Operation Manual

Sewing Machine
Product Code: 888-V58/V59/V68/V69

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

Be sure to read this document before using the machine. We recommend that you keep this document nearby for future reference.
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. Electrical Hazards:
   - This machine should be connected to an AC power source within the range indicated on the rating label. Do not connect it to a DC power source or inverter. If you are not sure what kind of power source you have, contact a qualified electrician.
   - This machine is approved for use in the country of purchase only.

4. 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.
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.

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.

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.

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.

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 COUNTRIES EXCEPT EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
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.

FOR USERS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES
This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.

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.
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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

(For U.S.A. only)

● Foot controller: Model T
  This foot controller can be used on the machine with product code 888-V58/V59/V69. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Part Name</th>
<th>Part Code</th>
<th>Americas</th>
<th>Others</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Zigzag foot “J” (on machine)</td>
<td>XZ5134-001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Buttonhole foot “A”</td>
<td>XC2691-033</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Overcasting foot “G”</td>
<td>XE6305-101</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monogramming foot “N”</td>
<td>XD0810-031</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Zipper foot “I”</td>
<td>X59370-021</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Blind stitch foot “R”</td>
<td>XE2650-001</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Button fitting foot “M”</td>
<td>XE2137-001</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Seam ripper</td>
<td>XF4967-001</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bobbin (4) (One is on machine.)</td>
<td>SA156 SFB: XA5539-151</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Needle set</td>
<td>XC8834-021</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Twin needle</td>
<td>131096-121</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Ball point needle (gold colored)</td>
<td>XD0360-021</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Cleaning brush</td>
<td>X59476-051</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Disc-shaped screwdriver</td>
<td>XC1074-051</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Spool cap (large)</td>
<td>130012-024</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Spool cap (medium) (on machine)</td>
<td>XE1372-001</td>
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<td>Spool cap (small)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Extra spool pin</td>
<td>XE2241-001</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Foot controller</td>
<td>XD0501-121 (EU area)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 45)
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 F033N: XC2214-052
2. Quilting foot SA129 F005N: XC1948-052
3. 1/4-inch quilting foot SA125 F001N: XC1944-052
4. Quilting guide SA132 F016N: XC2215-052
5. Eyelet punch XZ5051-001

Accessory compartment

The accessories are stored in a compartment inside the flat bed attachment. Open the compartment as shown in the figure below.

![Accessory compartment diagram]

1. Flat bed attachment
2. Storage compartment

Note

● Store the accessories in the compartment when they are not used.
The illustrations in this operation manual may differ from the actual machine.

The main parts

1. **Bobbin winder (page 17)**
   - This winds the thread onto the bobbin for use as the lower thread.

2. **Upper tension-control dial (page 43)**
   - This controls the tension of the upper thread.

3. **Bobbin-winding thread guide and pre-tension disc (page 19)**
   - Pass the thread under this thread guide and around the pre-tension disc when winding the bobbin thread.

4. **Thread take-up lever (page 27)**

5. **Thread cutter (page 42)**
   - Pass the threads through the thread cutter to cut them.

6. **Flat bed attachment with accessory compartment (page 7 and 46)**

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 11, 17 and 25)**
   - 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 14)**
    - You can turn the main power and sewing light switch on and off.

13. **Jack/socket connector (page 14)**
    - Insert the plug on the power supply cord into the jack/socket connector.

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

15. **Foot controller jack/socket (page 14)**
    - Plug in the foot controller plug.

16. **Feed dog position lever (page 57 and 67)**
    - Use the feed dog position lever to lower the feed dogs.

17. **Presser foot lever (page 25)**
    - This is used to raise and lower the presser foot.

18. **Thread guide (page 18 and 27)**
    - This is used when winding the thread onto the bobbin and then threading the machine.

19. **Thread guide cover (page 18 and 27)**
    - 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 28)
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 42).

Buttons provided on some models

2. 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 41).
3. 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
   Slide the sewing speed controller to adjust the sewing speed.
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.

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 39).

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.)

■ Keys and indicators provided on some models

<For models equipped with 1 font type of character stitches>

5. Utility stitch key
   Press this key to sew utility stitches. For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).

6. Utility stitch indicator
   This indicator lights up when the utility stitch key is pressed.

7. Character stitch key
   Press this key to select the desired font type of character stitches. For details, refer to “Selecting characters” (page 75).

8. Character stitch indicator (Gothic font)
   This indicator lights up when the character stitch (Gothic font) is selected with the character stitch key.

9. Character stitch indicator (Script font)
   This indicator lights up when the character stitch (Script font) is selected with the character stitch key.

<For models equipped with 2 font types of character stitches>

10. Utility stitch key
    Press this key to select the desired font type of utility stitches. For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).

11. Utility stitch indicator
    This indicator lights up when the utility stitch is selected with the utility stitch key.

12. Mirror image stitch indicator
    This indicator lights up when the mirror image stitch is selected with the utility stitch key.

13. Character stitch key
    Press this key to select the desired font type of character stitches. For details, refer to “Selecting characters” (page 75).

14. Character stitch indicator (Gothic font)
    This indicator lights up when the character stitch (Gothic font) is selected with the character stitch key.

15. Character stitch indicator (Script font)
    This indicator lights up when the character stitch (Script font) is selected with the character stitch key.
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 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.

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.
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.

Flip chart

You can check the pattern numbers of the stitches using the flip chart on the machine.

Hold the notch with your finger to flip the chart.

For models equipped with a flip chart on the top panel

For models equipped with a flip chart on the front panel
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. Otherwise, a fire or electric shock may result.
- 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.
Power supply

1 Insert the plug into a wall outlet.

2 Set the main power switch to “I”.
   - The sewing light comes on when the machine is turned on.

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

3 To turn off the machine, set the main power switch to “O”.
   - The sewing light 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.

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.

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)

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

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

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.

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.
Cancelling 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 20.

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

2. Remove the spool cap.

CAUTION

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

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).

---

**Actual size**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>This model</th>
<th>Other models</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.5 mm (7/16 inch)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

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.

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.
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.

Note

- Make sure that the thread passes under the pre-tension disk.

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.

Trim the excess thread above the bobbin.

- Pull 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.)

Press the foot controller or press \( \text{①} \) (start/stop button) (for models equipped with the start/stop button) to start.

When the bobbin seems full and begins spinning slowly, take your foot off the foot controller or press \( \text{①} \) (start/stop button) (for models equipped with the start/stop button).

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

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>Wound evenly</th>
<th>Wound poorly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</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 17).

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.

CAUTION

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

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.

1 Wound evenly
2 Wound poorly
Lower threading

Install the bobbin wound with thread.
- For more details on quick-set bobbin, see page 23.

⚠️ CAUTION

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

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).

- 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 43).

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).

**Note**

- If the thread is not correctly inserted through the tension-adjusting spring of the bobbin case, it may cause incorrect thread tension (page 43).

**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 to the procedure in “Drawing up the lower thread” (page 30).
Upper threading

Set the upper thread and thread the needle.
- For details on the needle threader, see page 28.

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**

- 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 31).

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

- If the needle is not correctly raised, the sewing machine cannot 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.

4

CAUTION

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

5

Remove the spool cap.

6

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.

7

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

- Be sure to raise the spool pin before use. If the spool of thread is in the wrong place, or is set incorrectly, the thread may tangle on the spool pin and cause the needle to break.

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

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

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.

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.
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.

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.

CAUTION

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 25).

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

2 Lower the presser foot lever.

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

**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.

**Note**

- If you incorrectly feed the thread you may cause sewing problems.
**Drawing up the lower thread**

1. Lightly hold the end of the upper thread.

![Diagram showing the upper thread](image1)

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.

![Diagram showing needle position button](image2)

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

![Diagram showing upper and lower threads](image3)

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

![Diagram showing the machine](image4)

- **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.

![Diagram showing the slit and arrow](image5)

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

---

**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.

---

**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.

**Incorrect needle**

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

---

**Replacing the needle**

Replace the needle as described below. Use the 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 1 once or twice.)

2. Turn off the sewing machine.

---

**CAUTION**

- 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.

![Presser foot lever](image)

**CAUTION**

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

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.

![Disc-shaped screwdriver](image)

**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.)

![Needle clamp screw](image)

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

![Needle stopper](image)

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

![Disc-shaped screwdriver](image)

**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.
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 81).

Install the twin needle.
- For details on installing a needle, refer to “Replacing the needle” (page 32).

Thread the upper thread for the left needle.
- For details, refer to steps 1 through 8 of “Upper threading” (page 25).

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

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

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 39).
   - For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to “STITCH SETTINGS” (page 81).

11 Start sewing.
   - For details on starting to sew, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 41).
   - Two lines of stitching are sewn parallel to each other.
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 (needle position button), raise the needle by pressing 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.

**CAUTION**
- Always turn off the power before you change the presser foot. If you leave the power on and step on the controller, the machine will start and you may be injured.
- Always use the correct presser foot for the stitch pattern you have chosen. If you use the wrong presser foot, the needle may strike the presser foot and bend or break, and may cause injury.
- Only use presser feet that have been designed to be used with this machine. Using other any presser feet may cause an accident or injury.

**Note**
- The presser foot to be used with each stitch appears in the LCD. To select a stitch, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).
6. Slowly lower the presser foot lever so that the presser foot pin snaps into the shank in the presser foot holder.

3. Presser foot lever
4. Presser foot holder
5. Shank
6. Pin

- The presser foot is attached.

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 36).

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

   1. Disc-shaped screwdriver
   2. Presser foot holder
   3. 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 14).</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 39).</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 36).</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 41).</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 (For models equipped with the Utility stitch key) Confirm that the utility stitch indicator is lit. If it is not lit, press the utility stitch key once or more until the utility stitch indicator is lit.

3 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.

Memo

● The pattern numbers of the stitches are displayed on the machine.

4 Attach the presser foot indicated in the LCD.

5 If necessary, adjust the stitch length and width.

Presser foot type

● For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 36).

Memo

● The presser foot to be used is indicated by the letter (J, A, etc.) that appears above or beside the stitch number.
Adjusting the stitch length and width

[Example] Selecting stitch 04.
1 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.

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, 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 (needle position button), raise the needle by pressing once or twice.)

![Mark](image1)

![Needle position button](image2)

2 Raise the presser foot lever.

![Presser foot lever](image3)

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.

![5 cm (2 inches)](image4)

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.

![Lower the presser foot lever](image5)

5 Lower the presser foot lever.

![Presser foot lever](image6)

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 15).

![Sewing speed controller](image7)

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

![Start/stop button](image8)

The machine starts sewing.
8. Take your foot off the foot controller, or press (start/stop button) once (if the machine was started by pressing (start/stop button)) (for models equipped with the start/stop button).
   ▶ 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 (needle position button), raise the needle by pressing (once or twice.)
   This procedure is not necessary if the needle stop position has been set to the raised position (page 15).

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.

   ![Thread cutter](image)

**Memo**

- Whether reverse stitches or reinforcement stitches are sewn depends on the stitch that is selected. For details, refer to “STITCH SETTINGS” (page 81).

---

**Sewing reinforcement stitches**

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

![Reinforcement stitches](image)

- Reverse stitching
- Reinforcement stitching

**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 15).
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 22) 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 25) 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 (needle position button) once (for models equipped with the needle position button).

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.

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.

- If the fabric does not fit under the presser foot
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.

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 31).

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.
**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. Pull 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.
You can use the overcasting stitches to join together seams and finish them in one operation. They are also useful for sewing stretch materials.

**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 39).

### Zigzag stitch

- **Pattern No.**
  - 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 (0–1/4)
  - **Reverse (Rev.)/Reinforcement (Reinf. Stitching):** Yes
  - **Twin Needle:** Yes

### 3-point zigzag stitch

- **Pattern No.**
  - 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.)/Reinforcement (Reinf. Stitching):** Yes
  - **Twin Needle:** No

### Overcasting stitch

- **Pattern No.**
  - G 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.)/Reinforcement (Reinf. Stitching):** No

- **Pattern No.**
  - G 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 (1/16–3/16)
  - **Reverse (Rev.)/Reinforcement (Reinf. Stitching):** No

- **Pattern No.**
  - J 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 (1/32–3/16)
  - **Reverse (Rev.)/Reinforcement (Reinf. Stitching):** Yes

- **Pattern No.**
  - J 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 (1/32–3/16)
  - **Reverse (Rev.)/Reinforcement (Reinf. Stitching):** Yes

*Do not use reverse stitching.

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

1. Attach overcasting foot “G”.

2. Select stitch ▲ or ▼.
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).

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

4. 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.

● 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.
BASIC STITCHING

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

1. Basic stitching

   a. Baste or pin together the fabric pieces.

   b. Attach zigzag foot “J”.

   c. Select a stitch.

      • For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).

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

   e. Start sewing.

      • For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 41).

      • For details on sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches, refer to “Sewing reinforcement stitches” (page 42).

2. When sewing is finished, cut the thread.

   • For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 41).

3. 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.

   ![Diagram of needle position adjustments]

   1. Stitch width
   2. Stitch width adjustment key
   3. Left needle position
   4. Right needle position

*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.

When sewing is finished, cut the thread.

- For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 41).

Chang 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.

![Diagram of needle position adjustments]

1. Stitch width
2. Stitch width adjustment key
3. Left needle position
4. Right needle position
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 Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blind hem stitch</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>-3&amp;E→3</td>
<td>1.0–3.5 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind hem stitch</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-3&amp;E→3</td>
<td>1.0–3.5 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CAUTION**

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

**Memo**

- When selecting stitch ▼ or ▲. 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.

   - Wrong side of fabric
   - Right side of Fabric
   - Edge of fabric
   - Desired edge of hem

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

4 Fold back the fabric inside along the basting.

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

6 Attach blind hem foot “R”.

7 Select a stitch.

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

- For details on free-arm sewing, refer to “Stitching cylindrical pieces” (page 46).

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

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

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

- For details, refer to “Stitching cylindrical pieces” (page 46).
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 of Thick fabric showing wrong side and right side of fabric.]

1. Wrong side of fabric
2. Right side of fabric

<Normal fabric>

![Diagram of Normal fabric showing wrong side and right side of 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 of Thick fabric showing wrong side and right side of fabric.]

1. Wrong side of fabric
2. Right side of fabric

<Normal fabric>

![Diagram of Normal fabric showing wrong side and right side of fabric.]

1. Wrong side of fabric
2. Right side of fabric

- For details on changing the stitch width, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).

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.
**BUTTONHOLE SEWING**

Buttonholes can be sewn and buttons can be sewn on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width</th>
<th>Stitch Length</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking foot</th>
<th>Reverse Reinforcement Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Buttonhole stitch | A 34 34 34 29 29 25 | Horizontal buttonholes on thin and medium weight fabrics | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.5 (1/32) | No | No | Auto Rein.
| | A 35 35 35 30 30 26 | Secured buttonholes for fabrics that have backings | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.5 (1/32) | No | No | Auto Rein.
| | A 36 36 36 31 31 31 | Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics | 6.0 (1/4) | 1.0 (1/16) | No | No | Auto Rein.
| | A 37 37 32 32 32 28 | Buttonholes for stretch fabrics | 6.0 (1/4) | 1.5 (1/8) | No | No | Auto Rein.
| | A 38 38 38 – – – – | Bound buttonholes | 5.0 (1/2) | 2.0 (1/16) | No | No | Auto Rein.
| | A 39 39 33 33 33 29 | Keyhole buttonholes for thick or furry fabrics | 7.0 (1/4) | 0.5 (1/32) | No | No | Auto Rein.
| | A 40 40 34 34 – – | Keyhole buttonholes for medium weight and thick fabrics | 7.0 (1/4) | 0.5 (1/32) | No | No | Auto Rein.
| | A 41 41 35 35 – – | Keyhole buttonholes for thick or furry fabrics | 7.0 (1/4) | 0.5 (1/32) | No | No | Auto Rein.
| Zigzag stitch (for quilting) | J 46 46 46 40 40 – – | Appliqué quilting, free-motion quilting, satin stitching, button sewing | 3.5 (1/8) | 1.4 (1/16) | No | Yes | Reinf.

*Auto Reinf.: 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.

1. Button guide plate
2. Presser foot scale
3. Pin
4. Marks on buttonhole foot
5. 5 mm (3/16 inch)

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

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

If the button does not fit in the button guide plate
Add together the diameter and thickness of the button, and then set the button guide plate to the calculated length. (The distance between the markings on the presser foot scale is 5 mm (3/16 inch).)

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.

1. Presser foot scale
2. Length of buttonhole
   (Diameter + thickness of button)
3. 5 mm (3/16 inch)

3. Attach buttonhole foot “A”.

4. Select a stitch.

5. Pass the upper thread down through the hole in the presser foot.
6 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.

7 Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

- Buttonhole lever

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

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

- Do not reduce the gap.

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

10 Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.

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.
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.

- 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 the right (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.

1. Feed dog position lever (as seen from the rear of the machine)

The feed dogs are lowered.

1. Button fitting foot “M”
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.

Start sewing.

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

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.

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 .
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.

Attach zigzag foot “J”.

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

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).

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.

**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.**

**CAUTION**

---

<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 (Reinf.) Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight stitch (center)</td>
<td>[D]</td>
<td></td>
<td>01 01 01</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 (J)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Do not use reverse stitching.

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

---

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

- Refer to “Basic stitching” on page 49.
5 Attach the presser foot holder to the right side of the pin on zipper foot “I”.

![Diagram](image1)

- Pin on the right side
- Needle drop point

6 Select stitch 

![Diagram](image2)

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

![Diagram](image3)

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

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

![Diagram](image4)

- Left side of the pin
- Needle drop point

**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.

**Memo**

- 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 6.

**CAUTION**

- Turn the handwheel by hand to make sure the needle does not hit the presser foot before you start sewing. If you choose a different stitch, the needle will hit the presser foot and break the needle. You may also be injured.

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

- Sew the stitching in order, from 1 to 5.
SEWING STRETCH FABRICS AND ELASTIC TAPE

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>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>Twist Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse (Rev.)</th>
<th>Reinforcement (Reinf.)</th>
<th>Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stretch stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03 03</td>
<td>Sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) 1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0 (1/16–1/8)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-point zigzag stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>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) 1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16) 0.2–4.0 (1/64–1/8)</td>
<td>Yes *</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic-attaching stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>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 (1/64–1/8)</td>
<td>Yes *</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></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 .**
3. **Sew the fabric without stretching it.**

### Elastic attaching

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

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

2. **Attach zigzag foot “J”.**
3 Select a stitch.

4 Sew the elastic tape to the fabric while stretching the tape so that it is the same length as the fabric. While pulling the fabric behind the presser foot with your left hand, pull the fabric at the pin nearest the front of the presser foot with your right hand.

⚠️ CAUTION

- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch any pins, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
The stitches that can be used for sewing appliqués, patchwork, and quilts are described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Auto Mode</th>
<th>Auto Mode</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse / Reinforcement Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>J 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>100 stitches width</td>
<td>Overcasting and attaching appliqués</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Rev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch (for quilting)</td>
<td>J 46 46 46 46 46 40 40 40</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>100 stitches width</td>
<td>Appliqué quilting, free-motion quilting, satin stitching</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch</td>
<td>J 12 12 12 11 11 11 11 11</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>100 stitches width</td>
<td>Appliqué stitching</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>(J)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch (for quilting)</td>
<td>J 47 47 47 47 47 47 47 47</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>100 stitches width</td>
<td>Attaching appliqués and binding</td>
<td>1.5 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.5–3.5 (1/32–1/8)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piecing straight stitch</td>
<td>J 43 43 43 43 37 37 37 37</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>100 stitches width</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>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>J 15 15 15 15 15 14 14 14 14 14</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>100 stitches width</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td><strong>Yes</strong></td>
<td>(J)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-look quilting</td>
<td>J 45 45 45 39 39 35 35 35 35</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>100 stitches width</td>
<td>Straight stitch quilting that looks hand-sewn</td>
<td>0.0 (0)</td>
<td>0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quilting stippling</td>
<td>J 49 49 49 43 43 43 43 43 43 43</td>
<td>Walking Foot</td>
<td>100 stitches width</td>
<td>Quilting background stitching (stippling)</td>
<td>7.0 (1/4)</td>
<td>1.0–7.0 (1/16–1/4)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</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.

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.

2 Attach zigzag foot “J”.

3 Select stitch [ or ].

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

Remove the basting, if necessary.

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

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 [ or ].

CAUTION
- Be careful that the needle does not hit a pin during sewing, as the needle can break. You may also be injured.
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 ①.

- 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 ①.

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 49).

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.

Models equipped with a needle threader
- Thread the needle manually when using the walking foot, or only attach the walking foot after threading the needle using the needle threader.

Select stitch ①, ①, or ①.

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.

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 37).

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.

① Connecting fork
② Needle clamp screw
③ Presser foot holder screw

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.

4. Select stitch ①, ①, or ①.

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

Note
Models equipped with a needle threader
- Thread the needle manually when using the quilting foot, or only attach the quilting foot after threading the needle using the needle threader.

1. Remove the presser foot and the presser foot holder.
   - For details, refer to “Removing the presser foot holder” (page 37).

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.

   ① Pin on quilting foot
   ② Presser foot holder screw
   ③ 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.

4 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).

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 [ ] (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

- 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.
**UTILITY STITCHES**

**REINFORCEMENT STITCHING**

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

### 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 41).

### Bar tack stitching

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

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

    ![Presser foot scale](image)
    - **Presser foot scale**
    - **Length of bar tack**
    - **5 mm (3/16 inch)**

    - 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**.

*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.*

---

<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>Replacement Reinforcement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Triple stretch stitch</strong></td>
<td>J</td>
<td>02 02 02 02 02 02 02</td>
<td>02 02 02 02 02 02 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>Yes (J)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bar tack stitch</strong></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>42 42 42 42 36 36 34 34</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>Auto</td>
<td>Manual</td>
<td>Auto Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Auto Reinf.: 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 (start/stop button) is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
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.

5 Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

- 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.

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

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

7 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 39).
## DECORATIVE STITCHING

Various decorative stitches can be sewn with this sewing machine.

<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 (Reinf.) Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fagoting stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>19 19 19 17 17 17 17 17</td>
<td>Fagoting, smocking and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 20 20 18 18 18 18 18</td>
<td>Fagoting, smocking and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 15 15 14 14 14 14 14</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 17 17 16 16 16 16 16</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell tuck stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>13 13 13 12 12 12 12 12</td>
<td>Shell tuck stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smocking stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 18 18 - - -</td>
<td>Smocking stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satin scallop stitch</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 14 14 13 13 13 13</td>
<td>Scallop stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>22 22 22 19 19 19 19</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>23 23 23 20 20 20 20</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
<td>24 24 24 21 21 21</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.5 (7/32)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>25 25 25 22 22 22 22 21</td>
<td>Decorative stitching and elastic-attaching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>26 26 26 23 23 23 23</td>
<td>Lace sewing, decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>27 27 27 24 24 24 24</td>
<td>Decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc.</td>
<td>6.0 (15/64)</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>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>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>29 29 29 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)</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td>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>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No No Reinf.</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 or .

5. Set the stitch width to 7.0 mm (1/4 inch).
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).

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

7. After sewing is finished, remove the paper.
Scallop stitching

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

1. Attach monogramming foot “N”.
2. Select stitch ≈.
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 39) and “Thread tension” (page 43).

3. Sew parallel stitching at intervals of 10 mm (3/8 inch).

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

5. Select stitch ≈ or ≈.

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  and then increase the thread tension.
   - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).

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.
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 25).

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 32).

2. Attach monogramming foot “N”.

3. Select stitch ₁, ₂, ₃, ₄, ₅, ₆, ₇, ₈, ₉, ₁₀, ₁₁, ₁₂, ₁₃ or ₁₄.

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.
SEWING CHARACTERS (for models equipped with character stitches)

55 characters can be sewn by following the procedure below.

Sewing beautiful patterns

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

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

Needles and threads
When sewing thin, mediumweight or stretch fabrics, use the ball point needle. When sewing thick fabrics, use a 90/14 home sewing machine needle. In addition, #50 to #60 thread should be used.

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

Selecting characters

Selecting a character

[Example] Selecting stitch “C” (No. 03).

1 Turn on the sewing machine.

2 (For models equipped with 1 font type of character stitches)
Press the character stitch key and confirm that the character stitch indicator is lit.

(For models equipped with 2 font types of character stitches)
Press the character stitch key once or more and confirm that the desired font type of character stitch indicator is lit.

Memo

When you select a character, check that there are no characters in memory.

This indicator shows that no character is stored. If there are any characters in memory, delete them. (For details, refer to “Deleting characters” (page 78).)

3 Press (stitch selection keys) to select pattern No. 03.

• For details, refer to step 3 of “Selecting a stitch” (page 39).
Press the “+” side of (stitch width adjustment key) to enter the selected character.

1. Stitch width adjustment key

▶ The following display is shown on the LCD.

1. Selected pattern No.
2. The position of the selected pattern No.
3. The total number of entered characters

Attach the presser foot indicated on the LCD.

1. The presser foot to use
   • For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 36).

If you would like to only sew this single character, start sewing.
If you would like to sew a sequence of characters, see the following procedure.
   • For details on sewing characters, refer to “Sewing the character stitches” (page 78).

Combining characters
You can easily sew names, messages, etc. by combining the character stitches. Up to 35 characters can be combined.

[Example] Selecting stitches “COME” (No. 03)+(No. 15)+(No. 13)+(No. 05)

Follow steps ① through ④ in “Selecting a character” (page 75) to select the first character “C” (No. 03).

Press (stitch selection keys) to select the next character, “O” (No. 15).

Press the “+” side of (stitch width adjustment key) to enter the selected character.

1. Stitch width adjustment key

Repeat steps ② and ③ to add “M” (No. 13) and “E” (No. 05).

Memo

● To enter a space, select “_” (No. 30).

When you have finished combining characters, check the entered characters and their order.

Memo

● A new character can only be added next to the last character. You cannot insert a new character between characters or before the first character of the sequence.

After checking the entered characters, start sewing.

Memo

● The combination of characters will be stored in memory even if you turn off the machine.
■ Adding new characters after sewing

After sewing a combination of characters, you can add characters to the combination using the following method.

**Memo**

- When you have finished sewing, the pattern No. of the first character in the current combination is shown on the LCD.

1. Press the utility stitch key. (Do not skip this step.)

   ![Utility stitch key](image)

   1. Utility stitch key

2. (For models equipped with 1 font type of character stitches)

   Press the character stitch key and confirm that the character stitch indicator is lit.

   ![Character stitch key](image)

   1. Character stitch key
   2. Character stitch indicator

   (For models equipped with 2 font types of character stitches)

   Press the character stitch key once or more until the desired font type of character stitch indicator is lit.

   ![Character stitch key](image)

   1. Character stitch key
   2. Character stitch indicator (Gothic font)
   3. Character stitch indicator (Script font)

**Note**

- When you have chosen the script font, confirm that the character stitch indicator (Script font) is lit.

3. Add new characters by following the procedure described in “Combining characters” (page 76).

   ![New characters added](image)

   ▶ New characters are added next to the last character of the combination.

■ Making a new combination of characters after sewing

**Memo**

- When you have finished sewing, the pattern No. of the first character in the current combination is shown on the LCD.

1. Select the first character of the new combination.

   ![Select first character](image)

2. Press the “+” side of (stitch width adjustment key).

   ![Press “+” side](image)

   1. Stitch width adjustment key

   ▶ The old combination of characters is cleared from memory, and the pattern No. shown in the LCD is entered as the first character of a new combination.

3. Add characters by following the procedure described in “Combining characters” (page 76).
Checking characters

You can check the characters in a combination with following method.

1 Press the “+” or “-” side of (stitch length adjustment key) repeatedly.
   This will display the characters that have been entered one by one on the LCD.
   You can check the pattern No. and position of each character.

![Diagram showing stitch length adjustment keys and LCD display]

- Stitch length adjustment key
- The position of the selected pattern No.
- The total number of characters in the combination
- Selected pattern No.

Deleting characters

You can delete characters from the combination.

1 Press “-” side of (stitch width adjustment key) to delete the last character in the combination.

![Diagram showing stitch width adjustment key and LCD display]

- Stitch width adjustment key

> The last character will be deleted.

Sewing the character stitches

All character stitches are sewn with monogramming foot “N”.

1 Select a character stitch.
   - For details, refer to “Selecting characters” (page 75).

2 Attach monogramming foot “N”.
   - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 36).

3 Start sewing.

> The stitch is sewn in the direction indicated by the arrow.

Memo

- When sewing characters, the machine automatically sews reinforcement stitches for each character.
- While sewing, the LCD shows the pattern No. currently being sewn.

When you have finished sewing, use scissors to trim off any excess threads at the beginning of the stitching and between the characters.
ADJUSTING STITCHES (for models equipped with character stitches)

Your stitch pattern may sometimes turn out poorly, depending on the type or thickness of fabric, the stabilizer material used, sewing speed, etc. If your sewing does not turn out well, sew trial stitches using the same conditions as the real sewing, and adjust the stitch pattern as shown below.

1. **Attach monogramming foot “N”**.
   - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 36).

2. **Combine the character stitches “034” (No. 31 + No. 34 + No. 35)**.
   - For details, refer to “Combining characters” (page 76).
   - When you have finished creating the combination, the following is displayed on the LCD.

3. **Sew the combination of characters and check how it turns out**.
   - For details, refer to “Sewing the character stitches” (page 78).

   - [A] Correctly sewn (with proper spaces between characters)
   - [B] Bunched or shapeless (There is no space between characters.)
   - [C] Overstretched (The stitch “0” has a gap.)

   If the pattern you sewed does not look like [A], use the following steps to adjust the stitches.

4. **Select No. 59 (for making adjustments)**.

   - The LCD goes into the stitch adjustment mode. The total number of combined characters (1) changes to “- -”.

5. **Adjust the character stitches by pressing (stitch length adjustment key)**.
   - Each press of “+” or “-” side of (stitch length adjustment key) widens or narrows the stitches.

   - If the pattern is bunched (B)
     Press the “+” side of (stitch length adjustment key) to widen the stitch.

   - If the pattern is overstretched (The stitch “0” has a gap.) (C)
     Press the “-” side of (stitch length adjustment key) to narrow the stitch.

**Memo**
- The stitch adjustment level can be set between -9 and 9.
- The setting is saved in memory even if you turn off the machine.
6  Sew the characters “034” again.

Memo

- You can sew when you are in the stitch adjustment mode.

If the stitch pattern still comes out poorly, adjust the stitch again. Adjust the stitch until the stitch pattern comes out correctly.

7  After you have finished adjusting the pattern, press the stitch category selection key three times.

* The display returns to the normal character stitching mode.
## STITCH SETTINGS

Applications, stitch lengths and widths and whether the twin needle can be used are listed for utility and mirror image 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</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 (Reinf. Reinforcement) Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Straight</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00</td>
<td>Basic stitching, sewing gathers or pintucks, etc.</td>
<td>0.0 (0) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>* Rev.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>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) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>* Rev.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triple stretch stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>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) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>** Yes (J)</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stretch stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>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 Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zigzag stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>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)</td>
<td>Yes Rev.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-point zig-zag stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>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 (1/16–3/16)</td>
<td>** Yes (J)</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcasting stitch</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>06 06 06 06 06 06 06 06</td>
<td>Overcasting on thin or medium weight fabrics</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8) 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16) 1.0–4.0 (1/32–3/16)</td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G</td>
<td>07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07</td>
<td>Overcasting on thick fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 1.0–4.0 (1/32–3/16)</td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
<td>No No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td>08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08</td>
<td>Overcasting on stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 0.5–4.0 (1/32–3/16)</td>
<td>Yes (J)</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td>09 09 09 - - - -</td>
<td>Overcasting on thick or stretch fabrics</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16) 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32) 0.5–4.0 (1/32–3/16)</td>
<td>** Yes (J)</td>
<td>No Reinf.</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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch Name</th>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Pattern No.</th>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Stitch Width [mm (inch)]</th>
<th>Stitch Length [mm (inch)]</th>
<th>Auto</th>
<th>Manual</th>
<th>Auto</th>
<th>Manual</th>
<th>Twin Needle</th>
<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse/Reinforcement Stitching</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blind hem stitch</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Blind hem stitching on medium weight fabrics</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.5</td>
<td>1/16–1/8</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>2.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–3.5</td>
<td>1/16–1/8</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appliqué stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Appliqué stitching</td>
<td>3.5 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.6–4.0</td>
<td>1/16–3/16</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shell tuck stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Shell tuck stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>0.2–4.0</td>
<td>1/64–3/16</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satin scallop stitch</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Scallop stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>0.5 (1/32)</td>
<td>0.1–1.0</td>
<td>1/64–1/16</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joining stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2–4.0</td>
<td>1/64–3/16</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>J</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching and sewing overcasting on both pieces of fabrics, such as with tricot</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0</td>
<td>1/16–3/16</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smocking stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.2 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2–4.0</td>
<td>1/64–3/16</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fagoting stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Smocking stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0</td>
<td>1/16–3/16</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elastic-attaching stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Smocking stitching and decorative stitching</td>
<td>5.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2–4.0</td>
<td>1/64–3/16</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitch</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Attaching elastic to stretch fabrics</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>1.0 (1/16)</td>
<td>0.2–4.0</td>
<td>1/64–3/16</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitch</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>3.0 (1/8)</td>
<td>2.0–4.0</td>
<td>1/16–3/16</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitch</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
<td>4.0 (3/16)</td>
<td>2.5 (3/32)</td>
<td>1.0–4.0</td>
<td>1/16–3/16</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>No Reinf.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative stitch</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Decorative stitching</td>
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<td>1.6 (1/16)</td>
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**Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.**
### Mirror image stitches

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<th>Walking Foot</th>
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<th>Walking Foot</th>
<th>Reverse/Reinforcement (Rev./Reinf.)</th>
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**Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.
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<th>Presser Foot</th>
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**Select a stitch width of 5.0 mm (3/16 inch) or less.
## Character stitches (for models equipped with character stitches)

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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 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.

**Cleaning the machine surface**

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

**CAUTION**

- Unplug the power supply cord before cleaning the machine, otherwise injuries or an electric shock may occur.
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.**

![Bobbin case](image)

Note

- Do not put oil on the race.

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

![Alignment](image)

- Align the ▲ and ● marks.

![Bobbin case](image)

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

**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.

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 8 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Troubleshooting Topic</th>
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<td>Upper thread tightened up</td>
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### 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.

![Illustration](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagram Referenced Parts</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Lower side of fabric</td>
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<td>2 Lower thread visible from upper side of fabric</td>
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<td>3 Upper thread</td>
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<td>4 Upper side of fabric</td>
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<td>5 Lower thread</td>
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**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.

1. Tab
2. Hold down the bobbin with your right 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.

- Tab
- Hold down the bobbin with your right hand.

Tangled thread on wrong side of fabric

**Symptom**

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

1. After starting sewing, a rattling noise is made and sewing cannot continue.
2. 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 91.

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 22) and “Remedy/check details” in the section “Upper thread tightened up” (page 94) to correctly install the bobbin.

Sewing with the correct thread tension is possible after the bobbin has been correctly installed in the bobbin case.
4. Raise the presser foot using the presser foot lever.

![Presser foot lever](image)

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

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

![Needle position button](image)

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

![Thread guide](image)

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.

![Thread guide cover](image)

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

![Upper thread](image)
9 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.

![Diagram of thread take-up lever]

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

10 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.

![Diagram of needle bar thread guide]

11 Thread the needle according to steps 13 and 14 in “Upper threading” (page 28) or steps 3 through 6 in “Using the needle threader (for models equipped with the needle threader)” (page 28).
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 ☐ Symptom 3

■ 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 94) 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 95) 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 31) 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 32).
4. Remove the presser foot and presser foot holder.
   - Refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 36) and “Removing the presser foot holder” (page 37).
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.

   ① Needle plate cover release
   ② Needle plate cover (front part)

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.

   ① Cleaning brush
   ② Race

If the fabric could be removed | Continue to step 10.
If the fabric could not be removed | Continue to 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.

   ① Correct position of feed dogs
   ② Incorrect position of feed dogs

   Note
   ● Be careful not to drop the removed screws in the machine.
16 Insert the bobbin case so that the ▲ mark on the bobbin case aligns with the ● mark on the machine.

- Align the ▲ and ● marks.

17 Attach the needle plate cover according to steps 6 and 7 in “Cleaning the race” (page 93).

18 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 32) and “Replacing the needle” (page 32).

**CAUTION**

- 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.

**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.
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 100).

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 40).
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 22) and “Replacing the presser foot” (page 36).
7. **Correctly thread the machine.**
   - For details on threading the machine, refer to “Upper threading” (page 25).

   **Note**
   - The thread may have become tangled as a result of incorrect upper threading. Make sure that the machine is correctly threaded.
8. **Perform trial sewing with normal fabric.**

   **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.
Error message “E6” appears in the LCD

If the error message “E6” appears in the LCD with the occurrence of one of the following symptoms, follow the procedure below to solve the problem.

Symptom 1 : The machine rattles and then stops just after sewing is started.
Symptom 2 : The upper thread is tangled, for example, in the race, or fabric is caught in the machine.
Symptom 3 : The needle breaks, or the needle bends and thus hits the needle plate.
Symptom 4 : The fabric is not fed.

Symptom 1 :
The machine rattles and then stops just after sewing is started.

■ Cause
• The upper thread is not threaded correctly.
• The thread take-up lever is not threaded.

* When the machine stops just after sewing is started, the upper thread may not be threaded correctly.

Note
● If the needle is not raised, the upper thread cannot be threaded correctly. Be sure to press the needle position button to raise the needle before threading the upper thread.

■ Remedy
Thread the upper thread again correctly by following the procedure below.

1 Turn off the machine.
2 If the thread is tangled, remove the tangled thread.
   • Refer to “Cleaning the race” (page 91) and “Tangled thread on wrong side of fabric” (page 95).
3 Remove the upper thread from the machine.

4 Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) to check if the handwheel moves smoothly.
   - If the handwheel moves smoothly
     Continue to step 10.
   - If the handwheel does not move smoothly
     Continue to step 5.

5 Remove the needle plate cover, and then remove the bobbin and bobbin case.

6 Insert the bobbin case so that the ▲ mark on the bobbin case aligns with the ◇ mark on the machine.
   • Refer to “Cleaning the race” (page 91).

7 Attach the needle plate cover.
   • Refer to “Cleaning the race” (page 91).

8 Set the bobbin in the bobbin case.
   • Refer to “Cleaning the race” (page 91).

9 If the needle is bent, replace it with a new one.
   • Refer to “Replacing the needle” (page 32).

10 Turn on the machine, and then press the needle position button to raise the needle.
   • Refer to “Upper threading” (page 25).

11 Thread the machine correctly.
   • For details on threading the machine, refer to “Upper threading” (page 25).

Symptom 2 :
The upper thread is tangled, for example, in the race, or fabric is caught in the machine.

■ Cause
Thread is tangled below the needle plate.

■ Remedy
Remove the fabric and reset the thread and bobbin by following the procedure below.

1 Turn off the machine.
2 Remove the fabric from the machine.
   • Refer to “Fabric is caught in the machine and cannot be removed” (page 99).
3. Remove the upper thread and bobbin.
   - Refer to “Fabric is caught in the machine and cannot be removed” (page 99).

4. Remove the bobbin case.
   - Refer to “Fabric is caught in the machine and cannot be removed” (page 99).

5. If threads remain in the bobbin case, remove it.
   - Refer to “Fabric is caught in the machine and cannot be removed” (page 99).

6. Insert the bobbin case so that the ▲ mark on the bobbin case aligns with the ● mark on the machine.
   - Refer to “Cleaning the race” (page 91).

7. Attach the needle plate cover.
   - Refer to “Cleaning the race” (page 91).

8. Set the bobbin in the bobbin case.
   - Refer to “Cleaning the race” (page 91).

9. If the needle is bent, replace it with a new one.
   - Refer to “Replacing the needle” (page 32).

10. Turn on the machine, and then press the needle position button to raise the needle.
    - Refer to “Upper threading” (page 25).

11. Thread the machine correctly.
    - For details on threading the machine, refer to “Upper threading” (page 25).

Symptom 3:
The needle breaks, or the needle bends and thus hits the needle plate.

- **Cause**
  You have not used the right combination of fabric, thread and needle.

- **Remedy**
  Choose a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric.
  - Refer to “Needle types and their uses” (page 31).

Symptom 4:
The fabric is not fed.

- **Cause**
  The thread has become clogged as the stitch is too fine.

- **Remedy**
  Lengthen the stitch length.
  - Refer to “Adjusting the stitch length and width” (page 40).
### List of symptoms

#### Before 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 needle threader cannot 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 (needle position button) once or twice.</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td>page 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The sewing light does not come on.</td>
<td>The machine is not turned on.</td>
<td>Turn on the machine.</td>
<td>page 14</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 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin spins slowly. (for models equipped with the sewing speed controller.)</td>
<td>Move the sewing speed controller to the right (so that the speed will be fast).</td>
<td></td>
<td>page 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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></td>
<td>page 20</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 (needle position button) once or twice.</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the needle.</td>
<td></td>
<td>page 32</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 25</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>
<td>page 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### While sewing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The sewing machine does not work.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The machine is not plugged in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The main power switch is turned off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bobbin winder shaft is pushed to the right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have not used the foot controller properly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The foot controller or the start/stop button was not pressed (for models equipped with the start/stop button).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presser foot lever is raised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The start/stop button was pressed, even though the foot controller is connected. (for models equipped with the start/stop button)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symptom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fabric being sewn with the machine cannot be removed.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread is tangled below the needle plate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The spool or spool cap is incorrectly installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The upper thread was not threaded correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is incorrectly installed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle clamp screw is loose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The needle is bent or blunt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have not used the right combination of fabric, thread and needle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The presser foot you are using is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you want to sew.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The upper thread tension is too tight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You are pulling the fabric too much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The area around the hole in the needle plate is scratched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The area around the hole in the presser foot is scratched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The bobbin case is scratched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You have not used a bobbin that has been designed for this machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The upper thread breaks.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The lower thread is tangled or breaks.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>The fabric is wrinkled.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fabric is wrinkled.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stitches are skipped.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>There is a high-pitched noise while sewing.</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The fabric does not feed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>The fabric feeds in the opposite direction.</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 22, 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>You have not threaded the upper thread properly.</td>
<td>Correct the upper threading.</td>
<td>page 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>You have not wound the bobbin thread properly.</td>
<td>Wind the bobbin thread properly.</td>
<td>page 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed.</td>
<td>Correctly install the bobbin thread.</td>
<td>page 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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 31</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 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 43, 98</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 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin is set incorrectly.</td>
<td>Reset the bobbin thread correctly.</td>
<td>page 22, 23</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 25, 95</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 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The thread tension is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the tension of the upper thread.</td>
<td>page 43, 98</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 91, 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The stitch adjustment level is incorrect.</td>
<td>Adjust the stitch.</td>
<td>page 79</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 became tangled, or the needle bent and thus hit the needle plate.</td>
<td>Clean the race to remove the tangled thread (page 91). Check the needle. If the needle is bent or broken, replace the needle (page 32). If both of the above fail, refer to “Error message “E6” appears in the LCD” (page 103).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1-F9</td>
<td>The machine may be malfunctioning.</td>
<td>Contact your nearest authorized service center.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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zipper insertion .................................................... 59
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