



## let's get to the basics

Your machine is out of the box and you have plenty of ideas waiting to get out, right? Let's get the basics out of the way. Before you start sewing, you'll have to thread your machine. But don't be intimidated – it's easier than you think with Vibrant's friendly features. Once you've followed these quick and easy steps, simply select a stitch and you're ready to sew!



### Setting-up your serger

When threading, it's important to consider the type of thread you use for serging. Remember, a serger creates a finished look with reinforced stitches, so strong thread is an important factor. A top quality, long staple, polyester or poly/cotton blend is the best choice. Skipped stitches and broken threads are often the direct result of using old or inferior thread.

1.



### Threading your serger

You may be apprehensive about threading the serger. It's much easier than it appears. In fact, there are two methods for threading your serger: the tying-on method and the manual threading method. It's a good idea to practice threading your serger manually. At some point in time, you will need to re-thread a looper or all of the thread paths, and the time to learn is NOT in the middle of a sewing project! Practice now and you'll be serging with confidence in no time.

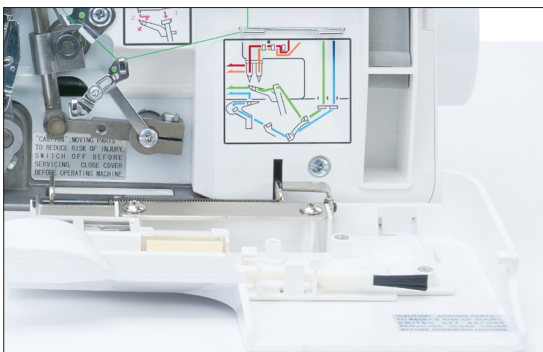
2.



### Threading the guide bar

1. Pull the thread guide pole as high as it will go.
2. Rotate the thread guide bar so that the thread guides are right above the spool pins.
3. Place the cone thread or spools on spool pins.

3.

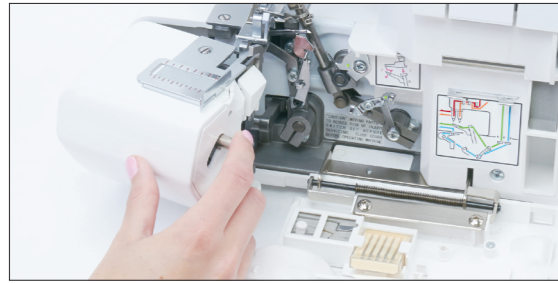


### Thread sequence

The thread guides and tension dials are color-coded, and a color-coded threading diagram is located inside the front cover of the serger. Proper threading sequence is the most important rule to remember when threading your serger:

1. Lower Loper (Blue)
2. Upper Loper (Green)
3. Needles (Red & Orange)

4.



### Manual threading

To open front cover, pull it to the right and down towards you. Then open the working table by pulling the release lever towards you. The table will open to the left. Raise the presser foot, as thread tension is released when the presser foot is lifted up.

5.

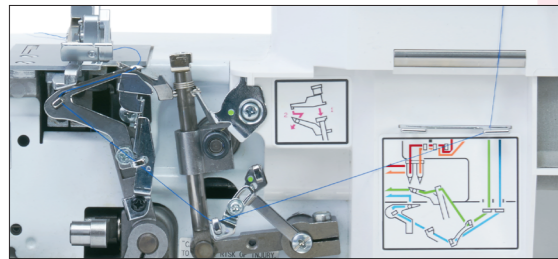


### Threading the lower looper

Follow the BLUE color marked thread guides.

1. Feed the thread through the thread guide bar and down to the machine as shown.
2. Pull the lower thread through tension slot. Holding the thread with your left hand, pull down with right hand firmly.
3. Draw the thread through color-coded thread guides as shown.
4. Hook the thread on the tab just before passing the thread through the lower looper eye. Leave about 4" (10cm) extra thread.

6.

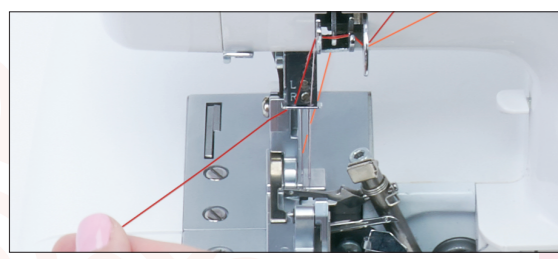
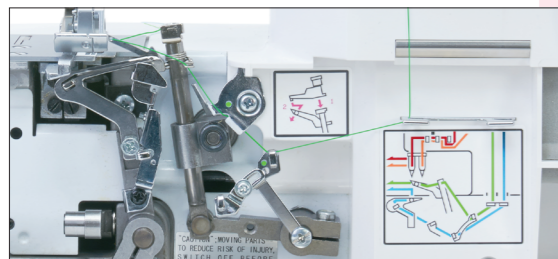


### Threading the upper looper

Follow the GREEN color marked thread guides.

1. Feed the thread through the thread guide bar and down to the machine as shown.
2. Pull the upper thread through the slot. Holding the thread with your left hand, pull down with right hand firmly.
3. Draw the thread through the thread guides as shown. Make sure the upper loop thread passes through the front side of the thread guide (A).
4. Pass the thread through wire thread guide and looper eye, leaving an excess length of about 4" (10 cm).

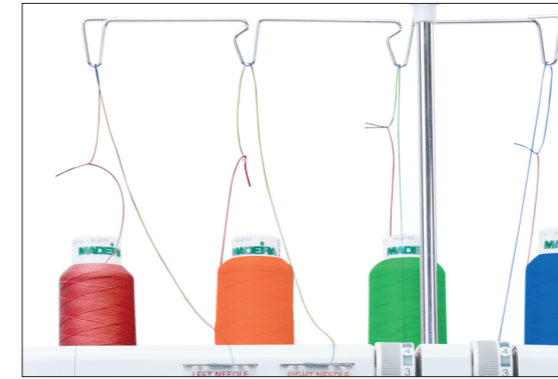
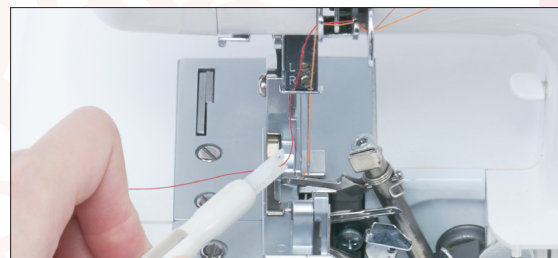
7.



### Threading the needles

1. Feed the thread through the thread guide bar and down to the machine as shown.
2. Feed the needle threads through the top thread guides (right to left).
3. Draw the needle threads clockwise around tension dial.
4. Draw the thread through the thread guide as shown.
5. Thread the needles from front to back through needle eye using the optional needle threader tool.
6. Pull the threads towards the back, passing along the right side of presser foot, leaving an extra length of about 4" (10 cm).

8.



### Tying-on threading method

Once you have your serger threaded, a quick way to change thread colors is by simply tying the ends of the new threads to the existing threads and pulling the threads through gently. Raise the presser foot to release thread tension. Lower the needle bar to its lowest position by turning the handwheel AWAY FROM YOU. Carefully pull the existing threads until the connecting knots pass through the looper eyes. The knots may not pass through the eye of the needles. Cut the knot and rethread the needle eye manually.

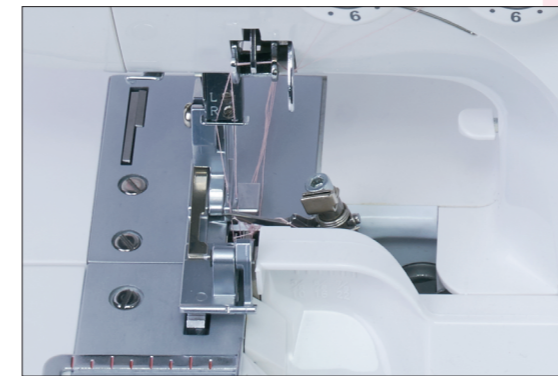
9.



### Serging

Serging is somewhat different than sewing with a conventional sewing machine. You can serge without fabric under the foot to create a thread chain for decorative purposes. With a serger, it isn't necessary to lift the presser foot to insert the fabric; just place the fabric at the toe of the foot and start to serge. Be careful not to pull the fabric - the machine will feed it evenly without help. At the end of a seam, just serge off the edge of the fabric. Before beginning a project, test serge on a fabric scrap to make sure the machine is threaded properly and the tensions are set correctly.

1. Place all threads under the presser foot and toward the back left.
2. Lower the presser foot.
3. Turn the hand wheel toward you 2 or 3 times to make sure a thread chain is forming.
4. Press the foot control while gently pulling threads toward the back, making a 2"-3" thread chain.
5. Place the fabric under the toe of the foot, aligning the fabric edge about 1/4" to the right of the foot.
6. Gently hold the thread chain behind the presser foot with your left hand and start serging.



### End of seam

1. When the needle reaches the end of the fabric seam, chain-off by running the machine until the thread chain is about 5"-6" long.
2. Stop the machine and use the thread cutter to cut the thread chain, leaving a 3 - 4" thread tail.
3. The thread cutter is built into the needle plate. Push down the thread cutter lever located on the inside throat of the serger to raise the cutter.
4. To secure the seam, place a dot of seam sealant at the end of the seam. Let dry and trim the thread chain or pull the thread chain back through the seam using a yarn needle.

10.





## Tension guidelines

Tip: It is easiest to become familiar with tension adjustments if you practice using different thread colors that match the color coding of the machine. Use the same type and weight of thread for all four strands. Turn the tension dials to a higher number to tighten the tension or to a lower number to loosen the tension performance.

**11.**

## SETTING CHART

Number of threads	4		3		3		3		3		2													
Stitch finger	○		○		○				○		○		○											
Two thread convertor									○		○		○											
Needle to use	Left and Right		Left		Right		Left		Right		Right		Left and Right		Left		Right							
Fabric type	Medium Light		Medium Light		Medium-Light Medium-Light		Medium Light		Light - very Light		Medium Light		Medium-Light Medium		Light		Light							
Tension control	Left needle thread		4 (3-5) 2.5 (1.5-3.5)		4 (3-5) 2 (1-3)		-		0 (0-1.5)		-		-		3 (2-4) 2 (1-3)		0.5 (0-1.5) 3.5 (2.5-4.5) 2 (1-3)		-					
	Right needle thread		4 (3-5) 2.5 (1.5-3.5)		-		2.5 (1.5-3.5)		-		0.5 (0-1.5)		2.5 (1.5-3.5) 2 (1-3)		2.5 (1.5-3.5) 2 (1-3)		-		2 (1-3)					
	Upper looper thread		4 (3-5) 3 (2-4)		2 (1-3) 2 (1-3)		4 (3-5)		3.5 (2.5-4.5) 4.5 (3.5-5.5)		3 (2-4)		4.5 (3.5-8) 4 (3-5)		2 (1-3)		-		-					
	Lower looper thread		4 (3-5) 3 (2-4)		3.5 (2.5-4.5) 2 (1-3)		2 (1-3)		3 (2.5-5.5) 6.5 (5.5-7.5)		7 (6-8) 6 (5-7)		2 (1-3) 4 (3-5)		4 (3-5)		0.5 (0-1.5)		3.5 (2.5-4.5) 1 (0-2) 3 (2.5-6)					
Overedge cutting width dial (4 - 7)	6 (5-7)		5.5 (5-7)		6 (5-7)		5 (4-6.5)		7 (5.5-7)		5 (4.5-6.5)		5 (4-6)		6 (5-7)		6 (5-7)		5 (4-6) 4 (4-6)					
Stitch length control (0.8 - 4.5)	2.5 (2.5-4)		2.5 (2-3.5)				2.5 (1.5-3.5)				1 (0.5-1.5)		R P		2.5 (2.0-3.5)		2.5 (2-3)		2.5 (2-3) 1 (0.8-2)					
Differential feed	1 (0.7-1.5)		1 (0.7-1.5)				1 (0.7-1.5)				1 (0.7-1.5)		1 (0.7-1.5)		1 (0.7-1.5)		1 (0.7-1.5)		1 (0.7-1.5)					
Ref. No.	1 Overlock		2 Overlock wide		3 Overlock narrow		4 Flat seam		5 Flat seam		6 Narrow hem		7 Rolled hem		8 Picot stitch		9 Super stretch		10 Overlock		11 Wrapped overlock		12 Rolled hem	

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