Computerized Sewing Machine
Operation Manual

1 GETTING READY

2 SEWING BASICS

3 UTILITY STITCHES

4 APPENDIX

Read before use.
Read when additional information is required.
Enclosed Accessories

After opening the box, check that the following accessories are enclosed. If any item is missing or damaged, contact your retailer.

Accessories

The following items should also be enclosed in the box.

Note

(For U.S.A. only)

- Foot controller: Model N5V This foot controller can be used on this machine model NX-600.
- Screw of the presser foot holder (Part code: XA4813-051).
- Organized accessory tray (Part code: XC4489-051)

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*75/11 2 needles
90/14 2 needles
90/14 2 needles: Ball point needle (gold colored)
Names of Machine Parts and Their Functions

The names of the various parts of the sewing machine and their functions are described below. Before using the sewing machine, carefully read these descriptions to learn the names of the machine parts.

Front view

1. Thread guide plate
2. Thread guide cover
   Pass the thread around the thread guide plate when threading the upper thread.
3. Spool pin
   Place the spool on the spool pin.
4. Thread guide for bobbin winding
   Pass the thread around this thread guide when winding the bobbin thread.
5. Upper cover
   Open the upper cover to place the spool of thread on the spool pin.
6. Bobbin winder
   Use the bobbin winder when winding the bobbin.
7. Operation panel
   Select a stitch from those that appear in the operation panel. (page Cover E)
8. Sewing speed controller
   Use the sewing speed controller to adjust the sewing speed.
9. Knee lifter mounting slot
   Plug the knee lifter into the knee lifter mounting slot.
10. Operation buttons
    Use the operation buttons to start the sewing machine and automatically cut the thread. (page Cover D)
11. Flat bed attachment with accessory compartment
    Store presser feet and bobbins in the accessory compartment of the flat bed attachment. When sewing cylindrical pieces, remove the flat bed attachment.
12. Thread cutter
    Pass the threads through the thread cutter to cut them.
13. Needle threader lever
    Use the needle threader to thread the needle.

Cover B
**Needle and presser foot section**

1. **Buttonhole lever**
   Lower the buttonhole lever when sewing buttonholes and bar tacks.

2. **Thread guide discs**
   Pass the thread through the thread guide discs when using the needle threader to thread the needle.

3. **Needle bar thread hook**
   Pass the upper thread through the needle bar thread hook.

4. **Needle plate**
   The needle plate is marked with guides for sewing straight seams.

5. **Bobbin cover/Shuttle**
   Remove the bobbin cover, and then insert the bobbin into the shuttle.

6. **Feed dogs**
   The feed dogs feed the fabric in the sewing direction.

7. **Presser foot**
   The presser foot applies pressure consistently on the fabric as the sewing takes place. Attach the appropriate presser foot for the selected stitching.

8. **Presser foot holder**
   The presser foot is installed onto the presser foot holder.

**Right-side/rear view**

1. **Presser foot dial**
   Use the presser foot dial to adjust the amount of pressure that the presser foot applies to the fabric.

2. **Handle**
   Carry the sewing machine by its handle when transporting the machine.

3. **Balance wheel**
   Turn the balance wheel toward you to raise and lower the needle to sew one stitch.

4. **Air vent**
   The air vent allows the air surrounding the motor to be exchanged. Do not cover the air vent while the sewing machine is being used.

5. **Main power switch**
   Use the main power switch to turn the sewing machine on and off.

6. **Foot controller jack**
   Insert the plug on the end of the foot controller cable into the foot controller jack.

7. **Power supply jack**
   Insert the plug on the power supply cord into the power supply jack.

8. **Feed dog position switch**
   Use the feed dog position switch to lower the feed dogs.

---

**Memo**

- Refer to Cover B, D or E pages while you are learning to use your machine.
The operation buttons help you to easily perform various basic sewing machine operations.

1. **Start/stop button**
   - Press the start/stop button to start or stop sewing. The machine sews at a slow speed at the beginning of sewing while the button is depressed. When sewing is stopped, the needle is lowered in the fabric. For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 48).
   - The button lights up in green, red or orange, depending on how the sewing machine is being operated.
     - Green: When the machine is ready to start sewing or while it is sewing
     - Red: When the machine is not ready to start sewing
     - Orange: When the bobbin winder shaft is moved to the right for winding the bobbin thread onto the bobbin

2. **Reverse/reinforcement stitch button**
   - Press the reverse/reinforcement stitch button to sew reverse stitches or reinforcement stitches. Reverse stitches are sewn by keeping the button pressed down to sew in the opposite direction. Reinforcement stitches are sewn by sewing 3 to 5 stitches on top of each other. For details, refer to "Securing the stitching" (page 50).

3. **Needle position button**
   - Press the needle position button to raise or lower the needle. Pressing the button twice sews one stitch.

4. **Thread cutter button**
   - Press the thread cutter button after stopping sewing to cut both the upper and the bobbin threads. For details, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 51).

5. **Sewing speed controller**
   - Slide the sewing speed controller to adjust the sewing speed.

6. **Presser foot lever**
   - Raise and lower the presser foot lever to raise and lower the presser foot.

---

**CAUTION**

- Do not press the thread cutter button after the threads have already been cut, otherwise the needle may break, the threads may become tangled or damage to the machine may occur.

**Note**

- Do not press the thread cutter button if there is no fabric under the presser foot or while the machine is sewing, otherwise damage to the machine may occur.

- When cutting thread thicker than #30, nylon thread or other special threads, use the thread cutter on the side of the machine. For details, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 51).
The operation panel, located on the front at the right of the sewing machine, consists of the LCD (liquid crystal display) and keys for specifying various sewing settings.

1. **LCD (liquid crystal display)**
   Settings for the selected stitch and error messages for incorrect operations appear in the LCD. Use keys ② through ⑧, described below, to display various items and select the settings. For details, refer to "Understanding the LCD Screens" (page 12).

2. **Sewing machine help key ②**
   Press this key to display operation information. Simple descriptions on threading the upper thread, installing the bobbin, winding the bobbin and replacing the presser foot can be displayed.

3. **Stitch selection key ③**
   Press this key to select the desired type of stitch.

4. **+ key ④**
   Press this key to add a pattern when sewing combinations of characters or decorative stitches.

5. **C key ⑤**
   Press this key to remove an added pattern when sewing combinations of characters or decorative stitches.

6. **Arrow keys ⑥**
   Use these keys to move in the indicated direction when selecting an item displayed on the screen. In addition, ▼ can be pressed to select a lower setting and ▲ can be pressed to select a higher setting.

7. **OK key ⑦**
   Press this key to apply the selected item.

8. **Back key ⑧**
   Press this key to return to the previous screen.

9. **Settings key ⑨**
   Press this key to select sewing settings, such as for automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching, or other settings such as the operation beep.

10. **Stitch keys ⑩**
    Use these keys to quickly select one of 12 of the most often used stitches. For details, refer to "Selecting Stitching" (page 66).
Optional Accessories

The following are available as optional accessories.

1. **Wide table**
   Part code: SA537, WT2 (XC4541-051)

**Memo**
- To obtain optional accessories or parts, contact your sales representative or the nearest authorized service center.
Introduction

Thank you for purchasing this sewing machine. Before using this sewing machine, carefully read the "Important Safety Instructions" (page 6), and then study this manual for the correct operation of the various functions. In addition, after you have finished reading this manual, store it where it can quickly be accessed for future reference.

Sewing Machine Features

1. Easy upper threading
   Since the spool can be installed at the front of the sewing machine, the upper thread can easily be threaded. In addition, the needle can be threaded with a simple operation. (page 24)

2. Full auto upper thread tension
   The thread tension is adjusted automatically.

3. Automatic thread-cutting
   The sewing machine can be set to automatically cut the thread at the end of the stitching. (page 58)

4. One-touch lower threading
   You can start sewing without pulling up the bobbin thread. (page 22)

5. Simple bobbin-winding
   The bobbin can quickly and easily be wound with thread. (page 18)

6. Built-in stitches
   You can select from the built-in stitches available, including utility stitches, character stitches and decorative stitches. Twelve of the most often used utility stitches can quickly be selected with the stitch keys. (page 66)

7. Knee lifter
   Use the knee lifter to raise and lower the presser foot with your knee, leaving both hands free to handle the fabric. (page 61)
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Important Safety Instructions

When using this machine, basic safety precautions should always be taken, including the following:

Read all instructions before using.

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

1. The machine should never be left unattended while plugged in. Always unplug the machine from the electrical outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.

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

1. Do not allow this machine to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when the machine is used by or near children.
2. Use this machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only accessories recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
3. Never operate this machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never operate the machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the machine and foot control free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
5. Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
6. Do not use outdoors.
7. Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
8. To disconnect, turn the main switch to the symbol "O" position which represents off, then remove plug from outlet.
9. Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
10. Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the machine needle.
11. Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
12. Do not use bent needles.
13. Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
14. Switch the machine to the symbol "O" position when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, and the like.
15. Always unplug the machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.
16. This sewing machine is not intended for use by young children or infirm persons without supervision.
17. Young children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with this machine.
18. If the Light unit is damaged, it must be replaced by authorized dealer.

**SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS**

This machine is intended for household use.
FOR USERS IN THE UK, EIRE, MALTA AND CYPRUS ONLY

If this machine is fitted with a three-pin non-rewireable BS plug then please read the following.

IMPORTANT
If the available socket outlet is not suitable for the plug supplied with this equipment, it should be cut off and an appropriate three-pin plug fitted. With alternative plugs an approved fuse must be fitted in the plug.

NOTE
The plug served from the main lead must be destroyed as a plug with bared flexible cords is hazardous if engaged in a live socket outlet. In the event of replacing the plug fuse, use a fuse approved by ASTA to BS 1362, i.e. carrying the mark, rating as marked on plug. Always replace the fuse cover, never use plugs with the fuse cover omitted.

WARNING
DO NOT CONNECT EITHER WIRE TO THE EARTH TERMINAL WHICH IS MARKED WITH THE LETTER ‘E’, BY THE EARTH SYMBOL OR COLOURED GREEN OR GREEN AND YELLOW.

The wires in this main lead are colored in accordance with the following code:

<table>
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<th>Color</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Neutral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Live</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the colors of the wiring in the main lead of this appliance may not correspond with the colored markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows.

The wire which is colored blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter ‘N’ or colored black or blue.

The wire which is colored brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter ‘L’ or colored red or brown.
CONGRATULATIONS ON CHOOSING OUR MACHINE

Your machine is one of the most advanced computerized household sewing machines. To fully enjoy all the features, we suggest that you study the manual before using the machine.

PLEASE READ BEFORE USING THIS MACHINE

For safe operation
1. Be sure to keep your eye on the needle while sewing. Do not touch the hand wheel, thread take-up lever, needle, or other moving parts.
2. Remember to turn off the power switch and unplug the cord when:
   - Operation is completed
   - Replacing or removing the needle or any other parts
   - A power failure occurs during use
   - Maintaining the machine
   - Leaving the machine unattended
3. Do not store anything on the foot controller.
4. Plug the machine directly into the wall. Do not use extension cords.

For a longer service life
1. When storing this machine, avoid direct sunlight and high humidity locations. Do not use or store the machine near a space heater, iron, halogen lamp, or other hot objects.
2. Use only neutral soaps or detergents to clean the case. Benzene, thinner, and scouring powders can damage the case and machine, and should never be used.
3. Do not drop or hit the machine.
4. Always consult the operation manual when replacing or installing any assemblies, the presser feet, needle, or other parts to assure correct installation.

For repair or adjustment
In the event a malfunction occurs or adjustment is required, first follow the troubleshooting table in the back of the operation manual to inspect and adjust the machine yourself. If the problem persists, please consult your local authorized Brother dealer.

For additional product information and updates, visit our web site at www.brother.com
1 GETTING READY

The various preparations required before starting to sew are described in this chapter.

Turning the Machine On/Off ................................................................. 10
Understanding the LCD Screens .......................................................... 12
Changing the Machine Settings ............................................................. 14
Winding/Installing the Bobbin ............................................................... 18
Upper Threading ................................................................................. 24
Replacing the Needle ........................................................................... 33
Replacing the Presser Foot ................................................................. 37
Sewing Cylindrical or Large Pieces ....................................................... 42
Turning the Machine On/Off

This section explains how to turn the sewing machine on and off.

Power supply precautions

Be sure to observe the following precautions concerning the power supply.

**WARNING**

- Use only regular household electricity for the power source. Using other power sources may result in fire, electric shock, or damage to the machine.
- Turn off the main power and remove the plug in the following circumstances:
  - When you are away from the machine
  - After using the machine
  - When the power fails during use
  - When the machine does not operate correctly due to a bad connection or a disconnection
  - During electrical storms

**CAUTION**

- Do not use extension cords or multi-plug adapters with many other appliances plugged in to them. Fire or electric shock may result.
- Do not touch the plug with wet hands. Electric shock may result.
- When unplugging the machine, always turn off the main power first. Always grasp the plug to remove it from the outlet. Pulling on the cord may damage the cord, or lead to fire or electric shock.
- Do not allow the power cord to be cut, damaged, modified, forcefully bent, pulled, twisted, or bundled. Do not place heavy objects on the cord. Do not subject the cord to heat. These things may damage the cord and cause fire or electric shock. If the cord or plug is damaged, take the machine to your authorized dealer for repairs before continuing use.
- Unplug the power cord if the machine is not to be used for a long period of time. Otherwise a fire may result.
Turning the Machine On/Off

Turning on the machine

1. Make sure that the sewing machine is turned off (the main power switch is set to "○"), and then plug the power supply cord into the power supply jack on the right side of the machine.

2. Insert the plug of the power supply cord into a household electrical outlet.

3. Press the right side of the main power switch on the right side of the machine (set it to "|").

   - The sewing lamp and the LCD come on when the machine is turned on.

Turning off the machine

When you are finished using the sewing machine, turn it off. In addition, before transporting the sewing machine to another location, be sure to turn it off.

1. Make sure that the machine is not sewing.

2. Press the left side of the main power switch on the right side of the machine (set it to "○").

   - The sewing lamp goes off when the machine is turned off.

3. Unplug the power supply cord from the electrical outlet.
   Grasp the plug when unplugging the power supply cord.

4. Unplug the power supply cord from the power supply jack.

Note

- When the sewing machine is turned off, all stitch settings are cancelled.
- If a power outage occurs while the sewing machine is being operated, turn off the sewing machine and unplug the power supply cord. When restarting the sewing machine, follow the necessary procedure to correctly operate the machine.

(For U.S.A. only)
- This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electrical shock, this plug is intended to 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.
Understanding the LCD Screens

The LCD screen, located on the front at the right of the sewing machine, displays the settings for the
selected stitch and error messages if operations are performed incorrectly. When the sewing machine is
turned on, the LCD comes on and the following screen appears.

1. Presser foot that should be used
2. Single or twin needle
3. Selected stitch
4. Stitch length (mm)
5. Stitch width (mm)
6. Upper thread tension

Memo

For details on the error messages that appear when an operation is performed incorrectly, refer to "Error
messages" (page 146).
Checking machine operating procedures

Simple descriptions on replacing the presser foot, threading the upper thread, winding the bobbin and installing the bobbin can be displayed in the LCD.

1. Turn on the sewing machine.

   ▶ The LCD comes on.

2. Press \( \text{a} \) (Sewing machine help key) in the operation panel.

   ▶ The sewing machine help screen appears.

3. Press \( \text{b, c, d, e} \) and \( \text{f} \) (Arrow keys) until the image illustrating desired topic is selected.

   ① Replacing the presser foot
   ② Threading the upper thread
   ③ Winding the bobbin
   ④ Installing the bobbin

4. Press \( \text{g} \) (OK key).

   ▶ The first screen describing the procedure for the selected topic appears.

5. To display the next screen, press \( \text{h} \). To return to the previous screen, press \( \text{i} \).

   Example: Upper threading

6. When you are finished with the help screen, press \( \text{j} \) (OK key).

   ▶ The initial stitch screen appears again.

Note

* For details on each topic, refer to the corresponding page in this Operation Manual.
Changing the Machine Settings

Various sewing machine operations and sewing settings can be changed.

Changing the settings

The general procedure for changing machine settings is described below.

1. **Turn on the sewing machine.**
   
   ▶ The LCD comes on.

2. **Press **(Settings key) in the operation panel.**
   
   ▶ The settings screen appears.

3. **Press ▲, ▼, ◀ and ▶ (Arrow keys) until the stitch or machine attribute that you wish to set is selected.**
   
   ![Diagram of arrow keys]

4. **Press ◁ (OK key).**
   
   ▶ A screen containing settings for the selected attribute appears.

5. **Press ▲, ▼, ◀ and ▶ (Arrow keys) until the desired setting is selected.**
   
   ▶ The setting is changed.

6. **Press ◁ (OK key).**
   
   ▶ The initial stitch screen appears again.
### List of Stitch or Machine Attributes

The stitch or machine attributes that can be set are listed below. For details on each attribute, refer to the corresponding reference page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thread tension</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjusts the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching.</td>
<td>page 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic thread-cutting</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies automatic thread-cutting.</td>
<td>page 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check pattern</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>Allows combined patterns to be checked.</td>
<td>page 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left/right mirror imaging</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mirror images patterns along a vertical axis.</td>
<td>page 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern length</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjusts the length of satin stitches.</td>
<td>page 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern size</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sets the size of patterns to be large or small.</td>
<td>page 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeated/single sewing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies whether the pattern will be sewn once or repeatedly.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitching density</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the sewing density of the stitching.</td>
<td>page 120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save settings</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows adjusted thread tensions and pattern widths and lengths to be saved.</td>
<td>page 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle position</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies where the needle is positioned when the sewing machine is stopped.</td>
<td>page 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin needle sewing</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies the twin needle.</td>
<td>page 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch width control</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows the stitch width to be adjusted with the sewing speed controller.</td>
<td>page 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows the language used in the screens to be changed.</td>
<td>page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzzer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies whether or not a beep is sounded with each operation.</td>
<td>page 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD brightness</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjusts the brightness of the LCD.</td>
<td>page 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vertical pattern adjustment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjusts the up and down position of the pattern.</td>
<td>page 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal pattern adjustment</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjusts the left and right position of the pattern.</td>
<td>page 124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changing the needle stop position

When the sewing machine is purchased, it is set to leave the needle lowered in the fabric when sewing is stopped. However, the machine can be set to instead leave the needle raised when sewing is stopped.

1. Press (Settings key) in the operation panel, and then press , , , and (Arrow keys) until is selected.

2. Press (OK key).
   - The screen for changing the needle stop position appears.

3. Press to select .
   - To return to , press .

4. Press (OK key).
   - The machine is now set to stop with the needle in the raised position.

5. Press (OK key).
   - The initial stitch screen appears again.

Adjusting the brightness of the LCD

The brightness of the LCD can be adjusted.

1. Press (Settings key) in the operation panel, and then press , , , and (Arrow keys) until is selected.

2. Press (OK key).
   - The screen for changing the brightness of the LCD appears.

3. To make the LCD brighter, press (–). To make the LCD darker, press (+).
   - The brightness of the LCD is changed.

4. Press (OK key).
   - The initial stitch screen appears again.
Changing the screen language

The language used in the screens that are displayed can be changed to one of the many available.

1. Press (Settings key) in the operation panel, and then press , , , and (Arrow keys) until is selected.

2. Press (OK key).
   ▶ The screen for changing the language of the screens appears.

3. Press or until the desired language is selected.
   The language can be changed to one of the available: English, French, German, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, Danish, Norwegian, Finnish, Swedish, Portuguese, Russian, Japanese, Korean or others.

4. Press (OK key).
   ▶ The initial stitch screen appears again.
Winding/Installing the Bobbin

This section describes how to wind the thread onto the bobbin, and then insert the bobbin thread.

Bobbin precautions

Be sure to observe the following precautions concerning the bobbin.

**CAUTION**

- Only use the bobbin (part code: SA156, SFB (XA5539-151)) designed specifically for this sewing machine. Use of any other bobbin may result in injuries or damage to the machine.
- The enclosed bobbin was designed specifically for this sewing machine. If bobbins from older models are used, the machine will not operate correctly. Use only the enclosed bobbin or bobbins of the same type (part code: SA156, SFB (XA5539-151)).

![Actual size comparison between this model and older model bobbins](image)

Winding the bobbin

Wind the thread around the bobbin to prepare the bobbin thread.

![Diagram of winding the bobbin](image)

1. Bobbin winder

**Memo**

- The order that the machine should be threaded for winding the bobbin is indicated by a broken line on the sewing machine. Be sure to thread the machine as indicated.
1 Turn on the sewing machine.

2 Lift open the upper cover.

3 Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder shaft so that the spring on the shaft fits into the notch in the bobbin.

4 Slide the bobbin winder shaft to the right.

5 Remove the spool cap that is inserted onto the spool pin.

6 Place the spool of thread for the bobbin onto the spool pin. Slide the spool onto the pin so that the spool is horizontal and the thread unrolls from the bottom front of the spool.

   • If the spool is not positioned so that the thread unrolls correctly, the thread may become tangled around the spool pin.

7 Slide the spool cap onto the spool pin. With the rounded side of the spool cap positioned toward the left, slide the spool cap onto the spool pin as far as possible until the right side of the spool touches the right end of the spool pin.

   • Three spool cap sizes are available (large, medium and small). Use the spool cap with a diameter that is slightly larger than the diameter of the spool. The medium-sized spool cap is already on the spool pin when the sewing machine is purchased.

   • When using a spool of cross-wound thread, install the small spool cap with some space between the cap and the spool.
CAUTION

- If the spool or the spool cap is not positioned correctly, the thread may become tangled around the spool pin or the needle may break.
- Three spool cap sizes are available (large, medium, and small), allowing you to choose a spool cap that best fits the size of spool being used. If the spool cap is too small for the spool being used, the thread may catch on the slit in the spool or the needle may break.

While holding the spool with your right hand, pull the thread with your left hand, and then pass the thread behind the thread guide cover to the front.

Pass the thread under the thread guide plate from the right.

Pull the thread to the right, pass it under the hook on the thread guide for bobbin winding, and then wind it counterclockwise between the discs.

While using your left hand to hold the end of the thread that wraps around the thread guide for bobbin winding, use your right hand to wind the free end of the thread clockwise around the bobbin four or five times.

Pull the thread to the right and pass it through the slit in the bobbin winder seat.

The thread is cut to a suitable length.
13 Slide the sewing speed controller to the right (so that the speed will be fast).

14 Press \( \text{Start/stop button} \) once.

15 Press \( \text{Start/stop button} \) once.

16 Use scissors to cut the end of the thread wound around the bobbin.

17 Slide the bobbin winder shaft to the left.

18 Remove the bobbin from the shaft.

19 Slide the sewing speed controller back to its original position.

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to cut the thread as described on the previous page. If the bobbin is wound without cutting the thread using the cutter built into the slit in the bobbin winder seat, the thread may become tangled in the bobbin or the needle may bend or break when the bobbin thread starts to run out.

**Memo**

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

- When the sewing machine is started or the balance wheel is turned after winding the thread around the bobbin, the machine will make a clicking sound; this is not a malfunction.
## Installing the bobbin

Install the bobbin wound with thread.

### CAUTION

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

- The bobbin was designed specifically for this sewing machine. If bobbins from older models are used, the machine will not operate correctly. Use only the enclosed bobbin or bobbins of the same type (part code: SA156, SFB (XA5539-151)).

### Memo

- The order that the bobbin thread should be passed through the shuttle is indicated by marks around the shuttle. Be sure to thread the machine as indicated.

1. Slide the bobbin cover latch to the right.

2. Remove the bobbin cover.

3. Hold the bobbin with your right hand and hold the end of the thread with your left.

4. Insert the bobbin into the shuttle so that the thread unrolls to the left.

5. Lightly hold down the bobbin with your right hand, and then guide the thread as shown with your left hand.

6. Pass the thread through the slot as shown, and then pull the thread out toward the front.

- Be careful not to drop the bobbin.

- Be sure to insert the bobbin correctly.

- The cutter cuts the thread.

- The bobbin cover opens.

---

**Actual size**

11.5 mm (7/16 inch)

This model

Older model

---

**Specifications**

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

- The bobbin was designed specifically for this sewing machine. If bobbins from older models are used, the machine will not operate correctly. Use only the enclosed bobbin or bobbins of the same type (part code: SA156, SFB (XA5539-151)).

- The order that the bobbin thread should be passed through the shuttle is indicated by marks around the shuttle. Be sure to thread the machine as indicated.

- Be careful not to drop the bobbin.

- Be sure to insert the bobbin correctly.

- The cutter cuts the thread.

- The bobbin cover opens.
CAUTION

- Be sure to hold down the bobbin with your finger and unroll the bobbin thread correctly, otherwise the thread may break or the thread tension will be incorrect.

7 Reattach the bobbin cover.
Insert the tab in the lower-left corner of the bobbin cover, and then lightly press down on the right side.

1
2

The lower threading is finished.

Next, thread the upper thread. Continue with the procedure in “Upper Threading” (on the next page).

Memo

- You can begin sewing without pulling up the bobbin thread. If you wish to pull up the bobbin thread before starting to sew, pull up the thread according to the procedure in “Pulling up the bobbin thread” (page 31).
Upper Threading

In this section, the procedures for positioning the spool for the upper thread and threading the needle are described.

**CAUTION**

- When threading the upper thread, carefully follow the instructions. If the upper threading is not correct, the thread may become tangled or the needle may bend or break.

**Memo**

- The order that the machine should be threaded is indicated by a solid line on the sewing machine. Be sure to thread the machine as indicated.

**Threading the upper thread**

1. Turn on the sewing machine.

2. Raise the presser foot lever.

   - Presser foot lever
   - The presser foot is raised.
   - If the presser foot is not raised, the sewing machine cannot be threaded correctly.
3 Press (Needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

- If the needle is not correctly raised, the sewing machine cannot be threaded. Check that the mark on the balance wheel is facing up as shown in the illustration below. If the balance wheel is not in this position, be sure to press the needle position button to raise the needle before using the needle threader.

4 Lift open the upper cover.

5 Remove the spool cap that is inserted onto the spool pin.

6 Place the spool for the upper thread onto the spool pin.

- If the spool is not positioned so that the thread unrolls correctly, the thread may become tangled around the spool pin.

7 Slide the spool cap onto the spool pin.

- Three spool cap sizes are available (large, medium and small). Use the spool cap with a diameter that is slightly larger than the diameter of the spool. The medium-sized spool cap is already on the spool pin when the sewing machine is purchased.

- When using a spool of cross-wound thread, install the small spool cap with some space between the cap and the spool.
CAUTION

- If the spool or the spool cap is not positioned correctly, the thread may become tangled around the spool pin or the needle may break.

- Three spool cap sizes are available (large, medium and small), allowing you to choose a spool cap that best fits the size of spool being used. If the spool cap is too small for the spool being used, the thread may catch on the slit in the spool or the needle may break.

While holding the spool with your right hand, pull the thread with your left hand, and then pass the thread behind the thread guide cover to the front.

Pass the thread under the thread guide plate from the right.

While using your right hand to hold the thread passed under the thread guide plate taut, pass the thread through the guides in the order (up → left → down → up → down) shown.

Pass the thread through the thread hook at the base of the needle bar.

If the spool or the spool cap is not positioned correctly, the thread may become tangled around the spool pin or the needle may break.

Three spool cap sizes are available (large, medium and small), allowing you to choose a spool cap that best fits the size of spool being used. If the spool cap is too small for the spool being used, the thread may catch on the slit in the spool or the needle may break.

While holding the spool with your right hand, pull the thread with your left hand, and then pass the thread behind the thread guide cover to the front.

Pass the thread under the thread guide plate from the right.

While using your right hand to hold the thread passed under the thread guide plate taut, pass the thread through the guides in the order (up → left → down → up → down) shown.

Pass the thread through the thread hook at the base of the needle bar.

Next, use the needle threader to thread the needle. Continue with the procedure in "Threading the needle" (on the next page).
Threading the needle

The needle threader can be used with needle size 75/11 through 100/16. For more details on the needle, refer to "Needle types and their uses" (page 34).

1. With your left hand, hold the end of the thread passed through the needle bar thread hook, and then pass the thread through the thread guide discs from the front to the back.

2. Cut the thread with the cutter on the left side of the machine.

3. Lower the presser foot lever.

4. Lower the needle threader lever until it clicks.

5. Release the needle threader lever.

6. Carefully pull on the loop of thread passed through the eye of the needle to pull out the end of the thread.

7. Raise the presser foot lever, pass the thread through the presser foot, and then pull out about 5 cm (2 inch) of thread toward the rear of the machine.

The upper threading is finished.
Now that the upper threading and the lower threading are finished, you are ready to begin sewing.

**Note**

- If the needle is not raised, the needle threader cannot thread the needle. Be sure to press the needle position button to raise the needle before using the needle threader.
- If the twin needle is installed, the needle threader cannot be used. For details, refer to "Using the twin needle" (at the right).

**Using the twin needle**

With the twin needle, you can sew two parallel lines of the same stitch with two different threads. Both upper threads should have the same thickness and quality. Be sure to use the twin needle, the extra spool pin and the spool cap. For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to "Stitch Settings" (page 132).

**CAUTION**

- Only use the twin needle (part code: X59296-051). Use of any other needle may bend the needle or damage the machine.
- Never use bent needles. Bent needles can easily break, possibly resulting in injuries.

1. **Install the twin needle.**
   - For details on installing a needle, refer to "Replacing the needle" (page 35).

2. **Thread the upper thread for the left needle eye.**
   - For details, refer to steps 1 through 11 of "Threading the upper thread" (page 24).

3. **Manually thread the left needle with the upper thread.**
   Pass the thread through the eye of the needle from the front.

   - The needle threader cannot be used with the twin needle. If the needle threader is used with the twin needle, the sewing machine may be damaged.
4 Insert the extra spool pin onto the bobbin winder shaft.
Insert the extra spool pin so that it is perpendicular to the bobbin winder shaft.

5 Swing down the spool pin so that it is horizontal.

6 Place the upper thread spool for the needle on the right side onto the extra spool pin, and then secure it with the spool cap.
The thread should unroll from the top front of the spool.

7 Thread the upper thread in the same way that the upper thread for the left side was threaded.

8 Without passing the thread through the needle bar thread hook, manually thread the right needle.
Pass the thread through the eye of the needle from the front.

9 Attach zigzag foot "J".

For details on changing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

CAUTION
When using the twin needle, be sure to attach zigzag foot "J", otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.

10 Turn on the sewing machine.

The LCD comes on.

11 Press (Settings key) in the operation panel.
The settings screen appears.

12 Press , ,  and (Arrow keys) until is selected.

For details, refer to step 1 through 10 of "Threading the upper thread" (page 24).
GETTING READY

13 Press (OK key).
   The screen for selecting the twin needle appears.

14 Press to select .
   To return to , press .

15 Press (OK key).
   The twin needle can now be used.

17 Start sewing.
   • For details on starting to sew, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 48).
   • Two lines of stitching are sewn parallel to each other.

CAUTION

● When using the twin needle, be sure to select the twin needle setting, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.

16 Select a stitch.
   • For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
   • For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to "Stitch Settings" (page 132).

CAUTION

● When using the twin needle, be sure to select an appropriate stitch, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.
Using thread that winds off quickly

When using thread that winds off quickly, such as transparent nylon thread or metallic thread, place the enclosed spool net over the spool before placing the spool of thread onto the spool pin. If the spool net is too long, fold it to fit the size of the spool.

Pulling up the bobbin thread

When making gathers or before free-motion quilting, first pull up the bobbin thread as described below.

1. Insert the bobbin into the shuttle.
   - Refer to steps 1 through 5 of "Installing the bobbin" (page 22).

2. Pass the bobbin thread through the slot.
   Do not cut the thread with the cutter.

3. While lightly holding the upper thread with your left hand, press \( \text{Needle position button} \) twice to raise the needle.

4. Carefully pull the upper thread upward to pull out the end of the bobbin thread.

1. Needle position button

   - The bobbin thread is looped around the upper thread and can be pulled up.
**GETTING READY**

5. Pull out about 5 cm (2 inch) of the bobbin thread under the presser foot toward the rear of the machine.

6. Reattach the bobbin cover. Insert the tab in the lower-left corner of the bobbin cover, and then lightly press down on the right side.
Replacing the Needle

This section provides information on sewing machine needles.

Needle precautions

Be sure to observe the following precautions concerning the handling of the needle. Failure to observe these precautions is extremely dangerous, for example, if the needle breaks and fragments are dispersed. Be sure to read and carefully follow the instructions below.

⚠️ CAUTION

- Only use home sewing machine needles. Use of any other needle may bend the needle or damage the machine.
- Never use bent needles. Bent needles can easily break, possibly resulting in injuries.
Needle types and their uses

The sewing machine needle that should be used depends on the fabric and thread thickness. Refer to the following table when choosing the thread and needle appropriate for the fabric that you wish to sew.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric Type/Application</th>
<th>Thread Type</th>
<th>Size of Needle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium weight fabrics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadcloth</td>
<td>Cotton thread</td>
<td>60–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taffeta</td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>60–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flannel, Gabardine</td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td>50–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thin fabrics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawn</td>
<td>Cotton thread</td>
<td>60–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgette</td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>60–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challis, Satin</td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td>50–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thick fabrics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denim</td>
<td>Cotton thread</td>
<td>30–50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corduroy</td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tweed</td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stretch fabrics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>Thread for knits</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricot</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ball point needle (golden colored) 75/11–90/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Easily frayed fabrics</strong></td>
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<td>50–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>50–80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td>65/9–90/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For top-stitching</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td>90/14–100/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Memo**

- The smaller the thread number, the thicker the thread, and the larger the needle number, the thicker the needle.
- Use the ball point needle when sewing on stretch fabrics or fabrics where skipped stitches easily occur.
- Use a 90/14 to 100/16 needle with transparent nylon threads, regardless of the fabric being sewn.
- A 75/11 needle is already installed when the sewing machine is purchased.

**CAUTION**

- The appropriate fabric, thread and needle combinations are shown in the table above. If the combination of the fabric, thread and needle is not correct, particularly when sewing thick fabrics (such as denim) with thin needles (such as 65/9 to 75/11), the needle may bend or break. In addition, the stitching may be uneven or puckered or there may be skipped stitches.
Replacing the Needle

Checking the needle

Sewing with a bent needle is extremely dangerous since the needle may break while the machine is being operated. Before using the needle, place the flat side of the needle on a flat surface and check that the distance between the needle and the flat surface is even.

- **Correct needle**
  - Flat side
  - Needle type marking

- **Incorrect needle**
  - If the distance between the needle and the flat surface is not even, the needle is bent. Do not use a bent needle.

Replacing the needle

Replace the needle as described below. Use the screwdriver and a needle that has been determined to be straight according to the instructions in "Checking the needle".

1. Press \( \) (Needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

2. Turn off the sewing machine.

3. Lower the presser foot lever.

**CAUTION**

- Before replacing the needle, be sure to turn off the sewing machine, otherwise injuries may occur if the start/stop button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
Hold the needle with your left hand, and then use a screwdriver to turn the needle clamp screw counterclockwise to remove the needle.

- Do not apply a strong force when loosening or tightening the needle clamp screw, otherwise certain parts of the sewing machine may be damaged.

With the flat side of the needle toward the rear of the machine, insert the needle until it touches the needle stopper.

While holding the needle with your left hand, use the screwdriver to tighten the needle clamp screw.

Install the twin needle in the same way.

**CAUTION**
- Be sure to insert the needle until it touches the needle stopper and securely tighten the needle clamp screw with the screwdriver, otherwise the needle may break or damage may result.
Replacing the Presser Foot

The presser foot presses down on the fabric.

Presser foot precautions

Be sure to observe the following precautions concerning the presser feet.

**CAUTION**

- Use the presser foot appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew, otherwise the needle may hit the presser foot, causing the needle to bend or break.
- Only use presser feet designed specifically for this sewing machine. Use of any other presser foot may result in injuries or damage to the machine.

Replacing the presser foot

Replace the presser foot as described below. For details on using the side cutter "S", refer to "Sewing overcasting stitches using the side cutter" (page 70).

1. Press \( \square \) (Needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

2. Turn off the sewing machine.

3. Raise the presser foot lever.

**CAUTION**

- Before replacing the presser foot, be sure to turn off the sewing machine, otherwise injuries may occur if the start/stop button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
4 Press the black button at the back of the presser foot holder.

![Diagram](image)

1. Black button
2. Presser foot holder
   - The presser foot holder releases the presser foot.

5 Place a different presser foot below the holder so that the presser foot pin is aligned with the notch in the holder.

Position the presser foot so the letter indicating the presser foot type (A, G, I, J, M, N or R) is positioned to be read.

![Diagram](image)

1. Presser foot holder
2. Notch
3. Pin

6 Slowly lower the presser foot lever so that the presser foot pin snaps into the notch in the presser foot holder.

![Diagram](image)

1. Presser foot lever
   - The presser foot is attached.

7 Raise the presser foot lever to check that the presser foot is securely attached.

**Note**

- When a stitch is selected, the icon for the presser foot that should be used appears in the screen. Check that the correct presser foot is attached before starting to sew. If the wrong presser foot is installed, turn off the sewing machine, attach the correct presser foot, and then select the desired stitch again.

- Buttonhole foot "A"
- Overcasting foot "G"
- Zigzag foot "J"
- Button fitting foot "M"
- Monogramming foot "N"
- Blind stitch foot "R"
- Side cutter "S"

- For details on the presser foot that should be used with the selected stitch, refer to "Stitch Settings" (page 132).
Adjusting the pressure of the presser foot

The amount of pressure that the presser foot applies to the fabric can be adjusted.

1. Lower the presser foot lever.

2. Turn the presser foot dial at the back of the sewing machine.
The scale on the dial indicates the range from 1 (weak) to 4 (strong). Turn the dial to the right (smaller number) to decrease the pressure. Turn the dial to the left (larger number) to increase the pressure.

3. When you are finished sewing, reset the dial to 3 (standard).

Removing the presser foot holder

Remove the presser foot holder when cleaning the sewing machine or when installing a presser foot that does not use the presser foot holder, such as the quilting foot. Use the screwdriver to remove the presser foot holder.

- Removing the presser foot holder

1. Remove the presser foot.
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Use the screwdriver to loosen the presser foot holder screw.

- Attaching the presser foot holder

1. Align the presser foot holder with the lower-left side of the presser bar.

2. Hold the presser foot holder in place with your right hand, and then tighten the screw using the screwdriver in your left hand.
Note

- If the presser foot holder is not correctly installed, the thread tension will be incorrect.

Using the walking foot

With the walking foot, both pieces of fabric are fed evenly by the feed dogs and the teeth on the presser foot. This is useful when sewing fabrics that are hard to feed such as vinyl and leather and when sewing fabrics that easily slip such as velvets or when quilting. Use the screwdriver to attach the walking foot.

- Attaching the walking foot

1. Remove the presser foot holder.
   - For details, refer to "Removing the presser foot holder" (on the previous page).

2. Hook the connecting fork of the walking foot onto the needle clamp screw.

3. Lower the presser foot lever, insert the presser foot holder screw, and then tighten the screw with the screwdriver.
**CAUTION**

- Be sure to securely tighten the screw with the screwdriver, otherwise the needle may touch the presser foot, causing it to bend or break.
- Before starting to sew, slowly turn the balance wheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

**Note**

- When sewing with the walking foot, sew at a speed between slow and medium.

**Removing the walking foot**

1. Press (Needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

   ![Needle position button](image-url)
   
   - Needle position button
   - The needle is raised.

2. Turn off the sewing machine.

3. Raise the presser foot lever.

   ![Presser foot lever](image-url)
   
   - Presser foot lever
   - The presser foot is raised.

4. With a screwdriver, loosen the presser foot holder screw, and then remove the walking foot.

   ![Screwdriver](image-url)

5. Attach the presser foot holder.

   - For details, refer to "Removing the presser foot holder" (page 39).

**Memo**

- Only the straight stitch (with reinforcement stitching) and the zigzag stitch can be used with the walking foot. For details on the stitches, refer to "Stitch Settings" (page 132).
Sewing Cylindrical or Large Pieces

When sewing cylindrical or large pieces of fabric, remove the flat bed attachment.

Stitching cylindrical pieces

Removing the flat bed attachment makes it easier to sew cylindrical pieces such as cuffs and pant legs.

1. Pull the flat bed attachment off to the left.

   ![Diagram of pulling flat bed attachment]

   ◀ With the flat bed attachment removed, free-arm sewing is possible.

2. Slide the part that you wish to sew onto the arm, and then sew from the top.

   ![Diagram of sewing cylindrical piece]

3. When you are finished with free-arm sewing, install the flat bed attachment back in its original position.

Sewing large pieces of fabric

The optional wide table makes sewing large pieces of fabric easier.

1. Open up the legs at the bottom of the wide table.

   Pull out the four legs until they snap into place.

   ![Diagram of opening wide table legs]

2. Pull the flat bed attachment off to the left.

   ◀ With the flat bed attachment removed, free-arm sewing is possible.

3. Install the wide table.

   Keeping the wide table level, fully slide it into place.

   ![Diagram of installing wide table]

Note

- The optional wide table is available through your brother retailer.
4 Turn the screw at the bottom of the legs to adjust their height.

CAUTION
Do not move the sewing machine while the wide table is attached, otherwise damage or injuries may occur.

5 When you are finished using the wide table, remove it.
While slightly lifting up the wide table, pull it off to the left.

6 Install the flat bed attachment back in its original position.

Memo
- The knee lifter can be stored attached to the bottom of the wide table.
- With the legs folded up, the wide table can be stored attached to the hard case.
SEWING BASICS

The necessary preparations for sewing are described in this chapter.

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Adjusting the Thread Tension.................................53
Adjusting the Stitch Width and Length..................55
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Useful Sewing Tips.............................................62
Sewing

Basic sewing operations are described below. Before operating the sewing machine, read the following precautions.

**CAUTION**

- While the machine is in operation, pay special attention to the needle location. In addition, keep your hands away from all moving parts such as the needle and balance wheel, otherwise injuries may occur.
- Do not pull or push the fabric too hard while sewing, otherwise injuries may occur or the needle may break.
- Never use bent needles. Bent needles can easily break, possibly resulting in injuries.
- Make sure that the needle does not strike basting pins, otherwise the needle may break or bend.

**General sewing procedure**

Follow the basic procedures below to sew.

1. **Turn on the machine.**
   - Turn on the sewing machine. For details on turning on the machine, refer to "Turning on the machine" (page 11).

2. **Select the stitch**
   - Select the stitch appropriate for the area to be sewn. For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. **Attach the presser foot.**
   - Attach the presser foot appropriate for the stitch. For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

4. **Position the fabric**
   - Place the area to be sewn under the presser foot. Be sure that the fabric pieces are sewn in the correct order and that the right and wrong sides of the fabric are aligned correctly. For details on positioning the fabric, refer to "Positioning the fabric" (page 47).

5. **Start sewing**
   - Start sewing. For details on starting to sew, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 48).

6. **Cut the thread**
   - Cut the thread at the end of sewing. The thread may also be cut automatically. For details on cutting the thread, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 51).
Positioning the fabric

Be sure that the fabric pieces are sewn in the correct order and that the right and wrong sides of the fabric are aligned correctly.

1. **Turn on the sewing machine.**

The straight stitch (left needle position) is automatically selected.

2. **Press the Needle position button** once or twice to raise the needle.

3. **Place the fabric under the presser foot.**
   
   - If the seam allowance is positioned on the right side, sewing in a straight line is easier and the extra fabric does not get in the way.

4. **While holding the end of the thread and the fabric with your left hand, turn the balance wheel toward you with your right hand to lower the needle to the starting point of the stitching.**

5. **Lower the presser foot lever.**

   ▶ The fabric is now positioned to be sewn.

**Memo**

- To adjust the pressure that the presser foot applies to the fabric, refer to "Adjusting the pressure of the presser foot" (page 39).
Starting to sew

Once you are ready to start sewing, you can start the sewing machine. The sewing speed can be adjusted using either the operation buttons or the foot controller.

**Note**

*Important:*
- When the foot controller is plugged in, the start/stop button cannot be used to start or stop sewing.

### Using the operation buttons

Sewing can be started and stopped using the operation button 1 (Start/stop button).

1. **Slide the sewing speed controller to the left or right to select the desired sewing speed.** Slide the sewing speed controller to the left to sew at a slower speed, or slide the speed controller to the right to sew at a faster speed.

### Using the foot controller

Sewing can be started and stopped using the foot controller.

1. **Turn off the sewing machine.**

When connecting the foot controller, be sure to turn off the sewing machine in order to prevent the machine from accidentally being started.

2. **Press 1 (Start/stop button) once.**

   - The machine starts sewing.

3. **When the end of the stitching is reached, press 1 (Start/stop button) once.**

   - The machine stops sewing with the needle down (in the fabric).

4. **When you are finished sewing, raise the needle, and then cut the threads.**

   - For details, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 51).
2 Insert the foot controller plug into its jack on the side of the sewing machine.

![Foot controller jack]

Foot controller jack

Note
(For U.S.A. only)
● Foot controller: Model N5V This foot controller can be used on this machine model NX-600.

3 Turn on the sewing machine.

4 Slide the sewing speed controller to the left or right to select the desired sewing speed.
Slide the sewing speed controller to the left to sew at a slower speed, or slide the speed controller to the right to sew at a faster speed.

![Sewing speed controller]

Sewing speed controller

• The speed set using the sewing speed controller is the foot controller’s maximum sewing speed.

5 Once you are ready to start sewing, slowly press down on the foot controller.
Pressing down on the foot controller increases the sewing speed; releasing the pressure on the foot controller decreases the sewing speed.

![Press down on the foot controller]

Press down on the foot controller.
Pressing it down hard starts sewing too quickly.

The machine starts sewing.

6 When the end of the stitching is reached, completely release the foot controller.

The machine stops sewing with the needle lowered (in the fabric).

7 When you are finished sewing, raise the needle, and then cut the threads.

• For details, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 51).

Memo
● When the foot controller is plugged in, the start/stop button cannot be used to start or stop sewing.

● When sewing is stopped, the needle remains lowered (in the fabric). The machine can be set so that the needle will stay up when sewing is stopped. For details on setting the machine so that the needle stays up when sewing is stopped, refer to "Changing the needle stop position" (page 16).

CAUTION
● Do not allow thread or dust to accumulate in the foot controller, otherwise a fire or an electric shock may occur.

● Do not place objects on the foot controller, otherwise damage to the machine or injuries may occur.

● If the machine is not to be used for a long period of time, unplug the foot controller, otherwise a fire or an electric shock may occur.
Securing the stitching

When sewing with the straight stitch, for example, at the end of an opening or where seams do not overlap, use reverse stitching or reinforcement stitching to secure the end of the thread.

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

2. Press  (Start/stop button) or press down on the foot controller.
   At this time, if the start/stop button is held pressed, the machine sews at a low speed.

3. After sewing 3 to 5 stitches, press  (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button).
   Keep the reverse/reinforcement stitch button held down until you reach the beginning of the stitching.

4. After sewing back to the beginning of the stitching, release the reverse/reinforcement stitch button.
   The machine stops sewing.

5. Press  (Start/stop button), or press down on the foot controller.
   The machine starts sewing in the normal sewing direction.

6. When the end of the stitching is reached, press  (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button).
   Keep the reverse/reinforcement stitch button held down until 3 to 5 reverse stitches are sewn.

   While the reverse/reinforcement stitch button is depressed, reverse stitches are sewn.

1  Start/stop button
   - For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 48).
   - The machine starts sewing.
After 3 to 5 reverse stitches have been sewn, release (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button).

- The machine stops sewing.

Press (Start/stop button), or press down on the foot controller.

At this time, if the start/stop button is held pressed, the machine sews at a low speed.

- The machine starts sewing in the normal sewing direction.

After sewing to the end of the stitching, the sewing machine stops.

Release the start/stop button or foot controller.

- Cutting the thread

When you have finished sewing, cut the threads. The threads can be cut in either of two ways.

- Using the thread cutter button

When you wish to finish the stitching, press (Thread cutter button) once.

- Raise the presser foot lever.

- CAUTION

Do not press the thread cutter button if there is no fabric under the presser foot or while the machine is sewing, otherwise damage to the machine may occur.

- Note

Do not press the thread cutter button if there is no fabric under the presser foot or while the machine is sewing, otherwise damage to the machine may occur.

Sewing reinforcement stitches

When sewing stitches other than straight or zigzag stitches that are secured with reverse stitching, pressing (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button) sews reinforcement stitches, 3 to 5 stitches on top of each other.

- Memo

Whether reverse stitches or reinforcement stitches are sewn depends on the stitch that is selected. For details, refer to “Stitch Settings” (page 132).
Memo

The machine can be set so that the threads will be cut when sewing is finished. For details on setting the machine so that the threads are cut automatically, refer to "Automatically cutting the thread" (page 58).

Using the manual thread cutter

When sewing with thread thicker than #30, nylon or metallic threads, or other special threads, use the thread cutter on the side of the machine to cut the threads.

When you wish to finish the stitching and the sewing machine is stopped, press (Needle position button) once to raise the needle.

1. Needle position button
   - The needle is raised.

2. Raise the presser foot lever.

3. Pull the fabric to the left side of the machine, and then pass the threads through the thread cutter to cut them.
Adjusting the Thread Tension

The tensions of the upper thread and of the bobbin thread (thread tension) should be adjusted so that they are equal.

**Thread tension**

If the thread and needle combination is correct for the type of fabric being sewn (according to "Needle types and their uses" on page 34), the thread tension will automatically be adjusted to the appropriate setting. However, if the preset thread tension does not give the desired result or if you are sewing with special thread or on special fabric, adjust the tension of the upper thread to increase or decrease it.

**Correct thread tension**

The upper thread and the bobbin thread should cross near the center of the fabric. Only the upper thread should be visible from the right side of the fabric, and only the bobbin thread should be visible from the wrong side of the fabric.

- **Upper thread is too tight**
  If the bobbin thread is visible from the right side of the fabric, the upper thread is too tight.

- **Upper thread is too loose**
  If the upper thread is visible from the wrong side of the fabric, the upper thread is too loose.
Changing the tension of the upper thread

The tension of the upper thread can be changed using the operation panel LCD and keys.

1 Turn on the sewing machine.
   ▶ The LCD comes on.

2 Select a stitch.
   ▶ A screen containing settings for the selected stitch appears.

   • For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
   • Immediately after the stitch is selected, the standard settings (highlighted) appear.

3 Press  (Settings key) in the operation panel.
   ▶ The settings screen appears.

4 Check that  is selected, and then press  (OK key).
   ▶ The screen for changing the thread tension appears.

5 To decrease the thread tension, press  (-). To increase the thread tension, press  (+).

   ▶ The tension of the upper thread is changed.
   • If the setting is changed, the highlighting on the setting is erased.
   • Now you can begin sewing. Sew trial stitches to check the thread tension, and then change the setting if necessary.

6 Press  (OK key).
   ▶ The initial stitch screen appears again.

Memo

• To reset the thread tension to its standard setting, select the highlighted setting.
• The thread tension can be adjusted using a more simple procedure. For details, refer to "Easily adjusting the thread tension" (page 147).
• The settings can be saved so that they will always be specified each time the utility stitch is selected. For details, refer to "Saving stitch settings" (page 60).
Adjusting the Stitch Width and Length

The zigzag width (pattern width) and stitch length of utility stitches can be adjusted. Normally, when a stitch is selected, the appropriate width and length are automatically selected. For details on the range of values within which the width and length can be set, refer to "Stitch Settings" (page 132).

Adjusting the stitch width

The stitch width can be adjusted with the arrow keys.

1 Turn on the sewing machine.

The LCD comes on.

2 Select a stitch.

A screen containing settings for the selected stitch appears.

- For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
- Immediately after the stitch is selected, the standard settings (highlighted) appear.

3 To make the stitch width narrower, press (-). To make the stitch width wider, press (+).

The stitch width is changed.

- If the setting is changed, the highlighted value is erased.

Memo

- To reset the stitch width to its standard setting, select the same stitch again or change the setting to the highlighted value.
- If the straight stitch (left needle position or triple stretch stitch) was selected, changing the stitch width changes the needle position. Increasing the width moves the needle to the right; reducing the width moves the needle to the left.
- The settings can be saved so that they will always be specified each time the utility stitch is selected. For details, refer to "Saving stitch settings" (page 60).
- The sewing machine can be set so that the stitch width can easily be changed with the sewing speed controller. For details, refer to "Satin stitching" (page 98).

CAUTION

- After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the balance wheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.
Adjusting the stitch length

The stitch length can be adjusted with the arrow keys.

1. **Turn on the sewing machine.**
   
   ▶ The LCD comes on.

2. **Select a stitch.**
   
   ▶ A screen containing settings for the selected stitch appears.
   
   ![Stitch Selection Screen]
   
   - For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
   - Immediately after the stitch is selected, the standard settings (highlighted) appear.

3. **To make the stitch length shorter, press ▼ (–).**
   **To make the stitch length longer, press ▲ (+).**

   ▶ The stitch length is changed.

   ![Stitch Length Adjustment]
   
   - If the setting is changed, the highlighted value is erased.

---

**Memo**

- To reset the stitch length to its standard setting, select the same stitch again or change the setting to the highlighted value.
- The settings can be saved so that they will always be specified each time the utility stitch is selected. For details, refer to "Saving stitch settings" (page 60).

---

**CAUTION**

- If the stitches are bunched together, increase the stitch length. Continuing to sew with the stitches bunched together may result in the needle bending or breaking.
Useful Functions

Functions useful in improving sewing efficiency are described below.

Automatically sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches

The sewing machine can be set to automatically sew reverse or reinforcement stitches at the beginning and end of the stitching. Whether reverse stitches or reinforcement stitches are sewn depends on the stitch that is selected. For details, refer to "Stitch Settings" (page 132).

1. Turn on the sewing machine.

   ➤ The LCD comes on.

2. Select a stitch.

   ➤ For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. Press (Settings key) in the operation panel.

   ➤ The settings screen appears.

4. Press , , , and (Arrow keys) until is selected.

5. Press (OK key).

   ➤ The screen for specifying automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching appears.

6. Press to select ON.

   To return to OFF, press .

   ➤ The machine is now set to automatically sew reverse/reinforcement stitches.

7. Press (OK key).

   ➤ The initial stitch screen appears again, and appears in the lower-left corner of the screen.

   ➤ When the sewing machine is turned off, the automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching setting is cancelled.

8. Position the fabric under the presser foot, and then press (Start/stop button) once.

   ➤ After reverse/reinforcement stitches are sewn, the machine starts sewing.

9. After reaching the end of the stitching, press (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button) once.

   This step is not necessary if a stitch such as those for sewing buttonholes and bar tacks is selected where reinforcement stitches are automatically sewn.
Reverse/reinforcement stitch button

After reverse/reinforcement stitches are sewn, the sewing machine stops.

Memo

- Reverse/reinforcement stitches will not be sewn if the start/stop button is pressed at the end of the stitching. Be sure to press the reverse/reinforcement stitch button at the end of the stitching.

Automatically cutting the thread

The sewing machine can be set to automatically cut the threads at the end of the stitching. This is called "programmed thread-cutting". If programmed thread-cutting is set, automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching is also set. This setting is convenient if a stitch for sewing buttonholes or bar tacks is selected.

1. Turn on the sewing machine.

   The LCD comes on.

2. Select a stitch.

   - For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. Press (Settings key) in the operation panel.

   The settings screen appears.

4. Press \( \uparrow \), \( \downarrow \), \( \leftarrow \) and \( \rightarrow \) (Arrow keys) until \( \times \) is selected.

5. Press (OK key).

   The screen for specifying automatic thread-cutting appears.
Press \( \leftarrow \) to select ON.
To return to OFF, press \( \rightarrow \).

The machine is now set for programmed thread-cutting.

Press \( \text{OK} \) key.

The initial stitch screen appears again, and \( \square \) appears in the lower-left corner of the screen.

- When the sewing machine is turned off, the programmed thread-cutting setting is cancelled.

Position the fabric under the presser foot, and then press \( \text{Start/stop button} \) once.

After reverse/reinforcement stitches are sewn, the machine starts sewing.

After reaching the end of the stitching, press \( \text{(Reverse/reinforcement stitch button)} \) once.
This step is not necessary if a stitch such as those for sewing buttonholes and bar tacks is selected where reinforcement stitches are automatically sewn.

Reverse/reinforcement stitch button

After reverse/reinforcement stitches are sewn, the sewing machine stops and cuts the thread.

The thread is cut here.

Memo
- Reverse/reinforcement stitches will not be sewn and the thread will not automatically be cut if the start/stop button is pressed at the end of the stitching. Be sure to press the reverse/reinforcement stitch button at the end of the stitching.
Saving stitch settings

Adjusted thread tension and stitch width and length settings can be saved so that they will be specified each time the stitch is selected. The various settings can be saved for each utility stitch.

1 Select the stitch, and then adjust the thread tension and stitch width and length.
   To adjust the stitch width, press \(-\) (–) and \(\dagger\) (+). To adjust the stitch length, press \(\downarrow\) (–) and \(\uparrow\) (+).

2 Press \(\bullet\) (Settings key) in the operation panel.
   \(\triangleright\) The settings screen appears.

3 Press \(\bigtriangledown\), \(\uparrow\) and \(\dagger\) (Arrow keys) until \(\heartsuit\) is selected.

4 Press \(\bigstar\) (OK key).
   \(\triangleright\) The screen for saving the settings appears.

5 Check that the \(\spadesuit\) is selected, and then press \(\bigstar\) (OK key).
   \(\triangleright\) The settings for the stitch width and length are saved.

- To clear the saved settings and return the thread tension and stitch width and length to their default settings, press \(\spadesuit\) so that is selected \(\spadesuit\), and then press \(\bigstar\) (OK key).

For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

For details on changing the thread tension, refer to "Changing the tension of the upper thread" (page 54).

\(\bigtriangledown\) The thread tension and stitch width and length are changed.

\(\bullet\) The next time that the stitch is selected, the saved settings are the first ones that are displayed.
**Hands-free raising and lifting of the presser foot**

Using the knee lifter, you can raise and lower the presser foot with your knee, leaving both hands free to handle the fabric.

- **Installing the knee lifter**
  1. Turn off the sewing machine.
  2. Insert the knee lifter into its jack on the front of the sewing machine in the lower-right corner. Align the tabs on the knee lifter with the notches in the jack, and then insert the knee lifter as far as possible.

- **Using the knee lifter**
  1. Stop the sewing machine. Do not use the knee lifter while the sewing machine is operating.
  2. With your knee, press the knee lifter to the right. Keep the knee lifter pressed to the right.
  3. Release the knee lifter. The presser foot is lowered.

**CAUTION**

- While sewing, keep your knee away from the knee lifter. If the knee lifter is pressed while the sewing machine is operating, the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.

**Note**

- If the knee lifter is not fully inserted into its jack, it may fall out while the sewing machine is operating.
Useful Sewing Tips

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

Trial sewing

After you have set up the machine with the thread and needle appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn, the machine automatically sets the thread tension and stitch length and width for the stitch that is selected. However, a trial piece of fabric should be sewn since, 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.

Changing the sewing direction

1. When the stitching reaches a corner, stop the sewing machine.
   Leave the needle lowered (in the fabric). If the needle remained up when the machine stopped sewing, press \( \text{Needle position button} \) to lower the needle.

2. Raise the presser foot lever, and then turn the fabric.
   Turn the fabric using the needle as a pivot.

3. Lower the presser foot lever and continue sewing.

Sewing curves

Stop sewing, and then slightly change the sewing direction to sew around the curve. For details on sewing with an even seam allowance, refer to "Sewing an even seam allowance" (page 64).

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

- **If the fabric does not fit under the presser foot**
  If the fabric does not fit easily under the presser foot, raise the presser foot lever even higher to bring the presser foot to its highest position.

- **If thick seams are being sewn and the fabric does not feed at the beginning of stitching**
  Zigzag foot "J" is equipped with a feature that keeps the presser foot level.

![Sewing direction](image1)

1. Sewing direction

   1. When you encounter a seam that is too thick to feed under the foot, raise the presser foot lever.
   2. Press the black button on the left side of the foot. Keep the button held in and lower the presser foot.

3. Release the button. The foot will lock in place level with the seam, allowing the fabric to feed.

   - Once the trouble spot has been passed, the foot will return to its normal position.

**CAUTION**

- If fabric more than 6 mm (15/64 inch) thick is sewn or if the fabric is pushed with too much force, the needle may bend or break.

**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.

![Stabilizer material or paper](image2)

1. Stabilizer material or paper

**Sewing stretch fabrics**

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

![Basting](image3)

1. Basting
Sewing leathers or vinyl fabrics

When sewing the fabrics that may stick to the presser foot such as leathers or coated fabrics, change the presser foot to the non stick foot.

Sewing an even seam allowance

To sew an even seam, start sewing so that the seam allowance is to the right of the presser foot, and the edge of the fabric is aligned with either the right edge of the presser foot or a marking on the needle plate.

- Aligning the fabric with the presser foot
  Sew while keeping the right edge of the presser foot a fixed distance from the edge of the fabric.

- Aligning the fabric with the stitch guide foot
  Sew while keeping the right edge of the fabric aligned with a desired position of markings on the stitch guide foot.

Aligning the fabric with a needle plate marking

The markings on the needle plate show the distance from the needle position of a seam sewn with the straight stitch (left needle position). Sew while keeping the edge of the fabric aligned with a marking in the needle plate. The distance between the markings in the upper scale is 1/8 inch (3 mm) and the distance between the markings in the grid is 5 mm (3/16 inch).
3

UTILITY STITCHES
The various stitches and their applications are described in this chapter.

Selecting Stitching

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</table>
Selecting Stitching

You can select any of the various types of stitching available.

Stitch types

A total of 8 groups of stitch types (utility stitches, decorative stitches, satin stitches, cross-stitches, decorative satin stitches and 3 types of character stitches) are available. For details on the types of stitches available, refer to "Stitch Settings" (page 132).

- **Utility stitches**
  There are 71 utility stitches, including straight stitches, overcasting stitches and buttonhole stitches.

- **Decorative stitches**
  There are 31 decorative stitches, including hearts, leaves and flowers.

- **Satin stitches**
  There are 18 satin stitches.

- **Cross-stitches**
  There are 10 types of cross-stitches.

- **Decorative satin stitches**
  There are 10 decorative satin stitches.

- **Character stitch—Gothic font**
  There are 97 characters, including letters, symbols and numbers, in the Gothic font.

- **Character stitch—Script font**
  There are 97 characters, including letters, symbols and numbers, in the Script font.

- **Character stitch—Outline style**
  There are 97 characters, including letters, symbols and numbers, in the outline style.

Selecting stitching

Using the operation panel keys, select the desired stitch from those shown in the LCD. Twelve of the most often used utility stitches can quickly be selected with the stitch keys. When the sewing machine is turned on, the straight stitch (left needle position) is selected.

1. **Determine the stitch that you wish to use.**
   - Refer to "Stitch types" (at the left).

2. **Determine which presser foot should be used with the selected stitch.**
   The presser feet are stored in the accessory compartment.
   - For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to "Stitch Settings" (page 132).

3. **Attach the presser foot.**
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

4. **Turn on the sewing machine.**

   ▶ The straight stitch (left needle position) is shown selected in the LCD.

5. **Press  (Stitch selection key) in the operation panel.**
   To select a stitch using the stitch keys, press the key of the desired stitch. Continue with step 6.
   ▶ The screen containing the various types of stitches appears.
Press \( \uparrow, \downarrow, \leftarrow \) and \( \rightarrow \) (Arrow keys) until the type of stitch that you wish to use is selected.

Press \( \text{OK} \) (OK key).

The screen containing the various stitches in the selected stitch type appears.

Understanding the screen

1. Selected stitch type
2. Number of stitches in the selected stitch type

To select a different stitch type, press \( \Rightarrow \) (Back key).

Press \( \uparrow, \downarrow, \leftarrow \) and \( \rightarrow \) (Arrow keys) until the stitch that you wish to use is selected.

Press \( \uparrow \) to return to the previous screen. Press \( \downarrow \) to display the next screen.

Press \( \text{OK} \) (OK key).

The stitch is selected.

If necessary, specify the setting for automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching and adjust the stitch length, etc.

- For details on sewing with each of the utility stitches, refer to the following pages.

Note

- When a stitch is selected, the icon for the presser foot that should be used appears in the screen. Check that the correct presser foot is attached before starting to sew. If the wrong presser foot is installed, turn off the sewing machine, attach the correct presser foot, and then select the desired stitch again.

Memo

- For details on adjusting the stitch width and length, refer to "Adjusting the Stitch Width and Length" (page 55).
## Overcasting Stitches

Sew overcasting stitches along the edges of cut fabric to prevent them from fraying. Fifteen stitches are available for overcasting. The procedure for sewing overcasting stitch is explained according to the presser foot that is used.

### Sewing overcasting stitches using overcasting foot "G"

Three stitches can be used to sew overcasting with overcasting foot "G".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preventing fraying in mediumweight</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and thin fabrics</td>
<td>2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and fabrics that fray easily</td>
<td>2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Attach overcasting foot "G".  
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Select a stitch.  
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. Position the fabric with the edge of the fabric against the guide of the presser foot, and then lower the presser foot lever.

4. Sew with the edge of the fabric against the presser foot guide.
   - After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the balance wheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.
Sewing overcasting stitches using zigzag foot "J"

Seven stitches can be used to sew overcasting stitches with zigzag foot "J".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch (center needle position)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>๐</td>
<td>Preventing fraying (center baseline/reverse stitching)</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch (right needle position)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Preventing fraying (right baseline/reinforcement stitching)</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in stretch fabrics</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Attach zigzag foot "J".
   • For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Select a stitch.
   • For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. Sew along the edge of the fabric with the needle dropping off the edge at the right.
   • For best results when sewing stretch fabrics, decrease the pressure of the presser foot. For details, refer to "Adjusting the pressure of the presser foot" (page 39).
Sewing overcasting stitches using the side cutter

Using the side cutter, seam allowances can be finished while the edge of the fabric is cut off. Five stitches can be used to sew overcasting stitches with the side cutter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Sewing straight stitches while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–2.5 (0–3/32)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Sewing zigzag stitches while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thin and medium weight fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Remove the presser foot.
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Lower the presser foot lever, and then manually thread the needle.
   - The needle threader cannot be used. If the needle threader is used with the side cutter, the sewing machine may be damaged.

3. Raise the presser foot lever.

4. Hook the connecting fork of the side cutter onto the needle clamp screw.

5. Position the side cutter so that side cutter pin is aligned with the notch in the presser foot holder, and then slowly lower the presser foot lever.

   - Notch in presser foot holder
   - Pin
   - The side cutter is attached.
6 Raise the presser foot lever to check that the side cutter is securely attached.

7 Pass the upper thread under the side cutter, and then pull it out toward the rear of the sewing machine.

8 Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

**CAUTION**

- After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the balance wheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

9 Make a cut of about 2 cm (1/16 inch) long in the fabric at the beginning of the stitching.

10 Position the fabric in the side cutter.
   The cut in the fabric should be positioned over the guide plate of the side cutter.

   - If the fabric is not positioned correctly, the fabric will not be cut.

11 Lower the presser foot lever, and then start sewing.

   - A seam allowance is cut while the stitching is sewn.
   - If the stitching is sewn in a straight line, the seam allowance will be about 5 mm (3/16 inch).

**Memo**

- The side cutter can cut as much as one layer of 13-oz. denim.
- After using the side cutter, clean it by removing any lint or dust.
- If the side cutter can no longer cut fabric, use a rag to apply a small amount of oil to the cutting edge of the cutter.
Basic Stitching

Straight stitches are used for sewing plain seams. Five stitches are available for basic stitching.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basting stitch</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Temporarily securing</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 (3/4)</td>
<td>5–30 (3/16–1–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch (left needle position)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Basic stitching and sewing gathers or pintucks (left baseline/reverse stitching)</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch (center needle position)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Basic stitching and sewing gathers or pintucks (left baseline/reinforcement stitching)</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basic stitching and sewing gathers or pintucks (center baseline/reverse stitching)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basic stitching and sewing gathers or pintucks (center baseline/reverse stitching)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple stretch stitch</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Reinforcing seams and sewing stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Basting**

Sew basting with a stitch length between 5 mm (3/16 inch) and 30 mm (1-3/16 inch).

1. **Attach zigzag foot “J”**.

   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. **Select stitch 6**.

   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. **Start sewing**.

   - For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 48).
**Basic stitching**

1. Baste or pin together the fabric pieces.
2. Attach zigzag foot "J".
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).
3. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
4. Lower the needle into the fabric at the beginning of the stitching.
5. Start sewing.
   - For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 48).
   - For details on sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches, refer to "Securing the stitching" (page 50).
6. When sewing is finished, cut the thread.
   - For details, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 51).

### Changing the needle position

The needle position used as the baseline is different for the straight stitch (left needle position) and the straight stitch (center needle position).

- **Straight stitch (left needle position)**
- **Straight stitch (center needle position)**

When the stitch width of the straight stitch (left needle position) is set to its standard setting (0.0 mm), the distance from the needle position to the right side of the presser foot is 12 mm (1/2 inch). If the stitch width is changed (between 0 and 7 mm (1/4 inch)), the needle position will also change. By changing the stitch width and sewing with the right side of the presser foot aligned with the edge of the fabric, a seam allowance can be sewn with a fixed width.

- **Stitch width**
- **Distance from the needle position to the right side of the presser foot**
  - 12.0 mm (1/2 inch)
  - 10.0 mm (3/8 inch)
  - 6.5 mm (1/4 inch)
  - 5.0 mm (3/16 inch)

For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch width" (page 55).
Blind Hem Stitching

Secure the bottoms of skirts and pants with a blind hem. Two stitches are available for blind hem stitching.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blind hem stitch</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Blind hem stitching on mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>3 ←– 3 →</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>3 ←– 3 →</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sew a blind hem according to the following procedure.

1. Fold the fabric along the desired edge of the hem, and then baste it about 5 mm (3/16 inch) from the edge of the fabric.

2. Fold back the fabric along the basting, and then position the fabric with the wrong side facing up.

3. Attach blind hem foot "R".

4. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

5. Position the fabric with the edge of the folded hem against the guide of the presser foot, and then lower the presser foot lever.

6. Adjust the stitch width until the needle slightly catches the fold of the hem.

• For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).
Blind Hem Stitching

1. Stitch width

- If the needle catches too much of the hem fold
  The needle is too far to the left.
  Press \( \uparrow \) (of the arrow keys) to decrease the stitch width so that the needle slightly catches the fold of the hem.

- If the needle does not catch the hem fold
  The needle is too far to the right.
  Press \( \downarrow \) (of the arrow keys) to increase the stitch width so that the needle slightly catches the fold of the hem.

3. Remove the basting stitching.

For best results when sewing stretch fabrics, decrease the pressure of the presser foot. For details, refer to "Adjusting the pressure of the presser foot" (page 39).

Memo

For details on changing the stitch width, refer to "Adjusting the Stitch Width and Length" (page 55).
**Buttonhole Stitching**

Buttonholes can be sewn and buttons can be sewn on. Eleven stitches are available for sewing on buttons and one-step buttonholes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Manual Auto Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on thin and mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64) 0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on areas that are subject to strain</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64) 0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on thick fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64) 0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Buttonholes with bar tacks on both ends for stabilized fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64) 0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64) 3.0–6.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) 0.5–2.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64) 3.0–6.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16) 1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Bound buttonholes</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 0.0–6.0 (0–15/64)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for thick or plush fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4) 3.0–7.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for mediumweight and thick fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4) 3.0–7.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonhole for thick or plush fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4) 3.0–7.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Button sewing</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) 2.5–4.5 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Buttonhole sewing

The maximum buttonhole length is about 28 mm (1-1/8 inch) (diameter + thickness of the button). Buttonholes are sewn from the front of the presser foot to the back, as shown below.

The names of parts of buttonhole foot "A", which is used for sewing buttonholes, are indicated below.

1. Use chalk to mark on the fabric the position and length of the buttonhole.

2. Pull out the button guide plate of buttonhole foot "A", and then insert the button that will be put through the buttonhole.

---

1. Button guide plate
2. Presser foot scale
3. Pin
4. Marks on buttonhole foot
5. 5 mm (3/16 inch)
If the button does not fit in the button guide plate

Add together the diameter and thickness of the button, and then set the button guide plate to the calculated length. (The distance between the markings on the presser foot scale is 5 mm (3/16 inch).)

Example: For a button with a diameter of 15 mm (9/16 inch) and a thickness of 10 mm (3/8 inch), the button guide plate should be set to 25 mm (1 inch) on the scale.

Attach buttonhole foot "A".

- For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

Select a stitch.

- For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

Position the fabric with the front end of the buttonhole mark aligned with the red marks on the sides of the buttonhole foot, and then lower the presser foot lever.

Pass the upper thread down through the hole in the presser foot.

- When lowering the presser foot, do not push in the front of the presser foot, otherwise the buttonhole will not be sewn with the correct size.

Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

The buttonhole lever is positioned behind the bracket on the buttonhole foot.
7 Gently hold the end of the upper thread in your left hand, and then start sewing.

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

8 Cut the threads, raise the presser foot lever, and then remove the fabric.

9 Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.

10 Insert a pin along the inside of one bar tack at the end of the buttonhole stitching to prevent the stitching from being cut.

11 Use the seam ripper to cut towards the pin and open the buttonhole.

For keyhole buttonholes, use the eyelet punch to make a hole in the rounded end of the buttonhole, and then use the seam ripper to cut open the buttonhole.

CAUTION

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

- Changing the density of the stitching
  Adjust the stitch length.

  - For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch length" (page 56).
  - If the fabric does not feed (for example, if it is too thick), decrease the density of the stitching.

- Changing the stitch width
  Adjust the stitch width.

  - For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch width" (page 55).
Memo
- Before sewing buttonholes, check the stitch length and width by sewing a trial buttonhole on a scrap piece of fabric.

### Sewing buttonholes on stretch fabrics

When sewing buttonholes on stretch fabrics, use a gimp thread.

1. **Hook the gimp thread onto the part of buttonhole foot "A" shown in the illustration so that it fits into the grooves, and then loosely tie it.**

2. **Attach buttonhole foot "A".**
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3. **Select stitch 46 or 47.**

4. **Adjust the stitch width to the thickness of the gimp thread.**

5. **Lower the presser foot lever and the buttonhole lever, and then start sewing.**

6. When sewing is finished, gently pull the gimp thread to remove any slack.

7. **Use a handsewing needle to pull the gimp thread to the wrong side of the fabric, and then tie it.**

8. **With a seam ripper, cut the middle part of the gimp thread remaining at the top end of the buttonhole.**
   Trim off any excess of the gimp thread.
**Button sewing**

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

1. Raise the presser foot lever, and then slide the drop feed lever, located at the rear of the machine on the base, to (to the right as seen from the front of the machine).

   - **Drop feed lever (as seen from the rear of the machine)**
   - **Back side**

   The feed dogs are lowered.

2. Attach button-sewing foot "M".

   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3. Place the button into button-sewing foot "M".

   - **Button**
   - When attaching four-hole buttons, first sew the two holes closest to you. Then, slide the button so that the needle goes into the two holes toward the rear of the sewing machine, and then sew them in the same way.

4. Select stitch 55.  
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
   - Leave automatic thread-cutting set to OFF.

5. Turn the balance wheel toward you to check that the needle correctly goes into the two holes of the button. Adjust the stitch width to the distance between the button holes.
CAUTION

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

6 Start sewing.
   - The sewing machine automatically stops after sewing reinforcement stitches.
   - If additional strength is needed to secure the button, perform the button-sewing operation twice.
   - Do not press the thread cutter button.

7 Pull the upper thread at the end of the stitching to the wrong side of the fabric, and then tie it with the bobbin thread.
   Use scissors to cut the upper thread and the bobbin thread at the beginning of the stitching.

8 When you are finished attaching the button, slide the drop feed lever to (to the left as seen from the front of the machine) to raise the feed dogs.

- Attaching a shank to a button
  To sew the button with a shank, attach the button with space between it and the fabric, and then wind the thread by hand. This attaches the button securely.

1 Place the button into button-sewing foot "M", and then pull the shank lever toward you.

2 After sewing is finished, cut the upper thread with plenty of excess, wind it around the thread between the button and the fabric, and then tie it to the upper thread at the beginning of the stitching.
   Tie together the ends of the bobbin thread at the end and at the beginning of the stitching at the wrong side of the fabric.

3 Cut off any excess thread.
Zipper Insertion

A zipper can be sewn in place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch (center needle position)</td>
<td>3⅓</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Attaching zippers Sewing concealed seams and pintucks</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are many methods for inserting zippers. The procedures for inserting a centered zipper and a side zipper are described below.

Inserting a centered zipper

Stitching is sewn on both pieces of fabric butted against each other.

1. Attach zigzag foot "J" and sew straight stitches up to the zipper opening.

   With the right sides of the fabric facing each other, sew reverse stitches after reaching the zipper opening.

   - For details, refer to "Basic stitching" (page 73).

2. Using a basting stitch, continue sewing to the edge of the fabric.

3. Press open the seam allowance from the wrong side of the fabric.

   - Basting stitching
   - Reverse stitches
   - Wrong side of fabric
   - End of zipper opening

   ① Right side of fabric
   ② Stitching
   ③ End of zipper opening

   ① Wrong side of fabric
4. Align the seam with the center of the zipper, and then baste the zipper in place.

5. Attach the presser foot holder to the right pin of zipper foot "I".


7. Topstitch around the zipper.

8. Remove the basting stitching.

**CAUTION**

- When using zipper foot "I", be sure to select the straight stitch (center needle position), and slowly turn the balance wheel toward you to check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If a different stitch is selected or the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

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

Stitching is sewn on only one piece of fabric. Use this type of zipper for side openings and back openings.

**1.** Attach zigzag foot "J" and sew straight stitches up to the zipper opening.
   With the right sides of the fabric facing each other, sew reverse stitches after reaching the zipper opening.
   • For details, refer to "Basic stitching" (page 73).

**2.** Using a basting stitch, continue sewing to the edge of the fabric.

**3.** Press open the seam allowance from the wrong side of the fabric.

**4.** Press the seam allowance so that the right side (the side that will not be stitched) has an extra 3 mm (1/8 inch).

**5.** Align the zipper teeth with the pressed edge of the fabric having the extra 3 mm (1/8 inch), and then baste or pin the zipper in place.

**6.** Attach the presser foot holder to the right pin of zipper foot "I".
   If the stitching will be sewn on the right side, attach the presser foot holder to the left pin of the zipper foot.
• For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

7 Select stitch 3 .

• For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

CAUTION

When using zipper foot "I", be sure to select the straight stitch (center needle position), and slowly turn the balance wheel toward you to check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If a different stitch is selected or the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

8 Sew the zipper to the piece of fabric with the extra 3 mm (1/8 inch), starting from the base of the zipper.

CAUTION

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

9 When you are about 5 cm (2 inch) 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.

10 Close the zipper, turn over the fabric, and then baste the other side of the zipper to the fabric.

CAUTION

When using zipper foot "I", be sure to select the straight stitch (center needle position), and slowly turn the balance wheel toward you to check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If a different stitch is selected or the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

11 Attach the presser foot holder to the other pin of zipper foot "I". If the presser foot holder was attached to the right pin in step 9, change it to the left pin.

12 Topstitch around the zipper. Sew reverse stitches at the end of the zipper opening and align the zipper teeth with the side of the presser foot.
When you are about 5 cm (2 inch) from the end of the zipper, stop the sewing machine with the needle lowered (in the fabric), and then raise the presser foot lever.

Remove the basting stitching, open the zipper, and then continue sewing.
Zipper/piping Insertion

A zipper and piping can be sewn in place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch (left needle position)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Attaching zippers</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sewing concealed seams and piping</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are many methods for inserting zippers and pipings. The procedures for inserting a centered zipper and a piping are described below, with the adjustable zipper/piping foot.

**Inserting a centered zipper**

1. Refer to step 1–4 of "Inserting a centered zipper" (page 83).

2. Remove the presser foot and presser foot holder (page 39) to attach the screw-on adjustable zipper/piping foot.

**Note**

- Use a screw driver to securely tighten the screw that holds the presser foot. If the screw is loose, the needle may break and cause injuries.

3. Select stitch 11.

4. Loosen the positioning screw on the back of the presser foot.

5. Slide the presser foot over either the left or right feed dog.

6. Change the needle position so that the needle does not touch the presser foot.
   For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch width" (page 55).
   - Needle drop point
   - After adjusting the needle position, slowly turn the balance wheel toward you and check the needle does not touch the presser-foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.
7 Securely tighten the positioning screw with a screwdriver.

8 Topstitch around the zipper.

   ① Positioning screw

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

9 Remove the basting stitching.

Inserting a piping

1 Place the piping between two fabrics inside out, as shown below.

2 Refer to the steps of attaching the adjustable zipper/piping foot on the previous page.

3 Sew along the piping.

4 After sewing, turn them over.
Sewing Stretch Fabrics and Elastic Tape

Stretch fabrics can be sewn and elastic tape can be attached.

### Stretch stitching

1. **Attach zigzag foot "J".**
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. **Select stitch 5.**
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. **Sew the fabric without stretching it.**

### Elastic attaching

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

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stretch stitch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stretch fabrics</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching elastic</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching elastic</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic-attaching stitch</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching elastic to</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observe the corresponding precautions when performing each of the following stitching operations.
2 Attach zigzag foot "J".

- For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3 Select a stitch.

- For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

4 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.

CAUTION
- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch any pins, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
### UTILITY STITCHES

## Appliqué, Patchwork and Quilt Stitching

The stitches that can be used for sewing appliqués, patchwork and quilts are described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Stitch Key</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching appliqués (center baseline/reverse stitching)</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.4 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>Appliqué quilting, free-motion quilting, satin stitching</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.4 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching appliqués</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching appliqués and binding</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.5–5.0 (1/32–3/16)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piecing straight stitch</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm from the right edge of the presser foot)</td>
<td>5.5 (7/32)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Patchwork stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>Patchwork stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Patchwork stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mock hand quilting stitch</td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>Straight stitch quilting that looks hand quilting</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilting stippling</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stippling</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>1.0–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appliqué stitching**

1. Cut out the appliqué, leaving a seam allowance of between 3 and 5 mm (1/8 and 3/16 inch).
   ![Seam allowance]

   - Seam allowance

2. Place a pattern made of thick paper on the back of the appliqué, and then fold over the seam allowance using an iron.

   - Remove the thick paper after pressing the seam allowance.

3. Turn the fabric over, and then baste or pin it onto the fabric that it will be attached to.

   - Basting stitching

4. Attach the open toe foot.

5. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

6. Turn the balance wheel toward you, and then begin sewing around the edge of the appliqué, making sure that the needle drops just outside of the appliqué.

   When sewing around corners, stop the machine with the needle in the fabric just outside of the appliqué, raise the presser foot lever, and then turn the fabric as needed to change the sewing direction.
**Patchwork (crazy quilt) stitching**

1. Fold the edge of the top piece of fabric and place it over the lower piece.

2. Sew the two pieces of fabric together so the pattern spans over both pieces.

---

**Piecing**

Sewing together two pieces of fabric is called "piecing". The fabric pieces should be cut with a 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) seam allowance. Sew a piecing straight stitch 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) from either the right side or the left side of the presser foot.

1. Baste or pin along the seam allowance of the fabric that you wish to piece together.

2. Attach zigzag foot "J".

   ![Zigzag Foot](image)

   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3. Select stitch 57 or 58.

   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

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

   - **For a seam allowance on the right side**
     Align the right side of the presser foot with the edge of the fabric, and sew using stitch 57.

   ![Right Side Alignment](image)

   ① 6.5 mm (1/4 inch)

   - **For a seam allowance on the left side**
     Align the left side of the presser foot with the edge of the fabric, and sew using stitch 58.

   ![Left Side Alignment](image)

   ① 6.5 mm (1/4 inch)
**Memo**

- To change the width of the seam allowance (The needle position), adjust the stitch width.

**Using the 1/4 inch quilting foot**

If the 1/4 inch quilting foot is used, seams can be sewn with a seam allowance of 6.4 mm (1/4 inch).

1. Baste or pin along the seam allowance of the fabric that you wish to piece together.
2. Attach the 1/4 inch quilting foot.
3. Select stitch 3.
4. Align the mark at the upper edge of the 1/4 inch quilting foot with the upper edge of the fabric.
5. Align the right edge of the fabric with the right edge of the narrow part of the 1/4 inch quilting foot.

When the end of the stitching is reached, stop the sewing machine.

Sew until the mark at the lower edge of the 1/4 inch quilting foot aligns with the lower edge of the fabric.

- For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

**Start sewing.**

**When the end of the stitching is reached, stop the sewing machine.**

Sew until the mark at the lower edge of the 1/4 inch quilting foot aligns with the lower edge of the fabric.
Quilting

Sandwiching batting between the top and bottom layers of fabric is called "quilting". Quilts can easily be sewn using the walking foot and the quilting guide.

1. Baste the fabric to be quilted.
2. Attach the walking foot.
   - For details, refer to "Using the walking foot" (page 40).
3. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
4. Place one hand on each side of the presser foot, and then evenly guide the fabric while sewing.

**Note**
- When sewing with the walking foot, sew at a speed between slow and medium.

Using the quilting guide

Use the quilting guide to sew parallel stitches that are equally spaced.

1. Insert the stem of the quilter into the hole at the rear of the walking foot or presser foot holder.
   - Walking foot
   - Presser foot holder

2. Adjust the stem of the quilter so that the quilt guide aligns with the seam that has already been sewn.
Free-motion quilting

With free-motion quilting, the feed dogs can be lowered (using the drop feed lever) so that the fabric can be moved freely in any direction. The quilting foot is needed for free-motion quilting.

1. Remove the presser foot and the presser foot holder.
   - Refer to "Removing the presser foot holder" (page 39).

2. Align the quilting foot with the lower-left side of the presser bar.
   The pin on the quilting foot should be positioned over the needle clamp screw.

3. Hold the quilting foot in place with your right hand, and then tighten the presser foot holder screw using the screwdriver in your left hand.

   ① Feed dog position switch (as seen from the rear of the machine)
   ② Back side
   - The feed dogs are lowered.

4. Slide the drop feed lever, located at the rear of the machine on the base, to (to the right as seen from the front of the machine).

5. Turn on the sewing machine, and then select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

6. Use both hands to hold the fabric taut, and then move the fabric to follow the pattern.
   Reinforcement stitches are sewn at the beginning and end of sewing.

CAUTION

- Be sure to securely tighten the screws with the screwdriver, otherwise the needle may touch the presser foot, causing it to bend or break.
After sewing is finished, slide the drop feed lever to (to the left as seen from the front of the machine) to raise the feed dogs.

Back side
- Normally, the drop feed lever is positioned at the left.

Satin stitching

A decorative stitch can be sewn by changing the stitch width of a satin stitch. If the sewing machine is set so that the stitch width can be adjusted using the sewing speed controller, the stitch width can quickly and easily be adjusted. In this case, the sewing speed is adjusted with the foot controller.

1. Connect the foot controller.
   - For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 48).

2. Attach zigzag foot "J".
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3. Turn on the sewing machine, and then press (Settings key) in the operation panel.
   - The settings screen appears.

4. Press , , , and (Arrow keys) until is selected.

5. Press (OK key).
   - The screen for specifying that the stitch width can be controlled with the sewing speed controller appears.

6. Press to select ON.
   - To return to OFF, press .

The machine is now set so that the stitch width can be controlled with the sewing speed controller.
7 Press \( \text{OK} \) (OK key).
   ◀ The initial stitch screen appears again.

8 Select stitch 60 \( \text{。} \).
   • For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

9 While sewing, slide the sewing speed controller to adjust the stitch width.
   Slide the controller to the left to make the width narrower. Slide the controller to the right to make the width wider.

   Narrower   Wider

   • Adjust the sewing speed with the foot controller.

10 When you are finished sewing, set the stitch width control setting back to OFF.

Memo
   • Although the stitching result differs depending on the type of fabric being sewn and the thickness of the thread being used, for best results, adjust the stitch length to between 0.3 and 0.5 mm (1/64 and 1/32 inch).
Reinforcement Stitching

Reinforce points that will be subject to strain, such as sleeve holes, inseams and pocket corners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triple stretch stitch</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reinforcing the seams of sleeves and inseams</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bar tack stitch</strong></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Reinforcing the ends of openings, such as the corners of pockets</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Darning stitch</strong></td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Darning mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Darning thick fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Triple stretch stitching**

Use triple stretch stitching to reinforce sleeve holes and inseams.

1. Attach zigzag foot "J".

   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Select stitch 4.

   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. Start sewing.

   - For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 48).

**Bar tack stitching**

Bar tacks are used to reinforce points subject to strain, such as pocket corners and openings. As an example, the procedure for sewing bar tacks at pocket corners is described below.

1. **Determine the desired length of the bar tack.**

   Set the button guide plate on buttonhole foot "A" to the desired length. (The distance between the markings on the presser foot scale is 5 mm (3/16 inch).)

   - A bar tack with a maximum length of about 28 mm (1–1/8 inch) can be sewn.
2 Attach buttonhole foot "A".
   • For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3 Select stitch 54 .
   • For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

4 Position the fabric so that the opening of the pocket faces toward you, and then lower the presser foot lever so that the needle drops 2 mm (1/16 inch) in front of the pocket opening.

   2 mm (1/16 inch)

   Pass the upper thread down through the hole in the presser foot.
   • When lowering the presser foot, do not push in the front of the presser foot, otherwise the bar tack will not be sewn with the correct size.

5 Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

   Do not reduce the gap.

The buttonhole lever is positioned behind the bracket on the buttonhole foot.

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

6 Gently hold the end of the upper thread in your left hand, and then start sewing.

7 Cut the threads, raise the presser foot lever, and then remove the fabric.

8 Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.

   Memo
   ❚ If the fabric does not feed, for example, because it is too thick, increase the stitch length. For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch length" (page 56).
Darning

Fabric that has been torn can be darned. Darning is sewn as shown below.

1. **Determine the desired length of the darning.**
   - Set the button guide plate on buttonhole foot “A” to the desired length. (The distance between the markings on the presser foot scale is 5 mm (3/16 inch).)

2. **Attach buttonhole foot “A”.**
   - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 37).

3. **Select stitch 52 or 53.**
   - For details, refer to “Selecting stitching” (page 66).

4. **Position the fabric so that the needle is 2 mm (1/16 inch) in front of the area to be darned, and then lower the presser foot lever.**

- **Tear**
- **2 mm (1/16 inch)**

Pass the upper thread down through the hole in the presser foot.

- When lowering the presser foot, do not push in the front of the presser foot, otherwise the darning will not be sewn with the correct size.

- **Do not reduce the gap.**
5 Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

The buttonhole lever is positioned behind the bracket on the buttonhole foot.

6 Gently hold the end of the upper thread in your left hand, and then start sewing.

Gently hold the end of the upper thread in your left hand, and then start sewing.

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

7 Cut the threads, raise the presser foot lever, and then remove the fabric.

8 Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.

Memo
- If the fabric does not feed, for example, because it is too thick, increase the stitch length. For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch length" (page 56).
Eyelet Stitching

Eyelets, such as those on belts, can be sewn. Three sizes of eyelets are possible: 7 mm, 6 mm and 5 mm (1/4, 15/64 and 3/16 inch).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eyelet stitch</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Sewing eyelets, for example, on belts</td>
<td>Auto: 7.0, 6.0 or 5.0 (1/4, 15/64 or 3/16)</td>
<td>Auto: 7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Attach monogramming foot "N".**

   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. **Select stitch 56.**

   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. **Adjust either the stitch width or the stitch length to select the desired eyelet size.**

   - For details, refer to "Adjusting the Stitch Width and Length" (page 55).

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

5. **Start sewing.**

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

6. **Use the eyelet punch to cut a hole in the center of the eyelet.**

   - When using the eyelet punch, place thick paper or some other protective sheet under the fabric before punching the hole in the fabric.

**Memo**

- If thin thread is used, the stitching may be open. If this occurs, sew the eyelet twice before removing the fabric, one on top of the other.
Horizontal Stitching

Horizontal stitching is used to attach appliqués to fabric that cannot be moved around, such as cylindrical pieces. Straight stitches and zigzag stitches that sew to either the left or right are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal straight stitch</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Attaching appliqués to sleeves (straight stitch sewn to the left)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>69</td>
<td>Attaching appliqués to sleeves (straight stitch sewn to the right)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizontal zigzag stitch</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Attaching appliqués to sleeves (zigzag stitch sewn to the left)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Attaching appliqués to sleeves (zigzag stitch sewn to the right)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The illustration below shows the sewing order for the following explanation.

1. **Remove the flat bed attachment.**
   - For details, refer to "Stitching cylindrical pieces" (page 42).

2. **Attach monogramming foot "N".**
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3. **Select stitch 1**.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

4. **Lower the needle into the fabric at the beginning of the stitching, and then start sewing.**
   Lower the needle at the upper-right corner.
   - The fabric is fed toward the back of the machine, as usual.

5. **After you have sewn to the corner, stop the sewing machine, and then select stitch 68.**

6. **Start sewing.**
   - The fabric is fed to the right.

7. **After you have sewn to the corner, stop the sewing machine, and then select stitch 1.**
8 Press \( \text{(Reverse/reinforcement stitch button)} \).

Hold the reverse/reinforcement stitch button pressed until the stitching reaches the upper-left corner.

\[ \square \]

- The fabric is fed forward.

9 After you have sewn to the corner, stop the sewing machine, and then select stitch 69.

10 Start sewing.

\[ \square \]

- The fabric is fed to the left.

11 After you have sewn to the corner, stop the sewing machine, and then select stitch 1 again.

12 After sewing 3 to 5 stitches at the beginning of the stitching, stop the sewing machine.

**Memo**

- The feeding direction of the fabric differs depending on the stitch that is selected. Be sure to guide the fabric while it is sewn.
## Decorative Stitching

Various decorative stitches can be sewn with this sewing machine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Decorative bridging stitches</td>
<td>Auto: 5.0 (3/16) Manual: 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto: 2.5 (3/32) Manual: 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell tuck stitch</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Shell tuck stitching on collars and curves</td>
<td>Auto: 4.0 (3/16) Manual: 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto: 2.5 (3/32) Manual: 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smocking stitch</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Smocking fabrics to add texture and elasticity</td>
<td>Auto: 5.0 (3/16) Manual: 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto: 1.6 (1/16) Manual: 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td>Decorative hemming and heirloom stitching, etc. on thin, mediumweight and plain weave fabrics</td>
<td>Auto: 5.0 (3/16) Manual: 1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto: 3.5 (1/8) Manual: 1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**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.

1. Use an iron to fold the two pieces of fabric along their seams.
2. Baste the two pieces of fabric, separated by about 4 mm (3/16 inch), onto thin paper or a sheet of water-soluble stabilizer.
3. Attach zigzag foot "J".
4. Select stitch 26 or 27. For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
5. Set the stitch width to 7.0 mm (1/4 inch). For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch width" (page 55).
6. Sew with the center of the presser foot aligned along the center of the two pieces of fabric.
7. After sewing is finished, remove the paper.
Scallop stitching

The wave-shaped repeating pattern that looks like shells is called "scallopning". It is used on the collars of blouses and to decorate the edges of handkerchiefs.

1. Attach monogramming foot "N".

   • For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Select stitch 21.

   • For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. 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.

4. Trim along the stitches.

   • Be careful not to cut the stitches.

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 fabric.

1. Attach zigzag foot "J".

   • For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Select the straight stitch, and then adjust the stitch length to 4.0 mm (3/16 inch) and loosen the thread tension.

   • For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch length" (page 56) and "Thread tension" (page 53).

3. Sew parallel stitching at intervals of 1 cm (3/8 inch).

   • It is not necessary to sew reverse/reinforcement stitches or cut the thread.

4. Pull the bobbin threads to create gathers. Smooth the gathers by ironing them.
5 Select stitch 25, 26 or 27.
   • For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

6 Stitch between the straight stitches.

7 Pull out the threads for the straight stitches.

---

Shell tuck stitching

The gathers that look like shells are called "shell tucks". They are used to decorate trims, the front of blouses or cuffs made of thin fabrics.

1 Fold the fabric along the bias.

2 Attach zigzag foot "J".
   • For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3 Select stitch 20, and then increase the thread tension.
   • For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

4 Sew while making sure that the needle drops slightly off the edge of the fabric.

   ① Needle drop point
5 Unfold the fabric, and then iron the tucks down to one side.

Joining

Decorative bridging stitches can be sewn over the seam allowance of joined fabrics. This is used when making a crazy quilt.

1 Attach zigzag foot "J".

- For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2 Sew together the right sides of the two pieces of fabric, and then open up the seam allowances.

3 Select stitch 22, 23 or 24.

- For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

4 Turn the fabric over so that the right side faces up, and then sew over the seam with the center of the presser foot aligned with the seam.

- Wrong side of fabric
- 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) seam allowance
- Straight stitch

- Right side of fabric
When sewing with the wing needle, the needle holes are enlarged, creating a lace-like decorative stitch. This is used to decorate hems and tablecloths on thin or mediumweight fabrics in addition to plain weave fabrics.

1. **Install the wing needle.**
   - Use a 130/705H 100/16 wing needle.
   - For details on installing a needle, refer to "Replacing the needle" (page 35).
   - The needle threader cannot be used with the wing needle, otherwise the sewing machine may be damaged. Manually pass the thread through the eye of the needle from the front to the back.

2. **Attach monogramming foot "N".**
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3. **Select a stitch.**
   The stitches that can be used are 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, or 41.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).
   - Select a stitch width of 6.0 mm (15/64 inch) or less, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
   - After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the balance wheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

4. **Start sewing.**

   Partially removing threads is called "drawnwork". This gives a beautiful result with fabrics that have a loose weave. Two ways to create drawnwork are described below.

   ■ **Drawnwork (Example 1)**

   1. Pull out several threads from the fabric.

   2. Attach monogramming foot "N".

   3. Select stitch 33.

   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).
4. With the right side of the fabric facing up, sew along the right edge of the frayed section.

5. Press \(\text{ Settings key}\) in the operation panel.
   
   ▶ The settings screen appears.

6. Press \(\uparrow, \downarrow, \leftarrow\text{ and } \rightarrow\text{ (Arrow keys) until } \text{ is selected.}\)

7. Press \(\text{(OK key).}\)
   
   ▶ The screen for mirror imaging the pattern appears.

8. Press \(\uparrow\) to select \(\text{ON.}\)
   
   To return to \(\text{OFF.}\), press \(\text{OFF.}\)
   
   ▶ The pattern is flipped.

9. Press \(\text{(OK key).}\)
   
   ▶ The initial stitch screen appears again.

10. Sew along the other edge of the frayed section so that it looks like the previous stitching.

11. Set the mirror image pattern setting back to \(\text{OFF.}\).
**Drawnwork (Example 2)**

1. Pull out several threads from two sections of the fabric, separated by an unfrayed section of about 4 mm (3/16 inch).

   ① 4 mm (3/16 inch)

2. Attach monogramming foot "N".

   • For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

3. Select stitch 36  。（

   • For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

4. Sew along the center of the unfrayed section.
Sewing the Various Built-In Decorative Patterns

Satin stitches, cross-stitches and decorative satin stitches can be sewn. All are sewn with monogramming foot "N".

Sewing beautiful patterns

In order to sew the patterns correctly, the following must be considered.

**Fabric**

Before sewing stretch or thin fabrics or fabrics with a coarse weave, affix the optional stabilizer material to the wrong side of the fabric or place a thin sheet of paper, such as tracing paper, under the fabric. Since material puckering or bunched stitches may occur when satin stitches are sewn, be sure to affix stabilizer material to the fabric.

**Needles and threads**

When sewing thin, mediumweight or stretch fabrics, use the ball point needle. When sewing thick fabrics, use a 90/14 home sewing machine needle. In addition, 75/11 to 90/14 thread should be used.

**Trial sewing**

Depending on the type and thickness of the fabric being sewn and whether or not stabilizer material is used, the desired result may not be achieved. Be sure to sew a trial piece of fabric before sewing your project. In addition, while sewing, be sure to guide the fabric with your hands in order to prevent the fabric from slipping.

Sewing patterns

1. Attach monogramming foot "N".
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to steps 4 through 6 of "Selecting stitching" (page 66).

3. Start sewing.
   - The stitching is sewn in the direction indicated by the arrow.

4. Sew reinforcement stitches.
   When sewing with a character stitch, reinforcement stitches are automatically sewn after each character.
   - When sewing a pattern with a stitch other than a character stitch, it is useful to first set the automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching setting. For details, refer to "Automatically sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches" (page 57).

Sewing the Various Built-In Decorative Patterns
When you are finished sewing, use scissors to trim off any excess threads at the beginning of the stitching and between the patterns.

**Combining patterns**

Multiple patterns can be combined and sewn together.

1. **Select the first pattern, and then press (OK key).**
   - The first pattern is selected and appears in the LCD.

2. **Press the + key in the operation panel.**
   - The screen for selecting a pattern appears again.

3. **Select the next pattern, and then press (OK key).**
   - To select a different stitch type, press (Stitch selection key).
   - The combined patterns appear in the LCD.

4. **Repeat steps 2 and 3.**

5. **After all of the desired patterns are selected, start sewing.**

   ![Sewing direction]
The order that the patterns appear in the LCD is the order that they will be sewn.

**Memo**
- Up to 70 patterns can be combined.
- Some utility stitches cannot be combined.
- If multiple patterns have been combined, the sewing machine stops once all the selected patterns displayed in the LCD have been sewn. To repeatedly sew the combined pattern, refer to "Repeat sewing patterns".
- The combined pattern can be stored for later use. For details, refer to "Storing a pattern" (page 123).

---

### Repeat sewing patterns

To repeatedly sew the combined pattern, follow the procedure described below.

1. **Select the pattern.**
   - For details, refer to "Combining patterns" (on the previous page).

2. **Press (Settings key) in the operation panel.**
   - The settings screen appears.

3. **Press , ,  and  (Arrow keys) until is selected.**

4. **Press (OK key).**
   - The screen for specifying repeat sewing appears.

5. **Press  to select (repeat sewing).**
   - To return to (single sewing), press .

6. **Press (OK key).**
   - The initial stitch screen appears again, and the machine is set to repeatedly sew the selected pattern.
Checking the selected pattern

Up to 70 patterns can be combined. If all of the selected patterns cannot be displayed in the LCD at the same time, the pattern can be checked according to the following procedure.

1. Press \( \text{(Settings key)} \) in the operation panel.
   - The settings screen appears.

2. Press \( \text{A}, \text{B}, \text{C}, \text{D} \) and \( \text{E} \) (Arrow keys) until \( \text{abc} \) is selected.

3. Press \( \text{(OK key)} \).
   - The screen for checking the pattern appears.

4. Press \( \text{F} \) and \( \text{G} \) to scroll through the pattern and check it.

5. Press \( \text{(OK key)} \).
   - The initial stitch screen appears again.

Note

- If repeated sewing is set, the pattern is repeatedly sewn until the sewing machine is stopped.
- If the sewing machine is turned off, the repeated/single sewing setting returns to its default setting.
Changing the pattern size

The size of decorative stitches, decorative satin stitches, and character stitches in the Gothic font and outline style can be switched between large and small. However, the size of other patterns cannot be changed.

1. Select a stitch.
   Select one of the decorative stitches, decorative satin stitches, or character stitches in either the Gothic font or the outline style.

2. Press \( \text{Settings key} \) in the operation panel.
   The settings screen appears.

3. Press \( \text{ }, \text{ }, \text{ } , \text{ } \) and \( \text{ } \) (Arrow keys) until \( \text{ } \) is selected.

4. Press \( \text{OK key} \).
   The screen for changing the pattern size appears.

5. Press \( \text{ } \) and \( \text{ } \) until the desired size is selected.
   Select \( \text{ } \) for the small size or select \( \text{ } \) for the large size.

6. Press \( \text{OK key} \).
   The initial stitch screen appears again.

Note:
- The large pattern size is the default. If the small pattern size is selected, small patterns can be combined and connected.
- If multiple patterns have been combined, the size of each selected pattern can be specified.
If a decorative satin stitch has been selected, the stitch density can be changed.

1. Select a decorative satin stitch. 

2. Press (Settings key) in the operation panel. 
   - The settings screen appears.

3. Press , , , and (Arrow keys) until is selected.

4. Press (OK key). 
   - The screen for specifying the stitching density of the decorative satin stitch appears.

5. Press and until the desired density is selected. 
   - Select for coarser stitching or select for finer stitching.

6. Press (OK key). 
   - The initial stitch screen appears again, and the stitching density is changed.

### CAUTION
- If the stitching density is too fine, depending on the needle, the stitches may be bunched together, causing the needle to break.

The length of one part of a satin stitch can be set to one of five sizes.

1. Select a satin stitch. 

2. Press (Settings key) in the operation panel. 
   - The settings screen appears.

3. Press , , , and (Arrow keys) until is selected.

4. Press (OK key). 
   - The screen for changing the length of a satin stitch appears.

5. Press and until the desired ratio is selected. 
   - The length can be set within the range of and .
   - The satin stitch length is changed.

6. Press (OK key). 
   - The initial stitch screen appears again.
Shifting patterns

Satin stitches can be shifted to the left or right by half the width of the pattern, allowing you to create a step-shaped pattern. This is called a "step pattern". As an example, the procedure for creating the following pattern is described below.

1. Select the first pattern in the satin stitch group.

2. Press the + key in the operation panel.
   - The screen for selecting a pattern appears again.

3. Select or to specify the direction in which the next pattern is shifted.
   - The next pattern selected is moved half a width to either the right or the left.

4. Press the + key in the operation panel.
   - The screen for selecting a pattern appears again.

5. Select the next pattern.
   - The patterns are combined.

6. Specify that the patterns will be sewn repeatedly.
   - For details, refer to "Repeat sewing patterns" (page 117).
Mirror imaging the pattern

The pattern can be mirror imaged along a vertical axis.

1. Select a stitch.
2. Press \( \text{Settings key} \) in the operation panel.
   - The settings screen appears.
3. Press \( \uparrow, \downarrow, \leftarrow \) and \( \rightarrow \) (Arrow keys) until \( \text{ON} \) is selected.
4. Press \( \text{OK key} \).
   - The screen for mirror imaging the pattern appears.
5. Press \( \uparrow \) to select \( \text{ON} \).
   - To return to \( \text{OFF} \), press \( \downarrow \).
   - The pattern is mirror imaged.
6. Press \( \text{OK key} \).
   - The initial stitch screen appears again.

Memo

- Some of the utility and decorative patterns can be mirror imaged.
- Mirror imaged patterns can also be combined with other patterns.

Some of the utility and decorative patterns can be mirror imaged.
Mirror imaged patterns can also be combined with other patterns.
Storing a pattern

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. Up to five patterns can be stored.

1. Storing a pattern

   a. Create the combined pattern that you wish to store.
      • For details, refer to "Combining patterns" (page 116).

   b. Press \( \text{\textdollar} \) (Stitch selection key) in the operation panel.
      • The screen containing the various types of stitches appears.

   c. Press \( \uparrow, \downarrow, \leftarrow, \text{and} \rightarrow \) (Arrow keys) until \( \text{\textdollar} \) is selected.

   d. Press \( \text{OK key} \).
      • The screen for selecting the storage location (pocket) appears.

   e. Press \( \uparrow \text{and} \downarrow \) (Arrow keys) until \( \text{\textdollar} \) is selected.

   f. Press \( \text{OK key} \).
      • The contents stored in the \( \text{\textdollar} \) pocket are overwritten.

2. Recalling a pattern

   a. Press \( \text{\textdollar} \) (Stitch selection key) in the operation panel.
      • The screen containing the various types of stitches appears.

   b. Press \( \uparrow, \downarrow, \leftarrow, \text{and} \rightarrow \) (Arrow keys) until \( \text{\textdollar} \) is selected.

   c. Press \( \text{OK key} \).
      • The screen for selecting a pocket appears.

   d. Press \( \uparrow \text{and} \downarrow \) until the pocket containing the pattern that you wish to recall is selected.
      • A pattern is stored in the \( \text{\textdollar} \) pocket.

   e. Press \( \text{OK key} \).
      • The contents of the selected pocket are displayed.

   f. Check the contents, and then press \( \text{OK key} \).
      • The contents stored in the \( \text{\textdollar} \) pocket are overwritten.

   g. Do not turn off the sewing machine while a pattern is being stored, otherwise the pattern data may be lost.

   h. After the pattern is stored, the initial stitch screen appears again.

   i. The initial stitch screen appears again, and the pattern from the selected pocket is recalled.
Realigning the pattern

The pattern may not be sewn correctly, depending on the type of fabric being sewn or the sewing speed. If this occurs, adjust the pattern while sewing on a piece of scrap fabric that is the same as that used for your project.

1. Attach monogramming foot "N".

   For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Press \( \rightarrow \) (Stitch selection key) in the operation panel.
   - The screen containing the various types of stitches appears.

3. Press \( \searrow, \nearrow, \swarrow \) and \( \rightarrow \) (Arrow keys) until \( \searrow \) is selected, and then select \( \rightarrow \).
   - The pattern alignment stitch is selected.

4. Start sewing.
   - The pattern for making the adjustment is sewn.
   - The sewing machine stops after it has finished sewing the pattern.

5. Check the sewn pattern.

   If the part of the pattern indicated in the illustration is sewn uniformly, the pattern is correctly aligned.

   If the pattern appears as shown below, the stitching is misaligned in the vertical direction.

   If the pattern appears as shown below, the stitching is misaligned in the horizontal direction.

   If the pattern is not sewn correctly, follow the steps below to adjust the sewing.

6. Press \( \Uparrow \) (Settings key) in the operation panel.
   - The settings screen appears.

7. Press \( \searrow, \nearrow, \swarrow \) and \( \rightarrow \) (Arrow keys) until \( \searrow \) or \( \rightarrow \) is selected.
   - To adjust the vertical position, select \( \Uparrow \). To adjust the horizontal position, select \( \rightarrow \).

8. Press \( \Uparrow \) (OK key).
   - The screen for adjusting the pattern appears.

   ■ Vertical pattern adjustment

   ■ Horizontal pattern adjustment
Press \[\text{(-)}\] or \[\text{(+)}.\]

- Make the necessary adjustments according to how the pattern is sewn.

- **Vertical pattern adjustment**

  Press \[\text{\(\uparrow\)}\] to increase the adjustment setting.

  

  Press \[\text{\(\downarrow\)}\] to decrease the adjustment setting.

- **Horizontal pattern adjustment**

  Press \[\text{\(\leftarrow\)}\] to increase the adjustment setting.

  

  Press \[\text{\(\rightarrow\)}\] to decrease the adjustment setting.

- Start sewing again, and then check the pattern. Continue adjusting the pattern until it is sewn correctly.

- When the pattern is sewn correctly, press \(\text{(OK key).}\)

  - The initial stitch screen appears again.
Designing a Pattern

With the My Custom Stitch function, you can sew stitch patterns that you design yourself.

**Drawing a sketch of the pattern**

Prepare a grid sheet set.

1. Draw a sketch of the pattern on the grid sheet set.

   Draw the pattern as one continuous line and with the start point and the end point of the design at the same height.

2. If the pattern will be repeated, determine the space between the repeating patterns.

3. Mark the points in the pattern that are positioned at intersections in the grid, and then link those points with a continuous straight line.

4. Determine the sewing order.

   For a more attractive stitch, close the pattern by intersecting the line.
Entering the pattern data

Follow the pattern drawn on the grid sheet and program the pattern into the sewing machine.

1. Attach monogramming foot "N".
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 37).

2. Turn on the sewing machine.

3. Press \( \text{\textup{\textbullet}1} \) (Stitch selection key) in the operation panel.
   - The screen containing the various types of stitches appears.

4. Press \( \text{\textup{\textbullet}{\textdownarrow}}, \text{\textup{\textbullet}{\textup{\textup{\textbullet}}}}, \text{\textup{\textbullet}{\textup{\textbullet}}} \) and \( \text{\textup{\textbullet}{\textup{\textbullet}}} \) (Arrow keys) until \( \text{\textup{\textbullet}1} \) is selected, and then press \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) (OK key).
   - The screen for entering a pattern appears.

5. Check the grid sheet set, and specify the coordinates of the first point.
   - Press \( \text{\textup{\textbullet}{\textup{\textbullet}}} \) and \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) to select the horizontal coordinate and press \( \text{\textbullet{\textdownarrow}}, \text{\textbullet{\textup{\textbullet}}} \) and \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) to select the vertical coordinate, and then press \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) (OK key).

6. Specify the coordinates of the second point, and then press \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) (OK key).
   - A screen appears, allowing you to specify the settings for the stitching between the two points.

7. Specify whether single stitching or triple stitching will be sewn between the points.
   - Press \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}}, \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) and \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) to select \( \frac{1}{2} \) for single stitching or \( \frac{3}{2} \) for triple stitching, and then press \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) (OK key).
   - A screen for selecting the next operation appears.

8. Select \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) and then press \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) (OK key).
   - If you make a mistake while specifying a point, press the C key to erase the last point specified.
   - A screen for specifying the next point appears.

9. Repeat steps 6 through 8 to specify each point.
   - Up to 99 points can be entered.

10. After all points in the pattern have been specified, select \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) in the screen that appears in step 3, and then press \( \text{\textbullet{\textbullet}} \) (OK key).
    - The embroidery screen appears.
Specify the various stitching settings, such as reverse/reinforcement stitching, in the same way as with other stitches.

- With this screen displayed, pressing the Back key allows you to add or remove points.

**Memo**

- To store the entered pattern data, store it from the embroidery screen. For details, refer to "Storing a pattern" (page 123).
- The pattern in the LCD will appear different from the pattern drawn in the grid sheet set and the actual sewn stitch. Also, refer to these when entering the design.
### Examples of designs

Enter each of the points indicated in the table to sew the sample stitch.

#### Heart Pattern

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</table>
4 APPENDIX

The various maintenance and troubleshooting procedures are described in this chapter.

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Maintenance.................................................................140
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## Stitch Settings

Applications, stitch lengths and widths and whether the twin needle can be used are listed for utility stitches in the following table.

### Utility stitches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Needle</th>
<th>Reverse/Reinforcement Stitching</th>
<th>Programmed Thread-Cutting</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Basic stitching, sewing gathers or pintucks, etc.</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Basic stitching and sewing gathers or pintucks</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Reinforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Attaching zippers, basic stitching, sewing gathers or pintucks, etc.</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>2.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Reverse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple stretch stitch</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Attaching sleeves, sewing in seams, sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Reinforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretch stitch</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>2.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
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<td>Reinforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basting stitch</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Temporarily securing</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>5.3–3.0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Overcasting and attaching appliqués</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.4 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.0–4.0 (0–3/16)</td>
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<td>Reverse</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Right</td>
<td>Beginning sewing from the right needle position</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>1.4 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.3–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Reinforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Overcasting on mediumweight or stretch fabrics, attaching elastic, darning, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
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<td>Reinforcement</td>
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<td>3-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Overcasting on mediumweight or stretch fabrics, attaching elastic, darning, etc.</td>
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<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
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<td>Reinforcement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stitch Name</td>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>Presser Foot</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</td>
<td>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</td>
<td>Reverse/Reinforcement Stitching</td>
<td>Programmed Thread-Cutting</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td>11 G</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overcasting on thin or mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12 G</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Overcasting on thick fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 G</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Overcasting on thick fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14 J</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overcasting on stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5–4.0 (0–1/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>15 J</td>
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<td>Overcasting on thick or stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5–4.0 (0–1/16)</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>16 J</td>
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<td>Overcasting on stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
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<td>0.5–4.0 (0–1/16)</td>
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<td>Blind hem stitch</td>
<td>17 R</td>
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<td>Blind hem stitching on mediumweight fabrics</td>
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<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
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<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td></td>
<td>18 R</td>
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<td>Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics</td>
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<td>Shell tuck stitch</td>
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<td>Shell tuck stitching</td>
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<td>0.5 (1/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>22 J</td>
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<td>Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.5–4.0 (0–1/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>23 J</td>
<td></td>
<td>Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching and sewing overcasting on both pieces of fabric, such as with tricot</td>
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<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>Smocking stitch</td>
<td>25 J</td>
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<td>Smocking stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<td>Fogoting stitch</td>
<td>26 J</td>
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<td>Fogoting and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elastic-attaching stitch</td>
<td>27 J</td>
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<td>Attaching elastic to stretch fabrics</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
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**Stitch Settings** 133
## Decorative Stitch

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<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Twin Needle Reinforcement</th>
<th>Programmed Thread-Cutting</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>J</td>
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<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
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<td>31</td>
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<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.5 (7/32)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
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<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>Decorative stitching and elastic-attaching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>Lace sewing, decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.6–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
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<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8)</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>Decorative hemming on thin, mediumweight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
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<td>36</td>
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<td>Decorative hemming on thin, mediumweight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>Decorative hemming on thin, mediumweight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
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<td>38</td>
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<td>Decorative hemming on thin, mediumweight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Decorative hemming, ribbon threading, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8)</td>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
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<td>40</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Decorative stitching, smocking stitching, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
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<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
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<td>41</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Decorative stitching, smocking stitching, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stitch Name</td>
<td>Pattern</td>
<td>Presser Foot</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</td>
<td>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</td>
<td>Twin Needle</td>
<td>Reverse/Reinforcement Stitching</td>
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<td>Buttonhole stitch</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on thin and mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64)</td>
<td>0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on areas that are subject to strain</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64)</td>
<td>0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on thick fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64)</td>
<td>0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
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<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Secured buttonholes for fabrics that have backings</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.4 (1/64)</td>
<td>0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/54)</td>
<td>3.0–6.0 (1/8–5/16)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.5–2.0 (1/32–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/54)</td>
<td>3.0–6.0 (1/8–5/16)</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Bound buttonholes</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–6.0 (0–15/64)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
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<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for thick or furry fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>3.0–7.0 (1/8–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for mediumweight and thick fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>3.0–7.0 (1/8–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes for thick or furry fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>3.0–7.0 (1/8–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
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<td>Darning stitch</td>
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<td>52</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Darning mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
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<td><img src="image12" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Darning thick fabrics</td>
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<td><img src="image13" alt="Pattern" /> A</td>
<td>Reinforcing openings and areas where the seam easily comes loose</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
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<td>Button-sweating stitch</td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Pattern" /> M</td>
<td>Button sewing</td>
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<td>Eyelet stitch</td>
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<td><img src="image15" alt="Pattern" /> N</td>
<td>Sewing eyelets, for example, on belts</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>7.0, 6.0, 5.0 (1/4, 1/4, 1/8, 3/16)</td>
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<td>Piecing straight stitch</td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Pattern" /> J</td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm from the right edge of the presser foot)</td>
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<td><img src="image17" alt="Pattern" /> J</td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm from the right edge of the presser foot)</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Pattern" /> J</td>
<td>Straight stitch quilting that looks hand-sewn</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
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<td>Zigzag stitch (for quilting)</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Pattern" /> J</td>
<td>Appliqué quilting, free-motion quilting, satin stitching</td>
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Stitch Settings 135
### APPENDIX

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<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
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<th>Programmed Thread-Cutting</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
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<td>Appliqué stitch (for quilting)</td>
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<td>Attaching appliqués and binding</td>
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<td>Quilting stitch (for stippling)</td>
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<td>J</td>
<td>Quilting background stitching (stippling)</td>
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<td>Side cutter</td>
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<td>Sewing straight stitches while cutting the fabric</td>
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<td>Overcasting on thin and mediumweight fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
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## Other stitches

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<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Pattern Size</th>
<th>Adjustable Pattern</th>
<th>Adjustable Stitching Density</th>
<th>Adjustable Pattern Length/width</th>
<th>Left/Right Flipping</th>
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**Pattern for making adjustment**
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<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Pattern Size</th>
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<th>Adjustable Pattern Length/width</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Maintenance

Simple sewing machine maintenance operations are described below.

Cleaning the machine surface

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

CAUTION

● Unplug the power supply cord before cleaning the machine, otherwise injuries or an electric shock may occur.

Cleaning the shuttle

Sewing performance will suffer if dust collects in the shuttle; therefore, it should be cleaned periodically.

1 Turn off the sewing machine.

2 Grasp both sides of the needle plate cover, and then slide it toward you.

3 Turn the balance wheel toward you until the tip of the shuttle hook aligns with the edge of the race shelf.

- Bobbin cover
  - The needle plate cover is removed.

- Shuttle race
- Shuttle
- Edge of the shuttle race
- Tip of the shuttle hook
• Be sure to turn the balance wheel toward you. Turning the balance wheel away from you may damage the machine.

4 Remove the shuttle.
Grasp the shuttle, and then pull it out.

5 Use the cleaning brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove any lint and dust from the race and its surrounding area.

6 Check that the edge of the race shelf is positioned as in step 3, and then insert the shuttle so that the projection on the shuttle aligns with the spring.

7 Insert the tabs on the needle plate cover into the needle plate, and then slide the cover back on.

CAUTION
● Never use a shuttle that is scratched, otherwise the upper thread may become tangled, the needle may break or sewing performance may suffer. For a new shuttle (part code: XC3153-051), contact your nearest authorized service center.
● Be sure that the shuttle is correctly installed, otherwise the needle may break.

- Be sure to turn the balance wheel toward you. Turning the balance wheel away from you may damage the machine.

4 Remove the shuttle.
Grasp the shuttle, and then pull it out.

5 Use the cleaning brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove any lint and dust from the race and its surrounding area.

6 Check that the edge of the race shelf is positioned as in step 3, and then insert the shuttle so that the projection on the shuttle aligns with the spring.

7 Insert the tabs on the needle plate cover into the needle plate, and then slide the cover back on.

CAUTION
● Never use a shuttle that is scratched, otherwise the upper thread may become tangled, the needle may break or sewing performance may suffer. For a new shuttle (part code: XC3153-051), contact your nearest authorized service center.
● Be sure that the shuttle is correctly installed, otherwise the needle may break.
Troubleshooting

If the machine stops operating correctly, check the following possible problems before requesting service. If the problem persists, contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Probable Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The sewing machine does not operate.</td>
<td>The machine is not turned on.</td>
<td>Turn on the machine.</td>
<td>page 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The start/stop button was not pressed.</td>
<td>Press the start/stop button.</td>
<td>page 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot lever is raised.</td>
<td>Lower the presser foot lever.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The start/stop button was pressed, even though the foot controller is connected.</td>
<td>Do not use the start/stop button when the foot controller is connected.</td>
<td>page 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle breaks.</td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle clamp screw is loose.</td>
<td>Use the screwdriver to firmly tighten the screw.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The combination of fabric, thread and needle is not correct.</td>
<td>Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot that is used is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.</td>
<td>page 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>Loosen the upper thread tension.</td>
<td>page 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The fabric is pulled too much.</td>
<td>Lightly guide the fabric.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The spool is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the spool.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The area around the hole in the needle plate is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the needle plate. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The area around the hole in the presser foot is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the presser foot. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The shuttle is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the shuttle. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed specifically for this machine.</td>
<td>page 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
<td>Remedy</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>The upper thread breaks.</td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly (for example, the spool is not</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>installed correctly, the spool cap is too big for the spool being used, or the</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thread has come out of the needle bar thread hook).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are knots or tangles in the thread.</td>
<td>Remove any knots or tangles.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The selected needle is not appropriate for the thread being used.</td>
<td>Select a needle that is appropriate for the type of thread being used.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>Loosen the upper thread tension.</td>
<td>page 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the shuttle.</td>
<td>Remove the tangle thread. If the thread is tangled in the shuttle,</td>
<td>page 140</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clean the shuttle.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The area around the hole in the needle plate is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the needle plate. Contact your retailer or the nearest</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>authorized service center.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The area around the hole in the presser foot is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the presser foot. Contact your retailer or the nearest</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>authorized service center.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The shuttle is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the shuttle. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>service center.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed</td>
<td>page 18</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>specifically for this machine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The lower thread is tangled</td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or breaks.</td>
<td>The bobbin is scratched or does not rotate smoothly, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the bobbin.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled.</td>
<td>Remove the tangle thread and clean the shuttle.</td>
<td>page 140</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed</td>
<td>page 18</td>
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<td>specifically for this machine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
<td>Remedy</td>
<td>Reference</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The thread tension is incorrect.</strong></td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The combination of fabric, thread and needle is not correct.</td>
<td>Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot holder is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the presser foot holder.</td>
<td>page 39</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed specifically for this machine.</td>
<td>page 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The fabric is wrinkled.</strong></td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly, or the bobbin is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly thread the upper thread and correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 22, page 24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The spool is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the spool.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The combination of fabric, thread and needle is not correct.</td>
<td>Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If thin fabrics are being sewn, the stitch is too long.</td>
<td>Shorten the stitch length or sew with stabilizer material under the fabric.</td>
<td>page 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stitches are skipped.</strong></td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The combination of fabric, thread and needle is not correct.</td>
<td>Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn.</td>
<td>page 34</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dust has accumulated under the needle plate or in the shuttle.</td>
<td>Remove the needle plate cover and clean the shuttle.</td>
<td>page 140</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
<td>Remedy</td>
<td>Reference</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A high-pitched noise is made while sewing.</td>
<td>Dust has accumulated in the feed dogs or in the shuttle.</td>
<td>Clean the shuttle.</td>
<td>page 140</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The shuttle is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the shuttle. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed specifically for this machine.</td>
<td>page 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle threader cannot be used.</td>
<td>The needle was not raised.</td>
<td>Press the needle position button to raise the needle.</td>
<td>page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The stitch is not sewn correctly.</td>
<td>The presser foot that is used is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.</td>
<td>page 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the shuttle.</td>
<td>Remove the tangle thread. If the thread is tangled in the shuttle, clean the shuttle.</td>
<td>page 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fabric does not feed.</td>
<td>The feed dogs are lowered.</td>
<td>Slide the drop feed lever to the left.</td>
<td>page 97</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The stitch is too close.</td>
<td>Lengthen the stitch length.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot that is used is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The pressure of the presser foot is weak.</td>
<td>Turn the presser foot pressure dial to the right to increase the pressure of the presser foot.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the shuttle.</td>
<td>Remove the tangle thread. If the thread is tangled in the shuttle, clean the shuttle.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sewing lamp does not come on.</td>
<td>The sewing lamp is damaged.</td>
<td>Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nothing appears in the LCD.</td>
<td>The brightness of the LCD is either too light or too dark.</td>
<td>Adjust the brightness of the LCD.</td>
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Error messages

If the start/stop button is pressed before the sewing machine is correctly set up or if an operation is performed incorrectly, an error message appears in the LCD. Follow the instructions that appear. If you press (OK key), (Back key) or do the operation correctly while the error message is displayed, the message disappears.

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<th>Error Message</th>
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<td>The safety device has been activated.</td>
<td>The motor locked up because the thread is tangled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower presser foot lever.</td>
<td>The start/stop button, reverse/reinforcement stitch button or thread cutter button was pressed while the presser foot was raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return bobbin winding shaft to left.</td>
<td>The reverse/reinforcement stitch button, needle position button or thread cutter button was pressed while the bobbin winder shaft is moved to the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disconnect foot control.</td>
<td>The start/stop button was pressed while the foot controller was connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift buttonhole lever.</td>
<td>A stitch other than the buttonhole, bar tack or darning stitch was selected and the start/stop button was pressed while the buttonhole lever is lowered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower buttonhole lever.</td>
<td>The buttonhole, bar tack or darning stitch was selected and the start/stop button was pressed while the buttonhole lever is raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Select pattern.</td>
<td>The start/stop button or reverse/reinforcement stitch button was pressed after a stitch has been deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving...</td>
<td>A pattern is being stored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winding bobbin thread.</td>
<td>The bobbin winder is winding the bobbin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No more stitches can be combined.</td>
<td>More than 71 patterns are being combined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change speed controller mode to &quot;OFF&quot;.</td>
<td>The start/stop button was pressed without connecting the foot controller while the setting for adjusting the stitch width using the sewing speed controller is set to [ON].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change to single needle mode.</td>
<td>The twin needle setting is selected while a pattern that cannot be sewn with the twin needle is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delete the selected pattern.</td>
<td>The first pattern was selected while two or more patterns are combined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can not change.</td>
<td>The selected setting cannot be changed with the selected pattern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Nothing appears in the LCD**

If nothing appears in the LCD when the sewing machine is turned on, the brightness of the LCD is either too light or too dark. If this is the case, perform the following operation.

1. **Turn off the sewing machine.**

2. **While pressing** (Back key) **in the operation panel, turn on the sewing machine.**

3. **Press** (–) **or** (+). Adjust the brightness of the LCD so that the screens can be seen.

4. **Turn off the sewing machine, then turn it on again.**

---

**Easily adjusting the thread tension**

The sewing machine can be set up so that the tension of the upper thread can easily be adjusted.

1. **Turn off the sewing machine.**

2. **While holding** (Settings key) **in the operation panel pressed, turn on the sewing machine.**

3. **When the sewing machine beeps, release** (Settings key). The tension of the upper thread can now be adjusted using the stitch keys.

   - **To decrease the tension of the upper thread**
     - Press in the operation panel.

   - **To increase the tension of the upper thread**
     - Press in the operation panel.

---

**Memo**

- This setting does not change if the sewing machine is turned off.
- If the sewing machine is set up in this way, these keys cannot be used to select stitches. To use these keys for selecting stitches, perform the same operation described above to return the sewing machine to its original setup.

---

Troubleshooting 147
Operation beep

Each time a key is pressed or an incorrect operation is performed, a beep is sounded.

- For a correct operation
  One beep is sounded.

- If an incorrect operation is performed
  Two or four beeps are sounded.

- If the machine locks up, for example, because the thread is tangled
  The sewing machine continues to beep for four seconds. The machine automatically stops. Be sure to check for the cause of the error, and correct it before continuing to sew.

Cancelling the operation beep

When the sewing machine is purchased, it is set to beep each time an operation panel key is pressed. This setting can be changed so that the machine does not beep.

1. Turn on the sewing machine.
   - The LCD comes on.

2. Press (Settings key) in the operation panel.
   - The settings screen appears.

3. Press , , , (Arrow keys) until is selected.

4. Press (OK key).
   - The screen for changing the beep setting appears.

5. Press to select OFF. To return to ON, press .
   - The machine is now set so that it will not beep.

6. Press (OK key).
   - The initial stitch screen appears again.
Removing the upper cover

If the upper cover of the sewing machine was removed, re-attach it as described in the following procedure.

1. Hold the upper cover level.

2. Push the upper cover down to re-attach it to the machine.
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