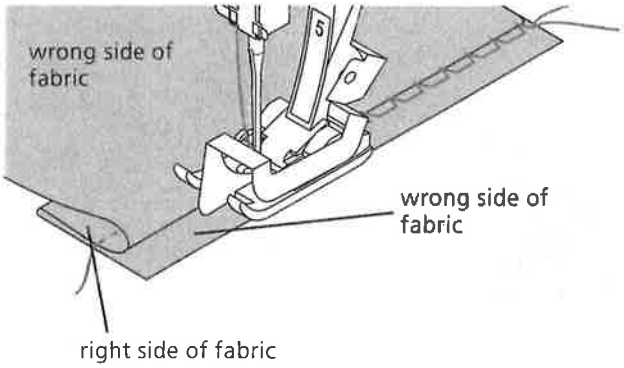
Stitch: **Blind hem No. 7**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Blind stitch foot No. 5**



Blind hem
for invisible hems in medium to heavy cotton, wool and blended fabrics

Preparation
- neaten raw edges
- prepare seam as for sewing by hand
- place work under the presser foot (see drawing)

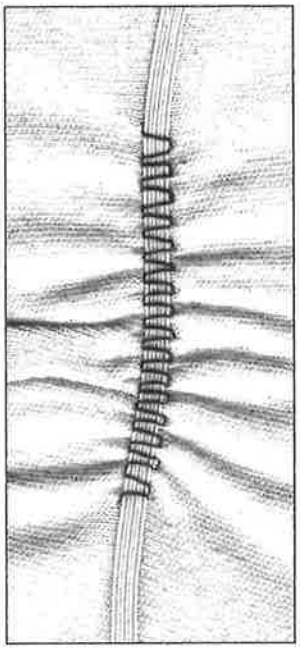
Sewing
- the needle should just pierce the edge of the fold (same as hand sewing)
- adjust the stitch width to suit the fabric
- after sewing about 10 cm (4"), check both sides of fabric and adjust width again if necessary



TIP

Fine stitch width adjustment
- guide the folded edge evenly along the metal guide on the foot = even depth

Sewing on narrow elastic with Universal stitch



Stitch: **Universal stitch No. 19 (160 only)**
Stitch width: **depending on width of elastic**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1 or Embroidery foot No. 6 (optional)**

Sewing on elastic
- for gathering long lengths of fabric, frills and flounces in fine fabrics
- works well for gathered sleeve edges and neck openings

Preparation
- cut elastic to length required

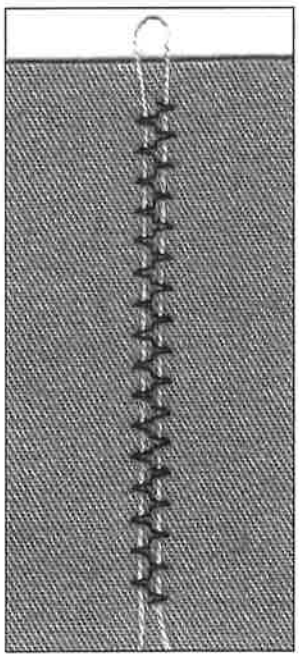
Sewing
- oversew the elastic, adjusting the stitch width to be slightly wider than the elastic
- needle must not pierce the elastic
- after sewing, adjust the gathers evenly

TIP

Secure the beginning and end of elastic
- sew a few straight stitches backward and forward to secure the elastic

Quick hem finish
- for children's or doll's clothing
- sew hem with elastic before sewing side seams

Sewing on shirring elastic/cord with Gathering stitch



Stitch: **Gathering stitch No. 20 (160 only)**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Buttonhole foot No. 3**

Shirring elastic/cord
for gathering long lengths of fabric

Preparation
- cut elastic/cord double the length of the fabric
- fold in half
- hook over the center prong on the buttonhole foot
- take both ends under the foot to the back

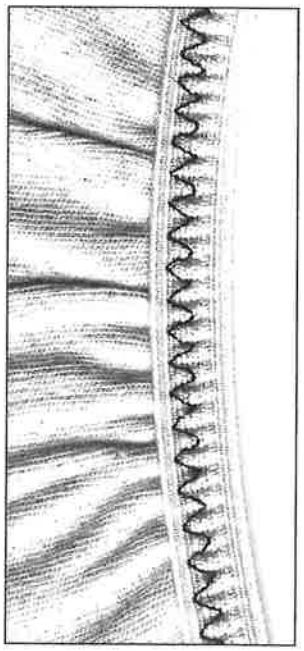
Sewing
- sew a few stitches
- lift elastic/cord at the front and pull towards you
- leave ends behind the presser foot
- oversew cord
- after sewing pull the cord to gather the fabric
- stretch elastic while sewing, the tighter it is stretched, the tighter the gathers

TIP

Securing beginning and end
- sew a few stitches with the feed-dog lowered

Sewing on wide elastic with Running stitch

Stitch: **Running stitch No. 4**
Stitch length: **adjust to suit elastic**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



Wide elastic
for finishing openings on sports wear and lingerie

Preparation
- cut elastic to length required
- divide opening and elastic into 4 equal sections and mark
- pin elastic to opening, matching up markings

Sewing
- as you sew, stretch the elastic to fit the opening
- trim surplus fabric

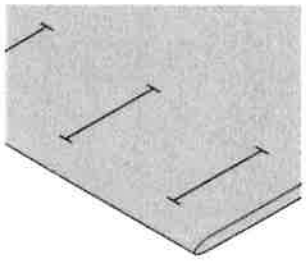
TIP

Gather the fabric edge first
- first sew two rows of straight stitching (stitch length 5 mm) 5–10 cm long
- knot threads at seam begin
- pull bobbin threads, gather fabric
- elastic band can be sewn over gathered fabric without stretching elastic
- an evenly gathered edge is completed

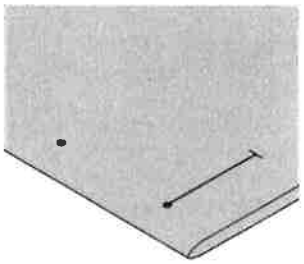
Elastic is stretched
- reduce the presser foot pressure to suit fabric and elastic

Everything you need to know about buttonholes

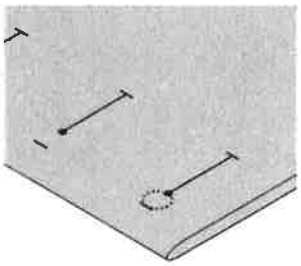
Thread tension
- thread the bobbin thread through the finger of the bobbin case
- the bobbin tension is a little tighter
- this gives the beads on the right side of the fabric a slightly rounded appearance
- the buttonhole looks more attractive
- gimp reinforces buttonholes and enhances their appearance (pages 26, 27)



Mark the length of manual buttonholes
- mark the buttonhole length in the appropriate position
- stitched using Buttonhole foot No. 3



Mark the length of automatic buttonholes
- mark the length of just one buttonhole
- after sewing the first buttonhole, the length for all subsequent buttonholes is automatically programmed
- mark only the beginning of all subsequent buttonholes



Mark the length of keyhole buttonholes
- mark the bead length only
- the correct length eye will be added when the buttonhole is sewn

Test sewing
- always test sew on the fabric and stabilizer you intend to use
- select the buttonhole type you intend to use
- sew the buttonhole in the same direction on the fabric (with or against the grain)
- cut the buttonhole open
- push the button through and adjust the buttonhole length if necessary

Corrections
To adjust the bead width:
- alter the stitch width

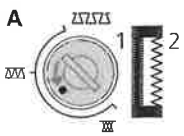
Altering the stitch length:
- any alterations to the stitch length affect both beads (denser or less dense)
- **always reprogram the buttonhole after any changes to the stitch length**

Balance for stitch counter buttonholes (pictures A + B)
- any alterations to the balance affect both beads
- if you alter the bead density with balance, delete the programmed buttonhole with the clr/del button and reprogramme the buttonhole with the new balance setting

Balance for automatic/manual buttonholes
- any balance alterations to the 6-step manual and auto length buttonholes affects both beads identically because they are sewn in the same direction

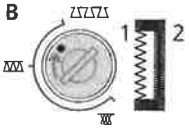
Note:
When all buttonholes have been sewn, return balance to the normal setting

A



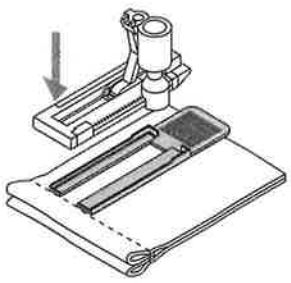
1. Denser bead
2. Finer bead

B



1. Finer bead
2. Denser bead

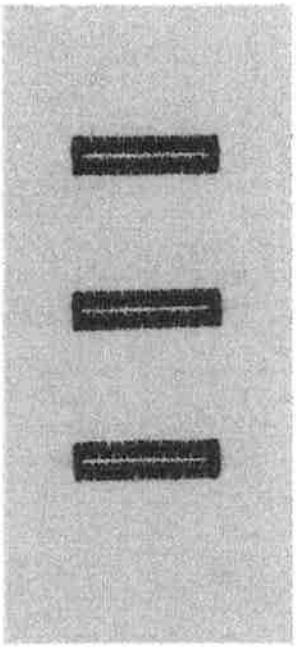
TIP



If a buttonhole is to be sewn at right angles to a seam, we recommend the use of the buttonhole leveler. Insert the plate from behind between the fabric and the foot up to and over the thicker area.

22

Manual buttonhole (all types)



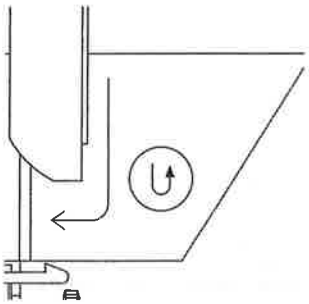
The number of steps depends on the type of buttonhole selected.
A manual buttonhole cannot be saved.

Stitch: **any buttonhole**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Buttonhole foot No. 3**

Preparation
· select the desired buttonhole
· screen shows:
buttonhole number
presser foot No. 3
the buttonhole symbol (the first step blink on the screen)
· insert the lower thread in the finger of the bobbin case

Always test sew buttonholes
· test on the fabric and stabilizer you intend to use
· sew buttonholes in the same grain direction (with or against)

The individual steps blink on the screen



Sewing a standard buttonhole
· 1. sew the first bead forward, stop the machine
· press the quick reverse button
· 2. sew reverse straight stitch, stop the machine at the first stitch (buttonhole begin)
· press the quick reverse button
· 3. sew the bartack and the second bead, stop the machine
· press the quick reverse button
· 4. sew the bartack and the securing stitches

Automatic buttonholes

(without stitch counter buttonhole)

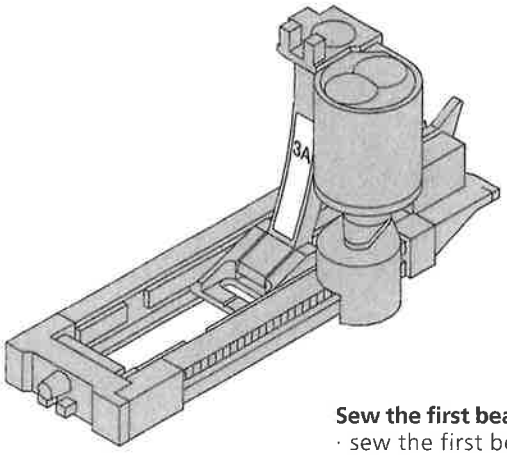
Both beads are sewn in the same direction.

Stretch buttonholes (virtuosa plus) are particularly effective on all knit fabrics because the double overlock stitch used for the beads stretch with the fabric while keeping its shape.

Note: The automatic buttonhole foot 3A must lie perfectly flat on the fabric. If the foot lies on a seam, the length cannot be measured accurately.

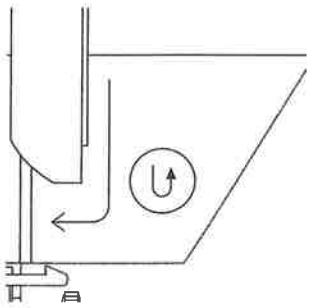
Stitch: **Buttonhole (all types)**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Automatic buttonhole foot No. 3A**

Automatic buttonhole
· the lens on automatic buttonhole foot 3A automatically registers the length of the buttonhole for exact duplication



Sew the first bead
· sew the first bead forward, stopping at the desired length

Program the buttonhole
· press and release the quick reverse button
· auto appears on the screen to indicate that the buttonhole length is programmed
· continue sewing; the machine completes the buttonhole and stops automatically



Auto buttonhole
· machine stops in position to begin the next buttonhole
· reposition the fabric and sew; all subsequent buttonholes will be sewn automatically to the same length (without pressing the quick reverse button)

TIPS

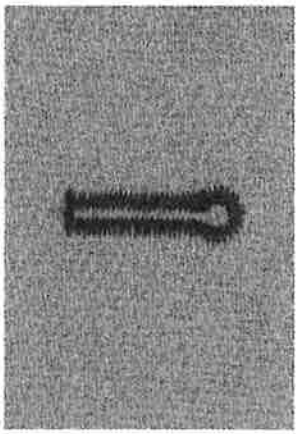
Exact duplicates
· the auto function ensures that each buttonhole will be exactly the same length as the previous one

Marking
· mark only the beginning of the buttonholes – a real time saver!

Sewing speed
· sew at moderate speed for best results
· sew all buttonholes at the same speed for a consistent bead density

Automatic keyhole buttonhole

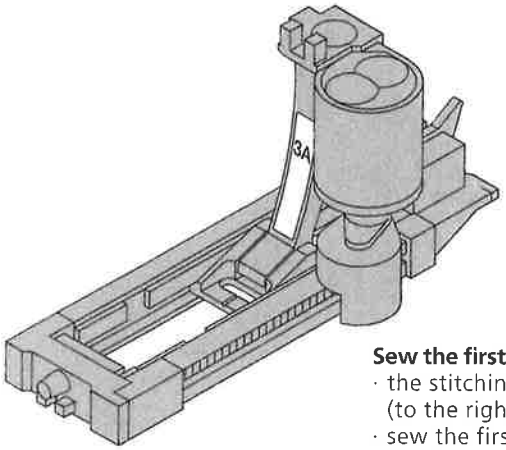
(without stitch counter buttonhole)



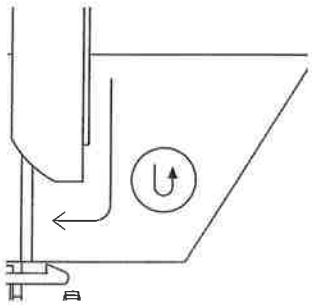
Both beads are sewn in the same direction.
The length of the beads is determined and the keyhole sections are sewn additional.

Stitch:	**Keyhole buttonhole No. 10 (virtuosa QE)/ No. 12 (virtuosa plus)**
Needle:	**size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread:	**cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog:	**up (sewing position)**
Presser foot:	**Automatic buttonhole foot No. 3A**

Automatic buttonhole
- the lens on automatic buttonhole foot 3A automatically registers the length of the buttonhole for exact duplication



Sew the first bead
- the stitching sequence is displayed on the screen (to the right of the presser foot symbol)
- sew the first bead forward, stopping at the desired length



Program the buttonhole
- press and release the quick reverse button
- auto appears on the screen to indicate that the buttonhole length is programmed
- continue sewing; the machine completes the buttonhole and stops automatically

Auto buttonhole
- machine stops in position to begin the next buttonhole
- reposition the fabric and sew; all subsequent buttonholes will be sewn automatically to the same length (without pressing the quick reverse button)

TIPS

Exact duplicates
- the auto function ensures that each buttonhole will be exactly the same length as the previous one

Marking
- mark only the beginning of the buttonholes – a real time saver!

Double sewn keyhole buttonholes
- keyhole buttonholes can be sewn twice on thick fabrics
- after sewing the first buttonhole, do not move the work
- simply tap the foot control once to begin sewing again

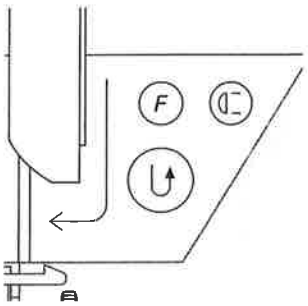
Stitch counter buttonholes for all buttonholes types

(can not be saved in long term memory)

The first (left) bead is sewn forwards, the second (right) bead is sewn in reverse.

Stitch: **Buttonholes (all types)**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Buttonhole foot No. 3**

Stitch counter buttonholes
· select the desired buttonhole
· press the continuous reverse button (stitch counter buttonhole selector)



Length of first bead
· sew the first bead, stopping at the desired length
· press and release the quick reverse button

Bartack, second bead
· bottom bartack and second bead are sewn in reverse
· stop machine at the first stitch
· press and release the quick reverse button

Bartack, securing stitches
· machine sews the top bartack and securing stitches
· machine stops automatically
· auto appears on the screen
· the buttonhole is programmed and saved
· each subsequent buttonhole will be sewn identically

Corrections
· reprogram the buttonhole if any alterations to the stitch width, length, or balance have been made

Programmed buttonhole on a different fabric
· different fabrics and interfacings can affect the look of a stitch counter buttonhole
· if you are using a new material, program the uttonhole again
· test sewing on the new fabric is recommended

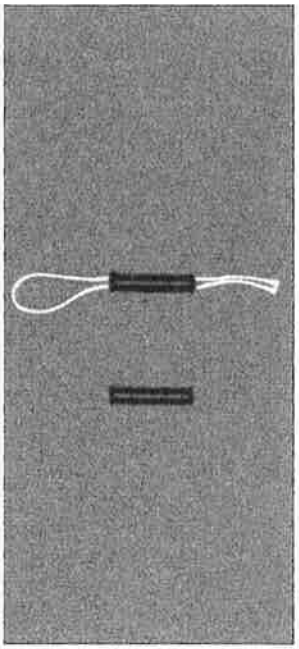
TIPS

More buttonholes with presser foot No. 3
· ideal for buttonholes which are difficult to sew with the larger foot of Automatic buttonhole foot 3A

Beautiful buttonholes
· keep the speed consistent for beads of equal density
· sew at a moderate speed for best results

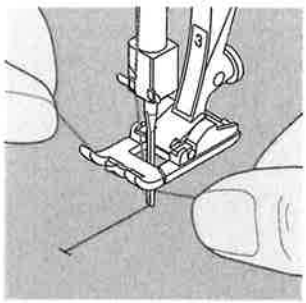
Marking
· mark only the beginning of the buttonholes – a real time saver!

Standard and stretch* buttonholes with gimp (*virtuosa 160 plus only)

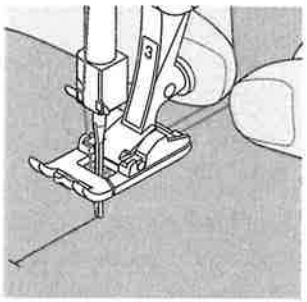


Gimp
- gimp cord reinforces buttonholes and enhances their appearance
- the loop of the cord should be at the end of the buttonhole most subject to wear
  cord loop = where button is sewn on
- position the work accordingly
- gimp cord is particularly recommended for standard and stretch buttonholes

Ideal cords
- Perle yarn No. 8
- strong hand sewing thread
- fine crochet yarn

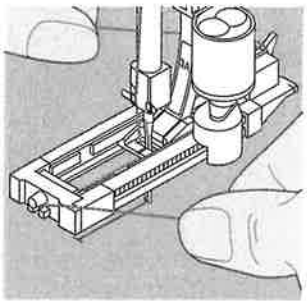


Hooking the cord onto presser foot No. 3
- insert the needle at the beginning of the buttonhole
- raise the presser foot
- hook the cord over the centre pin on the front of the foot

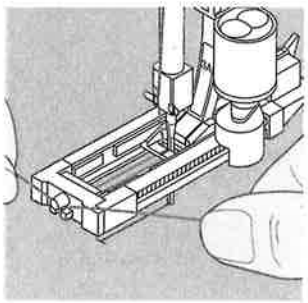


- place both ends of the cord in the grooves on the sole of the foot and pull them to the back
- lower the presser foot

Sewing
- sew the buttonhole in the usual manner
- do not hold the cord tightly
- the buttonhole will form over the cord, covering it

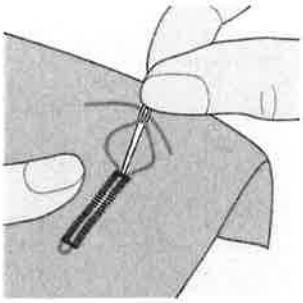


Hooking the cord in the buttonhole foot with slide No. 3A
- insert the needle at the beginning of the buttonhole
- raise the presser foot
- guide the cord under the foot to the right
- hook the cord over the pin at the back of the foot



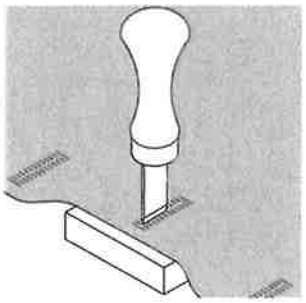
- bring the cords to the front of the foot
- pull them into the slit
- sew the buttonhole

Sewing
- sew the buttonhole in the usual manner
- do not hold the cord tightly
- the buttonhole will form over the cord, covering it



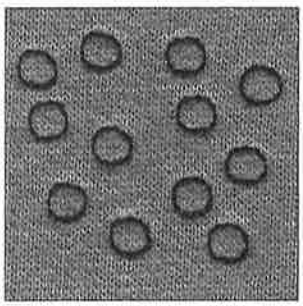
Securing the cord
· pull the cord through the buttonhole
· pull cords through to back of fabric
· knot or secure with stitches

Cutting buttonholes open
· using the seam ripper, cut from the ends towards the middle



Buttonhole cutter and block (special accessory)
· place the fabric on the wood
· place the cutter in the centre of the buttonhole
· press down on the cutter with your hand or a hammer

Eyelet



Stitch: **Eyelet No. 13**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Sewn eyelet
· opening for cord and narrow ribbon
· for decorative work, children's clothing, crafts

Sewing eyelets
· select eyelet
· sew program
· machine stops automatically
· machine is ready to sew the next eyelet

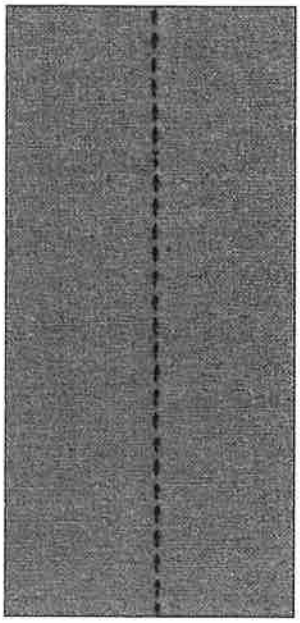
Cutting eyelets open
· use an eyelet punch

TIP

Eyelets
· ideal as eyes for soft toys, dolls or puppets

More marked appearance
· thread bobbin thread in finger on bobbin case = tighter bobbin tension

Hand-look quilt stitch



Stitch: **Quilt stitch No. 21 (virtuosa QE) No. 26 (virtuosa plus)**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Upper thread: **monofilament**
Bobbin thread: **30/2 cotton thread**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1 or walking foot No. 50 (optional)**

Quilt/hand stitch
for all fabrics and all types of work which should have a hand-sewn look

Sewing test
· the bobbin thread must come through to the right side 1 stitch is visible, 1 stitch is invisible (monofilament) = hand stitched effect

Upper thread tension
depending on the fabric = increase the tension (6–9)

Balance
adjust if necessary

Sewing
· Quilt stitch can be sewn with any needle position

TIP

Perfect corners
· activate pattern end then turn work

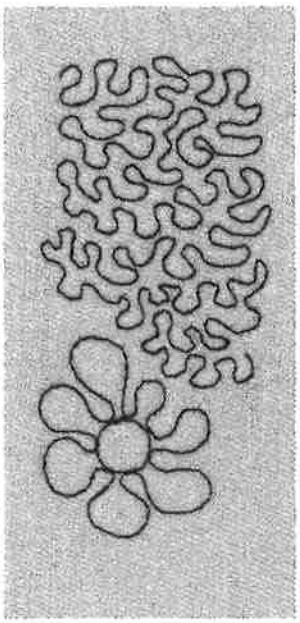
Monofilament breaks
· sew more slowly
· reduce upper thread tension slightly

Patchwork foot

Stitch: **Straight stitch No. 1**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Stitch length: **1,5 mm–max. 2 mm**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Patchwork foot No. 37**

Patchwork foot
Accuracy is essential when sewing patches together. The Patchwork foot is exactly ¼" wide, the centre indents on either side of the foot indicate the needle insertion point and the two additional indents are ¼" in front of and behind the needle. If you sew at a foot's width, the seam allowances will always be exactly ¼" wide and it is easy to turn the work while maintaining the same width.
A stitch length of 1,5–2 mm is ideal.
It is not necessary to secure the stitches for these relatively short seam lengths. Attach the sewing table for precise and easier work.

Freehand quilting

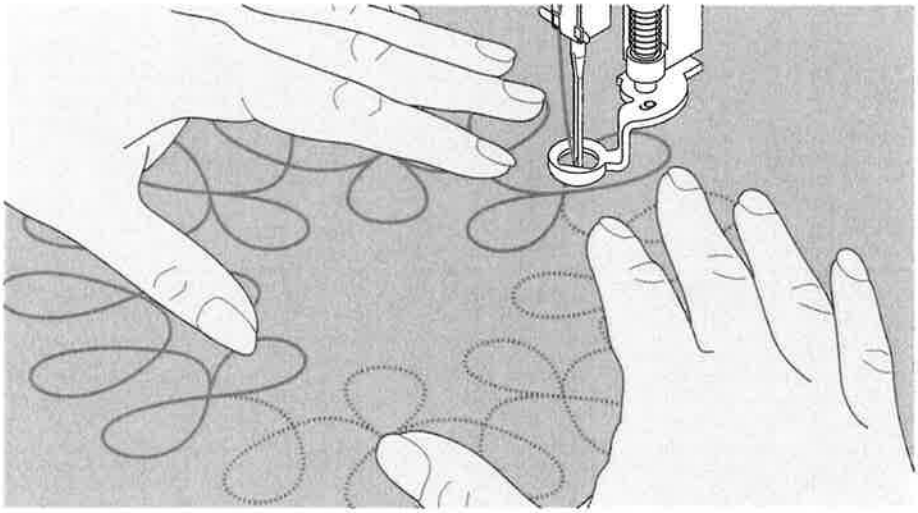


Stitch: **Straight stitch No. 1**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or monofilament**
Feed-dog: **down (darning position)**
Presser foot: **Darning foot No. 9 or Quilting foot No. 29 (optional)**

Freehand quilting
· for all freehand quilt work

Preparation
· pin and baste top layer, batting, and lining together
· attach the slide-on sewing table or place machine in a cabinet

Holding the work
· start in the center and work out toward the edges
· hold the fabric with both hands like an embroidery frame



Quilting a design
· turn the work using smooth, round movements to form the design of your choice (either freehand or following a template)

Stipple quilting
· this technique covers the entire surface of the fabric
· the lines of stitching are rounded without any sharp corners; they never cross or touch one another

TIPS

Freehand quilting and darning
· both techniques are based on the same free-motion principles

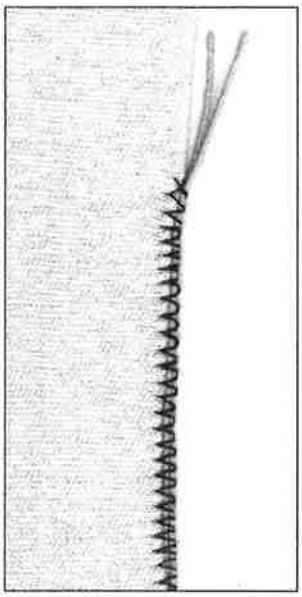
Thread breaks
· usually as a result of sudden or jerky movements – move the fabric smoothly and at an even pace

Poor stitch formation
· if the thread forms loops, the work is being moved too quickly
· if knots are forming on the underside, the work is being moved too slowly

Monofilament hints
· if the monofilament thread breaks, sew more slowly and/or reduce the upper thread tension slightly

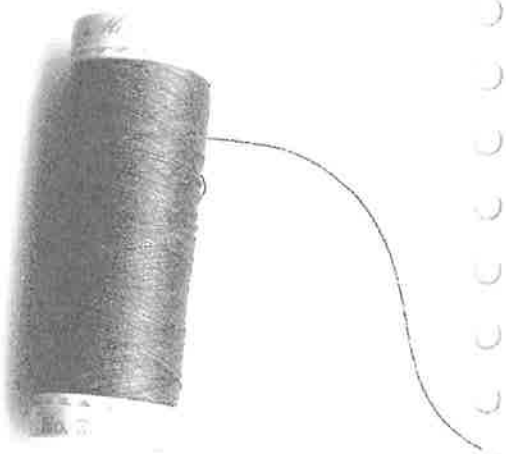
Edging knits with shirring elastic

Stitch:	**Zig-zag No. 2**
Stitch width:	**approx. 5 mm**
Stitch length:	**1–1,5 mm**
Needle:	**size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread:	**cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog:	**up (sewing position)**
Presser foot:	**Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



Edges in knits with shirring elastic
prevents openings from stretching and helps retain their shape

Sewing
- guide double length of shirring elastic along the edge of the fabric
- stretch the elastic lightly
- oversew with zig-zag
- do not sew through the elastic, only over it
- adjust elastic after sewing is complete to regain the correct shape and size

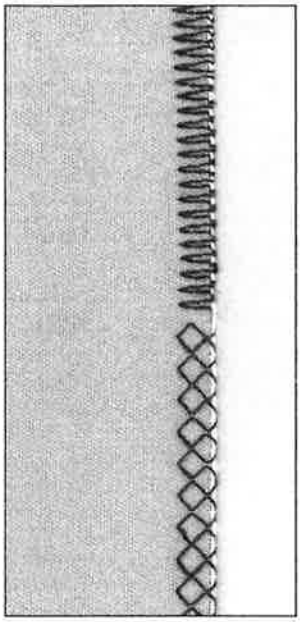


TIP

Stretch fabrics stretch while sewing
- reduce the presser foot pressure to suit the fabric

Patches on woven fabrics

Stitch: **Running stitch No. 4**
Honeycomb No. 14 (virtuosa QE)/No. 16 (virtuosa plus)
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



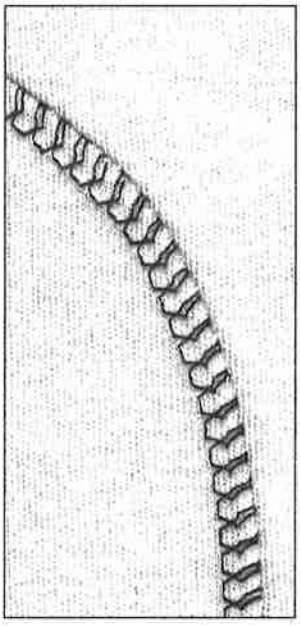
Reinforcing edges
· good for work clothes, table linen, towels, etc.
· use a cord to match the color of the fabric

Suitable cords
· perle yarn
· fine crochet yarn
· strong hand-sewing thread
· gimp

Sewing
· oversew edges with Honeycomb or Running stitch
· oversew a cord along the edge for added reinforcement
· if necessary, sew a second row somewhat in from the edge

Patches on knits and jersey

Stitch: **Jersey stitch No. 15 (virtuosa QE)/No. 17 (virtuosa plus)**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**



Disguises worn or damaged areas
particularly for stretchy fabrics, especially underwear

Preparation
· do not cut damaged area
· round off patch to retain elasticity
· pin and baste to right side

Sewing
· place patch over worn area
· sew over edge
· sew a second row inside the first if necessary
· cut away damaged area

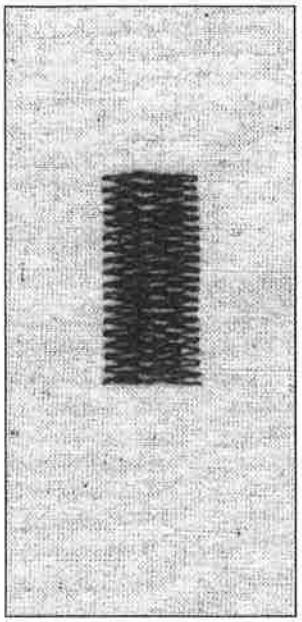
TIP

Knits
· use a new needle to prevent damaging the loops

Sewing stretch fabrics
· if necessary use a stretch needle (130/705 H-S) = needle slides between the fibers

Fabric stretches and waves
· reduce presser foot pressure to suit the fabric

Darning and mending tears with Running stitch



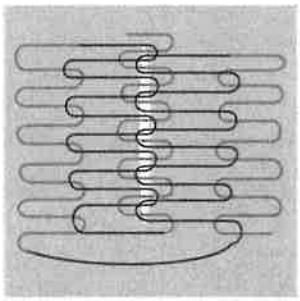
Stitch: **Running stitch No. 4**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **cotton or polyester**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse pattern foot No. 1**

Quick mends
for tears and worn areas on all types of fabric

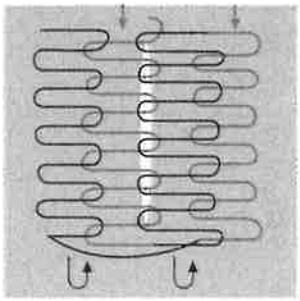
Preparation
· for tears use a fine backing fabric

Sewing
· tears: sew 3–5 rows of Running stitch
· worn areas: sew as many rows as necessary next to one another
· overlap each row slightly over the previous one

Method



flat areas
· sew forward
· insert needle
· turn work
· sew forward again

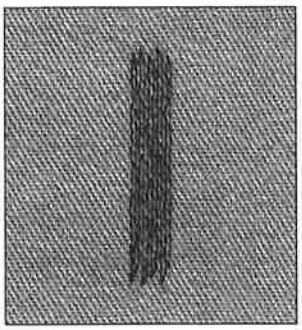


tubular areas (trousers, sleeves)
· sew first row forward
· select continuous reverse sewing function
· sew second row in reverse
· delete function
· sew next row forward again
· repeat as necessary

TIP

Backing for tears
· instead of fine fabric, use a piece of gauze or soft interlining

Darning program



Stitch: **Darning Program No. 12 (virtuosa QE)/ No. 14 (virtuosa plus)**
Needle: **size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread: **darning thread**
Feed-dog: **up (sewing position)**
Presser foot: **Reverse Pattern foot No. 1**
Buttonhole foot No. 3A
(available as a special accessory for virtuosa 150 QE)

Quick darning of holes or worn areas
· replaces threads with the grain in all fabrics

Darning with Reverse Pattern foot No. 1
· select continuous reverse/stitch counter buttonhole selector
· insert the needle in the top left of the worn area
· sew the first vertical row
· press the quick reverse button at desired length
· continue sewing, machine stops automatically

Large areas:
The darning area can be extended by moving the work under the foot.
Clear the programme by pressing the clr/del button.

Darning with the Buttonhole foot with slide No. 3A
· insert the needle in the top left of the worn area
· sew the first vertical row
· press the securing button (length is programmed)
· complete the darning programme, the machine stops automatically
· the machine changes direction automatically for a darn of about 3 cm (1 1/2") in length
· the machine completes the darning programme automatically

Large areas:
The darning area can be extended by moving the work under the foot.
Clear the programme by pressing the clr/del button.

Corrections
· if the darning becomes distorted, correct with Balance

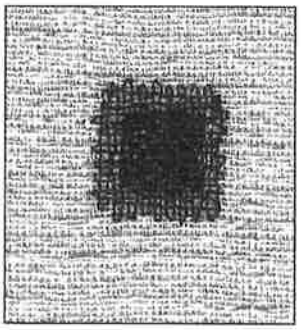
TIP

Reinforcement
· use fine fabric or interlining as a backing

Preparation
· stretch fabric into darning ring*
· prevents puckering

*The darning ring is available as special accessory

Darning manual

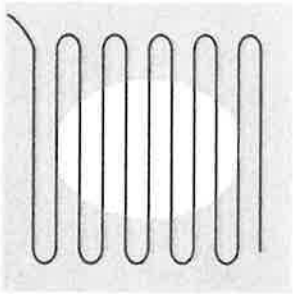


Stitch:	**Straight stitch No. 1**
Needle:	**size and type suitable for the fabric selected**
Thread:	**darning thread**
Feed-dog:	**down (darning position)**
Presser foot:	**Darning foot No. 9 (optional)**

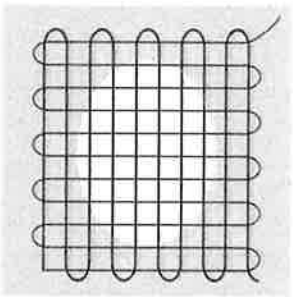
Darning holes or worn areas
replaces both lengthways and horizontal threads in all fabrics

Preparation
· stretch fabric into darning ring*
· prevents puckering
· if possible, use the sewing table**

Sewing
· move darning ring smoothly
· work from left to right
· move without using pressure

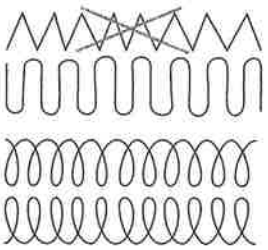


Method
· sew first row
· turn work by 90°
· sew over the first row – not too close for a soft finish
· turn work by 90° again
· complete darning loosely and in same direction as first row



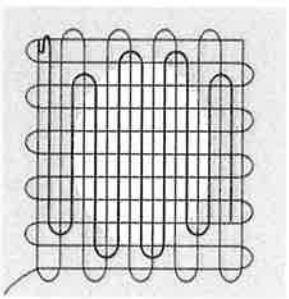
· in tubular items
first step in a horizontal direction
second and third steps in lengthways direction

· when you have mastered the technique
work the rows in irregular lengths so that the ends are lost in the fabric



Important
· change direction in curves (no points)
= prevents holes
= prevents thread breakage
· move as if writing L or M
· do not sew in circles = these do not mimic fabric construction

* The darning ring is available as special accessory.
** virtuosa 150 QE optional



TIP

Thread breaks
· uneven movement of darning ring

Stitch formation is not good, thread lies on top
· ring moved too quickly

Knots on the underside
· ring moved too slowly

Index

B

Blind hem 18
Buttonhole
· balance 21
· cutting open 27
· functions 21
· keyhole 24
· manual 22
· standard 23
· standard with gimp 26
· stitch counter 25
· stretch 23
· stretch with gimp 26

C

Couching 19

D

Darning with running stitch 32
Darning manual 34
Darning Programme 33
Decorative stitches 6
Decorative stitches combined with functions 7
Double overlock seam 12

E

Edge stitching 4
Edges on knits with elastic 30
Elastic 19
Elastic, sewing on 20
Eyelet 27

F

Flat joining seam 13
Freehand quilting 29

H

Hand stitches/ quilting stitch 28
Hems with practical stitches 14

J

Joining seam (flat) 13

K

Keyhole buttonhole 24
Knits 15

L

Letters/numbers in memory 9

M

Memory 8
Mending tears 30

N

Numbers in memory 9

P

Patching 31
Patchwork foot 28
Practical and decorative stitches in memory 8
Practical stitch seams 10

Q

Quilt stitch hand 28
Quilting freehand 29

R

Ribbing with overlock seam 16

S

Securing stitch 3
Self-facing with honeycomb stitch 15
Sewing knits 15
Shirring elastic 19
Standard buttonhole 23
Standard buttonhole with gimp 26
Straight stitch 2
Stretch buttonhole 23
Stretch buttonhole with gimp 26
Stretch overlock seam 13
Super stretch seam 11

T

Triple straight stitch seam 11

V

Vari-overlock seam 12
Visible hem with Jersey stitch 14
Visible hem with Triple zig-zag stitch 14

Z

Zig-zag seam 10
Zig-zag stitch 5
Zippers 17

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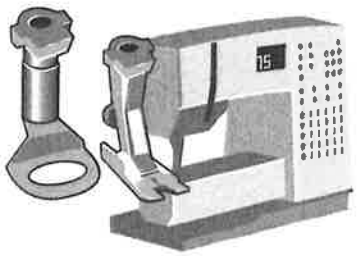

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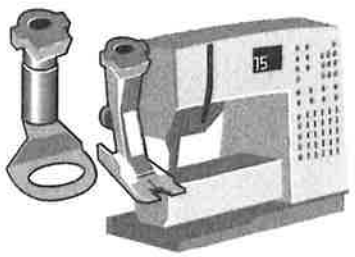

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