



Rachel

A-LINE SERIES

Model BL50A

Instruction and Reference Guide



FOR THE LOVE OF SEWING

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Baby Lock Consumer Helpline: 800-313-4110

www.babylock.com

CONGRATULATIONS ON CHOOSING OUR MACHINE

Your machine is the most advanced computerized household sewing machine. To fully enjoy all the features incorporated, we suggest that you study the manual.

PLEASE READ BEFORE USING THIS MACHINE

For safe operation

1. Be sure to keep your eye on the needle while sewing. Do not touch the handwheel, thread take-up lever, needle, or other moving parts.
2. Remember to turn off the power switch and unplug the cord when:
 - Operation is completed
 - Replacing or removing the needle or any other parts
 - A power failure occurs during use
 - Maintaining the machine
 - Leaving the machine unattended.
3. Do not store anything on the foot controller.
4. Plug the machine directly into the wall. Do not use extension cords.

For a longer service life

1. When storing this machine, avoid direct sunlight and high humidity locations. Do not use or store the machine near a space heater, iron, halogen lamp, or other hot objects.
2. Use only neutral soaps or detergents to clean the case. Benzene, thinner, and scouring powders can damage the case and machine, and should never be used.
3. Do not drop or hit the machine.
4. Always consult the operation manual when replacing or installing any assemblies, the presser feet, needle, or other parts to assure correct installation.

For repair or adjustment

In the event a malfunction occurs or adjustment is required, first follow the troubleshooting table in the back of the operation manual to inspect and adjust the machine yourself. If the problem persists, please consult your local authorized Baby Lock retailer.

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

For additional product information and updates, visit our web site at www.babylock.com

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

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

DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:

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

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

- 2** Always unplug the machine from the electrical outlet when making any adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual:

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

3 Electrical Hazards:

- This machine should be connected to an AC power source within the range indicated on the rating label. Do not connect it to a DC power source or inverter. If you are not sure what kind of power source you have, contact a qualified electrician.
- This machine is approved for use in the country of purchase only.

- 4** Never operate this machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or water is spilled on the unit. Return the machine to the nearest authorized retailer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment. While the machine is stored or in use if you notice anything unusual, such as an odor, heat, discoloration or deformation, stop using the machine immediately and unplug the power cord. When transporting the sewing machine, be sure to carry it by its handle. Lifting the sewing machine by any other part may damage the machine or result in the machine falling, which could cause injuries.

When lifting the sewing machine, be careful not to make any sudden or careless movements, otherwise you may injure your back or knees.

5 Always keep your work area clear:

- Never operate the machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot control free from the build up of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
- Do not store objects on the foot controller.
- Do not use extension cords. Plug the machine directly into the electrical outlet.
- Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
- Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
- Do not use the machine near a heat source, such as a stove or iron; otherwise, the machine, power cord or garment being sewn may ignite, resulting in fire or an electric shock.
- Do not place this sewing machine on an unstable surface, such as an unsteady or slanted table, otherwise the sewing machine may fall, resulting in injuries.

6 Special care is required when sewing:

- Always pay close attention to the needle. Do not use bent or damaged needles.
- Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the machine needle.
- Switch the sewing machine to the symbol “O” position to turn it off when making any adjustments in the needle area.
- Do not use a damaged or incorrect needle plate, as it could cause the needle to break.
- Do not push or pull the fabric when sewing, and follow careful instruction when freehand stitching so that you do not deflect the needle and cause it to break.

7 This machine is not a toy:

- Your close attention is necessary when the machine is used by or near children.
- The plastic bag that this sewing machine was supplied in should be kept out of the reach of children or disposed of. Never allow children to play with the bag due to the danger of suffocation.
- Do not use outdoors.

8 For a longer service life:

- When storing this machine, avoid direct sunlight and high humidity locations. Do not use or store the machine near a space heater, iron, halogen lamp, or other hot objects.
- Use only neutral soaps or detergents to clean the case. Benzene, thinner, and scouring powders can damage the case and machine, and should never be used.
- Always consult the operation manual when replacing or installing any assemblies, the presser feet, needle, or other parts to assure correct installation.

9 For repair or adjustment:

- If the Light unit (light-emitting diode) is damaged, it must be replaced by authorized retailer.
- In the event a malfunction occurs or adjustment is required, first follow the troubleshooting table in the back of the operation manual to inspect and adjust the machine yourself. If the problem persists, please consult your local authorized Baby Lock retailer.

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

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

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

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


SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

This machine is intended for household use.

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

FOR USERS IN THE UK, EIRE, MALTA AND CYPRUS ONLY

IMPORTANT

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

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Introduction

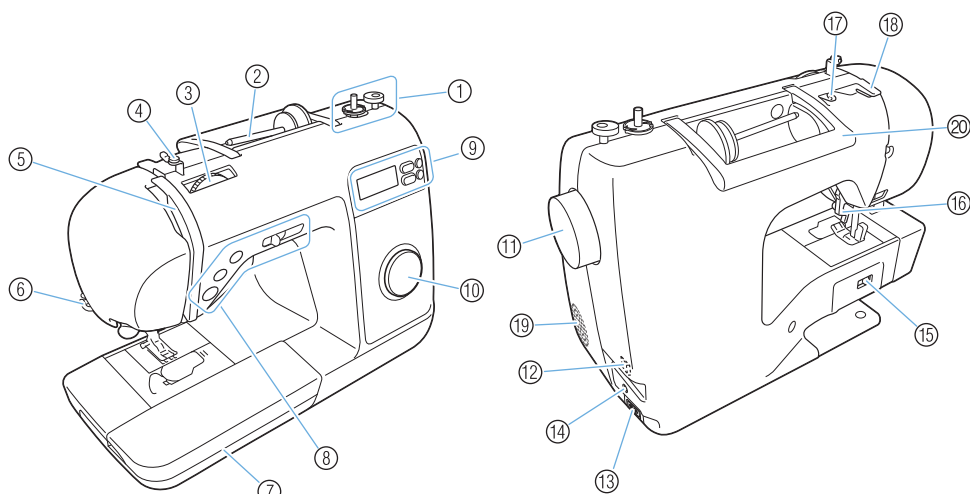
Thank you for choosing this product.

Before using this sewing machine, carefully read "Important Safety Instructions", and then study this manual for the correct operation of the various functions.

In addition, after you have finished reading this manual, store it where it can quickly be accessed for future reference.

Names of Machine Parts and Their Functions

Machine



① **Bobbin winder (page 15)**

Use the bobbin winder when winding the bobbin.

② **Spool pin (page 15, 20)**

Place a spool of thread on the spool pin.

③ **Thread tension dial (page 47)**

Use the thread tension dial to adjust the tension of the upper thread.

④ **Bobbin-winding thread guide and pretension disc (page 15)**

Pass the thread under this thread guide and around the pretension disc when winding the bobbin thread.

⑤ **Thread take-up lever (page 22)**

Slide the thread into the thread take-up lever from the right side of slot to the left side of slot.

⑥ **Thread cutter (page 46)**

Pass the threads through the thread cutter to cut them.

⑦ **Flat bed attachment (page 10, 11, 37)**

Store presser feet and bobbins in the flat bed attachment. Remove the flat bed attachment when sewing cylindrical pieces such as sleeve cuffs.

⑧ **Operation buttons and sewing speed controller (page 9)**

Use these buttons and the slide to operate the sewing machine.

⑨ **Operation panel (page 10)**

Use to select stitches and various other stitch settings.

⑩ **Pattern selection dial (page 40)**

Use to select the pattern to sew.

⑪ **Handwheel**

Turn the handwheel toward you to sew one stitch or to raise or lower the needle.

⑫ **Main power switch (page 14)**

Use this switch to turn the sewing machine on and off.

⑬ **Power supply jack (page 14)**

Insert the plug on the power cord into the power supply jack.

⑭ **Foot controller jack (page 43)**

Insert the plug on the end of the foot controller cable into the foot controller jack.

⑮ **Feed dog position switch (page 74)**

Use this switch to lower the feed dogs.

⑯ **Presser foot lever (page 20)**

Raise and lower this lever to raise and lower the presser foot.

⑰ **Thread guide (page 16)**

Pass the thread under this thread guide when winding the bobbin thread and threading the machine.

⑱ **Thread guide cover (page 16)**

Pass the thread under this thread guide when winding the bobbin thread and threading the machine.

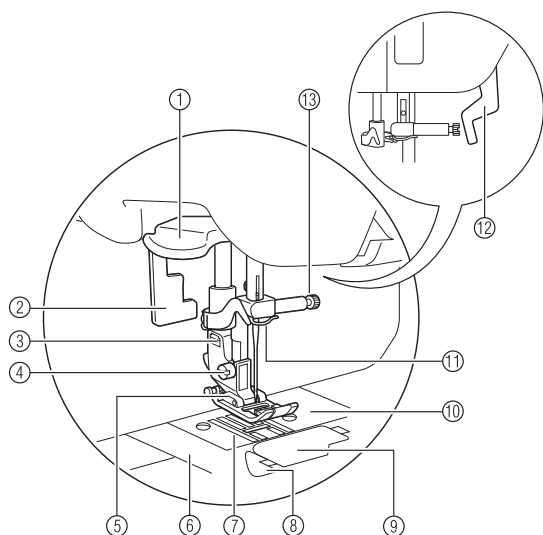
⑲ **Air vent**

This vent allows the air surrounding the motor to circulate.

⑳ **Handle**

Carry the sewing machine by its handle when transporting the machine.

Needle and presser foot section



① Needle threader lever

Use the needle threader to thread the needle.

② Buttonhole lever

Lower the buttonhole lever when sewing buttonholes and bar tacks.

③ Presser foot holder

The presser foot is attached to the presser foot holder.

④ Presser foot holder screw

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

⑤ Presser foot

The presser foot applies pressure to the fabric during sewing. Attach the appropriate presser foot for the selected stitch.

⑥ Needle plate cover

Remove the needle plate cover to clean the bobbin case and race.

⑦ Feed dogs

The feed dogs feed the fabric.

⑧ Quick-set bobbin

Begin sewing without pulling up the bobbin thread.

⑨ Bobbin cover

Remove the bobbin cover and then insert the bobbin into the bobbin case.

⑩ Needle plate

The needle plate is marked with guides to help sew straight seams.

⑪ Needle bar thread guide

Pass the upper thread through the needle bar thread guide.

⑫ Presser foot lever

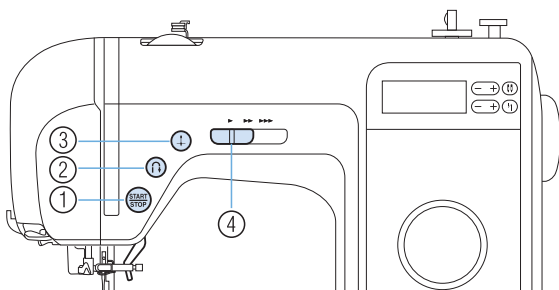
Raise and lower this lever to raise and lower the presser foot.

⑬ Needle clamp screw

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

Operation buttons

The operation buttons help you to easily perform various basic sewing machine operations.

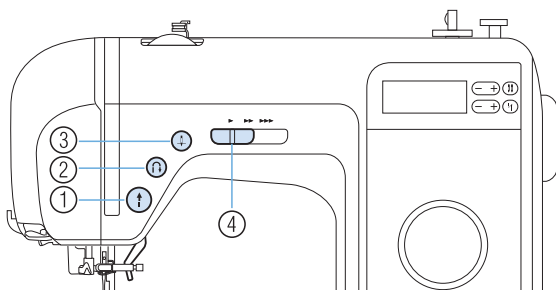


① Start/stop button

Press the start/stop button to start or stop sewing. The machine sews at a low speed at the beginning of sewing while the button is continuously pressed. When sewing is stopped, the needle is lowered into the fabric. For details, refer to "Starting to sew" (page 42).

② Reverse/reinforcement stitch button

Press the reverse/reinforcement stitch button to sew reverse stitches or reinforcement stitches. Reverse stitches are sewn by keeping the button pressed down to sew in the opposite direction. Reinforcement stitches are sewn by sewing 3 to 5 stitches on top of each other. For details, refer to "Securing the stitching" (page 44).



③ Needle position button

Press the needle position button to raise or lower the needle. Pressing the button twice sews one stitch.

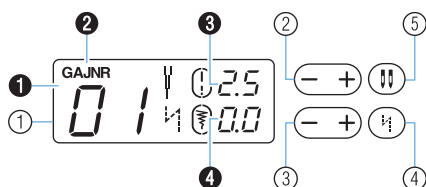
④ Sewing speed controller

Slide the sewing speed controller to the left or right to adjust the sewing speed.

Slide the sewing speed controller to the left to reduce the sewing speed, or slide the speed controller to the right to increase the sewing speed.

Operation panel

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



① LCD (liquid crystal display)

The number of the selected stitch (①), the presser foot to be used (②), the stitch length (mm) (③), and the stitch width (mm) (④) are displayed here.

② Stitch length key (page 40)

Use to adjust the length of the stitch. (Press the “-” side for a shorter stitch length, or press the “+” side for a longer stitch length.)

③ Stitch width key (page 41)

Use to adjust the width of the stitch. (Press the “-” side for a more narrow stitch width, or press the “+” side for a wider stitch width.)

④ Automatic reverse/reinforcement stitch key (page 46)

The sewing machine can be set to automatically sew reverse or reinforcement stitches at the beginning and end of the stitching.

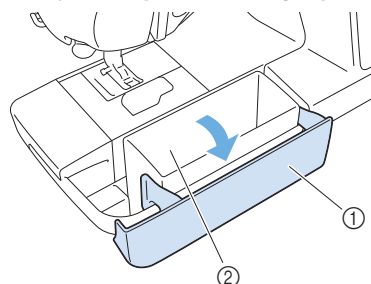
⑤ Needle mode selection key (single/twin) (page 24)

Press this key to select the twin needle sewing setting. Each time this key is pressed, the setting switches between that for single needle sewing and for twin needle sewing.

Flat bed attachment

The accessories are stored in the storage space in the flat bed attachment.

1 Swing the lid of the flat bed attachment toward you to open the storage space.



① Flat bed attachment

② Accessory compartment

► The bag of accessories is in the storage space.



Note

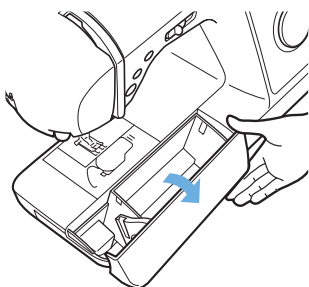
- Place the accessories in the bag before storing them in the flat bed attachment. If the accessories are not placed in the accessory bag when stored in the flat bed attachment, accessories may fall out and be lost or damaged.

Accessories

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

Included accessories

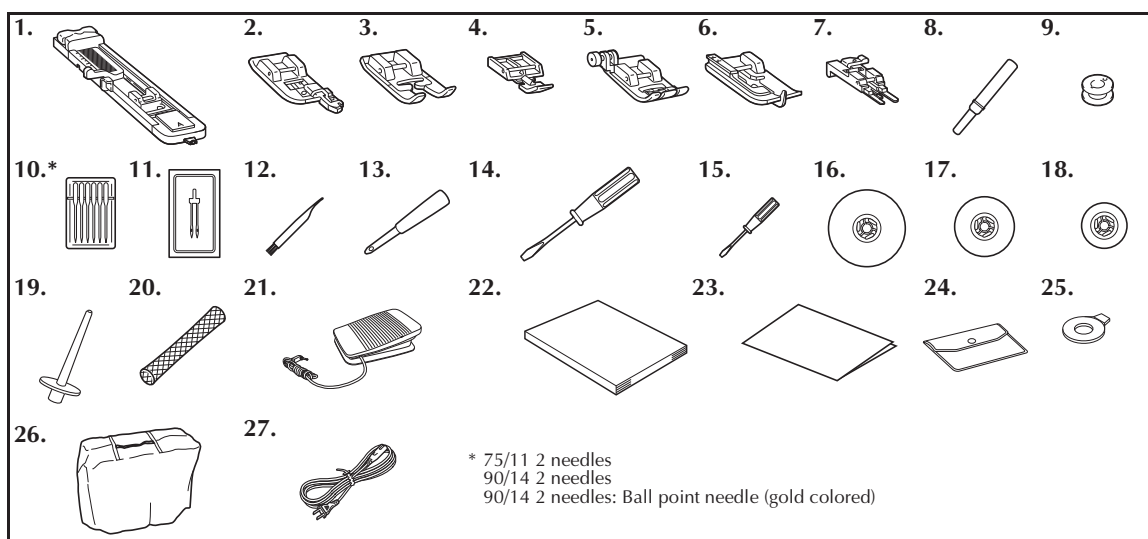
The following items should also be included in the box.



Note

(For U.S.A. only)

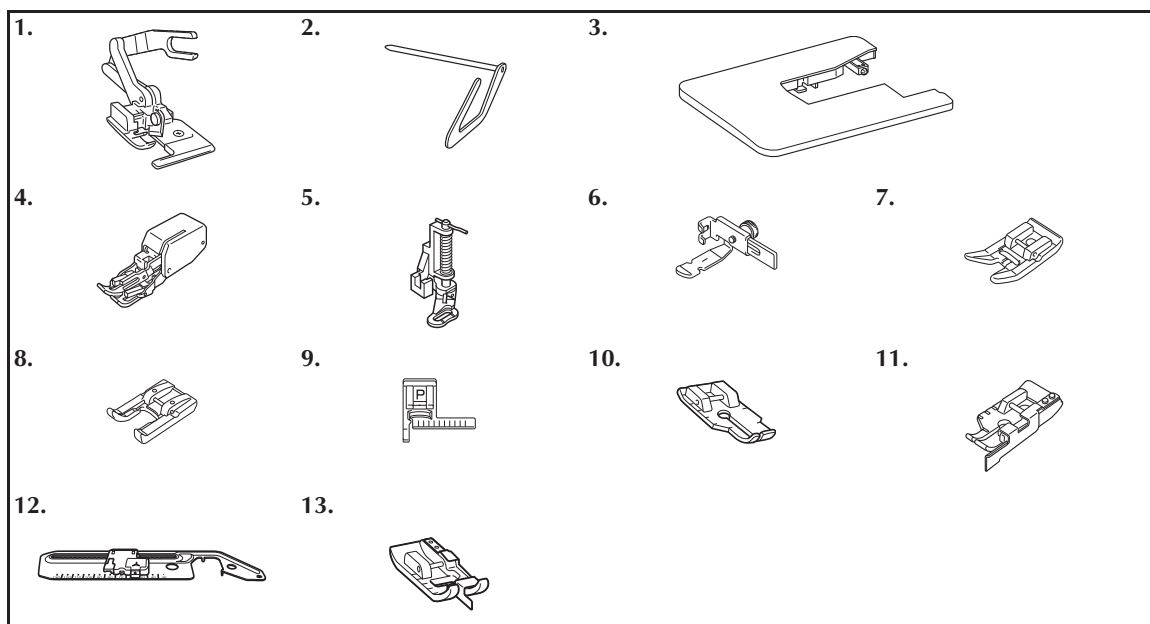
- Foot controller: Model T
This foot controller can be used on this machine model BL50A.
- The screw for the presser foot holder is available through your authorized retailer.
(Part code: 132730-122)



| No. | Part Name | Part Code | No. | Part Name | Part Code |
|-----|------------------------------|------------|-----|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Buttonhole foot "A" | XC2691-033 | 15 | Screwdriver (small) | X55468-021 |
| 2 | Overcasting foot "G" | XE6305-101 | 16 | Spool cap (large) | 130012-024 |
| 3 | Monogramming foot "N" | XD0810-031 | 17 | Spool cap (medium) | XE1372-001 |
| 4 | Zipper foot "I" | X59370-021 | 18 | Spool cap (small) | 130013-124 |
| 5 | Zigzag foot "J" (on machine) | XZ5134-001 | 19 | Extra spool pin | XE2241-001 |
| 6 | Blind stitch foot "R" | XE2650-001 | 20 | Spool net | XA5523-020 |
| 7 | Button fitting foot "M" | XE2643-001 | 21 | Foot controller | XC8816-071 |
| 8 | Seam ripper | XZ5082-001 | 22 | Instruction and Reference Guide | XF7113-001 |
| 9 | Bobbin (4) | X52800-120 | 23 | Quick reference guide | XF7359-001 |
| 10 | Needle set | X58358-021 | 24 | Accessory bag | XC4487-021 |
| 11 | Twin needle | X59296-121 | 25 | Disc-shaped screwdriver | XC1074-051 |
| 12 | Cleaning brush | X59476-021 | 26 | Soft cover | XC1103-022 |
| 13 | Eyelet punch | XZ5051-001 | 27 | Power cord | XC6052-021 |
| 14 | Screwdriver (large) | XC8349-021 | | | |

Optional accessories

The following are available as optional accessories to be purchased separately.



| No. | Part Name | Part Code | No. | Part Name | Part Code |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Side cutter | BLG-SCF | 8 | Open toe foot | FA7 |
| 2 | Quilting guide | BLG-QG | 9 | Stitch guide foot "P" | BLG-SGF |
| 3 | Extension table | BL50A-ET | 10 | 1/4 inch quilting foot | FA1 |
| 4 | Walking foot | BLG-WF | 11 | 1/4 inch quilting foot with guide | ESG-QGF |
| 5 | Quilting foot | FA2 | | | |
| 6 | Adjustable zipper/piping foot | BLG-AZF | 12 | Circular sewing attachment | BL-CSA |
| 7 | Non stick foot | FA8 | 13 | Edge joining foot | ESG-EJF |



Memo

- To obtain optional accessories or parts, contact the nearest authorized retailer.
- All specifications are correct at the time of printing. The part codes are subject to change without notice.
- Visit your Baby Lock retailer for a complete listing of optional accessories available for your machine.

1 GETTING READY

Turning the Machine On/Off

This section explains how to turn the sewing machine on and off.

Power supply precautions

Be sure to observe the following precautions concerning the power supply.

WARNING

- Use only regular household electricity for the power source. Using other power sources may result in fire, electric shock, or damage to the machine.
- Make sure that the plugs on the power cord are firmly inserted into the electrical outlet and the power supply jack on the machine. Otherwise, a fire or electric shock may result.
- Do not insert the plug on the power cord into an electrical outlet that is in poor condition.
- Turn off the main power and remove the plug in the following circumstances:
 - When you are away from the machine
 - After using the machine
 - When the power fails during use
 - When the machine does not operate correctly due to a bad connection or a disconnection
 - During electrical storms

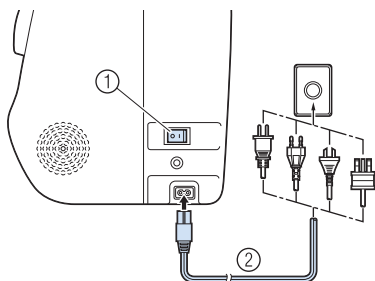
CAUTION

- Use only the power cord included with this machine.
- Do not use extension cords or multi-plug adapters with many other appliances plugged in to them. Fire or electric shock may result.
- Do not touch the plug with wet hands. Electric shock may result.
- When unplugging the machine, always turn off the main power first. Always grasp the plug to remove it from the outlet. Pulling on the cord may damage the cord, or lead to fire or electric shock.
- Do not allow the power cord to be cut, damaged, modified, forcefully bent, pulled, twisted, or bundled. Do not place heavy objects on the cord. Do not subject the cord to heat. These things may damage the cord and cause fire or electric shock. If the cord or plug is damaged, take the machine to your authorized retailer for repairs before continuing use.
- Unplug the power cord if the machine is not to be used for a long period of time. Otherwise a fire may result.

Turning on the machine

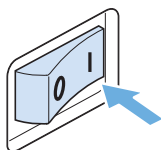
Prepare the included power cord.

- 1** Make sure that the sewing machine is turned off (the main power switch is set to “O”), and then plug the power cord into the power supply jack on the right side of the machine.
- 2** Insert the plug of the power cord into a household electrical outlet.



- ① Main power switch
② Power cord

- 3** Press the right side of the main power switch on the right side of the machine (set it to “I”).



- The sewing light and the LCD come on when the machine is turned on.



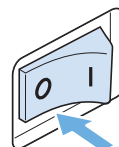
Memo

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

Turning off the machine

When you are finished using the sewing machine, turn it off. In addition, before transporting the sewing machine to another location, be sure to turn it off.

- 1** Make sure that the machine is not sewing.
- 2** Press the left side of the main power switch on the right side of the machine (set it to “O”).



- The sewing light and the LCD go off when the machine is turned off.

- 3** Unplug the power cord from the electrical outlet.

Grasp the plug when unplugging the power cord.

- 4** Unplug the power cord from the power supply jack.



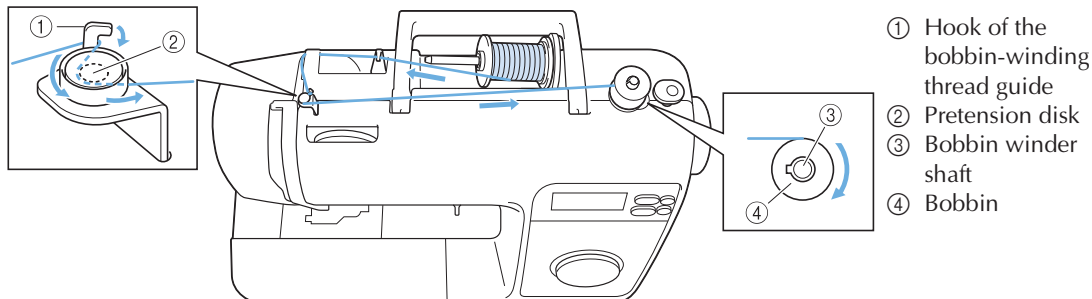
Note

- If a power outage occurs while the sewing machine is being operated, turn off the sewing machine and unplug the power cord. When restarting the sewing machine, follow the necessary procedure to correctly operate the machine.
(For U.S.A. only)
- This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electrical shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.

Preparing for Upper and Lower Threading

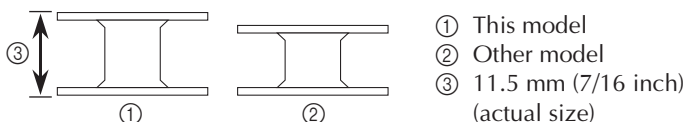
Winding the bobbin

Wind the thread onto the bobbin.

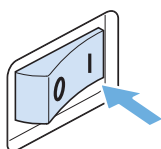


CAUTION

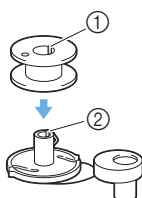
- Only use the bobbin (part code: X52800-120) designed specifically for this sewing machine. Use of any other bobbin may result in injuries or damage to the machine.
- The included bobbin was designed specifically for this sewing machine. If bobbins from other models are used, the machine will not operate correctly. Use only the included bobbin or bobbins of the same type (part code: X52800-120).



- 1** Turn on the sewing machine.

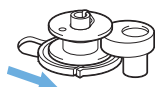


- 2** Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder shaft so that the spring on the shaft fits into the notch in the bobbin.

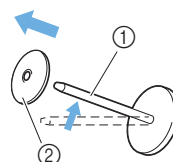


- ① Notch
② Bobbin winder shaft spring

- 3** Slide the bobbin winder shaft to the right until it snaps into place.



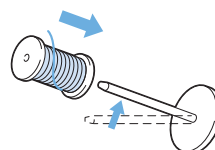
- 4** Swing up the spool pin, and then remove the spool cap.



- ① Spool pin
② Spool cap

- 5** Fully insert the spool of thread for the bobbin onto the spool pin.

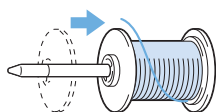
Slide the spool onto the pin so that the spool is horizontal and the thread unwinds to the front at the bottom.



CAUTION

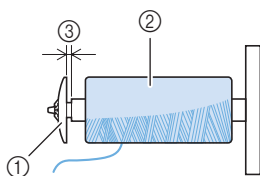
- If the spool is not positioned so that the thread unwinds correctly, the thread may become tangled around the spool pin.

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



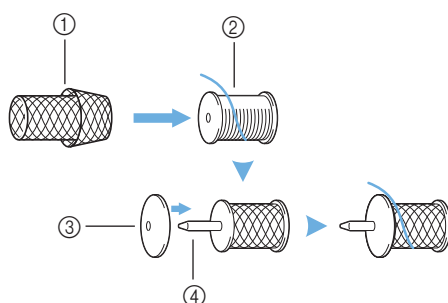
Memo

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



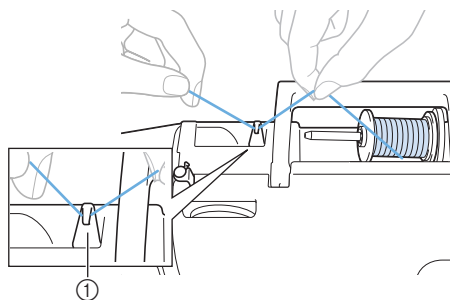
- ① Spool cap (small)
- ② Spool (cross-wound thread)
- ③ Space

- When using thread that winds off quickly, such as transparent nylon thread or metallic thread, place the spool net over the spool before placing the spool of thread onto the spool pin.
If the spool net is too long, fold it to fit the size of the spool.
When the spool net is used, the tension of the upper thread will slightly increase. Be sure to check the thread tension. For details, refer to “Adjusting the thread tension” (page 47).



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

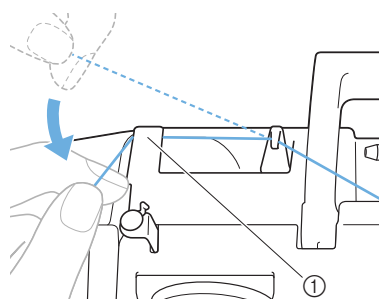
- 7 While holding the spool with your right hand, and then pass the thread under the thread guide.**



- ① Thread guide

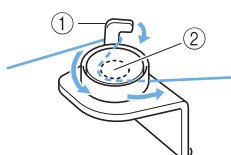
- 8 Pass the thread under the thread guide cover from the back to the front.**

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



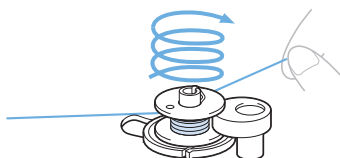
- ① Thread guide cover

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

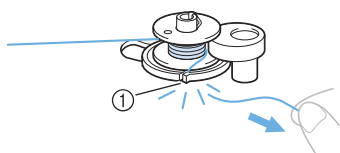


- ① Hook of the bobbin-winding thread guide
② Pretension disk

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



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

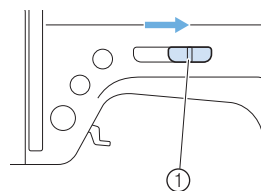


- ① Slit in bobbin winder seat (with built-in cutter)
► The thread is cut to a suitable length.

! CAUTION

- Be sure to cut the thread as described. If the bobbin is wound without cutting the thread using the cutter built into the slit in the bobbin winder seat, the bobbin may not be wound correctly. In addition, the thread may become tangled in the bobbin or the needle may bend or break when the bobbin thread starts to run out.

- 12** Slide the sewing speed controller to the right to increase the bobbin winding speed and slide to left to decrease.

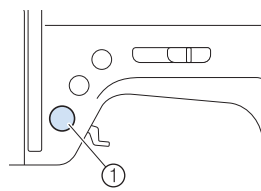


- ① Sewing speed controller


- 13** Press  (start/stop button) once.

When the foot controller is plugged in, press down on the foot controller.

- The bobbin starts spinning and the thread is wound around the bobbin.



- ① Start/stop button

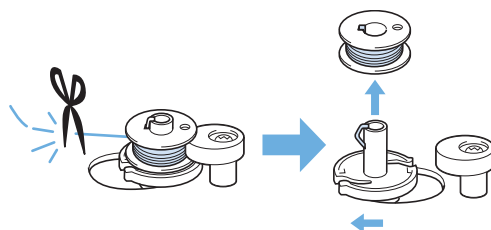
- 14** When the bobbin winding becomes slow, press  (start/stop button) once to stop the machine.

When the foot controller is plugged in, remove your foot from the foot controller.

! CAUTION

- When the bobbin winding becomes slow, stop the machine, otherwise the sewing machine may be damaged.

- 15** Cut the thread, slide the bobbin winder shaft to the left, and then remove the bobbin from the shaft.



**Memo**

- When the sewing machine is started or the handwheel is turned after winding the thread around the bobbin, the machine will make a clicking sound; this is not a malfunction.
- The needle cannot move (sewing is not possible) while the bobbin winder shaft is moved to the right.

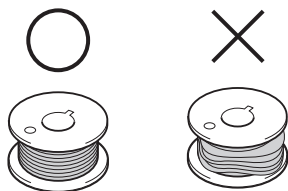
- 16** Slide the sewing speed controller back to its original position.

Installing the bobbin

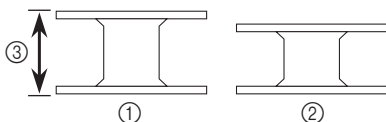
Install the bobbin wound with thread.

CAUTION

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



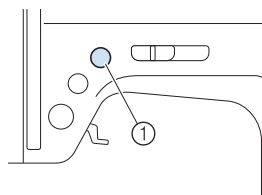
- The bobbin was designed specifically for this sewing machine. If bobbins from other models are used, the machine will not operate correctly. Use only the included bobbin or bobbins of the same type (part code: X52800-120).



- ① This model
- ② Other model
- ③ 11.5 mm (7/16 inch) (actual size)

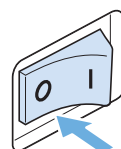
- Before installing the bobbin or replacing the needle, be sure to turn off the sewing machine, otherwise injuries may occur if the start/stop button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

- 1** Press (needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle, and then raise the presser foot lever.

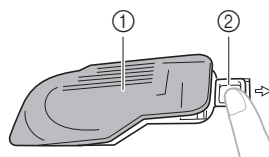


① Needle position button

- 2** Turn off the sewing machine (set it to “O”).

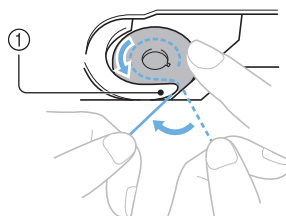


- 3** Slide the latch on the right side of the bobbin cover to the right, and then remove the bobbin cover.



① Bobbin cover
② Latch

- 4** Insert the bobbin with your right hand so that the end of the thread is on the left, and then, after pulling the thread firmly around the tab with your left hand as shown, lightly pull the thread to guide it through the slit.



① Tab

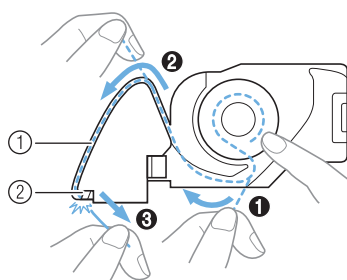
CAUTION

- Be sure to hold down the bobbin with your finger and install the bobbin so that the thread unwinds in the correct direction, otherwise the needle may break or the thread tension will be incorrect.

5 While lightly holding down bobbin with your right hand as shown, guide the thread through the slit (1) and (2).

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

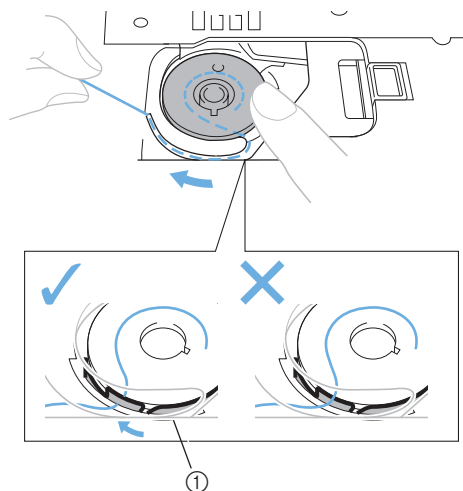
Then, pull the thread toward you to cut it with the cutter (3).



① Slit

② Cutter (Cut the thread with the cutter.)

- Make sure that the thread is correctly passed through the flat spring of the bobbin case. If it is not inserted correctly, reinstall the bobbin.

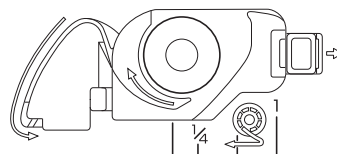


① Flat spring



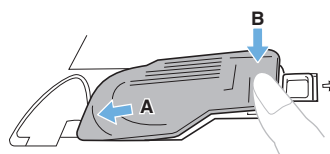
Memo

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



6 Reattach the bobbin cover.

Insert the tab in the lower-left corner of the bobbin cover (A), and then press down on the right side (B).

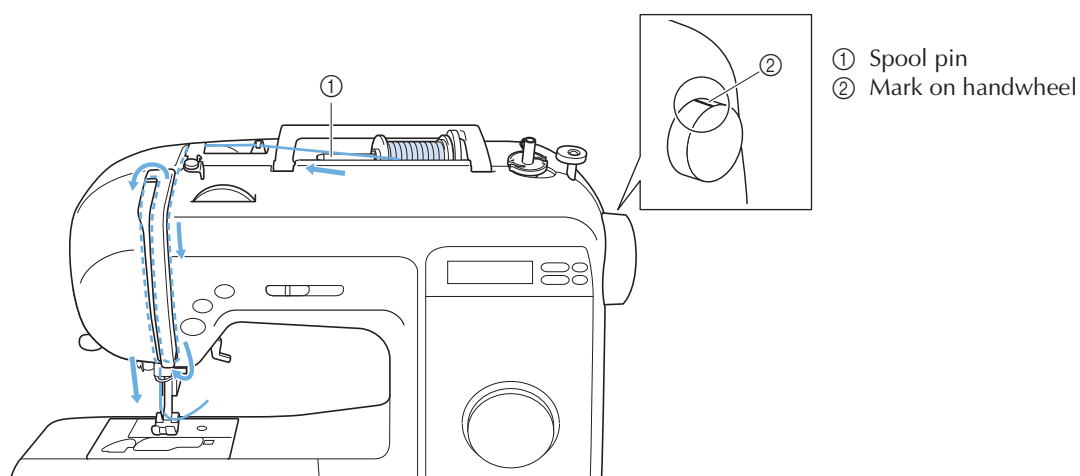


Memo

- You can begin sewing without pulling up the bobbin thread. If you wish to pull up the bobbin thread before starting to sew, finish threading the machine, and then pull up the thread according to the procedure in "Pulling up the bobbin thread" (page 51).

Threading the upper thread

In this section, the procedures for installing the spool for the upper thread and threading the needle are described.

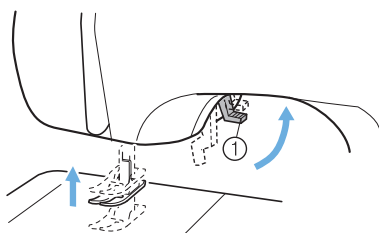


CAUTION

- When threading the machine, carefully follow the instructions. If the upper threading is not performed correctly, the thread may become tangled and the needle may bend or break.
- The needle threader can be used with sewing machine needles 75/11 through 100/16.
- Use appropriate thread and needle combinations. For details on appropriate needle and thread combinations, refer to “Needle types and their uses” (page 28).
- Thread with a thickness of 130/20 or thicker cannot be used with the needle threader.
- The needle threader cannot be used with the wing needle or the twin needle.
- If the needle threader cannot be used, refer to “Manually threading the needle” (page 23).

1 Turn off the sewing machine.

2 Raise the presser foot lever.



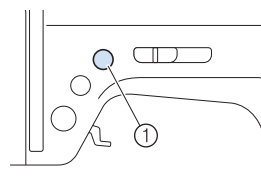
① Presser foot lever

CAUTION

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

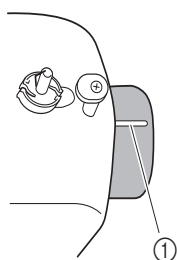
3 Turn on the sewing machine.

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



① Needle position button

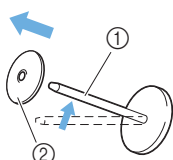
- If the needle is not at the correct height, the sewing machine cannot be threaded. Check that the mark on the handwheel points up as shown in the illustration below. If the handwheel is not in this position, be sure to press the needle position button to raise the needle before continuing the procedure.



① Mark on handwheel

5 Turn off the sewing machine.

6 Swing up the spool pin, and then remove the spool cap.

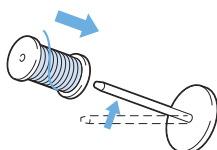


① Spool pin

② Spool cap

7 Fully insert the spool for the upper thread onto the spool pin

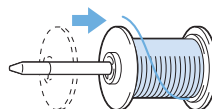
Slide the spool onto the pin so that the spool is horizontal and the thread unwinds to the front at the bottom.



CAUTION

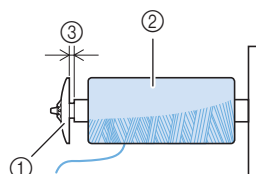
- If the spool is not positioned so that the thread unwinds correctly, the thread may become tangled around the spool pin and the thread or needle may break.
- If the spool cap that is used is smaller than the spool, the thread may catch, for example, on the notch in the spool, or the needle may break.

8 Slide the spool cap onto the spool pin.



Memo

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



① Spool cap (small)

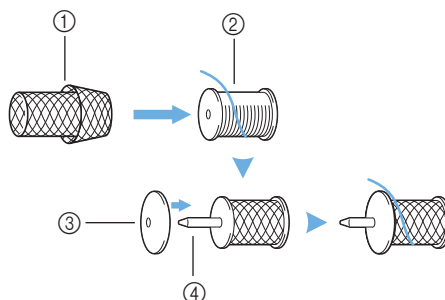
② Spool (cross-wound thread)

③ Space

- When using thread that winds off quickly, such as transparent nylon thread or metallic thread, place the spool net over the spool before placing the spool of thread onto the spool pin.

If the spool net is too long, fold it to fit the size of the spool.

When the spool net is used, the tension of the upper thread will slightly increase. Be sure to check the thread tension. For details, refer to "Adjusting the thread tension" (page 47).



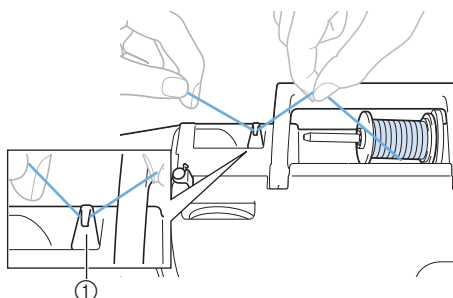
① Spool net

② Spool

③ Spool cap

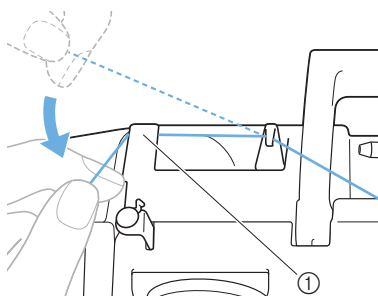
④ Spool pin

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



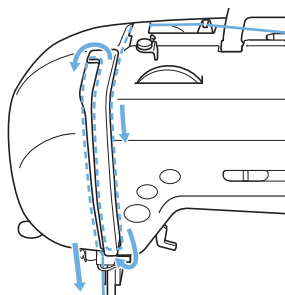
① Thread guide

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

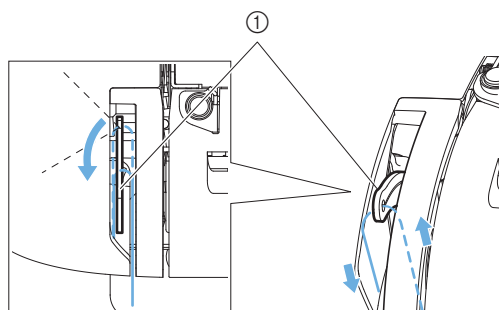


① Thread guide cover

- 11** Thread the machine by guiding the thread along the path indicated by the number on the machine.



- 12** Slide the thread into the thread take-up lever from the right to the left.



① Thread take-up lever

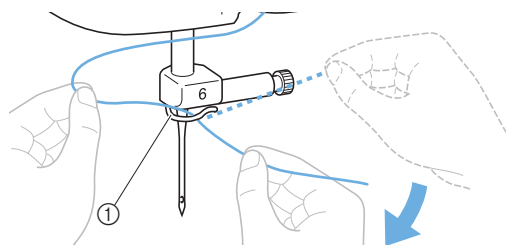


Memo

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

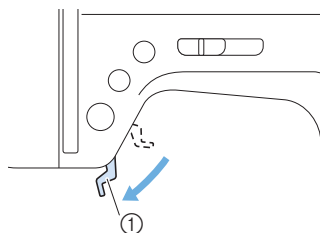
- 13** Pass the thread behind the needle bar thread guide.

The thread can easily be passed behind the needle bar thread guide by holding the thread in your left hand, and pulling the thread into the guide from right to left.



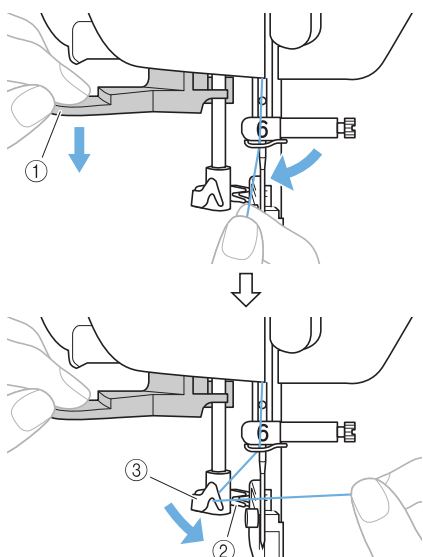
① Needle bar thread guide

- 14** Lower the presser foot lever.



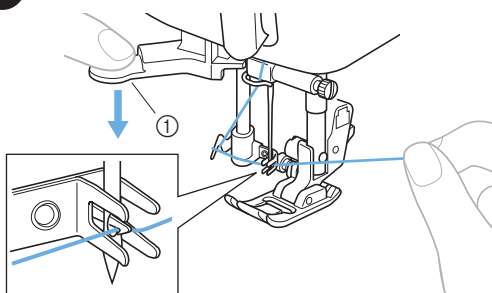
① Presser foot lever

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



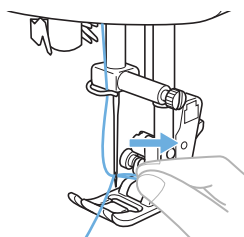
- ① Needle threader
② Thread
③ Guide

- 16** Catch the thread on the hook as shown below.

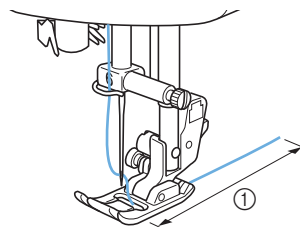


- ① Needle threader lever

- 17** Raise the needle threader lever, and then pull the end of the thread which passed through the eye of the needle.



- 18** Raise the presser foot lever, pass the end of the thread through the presser foot, and then pull out about 5 cm (2 inches) of thread toward the rear of the machine.

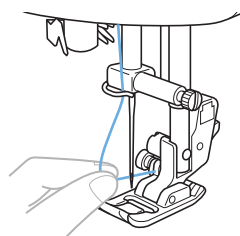


- ① 5 cm (2 inches)
► The upper threading is finished.

■ Manually threading the needle

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

- 1** Thread the machine following steps ① through ⑬ of “Threading the upper thread”, and then lower the presser foot lever.
- 2** Manually pass the thread through the eye of the needle from front to back.



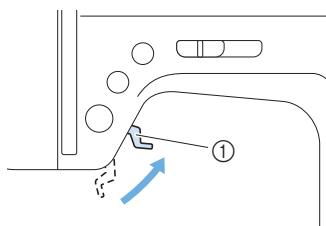
! CAUTION

- Do not touch the (start/stop button), (needle position button) or (reverse/ reinforcement stitch button). If one of the buttons is accidentally pressed, the machine will begin sewing and your finger may be pricked with the needle or the needle may break.

! CAUTION

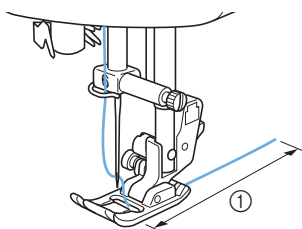
- Be careful not to pull on the thread with force or it may bend the needle.

3 Raise the presser foot lever.



① Presser foot lever

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

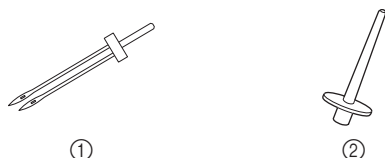


① 5 cm (2 inches)

Using the twin needle

With the twin needle, you can sew two parallel lines of the same stitch with two different threads. Both upper threads should have the same thickness and quality. Be sure to use the twin needle and the extra spool pin.

For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to “Stitch settings” (page 86).



① Twin needle
② Extra spool pin

CAUTION

- Only use the twin needle (part code: X59296-121). Use of any other needle may bend the needle or damage the machine.
- Never use bent needles. Bent needles can easily break, possibly resulting in injuries.
- The needle threader cannot be used with the twin needle. If the needle threader is used with the twin needle, the sewing machine may be damaged.

1 Install the twin needle.

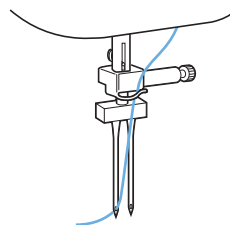
- For details on installing a needle, refer to “Replacing the needle” (page 29).

2 Thread the upper thread for the left needle.

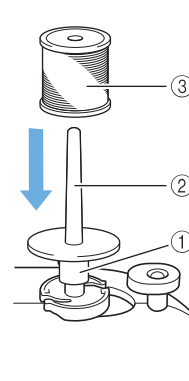
- For details, refer to steps ① through ⑬ of “Threading the upper thread” (page 20).

3 Manually thread the left needle with the upper thread.

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



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



① Bobbin winder shaft
② Extra spool pin
③ Thread spool

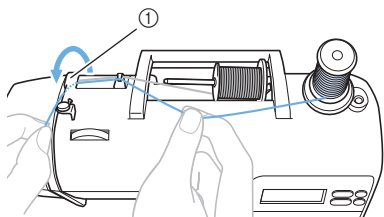
5 Install the thread spool and thread the upper thread.



Memo

- When setting the thread spool, set it so that the thread winds off from the front of the spool.

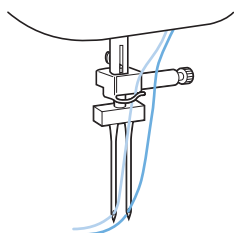
- 6** Thread the upper thread for the right side in the same way that the upper thread for the left side was threaded.



- ① Thread guide cover
 • For details, refer to step 9 through 12 of “Threading the upper thread” (page 20).

- 7** Without passing the thread through the needle bar thread guide, manually thread the right needle.

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

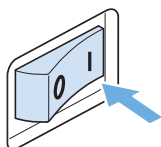


- 8** Attach zigzag foot “J”.
- For details on changing the presser foot, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

! CAUTION

- When using the twin needle, be sure to attach zigzag foot “J”, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.

- 9** Turn on the sewing machine.



► The LCD comes on.

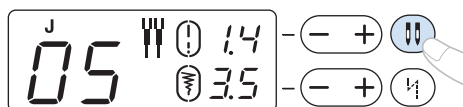
- 10** Select a stitch.

- For details on selecting a stitch, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40).
- For details on the stitches that can be sewn with the twin needle, refer to “Stitch settings” (page 86).

! CAUTION

- After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

- 11** Press (Needle mode selection key).



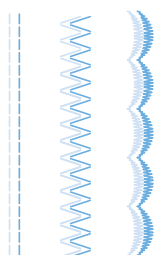
- The twin needle can now be used.
- To return to single needle sewing, press (Needle mode selection key).
- Even after the sewing machine is turned off, the twin needle setting is not cancelled.

! CAUTION

- When using the twin needle, be sure to select the twin needle setting, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.


12 Start sewing.

- For details on starting to sew, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 42).
- ▶ Two lines of stitching are sewn parallel to each other.

**Note**

- When using the twin needle, the stitches may become bunched together, depending on the types of thread and fabric that are used. If this occurs, increase the stitch length. For details on adjusting the stitch length, refer to “Adjusting the stitch length and width” (page 40).

**CAUTION**

- When changing the sewing direction, press  (needle position button) to raise the needle from the fabric, and then raise the presser foot lever and turn the fabric. Otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.
- Do not try turning the fabric with the twin needle left down in the fabric, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.

Replacing the Needle

This section provides information on sewing machine needles.

Needle precautions

Be sure to observe the following precautions concerning the handling of the needle. Failure to observe these precautions is extremely dangerous, for example, if the needle breaks and fragments are dispersed. Be sure to read and carefully follow the instructions below.

CAUTION

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

Needle types and their uses

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

| 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 (golden 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 | 90/11–90/14 |



Note

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



Memo

- The lower the thread number, the thicker the thread, and the higher the needle number, the thicker the needle.
- Use the ball point needle when sewing on stretch fabrics or fabrics where skipped stitches easily occur.
- Use a 90/14 to 100/16 needle with transparent nylon threads, regardless of the fabric being sewn.



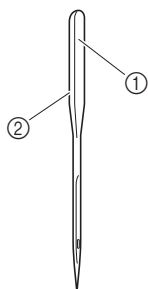
CAUTION

- The appropriate fabric, thread and needle combinations are shown in the table above. If the combination of the fabric, thread and needle is not correct, particularly when sewing thick fabrics (such as denim) with thin needles (such as 65/9 to 75/11), the needle may bend or break. In addition, the stitching may be uneven or puckered or there may be skipped stitches.

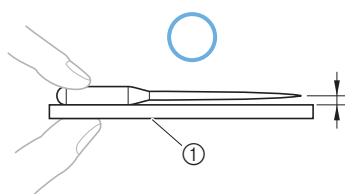
Checking the needle

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

Before using the needle, place the flat side of the needle on a flat surface and check that the distance between the needle and the flat surface is even.

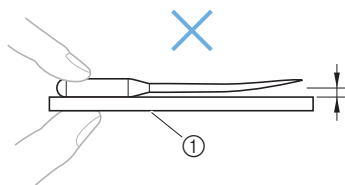


- ① Flat side
- ② Needle type marking



- ① Flat surface


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

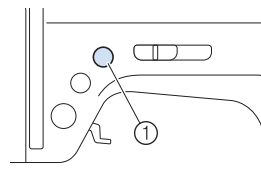


- ① Flat surface

Replacing the needle

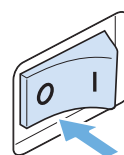
Replace the needle as described below. Use the screwdriver and a correct needle, as described in "Checking the needle".

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



- ① Needle position button

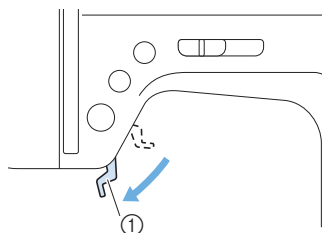
- 2 Turn off the sewing machine.



! CAUTION

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

- 3 Lower the presser foot lever.



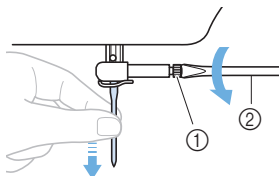
- ① Presser foot lever

! CAUTION

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

4 Loosen the needle clamp screw and remove the needle.

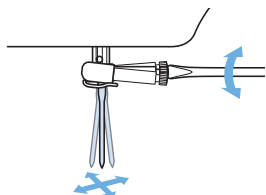
Hold the needle with your left hand, and then turn the screwdriver counterclockwise with your right hand.



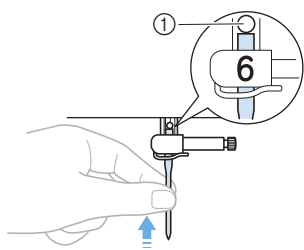
① Needle clamp screw

② Screwdriver

- Do not apply extreme force when loosening or tightening the needle clamp screw, otherwise damage to the machine may result.



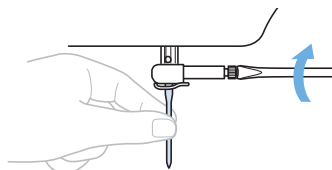
5 With the flat side of the needle toward the rear of the machine, insert the needle until it touches the needle stopper.



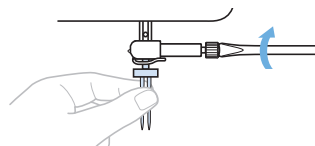
① Needle stopper

6 While holding the needle with your left hand, tighten the needle clamp screw.

Turn the screwdriver clockwise.



Install the twin needle in the same way.



! CAUTION

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

Replacing the Presser Foot

Presser foot precautions

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

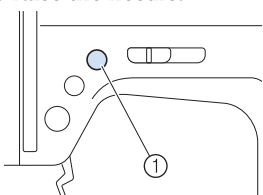
! CAUTION

- Use the presser foot appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew, otherwise the needle may hit the presser foot, causing the needle to bend or break.
- Only use presser feet designed specifically for this sewing machine. Use of any other presser foot may result in injuries or damage to the machine.

Replacing the presser foot

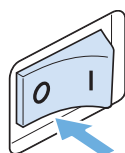
Replace the presser foot as described below.

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



① Needle position button

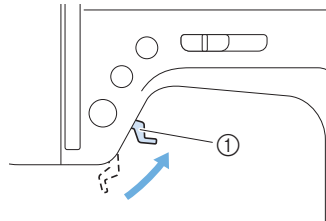
- 2** Turn off the sewing machine.



! CAUTION

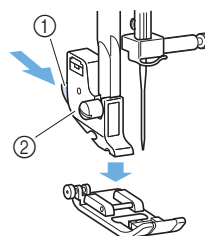
- Before replacing the presser foot, be sure to turn off the sewing machine, otherwise injuries may occur if the start/stop button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.
- Make sure that the presser foot is installed in the correct direction, otherwise the needle may strike the presser foot, causing it to break and cause injuries.

- 3** Raise the presser foot lever.



① Presser foot lever

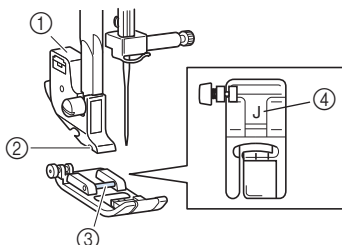
- 4** Press the black button at the back of the presser foot holder to remove the presser foot.



① Black button
② Presser foot holder

- 5** Place the presser foot to be installed below the holder so that the presser foot pin is aligned with the notch in the holder.

Position the presser foot so the letter indicating the presser foot type (J, A, etc.) is positioned to be read.



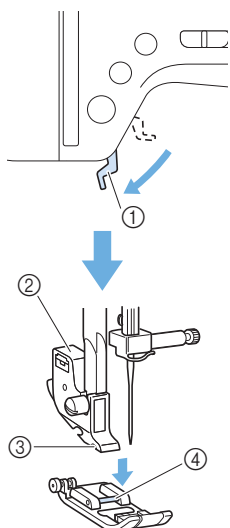
- ① Presser foot holder
- ② Notch
- ③ Pin
- ④ Presser foot type



Memo

- The code for the presser foot to be used with each stitch appears in the LCD. For details on selecting a stitch, refer to "Selecting a stitch" (page 40).

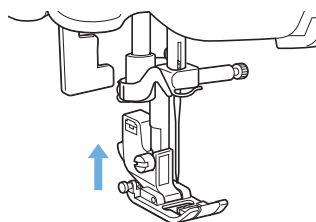
- 6** Slowly lower the presser foot lever so that the presser foot pin snaps into the notch in the presser foot holder.



- ① Presser foot lever
- ② Presser foot holder
- ③ Notch
- ④ Pin

► The presser foot is attached.

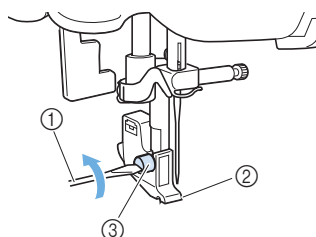
- 7** Raise the presser foot lever to check that the presser foot is securely attached.



Removing the presser foot holder

Remove the presser foot holder when cleaning the sewing machine or when installing the optional walking foot.

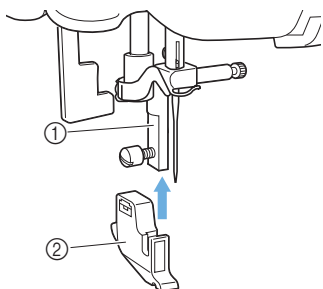
- 1** Remove the presser foot.
- For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 31).
- 2** Loosen the presser foot holder screw, and then remove the presser foot holder.
- Turn the screwdriver counterclockwise.



- ① Screwdriver
- ② Presser foot holder
- ③ Screw

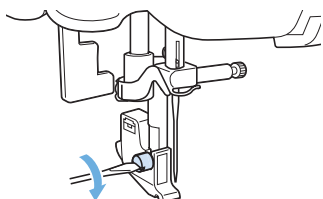
■ Attaching the presser foot holder

- 1 Align the presser foot holder with the presser bar.



- ① Presser bar
- ② Presser foot holder

- 2 Hold up the presser foot holder with your right hand, and tighten the screw. With your left hand, turn the screwdriver clockwise.



Note

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

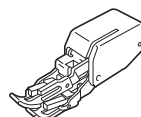
! CAUTION

- Be sure to securely tighten the presser foot holder screw, otherwise the presser foot holder may fall off and the needle may strike it, causing the needle to bend or break.

Using the optional walking foot

With the optional walking foot, both pieces of fabric are fed evenly by the feed dogs and the teeth on the presser foot. This is useful when sewing fabrics that are hard to feed such as vinyl and leather and when sewing fabrics that easily slip such as velvets or when quilting.

Use the screwdriver to attach the walking foot.

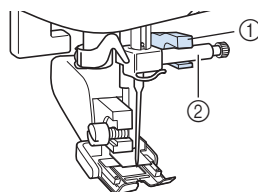


Note

- Thread the needle manually when using the walking foot, or thread the needle using the needle threader before attaching the walking foot.

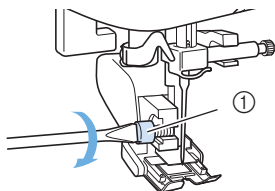
■ Attaching the walking foot

- 1 Remove the presser foot holder.
 - For details, refer to "Removing the presser foot holder" (page 32).
- 2 Hook the connecting fork of the walking foot onto the needle clamp screw.



- ① Connecting fork
- ② Needle clamp screw

- ③ Lower the presser foot lever, insert the presser foot holder screw, and then tighten the screw with the screwdriver.



① Presser foot holder screw

CAUTION

- Be sure to securely tighten the screw with the screwdriver, otherwise the needle may touch the presser foot, causing it to bend or break.
- Before starting to sew, slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

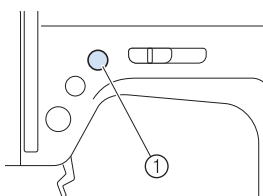


Note

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

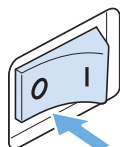
■ Removing the walking foot

- ① Press \oplus (needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

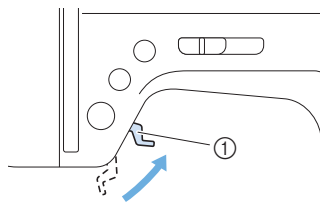


① Needle position button
► The needle is raised.

- ② Turn off the sewing machine.



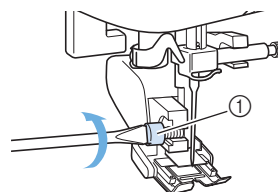
- ③ Raise the presser foot lever.



① Presser foot lever

► The presser foot is raised.

- ④ With a screwdriver, loosen the presser foot holder screw, and then remove the walking foot.



① Presser foot holder screw

- ⑤ Attach the presser foot holder.
- For details, refer to "Removing the presser foot holder" (page 32).



Memo

- Only the straight stitch (with reinforcement stitching) and the zigzag stitch can be used with the walking foot. For details on the stitches, refer to "Stitch settings" (page 86).
- The optional walking foot is available through your authorized Baby Lock retailer.

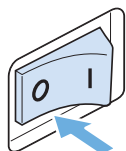
Useful Functions

Functions useful in improving sewing efficiency are described below.

Changing the needle stop position

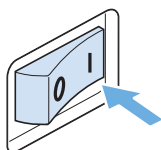
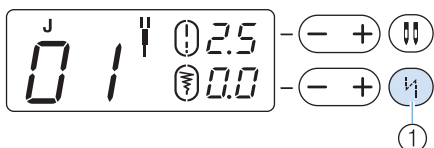
Normally, the sewing machine is set to leave the needle in the fabric when sewing is stopped. Instead, the machine can be set to leave the needle raised when sewing is stopped.

- 1 Turn off the sewing machine.



- 2 While pressing ① (automatic reverse/reinforcement stitch key), turn on the sewing machine.

When machine beeps twice, release the automatic reverse/reinforcement stitch key.



- ① Automatic reverse/reinforcement stitch key
- The needle stop position changes to the raised position.

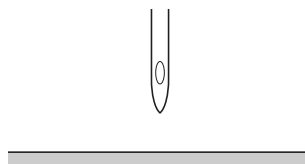


Memo

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

■ When the needle stops in the raised position

The needle stops in the raised position when sewing ends.

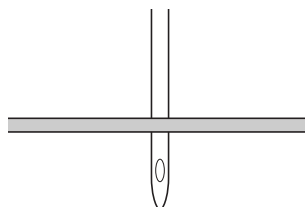


Memo

- After sewing is finished, the fabric can be pulled out.

■ When the needle stops in the lowered position

The needle stops in the lowered position when sewing ends.



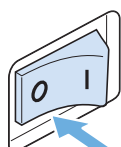
Memo

- Use this position to change the sewing direction ("Changing the sewing direction" (page 48)) or to stop while sewing.

Changing the initial needle position

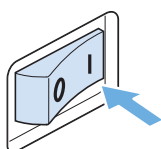
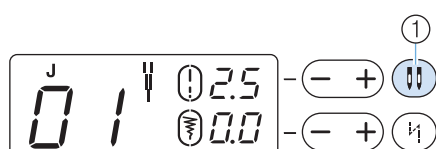
You can select whether “01 straight stitch (left needle position)” or “02 straight stitch (center needle position)” is automatically selected when the machine is turned on.

- 1 Turn off the sewing machine.



- 2 While pressing  (needle mode selection key), turn on the sewing machine.

When the machine beeps twice, release the needle mode selection key.



- ① Needle mode selection key (single/twin)
- The initial needle position is changed.



Memo

- The specified initial needle position is maintained even after the machine is turned off.

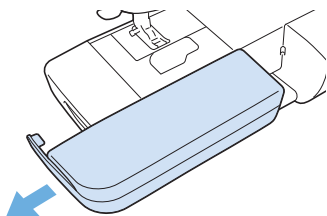
Sewing Cylindrical or Large Pieces

When sewing cylindrical or large pieces of fabric, remove the flat bed attachment.

Stitching cylindrical pieces

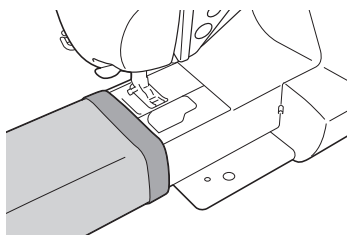
Removing the flat bed attachment makes it easier to sew cylindrical pieces such as cuffs and pant legs.

- 1 Pull the flat bed attachment off to the left.

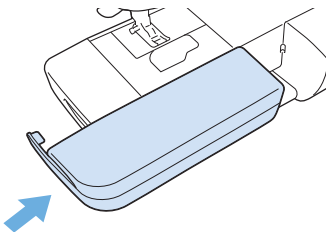


► With the flat bed attachment removed, free-arm sewing is possible.

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

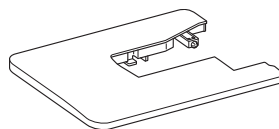


- 3 When you are finished with free-arm sewing, install the flat bed attachment back in its original position.

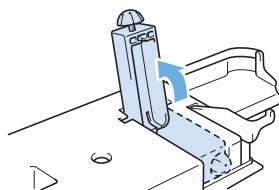


Sewing large pieces of fabric

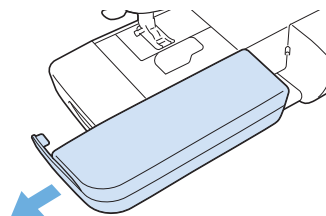
The optional extension table makes sewing large pieces of fabric easier.



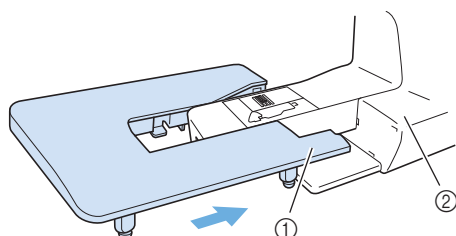
- 1 Open up the legs at the bottom of the extension table.
Pull out the four legs until they snap into place.



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



- 3 Install the extension table.**
Keeping the extension table level, fully slide it into place. The lower right corner section of the extension table extends over the front section of the sewing machine bed.

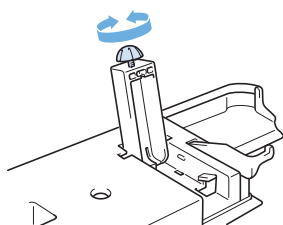


- ① Lower right corner
② Sewing machine bed

**Note**

- The optional extension table is available through your Baby Lock retailer.

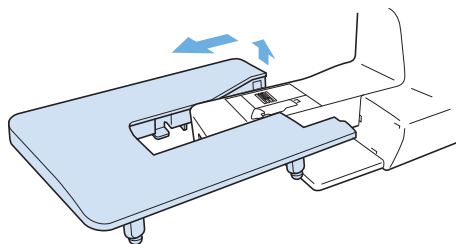
- 4 Turn the screw at the bottom of each leg to adjust their height so the extension table will be level with the sewing machine bed.**



! CAUTION

- Do not move the sewing machine while the extension table is attached, otherwise damage or injuries may occur.

- 5 When you are finished using the extension table, remove it.**
While slightly lifting up the extension table, pull it off to the left.



- 6 Install the flat bed attachment back in its original position.**

2 SEWING BASICS

Starting to Sew

Basic sewing operations are described below.

Before operating the sewing machine, read the following precautions.

CAUTION

- While the machine is in operation, pay special attention to the needle. In addition, keep your hands away from all moving parts such as the needle, handwheel, and thread take-up lever, otherwise injuries may occur.
- Do not pull or push the fabric too hard while sewing, otherwise injuries may occur or the needle may break.
- Never use bent needles. Bent needles can easily break, possibly resulting in injuries.
- Use the correct presser foot for the type of stitch that you wish to sew, otherwise the needle may hit the presser foot, causing the needle to bend or break.
- When sewing, make sure that the needle does not strike basting pins, otherwise the needle may break or bend.
- Before replacing the presser foot, be sure to turn off the sewing machine, otherwise injuries may occur if the start/stop button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

Sewing procedure

The basic sewing procedure is shown below.

1 Turn on the machine.

Turn on the sewing machine.
For details, refer to "Turning on the machine" (page 14).



2 Select a stitch.

Select a stitch appropriate for the application.
For details, refer to "Selecting a stitch" (page 40).



3 Attach the presser foot.

Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.
For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 31).



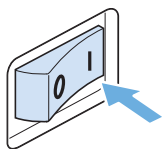
4 Start sewing.

Position the fabric, and then start sewing. When sewing is finished, cut the threads.
For details, refer to "Positioning the fabric" (page 41), "Starting to sew" (page 42), and "Cutting the thread" (page 46).

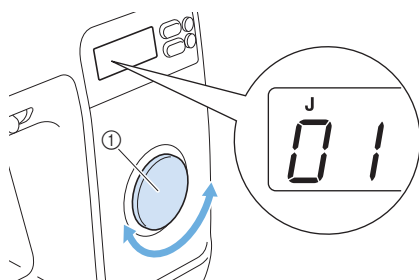
Selecting a stitch

Select each stitch by using the pattern selection dial.

- 1 Turn on the sewing machine.



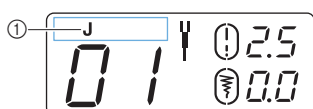
- 2 Turn the pattern selection dial to select the stitch to be sewn. Turn the dial to the right to increase the number, or turn the dial to the left to decrease the number.



① Pattern selection dial

► The stitch appears in the LCD.

- 3 Attach the presser foot indicated in the LCD.



① Presser foot type

- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).




Memo

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


- 4 If necessary, adjust the stitch width and stitch length.

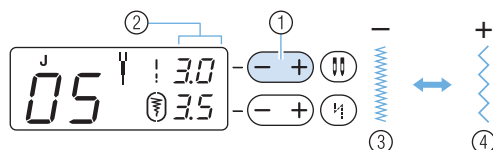
- For details on making adjustments, refer to the next section, “Adjusting the stitch length and width”

Adjusting the stitch length and width

- Example: To select stitch 05 

- 1 Turn the pattern selection dial until “05” appears in the LCD.

- 2 Press “+” or “-” side of  (stitch length key) to adjust the stitch length.



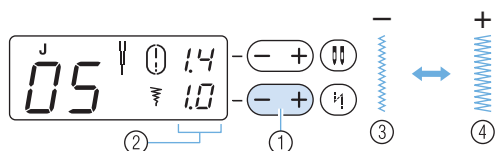
① Stitch length key

② Stitch length

③ Fine

④ Coarse

- 3** Press “+” or “-” side of $\square \pm$ (stitch width key) to adjust the stitch width.



- ① Stitch width key
- ② Stitch width
- ③ Narrow
- ④ Wide



Memo

- When the stitch length or stitch width is changed from the default setting, \square around ! or ! disappears from the LCD. When the stitch length or stitch width is reset back to the default setting, \square reappears around ! or ! in the LCD.
- If the stitch width of the selected stitch cannot be adjusted, “--” appears to the right of ! in the LCD.



CAUTION

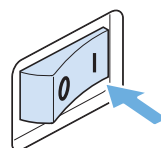
- After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the handwheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.
- If the stitches become bunched together, increase the stitch length. Continuing to sew with the stitches bunched together may result in the needle bending or breaking.

Positioning the fabric

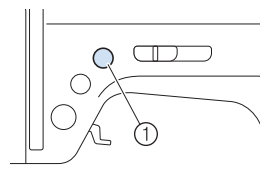
Be sure that the fabric pieces are sewn in the correct order and that the right and wrong sides of the fabric are aligned correctly.

- 1** Turn on the sewing machine.

The straight stitch (left needle position) is automatically selected.



- 2** Press \oplus (needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

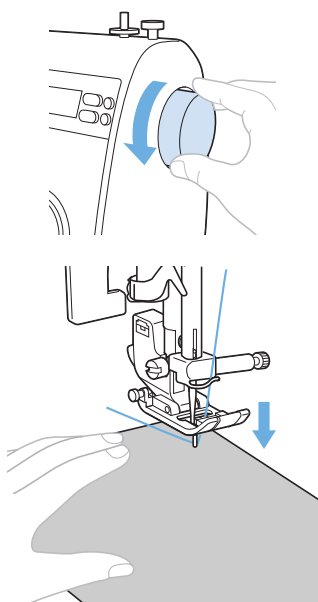


- ① Needle position button

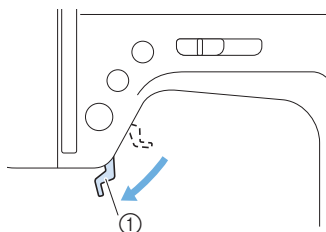
- 3** Place the fabric under the presser foot.

- If the seam allowance is positioned on the right side, sewing in a straight line is easier and the extra fabric does not get in the way.

- 4** While holding the end of the thread and the fabric with your left hand, turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) with your right hand to lower the needle to the starting point of the stitching.

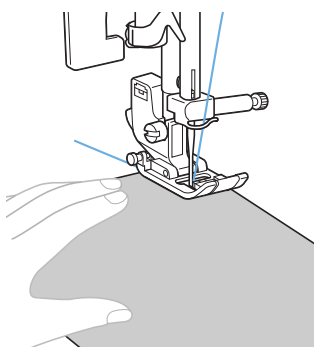


- 5** Lower the presser foot lever.



① Presser foot lever

- The fabric is now positioned to be sewn.





Starting to sew

Once you are ready to start sewing, you can start the sewing machine. The sewing speed can be adjusted using either the sewing speed controller or the foot controller.




Note

Important:

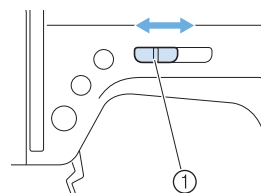
- When the foot controller is plugged in,  /  (start/stop button) cannot be used to start sewing.

■ Using the operation buttons

Sewing can be started and stopped using the operation button  /  (start/stop button).

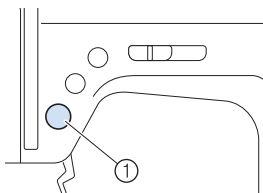
- 1** Slide the sewing speed controller to the left or right to select the desired sewing speed.

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

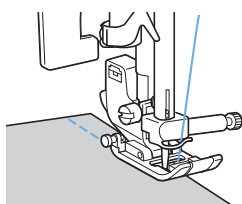



① Sewing speed controller


- ② Press  (start/stop button) once.



- ① Start/stop button
The machine starts sewing.



- If you continue pressing the  (start/stop button) immediately after the sewing starts, the machine will sew at a slow speed.

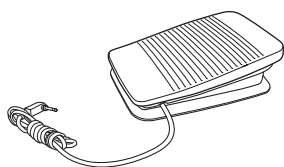
- ③ When the end of the stitching is reached, press  (start/stop button) once.

- The machine stops sewing with the needle down (in the fabric).

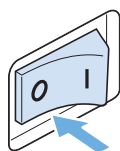
- ④ When you are finished sewing, raise the needle, and then cut the threads.
- For details, refer to “Cutting the thread” (page 46).

■ Using the foot controller

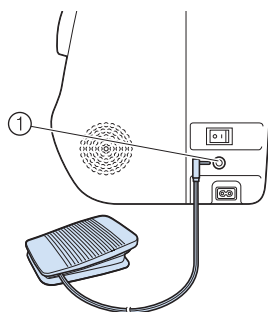
Sewing can be started and stopped using the foot controller.



- ① Turn off the sewing machine.
- When connecting the foot controller, be sure to turn off the sewing machine in order to prevent the machine from accidentally being started.

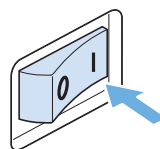


- ② Insert the foot controller plug into its jack on the side of the sewing machine.



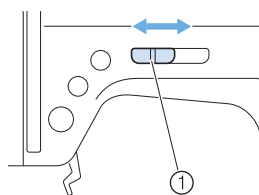
- ① Foot controller jack

- ③ Turn on the sewing machine.



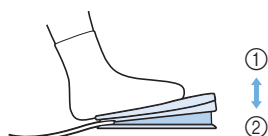
- ④ Slide the sewing speed controller to the left or right to select the desired sewing speed.

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



- ① Sewing speed controller
- The speed set using the sewing speed controller will be the foot controller's maximum sewing speed.

- ⑤ Once you are ready to start sewing, slowly press down on the foot controller.**
Pressing down on the foot controller increases the sewing speed; releasing the pressure on the foot controller decreases the sewing speed.




- ① Slower
- ② Faster
- Slowly press down on the foot controller. Pressing it down hard starts sewing too quickly.
- The machine starts sewing.

- ⑥ When the end of the stitching is reached, completely release the foot controller.**
► The machine stops sewing with the needle lowered (in the fabric).

- ⑦ When you are finished sewing, raise the needle, and then cut the threads.**
• For details, refer to “Cutting the thread” (page 46).



Memo

- When the foot controller is plugged in,  (start/stop button) cannot be used to start sewing.
- When sewing is stopped, the needle remains lowered (in the fabric). The machine can be set so that the needle will stay up when sewing is stopped. For details on setting the machine so that the needle stays up when sewing is stopped, refer to “Changing the needle stop position” (page 35).

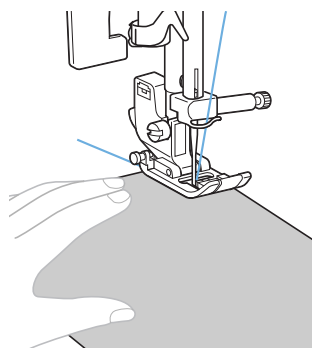
! CAUTION



- Do not allow thread or dust to accumulate in the foot controller, otherwise a fire or an electric shock may occur.
- Do not place objects on the foot controller, otherwise damage to the machine or injuries may occur.
- If the machine is not to be used for a long period of time, unplug the foot controller, otherwise a fire or an electric shock may occur.

Securing the stitching

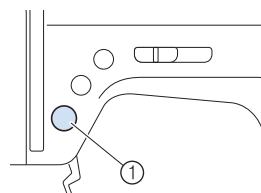
When sewing with the straight stitch, for example, at the end of an opening or where seams do not overlap, use reverse stitching or reinforcement stitching to secure the end of the thread.

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





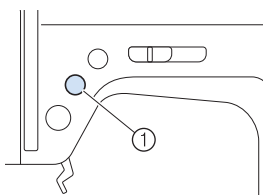
- 2 Press  /  (start/stop button) or press down on the foot controller.**


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






- ① Start/stop button
- For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 42).
- The machine starts sewing.

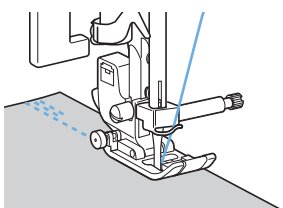
- 3** After sewing 3 to 5 stitches, press  (reverse/reinforcement stitch button).
Keep  (reverse/reinforcement stitch button) held down until you reach the beginning of the stitching.






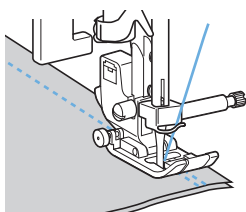
- ① Reverse/reinforcement stitch button
While  (reverse/reinforcement stitch button) is held down, reverse stitches are sewn.


- 4** After sewing back to the beginning of the stitching, release  (reverse/reinforcement stitch button).
► The machine stops sewing.



- 5** Press  /  (start/stop button), or press down on the foot controller.
► The machine starts sewing in the normal sewing direction.



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





- 7** After 3 to 5 reverse stitches have been sewn, release  (reverse/reinforcement stitch button).
► The machine stops sewing.

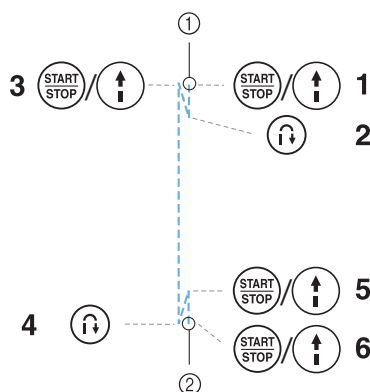
- 8** Press  /  (start/stop button), or press down on the foot controller.

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

- The machine starts sewing in the normal sewing direction.


- 9** After sewing to the end of the stitching, stop the sewing machine.

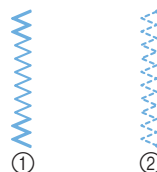
Press  /  (start/stop button) or release foot controller.



- ① Beginning of stitching
② End of stitching

■ Sewing reinforcement stitches

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




- ① Reverse stitching
② Reinforcement stitching

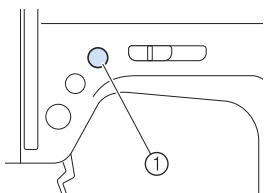


Memo

- Whether reverse stitches or reinforcement stitches are sewn depends on the stitch that is selected. For details, refer to "Stitch settings" (page 86).

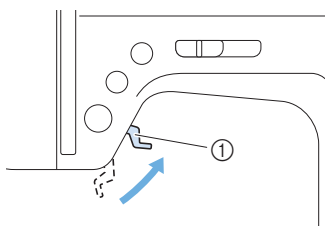
Cutting the thread

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



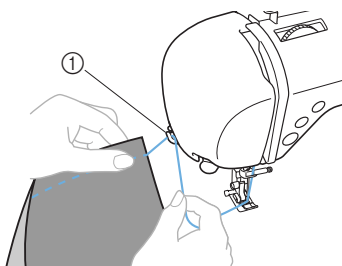
- ① Needle position button
► The needle is raised.

- 2 Raise the presser foot lever.



- ① Presser foot lever


- 3 Pull the fabric to the left side of the machine, and then pass the threads through the thread cutter to cut them.

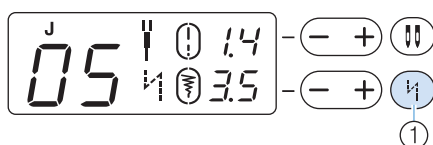



- ① Thread cutter


Automatically sewing reverse/reinforcement stitches

The sewing machine can be set to automatically sew reverse or reinforcement stitches at the beginning and end of the stitching. With straight stitches and zigzag stitches, reverse stitches, not reinforcement stitches, are automatically sewn.

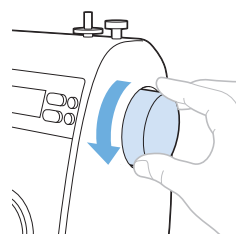
- 1 Select a stitch.
• For details, refer to "Selecting a stitch" (page 40).
- 2 Press  (automatic reverse/reinforcement stitch key).



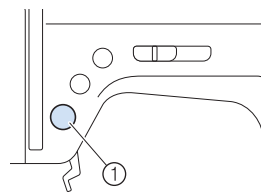
- ① Automatic reverse/reinforcement stitch key
►  appears in the LCD.

- This step is not necessary if a stitch such as those for sewing buttonholes and bar tacks is selected where reinforcement stitches are automatically sewn.
- Press  (automatic reverse/reinforcement stitch key) again to cancel automatic reverse/reinforcement stitching.

- 3 Position the fabric under the presser foot, and turn the handwheel toward you to insert the needle into the fabric.

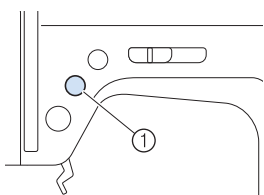


- 4 Press  (start/stop button) once.

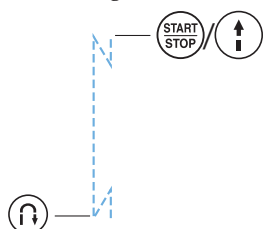


- ① Start/stop button
► After reverse/reinforcement stitches are sewn, the machine starts sewing.

- 5** After reaching the end of the stitching, press the reverse/reinforcement stitch button once.



- ① Reverse/reinforcement stitch button
- This step is not necessary if a stitch such as those for sewing buttonholes and bar tacks is selected where reinforcement stitches are automatically sewn.
 - After reverse/reinforcement stitches are sewn, the sewing machine stops.



Memo

- Reverse/reinforcement stitches **WILL NOT** be sewn until (Ⓡ) (reverse/reinforcement stitch button) is pressed. (Ⓢ) / (Ⓜ) (start/stop button) may be pressed to stop stitching when needed such as for pivoting corners.

Adjusting the thread tension

The tensions of the upper thread and of the bobbin thread (thread tension) should be adjusted so that they are equal.

If the thread and needle combination is correct for the type of fabric being sewn (according to "Needle types and their uses" (page 28)), the thread tension will automatically be adjusted to the appropriate setting. However, if the preset thread tension does not give the desired result or if you are sewing with special thread or on special fabric, use the thread tension dial to increase or decrease the tension of the upper thread.

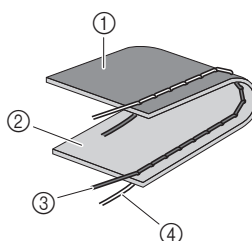


Note

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

Correct thread tension

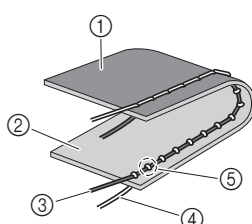
The upper thread and the bobbin thread should cross near the center of the fabric. Only the upper thread should be visible from the right side of the fabric, and only the bobbin thread should be visible from the wrong side of the fabric.



- ① Wrong side of fabric
② Right side of fabric
③ Upper thread
④ Bobbin thread

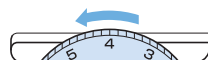
Upper thread is too tight

If the bobbin thread is visible from the right side of the fabric, the upper thread is too tight.



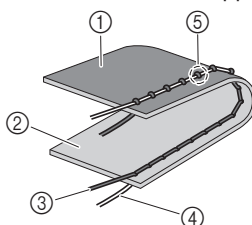
- ① Wrong side of fabric
② Right side of fabric
③ Upper thread
④ Bobbin thread
⑤ The bobbin thread is visible from the right side of the fabric.

Turn the thread tension dial to the left to loosen the upper thread.



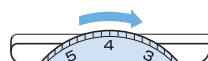
Upper thread is too loose

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



- ① Wrong side of fabric
② Right side of fabric
③ Upper thread
④ Bobbin thread
⑤ The upper thread is visible from the wrong side of the fabric.

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



Useful Sewing Tips


Various ways to achieve better sewing results are described below. Refer to these tips when sewing.

Trial sewing

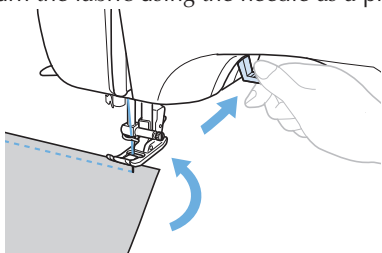
After a stitch is selected, the machine automatically sets the stitch width and length for the stitch that was selected.

However, a trial piece of fabric should be sewn since, depending on the type of fabric and stitching being sewn, the desired results may not be achieved. For the trial sewing, use a piece of fabric and thread that are the same as those used for your project, and check the thread tension and stitch length and width. Since the results differ depending on the type of stitching and the number of fabric layers sewn, perform the trial sewing under the same conditions that will be used with your project.

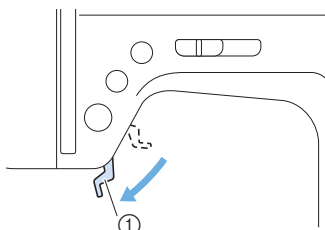
Changing the sewing direction

- 1 **When stitching reaches a corner, stop the sewing machine.**
Leave the needle lowered (in the fabric). If the needle remained up when the machine stopped sewing, press  (needle position button).

- 2 **Raise the presser foot lever, and then turn the fabric.**
Turn the fabric using the needle as a pivot.



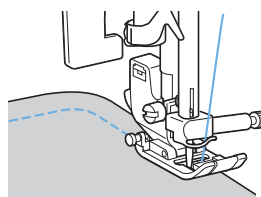
- 3 **Lower the presser foot lever and continue sewing.**



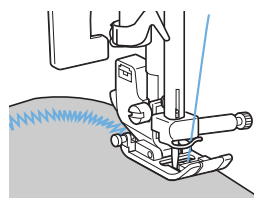
① Presser foot lever

Sewing curves

Stop sewing, and then slightly change the sewing direction to sew around the curve.



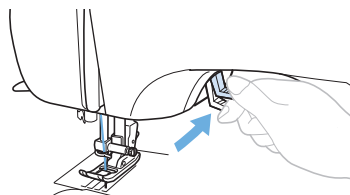
When sewing along a curve while using a zigzag stitch, select a shorter stitch length in order to obtain a finer stitch.



Sewing thick fabrics

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

Raise the presser foot even higher to bring the presser foot to its highest position. (At this time, the presser foot lever is not secured.)

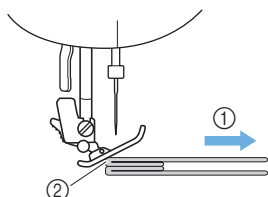


! CAUTION

- The thickness of fabric differs depending on the fabric type. If the fabric is forcefully pushed, the needle may break or bend.

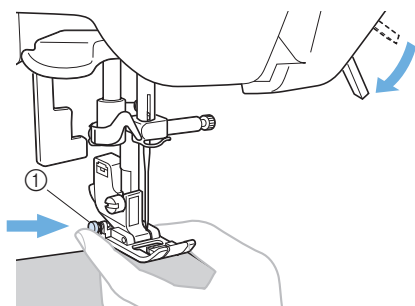
■ **If thick seams are being sewn and the fabric does not feed at the beginning of stitching**

The fabric may not feed when thick seams are being sewn and the presser foot is not level, as shown below. In this case, use the presser foot locking pin (black button on the left side of zigzag foot "J") so that the presser foot remains level while sewing, allowing the fabric to be fed smoothly.



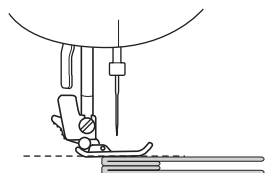
- ① Sewing direction
- ② Misalignment

- ① **Raise the presser foot lever.**
- ② **Align the beginning of stitching, and then position the fabric.**
- ③ **While holding zigzag foot "J" level, hold the presser foot locking pin (black button on the left side) pressed in, and lower the presser foot lever.**



- ① Presser foot holding pin (black button)

- ④ **Release the presser foot locking pin (black button).**
 - The presser foot remains level, allowing the fabric to be fed.



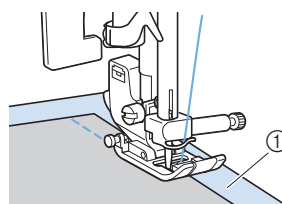
- After the seam is sewn, the presser foot will return to its normal operation.

! CAUTION

- **The thickness of fabric differs depending on the fabric type. If the fabric is forcefully pushed, the needle may break or bend.**

Sewing thin fabrics

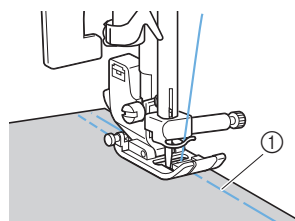
When sewing thin fabrics, the stitching may become misaligned or the fabric may not feed correctly. If this occurs, place thin paper or stabilizer material under the fabric and sew it together with the fabric. When you have finished sewing, tear off any excess paper.



- ① Stabilizer material or paper

Sewing stretch fabrics

First, baste the pieces of fabric together, and then sew without stretching the fabric. In addition, a better result can be achieved by using thread for knits or a stretch stitch.



- ① Basting

Sewing hook-and-loop fastener

! CAUTION

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

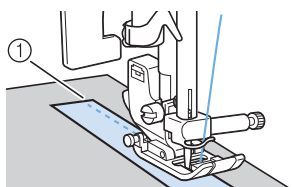


Note

- Before starting to sew, baste together the fabric and the hook-and-loop fastener.

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

If the needle does not pass through the hook-and-loop fastener, replace the needle with the needle for thick fabrics (page 28).



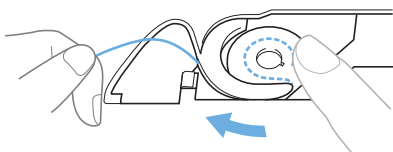
① Edge of the hook-and-loop fastener

Pulling up the bobbin thread

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

- 1 Insert the bobbin into the bobbin case.**
 - Refer to steps 1 through 4 of "Installing the bobbin" on page 18.

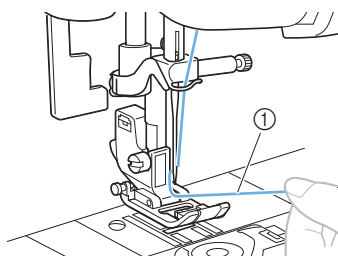
- 2 Pass the bobbin thread through the slot.**
Do not cut the thread with the cutter.



- Leave the bobbin cover removed.

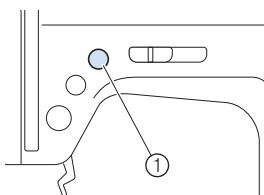
- 3 Turn on the sewing machine.**

- 4 Lightly hold the end of the upper thread.**



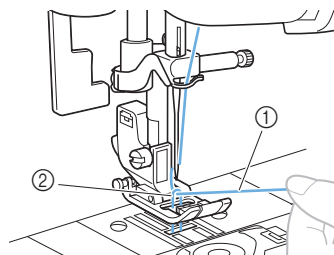
- ① Upper thread

- 5 With the needle raised, press ⊕ (needle position button) twice.**



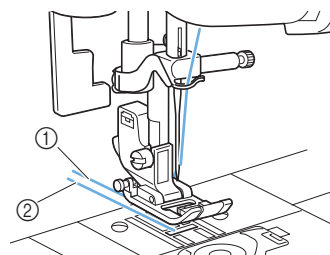
- ① Needle position button

- 6 Carefully pull the upper thread upward to pull out the end of the bobbin thread.**



- ① Upper thread
② Bobbin thread

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

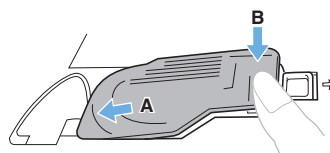


- ① Upper thread
② Bobbin thread

- 8 Turn off the sewing machine.**

- 9 Reattach the bobbin cover.**







Insert the tab in the lower-left corner of the bobbin cover (A), and then press down on the right side (B).



3 UTILITY STITCHES

Overcasting

Sew overcasting along the edges of cut fabric to prevent them from fraying. Six stitches are available for overcasting.

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walk- ing Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Zigzag stitch | 05  | J | Overcasting and attaching appliqués | 3.5 (1/8) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.4 (1/16) | 0.0–4.0 (0–3/16) | Yes (J) | *1 Yes | Reverse |
| 3-point zigzag stitch | 06  | J | Overcasting on medium weight or stretch fabrics, attaching elastic, darning, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4) | 1.0 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Overcasting stitch | 07  | G | Overcasting on thin or medium weight fabrics | 3.5 (1/8) | 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16) | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 08  | G | Overcasting on thick fabrics | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 09  | G | Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and fabrics that fray easily | 5.0 (3/16) | 3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 10  | J | Overcasting on stretch fabrics | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.5–4.0 (1/32–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |

*1 Do not use reverse stitching.

The values below “Auto” are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below “Manual”.

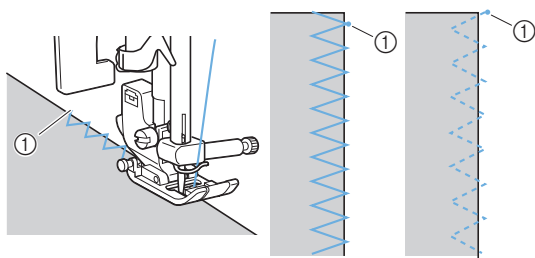
Observe the following precautions while stitching.

! CAUTION

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

Sewing overcasting stitches using zigzag foot “J”

- 1 Turn on the machine.
- 2 With the pattern selection dial, select 05, 06 or 10.
- 3 Attach zigzag foot “J”.
 - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).
- 4 Sew along the edge of the fabric with the needle dropping off the edge at the right.



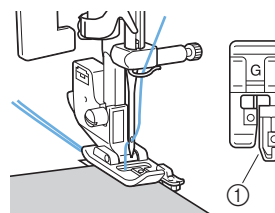
① Needle drop point

CAUTION

- After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the handwheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

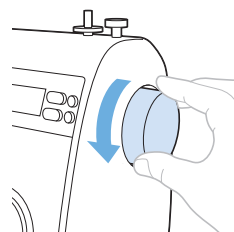
Sewing overcasting stitches using overcasting foot “G”

- 1 Turn on the machine.
- 2 With the pattern selection dial, select 07, 08 or 09.
- 3 Attach overcasting foot “G”.
 - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).
- 4 Position the fabric with the edge of the fabric against the guide of the presser foot, and then lower the presser foot lever.

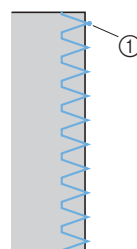


① Presser foot guide

- 5 Slowly turn the handwheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot.



- 6 Sew with the edge of the fabric against the presser foot guide.



① Needle drop point

Basic Stitching

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


| Stitch Name | | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Straight stitch | Left | 01 --- | J | Basic stitching, sewing gathers or pintucks, etc. | 0.0 (0) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | *1 Yes | Reverse |
| | Center | 02 --- | J | Attaching zippers, basic stitching, and sewing gathers or pintucks, etc. | 3.5 (1/8) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | *1 Yes | Reverse |
| Triple stretch stitch | | 03 | J | Attaching sleeves, sewing inseams, sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching | 0.0 (0) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |

*1 Do not use reverse stitching.

The values below “Auto” are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below “Manual”.

CAUTION

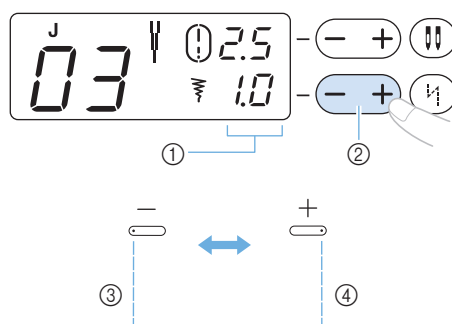
- Before replacing the presser foot, be sure to turn off the sewing machine, otherwise injuries may occur if a button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

- Baste or pin together the fabric pieces.
- Turn on the machine.
- With the pattern selection dial, select 01, 02 or 03.
 
- Attach zigzag foot “J”.
 - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).
- If reverse stitches are to be sewn, lower the needle into the fabric 3 to 5 stitch lengths in front of the point where the stitching will begin, and then sew the reverse stitches.
 - For details, refer to “Securing the stitching” (page 44).
- Start sewing.
 - For details, refer to “Starting to sew” (page 42).
- If reverse stitches are to be sewn at the end of stitching, sew 3 to 5 reverse stitches.
 - For details, refer to “Securing the stitching” (page 44).

- When sewing is finished, cut the thread.

Changing the needle position

The needle position can be adjusted with the straight stitch (left needle position) and the triple stretch stitch by adjusting the stitch width. Press the “-” side of the stitch width key for a left needle position, or press the “+” side for a right needle position.



- Stitch width
- Stitch width key
- Moves the needle position to the left
- Moves the needle position to the right

Blind Hem Stitching



The bottoms of skirts and pants are hemmed. Two stitches are available for blind hem stitching.

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walk-ing Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|------------------|---------|--------------|--|--------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Blind hem stitch | 11 | R | Blind hem stitching on medium weight fabrics | 0 (0) | -3 - 3 | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0-3.5 (1/16-1/8) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 12 | R | Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics | 0 (0) | -3 - 3 | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0-3.5 (1/16-1/8) | No | No | Reinforcement |

The values below "Auto" are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below "Manual".



Memo

- When stitch  or  is selected

Press the "-" side of the stitch width key so that "0", "-1", "-2" or "-3" appears in the LCD to move the needle drop point to the left.

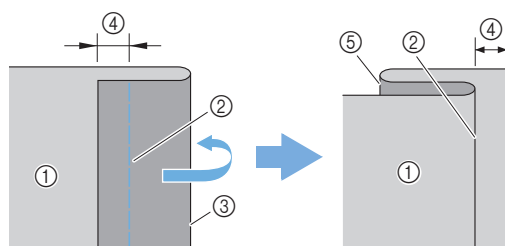
Press the "+" side of the stitch width key so that "0", "1", "2" or "3" appears in the LCD to move the needle drop point to the right.

Sew a blind hem according to the following procedure.

CAUTION

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



- Fold the fabric along the desired edge of the hem, and then baste it about 5 mm (3/16 inch) from the edge of the fabric. After basting, fold back the fabric along the basting, and then position the fabric with the wrong side facing up.



- Wrong side of fabric
- Basting stitching
- Desired edge of hem
- 5 mm (3/16 inch)
- Edge of hem

- Turn on the machine.

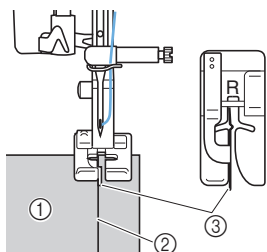
- With the pattern selection dial,

select  or .

- Attach blind stitch foot "R".

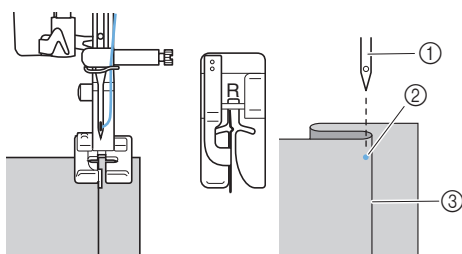
- For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 31).

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



- ① Wrong side of fabric
- ② Fold of hem
- ③ Presser foot guide

- 6** Press the “-” side of the stitch width key to adjust the stitch width until the needle slightly catches the fold of the hem, and then sew with the edge of the fabric against the presser foot guide.



- ① Needle
- ② Needle drop point
- ③ Fold of hem

! CAUTION

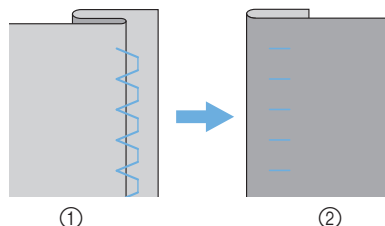
- Slowly turn the handwheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.



Memo

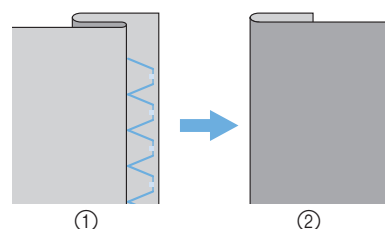
If the needle is incorrectly positioned, the stitching results will be as shown below. Correct each result as described below.

- If the needle catches too much of the hem fold
The needle is positioned too far to the left. Press the “+” side of the stitch width key to adjust the needle position so that the needle slightly catches the fold of the hem.



- ① Wrong side of fabric
- ② Right side of fabric

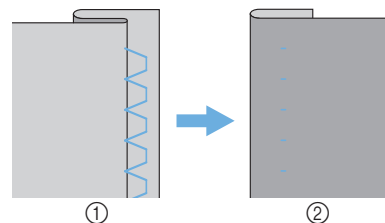
- If the needle does not catch the hem fold
The needle is positioned too far to the right. Press the “-” side of the stitch width key to adjust the needle position so that the needle slightly catches the fold of the hem.



- ① Wrong side of fabric
- ② Right side of fabric

- For details, refer to “Adjusting the stitch length and width” (page 40).






- 7** Remove the basting stitching.



- ① Wrong side of fabric
- ② Right side of fabric

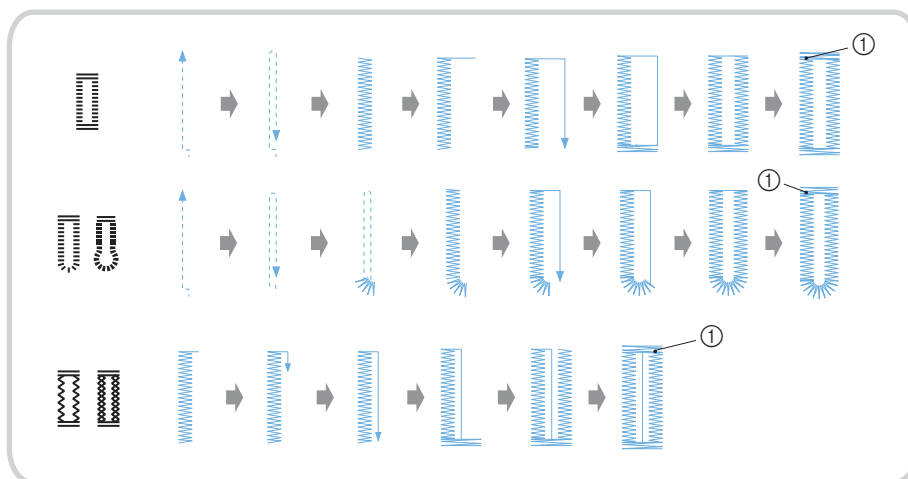
Buttonhole Stitching

Buttonholes can be sewn. Five stitches are available for sewing buttonholes.

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walk- ing Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|-------------------|---|--------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Buttonhole stitch |  | A | Horizontal buttonholes on thin and medium weight fabrics | 5.0 (3/16) | 3.0-5.0 (1/8-3/16) | 0.5 (1/32) | 0.2-1.0 (1/64-1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| |  | A | Secured buttonholes for fabrics that have backings | 5.0 (3/16) | 3.0-5.0 (1/8-3/16) | 0.5 (1/32) | 0.2-1.0 (1/64-1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| |  | A | Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics | 6.0 (15/64) | 3.0-6.0 (1/8-15/64) | 1.0 (1/16) | 0.5-2.0 (1/32-1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| |  | A | Buttonholes for stretch fabrics | 6.0 (15/64) | 3.0-6.0 (1/8-15/64) | 1.5 (1/16) | 1.0-3.0 (1/16-1/8) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| |  | A | Keyhole buttonholes for thick or furry fabrics | 7.0 (1/4) | 3.0-7.0 (1/8-1/4) | 0.5 (1/32) | 0.3-1.0 (1/64-1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |

The values below "Auto" are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below "Manual".

Buttonholes with a maximum length of 30 mm (1-3/16 inches) (diameter + thickness of the button) can be sewn. Buttonholes are sewn as shown below.

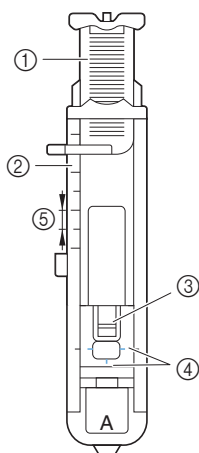


① Reinforcement stitching

! CAUTION

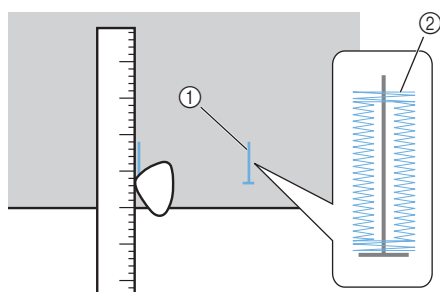
- Before replacing the presser foot, be sure to turn off the sewing machine, otherwise injuries may occur if a button is accidentally pressed and the machine starts sewing.

The names of parts of buttonhole foot "A", which is used for sewing buttonholes, are indicated below.



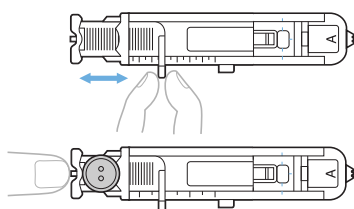
- ① Button guide plate
- ② Presser foot scale
- ③ Pin
- ④ Marks on buttonhole foot
- ⑤ 5 mm (3/16 inch)

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



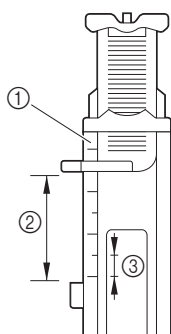
- ① Marks on fabric
- ② Button hole sewing

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



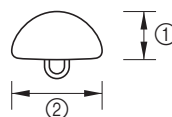
■ If the button does not fit in the button guide plate

Add together the diameter and thickness of the button, and then set the button guide plate to the calculated length. (The distance between the markings on the presser foot scale is 5 mm (3/16 inch).)



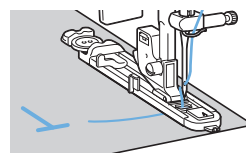
- ① Presser foot scale
- ② Length of buttonhole (diameter + thickness of button)
- ③ 5 mm (3/16 inch)

Example: For a button with a diameter of 15 mm (9/16 inch) and a thickness of 10 mm (3/8 inch), the button guide plate should be set to 25 mm (1 inch) on the scale.

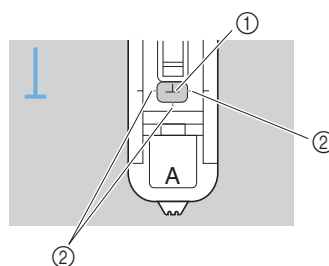


- ① 10 mm (3/8 inch)
- ② 15 mm (9/16 inch)
- The size of the buttonhole is set.

- 3** Turn on the machine.
- 4** With the pattern selection dial, select a stitch.
- 5** Attach buttonhole foot "A".
 - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 31).
- 6** Pass the upper thread down through the hole in the presser foot, and then pull it under the presser foot, as shown.



- 7** Position the fabric with the front end of the buttonhole mark aligned with the red marks on the sides of the buttonhole foot, and then lower the presser foot lever.

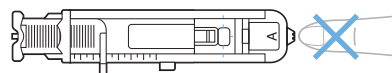


- ① Mark on fabric (front)
- ② Red marks on buttonhole foot

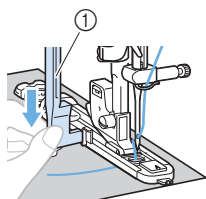


Note

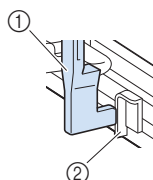
- When lowering the presser foot, do not push in the front of the presser foot, otherwise the buttonhole will not be sewn with the correct size.



- 8** Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.

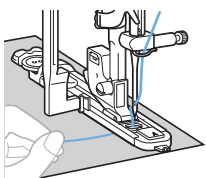


- ① Buttonhole lever
The buttonhole lever should be positioned behind the bracket on the buttonhole foot.



- ① Buttonhole lever
② Bracket

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

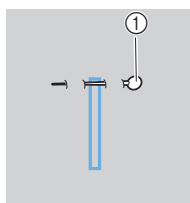


- Once sewing is completed, the machine automatically sews reinforcement stitches, then stops.

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

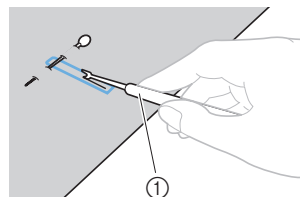
- 11** Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.

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



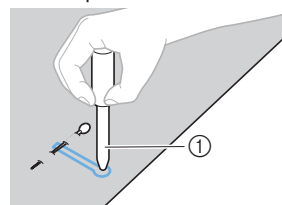
- ① Pin

- 13** Use the enclosed seam ripper to cut towards the pin and open the buttonhole.



- ① Seam ripper

For keyhole buttonholes (37), use the enclosed eyelet punch to make a hole in the rounded end of the buttonhole, and then use the seam ripper to cut open the buttonhole.



- ① Eyelet punch

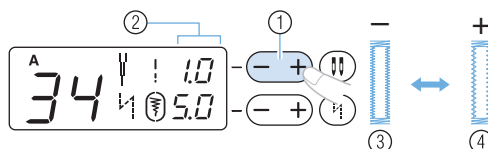
- When using the eyelet punch, place thick paper or some other protective sheet under the fabric before punching the hole in the fabric.

CAUTION

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

Changing the stitch length

Press the "+" or "-" side of the stitch length key to adjust the stitch length.

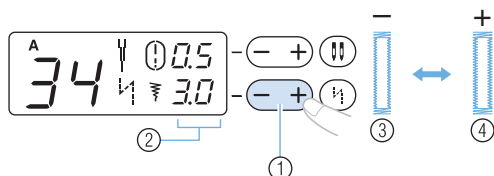


- ① Stitch length key
② Stitch length
③ Fine
④ Coarse

- If the fabric does not feed (for example, if it is too thick), increase the coarseness of the stitching.

■ Changing the stitch width

Press the “+” or “-” side of the stitch width key to adjust the stitch width.



- ① Stitch width key
- ② Stitch width
- ③ Narrow
- ④ Wide



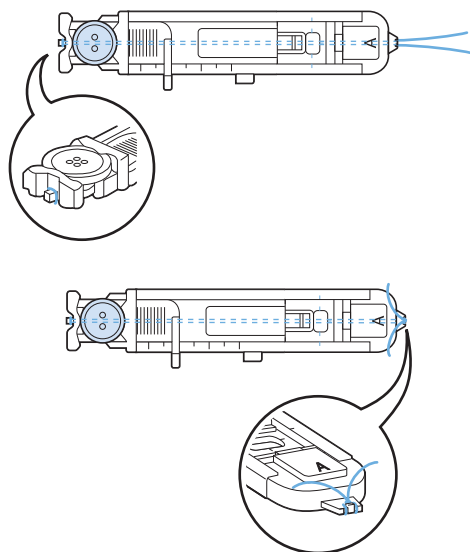
Memo

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

■ Sewing buttonholes on stretch fabrics

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

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



- ② Turn on the sewing machine.

- ③ Select stitch 35 or 36.

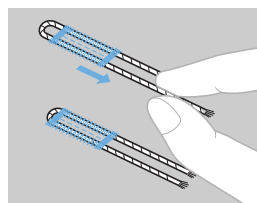
- ④ Attach buttonhole foot “A”.

- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

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

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

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



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

- ⑨ With a seam ripper, cut the middle part of the gimp thread remaining at the top end of the buttonhole.

Trim off any excess of the gimp thread.



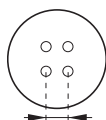
Note

- If gimp thread is not available use a thread or cord of at least 12 weight.

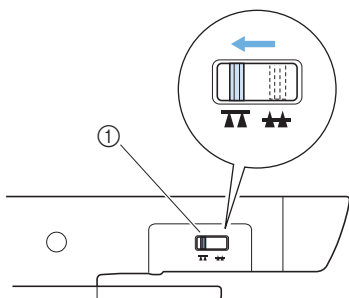
Button sewing

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

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



- 2 Raise the presser foot lever, and then slide the drop feed lever, located at the rear of the machine on the base, to (to the left as seen from the rear of the machine).

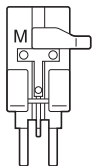


- 1 Drop feed lever (as seen from the rear of the machine)
► The feed dogs are lowered.

- 3 Turn on the sewing machine.

- 4 Select stitch 05.

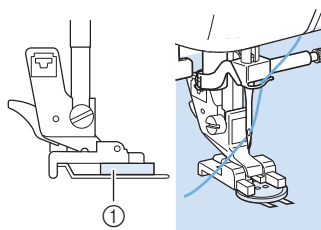
- 5 Attach button fitting foot "M".



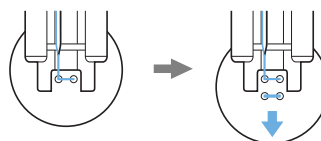
- For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 31).

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

- 7 Place the button into button fitting foot "M".

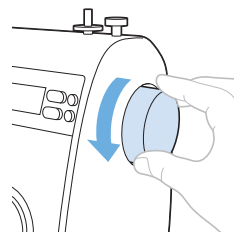


- 1 Button
► The button is held in place.
 - When attaching four-hole buttons, first sew the two holes closest to you. Then, slide the button so that the needle goes into the two holes toward the rear of the sewing machine, and then sew them in the same way.



- 8 Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) to check that the needle correctly goes into the two holes of the button.

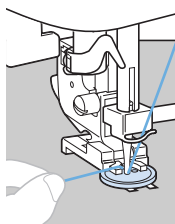
If it seems as if the needle will hit the button, remeasure the distance between the holes in the button. Adjust the stitch width to the distance between the button holes.



! CAUTION

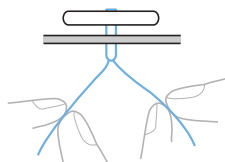
- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch the button, otherwise the needle may bend or break.


- 9 Start sewing.**
Set the sewing speed controller to the left (so that the speed will be slow).

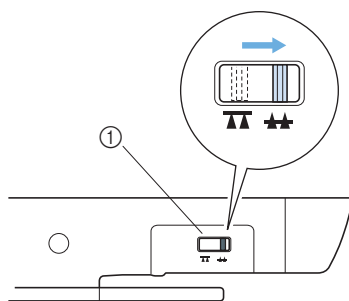


- ▶ The sewing machine automatically stops after sewing reinforcement stitches.
- If additional strength is needed to secure the button, perform the button-sewing operation twice.

- 10 Use scissors to cut the upper thread and the bobbin thread at the beginning of the stitching.**
Pull the upper thread at the end of the stitching to the wrong side of the fabric, and then tie it with the bobbin thread.



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



- ① Drop feed lever (as seen from the rear of the machine)



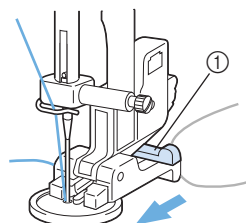
Memo

- The feed dog position switch is normally set to the right side (as seen from the rear of machine).
- The feed dogs come up when you start sewing again.

■ Attaching a shank to a button

To sew the button with a shank, attach the button with space between it and the fabric, and then wind the thread by hand. This attaches the button securely.

- ① Place the button into button-sewing foot “M”, and then pull the shank lever toward you.**



- ① Shank lever

- ② After sewing is finished, cut the upper thread with plenty of excess, wind it around the thread between the button and the fabric, and then tie it to the upper thread at the beginning of the stitching.**

Tie together the ends of the bobbin thread at the end and at the beginning of the stitching on the wrong side of the fabric.



- ③ Cut off any excess thread.**

Zipper Insertion

A zipper can be sewn in place.

| Stitch Name | | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walk- ing Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|--------------------|--------|-------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Straight stitch | Center | 02 ----- | J | Attaching zippers, basic stitching, and sewing gathers or pintucks, etc. | 3.5 (1/8) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | *1 Yes | Reverse |

*1 Do not use reverse stitching.

The values below “Auto” are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below “Manual”.

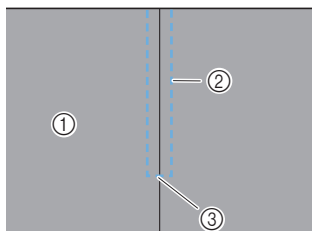
There are many methods for attaching zippers. Therefore, only the procedures for inserting a centered zipper and a side zipper are described below.

CAUTION

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

Inserting a centered zipper

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



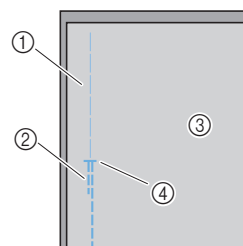
- ① Right side of fabric
- ② Stitching
- ③ End of zipper opening

1 Turn on the machine.

2 Attach zigzag foot “J” and sew straight stitches up to the zipper opening.

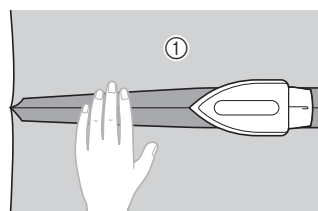
- With the right sides of the fabric facing each other, sew reverse stitches after reaching the zipper opening.
- For details on basic stitching, refer to “Basic Stitching” (page 54).

3 Baste the two pieces up to the edge of the fabric.



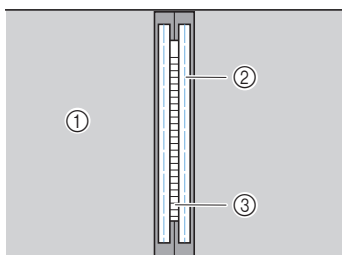
- ① Basting stitching
- ② Reverse stitching
- ③ Wrong side of fabric
- ④ End of zipper opening

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



- ① Wrong side of fabric

- 5** Align the seam with the center of the zipper, and then baste the zipper in place.

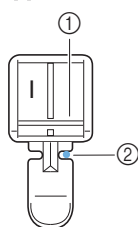


- ① Wrong side of fabric
- ② Basting stitching
- ③ Zipper

- 6** With the pattern selection dial,

select stitch  02.

- 7** Attach the presser foot holder to the right side of the pin of zipper foot “I”.

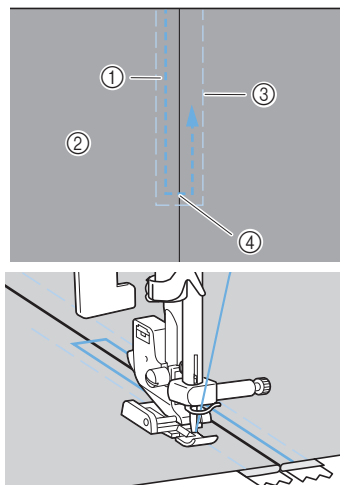


- ① Right side of the pin
- ② Needle drop point
- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

CAUTION

- When using zipper foot “I”, be sure to use a center needle position, and slowly turn the handwheel toward you to check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If a different stitch is selected and the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

- 8** Topstitch around the zipper.



- ① Stitching
- ② Right side of fabric
- ③ Basting stitching
- ④ End of zipper opening

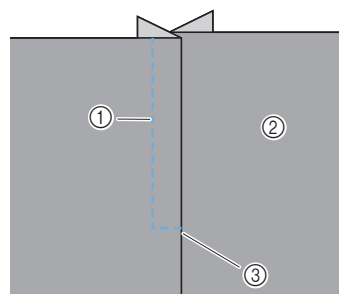
CAUTION

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

- 9** Remove the basting stitching.

Inserting a side zipper

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



- ① Stitching
- ② Right side of fabric
- ③ End of zipper opening

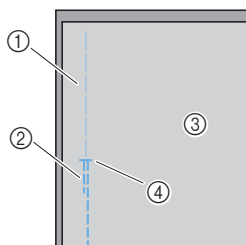
The following procedure will describe how to stitch on the left side, as shown in the illustration.

1 Turn on the machine.

2 Attach zigzag foot “I” and sew straight stitches up to the zipper opening.

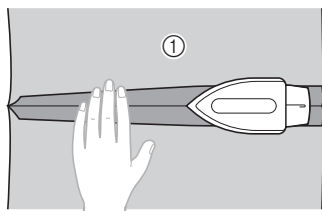
- With the right sides of the fabric facing each other, sew reverse stitches after reaching the zipper opening.
- For details on basic stitching, refer to “Basic Stitching” (page 54).

3 Baste the two pieces up to the edge of the fabric.



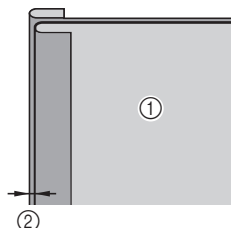
- ① Basting stitching
- ② Reverse stitching
- ③ Wrong side of fabric
- ④ End of zipper opening

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



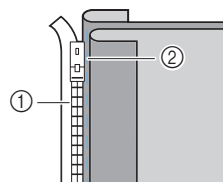
- ① Wrong side of fabric

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



- ① Wrong side of fabric
- ② 3 mm (1/8 inch)

6 Align the zipper teeth with the pressed edge of the fabric having the extra 3 mm (1/8 inch), and then baste or pin the zipper in place.



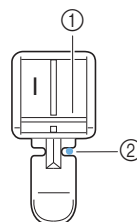
- ① Zipper teeth
- ② Basting stitching

7 With the pattern selection dial, select stitch 02.



8 Attach the presser foot holder to the right side of the pin of zipper foot “I”.

If the stitching will be sewn on the right side (opposite side of this example), attach the presser foot holder to the left side of the zipper foot pin.

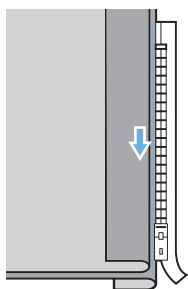


- ① Right side of the pin
- ② Needle drop point
- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

! CAUTION

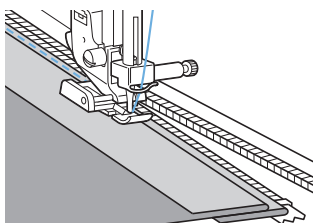
- When using zipper foot “I”, be sure to use a center needle position, and slowly turn the handwheel toward you to check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If a different stitch is selected and the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

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

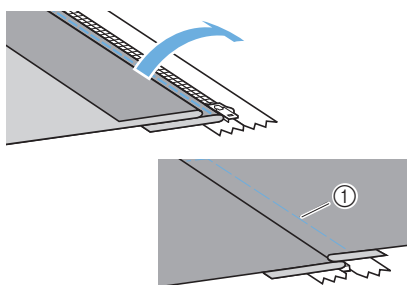


! CAUTION

- When sewing, be sure that the needle does not touch the zipper, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
- 10** When you are about 5 cm (2 inches) from the end of the zipper, stop the sewing machine with the needle down (in the fabric), raise the presser foot lever, and then open the zipper and continue sewing.



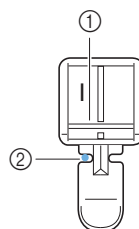
- 11** Close the zipper, turn over the fabric, and then baste the other side of the zipper to the fabric.



① Basting stitching

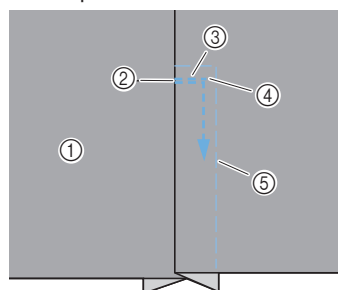
- 12** Attach the presser foot holder to the other side of the pin of zipper foot “I”.

If the presser foot holder was attached to the right side of the pin in step **8**, change it to the left side of the pin.



- ① Left side of the pin
- ② Needle drop point
- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

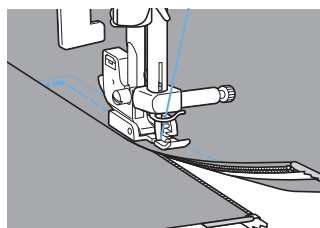
- 13** **Topstitch along the zipper.**
Sew reverse stitches at the end of the zipper opening and align the zipper teeth with the side of the presser foot.



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



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

- 15** Remove the basting stitching, open the zipper, and then continue sewing.



Sewing Stretch Fabrics and Elastic Tape

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

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walk- ing Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Stretch stitch | 04  | J | Sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching | 1.0 (1/16) | 1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| 3-point zigzag stitch | 06  | J | Overcasting on medium weight or stretch fabrics, attaching elastic, darning, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4) | 1.0 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |


The values below “Auto” are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below “Manual”.

Observe the following precautions while stitching.

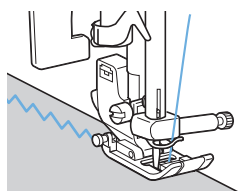
! CAUTION

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

Stretch stitching

- Turn on the machine.
- With the pattern selection dial, select stitch  .
- Attach zigzag foot “J”.
 - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

- Sew without stretching the fabric.

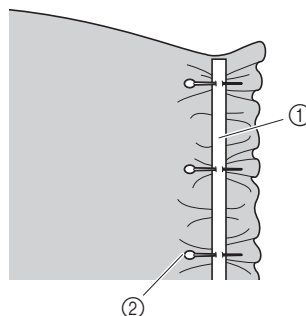


Elastic attaching

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


- Pin the elastic tape to the wrong side of the fabric.

Pin the elastic tape to the fabric at a few points to make sure that the tape is uniformly positioned on the fabric.



- ① Elastic tape
② Pin

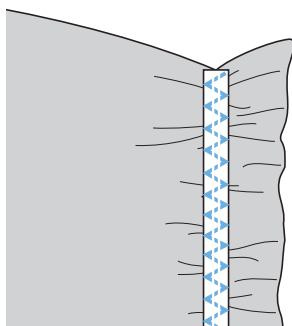
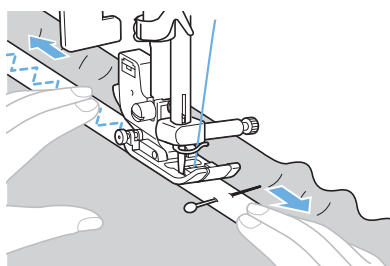
- Turn on the machine.

- 3** With the pattern selection dial,
select stitch .

- 4** Attach zigzag foot “J”.
- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

- 5** Sew the elastic tape to the fabric while stretching the tape so that it is the same length as the fabric.

While pulling the fabric behind the presser foot with your left hand, pull the fabric at the pin nearest the front of the presser foot with your right hand.











CAUTION

- When sewing, make sure that the needle does not touch any pins, otherwise the needle may bend or break.

Appliqué, Patchwork and Quilt Stitching

Eight stitches are available for sewing appliques and patchwork quilts.

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Zigzag stitch | 05  | J | Overcasting and attaching appliques | 3.5 (1/8) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.4 (1/16) | 0.0–4.0 (0–3/16) | Yes (J) | *1 Yes | Reverse |
| Appliqué stitch | 13  | J | Appliqué stitching | 3.5 (1/8) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.6–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Piecing straight stitch | 15  | J | Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) from the right edge of the presser foot) | 5.5 (7/32) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.0 (1/16) | 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Joining stitch | 19  | J | Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.2 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| | 20  | J | Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching and sewing overcasting on both pieces of fabrics, such as with tricot | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| | 21  | J | Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.2 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Hand-look quilting | 16  | J | Straight stitch quilting that looks hand-sewn | 0.0 (0) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Quilting stitch (for stippling) | 17  | J | Quilting background stitching (stippling) | 7.0 (1/4) | 1.0–7.0 (1/16–1/4) | 1.6 (1/16) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |

*1 Do not use reverse stitching.

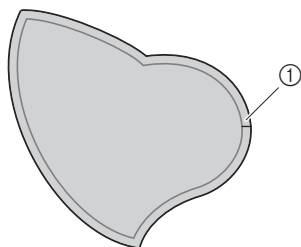
The values below “Auto” are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below “Manual”.

! CAUTION

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

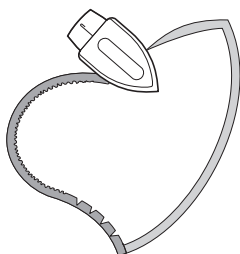
Appliqué stitching

- 1 Cut out the appliqué, leaving a seam allowance of between 3 and 5 mm (1/8 and 3/16 inch).

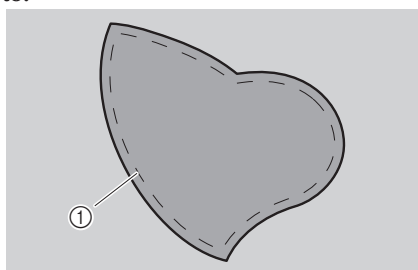


① Seam allowance

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



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



① Basting stitching

- 4 Turn on the machine.

- 5 With the pattern selection dial, select stitch 05 or 13.

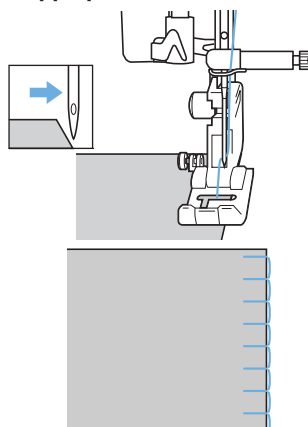
05

or

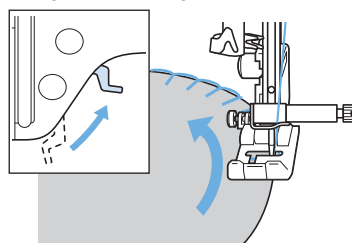
13

- 6 Attach zigzag foot "J".
 - For details, refer to "Replacing the presser foot" (page 31).

- 7 Turn the handwheel toward you, and then begin sewing around the edge of the appliqué, making sure that the needle drops just outside of the appliqué.

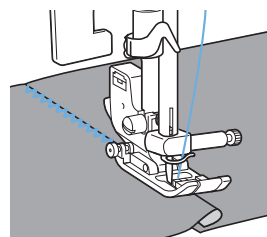


- When sewing around corners, stop the machine with the needle in the fabric just outside of the appliqué, raise the presser foot lever, and then turn the fabric as needed to change the sewing direction.



Patchwork (crazy quilt) stitching

- 1 Fold the edge of the top piece of fabric and place it over the lower piece.
- 2 Sew the two pieces of fabric together so the pattern spans over both pieces.



Piecing

Sewing together two pieces of fabric is called “piecing”. The fabric pieces should be cut with a 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) seam allowance.

Sew a piecing straight stitch 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) from the right side of the presser foot.

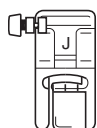
- 1 **Baste or pin along the seam allowance of the fabric that you wish to piece together.**

- 2 **Turn on the machine.**

- 3 **Select stitch** 

- For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40).

- 4 **Attach zigzag foot “J”.**

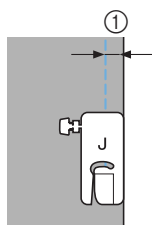


- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

- 5 **Sew with the side of the presser foot aligned with the edge of the fabric.**

■ For a seam allowance on the right side

Align the right side of the presser foot with the edge of the fabric, and sew using stitch



① 6.5 mm (1/4 inch)



Memo

- To change the width of the seam allowance (the needle position), adjust the stitch width.

Quilting

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

- 1 **Baste the fabric to be quilted.**

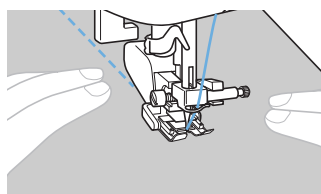
- 2 **Attach the walking foot.**

- For details, refer to “Using the optional walking foot” (page 33).

- 3 **Select a stitch.**

- For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40).

- 4 **Place one hand on each side of the presser foot, and hold fabric taut while sewing.**

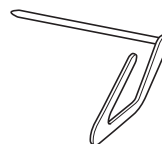


Note

- Thread the needle manually when using the walking foot, or thread the needle with the needle threader before attaching the walking foot.
- When quilting, use a 90/14 home sewing machine needle.
- When sewing with the walking foot, sew at a speed between slow and medium.

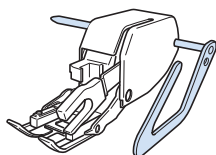
■ Using the optional quilting guide

Use the quilting guide to sew parallel stitches that are equally spaced.

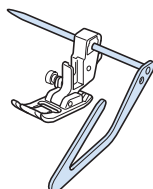


- 1 Insert the stem of the quilting guide into the hole at the rear of the walking foot or presser foot holder.

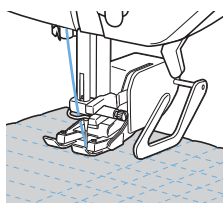
- Walking foot



- Presser foot holder



- 2 Adjust the stem of the quilting guide so that the guide aligns with the seam that has already been sewn.



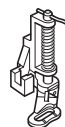
Note

- The optional quilting guide is available through your retailer.

Free-motion quilting

With free-motion quilting, lower the feed dogs (using the feed dog position switch) so that the fabric is not fed.

The optional quilting foot is needed for free-motion quilting.

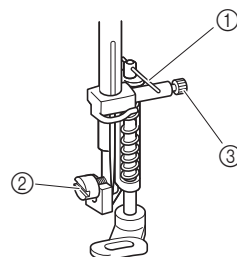


Note

- Thread the needle manually when using the quilting foot, or thread the needle with the needle threader before attaching the free-motion quilting foot.

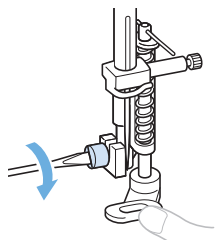
- 1 Turn off the sewing machine.
- 2 Remove the presser foot and the presser foot holder.
 - For details, refer to "Removing the presser foot holder" (page 32).
- 3 Attach the quilting foot to the presser foot holder screw.

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



- ① Pin on quilting foot
- ② Presser foot holder screw
- ③ Needle clamp screw

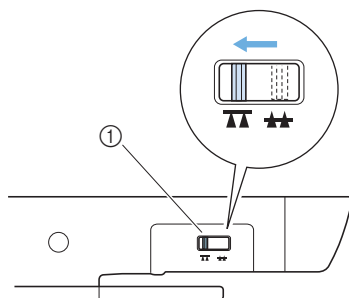
- 4** Hold the quilting foot in place with your right hand, and then tighten the presser foot holder screw using the enclosed screwdriver in your left hand.



! CAUTION

- Be sure to securely tighten the screw with the enclosed screwdriver, otherwise the needle may touch the presser foot, causing it to bend or break.

- 5** Slide the feed dog position switch, located at the rear of the machine on the base, to the position shown below to lower the feed dogs.

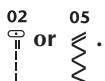


- ① Feed dog position switch (as seen from the rear of the machine)

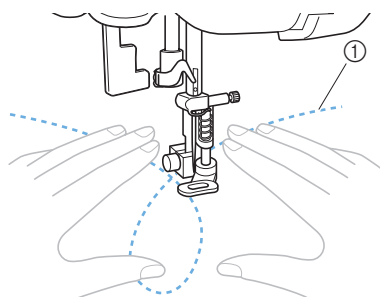
- 6** Turn on the machine.

- 7** With the pattern selection dial,

select stitch 02 or 05.



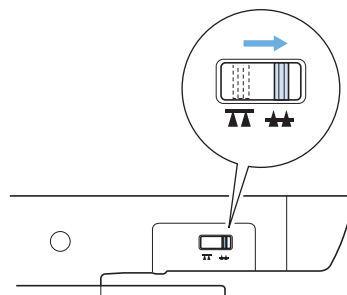
- 8** Use both hands to stretch the fabric taut, and then move the fabric to follow the pattern. Reinforcement stitches are sewn at the beginning and end of stitching.



- ① Pattern

- Reverse stitches cannot be sewn when the feed dogs are lowered.

- 9** After sewing is finished, slide the feed dog position switch to its original position and turn the handwheel to raise the feed dogs.



- The feed dogs are normally left raised.



Memo

- Turn the handwheel to raise the feed dogs.

Reinforcement Stitching

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

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Triple stretch stitch | 03 | J | Attaching sleeves, sewing inseams, sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching | 0.0 (0) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes | No | Reinforcement |
| Bar tack stitch | 38 | A | Reinforce openings and areas where the seam easily comes loose | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8) | 0.4 (1/64) | 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |

The values below “Auto” are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below “Manual”.

CAUTION

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

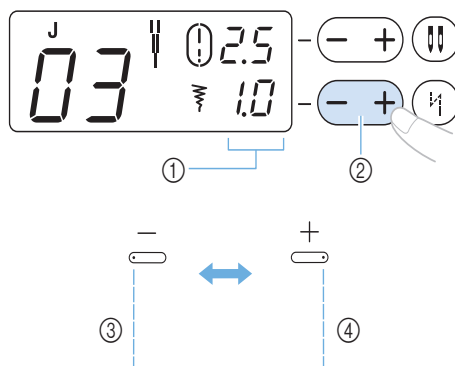
Triple stretch stitching

With each stitch, three overlapping stitches are sewn.

- Turn on the machine.
- With the pattern selection dial, select stitch 03.
- Attach zigzag foot “J”.
 - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).
- Start sewing.

Changing the needle position

The needle position can be adjusted with the straight stitch (left needle position) and the triple stretch stitch by adjusting the stitch width. Press the “-” side of the stitch width key for a left needle position, or press the “+” side for a right needle position.

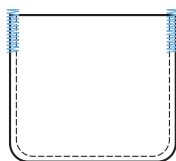


- Stitch width
- Stitch width key
- Moves the needle position to the left
- Moves the needle position to the right

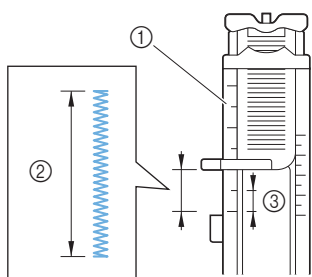
Bar tack stitching

Bar tacks are one type of reinforcement stitching used to strengthen points subject to strain, such as pocket corners and openings.

As an example, the procedure for sewing bar tacks at pocket corners is described below.



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



- ① Presser foot scale
- ② Length of bar tack
- ③ 5 mm (3/16 inch)

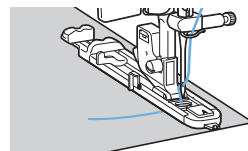
- 2 Turn on the machine.**

- 3 With the pattern selection dial, select stitch 38.**

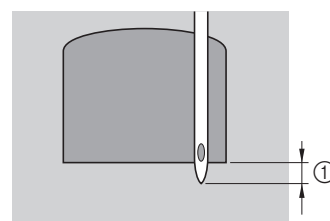


- 4 Attach buttonhole foot “A”.**
 - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

- 5 Pass the upper thread down through the hole in the presser foot, and then pull it under the presser foot, as shown.**



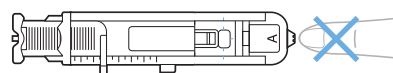
- 6 With the opening of the pocket toward you, position the fabric so that the needle drops 2 mm (1/16 inch) in front of the pocket opening, and then lower the presser foot lever.**



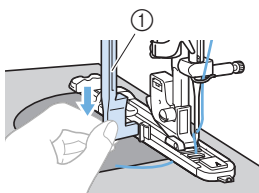
- ① 2 mm (1/16 inch)

Note

- When lowering the presser foot, do not push in the front of the presser foot, otherwise the bar tack will not be sewn with the correct size.

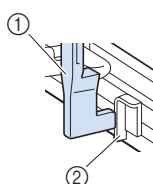


- 7** Pull down the buttonhole lever as far as possible.



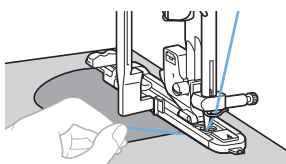
- ① Buttonhole lever

The buttonhole lever should be positioned behind the metal bracket on the buttonhole foot.



- ① Buttonhole lever
② Bracket

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



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

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

- 10** Raise the buttonhole lever to its original position.



Memo

- If the fabric does not feed, for example, because it is too thick, increase the stitch length. For details, refer to "Adjusting the stitch length and width" (page 40).

Decorative stitching

Various decorative stitches can be sewn with this sewing machine.

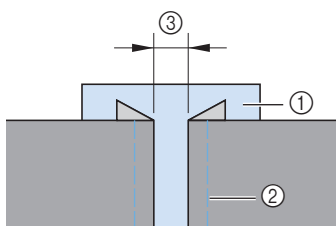
| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|----------------------|---------|--------------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Fagoting stitch | 22 | J | Fagoting, smocking and decorative stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| | 23 | J | Fagoting, smocking and decorative stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5-7.0 (3/32-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Joining stitch | 19 | J | Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 1.2 (1/16) | 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| | 20 | J | Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching and sewing overcasting on both pieces of fabrics, such as with tricot | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5-7.0 (3/32-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| | 21 | J | Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 1.2 (1/16) | 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Shell tuck stitch | 14 | J | Shell tuck stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Satin scallop stitch | 18 | N | Scallop stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5-7.0 (3/32-1/4) | 0.5 (1/32) | 0.1-1.0 (1/64-1/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Hemstitching | 28 | N | Lace sewing, decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc. | 3.5 (1/8) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.6-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 29 | N | Decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc. | 6.0 (15/64) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 3.0 (1/8) | 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 30 | N | Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 4.0 (3/16) | 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 31 | N | Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walk- ing Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|-------------------|---------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|----------------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Hemstitching | 32 | N | Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.5-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Ladder stitch | 24 | J | Decorative stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 3.0 (1/8) | 2.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Rick-rack stitch | 25 | J | Decorative stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Decorative stitch | 26 | J | Decorative stitching | 5.5 (7/32) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 1.6 (1/16) | 1.0-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Serpentine stitch | 27 | N | Decorative stitching and elastic-attaching | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 1.0 (1/16) | 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |



Fagoting

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

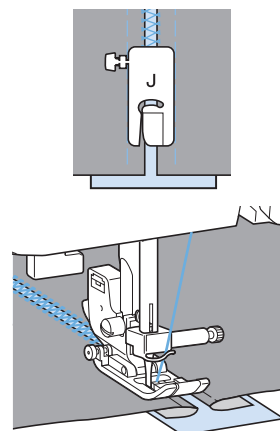
- 1 Use an iron to fold the two pieces of fabric along their seams.
- 2 Baste the two pieces of fabric, separated by about 4.0 mm (3/16 inch), onto thin paper or a sheet of water-soluble stabilizer.



- ① Thin paper or water soluble stabilizer
② Basting stitching
③ 4 mm (3/16 inch)

- 3 Turn on the machine.
- 4 Select stitch  or .
- 5 Attach zigzag foot “J”.
- 6 Set the stitch width to 7.0 mm (1/4 inch).
 - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40).


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



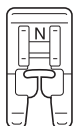
- 8 After sewing is finished, remove the paper.

Scallop stitching

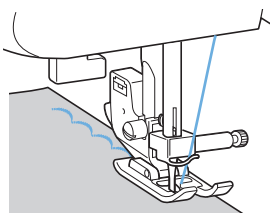
The wave-shaped repeating pattern that looks like shells is called “scalloping”. It is used on the collars of blouses and to decorate the edges of handkerchiefs.

- 1 Turn on the machine.
- 2 Select stitch .

- 3** Attach monogramming foot “N”.

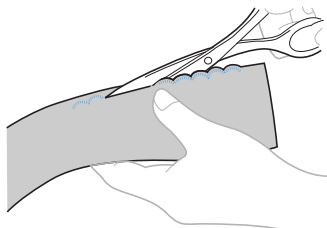


- 4** Stitch along the edge of the fabric, making sure not to sew directly on the edge of the fabric.



- For better results, apply spray starch onto the fabric and press with a hot iron before it is sewn.

- 5** Trim along the stitches.



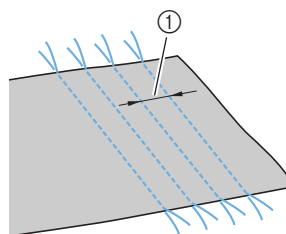
- Be careful not to cut the stitches.

Smocking

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

- 1** Turn on the machine.
- 2** Select the straight stitch, and then adjust the stitch length to 4.0 mm (3/16 inch) and loosen the thread tension.
 - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40) and “Adjusting the thread tension” (page 47).
- 3** Attach zigzag foot “J”.

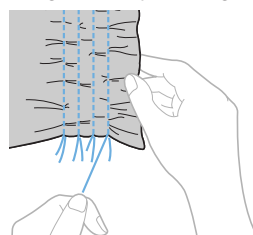
- 4** Sew parallel stitching at intervals of 1 cm (3/8 inch).



① 1 cm (3/8 inch)

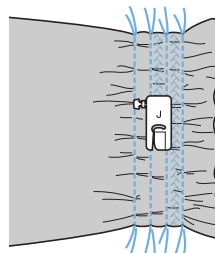
- Do not sew reverse/reinforcement stitches or cut the thread.

- 5** Pull the bobbin threads to create gathers. Smooth the gathers by ironing them.

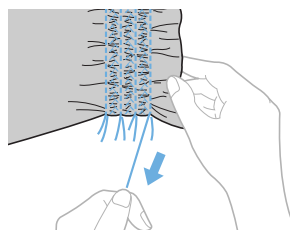


- 6** Select stitch  or .

- 7** Stitch between the straight stitches.



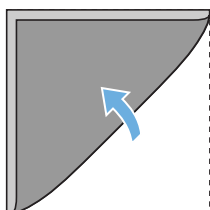
- 8** Pull out the threads for the straight stitches.



Shell tuck stitching

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

- 1 Fold the fabric along the bias.



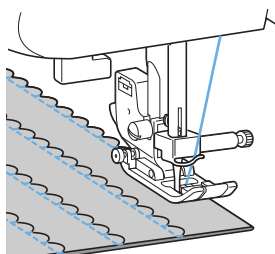
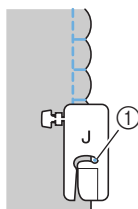
- 2 Turn on the machine.

- 3 Select stitch 14, and then increase the thread tension.

- For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40).

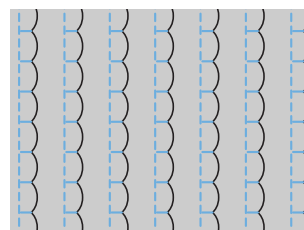
- 4 Attach zigzag foot “J”.

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



- ① Needle drop point

- 6 Unfold the fabric, and then iron the tucks down to one side.

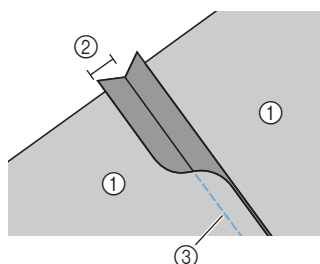


Joining

Decorative bridging stitches can be sewn over the seam allowance of joined fabrics. This is used when making a crazy quilt.

- 1 Turn on the machine.

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

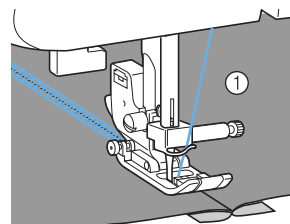


- ① Wrong side of fabric
- ② 6.5 mm (1/4 inch) seam allowance
- ③ Straight stitch

- 3 Select stitch 19, 20 or 21.

- 4 Attach zigzag foot “J”.

- 5 Turn the fabric over so that the right side faces up, and then sew over the seam with the center of the presser foot aligned with the seam.



- ① Right side of fabric

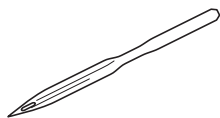
Heirloom stitching

When sewing with the wing needle, the needle holes are enlarged, creating a lace-like decorative stitch. This is used to decorate hems and tablecloths on thin or medium weight fabrics in addition to plain weave fabrics.

CAUTION

- The needle threader cannot be used with the wing needle, otherwise the sewing machine may be damaged. Manually pass the thread through the eye of the needle from the front to the back. For details, refer to “Manually threading the needle” (page 23).

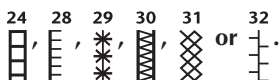
1 Insert the wing needle.



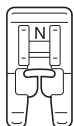
- Use a 130/705H 100/16 wing needle.
- For details on inserting a needle, refer to “Replacing the needle” (page 29).

2 Turn on the machine.

3 Select stitch



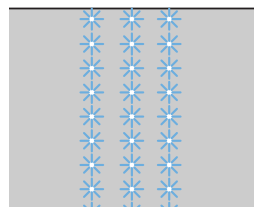
4 Attach monogramming foot “N”.



CAUTION

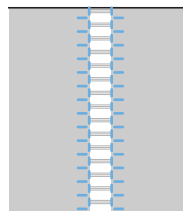
- Select a stitch width of 6.0 mm (15/64 inch) or less, otherwise the needle may bend or break.
- After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

5 Start sewing.

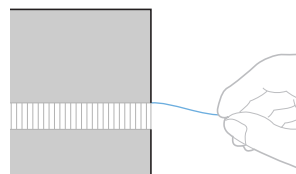


■ Drawnwork (Example 1)

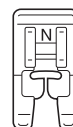
The fabric is turned and sewn twice.



1 Pull out several threads from the fabric.



2 Attach monogramming foot “N”.



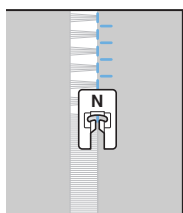
- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

3 Select stitch



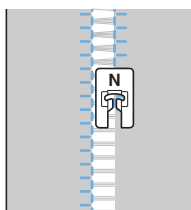
- For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40).

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



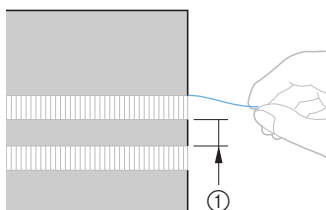
- ⑤ Turn the fabric around to sew the opposite side.

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



■ Drawnwork (Example 2)

- ① Pull out several threads from two sections of the fabric, separated by an unfrayed section of about 4 mm (3/16 inch).



① 4 mm (3/16 inch)

- ② Attach monogramming foot “N”.

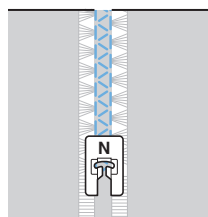


- For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).

- ③ Select stitch 30.

- For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40).

- ④ Sew along the center of the unfrayed section.



Using the side cutter (optional)

By using the optional side cutter, overcasting stitching can be sewn while the edge of the fabric is cut off.

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | |
| Overcasting stitch | 01 ---- | S | Basic stitching, sewing gathers or pintucks, etc. | 0.0 (0) | 0.0–2.5 (0–3/32) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16) | Reverse |
| | 07 ~ | S | Overcasting on thin or medium weight fabrics | 3.5 (1/8) | 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16) | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Reinforcement |
| | 08 W | S | Overcasting on thick fabrics | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Reinforcement |
| | 09 | S | Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and fabrics that fray easily | 5.0 (3/16) | 3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Reinforcement |

The values below “Auto” are set when the pattern is selected. The setting can be adjusted to any value within the range indicated below “Manual”. When using the side cutter, adjust the stitch width setting to a value within the range indicated in the table above.

! CAUTION

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

- 1 Remove the presser foot.**
 - For details, refer to “Replacing the presser foot” (page 31).
- 2 Thread the upper thread.**
 - For details, refer to “Threading the upper thread” (page 20).

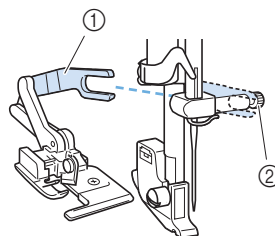


Note

- The needle threader cannot be used while the side cutter is installed on the sewing machine, otherwise damage to the needle threader may result.

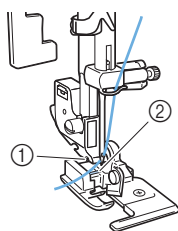
- 3 Select a stitch.**
 - For details, refer to “Selecting a stitch” (page 40).
- 4 Raise the presser foot lever.**

- 5 Raise the presser foot lever even higher, and then hook the connecting fork of the side cutter onto the needle clamp screw.**



- ① Connecting fork
② Needle clamp screw

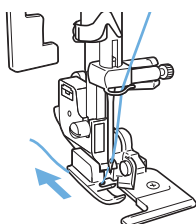
- 6** Position the side cutter so that the side cutter pin is aligned with the notch in the presser foot holder, and then slowly lower the presser foot lever.



- ① Notch in presser foot holder
② Pin
► The side cutter is attached.

- 7** Raise the presser foot lever to check that the side cutter is securely attached.

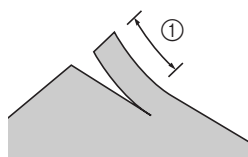
- 8** Pass the upper thread under the side cutter, and then pull it out toward the rear of the sewing machine.



! CAUTION

- After adjusting the stitch width, slowly turn the handwheel toward you and check that the needle does not touch the presser foot. If the needle hits the presser foot, the needle may bend or break.

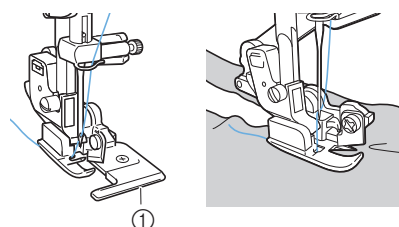
- 9** Make a cut of about 2 cm (3/4 inch) long in the fabric at the beginning of the stitching.



- ① 2 cm (3/4 inch)

- 10** Position the fabric.

Position the fabric so that the right side of the cut is on top of the guide plate and the left side of the cut is underneath the presser foot.



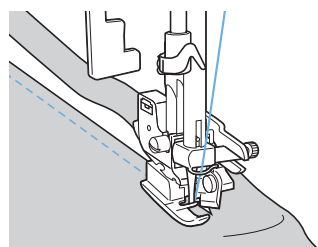
- ① Guide plate



Note

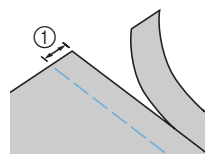
- If the fabric is not positioned correctly, the fabric will not be cut.

- 11** Lower the presser foot lever, and then start sewing.



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

If stitch 01 is sewn, the seam allowance will be about 5 mm (3/16 inch).



- ① 5 mm (3/16 inch)



Note

- The side cutter can cut as much as one layer of 13-oz. denim.
- After using the side cutter, clean it by removing any lint or dust.
- If the side cutter can no longer cut fabric, use a rag to apply a small amount of oil to the cutting edge of the cutter.

4 APPENDIX

Stitch settings

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

CAUTION

- When using the twin needle, be sure to attach zigzag foot “J”, otherwise the needle may break or the machine may be damaged.

Utility stitches





















Note















- All stitches that are applicable to the twin needle function may not have the same stitch width range as listed.

| Stitch Name | | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse/Reinforcement Stitching |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|--|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Straight stitch | Left | 01 -----0 | J | Basic stitching, sewing gathers or pintucks, etc. | 0.0 (0) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | *1 Yes | Reverse |
| | Center | 02 -----0 | J | Attaching zippers, basic stitching, and sewing gathers or pintucks, etc. | 3.5 (1/8) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | *1 Yes | Reverse |
| Triple stretch stitch | | 03 =====0 | J | Attaching sleeves, sewing inseams, sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching | 0.0 (0) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.5–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Stretch stitch | | 04 ~~~~~0 | J | Sewing stretch fabrics and decorative stitching | 1.0 (1/16) | 1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Zigzag stitch | | 05 ~~~~~0 | J | Overcasting and attaching appliqués | 3.5 (1/8) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.4 (1/16) | 0.0–4.0 (0–3/16) | Yes (J) | *1 Yes | Reverse |
| 3-point zigzag stitch | | 06 ~~~~~0 | J | Overcasting on medium weight or stretch fabrics, attaching elastic, darning, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5–7.0 (1/16–1/4) | 1.0 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Overcasting stitch | | 07 ~~~~~0 | G | Overcasting on thin or medium weight fabrics | 3.5 (1/8) | 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16) | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | | 08 ~~~~~0 | G | Overcasting on thick fabrics | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5–5.0 (3/32–3/16) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |

*1 Do not use reverse stitching.

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Overcasting stitch | 09  | G | Preventing fraying in thick fabrics and fabrics that fray easily | 5.0 (3/16) | 3.5–5.0 (1/8–3/16) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 10  | J | Overcasting on stretch fabrics | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.5–4.0 (1/32–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Blind hem stitch | 11  | R | Blind hem stitching on medium weight fabrics | 0 (0) | –3 – 3 | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0–3.5 (1/16–1/8) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| | 12  | R | Blind hem stitching on stretch fabrics | 0 (0) | –3 – 3 | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0–3.5 (1/16–1/8) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Appliqué stitch | 13  | J | Appliqué stitching | 3.5 (1/8) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.6–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Shell tuck stitch | 14  | J | Shell tuck stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Piecing straight stitch | 15  | J | Piecing straight stitching (with a seam allowance of 6.5 mm(1/4 inch) from the right edge of the presser foot) | 5.5 (7/32) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.0 (1/16) | 0.2–5.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Hand-look quilting | 16  | J | Straight stitch quilting that looks hand-sewn | 0.0 (0) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Quilting stitch (for stippling) | 17  | J | Quilting background stitching (stippling) | 7.0 (1/4) | 1.0–7.0 (1/16–1/4) | 1.6 (1/16) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Satin scallop stitch | 18  | N | Scallop stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 0.5 (1/32) | 0.1–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Joining stitch | 19  | J | Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.2 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| | 20  | J | Patchwork stitching, decorative stitching and sewing overcasting on both pieces of fabrics, such as with tricot | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| | 21  | J | Patchwork stitching and decorative stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.2 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Fagoting stitch | 22  | J | Fagoting, smocking and decorative stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0–4.0 (1/16–3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|-------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Fagoting stitch |  | J | Fagoting, smocking and decorative stitching | 5.0 (3/16) | 2.5-7.0 (3/32-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Ladder stitch |  | J | Decorative stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 3.0 (1/8) | 2.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Rick-rack stitch |  | J | Decorative stitching | 4.0 (3/16) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.0-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Decorative stitch |  | J | Decorative stitching | 5.5 (7/32) | 0.0-7.0 (0-1/4) | 1.6 (1/16) | 1.0-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Serpentine stitch |  | N | Decorative stitching and elastic-attaching | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 1.0 (1/16) | 0.2-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Hemstitching |  | N | Lace sewing, decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc. | 3.5 (1/8) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.6-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | Decorative hemming, heirloom stitching, etc. | 6.0 (15/64) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 3.0 (1/8) | 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 4.0 (3/16) | 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 1.5-4.0 (1/16-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | Decorative hemming on thin, medium weight and plain weave fabrics, heirloom stitching, etc. | 5.0 (3/16) | 1.5-7.0 (1/16-1/4) | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.5-4.0 (1/64-3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Buttonhole stitch |  | A | Horizontal buttonholes on thin and medium weight fabrics | 5.0 (3/16) | 3.0-5.0 (1/8-3/16) | 0.5 (1/32) | 0.2-1.0 (1/64-1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| |  | A | Secured buttonholes for fabrics that have backings | 5.0 (3/16) | 3.0-5.0 (1/8-3/16) | 0.5 (1/32) | 0.2-1.0 (1/64-1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| |  | A | Buttonholes for stretch or knit fabrics | 6.0 (15/64) | 3.0-6.0 (1/8-15/64) | 1.0 (1/16) | 0.5-2.0 (1/32-1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| |  | A | Buttonholes for stretch fabrics | 6.0 (15/64) | 3.0-6.0 (1/8-15/64) | 1.5 (1/16) | 1.0-3.0 (1/16-1/8) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |

| Stitch Name | Pattern | Presser Foot | Application | Stitch Width [mm (inch)] | | Stitch Length [mm (inch)] | | Twin Needle | Walking Foot | Reverse/ Reinforcement Stitching |
|----------------------|---|--------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | | | | Auto | Manual | Auto | Manual | | | |
| Buttonhole stitch |  | A | Keyhole buttonholes for thick or furry fabrics | 7.0 (1/4) | 3.0–7.0 (1/8–1/4) | 0.5 (1/32) | 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| Bar tack stitch |  | A | Reinforcing openings and areas where the seam easily comes loose | 2.0 (1/16) | 1.0–3.0 (1/16–1/8) | 0.4 (1/64) | 0.3–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | No | No | Automatic Reinforcement |
| Decorative stitch |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.0 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.0 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.0 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 2.5 (3/32) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| Satin stitches |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 0.4 (1/64) | 0.1–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 0.4 (1/64) | 0.1–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 0.4 (1/64) | 0.1–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 0.4 (1/64) | 0.1–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 7.0 (1/4) | 2.5–7.0 (3/32–1/4) | 0.4 (1/64) | 0.1–1.0 (1/64–1/16) | Yes (J) | No | Reinforcement |
| Cross- stitches |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 6.0 (15/64) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.4 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |
| |  | N | For decoration, etc. | 6.0 (15/64) | 0.0–7.0 (0–1/4) | 1.4 (1/16) | 0.2–4.0 (1/64–3/16) | No | No | Reinforcement |

Maintenance

Simple sewing machine maintenance operations are described below.

Restrictions on oiling

In order to prevent damaging this machine, it must not be oiled by the user. This machine was manufactured with the necessary amount of oil applied to ensure correct operation, making periodic oiling unnecessary. If problems occur, such as difficulty turning the handwheel or an unusual noise, immediately stop using the machine, and contact your authorized Baby Lock retailer.

Cleaning the machine surface

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



CAUTION

- Make sure that the sewing machine has been turned off, and then unplug the power cord before cleaning the machine, otherwise injuries or an electric shock may occur.
- Do not use benzene, thinner or cleansing powder, otherwise the machine may be discolored or deformed.

Cleaning the race

Clean the hook and under the needle plate. Sewing performance will suffer if lint and dust collect in the race; therefore, it should be cleaned periodically.

- 1 Turn off the sewing machine, and then unplug the power cord from the electrical outlet.

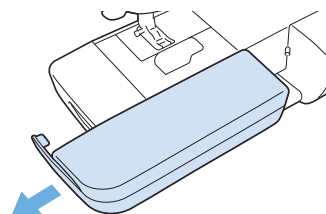


CAUTION

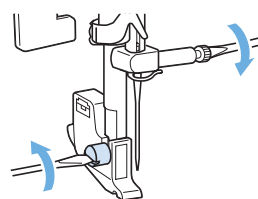
- Make sure that the sewing machine has been turned off, and then unplug the power cord before cleaning the machine, otherwise injuries or an electric shock may occur.

- 2 Raise the needle and presser foot lever.

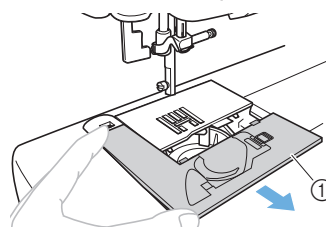
- 3 Pull the flat bed attachment off to the left.



- 4 Loosen the presser foot holder screw and remove the presser foot holder, and then loosen the needle clamp screw and remove the needle.



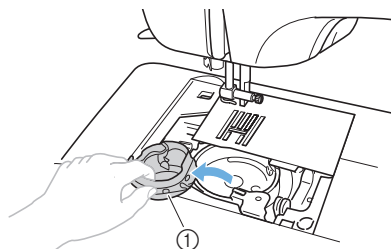
- 5 Grasp both sides of the needle plate cover, and then slide it toward you to remove it.



① Needle plate cover

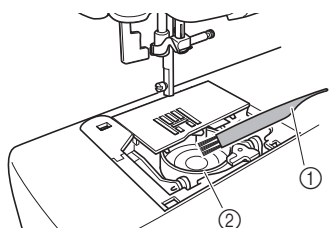
- 6 Remove the bobbin case.

Grasp the front of the bobbin case, and then pull it out.



① Bobbin case

- 7** Use the enclosed cleaning brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove any lint and dust from the race and its surrounding area.

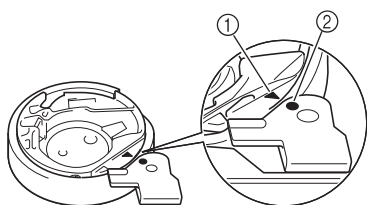
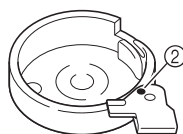


① Cleaning brush

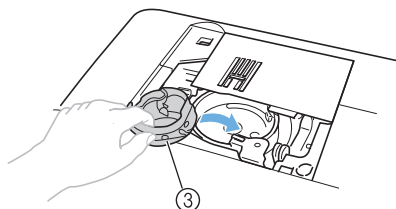
② Race

- Do not apply oil to the race or bobbin case.

- 8** Insert the bobbin case so that the ▲ mark on the bobbin case aligns with the ● mark on machine as shown below.



- Align the ▲ and ● marks.



① ▲ mark

② ● mark

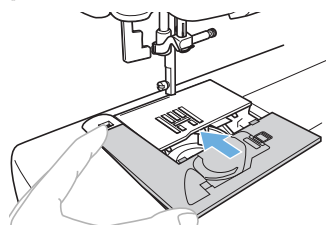
③ Bobbin case

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

! CAUTION

- Never use a bobbin case that is scratched, otherwise the upper thread may become tangled, the needle may break, or sewing performance may suffer.
For a new bobbin case, contact your nearest authorized Baby Lock retailer.
- Be sure that the bobbin case is correctly installed, otherwise the needle may break.

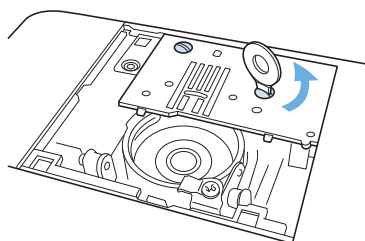
- 9** Insert the tabs on the needle plate cover into the needle plate, and then slide the cover back into position.



Removing the needle plate

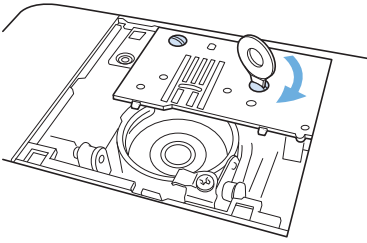
When the thread is tangled and cannot be removed by cleaning the race, remove the needle plate.

- 1** Follow steps 1 through 6 on page 90.
- 2** Remove the needle plate by removing the screws with the disc-shaped screwdriver.



- 3** Remove the tangled thread from the needle plate.

- 4** Return the needle plate to its original position, and then tighten the screws with the disc-shaped screwdriver.

**Note**

- Align the two screw holes on the needle plate with the two holes on the machine.

- 5** Follow steps **7** through **9** on page 91.

Troubleshooting

If the machine stops operating correctly, check the following possible problems before requesting service. If the problem persists, contact your authorized Baby Lock retailer.

Frequent troubleshooting topics

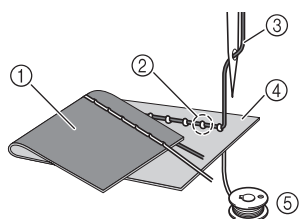
Detailed causes and remedies for common troubleshooting topics are described below. Be sure to refer to this before contacting us.

| | |
|--|----------|
| ■ Upper thread tightened up | page 93 |
| ■ Tangled thread on wrong side of fabric | page 94 |
| ■ Incorrect thread tension | page 96 |
| ■ Fabric is caught in the machine and cannot be removed | page 97 |
| ■ When the thread becomes tangled under the bobbin winder seat | page 100 |

Upper thread tightened up

■ Symptom

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



- ① Lower side of fabric
- ② Lower thread visible from upper side of fabric
- ③ Upper thread
- ④ Upper side of fabric
- ⑤ Lower thread

■ Cause

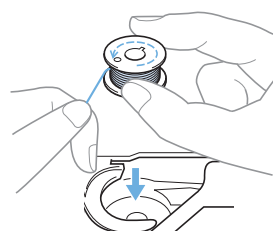
Incorrect lower threading

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

■ Remedy/check details

Correctly install the lower thread.

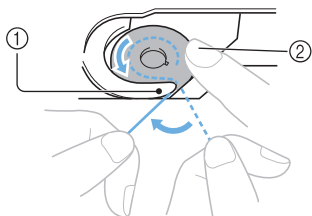
- 1 Turn off the sewing machine.
- 2 Remove the bobbin from the bobbin case.
- 3 Place the bobbin in the bobbin case so that the thread unwinds in the correct direction.
 - Hold the bobbin with your right hand with the thread unwinding to the left, and hold the end of the thread with your left hand.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



If the bobbin is inserted with the thread unwinding in the wrong direction, sewing will be done with an incorrect thread tension.

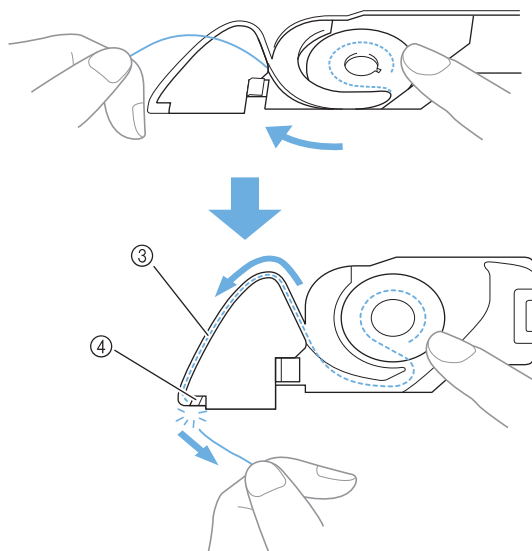
- 4** While holding the bobbin in place with your finger, pass the thread through the slit in the needle plate.

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



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

Pull the thread to pass it through the slit in the needle plate, then cut it with the cutter.



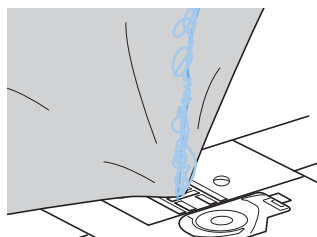
- ③ Slit
④ Cutter

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

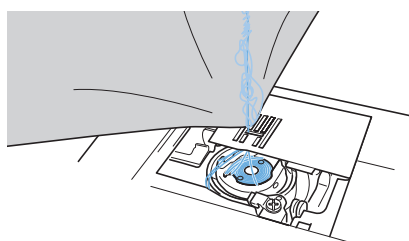
Tangled thread on wrong side of fabric

Symptom

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



- After starting sewing, a rattling noise is made and sewing cannot continue.
- Looking under the fabric, there is tangled thread in the bobbin case.



Cause

Incorrect upper threading

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

Remedy/check details

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

- 1** Remove the tangled thread. If it cannot be removed, cut the thread with scissors.

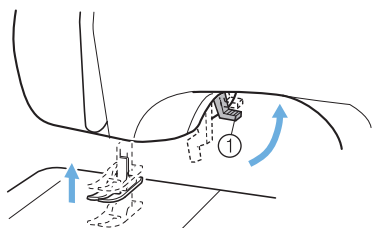
- For details, refer to "Cleaning the race" on page 90.

- 2** Remove the upper thread from the machine.


- 3** Refer to the following steps to correct the upper threading.

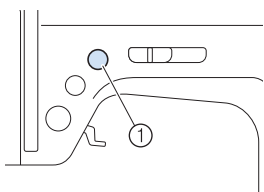
- If the bobbin was removed from the bobbin case, refer to "Installing the bobbin" on page 18 and "Remedy/check details" in the section "Upper thread tightened up" on page 93 to correctly install the bobbin.

- 4** Raise the presser foot using the presser foot lever.

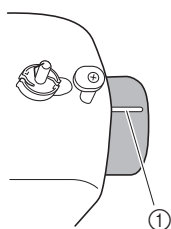


- ① Presser foot lever
- If the presser foot is not raised, the sewing machine cannot be threaded correctly.

- 5** Press  (needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle.

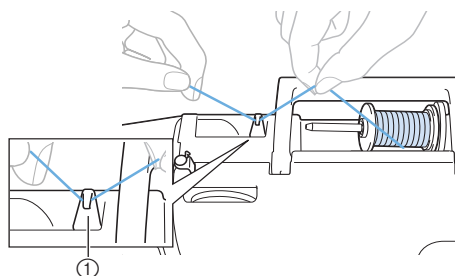


- ① Needle position button
- If the needle is not correctly raised, the sewing machine cannot be threaded. Check that the mark on the handwheel points up as shown in the illustration below. If the handwheel is not in this position, be sure to press the needle position button to raise the needle before continuing the procedure.



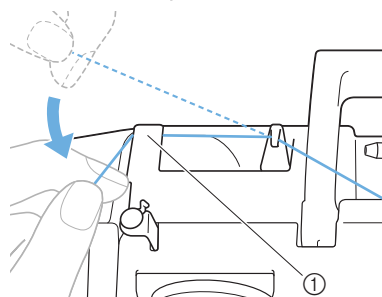
- ① Mark on handwheel

- 6** While holding the spool with your right hand, pull the thread with your left hand, and then pass the thread under the thread guide.



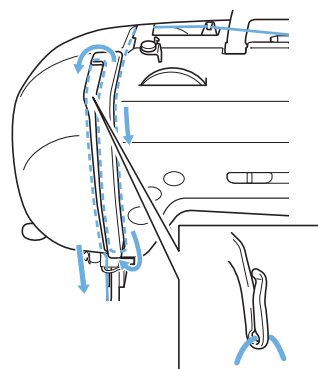
- ① Thread guide

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



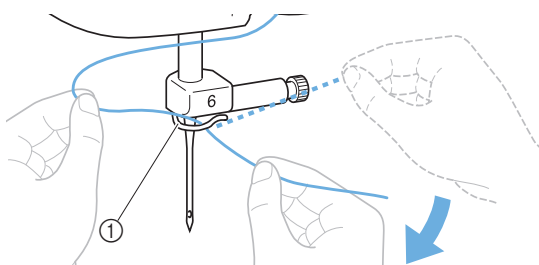
- ① Thread guide cover

- 8** Thread the machine by guiding the thread along the path indicated by the numbers on the machine.



- 9** Pass the thread behind the needle bar thread guide.

The thread can easily be passed behind the needle bar thread guide by holding the thread in your left hand, and pulling the thread into the guide from right to left.



- ① Needle bar thread guide

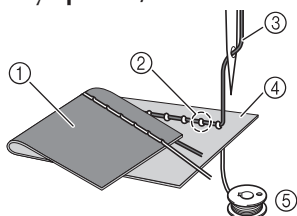
- 10** Next, use the needle threader to thread the needle. Continue with the procedure from step 14 of “Threading the upper thread” on page 20.

Incorrect thread tension

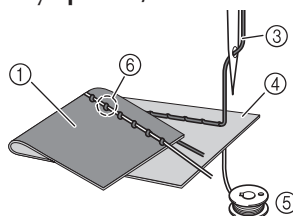
■ Symptoms

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

❑ Symptom 1/2



❑ Symptom 3/4



- ① Lower side of fabric
- ② Lower thread visible from upper side of fabric
- ③ Upper thread
- ④ Upper side of fabric
- ⑤ Lower thread
- ⑥ Upper thread visible from lower side of fabric

■ Cause/remedy/check details

❑ Cause 1

The machine is not correctly threaded.

<With symptoms 1 and 2 described above>

The lower threading is incorrect.

Return the thread tension dial to "4", and then refer to "Upper thread tightened up" on page 93 to correct the threading.

<With symptoms 3 through 5 described above>

The upper threading is incorrect.

Return the thread tension dial to "4", and then refer to "Tangled thread on wrong side of fabric" on page 94 to correct the upper threading.

❑ Cause 2

A needle and thread appropriate for the fabric are not being used.

The sewing machine needle that should be used depends on the type of fabric sewn and the thread thickness.

If a needle and thread appropriate for the fabric are not being used, the thread tension will not be adjusted correctly, causing wrinkles in the fabric or skipped stitches.

- Refer to "Needle types and their uses" on page 28 to check that a needle and thread appropriate for the fabric are being used.

❑ Cause 3

An appropriate setting on the thread tension dial is not selected.

Turn the thread tension dial to select an appropriate thread tension.

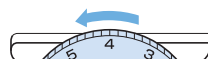
The appropriate thread tension differs according to the type of fabric and thread being used.

- * Adjust the thread tension while test sewing on a piece of scrap fabric that is the same as that used in your project.

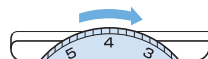


Note

- If the upper threading and lower threading are incorrect, the thread tension cannot be adjusted correctly, even by turning the thread tension dial. Check the upper threading and lower threading first, and then adjust the thread tension.
- When the lower thread is visible from the upper side of the fabric. Turn the thread tension dial to a lower number (toward the left). (Loosen the thread tension.)



- When the upper thread is visible from the lower side of the fabric. Turn the thread tension dial to a higher number (toward the right). (Tighten the thread tension.)

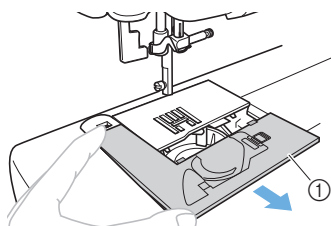


Fabric is caught in the machine and cannot be removed

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

■ Removing the fabric from the machine

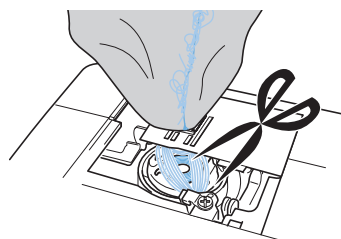
- 1** Immediately stop the sewing machine.
- 2** Turn off the sewing machine.
- 3** Remove the needle.
If the needle is lowered into the fabric, turn the handwheel away from you (clockwise) to raise the needle out of the fabric, and then remove the needle.
• Refer to “Replacing the needle” on page 29.
- 4** Remove the presser foot and presser foot holder.
• Refer to “Replacing the presser foot” on page 31 and “Removing the presser foot holder” on page 32.
- 5** Lift up the fabric and cut the threads below it.
If the fabric can be removed, remove it.
Continue with the following steps to clean the race.
- 6** Remove the needle plate cover.



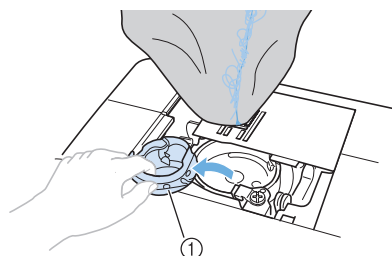
① Needle plate cover

- Refer to “Cleaning the race” on page 90.

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

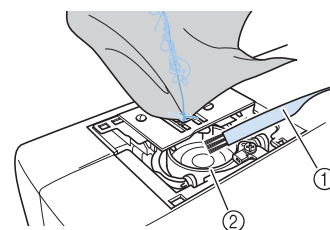


- 8** Remove the bobbin case.
If threads remain in the bobbin case, remove them.



① Bobbin case

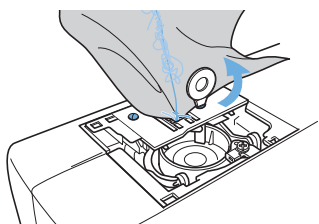
- 9** Use the cleaning brush or a vacuum cleaner to remove any dust from the race and its surrounding area.



① Cleaning brush
② Race

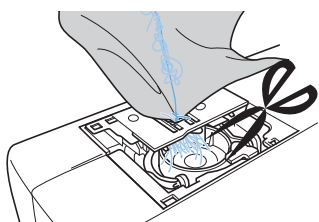
| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| If the fabric could be removed | Continue with step 16 . |
| If the fabric could not be removed | Continue with step 10 . |

- 10** Use the enclosed disc-shaped screwdriver to loosen the two screws on the needle plate.

**Note**

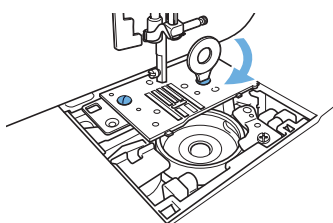
- Be careful not to drop the removed screws in the machine.

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



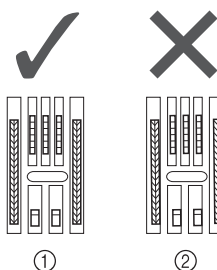
If the fabric cannot be removed, even after completing these steps, contact your nearest authorized Baby Lock retailer.

- 12** Remove any threads in the race and around the feed dogs.
- 13** Turn the handwheel to raise the feed dogs.
- 14** Align the two screw holes in the needle plate with the two holes at the needle plate mounting base, and then fit the needle plate onto the machine.
- 15** Lightly finger-tighten the screw on the right side of the needle plate. Then, use the disc-shaped screwdriver to firmly tighten the screw on the left side. Finally, firmly tighten the screw on the right side.

**Note**

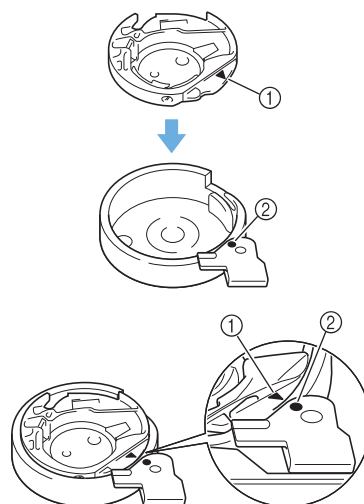
- Be careful not to drop the removed screws in the machine.

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

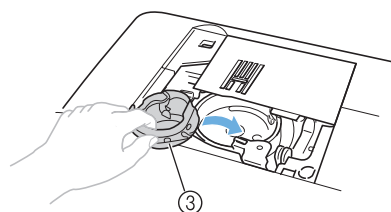


- ① Correct position of feed dogs
② Incorrect position of feed dogs

- 16** Insert the bobbin case so that the ▲ mark on the bobbin case aligns with the ● mark on machine as shown below.



- Align the ▲ and ● marks.



- ① ▲ mark
② ● mark
③ Bobbin case

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

! CAUTION

- Never use a bobbin case that is scratched, otherwise the upper thread may become tangled, the needle may break or sewing performance may suffer. For a new bobbin case, contact your nearest authorized Baby Lock retailer.
- Make sure that you fit the bobbin case properly, otherwise the needle may break.

17 Attach the needle plate cover according to steps ⑨ in “Cleaning the race” on page 90.

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

If the needle is in a poor condition, for example, if it is bent, be sure to install a new needle.

- Refer to “Checking the needle” on page 29 and “Replacing the needle” on page 29.

! CAUTION

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



Note

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



Memo

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

■ Checking machine operations

If the needle plate has been removed, check machine operations to confirm that installation has been completed correctly.

1 Turn on the machine.

2 Select 02 .

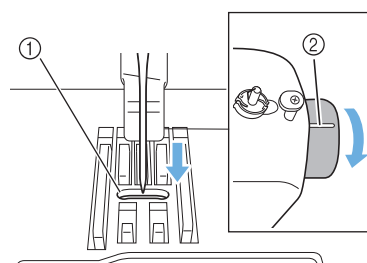


Note

- Do not yet install the presser foot and thread.

3 Slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise), and look from all sides to check that the needle falls at the center of the hole in the needle plate.

If the needle contacts the needle plate, remove the needle plate, and then install it again, starting with step 1③ in “Removing the fabric from the machine” on page 97.



① Hole in the needle plate

② Handwheel

4 Select zigzag stitch 05 . At this time, increase the stitch length and width to their maximum settings.

- For details on changing the settings, refer to “Adjusting the stitch length and width” on page 40.

5 Slowly turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) and check that the needle bar and feed dogs operate correctly.

If the needle or feed dogs contact the needle plate, the machine may be malfunctioning; therefore, contact your nearest authorized Baby Lock retailer.

6 Turn off the machine, and then install the bobbin and presser foot.

- Refer to “Installing the bobbin” on page 18 and “Replacing the presser foot” on page 31.

7 Correctly thread the machine.

- For details on threading the machine, refer to "Threading the upper thread" on page 20.



Note

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

8 Perform trial sewing with normal fabric.

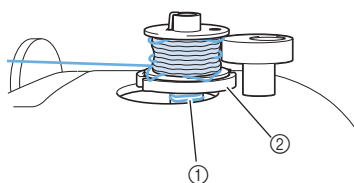


Note

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

When the thread becomes tangled under the bobbin winder seat

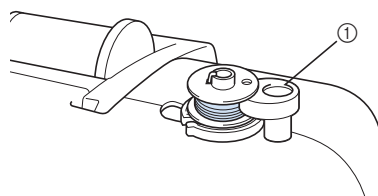
If the bobbin winding starts when the thread is not passed under the pretension disk of the bobbin-winding thread guide correctly, the thread may become tangled under the bobbin winder seat. In such a case, wind off the thread according to the following procedure.



- ① Thread
- ② Bobbin winder seat

! CAUTION

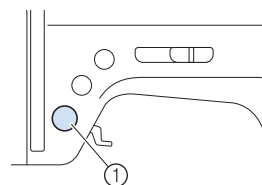
- Do not remove the bobbin winder seat even if the thread becomes tangled under the bobbin winder seat. It may result in injuries.
- Do not remove the screw of the bobbin winder presser, otherwise the machine may be damaged; you cannot wind off the thread by removing the screw.



- ① Screw of the bobbin winder presser

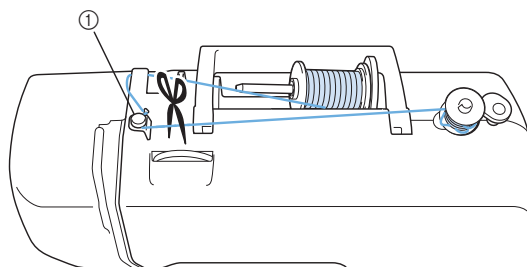
- If the thread becomes tangled under the bobbin winder seat, press (start/stop button) once to stop the bobbin winding.

When the foot controller is plugged in, remove your foot from the foot controller.



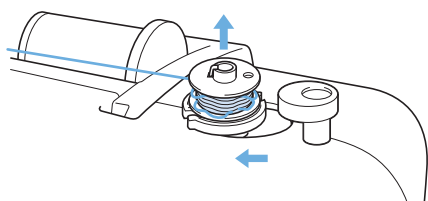
- ① Start/stop button

- Cut the thread with scissors beside the bobbin-winding thread guide.

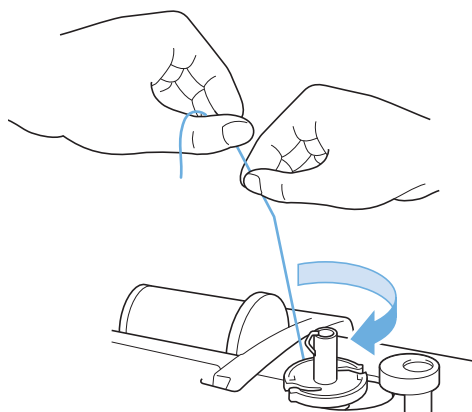


- ① Bobbin-winding thread guide

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



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



- 5** Wind the bobbin again.



Note


- Make sure that the thread passes under the pretension disk of the bobbin-winding thread guide correctly (page 17).

List of symptoms

| Symptom | Probable Cause | Remedy | Reference |
|---|---|--|-----------|
| The sewing machine does not operate. | The plug of the power cord is not inserted into an electrical outlet. | Insert the plug of the power cord into a household electrical outlet. | page 14 |
| | The machine is not turned on. | Turn on the machine. | page 14 |
| | The bobbin winder shaft is moved to the right. | Slide the bobbin winder shaft to the left. | page 17 |
| | The presser foot lever is raised. | Lower the presser foot lever. | page 42 |
| | A stitch other than the buttonhole or bar tack stitch was selected and the start/stop button was pressed while the buttonhole lever is lowered. | Raise the buttonhole lever. | — |
| | The buttonhole or bar tack stitch was selected and the start/stop button was pressed while the buttonhole lever is raised. | Pull down the buttonhole lever. | page 60 |
| | The start/stop button was pressed, even though the foot controller is connected. | Do not use the start/stop button when the foot controller is connected. To use the start/stop button, disconnect the foot controller. | page 42 |
| The needle breaks. | The needle is incorrectly installed. | Correctly install the needle. | page 29 |
| | The needle clamp screw is loose. | Use the screwdriver to firmly tighten the screw. | page 30 |
| | The needle is bent or blunt. | Replace the needle with a new one. | page 29 |
| | The combination of fabric, thread and needle is incorrect. | Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn. | page 28 |
| | The appropriate presser foot for the type of stitch that you wish to sew is not used. | Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew. | page 86 |
| | The upper thread tension is too tight. | Loosen the upper thread tension. | page 47 |
| | The fabric is pulled too much. | Lightly guide the fabric. | — |
| | The area around the hole in the needle plate is scratched. | Replace the needle plate. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center. | — |
| | The area around the hole in the presser foot is scratched. | Replace the presser foot. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center. | — |
| | The bobbin case is scratched. | Replace the bobbin case. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center. | — |
| | A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used. | Bobbins from older models, which have a different thickness, will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed specifically for this machine. | page 15 |

| Symptom | Probable Cause | Remedy | Reference |
|---|--|--|-----------|
| The upper thread breaks. | The upper thread was incorrectly threaded (for example, the spool is incorrectly installed or the thread has come out of the needle bar thread guide). | Correct the upper threading. | page 20 |
| | There are knots or tangles in the thread. | Remove any knots or tangles. | – |
| | The selected needle is not appropriate for the thread being used. | Select a needle that is appropriate for the type of stitch being used. | page 28 |
| | The upper thread tension is too tight. | Loosen the upper thread tension. | page 47 |
| | The thread is tangled, for example, in the bobbin case. | Remove the tangled thread. If the thread is tangled in the bobbin case, clean the race. | page 90 |
| | The needle is bent or blunt. | Replace the needle with a new one. | page 29 |
| | The needle is incorrectly installed. | Correctly install the needle. | page 29 |
| | The area around the hole in the needle plate is scratched. | Replace the needle plate. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center. | – |
| | The area around the hole in the presser foot is scratched. | Replace the presser foot. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center. | – |
| | The bobbin case is scratched. | Replace the bobbin case. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center. | – |
| The lower thread is tangled or breaks. | A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used. | Bobbins from older models, which have a different thickness, will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed specifically for this machine. | page 15 |
| | The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed. | Correct the bobbin threading. | page 18 |
| | The bobbin thread is incorrectly wound. | Correctly wind the bobbin. | page 15 |
| | There are scratches on the bobbin or it doesn't rotate properly. | Replace the bobbin. | – |
| | The thread is tangled. | Remove the tangled thread and clean the race. | page 90 |
| | A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used. | Bobbins from older models, which have a different thickness, will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed specifically for this machine. | page 15 |

| Symptom | Probable Cause | Remedy | Reference |
|---|--|--|-------------|
| The thread tension is incorrect. | The upper thread is incorrectly installed. | Correct the upper threading. | page 20 |
| | The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed. | Correct the bobbin threading. | page 18 |
| | The bobbin thread is incorrectly wound. | Correctly wind the bobbin. | page 15 |
| | The combination of fabric, thread and needle is incorrect. | Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn. | page 28 |
| | The presser foot holder is incorrectly installed. | Correctly install the presser foot holder. | page 33 |
| | The thread tension is incorrectly set. | Adjust the thread tension. | page 47 |
| | A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used. | Bobbins from older models, which have a different thickness, will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed specifically for this machine. | page 15 |
| The fabric is puckered. | The upper thread or bobbin thread is incorrectly installed. | Correctly thread the upper thread and correctly install the bobbin thread. | page 18, 20 |
| | The spool is incorrectly installed. | Correctly install the spool. | page 15 |
| | The combination of fabric, thread and needle is incorrect. | Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn. | page 28 |
| | The needle is bent or blunt. | Replace the needle with a new one. | page 29 |
| | If thin fabrics are being sewn, the stitch is too long or the fabric is not being fed correctly. | Sew with stabilizer material under the fabric. | page 49 |
| | The thread tension is incorrectly set. | Adjust the thread tension. | page 47 |
| Stitches are skipped. | The upper thread is incorrectly installed. | Correct the upper threading. | page 20 |
| | The combination of fabric, thread and needle is incorrect. | Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn. | page 28 |
| | The needle is bent or blunt. | Replace the needle with a new one. | page 29 |
| | The needle is incorrectly installed. | Correctly install the needle. | page 29 |
| | Dust has accumulated under the needle plate or in the bobbin case. | Remove the needle plate cover and clean the bobbin case. | page 90 |
| A high-pitched sound is produced while sewing. A rattling noise is produced. | Dust has accumulated in the feed dogs or in the bobbin case. | Clean the bobbin case. | page 90 |
| | The upper thread is incorrectly installed. | Correct the upper threading. | page 20 |
| | The bobbin case is scratched. | Replace the bobbin case. Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center. | — |
| | A bobbin designed specifically for this machine is not used. | Bobbins from older models, which have a different thickness, will not work properly. Only use a bobbin designed specifically for this machine. | page 15 |

| Symptom | Probable Cause | Remedy | Reference |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| The thread does not pass through the eye of the needle. | The needle was not raised. | Press ⊕ (needle position button) once or twice to raise the needle. | page 20 |
| | The needle is incorrectly installed. | Correctly install the needle. | page 29 |
| The stitch is not sewn correctly. | The appropriate presser foot for the type of stitch that you wish to sew is not used. | Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew. | page 86 |
| | The thread tension is incorrectly set. | Adjust the thread tension. | page 47 |
| | The thread is tangled, for example, in the bobbin case. | Remove the tangled thread. If the thread is tangled in the bobbin case, clean the race. | page 90 |
| The fabric does not feed. | The feed dogs are lowered. | Slide the feed dog position switch to  . | page 74 |
| | The stitch is too short. | Lengthen the stitch length. | page 40 |
| | The combination of fabric, thread and needle is incorrect. | Select a thread and needle that are appropriate for the type of fabric being sewn. | page 28 |
| | The thread is tangled, for example, in the bobbin case. | Remove the tangled thread. If the thread is tangled in the bobbin case, clean the race. | page 90 |
| While winding the bobbin, the bobbin thread was wound below the bobbin winder seat. | You have not wound the bobbin thread properly. | After removing the thread wound below the bobbin winder seat, wind the bobbin correctly. | page 100 |
| Bobbin thread does not wind neatly on the bobbin. | The thread is not passed through the bobbin-winding thread guide correctly. | Correctly pass the thread through the bobbin-winding thread guide. | page 15 |
| | Bobbin spins slowly. | Move the sewing speed controller to the right (so that the speed will be fast). | page 17 |
| | The thread that was pulled out was not wound onto the bobbin correctly. | Wind the thread that was pulled off round the bobbin five or six times clockwise. | page 17 |
| Fabric being sewn with the machine cannot be removed. | Thread is tangled below the needle plate. | Lift up the fabric and cut the threads below it, and clean the race. | page 97 |
| The fabric feeds in the opposite direction. | The feed mechanism is damaged. | Contact your retailer or the nearest authorized service center. | — |
| The upper thread has tightened up. | The bobbin thread is incorrectly installed. | Correctly install the bobbin thread. | page 18, 93 |
| The thread is tangled on the wrong side of the fabric. | You have not threaded the upper thread properly. | Correct the upper threading. | page 20, 94 |

Error messages

If the sewing machine is incorrectly operated or if the sewing machine malfunctions, an error message appears in the LCD.

The message can be cleared by pressing any key in the operation panel, turning any dial, or performing the operation correctly.

| Error Message (in LCD) | Probable Cause | Remedy |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| E1 | The start/stop button or the reverse/reinforcement stitch button was pressed (The foot controller was depressed if it is connected.) while the presser foot is raised. | Lower the presser foot before continuing the operation. |
| E2 | A stitch other than the buttonhole or bar tack stitch was selected and the start/stop button was pressed (The foot controller was depressed if it is connected.) while the buttonhole lever is lowered. | Raise the buttonhole lever before continuing the operation. |
| E3 | The buttonhole or bar tack stitch was selected and the start/stop button was pressed (The foot controller was depressed if it is connected.) while the buttonhole lever is raised. | Lower the buttonhole lever before continuing the operation. |
| E4 | The reverse/reinforcement stitch button or needle position button was pressed while the bobbin winder shaft is moved to the right. | Move the bobbin winder shaft to the left before continuing the operation. |
| E5 | The start/stop button was pressed, even though the foot controller is connected. | Disconnect the foot controller, and then press the start/stop button. Otherwise, operate the machine by using the foot controller. |
| E6 | The motor locked up because the thread is tangled. | Turn off the machine and remove the tangled thread before continuing the operation. |
| E7 | The needle mode selection key was pressed to select twin needle sewing while a stitch that cannot be used with the twin needle is selected. | Select a stitch that can be used with the twin needle. |
| E8 | The pattern selection dial was turned to select a pattern while the twin needle setting is selected. | Cancel the twin needle setting, and then select a stitch. |



Memo

- If error message "F1" through "F9" appears in the LCD while the sewing machine is being used, the machine may be malfunctioning. Contact your authorized Baby Lock retailer.

Operation beep

Each time a key is pressed or an incorrect operation is performed, a beep is sounded.

■ For a correct operation

One beep is sounded.

■ If an incorrect operation is performed

Two or four beeps are sounded.

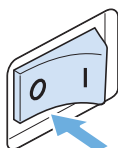
■ If the machine locks up, for example, because the thread is tangled

The sewing machine continues to beep for three seconds, and then the machine automatically stops. Be sure to check for the cause of the error, and correct it before continuing to sew.

Canceling the operation beep

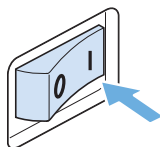
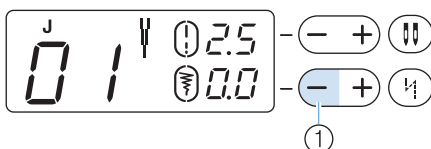
When the sewing machine is purchased, it is set to beep each time an operation panel key is pressed. This setting can be changed so that the machine does not beep.

1 Turn off the sewing machine.



2 While holding the “-” side of (stitch width key) pressed, turn on the sewing machine.

When a beep is heard, release the “-” side of the stitch width key.



① “-” side of the stitch width key

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



Memo

- Perform the same operation to set the machine so that the operation beep is sounded.

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