

VERITAS®

SCHMETZ INSIDE



Instruction manual

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1818 - 1848
BRITISH WRITER



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Dear Customer,

we congratulate you on your purchase of your sewing machine. You have bought a quality product which has been made with great care and, if serviced right, will serve you well for many years.

Before using it for the first time, we ask you to read the manual at hand carefully, paying special attention to the safety instructions. Persons who are not familiar with this manual must not use the appliance.

We wish you much pleasure and great sewing successes! Questions concerning machine, service and customer care



www.service.veritas-sewing.com

Important safety instructions

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety should always be followed, including the following:

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.
2. Always unplug this appliance 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. Read the instruction carefully before you use the machine
2. Keep the instructions at a suitable place close to the machine and hand it over if you give the machine to a third party.
3. Use the machine only in dry locations.
4. Never leave the machine unattended with children or elderly people as they may not be able to estimate the risk.
5. 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.
6. Children shall not play with the appliance.
7. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.
8. Always switch off the machine if you carry out preparation for work (change the needle, feed the yarn through the machine, change the footer, etc.).

9. Always unplug the machine if you leave it unattended, to avoid injury by expediently switch on the machine.
10. Always unplug the machine if you carry out maintenance (oiling, cleaning).
11. Don't use the machine if it's wet or in humid environment.
12. Never pull at the cord, always unplug the machine by gripping the plug.
13. If the LED lamp is damaged or broken, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person, in order to avoid a hazard.
14. Never place anything on the pedal.
15. Never use the machine if the air vents are blocked, keep the air vents of the machine and the foot pedal free from dust, fusel and leftovers.
16. The machine must only be used with designated foot controller, in order to avoid a hazard. If the foot controller is damaged or broken, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person.
17. The sound pressure level at normal operation is smaller than 75dB(A).
18. Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities.
19. Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available.
20. If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, damaging your health and well-being.
21. When replacing old appliances with new ones, the retailer is legally obligated to take back your old appliance for disposal at least for free of charge.
22. The appliance is not to be used 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. (For outside Europe)

23. Children being supervised not to play with the appliance. (For outside Europe)

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

This sewing machine is intended for household use only.

Be sure to use the sewing machine in the temperature range from 5°C to 40°C.

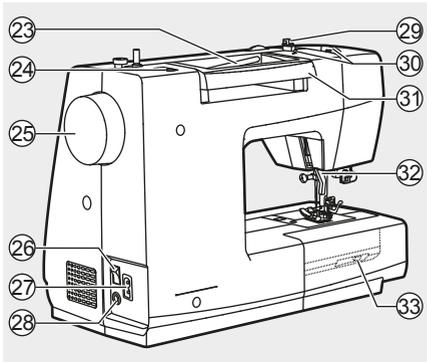
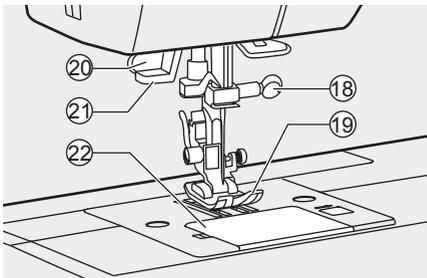
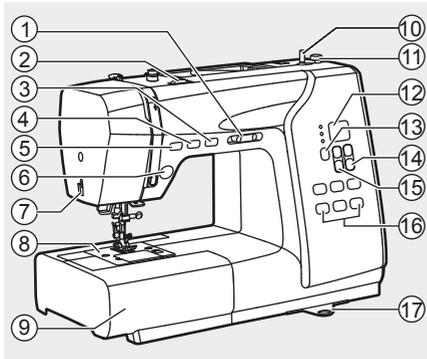
If the temperature is excessively low, the machine can fail to operate normally.

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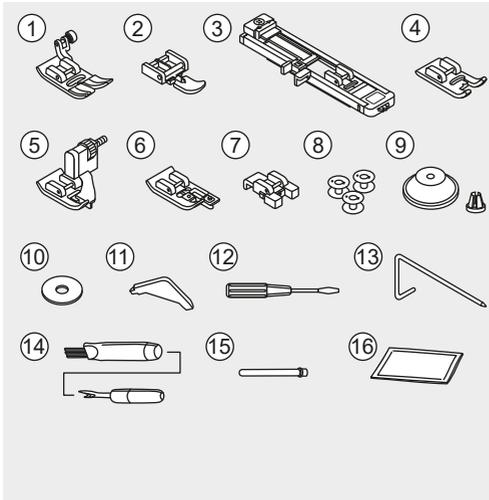
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Principal parts of the machine



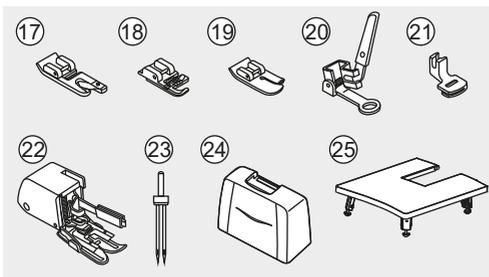
1. Speed limiting adjustment lever
2. Tension dial
3. Needle up/ down position button
4. Auto-lock button
5. Reverse button
6. Start/ stop button
7. Thread cutter
8. Needle plate
9. Sewing table and accessory box
10. Bobbin winder spindle
11. Bobbin winder stopper
12. Number display
13. Mode selection button
14. Stitch width adjustment buttons
15. Stitch length adjustment buttons
16. Direct stitch selection buttons
17. Stitch pattern plate
18. Needle clamp screw
19. Presser foot
20. Buttonhole lever
21. Needle threader
22. Bobbin cover plate
23. Horizontal spool pin
24. Hole for second spool pin
25. Handwheel
26. Main power switch
27. Power cord socket
28. Foot controller connector
29. Bobbin thread guide
30. Upper thread guide
31. Handle
32. Presser foot lifter
33. Drop feed lever

Accessories



Standard

1. All purpose foot
2. Zipper foot
3. Buttonhole foot
4. Satin stitch foot
5. Blind hem foot
6. Overcasting foot
7. Button sewing foot
8. Bobbin (3x)
9. Spool holder
10. Spool pin felt
11. L-screwdriver
12. Screwdriver (S)
13. Edge/ quilting guide
14. Seam ripper/ brush
15. Second spool pin
16. Pack of needles



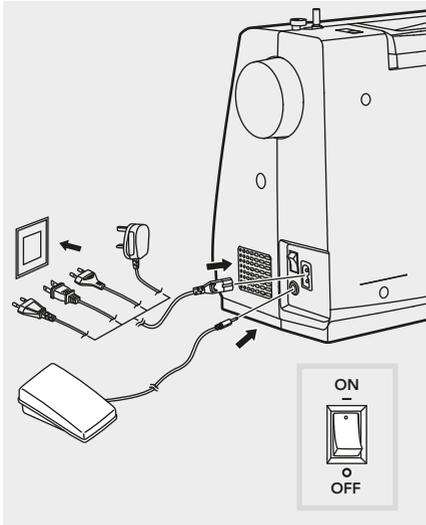
Optional

17. Hemmer foot
18. Cording foot
19. Quilting foot
20. Darning/ Embroidery foot
21. Gathering foot
22. Walking foot
23. Twin needle
24. Hard case
25. Extension table

➔ Please Note:

- Accessories are stored inside the accessory box.
- Optional accessories are not supplied with this machine; they are however available as special accessories from your local dealer.

Connecting the machine

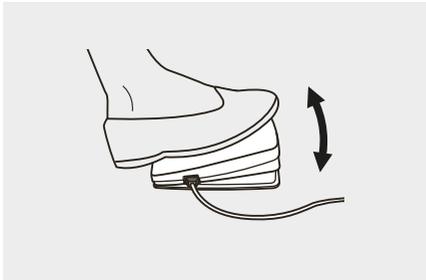


⚠ Attention:

Always make sure that the machine is unplugged from power source and the main switch is on ("O") when the machine is not in use and before inserting or removing parts.

Before connecting the power supply, make sure that the voltage and the frequency shown on the rating plate conform to your mains power. Place the machine on a stable table.

1. Connect the machine to a power source as illustrated.
2. Turn on the power switch.
3. The sewing lamp will light up when the switch is turned on.



Foot control

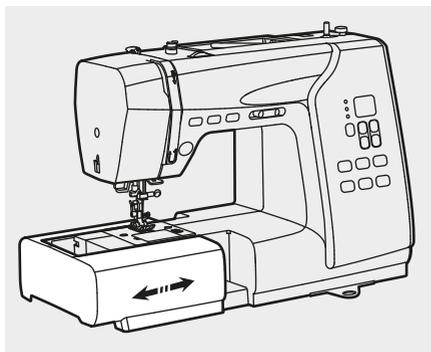
With the sewing machine turned off, insert the foot control plug into its connector on the sewing machine.

Turn on the sewing machine and then slowly depress the foot control to start sewing. Release the foot control to stop the sewing machine.

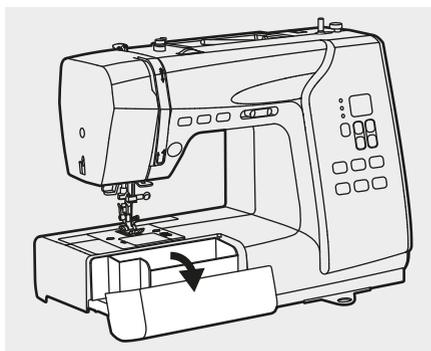
➡ Note:

Consult a qualified electrician if in doubt about how to connect the machine to the power source.

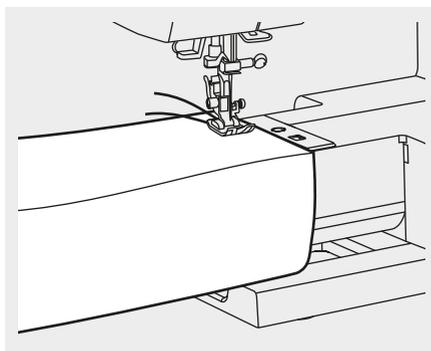
Sewing table



Keep the sewing table horizontal, and pull it in the direction of the arrow.



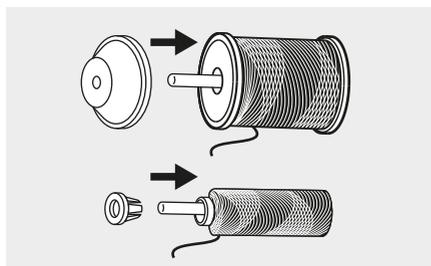
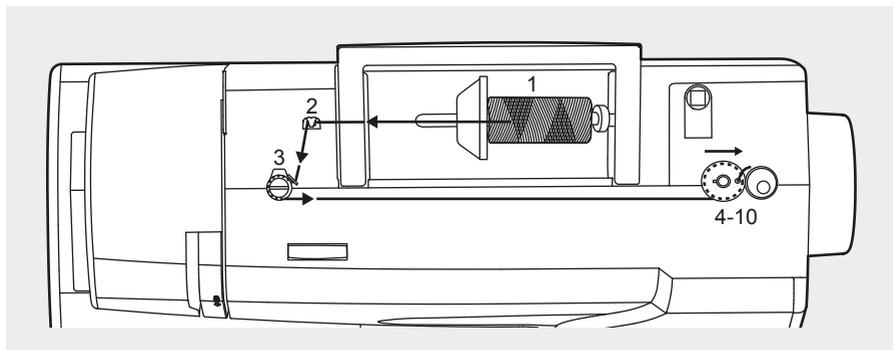
The inside of the sewing table is used as an accessory box.



☒ Free-arm

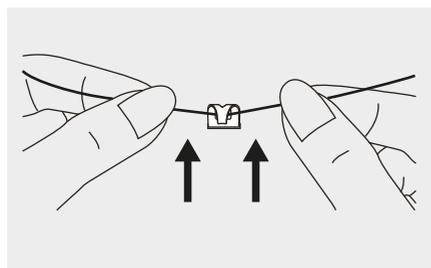
Free-arm sewing is convenient for sewing tubular areas such as pant hems and cuffs.

Winding the bobbin

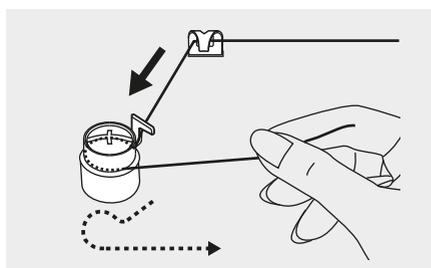


1. Place thread and spool holder onto the spool pin.

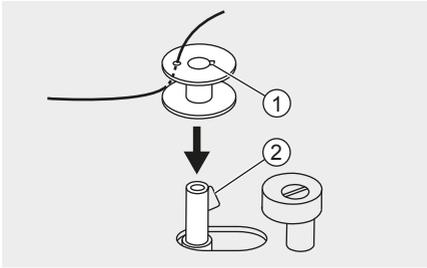
For smaller spools of thread, place the spool holder with the small side next to the spool or use the small spool holder.



2. Draw the thread from the spool through the upper thread guide.

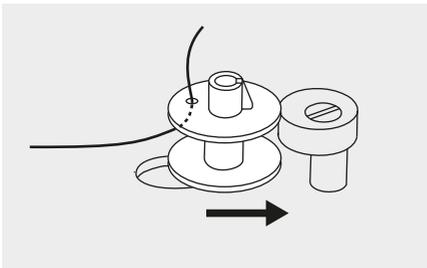


3. Wind the thread counter-clockwise around the bobbin winder tension discs.

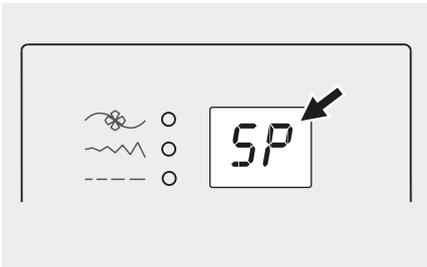


4. Place the thread end through one of the inner holes as illustrated and place the empty bobbin on the spindle.

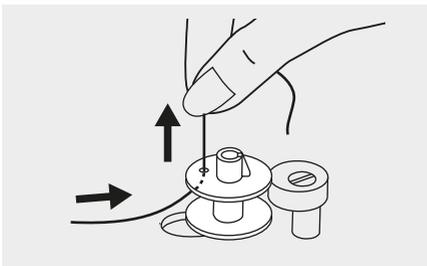
- ① Notch
- ② Bobbin winder shaft spring



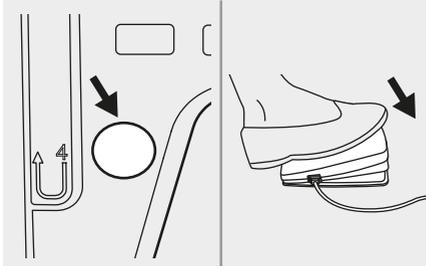
5. Push the bobbin to the right.



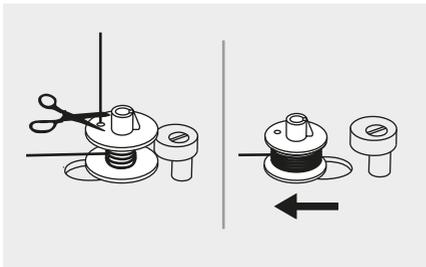
6. When the bobbin winder shaft is pushed to the right, the number display will blink on and off while displaying "SP".



7. Hold the thread tail securely in one hand.

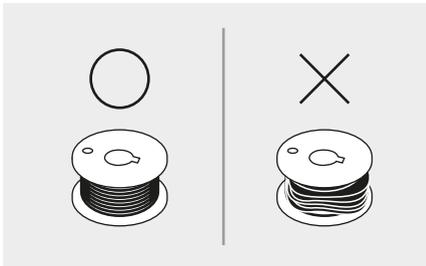


8. Press on the foot control or the Start/Stop button to start winding the bobbin.



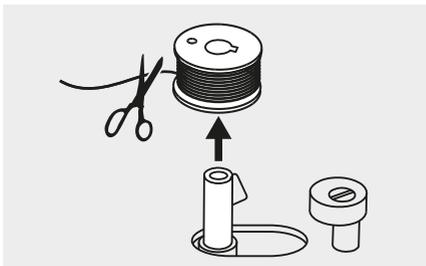
9. After the desired amount of thread is wound, stop the machine and cut the thread near the hole of the bobbin.

Continue filling the bobbin until it is full. Once the spool is full, it rotates slowly. Release the pedal or stop the machine. Push the bobbin winder spindle to the left.



Note:

Use a bobbin that has been correctly wound with thread, otherwise the needle may break or the thread tension will be incorrect.

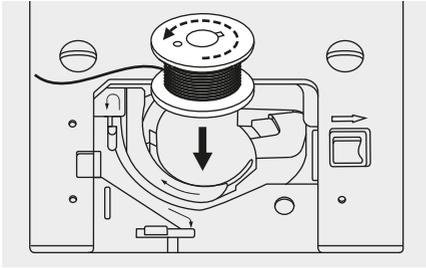


10. Cut the thread and then remove the bobbin.

Note:

When the bobbin winder spindle is placed on the right, "bobbin winding position", the machine will not sew and the handwheel will not turn. To start sewing, push the bobbin winder spindle to the left "sewing position".

Inserting the bobbin



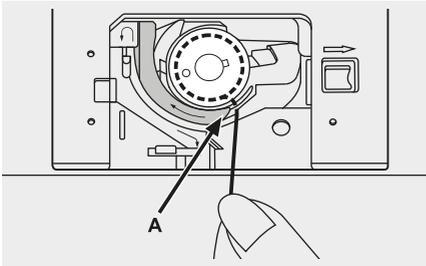
Attention:

Turn the power switch to off ("O") before inserting or removing the bobbin.

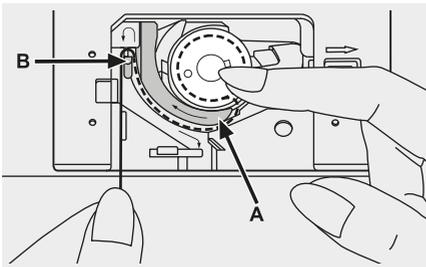
When inserting or removing the bobbin, the needle must be fully raised.

Open the needle plate cover.

Insert the bobbin in the bobbin case with the thread running in a counterclockwise direction (arrow).

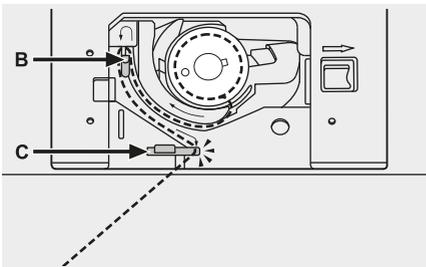


Pull the thread through the slit (A).



Held gently on top of the bobbin with a finger.

Draw the thread at the arrow markings into the stitch plate thread guide from (A) to (B).

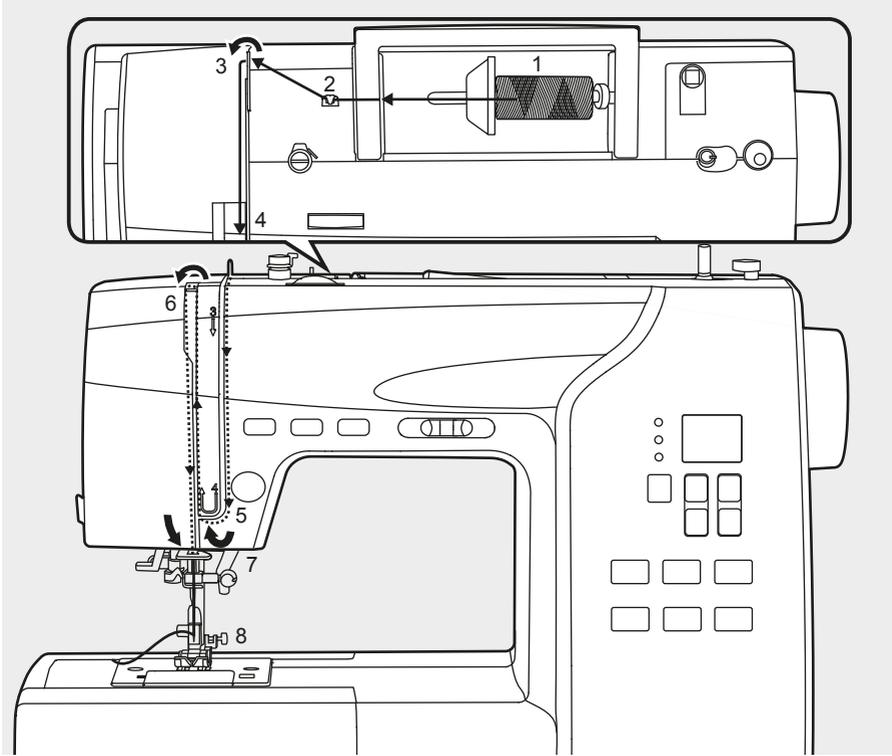


Pull the thread at the arrow markings into the stitch plate thread guide from (B) to (C).

To cut off excess thread pull thread back over the cutting off blade at point (C).

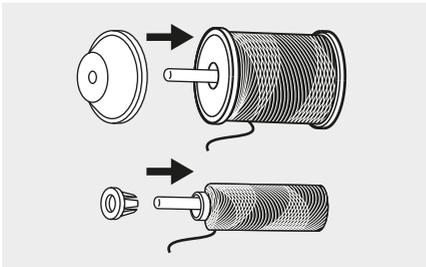
Close the needle plate cover.

Threading the upper thread



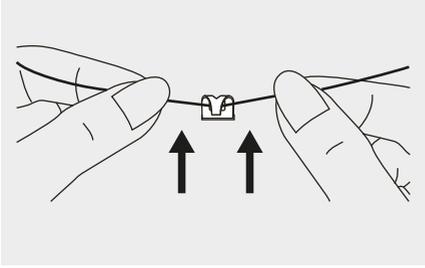
Please Note:

It is important to carry out the threading correctly otherwise sewing problems may result.

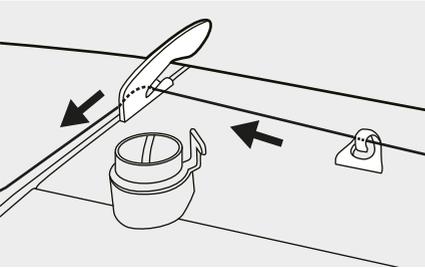


1. Place thread and spool holder onto the spool pin.

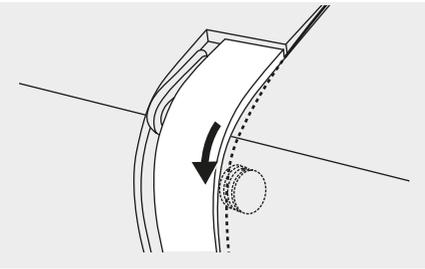
For smaller spools of thread, place the spool holder with the small side next to the spool or use the small spool holder.



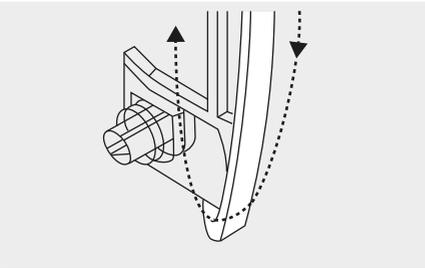
2. Draw the thread from the spool through the upper thread guide.



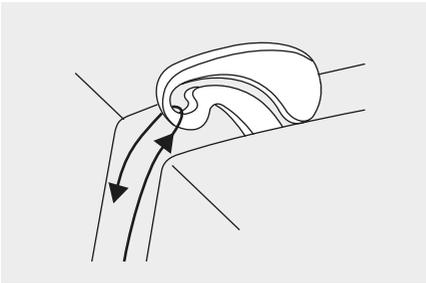
3. Guide the thread around the thread guide pulling the thread through the pre-tension spring as illustrated.



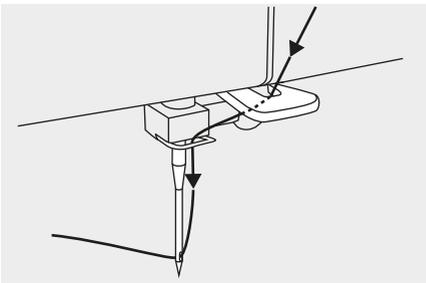
4. Thread the tension module by passing the thread between the silver discs.



5. Then, down and around the check spring holder.

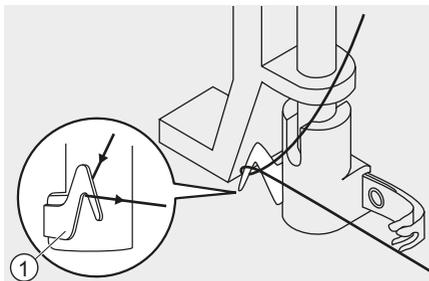


6. At the top of this movement pass the thread from right to left through the slotted eye of the take-up lever and then downwards again.



7. Now pass the thread behind the thin wire needle clamp guide.
8. Pull the end of the thread through the needle from front to rear and pull out about 10 cm of thread. Use the needle threader to thread the needle.

Using the needle threader



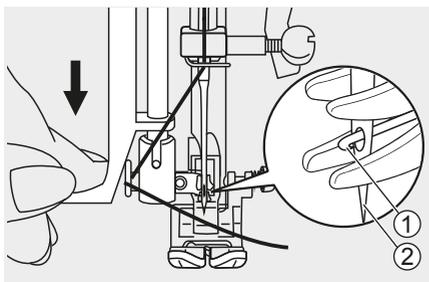
⚠ Attention:

Turn the power switch to the off position ("O").

Raise the needle to its highest position and lower the presser foot.

Pass the thread around the thread guide.

① Thread guide

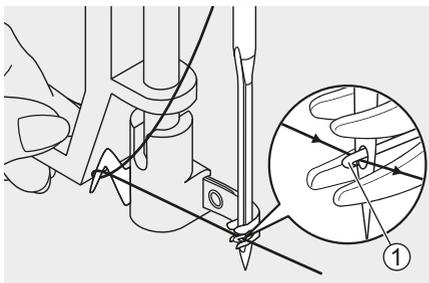


Press the lever down as far as it goes.

The needle threader turns automatically to the threading position and the hook pin passes through the needle eye.

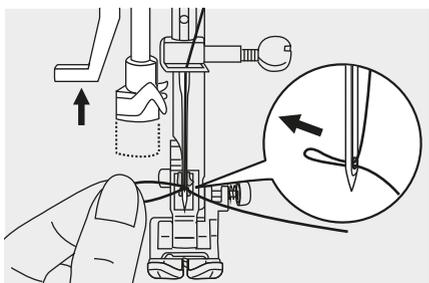
① Hook pin

② Needle



Take the thread in front of the needle and make sure it is under the hook pin.

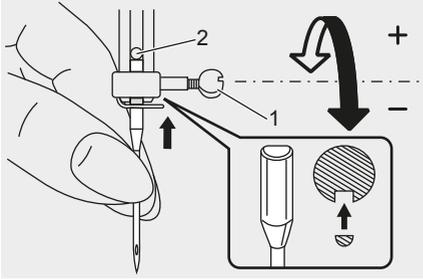
① Hook pin



Hold the thread loosely and release the lever slowly. The hook turns and passes the thread through the needle eye forming a loop.

Pull the thread through the needle eye.

Replacing the needle



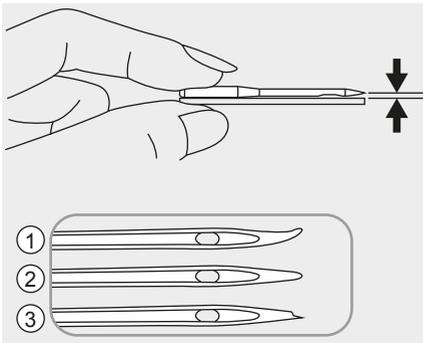
⚠ Attention:

Turn the power switch to off ("O") when carrying out any of the above operations!

Change the needle regularly, especially when it shows signs of wear or if it causes problems.

Insert the needle following the illustrated instructions.

1. Turn the handwheel towards you (counterclockwise) lowering, then raising the needle. Turn the needle clamp screw counterclockwise to remove the needle. The flat side of the shaft should be positioned towards the back.
2. Insert the needle up as far as it goes. Then tighten the needle clamp.



Needles must be in perfect condition.

Problems can occur with:

- ① Bent needles
- ② Blunt needles
- ③ Damaged points

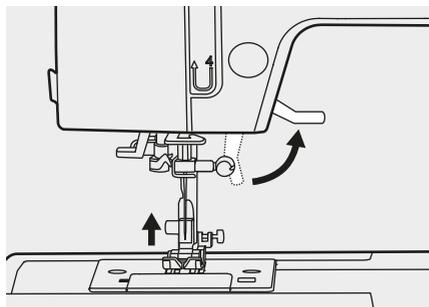
Matching needle/ fabric/ thread

NEEDLE SIZE	FABRICS	THREAD
9-11 (70-80)	Lightweight fabrics-thin cottons, voile, serge, silk, muslin, qiana, interlocks, cotton knits, tricot, jerseys, crepes, woven polyester, shirt & blouse fabrics.	Light-duty thread in cotton, nylon, polyester or cotton wrapped polyester.
11-14 (80-90)	Medium weight fabrics-cotton, satin, kettleclote, sailcloth, double knits, lightweight woollens.	Most threads sold are medium size and suitable for these fabrics and needle sizes. Use polyester threads on synthetic materials and cotton on natural woven fabrics for best results. Always use the same thread on top and bottom.
14 (90)	Medium weight fabrics-cotton duck, woolen, heavier knits, terrycloth, denims.	
16 (100)	Heavyweight fabrics-canvas, woolens, outdoor tent and quilted fabrics, denims, upholstery material (light to medium).	

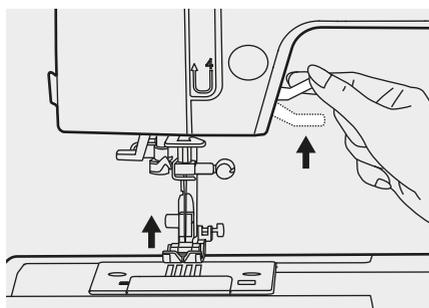
Please Note:

- In general, fine threads and needles are used for sewing fine fabrics, and thicker threads and needles are used for sewing heavy fabrics.
- Always test the thread and the needle size on a small piece of fabric which will be used for sewing.
- Use the same thread for needle and bobbin.
- Use the stabilizer material for fine or stretchy fabrics.

Two-step presser foot lifter



The presser foot lifter raises and lowers the presser foot.

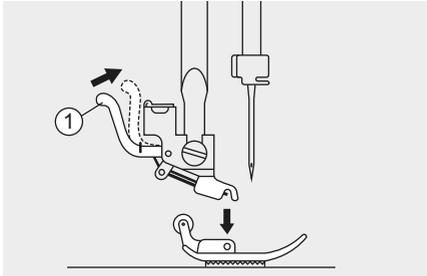


When sewing several layers or thick fabrics, the presser foot can be raised a second stage for easy positioning of the work.

➔ Note:

The needle must always be at the highest position.

Changing the presser foot



⚠ Attention:

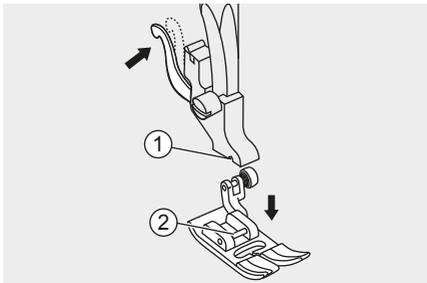
Turn the power switch to off ("O") when carrying out any of the below operations!

Removing the presser foot

Raise the presser foot.

Press the lever and the foot disengages.

- ① Lever



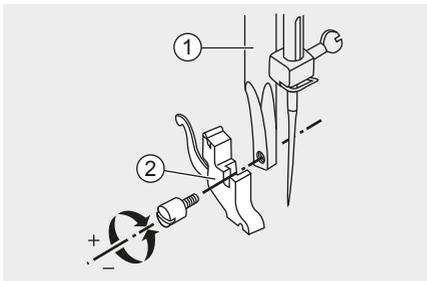
Attaching the presser foot

Lower the presser foot holder until the cut-out is directly above the pin.

Press the lever.

The presser foot engages automatically.

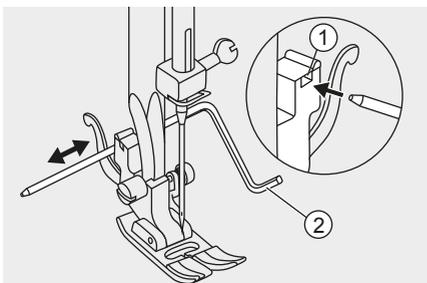
- ① Cut-out
- ② Pin



Removing and inserting the presser foot holder

Raise the presser foot bar. Align the presser foot holder with the lower left side of the presser bar. Hold the presser foot holder, then tighten the screw using the screwdriver.

- ① Presser foot bar
- ② Presser foot holder

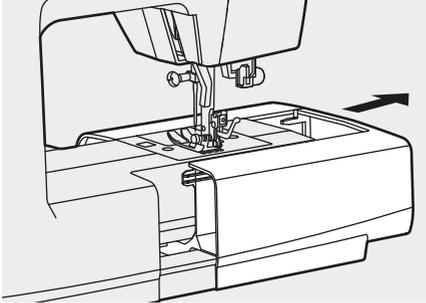


Inserting the edge/ quilting guide

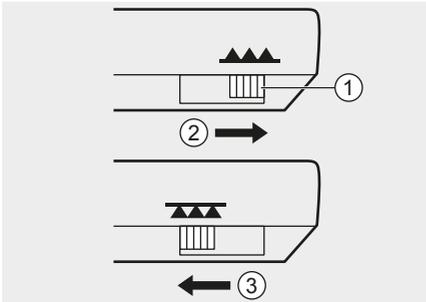
Insert the edge/ quilting guide in the slot as illustrated. Adjust according to need for hems, pleats, etc.

- ① Slot
- ② Edge/ quilting guide

To raise or drop the feed dog



The feed dog adjustment lever can be seen on the base at the rear side of the sewing machine, when the sewing table is opened.



Raise the presser foot lever, and then slide the feed dog position lever, located at the rear of the machine on the base, to left or right (to the right as seen from the front of the machine).

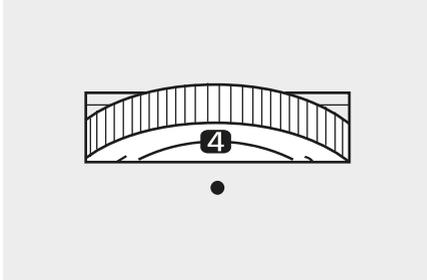
- ① Feed dog position lever (as seen from the rear of the machine)
- ② Raised position
- ③ Lowered position



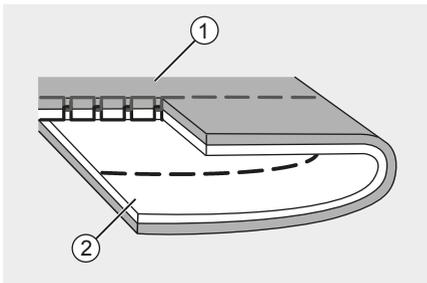
Please Note:

When you finish the work, (ex. button sewing, free motion darning, embroidery and monogramming) move the drop feed control to raise the feed dogs.

Thread tension

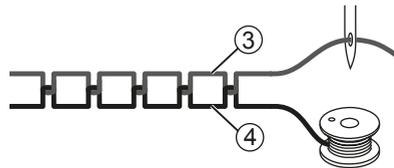


- Basic thread tension setting: "4"
- To increase the tension, turn the dial up to the next number. To reduce the tension, turn the dial down to the next number.
- Proper setting of tension is important for good sewing.
- For all decorative sewing you will always obtain a nicer stitch and less fabric puckering when the upper thread appears on the bottom side of your fabric.
- There is no single tension setting appropriate for all the stitch functions and fabrics.

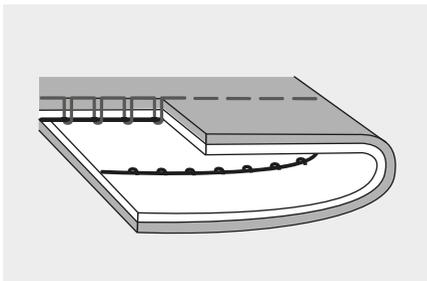


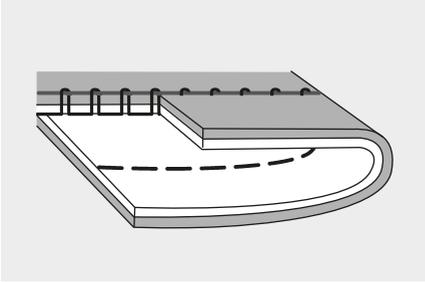
Normal thread tension for straight stitch sewing.

- ① Surface
- ② Reverse side
- ③ Upper thread
- ④ Bobbin thread

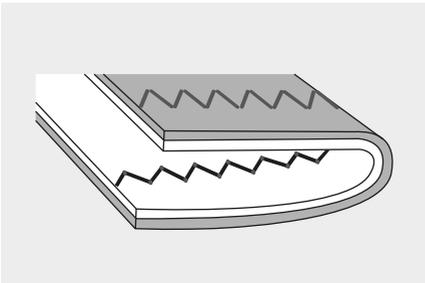


Thread tension is too loose for straight stitch sewing. Turn the dial to the higher number.





Thread tension is too tight for straight stitch sewing. Turn the dial to the lower number.



Normal thread tension for zig-zag and decorative sewing.

Correct thread tension is when a small number of the upper thread appears on the bottom side of the fabric.

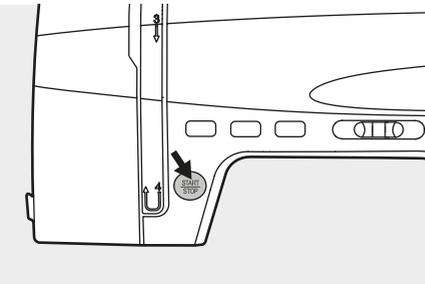
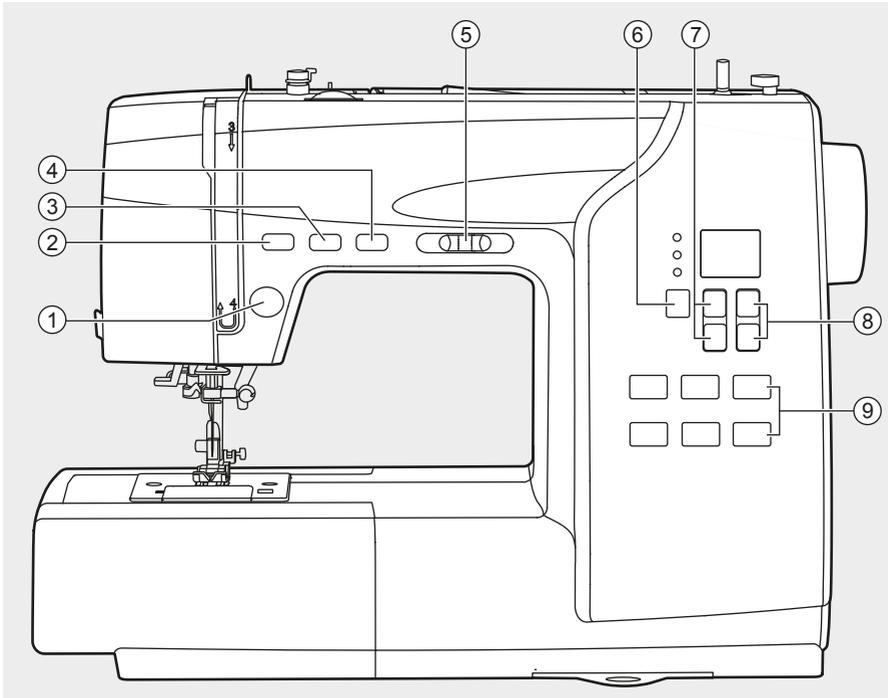


Stitch chart

Stitch Pattern		Width(mm)		Length(mm)		Presser Foot	Fuctions	
		Auto	Manual	Auto	Manual		Reverse	
Utility stitches	01		3.5	0.0~7.0	2.5	0.0~4.5	T	*
	02		0	0.0~7.0	2.5	0.0~4.5	T	*
	03		3.5	0.0~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	04		3.5	1.0~6.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	05		3.5	0.0~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*
	06		5.0	0.0~7.0	2.0	0.3~1.0 1.0~4.5	T	*
	07		5.0	2.0~7.0	1.0	0.3~1.0 1.0~4.5	T	*
	08		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	A	*
	09		5.0	3.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	E	*
	10		5.0	3.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	11		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	12		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	13		3.5	1.0~7.0	2.0	0.5~4.5	F	*
	14		3.5	1.0~7.0	2.0	0.5~4.5	T	*
	15		3.5	2.5~7.0	1.0	0.5~4.5	F	*
	16		3.5	2.5~7.0	1.0	0.5~4.5	T	*
	17		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	18		7.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	A	*
	19		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	A	*
Buttonhole stitches	20		5.0	3.0~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	D	
	21		5.0	3.0~5.5	0.4	0.3~1.0	D	
	22		7.0	5.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	D	
Satin stitches	23		7.0	3.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~2.0	D	
	24		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	25		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	26		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	27		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	28		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	29		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	30		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	31		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	32		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	33		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	34		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
	Cross stitches	35		7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A
36			7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
37			7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
38			7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
39			7.0	2.5~7.0	0.4	0.3~1.0	A	*
40			4.0	3.0~7.0	1.0	1.0~3.0	A	*
Quilt stitches	41		6.0	3.0~7.0	1.0	1.0~3.0	A	*
	42		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	A	*
	43		3.5	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*
	44		3.5	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*
	45		3.5	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*
	46		4.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~4.5	T	*
	47		7.0	3.0~7.0	1.5	1.0~4.5	T	*
	48		5.0	3.0~7.0	3.0	1.5~3.0	A	*
	49		7.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	T	*
	50		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*

Stitch Pattern		Width(mm)		Length(mm)		Presser Foot	Fuctions	
		Auto	Manual	Auto	Manual		Reverse	
Decorative stitches	51		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*
	52		7.0	2.5~7.0	1.5	1.0~3.0	A	*
	53		7.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~4.5	T	*
	54		7.0	2.5~7.0	1.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	55		7.0	3.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	T	*
	56		7.0	3.5~7.0	1.0	1.0~3.0	A	*
	57		5.0	2.5~7.0	1.0	1.0~4.5	T	*
	58		7.0	3.0~7.0	2.0	1.5~3.0	A	*
	59		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	2.0~3.0	A	*
	60		7.0	3.0~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	61		7.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.5~3.0	T	*
	62		7.0	3.0~7.0	3.0	1.0~3.0	A	*
	63		7.0	2.5~7.0	3.0	2.0~3.0	A	*
	64		7.0	3.0~7.0	2.0	1.5~3.0	A	*
	65		7.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	A	*
	66		5.0	3.5~7.0	1.0	1.0~3.0	A	*
	67		7.0	3.0~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*
	68		7.0	3.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*
	69		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	T	*
	70		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	T	*
	71		6.0	2.5~7.0	3.0	1.0~3.0	T	*
	72		5.0	3.0~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	T	*
	73		5.0	3.0~7.0	1.5	1.5~3.0	T	*
	74		7.0	3.0~7.0	2.0	2.0~3.0	A	*
	75		7.0	2.5~7.0	1.5	1.0~3.0	A	*
	76		6.0	4.0~7.0	2.0	2.0~3.0	A	*
	77		5.0	4.0~7.0	1.5	1.0~3.0	A	*
	78		5.0	3.0~7.0	3.0	1.5~3.0	A	*
	79		5.0	3.0~7.0	1.5	1.0~3.0	T	*
	80		5.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	T	*

Operation buttons

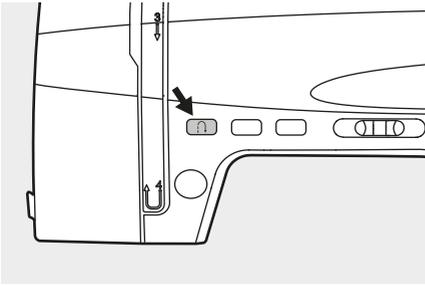


1. Start/ stop button

The machine will start running when the start/ stop button is pressed and it will stop when this button is pressed a second time. The machine rotates slowly at the beginning of the sewing.

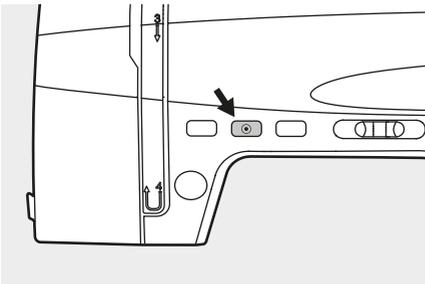
The sewing speed can be controlled by the speed limiting adjustment lever.

This way you may operate the machine without foot control.



2. Reverse button

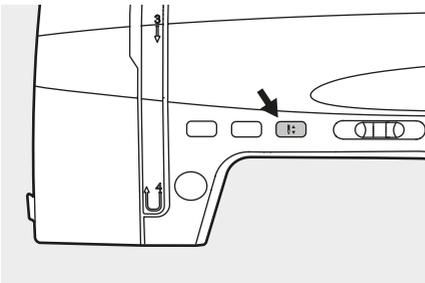
When the stitches 01-06 are selected, the machine will sew reverse at a low speed if the reverse button is pressed. The machine will sew forward after the button is released. When the stitches 07-19, 24-80 are selected, the machine will sew a reinforcement stitch immediately if the reverse button is pressed. The machine stops sewing after the button is released.



3. Auto-lock button

If the button is pushed before sewing the machine will immediately sew 3 locking stitches. While sewing the stitches 01-06, the machine will immediately sew 3 locking stitches when the Auto-lock button is pressed, then automatically stops.

While sewing the stitches 07-19, 24-80 are selected, press the Auto-lock button, the machine will sew 3 locking stitches at the end of the current pattern and automatically stops. The function will be cancelled if you press the button once again or select another stitch.

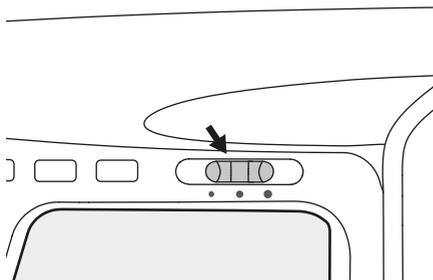


4. Needle up/ down position button

With the needle up/ down position button, you decide whether the needle stops in the highest or lowest position (in the fabric) when you stop sewing.

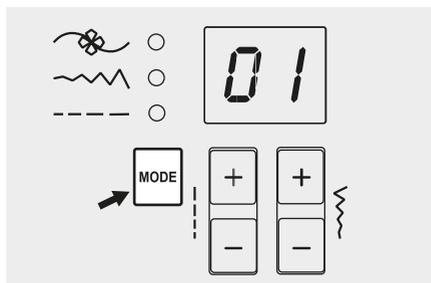
➔ Please Note:

During sewing, the function of the button is not activated.



5. Speed adjustment lever

The speed limiting adjustment lever can control the sewing speed. To increase the speed, slide the lever to the right. To decrease the sewing speed, slide the lever to the left.



6. Mode selection button

The LED light will be set at stitch mode "☼" when the machine is turned on. The light runs according to the sequence of stitches, stitch width, and stitch length mode.

☼ Utility and decorative stitch mode

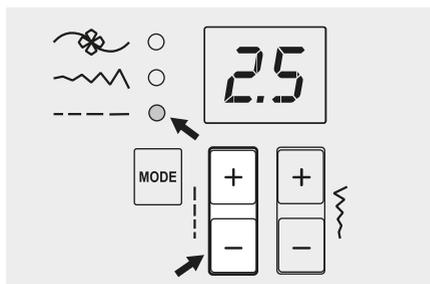
There are 80 stitches for selection. To select the desired stitch (01~80) use the stitch width and length adjustment buttons.

~~~~~ Stitch width mode

Adjust the width of the stitch using the stitch width adjustment buttons.

----- Stitch length mode

Adjust the length of the stitch using the stitch length adjustment buttons.



7. Stitch length adjustment button

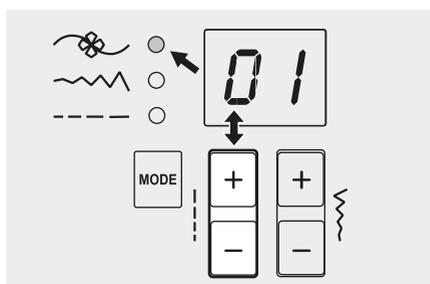
When you select a stitch the machine will automatically set the recommended stitch length (auto-position).

If the pre-set stitch length needs to be adjusted once the stitch is selected, push mode button "MODE" to move to the stitch length position.



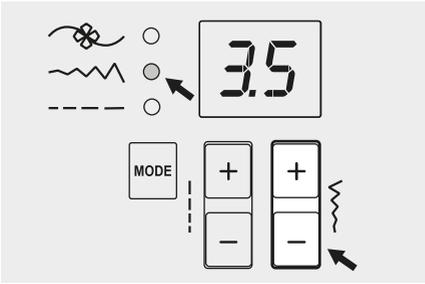
To shorten the stitch length, press the "-" button. For a longer stitch length, press the "+" button. The stitch length can be adjusted between "0.0-4.5". Certain stitches have a limited length.

When the setting is set at auto position, the number in the display will blink 3 times.



Selecting stitches

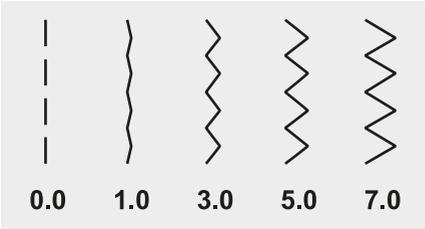
When MODE is set on pattern, press stitch length adjustment buttons "+" or "-" for decade digit between 0~8.



8. Stitch width adjustment button

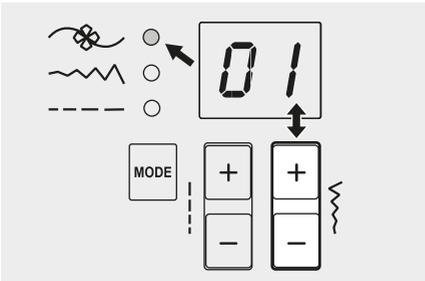
When you select a stitch the machine will automatically set the recommended stitch width (auto position).

If the pre-set stitch width needs adjusting once the pattern is selected, push mode button "MODE" to move to the stitch width position.



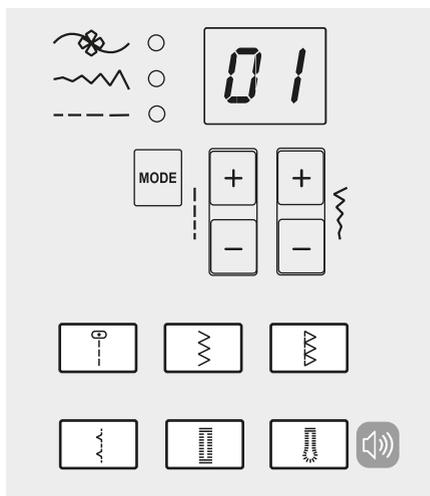
For a narrower stitch, press the "-" button. For a wider stitch, press the "+" button. The stitch width can be adjusted between "0.0-7.0". Certain stitches have a limited stitch width.

When the setting is at the auto position, the number display will blink 3 times.



Selecting stitches

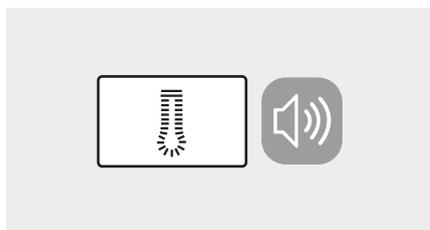
When MODE is set on stitch selection, press stitch width adjustment buttons "+" or "-" for unit position between 0~9.



9. Direct pattern selection buttons

Frequently used patterns are available by direct pattern selection buttons.

Direct selection buttons can be operated in any mode.



Sound button

Buzzer turn off:

Press the sound button for 2 seconds and when you hear the machine delivering a short beep, the sound will be turned off.

Buzzer turn on:

When machine is in silent mode, press the button for 2 seconds and it will deliver two short beeps to remind you that the sound is turned on now.

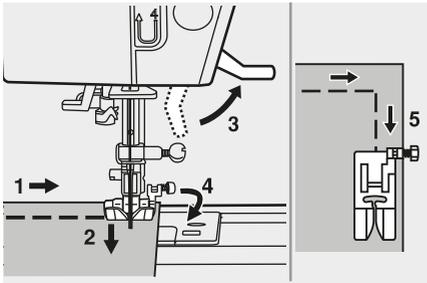
Useful skills

Various ways to achieve better results for your sewing projects are described below. Refer to these tips when sewing your project.

A trial piece of fabric should be sewn because, depending on the type of fabric and stitching being sewn, the desired results may not be achieved.

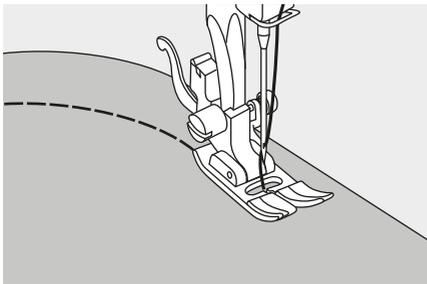
For the trial sewing, use a piece of fabric and thread that are like those used for your project and check the thread tension and stitch length and width.

Since the results differ depending on the type of stitching and the number of layers of fabric sewn, perform the trial sewing under the same conditions that will be used with your project.



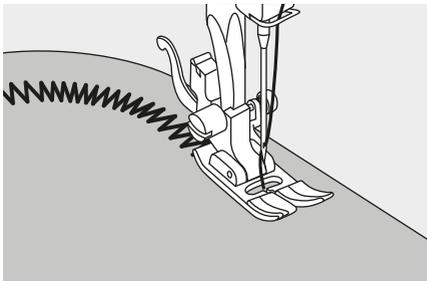
☒ Sewing corners

1. Stop the sewing machine when you reach a corner.
2. Lower the needle into the fabric.
3. Raise the presser foot.
4. Use the needle as a pivot and turn the fabric.
5. Lower the presser foot and resume sewing.

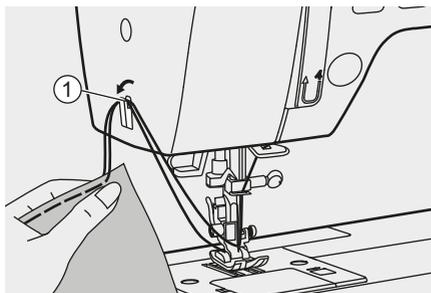


☒ Sewing curves

Slightly change the sewing direction to sew around the curve.



When sewing along a curve while using a zig-zag stitch, select a shorter stitch length in order to obtain a finer stitch.

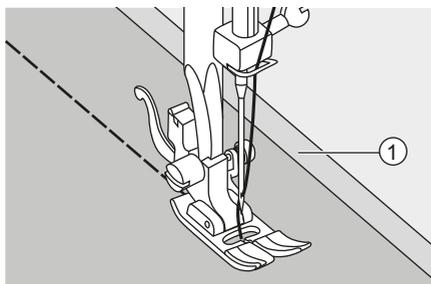


✘ Cutting the thread

Bring the thread take up lever to its highest position, raise the presser foot and remove the fabric.

Guide both threads to the side of the face plate and into the thread cutter. Pull the threads down to cut them.

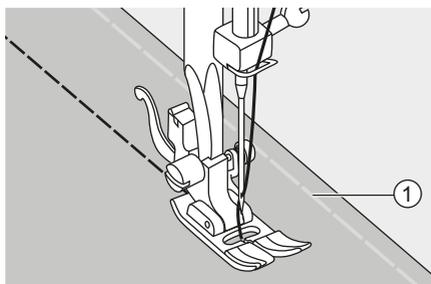
- ① Thread cutter



✘ Sewing thin fabrics

When sewing thin fabrics, the stitching may become misaligned or the fabric may not feed correctly. If this occurs, place thin paper or stabilizer material under the fabric and sew it together with the fabric. When you have finished sewing, tear off any paper in excess.

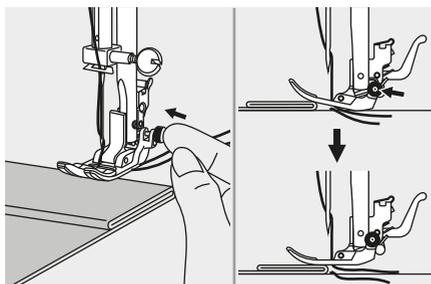
- ① Stabilizer material or paper



✘ Sewing stretch fabrics

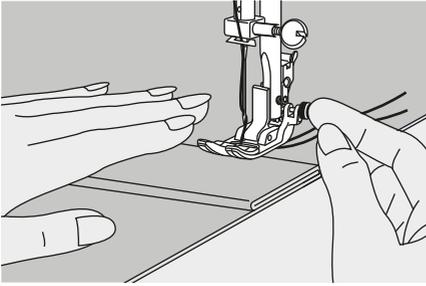
Baste the pieces of fabric together and then sew without stretching the fabric.

- ① Basting



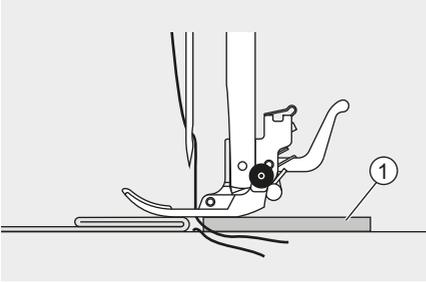
✘ Sewing on the heavy fabric

The black button on the right side of the presser foot will lock the presser foot in a horizontal position if you push it in before lowering the presser foot. This ensures even feeding at the beginning of a seam and helps when sewing multiple layers of fabric.



When you reach the point of an increased thickness, lower the needle and raise the presser foot. Press the toe of the foot and push in the black button, then lower the foot and continue sewing.

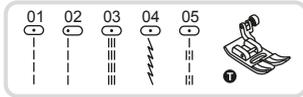
The black button releases automatically after sewing few stitches.



You can also place another piece of fabric with the same thickness at the back of the seam or support the presser foot while feeding by hand and sewing toward the folded side.

① Cardboard or thick fabric

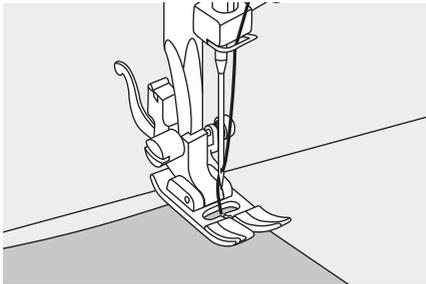
Straight stitches



Adjusting the stitch length

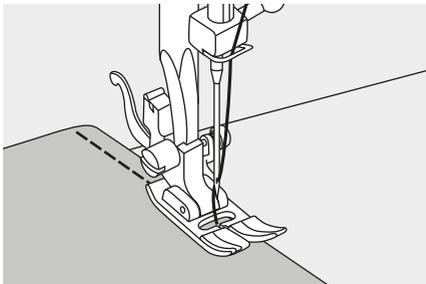
To shorten the stitch length, press the "-" stitch length adjustment button. For a longer stitch length, press the "+" stitch length adjustment button.

Generally speaking, the thicker the fabric, thread and needle, the longer the stitch should be.



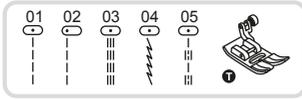
To begin sewing, set the machine for straight stitch.

Place the fabric under the presser foot with the fabric edge lined up with the desired seam guide line on the needle plate.



Lower the presser foot lifter and then step on the foot controller to start sewing.

Changing the needle position

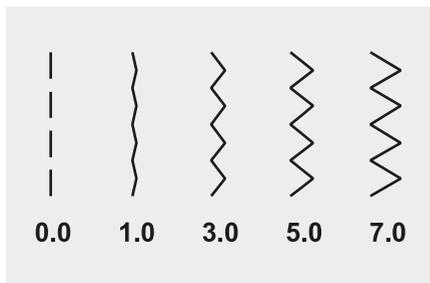


Set the pattern as shown in figure.

The stitch width button is the control for the straight stitch infinite needle position.

The pre-set position is "3.5", center position. When you press the "-" stitch width adjustment button, the needle position will move to the left. When you press the "+" stitch width adjustment button, the needle position will move to the right.

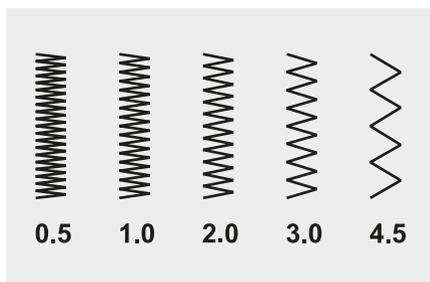
Zig-zag stitches



Adjusting the stitch width

The width increases as you press the "+" stitch width adjustment button from "0.0-7.0".

The width can be reduced on any pattern.



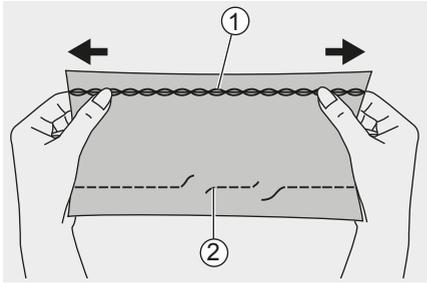
Adjusting the stitch length

The density of zig-zag stitches increase as the setting of stitch length approaches "0.3".

Neat zig-zag stitches are usually achieved at "2.5" or below.

Very tight zig-zag stitches are referred to as a satin stitch.

Stretch stitch

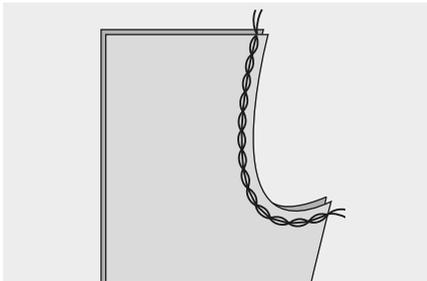
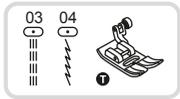


Use this stitch with knitted tricot or other stretchy fabrics. The stitch enables your seam to stretch without breaking the thread.

Good for easy to ravel and knit fabrics. Good for joining durable fabric such as denims.

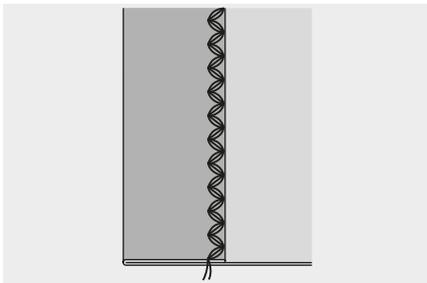
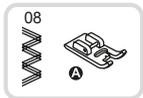
These stitches can also be used as a decorative top stitches.

- ① Straight stretch stitch
- ② Straight stitch



☒ Straight stretch stitch

Straight stretch stitch is used to add triple reinforcement to stretch and hardwearing seams.

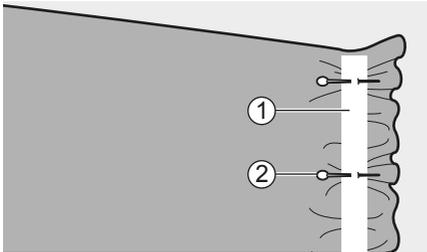


☒ Zig-zag

Triple zig-zag stretch stitch is suitable for firm fabrics like denim, poplin, duck, etc.

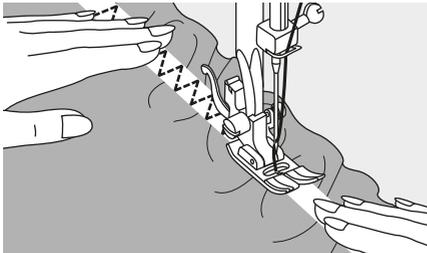
Sewing stretch fabrics and elastic tape

When elastic tape is attached to the cuff or waist of a piece of clothing, the resulting dimensions are those of the stretched elastic tape. Therefore it is necessary that a suitable length of the elastic tape is used.



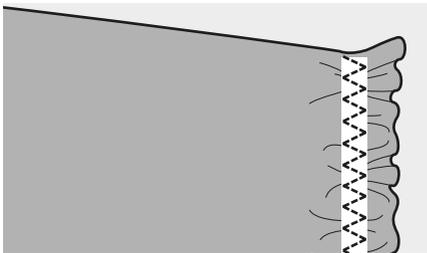
Pin the elastic tape to the fabric in few points to make sure that the tape is uniformly positioned on the fabric.

- ① Elastic tape
- ② Pin



Sew the elastic tape to the fabric while stretching the tape in order it has the same length of the fabric.

While pulling the fabric behind the presser foot with your left hand, pull the fabric at the pin nearest the front of the presser foot with your right hand.



➔ Please Note:

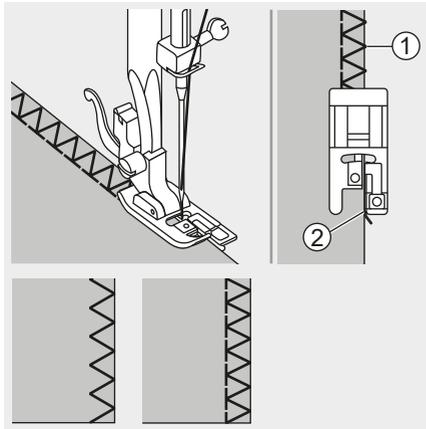
When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch any pins otherwise the needle may bend or break.

Overcasting stitches

Sewing overcasting stitches along the edge of fabric prevent it from fraying.



☒ Using the overcasting foot



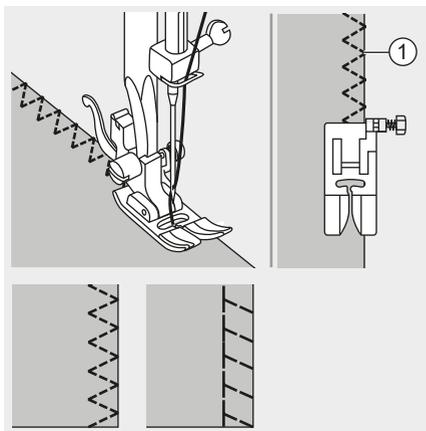
Attach the overcasting foot.

Sew the fabric with the fabric edge against the guide of the overcasting foot.

- ① Needle drop point
- ② Guide



☒ Using the all purpose foot



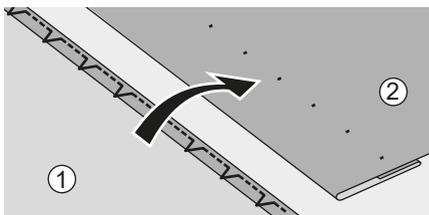
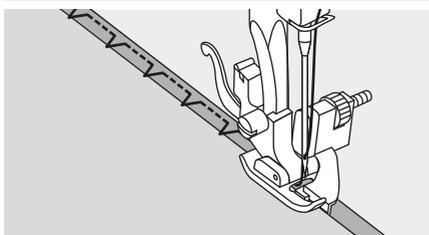
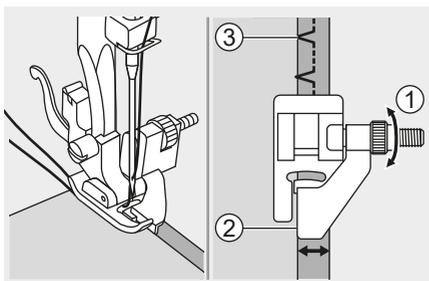
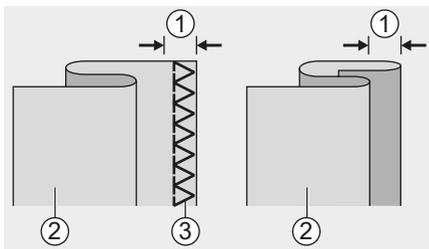
Attach the all purpose foot.

Sewing the overcasting along the edge of the fabric so that the needle drops over the edge of the fabric on the right side.

- ① Needle drop point

Blind hem

Secure the bottom of skirts and pants with a blind hem, this stitch sews without stitches showed on the right side of the fabric.



10: Blind hem/lingerie for firm fabrics.

11: Blind hem for stretch fabrics.

Fold the fabric as illustrated with the reverse side up.

First carry out an overcasting stitch as shown in left picture.

➔ Please Note:

It takes practice to sew blind hem. Always make a sewing test first.

- ① 5mm
- ② Reverse side
- ③ Overcasting stitch

Place the fabric under the foot. Turn the handwheel forwards until the needle swings fully to the left. It should just pierce the fold of the fabric. If it does not, adjust the stitch width accordingly. Adjust the guide by turning the knob so that the guide just rests against the fold.

- ① Knob
- ② Guide
- ③ Needle drop point

Sew slowly, guiding the fabric carefully along the edge of the guide.

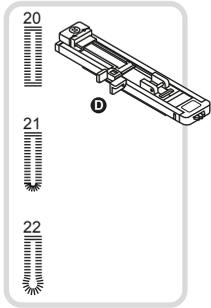
Turn over the fabric.

- ① Reverse side
- ② Right side

Buttonhole stitch

Buttonholes can be adapted to the size of the button.

For stretch fabric or thin fabric, it is recommended to use a stabilizer for a better buttonhole finish.



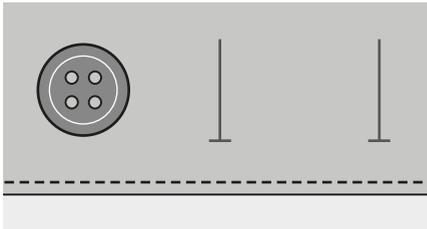
20: For thin or medium fabric

21: For thin or medium fabric

22: For suits or overcoats

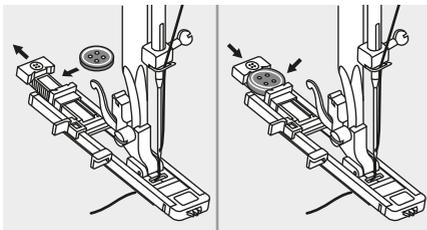
➔ Please Note:

Before sewing a buttonhole on your project, practice on a scrap piece of the same type of fabric.



Mark the positions of the buttonhole on the fabric.

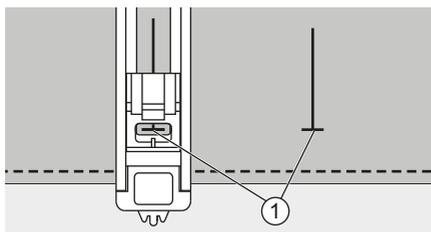
The maximum buttonhole length is 3cm (1 3/16 inch). (Total of diameter + thickness of button.)



Attach the buttonhole foot, then pull out the button holder plate and insert the button.

The size of the buttonhole is determined by the button inserted in the button plate.

The thread should be passed through the hole in the presser foot, then be placed under the foot.

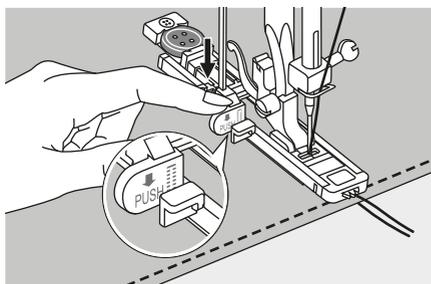


Select the buttonhole stitch.

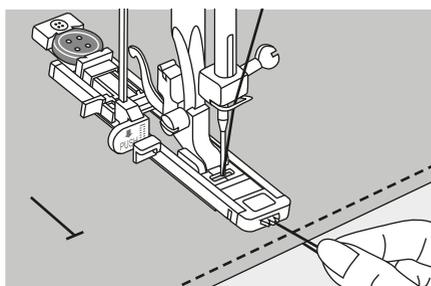
Adjust the stitch width and the stitch length to the desired width and density.

Position the fabric under the presser foot with the front end of the buttonhole mark aligned with the center line on the buttonhole foot.

① Starting point



Pull the buttonhole lever all the way down and position it behind the bracket on the buttonhole foot.



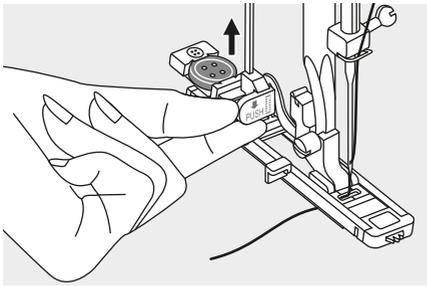
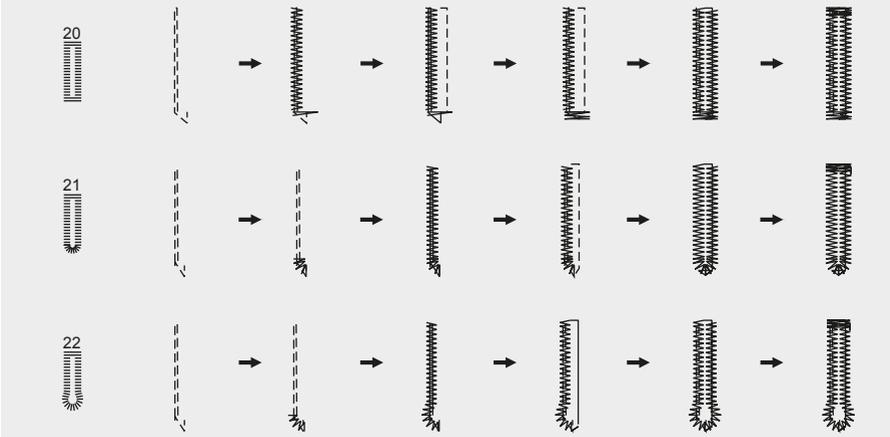
Slightly hold the end of the upper thread and start sewing.

➔ Please Note:

Gently feed the fabric by hand.

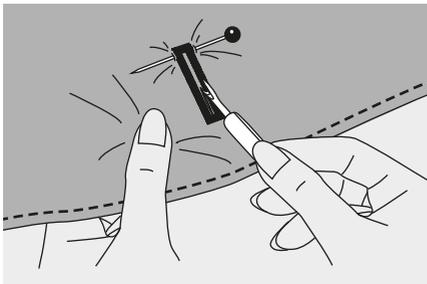
Before stopping, the machine will automatically sew a reinforcement stitch after the buttonhole is sewn.

* Buttonholes are sewn from the front of the presser foot to the back, as shown.



Raise the presser foot and cut the thread. To sew over the same buttonhole, raise the presser foot (it will return to its original position).

After sewing the buttonhole stitch, raise the buttonhole lever until it stops.



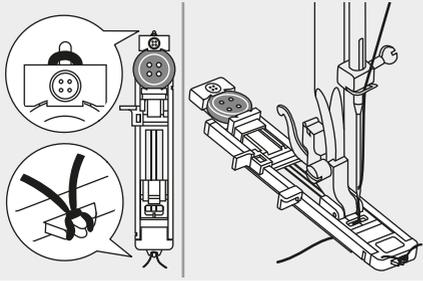
Cut the center of the buttonhole, being careful not to cut any stitches on either side. Use a pin as a stopper at the bar tack so you do not cut too much.

➡ Please Note:

When cutting the buttonhole with the seam ripper, do not place your hands in the cutting direction, otherwise injuries may result.

☒ Making a buttonhole on stretch fabrics

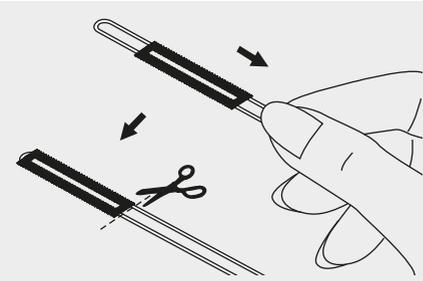
When sewing buttonholes on stretch fabric, hook heavy thread or cord under the buttonhole foot.



Attach the buttonhole foot and hook the gimp thread onto the back of the presser foot.

Bring the two gimp thread ends to the front of the foot and insert them into the grooves, then tie them there temporarily. Lower the presser foot and start sewing.

Set the stitch width to match the diameter of the gimp thread.

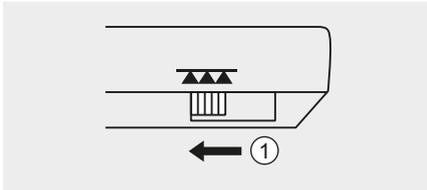
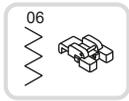


Once sewing is completed, pull the gimp thread gently to remove any slack, then trim off any excess.

➔ Please Note:

It is suggested that you use interfacing on the backside of the fabric.

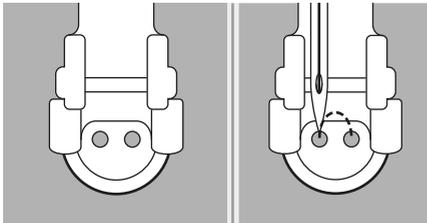
Button sewing



Change the presser foot with the button sewing foot.

Move the drop feed control to lower the feed dogs.

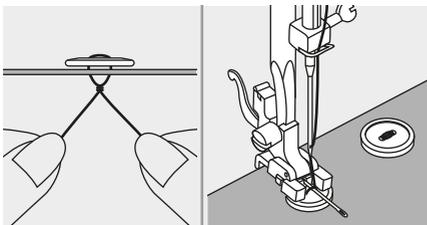
① Lowered position



Position the work under the foot. Place the button in the desired position, lower the foot.

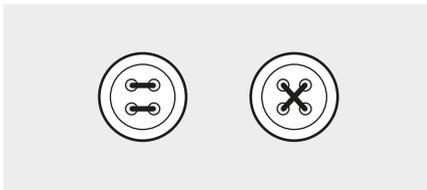
Select zig-zag pattern. Adjust the stitch width to "2.5-4.5" according to the distance between the two holes of the button.

Turn the handwheel to check that the needle goes cleanly into the left and right holes of the button.



If a shank is required, place a darning needle on top of the button and sew.

Pull end of the upper thread to the reverse side of the fabric, then tie it with the bobbin thread.

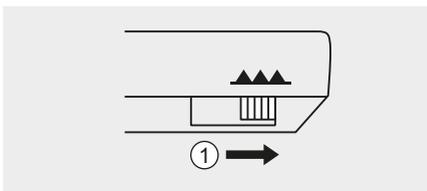


For buttons with 4 holes, sew through the front two holes first, push the work forward and then sew through the back two holes.

➔ **Please Note:**

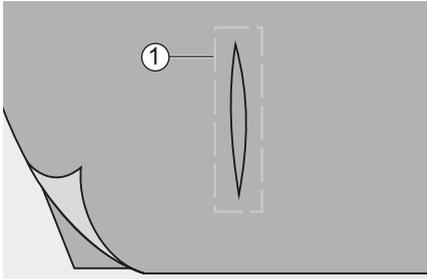
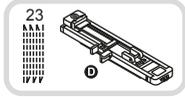
When you finish the work, move the drop feed control to raise the feed dogs.

① Raised position



Darning stitch

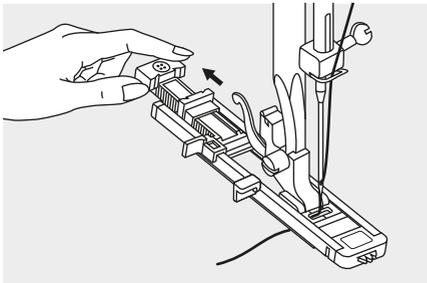
Darning a small hole or a tear before it becomes larger can save a garment. Choose a fine thread in a color as close as possible to your garment.



Baste the upper fabric and the under fabric together.

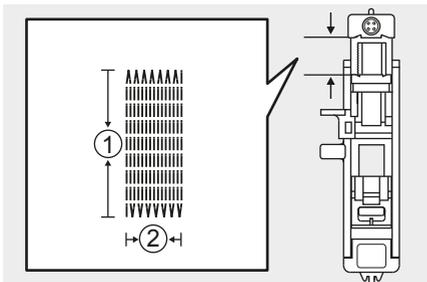
Select the needle position. Lower the presser foot over the center of the tear.

① Basting stitching



Pull the button holder to rear.

Set the button guide plate on buttonhole foot to the desired length.

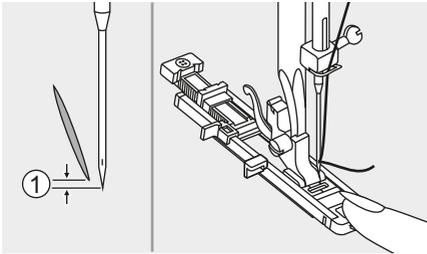


The size of one darn cycle is variable.

However, the maximum stitch length is 2.6cm (1 inch) and the maximum stitch width is 7mm (9/32 inch).

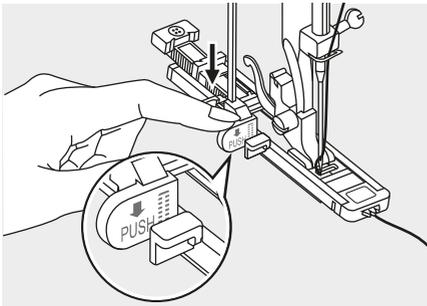
① The length of sewing

② The width of sewing



Position the fabric so that the needle is 2mm (1/16 inch) in front of the area to be darned and then lower the presser foot lever.

Before lowering down the presser foot, please hold the front tip of the BH presser foot to keep it straight by left hand; then lowering the presser foot lever by right hand so as to get a perfect evenly finish.

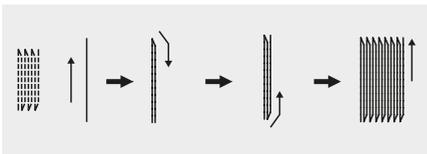


Pass the upper thread down through the hole in the presser foot.

Pull down the buttonhole lever.

The buttonhole lever is positioned behind the bracket on the buttonhole foot.

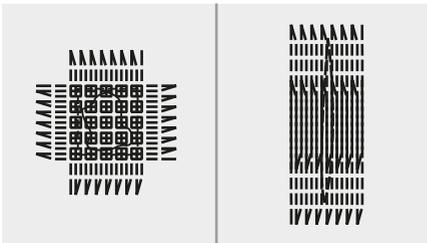
Gently hold the end of the upper thread in your left hand and then start sewing.



Darning stitches are sewn from the front of the presser foot to the back, as illustrated.

➤ Please Note:

If the fabric does not feed because it is too thick, increase the stitch length.



If the sewing range is too big to sew, we suggest to sew several times (or cross sew) to get a better sewing result.

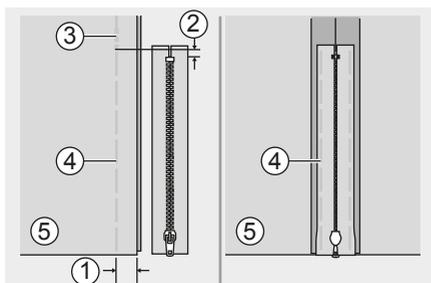
Zipper insertion

This foot can be set to sew on each side of the zipper, the edge of the foot guides the zipper to ensure straight placement.



⚠ Attention:

Zipper foot should be used for sewing straight stitches only. It is possible that the needle hits the presser foot and breaks when sewing other patterns.

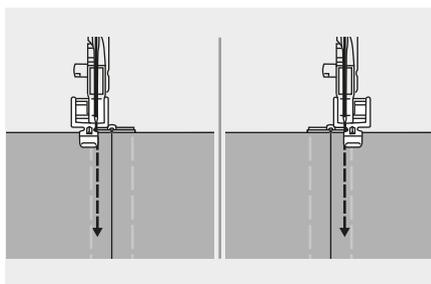


✘ Inserting a centered zipper

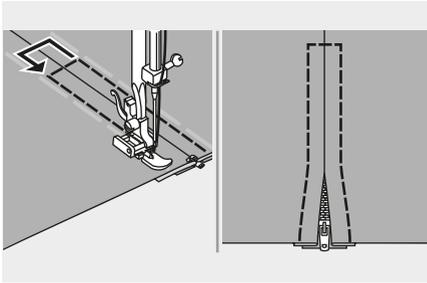
- Place the right sides of the fabric together. Sew a bottom seam 2cm from the right edge of the zipper bottom stop position. Sew a few stitches in reverse to lock. Increase the stitch length to maximum, set the tension below 2 and baste the remaining length of the fabric.

- Press open the seam allowance. Place the zipper face down on the seam allowance with the teeth against the seam line. Baste the zipper tape.

- ① 2cm
- ② 5mm
- ③ Reverse stitches
- ④ Basting stitching
- ⑤ Reverse side



- Attach the zipper foot. Attach the right side of the presser foot pin to the holder when sewing the left side of the zipper.
- Attach the left side of the presser foot pin to the presser foot holder when sewing the right side of the zipper.

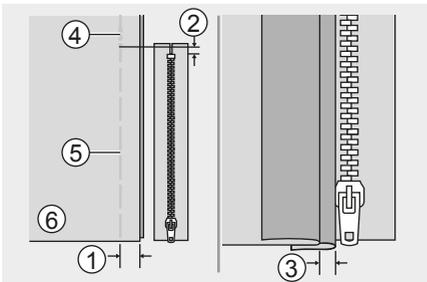


- Stitching around the zipper

➔ Please Note:

When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch the zipper, otherwise the needle may bend or break.

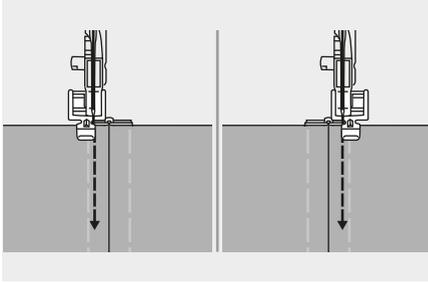
- Remove the basting and press.



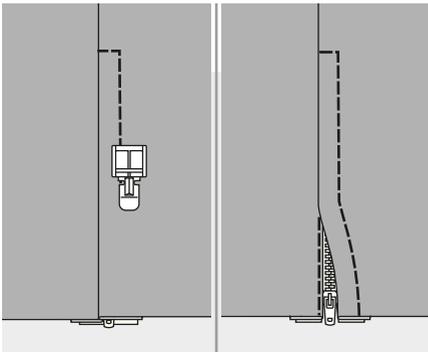
☒ Inserting a side zipper

- Place the right sides of the fabric together. Sew a bottom seam 2cm from the right edge of the zipper bottom stop position. Sew a few stitches in reverse lock. Increase the stitch length to maximum, set the tension below 2 and baste the remaining length of the fabric.
- Fold back to the left the seam allowance. Turn under the right the seam allowance to form a 3mm fold.

- ① 2cm
- ② 5mm
- ③ 3mm
- ④ Reverse stitches
- ⑤ Basting stitching
- ⑥ Reverse side

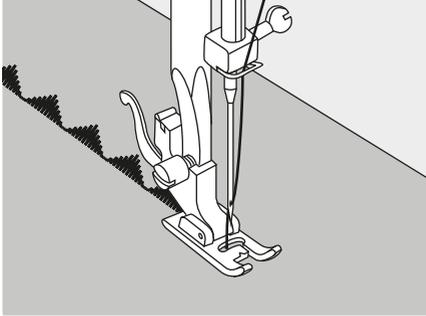
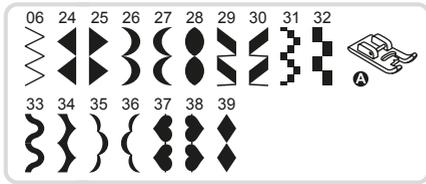


- Attach the zipper foot. Attach the right side of the presser foot pin to the holder when sewing the left side of the zipper. Attach the left side of the presser foot pin to the presser foot holder when sewing the right side of the zipper.
- Sew the zipper to the piece of fabric with the extra 3 mm (1/8"), starting from the base of the zipper. When you are about 5 cm (2") from the end of the zipper, stop the sewing machine with the needle lowered (in the fabric), raise the presser foot lever, and then open the zipper and continue sewing.



- Turn the fabric right side out, stitch across the lower end and the right side of the zipper.
- Stop about 5cm (2") from the top of the zipper. Remove the basting and open the zipper. Stitch the remaining of the seam.

Satin stitch sewing



Use the satin stitch foot for satin stitching and sewing decorative stitches. This foot has a full indentation on the underside to allow easy sewing over the thickness of the stitches formed by closely spaced zig-zag stitches and even feeding of the fabric.

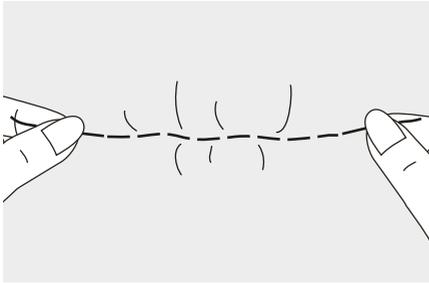
To tailor the satin or decorative stitch pattern you may adjust the length and width of the pattern by pressing the stitch length and width adjustment buttons. Experiment with fabric scraps until you get the desired length and width.

Please Note:

When sewing very thin fabrics, it is suggested that you use interfacing on the backside of the fabric.

Gathering

The gathering foot is used for gathering fabrics. Ideal for clothing as well as home decor. It works best on thin to medium weight fabrics.

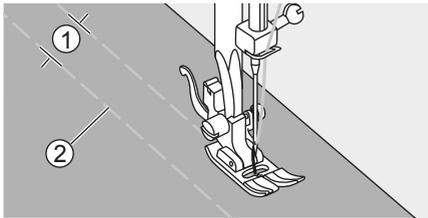
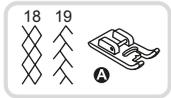


- Set the pattern selection dial to straight stitch.
- Loosen the tension of the upper thread so that the lower thread lies on the underside of the material.
- Sew a single row (or many rows) of straight stitches.
- Pull the lower threads to gather the material.

Smocking

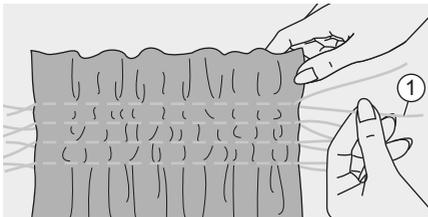
The decorative stitch created by stitching or embroidering over gathers is called "smocking".

It is used to decorate the front of blouses or cuffs. The smocking stitch adds texture and elasticity to the fabric.



Increase the stitch length to maximum, set the tension below 2. Use the all purpose foot to sew basting lines 1cm (3/8") across the area to be smocked.

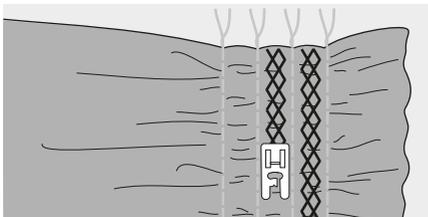
- ① 1cm (3/8")
- ② Basting



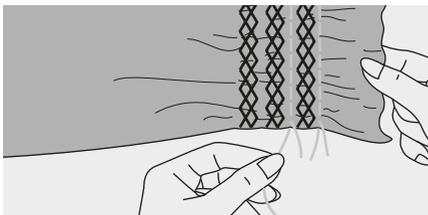
Knot the threads along one edge.

Pull the bobbin threads and distribute the gathers evenly. Secure the threads at the other end.

- ① Bobbin thread

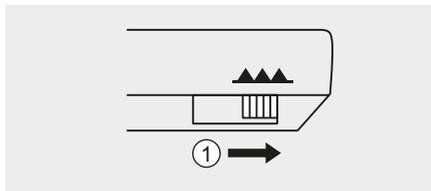
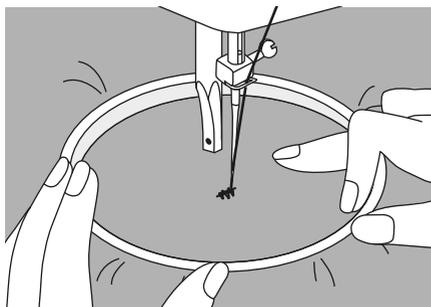
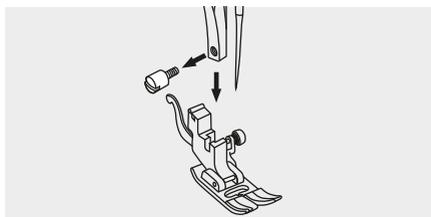
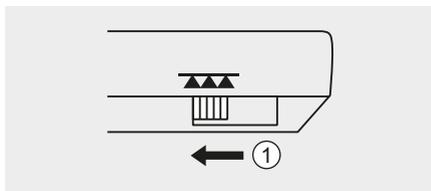


Reduce the tension if necessary and sew decorative pattern stitches between the straight seams.



Pull out the basting.

Free motion darning, embroidery and monogramming



☒ Preparation for embroidering and monogramming

* Embroider hoop is not included with the machine.

Move the drop feed control to lower the feed dogs.

① Lowered position

Remove the presser foot and the presser foot holder.

Draw the desired lettering or design on the right side of the fabric.

Stretch the fabric between the embroidery hoop as firmly as possible.

Place the fabric under the needle. Make sure the presser foot bar is down to its lowest position.

Turn the balance wheel towards you to bring up the lower thread through the fabric. Sew a few securing stitches at the starting point.

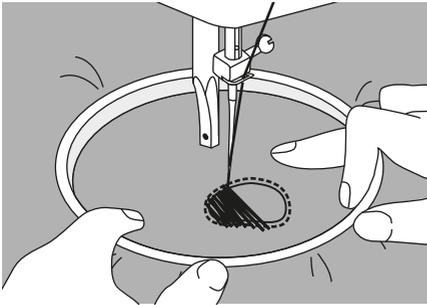
Hold the hoop with thumb and forefinger of both hands while pressing the material with the middle and third finger and supporting the outside of the hoop with your small finger.

➔ Please Note:

Keep fingers away from moving parts, especially needles.

When you finish the work, move the drop feed control to raise the feed dogs.

① Raised position



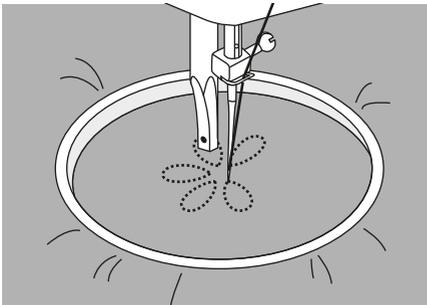
✘ Darning

First sew around the edges of the hole (to secure the threads). Working from left to right, sew over the hole in a constant and continuous movement.

Turn the work by 1/4 and sew over the first stitching moving the work slower over the hole to separate the threads and not form big gaps between the threads.

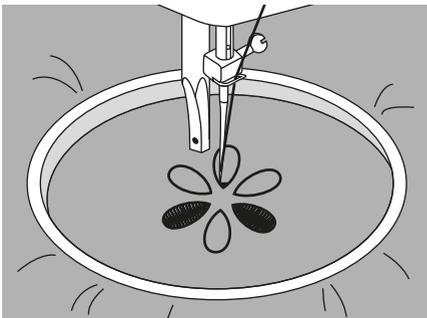
➔ Please Note:

Free motion darning is accomplished without the sewing machine internal feed system. Movement of the fabric is controlled by the operator. It is necessary to coordinate sewing speed and movement of fabric.



✘ Embroidery

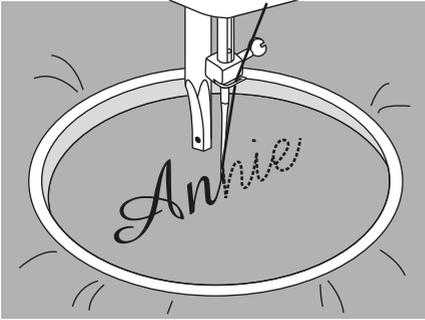
Stitch along the outline of the design, moving the embroidery hoop. Make sure to maintain a constant speed.



Fill in the design working from the outline towards the inside. Keep the stitches close together.

You get longer stitches by moving the hoop faster and shorter stitches by moving the hoop slower.

Secure with reinforcement stitches at the end of the design.



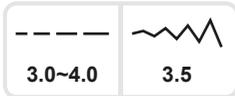
✦ Monogramming

Sew at constant speed, moving the embroidery hoop slowly along the lettering.

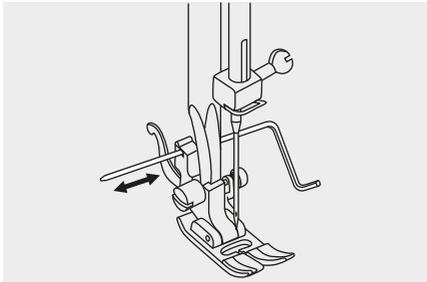
When the letter is finished secure with reinforcement stitches at the end of the design.

Quilting

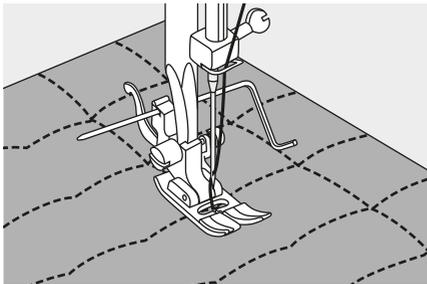
Sandwiching batting between the top and bottom layers of fabric is call "Quilting". The top layer is usually formed by multiple geometrically shaped pieces of materials joined together.



☒ Attaching the edge/ quilting guide



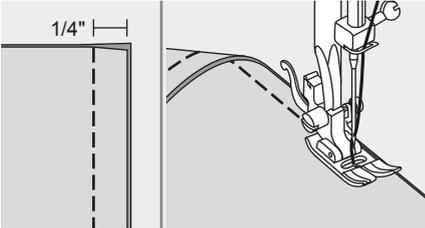
Insert the edge/quilting guide in the presser foot holder as illustrated and set the space as you desire.



Sew the first row and move over the fabric to sew successive rows with the guide riding along the previous row of stitches.



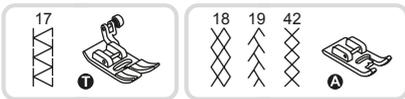
☒ Joining pieces of fabric



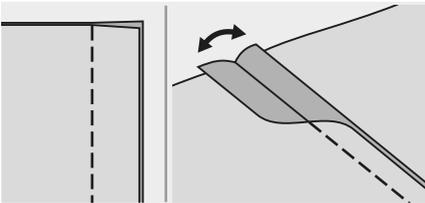
Place the two pieces of fabric with the right side together and sew with the straight stitch.

Join the pieces of fabric with a seam allowance of 1/4".

Sew with the side of the presser foot aligned with the edge of the fabric.

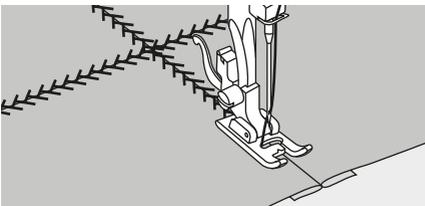


☒ Patchwork stitching



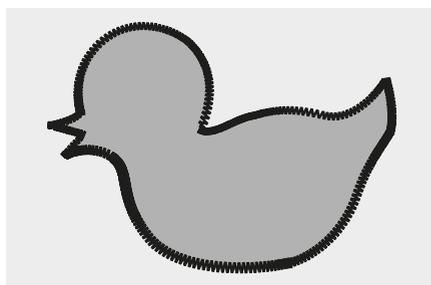
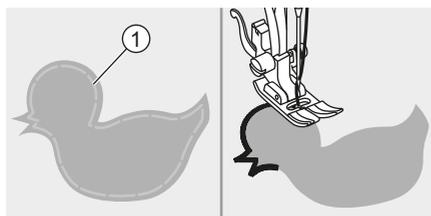
Place the two pieces of fabric with the right side together and sew with the straight stitch.

Open the seam allowances and press it flat.



Place the center of the presser foot on the seam line of the joined pieces of fabric and sew over the seam.

Applique



☒ Applique

Cut out the applique design and baste it on the fabric.

Sew slowly around the edge of the design.

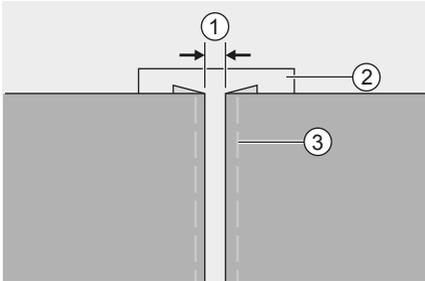
① Basting

Trim the excess material outside the stitching. Make sure not to cut any stitches.

Remove the basting thread.

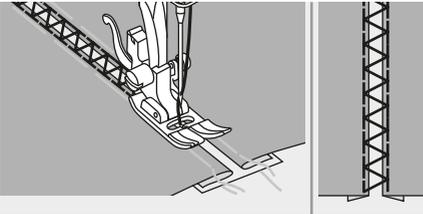
Fagoting

Stitching across an open seam is called "fagoting". It is used on blouses and children's clothing. This stitch is more decorative when thicker thread is used.



- Separate the folded edges of the fabric pieces with a gap of 4mm (3/16") and baste them onto a piece of thin paper or water-soluble stabilizer sheet.

- ① 4mm (3/16")
- ② Thin paper or water-soluble stabilizer
- ③ Basting stitching

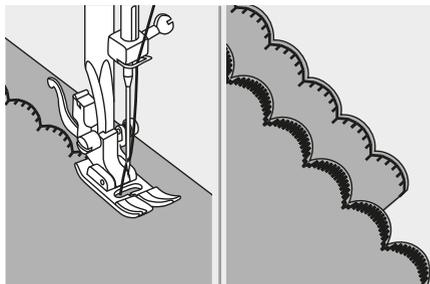


- Align the center of the presser foot with the center of the two pieces of fabric and begin sewing.

- After sewing, remove the paper.

Scalloping

The wave-shaped repeating pattern, that looks like shells, is called "scalloping". It is used to decorate the collar of blouses and the edge of knitting projects.



☒ Scallop edging

Stitch along the edge of the fabric making sure not to sew directly on the edge of the fabric.

For better results, apply spray starch onto the fabric and press with a hot iron before sewing.

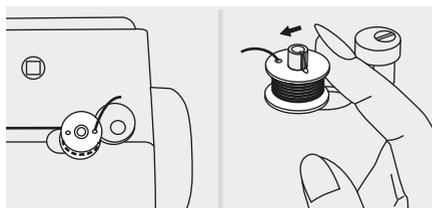
Trim along the stitches, being careful not to cut the stitches.

Warning function

Warning beeping sound

- When operating correctly: 1 beep.
- When operating incorrectly: 3-short beeps.
- When the sewing machine is in trouble and can't sew: 3-short beeps.

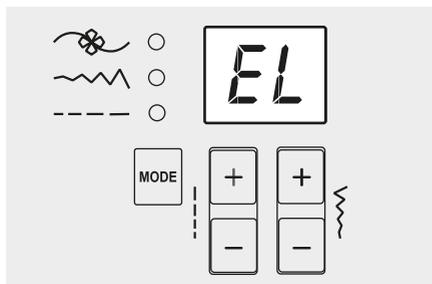
It means that the thread is twisted or jammed and the hand wheel axle can't move. Please look through the "Trouble shooting guide" to find the solution. When the problem is solved the machine will continue sewing.



Return bobbin winder spindle to left

If you press any button on the machine when the bobbin is full or the bobbin winder spindle is in the right position the machine will beep 3 times as a warning.

Return the bobbin winder spindle to the left position.



The sewing machine is in trouble

The animation message means that the thread is twisted or jammed and the hand wheel axle cannot move. Please look through the "Trouble shooting guide" to find the solution. When the problem is solved the machine will continue sewing.

➔ Please Note:

If the problem is still not solved, please contact your local dealer.

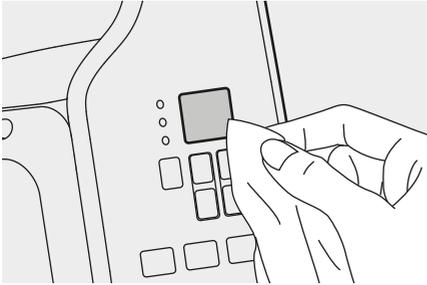
⚠ Attention:

During the sewing, if the thread get jammed inside the hook, stopping the needle from moving, and you continue pressing the foot control, the security switch will stop the machine completely. In order to restart the sewing machine, you have to turn the on/off switch to the OFF position and then ON again.

Maintenance

Attention:

Disconnect the power cord from the wall socket before cleaning the screen and sewing machine surface, otherwise injury or electrical shock may result.



Cleaning the screen

If the front panel is dirty, wipe it gently with a soft, dry cloth.

Do not use any organic solvent or detergent.

Cleaning the sewing machine surface

If the surface of the sewing machine is dirty, lightly soak a cloth in mild detergent, squeeze it out firmly and then wipe the surface. After cleaning it once in this way, wipe the surface again with a dry cloth.

Attention:

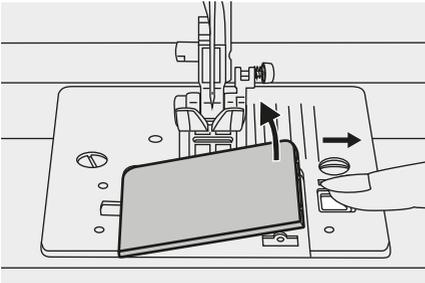
This machine is equipped with a 100mW LED lamp. If lamp replacement is needed, please contact the nearest authorized retailer.

Cleaning the hook

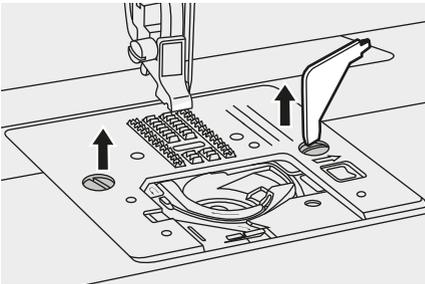
If lint and bits of thread accumulate in the hook, this will interfere with the smooth operation of the machine. Check regularly and clean the stitching mechanism when necessary.

Attention:

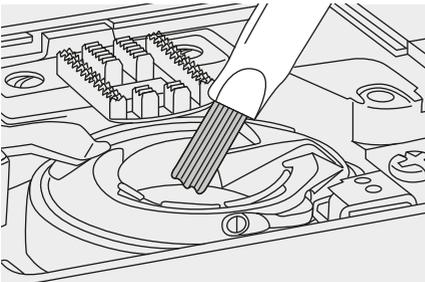
Disconnect the machine from the wall outlet before carrying out any maintenance.



Remove the bobbin cover plate and bobbin.



Remove the needle, presser foot and presser foot holder.
Remove the screws holding the stitch plate and remove the stitch plate.



Clean the feed dog and bobbin case with a brush or use a soft, dry cloth.

Trouble shooting guide

Before calling for service, check the following items. If the problem still persists, contact the place of purchase or your nearest authorized dealer.

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Upper thread breaks	1. The machine is not threaded correctly.	1. Rethread the machine.	14
	2. The thread tension is too tight.	2. Reduce the thread tension (lower number).	23
	3. The thread is too thick for the needle.	3. Select a larger needle.	19
	4. The needle is not inserted correctly.	4. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back).	18
	5. The thread is wound around the spool holder pin.	5. Remove the reel and wind up the thread onto the reel.	14
	6. The needle is damaged.	6. Replace the needle.	18
Lower thread breaks	1. The bobbin case is not inserted correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert the bobbin case and pull on the thread. The thread should run easily.	13
	2. The bobbin case is threaded wrong.	2. Check both bobbin and bobbin case.	13
Skipped stitches	1. The needle is not inserted correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back).	18
	2. The needle is damaged.	2. Insert a new needle.	18
	3. The wrong size needle has been used.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread.	19
	4. The foot is not attached correctly.	4. Check and attach it correctly.	21
	5. The machine is not threaded correctly.	5. Rethread the machine.	14
Needle breaks	1. The needle is damaged.	1. Insert a new needle.	18
	2. The needle is not correctly inserted.	2. Insert the needle correctly (flat side towards the back).	18
	3. Wrong needle size for the fabric.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	19
	4. The wrong foot is attached.	4. Select the correct foot.	-
	5. The needle clamp screw is loose.	5. Use the screwdriver to tighten the screw.	18
	6. The presser foot that is used is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.	6. Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.	-

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Needle breaks	7. The upper thread tension is too tight.	7. Loosen the upper thread tension.	23
	1. The machine is not correctly threaded.	1. Check the threading.	14
Loose stitches	2. The bobbin case is not threaded correctly.	2. Thread the bobbin case as illustrated.	13
	3. Needle/ fabric/ thread combination is wrong.	3. The needle size must suit the fabric and thread.	19
	4. The thread tension is wrong.	4. Correct the thread tension.	23
Seam gather or pucker	1. The needle is too thick for the fabric.	1. Select a finer needle.	19
	2. The stitch length is wrong.	2. Readjust the stitch length.	30
	3. The thread tension is too tight.	3. Loosen the thread tension.	23
Seam puckering	1. The needle thread tension is too tight.	1. Loosen the thread tension.	23
	2. The needle thread is not threaded correctly.	2. Rethread the machine.	14
	3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	19
	4. The stitch length is too long for the fabric.	4. Make the stitch length shorter.	30
	5. If you are sewing on thin fabric.	5. Sew with a stabiliser material under the fabric.	34
Patterns are distorted	1. The correct presser foot is not used.	1. Select the correct foot.	-
	2. The needle thread tension is too tight.	2. Loosen the thread tension.	23
The machine jams	1. Thread is caught in the hook.	Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the handwheel backwards and forwards and remove the thread remnants.	66
	2. The feed dogs are packed with lint.		
The machine is noisy	1. Fluff or oil have collected on the hook or needle bar.	1. Clean the hook and feed dog.	66
	2. The needle is damaged.	2. Replace the needle.	18
	3. Slight humming sound coming from internal motor.	3. Normal.	-
	4. Thread is caught in the hook.	Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the handwheel backwards and forwards and remove the thread remnants.	66
	5. The feed dogs are packed with lint.		

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Uneven stitches, uneven feed	1. Poor quality thread.	1. Select a better quality thread.	19
	2. The bobbin case is threaded wrong.	2. Remove the bobbin case and the thread and reinsert them correctly.	13
	3. Fabric has been pulled on.	3. Do not pull on the fabric while sewing, let it be taken up by the machine.	-
The sewing machine doesn't operate	1. The machine is not turned on.	1. Turn on the machine.	8
	2. The presser foot lifter is raised.	2. Lower the presser foot lifter.	20
	3. The machine is not plugged in.	3. Connect the power line plug to the electric outlet.	8

Disposal



Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities.

Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available.

If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, damaging your health and well-being.

When replacing old appliances with new ones, the retailer is legally obligated to take back your old appliance for disposal at least for free of charge.

