

*Splendor*TM

Instruction and Reference Guide

Model BLSP8



FOR THE LOVE OF SEWING

To register your machine warranty and receive Baby Lock product updates and offers,
go to babylock.com/login. If you have questions with registration, visit your
Authorized Baby Lock Retailer.

Baby Lock Consumer Helpline: 800-313-4110

www.babylock.com

"IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS"

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

"Read all instructions before using this overlock machine."

DANGER — To reduce the risk of electric shock.

1. The overlock machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this overlock machine from the electrical outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.

WARNING — To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons.

1. Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when the overlock machine is used by or near children.
2. Use this overlock machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
3. Never operate this overlock machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the overlock machine to the nearest authorized retailer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never operate the overlock machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the overlock machine and foot controller free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
5. Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
6. Do not use outdoors.
7. Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
8. To disconnect, turn the main switch to the symbol "O" position which represents off, then remove plug from outlet.
9. Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
10. Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the overlock machine needle.
11. Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong needle plate can cause the needle to break.
12. Do not use bent needles.
13. Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle(s) causing it to break.
14. Switch the overlock machine to the symbol "O" position when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading looper, or changing presser foot, and the like.
15. Always unplug the overlock machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any of the user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.
16. Keep fingers away from moving parts, especially the area near the blades.
17. Please note that on disposal, this product must be safely recycled in accordance with relevant National legislation relating to electrical / electronic products. If in doubt, please contact your retailer for guidance.
18. This appliance is not intended for use by young children or infirm persons without supervision.
19. This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.
20. **CAUTION: MOVING PARTS – TO REDUCE RISK OF INJURY, SWITCH OFF BEFORE SERVICING. REPLACE COVER, INSTALL BLADE COVER (OR SEWING TABLE) BEFORE OPERATING MACHINE. DO NOT SLIDE BLADE COVER DURING OPERATION.**
21. Do not allow the power cable and foot controller cable to be scarred, damaged, modified, excessively bent, pulled, twisted, or bundled. If heavy objects are placed on the power cable or it is subjected to heat, it may be damaged, possibly causing fire or electrical shock.



"SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS"

"This overlock machine is intended for household use."

INFORMATIONS IMPORTANTES DE SÉCURITÉ

Quand vous utilisez la machine à coudre, les précautions de base doivent toujours être suivies, incluant ce qui suit.

“Lire toutes les instructions avant usage.”

DANGER — Pour réduire tout risque de choc.

1. La machine ne doit jamais être utilisée sans surveillance lorsque branchée. Toujours débrancher la machine à coudre de la prise de courant dès la fin de l'utilisation ou avant nettoyage.

AVERTISSEMENT — Pour réduire les risques de brûlures, feu, choc électrique ou blessure aux personnes.

1. Ne pas permettre d'être utilisé comme un jouet. Une surveillance continue est nécessaire quand la machine est utilisée par ou près des enfants.
2. Utilisez seulement la machine tel que décrit dans ce manuel. Utilisez seulement les accessoires recommandés par le fabricant.
3. Ne jamais utiliser la machine si le cordon ou la prise électrique sont endommagés, en cas de dysfonctionnement, de bris ou de dégâts d'eau, vous devez la retourner chez votre revendeur BABY LOCK ou au centre de service le plus proche pour vérification, réparation, ajustement mécanique ou électrique.
4. Ne jamais utiliser la machine si la circulation d'air est bloquée. Toujours garder les ouvertures de ventilation de la machine et du rhéostat libre de poussières, peluches ou tissus.
5. Ne jamais insérer ou laisser tomber tout objet dans toute ouverture.
6. Ne pas utiliser à l'extérieur.
7. Ne pas utiliser dans les endroits où des produits aérosols ou d'oxygène sont employés.
8. Pour déconnecter, mettre l'interrupteur principal au symbole “O” qui représente “OFF” puis enlever la prise de la prise de courant.
9. Ne pas déconnecter en tirant sur le cordon. Pour déconnecter, tirer sur la prise et non pas sur le cordon.
10. Gardez vos doigts au loin de toutes parties fonctionnelles. Des soins spéciaux sont demandés autour de l'aiguille.
11. Toujours utiliser la bonne plaque d'aiguille. La mauvaise plaque peut occasionner la cassure de l'aiguille.
12. Ne jamais utiliser des aiguilles crochues.
13. Ne pas tirer ou pousser le tissu pendant que vous cousez. Cela peut détourner l'aiguille et la briser.
14. Mettre la machine dans la position “O” quand vous faites des ajustements dans la région de l'aiguille, comme l'enfilage, le changement d'aiguille, le changement de pied, et ainsi de suite.
15. Toujours débrancher la machine à coudre quand vous enlevez les couvercles, faites la lubrification ou tout autre ajustement d'entretien selon le livre d'instructions.
16. Gardez vos doigts loin des parties amovibles, spécialement la région près des lames.
17. Veuillez noter, pour disposer de ce produit il doit être recyclé en conformité avec le registre de la législation Nationale applicable aux produits électriques et électroniques. Si dans le doute, contactez votre revendeur pour obtenir des conseils.
18. L'appareil n'est pas conçu pour être utilisé par de jeunes enfants ou des personnes à mobilité réduite sans surveillance.
19. Les jeunes enfants doivent être surveillés afin de s'assurer qu'ils ne jouent pas avec l'appareil.
20. **ATTENTION:** PIÈCES EN MOUVEMENT - POUR RÉDUIRE LE RISQUE DE BLESSURE, ÉTEINDRE LA MACHINE AVANT DE L'ENTREtenir. REMPLACER LE COUVERCLE, INSTALLER LE COUVERCLE DE LA LAME (OU LA TABLE DE COUTURE) AVANT D'UTILISER LA MACHINE. NE PAS FAIRE GLISSER LE COUVERCLE DE LA LAME PENDANT LE FONCTIONNEMENT.
21. Cet appareil n'est pas destiné à être utilisé par des personnes (notamment des enfants) dont les capacités physiques, sensorielles ou mentales sont réduites ou le manque d'expérience et de connaissances, à moins qu'elles n'aient été formées et encadrées pour l'utilisation de cet appareil par une personne responsable de leur sécurité.



“CONSERVEZ CES INSTRUCTIONS”

“Cette machine à coudre est conçue pour usage domestique.”

Welcome to the Baby Lock Splendor

Your Baby Lock Splendor provides chain stitching, cover stitching, and overlocking. The Baby Lock Splendor has a "Thread Delivery System" that eliminates confusing tension adjustments. The Splendor enables you to accomplish a perfect stitch with any type of thread on any type of fabric. You no longer need to guess at the correct tension adjustments.

The Splendor is equipped with the "ExtraordinAir Threading System" making threading a breeze. No longer is it necessary to select the threading position, the loopers can be threaded at the same time or individually.

Your Baby Lock Splendor is a high-quality, dependable machine giving you the ability to seam, overcast and trim all in one operation. Fabrics and threads you previously avoided are now a joy to use because the Baby Lock Splendor handles these selections with ease. With the Baby Lock Splendor, creative options are endless and your time spent serging is more fulfilling and rewarding.

With proper care and maintenance, your Baby Lock Splendor promises years of high-quality, dependable performance and sewing pleasure. Keep this instruction manual as a step-by-step guide to become familiar with your Baby Lock Splendor and to expand your sewing and serger skills.

Happy Sewing!

Splendor

Notes:

Table of Contents

OVERVIEW 5-14

How Your Machine Operates	5
Overview of the Splendor	6
Accessories	7
Needles	8
Thread	8
Optional Accessories	9
Overlock Thread Delivery System	10
Stitch Selector Lever	10
Looper Air Threading System	10
Cutting Blade Lock Dial	11
Upper Looper Positioning Knob	11
Cutting Blade Cover and Sewing Table	11
Thread Cutter	12
Magnetic Needle Storage	12
Snap-On Presser Foot	12
Trim Bin	13
Knee Lifter	13
Cutting Blade Cover Seam Guide	14
2-Thread Subsidiary Looper	14

SETTING UP 15-17

Setting Up Your Splendor	15/16
Side Cover	16
Threading Preparation	17

THREADING 18-26

Threading Your Splendor	18
Upper/ Lower/ Chain Looper Threading Port Set Up-Threading	19
Upper/ Lower/ Chain Looper Threading Port Set Up-Threading Completed	19
Lower Looper	20
Upper Looper	21
Chain Looper	22
Overlock Needles	23
Chain/Cover Needles	24
Start to Sew	25
To Chain-Off of the Fabric	25
Clearing the Stitch Width Fingers	26
Re-threading Loopers	26

OVERLOCK STITCHES 27-39

4-Thread Overedging	27
Overlock Seam	27
4-Thread Overlock	28
3-Thread Overlock - Wide	29
3-Thread Overlock - Narrow	30
3-Thread Overlock - Narrow Hem	31
3-Thread Rolled Edge	32
Seaming Sheers	33
Lettuce Edge	33
Belt Loops and Button Loops	33
3-Thread Flatlock - Narrow	34
2-Thread Overlock	35
Converting from 3-Thread to 2-Thread Overlock	35
2-Thread Flatlock - Wide	36
2-Thread Flatlock - Narrow	37
Blanket Stitch - Decorative Stitch	38
Ladder Stitch - Decorative Stitch	39

Table of Contents (Cont.)

CHAIN/COVER STITCH	40-46
Chain Stitching	40
Cover Stitch - Left Narrow - 3mm	41
Cover Stitch - Right Narrow - 3mm	42
Cover Stitch - Wide - 6mm	43
Triple Cover Stitch - 6mm	44
Tension Adjustment	45/46
COMBINATION STITCH	47-53
4-Thread Safety Stitch	47/48
5-Thread Safety Stitch	49/50
8-Thread Stitch	51/52
Expressive Stitches: Chain/Cover Stitches Combined with Overlock Stitches	53
Expressive Combinations/Expressive Stitches	53
TECHNIQUES	54-61
Turning Corners - Chain Stitch	54
Turning Corners - Cover Stitch	54
Turning Outside Corner – Overlock	55
Turning Inside Corner – Overlock	55
Flat Hemming - Cover Stitch	56
Hemming in the Round - Cover Stitch	56
Blind Hemming – Overlock	57
Tape slots	58
Inserting Tapes - Overlock	58
Inserting Tapes - Cover Stitch	58
Flatlock "Decorative" - Overlock	59
Securing Ends - Overlock	60
Securing Chain and Cover Stitching	61
SEAM ADJUSTMENT	62-65
Differential Feed	62
Stitch Length/Rolled Hem	63
Stitch Width	63
Presser Foot Pressure Adjustment	63
Chain/Cover Stitch Tension Dials	64
Chain/Cover Stitch Needle Tension Dial	64
Chain/Cover Stitch Looper Tension Dial	64
Upper and Lower Looper Thread Fine-Tuning Knob	65
SPECIALTY THREADS	66-70
Using Specialty Threads	66
Lightweight Threads	66
Medium Weight Threads	66
Heavyweight Threads	66
Looper Threading Tool	66
Thread Cradle for Loopers	67
Bypassing the Threading Port	68
Specialty Thread Guide Chart	69/70
MAINTENANCE	71-75
Troubleshooting	71/72
Replacing Needles	73
Replacing Cutting Blades	74
Replacing LED Lighting	74
Cleaning	75
TECHNICAL DATA	76
Technical Data	76
STITCH SELECTION CHART	77-78
Chart for Stitch Selection Setting for Chain/Cover and Combination Stitches	77/78

How Your Machine Operates

Sometimes called an overlock machine or overlocker, the serger is different from any conventional sewing machine you may have used. Awareness of its simple operation will enable you to become more proficient in its use. Please read all instructions before using your new machine.

A serger is similar to a knitting process that loops two, three or four threads together to create a stitch. Your Baby Lock Splendor operates with one or two needles in the overlock position and one or two loopers to form an overlock stitch. Use one, two or three chain/cover stitch needles and one looper for a chain or cover stitch. Uniquely independent of each other, you can use any of the overlock or chain/cover stitch selections separately or as a combination.

When fabric is placed in front of the presser foot, it engages with the feed dogs first. The feed dogs move the fabric along as the cutting blades trim the fabric edge, creating a clean edge finish. Or disengage the cutting blade and insert the sewing table to sew a chain stitch in the center of your fabric.

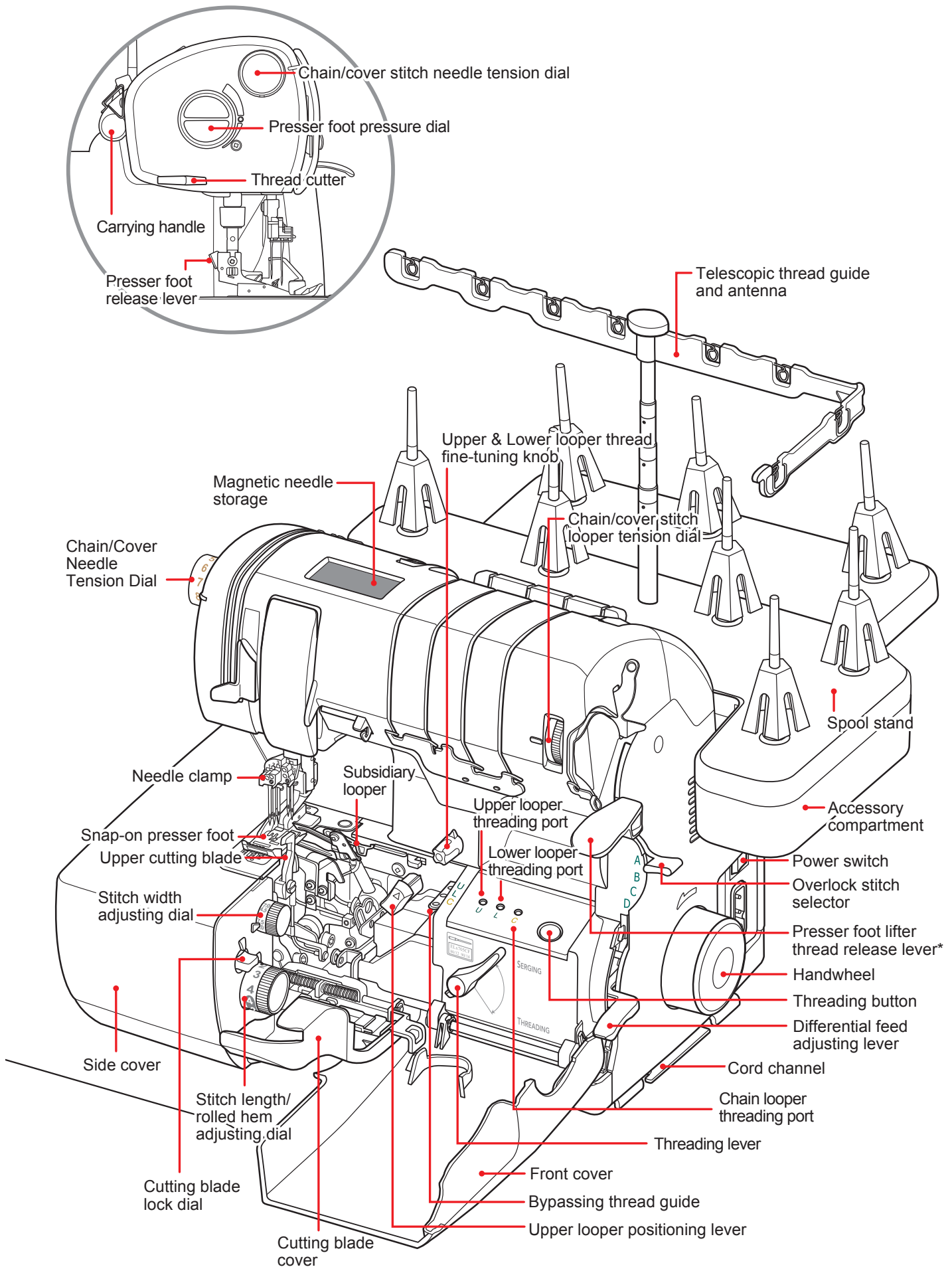
The overlock stitch is supported by one or more parallel "stitch finger(s)" that keep the fabric flat. To form an overlock stitch, the threads become "locked" "over" the fabric edge encasing the edge with thread preventing the fabric from raveling.

To form the chain stitch, the chain needle thread catches the chain looper thread creating a straight stitch on the top of your fabric and thread chain loops on the underside. Use two cover stitch needles and the chain looper to form a double row of straight stitching on the top with a weave of thread on the underside of the fabric.

After setting up your machine for the first time, take a few moments to learn how it sews. Before your machine is threaded, turn the handwheel toward you and watch the operation of the various parts.



Overview of the Splendor



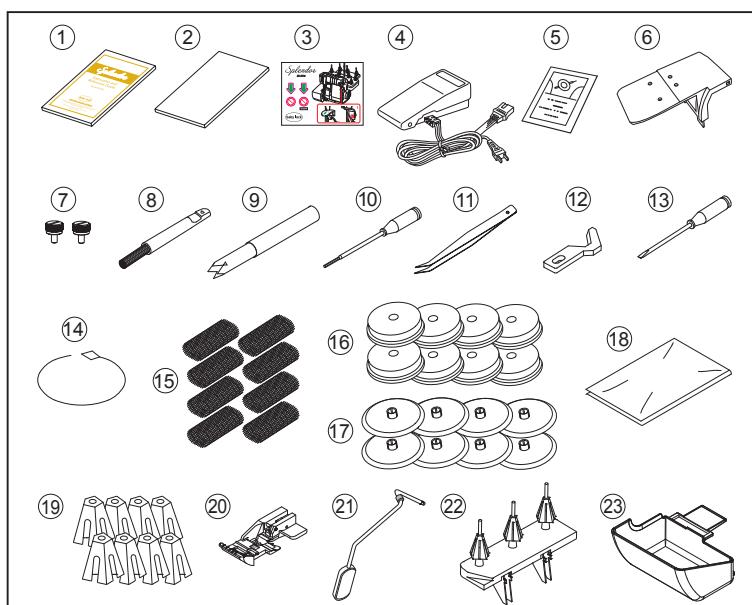
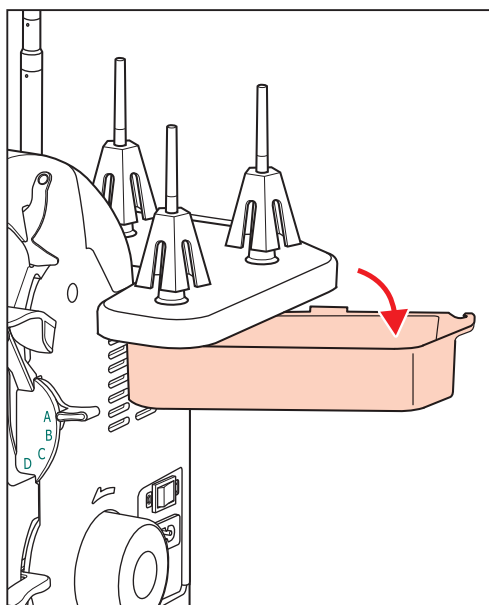
*Raising the presser foot releases all threads.

Accessories

Your Baby Lock Splendor has a built-in accessory compartment. To open, swing the "lid" on the thread spool stand to the right to reveal the tray holding some of the accessories listed below. Others may be found in the machine packing materials.

Accessory	Number included	Located in
1. Instruction manual	1	Packing box
2. Quick reference threading guide	1	Packing box
3. Indication Sticker	1	Packing box
4. Foot Control / Power cord	1	Packing box
5. Package of assorted sized needles Organ ELx705CF	1	Accessory compartment
6. Sewing table for chain/cover stitching	1	Packing box
7. Guide fixing screws for table	2	In flat table - Packing box
8. Lint brush/needle insert tool	1	Accessory compartment
9. Needle threader	1	Accessory compartment
10. Allen screwdriver	1	Accessory compartment
11. Tweezers	1	Accessory compartment
12. Upper cutting blade for replacement	1	Accessory compartment
13. Screwdriver	1	Accessory packet
14. Looper threading tool	1	Accessory packet
15. Thread nets	8	Accessory packet
16. Sponge disks	8	Accessory packet
17. Spool caps	8	Accessory packet
18. Machine cover	1	Accessory packet
19. Cone holders	8	On machine
20. Standard presser foot	1	On machine
21. Knee lifter	1	Packing box
22. Thread stand extension	1	Packing box
23. Trim Bin	1	Packing box

Keep this instruction manual as a step-by-step guide to become familiar with your Baby Lock Splendor. For additional information, visit our website at www.babylock.com.



Needles

Your Baby Lock Splendor is set up to use either Organ or Schmetz ELx705CF needles size 90/14. This is suitable for most medium and heavyweight fabrics. For lightweight fabrics use size 80/12, ELx705CF needles.

The ELx705CF needle is a semi-ballpoint design and is suitable for both knits and wovens.

Thread

All types of thread may be used on your Baby Lock Splendor, but 100% polyester long fiber thread, crosswound on a cone, consistently provides the best stitch performance. Because the threads pass through several thread guides at high speeds, they must be of uniform thickness and high strength while producing a minimum amount of lint.

Good quality cotton or cotton covered polyester threads work as well, though they may produce lint, creating the need to clean the machine more frequently. This thread type works for overedging and seaming, but they may be too weak or too fuzzy for the rolled edge. Poor grades of thread can result in frequent fraying, breaking and unbalanced stitches.

Threads of other fiber contents and weights may be used, depending on their strength and thickness. Testing will help you determine the stitch quality and how easily the threads can pass through the thread guides, thread slots, needles and loopers.

IMPORTANT NOTE: For maximum performance of the Baby Lock Splendor, it is recommended to use "100% polyester long fiber thread". This thread also performs best when used with decorative threads for specialty decorative techniques.

Optional Accessories

OVERLOCK OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Beading Foot	BLE8-BF
Blindhem Foot	BLE8-BLHF
Elastic Applicator Foot	BLE8-EF
Lace Applicator Foot	BLE8-LF
Piping/Cording Foot 5mm	BLE8-CF
Ruffling Foot	BLE8-RF
Clear Foot	BLE8-CLF
Curve Foot	BLE8-CVF
Open Toe Foot	BLE8-OT
Teflon Flat Sole Foot	BLE8-TF
Clear Curve Foot	BLE8-CLVF
Shirring Foot	BLE-SF

CHAIN/COVER STITCH OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Belt Loop Binder 3/4"	BLE8-S12
Belt Loop Binder 1-1/2"	BLE8-S11
Cover Chain Foot	BLE8-CCF
Double Fold Bias Binder 28mm	BLE8-S3
Double Fold Bias Binder 36mm	BLE8-S2
Knit Woven Double Fold Bias Binder 8mm	BLCS-DFBB8
Knit Woven Double Fold Bias Binder 10mm	BLCS-DFBB10
Knit Woven Double Fold Bias Binder 15mm	BLCS-DFBB15
Knit Woven Single Fold Bias Binder 10mm	BLES8-SFB10
Knit Woven Single Fold Bias Binder 15mm	BLES8-SFB15
Fabric Guide	BLES8-FG
Fabric and Hemming Guide	BLC4-FHG
Pintuck Foot w/2 Guides	BLE8-PTF
Plain Hemmer 1/4"	BLE8-S7
Plain Hemmer 1/2"	BLE8-S6
Single Downturn Feller 1/4"	BLE8-S10
Single Downturn Feller 5/8"	BLE8-S8
Single Downturn Feller 1"	BLE8-S9
Single Fold Bias Binder 28mm	BLE8-S4
Single Fold Bias Binder 40mm	BLE8-S5
Swing Guide	BLES8-SG
Stitch Guide	BLES8-QG2

Overlock Thread Delivery System

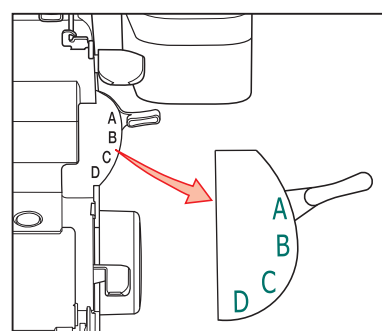
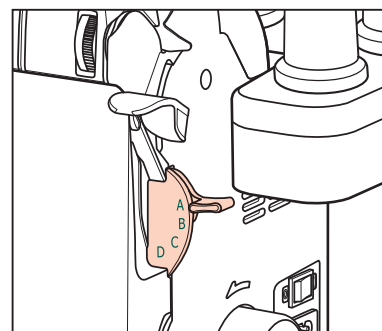
The Baby Lock Splendor revolutionizes the way a serger works with its overlock Thread Delivery System. No longer do you manually adjust tension settings for the selected stitch type. Select the overlock stitch you wish to serge, the Splendor will automatically feed the correct amount of thread through the needles, the loopers and thread guides to form a perfect stitch every time.

Stitch Selector Lever

The stitch selector lever, which controls the overlock thread delivery system is located on the right side of the machine. Select the appropriate setting: A, B, C, or D.

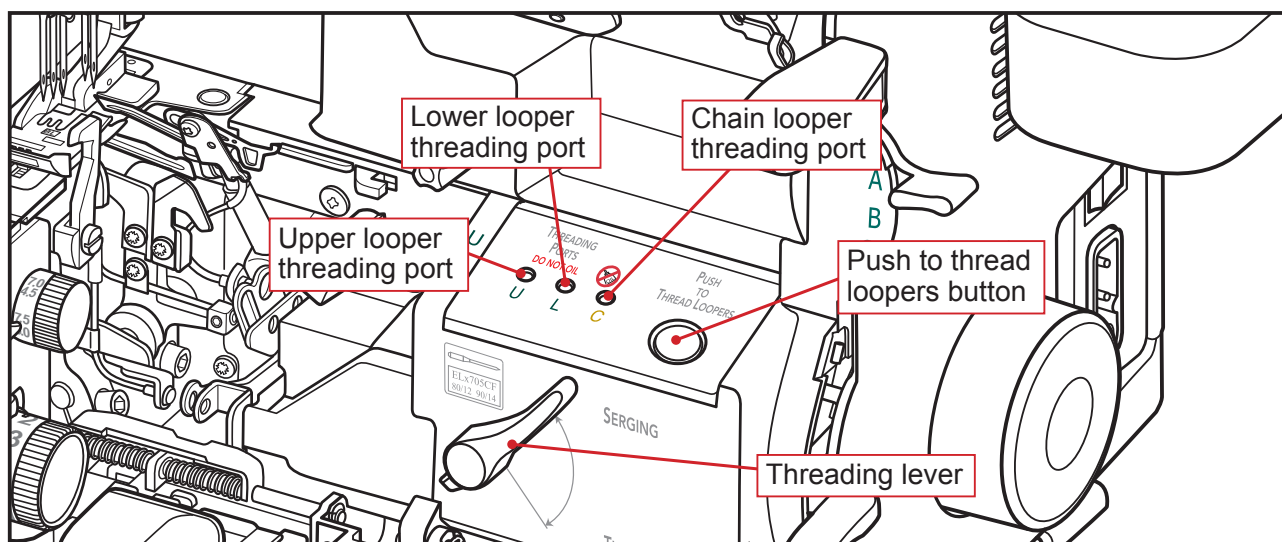
- A - for overlock stitches using the left needle (O-1) and the looper threads balanced.
- B - for overlock stitches using the right needle (O-2) and the looper threads balanced.
- C - for narrow stitches with a short length and the looper threads balanced.
- D - for stitches that require a tight lower looper.

See chart on pages 77 and 78 for detailed information on stitch settings.

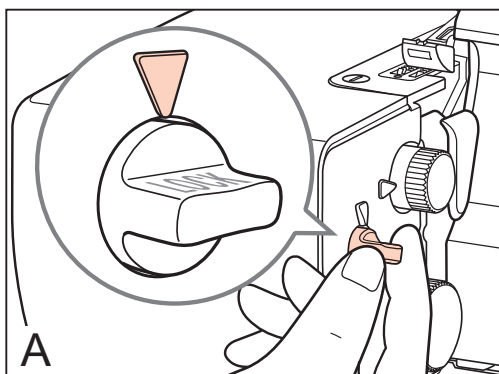


Looper Air Threading System

Your Baby Lock Splendor is equipped with a Push to Thread Loopers button. Thread the loopers all at once or individually using the Push to Thread Loopers button. A quick burst of air allows the thread to flow through each looper with minimal effort.



Cutting Blade Lock Dial



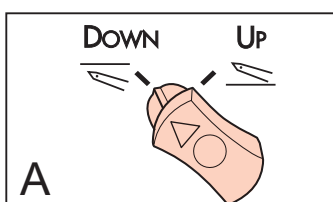
To lock the cutting blade down:

Turn the dial clockwise 180 degrees until you see "LOCK" on the top. The cutting blade will stay below the needle plate for non-cutting techniques (fig. A).

To re-engage the cutting blade:

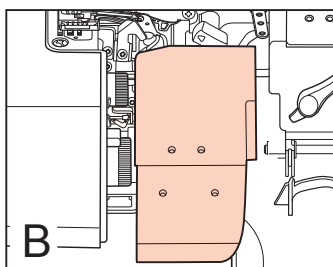
Turn the cutting blade locking dial half of a turn counter-clockwise. The blade will move automatically when you start sewing.

Upper Looper Positioning Knob



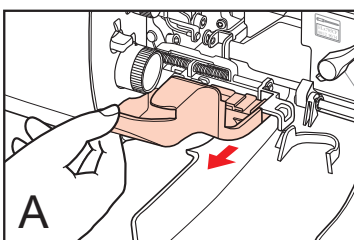
When changing from overlocking to chain/cover stitching, disengage the upper looper by changing the upper looper positioning knob to the "DOWN" position before closing the sewing table door.

- Turn the handwheel until the upper looper is at its lowest position.
- Change the upper looper positioning knob to the "DOWN" position (fig. A).
- Close the sewing table door and then the front cover (fig. B).



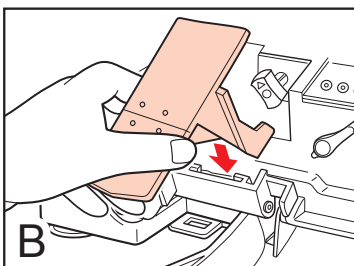
NOTE: Make sure the upper looper positioning knob is in the "UP" position prior to locking the machine to thread the upper looper.

Cutting Blade Cover and Sewing Table



To use the sewing table for chain/cover stitching you will need to change the cutting blade cover as follows:

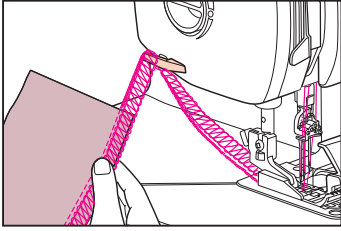
- Open front cover and cutting blade cover (page 16, fig. F & G).
- Depress the center snap and gently pull toward you to unsnap cutting blade cover (fig. A) and then snap sewing table into place (fig. B).
- Disengage the upper looper by turning the upper looper positioning knob to "Down" (fig. A, Upper Looper Positioning Knob).
- Move the stitch width adjusting dial to the 3.0.
- To close the sewing table door raise to the up position and slide to the left placing the tab of the table under the needle plate.
- Close the front cover.



NOTE: Even though you are not using your cutting blade with the sewing table, the stitch width adjusting dial needs to be moved to its lowest setting for the table to fit against the needle plate.

CAUTION: MOVING PARTS – TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INJURY SWITCH THE MACHINE OFF BEFORE SERVICING, REPLACING THE CUTTING BLADE COVER OR SEWING TABLE. DO NOT SLIDE THE CUTTING BLADE COVER WHILE OPERATING THE MACHINE.

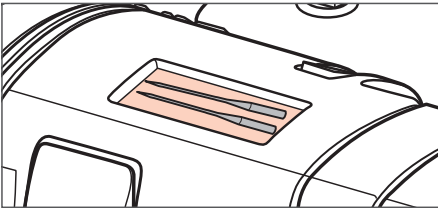
Thread Cutter



The thread cutter is located on the left side of your Splendor. At the end of a seam, sew off the fabric edge and continue sewing to create a 5-6 inch (127-152mm) thread chain.

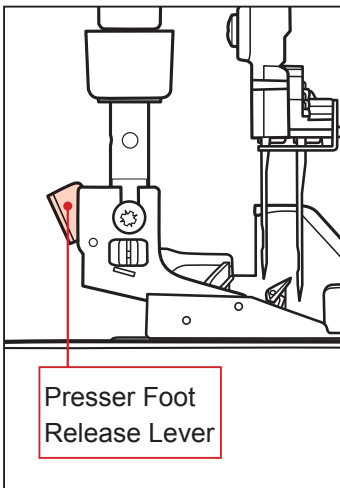
Bring the thread chain up, from the back to the front and through the thread cutter.

Magnetic Needle Storage



Conveniently located on top of the machine is a magnetic needle rest that prevents needles from rolling around and getting lost.

Snap-On Presser Foot



The Splendor has a convenient snap-on presser foot system.

To Release:

1. Raise the needles to their highest position.
2. Raise the presser foot lever.
3. Lock the cutting blade down.
4. Push the presser foot release lever located at the back of the presser foot holder.
5. Slide presser foot slightly toward you and carefully turn the back section of foot clockwise 90 degrees.
6. Slide the presser foot to the back to remove.

To Replace:

1. Raise the needles to the highest position.
2. Raise the presser foot lever.
3. Lock the cutting blade down.
4. Slide the foot from the left to right.
5. Align the bar of the foot with the groove in the holder.
6. Lower the presser foot lever to snap presser foot into place.

The presser foot that comes with the Splendor has three separate tape slots located on the front section of the presser foot. Insert tape or ribbon through the appropriate slot and then under the presser foot (see page 58 for detailed instructions). The raised marks on the toe of the presser foot indicate the needle positions which help when guiding fabric for accurate seaming.

Trim Bin

The Splendor has a detachable Trim Bin designed to catch trimmed fabric during sewing.

To attach the Trim Bin

1. Remove the needle-drop drawer (Photo. A).
2. Align the magnetic needle drop area of Trim Bin with the left and right slots on the bottom of the machine and slide Trim Bin into position (Photo. B).

Note: To remove pull the Trim Bin toward you and replace following step 2.



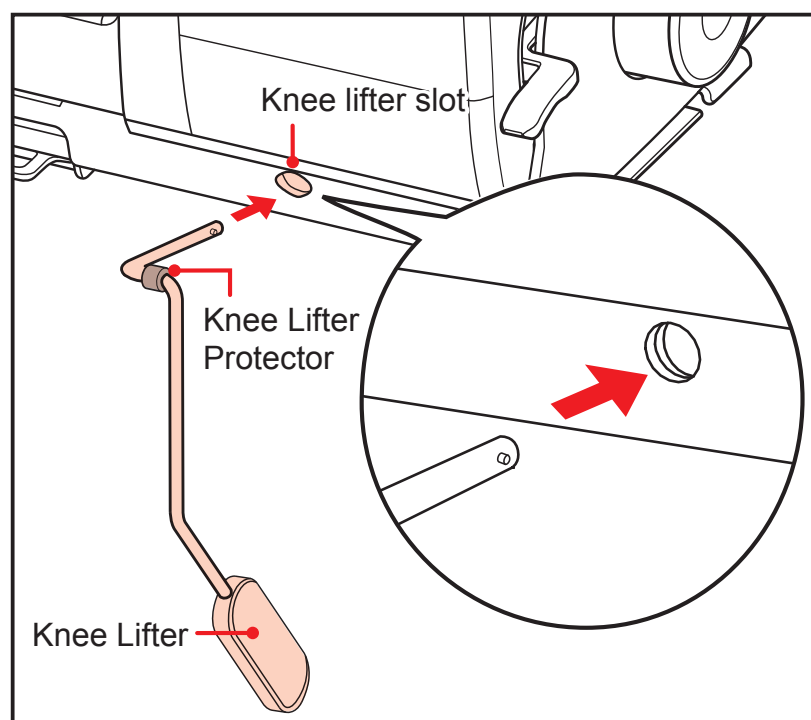
Knee Lifter

Your Baby Lock Splendor comes equipped with a knee lifter.

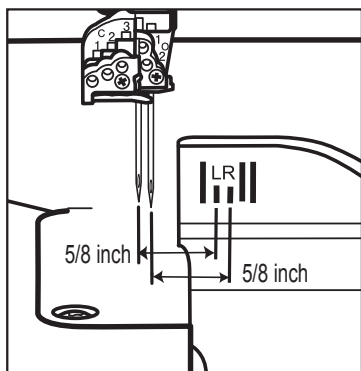
Using your knee, the presser foot can easily be raised and lowered; leaving both hands free to manage the fabric. Align the tabs on the knee lifter with the notches in the knee lifter slot, and insert the knee lifter by pushing it toward the machine until it clicks into place.

The black "knee lifter front cover protector" should be positioned as shown in the illustration.

To remove the knee lifter place your left hand on the front cover and with your right hand pull knee lifter straight out.



Cutting Blade Cover Seam Guide



Use the marks on your serger's cutting blade cover to align the fabric edge for the desired seam width. Set the stitch dial at the "M" setting for accurate seam allowances.

1. The chain stitch (C-3) combined with the 3-thread overlock is the most common 5-thread combination. The mark closest to the needles indicates 5/8 inch (16mm) from the cutting edge to the C-3 chain needle.
2. When using the left overlock needle (O-1) for either a 3 or 4-thread overlock seam, the second mark from the needles indicates 5/8 inch (16mm) from the cutting edge to the O-1 overlock needle.
3. Use the right overlock needle (O-2) for 3-thread overlock seam and the third mark from the needles indicates 5/8 inch (16mm) from the cutting edge to the O-2 overlock needle.
4. Other marks on the front cover are for any custom seam allowance.

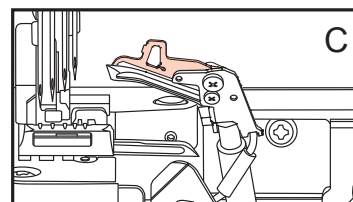
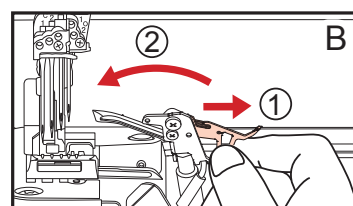
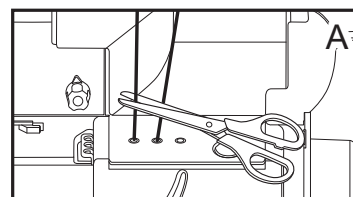
NOTE: Be sure to set the stitch dial at the "M" setting for accurate seam allowances when using the cutting blade cover seam guide.

2-Thread Subsidiary Looper

Either needle thread may be engaged for 2-thread overlock sewing.

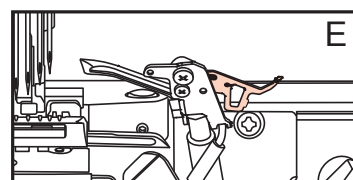
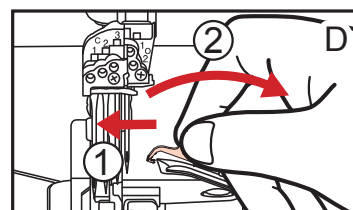
To engage the subsidiary looper

1. Open the front cover and the cutting blade cover, cut the upper looper thread just above the threading port (fig. A). Raise the presser foot and remove the thread from the upper looper.
2. Rotate the handwheel to bring the needle clamp to its highest position.
3. Guide the subsidiary looper to the right and swing it counterclockwise to the left (fig. B).
4. Make sure the hooked tip of the subsidiary looper enters into the upper looper eye (fig. C).
5. Close the cutting blade cover and the front cover.

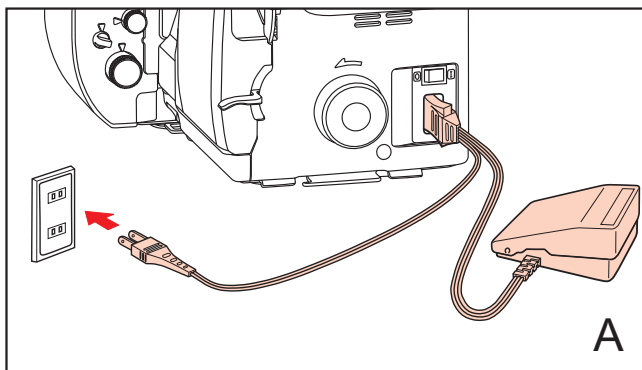


To disengage the subsidiary looper

1. Open the front cover and the cutting blade cover.
2. Rotate the handwheel to bring the needle clamp to its highest position.
3. Guide the subsidiary looper to the left and swing it clockwise to the right (fig. D).
4. Make sure the subsidiary looper is resting at the right side of the upper looper (fig. E).
5. Close the cutting blade cover and the front cover.



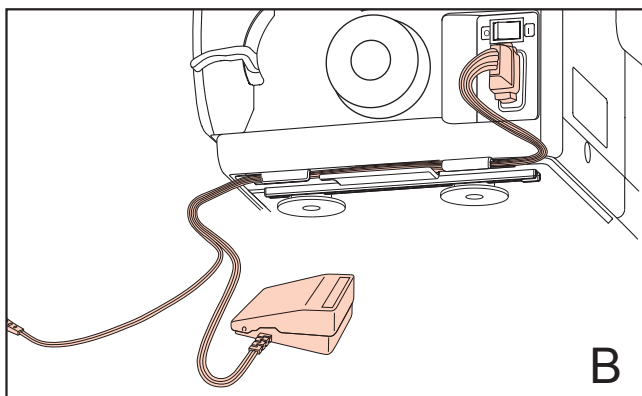
Setting Up Your Splendor



1. Remove machine from box

After removing the packing materials from the box, gently lift your Baby Lock serger by grasping the handle provided on the top of the machine.

Place the machine on a serger/sewing table or any level surface that provides ample work area to the left. Place the foot controller in a pedal stay, if desired, and place it under the sewing table.



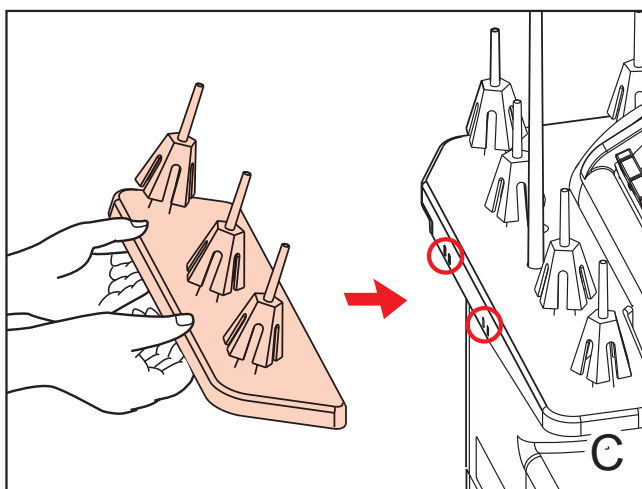
2. Plug in the machine

Plug the power cord into the machine first, then into a wall outlet. The power switch is located toward the back on the right side of the machine.

Always make sure the power is off when the machine is not in use (fig. A).

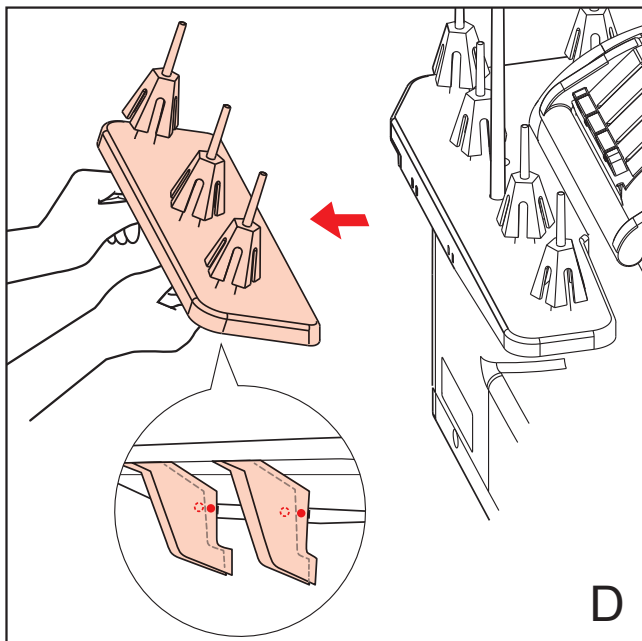
Lay the foot control cord and power cord along the inside of the channel located on the bottom right side of the machine (fig. B).

Note: Available foot control for 110-120V area: YC-482. for 220-240V area: Model YC-483N-1 or YC-483N or YC168S.



3. Polarized plug (U.S.A and Canada only)

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



4. Foot controller

The sewing speed of the machine is determined by the amount of pressure applied to the foot controller.

When not in use, do not place anything on the foot controller, the machine could start inadvertently and the foot controller or motor could burn out.

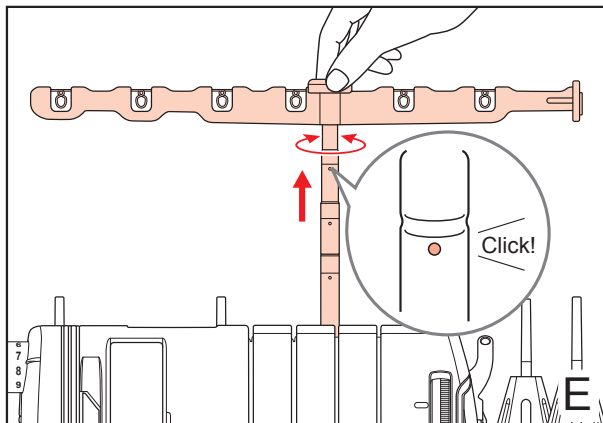
5. Spool pin extension table

To insert the spool pin extension place the pegs into the slots on the back of the main thread spool stand.

Push the extension thread stand onto the main thread spool stand until it snaps into place (fig. C).

Removing the spool pin extension table: Hold the back of the extension table with both hands. Raise it up and out to release from the main thread spool stand (fig. D).

Setting Up Your Splendor (Cont.)



6. Position the telescopic thread guide

Raise the telescopic thread guide to its highest position. Rotate the thread guide shaft to the left and right until each section “clicks” into a locked position (fig. E).

7. Opening front cover

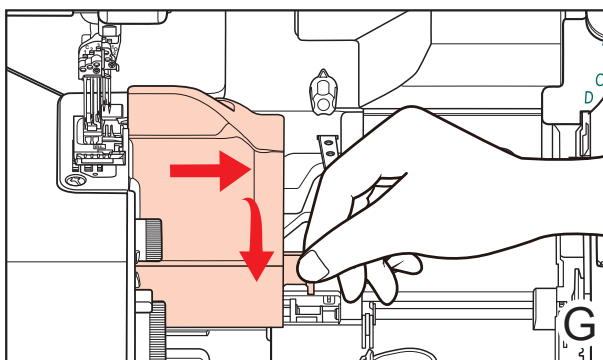
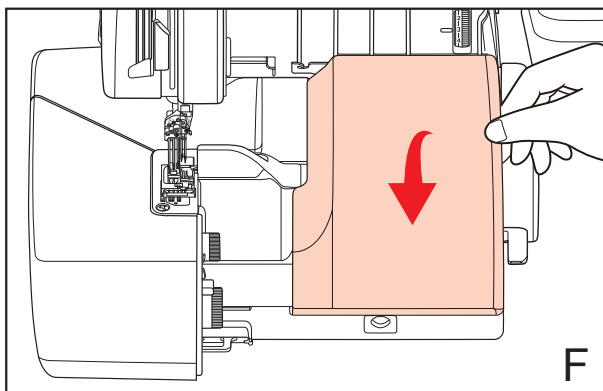
The front cover may be opened by placing your fingers behind the tab at the right side and pulling toward you (fig. F).

8. Opening cutting blade cover

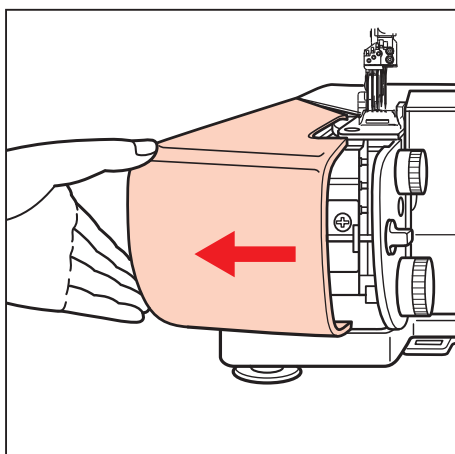
To open the cutting blade cover, place your thumb against the tab, and slide the cover to the right.

A slight pull toward you will allow the cover to swing down, providing access to the loopers, blades, and thread guides (fig. G).

Note: The initial set-up for the Splendor is a overlock and chain stitch with the cutting blade engaged.



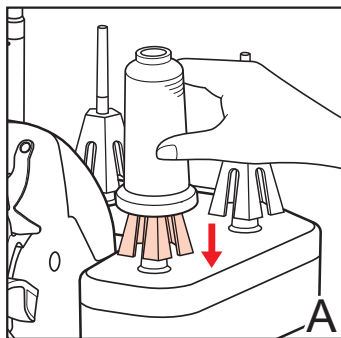
Side Cover



Open side door on the left for easy access to the chain looper thread tray.

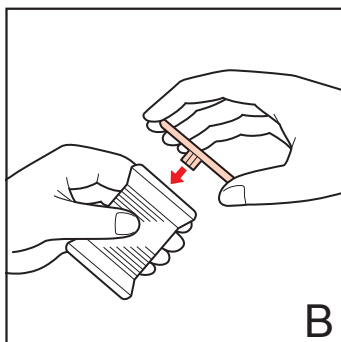
Close the side door before sewing.

Threading Preparation



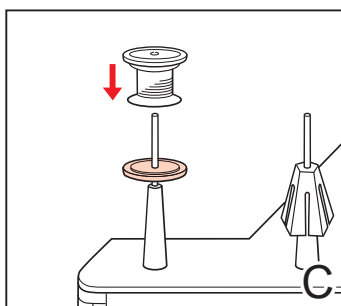
Large spools with Cone Holders.

When using threads on cones or king spools place the cone or spool securely over the cone holders furnished on your machine. To avoid bending the thread stand, you may need to place one hand under the stand while positioning the cone. The cone holders prevent the cone or spool from spinning, enabling the thread to feed evenly off the spool. (fig.A)



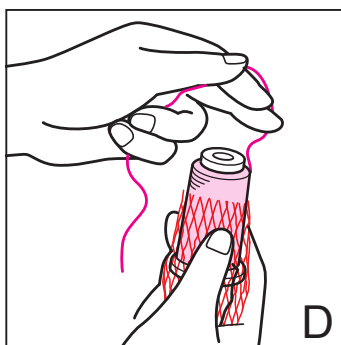
Standard sewing thread with spool cap.

Because threads for the serger feed from the top, the thread on standard thread spools may snag on the rough edges. That's why spool caps are furnished with your serger to provide a smooth surface that enables the thread to flow freely. With the spool notch side down, insert a spool cap into the top of the spool (fig.B).

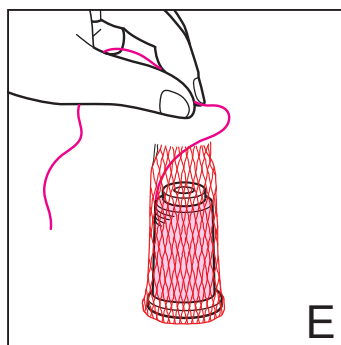


Standard sewing thread with sponge disk and spool cap.

When using standard thread spools on your serger, replace the cone holders with the sponge disks furnished with your machine. These caps hold smaller spools securely and help the thread to flow properly. With the sponge disks in place, put the capped spool (thread spool with spool cap in position) on the spool spindle (fig.C).



Thread net on thread.



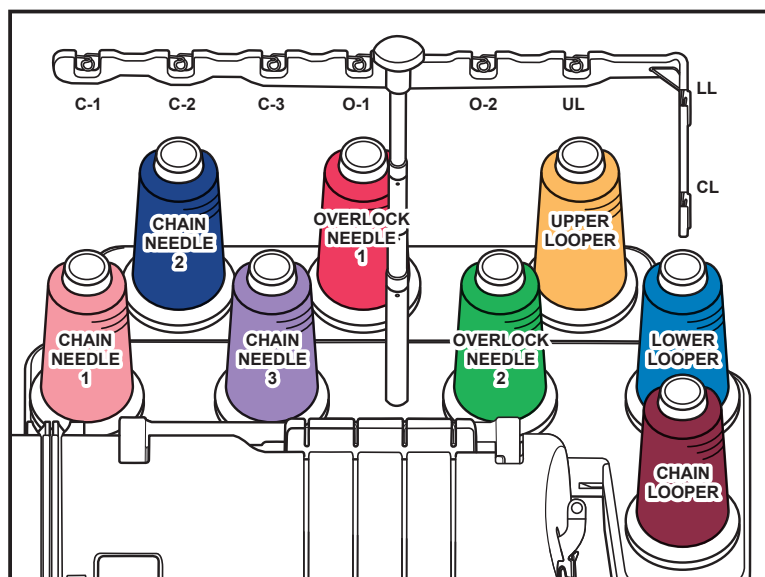
Pulling thread through thread net.

Thread nets may be placed over threads that tend to slip off the bottom of the spool during sewing. Most threads do not require their use, but nets often are necessary with nylon, rayon or silk threads (fig.D).

Once it's on the spool, fold the net back on itself. Pull thread from the top of spool to enable the thread to feed evenly (fig.E).

Threading Your Splendor

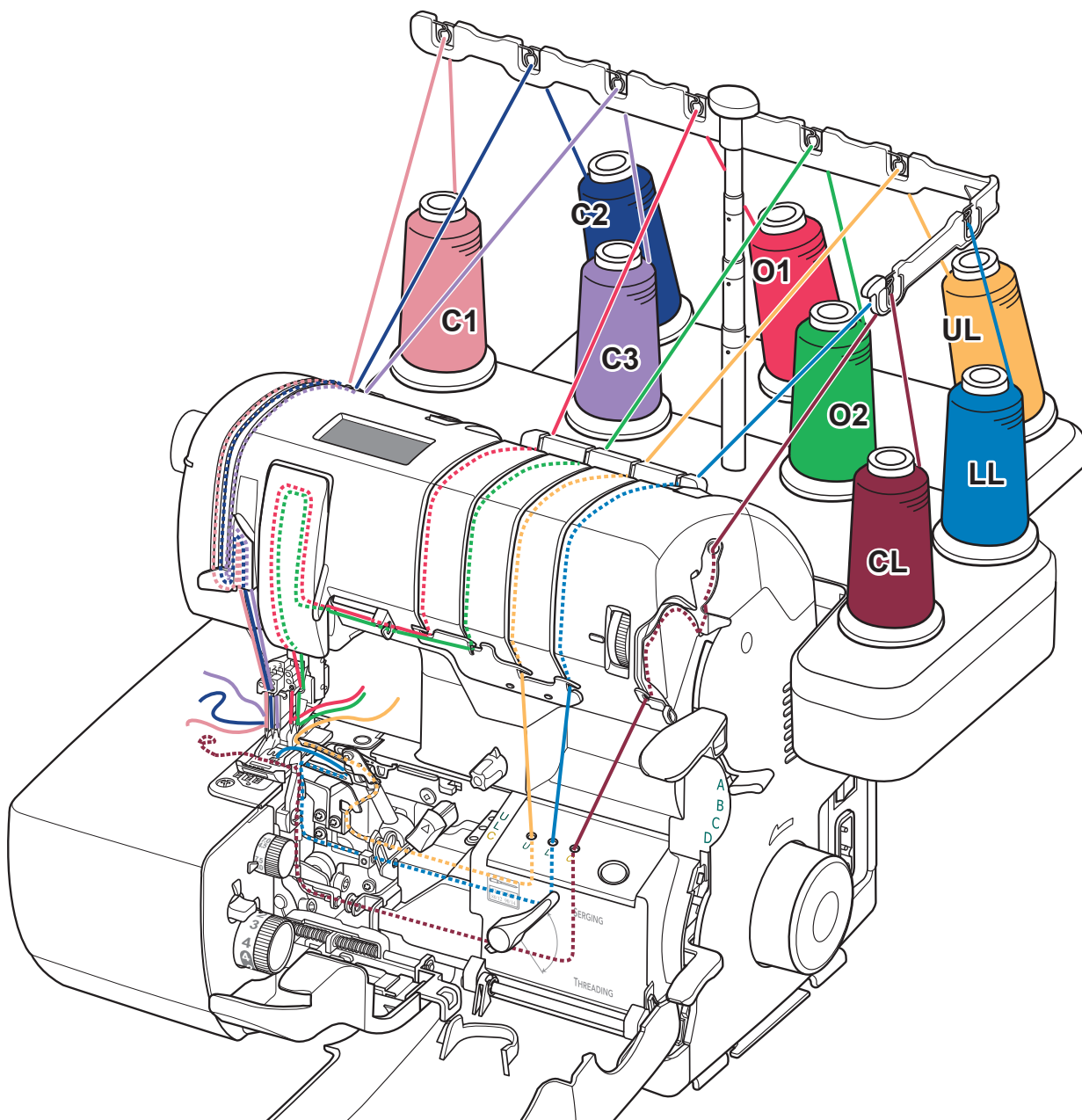
Lower Looper, Upper Looper, Chain Looper, Overlock Needle(s), Chain/ Cover Needle(s) thread path indication as below:



The spool pins and threading ports are color coded for your convenience.

All gold colored labels relate to threading for chain and cover stitches.

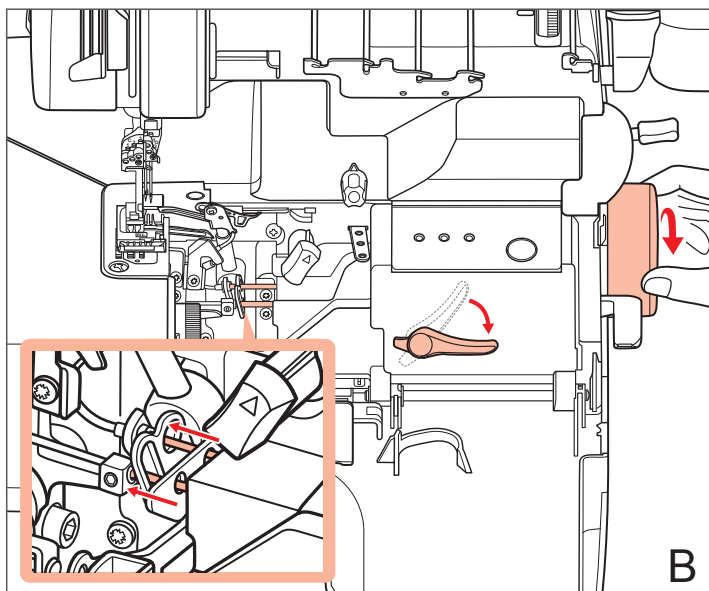
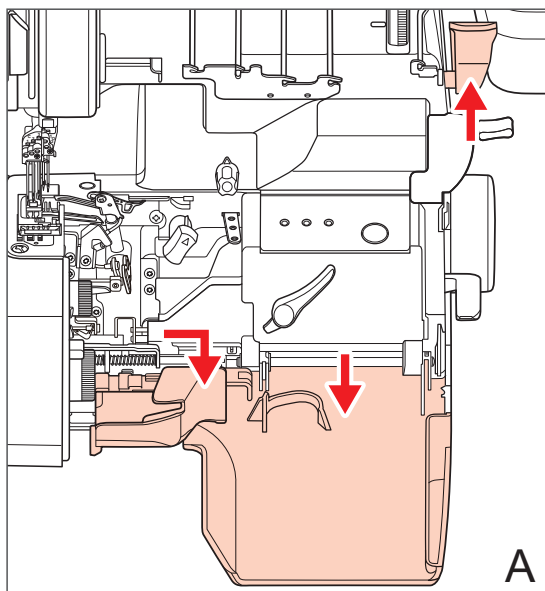
All green colored labels relate to threading for overlock stitches.



Upper/ Lower/ Chain Looper Threading Port Set Up-Threading

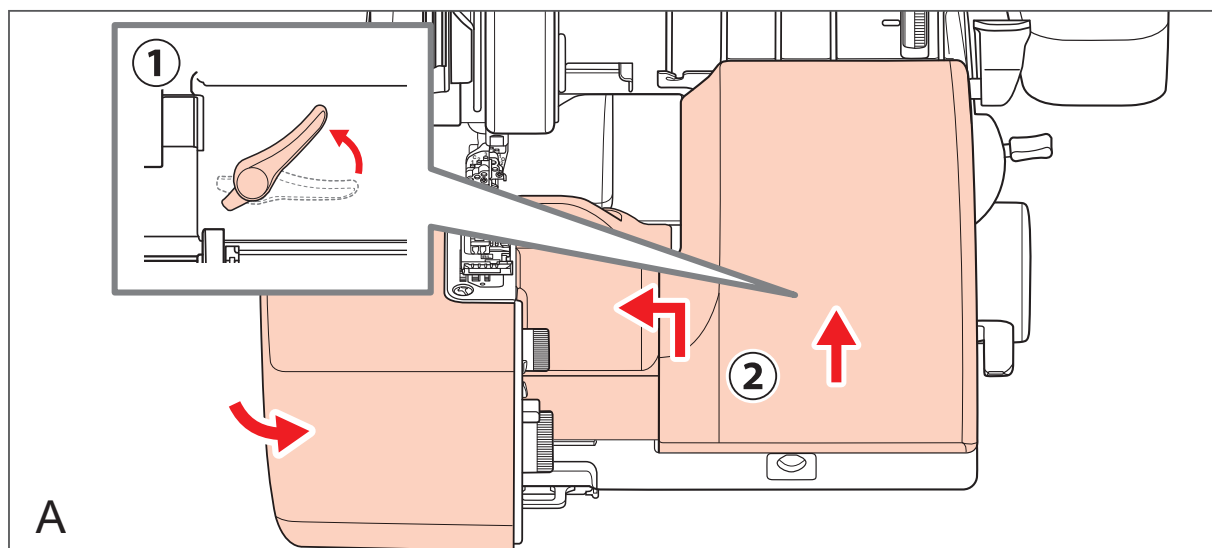
NOTE: The serger must be locked in threading position when threading the loopers unless otherwise indicated.

1. Open the front cover and cutting blade cover or sewing table (fig. A).
2. Raise the presser foot to remove any/all threads (fig. A).
3. Set the looper threading lever from serging position to threading position (fig. B).
4. Rotate the machine handwheel slowly toward you until the looper tube moves to the connecting position and locks (fig. B).



Upper/ Lower/ Chain Looper Threading Port Set Up-Threading Completed

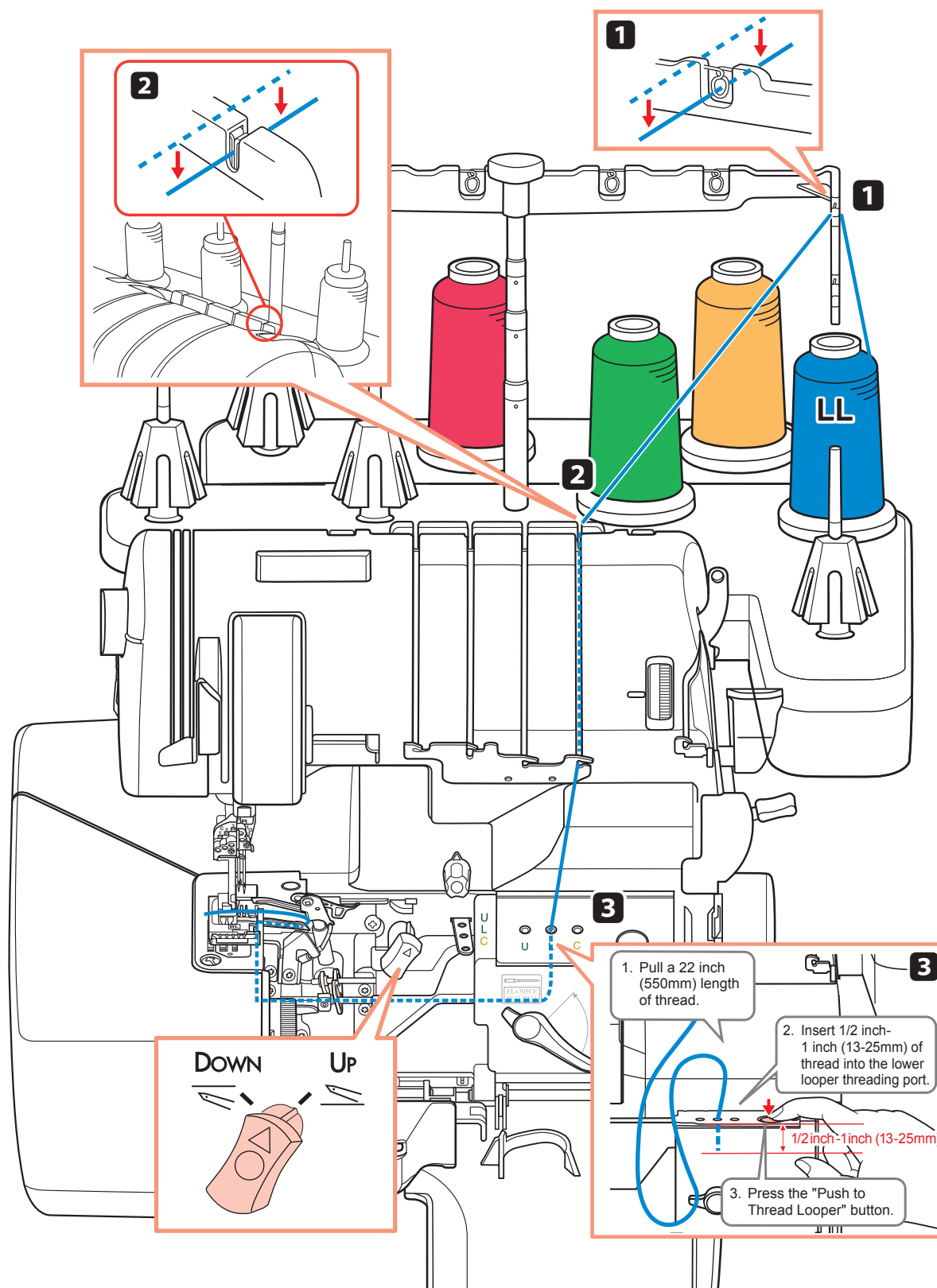
1. After finishing threading, ① Raise the looper threading lever to "Sewing". ② Close the side cover, cutting blade cover or sewing table and front cover accordingly (fig. A).
2. With the needle thread(s) cut 4 inches (100mm) in length from the needle eye, place the needle thread(s) on top of the presser foot and to the left. When initially threading the needle(s) for the chain/cover stitch place the needle thread(s) under the presser foot.



Lower Looper

Make sure the steps for threading the upper/ lower/ chain looper port are completed (see page 19 Upper/ Lower/ Chain looper Threading Port Set Up-Threading). Thread the lower looper following the numeric sequence below.

NOTE: When re-threading the lower looper, remove any thread that may be in the looper tube. This will eliminate any chance of the previous thread obstructing the flow of the air when re-threading the machine.

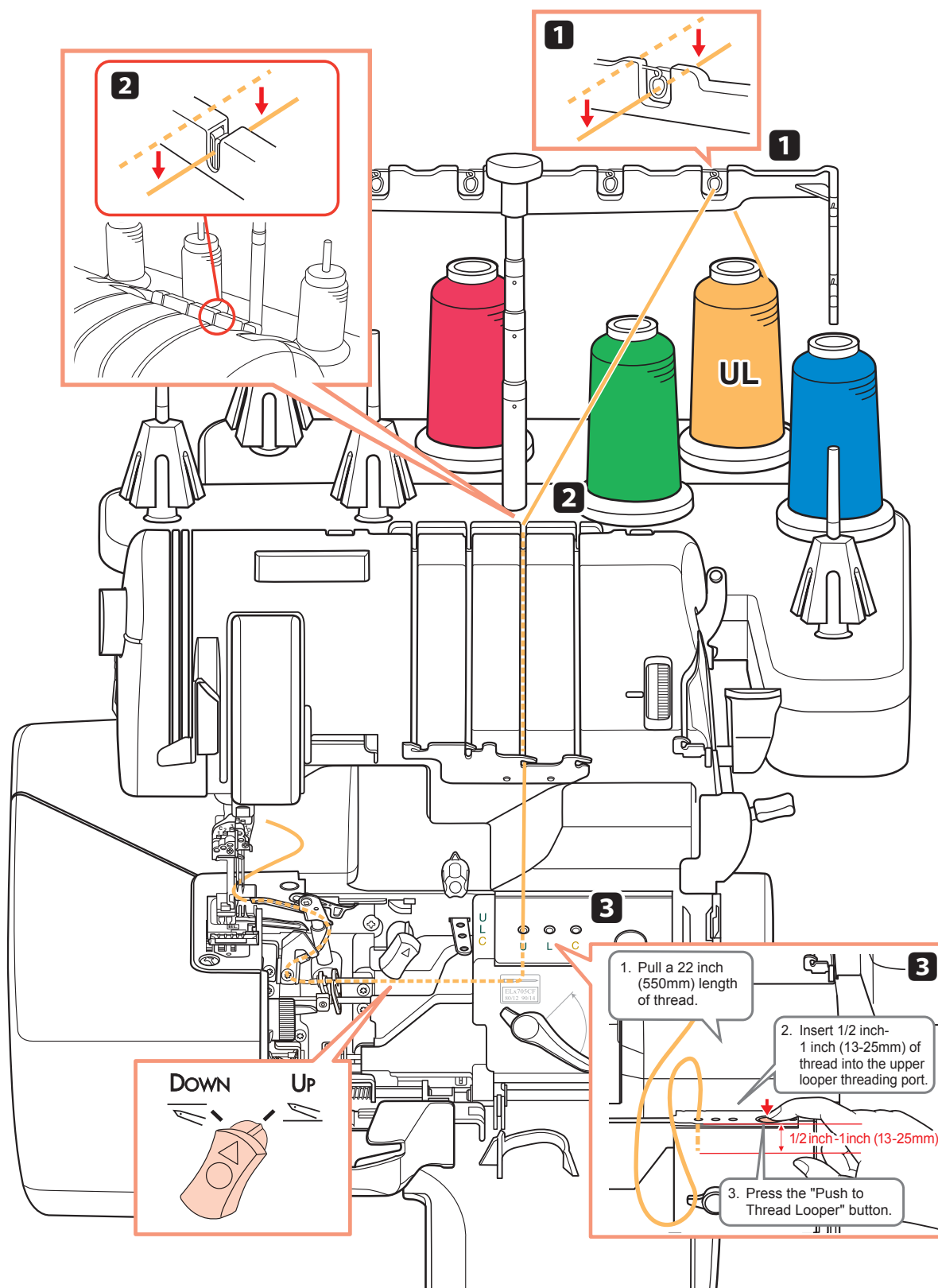


NOTE: For the steps on releasing the upper/ lower/ chain looper threading lever see page 19.

Upper Looper

Make sure the steps for threading the upper/ lower/ chain looper port are completed (see page 19 Upper/ Lower/ Chain looper Threading Port Set Up-Threading). Thread the upper looper following the numeric sequence below.

NOTE: When re-threading the upper looper, remove any thread that may be in the looper tube. This will eliminate any chance of the previous thread obstructing the flow of the air when re-threading the machine.

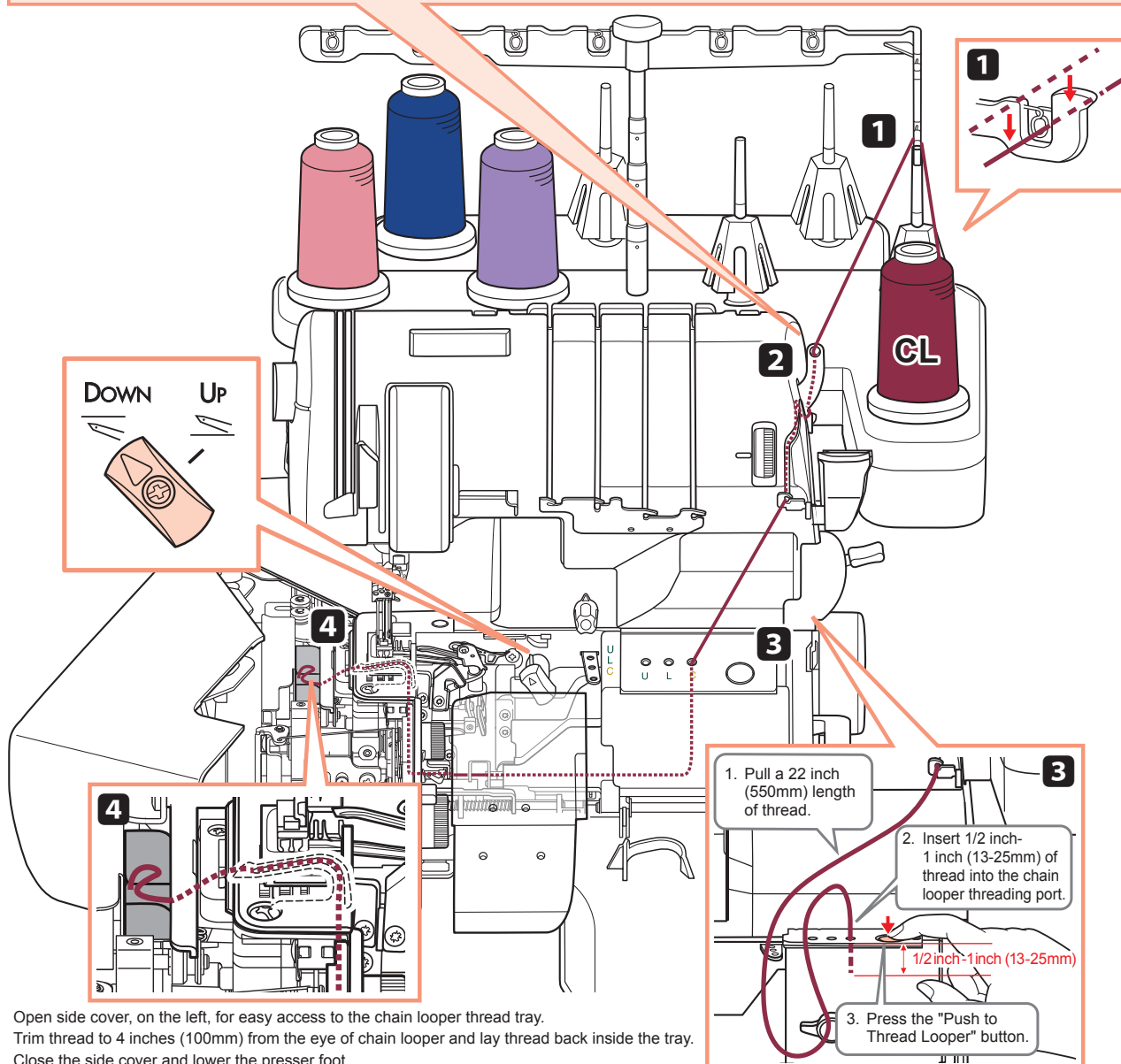
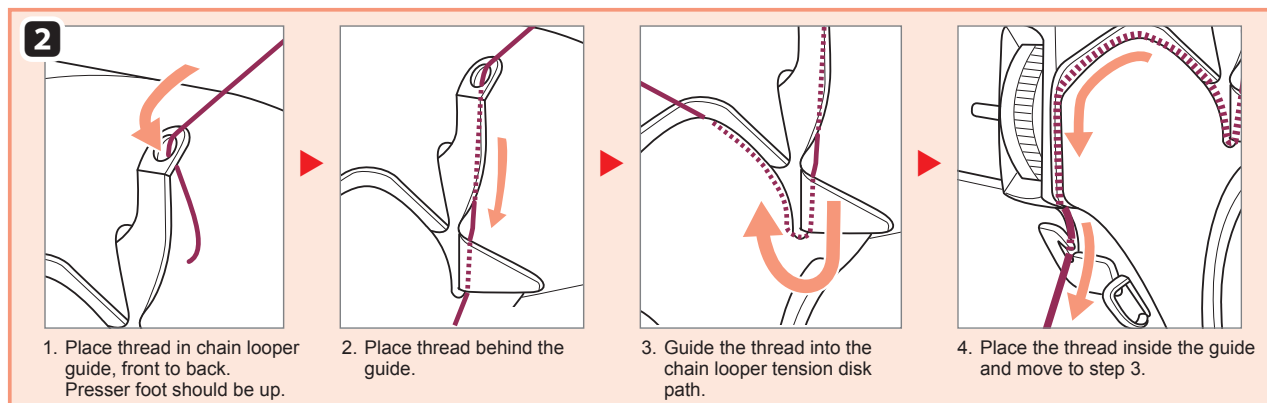


NOTE: For the steps on releasing the upper/ lower/ chain looper threading lever see page 19.

Chain Looper

Make sure the steps for threading the upper/ lower/ chain looper port are completed (see page 19 Upper/ Lower/ Chain looper Threading Port Set Up-Threading). Thread the chain looper following the numeric sequence below.

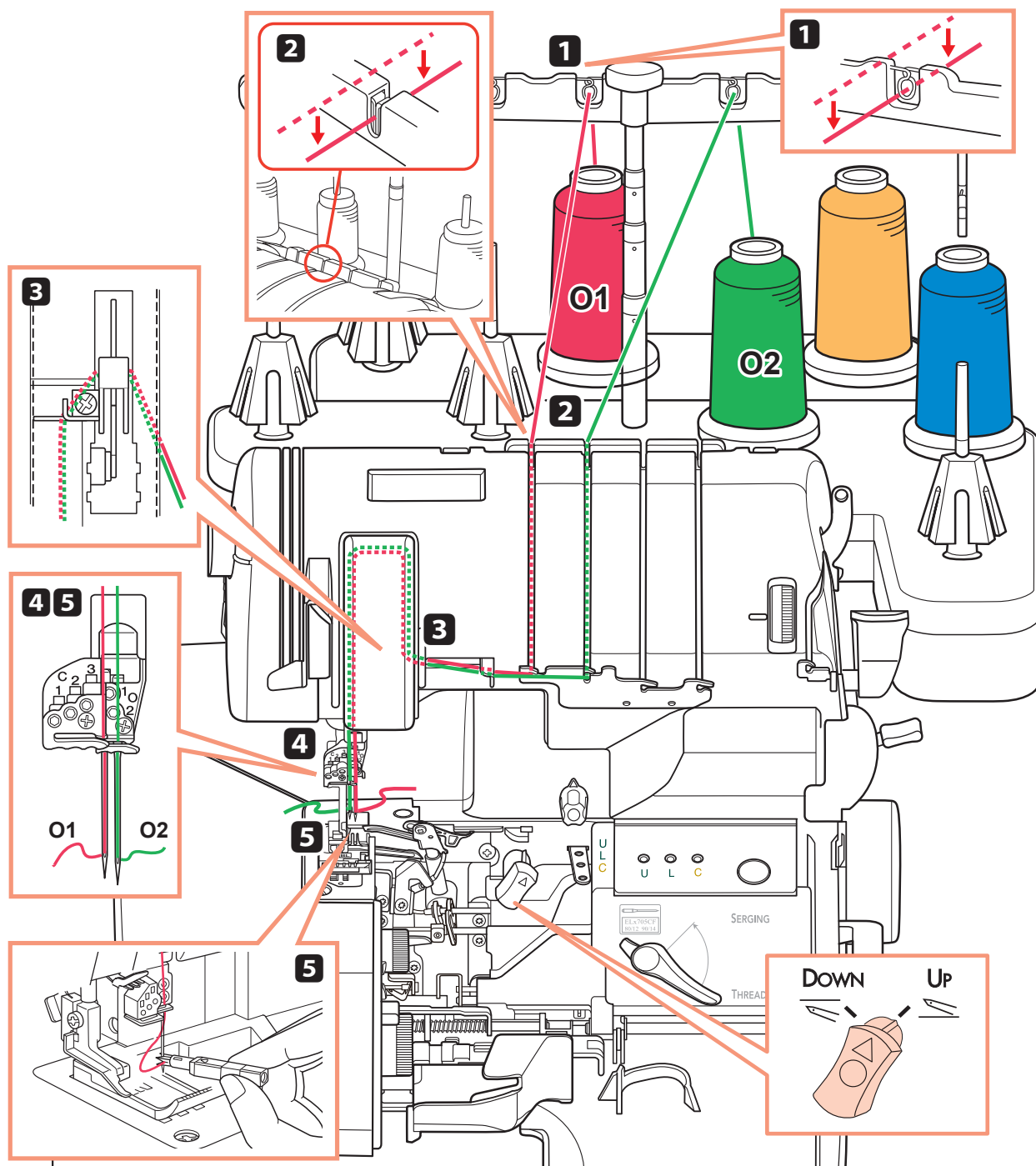
NOTE: When re-threading the chain looper, remove any thread that may be in the looper tube. This will eliminate any chance of the previous thread obstructing the flow of the air when re-threading the machine.



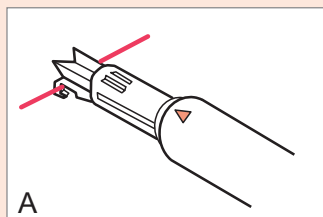
NOTE: For the steps on releasing the upper/ lower/ chain looper threading lever see page 19.

Overlock Needles

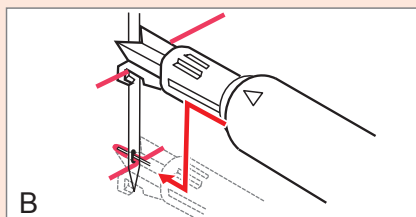
Thread the overlock needle(s) following the numeric sequence below.



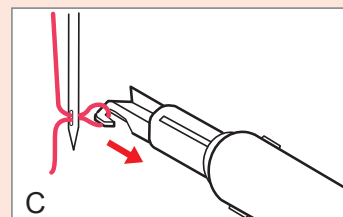
Manual Needle Threader



1. Hold the needle threader with the arrow mark on top. Place the thread in the groove of the needle threader (fig. A).



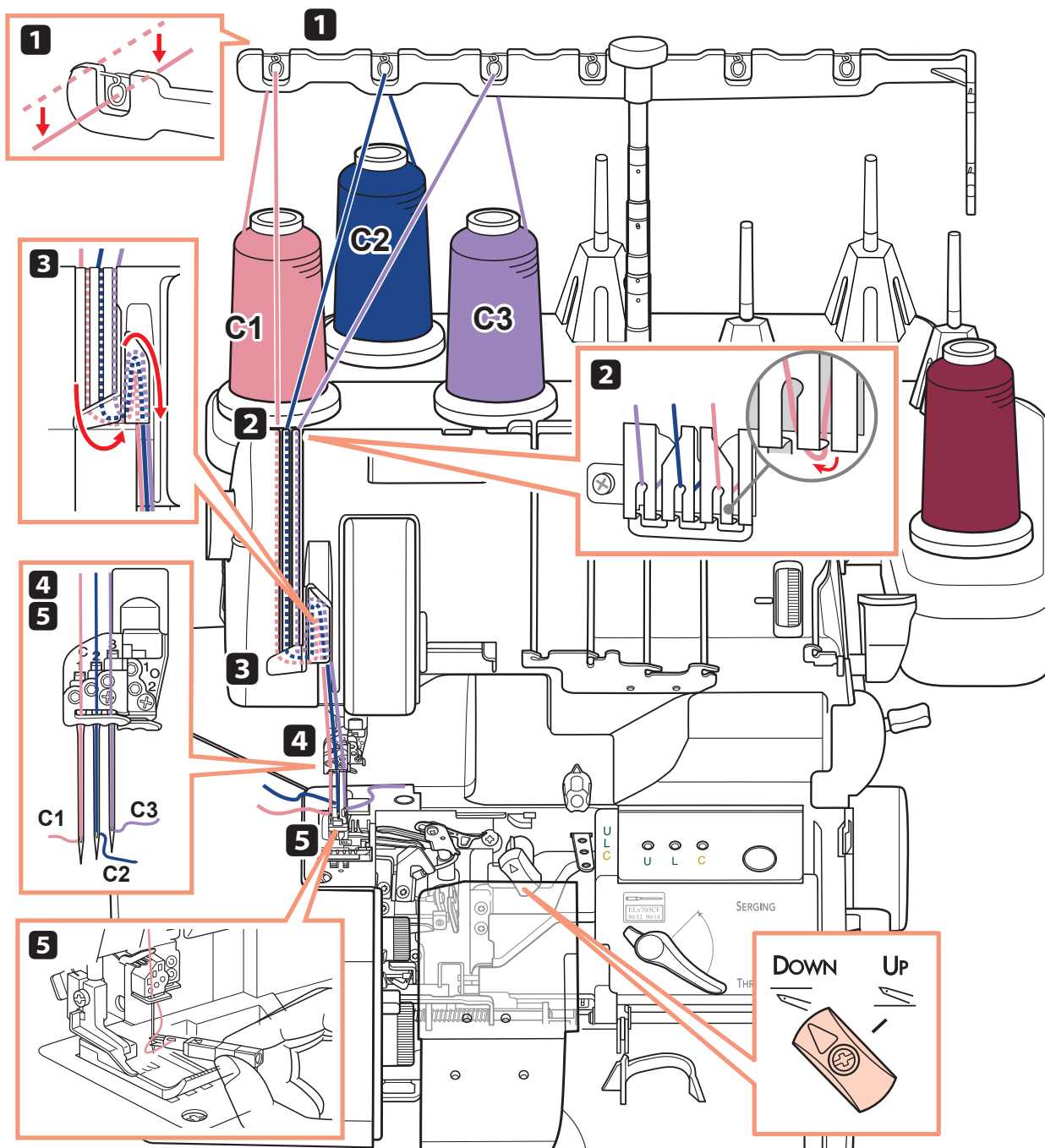
2. Push the needle threader against the needle shaft above the eye of the needle and then slide down the groove of the needle to the eye. Gently push on the needle threader until the thread is inserted through the eye of the needle and then slowly remove while leaving the thread loop through the needle eye (fig. B).



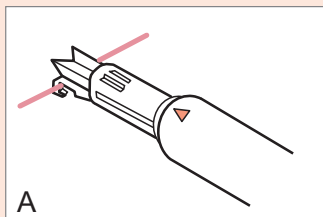
3. Using the hook located at the grooved end of the needle threader or tweezers and pull the thread loop from the back of the needle, place under the foot and to the left (fig. C).

Chain / Cover Needles

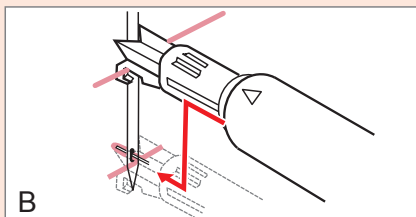
Thread the chain/ cover needle(s) following the numeric sequence below.



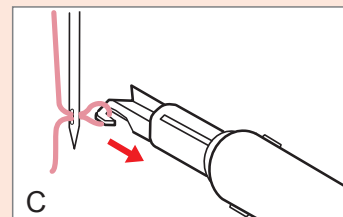
Manual Needle Threader



1. Hold the needle threader with the arrow mark on top. Place the thread in the groove of the needle threader (fig. A).



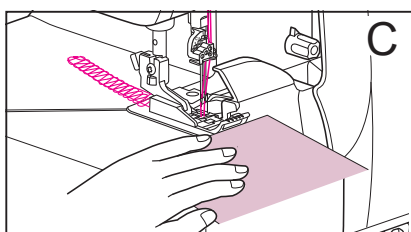
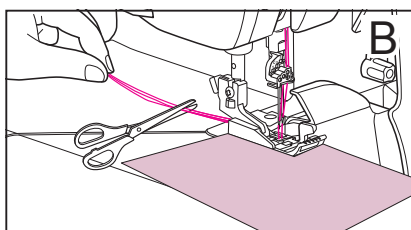
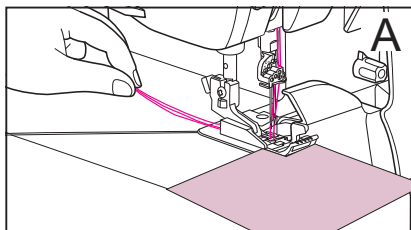
2. Push the needle threader against the needle shaft above the eye of the needle and then slide down the groove of the needle to the eye. Gently push on the needle threader until the thread is inserted through the eye of the needle and then slowly remove while leaving the thread loop through the needle eye (fig. B).



3. Using the hook located at the grooved end of the needle threader or tweezers and pull the thread loop from the back of the needle, place on top of the foot and to the left (fig. C).

Start To Sew

When properly threaded, the threads should initially interlock on the fabric when sewn. This is most important when sewing the chain or cover stitches.



1. Cut all threads to 4 inches (100mm) in length.
2. Place fabric under the presser foot directly below the needles (fig. A).
3. Lower the presser foot.
4. Turn the handwheel toward you to form 2 or 3 stitches.
5. Start to sew slowly.
6. After the first few stitches, stop and cut excess threads and continue sewing (fig. B).
7. Start the next seam at the toe of the presser foot (fig. C).
8. You only need to raise and lower the presser foot when working with thick fabrics or when precise positioning is required.

NOTE: Be careful not to push or pull the fabric. The Splendor will feed it evenly without help.

To Chain-Off of the Fabric

Your Splendor will form a chain off the fabric when stitching is completed. For best results, we recommend following the instructions below.

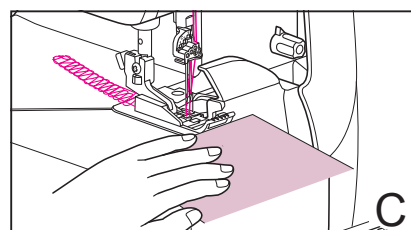
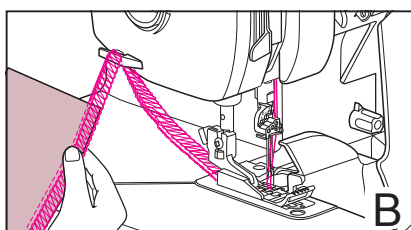
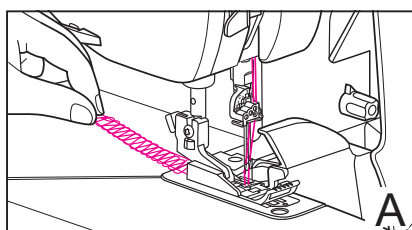
Overlock stitches

1. At the end of the seam, gently pull the fabric and thread to the back to chain-off (fig. A).
2. When the desired length is reached, cut the thread chain with the thread cutter located on the left side cover (fig. B).
3. Start the next seam by placing the fabric under the front of the foot (fig. C).

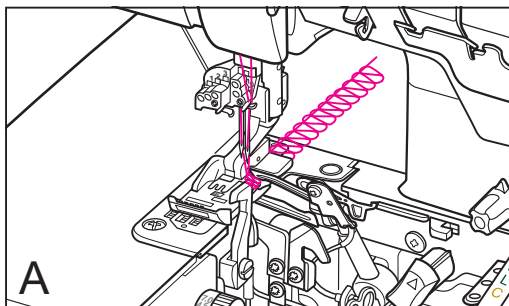
Chain/Cover stitches

1. At the end of the seam, change the stitch length to 4 and chain needle tension set at a range from 2 to 0.
2. Guide the thread chain straight back from the presser foot 2-4 inches without pulling on the fabric or thread chain.
3. Start the next seam by placing the fabric under the front of the foot.

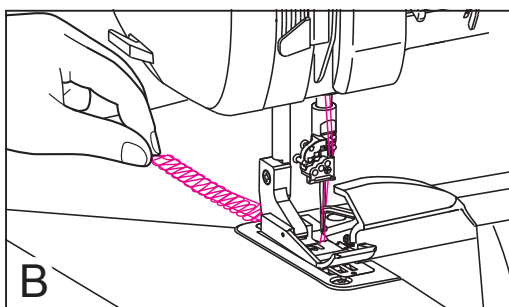
Note: When making adjustments to stitch length and tension return to the original settings before stitching.



Clearing the Stitch Width Fingers

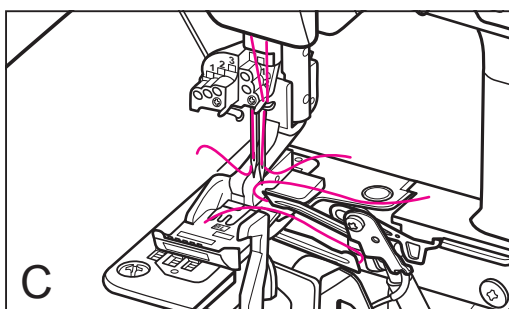


As you sew, you will discover that maneuvering the fabric is different from conventional sewing because the threads form around the stitch fingers (fig. A).



To clear the stitch fingers, simply raise the presser foot, which releases all threads. Raise the needle(s). Then gently pull the threads from behind the foot (fig. B).

Note: If needed pull slack in both the needle and looper threads before pulling on the thread chain.



The stitches are now released from the stitch fingers (fig. C).

Re-threading Loopers

If a thread breaks, raise the presser foot and pull the broken thread out from under the foot. Open the front cover and engage the threading lever (see page 19).

Re-thread the machine above the threading port, leaving a 22 inch (550mm) thread tail. Thread the looper as usual then engage the threading lever to the serging position (see pages 19/22). Close the front cover and sew a test sample.

NOTE: When re-threading your Baby Lock Splendor using the "Extraordin Air Threading System" feature, make sure that the previous thread that was in the looper (tube) is completely removed. This will eliminate any chance of the previous thread obstructing the flow of the air when re-threading the loopers.

4-Thread Overedging

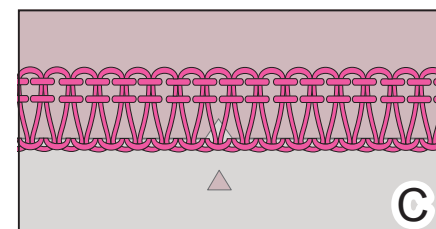
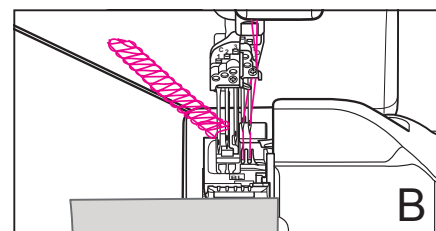
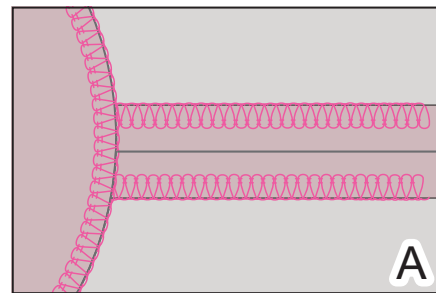
Overedging to finish facings, hems and seams before construction, is one of the most basic uses of a serger, such as making a garment or project with 5/8 inch (16mm) seams pressed open (fig. A).

To overedge, place the single layer of fabric in front of the presser foot, aligning the cut edge with upper cutting blade. Begin sewing, continuing to guide the fabric along the blade. The edge of the fabric should be trimmed (cleaned up), but not cut away (fig B).

Using a straight stitch (sewing machine) complete the seam and press the seam open.

Because notches would be cut away in this process, mark them before sewing with "V" snips just inside the seam allowance or with a fabric marker (fig. C).

NOTE: 2-thread overlock or 3-thread overlock can also be used with this technique.



Overlock Seam

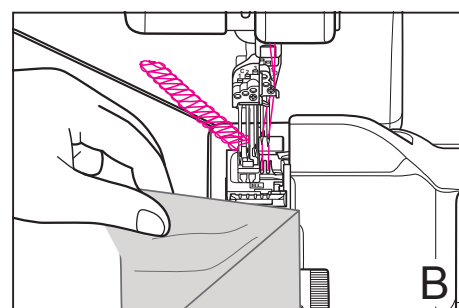
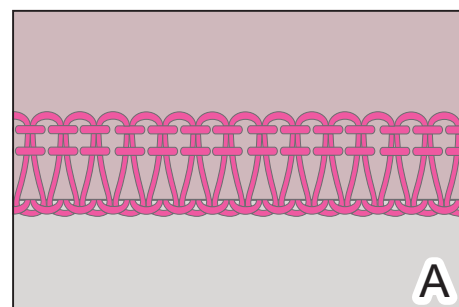
For garments or projects that do not require conventional pressed-open seams, you can stitch and finish the seam in one operation and then press the seams to one side (fig. A). A 4 or 3-thread seam is strong, yet it provides "give" or flexibility according to the fabric needs.

Place two layers of fabric right sides together. Use the marks on your serger's front cover to align the fabric edge for the desired seam width.

Keep your eye on the fabric edge while guiding/aligning the fabric with the appropriate mark (fig. B).

Do not watch the needle. If you guide the fabric accurately, the needle will be in the correct position.

NOTE: For most seaming, pins are unnecessary because the serger feeds the fabric evenly. If you need pins, place the pins parallel to the seam line outside the seam allowance to avoid damaging the blades. It is best to remove pins before the cutting blade and presser foot.



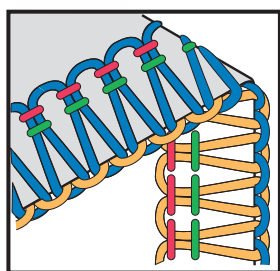
4-Thread Overlock

With the overlock Thread Delivery System, the upper and lower looper threads lock together evenly along the cut fabric edge(s) to form a flat, non-rolling pattern of overlocking stitches on both sides of the fabric.

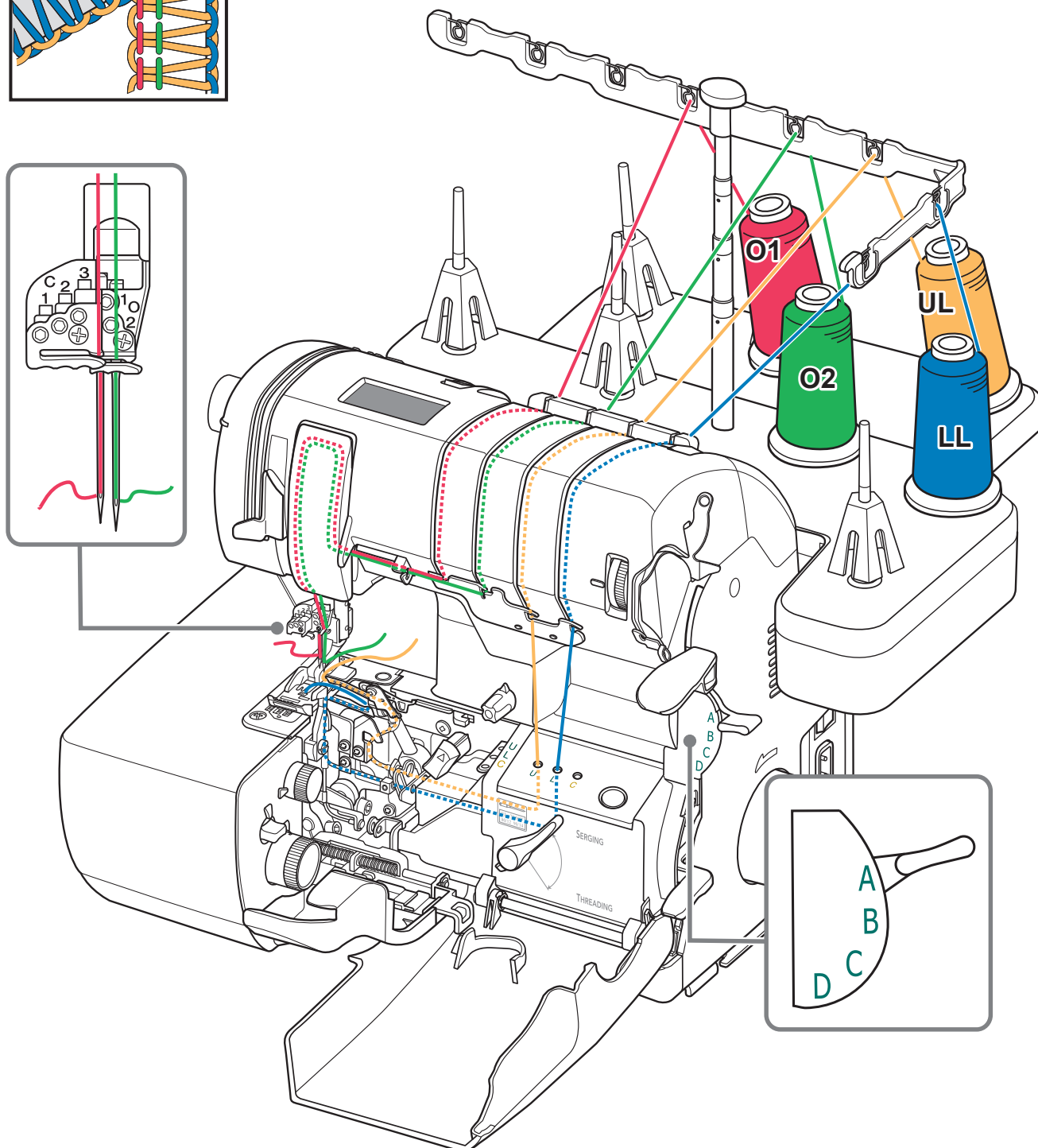
The left (O1) needle thread interlocks with both looper threads at the stitching line to create the seam.

The right (O2) needle thread, visible on the top side of the stitch, interlocks with both the loopers to add stability and durability.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Overlock Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-21 and 23).



NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-1, O-2	2.5 - 3.5	6.5 - 7.5	A

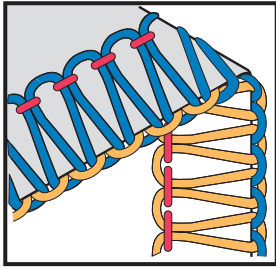


3-Thread Overlock – Wide

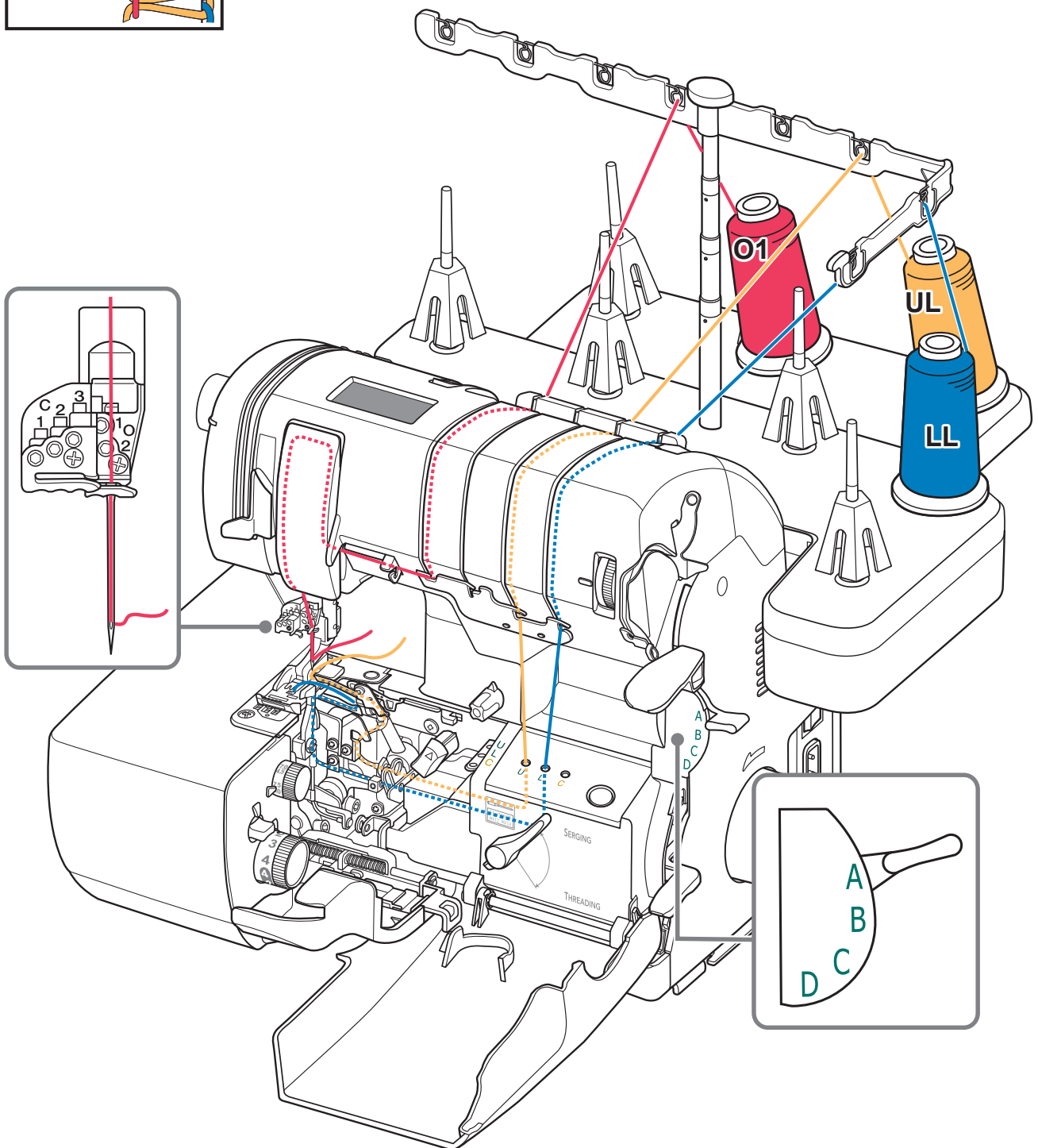
The 3-thread overlock wide stitch is perfect for edge-finishing most woven fabrics and for seaming knits that do not require the extra stability or durability that a fourth thread (needle) provides.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Overlock Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-21 and 23).

NOTE: Do not tighten needle clamp screw(s) without a needle being inserted within the slot.



NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-1	2 – 3	7.5	A

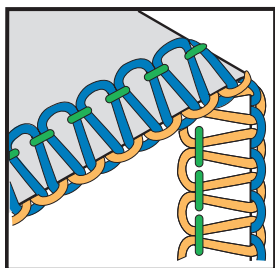


3-Thread Overlock – Narrow

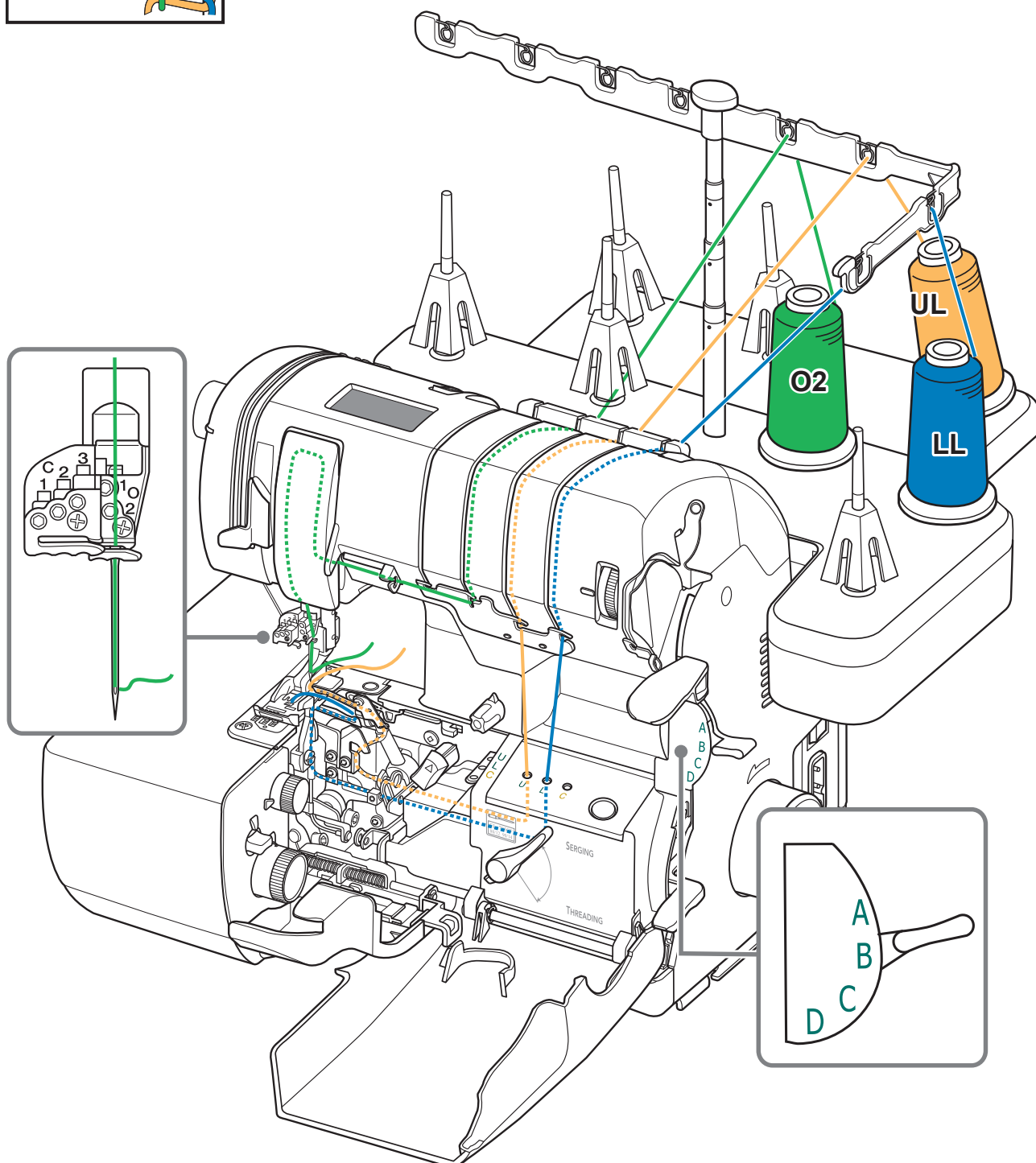
The Narrow Overlock is the ideal stitch for seaming lightweight knits and wovens.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Overlock Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-21 and 23).

NOTE: Do not tighten needle clamp screw(s) without a needle being inserted within the slot.



NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-2	2.5 - 3.5	3.0	B

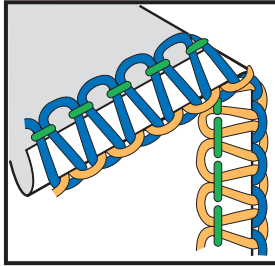


3-Thread Overlock - Narrow Hem

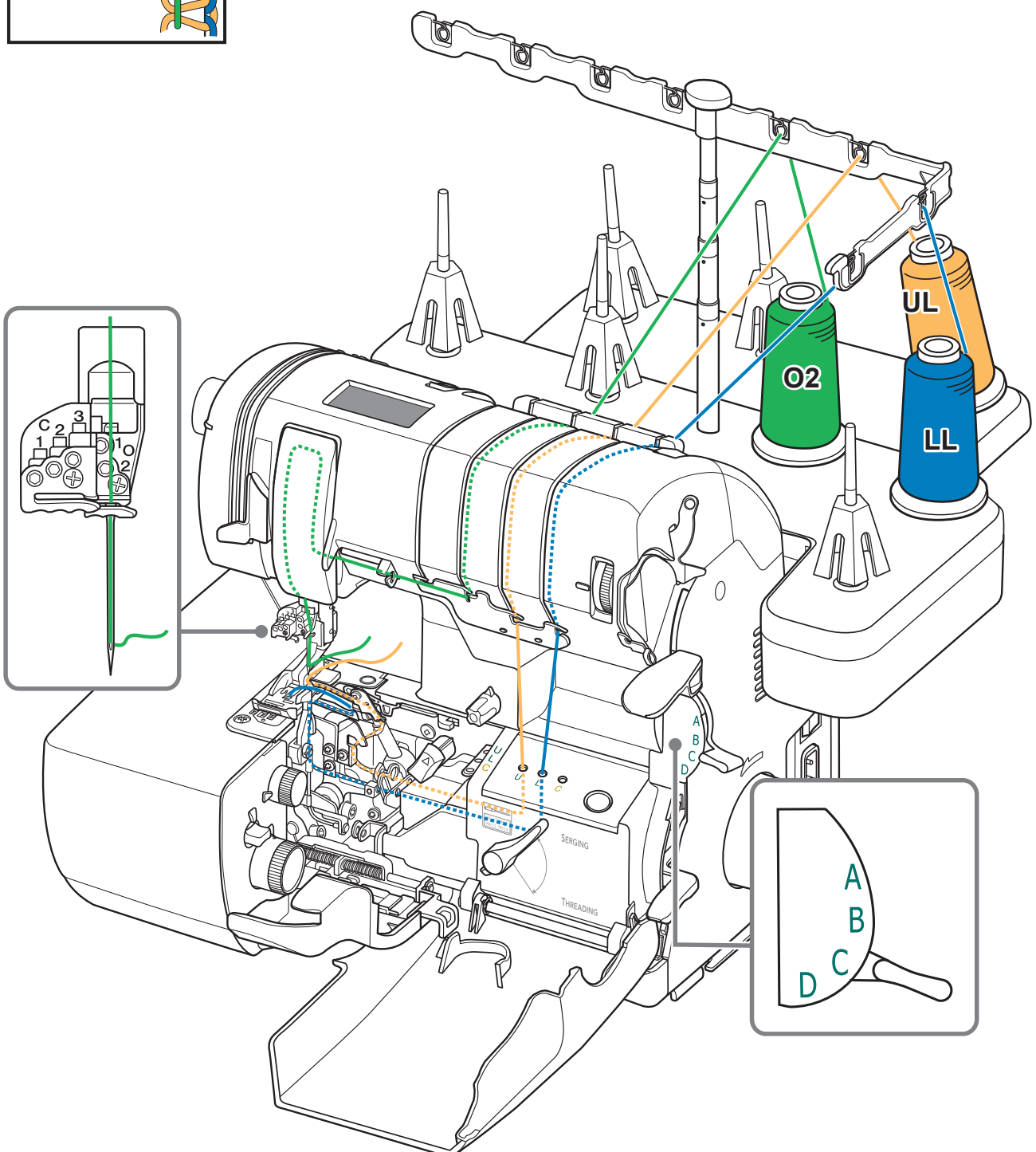
The Narrow Hem is a simple yet attractive hem finish for light to medium weight wovens and knits.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Overlock Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-21 and 23).

NOTE: Do not tighten needle clamp screw(s) without a needle being inserted within the slot.



NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-2	0.75 - 4.0R	3.0	C



3-Thread Rolled Edge/Rolled Edging

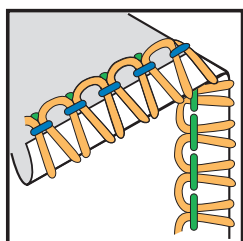
The rolled edge setting is used to achieve the narrowest stitch possible (1.5mm) on the Splendor. This stitch type is ideal for seaming sheer and lightweight fabrics and for edging and hemming lightweight fabrics.

With the stitch selector set on "D", a narrow hem can become a rolled edge.

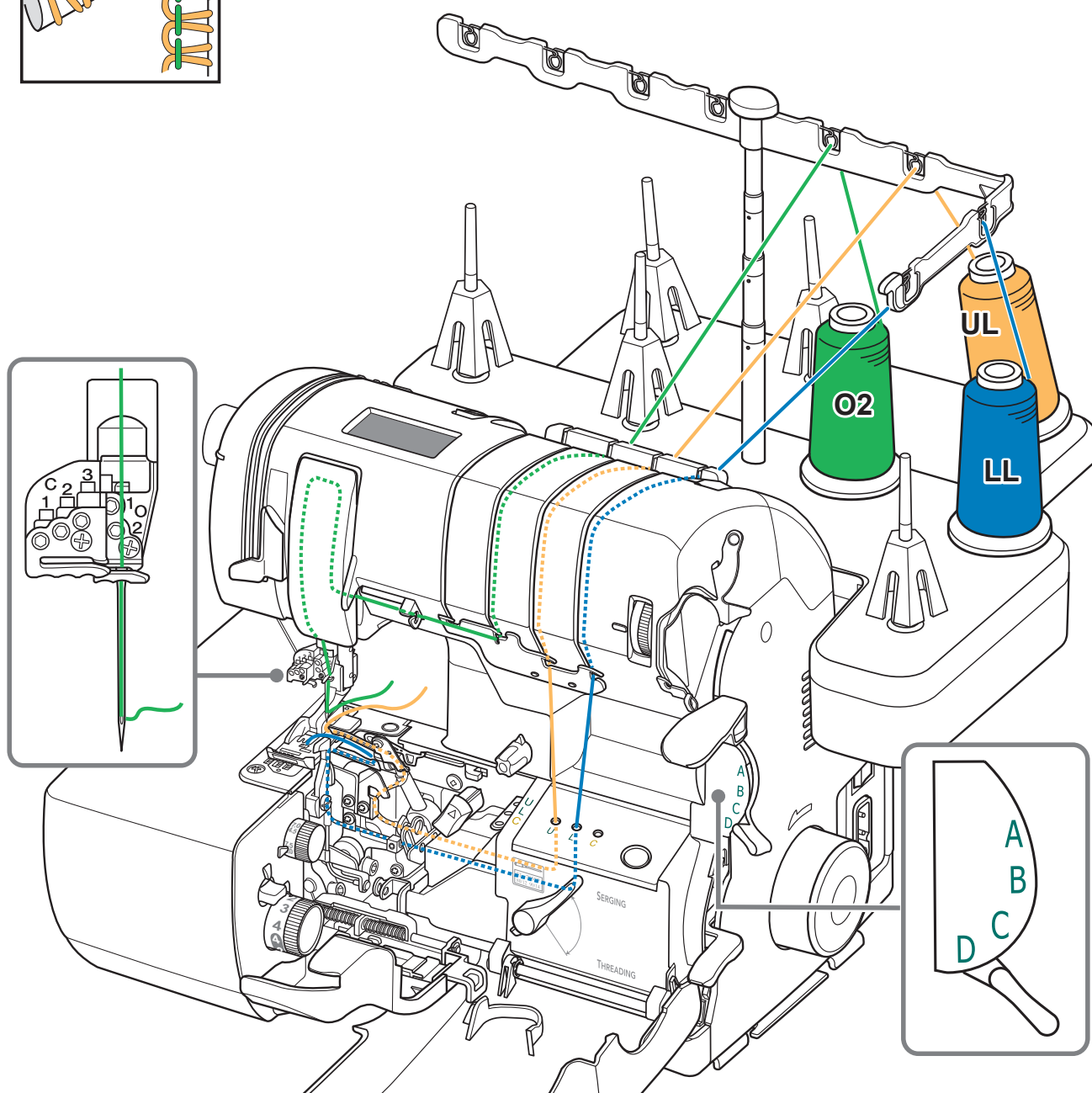
The fabric edge rolls around the stitch finger while the upper looper wraps the fabric edge with the lower looper thread nearly invisible on the back side of the stitch formation.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Overlock Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-21 and 23).

Note: Do not tighten needle clamp screw(s) without a needle being inserted into the slot.

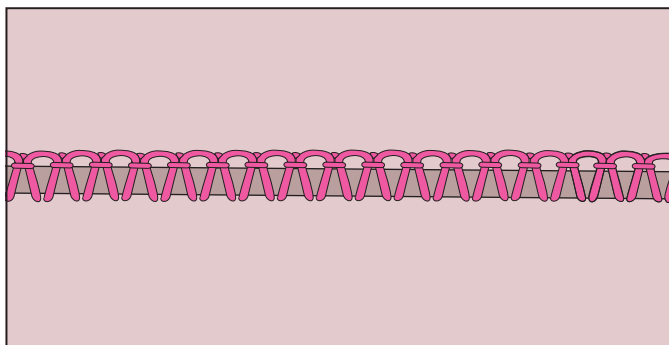
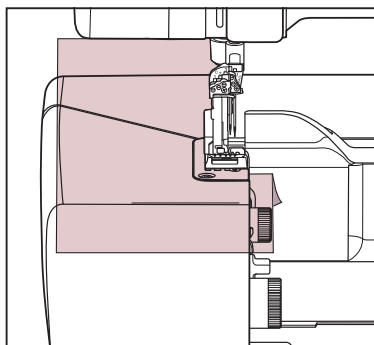


NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-2	0.75 - 4.0R	3.5	D



Seaming Sheers

Use the 3-thread edge (rolled hem) setting when sewing sheer fabrics. Set the stitch length at 2.5. Sew the seams, aligning the fabric edge with the serger's seam guides, trimming away the excess seam allowance.



Lettuce Edge



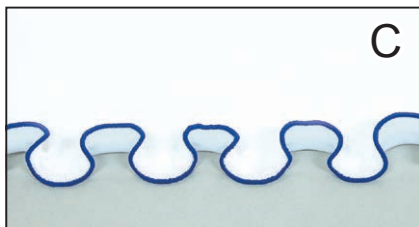
A frilly or "lettuce" edge can be created on most light and medium weight stretch fabric and on bias edges of soft, woven fabrics.

It makes a pretty decorative edging for activewear, lingerie, accessories and children's wear.

Set the machine for the 3-thread rolled edge.

Set differential feed at 0.6 (fig. B). Sew the fabric in the direction of greatest stretch—the crossgrain on knits, bias grain on wovens (fig. A).

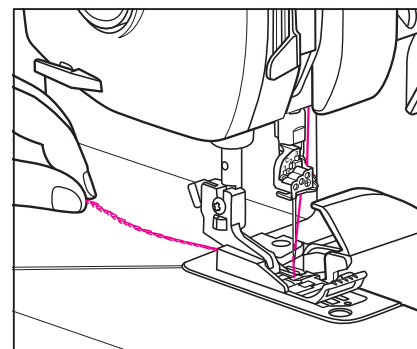
For a "leafier" effect, try using a shorter stitch length and gently stretch the fabric as it is being sewn. Sew a test sample (fig. C).



NOTE: To avoid the stitching from pulling away from the fabric, increase the width to a slightly larger number.

Belt Loops and Button Loops

Using the Rolled Edge stitch create a thread chain, stitching without fabric, to make professional belt loops and button loops. Use a heavier decorative thread in the upper looper for a stronger loop.



3-Thread Flatlock – Narrow



Flatlock seams are ideal for fabrics which do not ravel such as interlock knits, tricot, sweatshirt fleece and synthetic suede.

The needle thread is carried below the fabric and to the cut edge while the lower looper thread rides along the cut edge.

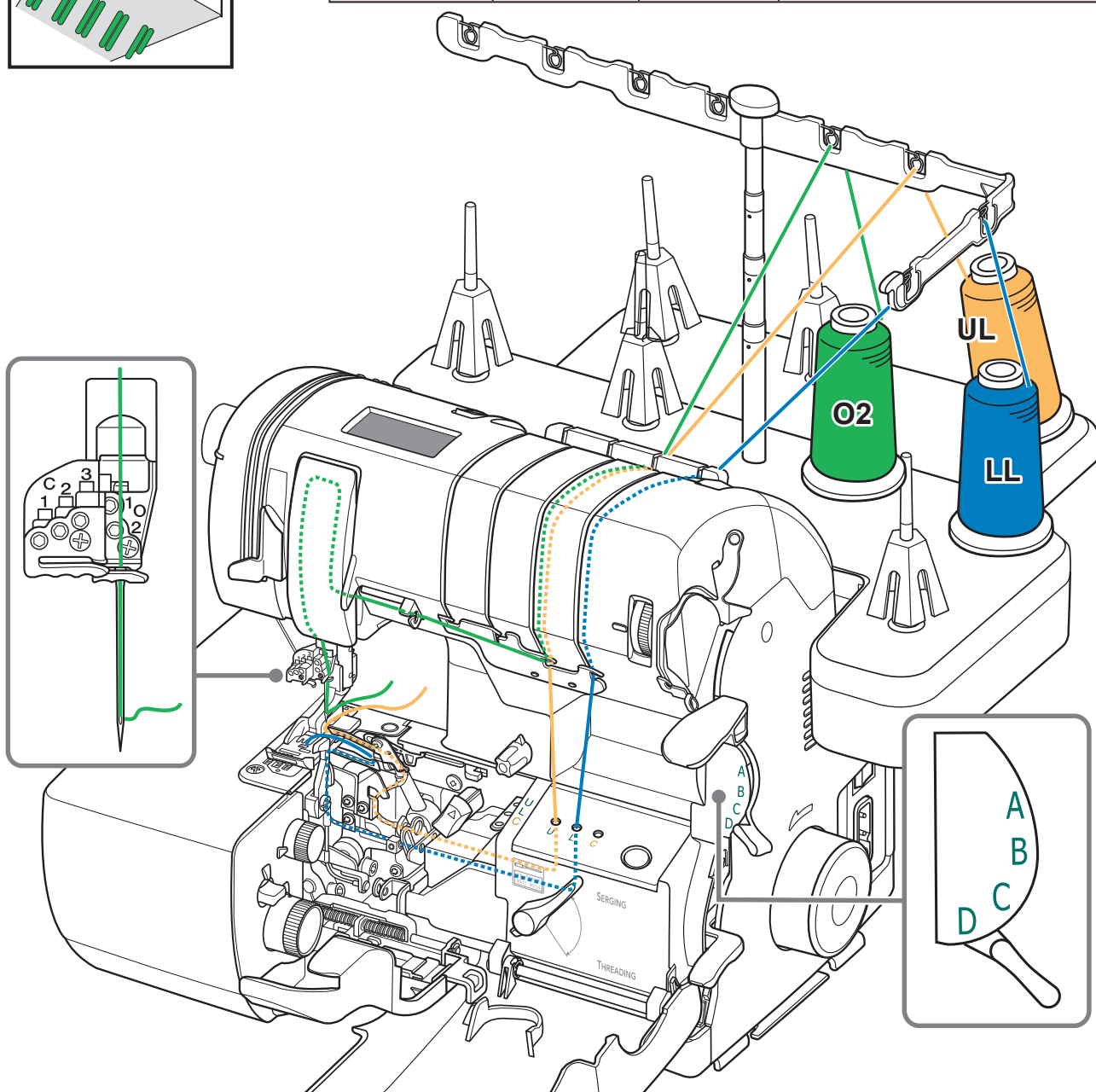
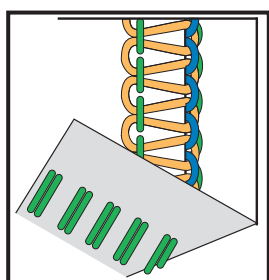
To open and flatten the stitches grasp the fabric edges and pull. This step helps create a non-bulky seam.

Be sure to sew a test sample first to determine whether the stitch will have the strength needed to hold the seam without the fabric pulling away.

Note: Review the threading path for the O1 needle thread before threading the needle.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Overlock Needle(s) threading
(See pages 19-21 and 23).

NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-2	2 – 3	3.0 - 3.5	D



2-Thread Overlock

The 2-thread overlock stitch provides an economical and less bulky means of overedging all fabrics. The standard 2-thread overlock is the same as a 2-thread flatlock stitch.

When sewn with specialty threads, 2-thread sewing makes decorative seams and edges for activewear, and children's hemlines.

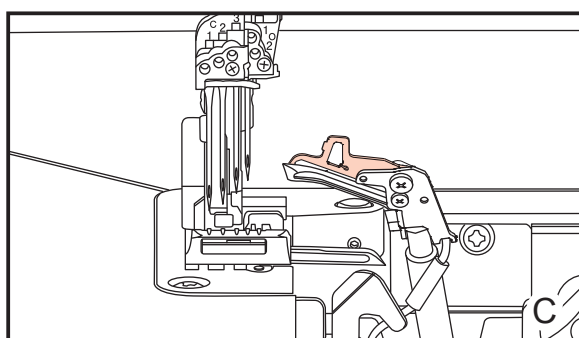
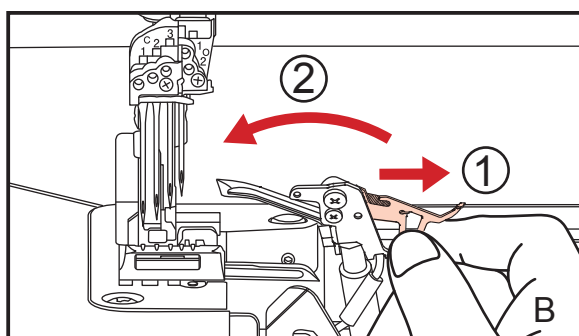
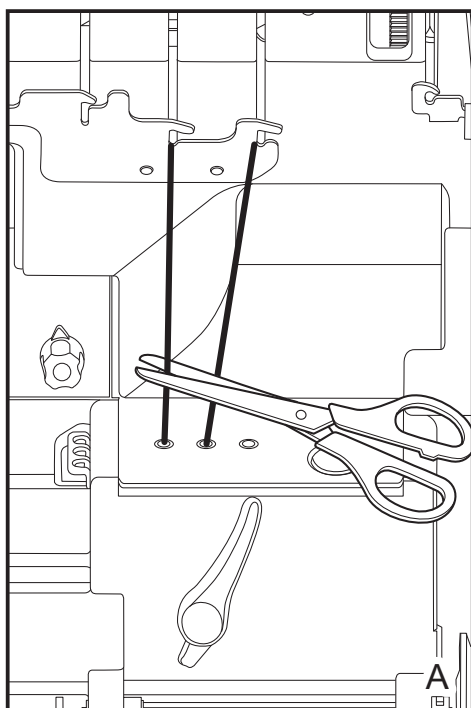
Instructions for Upper/ Lower Overlock Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-21 and 23).

Converting from 3-Thread to 2-Thread Overlock

Either overlook needle may be engaged for 2-thread overlock sewing.

1. Open the front cover and the cutting blade cover. Cut the upper looper thread just above the threading port (fig. A).
2. Raise the presser foot and remove the upper looper and needle threads from the machine.
3. Guide the subsidiary looper to the right and swing it counterclockwise to the left (fig. B). Make sure the hooked tip of the subsidiary looper enters into the upper looper eye (fig. C).
4. Place the left needle thread on the "OVERLOCK NEEDLE 1" spool pin (or right needle thread on the "OVERLOCK NEEDLE 2" spool pin) and bring the thread through the telescopic antennae thread guide directly above the spool of thread. Snap the thread into the pretension thread guide on top of machine that is normally used for the upper looper (3rd from left), and down the front of the machine.
5. Take the thread to the left and thread the machine as you would for the needles in their normal position (see illustrations on pages 36 and 37 for correct threading and suggested settings). Using the needle threader, thread the eye of the left needle (O-1), or the right needle O-2 (see the bottom of page 23).
6. Place the looper and needle threads under the presser foot and to the back. Close the cutting blade cover and front cover.
7. The needle and lower looper threads should lock (evenly) on the cut edge of the fabric.

NOTE: Converting from a 2-thread to 3-thread or 4-thread Overlock disengage the subsidiary looper, see page 14.



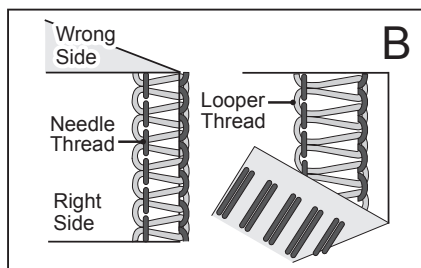
2-Thread Flatlock – Wide



A

When sewn on a fold, flatlocking can create a decorative effect within the body of a garment or project. Either follow placement lines on your fabric or design your own special effects by stitching the fabric before laying out pattern pieces.

With stitching completed open the fabric fold and gently pull both sides until the stitching lies flat (fig. A). Be sure to sew a test sample first.



B

For "loops" (lower looper thread) to show on the right side, place fabric wrong sides together.

To produce the "ladder" (needle thread) on the outside, place the fabric right sides together (fig. D page 37).

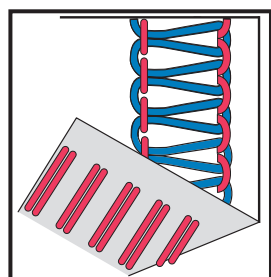


C

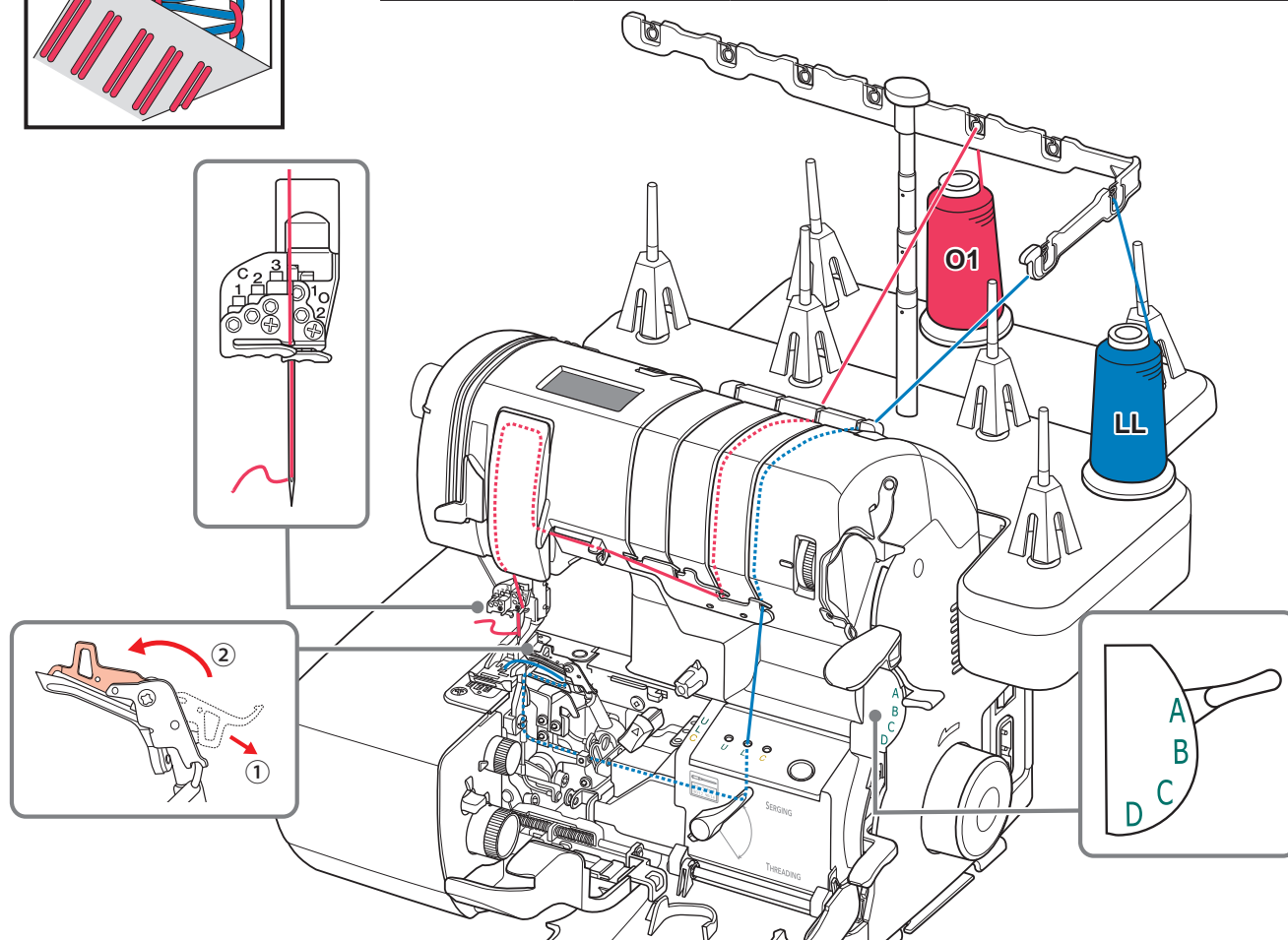
Position the fabric under the presser foot, aligning the fold of the fabric 1/8 inch (3.5mm) to the left of the upper cutting blade. **NOTE:** If the fabric does not pull completely flat under the stitches, guide the fabric fold further to the left so that the loops hang slightly off the fabric fold when stitching (fig. C).

Follow the suggested settings and threading diagram below making sure the stitch selector lever is set A.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Overlock Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-21 and 23).



NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-1	2 - 2.5	7.5	A



2-Thread Flatlock – Narrow

Sew a 2-thread flatlock seam and pull the two fabric layers apart until the seam lies flat (fig. A).

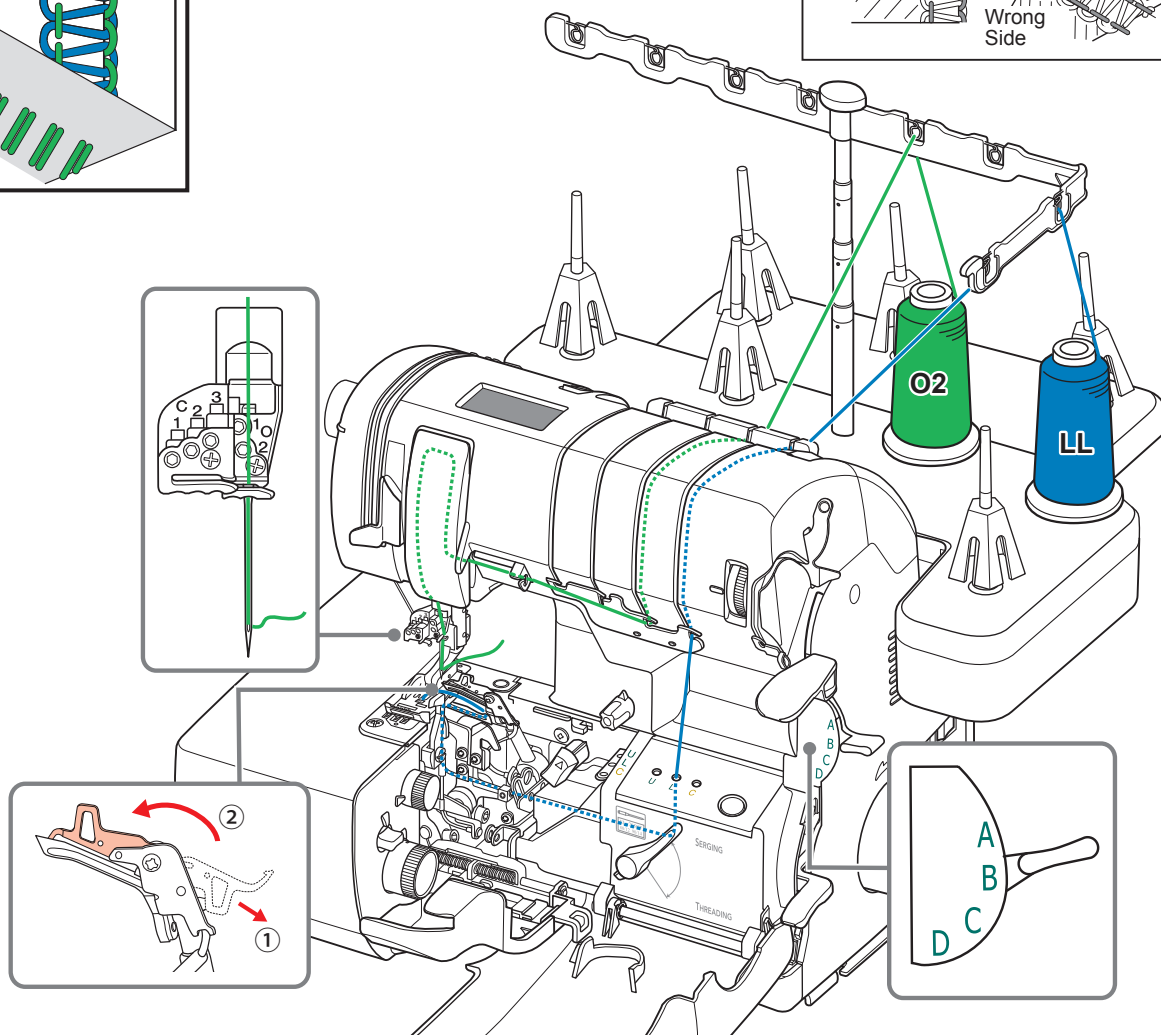
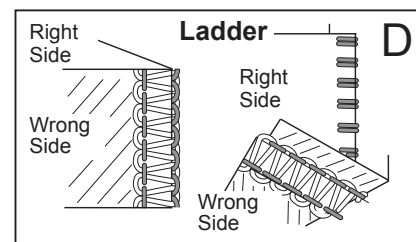
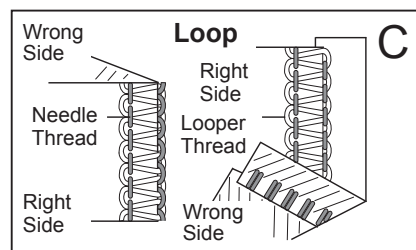
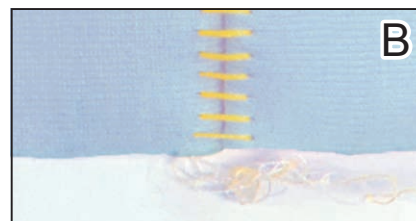
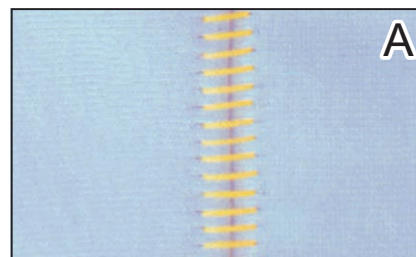
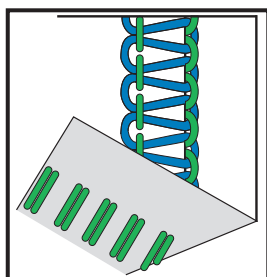
Because the threads show on the outside as well as the inside of the garment or project, the flatlock stitch is often considered a decorative application (fig. B). Before stitching placement for the flatlock stitch using placement or design markings.

To showcase "loops" (lower looper thread) place the fabric wrong sides together when stitching (fig C) and for a "ladder" look to the stitch place the fabric right sides together (fig D).

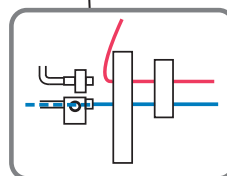
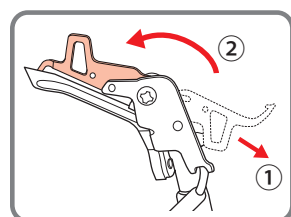
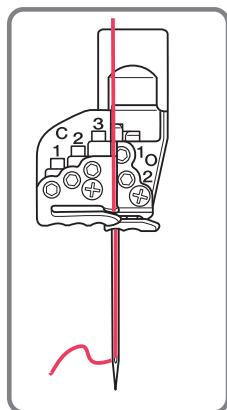
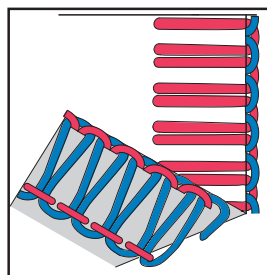
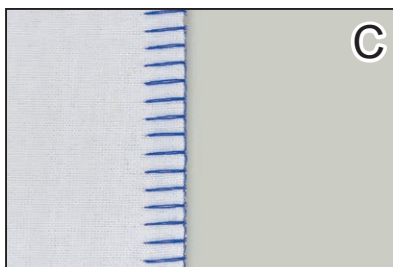
Follow the suggested settings and threading diagram below making sure the stitch selector lever is set a B.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Overlock Needle(s) threading
(See pages 19-21 and 23).

NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-2	3 - 3.5	3.5	B



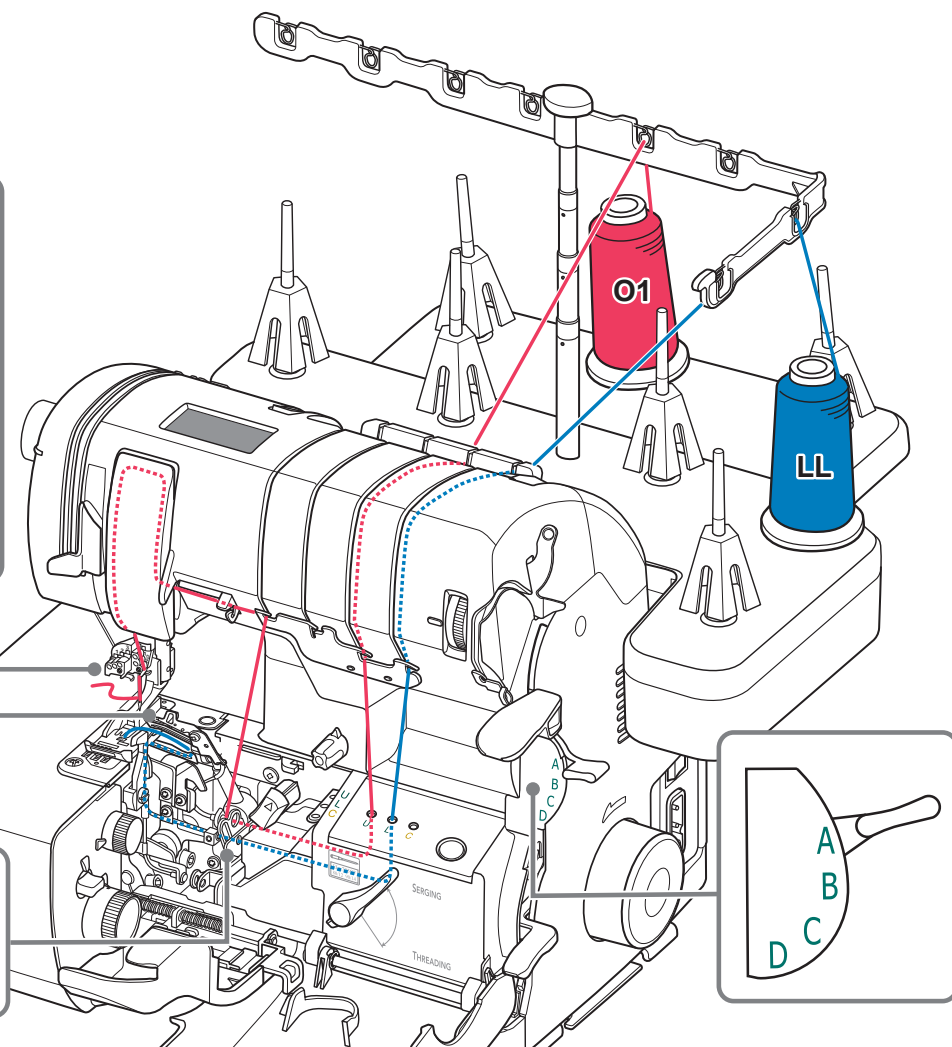
Blanket Stitch - Decorative Stitch



Set the machine up for 2-thread flatlock wide. Notice the needle threading path is different for this technique.

1. Insert a size 90 topstitch needle in the left (O-1) overlock needle position.
2. Engage the threading lever in the threading position.
3. Guide the subsidiary looper into place on the upper looper (Refer to the illustrations below for steps 3 - 6).
4. Place overlock thread in the lower looper.
5. Place a decorative thread (12wt. cotton or rayon) that will be used in the needle on the **"OVERLOCK NEEDLE O-1"** spool pin and thread the needle thread through the **Upper Looper** thread path.
6. Engage the threading lever to the serging position, pull the thread out of the upper looper tube and continue to thread the needle as illustrated.
7. Place water-soluble stabilizer on top of the fabric, along the fabric edge.
8. Stitch along the edge of the fabric (fig.A).
9. When finished stitching, pull (gently) the water-soluble stabilizer to the right of the fabric (fig.B). This will pull the stitching to the fabric edge and will look like a blanket stitch (fig.C).

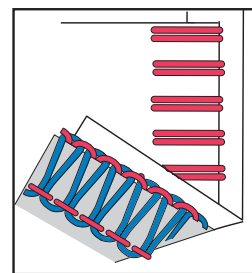
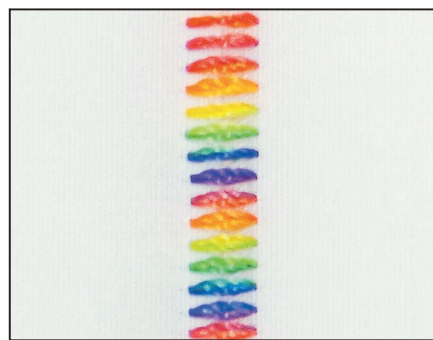
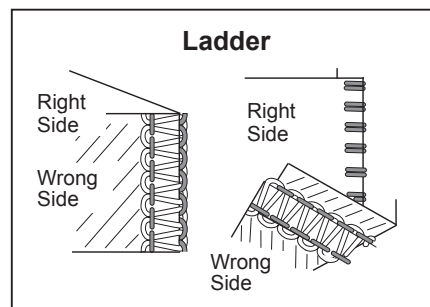
NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-1 size 90 Topstitch Needle	4.0	7.5	A



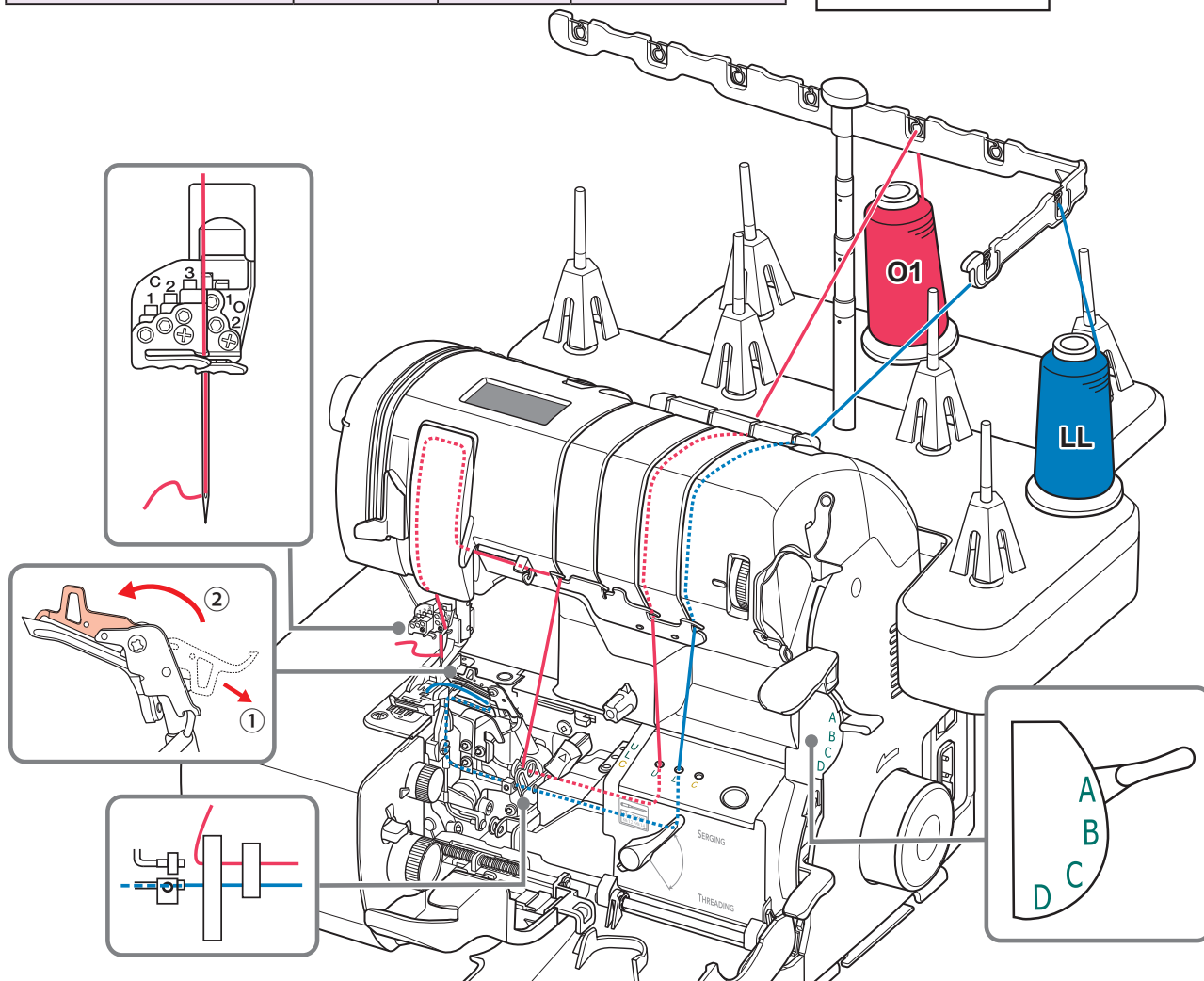
Ladder Stitch - Decorative Stitch

Set up the machine for 2-thread flatlock wide. Notice the needle threading path is different for this technique.

1. Insert a size 90 topstitch needle in left (O-1) overlock needle position.
2. Engage the threading lever in the threading position.
3. Guide the subsidiary looper into place on the upper looper.
4. Thread the lower looper with overlock thread.
5. Place a decorative thread (12wt. cotton or rayon) that will be used in the needle on the **"OVERLOCK NEEDLE O-1"** spool pin and thread the needle thread through the **Upper Looper** thread path.
6. Engage the threading lever to the serging position, pull the thread out of the upper looper tube and continue to thread the needle as illustrated below.
7. Place fabric pieces right sides together for the decorative ladder to be on the right side of the fabric (This can also be done on the fold as well).
8. Stitch along the fabric edge or along the fold. When stitch is completed gently pull on the fabric to reveal the decorative ladder stitch on the right side of the fabric.



NEEDLES	LENGTH	WIDTH	STITCH SELECTOR
O-1 size 90 Topstitch Needle	4.0	7.5	A



Chain Stitching

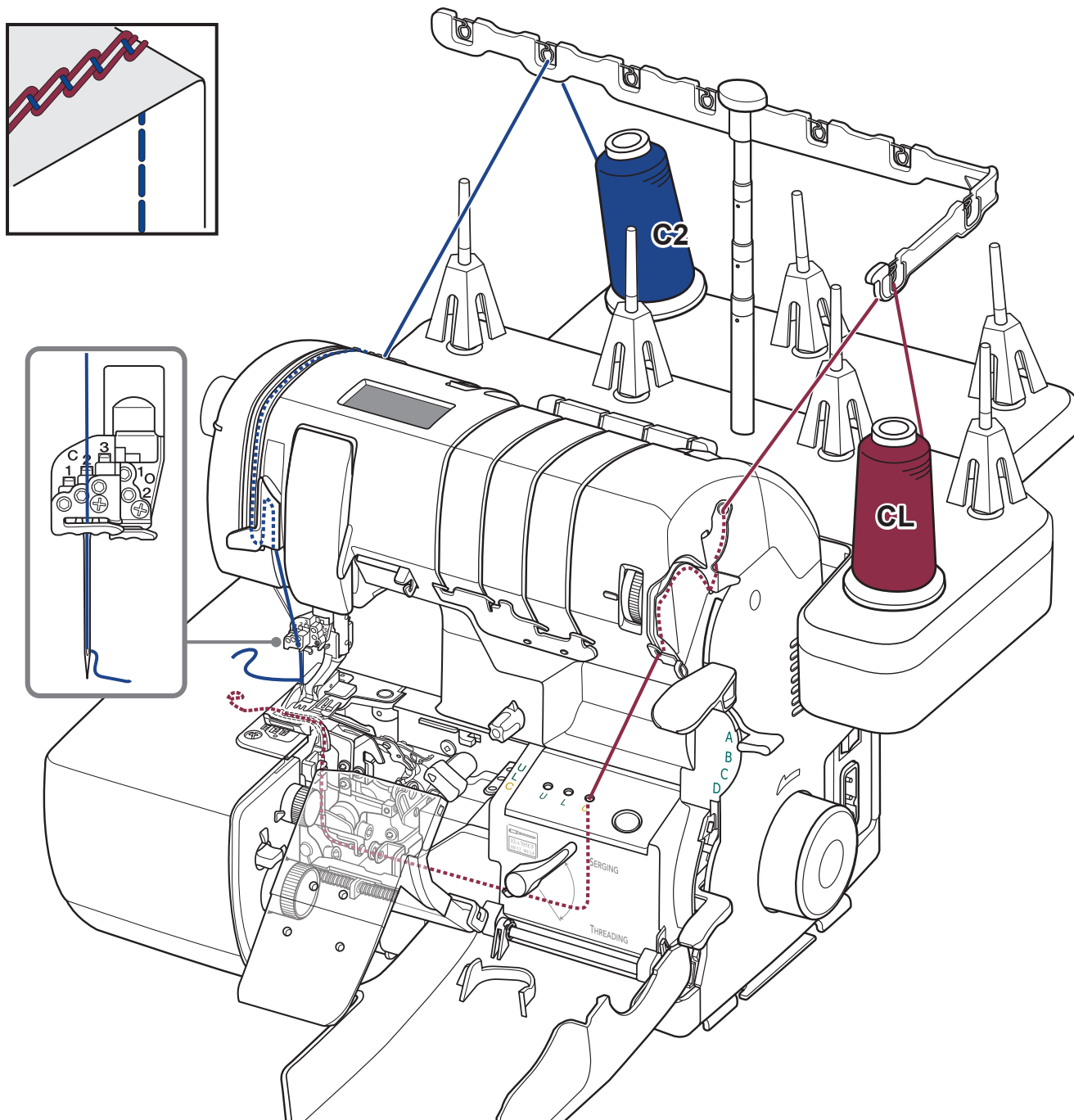
The chain stitch is formed using two threads, one thread in the needle and one in the chain looper. The chain stitch looks like a straight stitch on the top of the fabric while the chain looper thread forms a chain on the underside of the fabric. Due to the stitch formation the chain stitch has stretchability that is not found in the conventional straight stitch on a sewing machine.

Use the chain stitch to stabilize seams in woven fabrics and where needed in knit fabrics. Other uses are stitching wide elastic to garments, binding fabric edges in garments/projects, basting and decorative accents using decorative threads.

Instructions for Chain Looper, Chain Needle(s) threading (See pages 19, 22, 24).

NOTE: All chain and cover stitches must be started with fabric under the needle(s). To chain-off of the fabric refer to page 25.

NEEDLES C-1, C-2 or C-3	LENGTH 2.5 - 4.0	Set Needle Tension Dial to: 4 - 6	Set Chain Looper Tension Dial to: 3 - 5 C1, 2 - 3 C2/C3
----------------------------	---------------------	---	---



Cover Stitch - Left Narrow - 3mm

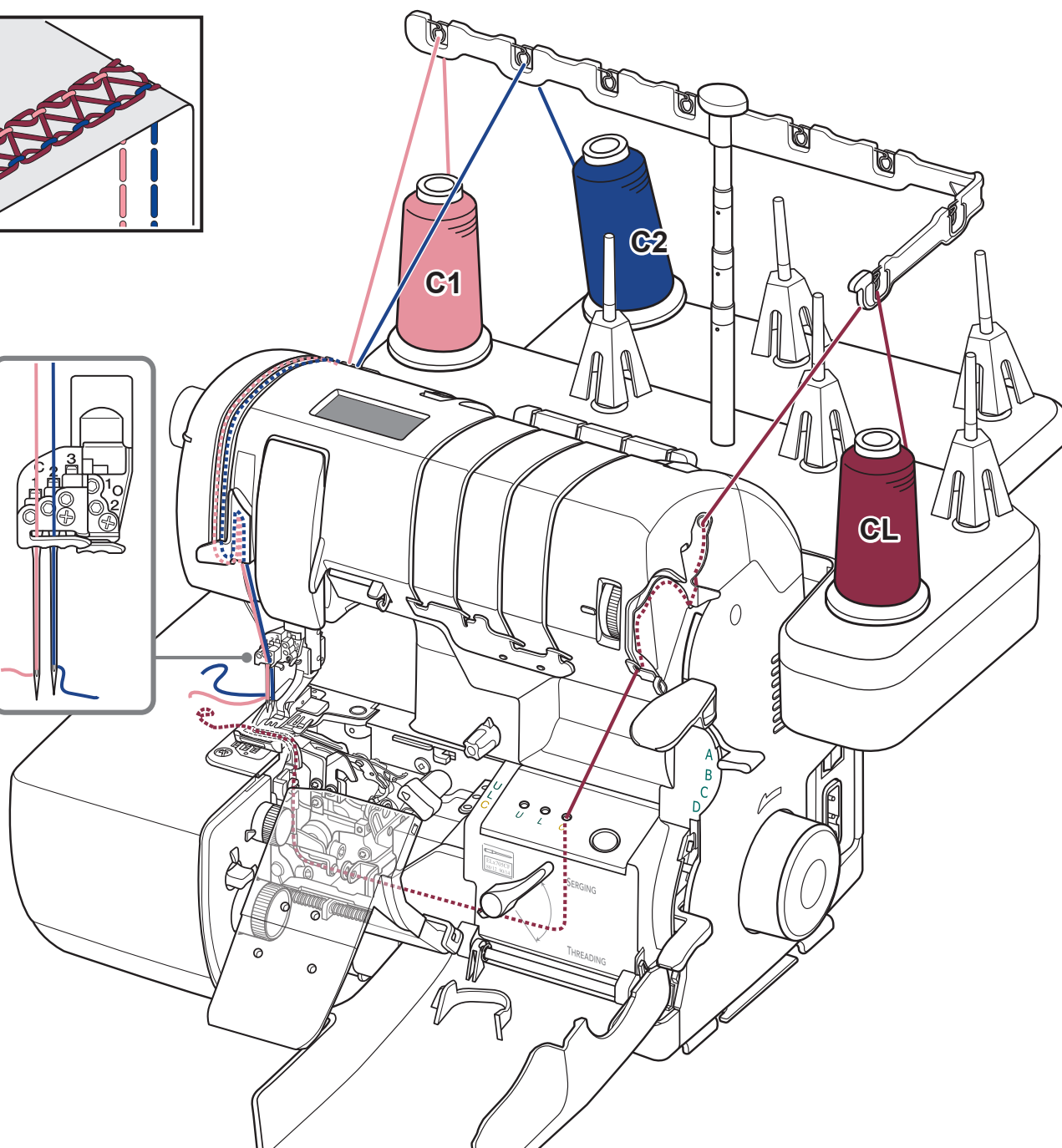
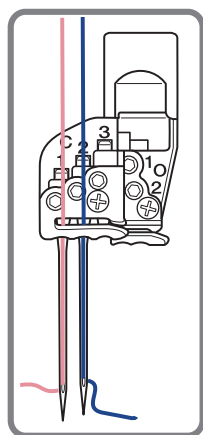
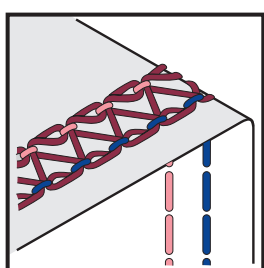
The narrow cover stitch consists of two parallel rows of straight stitching on the topstitch of the fabric with the chain looper thread on the underside of the fabric. This stitch is the garment industry standard for hemming knit garments. A narrow cover stitch is ideal for fine knits such as jersey and single knits for hemming or topstitching. While the cover stitch is commonly used on knit fabrics it can also be used on light to medium weight wovens.

The Left Narrow Cover Stitch is formed using two "C" needle positions, C-1 and C-2 and the chain looper for a finished stitch width of 3mm.

Instructions for Chain Looper port, Chain Needle(s) threading (See pages 19, 22, 24).

NOTE: All chain and cover stitches must be started with fabric under the needle(s). To chain-off of the fabric refer to page 25.

NEEDLES C-1 and C-2	LENGTH 2.5 - 4.0	Set Needle Tension Dial to: 4 - 6	Set Chain Looper Tension Dial to: 1 - 2
------------------------	---------------------	---	---



Cover Stitch - Right Narrow - 3mm

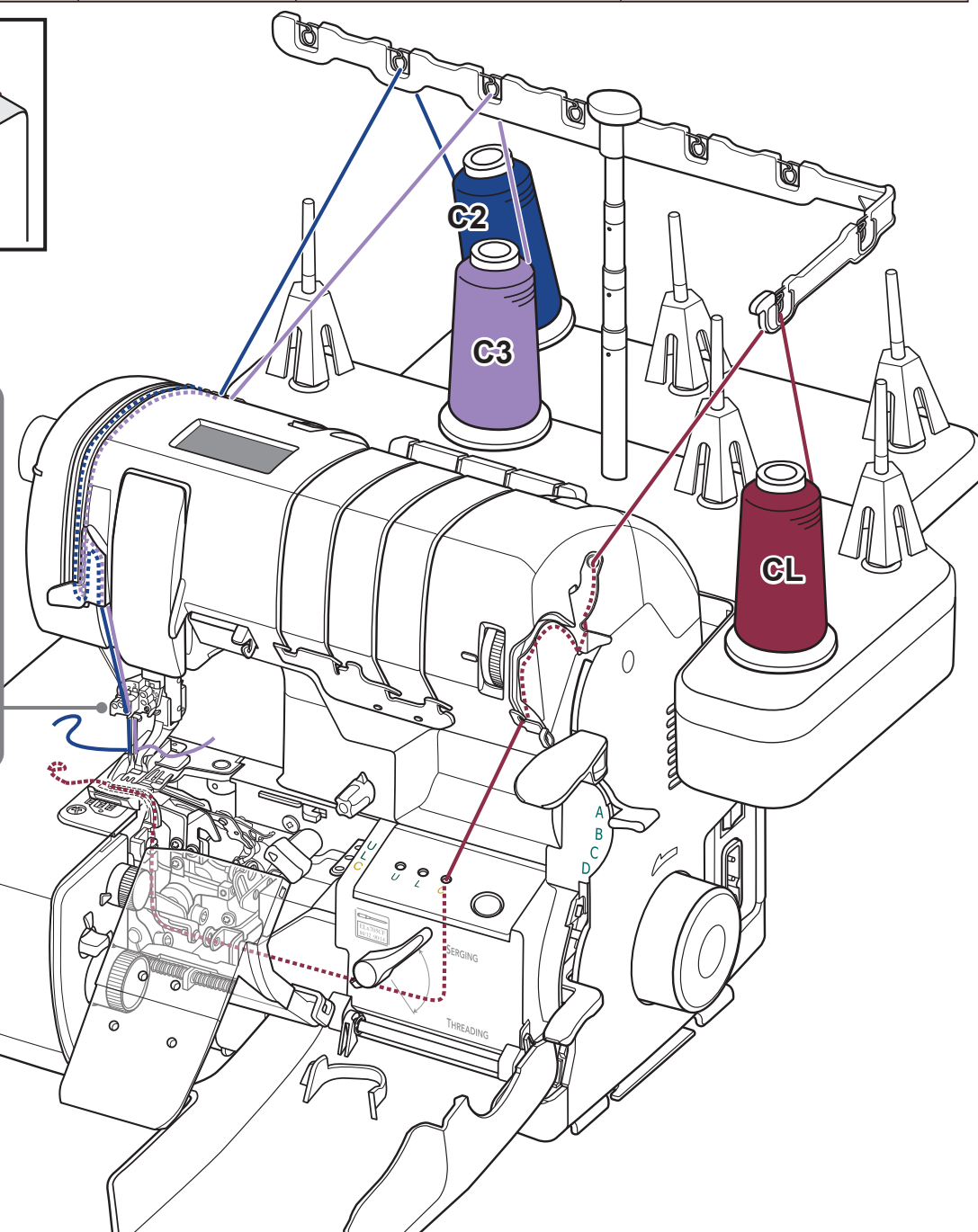
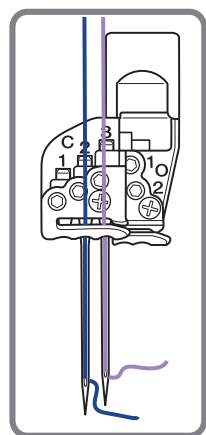
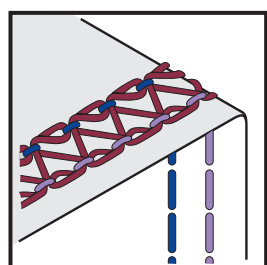
The narrow cover stitch consists of two parallel rows of straight stitching on the topside of the fabric with a chain looper thread on the underside of the fabric. The garment industry standard for hemming knit garments the narrow cover stitch is ideal for fine knits such as jersey and single knits for hemming or topstitching. While the cover stitch is commonly used on knit fabrics it can also be used on light to medium weight wovens.

The Right Narrow Cover Stitch is formed using two "C" needle positions, C-2 and C-3 and the chain looper for a finished stitch width of 3mm.

Instructions for Chain Looper port, Chain Needle(s) threading (See pages 19, 22, 24).

NOTE: All chain and cover stitches must be started with fabric under the needle(s). To chain-off of the fabric refer to page 25.

NEEDLES C-2 and C-3	LENGTH 2.5 - 4.0	Set Needle Tension Dial to: 4 - 6	Set Chain Looper Tension Dial to: 1 - 2
------------------------	---------------------	---	---



Cover Stitch - Wide - 6mm

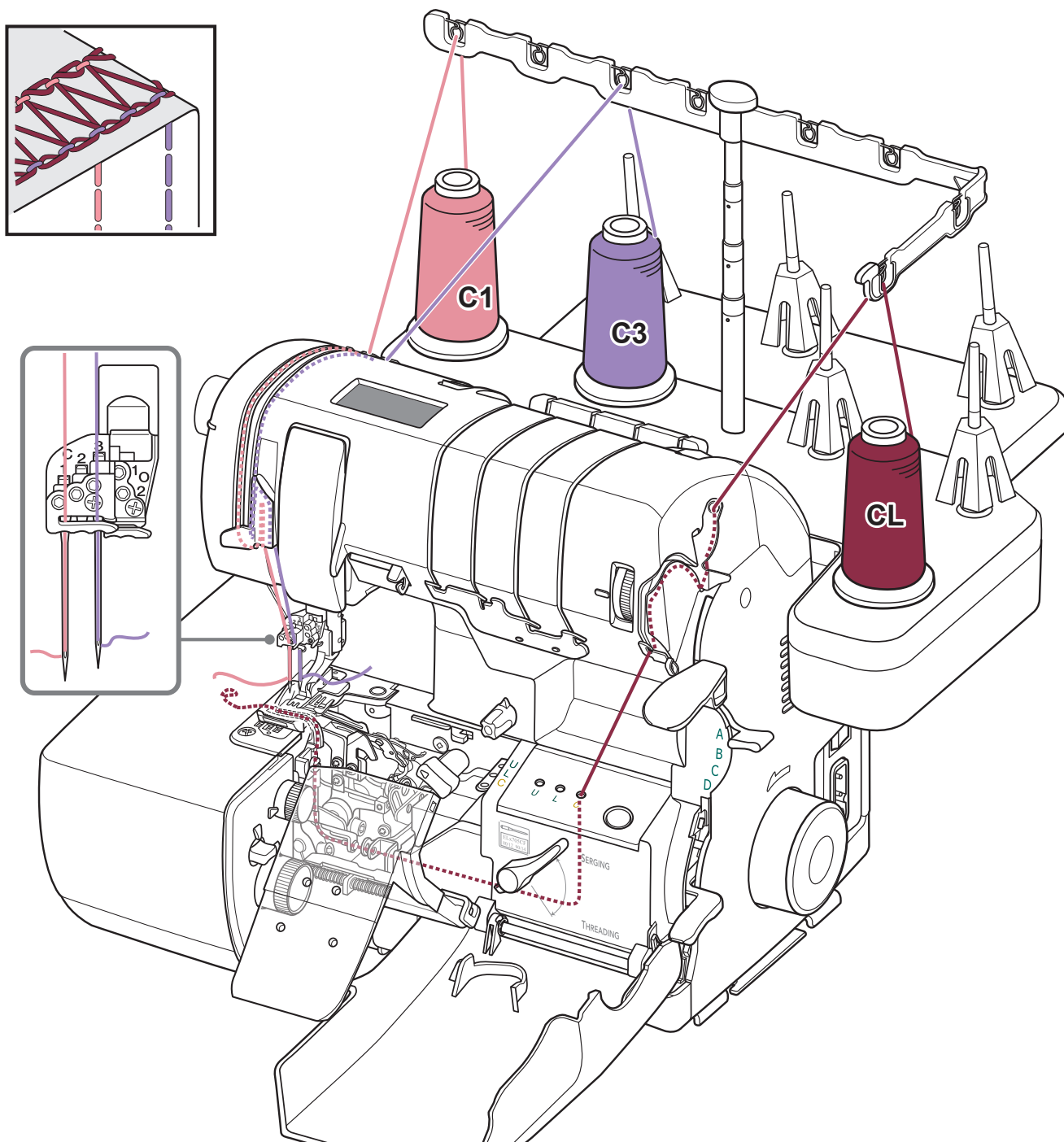
The wide cover stitch consists of two parallel rows of straight stitching on the topside of the fabric with the chain looper thread on the underside of the fabric. Used as the preferred stitch in the garment industry to hem heavier knit fabrics like double knits, sweatshirt fleece, and polar fleece the wide cover stitch can also be used with medium to heavy weight woven fabrics.

The Wide Cover Stitch is formed using two "C" needle positions and the chain looper. The needle positions are C-1 and C-3 with a finished width of 6mm.

Instructions for Chain Looper port, Chain Needle(s) threading (See pages 19, 22, 24).

NOTE: All chain and cover stitches must be started with fabric under the needle(s). To chain-off of the fabric refer to page 25.

NEEDLES C-1 and C-3	LENGTH 2.5 - 4.0	Set Needle Tension Dial to: 4 - 6	Set Chain Looper Tension Dial to: 0 - 1
------------------------	---------------------	---	---



Triple Cover Stitch - 6mm

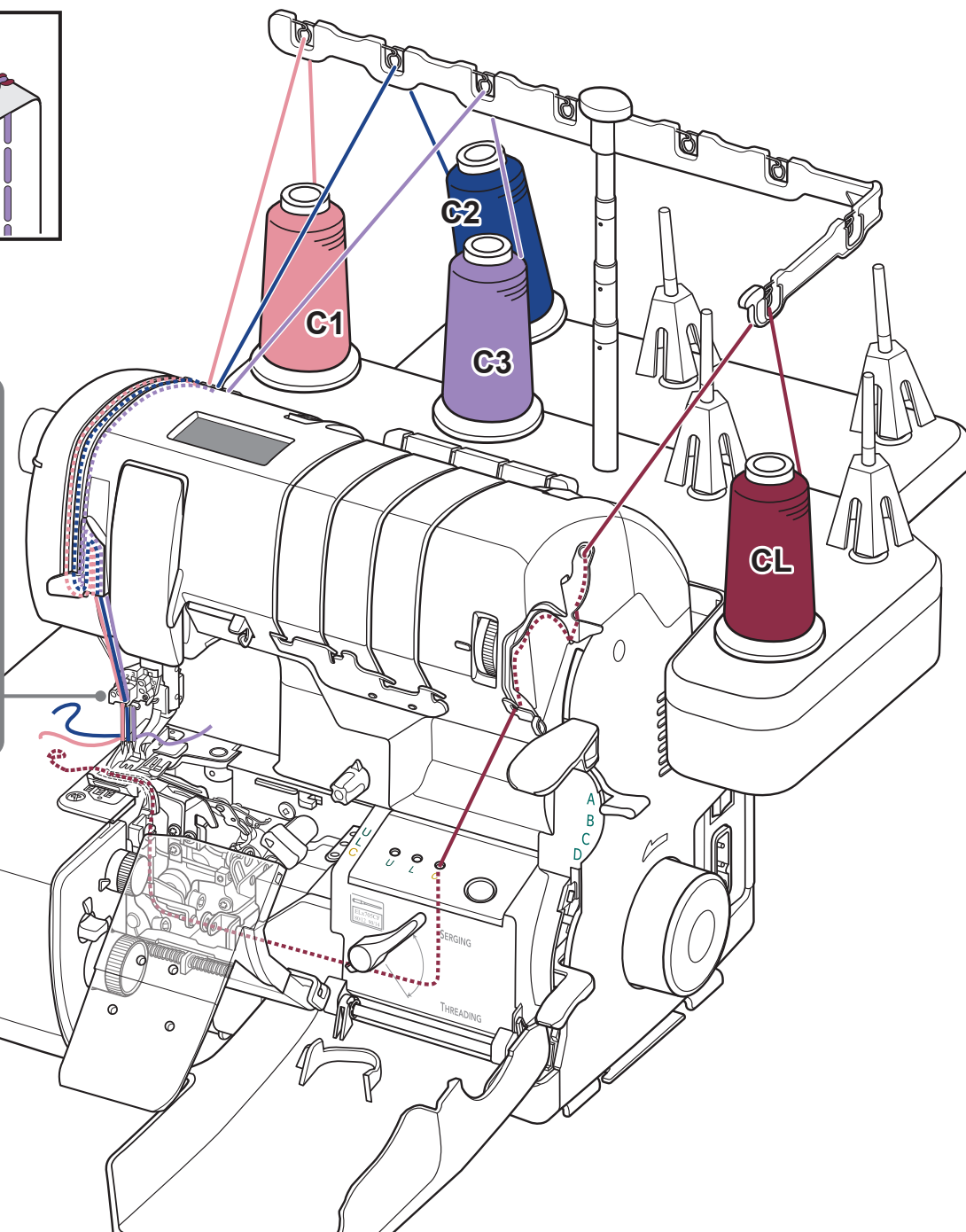
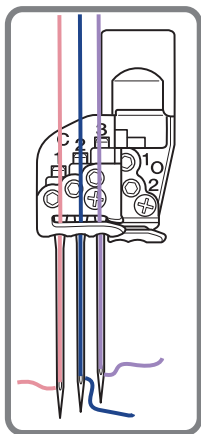
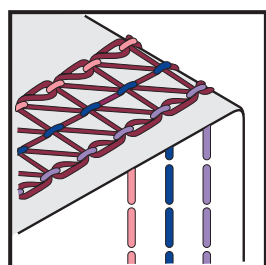
This stitch type is commonly used by the garment industry for topstitching and hemming fabrics used in activewear. Other uses are for elastic application and as a decorative stitch when stitched with the right side of the fabric facing the machine bed or wrong side facing up.

The Triple Cover Stitch is formed using all three "C" (C-1, C-2, C-3) needle positions and the chain looper. Made up of three parallel rows of straight stitching on top of the fabric with the chain looper forming the stitch on the underside.

Instructions for Chain Looper port, Chain Needle(s) threading (See pages 19, 22, 24).

NOTE: All chain and cover stitches must be started with fabric under the needle(s). To chain-off of the fabric refer to page 25.

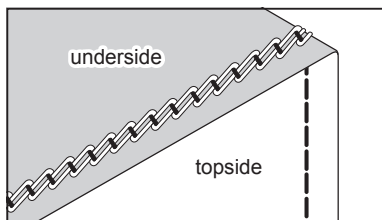
NEEDLES	LENGTH	Set Needle Tension Dial to:	Set Chain Looper Tension Dial to:
C-1, C-2 and C-3	2.5 - 4.0	4 - 6	0 - 1



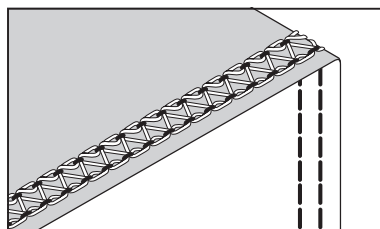
Tension Adjustment

Balanced tension

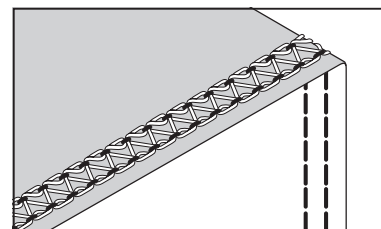
The Chain Stitch tension is correct when the needle thread sews a straight seam on the topside and the chain looper thread forms loops on the underside of the fabric.



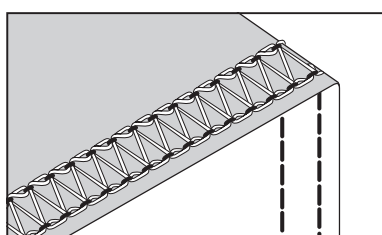
Chain Stitch



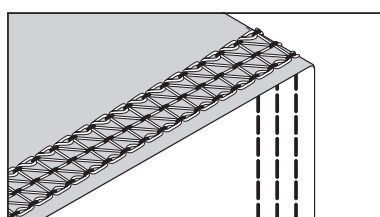
Cover Stitch
Left Narrow - 3mm



Cover Stitch
Right Narrow - 3mm



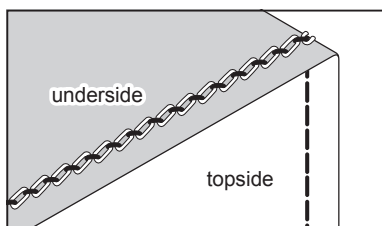
Cover Stitch
Wide 6mm



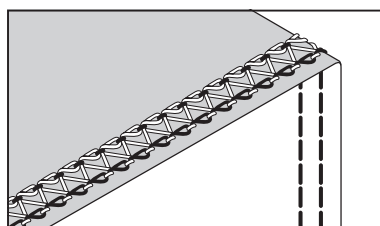
Triple Cover Stitch
6mm

Needle thread is too loose

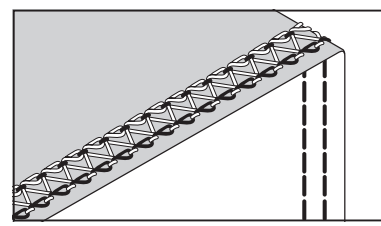
Turn the chain/cover stitch needle tension dial to a higher number. Or turn the chain/cover stitch looper tension dial to a lower number for looser tension.



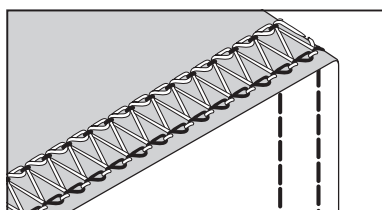
Chain Stitch



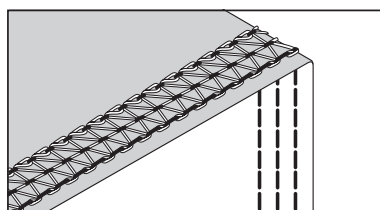
Cover Stitch
Left Narrow - 3mm



Cover Stitch
Right Narrow - 3mm



Cover Stitch
Wide 6mm

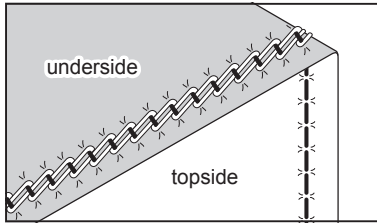


Triple Cover Stitch
6mm

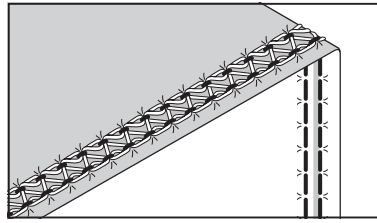
Tension Adjustment (Cont.)

Needle thread is too tight

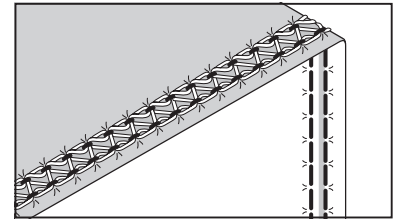
Turn the chain/cover stitch needle tension dial to a lower number. Or turn the chain/cover stitch looper tension dial to a higher number for tighter tension



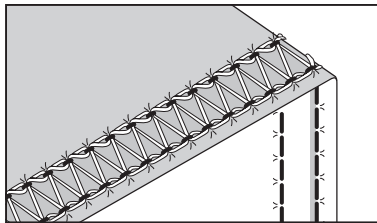
Chain Stitch



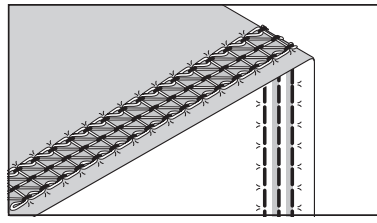
Cover Stitch
Left Narrow - 3mm



Cover Stitch
Right Narrow - 3mm



Cover Stitch
Wide 6mm



Triple Cover Stitch
6mm

4-Thread Safety Stitch

The 4-thread safety stitch is perfect for all types of woven fabrics ranging from fine to heavyweight. This stitch is designed to seam and overlock the fabric edge in one step, thus creating a garment industry standard safety stitch. As well as woven fabrics, the 4-thread safety stitch is ideal for stabilizing knits, sweater knits and long seams on woven fabrics.

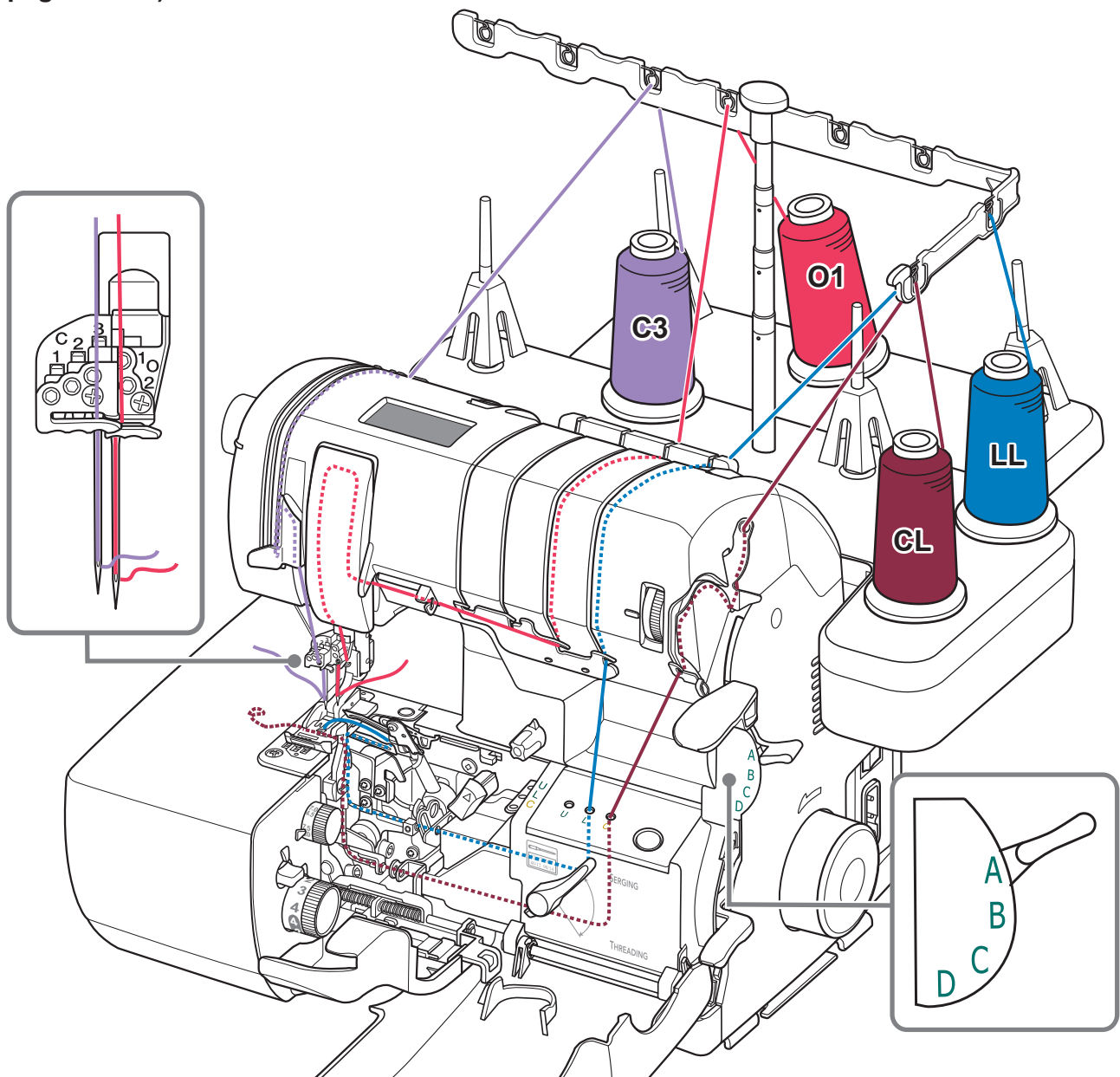
The 4-thread safety stitch combines a 2-thread overlock stitch using the subsidiary looper with a 2-thread chain stitch. Depending on the chain/cover needle position there are three different seam width options that are ideal for a wide range of fabric types and weights.

For 4-thread Safety Stitch:

1. Use standard cutting blade cover.
2. Engage the subsidiary looper in the upper looper (see pg. 14).
3. Thread the lower and chain loopers.
4. Thread one chain needle and the O-1 overlock needle (see illustration).
5. Engage the upper blade to cut the fabric. Set stitch width dial at 7.5.
6. Select "A" on the Stitch Selector.

Note: For each stitch variation (width) refer to the settings chart on page 48.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Chain looper port, Overlock /Chain Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-24).



4-Thread Safety Stitch (Cont.)

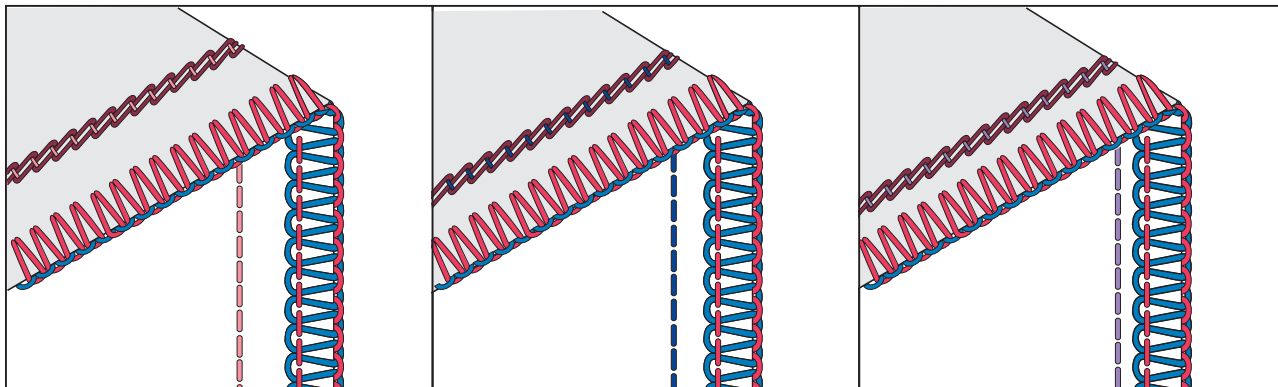
4-Thread Safety Stitch:

2-Thread Chain w/2-Thread Overlock Wide

5/8 inch (16mm)

1/2 inch (13mm)

3/8 inch (10mm)



Size	Needle	Looper	Stitch Length	Stitch Width	Stitch Selector	Chain Needle Tension Dial	Chain Looper Tension Dial
16mm (5/8 inch)	C-1, O-1	C,L, Sub Looper	2.5 - 4.0	7.5	A	4 - 6	3.5
13mm (1/2 inch)	C-2, O-1	C,L, Sub Looper	2.5 - 4.0	7.5	A	4 - 6	2 - 3
10mm (3/8inch)	C-3, O-1	C,L, Sub Looper	2.5 - 4.0	7.5	A	4 - 6	2 - 3

NOTE: Stitch length, stitch width and chain needle tension settings may vary with different thread and fabric types.

5-Thread Safety Stitch

The 5-thread safety stitch is perfect for all types of woven fabrics ranging from fine to heavyweight. This stitch is designed to seam and overlock the fabric edge in one step, thus creating a garment industry standard stitch. As well as woven fabrics, the 5-thread safety stitch is for stabilizing knits, sweater knits and long seams on woven fabrics.

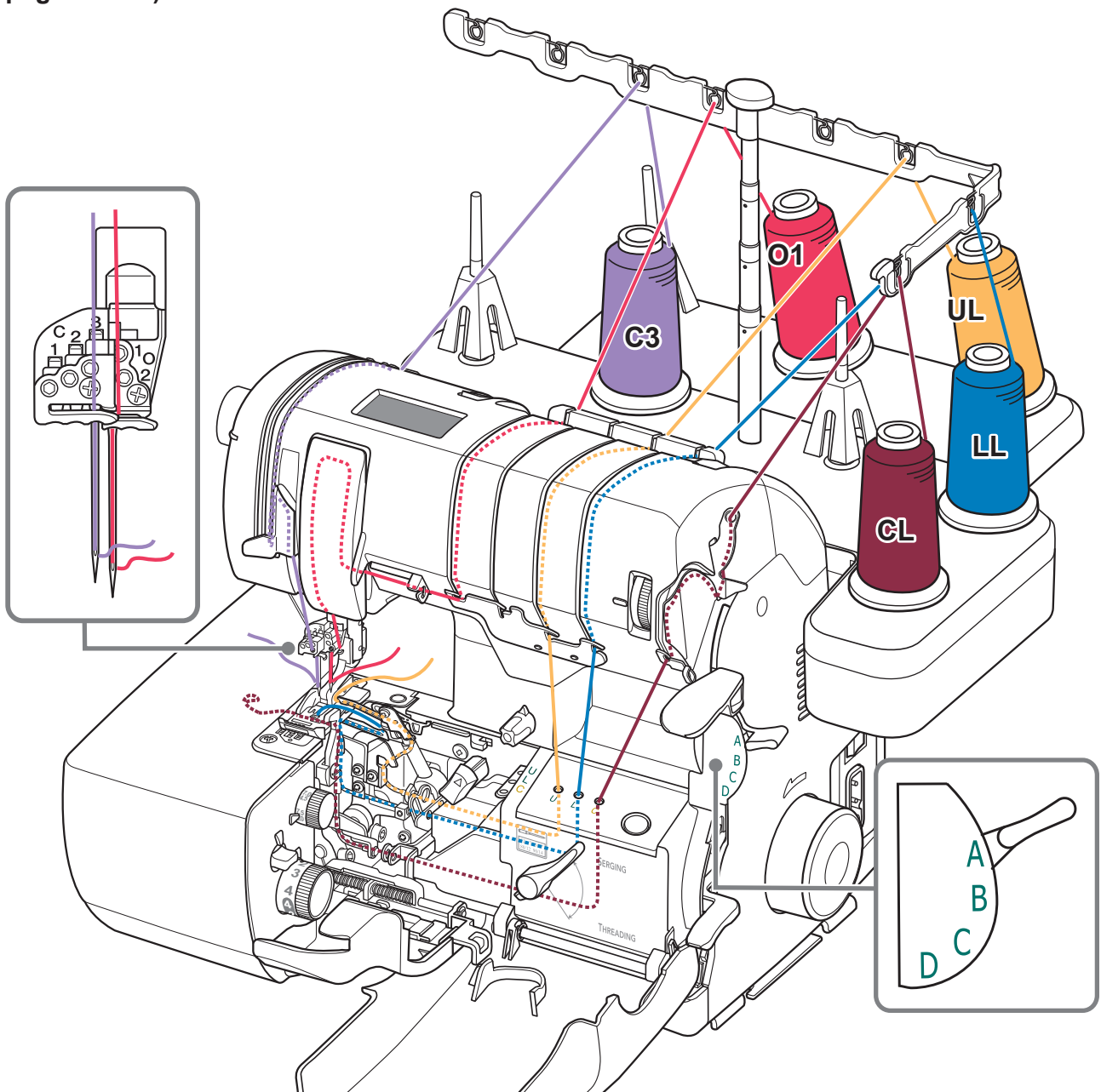
The 5-thread safety stitch is a combined stitch of a 3-thread overlock and 2-thread chain stitch. With the option of three different seam widths depending on the chain/cover stitch needle position. The varied widths allow versatility when working with different types of fabrics.

For 5-Thread Safety Stitch:

1. Use standard cutting blade cover.
2. Thread the upper, lower and chain loopers.
3. Thread the chain needle, C-1, C-2 or C-3, and O-1 overlock needle (See illustration).
4. Engage the upper cutting blade and set the stitch width at 7.5.
5. Select "A" on the Stitch Selector.

Note: For each stitch variation (width) refer to the settings chart on page 50.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Chain looper port, Overlock /Chain Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-24).



5-Thread Safety Stitch (Cont.)

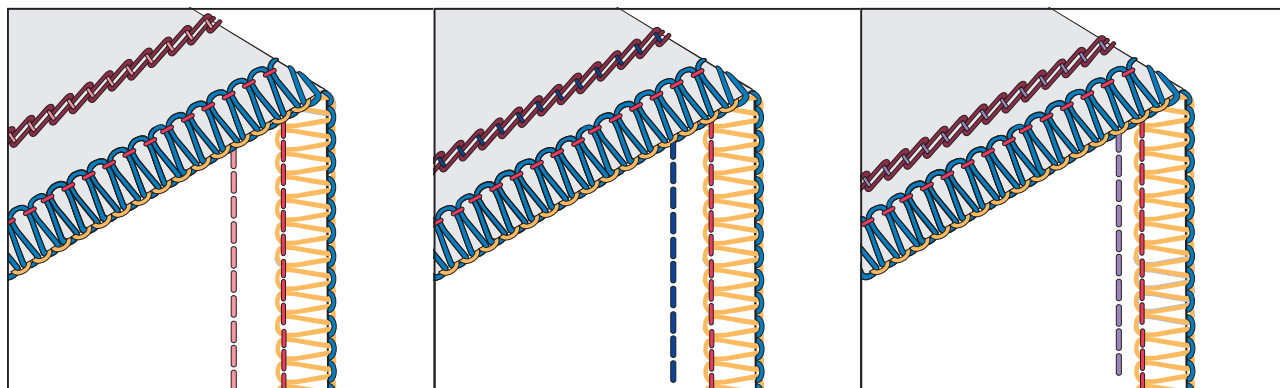
5-Thread Safety Stitch:

2-Thread Chain w/3-Thread Overlock Wide

5/8 inch (16mm)

1/2 inch (13mm)

3/8 inch (10mm)



Size	Needle	Looper	Stitch Length	Stitch Width	Stitch Selector	Chain Needle Tension Dial	Chain Looper Tension Dial
16mm (5/8 inch)	C-1, O-1	U,L,C	2.5 - 4.0	7.5	A	4 - 6	4 - 5
13mm (1/2 inch)	C-2, O-1	U,L,C	2.5 - 4.0	7.5	A	4 - 6	4 - 5
10mm (3/8inch)	C-3, O-1	U,L,C	2.5 - 4.0	7.5	A	4 - 6	4 - 5

NOTE: Stitch length, stitch width and chain needle tension settings may vary with different thread and fabric types.

8-Thread Stitch

The 8-Thread Stitch combines the 4-Thread Overlock and Triple Cover Stitch creating a 5/8 inch (16mm) wide stitch. This stitch is perfect for garment construction on heavyweight woven fabrics and ideal as a decorative topstitch and edge finish making the stitch versatile as well as decorative.

For the 8-Thread Stitch:

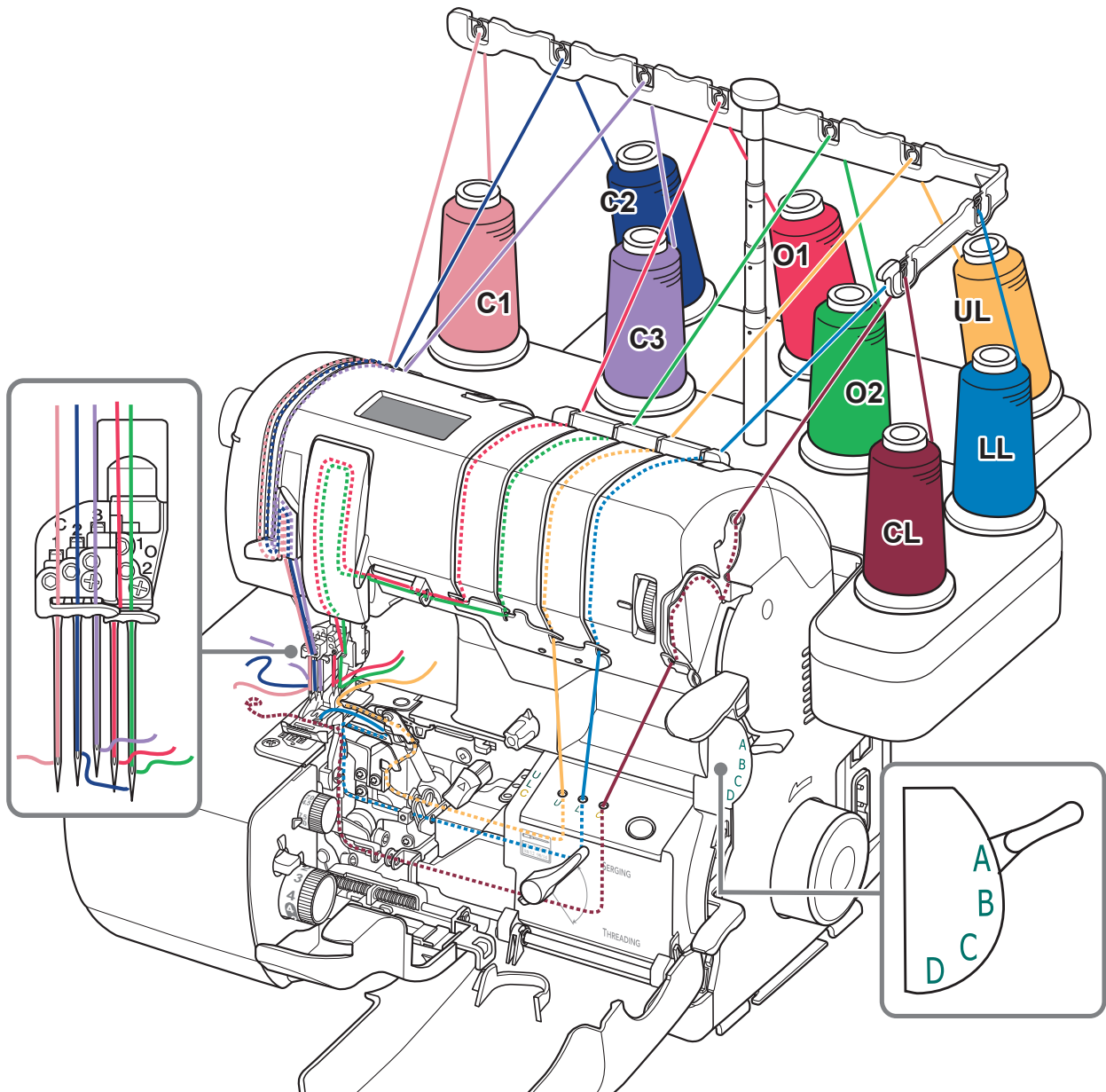
1. Use standard cutting blade cover.
2. Thread upper, lower, and chain loopers.
3. Thread C-1, C-2, C-3, O-1, and O-2 needle positions.
4. Engage the upper blade to cut the fabric.
5. Select "A" on the Stitch Selector Lever.

Instructions for Upper/ Lower, Chain looper port, Overlock /Chain Needle(s) threading (See pages 19-24).

The stitch selection charts in the back of the manual highlight other combination stitches such as:

- 7-Thread - wide (Triple Cover Stitch with 3-Thread Overlock Wide)
- 7-Thread - narrow (Triple Cover Stitch with 3-Thread Overlock Narrow)
- 6-Thread - wide (Wide Cover Stitch with 3-Thread Overlock Wide)
- 6-Thread - narrow (Narrow Cover Stitch with 3-Thread Overlock Narrow)

Each of these stitch combinations work in the same manner as the 8-Thread Stitch. See next page for illustrations of the various stitch combinations.



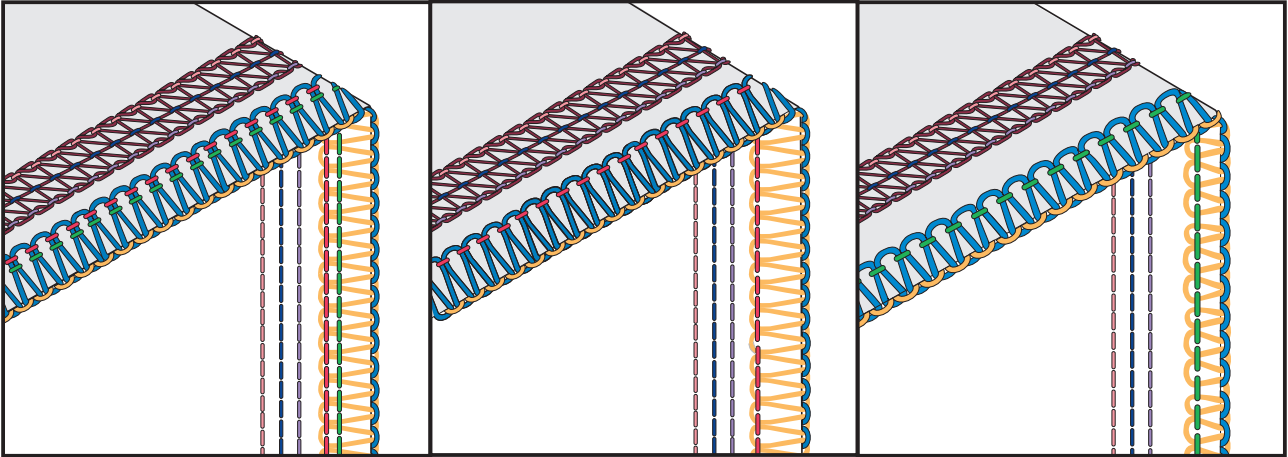
8-Thread Stitch (Cont.)

Variations of Stitches

8-Thread Stitch
Triple Cover Stitch
w/ 4-Thread Overlock

7-Thread - wide
Triple Cover Stitch
w/3-Thread Overlock Wide

7-Thread - narrow
Triple Cover Stitch
w/3-Thread Overlock Narrow



"Expressive" Chain / Cover Stitches combined with Overlock Stitches

With the ability to combine Overlock and Chain/Cover stitches on the Splendor, a wide selection of stitches branch off from the common "Expressive" stitches. The following combinations let you "Express" your creativity like never before.

Use the "Stitch Selection Chart" at the back of the manual for threading your Splendor for the different combinations.

The most commonly used combinations are the:

5-Thread Safety Stitch - 3-Thread Overlock Wide & Chain Stitch C-3 needle position

4-Thread Safety Stitch - 2-Thread Overlock Wide & Chain Stitch C-3 needle position

"Expressive" Combinations

3-Thread Overlock Narrow & Chain C-3 needle position

3-Thread Overlock Narrow & Chain C-2 needle position

3-Thread Overlock Narrow & Chain C-1 needle position

3-Thread Overlock Wide & Chain C-3 needle position

3-Thread Overlock Wide & Chain C-2 needle position

3-Thread Overlock Wide & Chain C-1 needle position

3-Thread Flatlock Narrow & Chain C-3 needle position

3-Thread Flatlock Narrow & Chain C-2 needle position

3-Thread Flatlock Narrow & Chain C-1 needle position

3-Thread Rolled Hem & Chain C-3 needle position

3-Thread Rolled Hem & Chain C-2 needle position

3-Thread Rolled Hem & Chain C-1 needle position

2-Thread Overlock Narrow & Chain C-3 needle position

2-Thread Overlock Narrow & Chain C-2 needle position

2-Thread Overlock Narrow & Chain C-1 needle position

2-Thread Overlock Narrow & Right Narrow Cover Stitch

2-Thread Overlock Narrow & Left Narrow Cover Stitch

2-Thread Overlock Narrow & Wide Cover Stitch

2-Thread Overlock Wide & Chain C-3 needle position

2-Thread Overlock Wide & Chain C-2 needle position

2-Thread Overlock Wide & Chain C-1 needle position

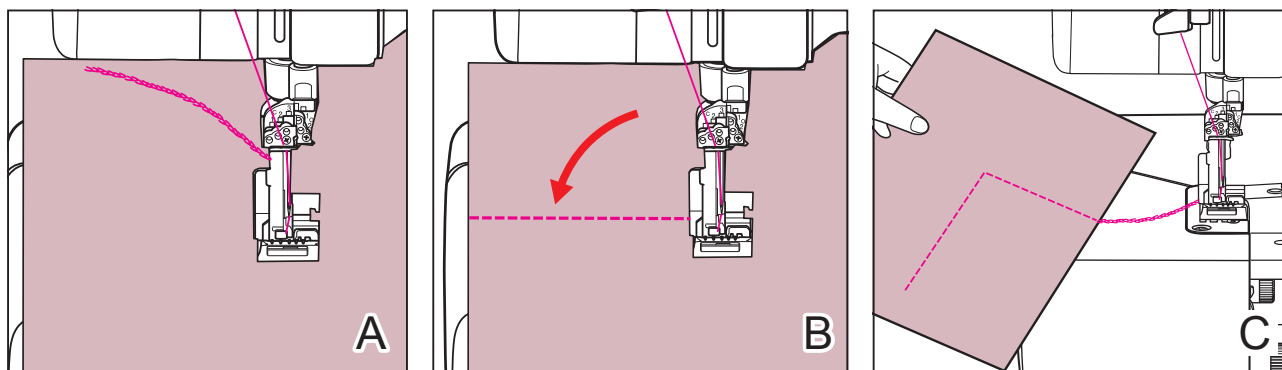
2-Thread Overlock Wide & Right Narrow Cover Stitch

2-Thread Overlock Wide & Left Narrow Cover Stitch

2-Thread Overlock Wide & Wide Cover Stitch

Turning Corners - Chain Stitch

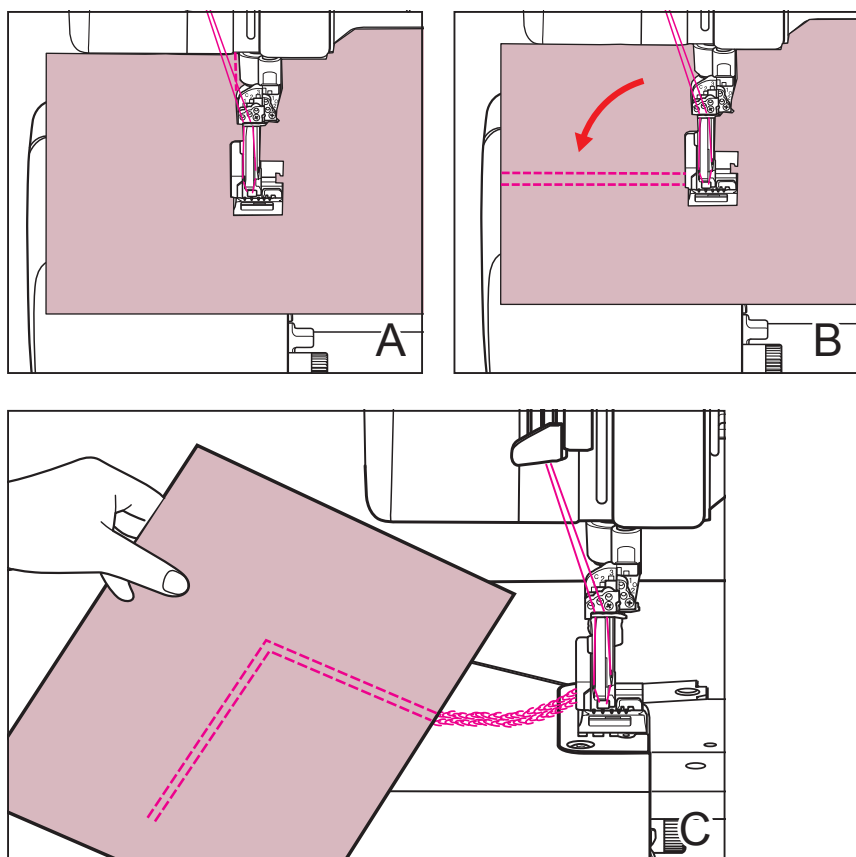
Sew to the point in the fabric where you want to turn a corner. Stop stitching and turn the hand-wheel toward you (counterclockwise) making sure the needle is down and in the fabric. Slowly start to raise the needle OUT Of THE FABRIC stopping when you see the eye of the needle. (The point of the needle will still be in the fabric.) Raise the presser foot (fig. A), and slowly pivot the fabric (fig. B). Lower the presser foot and continue to sew (fig. C).



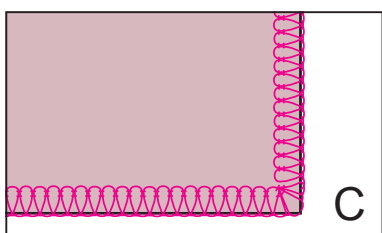
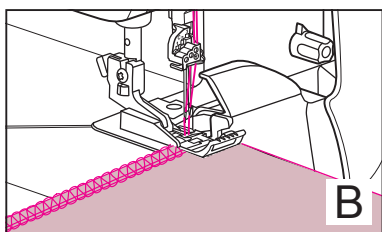
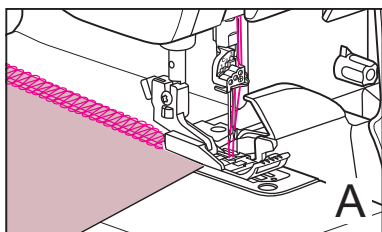
Turning Corners - Cover Stitch

Sew to the point in the fabric where you want to turn a corner. Stop stitching and turn the hand-wheel toward you (counterclockwise) until the needles are down and in the fabric. Turn the hand-wheel away from you (clockwise) until the needles are in the highest position and the needles are out of the fabric. Raise the presser foot (fig. A) and slowly pivot the fabric. Align the needles with the stitching on the fabric (fig. B) and lower the presser foot. Continue to sew (fig. C).

To keep the stitch from unraveling at the corner(s), use a hand needle and thread to complete the corner on the top of the fabric and catch the chain looper thread on the underside.



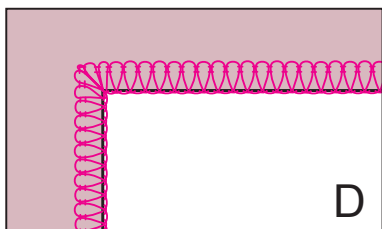
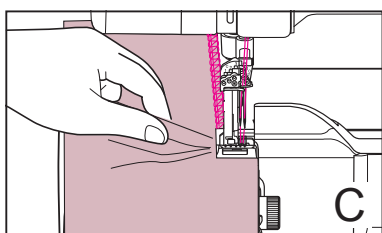
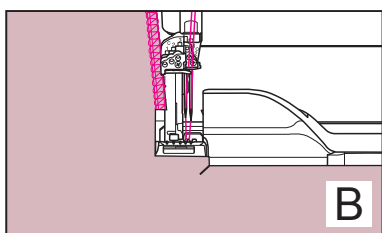
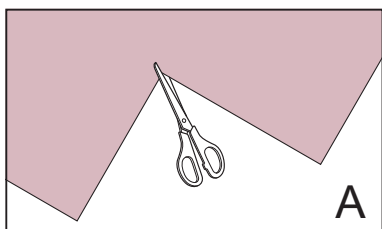
Turning Outside Corner – Overlock



1. Stitch along one edge until you reach the corner. Take one stitch off the edge of the fabric (fig. A). (As you approach the edge, you may want to stop and manually turn the handwheel towards you.)
2. Raise the presser foot. Bring the needle(s) to the highest position, and pull a little slack in the needle threads.
3. Clear the stitch fingers, and rotate the fabric to reposition the needle(s) at the previous row of stitching (fig. B). Gently pull up on all the threads to remove any slack. Lower the presser foot and resume stitching.

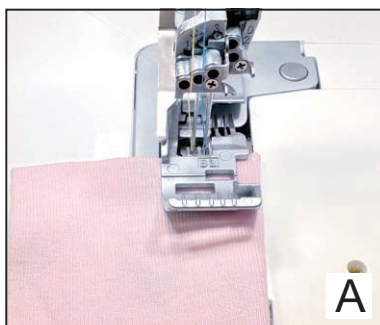
NOTE: A loose thread loop at the corner is caused by too much slack in the needle thread when clearing the stitch fingers. Try again, turning corners takes a little practice!

Turning Inside Corner – Overlock

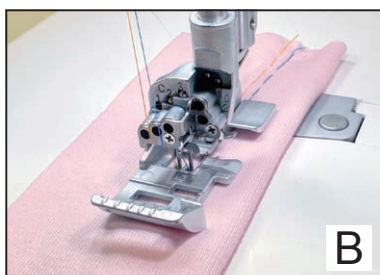


1. Reinforce loosely woven fabrics at the corner with stay-stitching on a sewing machine. Clip to the corner (fig. A).
2. Align the fabric edge with the the left inside edge of the cutting blade, and stitch until the cutting blade reaches the corner, not the needles. Don't cut into the corner (fig. B).
3. Lower the needle(s) to anchor the fabric.
4. Raise the presser foot and straighten out the fabric, forming a pleat at the corner (fig. C).
5. Be sure the marked stitching line (stay-stitching) is straight, lower the presser foot and continue serging the remaining edge. When done correctly, the pleat will disappear after stitching (fig. D).

Flat Hemming - Cover Stitch

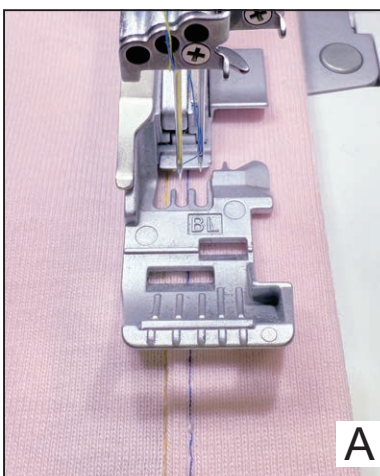


1. Leave one seam open.
2. Measure, turn up and press hem on garment or project.
3. On right side of the fabric mark hem allowance with fabric marking pen.
4. Place garment or project right side up under the presser foot aligning a needle or needles with the fabric edge on the underside (fig. A).
5. Stitch hem (fig. B).
6. Stitch remaining seam to complete hem.

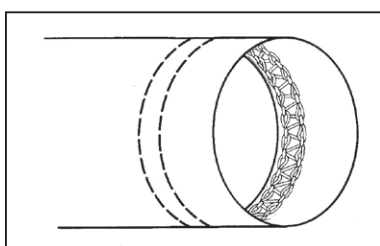
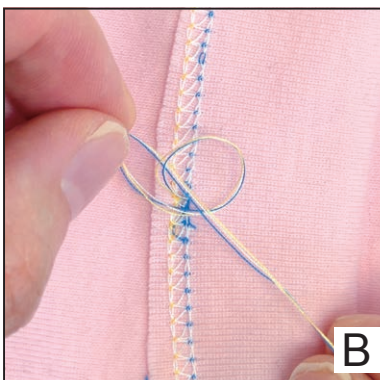


NOTE: Optional hemming guides or attachments will assist with fabric alignment when hemming. Contact your authorized Baby Lock retailer for these optional hemming guides and attachments.

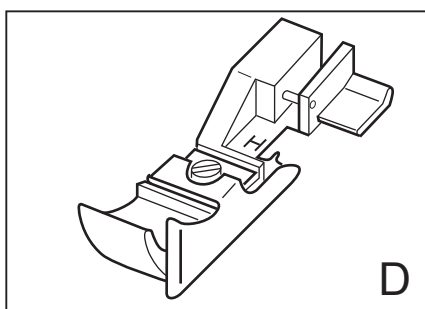
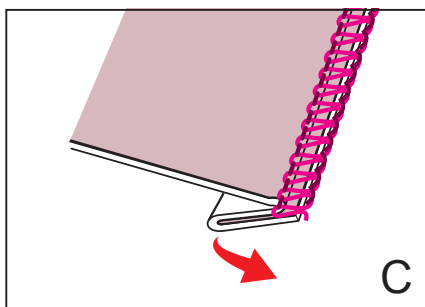
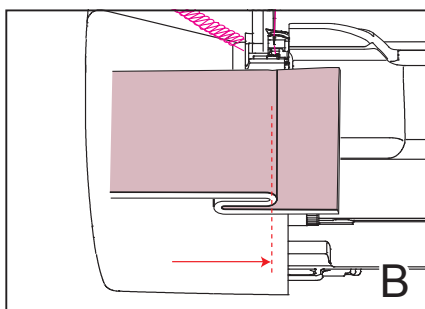
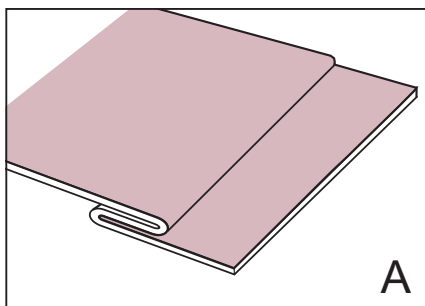
Hemming in the Round - Cover Stitch



1. Sew all garment or project seams.
2. Measure, turn up and press the hem.
3. Place garment or project under the presser foot aligning a needle or needles with the fabric edge underneath. Stitch around hem overlapping the ending and starting points approximately 1/2 inch (13mm) (Fig. A).
4. Turn the handwheel towards you until the needles are in the lowest position in the fabric.
5. Carefully reverse the handwheel until the needles are in the highest position.
6. Raise the presser foot and pull slack in the needle threads.
7. Carefully and firmly pull fabric and threads to the left. Cut needle threads leaving a 4-5 inch (100-127mm) thread tail. On the underside cut the chain looper thread.
8. With the needle threads on the underside of the fabric, tie off the needle threads and chain looper thread (fig. B).
9. Use a seam sealant to secure the threads at the thread knot and trim thread tails when seam sealant dries. Another option is to bury the thread tails under the chain looper stitching on the underside once the seam sealant has dried.



Blind Hemming – Overlock



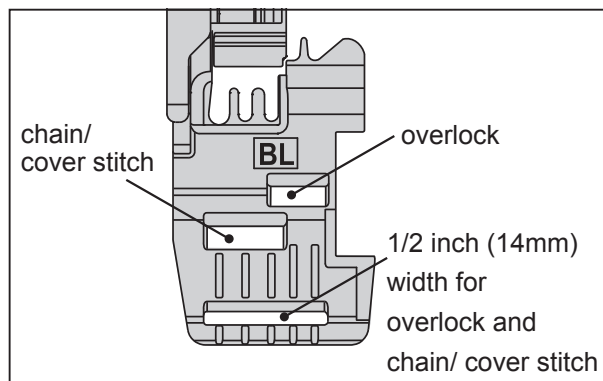
Your Baby Lock Splendor can create a sturdy, nearly invisible hem.

1. Set the machine for 2-Thread Overlock with the O-2 needle threaded. Set the stitch width at 5.0 and the stitch length at 4.0 in the standard range.
2. Mark, fold and press hem. Then fold the hem allowance back against the fabric right side creating a fold 1/4 inch (6.35mm) from the top edge of the hem shown in (fig. A).
3. Align the fold under the presser foot and stitch, allowing the needle to catch only a thread or two of the soft fold, the cutting blade will trim the side edge (single layer) of the hem while the loopers overcast the fabric edge for a clean finish (fig. B).
4. Open the fold and press flat (fig. C).

NOTE: An optional blindhem foot, for consistent guiding of the fabric, is available through an authorized Baby Lock retailer (fig. D).

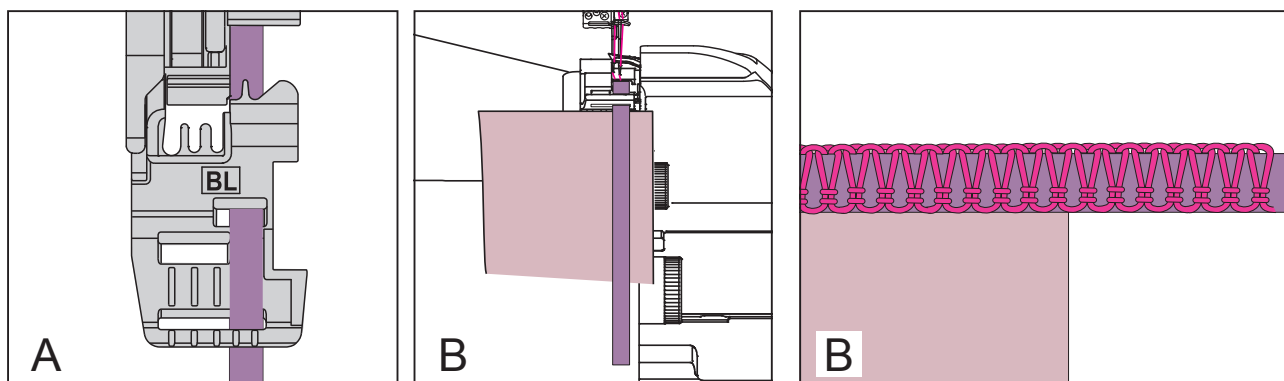
Tape slots

The standard presser foot has one slot dedicated to both the overlock and chain cover stitches. This enables you to use assorted sized tapes with various serging applications.



Inserting Tapes – Overlock

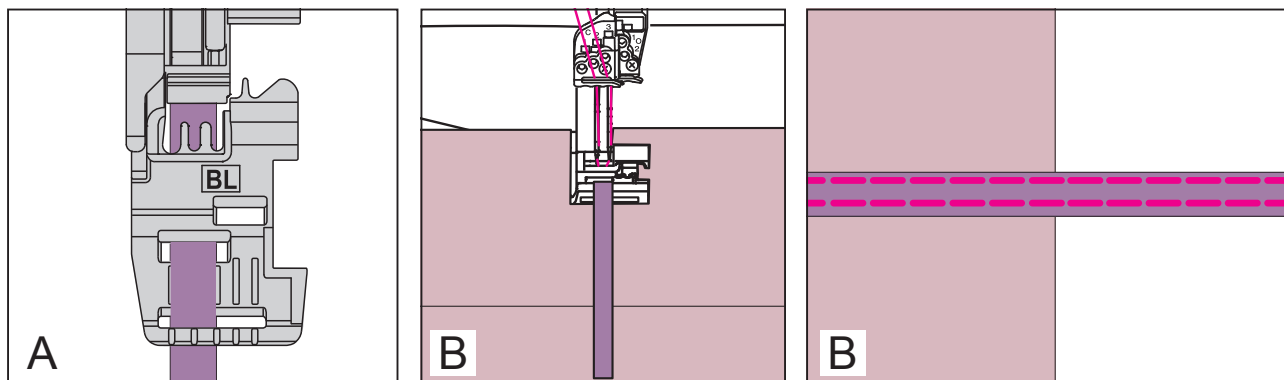
The slot on the standard presser foot is designed to guide stabilizing tape, narrow elastic or decorative ribbon into the stitching. Insert tape or elastic into the slot and under the back of the foot (fig. A). Adjust the stitch width to match the tape width. Place the fabric under the foot and stitch (fig. B).



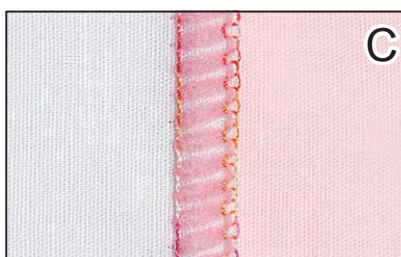
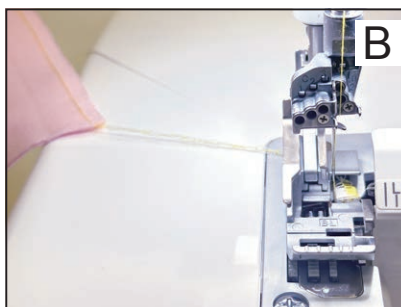
Inserting Tapes - Cover Stitch

The slot on the standard foot can be used with the narrow, wide, or triple cover stitches. Decorative tape, ribbon, or elastic can be inserted into the slot and sewn with the cover stitch (fig. A). Insert the tape, ribbon or elastic into the slot and down under the foot to the needles. Place the fabric under the foot and stitch. (fig. B)

(Remember, that the cover stitch must be started in the fabric). When using the sewing table, the decorative tape, ribbon, or elastic can be placed anywhere on the fabric (fig. B).



Flatlock "Decorative" – Overlock

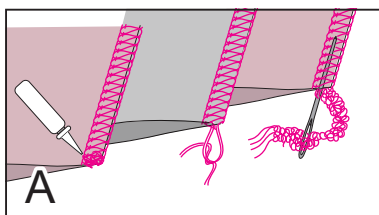


The flatlock stitch need not be limited to seamlines. When sewn on a fold, flatlocking can create attractive decorative accents within the body of a garment or project. Either follow placement lines on your fabric or design your own special effects by stitching the fabric before laying out pattern pieces.

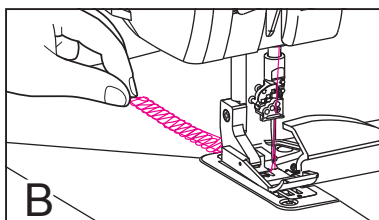
1. Set the machine for 2-thread flatlock - wide (see page 36).
2. Turn the cutting blade locking dial clockwise to disengage the upper blade.
3. Set the stitch length to desired setting.
4. Fold the fabric right or wrong side together (for either the loop or ladder part of the stitch) along stitch placement lines.
5. Position the fabric under the presser foot, aligning the fold of the fabric 1/8 inch (3.2mm) to the left of the upper blade (fig. A). (see note)
6. Stitch to the desired ending point.
7. Clear the stitch fingers and chain off the fabric (fig. B).
8. Clip threads, leaving a 3-4 inch (75-100mm) chain.
9. Gently pull the fabric to flatten the stitches (fig. C).
10. Separate the thread chain and using a hand needle pull the threads to the backside of the fabric and under the stitches. If necessary, tie a knot to secure the threads (fig. D).

NOTE: If the fabric does not pull completely flat under the stitches, guide the fabric fold to the left so that the loops hang slightly off the fold while stitching.

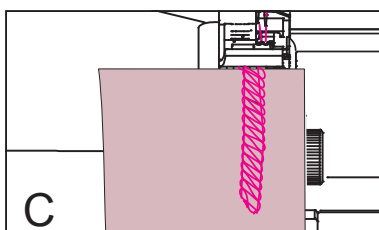
Securing Ends – Overlock



The serger stitch will not easily unravel, and in most cases serged seams are secured by an intersecting seam. If that's not the case, these are several options for securing seams (fig. A).

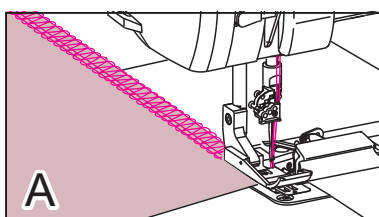
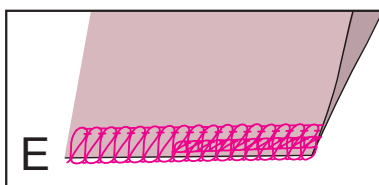
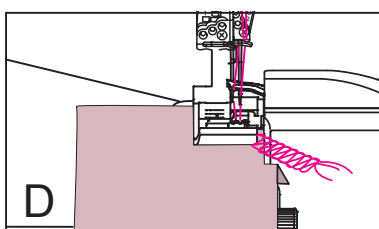


1. Leave a 3 inch (75mm) chain, separate the threads and tie a knot.
2. Apply a dot of seam sealant on the thread chain at the fabric edge. Allow to dry and cut off the excess thread chain.
3. Leave a 3-4 inch (75-100mm) thread chain and using a large-eye tapestry needle or double-eyed needle weave the chain back into the stitching.
4. Lock the beginning or end of a seam by serging over the previous stitches.



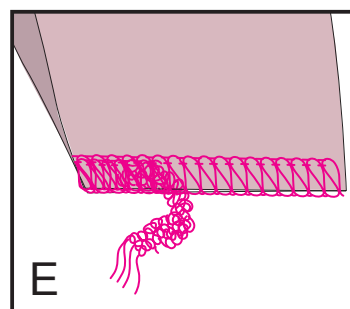
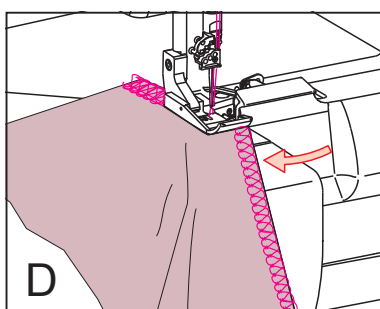
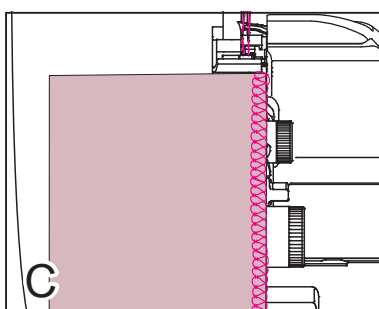
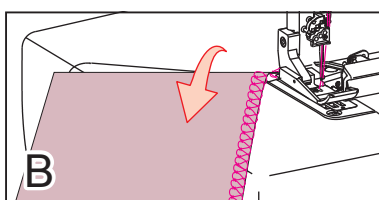
To lock the beginning of the seam:

1. Manually turn the handwheel toward you taking 2-3 stitches into the fabric. Leave the needle(s) in the lowest position to anchor the fabric.
2. Raise the presser foot.
3. Smooth out the thread chain with your fingers (fig. B). Bring the thread chain toward you and under the foot, aligning it with the edge of the fabric (fig. C).
4. Lower the foot and continue sewing, catching the thread chain in the stitches for about 1 inch (25mm). Let the cutting blades cut off any remaining thread chain (fig. D-E).



To lock the end of the seam:

1. Take one stitch off the end of the fabric (fig. A).
2. Raise the presser foot and bring the needle(s) to the highest position. Gently pull back on the fabric to clear the stitch fingers.
3. Carefully turn the fabric over, end to end (fig. B), and reposition it under the presser foot with the needle at the seam edge, and aligned with the previous needle stitch (fig. C).
4. Lower the presser foot and sew 5-6 stitches over the previous stitches, being careful not to cut them. You may want to turn the cutting blade locking dial clockwise to the "LOCK" position. Pivot the fabric and chain off (fig. D - E).



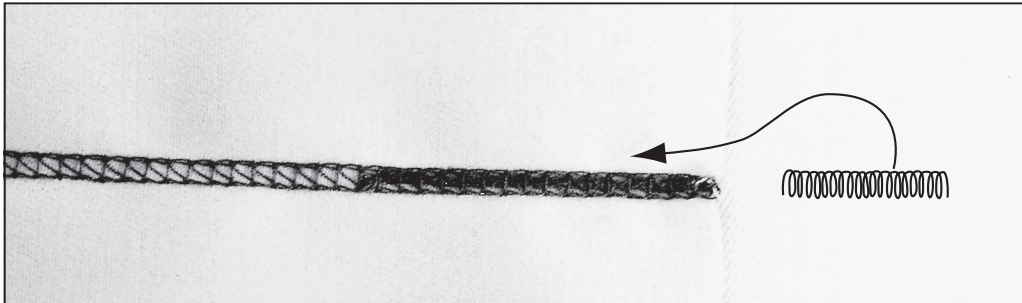
Securing Chain and Cover Stitching

The Chain Stitch and Cover Stitch can easily be removed. Trim the thread chain to the fabric edge at the "end" of the (stitching) and pull on the chain looper thread on underside of the fabric. This will give you the opportunity to easily "unsew" a incorrect seam or stitching.

To secure the chain or cover stitch, at the end of the seam, bring the needle thread(s) to the back of the fabric and tug on the needle threads to secure them. The cover stitch needle threads may also be tied to prevent raveling of the stitch. Seam sealant can also be applied to the thread ends.

Because the chain stitch can be easily removed, the stitch has a multitude of sewing functions.

- use as a basting seam for garment construction or any project.
- tucks in children's clothing.
- in wide elastic in waistbands.



Differential Feed

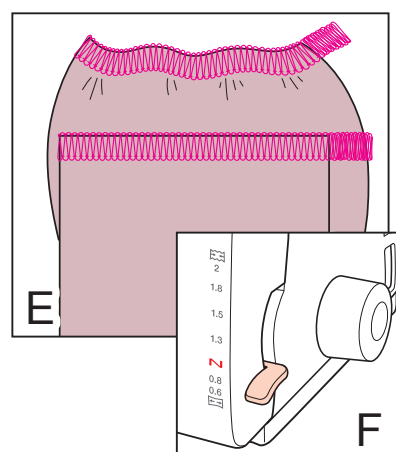
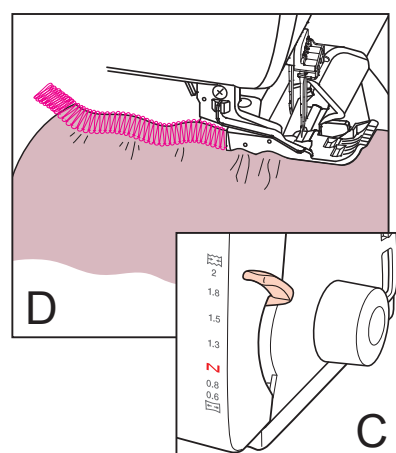
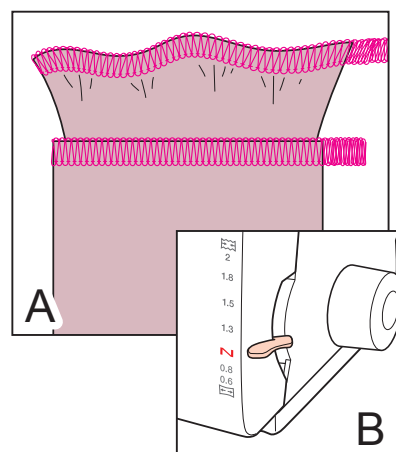
The differential feed system allows the set (front and back) of feed dogs to work independently in order to ensure smooth sewing on all fabrics.

When the differential feed lever, located at the right front edge, is set on "N" for normal feeding, the feed dogs move the same distance. This setting is used for most fabrics and applications.

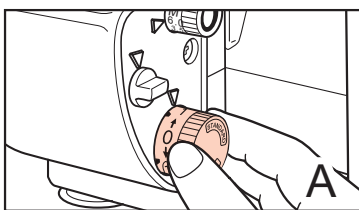
When the lever is set above "N", the front feed dogs will feed more fabric than the back feed dogs. This is because the front feed dogs move a greater distance than the back feed dogs. As a result, the fabric becomes compressed or eased, as the diagram on the front cover indicates. This can eliminate wavy seams in stretchy fabrics or those cut on the bias grain.

At the maximum setting of 2.0, the differential feed can gather a lightweight fabric to nearly double fullness. The front feed dogs feed in twice as much fabric as the back feed dogs are feeding out. To maximize the gathering effect, use the longest stitch length setting. Always test the differential setting for desired results as fabric weight can affect how the fabric is gathered.

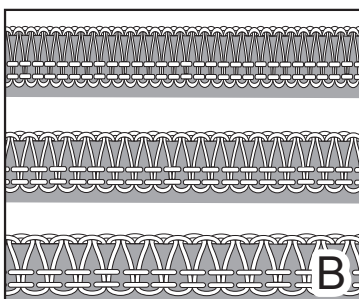
When the differential feed lever is set below "N", the front feed dogs move less of a distance than the back feed dogs. This adjustment stretches the fabric slightly as it is sewn. The lower settings prevent puckers on lightweight fabric and knits.



Stitch Length/Rolled Hem



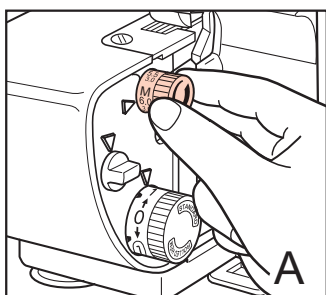
The stitch length/rolled hem adjusting dial is conveniently located just to the left of the front cover, near the base plate (fig. A). The dial shows two stitch length ranges, from 0.75, for the shortest stitch, to 4 for the longest. As the dial indicates, one range is for standard (overlock stitches) sewing and one is for rolled edging or narrow hemming/seaming.



Simply turn the dial aligning the desired setting with the indicator mark on the machine. A stitch length of 3mm, or about 10 stitches per inch is ideal for seaming and overedging most fabrics. For overedging or seaming very lightweight fabrics, you may prefer a shorter stitch length. When sewing heavier fabrics, you may choose to lengthen the stitch (fig. B).

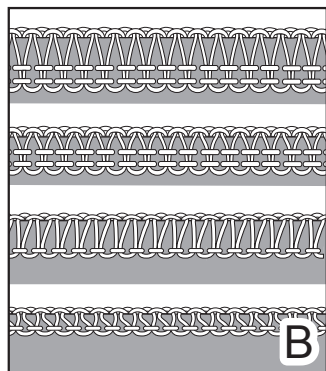
NOTE: 0.75mm is located between the 0 and 1 on both standard & rolled settings.

Stitch Width



The stitch width adjusting dial is located above the stitch length dial (fig. A). The stitch width displays two sets of numbers, indicating two width ranges. for overlock stitches. The larger numbers on the dial, 5.5 through 7.5mm, denote the stitch width when the O-1 (left) needle is in use. The smaller size numbers, 3.0 through 5.0mm, apply when only the O-2 (right) needle is in use for forming a 3-thread or 2-thread stitch. The "M" setting (3.5) is for the rolled edge.

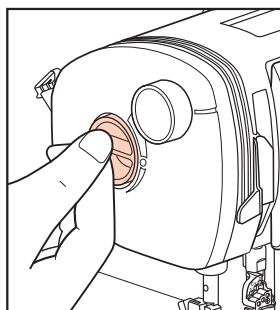
Adjusting the stitch width moves the upper cutting blade. It also moves the stitch fingers further apart or closer together for complete fabric support with any stitch width.



The stitch width is variable between either end of the range. Simply turn the dial aligning the desired setting with the indicator mark on the machine. Use a wider stitch width for medium to heavier wovens and knits and a narrower stitch width for lightweight wovens, knits and sheer fabrics (fig. B).

Note: Each number appears only once on the stitch width dial. The larger numbers on the stitch width dial indicate a left (O-1) needle position with the smaller numbers indicating a right (O-2) needle position. When using two needles the default will always be the left (O1) needle position.

Presser Foot Pressure Adjustment



The presser foot pressure has been preset and rarely needs adjustment. You may find it necessary to decrease the foot pressure for thick fabrics or increase foot pressure for thin fabrics to feed more smoothly under the presser foot. Turn the presser foot pressure adjustment dial on the left side of the machine.

To increase pressure, turn the pressure adjusting dial counterclockwise. To decrease pressure, turn the dial clockwise.

Chain/Cover Stitch Tension Dials

The tension system for the chain and cover stitches is completely separate from the ATD system used for the overlock stitches. Unlike the thread delivery system for the overlock stitches, the tensions of the chain / cover stitch needles and chain looper are adjusted by dials located on the left outer side and upper right front of the Splendor.

Chain/Cover Stitch Needle Tension Dial

The chain/cover stitch needle tension dial is located on the left upper side of the machine. The tension dial controls all three of the chain/cover stitch needle positions. With a standard setting of "5", the dial can be adjusted from 0 - 9 to increase or decrease the tension on the chain/cover stitch needle threads.

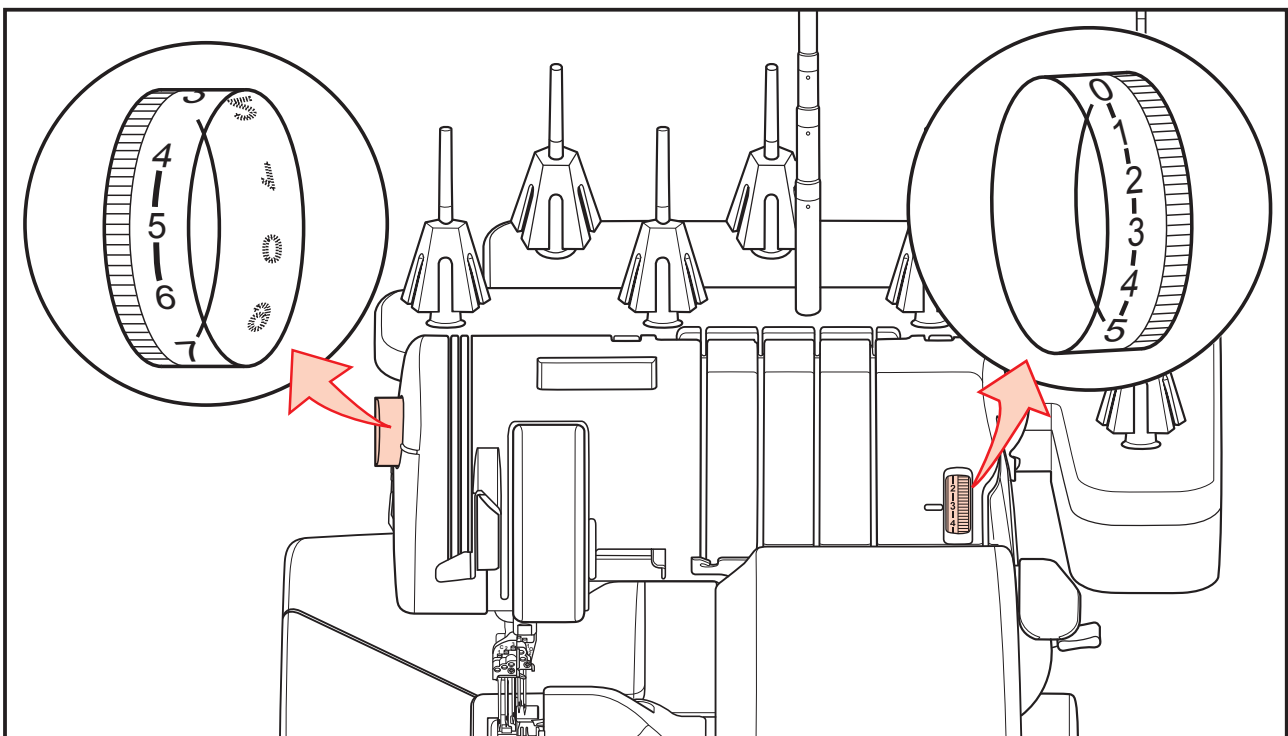
- Increase the tension by turning the dial to a larger number.
- Decrease the tension by turning the dial to a smaller number.
- Align the number with the indicator mark on the front of the machine near the dial.

Chain/Cover Stitch Looper Tension Dial

The chain and cover stitch looper tension dial is located on the upper right front of the machine. This dial can be turned from 0 - 5 to increase or decrease the tension on the chain looper thread.

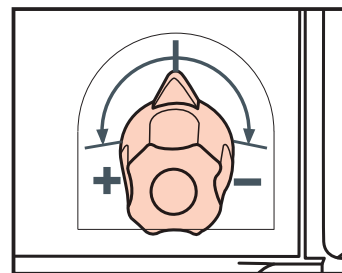
The chain stitch section of the looper tension dial has a tighter tension. Select from 2-5 on the dial for chain stitching.

The cover stitch section of the looper tension dial has a looser tension. Select from 0-2 on the dial for cover stitching.

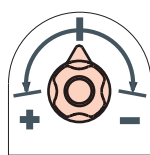
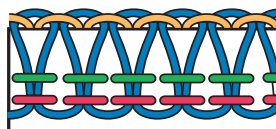


Upper and Lower Looper Thread Fine-Tuning Knob

No adjustments are needed when sewing with most fabrics and threads on the Splendor, but certain threads or fabrics may require minor fine-tuning of the looper delivery system to perfect your stitches. Increase or decrease the delivery of the looper threads with the upper and lower looper thread fine-tuning knob. Turn the fine-tuning knob counterclockwise to tighten the looper threads equally. Turn the knob clockwise to loosen the looper threads equally.

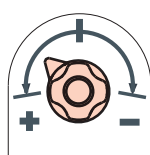
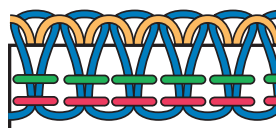


Ideal Stitch



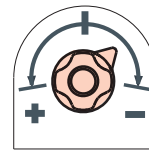
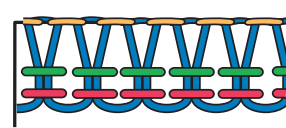
Standard Position

Upper and lower looper threads are too loose.



Tighten the tension (+)

Upper and lower looper threads are too tight.



Loosen the tension (-)

Note: When making adjustments using the Fine-Tuning Knob start by making small adjusts and testing stitch. Continue making an adjustment and testing until the stitch is balanced. Remember to return the dials position to center(standard) when stitching is completed.

Using Specialty Threads

Beautiful stitches can be formed when using specialty threads, cords, and ribbons. These heavy or shiny threads can be used to enhance the appearance of a stitch, add strength and elasticity, or create special effects. The look depends on the thread selected for the chosen technique.

Some specialty threads work well in the needle(s) and loopers, while others are too heavy to for the needle(s) and are for looper use only.

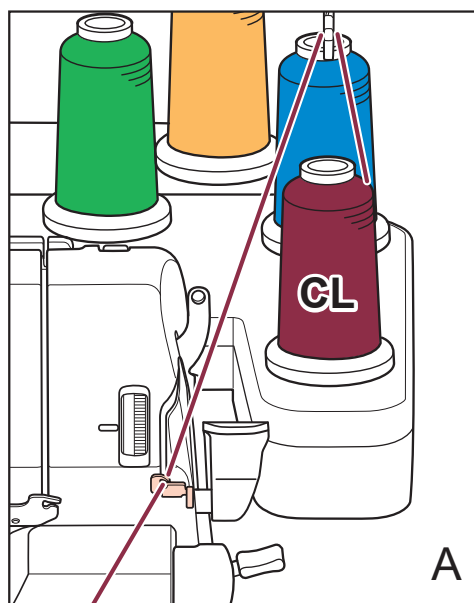
Use the "Specialty Thread Guide Chart" on pages 69 and 70 as a guide for the specialty threads. Keep in mind that the quality of the thread may vary from one manufacturer to another. Make test samples before starting on the project.

Lightweight threads such as rayon machine embroidery thread or lingerie (70wt.) thread, can easily be used with the Splendor. Very fine monofilament threads may require threading assistance using a "Threading Cradle" (page 67) or "Looper Threading Tool" (page 66).

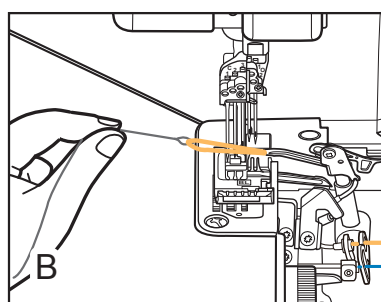
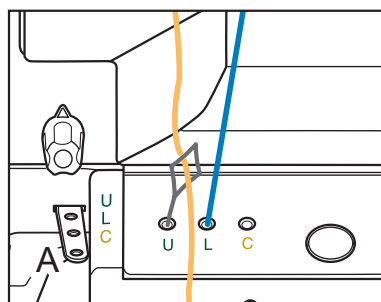
Medium weight threads, such as topstitching thread, 12wt. rayon or cotton and stretch nylon/polyester thread may be to bulky to easily pass through the threading port and loopers. By using a "Threading Cradle" or "Looper Threading Tool", these threads can be threaded easily in the Splendor.

Heavyweight threads such as 8wt., 6wt. and 4wt. cotton, rayon and metallic threads may need extra attention in the upper, lower, and chain loopers. Please follow the Specialty Thread Guide Chart on page 69/70 for special instructions concerning the use of these threads.

When using Ribbon thread in the Chain looper, DO NOT THREAD this thread type through the Chain Looper Tension disks. Instead use the semi closed guide located under the tension disk (fig. A) to reduce tension on the thread.



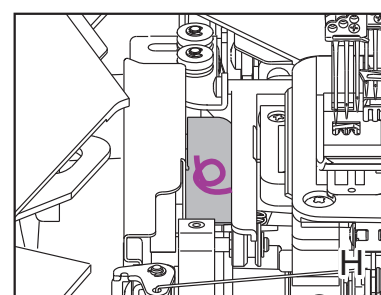
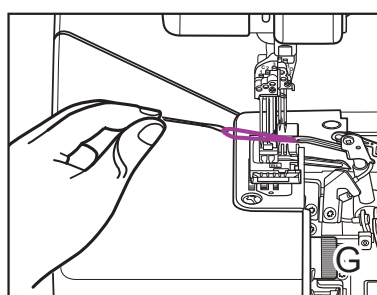
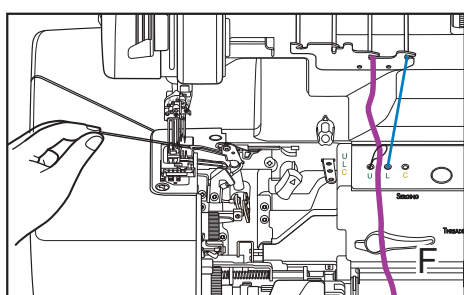
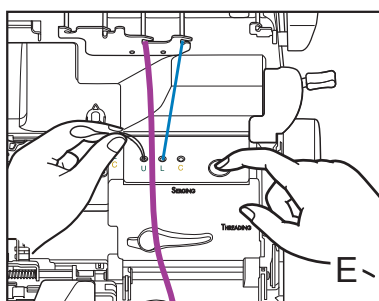
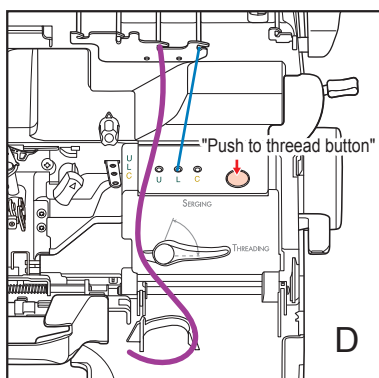
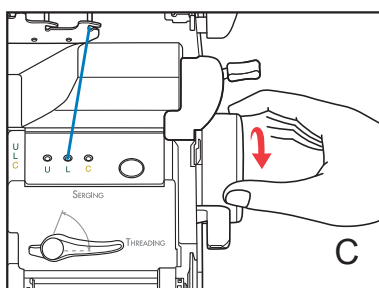
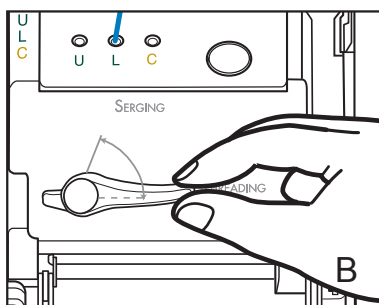
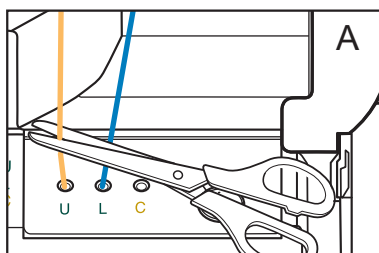
Looper Threading Tool



NOTE: Make sure the looper tubes are clear of thread before re-threading.

1. Open the front cover and raise the presser foot.
2. At the threading port cut and remove the upper looper thread from the thread guides and under the presser foot.
3. Replace cone thread with specialty thread on the thread stand using proper support for the thread spool.
4. Place the machine in threading position to thread the upper looper.
5. Thread specialty thread into the upper thread guides leaving a 22 inch (558mm) tail above the threading port.
6. Place the straight end of the looper threading tool into the threading port. Push the looper threading tool until the end comes out of the looper eye.
7. Insert the specialty thread tail into the eye of the looper threading tool (fig. A).
8. Pull the straight end of the looper threading tool through the looper eye bringing the specialty thread with it (fig. B).
9. Remove decorative thread from the eye of the threading tool and place under the presser foot.

Thread Cradle for Loopers



1. Open the cutting blade cover and front cover and raise the presser foot.
2. At the threading port, cut the upper looper thread (fig. A). Remove thread from under the presser foot and the upper thread guides. Replace thread cone with specialty thread. If the thread is not on a standard cone make sure to use the proper support, a sponge disk or large spool pin disk, when placing the thread on the spool pin.
3. Place the machine in threading position to thread the upper looper (fig. B and C).
4. Thread specialty thread in the upper thread guides, leaving a 22 inch (558mm) tail above the threading port (fig. D).
5. Cut a 24 inch (600mm) length of overlock thread and fold in half to form a thread cradle. Insert the cut ends of the thread cradle into the port, about 1 inch (25mm).
6. Holding the cradle loop with one hand, press the "push to thread" button (fig. E) until the thread ends come out the looper eye.
7. Insert the specialty thread tail into the cradle loop (fig. F), and pull the overlock thread until the specialty thread comes through the looper eye (fig. G). Discard or set the thread cradle aside.
8. Place the decorative thread under the presser foot and close the cutting blade cover and front cover.

Note: For the chain looper open the side door to pull the overlock thread until the specialty thread comes through the looper eye. Place the decorative thread in the thread tray (fig. H) and close the side door.

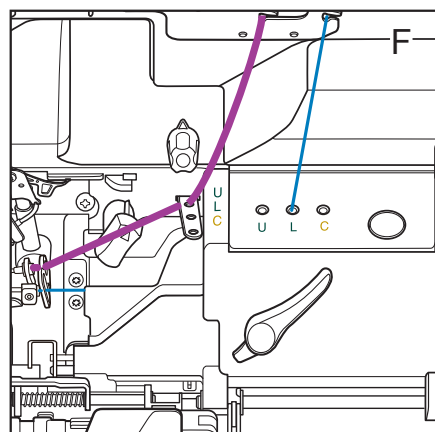
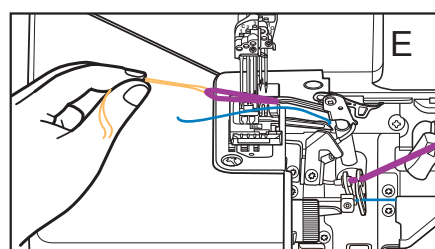
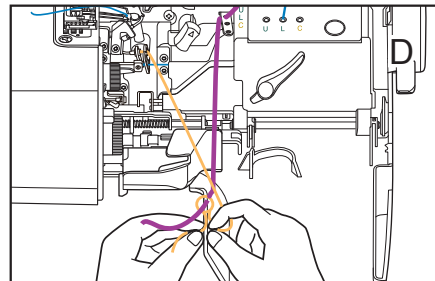
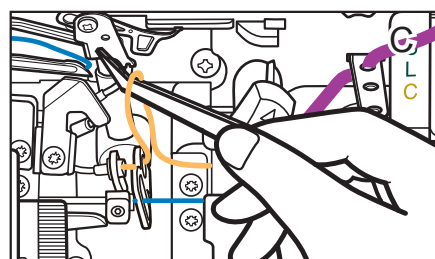
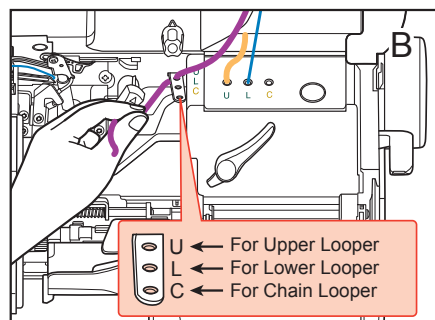
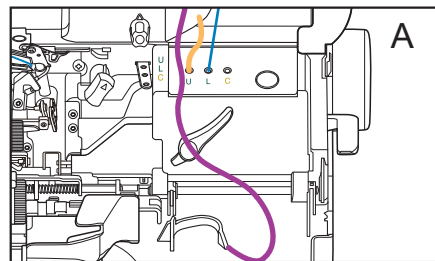
Bypassing the Threading Port

Specific threads, heavyweight or specialty, may require that the thread bypass the thread port which will loosen the pull on the thread. Start with the machine threaded with overlock thread.

1. Open the cutting blade cover and front cover and raise the presser foot.
2. Thread the upper looper with overlock thread and just above the threading port, clip the upper looper thread. Pull the thread out of the upper guides leaving the overlock thread in the lower looper and chain looper port.
3. Place the specialty thread on the spool pin. If the thread being used is not on a standard cone make sure to use the correct support, a sponge disk or large spool pin disk, when placing the thread on the spool pin. Thread the upper guides and then bring the thread to the bypass guide located just to the left of the threading ports. Leave approximately 12 inches (305mm) of thread to be threaded through the upper looper (fig. A&B).
4. With threading lever in serging position, use tweezers to pull the existing looper thread out of tube extending from the threading mechanism (fig. C). Leave the overlock thread in the upper looper.
5. Tie the specialty thread and overlock thread together using an overhand knot (fig. D). Pull on the overlock thread from the looper eye until the specialty thread comes through the upper looper eye. Figure F shows the path of the decorative thread when using the Bypass guide.
6. Trim the specialty thread to 4 inches (100mm), and bring the thread under the presser foot. Close the cutting blade cover and front cover.

If the thread is heavy and the overhand knot (step #5) is too large for the looper tube, follow directions #1 thru #6 on page 67 to make a thread cradle. To complete threading follow the steps below.

1. Engage the threading lever to the serging position.
2. While holding the loose ends of the thread cradle with one hand, use the tweezers to pull the cradle loop out of the tube extending from the threading mechanism with the other hand (fig. C).
3. Insert 2 inches (50mm) of the decorative thread into the cradle loop. Pull on the loose ends of the thread cradle from the looper eye until the specialty thread comes through the chain looper eye (fig. E).
4. Trim the specialty thread to 4 inches (100mm), and bring the thread under the presser foot. Close the cutting blade cover and front cover. Figure F shows the path of the decorative thread when using the Bypass guide.



Specialty Thread Guide Chart

OVERLOCK STITCHES	Topstitching Buttonhole Twist (Medium weight)	Wooly Nylon (Medium weight)	Metallic Threads (Lightweight)
APPLICATION	Decorative Edging Decorative Flatlocking	Rolled Hem Soft seams on Lingerie and activewear	Decorative Edging Decorative Topstitching
4-Thread Seam	Not recommended	Use in loopers only	For decorative exposed seams. Use in needles and loopers
4-Thread Edging	Use in loopers only	Use in loopers only	Use in needles and loopers
3-Thread Seams	Not recommended	Use in loopers only	For decorative exposed seams. Use in needle and loopers
3-Thread Edging	Use in loopers only	Use in loopers only	Use in needle and loopers
3-Thread Rolled Edging	Use in upper looper only	Use in upper looper only	Use in upper looper only. Lengthen stitch length.
2-Thread Flatlock (wide or narrow)	Not recommended	Use in lower looper only	Use in lower looper only
COMMENTS:	Sew at a slower speed when sewing with heavier threads		Sew at a slower speed when sewing with metallic threads
CHAIN/COVER STITCHES	Topstitching Buttonhole Twist (Medium weight)	Wooly Nylon (Medium weight)	Metallic Threads (Lightweight)
2-Thread Chain C-1, C-2, or C-3 Needle Position	In chain looper only	In chain looper only	In chain needle and/or chain looper
3-Thread Cover Stitch Left Narrow Right Narrow Wide	In chain looper only	In chain looper only	In chain needle and/or chain looper
4-Thread Triple Cover Stitch	In chain looper only	In chain looper only	In chain needle and/or chain looper
5-Thread Safety Stitch	Not recommended	In loopers only	Not recommended
6-Thread Stitch 7-Thread Stitch 8-Thread Stitch	In loopers only	In loopers only	Not recommended
COMMENTS:	Not recommended for needles. Use in looper(s) only.	Not recommended for needles	Sew at a slower speed and a longer stitch length when using metallic threads.

Specialty Thread Guide Chart (Cont.)

OVERLOCK STITCHES	Monofilament (Lightweight) ※ 1	Lingerie Thread, Rayon or Polyester Machine-embroidery Thread (Lightweight) ※ 2	Decorative Thread: 8wt., 12wt. cotton/ rayon/metallic, 4wt./6wt. cotton/ rayon ※ 3
APPLICATION	Techniques requiring thread invisibility.	Lingerie and light-weight fabrics, edging of fine fabric, fine rolled hem	Decorative edging Decorative flatlocking Decorative rolled hem Decorative chain/ Coverstitch
4-Thread Seam	Not recommended	Lingerie thread for seams. Machine embroidery thread for exposed decorative seams	Not recommended
4-Thread Edging	Not recommended	Machine embroidery thread only	Use in looper(s) only
3-Thread Seams	Recommended for blind hemming	Lingerie thread only	Not recommended
3-Thread Edging	Not recommended	Machine embroidery thread only	Use in looper(s) only
3-Thread Rolled Edging	Lengthen stitch length slightly	Use in needle and loopers	Use in looper(s) only
2-Thread Flatlock (wide or narrow)	Recommended for blind hemming	Use in needle and lower looper	Use in lower looper only
COMMENTS:	Make sure to use soft, pliable monofilament thread. Sew at a slower speed when sewing with monofilament thread.	Use thread nets or sponge disks to keep thread from spilling off spool. Sew at a slower speed when sewing with decorative thread.	Bypass threading ports when threading loopers, when needed. Sew at a slower speed when sewing with decorative thread.
CHAIN/COVER STITCHES	Same as above ※ 1	Same as above ※ 2	Same as above ※ 3
2-Thread Chain C-1, C-2, or C-3 Needle Position	Use in needle and chain looper	Use in needle and chain looper	Use in chain looper only
3-Thread Cover Stitch Left Narrow Right Narrow Wide	Use in needles and chain looper	Lingerie Thread: Use in needles and chain looper. Machine embroidery thread: Use in needles and chain looper.	Use in chain looper only
Triple Cover Stitch	Use in needles and chain looper	Lingerie Thread: Use in needles and chain looper. Machine embroidery thread: Use in needles and chain looper.	Use in chain looper only
5-Thread Safety Stitch	Not recommended	Lingerie thread recommended only	Use in chain looper and lower looper only for a reverse decorative stitch.
6-Thread Stitch 7-Thread Stitch 8-Thread Stitch	Not recommended	Machine embroidery thread only	Use in chain looper and lower looper only for a reverse decorative stitch.
COMMENTS:	Make sure to use soft, pliable monofilament thread. Sew at a slower speed when sewing with monofilament thread.	Use thread nets or sponge disks to keep thread from spilling off spool. Sew at a slower speed when sewing with decorative thread.	Not recommended for needles. Longer stitch length recommended for heavier threads, 2.0-4.0 depending on the thread weight.

Troubleshooting

Before taking your machine in for service, check the following:

Machine fails to start:

1. Are electrical plugs properly connected?
2. Is the power switch on?
3. Check household circuit breaker or fuse.
4. Is the threading lever in the serging position?
5. Are all machine covers closed securely?

Thread breaks:

1. Is the machine threaded correctly? Check each thread path carefully.
2. Is the correct needle inserted for the particular stitch? - C-1, C-2, C-3, O-1, or O-2?
3. Is the needle inserted correctly?
4. Is the needle bent and worn?
5. Are you using good quality thread?
6. Is the thread feeding off the cone/spool freely?
7. Is the needle size correct for the type of fabric being used?
8. Are the needles being used the correct Organ or Schmetz ELx705CF system?

Chain or Cover Stitching:

1. Are the tensions too tight on the chain/cover needles or the chain looper?
2. Is the stitch length too short?
3. Did you start the first stitch in the fabric?

Overlock stitching:

1. Is the stitch selector on the proper setting?
2. Is the upper looper positioning lever in the "UP" position?

Skipped Stitches:

1. Is the needle bent or worn?
2. Is the needle inserted correctly?
3. Is the serger threaded correctly?
4. Is the presser foot pressure right for the fabric?
5. Is the correct needle being used for the particular stitch?
6. Is the correct needle being used for the type of fabric being sewn?
7. Is the fabric being pulled from the rear of the machine while sewing?

Fabric will not feed in machine:

1. Is the machine engaged in the serging position?
2. Is the presser foot down?
3. Are the cutting blades sharp?
4. Are the cutting blades, presser foot, and feed dogs free of lint?
5. Are the cutting blades properly set and is the upper blade against the lower blade?
6. Is the presser foot pressure right for the fabric?
7. Is the stitch length set properly?
8. Is the needle plate secure on the machine?

Troubleshooting (Cont.)

Unbalanced Stitch:

1. Is the serger threaded correctly?
2. Is the proper presser foot on the serger?
3. Is the correct needle inserted and threaded?

Chain or Cover Stitch unbalanced:

1. Is the thread in the tensions?
2. Are the tensions set correctly for the chain/cover needles?
3. Is the tension dial set correctly for the chain looper?
4. Is the chain looper threaded correctly?
5. Is the needle thread(s) in the correct tension disk?

Overlock Stitching unbalanced:

1. Is the stitch selector on the proper setting?
2. Is the thread well seated in the thread slots?
3. Is the looper thread fine-tuning screw positioned correctly?

NOTE: If you change the position of the looper thread fine-tuning screw and the stitch is unbalanced, return the screw to the standard position and recheck the stitch.

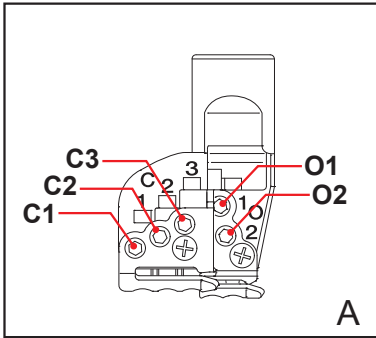
Looper threading difficulties:

1. Is the looper threader selector at the appropriate setting?
2. Is at least 1/2 inch (12mm) of the thread end in the threading port?
3. Is there at least 18 inches (450mm) of loose thread beyond the thread guide above the threading port?
4. Is the upper looper positioning lever set at "UP" position for serging?
5. Is there a kink or twist in the 18 inches (450mm) of thread to restrict the flow into the threading port?
6. Is the thread caught to prevent going through the loopers?

Poor Cutting:

1. Are the cutting blade(s) dull?
2. Have you sewn over a straight pin?
3. Is the cutting blade in the locked position?
4. Has the cutting blade been improperly replaced?
5. Is the fabric being pulled from the rear of the machine while sewing?

Replacing Needles



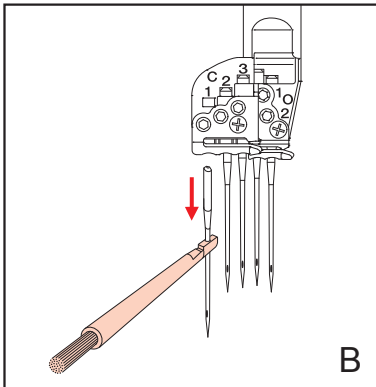
Needle Identification (fig. A)

The chain/cover stitch needle(s) are on the front left portion of the needle clamp and are identified by C-1, C-2 and C-3.

C-1-Left chain/cover stitch needle can be used for chain stitch, left narrow cover stitch, wide cover stitch or triple cover stitch.

C-2-Center chain/cover stitch needle can be used for a chain stitch, left narrow cover stitch, right narrow cover stitch or triple cover stitch.

C-3-Right chain/cover stitch needle can be used for a chain stitch, right narrow cover stitch, wide cover stitch, or triple cover stitch.

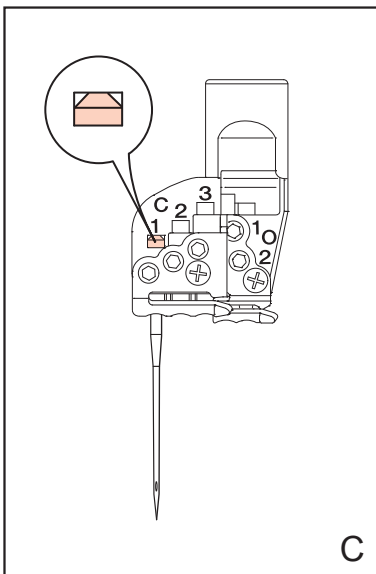


The overlock needles are on the back right portion of the needle clamp and are identified by O-1 and O-2.

O-1-Left overlock needle can be used for wide overlock stitches.

O-2-Right overlock needle can be used for narrow overlock stitches and rolled or narrow hemming.

NOTE: Both overlock needles are used for a 4-thread overlock stitch.



To replace a needle

1. Raise the needle(s) to the highest position by turning the hand-wheel toward you.

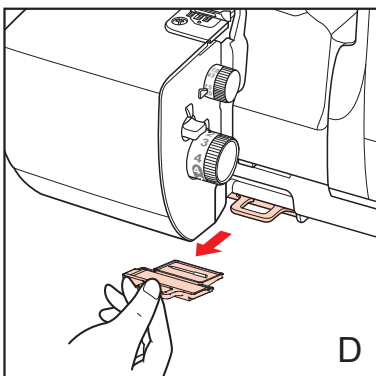
2. Using the Allen screwdriver, loosen the needle screw for the needle to be changed. Screws are located by sequence as indicated above (fig. A).

NOTE: To prevent the needle from falling into the needle plate, hold it with the needle insert tool as you loosen the screw (fig. B).

3. Use the needle insert tool or tweezers to insert the new needle with the flat side to the back. Insert needle as far as it will go, check the needle viewing window (fig. C).

4. Tighten the needle clamp screw.

NOTE: If you do drop a needle down into the machine just pull out the needle-drop drawer at the bottom or the trim bin. The needle will be on the magnetic strip (fig. D). To insert the needle -drop draw or trim bin align the drawer or trim bin with the left and right sides on the bottom of the machine and slide the drawer or trim bin into position.



CAUTION:

- Moving Parts: To reduce risk of injury, switch machine off before servicing.

- CLOSE ALL MACHINE COVERS BEFORE OPERATING MACHINE.

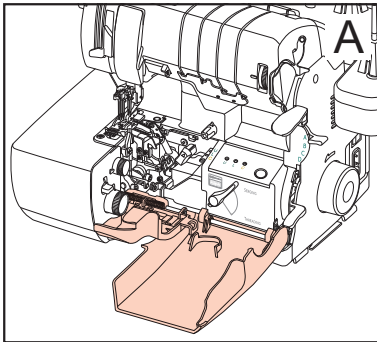
Note: No need to tighten the needle screws when a needle has been removed from a position on the needle clamp.

Replacing Cutting Blades

The fixed blade is made of a special long lasting steel and does not require frequent replacement. If necessary, contact your nearest authorized Baby Lock retailer for replacement of this cutting blade.

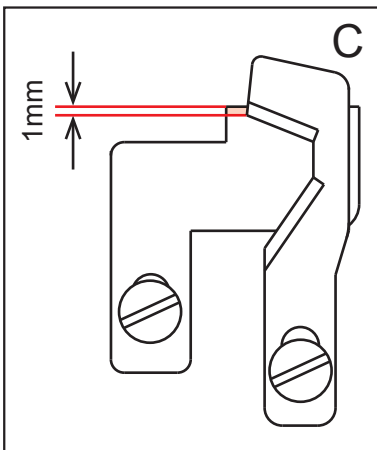
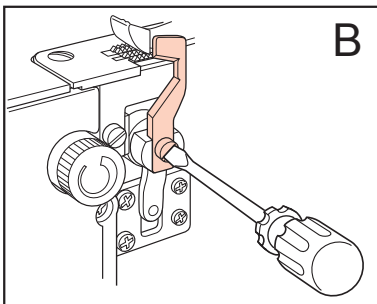
The upper cutting blade is made of a softer steel material and may require replacement. A spare cutting blade is provided with the machine for replacement if necessary and is located in the thread stand accessory compartment.

If for some reason your machine does not cut or perform as it should be, please take your machine to your nearest authorized Baby Lock retailer. It is possible that the result of poor cutting may indicate other problems.



TO REPLACE UPPER CUTTING BLADE proceed as follows:

1. For safety reasons, unplug main power cord.
2. Open front cover and cutting blade cover (fig. A).
3. Remove screw and upper blade (fig. B).
4. Insert new upper blade into blade slot.
5. Insert screw and place upper blade to its highest position.
6. Hold upper blade in place and tighten screw.
7. Check and make sure that the upper section of cutting area of blade is set 1mm below the fixed blade when upper blade is in its lowest position (fig. C).
8. Close cutting blade cover and front cover.



Replacing LED Lighting

Your Baby Lock Splendor is equipped with a long-life LED lighting system, which is not necessary to change bulbs.

Please contact your authorized Baby Lock retailer to replace the LED unit if needed.

Cleaning

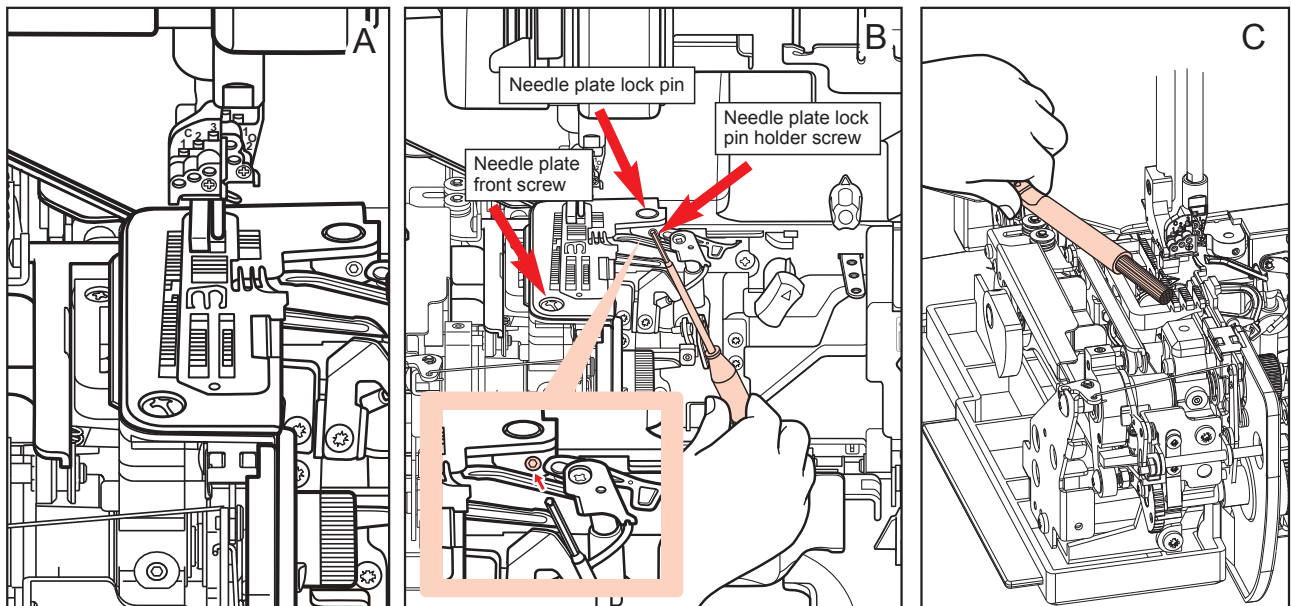
Your Baby Lock will operate at best performance if it is kept clean at all times. The serger's cutting action creates more lint than you find on a conventional sewing machine.

The sergers major moving parts are well protected and do not need to be oiled. We recommend that you use the cleaning brush often during use in order to keep lint off the blades, the needle bar, the feed dog mechanism and loopers. Schedule regular appointments with an authorized Baby Lock retailer for routine maintenance for your machine.

TO REMOVE NEEDLE PLATE PROCEED AS FOLLOWS:

1. For safety reasons, unplug main power cord.
2. Raise and remove presser foot.
3. Set stitch length dial to rolled hem setting.
4. Remove needles from needle clamp.
5. For easy access to the needle plate lock pin set screw, lower needle clamp to its lowest position (fig. A).
6. Place Allen screwdriver (1.5mm) into Allen screw and loosen needle plate pin holder screw (fig. B for location of screw)
7. Remove needle plate lock pin (fig B) and remove needle plate front screw (left arrow in fig B).
8. Open left side cover of machine and remove the needle plate.
9. Clean accumulated dust, lint and threads from machine (fig. C).
10. Place needle plate onto machine and insert needle plate lock pin holder screw.
11. Tighten allen screw, needle plate lock pin and check and make sure that top of the needle plate lock pin is flush with needle plate.
12. Replace needle plate front screw and tighten.

NOTE: For better stitch performance, make sure needle C-1, C-2 and C-3 do not touch either side of needle plate hole.



Technical Data

Stitch Types:

- Chain Stitch
 - Left (C-1), Center (C-2), Right (C-3)
- Cover Stitch
 - Narrow Left
 - Narrow Right
 - Wide
 - Triple
- Overlock Stitch
 - 4-Thread Overlock (narrow and wide)
 - 3-Thread Overlock (narrow and wide)
 - 3-Thread Flatlock
 - 3-Thread Rolled Hem
 - 2-Thread Overlock (narrow and wide)
 - 2-Thread Flatlock (narrow and wide)
- Combined Stitch
 - 5-Thread Safety Stitch
 - 6-Thread Stitch
 - 7-Thread Stitch
 - 8-Thread Stitch

Stitch Width:

- Cover Stitch
 - Triple Cover Stitch : 6.0mm
 - Cover Stitch - Wide : 6.0mm
 - Cover Stitch - Narrow : 3.0mm
- Overlock Stitch
 - Standard 2/3/4-Thread Overlock with left needle : 5.5-7.5mm
 - Standard 2/3-Thread Overlock with right needle : 3.0-5.0mm
 - 3-Thread Rolled Hem with right needle : 1.5mm
- Combined Stitch
 - 5-Thread Safety Stitch: up to 16.0mm
 - 6-Thread Ultra Stitch: up to 16.0mm
 - 7-Thread Ultra Stitch: up to 16.0mm
 - 8-Thread Ultra Stitch: up to 16.0mm

Stitch Length:

0.75 - 4.0mm

Differential Feed:

Gathering effect: N ~ 2
Stretching effect: N ~ 0.6

Presser Foot:

Snap on exclusive feet for Splendor

Handwheel:

Rotate forward (counterclockwise)

Loopers:

3 Loopers: Upper(U), Lower(L), Chain(C)

Needle System:

Organ or Schmetz ELx705CF #80/12 - #90/14

Number of Needles:

5 total: 3 Chain/Cover Stitch, 2 Overlock

Sewing Speed:

Up to 1,500 s.p.m.

Machine Weight:

12.3 kg

Light System:

4 LED Lights

Chart for Stitch Selection Setting for Chain/Cover and Combination Stitches

[illegible]

Chart for Stitch Selection Setting for Chain/Cover and Combination Stitches

Stitch Name	Nb. Needles & ndle position	Looper(s) U - L - C	Stitch L/dial	Stitch W/dial	Stitch Selector	Ch. looper tension dial	Ch/Cov needle tension dial	Diff. Feed	Finish seam Width
5 Thread (Cont.)									
Chain stitch with 3 thread overlock	C1 - O2	U - L - C	2.5 - 4.0	5.0	B	3 - 5	5.0 *	N	16 mm
	C2 - O2	"	"	"	"	2 - 3	"	"	13 mm
	C3 - O2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	10 mm
Cover Stitch with 2 Thread overlock (Wide O-1) (Narrow O-2)	C1 - C2 - O1	L-C-sub looper	2.5 - 4.0	7.5	A	1 - 2	5.0 *	N	16 mm
	C1 - C3 - O1	"	"	"	"	0 - 1	"	"	16 mm
	C2 - C3 - O1	"	"	"	"	1 - 2	"	"	13 mm
	C1 - C2 - O2	"	2.5 - 4.0	5.0	B	1 - 2	"	"	16 mm
	C1 - C3 - O2	"	"	"	"	0 - 1	"	"	16 mm
	C2 - C3 - O2	"	"	"	"	1 - 2	"	"	13 mm
4 Thread									
Triple Cover Stitch	C1 - C2 - C3	C	2.0 - 3.0	-	-	1 - 2	5.0 *	N	
Chain Stitch with 2 Thread overlock (Wide O -1) (Narrow O - 2)	C1 - O1	L-C-sub looper	2.5 - 4.0	7.5	A	3 - 5	5.0 *	N	16 mm
	C2 - O1	"	"	"	"	2 - 3	"	"	13 mm
	C3 - O1	"	"	"	"	2 - 3	"	"	10 mm
	C1 - O2	"	2.5 - 4.0	5.0	B	3 - 5	"	"	16 mm
	C2 - O2	"	"	"	"	2 - 3	"	"	13 mm
	C3 - O2	"	"	"	"	2 - 3	"	"	10 mm
3 Thread									
Cover Stitch Narrow	C1 - C2	C	2.0 - 3.0	-	-	1 - 2	5.0 *	N	
	C2 - C3	"	"	-	-	1 - 2	"	"	
Cover Stitch Wide	C1 - C3	C	2.0 - 3.0	-	-	0 - 1	5.0 *	N	
2 Thread									
Chain stitch	C1	C	2.0 - 3.0	-	-	3 - 5	5.0 *	N	
	C2	"	"	-	-	2 - 3	"	"	
	C3	"	"	-	-	2 - 3	"	"	
Notes : (U - L - C) = Upper - Lower - Chain looper (*) = Tension settings on Chain Looper and on Cover/Stitch needles may vary depending on the threads.									

