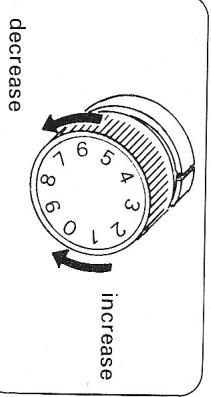


REGULATING THE THREAD TENSION

The thread tension must be properly balanced.

If adjustment is required, it can be made normally by regulating the upper thread tension.



Correct Thread Tension

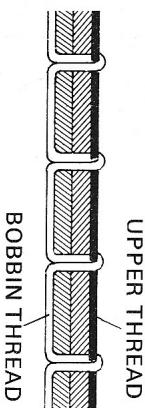
UPPER THREAD



BOBBIN THREAD

Upper and bobbin thread locked in center of seam.

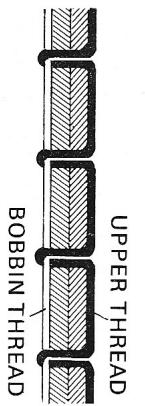
Upper thread tension too tight (or bobbin thread too loose)



UPPER THREAD

BOBBIN THREAD

Upper thread tension too loose (or bobbin thread too tight)



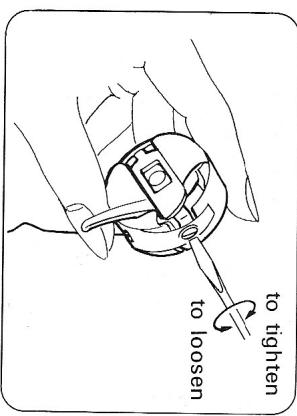
UPPER THREAD

BOBBIN THREAD

Increase the upper
thread tension.

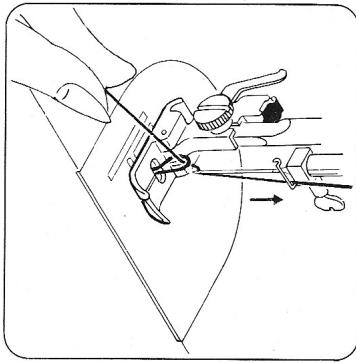
Decrease the upper
thread tension.

- Adjusting the bobbin thread tension
- TO INCREASE UPPER THREAD TENSION, lower presser foot and turn tension dial to a higher number (to the right)
- TO DECREASE UPPER THREAD TENSION, lower presser foot and turn tension dial to a lower number (to the left)

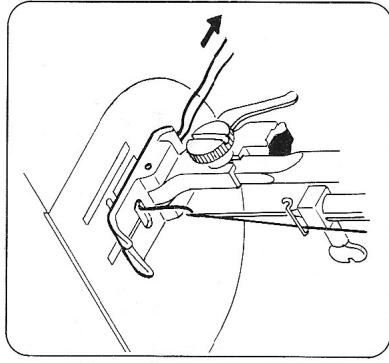


If it is impossible to balance the stitch by adjusting the upper thread tension, it may be necessary to make a slight adjustment on the bobbin tension.

DRAWING UP BOBBIN THREAD

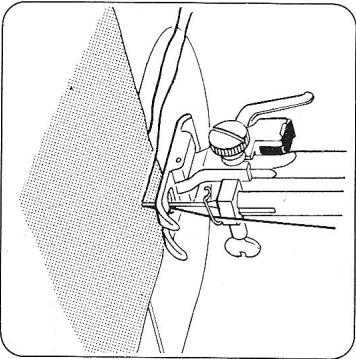


1. Raise presser foot lifter.
Hold upper thread loosely in left hand and turn hand wheel toward you one complete turn with right hand.
Draw end of bobbin thread up through hole in needle plate by pulling upper thread.

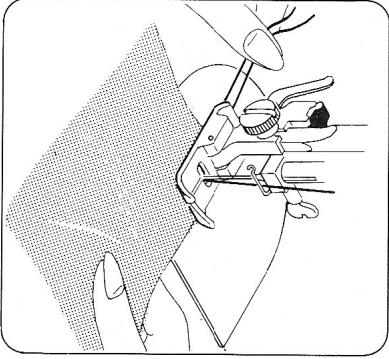


2. Place both threads under presser foot toward rear of machine.

STARTING TO SEW

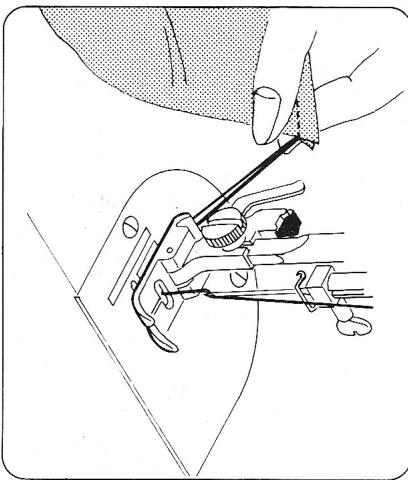


1. Place double thickness of fabric under the presser foot, insert needle into fabric by rotating hand wheel toward you, and lower the foot.

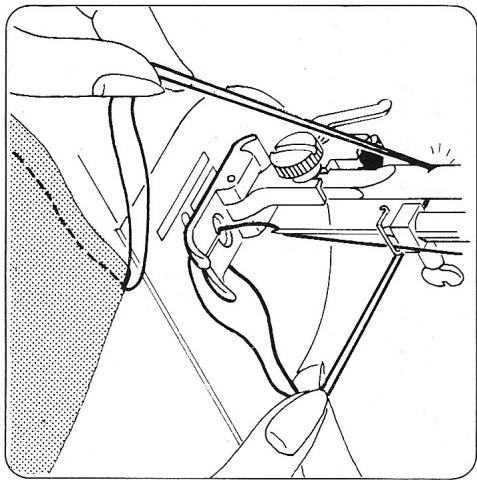


2. Always hold on to both threads when beginning to sew for the first several stitches in order to avoid jamming the machine.
Guide the fabric but do not pull it.

REMOVING THE WORK

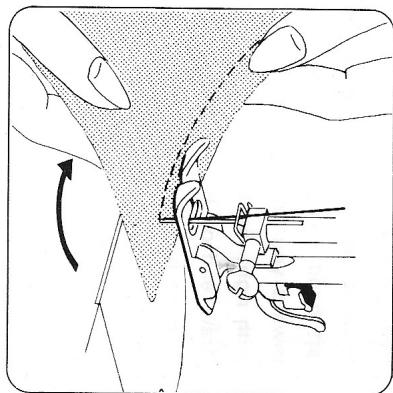


1. Turn hand wheel toward you until the thread take-up lever is at its highest point.
2. Raise presser foot and draw fabric back and to the left.



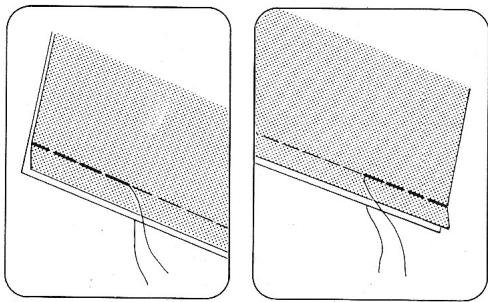
3. Cut threads by passing them over thread cutter and pulling down on thread.

TURNING THE CORNERS



1. Stop the machine with the needle in the fabric.
2. Raise the presser foot.
3. Using needle as a pivot, turn fabric.
4. Lower presser foot and continue sewing.

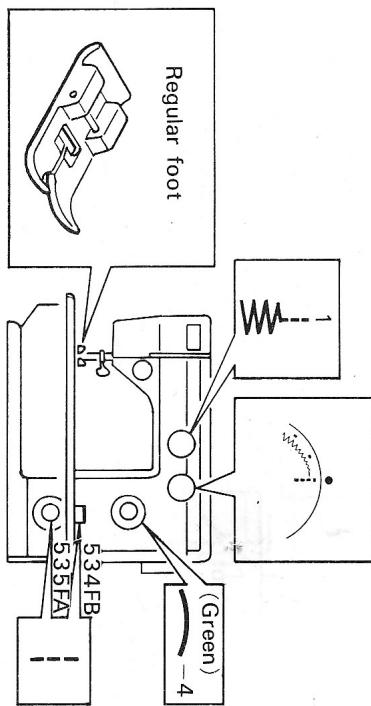
TACKING ENDS OF SEAMS



To reinforce the end of a seam, position the needle in the fabric about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the beginning point and lower the presser foot. Press the reverse stitch button and hold in while backstitching to the edge of the fabric. Release the button and sew the seam.

When you reach the end, again hold in the reverse stitch button and backstitch for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

STRAIGHT STITCH

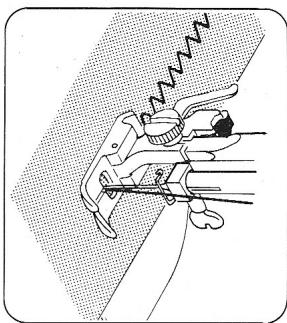


Straight stitch is the most frequently used and simplest seam to sew. Set the stitch length suitable for the fabric.

• Machine Basting

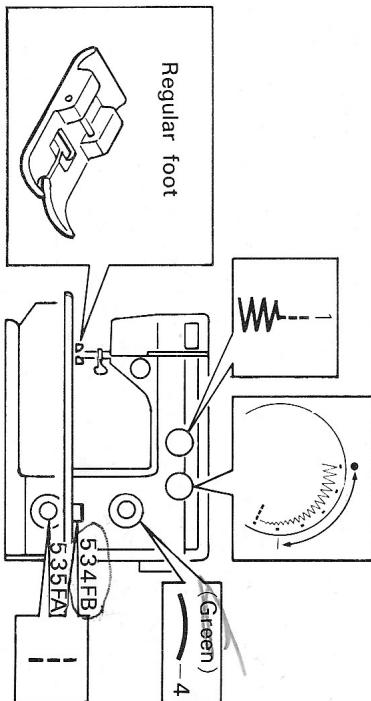
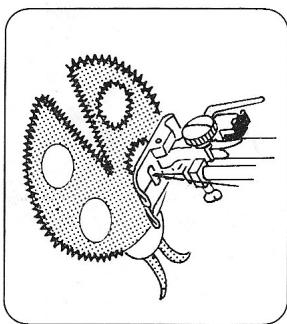
For machine basting, reduce upper thread tension by turning thread tension regulator to a lower number, and set the stitch length knob at "4". Stitch inside the seam allowance.

After permanent stitching of the article is completed, basting stitches can be removed easily by pulling the lower thread.



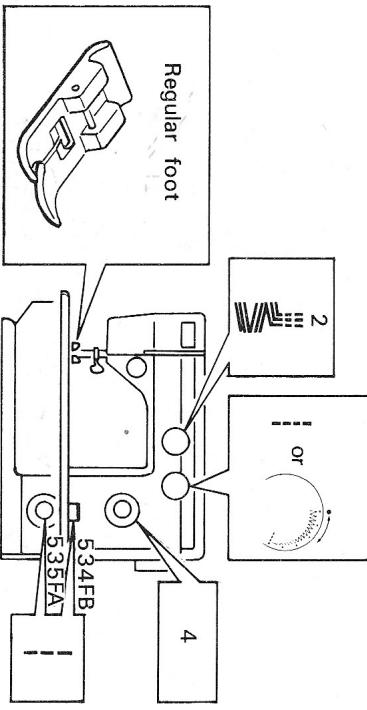
Your machine will produce zigzag stitches of various widths and lengths by setting the Stitch width/Buttonholer knob and Stitch length knob.

When sewing very thin fabrics, place a thin sheet of paper beneath the fabric while stitching. The paper can be easily torn away when sewing is completed.

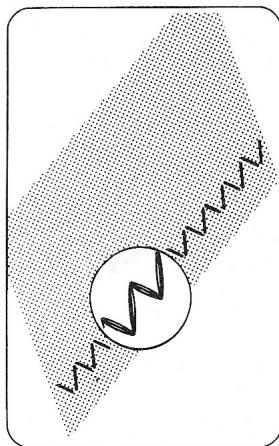


ZIGZAG STITCH

STRETCH STITCH SEWING

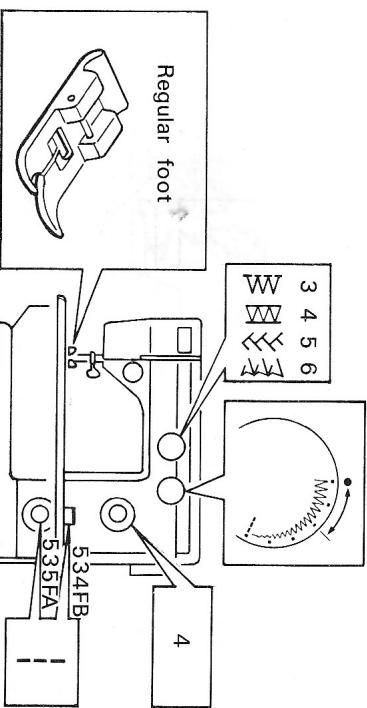


This stitch assures you of a stitch that is strong and flexible and will give with the fabric without breaking.

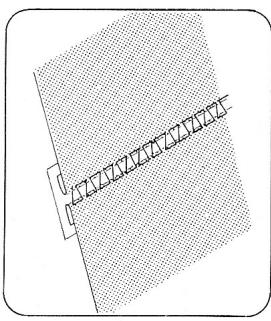
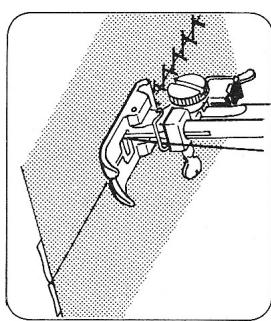


We recommend you that you should use knit needle (with blue shank) for sewing stretch fabrics.

STRETCH PATTERN SEWING

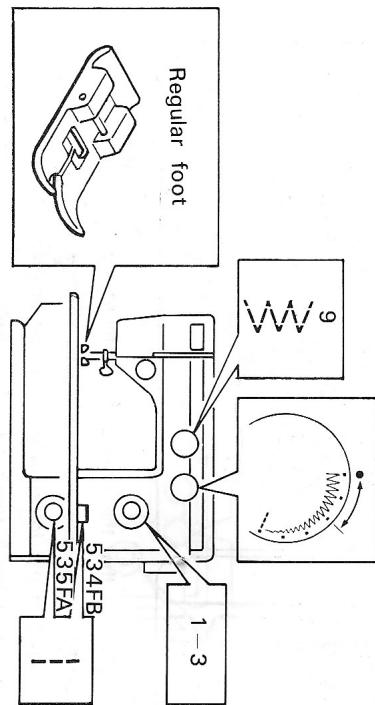
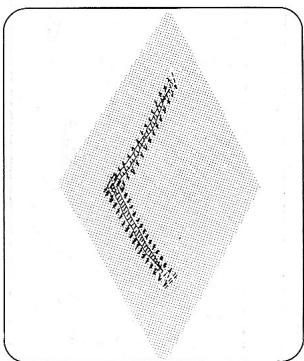
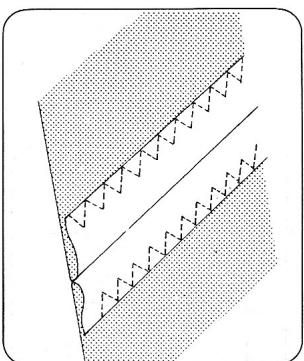


These stretch patterns are good for overcasting, joining two pieces of fabric, fagoting and sewing stretch fabrics.



We recommend you that you should use knit needle (with blue shank) for sewing stretch fabrics.

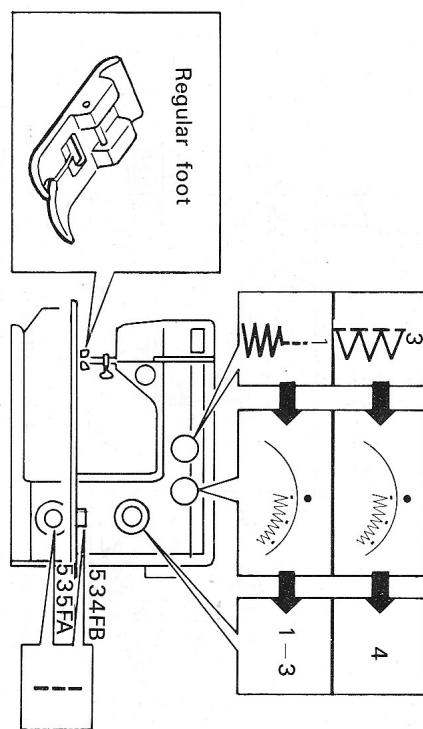
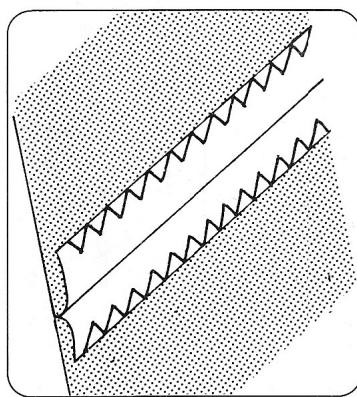
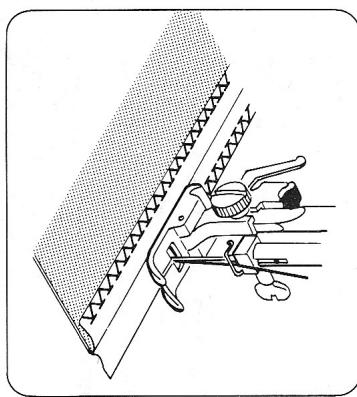
MULTIPLE ZIGZAG STITCH



Multiple zigzag stitch is used for overcasting knit fabrics and mending the three-cornered tear.

When mending the three-cornered tear, stitch from each end to center. For large tears, place piece of fabric under tear for reinforcement.

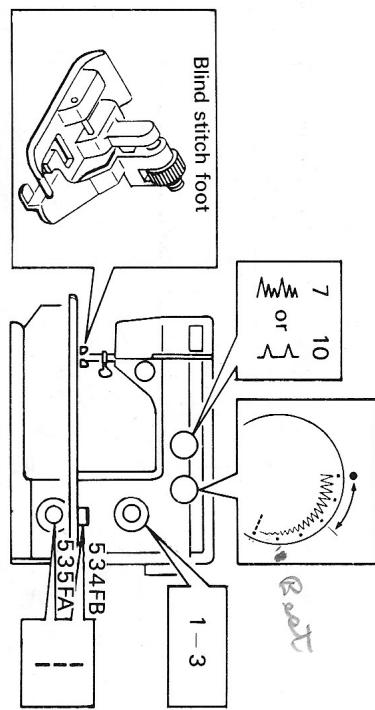
OVERCASTING



Seam edges which tend to ravel can be given a durable finish with machine overcasting.

Press seam open and stitch each side separately near the edge of the seam allowance.

BLIND HEM STITCHING

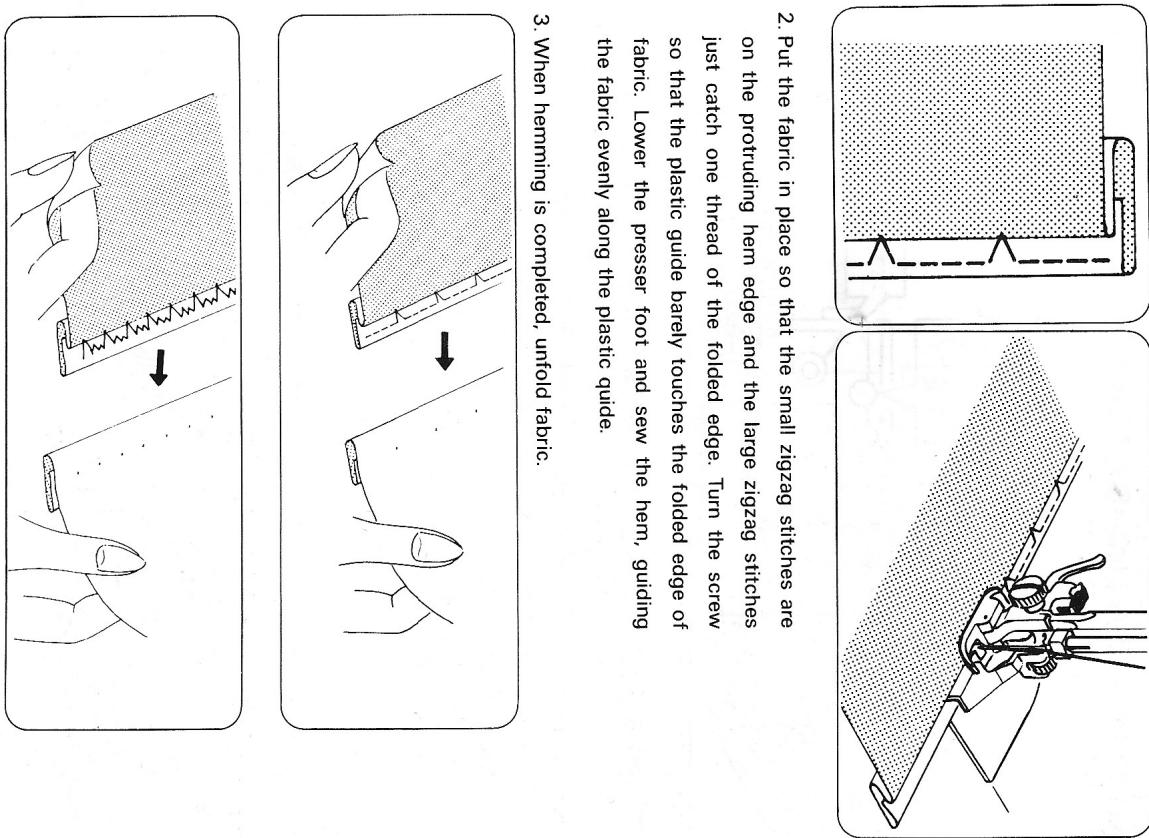


The blind hem stitch consists of four straight stitches and one zigzag or blind stitch. It produces a durable hem which is almost invisible on the right side of the article sewn.

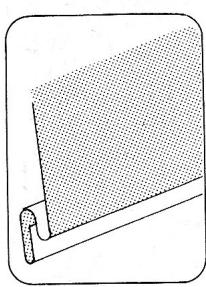
Pattern number 7 is good for sewing stretch fabrics.

2. Put the fabric in place so that the small zigzag stitches are on the protruding hem edge and the large zigzag stitches just catch one thread of the folded edge. Turn the screw so that the plastic guide barely touches the folded edge of fabric. Lower the presser foot and sew the hem, guiding the fabric evenly along the plastic guide.

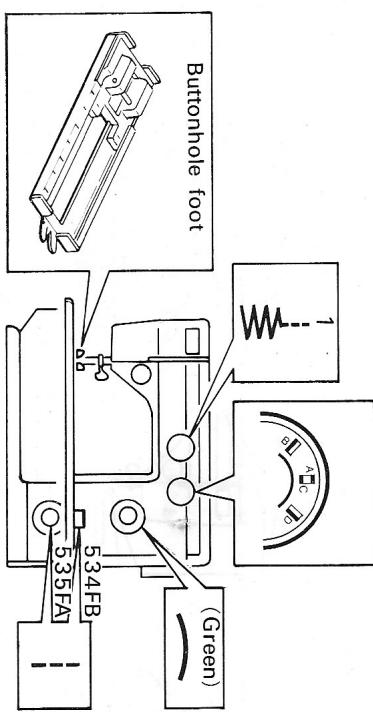
3. When hemming is completed, unfold fabric.



1. Fold hem back against right side of garment with top edge of hem extending about 1/4inch to the right of the garment.



BUTTONHOLE SEWING

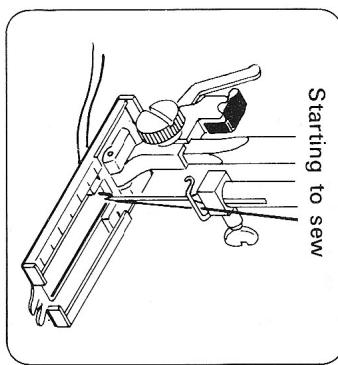
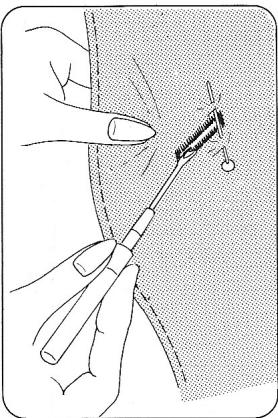


First make a sample buttonhole on the same fabric as the garment and adjust the stitch length knob within the green line mark to make sure that you have the most suitable settings.

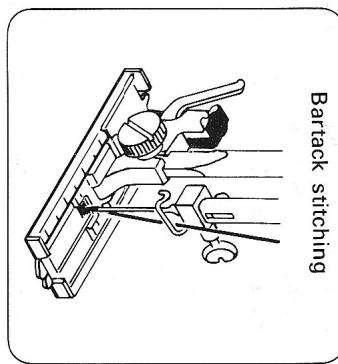
Set the Stitch width/Buttonholer knob according to the below chart.
NOTE: Do not turn stitch width/buttonholer knob with needle in fabric.

Turn hand wheel until needle is clear of fabric before making adjustment in settings.

	1	2	3	4
BUTTONHOLER KNOB	A 	C 	B 	A
SEWING				D



Starting to sew



Bartack stitching

Draw upper thread through to underside and knot upper and bobbin threads. Cut center of buttonhole with seam ripper, being careful not to cut stitching on either side.

1. Mark position and length of buttonhole on fabric. Position fabric so that needle is on the mark at end furthestest from you.
Pull the buttonhole foot all the way forward.
Sew 5 or 6 bartack stitches.

2. Turn knob to "B" and sew at a moderate speed until you reach the end mark.
3. Turn knob to "C" and sew 5 or 6 bartack stitches.
4. Turn knob to "D" and sew the right row until you reach the starting mark.