

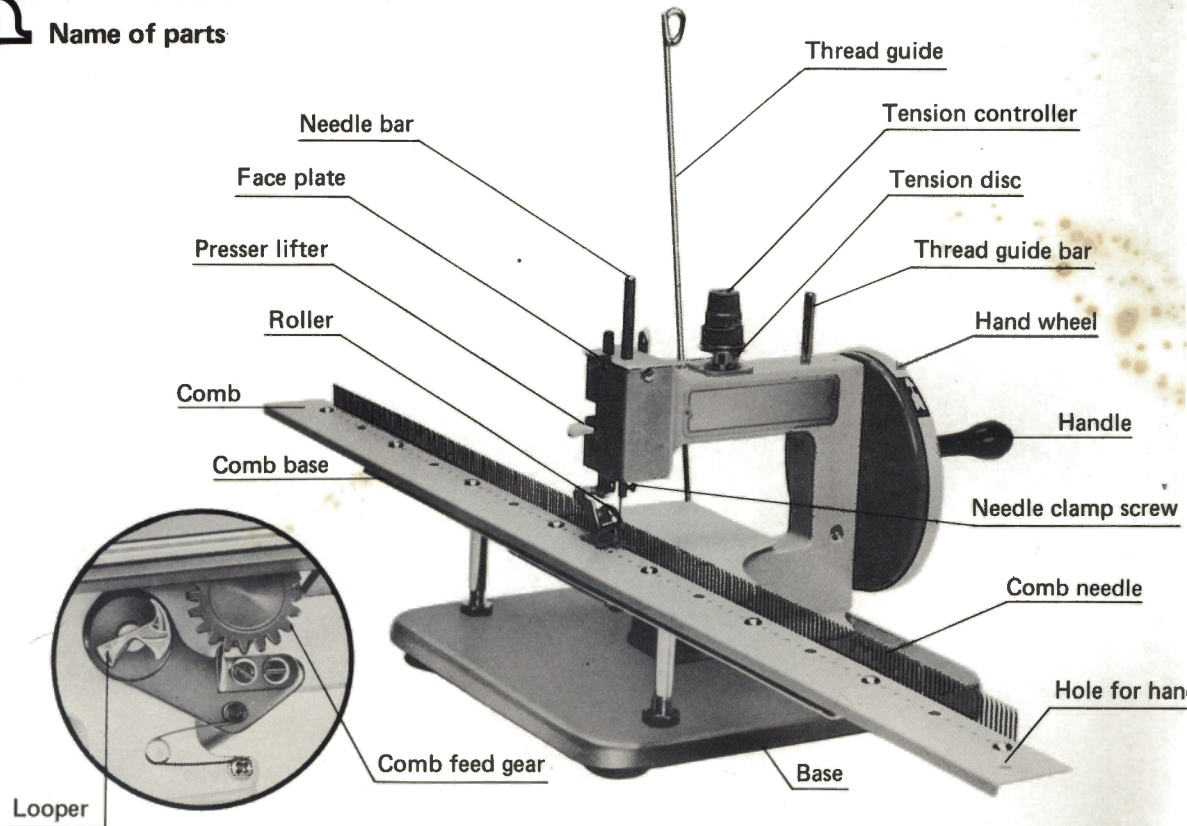


# **INSTRUCTION BOOKLET**

**Belna Corporation**



## Name of parts





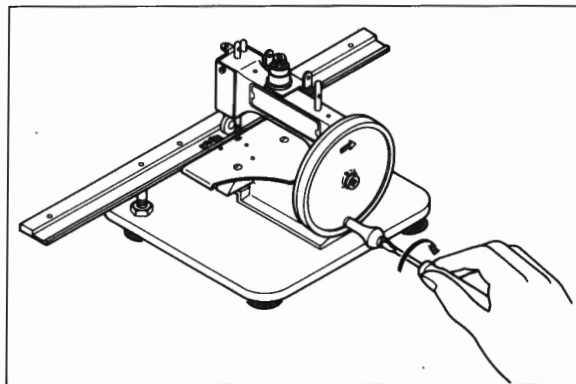
## Preface

Thank you for your purchase of "BELLINKY."  
The Bellinky is a machine which has many other uses in addition to linking. Please refer to this booklet for the most use of this machine and for long service in the future.

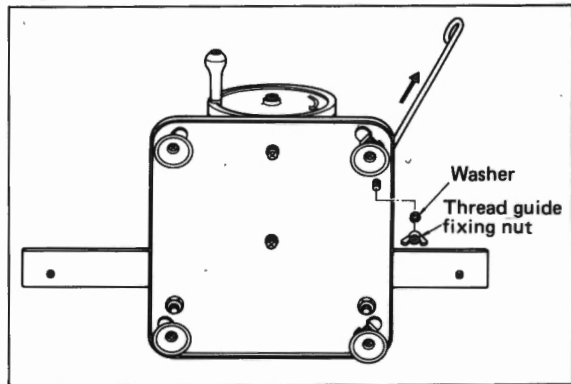


## CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	Name of parts . . . . .	1
<b>2</b>	Installing the handle . . . . .	3
<b>3</b>	Installing the thread guide . . . . .	3
<b>4</b>	Correct posture when working . . . . .	4
<b>5</b>	Operating the presser lifter . . . . .	4
<b>6</b>	Inserting and removing the comb . . . . .	5
<b>7</b>	Adjusting the thread tension . . . . .	6
<b>8</b>	Threading the machine . . . . .	7
<b>9</b>	Linking . . . . .	8
	<b>1</b> To fit the knitting onto the machine . . . . .	8
	<b>2</b> To start linking . . . . .	9
	<b>3</b> Locking the stitches . . . . .	10
	<b>4</b> Resetting the comb for continuous linking . . . . .	10
	<b>5</b> Linking stitches that are held on waste yarn . . . . .	10
<b>10</b>	Replacing a sewing machine needle . . . . .	11
<b>11</b>	Oiling . . . . .	12
<b>12</b>	Inspection and adjustment . . . . .	13
	<b>1</b> When the knitting yarn skips, . . . . .	13
	<b>2</b> When the knitting yarn breaks, . . . . .	13
	<b>3</b> When the knitting yarn gets entangled, . . . . .	13
<b>13</b>	Maintaining the comb . . . . .	13
<b>14</b>	Setting up the sewing machine lamp . . . . .	14
<b>15</b>	Use of the "Bellinky" . . . . .	14

**2****Installing the handle**

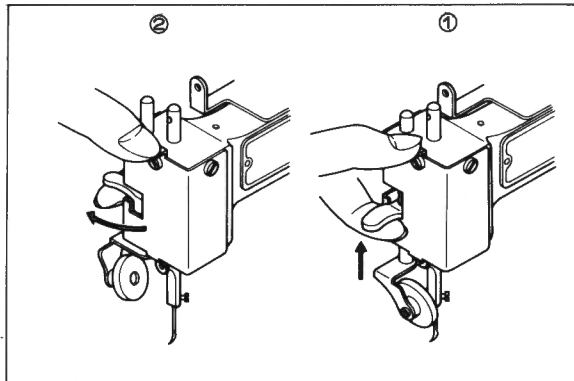
Install the handle into the hand wheel using the accessory screw driver as shown in the illustration. Screw the handle installing screw into the handle firmly. Turn the handle clockwise, two or three times.

**3****Installing the thread guide**

1. Turn the machine over as shown in the illustration.
2. Remove the washer and thread guide fixing nut from the thread guide.
3. Insert the thread guide into the hole of the base, then attach washer and thread guide nut which you removed from the thread guide. Turn the thread guide toward the arrow as shown in the illustration.

**4****Correct posture when working**

Posture is very important when operating the Bellinky. As shown in the photograph, sit directly in front of the machine with the comb platform (or base) on your left side. Be sure to allow sufficient room directly in front of you for the linking comb to move. Do not sit too close to a wall.

**5****Operating the presser lifter**

To lift the presser lifter, place the thumb of your left hand on the machine as shown in the illustration and put your forefinger under the lever of the presser lifter, then using your thumb and forefinger for leverage, lift the presser lifter as high as it will go and as you do this, turn it away from you to the left.

To lower the lifter, gently reverse the procedure as given above.

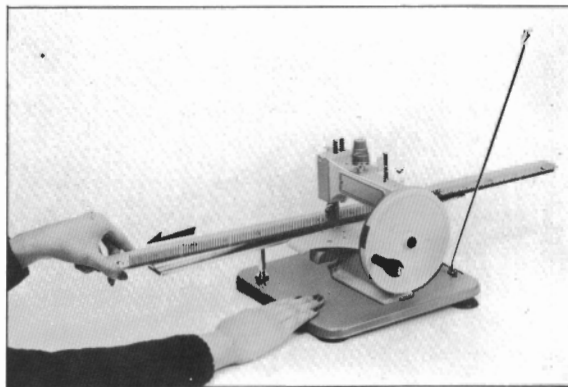


## Inserting and removing the comb



### Inserting the comb

1. Lift the presser lifter up.
2. Set the left side of the comb onto the comb base in position as shown in the photograph. Push the comb forward (away from you), keeping it straight. As you push it forward, you will hear the rotating sound of the meshing of the feed gear.
3. Gently lower the presser lifter when the comb front edge is directly under it.

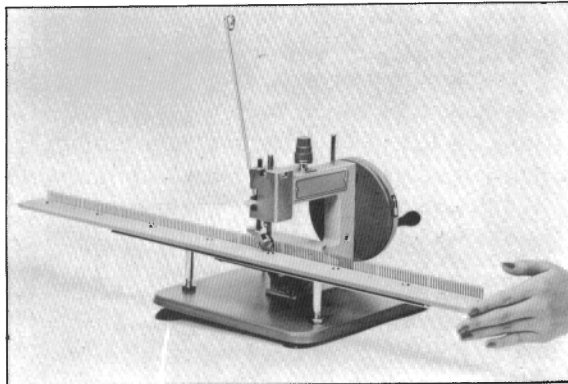


### Removing the comb

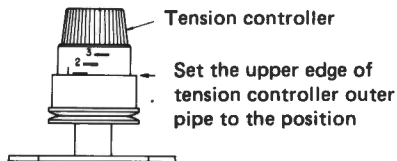
1. Lower the sewing machine needle by turning the handle.
2. Hold the front of comb with your left hand, lift it up and pull the comb straight toward you so that the comb disengages from the gears. You should hold on to the yarn with your right hand to keep it from unthreading.

# 7

## Adjusting the thread tension



As you pull the comb toward you, be sure you lift it high enough to prevent the comb from catching on the feed gears. If you hear a grinding noise and the comb is caught on the gears, tap the end (closest to you) with your palm (see photo) and this will release the comb. Lift and pull the comb toward you.

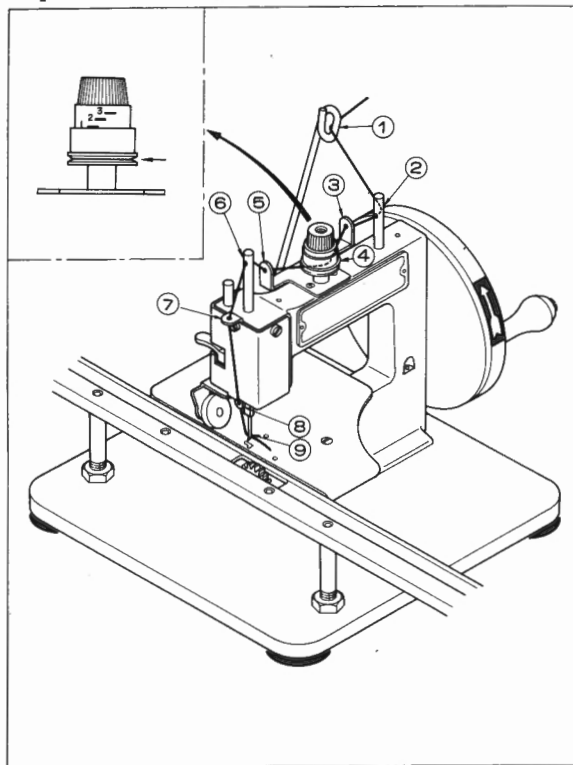


Kinds of linking		Position
Row and row Attaching frill .....	Attaching sleeve	Above 3__
Row and stitch	Gathering in row	
Stitch and stitch Hemming (Purl) Hemming (side) elastic belt	Gathering in stitch Pin tucking	Between 2__ and 3__
Hemming (Knit) Hemming (side) elastic belt Binding off stitch	Striped pattern Shirring	Between 1__ and 2__

When the tension control is turned clockwise, you tighten the tension and when turning the tension control counter-clockwise, you loosen the tension. To determine the proper tension, always try linking a sample of your knitting. The tension will depend on the yarn you knit with as well as the yarn you use for linking your garment together. Always use a smooth yarn in a matching color for linking and if you knit your garment with a heavy weight yarn, do use a lighter weight for putting your garment together. Never use a nub yarn for sewing a garment. Adjust the tension for weight of yarn, by turning the upper knob of the tension control (see illustration) to the position needed.

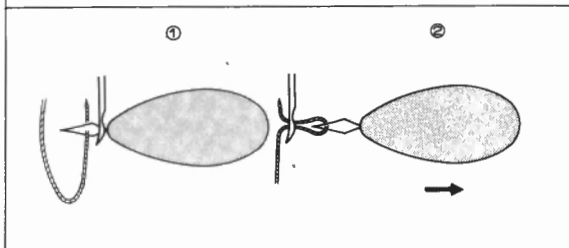
# 8

## Threading the machine



Thread the machine by following the numbers on the illustration. Be sure to place the yarn firmly in the tension disc across the front (4). To thread the needle, use the needle threader and insert it from right to left, then bring the yarn through the threader. Leave an end approximately 1 cm long and pull the needle threader back to the right. This will thread your needle.

Pull the yarn end out to the right for about 15 cm. Remember to use matching yarn. You can use cotton thread, thread elastic (for shirring or gathering). The type of yarn will depend on what you are sewing and the effect you want.







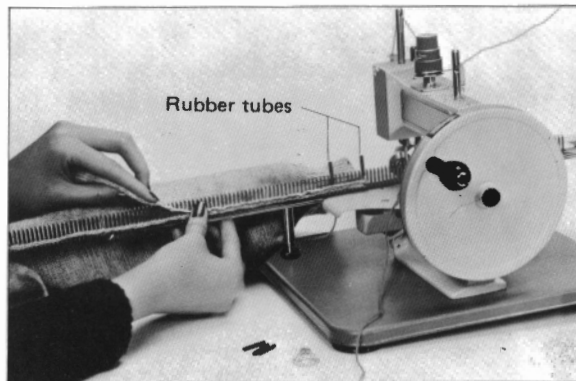
## Linking

Linking is classified as follows:

Seaming row to row, stitch to stitch or row to stitch. For seaming row to row, you can have as small a margin as seaming on the very edge or as large a margin as you like. For the linking of stitch to stitch, you should have open stitches which simply means that both knitting sections should be on contrast waste yarn.

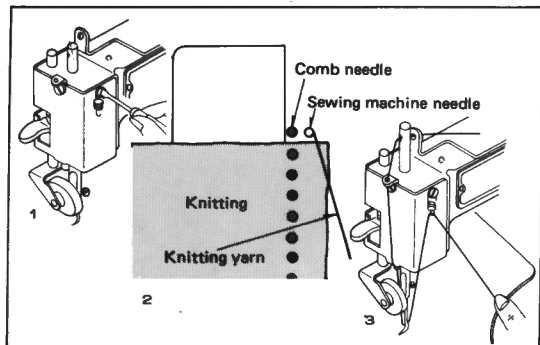
- \* Please note that the linking comb has copper colored needles which are placed for every 20th stitch on the linking comb. This makes it easy for you to count the spacings of stitches or rows.
- \* If the knitting raises up off the comb needles, you can place the small rubber tubes (accessory) onto the comb needles as needed to hold the stitches, but remember to remove them before linking — just pull them off before the knitting gets too close to the needle.

### 1 To fit the knitting onto the machine

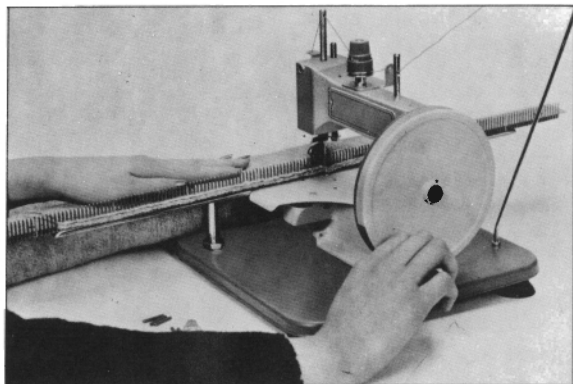


Your garment sections should be blocked and lightly pinned with the right sides together. Place the comb onto the machine, then with the bulk of the garment on your left, fit the edges of the knitting onto the comb needles — or allow as much a margin as you like. A good margin is 1 or 2 stitches in from the edge. Fit the knitting smoothly onto the comb needles. Look at the photo. Use your left hand to hold the knitting and your right thumb to fit the edges onto the comb needles. If you have open stitches, you must of course, make sure every stitch is placed onto the comb needles. The left forefinger should guide and smooth the knitted fabric.

## 2 To start linking



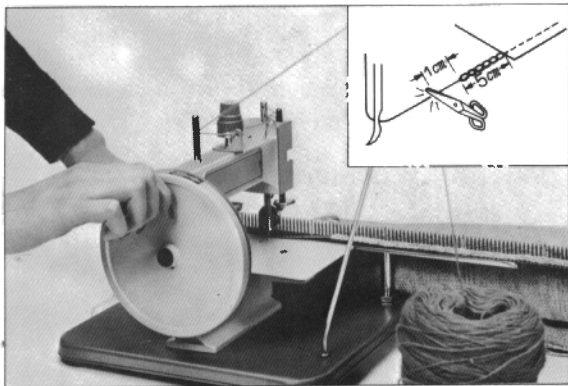
1. Loosen the thread spring screw and install the thread spring as shown in Illustration.
2. Push the comb forward and move the sewing machine needle down so that it starts to operate ahead of the comb needle on which the first stitch of the main knitting has been attached.
3. Then, thread as shown in Illustration, and lightly hold the end of knitting yarn with your left hand. After 2 or 3 stitches are linked, release the knitting yarn and continue to turn the handle.



Be sure to turn the handle **ONLY** in the direction of the arrow (clockwise). If you turn it counter-clockwise, the stitches will unravel. If you make a mistake and want to unravel the stitches, turn the handle counter-clockwise and remove the knitting from the machine, pull out the linked stitches, reset the comb and begin again.

\* If the handle is hard to move, stop immediately. NEVER force the handle. Check underneath to see if the yarn is tangled with the looper.

### 3 Locking the stitches



1. When you have completed a seam, continue to turn the handle – making a chain for approximately 5 cm when using yarn, or 10 cm when using elastic thread for shirring or gathering.
2. Turn the handle counter-clockwise four or five times so that the yarn is released from the looper. Cut the chained stitches leaving 1 cm from the end as shown in the illustration.
3. Remove the knitted fabric from the comb needles by lifting them off and pull out the extra chains up to the 1 or 2 stitches beyond the knitted fabric. Pull the end through the last stitch to lock the seam.

### 4 Resetting the comb for continuous linking

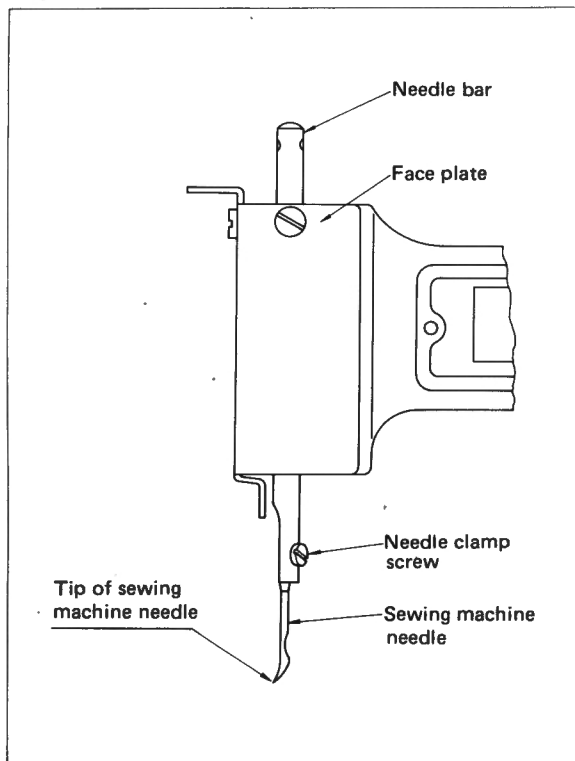
1. If you are linking long sections of a garment, you will have to reset the comb to complete the long length. Work the full length of the comb, then turn the handle counter-clockwise four or five times, cut the yarn and pull the end through as though finishing a section. Remove the completed linked section.
2. Reset the comb on the machine.
3. Continue to fit the remainder of garment length onto the machine, allowing the completed section to extend toward the back of the machine. Hold the thread as you did when you began the first part and continue the linking in the same manner.
4. When section is completed, lock the stitches as you did before.

### 5 Linking stitches that are held on waste yarn

When linking open stitches that are held on waste yarn, you must be sure to fit EVERY STITCH on both sections of garment and this would be the FIRST ROW of the main yarn (garment yarn). When the linking is completed, unravel the waste yarn.



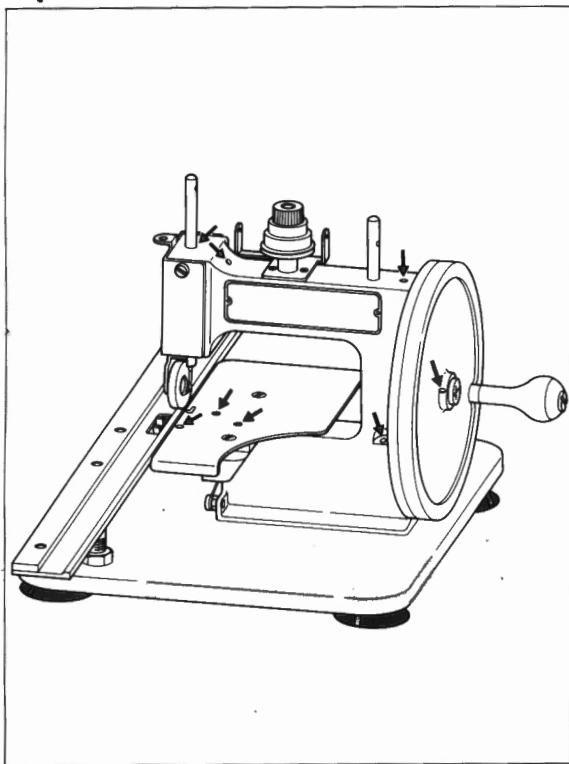
## Replacing a sewing machine needle



When you purchase a Belinky, a sewing machine needle is already installed on the machine. When it is necessary to replace the needle, you will find a new one in the bag of accessories.

### Replacing the sewing machine needle

1. Raise the needle bar as far as it will go.
2. With the driver accessory, loosen the needle clamp screw and remove the needle.
3. Insert the new needle into the needle bar hole. The tip of the needle should face the side of the comb (left).
4. Tighten the needle clamp screw firmly.



Your machine should be kept clean and one or two drops of oil placed in the 7 holes marked on the machine in red. Put a drop of oil on the needle bar as well. After using the machine and before putting it away, use a soft cotton cloth to wipe off any lint or dust, then use the oil provided with the accessories.



## **Inspection and adjustment**

### **1 When the knitting yarn skips . . . . .**

1. Has the sewing machine needle been inserted correctly?
2. Has the tip of sewing machine needle been damaged?
3. Is the position of sewing machine needle and looper correct?
4. Has the comb been set correctly?
5. Has the comb needle been bent?
6. Has the knitted stitch been fitted onto comb needles correctly?
7. Has the knitting yarn been threaded correctly?

### **2 When the knitting yarn breaks . . . . .**

1. Has the yarn been threaded correctly?
2. Is the tension too strong?
3. Is the yarn too weak?
4. Is there a knot in the yarn?
5. Is the looper bent?

### **3 When the knitting yarn gets entangled . . . . .**

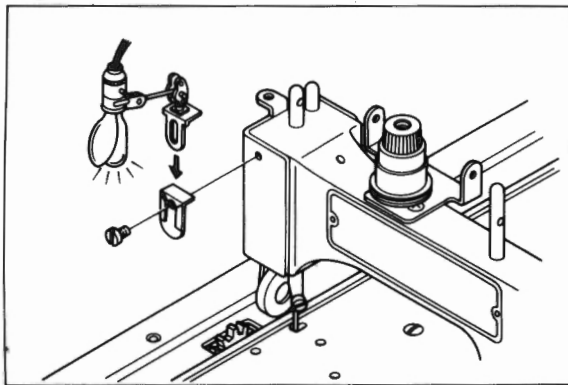
1. Has the yarn come off from the tension discs?
2. Did you hold the yarn firmly at the beginning?



## **Maintaining the comb**

When you wish to store your machine and also after you have completed a garment, remove the comb from the machine for safety as well as for maintenance of the comb. There is a hole in the comb for hanging. When you want to put the machine away for any period of time, oil the comb, then wipe it with a dry cotton cloth. Wrap the comb in a newspaper as this will keep it free from rust. Be careful to keep the comb from falling or being stepped on.

## 14

**Setting up the sewing machine lamp**

Commercially available sewing machine lamps should be used and put into position as shown on the illustration.

## 15

**Use of the "Bellinky"**

- 1 Seaming row and row
- 2 Linking stitch and stitch
- 3 Linking row and stitch (Superposing and butting)
- 4 Sandwich seaming
- 5 Binding off stitches
- 6 Attaching collar (Superposing, butting and sandwich seaming)
- 7 Finishing edge of collar
- 8 Front joining
- 9 Attaching sleeve
- 10 Puff sleeve
- 11 Attaching pocket
- 12 Piping
- 13 Darts
- 14 Matching stripes
- 15 Creasing in pants
- 16 Gathering
- 17 Attaching frill
- 18 Shirring with elastic thread
- 19 Hemming
- 20 Hemming elastic belt
- 21 Pin tucking
- 22 Tying motif
- 23 Seaming and linking of crochet garments, Afghan knitting, etc.
- 24 Linking of lace, jersey, adhesive interlining, textile, etc.



**Belna**  
Corporation