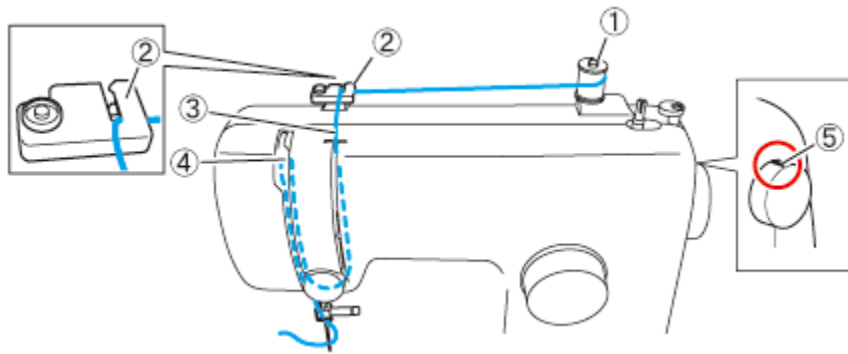


FAQ

How do I thread my machine?

Upper threading



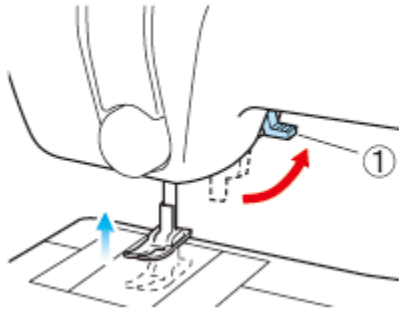
- (1) Spool pin
- (2) Thread guide (back)
- (3) Thread guide (front)
- (4) Thread take-up lever
- (5) Mark on the handwheel

- 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 the section of "[Combination of fabric, thread and needle](#)".
- If you incorrectly feed the thread you may cause sewing problems.

1. Turn off the machine.

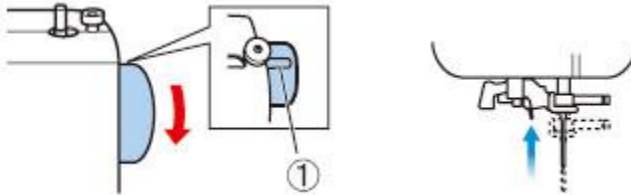


2. Raise the presser foot lever.



(1) Presser foot lever

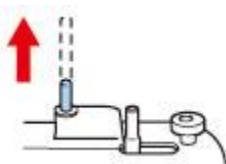
3. Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up.



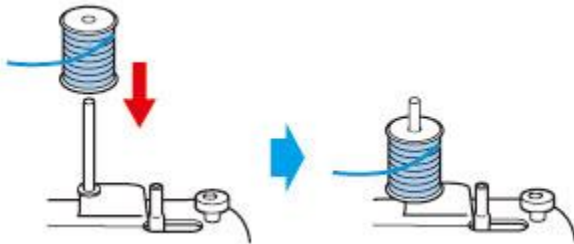
(1) Mark on the wheel

If the needle is not correctly raised, the sewing machine can not be threaded.

4. Pull up the spool pin completely.

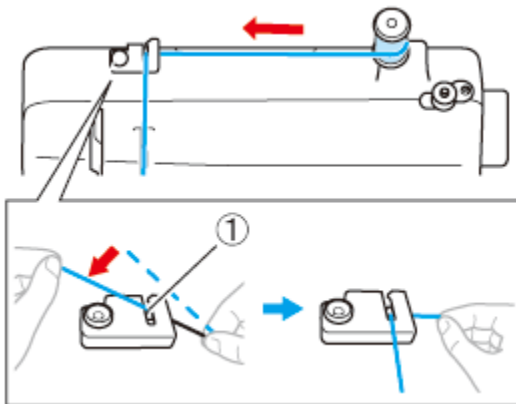


- Put a spool of thread on this pin.



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.

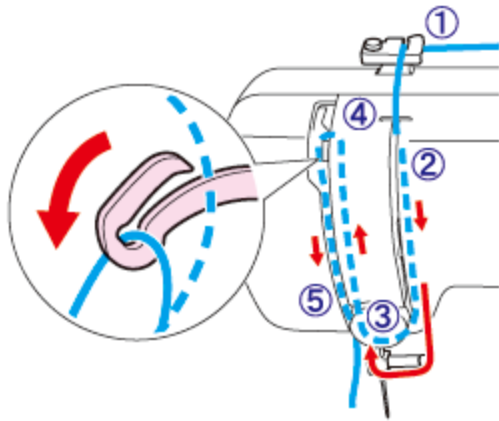
- While holding the thread from the spool with your right hand, pass the thread toward you, in the groove on the thread guide.



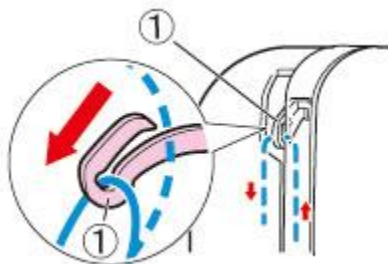
(1) Spring

Make sure that the spring in the groove catches the thread.

- Feed the upper thread as shown in the following illustration.



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



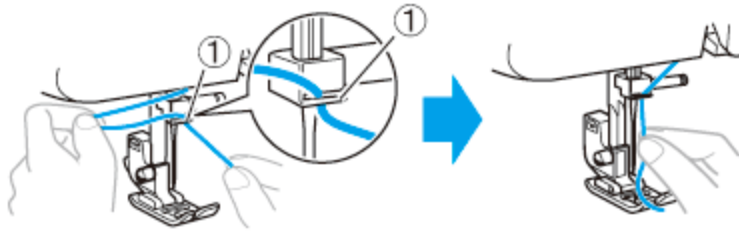
(1) Thread take-up lever

If the thread take-up lever is lowered, the upper thread can not be wrapped around the thread take-up lever.

Make sure you raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) so that the mark on the wheel points up.

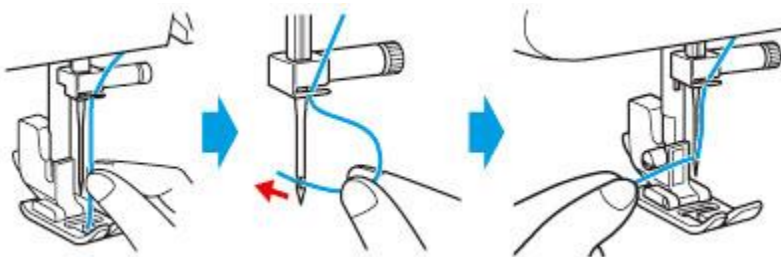
9. Put the thread behind the guide above the needle.

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



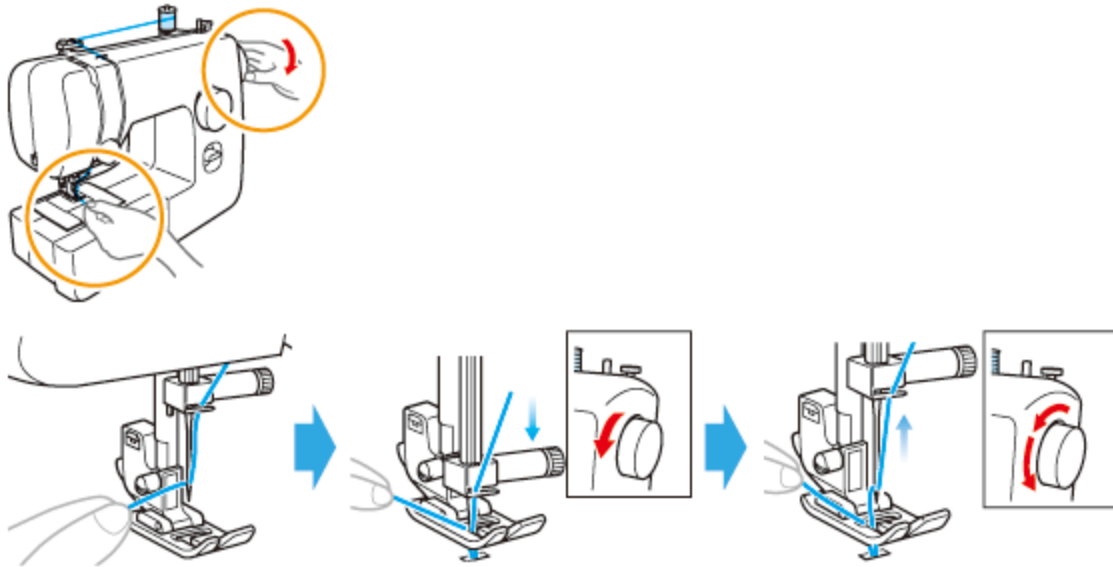
(1) Needle bar thread guide

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

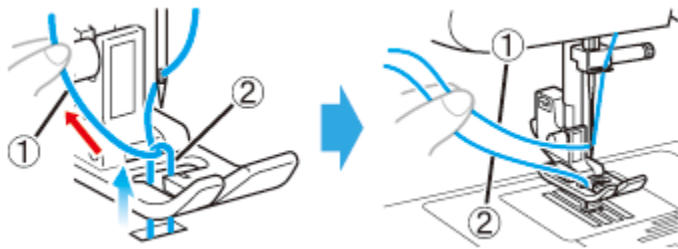


Drawing up the lower thread

11. While lightly holding the end of the upper thread, slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) by hand to lower and then raise the needle.

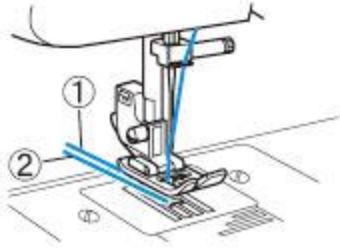


12. Pull on the upper thread to draw up the lower thread.



(1) Upper thread (2) Lower thread

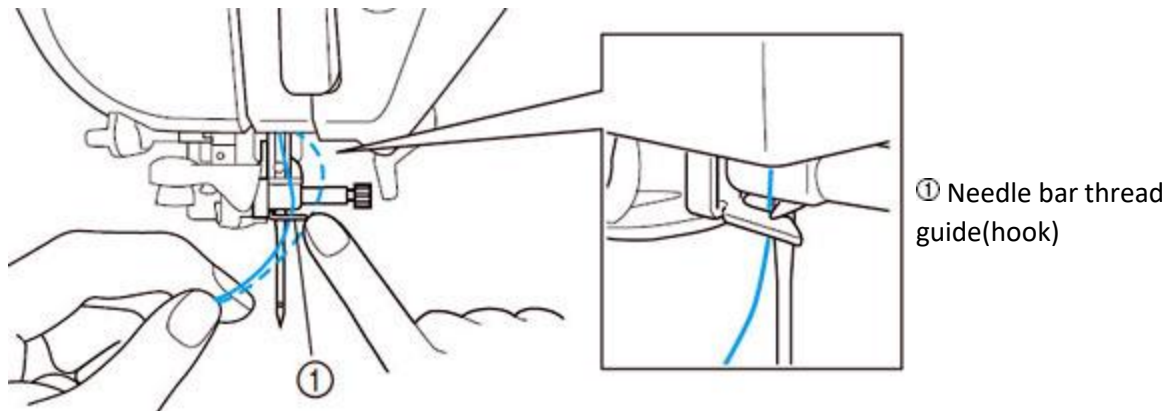
13. Pull out about 5 cm (2 inches) of both threads and put them toward the back of the machine under the presser foot.



(1) Upper thread (2) Lower thread

It is difficult to pass the thread through the needle bar thread guide(hook).

Hold the thread with both hands and fully pass it through the guide(hook) when passing the thread through the needle bar thread guide, as shown in the illustration.



Threading the machine.

- Before threading the machine be sure to raise the presser foot (Refer to Fig.A below.) and raise a needle to its highest position.

Presser foot lever

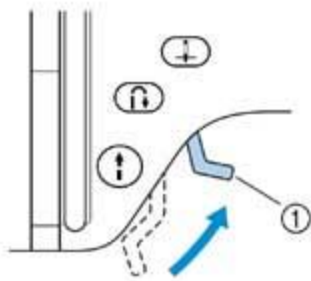
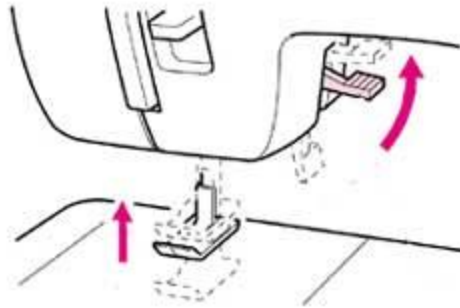
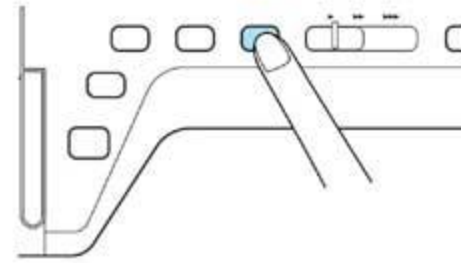


Fig.A



Presser Foot Lifter button



- Pass the thread through the thread take-up lever and tension discs, guide the thread with your left hand while holding the thread lightly with your right hand. (Refer to Fig.B below)

Upper Threading

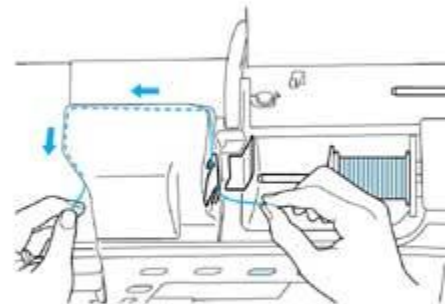
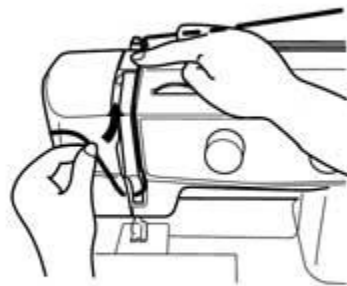
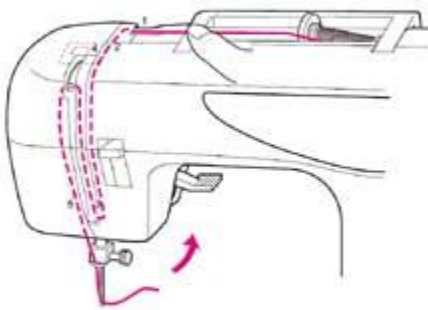


Fig.B

Combination of fabric, thread and needle

- ✓ [About the Needle](#)
- ✓ [Checking the needle](#)
- ✓ [Fabric / Thread / Needle Combinations](#)

About the Needle

The sewing machine needle is probably the most important part of the sewing machine. Choosing the proper needle for your sewing project will result in a beautiful finish and fewer problems.

Below are some things to keep in mind about needles.

- The smaller the needle number, the finer the needle. As the numbers increase, the needles get thicker.
- Use fine needles with lightweight fabrics, and thicker needles with heavyweight fabrics.
- To avoid skipped stitches, use ball point needle (golden colored) 90/14 with stretch fabrics.
- To avoid skipped stitches, use ball point needle (golden colored) 90/14 when sewing character or decorative stitches.
- Use needle 75/11 for embroidery.
- It is recommended that a 90/14 needle should be used when embroidering on heavyweight fabrics or stabilizing products (for example, denim, puffy foam, etc.). A 75/11 needle may bend or break, which could result in injury.
- Ball point needles (golden colored) 90/14 are not recommended for embroidery, as they may bend or break, causing injury.

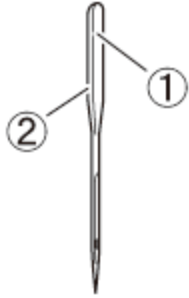
[^ top](#)

Checking the needle

- Only use sewing machine needles for home use. Other needles may bend or break and cause injury.
- Never sew with a bent needle. A bent needle will easily break and cause injury.

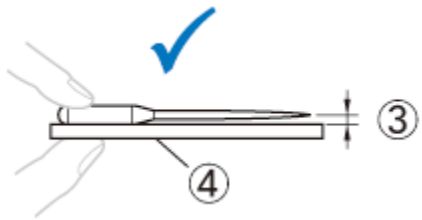
Sewing with a bent needle is extremely dangerous since the needle may break while the machine is being operated.

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.



(1) Flat side (2) Needle type marking

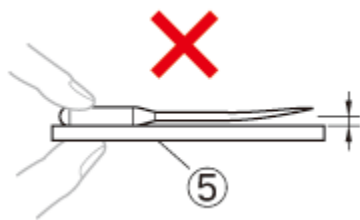
- Correct needle



(3) Parallel space (4) Flat surface

- 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.



(5) Flat surface

[^ top](#)

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.

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

Be sure to follow the needle, thread, and fabric combinations listed in the table. Using an improper combination, especially a heavyweight fabric (i.e., denim) with a small needle (i.e.,

65/9 - 75/11), may cause the needle to bend or break, and lead to injury. Also, the seam may be uneven, the fabric may pucker, or the machine may skip stitches.

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

Thread and needle number

The smaller the thread number, the thicker the thread; and the larger the needle number, the thicker the needle.

Ball point needle (gold colored)

Use the ball point needle when sewing on stretch fabrics or fabrics where skipped stitches easily occur.

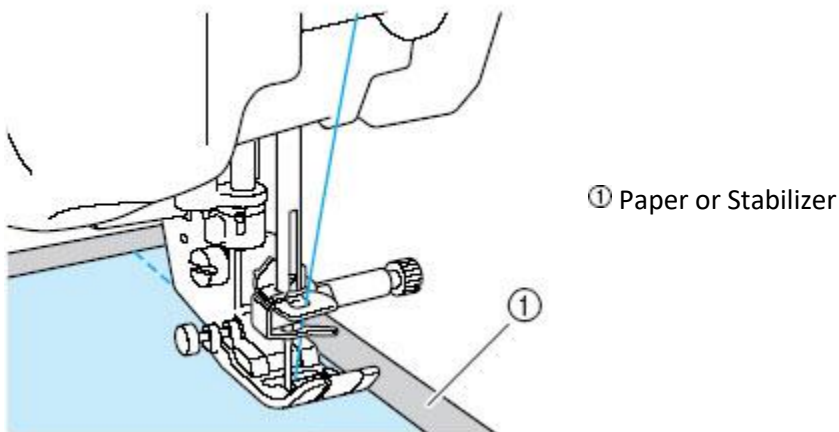
Transparent nylon thread

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

Fabric and Thread

Fabric

- For successful results, use a thin paper or stabilizer material when you sew stretch fabrics or thin fabrics.
- Make sure the surface of the stabilizer is attached to the fabric.
- Use an iron to attach the stabilizer securely.



Thread

- There are poor quality threads on the market that break easily. If this happens often during sewing, change the thread to one that is widely distributed.

How do I sew on vinyl, leather, quilting layers and velvet?

Use the optional walking foot. (ex. "Walking Foot", "Open Toe Walking Foot")

Use the walking foot with the closed front for thick layers of fabric and the walking foot with the open front when greater visibility is needed.

1. Attach the walking foot to the machine.



Walking Foot



Open Toe Walking Foot

2.

3. Set the machine to straight stitch.

4. Sew.

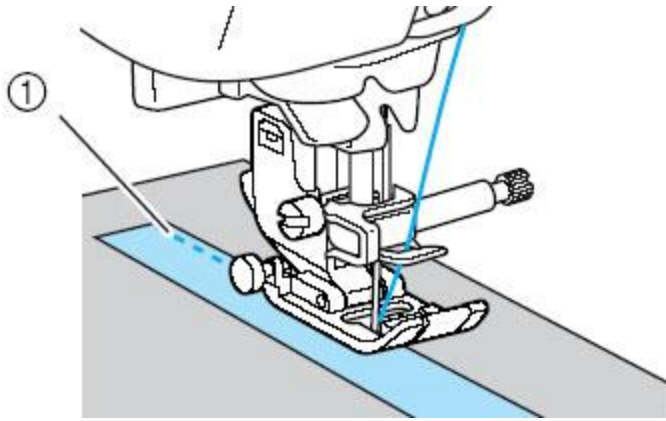
- When sewing with the walking foot, sew at a speed between slow and medium.
- Do not sew in reverse or use stitches that require side ways or reverse feeding.

How do I sew hook-and-loop fasteners (hook-and-loop tapes)?

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



① Edge of the hook-and-loop fastener