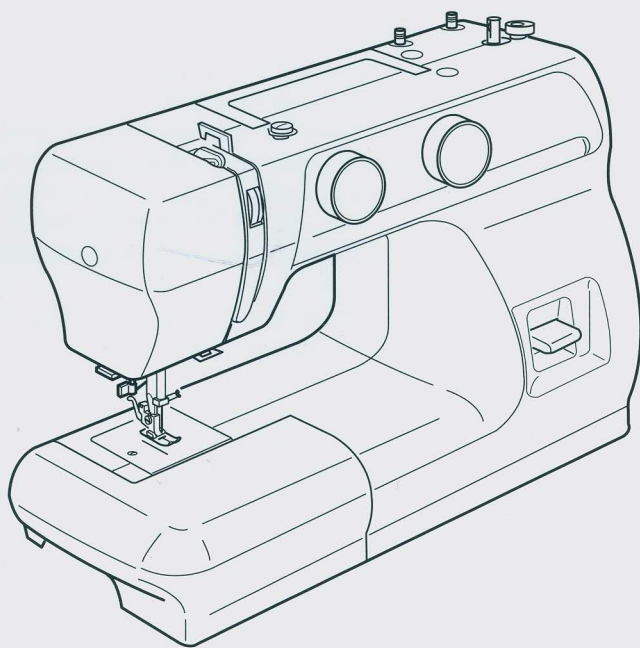


INSTRUCTION BOOK



IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with this sewing machine.

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

Read all instructions before using this appliance.

DANGER — To reduce the risk of electric shock:

1. The sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
2. Always unplug before replacing a sewing machine bulb. Replace bulb with same type rated 15 Watts.

WARNING — To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons:

1. Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this sewing machine is used by or near children.
2. Use this sewing machine only for its intended use as described in this instruction book.
3. Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water.
Return this sewing machine to the nearest authorized dealers or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never operate the sewing machine with any air opening blocked. Keep ventilation openings of this sewing machine free from accumulation of lint, dust and loose cloth.
5. Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
6. Do not use outdoors.
7. Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
8. Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
9. Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.
10. Do not use bent needles.
11. Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
12. Disconnect the AC adapter when making any adjustment in the needle area, such as threading the needle, changing the needle, threading the bobbin, and the like.
13. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electrical outlet when making any adjustments mentioned in this instruction book.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS



Please note that on disposal, this product must be safely recycled in accordance with relevant National legislation relating to electrical/electronic products. If in doubt please contact your retailer for guidance. (European Union only)

The design and specifications are subject to change without a prior notice.

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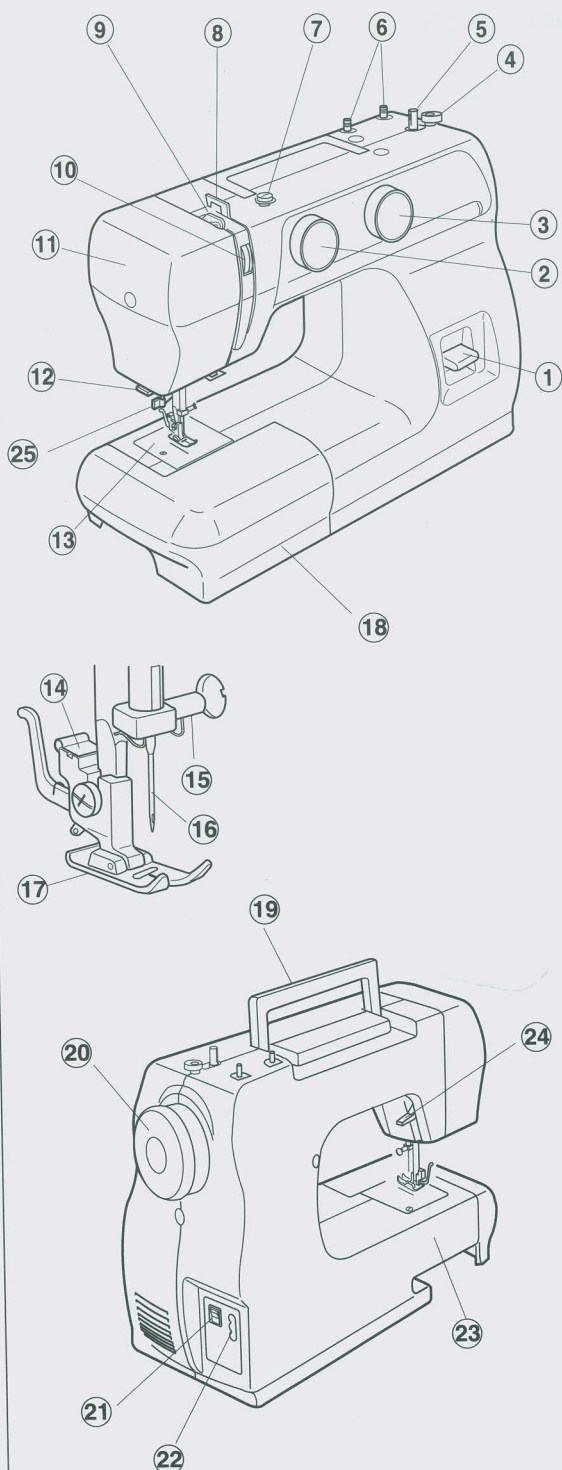
SECTION 1. ESSENTIAL PARTS

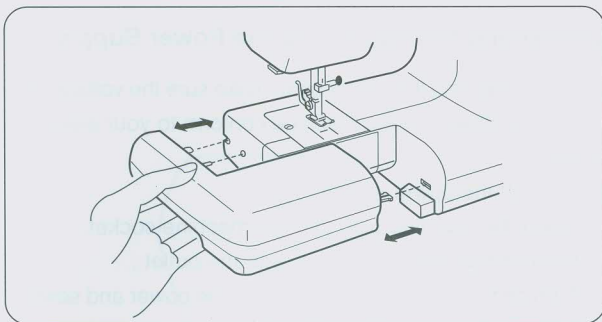
Name of Parts

- 1 Reverse stitch button
- 2 Pattern selector dial
- 3 Stitch length dial
- 4 Bobbin winder stopper
- 5 Bobbin winder spindle
- 6 Spool pins
- 7 Bobbin winder thread guide
- 8 Thread guide
- 9 Thread take-up lever
- 10 Thread tension dial
- 11 Face plate
- 12 Thread cutter
- 13 Needle plate
- 14 Presser foot holder
- 15 Needle clamp screw
- 16 Needle
- 17 Presser foot
- 18 Extension table
- 19 Carrying handle
- 20 Handwheel
- 21 Power switch
- 22 Machine socket
- 23 Free arm
- 24 Presser foot lifter
- 25 Needle threader

Note:

The specifications are subject to change without prior notice.





SECTION 2. GETTING READY TO SEW

Extension Table

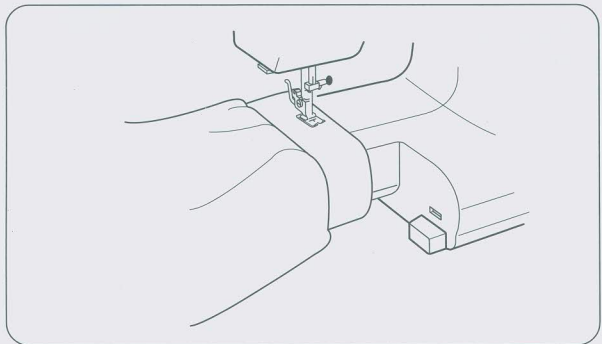
The extension table provides added sewing surface and can be easily removed for free arm sewing.

Detaching the table:

Pull the table away from the machine.

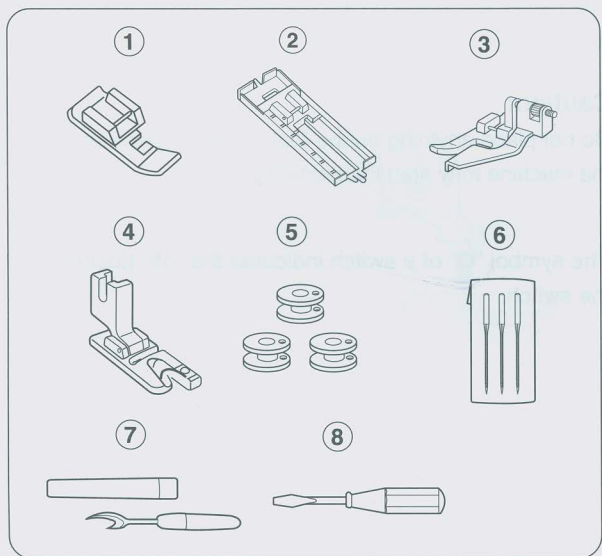
Attaching the table:

Push the extension table until it snaps into the machine.



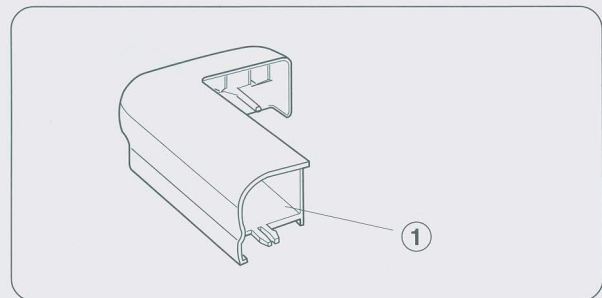
● Advantages and uses of free arm sewing:

- Avoid fabric bunching around the needle when bartacking to reinforce pockets, plackets and waistlines.
- For stitching sleeves, waistbands, pant legs or any circular garment area
- For darning socks or mending knees, elbows or areas of wear in children's clothes



Standard Accessories

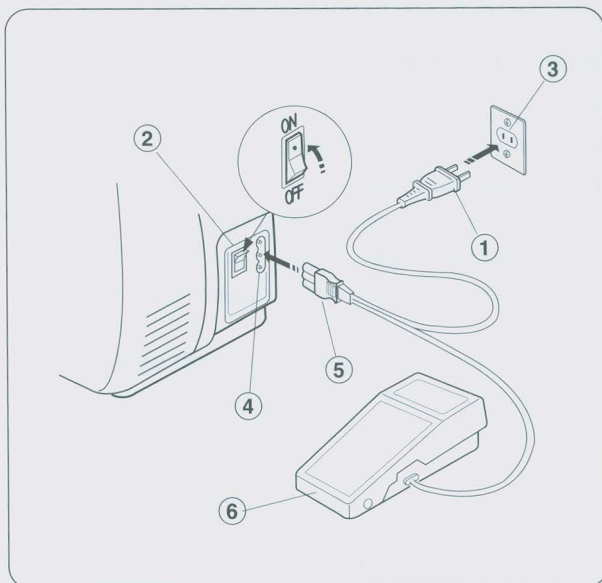
- ① Zipper foot
- ② Sliding buttonhole foot
- ③ Blind hem foot
- ④ Round hemmer foot
- ⑤ Bobbins
- ⑥ Set of needles
- ⑦ Seam ripper
- ⑧ Screwdriver



Accessories Storage Box

Sewing accessories are conveniently located in the extension table.

- ① Accessories storage box

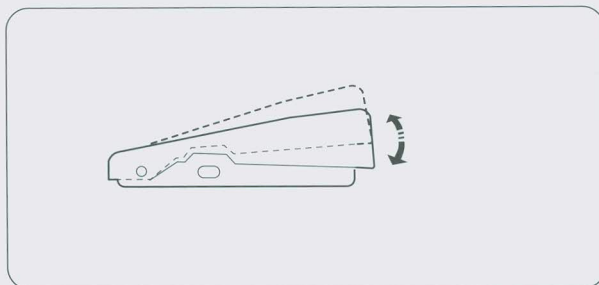


Connecting the Machine to the Power Supply

Before connecting the power cord, make sure the voltage and frequency shown on the machine conform to your electrical power.

1. Turn off the power switch.
2. Insert the machine plug into the machine socket.
3. Insert the power supply plug into the outlet .
4. Turn on the power switch to turn on the power and sewing light.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| ① Power supply plug | ② Power switch |
| ③ Outlet | ④ Machine socket |
| ⑤ Machine plug | ⑥ Foot control |



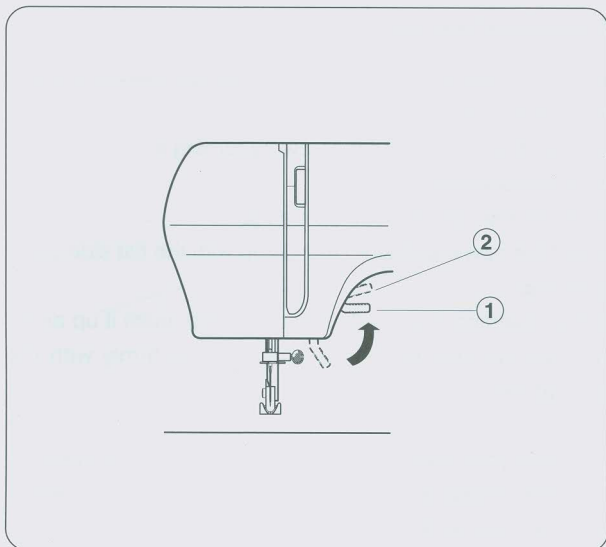
Foot control

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

Caution:

Do not place anything on the foot control, otherwise the machine may start inadvertently.

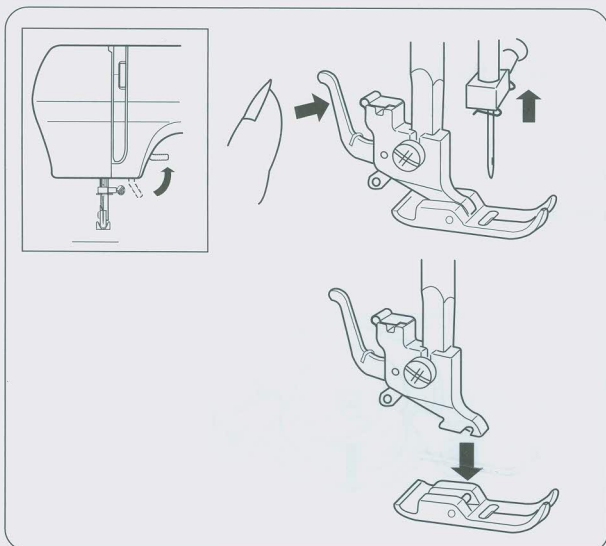
The symbol "O" of a switch indicates the "off" position of the switch.



Presser Foot Lifter

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

- ① Normal up position
- ② Highest position



To Attach and Remove the Presser Foot

To remove

Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the needle to its highest position.

Raise the presser foot.

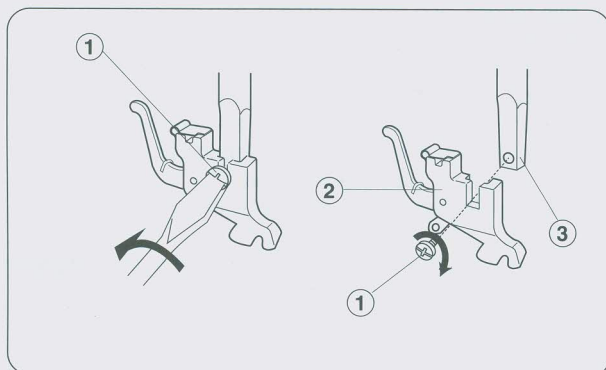
Press the lever on the back of the foot holder.

The presser foot will drop off.

To attach

Place the presser foot so the pin on the foot lies just under the groove of the foot holder.

Lower the foot holder to lock the foot in place.



To Remove and Attach the Foot Holder

- ① Setscrew
- ② Foot holder
- ③ Presser bar

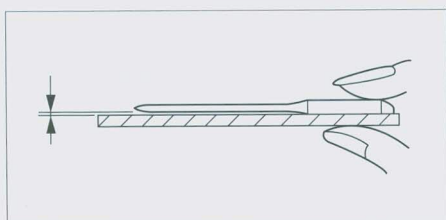
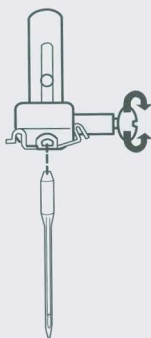
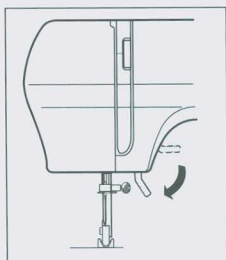
To remove

Loosen the setscrew ① by turning it counterclockwise with a screwdriver.

To attach

Attach the foot holder ② to the presser bar ③.

Tighten the screw ① securely by turning it clockwise with a screwdriver.



Changing Needles

Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you and lower the presser foot.

Loosen the needle clamp screw by turning it counterclockwise.

Remove the needle from the clamp.

Insert the new needle into the clamp with the flat side away from you.

When inserting the needle into the clamp, push it up as far as it will go and tighten the clamp screw firmly with the screwdriver.

- * Check your needles frequently for barbed or blunted points. Snags and runs in knits, fine silks and silk-like fabrics are permanent and are almost always caused by a damaged needle.

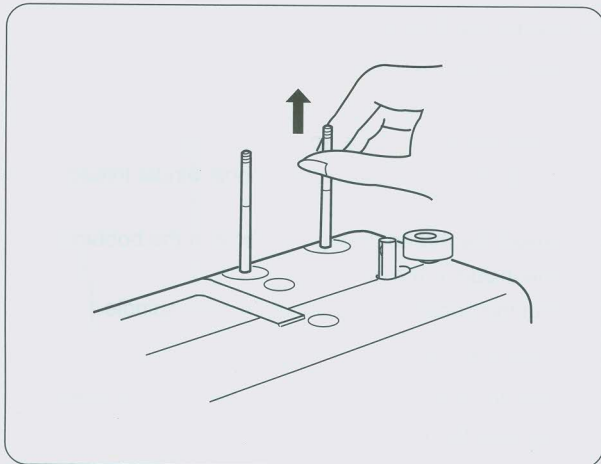
To check the Needle

Place the flat side of the needle on something flat (needle plate, glass etc.). The clearance between the needle and flat surface should be consistent. Never use a bent or blunt needle.

Thread and Needle Chart

	Fabrics	Thread	Needle Size
Light weight	Crepe de Chine, Voile, Lawn, Organdy, Georgette, Tricot	Fine Silk Fine Cotton Fine Synthetic Fine Cotton Covered Polyester	9 or 11
Medium weight	Linens, Pique, Serge, Double Knits, Percale	50 silk 50 to 80 Cotton 50 to 60 Synthetic Cotton Covered Polyester	11 or 14
Heavy weight	Denim, Tweed, Gabardine, Coating, Drapery and Upholstery Fabric	50 silk 40 to 50 Cotton 40 to 50 Synthetic Cotton Covered Polyester	14 16

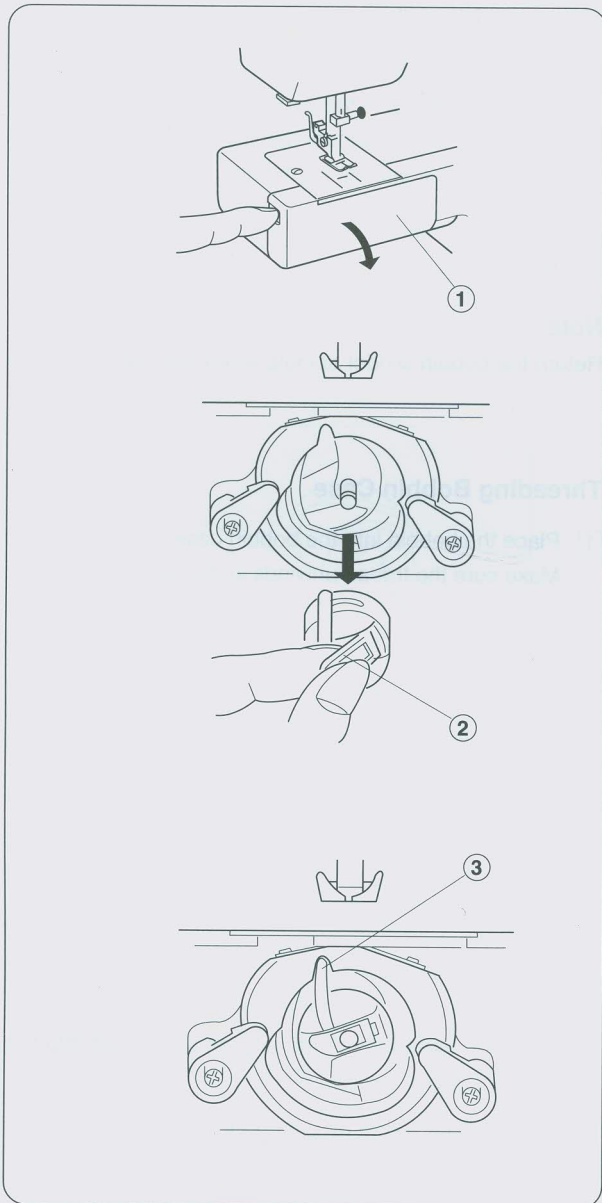
- * In general, fine threads and needles are used for sewing thin fabrics, and thicker threads and needles are used for sewing heavy fabrics. Always test thread and needle size on a small piece of fabric which will be used for actual sewing.
- * Use the same thread for needle and bobbin.
- * When sewing stretch, very fine fabrics and synthetics, use a Janome Blue Tipped needle. The blue tipped needle effectively prevents skipped stitches.
- * When sewing very fine fabrics, sew over a piece of paper to prevent seam puckering.



Setting Spool Pins

The spool pins are used for holding the spool of thread in order to feed thread to the machine.

To use, pull up the spool pin. Push down for storage.



Removing or Inserting the Bobbin Case

Open the hook cover.

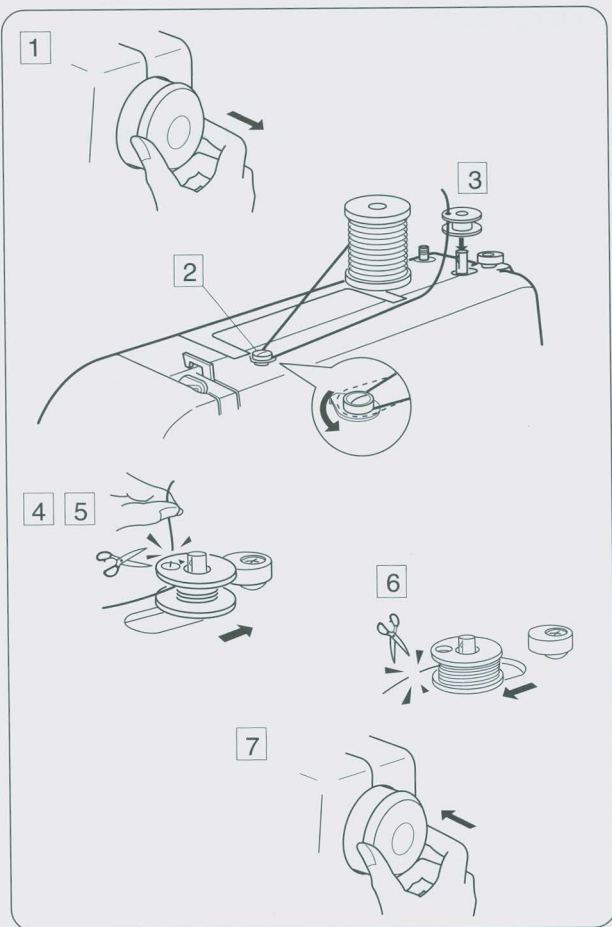
- ① Hook cover

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

- ② Latch

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

- ③ Horn

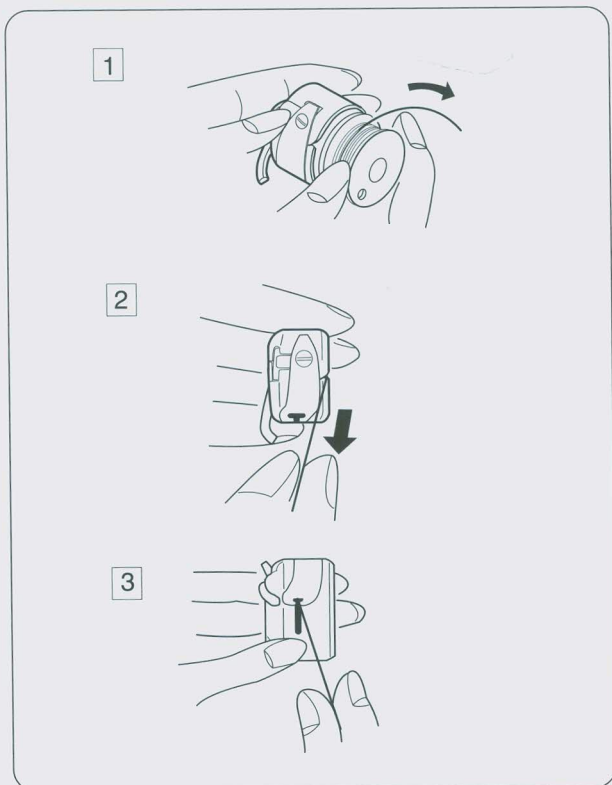


Winding the Bobbin

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

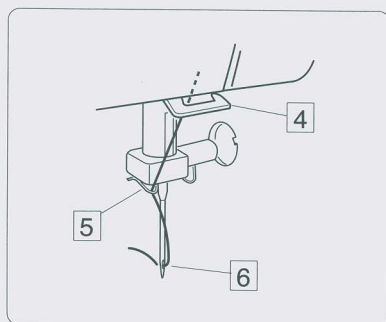
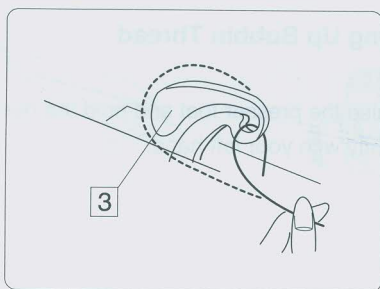
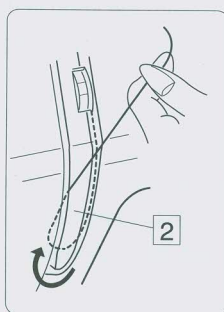
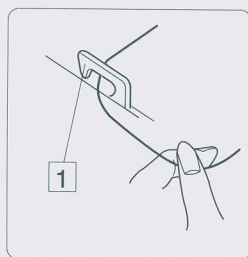
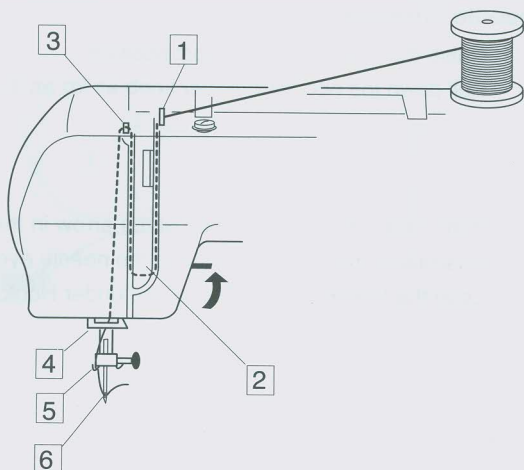
Note:

Return the bobbin winder spindle when the machine stops.



Threading Bobbin Case

- 1 Place the bobbin into the bobbin case.
Make sure the thread unwinds in the direction of arrow.
- 2 Pull the thread into the bobbin case slot.
- 3 Draw the thread under the tension spring and into the delivery eye.
* Leave about 10 cm (4") of free thread.



Threading the Machine

Raise the take-up lever to its highest position by turning the handwheel toward you.

Raise the presser foot.

Place a spool on the spool pin as shown, with thread coming from back of the spool.

1 Draw the thread into thread guide using both hands.

2 While holding the thread near spool, draw thread down into the tension area and then around the check spring holder.

3 Firmly draw the thread up and through the take-up lever from right to left.

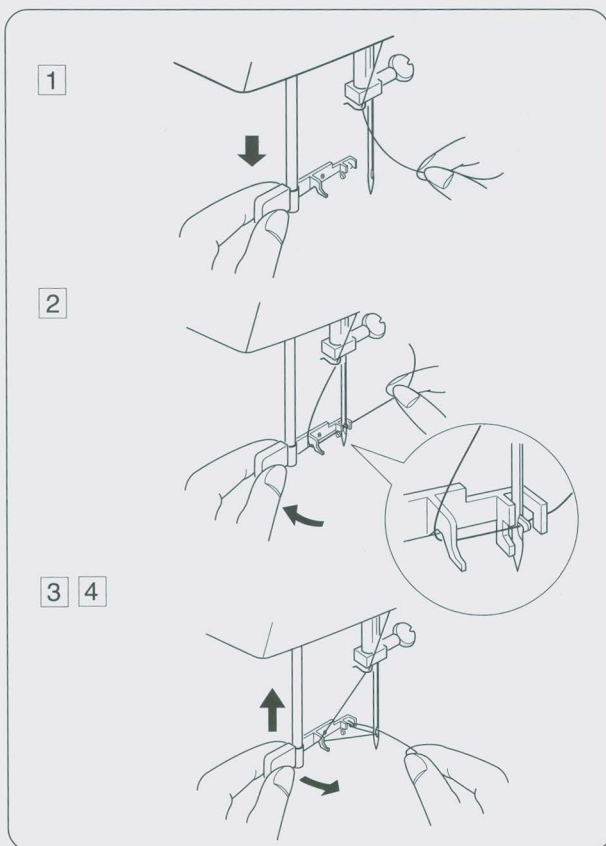
4 Then draw the thread down and slip it into the lower thread guide.

5 Draw the thread down and slip it into needle bar thread guide on the left.

6 Thread the needle eye from front to back.

Note:

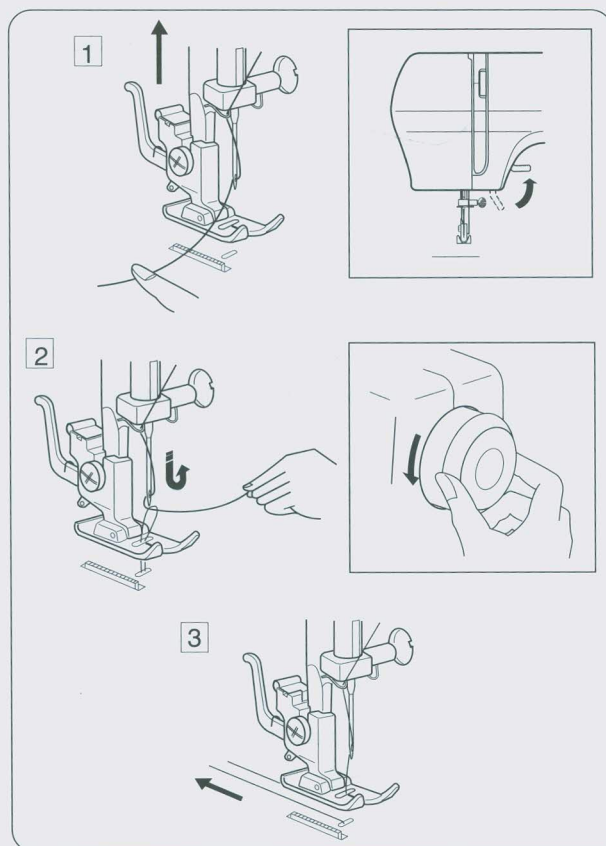
You may want to cut the end of thread with sharp scissors for easier needle threading.



Needle Threader

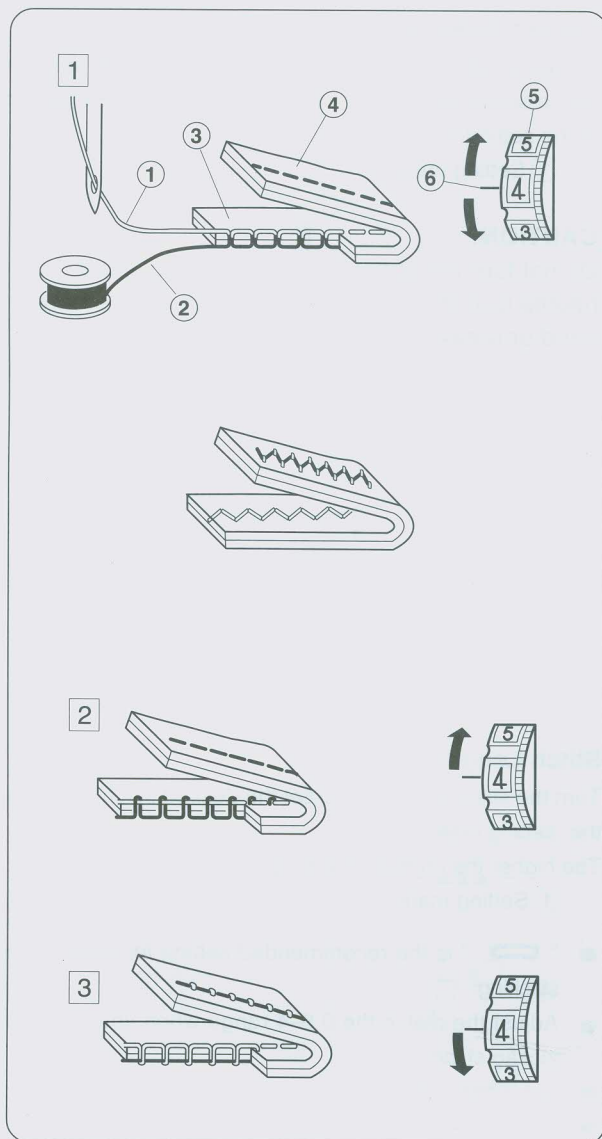
- 1 Raise the needle to its highest position.
Pull down the needle threader knob as far as it will go.
- 2 Turn the knob in the direction of the arrow in the illustration, then insert Hook into the needle eye.
Lead the thread around Guide and under Hook.
- 3 Turn the knob in the direction of the arrow in the illustration, drawing the thread loop through the needle eye.
- 4 Pull the thread through the needle eye.

* The needle threader can be used with a #11 to #16 needle or a Janome Blue tipped needle. Thread sizes 50 to 90 are recommended.



Drawing Up Bobbin Thread

- 1 Raise the presser foot and hold the needle thread lightly with your left hand.
- 2 Turn the handwheel slowly toward you with your right hand until the needle goes down and continue turning the handwheel until the take-up lever is at its highest position.
Lightly draw up the needle thread forming a loop of the bobbin thread.
- 3 Pull 15 cm (6") of both threads back and under the presser foot.



Balancing Needle Thread Tension

1 Correct tension

The thread tension is adjusted depending on the sewing materials, layers of fabric and sewing method.

- * The ideal straight stitch has threads locked between two layers of fabric, as illustrated (magnified to show detail).
- * For an ideal zigzag stitch, the bobbin thread does not show on the right side (top side) of the fabric, and the needle thread shows slightly on the wrong side (bottom side) of the fabric.

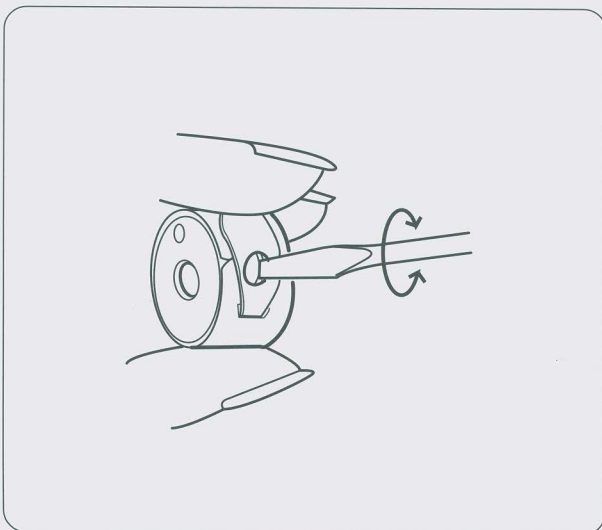
- ① Needle thread (Top thread)
- ② Bobbin thread (Bottom thread)
- ③ Right side (Top side) of fabric
- ④ Wrong side (Bottom side) of fabric
- ⑤ Thread tension dial
- ⑥ Setting mark

2 Needle thread tension is too tight

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

3 Needle thread tension is too loose

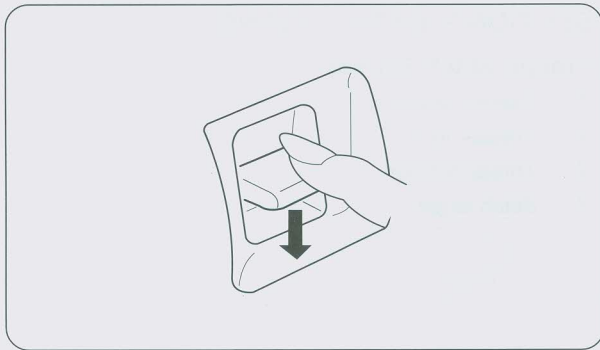
When the needle thread (top thread) appears on the wrong side (bottom side) of the fabric, tighten the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a higher number.



Adjusting Bobbin Thread Tension

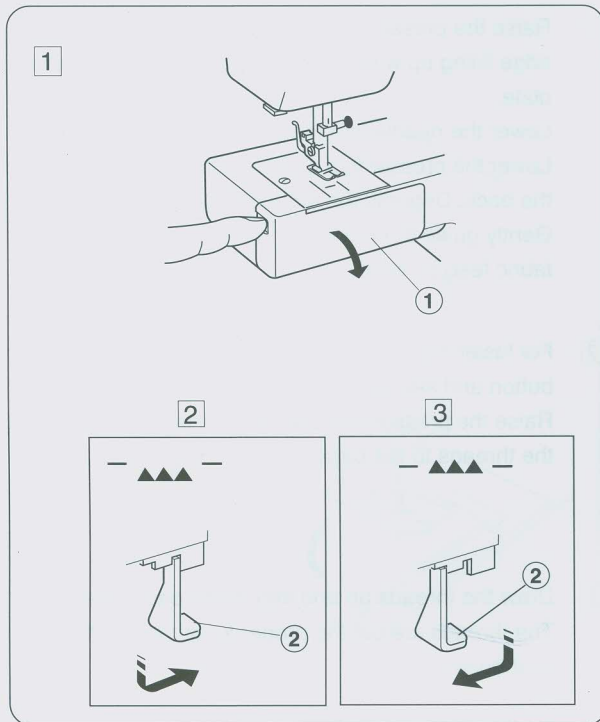
For general sewing, the bobbin thread tension does not need to be adjusted. However, you can adjust the bobbin thread tension for a specific sewing need.

Turn the adjusting screw to the right to tighten or, to the left to loosen the tension.



Reverse Stitch Button

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



Dropping the Feed Dog

1 Open the hook cover.

① Hook cover

2 To drop the feed dog, pull down the drop lever and move it to the right, as illustrated.

② Drop lever

3 To raise the feed dog, pull down the drop lever and move it to the left, as illustrated.

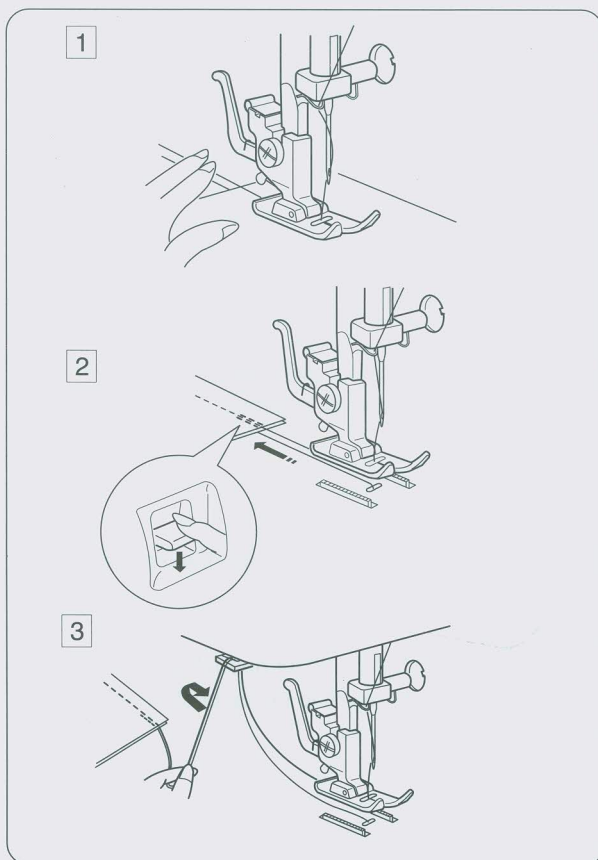
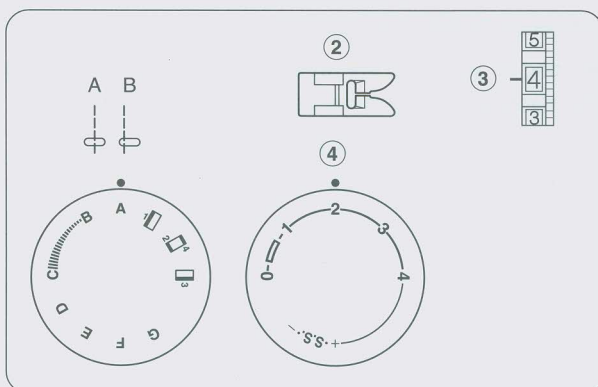
* The feed dog must be up for normal sewing.

* The feed dog will return to the up position when the machine starts running.

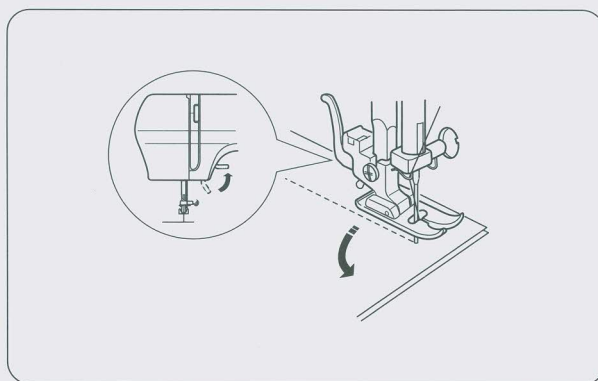
SECTION 3. BASIC SEWING

Straight Stitch Sewing

- ① Pattern selector: A or B
- ② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
- ③ Thread tension: 2-6
- ④ Stitch length: 1.5-4

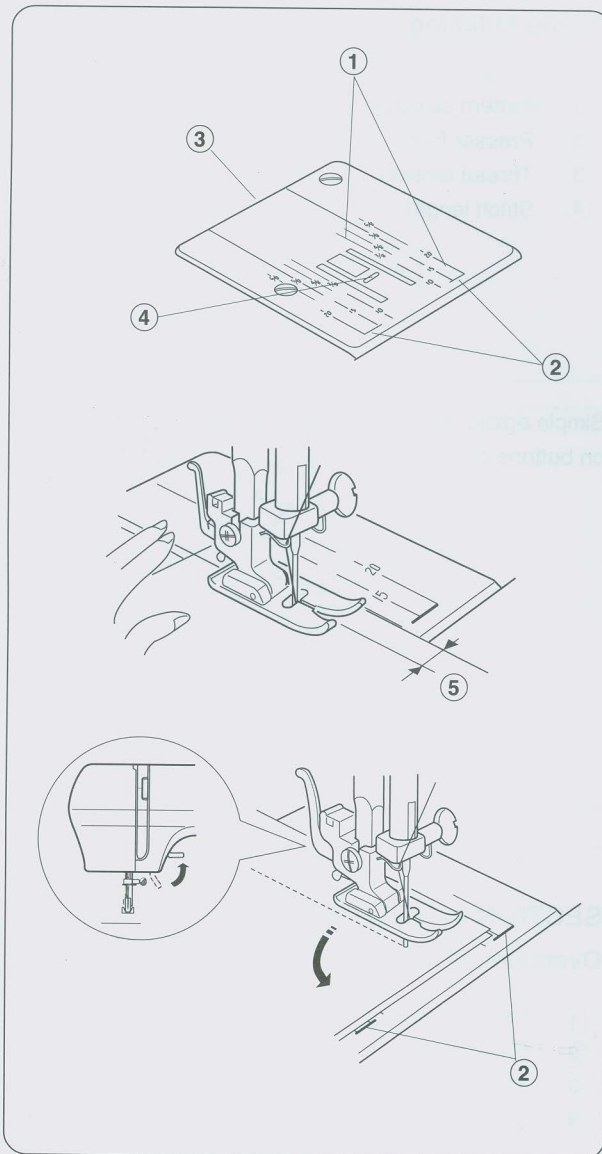


- ① Raise the presser foot and position the fabric with its edge lining up with a seam guide line on the needle plate.
Lower the needle into the fabric.
Lower the presser foot and smooth the threads toward the back. Depress the foot control.
Gently guide the fabric along the guide line letting the fabric feed by itself.
- ② For fastening the end of seams, press the reverse stitch button and sew several reverse stitches.
Raise the presser foot and remove the fabric, drawing the threads to the back.
- ③ Draw the threads up and into the thread cutter.
The threads are cut the proper length for starting the next seam.



To Change Sewing Direction

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



Using the Seam Guides on the Needle Plate

The seam guides on the needle plate help you to measure seam width.

* The numbers indicate the distance between the center needle position and the guide line.

Numbers on the needle plate	10	15	20	3/8"	4/8"	5/8"	6/8"
Distance in centimeters	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.9

- ① Guide lines
- ② Cornering guide
- ③ Needle plate
- ④ Needle plate hole
- ⑤ Seam width from the center needle position

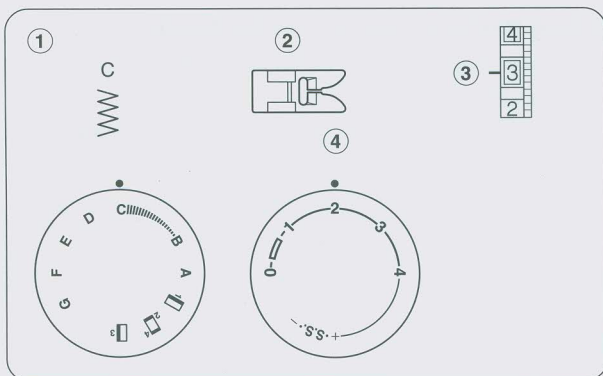
Turning Square Corners

To turn a square corner 1.6 cm (5/8") from the fabric edge. When the fabric edge facing you lines up with the cornering guide as illustrated, stop stitching and lower the needle by turning the handwheel towards you.

Raise the presser foot and turn the fabric to line the edge with the 1.6 cm (5/8") seam guide.

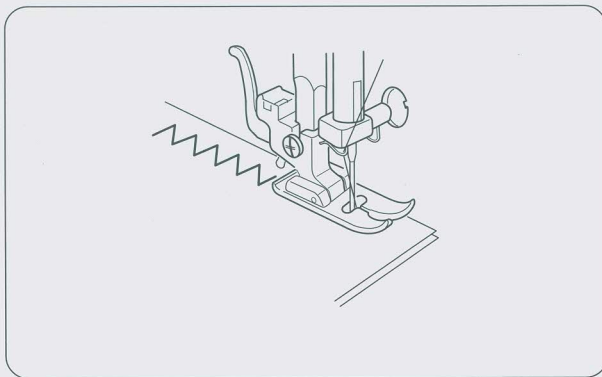
Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in the new direction.

- ② Cornering guide

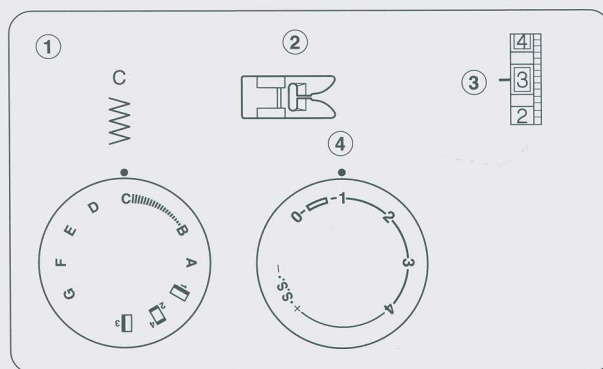


Zigzag Stitching

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



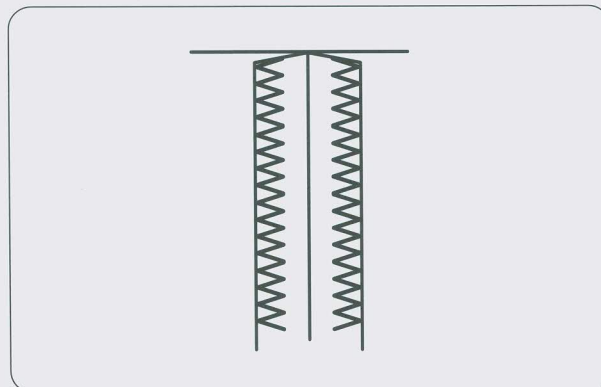
Simple zigzag stitching is widely used for overcasting, sewing on buttons etc.



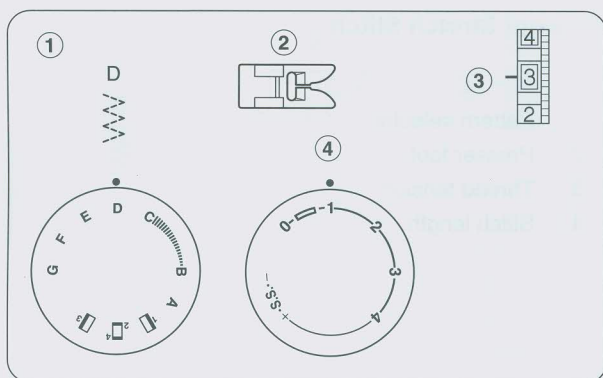
SECTION 4. UTILITY STITCHING

Overcasting

- ① Pattern selector: C
- ② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
- ③ Thread tension: 1-4
- ④ Stitch length: 1-2

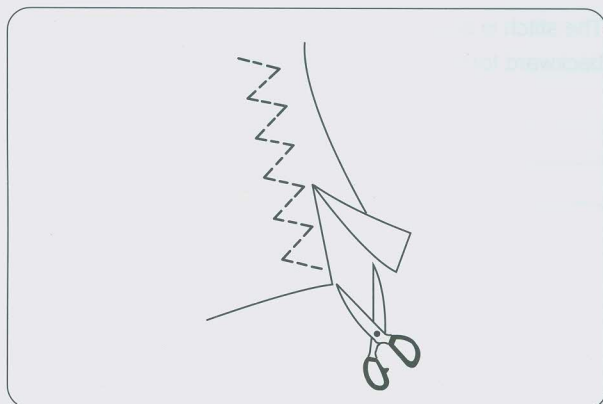


The zigzag stitch is used on the seam allowance to prevent fabric from fraying at raw edges.



Tricot Stitch

- ① Pattern selector: D
- ② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
- ③ Thread tension: 1-4
- ④ Stitch length: 0.5-1.5



This stitch is used to finish the seam allowance on synthetics and other fabrics that tend to pucker.

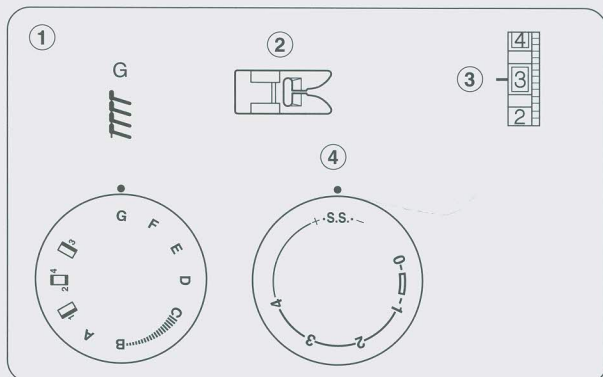
Place your fabric to allow a 1.6 cm (5/8") seam.

Trim the seam allowance after sewing.

Note:

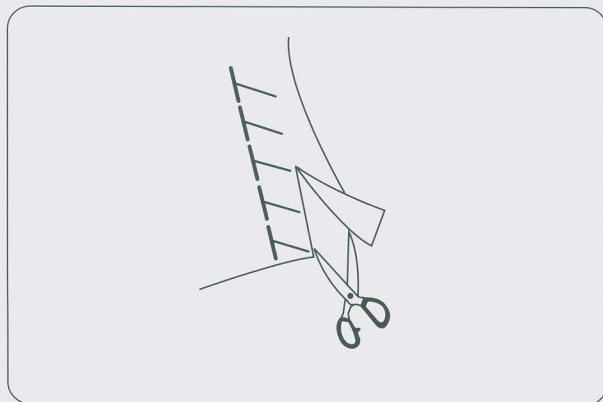
Be careful not to cut the stitches.

It is also handy for darning and mending tears.



Knit Stitch

- ① Pattern selector: G
- ② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
- ③ Thread tension: 1-4
- ④ Stitch length: S.S.



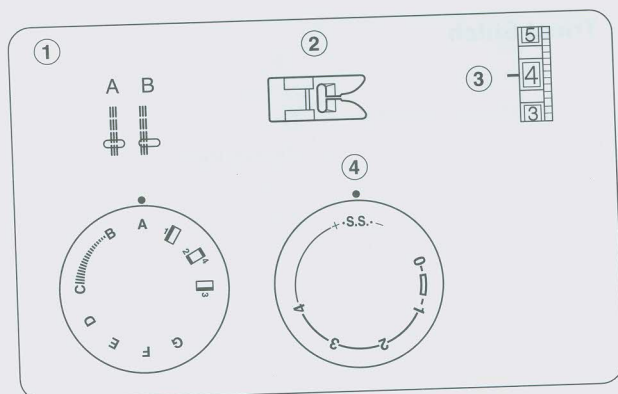
This knit stitch is ideal for sewing swimwear and stretch velour because it provides the greatest amount of elasticity and strength.

Place your fabric to allow a 1.6 cm (5/8") seam.

Trim the seam allowance after sewing.

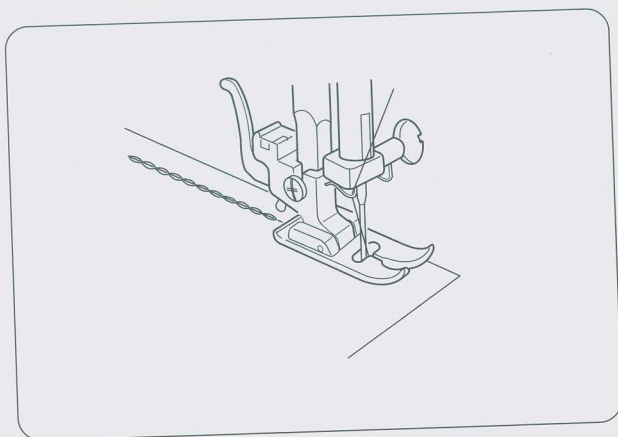
Note:

Be careful not to cut the stitches.

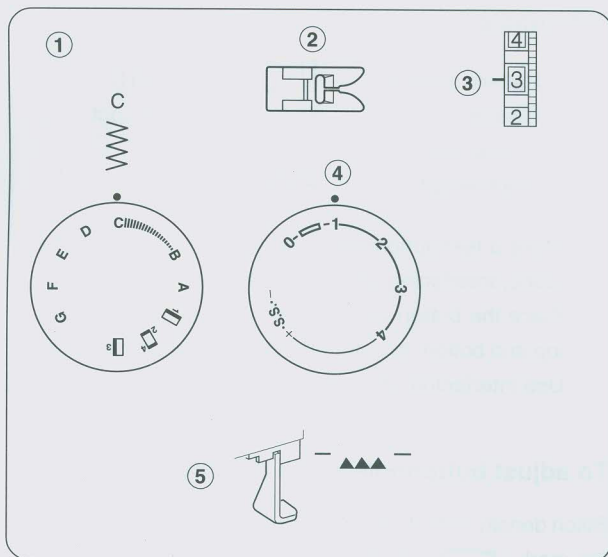


Straight Stretch Stitch

- ① Pattern selector: A or B
- ② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
- ③ Thread tension: 2-6
- ④ Stitch length: S.S.

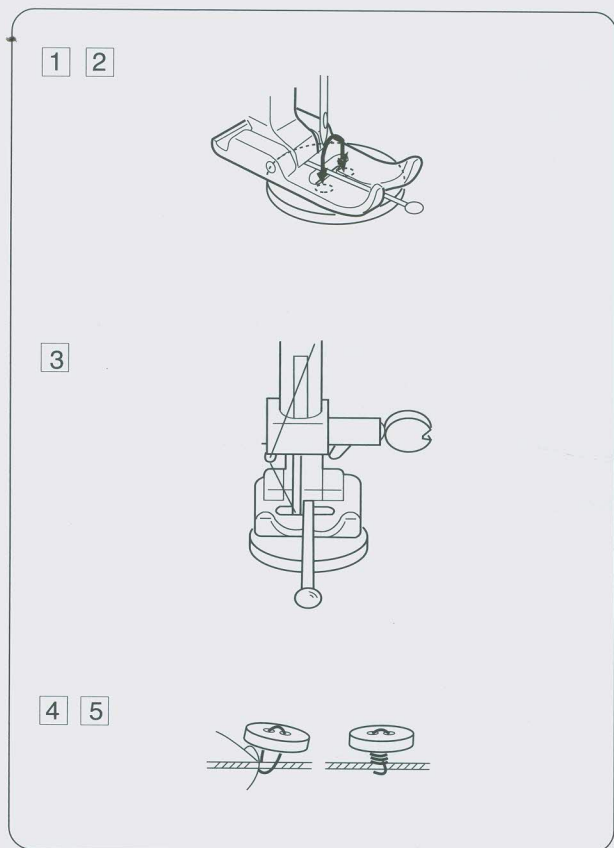


The stitch is sewn with two stitches forward and one stitch backward forming a seam that does not rip easily.



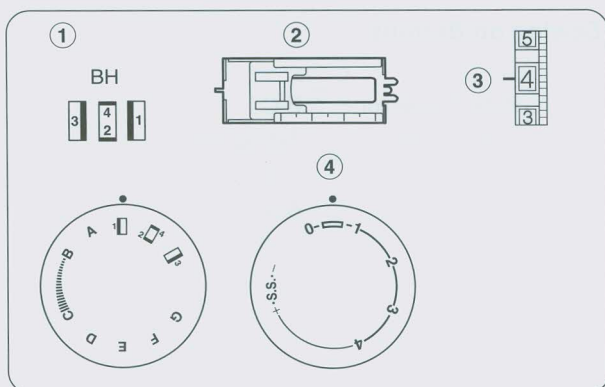
Sewing on Buttons

- ① Pattern selector: B-C
- ② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
- ③ Thread tension: 1-3
- ④ Stitch length: Any
- ⑤ Feed dog: Dropped




- 1 Adjust the stitch width, and turn the handwheel to check if the needle enters into each hole in the button.
- 2 Lower the foot to hold the button in place. The holes in the button should align with the slot of the foot.
- 3 A pin can be placed on the foot to form a shank. Make sure to check if the needle enters into both holes in the button. Sew about 10 stitches and cut the needle and bobbin threads, leaving a 20 cm (8") tail.
- 4 Bring the needle threads between the button and fabric through the holes in the button.
- 5 Pull the needle threads to pick bobbin threads up to the right side of the fabric. Wind the threads to form a shank and tie them together.

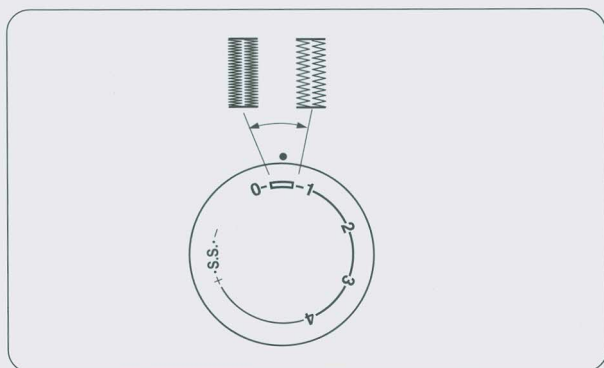
* Raise the feed dog after sewing.




Buttonhole

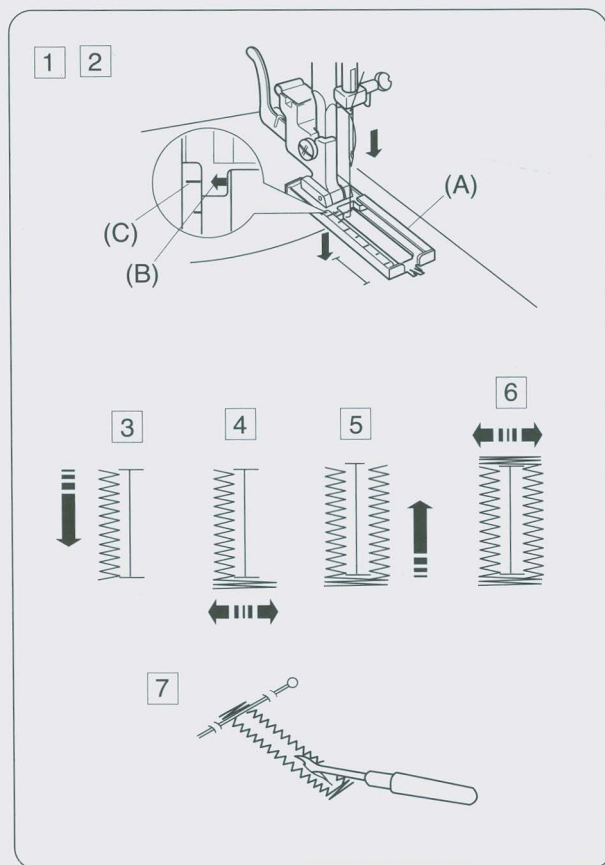
- ① Pattern selector: 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 (BH)
- ② Presser foot: Sliding buttonhole foot
- ③ Thread tension: 1-5
- ④ Stitch length:  (0.5-1)

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



To adjust buttonhole stitch density.

Stitch density of buttonhole sewing should be adjusted within the mark "  " on the stitch length dial.

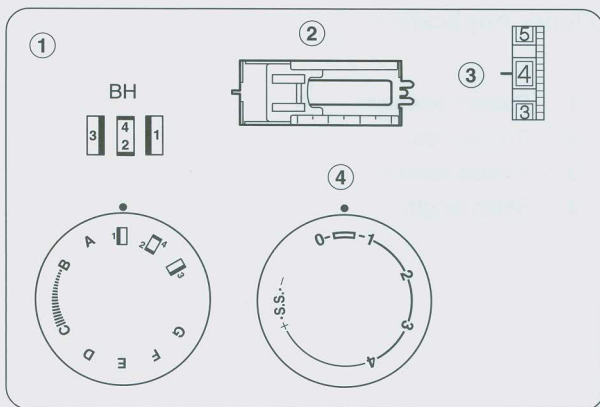


- ① Carefully mark buttonhole length on fabric. Place the fabric under the foot with the buttonhole marking running toward you.
- ② Move the slider (A) toward you so that the top mark (C) on the slider meets the start mark (B). Line up the markings on the foot with the top mark on the fabric.

Note:

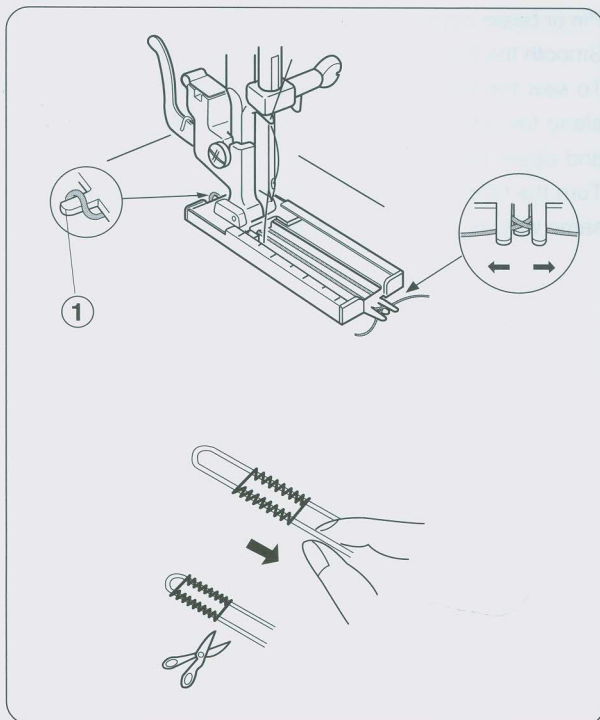
The scale on the slider is engraved in centimeters.

- ③ Set the pattern selector dial at "1". Sew forward until you reach the front marking of your buttonhole. Stop sewing at a left stitch.
- ④ Set the pattern selector dial at "2". Sew 5 stitches. Stop sewing at a right stitch.
- ⑤ Set the pattern selector dial at "3". Sew until you reach the back marking of the buttonhole. Stop sewing at a right stitch.
- ⑥ Set the pattern selector dial at "4". Sew a few bartacks and raise the needle from the fabric. Set the pattern selector dial at a straight stitch. Sew a few locking stitches.
- ⑦ Remove the fabric from the machine and cut the sewing thread. Insert a pin inside the bartack. Then cut the opening with a seam ripper. Take care not to cut the stitches.

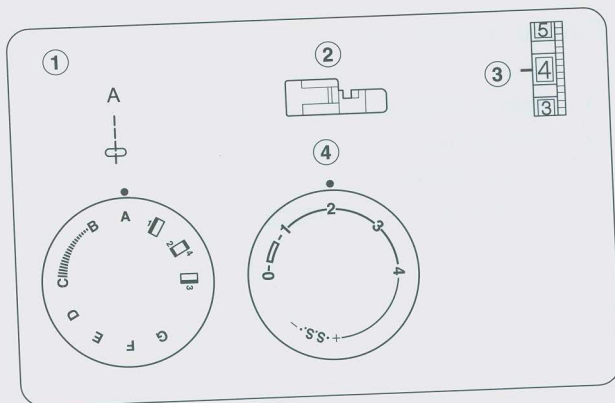


Corded Buttonhole

- ① Pattern selector: 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 (BH)
- ② Presser foot: Sliding buttonhole foot
- ③ Thread tension: 1 – 5
- ④ Stitch length:  (0.5 – 1)

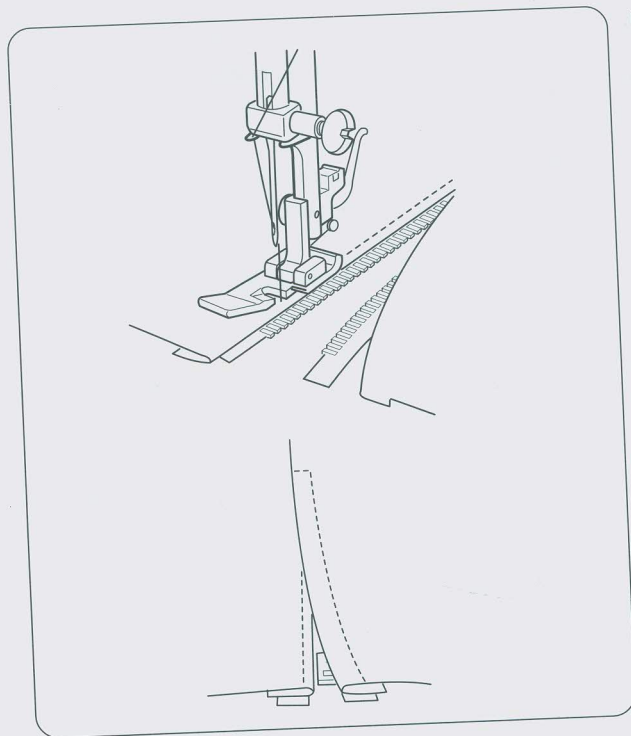


- ① With the buttonhole foot raised, hook the cord on the cord spur at the back of the buttonhole foot.
- ② Bring the ends toward you under the buttonhole foot until they clear the front end.
- ③ Hook the filler cord into the forks on the front of foot to hold them tight.
- ④ Lower the needle into the garment where the buttonhole will start and lower the foot.
- ⑤ Depress the foot control gently and sew the buttonhole. Each side of the buttonhole and the bartacks will be sewn over the cord.
- ⑥ Remove the fabric from the machine and cut the sewing threads.
- ⑦ Pull the left end of the filler cord to tighten it.
- ⑧ Thread the end through a darning needle, draw to the wrong side of the fabric and cut.

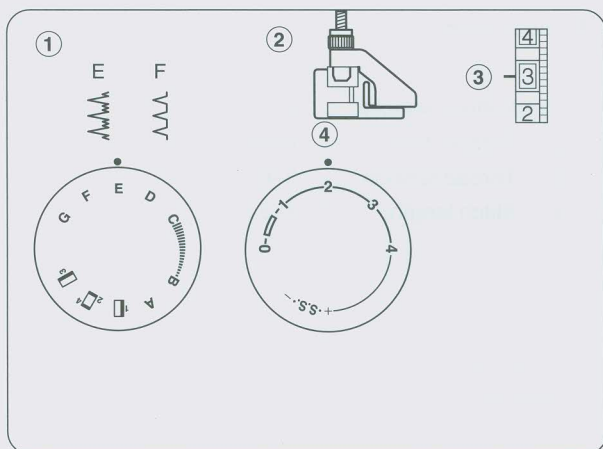


Zipper Application

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| ① | Pattern selector: | A |
| ② | Presser foot: | Zipper foot |
| ③ | Thread tension: | 3 - 6 |
| ④ | Stitch length: | 1.5 - 4 |

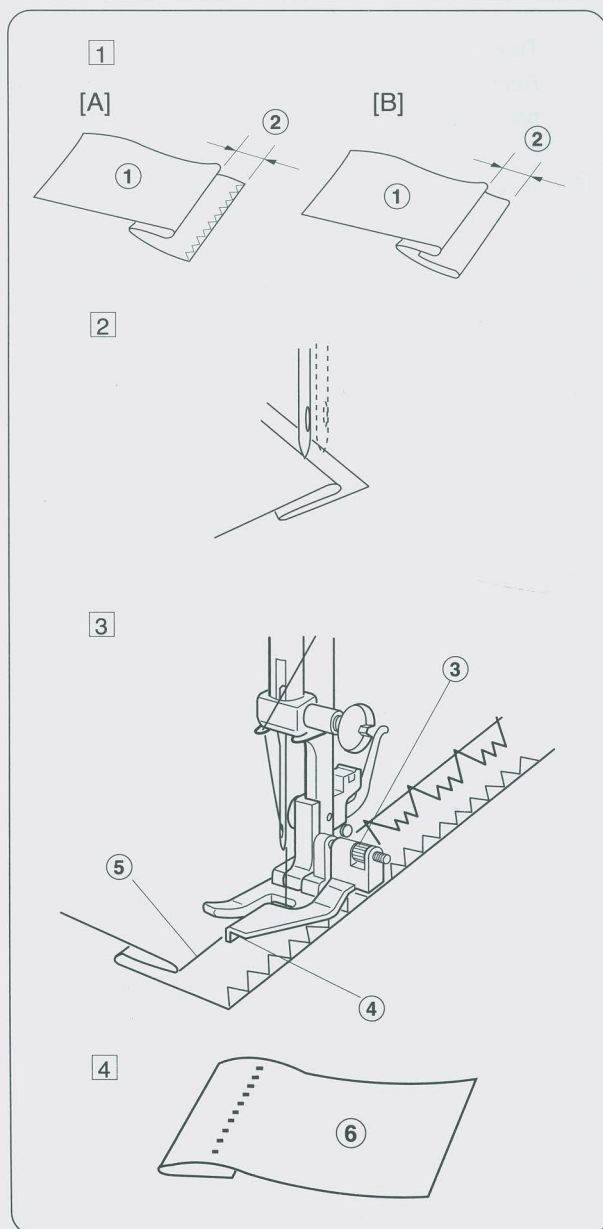


Pin or baste zipper tape to fabric and place it under the foot. Smooth the threads toward the back and lower the foot. To sew the left side of the zipper, guide the zipper teeth along the edge of the foot and stitch through the garment and zipper tape. Turn the fabric and sew the other side of the zipper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



Blind Stitch Hemming

- ① Pattern selector: E or F
- ② Presser foot: Blind hem foot
- ③ Thread tension: 2-4
- ④ Stitch length: 1-3



- ① Fold up the hem and fold it back to from a 0.4 to 0.7cm (1/4") allowance as illustrated.

① Wrong side of the fabric

② 0.4 to 0.7 cm (1/4")

[A] Heavy weight fabrics

[B] Light or medium weight fabrics

- ② Position the fabric so that the needle just pierces the edge of the fold when the needle swings to the extreme left.

Lower the presser foot.

- ③ Turn the guide screw to adjust the guide aligning with the folded edge.

Sew along the folded edge guiding the fabric so the needle catches the folded edge.

③ Guide screw

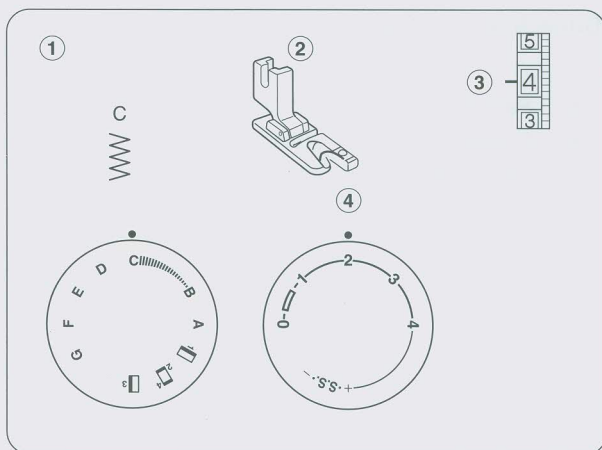
④ Guide

⑤ Folded edge

- ④ Open the fold flat.

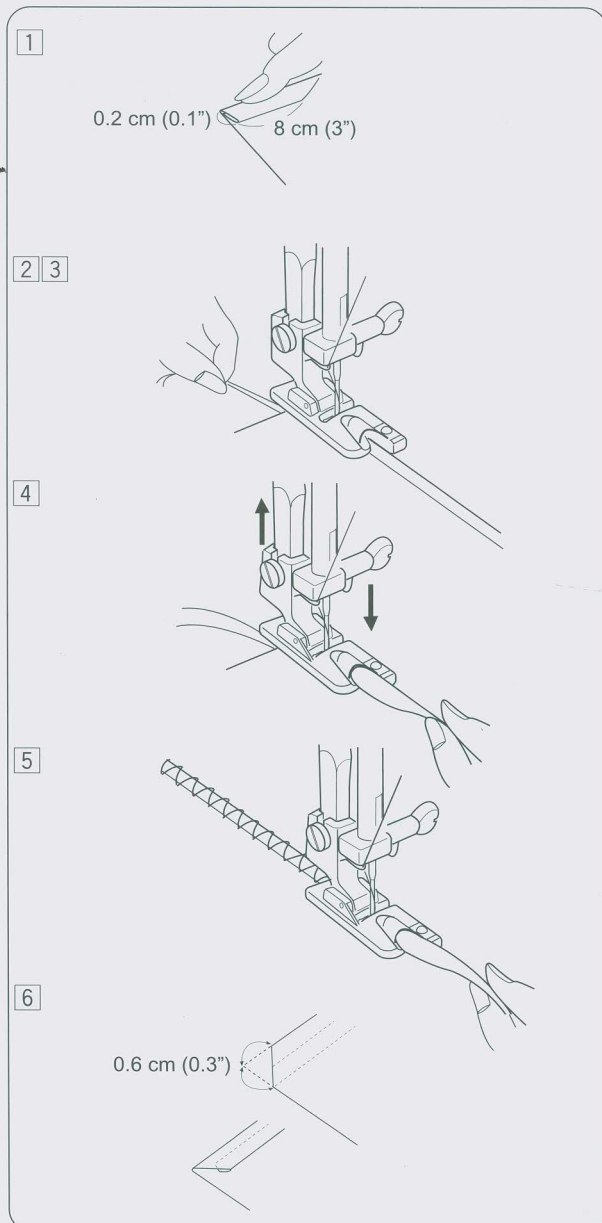
⑥ Right side of the fabric

* If the needle drops far to the left of the fold, the stitches will show on the right side of the fabric.



Rolled Hem

- 1 Pattern selector: C
- 2 Presser foot: Round hemmer foot
- 3 Thread tension: 3-6
- 4 Stitch length: 1-2.5



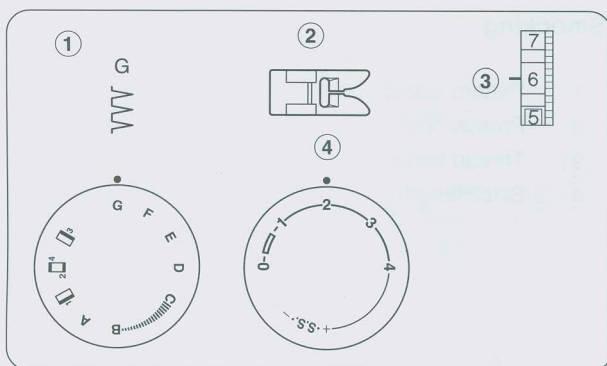
Turn the power switch off.

Remove the foot holder and attach the round hemmer foot (see page 5).

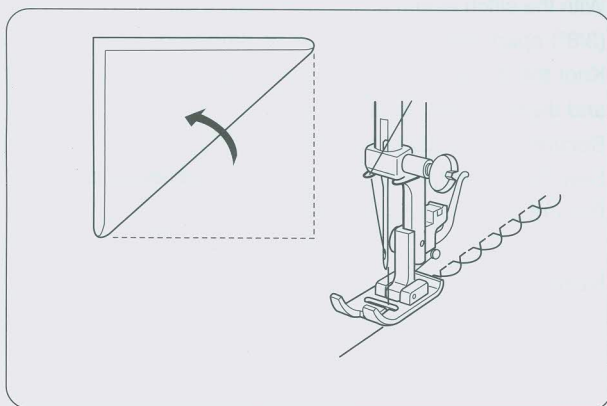
- 1 Make a double 0.2 cm (0.1") fold approximately 8 cm (3") in length.
- 2 Lower the needle at the left stitch into the fabric at the point to the left of the hem (not on the hem). Lower the round hemmer foot.
- 3 Turn the power switch on. Sew 3 or 4 stitches while pulling the needle and bobbin threads.
- 4 Lower the needle into the fabric and raise the foot. Insert the folded portion of the fabric into the curl of the foot.
- 5 Lower the foot, then sew while lifting up the edge of the fabric to keep it feeding into the curl smoothly and evenly.
* Needle at the right stitch should be off the hem (not on the hem).
- 6 Trim about 0.6 cm (0.3") from corners as illustrated, to reduce bulk.

SECTION 5. DECORATIVE STITCHING

Shell Tuck



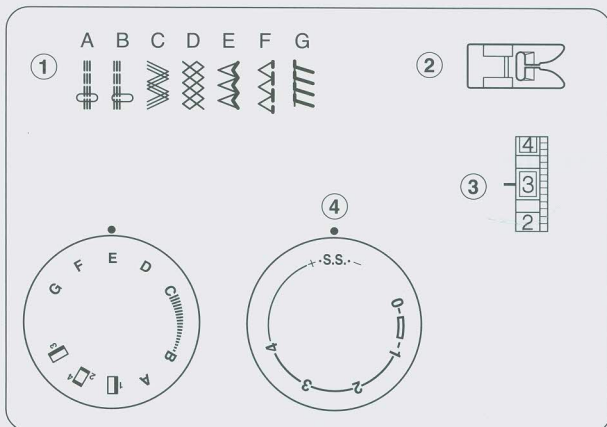
- ① Pattern selector: G
- ② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
- ③ Thread tension: 6-8
- ④ Stitch length: 2-3



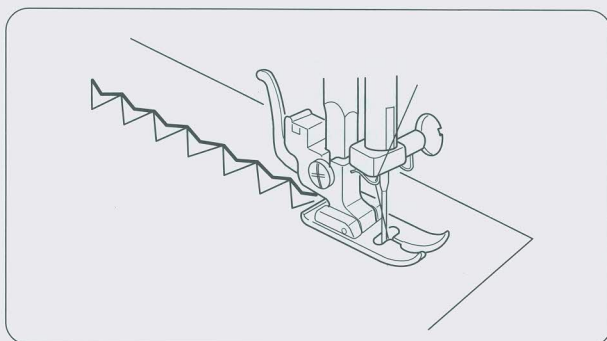
Place the folded edge along the slot of foot.

The needle should fall off the edge of the fabric on the right forming a tuck.

Stretch Stitch Patterns



- ① Pattern selector: A-G
- ② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
- ③ Thread tension: 1-4
- ④ Stitch length: S.S.

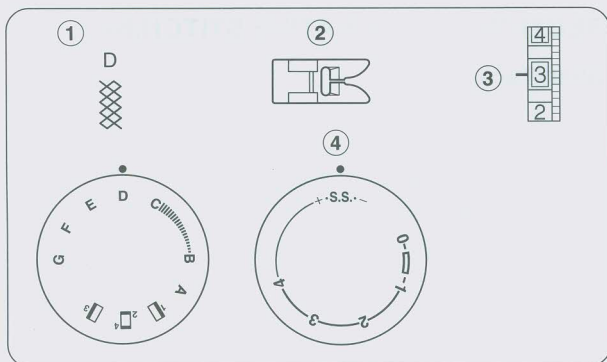


If forward and reverse feeds become unbalanced due to the type of fabric, adjust the balance by turning the stitch length dial as follows:

If patterns are compressed, turn the dial toward " + ".

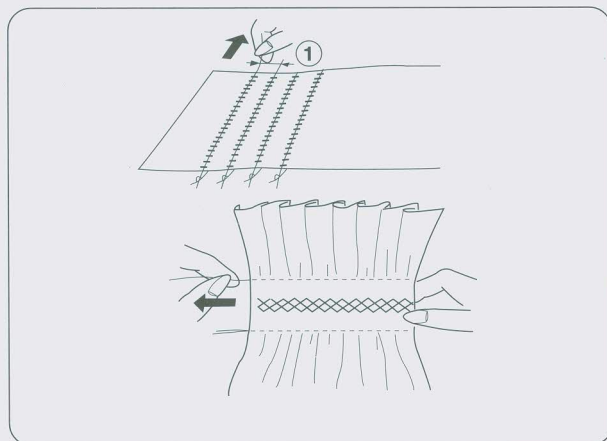
If patterns are drawn, turn the dial toward " - ".

(See page 12)



Smocking

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



With the stitch length at "4", sew straight stitching lines 1 cm (3/8") apart, across the area to be smocked.

Knot the threads along one edge. Pull the bobbin threads and distribute the gathers evenly.

Secure the threads at the other end.

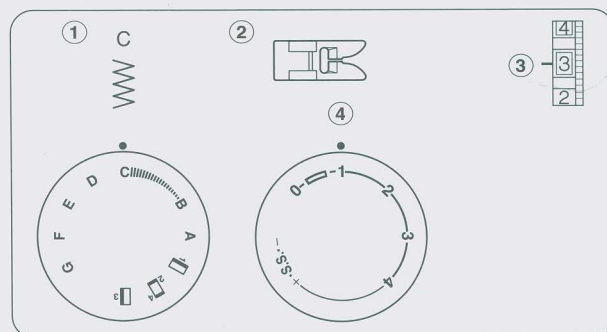
Sew the decorative stitch between the gathering stitches.

Pull out the gathering stitches.

Note:

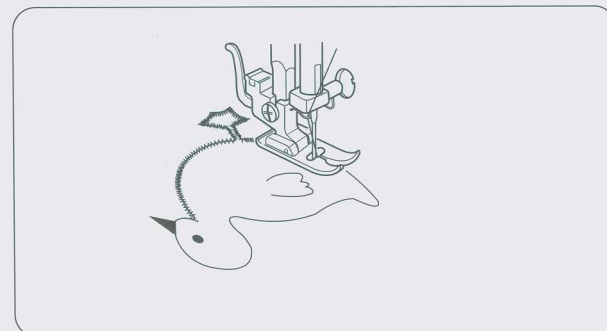
Loosen the needle thread tension to make gathering easier.

- ① 1 cm (3/8")



Applique

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



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

When sewing corners, lower the needle down into the fabric. Raise the presser foot and pivot fabric to the right or left.

SECTION 6. CARE OF YOUR MACHINE

Dismantling and Assembling Hook Race Unit

Caution:

Turn off the power switch and/or unplug the machine.

To dismantle hook race unit:

Raise the needle to its highest position and open the hook cover.

Open the hinged latch of bobbin case and take it out of the machine.

Open the hook race ring holders and remove the hook race ring.

Remove the hook.

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

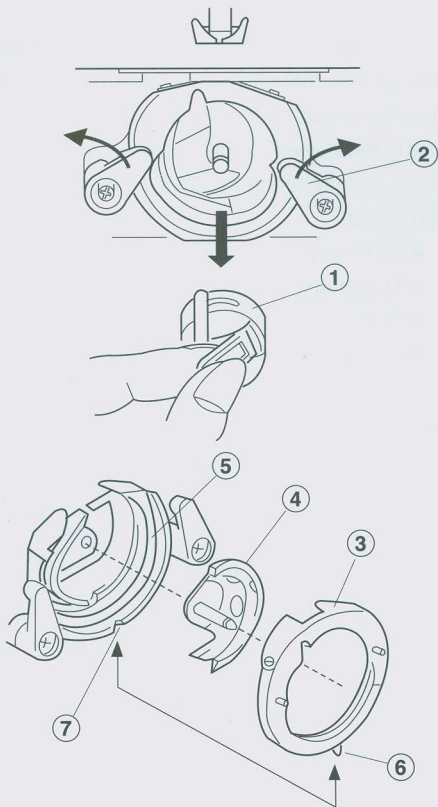
- ① Bobbin case
- ② Hook race ring holder
- ③ Hook race ring
- ④ Hook
- ⑤ Hook race

To assemble hook race unit:

Hold the hook by the center pin and fit it carefully back into the hook race, forming a perfect circle with the shuttle driver. Attach the hook race ring making sure the bottom pin fits into the notch.

Lock the hook race ring by turning the holders back into position. Insert the bobbin case.

- ⑥ Pin
- ⑦ Notch



Cleaning the Feed Dog

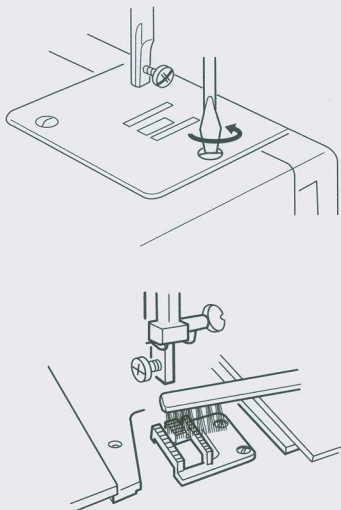
Caution:

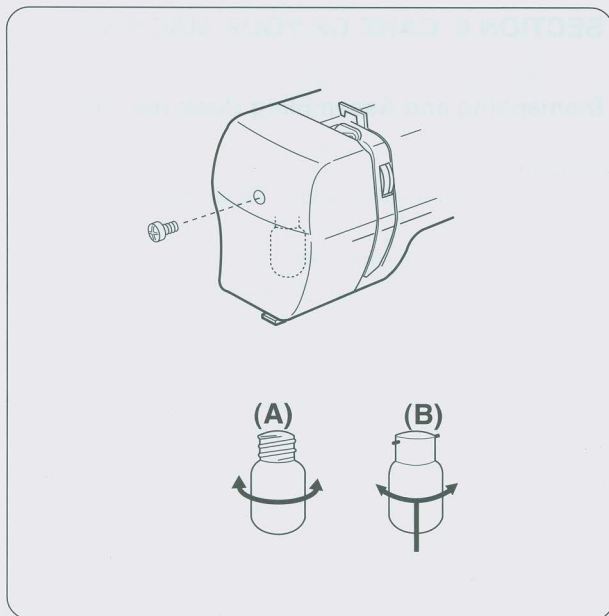
Turn off the power switch and/or unplug the machine before cleaning the feed dog.

Remove the needle and the presser foot.

Remove the needle plate set screw and remove the needle plate.

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





Sewing Light

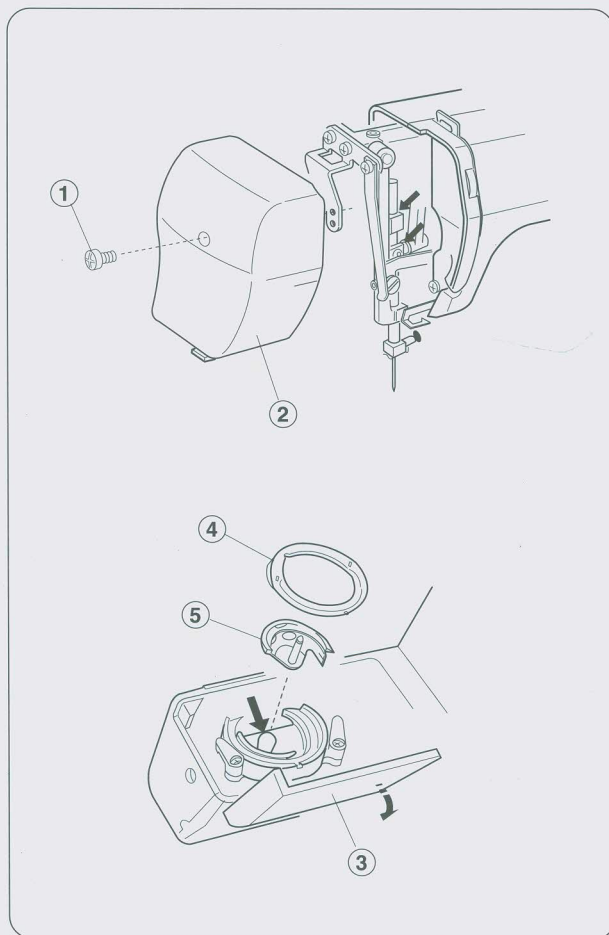
The sewing light is located behind the face plate. To change the bulb, take the face plate off the sewing machine by removing the setscrew.

- * Unplug the power supply before changing the bulb.
- * Do not dismantle the machine other than explained in this manual.

- (A) ● To remove: Turn to the left.
 ● To replace: Turn to the right.
- (B) ● To remove: Push and twist to the left.
 ● To replace: Push and twist to the right.

Warning:

The bulb may be HOT. Protect your fingers when handle it.



Oil the Machine

Caution:

Turn off the power switch and/or unplug the machine before oil the machine.

Oil the points as shown at least once a year.

Use good quality sewing machine oil.

One or two drops of oil is sufficient.

Remove excess oil, otherwise it may stain fabric.

In case machine is not used for an extended time, oil it before sewing.

Oil behind the face plate

Remove the screw and face plate.

Oil the point as indicated in the illustration.

- ① Screw
- ② Face plate

Oil behind the shuttle hook area

Open the hook cover.

Remove the hook race ring and hook.

Oil the point as indicated in the illustration.

- ③ Hook cover
- ④ Hook race ring
- ⑤ Hook

Troubleshooting

Condition	Cause	Reference
The needle thread breaks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 2. The needle thread tension is too tight. 3. The needle is bent or blunt. 4. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 5. The fabric is not being drawn to the back when sewing is finished. 6. The thread is either too heavy or too fine for the needle. 	<p>See Page 9</p> <p>See Page 11</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 14</p> <p>See Page 6</p>
The bobbin thread breaks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The bobbin thread is not threaded properly in the bobbin case. 2. Lint has collected in the bobbin case. 3. The bobbin is damaged and doesn't turn smoothly. 	<p>See Page 8</p> <p>Clean the bobbin case.</p> <p>Exchange bobbin.</p>
The needle breaks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle clamp screw is loose. 4. The tension of the needle thread is too tight. 5. The fabric is not drawn to the back when sewing is finished. 6. The needle is too fine for the fabric being sewn. 7. The pattern selector dial had been turned while the needle was in the material. 	<p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 11</p> <p>See Page 14</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 12</p>
Skipped stitches	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle and/or threads are not suitable for the work being sewn. 4. A BLUE TIPPED needle is not being used for sewing stretch, very fine fabrics and synthetics. 5. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 	<p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>See Page 9</p>
Seam puckering	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle thread tension is too tight. 2. The machine is not threaded correctly. 3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn. 4. The stitches are too coarse for the fabric being new line sewn. <p>* When sewing extremely light weight materials, place a sheet of paper underneath the fabric.</p>	<p>See Page 11</p> <p>See Page 9</p> <p>See Page 6</p> <p>Make the stitches denser.</p>
Stitches form loops below the work	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle thread tension is too loose. 2. The needle is either too heavy or too fine for the thread. 	<p>See Page 11</p> <p>See Page 6</p>
The cloth is not feeding smoothly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The feed dog is packed with lint. 2. The stitches are too fine. 	<p>See Page 27</p> <p>Make the stitches coarser.</p>
The machine does not work.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The machine is not plugged in. 2. Thread is caught in the hook race. 3. Handwheel has been disengaged for bobbin winding. 	<p>See Page 4</p> <p>See Page 27</p> <p>See Page 8</p>
The machine does not run smoothly and is noisy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threads have been caught in hook mechanism. 2. The feed dog is packed with lint. 	<p>See page 27</p> <p>See Page 27</p>