

HZL-HT710

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

**Attention**

Please read this instruction manual before using the machine as it contains important operational and safety information.

Keep this manual accessible so that you may refer to it at anytime while operating the machine.

"Important safety instructions"

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following: Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.

"DANGER ____ To reduce the risk of electric shock:"

1. The 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. Do not use the appliance as a toy. Caution is advised when the appliance is used by children, or near children. This sewing machine 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 sewing machine in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the sewing machine. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.
2. Use this appliance only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
3. Never operate this appliance 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 the appliance to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never operate the appliance with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot control free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
5. Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.
6. Always use the proper stitch plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
7. Do not use bent needles.
8. Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
9. Switch the sewing machine off ("O") when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot.
10. Always unplug the machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, when lubricating or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.

11. Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
12. Do not use outdoors.
13. Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
14. To disconnect, turn all controls to the off ("O") position, then remove plug from outlet.
15. Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
16. Basically, the machine should be disconnected from the electricity supply when not in use.
17. If the power cord of this appliance is damaged, it must be replaced with a special cord by your nearest authorized dealer or service center.
18. (Except USA/Canada) This machine is provided with double insulation. Use only identical replacement parts. See instructions for servicing Double-Insulated machine.
19. When you sew slowly for long time, machine will have heat or unusual smell occurs. In this case, disconnect the plug from the wall outlet and use it after a while. Contact your nearest dealer if it still occurs.
20. Don't use the machine if it's wet or in humid environment.
21. The sewing machine is equipped with a LED lamp. If the LED lamp is broken, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent in order to avoid a hazard.
22. Never place anything on the foot control.
23. 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.
24. The sound pressure level under normal operating conditions is 75dB(A).
25. Keep the instruction at a suitable place that close to the machine, and hand it over if you give the machine to a third party.

"SERVICING DOUBLE-INSULATED PRODUCTS (Except USA / Canada)"

In a double-insulated product, two systems of insulation are provided instead of grounding. No grounding means is provided on a double-insulated product nor should a means for grounding be added to the product. Servicing a double-insulated product requires extreme care and knowledge of the system and should only be done by qualified service personnel. Replacement parts for a double-insulated product must be identical to those parts in the product. A double-insulated product is marked with the words DOUBLE INSULATION or DOUBLE INSULATED.

The symbol  may also be marked on the product.

"SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS"

"This sewing machine is intended for household use only."

Congratulations on your purchase of a JUKI sewing machine.

Please be sure to read safety precautions in "To use the sewing machine safely" in the Instruction Manual before use to fully understand the functions and operating procedures of the sewing machine so as to use the sewing machine for a long time.



After you have read the Instruction Manual, please be sure to keep it together with the warranty so that you can read it whenever necessary.

The instruction manual is subject to change without prior notice for improvement.











To use the sewing machine safely

Marks and pictographs included in the Instruction Manual and shown on the sewing machine are used so as to ensure safe operation of the sewing machine and to prevent possible risk of injury to the user and other people.

Warning marks are used for different purposes as described below.

 WARNING	Indicates that there is a possible risk of death or serious injury if this mark is ignored and the sewing machine is used in a wrong manner.
 CAUTION	Indicates the operation, etc. which can cause a possible risk of personal injury and/or physical damage if this mark is ignored and the sewing machine is used in a wrong manner.

Pictographs mean the following:

	Danger warning which is not specified		There is a risk of electrical shock		There is a risk of fire		There is a risk of injury to hands, etc.
	Prohibited matter which is not specified		Disassembly/alteration is prohibited		Do not place fingers under the needle		Do not pour oil, etc.
	Generally required behavior		Disconnect the power plug				



Please access to the QR code for support tutorial videos.

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLY0cKTfy6QwtTFtWao0wA7fKIRNSQyo->

WARNING

For the combination of the material and the thread and needle, in particular, refer to the explanation table in "MATCHING NEEDLE / FABRIC/ THREAD".

If the needle or thread does not match the material used such as in the case that an extra heavyweight material (e.g., denim) is sewn with a thin needle (#11 or higher), the needle can break resulting in an unexpected personal injury.

Other precautions

- Do not put the sewing machine under the direct sunlight or in a humid place.



- Do not wipe the sewing machine with solvent such as thinner.

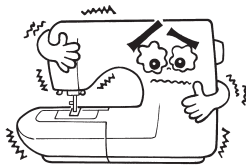
When the sewing machine is soiled, put a small quantity of neutral detergent on a piece of soft cloth and carefully wipe off the sewing machine with it.



Be aware that the following state can take place since the sewing machine incorporates semi-conductor electronic parts and precise electronic circuits.

- 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.



* The operating temperature of the sewing machine is between 5°C and 40°C. Do not use the sewing machine under the direct sunlight, near the burning things such as a stove and candle, or in a humid place. By so doing, the temperature in the interior portion of the sewing machine can rise or the coating of the power cord can melt, causing fire or electrical shock.



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.

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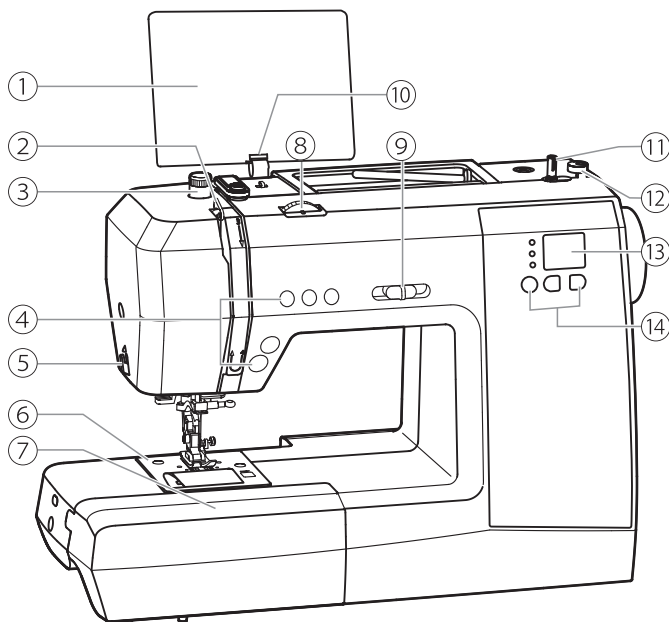
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Machine Introduction

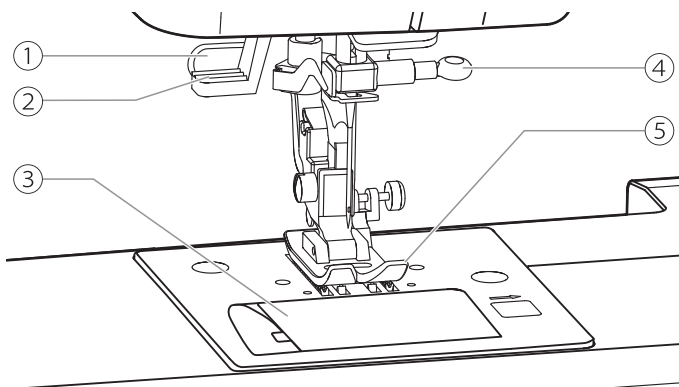
Principal parts of the machine



* The s titch pattern plate clip is in the accessory box.

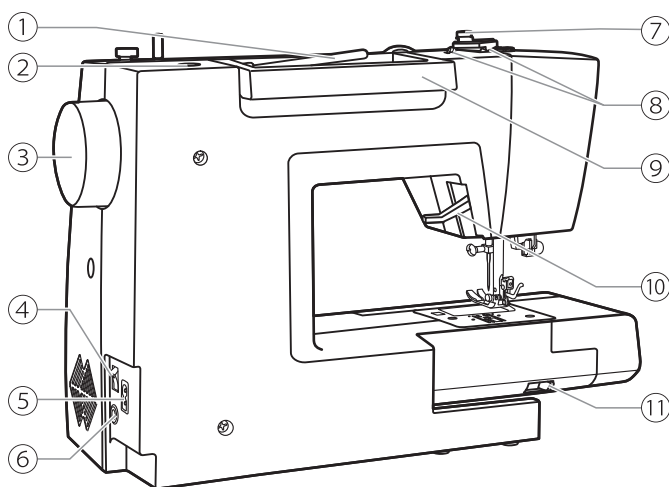
❖ Front overview

- ① Stitch pattern plate
- ② Take-up lever
- ③ Presser foot pressure dial
- ④ Operation buttons
- ⑤ Thread cutter
- ⑥ Needle plate
- ⑦ Sewing table and accessory box
- ⑧ Tension dial
- ⑨ Speed adjustment slider
- ⑩ Stitch pattern plate clip*
- ⑪ Bobbin winder spindle
- ⑫ Bobbin winder stopper
- ⑬ LCD screen
- ⑭ Function buttons



❖ Needle area overview

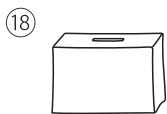
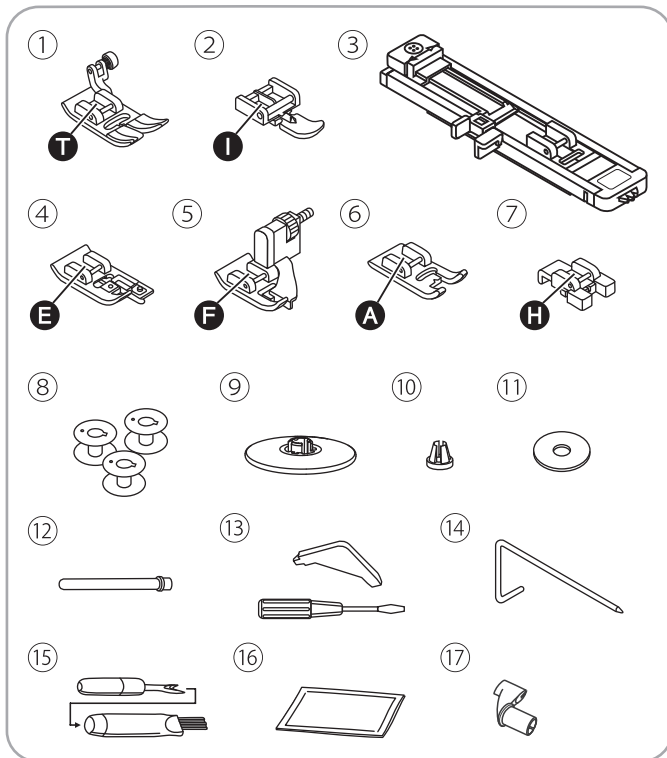
- ① Buttonhole lever
- ② Needle threader
- ③ Bobbin cover
- ④ Needle clamp screw
- ⑤ Presser foot



❖ Back overview

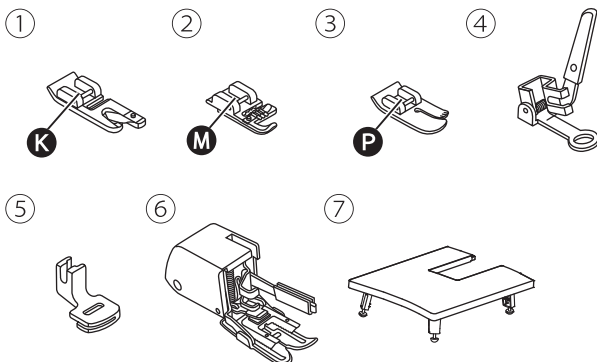
- ① Horizontal spool pin
- ② Second spool pin hole
- ③ Handwheel
- ④ Main power switch
- ⑤ Power cord socket
- ⑥ Foot controller connector
- ⑦ Bobbin thread guide
- ⑧ Upper thread guide
- ⑨ Handle
- ⑩ Presser foot lifter
- ⑪ Drop feed lever

Accessories



❖ Standard

- ① All purpose foot
- ② Zipper foot
- ③ Buttonhole foot
- ④ Overcasting foot
- ⑤ Blind hem foot
- ⑥ Satin stitch foot
- ⑦ Button sewing foot
- ⑧ Bobbin (3x)
- ⑨ Spool holder (L)
- ⑩ Spool holder (S)
- ⑪ Spool pin felt
- ⑫ Second spool pin
- ⑬ Screwdriver (L shape & S)
- ⑭ Edge/quilting guide
- ⑮ Seam ripper/brush
- ⑯ Pack of needle (3x)
- ⑰ Stitch pattern plate clip
- ⑱ Soft cover



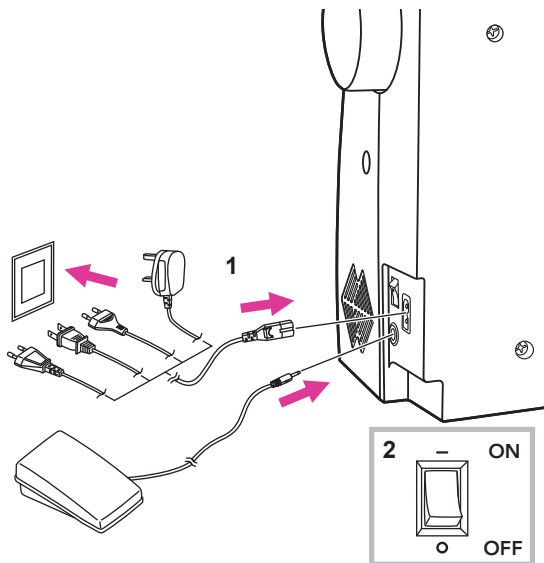
❖ Optional

- ① Hemmer foot
- ② Cording foot
- ③ Quilting foot
- ④ Darning/embroidery foot
- ⑤ Gathering foot
- ⑥ Walking foot
- ⑦ Extension table

Note

To purchase optional accessories, please consult your local dealer for further information.

Connecting machine to power source



⚠ Caution

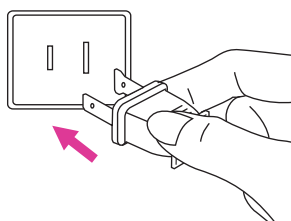
Always make sure that the machine is unplugged from power source and the main switch is off ("O"), when the machine is not in use and before inserting or removing parts.

Before connecting the power supply, make sure that the voltage shown on the rating plate is conforming with your main power.

Put the machine on a stable table.

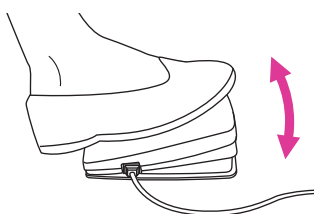
1. Connect the machine to a power source as illustrated.
2. Turn the power switch to on ("I").

The sewing lamp will light up when the switch is turned on.



❖ Polarized plug information

This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other), to reduce the risk of electrical shock; this plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.



❖ Foot control

When the machine is off, insert the foot control plug into its connector on the machine.

Turn on the machine, and then slowly press down the foot control to start sewing. Release the foot control to stop the machine.

❖ Foot controller with needle up and down feature

User can quickly press one step on the foot controller to change the needle position go up or down into the fabric.

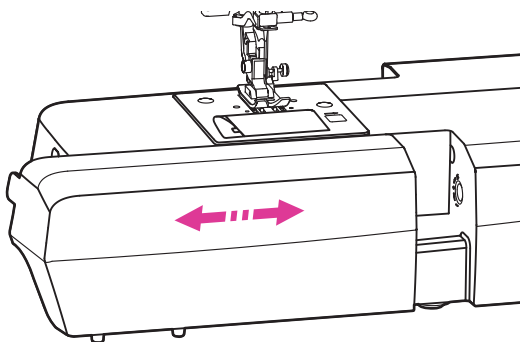
Note

Consult the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person if in doubt as to connect the machine to the power source.



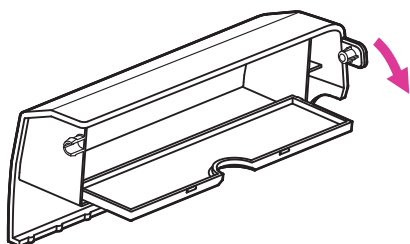
Machine Setup

Sewing table

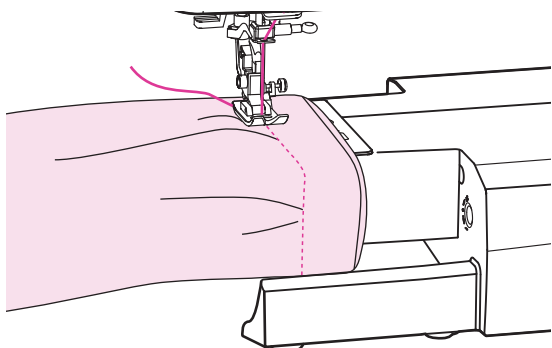


Hold the sewing table horizontally, then pull toward the left to remove it from the machine.

Attach the sewing table, and then push it to the right.



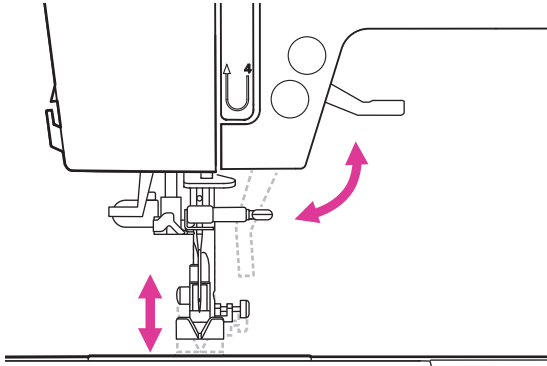
The inside space of the sewing table is used as an accessory box.



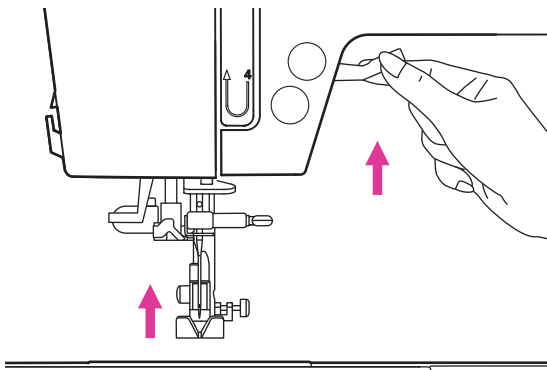
❖ Free arm

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

Two-step presser foot lifter



The presser foot lifter is to raise or lower your presser foot.

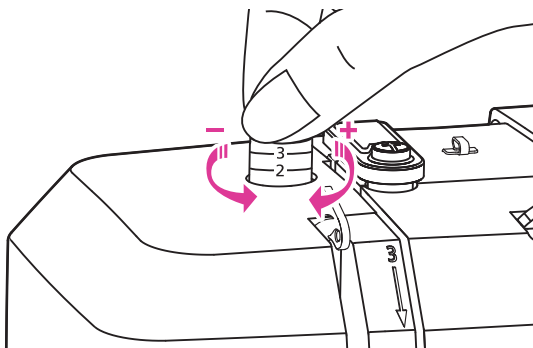


When sewing multi-layers or thick fabrics, the presser foot can be further raised up manually to allow enough space for your sewing work.

Note

The needle must always be at the highest position.

Adjusting the presser foot pressure



The presser foot pressure dial is on the top left of the face plate.

The presser foot pressure of the machine has been pre-set and requires no particular adjustment for general sewing.

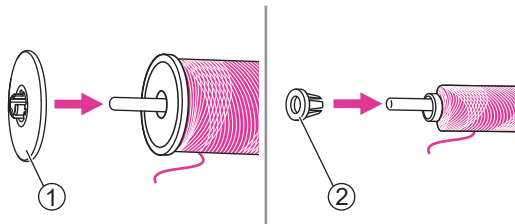
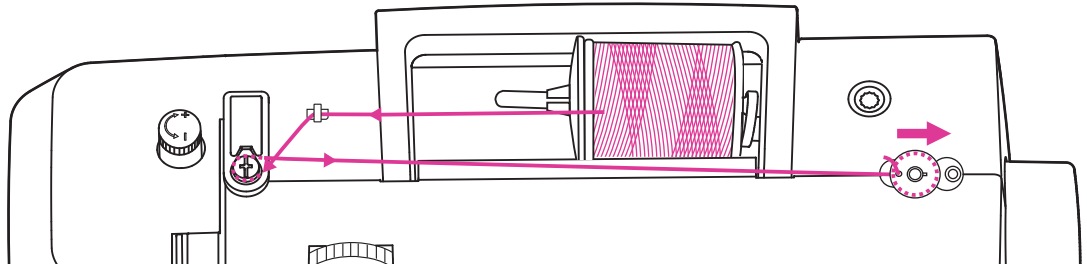
Basic presser foot pressure setting: "2".

For sewing with very thin fabric, reduce the pressure by turning the dial counter-clockwise. If kept turning the dial, it could be take out. By that time, just turn the screw clockwise, it could be locked back and readjust the pressure.

For heavy fabric, increase the pressure by turning it clockwise. Once dial could not be moved any further, it has been reached the bottom, please do not turn any more.

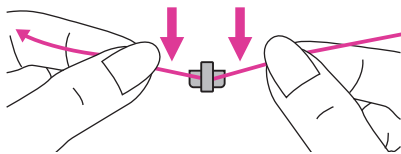
Winding the bobbin

It is important to carry out the threading correctly to get a quality sewing. Otherwise several problems will occur.

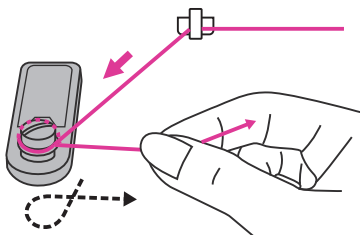


1. Place the thread and spool holder onto the spool pin. For better sewing quality, choose a proper size of the spool holder for the thread and attach it next to the spool.

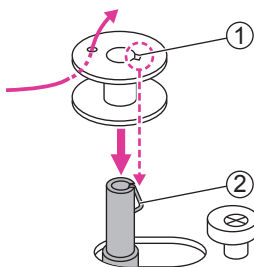
- ① Spool holder (L)
- ② Spool holder (S)



2. Draw the thread from the spool and place the thread in between the upper thread guide.

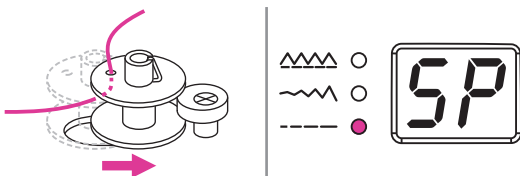


3. Wind the thread clockwise around the tension discs.

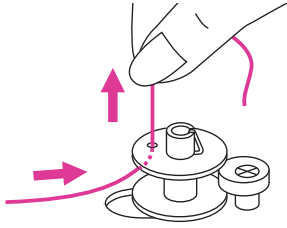


4. Place the thread end through one of the inner holes as illustrated and place the empty bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle. Then align the notch with bobbin winder spindle spring.

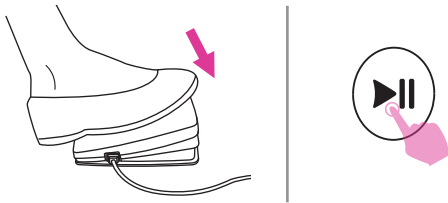
- ① Notch
- ② Bobbin winder spindle spring



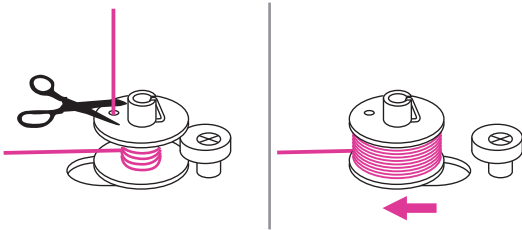
5. Push the bobbin to the right. When the bobbin winder shaft is pushed to the right, indicated to the "SP".



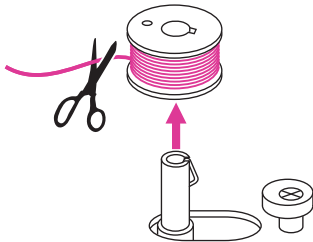
6. Hold the thread tail securely in one hand.



7. Step on the foot control or press the start/stop button to start winding the bobbin.



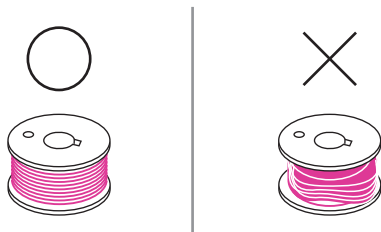
8. After the bobbin has wound a few rounds, stop the machine and cut the thread near the hole of the bobbin. Continue filling the bobbin until it is full. Once the bobbin is full, it rotates slowly. Release the foot control or press the start/stop button to stop the machine, then push the bobbin winder spindle to the left.



9. Cut the thread and then remove the bobbin.

Note

When the bobbin winder spindle is pushed to the right position, it's in "bobbin winding" mode and the machine is not allowed to sew and the handwheel will not be able to turn. To start sewing, push the bobbin winder spindle back 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.

Inserting the bobbin

⚠ Caution

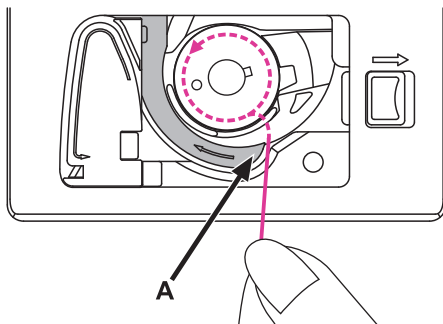
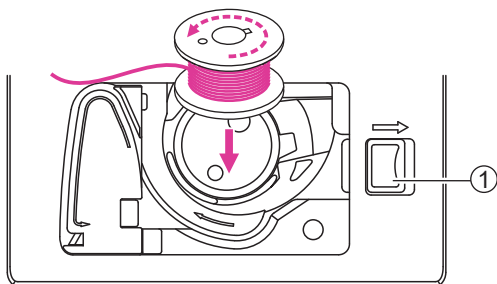
Turn the power switch to off ("O").

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

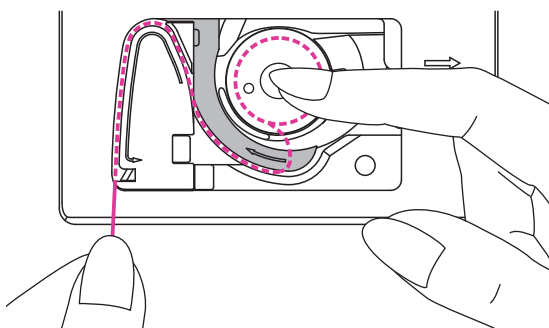
Open the bobbin cover by pushing the release button to the right.

① Release button

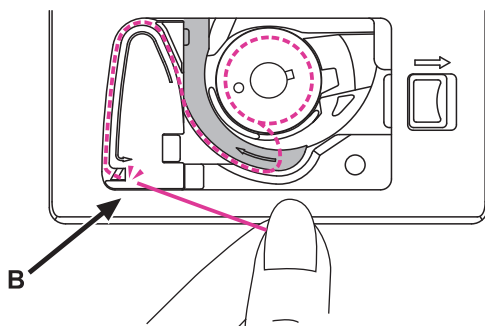
Insert the bobbin in the bobbin case with the thread running in a counter-clockwise direction (arrow).



Pull the thread through the slit (A).



With a finger hold gently on top of the bobbin, please follow the arrow markings and draw the thread into the bobbin thread guide.

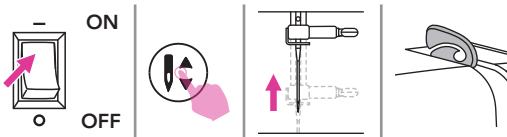
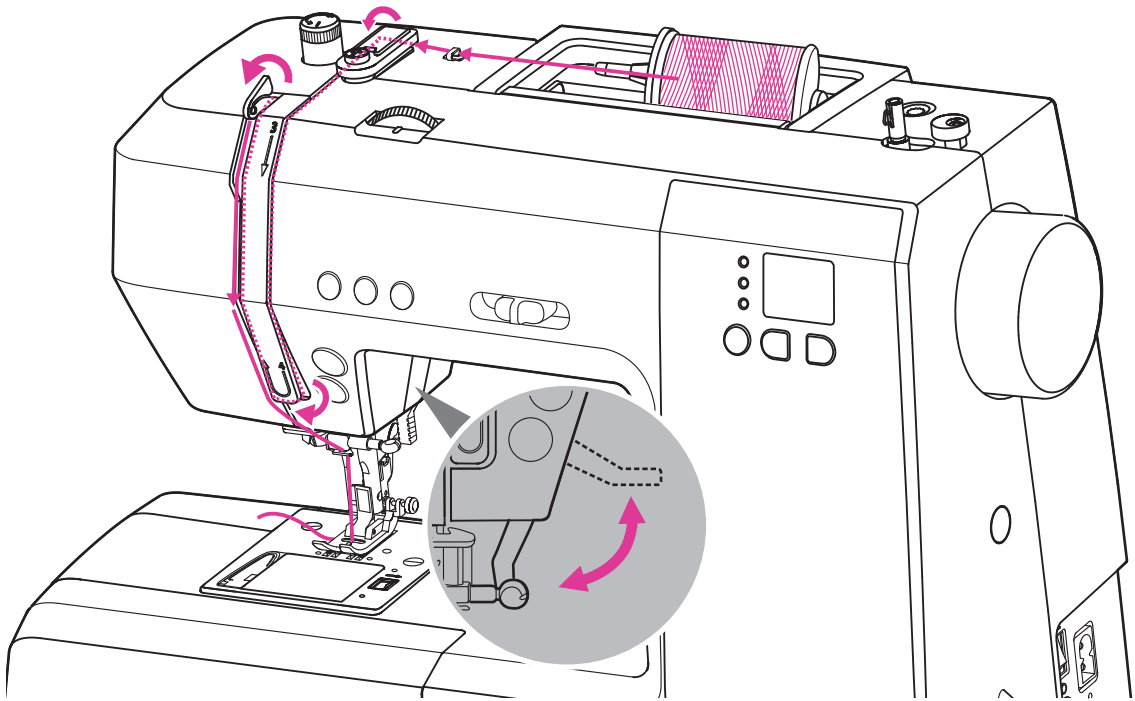


To cut off excessive thread, pull it to the cutter at point (B).

Close the bobbin cover.

Threading the upper thread

It is important to carry out the threading correctly to get a quality sewing. Otherwise several problems will occur.



Note

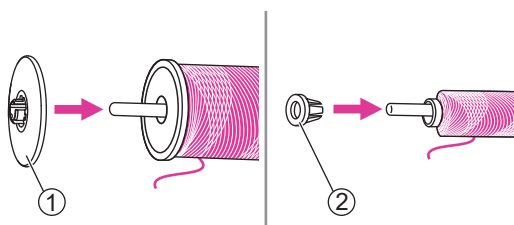
- Turn the power switch to on ("I").
- The needle threader can be with a 75/11 through 100/16 home sewing machine needle.

1. Press the needle up/down position button to bring the needle and take-up lever to highest position.

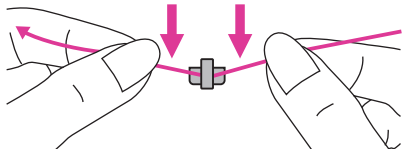
2. Raise the presser foot lifter.



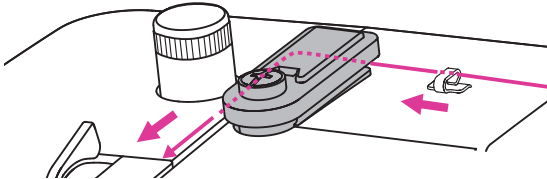
3. Place the thread and spool holder onto the spool pin. For better sewing quality, choose a proper size of the spool holder for the thread and attach it next to the thread.



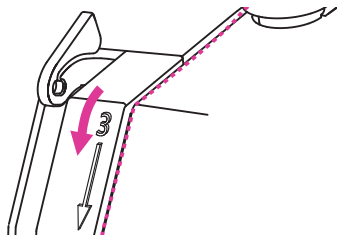
- ① Spool holder (L)
- ② Spool holder (S)



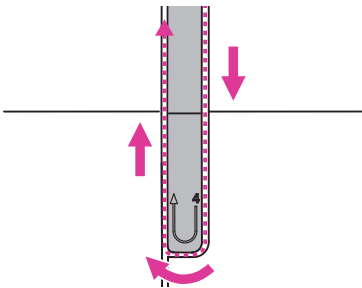
4. Draw the thread from the spool and place the thread in between the upper thread guide.



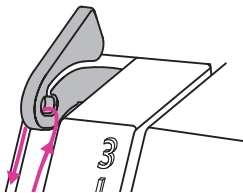
5. Guide the thread ahead and pull the thread through the pre-tension spring as illustrated.



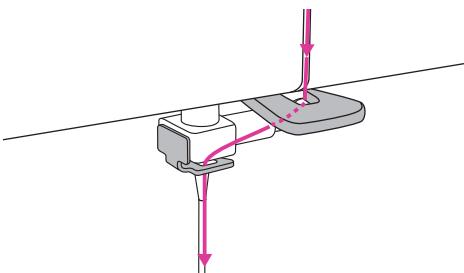
6. Pass the thread in the direction of the arrow in the illustration.



7. Pass the thread under the take-up spring then pull it upwards as arrow marks illustrated.



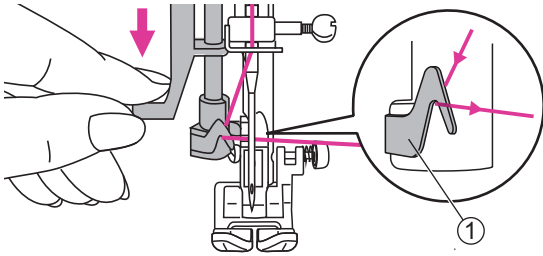
8. Pull the thread to the top then pass the thread through the slotted eye of the take-up lever. Guide the thread down afterwards.



9. Pass the thread behind the flat, horizontal thread guide. Use the needle threader to thread the needle.

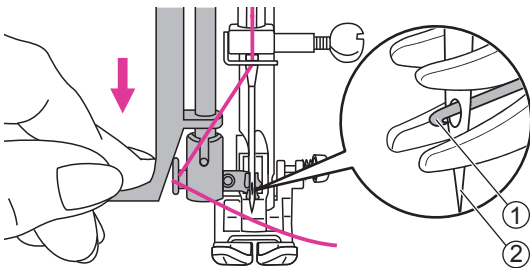


10. Lower the presser foot lifter.



11. Press down the needle threader for a certain distance and cross the thread over the thread guide.

① Thread guide

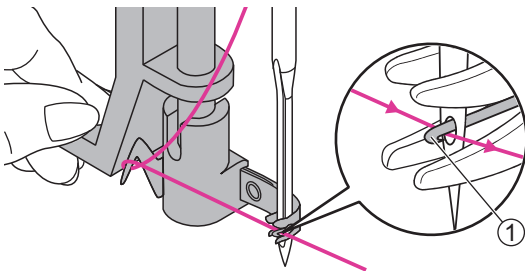


12. Press down the needle threader as far as it goes.

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

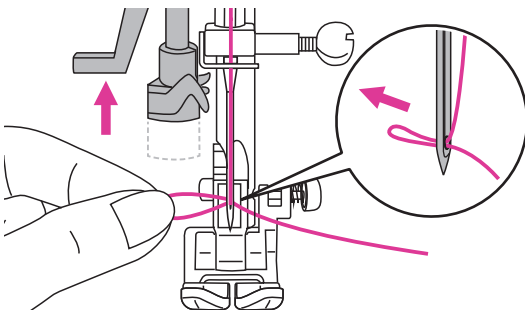
① Hook pin

② Needle



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

① Hook pin

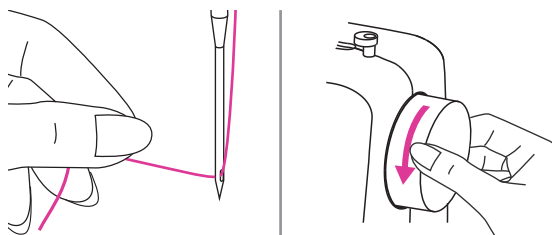


14. Hold the thread loosely and release the lever slowly. The hook turns and passes the thread through the needle eye forming a loop.

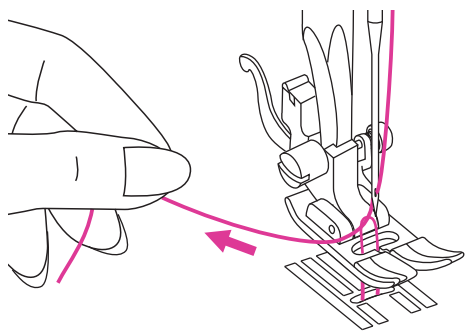
Pull the thread through the needle eye to finish threading.

Bringing up the bobbin thread

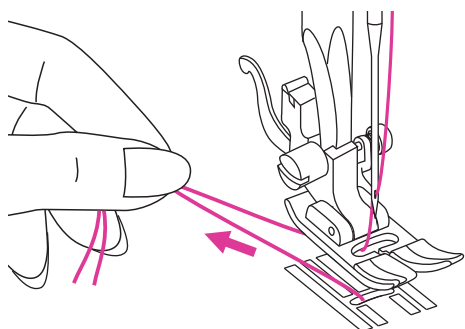
When sewing gathering or smocking stitch, bring up the bobbin thread first as below instruction.



Hold the upper thread with your left hand. Turn the handwheel towards you (counter-clockwise) to lower the needle down below the needle plate then raise it to bring the bobbin thread up.



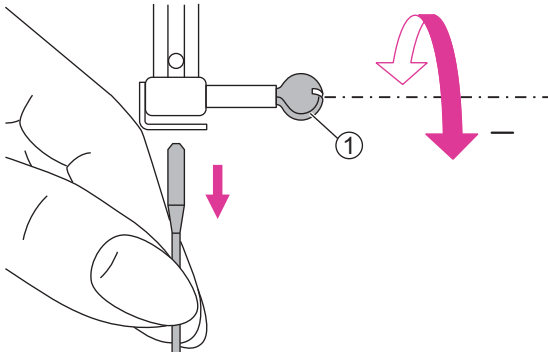
Gently pull on the upper thread to bring the bobbin thread up through the needle plate hole. The bobbin thread will come up in a loop.



Pull both threads to the back under the presser foot.

Replacing the needle

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

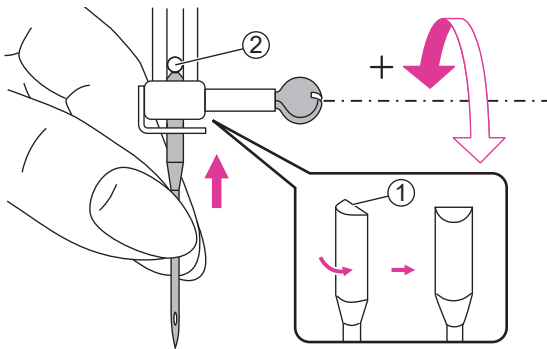


⚠ Caution

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

Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the needle then loosen the needle clamp screw to remove the needle.

① Needle clamp screw

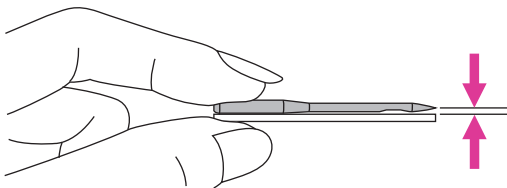


When inserting a new needle, keep the flat side of the shaft to the back.

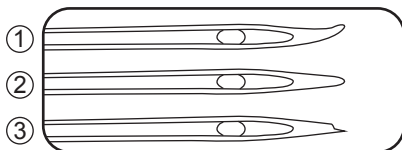
Push the needle into the clamp until it touches the pin and stops. Then secure it by tightening the needle clamp screw.

① Flat side of the shaft

② Pin



Needles must be in perfect condition.







Problems can occur with:

① Bent needles

② Blunt needles

③ Damaged points

Matching needle/fabric/thread

FABRICS		THREAD	NEEDLE SIZE
Light weight	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.	65/9 - 75/11 
Medium weight	Cotton, satin, kettlclote, sailcloth, double knits, lightweight woolens.	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.	80/12 
Medium weight	Cotton duck, woolen, heavier knits, terrycloth, denims.		90/14 
Heavy weight	Canvas, woolens, outdoor tent and quilted fabrics, denims, upholstery material (light to medium).	Always use the same thread on top and bottom.	100/16 

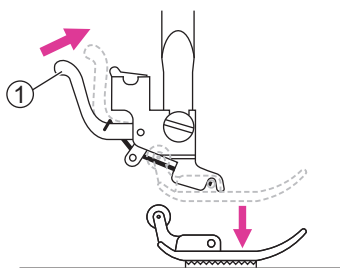
Note

- In general, fine threads and needles are used for sewing fine fabrics, 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.
- Use a stabilizer or place a backing for fine or stretchy fabrics, and select the correct presser foot.
- It is recommended that a 90/14 needle should be used when embroidering on heavyweight fabrics or stabilizing products (for example, denim, puffy foam, etc.). A 75/11 needle may bend or break, which could result in injury.
- For transparent nylon thread, always use needle 90/14 - 100/16. The same thread is usually used for the bobbin thread and upper threading.

Changing the presser foot

⚠ Caution

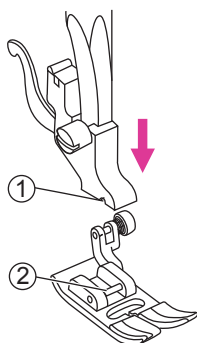
- Turn the power switch to off ("O") when carrying out any of the operations below!
- Always use the proper foot for the selected pattern. The wrong foot can cause the needle to break.



❖ Remove the presser foot

Raise the presser foot lifter. Press the back lever to release the presser foot.

- ① Lever

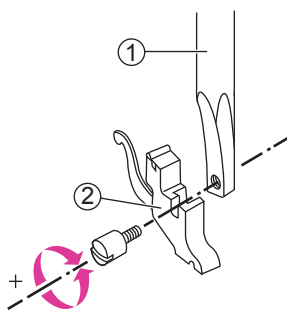


❖ Attach the presser foot

Lower the presser foot lifter until the cut-out meets the pin.

The presser foot will attach to the presser foot holder automatically.

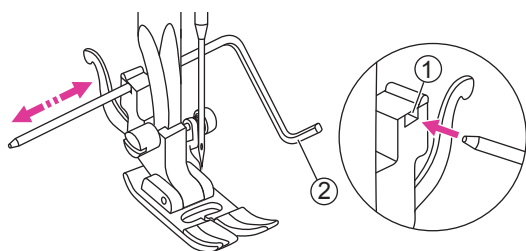
- ① Cut-out
- ② Pin



❖ Remove and insert the presser foot holder

Raise the presser foot lifter. 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 enclosed screwdriver.

- ① Presser foot bar
- ② Presser foot holder

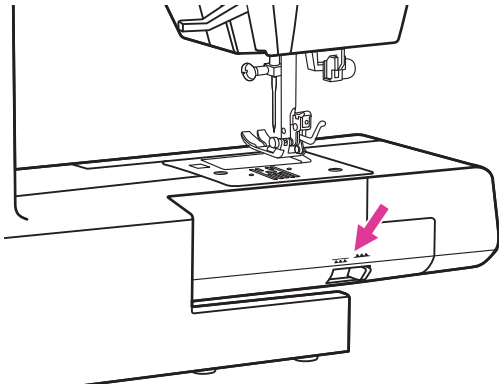


❖ Insert the edge/quilting guide

Insert the edge/quilting guide in the slot as illustrated. Adjust the needed width according to your sewing applications.

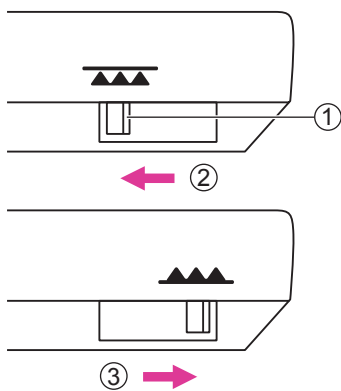
- ① Slot
- ② Edge/quilting guide

To raise or drop the feed dogs



The drop feed lever can be seen on the base at the back side of the sewing machine.

Sliding the drop feed lever to lower or raise the feed dogs. When lever is in raised position, the feed dog will arise automatically when you are sewing.



- ① Drop feed lever
- ② Lowered position
- ③ Raised position

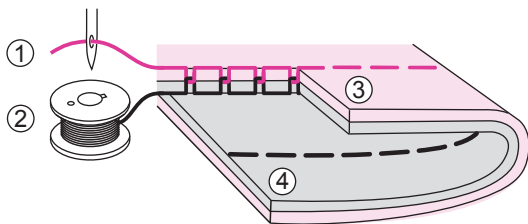
Note

When you finish the work, (e.g. button sewing, free motion darning, embroidery and monogramming), please move the drop feed lever to raised position for general sewing purpose.

Thread tension

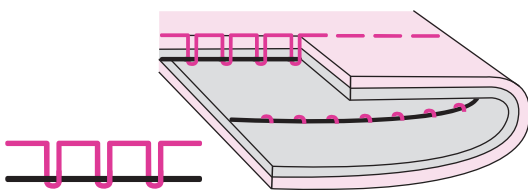
Proper tension setting is important for sewing. There is no single tension setting appropriate for all the stitch functions and fabrics.

Basic thread tension setting: "4".

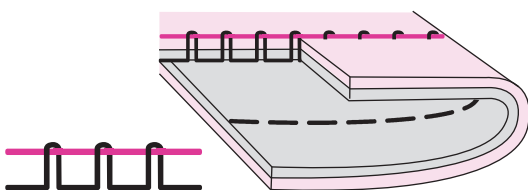


Normal thread tension for straight stitch sewing.

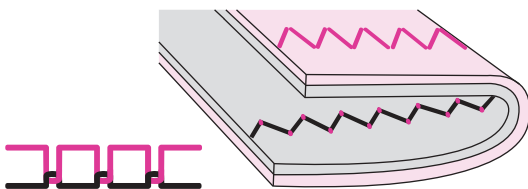
- ① Upper thread
- ② Bobbin thread
- ③ Surface
- ④ Wrong side



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.

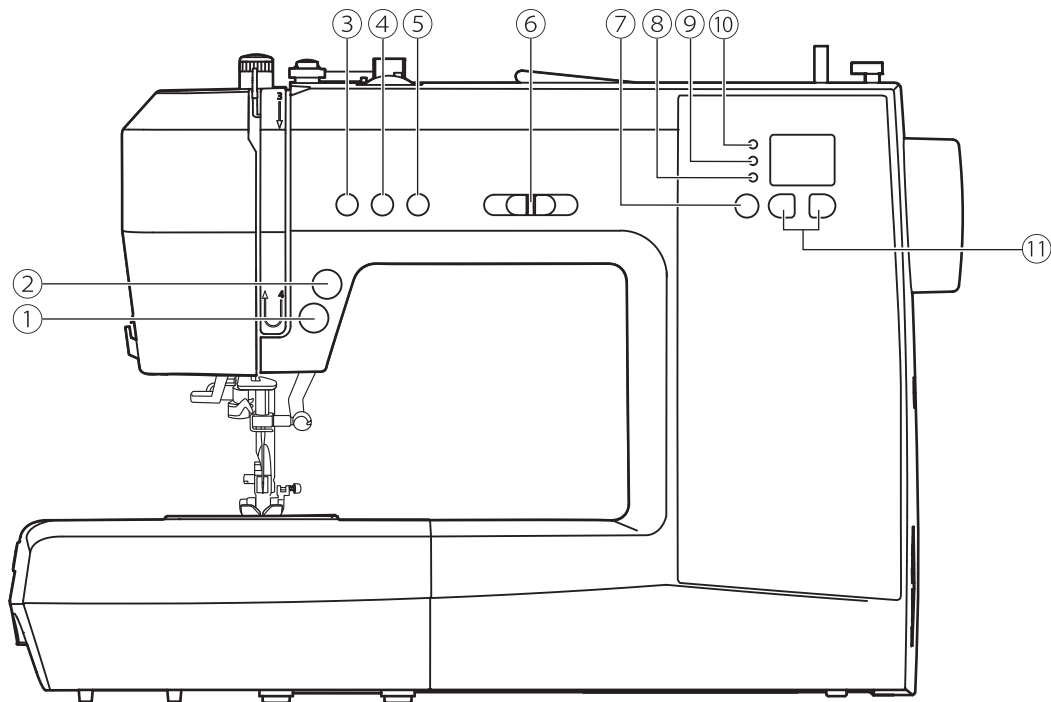
For all decorative sewing you will always obtain a nicer stitch and less fabric puckering.

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



| Instruction

Operation functions



① Start/stop button

Press the start/stop button to start machine running. Press the start/stop button again to stop machine. The machine rotates slowly at the beginning of the sewing.

The sewing speed can be controlled by the speed adjustment slider.

This way you may operate the machine without foot control.

Color of button indicates machine status.
Green: Ready to start and/or while sewing.

Red: Not ready to start. (Presser foot is not lowered. The thread is twisted or jammed.)

Orange: Machine is bobbin winding condition.



② Reverse button

When the patterns 01-15, 23-60 are selected, the machine will sew reverse or a reinforcement stitch at a low speed if the reverse button is pressed. The machine will sew forward after the button is released.



③ Thread cutter button

Press this button after finishing sewing and the machine will trim the threads.



④ Auto-lock button

When the patterns 01-06 are selected, the machine will immediately sew 3 locking stitches when the Auto-lock button is pressed, then automatically stop.

When the patterns 07-15, 23-60 are selected, press the Auto-lock button, the machine will sew 3 locking stitches at the end of the current pattern and automatically stop.



⑤ Needle up/down position button

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

Note

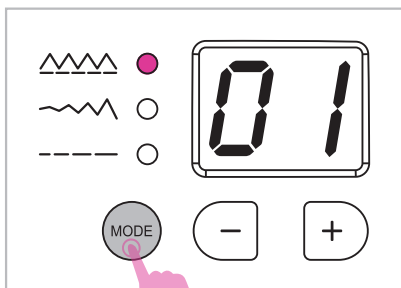
During sewing, press the needle up/down position button, it can not to change the needle position.




⑥ Speed adjustment slider

The speed adjustment slider 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.

The sewing speed can be adjusted without foot controller.



⑦ MODE selection button

The LED light will be set at pattern mode "  " when the machine is turned on. The light will run by the sequence of pattern, stitch width, and stitch length.

Utility and decorative pattern mode:

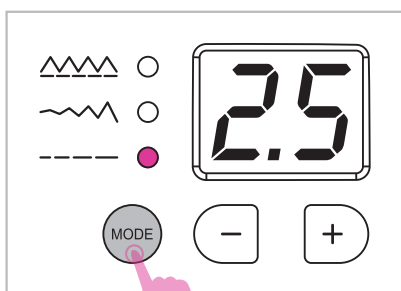
Stitch selection using "-", "+" buttons.

Stitch width mode:

Adjust the width of the zigzag stitch using "-", "+" buttons.

---- Stitch length mode:

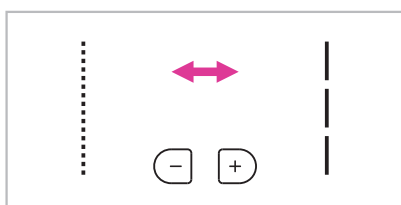
Adjust the length of the stitch using "-", "+" buttons.



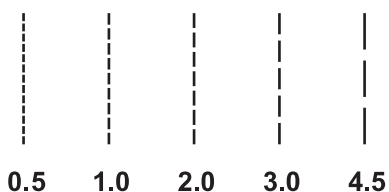
⑧ Stitch length adjustment lamp

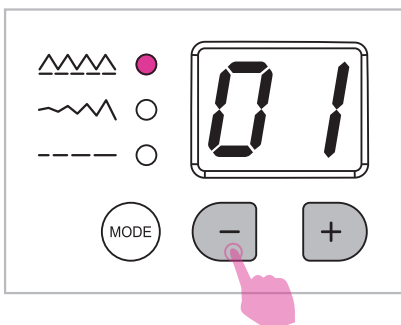
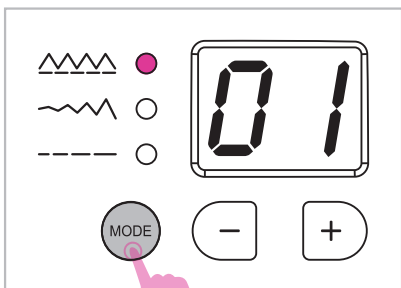
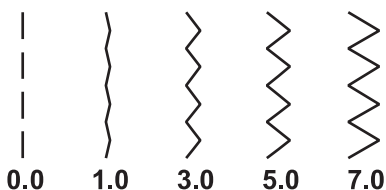
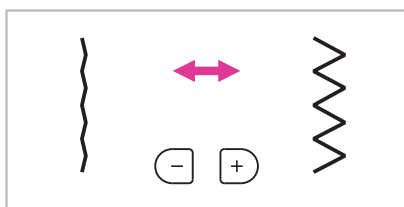
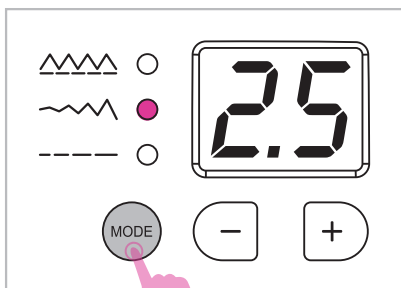
If the pre-set stitch length need adjusting once the pattern is selected, push mode button to move to the stitch length position.

Push button "-" to decrease the length and "+" to increase the length.



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.





⑨ Stitch width adjustment lamp

If the pre-set stitch width needs adjusting once the pattern is selected, push mode button to move to the stitch width position. Push button "-" to decrease the width, and "+" to increase the width.

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 patterns 01-05 are selected, the needle position is regulated by the stitch width adjustment buttons. Pressing the "-" button, will move the needle to the left and pressing the "+" button, will move the needle to the right. The numbers will be changed from left position "0.0" to extreme right position "7.0".

The pre-set center needle position will be indicated as "3.5".

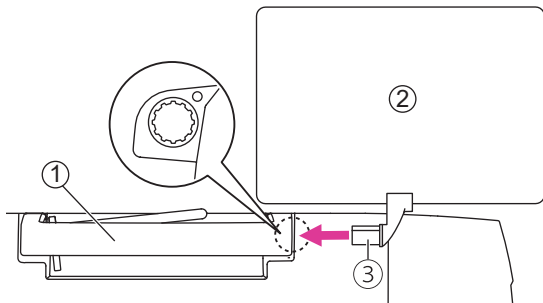
⑩ Utility and decorative pattern mode lamp

When MODE is set on pattern, there are 60 patterns for selection 01-60. Push button "-" for tens place 0-6 and "+" for ones place 0-9.

⑪ Numerical selection buttons

Used to select utility and decorative pattern mode, stitch length adjustment and stitch width adjustment.

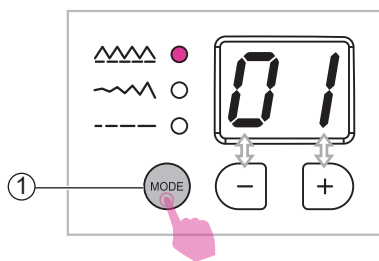
Selecting stitch




Insert the stitch pattern plate to the handle.

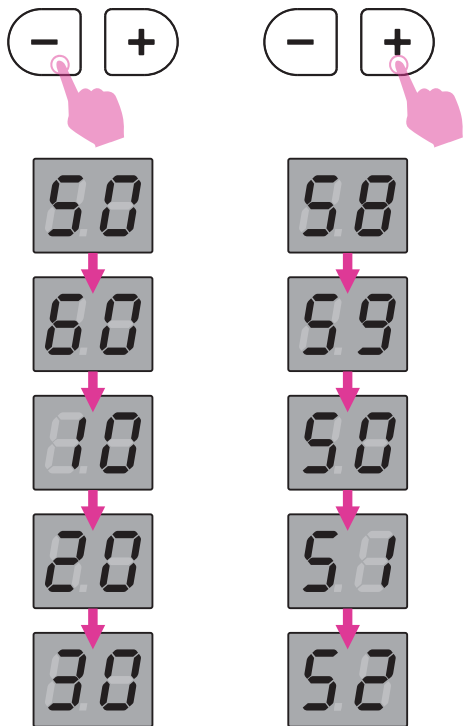
- ① Handle
- ② Stitch pattern plate
- ③ Stitch pattern plate clip (Stitch pattern plate clip is in the accessory box)

Select the desired stitch from those shown on the stitch pattern plate.



The LED light will be set at pattern mode "  " when the machine is turned on. The light will run by the sequence of pattern, stitch width, and stitch length.

- ① Mode selection button























































Press adjustment button "-" for decade digit between 0-6.

Press adjustment button "+" for unit digit between 0-9.















Stitch Chart

Stitch chart

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

* Operation can be made.

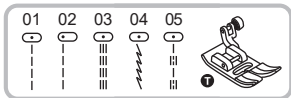
Stitch Pattern			Width(mm)		Length(mm)		Presser Foot	Fuctions	
			Auto	Manual	Auto	Manual			
Decorative	51		7.0	3.5~7.0	3.0	2.0~3.0	A	*	*
	52		7.0	2.5~7.0	3.0	2.0~3.0	A	*	*
	53		7.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	A	*	*
	54		5.0	3.5~7.0	1.5	1.5~3.0	A	*	*
	55		7.0	3.0~7.0	2.0	1.5~3.0	A	*	*
	56		7.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	A	*	*
	57		7.0	3.0~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*	*
	58		7.0	3.5~7.0	2.0	1.5~3.0	T	*	*
	59		7.0	2.5~7.0	3.0	1.0~3.0	T	*	*
	60		7.0	3.5~7.0	3.0	1.5~3.0	A	*	*

* Operation can be made.

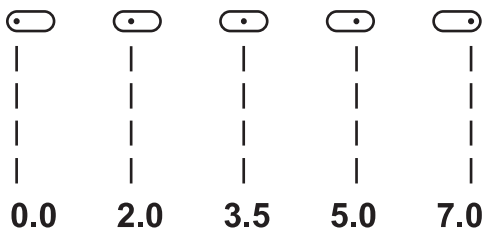


| Sewing Basics

Straight stitch

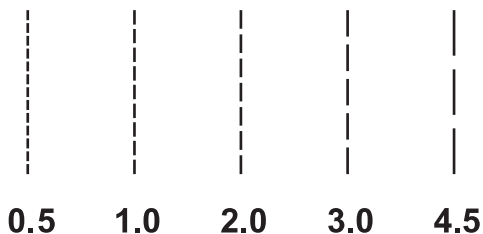


Using the all purpose foot.



❖ Changing the needle position

These settings apply only to pattern 01-05. The preset 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. On the LCD screen, the point illustration and the number indicate the needle position.

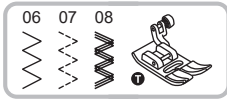


Changing the stitch length

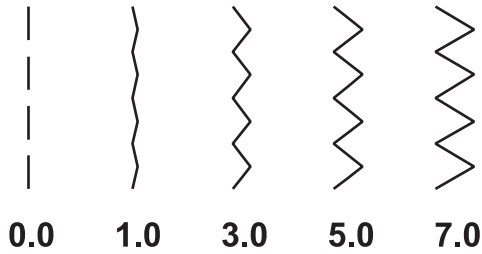
To shorten the stitch length, press the "-" of stitch length adjustment button. For a longer stitch length, press the "+" of stitch length adjustment button.

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

Zigzag stitch

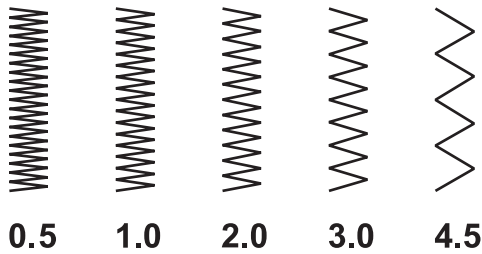


Using the all purpose foot.



Adjusting the stitch width

The maximum stitch width for zigzag stitching is "7.0"; however, the width can be reduced for most patterns. The width increases or decreases as you press the "+" or "-" stitch width adjustment buttons from "0.0-7.0".



Adjusting the stitch length

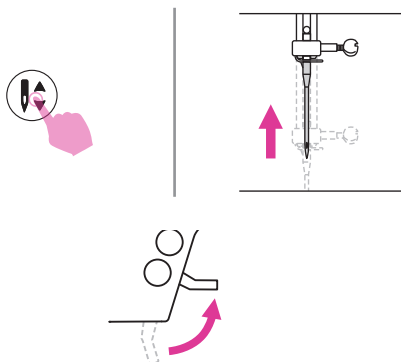
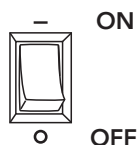
The density of zigzag stitches increase as the setting of stitch length approaches "0.3".

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

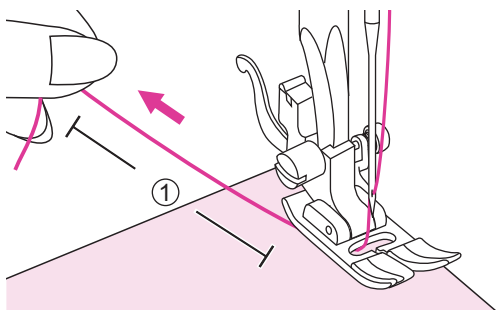
Closed up zigzag stitches (close together) are referred to as a satin stitch.

Starting to sew

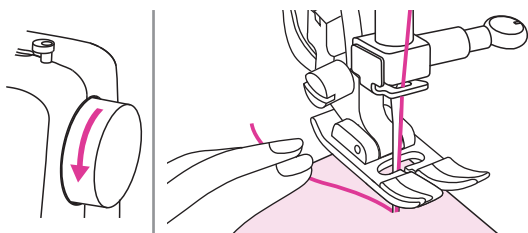
Make sure you follow the needle/fabric/thread combinations and use the suggested presser foot before sewing.



1. Turn the power switch to on ("I").
2. Press the needle up/down position button to bring the needle to highest position.
3. Raise the presser foot lifter. Select a stitch.



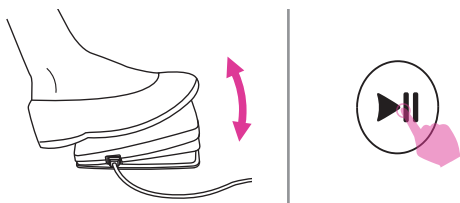
4. Place the fabric under the presser foot, pass the thread under the presser foot, and then pull out about 10cm of thread toward the rear of the machine.
① 10cm



5. Turn the handwheel toward you (counter-clockwise) to lower the needle into the fabric at the beginning of the stitching.



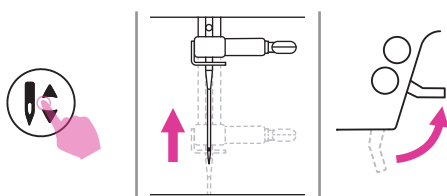
6. Lower the presser foot lifter.



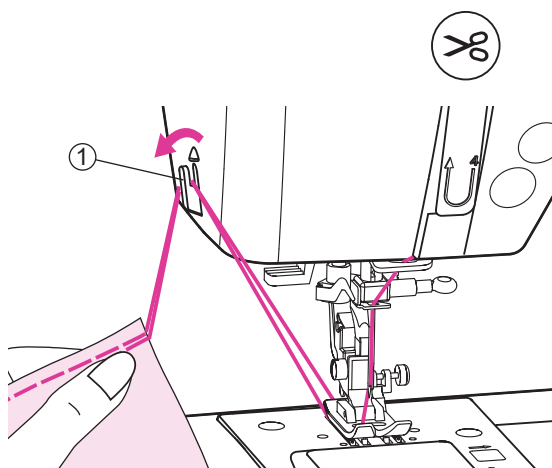
7. Slowly press down the foot control or long press the start/stop button to start sewing. Release the foot control or press the start/stop button again to stop the machine.

Note

You can use reverse sewing for back tacking and reinforcing seams by pressing the reverse button. Please refer to "Useful skills" chapter for more information.



8. Press the needle up/down position button to raise the needle. Raise the presser foot lifter and remove the fabric.



9. Press the thread cutter button to trim the threads.
Or guide both threads to the side of the face plate and into the thread cutter to cut them.

① Thread cutter

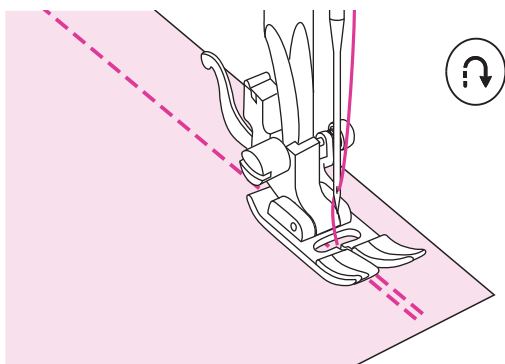
Useful skills

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

The results depend on types of fabrics and stitches. Please use the same fabric of the project and do a sewing test in advance.

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

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

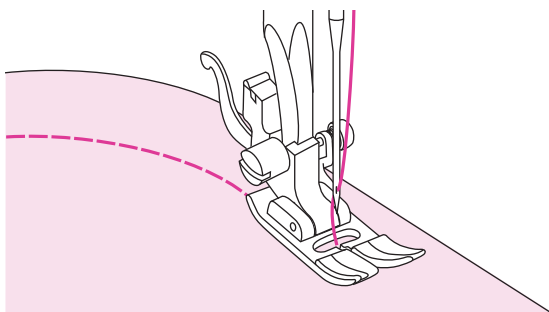


❖ Reverse sewing

Reverse stitching is used to secure the threads at the beginning and at the end of a seam.

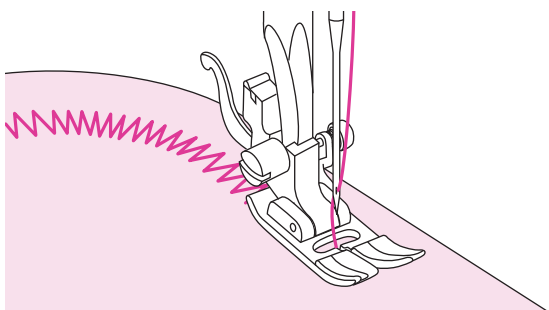
Press the reverse button and sew 4-5 stitches.

The machine will sew forward when the button is released.

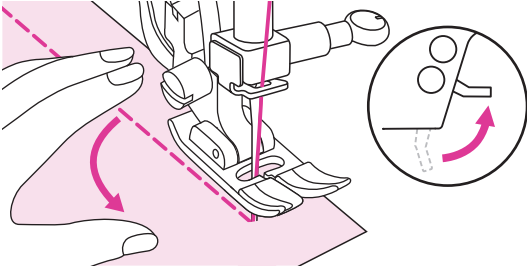


❖ Sewing curves

Slightly change the sewing direction to sew around the curve.



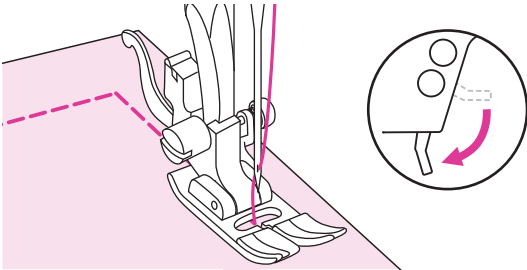
When sewing along a curve while using a zigzag stitch, select a shorter stitch length in order to obtain a finer stitch.



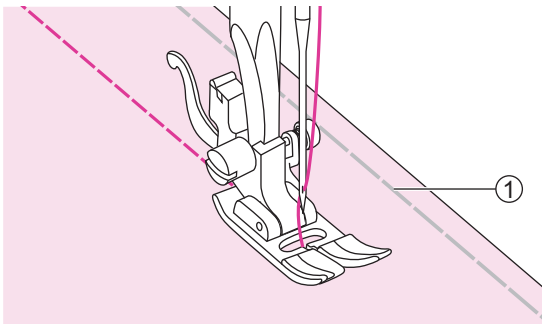
❖ Sewing corners

Stop the sewing machine when you reach a corner.

Lower the needle into the fabric. Raise the presser foot lifter. Use the needle as a pivot and turn the fabric 90°.



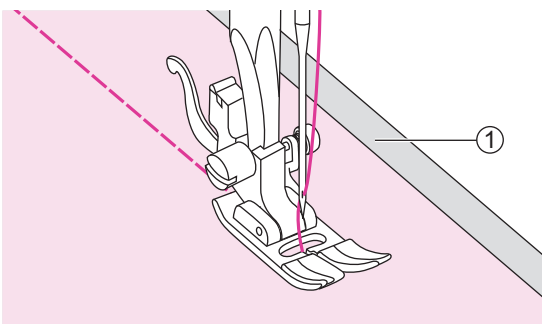
Lower the presser foot lifter and resume sewing.



❖ Sewing stretch fabrics

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

- ① Basting

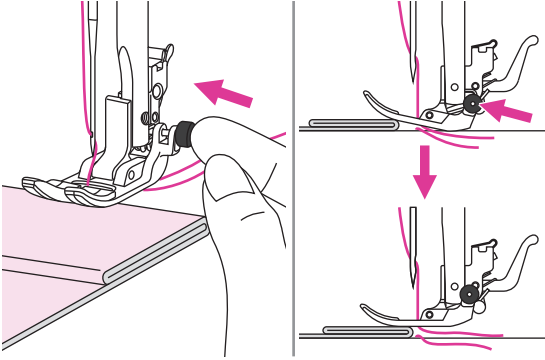


❖ Sewing thin fabrics

When sewing thin fabrics, the stitches 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 excess paper.

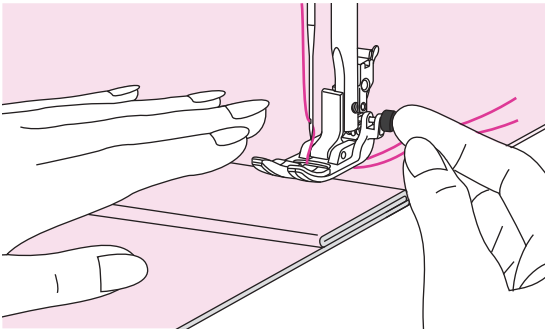
- ① Stabilizer material or paper



❖ Sewing heavy fabric

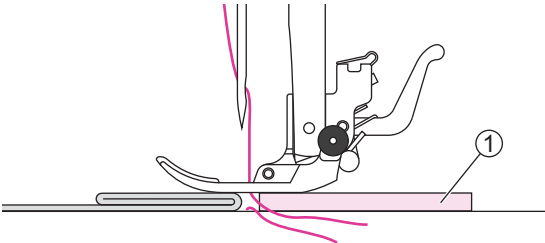
The black button on the right side of the presser foot will lock the presser foot in a horizontal position if you push it in before lowering the presser foot.

This ensures even feeding at the beginning of a seam and helps when sewing multiple layers of fabrics such as sewing over seams when hemming jeans.



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

The black button releases automatically after sewing few stitches.



You can place cardboard or thick 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.

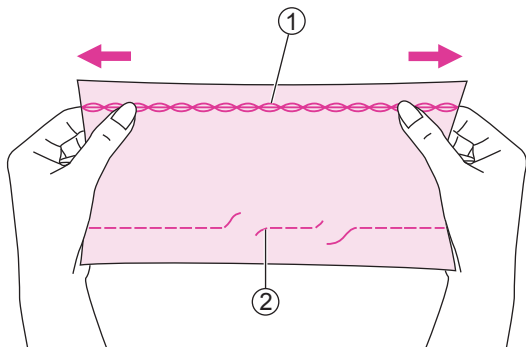
① Cardboard or thick fabric

The page features decorative geometric patterns in the top and bottom corners. These patterns consist of a network of thin grey lines connecting small grey dots, forming a mesh-like structure. Several larger, solid grey triangles of various sizes and orientations are overlaid on this network. The top-left pattern includes a prominent dark grey triangle pointing downwards. The bottom-left pattern features a large, light grey triangle pointing upwards, partially overlapping a darker grey triangle. The bottom-right pattern is more complex, with multiple overlapping triangles and a dense network of lines.

Utility Stitches

Stretch stitch

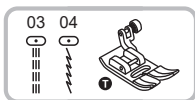
Use this stitch with knitted tricot or other stretchy fabrics. The stitch enables your seam to stretch without breaking the thread.



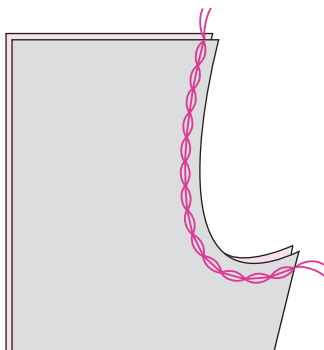
Good for easy to ravel and knit fabrics. It's good for joining durable fabric such as denims.

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

- ① Stretch stitch
- ② Straight stitch

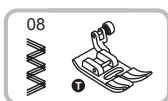


Using the all purpose foot.

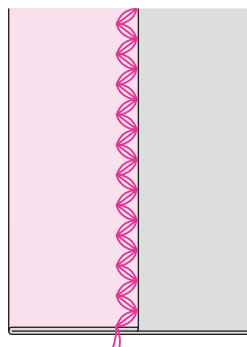


❖ Straight stretch stitch

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



Using the all purpose foot.



❖ Zigzag stretch stitch

Triple zigzag stretch stitch is suitable for firm fabrics like denim, poplin, etc.

Sewing stretch fabrics and elastic tape

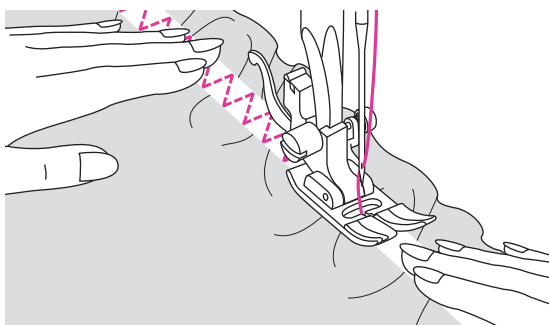
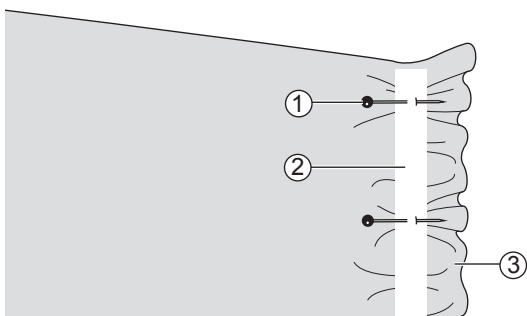
When elastic tape is attached to the cuff or waist of a piece of clothing, the finished dimensions will be that of the stretched elastic tape. Therefore, it is necessary that a suitable length of the elastic tape be used.



Using the all purpose foot.

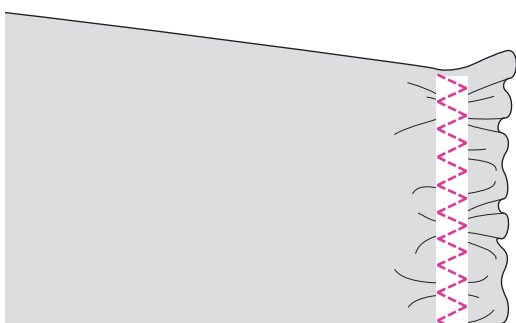
Pin the elastic tape to the wrong side of fabric at a few points to make sure that the tape is uniformly positioned on the fabric.

- ① Pin
- ② Elastic tape
- ③ Wrong side



Sew the elastic tape to the fabric while stretching the tape so that it is the same length as 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.

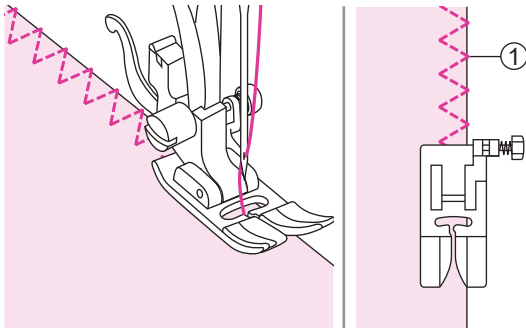


Note

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

Overcasting stitch

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

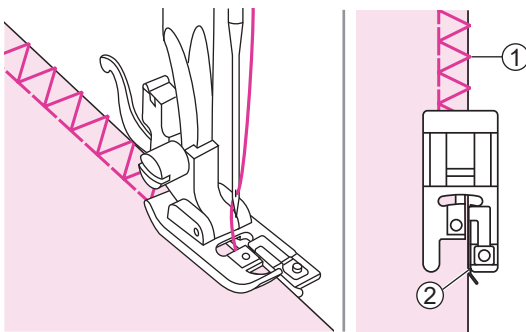


❖ Using the all purpose foot

Attach the all purpose foot.

Sew 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



❖ 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

Blind Hem

Secure the bottom of skirts and pants with a blind hem, this stitch will sew with invisible stitch on the right side of the fabric.

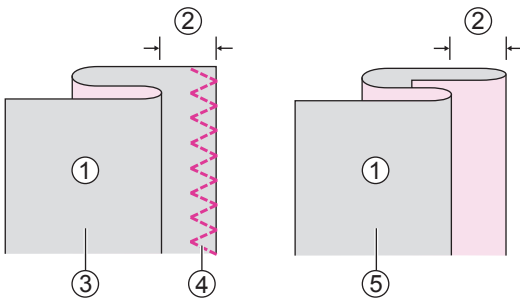


Using the blind hem foot.

- ① 11: Blind hem/lingerie for firm fabrics.
- ② 12: Blind hem for stretch fabrics.

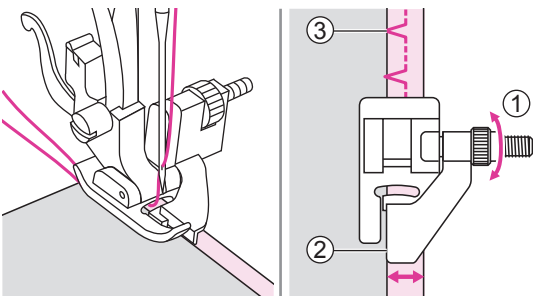
Note

Please use the same fabric of the project and do a sewing test in advance.



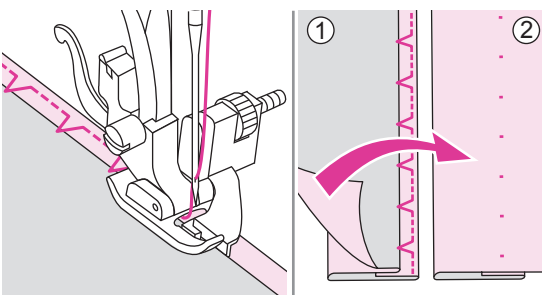
Fold the fabric as illustrated with the wrong side up.

- ① Wrong side
- ② 5mm
- ③ For heavy weight fabric
- ④ Overcasting stitch
- ⑤ For light/medium weight fabric



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.

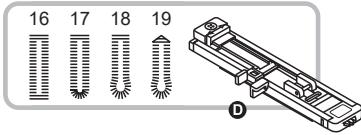
Turn over the fabric.

- ① Wrong 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 sewing. Slightly reduce upper thread tension to produce better results.



Using the buttonhole foot.

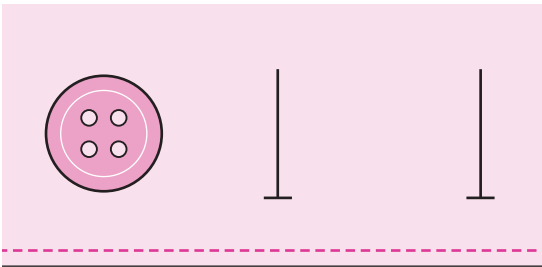
16/17: For thin or medium fabric

18: For suits or overcoats

19: For jeans or trousers

Note

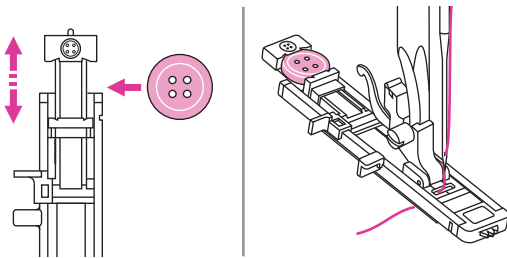
Please use the same fabric of the project and do a sewing test in advance.



Mark the positions of the buttonhole on the fabric.

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

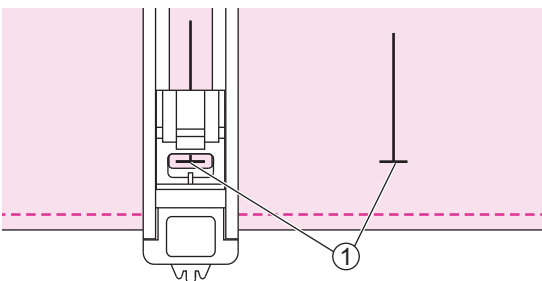
The size of the buttonhole is determined by the button inserted in the button plate.



Pull the button holder plate to the back, and place the button in it. Push back the button holder plate against the button to hold it tight.

Attach the buttonhole foot.

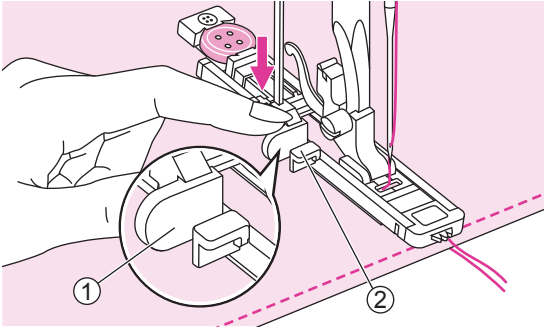
The thread should be passed through the hole in the presser foot, then be placed under the foot.



Position the fabric under the presser foot so that the centerline's mark is aligning with the center of the buttonhole foot.

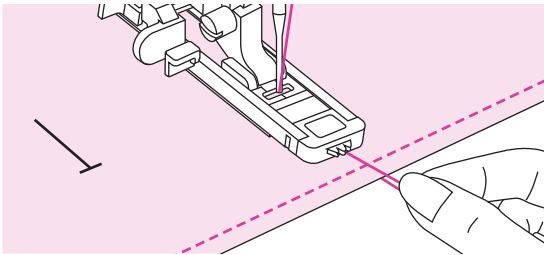
① Starting point

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



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

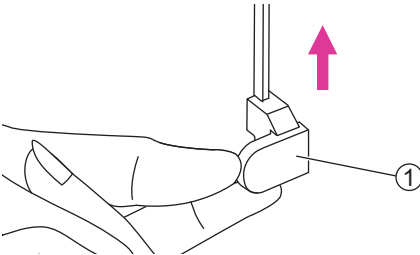
- ① Buttonhole lever
- ② Bracket



Slightly hold the end of the upper thread and start sewing. Pull two lines together.

Note

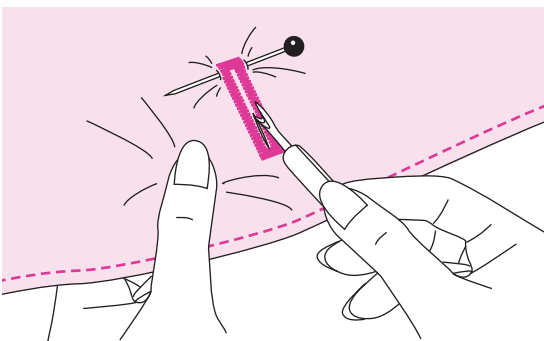
- Gently feed the fabric by hand.
- Before stopping, the machine will automatically sew a reinforcement stitch after the buttonhole is sewn.



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

After sewing the buttonhole stitch, raise the buttonhole lever as far as it will go.

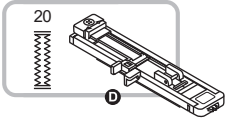
- ① Buttonhole lever



Use the seam ripper to 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.

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

20: For jeans or stretch fabric with a coarse weave

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

Attach the buttonhole 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.

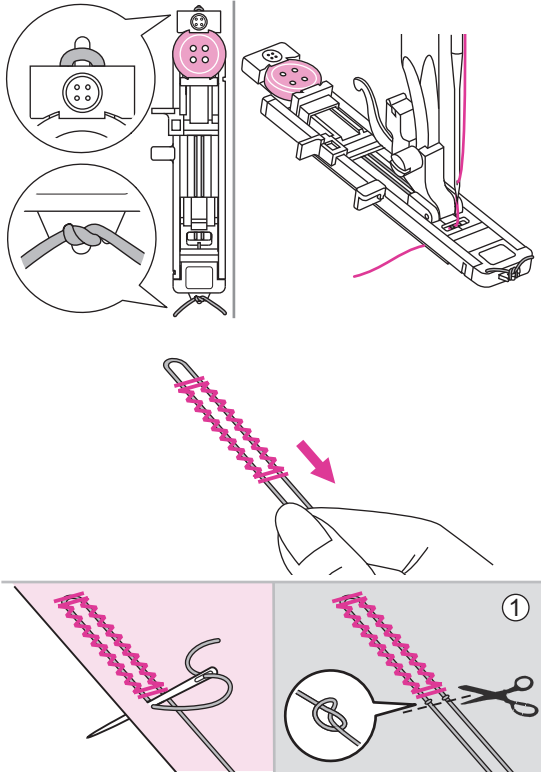
Set the stitch width to match the diameter of the gimp thread.

Once sewing is completed, pull the gimp thread gently to remove any slack. Cross the gimp in front of the needle and thread gimp ends into a large needle, pull to the wrong side and knot ends before cutting excess.

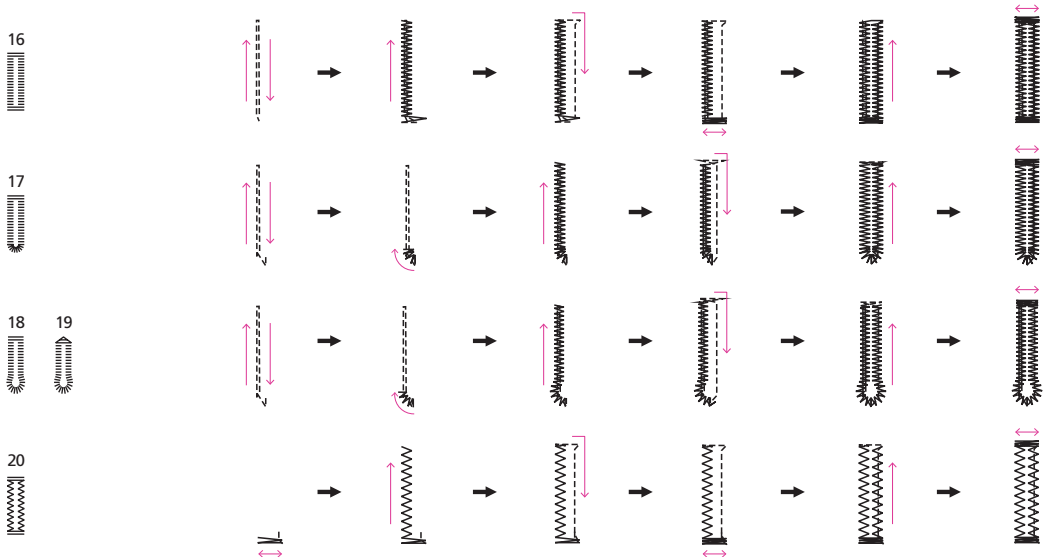
① Wrong side

Note

It is suggested that you sew with a stabilizer material under the fabric.

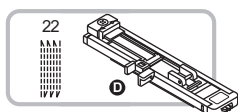


* Buttonholes are sewn from the front of the presser foot to the back, as shown.

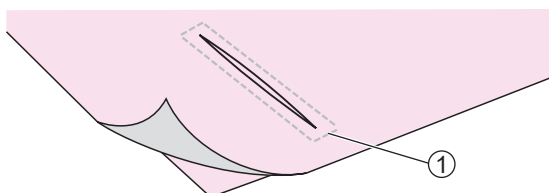


Darning stitch

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

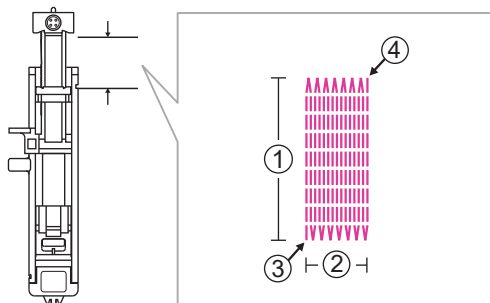


Using the electronic buttonhole foot.



Baste the upper fabric and the under fabric together.

① Basting



The size of one darn cycle is variable.

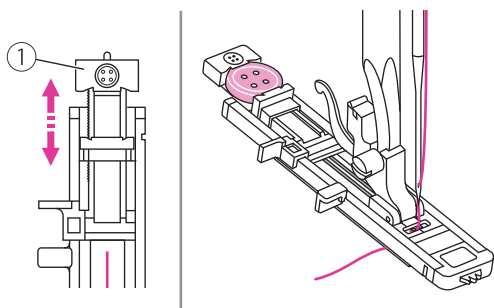
However, the maximum stitch length is 2.6cm and the maximum stitch width is 7mm.

① The length of sewing

② The width of sewing

③ Start

④ Stop

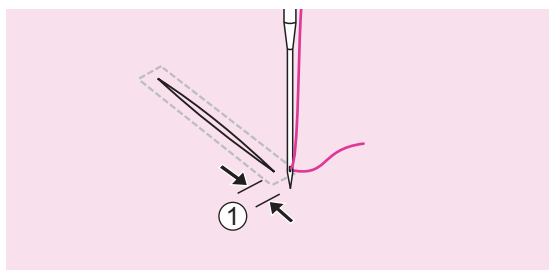


Extend the button holder plate and set to the desired length. Adjust the stitch width and the stitch length to the desired width and density.

① Button holder plate

Attach the electronic buttonhole foot and plug the cord into the socket above the presser foot bar.

The upper thread should be passed through the hole of electronic buttonhole foot and bring the upper thread to the front of electronic buttonhole foot.



Position the fabric so that the needle is 2mm in front of the area to be darned, and then lower the presser foot lifter.

① 2mm

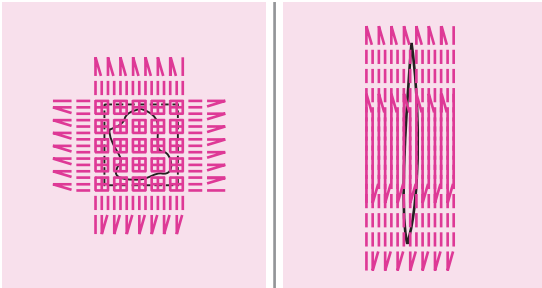
Slightly hold the end of the upper thread and start sewing.



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

Note

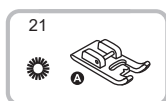
If the fabric does not feed, for example, because it is too thick, increase the stitch length.



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

Eyelet stitch

Eyelet stitches are used for making belt holes and other similar applications.



①



②



③



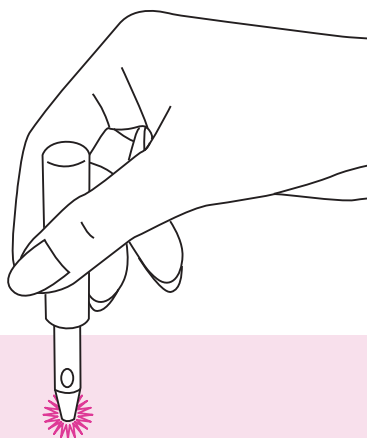
Using the satin stitch foot.

Press the "+" or "-" stitch width adjustment button to select the eyelet size.

- ① Small: 5.0mm
- ② Medium: 6.0mm
- ③ Large: 7.0mm

Lower the needle into the fabric at the beginning of the stitching, and then lower the presser foot lifter.

Once sewing is completed, the machine automatically sews reinforcement stitches, then stops.



Make a hole at the center using an eyelet punch.

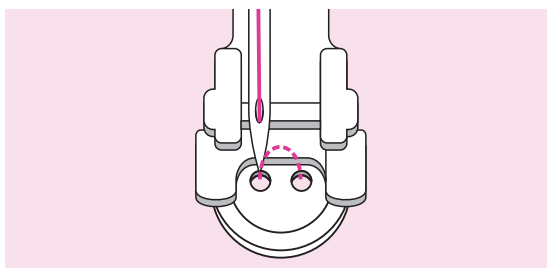
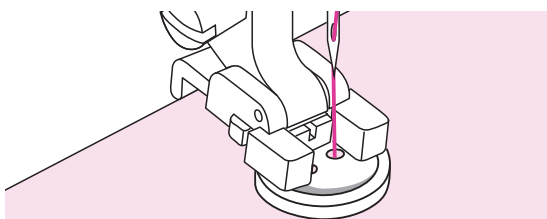
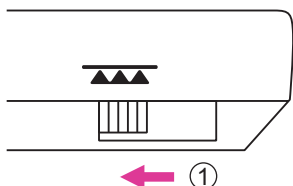
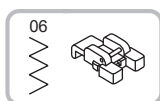
- * Eyelet punch is not included with the machine.

Note

- When using the eyelet punch, place thick paper or some other protective sheet under the fabric before punching the hole in the fabric.
- If thin thread is used, the stitching may be coarse. If this occurs, sew the eyelet twice one on top of the other.

Button sewing

Buttons can be sewn on with the sewing machine. Buttons with 2 or 4 holes can be attached.



Using the button sewing foot.

Move the drop feed lever to lower the feed dogs.

① Lowered position

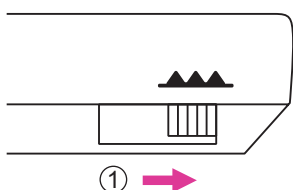
Put the work under the foot and place the button in desired position, then lower the foot.

Select the straight stitch and sew a few securing stitches.

Select the zigzag stitch and adjust the stitch width 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.

Slowly sew on the button with about 10 stitches. Select the straight stitch and sew a few securing stitches.



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

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

② Raised position

Zipper insertion

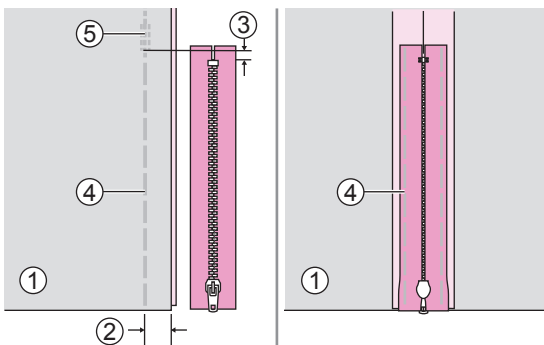
This foot can be set to sew on each side of the zipper, the edge of the foot guides the zipper to ensure straight placement.



Using the zipper foot.

⚠ Caution

- Zipper foot should be used for sewing straight stitches only. It is possible that the needle could hit the presser foot and break when sewing other stitches.
- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch the zipper, otherwise the needle may bend or break.

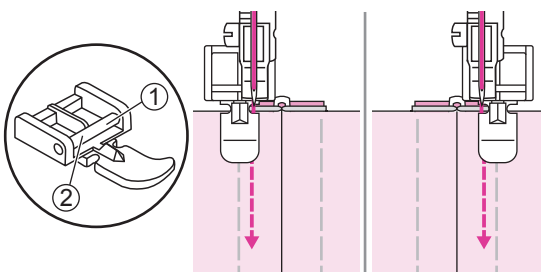


❖ Inserting a centered zipper

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

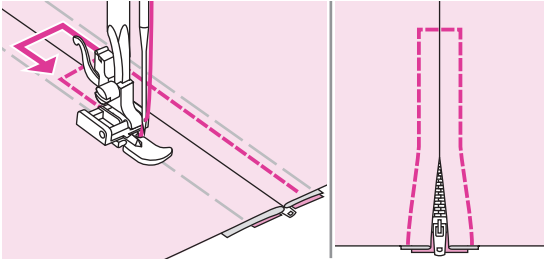
Press open the seam allowance. Place the zipper face down on the seam allowance with the teeth against the seam line. Baste the zipper tape in place.

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

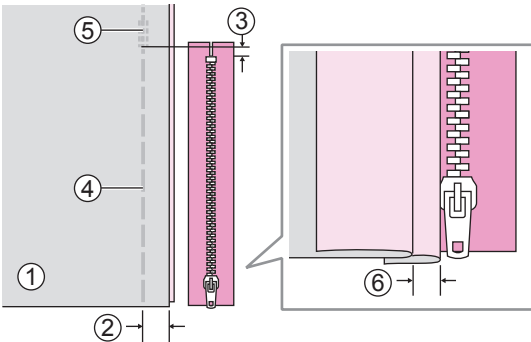


Attach the zipper foot.

- ① Attach the right pin for sewing the left side of the zipper.
- ② Attach the left pin for sewing the right side of the zipper.



Stitching around the zipper. Remove the basting and press.

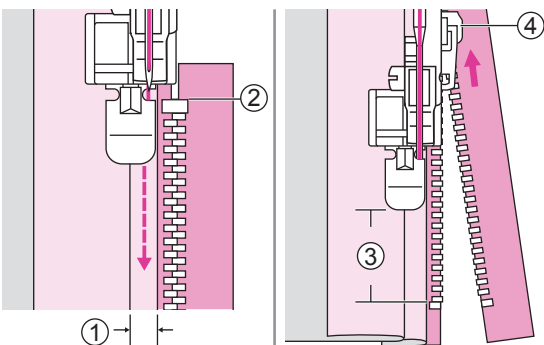


❖ Inserting a side zipper

Place the right sides of the fabric together. Sew a bottom seam 2cm from the right edge of the zipper bottom stop position. Sew few reverse stitches for fixed. 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.

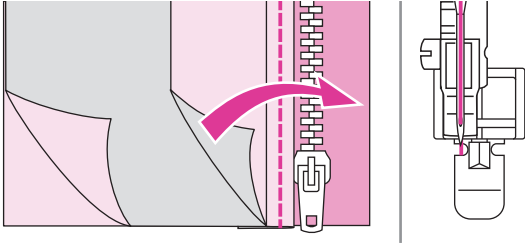
- ① Wrong side
- ② 2cm
- ③ 5mm
- ④ Basting
- ⑤ Reverse stitches
- ⑥ 3mm



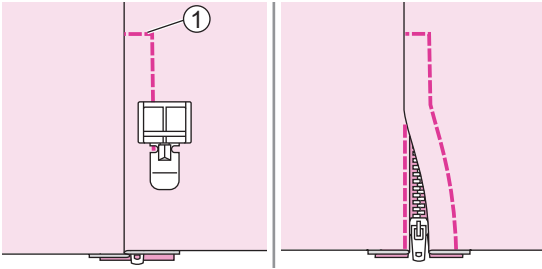
Attach the zipper foot. Attach the right pin for sewing the left side of the zipper. Sew the zipper to the piece of fabric with the extra 3mm, starting from the end of the zipper.

Stop the machine about 5cm from the top of the zipper. Lowered the needle into the fabric, raise the presser foot lifter, and then open the zipper and continue sewing.

- ① 3mm
- ② The end of zipper
- ③ 5cm
- ④ Zipper



Turn the fabric right side out. Attach the left pin for sewing the rightside of the zipper.



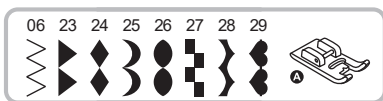
Stitch across the lower end and the right side of the zipper.

① Lower end

Stop the machine about 5cm from the top of the zipper. Remove the basting and open the zipper. Stitch the remaining of the seam.

Satin stitch sewing

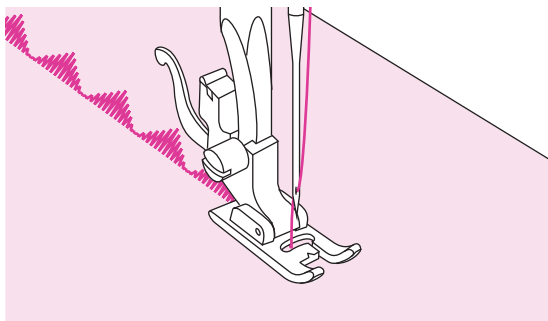
Use the satin stitch foot for satin stitching and sewing decorative stitches.



Using the satin stitch foot.

Note

When sewing very lightweight fabrics, it is recommended that you use interfacing or stabilizer on the wrong side of the fabric.

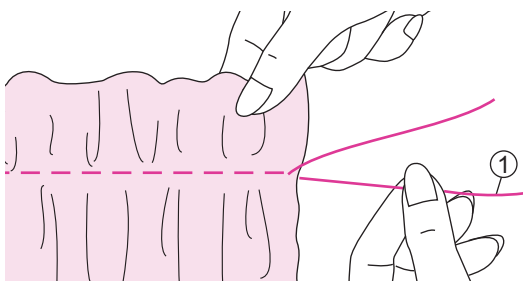


This foot has a groove on the underside which allows dense stitching to pass freely underneath.

To sew the satin or decorative stitch, you may adjust the length and width of the stitch. Experiment with fabric scraps until you get the desired length and width.

Gathering

Ideal for clothing as well as home decor. It works best on thin to medium weight fabrics.



Using the all purpose foot.

Before sewing, please check the upper and bobbin threads are already pulled out about 5cm to leave enough room for sewing. Please refer to "Bringing up the bobbin thread " chapter for more information.

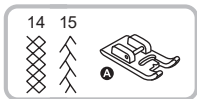
Set the tension below 2. Sew a single row (or many rows) of straight stitches.

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

① Bobbin thread

Smocking

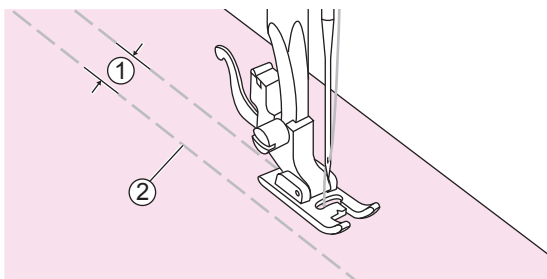
The decorative stitch created by stitching or embroidering over gathers is called "smocking". It is used to decorate the front of blouses or cuffs. The smocking stitch adds texture and elasticity to the fabric.



Using the satin stitch foot.

Increase the stitch length to maximum, set the tension below 2 and basting lines 1cm across the area to be smocked.

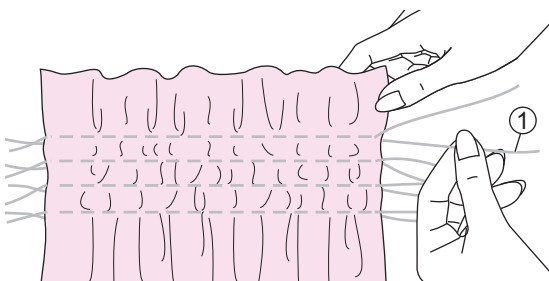
- ① 1cm
- ② Basting



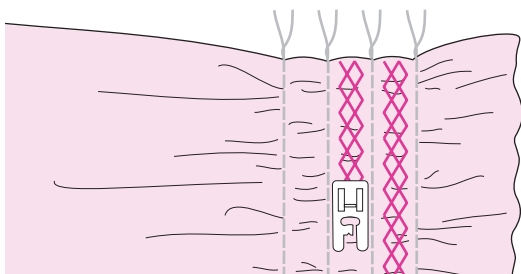
Knot the threads along one edge.

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

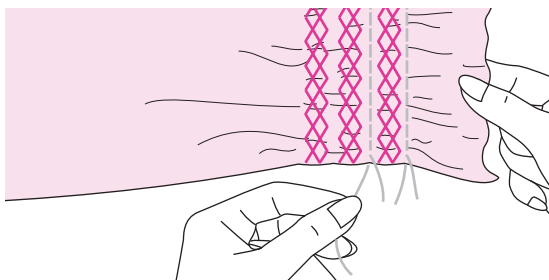
- ① Bobbin thread



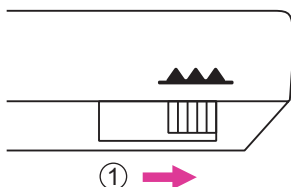
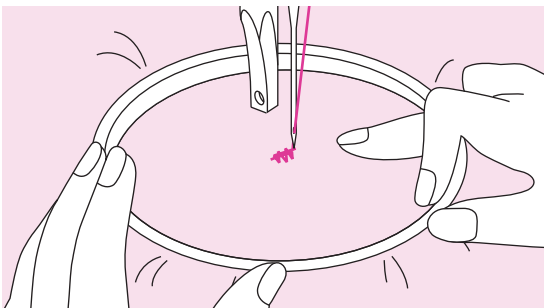
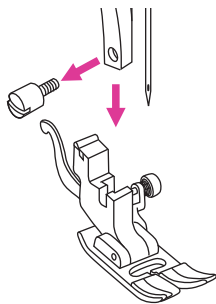
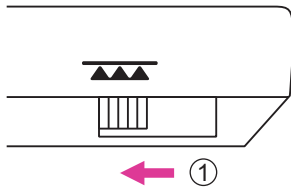
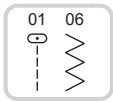
Reduce the tension if necessary and sew decorative stitches between the straight seams.



Pull out the basting.



Free motion darning, embroidery and monogramming



❖ Preparation for embroidering and monogramming

* Embroidery hoop is not included with the machine.

Move the drop feed lever 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 surface 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 handwheel towards you to bring up the bobbin 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.

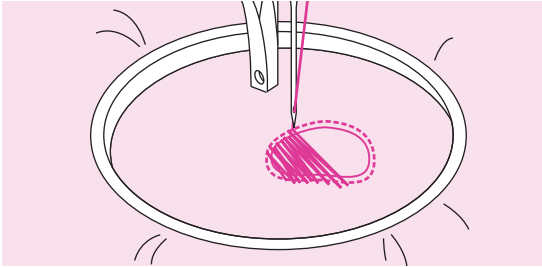
⚠ Caution

Keep fingers away from moving parts, especially needles.

Note

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

① Raised position



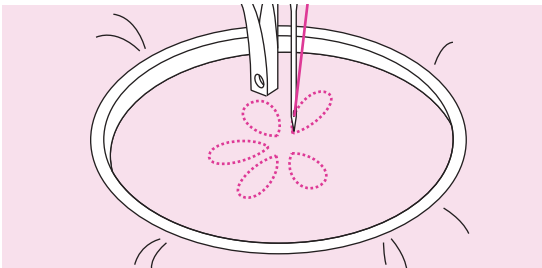
❖ Darning

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.

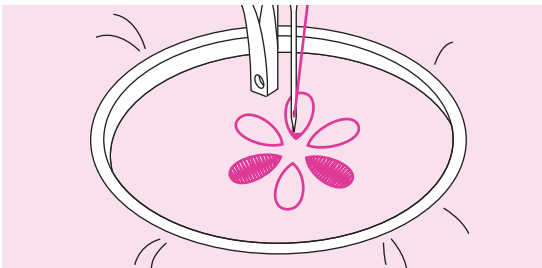
Note

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 by moving the embroidery hoop. When sewing, make sure to maintain a constant speed.



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

You will 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

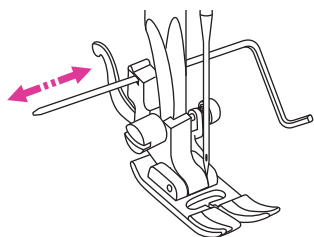
Sandwich batting between the top and bottom layers of fabric is call "Quilting". The top layer is usually formed by multiple geometrically shaped pieces of materials joined together.



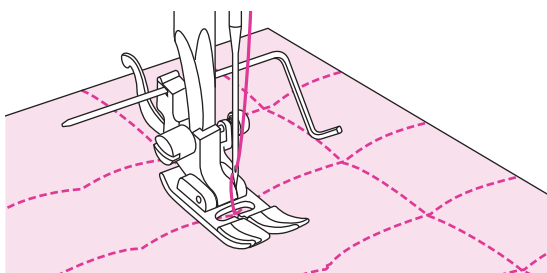
Using the all purpose foot with edge/quilting guide.

❖ Using the edge/quilting guide

Attach 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 stitching.



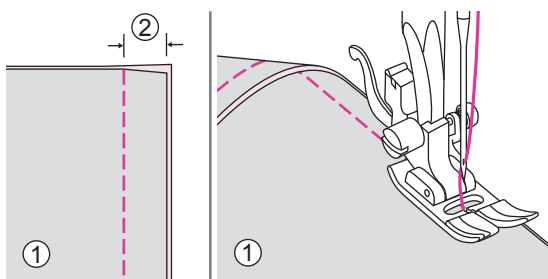
Using the all purpose foot.

❖ Joining the pieces of the fabric

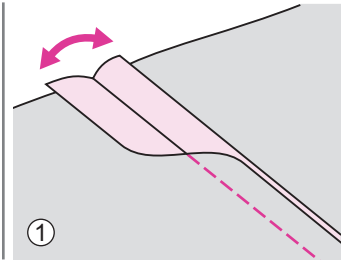
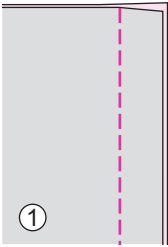
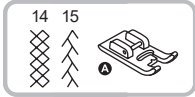
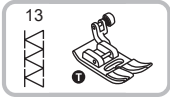
Place the two pieces of fabric with the right side together and sew with the straight stitch.

Join the pieces of fabric with a seam allowance of 5mm.

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



- ① Wrong side
- ② 5mm



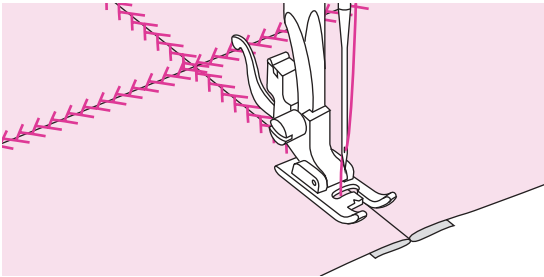
Using the all purpose foot or satin stitch foot.

❖ Patchwork stitching

Place the two fabrics, right sides together and sew using a straight stitch.

Open the seam allowance and press it flat.

① Wrong side



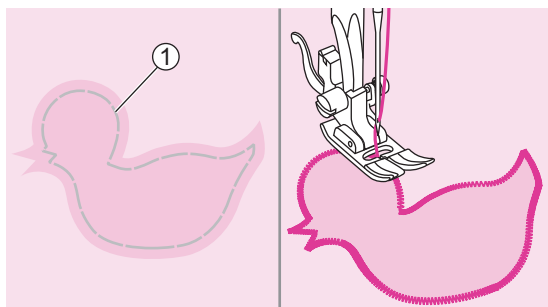
Working on the right side of the fabric, place the center of the presser foot on the seam line of the joined fabrics and stitch over the seam.

Applique

You can create and applique by cutting a different piece of fabric into a shape and using it as a decoration.



Using the all purpose foot.



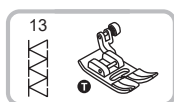
Cut out the applique design and baste it on the fabric. Sew slowly around the edge of the design.

① Basting

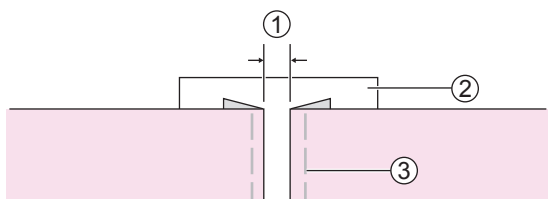
Trim the excess material outside the stitching. Make sure not to cut any stitches. Remove the basting.

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.



Using the all purpose foot.

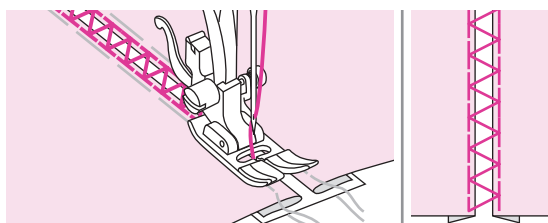


Separate the folded edges of the fabric pieces with a gap of 4mm and baste them onto a piece of thin paper or water-soluble stabilizer sheet.

① 4mm

② Thin paper or water-soluble stabilizer

③ Basting

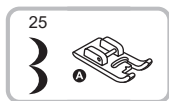


Align the center of the presser foot with the center of the two pieces of fabric and begin sewing.

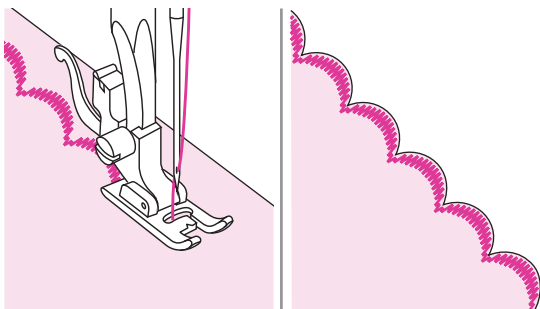
After sewing, remove the stabilizer and basting.

Scallop stitch

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



Using the satin stitch foot.



❖ 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 it is sewn.

Trim the fabric close to the stitching taking care not to cut the stitches.



Maintenance and Trouble shooting

Maintenance

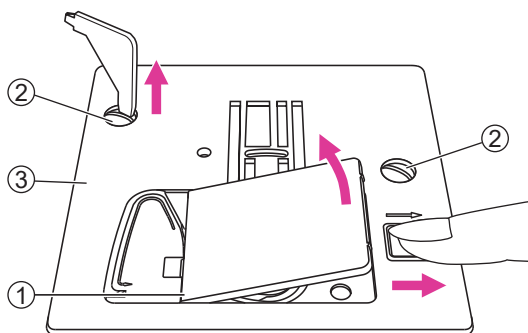
⚠ Caution

Disconnect the power cord from the wall socket before carrying out any maintenance, otherwise injury or electrical shock may result.

❖ Clean the 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.

Do not use any organic solvents or detergents



❖ Clean the hook

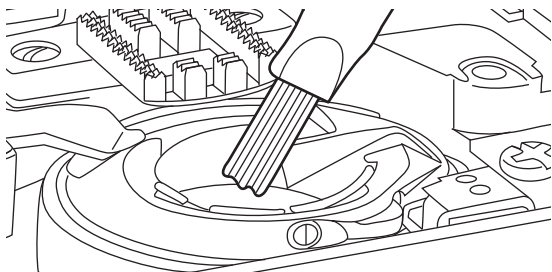
If lint and bits of thread accumulate in the hook, this will interfere with the smooth operation of the machine. Check regularly and clean the stitching mechanism when necessary.

Remove the needle, presser foot and presser foot holder.

Remove the bobbin cover and bobbin.

Remove the screws on the needle plate then remove the needle plate.

- ① Bobbin cover
- ② Screws
- ③ Needle plate



Clean the feed dogs and bobbin case with a brush. And also use a soft and dry cloth to clean them.

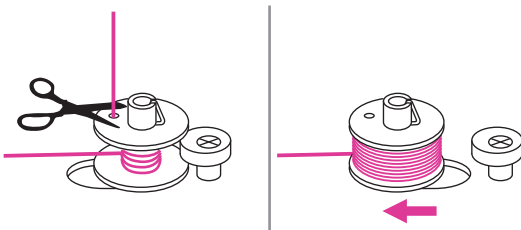
Warning Function



❖ Warning beeping sound

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

It means that the thread may be twisted or jammed and the handwheel axle can't move. Please look through the "Trouble shooting guide" to find the solution. After the problem has been solved, the machine will be able to sew.



Return bobbin winder spindle to left

When the bobbin thread is full or machine stop, if the bobbin winder spindle is still in the right position, you will hear 3-short beeps by pressing any button until you push the spindle to the left.

Return the bobbin winder spindle to the left.

Note

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

⚠ Caution

During sewing, if the thread has been jammed inside the hook and needle movement stops. If you continue to sew, the machine will stop automatically due to safety. If machine stops, please turn off the machine firstly then turn on again.



❖ Instruction message display

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.

Trouble shooting guide

Before calling for service, check below trouble shooting guides in advance, if problem still exist, please contact nearest dealer or local service center.

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Upper thread breaks	1. The machine is not threaded correctly.	1. Rethread the upper thread.	10
	2. The thread tension is too tight.	2. Reduce the thread tension (to lower number).	18
	3. The thread is too thick for the needle.	3. Select a larger needle size.	15
	4. The needle is not inserted correctly.	4. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back).	14
	5. The thread is wound around the spool holder pin.	5. Remove the reel and wind up the thread onto the reel.	10
	6. The needle is damaged.	6. Insert a new needle.	14
Bobbin thread breaks	1. The bobbin case is not inserted correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert the bobbin case and pull on the thread.	9
	2. The bobbin case is threaded wrong.	2. Check both bobbin and bobbin case if on the correct position.	9
Skipped stitches	1. The needle is not inserted correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back).	14
	2. The needle is damaged.	2. Insert a new needle.	14
	3. The wrong size needle has been used.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread.	15
	4. The presser foot is not attached correctly.	4. Check and attach it correctly.	16
	5. The machine is not threaded correctly.	5. Rethread the upper thread.	10
Needle breaks	1. The needle is damaged.	1. Insert a new needle.	14
	2. The needle is not correctly inserted.	2. Insert the needle correctly (flat side towards the back).	14
	3. Wrong needle size for the fabric.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	15
	4. The wrong presser foot is attached.	4. Select the correct presser foot.	-
	5. The needle clamp screw is loose.	5. Use the screwdriver to tighten the screw.	14
	6. The presser foot is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you sew.	6. Attach appropriate presser foot for the type of stitch that you sew.	-
	7. The upper thread tension too tight.	7. Loosen the upper thread tension.	18

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Loose stitches	1. The machine is not correctly threaded.	1. Check the threading and rethread.	10
	2. The bobbin case is not threaded correctly.	2. Thread the bobbin case as illustrated.	9
	3. Needle/fabric/thread combination is wrong.	3. The needle size must suit the fabric and thread.	15
	4. The thread tension is wrong.	4. Correct the thread tension.	18
Seam gather or pucker	1. The needle is too thick for the fabric.	1. Select a correct needle size.	15
	2. The stitch length is wrong.	2. Adjust the stitch length.	22
	3. The thread tension is too tight.	3. Loosen the thread tension.	18
Seam puckering	1. The needle thread tension is too tight.	1. Loosen the thread tension.	18
	2. The needle thread is not threaded correctly.	2. Rethread the machine.	10
	3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	15
	4. The stitch length is too long for the fabric.	4. Adjust the stitch length shorter.	22
	5. Sewing on thin fabric.	5. Sew with a stabilizer material under the fabric.	34
stitches are distorted	1. The presser foot is not suited for the stitch.	1. Select the correct foot.	-
	2. The needle thread tension is too tight.	2. Loosen the thread tension.	18
Thread has jammed	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.	60
	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.	60
	2. The needle is damaged.	2. Insert a new needle.	14
	3. Thread is caught in the hook.	Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the handwheel backwards and forwards and remove the thread remnants.	60
	4. The feed dogs are packed with lint.		
Uneven stitches, uneven feed	1. Poor quality thread.	1. Select a better quality thread.	15
	2. The bobbin case is threaded uncorrect.	2. Remove the bobbin case and the thread and reinsert them correctly.	9
	3. Fabric has been pulled on.	3. Do not pull on the fabric while sewing, let it be taken up by the machine.	-

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
The sewing machine doesn't operate	1. The machine is not turned on.	1. Turn on the machine.	3
	2. The presser foot lifter is raised.	2. Lower the presser foot lifter.	5
	3. The machine is not plugged in.	3. Connect the power cord to the electric outlet.	3

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