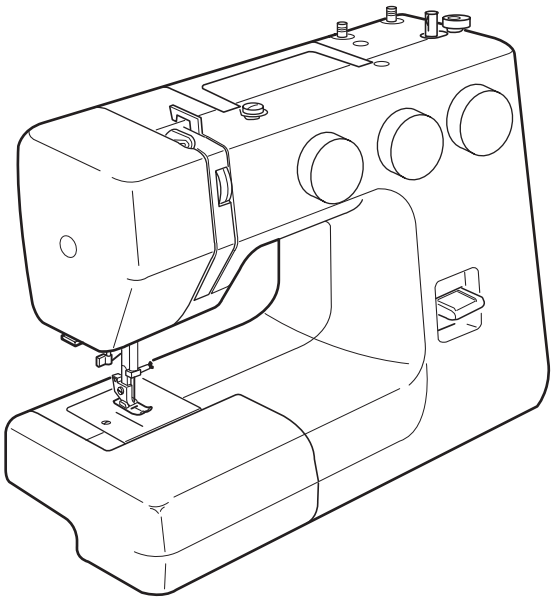
INSTRUCTION BOOK



IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:
This sewing machine is designed and manufactured for household use only.
Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.

DANGER — To reduce the risk of electric shock:

1. An appliance should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electric 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 this sewing machine is used by or near children.
2. Use this appliance only for its intended use as described in this owner's manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this owner's manual.
3. Never operate this sewing 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 this sewing machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never operate the appliance with any air opening blocked. Keep ventilation openings of this sewing machine and foot controller free from 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 all controls to the off ("O") position, 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 sewing machine needle and/or cutting blade.
11. Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong 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 causing it to break.
14. Switch this sewing machine off ("O") when making any adjustment in the needle area, such as threading the needle, changing the needle, threading the bobbin or changing the presser foot, and the like.
15. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other adjustments mentioned in this owner's manual.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

For Europe only:
This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.

For outside Europe (except U.S.A and Canada):
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.
Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

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. (European Union only)

Table of Contents

ESSENTIAL PARTS
Names of Parts 3
Extension Table 4
Free-arm Sewing 4
Standard Accessories 4
Accessories Storage Box 4

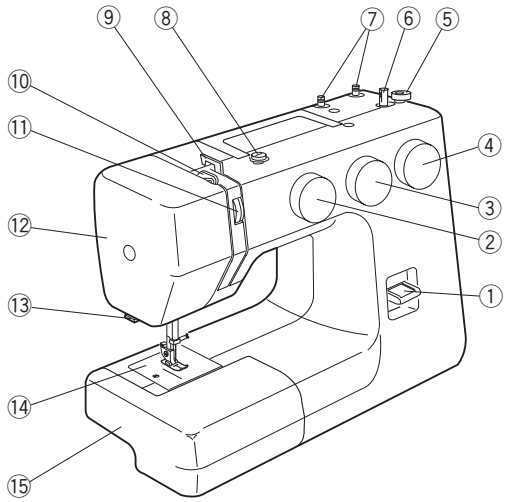
GETTING READY TO SEW
Connecting the Power Supply 5
Controlling the Sewing Speed 5
Presser Foot Lifter 6
Changing the Presser Foot 6
To Attach and Remove the Foot Holder 6
Changing Needles 7
Fabric and Needle Chart 7
Setting Spool Pins 8
Removing or Inserting the Bobbin Case 8
Winding the Bobbin 9
Threading Bobbin Case 9
Threading the Machine 10
Drawing Up Bobbin Thread 11
Thread Tension Dial 11
Stitch Selector Dial 12
Stitch Length Dial 12
Stitch Width Dial 13
Variable Needle Position 13
Reverse Stitch Button 13
Darning Plate 13

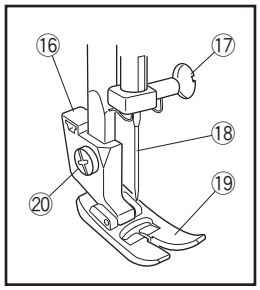
BASIC SEWING
Straight Stitch Sewing 14
Changing the Sewing Direction 14
Seam Guide Lines 15
Turning a Square Corner 15

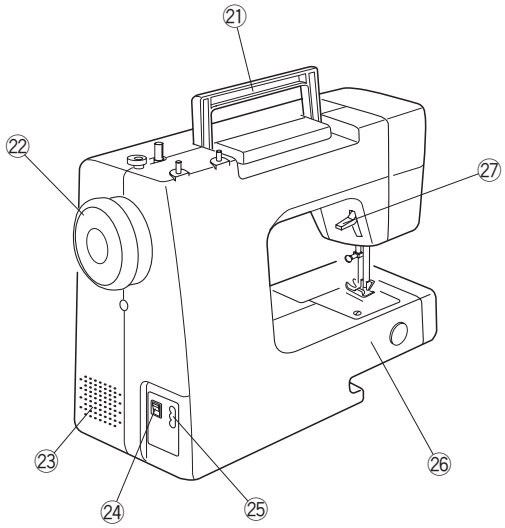
UTILITY STITCHES
Basic Zigzag 16
Tricot Stitch 16
Knit Stitch 16
Straight Stretch Stitch 17
Zigzag Stretch Stitch 17
Sewing Buttons 18
Buttonhole 19
Zipper Application 20
Blind Hem Stitch 20
Pin tucking 21

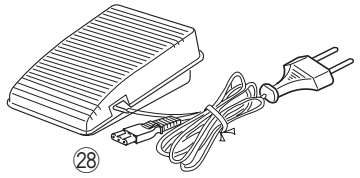
DECORATIVE STITCHING
Shell Tuck 22
Smocking 22
Applique 23
Box Stitch 23
Fagoting 24
Decorative Satin Stitch Patterns 24
Stretch Stitch Patterns 25

MAINTENANCE OF YOUR MACHINE
Cleaning the Bobbin Case and the Hook 26
Dismantling Shuttle Race Unit 26
Assembling Shuttle Race Unit 26
Cleaning Feed Dog 26
Troubleshooting 27









ESSENTIAL PARTS

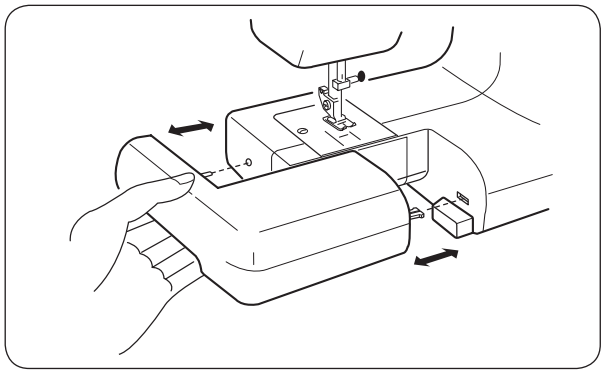
Names of Parts

① Reverse stitch lever
② Pattern selector dial
③ Stitch length dial
④ Stitch width dial
⑤ Bobbin winder stopper
⑥ Bobbin winder spindle
⑦ Spool pin
⑧ Bobbin winder thread guide
⑨ Thread guide
⑩ Thread take-up lever
⑪ Thread tension dial
⑫ Face cover
⑬ Thread cutter
⑭ Needle plate
⑮ Extension table (Accessories storage box)
⑯ Foot holder
⑰ Needle clamp screw
⑱ Needle
⑲ Presser foot (Zigzag foot A)
⑳ Setscrew
㉑ Carrying handle
㉒ Handwheel
㉓ Ventilation openings
㉔ Power switch
㉕ Machine socket
㉖ Free arm
㉗ Presser foot lifter
㉘ Foot control*

NOTE:
To carry the sewing machine, hold the carrying handle with your hand, and support the sewing machine with the other hand.

NOTE:
Design and specifications are subject to change without prior notice.

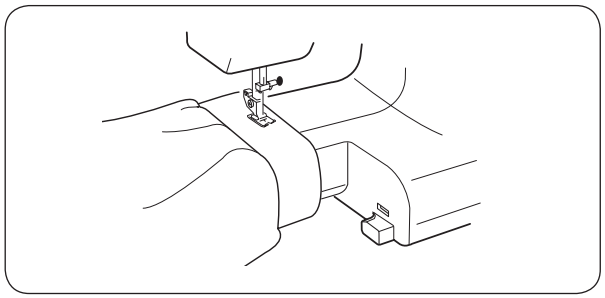
* The power supply plug (Foot control) included may differ from the illustration.



Extension Table

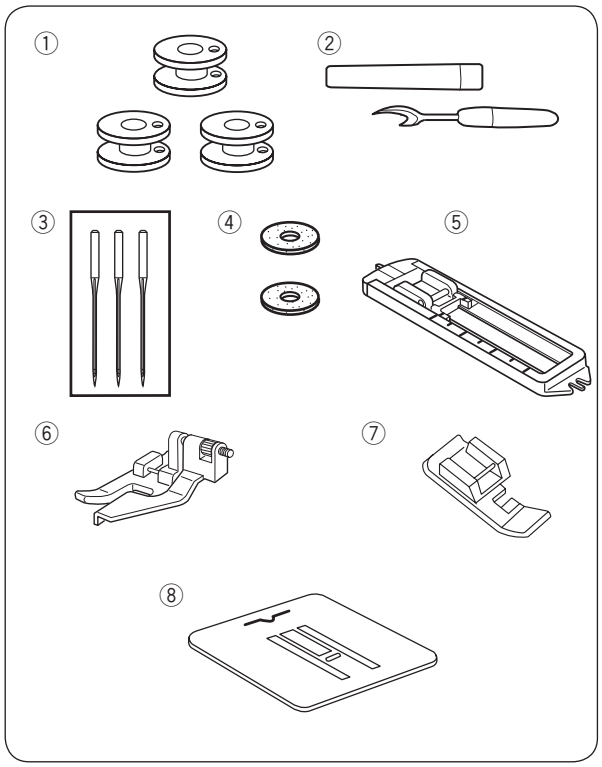
The extension table provides added sewing surface and can be easily removed for free arm sewing.

Detaching the table:
Pull the table away from the machine.



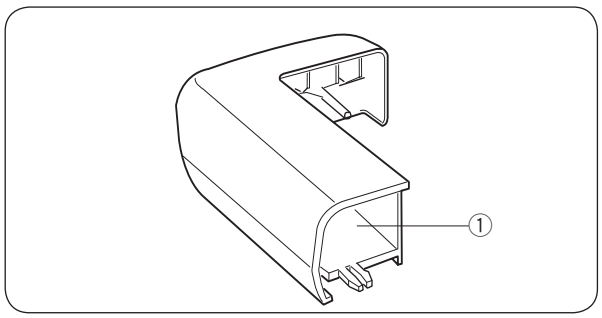
Free-arm Sewing

Free-arm sewing is used for stitching sleeves, waistbands, pant legs or any other tubular garments. It is also useful for darning socks or mending knees or elbows.



Standard Accessories

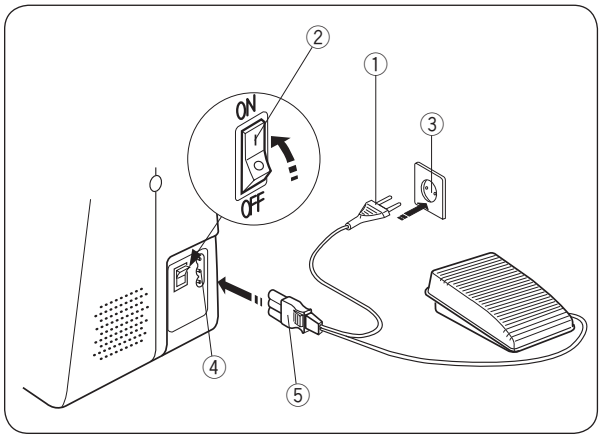
① Bobbin x 3
② Seam ripper (buttonhole opener)
③ Needle set
④ Felt
⑤ Sliding buttonhole foot
⑥ Blind hem foot
⑦ Zipper foot
⑧ Darning plate



Accessories Storage Box

Sewing accessories are conveniently located in the extension table.

① Accessories storage box



GETTING READY TO SEW

Connecting the Power Supply

1 Turn the power switch off.
2 Insert the machine plug into the machine socket.
3 Insert the power supply plug into the wall outlet.
4 Turn the power switch on.

① Power supply plug
② Power switch
③ Wall outlet
④ Machine socket
⑤ Machine plug

Before Using Your Sewing Machine

Before using your sewing machine for the first time, place a scrap of fabric under the presser foot and run the machine without thread for a few minutes. Wipe away any oil which may appear.

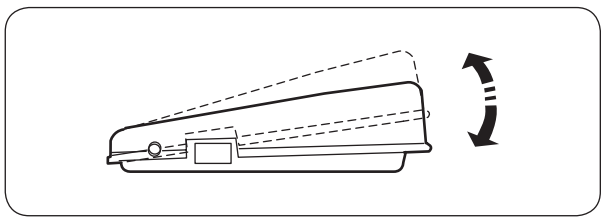
NOTE:
Before connecting to the power supply, make sure the voltage shown on the machine conforms to your electrical power.

⚠ WARNING:
While in operation, always keep your eyes on the sewing area, and do not touch any moving parts such as the thread take-up lever, handwheel or needle.
Always turn off the power switch and unplug from the power supply:
- when leaving the machine unattended.
- when attaching or removing parts.
- when cleaning the machine.

Do not place anything on the foot control, otherwise the machine will run intermittently.

Operating Instructions (for the U.S.A and Canada only)

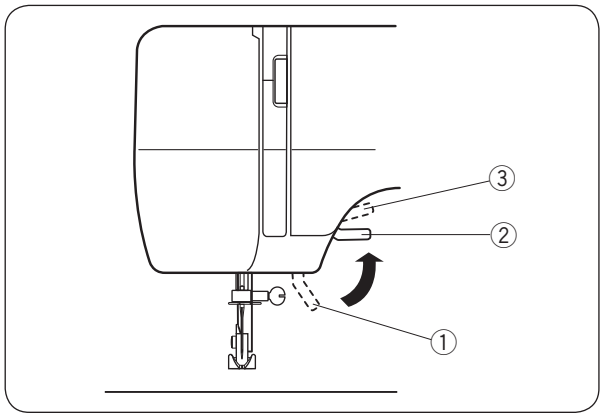
This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of an electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way. Foot Controller Model YC-482J-EC is used with this machine.



Controlling the Sewing Speed

Sewing speed can be varied by the foot control. The harder you depress the foot control, the faster the machine runs.

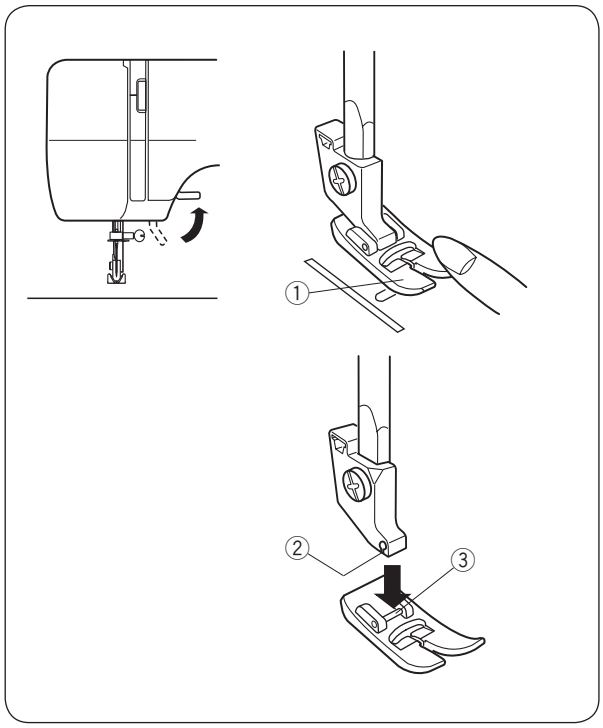
* The power supply plug (Foot control) included may differ from the illustration.



Presser Foot Lifter

The presser foot lifter raises and lowers the presser foot.
You can raise it about 1/4″ (0.6 cm) higher than the normal up position for easy removal of the presser foot, or to help you place heavy fabric under the foot.

① Lowered position
② Normal up position
③ Highest position



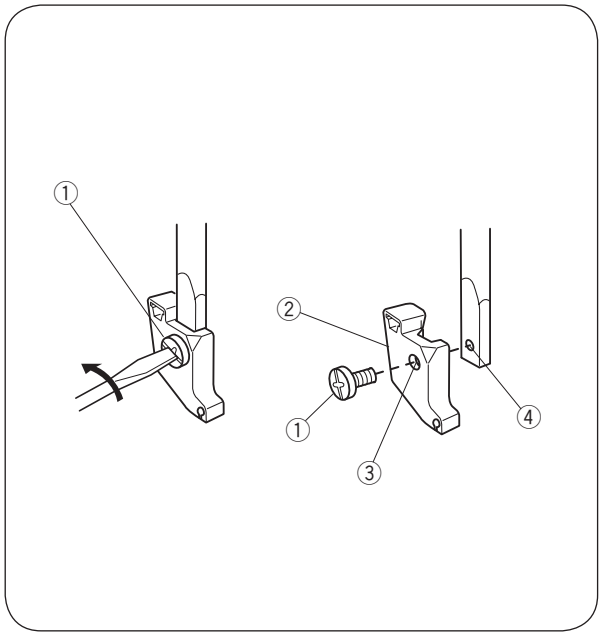
Changing the Presser Foot

⚠ CAUTION:
Turn OFF the power switch before changing the foot. Always use the proper foot for the selected pattern. The wrong foot can cause the needle to break.

① Presser foot
② Groove
③ Pin

To remove:
Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the needle bar to its highest position.
Raise the presser foot.
Push the toe of the presser foot ① to snap it off the foot holder.

To attach:
Place the presser foot so that the pin ③ on the foot lines up directly below the groove ② of the foot holder.



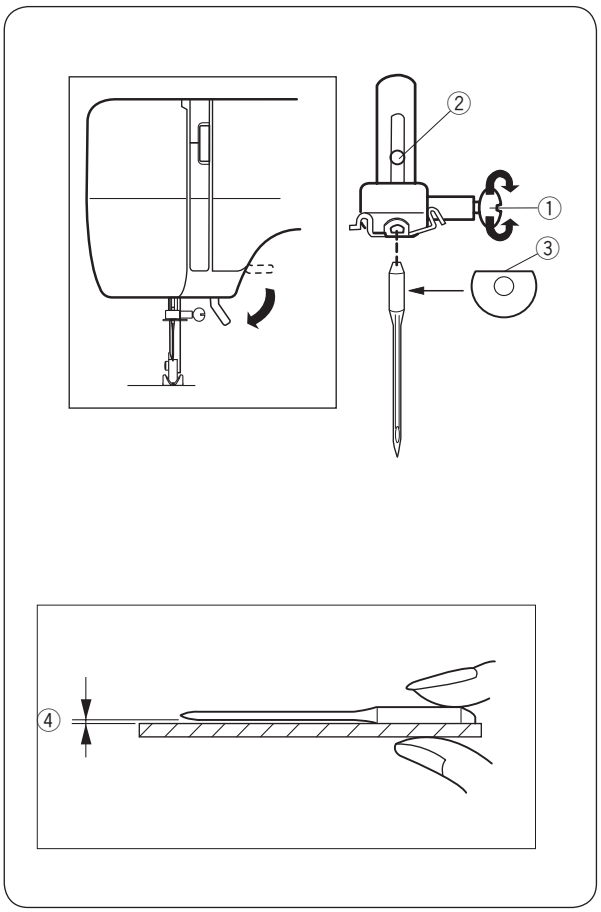
To Attach and Remove the Foot Holder

⚠ CAUTION:
Turn OFF the power switch before changing the foot holder.

① Setscrew
② Foot holder
③ Hole
④ Threaded hole

To remove:
Remove the setscrew by turning it counterclockwise with a screwdriver.

To attach:
Match the hole in the foot holder with the threaded hole in the presser bar. Fit the setscrew into the hole. Tighten the screw by turning it clockwise with screwdriver.



Changing Needles

⚠ CAUTION:
Always make sure to turn the power switch off and disconnect the machine from power supply before changing the needle.

Raise the needle by turning the handwheel and lower the presser foot.
Turn off the power switch.

1. Loosen the needle clamp screw by turning it counterclockwise.
   Remove the needle from the clamp.
   ① Needle clamp screw
2. Insert a new needle into the needle clamp with the flat side of the needle to the rear.
   When inserting the needle into the needle clamp, push it up against the stopper pin and tighten the needle clamp screw firmly.
   ② Stopper pin
   ③ Flat side

To check the needle:
To check needle straightness, place the flat side of the needle onto something flat (a needle plate, glass etc.) The gap between the needle and the flat surface should be consistent.
Never use a blunt needle.
④ Gap

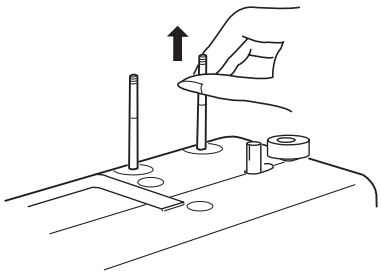
Fabric		Thread	Needle
Fine	Lawn Georgette Tricot Organza Crepe	Cotton #80-100 Synthetic #80-100	#9/65- 11/75
Medium	Sheeting Jersey Broadcloth Fleece	Cotton #50-80 Synthetic #50-80	#11/75- 14/90
Heavy weight	Denim Tweed Coating Quilting	Cotton #40-50 Synthetic #40-50	#14/90- 16/100

NOTE:
3 x #14/90 needles are included in the envelop. (Part No. 639804000).

Fabric and Needle Chart

- For general sewing, use needle size 11/75 or 14/90.
- A fine thread and needle should be used for sewing lightweight fabrics, so the fabric will not be marred.
- Heavy fabrics require a needle large enough to pierce the fabric without fraying the needle thread.
- Always test the needle size on a small scrap of the fabric that will be used for actual sewing.
- In general, use the same thread for the needle and bobbin.

NOTE:
When sewing stretch fabrics, very fine fabrics and synthetics, use a blue tip needle (Part No. 990311000, sold separately). The blue tip needle effectively prevents skipped stitches.



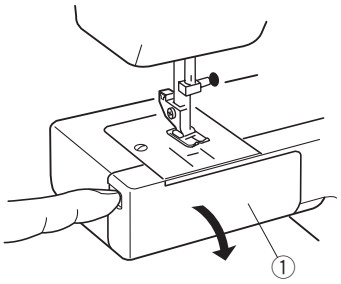
Setting Spool Pins

The spool pins are used for holding the spool of thread in order to feed thread to the machine.
To use, pull up the spool pin. Push down for storage.

Removing or Inserting the Bobbin Case

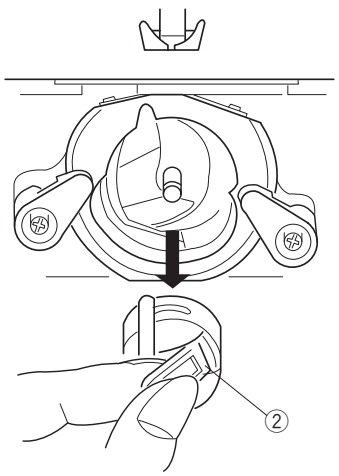
Remove the extension table by pulling it to the left.
Open the hook cover.

① Hook cover



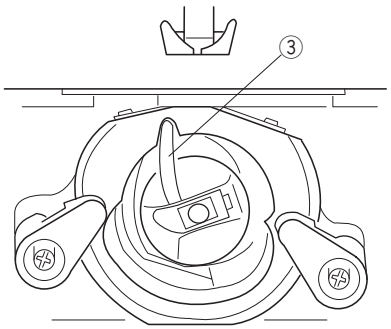
Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you. Take out the bobbin case by holding the latch.

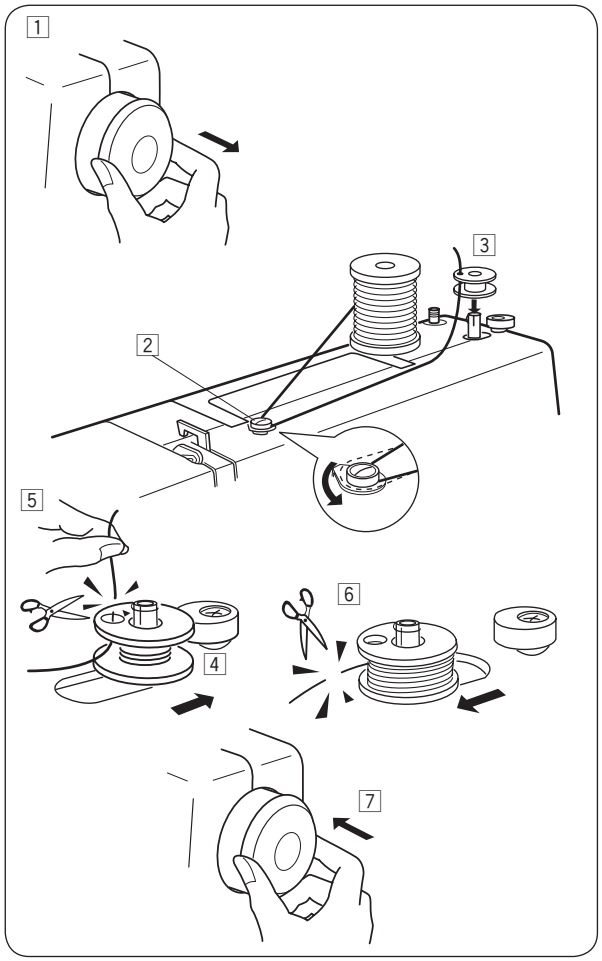
② Latch



When inserting the bobbin case, place the horn into the recess of the hook race.

③ Horn

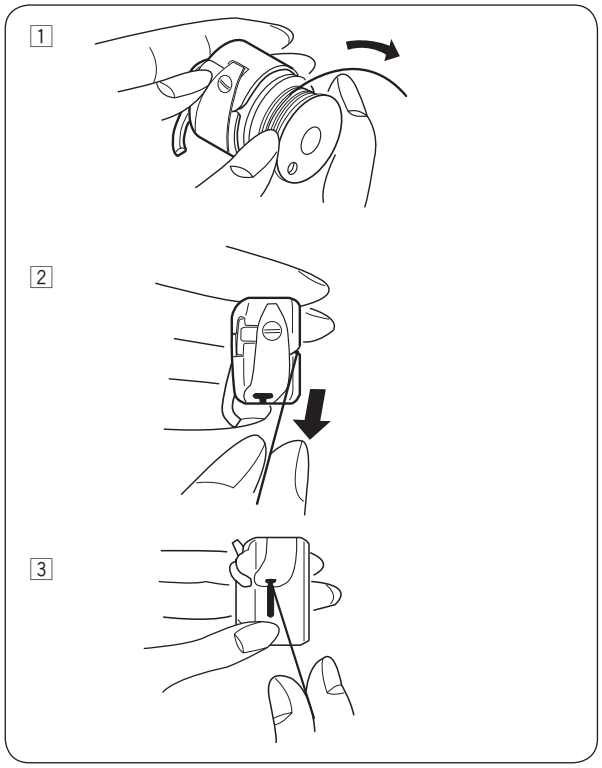




Winding the Bobbin

1 Pull the handwheel out.
2 Draw the thread from the spool.
Guide the thread around the bobbin winder thread guide.
3 Insert the thread through the hole in the bobbin from the inside to the outside.
Put the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle.
4 Push it to the right.
5 With the free end of the thread held in your hand, depress the foot control.
Stop the machine when it has made a few turns, and cut the thread close to the hole in the bobbin.
6 Depress the foot control again.
When the bobbin is fully wound, stop the machine.
Return the bobbin winder spindle to its original position by moving the spindle to the left, and cut the thread.
7 Push the handwheel back into the original position.

NOTE:
Return the bobbin winder spindle when the machine stops.



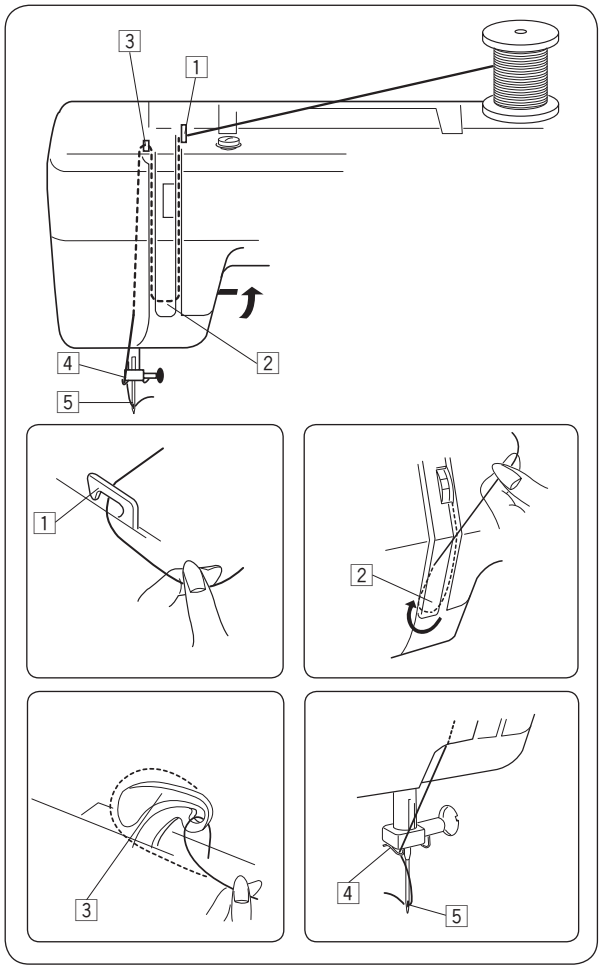
Threading Bobbin Case

1 Place the bobbin into the bobbin case.
Make sure the thread unwinds in the direction of arrow.

2 Pull the thread into the bobbin case slot.

3 Draw the thread under the tension spring and into the delivery eye.

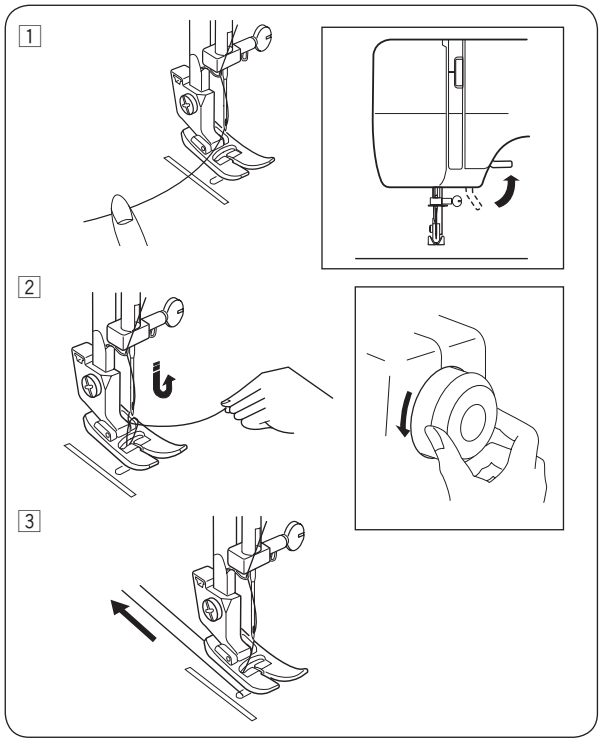
* Leave about 10 cm (4″) of free thread.



Threading the Machine

Raise the take-up lever to its highest position by turning the handwheel toward you.
Raise the presser foot.
Place a spool on the spool pin as shown, with thread coming from back of the spool.

1. Draw the thread into thread guide using both hands.
2. While holding the thread near spool, draw thread down into the tension area and then around the check spring holder.
3. Firmly draw the thread up and through the take–up lever from right to left.
4. Then draw the thread down and slip it into needle bar thread guide on the left.
5. Thread the needle eye from front to back.

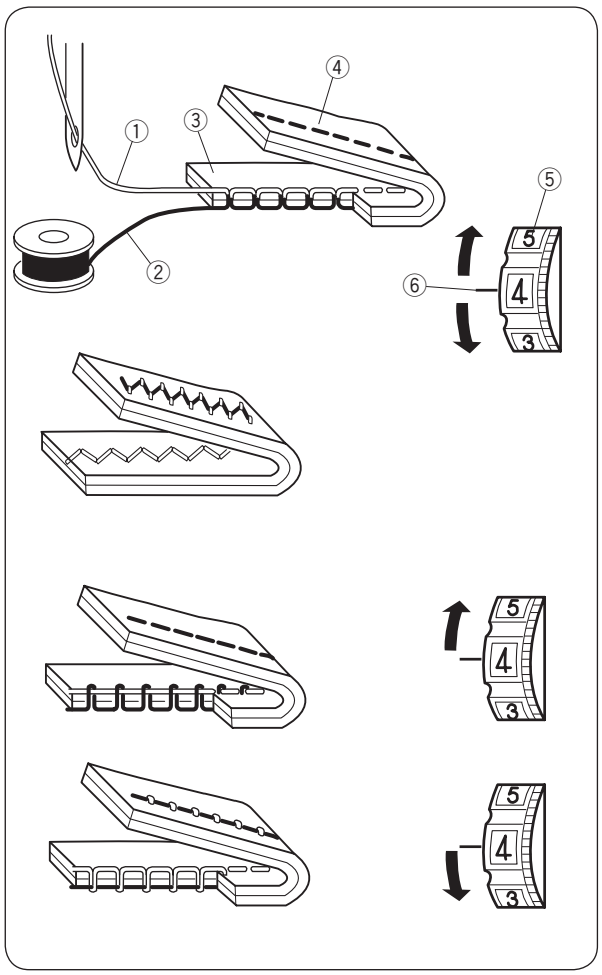


Drawing Up Bobbin Thread

1 Raise the presser foot and hold the needle thread lightly with your left hand.

2 Turn the handwheel slowly toward you with your right hand until the needle goes down and continue turning the handwheel until the take-up lever is at its highest position.
Lightly draw up the needle thread forming a loop of the bobbin thread.

3 Pull 10 cm (4″) of both threads back and under the presser foot.



Thread Tension Dial

• Correct tension

The thread tension is adjusted depending on the sewing materials, layers of fabric and sewing method.
For an ideal zigzag stitch, the bobbin thread does not show on the right side (top side) of the fabric, and the needle thread shows slightly on the wrong side (bottom side) of the fabric.

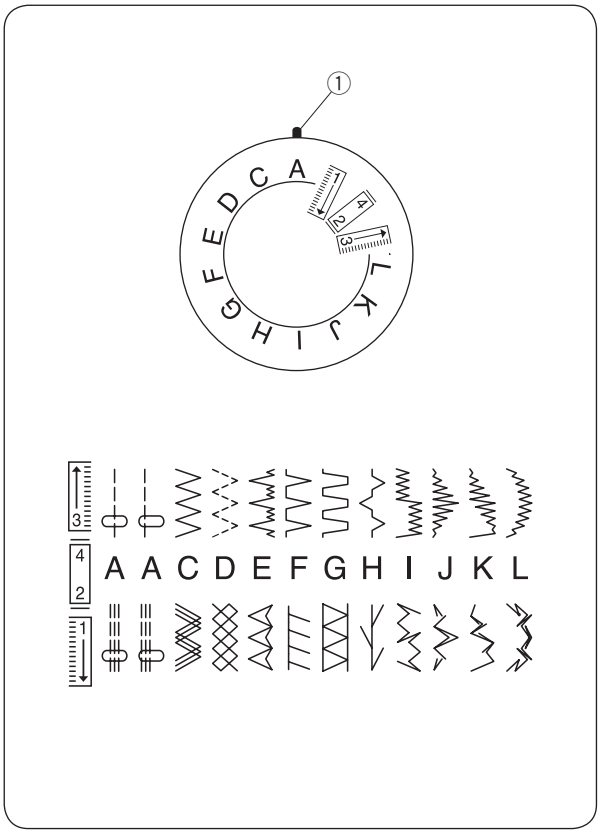
① Needle thread (Top thread)
② Bobbin thread (Bottom thread)
③ Right side (Top side) of fabric
④ Wrong side (Bottom side) of fabric
⑤ Thread tension dial
⑥ Setting mark

• Needle thread tension is too tight

When the bobbin thread (bottom thread) appears on the right side (top side) of the fabric, loosen the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a lower number.

• Needle thread tension is too loose

When the needle thread (top thread) appears on the wrong side (bottom side) of the fabric, tighten the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a higher number.



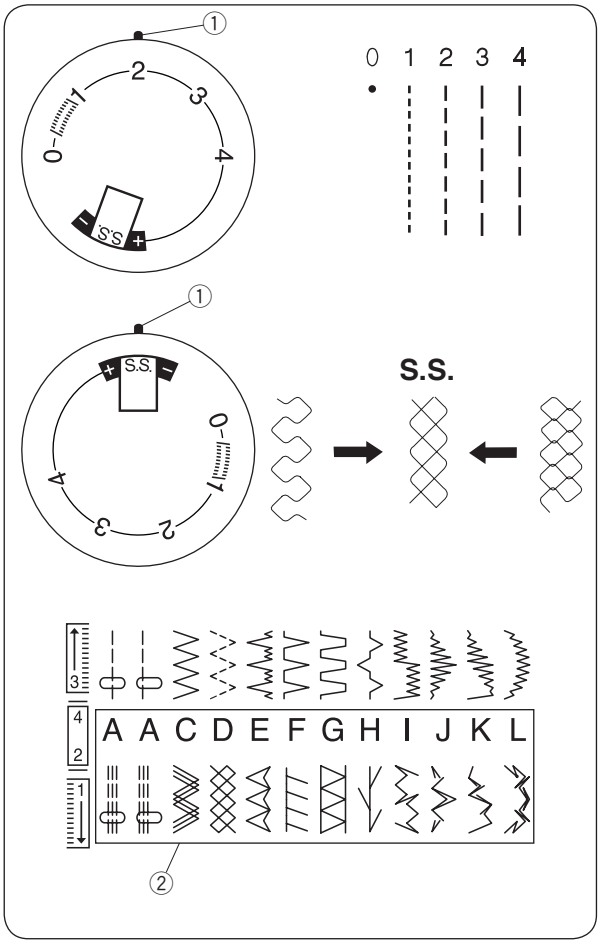
Stitch Selector Dial

Turn the stitch selector dial to set the setting mark with the symbol corresponding to the desired pattern.

① Setting mark

⚠ CAUTION:

To avoid needle or fabric damage, make sure the needle is up and out of the fabric while selecting a stitch.



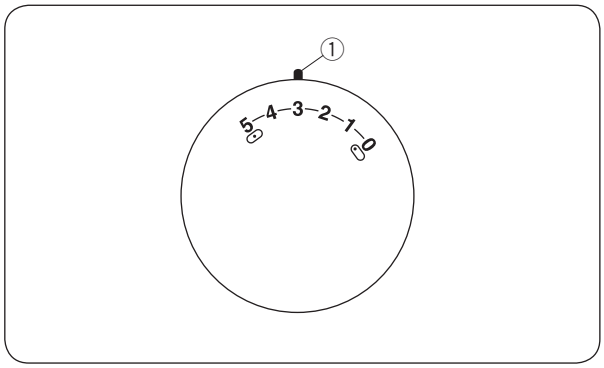
Stitch Length Dial

Turn the stitch length dial to set the setting mark with the desired stitch length.

The higher the number, the longer the stitch length.

① Setting mark

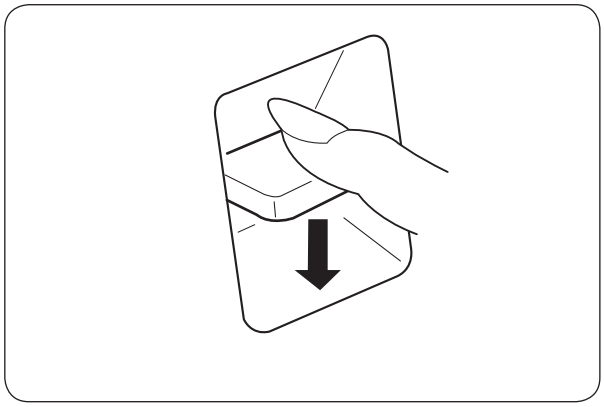
- Adjust the dial in the 0.5–4 range when you sew the zigzag stitch.
- Set the dial at “S.S.” to sew the stretch stitch pattern ②.
- If the stretch stitch pattern is uneven, turn the stitch length dial in the direction of “–” to compress it, or “+” to expand it.



Stitch Width Dial

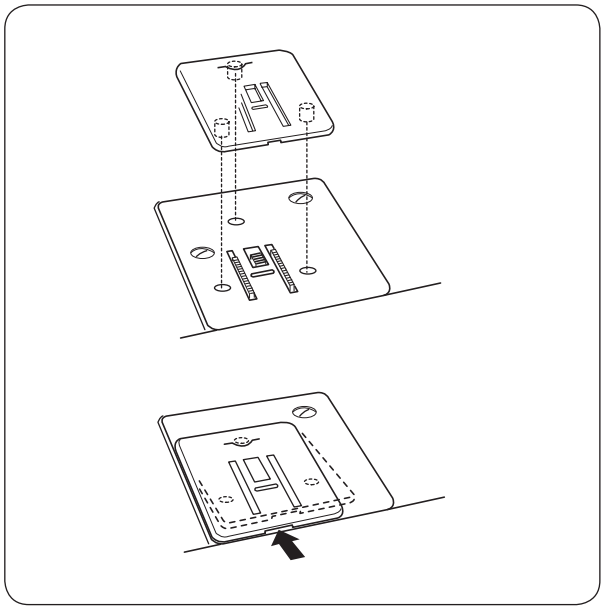
Turn the stitch width dial to set the desired stitch width at the setting mark.
The higher the number, the wider the stitch width.
① Setting mark

NOTE:
Raise the needle above the fabric, when you turn the stitch width dial.



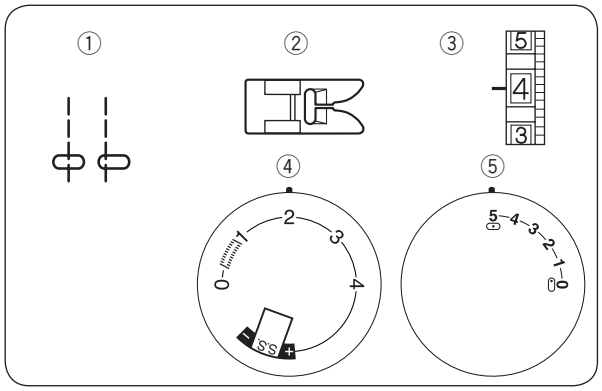
Reverse Stitch Button

As long as you keep the reverse stitch button depressed, the machine will sew in reverse.



Darning Plate

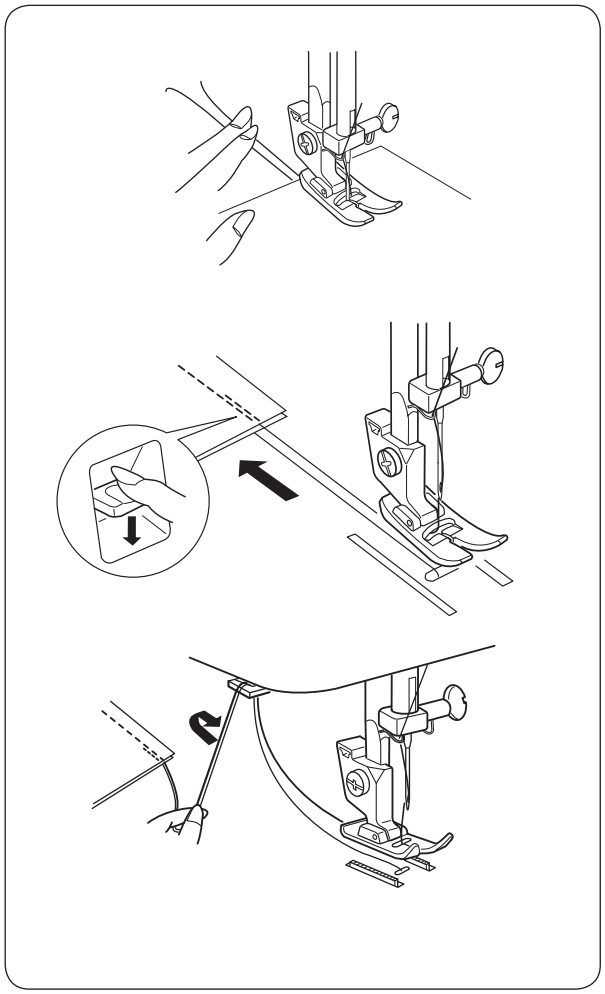
Position the darning plate with 3 pins on the bottom.
Fit the darning plate pins into the needle plate holes. The feed dogs will show through the darning plate holes.



BASIC SEWING

Straight Stitch Sewing

①	Pattern selector:	A
②	Presser foot:	Zigzag foot
③	Thread tension:	2–6
④	Stitch length:	1.5–4
⑤	Stitch width:	0 or 5



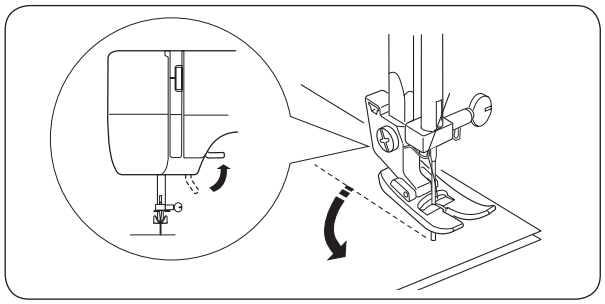
- **Starting to sew**

  Raise the presser foot and position the fabric with its edge lining up with a seam guide line on the needle plate.
  Lower the needle into the fabric.
  Lower the presser foot and smooth the threads toward the back. Depress the foot control.
  Gently guide the fabric along the guide line letting the fabric feed by itself.

NOTE:
Draw the threads to the left when sewing with the sliding buttonhole foot.
To fasten the beginning of the seam, first sew several stitches in reverse then sew forward.

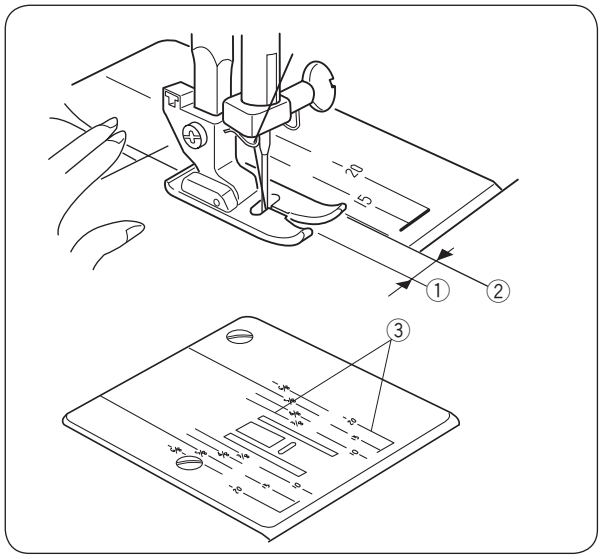
- **Finishing sewing**

  For fastening the end of seams, press the reverse stitch lever and sew several reverse stitches.
  Raise the presser foot and remove the fabric, drawing the threads to the back.
  Cut the threads with the thread cutter.
  The threads are now the proper length to begin sewing the next seam.



Changing the Sewing Direction

Stop the machine and turn the handwheel toward you to bring the needle down into the fabric.
Raise the presser foot.
Pivot the fabric around the needle to change sewing direction as desired. Lower the presser foot and continue sewing in the new direction.

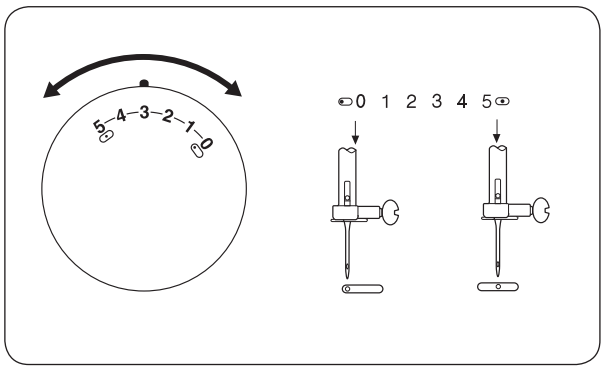


Seam Guide Lines

The numbers on the needle plate indicate the distance between the center needle position and the guideline.
The numbers in front are centimeters.
The numbers in back are fractions of an inch.

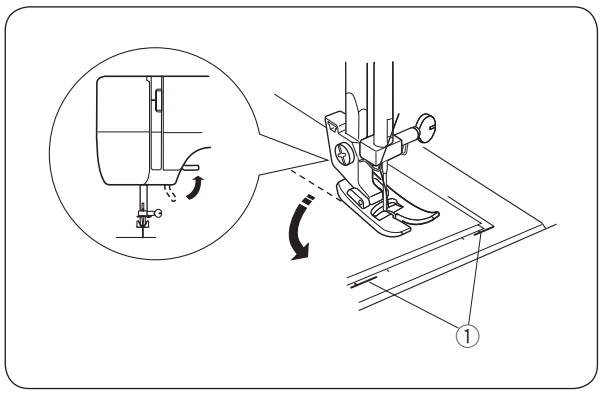
Number	10	15	20	3/8	4/8	5/8	6/8
Distance (cm)	1	1.5	2	—	—	—	—
Distance (inch)	—	—	—	3/8	1/2	5/8	3/4

① Center needle position
② Guide lines
③ Numbers



Variable Needle Position

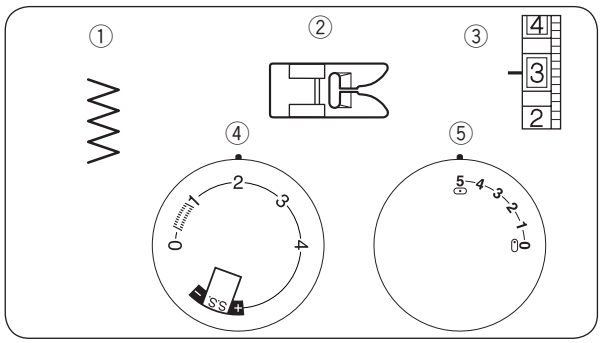
When the straight stitch (pattern A) is selected, you can move the needle between center and left needle position by turning the stitch width dial.



Turning a Square Corner

To turn a square corner 5/8″ (1.6 cm) from the fabric edge.
Stop stitching and lower the needle by turning the handwheel counterclockwise.
Raise the presser foot and turn the fabric to line the edge with the 5/8″ (1.6 cm) seam guide.
Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in the new direction.
Line up the fabric edge facing you with the cornering guide shown.

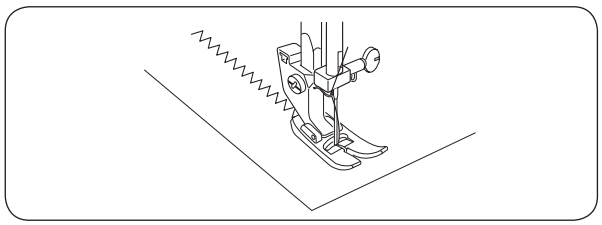
① Cornering guide



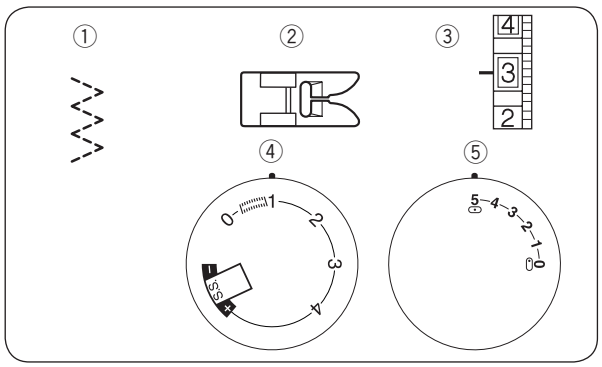
UTILITY STITCHES

Basic Zigzag

① Pattern selector:	C
② Presser foot:	Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension:	2–5
④ Stitch length:	0.5–4
⑤ Stitch width:	2–5

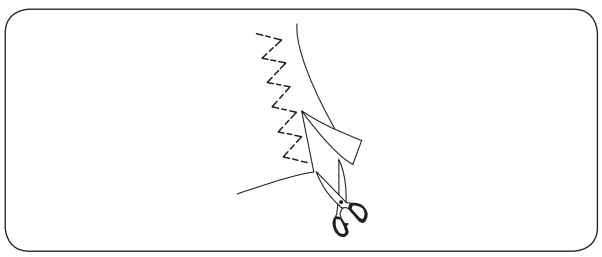


Simple zigzag stitching is widely used for overcasting, sewing on buttons etc.

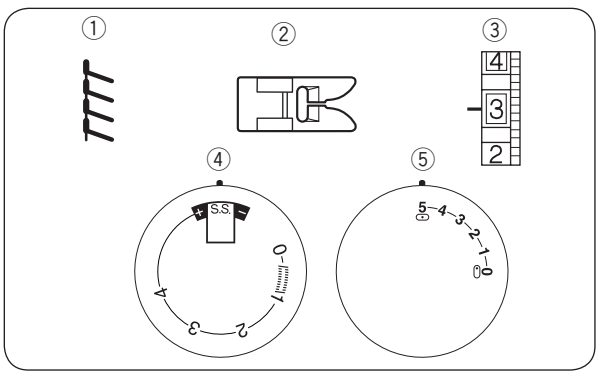


Tricot Stitch

① Pattern selector:	D
② Presser foot:	Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension:	1–4
④ Stitch length:	0.5–4
⑤ Stitch width:	5

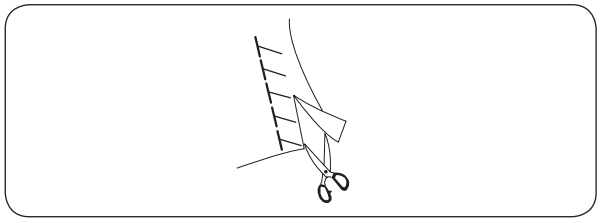


This stitch is used to finish the raw edge on synthetics and other fabrics that tend to pucker.
Place your fabric to allow a 1.6 cm (5/8") seam.
Trim the seam allowance after sewing.
Be careful not to cut the stitches.

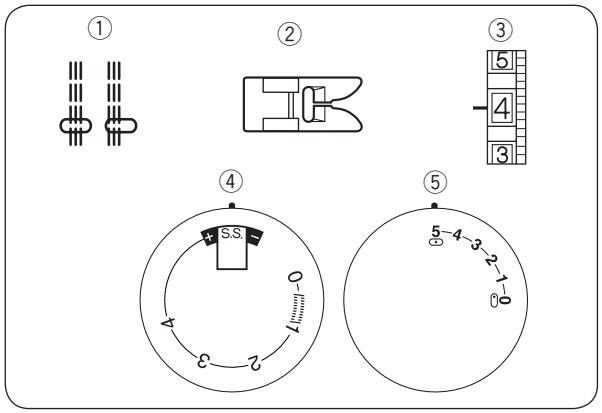


Knit Stitch

① Pattern selector:	F
② Presser foot:	Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension:	1–4
④ Stitch length:	S.S.
⑤ Stitch width:	5

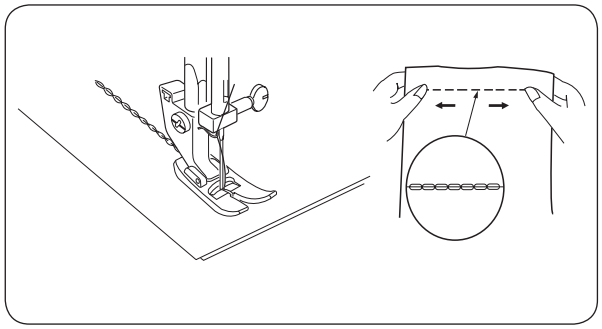


This knit stitch is ideal for sewing swimwear and stretch velour because it provides the greatest amount of elasticity and strength.
Place your fabric to allow a 1.6 cm (5/8˝) seam.
Trim the seam allowance after sewing.
Be careful not to cut the stitches.



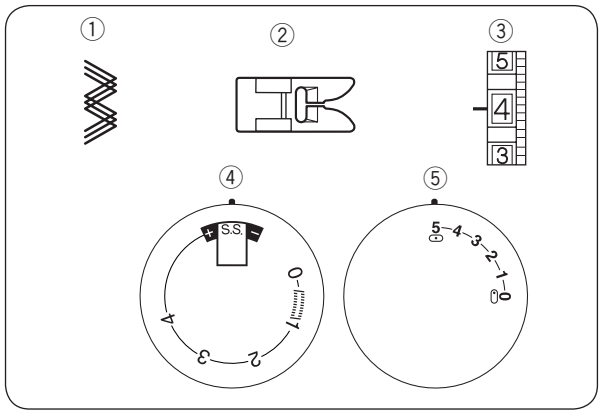
Straight Stretch Stitch

① Pattern selector: A
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 2–6
④ Stitch length: S.S.
⑤ Stitch width: 0 or 5



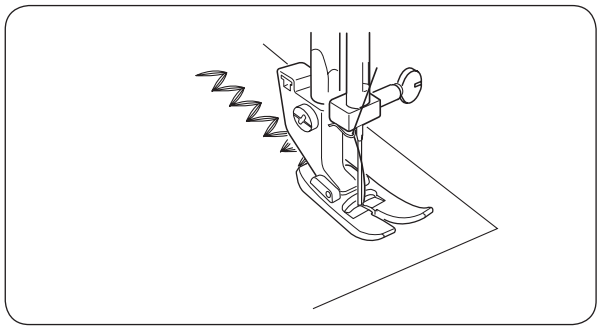
The pattern is sewn with two stitches forward and one stitch backward, forming a seam that does not rip easily.
Use it to reinforce areas such as crotch and armhole seams.
Also use it when constructing items such as backpacks for extra strength.

Carefully guide the fabric while sewing as the fabric moves back and forth.



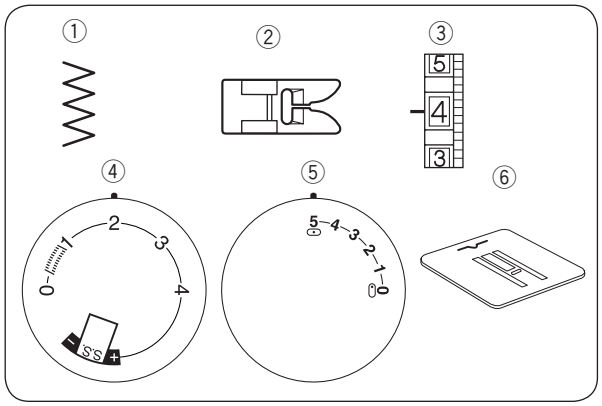
Zigzag Stretch Stitch

① Pattern selector: C
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 2–6
④ Stitch length: S.S.
⑤ Stitch width: 2–5



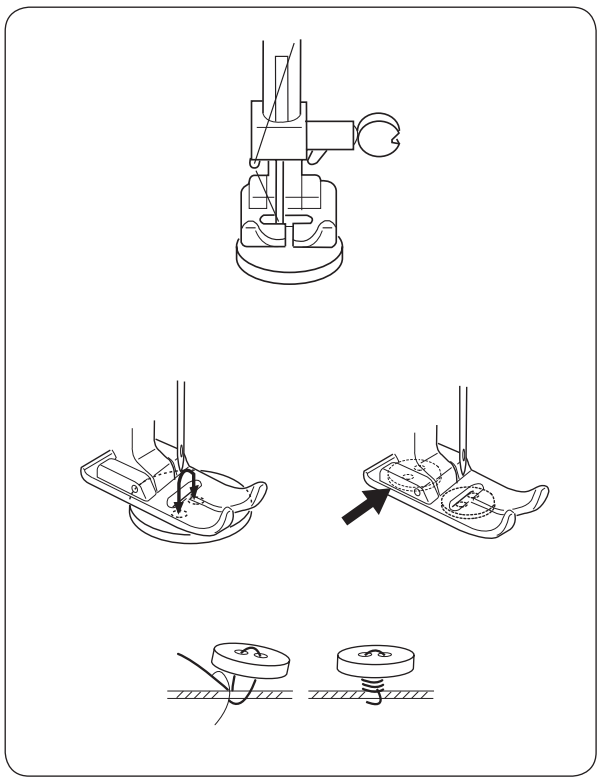
Sew on stretch fabrics in any area that you might use a zigzag stitch.

This stitch is used as a decorative topstitch as well.



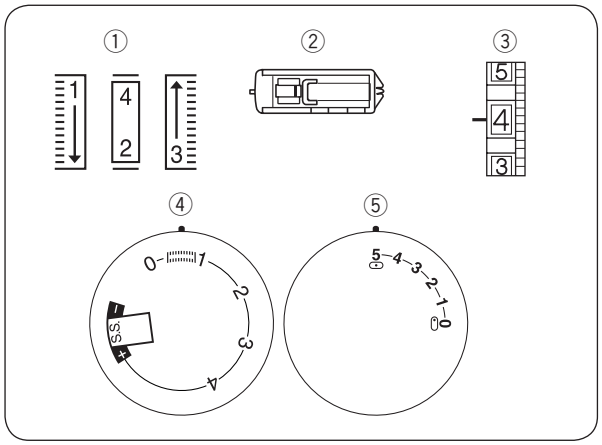
Sewing Buttons

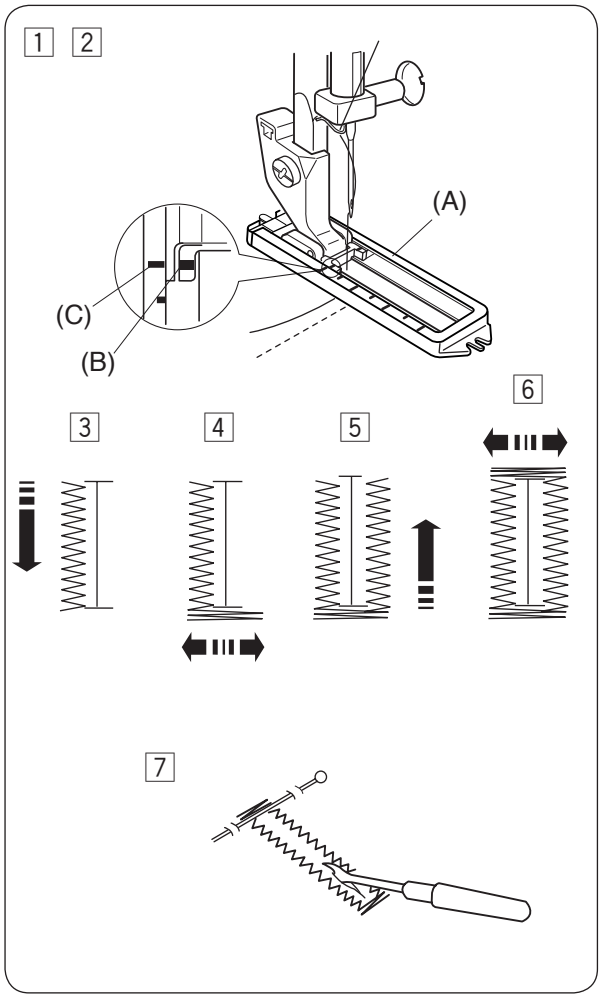
① Pattern selector: C
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 3–7
④ Stitch length: Any
⑤ Stitch width: Adjust as necessary
⑥ Darning plate



1 Attach the darning plate. Place the button under the zigzag foot, making sure to align the holes with the horizontal slot in the foot. Turn the handwheel, so that the needle is in its leftmost position, and then let the needle pass through the left hole in the button.
2 Lower the presser foot to hold the button in place. Determine which value of the zigzag width matches the distance between the button holes. The needle must be able to pass through each hole without risk of breakage when sewing.
3 Press the pedal and sew about 10 stitches.
4 Trim excess thread from both sides of the fabric.
5 Bring the needle thread down through one of the holes in the button and wind it around the shank.
Bring the needle thread to the wrong side (bottom side) and knot.

NOTE:
If the presser foot can not hold a small button, place a spacer of the same thickness behind the button to prevent the presser foot from sliding.





Buttonhole

① Pattern selector: → → → (BH)
② Presser foot: Sliding buttonhole foot
③ Thread tension: 1-5
④ Stitch length:
⑤ Stitch width: 5

* Make a test buttonhole on a sample duplicating the fabric, interfacing and seams of the actual garment.
* Place the button on the fabric sample and mark the top and bottom to determine the position of the buttonhole.
* Use interfacing on stretch fabrics.

1 Carefully mark buttonhole length on fabric. Place the fabric under the foot with the buttonhole marking running toward you.

2 Move the slider (A) toward you so that the top mark (C) on the slider meets the start mark (B). Line up the markings on the foot with the top mark on the fabric.

NOTE:
The scale on the slider is engraved in centimeters.

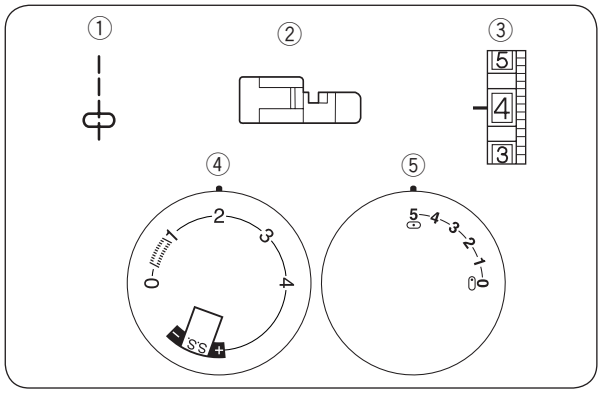
3 Set the pattern selector dial at " ".
Sew forward until you reach the front marking of your buttonhole.
Stop sewing at a left stitch.

4 Set the pattern selector dial at " ".
Sew 5 stitches. Stop sewing at a right stitch.

5 Set the pattern selector dial at " ".
Sew until you reach the back marking of the buttonhole. Stop sewing at a right stitch.

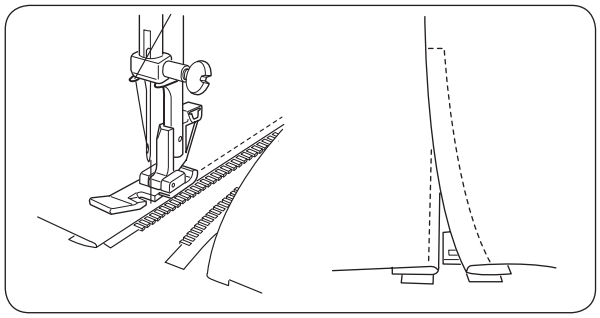
6 Set the pattern selector dial at " ".
Sew a few bartacks and raise the needle from the fabric.
Set the pattern selector dial at a straight stitch.
Sew a few locking stitches.

7 Remove the fabric from the machine and cut the sewing thread. Insert a pin inside the bartack.
Then cut the opening with a seam ripper.
Take care not to cut the stitches.

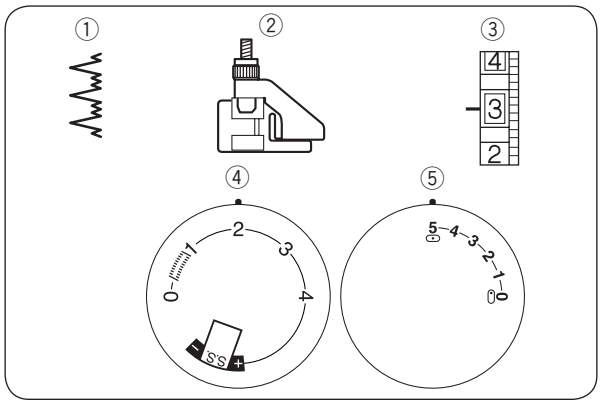


Zipper Application

① Pattern selector: A
② Presser foot: Zipper foot
③ Thread tension: 2–6
④ Stitch length: 1.5–4
⑤ Stitch width: 5

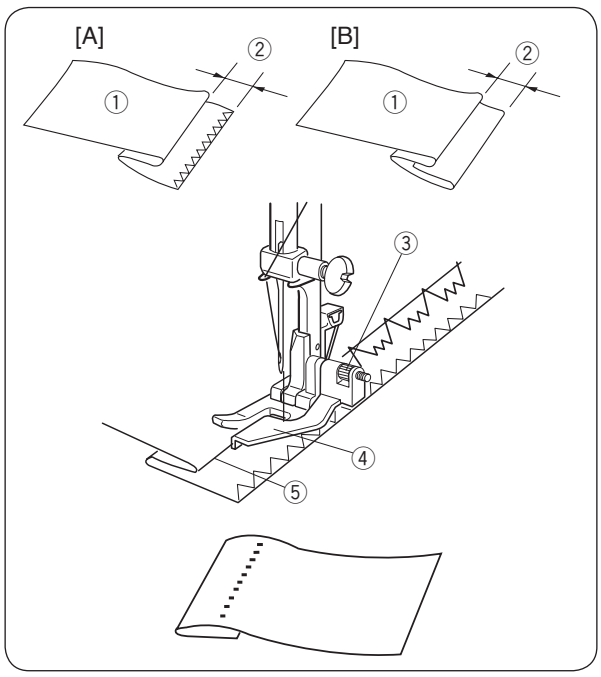


Pin or baste zipper tape to fabric and place it under the foot.
Smooth the threads toward the back and lower the foot.
To sew the left side of the zipper, guide the zipper teeth along the edge of the foot and stitch through the garment and zipper tape.
Turn the fabric and sew the other side of the zipper in the same way as you did the left side.



Blind Hem Stitch

① Pattern selector: E
② Presser foot: Blind hem foot
③ Thread tension: 2–4
④ Stitch length: 1–3
⑤ Stitch width: 5

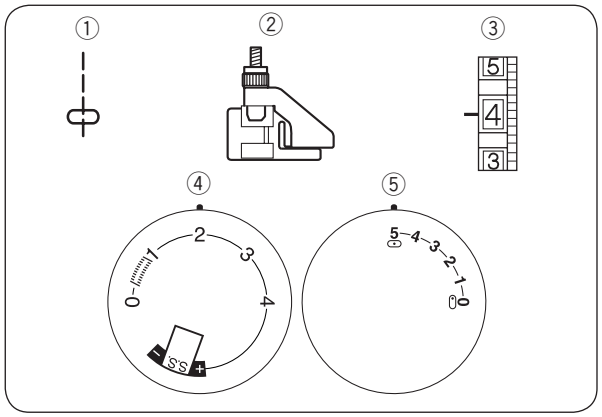


1 On heavyweight fabrics that ravel, the raw edge should be overcast first. Then fold the hem, as illustrated, leaving 1/4″ (0.7 cm) of the hem edge showing.
① Wrong side of the fabric
② 1/4″ (0.7 cm)
[A] Heavy weight fabrics
[B] Fine or medium weight fabrics

2 Position the fabric, so that the needle at its leftmost position just pierces the edge of the fold.

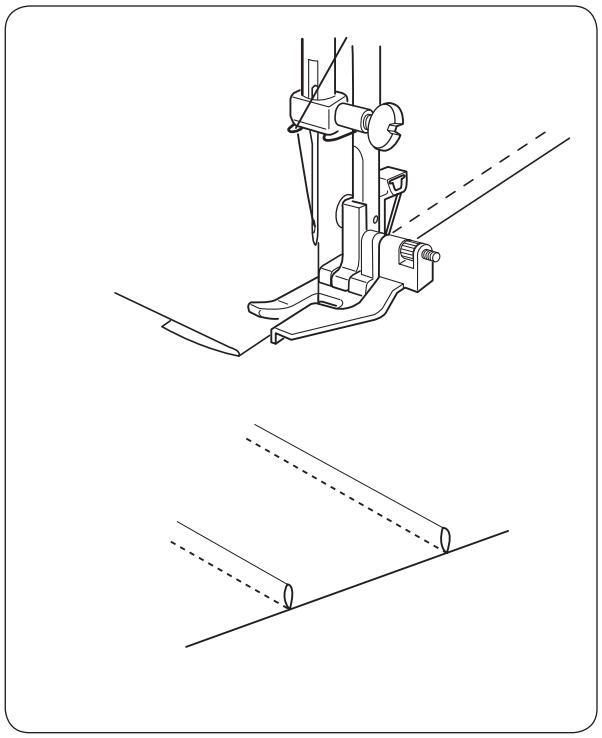
3 Turn the guide screw to adjust the guide aligning with the folded edge.
Sew along the folded edge guiding the fabric so the needle catches the folded edge.
③ Guide screw
④ Guide
⑤ Folded edge

4 After hemming is completed, press together both sides of the finished hem.



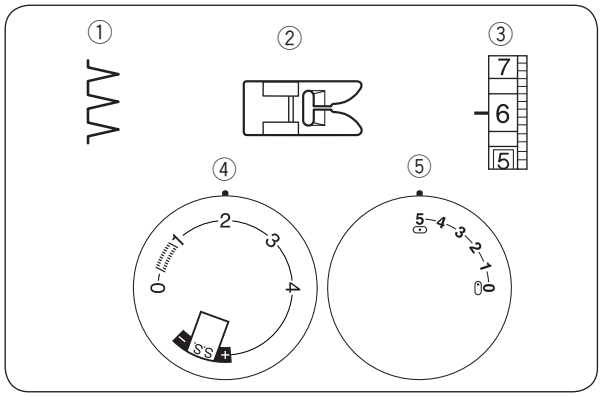
Pin tucking

① Pattern selector: A
② Presser foot: Blind hem foot
③ Thread tension: 3–6
④ Stitch length: 2
⑤ Stitch width: 0 or 5



Fold the fabric wrong sides together and lower the needle into the fabric 1/16″ (0.1 to 0.2 cm) inside the folded edge.
Lower the foot and turn the screw to align the guide on the foot with the folded edge.
Sew slowly while guiding the folded edge along the guide.

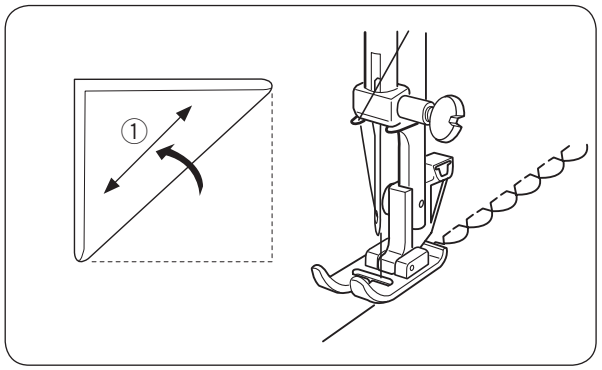
Open the fabric and iron press the tucks.



DECORATIVE STITCHING

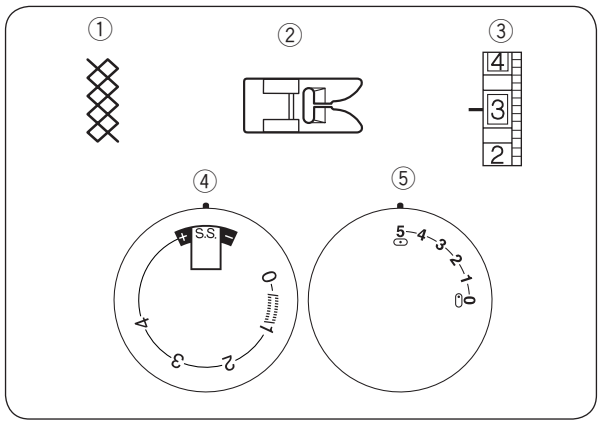
Shell Tuck

① Pattern selector: G
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 6–8
④ Stitch length: 2–3
⑤ Stitch width: 5



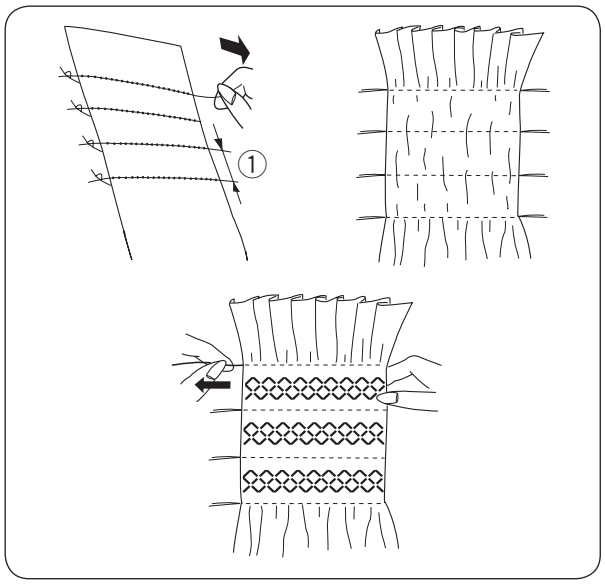
Use a lightweight fabric, such as tricot. Fold the fabric and stitch on the bias ①. You may need to increase the needle thread tension slightly. Allow the needle to just clear the folded edge of the fabric.
If you sew rows of shell stitches, space the rows at least 5/8″ (1.5 cm) apart. You can also sew shell stitches on knits or soft silky woven fabrics in any direction.

① Bias



Smocking

① Pattern selector: D
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1–4
④ Stitch length: S.S.
⑤ Stitch width: 5

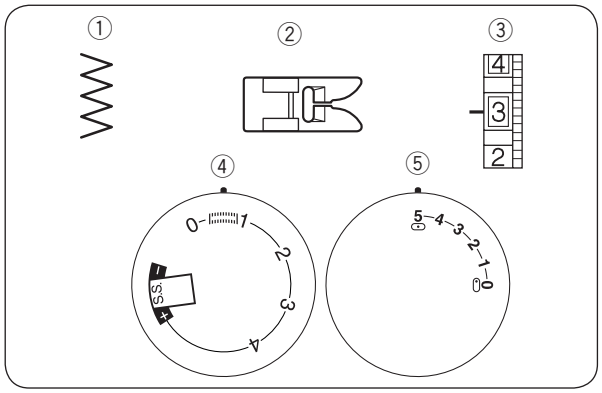


Choose a soft and lightweight fabric such as batiste, gingham or challis. Cut the fabric three times wider than the project width.
Increase the stitch length to “4” and loosen thread tension to “1”. Sew rows of straight stitches 3/8″ (1 cm) apart across the area to be smocked.

① 3/8″ (1 cm)

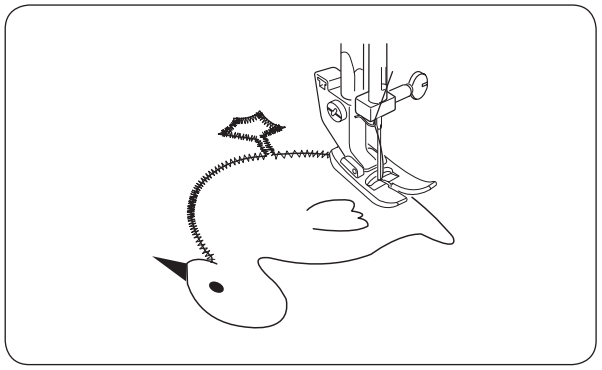
Knot the threads along one end. From the other end, pull the bobbin threads to distribute gathers evenly and secure the threads.
Return the thread tension to the original setting.

Sew rows of the smocking stitch between the gathering stitches.
Remove the gathering stitches after finished.

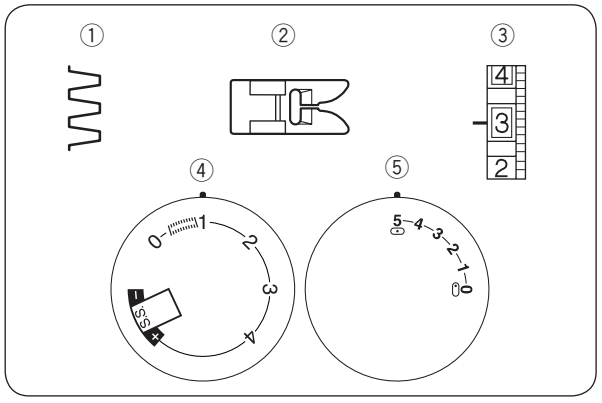


Applique

① Pattern selector: C
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1–4
④ Stitch length: 0.5–1
⑤ Stitch width: 3–5

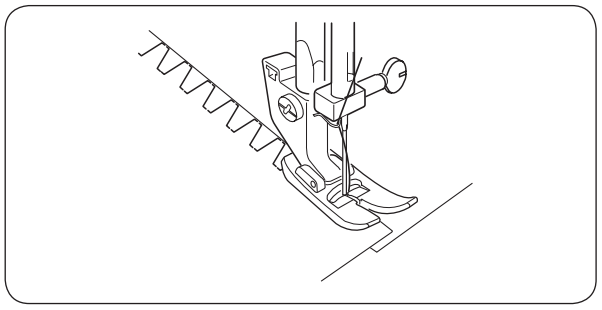


Baste (or fuse with iron-on fabric joiner) applique pieces on the fabric. Stitch around the applique making sure the needle falls along the outer edge of the applique.

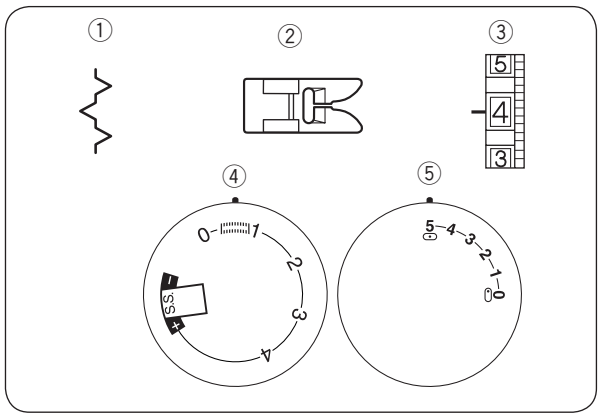


Box Stitch

① Pattern selector: G
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1–4
④ Stitch length: 0.5–2
⑤ Stitch width: 5

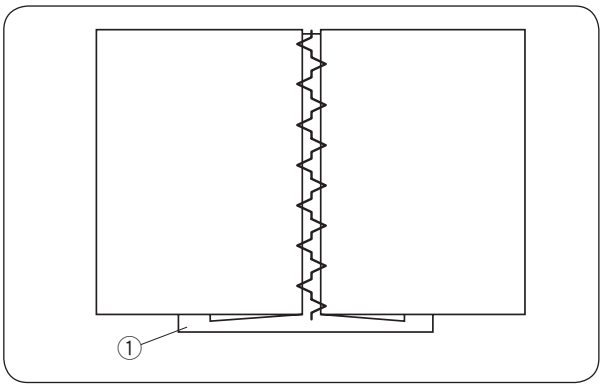


Use this stitch to join heavy weight fabrics. Overlap two raw edges together and use this stitch to join them.



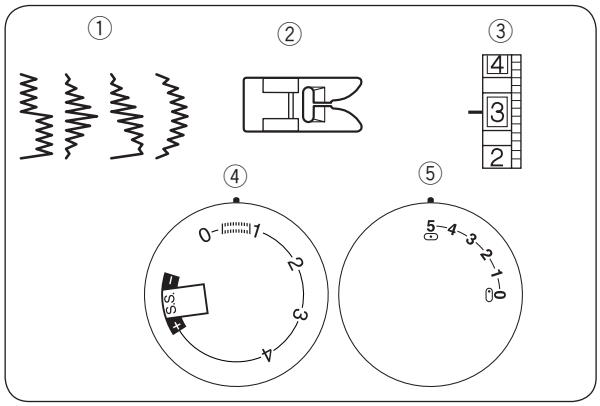
Fagoting

① Pattern selector: H
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 3–6
④ Stitch length: 0.5–1
⑤ Stitch width: 3–5



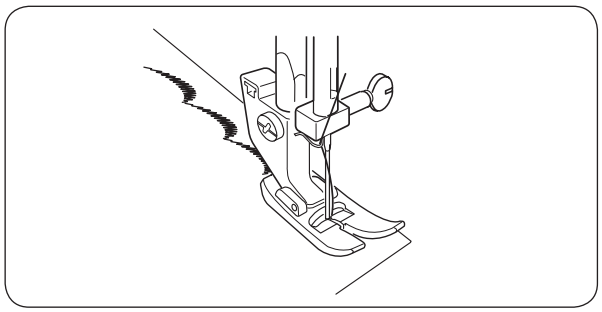
Use this stitch to join two pieces of fabric to create an open work appearance, and add design interest.
Fold under each fabric edge 1/2″ (1.3 cm) and press.
Pin the two edges to a piece of paper or tearaway backing 1/8″ (0.3 cm) apart.
① Paper

Sew slowly, guiding the fabric so the needle catches the folded edge on each side.
Tear away the backing after sewing is finished.

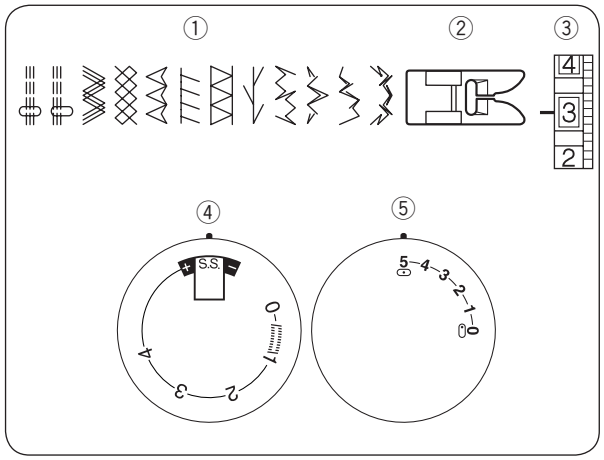


Decorative Satin Stitch Patterns

① Pattern selector: I–L
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1–4
④ Stitch length: 0.5–1
⑤ Stitch width: 5

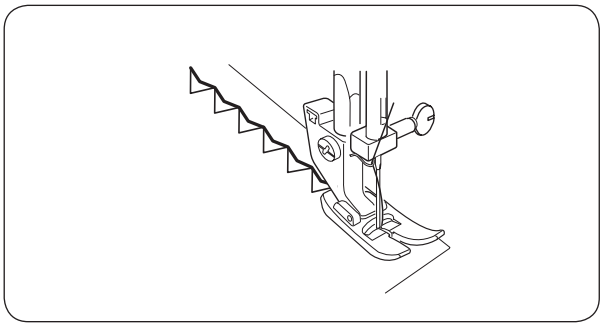


Satin stitches are used as decorative stitches on table linen etc.
Test sew if you reduce the stitch length to ensure smooth feed of the fabric.

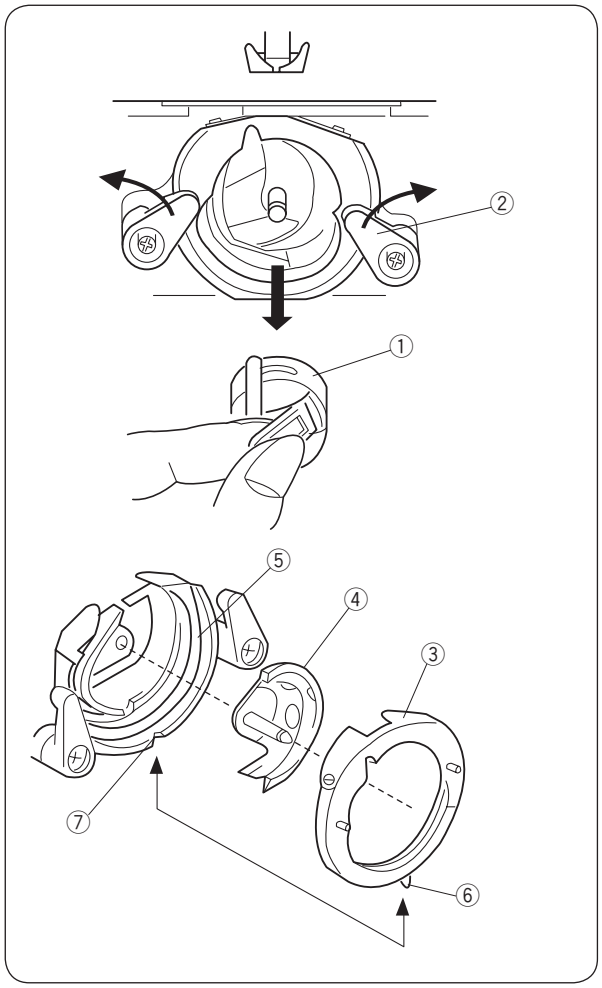


Stretch Stitch Patterns

① Pattern selector: A–L
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1–4
④ Stitch length: S.S
⑤ Stitch width: 5



If forward and reverse feeds become unbalanced due to the type of fabric, adjust the balance by turning the stitch length dial as follows:
If patterns are compressed, turn the dial toward “+”.
If patterns are drawn, turn the dial toward “–”.
(See page 12)



MAINTENANCE OF YOUR MACHINE

Cleaning the Bobbin Case and the Hook

⚠CAUTION:

- Turn the power switch off and/or unplug the machine before dismantle or cleaning the machine.
- Do not dismantle the machine other than as explained in this section.
- Do not store the machine in a high-humidity area, near a heat radiator, or in direct sunlight.

Dismantling Shuttle Race Unit

Raise the needle to its highest position and open the hook cover. Open the hinged latch of bobbin case and take it out of the machine.
Open the shuttle race ring holders and remove the shuttle race ring. Remove the shuttle.

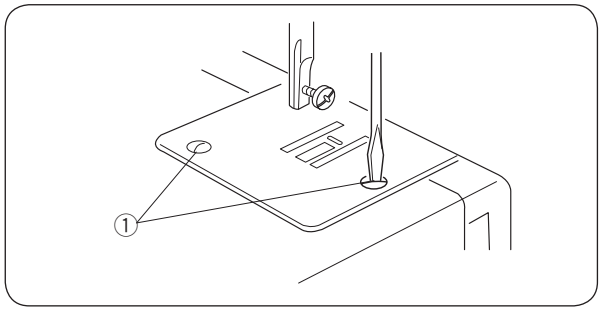
* Clean the shuttle race with a brush and a soft dry cloth.

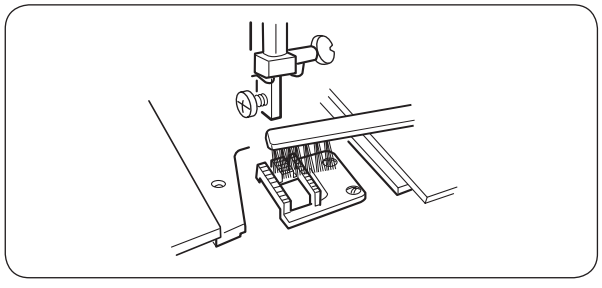
① Bobbin case
② Shuttle race ring holder
③ Shuttle race ring
④ Shuttle
⑤ Shuttle race

Assembling Shuttle Race Unit

Hold the shuttle by the center pin and fit it carefully back into the shuttle race, forming a perfect circle with the shuttle driver.
Attach the shuttle race ring making sure the bottom pin fits into the notch.
Lock the shuttle race ring by turning the holders back into position. Insert the bobbin case.

⑥ Pin
⑦ Notch





Cleaning Feed Dog

⚠CAUTION:

Turn off the power switch and/or unplug the machine before cleaning the feed dog.

Remove the needle and the presser foot.
Remove the needle plate setscrew and remove the needle plate.

① Setscrew

With a brush, clean out any dust and lint clogging the feed dog teeth.
Reset the needle plate.

Troubleshooting

Condition	Cause	Reference
The needle thread breaks.	1. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 2. The needle thread tension is too tight. 3. The needle is bent or blunt. 4. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 5. The needle thread and the bobbin thread are not set properly under the presser foot at the beginning of sewing. 6. The fabric is not drawn to the rear when the sewing has finished. 7. The thread is either too heavy or too fine for the needle.	Page 10 Page 11 Page 7 Page 7 Page 11 Page 14 Page 7
The bobbin thread breaks.	1. The bobbin thread is not threaded properly in the bobbin case and shuttle. 2. Lint has collected in the shuttle area. 3. The bobbin is damaged and does not turn smoothly.	Page 9 Page 26 Replace the bobbin.
The needle breaks.	1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle clamp screw is loose. 4. The needle thread tension is too tight. 5. The fabric is not drawn to the rear when the sewing has finished. 6. The needle is too fine for the fabric being sewn.	Page 7 Page 7 Page 7 Page 11 Page 14 Page 7
Skipped stitches.	1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle and/or threads are not suitable for the work being sewn. 4. A blue tip needle is not being used for sewing stretch, very fine fabrics and synthetics. 5. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 6. The wrong needle is being used.	Page 7 Page 7 Page 7 Page 7 Page 7 Page 7
Seam puckering	1. The needle thread tension is too tight. 2. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn. 4. The stitch length is too long for the fabric.	Page 11 Page 10 Page 7 Make the stitch shorter.
The fabric is not feeding smoothly.	1. The feed dog is packed with lint. 2. The stitches are too fine.	Page 26 Make the stitch longer.
The machine does not work.	1. The machine is not plugged in. 2. A thread is caught in the shuttle race. 3. The clutch is disengaged.	Page 5 Page 26 Page 9
Noisy operation	1. There is thread caught in the shuttle race. 2. Lint has built up in the shuttle or the shuttle race.	Page 26 Page 26

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311-801-714 (EN)