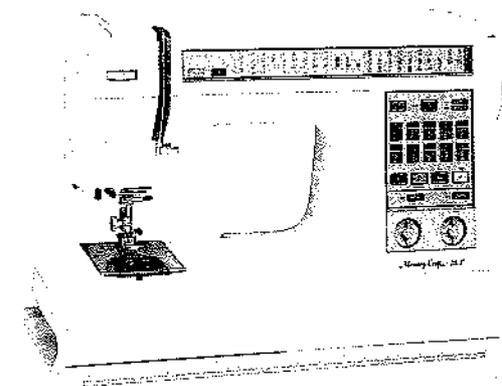


INSTRUCTION BOOK

Memory Craft 5500



INTRODUCTION

We welcome you as a proud new owner of Memory Craft machine. The advanced technology incorporated into the Memory Craft will make sewing easier and more pleasurable than you ever dreamed possible.

This instruction book will acquaint you with the basic operation and the many, new and exciting features found on your Memory Craft.

Fundamentals of Operation

For Your Safety

1. While in operation, always keep your eye on the needle, and do not touch any moving parts such as the take-up lever, balance wheel or needle.
2. Always turn off the machine, and unplug from the power supply:
 - * After using the machine.
 - * When leaving the machine for any period of time.
 - * When attaching or removing parts.
 - * When cleaning the machine.
3. Do not place anything on the foot control, except for your foot.

Before Using the Machine

- Wipe the machine with a clean cloth to remove any dust or oil.
- To replace presser feet or needles follow the guides in the instruction book.
- When setting the machine for sewing, test the stitches on a small piece of the fabric with the threads that will be used for actual sewing.

For Longer Life of the Machine

- Do not expose the machine to the sun for long periods of time nor store near a radiator.
- Do not store the machine in an area of high humidity.
- Handle the machine with care to avoid dropping or bumping.

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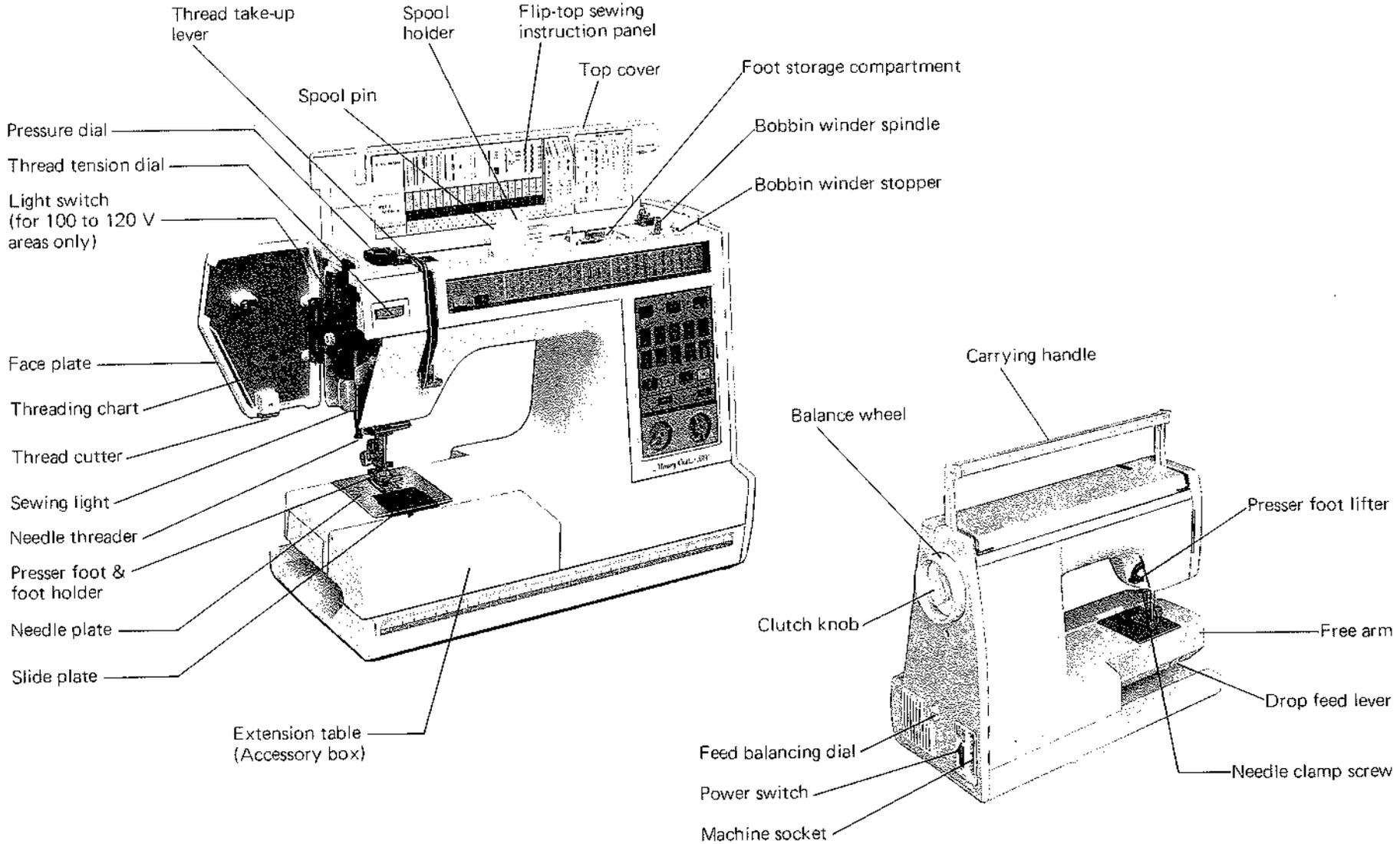
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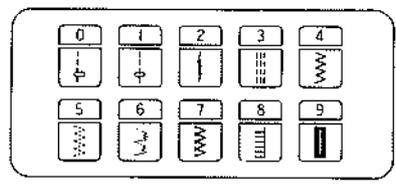
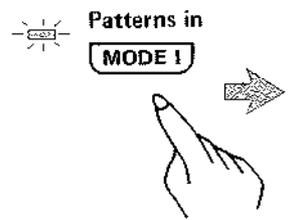
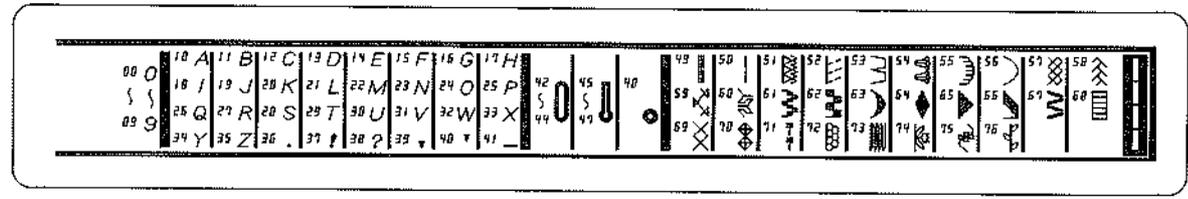
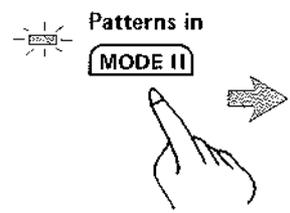
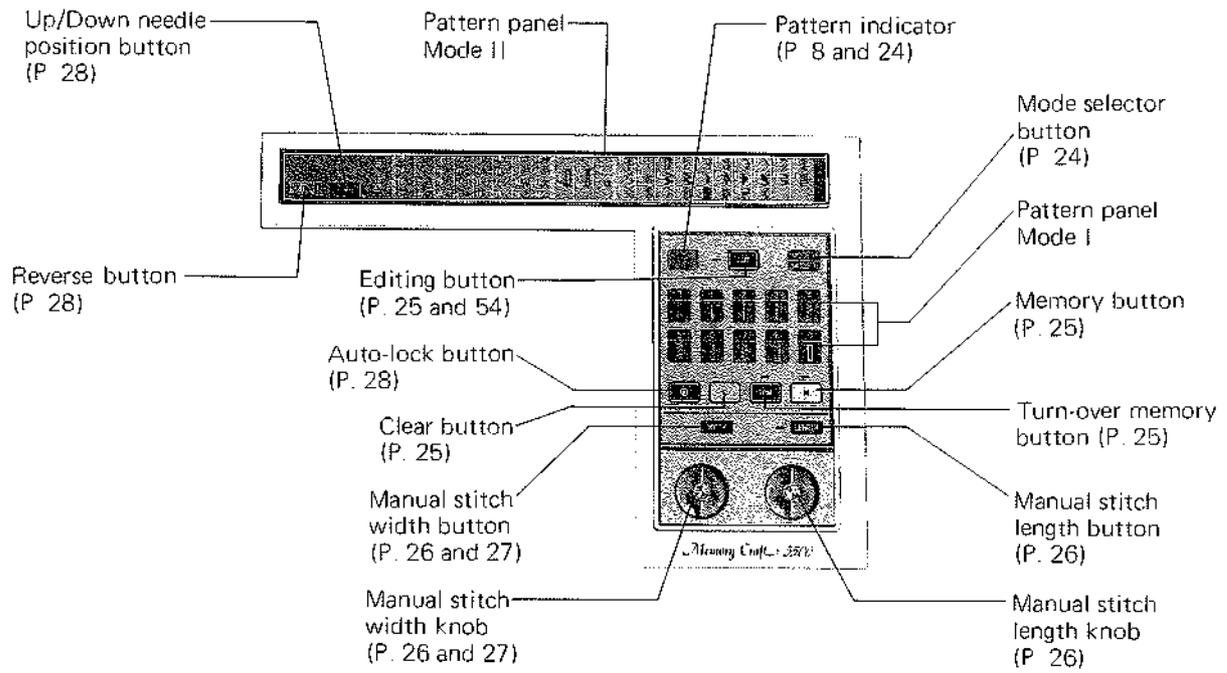
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SECTION I

ESSENTIAL PARTS

Names of Parts



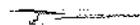


SECTION I

Presser Feet

STITCH PATTERN	MEMORY PROGRAMME														REVERSE PATTERNS	INDIGRAMS	SINGLES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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Standard Accessories



Seam ripper

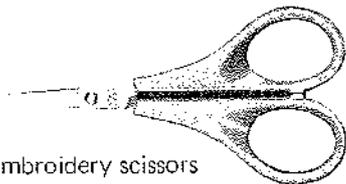


Screw driver (large)



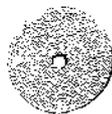
Screw driver (small)

Lint brush



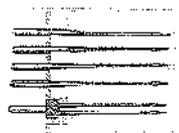
Embroidery scissors

Additional spool pin



Felt

Bobbin

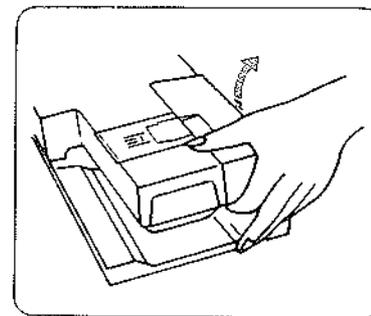


Set of needles



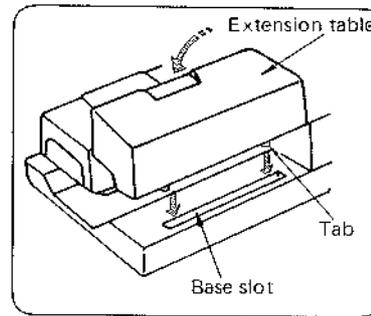
Spool holder (small)

Detachable Extension Table



« For Free Arm Sewing »

Lift out the extension table toward you as illustrated.



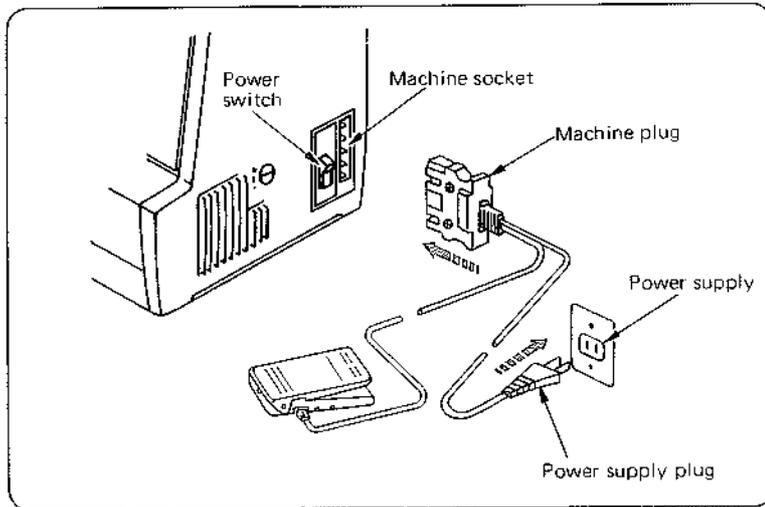
« For Flat-bed Sewing »

Position the tabs on the base slot and push down gently.

SECTION II

GETTING READY TO SEW

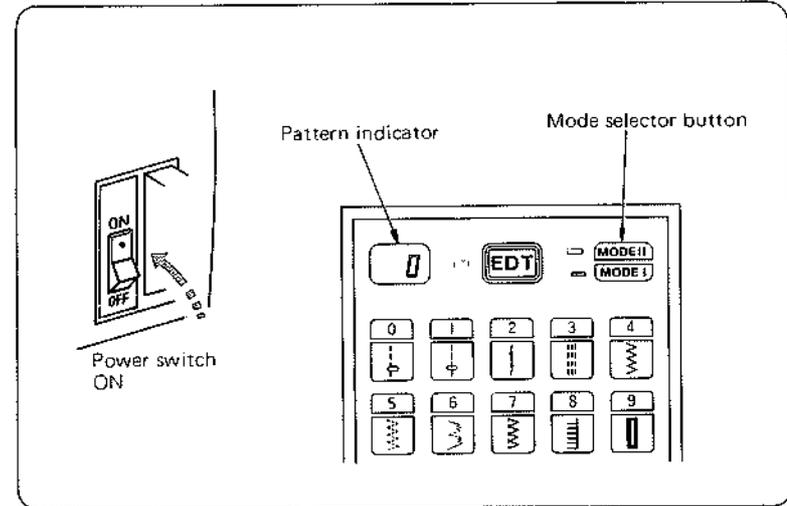
Connecting the Machine to the Power Supply



Before connecting the power, make sure the voltage and number of cycles shown on the machine conform to your electrical power.

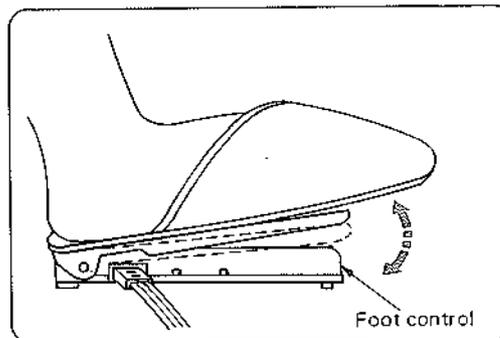
Switch off the power, fit the nonreversible plug into the machine socket and plug the machine into the power supply.

* If you are interrupted or stop sewing, turn off the power switch.



Switch on the power.

When the power is turned on, the number 0 appears in the pattern indicator.



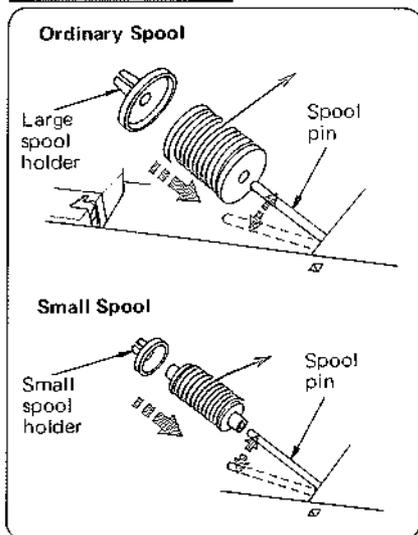
Sewing speed can be varied by the foot control. The harder you press on the control, the faster the machine runs.

* By releasing the control, the machine stops running.

* Before using the machine, practice controlling the speed without threading.

Winding the Bobbin

Horizontal Spool Pin

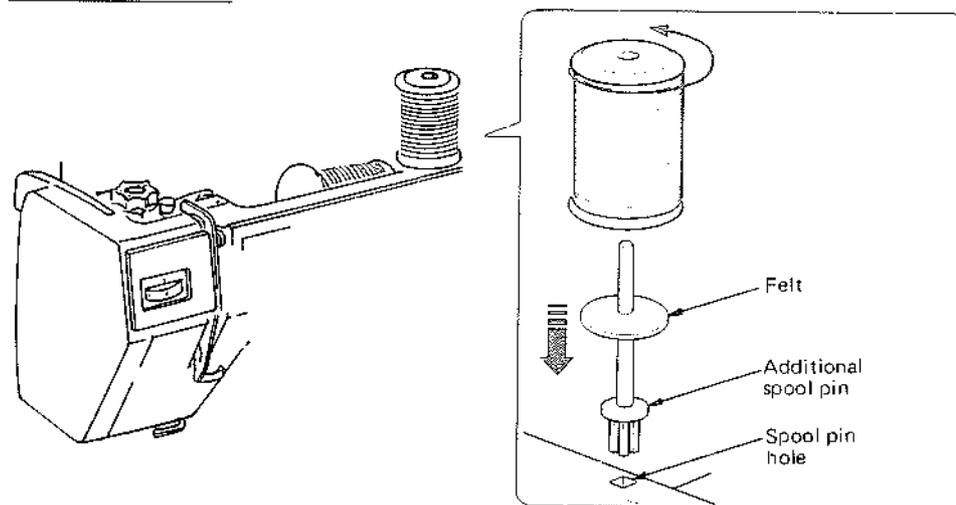


Lift up the spool pin.

Place the spool of thread on the holder with the thread coming off the spool as shown. Attach the large spool holder pressing it firmly against the thread spool. Lower the spool.

* The small spool holder is used with narrow or small thread spools.

Additional Spool Pin

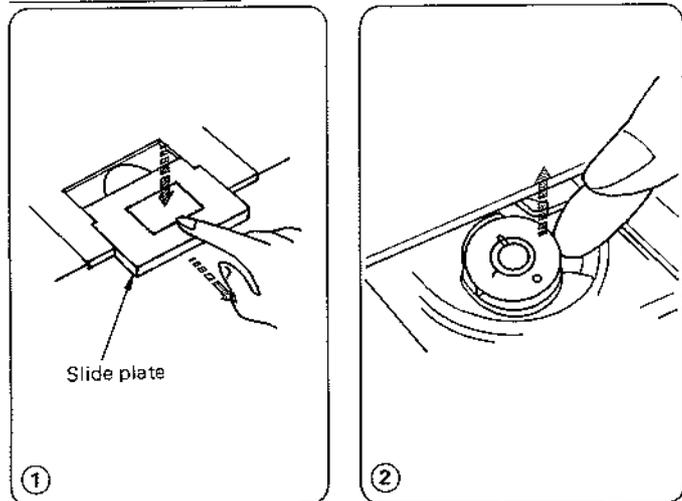


The additional spool pin is for twin needle sewing and can be also used to wind extra bobbins without unthreading the machine.

To use, insert the additional spool pin in the hole. Place the felt and the spool on the pin.

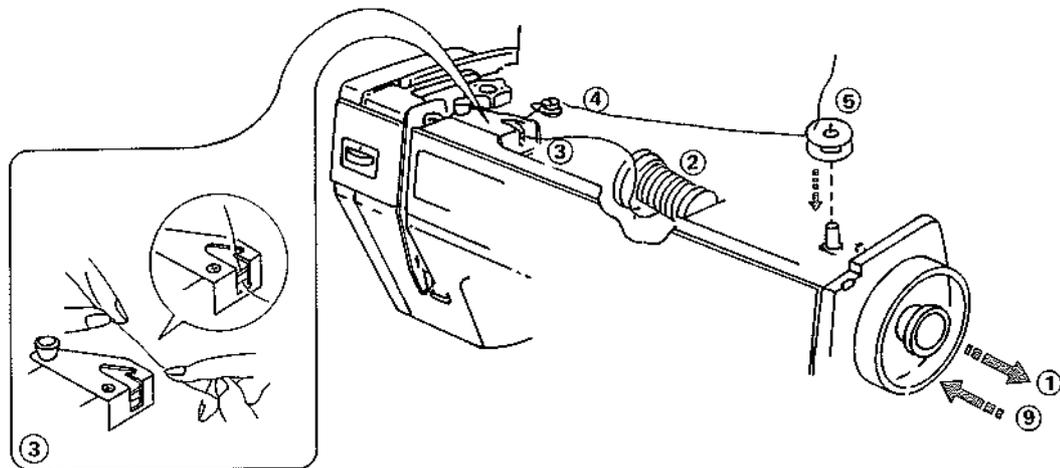
SECTION II

Removing the Bobbin

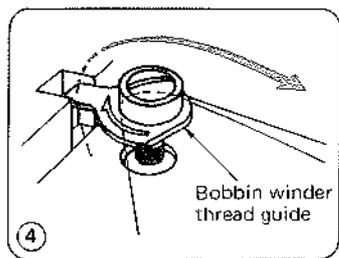


- ① Gently pull the slide plate while pushing it down.
- ② Lift out the bobbin.

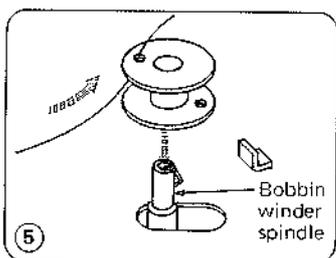
Threading the Bobbin Winder



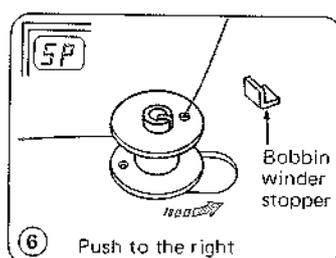
- ① Pull the clutch knob away from the machine to disengage clutch.
- ② Draw thread from spool.
- ③ Hold the thread with your both hands as shown, and press it downwards against the hook until it comes down under the hook.



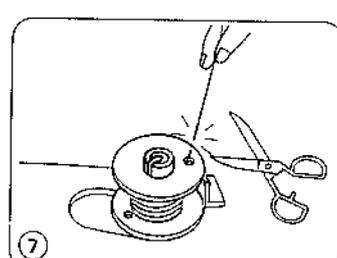
- ④ Guide the thread around the bobbin winder thread guide.



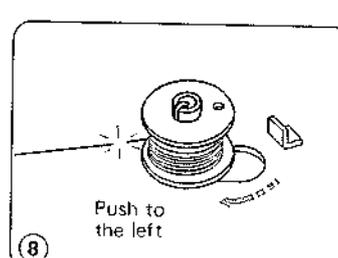
- ⑤ Insert the thread through the hole in the bobbin, threading from the inside to the outside. Put the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle.



- ⑥ Push the bobbin to the right. "SP" appears in the pattern indicator.



- ⑦ With the free end of the thread held in your hand, press the foot control. Stop the machine when the bobbin is slightly filled. Cut the thread coming from the top of the bobbin.

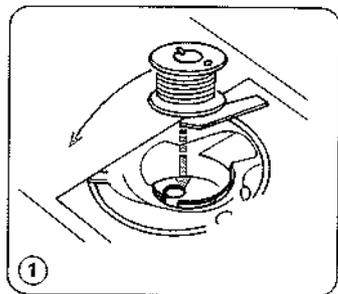


- ⑧ Press the foot control again until the bobbin stops. Push the bobbin winder spindle to the left and cut the thread. Remove the bobbin.

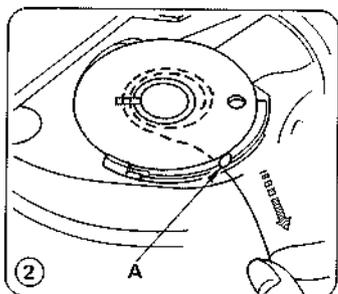
- ⑨ Push in the clutch knob.

* The machine will not sew until the clutch knob is pushed in.

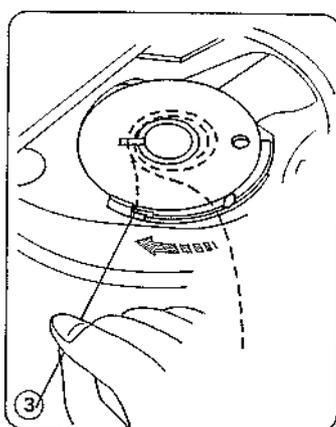
Inserting the Bobbin



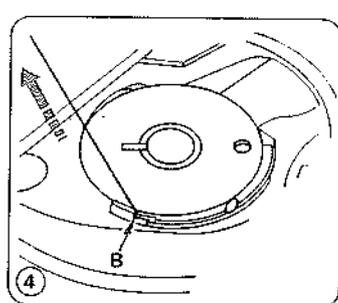
- ① Place the bobbin in the bobbin holder with the thread running counter-clockwise as illustrated.



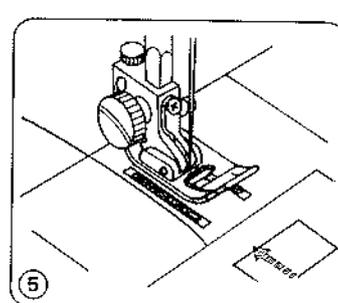
- ② Guide the thread into the notch A on the front side of the bobbin holder.



- ③ Draw the thread to the left sliding it between the tension spring blades.



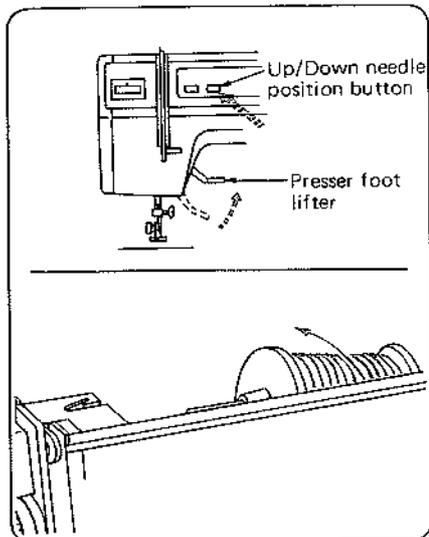
- ④ Continue to draw lightly the thread until the thread slips into notch B.



- ⑤ Pull out about 15 cm (6") of thread and attach the slide plate.

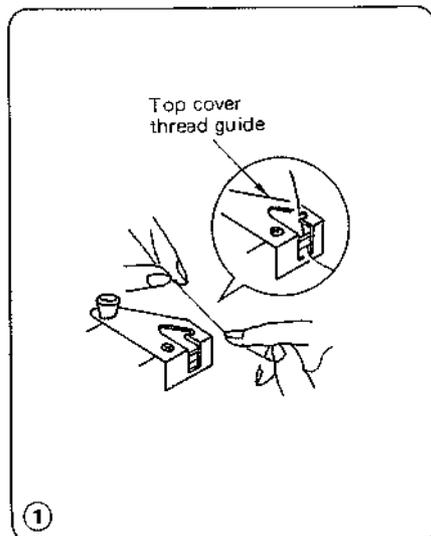
SECTION II

Threading the Machine

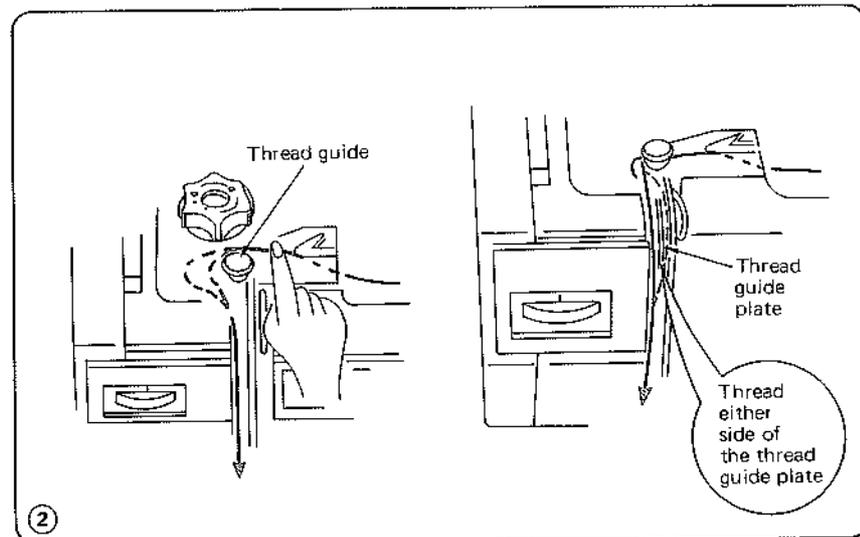


Lift up the presser foot. Press the Up/Down needle position button to raise the needle.

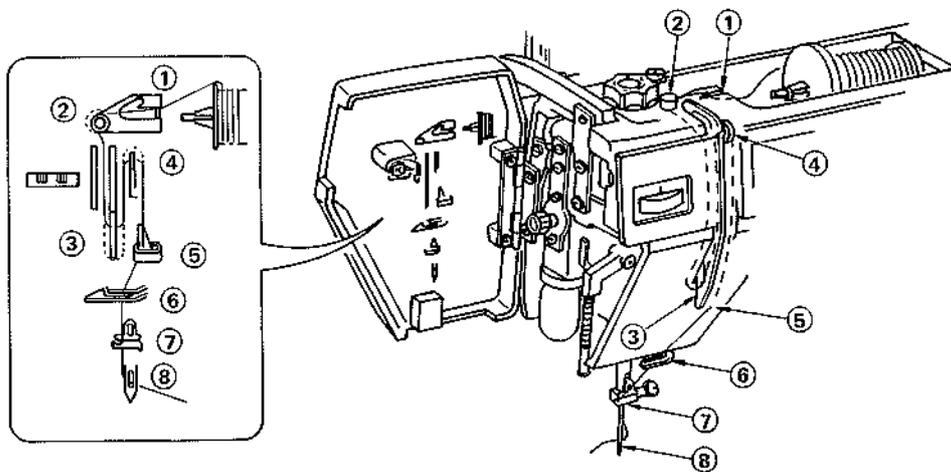
Open the top cover and place the spool of thread on the spool pin.

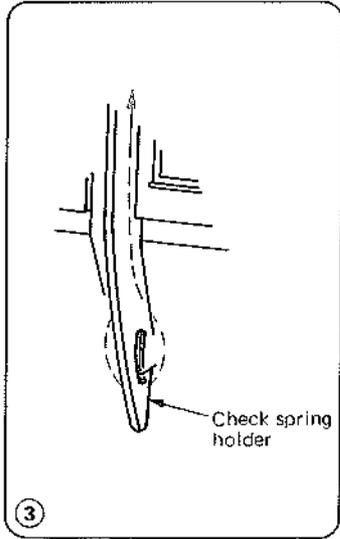


① Pass the thread through the top cover thread guide.

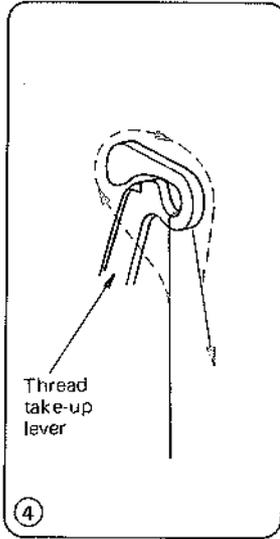


② Draw the thread around the thread guide and down into the tension.

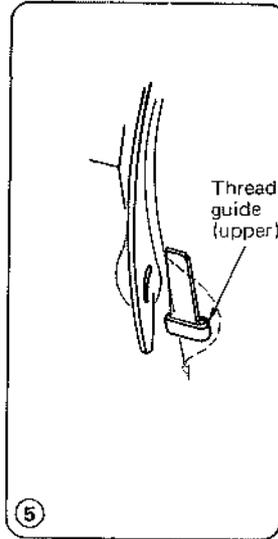




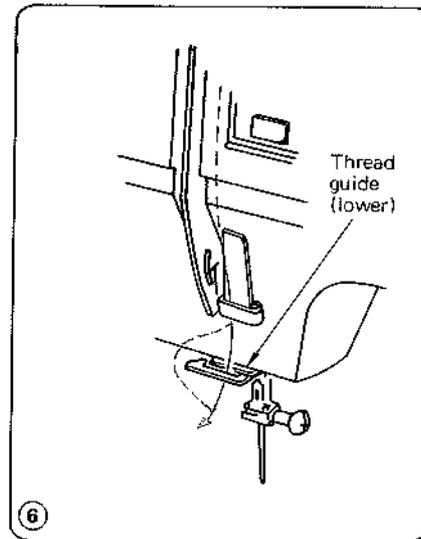
- ③ Then down around the check spring holder.



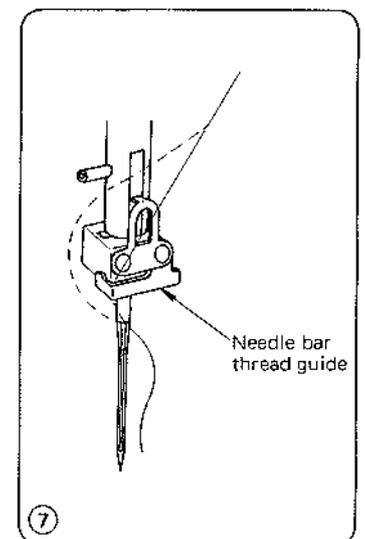
- ④ Firmly draw the thread from left to right over the take-up lever and down into the take-up lever eye.



- ⑤ Draw the thread down and slide it through the right side of the thread guide.



- ⑥ Slide the thread from the left of thread guide.

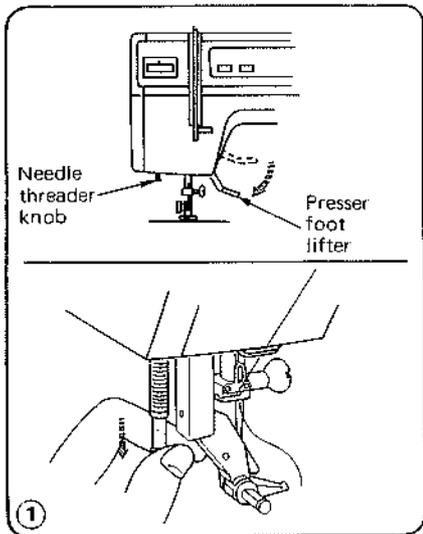


- ⑦ Slide the thread through the needle bar thread guide on the left.

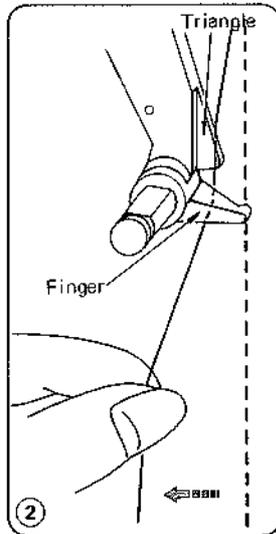
- ⑧ Thread the needle from front to back or use the needle threader.
(See pages 14 and 15.)

SECTION II

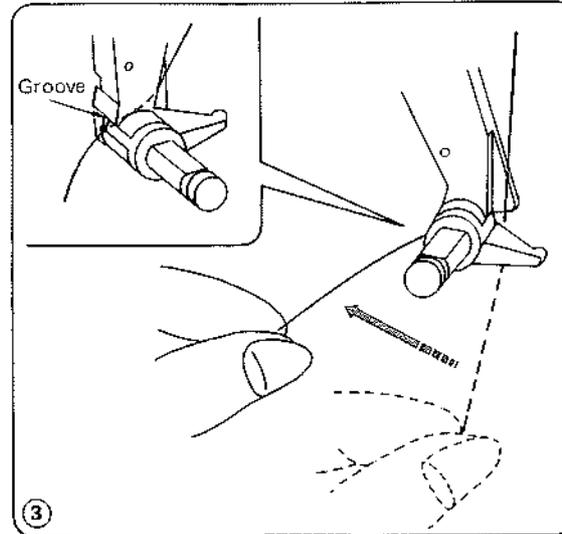
Needle Threader



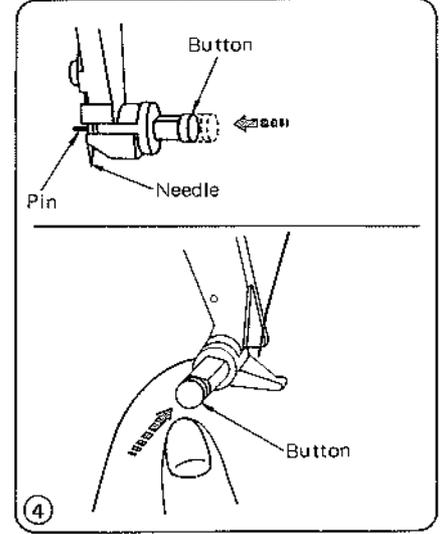
- ① Pull out 15 cm (6") of thread. Lower the foot and raise the needle to the highest position by pressing the Up/Down needle position button. Pull the needle threader knob as far as it will go.



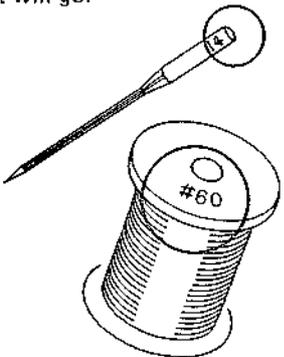
- ② Pass the thread between the finger and the triangle as illustrated.



- ③ Guide the thread to the groove while pulling the thread slightly toward you, then release the thread from your fingers.

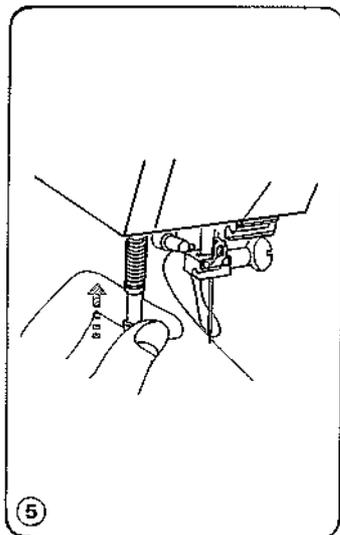


- ④ Push the button gently, then release it. If the pin does not go through the needle eye, reposition the threader. DO NOT force to push it in.

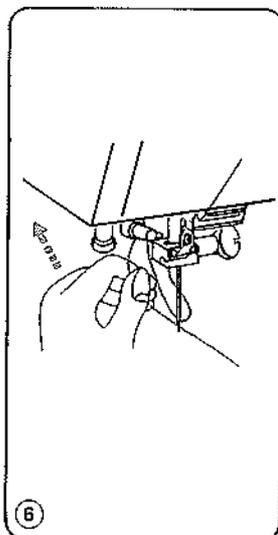


- * The needle threader can be used with number:
– 11, 14 and 16 needle.
– 50 to 100 thread.

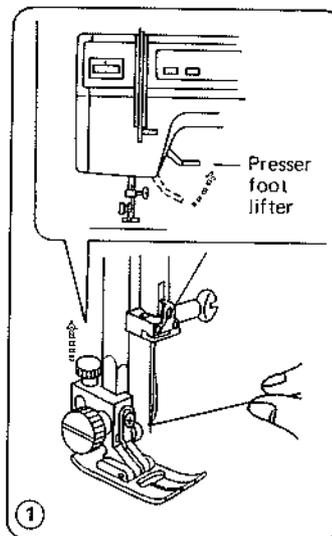
Drawing Up the Bobbin Thread



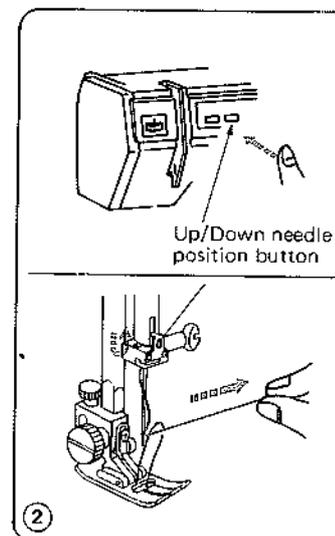
⑤ Raise the knob slowly.



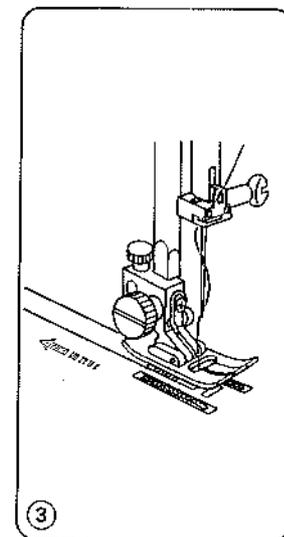
⑥ Remove the thread from the needle threader, and draw the thread through the needle eye.



① Raise the presser foot. Hold the needle thread lightly with your left hand.



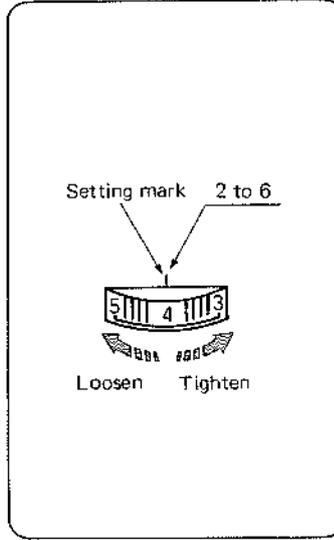
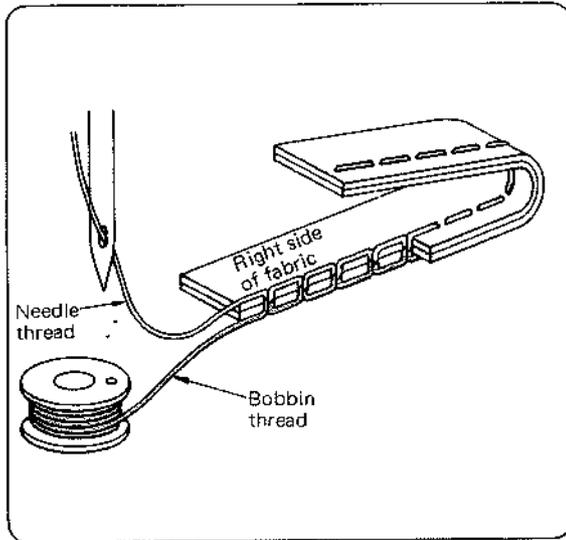
② Press the Up/Down needle position button twice to pick up the bobbin thread. Draw up the bobbin thread by pulling the needle thread.



③ Pull 15 cm (6") of both threads under and back of the presser foot.

SECTION II

Balancing Needle Thread Tension



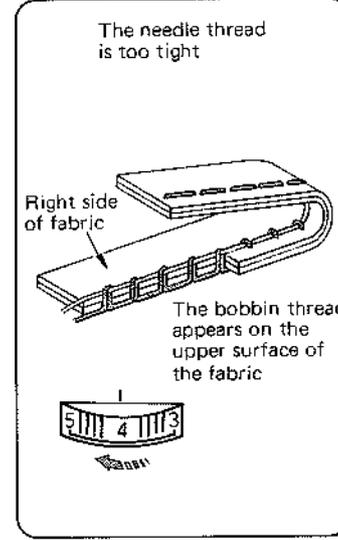
You should always test the needle size, pressure and tension on a piece of the fabric that will be used for actual sewing. Use the same thread through the needle and in the bobbin.

Normal needle thread tension is set at "2" to "6".

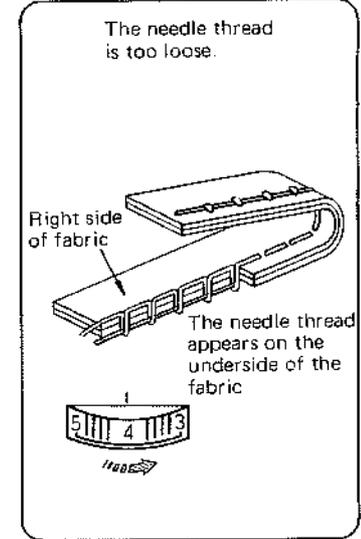
Soft filmy fabrics such as chiffon, batiste, jersey, tricot and silk-like synthetics may need a slightly looser needle thread tension.

Reduce the needle thread tension when sewing buttonholes, appliques and automatic machine embroidery for smoother, satin finish on the right side of the fabric.

You may need to tighten the needle thread tension for sewing techniques such as automatic gathering or overlocking.

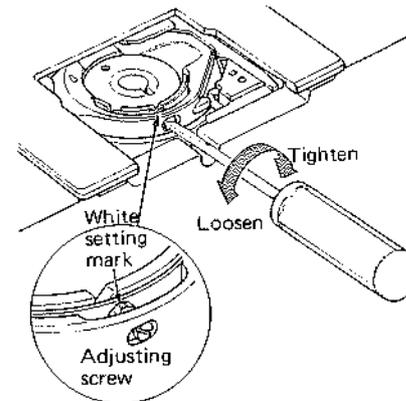


Loosen the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a lower number.



Tighten the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a higher number.

Adjusting Bobbin Tension

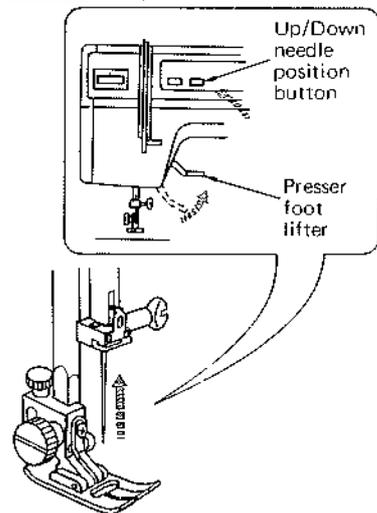


Special sewing techniques such as pin tucking may require a tighter bobbin tension. Before adjusting, note the position of the white setting mark beneath the bobbin holder notch. Fit the small screwdriver into the hole under the slide plate and turn it to the right to tighten the tension.

Return the tension to normal by turning the screw to the right as far as it will go then to the left until the white setting mark appears at the notch in the bobbin holder.

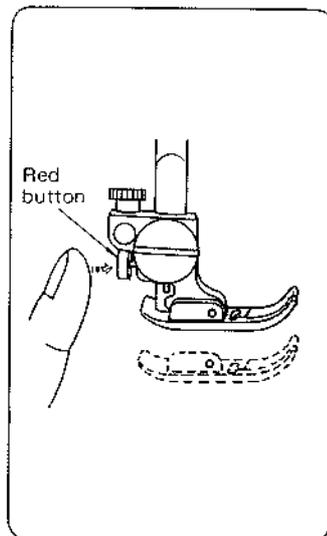
To Snap On and Snap Off the Presser Foot

To Snap Off



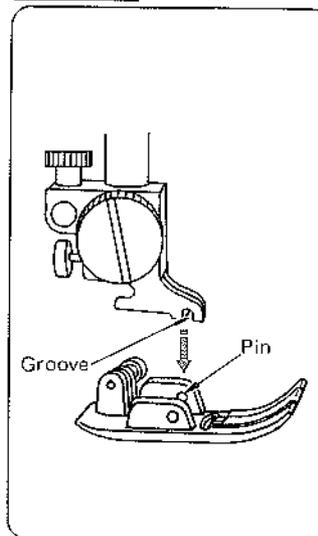
Press the needle position button to raise the needle to its highest position. Raise the presser foot.

When attaching the presser foot, the pressure dial should always be at position "3".



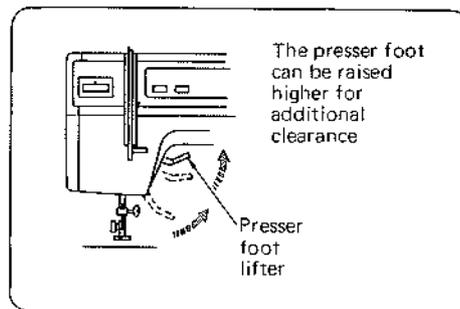
Press the red button on the back of the foot holder. The presser foot will drop off.

To Snap On



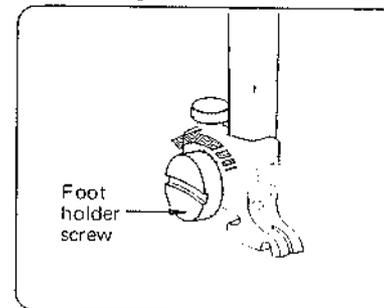
Place the presser foot that the pin on the foot lies just under the groove of the foot holder. Lower the presser foot to lock the foot in place.

◀ Additional Cleanace ▶



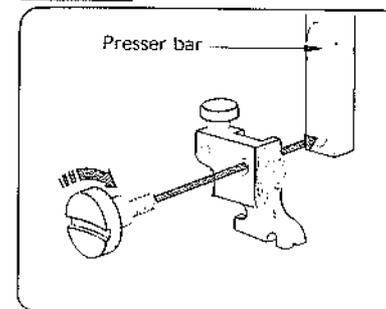
To Remove and Attach the Foot Holder

To Remove



Remove the foot holder screw by turning the screw counter-clockwise with the large screwdriver.

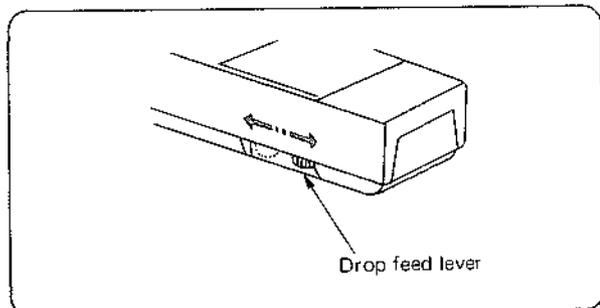
To Attach



Align the hole in the foot holder with the threaded hole in the presser bar and fit the foot holder screw into the hole. Tighten the screw by turning it clockwise.

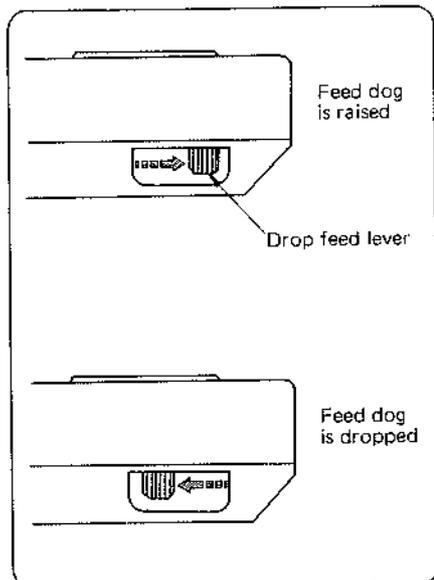
SECTION II

Dropping the Feed Dog



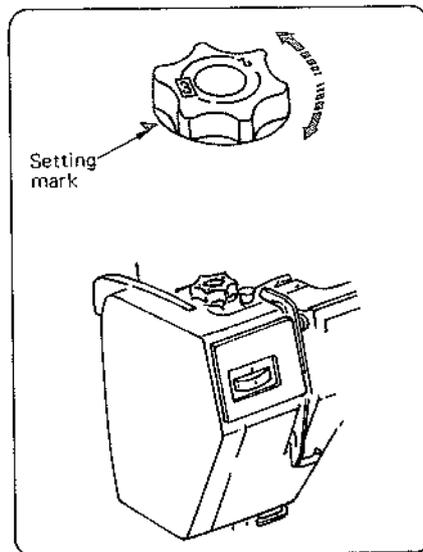
To raise the feed dog, push the lever to the right.

To drop the feed dog, push the lever to the left.



Feed dog must always be up for normal sewing.

Pressure Dial

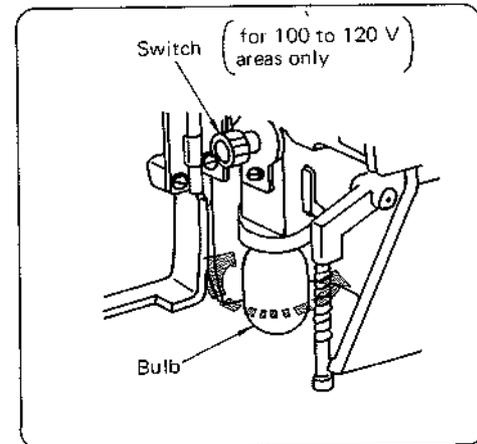


The pressure dial should be set at "3" for regular sewing. Reduce the pressure to "2" for appliques, cut work and drawn work.

Set the pressure to "1" when basting and sewing chiffon, lace, organdy and other fine fabrics. Velours and knits with a lot of stretch may also require a "1" setting.

Turn the dial aligning the number on the dial with the setting mark.

Sewing Light



The sewing light is located behind the face plate can be turned on or off independently of the main power switch (for 100 V to 120 V areas only).

Screw-on type

To remove Turn to the left.
To put on Turn to the right.

Bayonet type

To remove Push and twist to the left
To put on Push and twist to the right.

Selecting Needle and Thread

For general sewing use needle sizes 11 and 14. A fine thread and needle is used for sewing light weight fabrics, so fabric will not be marred. Heavy fabrics require a needle large enough to pierce the fabric without fraying the needle thread.

In your needle case you will find one size 14, two size 11's, one blue tipped needle and one twin needle. Use the blue tipped needle to eliminate skipped stitches when sewing knits and synthetic fabrics.

There are also specialty needles available from your sewing machine dealer. A denim needle with a sharp tip is used to effectively pierce dense fabrics such as denim and canvas. For topstitching, a special topstitching needle with a larger eye accommodates heavier weights of thread. Leather needles punch tiny holes in leather and suede allowing the thread to follow through the hole.

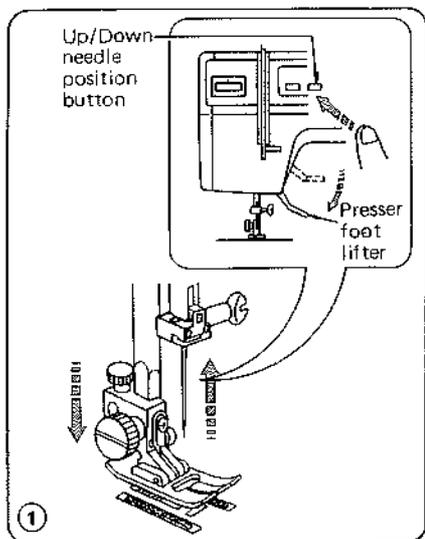
Check your needles frequently for barbed or blunted points. Snags and runs in knits, fine silks and silk-like fabrics are permanent and are almost always caused by a damaged needle.

Always purchase a good quality thread. It should resist tangling and be strong, smooth and consistent in thickness.

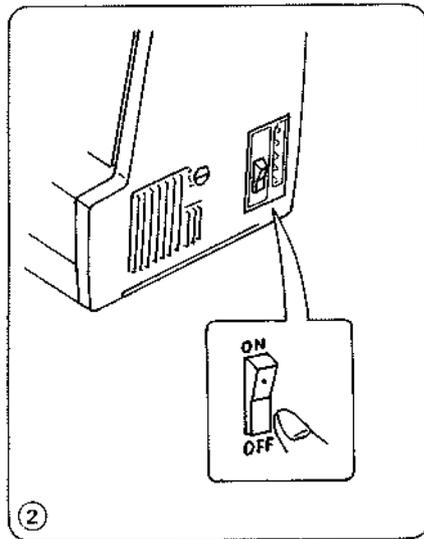
WEIGHT	FABRIC	TYPE OF THREAD	TYPE OF NEEDLE	NEEDLE SIZE
Very Light	Chiffon, Georgette, Fine Lace, Organdy, Organdy Net, Tulle	Size 100 Silk Cotton Synthetic	Universal Ball Point	9 (65) 9 (65)
	Batiste, Voile, Lawn, Pure Silk, Crepe de Chine, Sheer Crepe, Chambray, Handkerchief Linen, Gingham, Challis, Percale, Wool Crepe, Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Satin, Silk Surah, Satin-backed Crepe, Qiana	Size 80 to 100 Silk Cotton Synthetic	Blue Tipped Needle Universal	11 (75) 11 (75) 12 (80)
Light	Single Knits, Jersey, Swimwear, Tricot		Blue Tipped Needle Ball Point	11 (75) 11 (75)
	Leather, Suede		Wedge Point Leather Needle	11 (75)
Medium	Flannel, Velour, Velvet, Muslin, Velveteen, Poplin, Corduroy, Broadcloth, Linen, Chintz, Gabardine, Felt, Terry, Burlap, Quilted Fabrics	Size 50 Silk Size 50 to 80 Cotton Synthetic	Universal	14 (90)
	Double Knits, (Synthetic and Natural) Stretch Velour, Stretch Terry, Sweater Knits		Ball Point	14 (90)
	Leather, Vinyl, Suede		Wedge Point Leather needle	14 (90)
Heavy	Denim, Sailcloth, Ticking	Size 50 Silk Size 40 to 50 Cotton Synthetic	Denim Needle	16 (100)
	Double Faced Wool, Heavy Coating, Fake Fur, Drapery Fabrics		Universal	16 (100)
	Leather, Suede		Wedge Point Leather Needle	16 (100)
Topstitching for Special Finish		Buttonhole Twist (for needle thread only)	Topstitching Needle	11 (75) 14 (90)

SECTION II

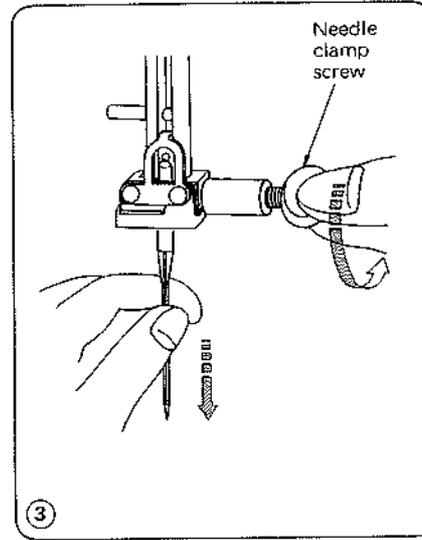
Changing Needles



- ① Raise the needle by pressing Up/Down needle position button and lower the presser foot.

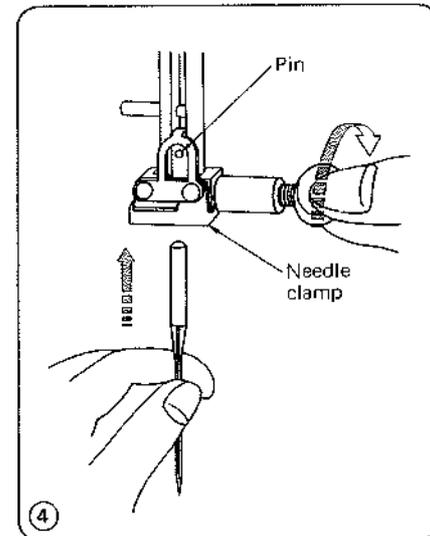


- ② Turn off the power switch.

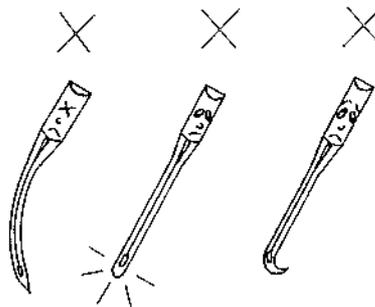


- ③ Loosen the needle clamp screw by turning it toward you.

Remove the needle from the clamp.



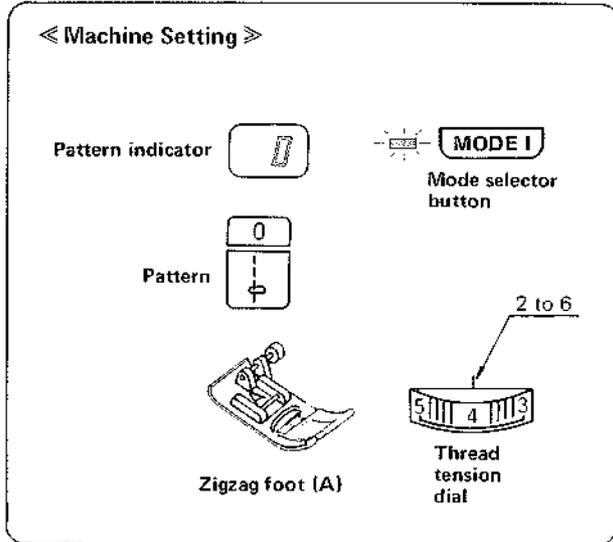
- ④ Insert the new needle into the needle clamp with the flat side to the back. When inserting the needle into the clamp, push it up as far as it will go and tighten the clamp screw firmly.



* Bent or blunted needle may cause missing stitch or breaking thread.

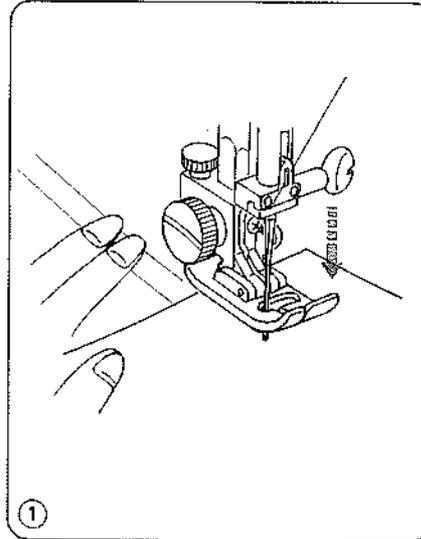
* Always purchase a good quality needle.

Straight Stitch Sewing

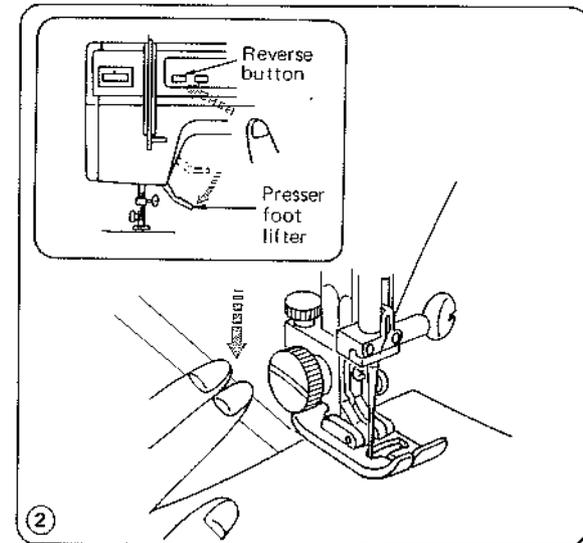


When the power switch is turned on, the machine is set for straight stitch sewing automatically.

Starting Sewing



- ① While holding the threads with your left hand, turn the balance wheel toward you to bring the needle into the fabric where you wish to start sewing.

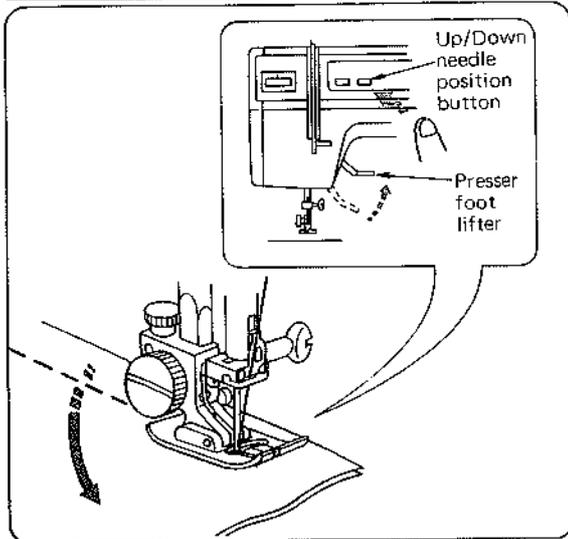


- ② Lower the presser foot, and press the foot control gently, then start sewing slowly.

* To fasten the seam, sew a few stitches in reverse.

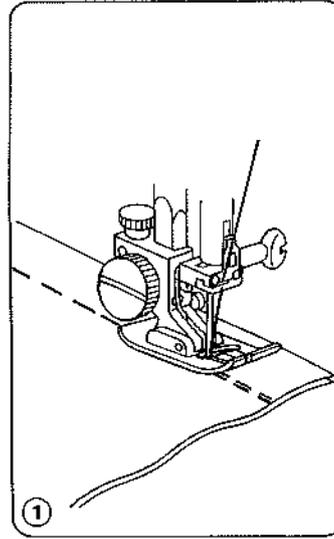
SECTION III

Changing the Sewing Direction

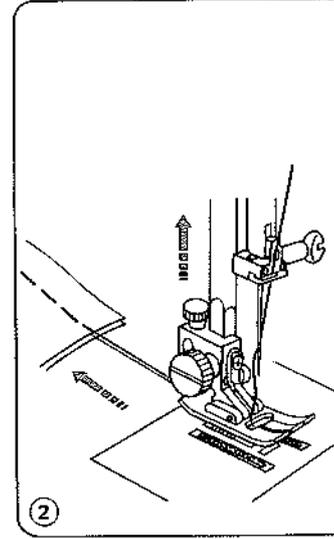


Bring the needle down into the fabric by pushing the Up/Down needle position button, and raise the presser foot. Then pivot the fabric to the direction desired. Lower the foot to start sewing.

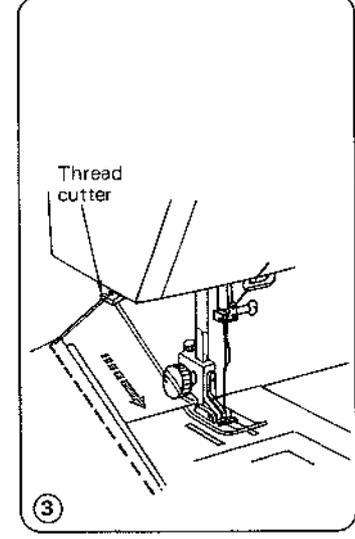
Fastening Seams



① For fastening the ends of seams, keep pressing the reverse button and sew several reverse stitches.

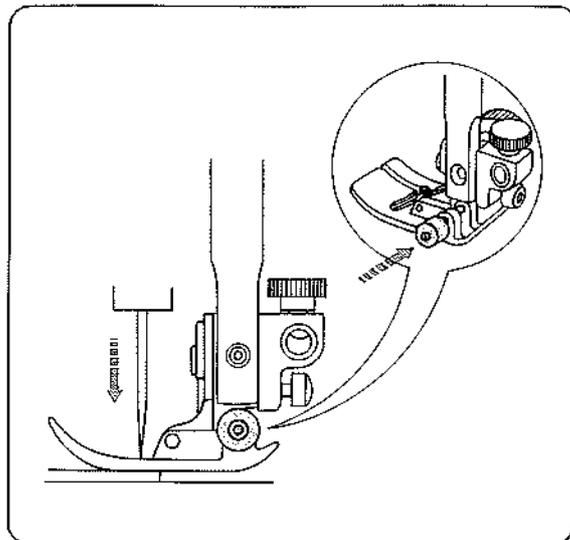


② Raise the presser foot. Then draw the fabric out to the back.



③ Cut the thread with the thread cutter. The threads are cut the proper length for starting the next seam.

Sewing on Heavy Fabrics

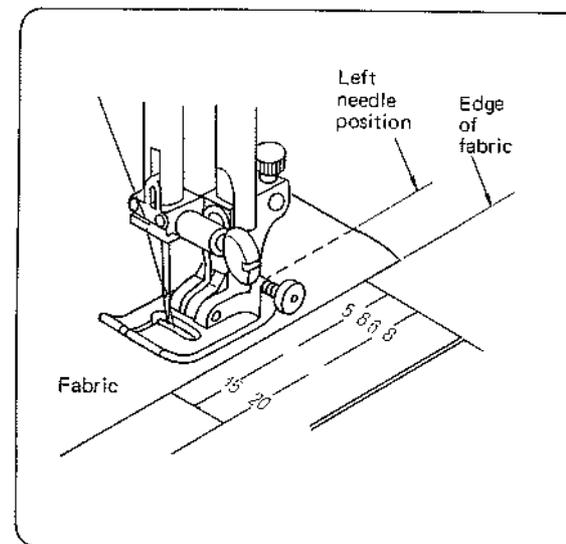


The black button on foot A locks the foot in a horizontal position when held in before lowering the presser foot. This provides even feeding at the beginning of seams and helps when sewing from 3 to 9 layers of fabrics such as sewing over welt seams when hemming jeans.

When you reach the point where the layers increase, lower the needle, raise the presser foot and hold in the black button. Lower the foot and continue sewing.

When the presser foot lifter is in the up position, an extra push upwards provides you with an extra high lift allowing you to slide in bulky fabrics with ease.

Line Gauge

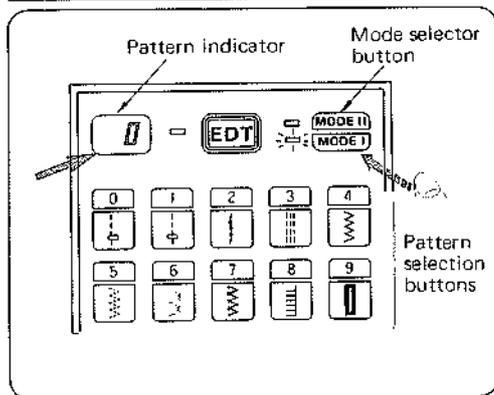


The number indicates the distance between the left needle position and the line.

SECTION III

How to Select a Stitch Pattern

To Select a Stitch Pattern in Mode I

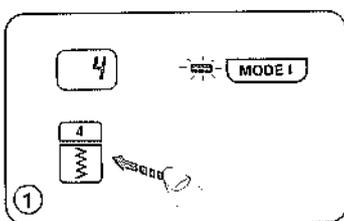


When the power switch is turned on, the machine is set for Mode I.

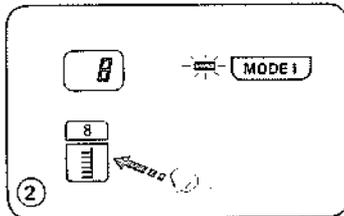
The red signal for Mode I lights up, and the pattern indicator shows the straight stitch "0".

Press the pattern selection button from 0 to 9 you require. The pattern indicator shows the number selected.

« Example »

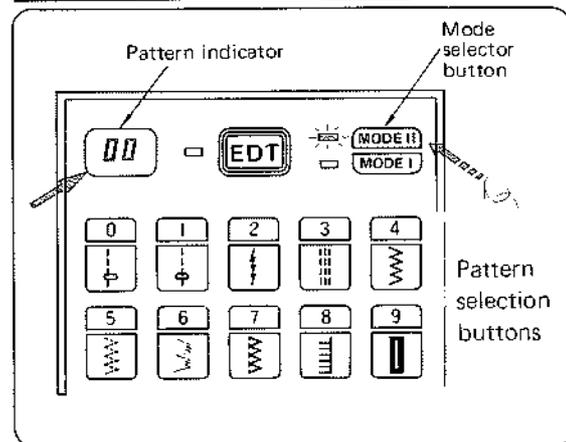


① When the button  is pressed, the stitch pattern  can be selected.



② When the button  is pressed, the stitch pattern  can be selected.

To Select a Stitch Pattern in Mode II



When the mode selector button is pressed:

- Red signal for Mode II lights up.
- 4 red signals on the top right corner of the panel light up to show that the stitch patterns in Mode II can be selected.
- The pattern indicator shows "00".

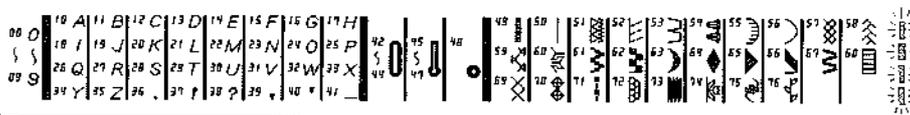
Select the pattern in Mode II you require, and press the number using the pattern selection buttons.

* If numbers not shown on the panel are selected, the pattern indicator will blink and the machine will not run until you select numbers on the panel.

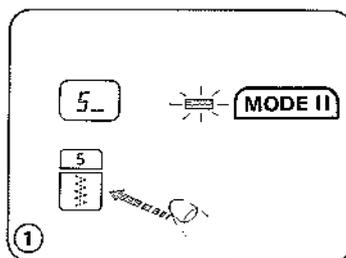
Programming Buttons and Manual Knobs

Programming Buttons

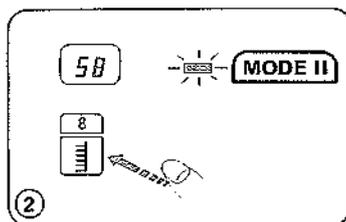
Pattern Panel, MODE II



« Example »

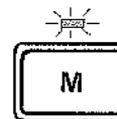


- ① When the button  is pressed, number 5 and blinking line appear in the pattern indicator



- ② When the button  is pressed, numbers 58 appear in the pattern indicator. Now you can sew the stitch pattern.

* When the pattern indicator is blinking, the machine will not sew. Select the number properly.



Memory: Memorizes up to 31 patterns in Mode I and II.



Turn-Over Memory: Memorizes patterns in a mirror image. Memorizes letters and numbers in two thirds size.



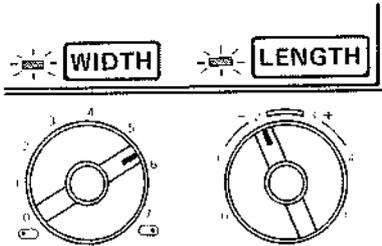
Clear: Deletes patterns or cancels programming.



Editing: Pattern combination can be checked and corrected before sewing.

SECTION III

Manual Knobs



Manual stitch width button: Overrides programmed settings on red signal.

Manual stitch length button: Overrides programmed settings on red signal.

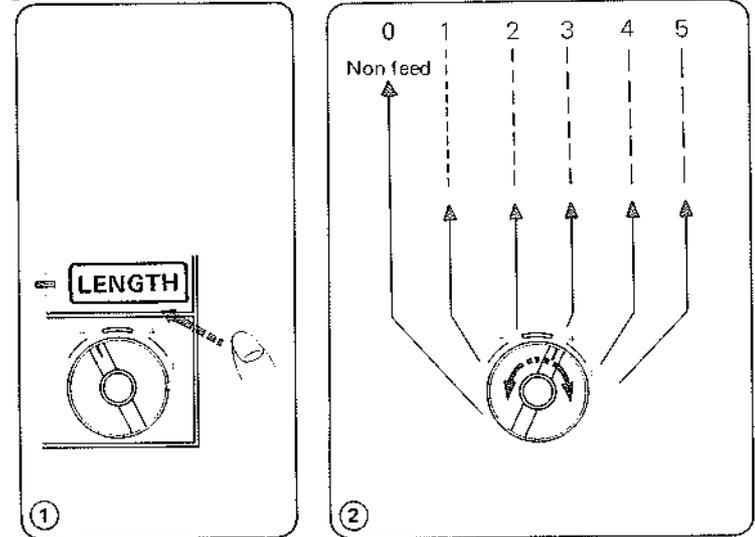
The programmed stitch width and stitch length settings will be suitable for most of your sewing needs; however, you can change the programmed settings to accommodate different fabric characteristics or achieve a desired effect.

When you press the manual stitch width or stitch length button, a red signal is activated. Turn the knob to the desired setting.

To return to the programmed stitch width and/or length, press the button a second time. The red signal will disappear.

Selecting a different pattern will also deactivate the manual knobs.

Manual Stitch Length Knob



① Press the manual stitch length button, and red signal lights up.

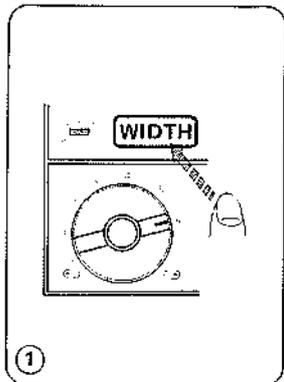
② Turn the manual stitch length knob to adjust the stitch length.

The higher the number, the longer the stitch length. As a general rule, use the programmed stitch length as it is suitable for most fabrics. You may want to lengthen the stitch to "4" or "5" for topstitching and very thick fabrics.

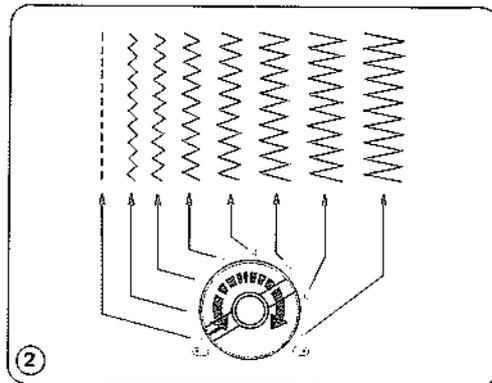
To reinforce corners and when sewing very light fabrics, set the length around "2".

The  symbol indicates the range of adjustment for buttonholes.

Manual Stitch Width Knob



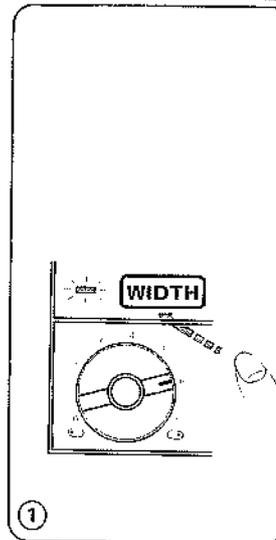
- ① Press the manual stitch width button, and red signal lights up.



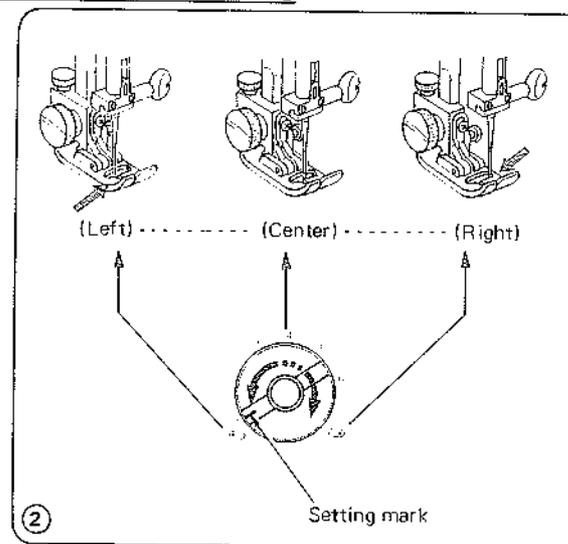
- ② Turn the manual stitch width knob to adjust the width.

* Press the manual stitch width button or pattern selection button to cancel the manual setting.

To Move the Needle Position in Straight Stitch Sewing



- ① Press the manual stitch width button, and red signal lights up.



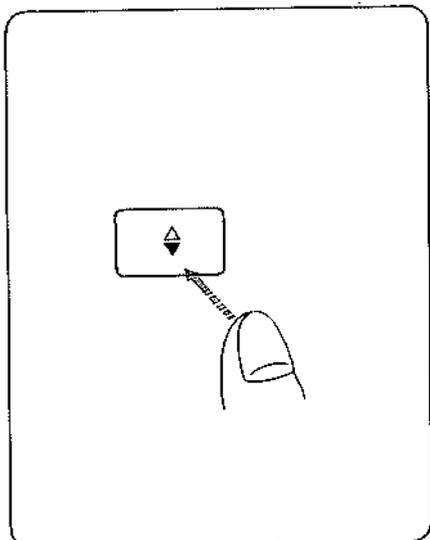
- ② Turn the manual stitch width knob to set the needle position.

When the patterns listed below are selected and the manual stitch width red signal lights up, you can move the needle to any position desired.

Mode	Stitch Pattern Number		
MODE I	0	1	3
MODE II	49	50	77

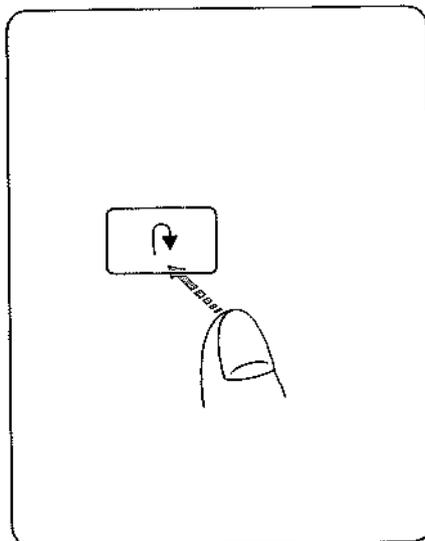
SECTION III

Up/Down Needle Position Button



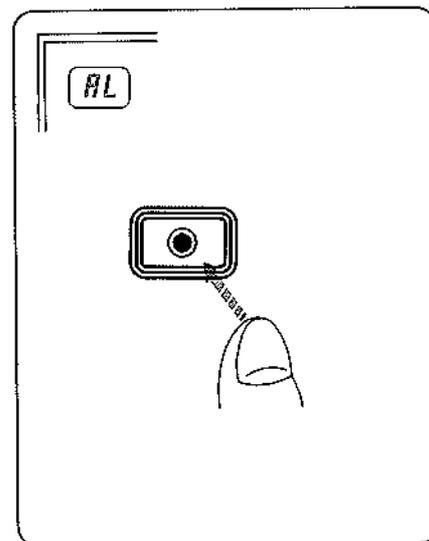
When you press this button, the needle will go up or down depending on the present needle position.

Reverse Button



Press the reverse button and hold it in place while sewing several stitches to firmly secure areas such as seams in backpacks and top edges of pockets.

Auto-Lock Button



When this button is pushed, "AL" appears in the pattern indicator. Then when foot control is pressed, the machine does the lock stitch and stops automatically.

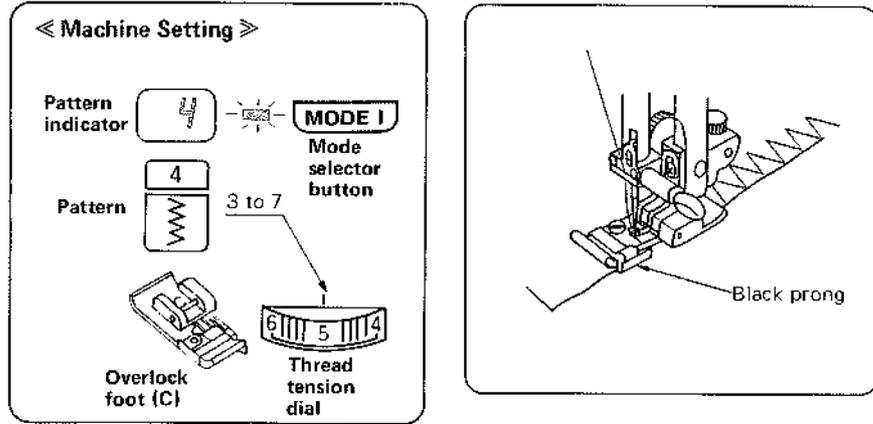
The auto-lock is especially convenient when securing seams in delicate fabrics, locking your decorative patterns and eliminating unsightly back tacking when topstitching.

Overcasting

Your Memory Craft is equipped with three overcasting stitches to suit the wide variety of fabrics available in today's market.

Test each stitch on the actual fabric to determine which one gives the best appearance.

Zigzag Overcasting

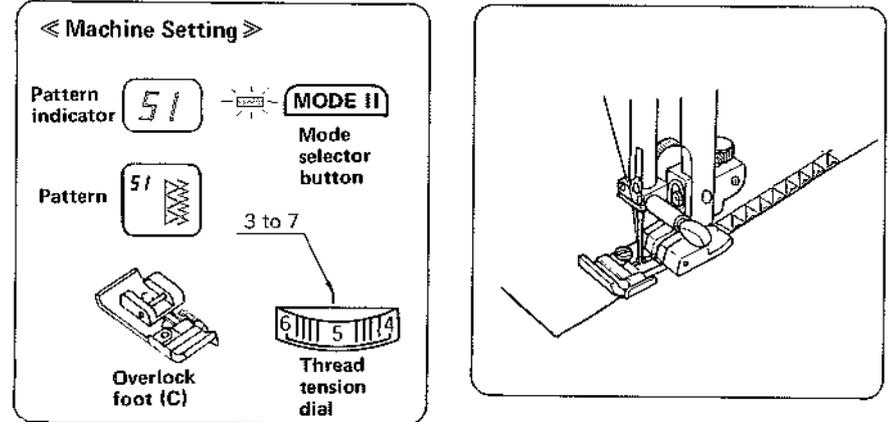


Pattern 4 can be used on most woven fabrics. It's the fastest way to finish and leaves you with a neat, flat edge.

Place the edge of the fabric next to the black prong of foot C.

The wires on this foot prevent light weight fabric from rolling and creating a ridge. The black prong guides your sewing so the needle falls off the fabric wrapping the threads around the edge to stop raveling.

Double Edge Zigzag

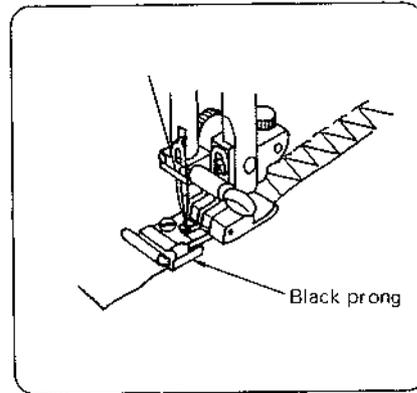
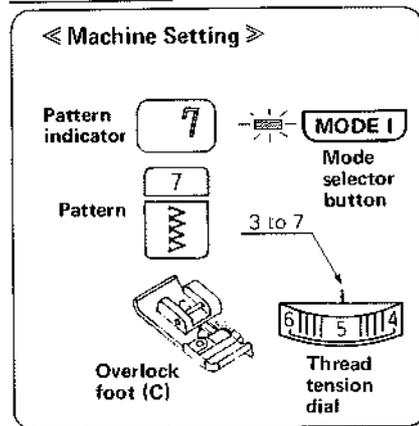


Pattern 51 in Mode II is an excellent stitch for fabrics that tend to fray extensively such as linens and gabardines.

Two rows of zigzag stitches are simultaneously sewn over the edge to insure that your seams will not ravel.

SECTION IV

Overedge Seam

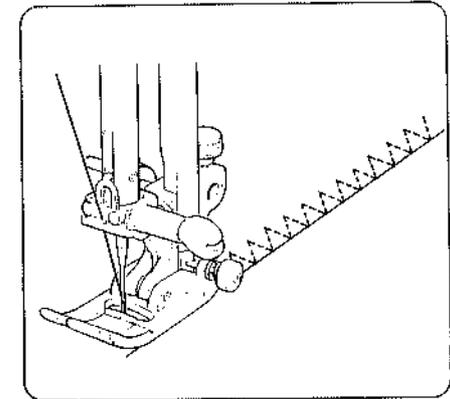
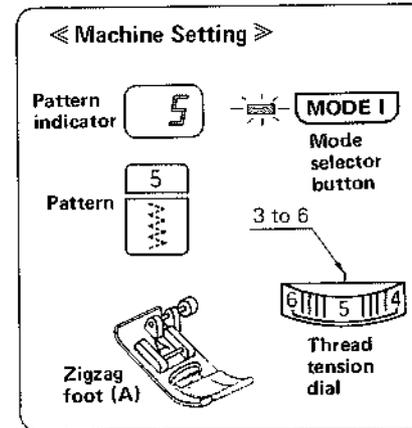


Pattern 7 can be used to simultaneously stitch and overcast seams in one step. Use this stitch when you do not need to press seams open flat. Test the stitch on the actual fabric for the best results.

Pattern 7 is ideal when you want to sew a 0.5 cm (1/4") seam on knits such as attaching ribbing, or on medium to heavy weight wovens where a narrow seam is desired. This pattern has reverse cycle providing elasticity when sewing with knits and extra strength.

If your pattern calls for 1.5 cm (5/8") seams, trim seams to 0.5 cm (1/4") as you cut out the pattern. Be sure to fit the pattern before cutting. Guide the fabric edge next to the black prong as you sew. When sewing with knits, you might want to reduce your pressure to "1".

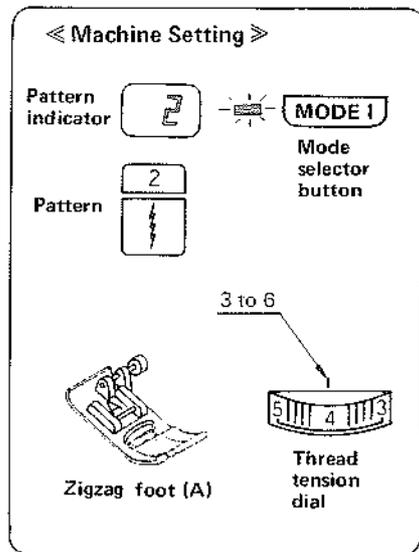
Multiple Zigzag Stitch



Pattern 5 can be used to finish seam allowance on synthetics and other fabrics that tend to pucker.

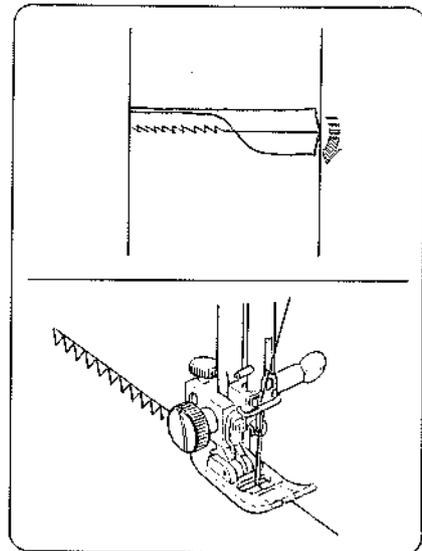
Place the fabric under the presser foot so that the edge will be slightly inside the right hand side of the presser foot. Guide the work so the right hand stitches fall at the edge of the fabric.

Outline Stretch Stitch



Pattern 2 is a narrow stretch stitch designed to eliminate puckering on knit fabrics and bias seams, while permitting the seam to be pressed completely flat.

The stitch can also be used to simultaneously seam and overcast tricot, filmy chiffons for a narrow almost invisible seam or seam finish.



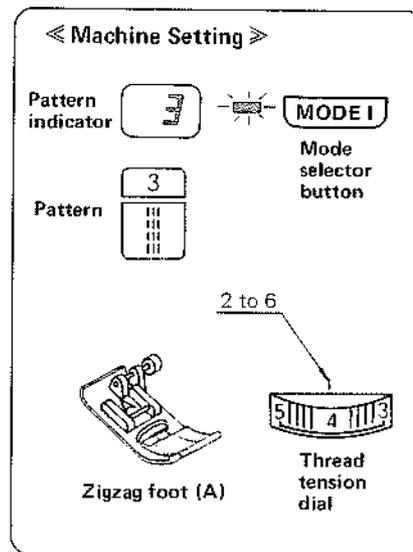
For a 1.5 cm (5/8") seams, use the 2 cm (6/8") marking on the needle plate.

When sewing light weight fabrics, set the pressure dial at "1" or "2".

To simultaneously seam and overcast tricot, manually set the stitch width at "7".

Sew with the right hand stitch falling off the fabric edge.

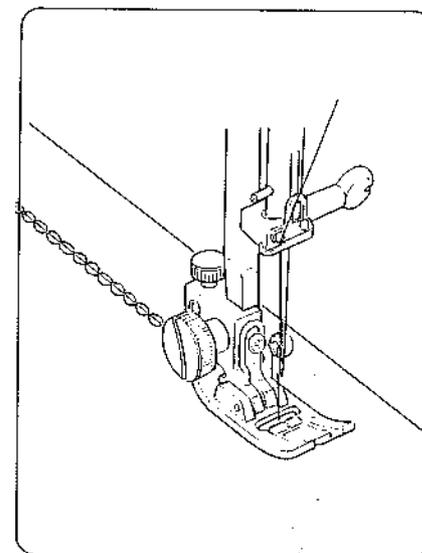
Triple Strength Stitch



This strong, durable stitch is recommended where both elasticity and strength are needed to insure comfort and durability.

Use it to reinforce areas such as crotch and armhole seams.

Also use when constructing items such as backpacks for extra strength.

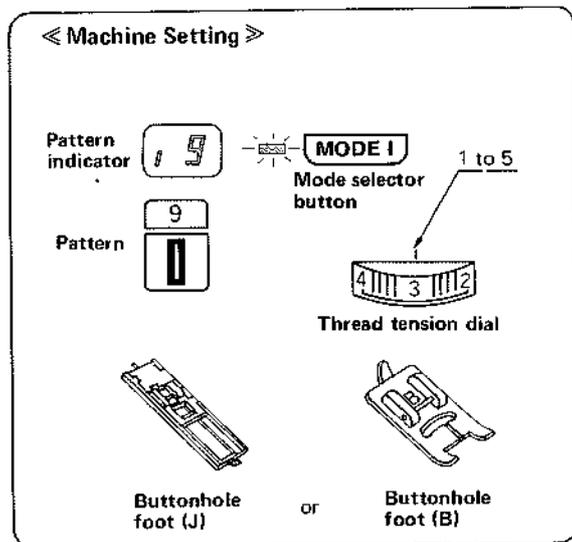


The stitch is sewn with two stitches forward and one stitch backward forming a seam that does not rip easily.

Garments should be basted for fitting before seaming.

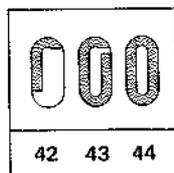
SECTION IV

Buttonholes

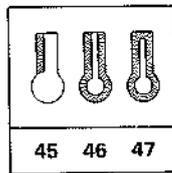


The Memory Craft sews three different types of buttonholes to meet every sewing need.

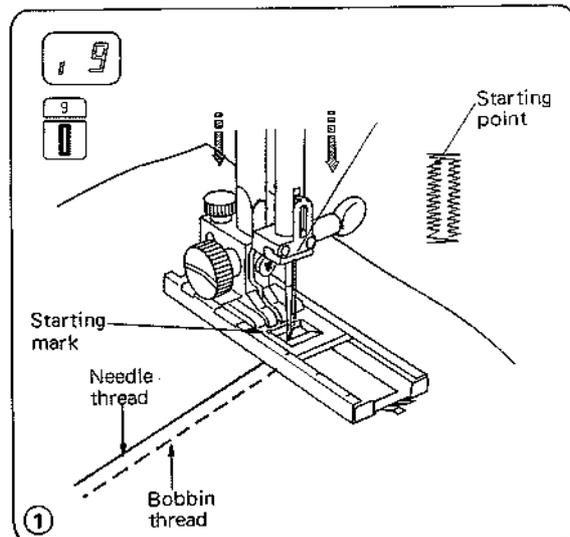
The keyhole is perfect for jeans, tailored coats and suits, the rounded for delicate fabrics and the regular can be used on medium weight and heavy fabrics. All three buttonholes are made in the same way. When one buttonhole is sewn, the length is memorized and the machine will sew every buttonhole the exact same length.



Rounded



Keyhole



- ① Make a test buttonhole and a sample duplicating the fabric, interfacing and seams of the actual garment.

Place the button on the fabric sample and mark the top and bottom to determine the buttonhole length.

Slide both threads to the left.

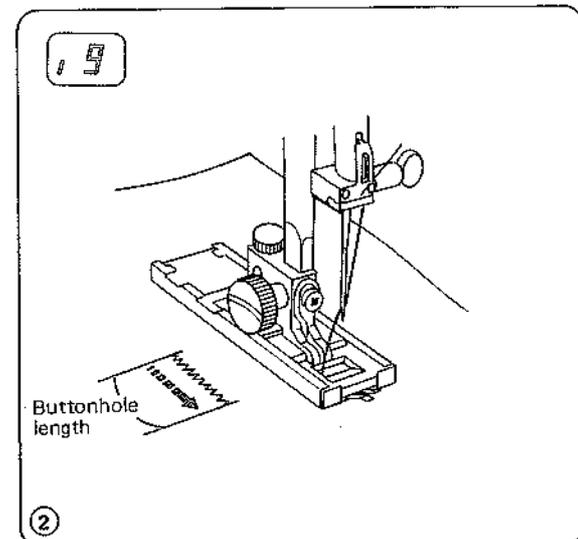
Select Mode I for regular buttonhole, Mode II for rounded and keyhole buttonholes.

Select pattern 9.

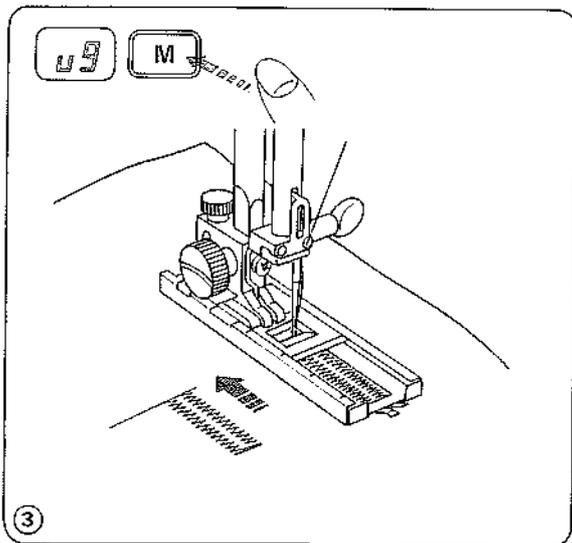
Lower the needle at the top mark.

Sew down the left side.

* Use the interfacing on the stretch fabrics.

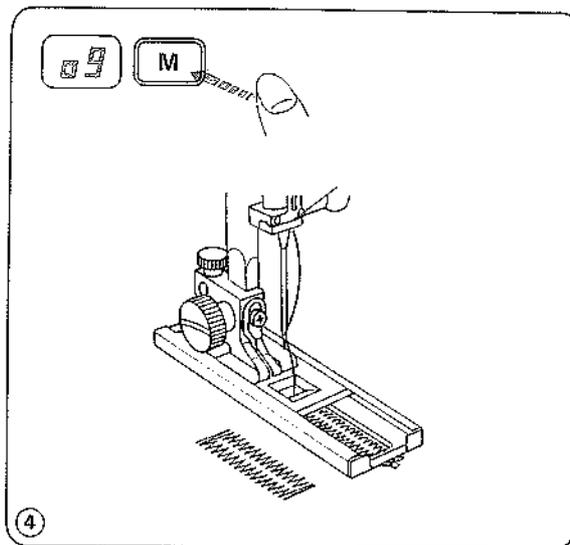


- ② Stop at the bottom mark.



- ③ Press the memory button.
The machine will automatically bartack and sew up the right side of the buttonhole.

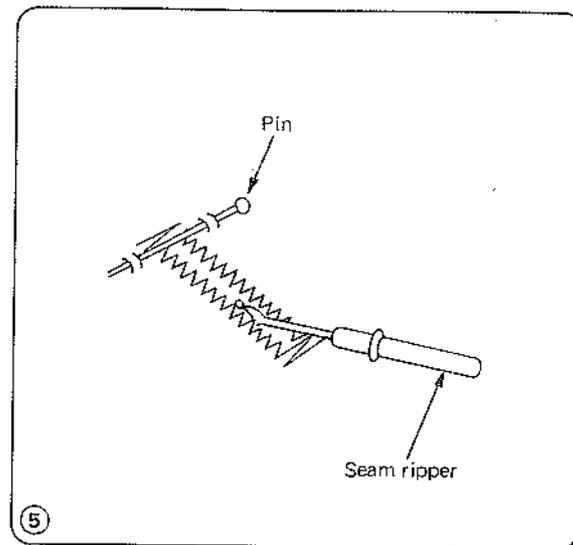
Stop the machine when you are directly opposite the first stitch on the left hand side.



- ④ Press the memory button.
The machine will bartack, auto-lock the end of the buttonhole and stop. Keep the foot control depressed until the machine stops by itself.

To make the next buttonhole, position the fabric and step down on the foot control. **DO NOT TOUCH ANY CONTROL BUTTONS.**

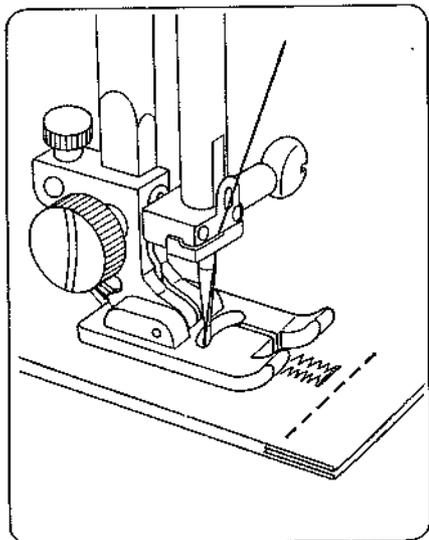
The Memory Craft will sew another buttonhole identical to the first each time you step down on the foot control.



- ⑤ Remove the fabric and place a pin just below the bartack at each end to prevent accidentally cutting the bartacks. Cut the opening with the seam ripper.

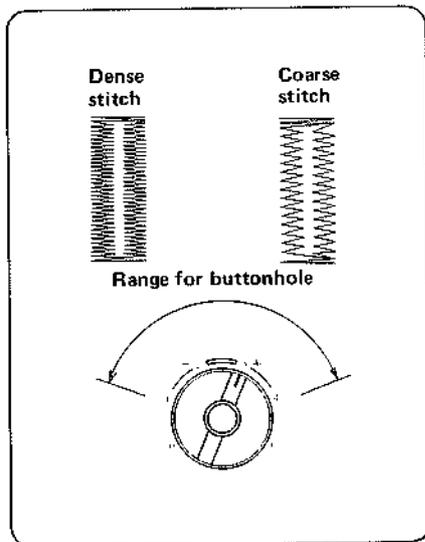
Slide the button through the opening. If the length is correct, you're now ready to sew the buttonholes on your garment. If the length needs to be altered, sew a new buttonhole in the same manner as above.

* Carefully cut the round opening first on keyhole buttonholes. Cut the straight portion with the seam ripper.



Buttonhole foot B has a wedge down the center of the foot keeping the buttonhole evenly spaced.

Buttonhole foot J has markings which can be used to determine the length of your buttonhole. This foot also helps you to determine when the two sides are even.



Satin Buttonholes

If you desire a more satiny buttonhole, adjust your stitch length between the  symbol. This adjustment must be made before you begin the buttonhole. Make a test sample.

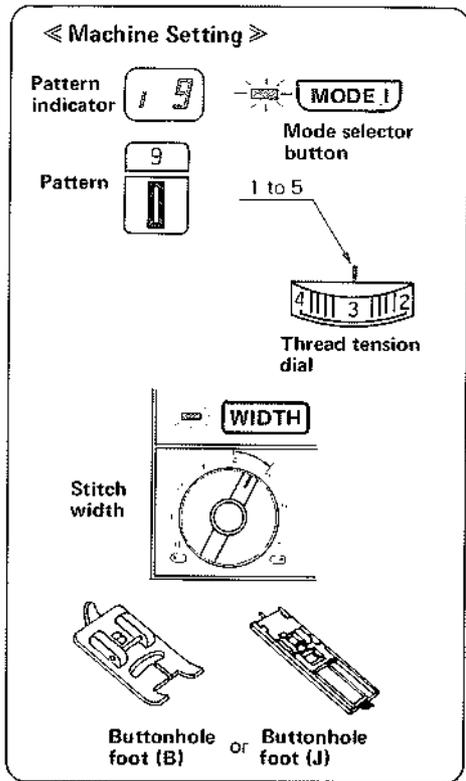
Baby Buttonholes/Overcoat Buttonholes

You can also adjust the width to sew very narrow buttonholes for infant clothing or 7 mm wide buttonholes for overcoats. Make a test sample.

FOUR IMPORTANT POINTS

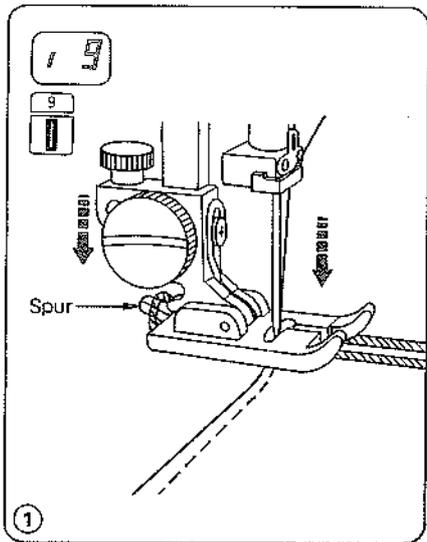
1. Make sure you do not push or pull the fabric when sewing a buttonhole. Left the Memory Craft feed the fabric naturally.
2. When you sew the first buttonhole, make sure the two sides are even.
3. Always keep the foot control depressed until the machine stops by itself.
4. When sewing horizontal buttonholes next to a seam, on a waistband or on a cuff, carefully grade seams to reduce bulk. Duplicate this seam exactly for your sample. Attach foot B and sew towards the seam.

Corded Buttonholes



* Try a practice buttonhole first.

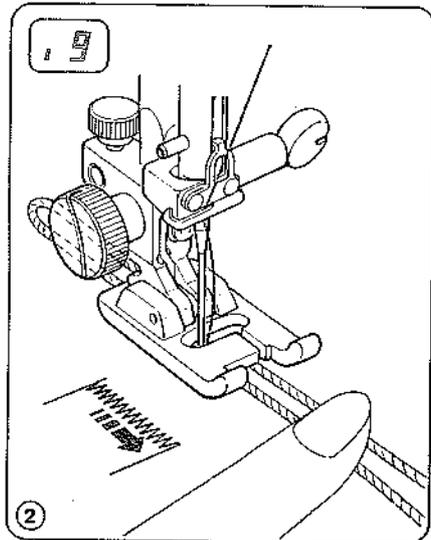
* Do not repeat corded buttonholes by memory. Make them individually.



① Select pattern 9.

Hook a filler cord on the cord spur located at the rear of the buttonhole foot, and bring the ends forward under the buttonhole foot. Slide both threads to the left.

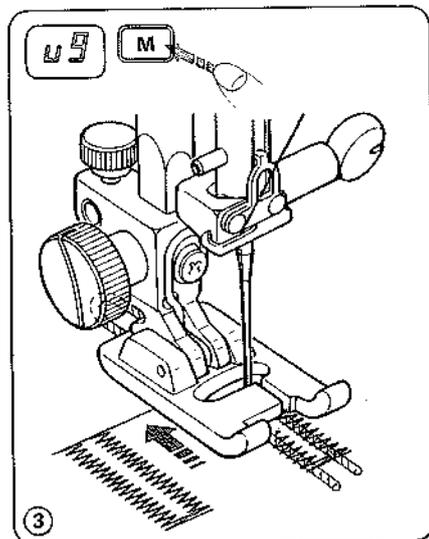
When using foot J, hook the filler cord into the forked projections on the front of the foot to hold the threads taut. Lower the needle into the garment where the buttonhole is to start, and lower the buttonhole foot.



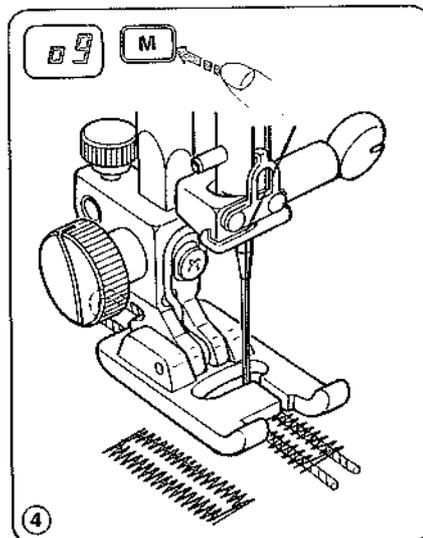
② Sew the left hand side of buttonhole.

Stop at the bottom mark.

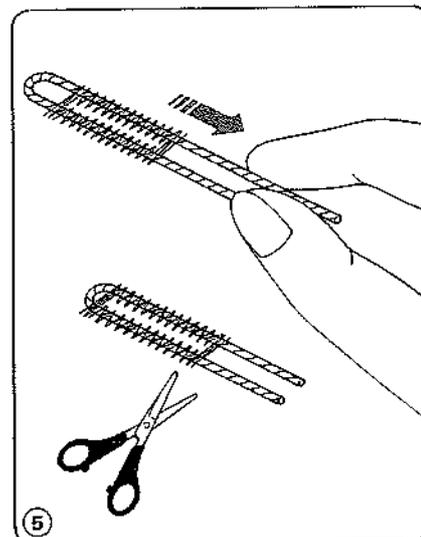
SECTION IV



- ③ Press the memory button.
The machine will automatically bartack and sew up the right side.
Stop at the top mark.



- ④ Press the memory button.
The machine will bartack and auto-lock.

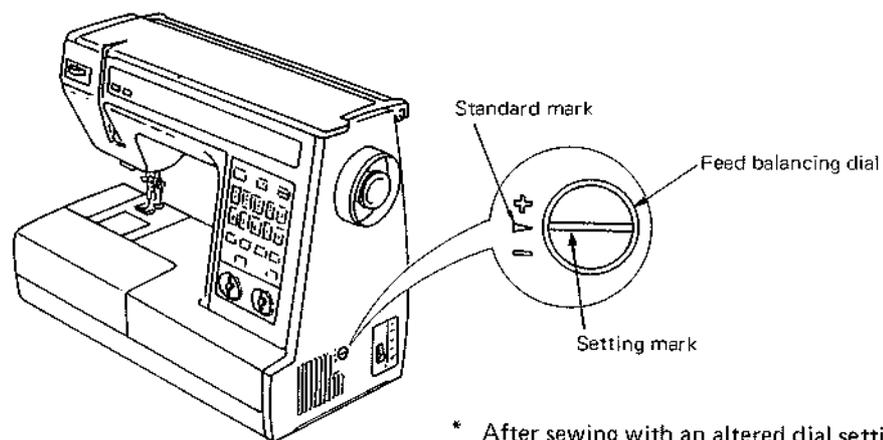


- ⑤ When the buttonhole is completed, remove the fabric from the machine, and cut the sewing threads.

Pull the right end of the filler cords to tighten, and cut off the excess cord.

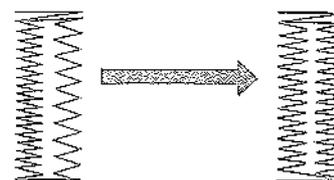
Adjustment of Buttonhole Stitch Density

Stitches on each side of the buttonhole should be the same stitch density. If not, adjust as follows:

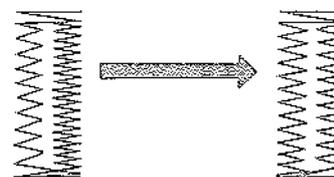


* After sewing with an altered dial setting, you must reset the dial to "▷".

If the stitches on the right hand side are too far apart, turn the feed balancing dial towards the "+" sign.

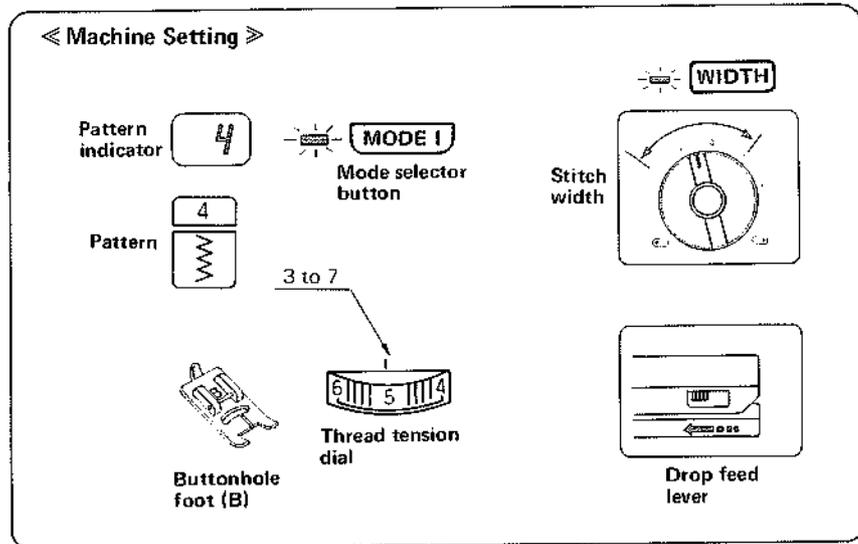


If the stitches on the left hand side are too far apart, turn the feed balancing dial towards the "-" sign.



SECTION IV

Sewing Buttons and Snaps



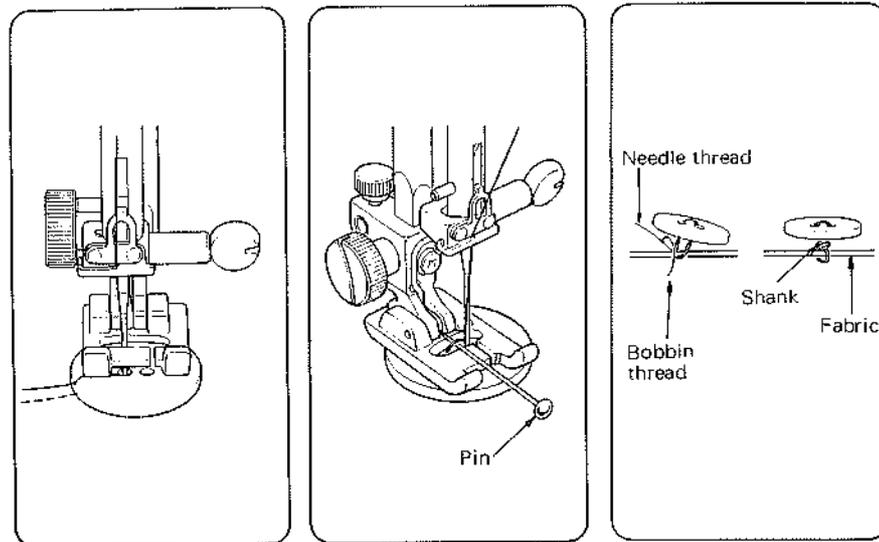
The Memory Craft can be programmed to sew buttons and snaps automatically making the sewing job so much easier and faster.

Tape the button over the placement mark.

A pin can be placed on top of the foot to form a shank. Before lowering the foot, test the needle swing making sure the needle drops in each hole. Adjust the stitch width if necessary. Lower the foot.

Press the programming buttons in the following order: **M M M M**.
The machine will sew 12 stitches, lock the threads and stop automatically.

To attach the second button, **DO NOT TOUCH ANY CONTROL BUTTONS**. Align the needle with the holes of the second button, lower the foot and depress the foot control.

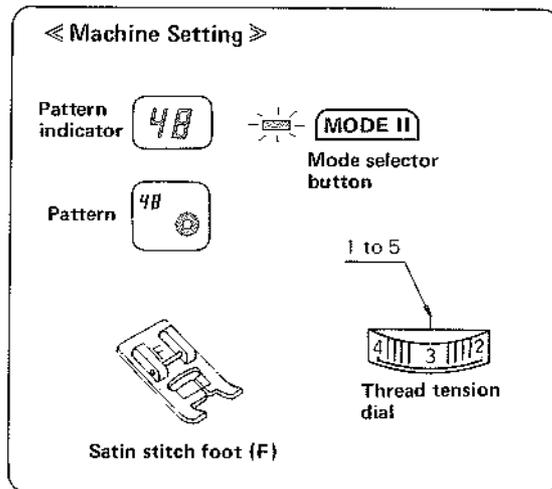


To strengthen the shank, cut the threads leaving a 20 cm (8") tail. Bring the needle thread down through the hole in the button and wind it around the shank.

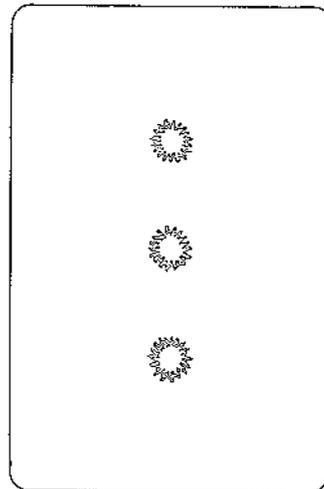
Draw the thread to the wrong side and knot.

Snaps are attached in the same manner. Adjust the stitch width accordingly.

Eyelets



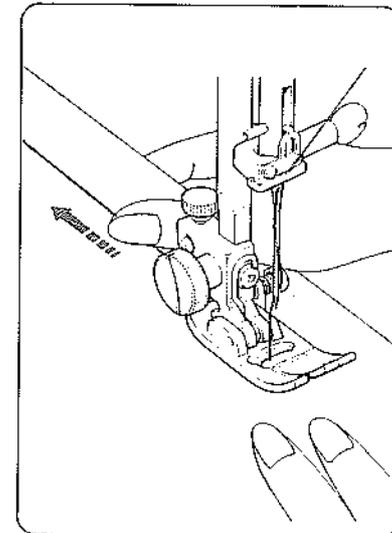
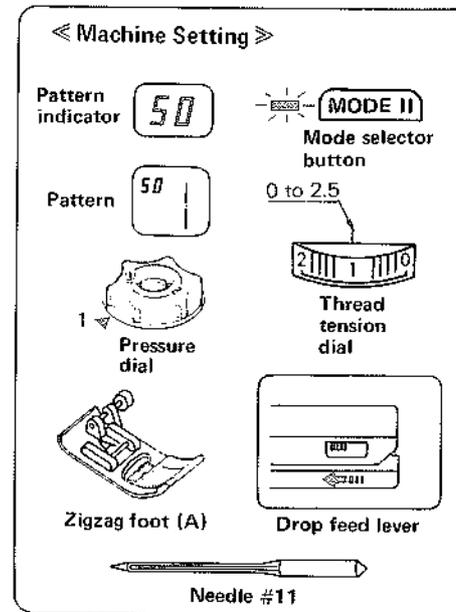
Pattern 48 in Mode II can be used to sew small eye for passing cord.



Press down the foot control. The machine will sew eyelet and stop automatically.

Remove the fabric and cut the small eye with the seam ripper or a pair of pointed scissors.

Basting



The basting stitch can be used to baste seams, to tailor tack and tack quilt layers together. Do not use this stitch if needle marks in fabric are permanent. The smaller the needle size the less chance of the needle leaving permanent marks.

Depress the foot control. The machine will take one stitch and stop automatically. Release the foot control.

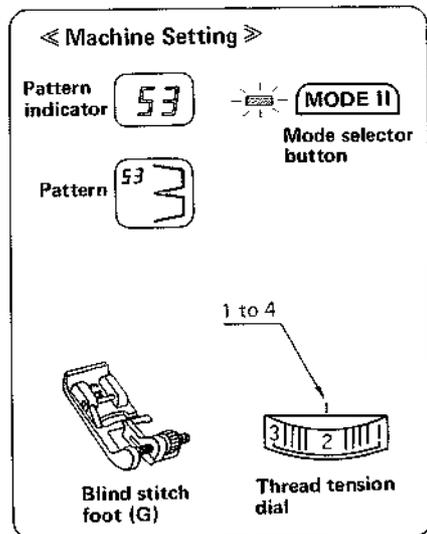
Hold the fabric taut and slide it to where you want the next stitch. Depress the foot control.

Continue in this manner sliding the fabric sideways or forward.

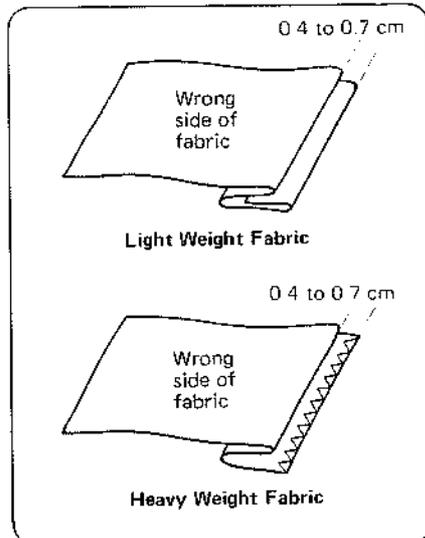
* Remember to reset tension, pressure and raise the feed dogs when basting is completed.

SECTION IV

Blind Stitch Hemming

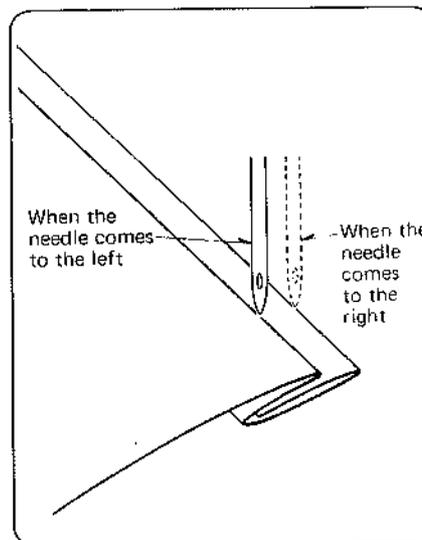


Use pattern 53 for woven fabrics and pattern 6 for stretch fabrics.



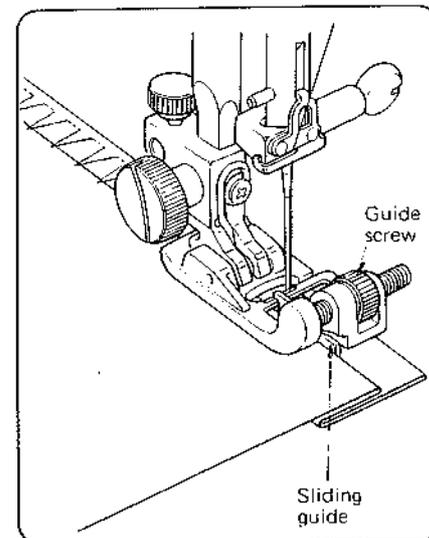
On light weight fabrics the raw edge can be turned under and pressed. On heavy weight fabrics that ravel, the raw edge should be overcast first.

Fold up the desired amount and pin in place. Then fold the hem under the fabric as illustrated.



Position the fabric so that the needle just pierces the folded part of the fabric when the needle comes over to the left side.

Lower the presser foot.



Turn the guide screw and move the sliding guide next to the folded edge. Sew guiding the folded edge along the sliding guide.

For a professional looking hem, fold the fabric reducing the lip to a scant 0.2 cm (1/8"). As you sew the right hand stitch will fall off the fabric edge forming a chain stitch.

Zipper Sewing

◀ Machine Setting ▶

Pattern indicator



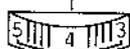
MODE I

Mode selector button

Pattern



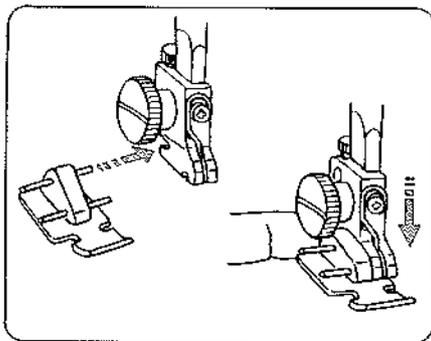
3 to 6



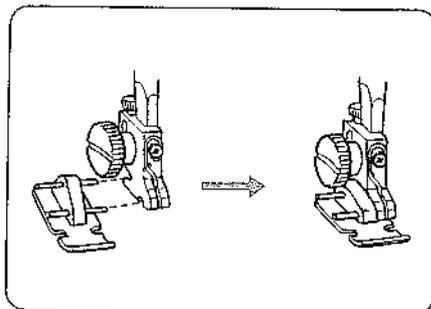
Thread tension dial



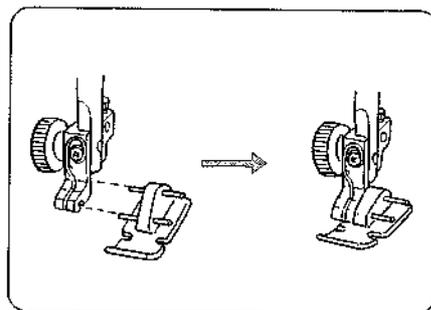
Zipper foot (E)



Fit the pin located at the rear of the presser foot into the groove at the rear of the foot holder.
Lower the foot holder.

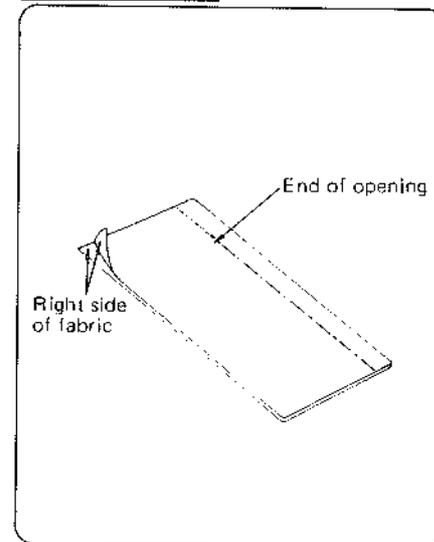


To sew the left side of the zipper, attach the zipper foot with the pins on the right hand side.



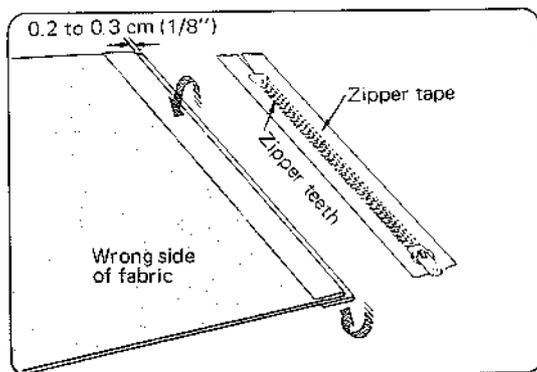
To sew the right side of the zipper, attach the zipper foot with the pins on the left hand side.

Fabric Preparation



Place right sides of fabric together and sew to the end of the zipper opening. Reverse stitch to knot the stitches. Sew the zipper opening with a basting stitches.

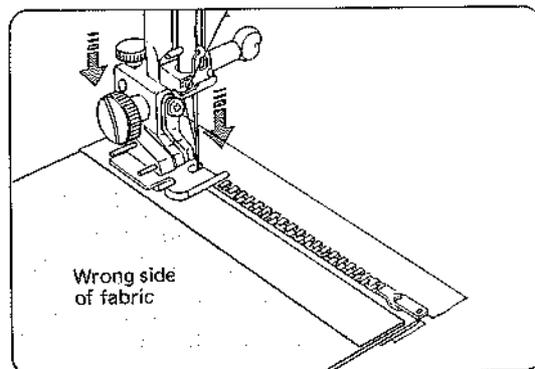
SECTION IV



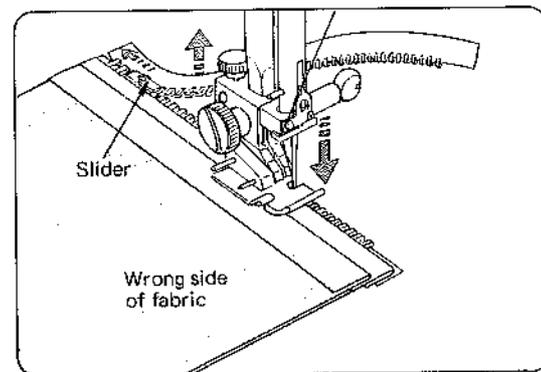
To sew:

Fold back the left seam allowance. Turn under the right seam allowance to form a 0.2 to 0.3 cm (1/8") fold.

Place the zipper teeth next to a 0.2 to 0.3 cm (1/8") fold and pin in place.



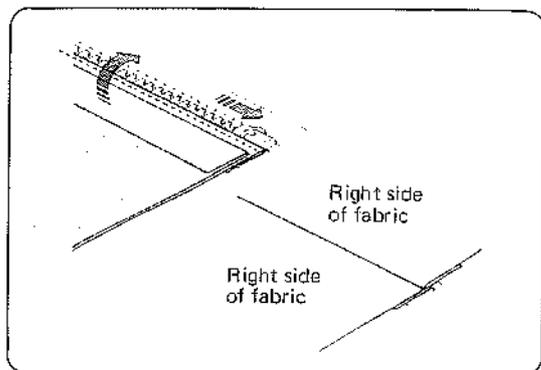
Attach the zipper foot with the pins on the right hand side. Lower the zipper foot.



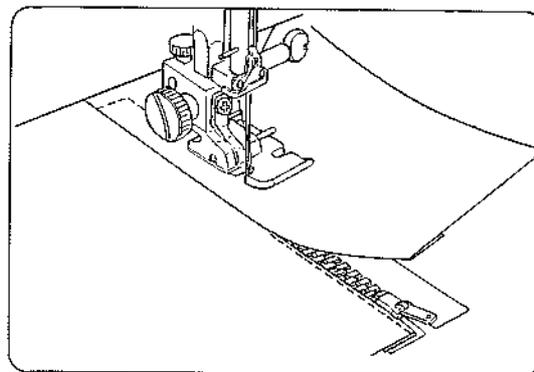
Sew through fold and zipper tape. Stop just before the zipper foot reaches the slider on the zipper tape.

Lower the needle slightly into the fabric.

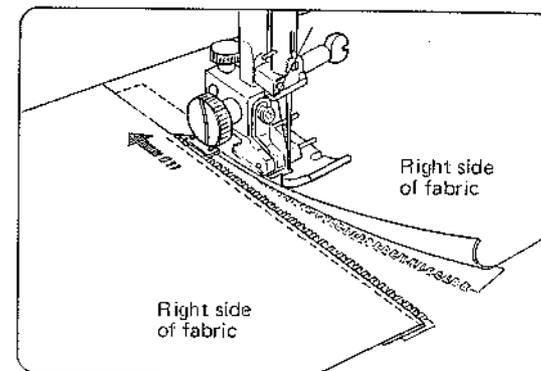
Raise the zipper foot and open the zipper. Lower the foot and stitch the remainder of the seam.



Close the zipper and spread the fabric flat with the right side facing up.



Move the zipper foot to the left pins. Guide the edge of the foot along the zipper teeth and stitch through garment and zipper tape. Stop about 5 cm (2") from the top of the zipper.



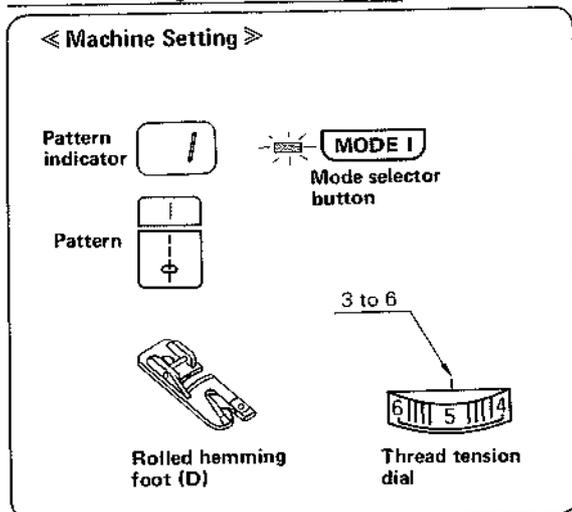
Lower the needle slightly into the fabric, raise the foot, remove the basting stitches and open the zipper.

Then lower the foot and stitch the remainder of the seam making sure the fold is even.

SECTION IV

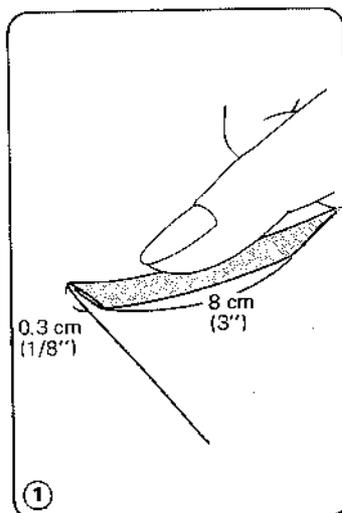
Rolled Hemming

Rolled Hemming with Straight Stitch

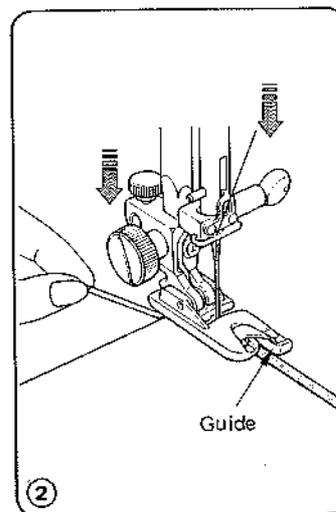


Rolled hems are attractive finish for scarfs, table linens and as edge finishes on tricot lingerie fabrics.

Sew with straight stitch pattern 1 or zigzag pattern 4. The sewing method is the same for either stitch.

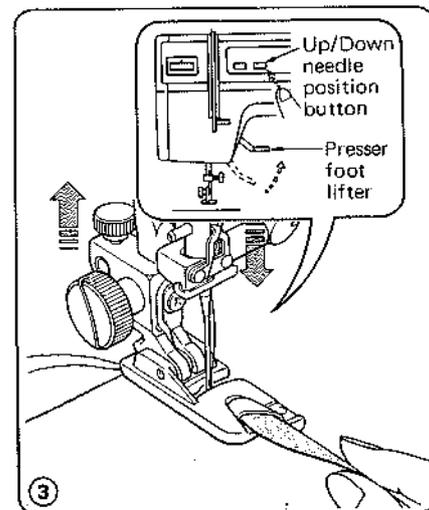


① Make a double 0.3 cm (1/8") fold approximately 8 cm (3") in length.



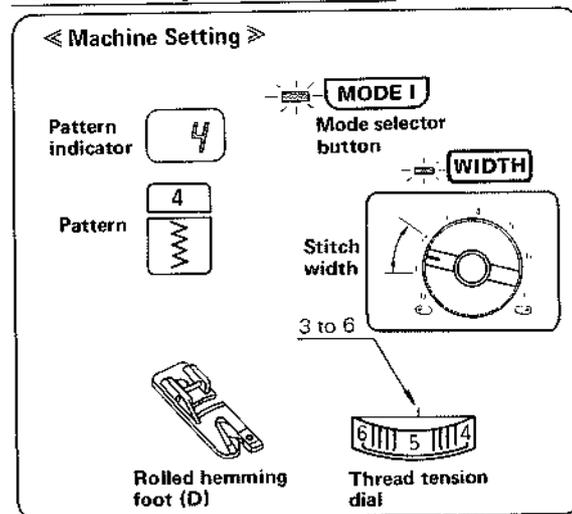
② Lower the needle into the fabric at the point where sewing is to begin, then lower the rolled hemming foot.

Sew 3 or 4 stitches while holding the needle and bobbin threads.

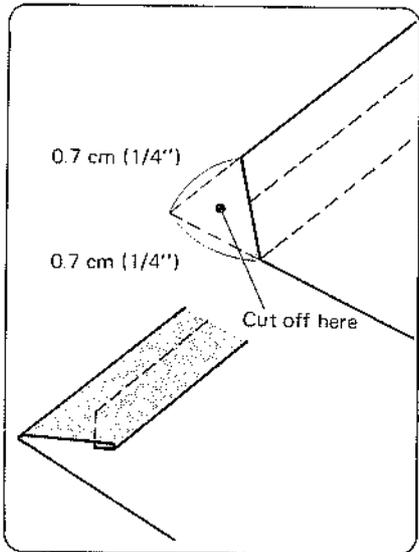
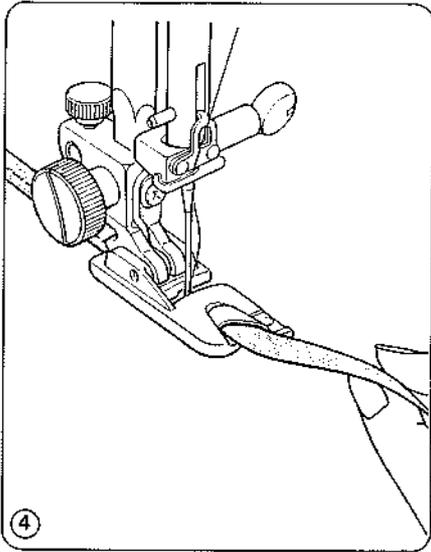


③ Lower the needle into the fabric by pressing the Up/Down needle position button and lift the foot. Insert the folded portion of the fabric into the curl of the foot.

Rolled Hemming with Zigzag Stitch



Knit Stitch



④ Lower the hemmer foot, then sew by lifting up the edge of the fabric to keep it feeding smoothly and evenly.

Trim about 0.7 cm (1/4") from corners to reduce bulk.

◀ Machine Setting ▶

Pattern indicator 52

Pattern 52

MODE II

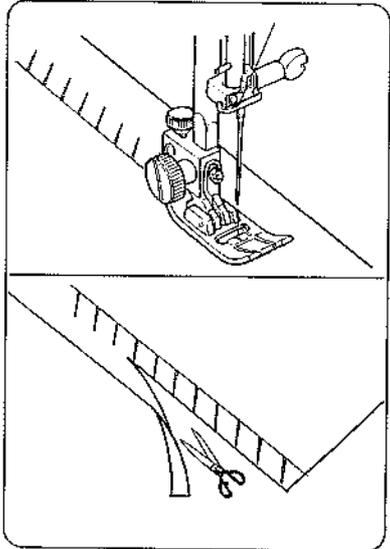
Mode selector button

3 to 6

Zigzag foot (A)

Thread tension dial

The diagram shows the settings for Pattern 52 in Mode II. It includes a 'Pattern indicator' and 'Pattern' both set to '52'. The 'MODE II' button is highlighted with a lightbulb icon. The 'Thread tension dial' is set to a value between 3 and 6, with '5' specifically marked. The 'Zigzag foot (A)' is also indicated.



Pattern 52 in Mode II is recommended for sewing such fabrics as swimwear and stretch velour as it provides the greatest amount of elasticity and strength.

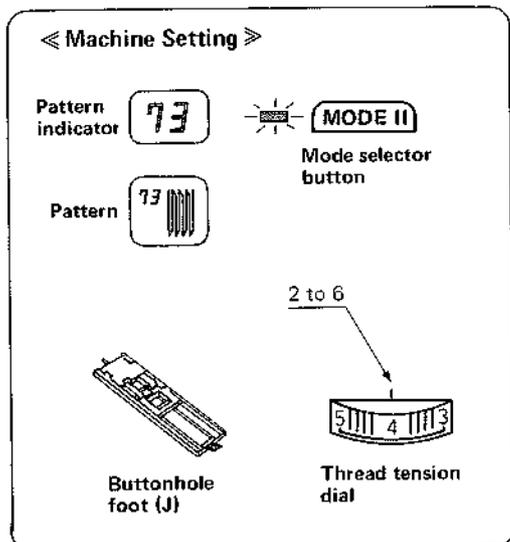
Guide the seam allowance next to the 1.5 cm (5/8") mark on the needle plate.

Trim seam allowances after sewing.

* A pressure of "1" is recommended so that the knit will retain its shape as you are sewing.

SECTION IV

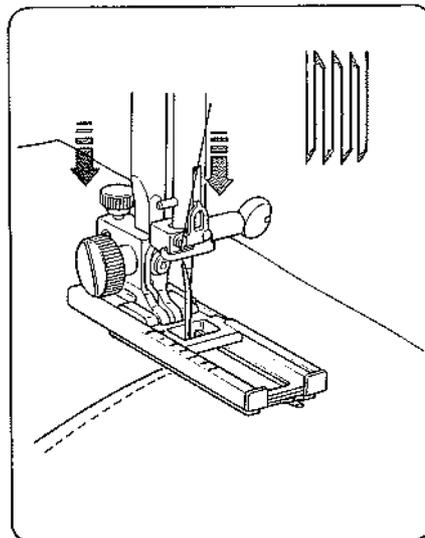
Quick-Darn



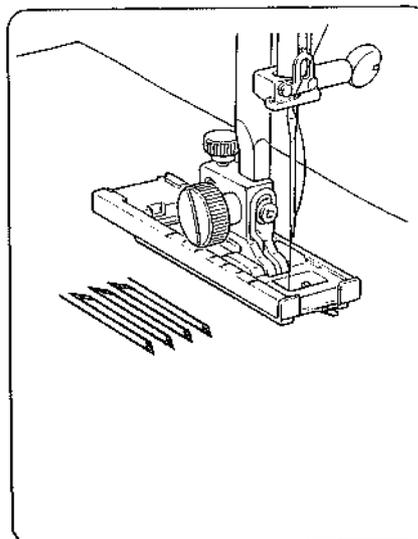
The Memory Craft automatically darns rips and holes. Large and small holes can be mended quickly and easily with this unique stitch.

Buttonhole foot J is used to hold the fabric securely while darning.

For extra support, or to strengthen the darn, pin or baste a backing fabric such as organdy under the hole.

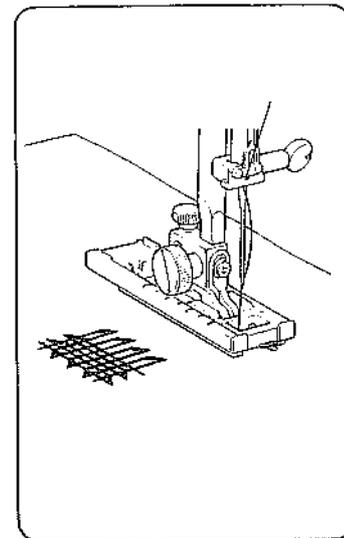


Press down the foot control. The machine will auto-lock, sew 16 rows of darning, auto-lock and stop automatically.



Keep the foot control depressed until the machine stops sewing.

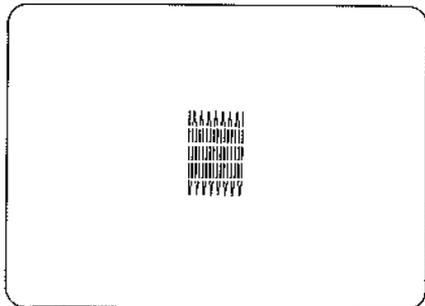
To reinforce the darn press the turn-over memory button and depress the thread control. The machine will sew back over the darn moving from right to left and stop automatically.



For extra strength on blue jeans or other work clothes the darn can be reinforced as shown above.

The finished darn measures 2.0 cm (6/8") long by 0.7 cm (1/4") wide.

If hole is larger, move the fabric and sew additional darning units until the hole is covered.

Darning Small Rips

Small rips can be repaired by programming the machine to sew a shorter darn.

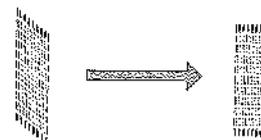
Begin the first row of the darn stopping the machine when you reach the bottom edge of the rip. For example, you may only need to sew 5 stitches. Press the reverse button but do not hold it. The machine will now complete the 16 rows with 5 stitches in each row and stop automatically.

This small darn can also be reinforced by pressing the turn-over memory button. Five stitches will be sewn in each row.

The small darn can be repeated by pressing the memory button after the first darn is sewn. Do not press memory button before sewing.

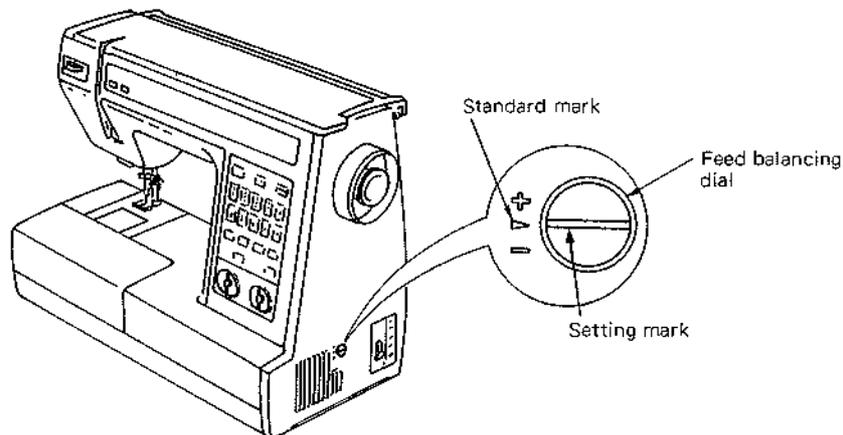


When the left side is lower, turn the feed balancing dial to "+".

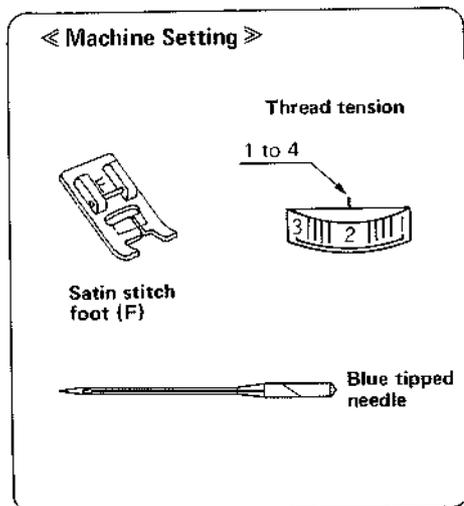


When the right side is lower, turn the feed balancing dial to "-".

* After darning, return setting mark to "▷".



Memory Programme

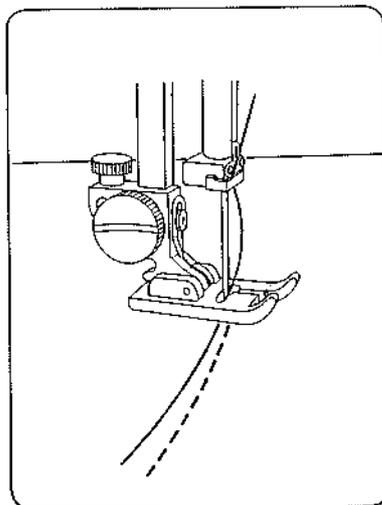


Your Memory Craft combines and memorizes up to 31 patterns.

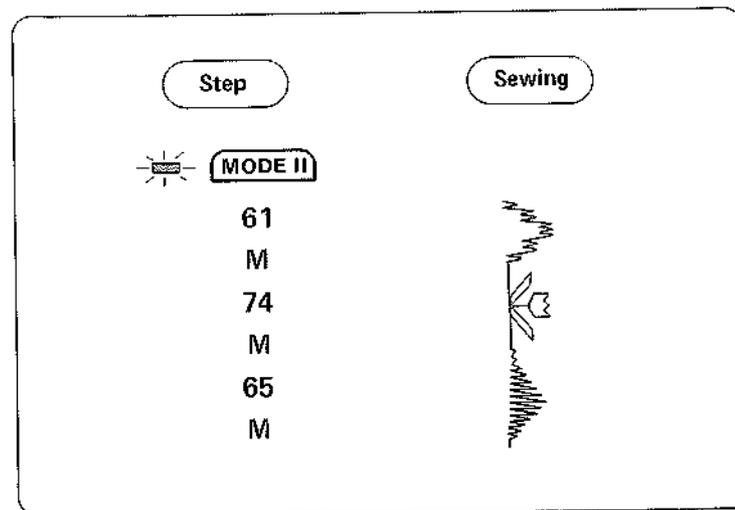
Patterns can be chosen from either Mode I or Mode II.

The auto-lock stitch can be programmed at the beginning and end of a pattern combination to lock the stitches eliminating hand knotting. The auto-lock is not counted as one of the patterns at the beginning of a combination, but it is counted at the end.

Patterns 50 and 73 in Mode II and buttonholes cannot be added to a pattern combination.



Slide both threads to the left.



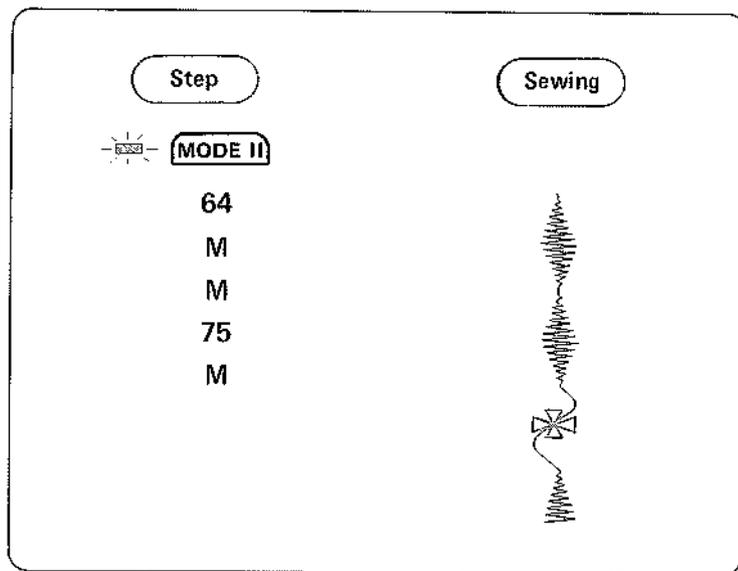
To program pattern combinations press the programming buttons in the order shown.

For example, to sew patterns above shown.

Select Mode II. Then program 61M 74M 65M.

The machine has memorized the above three patterns.

Pattern combinations are sewn repeatedly until you stop pressing the foot control.

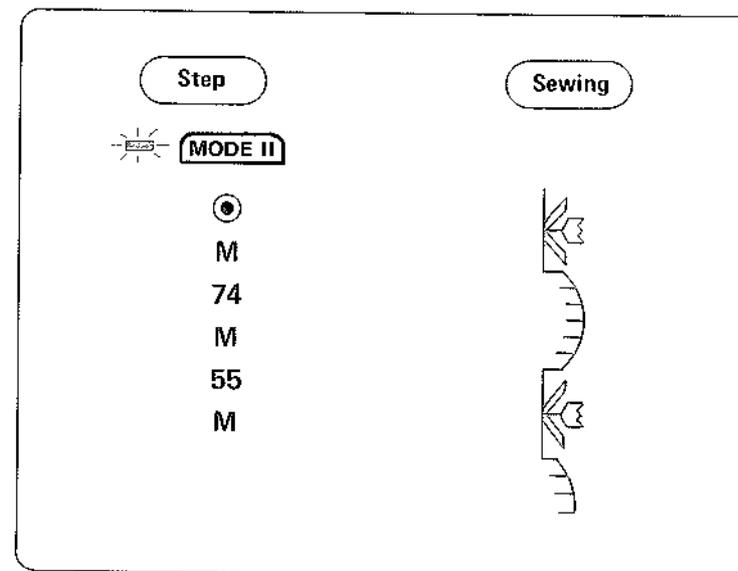


Select Mode II and pattern 64.

Press the memory button twice. The machine has memorised two diamond patterns.

Then select pattern 75 and press the memory button. The machine has memorised one ribbon pattern.

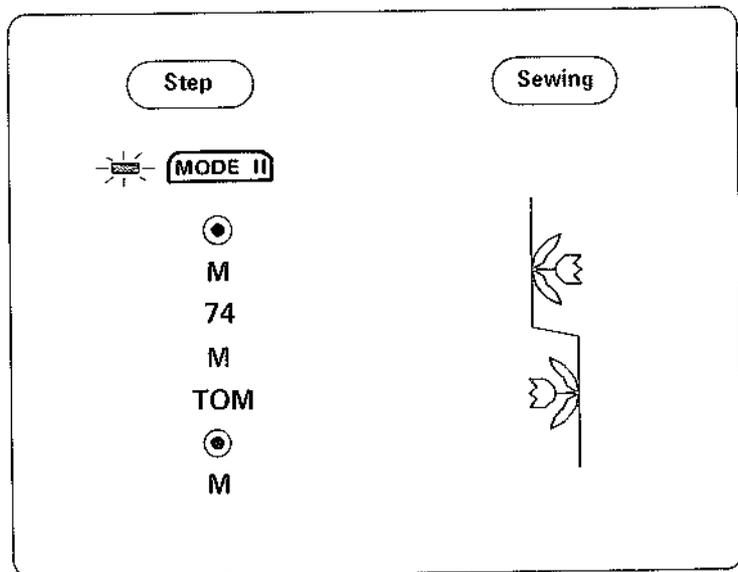
Pattern combinations are sewn repeatedly until you stop pressing the foot control.



Select Mode II. Press the auto-lock button and the memory button. The machine has memorized the auto-lock stitch at the top of pattern combinations to lock stitches eliminating hand knotting.

Select pattern 74 and press the memory button. The machine has memorised one flower.

Select pattern 55 and press the memory button. The machine has memorised one scallop pattern. Pattern combinations are sewn repeatedly until you stop pressing the foot control.



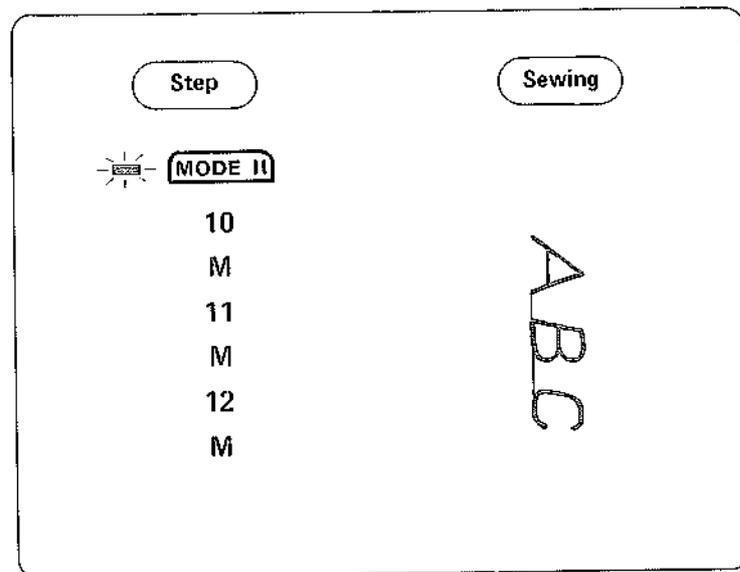
To program pattern combinations press the programming buttons in the order shown.

For example, to sew the two flowers. Select Mode II, then press the auto-lock button and the memory button. The machine has memorized the auto-lock stitch.

Select pattern 74 and press the memory button and then the turn-over memory button. The machine has memorized one flower in normal image and one flower in mirror image.

Press the auto-lock button and the memory button to memorize the auto-lock stitch at the end of the pattern combination.

Depress the foot control and sew until the machine stops.



To program words or sentences, press the programming buttons in the same way as you program other stitch patterns.

For example, to sew ABC. Select Mode II, then program patterns in the order of 10M 11M 12M.

The machine can program up to 31 selections. Your machine will sew 26 letters of the alphabet, the period, the exclamation mark, the question mark, the comma, the apostrophe and leave a space, plus the numbers from 0 to 9. Each number and letter is automatically locked at the beginning and end, so you can clip connecting threads.

Depress the foot control and sew until the machine stops.

Monograms

Your Memory Craft will sew the 26 letters of the alphabet and numbers 0 to 9 in block print. Words and entire sentences can be programmed including punctuation marks.

Each letter and number is automatically locked at the beginning and end enabling you to clip the connecting threads. The chart below shows where to clip the extra threads. Each pattern starts at "o".

00 0	01 1	02 2	03 3	04 4	05 5	06 6	07 7	08 8	09 9	10 A	11 B	12 C	13 D	14 E
15 F	16 G	17 H	18 I	19 J	20 K	21 L	22 M	23 N	24 O	25 P	26 Q	27 R	28 S	29 T
30 U	31 V	32 W	33 X	34 Y	35 Z	36 .	37 !	38 ?	39 /	40 ^	41 _			

Letters are programmed by selecting the corresponding number and then touching the M button.

To write : SUE

Program : 28M 30M 14M

Depress the foot control and sew until the machine stops. Clip connecting threads.

When programming long sentences write the sentence on a piece of paper to avoid missing letters. See page 54 for information on editing your program. Letters and numbers can be sewn two-thirds their regular size by pressing the turn-over memory button instead of memory when programming.

Use pattern 41 in Mode II to program spaces between words.

SECTION V

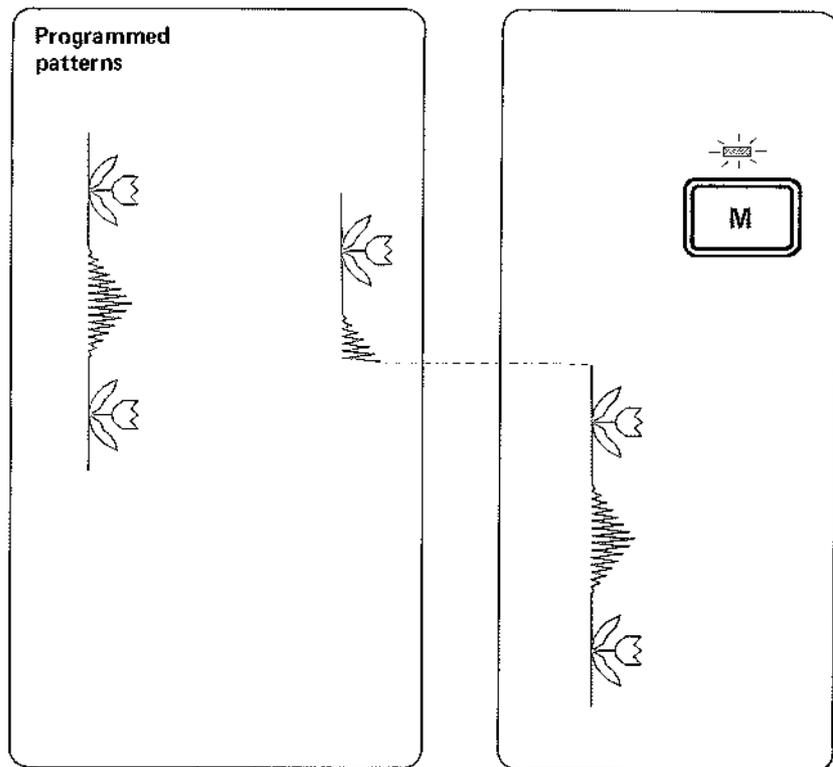
Step	Sewing
 MODE II	
10	A.B.
M	
36	
M	
11	
M	
36	
M	

For example, to write initials A.B.
 Select Mode II, then program 10M 36M 11M 36M .
 Depress the foot control and sew until the machine stops.

Step	Sewing
 MODE II	
23	NEW YEAR
M	
14	
TOM	
32	
TOM	
41	
M	
34	
M	
14	
TOM	
10	
TOM	
27	
TOM	

For example, to write New Year.
 Select Mode II.
 Program 23M 14TOM 32TOM 41M 34M 14TOM 10TOM 27TOM.
 Pattern 41 is for a space between words.

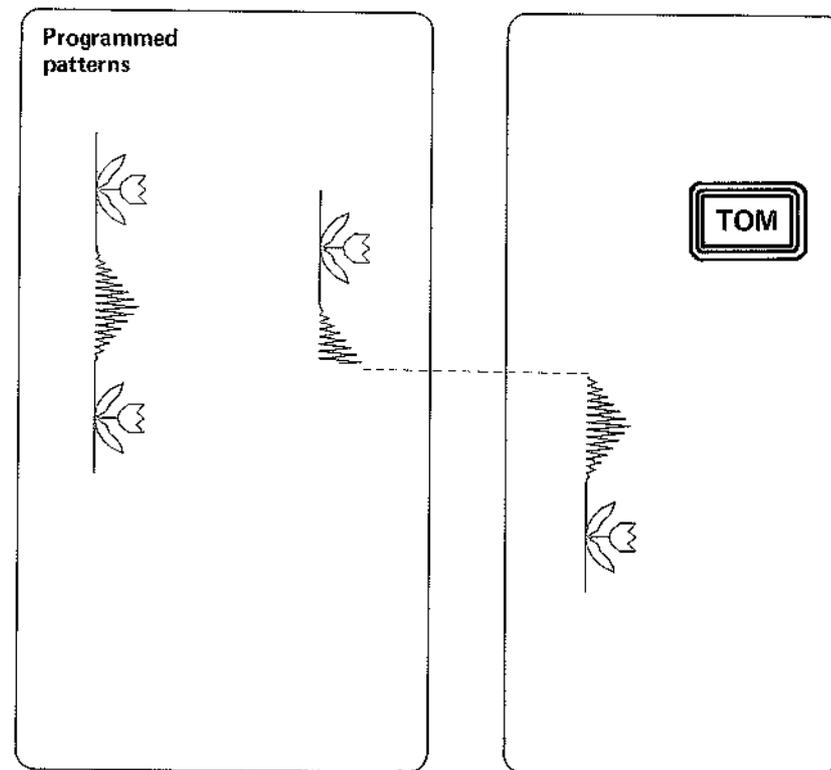
Test Sewing Pattern Combinations



There may be instances when you want to test a pattern combination without sewing all the patterns.

Sew as much as necessary then press the memory button.

The Memory Craft will now start sewing at the beginning of your programmed pattern combination.



If you run out of thread in the middle of a pattern, press the turn-over memory button.

Remove the stitching of the last pattern only.

Lower the needle at the end of the last completed pattern.

The Memory Craft will start sewing at the beginning of the pattern you have been sewing when you have run out of thread and continue sewing the remaining patterns.

SECTION V

Correcting Pattern Combinations

Individual patterns can be deleted and new patterns added to a pattern combination BEFORE YOU BEGIN TO SEW.

Each time you press the clear button the last pattern programmed will be deleted until pattern 0 appears in the pattern indicator in Mode I, in Mode II, 00 appears in the pattern indicator.

Programmed patterns: 61 74 65 75 in Mode II

For example patterns 65 and 75 can be deleted and 64 added. After programming, press the clear button twice. Pattern 74 will appear in the pattern indicator. Then select pattern 64 and press the memory button.

* If you press the clear button after sewing, all the patterns will be deleted and the machine will return to pattern 00, in Mode II.

When programming in Mode I, the machine will return to pattern 0.

Editing Pattern Combinations

To check your programming for possible errors in long patterns sequence, your Memory Craft has a built-in editing system (EDT).

After programming touch the editing button. A flashing light will appear and the pattern indicator will show the first pattern number programmed. Each time the memory button is pressed the pattern indicator will advance to the next pattern. Continue pressing the memory button until you reach the last pattern or you find an error.

To Delete and Add Patterns: You wanted to program 01, 02, 03 and 04 but 05 was programmed instead of 03. Press the editing button. Then press the memory button until 05 appears in the pattern indicator. Press the clear button. 02 will appear in the pattern indicator. Now select pattern 03 and press the memory button. Pattern 05 has been deleted and pattern 03 added.

To Delete Patterns Without Adding: You programmed 01, 02, 03 04 and 05. You want to delete 02 and 04. Press the editing button. Press the memory button until 02 appears. Press the clear button. Advance until 04 appears. Press the clear button. 02 and 04 have been deleted.

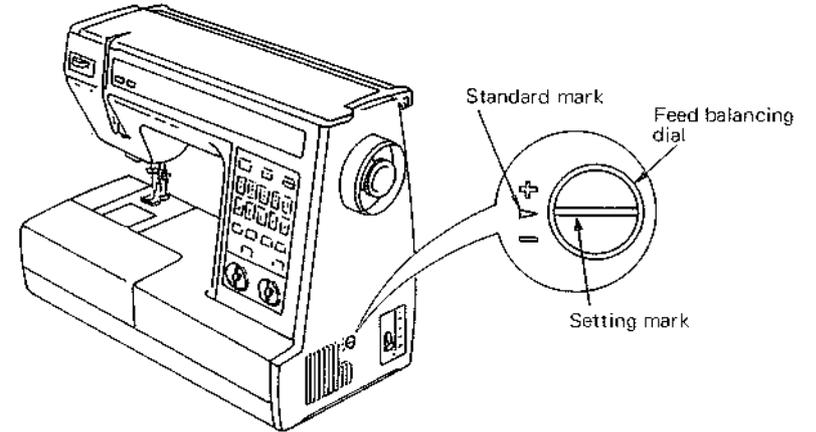
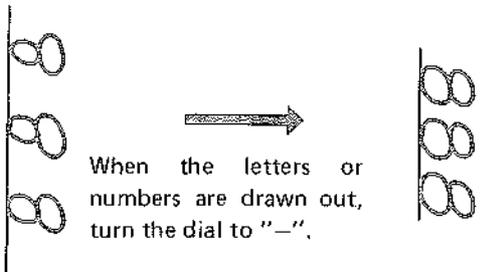
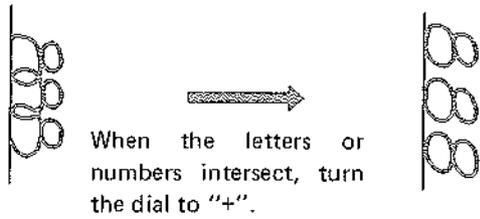
To Add Patterns Without Deleting: You programmed 01, 03 and 04. You want to add 02. Press the editing button. 01 will appear. Because you want 02 to come after 01 add it when 01 is in the pattern indicator. Select pattern 02 and press the memory button.

If your programming is correct, press the editing button again. The flashing light will disappear and you're ready to sew. The machine will not sew when the editing signal is flashing.

In editing, pressing the memory button advances the patterns from first to last while the turn-over memory button shows the sequence from last to first.

To Adjust Distorted Letters or Numbers

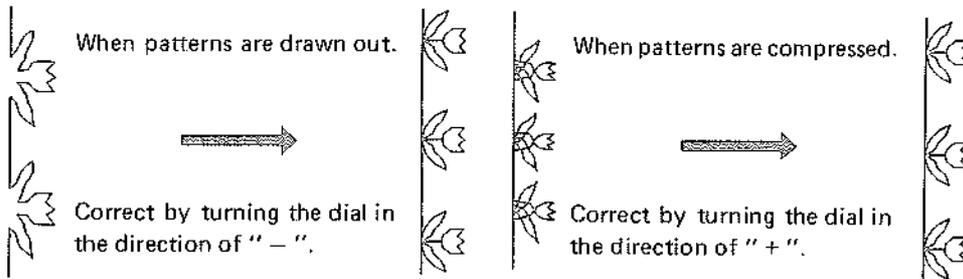
If letters or numbers are uneven when sewn on a particular fabric, select pattern 08 in Mode II to test the stitch then adjust the feed balancing dial with the large screwdriver.



* After sewing with an altered dial setting, you must reset the dial to "▷".

To Adjust Distorted Pattern

If patterns are uneven when sewing with a particular fabric, adjust them with the feed balancing dial.

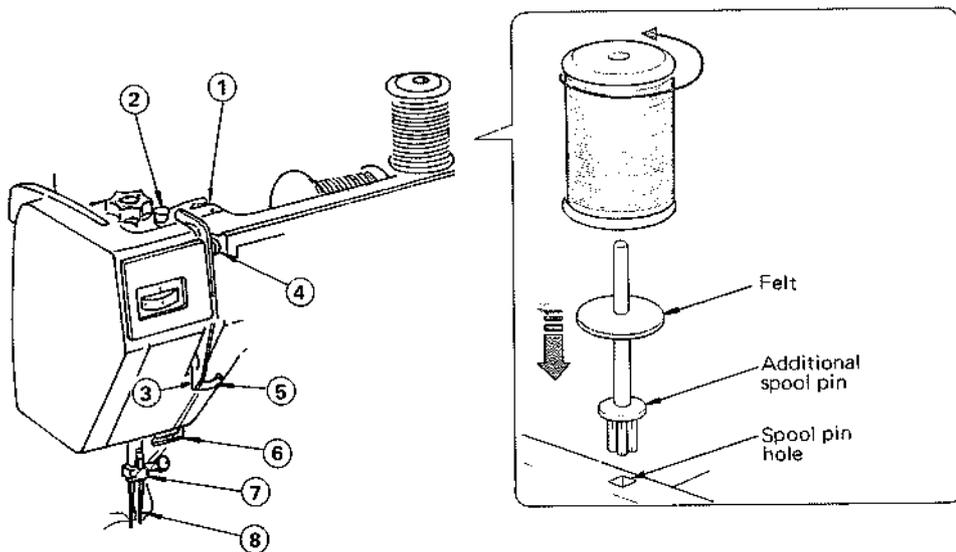


SECTION VI

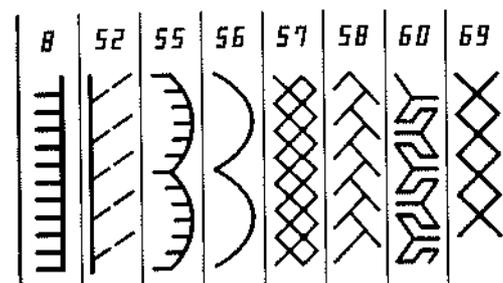
DECORATIVE STITCHING TECHNIQUES

Twin Needle Stitching

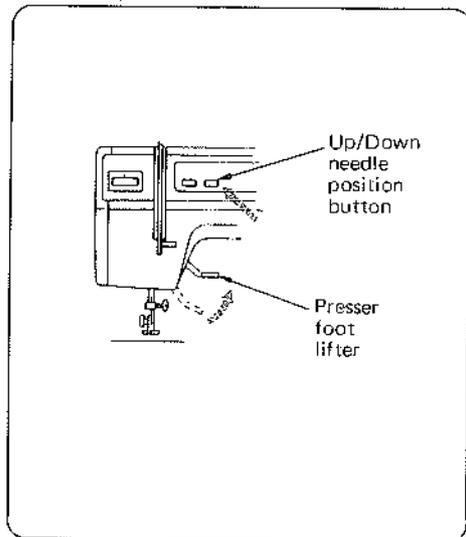
Your Memory Craft is equipped with a twin needle that can be used to sew parallel rows of straight or decorative stitches adding an exquisite touch to table linens and clothing.



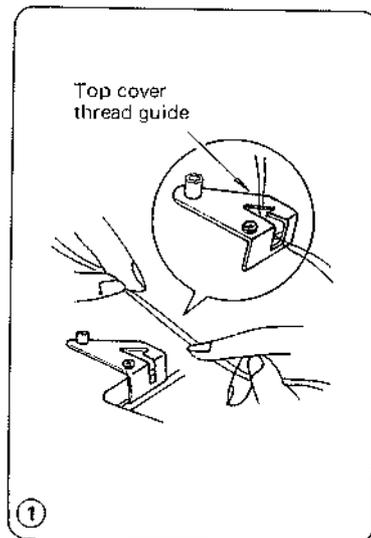
Use foot A or F. Select pattern 1 for parallel rows of straight stitching. Manually set the stitch width at "3" for decorative patterns.



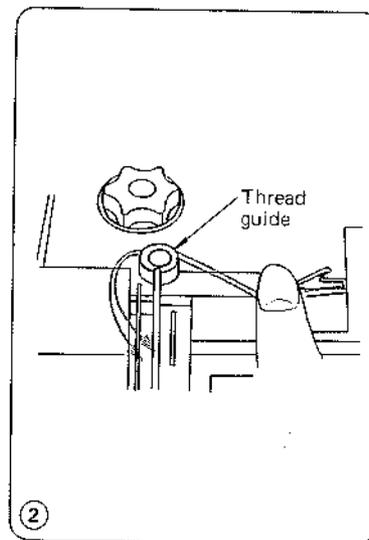
At corners, raise the needles till they clear the fabric. Partially raise the presser foot and carefully pivot the fabric.

Threading

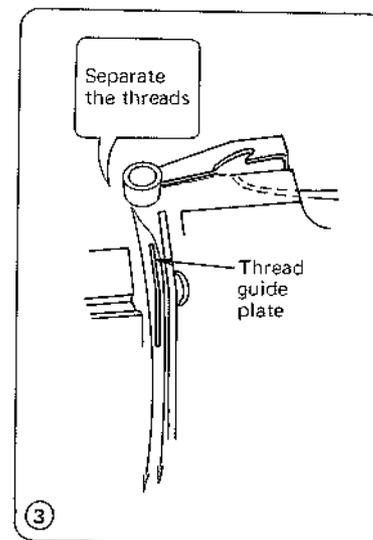
Lift up the presser foot. Press the Up/Down needle position button to raise the needle.



① Pass the both threads through the top cover thread guide.

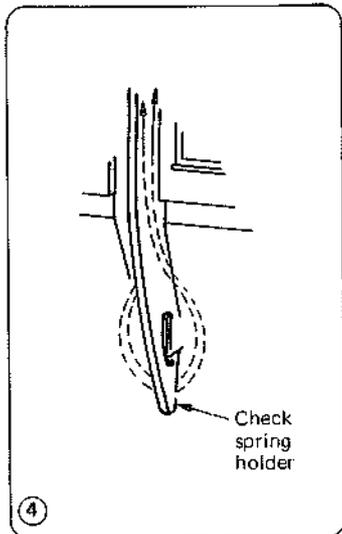


② Draw the threads around the thread guide.

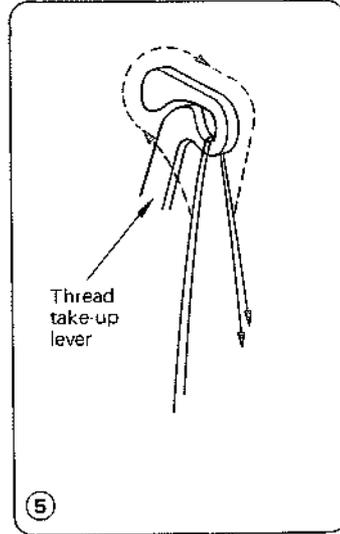


③ Separate the threads at the thread guide plate. One thread to the left and the other one to the right of the plate.

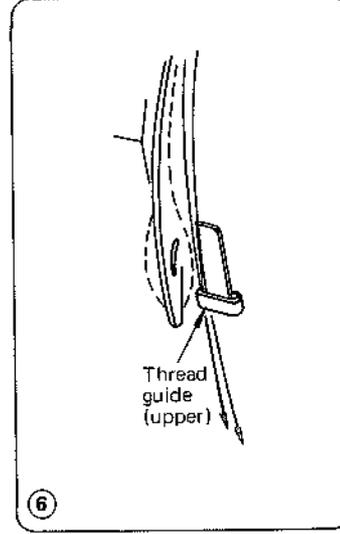
SECTION VI



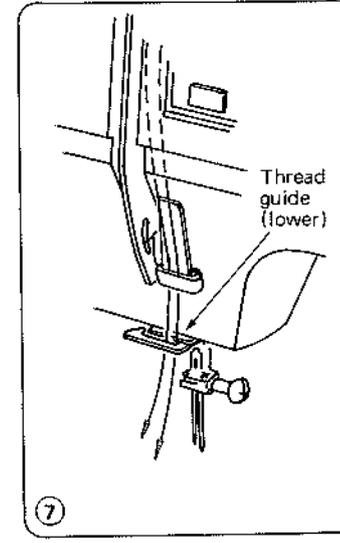
④ Then down around the check spring holder.



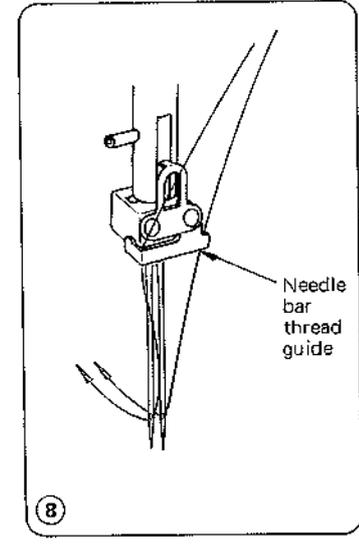
⑤ Firmly draw the threads from left to right over the take-up lever and down into the take-up lever eye.



⑥ Draw the threads down and slide it through the right side of the thread guide.

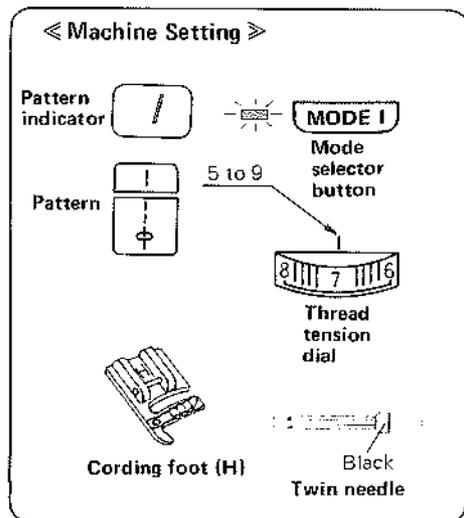


⑦ Slide the both threads from the left of thread guide.

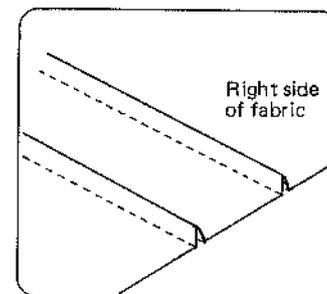
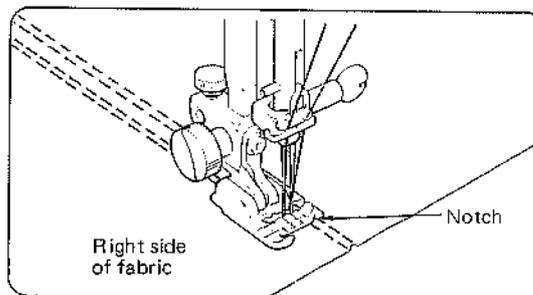


⑧ Slide one of the threads through the needle bar thread guide on the left, and the other one on the right.

Pintucking



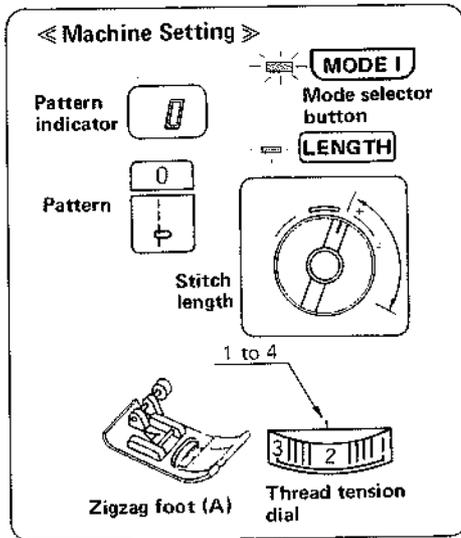
Pintucks are narrow tucks spaced close together adding design interest on such items as blouses and pillowcases.



Sew on the right side of the fabric through a single layer. Hold the fabric taut while sewing. When sewing several rows of pintucking, place the previous row under the notch farthest to the right on the bottom of foot H. The notch will keep the rows parallel.

SECTION VI

Straight Stitch Gathering



Use two rows of straight stitching to gather medium weight fabrics or when tight firm gathers are needed.

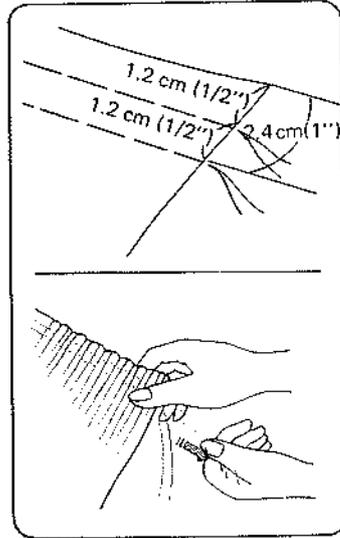
Select pattern 0.

Set your manual stitch length knob between "3-5".

Loosen the needle thread tension.

Sew the first row guiding foot A next to the raw edge.

Sew the second row guiding foot A next to the first row.



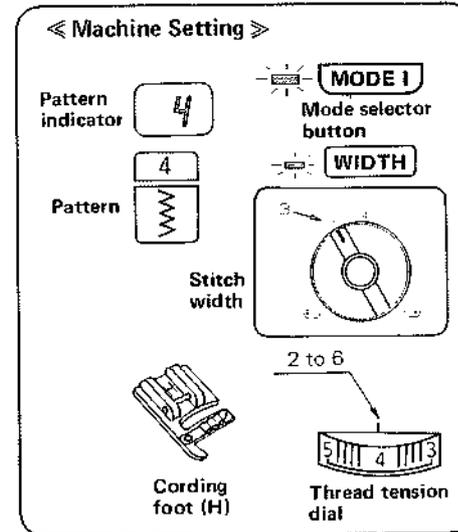
Pull on the bobbin threads simultaneously from each end of the fabric until the desired amount is gathered.

Knot the threads at each end and distribute the gathers evenly.

If you are using a 1.5 cm (5/8") seam allowance, your seam will fall between the two rows of gathering.

This insures that your gathers will be smooth and even.

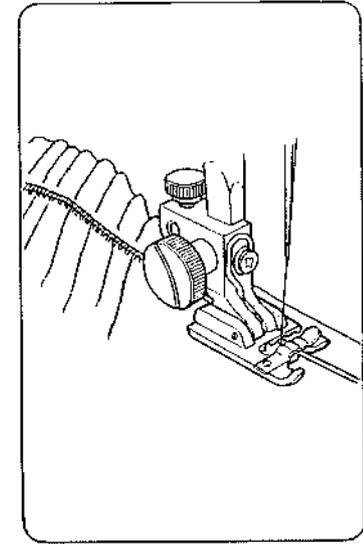
Gathering with a Zigzag Stitch



To eliminate the possibility of breaking threads when gathering large areas or heavier fabrics, you can sew over a strand of cording.

Attach foot H and insert a piece of cording in the center slot.

Adjust the zigzag width so stitches clear the cording.



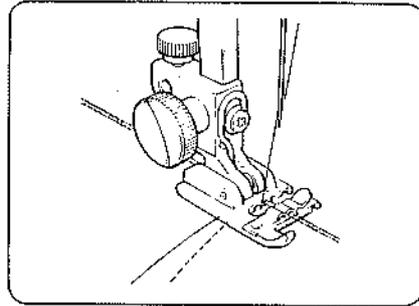
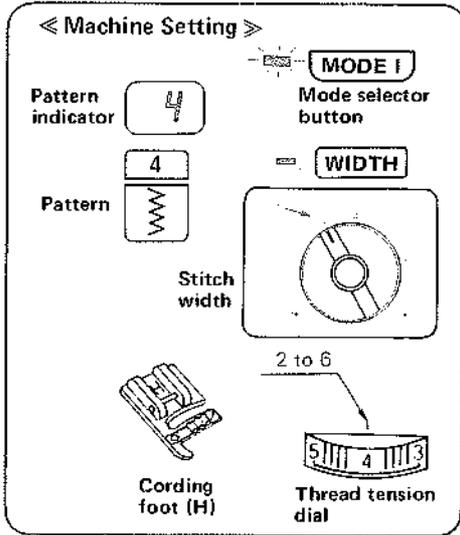
Sew guiding the edge of the fabric along the 1.5 cm (5/8") mark on your needle plate.

Draw the fabric along the cording to form the gathers.

Cording

Sew over one strand of cording to create a pretty swirled design on a jacket or vest or sew over three strands of cording for border trims. Perle cotton, knitting yarn or embroidery floss can be used for cording.

Single Cording



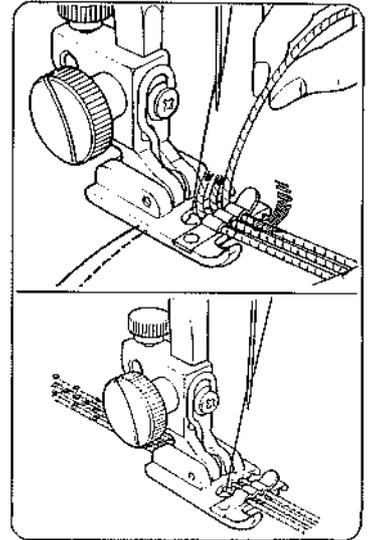
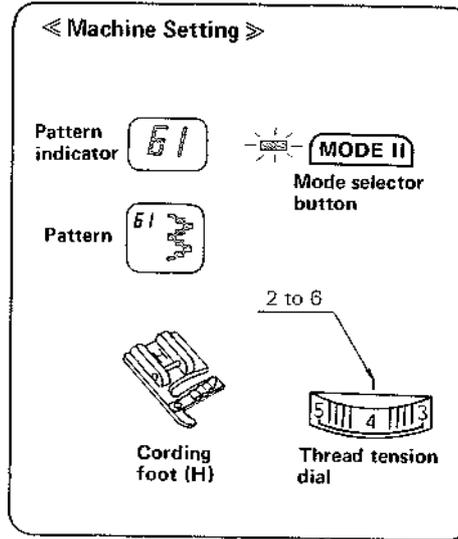
Mark the design on the right side of the fabric. Insert a cord in the center slot of foot H with 5 cm (2") extending behind the foot.

Manually set the stitch width so stitches just cover the cord.

Stitch slowly and smoothly turning fabric as you sew while guiding the cording over the marked line.

* You may want to reduce the pressure when sewing curves.

Triple Cording

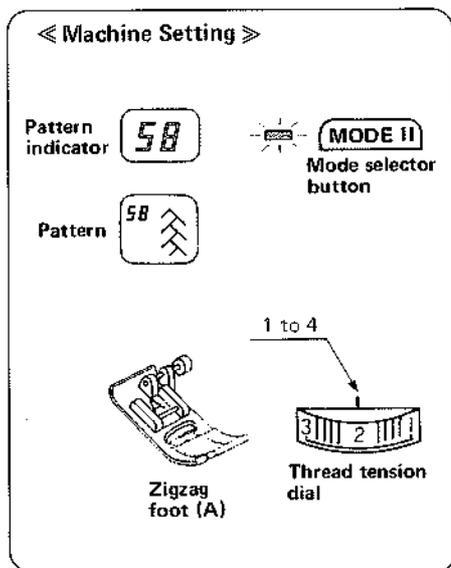


Slide the sewing threads to the left and insert three strands of cording into the slots of foot H with 5 cm (2") extending behind the foot.

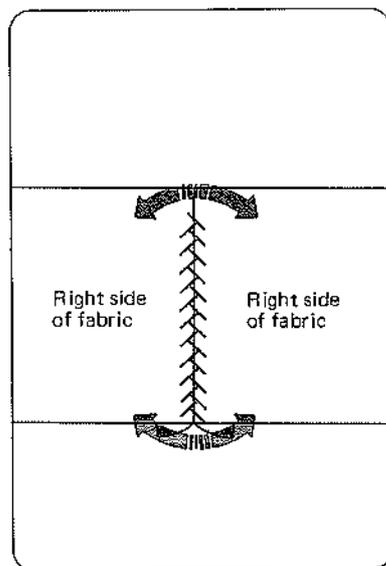
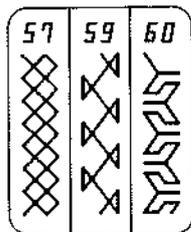
The grooves on foot H will hold the lengths of cording in place while the stitches form over the cording.

SECTION VI

Patch Work

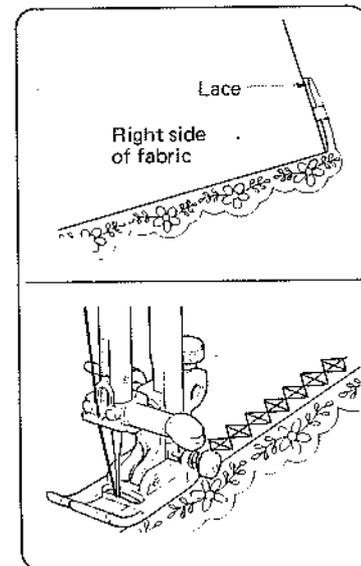
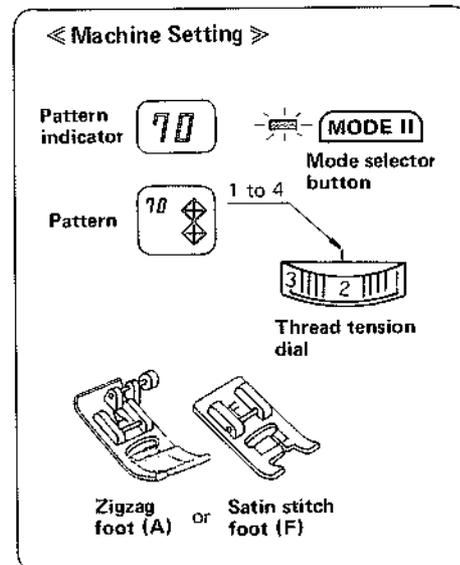


These patterns are also used.



Sew seam and press seam allowance open. Sew pattern stitch on right side of garment centering stitches over the seam line.

Lace Work

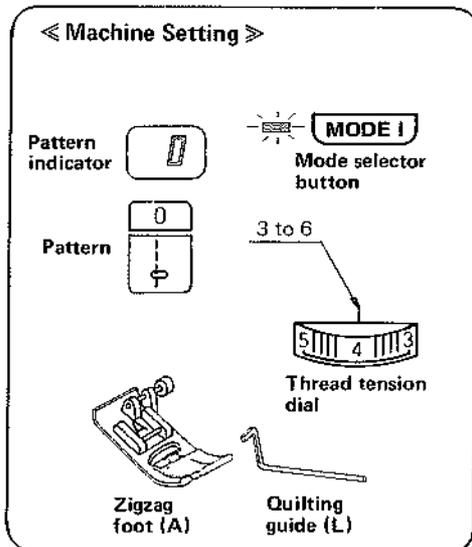


Lace adds a fanciful, feminine touch to blouses and lingerie. Table linens and pillows become more elegant when trimmed with lace.

Fold the raw edge under the hem and place the lace under the folded edge. Then sew the pattern stitch making sure the lace is caught in the stitching.

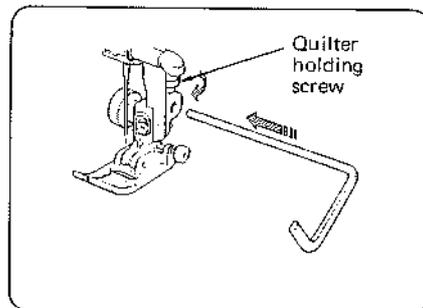
Lace can be inserted down the front of a blouse by zigzagging each side of the lace onto the fabric. Cut away the fabric beneath the lace for a romantically sheer look.

Quilting



Quilting is produced by stitching two layers of fabric together with padding in between to add dimension and warmth. Traditionally used for bedspreads, quilting is now applied everywhere.

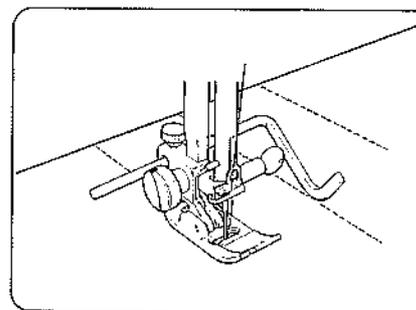
Crafts, entire garments or parts of garments such as yokes, pockets, cuffs and collars can be sewn with straight rows of quilting or embellished with decorative stitches and pattern combinations.



Test the pressure and stitch length on a fabric sample duplicating the layers of the actual quilting.

Puckering can be reduced by quilting on the bias.

The quilting guide will help to keep the stitching lines straight. Loosen the quilting screw. Slide the quilting guide in the opening to the desired width and tighten the screw.



Sew guiding the quilting foot over the previous row of stitching.

When quilting large areas, tack the layers together with the basting stitch (See page 39), then quilt from the center to out.

Bar tack Quilting

Instead of quilting with rows of straight stitching, you might want to use bar tacks to tie off your quilt.

Set up your machine as though you were going to sew on a button (Page 38).

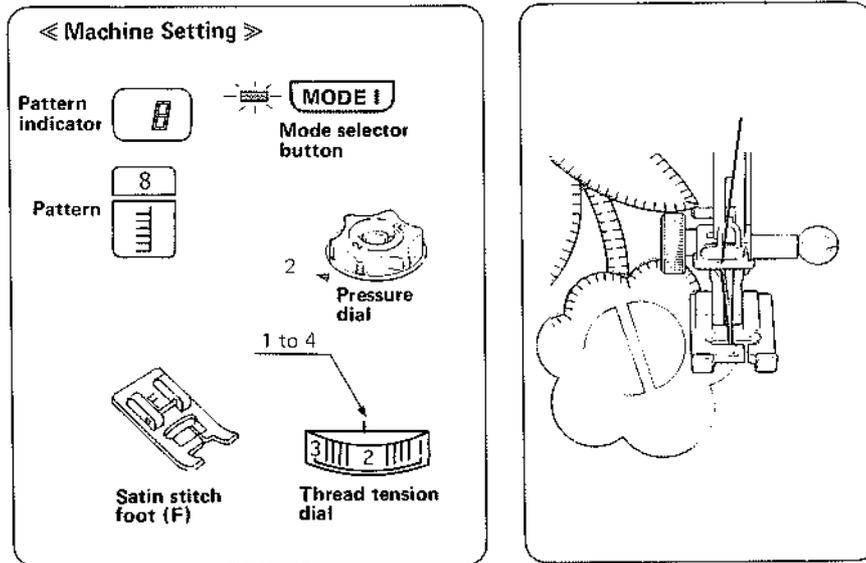
Position your fabric and sew.

SECTION VI

Applique

Applique, a technique for stitching fabric shapes onto another fabric opens limitless design possibilities.

Dimension and texture can be added by lightly stuffing all or part of a design. The Memory Craft has several different patterns that can be used to enhance your applique.



In this type of applique raw edges are folded under. To finish raw edges cut the applique design out of cardboard.

Fuse a light weight interfacing to the wrong side of the fabric then cut the fabric slightly larger than the cardboard.

Fold the fabric around the cardboard and press to form a perfectly shaped design. Remove the cardboard.

Tape the applique in place and sew guiding the slot on foot F next to the finished edge of the applique.

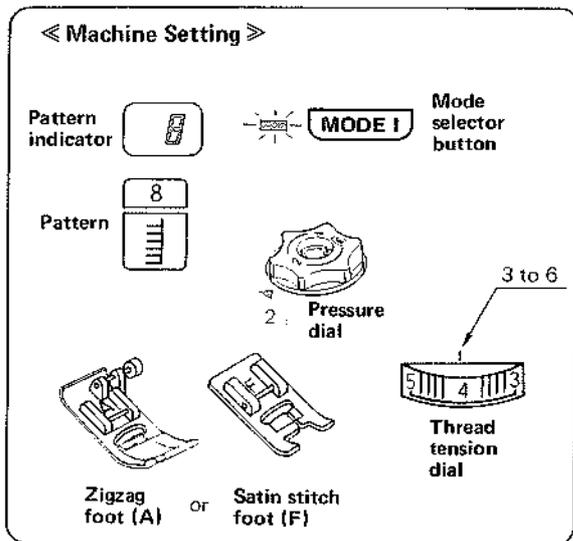
With Satin Stitch

Satin stitches in pattern 4 are sewn over the raw edges of the applique completely enclosing the raw edge.

Stitch length and width can be varied to suit a particular fabric.

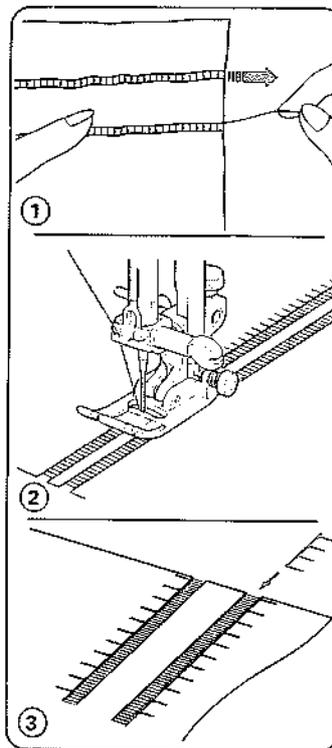
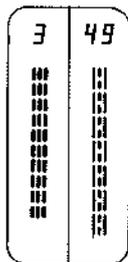
1. Iron on a light weight fusible interfacing to the wrong side of the applique fabric.
2. Trace the applique design on the fabric and cut out.
3. Position applique on the fabric and tape in place. Sew guiding the slot on foot F next to the raw edge making sure the needle falls off the outer edge of the applique. A tear away backing underneath the fabric may be necessary for support on light weight fabrics.
4. When sewing curves leave the needle in the fabric and pivot the fabric to the right or left.

Drawn Work



Drawn work adds a special touch to table linens and shawls. Choose a firm, plain woven fabric such as linen where threads can be removed easily.

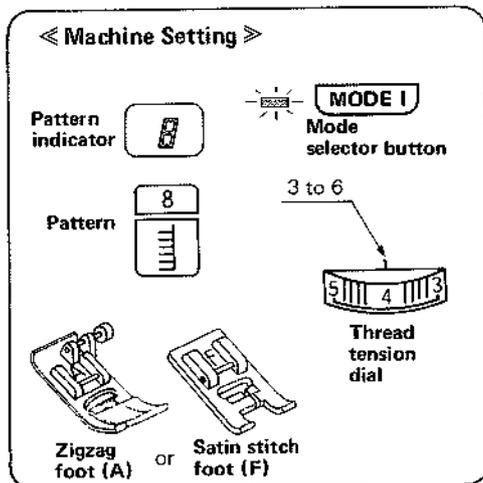
These patterns are also used.



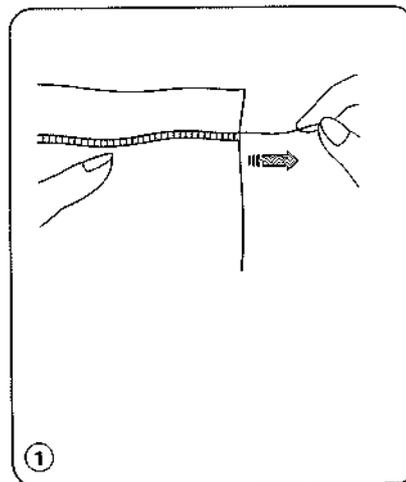
- ① Carefully cut the fabric on grain. Determine the width of the drawn work and remove one yarn at each end.
- ② Sew down the left side guiding the fabric so that the right hand stitches fall in the open space.
- ③ Press the turn-over memory button and sew down the right side. Remove the yarns between the stitching.

SECTION VI

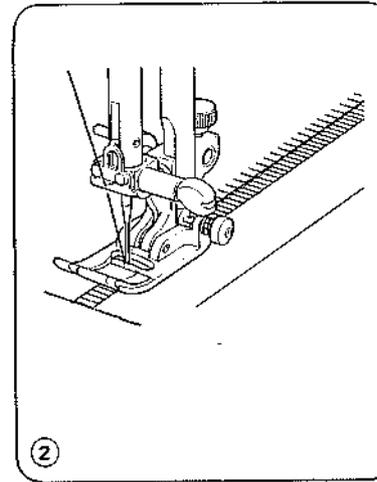
Fringing



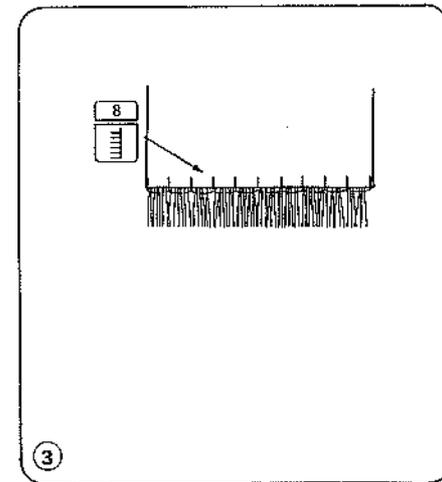
Choose a firm, plain woven fabric such as linen where threads can be removed easily.



① Carefully cut the fabric on grain. Determine the width of the fringing and remove one yarn.



② Sew down guiding the fabric so that the right hand stitches fall in the open space.

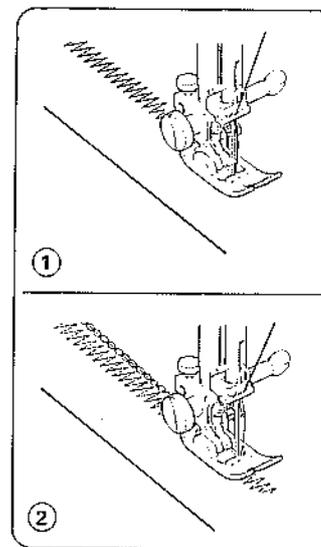
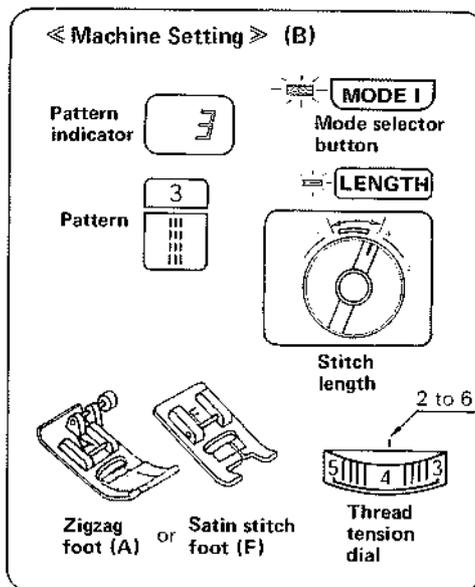
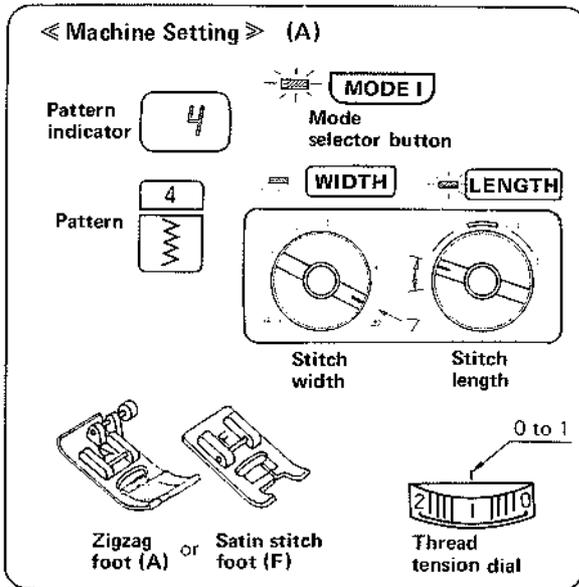


③ Remove the yarns.

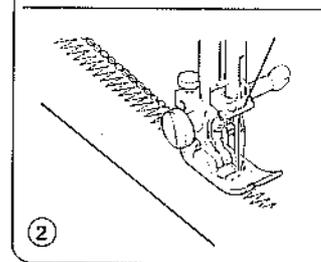
These patterns are also used.



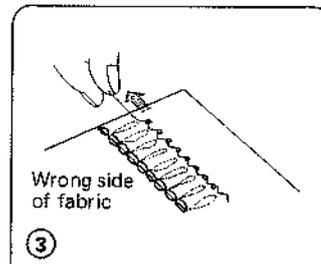
Fringing with Threads



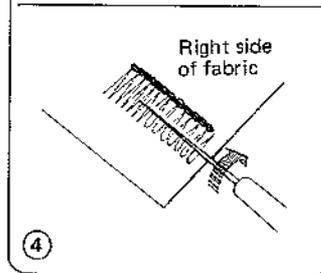
- ① Select pattern 4.
Manually set the stitch width dial to 7 and the stitch length dial between "0" and "1".
Loosen the needle thread tension. Sew a row of zigzag stitches.



- ② Select pattern 3 and tighten the thread tension.
Manually set the stitch length to "2 - 3".
Sew over the right edge of the satin stitch and avoid catching the bobbin threads as you sew.



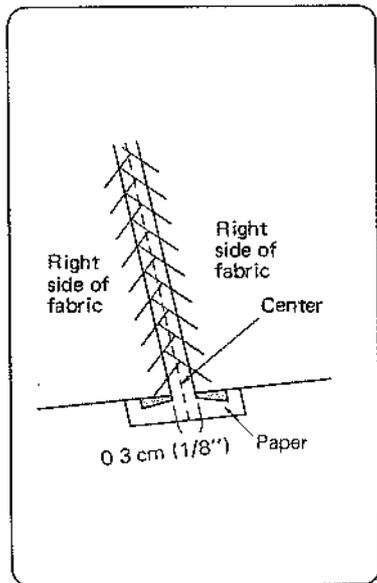
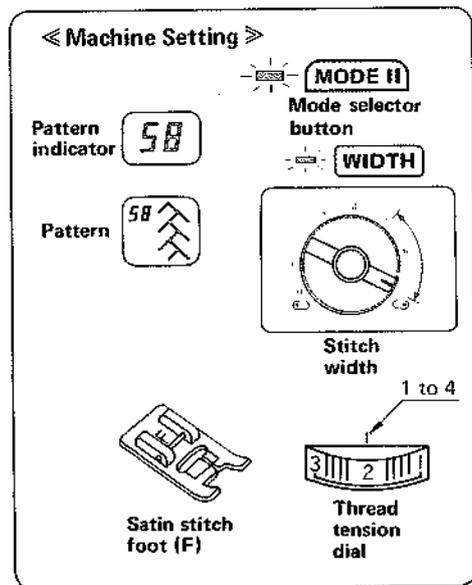
- ③ Pull out the bobbin thread of satin stitch.



- ④ Lift up the needle threads.

SECTION VI

Fagoting



An open worked stitch used to join two pieces of fabric adding design interest to plain garments.

Topstitching thread in the needle and bobbin gives a hand worked appearance.

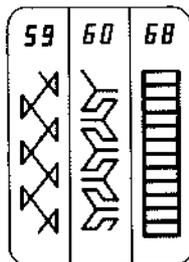
Fold under 1.5 cm (1/2") on each fabric edge and press.

Pin the two edges to paper 0.3 cm (1/8") apart.

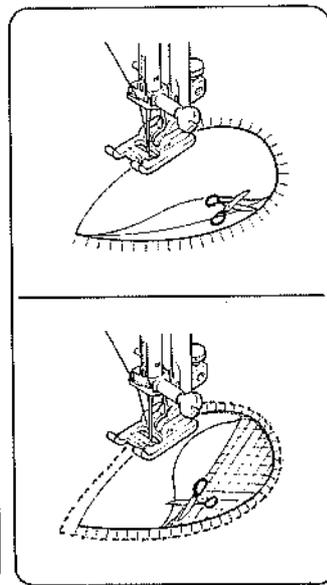
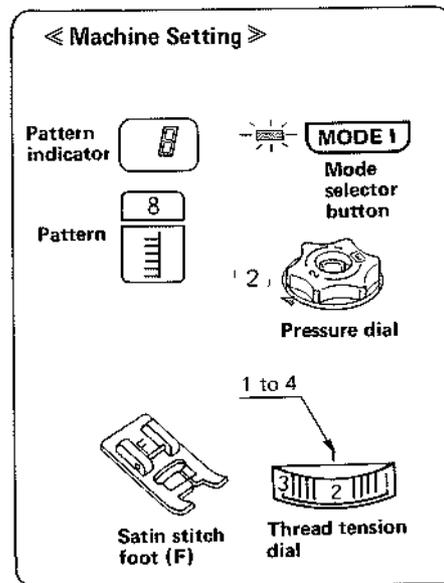
Sew slowly guiding the fabric so that the needle catches the folded edge on each side.

Patterns 58 and 68 should be set at a stitch width of 7 for maximum effect.

These patterns are also used.



Cut Work



This age old technique is a beautiful addition to lines and clothing and it's so easy to sew on the Memory Craft.

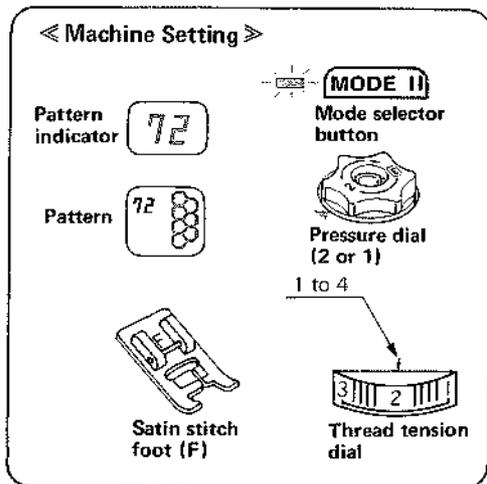
Choose a simple design and trace the outline on the right side of the fabric. Place a piece of tulle or organdy under the design and pin in place. Use a different color to accent your work.

Baste the layers together stitching just inside the outline. Remove the pins.

Stitch around the design in pattern 8 or use a narrow satin stitch.

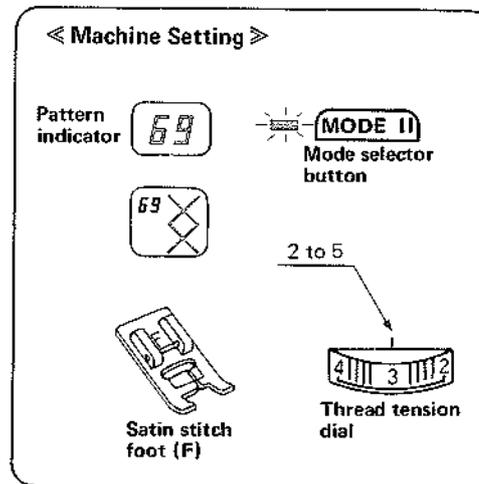
Remove basting and cut the fabric close to the stitching with an embroidery scissors.

Sand Stitch



The sand stitch fills outlined designs. Sew in rows starting at the edge. Manually decrease the stitch width to fill in small spaces.

Cross Stitch

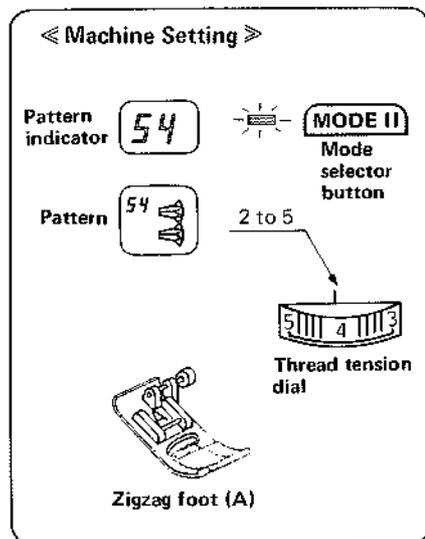


You'll love the beautiful designs you can sew with this craft stitch pattern, and in half the time it would take if embroidered by hand. Cross stitches can be effectively combined with the alphabet and other craft patterns for attractive samplers and other sewing projects. Counted cross stitch pamphlets for hand work are excellent design sources.

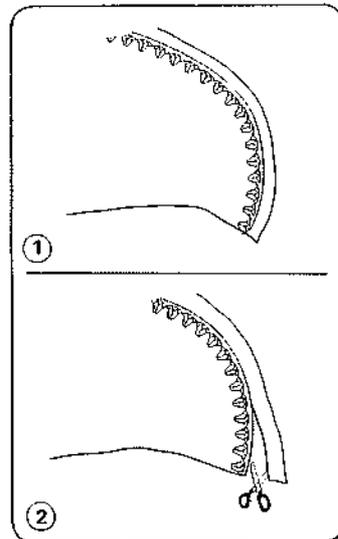
A plain close weave such as linen or wool flannel make the best background fabric. Support light weight fabrics with a tear away backing. The stitch width and length can be manually adjusted if desired.

SECTION VI

Blanket Stitch



The Memory Craft provides a special pattern for hemming on blankets, tablecloth and draperies.

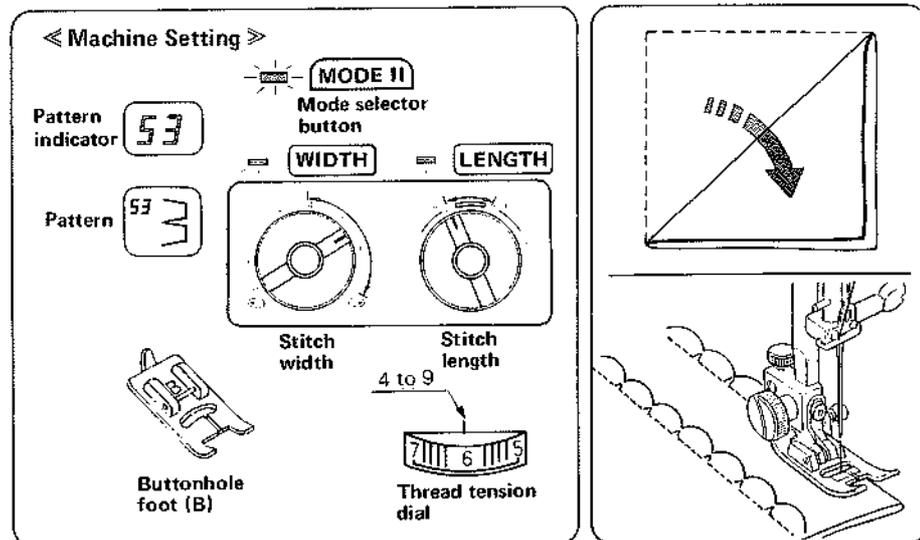


1 Place the fabric right side up, and sew 1 cm (3/8") from the edge.

2 Trim close to stitching. The stitch will prevent raveling.

* On light weight fabrics, fold under a hem and press. Stitch 1 cm (3/8") from folded edge. Trim close to stitching.

Shell Tuck



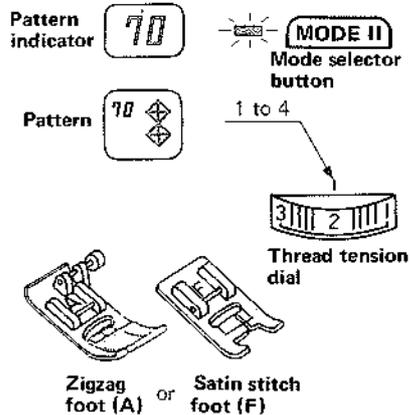
Shell tucking adds a sophisticated, elegant finish on blouses and lingerie. The tucks are formed by sewing a blind hem in a mirror image over folded rows of fabric. It can be used to finish hems, sleeve and neck openings or create scalloped tucks on blouses and lingerie.

Knits can be tucked in any direction. Wovens should be folded and stitched on the bias for best results. Place folds about 1.5 cm (1/2") apart for rows of tucks.

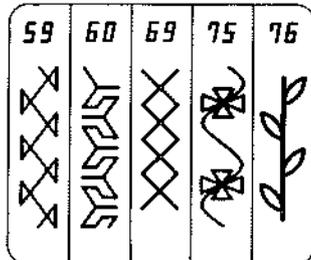
Select pattern 53. Press the turn-over memory button and manually set the stitch width between "4-7". Place the folded edge along the slot of foot. The needle should fall off the edge of the fabric on the right forming a tuck.

Smocking

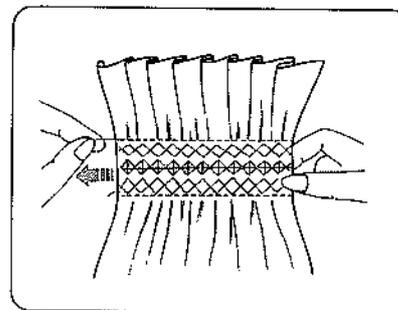
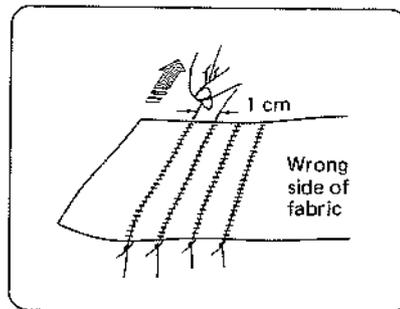
< Machine Setting >



These patterns are also used.



A delicate, decorative treatment, smocking can be applied whenever gathers are used. Turn a child's dress into something very special or smock a yoke on a peasant blouse. Choose a soft, lightweight fabric such as batiste, gingham or challis. Cut the fabric three times the finished width.



With the manual stitch length knob at "5" and sew straight lines 1 cm (3/8") apart, across the area to be smocked. A looser needle thread tension will make gathering easier. Knot the threads along one edge. Pull the bobbin threads and distribute the gathers evenly. Secure the threads at the other end.

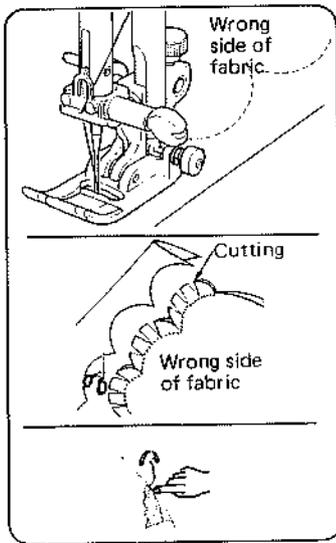
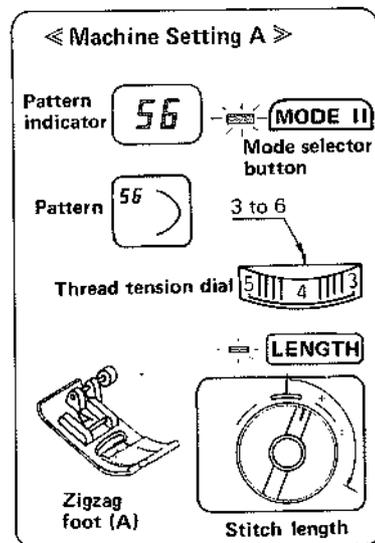
Reduce the tension and pressure if necessary and sew pattern stitches between the straight seams.

Pull out the gathering stitches.

SECTION VI

Scallop Hems

The Memory Craft provides a special pattern for scalloping hems on curtains, children's clothes, lingerie and linens.



Fold hem with right sides together. Sew scallops. 1 cm (3/8") from folded edge.

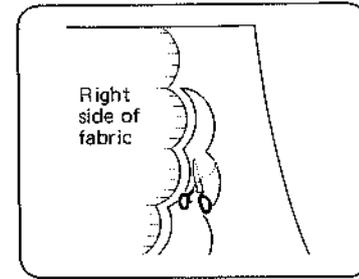
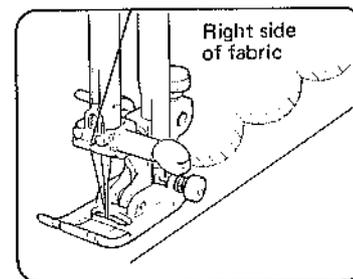
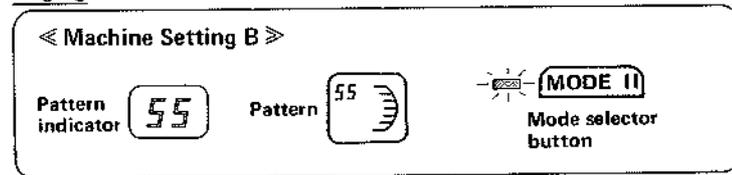
Trim close to stitching leaving 0.3 cm (1/8") seam allowance. Clip seams as shown or trim with pinking shears.

Turn the hem to right side and press.

Variations of stitch length using manual stitch length knob

Stitch Length	Seam Variations
5	
3.5	
2.5	

Edging



Some of your craft patterns can be used to attractively finish the edges of collars, pockets and placemats.

To edge a collar, place interfacing between upper and under collar and sew the pattern on the seam line.

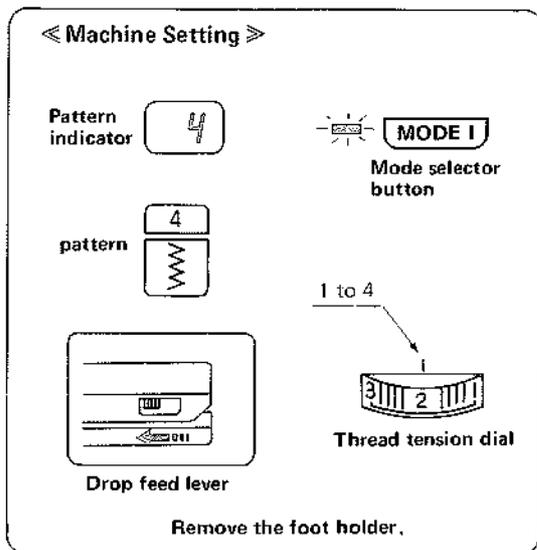
For a delicate appearance on fabrics such as chiffon use a single layer with a tear away backing underneath for support.

Sew decorative edgings on the hemline of dresses or sleeves using a tear away backing if necessary.

After stitching, trim fabric close to stitching taking care not to cut the thread.

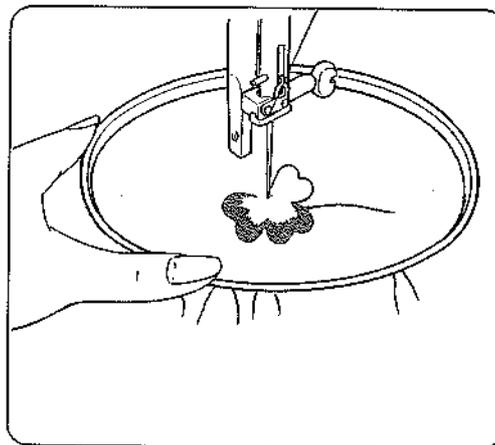
* When sewing curved edges, reduce the pressure and sew slowly.

Free Hand Machine Embroidery



In this type of embroidery, fabric is placed in an embroidery hoop and the design is formed by guiding the fabric as you sew.

Use a 15 cm (8") embroidery hoop with an adjustable screw, size 11 (75) blue tipped needle, standard or machine embroidery thread in the needle and soft basting thread or white embroidery thread in the bobbin.



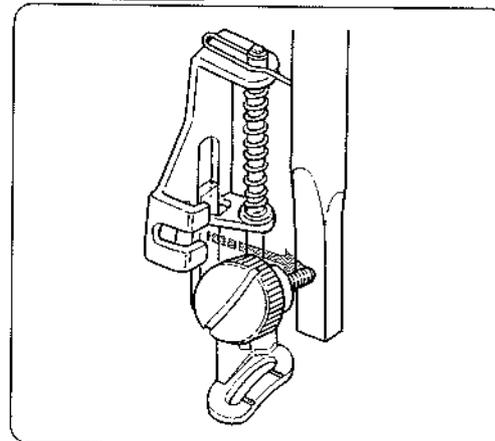
Remove the foot holder, lower the feed dogs and reduce the needle thread tension.

Trace the design on the right side of the fabric and secure firmly in the embroidery hoop.

Lower the presser bar and bring up the bobbin thread by pressing the needle position button.

The manual stitch width can be adjusted for variation or try a straight stitch for fine work.

Embroidery Foot



When monogramming, quilting and free hand machine embroidering your work will be facilitated with the embroidery foot included in the accessory box.

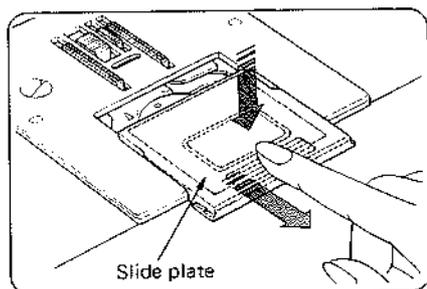
Remove the foot holder. Attach the thumb screw and the foot. When attaching the foot, the arm on the top of the foot must be on the needle clamp.

Lower the feed dog and foot. Sew moving the fabric as you would in free hand machine embroidery.

The Memory Craft has been meticulously designed and manufactured to give you a lifetime of trouble-free sewing. The machine never needs oiling but the bobbin area and hook race should be cleaned after completion of every garment. Do not store the machine in an area of high humidity, near a radiator or in direct sunlight. Clean the outside of the machine with a soft cloth and neutral soap. Press the needle position button to raise the needle and unplug the machine before cleaning.

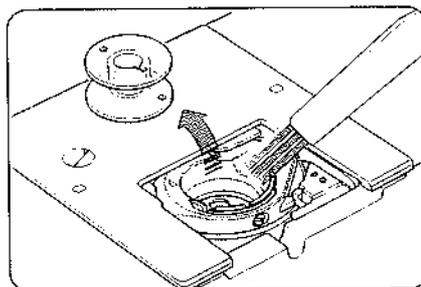
Cleaning the Bobbin Holder

Loose threads and dust may cause puckered stitches and thread breakage during stitching. Check for lint build-up after each garment is completed.



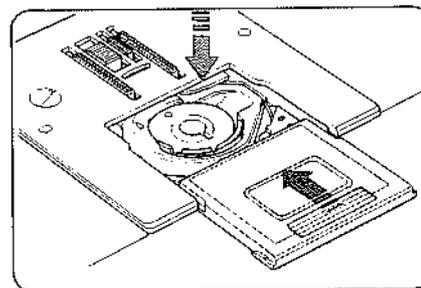
Turn off the power or unplug the machine.

Remove the slide plate from the machine by firmly pulling it toward you.



Take out the bobbin.

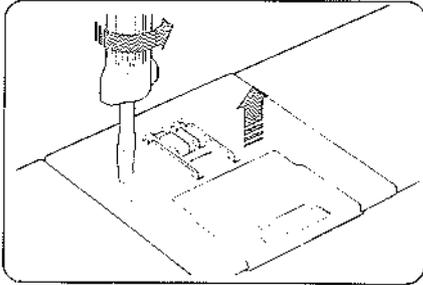
Brush out dust and lint or you may use a vacuum cleaner.



Replace the bobbin.

Refit the slide plate, by pushing it into the grooves on both sides.

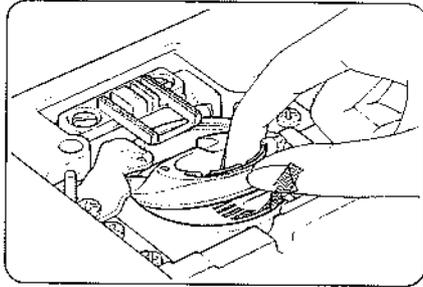
Cleaning the Hook Race



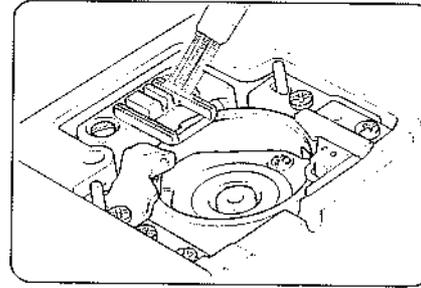
Unplug the machine and remove the presser foot and needle.

Remove the screw on the needle plate with the large screwdriver supplied with the machine.

Remove the needle plate.

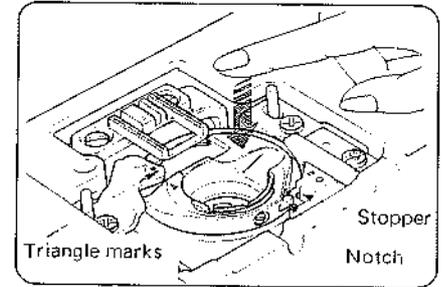


Take out the bobbin. Lift up the bobbin holder and remove it.



Clean the feed dogs, hook race and bobbin holder with the lint brush and a soft dry cloth.

Replacing the Bobbin Holder



Line up the triangle marks and position the bobbin holder so the notch fits next to the stopper in the hook race.

SECTION VII

Trouble Shooting

Should you have difficulty in achieving good stitching results, rethread your machine including the bobbin. If the difficulty is not corrected, replace your needle even if it is new. It might have a manufacturer's defect.

Make sure your machine settings are correct. If the machine is still not sewing correctly check the following:

Condition	Cause	Reference
The needle thread breaks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The needle thread is not threaded properly.2. The needle thread tension is too tight.3. The needle is bent or blunt.4. The needle is incorrectly inserted.5. The fabric is not being drawn to the rear when sewing is finished.6. The thread is either too heavy or too fine for the needle.	<p>See pages 12 and 13 See page 16 See page 20 See page 20 See page 22 See page 19</p>
The bobbin thread breaks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The bobbin thread is not threaded properly in the bobbin holder.2. Lint has collected in the bobbin holder.3. The bobbin is damaged and doesn't turn smoothly.	<p>See Page 11 See pages 74 and 75 Exchange bobbin.</p>
The needle breaks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The needle is incorrectly inserted.2. The needle is bent or blunt.3. The needle clamp screw is loose.4. The tension of the needle thread is too tight.5. The fabric is not drawn to the rear when sewing is finished.6. The needle is too fine for the fabric being sewn.	<p>See page 20 See page 20 See page 20 See page 16 See page 22 See page 19</p>

Condition	Cause	Reference
Skipped stitches.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle and/or threads are not suitable for the work being sewn. 4. A BLUE TIPPED needle is not being used for sewing stretch, very fine fabrics and synthetics. 5. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 6. The presser foot pressure is not strong enough. 7. The fabric is not taut when basting. 	<p>See page 20 See page 20 See page 19 See page 19 See pages 12 and 13 See page 18 See page 39</p>
Seam puckering.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle thread tension is too tight. 2. The bobbin thread tension is too tight. 3. The machine is not threaded correctly. 4. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn. 5. The stitch length is too long for the fabric. 6. The presser foot pressure is not correctly adjusted. <p>* When sewing extremely light weight materials, place a sheet of paper underneath the fabric.</p>	<p>See page 16 See page 16 See pages 12 and 13 See page 19 Make the stitches denser. See page 18</p>
The cloth is not feeding smoothly.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The feed dog is packed with lint. 2. The presser foot pressure is too weak. 3. The stitches are too fine. 4. The feed dogs were not raised after "Drop feed" was used. 5. The fabric is too heavy. 	<p>See page 75 See page 18 Make the stitches coarser. See page 18 See page 19</p>

SECTION VII

Condition	Cause	Reference
Stitches form loops below the work.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle thread tension is too loose. 2. The needle is either too heavy or too fine for the thread. 	<p>See page 16 See page 19</p>
The machine doesn't work.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The machine is not plugged in. 2. A thread is caught in the hook race. 3. A single digit number was programmed in Mode II and the pattern indicator is blinking. 4. A number without a pattern was selected. 5. Bobbin winder spindle is in the bobbin winding position. 6. The editing button has been pressed. 	<p>See page 8 See page 75 See page 25 See page 24 See page 11 See pages 25 and 54</p>
Patterns are distorted.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feed balancing dial is not set properly. 2. The stitch length is not suitable for the fabric being sewn. 3. The control circuit is not working correctly. 	<p>See pages 37,47 and 55 See page 26 Turn off the machine and turn it on again Then set for desired pattern.</p>
The buttonhole stitches are not balanced.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The stitch length is not suitable for the fabric being sewn. 2. The feed balancing dial is not set properly. 3. Interfacing is not used with stretch fabrics. 	<p>See page 26 See page 37 See page 32</p>
The machine is noisy.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Threads have been caught in hook mechanism. 2. The feed dog is packed with lint. 	<p>See pages 74 and 75 See page 75</p>

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