

24. EMBROIDERING AND MONOGRAMMING

- Release pressure of presser foot. Lower fabric feeders. Lock zig zag indicator into position "2" behind the zig zag indicating window. Put material into embroidery hoop, then place under foot. Lower foot, then turn the fly wheel toward you by hand and raise the lower thread through the material so that both the upper and lower threads are on top of your material.
- Sew at medium speed. Move material slowly so that the thread will be close together as in a satin stitch. With a little practice you will be able to do many types of designs and gain a great deal of pleasure from your machine.

25. DARNING

- Release the pressure of the presser foot. Lower the fabric feeders, and place the material under the foot and lower the presser bar.
- NOTE: This enables you to move the material in any direction while the machine is running.
- Sew around the areas you desire to darn. Then move the material back and forth, sewing out beyond the worn or open place in the material. Continue until the hole is covered, going both sideways and forward and back.
- NOTE: While darning, run the machine at medium speed.

26. CAUSES OF COMMON DIFFICULTIES

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17	<u>NOTE:</u> Clean and oil machine at regular intervals.
A. Machine Makes Noise	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Thread jammed in race assembly. (Clean and oil shuttle and race assembly) 16 Blunt needle. Needle plate not placed in properly. Slide plate not all the way to the right.
B. BREAKING UPPER THREAD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect threading. Upper thread tension too tight. Lower thread tension too tight. Faulty needle, or needle placed incorrectly. Needle brushing against presser foot or other attachments. Needle eye too small for thread used. Starting the machine suddenly or with a jerk. Starting the machine with the take up lever at its highest point. Presser bar not lowered.
C. BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect threading of the bobbin case. Lower thread tension too tight. Bobbin wound too full or improperly. Rough edge in hole of needle plate.
D. BREAKING THE NEEDLE	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Pulling or holding the fabric while machine is running. Using bent needle. Needle not set in securely. (Tighten needle clamp screw with screw driver)
E. SKIPPING STITCHES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Using bent or blunt needles. Needle inserted incorrectly. Needle threaded improperly. Using wrong size needle. (Length - Use 15 × 1 needle) Pressure of presser foot insufficient, especially when sewing heavy material.
F. UNEVEN STITCHES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Presser foot not resting evenly on material. Fabric feeders not high enough. Stitches too short. Pulling or holding the cloth while machine is running. Using too fine a needle with too coarse a thread. Upper and lower thread tensions not adjusted properly.

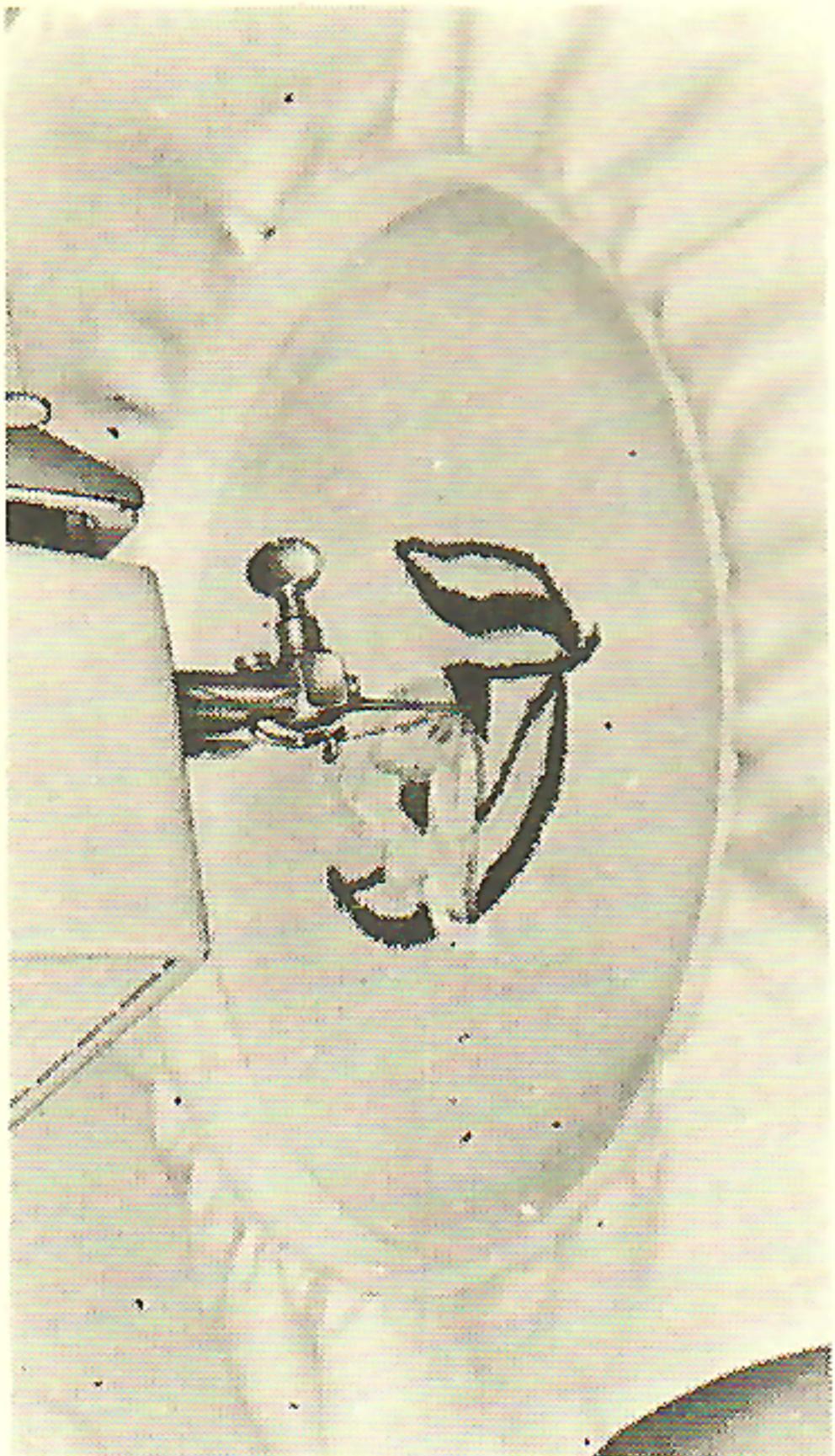


Fig. 61

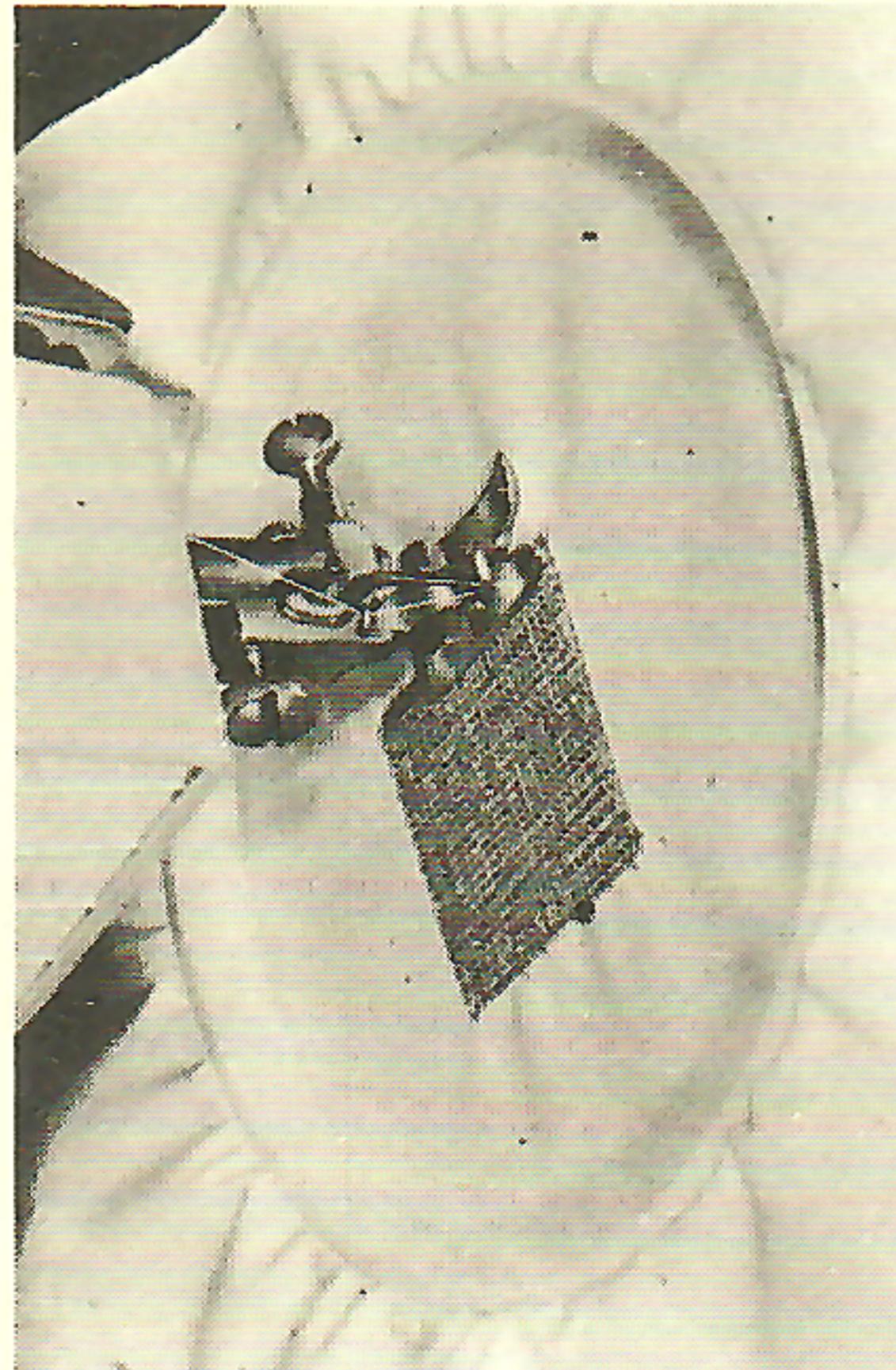


Fig. 62