

-elna

Greetings,

As the user of an **ELNA** you have chosen one of the world's finest precision-made sewing machines. It offers you new dimensions of home sewing:

satisfaction — simplicity — versatility

Depend upon the easy-to-follow instructions in this booklet to use properly and care for your wonderful **ELNA**. When you have become well acquainted with your machine you can save time and money by referring to the handy index of general subjects on page 2.



I am the **ELNA** elf, inviting you first of all to go through the booklet with me—page by page. Follow me closely and find that home sewing can be relaxing and pleasurable—not hard work—also that a good understanding of these instructions can eliminate costly service calls as time goes on.

Ready—let's go . . .

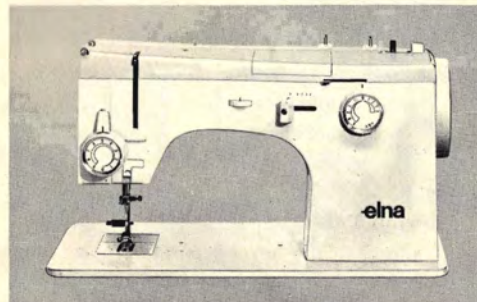
Contents and Useful Hints

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Giving your machine the care it deserves is your guarantee of perfect performance.	
Even the best sewing machine will not sew properly with a needle of poor quality. Choose needles of first-class quality, system 705 or the American style 15x1.	
• Needle and thread must be adapted to the kind of work to be done.	
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• First familiarize yourself with the simpler kinds of work. You will then take better advantage of the many other possibilities provided by your ELNA.	
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• Do not try to remedy a disorder without first having consulted our recommendations.	
• Make as much use of your ELNA service as you wish. In each ELNA shop, there is a qualified personnel ready to help you. Under the conditions of the guarantee, they are the only ones competent to deal with technical matters concerning your machine.	
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ELNA Star de Luxe Cl. 41
ELNA Plana Star de Luxe Cl. 43

ELNA Super Cl. 62
ELNA Plana Super Cl. 64

1



2

Preparing your ELNA

Opening the case and Unpacking

- for the free-arm ELNA.

Fig. 3

Remove the 4 screws at the bottom;

- **Keep them** in the accessory box for use again, if necessary (important for shipping).

Fig. 4

Open the flap.

Fig. 5 a

Remove the cover.

Take out the foot control.

Fig. 5 b

Take out

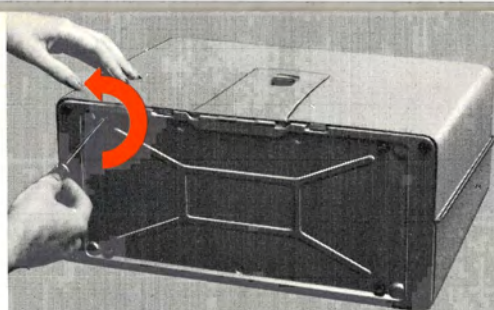
the machine,
the accessory box.

Fig. 6

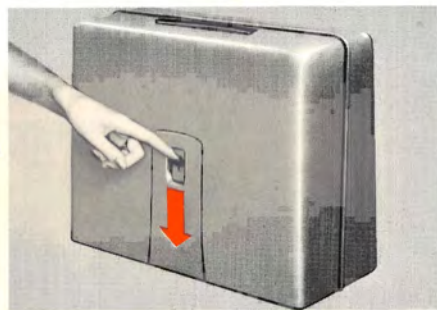
Sewing Table

To increase the sewing surface, use the cover as a sewing table.

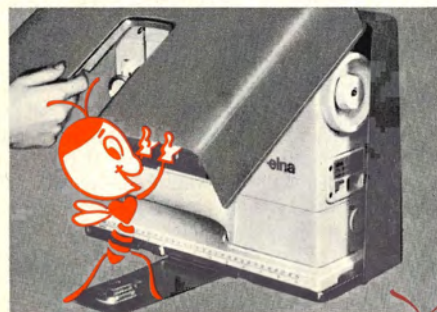
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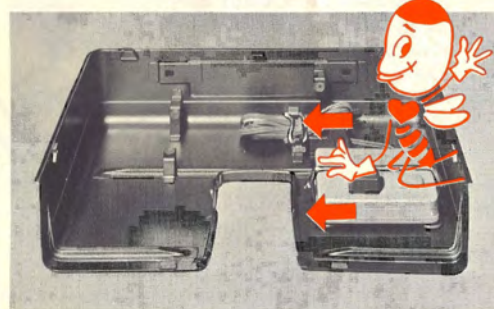
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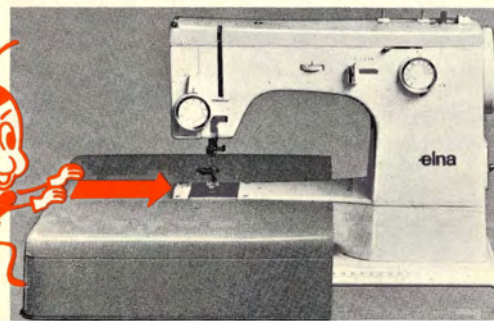
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5 a



5 b



6

Accessories

The accessory box contains the following standard accessories:

- 1 presser foot (already on the machine) (7)
- 1 darning foot (8)
- 1 darning and button plate
- 1 zipper foot (9)
- 1 embroidery and buttonhole foot (10)
- 1 buttonhole knife
- 5 bobbins
- 1 assortment of 5 needles
- 1 needle threader
- 6 single **ELNA** discs
- 1 screwdriver
- 1 cleaning brush
- 1 empty oiler
- 1 **ELNA**-oil refill

Additional for ELNA Super:

- 1 buttonhole foot (11)
- 1 assortment of 10 (instead of 5) needles
- 1 single **ELNA** disc (instead of 6)
- 5 double **ELNA** discs

How to use the accessories is explained from page 17 onwards.

Fig. 12

Electrical Controls

Check the voltage on the switch plate. Make sure that the voltage is the same as that indicated on the light bulbs in your home. If this is not the case, do not plug in the machine, but get in touch with the **ELNA** service. Do not go by the markings on the wall plugs.

Electric Foot Control and Cord

Plug these in as shown in fig. 12.

Electronic Foot Control

If the foot control is marked "electronic", it is also equipped with a small switch as shown in this sketch. You then have two ranges of sewing speeds, namely:



Fast speed: With the switch at "+"

Slow speed: With the switch at "-"

Starting the Machine

The more you press the foot control pedal down, the faster the machine runs.

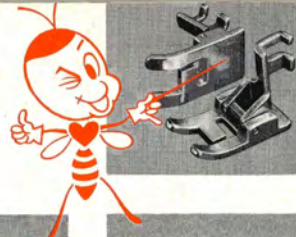
Fig. 13

Sewing Light

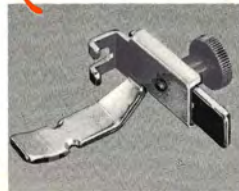
The switch is on the switch plate.

To replace the bulb: First of all, pull out the plug. Press with the screwdriver to make the lamp come out.

Bayonet socket: push in, turn and remove the bulb.



8



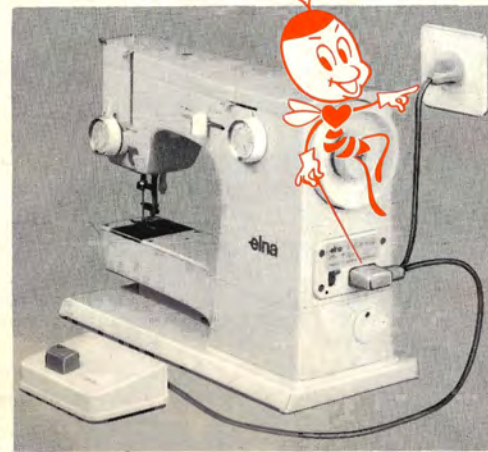
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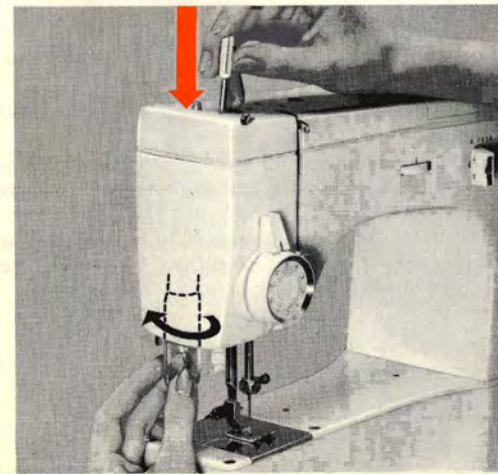
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11



12



13

Maintenance and Cleaning

The **ELNA** will always serve you faithfully if it is cared for properly.

Fig. 14

Remove the needle and foot. Open the rotary hook cover. Take off the needle plate (with the screwdriver).

Brush the rotary hook and feed dog with the cleaning brush, to remove the pieces of thread and lint.

Oiling

Fig. 15-16

To oil the machine, **raise the thread take-up lever** (see arrow).

Use only good quality oil for your sewing machine.

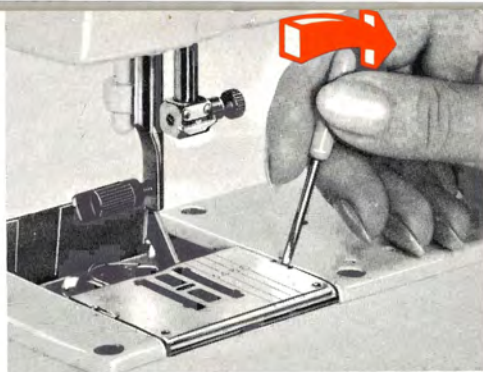
Two drops of **ELNA** oil will suffice for each oil hole. The latter are painted red. Oil occasionally according to use.

In case of prolonged, uninterrupted use, place one drop of oil on the rotary hook from time to time.

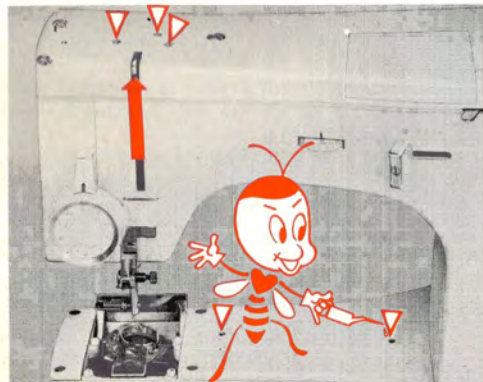
Fig. 17

Insertion of the needle plate.

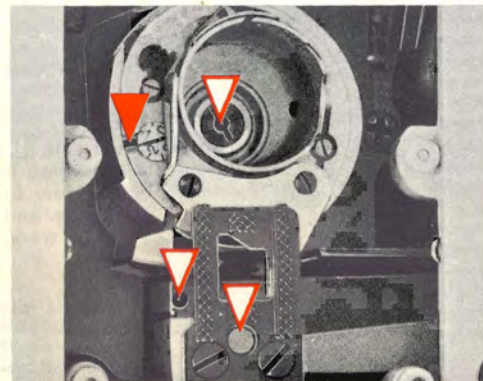
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16



17

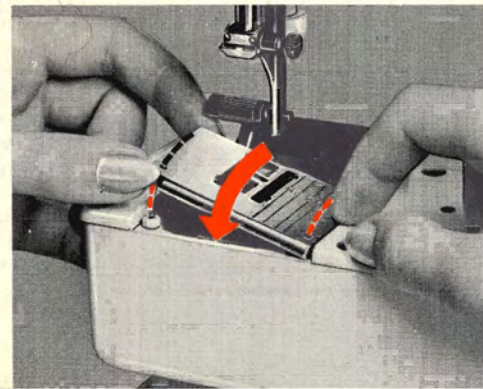


Fig. 18-19

Quick Change of the Presser Feet—

without a screwdriver.

For all accessories, whether standard or extra, **raise** the needle bar and the presser bar. Turn out the wings of the clamping screw and loosen it. Fasten the foot. Tighten the clamping screw, turn in the wings.

Fig. 20

N.B. The darning foot is fastened from the rear, the lever of the foot passing behind the needle clamp stud.

Make sure to lower the presser foot lever before starting to darn.

Threads

The use of **good quality** dull or mercerized thread is preferable.

A dry thread becomes brittle. It regains its strength when placed near an open window overnight.

Fig. 21

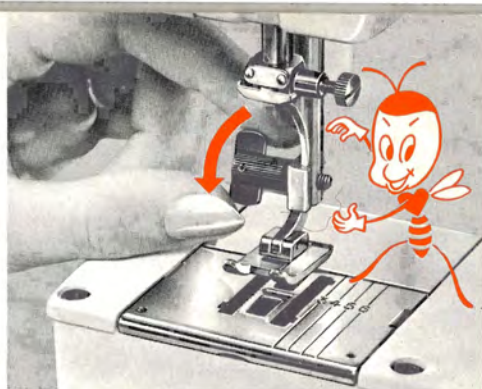
For darning, use left twist thread (stronger).

Choice of Threads and Needles

Select the thread according to the kind of work and material used, the needle according to the thread: Darning, sewing or embroidery thread according to the fineness, durability and the appearance to be given to the sewing work.

Materials	Threads			Needles System 705 15x1
	Cotton	Silk	Synthetic Fibres	
Sheer	120-100 *	sewing	sewing	70 10
Used (darning)	darning 120-100 *	darning	darning	70 10
Ordinary	100-60 *	sewing	sewing	80 12
Medium and heavy weights	80-40 *	sewing	sewing	80-90 12-14

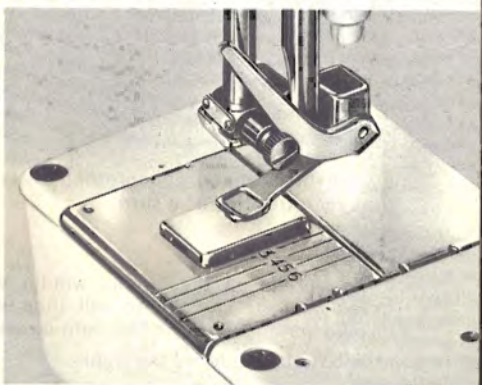
* Sizes may change depending on the country.



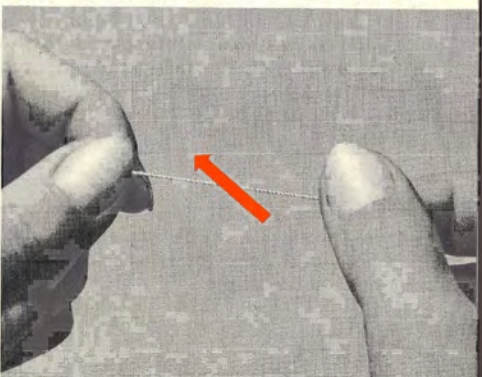
18



19



20



21

Needle

Fig. 22

Insert the needle into the needle clamp, **the flat of the needle against the index finger**. Make sure that the needle is **pushed as far as it will go**. Tighten the screw firmly (without screw-driver).

Bobbin Winding

Fig. 23-24

Desengage the flywheel by unscrewing the coupling knob by a **quarter of a turn**.

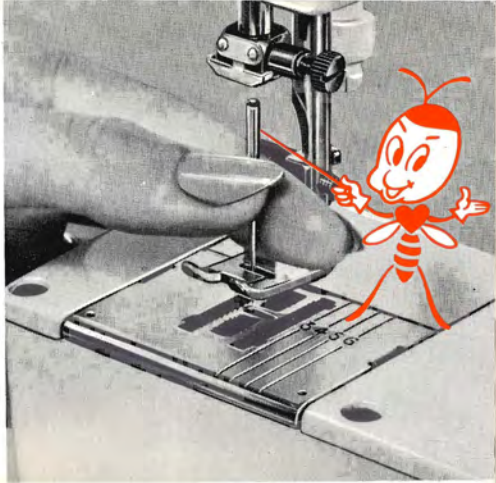
Fig. 24 a

Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder **with the holes on top**. The thread will then wind and unwind automatically in the right direction. Push the bobbin winder to the right.

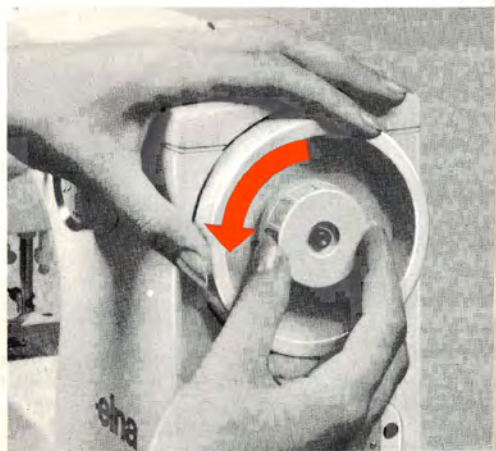
Pull out the spool pin. Place the spool on it and pass the thread through the guide. Wind the end of the thread around the bobbin by hand, then wind by machine, **while pressing lightly on the spool with the left hand**, in order to stretch the thread and fill the bobbin evenly (fig. 24). The bobbin stops automatically when it is full.

Fig. 23

Tighten the flywheel coupling knob **firmly** (turn knob **in opposite direction to the arrow**), cut the thread and remove the bobbin by pushing away the bobbin winder.



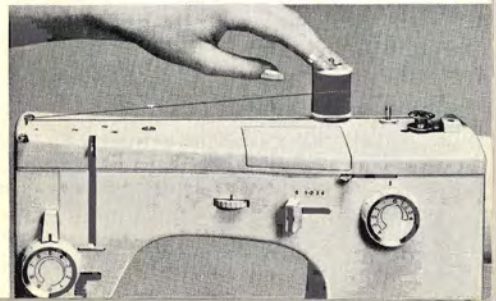
22



23



24 a



24

Fig. 25

The bobbin should unwind in the direction of the arrow.

Fig. 26

Inserting the Bobbin and Threading the Lower Thread

Place the bobbin into the rotary hook with the holes on the top. Retain the bobbin with the left index finger and pass the thread through the slot. Bring the thread around to the front, to the right, at the angle illustrated.

Fig. 27

Close the rotary hook cover and draw the thread into the slot with a slight tug. It then snaps into the tension spring automatically.

Fig. 28

Check

Open the rotary hook cover and check by pulling the thread gently to the rear; it should not come out of the slot. If it does repeat the operation as explained above (Fig. 26-27).

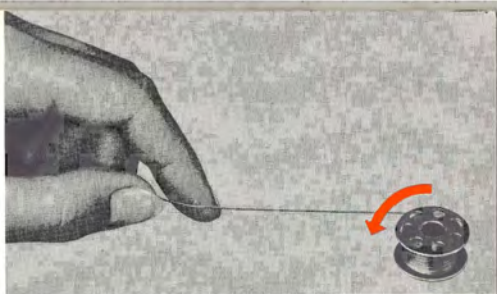
Pull out about 6 inches of thread.

Fig. 29

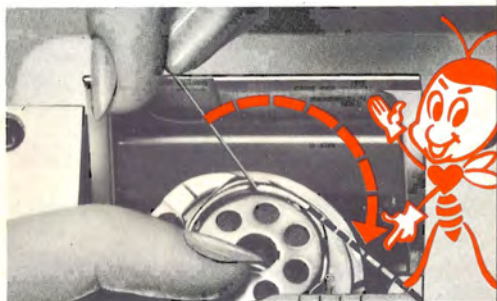
Changing the Bobbin

Presser bar raised. Pull the extractor down into the central hole of the bobbin. When it is released, the bobbin is automatically removed.

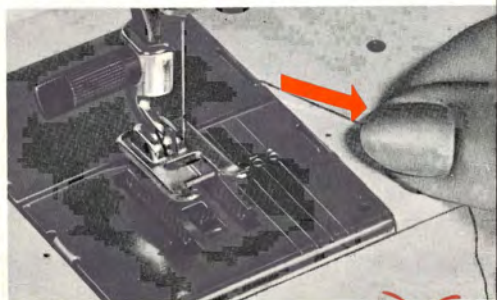
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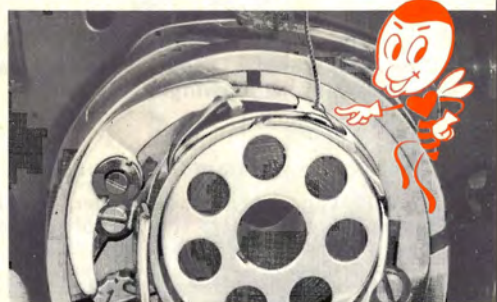
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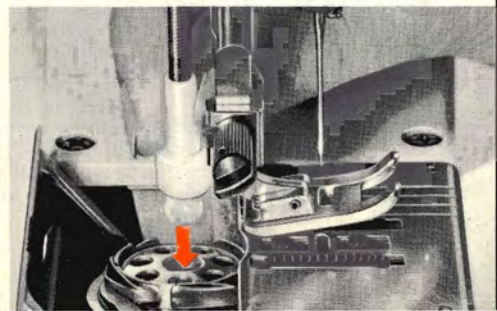
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28



29



Threading the Upper Thread

Fig. 30

Needle bar and presser bar up.
Pass the thread through the two thread guides

the upper tension slot (hold the spool back when inserting the thread, giving it a slight tug upwards)

the thread take-up lever from left to right

the thread guides.

The needle clamp is to be threaded exactly as shown in the drawing.

Fig. 31-31a

Thread the needle from front to back.

When using the needle threader, you must therefore insert it into the eye of the needle from the rear.

Pull forward about 6 inches of thread.

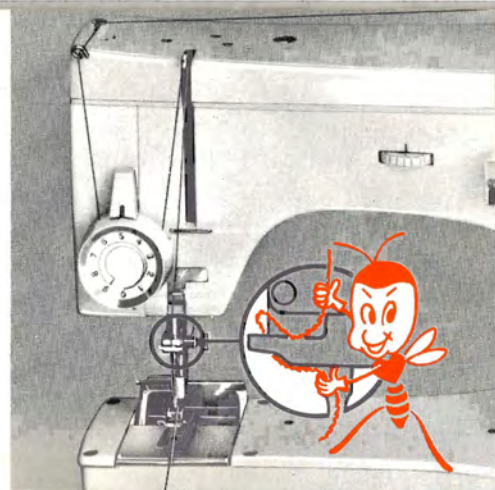
Threading Twin Needles

See extra accessories, page 30.

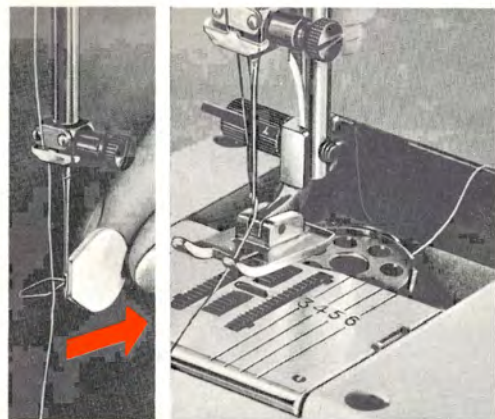
Fig. 32-32 a

Proceed in the same way but with two threads. Pass one thread on either side of the separating disc of the upper tension (fig. 32 a), as well as on either side of the thread guide on the needle clamp.

30

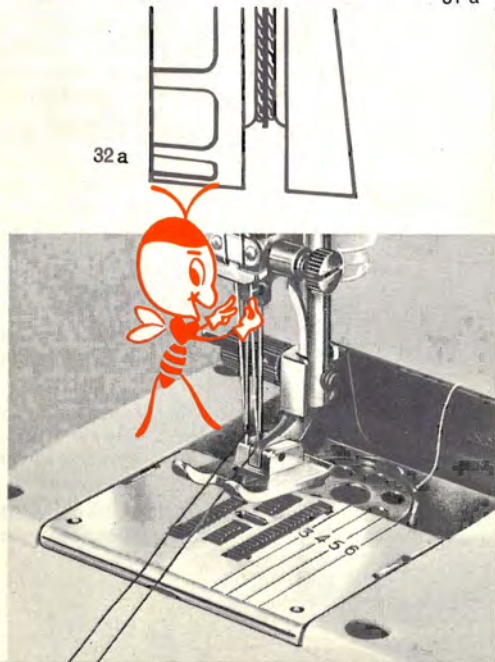


31



31 a

32 a



Drawing up the Lower Thread

Fig. 33

Hold the upper thread between the left index finger and the edge of the needle plate.

Place your hand on the top of the flywheel, turn it for one full turn—towards you—so that the thread take-up lever is lowered and then raised completely to its highest position.

The lower thread is then drawn up automatically. Free it by hand completely.

Fig. 34

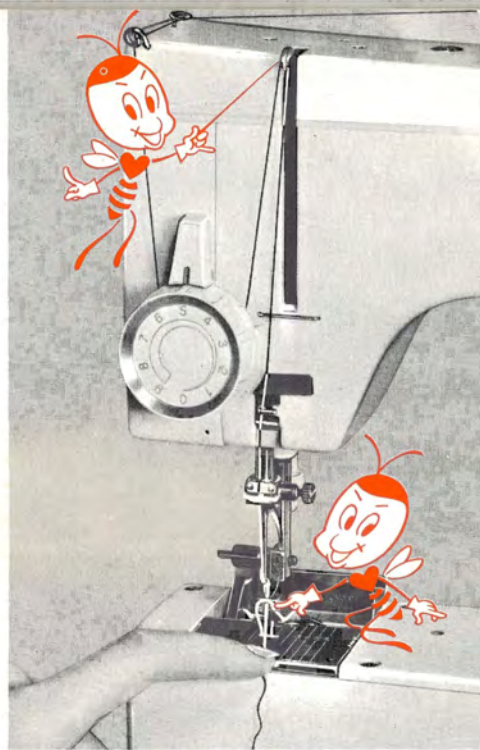
Make sure that the lower thread crosses the bobbin correctly.

Fig. 35

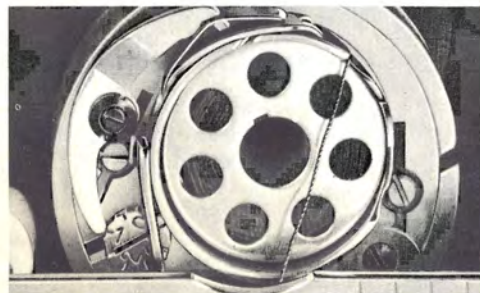
Close the rotary hook cover, pull both threads about 6 inches towards the rear and under the presser foot.

Place the material beneath the presser foot and lower the presser foot lever. **Never run a threaded machine without any material under the presser foot.**

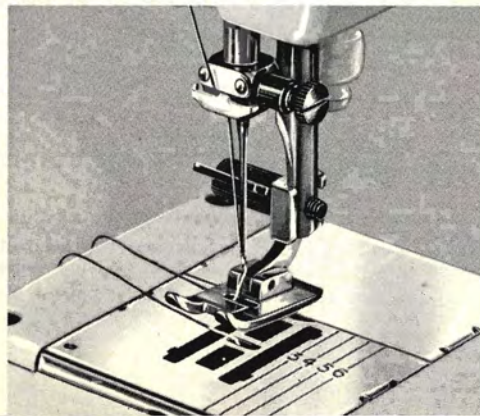
The two threads should be held back while sewing the first two or three stitches, every time you start sewing.



33



34



35

ELNAGraph





Fig. 36

The **ELNAGraph** is the automatic stitch control of the machine.

It consists of:

1. Stitch selection dial
2. Ejector for the **ELNA**discs
3. Needle position wheel
4. Stitch width lever
5. Stitch length knob.

The following symbols will facilitate the preparation of your machine:

-  Selection dial
-  **ELNA**disc
-  Stitch width lever
-  Stitch length knob

Important Characteristics

Fig. 37-38-39

- **The stitch width lever has various functions**

and can be turned to one of the following positions:

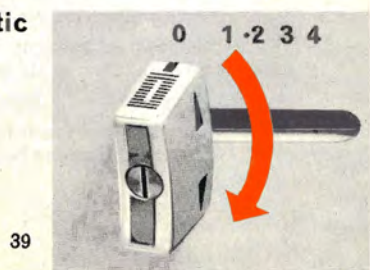
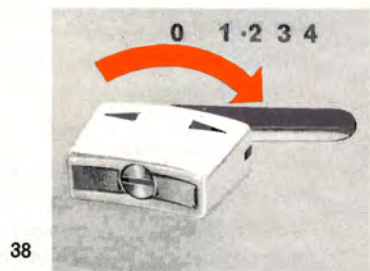
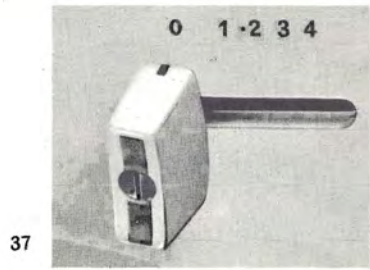
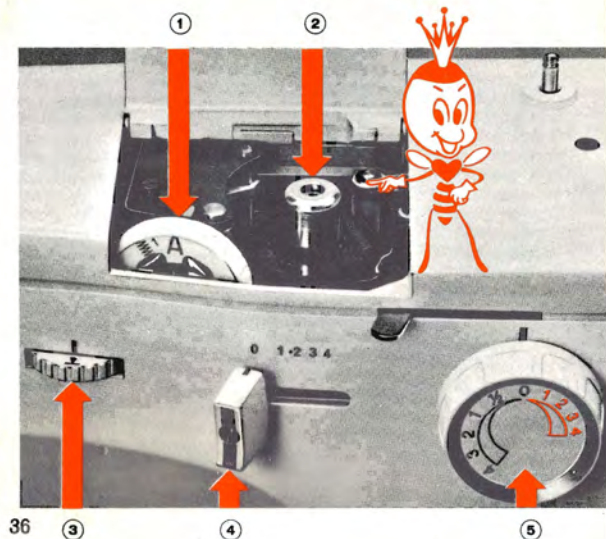
1. for a pre-determined stitch width—fig. 37
2. for a varying stitch width—fig. 38

And with **ELNA Super**:

3. for no-turn buttonholes—fig. 39

- **The Universal Pressure of the Foot**

The ideal pressure has been adjusted at the factory—for both sheer and heavy materials—so that **no adjustments are required.**



Straight Sewing

For the preparation of your ELNA, the feet to use and for the adjustments, see chart on page 32.

Normal Straight Sewing

Use the presser foot (see page 4).

Place the material under the foot.

Lower the presser foot lever.

Adjustments

Needle position wheel at the centered position (red mark).

Stitch width lever at "0".

Stitch length knob at 1 to 4.

Fig. 40

Forward Stitching

Turn the stitch length knob to the desired length, between 1 and 4 (black numbers).

Adapt the stitch length to the kind of work and the thickness of the material used, i.e. short stitches for fine material, longer stitches for heavy material.

The two threads should be held back while sewing the first two or three stitches.

Fig. 41-42

Reverse Stitching

a. For a short distance, to finish off or to make a short seam:

Push the lever. When it is released, the ELNA automatically goes back to forward stitching (fig. 41).

b. Prolonged use:

Turn the stitch length knob between 1-4 red numbers (fig. 42).

In principle, straight sewing does not require other adjustments. The tension of the threads is universal—see next page.

Fig. 43

Removing the Material

- Turn the flywheel towards you to raise the thread take-up lever to its highest position.
- Lift up the presser foot lever.
- Pull out the material towards the back and cut the thread with the thread cutter on the presser bar.

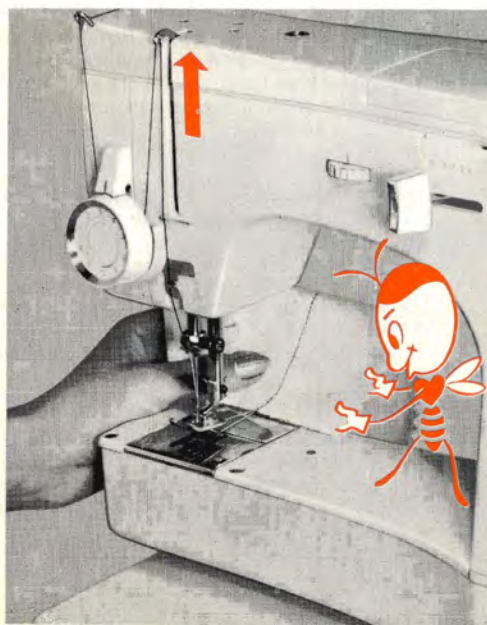
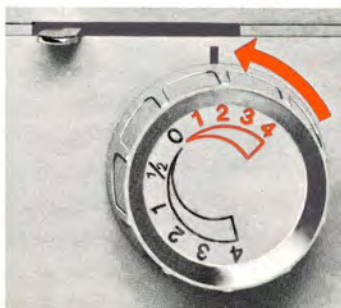
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41



42



Universal Tension

With the universal tension, most of the usual sewing jobs can be done **without changing the tension**, i.e.:

Fig. 44

Upper tension: Red number "5", facing the guide mark.

Fig. 45

Lower tension: Red number "1", facing the tip of the tension lever.

For certain jobs (nylon threads, hemstitching, special seams, etc.), an adjustment can be made by turning the upper tension regulator knob.

If the lower tension has to be altered (nylon work), turn the graduated screw with the screwdriver. The graduation marks allow you to come back easily to the universal tension.

Fig. 46

Perfect tension: The threads are locked between the two layers of cloth.

Fig. 47

Upper tension too strong: The threads are locked on top of the material. Decrease the tension by turning the knob in the direction of the arrow.

Fig. 48

Upper tension too weak: The threads are locked on the underside of the material. Increase the tension by turning the knob in the direction of the arrow.

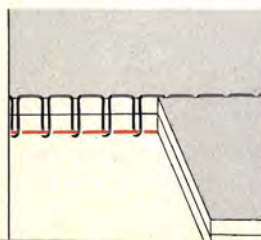
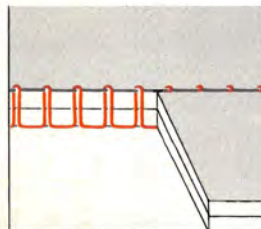
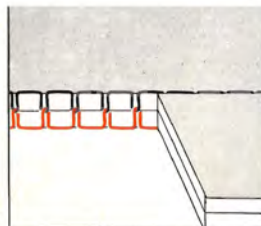
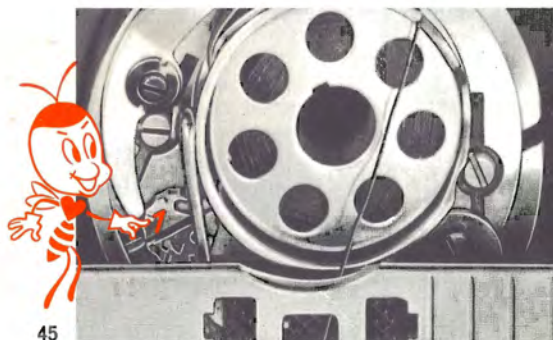
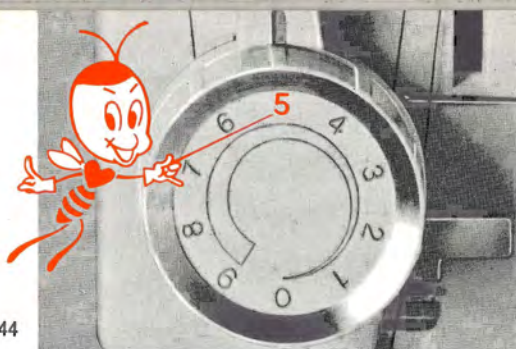
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48



Sewing with Automatic Stitches

The **ELNA**graph and the **ELNA**discs (both built-in and interchangeable) enable you to sew a practically unlimited variety of automatic stitches.

Fig. 49-50

Selection Dial

a. At positions 1 to 6, as desired, it allows 6 stitches to be selected and sewn with the built-in **ELNA**discs:

- Zigzag stitch (1)
- Edging stitch (2)
- Blind stitch (3)
- Overcasting (4)
- 2 decorative stitches (5, 6)

as are illustrated opposite, fig. 50.

The use of these stitches is explained from page 17 and onwards.

Fig. 49

Adjustments

for sewing the automatic stitches 1 to 6 on the selection dial:

- Stitch width lever at "0".
- Turn the selection dial to the stitch desired.
- Needle position wheel at the center position (red mark).
- Stitch width lever with the mark "I" on top on positions 1-4, as desired.
- Stitch length knob on position $\frac{1}{4}$ -4, as desired,

Example:

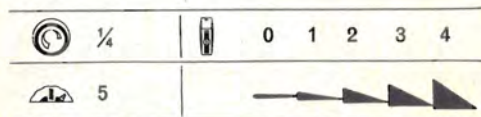
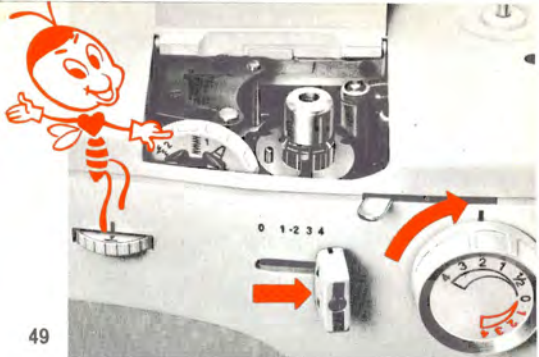


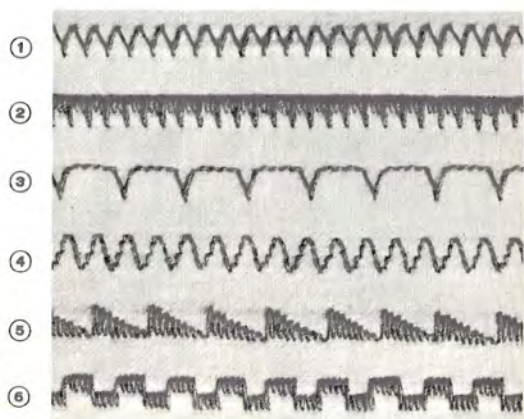
Fig. 51

Selection Dial

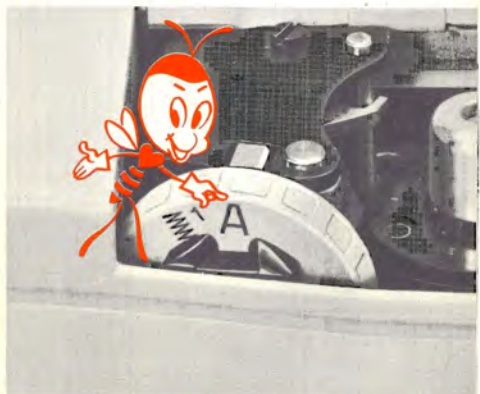
b. At position "A", you can sew all the stitches that are possible with the interchangeable **ELNA**discs (see page 15).



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51

Interchangeable ELNAdiscs

Fig. 52

The following **ELNAdiscs** are supplied with the **ELNA Star de Luxe**:

6 single **ELNAdiscs** (single profile).

The stitch which will automatically be reproduced is engraved on the **ELNAdisc**, so that the use of a special table for selecting the stitches is avoided (see assortment of **ELNAdiscs**, page 28).

Fig. 53-54 and 55-56

Changing the ELNAdisc

- **Stitch length knob** and **stitch width lever** at "0" (fig. 53).
- Remove the "disc" from the **ELNAGraph** (fig. 54).
- Insert the new "disc" in the **ELNAGraph** (fig. 55-56); the white circle must be placed over the driving-pin so that the disc snaps in.

Fig. 57

Visual Indicator

for automatic patterns.

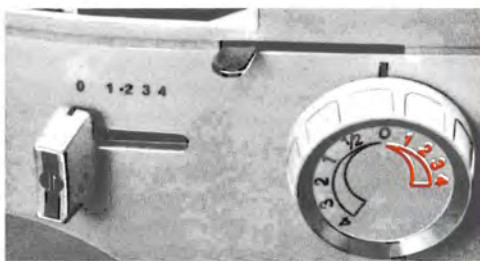
The circle on the **ELNAdisc** brought opposite the **white arrow**—by turning the flywheel—indicates the beginning of each automatic stitch pattern.

It is not necessary to make use of this for ordinary sewing work but the indicator is very useful in order to determine the beginning and the end of certain decorative stitch patterns.

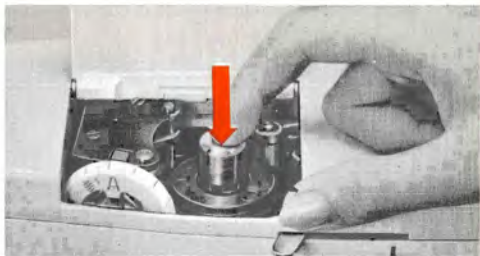
52



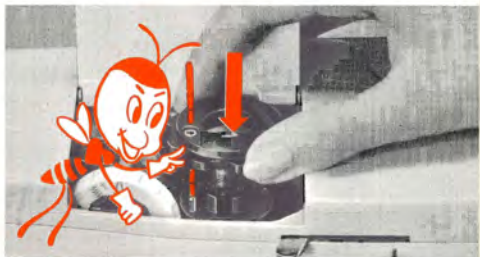
53



54



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56



57

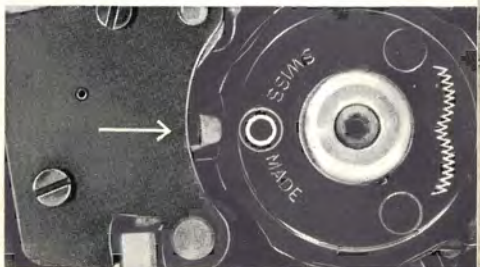






Fig. 58

Adjustments for Sewing Automatic Stitches with Single ELNAdiscs

1. Selection dial at position "A".
2. Needle position wheel at the centered position.
3. Stitch width lever on position 1-4 as desired, mark "I" on top.
4. Stitch length knob on position 1-4 as desired.

Example:

	¼		0	1	2	3	4
	05						

Tapered Stitch Width

Fig. 59

The width of all the automatic stitches may be adjusted gradually, at will by hand.

Pull out and turn the stitch width lever into the horizontal position. It can then be moved freely from 1-4 and from 4-1, with your thumb.

Fig. 60

This free adjustment of the stitch width is particularly suitable for making filled-in patterns and tapered monograms as well as for doing fancy embroidery, particularly if based on the zigzag stitch (selection dial on 1).

Centering the Needle

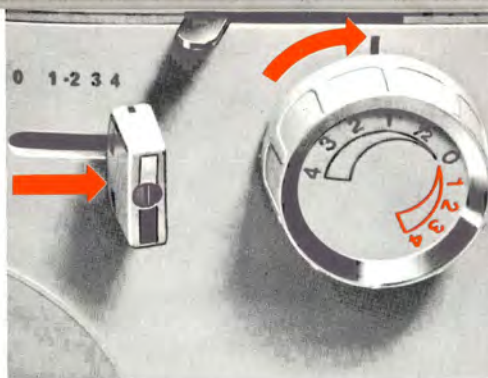
Fig. 61

For certain kinds of sewing such as bindings, zip fasteners, etc. (straight stitch) and buttons, buttonholes, etc. (zigzag), the stitch can be displaced towards the right or left of the center. Turn the needle position wheel to the left or to the right or to any position between left and right.

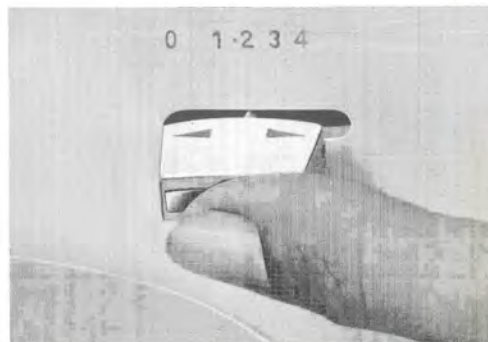
Example: center (red mark), left, right.

- a) Straight stitch;
- b) Zigzag stitch at stitch width "2";
- c) Zigzag stitch at gradually variable stitch width.

58



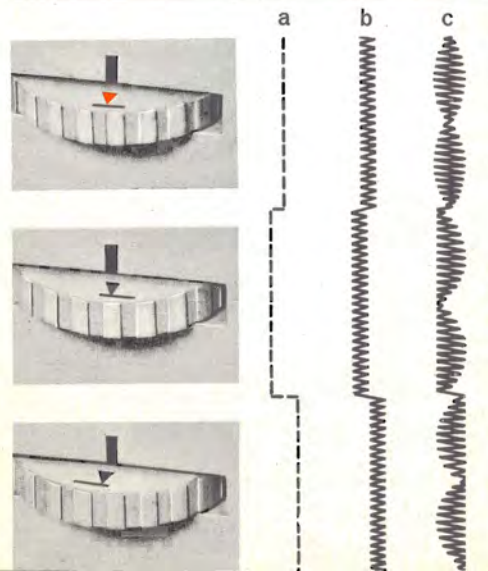
59



60



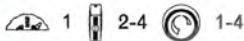
61



Some Practical Sewing

Your instruction book gives you all the necessary information about how your **ELNA** works, but it is not a sewing course! The following pages serve as a complete guide for the efficient use of your **ELNA**. Other practical suggestions can be given to you by your **ELNA** dealer, and by the special booklets you can obtain from him. Find out about these!

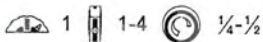
Zigzag Stitch



Use the presser foot.

Useful for overcasting, etc.

Satin Stitch — Fig. 62

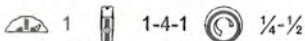


The satin stitch is easy to adjust thanks to the large distance which has been allowed for fine adjustments between 0 and $\frac{1}{2}$ on the stitch length knob.

Generally used for decorative patterns, monograms, etc.

A nice raised effect is obtained by covering the first row of stitches, once or twice, using the same stitch width.

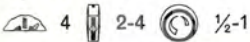
Tapered Satin Stitch — Fig. 63



Turn the stitch width lever to its horizontal position. The width of the stitches can be changed while sewing, to obtain a stitch with a fuller or tapered effect, as desired. It is used for making monograms and fancy patterns.

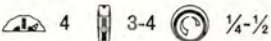
For monogramming, stretch the material on an embroidery hoop.

Overcasting — Fig. 64



Place the work as in fig. 64. This overcasting is particularly durable and withstands repeated washing.

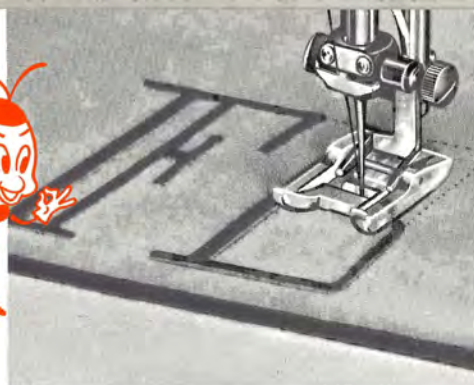
Edge-to-Edge Sewing — Fig. 65



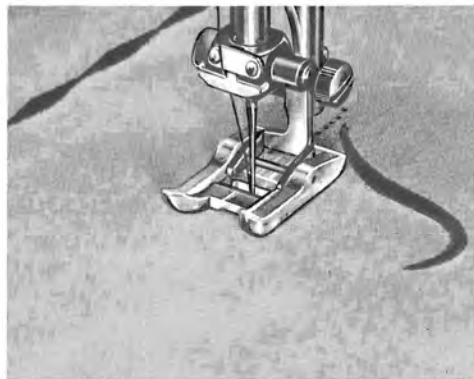
It is best to join two selvages.



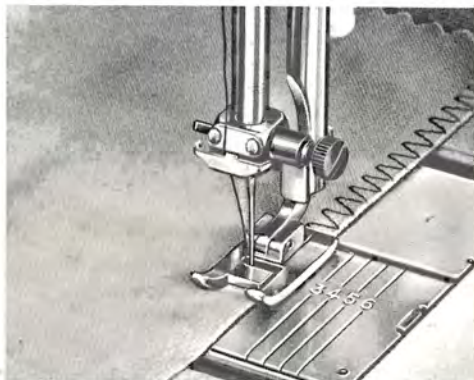
62



63



64



65

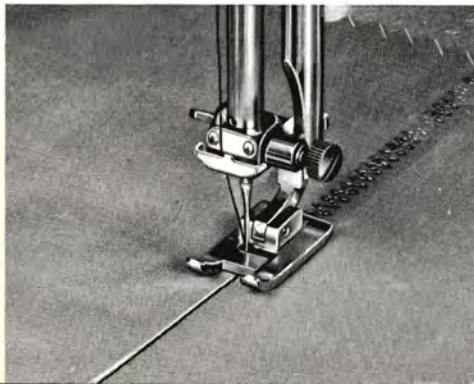
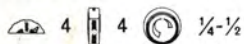


Fig. 66

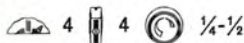
Patching



Cover the damaged part with a patch. Sew with the serpentine stitch around the edges of the patch. Then cut out the defective portion of the original, close to the serpentine stitching. With this simple method the patching is done in one operation and extra thickness or fell seams are avoided.

Fig. 67

Patching Jersey Material



Proceed in exactly the same way, but it is preferable to make the patch circular and to sew it on about 1/2" (1 centimetre) from the edge. Then cut off the loose edges of the patch and the defective part of the original material.

Hemming Jersey Material

Only one fold is made and sewn in the same basic way as the patch, that is to say 1/2" (1 centimeter) away from the edge, which is then cut back close to the stitching.

Fig. 68

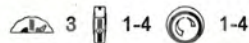
Shell Stitch



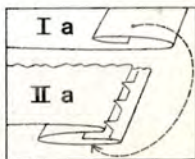
It is mainly sewn on the bias. Every sixth stitch should be made outside the material. Then sew or put the bias in place, depending on the kind of work which is being done. Also suitable for sewing on jersey material.

Fig. 69

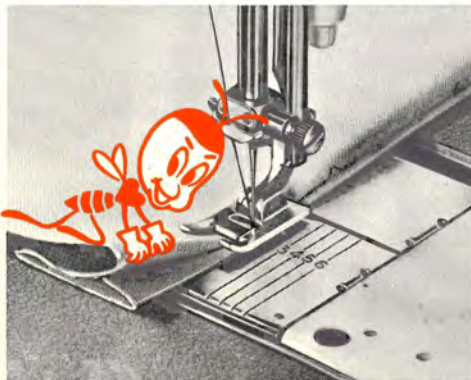
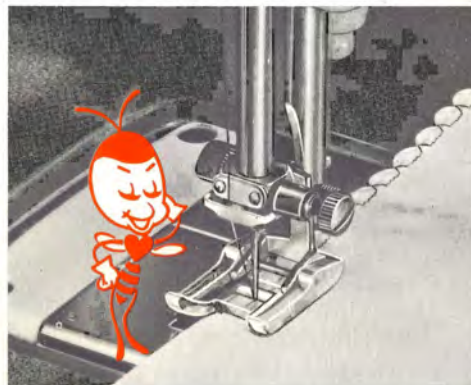
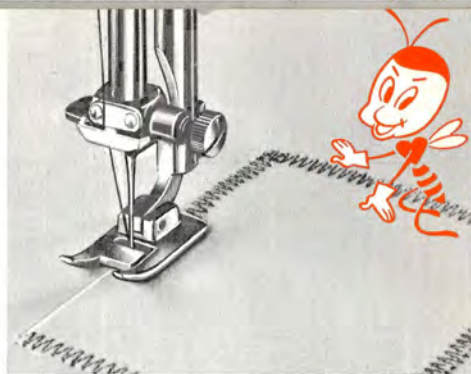
Blind Stitch



- Form the hem: I, (a = wrong side of fabric).
- Fold it back, underneath the fabric: II.
- Place it under the presser foot as shown in fig. 69.
- Sew the hem, making sure that only the wide stitches to the left enter into the fold.



When the work is finished, unfold it and press. If you often sew this stitch, the special blind stitch foot with guide is recommended—See extra accessories page 29.



No-turn Buttonholes
see page 24.

Buttonholes

It may be preferable, first, to make a trial buttonhole on a scrap of material.

Buttonhole

3/16" (4 mm) wide

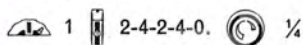


Fig. 70

- Turn the needle position wheel to the extreme left.
- Set stitch width lever at "2", with mark "1" on top.

Fig. 71

- Sew the first side of the buttonhole. Lower the needle into the material at the right side of this row.

Fig. 72

- Raise the foot and **pivot the material half a turn around the needle**. Lower the foot. Raise the needle.

Fig. 73

- Set the stitch width lever at "4". Sew a few stitches for the bartack. Raise the needle.

Fig. 74

- Set the stitch width lever at "2", sew the other side of the buttonhole, parallel to the first, but 1/16" shorter. Raise the needle.

Fig. 75

- Set the stitch width lever at "4" and sew a few stitches for the bartack, then finishing the buttonhole. Raise the needle.

Fig. 76

- Set the stitch width lever at "0" and fasten the threads with a few stitches, holding the material back by hand so that it will not be fed.



70



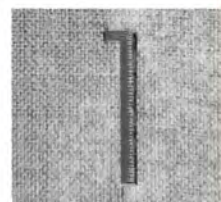
71



72



73



74



75



76



Fig. 77

Reinforced Buttonhole

Insert a soft embroidery cord under the left groove of the foot. Proceed in the same manner as for ordinary buttonholes. To finish the buttonhole, pull the protruding ends of the cord and cut them off close to the buttonhole.

Fig. 78

Cutting the Buttonhole

Proceed as illustrated.

Fig. 79

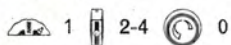
Repairing Buttonholes



Sew over the worn-out sides of the buttonhole with a satin stitch (or with the Selection Dial at "2", stitch width "4").

Fig. 80

Buttons



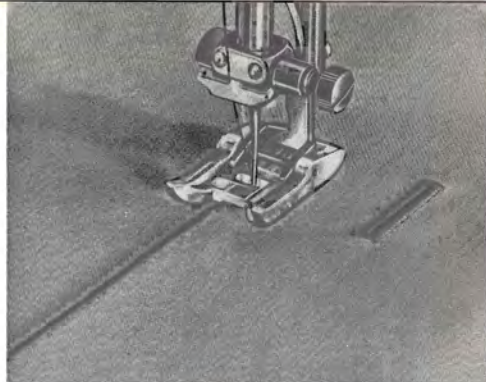
Decenter the needle to the left.

Adjust the stitch width so that the needle will descend in the center of the holes of the button. Sew about 6 to 8 stitches. When sewing on 4-hole buttons, move the button after having sewn the first two holes and sew the second pair of holes in exactly the same manner.

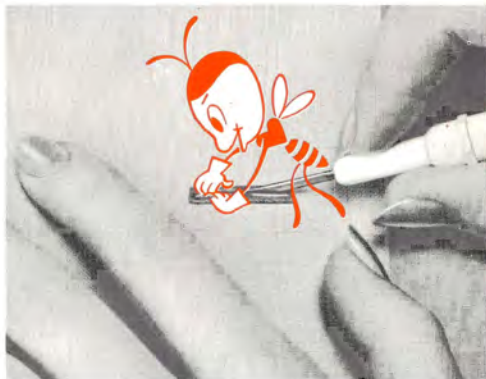
Raise the needle, set the stitch width lever at position "0" and fasten the threads by sewing a few stitches in the same hole.

Snap buttons as well as hooks and eyes, rollers for curtains etc., are sewn-on in the same way. If you often sew-on buttons, the help given by the button foot (see extra accessories, page 29) and button plate will be appreciated.

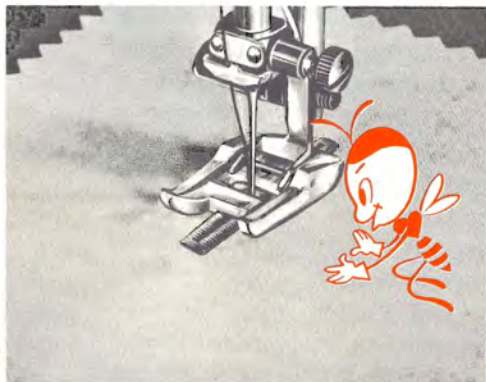
77



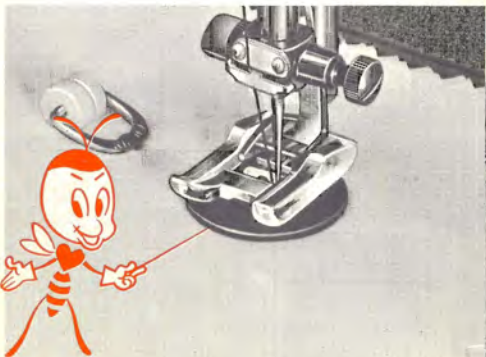
78



79



80



Further Practical Sewing

Fig. 81-84

Normal Darning



- Attach the darning plate and darning foot. **The darning plate avoids the use of a drop-feed mechanism and makes darning easier** (without a darning hoop) by covering up the openings in the needle plate.
- Place the material beneath the darning foot and make sure to lower the presser foot lever before starting to darn.
- Stretch the material tightly and place the fingers as close to the darning foot as possible.
- To darn a hole, sew a screen of closely woven stitches: going from right to left and vice versa.
- Finish the darn by sewing parallel serpentine forward and reverse.

To reinforce a worn-out spot, it is not necessary to sew a screen first.

For particularly fine darning, we recommend using the darning plate with round hole (see extra accessories, page 29).

For darning with automatic stitches see page 25.

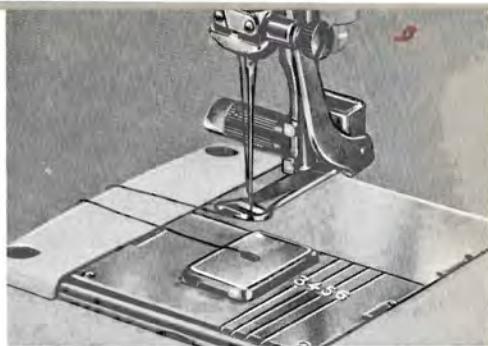
Fig. 85

Worn-out Edges

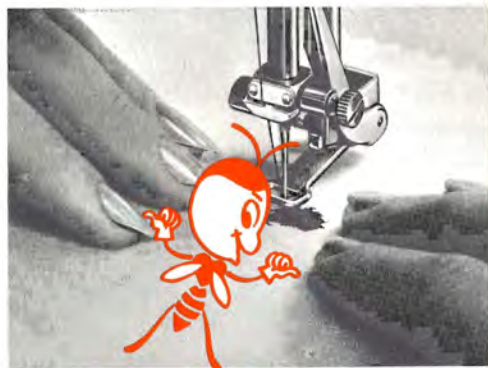


Darn in the usual manner, but when the edge of the material is reached, turn back quickly to avoid forming knots. Can also be done very neatly by darning with automatic stitches (see page 25).

81



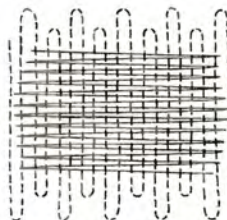
82



83



84



85

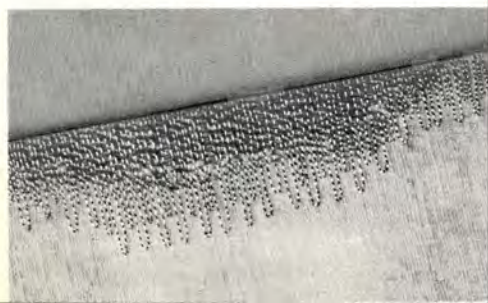


Fig. 86 a

Wool Tricot



Use the button plate.

Place the wool as in fig. 86 a and fasten it with a few stitches.

Fig. 86 b

Cover the hole with the wool by sewing from left to right and vice versa, starting from the front and going backwards.

Fig. 87

Cut the wool and fasten it off in the usual way.

Fig. 88

Zip Fasteners

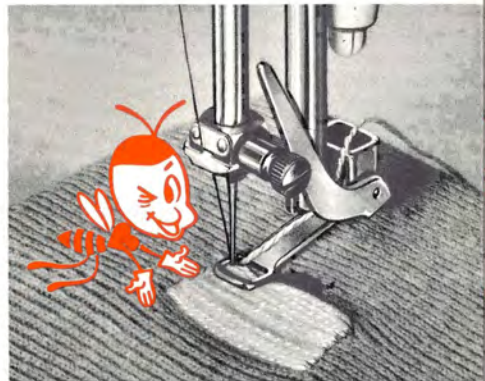


Use the zipper foot which can be moved to the left or right of the needle, after the screw has been loosened. This screw must be tightened again afterwards. The foot allows you to sew in the zip fastener without having to turn the work. It is also suitable for sewing-in cords, and for sewing right at the edge of a piece of cloth, etc.

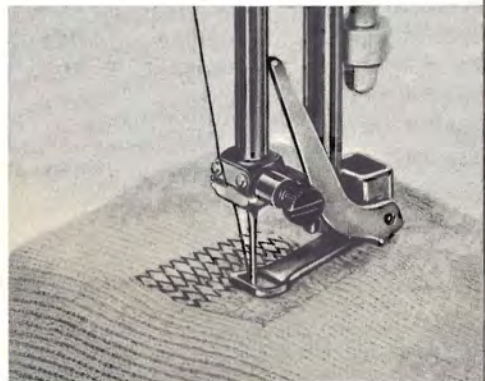
86 a



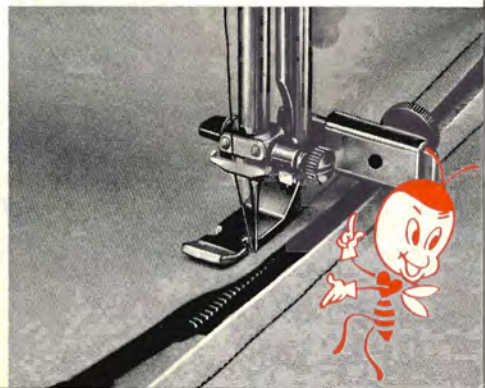
86 b



87



88



Additional ELNA Super Features

Fig. 89

Interchangeable ELNAdiscs supplied with the sewing machine:

- 1 single **ELNA**disc (single profile);
- 5 double **ELNA**discs (double profile).

Fig. 90

Sewing with Double ELNAdiscs

- Selection dial at position "A".
- Needle position wheel at the centered position (red mark).
- Stitch width lever: mark "||" on top, on position 1-4 as desired.
- Stitch length knob at position "A".

Example:




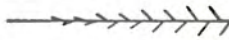
 A	 0 1 2 3 4
 107	

Fig. 91-92

Stitch Tuner

In principle all the stitches are perfectly shaped. However, for certain very intricate stitches (true hemstitching, etc.) sewn with the double **ELNA**discs, it may be desirable to lengthen or shorten the pattern to adapt it better to the material and thread used.

- To lengthen or shorten the stitch, turn the knob to "+" (to the left) or to "-" (to the right), respectively.

"Combi" Stitch Patterns




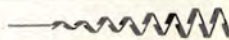
These are obtained when using the **built-in** and the **double interchangeable ELNAdiscs** at the same time.

Fig. 93

Simply put

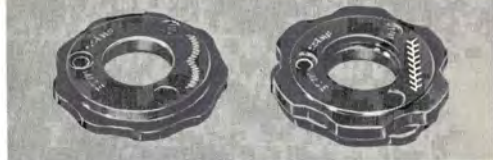
- the stitch selection dial on the corresponding number;
- a **double ELNA**disc, as desired, into the **ELNA**graph;
- needle position wheel at the center position (red mark).
- the stitch width lever with the mark "||" on top; at position 1-4 as desired;
- the stitch length knob at "A";

Example:

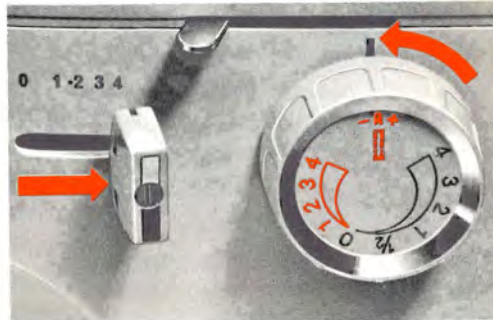
 A	 0 1 2 3 4
 6 141	

See page 28 for examples of "Combi" Stitch Patterns.

89



90



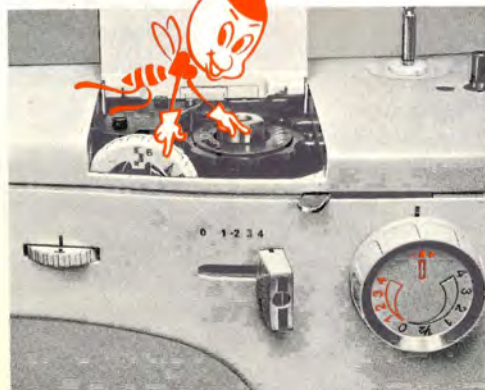
91



92



93



No-turn Buttonholes

Automatic Buttonholes 3/16" (4 mm) Wide, Without Turning the Material

Remove any interchangeable **ELNA** disc that may be in the **ELNA** graph.

Preparation

Fig. 94

Perform the following operations **in the order given**:

- Set the selection dial at position "1", zigzag stitch;
- Turn the needle position wheel all the way to the left;
- With the stitch width lever at position "0", pull it out a bit and turn it, so the "buttonhole" mark is on top, and then set it at position "2";
- Turn the stitch length knob to position "A";
- Make sure once more that the stitch width lever is properly set at position "2".

Sewing the Buttonhole

Fig. 95

Sew the first side of the buttonhole. Raise the needle.

Fig. 96

Set the stitch width lever at position "4". Sew a few stitches for the bartack. Raise the needle.

Fig. 97

Set the stitch width lever at position "2", and sew the second side of the buttonhole, but make this slightly shorter than the first side. Raise the needle.

Fig. 98

Set the stitch width lever at position "4" and finish the buttonhole by sewing a few more stitches. Raise the needle.

Fig. 99

Set the stitch width lever at position "0", and fasten the threads with a few stitches, whilst holding back the material by hand.

Fine Adjustment

Fig. 100

Depending on the material or thread used, the zigzag stitching of the **first row** may happen to be too tight or too loose. This can easily be corrected with the stitch tuner as follows:

- If the zigzag stitch of the first row is:
- too tight, turn to "+" (to the left);
 - too loose, turn to "—" (to the right).



94



95



96



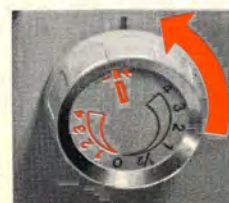
97



98



99



100



Practical Stitches with the ELNA Super

Fig. 101 and 102

Straight - Stitch - Overcasting with the "Household Overlock" Stitch.



The ELNAdisc 149 makes it possible to sew and to overcast at the same time. This stitching remains supple and can be stretched. It is suitable for many dressmaking purposes, particularly for sewing jersey material, hems, putting in elastics, etc.

Fig. 103

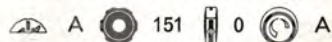
Elastic Triple Seam



The seam is supple, elastic and not liable to break. It is suitable for tricot, seams on the bias, putting-in linings (armholes), etc.

Fig. 104

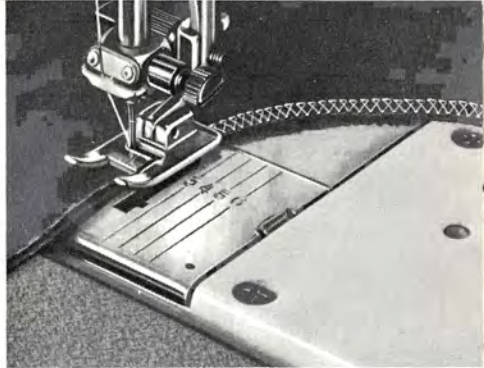
Darning with Automatic Stitches



See assortment of ELNAdiscs, page 28. The forward and backward movements of the material are produced automatically. Pull the material gently to the left. This darning is chiefly suitable for reinforcing thin parts of material, worn-out thicknesses and edges. The width of the reinforcement can be doubled by making a second row of work parallel to the first.

For stronger darns, first proceed in one direction and then turn the material and sew again at right angles.

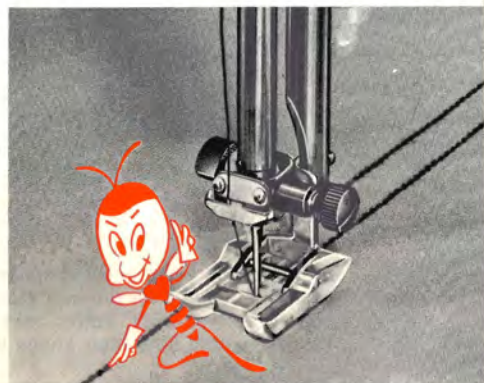
101



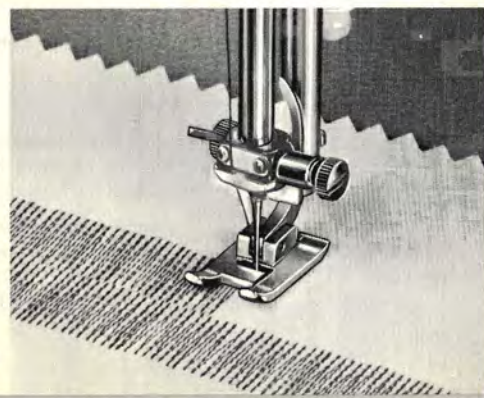
102



103



104



105

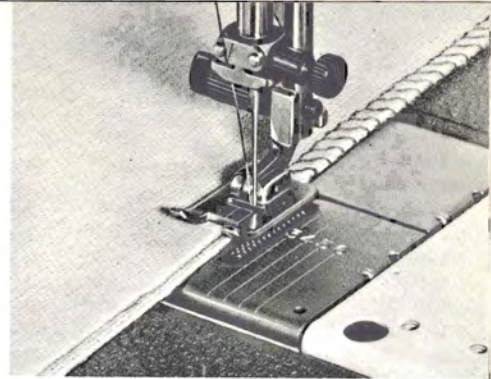
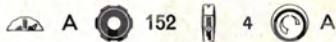


Fig. 105

Superstretch Stitch



The Superstretch stitch sews and overcasts in a single operation. It is used for the new stretch materials, made either of wool, cotton, silk or synthetics. It makes them hold their shape too.

106

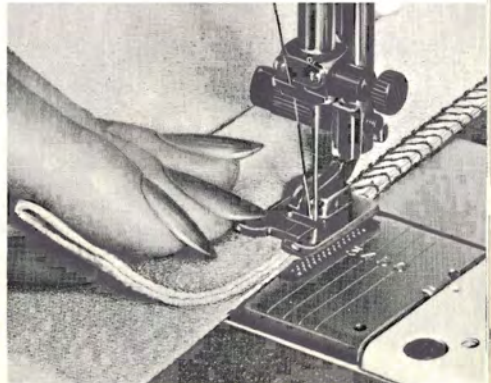
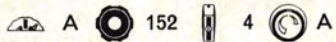


Fig. 106 and 107

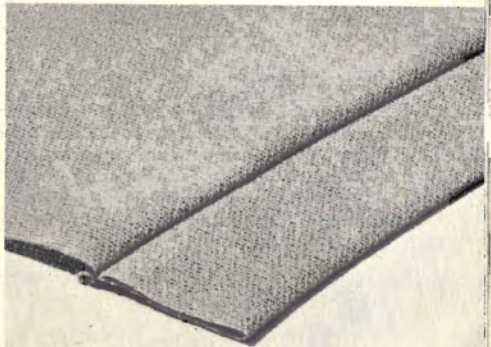
Edging or Setting a Collar in Jersey Fabrics



The Superstretch stitch is ideal for this kind of sewing. Sew on the edging material or the collar, right side to right side (fig. 106) then turn it out (fig. 107).

This stitch is also very practical for sewing bathing suits, necklines, leg openings and for repairing underwear, cuffs and other worn-out edges.

107



Some Other Uses of the Interchangeable ELNAdiscs

Super-Zigzag or Rick-Rack—Fig. 109

This is the zigzag stitched 9-fold forming a rick-rack, for trimming apron pockets, decorating skirts, etc.

Pearl Stitch—Fig. 110

Made without pearl cotton. For small monograms, napkins, etc.

Turkish Hemstitch—Fig. 111

Genuine art-embroidery for table sets, trousseaux.

Scallops—Fig. 112

Edges of organdie flounces, evening dresses etc. Embroideries on children's clothes.

Point de Paris—Fig. 113

Delicate embroidery on bodices, lace appliqué work, insertions of lace in petticoats. Fringes. Light inlaid work on silk, nylon, muslin.

Embroidery Stitch—Fig. 114

For tablecloths, cushions, couch covers.

Venetian Hemstitch—Fig. 115

Finishing off hems, flounces. Embroidering underclothes, dusters. Jumpers.

Daisies—Fig. 116

Elegant tiny flowers on boleros, summer dresses, capes. Necklines and armholes. Wadding, dressing gowns, quilted blankets.

See assortment of ELNAdiscs page 28.

Sewing with Twin Needles

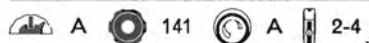
See extra accessories, page 30.

Place the needle position wheel at the centered position. If ELNAdiscs are used, the stitch width lever should not be set beyond position "3".

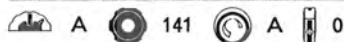
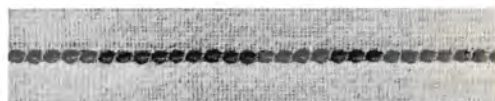
Combined Work with Twin Needles and ELNAdiscs 07 and 04—Fig. 117

Tucks can be made with twin needles.

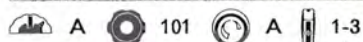
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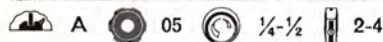
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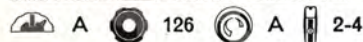
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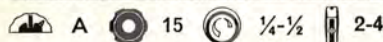
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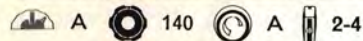
113



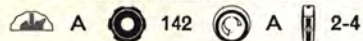
114



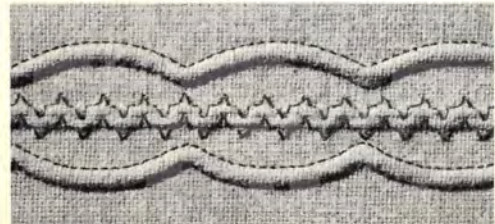
115



116



117



Assortment of ELNAdiscs

New discs are continually being created. They can be obtained from your **ELNA** dealer.



118

119

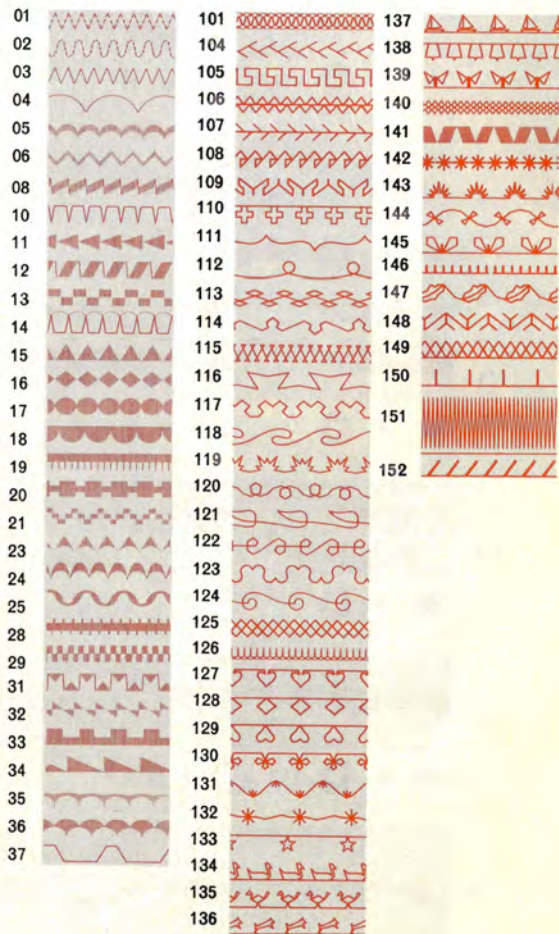
**Selection of ELNAdiscs for:
Star de Luxe and Super**

**Single
ELNAdiscs**

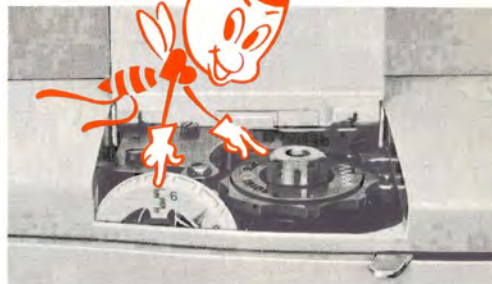
**ELNA Super
Double ELNAdiscs**

Fig. 118

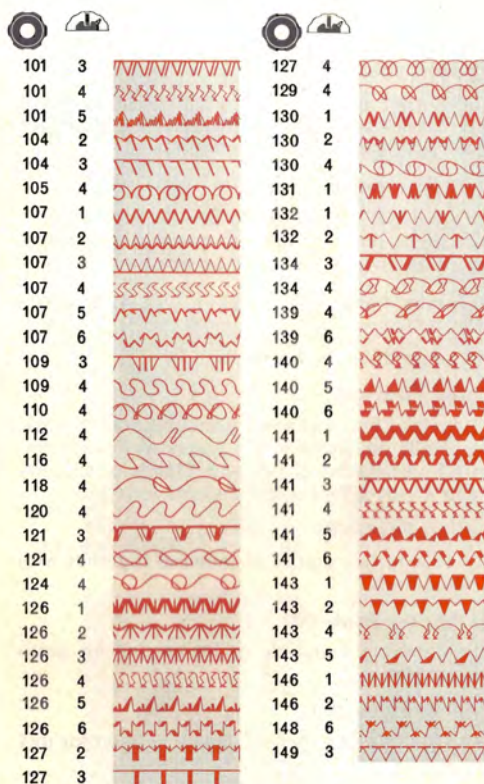
Fig. 119



120



Examples of "Combimatic" Stitch Patterns



Extra Accessories

Button Foot—200 (see page 20)

For buttons and hooks, curtain rings, etc.

Darning Plate with round hole—224 (see page 21)

For particularly fine darning.

Button Foot with Adjustable Guide—202 (see page 20)

For sewing buttons with a stem on woollens, collars, heavy materials, etc.

Blind Stitch Foot with Guide—203

Highly appreciated for making hems on sheer and medium fabrics, linen, curtains, etc.

Quilting foot—204

For sewing parallel rows of stitches at equal distances, which can be adjusted (quilting), for guiding edges and for sewing-in cords.

Multiple Cord Foot—205

As many as five cords can be inserted into this foot. By covering them with decorative stitches, very attractive designs can be obtained.

Hemmer Feet, 1/16", 1/8", 1/4" (2, 4, 6 mm)—206

For hems of various widths.

Roller Foot—207

For various types of sewing and decorative work, especially on plastics, the edges of thick materials, and for sewing pieces of elastic or slippery materials of different thicknesses together.

Felling Foot—208

For sewing two pieces of material together with a felled hem.

Gathering Foot—209

For gathering materials or for sewing-on gathered valances.

Tucker Foot—210

For making tucks. A twin needle is used for this work.

Rolled Hem Foot—211

For making rolled hems in combination with the zigzag stitch or other decorative stitches. Mainly used for making fine handkerchiefs, chiffon scarves, etc.

Embroidery Foot—223

Metal presser foot for sewing corded stitch patterns, hemstitches and ornamental stitches in quantity.



200



224



202



203



204



205



206

211



207



208



209



210

223



Braiding Foot—212

For sewing braids, soutaches and cords.

Eyelet Plates 1/16" and 1/8" (2 and 4 mm)-Awl—213

Make it possible to embroider eyelets with a diameter of 1/16" and 1/8". The awl is used for piercing the material to make the holes.

Twin Needles 2 and 2.7 mm—216

For sewing tucks, reinforced seams, decorative patterns, etc.

Needle Plate for Marking with Tailor Tacks and for Basting and Tacking—218

For marking the material with tailor tacks consistent with the pattern.

Also used for making long, loose stitches which are easily removed after sewing and makes it possible to sew long stitches or apparent seams with embroidery cotton or coarse sewing thread.

Needle Plate with Round Hole—219

Very handy for professionals who mainly do straight sewing (on sheer or soft material, netting, etc.).

Spool and Bobbin Case—220

For arranging reels of cotton, bobbins, threads, needles, etc., in an orderly way.

ELNAdisc Case—221

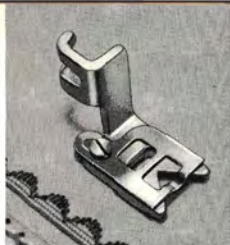
Available for 10 discs. Makes it easier for you to select the disc you require.

Circular Sewing Device—222

For all kinds of circular patterns, large scallops, various combinations, etc. (Obtainable with a scale in centimeters or inches).

Monogram Attachment—226

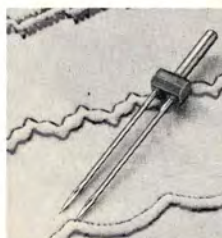
For embroidering perfect monograms on sheets, towels, table cloths, napkins, etc.



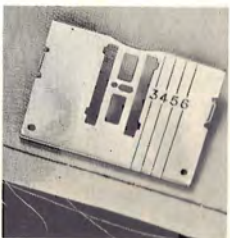
212



213



216



218



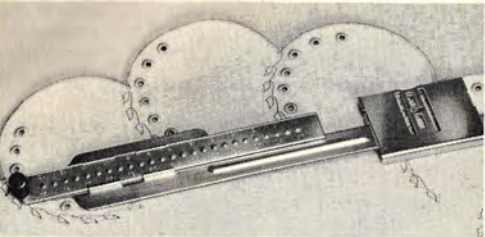
219



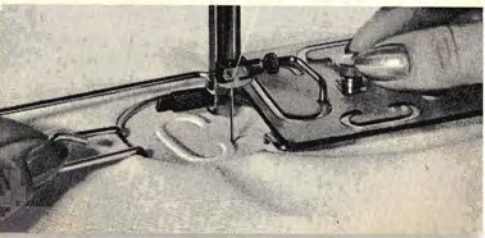
220



221



222



226

Minor Disorders

Consult the instruction book on the pages given below.

The Upper Thread Breaks:

- The darning thread does not have a left twist 6
- The machine is not threaded correctly; the thread is ~~dry~~ or of poor quality 9, 6
- The thickness of the thread is not suitable for the kind of material 6
- The needle is not of the system 705 (or style 15x1); it is of poor quality, bent, has not been inserted correctly (the wrong way round or at the wrong height); it is not suitable for the kind of material 6-7
- The machine needs cleaning 5
- The upper tension is too tight 13

The Lower Thread Breaks:

- The thread has not been wound evenly on the bobbin or it has not been brought up correctly (it does not pass correctly over the bobbin) 10, 7
- The lower tension is too tight 13

The Machine Skips Stitches:

- The machine is not threaded correctly 8 to 10
- The needle is not of the system 705 (or style 15x1); it is of poor quality, bent, has not been inserted correctly (the wrong way round or at the wrong height), it is not suitable for the kind of material 6-7
- The thread is too thick for the size of the needle or it is not flexible enough 7, 6
- The needle plate for basting and tucking has not been replaced by the normal needle plate 5

The Stitches are Uneven:

- The machine is not threaded correctly 8 to 10
- The thread has not been wound evenly on the bobbin or the bobbin has been placed upside down 7-8
- The needle is not suitable for the size of the thread or the type of material 6
- The thread is of poor quality or of uneven thickness 6
- The tension devices are clogged or they have not been set correctly 13

The Material Puckers Up:

- The upper and/or lower tensions are too tight 13
- The stitch is too long 12
- The thread is too thick 6

The Material is Fed Unevenly or Insufficiently:






- The needle plate has not been inserted properly 5
- The feed dog is clogged with dirt 5
- The foot or the stitch length is not suitable for the type of material 32

The Needle Breaks:

- The material has been pulled during sewing and the needle bends and hits against the foot, or the needle plate 6-7
- The needle is not of the system 705 (or style 15x1); it is of poor quality, bent, has not been inserted correctly (the wrong way round or at the wrong height); it is not suitable for the kind of material 6-7

and their Remedies

- The needle is poorly centred and strikes against the darning plate 16
- The upper tension is too tight 13
- The Machine Runs Slowly:**
- The machine has not been oiled for some time or ELNA oil has not been used 5
- The electronic foot control switch is at "—"; set it to "+ " 4
- The Machine is Noisy:**
- The rotary hook has not been oiled or it is clogged (with remains of thread or lint) 5
- The Motor Runs but the Machine Does Not:**
- Tighten the coupling knob 7
- Remains of Thread or Lint in the Rotary Hook:**
- Remove the needle, the sewing foot, the bobbin and the needle plate
- Tighten the flywheel coupling knob firmly,** turn the flywheel back and forth, a number of times, until the thread tangle has been cut. Clean out the remains of thread. Oil the rotary hook and run the machine without thread for a few seconds 5
- The ELNAdisc Cannot be Inserted or Removed:**
- Set the stitch width lever and the stitch length knob at position "0 " 15
- The Ordinary Buttonhole Does Not Work:**
- The selection dial is not at position "1 " 19
- The needle is not set at the left 19
- The stitch width lever is not at the normal zigzag position 19
- The Automatic Device for Buttonholes Does Not Work:**
- The selection dial is not at position "1 " 24
- Double ELNAdisc in the ELNagraph 24
- The needle is not set at the left 24
- The stitch width lever is not set at "buttonhole " 24
- Set stitch width lever at position "2", before setting stitch length knob at position "A " 24
- The stitch length knob is not at pos. "A" 24
- An Interchangeable Single Disc Does Not Work:**
- The selection dial is not at position "A " 14
- The stitch width lever is not at the normal zigzag position 23
- The stitch length knob is at position "A " 23
- A Double Disc Does Not Work:**
- The selection dial is not at position "A " 14
- The stitch width lever is not at the normal zigzag position 23
- The stitch length knob is not at pos. "A " 23
- The Selection Dial Cannot be Turned:**
- The stitch width lever is not at position "0" 14
- The Stitch Width Lever Does Not Click into Place:**
- The stitch width lever is not at the normal zigzag position 11
- The Stitch Width Lever Cannot be Turned into the Buttonhole Position:**
- The stitch width lever is not at position "0" 24

Table of Adjustments	Sewing	Thread			Feet and Plates *			De- scribed on pages
 <p>Needle position • For buttons and button-holes decenter to the left</p>	Straight Sewing							
	— Normal sewing	sewing	—		presser	0	1-4	12
	• decentered sewing	sewing or darning	as desired		presser or embroidery	0	1-4	16
	— Normal darning	darning	—		darning *	0	0	21
	• on knitwear	darning	1		darning			22
	— Zip fastener	sewing	—		button pl.*	3	0	22
					zipper foot	0	1-4	22
	Sewing with Automatic Stitches							
	— Buttons	sewing or darning	1		embroidery or special foot	according to button	0	20
	— Buttonhole, No-turn	sewing	1		buttonhole	→	→	24
	— Buttonhole, ordinary	darning	1		embroidery	2-4-2-4-0	¼	19
	— Zigzag stitch	sewing or darning	1		presser	2-4	1-4	16-17
	— Satin stitch		1		embroidery	1-4	¼-½	17
	— Tapered satin stitch		1		embroidery	1-4-1	¼-½	16-17
	— Overcasting		4		presser	2-4	½-1	17
— Edge-to-edge sewing		4		presser	3-4	¼-½	17	
— Patching		4		presser	4	¼-½	18	

<p>Tension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the ordinary types of work can be sewn at the Universal-Tension • If necessary, increase or decrease the upper tension <p style="text-align: center;">Needle 120</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For nylon, gold or silver thread: upper tension: 0-3 lower tension: 0-¼ 	— Patching jersey		4		presser	4	¼-½	18
	— Shell stitch		3		embroidery	4	1-2	18
	— Blind stitch		3		presser	1-4	1-4	18
	— Darning	darning	A	151	presser	0	A	25
	— Super-zigzag or rickrack	embroidery	A	141	embroidery	2-4	A	27
	— Pearl stitch	embroidery	A	141	embroidery	0	A	27
	— Point de Paris	darning	A	126	embroidery	2-4	A	27
	— Turkish hemstitch	darning	A	101	embroidery	2-3	A	27
	— Venetian hemstitch	darning	A	140	embroidery	2-3	A	27
	— Scallops	embroidery	A	05	embroidery	2-4	¼-½	27
	— Sewing with twin needle	embroidery	as desired		embroidery	0-3	as desired	27
	Sewing Stretch Fabrics (Stretch, jersey, tricot, etc.)							
	— Multiple stitch zigzag		4		presser	4	¼-½	18
	— "Overlock-type" straight stitch overcasting		A	149	presser	4	A	25
	— Superstretch stitch		A	152	presser	4	A	26
— Triple seam		A	149	embroidery	0	A	25	
Sewing on Nylon								
— Ordinary sewing	nylon	—		presser	0	1-3	—	
— Darning	darning nylon	—		darning *	0	0	—	
"Combi" Stitch Patterns								
— Decorative stitches	as desired	as desired		embroidery	1-4	A	23, 28	

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