

Emerald 183

Almost The Manual

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1. Introduction

This document exists the following reasons:

1. The manufacturer does not offer the manual for the Emerald 183 sewing machine as a PDF download.
2. If you lose the manual, an inexperienced person such as myself is not able to use the sewing machine.
3. I lost my manual, three times. I have always found it, but it frequently disappears.

The good news is that I captured most of what is contained in the original manual. The bad part is that I have likely introduced numerous errors, which will cause you to injure yourself, burn down the house, and generally destroy humanity as we know it. As such, the use of any material contained in this document is at your own risk.

This document contains significant material from the owner's manual for the Emerald 183. As such, I cannot lay claim to the majority of the contained material.

I generated the document using OpenOffice.org, and then I generate a PDF for the general population. If you desire an original source document, just let me know.

2. SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The Viking Emerald 183 is household sewing machine designed to comply with IEC/EN 60335-2-28 and ULI 594. When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including reading all of the instructions before use. I like to say, do not be an idiot.

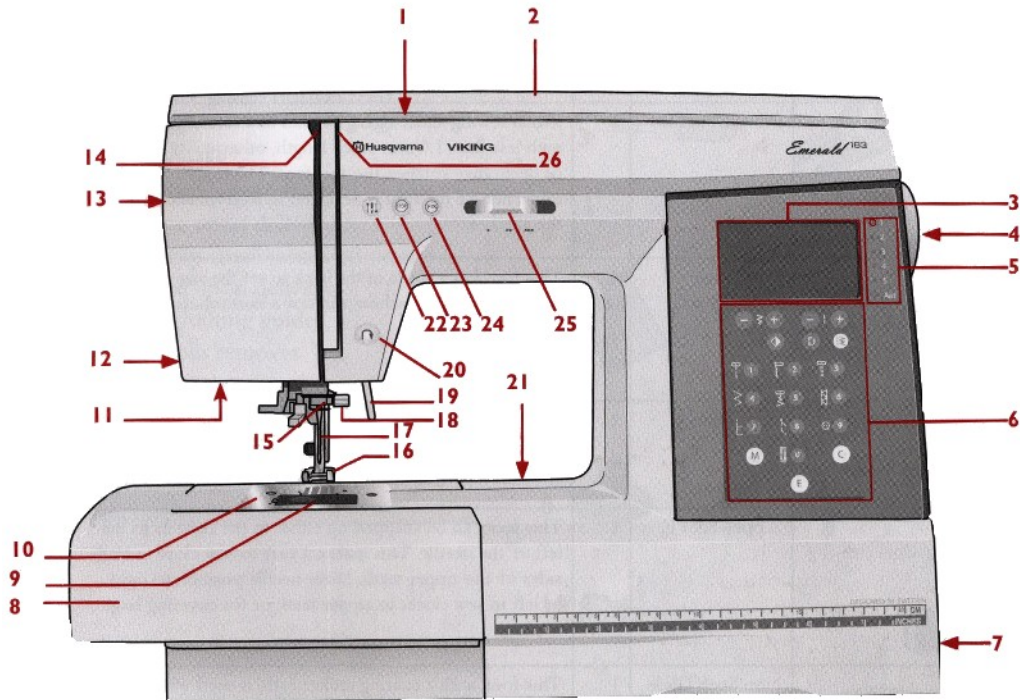
2.1. WARNING

To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons:

- Never leave the machine plugged in and unattended.
- Always unplug the machine after using, before cleaning, and before replacing the lamp.
- Replace the bulb with same type rated 5 Watt.
- Do not use as a toy; close attention is necessary when used by or near children and infirm persons.
- Use only as intended as described in the manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in the manual.
- Never operate with a damaged cord or plug, if not working properly; if it has been dropped, damaged, or dropped into water. Return the machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, or adjustment.
- Never operate with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings for the sewing machine and foot controller free from lint, dust, and loose cloth.
- Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the needle.
- Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
- Do not use bent needles.
- Do not pull or push fabric while stitching, it may deflect and break the needle.
- Switch the machine off ("O") when making adjustment near the needle, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, changing presser foot, etc.
- Always unplug when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments.
- Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
- Do not use outdoors.
- Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
- To disconnect, turn all controls to the off ("O") position, then unplug.
- Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
- The sound pressure level under normal operating conditions is $\leq 75\text{dB(A)}$.



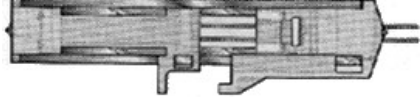
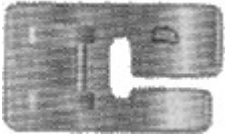
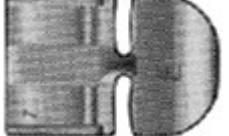
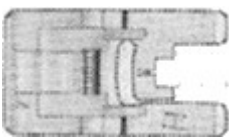

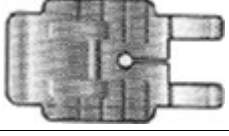
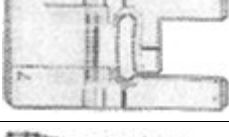
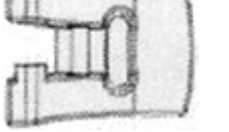
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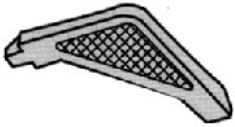

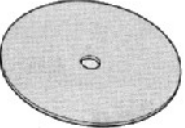



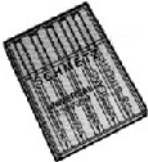
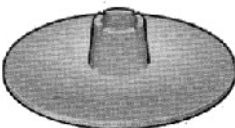

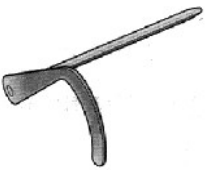
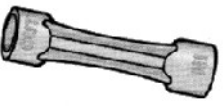
2.2. Machine Overview

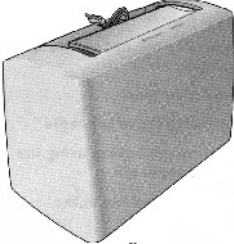
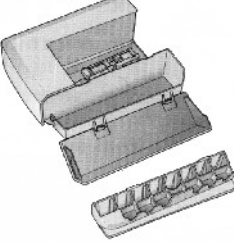


- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bobbin thread tension disks. | 13. Presser foot pressure dial. |
| 2. Lid. | 14. Thread take-up lever. |
| 3. Information display. | 15. Presser var and presser foot ankle. |
| 4. Hand-wheel. | 16. Presser foot. |
| 5. Active menu indicator. | 17. Needle. |
| 6. Function panel. | 18. Needle clamp screw. |
| 7. Main power switch, connection to power supply, and foot control connection. | 19. Presser foot lever. |
| 8. Accessory box. | 20. Reverse button. |
| 9. Bobbin cover. | 21. Drop feed lever. |
| 10. Needle plate. | 22. Needle up / down. |
| 11. Light. | 23. STOP button. |
| 12. Thread cutter. | 24. FIX button. |
| | 25. Speed control slide. |
| | 26. Thread tension disks. |

Table 1. Accessories included with sewing machine.

<i>Image</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
	Utility Foot A	Attached on delivery, this foot is used mainly for straight and zigzag stitching with a stitch length longer than 1.0 mm.
	Presser Foot B	Tunnel on the bottom of the foot is designed to feed smoothly over zigzag and satin stitches with less than 1.0 mm stitch length, and other utility and decorative stitches.
	Buttonhole Slider Foot C	Foot has space in back to set the buttonhole size. The machine will sew a buttonhole to fit that button size.
	Blind Hem Foot D	Use for blind hem stitches. The inner edge of this foot guides the fabric. The right toe of the foot is designed to ride along the hem edge.
	Zipper Foot E (or cording).	Foot may be snapped on the right or left side of the needle so that it is easy to sew close to both sides of a zipper. Move needle position right or left to sew closer to zipper teeth or for covering large cording.
	Non Stick Glide Foot H	This foot has a smooth coating for sewing foam, vinyl, plastic, or leather to minimize the risk that these materials will stick to the foot.
	Edging Foot J	Used for overcasting and seam / overcasting - think stitches with width of 5.0 and 5.5 mm. Stitches form over the ping, which prevents puckering at the edge of the fabric.
	Quilter's 1/4" Piecing Foot P	Used when piecing quilt blocks. The foot has seam guide marks at 1/4" (6 mm) and 1/8" (3 mm).
	Transparent Foot B	Used for decorative sewing, the underside is the same as presser foot B.
	Gathering Foot	Used for gathering fabric or to gather and attach a ruffle in one step. The foot is suitable for light to medium weight fabrics.

<i>Image</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
	Screwdriver	Use to remove the needle and other similar tasks.
	Brush	Clean lint
	Felt pad	
	Seam Ripper	
	Clearance plate / Button reed	Used to keep buttons off the fabric while sewing so that the button can move.
	Bobbins	
	Needle pack	
	Large Spool Cap	
	Small Spool Cap	Used to hold thread in place.
	Edge / Quilting guide	
	Light bulb remover	

<i>Image</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
	Carrying case	
	Accessory box	The accessory box is attached to the machine on delivery.
		Foot control and power cord.

3. Preparing to sew

3.1. Unpacking

1. Place the machine on a sturdy, flat surface, remove the packaging and lift off the cover.
2. The machine is delivered with an accessory bag, a main cord and a foot control cord.
3. Wipe the machine, particularly around the needle and needle plate to remove any soil before sewing.

3.2. Packing away after sewing

1. Press the power switch to turn off the machine.
2. Unplug the cord from the wall socket and then from the machine.
3. Wind main cord around your hand and place the cord in the space in the carrying case (A).
4. Unplug the foot control cord from the machine. Wind the foot control cord around your hand and place it in the space of the foot control (B).
5. Check to ensure that all accessories are in the accessory box. Slide the box on to the machine.
6. Press the foot control together and place it in the foot control space in your carrying case (C and D).

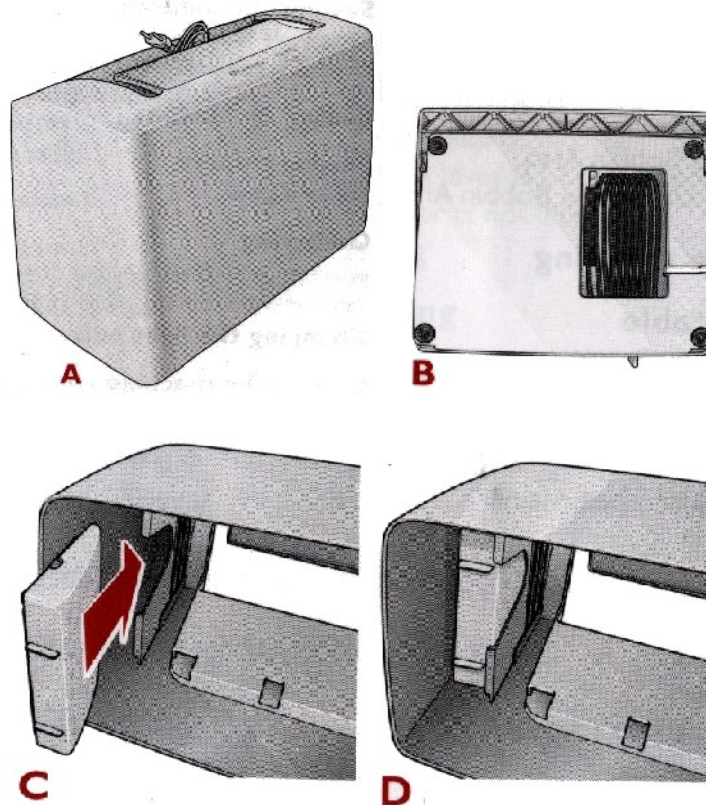
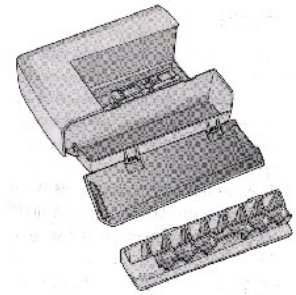


Figure 1. Packing away after sewing.

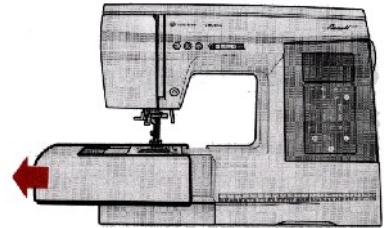
3.3. Accessory box

In the accessory box there is a special tray for presser feet and bobbins plus a space for other accessories. Store the presser feet and the bobbins in the tray so they are always easily accessible.



3.4. Removing the accessory box / Using the free arm

Keep the accessory box on the machine to provide a larger flat work surface. Slide the accessory box to the left when you wish to remove it and use the free arm. To facilitate sewing trouser legs and sleeve seems, use the free arm. To replace the Accessory Box, slide it tight onto the machine until it is in place.



3.5. Connecting the foot control

Among the accessories you will find the foot control cord and the main power cord. Connecting the foot control cord to the foot control is only necessary the very first time you are going to use the machine.

1. Take out the foot control cord. Turn the foot control over. Connect the cord to the socket inside the space of the foot control.
2. Push firmly to make sure it is properly connected.
3. Lay the cord into the slot on the underside of the foot control.

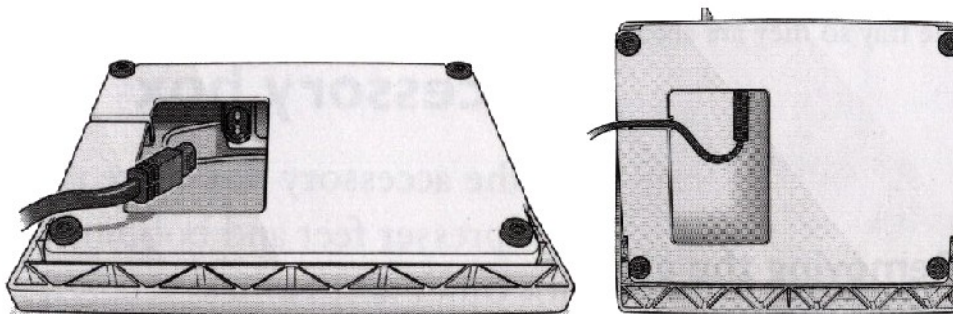


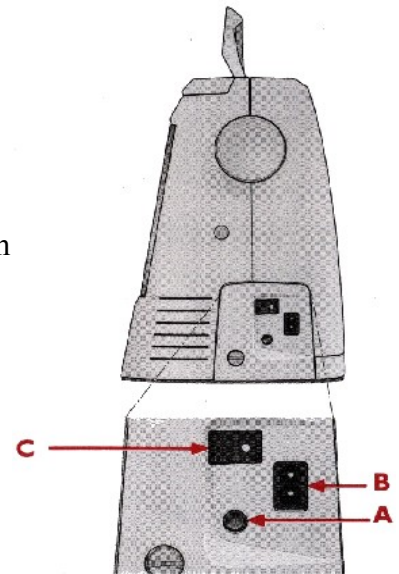
Figure 2. Foot controller.

3.6. Connect the power supply

On the underside of the machine you will find information about the power supply voltage (V) and the frequency (Hz).

Before plugging in the foot control, check to ensure that it is of type "FR4" (see underside of foot control).

1. Connect the foot control cord to the front socket on the bottom right side of the machine (A).
2. Connect the power cord to the rear socket on the bottom right side of the machine (B).
3. When you press the power switch to ON (C), both the machine and the light are switched on.



3.7. For USA and Canada

This sewing 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.

3.8. Sewing Guide Reference Chart

Consult the Sewing Guide Reference Chart for the fast easy way to select the best stitch, stitch length, stitch width, thread tension, presser foot, and presser foot pressure for your sewing technique and fabric.


















					
	3-5	3-5	1-3	2-4	2-4
	1:1  A 3-5 L 2.5 W 0.0	1:2  A 3-5 L 2.5 W 2.0	1:1  H 3-5 L 3.0 W 0.0		
	1:4  J 3-5 L 1.0 W 5.0	1:4  J 3-5 L 1.0 W 5.0	1:5  H 3-5 L 2.0 W 4.0		
	1:7  J 3-5 L 2.5 W 5.0	1:8  B 3-5 L 2.5 W 5.0	1:7  H 3-5 L 2.5 W 5.0		
	1:1  A 2-4 L 4.5 W 0.0	1:1  A 2-4 L 4.5 W 0.0	1:1  H 2-4 L 4.5 W 0.0		
	2:05  D 3-5 L 2.0 W 3.0	2:04  D 3-5 L 1.0 W 3.0			
	1:1  A 3-5 L 2.5 W 0.0	1:6  B 3-5 L 3.0 W 5.0	1:1  H 3-5 L 3.0 W 0.0		
	1:0  C 2-4 L 0.4 W 5.0	1:0  C 2-4 L 0.4 W 5.0			

Table 2: Look in the column for your fabric type.











	Woven Fabrics: for stable fabrics that have no stretch. Usually woven.
	Stretch Fabrics: for fabrics that have stretch. Usually knit.
	Leather/Vinyl: for suede, real leather, and for artificial leather and suede.

Table 3: Select the stitch for the technique you want to sew:

	SEAM: sews two pieces of fabric together.
	OVERCAST: overcast fabric edges to prevent them from fraying and to help them lay flat.
	SEAM/OVERCAST: sews the seam and overcasts the edge all at one time.
	BASTE: a temporary stitching for fitting garments, gathering and marking. Use maximum stitch length. Note: Basting will leave permanent holes in leather and vinyl.
	BLIND HEM: creates an invisible hem on garments. Is not recommended for light weight fabric or for leather/ vinyl.
	HEM: sews the best visible or top stitch hem for your fabric type and weight.
	BUTTONHOLE: sews the best buttonhole possible for your fabric.

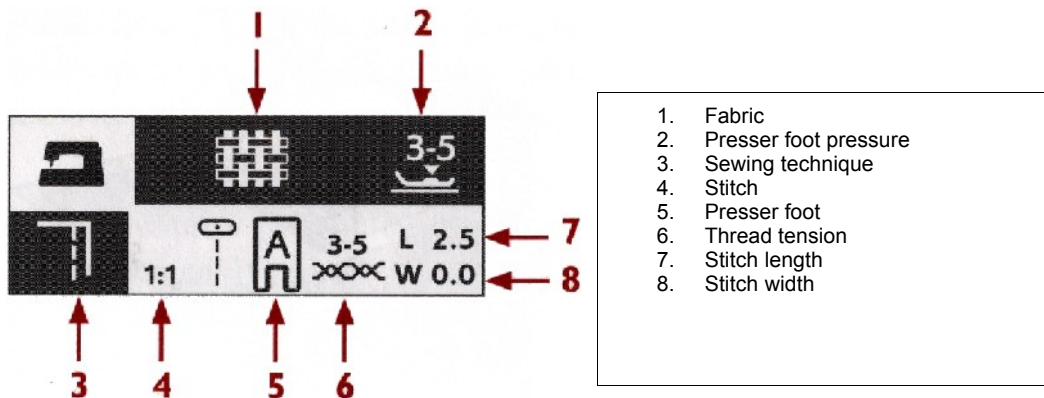
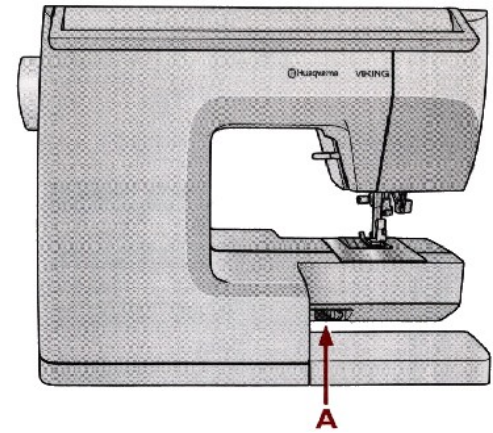


Figure 3. Stitch guide key.

3.9. Lower the feed teeth

You must remove the accessory box to lower the feed teeth. The feed teeth lever is located on the back of the machine at the base of the free-arm. Slide the lever to the right to lower the feed teeth. The feed teeth are raised when you move the lever (A) to the left. The feed teeth will come up when you begin to sew or turn the hand-wheel towards you. The feed teeth should be lowered when sewing on buttons.



3.10. Changing the presser foot



Turn of the main switch.

1. Make sure the needle is in the highest position; Pull the presser foot towards you.
2. Line up the cross pin on the foot with the gap in the presser foot ankle. Press back until the foot snaps into place.

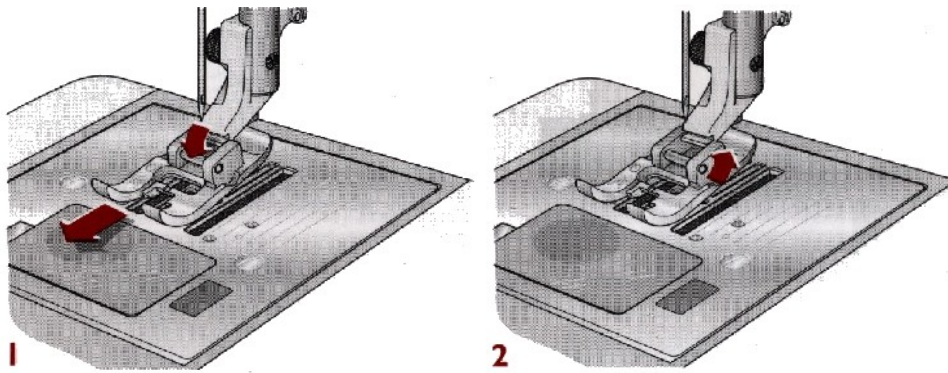


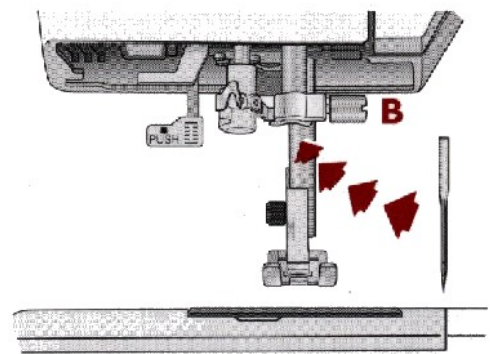
Figure 4. Changing the presser foot.

3.11. Changing the needle



Turn of the main switch.

1. Loosen the screw in the needle clamp (B) with the screwdriver.
2. Remove the needle.
3. Push the new needle upwards with the flat side away from you until it will go no further.
4. Use the screwdriver to tighten the screw (B).



3.12. Needles

The sewing machine needle plays an important role in successful sewing. To ensure you will get a quality needle, we recommend needle system 130/705H. The needle package included with your machine contains needles of the most popular sizes for sewing on woven and stretch fabrics.

A - Universal Needles

For all woven fabrics, The slightly rounded needle point is designed to penetrate between the threads of the fabric so the fabric will not be damaged.

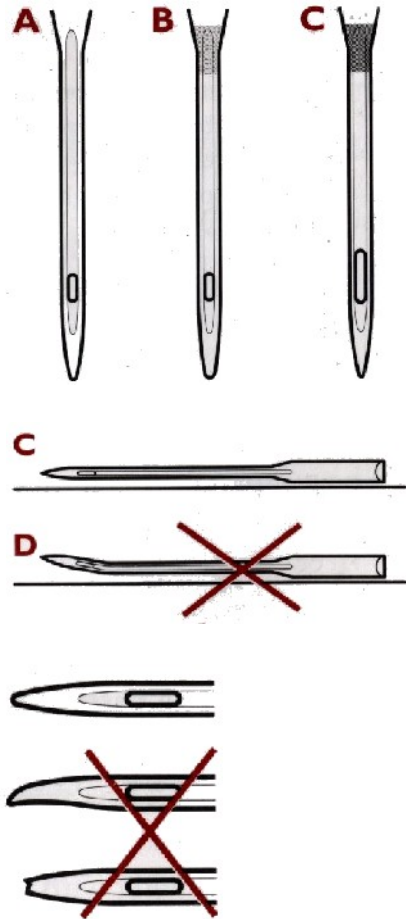
B - Stretch Needles

For both knit and stretch fabrics. The stretch needle is marked yellow and has a rounded point to prevent damaging knit fabric.

C - jeans Needles Sizes 90

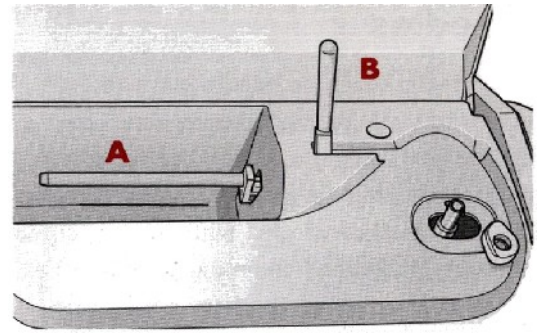
These needles are used for sewing woven heavy fabrics, for example denim and canvas fabric. The jeans needle is marked blue and has an extremely sharp point to facilitate the penetration of the fabric.

Note: Change the needle often. Always use a straight needle with a sharp point (C). A damaged needle (D) can cause skipped stitches, breakage of needles or snapping of thread. A damaged needle can also damage the needle plate.



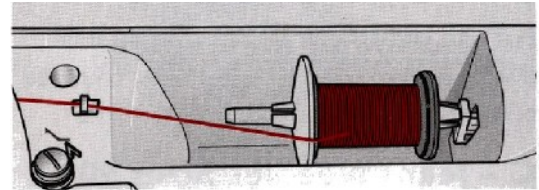
3.13. Spool pins

The Emerald 183 has two spool pins, a main spool pin and an auxiliary spool pin. The main horizontal spool pin (A) is used For sewing with normal threads. The auxiliary vertical spool pin can be used for large spools of thread or specialty threads. Also use the vertical spool pin for bobbin winding.



3.13.1. Horizontal Position

1. Place the small spool cap on the spool pin.
2. Place the thread spool on the spool pin so the thread reels over the top, counter clockwise.
3. Slide on a spool cap slightly larger than the spool.



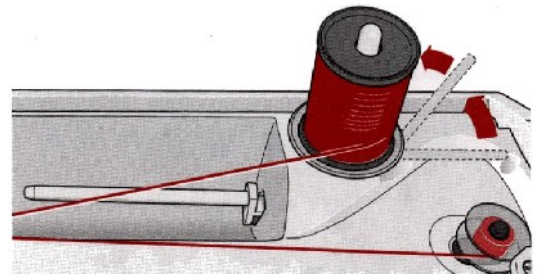
Note: There are two spool caps on the spool pin. For narrow thread spools, the small holder is placed in front of the spool. For large thread spools, the large holder is placed in front of the spool.

4. Press the flat side of the spool cap Firmly against the spool. There should be no space between spool cap and thread spool so the threads reels off Freely.

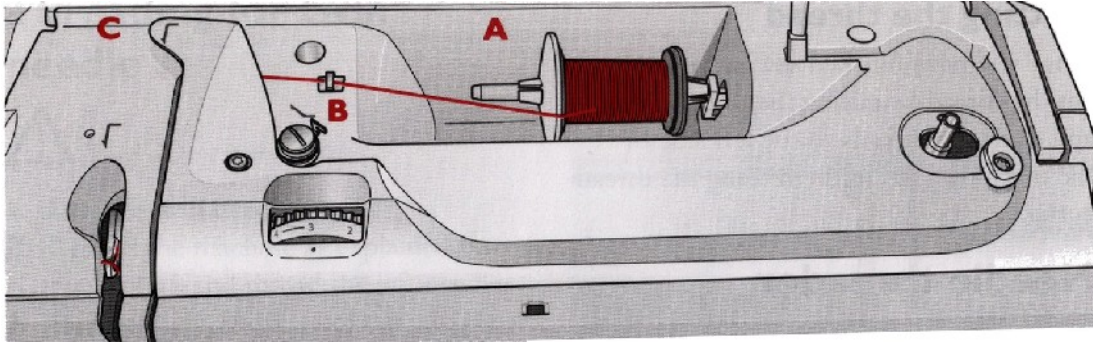
3.13.2. Vertical Position

The vertical spool pin is used when winding a bobbin from a second spool of thread or for a second spool when sewing with a twin needle. It can also be used when you are sewing with specialty threads.

1. Pull the spool pin out towards you and turn to the vertical position.
2. Slide on the large spool cap and place a felt pad under the thread spool. This is to prevent the thread from reeling off too fast.



3.14. Threading the upper thread

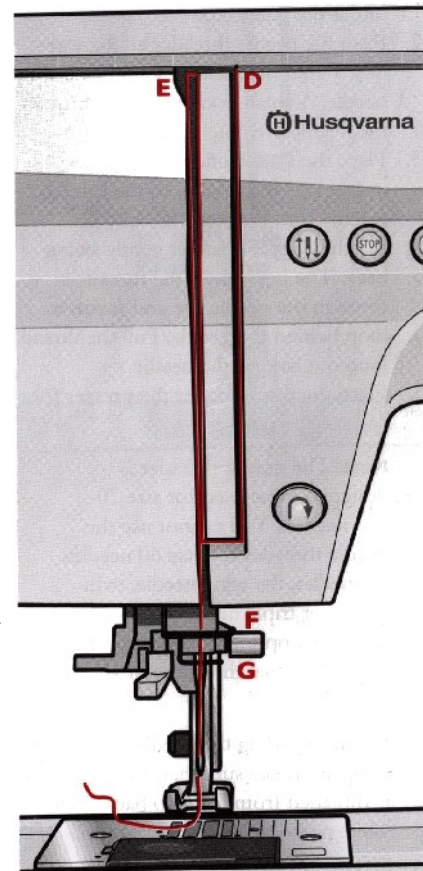


Make sure the presser foot is raised and the needle is in the up position.



Turn off the main switch.

1. Pull up the spool pin. Place a spool cap and then the thread on the spool pin. Place the second spool cap on the spool pin (A). Push the spool pin back in.
2. Bring the thread in the direction of the arrow under the thread guide (B) so that the thread snaps into place. Then bring the thread under the second thread guide (C).
3. Bring the thread down between the thread tension discs D.
4. Continue threading by drawing the thread up into the slot on the take-up lever E from the right to the left.
5. There are two thread guides close to the needle: F and G. Insert the thread into the two thread guides.
6. The needle is threaded from front to back. The white on the presser foot ankle makes it easy to see the eye of the needle. See needle threader instructions on the next page.
7. Place thread under the presser foot and into the thread cutter where it is cut.



3.15. Cutting the thread

When you are finished sewing, you can cut the thread by raising the presser foot and drawing the threads to the left side of the machine and cut them using the thread cutter.

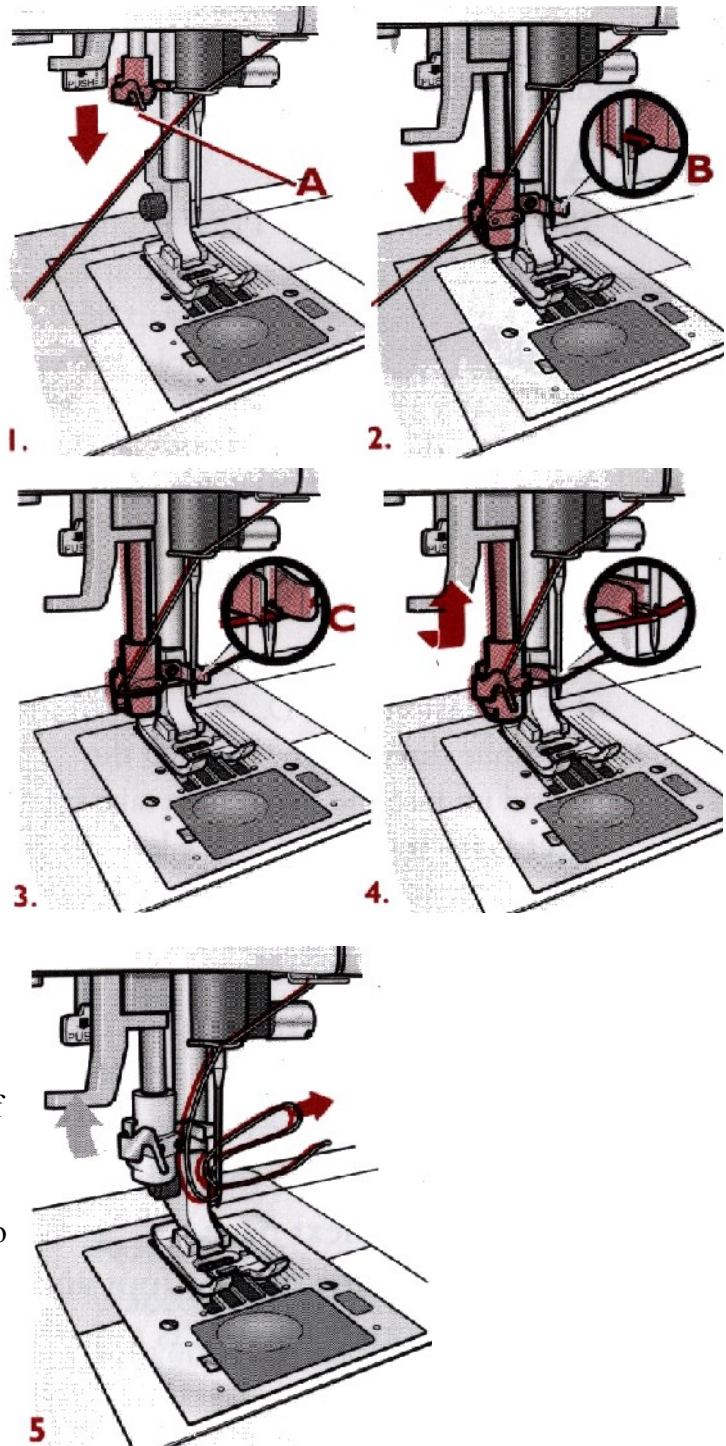
3.16. Needle threader

The needle must be in the up position to use the built-in needle threader. We also recommend lowering the presser foot.

1. Use the handle to pull the needle threader down, catching the thread under the guide (A).
2. Push the needle threader all the way down until the metal flanges cover the needle. A small hook will pass through the needle eye (B).
3. Place the thread under the flanges in front of the needle, so that the thread catches into the small hook.
4. Let the needle threader gently swing back. The hook pulls the thread through the needle eye and forms a loop behind the needle. Pull the thread loop out behind the needle.
5. Place the thread under the presser foot and cut the thread.

Note: The needle threader is designed to be used for size 70- 120 needles. You cannot use the needle threader for size 60 needles or smaller, the wing needle, twin needle, or triple needle. There are also some optional accessories that require manual threading of the needle.

When threading the needle, manually make sure that the needle is threaded from front to back. The white presser foot ankle makes it easy to see the eye of the needle.



3.17. Threading for twin needle

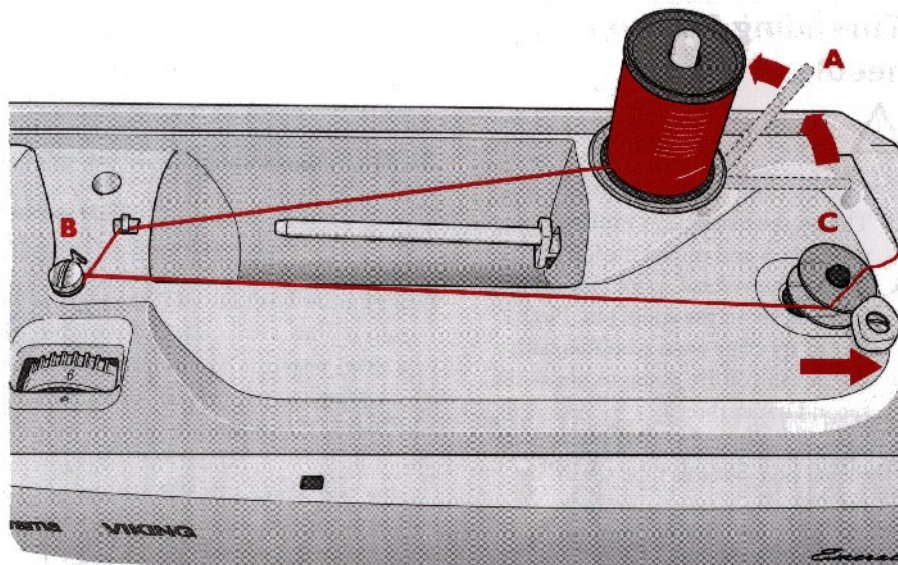
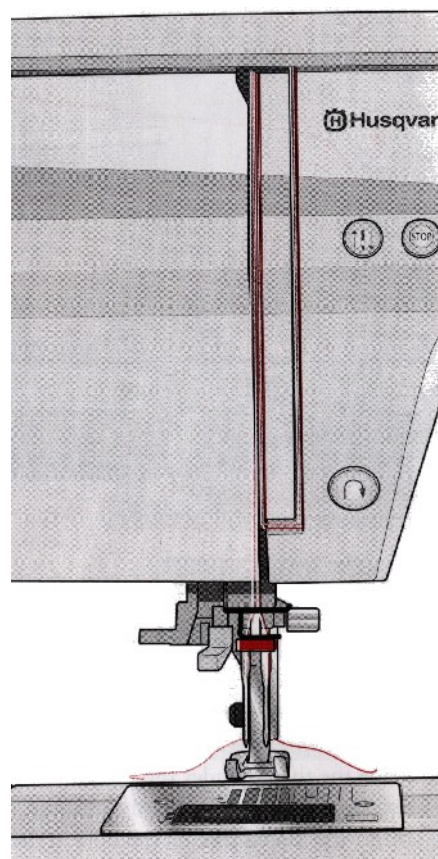
 Turn off the main switch.

1. Insert a twin needle.
2. Thread the machine as explained on page 15 and thread the left needle.
3. Raise the vertical spool pin and place a spool cap on the spool pin. Place a thread spool or wind a bobbin with the thread you are going to use as the second upper thread.
4. Thread the machine the same way as the first thread, but this time, thread the right needle.

Note: The maximum usable twin needle width in this machine is 2.5mm.

3.18. Winding the bobbin using the vertical spool pin

1. Pull the vertical spool pin up (A). Place a large spool cap on the spool pin and place the thread on the spool pin.
2. Bring the thread under the thread tension disk (B) and around clockwise.
3. Insert the thread through the hole in the bobbin from the inside to the outside.
4. Place the bobbin on the bobbin Winder spindle with the free end of the thread at the top.
5. Push the bobbin to the right.
6. Hold the thread end and press the foot control. After a few turns of the bobbin, cut off the thread end. When the bobbin is full it will stop rotating. Push the bobbin winder to the left and remove the bobbin. Cut off the thread.

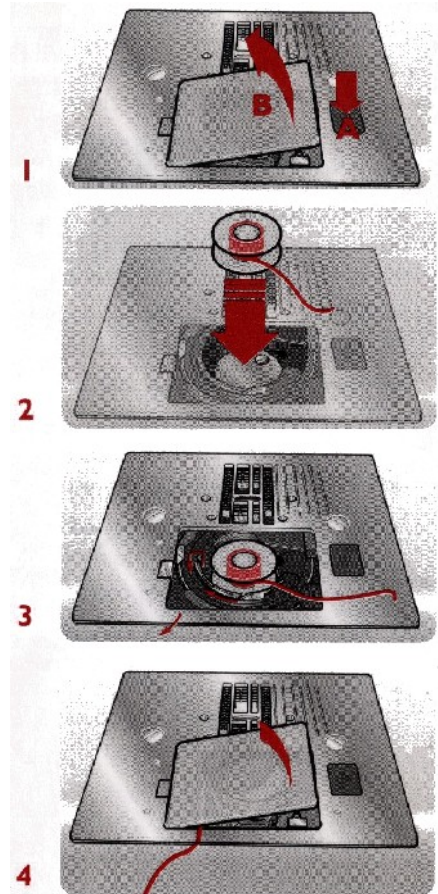


3.19. Placing the bobbin in the machine



Turn off the main switch.

1. Verify that the needle is fully raised before inserting or removing the bobbin. Move the release button to the right to open the bobbin (A). Remove the cover (B).
2. Place the bobbin in the bobbin case so that the thread is running in a counterclockwise rotation.
3. Pull the thread through the slit and pull it towards the left into the tension.
4. Pull the thread so that you have about 6 inches (15cm) of thread. Attach the bobbin cover plate.



3.20. Presser foot lifter

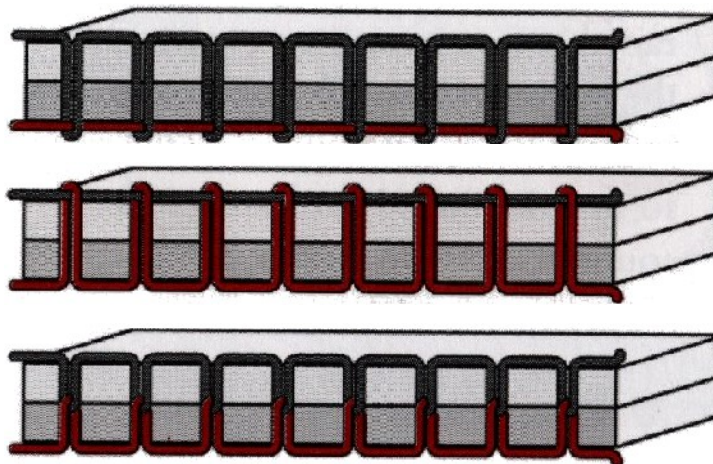
The presser foot is lowered or raised with the presser foot lifter. If you are sewing on heavy fabric or several layers of fabric, the presser foot can be raised higher to make it easier to place the fabric underneath the presser foot.

3.21. Correct and incorrect thread tension

To understand the correct thread tension, sew a few sample straight stitches at different settings.

1. Begin with a tension that is too loose (set at the lowest number). The bobbin thread will lie straight and the top thread will be drawn to the underside of the fabric.
2. If you set the tension at the highest number, the top thread might break and the seam may pucker.
3. The correct thread tension is set when the threads interlock in the middle of both fabric layers or, in the case of decorative stitches, on the underside.

Make a few tests on a scrap piece of the fabric you intend to use, then check the tension.



4. Operating the machine

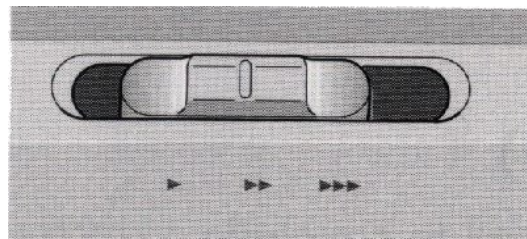
4.1. Function buttons on the machine

4.1.1. Speed control slide

With the speed control slide, you can change the maximum sewing speed to suit your needs. The slide limits how fast you can sew.

To increase the sewing speed, slide the bar to the right.

To reduce the sewing speed, slide the bar to the left.



4.1.2. Foot control

Use the foot control to change the sewing speed; press harder to sew faster. Press the foot control all the way to sew at the maximum speed set by the speed control slide (see section 4.1.1. Speed control slide).



4.1.3. Needle Stop Up Down (A)

Press this button to lower the needle down or raise up.

This function can be useful when turning a corner on your garment or project.

4.1.4. Stop (B)

STOP is used to conclude a stitch or to sew just one unit of the stitch. The Emerald 183 ties off the thread and stops automatically when one stitch unit or stitch program has been completed. The stop icon will be lit in the Info Display. If you touch the STOP-button while the machine is running, the machine will complete the stitch unit, make lock stitches and stop.

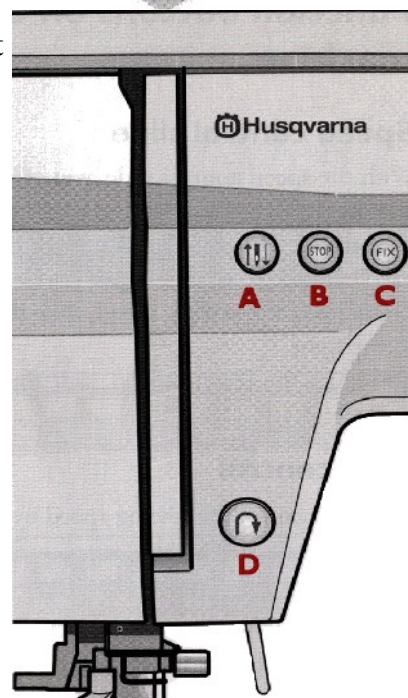
If you touch the STOP button while the machine is standing still, the machine will sew one stitch unit and then stop.

4.1.5. Fix (C)

By using the FIX button you can tie off a stitch at the beginning and/or at the end. The FIX icon on the InfoDisplay is lit when FIX is activated. Press the FIX button to turn on/off the function.

If you touch the FIX-button while the machine is running, the machine will make lock stitches without completing the stitch unit. After the completion of the lock stitches, the FIX-function is deactivated and the FIX-icon in the InfoDisplay is unlit.

If you touch the FIX button while the machine is standing still, the machine will make lock stitches when you press the foot control and then continue to sew your stitch.



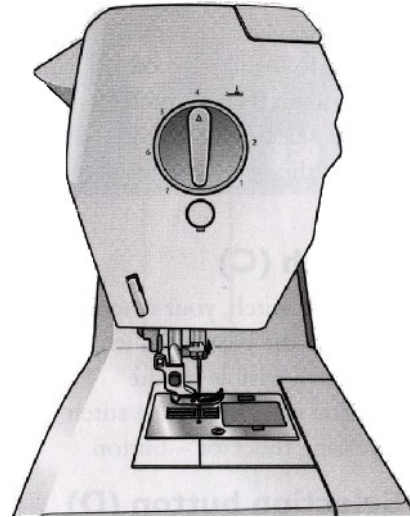
4.1.6. Reverse (D)

Reverse is pressed to sew in reverse. An arrow is shown in the InfoDisplay when the function is active. If you press and hold the reverse button the machine will sew, backwards until you release the button. If you press and release the button before starting to sew, the machine will permanently sew in reverse. Press the button again to sew forward again. The longest reverse stitch length is 3 mm.



4.1.7. Presser foot pressure dial

Turn the presser foot dial to adjust the pressure of the presser foot on the fabric when sewing on different thicknesses of fabric. The pressure dial should be set on 4 for regular sewing. Reduce the pressure to 1-2 for Appliqué, Cutwork, stretch fabric, chiffon, lace, organdy, and other fine fabric sewing.

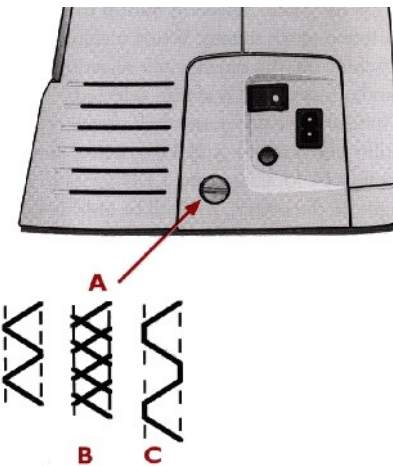


4.1.8. Stitch balance (A)

If you are sewing a manual buttonhole or a decorative stitch and the stitch is uneven, you can adjust the stitch with the stitch balance dial. The dial is located on the side of the machine (A).

Note: Always place the dial at the neutral position when you have sewn your stitch.

When a stitch is too tight, correct it by turning the dial counter clockwise (B). When a stitch is too loose, correct it by turning the dial clockwise (C).



4.2. Function buttons

4.2.1. Direct Stitch Selection buttons (A)

When menu one is active, use the direct stitch selection buttons to choose your stitch. Press the buttons 0 to 9 to immediately select the stitch illustrated on that button.

4.2.2. Stitch Width (B)

The stitch width is set in the same manner as the stitch length. The preset width is visible on the InfoDisplay. The width can be adjusted between 0 and 7 mm. If a straight stitch is selected, the width button is used to adjust the needle position to the left or right.

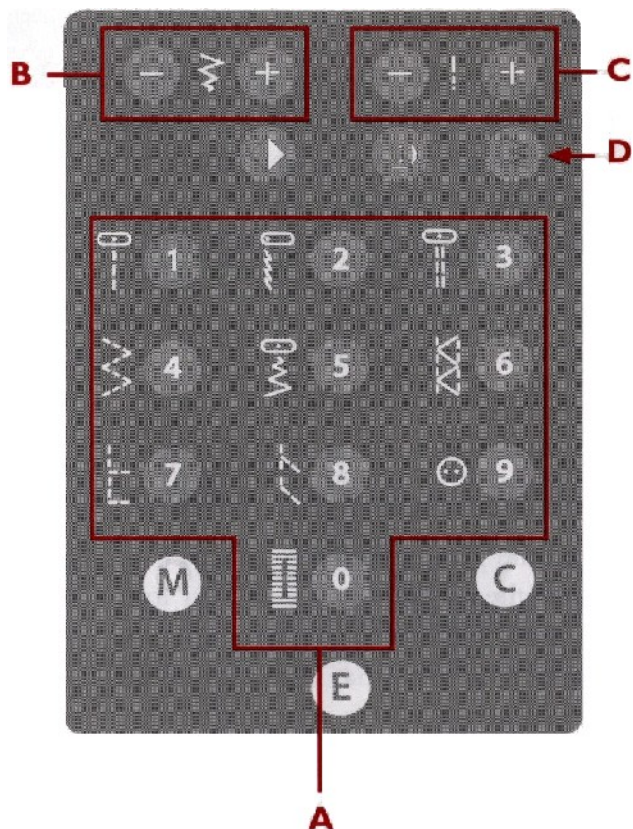
4.2.3. Stitch Length (C)

When you select a stitch, the machine automatically sets the best stitch length. The stitch length is visible on the InfoDisplay. You can change the stitch length by pressing the + or - button.

4.2.4. Menu Selection button (D)

Press the Menu Selection button to select different stitch menus. The direct stitch selection mode (menu one) is always selected when the machine is turned on. There are five different stitch menus; two utility stitch menus, and 3 decorative stitch menus. By looking at the LED lights to the right of the screen, you can see which menu is selected.

There is also an alphabet menu with lower and uppercase letters and numbers. For more information about the stitches, Appendix A. Stitches starting on page 45.



4.2.5. Memory button (A)

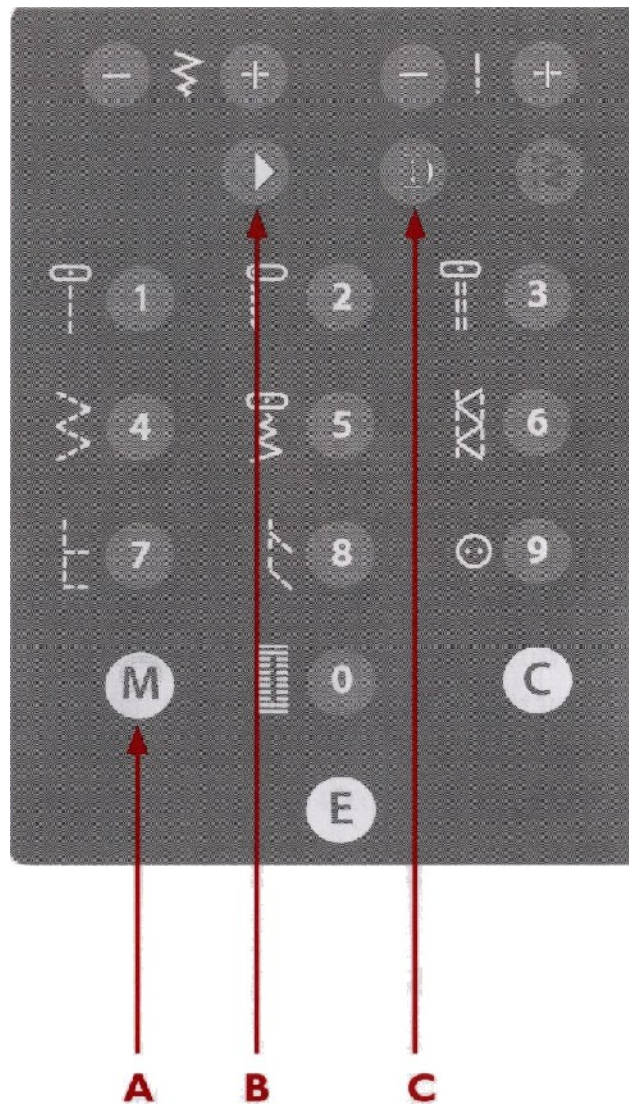
Use the memory to store stitch combinations. The stored combinations are not lost even if you turn off the machine. There machine has four memories. Each memory can hold up to 20 different stitches. See 4.6. Programming on page 27 to program stitches into memories.

4.2.6. Mirror Side to Side (B)

Press the button to mirror the selected stitch side to side. If the button is pressed when straight stitch with left needle position is selected, needle position is changed from left to right. A stitch in a combination can also mirrored. The change will be visible on the InfoDisplay. If you touch the mirror side to side button while sewing, the machine will finish the stitch and mirror the following stitch.

4.2.7. Stitch elongation button (C)

The stitch elongation button can elongate satin stitches 3:14, 3:15, 3:16, 4:01, 4:02 and 4:04 up to five times its normal size while maintaining the density. See the change in the stitch in the InfoDisplay.



4.2.8. Edit button (A)

To modify the settings of a character or stitch in the memory mode, use the stitch width or length + or - buttons to select the stitch to be modified. Then press the Edit button to set the selected stitch in the editing mode. Manual setting of the stitch length, width and mirror for these memorized stitches is now possible. Press the edit button again to leave the editing mode and return to memory mode.

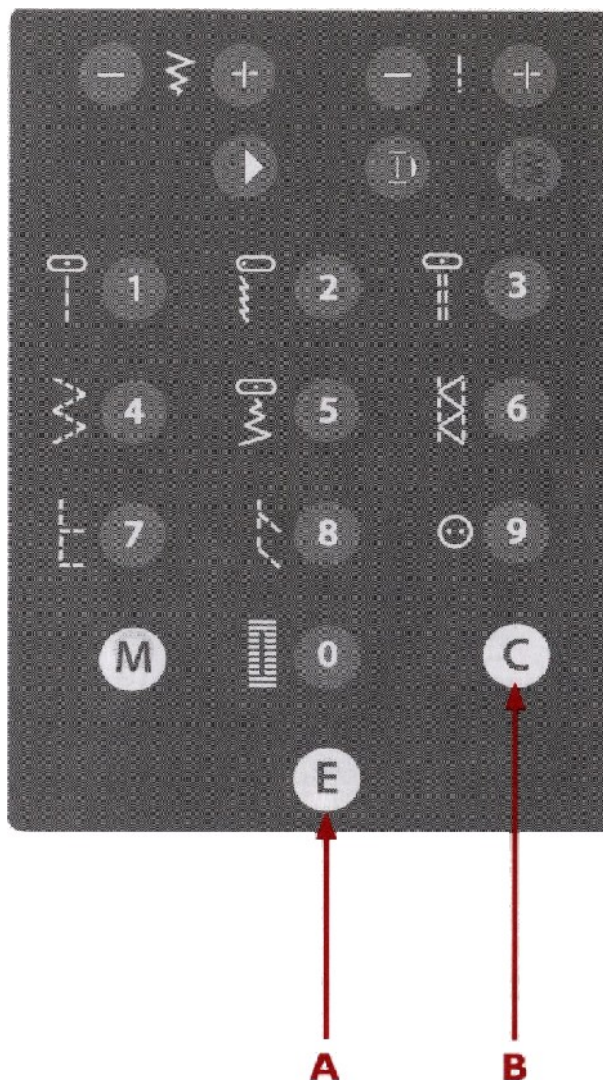
4.2.9. Clear button (B)

Use this button to erase an incorrect character or stitch in a combination. The machine erases the character you have selected. Each press of the button erases one character, or stitch in a combination.

4.3. Buzzer sound

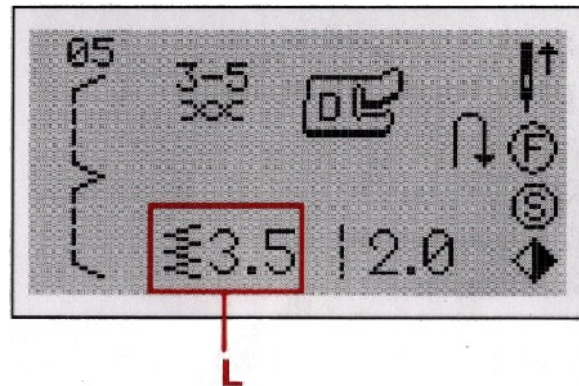
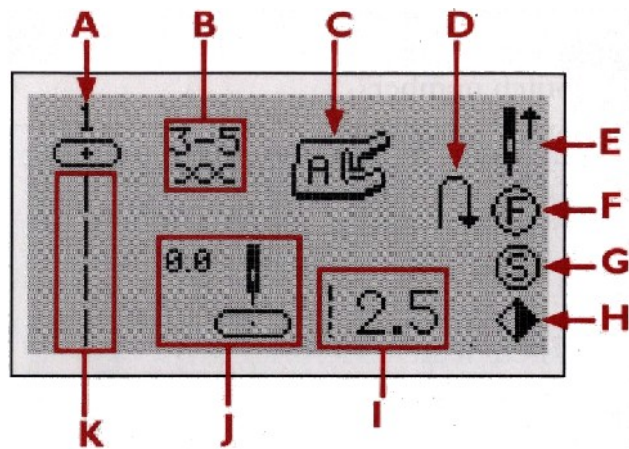
The machine makes a click sound when you press a button on the machine to let you know you are selecting that stitch or function. It also has a warning sound when selecting an incorrect function.

It is possible to turn off the sound of the button clicks and the warning sounds, press the "E" button while turning on the machine. On the InfoDisplay you will see two different modes. Select between the audio on or off by touching the width + or - buttons. Touch the "M" button to return to normal mode.



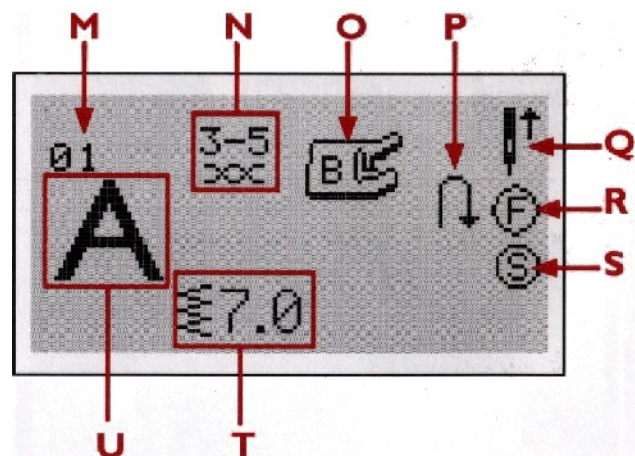
4.4. Display icons

- A. Stitch number
- B. Thread tension recommendation
- C. Presser foot recommendation
- D. Reverse icon
- E. Needle up/down icon
- F. FIX icon
- G. STOP icon
- H. Mirror icon
- I. Stitch length
- J. Needle position
- K. Stitch
- L. Stitch width



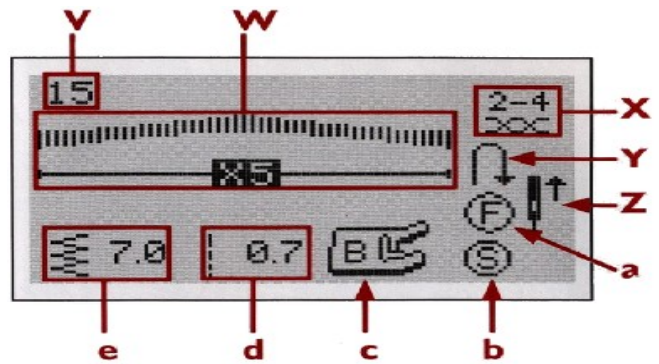
4.4.1. Display icons:Alphabet

- M. Stitch/Character number
- N. Thread tension recommendation
- O. Presser foot recommendation
- P. Reverse icon
- Q. Needle up/down icon
- R. FIX icon
- S. STOP icon
- T. Stitch width
- U. Stitch



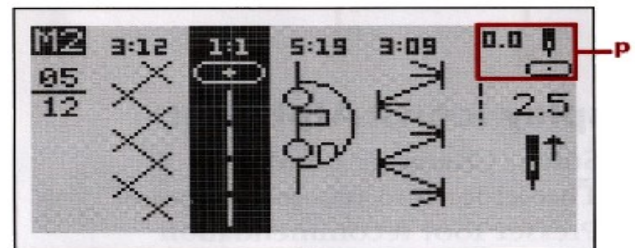
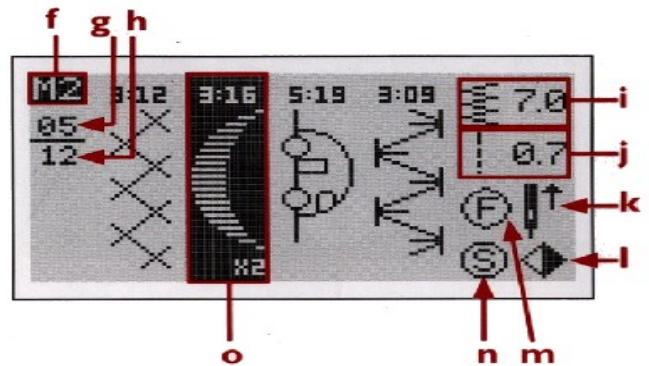
4.4.2. Display icon: Elongation

- V. Stitch number
- W. Stitch elongation
- X. Thread tension recommendation
- Y. Reverse icon
- Z. Needle up/down icon
- a. FIX icon
- b. STOP icon
- c. Presser foot
- d. Stitch length
- e. Stitch width
- f. Memory number



4.4.3. Display icon: Memory

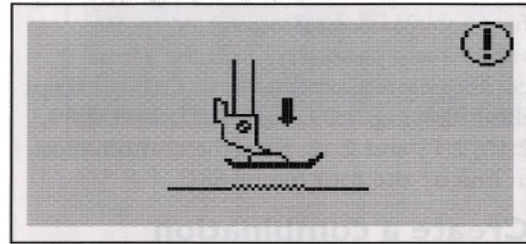
- g. Number of the current unit
- h. Total number of units
- i. Stitch width
- j. Stitch length
- k. Needle up/down icon
- l. Mirror icon
- m. FIX icon
- n. STOP icon
- o. Stitch to edit
- p. Needle position



4.5. Warning messages

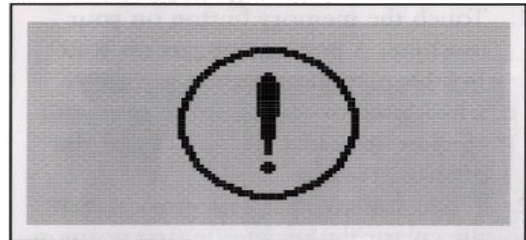
4.5.1. Presser foot not lowered

If you touch the foot control and the presser foot is not lowered, the machine will beep and give you the following message.



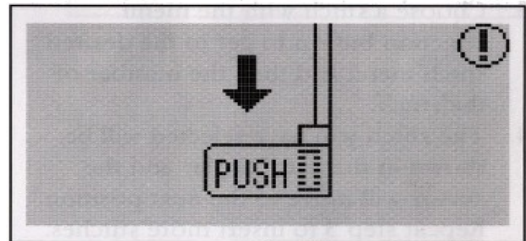
4.5.2. Main motor blocked

This message means that the thread is twisted or jammed and the hand wheel motor cannot move. See 6.4. Trouble shooting on page 41.



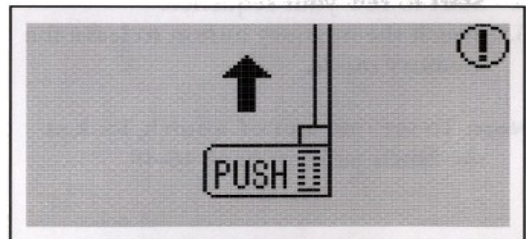
4.5.3. Buttonhole lever not lowered

The buttonhole or darning stitch was selected and the foot control was pressed while the buttonhole lever was raised.



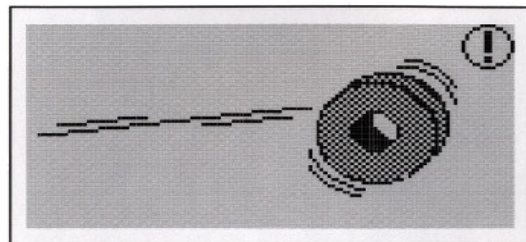
4.5.4. Buttonhole lever not lifted

A stitch other than the buttonhole or darning stitch was selected and the foot control was pressed while the buttonhole lever was down.



4.5.5. Bobbin winding

The following screen is shown while you are winding the bobbin. When the bobbin is full and you have pulled the bobbin winder to the left, the message will disappear.

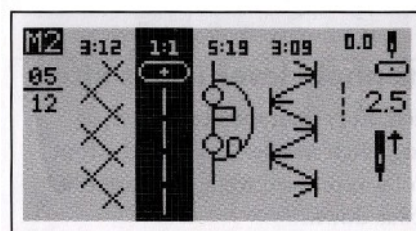
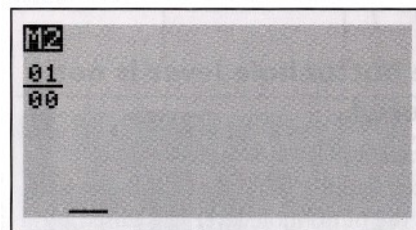


4.6. Programming

The Emerald 183 has a programming function. You can program up to 20 stitches and characters into the same combination. Combine any stitches except the following: 1:09, 1:00, 2:07, 2:08, 2:09, 2:10, 2:11 and 2:12. Save the combination in one of the four memories.

4.7. Create a combination

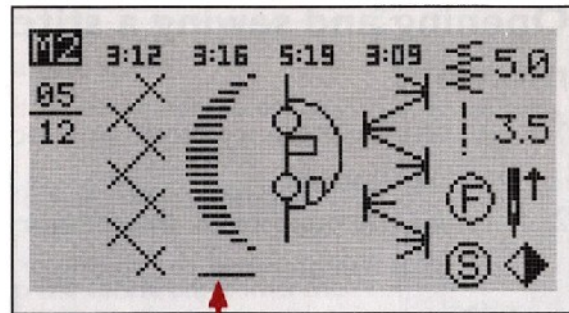
1. Touch the memory button on your machine. A pop up appears on your InfoDisplay allowing you to choose which memory you want to save your stitches in. Select the memory number (1-4).
2. When you are in the memory screen, the cursor flashes on the first position.
3. Choose a stitch with the menu selection button to get to the desired stitch menu and then the number of the stitch.
4. The stitch you have selected will be shown in the InfoDisplay and the cursor will move to the next position.
Repeat step 3 to insert more stitches.
5. Start to sew your sequence.
6. Touch the memory button to leave the memory mode.



Note: To see one unit of a stitch, look at Appendix A. Stitches starting on page 45.

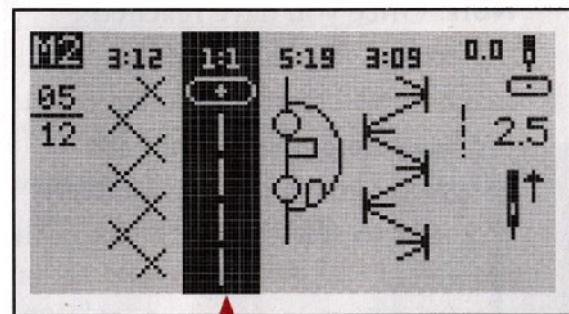
4.8. Adding stitches or letters in a sequence

1. To add a stitch or letter in a sequence you need to place the cursor where you want the stitch to be placed. The stitch you add will be inserted where the cursor is. By pressing the stitch width or length + or - buttons you will move forward and backward in your sequence.
2. Select the stitch menu of your choice and choose the number of the stitch you wish to add.



4.9. Editing Stitches/Letters

1. In the memory mode, use the stitch width or length buttons + and - to place the cursor at the stitch you wish to edit.
2. Touch the "E" button to edit the stitch. The background of the stitch you wish to edit becomes black. You can adjust the width, length, mirror the stitch and on some stitches, elongate the stitch.
3. Touch the "E" button again to return to the memory mode.



4.10. Removing Stitches/Letters

1. In the memory mode, use the stitch width or length buttons to go to the stitch you wish to delete. The machine will delete the stitch the cursor is under.
2. Touch the "C" button to delete the stitch that you have selected. The stitch behind the one that you have deleted will move forward.

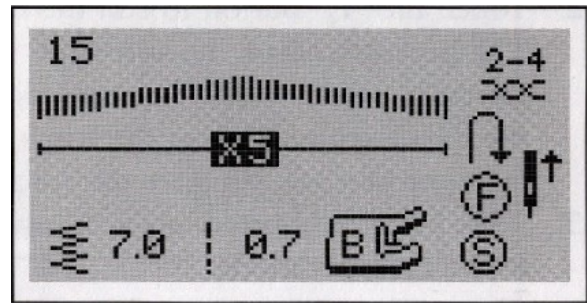
4.11. Opening and sewing a stitch memory

1. Touch the "M" button to enter memory mode.
2. Choose the number of the memory that you wish to enter and the memory will open.
3. Start to sew by pressing the foot control. The cursor on the display will move along with the stitch while sewing.

Note: Once you have reached the end of the sequence the machine will start over again from the beginning unless you have programmed a stop. The machine will start to sew the stitch where the cursor is.

4.12. *Stitch elongation*

To elongate a stitch means that you make the stitch longer without changing the stitch density. You can elongate the following stitches: 3:14, 3:15, 3:16, 4:01, 4:02, and 4:04. You can elongate the stitch up to five times its normal length. When you press the stitch elongation button you will see the following display. The stitch on the screen will change according to your changes.



5. Basic sewing techniques

5.1. Seam

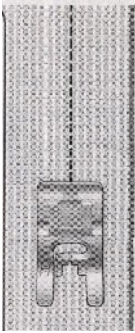
A seam sews two pieces of fabric together with a seam allowance that usually will be pressed open. In most cases, edges of the seam allowance are finished with an overcast stitch before sewing the seam. Seams in stretch fabric must stretch with the fabric, The Stretch Stitch makes a stretchy seam that is suitable for sewing together pieces of light stretch fabric.

1:01 Straight Stitch

Fabric: Woven medium, cut in two.

Use: Presser Foot A and size 80 needle.

Line up the fabric edge with the 5/8" (15 mm) seam guide.

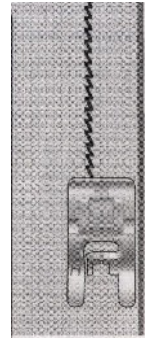


1:02 Stretch Stitch

Fabric: Stretch light, cut in two.

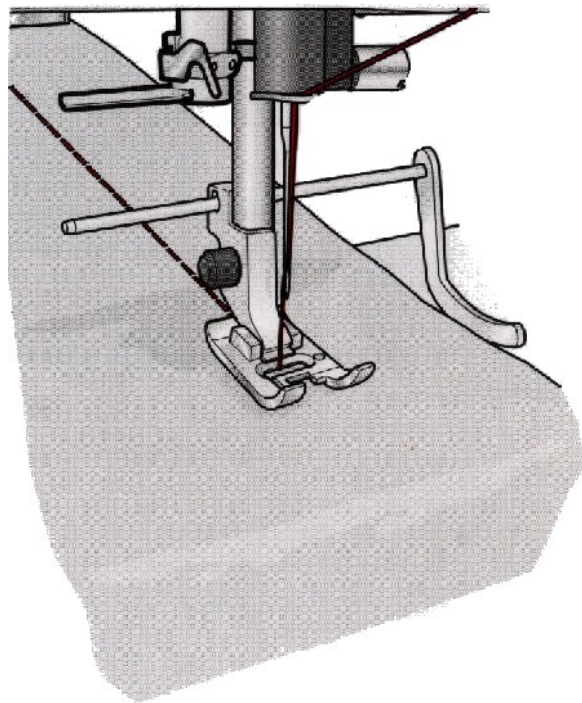
Use: Presser Foot A and size 75 needle.

Line up the fabric edge with the 3/8" (10 mm) seam guide.



5.2. Edge/Quilting Guide

The Edge/Quilting Guide is used for wide seam allowances, top stitching, or channel quilting. Slide the guide into the clip on the ankle. Adjust to the desired position.



5.3. Overcast

The three step zigzag, is up to ¼" (7 mm) wide and suitable for all types of fabrics. Use this stitch for overcasting, butting two edges together to join them, mending tears and other special finishing.

Use Edging Foot J when overcasting.

1:04 Three-Step Zigzag

Fabric: All types of fabric

Use: Presser Foot J



5.4. Seam and overcast

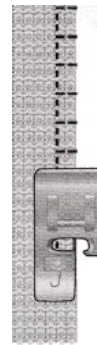
The Seam/Overcast stitch sews the seam and overcasts the edge all at one time. There are a number of different Seam/Overcast stitches on the Emerald 183, to give the best result for your chosen fabric.

1:07 Overcast Stitch

Fabric: Stretch light or woven light/medium, cut in tow.

Use: Presser Foot J

Let the toe of the presser foot guide the fabric as shown in the picture.

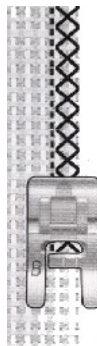


2:01 Double Overlock Stitch

Fabric: Woven heavy, cut in two.

Use: Presser Foot B and size 80 needle.

Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For heavy stretch fabrics.



1:08 Straight Seam Overcast Stitch

Fabric: Stretch heavy, cut in two.

Use: Presser Foot B and size 90 needle.



5.5. Darning and mending

Darning a small hole or a tear before it becomes larger can save a garment. Choose a line thread in a color as close to your garment as possible.

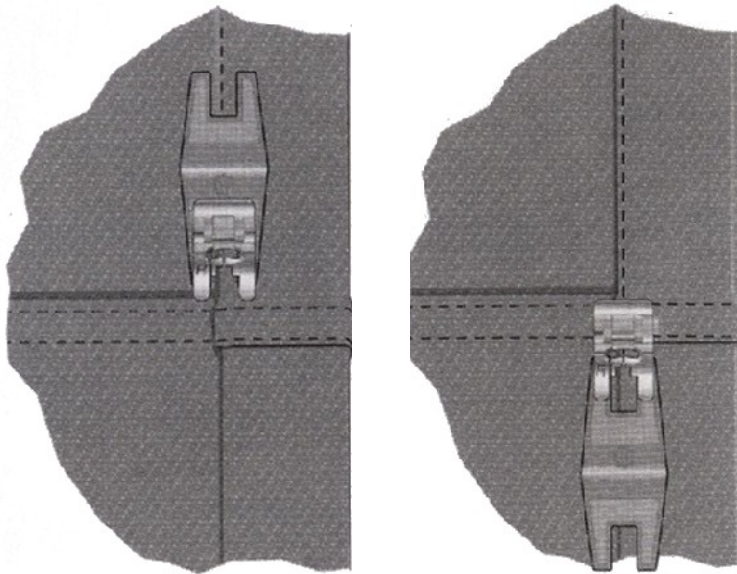
Sew:

- Attach the Buttonhole Slider Foot C and choose stitch number 2:07.
- Place the fabric in position under the presser foot.
- Lower the presser foot and pull the button holder to the rear. By pulling the button guide plate away from you, set the length of the darning stitch.
- Step on the foot control. Start sewing above the hole and sew down over it. The machine will sew back and forth 15 times.

Note: The maximum length of the stitch is 2.6 cm and the maximum width is 7 mm.

5.6. Sewing hems in heavy fabric

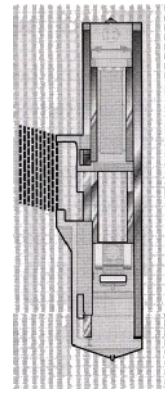
When sewing over seams in extra heavy fabric or a blue jeans hem, the foot can tip as the machine climbs over the seam. Use the clearance plate to balance the height of the hem as you sew. One the side of the plate is thicker than the other. Use the side that suits the thickness of the seam best.



2:07 Darning Stitch

Fabric: All types of fabric.

Use: Buttonhole slider Foot C.



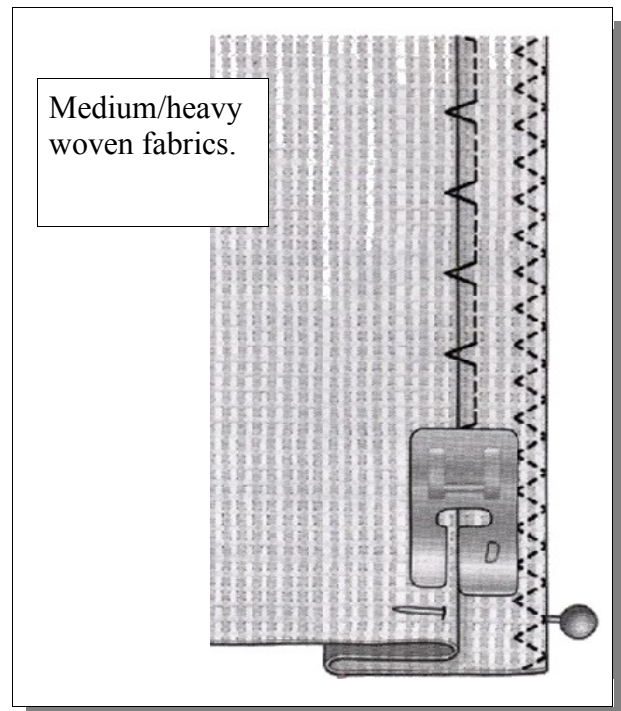
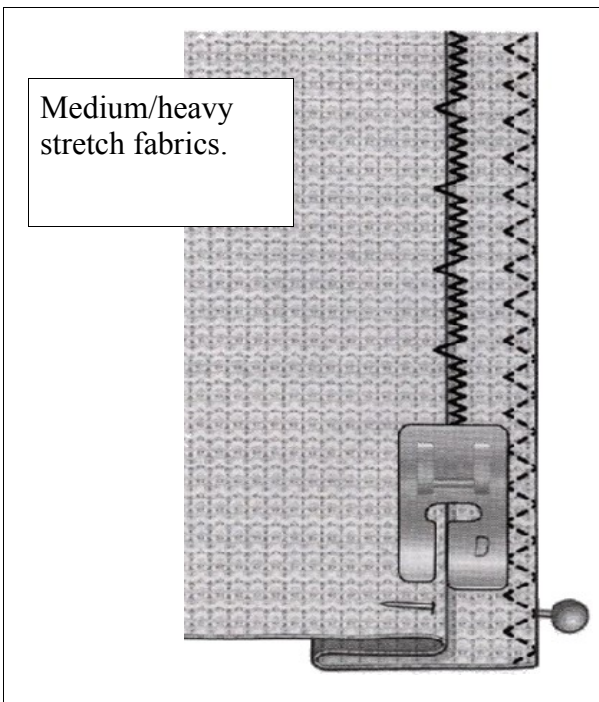
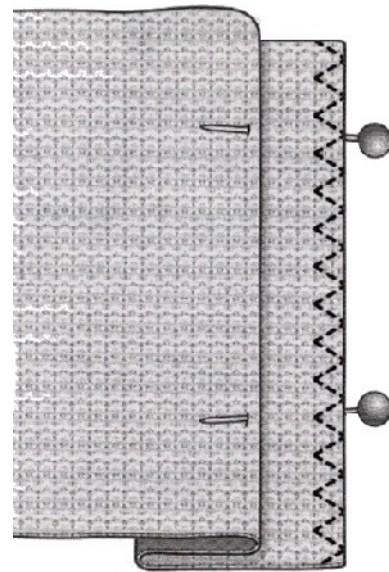
5.7. Blind hem

The blind hem creates an invisible hem on garments. There are two types of blind hem; one is recommended for medium to heavy woven fabric, the other for medium to heavy stretch fabric.

Fold the fabric as illustrated. Make sure the folded edge of the fabric follows the inside of the right "toe" of Blind Hem Foot D. Lower the presser foot and step on the foot control.

The left swing of the needle should just catch the edge of the folded fabric. If necessary, adjust the stitch width as needed to barely "catch" the fold.

Note: The blind hem technique is not recommended for light weight fabric.



5.8. Sewing buttonholes

The buttonholes on the Emerald 183 are specially adjusted for different kinds of fabric and garment. See Appendix A. Stitches starting on page 45 for descriptions.

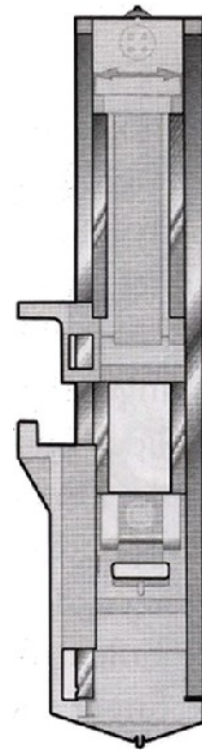
Fabric should be interfaced and/or stabilized where buttonholes are sewn.






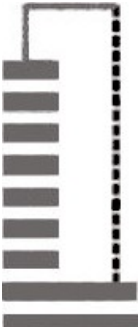




5.9. Buttonhole Slider Foot C

1. Make removable marks on fabric where you want to sew buttonholes.
2. Attach the buttonhole foot and pull out the button holder plate. Insert the button. The button will determine the length of the buttonhole.
3. Make sure that the thread is passed through the hole in the presser foot and placed under the foot.
4. Select the buttonhole you want to sew! and then adjust the stitch and length that you desire.

Note: Always sew a test buttonhole on a scrap piece of fabric.

5. Position the fabric under the presser foot so that the marking is aligned with the center of the buttonhole foot.
6. Lower the buttonhole lever, and push it away from you.
7. Hold the end of the upper thread and start sewing. The buttonholes are sewn from the front of the presser foot to the back.
8. Once the machine has sewn the buttonhole, raise the presser foot.

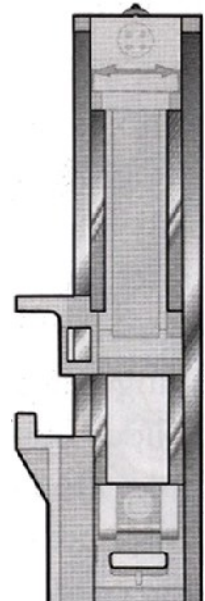


 Stitch 1: Bottom		 Stitch 2: Left		 Stitch 3: Right
	 Stitch 4: Right		 Stitch 5: Top	

5.10. A Corded Buttonhole (Stretch fabrics)

When sewing buttonholes in stretch fabrics we recommend cording the buttonhole to increase the stability and to keep the buttonhole from stretching out.

1. Loop a piece of heavy thread or Perle cotton over the finger at the back of the Buttonhole Slider Foot C.
2. Stitch a buttonhole. Do not hold back the cord. The satin buttonhole columns will stitch over the cord.
3. When the buttonhole is finished, lift the cord off the finger and pull out the slack.
4. Cross the cord in front of the needle and thread cord ends into a large needle, pull to the wrong side and knot ends before cutting excess.
5. Use the seam ripper to carefully open the buttonhole.



5.11. Sewing on buttons

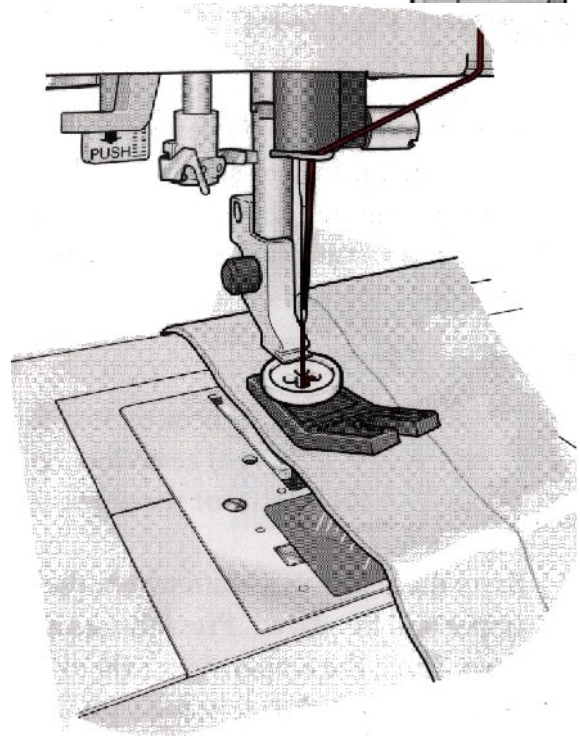
Sew buttons, snaps, hook and eyes quickly with the Emerald 183. Use the clearance plate to create a thread shank.

1. Select sew-on-button stitch 1:09.
2. Snap off the presser foot and lower the feed teeth.
3. Place the fabric, clearance plate and button under the ankle with the holes in the button lined up with the swing of the needle. Check the swing of the needle by turning the hand wheel and making sure that the needle does not hit the button.

Note: The recommended width of 3.0 is set for most buttons. If you sew a tiny button or a very large coat button, decrease (-) or increase (+) the stitch width until the swing of the needle sews in the holes of the button or snap.

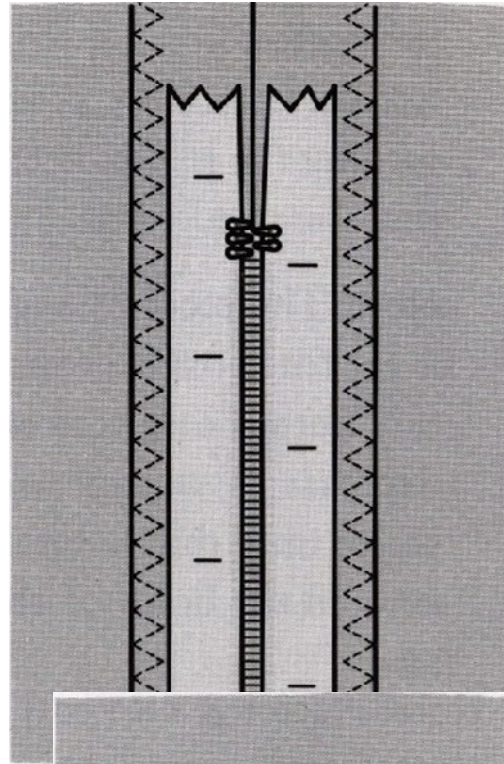
4. Press the foot control. The sewing machine will sew the button in place, make a fix and then stop.
5. Raise feed teeth and remove the fabric.

Note: Place the thin end of the clearance plate under the button when sewing on light fabrics. Use the thick end for heavier fabrics. Hold in place on the fabric with transparent tape.



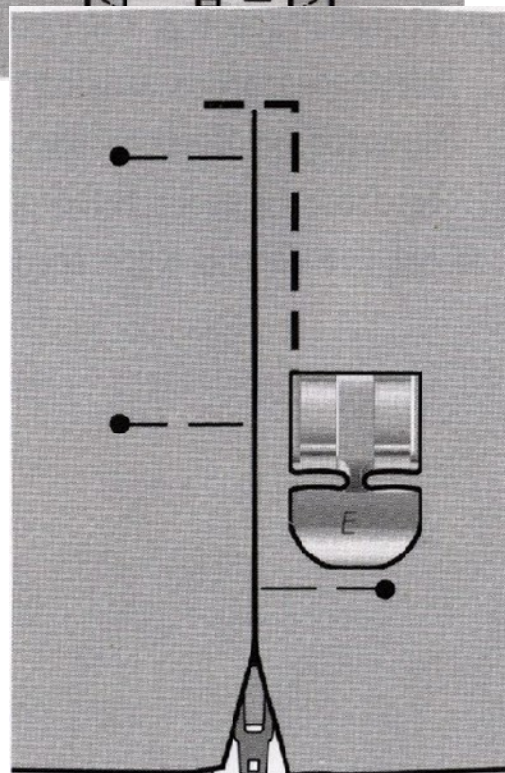
5.12. Sewing zippers

The Zipper Foot E can be snapped on either to the right or to the left of the needle, making it easy to sew both sides of the zipper from the same direction. To sew the other side of the zipper, reposition the Zipper Foot.



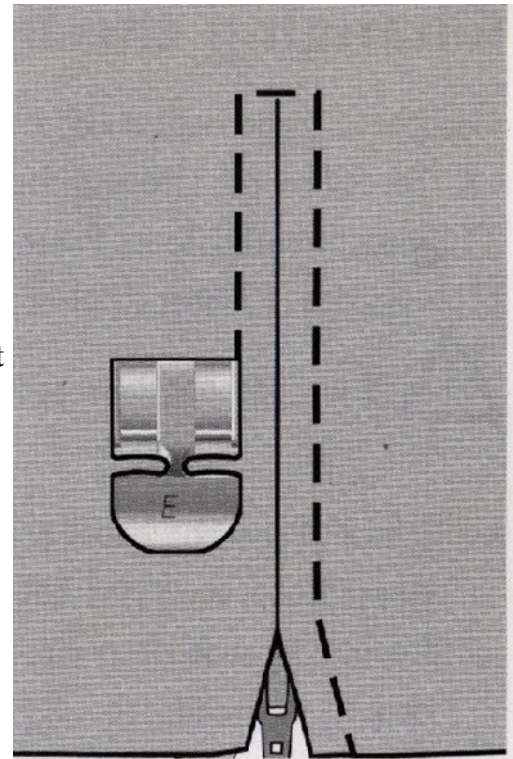
5.12.1. Center Zipper

1. Sew the two fabrics right sides together along the 5/8" (15 mm) seam line, stopping at the notch for the zipper placement.
2. Baste the remaining seam where the zipper will be placed. Press the seam open. Place the zipper right side to the pressed open seam allowance, placing the zipper stop at the notch. Pin the zipper to the right side so that it stays in place.
3. Select straight stitch and move the needle position to the left. Snap on the Zipper Foot E so the needle is on the left side of the foot. Place fabric under the foot right side up with the zipper foot on the right side of the zipper.
4. Begin stitching across the bottom, turn the fabric and stitch the right side of the zipper to the top.



5. To avoid fabric shifting, sew the left side of the zipper in the same direction. Snap on the Zipper foot E so the needle is on the right side of the foot. Move the needle position to the right.
6. Begin stitching across the bottom, turn the fabric and stitch the left side of the zipper sewing from the bottom to the top.
7. Remove the basting stitches.

Note: To adjust the position of the stitching line, adjust the needle position.

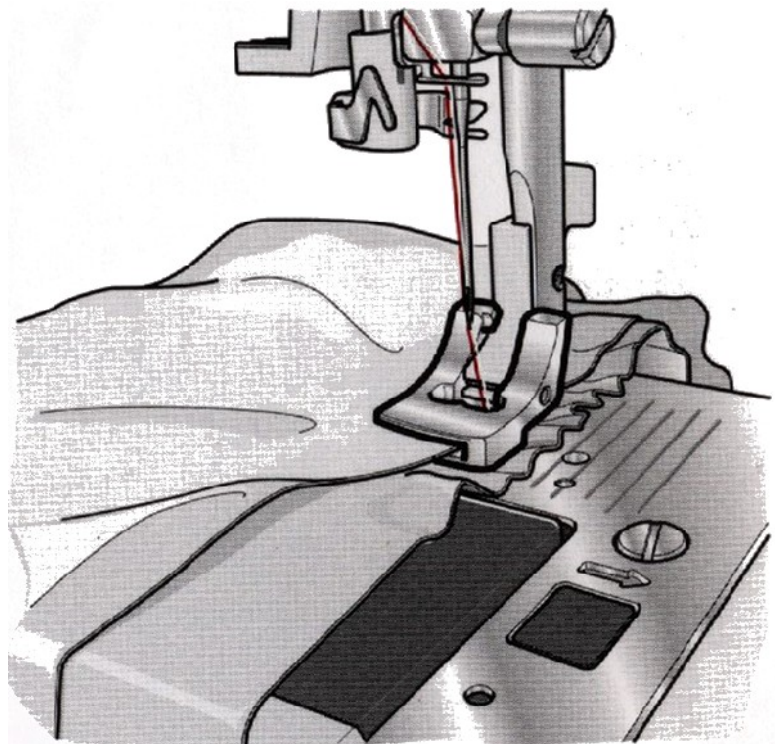


5.13. Gathering



Turn off the main switch.

1. Snap on the gathering foot. Switch on the sewing machine.
2. If you are only using one piece of fabric, place it under the presser foot and sew a straight stitch. The fabric will gather.
3. If you are using two pieces of fabric place one piece under the presser foot and the other piece of fabric in between the cut in the foot (see picture).
4. Start sewing. The bottom layer of fabric will gather while the top layer stays flat.



6. Taking care of the machine

6.1. Changing the light bulb

Only use light bulbs of a type as indicated on the front of the machine (12V, 5W). They are available at your authorized Husqvarna Viking dealer.



Turn off the main switch.

1. Place the light bulb remover with the deep hole, marked OUT, around the bulb. Do not turn the bulb, just pull it out to remove it.
2. When inserting a new light bulb place the remover with the shallow hole, marked IN, around the new bulb. Insert the new bulb by pushing it up.

6.2. Care of the machine

To keep the Emerald 183 operating well, clean it often. No lubrication (oiling) is needed.



Turn off the main switch.

6.3. Cleaning

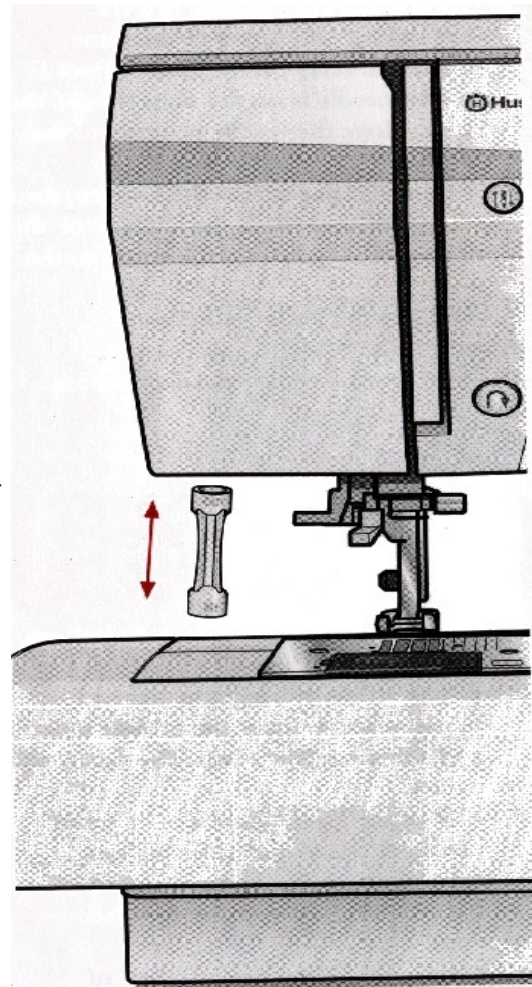
Wipe the exterior surfaces of the Emerald 183 with a soft cloth to remove any dust or lint built up.

6.3.1. Clean the Bobbin Area




Turn off the main switch.

1. Remove the presser foot, the bobbing cover and bobbing.
2. Clean the feed teeth with the brush.

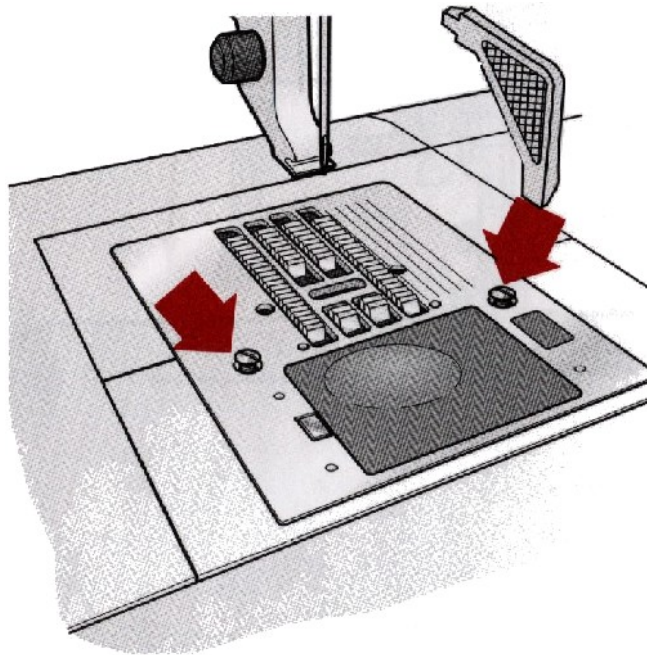


6.3.2. Cleaning Under the Bobbin

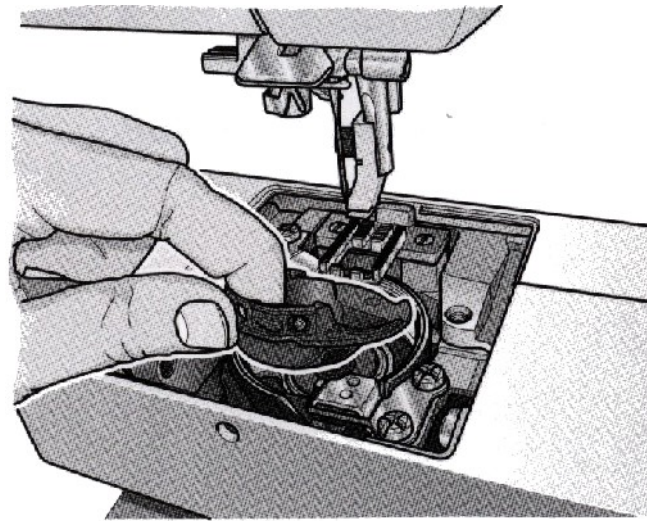
 *Turn off the main switch.*

After sewing several projects or any time you notice an accumulation of lint in the bobbin case area, the area under the bobbin case must be cleaned.

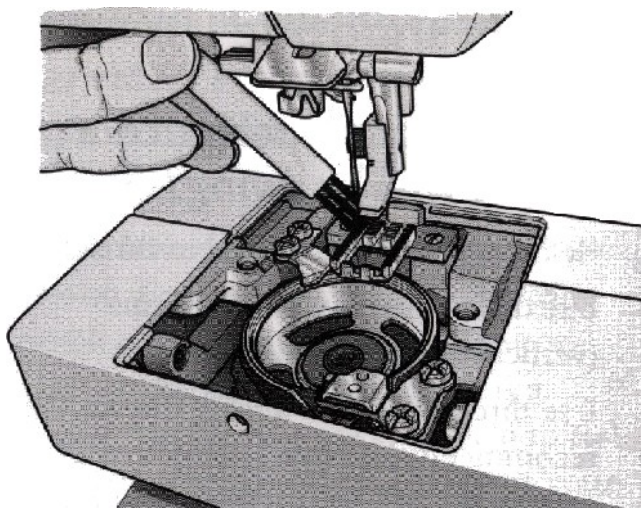
1. Remove the needle, presser foot, bobbin cover, and bobbin.
2. Remove stitch-plate by removing the two screws in the stitch-plate. Lift up the stitch-plate.



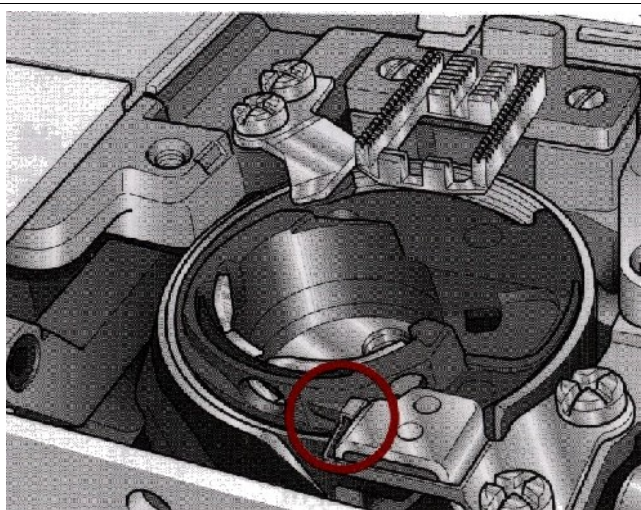
3. Lift the bobbin case upwards and remove it.



4. Clean the area with the brush or with a dry cloth.



5. Put the bobbin case back into the hook race so that the tip fits into the stopper.



6.4. Trouble shooting

Any time you experience a problem when sewing:

1. Re-thread the top and bobbin threads.
2. Use different spool pin positions (vertical or horizontal).
3. Use thread nets and quality thread. We recommend the same sewing thread on top and bobbin threads for general sewing. For decorative sewing we recommend embroidery thread on top and regular sewing thread on the bobbin.

Fabric Puckers

1. Check needle, it could be damaged.
2. Re-thread top and bobbin threads.
3. Change thread type to match fiber and sewing technique.
4. Use quality thread.
5. Shorten stitch length.
6. Use stabilizer.
7. Check thread tension.

Skipped Stitches

1. Check needle — it could be damaged.
2. Change needle to recommended size and type.
3. Be sure the needle is inserted correctly and all the way into the clamp.
4. Re-thread top and bobbin threads.
5. Use recommended presser foot.
6. Turn machine off and on to reset.
7. Consult your dealer for service.

Needle Breaks

1. Use care not to pull fabric when sewing
2. Insert new needle size and type as recommended.
3. Insert needle correctly as described in the Users Guide (See Changing the needle on page 11).

Poor Tension

1. Re-thread top and bobbin — us quality thread.
2. Insert new needle size and type as recommended.

3. Follow recommendations for thread tension.

Upper Thread Breaks

1. Does thread feed smoothly / not catching?
2. Use thread nets and quality thread. For special threads such as metallic etc. please consult your Accessory User's Guide for special needle recommendations.
3. Re-thread top and bobbin threads — check for correct threading.
4. Try different spool pin positions (horizontal or vertical).
5. If the stitch-plate hole is damaged, replace the stitch-plate.
6. Is the correct spool cap used in front of the thread?

Fabric Does Not Move

1. Feed teeth up.
2. Increase stitch length.

Bobbin Thread Breaks

1. Wind a new bobbin.
2. Replace the bobbin in the machine, check correct threading
3. If stitch-plate hole is damaged — replace stitch-plate.
4. Clean bobbin area.

Bobbin Winds Irregularly

1. Check threading for bobbin winding

Wrong Stitch, Irregular or Narrow Stitches

1. Turn machine off and on to reset.
2. Change needle, re-thread top and bobbin threads.
3. Use stabilizer.

Machine Sews Slowly

1. Check speed
2. Remove stitch-plate and brush lint from the bobbin and teeth area.
3. Have the sewing machine serviced at your dealer.

Machine Will Not Sew

1. Put bobbin Winder spindle up into sewing position.
2. Check plugs are all the way into machine.

3. Check wall plug and power to wall plug.

Main Motor Blocked

1. Clear out threads in bobbin case area (see Clean the Bobbin Area on page 38).
2. Remove stitch-plate and clear out threads.
3. Re-thread machine — top and bobbin.

Service machine regularly

Have the Emerald 183 serviced regularly by an authorized Husqvarna Viking Dealer!

If you have followed this trouble shooting information and still are having sewing problems, take the sewing machine to your authorized dealer. If there is a specific problem, it is a great help to test sew with your thread on a scrap of your sewing fabric and bring it to your dealer. A sewing sample will often give much better information than words.

Non-Original Parts and Accessories

The warranty does not cover any defect or damage caused by use of non-original accessories or parts.

Appendix A. Stitches

The part marked in red shows on unit of a stitch.

Table 4. *Stitch menu 1.*























Stitch	Name	Foot	Application
1:00 	Buttonhole	C	Buttonhole for blouses, shirts and linen.
1:01 	Straight Stitch	A	For all kinds of sewing in woven fabrics.
1:02 	Stretch Stitch	A	For seams in Tricot and stretch fabrics.
1:03 	Reinforced Straight Stitch	A	For seams which are subject to considerable strain. Use to reinforce end top stitch sportswear and working clothes.
1:04 	Three-step Zigzag	A	For overcasting, mending, sewing on patches and elastics.
1:05 	Zigzag	A	For lace edging and sewing on bands.
1:06 	Flatlock Stitch	B	Decorative hems and overlapped seams, belts, and bands. For medium/heavy stretch fabrics. Flatlock stitching creates a seam where the seam allowances lies flat to the garment instead of hanging loose from it (think comfort). Flatlock stitching increases the strength of the garment for intense exercise or recreational activities.
1:07 	Overcast Stitch	A	Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For light stretch and non-stretch fabrics.
1:08 	Overlook	B	Seem and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For medium and medium/heavy stretch fabrics.
1:09 	Sewing on Button	—	Sew on buttons with two or four holes.

Table 5. Stitch menu 2.

Stitch	Name	Foot	Application
2:01 	Double Overlock	B	Seam and overcast in one step along the edge or trim later. For heavy stretch fabrics.
2:02 	Darning stitch	B	Darn and mend work clothes, jeans, table cloths and towels.
2:03 	Ric-Rac Stitch	B	For joining fabric edge to edge, overlapping leather, or decorative stitching. A Ric-Rac, or Rickrack, is a flat narrow braid woven in a zigzag form. The stitch is used as a trimming for clothing or curtains. The stitch is a quick method of finishing a raw edge and providing a decorative top-stitch in one step.
2:04 	Elastic blind hem	D	Invisible hems in stretch medium and heavy fabrics.
2:05 	Woven blind hem	D	Invisible hems in woven fabrics.
2:06 	Bridging Stitch	B	For joining two pieces of fabric with finished edges and for elastic shirring.
2:07 	Darning stitch	C	Darn and mend work clothes, jeans, table cloths and more.
2:08 	Bar tack stitch	C	Bar tack is a series of stitches used for reinforcing areas of stress on a garment, such as pocket openings, bottom of a fly opening or buttonholes.
2:09 	Rounded buttonhole	C	Heirloom buttonhole for "hand look" on fine and delicate fabrics. Also for lapels in suit coat.
2:10 	Stretch buttonhole	C	Heavy reinforced buttonhole for heavy fabrics.
2:11 	Keyhole buttonhole	C	Keyhole buttonhole with square end for tailored jackets, coats, etc.
2:12 	Eyelet	B	For garments and home textiles.


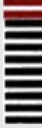
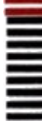
Stitch	Name	Foot	Application
2:13 	2 mm Satin Stitch	B	For Appliqués, rounded edge, sewing on laces and bands.
2:14 	4 mm Satin Stitch	B	For Appliqués, rounded edge, sewing on laces and bands.
2:15 	6 mm Satin Stitch	B	For Appliqués, rounded edge, sewing on laces and bands.

Table 6. Stitch menu 3.
















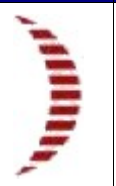



3:01	3:02	3:03	3:04	3:05	3:06	3:07	3:08	3:09	3:10
									
3:11	3:12	3:13	3:14	3:15	3:16	3:17	3:18	3:19	
									

Table 7. Stitch menu 4.

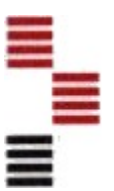


















4:01	4:02	4:03	4:04	4:05	4:06	4:07	4:08	4:09	4:10
									
4:11	4:12	4:13	4:14	4:15	4:16	4:17	4:18	4:19	
									

Table 8. Stitch menu 5.

5:01	5:02	5:03	5:04	5:05	5:06	5:07	5:08	5:09	5:10
									
5:11	5:12	5:13	5:14	5:15	5:16	5:17	5:18	5:19	5:20
									

For the alphabet, I chose to break with convention and represent the letters in black rather than in Red.

Table 9. Alphabet stitch menu Aa1.

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
À	Ä	Æ	Ñ	Ü	Ö	Ø	å	ä	à	á	æ	Ç
66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
ë	è	é	ê	í	ñ	ó	ü	ö	ø	ù	ú	ß
79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	&	?	!
92	93	94	95	96	97							
'	,	.	@	-	⌊							

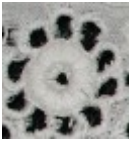
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Appendix C. Glossary

Term	Description
Appliqué	A decorative design made of one material sewn over another. Sewing material on material to form a design.
Cutwork	Embroidery in which the design is outlined by a buttonhole stitch (or similar) and the intervening material is removed. 
Overcast	An overcast stitch protects the fabric edge. An overcast stitch is done by taking loose stitches over the raw edge of cloth to keep it from raveling. The depth of the stitch depends upon the material, usually 1/8" is sufficient. The stitches should be twice as far apart as they are deep. The needle is inserted from the under side of the cloth, making a slanting stitch.
Overlock Stitch	An overlock stitch sews over the edge of one or two pieces of cloth for edging, hemming, or seaming. An overlock stitch is usually done with a special machine called a Serger. Overlocking is also called overedging, merrowing or serging; but serging specifically means overlocking with cutters.
Tricot fabric	Tricot fabric has a close-knit design with fibers running lengthwise with an inter-looped yarn pattern (see Figure 5). One side has ribs running in a lengthwise pattern, while the other side has ribs running in a crosswise direction. Common usage includes luggage liners, jewelry boxes, clothing storage containers, women's undergarments, and hunting clothing.

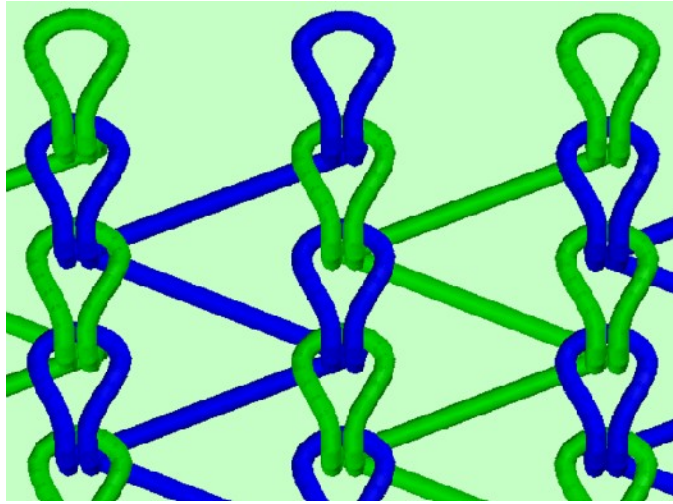


Figure 5. Tricot fabric pattern (taken from Wikimedia Commons).

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We reserve the right to change the machine equipment and the assortment of accessories without prior notice, or make modifications to the performance or design.

Such modifications, however, will always be to the benefit of the user and the product.



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.