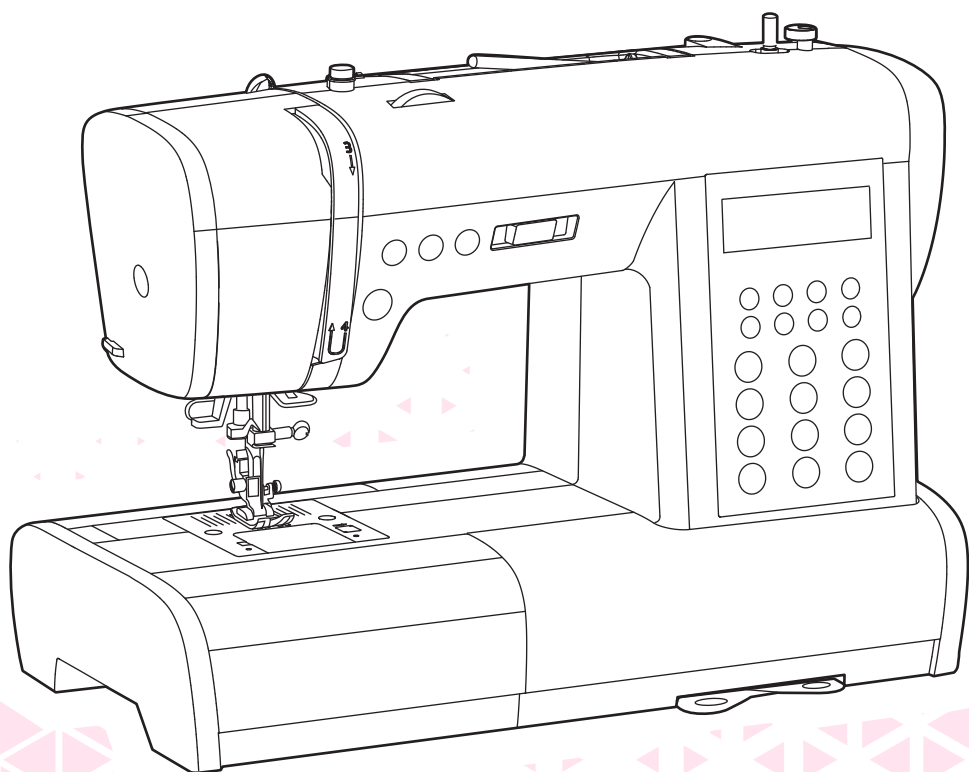




# 使用说明书





# 重要安全注意事项

使用缝纫机前请详阅本说明书，务必遵循下列的安全警告：

**危险** — 为了减少触电的危险，务必遵循以下要点：

1. 当缝纫机接上电源后，请勿离开。
2. 机器使用后或清洁前，请先拔下电源插头。

**警告** — 为了防止触电、受伤、火警的发生，务必遵循以下要点：

1. 勿将缝纫机充当玩具使用，当儿童接近时须特别注意。8 岁以上的儿童及精神状况不佳或是缺乏使用缝纫机经验与常识的人，需有人监督或指导安全地使用缝纫机，并了解相关的危险。儿童勿用缝纫机玩耍，未有人监督时，请勿由儿童清洁及保养缝纫机。
2. 请依说明书指示操作缝纫机，并使用说明书上建议使用的附属品。
3. 当电线或插头损坏、动作不良、摔落受损或掉落水中，请即刻将缝纫机送至最近的授权经销商或维修中心做维修检查。
4. 缝纫机及脚控制器之通风口应保持畅通清洁，如有杂物应先清除才可使用。
5. 操作缝纫机时，请特别注意手指远离车针的运作范围，以避免伤到手指。
6. 使用合适的针板，错误的针板会导致车针折断。
7. 勿使用弯曲、受损的车针。
8. 缝纫时请勿拉扯或推挤布料，以免车针偏移导致折断。
9. 调整车针任何部位前，如穿线、换针，引下线或更换压布脚时，请先将缝纫机电源关闭。
10. 当拆卸外盖、加润滑油或执行本说明书所提到的任何其他使用者维修调整时，务必拔去电源插头。
11. 缝纫机任何开启部位，绝不可放入任何异物。
12. 本缝纫机仅供室内使用。
13. 本缝纫机使用冷光照明灯 (LED)。假如灯泡有损坏，请务必送回售服中心或有授权的经销商进行更换，以避免发生危险。
14. 请勿在脚控制器上放置任何物品。
15. 请握住插头将电源线拔离插座，切勿直接拉扯电线将插头拔下。
16. 本机只限使用 C-8001 型的脚控制器。
17. 噪音值在正常的操作之下是小于 75dB(A)。
18. 请勿将电器作为未分类垃圾。

19. 请联系当地政府了解有关分类系统信息。
20. 如果电器被弃置于堆填区或堆放场，危险物质会渗透到地下水中，进入食物链，破坏你的健康和福祉。
21. 当用新的替换旧电器，经销商在法律上有义务收回旧的设备进行免费处置。

## 本说明书请妥善保管

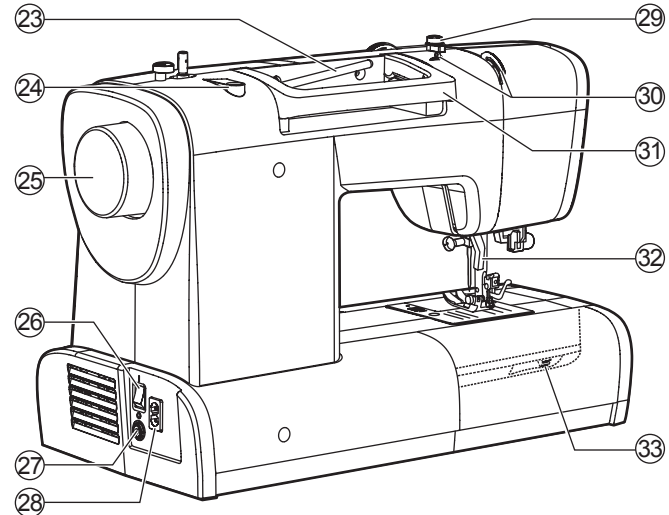
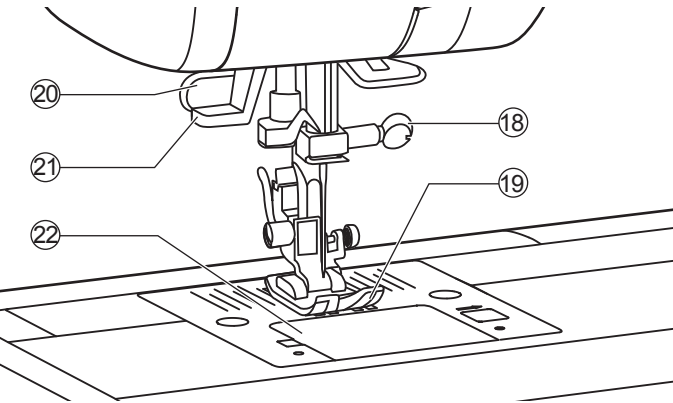
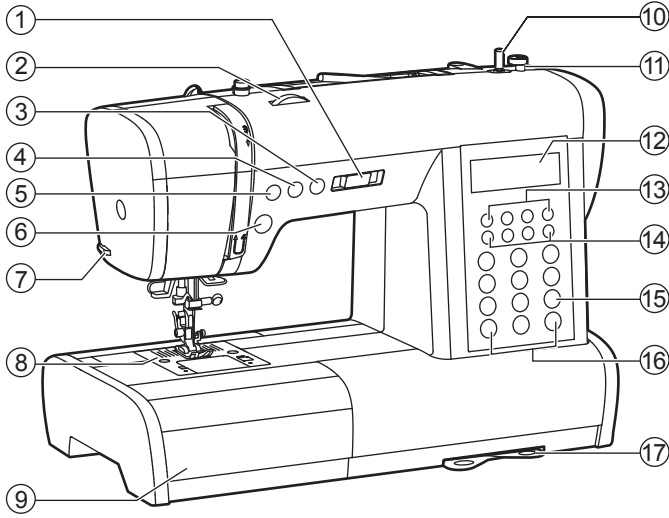
本缝纫机仅供家庭使用。

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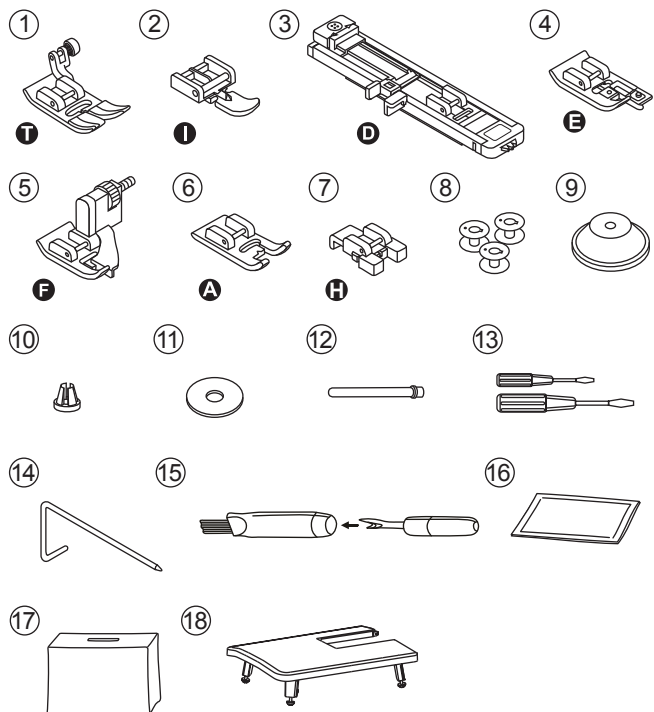
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# 各部位名称



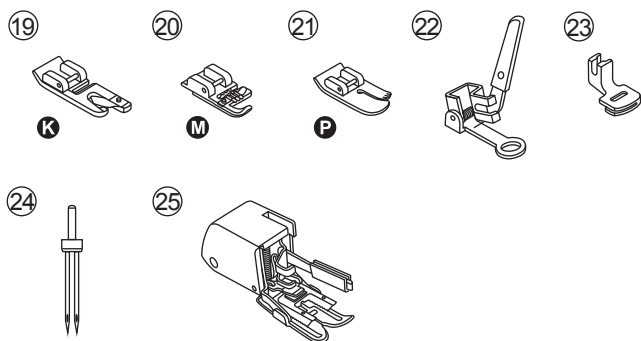
1. 速度调节钮
2. 上线张力调整钮
3. 针位上下调整按键
4. 自动补针按键
5. 倒退缝按键
6. 启动 / 停止按键
7. 切线器
8. 针板
9. 辅助板和零件盒
10. 卷线轴
11. 卷线轴导板
12. 液晶萤幕 (LCD)
13. 功能选择按键
14. 记忆选择按键
15. 数字选择按键
16. 功能选择按键
17. 模样板
18. 锁针螺丝
19. 压布脚
20. 一步骤开扣孔杆
21. 自动穿线器
22. 针板盖
23. 水平线轮杆
24. 第二线轮轴孔
25. 手轮
26. 电源开关
27. 脚控制器耳机式插孔
28. 插座
29. 卷线导板
30. 上线导引板
31. 把手
32. 压布脚升降杆
33. 送布齿升降调节杆

# 附属品



## ❖ 标准附属品

1. 万能压布脚
2. 拉炼缝压布脚
3. 一步骤开扣孔压布脚
4. 布边缝压布脚
5. 暗针缝压布脚
6. 密针缝压布脚
7. 钉钮扣压布脚
8. 梭子 (3x)
9. 线轮盖 (大)
10. 线轮盖 (小)
11. 绒布垫
12. 第二线轮杆
13. 螺丝起子 (L & S 型)
14. 平行线导引器
15. 刷子和扣眼刀
16. 针包 (3x)
17. 防尘套
18. 大补助版



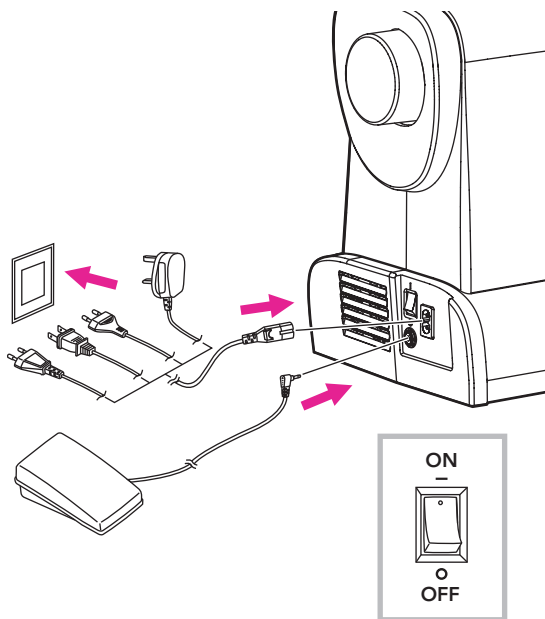
## ❖ 选购附属品

19. 卷边缝压布脚
20. 包线缝压布脚
21. 直线缝压布脚
22. 刺绣缝压布脚
23. 绉折缝压布脚
24. 双针
25. 均匀送布压布脚

## ➔ 注意：

- 附属品收纳在零件盒中。
- 选购附属品不包含在机器内，若需要购买，请与当地经销商联络。

# 连接电源线和脚控制器



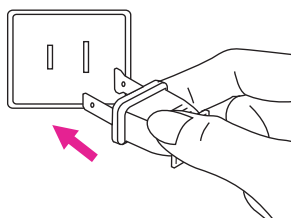
## ⚠ 注意：

当缝纫机不使用时，请将电源开关切至 "O"，关闭电源，再拔除电源插头。

连接电源前，请确认机器的电压和额定功率与连接的电源相同。

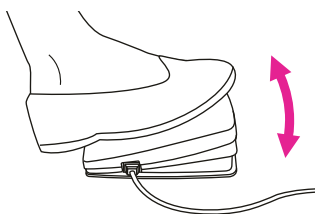
将缝纫机放在平稳的桌子上。

1. 将电源线插头插入本机侧面的电源插孔。
2. 另一端插入家用电源插座。
3. 按下电源开关。
4. 缝纫机灯泡亮起，即可开始使用。



## ❖ 电源插头极性说明

机器使用有极性插头，1 个插头脚较宽，另 1 个较窄，为避免触电，要确保插入插座方向正确且插到底。



## ❖ 连接脚控制器

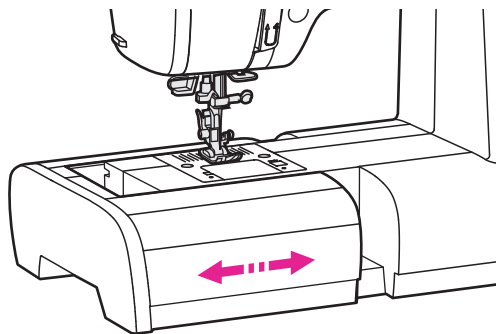
先关闭电源，将脚控制器之耳机式插头插入本机侧面插孔。

再启动电源，踏下脚控制器即开始缝纫，脚踏越深则速度越快，反之则速度减慢，当脚离开控制器，立即停止缝纫。

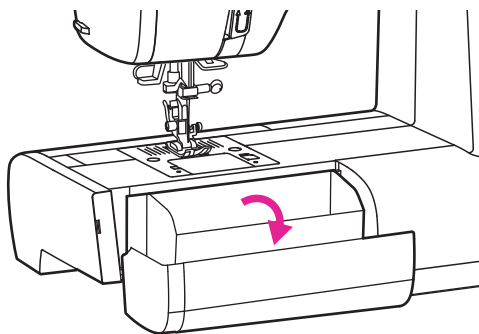
## ➡ 注意：

对本缝纫机的电源有任何问题，请洽询经销商和维修中心。

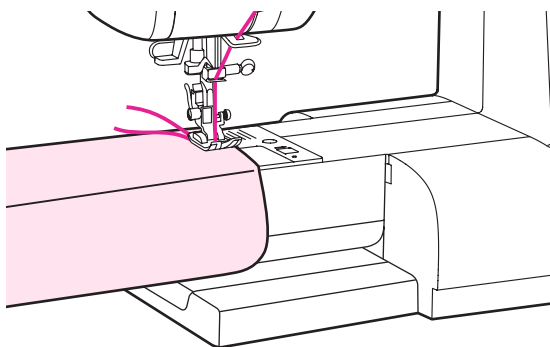
# 缝纫工作平台



握住辅助板的左侧，依箭头指示方向拿下来，如此便可作为巧臂来操作。



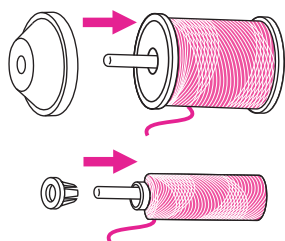
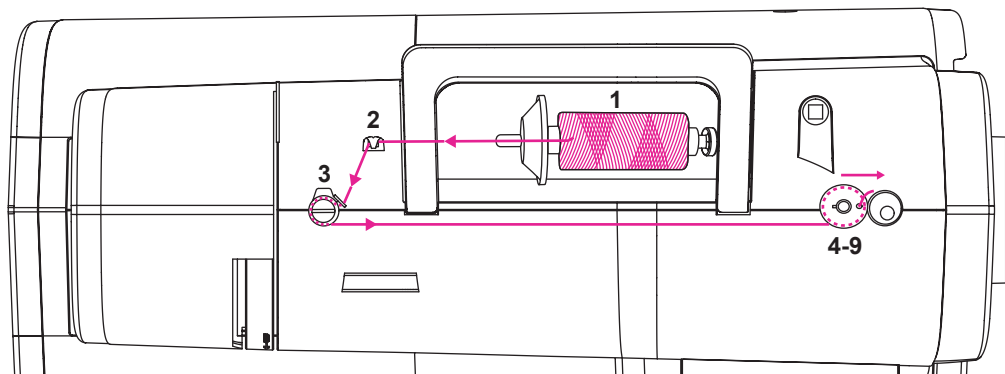
辅助板依照箭头方向开启后亦是附件盒，可收纳附件。



## ❖ 巧臂的使用

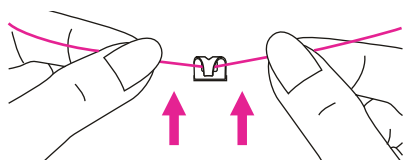
袖子、袖口、裤管、领口等不易车缝的部位，皆可使用巧臂来操作。

# 卷下线的方法

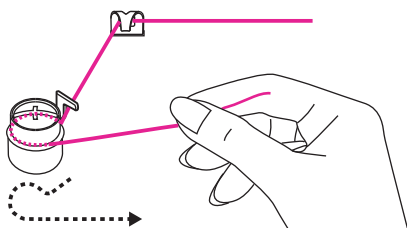


1. 将车线放到线轮轴上，再盖上线轮盖以防止车线脱落。

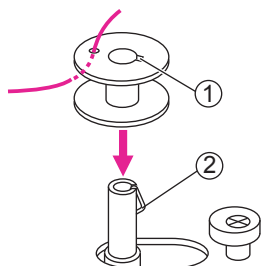
若使用较小的车线，使用小的线轮盖。



2. 用双手将车线由下往上嵌入导板。



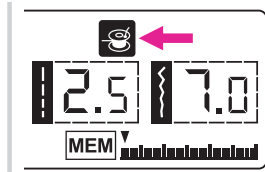
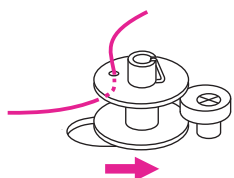
3. 将车线以逆时针方向缠绕在卷线导板上。



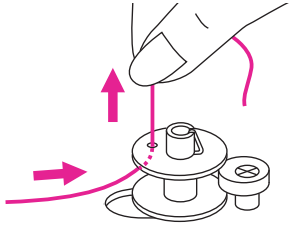
4. 将线穿过梭子上方的洞口。

将梭子的缺口对准卷线轴弹簧，把梭子往下压固定在卷线轴上。

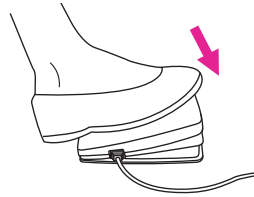
- ① 梭子的缺口
- ② 卷线轴弹簧



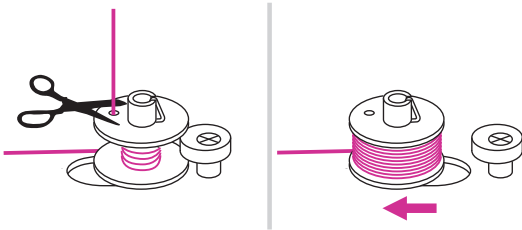
5. 将卷线轴往右推。当卷线轴在右边线下线的位置时，液晶屏幕上的卷下线图形会亮起，直到将卷线轴往左切回到正常车缝的位置时，图形才会消失。



6. 用手拉住车线的一端。



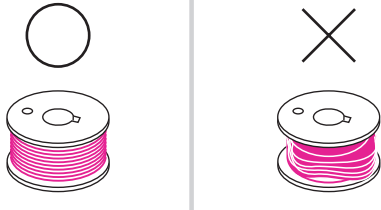
7. 踩下脚控制器，开始卷线。



8. 卷几圈线后请先停止，将梭子上方的车线剪断再继续卷线。

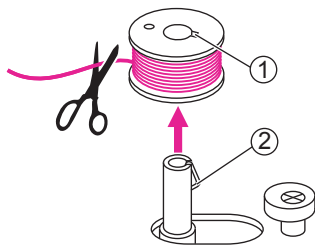
当梭子上的线快充满时，卷线的速度会越来越缓慢，此时请停止卷线。

将卷线轴推向左边。



**注意：**

下线应使用卷线正确均匀的梭子，倘若下线是使用卷线卷的不好的梭子，将会导致线张力不正确或是断针。

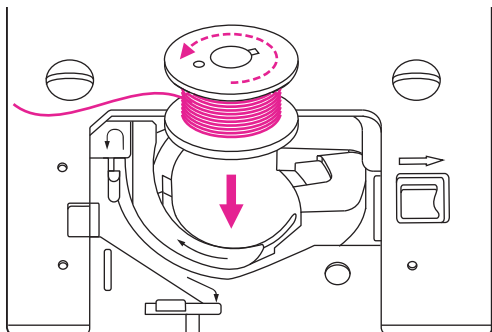


9. 将车线剪断并取下梭子即完成卷下线。

**注意：**

当卷线轴的位置在右边时，手轮不会转动，缝纫机无法作动。要开始缝纫时，需将卷线轴推向左边才可进行缝纫。

# 装梭子的方法



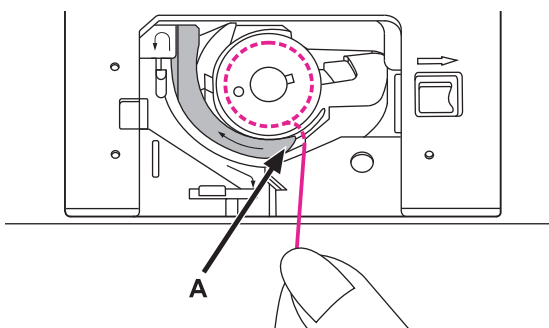
## ⚠ 注意：

安装或更换梭子前，请务必先将电源关闭。

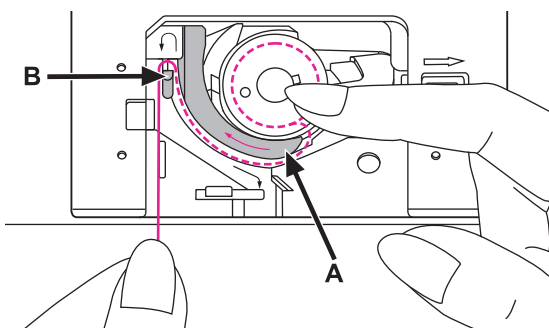
安装或更换梭子前，车针必须完全升起。

打开针板盖。

先确定梭子的车线转向为逆时针方向（如左图箭头方向），再将梭子平放入中釜内。



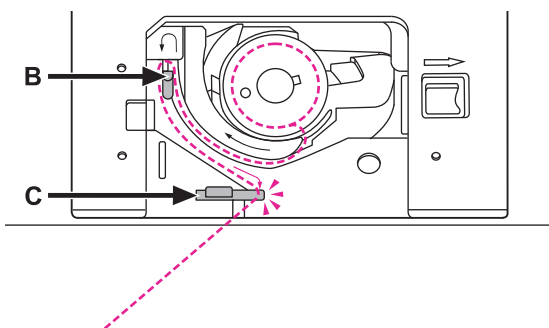
先将车线往左拉绕过 (A) 处。



再引导车线顺着线沟拉至 (B) 处。

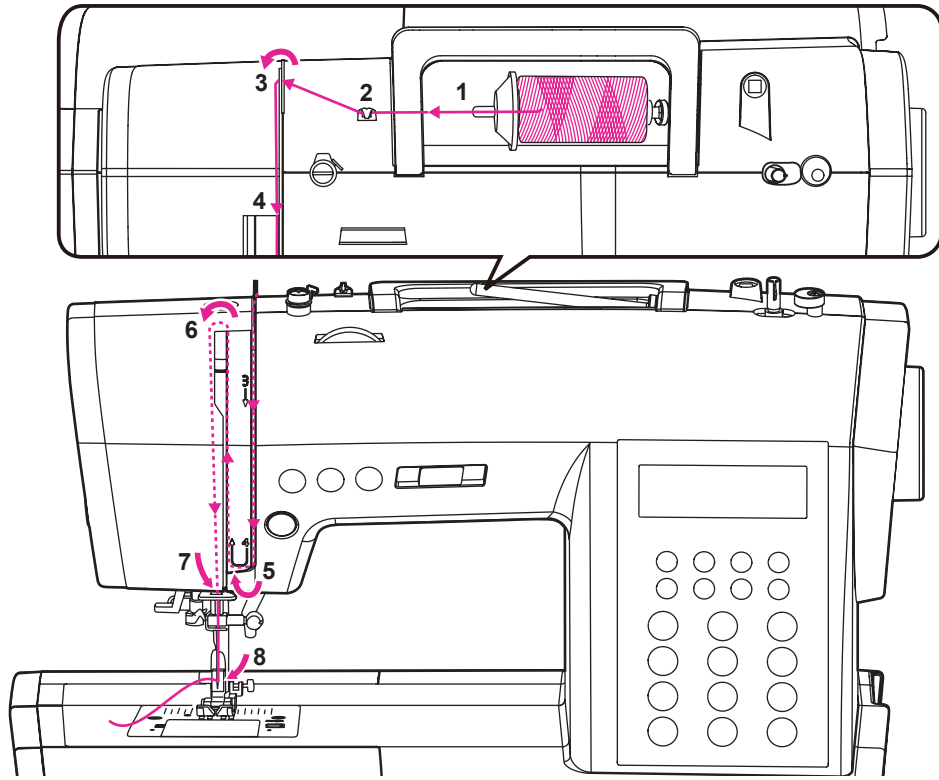
穿线时，用手指轻压梭子。

若拉线时会感到轻微阻力，则表示穿线动作正确，车线已入张力弹片中。



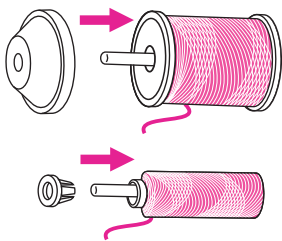
引导车线从缺槽 (B) 顺着线沟拉至 (C) 处，利用 (C) 处的刀刃切断多余的车线后装回针板盖。

# 穿上线的方法



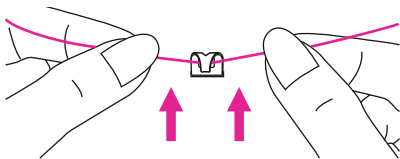
## 注意：

为了安全，建议在穿线前先将电源关闭。穿线方法必须正确，否则将会造成缝纫问题。

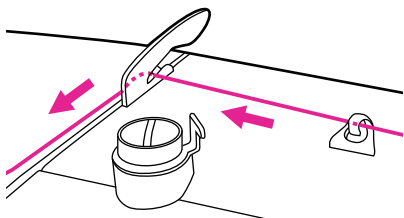


先将车针上升至最高点并抬高压布脚。

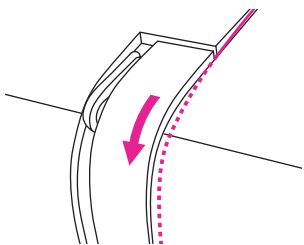
1. 将车线放到线轮轴上，再盖上线轮盖以防止车线脱落。若使用较小的车线，使用小的线轮盖。



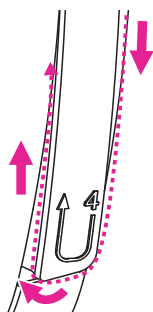
2. 用双手将车线由下往上嵌入导板。



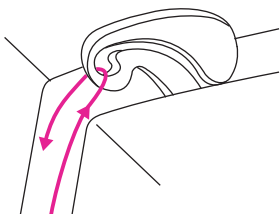
3. 顺着指示将车线穿过上线导板。



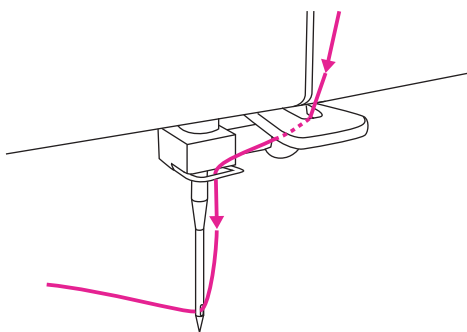
4. 延着线道将车线拉过上线张力弹簧。



5. 顺着右侧线道向下导引再往上导引到左侧线道。此过程中有助于将介于线轮轴与车线导引板之间的车线固定。



6. 将车线从挑线杆的右边拉到左边穿过挑线杆的槽孔再往下拉。

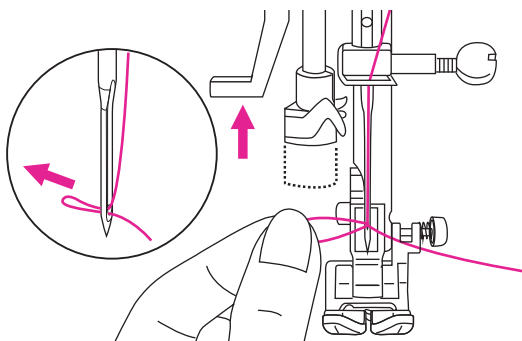
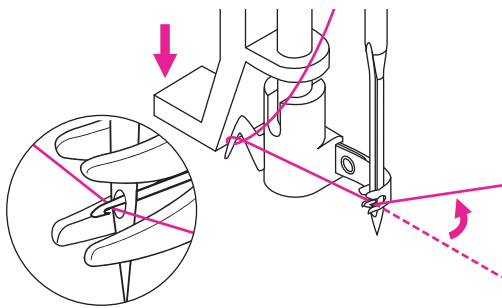
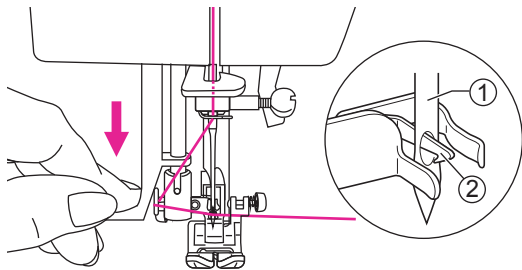
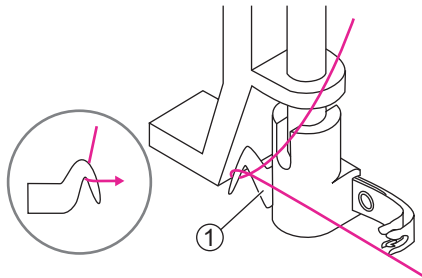


7. 车线向水平穿线导引片后方的缺口往下拉，如左图。

车线自横向导线架右侧的缺口进入。

8. 线头由前往后穿过针孔，并留约 10 公分的线头，可使用面板上的切线器切断多余的线。

# 自动穿线器的使用方法



## ⚠ 注意：

为了安全，建议在穿线前先将电源关闭。

降下压布脚，并将车针抬到最高点位置。

将车线由下方绕过导板勾住。

### ① 导引勾

自动穿线压杆按压到最低位置。自动穿线器会自动旋转到穿线位置，使小舌勾穿过针孔。

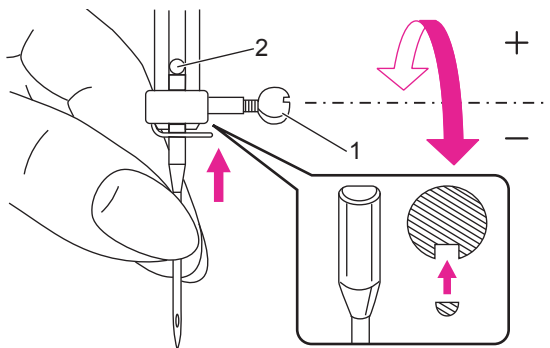
### ① 车针

### ② 小舌勾

将车线置于针孔前，由下往上勾住小舌勾。

松开自动穿线器压杆，使其恢复原来位置，小舌勾会将车线拉过针孔，形成一线圈状，将线圈往后拉出（已穿入针孔）约 10 公分。

# 更换车针的方法



## ⚠ 警告：

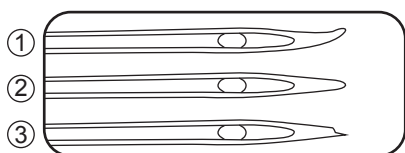
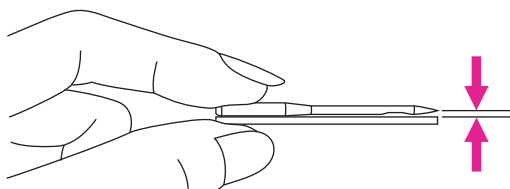
安装或拆卸车针前请先将电源关闭。

为了缝纫品质，请定期更换车针，尤其是车针出现磨损痕迹或造成缝纫问题时。

请依照下列方式换装车针：

1. 转动手轮，先将车针升起至最高点。放松锁针螺丝，将车针取出。  
新车针的平坦面朝向后方，放进针棒缺口处。
2. 将车针往上推到最顶点。  
锁紧锁针螺丝。

换装前请先确认针是否有弯曲或损坏。



车针可能发生的问题：

- ① 车针弯曲
- ② 车针变钝
- ③ 针尖损坏

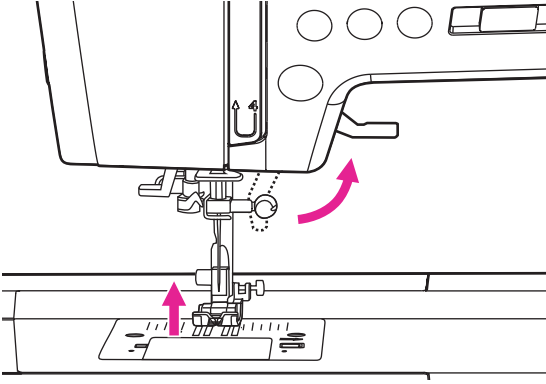
# 针、线、布三者间的关系

针的尺寸	布的种类	线
9-11 (70-80)	轻薄的布料—薄棉布、薄纱、薄蕾丝、绸布、棉布、麻布、网纱布、棉编织衣物、针织物、平针织物、皱织物、纺织聚酯、衬衫及短衫布料。	棉、尼龙、聚酯制成的细车线。
11-14 (80-90)	中等的布料—棉布、缎织布、木棉布、帆布、双层的编织衣物、薄毛料衣物。	中等尺寸的车线是最普遍，适用于这些布料与车针的尺寸。再合成纤维材料上使用聚酯车线，在天然布料上使用棉线的效果最好。上下车线必须使用相同尺寸的车线。
14 (90)	中厚布料—棉布、绒布、羊毛布、编织衣料、毛圈织物、丁尼布。	
16 (100)	厚重的布料—帆布、毛织品、厚帆布、夹棉缝的布料、丁尼布、有衬垫的衣物。	
18 (110)	特别厚重的毛料衣服、外套布料、有衬垫的布料、一些皮革制品与乙烯基。	粗车线、地毯线。

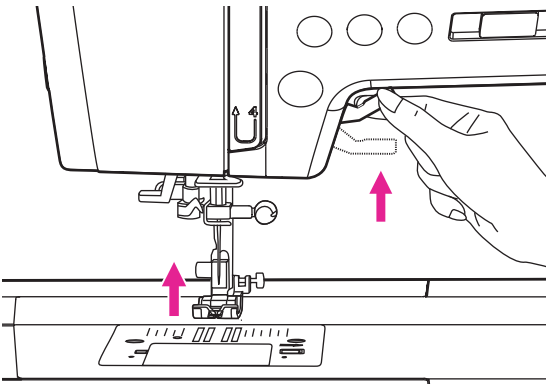
## ➔ 注意：

- 一般来说，薄质地的布料用细车针，厚质地的布料用粗车针。
- 按照此表的标准来选择车针与车线，利用要车缝的布料来做试车缝。
- 原则上，上线与下线均使用同一种线。
- 车缝薄布或有弹性的布料时可使用衬纸一起车缝。

## 二段式压布脚升降杆



将压布脚升降杆抬高呈水平位置时，为第一段高度。

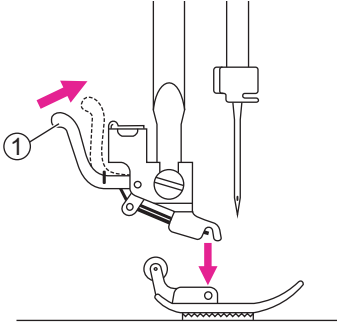


将压布脚升降杆往上提高至顶点时，为第二段的高度。当车缝多层或较厚的布料时，压布脚抬至第二段高度可方便布料在车缝过程中的移动。

**注意：**

针必须始终在最高的位置。

# 更换压布脚的方法



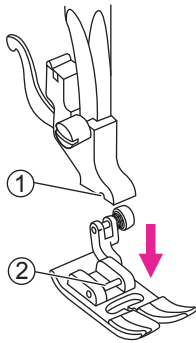
## ⚠ 注意：

执行以下任何操作时，务必将电源开关切到关闭的位置。

## ❖ 拆卸压布脚

提起压布脚杆，将退压布脚杆往前推，压布脚与脚胫即可分离。

### ① 退压布脚杆

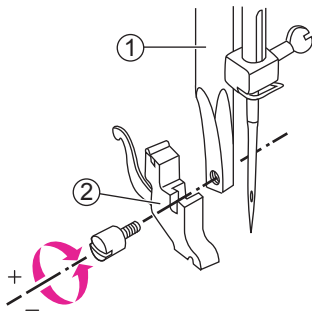


## ❖ 安装压布脚

将压布脚胫上的凹槽正好对在压布脚栓杆上方。放下压布脚杆使压布脚胫与压布脚自动地接合。

### ① 凹槽

### ② 压布脚栓杆

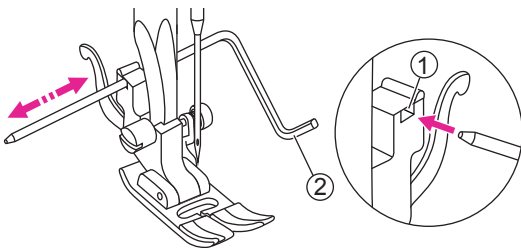


## ❖ 拆卸和安装压布脚胫

如图所示提起压布脚杆，装上压布脚胫，螺丝依箭头指示方向锁紧。

### ① 压布脚杆

### ② 压布脚胫



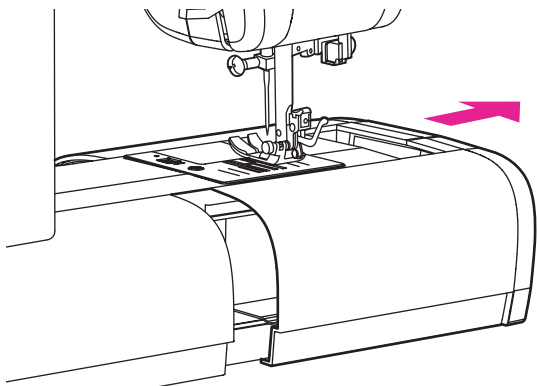
## ❖ 安装平行线导引器

如图所示将平行线导引器，插入压布脚胫上的槽孔内，即可依缝纫需要自由调整宽度。

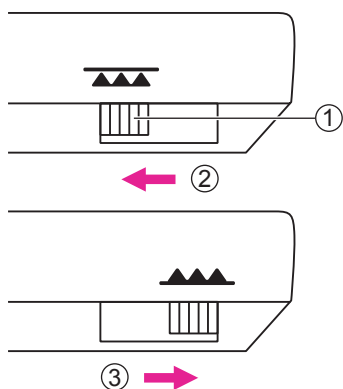
### ① 槽孔

### ② 平行线导引器

# 送布齿升降调节杆



将辅助板水平取出，送布齿升降调节杆位于巧臂后方。



将送布齿升降调节杆调到降下的位置，可降下送布齿。

- ① 送布齿升降调节杆
- ② 降下的位置
- ③ 升起的位置

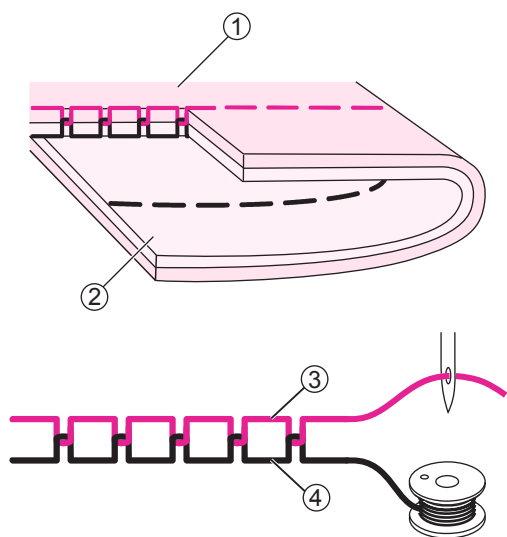
## 注意：

当你结束缝纫工作（例如：钉钮扣缝、自由缝），请将送布齿升降调节杆复原到升起的位置。

# 上线张力调整的方法

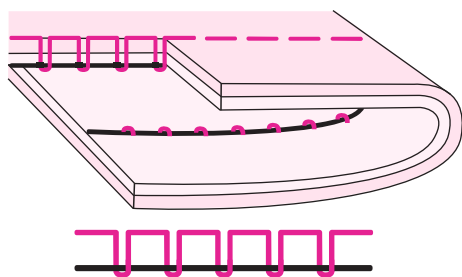


- 缝纫时的上线张力设定值为 " 4 "。
- 增加张力：转钮数值大张力紧；减少张力：转钮数值小张力松。
- 适当的调整车线张力是得到良好缝纫品质的要诀。
- 所有的装饰缝要有较好的针趾，通常会减少上线张力，比较不会产生皱折。
- 上线张力随着不同的布料与车线粗细需做适当调整。

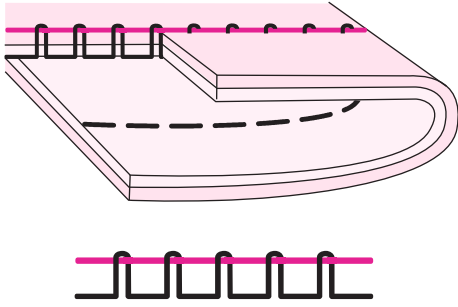


正确的张力，上线与下线的交点在布的中间。

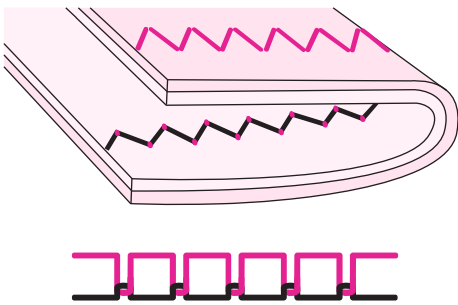
- ① 表面
- ② 反面
- ③ 上线
- ④ 下线



上线张力太松时，调整上线张力转钮到较大数值。

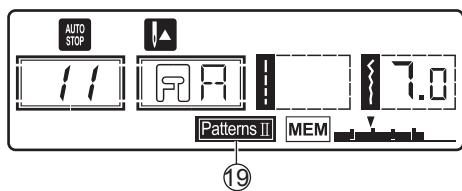
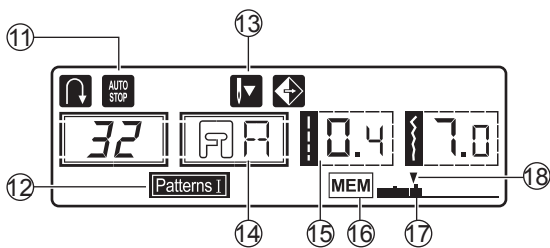
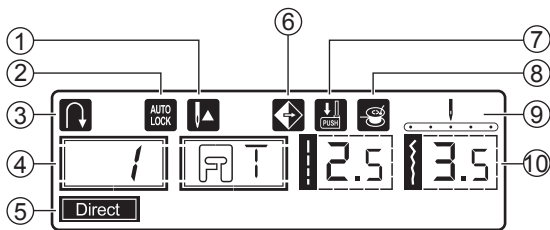


上线张力太紧时，调整上线张力转钮到较小数值。



锯齿缝与装饰缝的上线张力通常可低于直线车缝，上线出现在布的反面，是正常的情况。

# 液晶萤幕显示



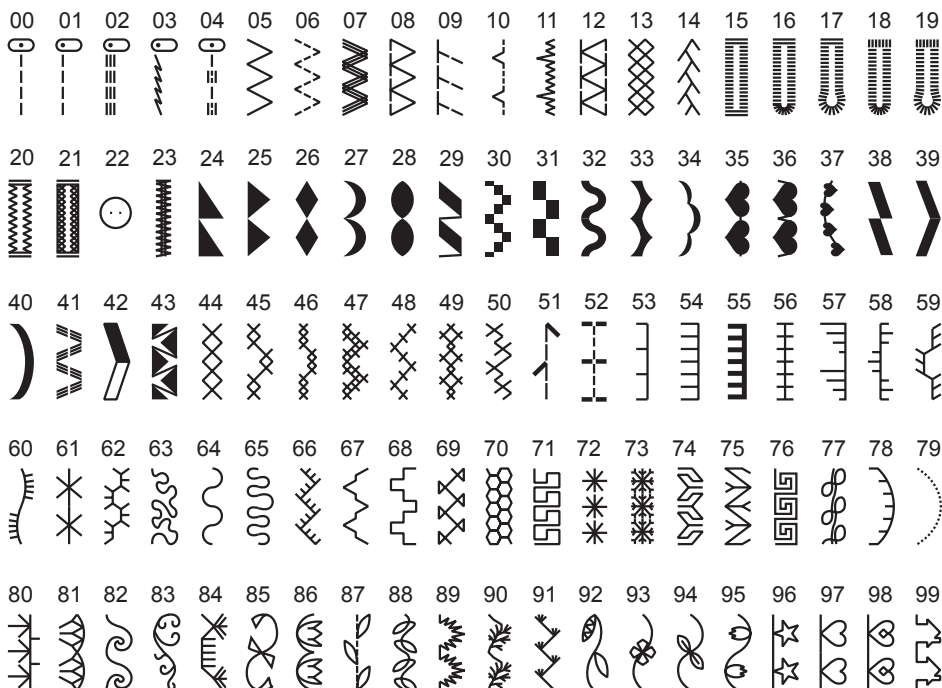
1. 针上位置
2. 自动补针
3. 倒退缝
4. 模样代号
5. 快选模式
6. 镜射
7. 开扣孔拉杆
8. 卷线
9. 卷线
10. 阔度
11. 自动补针停止
12. 一般模式
13. 针下位置
14. 建议使用压布脚图形与代号
15. 缝目
16. 记忆模式
17. 总共记忆单位
18. 选择单位
19. 文字模式

# 模样图表

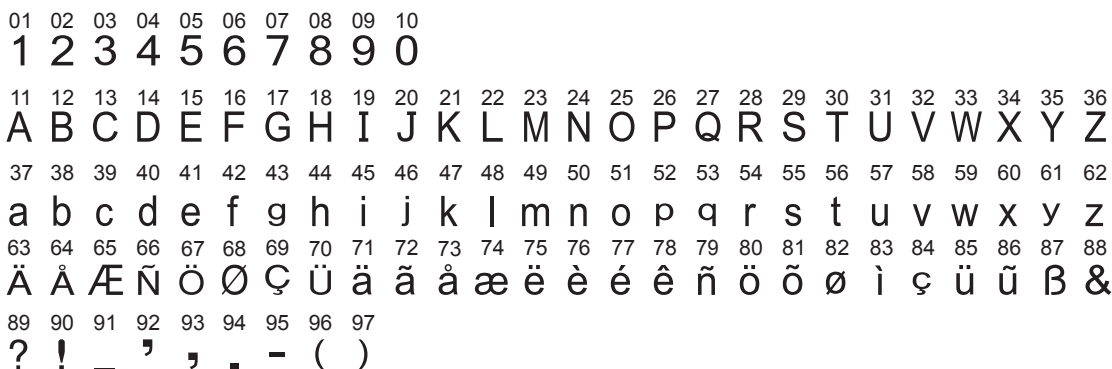
## ❖ 快选模样 Direct



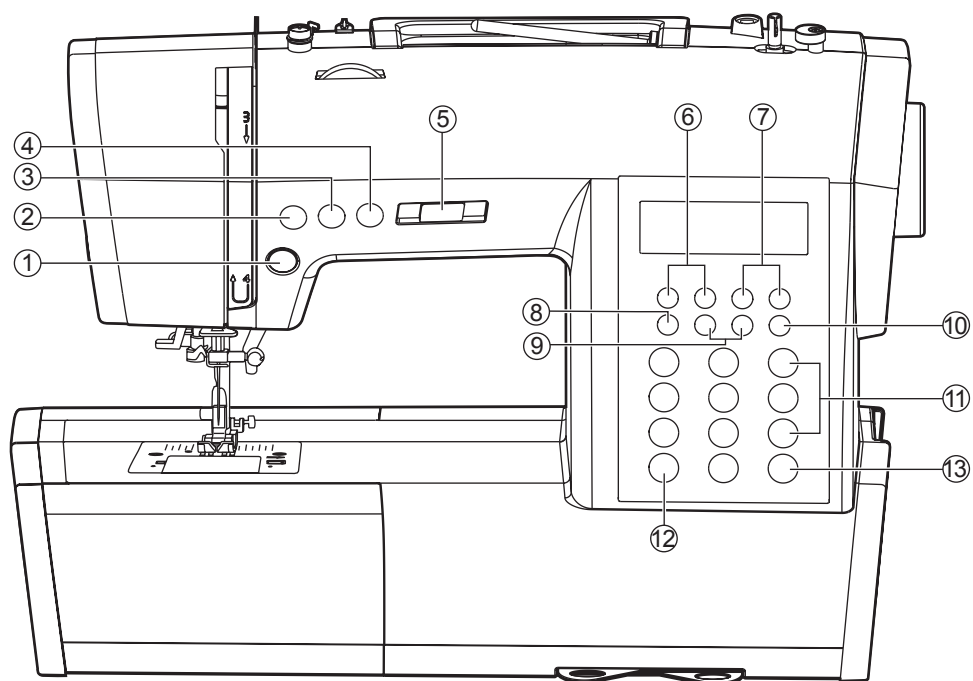
## ❖ 模样 Patterns I



## ❖ 文字 (印刷体) Patterns II



# 按键介绍



1. 启动 / 停止按键
2. 倒退缝按键
3. 自动补针按键
4. 针位上下调整按键
5. 速度调节钮
6. 缝目调整按键
7. 阔度调整按键
8. 记忆按键
9. 箭头按键
10. 删除按键
11. 快选按键和数字按键
12. 模样群组选择按键
13. 镜射按键 / 声音按键

# 操作选择按键



## 启动 / 停止按键

按一下启动 / 停止按键，缝纫机开始车缝，再按一次则停止。

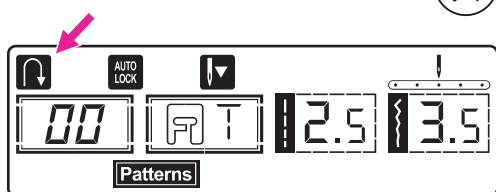


## 倒退缝按键

当车缝快选群组模样代号 1-5 或群组 I 模样 00-05 时，按住此按键不放，液晶屏幕上会显示倒退缝图形，并立即朝相反的方向车缝。放开按键后，液晶屏幕上显示的图形消失，则恢复朝前方车缝。

若车缝前先按下此按键，则一开始车缝时即朝倒退方向缝纫，再按一次即可恢复朝前方车缝。

当车缝快选群组模样代号 6-7、群组 I 模样 06-14, 24-99 时，按住此按键，液晶屏幕上会显示图形，在原针位置补缝三针后图形消失，可用于使缝线更牢固。



## 自动补针按键

自动补针功能适用于快选群组模样代号 1-5 和群组 I 模样 00-05。

车缝中，按一下自动补针按键，液晶屏幕上会显示自动补针图形，则车缝中的模样，会立即在原针位置，自动补缝三针后停止，适用于车缝的起点或终点等需要补强的地方。

然后需重新按压启动 / 停止按或再次踏下脚控制器，缝纫机才可启动继续车缝。

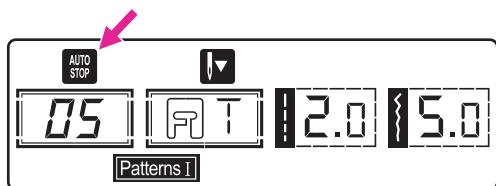
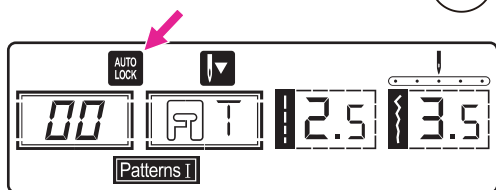
## 注意：

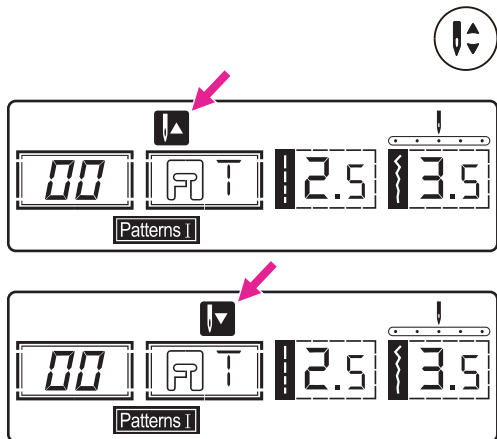
自动补针停止的功能适用于快选群组模样代号 6-7 和 群组 I 模样 06-14, 24-99。

车缝中或车缝前，按一下自动补针停止按键，液晶屏幕会显示自动补针停止图形，则选择的模样在车缝完整单位后，自动在原点补缝三针后停止。

再按一次自动补针停止按键，液晶屏幕中显示的图形消失，才能取消此功能；更换选择其它的模样时，此功能也会消失。

需重新按压启动 / 停止按键或再次踏下脚控制器，缝纫机才可启动继续车缝。



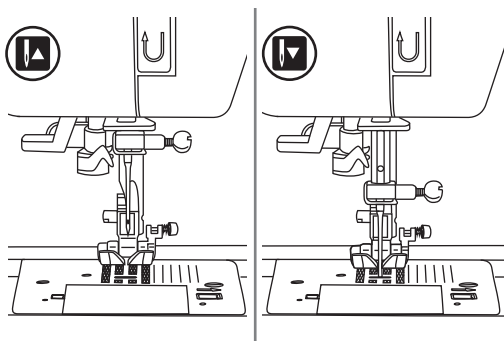


### 针位上下调整按键

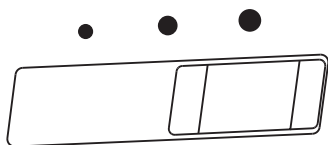
当缝纫机停止车缝时，按此按键可以改变针位，如果针位在上则会降到下，如果针位在下则会升到上。

### 注意：

针位上下调整按键只有在停止车缝状态时才能设定；车缝进行当中时按下按键，针位不会被改变。



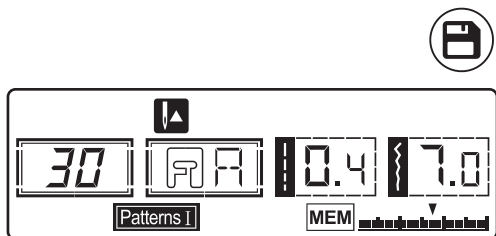
液晶屏幕上显示针上位置图形，表示针在最高位置；如果显示针下位置图形，表示针在最低位置。



### 速度调节钮

滑动速度调节钮可调节车缝中的速度，调至右方，速度变快，调至左方则变慢。

# 记忆选择按键



## 记忆按键

使用记忆按键，进入记忆模式；编辑组合字母或模样。记忆完成后，再按一下记忆按键，即储存离开记忆模式。

## 注意：

快选群组模样和钮扣孔模样，无法加入记忆模式。



## 箭头按键

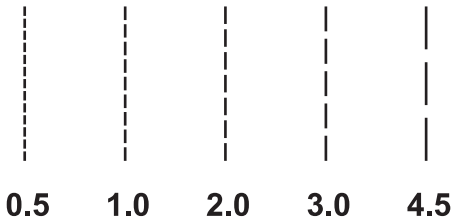
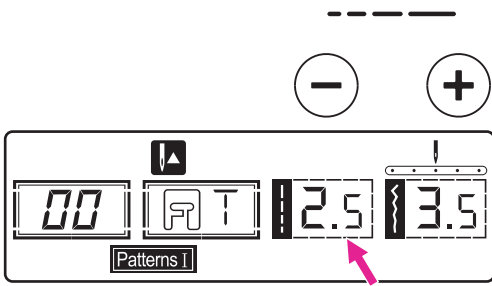
使用键头按键前后浏览所组合的字母或模样数字代号。



## 删除按键

如果在缝纫组合中有不正确的字母或装饰性模样时，使用箭头按键前后浏览，选取要被删除的字母或模样，按下删除按键删除，之后记忆的所有模样均会往前递补。

# 功能选择按键



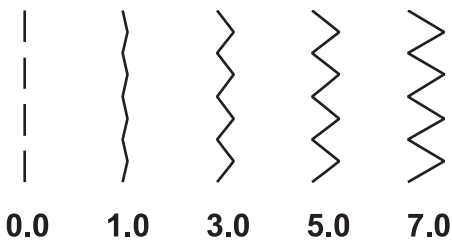
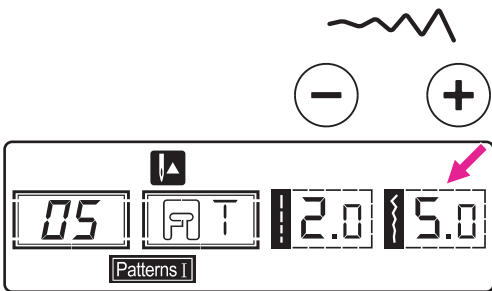
## 缝目调整按键

选择模样后，液晶屏幕会自动显示标准设定值。

可手动调整所需的设定值，缝目增长 "+"，缝目减短按 "-", 每按一次液晶屏幕会显示设定值以 0.1 或 0.5 的间隔递增或递减。

选择的模样不同，可手动调整的缝目间隔与范围限制亦不同，一般而言可调整的范围介于 0.0 到 4.5 之间。

缝目调整应配合布料、车针与车线的不同，调整至适当的位置。一般而言，车缝较厚的布料缝目的设定值应该较长。

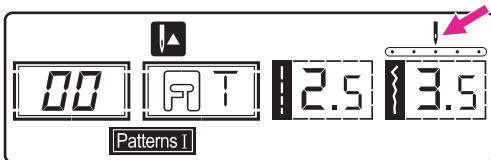


## 阔度调整按键

选择模样后，液晶屏幕会自动显示标准设定值。

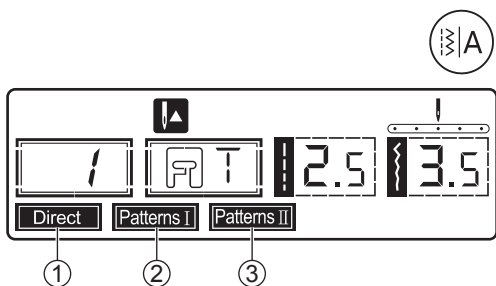
可手动调整所需的设定值，阔度增宽按 "+", 阔度缩窄按 "-", 每按一次液晶屏幕会显示设定值以 "0.5" 的间隔递增或递减。

选择不同的模样，可手动调整的阔度间隔与范围限制亦不同，一般而言可调整的范围介于 "0.0-7.0" 之间。



当选择快选群组模样 1 和 群组 I 模样 00,04 时，液晶屏幕会自动显示阔度设定值 "3.5" 和针位置 "中针位"。

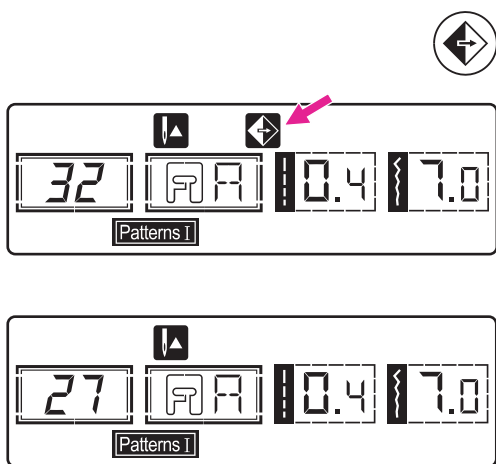
手动调整阔度调整按键的作用是调整针的左右位置，每个模样可调整的针位置范围不同，针位往右按 "+", 针位往左按 "-", 液晶屏幕会显示调整的针位及数值。



### 模样群组选择按键

开启电源后，自动设定在快选模式，液晶螢幕将显示快选模式，按模样群组选择按键来切换所需要的模样群组。

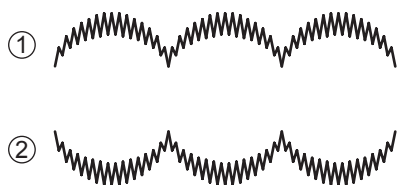
- ① 快选群组：使用数字键 (0-9)，单键选择模样。
- ② 一般模样及装饰模样群组：使用数字键 (0-9)，输入两位数字选择模样。
- ③ 文字群组：使用数字键 (0-9)，输入两位数字选择文字。



### 镜射按键

按下镜射按键，可将选择的模样水平翻转产生另一相对的模样。

除快选群组模样代号 0,8,9 和 群组 I 模样代号 15-23 之外，其他模样按一下镜射按键，液晶螢幕将显示镜射功能图示，所缝纫出来的模样会持续有镜射变化，再按一下镜射按键，液晶螢幕将显示镜射功能图示消失，即可取消镜射的功能，并恢复正常缝纫。



- A. 一般车缝的模样。
- B. 镜射车缝的模样。



## 声音按键

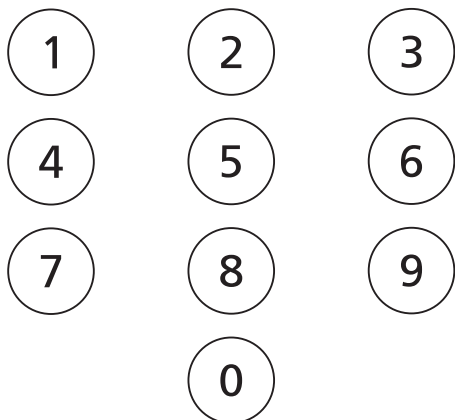
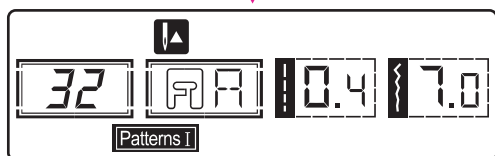
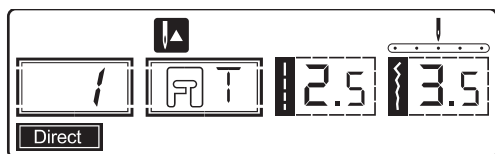
机器预设按键音为开启的状态。

若要关闭按键音，长按镜射按键两秒，当机器发出按键音一声后，即完成设定。

若要再次开启按键音，长按镜射按键两秒，当机器发出按键音二声后，即完成设定。

重新开机后，机器会保留关机前的设定。

# 数字选择按键



## 快选按键

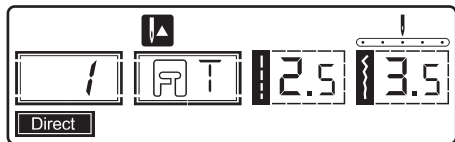
当设定在快选模式时，以数字按键 (0-9)，单键选取按键旁 10 种最常使用的模样。

## 数字按键

当设定在一般模样群组或是文字群组时，以数字按键 (0-9)，输入两位数字，选取想要的模样。

例如：模样 32

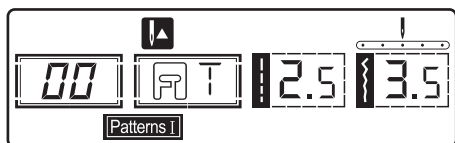
# 选择模样



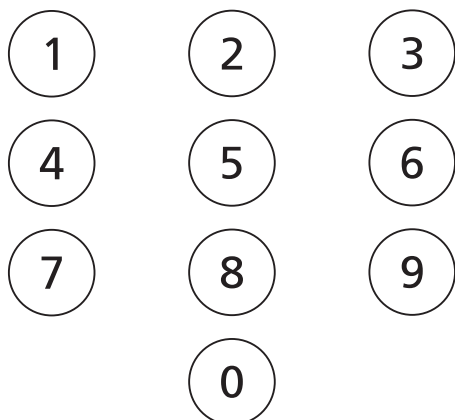
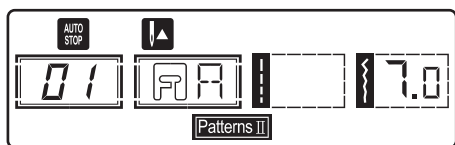
10 个最常使用的一般模样可以直接使用数字按键快速的选取，从模样显示板上选取想要的模样。



按下模样群组选择按键，液晶萤幕会自动进入一般模样及装饰模样群组选择画面。



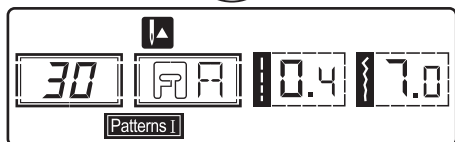
再次按下模样群组选择按键，液晶萤幕会自动进入文字群组选择画面。



选择想要进行缝纫的模样。

使用数字按键，利用数字按键，输入两位数字，选择所想要的模样。

例如：模样 30。

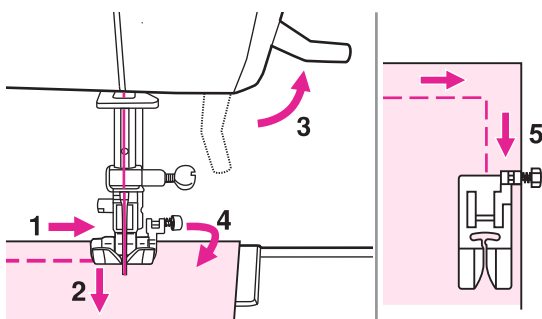


# 实用的缝纫技巧

下面介绍可以取得良好缝制效果的各种方法。缝制时请参考这些技巧。

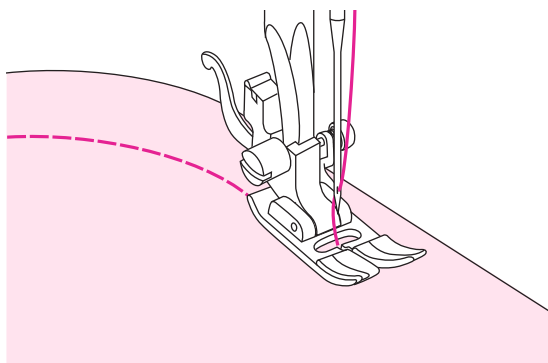
为缝纫机设置适用于正在缝制布料类型的线和针后，缝纫机会自动为所选针迹设定的上线张力、针迹长度和宽度。不过，应先试缝制一块布料，因为根据所缝制的布料和针迹类型，可能无法取得期望的效果。

试缝时，使用与缝制工作相同的布料和线，检查上线张力和针迹长度和宽度。因为效果因针迹类型和缝制布料的层数而异，所以请再与缝制工作相同的条件下进行试缝。



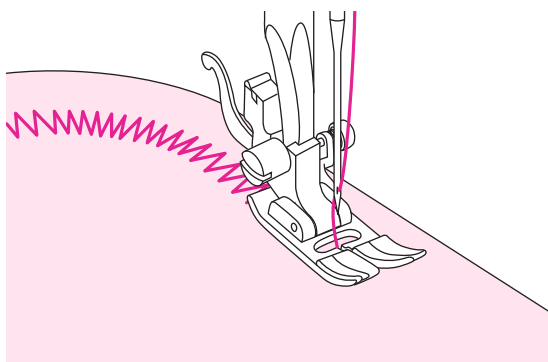
## ❖ 转弯缝

1. 缝纫到布料的边界时，停止下来。
2. 让车针插入布料中。
3. 提起压布脚。
4. 以车针作为中心轴，将布料旋转至欲转弯的方向。
5. 放下压布脚继续缝纫。

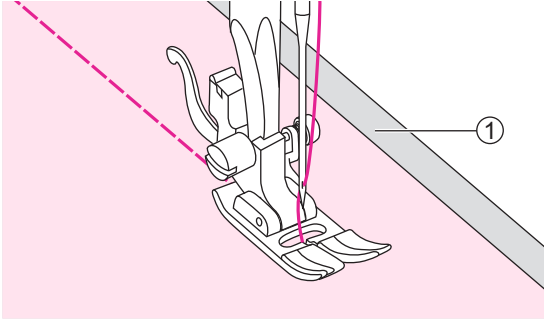


## ❖ 曲线缝

略微改变缝制方向，沿曲线缝制。



使用曲折针迹沿曲线缝制时，选择较短的针迹长度可以取得更好的针迹。

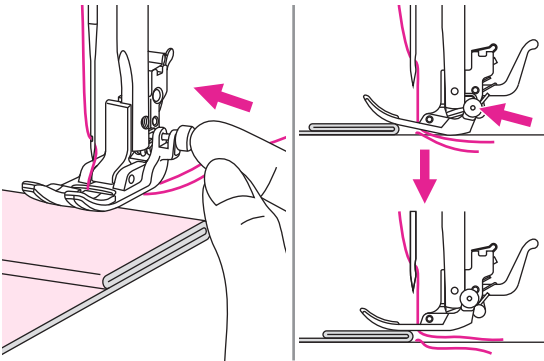


### ❖ 薄布缝

缝制薄布料时，针迹可能偏离或无法正确推进布料。

如果此情况发生，请在布料下面放一张薄纸或一块衬布，将其与布料一起缝制。缝制完成时，撕掉多余的纸。

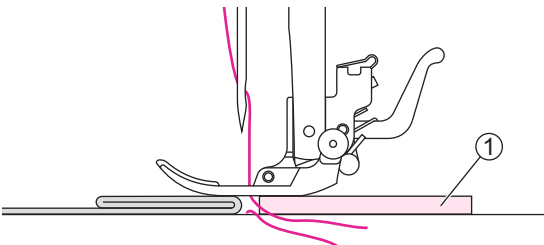
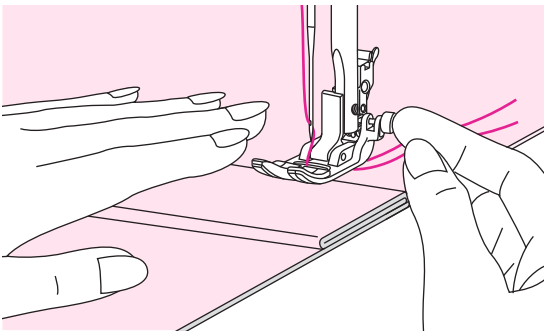
① 衬布或纸



### ❖ 厚布缝

从厚布料的布端开始缝纫、车缝牛仔布或布料重迭而有高低段差的情况时，可能会造成压布脚倾斜，无法顺利送布。

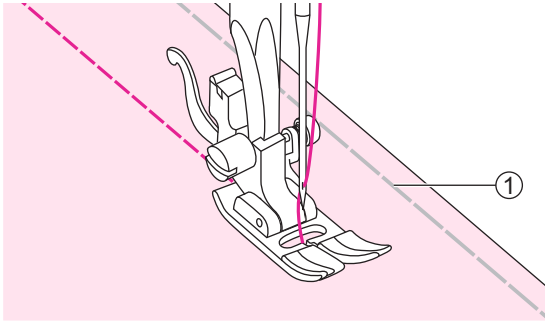
此时先让压布脚与针板呈平行状，再按住压布脚侧边的固定按键后再进行缝纫，当车缝通过高低段差的部位后，压布脚将会回复到正常的位置。



可在压布脚的下方，垫上相同厚度的厚布料或纸板，使压布脚与针板平行，再进行车缝。

或是可以用手辅助推送布料，帮助车缝。

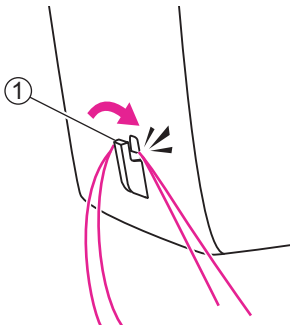
① 厚布料或纸板



### ❖ 缝制弹性布料

将多块布料假缝在一起，然后在不伸缩布料的情况下进行缝制。

① 假缝

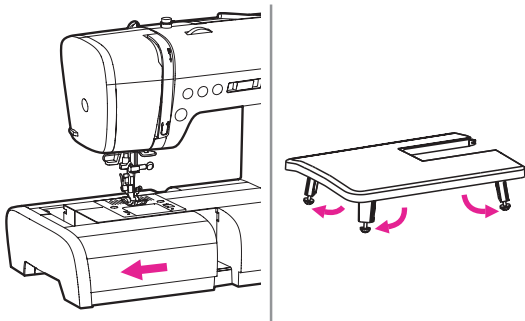


### ❖ 切线器

当缝纫完成后，使车针抬到最高位置，抬起压布脚，将布料拉出。

将上下线同时拉至面板左侧的切线器中，切断车线。

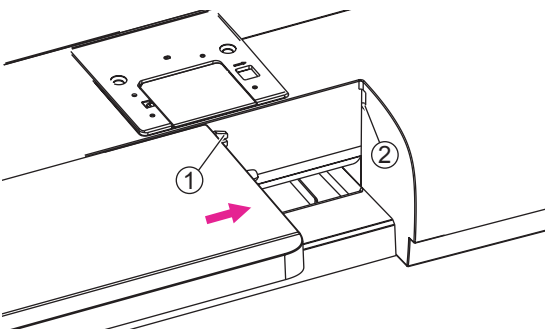
① 切线器



### ❖ 大辅助板的使用

握住辅助板左侧，往左边的方向拿下来。

依箭头指示方向，将大辅助板的底脚打开。



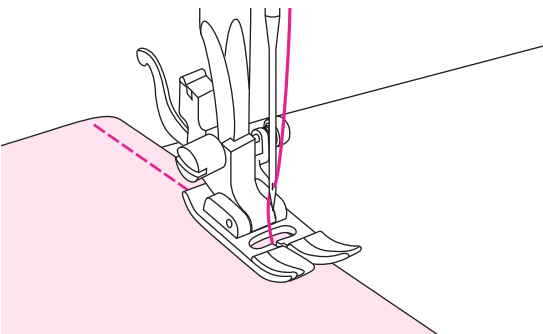
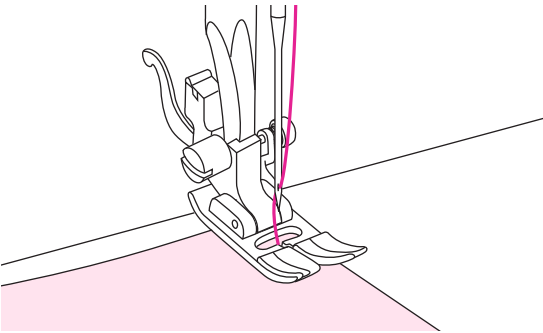
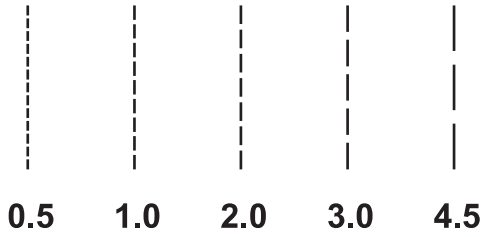
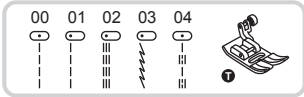
将大辅助板上的连接卡榫卡进机器上的洞孔。

大辅助板有助于加大车缝空间使车缝过程更顺畅。

① 连接卡榫

② 洞孔

# 直线缝



缝目按键可调整针距。调整缝目设定值“-”，针距越小，调整缝目设定值“+”，针距越大。

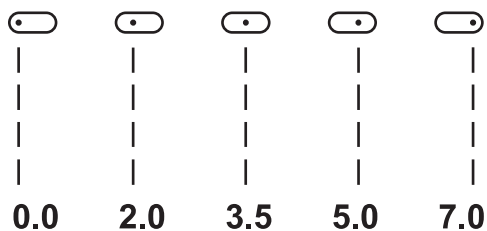
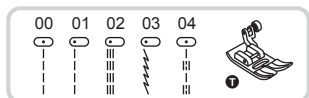
缝目应配合不同的布料厚度、车线粗细和缝纫的目的，调整至适当的长度。一般而言，缝纫较厚的布料时，需要设定较长的缝目。

车缝前，调整模样在「直线缝」的位置。

将布料边缘靠齐针板上的刻度，调整所需的车缝宽度后放置在压布脚下。

放下压布脚升降杆，然后踩下脚控制器开始车缝。

# 调整针的位置



参照图示设定模样。

手动调整阔度，可选择车针的左右位置，每个模样可调整的针位置范围不同。

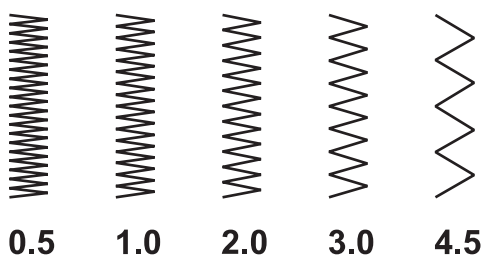
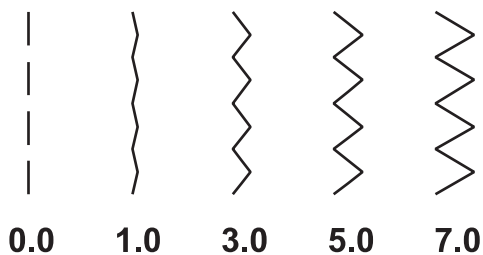
标准设定值 " 3.5 " 为中针位。

针位往右按 "+", 针位往左按 "-"。

# 锯齿缝



阔度调整按键可手动调节由 "0.0" 到 "7.0" 的位置, 数值越大则宽度越宽, 数值为 "0.0" 时则为直线。



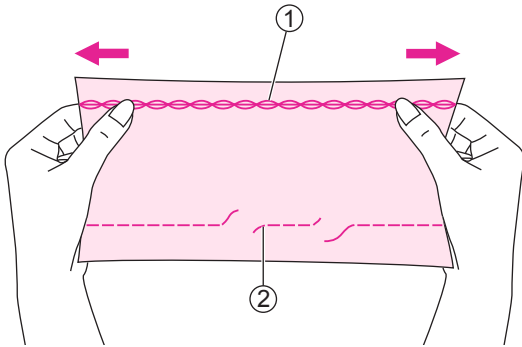
缝目设定值越接近 "0.3" 的位置则锯齿缝的针距密度越密。

适当的锯齿缝密度一般在 "2.5" 以下的位置。

缝目很小的锯齿缝(设定值接近 "0.0" 的位置), 一般多使用于刺绣功能。

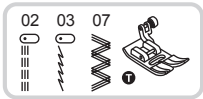
# 伸缩缝

伸缩缝的针迹是由前进与倒退缝纫组成，如此可以增加缝纫线的强度及弹性，缝纫在有弹性的布料上，可使接缝处不易破裂。



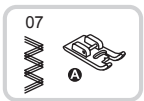
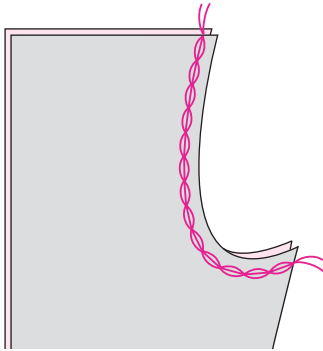
伸缩缝使用于一般布料上也是很美丽的装饰图案。

- ① 直线伸缩缝
- ② 直线缝



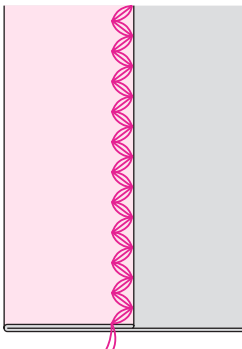
## ❖ 直线伸缩缝

直线伸缩缝适用于裤裆、臂部、腋下等易绽线部位的接合。



## ❖ 锯齿伸缩缝

锯齿伸缩缝可用于衬底的修饰或结实的布料上。



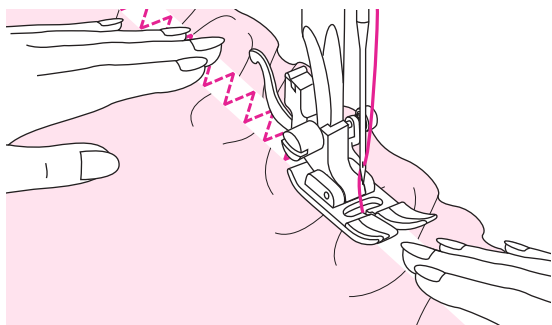
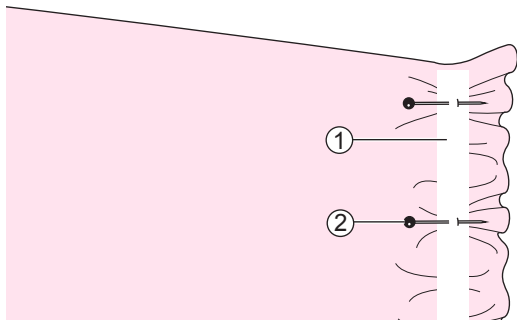
# 缝制伸缩布料和松紧带

当将松紧带安装到衣服的袖口或腰部时，完成的尺寸将是拉直的松紧带尺寸。因此，使用的松紧带长度必须合适。



将松紧带别到布料的几个点处，确保松紧带在布料上的位置均匀。

- ① 松紧带
- ② 销钉

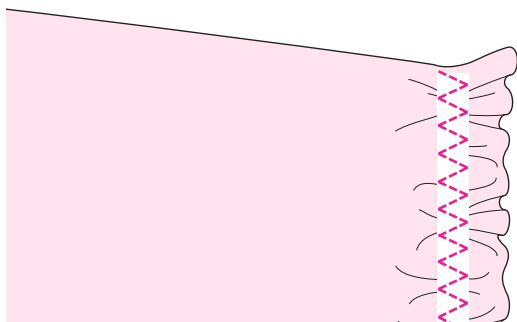


拉直松紧带使其与布料长度相同，同时将松紧带缝到布料上。

用左手拉压脚后面的布料，同时用右手拉压脚前面最近销钉处的布料。

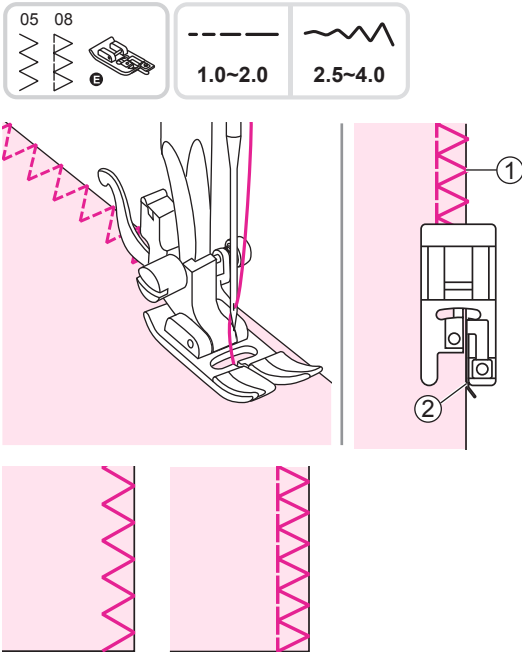
## 注意：

缝制时，注意不要让针碰到任何销钉，否则可能会导致弯针或断针。



# 布边缝

沿着布料裁剪过的边缘缝纫布边缝模样，可预防布料磨损。

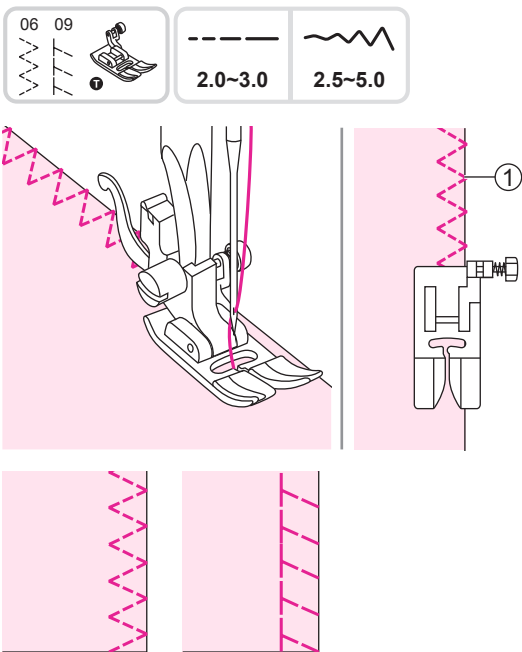


## ❖ 使用布边缝压布脚

更换布边缝压布脚。

模样右边的车线必须复盖过布料的边缘；将布料边缘沿着压布脚上的导引器送布缝纫即可。

- ① 落针点
- ② 导引器



## ❖ 使用万能压布脚

更换万能压布脚。

选择布边缝模样后，依布料的不同调整适当的缝目及阔度，缝纫时需注意模样右边的车线必须正好可复盖过布料的边缘。

- ① 落针点

# 暗针缝（盲缝）

暗针缝可让车线隐藏在布的背面，进而隐藏车缝痕迹，可用于牢固裤子或裙子等底部的反折车缝。



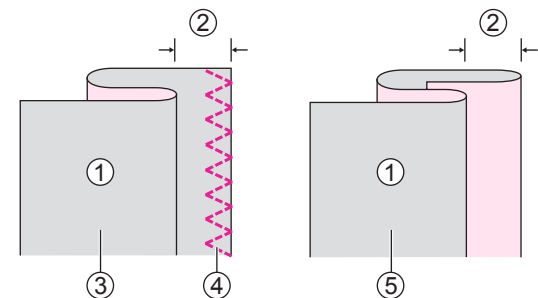
10: 适用于较厚实的布料。

11: 适用于针织布料。

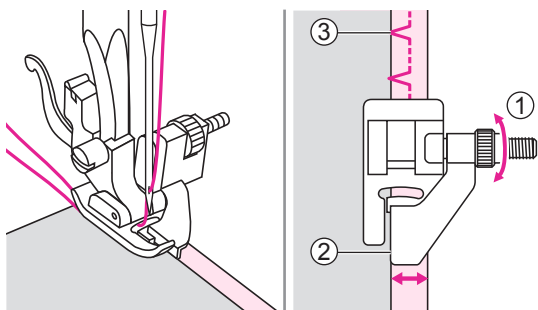
## 注意：

使用暗针缝（盲缝）前，请先缝纫测试。

将布料折迭后使反面朝上。



- ① 反面
- ② 5mm
- ③ 厚重的布料
- ④ 布边缘
- ⑤ 轻薄 / 中等的布料

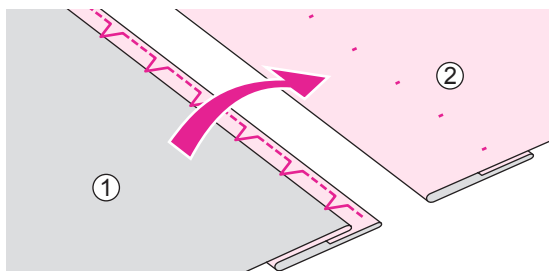
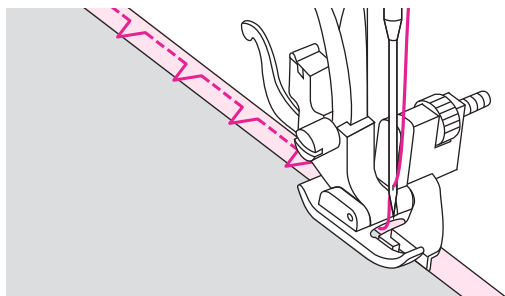


将布料放在压布脚下，朝向自己方向转动手轮，直到车针下降至最低点，模样的最左针趾必须正好缝纫在对折的布料，否则请调整阔度。

转动暗针缝压布脚的阔度调节钮，导引杆会随着的调节而左右移动，使导引杆正好抵住对折的布料。

- ① 阔度调节钮
- ② 导引杆
- ③ 落针点

小心地顺着导引杆边缘推送布料慢速缝纫。



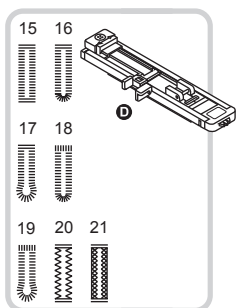
缝纫后将布料翻回正面即可。

- ① 反面
- ② 正面

# 开钮扣孔缝

开钮扣孔缝可调整大小以符合钮扣的尺寸。

如要在较薄或是弹性材质布料上车缝钮扣缝时，建议在布的下面加衬布一起缝纫，会得到较佳的缝纫效果。



15: 适用于较薄或中等厚度的布料。

16: 适用于较薄或中等厚度的布料上开水平式的钮扣孔。

17: 适用于厚的外套或皮质布料。

18: 适用于厚的布料。

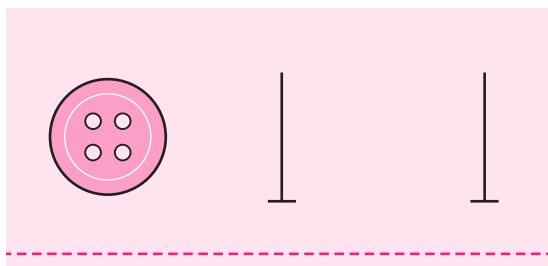
19: 适用于厚的外套或皮质布料。

20: 适用于弹性或织纹较粗的布料。

21: 适用于弹性布料。

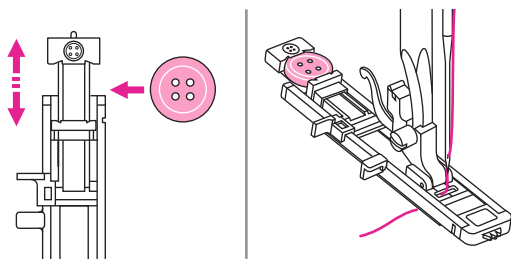
## 注意：

正式缝纫前，请先用一块与正式缝纫时相同的布料试缝。



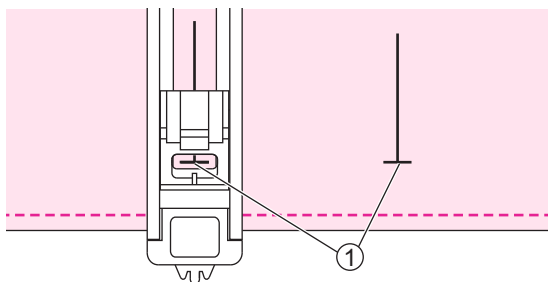
请先在布料上，开立钮扣孔的位置做记号。

开钮扣孔缝的最大长度约为 3cm。(钮扣直径加上钮扣厚度。)



安装步骤开钮扣孔压布脚，拉出压布脚后方的平板台，放入钮扣后夹紧，夹在平板台上的钮扣可决定开钮扣孔的大小。

将线从压布脚底下穿过。

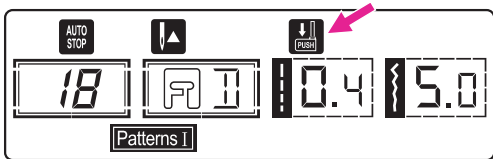


依布料的种类及钮扣孔的功能，选择适当的钮扣孔模样，并调整适当的设定值。

将布料放置到压布脚下，转动手轮将车针刺入缝纫的起始位置，并将通过压布脚下面的上下车线往前拉出，垂直放下压布脚。

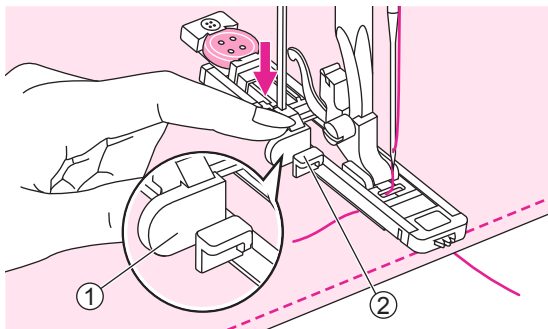
建议在放下压布脚前，请先用左手顶住压布脚前端，再用右手放下压布脚升降杆，可避免缝纫后的钮扣孔左右不均。

① 起始点



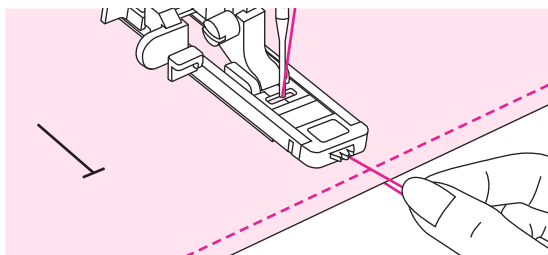
**注意：**

当你选择任何一个钮扣孔模样，液晶屏幕会有图示显示，提醒你将开扣孔杆往下拉到底。



将开扣孔杆往下拉到底，并置于压布脚推杆后方轻轻顶住。

- ① 开扣孔杆
- ② 压布脚推杆

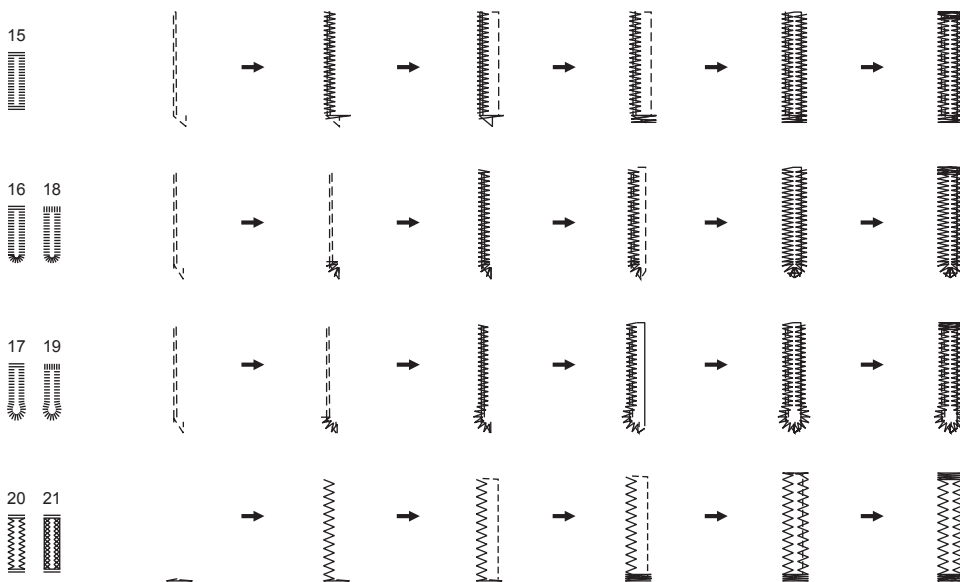


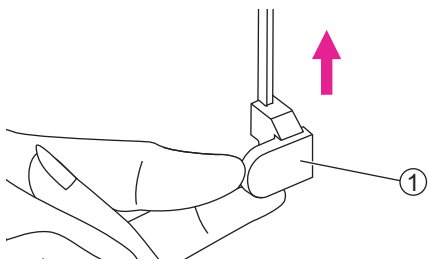
请用手拉住上线与下线头，再启动缝纫机开始缝纫。

**注意：**

当钮扣孔车缝未完整即停止并移开，若要继续车缝下个钮扣孔，请先选择其他模样再选择欲车缝的模样，电脑即可重新归位。

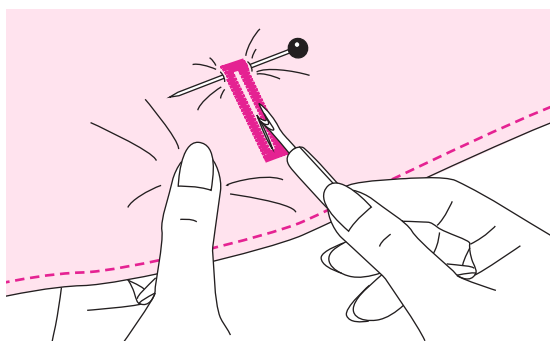
\* 缝纫机会依序自动将钮扣孔缝纫完整。





当钮扣孔缝纫完整后，请将布料移到下一个缝纫位置，依据之前的步骤继续缝纫其他钮扣孔，待全部缝纫完成后，请将开钮扣孔杆完全收起。

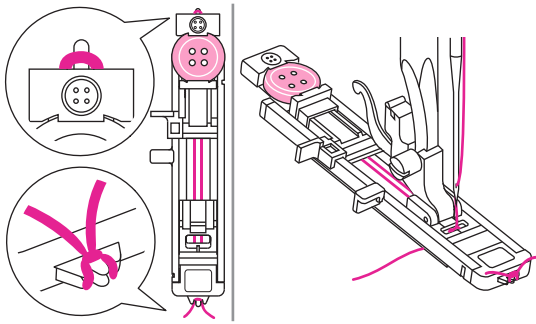
### ① 开扣孔杆



请先在钮扣孔缝合止点内侧别上珠针，再使用扣眼刀切开，切开时请注意不能切到车缝线。

### ➡ 注意：

当使用扣眼刀割开扣眼时，请勿将手放在拆线刀的切割路径前。否则，可能会因为拆线刀滑开而导致受伤。

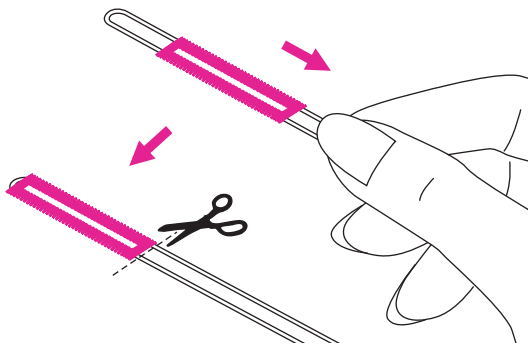


### ❖ 在伸缩布料上开纽扣孔

在伸缩布料开扣孔时，在压布脚下置一条棉绳或粗线。

将阔度设定值调整为盖过棉绳两侧边。

装上开扣孔压布脚，放置一条绵绳于压布脚背面的凹槽底下，两线端暂时绑于压布脚前，放下压布脚即可开始缝纫。



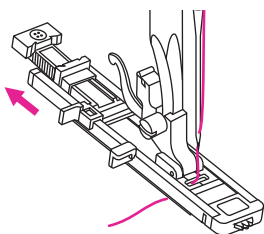
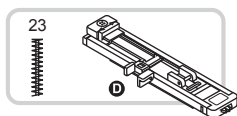
缝纫完成后，请将棉绳完全隐藏在针趾中，并将多余的棉绳剪断，再使用扣眼刀将纽扣孔切开。

### 👉 注意：

在伸缩布料开扣孔时，建议在缝纫的布料下面垫一层衬布，可使缝纫更平顺。

# 重止缝

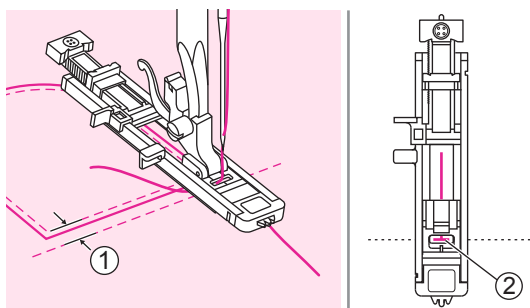
重止缝，是用于补强容易被拉扯的地方，例如像是口袋的四周和开口处等。



拉出压布脚后方的平板台，并设定想要的缝纫长度，调整阔度及缝目的设定值。

安装一步骤开钮扣孔压布脚。

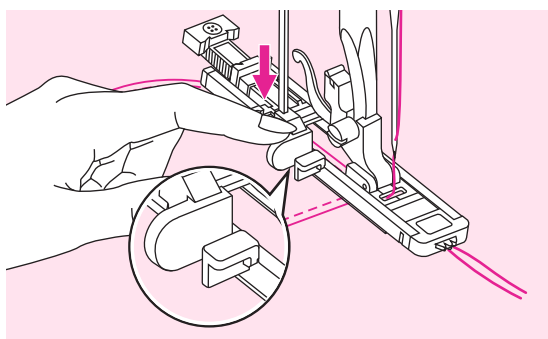
将线从压布脚底下穿过。



先确定口袋在布料上的位置，再将车针的起始点置于口袋开端处前方 2mm 的位置，并放下压布脚。

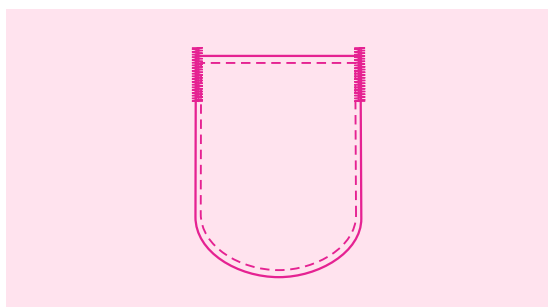
① 2mm

② 起点



将上线从压布脚底下穿过，将开扣孔杆往下拉到底，并置于压布脚推杆后方轻轻顶住。

请用手拉住上线与下线头，再启动缝纫机开始缝纫。



缝纫机会如图所示，依步骤将重止缝缝纫完整。

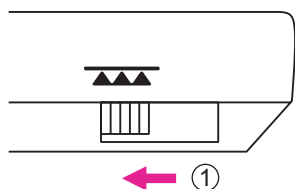
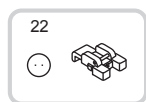
利用重止缝，缝纫口袋开端的范例。

**注意：**

建议在缝纫的布料下面垫一层衬布，可使缝纫更平顺。

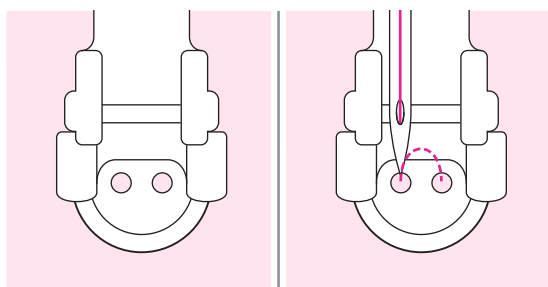
# 钉钮扣缝

钮扣可以用缝纫机缝制。可以安装带 2 个孔或 4 个孔的钮扣。



将送布齿升降调节杆调到降下的位置，使送布齿降至针板下，此时缝目调节无法作用。

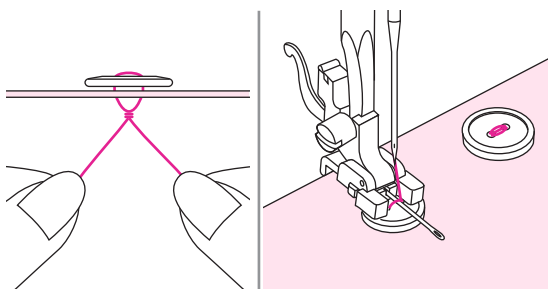
## ① 降下的位置



将钮扣放置在布料上，再放到压布脚底下，降下压布脚杆。

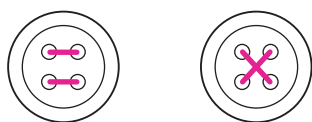
选择锯齿缝模样，再依钮扣两孔之间的距离调整针迹宽度。

用手转动手轮，试缝车针是否可进入钮扣的左、右孔内而无碰触到钮扣。

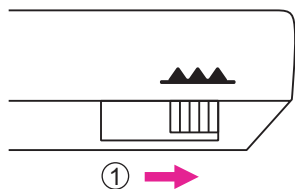


先按下补针缝按键原地补针后，再开始慢速缝纫数针后，再次按下补针缝按键，以固定车线不易脱落。

可放置一支手缝针在压布脚的缺口处再缝纫钮扣，可使钮扣与布料间保留适当的松度。



缝纫 4 个孔的钮扣时，先缝纫两个孔，结束后再缝纫另外的两个孔。



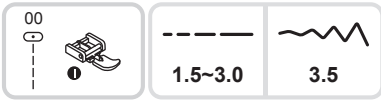
## ➡ 注意：

结束钉钮扣缝纫后，将送布齿升降调节杆复原到升起的位置。

## ① 升起的位置

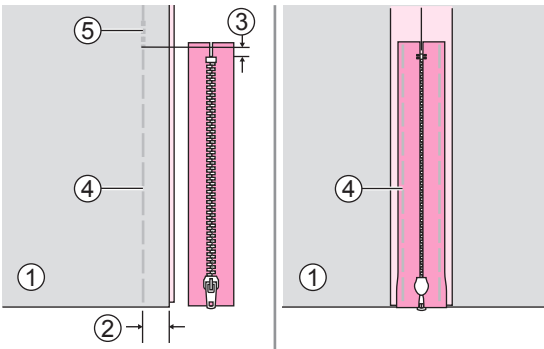
# 拉链缝

此压布脚可使用在车缝拉炼二侧，压布脚侧边可作引导之用，可确保进行直线车缝。



## ⚠ 注意：

拉炼缝压布脚只适用于基点位置为 "3.5" 的中直线模样，并用手回转手轮一圈，如果选择其它模样缝纫，可能发生针落下时打到压布脚而断裂的危险。



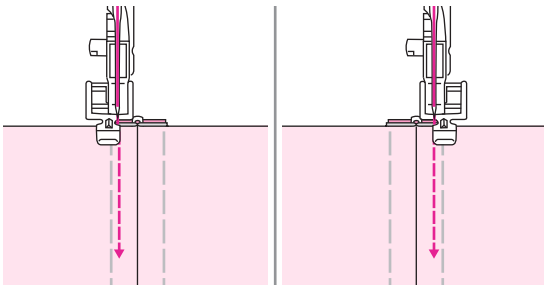
## ❖ 镶拉炼（中心位置应用）

将布料的正面向内对折，在缝份 2cm 处车上假缝，距离开口底端 5mm 的地方倒退缝加强固定。

缝纫假缝线时，距离缝目到最大值，上线张力设定在 2 以下，以方便拆除。

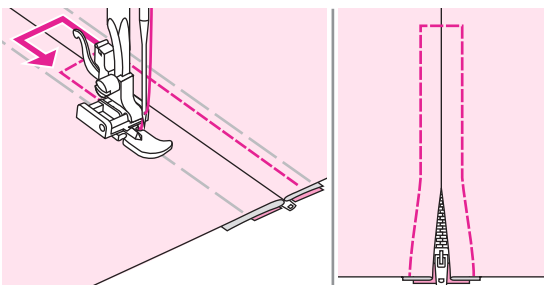
将布料缝合时预留的部份摊开后压平，并缝纫直线把拉炼固定在中间。

- ① 反面
- ② 2cm
- ③ 5mm
- ④ 假缝
- ⑤ 倒退缝



若从左侧开始缝纫，需将拉炼压布脚固定在右侧脚胫上。

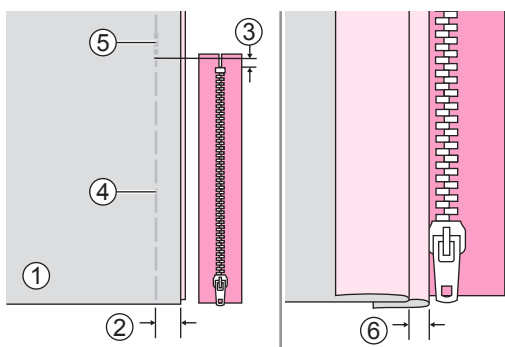
若从右侧开始缝纫，需将拉炼压布脚固定在左侧脚胫上。



由顶端沿着拉炼边缘大约 1cm，开始缝纫，完成后拆掉假缝烫平。

## ➡ 注意：

缝纫时，请确认车针不会碰撞到拉炼。否则可能会导致车针弯曲或折断。



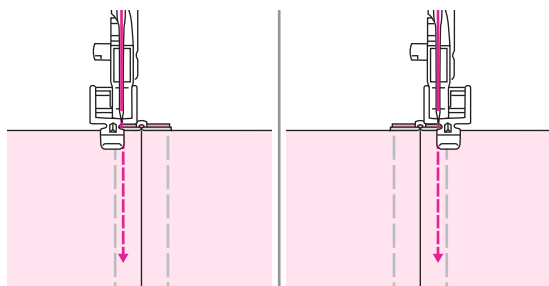
### ❖ 镶拉炼（侧边位置应用）

将布料的正面向内对折，在缝份 2cm 处车上假缝，距离开口底端 5mm 的地方倒退缝加强固定。

缝纫假缝线时，距离缝目到最大值，上线张力设定在 2 以下，以方便拆除。

将布料的缝合时预留的部分摊开压平，反面的布料紧贴着拉炼的锯齿，而正面布料的折边沿着拉链锯齿保持 3mm 的缝纫空间。

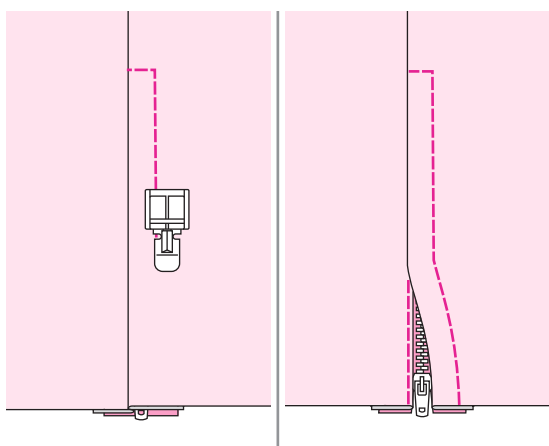
- ① 反面
- ② 2cm
- ③ 5mm
- ④ 假缝
- ⑤ 倒退缝
- ⑥ 3mm



若从左侧开始缝纫，需将拉炼压布脚固定在右侧脚唇上。

若从右侧开始缝纫，需将拉炼压布脚固定在左侧脚唇上。

由缝纫加强处开始缝纫，并车缝在缝份 3mm 的中央。缝纫至拉炼顶端 5cm 处停止缝纫，让针插在布上，抬起压布脚，并将拉炼拉至底端，再继续缝纫。

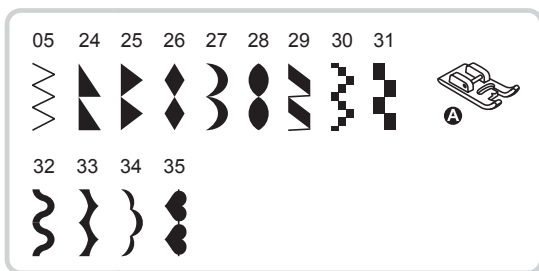


从布料接合处的右边边缘大约 1cm，先在拉炼底部横段的部份，作补强的动作，再旋转布料 90 度，继续车缝。

缝纫至拉炼顶端 5cm 处停止车缝，让针插在布上，抬起压布脚，并将拉炼拉至底端，再继续车缝完成，拆除假缝。

# 密针缝

使用密针缝压布脚，缝纫装饰模样。

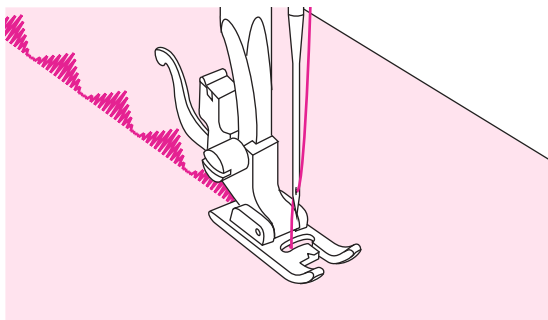


此压布脚底部的凹槽可引导缝纫，让缝目紧密的模样容易缝纫，甚至方便送布。

调整缝目和阔度的设定值后，利用一些布料，先试缝调整后的模样。

## 注意：

当缝纫的布料非常薄时，建议在布的下面加称布一起缝纫，缝纫效果会比较好。



# 皱折缝

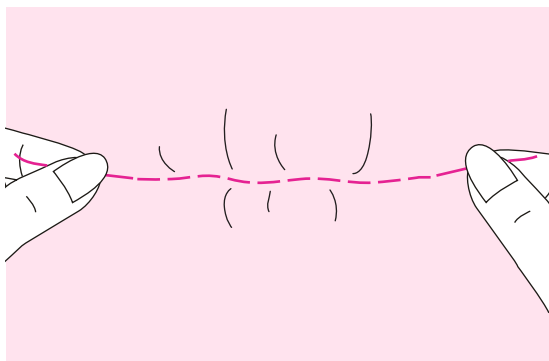
适合用在衣物加工或是家庭装饰使用。使用压布脚时，建议使用薄到中厚的布料。



放松上线张力，以便让底线位于布的下面。

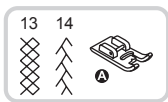
缝制单排（或多排）直线针迹。

拉底线，使布形成皱褶。



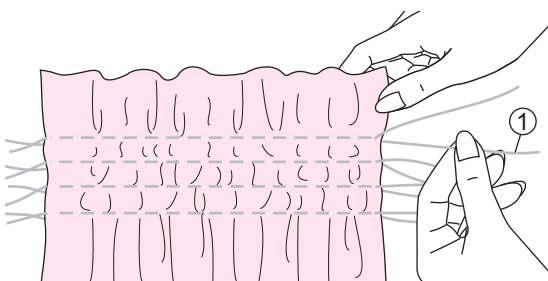
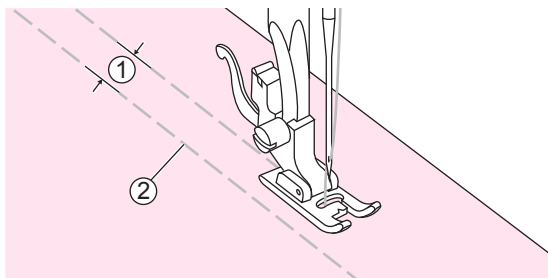
# 皱折装饰缝

在布料的皱折处缝纫或刺绣装饰性的模样，就称为“皱折装饰缝”。此花样经常用来装饰在短上衣或袖口的前方。皱折装饰缝可增加布料的纹理和弹性。



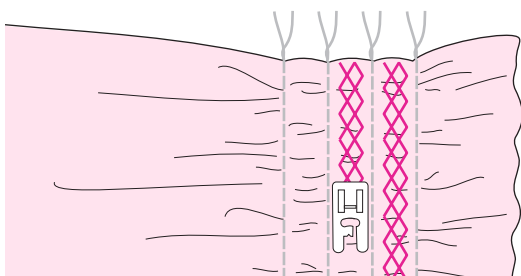
调整缝目到最大值，上线张力设定在 2 以下。使用万能压布脚，缝纫数条间隔为 1cm 的假缝。

- ① 1cm
- ② 假缝

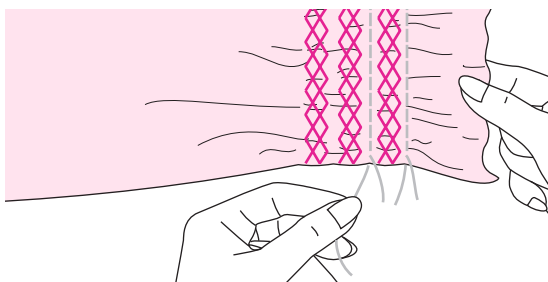


先将布的一端上下线打结。  
在另一端抽拉底线，平均分布皱折后固定。

- ① 底线

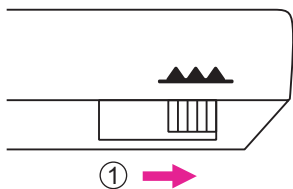
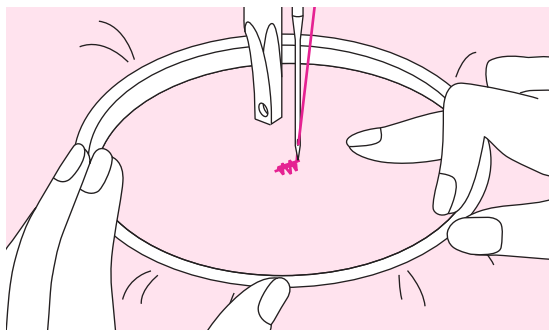
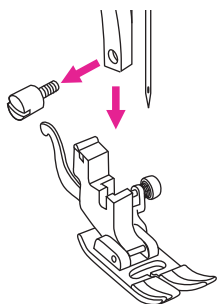
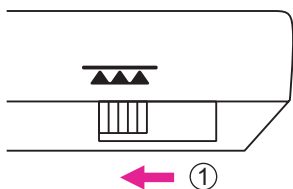


将上线张力调整为“4”，在假缝的间隔中，缝纫装饰模样。



将假缝拉除。

# 织补缝和刺绣缝



## ❖ 绣字、绣花前的准备

\* 刺绣框是选购品，不包含在附件当中。

将送布齿升降调节杆调到降下的位置，可降下送布齿。

### ① 降下的位置

拆下压布脚与压布脚胫。

在布料的正面画上需要的文字或图案。

将刺绣框内的布料撑开绷紧。

将布料放在车针的下方，确认压布脚杆已放下。

将手轮朝自己的方向转动，勾取底线到布料上。  
在刺绣的起始位置上密缝数针。

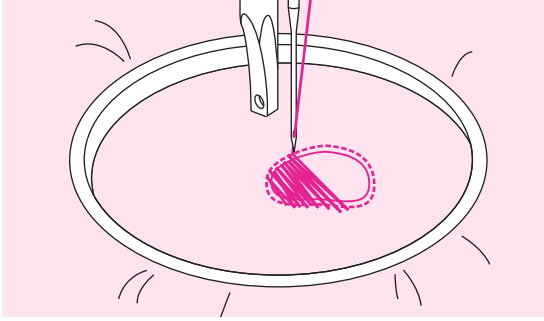
以双手的拇指与食指握住刺绣框，小心控制车缝速度及布料的移动。

## ➡ 注意：

请让手指远离移动部件，尤其要远离针。

当你结束缝纫工作，请将送布齿升降调节杆复原到升起的位置。

### ① 升起的位置



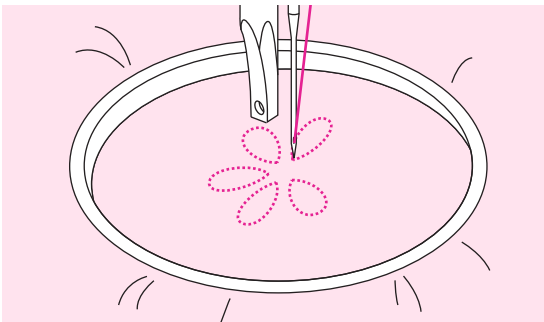
### ❖ 织补缝

缝纫时先围绕洞孔的边缘缝纫一圈（先固定破洞边缘），左右连续不断送布缝纫，所缝纫的线段，必须盖过破洞，且线之间的间隙不能太大，所缝补的线段需平均分布。

若破洞的范围较大或不易缝纫，可变更布的方向（将布旋转 90 度）交迭缝纫，使织补后的牢固效果更好。

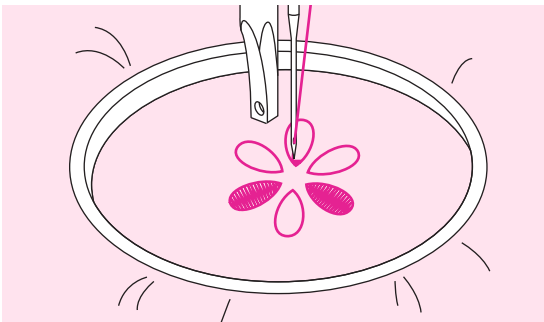
### ➔ 注意：

进行织补缝时，布料的移动是由操作者所控制，控制缝纫的速度和移动布料是必须相互配合。



### ❖ 刺绣缝（花样）

移动刺绣框，沿着图案的轮廓线以相同的速度连续车缝。



在车缝填满图案的轮廓线时，需维持一定的线段间隙。

刺绣框移动的速度，可决定缝目的长短，移动快，针目较长；移动慢，针目较短。

最后密缝数针，加强固定。



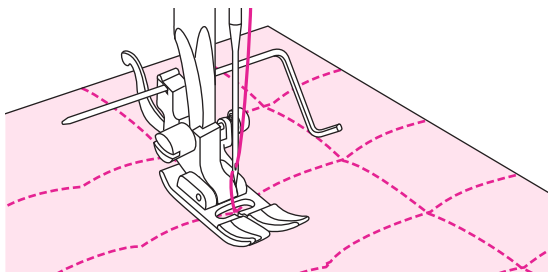
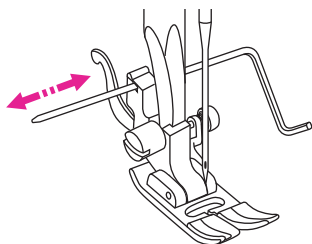
#### ❖ 刺绣缝（字母组合）

缓慢地移动刺绣框，沿着字型以相同的速度连续车缝。

最后密缝数针，加强固定。

# 拼布缝

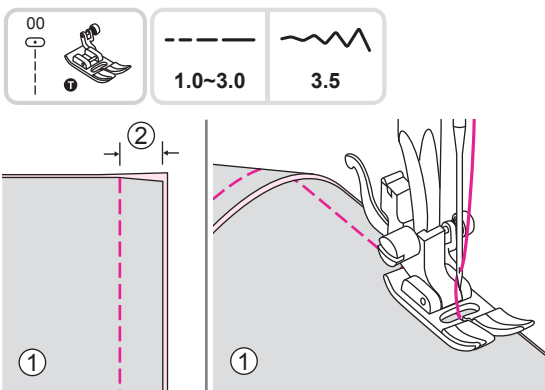
将表布、铺棉、裏布一起车缝，即称为“拼布”。  
布料上层通常是以多个不同形状的材质拼接而成。



## ❖ 安装平行线导引器

如图，将平行线导引器插入压布脚胫的凹槽中，  
并调整导引器的左右位置，对齐缝距间隔。

先车缝第一条，再将平行线导引器对齐之前所车缝的  
线条，即可连续车缝出等距离的平行直线。

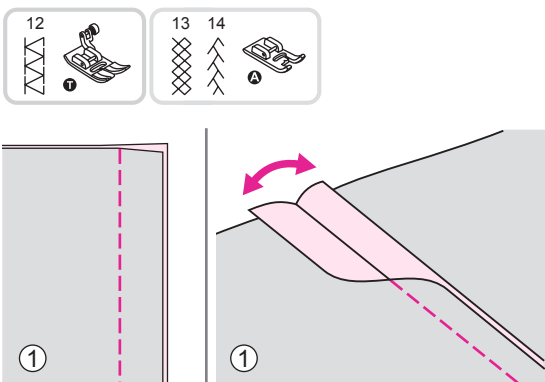


### ❖ 接合布料

将两块布的正面相对，并向右侧边靠齐，在布边距离 5mm 的位置车缝直线。

车缝时，请将布料的边缘靠齐压布脚的右侧缘靠。

- ① 反面
- ② 5mm

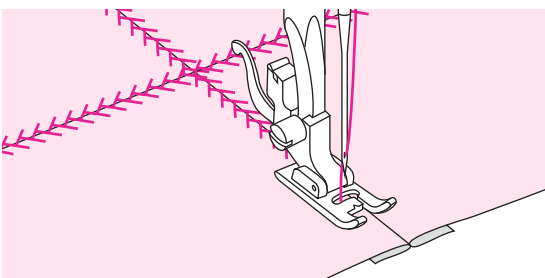


### ❖ 拼布装饰缝

将两块布料正面相对，在布料的背面距离布边约 1cm 的地方，以直线缝将布料车缝在一起。

将缝份向左右展开并用熨斗烫平。

- ① 反面



将缝合后的拼布正面朝上，以先前的缝合线为中心点，再车缝上装饰缝模样。

# 贴布绣

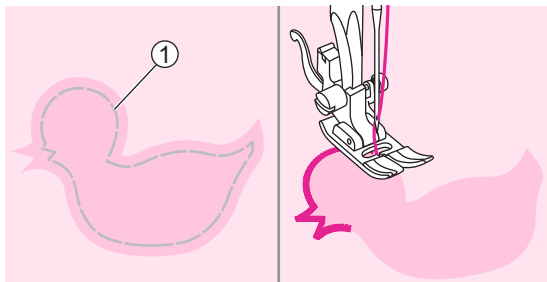
将不同的布料剪成某种形状，将它作为装饰可创造出绣花效果。



将裁剪的设计造型假缝在布料上。

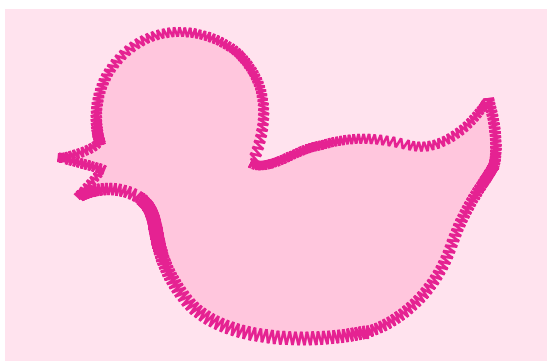
沿着裁剪的造型周围仔细缝制曲折针迹。

① 假缝



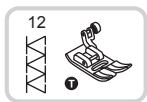
修剪掉针迹外面多余的布料。

根据需要，拆除假缝。



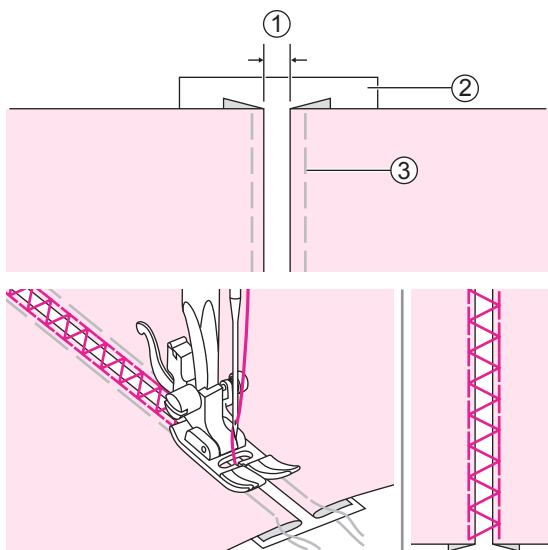
# 接合缝

当两片布料之间有空隙，而线在缝纫时，却可以越过空隙将两片布料连结在一起，即称为接合缝。可用于缝纫上衣或小朋友的衣服。当使用较粗的线时，装饰性的效果会更好。



将布边缝份反折，在下方垫一张衬纸，布与布之间以 4mm 的间隔，假缝在衬纸上。

- ① 4mm
- ② 衬纸
- ③ 假缝

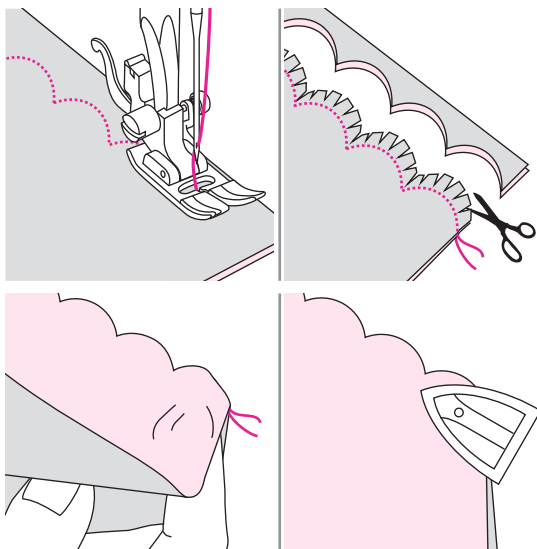
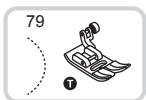


从布料的正面以间隔的中央为中心点开始车缝。模样的针趾必须隔空横过两侧的布边，车缝在布料上，否则请调整阔度的设定值。

车缝结束后，再将衬纸移除。

# 贝壳缝

这种行进时，形状如同波浪般的针迹花样，就称为贝壳缝。可适用于上衣的衣领、手帕及围巾的边缘，或是用于强调布边的装饰。

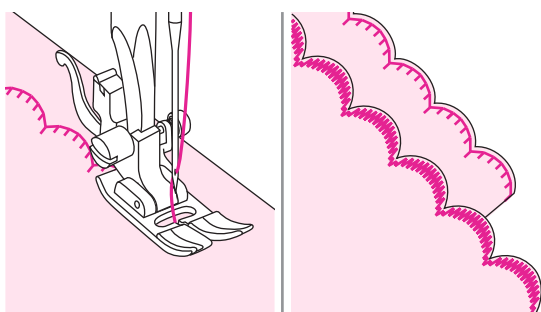


## ❖ 贝壳边缝

将两块布料正面相对，沿着布料背面的边缘缝纫。

在贝壳花样的边缘预留约 3mm 的缝料，沿着缝料裁剪成贝壳的形状，再将缝料剪成锯齿状。裁剪时请小心不要裁到缝纫线。

将布料翻回正面，用熨斗将贝壳状花样的弧度烫平。



## ❖ 贝壳边装饰缝

沿着布料边缘缝纫贝壳边装饰缝，缝纫时的针迹不能超过布边。

可以在布料上一层浆，用熨斗烫平后再缝纫，以达到最佳的缝纫效果。

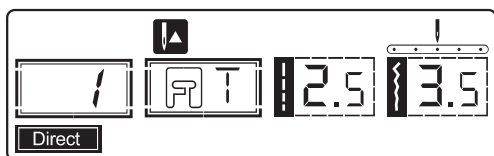
沿着花样边缘裁剪，裁剪时请小心不要裁到花样。

# 记忆功能

储存组合花样可供下次使用，关闭缝纫机电源后，之前已储存的模样是不会被删除的，任何时候都可以车缝之前所储存的记忆模样，例如：姓名，是经常被使用，此种记忆方式对于车缝模样来说是方便的。

## 注意：

- 本缝纫机共可记忆 30 个单位模样。
- 群组 I 的模样及群组 II 的模样，可互相搭配组合车缝。
- 除了文字群组以外，记忆中的每个模样均可设定其缝目、阔度、镜射和自动补针 ... 等功能。
- 快选模样和群组 I 模样 15-23，无法记忆编辑。

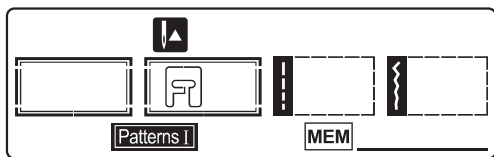


### 组合模样或文字

开启电源后，自动设定在快选模式，液晶萤幕显示快选模式。



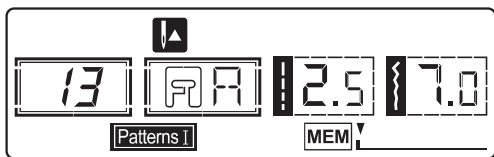
使用记忆按键，进入记忆模式；储存编辑组合的字母或模样。



按模样群组选择按键来切换群组 I 或群组 II 的模样群组。

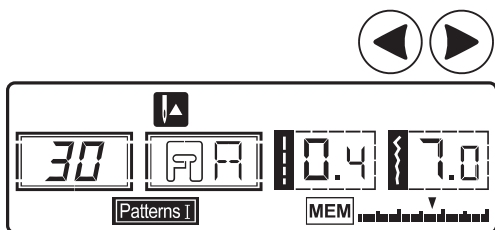
利用数字按键，输入记忆组别（例如：13）。同时可设定其缝目、阔度、镜射、自动补针 ... 等功能。

重复上述步骤，可编辑记忆多个模样。

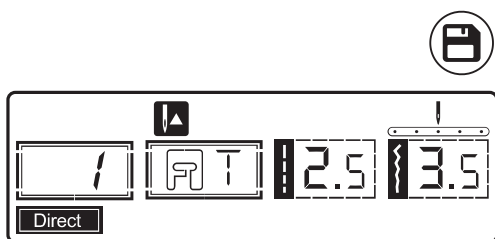


## 注意：

当记忆满 30 个模样时，机器会有 2 短声的提醒音。



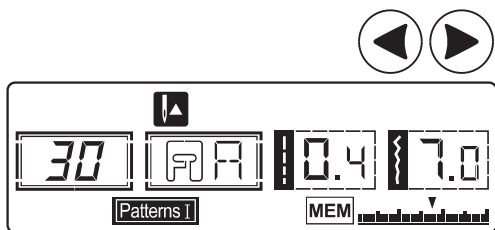
使用箭头按键前后浏览确认所组合的字母或模样。



使用记忆按键，离开记忆模式，回到快选模式。

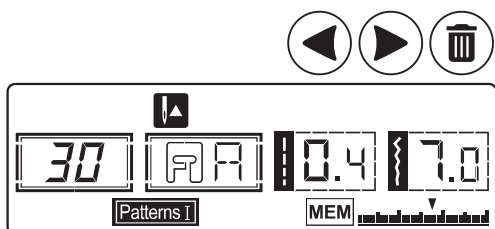
### ⚠ 注意：

当模样组合完成时，需再按下记忆按键，才会储存离开；若先把电源关闭时，之前所组合的模样就无法被记忆储存。



### 增加模样或文字

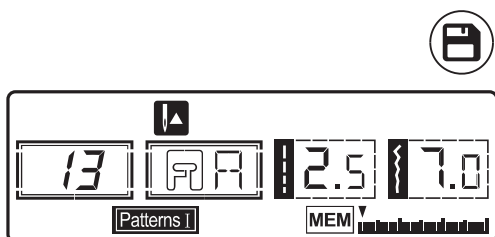
在记忆模式中，使用箭头按键浏览模样设定情形，每个模样均可设定调整缝目、阔度、镜射、自动补针等功能。



### 删除模样或文字

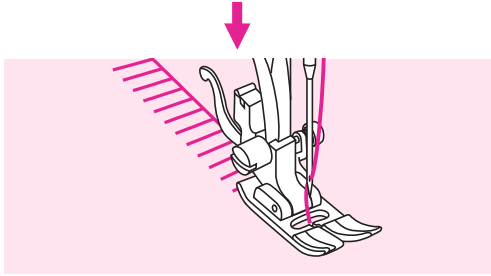
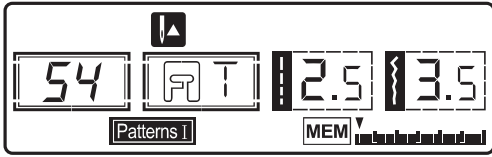
在记忆模式中，使用箭头按键选择到想删除模样的数字代号。

按下删除按键删除被选择模样，下一个模样即往前递补。



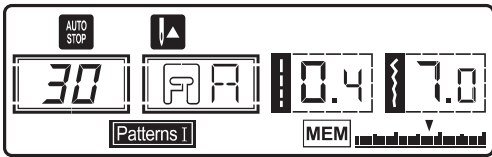
### 车缝记忆组合模样

按下记忆按键，进入记忆模式，箭头游标会停留在第一个模样的车缝位置。



踏下脚控制器，开始车缝。

液晶萤幕上会显示出每一个正在车缝的模样及其所进行车缝的设定。

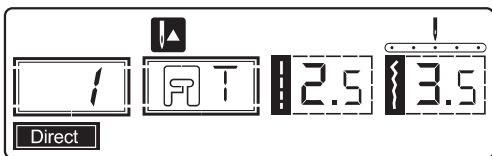


使用箭头按键，可前后浏览或选择记忆组合当中的模样。

在记忆模式下按下自动补针按键，会在车缝最后一个模样时做补针动作。

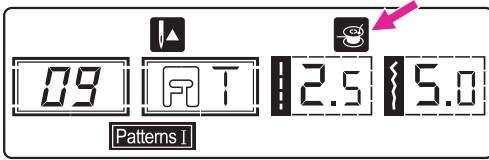
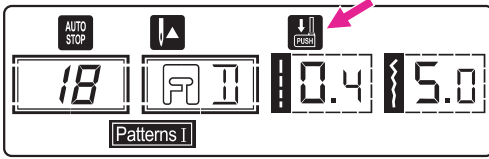
**注意：**

若需连续车缝记忆组合的模样，需再按一次自动补针按键取消自动补针的设定，萤幕上自动补针停止的图示也会消失。



按下记忆按键，离开记忆模式，回到快选模式。

# 警告功能



## ❖ 操作状态图示

拉下开扣孔拉杆

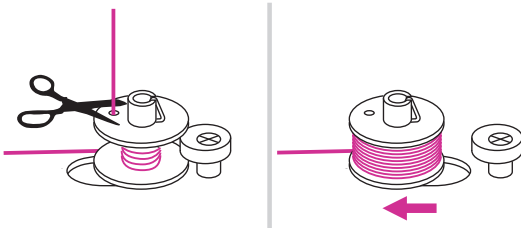
当你选择任何一个钮扣孔模样，未将开扣孔杆往下拉，液晶萤幕会显示开扣孔杆降下图示，提醒你开扣孔杆往下拉到底。

## ❖ 卷下线

当卷线轴在右边卷线的位置时，液晶萤幕上的卷下线图形会亮起，直到将卷线轴往左推回到正常车缝的位置时，才会消失。

## ❖ 鸣笛功能

- 当正确操作按键：1 短声的按键音。
- 记忆模式，记忆的组别满 30 个模样时：2 短声提醒音
- 当操作错误时：3 短声警告音。
- 车缝中，机器出现问题，无法车缝：3 短声警告音。
- 当缝纫机无法正常操作时，请参阅 "故障排除检示表"，从中找寻解答，并排除故障。



将卷线杆推至左边归位

当下线卷满或机器停止时，卷线杆若仍在右边，按下任何按键，机器将发出 3 短声警告音，直到将卷线杆推左边归位。

## ➡ 注意：

若问题仍存在，可与当地的经销商或维修中心联络。

## ⚠ 注意：

车缝中，若线卡于梭盘中，车针无法动作，此时若踩脚控制器要继续车缝，则机器会停止，无法作动。要重新启动机器，则必须先将电源开关切换至 "O" 关闭电源，在开启电源开关切换至 "I"。

# 缝纫机的维修保养

## ⚠ 注意：

在清洁缝纫机的外观和液晶萤幕之前，请先将插头拔离电源插座，避免发生触电的危险。

## ❖ 清洁梭盘

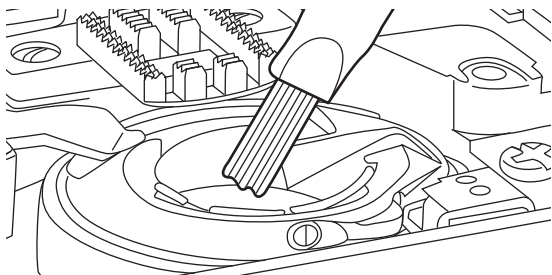
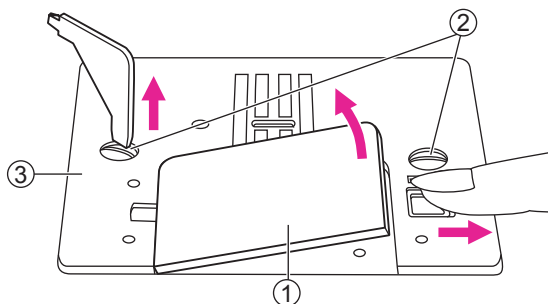
如果梭盘内聚集过多的绵屑，将会引起底线的张力不稳定和缝纫功能不良，必要时定期的检查并清洁梭盘。

拆下车针，压布脚与压布脚胫。

取出针板盖与梭子。

利用附属品的螺丝起子，松开针板固定螺丝并取下针板。

- ① 针板盖
- ② 螺丝
- ③ 针板



用刷子清洁中釜、送布齿上的布屑与灰尘，并使用干净的布料擦拭。

## ❖ 清洁萤幕

如果缝纫机的外观脏了，请用中性的清洁剂将软布浸湿，将布拧干轻轻擦拭缝纫机的表面，擦拭完毕后，再用柔软干布擦拭。

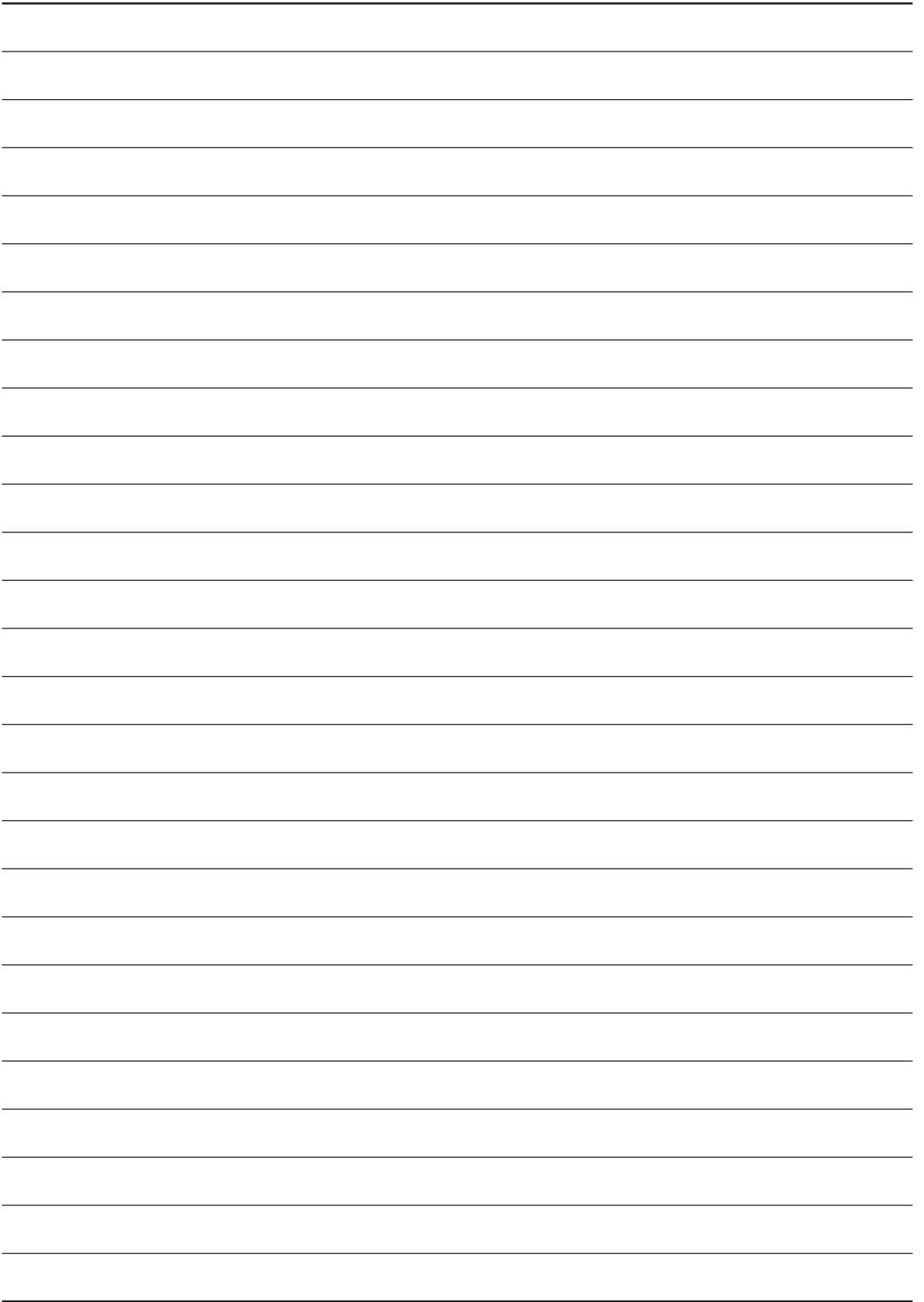
不能使用任何有溶解力的去污剂。

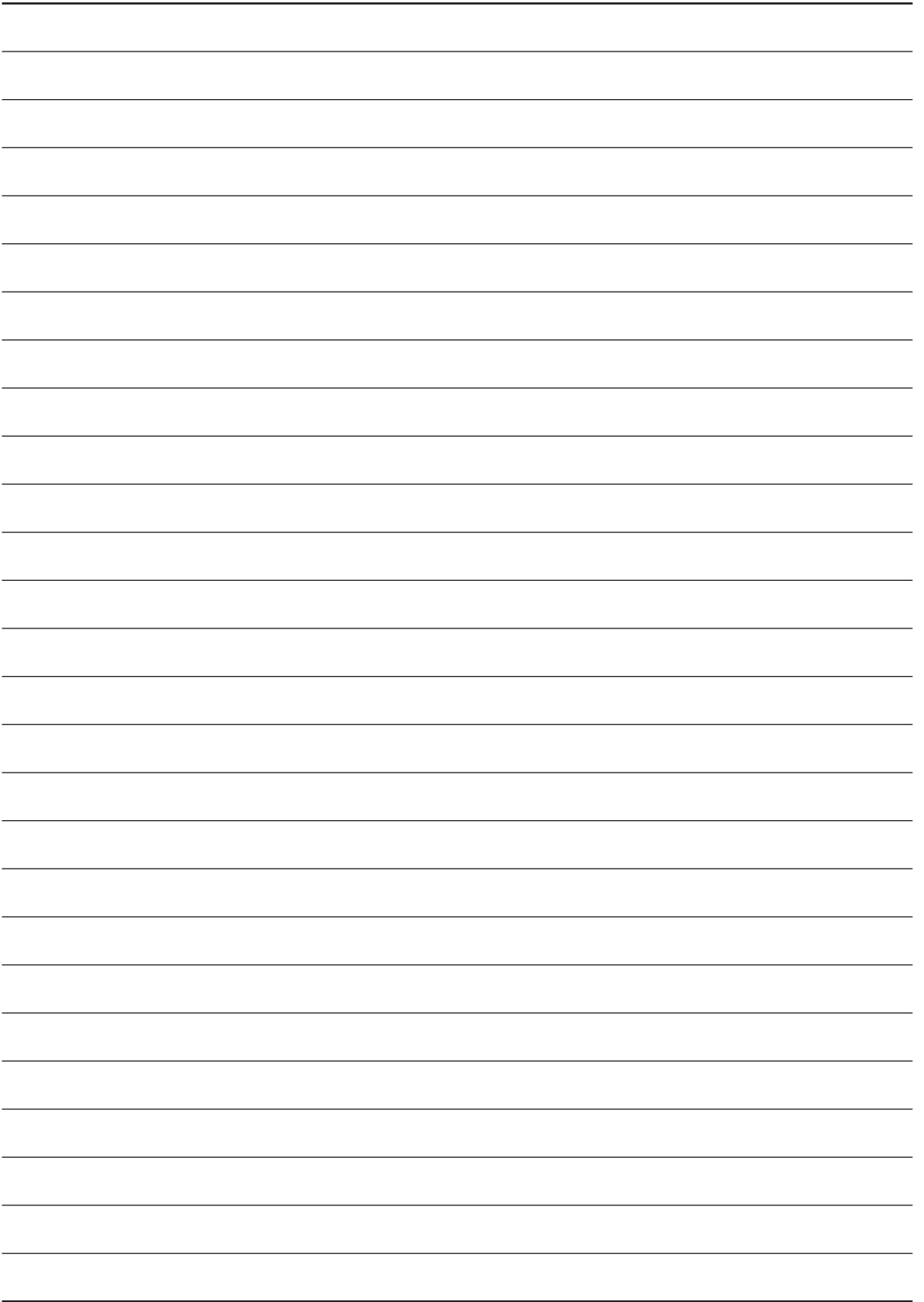
# 故障排除查检表

假如缝纫机无法正常运转，在送修之前，请先检查下列项目并排除故障。若问题仍在，可与当地的经销商或最近的服务中心联系。

故障现象	可能原因	可处理方法	参照页面
上线断裂	1. 上线未正确穿好。	1. 重新穿线。	8
	2. 上线太紧。	2. 放松上线张力。	16
	3. 选用的针和线的材质不配合。	3. 选用适合的针与线。	12
	4. 针未正确装好。	4. 重新将针装好。	11
	5. 上线打结或缠住。	5. 取出打结或缠住的线。	8
	6. 针弯曲不良或过钝。	6. 更换新针。	11
下线绞线或断裂	1. 使用错误的梭子。	1. 使用错误的梭子将使缝纫机无法正常运转，请使用本型缝纫机专用的梭子。	7
	2. 下线（梭子）未正确装好。	2. 重新将下线（梭子）正确穿好。	7
跳针	1. 针未正确装好。	1. 重新将针装好。	11
	2. 针弯曲不良或过钝。	2. 更换新针。	11
	3. 使用的车针尺寸错误。	3. 选用适合车线与布料的的车针。	12
	4. 压布脚安装不正确。	4. 配合模样安装正确的压布脚。	14
	5. 上线未正确穿好。	5. 上线重新正确穿好。	8
针断裂	1. 针弯曲不良或过钝。	1. 更换新针。	11
	2. 针未正确装好。	2. 重新将针装好。	11
	3. 使用的车针尺寸错误。	3. 选用适合车线与布料的的车针。	12
	4. 压布脚安装不正确。	4. 配合模样安装正确的压布脚。	-
	5. 车针的螺丝没锁紧。	5. 使用螺丝起子，将螺丝锁紧固定。	11
	6. 选用的压布脚型式与缝纫的模样不配合。	6. 配合模样安装正确的压布脚。	-
	7. 上线太紧。	7. 放松上线张力。	16
脱线	1. 上线未正确穿好。	1. 上线重新正确穿好。	8
	2. 下线（梭子）未正确装好。	2. 重新将下线（梭子）正确穿好。	7
	3. 布、针、线的组合不恰当。	3. 选用适合车线与布料的的车针。	12
	4. 上线太紧或太松。	4. 调整适当的上线张力数值。	16
车线纠结或皱折	1. 使用的车针尺寸错误。	1. 选用适合车线与布料的的车针。	12
	2. 缝纫薄布料时，针趾过粗。	2. 调整适当的缝目设定值。	24
	3. 上线太紧。	3. 放松上线张力。	16

故障现象	可能原因	可处理方法	参照页面
布料起皱	1. 上线太紧。	1. 放松上线张力。	16
	2. 上线未正确穿好。	2. 上线重新正确穿好。	8
	3. 布、针、线的组合不恰当。	3. 选用适合的针与线。	12
	4. 缝纫布料时，针趾过长。	4. 调整适当的缝目设定值。	24
	5. 缝纫布料时起皱折。	5. 于布料底下加布衬缝纫。	30
缝纫的模样变形	1. 选用的压布脚与缝纫的模样不配合。	1. 配合模样安装正确的压布脚。	-
	2. 线的张力不正确。	2. 调整适当的张力数值。	16
缝纫机咬线卡死	1. 梭子被车线卡住。	拆下上线与梭子，用手慢慢地前后转动手轮，再清除线。	62
	2. 送布齿被车线卡住。		
缝纫机有杂音	1. 布屑或油渍聚集在梭盘或送布齿上。	1. 清洁梭盘与送布齿。	62
	2. 针弯曲不良或过钝。	2. 更换新针。	11
	3. 开启电源时，出现承轴马达转动的共鸣声。	3. 无异常。	-
	4. 梭盘内，卷入不要的线头。	拆下上线与梭子，用手慢慢地前后转动飞轮，再清除线或利用刷子清除送布齿上的灰尘。	62
	5. 送布齿里堆积灰尘。		
针趾不平或送布不顺	1. 车线品质不良。	1. 选用品质较佳的车线。	12
	2. 梭子穿线不正确。	2. 取出梭子重新穿线并正确安装。	7
	3. 布料受拉扯。	3. 缝纫时请勿拉扯布料，让送布齿正常送布。	-
缝纫机无法正常运转	1. 缝纫机电源开关未打开。	1. 打开电源开关。	3
	2. 压布脚拉杆未抬起。	2. 抬起压布脚拉杆。	13
	3. 没有正确的插上插头或接线方式不正确。	3. 检查接线方式或是否有正确的插上插头。	3







Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Uneven stitches, uneven feed	1. Poor quality thread.	1. Select a better quality thread.	12
	2. The bobbin case is threaded wrong.	2. Remove the bobbin case and reinsert them correctly.	7
	3. Fabric has been pulled on.	3. Do not pull on the fabric while sewing, let it be taken up by the machine.	-
The sewing machine doesn't operate	1. The machine is not turned on.	1. Turn on the machine.	3
	2. The presser foot lifter is raised.	2. Lower the presser foot lifter.	13
	3. The machine is not plugged in.	3. Connect the power line plug to the electric outlet.	3

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Loose stitches	1. The machine is not correctly threaded.	1. Check the threading.	8
	2. The bobbin case is not threaded correctly.	2. Thread the bobbin case as illustrated.	7
Loose stitches	3. Needle/fabric/thread combination is wrong.	3. The needle size must suit the fabric and thread.	12
	4. The thread tension is wrong.	4. Correct the thread tension.	16
	1. The needle is too thick for the fabric.	1. Select a finer needle.	12
Seam gather or pucker	2. The stitch length is wrong.	2. Readjust the stitch length.	24
	3. The thread tension is too tight.	3. Loosen the thread tension.	16
Seam puckering	1. The needle thread tension is too tight.	1. Loosen the thread tension.	16
	2. The needle thread is not threaded correctly.	2. Rethread the machine.	8
	3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	12
	4. The stitch length is too long for the fabric.	4. Make the stitch length shorter.	24
	5. If you are sewing on thin fabric.	5. Sew with a stabiliser material under the fabric.	30
	1. The correct presser foot is not used.	1. Select the correct foot.	-
Patterns are distorted	2. The needle thread tension is too tight.	2. Loosen the thread tension.	16
The machine jams	1. Thread is caught in the hook.	Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the handwheel backwards and forwards and remove the thread remnants.	62
	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.	62
	2. The needle is damaged.	2. Replace the needle.	11
	3. Slight humming sound coming from internal motor.	3. Normal.	-
	4. Thread is caught in the hook.	Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the handwheel backwards and forwards and remove the thread remnants.	62
	5. The feed dogs are packed with lint.		

# Trouble shooting guide

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

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Upper thread breaks	1. The machine is not threaded correctly.	1. Rethread the machine.	8
	2. The thread tension is too tight.	2. Reduce the thread tension (lower number).	16
	3. The thread is too thick for the needle.	3. Select a larger needle.	12
	4. The needle is not inserted correctly.	4. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back).	11
	5. The thread is wound around the spool holder pin.	5. Remove the reel and wind up the thread onto the reel.	8
	6. The needle is damaged.	6. Replace the needle.	11
	1. The bobbin case is not inserted correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert the bobbin case and pull on the thread. The thread should run easily.	7
	2. The bobbin case is threaded wrong.	2. Check both bobbin and bobbin case.	7
Lower thread breaks	1. The needle is not inserted correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back).	11
	2. The needle is damaged.	2. Insert a new needle.	11
	3. The wrong size needle has been used.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread.	12
	4. The foot is not attached correctly.	4. Check and attach it correctly.	14
	5. The machine is not threaded correctly.	5. Rethread the machine.	8
Skipped stitches	1. The needle is damaged.	1. Insert a new needle.	11
	2. The needle is not correctly inserted.	2. Insert the needle correctly (flat side towards the back).	11
	3. Wrong needle size for the fabric.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	12
	4. The wrong foot is attached.	4. Select the correct foot.	-
	5. The needle clamp screw is loose.	5. Use the screwdriver to tighten the screw.	11
	6. The presser foot that is used is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.	6. Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.	-
	7. The upper thread tension is too tight.	7. Loosen the upper thread tension.	16
Needle breaks	1. The needle is damaged.	1. Insert a new needle.	11
	2. The needle is not correctly inserted.	2. Insert the needle correctly (flat side towards the back).	11
	3. Wrong needle size for the fabric.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	12
	4. The wrong foot is attached.	4. Select the correct foot.	-
	5. The needle clamp screw is loose.	5. Use the screwdriver to tighten the screw.	11
	6. The presser foot that is used is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.	6. Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.	-
	7. The upper thread tension is too tight.	7. Loosen the upper thread tension.	16

Disconnect the machine from the wall outlet before carrying out any maintenance, otherwise injury or electrical shock may result.

**⚠ Attention:**

## ❖ Cleaning the hook

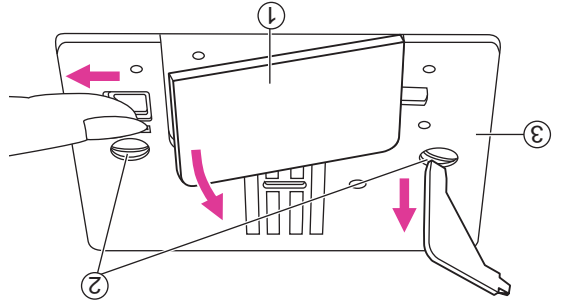
If lint and bits of thread accumulate in the hook, this will interfere with the smooth operation of the machine. Check regularly and clean the stitching mechanism when necessary.

Remove the needle, presser foot and presser foot holder.

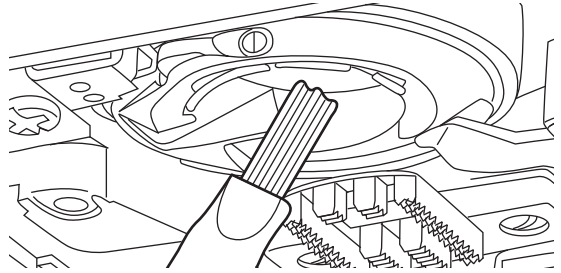
Remove the bobbin cover plate and bobbin.

Remove the screws holding the stitch plate and remove the stitch plate.

- ① Bobbin cover plate
- ② Screws
- ③ Stitch plate



Clean the feed dogs and bobbin case with a brush. Also clean them, using a soft, dry cloth.

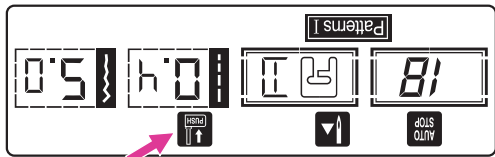
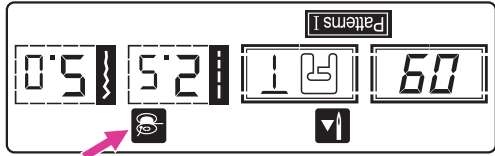


## ❖ Cleaning the sewing machine surface

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

Do not use any organic solvents or detergents.

# Warning Function



## ❖ Instruction message display

When you select any buttonhole pattern or darning pattern, the figure of buttonhole lever on the LCD screen is on to remind you to lower the buttonhole lever.

## Bobbin winding

When the bobbin winder spindle is activated for bobbin winding (in the rightmost position) this figure appears on the LCD screen as a reminder.

## ❖ Warning beeping sound

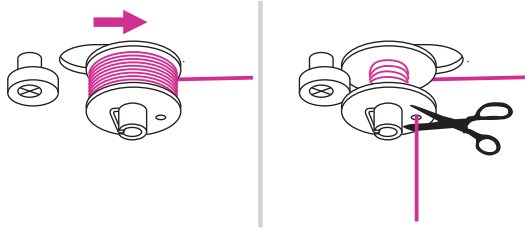
- When operating correctly: 1 beep.
- When the memory is full 30 units of pattern: 2-short beeps.
- When operating incorrectly: 3-short beeps.
- When the sewing machine is in trouble and can't sew: 3-short beeps.
- It means that the thread is twisted or jammed and the hand wheel axle can't move. Please look through the "Trouble shooting guide" to find the solution. When the problem is solved the machine will continue to sew.

## Return bobbin winder spindle to left

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

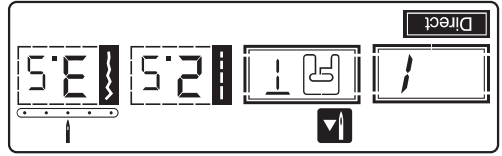
## ◀ Note:

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



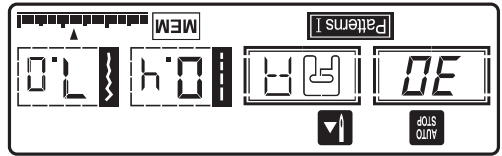
## ⚠ Attention:

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



Press the Memory button to leave the memory mode and return to direct mode.

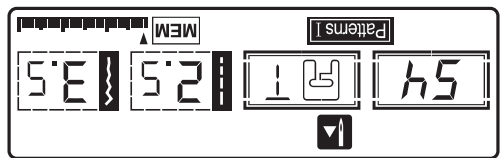
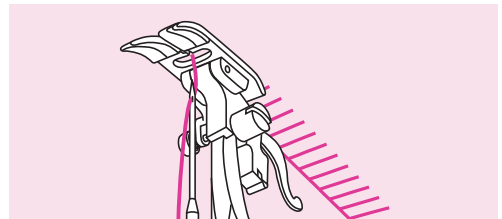
If you wish to repeat your stitch combination without having the machine stop, press the auto-lock button again to cancel the auto-stop in the memory mode.  
The auto-stop icon disappears from the LCD screen.

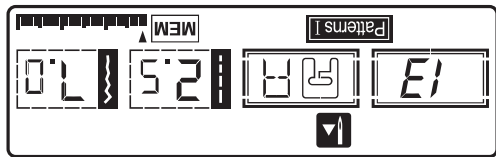


If you wish to check what is programmed or if you wish to start sewing a few stitches in the memory mode, use the arrow button.  
You can use the auto-lock button function when the sewing machine stops sewing after one sequence.

**Note:**

Press the foot controller. The machine start sewing from the first entered pattern. On the LCD screen sewing stitch data is indicated.

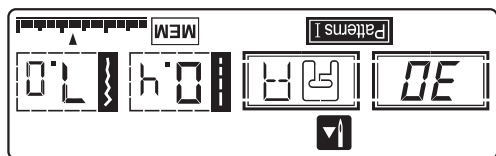




The machine is positioned at the first programmed stitch.

Press the Memory button to enter the memory mode.

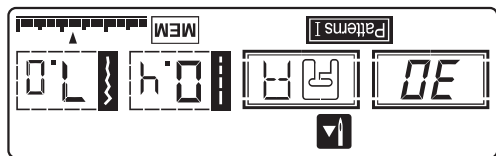
### Recalling and sewing the memorized pattern



Press the clear button to delete the selected pattern and the next pattern in the back moves forward.

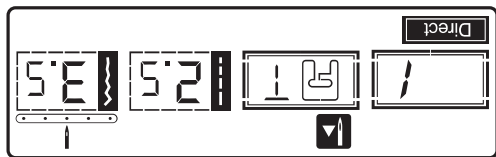
If you wish to delete a certain stitch within the memory mode, use the arrow button until the actual stitch number is displayed.

### Clearing patterns or letters



While in the memory mode, press the arrow button until the stitch number you have selected is displayed, then add the new stitch or change the stitch length, width, auto-stop or mirror, if desired.

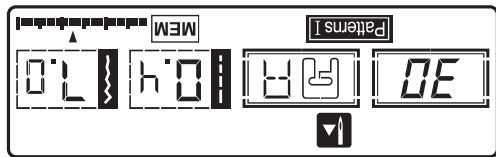
### Adding patterns or letters



The selected pattern will be cleared from the memory module after closing the machine if you do not press the Memory button again when you have completed your selection.

Press the Memory button to leave the memory mode and return to the direct mode.

### Attention:



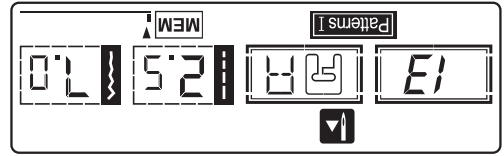
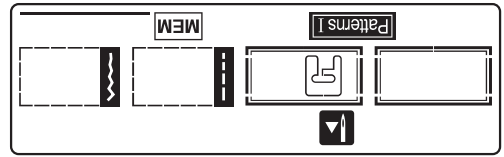
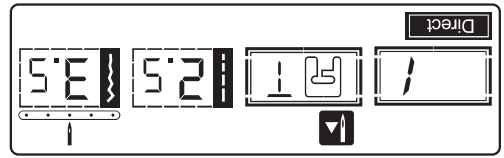
Use the arrow button to check what you have programmed.

# Memory

Combined patterns can be stored for later use. Since stored patterns are not lost after the sewing machine is turned off, they can be recalled at any time. This is convenient for patterns, such as names, that will be used often.

## Note:

- The machine has a program memory that can retain 30 units of stitches.
- Multiple patterns selecting from pattern modes, Pattern I and Pattern II can be combined and sewn together.
- All the units in the memory can be edited to set its function such as stitch length, stitch width, mirror and auto-lock.
- The Direct mode patterns and the patterns 15-23 can not be memorized.



## Combining patterns or letters

When you turn the machine "ON", the LCD screen displays Direct mode.

Press the Memory button to enter the memory mode, and store the desired combination of characters or decorative stitches.

Press the MODE selection button to select any desired pattern group among Pattern I or Pattern II on the LCD screen. Then press the desired pattern number (e.g.13). (You can change the stitch length, width, or choose the auto-stop, mirror function if desired.)

Repeat step 3 for more patterns to be stored in the memory.

## Note:

If the full memory of 30 units of stitches is reached, the machine will signal this via beeping.

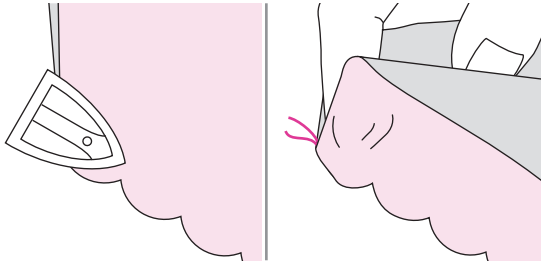
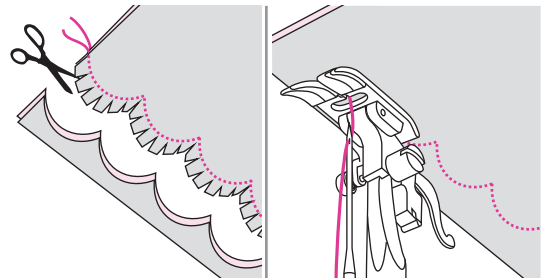
# Scallop stitch

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

## ❖ Scallop hem

Fold the fabric right side together in and sew along the edge.  
 Cut the fabric along the seam leaving an allowance of 3mm for seaming.  
 Notch the allowance.

Turn the fabric over and push out the curved seam to the surface and iron it.

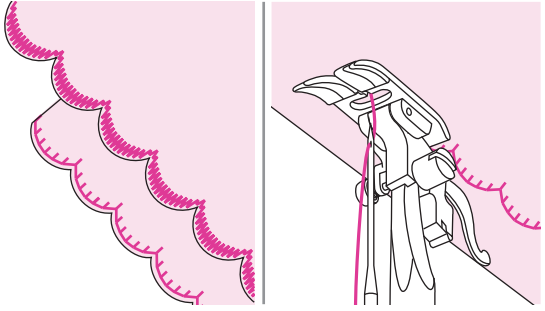


## ❖ Scallop edging

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

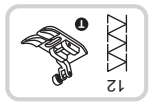
For better results, apply spray starch onto the fabric and press with a hot iron before it is sewn.

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



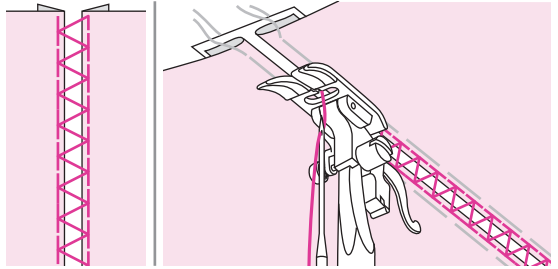
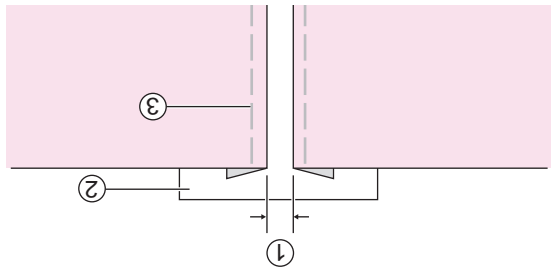
# Fagoting

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



Separate the folded edges of the fabric pieces with a gap of 4mm 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 stitching

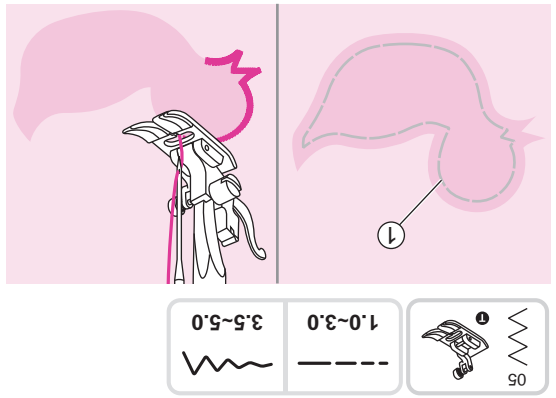


Align the center of the presser foot with the center of the two pieces of fabric and begin sewing.  
After sewing, remove the paper.

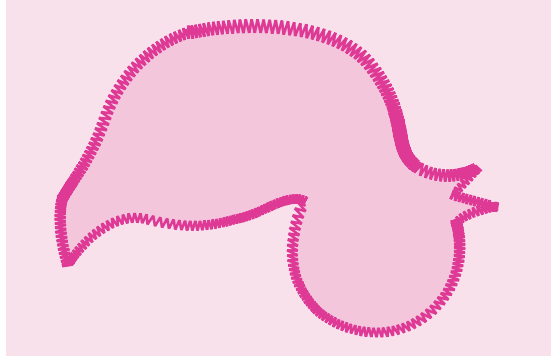
# Applique

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

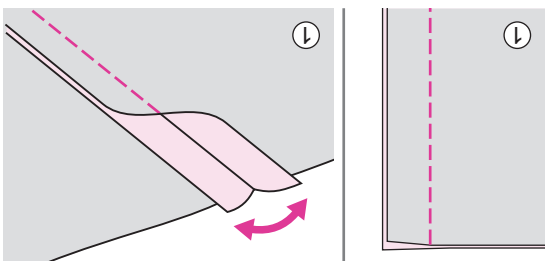
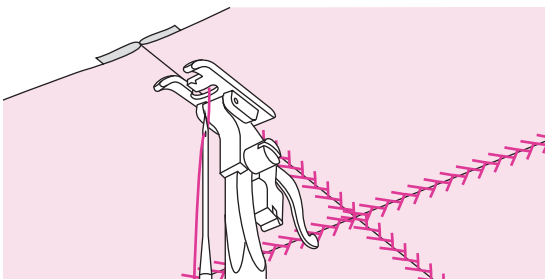
Cut out the applique design and baste it on the fabric.  
Sew slowly around the edge of the design.  
① Basting stitching



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



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



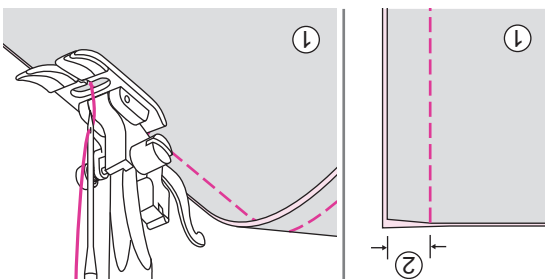
① Reverse side

Open the seam allowances and presses it flat.

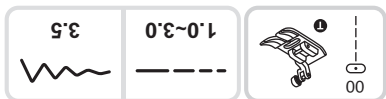
### ❖ Patchwork stitching



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 Reverse side  
② 5mm



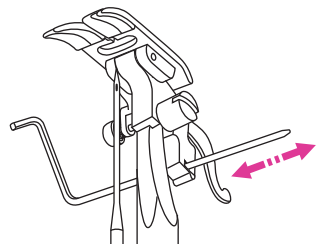
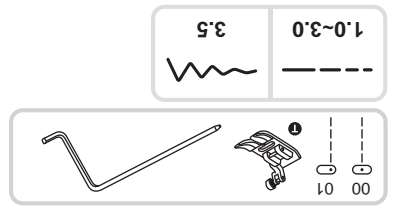
❖ **Joining the pieces of the fabric**  
Place the two pieces of fabric with the right side together and sew with the straight stitch.  
allowance of 5mm.



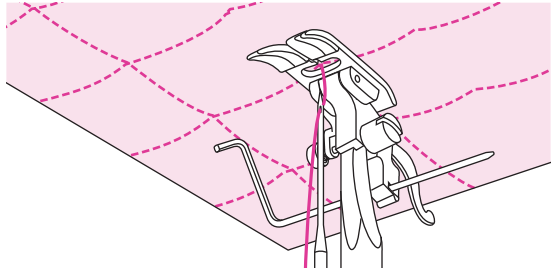
Sandwiching batting between the top and bottom layers of fabric is call "Quilting". The top layer is usually formed by multiple geometrically shaped pieces of materials joined together.

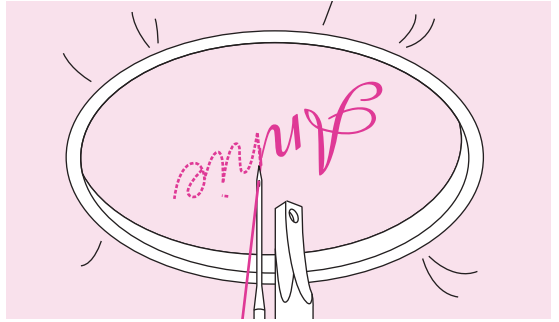
## ❖ Using the edge/ quilting guide

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

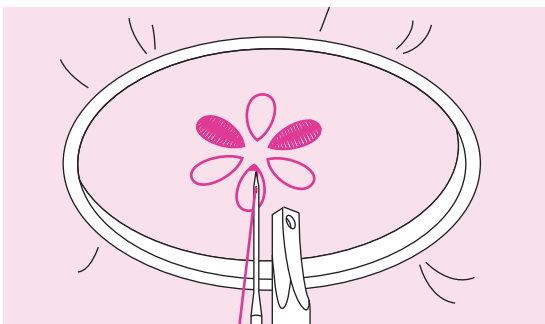


Sew the first row and move over the fabric to sew successive rows with the guide riding along the previous row of stitches.

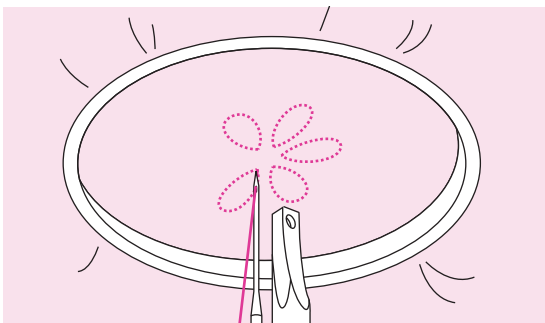




❖ **Mongramming**  
Sew at constant speed, moving the embroidery hoop slowly along the lettering. When the letter is finished secure with reinforcement stitches at the end of the design.



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.



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

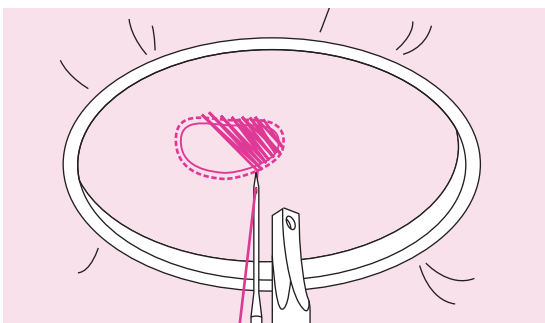
## ❖ Embroidery

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.

## 📌 Note:

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.

## ❖ Darning



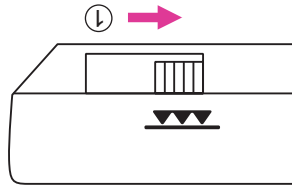
# Free motion darning, embroidery and monogramming



❖ **Preparation for embroidering and monogramming**  
 \* Embroider 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.

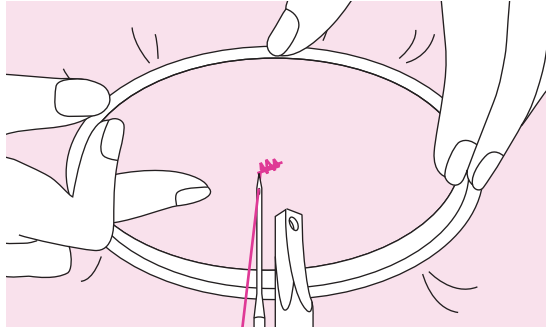
Draw the desired lettering or design on the surface of the fabric.

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 lower thread through the fabric. Sew a few securing stitches at the starting point.

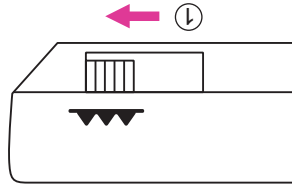
Hold the hoop with thumb and forefinger of both hands while pressing the material with the middle and third finger and supporting the outside of the hoop with your small finger.



**Note:** Keep fingers away from moving parts, especially needles.

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

① Raised position

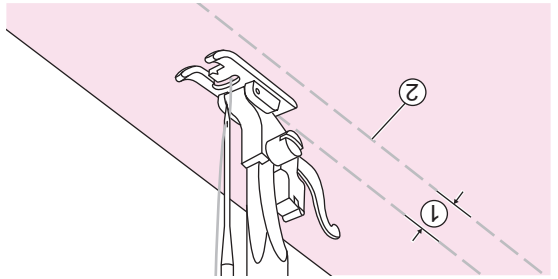


# Smocking

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

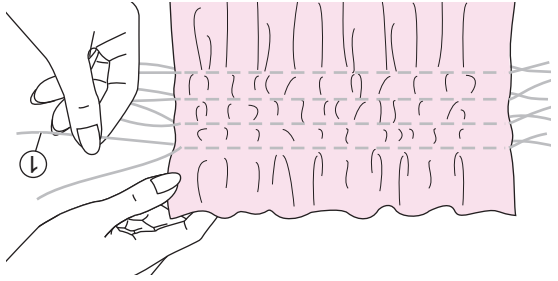
Increase the stitch length to maximum, set the tension below 2 and basting lines 1cm across the area to be smocked.

- ① 1cm
- ② Basting stitching

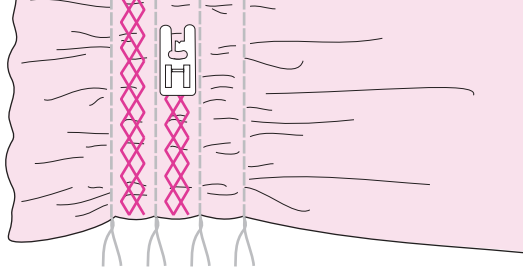


Knot the threads along one edge.  
Pull the bobbin threads and distribute the gathers evenly. Secure the threads at the other end.

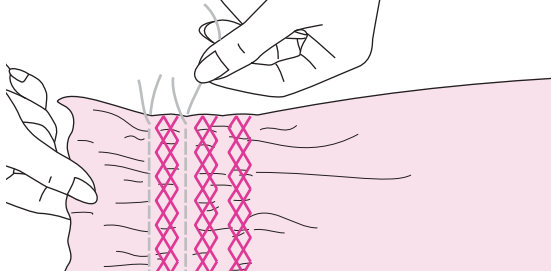
- ① Bobbin thread



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



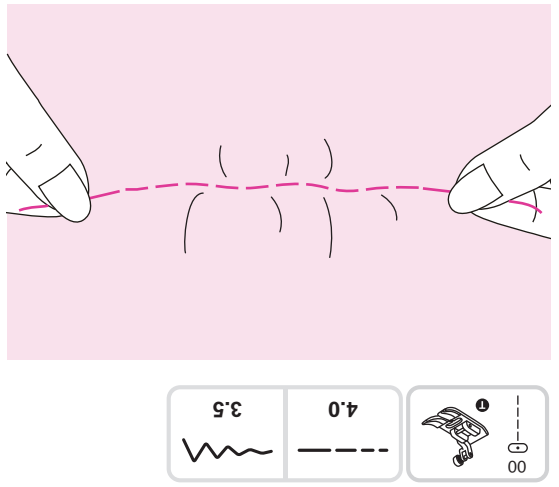
Pull out the basting stitching.



# Gathering

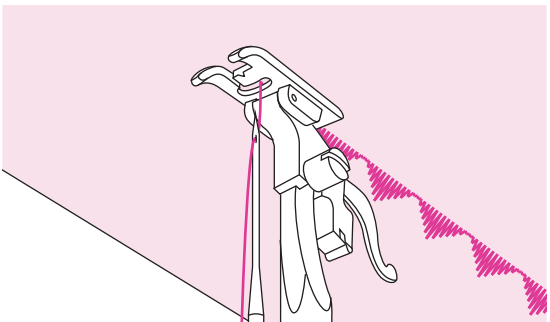
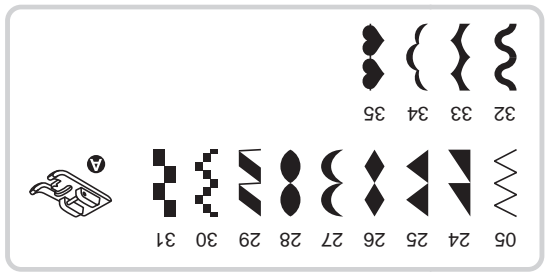
Ideal for clothing as well as home decor. It works best on thin to medium weight fabrics.

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



# Satin stitch sewing

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



This foot has a full indentation on the underside to allowed easy sewing over the thickness of the stitches form by closely spaced zigzag stitches, and even feeding of the fabric.

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

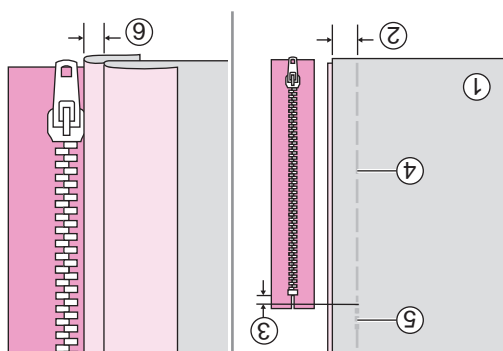
## Note:

When sewing very thin fabrics, it is suggested that you sew with a stabilizer material under the fabric.

❖ **Inserting a side zipper**

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

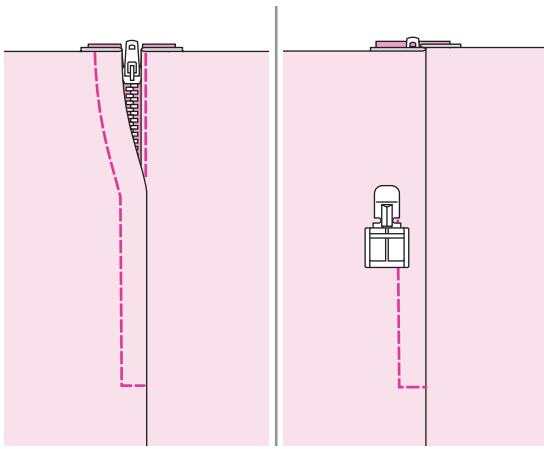
- ① Reverse side
- ② 2cm
- ③ 5mm
- ④ Basting stitching
- ⑤ Reverse stitches
- ⑥ 3mm



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

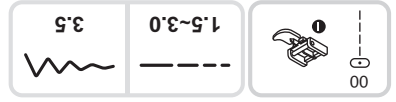
Sew the zipper to the piece of fabric with the extra 3mm, starting from the base of the zipper. When you are about 5cm from the end of the zipper, stop the sewing machine with the needle lowered (in the fabric), raise the presser foot lever, and then open the zipper and continue sewing.

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



# Zipper insertion

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



**Attention:** Zipper foot should be used for sewing stitches straight only. It is possible that the needle could hit the presser foot and break when sewing other patterns.

## ❖ Inserting a centered zipper

Place the right sides of the fabric together. Sew a bottom seam 2cm from the right edge of the zipper bottom stop position. Sew a few stitches in reverse to lock. Increase the stitch length to maximum, set the tension below 2 and baste the remaining length of the fabric. Press open the seam allowance. Place the zipper face down on the seam allowance with the teeth against the seam line. Baste the zipper tape.

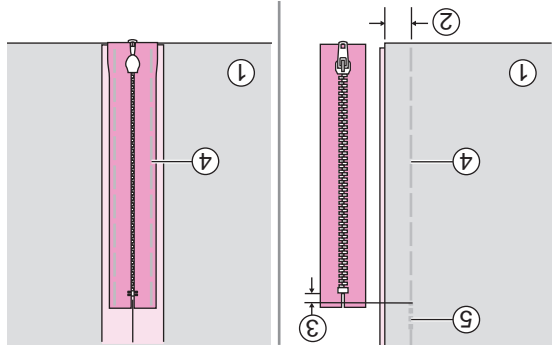
① Reverse side

② 2cm

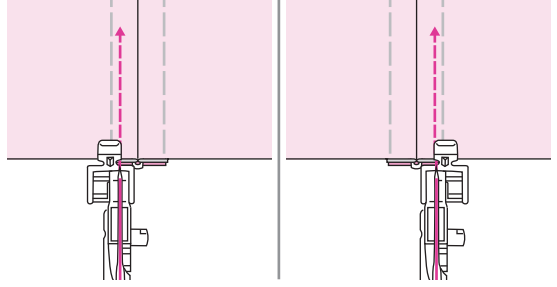
③ 5mm

④ Basting stitching

⑤ Reverse stitches



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

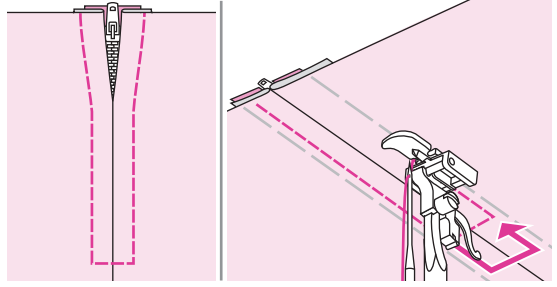


Stitching around the zipper.

## 🔁 Note:

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

Remove the basting stitching and press.



# Button sewing

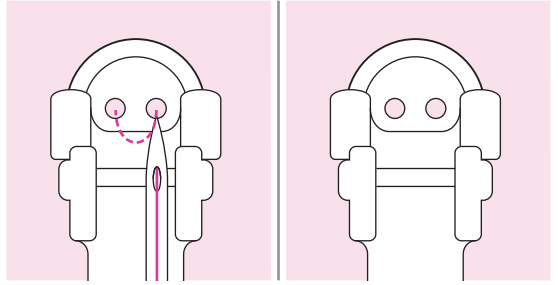
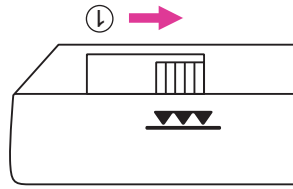
Buttons can be sewn on with the sewing machine. Buttons with 2 or 4 holes can be attached.



22

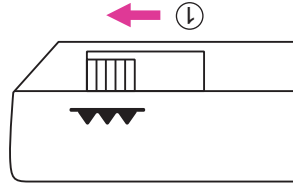
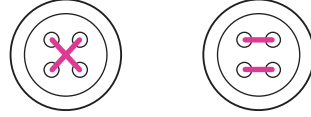
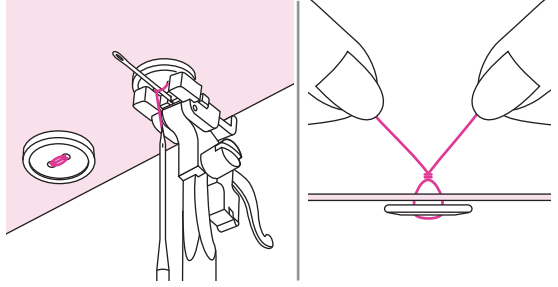
① Lowered position

Move the drop feed lever to lower the feed dogs.



Position the work under the foot. Place the button in the desired position, lower the foot. Select zig zag pattern. 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.

If a shank is required, place a darning needle on top of the button and sew. Pull end of the upper thread to the reverse side of the fabric, then tie it with the bobbin thread.



① Raised position

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

**Note:**

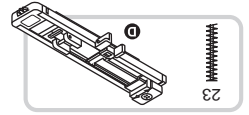
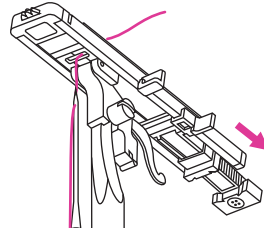
For buttons with 4 holes, sew through the front two holes first, push work forward and then sew through the back two holes.

# Bar tack stitch

Bar tack stitch is used to reinforce points subject to strain, such as pocket corners and openings.

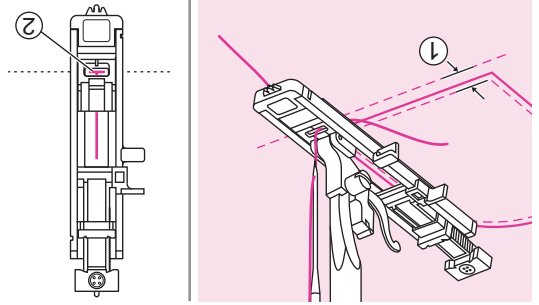
Extend the button holder plate and set to the desired bar tack length.  
Adjust the stitch width and the stitch length to the desired width and density.  
Attach the buttonhole foot.

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



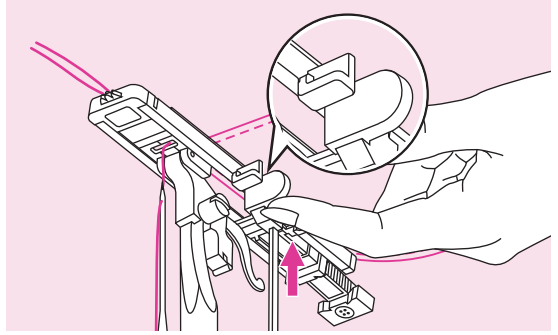
Position the fabric so that the needle is 2mm in front of where you want the sewing to start, and then lower the presser foot.

- ① 2mm
- ② Starting point



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

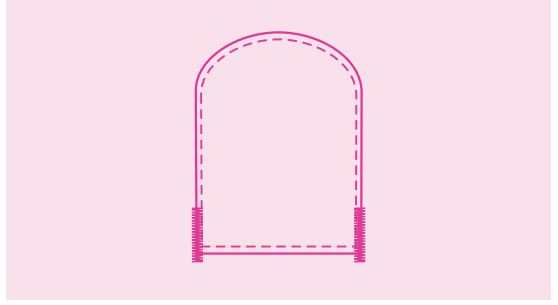
Slightly hold the end of the upper thread and start sewing.



Bar tack stitches are sewn.  
As an example, the illustration shows the procedure for sewing bar tacks at pocket corners.

## Note:

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



## ❖ Making a buttonhole on stretch fabrics

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

Attach the buttonhole foot.

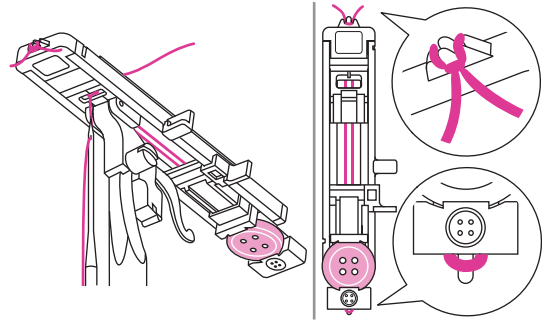
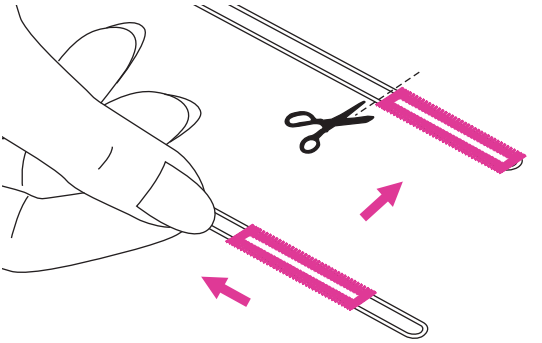
Bring the two gimp thread ends to the front of the foot and insert them into the grooves, then tie them there temporarily. Lower the presser foot and start sewing.

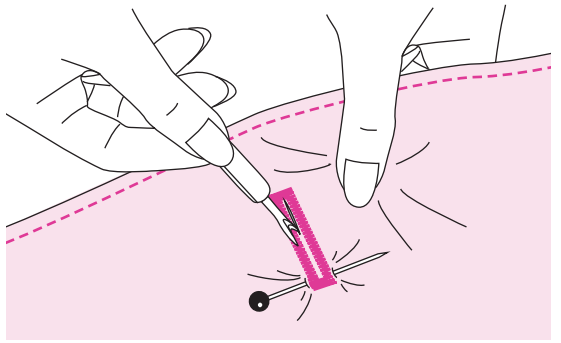
Set the stitch width to match the diameter of the gimp thread.

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

### 🕒 Note:

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

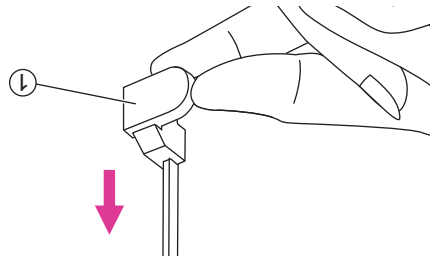




**Note:**

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

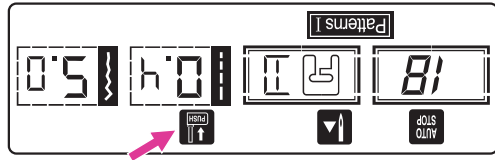
Cut the center of the buttonhole being careful not to cut any stitches on either side. Use a pin as a stopper at the bar tack so you do not cut too much.



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

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

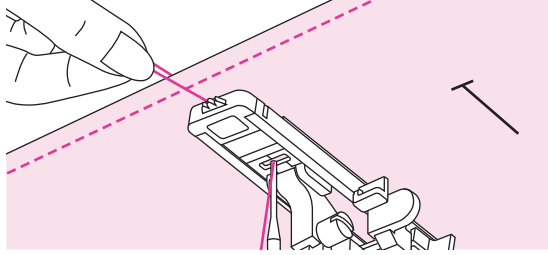
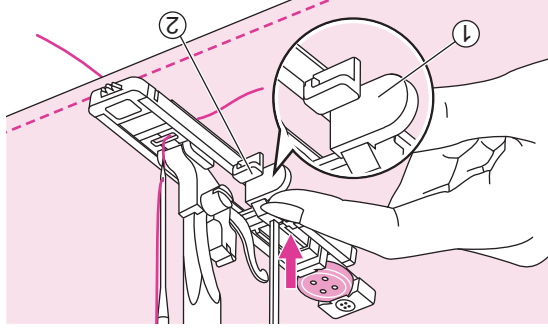
① Buttonhole lever



**Note:** The buttonhole stitch was selected and the start/stop button was pressed while the buttonhole lever is raised. The LCD displays the warning message to remind you to lower the buttonhole lever.

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

- ① Buttonhole lever
- ② Bracket



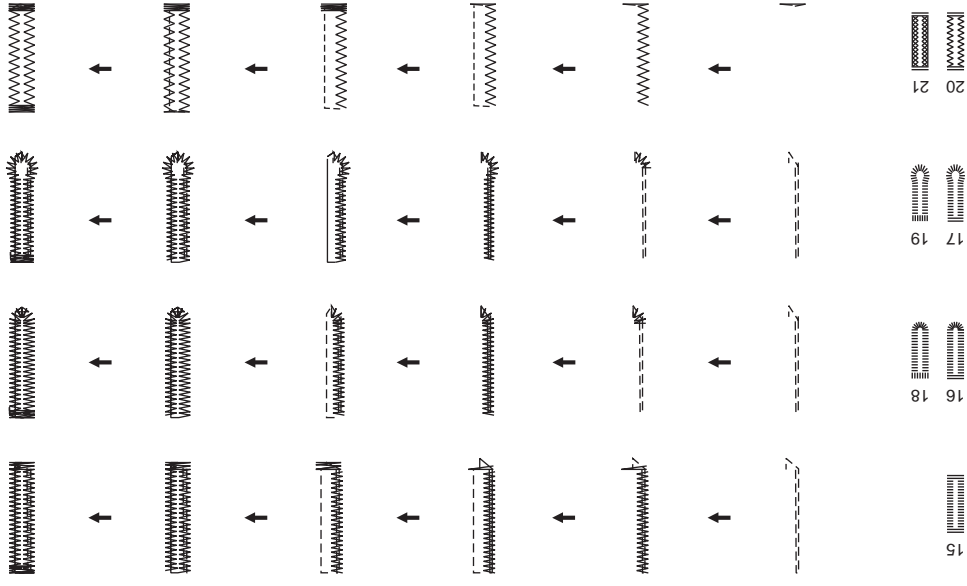
Slightly hold the end of the upper thread and start sewing.

**Note:**

Gently feed the fabric by hand.

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

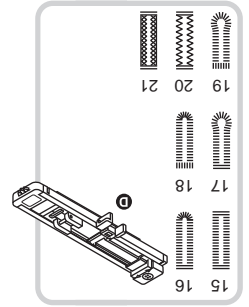
\* Buttonholes are sewn from the front of the presser foot to the back, as shown.



# Buttonhole stitch

Buttonholes can be adapted to the size of the button.

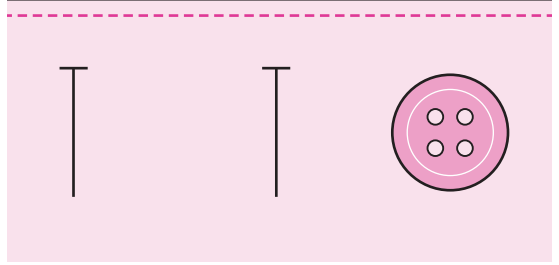
For stretch fabric or thin fabric, it is recommended to use a stabilizer for a better buttonhole finish.



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

## Note:

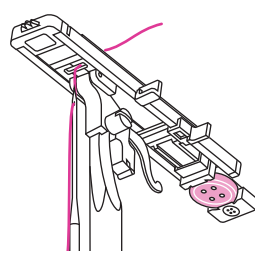
- 15: For thin or medium fabric
- 16: For horizontal holes on blouses or shirts made from thin or medium fabric
- 17: For suits or overcoats
- 18: For horizontal buttonholes on thick fabrics
- 19: For heavy weight fabrics
- 20: For jeans or stretch fabric with a coarse weave
- 21: For stretch fabric



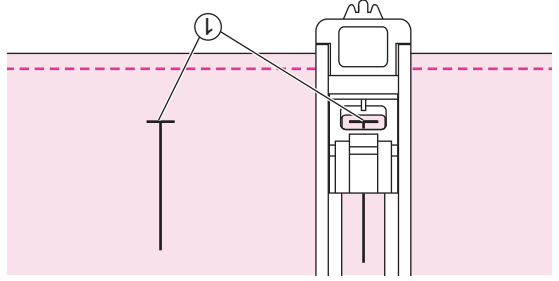
Mark the positions of the buttonhole on the fabric.

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 with the front end of the buttonhole mark aligned with the center line on the buttonhole foot. ① Starting point

# Blind Hem

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

- 10: Blind hem/lingerie for firm fabrics.
- 11: Blind hem for stretch fabrics.

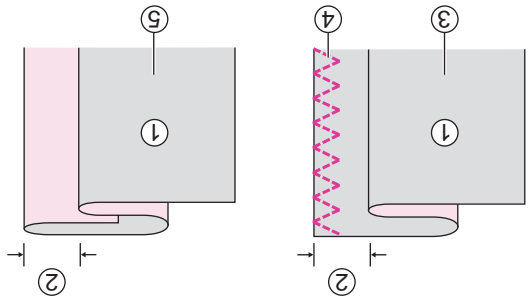
 10 11	1.0~2.0 - - - - -	2.5~4.0 ~~~~~
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## Note:

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

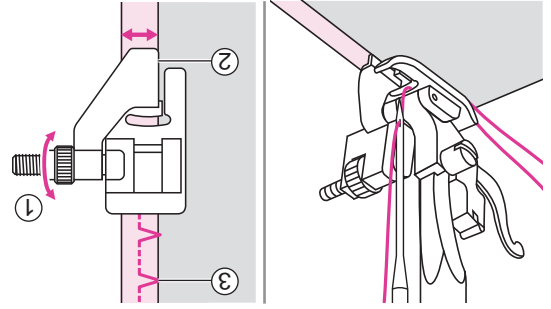
Fold the fabric as illustrated with the reverse side up.

- ① Reverse side
- ② 5mm
- ③ Heavy weight fabric
- ④ Overcasting stitch
- ⑤ Light/ Medium weight fabric

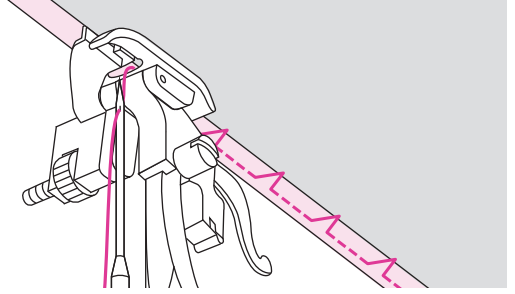


Place the fabric under the foot. Turn the handwheel forwards until the needle swings fully to the left. It should just pierce the fold of the fabric. If it does not, adjust the stitch width accordingly. Adjust the guide by turning the knob so that the guide just rests against the fold.

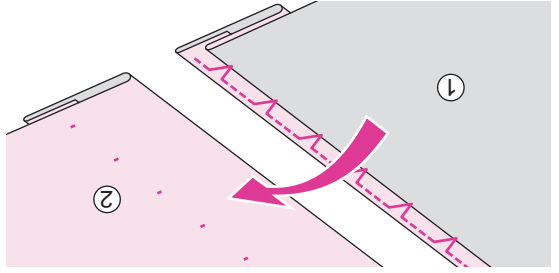
- ① Knob
- ② Guide
- ③ Needle drop point



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



- Turn over the fabric.
- ① Reverse side
  - ② Right side



# Overcasting stitch

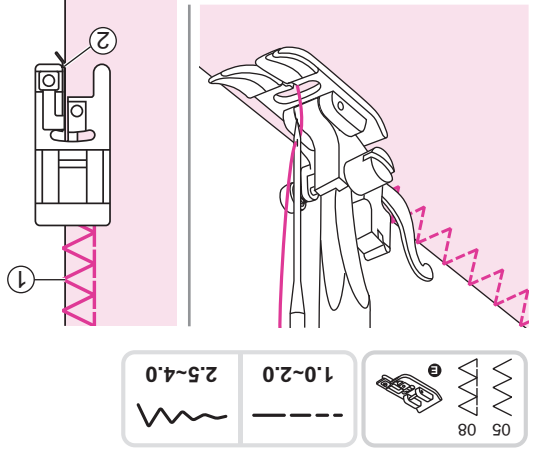
Sewing overcasting stitches along the edge of fabric prevent it from fraying.

## ❖ Using the overcasting foot

Attach the presser foot to the overcasting foot.

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

- ① Needle drop point
- ② Guide

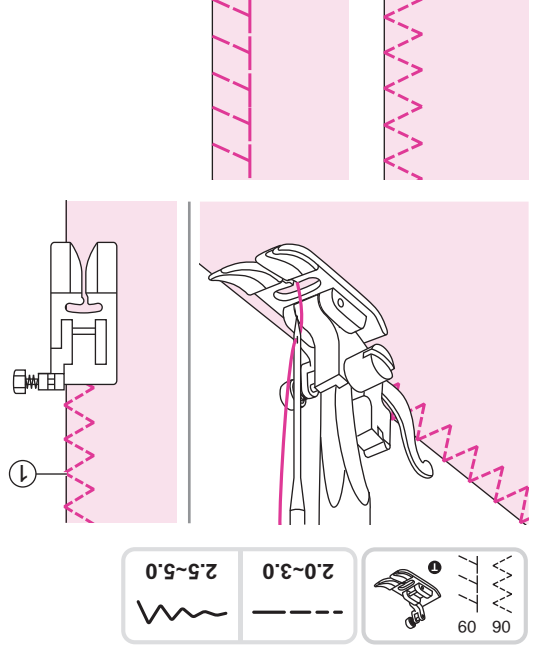


## ❖ Using the all purpose foot

Attach the presser foot to the all purpose foot.

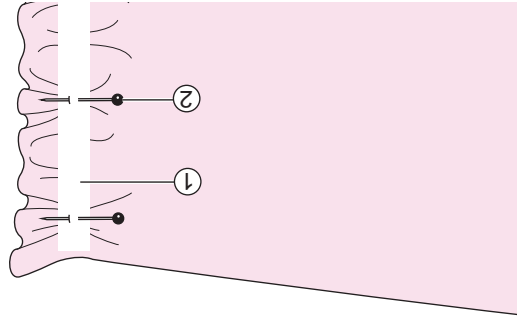
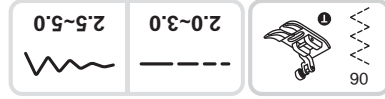
Sewing the overcasting along the edge of the fabric so that the needle drops over the edge of the fabric on the right side.

- ① Needle drop point



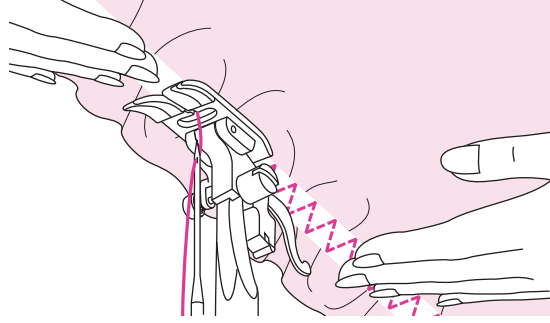
# Sewing stretch fabrics and elastic tape

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.



- ① Elastic tape
- ② Pin

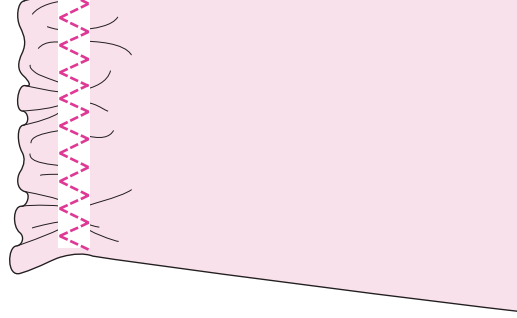
Pin the elastic tape to the fabric at a few points to make sure that the tape is uniformly positioned on the fabric.



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.

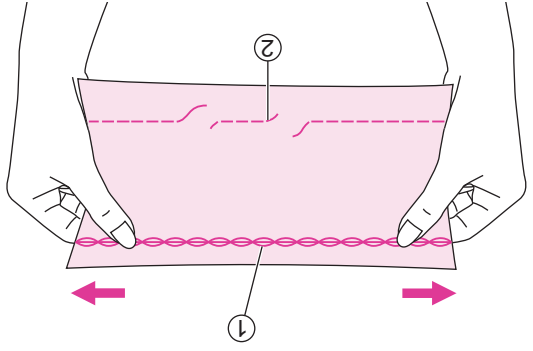
## Note:

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



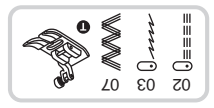
# Stretch stitch

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

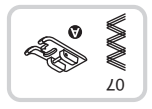
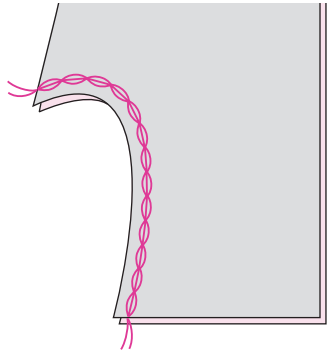


Good for easy to ravel and knit fabrics. Good for joining durable fabric such as denims. These stitches can also be used as a decorative top stitches.

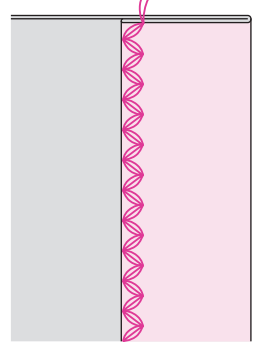
- ① Straight stretch stitch
- ② Zigzag stretch stitch



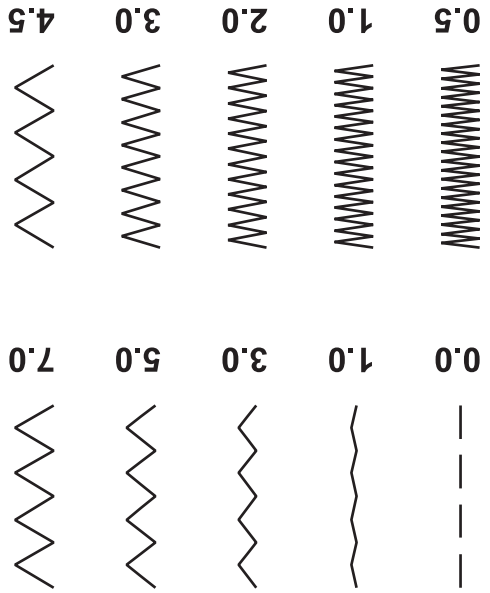
❖ **Straight Stretch Stitch**  
 Straight stretch stitch is used to add triple reinforcement to stretch and hardwearing seams.



❖ **Zigzag Stretch Stitch**  
 Triple zigzag stretch stitch is suitable for firm fabrics like denim, poplin, duck, etc.



# Zigzag stitch

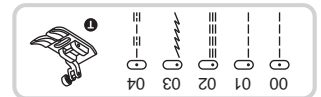


The length increases as you press the stitch length adjustment button from "0.0-4.5".  
 Neat zig-zag stitches are usually achieved at "2.5" or below.  
 Closed up zigzag stitches (close together) are referred to as a satin stitch.

The width increases as you press the stitch width adjustment button from "0.0-7.0".  
 The width can be reduced on any patterns.

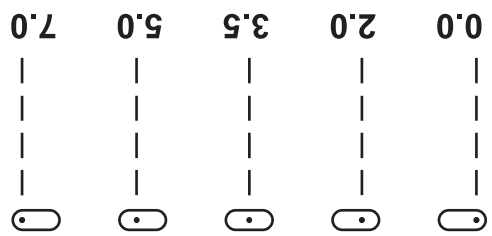
# Changing the needle position

Set the pattern as shown in figure.

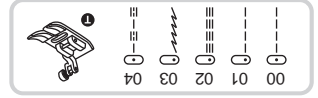


The Stitch width button is the control for the straight stitch needle position.

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

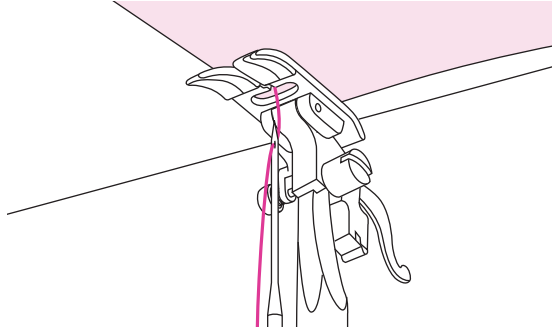
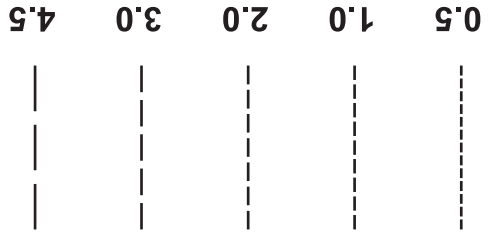


# Straight stitch

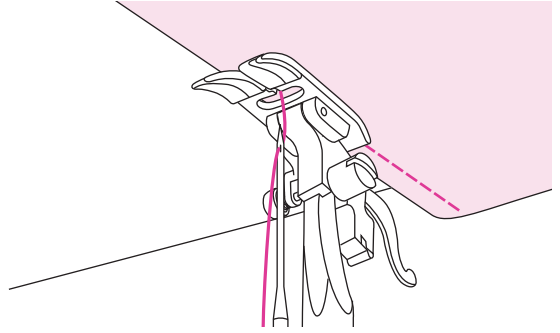


To shorten the stitch length, press the "-" adjustment button.  
 To lengthen the stitch length, press the "+" adjustment button.  
 For a longer stitch length, press the "+" adjustment button. For a longer stitch length, press the "+" adjustment button.

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



To begin sewing, set the machine for straight stitch.  
 Place the fabric under the presser foot with the fabric edge lined up with the desired seam guide line on the needle plate.

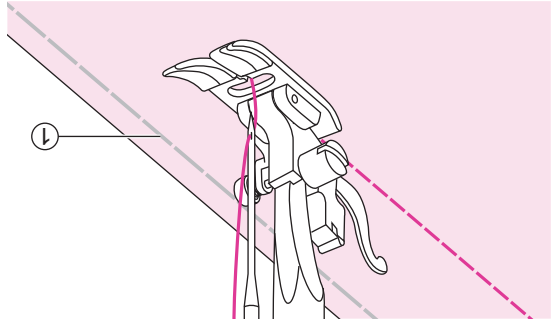


Lower the presser foot lifter and then step on the foot controller to start sewing.

❖ **Sewing stretch fabrics**

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

❶ Basting stitching

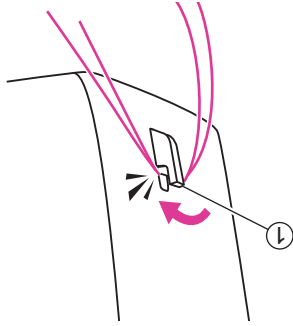


❖ **Cutting the thread**

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

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

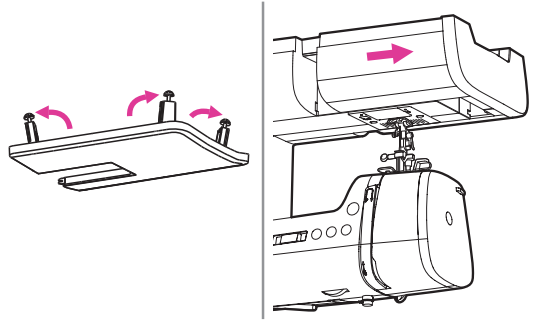
❶ Thread cutter



❖ **Installing the extension table**

Pull the sewing table and accessory box off by sliding it to the left.

Follow the arrow, and stretch the foot of the extension table.

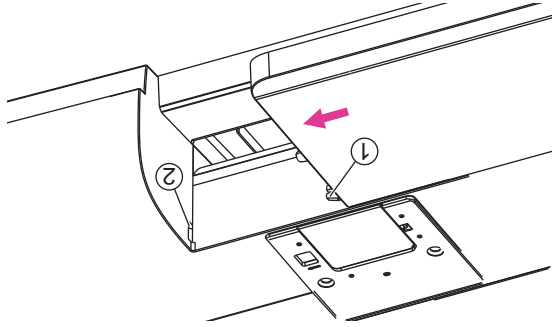


Push the extension table until it snaps into the machine.

Extension table can help moving during sewing.

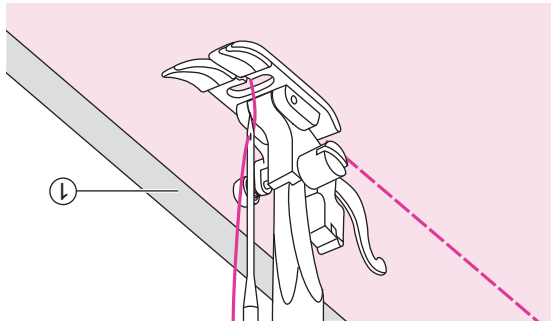
❶ Projection

❷ Hole



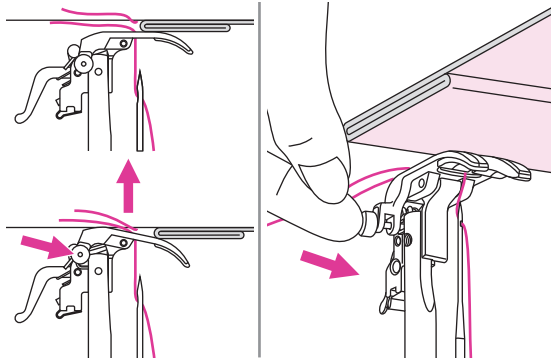
❖ **Sewing thin fabrics**

When sewing thin fabrics, the stitching may become misaligned or the fabric may not feed correctly. If this occurs, place thin paper or stabilizer material under the fabric and sew it together with the fabric.  
When you have finished sewing, tear off any excess paper.  
① Stabilizer material or paper

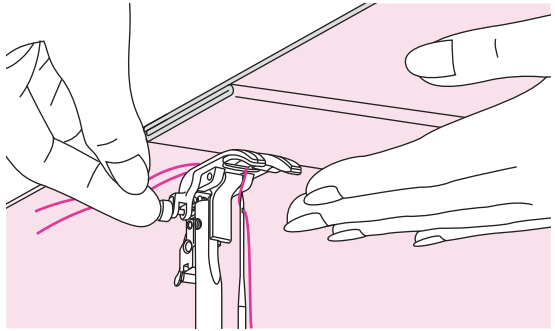


❖ **Sewing heavy fabric**

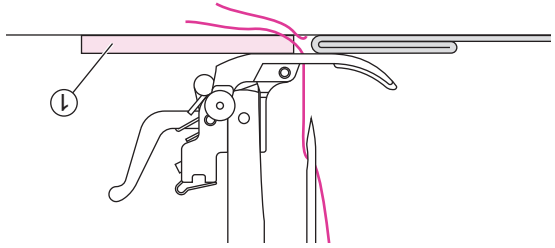
The black button on the right side of the presser foot will lock the presser foot in a horizontal position if you push it in before lowering the presser foot.  
This ensures even feeding at the beginning of a seam and helps when sewing multiple layers of fabric such as sewing over seams when hemming jeans.  
When you reach the point of an increased thickness, lower the needle and raise the presser foot. Press the toe of the foot and push in the black button, then lower the foot and continue sewing.  
The black button releases automatically after sewing few stitches.



You also can place another piece of fabric with the same thickness at the back of the seam. Or support the presser foot while feeding by hand and sewing toward the folded side.  
① Cardboard or thick fabric



When sewing thin fabrics, the stitching may become misaligned or the fabric may not feed correctly. If this occurs, place thin paper or stabilizer material under the fabric and sew it together with the fabric.  
When you have finished sewing, tear off any excess paper.  
① Stabilizer material or paper



# Useful skills

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

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

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

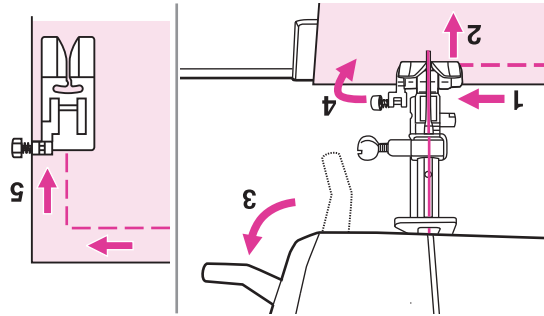
Since the results differ depending on the type of stitching and the number of layers of fabric sewn, perform the trial sewing under the same conditions that will be used with your project.

## ❖ Sewing corners

Stop the sewing machine when you reach a corner.

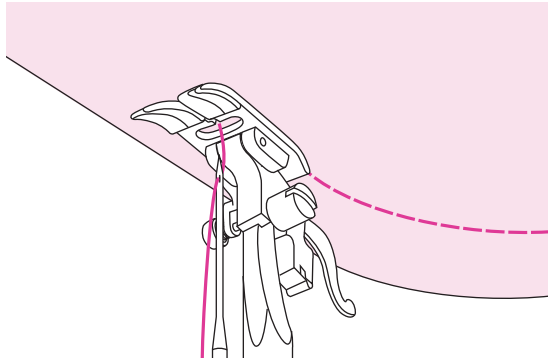
Lower the needle into the fabric. Raise the presser foot. Use the needle as a pivot and turn the fabric.

Lower the presser foot and resume sewing.

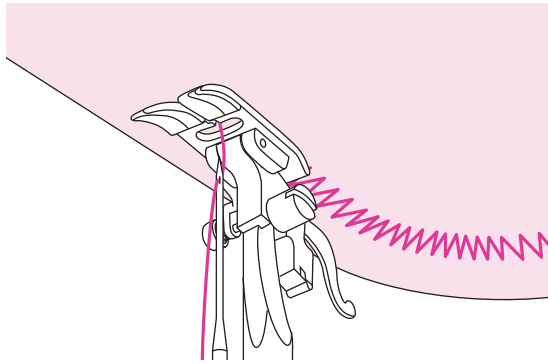


## ❖ Sewing curves

Slightly change the sewing direction to sew around the curve.



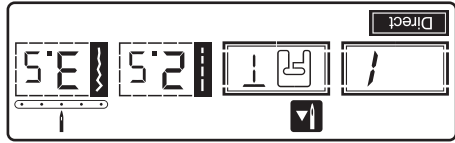
When sewing along a curve while using a zigzag stitch, select a shorter stitch length in order to obtain a finer stitch.



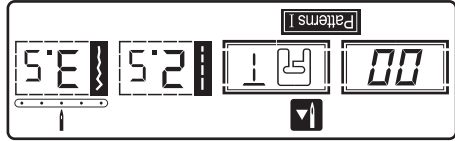
# Selecting stitches

Ten of the most frequently used utility stitches can be quickly selected with the direct pattern selection and number buttons.

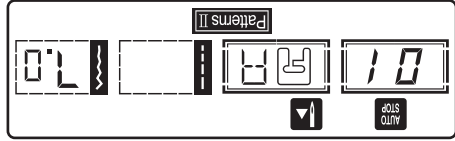
Select the desired stitch from those shown on the stitch pattern plate.



Press the mode selection button to enter the pattern group selection screen.



Press again the mode selection button to enter the alphabet selection screen.



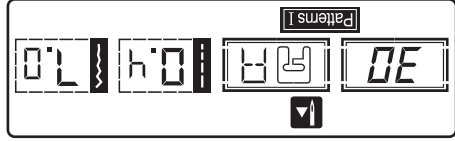
Select the desired pattern that you sew. Use the number buttons.



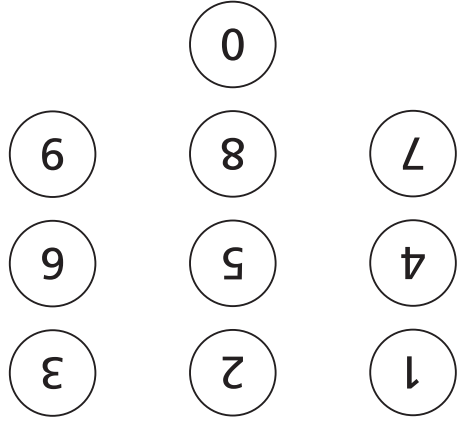
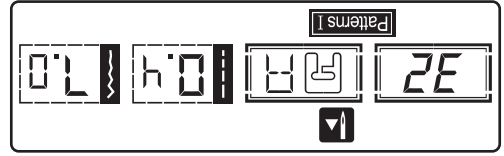
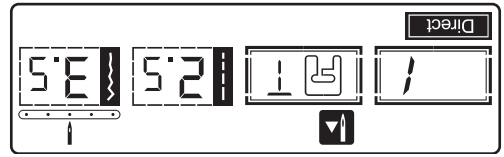
Press the number buttons for selecting the pattern needed.



For example: pattern 30.



# Selection buttons



## Direct pattern selection buttons

Press the buttons to select the utility patterns shown beside the number button when the mode button is set at the Direct mode.

## Number buttons

Press the number buttons for selecting the pattern needed.

Except the direct stitch mode, the other mode can be selected by pressing the desired numbers.

For example: stitch no. 32.

### Sound button

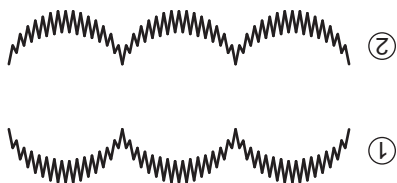


### Buzzer turn off:

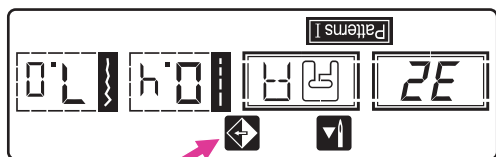
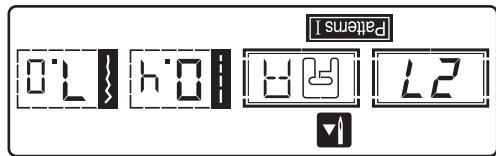
Press the sound button for two seconds and when you hear the machine delivering a short beep, the sound is turned off.

### Buzzer turn on:

When the machine is in silent mode, press the button for two seconds. The machine delivers two short beeps to remind you that the sound is turned on now.



- ① Normal pattern sewing.
- ② Mirror pattern sewing.

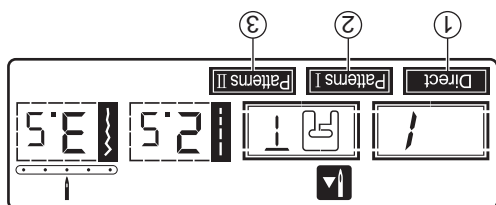


The LCD screen icon for mirror imaging of the pattern appears.  
The machine will continue to sew the reflected pattern until the mirror button is pressed again or the pattern is changed.

Pressing the mirror button.  
Select the stitch.

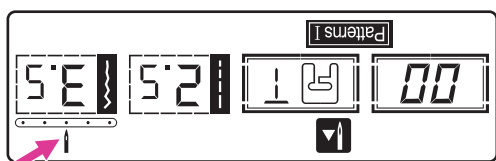
The direct stitches 1-7 and stitches 00-14, 24-99 can be mirrored, pressing the mirror button will sew a reflection pattern from your selected stitch.

**Mirror button**



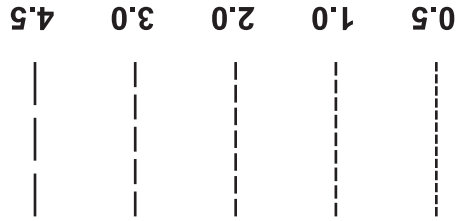
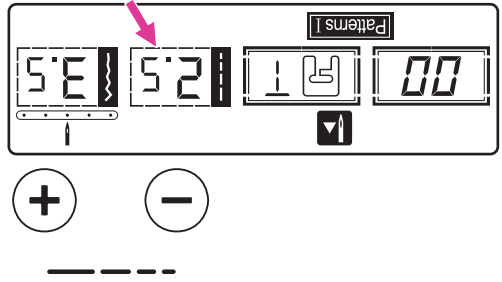
When you turn the machine "ON" the LCD screen display will be set at Direct mode.  
Press the mode selection button to Pattern I mode, if you press the function button again, Pattern II mode will be displayed. After a third press, Direct mode is displayed again.  
① Direct mode stitch selection.  
② Utility and decorative pattern mode: Stitch selection using number buttons.  
③ Block letter mode: Character selection using number buttons.

**MODE selection button**



When stitches 00-04 are selected, the needle position is regulated by the stitch width adjustment buttons. If you press the "-" button (left) the needle will move to the left and if you press the "+" button (right), the needle will move to the right.  
The numbers can be changed from left position "0.0" to extreme right position "7.0". The pre-set center needle position is indicated as "3.5".

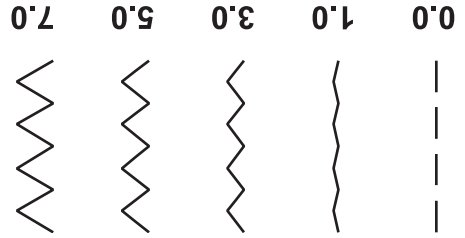
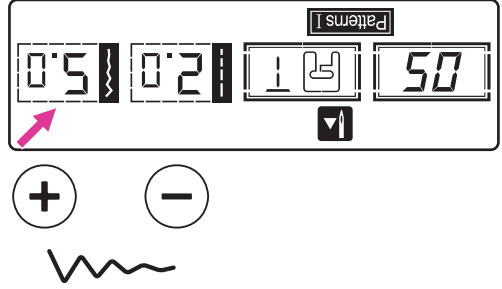
# Function buttons



When you select a stitch the machine will automatically set the recommended stitch length which will be indicated by numbers on the LCD screen. The stitch length can be adjusted by pressing the stitch length adjustment buttons.

## Stitch length adjustment button

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



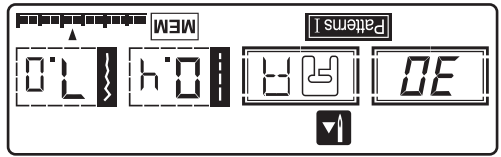
When you select a stitch, the machine will automatically set the recommended stitch width, which will be indicated by numbers on the LCD screen. The stitch width can be regulated by pressing the stitch width adjustment buttons.

## Stitch width adjustment button

Certain stitches have a limited stitch width.

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

# Memory buttons



## Memory button

Press the memory button to enter the memory mode, and store the combination of characters or decorative stitches desired. Press the memory button again to leave the memory mode and return to direct mode.

### Note:

The direct mode stitches and buttonholes cannot be memorized.



## Arrow button

Use arrow button to select stitch pattern or pre-memorized stitch group.

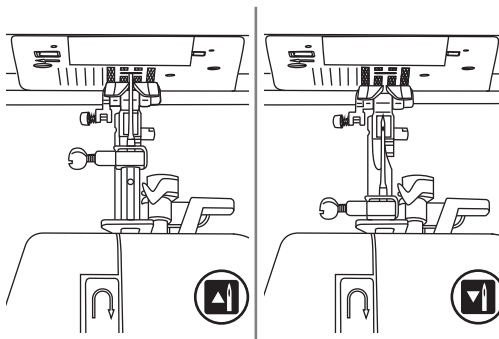
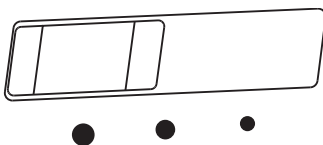


## Clear button

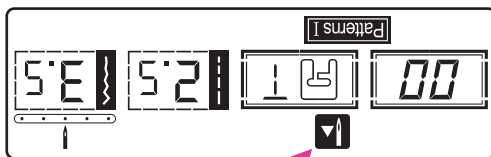
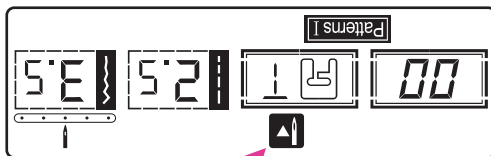
Use arrow button to select the stitch pattern which was wrongly memorized in the stitch group. Then press clear button to delete it from the group. The latter pre-memorized pattern(s) will automatically move forward.

### Speed adjustment lever

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



Press the button so that the arrow on the LCD screen points upward needle up icon and the needle stops in the highest position. Press the button so that the arrow points downward needle down icon, the machine stops with the needle in the lowest position.



### 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, the function of the button is not activated.

# Operation buttons



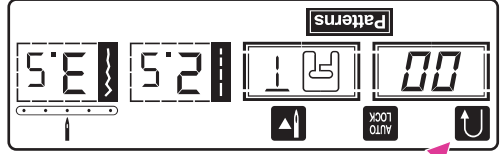
## Start/ stop button

The machine will start running when the Start/ stop button is pressed and it will stop when this button is pressed a second time. The machine rotates slowly at the beginning of the sewing. The sewing speed can be controlled by the speed limiting adjustment lever. This way you may operate the machine without foot control.



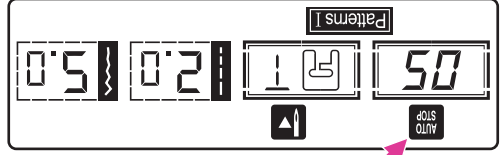
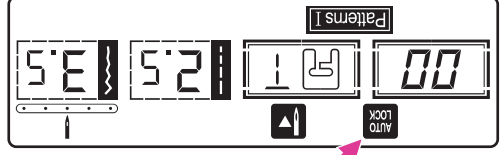
## Reverse button

When direct stitches 1-5 and stitches 00-05 are selected, press the reverse button to sew in reverse. An arrow icon will be shown in the LCD when the function is active. If you press and hold the reverse button, the machine will sew backwards until you release the button. The longest reverse stitch length is 3 mm. When direct stitches 6-7 and stitches 06-14, 24-99 are selected and the reverse button is pressed, the machine will sew a reinforcement stitch at low speed.



## Auto-lock button

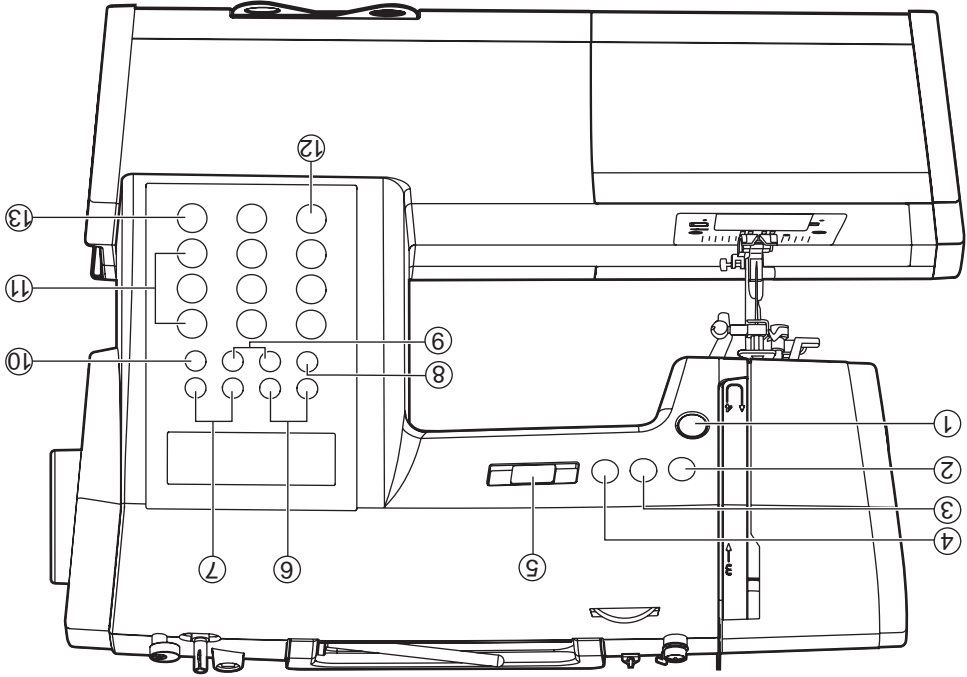
When direct stitches 1-5 and stitches 00-05 are selected and the auto-lock button is pressed, the machine will sew 3 locking stitches. Then it will stop automatically. The LCD will display the figure auto-lock icon until the machine is stopped.



The LCD will display the figure auto-stop icon until the machine is stopped. The function will be cancelled if you press the button once. again or select another pattern. Then it will stop automatically. When direct stitches 6-7 and stitches 06-14, 24-99 are selected and the auto-lock button is pressed, the machine will sew 3 locking stitches at the end of the current pattern.

## Note

# Buttons of the machine



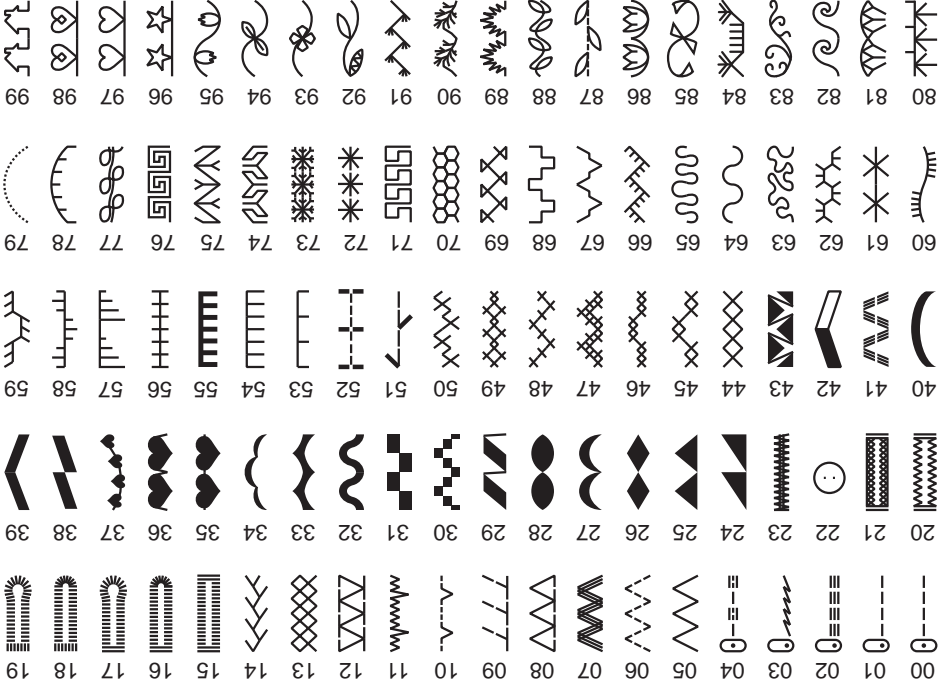
1. Start/ stop button
2. Reverse button
3. Auto-lock button
4. Needle up/ down position button
5. Speed limiting adjustment lever
6. Stitch length adjustment button
7. Stitch width adjustment button
8. Memory button
9. Arrow button
10. Clear button
11. Direct pattern selection and number buttons
12. Mode selection button
13. Mirror button/ Sound button

# Stitch chart

## Direction patterns



## Patterns



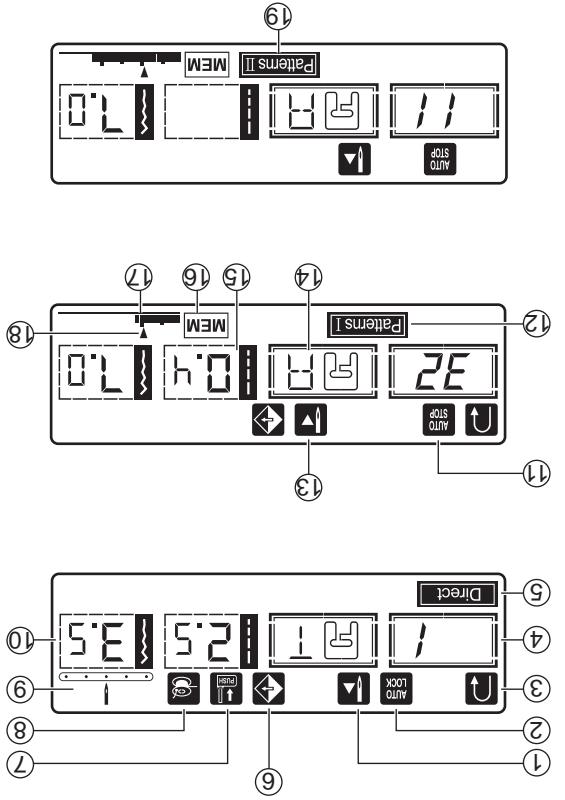
## Alphabets

Patterns II

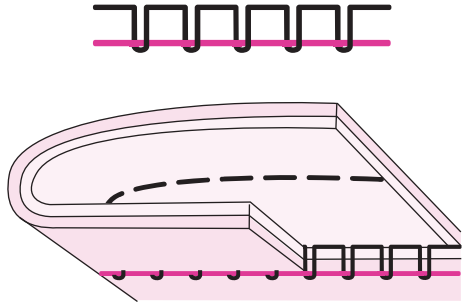
01	1	A	a	0	)
02	2	B	b	1	(
03	3	C	c	2	·
04	4	D	d	3	ˆ
05	5	E	e	4	˘
06	6	F	f	5	˙
07	7	G	g	6	˚
08	8	H	h	7	◊
09	9	I	i	8	◈
10	0	J	j	9	◉
11	12	K	k	10	◊
12	13	L	l	11	◈
13	14	M	m	12	◉
14	15	N	n	13	◊
15	16	O	o	14	◈
16	17	P	p	15	◉
17	18	Q	q	16	◊
18	19	R	r	17	◈
19	20	S	s	18	◉
20	21	T	t	19	◊
21	22	U	u	20	◈
22	23	V	v	21	◉
23	24	W	w	22	◊
24	25	X	x	23	◈
25	26	Y	y	24	◉
26	27	Z	z	25	◊
27	28	ø	ø	26	◈
28	29	ı	ı	27	◉
29	30	ı	ı	28	◊
30	31	ı	ı	29	◈
31	32	ı	ı	30	◉
32	33	ı	ı	31	◊
33	34	ı	ı	32	◈
34	35	ı	ı	33	◉
35	36	ı	ı	34	◊
36	37	ı	ı	35	◈
37	38	ı	ı	36	◉
38	39	ı	ı	37	◊
39	40	ı	ı	38	◈
40	41	ı	ı	39	◉
41	42	ı	ı	40	◊
42	43	ı	ı	41	◈
43	44	ı	ı	42	◉
44	45	ı	ı	43	◊
45	46	ı	ı	44	◈
46	47	ı	ı	45	◉
47	48	ı	ı	46	◊
48	49	ı	ı	47	◈
49	50	ı	ı	48	◉
50	51	ı	ı	49	◊
51	52	ı	ı	50	◈
52	53	ı	ı	51	◉
53	54	ı	ı	52	◊
54	55	ı	ı	53	◈
55	56	ı	ı	54	◉
56	57	ı	ı	55	◊
57	58	ı	ı	56	◈
58	59	ı	ı	57	◉
59	60	ı	ı	58	◊
60	61	ı	ı	59	◈
61	62	ı	ı	60	◉
62	63	ı	ı	61	◊
63	64	ı	ı	62	◈
64	65	ı	ı	63	◉
65	66	ı	ı	64	◊
66	67	ı	ı	65	◈
67	68	ı	ı	66	◉
68	69	ı	ı	67	◊
69	70	ı	ı	68	◈
70	71	ı	ı	69	◉
71	72	ı	ı	70	◊
72	73	ı	ı	71	◈
73	74	ı	ı	72	◉
74	75	ı	ı	73	◊
75	76	ı	ı	74	◈
76	77	ı	ı	75	◉
77	78	ı	ı	76	◊
78	79	ı	ı	77	◈
79	80	ı	ı	78	◉
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82	83	ı	ı	81	◉
83	84	ı	ı	82	◊
84	85	ı	ı	83	◈
85	86	ı	ı	84	◉
86	87	ı	ı	85	◊
87	88	ı	ı	86	◈
88	89	ı	ı	87	◉
89	90	ı	ı	88	◊
90	91	ı	ı	89	◈
91	92	ı	ı	90	◉
92	93	ı	ı	91	◊
93	94	ı	ı	92	◈
94	95	ı	ı	93	◉
95	96	ı	ı	94	◊
96	97	ı	ı	95	◈
97	98	ı	ı	96	◉
98	99	ı	ı	97	◊
99	100	ı	ı	98	◈

# LCD screen

1. Needle up
2. Auto-lock
3. Reverse
4. Pattern number
5. Direct mode
6. Mirror
7. Buttonhole lever
8. Bobbin winding
9. Needle position
10. Stitch width
11. Auto-stop
12. Normal mode
13. Needle down
14. Suggested presser foot
15. Stitch length
16. Memory
17. Total number of units
18. Number of current units
19. Alphabet mode

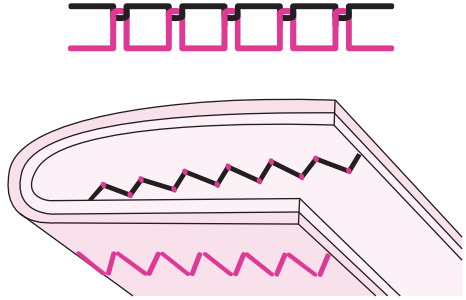


Thread tension is too tight for straight stitch sewing. Turn the dial to the lower number.



Normal thread tension for zig zag and decorative sewing.

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

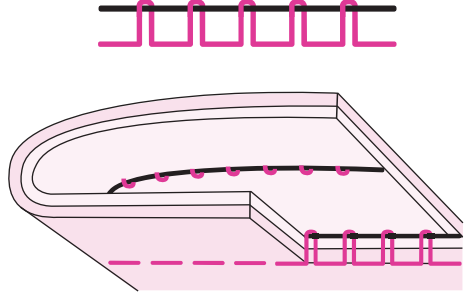
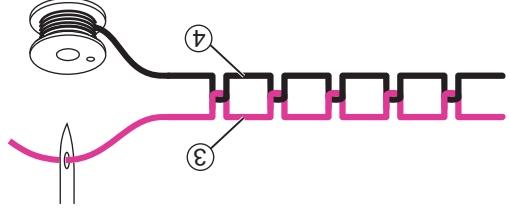
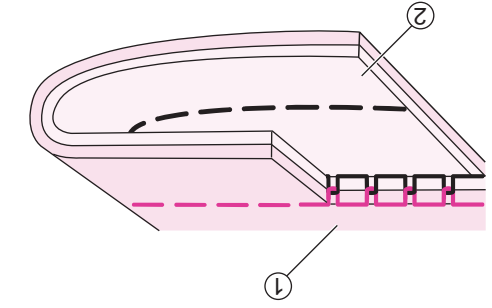


# Thread tension

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

Normal thread tension for straight stitch sewing.

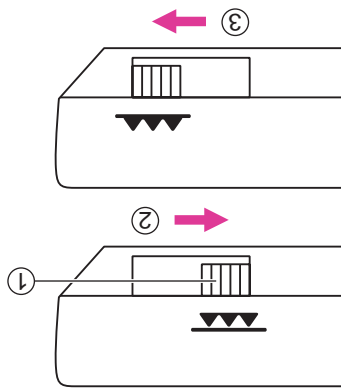
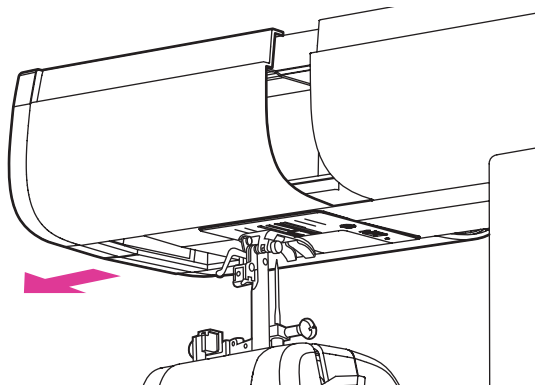
- ① Surface
- ② Reverse side
- ③ Upper thread
- ④ Bobbin thread



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

# To raise or drop the feed dog

The feed dog adjustment lever can be seen on the base at the rear side of the sewing machine.



Move the drop feed lever to lower or raise the feed dog. The feed dogs are raised automatically when you start sewing.

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

## Note:

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

# Changing the presser foot

## ⚠ Attention:

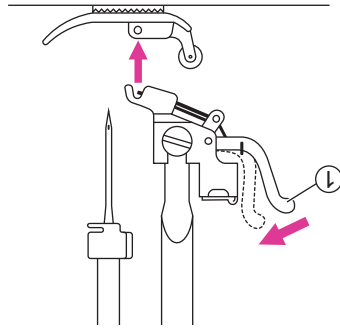
Turn the power switch to off ("O") when carrying out any of the below operations!

### ❖ Removing the presser foot

Raise the presser foot.

Press the lever and the foot disengages.

- ① Lever

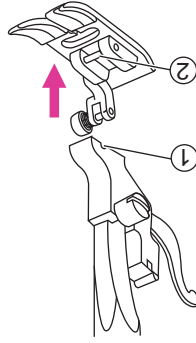


### ❖ Attaching the presser foot

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

The presser foot engages automatically.

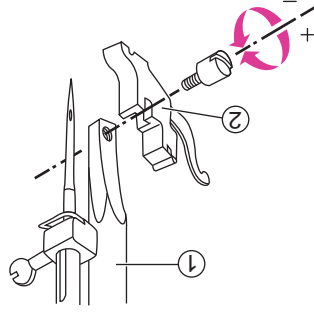
- ① Cut-out
- ② Pin



### ❖ Removing and inserting the presser foot holder

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

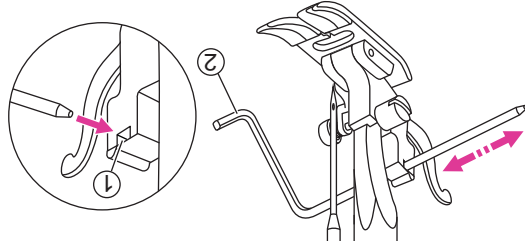
- ① Presser foot bar
- ② Presser foot holder



### ❖ Inserting the edge/quilting guide

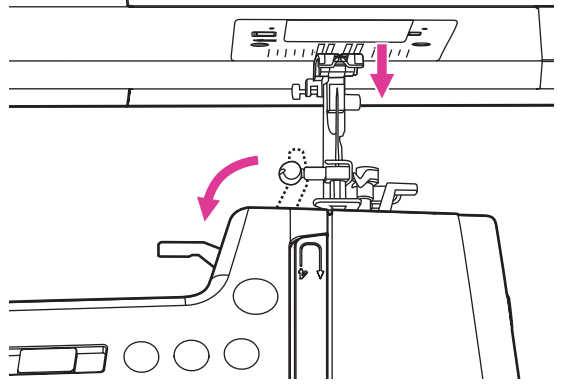
Insert the edge/quilting guide in the slot as illustrated. Adjust according to need for hems, pleats, etc.

- ① Slot
- ② Edge/quilting guide



# Two-step presser foot lifter

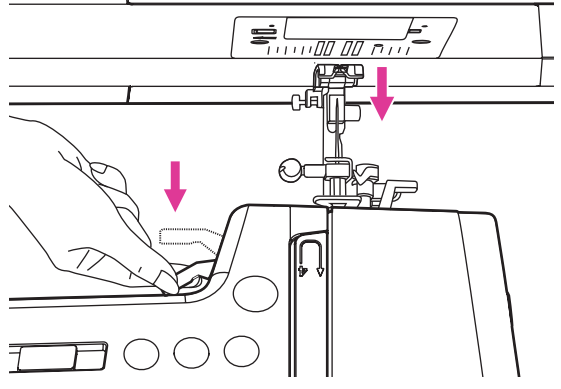
The presser foot lifter raises and lowers your presser foot.



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

**Note:**

The needle must always be at the highest position.



# Matching needle/ fabric/ thread

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

## Note:

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

# Replacing the needle

## ⚠ Attention:

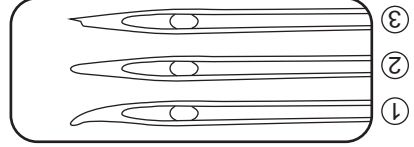
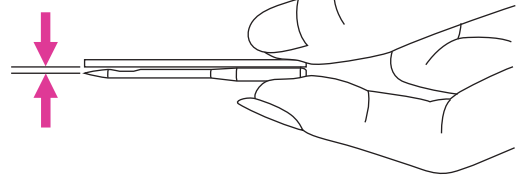
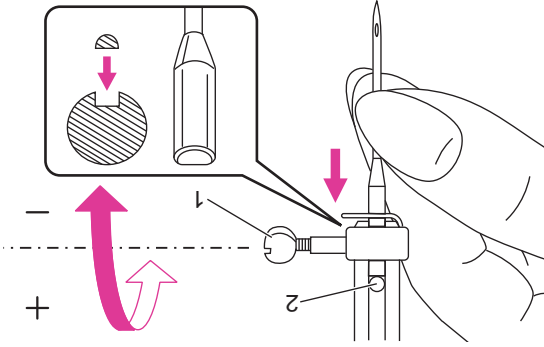
Turn the power switch to off ("O") when carrying out any of the above operations!

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

Insert the needle following the illustrated instructions.

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

Needles must be in perfect condition.



- Problems can occur with:
- ① Bent needles
  - ② Blunt needles
  - ③ Damaged points

# Using the needle threader

## ⚠ Attention:

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

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

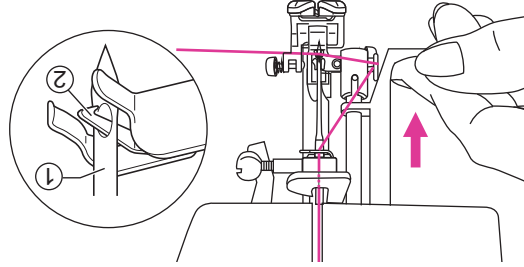
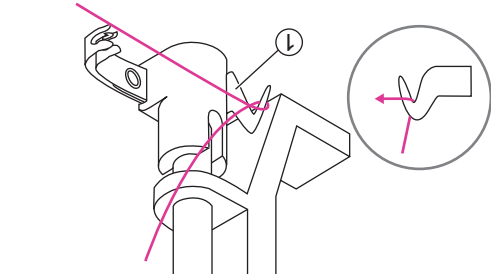
Pass the thread around the thread guide.

① Thread guide

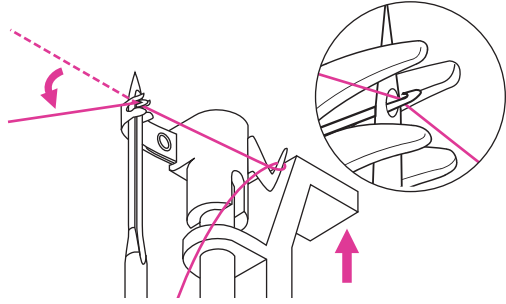
Press the lever down as far as it goes.

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

- ① Needle
- ② Hook

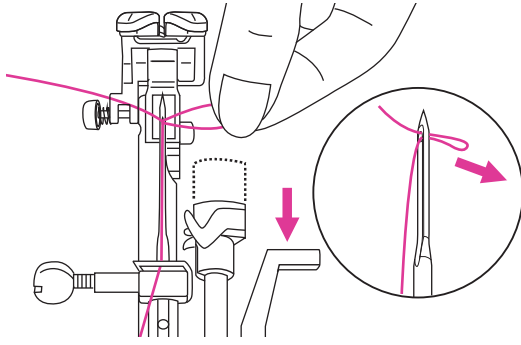


Take the thread in front of the needle.

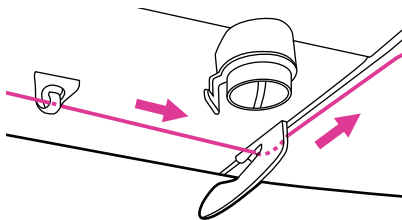


Hold the thread loosely and release the lever slowly. The hook turns and passes the thread through the needle eye forming a loop.

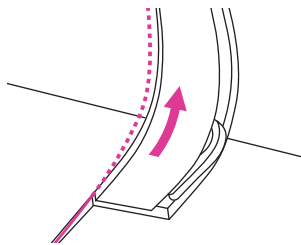
Pull the thread through the needle eye.



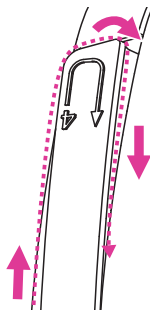
3. Guide the thread around the thread guide pulling the thread through the pre-tension spring as illustrated.



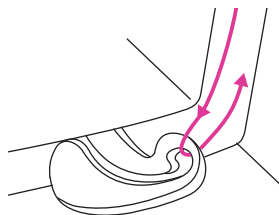
4. Thread the tension module by passing the thread between the silver discs.



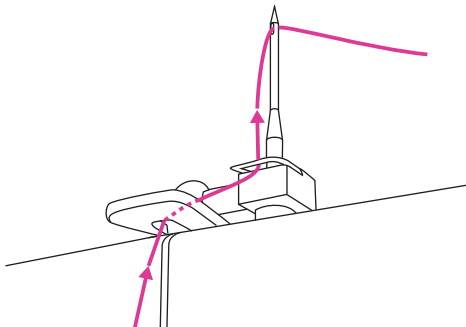
5. Then, down and around the check spring holder.



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

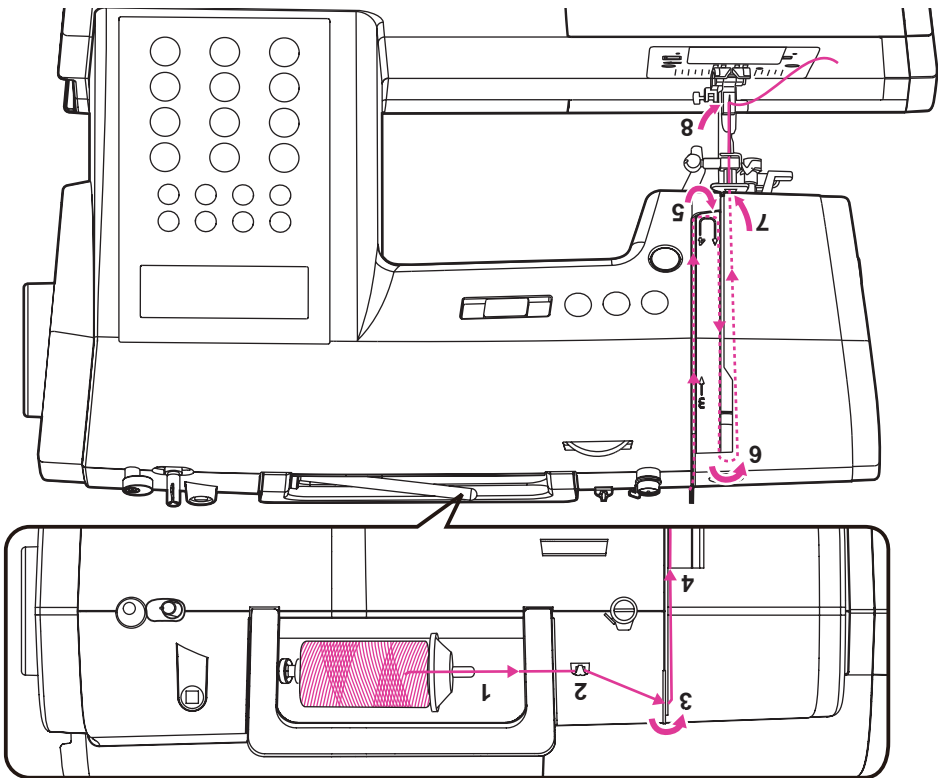


7. Now pass the thread behind the thin wire needle clamp guide.



8. Pull the end of the thread through the needle from front to rear and pull out about 10 cm of thread. Use the needle threader to thread the needle.

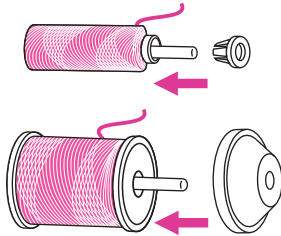
# Threading the upper thread



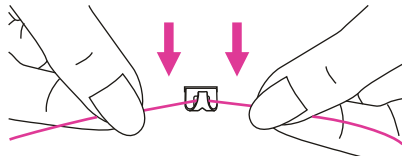
## Note:

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

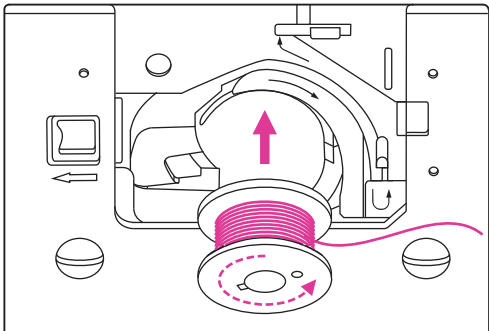
1. Place the thread and spool holder onto the spool pin. For smaller spools of thread, place the spool holder with the small side next to the spool or use the small spool holder.



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



# Inserting the bobbin

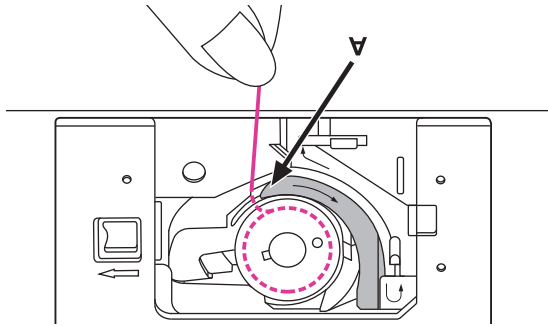


Turn the power switch to off ("O") before inserting or removing the bobbin.

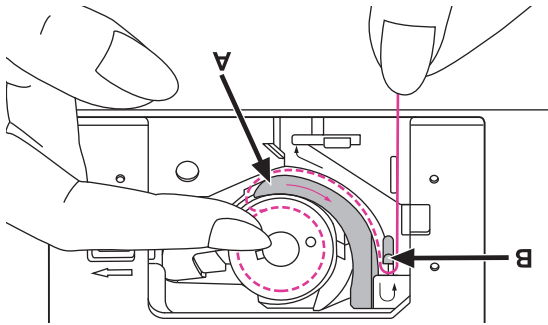
When inserting or removing the bobbin, the needle must be fully raised.

Open the needle plate cover.

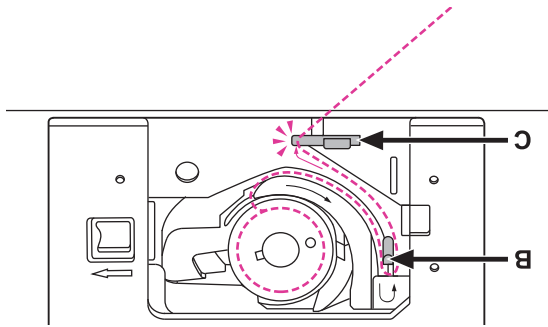
Insert the bobbin in the bobbin case with the thread running in a counterclockwise direction (arrow).



Pull the thread through the slit (A).

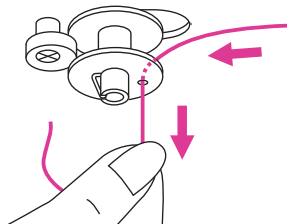


Held gently on top of the bobbin with a finger. Draw the thread at the arrow markings into the stitch plate thread guide from (A) to (B).

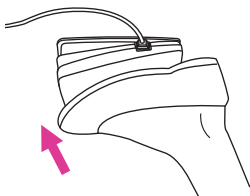


Pull the thread at the arrow markings into the stitch plate thread guide from (B) to (C). To cut off excess thread pull thread back over the cutting off blade at point (C). Close the needle plate cover.

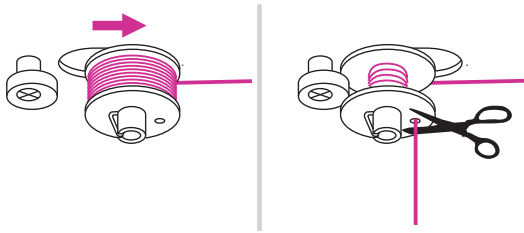
6. Hold the thread tail securely in one hand.



7. Press on the foot control to start winding the bobbin.



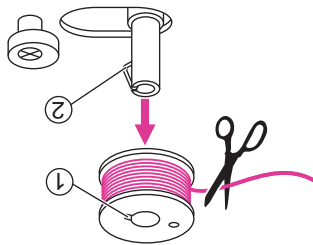
8. After the bobbin has wound a few turns stop the machine and cut the thread near the hole of the bobbin. Continue filling the bobbin until it is full. Once the spool is full, it rotates slowly. Release the pedal or stop the machine. Push the bobbin winder spindle to the left.



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



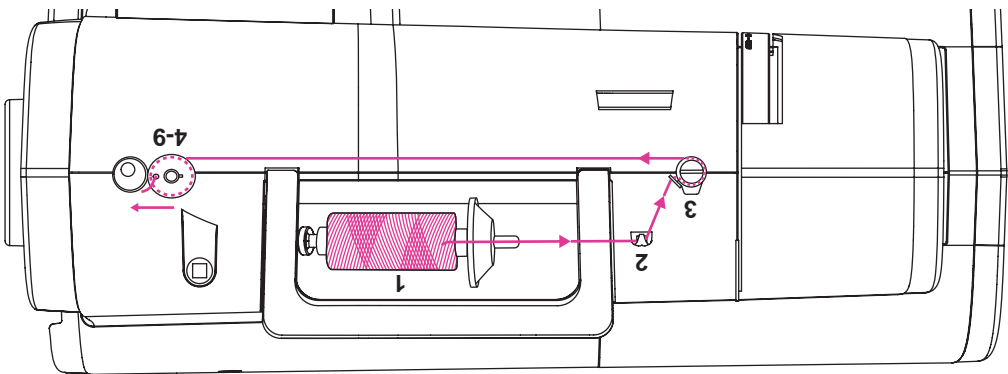
9. Cut the thread and then remove the bobbin.



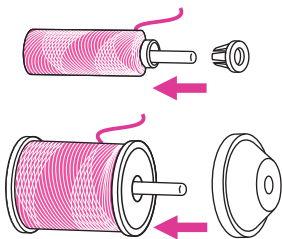
Note: When the bobbin winder spindle is placed on the right, "bobbin winding position", the machine will not sew and the handwheel will not turn. To start sewing, push the bobbin winder spindle to the left "sewing position".

Note:

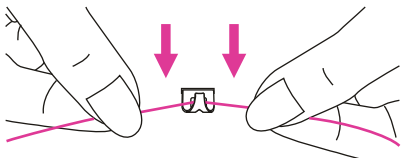
# Winding the bobbin



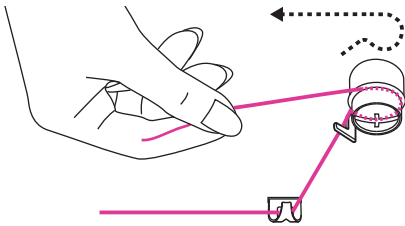
1. Place the thread and spool holder onto the spool pin. For smaller spools of thread, place the spool holder with the small side next to the spool or use the small spool holder.



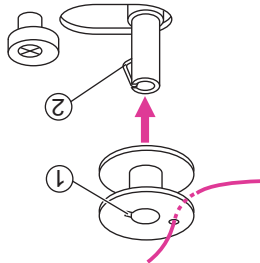
2. Draw the thread from the spool through the upper thread guide.



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

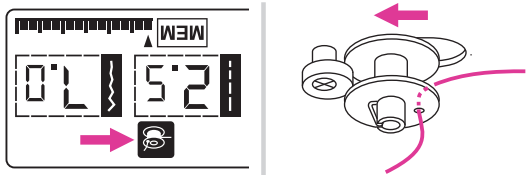


4. Place the thread end through one of the inner holes as illustrated and place the empty bobbin on the spindle.

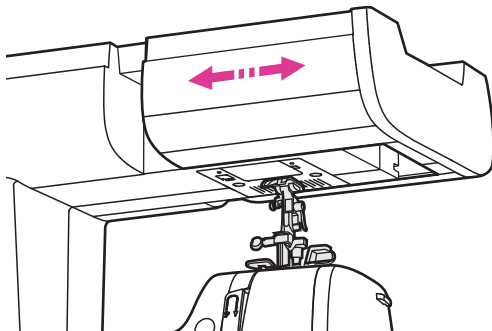


- ① Notch
- ② Bobbin winder shaft spring

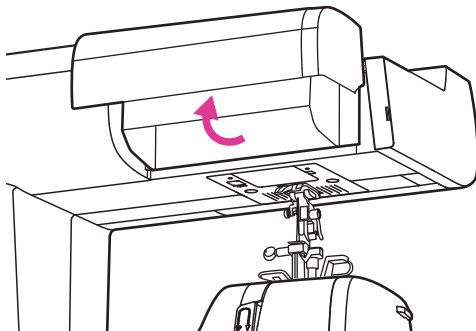
5. Push the bobbin to the right. When the bobbin winder shaft is pushed to the right, the LCD will display the figure.



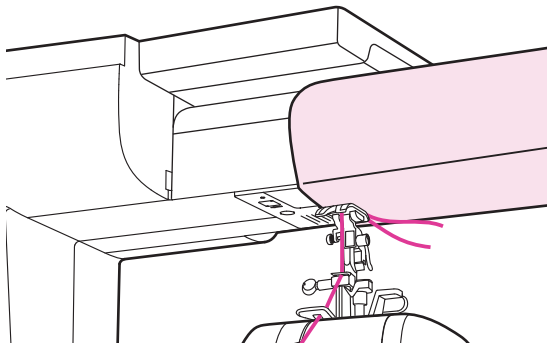
# Sewing table



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



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



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

# Connecting machine to power source

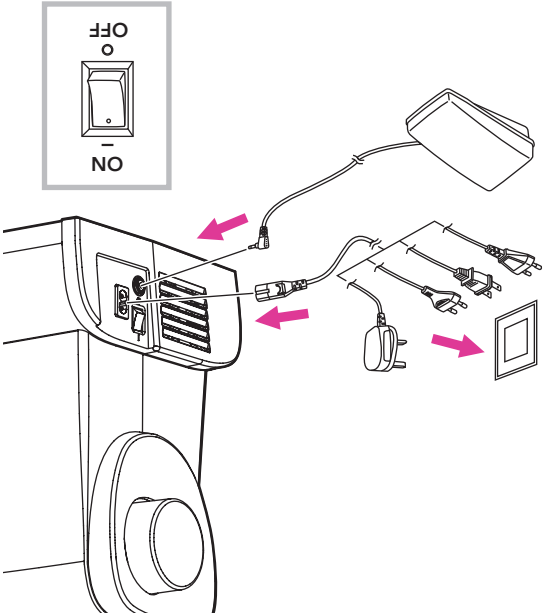
## **⚠ Attention:**

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

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

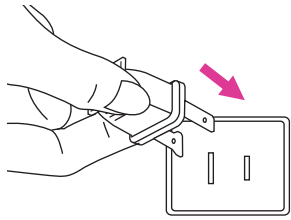
Place the machine on a stable table.

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



## **❖ Polarized plug information**

This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade 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**

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

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

When machine powers on and is in still, users can quickly kick one step on the foot controller to change the needle position (up or down). This action will also automatically set the needle position when you finish sewing projects.

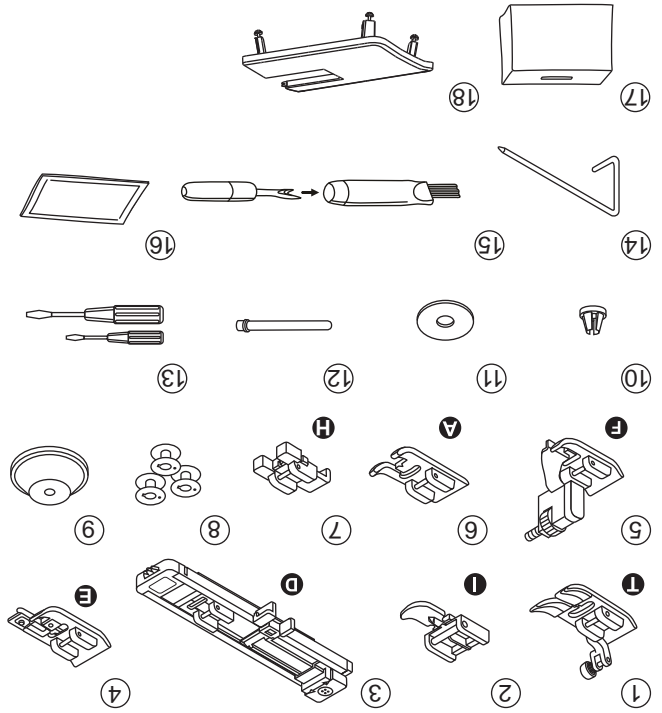
## **↪ Note:**

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

# Accessories

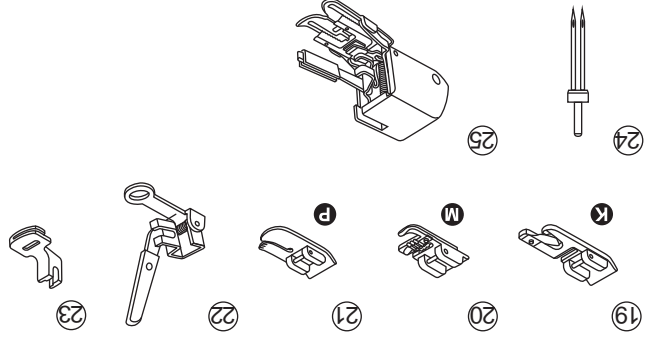
## ❖ Standard

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 (Large)
10. Spool holder (Small)
11. Spool pin felt
12. Second spool pin
13. Screwdriver (L & S)
14. Edge/ quilting guide
15. Seam ripper/ brush
16. Pack of needles
17. Soft cover
18. Extension table



## ❖ Optional

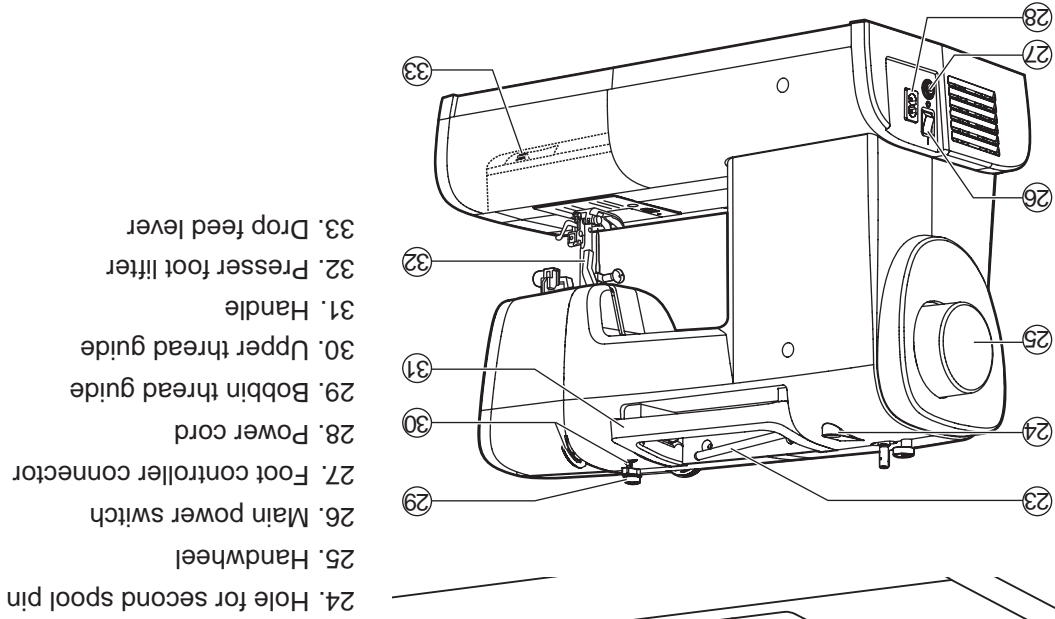
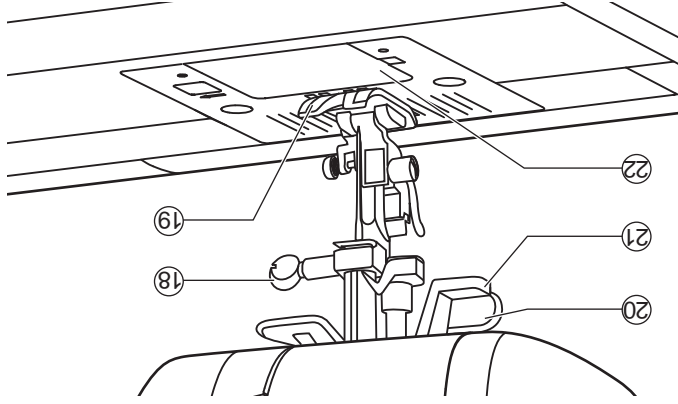
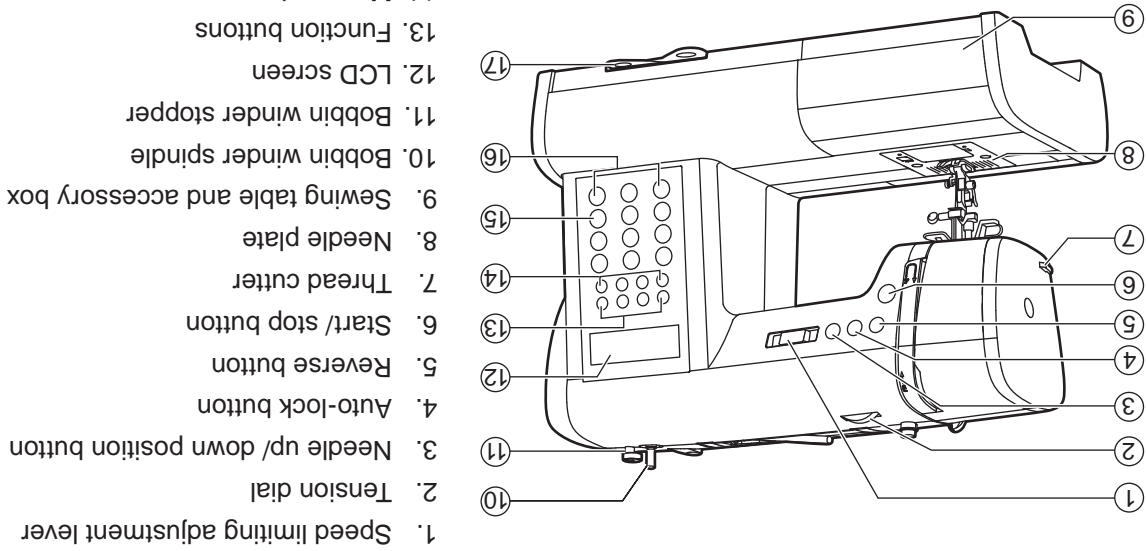
19. Hemmer foot
20. Cording foot
21. Quilting foot
22. Darning/ Embroidery foot
23. Gathering foot
24. Twin needle
25. Walking foot



## ➔ Note :

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

# Principal parts of the machine



37	Overcasting stitch.....
37	Using the overcasting foot.....
37	Using the all purpose foot.....
38	Blind Hem.....
39	Buttonhole stitch.....
42	Making a buttonhole on stretch fabrics.....
43	Bar tack stitch.....
44	Button sewing.....
45	Zipper insertion.....
45	Inserting a centered zipper.....
46	Inserting a side zipper.....
47	Satin stitch sewing.....
48	Gathering.....
49	Smocking.....
50	Free motion darning, embroidery and monogramming.....
50	Preparation for embroidering and monogramming.....
51	Darning.....
51	Embroidery.....
52	Monogramming.....
53	Quilting.....
53	Using the edge/ quilting guide.....
54	Joining the pieces of the fabric.....
54	Patchwork stitching.....
55	Applique.....
56	Fagoting.....
57	Scalloped hem.....
57	Scalloped edging.....
58	Memory.....
61	Warning Function.....
61	Instruction message display.....
61	Warning beeping sound.....
62	Maintenance.....
62	Cleaning the hook.....
62	Cleaning the sewing machine surface.....
63	Trouble shooting guide.....

# Contents

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10	Using the needle threader
11	Replacing the needle
12	Matching needle/ fabric/ thread
13	Two-step presser foot lifter
14	Changing the presser foot
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14	Removing and inserting the presser foot holder
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33	Changing the needle position
34	Zigzag stitch
35	Stretch stitch
35	Straight Stretch Stitch
35	Zigzag Stretch Stitch
36	Sewing stretch fabrics and elastic tape

This sewing machine is intended for household use only.

## SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

14. Never place anything on the pedal.
15. Never use the machine if the air vents are blocked, keep the air vents of the machine and the foot pedal free from dust, fusel and leftovers.
16. The machine may only be used with foot pedal type C-8001.
17. The sound pressure level at normal operation is smaller than 75dB(A).
18. Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities.
19. Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available.
20. If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, damaging your health and well-being.
21. When replacing old appliances with new ones, the retailer is legally obligated to take back your old appliance for disposal at least for free of charge.
22. The appliance is not to be used by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction. (For outside Europe)
23. Children being supervised not to play with the appliance. (For outside Europe)

# Important safety instructions

## **DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:**

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

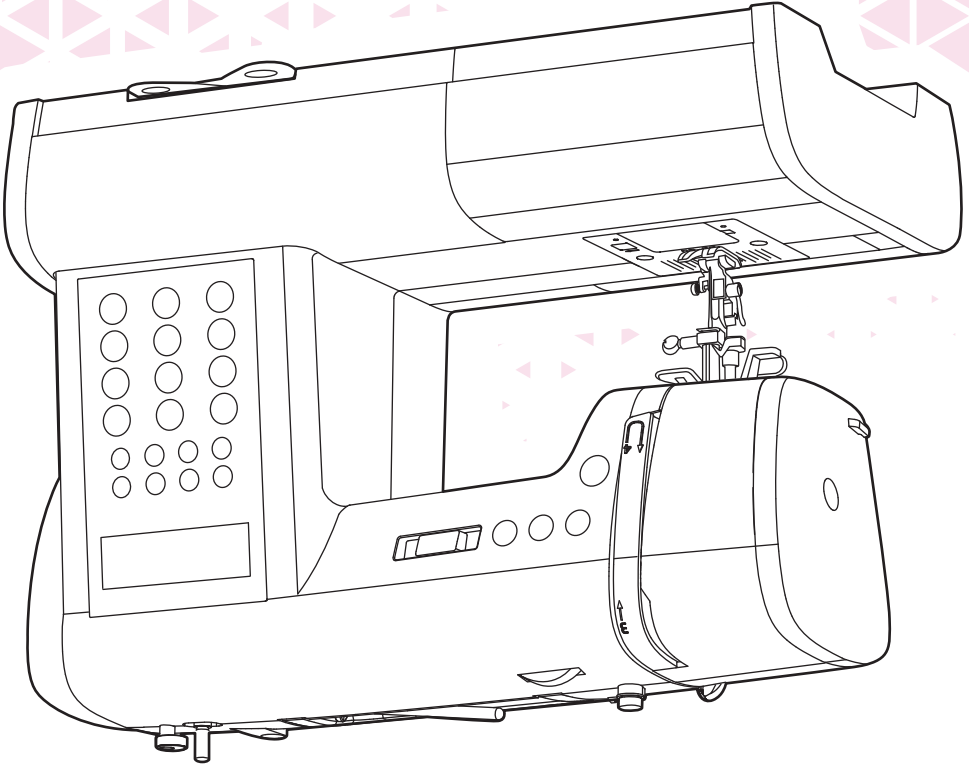
Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.

1. An appliance should never be left unattended when plugged in.
2. Always unplug this appliance from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.

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

1. Read the instruction carefully before you use the machine
2. Keep the instructions at a suitable place close to the machine and hand it over if you give the machine to a third party.
3. Use the machine only in dry locations.
4. Never leave the machine unattended with children or elderly people due to they may not be able to estimate the risk.
5. This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved.
6. Children shall not play with the appliance.
7. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.
8. Always switch off the machine if you carry out preparation for work (change the needle, feed the yarn through the machine, change the footer, etc.).
9. Always unplug the machine if you leave it unattended, to avoid injury by expediently switch on the machine.
10. Always unplug the machine if you changing the lamp or carry out maintenance (oiling, cleaning).
11. Don't use the machine if it's wet or in humid environment.
12. Never pull at the cord, always unplug the machine by gripping the plug.
13. If the LED lamp is damaged or broken, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person, in order to avoid a hazard.





# ***Instruction Manual***

