



Your PDF Guides

You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for SILVERCREST SON 90 A1. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the SILVERCREST SON 90 A1 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual SILVERCREST SON 90 A1
User guide SILVERCREST SON 90 A1
Operating instructions SILVERCREST SON 90 A1
Instructions for use SILVERCREST SON 90 A1
Instruction manual SILVERCREST SON 90 A1

SILVERCREST®

7 ⇄ **Overlock Sewing Machine SON 90 A1**



| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ⑧ Overlock Sewing Machine | ⑧ Šivači stroj |
| ⑧ Operating instructions | ⑧ Upute za upotrebu |
| ⑧ Mașină de cusut și surfilat | ⑧ Оверлок машина |
| ⑧ Instrucțiunile | ⑧ Ръководство за експлоатация |
| ⑧ Регулятор Overlock | ⑧ Overlock-Nähmaschine |
| ⑧ Οδηγίες χρήσης | ⑧ Bedienungsanleitung |

KOMPENASS GMBH
BURGSTRASSE 21 | D-44867 BOCHUM
www.kompenass.com
IDN: SON 90 A1 01/11 V1
IAN: 64760





[You're reading an excerpt. Click here to read official SILVERCREST SON 90 A1 user guide](http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782)
<http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782>

Manual abstract:

@@To avoid these, and to work safely: *â* Always disconnect the power supply when leaving the machine unattended. This will prevent the risk of accidents if the machine is switched on accidentally. *â* Always first disconnect the power plug before carrying out maintenance work on the machine. This will prevent possibly life-threatening electric shocks. The LED light is not exchangeable. *â* Do not pull the plug out of the wall socket by the lead. When pulling out the plug, always hold the plug, not the lead. *â* Only use the sewing machine in dry rooms. *â* Arrange for defective power plugs and/or cables to be replaced at once by qualified technicians or our Customer Service Department. *â* This appliance is not intended for use by individuals (including children) with restricted physical, physiological or intellectual abilities or deficiencies in experience and/or knowledge unless they are supervised by a person responsible for their safety or receive from this person instruction in how the appliance is to be used.

â Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance. *â* Never use the machine when the ventilation apertures are blocked. Keep the ventilation apertures of the machine and the foot switch free from fluff, dust and waste material. *â* Should the cable connected to the foot pedal become damaged, to avoid potential risks it must be replaced by the manufacturer, his customers services or a similarly qualified person. Keep your work space tidy.

Do not wear loose clothing or jewellery, as these can be caught in moving parts. You should also wear a hair net if you have long hair. If accidents occur as a result of handling the machine with insufficient care, or failure to follow the safety instructions in this manual, then the manufacturer cannot accept liability.

Keep the sewing machine oil well away from children. *â* If swallowed, or should eye contact be made with the sewing machine oil, consult a doctor immediately.

The accessories are to be found in the accessory box on the side of the machine (Fig. Number of threads Number of needles Sewing speed Stitch width right: left: Stitch length Needles Power consumption : Rated voltage: Protection class: 2, 3 or 4 2 or 1 approx. 75-90 90 W 220 - 240 V ~, 50Hz II The sound intensity level under normal operating conditions amounts to 78dB(A). Foot pedal Use only the foot pedal originally supplied with this sewing machine: - ELECTRONIC FDM Speed Controller - Type KD - 2902 On the front fold-out page: 1 Thread tree 2 Spool support 3 Thread roll centerer 4 Sewing foot lever 5 Adjustment wheel for stitch length 6 Handwheel 7 Connection Footpedal/Power supply 8 Power switch (On/Off switch) 9 Differential transport lever 0 Front flap q Support plate of the seam width finger w Free arm e Stitch plate r Thread tension selector (left needle) t Thread tension selector (right needle) z Thread tension selector (upper looper) u Thread tension selector (lower looper) On the rear fold-out page: i movable upper blade (Upper blade) o Upper looper p Lower looper a Sewing foot s Fixed lower blade d Seam width switch f Seam width adjustment knob Bringing the upper blade into a rest position To make certain types of seam, or to more easily operate the adjustment wheel for cutting width f, you must bring the upper blade i into a rest position. For this, press the upper blade i to the right and rotate it a little, so that it is firmly seated (Fig. You can purchase these needles in any specialist shop. You can use needles of the sizes 11 and 14 in this machine. Thread tension selector The adjoining table gives you a brief overview of the differences when using a needle (for detailed information, see "Setting the seam width). For some kinds of stitches you will need to use the upper looper element. when you need to insert it is described in the individual stitches.

Insert the small wire from behind in the eyelet of the upper looper o and the plastic bolt, on the other end and from the front, in the hole in the upper looper o (Fig. 4a). You can store the upper looper ready for use in the slot behind the front flap 0 (Fig. Opening the front flap attention! Always switch the machine off with the power switch 8 when you open the front flap 0. Slide the front flap 0 to the right (A) and then pull it towards you (B) (Fig. 5). You will see the upper looper behind the front flap 0. While sewing, the front flap 0 must be kept closed! Ensure there is sufficient illumination at your workplace. Insert the plug of the foot pedal into the socket for the foot pedal 7. *â* Insert the plug into a power socket.

During absences from the machine or when doing maintenance work, always remove the plug from the mains power socket. The sewing speed is controlled by means of the footpedal. The sewing speed is changed by applying more or less pressure to the footpedal. This machine is fitted with a micro safety switch. You cannot start the machine if the front flap 0 is open.

Close the front flap 0 before you start to sew. The waste container collects remnants during sewing, so that your workplace stays tidy. *â* First push the two restraints (A) into the receiving holes (B) (Fig. Then guide the two restraints (C) into the receiving holes (D) (Fig. To remove the waste container, pull it forward and then tilt it slightly (Fig.

Before exchanging the needles, remove the power plug. This prevents an unintended starting of the machine. If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! tip! An exchange of the needles is easier if you first remove the free arm cover (Fig. Turn the handwheel 6 towards yourself until the needles are in the highest position (Fig. 9b) 2. Loosen the needle retaining screws with the small screwdriver until the needles are free (Fig. Before exchanging the needles, remove the power plug. This prevents an unintended starting of the machine. If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! Push the needle as far as it will go into the needle holder. 3.

Firmly tighten the needle screws with the small screwdriver (Fig. Always turn the handwheel 6 only towards yourself (Fig. Completely remove the thread tree 1 before threading (Fig. Turn the thread tree 1 so that the thread guides stand exactly above the spool supports 2. *â* In the correct position, the two jointed parts of the thread tree 1 snap audibly into position. If you do not use industrial coils, remove the thread roll centerings. This will hold them in place when sewing. Should you wish to change the thread, and all 4 threads are still threaded, then proceed as described in the chapter "Changing threads (binding together)". Should you need to rethread all threads from scratch, then proceed as described in this chapter, "Threading". Before threading, ALWAYS place the power switch 8 at "O" (Off) and remove the plug from the mains power socket.



[You're reading an excerpt. Click here to read official SILVERCREST SON 90 A1 user guide](http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782)
<http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782>

This prevents an unintended starting of the machine. If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! Correct threading is important, so that the stitches are not irregular and that the yarn does not break. Behind the front flap 0 there is a diagram with instructions for threading. additionally, the thread guides are marked in various colours. In the accessory box you will find tweezers, the use of which helps make threading easier.

Threading is done in this order (Fig. When all threads are threaded, and the lower looper thread loosens itself, proceed as follows: A. Then thread the lower looper thread. â First then rethread the threads of the two needles again. Before threading, ALWAYS place the power switch 8 at "O" (Off) and remove the plug from the mains power socket. This prevents an unintended starting of the machine.

If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! always use the accompanying drawings for assistance. Figure 15 shows the thread path of the upper looper thread. Guide the yarn from back to front through the thread tree 1 (1). Thread the yarn into the thread guide in that you pull the thread down until it slips under the thread guide (2) (Fig. Firmly hold the yarn with your fingers, guide it between and through the discs of the thread tension selector z and then pull it down (3) (Fig. The yarn must lie correctly between the two discs of the thread tension selector z. Pull the thread from back to front through the upper looper o. 7. Pull around 10 cm of thread through the looper and place it behind the stitch plate e. Before threading, ALWAYS place the power switch 8 at "O" (Off) and remove the plug from the mains power socket.

This prevents an unintended starting of the machine. If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! Figure 19 shows the thread path of the lower looper thread. Guide the yarn from back to front through the thread tree 1 (1). 2. Thread the yarn into the thread guide in that you pull the thread down until it slips under the thread guide (2) (Fig. Firmly hold the yarn with your fingers, guide it between and through the discs of the thread tension selector u and then pull it down (3) (Fig. The yarn must lie correctly between the two discs of the thread tension selector u. 4. Turn the handwheel 6 to yourself until the lower looper p is at the far right. Thread the yarn in the looper area as per the yellow markings (4 - 8) (Fig.

Firmly hold the yarn with the tweezers about 4 cm from the thread guide (Fig. Now guide it lightly, from the left and with the tweezers, under the thread guide. 8. Pull the yarn upwards into the thread guide (9). Lead the yarn to the rear and over the upper end of the lower looper p (10A) (Fig.

Then, carefully pull the yarn down so that it slides into the recess of the looper (10B) (Fig. 23). For this step also use the drawing which is attached to the machine! The yarn should run in the groove of the lower looper p (Fig. Draw around 10 cm of yarn through the looper and place it to the rear over the upper looper o and the stitch plate e. Before threading, ALWAYS place the power switch 8 at "O" (Off) and remove the plug from the mains power socket.

This prevents an unintended starting of the machine. If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! Figure 24 shows the thread path of the right needle thread. Guide the yarn from back to front through the thread tree 1 (1). Thread the yarn into the thread guide in that you pull the thread down until it slips under the thread guide (2) (Fig. Firmly hold the yarn with your fingers, guide it between and through the discs of the thread tension selector t and then pull it down (3) (Fig. The yarn must lie correctly between the two discs of the thread tension selector t. Lay the yarn to the rear under the sewing foot a. Before threading, ALWAYS place the power switch 8 at "O" (Off) and remove the plug from the mains power socket. This prevents an unintended starting of the machine. If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! Figure 29 shows the thread path of the left needle thread.

Guide the yarn from back to front through the thread tree 1 (1). Thread the yarn into the thread guide in that you pull the thread down until it slips under the thread guide (2) (Fig. Firmly hold the yarn with your fingers, guide it between and through the discs of the thread tension selector r and then pull it down (3) (Fig. The yarn must lie correctly between the two discs of the thread tension selector r. Thread the yarn through the left needle (7) (Fig. Lay the yarn to the rear under the sewing foot a. When yarn has been threaded for the first time, or after a yarn breakage it must be rethreaded, proceed as follows: Lift the sewing foot a. Hold the ends of the threads between the fingertips of your left hand, slowly turn the handwheel 6 two or three times towards yourself and then check the threads once again. Lay the material for a trial run under the sewing foot a and slowly start to sew. When the task is complete, continue sewing until an approximately 5cm (2") long length of threads has formed at the end of the material.

Cut through the threads with scissors. Changing threads is quite simple with the following procedure: 1. Cut tff (Fig. You can now pull the textiles over the free arm w and work them (Fig. To replace the free arm cover, push it onto the free arm w until it clicks into place and is firmly seated (Fig. The seam width switch d must be pushed until it can go no further. The seam width switch d must be pushed until it can go no further, otherwise the seams will be untidy. Lay all yarns under the sewing foot a, to the rear, slightly to the left and over the stitch plate e. Turn the handwheel 6 2 to 3 revolutions onto itself to begin empty chainstitch formation. â Lower the sewing foot a with the sewing foot lever 4.

â Hold the empty chainstitch again firmly and carefully activate the foot pedal until the empty chainstitch is approximately 5 - 7. Place the fabric from the front under the sewing foot a and sew a test seam (Fig. 51). Under no circumstances should you pull on the textile, otherwise the needle will be bent or could even break off. â Continue sewing even after the textile is finished for about 15 to 20 cm. â Cut the empty chainstitch by using the blade at the rear of the machine (Fig. All information about tension settings for the different kinds of stitches are purely guiding values. The thread tension itself is always dependant on the type and thickness of the fabric, as well as needle strength and the strength, type and material composition of the yarn. it is therefore absolutely necessary to sew a test seam. It is the only way you can find out if the tension settings are correct, or if they need to be changed.

Figure 53 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. This stitch with a needle and 2 threads is used for tidying the edges of light or stretchy fabrics. @@@@ for this type of stitch insert the upper looper element in the upper looper o.



[You're reading an excerpt. Click here to read official SILVERCREST SON 90 A1 user guide](http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782)
<http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782>

Tensioning the thread Textiles blue light material mediumweight material heavy material green red Inserting the upper looper element Inserting the upper looper element Inserting the upper looper element yellow Upper looper element Needle position Tensioning the thread Textiles blue light material mediumweight material heavy material green red Inserting the upper looper element Inserting the upper looper element Inserting the upper looper element yellow Top Underside Fig. Should the lower looper yarn appear to be too tight or the needle thread too loose (Fig. 54): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the lower looper thread u (yellow) to a lower number, or \hat{a} Turn the thread tension selector for the needle (blue r or green t) to a higher number. Should the lower looper yarn appear to be too loose (Fig. 55), turn the thread tension selector for the lower looper thread u (yellow) to a higher number. Figure 56 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch.

This stitch with a needle and 2 threads is used for tidying normal fabrics with an overcast stitch. @@@@ Should the needle yarn be too loose (Fig. @@@@ Figure 59 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. @@@@ Should the needle thread appear to be too loose (Fig. @@@@ Figure 63 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch.

@@@@ Should the upper looper yarn be too loose (Fig. 65): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the upper looper thread z (red) to a higher number, or \hat{a} Turn the thread tension selector for the needle (blue r or green t) to a higher number. \hat{a} Turn the thread tension selector for the upper looper thread z (red) to a lower number.

Figure 67 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. This stitch with a needle and 3 threads is used for sewing, for example, decorative edges. by changing the needle position you can obtain a narrow or a wide overcast chain seam. @@ Upper looper element Tensioning the thread Textiles blue light material mediumweight material heavy material green red yellow Upper looper thread Tensioning the thread Textiles blue light material mediumweight material heavy material green red yellow Top Should the upper looper yarn be too loose (Fig. 68): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the upper looper thread z (red) to a higher number. Should the lower looper yarn be too loose (Fig. 69): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the lower looper thread u (yellow) to a higher number, or \hat{a} Turn the thread tension selector for the upper looper thread z (red) to a lower number. Should the needle yarn be too loose (Fig. 70): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the needle (blue r or green t) to a higher number.

\hat{a} Turn the thread tension selector for the upper looper thread z (red) to a lower number. Figure 71 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. This stitch with 2 needles and 3 threads is ideal for lightweight, extremely stretchy fabrics such as jersey and spandex. @@ Tensioning the thread Textiles blue light material mediumweight material heavy material green red Inserting the upper looper element Inserting the upper looper element Inserting the upper looper element yellow Left needle thread Right needle thread lower looper thread Top If the lower looper thread is too loose (Fig. 72): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the lower looper thread u (yellow) to a higher number. Left needle thread Right needle thread Top Underside lower looper thread Fig. Should the left needle yarn be too loose (Fig. 73): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the left needle r (blue) to a higher number. Should the right needle yarn be too loose (Fig. 74): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the right needle t (green) to a higher number.

Figure 75 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. This stitch with 2 needles and 4 threads is ideal for medium to heavy, stretchy fabrics such as double-knitted materials and swimwear. it is suitable for combining two materials and neatening the edges at the same time. @@ Upper looper element Tensioning the thread Textiles blue green red yellow Turn the thread tension selector for the upper looper thread z (red) to a higher number, or \hat{a} Turn the thread tension selector for the lower looper thread u (yellow) to a higher number, or \hat{a} Turn the thread tension selector for the upper looper thread z (red) to a lower number. Should the left needle yarn be too loose (Fig. 78): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the left needle r (blue) to a higher number. Should the right needle yarn be too loose (Fig. 79): \hat{A} Turn the thread tension selector for the right needle t (green) to a higher number.

With this machine you can sew four different roll hemming types. When sewing roll hemmings, the fabric edge is folded over and provided with an overlock seam. Lightweight fabrics such as batiste, chiffon, organza and so on are best for these kinds of seams. Heavy fabrics or stiff materials are not suitable for roll hemmings. Align the support plate of the seam width finger on the marking "R" on the stitch plate by turning out the seam width adjustment knob f (Fig. For roll hemmings use a needle with specification Nr. For a rolled hem many different combinations of yarn can be used. To create a particularly beautiful rolled hem (3-thread rolled hem), use a bushy yarn (bushy polyamid thread/woolly nylon) as the upper looper yarn and normal yarn for the needle and lower looper. For a 2-thread rolled hem use bushy yarn for the lower looper thread and normal yarn for the needle thread. \hat{a} At the start of sewing hold the empty thread chain firmly so that they cannot roll into the seam.

This will make the seam more delicate. \hat{a} Before cutting the thread chain close to the textile, apply a small drop of fabric glue to the seam and allow it to dry. Figure 83 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. Upper looper thread Tensioning the thread blue green red yellow Adjust the thread tension selectors t z u to the appropriate values (see table) then sew a test seam on the material being used. Figure 84 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. Adjust the thread tension selectors t z u to the appropriate values (see table) then sew a test seam on the material being used. Tensioning the thread blue green red yellow needle thread upper looper thread Top lower looper thread Figure 85 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. Adjust the thread tension selectors t u to the appropriate values (see table) then sew a test seam on the material being used. Lower looper thread Lower looper thread Tensioning the thread blue green red Inserting the upper looper element yellow Figure 86 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. Adjust the thread tension selectors t u to the appropriate values (see table) then sew a test seam on the material being used.



[You're reading an excerpt. Click here to read official SILVERCREST SON 90 A1 user guide](http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782)

Tensioning the thread blue green red Inserting the upper looper element Inserting the upper looper element yellow Sew a seam and then pull the fabric apart to smooth the seam. The flatlock seam can be used as a decorative assembly seam or as pure ornamental stitching (Fig. Pay attention to proper tension, so that the workpiece can be pulled well apart after sewing. â· Use a decorative thread as the upper looper thread, since this is the most important thread and will be clearly visible. Then readjust the upper thread tensions (green or blue) so that they are much looser.

4. Now also release the thread tension of the upper looper (red) somewhat. 5. Then adjust the thread tension of the lower looper (yellow) considerably tighter. Place the two fabrics to be sewn inside out to each other, so as to create a decorative seam on the front side.

â· Sew the seam and while doing this cut away the excess fabric (Fig. Figure 91 shows you the stitch pattern for this stitch. â· The upper thread (needle thread) (green or blue) then has a V-shaped pattern on the inside of the fabric. â· The lower looper thread runs as a straight line along the fabric edge. â· Pull the fabric apart on both sides of the seam, so that the stitches lie flat. The textile is not trimmed in this type of seam. â· Fold the textile so that the two inside sides lie on each other. In one operation the protruding material is cut away, the hem is sewn and the edges are provided with an overlock seam. Fold the hem, first to the inside and then to the outside of the fabric, so that the fabric edge stands 6 mm above the first fold (Fig. Thereby, the needle must pierce straight into the edge of the fold.

To render your decorative garment as more creative, it can be provided with pin tucks before trimming (Fig. 96). Pin tucks are ornamental seams, as shown in the figure 96. To achieve a uniform result, mark the desired number of pin-tucks on the fabric with water-soluble fabric pen or fabric chalk. When all of the tucks are sewn, iron them all in one direction so that they lie evenly flat. Cut away, before and after the corner, about 2 cm to the seam line (Fig. Sew a stitch further than to the marking "A" on the drawing and then stop (Fig. Pull the fabric to the rear, such that the yarn being held by the finger of the stitch plate e is released. (For better recognition, on the drawing opposite the sewing foot a is not shown - Figure 98). 5.

Rotate the workpiece and lower the sewing foot a so that the upper blade i lies in a line with the cutting edge (Fig. Pull the loose threads up and continue to sew. Cut the fabric away from the seam edge. Place a fold on the corner, so that the two edges form a line (Fig. 102).

Sew slowly over the corner and along the second edge. Ensure that you do not include the fold! Always insert pins to the left of the sewing foot a (Fig. 103). The pins are thus not in the cutting area of the blade i s and they can be easily removed afterwards. To prevent the loosening of an empty thread chain, you should thread the empty thread chain into a hand-sewing needle.

For security, insert the needle into the end of the seam. The seam can be strengthened if it is sewn with a reinforcing strip. To do this, guide the strip through the slot in the front area of the sewing foot a (Fig. 104 Place the strip under the foot and to the rear and then sew the seam. Pull the cord inlay (yarn or reinforcing strip) through the slot in the front of the sewing foot a (Fig. @@@@This prevents an unintended starting of the machine. If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! For this you can use the supplied brush (Fig. @@This prevents an unintended starting of the machine. If you do not, you run a risk of serious injury! Change the lower blade s as soon as you notice that the lower blade s no longer provides accurate and clean cuts. Remove the screw on the lower blade s (B) and remove the blade s (C) (Fig.

Slide the new blade s into the retainer and then tighten it with the screws. 5. Place the upper blade i in the work position and close the front flap 0. ALWAYS remove the plug from the mains power socket before putting the machine into storage. This prevents an unintentional starting of the appliance, and thus the risk of injury, as well as an overheating of it! When the machine is not in use, always cover it with the hood. This will protect the machine from dust. Store the machine at a clean and dry location. Always transport the machine with the fold-out handle. Do not dispose of the appliance in your normal domestic waste.

This product is subject to the provisions of European Directive 2002/96/EC.

Dispose of the appliance through an approved disposal centre or at your community waste facility. observe the currently applicable regulations. In case of doubt, please contact your waste disposal centre. dispose of the packaging materials in an environmentally responsible manner. Under no circumstances should you dispose of the sewing machine oil with household waste.

Do not pour it down the drain. Dispose of the machine oil through an approved disposal centre or at your community waste facility. You receive a 3-year warranty for this appliance as of the purchase date. This appliance has been manufactured with care and meticulously examined before delivery. Please retain your receipt as proof of purchase.

In the case of a warranty claim, please make contact by telephone with our service department. Only in this way can a post-free despatch for your goods be assured. The warranty covers only claims for material and manufacturing defects, not for transport damage, wearing parts or for damage to fragile components, e. This product is for private use only and is not intended for commercial applications. In the event of misuse and improper handling, use of force and interference not carried out by our authorized service branch, the warranty will become void. Your statutory rights are not restricted in any way by this warranty. The warranty is not extended by repairs made under warranty. this also applies to replaced and repaired parts. Damages and defects extant on purchase must be reported immediately after unpacking, at latest by two days after the purchase date. Repairs carried out after expiry of the warranty period are subject to charge.

You have pulled the material too heftily. Carefully guide the material with both hands. Differential feed motion not adjusted. Material is not cut off cleanly
Material edges ruffle themselves Â·.



[You're reading an excerpt. Click here to read official SILVERCREST SON 90 A1 user guide](http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782)
<http://yourpdfguides.com/dref/3977782>