Operation Manual
Sewing Machine
Product Code: 885-V60/V61/V62/V63/V64/V65

1 KNOWING YOUR SEWING MACHINE
2 SEWING BASICS
3 UTILITY STITCHES
4 APPENDIX

Please visit us at http://solutions.brother.com where you can get product support and answers to frequently asked questions (FAQs).
IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Please read these safety instructions before attempting to use the machine.

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 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 and immediately unplug the power cord.
• When transporting the machine, be sure to carry it by its handle. Lifting the machine by any other part may damage the machine or result in the machine falling, which could cause injuries.
• When lifting the 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 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 machine on an unstable surface, such as an unsteady or slanted table, otherwise the 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 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 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 (light-emitting diode) 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 this manual.

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

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

For additional product information, visit our web site at www.brother.com

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS
This machine is intended for household use.

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 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 AC INPUT 220-240V COUNTRIES AND MEXICO

This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety. Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.
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KNOWING YOUR SEWING MACHINE

ACCESSORIES

Included accessories

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

**Note**

- Foot controller: Model T
  This foot controller can be used on the machine with product code 885-V60/V61/V62/V63/V64/V65. The product code is mentioned on the machine rating plate.
- The screw of the presser foot holder is available through your authorized dealer. (Part code: 132730-122)
- The included accessories vary depending on the machine model.

**Memo**

- About zigzag foot “J”;
  Press the black button on the left side of the foot when it is difficult for thick seams to be fed, for example, at the beginning of sewing thick fabrics. (page 43)
Optional accessories

The following are available as optional accessories to be purchased separately. Depending on the model you purchased, the following accessory may be included with your machine.

1. Walking Foot SA140
   Part Code: F033N: XC2214-002

2. Quilting Foot SA129
   Part Code: F005N: XC1948-002

3. 1/4-Inch Quilting Foot SA125
   Part Code: F001N: XC1944-052

4. Quilting guide SA132
   Part Code: F016N: XC2215-002

5. Eyelet punch XZ5051-001

Accessory compartment

The accessories are stored in a compartment inside the flat bed attachment. Slide the flat bed attachment to the left to open it.

Note

● Put the accessories in the bag, and then store the bag inside the compartment. If the accessories are not in a bag, they may fall out, and be lost or damaged.
The main parts

1. **Bobbin winder (page 15)**
   This winds the thread onto the bobbin for use as the lower thread.

2. **Upper tension-control dial (page 41)**
   This controls the tension of the upper thread.

3. **Bobbin-winding thread guide and pretension disc (page 15)**
   Pass the thread under this thread guide and around the pretension disc when winding the bobbin thread.

4. **Thread take-up lever (page 25)**

5. **Thread cutter (page 40)**
   Pass the threads through the thread cutter to cut them.

6. **Flat bed attachment with accessory compartment (page 7 and 44)**

7. **Operation buttons (page 9)**
   The operation buttons differ depending on the sewing machine model.

8. **Operation panel (page 10)**
   This is used to select the stitch and specify the various settings. Design and position of the operation panel differs depending on the sewing machine model.

9. **Spool pin (page 10, 15 and 23)**
   This holds the spool of thread.

10. **Handwheel**
    This is used to manually raise and lower the needle.

11. **Air vent**
    This vent allows the air surrounding the motor to circulate. Do not cover the air vent while the sewing machine is being used.

12. **Main power and sewing light switch (page 12)**
    You can turn the main power and sewing light switch on and off.

13. **Jack/socket connector (page 12)**
    Insert the plug on the power supply cord into the jack/socket connector.

14. **Foot controller (page 13)**
    You can use this to control the sewing speed, and to start and stop sewing.

15. **Foot controller jack/socket (page 13)**
    Plug in the foot controller plug.

16. **Feed dog position lever (page 55 and 65)**
    Use the feed dog position lever to lower the feed dogs.

17. **Presser foot lever (page 23)**
    This is used to raise and lower the presser foot.

18. **Thread guide (page 16 and 25)**
    This is used when winding the thread onto the bobbin and then threading the machine.

19. **Thread guide cover (page 17 and 23)**
    Pass the thread under this thread guide when winding the bobbin thread and threading the machine.

20. **Handle**
    Carry the sewing machine by its handle when transporting the machine.
Needle and presser foot section

1 Needle threader (for models equipped with the needle threader) (page 26)

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

3 Presser foot holder
   The presser foot is installed onto the presser foot holder.

4 Presser foot holder screw
   Use the presser foot holder screw to hold the presser foot holder in place.

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

6 Needle plate cover release
   Use when removing the needle plate cover.

7 Needle plate cover
   Remove the needle plate cover to clean the race.

8 Feed dogs
   The feed dogs feed the fabric in the sewing direction.

9 Quick-set bobbin (for models equipped with the quick-set bobbin)
   You can start sewing without pulling up the bobbin thread.

10 Bobbin cover
   Open the bobbin cover to set the bobbin.

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

12 Needle bar thread guide
   Pass the upper thread through the needle bar thread guide.

13 Presser foot lever
   Raise and lower the presser foot lever to raise and lower the presser foot.

14 Needle clamp screw
   Use the needle clamp screw to hold the needle in place.

Operation buttons

The operation buttons help you to easily perform various basic sewing machine operations. The operation buttons differ depending on the sewing machine model.

1 Reverse/reinforcement stitch button
   Press the reverse/reinforcement stitch button to sew reverse stitches. Reverse stitches are sewn by keeping the button pressed down to sew in the opposite direction. For details, refer to “Sewing reinforcement stitches” (page 40).

2 Start/stop button
   (for models equipped with the start/stop button)
   Press the start/stop button to start or stop sewing. The machine sews at a slow speed at the beginning of sewing while the button is depressed. When sewing is stopped, the needle is lowered in the fabric. For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 39).

3 Needle position button
   (for models equipped with the 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.

4 Sewing speed controller
   (for models equipped with the sewing speed controller)
   Slide the sewing speed controller to adjust the sewing speed.
 KNOWING YOUR SEWING MACHINE

Operation panel

The operation panel, located on the front of the sewing machine, allows you to select a stitch and specify how the stitch will be sewn. The operation panel differs depending on the sewing machine model.

1. LCD (liquid crystal display)
   The number of the selected stitch (1), the presser foot type to be used (2), the stitch length (mm) (3), and the stitch width (mm) (4) are displayed here. The display location (2) of the presser foot type differs depending on the model. This manual shows, as an example, the LCD (illustration above) of models where the presser foot type appears above the number of the selected stitch.

2. Stitch selection keys
   Press the stitch selection keys, and then select the number for the stitch that you wish to use. For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).

3. Stitch length adjustment key
   Press this key to adjust the stitch length. (Press the “-” side to reduce the stitch length; press the “+” side to increase the stitch length.)

4. Stitch width adjustment key
   Press this key to adjust the stitch width. (Press the “-” side to reduce the stitch width; press the “+” side to increase the stitch width.)

Spool pin

As shown, press down on the spool pin lever with your finger to raise the spool pin.

CAUTION

- Do not grab the bar to raise the spool pin, otherwise, the spool pin may bend or break.

Storing the spool cap

The enclosed spool cap (large, medium, small) can be stored by attaching it to the spool pin as shown in the illustration. When attaching the spool cap, position it with the rounded side toward the spool pin.
■ Storing the spool pin
When placing the cover on the sewing machine before storing or if the spool pin will not be used, return the spool pin to its storage position. Remove the spool from the spool pin, and then fold up the spool pin, as shown in the illustration, until it snaps into place to secure it.

■ Installing the spool pin
1 If the spool pin has been removed from the machine, insert the tab on the spool pin into the hole on the back of the machine, as shown.

2 Push the spool pin down until it locks into place.
USING YOUR SEWING MACHINE

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.
- Unplug the power cord if the machine is not to be used for a long period of time. Otherwise a fire may result.

**Power supply**

1. Insert the plug into a wall outlet.

2. Set the main power switch to “I”.

   - The sewing lamp comes on when the machine is turned on.

3. To turn off the machine, set the main power switch to “O”.
   - The sewing lamp goes off when the machine is turned off.

**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 electric 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.
Foot controller

Insert the foot controller plug into its jack/socket on the rear side of the sewing machine.

Foot controller jack/socket

CAUTION

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

When you press the foot controller down lightly, the machine will run at a low speed. When you press harder, the machine’s speed will increase. When you take your foot off the foot controller, the machine will stop.

You should make sure that nothing is placed on the foot controller when the machine is not in use.

CAUTION

- Do not allow pieces of cloth and dust to build up on the foot controller. Doing so could cause a fire or an electric shock.

Note

- When the foot controller is plugged in, the start/stop button cannot be used to start sewing (only for models equipped with the start/stop button).

Sewing speed controller
(for models equipped with the start/stop button)

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

Sewing speed controller

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

Changing the needle stop position

Normally, the sewing machine is set to leave the needle in the fabric when sewing is stopped. Instead, the machine can be set to leave the needle raised when sewing is stopped.

1. Turn off the sewing machine.

2. Hold down the “−” side of (stitch selection key) on the left and turn on the sewing machine. After turning on the sewing machine, release the “−” side of (stitch selection key).

The needle stop position changes to the raised position.

Memo

- Perform the same operation to change the needle stop position to the lowered position.
Changing the initial needle position

Normally, the straight stitch (left needle position) is automatically selected when the sewing machine is turned on. The machine can be set so that the straight stitch (center needle position) is automatically selected when it is turned on.

1. Turn off the sewing machine.

2. Hold down the “+” side of (stitch selection key) on the left and turn on the sewing machine.
   After turning on the sewing machine, release the “+” side of (stitch selection key).

   ▶ The initial needle position changes to the center needle position.

   ◆ Memo
   • The specified initial needle position is maintained even after the machine is turned off.
   • Perform the same operation to change the initial needle position to the left needle position.

Cancelling the operation beep (for models equipped with the operation beep)

When the sewing machine is purchased, it is set to beep each time a key is pressed. This setting can be changed so that the machine does not beep.

1. Turn off the sewing machine.

2. Hold down the “-” side of (stitch width adjustment key) and turn on the sewing machine.
   After turning on the sewing machine, release the “-” side of (stitch width adjustment key).

   ▶ The machine is now set so that it will not beep.

   ◆ Memo
   • Perform the same operation to change the setting so that machine beeps.
THREADING THE MACHINE

Winding the bobbin

This section describes how to wind the thread onto the bobbin.
- For details on the fast bobbin winding, see page 18.

1. As shown, press down on the spool pin lever with your finger.
   - The spool pin swings up.

   **CAUTION**
   - Do not grab the bar to raise the spool pin, otherwise, the spool pin may bend or break.

2. Remove the spool cap.

   **CAUTION**
   - Be sure to raise the spool pin when winding the bobbin. The thread may become tangled if the bobbin winder is used without raising the spool pin.

---

**CAUTION**

- Only use bobbins (part code: SA156, SFB: XA5539-151) that have been designed for this sewing machine. Using other bobbins may cause damage to the machine.
- We designed the bobbin that comes with this machine. If you use bobbins from other models, the machine will not work properly. Only use the bobbin that comes with this machine or bobbins of the same type (part code: SA156, SFB: XA5539-151).

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Actual size

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**KNOWING YOUR SEWING MACHINE**

3. Fully insert 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.

4. Slide the spool cap onto the spool pin. With the slightly rounded side of the spool cap positioned toward the left, slide the spool cap onto the spool pin as far as possible to the right so that the spool is moved to the right end of the spool pin.

**Memo**

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

5. While holding the spool with your right hand, and then pass the thread under the thread guide.

6. Pass the thread under the thread guide cover from the back to the front. Hold the thread with your right hand so that there is no slack in the thread that is pulled out, and then pass the thread under the thread guide cover with your left hand.

---

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

![Diagram](image)

- Bobbin-winding thread guide
- Hook
- Pretension disk
- Pull it in as far as possible.

![Diagram](image)

- Spring on the shaft
- Notch
- 7-10 cm (2-3/4 – 3-15/16 inches)

8 Put the bobbin onto the bobbin winder shaft and slide the bobbin winder shaft to the right. Turn the bobbin clockwise, by hand, until the spring on the shaft slides into the notch in the bobbin.

- Make sure to pull out 7 to 10 cm (2-3/4 to 3-15/16 inches) of thread from the hole on the bobbin.

9 Turn on the sewing machine.

10 While holding the end of the thread, gently press the foot controller or press (start/stop button) (for models equipped with the start/stop button) to wind the thread around the bobbin a few times. Then stop the machine.

**Note**

- Make sure that the thread passes under the pretension disk.

**Note**

- Make sure that the thread is pulled as far as possible into the pretension disk, otherwise the bobbin may not be wound cleanly.

11 Trim the excess thread above the bobbin.

- Leave 1 cm (3/8 inch) of thread from the hole on the bobbin.

**CAUTION**

- Pull the thread taut and hold the end of the thread straight up. If the thread is too short, not pulled taut or held at an angle, injuries may occur when the thread is wound around the bobbin.

**Note**

- If the sewing machine is to be operated using the foot controller, connect the foot controller before turning on the machine.
- When the foot controller is plugged in, the start/stop button cannot be used to start sewing (only for models equipped with the start/stop button).

**CAUTION**

- Make sure you follow the instructions carefully. If you do not cut the thread completely, and the bobbin is wound, when the thread runs low it may tangle around the bobbin and cause the needle to break.
12 Slide the sewing speed controller to the right (to set the speed to fast). (For models equipped with the sewing speed controller.)

13 Press the foot controller or press (start/stop button) (for models equipped with the start/stop button) to start.

14 When the bobbin seems full and begins spinning slowly, take your foot off the foot controller or press (start/stop button) (for models equipped with the start/stop button).

15 Cut the thread, slide the bobbin winder shaft to the left and remove the bobbin.

16 Slide the sewing speed controller back to its original position (for models equipped with the sewing speed controller).

**Memo**
- When the sewing machine is started or the handwheel is turned after winding the thread around the bobbin, the machine will make a clicking sound; this is not a malfunction.
- The needle bar does not move when you slide the bobbin winding shaft to the right.

### CAUTION

- Not winding the bobbin properly may cause the thread tension to loosen, and may break the needle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>✔</th>
<th>✗</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Wound evenly</td>
<td>2 Wound poorly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- For models equipped with the fast bobbin winding system

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

2 Slide the bobbin winder shaft to the right.

3 Follow steps 1 through 7 of the procedure in “Winding the bobbin” to pass the thread around the pre-tension disk (page 15).

4 While holding the thread that wraps around the pre-tension disk with your left hand, use your right hand to wind the free end of the thread clockwise around the bobbin five or six times.
5 Pull the thread to the right and pass it through the slit in the bobbin winder seat.

1 Slit in bobbin winder seat (with built-in cutter)
   - The thread is cut to a suitable length.

6 Slide the sewing speed controller to the right (to set the speed to fast) (for models equipped with the sewing speed controller).

7 Turn on the sewing machine.

8 Press the foot controller or press 1 (start/stop button) (for models equipped with the start/stop button) to start.

Note
- If the sewing machine is to be operated using the foot controller, connect the foot controller before turning on the machine.
- When the foot controller is plugged in, the start/stop button cannot be used to start sewing (only for models equipped with the start/stop button).

9 When the bobbin begins spinning slowly, take your foot off the foot controller or press 1 (start/stop button) (for models equipped with the start/stop button).

10 Cut the thread, slide the bobbin winder shaft to the left, and then remove the bobbin from the shaft.

11 Slide the sewing speed controller back to its original position (for models equipped with the sewing speed controller).

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
- When the sewing machine is started or the handwheel is turned after winding the thread around the bobbin, the machine will make a clicking sound; this is not a malfunction.
- The needle bar does not move when you slide the bobbin winding shaft to the right.

CAUTION
- Not winding the bobbin properly may cause the thread tension to loosen, and may break the needle.

1 Wound evenly
2 Wound poorly
Lower threading

Install the bobbin wound with thread.
- For more details on quick-set bobbin, see page 21.

**CAUTION**

- Winding the bobbin improperly may cause the thread tension to loosen, breaking the needle and resulting in injury.

![Correct and Incorrect Bobbin Winding](image)

1. Wound evenly
2. Wound poorly

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

![Bobbin Size Comparison](image)

11.5 mm (7/16 inch)

**CAUTION**

- Make sure you turn the power off while threading the machine. If you accidentally step on the foot controller and the machine starts to sew, you could be injured.

**Memo**

- The direction for feeding the bobbin thread is indicated by marks on the needle plate cover. Be sure to thread the machine as indicated.

**CAUTION**

- Make sure you set the bobbin so the thread unrolls in the right direction. If the thread unrolls in the wrong direction, it may cause the thread tension to be incorrect or break the needle.
Hold the end of the thread, push the bobbin down with your finger, and then pass the thread through the slit, as shown.

If the thread is not correctly inserted through the tension-adjusting spring of the bobbin case, it may cause incorrect thread tension (page 41).

Replace the bobbin cover. Put the left tab in place (see arrow ①), and then press lightly on the right side (see arrow ②) until the cover clicks into place.

Replace the cover so that the end of the thread comes out from the left side of the cover (as shown by the line in the diagram).

For models equipped with the quick-set bobbin

Memo

- The direction for feeding the bobbin thread is indicated by marks on the needle plate cover. Be sure to thread the machine as indicated.

CAUTION

- Make sure you set the bobbin so the thread unrolls in the right direction. If the thread unrolls in the wrong direction, it may cause the thread tension to be incorrect or break the needle.
While lightly holding down the bobbin with your right hand as shown, guide the thread through the slit (1 and 2).

- At this time, check that the bobbin easily rotates counterclockwise.

Then, pull the thread toward you to cut it with the cutter (3).

![Diagram showing bobbin and cutter]

**Note**

- If the thread is not correctly inserted through the tension-adjusting spring of the bobbin case, it may cause incorrect thread tension (page 41).

![Diagram showing tension-adjusting spring]

**Memo**

- You can begin sewing immediately without drawing up the bobbin thread. If you want to draw up the bobbin thread before you start to sew, follow the procedure in “Drawing up the lower thread” (page 28).
Upper threading

Set the upper thread and thread the needle.
- For details on the needle threader, see page 26.

1. Turn on the sewing machine.
2. Raise the presser foot using the presser foot lever.
3. Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up, or press (needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

**CAUTION**
- If the presser foot is not raised, the sewing machine cannot be threaded correctly.
- 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.
- Never use a thread weight of 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 “Needle types and their uses” (page 29).

- If the needle is not correctly raised, the sewing machine can not be threaded. Be sure to turn the handwheel so that the mark on the wheel points up before threading the sewing machine.
As shown, press down on the spool pin lever with your finger.

The spool pin swings up.

Remove the spool cap.

CAUTION
- Do not grab the bar to raise the spool pin, otherwise, the spool pin may bend or break.

Fully insert the spool for the upper 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.

Slide the spool cap onto the spool pin.
With the slightly rounded side of the spool cap positioned toward the left, slide the spool cap onto the spool pin as far as possible to the right so that the spool is moved to the right end of 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 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.
Memo

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

8. While holding the spool with your right hand, and then pass the thread under the thread guide.

9. Pass the thread under the thread guide cover from the back to the front. Hold the thread with your right hand so that there is no slack in the thread that is pulled out, and then pass the thread under the thread guide cover with your left hand.

10. Feed the upper thread as shown in the illustration below.

11. Make sure you guide the thread through the thread take-up lever from right to left as shown in the illustration below.

Memo

- If the needle is not raised, the thread take-up lever cannot be threaded. Be sure to press the needle position button to raise the needle before threading the thread take-up lever.
**Know Your Sewing Machine**

**12** Put the thread behind the needle bar thread guide above the needle.
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.

![Needle bar thread guide](image)

**13** Turn off the sewing machine.

**CAUTION**

- Make sure you turn the power off while threading the machine without using the needle threader (for models equipped with the needle threader). If you accidentally step on the foot controller and the machine starts to sew, you could be injured.

**14** Thread the needle from front to back and pull out about 5 cm (2 inches) of thread.

![Thread needle](image)

**Note**

- If the thread take-up lever is lowered, the upper thread cannot be wrapped around the thread take-up lever. Make sure you raise the presser foot lever and the thread take-up lever before you feed the upper thread.
- If you incorrectly feed the thread you may cause sewing problems.

**Using the needle threader (for models equipped with the needle threader)**

**CAUTION**

- The needle threader can be used with a 75/11 through 100/16 home sewing machine needle. However, the needle threader cannot be used with a 65/9 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 “Upper threading” (page 23).

**Follow steps 1 through 3 of the procedure in “Upper threading” to thread the machine to the needle bar thread guide.**

**1** Lower the presser foot lever.

**2** While lowering the needle threader lever, hook the thread onto the guide.

![Thread needle threader](image)

**1** Needle holder
**2** Needle threader lever
**3** Guide

**1 5 cm (2 inches)**
4 Fully lower the needle threader lever.

The end of the needle threader rotates toward you and the hook passes through the eye of the needle.

5 Catch the thread on the hook as shown below.

6 While lightly holding the thread, release the needle threader lever. The hook will pull the thread through the needle.

7 Pull the loop of the thread passed through the eye of the needle toward the rear of the machine.

8 Raise the presser foot lever.

9 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.

Note

- If you incorrectly feed the thread you may cause sewing problems.

CAUTION

- Be careful not to pull on the thread with force or it may bend the needle.
- If the thread does not pass through the eye of the needle, start from step 4 again.
Drawing up the lower thread

1. Lightly hold the end of the upper thread.

2. While holding the end of the upper thread, raise the needle either by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up or by pressing (needle position button) (for models equipped with the needle position button) once or twice.

3. Pull on the upper thread to draw up the lower thread.

4. Pull out about 10 cm (4 inches) of both threads and pull them toward the back of the machine under the presser foot.

For models equipped with the quick-set bobbin
You can begin sewing immediately without drawing up the bobbin thread. When sewing gathers or darts, you can draw up the lower thread by hand so that some thread will be left over. Before you draw up the lower thread, put the bobbin back in.

1. Pass the thread along the slit in the direction of the arrow, and leave it there without cutting it.

- The bobbin cover should still be removed.

2. Draw up the lower thread as described in steps 1 to 4.

3. Replace the bobbin cover.
REPLACING THE NEEDLE

This section provides information on sewing machine needles.

Needle precautions

Be sure to observe the following precautions concerning the handling of the needle. Failure to observe these precautions is extremely dangerous. Be sure to read and carefully follow the instructions below.

⚠️ CAUTION ⚠️

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

Needle types and their uses

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric Type/Application</th>
<th>Thread Type</th>
<th>Thread Size</th>
<th>Size of Needle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medium weight fabrics</strong></td>
<td>Broadcloth</td>
<td>Cotton thread</td>
<td>60–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taffeta</td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>60–90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flannel, Gabardine</td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thin fabrics</strong></td>
<td>Lawn</td>
<td>Cotton thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Georgette</td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Challis, Satin</td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thick fabrics</strong></td>
<td>Denim</td>
<td>Cotton thread</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corduroy</td>
<td>Synthetic thread</td>
<td>50–60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tweed</td>
<td>Silk thread</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stretch fabrics</strong></td>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>Thread for knits</td>
<td>50–60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tricot</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Easily frayed fabrics</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>For top-stitching</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

🌟 Note

- Never use a thread of weight 20 or lower. It may cause malfunctions.

☐ Memo

- The smaller the thread number, the thicker the thread; and the larger the needle number, the thicker the needle.
**Ball point needle**
Use the ball point needle when sewing on stretch fabrics or fabrics where skipped stitches easily occur.
Use the ball point needle for best results when sewing patterns using monogramming foot “N”. The factory recommended needle is “HG-4BR” (Organ). Schmetz needles “JERSEY BALL POINT” 130/705H SUK 90/14 may be used as a substitute.

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

---

**Correct needle**

---

**Incorrect needle**

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

---

**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.

---

**Replacing the needle**
Replace the needle as described below. Use the disc-shaped screwdriver and a needle that has been determined to be straight according to the instructions in “Checking the needle”.

1. Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up. (With models equipped with ‡ (needle position button), raise the needle by pressing † once or twice.)
2. Turn off the sewing machine.

---

**CAUTION**

- The appropriate fabric, thread and needle combinations are shown in the table on the previous page. 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.

- Before replacing the needle, be sure to turn off the sewing machine, otherwise injuries may occur if the foot controller or the start/stop button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
3 Lower the presser foot lever.

4 Hold the needle with your left hand, and then use a disc-shaped screwdriver to turn the needle clamp screw counterclockwise to remove the needle.

**Note**
- The needle can be removed by simply loosening the needle clamp screw about one turn. (If the needle clamp screw is loosened too much, the needle clamp (which holds the needle) may fall off. Therefore, do not loosen the needle clamp screw too much.)

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

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

6 While holding the needle with your left hand, use the disc-shaped screwdriver to tighten the needle clamp screw by turning it clockwise.

Install the twin needle in the same way.
Sewing with the twin needle

We have designed your machine so you can sew with this needle and two top threads. You can use the same color or two different colors of thread for making decorative stitches. For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to “STITCH SETTINGS” (page 73).

![Twin needle](image)

![Extra spool pin](image)

1. **Twin needle**
2. **Extra spool pin**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Use only twin needles that have been made for this machine (part code: 131096-121). Other needles could break, and damage the machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Do not sew with bent needles. The needle could break and injure you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● You can not use the needle threader to thread the twin needle. Instead, thread the twin needle by hand, from front to back. Using the needle threader may damage the machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● When using the twin needle, be sure to select an appropriate stitch, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. **Install the twin needle.**
   - For details on installing a needle, refer to “Replacing the needle” (page 30).

2. **Thread the upper thread for the left needle.**
   - For details, refer to steps 1 through 2 of “Upper threading” (page 23).

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

4. **Insert the extra spool pin onto the end of the bobbin winder shaft.**

5. **Install the thread spool and thread the upper thread.**

   ![Installation diagram](image)

   1. **Bobbin winder shaft**
   2. **Extra spool pin**
   3. **Thread spool**

   **Memo**
   - When setting the thread spool, set it so that the thread winds off from the front of the spool.
6 Thread the upper thread for the right side in the same way that the upper thread for the left side was threaded.

7 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 to the back.

8 Attach zigzag foot “J”.

9 Turn on the sewing machine.

10 Select a stitch.
   - For details on selecting a stitch, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).
   - For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to “STITCH SETTINGS” (page 73).

11 Start sewing.
   For details on starting to sew, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 39).
   - Two lines of stitching are sewn parallel to each other.

**Note**

Models equipped with a needle threader
- You cannot use the needle threader to thread the twin needle. Instead, thread the twin needle by hand, from front to back. Using the needle threader may damage the machine.

**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.

- When using the twin needle, the stitches may become bunched together, depending on the types of thread and fabric that are used. If this occurs, increase the stitch length. For details on adjusting the stitch length, refer to “Adjusting the stitch length and width” (page 38).

- When changing the sewing direction, be sure to raise the needle from the fabric, and then raise the presser foot lever and turn the fabric. Otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.

- 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 PRESSER FOOT

Replacing the presser foot

Replace the presser foot as described below.

1. Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up. (With models equipped with \( \text{\textbullet} \) (needle position button), raise the needle by pressing \( \text{\textbullet} \) once or twice.)

2. If the sewing machine has been turned on, turn it off.

3. Raise the presser foot lever.

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

5. Place a different presser foot below the holder so that the presser foot pin is aligned with the shank in the holder. Position the presser foot so the letter indicating the presser foot type (J, A, etc.) is positioned to be read.

Note

- The presser foot to be used with each stitch appears in the LCD. To select a stitch, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).
6 Slowly lower the presser foot lever so that the presser foot pin snaps into the shank in the presser foot holder.

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

Removing the presser foot holder

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

1 Remove the presser foot.

- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 34).

2 Use the disc-shaped screwdriver to loosen the presser foot holder screw.

- Attaching the presser foot holder

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

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

Note

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

CAUTION

- Be sure to securely tighten the presser foot holder screw, otherwise the presser foot holder may fall off and the needle may strike it, causing the needle to bend or break.
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>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Turn on the machine. For details on turning on the machine, refer to “Power supply” (page 12).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Select the stitch. Select the stitch appropriate for the area to be sewn. For details on selecting a stitch, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot. Attach the presser foot appropriate for the stitch. For details on replacing the presser foot, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 34).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Start sewing. Position the fabric, and then start sewing. When sewing is finished, cut the threads. For details on starting to sew, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 39).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selecting a stitch

Using the stitch selection keys, select the desired stitch.
When the sewing machine is turned on, the straight stitch (left needle position) is selected.

1 Turn on the sewing machine.

2 Press (stitch selection keys). The number of the selected stitch is displayed.

Press the “+” or “-” side of to increase or reduce the number by one. Pressing on the right changes the digit on the right and pressing on the left changes the digit on the left.

THE stitch is selected.

3 Attach the presser foot indicated in the LCD.
The display location of the presser foot type differs depending on the model. This manual shows, as an example, the LCD (illustration above) of models where the presser foot type appears above the number of the selected stitch.

Presser foot type
• For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 34).

Memo
• The presser foot to be used is indicated by the letter (J, A, etc.) that appears above or beside the stitch number.

4 If necessary, adjust the stitch length and width.
• For details on sewing with each of the utility stitches, refer to the following example.
Adjusting the stitch length and width

1. [Example] Selecting stitch 04.
   - Press the stitch selection keys to select stitch 04. With 
     on the right, select “4”, and with on the left, select “0”.

2. Press the “+” or “−” side of (stitch length adjustment key) to increase or reduce the stitch length.

3. Press the “+” or “−” side of (stitch width adjustment key) to increase or reduce the stitch width.

Note
   - When the stitch length or stitch width is changed from the standard setting, or disappears from the LCD. When the stitch length or stitch width is reset back to the standard setting, or reappears around or in the LCD.

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.
   - 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.
Starting to sew

1 Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up. (With models equipped with 1 (needle position button), raise the needle by pressing once or twice.)

2 Raise the presser foot lever.

3 Place the fabric under the presser foot, pass the thread under the presser foot, and then pull out about 5 cm (2 inches) of thread toward the rear of the machine.

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.

6 On models equipped with a sewing speed controller, slide the sewing speed controller to the left or right to adjust the sewing speed. Refer to “Sewing speed controller (for models equipped with the start/stop button)” (page 13).

7 Slowly press down on the foot controller. (With models equipped with 1 (start/stop button), if the foot controller is not connected, press once.)

The machine starts sewing.
8 Take your foot off the foot controller, or press \( \text{ (start/stop button) } \) once (if the machine was started by pressing \( \text{ (start/stop button) } \) (for models equipped with the start/stop button).

\[ \text{ The machine stops sewing.} \]

9 Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up. (With models equipped with \( \text{ (needle position button) } \), raise the needle by pressing \( \text{ (needle position button) } \) once or twice.)

This procedure is not necessary if the needle stop position has been set to the raised position (page 13).

10 Raise the presser foot lever.

11 Pull the fabric to the left side of the machine, and then pass the threads upward from below through the thread cutter to cut them.

- **Memo**
  - When the foot controller is plugged in, start/stop button cannot be used to start sewing (for models equipped with the start/stop button).
  - 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 needles stay up when sewing is stopped, refer to “Changing the needle stop position” (page 13).

- **Sewing reinforcement stitches**
  When sewing stitches other than straight or zigzag stitches that are secured with reverse stitching, pressing \( \text{ (reverse/reinforcement stitch button) } \) sews reinforcement stitches, 3 to 5 stitches on top of each other.

\[ \text{ ① Reverse stitching} \]
\[ \text{ ② Reinforcement stitching} \]

\[ \text{① Reverse stitching} \]
\[ \text{② Reinforcement stitching} \]
Thread tension

The thread tension will affect the quality of your stitches. You may need to adjust it when you change fabric or thread.

**Memo**

- We recommend that you do a test sample on scrap of a fabric before you start to sew.

**Correct tension**

Correct tension is important as too much or too little tension will weaken your seams or cause puckers on your fabric.

**Upper tension is too tight**

Loops will appear on the surface of the fabric.

**Note**

- If the bobbin thread was incorrectly threaded, the upper thread may be too tight. In this case, refer to “Lower threading” (page 20) and rethread the bobbin thread.

**Solution**

Reduce the tension by turning the upper tension-control dial to a lower number.

**Upper tension is too loose**

Loops appear on the wrong side of the fabric.

**Note**

- If the upper thread was incorrectly threaded, the upper thread may be too loose. In this case, refer to “Upper threading” (page 23) and rethread the upper thread.

**Solution**

Increase the tension by turning the upper tension-control dial to a higher number.
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 select a stitch, the machine automatically sets the stitch width and length 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 was raised, lower the needle either by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) or by pressing \( \text{needle position button} \) once (for models equipped with the needle position button).

   **CAUTION**

   - When using the twin needle, be sure to raise the needle before changing the sewing direction. If the fabric is turned while the needle is lowered, the needle may bend or break.

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.

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

**Sewing thick fabrics**

- If the fabric does not fit under the presser foot
  If the fabric does not fit easily under the presser foot, raise the presser foot lever even higher to bring the presser foot to its highest position.
If thick seams are being sewn and the fabric does not feed at the beginning of stitching
The fabric may not feed when thick seams are being sewn and the presser foot is not level, as shown below. In this case, use the presser foot locking pin (black button on the left side of zigzag foot “J”) so that the presser foot remains level while sewing, allowing the fabric to be fed smoothly.

1. Raise the presser foot lever.
2. Align the beginning of stitching, and then position the fabric.
3. While holding zigzag foot “J” level, hold the presser foot locking pin (black button on the left side) pressed in, and lower the presser foot lever.
4. Release the presser foot locking pin (black button).
   - The presser foot remains level, allowing the fabric to be fed.

- After the seam is sewn, the presser foot will return to its original angle.

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 29).
Sewing thin fabrics
When sewing thin fabrics, the stitching may become misaligned or the fabric may not feed correctly. If this occurs, place thin paper or stabilizer material under the fabric and sew it together with the fabric. When you have finished sewing, tear off any excess paper.

![Stabilizer material or paper](image)

1. Stabilizer material or paper

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

![Basting](image)

1. Basting

Stitching cylindrical pieces
Removing the flat bed attachment makes it easier to sew cylindrical pieces such as cuffs and pant legs, or hard-to-reach areas.

1. Slide the flat bed attachment to the left to release it.

![Flat bed attachment](image)

1. Flat bed attachment

- With the flat bed attachment removed, free-arm sewing is possible.
- When sewing cylindrical pieces, follow the next step.

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

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

![Cuff](image)
You can use the overcasting stitches to join together seams and finish them in one operation. They are also useful for sewing stretch materials.

**Zigzag stitch**

- **Pattern:** J
- **Pattern No.:** 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04
- **Application:** Overcasting and attaching appliqués
- **Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]:** 3.5 (1/8) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)
- **Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]:** 1.4 (1/16) 0.0–4.0 (0–3/16)
- **Reverse (Rev.):** Yes
- **Reinforcement (Rfc.):** *

**3-point zigzag stitch**

- **Pattern:** J
- **Pattern No.:** 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05
- **Application:** Overcasting on medium weight or stretch fabrics, attaching elastic, darning, etc.
- **Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]:** 5.0 (3/16) 1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)
- **Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]:** 1.0 (1/16) 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)
- **Reverse (Rev.):** Yes
- **Reinforcement (Rfc.):** No

**Overcasting stitch**

- **Pattern:** G
- **Pattern No.:** 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06
- **Application:** Overcasting on thin or medium weight fabrics
- **Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]:** 3.5 (1/8) 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)
- **Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]:** 2.0 (1/16) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)
- **Reverse (Rev.):** No
- **Reinforcement (Rfc.):** No

- **Pattern:** G
- **Pattern No.:** 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07
- **Application:** Overcasting on thick fabrics
- **Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]:** 5.0 (3/16) 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)
- **Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]:** 2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0 (1/32–1/16)
- **Reverse (Rev.):** Yes
- **Reinforcement (Rfc.):** No

- **Pattern:** J
- **Pattern No.:** 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08
- **Application:** Overcasting on stretch fabrics
- **Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]:** 5.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)
- **Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]:** 2.5 (3/32) 0.5–4.0 (1/32–1/16)
- **Reverse (Rev.):** Yes
- **Reinforcement (Rfc.):** No

- **Pattern:** J
- **Pattern No.:** 09 09 09 09 09 09 09 09
- **Application:** Overcasting on thick or stretch fabrics
- **Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]:** 5.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)
- **Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]:** 2.5 (3/32) 0.5–4.0 (1/32–1/16)
- **Reverse (Rev.):** Yes
- **Reinforcement (Rfc.):** No

*Do not use reverse stitching. **Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.

**CAUTION**

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

Using zigzag foot

1. Attach zigzag foot “J”.

2. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).
Using overcasting foot

1. Attach overcasting foot “G”.

2. Select stitch  or .
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).

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

   a. Guide

4. Slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot.

5. Sew with the edge of the fabric against the presser foot guide.

   a. Needle drop point

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.

   a. Check that the needle does not touch the presser foot.
BASIC STITCHING

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

1. Baste or pin together the fabric pieces.

2. Attach zigzag foot “J”.

3. Select a stitch.
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).

4. Lower the needle into the fabric at the beginning of the stitching.

5. Start sewing.
   - For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 39).
   - For details on sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches, refer to “Sewing reinforcement stitches” (page 40).

6. When sewing is finished, cut the thread.
   - For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 39).

Changing the needle position

With the straight stitch (left needle position) and the triple stretch stitch, the needle position can be adjusted. Pressing the “+” side of the stitch width adjustment key moves the needle to the right; pressing the “−” side of the stitch width adjustment key moves the needle to the left.
BLIND HEM STITCHING

You can use the Blind Hem Stitch to finish the edge of a project, like the hem of a pair of trousers, without the stitch showing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.)/Reinforcement (Rfc.) Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blind hem stitch</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>10 10 10 09 09 09 09</td>
<td>Blind hem stitching on medium weight fabrics</td>
<td>0 (0) -3 → 3</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.5 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>11 11 11 10 10 10 10</td>
<td>Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0 (0) -3 → 3</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.5 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION**

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

**Memo**

- When selecting stitch 0 or 3. Stitch numbers “0”, “-1”, “-2” or “-3” may be displayed on the LCD by pressing “-” side of the stitch width adjustment key, then the needle drop point will be changed to the left. Stitch numbers “0”, “1”, “2” or “3” may be displayed on the LCD by pressing “+” side of the stitch width adjustment key, then the needle drop point will be changed to the right.
- 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.

2. Fold the fabric along the desired edge of the hem, and press.
Use a chalk to mark on the fabric about 5 mm (3/16 inch) from the edge of the fabric, and then baste it.

Fold back the fabric inside along the basting.

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

Attach blind hem foot “R”.

Select a stitch.

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

- For details on free-arm sewing, refer to “Stitching cylindrical pieces” (page 44).

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

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

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

When you change the needle drop point, raise the needle, and then change the stitch width.

Stitch width
If the needle catches too much of the hem fold
If the needle catches too much of the hem fold, adjust the stitch width so that the needle slightly catches the fold by pressing the “+” side of the stitch width adjustment key.

<Thick fabric>

[Diagram showing correct and incorrect stitch settings for thick fabric]

1 Wrong side of fabric
2 Right side of fabric

If the needle does not catch the hem fold
If the needle does not catch the hem fold, adjust the stitch width so that the needle slightly catches the fold by pressing the “-” side of the stitch width adjustment key.

<Thick fabric>

[Diagram showing correct and incorrect stitch settings for thick fabric]

1 Wrong side of fabric
2 Right side of fabric

For details on changing the stitch width, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).

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

13 Remove the basting stitching and turn the fabric right side up.

[Diagram showing correct and incorrect stitch settings for normal fabric]

1 Wrong side of fabric
2 Right side of fabric
**BUTTONHOLE SEWING**

Buttonholes can be sewn and buttons can be sewn on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.)</th>
<th>Reinforcement (Rfc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buttonhole stitch</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A 34 34 34</td>
<td>29 29 29 29 25</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on thin and medium weight fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A 35 35 35</td>
<td>30 30 30 30 26</td>
<td>Secured buttoholes for fabrics that have backings</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 3.0–5.0 (1/8–3/16)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.2–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A 36 36 36</td>
<td>31 31 31 31 27</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64) 3.0–6.0 (1/8–15/64)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) 0.5–2.0 (1/32–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A 37 37 37</td>
<td>32 32 32 32 28</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64) 3.0–6.0 (1/8–15/64)</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16) 1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A 38 38 38</td>
<td>– – – – –</td>
<td>Bound buttonholes</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 0.0–6.0 (0–15/64)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A 39 39 39</td>
<td>33 33 33 33 29</td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for thick or furry fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4) 3.0–7.0 (1/8–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A 40 40 40</td>
<td>34 34 – –</td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for medium weight and thick fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4) 3.0–7.0 (1/8–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A 41 41 41</td>
<td>35 35 – –</td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for thick or furry fabrics</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4) 3.0–7.0 (1/8–1/4)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32) 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td>Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zigzag stitch (for quilting)</strong></td>
<td>J 46 46 46</td>
<td>40 40 40 40</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>Appliqué quilting, free-motionquilting, satin stitching, button sewing</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>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Auto Rfc.: Automatic Reinforcement

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if the foot controller or (start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts 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.
The names of parts of buttonhole foot “A”, which is used for sewing buttonholes, are indicated below.

- **a** Button guide plate
- **b** Presser foot scale
- **c** Pin
- **d** Marks on buttonhole foot
- **e** 5 mm (3/16 inch)

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

- ** Marks on fabric
- ** Buttonhole sewing

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

- The size of the buttonhole is set.

**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).)

- ** Marks on fabric
- ** Buttonhole sewing

- ** Presser foot scale
- ** Length of buttonhole
  - (Diameter + thickness of button)
- ** 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.

- **10 mm (3/8 inch)
- ** 15 mm (9/16 inch)

**3 Attach buttonhole foot “A”.**

**4 Select a stitch.**

**5 Pass the upper thread down through the hole in the presser foot.**
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
- Red marks on buttonhole foot
- When lowering the presser foot, do not push in the front of the presser foot, otherwise the buttonhole will not be sewn with the correct size.

Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

- Buttonhole lever
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.

- Buttonhole lever

Note
- If thick seams are being sewn and the fabric does not feed, sew with the coarser (longer) stitch.

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

Raise the needle and the presser foot lever, remove the fabric, and cut the thread.

Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.
11 Insert a pin at the end of the buttonhole stitching to prevent the stitching from being cut, and then use a seam ripper to cut towards the pin and open the buttonhole.

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

1 Eyelet punch

- 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.

**Memo**

- Before sewing buttonholes, check the stitch length and width by sewing a trial buttonhole on a scrap piece of fabric.

---

**Sewing buttonholes on stretch fabrics**

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

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

2 Attach buttonhole foot “A”.

3 Select a stitch  or  .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. **Attach presser foot “M”.**

4. **Place a button between the presser foot and the fabric.**

   - 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.

5. **Select a stitch . (With models not provided with stitch , select stitch .)**

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

7. **Set the stitch length to the shortest setting by pressing the stitch length adjustment key.**
8 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.

9 Start sewing.
   • After sewing for about 10 seconds at low speed, press (reverse/reinforcement stitch button) to sew reinforcement stitches.

10 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.

11 When you are finished attaching the button, slide the feed dog position lever to (to the left as seen from the front of the machine) and turn the handwheel to raise the dogs.
   • Normally, the feed dog position lever is positioned at .

CAUTION

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

You can use the zipper foot to sew different types of zippers, and can easily position it to the right or left side of the needle.

*Do not use reverse stitching. **Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.

** CAUTION **

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

1. Attach zigzag foot “J”.

2. Place the two pieces of fabric with their right sides facing each other.

3. Sew basic stitches to the end of the zipper opening, and then sew reverse stitches at the end of the stitching.
   - Use basting stitching to sew the zipper opening (where the zipper will be inserted).

4. Open the seam allowance, press it from the wrong side of the fabric with an iron, align the center of the zipper with the stitching, and then baste the zipper in place.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Preser Foot</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.)/Reinforcement (Rfc.) Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch (center)</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>1 01 01 01 01 01 01 01</td>
<td></td>
<td>Attaching zippers, basic stitching, and sewing gathers or pintucks, etc.</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Yes (1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Basting stitching
2. Reverse stitches
3. Wrong side of fabric
4. End of zipper opening

- Refer to “Basic stitching” on page 47.
5 Attach the presser foot holder to the right side of the pin on zipper foot “I”.

![Diagram](image)

- Pin on the right side
- Needle drop point

6 Select stitch ⌈.

![Diagram](image)

7 With the right side of the fabric facing up, continue sewing with the zipper on the right side of the presser foot.

![Diagram](image)

- Stitching
- Right side of fabric
- Basting stitching
- End of zipper opening

Sew the stitching in order, from 1 to 2.

![Diagram](image)

8 When you have finished sewing, remove the basting stitching.

● CAUTION

- Make sure the needle does not hit the zipper during sewing. If the needle hits the zipper, the needle may break and you may be injured.

● CAUTION

- If the presser foot contacts the zipper slider, leave the needle lowered (in the fabric) and raise the presser foot. After moving the slider so it will not contact the presser foot, lower the presser foot and continue sewing.
- To sew with the zipper on the left side of the presser foot, attach the presser foot holder to the left side of the pin on zipper foot “I” in step 3.

![Diagram](image)

- Left side of the pin
- Needle drop point
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 No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev./Rfc. Reinforcement) Stitches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stretch stitch</td>
<td>J 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03</td>
<td>Sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) 1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>J 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05</td>
<td>Overcasting on medium weight or stretch fabrics, attaching elastic, darning, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic-attaching stitch</td>
<td>J 21 21 21 - - - -</td>
<td>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 (J)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.

CAUTION

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

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

**Stretch stitching**

1. Attach zigzag foot “J”.
2. Select stitch .

**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.
2. Attach zigzag foot “J”.
3. Select a stitch.
Sew the elastic tape to the fabric while stretching the tape so that it is the same length as the fabric. While pulling the fabric behind the presser foot with your left hand, pull the fabric at the pin nearest the front of the presser foot with your right hand.

⚠️ **CAUTION**

- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch any pins, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
### 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 No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev)/ Reinforcement (Rfc.) Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>J 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04</td>
<td>Overcasting and attaching appliqués</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>** Yes (J)  Yes **</td>
<td>* Rev.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch (for quilting)</td>
<td>J 46 46 46 40 40 - -</td>
<td>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 Yes Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch</td>
<td>J 12 12 11 11 11 11</td>
<td>Appliqué stitching</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.6–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>** Yes (J)  No **</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch (for quilting)</td>
<td>J 47 47 41 41 - -</td>
<td>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 No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piecing straight stitch</td>
<td>J 43 43 43 43 37</td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5mm from the right edge of the presser foot)</td>
<td>5.5 (3/32) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>No Yes Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piecing straight stitch</td>
<td>J 44 44 44 43 38</td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5mm 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) 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>No Yes Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>J 15 15 15 15 14 14 14 14</td>
<td>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 (J)  No **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>J 16 16 16 15 15 15 15</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching and sewing overcasting on both pieces of fabrics, 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 (J)  No **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>J 17 17 17 16 16 16 16 16</td>
<td>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 (J)  No **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-look quilting</td>
<td>J 45 45 45 39 39 35 31</td>
<td>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 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilting stippling</td>
<td>J 49 49 49 43 43 - -</td>
<td>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 No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Do not use reverse stitching. **Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.

---

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if the foot controller or (start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
Appliqués
You can create an appliqué by cutting a different piece of fabric into a shape and using it as a decoration.

1. Baste the cut design to the fabric.

2. Attach zigzag foot “J”.

3. Select stitch $\Box$

4. Sew along the edge of the fabric with the needle dropping off the edge at the right.

5. Remove the basting, if necessary.

Memo
- Make reinforcing straight stitches at the beginning and the end of stitching.

CAUTION
- If glue is used to hold the cut design in place on the fabric, do not apply glue to areas that will be sewn with the machine. If glue is attached to the needle or race, the machine may be damaged.

CAUTION
- Be careful that the needle does not hit a pin during sewing, as the needle can break. You may also be injured.

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 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”.

3. Select stitch $\Box$ or $\Box$. 

---

1. Appliqué fabric
2. Needle drop point
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 1P.

- 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 2P.

1 6.5 mm (1/4 inch)

Memo
- To change the width of the seam allowance (the needle position), adjust the stitch width. For details, refer to “Changing the needle position” (page 47).

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 optional quilting guide.

Note
- Only use the walking foot with straight or zigzag stitches. Do not use other patterns. Reverse stitches cannot be sewn with the walking foot.

1 Baste the fabric to be quilted.

2 Remove the presser foot and the presser foot holder.

- For details, refer to “Removing the presser foot holder” (page 35).

3 Hook the connecting fork of the walking foot onto the needle clamp screw, lower the presser foot lever, and then use the presser foot holder screw to attach the walking foot to the presser bar.

4 Select stitch 1P, 2P, or 3P.

5 Place one hand on each side of the presser foot, and then evenly guide the fabric while sewing.

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

CAUTION
- Use the disc-shaped screwdriver to tighten the screw securely. If the screw is loose, the needle may strike the presser foot and cause injury.
- Be sure to turn the handwheel toward the front of the machine to check that the needle does not strike the presser foot. If the needle strikes the presser foot, injury may result.
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, the feed dogs can be lowered (using the feed dog position lever) so that the fabric can be moved freely in any direction. The optional quilting foot is needed for free-motion quilting.

1 Remove the presser foot and the presser foot holder.

   • For details, refer to “Removing the presser foot holder” (page 35).

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

   The pin on the quilting foot should be positioned over the needle clamp screw.

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

   - Pin on quilting foot
   - Presser foot holder screw
   - Needle clamp screw

   - Presser foot holder screw

   CAUTION

   • Be sure to securely tighten the screws with the disc-shaped screwdriver, otherwise the needle may touch the presser foot, causing it to bend or break.
4 Slide the feed dog position lever, located at the rear of the machine on the base, to \[\text{to the right as seen from the front of the machine}\].

5 Turn on the sewing machine, and then select a stitch.

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

7 After sewing is finished, slide the feed dog position lever to \[\text{to the left as seen from the front of the machine}\] and turn the handwheel to raise the dogs.

- Normally, the feed dog position lever is positioned at \[\text{to the left as seen from the front of the machine}\].
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>Presser Foot</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.)/Rfc.</th>
<th>Reinforcement (Rfc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Triple stretch stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Attaching sleeves, sewing inseams, sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 [(0-1/4)]</td>
<td>Auto Manual</td>
<td>Auto Manual</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar tack stitch</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>42 42 42 36 36 34 30</td>
<td>30</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>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No Auto Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Auto Rfc.: Automatic Reinforcement
**Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.

**CAUTION**

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if the foot controller or 1 (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”**.
2. **Select stitch .**
3. **Start sewing.**
   - For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 39).

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)

   1. Presser foot scale
   2. Length of bar tack
   3. 5 mm (3/16 inch)
   - A bar tack with a maximum length of about 28 mm (1-1/8 inches) can be sewn.

2. **Attach buttonhole foot “A”.**
3. **Select stitch .**
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.

   ![Diagram](image)

   ① 2 mm (1/16 inch)

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

   ![Diagram](image)

   ① Do not reduce the gap.

5 Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

   ![Diagram](image)

   ① Buttonhole lever

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

   ![Diagram](image)

   ① Buttonhole lever
   ② Bracket

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

   ![Diagram](image)

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

7 Raise the needle and the presser foot lever, remove the fabric, and cut the thread.

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 “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).
## DECORATIVE STITCHING

Various decorative stitches can be sewn with this sewing machine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev./ Rfc.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fagoting stitch</td>
<td>J 19 19 19 19 17 17 17 17</td>
<td>Fagoting, smocking 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>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J 20 20 20 18 18 18 18 18</td>
<td>Fagoting, smocking 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>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>J 15 15 15 14 14 14 14 14</td>
<td>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>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J 16 16 16 15 15 15 15 15</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching and sewing overcasting on both pieces of fabrics, 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>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J 17 17 17 16 16 16 16 16</td>
<td>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>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell tuck stitch</td>
<td>J 13 13 13 12 12 12 12 12</td>
<td>Sell tuck stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16) 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smocking stitch</td>
<td>J 18 18 18 - - - -</td>
<td>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>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satin scallop stitch</td>
<td>N 14 14 14 13 13 13 13 13</td>
<td>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 (1/64-1/4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 25 25 25 22 22 22 22 22</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16) 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8) 2.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 26 26 26 23 23 23 23 23</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.5 (7/32) 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>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 27 27 27 24 24 24 24 24</td>
<td>Decorative stitching and elastic-attaching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitch</td>
<td>N 28 28 28 25 25 25 25 25</td>
<td>Decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.6-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 29 29 29 26 26 26 26 26</td>
<td>Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4)</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 30 30 30 27 27 27 27 27</td>
<td>Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.
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 4.0 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 \(\wedge\wedge\) or \(\wedge\wedge\wedge\).
5. Set the stitch width to 7.0 mm (1/4 inch).
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).
6. Sew with the center of the presser foot aligned along the center of the two pieces of fabric.
7. After sewing is finished, remove the paper.

### CAUTION

- Be sure to turn off the main power before replacing the presser foot. Otherwise, injuries may occur if the foot controller or 1 (start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
Scallop 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 handkerchiefs.

1. Attach monogramming foot “N”.
2. Select stitch $\frac{3}{2}$.
3. Stitch along the edge of the fabric, making sure not to sew directly on the edge of the fabric.
   - For better results, apply spray starch onto the fabric and press with a hot iron before it is sewn.
4. Trim along the stitches.
   - Be careful not to cut the stitches.

Smocking

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

1. Attach zigzag foot “J”.
2. Select the straight stitch, and then adjust the stitch length to 4.0 mm (3/16 inch) and loosen the thread tension.
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37) and “Thread tension” (page 41).
3. Sew parallel stitching at intervals of 10 mm (3/8 inch).
   - Do not sew reverse/reinforcement stitches or cut the thread.
4. Pull the bobbin threads to create gathers. Smooth the gathers by ironing them.
5. Select stitch $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$.
6. Stitch between the straight stitches.
7. Pull out the threads for the straight stitches.
Shell tuck stitching

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

1. Fold the fabric along the bias.

2. Attach zigzag foot “J”.

3. Select stitch % or $, and then increase the thread tension.
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 37).

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”.

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

3. Select stitch $, % or $.  

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.

   ① Wrong side of fabric
   ② 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) seam allowance
   ③ Straight stitch
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.

**CAUTION**
- 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 “Upper threading” (page 23).

1. Insert the wing needle.
   - Use a 130/705H 100/16 wing needle.
   - For details on inserting a needle, refer to “Replacing the needle” (page 30).

2. Attach monogramming foot “N”.

3. Select stitch , , , , , , or .

**CAUTION**
- 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.

4. Start sewing.
## STITCH SETTINGS

Applications, stitch lengths and widths and whether the twin needle can be used are listed for utility stitches in the following table.

### CAUTION

- When using the twin needle, select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.
- When using the twin needle, be sure to attach zigzag foot “J”, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.

### Utility stitches

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.) / Reinforcement Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>J 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
<td>Basic stitching, sewing gathers or pintucks, etc.</td>
<td>0.0 (0) (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>J 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01</td>
<td>Attaching zippers, basic stitching, and sewing gathers or pintucks, etc.</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple stretch stitch</td>
<td>J 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02 02</td>
<td>Attaching sleeves, sewing inseams, sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>0.0 (0) (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretch stitch</td>
<td>J 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03</td>
<td>Sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>J 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04</td>
<td>Overcasting and attaching appliqués</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) (0–1/4)</td>
<td>1.4 (1/16) (0–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>J 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05 05</td>
<td>Overcasting on medium weight or stretch fabrics, attaching elastic, darning, etc.</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td>G 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06</td>
<td>Overcasting on thin or medium weight fabrics</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08</td>
<td>Overcasting on stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J 09 09 09 - - - - - - - - - - -</td>
<td>Overcasting on stretch or stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No Rfc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Do not use reverse stitching. **Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.
| Stitch Name            | Pattern | Presser Foot | Pattern No. | Application                                                                 | Stitch Width [mm (inch.)] | Stitch Length [mm (inch.)] | Auto Manual | Auto Manual | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse (Rev.) | Reinforcement (Rfc.) | Reverse (Rev.) | Reinforcement (Rfc.) | Reverse (Rev.) | Reinforcement (Rfc.) | Reverse (Rev.) | Reinforcement (Rfc.) |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Blind hem stitch      | R 10 10 | R 10 10      | 0 0 0 0 0   | Blind hem stitching on medium weight fabrics                               | 0 (0)                     | 2.0 (1/16)                 | 1.0–3.5      | 1.0–3.5      | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
|                       | R 10    | R 11 11      | 0 0 0 0 0   | Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics                                      | 0 (0)                     | 2.0 (1/16)                 | 1.0–3.5      | 1.0–3.5      | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
| Appliqué stitch       | J 12 12 | J 12 12 12   | 3.5 (1/8)   | Appliqué stitching                                                           | 2.5 (3/8)                 | 1.6–4.0                   | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
| Shell tuck stitch     | J 13 13 | J 13 13 13   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Shell tuck stitching                                                       | 2.5 (3/8)                 | 0.2–4.0                   | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
| Satin scallop stitch  | N 14 14 | N 14 14 14   | 5.0 (3/16)  | Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching                               | 2.5 (3/8)                 | 1.0–4.0                   | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
| Joining stitch        | J 16 16 | J 16 16 16   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching                                   | 2.5 (3/8)                 | 1.0–4.0                   | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
|                       | J 17 17 | J 17 17 16   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching                                   | 2.5 (3/8)                 | 1.0–4.0                   | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
| Smocking stitch       | J 18 18 | J 18 18 18   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Smocking stitching and decorative stitching                                | 2.5 (3/8)                 | 1.0–4.0                   | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
| Fagoting stitch       | J 19 19 | J 19 19 19   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Fagoting, smocking and decorative stitching                                | 2.5 (3/8)                 | 1.0–4.0                   | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
| Elastic-attaching stitch | J 20 20 | J 20 20 18 | 2.5 (3/8) | Fagoting, smocking and decorative stitching                                | 2.5 (3/8)                 | 1.0–4.0                   | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
| Decorative stitch     | J 21 21 | J 21 21 21   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Attaching elastic to stretch fabrics                                        | 4.0 (3/8)                 | 1.0 (1/16)                 | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
|                       | J 22 22 | J 22 22 19   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Decorative stitching                                                        | 4.0 (3/8)                 | 3.0 (1/8)                 | No           | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
|                       | J 23 23 | J 23 23 20   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Decorative stitching                                                        | 4.0 (3/8)                 | 2.5 (3/32)                | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
|                       | J 24 24 | J 24 24 21   | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | Decorative stitching                                                        | 4.0 (3/8)                 | 2.5 (3/32)                | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
|                       | N 25 25 | N 25 25 22   | 1.5–7.0 (1/64–1/4) | Decorative stitching and elastic-attaching                                 | 5.0 (3/8)                 | 1.0 (1/16)                 | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
|                       | N 26 26 | N 26 26 23   | 1.5–7.0 (1/64–1/4) | Lace sewing, decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.                   | 5.0 (3/8)                 | 1.0 (1/16)                 | Yes (J)      | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |
|                       | N 27 27 | N 27 27 24   | 1.5–7.0 (1/64–1/4) | Decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.                               | 6.0 (15/64)               | 3.0 (1/8)                 | No           | No           | No           | No            | No               | No                | No               | No               |

**Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.)/ Reinforcement Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decorative stitch</strong></td>
<td>N 28 28 28 25 25 25 -</td>
<td>Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight 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>No No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td>100 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>90 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 29 29 26 26 26 24</td>
<td>Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight 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>No No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 30 30 30 27 27 27 -</td>
<td>Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight 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>No No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 31 31 28 28 28 -</td>
<td>Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight 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>No No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 32 32 32 - - -</td>
<td>Decorative stitching, smocking stitching, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</td>
<td>3.0-5.0 (1/8-3/16)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
<td>No No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N 33 33 33 - - -</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>No No</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Buttonhole stitch</strong></td>
<td>A 34 34 34 29 29 29 25</td>
<td>Horizontal buttonholes on thin and medium weight 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>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 35 35 35 30 30 30 26</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>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 36 36 36 31 31 31 27</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</td>
<td>3.0-6.0 (1/8-1/5)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 37 37 37 32 32 32 28</td>
<td>Buttonholes for stretch fabrics</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</td>
<td>3.0-6.0 (1/8-1/5)</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16)</td>
<td>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 38 38 38 - - -</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>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 39 39 39 33 33 33 29</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>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 40 40 40 34 34 - -</td>
<td>Keyhole buttonholes for medium weight 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>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A 41 41 41 35 35 - -</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>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bar tack stitch</strong></td>
<td>A 42 42 42 36 36 36 30</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>No No</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Piecing straight stitch</strong></td>
<td>J 43 43 37 37</td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5mm from the right edge of the presser foot)</td>
<td>5.5 (7/32)</td>
<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>No Yes</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
<td>model</td>
<td>120 stitches</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J 44 44 44 38 38</td>
<td>Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5mm from the left edge of the presser foot)</td>
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<td>0.0-7.0 (0-1/4)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>No Yes</td>
<td>Rfc.</td>
<td>130 stitches</td>
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***Auto Rfc.: Automatic Reinforcement
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<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Auto Manual</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.)/Reinforcement (Rfc.) Stitching</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hand-look quilting</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>45 45 45 45 39 39 35 31</td>
<td>Straight stitch quilting that looks hand-sewn</td>
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<td>Zigzag stitch (for quilting)</td>
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<td>46 46 46 40 40 - -</td>
<td>Appliqué quilting, free-motion quilting, satin stitching, button sewing</td>
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<td>1.4 (1/16)</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>1.8 (1/16)</td>
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<td>No</td>
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<td>Quilting stippling</td>
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<td>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>Reverse (Rev.)/Reinforcement (Rfc.) Stitching</td>
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**Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.**
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<th>Stitch Name</th>
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<th>Application</th>
<th>100 stitches model</th>
<th>90 stitches model</th>
<th>85 stitches model</th>
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<th>50 stitches model</th>
<th>40 stitches model</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch.)]</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
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**Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.
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<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Preser Foot</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
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<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.)/ Reinforcement (Rfc.)</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
Simple sewing machine maintenance operations are described below.

**Restrictions on oiling**

In order to prevent damaging this machine, it must not be oiled by the user. This machine was manufactured with the necessary amount of oil applied to ensure correct operation, making periodic oiling unnecessary.

If problems occur, such as difficulty turning the handwheel or an unusual noise, immediately stop using the machine, and contact your authorized dealer or the nearest authorized service center.

**Precautions on storing the machine**

Do not store the machine in any of the locations described below, otherwise damage to the machine may result, for example, rust caused by condensation.
- Exposed to extremely high temperatures
- Exposed to extremely low temperatures
- Exposed to extreme temperature changes
- Exposed to high humidity or steam
- Near a flame, heater or air conditioner
- Outdoors or exposed to direct sunlight
- Exposed to extremely dusty or oily environments

**Cleaning the machine surface**

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

**Cleaning the race**

Sewing performance will suffer if dust collects in the race therefore, it should be cleaned periodically.

1. Switch the machine off and unplug it.

**CAUTION**

- Make sure you unplug the machine before you clean it. Otherwise, you may get an electric shock or be injured.

2. Raise the needle and the presser foot.

3. Loosen the presser-foot screw and the needle clamp screw to remove the presser-foot holder and the needle.

4. Slide the needle plate cover release toward you to remove the needle plate cover.

**Note**

- In order to extend the life of this machine, periodically turn it on and use it. Storing this machine for an extended period of time without using it may reduce its efficiency.

**CAUTION**

- Unplug the power supply cord before cleaning the machine, otherwise injuries or an electric shock may occur.
5 Remove the bobbin case.
Grasp the bobbin case, and then pull it out.

6 Use the cleaning brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove any dust from the race and its surrounding area.

7 Insert the bobbin case so that the ▲ mark on the bobbin case aligns with the ● mark on the machine.

Note
Do not put oil on the race.

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: XE7560-001), contact your nearest authorized service center.
- Make sure that you fit the bobbin case properly, otherwise the needle may break.
As shown, insert the tab on the needle plate cover into the hole in the needle plate, and then correctly position of the needle plate cover.

Check that the needle plate cover is flush with the top surface of the machine.

From the front, slide the needle plate cover back into position.

CAUTION

- If the needle plate cover is not flush with the surface of the machine as shown below, remove the needle plate cover (step 8), and then install it again (steps 3 and 9). Sewing while the needle plate cover is not flush with the surface of the machine may cause the needle plate cover to come off of the machine, resulting in injuries if your fingers touch the race.
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.

Frequent troubleshooting topics

Detailed causes and remedies for common troubleshooting topics are described below. Be sure to refer to this before contacting us.

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<tr>
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<th>Page</th>
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<td>Upper thread tightened up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangled thread on wrong side of fabric</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incorrect thread tension (Upper/lower side of fabric)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fabric is caught in the machine and cannot be removed</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Upper thread tightened up

**Symptom**
- The upper thread appears as a single continuous line.
- The lower thread is visible from the upper side of the fabric. (Refer to the illustration below.)
- The upper thread has tightened up, and comes out when pulled.
- The upper thread has tightened up, and wrinkles appear in the fabric.
- The upper thread tension is tight, and the results do not change even after the thread tension is adjusted.

**Cause**

Incorrect lower threading
If the lower thread is incorrectly threaded, instead of the appropriate tension being applied to the lower thread, it is pulled through the fabric when the upper thread is pulled up. For this reason, the thread is visible from the upper side of the fabric.

**Remedy/check details**
Correctly install the lower thread.

1. **Turn off the sewing machine.**
2. **Remove the bobbin from the bobbin case.**
3. **Place the bobbin in the bobbin case so that the thread unwinds in the correct direction.**
   - Hold the bobbin with your right hand with the thread unwinding to the left, and hold the end of the thread with your left hand. Then, with your right hand, place the bobbin in the bobbin case.

If the bobbin is inserted with the thread unwinding in the wrong direction, sewing will be done with an incorrect thread tension.
While holding the bobbin in place with your finger, pass the thread through the slit in the needle plate.

- Hold down the bobbin with your right hand, and then pull the end of the thread around the tab with your left hand.

On models equipped with the quick-set bobbin, pull the thread to pass it through the slit in the needle plate, then cut it with the cutter.

Sewing with the correct thread tension is possible after the bobbin has been correctly installed in the bobbin case.

### Tangled thread on wrong side of fabric

#### Symptom

- The thread becomes tangled on the lower side of the fabric.

- After starting sewing, a rattling noise is made and sewing cannot continue.

- Looking under the fabric, there is tangled thread in the bobbin case.

#### Cause

**Incorrect upper threading**

If the upper thread is incorrectly threaded, the upper thread passed through the fabric cannot be firmly pulled up and the upper thread becomes tangled in the bobbin case, causing a rattling noise.

#### Remedy/check details

Remove the tangled thread, and then correct the upper threading.

1. Remove the tangled thread. If it cannot be removed, cut the thread with scissors.
   - For details, refer to “Cleaning the race” on page 80.

2. Remove the upper thread from the machine.

3. Refer to the following steps to correct the upper threading:
   - If the bobbin was removed from the bobbin case, refer to “Lower threading” (page 20) and “Remedy/check details” in the section “Upper thread tightened up” (page 83) to correctly install the bobbin.
4 Raise the presser foot using the presser foot lever.

5 Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up, or press (needle position button) (for models equipped with the needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

6 Pull some thread off the spool, and then pass the thread under the thread guide.

7 Pass the thread under the thread guide cover from the back to the front. Hold the thread with your right hand so that there is no slack in the thread that is pulled out, and then pass the thread under the thread guide cover with your left hand.

8 Feed the upper thread as shown in the illustration below.
Make sure you guide the thread through the thread take-up lever from right to left as shown in the illustration below. Sewing is possible only if the thread is securely hooked on the thread take-up lever.

1. Thread take-up lever
   - Make sure that the thread is securely hooked on the thread take-up lever.

Put the thread behind the needle bar thread guide above the needle. 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.

1. Needle bar thread guide

Thread the needle according to steps 10 and 11 in “Upper threading” (page 26) or steps 2 through 5 in “Using the needle threader (for models equipped with the needle threader)” (page 26).
Incorrect thread tension

Symptoms
- Symptom 1: The lower thread is visible from the upper side of the fabric.
- Symptom 2: The upper thread appears as a straight line on the upper side of the fabric.
- Symptom 3: The upper thread is visible from the lower side of the fabric.
- Symptom 4: The lower thread appears as a straight line on the lower side of the fabric.
- Symptom 5: The stitching on the lower side of the fabric is loose or has slack.

Symptom 1
- Lower side of fabric
- Lower thread visible from upper side of fabric
- Upper thread
- Upper side of fabric
- Lower thread
- Upper thread visible from lower side of fabric

Symptom 3
- Lower side of fabric
- Lower thread visible from upper side of fabric
- Upper thread
- Upper side of fabric
- Lower thread
- Upper thread visible from lower side of fabric

Cause/remedy/check details

Cause 1
The machine is not correctly threaded.
<With symptoms 1 and 2 described above>
The lower threading is incorrect.
Return the upper tension-control dial to “4”, and then refer to “Upper thread tightened up” (page 83) to correct the threading.

<With symptoms 3 through 5 described above>
The upper threading is incorrect.
Return the upper tension-control dial to “4”, and then refer to “Tangled thread on wrong side of fabric” (page 84) to correct the upper threading.

Cause 2
A needle and thread appropriate for the fabric are not being used.
The sewing machine needle that should be used depends on the type of fabric sewn and the thread thickness.
If a needle and thread appropriate for the fabric are not being used, the thread tension will not be adjusted correctly, causing wrinkles in the fabric or skipped stitches.
- Refer to “Needle types and their uses” (page 29) to check that a needle and thread appropriate for the fabric are being used.

Cause 3
An appropriate setting on the upper tension-control dial is not selected.
Turn the upper tension-control dial to select an appropriate thread tension.
The appropriate thread tension differs according to the type of fabric and thread being used.
* Adjust the thread tension while test sewing on a piece of scrap fabric that is the same as that used in your project.

Note
- If the upper threading and lower threading are incorrect, the thread tension cannot be adjusted correctly, even by turning the upper tension-control dial. Check the upper threading and lower threading first, and then adjust the thread tension.
- When the lower thread is visible from the upper side of the fabric, turn the upper tension-control dial to a lower number (toward the left). (Loosen the thread tension.)
- When the upper thread is visible from the lower side of the fabric, turn the upper tension-control dial to a higher number (toward the right). (Tighten the thread tension.)
Fabric is caught in the machine and cannot be removed

If the fabric is caught in the sewing machine and cannot be removed, the thread may have become tangled under the needle plate. Follow the procedure described below to remove the fabric from the machine. If the operation could not be completed according to the procedure, instead of attempting to complete it forcefully, contact your nearest authorized service center.

■ Removing the fabric from the machine

1. Immediately stop the sewing machine.
2. Turn off the sewing machine.
3. Remove the needle.
   - If the needle is lowered into the fabric, turn the handwheel away from you (clockwise) to raise the needle out of the fabric, and then remove the needle.
   - Refer to “Replacing the needle” (page 30).
4. Remove the presser foot and presser foot holder.
   - Refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 34) and “Removing the presser foot holder” (page 35).
5. Lift up the fabric and cut the threads below it.
   - If the fabric can be removed, remove it.
   - Continue with the following steps to clean the race.
6. Remove the needle plate cover.
   - Refer to “Replacing the needle plate cover” (page 36).

7. Cut out the tangled threads, and then remove the bobbin.

8. Remove the bobbin case.
   - If threads remain in the bobbin case, remove them.

9. Use the cleaning brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove any dust from the race and its surrounding area.

   | If the fabric could be removed | Continue with step 6. |
   | If the fabric could not be removed | Continue with step 10. |
10 Use the enclosed disc-shaped screwdriver to loosen the two screws on the needle plate.

11 Slightly lift up the needle plate, cut any tangled threads, and then remove the needle plate. Remove the fabric and threads from the needle plate.

If the fabric cannot be removed, even after completing these steps, contact your nearest authorized service center.

12 Remove any threads in the race and around the feed dogs.

13 Turn the handwheel to raise the feed dogs.

14 Align the two screw holes in the needle plate with the two holes at the needle plate mounting base, and then fit the needle plate onto the machine.

15 Lightly finger-tighten the screw on the right side of the needle plate. Then, use the disc-shaped screwdriver to firmly tighten the screw on the left side. Finally, firmly tighten the screw on the right side.

Turn the handwheel to check that the feed dogs move smoothly and do not contact the edges of the slots in the needle plate.

Note
- Be careful not to drop the removed screws in the machine.

Note
- Be careful not to drop the removed screws in the machine.

Correct position of feed dogs
Incorrect position of feed dogs

① Correct position of feed dogs
② Incorrect position of feed dogs
Insert the bobbin case so that the ▲ mark on the bobbin case aligns with the ● mark on the machine.

Adjust the ▲ and ● marks.

Make sure that the indicated points are aligned before installing the bobbin case.

Check the condition of the needle, and then install it.

If the needle is in a poor condition, for example, if it is bent, be sure to install a new needle.
- Refer to “Checking the needle” (page 30) and “Replacing the needle” (page 30).

Never use bent needles. Bent needles can easily break, possibly resulting in injuries.

Note
- After completing this procedure, continue with the following procedure in “Checking machine operations” to check that the machine is operating correctly.

Memo
- Since the needle may have been damaged when the fabric was caught in the machine, we recommend replacing it with a new one.

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: XE7560-001), contact your nearest authorized service center.
- Make sure that you fit the bobbin case properly, otherwise the needle may break.

Attach the needle plate cover according to steps ⑤ and ⑥ in “Cleaning the race” (page 82).
Checking machine operations
If the needle plate has been removed, check machine operations to confirm that installation has been completed correctly.

1. Turn on the machine.

2. Select (middle needle position stitch).

   Note
   ● Do not yet install the presser foot and thread.

3. Slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise), and look from all sides to check that the needle falls at the center of the hole in the needle plate. If the needle contacts the needle plate, remove the needle plate, and then install it again, starting with step 15 in “Removing the fabric from the machine” (page 89).

4. Select zigzag stitch . At this time, increase the stitch length and width to their maximum settings.
   ● For details on changing the settings, refer to “Adjusting the stitch length and width” (page 38).

5. Slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle bar and feed dogs operate correctly. If the needle or feed dogs contact the needle plate, the machine may be malfunctioning; therefore, contact your nearest authorized service center.

6. Turn off the machine, and then install the bobbin and presser foot.
   ● Refer to “Lower threading” (page 20) and “Replacing the presser foot” (page 34).

7. Correctly thread the machine.
   ● For details on threading the machine, refer to “Upper threading” (page 23).

   Note
   ● The thread may have become tangled as a result of incorrect upper threading. Make sure that the machine is correctly threaded.


   Note
   ● Incorrect sewing may be the result of incorrect upper threading or sewing thin fabrics. If there are poor results from the trial sewing, check the upper threading or the type of fabric being used.
### List of symptoms

#### Before sewing

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<tr>
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<th>Possible cause</th>
<th>How to put it right</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The needle threader can not be used. (For models equipped with the needle threader lever.)</td>
<td>You have not moved the needle holder to its highest position.</td>
<td>Raise the needle either by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up or by pressing ① (needle position button) once or twice.</td>
<td>page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sewing light does not come on.</td>
<td>The sewing lamp is damaged.</td>
<td>Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin thread does not wind neatly on the bobbin.</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 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin spins slowly. (For models equipped with the sewing speed controller.)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Move the sewing speed controller to the right (so that the speed will be fast).</td>
<td>page 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thread that was pulled out was not wound onto the bobbin correctly. (For models equipped with the fast bobbin winding system.)</td>
<td>The thread that was pulled out was not wound onto the bobbin correctly.</td>
<td>Wind the thread that was pulled off round the bobbin five or six times clockwise.</td>
<td>page 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thread does not pass through the eye of the needle. (For models equipped with the needle threader lever.)</td>
<td>You have not moved the needle holder to its highest position.</td>
<td>Raise the needle either by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up or by pressing ① (needle position button) once or twice.</td>
<td>page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle threader lever does not lower to the correct position. (For models equipped with the needle threader lever.)</td>
<td>The needle has not been raised to the correct position.</td>
<td>Press the needle position button.</td>
<td>page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>While winding the bobbin, the bobbin thread was wound below the bobbin winder seat.</td>
<td>You have not wound the bobbin thread properly.</td>
<td>After removing the thread wound below the bobbin winder seat, wind the bobbin correctly.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### While sewing

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Possible cause</th>
<th>How to put it right</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The sewing machine does not work.</strong></td>
<td>The machine is not plugged in.</td>
<td>Plug the machine in.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The main power switch is turned off.</td>
<td>Turn on the main power switch.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin winder shaft is pushed to the right.</td>
<td>Move the bobbin winder shaft to the left.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used the foot controller properly.</td>
<td>Use the foot controller properly.</td>
<td>page 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The foot controller or the start/stop button was not pressed (for models equipped with the start/stop button).</td>
<td>Press the foot controller or the start/stop button.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot lever is raised.</td>
<td>Lower the presser foot lever.</td>
<td>page 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The start/stop button was pressed, even though the foot controller is connected. (for models equipped with the start/stop button)</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 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fabric being sewn with the machine cannot be removed.</strong></td>
<td>Thread is tangled below the needle plate.</td>
<td>Lift up the fabric and cut the threads below it, and clean the race.</td>
<td>page 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The spool or spool cap is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the spool or spool cap.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle clamp screw is loose.</td>
<td>Use the disc-shaped screwdriver to firmly tighten the screw.</td>
<td>page 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used the right combination of fabric, thread and needle.</td>
<td>Choose a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot you are using is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot that is correct for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>Loosen the upper thread tension.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You are pulling the fabric too much.</td>
<td>Lightly guide the fabric.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The area around the hole in the needle plate is scratched.</td>
<td>Replace the needle plate. Contact your retailer 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.</td>
<td>Replace the presser foot. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin case is scratched.</td>
<td>Replace the bobbin case. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
<td>Possible cause</td>
<td>How to put it right</td>
<td>Reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The upper thread breaks.</td>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly (for example, the spool is not installed correctly, the spool cap is too big for the spool being used, or the thread has come out of the needle bar thread guide.)</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading. Use the spool cap that best fits the size of the spool being used.</td>
<td>page 23</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 needle is not appropriate for the thread you are using.</td>
<td>Choose a needle that is appropriate for the type of stitch.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper thread tension is too tight.</td>
<td>Loosen the upper thread tension.</td>
<td>page 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the race.</td>
<td>Remove the tangle thread. If the thread is tangled in the race, clean the race.</td>
<td>page 80, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The area around the hole in the needle plate is scratched.</td>
<td>Replace the needle plate. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorised service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The area around the hole in the presser foot is scratched.</td>
<td>Replace the presser foot. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorised 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 retailer or the nearest authorised service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The lower thread is tangled or breaks.</td>
<td>You have not wound the bobbin thread properly.</td>
<td>Wind the bobbin thread properly.</td>
<td>page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin is scratched or does not turn smoothly.</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 80, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin is set incorrectly.</td>
<td>Reset the bobbin thread correctly.</td>
<td>page 20, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fabric is wrinkled.</td>
<td>You have not threaded the upper thread properly or fitted the bobbin properly.</td>
<td>Thread the upper thread and wind the bobbin thread properly.</td>
<td>page 20, 21, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The spool or spool cap is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the spool or spool cap.</td>
<td>page 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used the right combination of fabric, thread and needle.</td>
<td>Choose a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If thin fabrics are being sewn, the stitch is too long or the fabric is not being fed correctly.</td>
<td>Sew with the stabilizer material under the fabric.</td>
<td>page 44</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 38, 44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Possible cause</th>
<th>How to put it right</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The fabric is wrinkled.</strong></td>
<td>The presser foot you are using is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot that is correct for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
<td>page 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 41, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stitches are skipped.</strong></td>
<td>You have not threaded the upper thread properly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used the right combination of fabric, thread and needle.</td>
<td>Choose a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dust has accumulated under the needle plate or in the race.</td>
<td>Remove the needle plate cover and clean the plate and the race.</td>
<td>page 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>There is a high-pitched noise while sewing.</strong></td>
<td>Dust has built up in the feed dogs or in the race.</td>
<td>Remove the needle plate cover and clean the plate and the race.</td>
<td>page 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not threaded the upper thread properly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin case is scratched.</td>
<td>Replace the bobbin case.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The fabric does not feed.</strong></td>
<td>The feed dogs are lowered.</td>
<td>Slide the feed dog position lever to [image].</td>
<td>page 55, 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The stitch is too fine.</td>
<td>Lengthen the stitch length.</td>
<td>page 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used the right combination of fabric, thread and needle.</td>
<td>Choose a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the race.</td>
<td>Remove the tangle thread. If the thread is tangled in the race, clean the race.</td>
<td>page 80, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The presser foot you are using is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot that is correct for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
<td>page 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
<td>Replace the needle.</td>
<td>page 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zigzag foot “J” is slanted on a thick seam at the beginning of stitching.</strong></td>
<td>Use the presser foot locking pin (black button on the left side) on zigzag foot “J” to keep the presser foot level while sewing.</td>
<td>page 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The fabric feeds in the opposite direction.</strong></td>
<td>The feed mechanism is damaged.</td>
<td>Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### After sewing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
<th>Possible cause</th>
<th>How to put it right</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The upper thread has tightened up.</td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 20, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not threaded the upper thread properly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not wound the bobbin thread properly.</td>
<td>Wind the bobbin thread properly.</td>
<td>page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not threaded the right combination of thread and needle for the fabric you are using.</td>
<td>Choose a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric.</td>
<td>page 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not attached the presser-foot holder properly.</td>
<td>Attach the presser-foot holder properly.</td>
<td>page 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 41, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not used a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>Incorrect bobbins will not work properly. Only use a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
<td>page 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin is set incorrectly.</td>
<td>Reset the bobbin thread correctly.</td>
<td>page 20, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thread is tangled on the wrong side of the fabric.</td>
<td>You have not threaded the upper thread properly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 23, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The stitch is not sewn correctly.</td>
<td>The presser foot you are using is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
<td>Attach the presser foot that is correct for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
<td>page 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 41, 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread is tangled, for example, in the race.</td>
<td>Remove the tangle thread. If the thread is tangled in the race, clean the race.</td>
<td>page 80, 84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ERROR MESSAGES

If an operation is performed incorrectly before the sewing machine is set up, an error message appears on the operation panel. Follow the instructions indicated in the table. If you press the stitch selection key or do the operation correctly while the error message is displayed, the message disappears.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error Message</th>
<th>Probable Cause</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E1</td>
<td>The foot controller was pressed (or the start/stop button was pressed if the foot controller is not connected) and the reverse/reinforcement stitch button was pressed while the presser foot is raised.</td>
<td>Lower the presser foot lever before continuing the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E2</td>
<td>A stitch other than the buttonhole or bar tack stitch was selected and the foot controller was pressed (or the start/stop button was pressed if the foot controller is not connected) while the buttonhole lever is lowered.</td>
<td>Raise the buttonhole lever before continuing the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E3</td>
<td>The buttonhole or bar tack stitch was selected and the foot controller was pressed (or the start/stop button was pressed if the foot controller is not connected) while the buttonhole lever is raised.</td>
<td>Lower the buttonhole lever before continuing the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E4</td>
<td>The reverse/reinforcement stitch button or needle position button was pressed while the bobbin winder shaft is moved to the right.</td>
<td>Move the bobbin winder shaft to the left before continuing the operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E5</td>
<td>The start/stop button was pressed while the foot controller was connected.</td>
<td>Disconnect the foot controller, and then press the start/stop button. Otherwise, operate the machine by using the foot controller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E6</td>
<td>The motor locked up because the thread is tangled.</td>
<td>Clean the race to remove the tangled thread (p.84). After cleaning the race, insert the bobbin case properly. If the needle is bent or broken, replace the needle. Then, thread the upper thread properly, and continue the operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note

- If error message “F1” through “F9” appears in the LCD while the sewing machine is being used, the machine may be malfunctioning. Contact your nearest authorized service center.

Operation beep (for models equipped with the operation beep)

Each time a key is pressed you will hear one beep. If a non-functioning key is pressed or an incorrect operation is performed you will hear two or four beeps (only for models equipped with the operation beep).

- **If a key is pressed (correct operation)**
  One beep sounds.

- **If an incorrect operation is performed or a non-functioning key is pressed**
  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.
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