Introduction

Thank you for purchasing this embroidery and sewing machine. Before using this machine, carefully read the "Important Safety Instructions", 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.

Important Safety Instructions

Please read these safety instructions before attempting to use the machine. This machine is intended for household use.

DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock

1 Always unplug the machine from the electrical outlet immediately after using, when cleaning, when making any user servicing adjustments mentioned in this manual, or if you are leaving the machine unattended.

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

2 Always unplug the machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual

• To unplug the machine, switch the machine to the symbol “O” position to turn it off, then grasp the plug and pull it out of the electrical outlet. Do not pull on the cord.
• Plug the machine directly into the electrical outlet. Do not use an extension cord.
• Always unplug your machine if the power is cut.

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 water is spilled on the unit. Return the machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.

• While the machine is stored or in use if you notice anything unusual, such as an odor, heat, discoloration or deformation, stop using the machine immediately and unplug the power cord.
• When transporting the sewing machine, be sure to carry it by its handle. Lifting the sewing machine by any other part may damage the machine or result in the machine falling, which could cause injuries.
• When lifting the sewing machine, be careful not to make any sudden or careless movements, otherwise you may injure your back or knees.

4 Always keep your work area clear:

• Never operate the machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot control free from the build up of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
• Do not store objects on the foot controller.
• Do not use extension cords. Plug the machine directly into the electrical outlet.
Never drop or insert any object into any opening.

Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.

Do not use the machine near a heat source, such as a stove or iron; otherwise, the machine, power cord or garment being sewn may ignite, resulting in fire or an electric shock.

Do not place this sewing machine on an unstable surface, such as an unsteady or slanted table, otherwise the sewing machine may fall, resulting in injuries.

5 Special care is required when sewing:

Always pay close attention to the needle. Do not use bent or damaged needles.

Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the machine needle.

Switch the sewing machine to the symbol “O” position to turn it off when making any adjustments in the needle area.

Do not use a damaged or incorrect needle plate, as it could cause the needle to break.

Do not push or pull the fabric when sewing, and follow careful instruction when freehand stitching so that you do not deflect the needle and cause it to break.

6 This machine is not a toy:

Your close attention is necessary when the machine is used by or near children.

The plastic bag that this sewing machine was supplied in should be kept out of the reach of children or disposed of. Never allow children to play with the bag due to the danger of suffocation.

Do not use outdoors.

7 For a longer service life:

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.

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.

Always consult the operation manual when replacing or installing any assemblies, the presser feet, needle, or other parts to assure correct installation.

8 For repair or adjustment:

If the Light unit is damaged, it must be replaced by authorized dealer.

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.

Use this machine only for its intended use as described in the manual.

Use accessories recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.

Save these instructions.

The contents of this manual and specifications of this product are subject to change without notice.

For additional product information and updates, visit our web site at www.brother.com
FOR USERS IN THE UK, EIRE, MALTA AND CYPRUS ONLY

IMPORTANT

- In the event of replacing the plug fuse, use a fuse approved by ASTA to BS 1362, i.e. carrying the \( \text{⪿} \) mark, rating as marked on plug.
- Always replace the fuse cover. Never use plugs with the fuse cover omitted.
- If the available electrical outlet is not suitable for the plug supplied with this equipment, you should contact your authorized dealer to obtain the correct lead.

FOR USERS IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

This sewing machine is not intended to be used by young children, and assistance may be required if used by a person with a disability.
# Contents

- **Introduction** ................................................................................................................. 1
- **Important Safety Instructions** ....................................................................................... 1
- **Machine Features** .......................................................................................................... 7
- **Accessories** .................................................................................................................... 8
  - Included accessories ........................................................................................................ 8
  - Optional accessories ....................................................................................................... 9
- **Names of Machine Parts and Their Functions** ................................................................. 10
  - Front view ........................................................................................................................ 10
  - Needle and presser foot section ....................................................................................... 11
  - Right-side/rear view ....................................................................................................... 11
  - Operation buttons .......................................................................................................... 12
  - Operation panel .............................................................................................................. 13

## GETTING READY

- **Turning the Machine On/Off** ....................................................................................... 16
  - Power supply precautions ............................................................................................... 16
  - Turning on the machine .................................................................................................. 17
  - Turning off the machine ................................................................................................. 17
- **LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) Operation** .................................................................... 18
  - Viewing the LCD ............................................................................................................ 18
  - Changing the machine settings ...................................................................................... 19
  - Checking machine operating procedures ..................................................................... 21
- **Winding/Installing the Bobbin** .................................................................................... 22
  - Bobbin precautions ....................................................................................................... 22
  - Winding the bobbin ....................................................................................................... 22
  - Installing the bobbin ...................................................................................................... 27
- **Upper Threading** ........................................................................................................... 31
  - About the spool of thread .............................................................................................. 31
  - Threading the upper thread ......................................................................................... 32
  - Using the twin needle ..................................................................................................... 36
- **Replacing the Needle** .................................................................................................... 39
  - Needle precautions ........................................................................................................ 39
  - Selecting the needle depending on the thread and fabric types .................................. 39
  - Checking the needle ...................................................................................................... 40
  - Replacing the needle ..................................................................................................... 41
- **Replacing the Presser Foot** ........................................................................................... 43
  - Presser foot precautions ............................................................................................... 43
  - Replacing the presser foot ............................................................................................ 43
  - Removing and attaching the presser foot holder ......................................................... 45
- **Sewing Cylindrical Pieces** ............................................................................................ 46
  - Free-arm sewing ............................................................................................................ 46

## SEWING BASICS

- **Sewing** .......................................................................................................................... 48
  - General sewing procedure ............................................................................................ 48
  - Selecting stitching ......................................................................................................... 49
  - Positioning the fabric ..................................................................................................... 50
  - Starting to sew ............................................................................................................... 51
  - Securing the stitching .................................................................................................... 53
  - Cutting the thread ......................................................................................................... 55
Setting the Stitch .................................................................................................................. 57
  Adjusting the stitch width ................................................................................................. 57
  Adjusting the stitch length ............................................................................................... 59
  Adjusting the thread tension ........................................................................................... 59

Useful Functions .................................................................................................................. 61
  Automatically sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches .................................................. 61
  Automatically cutting the thread ................................................................................... 62
  Mirroring stitches ............................................................................................................ 63
  Saving stitch settings ...................................................................................................... 64

Useful Sewing Tips ............................................................................................................. 65
  Trial sewing ...................................................................................................................... 65
  Changing the sewing direction ......................................................................................... 65
  Sewing curves .................................................................................................................. 65
  Sewing thick fabrics ........................................................................................................ 65
  Sewing hook-and-loop fastener ...................................................................................... 66
  Sewing thin fabrics .......................................................................................................... 66
  Sewing stretch fabrics .................................................................................................... 67
  Sewing an even seam allowance ...................................................................................... 67

UTILITY STITCHES .............................................................................................................. 69

Stitch Setting Chart ............................................................................................................ 70
  Utility stitches .................................................................................................................. 70

Overcasting Stitches .......................................................................................................... 74
  Sewing overcasting stitches using overcasting foot “G” ................................................ 74
  Sewing overcasting stitches using zigzag foot “J” ......................................................... 75
  Sewing overcasting stitches using the optional side cutter ......................................... 76

Basic Stitching ................................................................................................................... 78
  Basting ............................................................................................................................ 78
  Basic stitching ............................................................................................................... 78

Blind Hem Stitching .......................................................................................................... 80

Buttonhole Stitching ........................................................................................................ 83
  Buttonhole sewing ........................................................................................................ 84
  Button sewing ............................................................................................................... 88

Zipper Insertion ............................................................................................................... 90
  Inserting a centered zipper ............................................................................................ 90
  Inserting a side zipper ................................................................................................... 92

Sewing Stretch Fabrics and Elastic Tape ......................................................................... 95
  Stretch stitching .............................................................................................................. 95
  Elastic attaching ............................................................................................................ 96

Appliqué, Patchwork and Quilt Stitching ....................................................................... 97
  Appliqué stitching ......................................................................................................... 98
  Patchwork (crazy quilt) stitching .................................................................................. 99
  Piecing ............................................................................................................................ 99
  Quilting .......................................................................................................................... 100
  Free-motion quilting ..................................................................................................... 102

Reinforcement Stitching ................................................................................................. 103
  Triple stretch stitching ................................................................................................. 103
  Bar tack stitching .......................................................................................................... 103
  Darning .......................................................................................................................... 106

Eyelet Stitching ................................................................................................................ 108

Decorative Stitching ....................................................................................................... 109
  Fagoting ........................................................................................................................ 110
  Scallop stitching ............................................................................................................ 111
  Smocking ....................................................................................................................... 112
  Shell tuck stitching ....................................................................................................... 113
  Joining ............................................................................................................................ 114
Heirloom stitching ...................................................................................................................... 114

EMBROIDERY .............................................................................................................. 117

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Embroidering Neatly</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What to prepare</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery step by step</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching the Embroidery Foot</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching the embroidery foot</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing the embroidery foot</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching the Embroidery Unit</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery unit precautions</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching the embroidery unit</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing the embroidery unit</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing the Fabric</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching a stabilizer material to the fabric</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Setting the fabric in the embroidery frame</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching the Embroidery Frame</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaching the embroidery frame</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing the embroidery frame</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting Embroidery Patterns</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright information</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery pattern types</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD (liquid crystal display) operation</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting alphabet characters</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting an embroidery pattern</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selecting a frame pattern</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using an embroidery card</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidering</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidering a pattern</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliquéd</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing and Saving Patterns</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusting the layout and the size</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusting the thread tension</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecting character patterns</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resewing</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread runs out partway through a design</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopping while embroidering</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving patterns</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPENDIX ..................................................................................................................... 151

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Care and Maintenance</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning the machine surface</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning the race</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troubleshooting</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error messages</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusting the LCD</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation beep</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Machine Features

1. **Automatic thread cutting**
   The thread can be cut automatically after sewing (page 55, 62).

2. **Fast bobbin winding system**
   With the fast and simple bobbin winder, you can wind bobbins with one press of a button (page 22).

3. **Built-in stitches**
   You can select from the built-in utility stitches available (page 70).

4. **Seven-point feed dogs**
   Ensure smooth, even feeding of multiple fabric layers and a variety of fabric weights (page 11).

5. **Quick-set bobbin**
   You can start sewing without pulling up the bobbin thread (page 27).

6. **Bright light**
   The convenient LED lamp makes it easy to work on dark fabrics.

7. **Lighting Start/Stop button**
   When the green light is on, the machine is ready to sew. A red or orange light indicates an error or that the machine is warming up (page 12).

8. **Easy-to-use needle threader**
   You can thread the needle easily by one press of a lever (page 32).

9. **Embroidery**
   You can embroider built-in embroidery patterns, characters, framed decorations, and designs from optional embroidery cards (page 117).
Accessories

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

Included accessories

Note

- Foot controller: Model T
  This foot controller can be used on the machine with product code 885-V31/V32/V33. The product code is mentioned on the machine rating plate.
- The securing screw on the side of the presser foot holder is available through your authorized dealer. (Part code: 132730-122)

*1 75/11 2 needles
*2 90/14 2 needles
90/14 2 needles: Ball point needle (gold colored)
*2 Not included depending on the model.
All specifications are correct at the time of printing. The part codes are subject to change without notice.

■ Bobbin clip

Use the bobbin clip to prevent the end of the thread wound onto the bobbin from loosening. The bobbin clips can be connected each other.

Optional accessories

The following are available as optional accessories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Part Name</th>
<th>Part Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Buttonhole foot &quot;A&quot;</td>
<td>XC2691-023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Overcasting foot &quot;G&quot;</td>
<td>XC3098-051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Monogramming foot &quot;N&quot;</td>
<td>XD0810-031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Zipper foot &quot;I&quot;</td>
<td>X59370-021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zigzag foot &quot;J&quot; (on machine)</td>
<td>XC3021-031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Blind stitch foot &quot;R&quot;</td>
<td>XC4051-031</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Button fitting foot &quot;M&quot;</td>
<td>XE2137-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Seam ripper</td>
<td>X54243-051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bobbin (4)</td>
<td>SA156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Needle set</td>
<td>XE58358-021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Twin needle</td>
<td>X59296-121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cleaning brush</td>
<td>X59476-021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Eyelet punch</td>
<td>135793-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Screwdriver</td>
<td>XC4237-021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Touch pen</td>
<td>XE3069-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Spool cap (large)</td>
<td>130012-024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Spool cap (medium) (on machine)</td>
<td>XE1372-001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Part Name</th>
<th>Part Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Spool cap (small)</td>
<td>130013-124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Extra spool pin</td>
<td>XE2241-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Spool net</td>
<td>XA5523-020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Foot controller</td>
<td>XE0501-021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Scissors</td>
<td>XC1807-021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Disc-shaped screwdriver</td>
<td>XC1074-051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Embroidery foot &quot;Q&quot;</td>
<td>XE0447-015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Embroidery set (medium)</td>
<td>SA432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Embroidery bobbin thread (white)</td>
<td>XE6283-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Accessory bag</td>
<td>XE4487-021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Soft cover</td>
<td>XE4842-022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Operation manual</td>
<td>XE3116-021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Quick reference guide</td>
<td>XE3118-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>CD</td>
<td>XE3365-101(SE-350, LB-6770)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Language setting sheet</td>
<td>XE3124-001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Felt with stabilizer</td>
<td>TB2986-024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo

To obtain optional accessories or parts, visit [http://www.brother.com/], or [http://www.brothermall.com] (in USA).

Visit your nearest authorized dealer for a complete listing of optional accessories available for your machine.
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 cover (page 24, 33)
   Pass the thread under this thread guide cover when winding the bobbin thread and threading the machine.

2. Thread guide (page 24, 33)
   Pass the thread under this thread guide when winding the bobbin thread and threading the machine.

3. Spool pin (page 23, 32)
   Place a spool of thread on the spool pin.

4. Bobbin winder (page 22)
   Use the bobbin winder when winding the bobbin.

5. LCD (liquid crystal display) (touch panel) (page 18)
   Setting for the selected stitch or pattern and error messages appear in the LCD.

6. Operation panel (page 13)
   Use the keys on this panel to select stitches or embroidery patterns, or check how to use the sewing machine, etc.

7. Embroidery unit connector slot (page 123)
   Plug in the connector for the embroidery unit.

8. Presser foot lever (page 50)
   Raise and lower the presser foot lever to raise and lower the presser foot.

9. Operation buttons (page 12)
   Use these buttons to operate the machine.

10. Flat bed attachment (page 46)
    Remove the flat bed attachment when sewing cylindrical pieces such as sleeve cuffs.

11. Thread cutter (page 56)
    Pass the threads through the thread cutter to cut them.

12. Needle threader lever (page 35)
    Use the needle threader lever to thread the needle.

13. Thread tension dial (page 59, 145)
    Adjust the upper thread tension with this dial.

14. Thread take-up lever (page 34)
    Pass the thread under this thread guide and around the pretension disc when winding the bobbin thread.
### Needle and presser foot section

1. **Buttonhole lever** (page 86)
   Lower the buttonhole lever when sewing buttonholes and bar tacks.

2. **Thread guide disk** (page 34)
   Pass the thread through the thread guide disk when using the needle threader to thread the needle.

3. **Needle bar thread guide** (page 34)
   Pass the upper thread through the needle bar thread guide.

4. **Needle plate** (page 67)
   The needle plate is marked with guides for sewing straight seams.

5. **Needle plate cover** (page 152)
   Remove the needle plate cover to clean the bobbin case and race.

6. **Bobbin cover/bobbin case** (page 28)
   Remove the bobbin cover, and then insert the bobbin into the bobbin case.

7. **Feed dogs** (page 88)
   The feed dogs feed the fabric in the sewing direction.

8. **Presser foot** (page 43, 50)
   The presser foot applies pressure consistently on the fabric as the sewing takes place. Attach the appropriate presser foot for the selected stitching.

9. **Presser foot holder** (page 45)
   The presser foot is installed onto the presser foot holder.

### Right-side/rear view

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

2. **Handwheel** (page 50)
   Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) to raise and lower the needle to sew one stitch.

3. **Embroidery card slot** (page 138)
   Insert the embroidery card.

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** (page 17)
   Use the main power switch to turn the sewing machine on and off.

6. **Foot controller jack** (page 52)
   Insert the plug on the end of the foot controller cable into the foot controller jack.

7. **Power supply jack** (page 17)
   Insert the plug on the power supply cord into the power supply jack.

8. **Drop feed lever** (page 88)
   Use the drop feed lever to lower the feed dogs.

---

**Memo**

- Refer to pages 10 through 13 while you are learning to use your machine.
Operation buttons

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 pressed. When sewing is stopped, the needle is lowered in the fabric. For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 51). The button changes color according to the machine’s operation mode.
   - **Green:** The machine is ready to sew or is sewing.
   - **Red:** The machine can not sew.
   - **Orange:** The machine is winding the bobbin thread, or the bobbin winder shaft is moved to the right side.

2. **Needle position button**
   - Press the needle position button to raise or lower the needle. Be sure to raise the needle before threading the needle. Use this button to change the sewing direction or for detailed sewing in small areas. Pressing the button twice sews one stitch.

3. **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 53).

4. **Thread cutter button**
   - Press the thread cutter button after sewing is stopped to cut both the upper and the bobbin threads. For details, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 55).

---

**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 nylon thread or other special threads, use the thread cutter on the side of the machine. For details, refer to "Using the thread cutter" (page 56).

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

The front operation panel has an LCD (liquid crystal display) and operation keys.

1. **LCD (liquid crystal display) (touch panel)**
   - Setting for the selected stitch or pattern and error messages appear in the LCD.
   - Touch the keys displayed on the LCD with your finger or the touch pen to perform operations.
   - For details, refer to "LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) Operation" (page 18).

2. **Back key**
   - Press to return to the previous screen.

3. **Previous page key**
   - Displays the previous page when there are items that are not displayed on the LCD.

4. **Next page key**
   - Displays the next page when there are items that are not displayed on the LCD.

5. **Memory key**
   - Press to enter alphabet character embroidery or embroidery patterns you have edited or adjusted, etc. into the sewing machine memory.

6. **Utility stitch key**
   - Press this key to select a utility stitch.

7. **Embroidery key**
   - Press this key to sew embroidery.

8. **Settings key**
   - Press to set the needle stop position, the buzzer sound, and more.

9. **Sewing machine help key**
   - Press to get help on using the sewing machine. Displays simple explanations of setting upper thread / bobbin winding / setting bobbin thread / needle replacement / embroidery unit attachment / embroidery frame attachment / embroidery foot attachment / presser foot replacement.
GETTING READY

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

Turning the Machine On/Off .................................................................................. 16

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) Operation .................................................................... 18

Winding/Installing the Bobbin .................................................................................. 22

Upper Threading ....................................................................................................... 31

Replacing the Needle ............................................................................................... 39

Replacing the Presser Foot ....................................................................................... 43

Sewing Cylindrical Pieces ....................................................................................... 46
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.
- Make sure that the plugs on the power cord are firmly inserted into the electrical outlet and the power supply jack on the machine.
- Do not insert the plug on the power cord into an electrical outlet that is in poor condition.
- 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**

- Use only the power cord included with this machine.
- 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 on the machine

Prepare the included power cord.

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 to turn the machine on (set it to "| ").**

   - The light, LCD and (Start/stop button) light up when the machine is turned on.

### Memo

- When the machine is turned on, the needle and the feed dogs will make sound when they move; this is not a malfunction.

## Turning off the machine

When you have 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 to turn the machine off (set it to " ○ ").**

   - The light, LCD and (Start/stop button) go 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 cord from the power supply jack.**

### Note

- 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.
LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) Operation

Selected stitch, pattern settings and messages are displayed on the LCD (liquid crystal display) on the front of the sewing machine. Change the screen on the LCD using the keys on the right side of the LCD, and make operations by directly touching the icons with your finger or a touch pen. For details, refer to "Operation panel" (page 13).

Viewing the LCD

When the power is turned on, the LCD comes on. When you touch the LCD screen according to the message displayed on the screen with your finger or a touch pen, the following utility stitch selection screen is displayed.

1. Selected stitch
2. Presser foot to be used
3. Stitches
4. Stitch settings and twin needle sewing
5. Stitch width
6. Stitch length
7. Number of the selected stitch
8. Number of stitches contained
9. Horizontal mirror image
10. Automatic thread cutting
11. Automatic reverse/reinforcement
12. Single/twin needle sewing and needle stop position

Memo

- A different screen is displayed when the embroidery unit is attached. The details are explained in "Selecting an embroidery pattern" (page 137).
- Refer to "Error messages" (page 159) for messages displayed on the LCD.
Changing the machine settings

Various sewing machine operations and sewing settings can be changed. The stitch or machine attributes that can be set are listed below. For details on operation, refer to the next page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Icon</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Settings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needle position</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies where the needle is positioned when the sewing machine is stopped.</td>
<td>Down [ ] Up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch width control</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows the stitch width to be adjusted with the sewing speed controller (page 58).</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread color display</td>
<td></td>
<td>Changes the thread color display on the embroidery screen (page 133).</td>
<td>[ ] (When &quot;Thread No.#123&quot; is selected)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display unit</td>
<td></td>
<td>Selects the measurement units that are displayed (only for embroidering) (page 134).</td>
<td>mm/INCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buzzer</td>
<td></td>
<td>Specifies whether or not a beep is sounded with each operation (page 163).</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial needle position</td>
<td></td>
<td>Selects whether &quot;Straight stitch (left)&quot; or &quot;Straight stitch (middle)&quot; that is automatically selected when the machine is turned on.</td>
<td>[ ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td></td>
<td>Allows the language used in the screens to be changed.</td>
<td>English/German/French/Italian/Dutch/Spanish/Japanese/Danish/Norwegian/Finnish/Swedish/Portuguese/Russian/Korean/Thai/others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCD brightness</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adjust the brightness of the LCD (page 163).</td>
<td>Lighter [ ] Darker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product number</td>
<td>NO.:</td>
<td>The &quot;NO.&quot; is the number for the embroidery and sewing machine.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program version</td>
<td></td>
<td>Display the program version.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Memo

- The item shown in reverse highlighting are the settings at the time of purchase.
1. Turn on the sewing machine.

- The LCD comes on.

2. Press [ ] (Settings key) on the display panel.

- The setting screen appears.

3. Press the item to be set.

   Switch the screen using [ < ] (Previous page key) and [ > ] (Next page key).
   - The following screens show their default settings.

4. When settings are complete, press [ ] (Back key).

- The initial stitch screen appears again.

Memo

- "NO" is the individual number for the sewing machine.
- "VERSION" is the program version which is installed in the sewing machine.
- Settings that are changed are saved even if the power is turned off.
Checking machine operating procedures

Simple explanations can be referred on the LCD display for the following items. Displays simple explanations of setting upper thread / bobbin winding / setting bobbin thread / needle replacement / embroidery unit attachment / embroidery frame attachment / embroidery foot attachment / presser foot replacement on the LCD.

1 Turn on the sewing machine.

The LCD comes on.

2 Press  (Sewing machine help key) on the display panel.

The sewing machine help screen appears.

3 Press the item to be displayed.

Press (Next page key) to switch to the next page.

If you press  (Previous page key), you return to the previous page.

Press  (Back key) to return to the item selection screen.

Example: Upper threading

4 After you finish viewing, press  (Back key) two times.

The initial stitch screen appears again.

Memo

For details on each topic, refer to the corresponding page in this Operation Manual.
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 included bobbin was designed specifically for this sewing machine. If bobbins from other models are used, the machine will not operate correctly. Use only the included bobbin or bobbins of the same type (part code: SA156, SFB (XA5539-151)).

Winding the bobbin

Wind the thread around the bobbin to prepare the bobbin thread.
1. Turn on the sewing machine.

2. Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder shaft so that the spring on the shaft fits into the notch in the bobbin. Press down on the bobbin until it snaps into place.

3. Slide the bobbin winder in the direction of the arrow until it snaps into place.

4. Pick up the spool pin and remove the spool cap that is inserted onto the spool pin.

5. 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 unwinds to the front at the bottom.

6. Slide the spool cap onto the spool pin and return the spool pin to its original position. Slide the spool cap as far as possible to the right as shown, with the rounded side on the left.

---

**Memo**
- For embroidering, use the embroidery bobbin thread.

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

---

**CAUTION**
- If the spool or the spool cap is not positioned correctly, the thread may become tangled around the spool pin or the machine may be damaged.
- Three spool cap sizes are available, 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 machine may be damaged.
**Note**

- When sewing with fine, cross-wound thread, use the small spool cap, and leave a small space between the cap and the spool.

![Diagram](image)

1. Spool cap (small)
2. Spool (cross-wound thread)
3. Space

- When using thread that winds off quickly, such as transparent nylon thread or metallic thread, place the 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.

When the spool net is used, the upper thread tension may become tighter. Before sewing, refer to "Adjusting the thread tension" (page 59).

![Diagram](image)

1. Spool net
2. Spool
3. Spool cap
4. Spool pin

**Pass the thread behind the thread guide cover and to the front.**

While holding the thread near the spool with your right hand, pull the thread with your left hand as shown below.

![Diagram](image)

1. Thread guide cover

**Pull the thread to the right, pass it under the hook of the bobbin-winding thread guide, and then wind the thread counterclockwise under the pretension disc, pulling it in as far as possible.**

![Diagram](image)

1. Bobbin-winding thread guide

Make sure that the thread passes under the pretension disk.

![Diagram](image)

1. Hook
2. Pretension disk
3. Pull it in as far as possible.

**Pull the thread from the spool and pass the thread under the hook of thread guide.**

![Diagram](image)

1. Thread guide
Wind the end of the thread clockwise around the bobbin five or six times.
While using your left hand to hold the thread that was passed through the bobbin-winding thread guide, use your right hand to wind the end of the thread.

Wind five or six times.

**CAUTION**
- Be sure to pull the thread tightly and wind it clockwise. If the thread is wound counterclockwise, the thread may wind around the bobbin winder shaft.

Pass the end of the thread through the guide slit in the bobbin winder seat, and then pull the thread to the right to cut it.

**CAUTION**
- Be sure to cut the thread as described. 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**
- Make sure that the thread is correctly set before starting the bobbin winding. Otherwise the thread may become tangled and fail to wind the thread.

**Slide the sewing speed controller to the right.**

Press (Start/stop button) once.
When the foot controller is plugged in, press down on the foot controller.

**Note**
- Do not get away from the machine while winding the bobbin. Make sure that the bobbin thread is being winded correctly. If the bobbin thread is winded incorrectly, press (Start/stop button) or operate the foot controller immediately to stop the bobbin winding.

When the bobbin winding stops or becomes slow, press (Start/stop button) once to stop the machine.
When the foot controller is plugged in, remove your foot from the foot controller.

Memo
- When the bobbin winding stops or becomes slow, stop the machine. Otherwise, the sewing machine may be damaged.
Cut the thread with scissors, slide the bobbin winder shaft to the left, and then remove the bobbin from the shaft.

Memo
- If the bobbin winder shaft is set to the right side, the needle will not move. (Sewing is impossible.)

Slide the sewing speed controller back to its original position.

Memo
- When the sewing machine is started or the handwheel is turned after winding the bobbin, the machine will make a clicking sound; this is not a malfunction.

When the thread became tangled under the bobbin winder seat.
If the bobbin winding starts when the thread is not passed under the pretension disk of the bobbin-winding thread guide correctly, the thread may become tangled under the bobbin winder seat. In such a case, wind off the thread according to the following procedure.

CAUTION
- Do not remove the bobbin winder seat even if the thread become tangled under the bobbin winder seat. It may result in injuries.
- Do not remove the screw of the bobbin winder presser, otherwise the machine may be damaged; you cannot wind off the thread by removing the screw.

If the thread become tangled under the bobbin winder seat, press (Start/stop button) once to stop the bobbin winding.
When the foot controller is plugged in, remove your foot from the foot controller.

Start/stop button
2. Cut the thread with scissors beside the bobbin-winding thread guide.

3. Slide the bobbin winder shaft to the left, and then remove the bobbin from the shaft.

4. Hold the thread end with your left hand, and wind off the thread clockwise near the bobbin with your right hand as shown below.

5. Wind the bobbin again.

Note
- Make sure that the thread passes under the pretension disk of the bobbin-winding thread guide correctly (page 24).

Installing the bobbin

Install the bobbin wound with thread.

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

- The included bobbin was designed specifically for this sewing machine. If bobbins from other models are used, the machine will not operate correctly. Use only the included 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 bobbin case is indicated by marks that surround the bobbin case.
• Press ① (Needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle, and then raise the presser foot lever.

① Needle position button  
② Presser foot lever

2 Turn off the sewing machine.

3 Slide the bobbin cover latch to the right.

① Bobbin cover  
② Latch

▶ The bobbin cover opens.

4 Remove the bobbin cover.

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

6 Insert the bobbin into the bobbin case with your right hand.

・ Be sure to insert the bobbin correctly.

CAUTION

● Be sure to insert the bobbin and depress it to the bottom with your finger. Otherwise, the thread may break or the thread tension will be incorrect.

● Be sure to thread the machine as indicated. Otherwise, the thread may break or the thread tension will be incorrect.

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

① Cutter

▶ The cutter cuts the thread.

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

・ Be careful not to drop the bobbin.
Note

- If the thread is not correctly inserted through the tension-adjusting spring of the bobbin case, it may cause incorrect thread tension (page 59).

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.

Memo

- When making gathers or before free-motion quilting, pull up the bobbin thread by following the procedure in "When pulling up the bobbin thread may be necessary".

When pulling up the bobbin thread may be necessary

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

1. Thread the upper thread.
   - Refer to "Upper Threading" (page 31).

2. Insert the bobbin into the bobbin case.
   - Refer to steps 2 through 6 of "Installing the bobbin" (page 28).

3. Pass the bobbin thread through the slot.

4. While lightly holding the upper thread with your left hand, press 1 (Needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

Note

- Do not cut the thread with the cutter.
- Make the bobbin cover removed.

The bobbin threading is finished. You can begin sewing without pulling up the bobbin thread.

Next, thread the upper thread. Continue with the procedure in "Upper Threading" (page 31).
5 Carefully pull the upper thread upward to pull out the end of the bobbin thread.

6 Pull out about 10-15 cm (4-5 inches) of the bobbin thread under the presser foot toward the rear of the machine.

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 Tab
   ② Lower-left corner
Upper Threading

This section describes how to position the spool for the upper thread, and then thread the needle.

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.
- The needle threader can be used with a 75/11 through 100/16 home sewing machine needle. When using special thread such as transparent nylon thread or metallic thread, the needle threader cannot be used.
- Thread with a thickness of 130/120 or thicker cannot be used with the needle threader.
- The needle threader cannot be used with the wing needle or the twin needle.
- If the needle threader cannot be used, refer to "Threading the needle manually (without using the needle threader)" (page 36).
- Never use the thread of No. 20 or lower.
- Use the needle and the thread in the correct combination. For details on the correct combination of needles and threads, refer to "Selecting the needle depending on the thread and fabric types" (page 39).

About the spool of thread

Information about the spools of thread is described below.

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, 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.
Threading the upper thread

Set the spool of thread on the spool pin, and then thread the machine.

- **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.

1. **Turn on the machine.**

2. **Raise the presser foot lever.**

   - The presser foot is raised.

   - **Memo**
     - If the presser foot is not raised, the sewing machine cannot be threaded.

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

4. **Pick up the spool pin and remove the spool cap that is inserted onto the spool pin.**

5. **Place the spool of thread onto the spool pin.**
   - Slide the spool onto the pin so that the spool is horizontal and the thread unwinds to the front at the bottom.
6 Slide the spool cap onto the spool pin and return the spool pin to its original position. Slide the spool cap as far as possible to the right as shown, with the rounded side on the left.

7 Pull the thread from the spool and pass the thread under the hook of the thread guide.

8 Pass the thread behind the thread guide cover and to the front.
While holding the thread near the spool with your right hand, pull the thread with your left hand as shown below.

![Diagram of thread passing through guides](image)

### Note
- When passing the thread behind the thread guide cover, be sure to use both hands. If you do not hold the thread with your right hand, the thread will be loose and you cannot hang the thread on the thread guide spring correctly. It may cause incorrect thread tension.
- Make sure that the presser foot lever is raised before passing the thread behind the thread guide cover. If the presser foot lever is lowered, the thread guide spring is shut and you cannot hang the thread on the thread guide spring correctly.

9 Pass the thread through the guides in the order shown below.

![Diagram of thread passing through guides](image)
Make sure that the thread is passed into the thread take-up lever as shown below.

**Memo**
- If the needle is not raised, you cannot pass the thread into the thread take-up lever. Be sure to press the needle position button to raise the needle before passing the thread into the thread take-up lever.

Pass the thread behind the needle bar thread guide.
The thread can easily be passed behind the needle bar thread guide by holding the thread in your left hand, then feeding the thread with your right hand, as shown.

Lower the presser foot lever to lower the presser foot.

Pull the end of the thread, which has been passed through the needle bar thread guide, to the left, then pass the thread through the notch of the thread guide (1), and then firmly pull the thread from the front and insert it into the slit of the thread guide disk marked “7” all the way (2).
Make sure that the thread passes the notch of the thread guide.

Cut the thread with the cutter on the left side of the machine.
Lower the needle threader lever on the left side of the machine as much as possible to make the hook turn.

Raise the needle threader lever slowly.

Raise the presser foot lever, and carefully pull the loop of the thread through the eye of the needle to pull out the end of the thread.

**CAUTION**

- Do not touch a button. If a button is accidentally pressed, the machine starts sewing, and your finger may be pricked with the needle or the needle may break.
- When pulling out the thread, do not pull it with extreme force, otherwise the needle may bend or break.

Pass the end of the thread through the presser foot, and then pull out about 5 cm (2 inches) of thread toward the rear of the machine.

The upper threading is finished.
Threading the needle manually (without using the needle threader)

When using special thread, such as transparent nylon thread or metallic thread and the wing needle or the twin needle which cannot be used with the needle threader, thread the needle as described below.

1. Thread the machine to the needle bar thread guide according to steps 1 through 11 on "Threading the upper thread" (page 32).

2. Lower the presser foot lever.

3. Pass the thread through the eye of the needle from front to back.

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 and the extra spool pin. For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to "Stitch Setting Chart" (page 70).

1. Install the twin needle.
   - For details on installing a needle, refer to "Replacing the needle" (page 41).

2. Thread the upper thread for the left needle eye.
   For details, refer to steps 1 through 11 of "Threading the upper thread" (page 32).

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

CAUTION

- Do not touch a button. If a button is accidentally pressed, the machine starts sewing, and your finger may be pricked with the needle or the needle may break.

- 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 into the end of the bobbin winder shaft, and install the thread spool on it. Then, thread the upper thread.

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

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

**CAUTION**

- 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.

7 Attach zigzag foot "J". For details on changing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the Presser Foot" (page 43).

**CAUTION**

- When using the twin needle, be sure to attach zigzag foot "J". If bunched stitches occur, use presser foot "N" or attach stabilizer material.

8 Turn on the sewing machine and select a stitch.

- For stitch selection see "Selecting stitching" (page 49).
- See "Stitch Setting Chart" (page 70) for stitches that use a twin needle.

**CAUTION**

- When using the twin needle, be sure to select an appropriate stitch, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.
9 Press .

![Screen for setting the twin needle]

- The screen for setting the twin needle appears.

10 Press .

![Screen with twin needle setting]

- displays in reverse highlight.

The twin needle can now be used.

**Memo**

- If is pressed again, it returns to .

11 Press (Back key).

![Initial screen appears again]

- The initial screen appears again, and appears.

**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.

---

12 Start sewing.

- For details on starting to sew, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 51).
  - Two lines of stitching are sewn parallel to each other.

**Note**

- When changing the sewing direction, press (Needle position button) to raise the needle from the fabric, and then raise the presser foot lever and turn the fabric.

**CAUTION**

- Do not try turning the fabric with the twin needle left down in the fabric, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.
Replacing the Needle

This section describes how to replace the needle.

Needle precautions

**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.

Selecting the needle depending on the thread and fabric types

The sewing machine needle 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>Broadcloth: Cotton thread</td>
<td>60–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taffeta: Synthetic thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flannel, Gabardine: Silk thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thin fabrics</strong></td>
<td>Lawn: Cotton thread</td>
<td>60–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgette: Synthetic thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Challis, Satin: Silk thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thick fabrics</strong></td>
<td>Denim: Cotton thread</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corduroy: Synthetic thread</td>
<td>50–60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tweed: Silk thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stretch fabrics</strong></td>
<td>Jersey: Thread for knits</td>
<td>50–60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tricot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Easily frayed fabrics</strong></td>
<td>Cotton thread</td>
<td>50–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For top-stitching</strong></td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**

- Never use the thread of No. 20 or lower. It may cause malfunctions.
Memo

- The lower the thread number is, the thicker the thread, and the higher the needle number, the thicker the needle.
- A 75/11 needle is already installed when the sewing machine is purchased.

■ Ball point needle (gold colored)
To avoid skipped stitches use ball point needles with stretch fabrics.

■ Transparent nylon thread
Use a 90/14 to 100/16 needle, regardless of the fabric or thread.

■ Embroidery needles
Use a 75/11 home sewing machine needle. When embroidering on thick fabrics such as denim, use a 90/14 or 100/16 home sewing machine needle.

CAUTION

- The appropriate fabric, thread and needle combinations are shown in the table (page 39). 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.

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.

CAUTION

- 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

Use the screwdriver and a needle that has been determined to be straight according to the instructions in "Checking the needle" (page 40).

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

2. Turn off the sewing machine.

3. Place fabric or paper under the presser foot and cover the holes on the needle plate.

**CAUTION**

- Before replacing the needle, be sure to turn off the sewing machine. Otherwise, injuries may occur if a button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

**Note**

- Before replacing the needle, place fabric or paper under the presser foot to prevent the needle from falling into the holes in the needle plate.

4. Lower the presser foot lever.

5. Hold the needle with your left hand, and then use a screwdriver to turn the needle clamp screw toward you (counterclockwise) to remove the needle.

6. 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

This section describes how to replace the presser foot.

Presser foot precautions

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

⚠️ **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.

**Memo**

- For details on attaching the embroidery foot "Q", refer to "Attaching the Embroidery Foot" (page 120).
- Zigzag foot "J" is already installed when the sewing machine is purchased.

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

   ![ Needle position button ]

2. **Turn off the sewing machine.**

3. **Raise the presser foot lever.**

   ![ Presser foot lever ]

   - The presser foot is raised.

4. **Press the black button at the back of the presser foot holder.**

   ![ Black button ]

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

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

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.

- For details on the presser foot that should be used with the selected stitch, refer to "Stitch Setting Chart" (page 70).
Removing and attaching 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 embroidery foot, optional free-motion open toe quilting foot "O" and optional walking foot. Use the screwdriver to remove the presser foot holder.

**CAUTION**

- Before attaching/removing the presser foot, be sure to turn off the sewing machine. Otherwise, injuries may occur if a button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

1. Remove the presser foot.
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

2. Use the screwdriver to loosen the presser foot holder screw.
   - The presser foot is removed from the presser bar.

**ATTACHING THE PRESSER FOOT HOLDER**

1. Raise the presser foot lever.
   - The presser foot is raised.

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

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

**CAUTION**

- Do not hit the needle with your finger or the presser foot when attaching/removing it. The needle may break or cause injury.
- Be sure to tighten the screw with the included screwdriver. If the screw is loose, the needle may hit the presser foot and break or bend.
Sewing Cylindrical Pieces

Free-arm sewing makes sewing cylindrical pieces easy.

**Free-arm sewing**

Removing the flat bed attachment allows for free-arm sewing, making it easier to sew cylindrical pieces such as sleeve cuffs and pant legs.

1. **Remove the flat bed attachment.**

   ![Diagram](image)
   
   ① 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](image)
   
   ① Arm

3. **When you have finished free-arm sewing, install the flat bed attachment back in its original position.**
SEWING BASICS

The necessary preparations for sewing are described in this chapter.

Sewing.....................................................................................................................48
Setting the Stitch .....................................................................................................57
Useful Functions......................................................................................................61
Useful Sewing Tips.................................................................................................65
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 handwheel, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot.</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew. Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to &quot;Replacing the presser foot&quot; (page 43).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Turn on the machine.</td>
<td>Turn on the sewing machine. For details on turning on the machine, refer to &quot;Turning on the machine&quot; (page 17).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Select the stitch.</td>
<td>Select the stitch appropriate for the area to be sewn. For details on selecting a stitch, refer to &quot;Selecting stitching&quot; (page 49).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Position the fabric.</td>
<td>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 &quot;Positioning the fabric&quot; (page 50).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Start sewing.</td>
<td>Start sewing. For details on starting to sew, refer to &quot;Starting to sew&quot; (page 51).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cut the thread.</td>
<td>Cut the thread at the end of sewing. Automatic thread cutting is also possible. For details on cutting the thread, refer to &quot;Cutting the thread&quot; (page 55).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selecting stitching

Stitches are selected using LCD operations. There are 67 utility stitches. Right after turning the power on, the straight stitch (left needle position) is selected.

1 Determine the stitch to be used, and get the matching presser foot ready.
   - Refer to "Stitch Setting Chart" (page 70).

2 Attach the presser foot.
   The machine comes with zigzag foot "J" attached.
   - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

CAUTION

- Use the presser foot appropriate for the stitch. If the wrong presser foot is used, the needle may hit the presser foot and bend or break.

3 Turn on the sewing machine.

- The straight stitch (left needle position) is shown selected on the screen.

4 Select a stitch.
   - (Previous page key) displays the previous page, and (Next page key) displays the next page.

Memo

- When touching the screen with your finger is difficult, use the included touch pen.

Example: 11 is selected:

- The number of selected stitch, the stitch width, and the stitch length are displayed.

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

- For details on sewing with each of the utility stitches, refer to "Stitch Setting Chart" (page 70).

Note

- When a stitch is selected, the icon for the presser foot that should be used appears on 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 setting the automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching etc., refer to "Useful Functions" (page 61).
- For details on adjusting the stitch width, stitch length, and thread tension, refer to "Setting the Stitch" (page 57).
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 machine.**

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

3. **Place the fabric under the presser foot.**

   **Memo**
   - 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 handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) 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.
Starting to sew

Once you are ready to start sewing, you can start the sewing machine. Sewing can be started and stopped using the operation button (Start/stop button) or the foot controller. For details on the foot controller, refer to next page.

Memo

- When the foot controller is plugged in, (Start/stop button) cannot be used to start or stop sewing.

Using the operation button

Sewing can be started and stopped using the operation button (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.

2. Press (Start/stop button) once.
   - The machine starts sewing.

3. When the end of the stitching is reached, press (Start/stop button) once.
   - The machine stops sewing with the needle lowered (in the fabric).

4. Cut the threads.
   - For details, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 55).

Note

- This machine will automatically stop when the bobbin becomes almost empty. When the machine stops, replace the bobbin thread, and then press (Start/stop button) to begin sewing again.
Using the foot controller
Sewing can be started and stopped using the foot controller.

1. Turn off the sewing machine.

![Foot controller](image1.png)

2. Insert the foot controller plug into its jack on the right side of the sewing machine.

![Foot controller jack](image2.png)

3. Turn on the machine.

4. Slide the sewing speed controller to the left or right to select the desired sewing speed.

![Sewing speed controller](image3.png)

   - 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.

5. Once you are ready to start sewing, slowly press down on the foot controller.

   - The speed set using the sewing speed controller is the foot controller's maximum sewing speed.

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. Cut the threads.

   - For details, refer to “Cutting the thread” (page 55).
**Memo**

- When the foot controller is plugged in, (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 machine settings" (page 19).

---

**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.

![Picture](image)

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

   At this time, if (Start/stop button) is held down, the machine sews at a slow speed.

   - For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 51).

   ![Picture](image)

   - Start/stop button

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

- The machine sews at a slow speed when (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button) is held down.

After sewing back to the beginning of the stitching, release (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button).

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

After 3 to 5 reverse stitches have been sewn, release (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button).

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

While (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button) is held down, reverse stitches are sewn.

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

Release (Start/stop button) or foot controller.
**Sewing stitches**

When (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button) is pressed with stitches other than 1, 3 and 7 stitches, reinforcement stitches are used. Reinforcement stitches are 3 to 5 stitches sewn on top of each other in one place.

![Reverse stitching](image1)

![Reinforcement stitching](image2)

1. Reverse stitching
2. Reinforcement stitching

**Memo**

- The sewing machine can be set to automatically sew reverse or reinforcement stitches at the beginning and end of the stitching. For details, refer to "Automatically sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches" (page 61).

---

**Cutting the thread**

When you have finished sewing, cut the thread.

**Using the thread cutter button**

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

![Thread cutter button](image3)

- The threads are cut and the needle is raised.

**Note**

- The thread cutter button cannot be used when the presser foot lever is raised.

2. Raise the presser foot lever, then remove the fabric.

![Presser foot lever](image4)

**CAUTION**

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

**Memo**

- The machine can be set so that the threads will be cut automatically when sewing is finished. For details, refer to "Automatically cutting the thread" (page 62).
Using the thread cutter
When sewing with nylon or metallic threads, or other special threads, use the thread cutter on the side of the machine to cut the threads.

1. When you wish to finish the stitching and the sewing machine is stopped, press ① (Needle position button) once to raise the needle.

![Needle position button]

2. Raise the presser foot lever.

![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.

![Thread cutter]
Setting the Stitch

This machine is preset with the default settings for the stitch width and stitch length for each stitch. However, you can change any of the settings by pressing the screen, then follow the procedure described in this section.

Note
- Settings for some stitches cannot be changed. For details, refer to "Stitch Setting Chart" (page 70).
- Stitch settings return to their defaults if they are changed, when the machine is turned off or a different stitch is selected before the stitch setting is saved. If you want to save settings, refer to "Saving stitch settings" (page 64).

Adjusting the stitch width

The stitch width (zigzag width) can be adjusted to make the stitch wider or narrower.

Memo
- means the setting cannot be adjusted.
- 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. For details, refer to "Changing the needle position" (page 79).
- Press to return the setting to its default.
- If the foot controller is connected, the sewing speed controller can be used to adjust the zigzag width. For details, refer to "Adjusting stitch width using the sewing speed controller" (page 58).

CAUTION
- After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) 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 stitch width using the sewing speed controller

A decorative stitch can be sewn by changing the stitch width. 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 “Using the foot controller” (page 52).

2. Attach zigzag foot "J".
   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

3. Turn on the sewing machine, and then press \( \text{(Settings key)} \) on the operation panel.
   - The setting screen appears.

4. Press "ON" for stitch width control setting.
   - The machine is now set so that the stitch width can be controlled with the sewing speed controller.

   **Memo**
   - If the stitch width control setting is set to "ON", \( \text{ 設定 \( ON \)} \) for stitch width will change to sewing speed controller icon ( \( \text{高速 \( ON \)} \)).

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

6. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to “Selecting stitching” (page 49).

7. 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.

   **Memo**
   - Adjust the sewing speed with the foot controller.

8. When you have 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).
### Adjusting the stitch length

The stitch length can be adjusted to make the stitch coarser or finer.

- Each press of makes the stitch finer (shorter).
- Each press of makes the stitch coarser (longer).

**Memo**
- means the setting cannot be adjusted.
- Press to return the setting to its default.

---

### Adjusting the thread tension

You may need to change the thread tension, depending on the fabric and thread being used.

**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.

**Note**
- If the bobbin thread was incorrectly threaded, the upper thread may be too tight. In this case, refer to "Installing the bobbin" (page 27) and rethread the bobbin thread.

---

- 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.

---

Turn the thread tension dial to the left to loosen the upper thread.
When you finish sewing, remove the bobbin cover and then make sure that the thread is shown as below. If the thread is not shown as below, the thread is not inserted through the tension-adjusting spring of the bobbin case correctly. Reinsert the thread correctly. For details, refer to page 29.

Upper thread is too loose

If the upper thread is visible from the wrong side of the fabric, the upper thread is too loose.

Note

If the upper thread was incorrectly threaded, the upper thread may be too loose. In this case, refer to "Threading the upper thread" (page 32) and rethread the upper thread.

Turn the thread tension dial to the right to tighten the upper thread.

Memo

If the upper thread is not threaded correctly or the bobbin is not installed correctly, it may not be possible to set the correct thread tension. If the correct thread tension cannot be achieved, rethread the upper thread and insert the bobbin correctly.

The level "4" on the tension dial is a guide for working normal fabrics (medium weight). However, the actual stitch tension you'll want to use will vary according to the fabric and thread you are using, so you should always sew a stitch sample and adjust stitch tension before beginning on the actual piece to be worked.

The machine may stop sewing if tension is set extremely low. This is not a sign that there is anything wrong with your machine. Simply adjust to the correct stitch tension and begin again.
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. Depending on the selected stitch, reverse stitches or reinforcement stitches are automatically set. For details on reverse/reinforcement stitching, refer to "Stitch Setting Chart" (page 70).

1. Turn on the machine.

   ▶ The LCD comes on.

2. Select a stitch.
   - For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

3. Press  on the LCD.

   ▶ It turns to , and the sewing machine is set for automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching.

Memo

- To turn automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching off, press .
- When the sewing machine is turned off, the automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching setting is cancelled.
- When the stitch such as those for sewing buttonholes and bar tacks is selected, reinforcement stitches are automatically sewn.

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

   ① Start/stop button
   ▶ Stitching starts after reverse stitching or reinforcement stitching.

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

   If stitching, such as buttonholes and bar tacking, that includes reinforcement stitching has been selected, this operation is unnecessary.

   ① Reverse/reinforcement stitch button
   ▶ After reverse/reinforcement stitches are sewn, the sewing machine stops.
Memo

Press 1 (Start/stop button) when you want to stop the sewing machine in the middle of sewing without reverse stitching or reinforcement stitching (for example, when you want to change the sewing direction). The sewing machine stops without reverse stitching or reinforcement stitching. Press 2 (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button) at the end of the stitching.

1. Stop the machine and change the sewing direction.
2. Start the machine again.

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.

1. Turn on the machine.

- The LCD comes on.

2. Press the stitch selection.

- For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

3. Press 3 on the screen.

- You get , and the sewing machine is set for programmed thread-cutting and automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching.

4. Position the fabric under the presser foot, and then press 1 (Start/stop button) once.

- Start/stop button
- Stitching starts after reverse stitching or reinforcement stitching.

Memo

- To turn programmed thread cutting off, press 4 .
After reaching the end of the stitching, press (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button) once. If stitching, such as buttonholes and bar tacking, that includes reinforcement stitching has been selected, this operation is unnecessary.

After the reverse stitching or reinforcement stitching has been done, the sewing machine stops, and the thread is cut.

**Memo**
- Press (Start/stop button) when you want to stop the sewing machine in the middle of sewing without programmed thread-cutting (for example, when you want to change the sewing direction). The sewing machine stops without programmed thread cutting. Press (Reverse/reinforcement stitch button) at the end of the stitching.

**Mirroring stitches**
You can sew the mirror image of a stitch horizontally (left and right).

1. **Turn on the machine.**

   The LCD comes on.

2. **Select a stitch.**

   - For details on selecting a stitch, refer to “Selecting stitching” (page 49).

3. **Press on the screen.**

   It turns to , and the pattern displayed at the top of the screen is mirrored.

**Memo**
- To cancel the mirroring setting, press .
- Mirroring is not possible for buttonholes and other stitches where shows.
- When the sewing machine is turned off, the mirroring setting is cancelled.
Saving stitch settings

This machine is preset with the default settings for the stitch width (zigzag width), stitch length, programmed thread-cutting, and automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching for each stitch. However, if you wish to save specific settings for a stitch so that they can be used later, press after changing the settings to save the new settings with the selected stitch. This feature can be used only with utility stitches. The settings you saved will not be cleared if the machine is turned off.

To use a stitch length of 2.0 mm for the straight stitch

1. Select a straight stitch.
2. Press .

Memo

- The default stitch length is 2.5 mm.

3. Set the stitch length to 2.0 mm.

4. Press .

- To reset the selected stitch patterns to its default settings, press , and then press .

5. Press .

The confirmation message is displayed.

6. Press .

The next time that the same straight stitch is selected, the stitch length is set to 2.0 mm.

**Note**

- All stitch settings (stitch width (zigzag width), stitch length, programmed thread-cutting, and automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching, etc.) are saved, not just the setting that was changed. When the same stitch pattern is selected, the last settings saved are displayed even if the machine was turned off. If the settings are changed again and is pressed, or if is pressed to reset the setting to its default, the new settings are not saved unless is pressed another time. Even if is pressed, the settings for programmed thread-cutting and automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching are saved in the machine.
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 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 (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 67).

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**
  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.

1. Sewing direction

Raise the presser foot lever.

1. Presser foot holding pin

Press the black button (presser foot holding pin) on the left side of zigzag foot "J". Keep the button held in and lower the presser foot.

- 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 hook-and-loop fastener**

**CAUTION**

- Use only the ungummed hook-and-loop fastener which is for sewing. If the glue is attached to the needle or the bobbin hook race, it may cause malfunction.
- If the hook-and-loop fastener is sewn with the thin needle (65/9-75/11), the needle may bend or break.

**Note**

- Before start sewing, baste together the fabric and the hook-and-loop fastener.

Make sure that the needle passes through the hook-and-loop fastener by turning the handwheel and lower the needle into the hook-and-loop fastener before sewing. And then, sew the edge of the hook-and-loop fastener at a slow speed. If the needle does not pass through the hook-and-loop fastener, replace the needle with the needle for thick fabrics (page 39).

**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.

- Use only the ungummed hook-and-loop fastener which is for sewing. If the glue is attached to the needle or the bobbin hook race, it may cause malfunction.
- If the hook-and-loop fastener is sewn with the thin needle (65/9-75/11), the needle may bend or break.

**Note**

- Before start sewing, baste together the fabric and the hook-and-loop fastener.

Make sure that the needle passes through the hook-and-loop fastener by turning the handwheel and lower the needle into the hook-and-loop fastener before sewing. And then, sew the edge of the hook-and-loop fastener at a slow speed.

- Use only the ungummed hook-and-loop fastener which is for sewing. If the glue is attached to the needle or the bobbin hook race, it may cause malfunction.
- If the hook-and-loop fastener is sewn with the thin needle (65/9-75/11), 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.
Sewing stretch fabrics

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

Using the stretch stitches or the thread for knits gives an attractive finish.

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 aligned with a fixed distance from the edge of the fabric.

Memo

- If the straight stitch (left needle position, triple stretch stitch, basting stitch etc.) is selected, you can change the distance between the seam and the right edge of the presser foot by changing the stitch width. For details, refer to "Changing the needle position" (page 79).
UTILITY STITCHES

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

- Stitch Setting Chart ................................................................. 70
- Overcasting Stitches........................................................................ 74
- Basic Stitching............................................................................. 78
- Blind Hem Stitching ............................................................... 80
- Buttonhole Stitching............................................................... 83
- Zipper Insertion.......................................................................... 90
- Sewing Stretch Fabrics and Elastic Tape................................. 95
- Appliqué, Patchwork and Quilt Stitching ......................... 97
- Reinforcement Stitching.......................................................... 103
- Eyelet Stitching.......................................................................... 108
- Decorative Stitching................................................................. 109
Stitch Setting Chart

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>Presser Foot</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch)]</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Straight stitch</strong></td>
<td></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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching zippers, basic stitching, sewing gathers or pintucks, etc.</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triple stretch stitch</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Attaching sleeves, sewing seams, sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basting stitch</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Temporarily securing</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zigzag stitch</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Center</td>
<td>Overcasting and attaching appliques</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2-point zigzag stitch</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Left</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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overcasting stitch</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Overcasting on thin or mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overcasting on thick fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overcasting on thick fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overcasting on stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overcasting on thick or stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>Overcasting on stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch Name</td>
<td>Pattern</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>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind hem stitch</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>R Blind hem stitching on mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>0.0 3.5 → 3</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) 1.6–4.0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>R Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0.0 3.5 → 3</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) 1.6–4.0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>J Appliqué stitching</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>J Shell tuck stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piecing straight stitch</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>J Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) from the right edge of the presser foot)</td>
<td>5.5 (7/32) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) 1.0–4.0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>J Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) from the left edge of the presser foot)</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) 1.0–4.0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch that looks hand-sewn (for quilting)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>J Straight stitch quilting that looks hand-sewn</td>
<td>0.0 (0) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch (for quilting)</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>J Appliqué quilting, free-motion quilting, satin stitching</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.4 (1/16) 0.0–4.0 (0–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch (for quilting)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>J Attaching appliqués and binding</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16) 0.5–3.5 (1/32–1/8)</td>
<td>1.8 (1/16) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilting stitch (for stippling)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>J Quilting background stitching (stippling)</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4) 1.0–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satin scallop stitch</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>N Scallop stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.1–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>J Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16) 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>J Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching and sewing overcasting on both pieces of fabric, such as with tricot</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
<td>J Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16) 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smocking stitch</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>J Smocking stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagoting stitch</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>J Fagoting and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>33</td>
<td>J Fagoting and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic-attaching stitch</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>J Attaching elastic to stretch fabrics</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch Name</td>
<td>Pattern</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>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<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>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.5 (7/32)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<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>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<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 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</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>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<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>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<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>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<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>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<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>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</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>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Decorative stitching, smocking stitching, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</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>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</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>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinforcement No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch Name</td>
<td>Pattern</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>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Manual Auto Manual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>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>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>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>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>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>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>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>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/54)</td>
<td>3.0–6.0 (1/8–15/64)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.5–2.0 (1/32–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/54)</td>
<td>3.0–6.0 (1/8–15/64)</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>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>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>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>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darning stitch</td>
<td></td>
<td>Darning mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.4–2.5 (1/64–3/32)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Darning thick fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.4–2.5 (1/64–3/32)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar tack stitch</td>
<td>60</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>
<td>0.4 (1/64)</td>
<td>0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button-sewing stitch</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Button sewing</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5–4.5 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyelet stitch</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>Sewing eyelets, for example, on belts</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>7.0, 6.0, 5.0 (1/4, 15/64, 3/16)</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>7.0, 6.0, 5.0 (1/4, 15/64, 3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side cutter*1</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>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></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>1.4 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.0–4.0 (0–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Overcasting on thin and mediumweight fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Overcasting on thick fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Overcasting on mediumweight and thick fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1: Side cutter is optional.
Overcasting Stitches

Sew overcasting stitches along the edges of cut fabric to prevent them from fraying. 15 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>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>11</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in medium weight and thin fabrics</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and fabrics that fray easily</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.5-5.0 (1/8-3/16)</td>
<td>1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

1. Attach overcasting foot "G".

2. Select a stitch.

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.
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>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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch (center needle position)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Preventing fraying (center baseline/reverse stitching)</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>1.4 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch (right needle position)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Preventing fraying (right baseline/reinforcement stitching)</td>
<td>2.5-5.0 (3/32-3/16)</td>
<td>0.3-4.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and stretch fabrics</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in stretch fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>0.5-4.0 (1/32-3/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Preventing fraying in stretch fabrics</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ **CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the pressor foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

1. Attach zigzag foot "J".
   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

2. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

3. Sew along the edge of the fabric with the needle dropping off the edge at the right.
   - Needle drop point
Sewing overcasting stitches using the optional side cutter

Using the optional 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>Side cutter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td></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>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sewing zigzag stitches while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>1.4 (1/16)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thin and mediumweight fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>3.5-5.0 (1/8-3/16)</td>
<td>1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td></td>
<td>Preventing fraying in thick fabrics while cutting the fabric</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the pressor foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

**Note**

- Thread the needle manually when using the side cutter, or only attach the side cutter after threading the needle using the needle threader.

**Remove the presser foot.**

- For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

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

3 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.
4 Raise the presser foot lever to check that the side cutter is securely attached.

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

6 Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

7 Make a cut of about 2 cm (3/4 inch) long in the fabric at the beginning of the stitching.

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

   ![Diagram of side cutter and guide plate]

   ① Guide plate

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

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

   ![Diagram of sewing process]

   ▶ A seam allowance is cut while the stitching is sewn.

   Memo
   - If the stitching is sewn in a straight line ⑥, the seam allowance will be about 5 mm (3/16 inch).

   ![Diagram of seam allowance]

   ① 5 mm (3/16 inch)

   - 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>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>Auto  Manual</td>
<td>Auto  Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basting stitch</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Temporarily securing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch</td>
<td>1</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>(left needle position)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Basic stitching and sewing gathers or pintucks (left baseline/reinforcement stitching)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basic stitching and sewing gathers or pintucks (center baseline/reverse stitching)</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(center needle position)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple stretch</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reinforcing seams and sewing stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stitch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the pressor foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

**Basting**

1. Attach zigzag foot "J".
   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

2. Select stitch 6.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

3. Start sewing.
   - For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 51).

**Basic stitching**

1. Baste or pin together the fabric pieces.

2. Attach zigzag foot "J".
   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

3. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).
Lower the needle into the fabric at the beginning of the stitching.

Start sewing.
- For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 51).
- For details on sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches, refer to "Securing the stitching" (page 53).

When sewing is finished, cut the thread.
- For details, refer to "Cutting the thread" (page 55).

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).

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 7.0 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.

- For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch width" (page 57).
**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>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</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Blind hem stitching on mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>0 3 ←→ 3</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stitch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.0-3.5 (1/16-1/8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind hem</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stitch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the pressor foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

Sew a blind hem according to the following procedure.

**Memo**

- When the size of cylindrical pieces is too small to slide onto the arm or the length is too short, the fabric will not feed and desired results may not be achieved.

1. **Reverse the skirt or pants.**

   - Right side of fabric
   - Bottom side

2. **Fold the fabric along the desired edge of the hem, and press.**

   - Wrong side of fabric
   - Right side of fabric

3. **Use a chalk to mark on the fabric about 5 mm (3/16 inch) from the edge of the fabric, and then baste it.**

   - Wrong side of fabric
   - Right side of fabric
   - Edge of fabric
   - Basting stitching
   - 5 mm (3/16 inch)
4 Fold back the fabric inside along the basting.

5 Unfold the edge of fabric, and position the fabric with the wrong side facing up.

6 Attach blind hem foot "R".

7 Select a stitch.

8 Remove the flat bed attachment and make free-arm sewing possible.

9 Slide the part that you wish to sew onto the arm, make sure that the fabric feeds correctly, and then start sewing.

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

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

- For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

- For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).
If the needle catches too much of the hem fold

The needle is too far to the left. Press [+] to decrease the stitch width so that the needle slightly catches the fold of the hem.

- Wrong side of fabric
- Right side of fabric

If the needle does not catch the hem fold

The needle is too far to the right. Press [-] to increase the stitch width so that the needle slightly catches the fold of the hem.

- Wrong side of fabric
- Right side of fabric

Memo

- For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch width" (page 57).

12 Sew with the fold of the hem against the presser foot guide.

13 Remove the basting stitching and reverse the fabric.

- Wrong side of fabric
- Right side of fabric
# Buttonhole Stitching

Buttonholes can be sewn and buttons can be sewn on. 10 stitches are available for sewing one-step buttonholes, one for sewing on buttons.

<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td></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>0.5 (1/32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on areas that are subject to strain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on thick fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buttonholes with bar tacks on both ends for stabilized fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</td>
<td>3.0-6.0 (1/8-15/64)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for thick or plush fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td></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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
<td>Horizontal buttonhole for thick or plush fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
<td>Button sewing</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5-4.5 (3/32-3/16)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Note:** The table above provides information on the dimensions and presser foot requirements for different types of buttonholes and button sewing. The dimensions are given in millimeters and inches, and the presser foot required is indicated for each stitch.
Buttonhole sewing

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

1. Reinforcement stitching

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the pressor foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

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.

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).)

a Presser foot scale
b Length of buttonhole (diameter + thickness of button)
② 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.

a 10 mm (3/8 inch)
② 15 mm (9/16 inch)
→ The size of the buttonhole is set.

3 Attach buttonhole foot "A".
   • For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

4 Select a stitch.
   • For details, refer to “Selecting stitching” (page 49).

5 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.

   Mark on fabric (front)
   ② Red marks on buttonhole foot

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

- Do not lower the needle into fabric when aligning the marks. Desired results may not be achieved.
- When lowering the presser foot, do not push in the front of the presser foot.

Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

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

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.

Raise the presser foot lever, remove the fabric, and then cut the threads.

Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.

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

Do not reduce the gap.

Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

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

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.

Note

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

Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

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

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.

Raise the presser foot lever, remove the fabric, and then cut the threads.

Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.

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

Do not reduce the gap.

Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

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

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.

Note

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

- When opening the buttonhole with the seam ripper, do not place your hands in the cutting path, otherwise injuries may result if the seam ripper slips.
- Do not use the seam ripper in any other way than how it is intended.

Changing the density of the stitching
Adjust the stitch length.

Memo
- For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch length" (page 59).
- 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.

Memo
- For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch width" (page 57).
- 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.

2. It fits into the grooves, and then loosely tie it.

3. Attach buttonhole foot "A".
- For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

4. Select stitch 52 or 53.

5. Adjust the stitch width to the thickness of the gimp thread.

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

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

8. Use a handsewing needle to pull the gimp thread to the wrong side of the fabric, and then tie it.
Button sewing

Buttons can be sewn on with the sewing machine. Buttons with two or with four holes can be attached.

1. Measure the distance between the holes in the button to be attached.

2. Raise the presser foot lever, and then slide the drop feed lever, located at the rear of the machine on the base, to $\text{\textbullet}$ (to the left as seen from the rear of the machine).

3. Attach button-fitting foot "M".

4. Select stitch 61 $\text{\textbullet}$.

5. Adjust the stitch width so that it is the same as the distance between the holes in the button.

6. Place the button in the position where it will be sewn, and lower the presser foot lever.

7. Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) 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.

Note

- Since the end of the thread will be tied off later, do not set the sewing machine for programmed-thread cutting.

Memo

- 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.

CAUTION

- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch the button, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
8 **Start sewing.**
Set the sewing speed controller to the left (so that the speed will be slow).

△ The sewing machine automatically stops after sewing reinforcement stitches.

**Note**
- Do not press (Thread cutter button).

9 **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.

10 **When you have finished attaching the button, slide the drop feed lever to (to the right as seen from the rear of the machine) and turn the handwheel to raise the feed dogs.**

**Memo**
- The drop feed lever is normally set to the right side.
Zipper Insertion

A zipper can be sewn in place.

### Inserting a centered zipper

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

1. Attach zigzag foot "J".

   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

2. 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 78).

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

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

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

<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Attaching zippers</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(center needle position)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sewing concealed seams and pintucks</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>0.2-5.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

There are many methods for inserting zippers. The procedures for inserting a centered zipper and a side zipper are described below.
Align the seam with the center of the zipper, and then baste the zipper in place.

Remove about 5 cm (2 inches) from the end of the basting on the outside.

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

Select stitch 3. For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

CAUTION
● When using zipper foot "I", be sure to select the straight stitch (center needle position), and slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) 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.

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

Remove the basting stitching.
**Inserting a side zipper**

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

1. **Attach zigzag foot "J".**
   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

2. **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 78).

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

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

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

   - Wrong side of fabric

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

   - 3 mm (1/8 inch)

6. **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.**

   - Zipper teeth
   - Basting stitching

7. **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.

   - Pin on the right side
   - Needle drop point

   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).
8 Select stitch 3.[[symbol]].
- For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.5mm</th>
<th>2.5mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

10 When you are about 5 cm (2 inches) from the end of the zipper, stop the sewing machine with the needle lowered (in the fabric), and then raise the presser foot lever.

11 Open the zipper and continue sewing.

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

13 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.

CAUTION
- When using zipper foot "I", be sure to select the straight stitch (center needle position), and slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) 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.

CAUTION
- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch the zipper, otherwise 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.

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

1. Right side of fabric
2. End of zipper opening
3. Reverse stitches
4. Beginning of stitching
5. Basting stitching

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

When you are about 5 cm (2 inches) 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.
Sewing Stretch Fabrics and Elastic Tape

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

<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></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple stretch stitch</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Stretch fabrics</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>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretch stitch</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Stretch fabrics</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0-3.0 (1/16-1/8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>2-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>9</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>Attaching elastic to stretch fabrics</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic-attaching stitch</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Observe the corresponding precautions when performing each of the following stitching operations.

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

**Stretch stitching**

1. Attach zigzag foot “J”.

   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

2. Select stitch 4 or 5.

   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

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.

   ![Elastic Tape and Pin Diagram]

   1. Elastic tape
   2. Pin

2. **Attach zigzag foot “J”.**
   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

3. **Select a stitch.**
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

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.

   ![Sewing Elastic Tape Diagram]

**CAUTION**

- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch any pins, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
### 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>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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>7</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>24</td>
<td>Appliqué quilting, free-motion quilting, satin stitching</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Attaching appliqués</td>
<td>2.5-7.0 (3/32-1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.6-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Attaching appliqués and binding</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.5-3.5 (1/32-1/8)</td>
<td>1.8 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piecing straight stitch</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) from the right edge of the presser foot)</td>
<td>5.5 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) from the left edge of the presser foot)</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
<td></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>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mock hand quilting stitch</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Straight stitch quilting that looks hand quilting</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilting stippling</td>
<td>26</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>

### Memo

- Patterns showing a "Q" on the LCD are for quilting and those showing a "P" are for piecing.

### CAUTION

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
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](image)

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

![Pattern and iron](image)

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

![Basting stitching](image)

4. Attach zigzag foot "J".

![Zigzag foot](image)

- For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

5. Select a stitch.

- For details, refer to “Selecting stitching” (page 49).

6. Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise), and then begin sewing around the edge of the appliqué, making sure that the needle drops just outside of the appliqué.

![Handwheel](image)

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".

   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

---

3. Select stitch 21 or 22.

   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

   ![Selecting stitching](image)

   **Memo**
   
   - The piecing straight stitch shows a "P" on the LCD.

---

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 21.

   ![Sewing right side](image)

   - 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 22.

   ![Sewing left side](image)

   **Memo**
   
   - To change the width of the seam allowance (needle position), refer to "Changing the needle position" (page 79).
Quilting

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

**Note**
- When sewing with the walking foot, sew at a speed between slow and medium.
- When quilting, use a 90/14 home sewing machine needle.
- The walking foot can only be used with straight or zigzag stitch patterns. Reverse stitches cannot be sewn with the walking foot. Only select straight or zigzag stitch patterns with reinforcement stitches. For details, refer to "Stitch Setting Chart" (page 70).

1. Baste the fabric to be quilted.
2. Remove the presser foot and the presser foot holder.
   - For details, refer to "Removing and attaching the presser foot holder" (page 45).
3. Hook the connecting fork of the walking foot onto the needle clamp screw.

4. Lower the presser foot lever, insert the presser foot holder screw, and then tighten the screw with the screwdriver.

5. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).
6. Place one hand on each side of the presser foot, and then evenly guide the fabric while sewing.

**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 handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.
Using the optional quilting guide
Use the quilting guide to sew parallel stitches that are equally spaced.

1. Insert the stem of the quilting guide 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 quilting guide so that the guide aligns with the seam that has already been sewn.
Free-motion quilting

With free-motion quilting, lower the feed dogs (using the drop feed lever) so that the fabric can be moved freely in any direction. When free-motion quilting, use the following instructions with the optional free-motion open toe quilting foot "O" (SA187, F061 (XE1097-001)).

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to use the optional free-motion open toe quilting foot "O" when making free-motion quilting. If the quilting foot (SA129, F005N (XC1948-002)) is used, the needle threader may be damaged.

1. Remove the presser foot and the presser foot holder.
   - Refer to "Removing and attaching the presser foot holder" (page 45).

2. Attach free-motion quilting foot "O" by positioning the pin of the quilting foot above the needle clamp screw and aligning the lower-left of the quilting foot and the presser bar.

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

4. Slide the drop feed lever, located at the rear of the machine on the base, to \( \text{ } \) (to the left as seen from the rear of the machine).

5. Turn on the sewing machine, and then select a stitch 3 or 24 .
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

6. Use both hands to stretch the fabric taut, and then move the fabric at a consistent pace in order to sew uniform stitches roughly 2.0-2.5mm (approx. 1/16 - 3/32 inch) in length. Reinforcement stitches are sewn at the beginning and end of sewing.

7. After sewing is finished, slide the drop feed lever to \( \text{ } \) (to the right as seen from the rear of the machine) and turn the handwheel to raise the feed dogs.

**Memo**

- The drop feed lever is normally set to the right side.

**Note**

- Make sure that the quilting foot is not slanted.

**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.
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>Triple stretch</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reinforcing the seams of sleeves and inseams</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar tack stitch</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Reinforcing the ends of openings, such as the corners of pockets</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0-3.0 (1/16-1/8)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darning stitch</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Darning mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>2.5-7.0 (3/32-1/4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Darning thick fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<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>Triple stretch</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reinforcing the seams of sleeves and inseams</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar tack stitch</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Reinforcing the ends of openings, such as the corners of pockets</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0-3.0 (1/16-1/8)</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darning stitch</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Darning mediumweight fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>2.5-7.0 (3/32-1/4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Darning thick fabrics</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

**Triple stretch stitching**

Use triple stretch stitching to reinforce sleeve holes and inseams.

1. Attach zigzag foot "J".

- For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

2. Select stitch 4 .

- For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

3. Start sewing.

- For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 51).

**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).)

   ![Presser foot scale](image)

   - Presser foot scale
   - Length of bar tack
   - 5 mm (3/16 inch)

   **Memo**
   - A bar tack with a maximum length of about 28 mm (1-1/8 inches) can be sewn.

2. **Attach buttonhole foot "A".**
   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

3. **Select stitch 60.**
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

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.**

   ![Fabric positioning](image)

   - 2mm (1/16 inch)

5. **Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.**

   ![Buttonhole lever](image)

   - Buttonhole lever

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

   ![Bracket](image)

   - Buttonhole lever
   - Bracket

   **Note**
   - 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.

   ![Presser foot lever](image)

   - Do not reduce the gap.

   ![Presser foot lever](image)

   - Do not reduce the gap.
6 Gently hold the end of the upper thread in your left hand, and then start sewing.

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

7 Raise the presser foot lever, remove the fabric, and then cut the threads.

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 59).
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 on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

3. **Select stitch 58 or 59.**
   • For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

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.**

**Memo**

- A bar tack with a maximum length of about 28 mm (1-1/8 inches) can be sewn.

- 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.

Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

Do not reduce the gap.

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

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

Raise the presser foot lever, remove the fabric, and then cut the threads.

Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.

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 59).
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>62</td>
<td>Sewing eyelets, for example, on belts</td>
<td>Auto 7.0 (1/4), 6.0 or 5.0 (1/4, 15/64 or 3/16), Manual 7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>Auto 7.0 (1/4), 6.0 or 5.0 (1/4, 15/64 or 3/16), Manual</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CAUTION**

 omn to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

---

1. Attach monogramming foot “N”.

2. Select stitch 62 .

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

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

5. Start sewing.

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 too open. If this occurs, sew the eyelet twice before removing the fabric, one on top of the other.
### Decorative Stitching

The utility stitches contain the following decorative 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>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fagoting stitch</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Sewing two pieces of fabric together across an open seam</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Decorative bridging stitches</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16) 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell tuck stitch</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Shell tuck stitching on collars and curves</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smocking stitch</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Smocking fabrics to add texture and elasticity</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.5-7.0 (3/32-1/4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satin scallop stitch</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Scallop stitching</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.1-1.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lace sewing, decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.6-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8) 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitch</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Decorative hemming and heirloom stitching, etc. on thin, mediumweight and plain weave fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Decorative hemming, ribbon threading, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Utility Stitches**

Fagoting

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

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.
   - If you draw a line down the middle of the thin paper or water-soluble stabilizer, sewing is easier.

3. Attach zigzag foot "J".

4. Select stitch 32 or 33.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

5. Set the stitch width to 7.0 mm (1/4 inch).
   - For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch width" (page 57).

---

### CAUTION

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the pressor foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if (Start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

---

### 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>Presser Foot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitch</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>Heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</td>
<td>1.5-7.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.5 (7/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.5-7.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Stitch Name

- **46**: Heirloom stitching, etc.
- **47**: Stiffening
- **35**: Decorative stitching
- **36**: Decorative stitching
- **37**: Decorative stitching
- **38**: Decorative stitching
**Decorative Stitching**

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

1. **Attach monogramming foot "N".**
   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

2. **Select stitch 27**.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

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

   **Memo**
   - 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.

---

**Sew with the center of the presser foot aligned along the center of the two pieces of fabric.**

**After sewing is finished, remove the paper.**
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".

2. Select the straight stitch, and then adjust the stitch length to 4.0 mm (3/16 inch) and loosen the thread tension.
   - Pull up the bobbin thread. For details, refer to "When pulling up the bobbin thread may be necessary" (page 29).
   - For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch length" (page 59) and "Adjusting the thread tension" (page 59).

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

4. Pull the bobbin threads to create gathers. Smooth the gathers by ironing them.

5. Select stitch $31$, $32$, or $33$.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

6. Stitch between the straight stitches.

7. Pull out the threads for the straight stitches.

---

Note

Do not use reverse/reinforcement stitching or thread cutting.
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 43).

3. Select stitch 20, and then increase the thread tension.
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49) and "Adjusting the thread tension" (page 59).

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

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 43).

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

a Wrong side of fabric
b 7 mm (1/4 inch) seam allowance
c Straight stitch

3 Select stitch 28 or 29, or 30
- For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

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.

Heirloom stitching
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 medium weight fabrics in addition to plain weave fabrics.

1 Install the wing needle.

- For details on installing a needle, refer to "Replacing the needle" (page 41).

Memo
- Use a 130/705H 100/16 wing needle.
- 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. For details, refer to "Threading the needle manually (without using the needle threader)" (page 36).

2 Attach monogramming foot "N".

- For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).
Select a stitch.
The stitches that can be used are 39 40
41 42 43 44 45 46 or 47.

- For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

Note
- When sewing with the wing needle, select a stitch width of 6.0 mm (15/64 inch) or less.

Start sewing.

CAUTION
- When sewing with the wing needle, 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 handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

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".


4. With the right side of the fabric facing up, sew along the right edge of the frayed section.

● When sewing with the wing needle, 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 handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).
116

**UTILITY STITCHES**

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5. Press ↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓ on the LCD.

The pattern displayed at the top of the screen is mirrored.

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

7. Press ↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓↓, and set the horizontal mirror image key back to 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).

2. Attach monogramming foot "N".

   - For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 43).

3. Select stitch 42.  
   
   - For details, refer to "Selecting stitching" (page 49).

4. Sew along the center of the unfrayed section.

---

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EMBROIDERY

The steps for embroidering are described in this chapter.

Embroidering Neatly ................................................................................................................. 118
Attaching the Embroidery Foot ............................................................................................ 120
Attaching the Embroidery Unit .......................................................................................... 123
Preparing the Fabric .............................................................................................................. 126
Attaching the Embroidery Frame .......................................................................................... 130
Selecting Embroidery Patterns ............................................................................................ 132
Embroidering .......................................................................................................................... 139
Editing and Saving Patterns ................................................................................................. 143
Embroidering Neatly

This section describes the preparations and basic procedures for embroidering.

What to prepare

The following is necessary for embroidering.

■ Fabric

Prepare the fabric for embroidery. Prepare a piece of fabric a little larger than the embroidery frame that matches the size of the pattern you want to sew.

Note

- Always use stabilizer when sewing embroidery projects, especially when embroidering on lightweight or stretch fabrics.
- When embroidering on large pieces of fabric, arrange the fabric so that it does not hang off the table where the sewing machine is placed. If embroidery is done with the fabric hanging off, the embroidery unit movement may be impaired, this could cause the pattern to sew incorrectly.

CAUTION

- Do not embroider fabrics that are too thick. To check the fabric thickness, attach the embroidery frame to the embroidery unit, and use  (Needle position button) to raise the needle. If there is space between the presser foot and the fabric, the fabric can be embroidered. If there is not space, do not embroider the fabric. Otherwise, the needle may break, resulting in injury.
- Be careful when sewing overlapping patterns. The needle may not easily pierce the fabric, causing the needle to break.

■ Stabilizer material (option)

Attach a stabilizer material for embroidery to the fabric to prevent poor quality embroidery designs.

Memo

- For good quality embroidery designs be sure to use embroidery thread designed for embroidery machines.
- Before starting to sew, be sure there is enough bobbin thread. If you continue embroidering when the bobbin thread is low, the thread may become tangled.

■ Embroidery thread (option)

For the upper thread, use the embroidery thread or country thread.

For the bobbin thread, use the embroidery bobbin thread. For details, refer to "Optional accessories" (page 9).

Memo

- A 75/11 needle is already installed when the sewing machine is purchased.
- When replacing the needle, refer to "Replacing the needle" (page 41).

CAUTION

- Since ball point needles (gold colored) are needles for fabrics where stitches are easily skipped, such as pattern stitching and stretch fabrics, be absolutely sure not to use them for embroidery. The needle may break or bend.

■ Needle

Use a 75/11 home sewing machine needle. When embroidering on thick fabrics such as denim, use a 90/14 home sewing machine needle.

Memo

- A 75/11 needle is already installed when the sewing machine is purchased.
- When replacing the needle, refer to "Replacing the needle" (page 41).

■ Other

Embroidery frames "small" and "large" are optional. For details, refer to "Setting the fabric in the embroidery frame" (page 127).
### Embroidery step by step

The basic steps for embroidery are as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Presser foot attachment</td>
<td>Attach the embroidery foot &quot;Q&quot;. For details on attaching the embroidery foot, refer to &quot;Attaching the embroidery foot&quot; (page 120).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Checking the needle</td>
<td>Use a needle matched to the fabric. For details on replacing the needle, refer to &quot;Replacing the needle&quot; (page 41).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Embroidery unit attachment</td>
<td>Attach the embroidery unit. For details on attaching the embroidery unit, refer to &quot;Attaching the embroidery unit&quot; (page 123).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bobbin thread setup</td>
<td>For the bobbin thread, wind embroidery bobbin thread and set it in place. For details on setting up the bobbin thread, refer to &quot;Winding/Installing the Bobbin&quot; (page 22).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Fabric preparation</td>
<td>Attach a stabilizer material to the fabric, and hoop it in an embroidery frame. For details on preparing the fabric, refer to &quot;Preparing the Fabric&quot; (page 126).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Embroidery frame attachment</td>
<td>Attach the embroidery frame to the embroidery unit. For details on attaching the embroidery frame, refer to &quot;Attaching the Embroidery Frame&quot; (page 130).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pattern selection</td>
<td>Turn the power on, and select an embroidery pattern. For details on selecting embroidery patterns, refer to &quot;Selecting Embroidery Patterns&quot; (page 132).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Checking the layout</td>
<td>Check and adjust the size and position of the embroidery. For details on adjusting the layout and the size, refer to &quot;Adjusting the layout and the size&quot; (page 143).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Embroidery thread setup</td>
<td>Set up embroidery thread according to the pattern. For details on setting up the thread, refer to &quot;Upper Threading&quot; (page 31).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Attaching the Embroidery Foot

This section describes how to attach the embroidery foot "Q".

**Attaching the embroidery foot**

Attach the embroidery foot "Q" when embroidering. Have the included embroidery foot "Q" and a screwdriver ready.

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

   - Needle position button

**Note**

- The needle is correctly raised when the mark on the handwheel is at the top. Check the handwheel mark is at the top position.

2. Turn off the sewing machine.

   ![Turn off the sewing machine.]

3. Raise the presser foot lever.

   ![Raise the presser foot lever.]

   - Presser foot lever
   - The presser foot is raised.

4. Press and hold the black button on the back of the presser foot holder to detach the presser foot.

   ![Press and hold the black button on the back of the presser foot holder to detach the presser foot.]

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

**CAUTION**

- Always use the embroidery foot "Q" when embroidering. If the wrong presser foot is used, the needle may hit the presser foot and bend or break.

- Before attaching the embroidery foot, be sure to turn off the sewing machine. Otherwise, injuries may occur if a button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
Loosen the presser foot holder screw and remove the presser foot holder.
Turn the screwdriver toward the back.

Hold the embroidery foot "Q" with your right hand, as shown.
Hold the embroidery foot with your index finger wrapped around the lever at the back of the foot.

While pressing in the lever with your finger, fit the embroidery foot bar over the needle clamp screw to attach the embroidery foot to the presser foot bar.

Secure the embroidery foot with the presser foot holder screw.
Set the embroidery foot perpendicular.

Tighten the presser foot holder screw.
Turn the screwdriver toward the front.

**CAUTION**
- Do not hit the needle with your finger or the embroidery foot "Q" when attaching it. The needle may break or cause injury.
- Be sure to tighten the screw with the included screwdriver. If the screw is loose, the needle may hit the presser foot and break or bend.
- Before sewing, always turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) slowly to make sure that the needle does not hit the presser foot. The needle may break or bend.
Removing the embroidery foot

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

![Needle position button](image)

2. Turn off the sewing machine.

3. Raise the presser foot lever.

![Presser foot lever](image)

- Presser foot lever
  - The presser foot is raised.

4. While pressing in the lever at the back of the embroidery foot with your finger, loosen the presser foot holder screw, and then remove embroidery foot "Q".

   ![Screwdriver](image)

   - Screwdriver
   - Turn the screwdriver toward the back.

5. Attach the presser foot holder.

   - For details, refer to "Removing and attaching the presser foot holder" (page 45).

**CAUTION**

- Before removing the embroidery foot, be sure to turn off the sewing machine. Otherwise, injuries may occur if a button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
Attaching the Embroidery Unit

This section describes how to attach the embroidery unit.

**Embroidery unit precautions**

**CAUTION**

- Do not move the sewing machine with the embroidery unit in place. The embroidery unit may be dropped and cause injury.
- Keep your hands and other objects away from the embroidery carriage and frame. Otherwise injury may result.

**Note**

- Do not touch the connector in the embroidery unit connector slot. The connector could be damaged, and it may cause malfunctions.
- Do not lift up on the embroidery carriage, and do not forcefully move it. It may cause malfunctions.

---

**Attaching the embroidery unit**

Get the included embroidery unit ready.

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

   ![Turn off the sewing machine](image1)

   **Note**

   - Always turn off the sewing machine before attaching the embroidery unit. It may cause malfunctions.

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

   ![Pull the flat bed attachment off](image2)

   ① Carriage

   ① Flat bed attachment
3 Slide the embroidery unit onto the sewing machine arm.
Push it in until it clicks and stops.

- The embroidery unit is attached.

**Note**
- Make sure that there is no gap between the embroidery unit and the sewing machine, otherwise the embroidery pattern may not be sewn correctly. Be sure to fully insert the connector into the connection port.
- Do not push on the carriage when attaching the embroidery unit to the machine, otherwise damage to the embroidery unit may result.

4 Turn on the sewing machine.

- The confirmation message is displayed.

5 Be sure that no objects or hands are near the embroidery unit and press OK.

- The carriage moves to its initial position.

**CAUTION**
- Do not put your hands or other objects near the carriage. It may cause injury.

**Note**
- If the machine is initialized with hands or objects near the carriage, the screen may return to the initial display. After removing whatever is near the carriage, turn the power on again.

- The screen for selecting the embroidery pattern type is displayed.

**Memo**
- Utility stitches cannot be selected when the embroidery unit is attached.
- For details on the embroidery patterns, refer to "Selecting Embroidery Patterns" (page 132).
Removing the embroidery unit

Make sure that the sewing machine is completely stopped and follow the instructions below.

1. **Remove the embroidery frame.**
   - For details on removing the embroidery frame, refer to "Removing the embroidery frame" (page 131).

2. **Press**, and then press **OK**.  
   ![Embroidery carriage position]  
   The embroidery carriage moves into a position where it can be saved.

3. **Turn off the sewing machine.**  

   ![CAUTION]

   - Always turn off the sewing machine before removing the embroidery unit. It may cause malfunctions if removed when the machine is turned on.

4. **Hold the release button on the bottom left of the embroidery unit, and slowly pull the embroidery unit to the left.**

   ![Release button]
   ① Release button  
   - The embroidery unit separates from the sewing machine.

   **CAUTION**

   - Do not carry the embroidery unit by holding the carriage. It may cause malfunctions.
Preparing the Fabric

After attaching a stabilizer material to the embroidery fabric, it is stretched on an embroidery frame.

**Attaching a stabilizer material to the fabric**

Attach a stabilizer material for embroidery to the fabric to prevent poor quality embroidery designs.

**Memo**

- We recommend the optional stabilizer material for embroidery. Use a water soluble sheet on thin materials like organdy and fabrics with a nap like towels.

**CAUTION**

- Always use stabilizer material when sewing embroidery projects. The needle may break or bend if you embroider without using a stabilizer material for thin fabrics or stretch fabrics. Furthermore, the pattern may be sewn incorrectly.

1. Prepare stabilizer material that is larger than the embroidery frame being used.

   ![Diagram](image)

   - Fabric
   - Size of embroidery frame
   - Stabilizer material

2. If you are using stabilizers with adhesive, place the adhesive surface of the stabilizer material against the wrong side of the fabric, and iron it with a steam iron.

   ![Diagram](image)

   - Stabilizer material
   - Fabric (wrong side)
   - Attached surface

- When it cannot be ironed or placed in the hoop

   For fabrics, such as towels, which cannot be ironed or for embroidering in places where ironing is difficult, place the stabilizer material under the fabric, and stretch the fabric in the embroidery frame without attaching the stabilizer.
Setting the fabric in the embroidery frame

The fabric is stretched in the embroidery frame. If the fabric is loose, the quality of the embroidery pattern may be poor. Put the fabric in the frame without slack following the steps below. Have a fabric with a stabilizer material attached and the embroidery frame (medium, small or large) ready.

- **Embroidery frame (medium)**
  Patterns with a height of up to 10 cm (4 inches) and a width of up to 10 cm (4 inches) can be sewn.

- **Embroidery frame (small) [option]**
  Patterns with a height of up to 2 cm (1 inch) and a width of up to 6 cm (2-1/2 inches) can be sewn. This is used for letters and other small embroidery.

**Memo**
- There are patterns for which embroidery frame (small) cannot be used.

- **Embroidery frame (large) [option]**
  Embroidery can be done in an area with a height of up to 17 cm (6-7/10 inch) and a width of up to 10 cm (4 inch). This is used to embroider multiple patterns without changing the fabric position in the frame.

**CAUTION**
- Use the embroidery frame that matches the size of the pattern being embroidered. Otherwise, the embroidery frame may be hit by the presser foot and cause injury or needle breakage.

1. Loosen the embroidery frame adjustment screw and remove the inner and outer frames, placing the outer frame on a flat surface. Separate the inner and outer frame by removing inner frame upward.

2. Place the fabric with the stabilizer material on top of the outer frame. Have the right side of the cloth up.

3. Press the inner frame in from the top of the fabric. Line up △ on the inner frame and ▽ on outer frame.

4. Tighten the adjustment screw by hand just enough to secure the fabric.
5 Gently remove the fabric from the frame without loosening the adjustment screw.

6 Press the inner frame in from the top of the fabric again, lining up △ on the inner frame and ▽ on outer frame.

Memo
- This precautionary step will help reduce pattern distortion while embroidering.

7 Tighten the adjustment screw while removing any slack in the fabric by hand. The goal is to have a drum-like sound when the stretched fabric is struck lightly.

Using embroidery sheets
If the embroidery sheet attached to the embroidery frame is used, the embroidery can be sewn in exactly the right position on the fabric.

- Embroidery sheet (medium)
- Embroidery sheet (small) [option]
- Embroidery sheet (large) [option]

1 Make a mark with a chalk pen at the center of the position for the pattern to be embroidered.
2. Place the embroidery sheet on the inner frame.

3. Line the mark on the fabric up with the base line on the embroidery sheet.

4. Place the inner frame with the fabric on the outer frame and stretch the fabric.
   - For details, refer to page 127.

5. Remove the embroidery sheet.

---

**Embroidery on fabrics that cannot be stretched on an embroidery frame**

When small pieces of fabric that cannot be stretched on an embroidery frame or thin pieces like ribbon are being embroidered, use stabilizer material as a base to stretch on the frame. We recommend stabilizer material for all embroidery.

- Stabilizer material
- Tack or spray glue
- Fabric

After completing the embroidery, remove the stabilizer material carefully.
Attaching the Embroidery Frame

This section describes how to attach the embroidery frame.

1. Wind the embroidery bobbin thread onto the bobbin and set it into the bobbin case.
   - For details, refer to "Winding/Installing the Bobbin" (page 22).

2. Raise the presser foot lever.

   ![Presser foot lever](image)
   - Presser foot lever

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

   ![Needle position button](image)
   - Needle position button

4. Pass the embroidery frame under the presser foot while raising the presser foot lever even further.

   ![Embroidery frame](image)

5. Firmly insert the embroidery frame guide into the embroidery carriage frame holder from the top.
   Line up the embroidery frame guide tabs and the embroidery carriage frame holder slots and push in until it clicks and stops.

   ![Embroidery frame guide tabs](image)
   - Embroidery frame guide tabs
   - Embroidery carriage frame holder slots

   The embroidery unit is attached.

**Note**
- Be sure to insert both pins. If only the forward or the back pin is inserted, the pattern may not turn out correctly.

**CAUTION**
- Correctly set the embroidery frame into the embroidery frame holder. Otherwise, the presser foot may hit the embroidery frame, resulting in injury.

**CAUTION**
- Do not touch a button. If a button is accidentally pressed, the machine starts sewing, and your finger may be pricked with the needle or the needle may break.
Removing the embroidery frame

Make sure that the sewing machine is completely stopped and follow the instructions below.

1. **Raise the presser foot lever.**

   ![Presser foot lever](image)

   ① Presser foot lever

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

   ![Needle position button](image)

   ① Needle position button

3. **Press the part of the embroidery frame holder in the figure to the left side, and raise the embroidery frame.**

   ![Press here to remove.](image)

   ① Press here to remove.

   The embroidery frame will separate from the embroidery frame holder.

4. **Pass the embroidery frame under the presser foot while raising the presser foot lever even further.**

   ![Pass the embroidery frame](image)

5. **Remove the embroidery frame.**

   ![Remove the embroidery frame](image)

   **CAUTION**

   - Do not touch a button. If a button is accidentally pressed, the machine starts sewing, and your finger may be pricked with the needle or the needle may break.
Selecting Embroidery Patterns

This section provides details on the various types of embroidery patterns available and the procedure for selecting a pattern.

Copyright information

The patterns saved in the sewing machine and embroidery cards are intended for private use only. Any public or commercial use of copyrighted patterns is an infringement of copyright law and is strictly prohibited.

Embroidery pattern types

An embroidery pattern can be selected from the following types available.

1. **Embroidery patterns**
   There are total 70 patterns. The patterns are completed by changing the upper thread according to the instructions displayed on the screen. For details, refer to "Selecting an embroidery pattern" (page 137).

2. **Character pattern**
   There are 5 types of characters: upper case/lower case/numbers/symbols/European characters. For details, refer to "Selecting alphabet characters" (page 136).

3. **Frame patterns**
   10 shapes, such as squares and circles, can be combined with 12 stitch types. For details, refer to "Selecting a frame pattern" (page 137).

4. **Embroidery card**
   Press when selecting patterns from an embroidery card. For details, refer to "Using an embroidery card" (page 138).

5. **Patterns saved in the machine's memory**
   Press when retrieving patterns from the machine's memory. For details, refer to "Saving patterns" (page 150).
LCD (liquid crystal display) operation

The LCD (liquid crystal display) is operated using the operation keys on the display panel. The use of the keys for embroidery will be explained below.

Operation keys

1. < When there are patterns that are not displayed on the screen (when < or > is displayed), the previous patterns/subsequent patterns are displayed.
2. Previous screen.
3. Returns to the type selection screen. The selected pattern is cancelled.
4. Press this key to adjust language or change the thread color display or other settings.
5. Press to get help on embroidery unit attachment, embroidery frame attachment, etc.
6. Press this key to save embroidery patterns and the alphabet characters in the machine’s memory.

Setting the display while embroidering

Press (Settings key) and then (Next page key). Then, select the item by pressing .

NAME OF COLOR: Typical color name

TIME: Time required for embroidering

Press this key to save embroidery patterns and the alphabet characters in the machine’s memory.
NEEDLE COUNT: Needle progress number

DISPLAY UNIT
The measurement units that are displayed can be selected. [mm/inch]

#123: Thread color number

Select from the following thread color number sets (The display above is an example when EMBROIDERY (POLYESTER) THREAD# is selected.)

- EMBROIDERY (POLYESTER) THREAD#
- COUNTRY (COTTON) THREAD#
- MADEIRA POLY THREAD#
- MADEIRA RAYON THREAD#
- SULKY THREAD#
- ROBISON-ANTON POLY THREAD#

LCD button
Example: Selecting alphabet characters

When a specific pattern is selected, press this key and then, press ▶️ to switch the display. The sewing settings such as the specified alphabet character string and color are confirmed.
Press this key to change the thread settings.

Press this key to select or cancel programmed thread cutting.

Press + or - to change the thread density (characters and frame patterns only).

Press this key to adjust the pattern.

Press this key when you want to change the color, character by character in character embroidery. Since the sewing machine stops at the end of each character, the upper thread is changed as you sew. Press this key again to cancel multi-color.

The needle progresses one color or one stitch (if pressed continuously, 9 stitches to 30 stitches) at a time and changes the position for starting the embroidery. This is used when a specific color is not sewn or when restarting the sewing machine after power has been turned off in the middle of the operation.

For details, refer to “Resewing” (page 147).

The position of the pattern within the embroidery frame can be checked, and the size and angle can be changed. For details, refer to “Adjusting the layout and the size” (page 143).

Memo

Keys that appear surrounded with a dotted line (ex. ) cannot be used.

Example: Selecting an embroidery pattern

Press this key to check the order of multi-color. Press ◀ ▶ to switch the display.
Selecting alphabet characters

Specify the characters for embroidery.

Memo

- When "The pattern is too large for the embroidery frame" is displayed, no more characters can be input.
- Characters from different fonts (sans serif and serif, etc.) cannot be combined.

1 Select the alphabet characters.

2 Select the font.

3 Enter the characters.

Memo

- If a character is pressed by mistake, press \( \text{DEL} \).
- To enter a space, press ".".

Example: Come on

Switch between uppercase/lowercase

Switch among large/medium/small sizes

Memo

- The characters you entered can be saved for later use. For details, refer to "Saving patterns" (page 150).

---

136
Selecting an embroidery pattern

There are 70 embroidery patterns, such as flowers and animals, saved in the machine's memory.

70 Embroidery patterns

Memo

- Refer to "Embroidery Pattern Color Change Table" in the Quick reference guide for samples of completed patterns and the thread used.

1. Press .

The pattern selection screen is displayed.

2. Select the pattern.
Switch the screen using (Previous page key) and (Next page key).

When is pressed, the display of patterns moves backward/forward 10 patterns.

When a pattern is selected, it can be embroidered.

Selecting a frame pattern

10 shapes, such as squares and circles, can be combined with 12 stitch types.

Memo

- Refer to "Frame patterns" in the Quick reference guide for frame pattern shapes and stitches.

1. Press .

The frame shape selection screen is displayed.

2. Select the frame shape.
Switch the screen using (Previous page key) and (Next page key), and select from the 10 types.

The stitch selection screen is displayed.
Select the stitch.
Switch the screen using \(<\) (Previous page key) and \(>)\) (Next page key), and select from the 12 stitches.

When a stitch is selected, it can be embroidered.

Using an embroidery card

If an embroidery card is used, you can embroider patterns other than the patterns saved in the sewing machine. There are various cards with different themes.

Note

- Always turn off the sewing machine to insert and remove embroidery cards.
- Insert the embroidery card into the embroidery card slot, facing it in the right direction.
- Do not put anything other than an embroidery card in the embroidery card slot.
- When embroidery cards are not in use, keep them in their storage cases.
- Use only embroidery cards manufactured for this machine. Using unauthorized cards may cause your machine to operate incorrectly.
- Embroidery cards purchased in foreign countries may not work with your machine.

Turn off the sewing machine.

Insert the embroidery card in the embroidery card slot on the right side of the sewing machine.
Face the arrow on the embroidery card toward you, and insert it in the direction of the arrow.

Turn on the sewing machine.

Press \(\text{on the screen.}\)

This selection screen for the patterns saved in the card is displayed.

Select a pattern.
The operation is the same as in “Selecting an embroidery pattern” (page 137).
After the preparations are done, you can try embroidering. This section describes the steps for embroidering and appliquéing.

**Embroidering a pattern**

Embroidery patterns are embroidered with a change of thread after each color.

1. **Prepare embroidery thread of the color shown on the screen.**

   ![Embroidery thread selection screen]

   ① Embroidery frames that can be used for embroidery
   ② Current color step/Number of colors in design
   ③ Current name of color
   ④ Current color part
   ⑤ Next color part

   - The thread color number set displayed for the thread colors can be changed. Press (Setting key), and then change the setting in the setting screen. For details, refer to “LCD (liquid crystal display) operation” (page 133).

2. **Set the embroidery thread, and thread the needle.**

   - Refer to “Threading the upper thread” (page 32).

   ![Embroidery thread threading]

   **Note**
   - Before using the needle threader, be sure to lower the presser foot.

3. **Pass the thread through the embroidery foot hole, and hold it lightly in your left hand.**

   Give the thread a little slack.

   ![Embroidery thread passage]

   **CAUTION**
   - If the thread is pulled too tight, the needle may break or bend.
   - Do not let hands or objects hit the carriage while sewing. The pattern may misalign.
Lower the presser foot lever.

Presser foot lever

Press (Start/stop button).

Start/stop button

**CAUTION**
- Use the embroidery frame that matches the size of the pattern being embroidered. Otherwise, the embroidery frame may be hit by the presser foot and cause injury or needle breakage.

After progressing 5-6 stitches, press (Start/stop button) to stop the machine.

Use scissors to cut the thread at the beginning of the stitching.

Cut the thread at the edge of the stitching.

**Note**
- If the thread is left at the beginning of the stitching, it may be sewn over as you continue embroidering the pattern, making it very difficult to deal with the thread after the pattern is finished. Trim the thread at the beginning.

Press (Start/stop button) again.

- The embroidery begins again.
- Stitching stops automatically with reinforcement after one color has been completed. When automatic thread cutting is set, the thread is cut.

Set up embroidery thread for the next color, and repeat steps 3 through 8.

- When the last color is sewn, "Finished sewing." will appear on the display. Press [OK], and the display will return to the initial screen.

Cut the excess thread.

**Memo**
- For the automatic cutting setting, refer to "LCD (liquid crystal display) operation" (page 135).
Prepare the base fabric and the appliqué fabric (appliqué piece). Press (Settings key), and set the thread color display to NAME OF COLOR, so “APPLIQUE MATERIAL”, “APPLIQUE POSITION” and “APPLIQUE” are displayed on the screen.

1. **Select an appliqué pattern.**

   ▶ “APPLIQUE MATERIAL” is displayed on the screen.

2. **Apply iron-on stabilizer to the back of the appliqué piece fabric, and stretch it on the embroidery frame.**

3. **Lower the presser foot lever, and press (Start/stop button).**

   ▶ The cut-out for the appliqué piece is sewn, and the sewing machine stops.

4. **Remove the fabric from the embroidery frame, and cut it out along the cut-out line.**

   Cut carefully along the stitching and remove the thread.

   • If it is not cut right on the stitching, it will not be finished neatly.

5. **Stretch the base fabric on the embroidery frame.**

6. **Set up the thread for appliquéing.**

7. **Lower the presser foot lever, and press (Start/stop button).**

   ▶ The position for the appliqué is stitched, and the sewing machine stops. “APPLIQUE” will be displayed on the screen.

   ① Appliqué position
   ② Base fabric
8 Apply a thin layer of fabric glue or spray adhesive to the back of the appliqué piece, and attach it in the appliqué position.

9 Lower the presser foot lever, and press (Start/stop button).

The position for the appliqué is stitched, and the sewing machine stops.

Memo

When "APPLIQUE MATERIAL", "APPLIQUE POSITION" and "APPLIQUE" are displayed, a specific color thread does not appear. Use a proper color thread to match the appliqué piece.

10 Follow the instructions on the screen, and change thread colors as you sew.
Editing and Saving Patterns

This section describes ways to edit, adjust, reposition and memorize patterns.

Adjusting the layout and the size

The pattern is normally positioned in the center of the embroidery frame. You can check the layout before starting embroidery and change the position and the size.

**Memo**

- Keys that appear surrounded with a dotted line (ex. [ ] ) cannot be used.

1. **After selecting the embroidery pattern, press [ ] .**
   - The sewing screen is displayed.

2. **Press [ ] .**
   - The layout LCD is displayed.

3. **Check and adjust the layout.**

![Diagram]

- Layout within the frame
- Display unit (cm/INCH)
- Available embroidery frames
- Change position keys
- Size key/Layout key
- Rotation key
- Horizontal mirror image key
- Trial key
- Starting point key
- Distance from the center
- Embroidery size

**Embroidery frame size**
The size of embroidery frame that can be used is displayed. When the smaller mark is grayed out in the display, embroidery frame (small) cannot be used. These icons flash if the pattern was resized, the layout was adjusted, or the recommended embroidery frame size was changed.

**CAUTION**

- Use the embroidery frame that matches the size of the pattern being embroidered. Otherwise, the embroidery frame may be hit by the presser foot and cause injury or needle breakage.
**Size key**
Increases/decreases the size of the pattern. Press \[ Size \] to return to the previous screen.

- **Decreases size**
  - Returns to original size. When the pattern was moved with the change position keys, it returns to its original position.

- **Increases size**

**Change position keys**
Moves the embroidery position up, down, left and right.

**Memo**
- If you change the size of the pattern or reverse it, the embroidery which have been moved will return to its initial position. Use the Change position keys after you have changed the size of the pattern or reversed it.
- You can save patterns you have changed the size and position in the machine’s memory. Refer to "Saving patterns" (page 150).

**Layout key**
Press this key to move to rotation screen.

**Rotation key**
Rotates the pattern 1 degree, 10 degrees or 90 degrees at a time.
- Press \[ Back key \] to return to the previous screen.

**Memo**
- When the pattern is larger than 10cm (4 inches) x 10cm (4 inches), there may be a case that the pattern cannot be rotated.

**Horizontal mirror image key**
Mirrors the pattern left and right.

**Memo**
- Mirroring patterns is possible only for an embroidery pattern or a frame pattern.

**Starting point stitching key**
Switches the stitching starting point between center and lower left of the design.
- Press \[ Back key \] to return to the previous screen.

**Trial key**
Moves the frame to check the pattern position.
**CAUTION**

- Never lower the needle when the embroidery frame is moving. The needle may break or bend.
- When you have revised the pattern, check the display of available embroidery frames and use an appropriate frame. If you use an embroidery frame not displayed as available for use, the presser foot may strike the frame and possibly cause injury.

4 Press (Back key) to return to the previous screen.

**Memo**

- When the power is turned off, the layout returns to the original setting.
- You can also check the pattern size and distance from the center by pressing after beginning embroidering.
- The embroidery patterns you have edited or adjusted can be saved in the sewing machine’s memory. For details, refer to “Saving patterns” (page 150).

### Adjusting the thread tension

If embroidery fails, it is difficult to undo the thread and the fabric may be damaged.

Before embroidering, use a scrap of the same fabric to check the adjustment of the thread tension, etc.

The upper thread tension is changed using the thread tension dial.

When doing machine embroidery, the tension dial should be set somewhere between 2 to 6.

1. Loose (Decrease thread tension)
2. Tight (Increase thread tension)
3. Upper thread tension dial

- If the stitches appear loose, turn the tension up one notch and resew.

**Correct thread tension**

The thread tension is correct when upper thread is just visible on back of the fabric.

- Right side of fabric
- Wrong side of fabric

**Upper thread is too tight**

The lower thread will be visible on the front of the fabric. In this instance, decrease the upper thread tension.

- Right side of fabric
- Wrong side of fabric

**Upper thread is too loose**

The upper thread has slack. In this instance, increase the upper thread tension.

- Right side of fabric
- Wrong side of fabric

**Note**

- If the upper thread is not threaded correctly or the bobbin is not installed correctly, it may not be possible to set the correct thread tension. If the correct thread tension cannot be achieved, rethread the upper thread and insert the bobbin correctly.
- If the tension dial is set extremely low, the machine may stop stitching during sewing. This is not a sign that anything’s broken. Simply increase the tension slightly to continue sewing.

---

**Editing and Saving Patterns  145**
Connecting character patterns

If the character pattern is too long to fit in the embroidery frame, follow the steps below.

Example: Connecting "ABC" with "DEF"

1. Enter "ABC" and press \[\text{Connect} \].

2. Press \[\text{Connect} \] to turn off the automatic thread cutting (\[\text{Connect} \]).

3. Press \[\text{Back key} \].

4. Press \[\text{Connect} \].

5. Press \[\text{Connect} \].

6. Press \[\text{Connect} \] to turn it to \[\text{Connect} \].

7. The stitching starting point is set to lower left of the design.

8. Lower the presser foot, and then press \[\text{Start/stop switch} \] (Start/stop switch) to begin sewing.

9. When embroidering is finished, trim the thread leaving the end of the thread longer than usual. Then reset the fabric in the embroidery frame, in a position where you can sew "DEF".

10. Enter "DEF" and press \[\text{Connect} \].

11. Press \[\text{Connect} \].

12. Press \[\text{Connect} \] to turn it to \[\text{Connect} \].

13. The stitching starting point is set to lower left of the design.
Use (change position keys) to move the needle to the embroidery end position of "ABC".

![Embroidery end position]

Lower the presser foot, and then press (Start/Stop button) to embroider "DEF".

![Embroidery end position]

When you have finished embroidering, cut the thread.

Resewing

When the wrong upper thread color has been sewn, it can be resewn with the correct color.

1. Press (Start/stop button) to stop the sewing machine.
2. Press .
3. Press .
4. Press (Back one color) to return to the beginning of the mistaken color. Press one more time to go to previous color.
5. Set up the correct color for the upper thread.
6. Press (Start/stop button) to continue the design.
Thread runs out partway through a design

When the upper thread or the bobbin thread runs out while sewing, the sewing machine stops. Move the needle back about 10 stitches and resume sewing.

**Memo**
- When the bobbin thread runs out, cut the threads and remove the embroidery frame before replacing the bobbin thread.

1. **Set up the upper or bobbin thread.**
2. **Press** [Start/stop button].

   ![Thread runs out partway through a design](image)

   **Memo**
   - If the needle count is not displayed, display the needle count on the screen. For details, refer to "Stopping while embroidering" (page 148).

3. **Press** [Thread].

   ![Thread runs out partway through a design](image)

4. **Press** [Back one stitch] (Back one stitch) to move the needle back about 10 stitches. [Forward one stitch] (Forward one stitch) increases the stitch number.

   ![Thread runs out partway through a design](image)

5. **Restart the embroidery.**

   ![Thread runs out partway through a design](image)

Stopping while embroidering

If the embroidery is stopped before it is complete, check the current needle count and layout before turning off the sewing machine.

**Memo**
- When the sewing machine is turned off, the embroidery size and layout return to the original setting. If you have changed the layout, you need to adjust it again.

1. **Press** [Start/stop button] to stop the sewing machine.
2. **Check the current needle count on the screen and make a note of it.**

   ![Stopping while embroidering](image)

   If the needle count is not displayed, press [Settings key], and then use [ ] to display the following screen.

   ![Stopping while embroidering](image)

   Press [ ] to return to the previous screen.

3. **Press** [Embroidery key].

   ![Stopping while embroidering](image)

   The confirmation message is displayed.
4 Press **OK**.

The selected pattern is turned off, and it returns to the initial embroidery screen.

5 Turn off the sewing machine.

**Note**
- Always detach the embroidery unit when you move the sewing machine.

6 Turn on the sewing machine, and then select the pattern.

**Memo**
- If you have changed the embroidery size and/or layout before turning off the machine, make the same setting changes again before restarting embroidering. For details, refer to "Adjusting the layout and the size" (page 143).

7 Press **AJUST**.

8 Press **2**.

9 Press **+** (Forward one color) to move to the beginning of the color you want to embroider.

10 Press **+** (Forward one stitch) to increase the needle count.

If **+** is pressed continuously, it moves forward 1 → 9 → 30 stitches.

Move forward to about 10 stitches before the total number of stitches confirmed in 2.

11 Restart the embroidery.
Saving patterns

The embroidery patterns and the alphabet characters you have customized can be saved in the sewing machine's memory. Since the saved patterns will not be erased when the power is turned off, you can always retrieve them for embroidery. This is convenient for saving names and the like. You can save up to 12 patterns or 512KB of data.

■ Saving a pattern

1. After selecting the pattern to be saved, press \(\text{Memory key}\).

   "Saving..." appears while the pattern is being saved. After the pattern is saved, the initial screen appears again.

Note

- Do not turn off the sewing machine while the pattern is being saved, otherwise the pattern data may be lost.

■ Retrieving a pattern

1. Press \(\text{Retrieve key}\).

   The saved patterns are displayed.

2. Select the pattern you wish to retrieve.

   Switch screens using \(<\) (Previous page key) and \(>\) (Next page key).

   ![Diagram showing memory status]

   - Total amount of memory used/Total amount of memory space
   - Number of the currently displayed page from the total number of pages

   - The selected pattern is shown in reverse highlighting.

3. Press \(\text{Retrieve key}\).

   To delete the saved pattern, press \(\text{Delete key}\).

   - The saved pattern is retrieved.
   - The sewing screen appears, and you can embroider the retrieved pattern.
The various maintenance and troubleshooting procedures are described in this chapter.

Care and Maintenance ................................................................. 152
Troubleshooting ........................................................................ 154
Index .......................................................................................... 165
Care and 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 damp 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 race**

Sewing performance will suffer if dust collects in the bobbin case. Therefore, it should be cleaned periodically.

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

2. **Unplug the power supply cord from the power supply jack on the right side of the sewing machine.**

**CAUTION**

- Unplug the power supply cord before cleaning the machine. Otherwise, injuries or an electric shock may occur.

3. **Remove the flat bed attachment or the embroidery unit if either is attached.**

4. **Loosen the presser foot holder screw and remove the presser foot holder (page 45), and then loosen the needle clamp screw and remove the needle (page 41).**

5. **Grasp both sides of the needle plate cover, and then slide it toward you.**

6. **Remove the bobbin case.** Grasp the bobbin case, and then pull it out.

---

1. Presser foot holder
2. Presser foot holder screw
3. Needle clamp screw
4. Needle plate cover
5. Bobbin case
7 Use the cleaning brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove any lint and dust from the race and bobbin thread sensor and their surrounding area.

8 Insert the bobbin case so that the projection on the bobbin case aligns with the spring.

9 Insert the tabs on the needle plate cover into the needle plate, and then slide the cover back on.

---

**Note**

- Do not apply oil to the bobbin case.
- If lint or dust collects on the bobbin thread sensor, the sensor may not operate correctly.

---

**CAUTION**

- Never use a bobbin case that is scratched. Otherwise, the upper thread may become tangled, the needle may break or sewing performance may suffer. For a new bobbin case (part code: XC3152-221 (green marking)), contact your nearest authorized service center.
- Be sure that the bobbin case is correctly installed, otherwise the needle may break.

---

**Memo**

- Move the bobbin case right and left to make sure that the right side of the projection touches the spring and there is a space on the left side of the projection.
# Troubleshooting

If the machine stops operating correctly, check the following possible problems before requesting service. You can solve most problems by yourself. If you need additional help, the Brother Solutions Center offers the latest FAQs and troubleshooting tips. Visit us at [http://solutions.brother.com]. If the problem persists, contact your dealer 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 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The start/stop button was not pressed.</td>
<td>Press the start/stop button.</td>
<td>page 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot lever is raised.</td>
<td>Lower the presser foot lever.</td>
<td>page 50</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. To use the start/stop button, disconnect the foot controller.</td>
<td>page 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin winder shaft is on the right side after winding the bobbin.</td>
<td>Slide the bobbin winder shaft to the left.</td>
<td>page 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle breaks.</td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td></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 41</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 39</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 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>Loosen the upper thread tension.</td>
<td>page 59</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 31</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 dealer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>-</td>
</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 dealer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin case is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the bobbin case. Contact your dealer 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 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
<td>Remedy</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle breaks.</td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly (for example, the spool is not</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading. Use the spool cap that best fits the size of the spool being</td>
<td>page 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>installed correctly, the spool cap is too big for the spool being used, or the</td>
<td>used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>thread has come out of the needle bar thread guide.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>There are knots or tangles in the thread.</td>
<td>Remove any knots or tangles.</td>
<td></td>
</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 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>Loosen the upper thread tension.</td>
<td>page 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The upper thread breaks.</td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the bobbin case.</td>
<td>Remove the tangled thread. If the thread is tangled in the bobbin case, clean the race.</td>
<td>page 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The area around the hole in the presser foot</td>
<td>Replace the presser foot. Contact your dealer or the nearest authorized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>authorized service center.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bobbin case is scratched, or has a</td>
<td>Replace the bobbin case. Contact your dealer or the nearest authorized</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burr on it.</td>
<td>authorized service center.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bobbin designed specifically for this</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine is not used.</td>
<td>specifically for this machine.</td>
<td></td>
<td>page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin thread does not wind neatly on the</td>
<td>The thread is not passed through the bobbin-winding thread guide correctly.</td>
<td>Correctly pass the thread through the bobbin-winding thread guide.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bobbin.</td>
<td>Bobbin spins slowly.</td>
<td>Move the sewing speed controller to the right (so that the speed will be fast).</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread that was pulled out was not wound onto the bobbin correctly.</td>
<td>Wind the thread that was pulled off around the bobbin five or six times clockwise.</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lower thread is tangled or breaks.</td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 tangled thread and clean the race.</td>
<td>page 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
<td>Remedy</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lower thread is tangled or breaks.</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 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thread is tangled on the wrong side of the fabric.</td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading. Make sure that the thread is hanged on the thread guide spring which is on the left side of the thread guide cover.</td>
<td>page 32, page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 27</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 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot holder is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the presser foot holder.</td>
<td>page 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 59</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 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The upper thread is too tight.</td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></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 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The spool is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the spool.</td>
<td>page 31</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 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If thin fabrics are being sewn, the stitch is too coarse.</td>
<td>Shorten the stitch length or sew with stabilizer material under the fabric.</td>
<td>page 59, page 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitches are skipped.</td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 32</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 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
<td>Remedy</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitches are skipped.</td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td>page 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dust has accumulated under the needle plate or in the bobbin case.</td>
<td>Remove the needle plate cover and clean the race.</td>
<td>page 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A high-pitched noise is made while sewing.</td>
<td>Dust has accumulated in the feed dogs or in the bobbin case.</td>
<td>Clean the race.</td>
<td>page 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin case is scratched, or has a burr on it.</td>
<td>Replace the bobbin case. Contact your dealer 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 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thread does not pass through the eye of the needle.</td>
<td>The needle has not been raised to the correct position.</td>
<td>Press the needle position button.</td>
<td>page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td>page 41</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 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the bobbin case.</td>
<td>Remove the tangle thread. If the thread is tangled in the bobbin case, clean the race.</td>
<td>page 152</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 right.</td>
<td>page 102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The stitch is too fine.</td>
<td>Lengthen the stitch length.</td>
<td>page 59</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 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the bobbin case.</td>
<td>Remove the tangled thread. If the thread is tangled in the bobbin case, clean the race.</td>
<td>page 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fabric feeds in the opposite direction.</td>
<td>The feed mechanism is damaged.</td>
<td>Contact your dealer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle threader lever does not lower to the correct position.</td>
<td>The needle has not been raised to the correct position.</td>
<td>Press the needle position button.</td>
<td>page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sewing lamp does not come on.</td>
<td>The sewing lamp is damaged.</td>
<td>Contact your dealer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The machine is not turned on.</td>
<td>Turn on the machine.</td>
<td>page 17</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>
<td>page 163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
<td>Remedy</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine does not operate when embroidery key is pressed.</td>
<td>The embroidery unit is not attached.</td>
<td>Attach the embroidery unit.</td>
<td>page 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery unit does not move.</td>
<td>No pattern selected.</td>
<td>Select a pattern.</td>
<td>page 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The embroidery unit is not set up correctly.</td>
<td>Set the embroidery unit up correctly.</td>
<td>page 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The fabric is not fully stretched on the embroidery frame. The fabric is loose.</td>
<td>Stretch the fabric properly on the embroidery frame.</td>
<td>page 127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No stabilizer material is attached.</td>
<td>Always use stabilizer material for embroidery.</td>
<td>page 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled and the bobbin case, etc., is plugged up.</td>
<td>Remove the tangled thread. When the bobbin case is plugged up, clean the race.</td>
<td>page 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading. Make sure that the thread is hanged on the thread guide spring which is on the left side of the thread guide cover.</td>
<td>page 32, page 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Objects are placed near the carriage or embroidery frame.</td>
<td>If the embroidery unit carriage or embroidery frame bumps into objects, the pattern will be misaligned. Do not place objects within the range of embroidery frame motion.</td>
<td>page 124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Material coming out of the embroidery frame is causing problems.</td>
<td>Stretch the fabric on the frame once again so that the material coming out of the embroidery frame does not cause problems, rotate the pattern and embroider.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A heavy fabric is being embroidered, and the fabric is hanging off the table.</td>
<td>If embroidery is done with the fabric hanging off the table, the embroidery unit movement will be impaired. Support the fabric while embroidering.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The fabric is catching. It is pinched.</td>
<td>Stop the sewing machine and set the fabric up correctly.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The carriage was moved while the embroidery frame was being removed or attached during embroidery.</td>
<td>If the carriage is moved during the process, the pattern may be misaligned. Be careful when removing or attaching the embroidery frame.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Error messages

When erroneous operations are performed, messages and advice on operation will be displayed on the LCD. Follow what is displayed. If you press **Close** or do the operation correctly while the error message is displayed, the message disappears.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Probable Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>![Error Icon] Can not recognize the data. The data may be corrupted.</td>
<td>There is a possibility that the data for the selected pattern is corrupted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>![Error Icon] Cannot sew on this screen.</td>
<td>Either the start/stop button or the reverse/reinforcement stitch button was pushed at a LCD screen other than the sewing LCD screen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>![Error Icon] Change the speed controller mode to “OFF”.</td>
<td>The start/stop button was pressed without connecting the foot controller when the setting for adjusting the stitch width using the sewing speed controller is set to “ON”. You have selected a pattern for which the stitch width control cannot be used. (page 58)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>![Error Icon] Change to the single needle mode, and replace the needle.</td>
<td>The twin needle setting is selected while a pattern that cannot be sewn with the twin needle is selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 5  | ![Error Icon] Check and rethread the upper thread. | Upper thread broken. Upper thread not set up correctly. Upper thread has run out.  
**CAUTION**  
Be sure to rethread the machine. If you press ![Error Icon] (Start/stop button) without rethreading the machine, the thread tension may be wrong or the needle may break and cause injury. |
<p>| 6  | Deleting... | The machine is deleting a previously saved pattern while in embroidery edit mode. |
| 7  | ![Error Icon] Disconnect the foot controller. | The start/stop button was pressed while the foot controller was connected. You tried to use the foot controller for embroidery. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Probable Cause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Insert an embroidery card.</td>
<td>![Error Icon] on the LCD was pressed when no card was inserted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lift the 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>10</td>
<td>Lower the 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>11</td>
<td>Lower the 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>12</td>
<td>Not enough available memory. Delete another pattern?</td>
<td>The memory is full and the pattern cannot be saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>OK to delete the selected pattern?</td>
<td>You pressed the back key or the embroidery key when a pattern was selected or the utility stitch key when a stitch is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>OK to save the current settings?</td>
<td>You changed the stitch pattern settings, and then tried to save them by pressing the manual memory key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Press the needle position button to raise the needle.</td>
<td>You tried to select an embroidery pattern or change the layout when the needle was down. The machine is turned on while the needle is lowered and the embroidery unit is attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Raise presser foot lever.</td>
<td>You tried to initialize the embroidery unit with the embroidery foot lowered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Error Message</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Retrieve the pattern.</td>
<td>The start/stop button was pressed after selecting a pattern which is saved in the machine’s memory without pressing [E] (Retrieve key).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Return the 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>19</td>
<td>Saving...</td>
<td>A pattern is being saved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Select a pattern.</td>
<td>The start/stop button or reverse/reinforcement stitch button was pressed when no pattern is selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>The bobbin thread is running out.</td>
<td>Bobbin thread has run out. Little bobbin thread remains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>The carriage of the embroidery unit will move.</td>
<td>When the embroidery unit is attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>The pattern is too large for the embroidery frame.</td>
<td>You tried to set a number of characters that will not fit within the frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>The safety device has been activated.</td>
<td>The upper thread has become tangled around the bobbin case, and the needle is bent and hitting the needle plate, etc., so the sewing machine stops (refer to page 154).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>This button does not operate when the embroidery unit is attached.</td>
<td>You tried to use a function that cannot be used when the embroidery unit is attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Error Message</td>
<td>Probable Cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>⚠ This embroidery card cannot be used on this machine.</td>
<td>An Embroidery Memory Card that may not compatible with your machine has been inserted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Certain licensed designs cannot be read by this machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Designs in an unacceptable card format cannot be read by this machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Design data saved in a hoop size not compatible with your machine has been selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>⚠ This pattern cannot be used.</td>
<td>You try to retrieve a pattern downloaded as one for a different machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>⚠ Turn off the machine, and attach the embroidery unit.</td>
<td>The start/stop button, the embroidery key, or the memory key is pressed in embroidery mode, but the embroidery unit is not attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The embroidery key was pressed when the embroidery unit is not attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Winding bobbin thread...</td>
<td>The bobbin winder is winding the bobbin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Adjusting 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. In such a case, perform the following operation.

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

2. **Turn the power on while pressing any of the operation panel keys except (Setting key).**

3. **Press or .**

4. **Turn off the sewing machine, then turn it on again.**

**Operation beep**

Each time a key is pressed you will hear one beep. If an incorrect operation is performed you will hear two or four beeps.

- **If a key is pressed (correct operation)**
  One beep sounds.

- **If an incorrect operation is performed**
  Two or four beeps sound.

- **If the machine locks up, for example, because the thread is tangled**
  The sewing machine beeps for four seconds and the machine automatically stops. Be sure to check for the cause of the error, and correct it before continuing to sew.

- **Canceling 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 (Setting key) in the operation panel.**

   - The setting screen appears.

3. **Press (Next page key) twice.**
4. Press OFF for the buzzer.

![Image]

- The screen for changing the beep setting appears.

5. Press (Back key).

![Image]

- The initial stitch screen appears again.
Index

A

accessories ..............................................8, 9
adjusting layout ....................................143
adjusting stitch length ..........................59
adjusting stitch width ............................57
adjusting thread tension .........................59, 145
air vent ..................................................11
appliqué ....................................................97
appliqué pattern selection ......................141
appliqué stitch ........................................97
attaching presser foot holder .................45
attaching stabilizer material .................126
attributes ...............................................19
automatic reverse/reinforcement stitches ....61
automatic thread cutting .......................62

B

back key ....................................................13
bar tack stitch .........................................103
basic sewing ..........................................48
basting stitch .........................................78
beep ......................................................163
blind hem stitch .....................................80
bobbin ......................................................22
bobbin case removal ..............................152
bobbin clip ...............................................9
bobbin cover ..........................................11
bobbin installation ..................................27
bobbin thread, pulling up .....................29
bobbin winder .........................................10
Bobbin winder seat ................................26
bobbin winding .......................................22
bobbin-winding thread guide ..............10, 24
button sewing ...........................................88
buttonhole thread guide .......................11
buttonhole sewing ..................................84
buttonhole stitching ...............................83
buzzer .....................................................163

care .............................................................152
care changing sewing direction ............65
care checking needle .............................40
care cleaning bobbin case ..................152
care cleaning brush ...............................9
care cleaning machine surface ............152
care concealed seams ..........................90
care connecting character patterns ......146
care country thread .........................19, 134
care crazy quilt stitching .....................99
care cuffs ...............................................46

care curve sewing .................................65
care cutting thread ...............................55
care cutting thread automatically ..........62
care cylindrical pieces .........................46

d

darning ..................................................106
darning stitch .......................................103
drop feed lever .......................................11
drop feed lever ..............................11

E

elastic tape ..............................................95
embroidering .........................................118, 139
embroidering pattern .........................139
embroidering steps ...............................119
embroidery bobbin thread .....................9
embroidery card .....................................138
embroidery card slot ......................11, 138
embroidery character selection ............136
embroidery foot installation .................120
embroidery foot removal ......................122
embroidery frame ..................................127
embroidery frame installation ..........130
embroidery frame removal ..................131
embroidery key .......................................13
embroidery pattern selection ...............132
embroidery pattern types ...................132
embroidery sets ......................................9
embroidery sheet ...................................128
embroidery threads ..............................118
embroidery unit connector slot ......10
embroidery unit installation ..............123
embroidery unit removal ....................125
error messages ....................................159
even seam allowance .........................67
extra spool pin .......................................9, 36
eyelet punch .........................................9, 86, 108
eyelet stitching .......................................108

F

fabric positioning .....................................50
fagoting ...............................................110
fagoting stitch .......................................109
feed dogs ..............................................11
flat bed attachment ................................10
foot controller ......................................9, 52
foot controller jack ................................11
frame pattern selection ....................137
fraying, preventing ...............................74
free-arm sewing .....................................46
free-motion quilting .............................102
front view .............................................10

g

general sewing procedures ..................48

H

handle .....................................................11
smocking stitch ..........................................................109
solving operation problems ........................................154
spool cap .................................................................9, 23, 32
spool net .................................................................9, 24
spool of thread ..........................................................31
stabilizer material ......................................................126
start/stop button .......................................................12
stippling .................................................................97
stitch length adjustment .............................................59
stitch selection ..........................................................49
stitch settings ...........................................................70
stitch width adjustment .............................................57
stopping embroidering ............................................148
straight stitch .........................................................70, 78, 90
stretch fabrics ..........................................................95
stretch stitch ...........................................................95

T
thick fabrics .............................................................65
thin fabrics ..............................................................66
thread cutter ............................................................10
thread cutter button ................................................12, 55
thread cutting ..........................................................55
thread cutting, automatic ...........................................62
thread guide ............................................................10, 24, 33
thread guide cover ..................................................10, 24, 33
thread guide disk .....................................................11, 34
thread spools ...........................................................31
thread take-up lever ................................................10, 34
thread tension adjustment .......................................59, 145
threading .................................................................31
threading bobbin .....................................................22
threading needle ......................................................31
threading needle manually .......................................36
tips .................................................................65
touch panel .............................................................13
trial sewing ............................................................65
triple stretch stitch .................................................78, 95, 103
troubleshooting ......................................................154
turning machine on/off ............................................16		
twin needle .............................................................9
twin needle sewing ..................................................36

U
upper thread .............................................................31
upper thread spool ....................................................31
upper thread tension ..............................................59, 145
Upper Threading ......................................................31
utility stitch key .......................................................13
utility stitch selection screen .....................................18
utility stitches .........................................................70

W
winding bobbin .......................................................22
wing needle ...........................................................114

Z
zigzag stitches ........................................................75, 95, 97
zigzag width adjustment ..........................................57