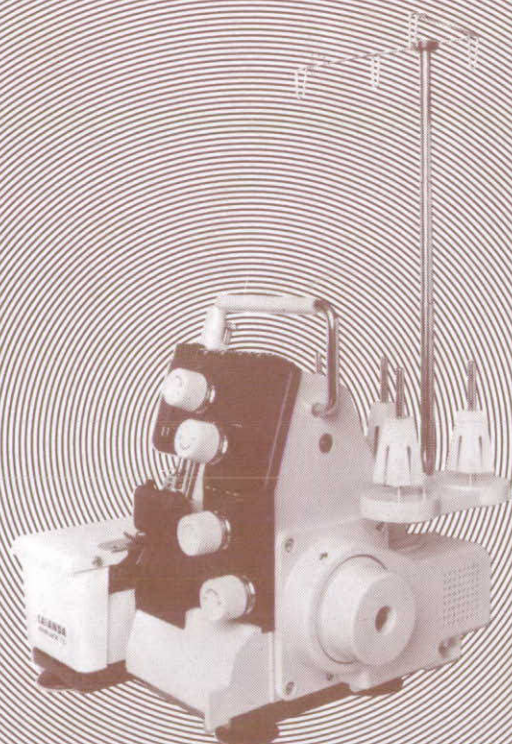


CALANDA

OVERLOCK 792



E

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Special features

Three different stitches can be made with a single machine. In addition, the built-in trimming mechanism permits the fabric edge to be trimmed during sewing.

The CALANDA can be easily set for sewing one of the following stitches:

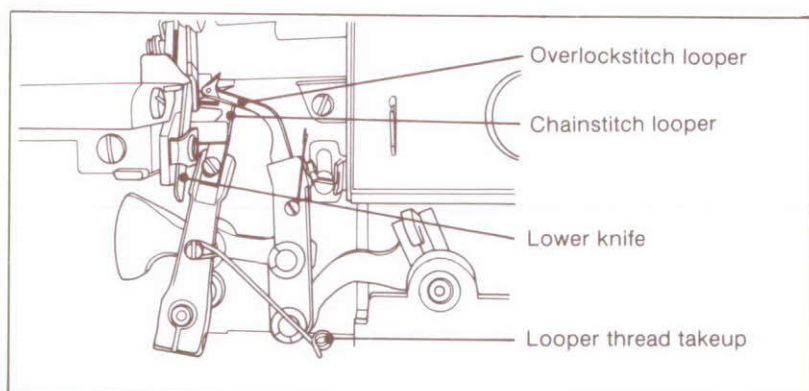
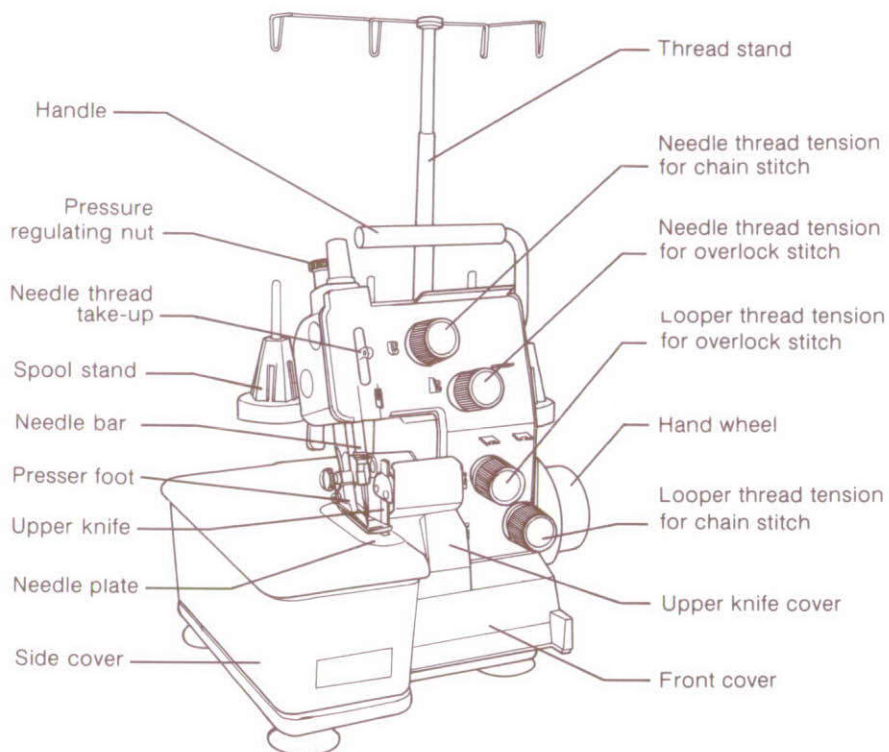
1. Overlockstitch seam
2. Two-thread chainstitch seam
3. Safety-stitch seam

Further essential features are:

1. Quiet and vibrationless running
2. Attractive, modern appearance
3. Guaranteed long service life



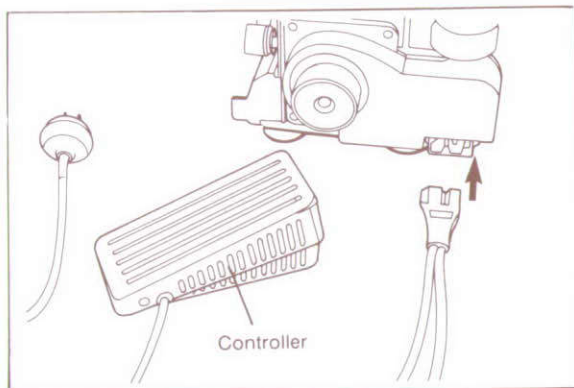
Description



Looper drive mechanism (enlarged)

3 - 1. Getting set

- Place the machine on a table.
- Push the plug at one end of the foot control cord into the socket of the machine, as shown.
- Push the plug at the other end of the cord into the wall socket.
- Pull up the thread stand center post extending it to its full height. The eyelets should be positioned over the thread spool holders.



3 - 2. Controlling the sewing speed

The speed of your CALANDA is controlled by the amount you depress the foot pedal.

3 - 3. Direction of rotation

The direction of hand wheel rotation is indicated by an arrow on the hand wheel cover.

IMPORTANT

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

BLUE — **NEUTRAL** **BROWN** — **LIVE**

NOTE:

As the colours of the mains lead of this appliance may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows:

Connect **BROWN** wire to terminal marked **L** or coloured **RED**.

Connect **BLUE** wire to terminal marked **N** or coloured **BLACK**.

WHEN USING A B.S 1363 FUSED PLUG, A 3 AMP. FUSE MUST BE FITTED.

If the terminals of the plug are unmarked consult a qualified electrician before use.

When leaving the sewing machine unattended, the mains switch of the machine must be switched off or the plug must be removed from the socket-outlet.

When servicing the sewing machine, or when removing covers or changing lamps, the machine or the electrical set must be disconnected from the supply by removing the plug from the socket outlet.

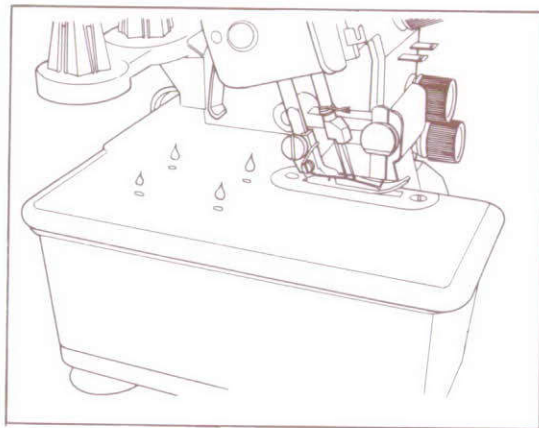
THIS APPLIANCE CONFORMS TO THE STATUTORY RADIO INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSION REGULATIONS.

Lubrication

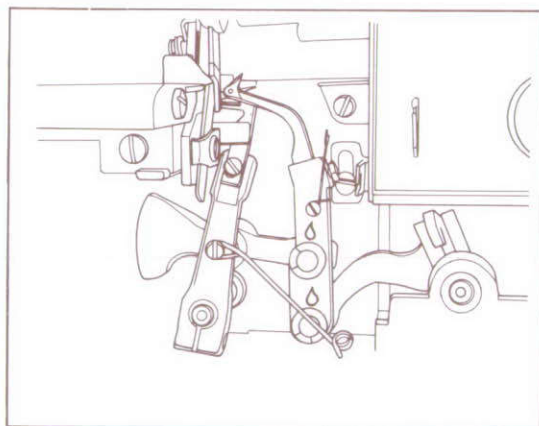
Proper lubrication ensures a long life and efficient mechanical operation of your machine. The CALANDA is easy to lubricate.

If the machine is in constant use, oiling will not be required more often than once a month.

If the machine is used only occasionally, we recommend putting a few drops of oil into all marked oilholes before starting the machine.



To lubricate the bearings, one or two drops of oil a month will suffice.





Threading the machine

To simplify threading of your machine, proceed in the following order and as illustrated in the figures indicated:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Looper thread (chainstitch) | Fig. 5-a, page 7 |
| 2. Looper thread (overlockstitch) | Fig. 5-b, page 8 |
| 3. Needle thread (overlockstitch) | Fig. 5-c, page 9 |
| 4. Needle thread (chainstitch) | Fig. 5-d, page 10 |

Each thread must pass between the discs in the thread tensions.

For threading, use the tweezers contained in the accessory box.

Important note

It is recommended to put the thread stripping discs on the spool trays when small-diameter spools are used.

These discs are also contained in the accessories.

1. Bring the (front) chainstitch looper to its extreme right position. Then thread the looper as illustrated, leaving 5 to 8 cm of thread hanging from the looper eye.

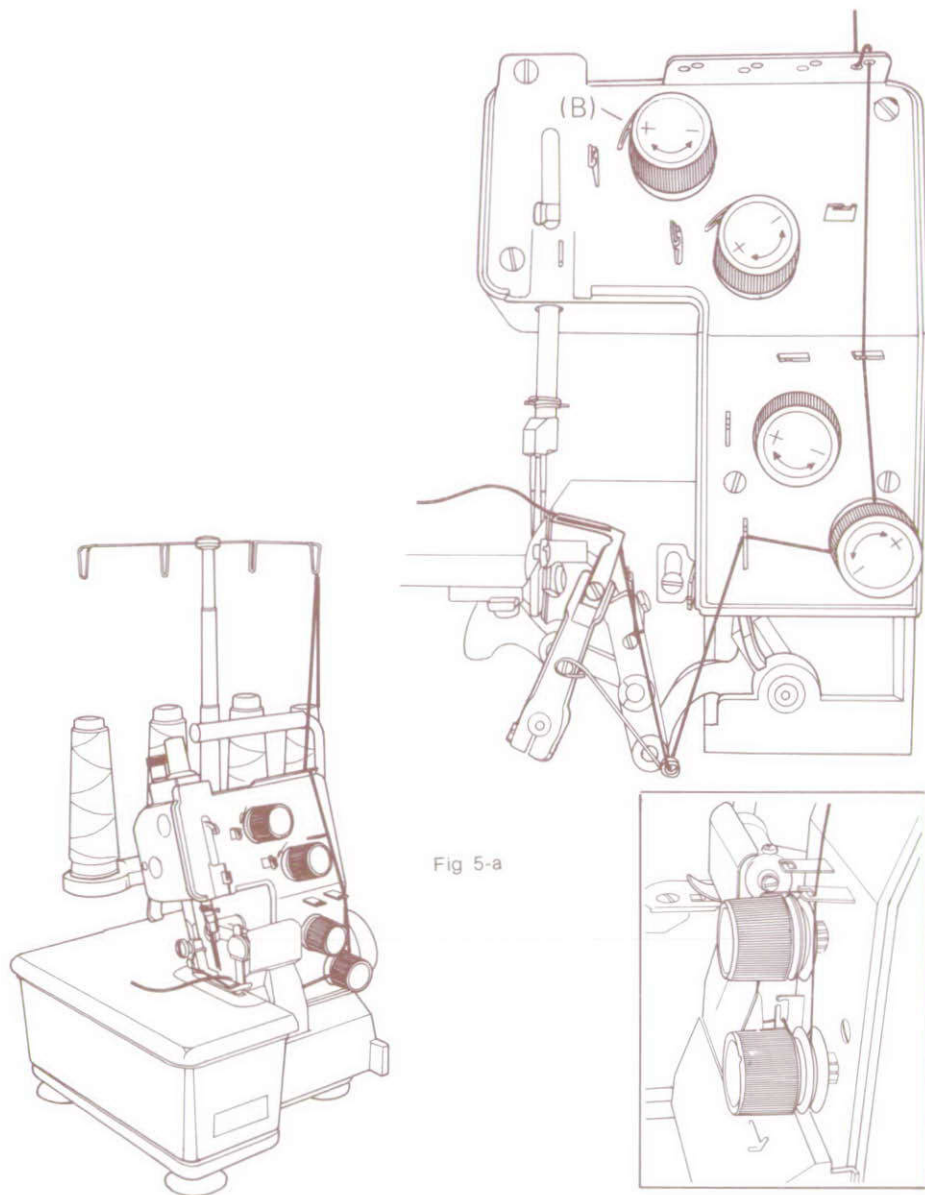


Fig 5-a

2. Bring the (rear) overlockstitch looper to its extreme right position. Then thread the looper as illustrated, leaving 5 to 8 cm of thread hanging from the looper eye.

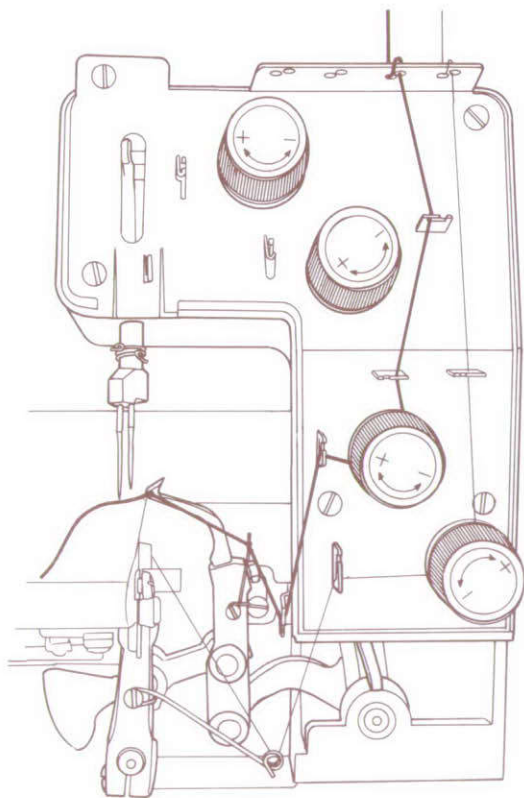
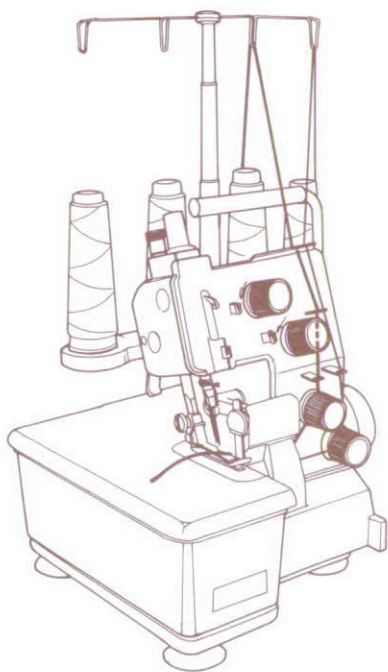


Fig 5-b

3. Thread the (right-hand, rear) overlockstitch needle, leaving 5 to 8 cm of thread hanging from the needle eye.

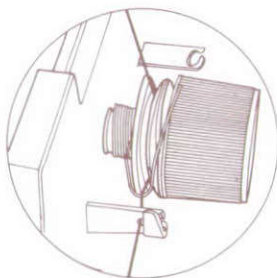
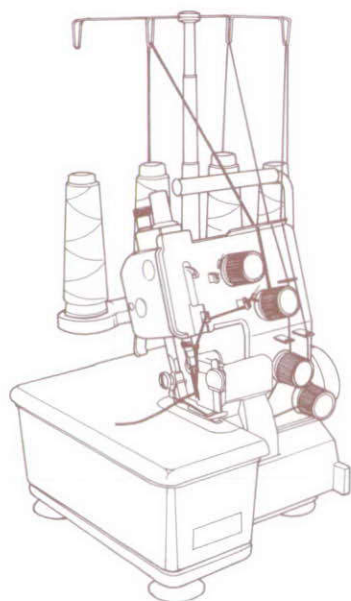
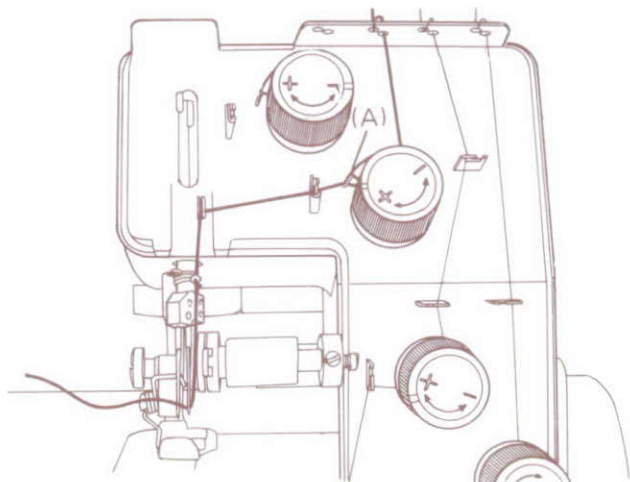


Fig 5-c

In the case of wool or synthetic thread, which usually tends to stretch, passing the thread through the thread tension guide wire (A) may be unnecessary.

4. Thread the (left-hand, front) chainstitch needle, leaving 5 to 8 cm of thread hanging from the needle eye.

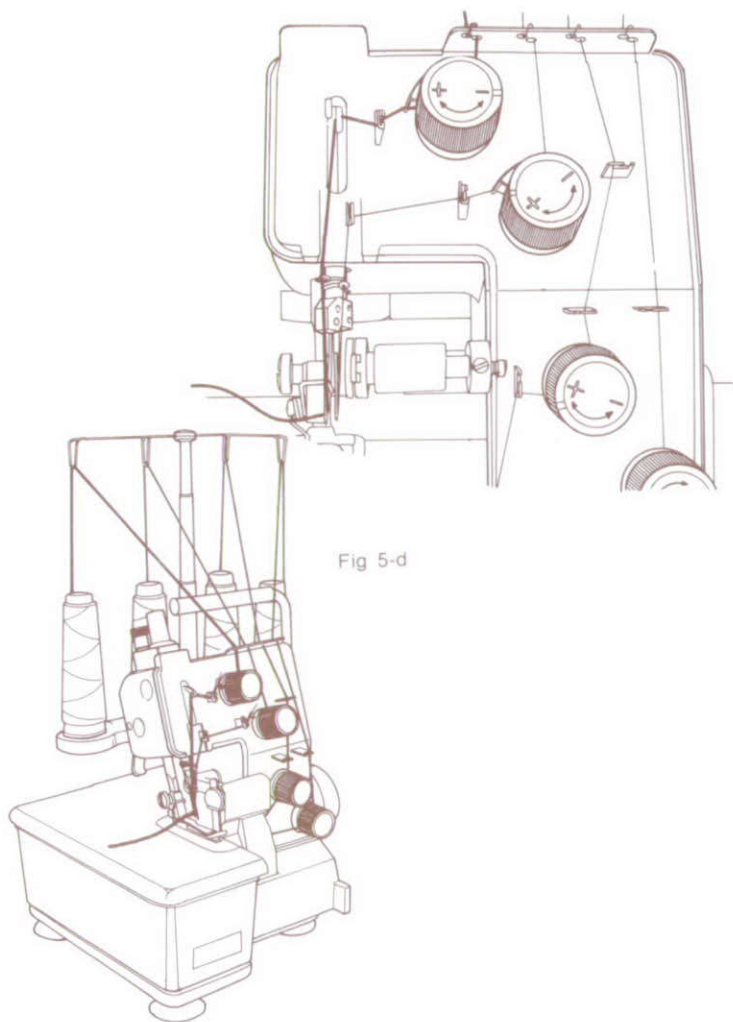


Fig 5-d

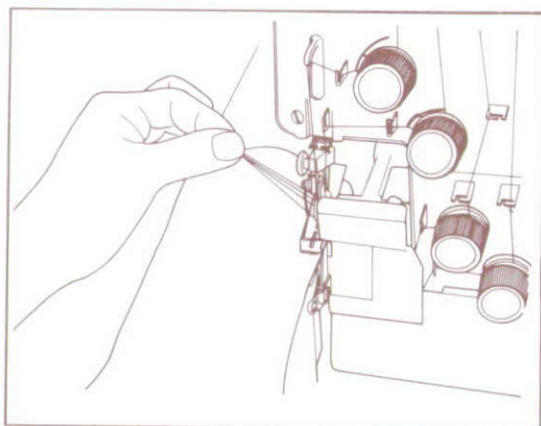
In the case of wool or synthetic thread, which usually tends to stretch passing the thread through the thread tension guide wire (B) may be unnecessary.



If the machine has been threaded properly according to the instructions given, it is now ready for sewing.

For sewing, proceed as follows:

1. Turn the hand wheel to bring the needle bar to its highest point.
2. Raise the presser foot by lifting the lift lever (at the back of the machine).
3. Place the material under the presser foot.
4. Lower the presser foot again.
5. Hold both needle threads in your left hand and simultaneously turn the hand wheel clockwise two or three times until a thread chain has been produced.

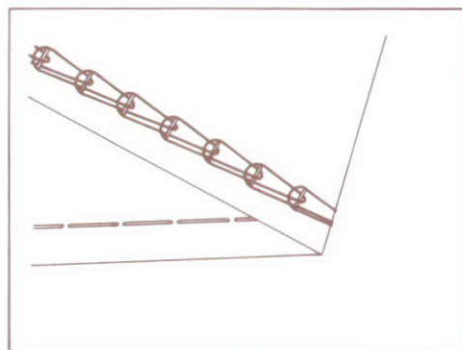


The amount of tension required is dependent on the type and size of thread, the number of plies and the type of fabric to be sewn. For the designation and location of the individual thread tensions please refer to the illustration on page 3.

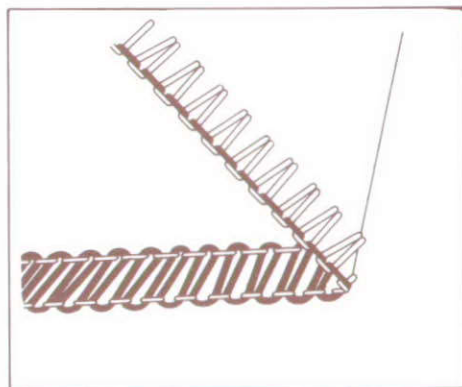
To increase the tension, turn the tension nut clockwise, and to decrease it, counter-clockwise.

The following illustrations show the different types of seam the machine can sew.

Please note that in overlock stitching the needle and looper threads should interlock at the edge of the fabric.



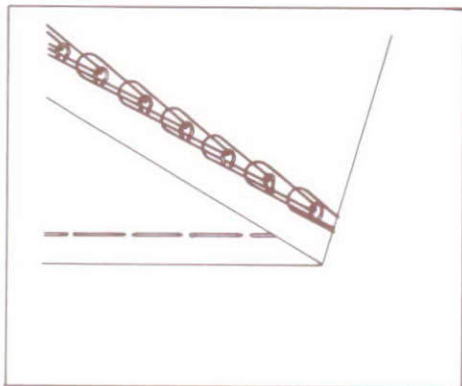
This is how the chainstitch seam looks.



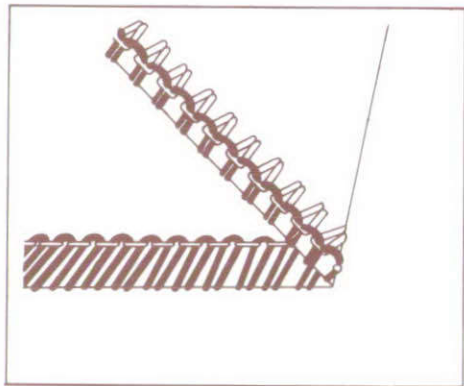
This is how the overlock stitch seam looks

When the thread tension is not properly regulated, the stitching may appear as shown in the sketches below.

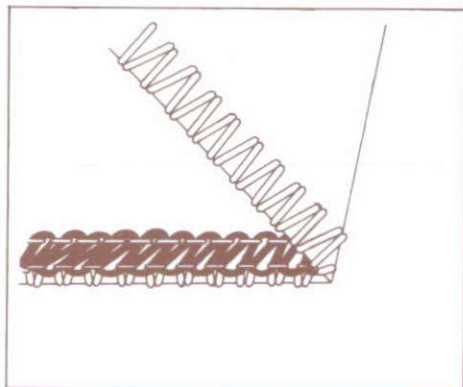
The tension of the chainstitch needle thread is too loose. Increase the thread tension by turning the tension nut clockwise.



This may occur when the tension of the overlockstitch needle thread is too tight or the tension of the overlockstitch looper thread is too loose. Turn the tension nut for the needle thread counter-clockwise to decrease the thread tension. If the appearance of the seam is still not satisfactory, turn the tension nut clockwise and increase the looper thread tension.



Here we have the opposite condition to the one above. First turn the tension nut for the needle thread clockwise and increase the tension. If necessary, turn the tension nut for the looper thread counter-clockwise to decrease the looper thread tension.

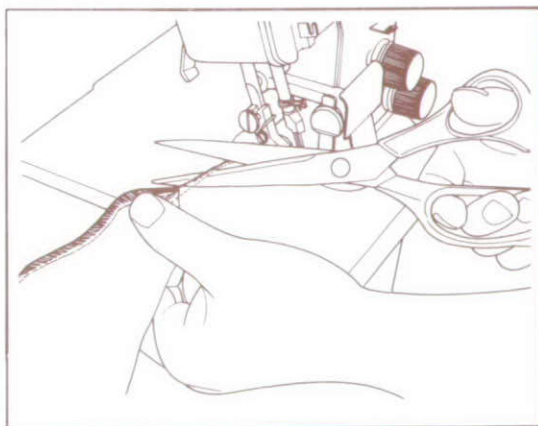
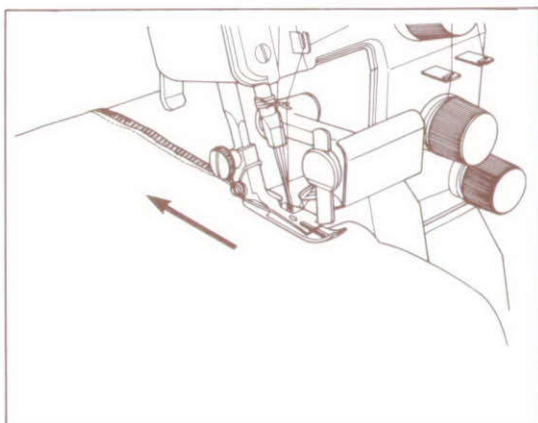




Machine operation

Operate your machine in the following manner:

1. Raise the presser foot by the lift lever (located at the back of the machine).
2. Place the fabric under the presser foot so that its edge protrudes sideways about half a centimeter. Then lower the presser foot again.
3. For sewing an overlock or a safety-stitch seam, the edge trimmer can be engaged, as desired.
4. To start the machine, depress the foot control pedal.
Note: You can control the sewing speed by varying the pressure on the pedal.
5. At the end of the seam stitch abt. 5 cm beyond the edge of the fabric.





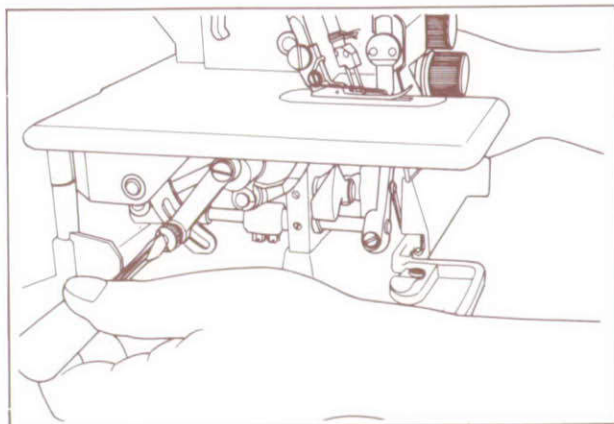
Finishing the seam

Depending on the type of seam, you can finish the seam end by one of the following methods:

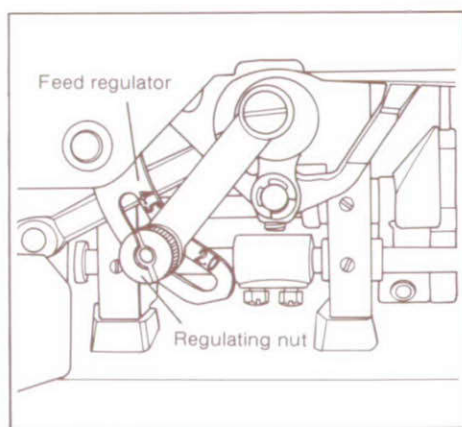
Seam type	Seam end finish	Description
Safety stitch	1 + 2	1 = Knot the surplus thread chain.
Overlock stitch	1 + 2 + 3	2 = Pull back the thread chain and hand tack.
Chainstitch	1 + 2	3 = Pull back the thread chain into the seam with the aid of a small hook (crochet or latch needle).



Regulating the stitch length



Your CALANDA has been set at the factory for a stitch length of abt. 3 mm. This stitch length is just right for most of your work. If you wish to change the stitch length, this can be easily accomplished, as follows:



1. Open the side cover.
2. Hold the hand wheel firmly with your right hand and loosen the feed regulating nut by using the screwdriver furnished with the machine.
3. Move the feed regulating nut in the slot of the feed regulator up or down to obtain the desired stitch length. To increase the stitch length, move the nut upward to decrease if move it downward.
4. Tighten the feed legulating nut securely after adjusting. Close the side cover.

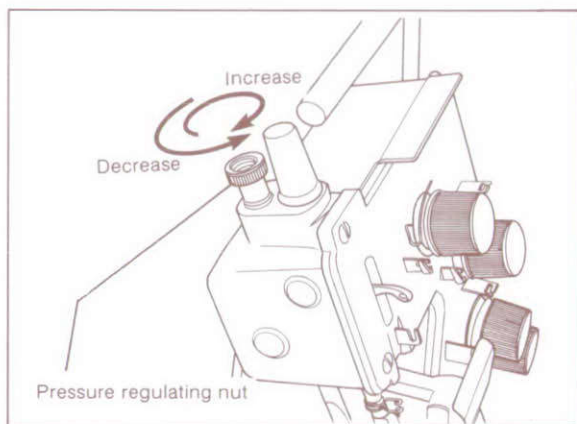


Presser foot pressure

The presser foot pressure is set at the factory for medium-weight fabric. This should cover most of your requirements. If you wish to change the amount of pressure, turn the regulating nut as follows:

Turn it clockwise for greater pressure- or counter-clockwise for less pressure.

Use only enough pressure to ensure that the material is fed properly.





Stitches and sewing operations

12 - 1. Safety stitch

When all four threads are used, the machine sews a safety-stitch seam. For threading, please refer to pages 6 to 10.

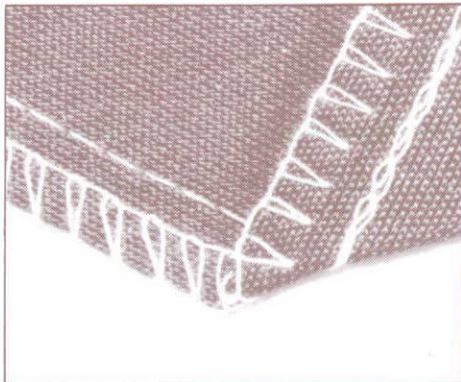
Sewing operations:

Inserting sleeves as well as general sewing and serging operations.

Representative articles:

Shirts, blouses, dresses, slacks, jackets, etc.

For this sewing operation, both loopers are engaged and the upper knife is in action trimming the fabric edge.



12 - 2. Chainstitch

For chainstitching, only two threads (the chainstitch needle and looper threads) are used.

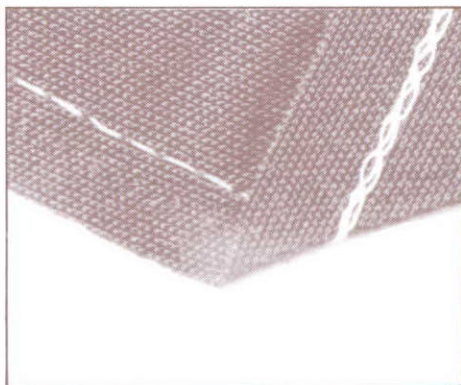
For threading, please refer to pages 7 and 10.

Sewing operations:

General sewing operations on knitted fabrics and jersey.

Please note that for chainstitching the overlock looper (Fig 12-2-2) should be disengaged and the overlock needle removed.

The upper knife (Fig 12-2-1) should be disengaged if the fabric edge is not to be trimmed.



12 - 2 - 1. Upper knife

The upper knife is disengaged as follows:

1. Open the front cover.
2. Turn the hand wheel by hand until the needle bar is at its lowest point.
3. Push the upper knife to the right with your finger and simultaneously turn the upper knife thumb nut as shown in the sketch. The cutting edge is to the back of the machine.

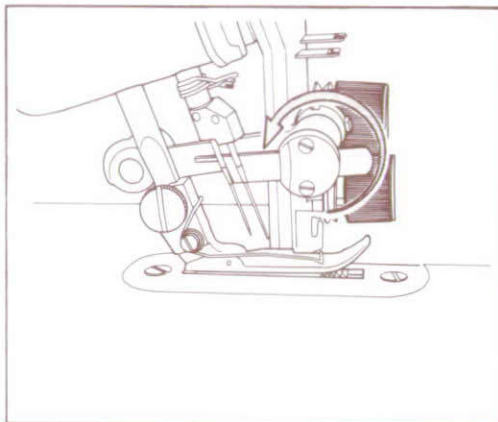


Fig 12-2-1

12 - 2 - 2. Overlockstitch looper

The overlockstitch looper is disengaged as follows:

1. Open the front cover.
2. Turn the hand wheel by hand until the needle bar is at its lowest point. Push the looper connection lever downward so that the overlockstitch looper is disengaged.

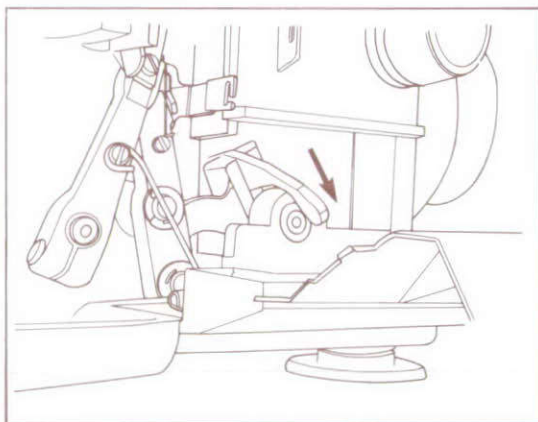
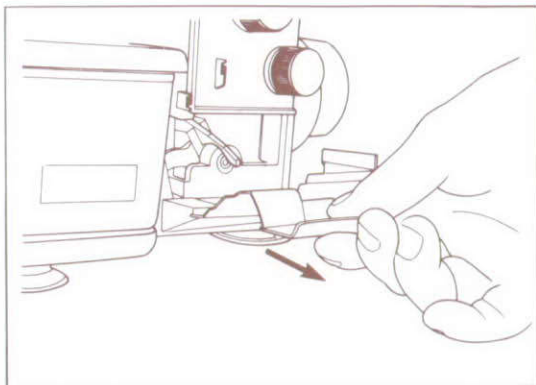
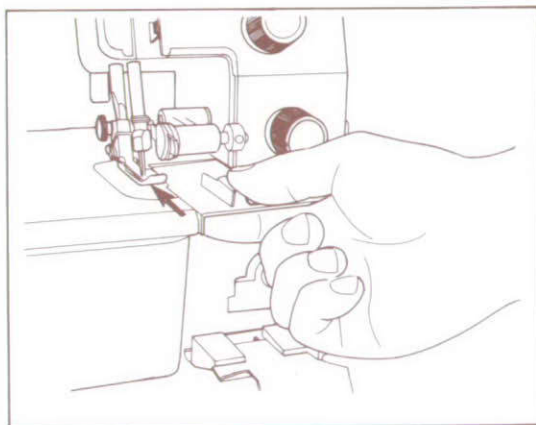


Fig 12-2-2

12 - 2 - 3. Cloth guide plate (furnished with machine)



Open the front cover by pushing it to the right and simultaneously swinging it away, then pull the upper knife cover forward and out of the machine.



Insert the cloth guide plate in the guide in place of the machine .
Close the front cover.

The desired hem width can be obtained by adjusting the stop of the cloth guide plate by means of a thumb screw.

When the cloth guide plate is used, the upper knife must be disengaged.

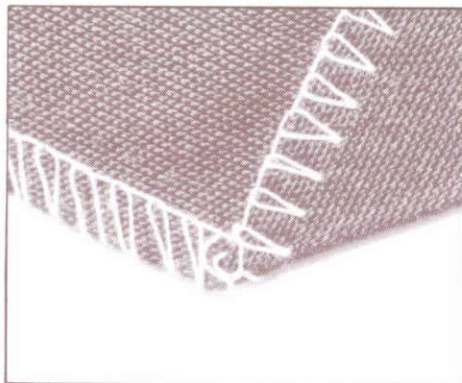
12 - 3. Overlockstitch

For overlockstitching, the overlock needle and looper threads are used. For threading, please refer to pages 8 and 9 .

Sewing operation: Serging

Representative articles:

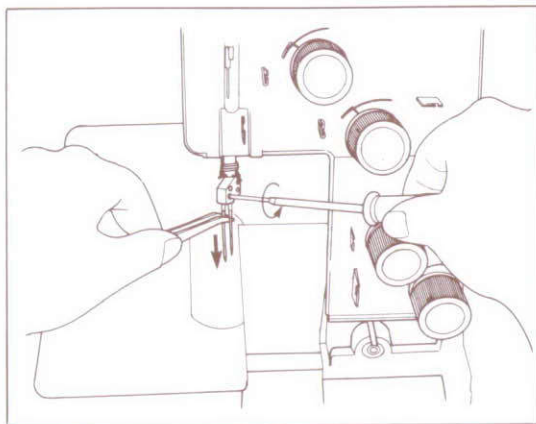
Dresses, blouses, slacks, etc.



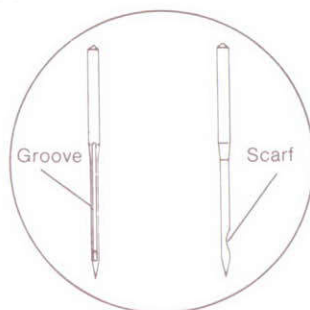
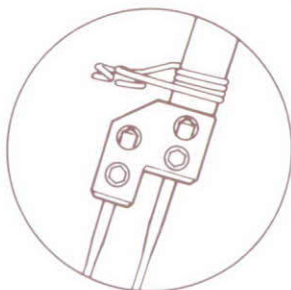
Before you start sewing, make sure that:

1. the looper connection lever is set correctly and the overlock stitch looper is engaged normally.
2. the upper knife is set for trimming, and
3. the upper knife cover is inserted in the front cover.

13 - 1. Needles required



Needle enlarged

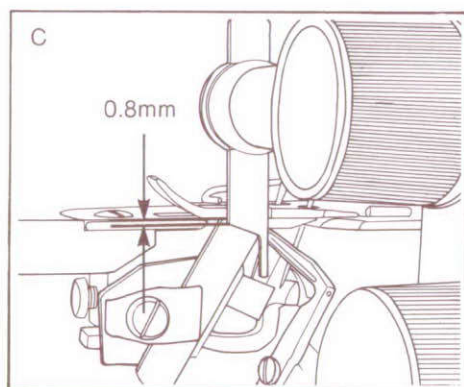
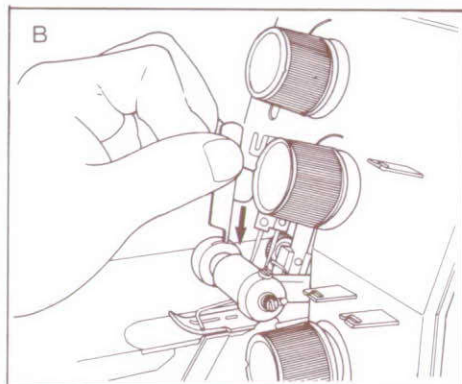
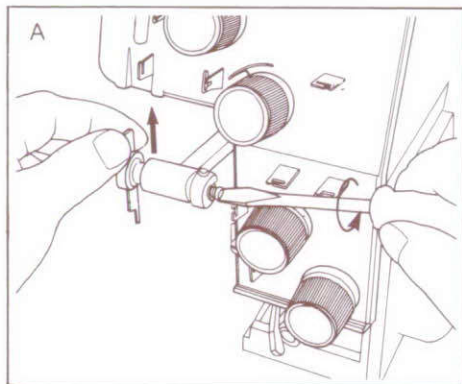


The following needles are used on the CALANDA: System DB x 1 #14
or System 1738

13 - 2. How to replace the needles

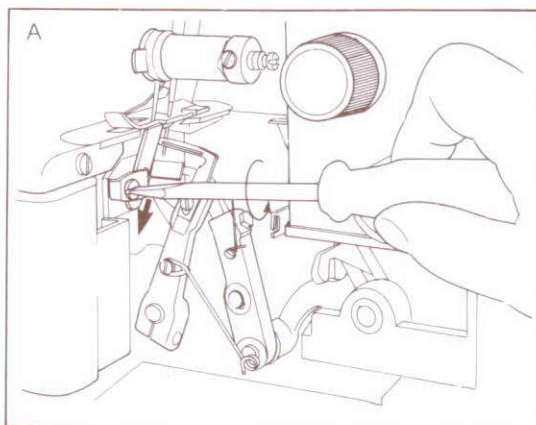
1. Turn the hand wheel by hand until the needle bar is at its highest point.
2. Loosen the needle clamp screw with the allen key furnished with the machine, and remove the needle by pulling it downwards.
3. Insert a new needle into the needle clamp and push it up as far as it will go, making sure its long groove faces toward the front and its scarf toward the rear (see sketch of enlarged needle).
4. Tighten the needle clamp screw securely.

14 - 1. How to replace the upper knife

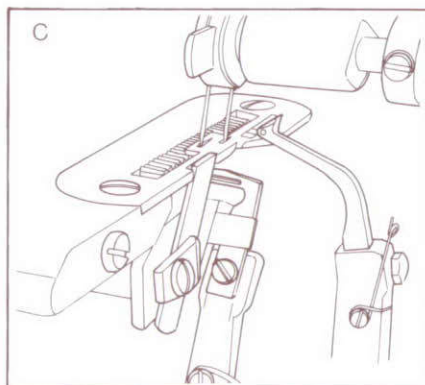
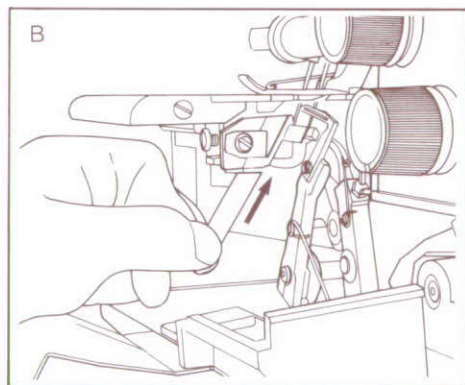


1. Hold the upper knife fast and simultaneously loosen its clamp screw with a screwdriver (shown in sketch A). Then remove the knife by pulling it upward.
2. Insert a new knife (sketch B) in the holder so that its tongue faces down and to the rear. Tighten the clamp screw just lightly.
3. Turn the hand wheel until the knife holder is at its lowest position.
4. Slide the knife up or down so that the front of its cutting edge overlaps the (fixed) lower knife by abt. 0.8 mm (sketch C). In this position, tighten the clamp screw securely.

14 - 2. How to replace the lower knife



1. Swing the upper knife forward. Then loosen the lower knife clamp screw with the screwdriver (shown in sketch A) and remove the knife by pulling it downward.



2. Insert a new knife (sketch B) in the holder so that its cutting edge is flush with the needle plate surface (sketch C). In this position, tighten the clamp screw securely.

Sewing trouble	Cause	Remedy
Machine dose not feed properly.	Presser foot pressure on material too lighf.	Turn pressure regulating screw clockwise to increase pressure on the material. Check result between adjustments.
Needle breaks frequently.	1. Needle bent. 2. Needle set improperly. 3. Material is pulled.	Replace damaged needle by new one. Reset needle correctly. Do not. pull material during sewing.
Thread breaks frequently.	1. Wrong threading. 2. Thread knots. 3. Thread tension too tightf. 4. Needle set improperly. 5. Wrong needle used.	Re-thread correctly (see pp. 6-10). Pull knot through thread guides. Adjust thread tension (see pp. 12-13). Reset needle correctly (see p. 22). Use specified needle (see p. 22).
Machine skips stitches.	1. Needle bent or point breaks. 2. Needle set improperly. 3. Wrong needle used. 4. Wrong threading. 5. Presser foot pressure on material too light.	Insert new needle. Reset needle correctly (see p. 22). Use specified needle (see p.22). Re-thread correctly (see pp. 6-10). Turn pressure regulating screw clockwise to increase pressure on the material.
Poor stitching.	Thread tension set improperly.	Adjust thread tension (see pp. 12-13).
Puckering.	Thread tension too tight. Wrong threading or thread gets caught on irregularities.	When sewing light fabrics decrease thread tension as much as possible without interfering with proper stitch formation. Re-thread correctly (see pp. 6-10) or check thread surfaces.

Fabric weight	Type of fabric	Operation	Thread	Stitch length
Light	Organdy, light tricot, taffeta, linings, silk, etc.	Chainstitch	Cotton No. 80—100 Synthetic thread 70—140	2—3mm
		Overlockstitch	Cotton No. 80—100 Silk No. 80—100 Synthetic thread 70—140	3—4mm
Medium	Cotton, tricot, Linen, satin, dress fabrics, etc.	Chainstitch	Cotton No. 60—100 Silk No. 50—100 Synthetic thread 70—140	2—3mm
		Overlockstitch	Cotton No. 60—100 Silk No. 50—100 Synthetic thread 70—140	3—4mm
Heavy	Tweed, overcoat fabrics, denim, heavy outerwear fabrics, etc.	Chainstitch	Cotton No. 40—60 Silk No. 40—60 Synthetic thread 70—140	2—4mm
		Overlockstitch	Cotton No. 40—60 Silk No. 50—100 Synthetic thread 70—140	3—4.5mm

Overlock seam width4mm

Needle gauge3mm

Stitch length2– 4,5mm

Sewing capacity5mm

Needle System DB × 1 #14
or System 1738

Number of threads4

Weight of machine7.0kg

Contents of cardboard box

1. 1 sewing machine with motor
2. 1 foot control, complete
3. 1 instruction book
4. 1 cover
5. 1 accessory bag containing



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ① | screwdriver | 1 |
| ② | allen key for needle clamp screw..... | 1 |
| ③ | needles..... | 5 |
| ④ | upperknife | 1 |
| ⑤ | tweezers | 1 |
| ⑥ | oilcan(containing 50 c.c. of oil) | 1 |
| ⑦ | cloth guide plate | 1 |
| ⑧ | welt guide | 1 |
| ⑨ | welt guide screw | 1 |
| ⑩ | thread stripping discs | 4 |
| ⑪ | Brush for dusting | 1 |



CALANDA

OVERLOCK

E64178