



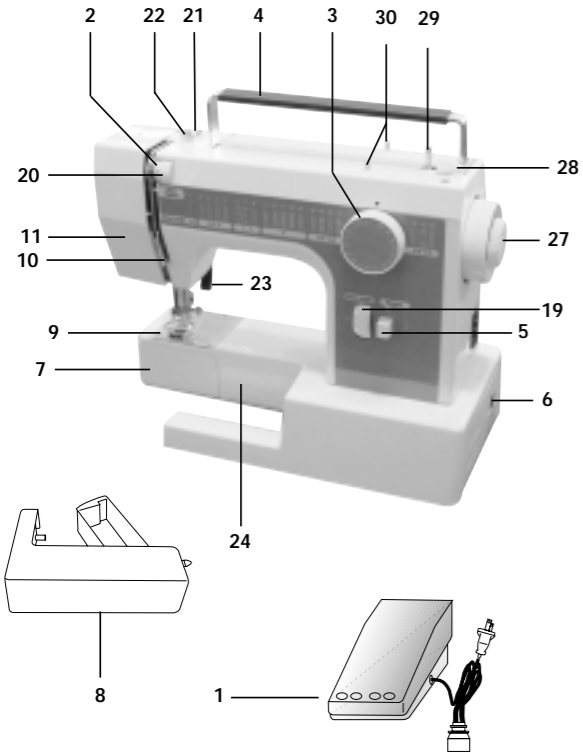
SEWING MACHINE

MD 8708

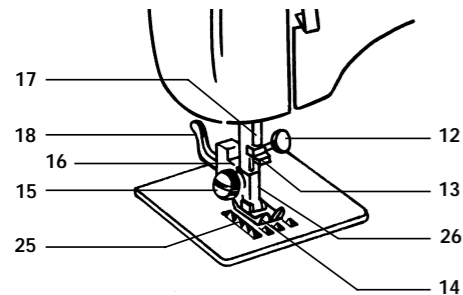


24/7 CUSTOMER SUPPORT
(877) 604-9498

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



These numbers will be referenced throughout the manual to help you better understand the use and care of your sewing machine. A description of the parts of your sewing machine is included on page 4 of the manual.



PLEASE KEEP ALL YOUR
Warranty documents • product receipt • original packaging
IN A SAFE PLACE

MEDION warrants to our customers that this product is free from defects in materials and workmanship as follows: for a period of one (1) year from the date of original purchase, defective parts or a defective product returned to a MEDION repair facility or a MEDION Authorized Service Facility ("ASF") for such product, as applicable, and proven to be defective upon inspection, will be exchanged for new or comparable rebuilt parts, or a refurbished product, as determined by the MEDION repair facility or the ASF.

INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL (INCLUDING LOST PROFIT OR DATA), OR OTHER DAMAGE, WHETHER BASED IN CONTRACT, TORT, OR OTHERWISE. IN NO EVENT SHALL RECOVERY OF ANY KIND AGAINST MEDION BE GREATER IN AMOUNT THAN THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT SOLD BY MEDION WHICH CAUSED THE ALLEGED DAMAGE. WITHOUT LIMITING THE FOREGOING, YOU ASSUME ALL RISK AND LIABILITY FOR LOSS, DAMAGE OR INJURY TO YOU AND YOUR PROPERTY AND TO OTHERS AND THEIR PROPERTY ARISING OUT OF USE OR MISUSE OF, OR INABILITY TO USE THE PRODUCT NOT CAUSED DIRECTLY BY THE NEGLIGENCE OF MEDION. Some countries, states or provinces do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.

Limited warranty repair or replacement shall not extend the original limited warranty period of the defective product. This limited warranty does not cover any supplies or accessories.

THE WARRANTY TERMS CONTAINED IN THIS STATEMENT, EXCEPT AS LAWFULLY PERMITTED, DO NOT EXCLUDE, RESTRICT OR MODIFY AND ARE IN ADDITION TO THE MANDATORY STATUTORY RIGHTS APPLICABLE TO THE SALE OF THIS PRODUCT TO YOU.

EXCLUSIONS: this limited warranty does not apply, and you will have no remedy hereunder with respect to (a) products that have been modified, opened, repaired or otherwise altered, except by MEDION or an ASF, (b) products that have been damaged or destroyed after delivery to the customer, (c) any third party software, interfaces, parts, supplies, peripherals or other products or any defects resulting from use of the product in connection with such third party products, (d) defects resulting from improper or inadequate maintenance, calibration or site preparation, (e) defects resulting from any misuse, abuse, accident, neglect, negligence or any use other than in accordance with the handling or operating instructions provided by MEDION, (f) defects resulting from exposure to unusual physical or electrical stress or from any operation other than in accordance with the published environmental specifications for the product.

Please note the following:
Be sure to keep your purchase receipt in a safe place. MEDION, at its option, may require a copy of the receipt to validate the warranty period effective date (i.e. date of purchase). Warranty liability only applies to material or factory faults. It does not apply to damage due to breakage, for example, a crack in the housing. Our service includes unit exchange or send-in repair.

TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED UNDER APPLICABLE LAW, THE ABOVE WARRANTIES ARE EXCLUSIVE AND NO OTHER WARRANTY OR CONDITION, WHETHER WRITTEN OR ORAL, IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED AND MEDION SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NO IMPLIED WARRANTY APPLIES TO THE PRODUCT AFTER THE APPLICABLE PERIOD OF THE EXPRESS LIMITED WARRANTY STATED ABOVE. Some countries, states or provinces do not allow exclusions or limitations on the duration of an implied warranty, so the above limitation or exclusion might not apply to you. This limited warranty gives you specific legal rights and you might also have other rights that vary from country to country, state to state, or province to province.

Unit Exchange
In locations where Unit Exchange is available, MEDION will send you a replacement unit. You must return the defective unit to MEDION (using the shipping carton that the new one came in.)

MEDION's limited warranty is valid in any country or locality where MEDION has a support presence for this product and where MEDION has marketed this product. The level of warranty service you receive may vary according to local standards. MEDION will not alter form, fit or function of the product to make it operate in a country for which it was never intended to function.

Send-In Repairs
In locations where Send-In Repair Service is available, repair service can be obtained by shipping your unit to the MEDION Repair Center. The unit will be repaired and returned to you.

TO THE EXTENT ALLOWED UNDER APPLICABLE LAW, THE REMEDIES IN THIS LIMITED WARRANTY STATEMENT ARE YOUR SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES. EXCEPT AS INDICATED ABOVE, IN NO EVENT WILL MEDION OR ITS SUPPLIERS BE LIABLE FOR LOSS OF DATA OR FOR INDIRECT, SPECIAL,

For either Unit Exchange or Send-In Repairs, you must have an authorized RMA number from Medion support before shipping your defective product. Replacement products may be either new or equivalent in performance to new. MEDION replacement or repaired products may contain remanufactured parts equivalent to new in performance or may have been subject to incidental use.

Out-of-Warranty Support
In addition to providing free technical support during the warranty period, MEDION is also available to support your product after the warranty period has ended. This out-of-warranty support will be provided on a fee basis.

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Medion reserves all rights, at any time, to change support hours.

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Warranty documents
product receipt • original packaging
IN A SAFE PLACE

12 Months
WARRANTY
from the date of purchase

Date of Purchase

Place of Purchase

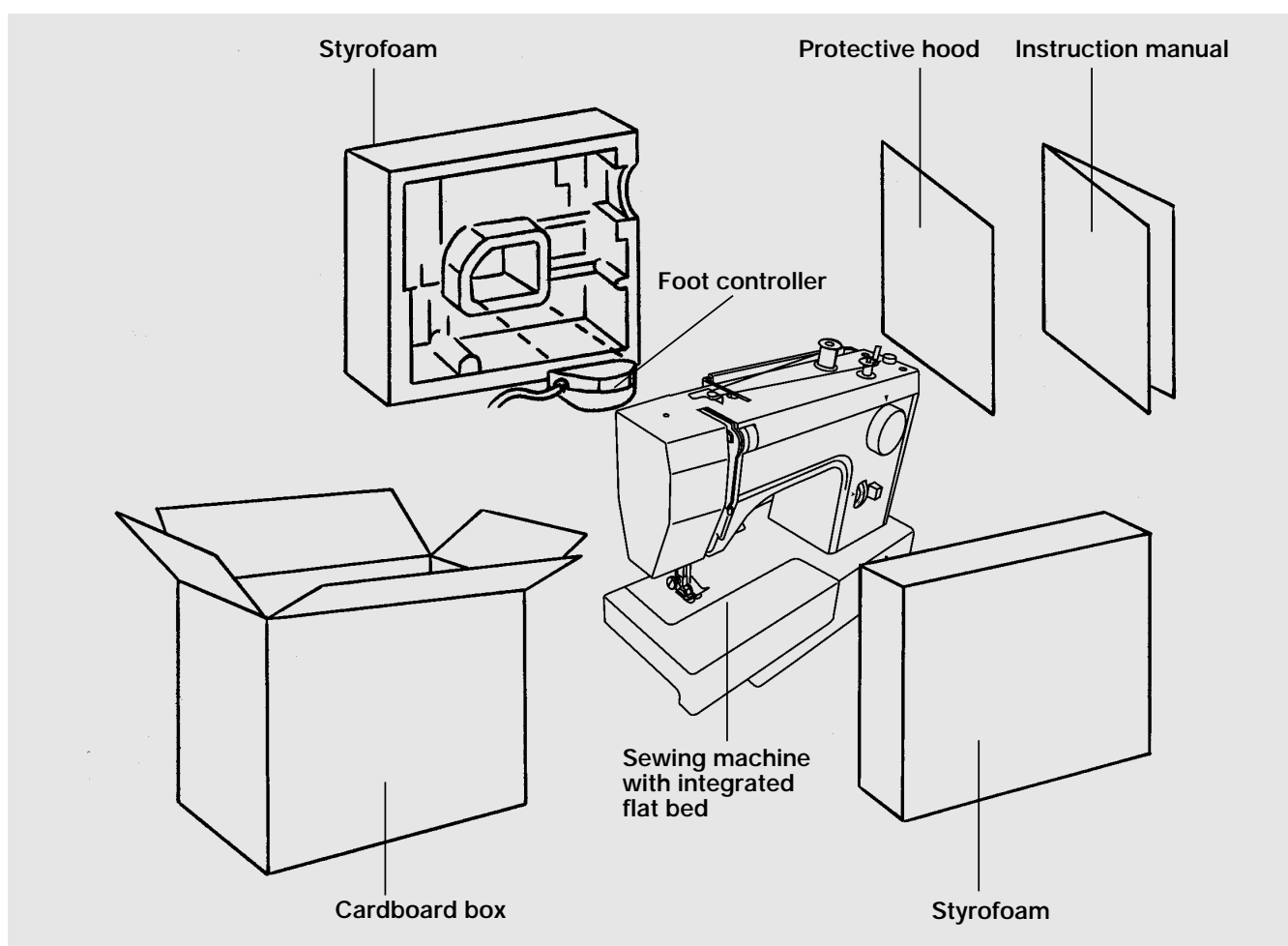
Serial No.

Before use

... please read these operating instructions carefully

Allow plenty of time to thoroughly read this manual. Getting to know your sewing machine will ensure easier use and more successful projects.

This machine has been produced for home use only.



**PLEASE KEEP THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL
AS WELL AS THE PACKAGING.**

Important safety instructions

Please keep this manual for future reference, or to pass on to a new owner should the sewing machine change ownership.

Please read carefully before use !

- Please check whether the local voltage of the AC outlet corresponds with the specifications (see below).
- Make sure to connect the machine only to a grounded outlet.
- The sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in.
- To unplug, always grasp the power plug, not the cord. Never unplug by pulling on cord.
- Maximum permissible power of the sewing lamp is 15 watts.
- Always switch off or unplug the machine from the AC outlet when doing the following: Changing the needle, changing the presser foot, changing the bobbin, when interrupting your work (when sewing machine is unattended), replacing the light bulb, cleaning and maintenance.
- Children should not be allowed to use the machine. The machine should always be kept and operated out of the reach of small children. Also, if the sewing machine is unplugged, there is still a danger of injury.
- The packaging material (plastic bags etc.) can be dangerous for children. Keep it away from children.
- The cord must not touch any hot surfaces. If the cord is damaged, do not replace it yourself, but have it replaced by specialists only. When operating the machine, the cord has to be completely uncoiled.
- Make sure the sewing machine will not get wet - danger of electric shock!
- Do not put anything on the foot controller, since the machine could thereby be started and the foot controller or the motor could be damaged.
- Do not use the machine outdoors.

Attention!

- *Never operate the machine with any air openings blocked: Remove any dust, lint, thread scraps, etc. Do not allow any objects to penetrate into the openings.*
- *Only use the accessories mentioned by the manufacturer in this instruction manual. Needles (twin needles) and light bulbs are available at specialized dealers.*
- *When lubricating the machine, only use special sewing machine oils, because other oils are not suitable. Do not insert any other fluid.*
- *Keep fingers away from all moving parts of the machine. Special care is required around the needle! Possibly use finger guard.*
- *Always use the right presser foot. Using the wrong presser foot can cause the needle to break!*
- *When sewing, make sure that your fingers will not get under the needle bar screw.*
- *Do not use any crooked or blunt needles.*
- *Do not stop or pull fabric while stitching. This could cause the needle to break.*
- *When finishing your sewing work, always move the needle up to its highest position.*
- *Do not operate the sewing machine, where aerosol (spray) products or similar substances are being used or have been used.*
- *Do not try to repair the sewing machine yourself as this will void the warranty. Also, after expiration of the warranty period, the sewing machine may only be repaired by specialists.*
- *The sewing machine has been developed for sewing fabrics under usual household conditions. The sewing machine must not be used for other purposes. Commercial use will void the warranty.*
- *Foot controller "EZ-168A" only to be used in connection with the sewing machine MD 8708.*

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE SEWING MACHINE:

Rated voltage 120V ~ 60Hz - 0.4A rated power consumption 75 watts (motor 60 watts lamp 15 watts)

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE FOOT CONTROLLER:

Rated voltage 120V ~ 60Hz protection class II

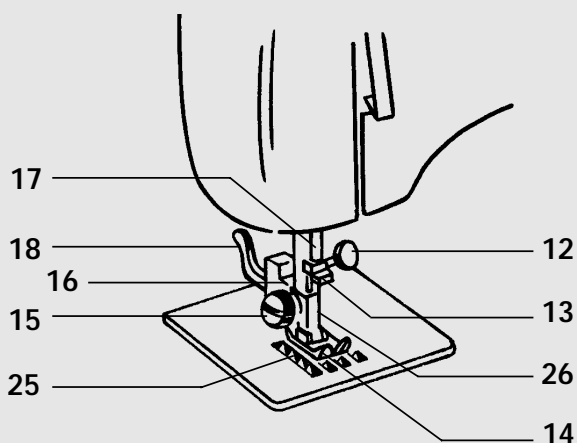
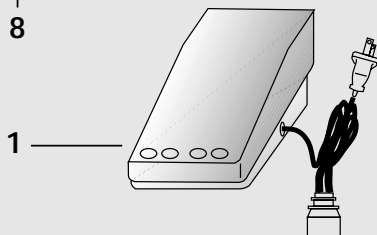
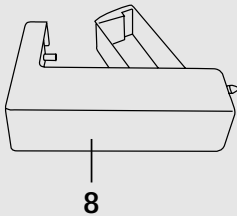
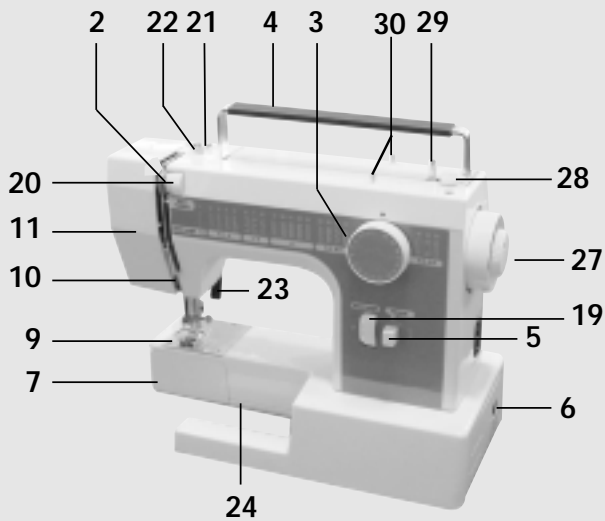


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Description of the sewing machine



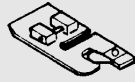
1. Foot controller
2. Thread take-up
3. Program selection
4. Fold away carrying handle
5. Reverse sewing lever
6. Main switch (motor and light)
7. Bobbin case cover
8. Flat bed with accessory box
9. Throat plate
10. Thread guide
11. Front cover
12. Needle bar screw
13. Needle bar thread guide
14. Presser foot
15. Presser foot holder screw
16. Presser foot holder
17. Needle holder
18. Presser foot release lever
19. Stitch length dial
20. Upper thread tension dial
21. Bobbin-winding thread guide
22. Upper thread guide
23. Presser foot lever
24. Free arm
25. Feed dog
26. Needle
27. Balance wheel
28. Bobbin winder pulley
29. Bobbin spindle
30. Extensible spool holder

Accessories

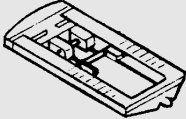
included in the flat bed accessory box (number 8, previous page)



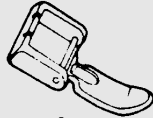
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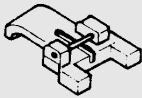
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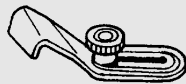
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6



7



8



9



10



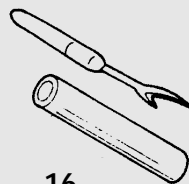
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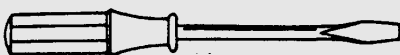
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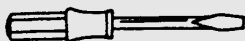
13



16



14



15

1. Zigzag foot (**attached to the machine**)

2. Hemmer foot

3. Buttonhole foot

4. Zipper foot

5. Button foot

6. Straightedge

7. Quilting guide

8. Darning plate

9. Replacement bobbins (3 pieces)

10. Finger guard (**attached**)

11. Felts for bobbins (2 pieces)

12. Needle assortment (N° 75 and N° 90)

13. Small oil can

14. Screwdriver (large)

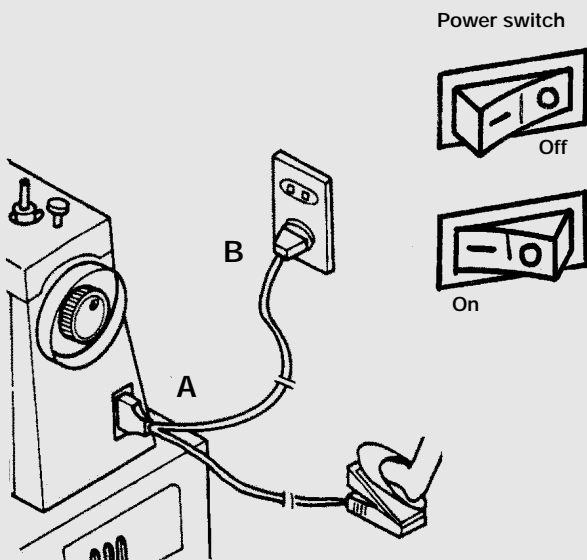
15. Screwdriver (small)

16. Ripping knife

Attention!

Before leaving the machine, changing any parts or doing any other work at the machine, always switch off or unplug the machine from the AC outlet. Do not put anything on the foot controller, since the machine could be started inadvertently or the foot controller or the motor could possibly burn out.

Power switch



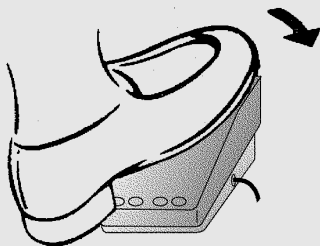
Please check before connecting the sewing machine that the voltage and hertz values indicated (230V - 50Hz) correspond with your local voltage.

Make sure to place the sewing machine on a solid surface. If necessary, adjust the stability of the machine by turning the adjustment foot (25). If you place the sewing machine on lacquered furniture, put a nonskid pad under the machine.

Make sure that power switch (6) is set to "0" = off. Connect the coupler plug (A) into the connector shell and the mains plug (B) into the wall socket.

Now the motor and light can be switched on by turning the power switch to position I = ON.

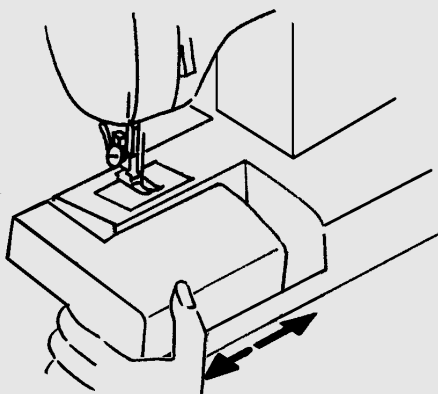
How to use the foot controller



The foot controller is used for controlling the sewing speed. The more the foot controller is pressed, the faster the machine will sew. When you take your foot off the foot controller, the machine will stop automatically.

Before using the machine, practice how to control the speed without the needle threaded.

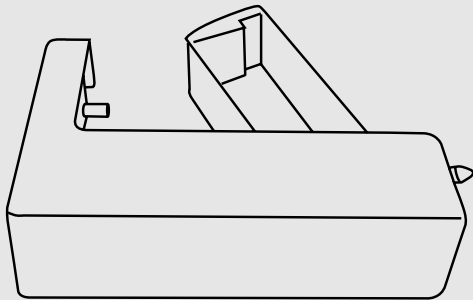
Attaching or removing the flat bed



The sewing machine is supplied with the flat bed attached - see page 44 (Sewing with the free arm).

The flat bed is attached to or removed from the machine as shown in the picture.

Accessory box

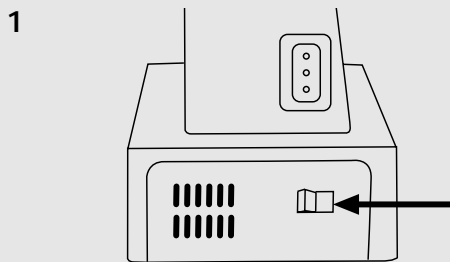


The accessory box is integrated in the flat bed. By opening the cover - as shown in the picture - you will get access to the accessories.

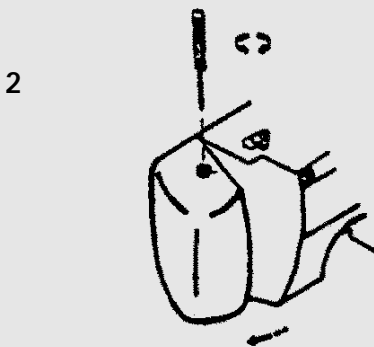
Changing the sewing lamp

Attention!

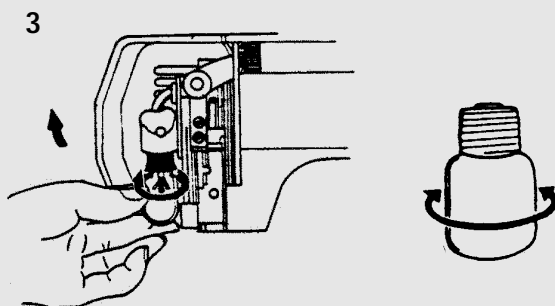
For this step, the machine must be switched off and unplugged.



1. The sewing light is switched on or off by means of the power switch (6).



2. To open the front cover, loosen small screw with the screwdriver supplied, as shown. Now you can swing the front cover to the left.



3. Only replace with a 15 watt bulb.

Note:

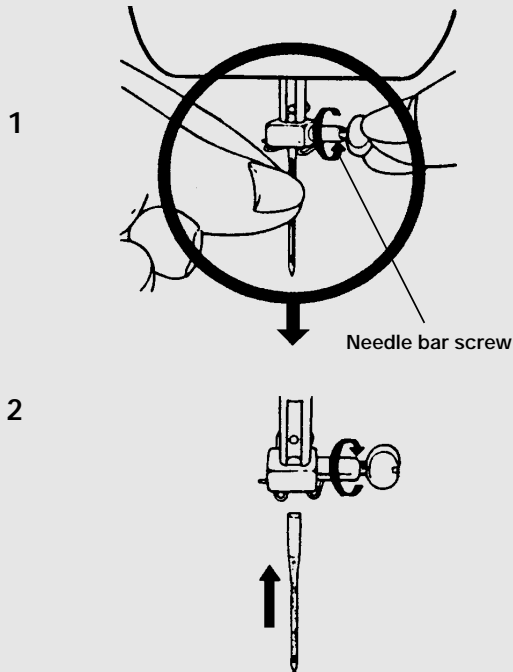
Light bulbs are available at specialized dealers.

4. Close the cover and replace the screw after replacing the bulb.

Changing the needle

Attention!

For this step, the machine must be switched off and unplugged.



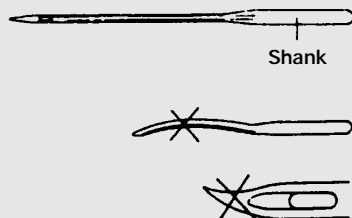
Turn the balance wheel (28) toward you until the needle moves up to its highest position.

1. Loosen the needle bar screw (12) by turning it toward you. Remove the needle from the needle holder (17)

2. Insert the new needle with its flat side toward the back. Push the needle up into the clamp as far as it will go.

3. Tighten the needle bar screw.

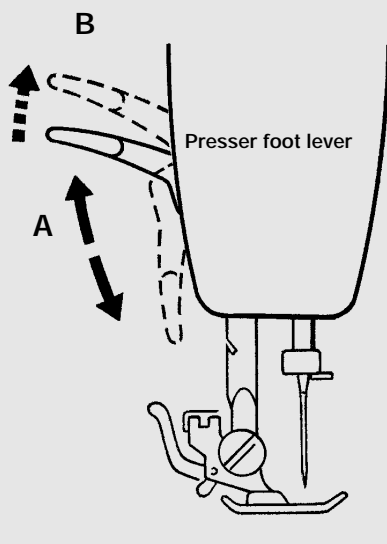
Selection of the right needle



The number indicating the strength of the needle is shown on the shank. The higher the number, the stronger the needle.

Never use a needle which is crooked or blunt.

Raising or lowering the presser foot



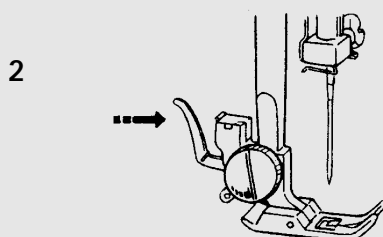
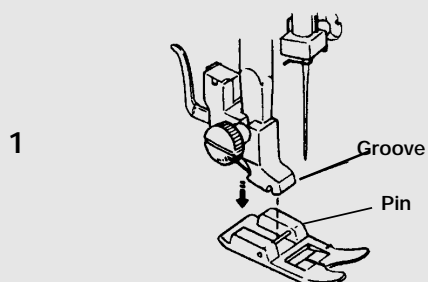
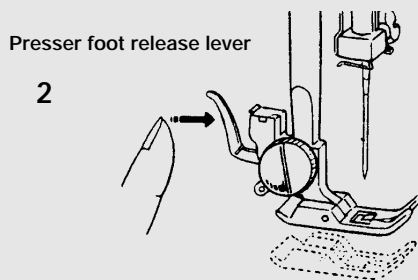
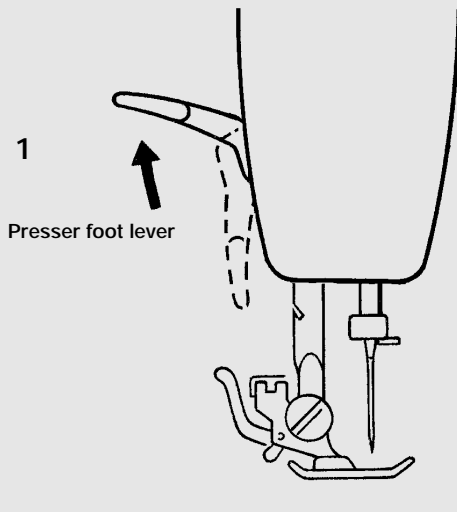
By raising or lowering the presser foot lever (23), the presser foot (14) goes up or down (A).

In order to be able to sew thick fabrics, the presser foot can be raised a bit (B) to get some additional room for maneuvering the thick fabric.

Removing and inserting the presser foot

Attention!

For this step, the machine must be switched off and unplugged.



Removing

Turn the balance wheel (28) toward you until the needle moves up to its highest position.

1. Raise the presser foot by lifting the presser foot lever (23).

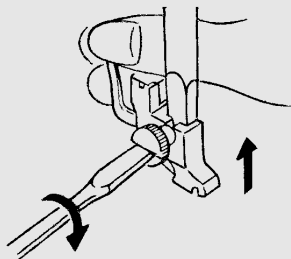
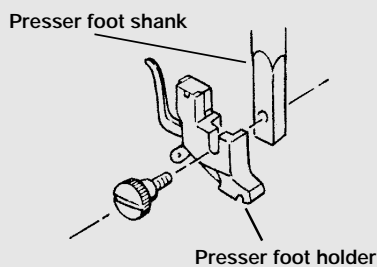
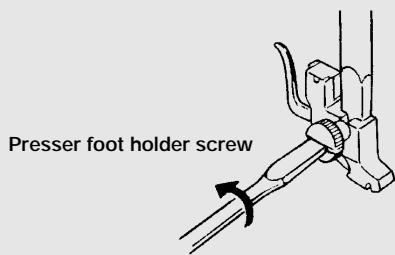
2. Lift the presser foot release lever (18) behind the presser foot holder. The presser foot will drop down.

Inserting

1. Place the presser foot under the foot holder so that the pin at the foot lies directly under the groove of the foot holder (16). Then lower the presser foot lever (23).

2. Lift the presser foot release lever (18) while lowering the presser foot lever (23). The presser foot will properly engage.

Removing and inserting the presser foot holder



You should not remove the presser foot holder (16), unless you want to darn or to get some room for cleaning the feed dog (26).

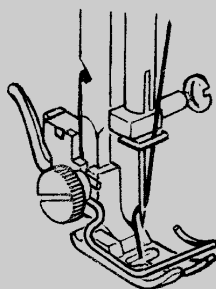
Removing

1. Turn the balance wheel (28) toward you, move up the needle to its highest position.
2. Lift the presser foot lever (23).
3. Remove the foot from the presser foot holder (16).
4. Loosen the presser foot holder screw (15) with the screwdriver.

Inserting

1. Turn the balance wheel toward you, move up the needle to its highest position.
2. Lift the presser foot lever.
3. When inserting the presser foot holder, push it upward as far as it goes and tighten the presser foot holder screw with the screwdriver, as shown.

Finger guard (accessories no. 10)

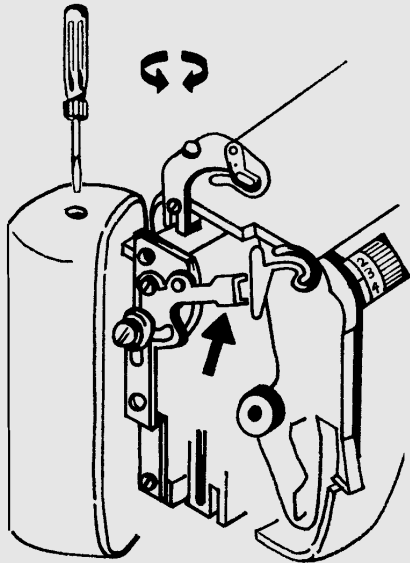


Attention!

This accessory part (no. 10 on page 5) will protect you and help prevent injury by keeping your hand from getting beneath the needle.

Regulating the presser foot pressure

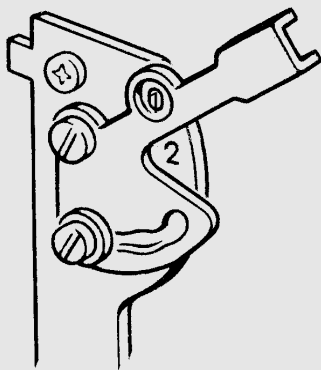
1



1. The adjustment lever for the presser foot pressure is inside of the front cover (11). For opening the front cover, see page 7.

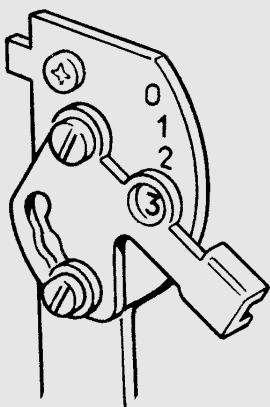
Adjust the lever to the requested position:

2



2. when sewing light or medium material, set the lever to 1 or 2;

3



3. when sewing thick or heavy material, set the lever to 2 or 3.

This means:

For sewing thick fabrics or fabrics of several layers, a higher foot pressure is required. For sewing normal or lighter fabrics, you will need less foot pressure.

An incorrect foot pressure setting will result in improper feed dog function, improper fabric feeding and improper stitches.

After setting the foot pressure, screw on the front cover (see page 7)

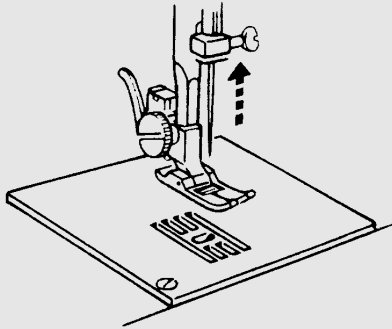
The table of fabrics, threads and needles - page 24 - provides further information.

Removing the bobbin case and the bobbin

Attention!

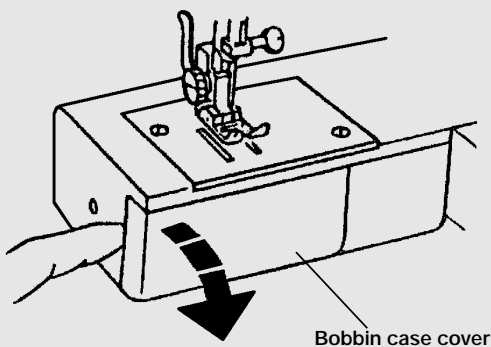
For this step, the machine must be switched off and unplugged.

1



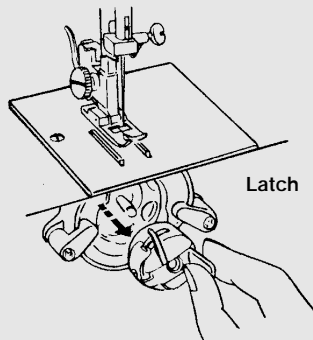
1. Raise the presser foot (14) and turn the balance wheel (28) toward you until the needle moves up to its highest position.

2



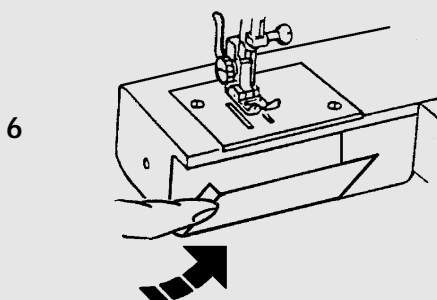
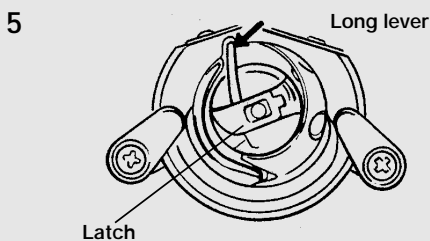
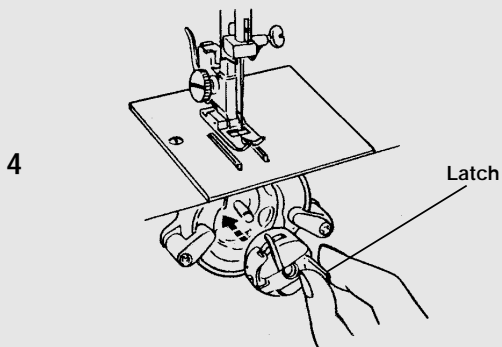
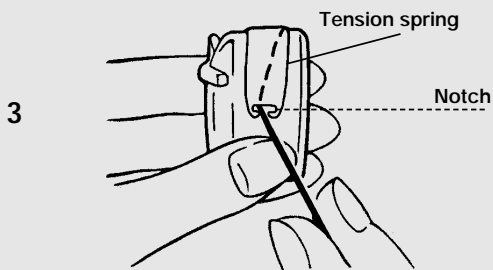
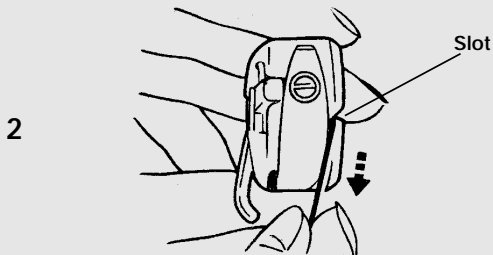
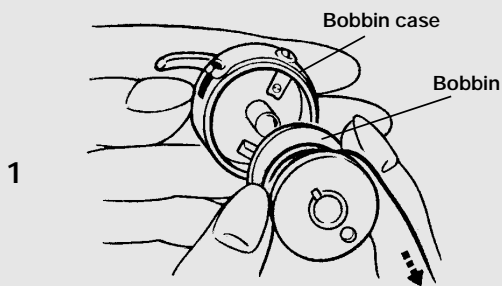
2. Remove the flat bed (see page 6).
Open the bobbin case cover (7), as shown.

3



3. Open the latch of the bobbin case and take the bobbin case out of the machine.

Threading the bobbin case



Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand and pull out approx. 15 cm of thread.

1. Keep the bobbin case in your left hand, and place the bobbin into the bobbin case.

2. Draw the end of the thread into the slot at the edge of the bobbin case.

3. Now you draw the thread all the way through under the tension spring until it reaches the notch. Make sure to pull out approx. 15 cm of thread

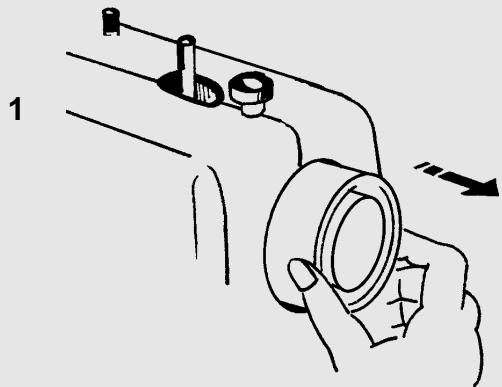
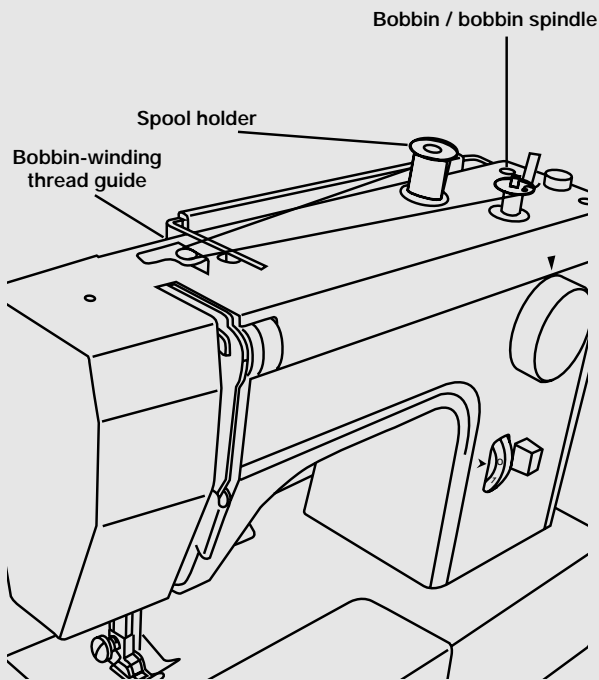
Inserting the bobbin case and the bobbin:

4. Hold the bobbin case so that the long lever of the case points upward. Open the latch of the bobbin case.

5. Slide the bobbin case onto the pin in the middle, and push as far as it goes, until the long lever of the bobbin case attaches to the shuttle hook. Release the latch, and press onto the bobbin case.

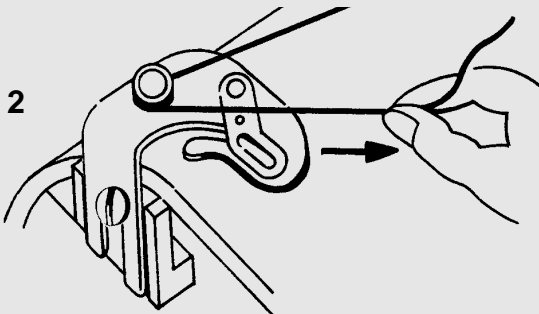
6. Close the bobbin case cover (7).

Winding the bobbin

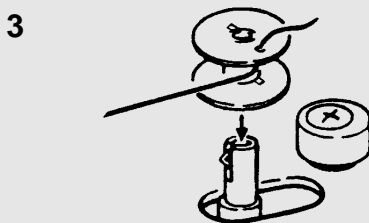


1. To prevent the needle from moving during winding, pull the balance wheel (28) to the side, as shown.

Take the spool and put it onto the spool holder (31) - as shown above - after having pulled out the spool holder.

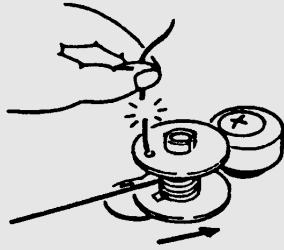


2. Draw the thread from the spool holder through the bobbin-winding thread guide (21) as shown.



3. Draw the end of the thread through the hole of the bobbin, as shown, and manually wind a few coils onto the bobbin.

4

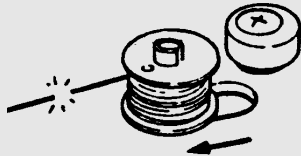


4. Put the bobbin onto the bobbin spindle (30) so that the end of the thread is on top of the bobbin. Push the bobbin spindle to the right towards the bobbin winder pulley (29) until it clicks.

Hold the end of the thread and activate the foot controller. As soon as a bit has been wound upon the bobbin, release the end of the thread.

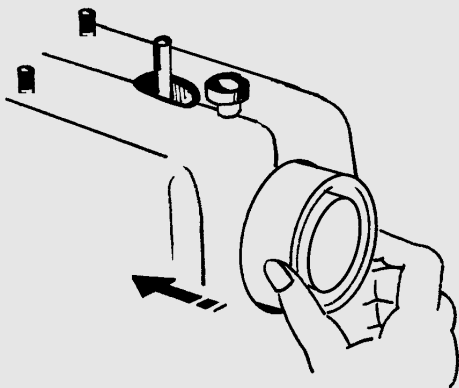
Keep winding until the bobbin spindle is automatically stopped.

5



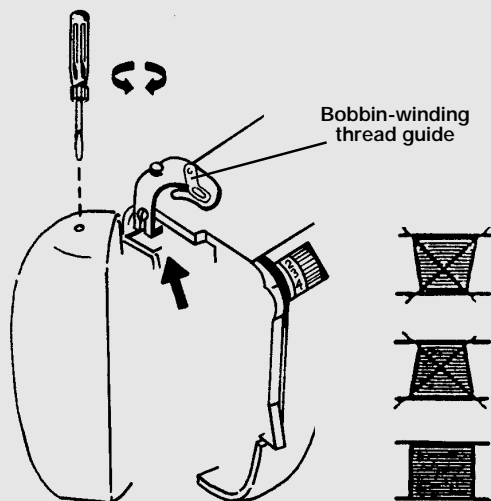
5. Push the bobbin spindle to the left and take off the bobbin. Cut off the thread.

6



6. Push the balance wheel (28) back again, as far as it goes. Now the needle will move again, when the foot controller is activated.

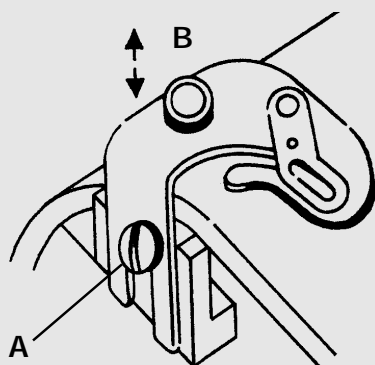
7



7. You can regulate the height of the bobbin-winding thread guide should the thread be wound unevenly.

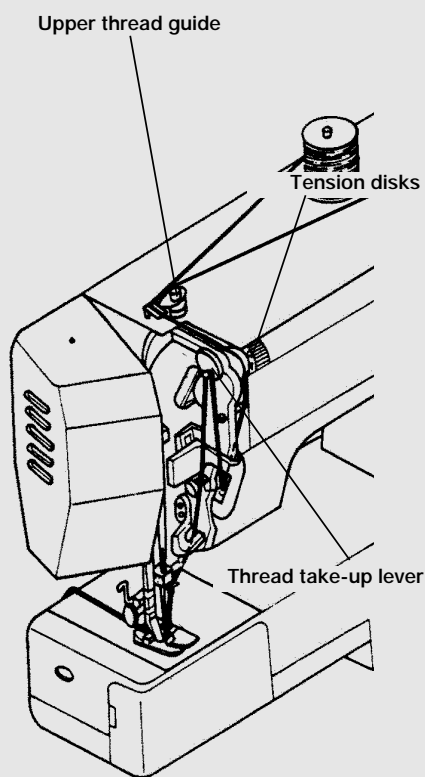
- Open the front cover (see page 7)

- Loosen screw (A) to regulate the height of the bobbin-winding thread guide (B).

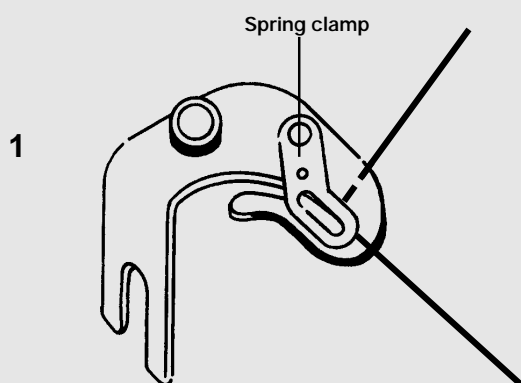


Threading of the upper thread

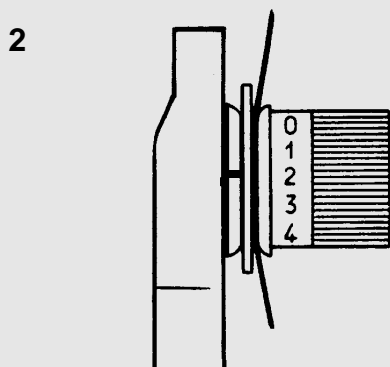
Please take special care in reading this page!
Please note that thread may break, stitches may be skipped and fabric may be puckered, when these steps are not followed in the right order.



Before threading, raise the needle to its highest position by turning the balance wheel (28) and by lifting the presser foot lever (23). Place a spool of thread onto a spool holder (31), as shown, so that the thread will be led from the backside of the spool. Hold the spool with your right hand.



1. Now lead the thread under the spring clamp through the upper thread guide (22), as shown.

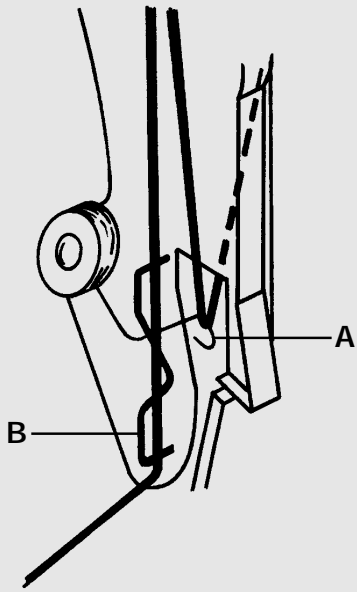


2. Then lead the thread between the tension disks of the upper thread tension dial (20), as shown.

Note:

For normal operation the upper thread tension dial should be set to 3.

3



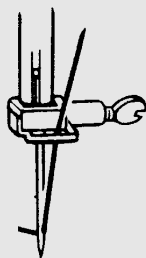
3. Put the thread under the front thread guide (10), and pull the end of the thread upward. The inner small wire spring (A) will automatically be lifted, as shown.

4



4. Lead the thread from right to left through the hook of the thread take-up (2).

5

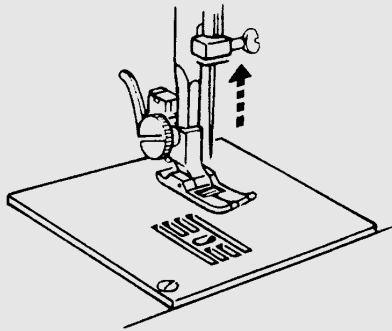


5. The thread will then be led through the internal thread guide (B, figure 3) and finally through the thread guide of the needle bar thread guide (13).

Pull out approx. 10 cm of thread from the front to the back through the eye of the needle.

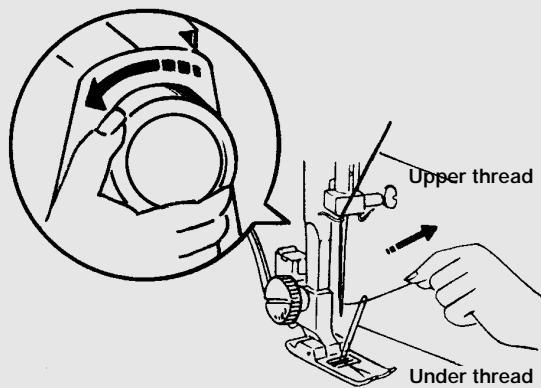
Drawing up the under thread

1



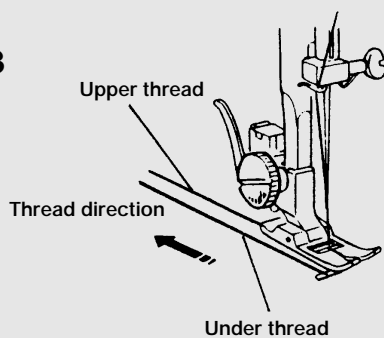
1. Lift the presser foot (14).

2



2. Turn the balance wheel (28) toward you with your right hand until the needle moves down and up again. Stop the balance wheel, as soon as the needle is raised to its highest position. Hold the end of the upper thread with your left hand. Draw the upper thread slightly upward so that the under thread forms a loop.

3



3. Pull out approx. 10 cm of both threads under the presser foot and lay them back.

Adjustment of the thread tensions:

If the thread is torn while sewing, the thread tension is too tight.

If small loops are formed while sewing, the thread tension is too loose.

In both cases the thread tension has to be adjusted.

The upper thread tension and the under thread tension must be in proper relation.

Regulating the under thread tension

The bobbin thread tension is just right, if you can easily draw the thread just with a bit of resistance out of the bobbin.

The under thread tension should rarely need to be adjusted, since it has already been preset by the manufacturer for general sewing work.

However, when using especially light or heavy fabrics, the under thread may need to be adjusted.

1. The under thread tension can be changed by turning the adjusting screw of the bobbin case. For regulating the tension, use the small screwdriver.

Take out the bobbin case:

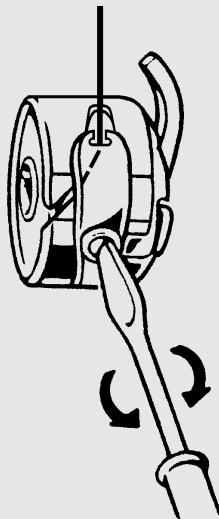
To decrease tension:

Turn the screw counterclockwise.

To increase tension:

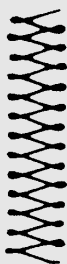
Turn the screw clockwise.

1



Checking the under thread tension

uneven
stitches



even
stitches



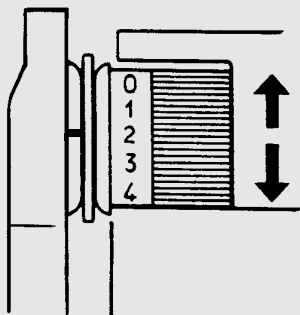
The easiest way to check the tension of the under thread is to use a medium zigzag stitch for sewing a cloth you would like to sew. Make sure to use the appropriate needle and threads. It will be especially obvious, when you use different colors for the upper and under threads. Sew only a few zigzag stitches.

The thread tension is correct, when the under thread cannot be seen on the upper side of the cloth.

Be careful that the stitches are always even (see figure).

Regulating the upper thread tension

1



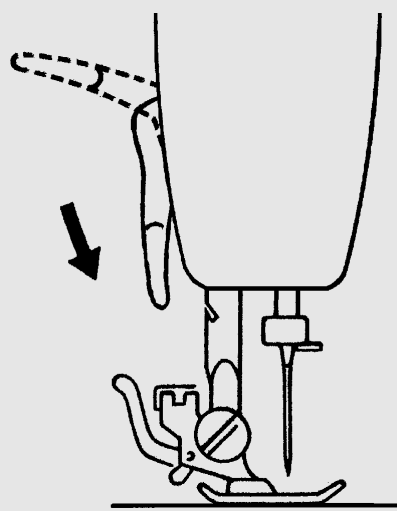
1. The tension is created by the disks through which the thread is led. The pressure on these disks is regulated by the upper thread tension dial (20).

The higher the number, the tighter the tension.

Note:

For normal operation the upper thread tension dial should be set to 3.

2



NOTE: The tension is only activated by lowering the presser foot.

2. There are several reasons, why it is necessary to regulate the tension. Different fabrics require different levels of thread tension.

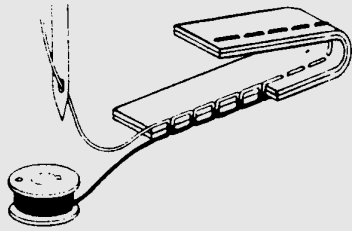
The required tension depends on the closeness and thickness of the material, how many layers of fabric are to be sewed, and which stitch type you choose.

We recommend using an old piece of cloth for sewing a test seam.

Please make sure that the tension of the upper and under thread is even, since otherwise the fabric could be puckered.

Checking the upper and under thread tensions

1

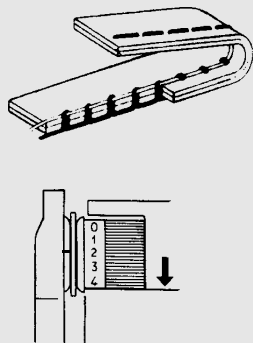


1. Proper seam

The upper and under thread tension is properly set, when it is just so tight that the threads are intertwined in the center of the thickness of the material.

The fabric remains smooth and does not pucker.

2



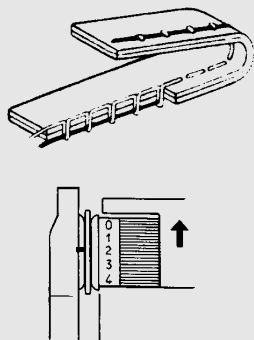
2. Improper seam

Upper thread is too tight and pulls up the under thread. The under thread appears on the upper surface of the material.

Solution:

Reduce the tension of the upper thread by turning the upper thread tension dial (20) to a lower number.

3



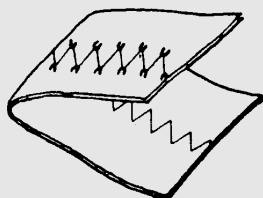
3. Improper seam

Upper thread is too loose. The under thread pulls down the upper thread. The upper thread appears on the under side of the material.

Solution:

Increase the tension of the upper thread by turning the upper thread tension dial (20) to a higher number.

4



4. Suggestion for zigzag stitch

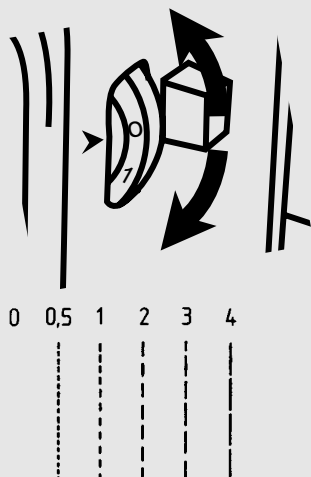
For getting better zigzag stitches, the upper thread tension must be looser than for sewing straight stitches.

The upper thread should be slightly visible on the under side of the material.

Note:

In both cases of improper seams (figures 2 and 3), it may also be necessary to change the under thread tension.

Stitch length dial

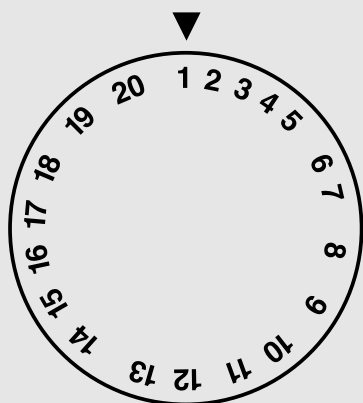


With the stitch length dial (19) you can select the length of the chosen stitch pattern.

Turn the stitch length dial so that the number of the requested stitch length is set on the mark.

The lower the number, the shorter the stitch.

Program selection dial



With this sewing machine, you can choose between different common and decorative stitches. With the program selection dial (3) you can simply dial the requested stitch pattern.

Note:

Before using the program selection dial, make sure that the needle is not down in the fabric.

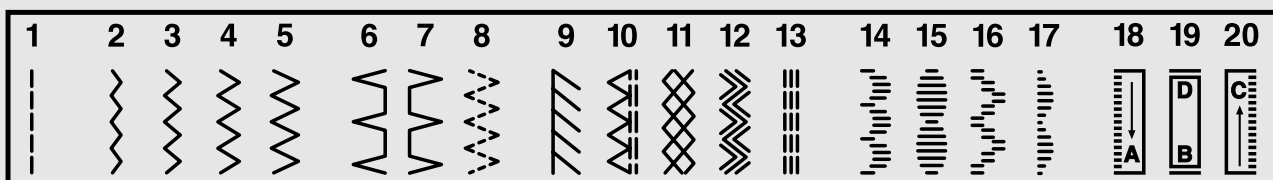
The numbers indicated correspond with the numbers given above the stitch pattern figures.

Turn the program selection dial so that the requested stitch type is set on the mark.

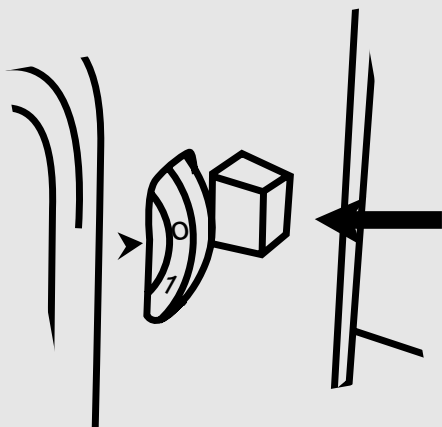
The width of the zigzag stitch will automatically be set by turning the program selection. Four different zigzag stitch settings are available: from 0.04 inch (setting 2) to 0.2 inch (setting 5).

Note:

Should the machine not work according to the selected sewing program, turn the program selection dial completely around once; then return again to the requested stitch type.



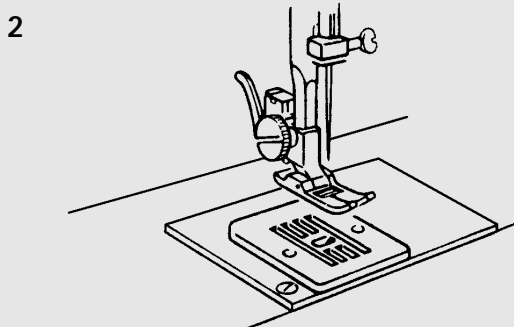
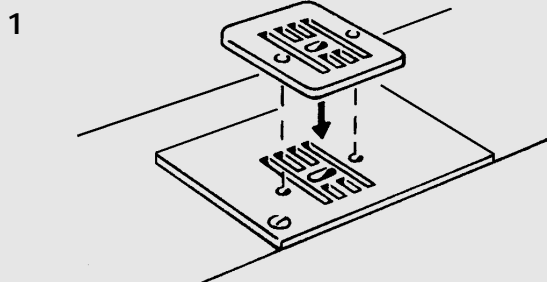
Reverse sewing



Reverse sewing is used at the beginning and end of a seam for reinforcement.

- Press the reverse sewing lever (5) down and keep it pressed.
- Activate the foot controller - the more you press the foot controller, the faster the machine runs.
- If you want to return again to sewing forward, release the reverse sewing lever.

Attaching the darning plate














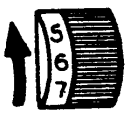


For sewing buttons, hooks, eyelets and for stitching of monograms, it is important that the material will not automatically be fed, but that you can control the feeding of the material yourself. In this case you must attach the darning plate. First lift the presser foot lever (23) and move up the needle to its highest position by turning the balance wheel (28).

1. 2. Now press the two pins of the darning plate into the respective openings of the throat plate (9), until it snaps into place, as shown in figures 1 and 2.

The darning plate can be removed again by raising it at the edges.

Table of fabrics, threads and needles
































	Fabric	Thread	Needle	Presser foot pressure	Upper thread tension
				Adjustment lever 	Upper thread tension dial (20) 
Fine fabrics 	nylon batiste voile	80 cotton	65		
	jersey	60 synthetics			
	silk	50 silk			
	wool/silk	50 synthetics silk	75		
Medium fabrics 	percale pique linen	60-80 cotton	75 - 90		
	jersey	60 synthetics	75		
	gabardine	50 silk			
Heavy fabrics 	jeans fabric coat fabric	50 cotton	75 - 90		
	jersey	50 synthetics	75 - 90		
	wool tweed	50 silk	75 - 90		

Note:

Fine threads and needles are generally used for sewing thin fabrics, thicker threads and needles are used for heavy fabrics. The strength of your thread and needle should always be tested on a remnant of the fabric which you would like to use for sewing. Use the same thread for the needle and the bobbin. When using stretch stitches on a fine fabric or on synthetics, use the needles with a blue shank (not included in the delivery program). These prevent that stitches will be skipped. Needles are available at specialized dealers.

Program selection



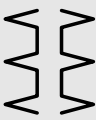






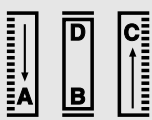
Stitches can be set by turning the program selection dial (3).

Stitch no.	Stitch pattern	Stitch length	Presser foot	Darning plate
1	Straight stitch 	• 		
2-5	Zigzag stitch 	• 		
6	Blind stitch 	• 		
7	Shell-edging stitch 	• 		
8	Elastic stitch 	• 		
9	Feather stitch 	• 		
10	Standard overlock stitch 			
11	Honey comb stitch 			
12	Triple stretch zigzag stitch 			
13	Triple stretch straight stitch 			
14	Decorative embroidery stitches 	• 		
15				
16				
17				
18-20	Automatic buttonhole 	• 		
1-2-3 13	Twin needle 	• 		
1-2-3 4-5	Free embroidery stitches	• 	Not required	

Note:

Before turning the program selection dial, raise the needle to its highest position.

Table of stitch patterns

	<p>Straight stitch: used for common sewing purposes and for quilting.</p>
	<p>Zigzag stitch: used for common sewing purposes, for hemming and for sewing appliqués and stitching monograms.</p>
	<p>Blind stitch: used for blind hemming. Shell-edging stitch: used for decorative hemming.</p>
	<p>Elastic stitch: used for repairing and patching, or for elastic fabrics. For sewing on elastics.</p>
	<p>Feather stitch: used for hemming and finishing of all kinds of materials, also for elastic and fraying materials.</p>
	<p>Standard overlock stitch: used for hemming and finishing of knit fabrics.</p>
	<p>Honey comb stitch: used for sewing laces or elastic bands, for sewing stretch/elastic material.</p>
	<p>Triple stretch zigzag stitch Used for thicker seams with an elastic effect.</p>
	<p>Decorative stitches: used for decorative stitching.</p>
	<p>Automatic buttonhole: used for sewing all kinds of buttonholes.</p>

Sewing - general

Caution! First test all settings, including the thread tension and stitch type, on a remnant piece of the cloth you intend to sew.

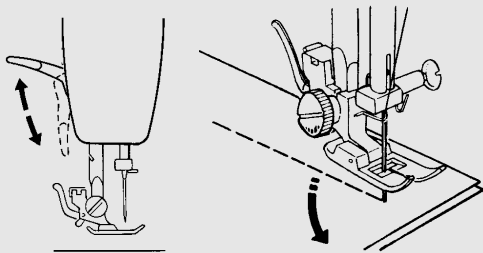
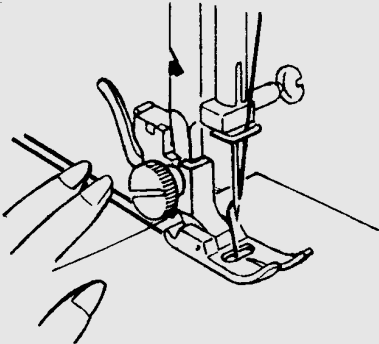
Turn on the main switch (6).

When changing the stitch types, always move the needle up to its highest position. Push the fabric far enough under the presser foot (14).

Pull out upper and under thread approx. 4 inch, and lay them back. Lower the presser foot lever (23). While holding the threads with your left hand, turn the balance wheel (28) toward you, and lower the needle on the spot of the fabric where you want to start sewing.

Activate the foot controller - the more you press the foot controller, the faster the machine will run.

Gently guide the fabric with your hand while sewing. Sew a few reverse stitches (see page 23) by using the reverse sewing lever (5), for reinforcing the first stitches of the seam.

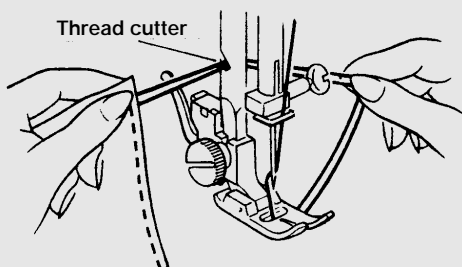
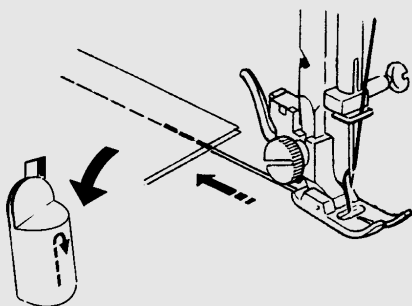


Changing the sewing direction

Stop the machine and turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle is at its lowest point, in the fabric. Raise the presser foot. Turn the fabric around the needle to change the direction, as desired. Lower the presser foot and continue sewing.

Attention!

The fabric will automatically be fed under the presser foot: it must not be manually stopped or pulled, but has just to be gently guided so that the seam line will follow the desired path.



Reinforcing the seams

For reinforcing the seams, lower the reverse sewing lever (5), and sew a few reverse stitches. To remove the fabric, raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back, away from you. Always finish your sewing work with the needle in its highest position.

Cutting the thread

You can cut the thread by passing it over the thread cutter at the back of the presser foot or by means of a pair of scissors. Draw about 6 inch of the thread through the eye of the needle.

Setting the stitch type

The stitch type is set by means of the program selection (3).
Important! When changing the stitch types, the needle must always be raised to its highest position.

Straight stitch

1

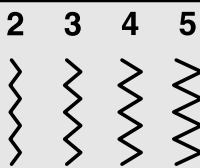
Presser foot zigzag foot
Stitch length dial (19) 1 to 4

Used for common sewing purposes and for quilting.

Note:

When using a twin needle, it has always to be raised in the pivot.

Zigzag stitch



Presser foot zigzag foot
Stitch length dial 0.5 to 4

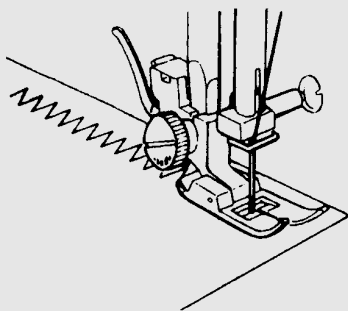
The zigzag stitch is one of the most used stitch types. It is appropriate for many applications, including hemming, sewing appliqués and stitching monograms.

Before beginning a zigzag seam, sew a few straight stitches for reinforcing the seam.

Note:

When using a twin needle, you may ONLY choose stitch programs 2 and 3.

Satin stitch



The so-called satin stitch, consisting of zigzag stitches laid down very close together, is especially useful for appliqués, monograms and various decorative stitches. Program selection from 2 to 5.

Stitch length dial between 0.5 and 2.

Whenever using this stitch, be careful to slightly loosen the upper thread tension. The wider the stitch has to be, the looser the upper thread tension has to be.

When sewing very thin or soft fabrics, thin paper should be put under the fabric. This will prevent any possible skipping of stitches or puckering of the fabric. As for all stitches, we recommend sewing a test seam before starting your work.

Blind stitch

6



Presser footzigzag foot
Stitch length dial1 to 3

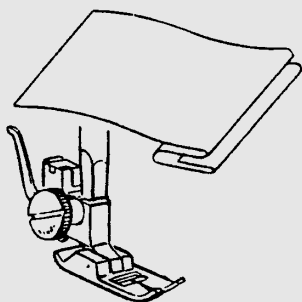
Used for blind hemming.

Use a thread color matching exactly the fabric.

Note:

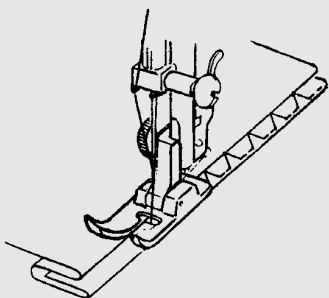
In case of heavy and medium fabric types, thread and fabric should have the same color. In case of light fabrics, a transparent nylon thread should be used.

1



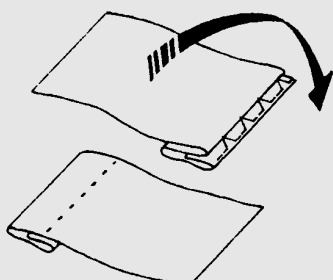
1. Fold the fabric over, as shown.

2



2. Sew on the fold, as shown.
The straight stitches should be on the hem, and the top edges of the zigzag stitches should only pierce the upper fold of the fabric.

3



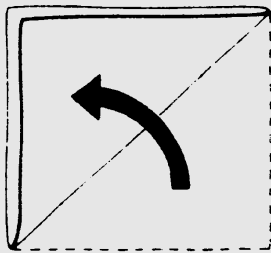
3. Now, remove the fabric from the machine and smooth it out.
The folded fabric will now show a blind stitch hem.

Shell-edging stitch

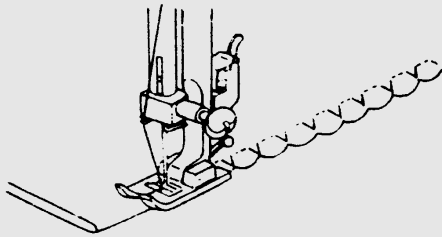


Presser foot zigzag foot
Stitch length dial 1 to 3

*Used for decorative hemming.
Especially suitable for fabrics cut on the bias.*



Fold the fabric, as shown, and place the presser foot parallel to the folded edge of the fabric. The needle should pierce the edge of the fabric at the right side in such a way that the stitches are intertwined at the outer edge of the hem.



Elastic stitch

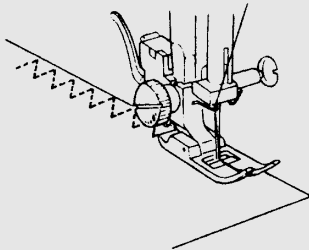
8



Presser foot zigzag foot
Stitch length dial 1 to 3

*This stitch is especially suitable for stitching worn out material.
It can also be used for reinforcing elastic fabrics and for sewing on pieces of fabric. Also suitable for sewing on elastics.*

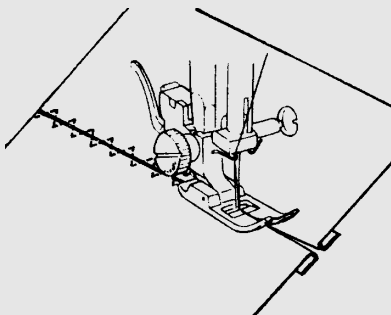
1



1. Sewing all kinds of elastic fabrics

A synthetic thread should be used.
So the seam will almost be invisible.

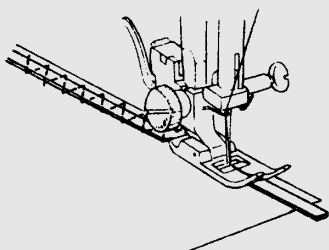
2



2. Sewing together two pieces of fabric

With the elastic seam, two pieces of fabric can be sewed together without overlapping. Place the two edges of the fabric under the presser foot. Make sure that both edges are kept close together and that needle evenly pierces the fabric on the right and on the left side.

3



3. Sewing elastic bands

Place the elastic band on the designated spot. Proceed to sew the elastic with the elastic stitch, while stretching the band with your hands by holding it both in front of and behind the presser foot. The tighter the tension, the closer together the ruffling.

The stitches marked by (■) are so-called stretch stitches (this refers to the stitches no. 9, 10, 12, and 13). They are distinguished by a high degree of durability and resistance.

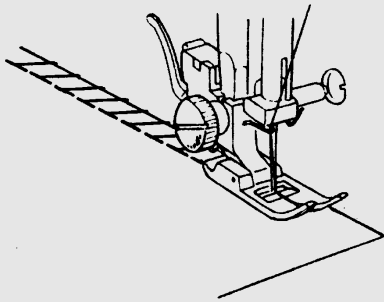
Feather stitch (■)

9



Presser foot zigzag foot
Stitch length dial 4

This stitch is useful for finishing cutting edges, especially of easily fraying material, with a good looking and durable edge finishing seam.



The fabric has to be placed under the foot in such a way that the stitches are formed on the edge.
Lower the presser foot and start sewing, while gently guiding the fabric.
It is recommended to sew a sample, in order to check whether you have chosen the proper stitch setting.

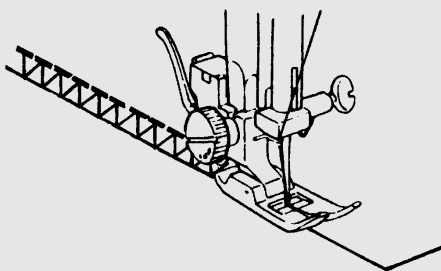
Standard overlock stitch (■)

10



Presser foot zigzag foot
Stitch length dial 4

This stitch is ideal for sewing and repairing jersey and jogging suits. This stitch is just as decorative as it is useful. It consists of straight side lines with cross-connections and is absolutely elastic.



The fabric has to be placed under the presser foot in such a way that the needle, when moving to the right, sews straight stitches and just touches the edge of the fabric so that zigzag stitches are sewed, when the needle moves to the left.

Honey comb stitch

11



Presser foot zigzag foot
Stitch length dial 4

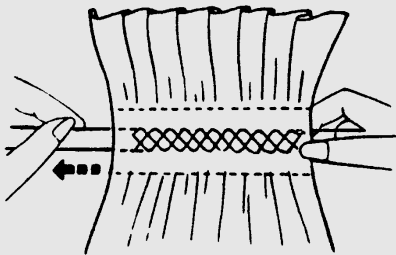
The honey comb stitch is both decorative and usable in manifold ways, e.g. for sewing laces or elastic bands or for sewing stretch and other elastic material.

As for honey comb stitching, be careful of the following:

Prepare the material to be sewed by pre-ruffling it evenly (see notes on page 41).

Place a narrow stripe of fabric under the ruffling and proceed sewing it with the honey comb stitch.

Complete your honey comb work before inserting the decorated part into the complete garment.



Note:

In case of very light fabrics, the same effect can be achieved by winding the bobbin with an elastic thread.

Triple zigzag stitch (■)

12

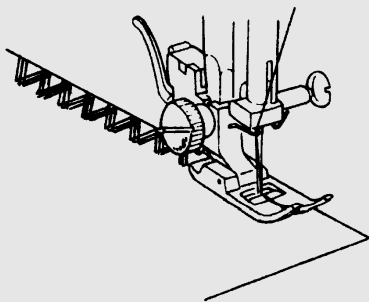


Presser foot zigzag foot
Stitch length dial 4

If you want to sew stretch fabrics, this stitch type will make it possible to avoid any thread breaking.

It is also suitable for seams which will be subject to higher loads.

The seam is three times as strong as a normal seam and it is also significantly more stretchable. Hence the seam can be stretched together with the fabric without risking any thread break - as shown.



Note:

The stitch is suitable for sewing patches of cloth, also of leather, onto jeans.

Triple stretch straight stitch (■)

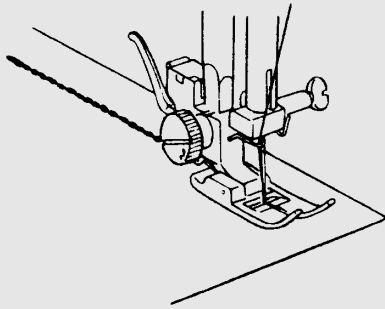
13



Presser foot zigzag foot

Stitch length dial 4

This triple stitch makes for an especially sturdy straight stitch seam, e.g. for crotch seams of trousers, sleeve inserts, tickings, etc. which is three times as strong as a normal seam and which is also significantly more stretchable.



The seam can be stretched together with the fabric without risking any thread break.

Decorative embroidery stitches

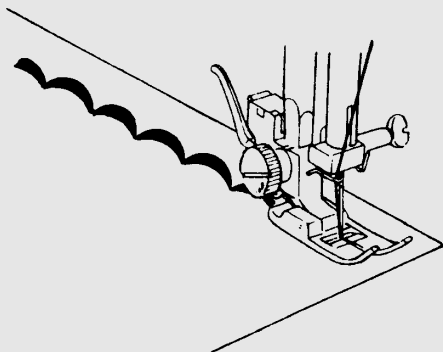
14 15 16 17



Presser foot zigzag foot

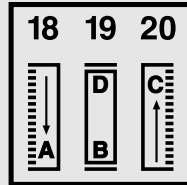
Stitch length dial 0.2 to 0.5

Decorative stitches which may be used for decorative but also for useful purposes.



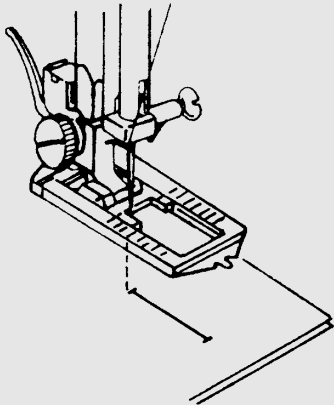
E.g.: The scallop stitch (stitch no. 14) is ideal for stitching decorative patterns on tablecloths, napkins, collars, cuffs, etc.

Sewing buttonholes



Presser foot..... buttonhole foot

Stitch length dial..... 0.2 to 0.5

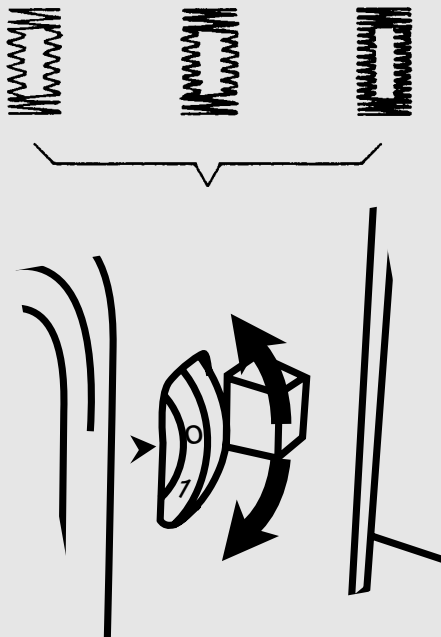


Raise the presser foot (14) and the needle to their highest position. Remove the presser foot and attach the buttonhole foot in its place.

NOTE: Instructions for removing and inserting the presser foot can be found on page 9.

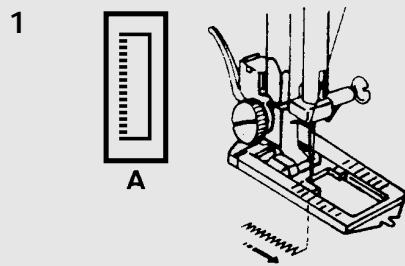
Mark on the fabric where the buttonhole is to be sewed, as well as the desired length; use a pencil or tailor's chalk.


When sewing very fine fabrics and synthetics, reduce the pressure of the presser foot and sew on a piece of paper to avoid any entanglement of threads.

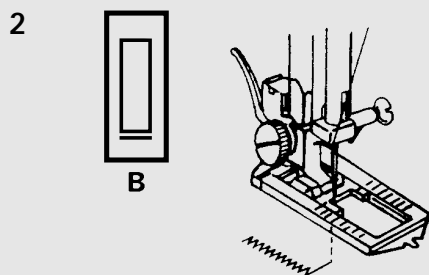



To find the proper stitch length, it is recommendable to sew a sample buttonhole on a piece of cloth.

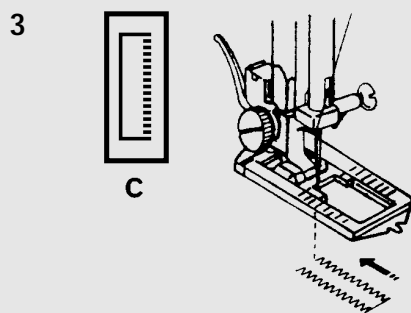
Sewing buttonholes (continued)




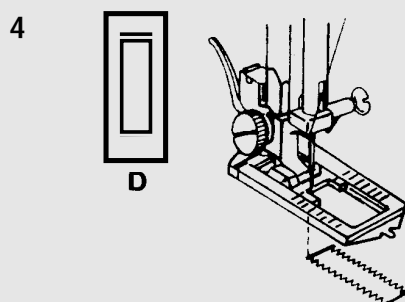
1. Set the program selection (3) to  (18). Then lead the upper thread through the opening of the buttonhole foot and draw both threads, the upper and the under thread, to the left side. Lower the presser foot and proceed to sew slowly until you have reached the desired length, at the end (A).




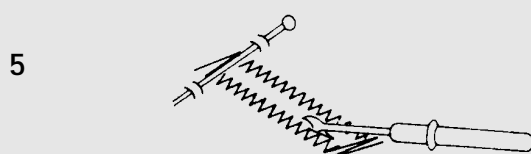
2. Raise the needle to its highest position and set the program selection to  (19). Thereafter, you sew a few stitches of the bar on this side (B).



3. Raise the needle to its highest position and set the program selection to  (20). Then you proceed to sew to right side (C) of the buttonhole, over the same length, as on the left side.



4. Raise the needle to its highest position and set the program selection to  (19). Thereafter, you sew a few stitches of the upper bar at the end (D). For knotting the threads together, set the stitch length dial to 'O' and sew a few stitches.



5. Then the buttonhole has carefully to be cut open by using the ripping knife. Be careful not to damage the buttonhole bars.

Sewing on buttons and eyelets

2	3	4	5

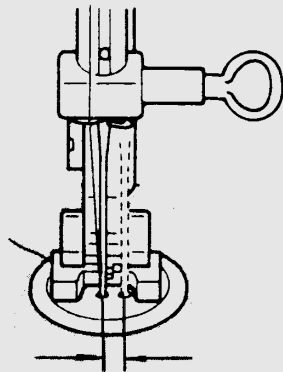
Presser foot	button foot
Program selection	2 to 5.
Stitch length dial	0
Attaching the darning plate	

Buttons, hooks and eyelets can easily be sewed on by means of the transparent-blue presser foot.

The program selection (3) has to be set to the zigzag width corresponding with the distance between the holes.

NOTE: Instructions for removing and inserting the presser foot can be found on page 9.

1



1. Lower the presser foot, while placing the button between the fabric and the presser foot just so that the zigzag stitch will hit the holes in the button, as shown.

Check whether the button is in the right position by manually turning the balance wheel (28). The needle has to enter into the holes. If necessary, change the zigzag width.

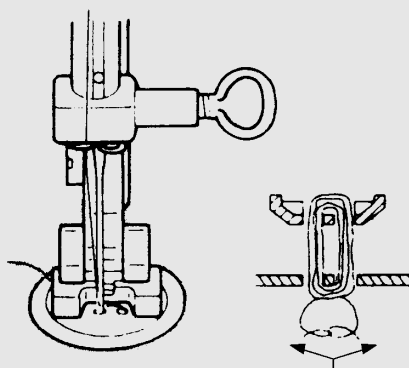
Proceed to sew with low speed 6 to 7 stitches per hole.

In case of buttons with four holes, the fabric is moved together with the button: then you repeat sewing 6 to 7 stitches into the other holes. After having removed the fabric, the generously cut upper thread has to be drawn to the under side of the fabric and knotted with the under thread.

Sewing buttons with stem

In case of heavy materials, button stems are often required.

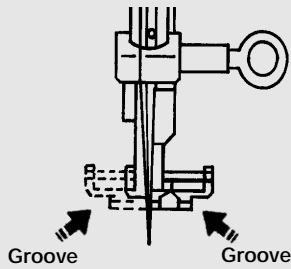
2



2. Place a needle, or in case of a thicker stem, a matchstick on the button, and proceed like before when sewing normal buttons. Remove the material from the machine after about 10 stitches. Leave the upper thread a bit longer. Now draw the upper thread through a buttonhole and wrap it around the stitch threads. Finally, the threads should be knotted on the back.

Sewing zippers

1



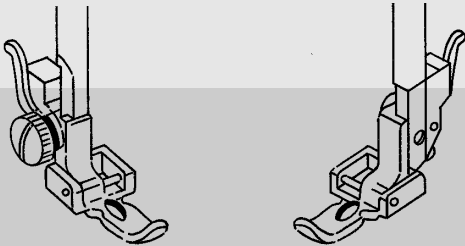
1

Presser footzipper foot
 Program selection1
 Stitch length dial1 - 4

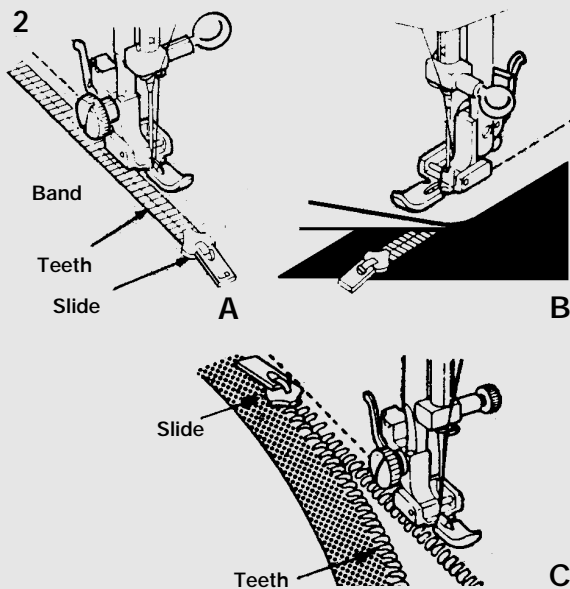
Raise the presser foot (14) and the needle to their highest position. Remove the presser foot and attach the zipper foot in its place.

1. Instructions for removing and inserting the presser foot can be found on page 9.

Caution! The zipper foot is either attached from the left or from the right side and not in the middle as all other presser feet.



2



2. Baste the zipper to the fabric and place the material in the right position under the foot.

For sewing the right side of the zipper, bring the zipper foot into position so that the needle will sew on the left side (A).

When sewing on the right side of the zipper, the seam should be stitched as close as possible to the teeth (A).

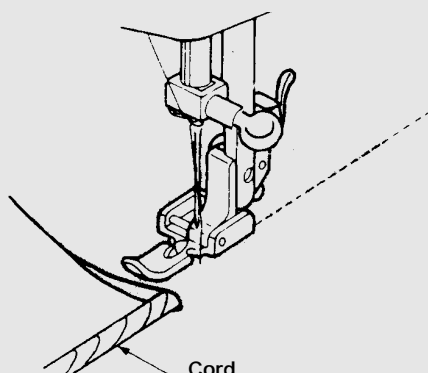
For sewing the left side of the zipper, change the foot position at the presser foot holder (16).

Proceed in the same way as on the right side of the zipper (B).

Attention!

Before the foot reaches the slide of the zipper, raise the foot and open the zipper, while leaving the needle in the material (C).

3



Sewing cords

3. With the zipper foot you can also easily sew cords, as shown in the figure next hereto.

Hemming

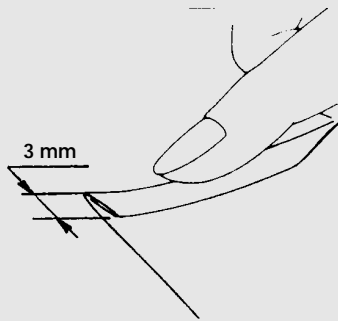
1

Presser foothemmer foot
Program selection1
Stitch length dial1 - 4

Raise the presser foot (14) and the needle to their highest position.
Remove the presser foot and attach the hemmer foot in its place.

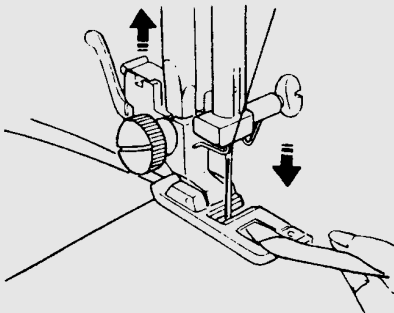
NOTE: Instructions for removing and inserting the presser foot, can be found on page 9.

1



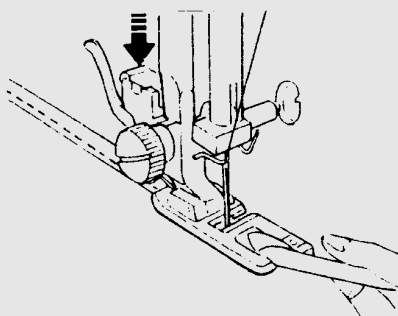
1. Fold the fabric twice, in a double fold, exactly from the edge of the fabric, with a width of 0.12 inch and over a length of 2 inch, and crease it.
Secure the folded edge with a few stitches.

2



2. Pass the double fold of the edge of the fabric into the rolling device of the hemmer and place the fabric under the foot.
Lay the end of the thread back.

3



3. Lower the foot and proceed to sew slowly.
The edge of the fabric should be passed into the rolling device in such a way that the proper fabric width will be creased.
The start of the stitching can be supported by gently drawing the threads laid back.

Darning

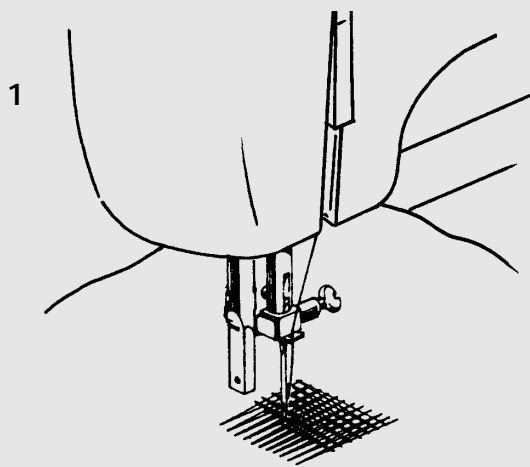
1

Presser foot	without presser foot
Program selection	1
Attaching the darning plate	1-4

Remove the presser foot holder (16)
(see page 10).

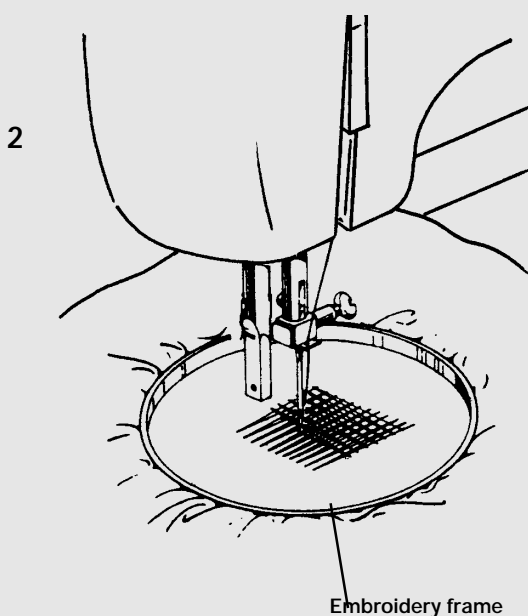
Thread tensions (see page 19): upper thread
looser than usual, under thread as usual.

If necessary, place a piece of cloth under the
worn out place.



1. Place the work under the needle and lower the presser foot lever (23) so that the thread tension will become effective. By slowly manually sliding the fabric backward and forward, proceed to sew slowly. Repeat this process until the worn out place will closely be covered with parallel stitches.

If necessary, the place can once again be darned in the other direction, as you do it when darning manually.



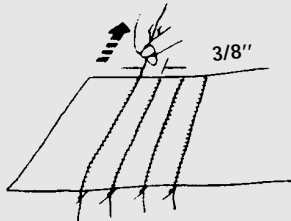
2. While darning, the material must be well stretched. If the worn out space is large, it is advisable to use an embroidery frame (not included) for stretching your work.

Ruffling

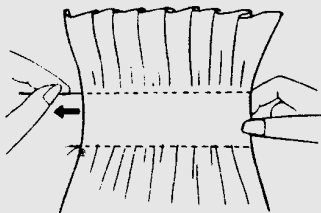
1

Presser footwithout presser foot
 Program selection1
 Stitch length dial1 - 4

1



2



Loosen the tension of the upper thread (see page 20) so that the under thread will loosely lie on the back of the fabric and will be entwined by the upper thread.

1. Sew one or more rows of stitches.

2. Hold the upper and under threads on one side, and draw on the other side at the loose under thread.

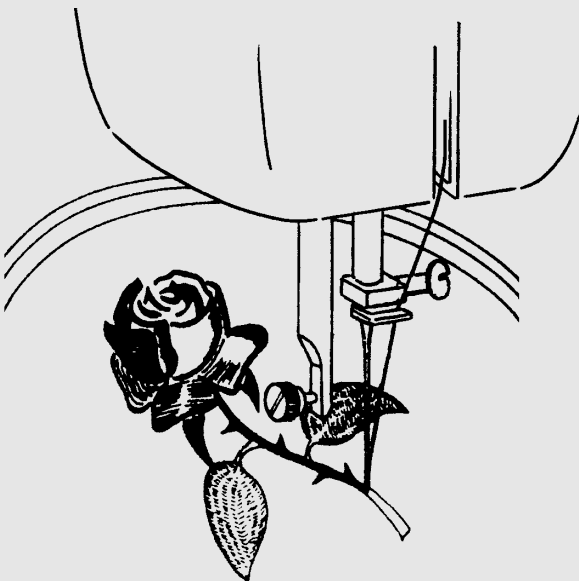
Now distribute the ruffle evenly.

(To be used, for example, with honey comb stitches as described on page 33).

Embroidering

1

Presser footwithout presser foot
 Program selection1
 Attaching the darning plate



Remove the presser foot holder (16) (see page 10).

Loosen the tension of the upper thread a bit so that the under thread will not be drawn through to the right side of the fabric.

Put the fabric into the embroidery frame (not included in the delivery program).

Then lower the presser foot lever (23).

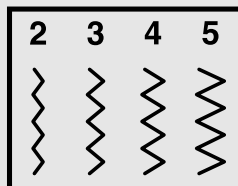
Hold the embroidery frame with your hand.

While stitching the designed pattern, slowly move the embroidery frame. Be careful not to come too close to the needle with your fingers.

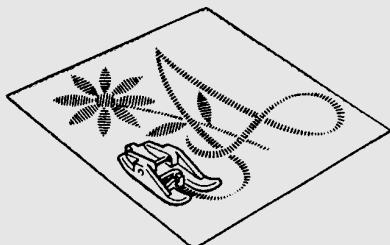
Note:

It is recommended to draw the desired embroidery pattern with a pencil or with tailor's chalk on the right side of the fabric.

Stitching monograms

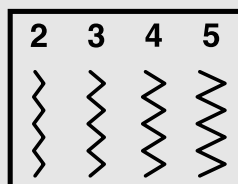


Presser footzigzag foot
 Program selection2 to 5
 Stitch length dial0.2 to 0.5

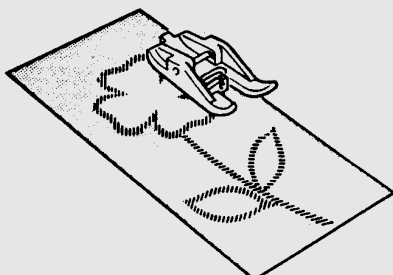


Draw the monogram you would like to stitch and start stitching it with a zigzag stitch with the desired width.

Sewing appliqués

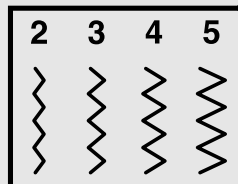


Presser footzigzag foot
 Program selection2 to 5
 Stitch length dial0.5 to 4

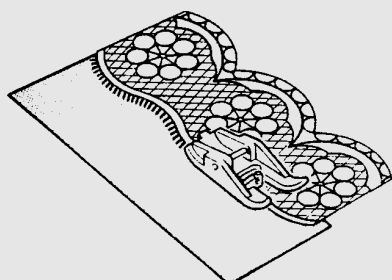


Attach the appliqué to the fabric.
 Proceed to sew with close zigzag stitches along the edges of the motif basted to the fabric (fine fabrics have to be stretched in an embroidery frame). As for corners and curves, the appliqué should only be turned, when the needle has reached the outer edge of the appliqué, using the needle as a pivot. Remove the basting thread.

Sewing of laces



Presser footzigzag foot
 Program selection2 to 5
 Stitch length dial0.5 to 4



Place the lace on or under the fabric.
 The lace should lie about 0.2 inch from the edge of the fabric.
 Slide your work under the presser foot and start stitching.

Sewing with a twin needle *

1	2	3	13
—	~	~	

Presser footzigzag foot
 Program selection1-2-3-13
 Stitch length dial1 to 4

Beautiful two-colored patterns can be produced by using a twin needle and threads of different colors.

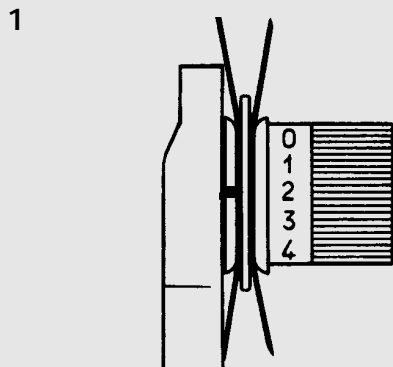
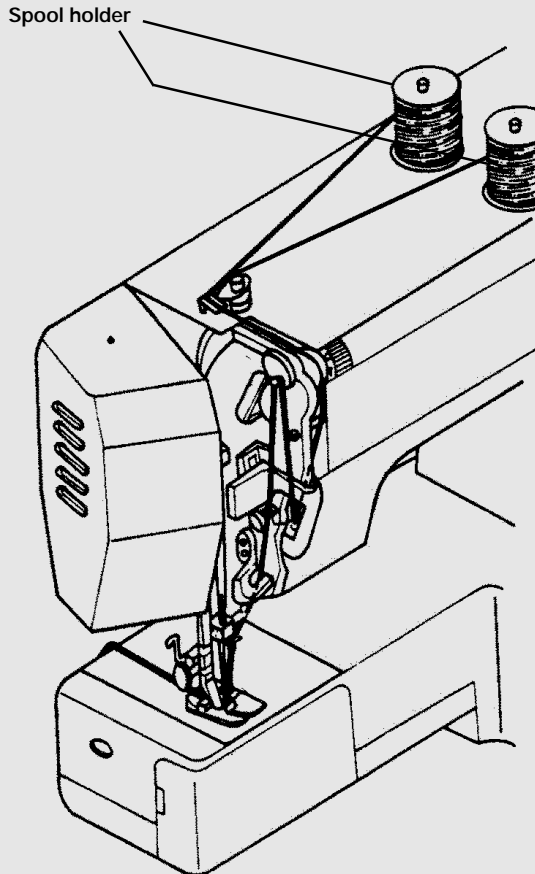
NOTE: Make sure ONLY to use stitch types 1, 2, 3, or 13 when using twin needles.

Insert the twin needle in the same way as a single needle (flat side to the back).

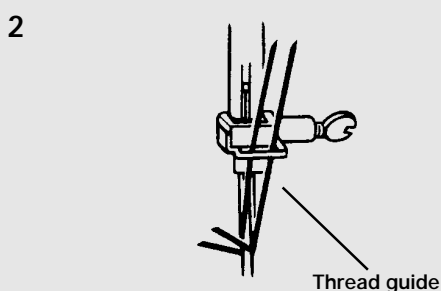
Put two equally fully wound spools on the extensible spool holders (31).

Make sure that both felt disks, which are supplied with the accessories, are placed on the two spool holders.

For threading, lead both threads through the thread holder, as you do it when threading a single needle.



1. When it comes to the upper thread tension dial (20), lead both threads through the disks, i.e. one of them on the right, and the other one on the left from the medium disk, as shown.



2. Lead both threads into the thread guide. When it comes to the eyes of the needle, lead one thread into the right eye and the other one into the left eye of the needle.

For sewing a corner with the twin needle, raise the needle out of the fabric, since otherwise the twin needle could either break or be bent.

*** Not included. Please be careful when purchasing twin needles that the distance between the two needles does not exceed 0.1 inch.**

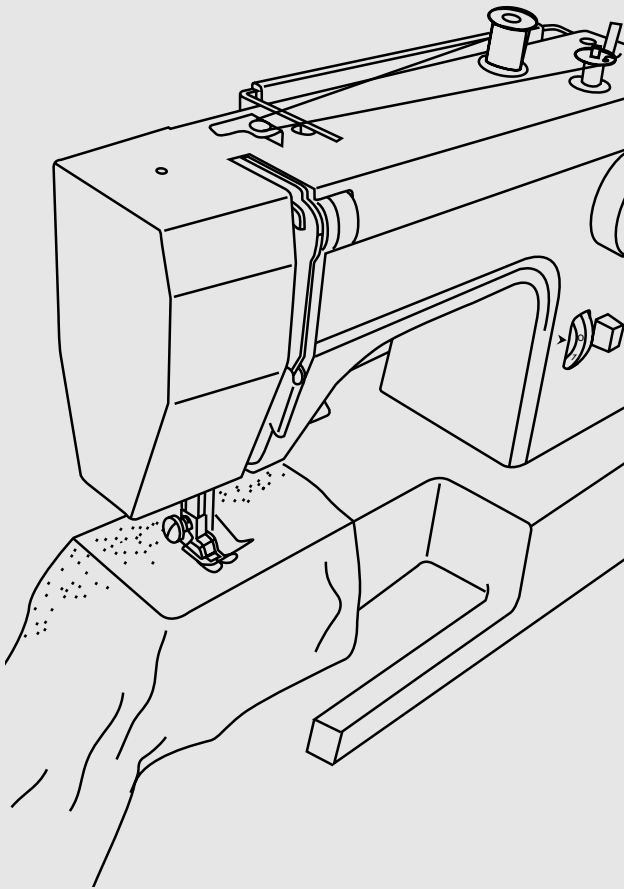
Sewing with the free arm

You can remove the flat bed for free arm sewing.

The free arm provides for easier sewing of fabric in tubes. Place sleeves and trouser legs on the free arm, as shown.

Some example uses of free arm sewing:

- Repairing elbows and knees of garments will be easier.
- Sewing sleeves will be easier. In particular, in case of smaller garments.
- Appliqués, embroidery or hemming edges, cuffs or trouser legs.
- Sewing elastic waistbands on skirts and trousers.



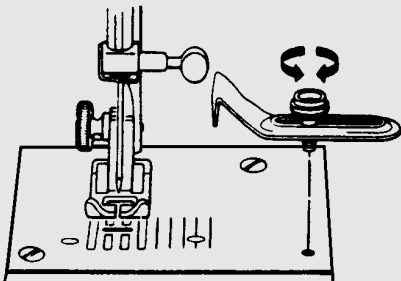
Straightedge (accessories no. 6)

The straightedge will help you stitch straight and parallel seams along the edge of the fabric.

Slightly turn the thumb screw of the straightedge into the tap hole which is located on the right, next to the throat plate.

Adjust the guide to the desired distance, then tighten the screw.

To help you, a few guide lines are marked on the throat plate.



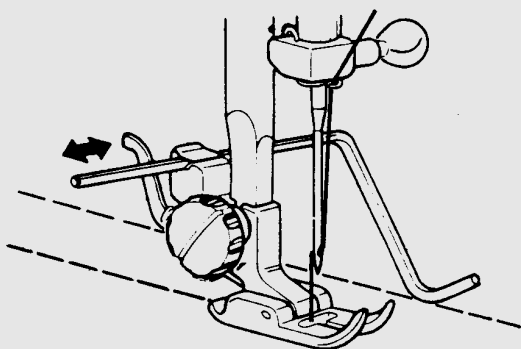
Quilting guide (accessories no. 7)

Slide the quilting guide into the opening under the spring clamp as shown.

Draw the first seam in advance with tailor's chalk and then proceed to sew.

With the aid of the quilting guide, proceed to sew the second seam parallel to the first one.

The distance between the seams can be regulated by adjusting the slide bar in the direction of the arrow.



Maintenance and care of the sewing machine:

The sewing machine is a precise mechanical product requiring regular maintenance and care.

Attention!

Before you start cleaning or maintenance, switch off the machine and disconnect the plug from the mains socket.

Note:

Use only sewing machine oil. Other oils are not suitable.

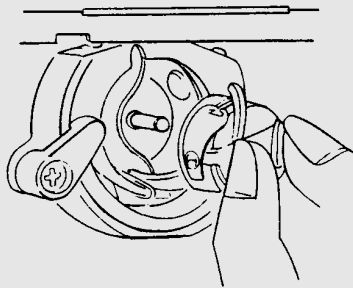
Cleansing and oiling the bobbin case

Removing the shuttle:

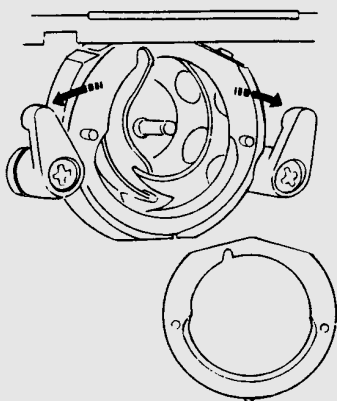
1. Raise the needle to its highest position, otherwise the shuttle cannot be removed.

Take out the bobbin case.

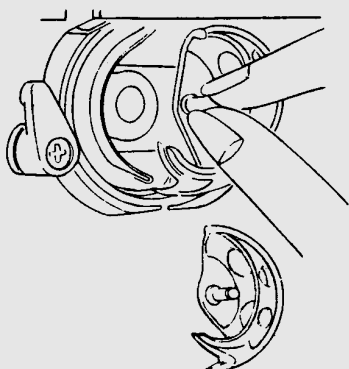
1



2



3

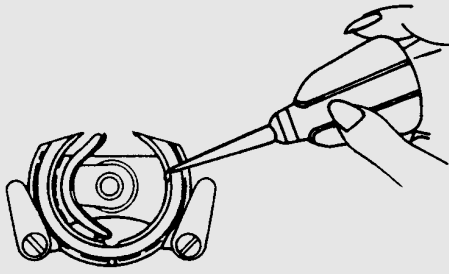


2. Turn the latch to the outside, as shown, and remove the shuttle hook.

3. Remove the shuttle by holding the pivot in the center of the shuttle.

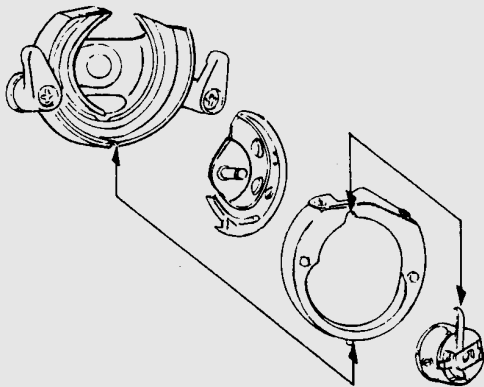
Remove any dirt, dust and lint from the shuttle hook of the shuttle and oil these parts with a piece of cloth.

4



4. Put a few drops of oil on the shuttle hook, as shown.

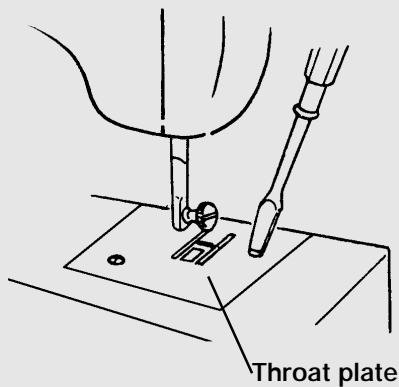
5



5. Now assemble the parts again in reverse order.

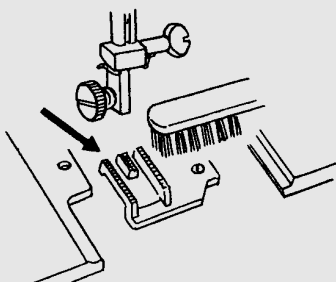
Cleaning the feed dog

1



1. The feed dog teeth must always be kept clean to guarantee a perfect stitching quality. Remove the needle and the presser foot. Open the screws of the throat plate (9), to remove it from the machine.

2



2. Use a brush to remove any dust and lint from the feed dog teeth. Insert the throat plate again.

Oiling the machine

Attention!

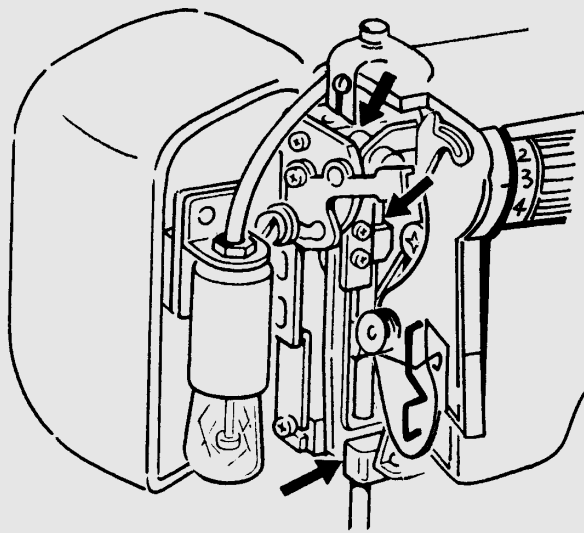
For this step, the machine must be switched off and unplugged.

NOTE: Your sewing machine has already been oiled and is ready for operation.

Oiling the machine behind the front cover

Note:

This part of the machine should be oiled more often than the upper and under side of the machine..



The places to be oiled are marked by arrows in the figure. Before oiling, these places should be cleaned. Put one or two drops of a good sewing machine oil at these places.

If the machine does not run smoothly, after it has not been operated for a longer period of time, let the oiled machine run fast for about one minute, with the front cover closed.

Do not forget to sew first on a small piece of cloth so that any possible oil which may have passed out, will be absorbed.

Oiling the upper and under side of the machine

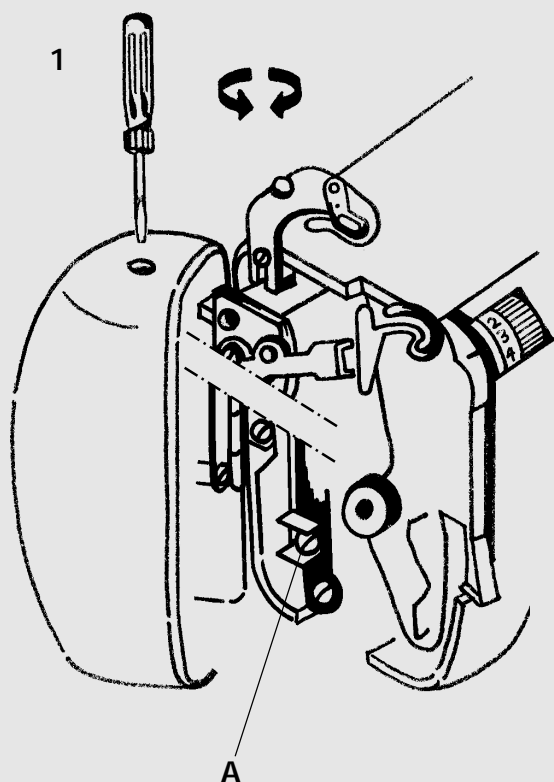
Note:

The upper and under side of the machine should not be oiled too often.

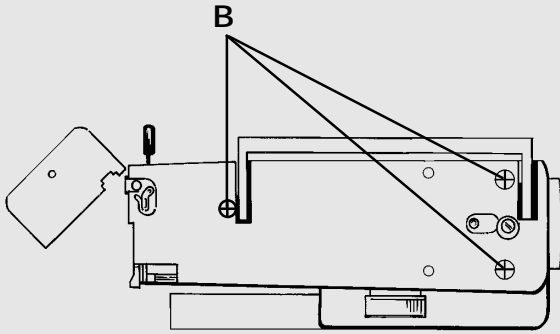
Dismounting the back housing cover

1. *Lift the presser foot lever, open the front cover and loosen the screw (A).*

The screws (A), (B) and (C) differ from each other. They should be kept separately.



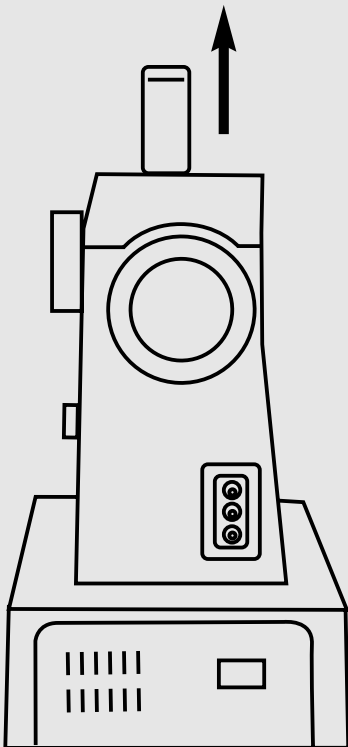
2



2. Remove the flat bed and open the bobbin case cover (7).

Remove the three screws (B) at the top, as shown.

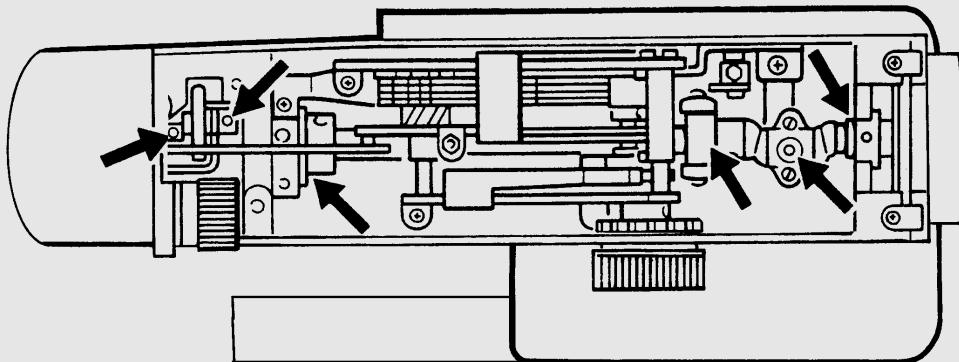
3



3. Now you can remove the cover

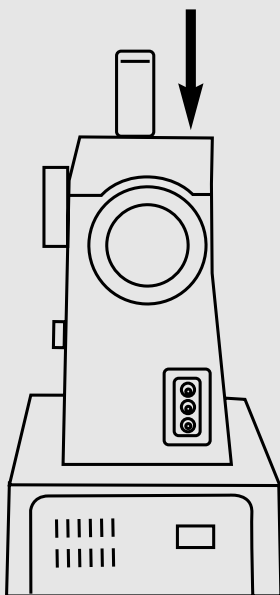
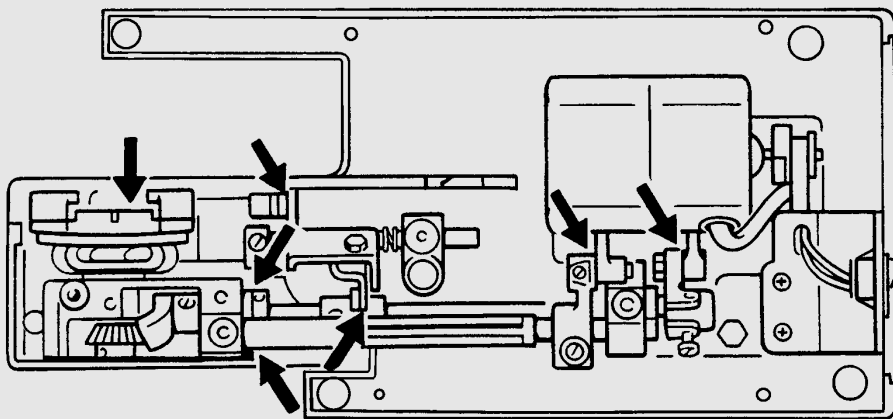
Oiling the upper side of the machine

Oil the places marked by arrows, as shown.



Oiling the under side of the machine

Oil the places marked by arrows, as shown.



Assembly of the back housing cover

Bring the cover into its original position.
Tighten the screws (A) and (B) again.

Troubleshooting

In case of any faults or defects, please read this instruction manual to make sure you have followed all instructions.

Common problems

Cause	Remedy page
Machine does not easily run	
The machine must be oiled.....	45
Dust and lint are in the shuttle.....	45
Lint is in the teeth of the feed dog.....	46
Wrong oil was used and has blocked the machine.....	45, 47
Breaking of the upper thread	
The machine has not properly been threaded.....	16
Thread tension is too tight.....	20
Needle is bent or blunt.....	8
The thread strength is not suitable for the needle.....	24
The needle has not been properly inserted.....	8
The fabric has not been fed to the back at the end of the seam.....	27
Throat plate, bobbin or presser foot defect.....	contact Customer Care
Breaking of the under thread	
The under thread is entangled due to improper bobbin winding.....	14, 15
The under thread has not been led under the tension spring in the bobbin case.....	15
Breaking of needle	
The needle has not been properly inserted.....	8
The needle is bent.....	8
The needle is too fine.....	24
The fabric is pulled during the sewing operation.....	27
There is a knot in the thread.....	16
The needle has not been properly threaded.....	16
The machine keeps skipping stitches	
The needle has not been properly inserted.....	8
The needle has not been properly threaded.....	16
The needle and/or the thread does/do not correspond with the fabric.....	24
The fabric is too heavy or too hard.....	24
The presser foot pressure is not high enough.....	11
You pull the fabric.....	27

Gathering or puckering of the seam

The upper thread tension is too tight	20
The machine has not been properly threaded	16
The presser foot pressure is too high (when sewing fine fabrics, place a sheet of paper under them)	11
The needle is too thick for the fabric.....	24

The thread keeps forming loops

The thread tension has not been regulated	19, 20, 21
The upper thread has not been properly threaded and/or the under thread has not been properly wound.....	16, 14
The thread strength is not suitable for the fabric	24

The fabric is fed unevenly

The stitch length is set to "O"	22
Lint has settled in the throat plate so that the feed dog can no longer come out sufficiently.....	46

The machine does not work

The sewing machine has not been properly connected, or the mains socket is without current	6
Lint is in the shuttle	45
The balance wheel has been pulled to the side for winding the bobbin	14