



Memory Craft 7000
**INSTRUCTION
BOOK**

INTRODUCTION

We welcome you as a proud new owner of Memory Craft 7000. The advanced technology incorporated into Memory Craft 7000 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 7000.

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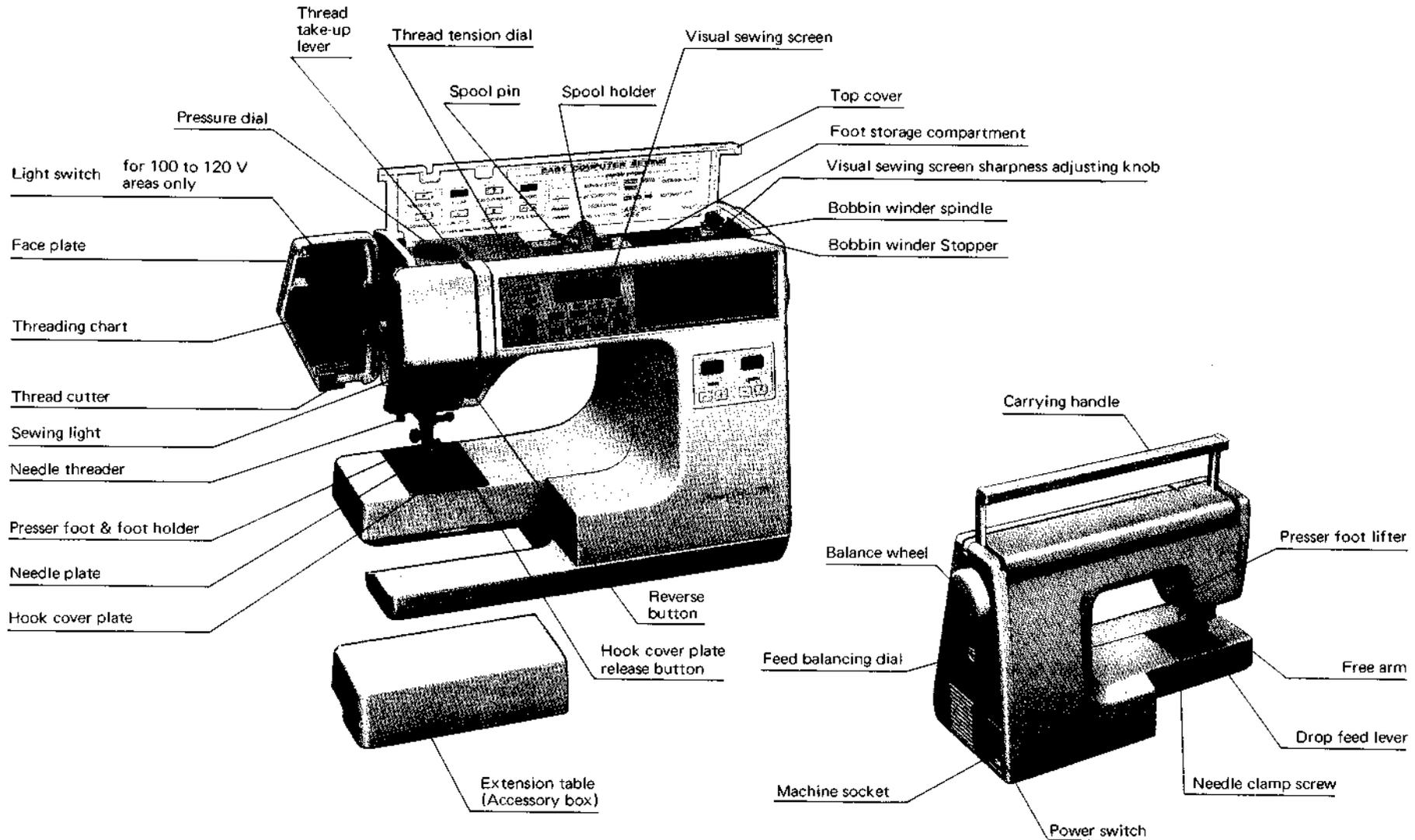
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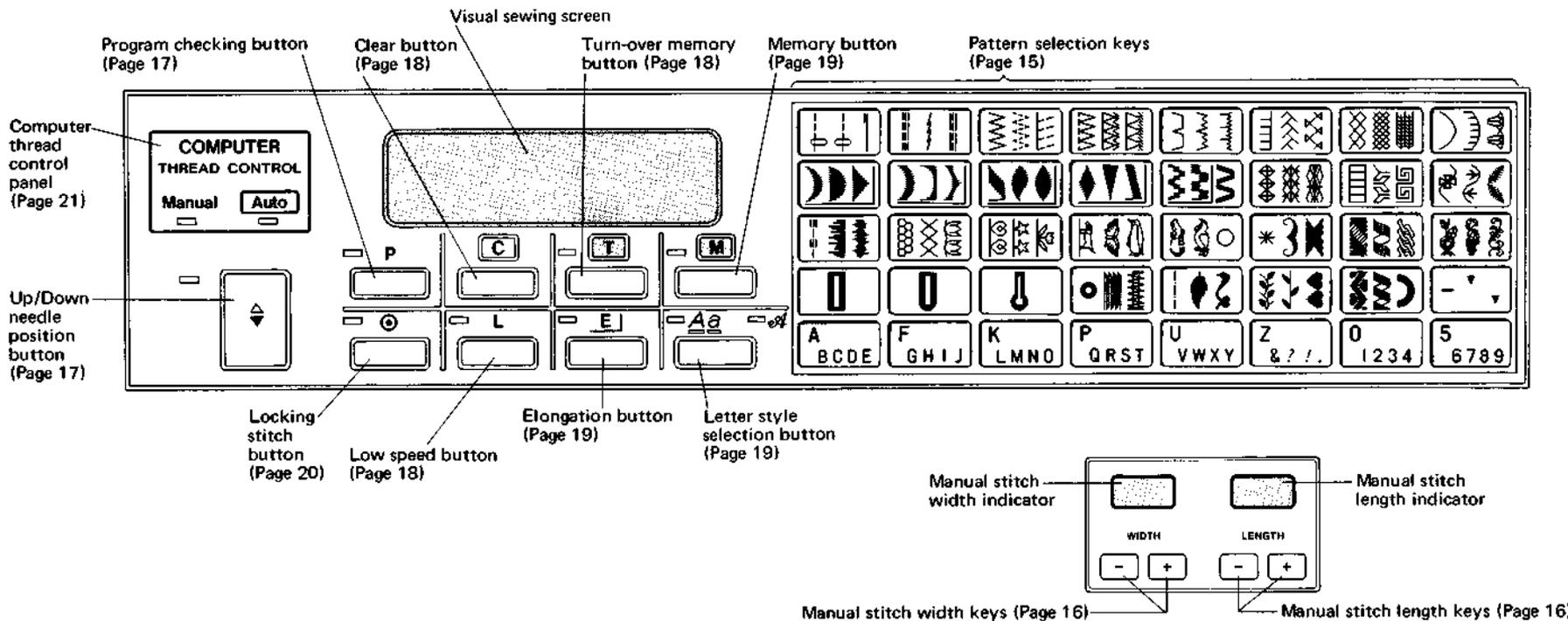
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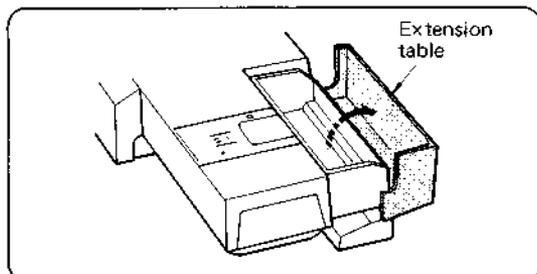
ESSENTIAL PARTS

Names of Parts

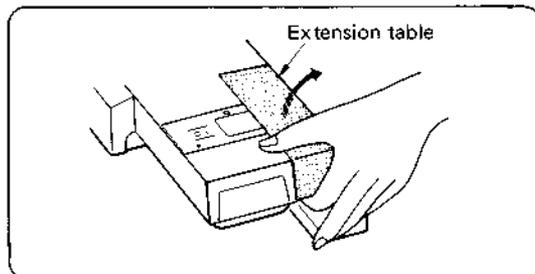




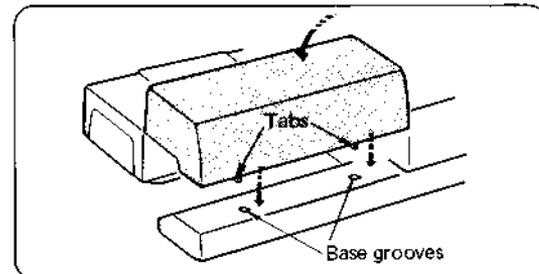
Detachable Extension Table



Sewing accessories are stored in the extension table. To open, lift the extension table toward you as illustrated.



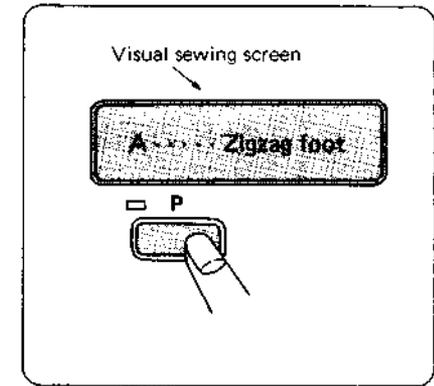
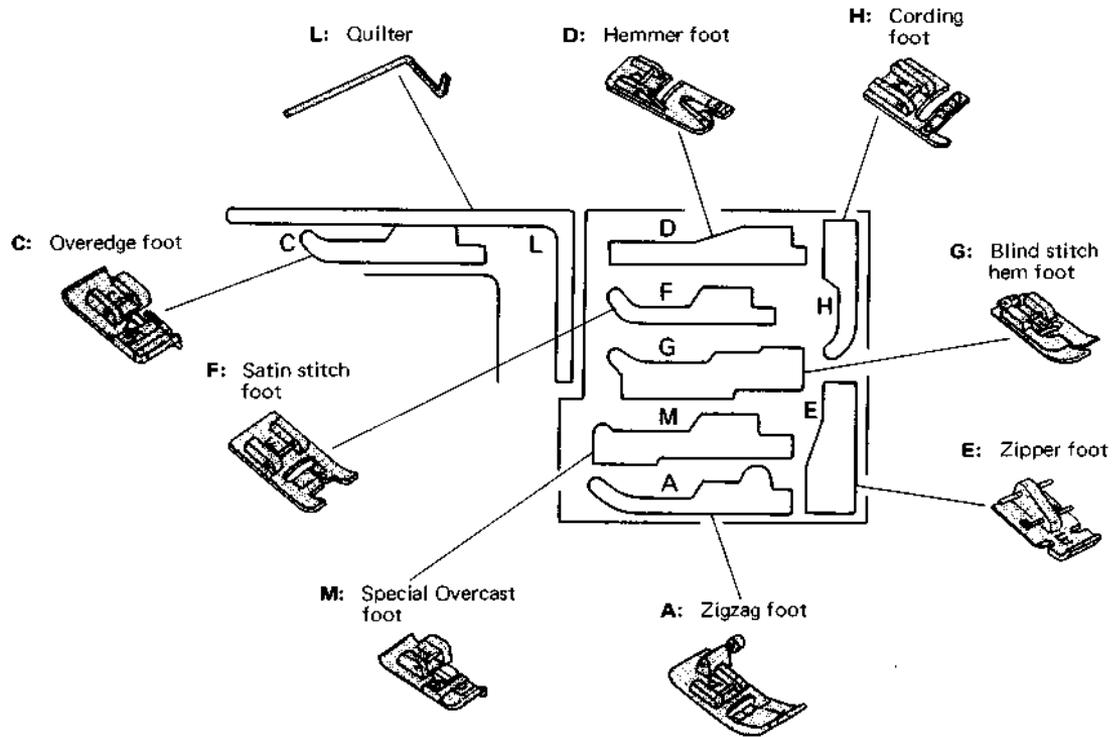
◀ For Free Arm Sewing ▶
 Lift out the extension table toward you as illustrated.



◀ For Flat-bed Sewing ▶
 Position the tabs on the base grooves and push down gently.

Foot Storage Compartment

Each presser foot and pocket is lettered for easy identification and storage. To achieve optimum sewing results, use the foot recommended for each sewing technique.

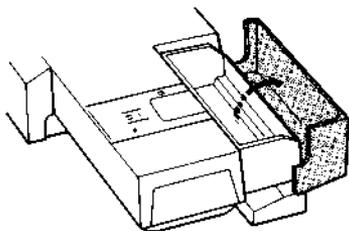


The presser foot recommended for the pattern selected can be found by pressing "P" button.

* Sliding buttonhole foot (J), Sensor buttonhole foot (N) and Embroidery foot (P) are stored in the accessory storage.

Accessory Storage

Sewing accessories can be stored in the extension table.



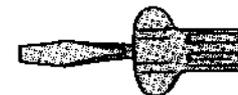
Bobbins



Set of needles



Seam ripper



Large screwdriver



Small screwdriver



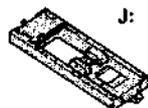
Lint brush



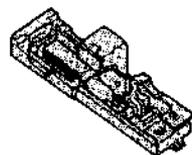
Scissors



Additional spool pin



J: Sliding buttonhole foot



N: Sensor buttonhole foot



P: Embroidery foot

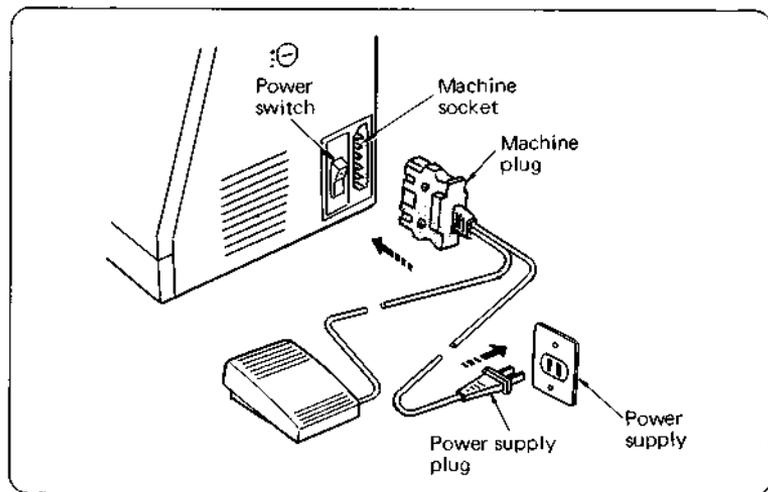


Small spool holder



Spool pin felt

Connecting the Machine to the Power Supply

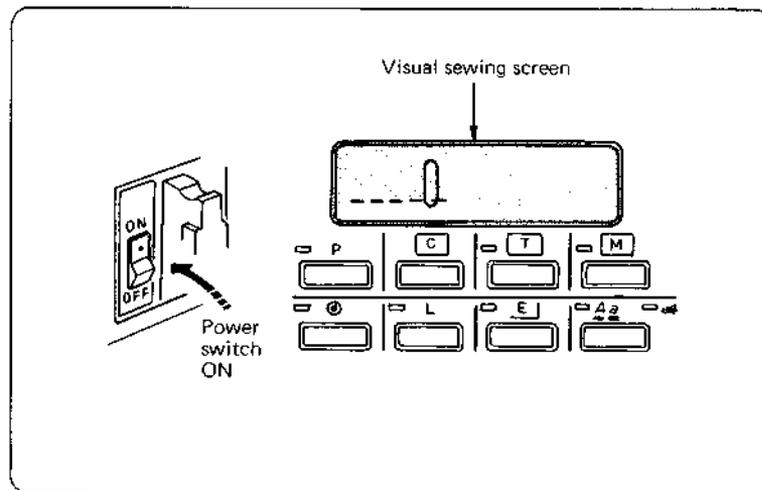


Before connecting the power, make sure the voltage and number of cycles shown on the machine conform to your electrical power.

Turn off the power switch, and fit the non-reversible plug into the machine socket and plug the machine into the power supply.

For Your Safety

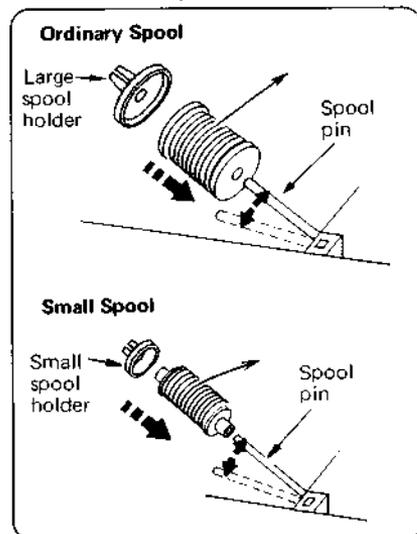
1. While in operation, always keep your eye on the sewing area, and do not touch any moving parts such as the thread take-up lever, balance wheel or needle.
2. Always turn off the power switch, and unplug from the power supply:
 - * When leaving the machine unattended.
 - * When attaching or removing parts.
 - * When cleaning the machine.
3. Do not place anything on the foot control, except in use.
4. The machine is designed to use a 15 WATT MAXIMUM LIGHT BULB.



Turn the power switch on. The machine will be set for straight stitch at the left needle position, and the visual sewing screen shows  .

Winding the Bobbin

• Horizontal Spool Pin

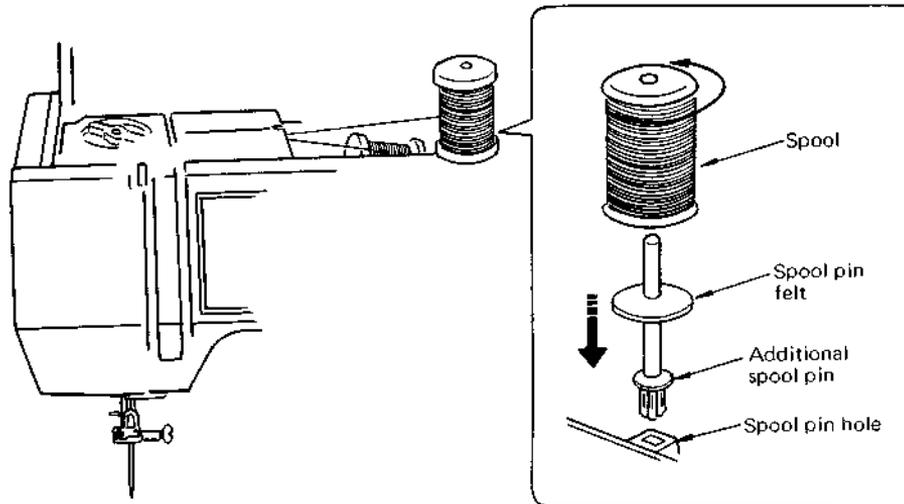


Lift up the spool pin. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin with the thread coming off the spool as shown.

Attach the large spool holder, and press it firmly against the spool of thread.

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

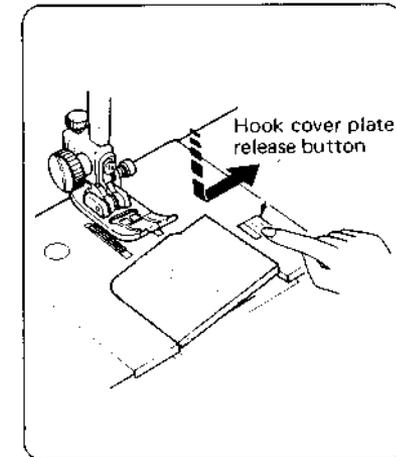
• Additional Spool Pin



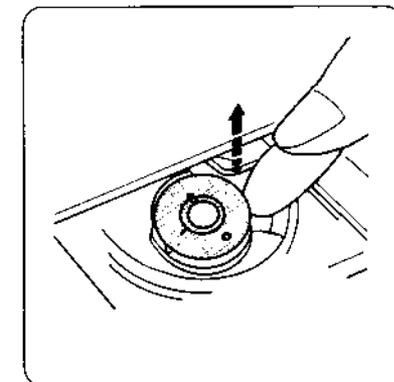
The additional spool pin is for twin needle sewing and can also be used to wind extra bobbins without unthreading the machine.

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

• Removing the Bobbin

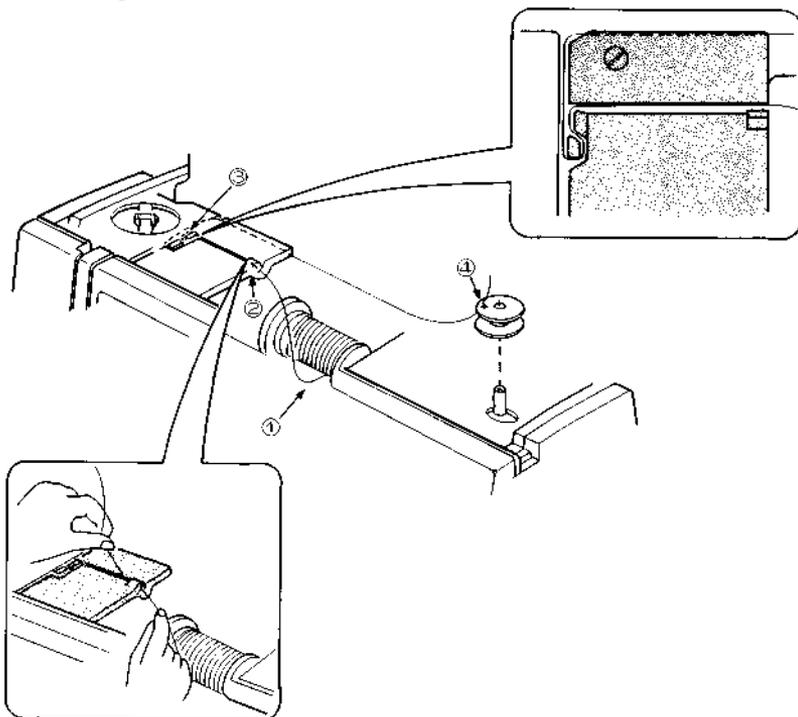


Gently slide the hook cover plate release button to the right, and remove the cover plate.



Lift out the bobbin.

● **Winding the Bobbin**

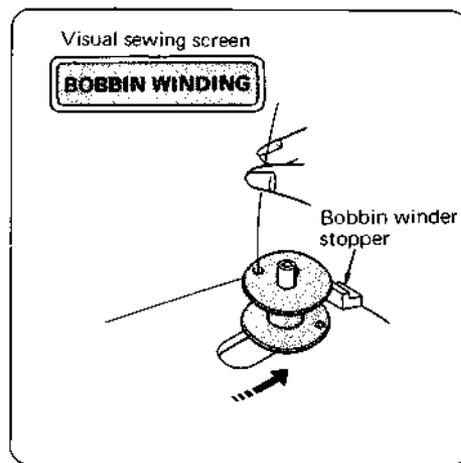


Hold the upper thread with both hands and press it downwards into the slit ②.

Guide the thread around the thread guide ③.

Thread through the hole in the bobbin from the inside to the outside ④.

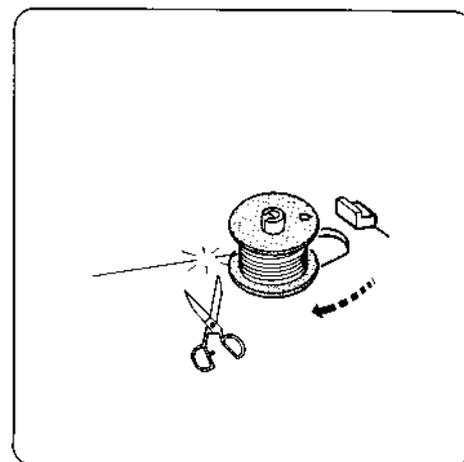
Put the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle, and push it to the right. The visual sewing screen shows "BOBBIN WINDING".



With the free end of the thread held in your hand, depress the foot control.

Stop the machine when it has made a few turns, and cut the thread close to the hole in the bobbin.

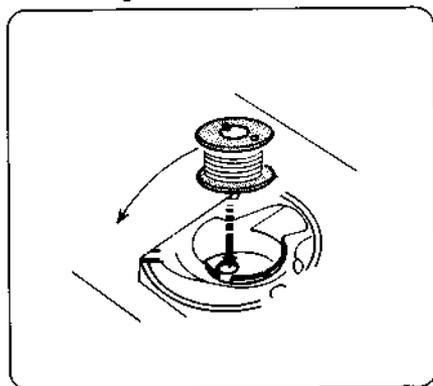
Depress the foot control again. When the bobbin is fully wound, it will stop automatically.



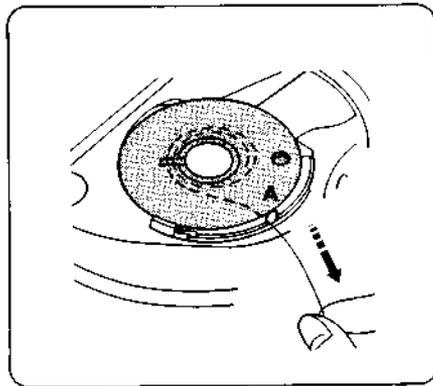
Return the bobbin winder to its original position by moving the spindle to the left, and cut the thread as shown.

* The machine will not sew until the spindle is in the left position.

● **Inserting the Bobbin**

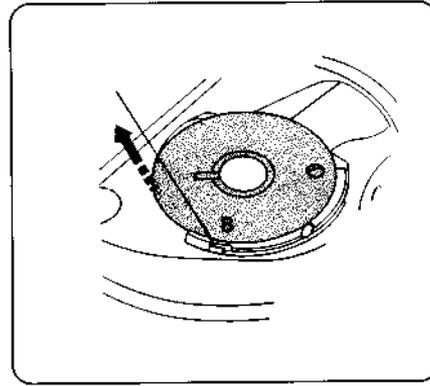


Place the bobbin in the bobbin holder with the thread running counter-clockwise.



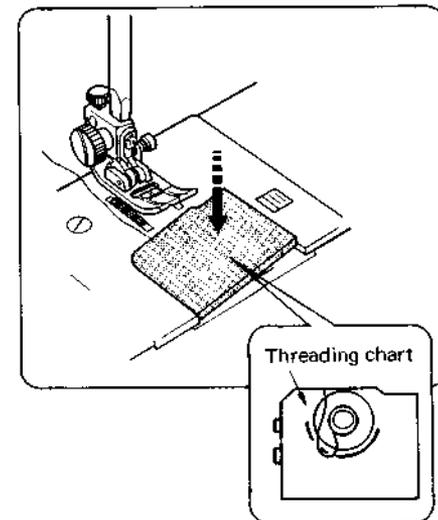
Guide the thread into the notch A on the front side of the bobbin holder.

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



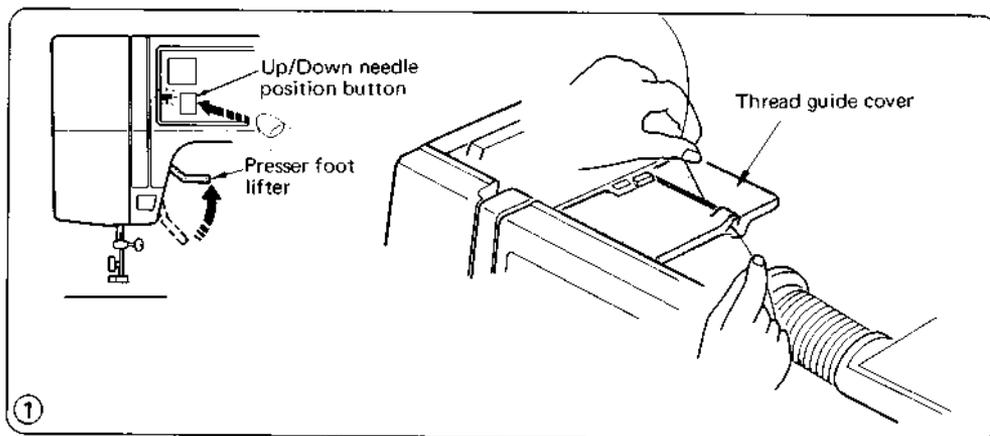
Continue to draw the thread lightly until the thread slips into notch B.

Pull out about 15 cm (6") of thread.



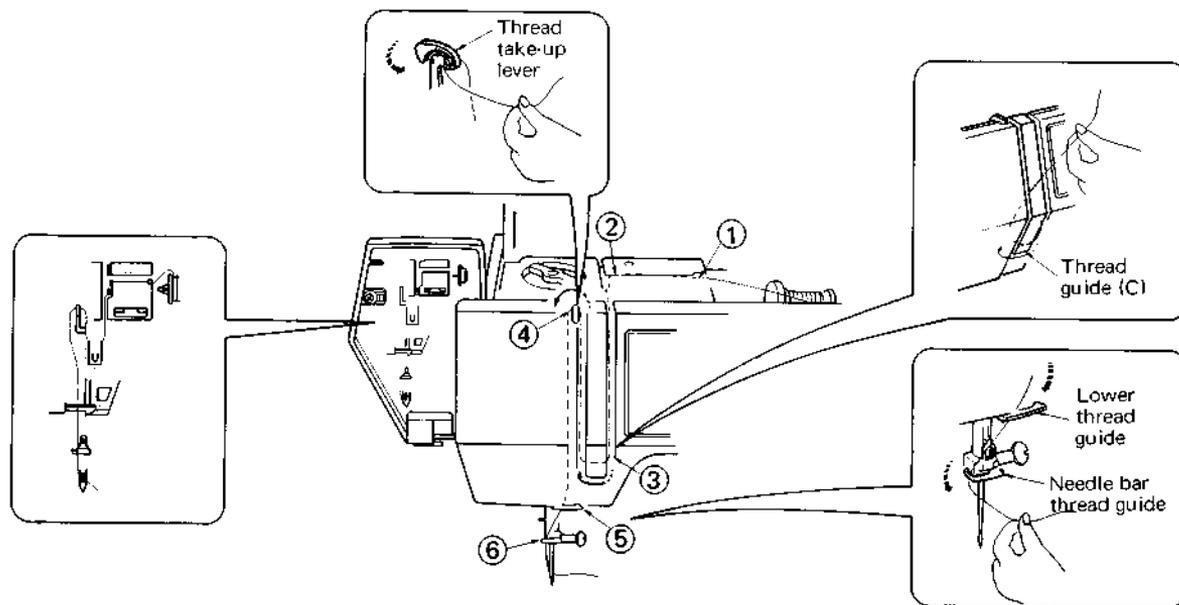
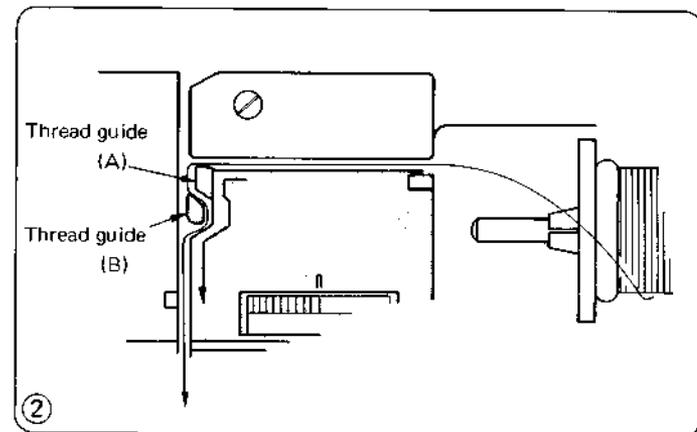
Attach the hook cover plate.
Check the threading by referring to the chart shown on the hook cover plate.

Threading the Machine



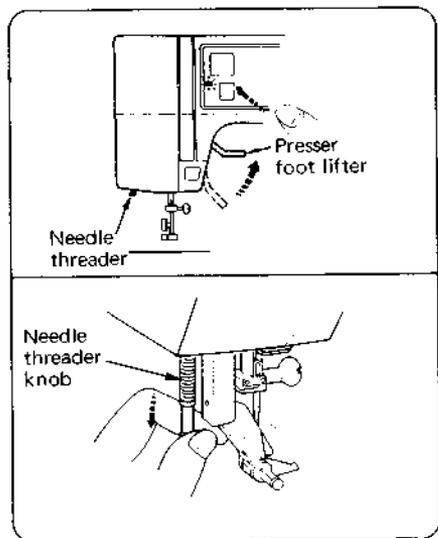
1 Raise the presser foot lifter.

Press Up/Down needle position button twice to raise the needle.



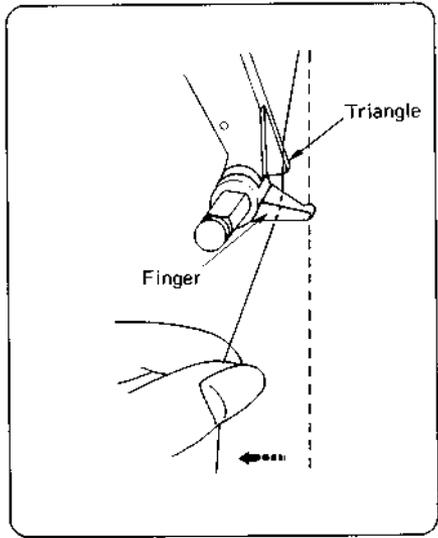
- 1 Hold the upper thread with both hands as shown and press it downwards into the slit.
- 2 Draw the thread around the thread guides (A) and (B) as shown.
- 3 Then down around the thread guide (C).
- 4 Firmly draw the thread from right to left over the take-up lever and down into the take-up lever eye.
- 5 Then down through the lower thread guide.
- 6 Slide the thread behind the needle bar thread guide on the left.
- 7 Thread the needle from front to back or use the needle threader. (See pages 13 and 14.)

Needle Threader

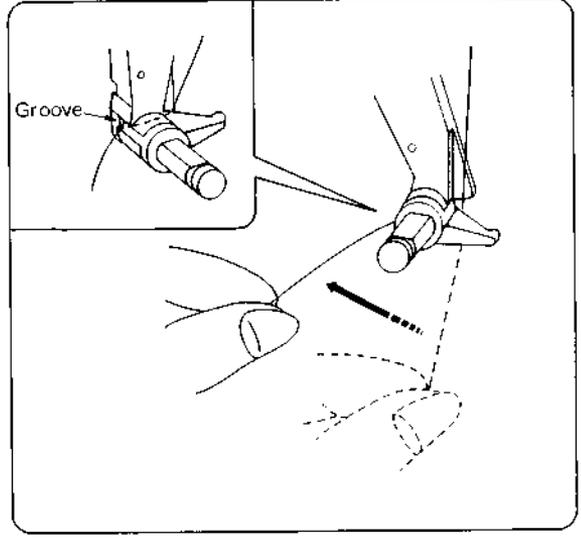


Raise the presser foot.
 Raise the needle to the highest position by pressing the needle position button twice. Pull out 15 cm (6") of needle thread.

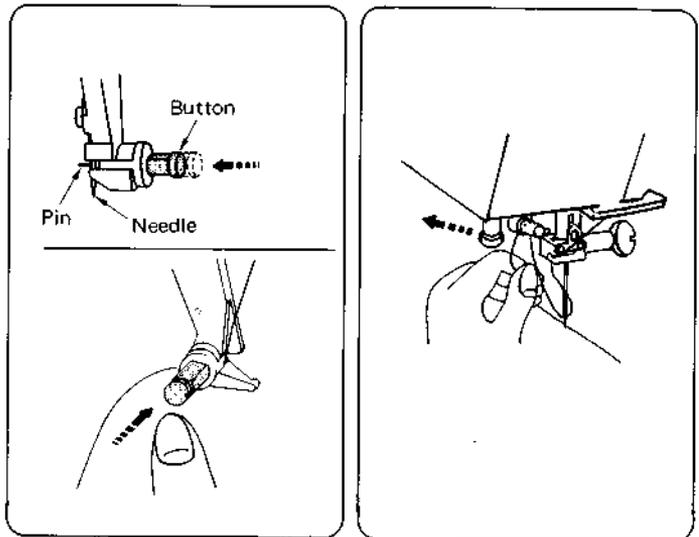
Pull the needle threader knob down as far as it will go.



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



Draw the thread to the left into the groove.



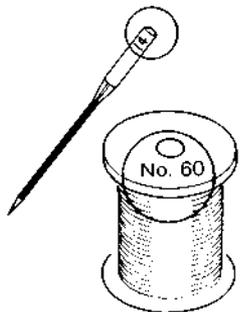
Gently push the button.

The pin will push the thread through the needle eye forming a loop. If the pin does not go through the needle eye, reposition the threader.

DO NOT force to push it in.

Raise the knob slowly.

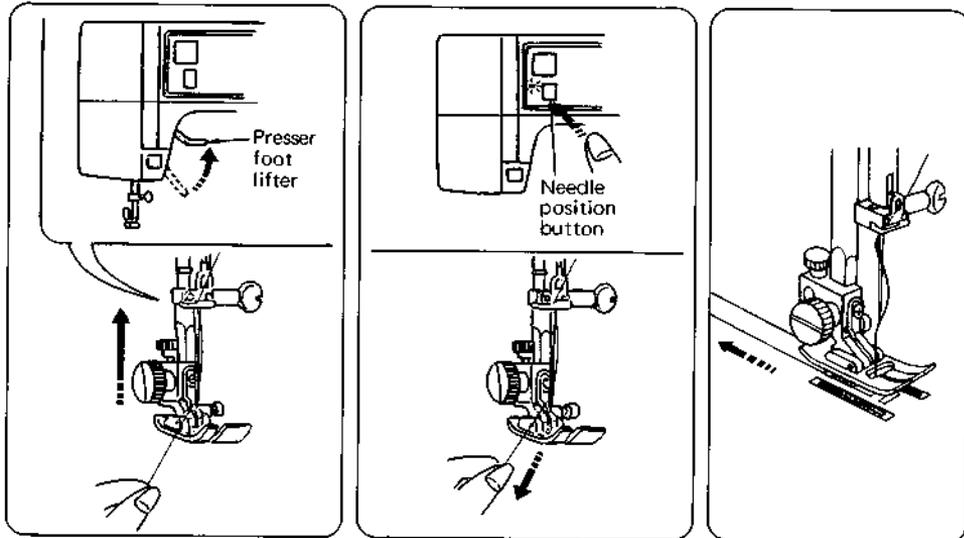
Unhook the thread to the left.



* The needle threader can be used with number:

- 11, 14 and 16 needle.
- 50 to 100 thread.

● Drawing Up the Bobbin Thread

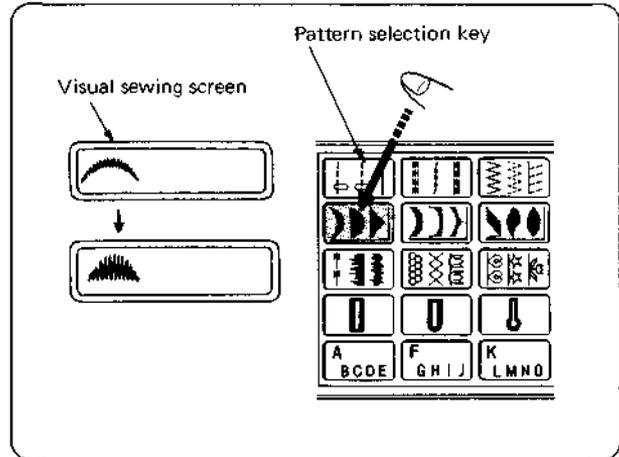


Hold the needle thread lightly with your left hand. Press the needle position button twice to pick up the bobbin thread.

Draw up the needle thread together with a loop of bobbin thread.

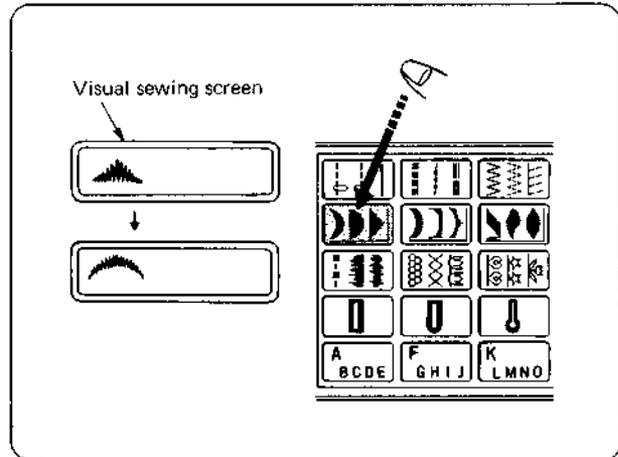
Slide 15 cm (6'') of both threads to the back under the presser foot.

Selecting Patterns



When you press the key  once, you will select  and visual sewing screen shows .

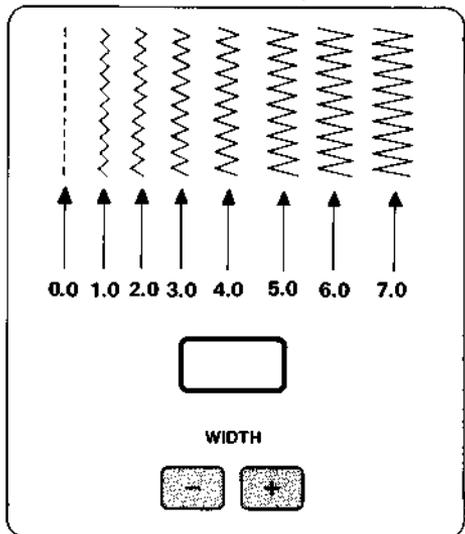
When you press the key  twice, you will select  and visual sewing screen shows .



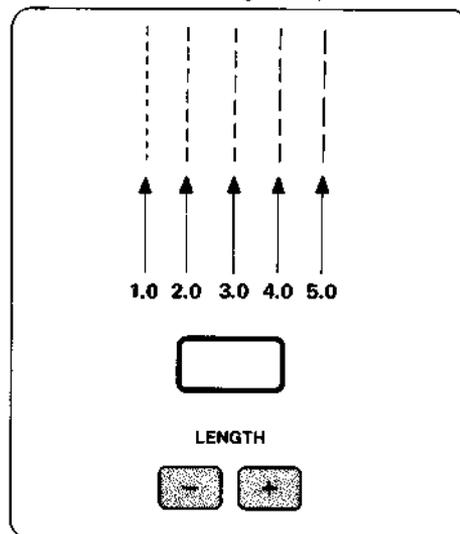
When you continue to press the key, the machine will select the patterns shown on the key one after another until you stop pressing.

Manual Setting

★ Manual Stitch Width Key



★ Manual Stitch Length Key



By pressing the manual keys **+** or **-**, the stitch width and length can be adjusted manually. To increase, press the key **+**. To decrease, press the key **-**.

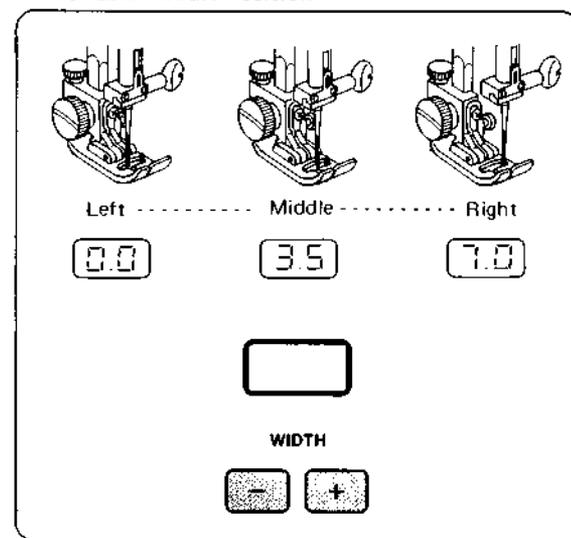
The programmed stitch width and stitch length settings will be suitable for most of your sewing needs; however, you can change the programmed settings to accommodate different fabric characteristics or achieve a desired effect.

Hold down the **+** or **-** key until you reach the setting you desire.

Press the clear key **C** to cancel the manual setting.

* The reverse stitch length cannot be selected more than 2.5 mm (3/32").

★ Variable Needle Position

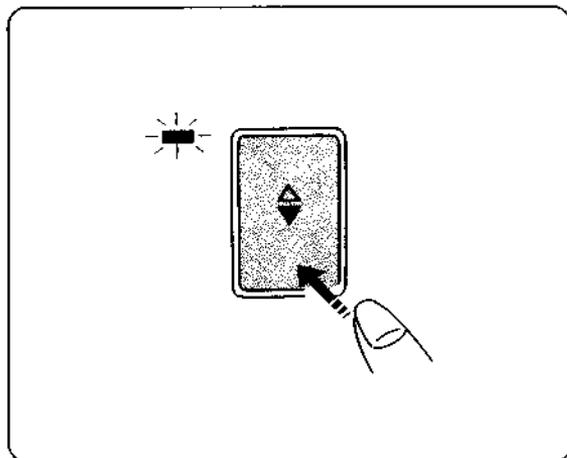


When the patterns listed below are selected and the manual stitch width key is pressed, you can move the needle to any position desired.

Patterns			

Function Buttons

★ Up/Down Needle Position Button



When this button is pressed, needle bar goes down and stops at the lowest position.

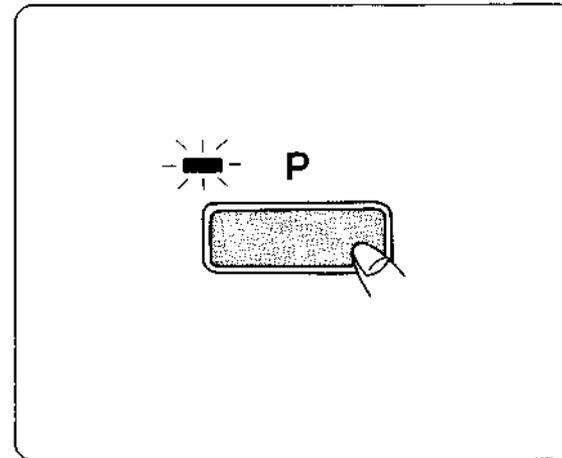
When pressed again, needle bar goes up and stops at the highest position.

When the red signal lights up, needle bar stops at the highest position at the end of sewing.

When the red signal does not light up, needle bar stops at the lowest position at the end of sewing.

Use this feature when pivoting, machine embroidery and sewing long continuous seams.

★ Program Checking Button



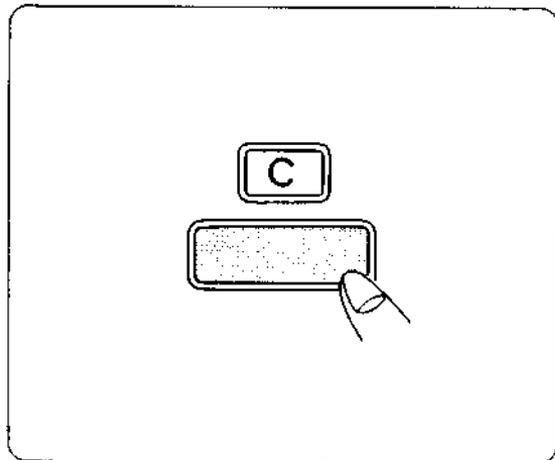
The pattern combination can be checked and corrected before sewing.

When this button is pressed, the red signal flashes and visual sewing screen shows the beginning of programmed patterns.

When the red signal is flashing, displayed patterns scroll to the:

- end of the patterns when memory button **M** is pressed.
- beginning of the patterns when turn-over memory button **T** is pressed.

★ Clear Button

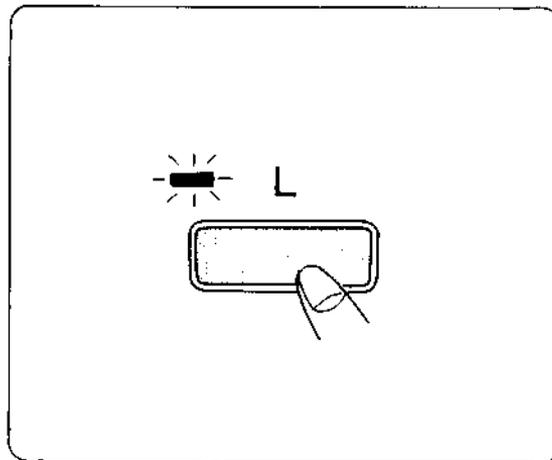


Before you begin to sew, individual patterns can be deleted.

Each time you press this button the last pattern programmed will be deleted until pattern  appears in the visual sewing screen.

When you press button after using program checking button  or sewing, all the patterns programmed will be deleted and the pattern  appears in the visual sewing screen.

★ Low Speed Button



The low speed button restricts the top speed of the machine while maintaining full needle penetration power.

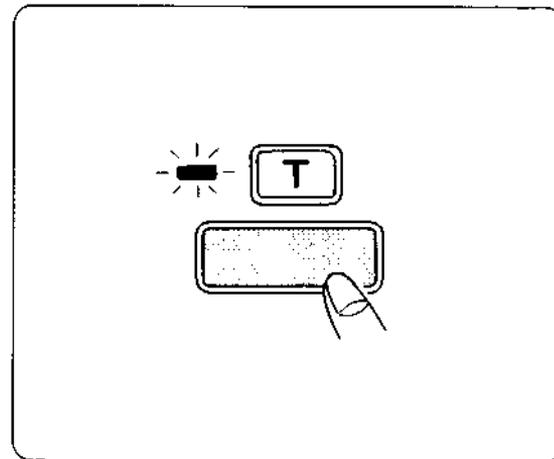
Use it when slow stitch control is required.

Press the low speed button.

A red signal tells you that the low speed device is activated.

When you press the button a second time, the signal disappears and the machine returns to its normal speed range.

★ Turn-Over Memory Button

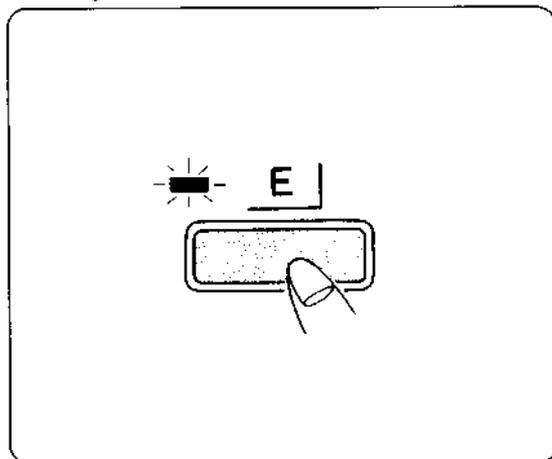


When this button is pressed after selecting a pattern, the red signal lights up. The pattern can be memorized in a mirror image and visual sewing screen shows the pattern turned-over with underline.

The letters and numbers are memorized in two thirds size and visual sewing screen shows the letters and numbers in two thirds size with underline.

When another pattern is memorized, the underline on the previous pattern disappears.

★ Elongation Button



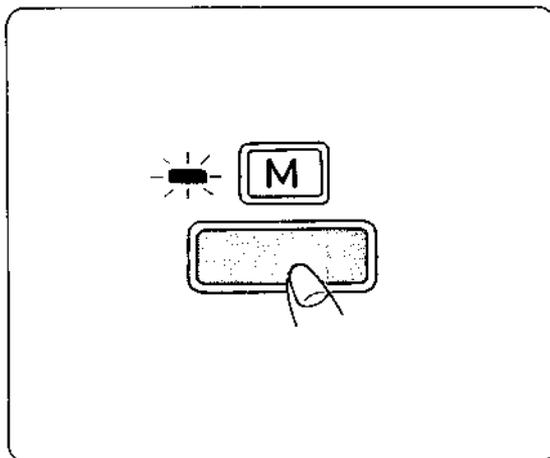
When this button is pressed, the satin stitch patterns can be elongated up to 5 times.

The patterns which can be elongated are indicated on the pattern panel with the marking "  ".

Example:



★ Memory Button

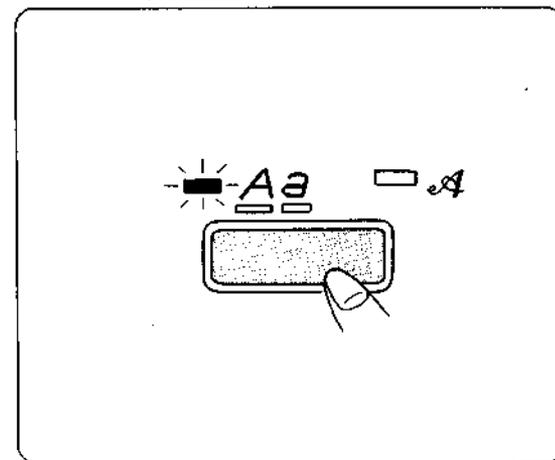


When this button is pressed after selecting a pattern;

- the red signal lights up and visual sewing screen shows the pattern with underline.
- the pattern underlined is memorized.

When another pattern is memorized, the underline on the previous pattern disappears.

★ Letter Style Selection Button



After the first letter or number has been selected, it is then necessary to select the letter style required. The machine will automatically select capital letters/numbers.

If small (lower case) letters are required, push the button once. The RED signal will change over to the GREEN signal.

If script letters/numbers are required, press the button once more. The RED signal on the right will light up.

By using this button after each different letter/number has been selected it is possible to mix letter style.

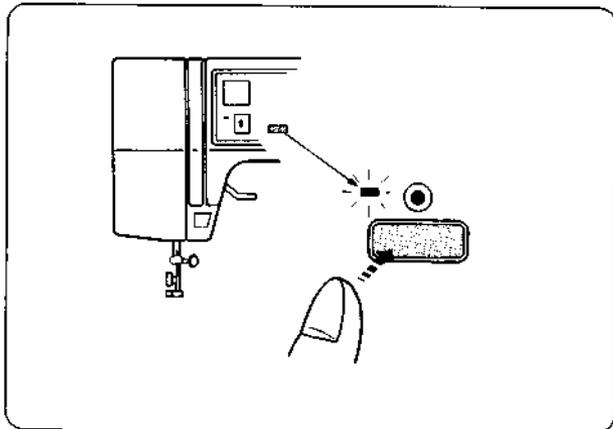
IMPORTANT

The first letter or number must be selected before you can use this button. See page 57.

Securing Seams

Seams can be secured with the locking stitch or the reverse stitch. Use the locking stitch for quickness and ease; use the reverse stitch when strength is necessary.

★ Locking Stitch Button



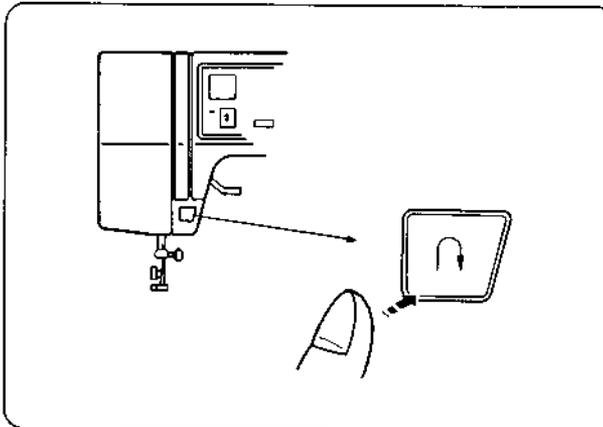
When you press the button, the red signal will light up. The machine will take six locking stitches in place and stop while the foot control is pressed.

The red signal will flash while locking stitch.

The visual sewing screen does not show the locking stitch when it is selected.

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

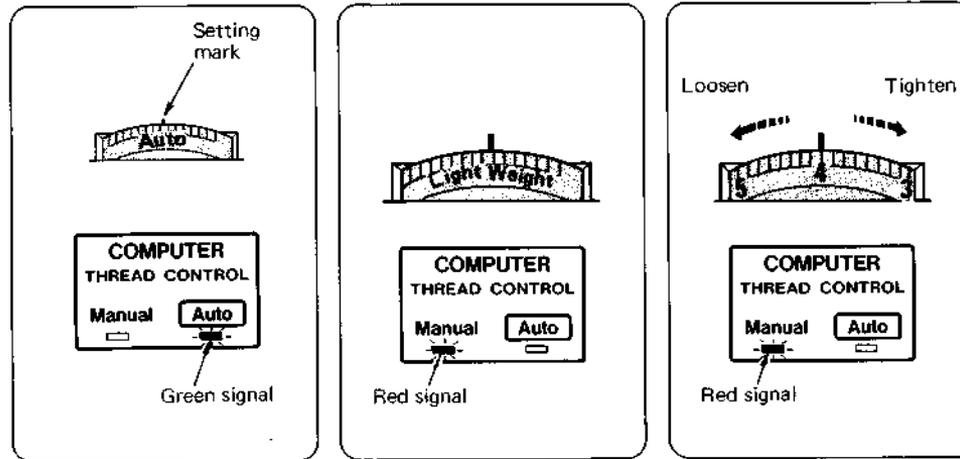
★ Reverse Button



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

The machine will sew in reverse until you release the button in straight stitch. If you press this button when sewing other than the patterns , the machine will take six locking stitches in place and stop while the foot control is pressed.

Computer Thread Control



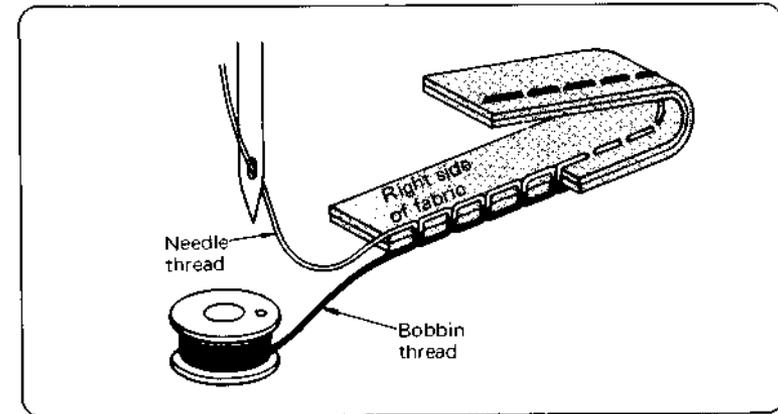
Needle Thread Tension
(Light Weight Fabrics)

Manual Needle Thread
Tension

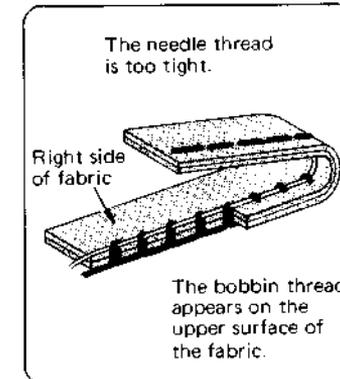
- ① Since the computer incorporated in Memory Craft 7000 has been programmed for the amount of bobbin thread necessary for each pattern, you are always assured of having beautiful stitches by setting the thread tension dial at "Auto" for ordinary sewing.
- ② For soft filmy fabrics such as chiffon, batiste, tricot and silk-like synthetics the thread tension dial may be set at "Light Weight".
- ③ For sewing techniques such as automatic gathering or using heavy thread, set the thread tension dial at the setting where the best result can be obtained.

* Always set the tension dial at "Auto" unless indicated in this instruction book.

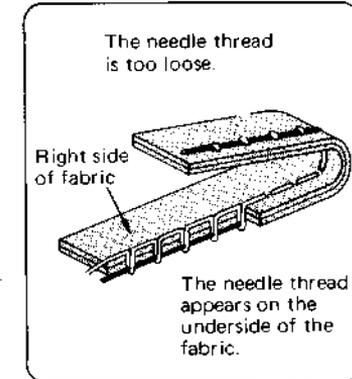
★ Correct Tension



Balancing Thread Tension (Manual)

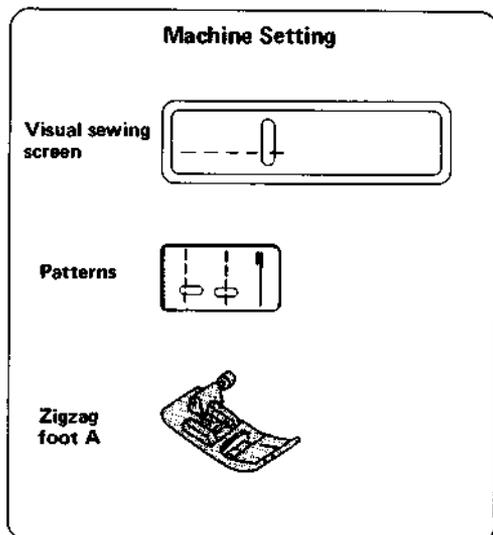


Loosen the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a lower number.

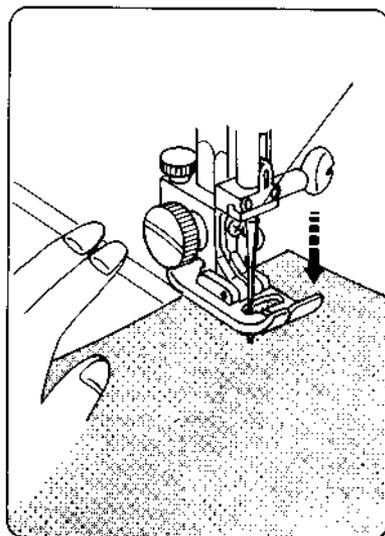


Tighten the needle thread tension by moving the dial to a higher number.

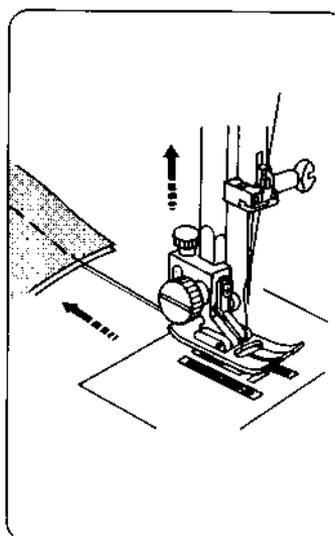
Straight Seam



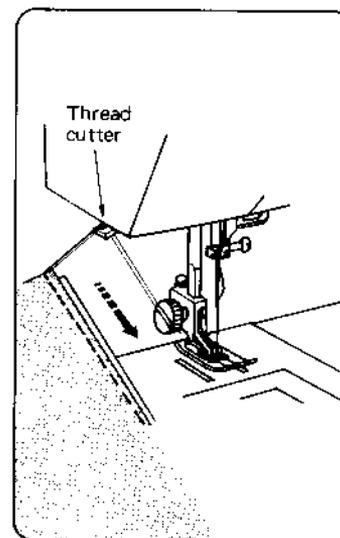
When the machine is turned on, it's automatically set to sew a straight stitch at the left needle position.



Raise the presser foot and position the fabric next to a seam guide line on the needle plate. (See page 24.)
Lower the needle to the point where you want to start.
Lower the presser foot and smooth the threads toward the back.
Depress the foot control.
Gently guide the fabric along the seam guide line letting the fabric feed naturally.



Cutting Threads



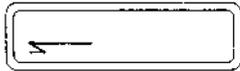
Raise the presser foot and remove the fabric, drawing the threads to the back and then towards you over the thread cutter.

The threads are cut to the proper length for starting the next seam.

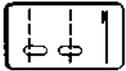
Lock-a-Matic Seam

Machine Setting

Visual sewing screen



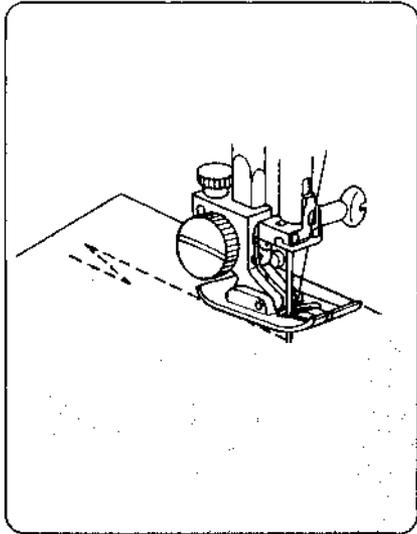
Patterns



Zigzag foot A

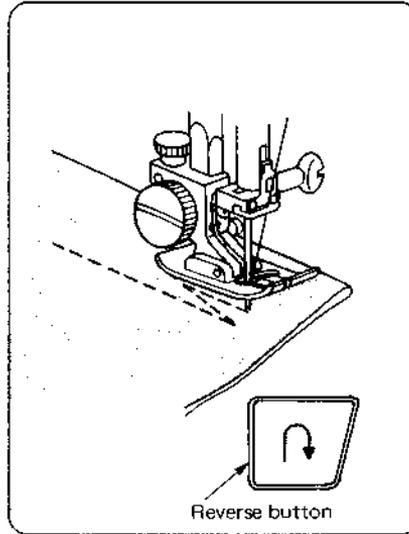


For general sewing, the lock-a-matic stitch is the fastest way to sew and secure a seam.



Lower the needle close to the top edge of the fabric.

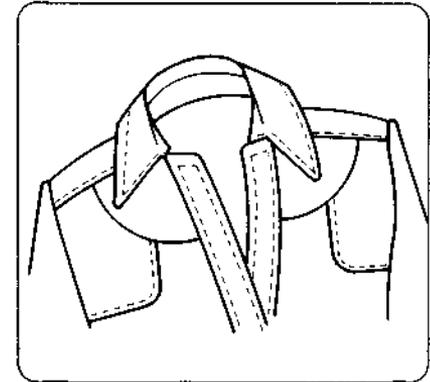
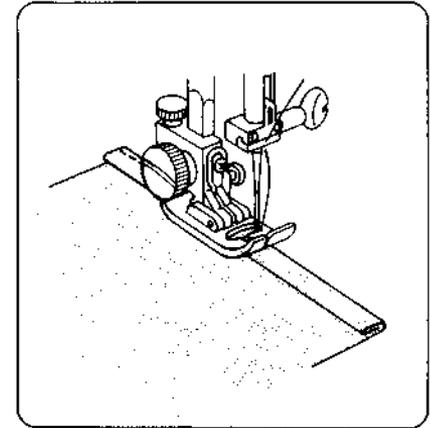
The machine will sew four stitches forward, four stitches in reverse then continue sewing forward.



When you reach the lower edge of the fabric, press the reverse button once.

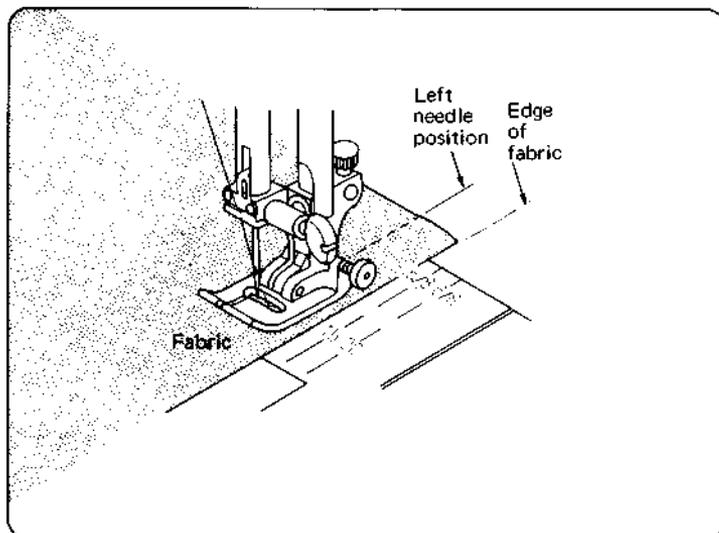
The machine will sew four reverse stitches, four forward stitches, then stop sewing.

To Sew Edge of Fabric



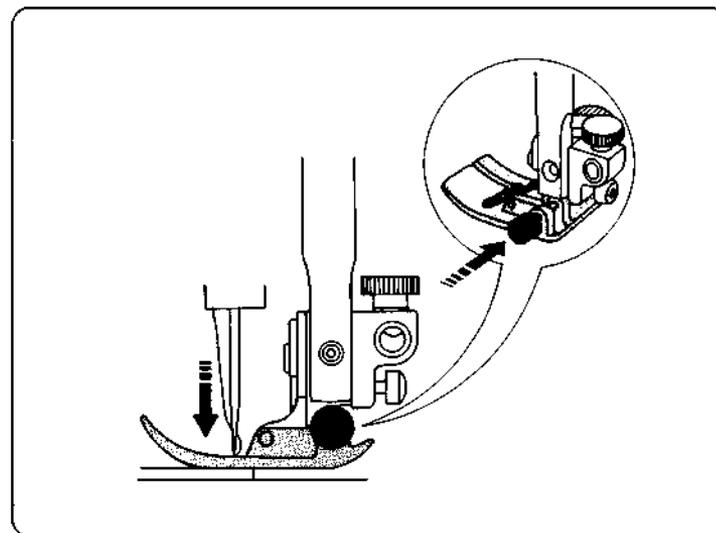
Use the right needle position.
(See page 16.)

Seam Guide Line



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

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 many layers of fabric such as sewing over welt seams when hemming jeans.

When you reach the point of an increased thickness, lower the needle and raise the presser foot. While pushing in the black button, lower the foot and continue sewing.

This button releases automatically after a few stitches are sewn.

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.

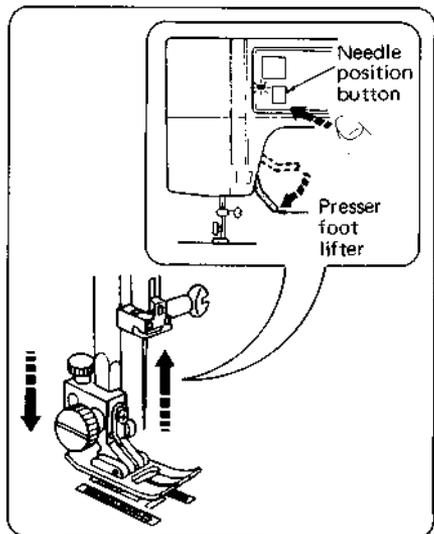
There are also specialty needles available from your sewing machine dealer. A denim needle with a sharp tip is used to effectively pierce dense fabrics such as denim and canvas. For topstitching, a special topstitching needle with a larger eye accommodates heavier weights of thread. Leather needles punch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

Check your needles frequently for rough or blunt tips. Snags and ruin in knits, fine silks and silk-like fabrics are permanent and are often caused by damaged needles.

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

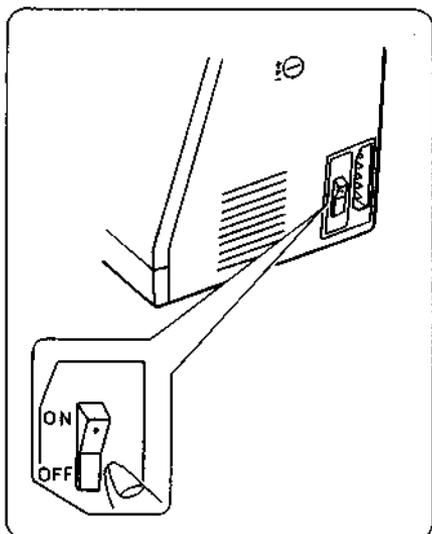
WEIGHT	FABRIC	TYPE OF NEEDLE	NEEDLE SIZE
Very Light	Chiffon, Georgette, Fine Lace, Organdy, Organdy Net, Tulle	Universal Ball Point	9 (65) 9 (65)
Light	Batiste, Voile, Lawn, Pure Silk, Crepe de Chine, Sheer Crepe, Chambray, Handkerchief Linen, Gingham, Challis, Percale, Wool Crepe, Peau de Soie, Taffeta, Satin, Silk Surah, Satin-backed Crepe, Qiana	Blue Tipped Needle Universal	11 (75) 11 (75) 12 (80)
	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	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	Denim Needle	16 (100)
	Double Faced Wool, Heavy Coating, Fake Fur, Drapery Fabrics	Universal	16 (100)
	Leather, Suede	Wedge Point Leather Needle	16 (100)
Very Heavy	Canvas, Duck, Upholstery Fabrics	Universal	18 (110)
Topstitching for Special Finish		Topstitching Needle	11 (75) 14 (90)

Changing Needles

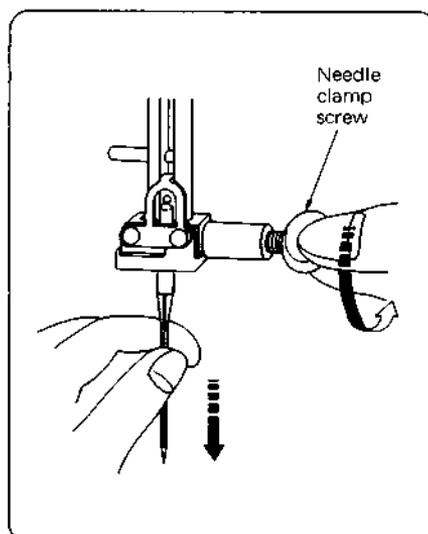


A number indicating needle size is marked on the needle shank. The higher the number, the heavier the needle.

Raise the needle by pressing needle position button and lower the presser foot.

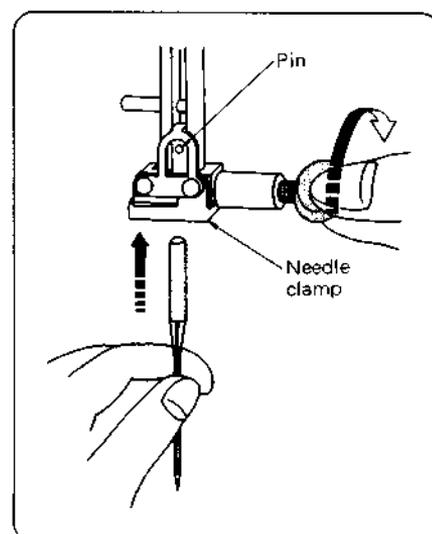


Turn off the power switch.



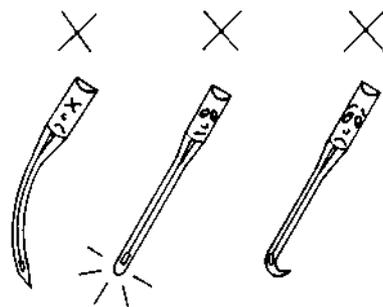
Loosen the needle clamp screw by turning it toward you.

Remove the needle from the clamp.



Insert the new needle into the needle clamp with the flat side away from you.

When inserting the needle into the clamp, push it up as far as it will go and tighten the clamp screw firmly.

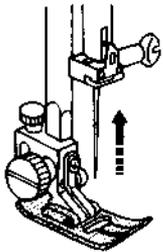
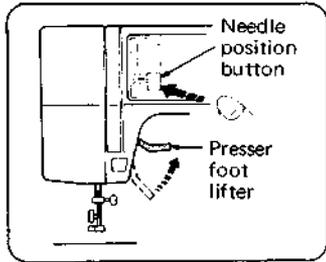


* Bent or blunt needle may cause skipped stitch or breaking thread.

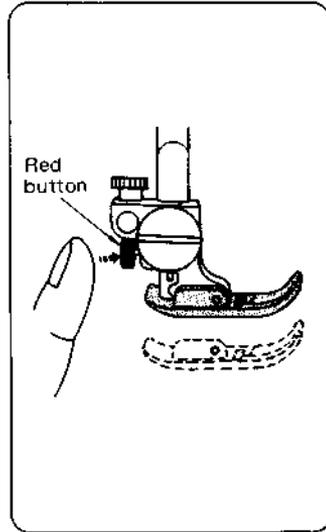
* Always purchase a good quality needle.

To Snap On and Snap Off the Presser Foot

★ To Snap Off

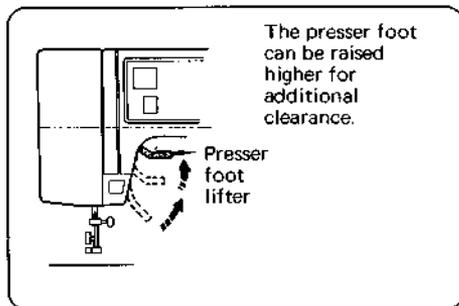


Press the needle position button to raise the needle to its highest position and raise the presser foot.

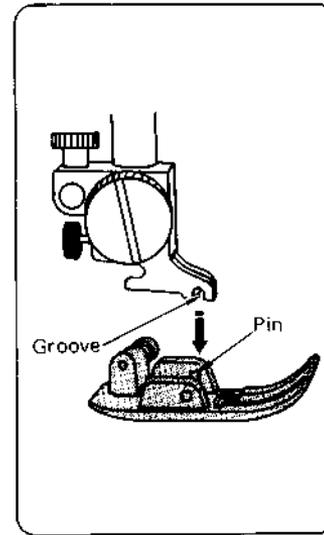


Press the red button on the back of the foot holder. The presser foot will drop off.

◀ Additional Clearance ▶



★ To Snap On

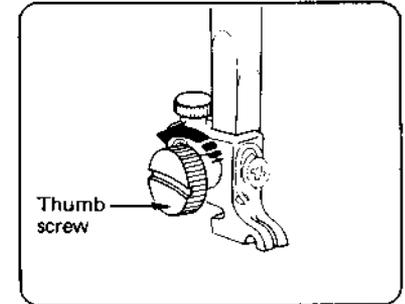


Make sure that the pressure dial is at "3".

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

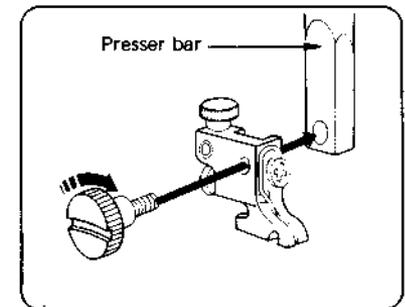
To Remove and Attach the Foot Holder

★ To Remove



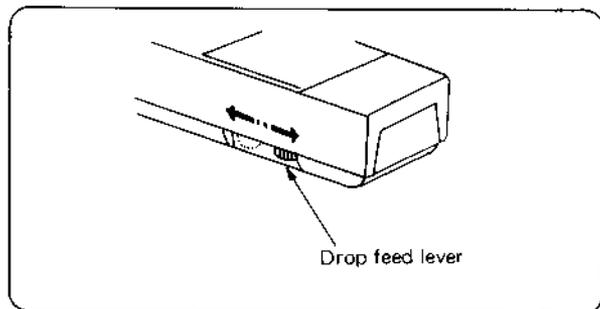
Remove the thumb screw by turning the screw counter-clockwise with the large screwdriver.

★ To Attach



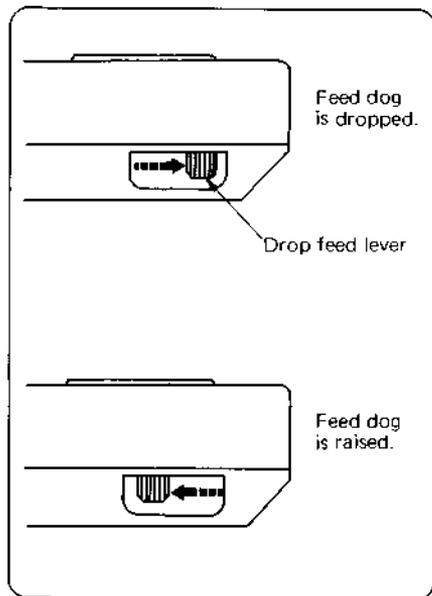
Align the hole in the foot holder with the threaded hole in the presser bar and fit the foot holder screw into the hole. Tighten the screw by turning it clockwise.

Dropping the Feed Dog



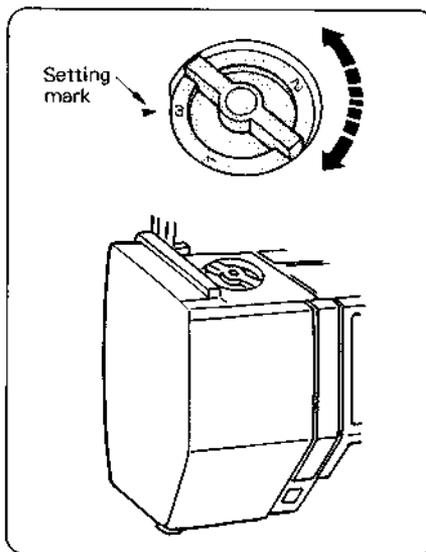
If you are looking at the machine from the back:

- to raise the feed dog, push the lever to the left.
- to drop the feed dog, push the lever to the right.



Feed dog must always be up for normal sewing.

Pressure Dial

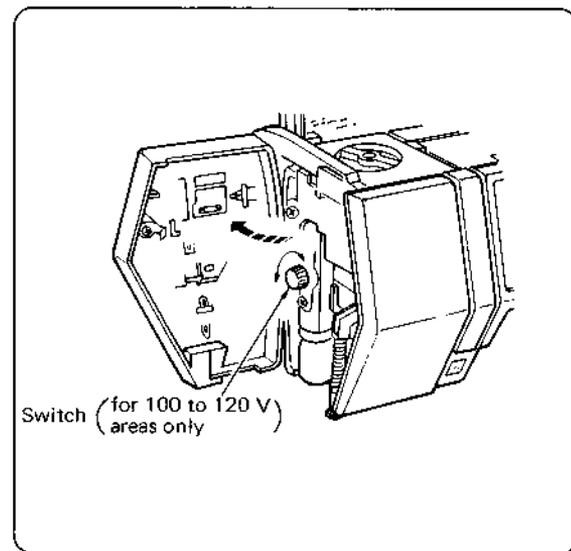


The pressure dial should be set at "3" for regular sewing. Reduce the pressure to "2" for applique, cut work and drawn work.

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.

Align the number on the dial with the setting mark.

Sewing Light



The sewing light which 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).

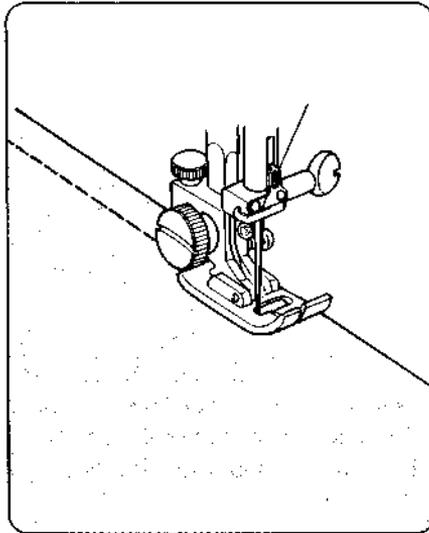
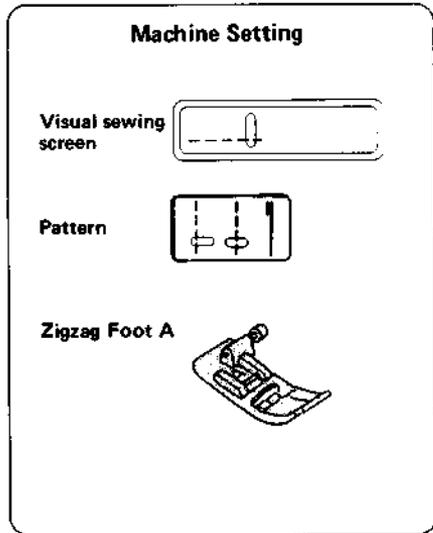
Screw-on type

- 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.

Topstitching



Topstitching emphasizes the structural lines of your garment while working to keep seams and edges flat and crisp.

Accent suits or blouses with one or two rows around the outer edges of the cuffs, lapels and collars.

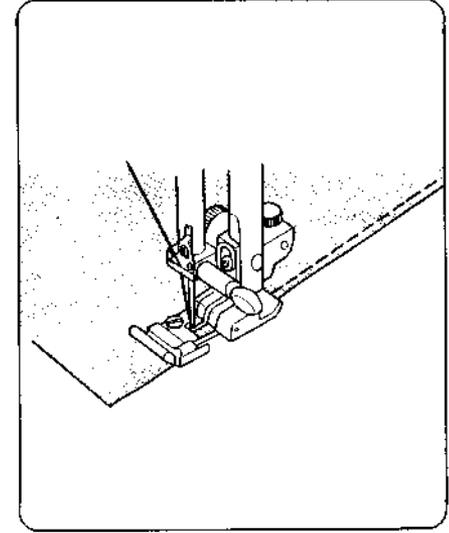
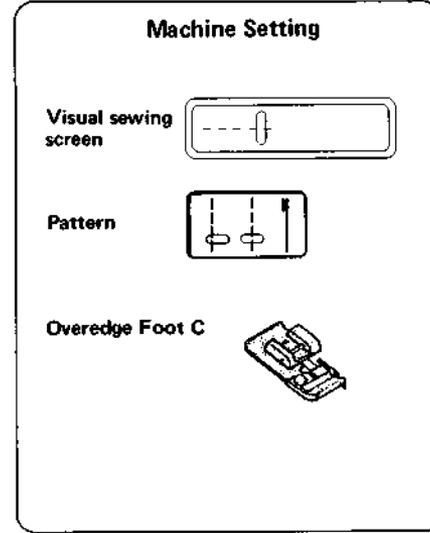
Use the locking stitch to secure your topstitching to eliminate unsightly back tacking.

Lower the presser foot keeping the edge of the fabric next to the right edge of foot A.

Guide the fabric next to the edge of the foot for a consistently even row of topstitching 1 cm (3/8") from the edge.

By activating the manual stitch width key, the needle can be positioned any distance desired for topstitching.

• Edge Stitching



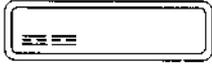
Edgestitching at 0.3 cm (1/8") distance from the fabric edge is easier and more accurate with foot C.

Select pattern  and sew guiding the fabric next to the black prong on foot C. The stitches will fall between the wires.

Saddle Stitch

Machine Setting

Visual sewing screen



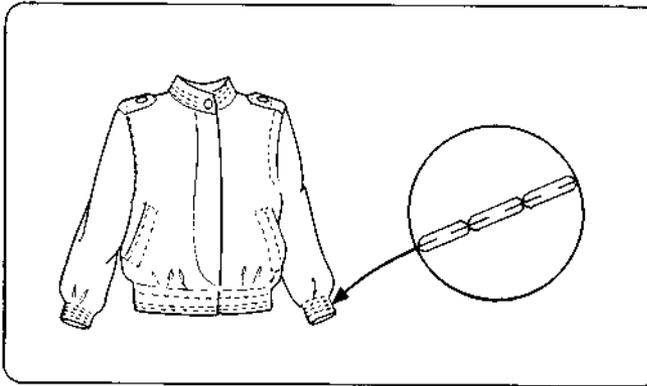
Pattern



Zigzag foot A

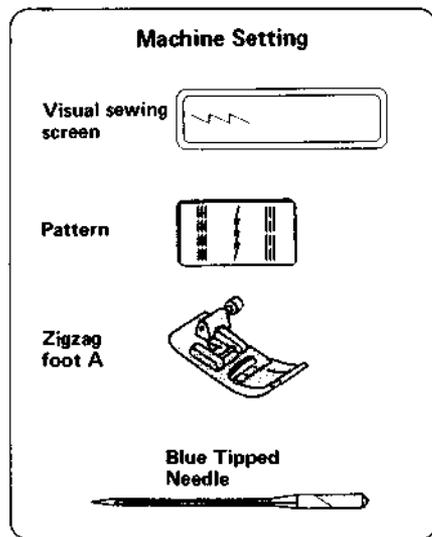


When topstitching suits, blazers, jumpers and denim outfits, a lovely hand-worked look is achieved with the saddle stitch.



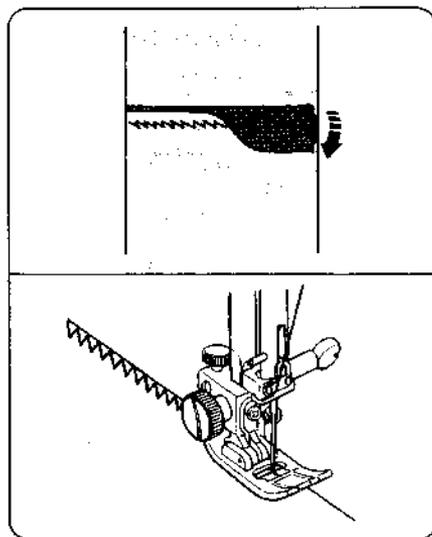
The saddle stitch is formed with one stitch forward, two stitches in reverse and the fourth stitch forward. To turn corners, lower the needle into the fabric on the fourth stitch, raise the presser foot and pivot.

Outline Stretch Stitch



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

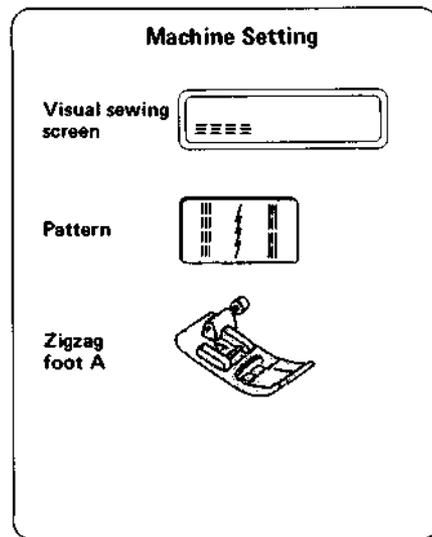
The stitch can also be used to simultaneously seam and overcast when sewing on tricot and chiffons for a narrow, almost invisible seam or seam finish.



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

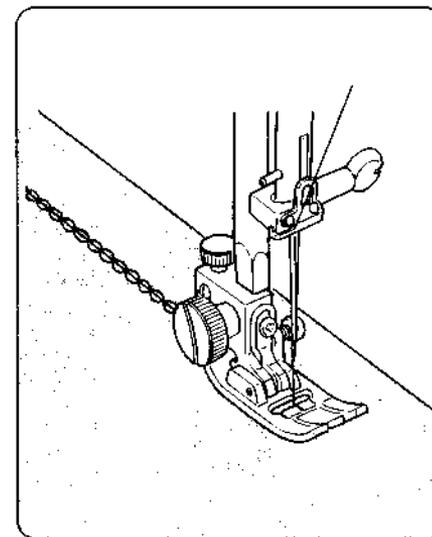
When sewing light-weight fabrics, set the pressure dial at "1" or "2".

Triple Strength Stitch



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

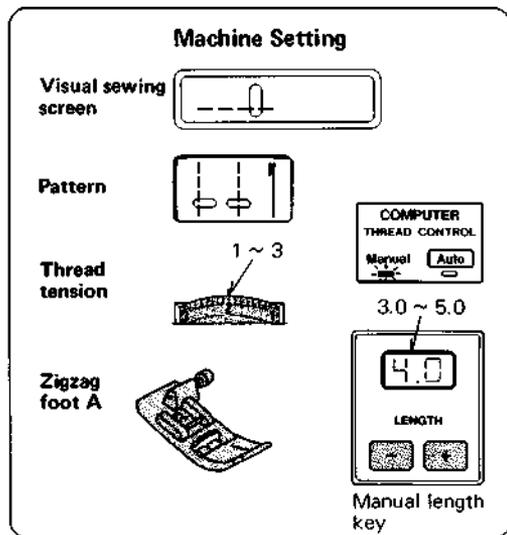
Use it to reinforce areas such as crotch and armhole seams. Also use when constructing items such as backpacks for extra strength.



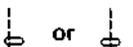
The stitch is sewn with two stitches forward and one stitch backward forming a seam that does not rip easily.

Garments should be basted for fitting before seaming.

Straight Stitch Gathering



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

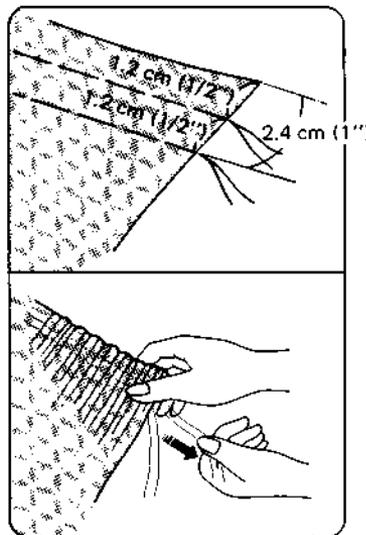
Select pattern .

Set manual stitch length between "3.0" and "5.0".

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.



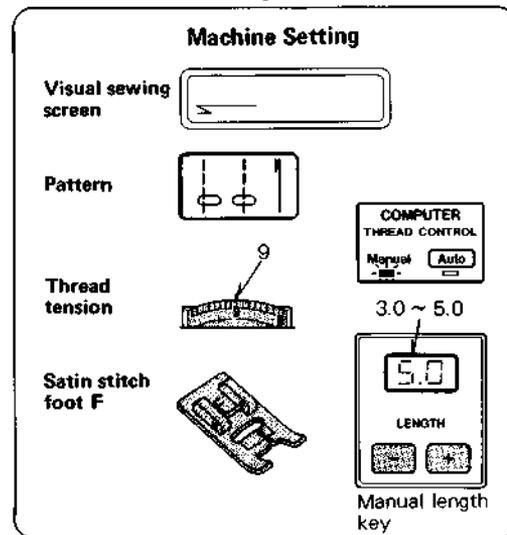
Pull on the bobbin threads simultaneously from each end of the fabric until the desired amount is gathered.

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.

• Automatic Gathering



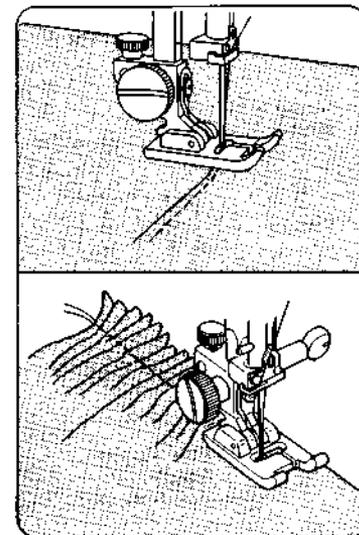
This method of gathering works well on light-weight fabrics where a lot of gathering is desired such as ruffles and flounces.

Set manual stitch length between "3.0" and "5.0" after selecting pattern .

Slide both threads to the left whenever you use the foot F.

With the Lock-a-Matic stitch, your machine will automatically secure your row of gathering at the beginning.

Sew until you reach the end of the section to be gathered. Do not secure the stitches at this end.

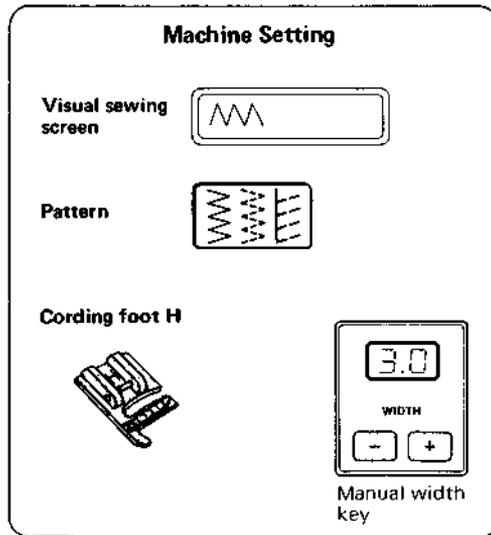


Sew guiding the edge of foot F next to the edge of the fabric. This will bring your row of gathers inside the 1.5 cm (5/8") stitching line.

Remove the fabric leaving a long tail of threads to adjust the gathers if necessary.

To decrease the amount of gathering per centimeter (inch), decrease the stitch length and/or the needle thread tension.

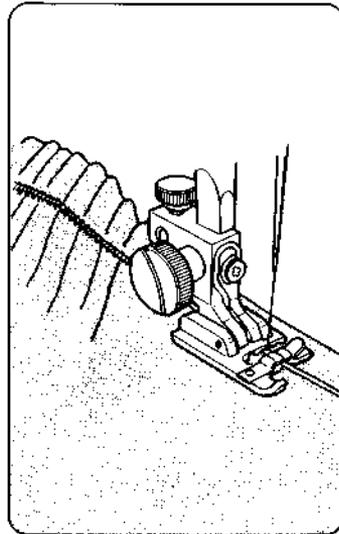
Gathering with a Zigzag Stitch



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

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

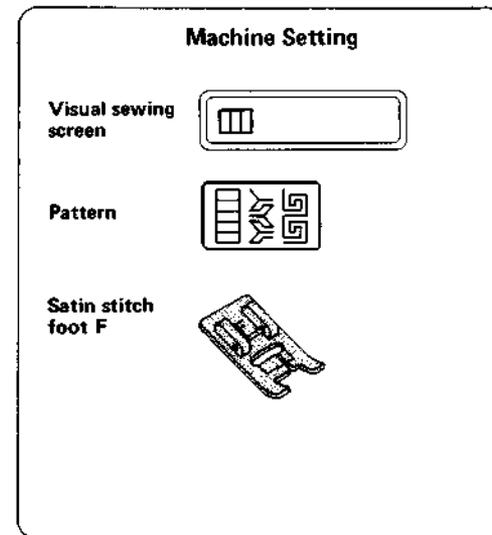
Adjust the zigzag width so stitches clear the cord.



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

Draw the fabric along the cord to form the gathers.

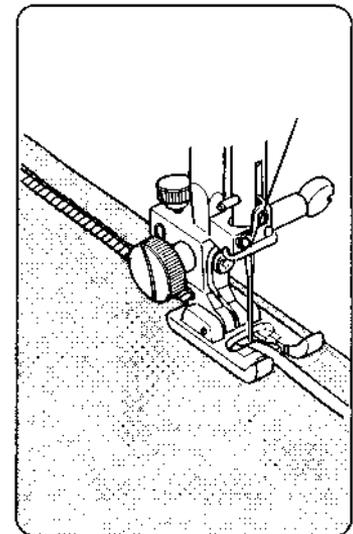
Elastic Casings



Use this method to replace bias tape casings in such areas as wrists and waists. This is especially helpful when sewing children's clothing as it reduces bulk.

Attach foot F.

Slide a piece of 0.3 cm (1/8") wide elastic under the foot and then up through the slot so it is resting on top of the center portion of foot F.



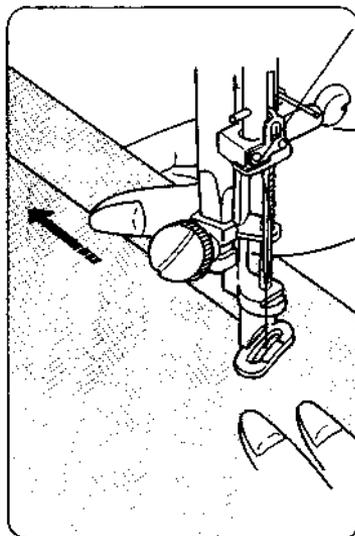
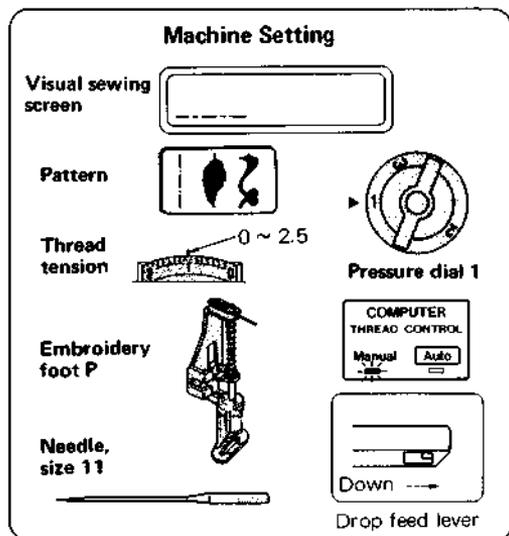
Sew the elastic on the wrong side of the fabric, pulling it gently to avoid sewing through the elastic. After the stitching is completed, pull on the elastic to gather the fabric and secure both ends.

You can also use pattern  or pattern  to attach elastic when constructing such garments as bathing suits and lingerie.

Place the elastic on the fabric and secure one end.

Sew through the elastic, stretching it as you sew.

Basting



The basting stitch can be used to baste seams, to tailor tack and to tack quilt layers together. Do not use this stitch if needle marks in the 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 fabrics sideways or forward.

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

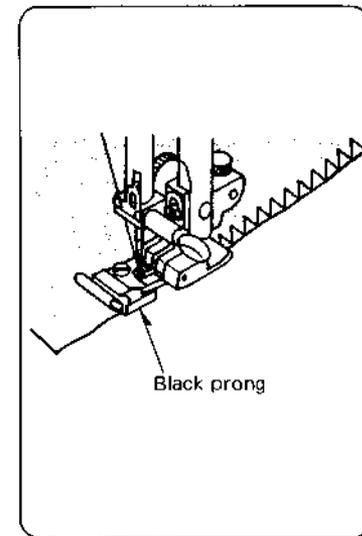
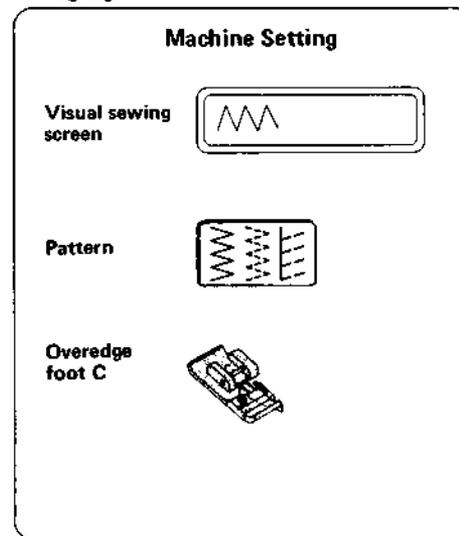
* When you select the basting stitch while the feed dog is up, a message



appears in the visual sewing screen.

Overcasting

• Zigzag Overcast



Memory Craft 7000 is equipped with a few overcasting stitches to suit the wide variety of fabrics available in today's market.

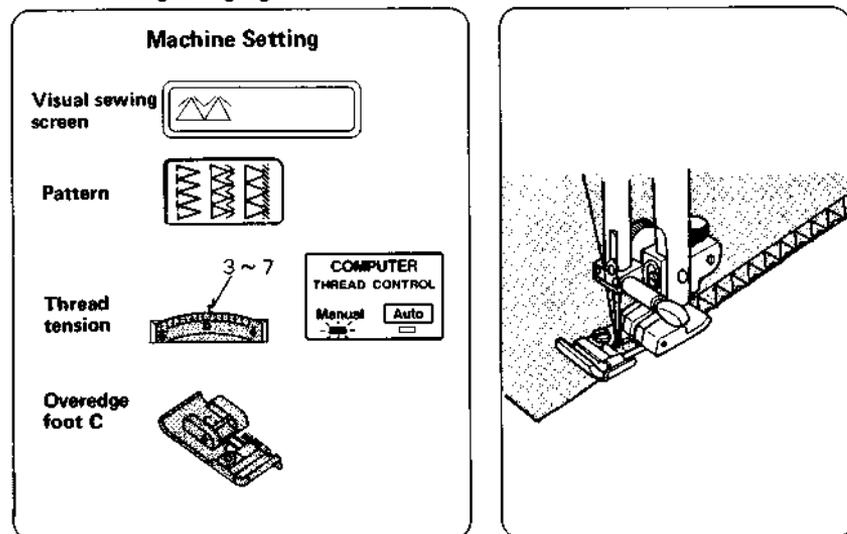
Test each stitch on the actual fabric to determine which one gives the best appearance.

Pattern  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.

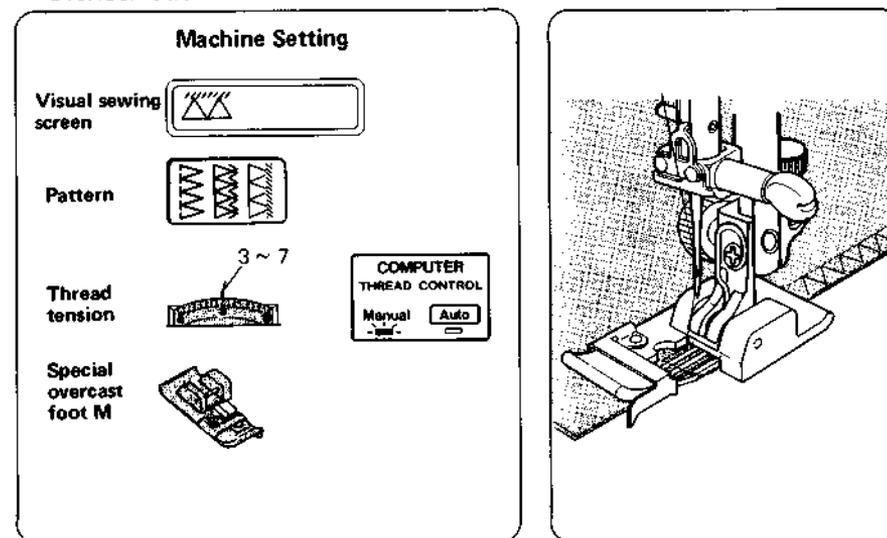
• Double Edged Zigzag



Pattern 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.

• Overlock Stitch



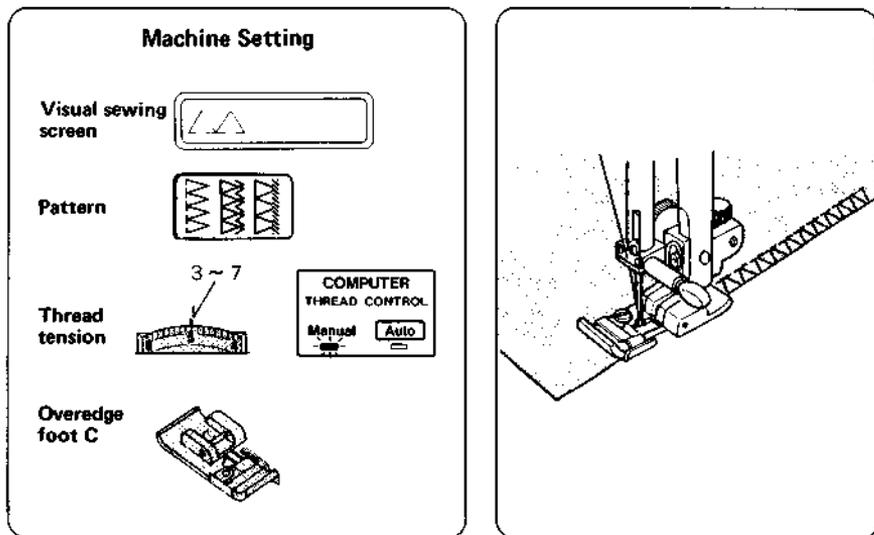
Pattern finishes the edges of your seams similar to a commercial overlocking machine giving you that professional look.

Using foot M, guide the black prong next to the fabric edge.

The wire farthest to the right will lie off the fabric edge providing support for the stitches interlocking off the edge.

- * Reduce the needle thread tension on light-weight fabrics until the threads interlock at the fabric edge.
- * Stretch fabrics may require you to adjust a stitch length manually.

Overedge Seam

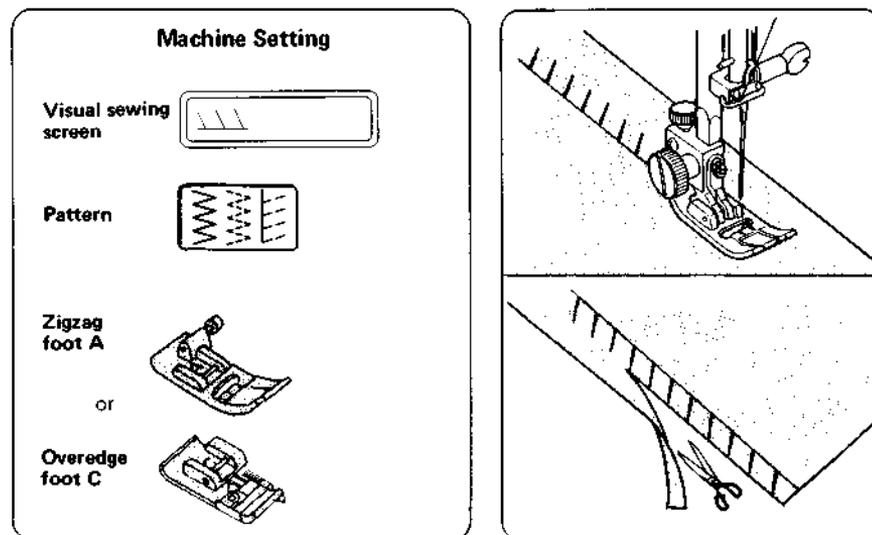


Pattern  can be used to simultaneously stitch and overcast seams in one step. Use this stitch when you do not need to press seams open flat. Test the stitch on the actual fabric for the best results.

Pattern  is ideal when you want to sew a 0.5 cm (3/16") 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 when sewing with wovens.

If your pattern calls for 1.5 cm (5/8") seams, trim seams to 0.5 cm (3/16") as you cut out the pattern. Be sure to fit the pattern before cutting. Guide the black prong next to the fabric edge as you sew. When sewing with knits, you might want to reduce your pressure to "1".

Knit Stitch

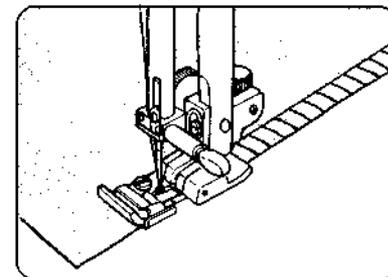


Pattern  is recommended for sewing such fabrics as swimwear and stretch velour as it provides the greatest amount of elasticity and strength.

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

Trim seam allowances after sewing.

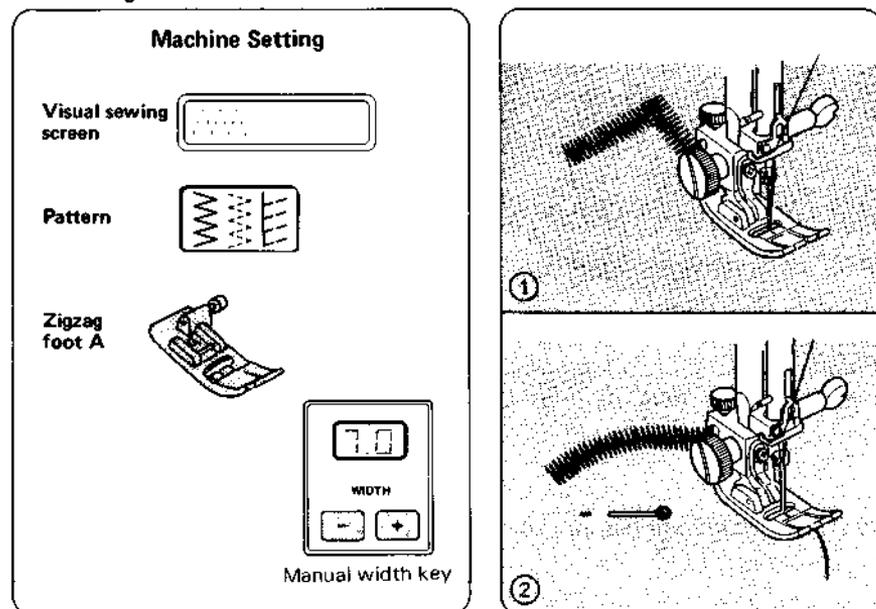
- * A pressure of "1" is recommended so that the knit will retain its shape as you are sewing.
- * When sewing an edge of fabric, use the overedge foot C.



Multiple Zigzag Stitch

This stitch sews on patches smoothly and securely, repairs straight tears, finishes seams in terry cloth and quickly sews strong bar tacks for belt loops, pockets and drapery pleats.

• Mending and Patches

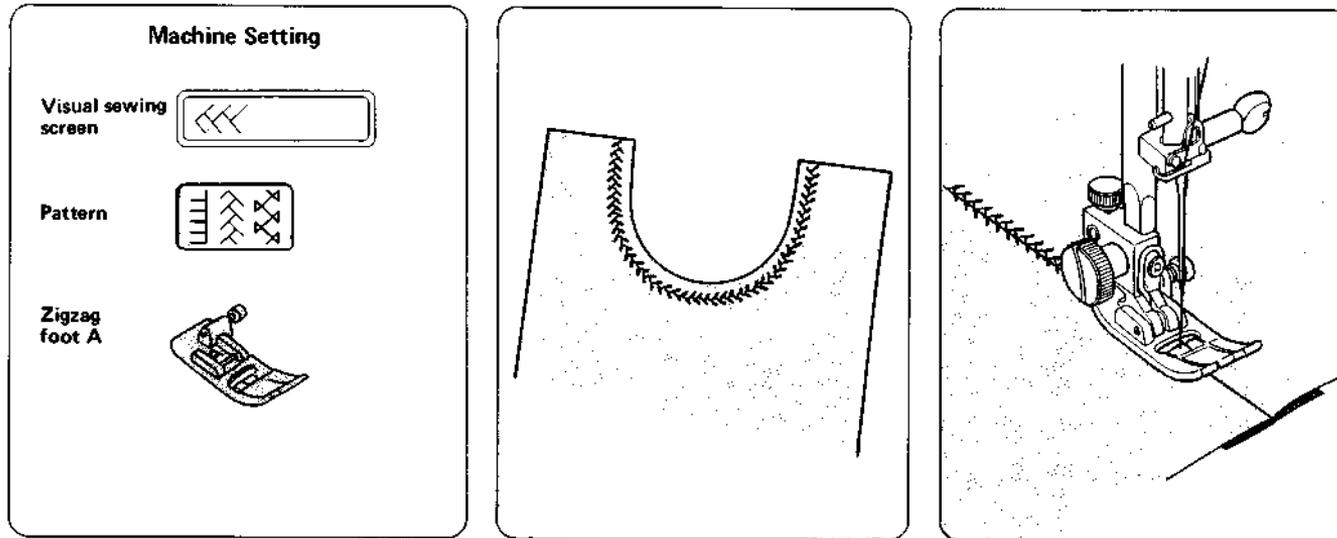


Manually set your stitch width at "7" giving you that extra wide width. Sew two or three times until the rip is firmly secured ①.

Pin the patch in place. Sew, guiding the foot so the right hand stitch falls off the edge of the patch onto the fabric. ②.

* Reduce the pressure when sewing curved patches and stitch slowly turning the fabric as you sew.

Feather Stitch

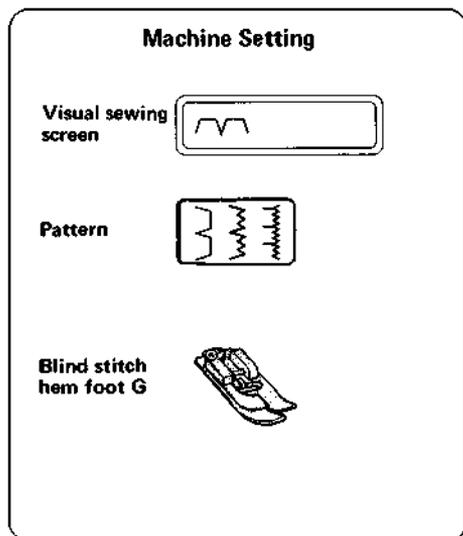


When sewn over a seam, the feather stitch reinforces stretch and woven fabrics with a strong decorative stitch. It can be used to sew spandex undergarments or decoratively hem elastic fabric.

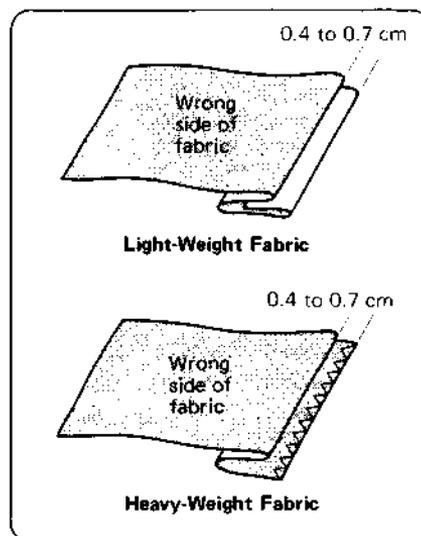
Another common use for the feather stitch is patchwork quilting.

When you work with the feather stitch, you can sew the pattern on a seam that is already joined and pressed flat, or you can butt two edges and use just the feather stitch to join them.

Blind Stitch Hemming

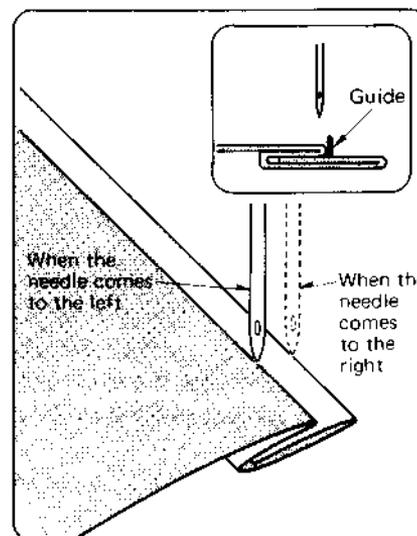


Use pattern } for woven fabrics and
 pattern } for stretch fabrics.



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.

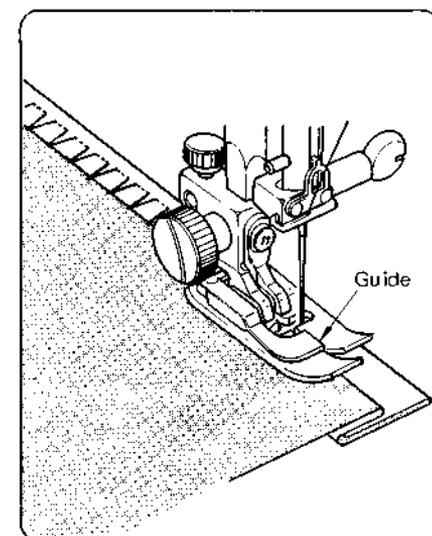
Fold up the desired amount and pin in place. Then fold the hem under the fabric as illustrated.



Position the fabric in such a way that the folded edge comes to the left side of guide.

Lower the presser foot.

Adjust the position of needle swing by the manual width key so that the needle just pierces the folded edge of the fabric when the needle comes over to the left side.



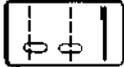
Sew guiding the folded edge along the guide.

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

Rolled Hem

Machine Setting

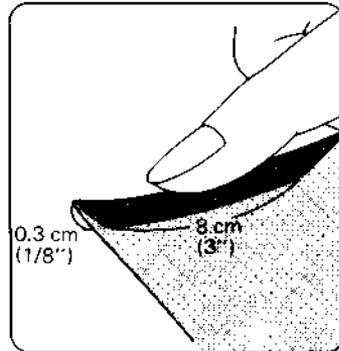
Visual sewing screen 

Pattern 

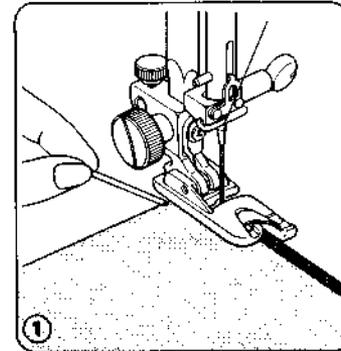
Hemmer foot D 

A rolled hem makes attractive finish for scarfs, table linens and tricot lingerie fabrics.

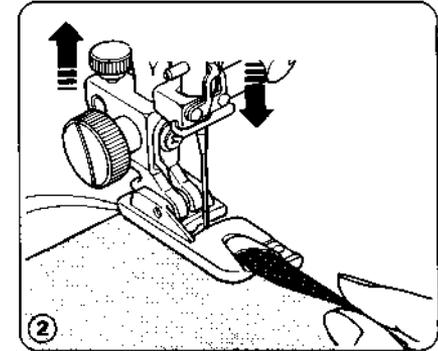
Sew with straight stitch pattern  or zigzag pattern . The sewing method is the same for either stitch.



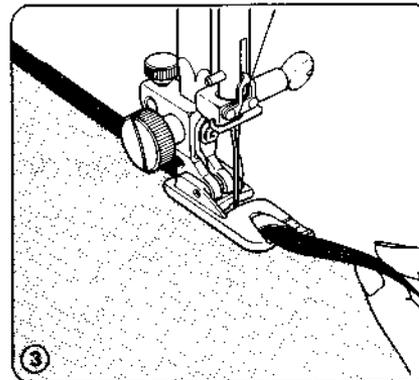
Make a double 0.3 cm (1/8") fold approximately 8 cm (3") in length.



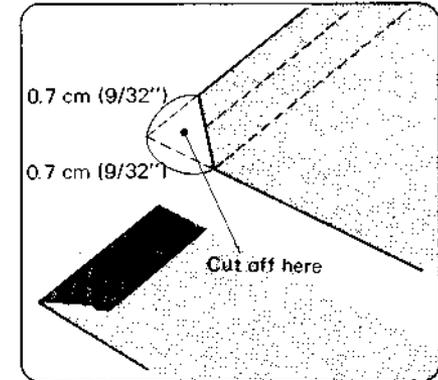
Lower the needle into the fabric at the point where sewing is to begin. Then lower the hemmer foot.



Sew 3 or 4 stitches while holding the needle and bobbin threads. Lower the needle into the fabric and lift the hemmer foot. Insert the folded portion of the fabric into the curl of the hemmer foot.



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

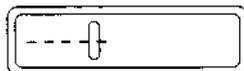


Trim about 0.7 cm (9/32") from corners to reduce bulk.

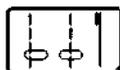
Zipper Sewing

Machine Setting

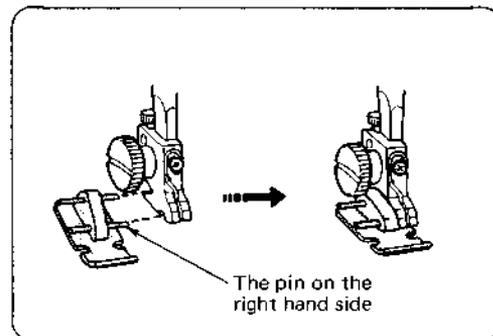
Visual sewing screen



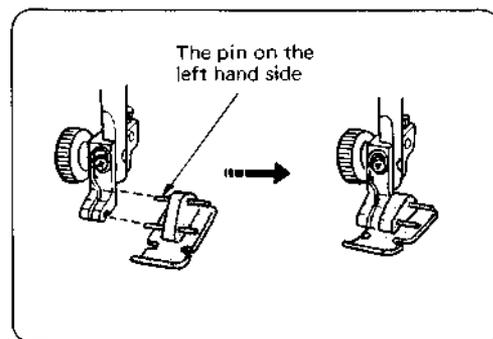
Pattern



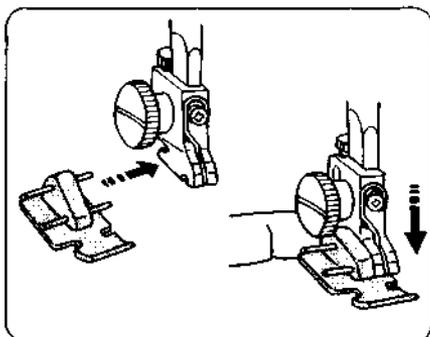
Zipper foot E



To sew the left side of the zipper, attach the zipper foot to the pin on the right hand side.



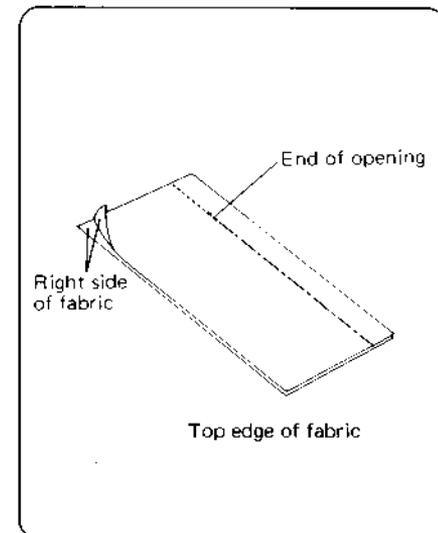
To sew the right side of the zipper, attach the zipper foot to the pin on the left hand side.



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

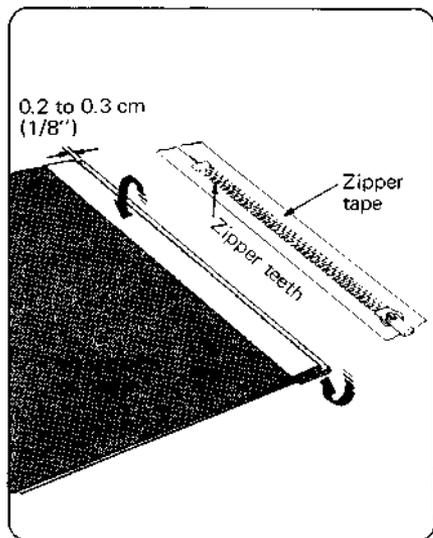
Lower the foot holder.

Fabric Preparation:



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

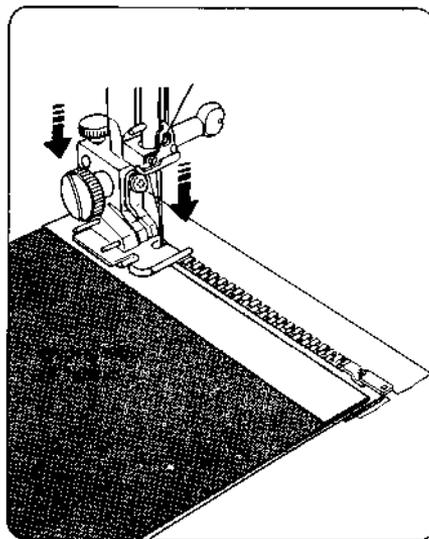
Manually set the stitch length at "5" and sew the zipper opening.



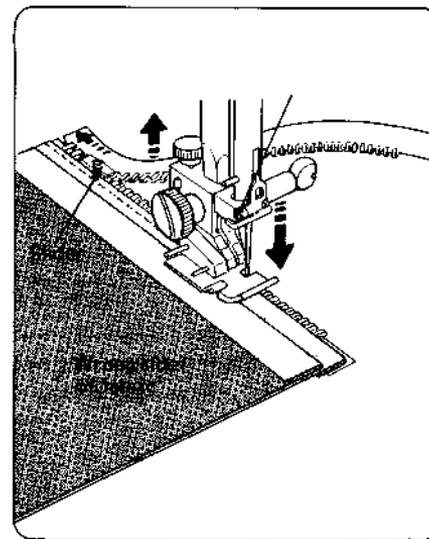
To sew:

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 0.2 to 0.3 cm (1/8") fold and pin in place.



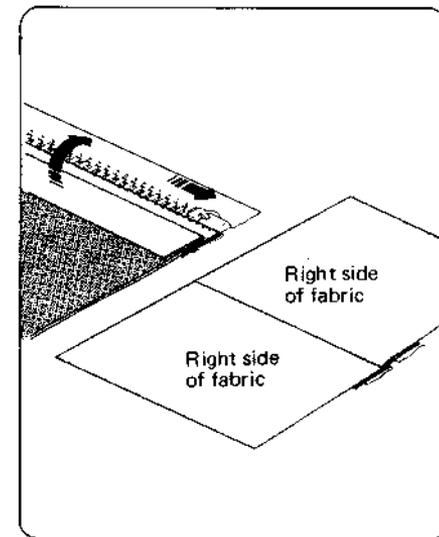
Attach the zipper foot with the pin on the right hand side. Lower the zipper foot.



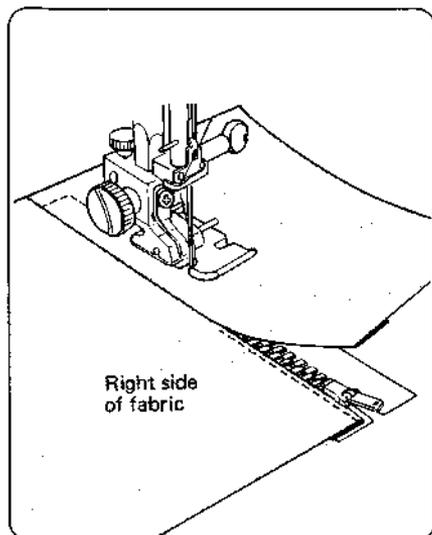
Sew through fold and zipper tape. Stop just before the zipper foot reaches the slider on the zipper tape.

Lower the needle slightly into the fabric.

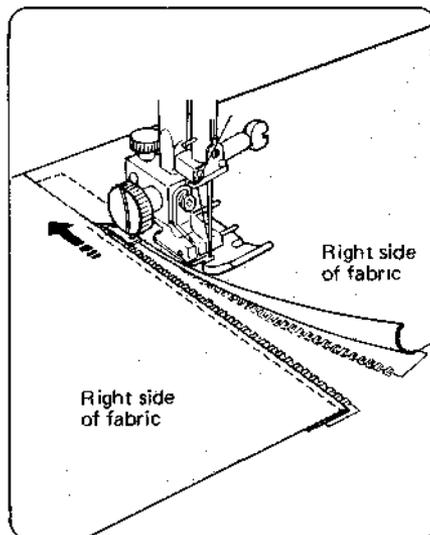
Raise the zipper foot and open the zipper. Lower the foot and stitch the remainder of the seam.



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



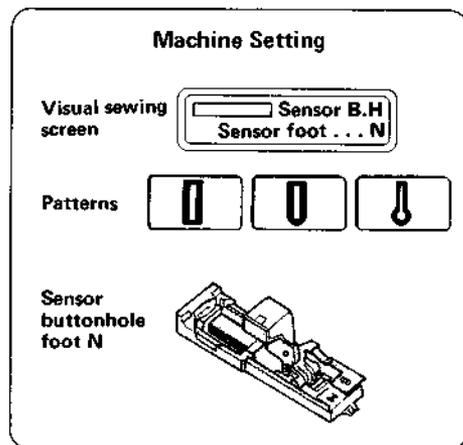
Move the zipper foot to the left pin. Guide the edge of the foot along the zipper teeth and stitch through garment and zipper tape. Stop about 5 cm (2") from the top of the zipper.



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.

Sensor Buttonholes



With the sensor buttonhole foot, Memory Craft 7000 sews three different types of buttonholes automatically.

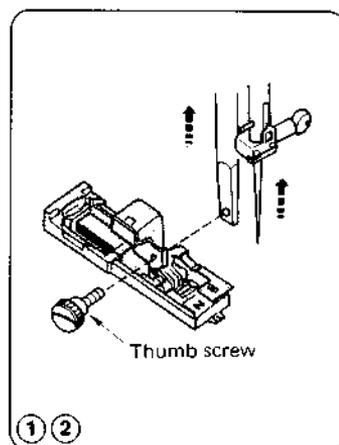
The keyhole buttonhole is perfect for jeans, tailored coats and suits, the rounded end one for delicate fabrics and the regular square one can be used on medium weight and heavy fabrics. All three are sewn in the same way using the button placed in the foot to determine the length of the buttonhole.

* The button holder of the foot takes a button size up to 3 cm (1-3/16") in diameter.

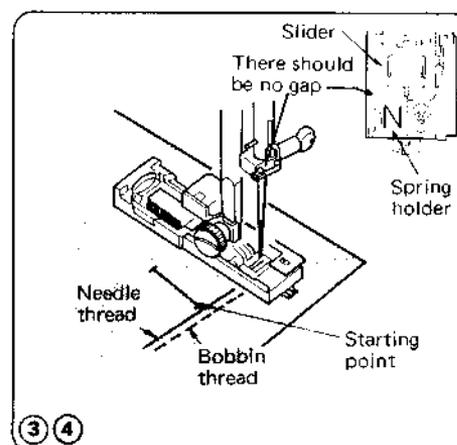
* Make a test buttonhole on a sample duplicating the fabric, interfacing and seams of the actual garment.

* Place the button on the fabric sample and mark the top and bottom to determine the position of buttonhole.

* Use the interfacing on the stretch fabrics.



- ① Press Up/Down needle position button to raise the needle. Raise the presser foot lifter.
- ② Remove the thumb screw, and attach the sensor buttonhole foot.

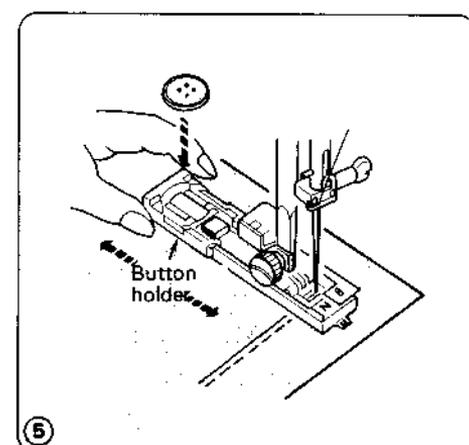
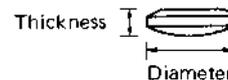


- ③ Insert fabric under the foot. Press the needle position button twice.

- ④ Remove the fabric to the left to draw the both threads to the left.

Insert the garment under the foot, and lower the needle at the starting point. Then lower the sensor buttonhole foot.

* There should be no gap between the slider and spring holder of the foot as shown above.

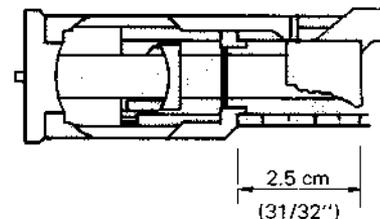


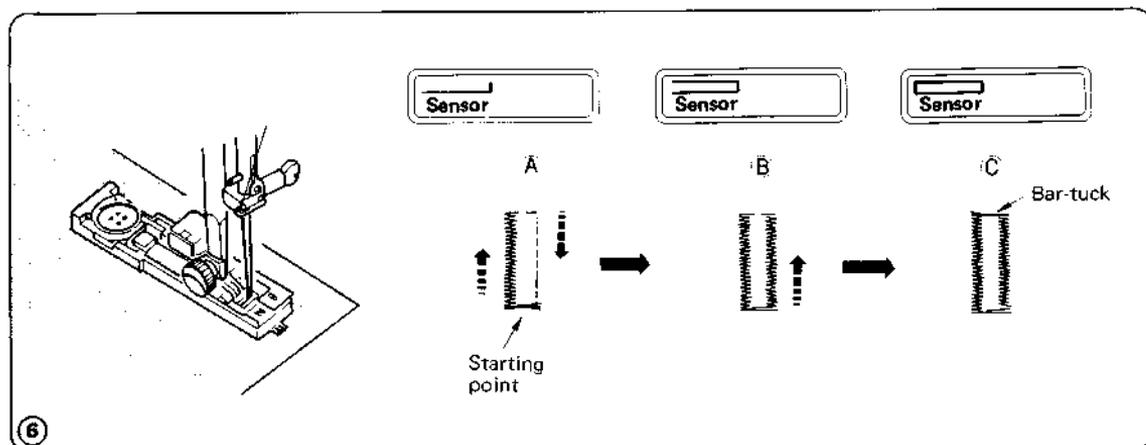
- ⑤ Pull the button holder to the back, and place the button in it. Push back the button holder toward you as far as it will go.

If the thickness of button is more than 0.4 cm (5/32"), measure the thickness and diameter and set the button holder as shown below.

(Example)

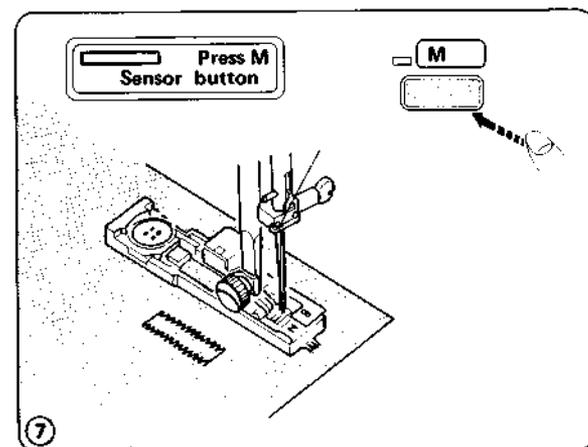
If the button is 2 cm (25/32") in diameter and 0.5 cm (3/16") in thickness, set the measure 2.5 cm (31/32").





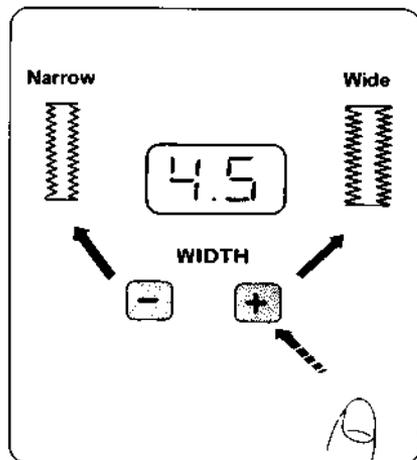
- ⑥ Press the pattern  once. (If you press twice, machine will be set for automatic buttonhole sewing. Refer to the page 48.)

Depress the foot control until the machine stops by itself. Memory Craft 7000 will automatically sew a buttonhole in one step.



- ⑦ To sew another buttonhole or to start from the beginning of the buttonhole press the memory button , then depress the foot control.

★ To Alter the Stitch Width



When you press the width key or , width indicator shows the preset width.

To alter the width press key or .

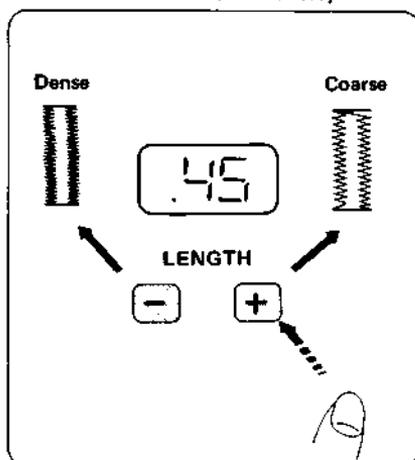
The width can be altered.

 → 2.5 to 7.0

 → 2.5 to 5.5

 → 5.5 to 7.0

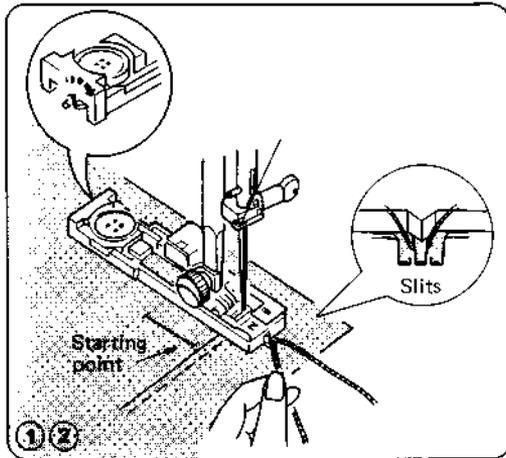
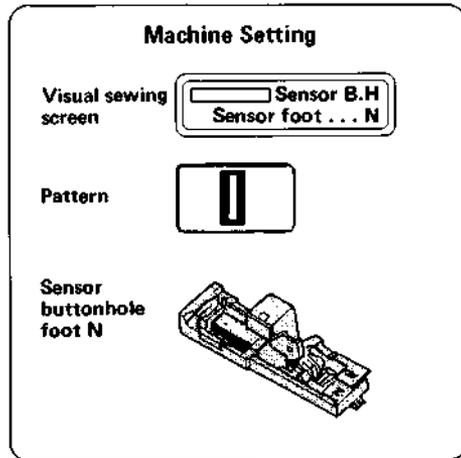
★ To Alter the Stitch Density



When you press the length key or , length indicator shows 0.45.

To alter the density press key or . The density can be altered between 0.2 and 0.7.

Corded Sensor Buttonhole

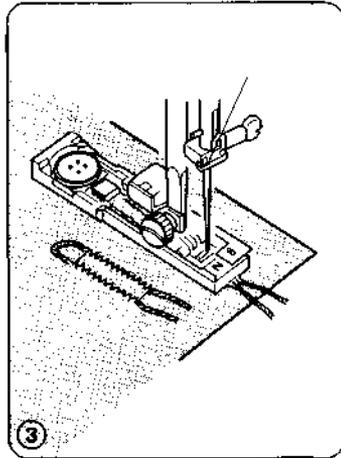


- ① Insert a piece of fabric under the foot. Press needle position button twice. Remove the fabric to the left to draw the both threads to the left.

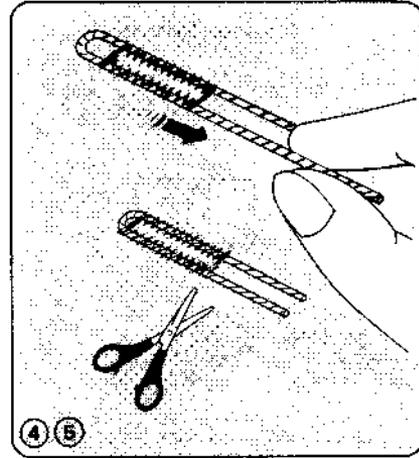
Select pattern  .

Hook a filler cord on the cord spur located at the rear of the buttonhole foot, and bring the ends toward you under the buttonhole foot. Then pull both ends of filler cord, and insert filler cord to slits on the front of the foot to hold the filler cord taut.

- ② Insert the garment under the foot, and lower the needle into the garment where the buttonhole is to start. Then lower the sensor buttonhole foot.

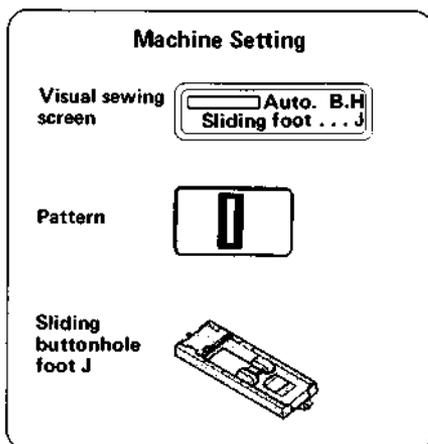


- ③ Depress the foot control gently and sew the buttonhole. Each side of the buttonhole and the bartacks will be sewn over the cord.



- ④ When the buttonhole is completed, remove the fabric from the machine, and cut the sewing threads.
- ⑤ Pull the left end of the filler cords to tighten. Thread the ends through a darning needle, draw to the wrong side of the fabric and cut.

Automatic Buttonhole



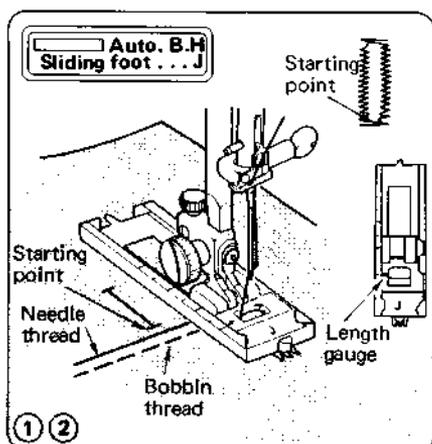
Memory Craft 7000 sews regular buttonhole.

When one buttonhole is sewn, the length is memorized and the machine will sew every buttonhole the same length.

Make a test buttonhole on 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.

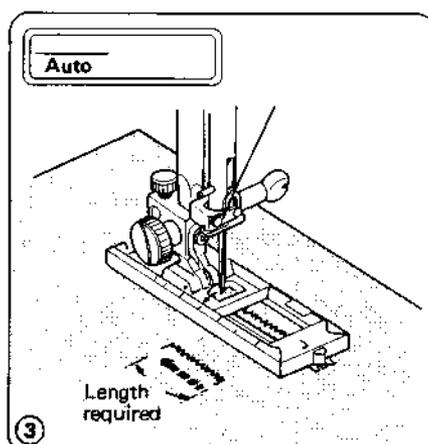
* Refer to the page 49 to adjust the buttonhole feed balance.

* Refer to the page 46 to alter the stitch density and width.

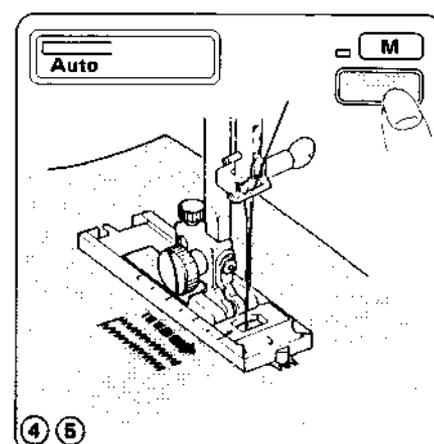


① Insert a piece of fabric under the foot. press needle position button twice. Remove the fabric to the left to draw the both threads to the left.

② Press the buttonhole key  twice to select the automatic buttonhole sewing. Insert the garment under the foot, and lower the needle at the starting point. Lower the buttonhole foot.

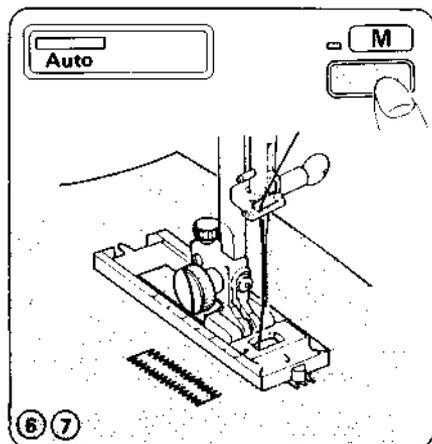


③ Sew down the left side stopping at the end of buttonhole mark.



④ Press the memory button . Depress the foot control. The machine will automatically bartack and sew up the right side of the buttonhole.

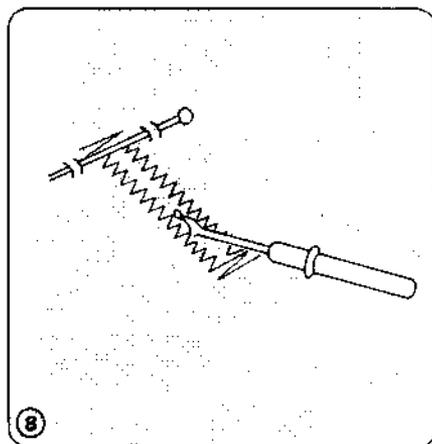
⑤ Stop the machine when you are directly opposite the first stitch on the left hand side.



⑥ Press the memory button **M**. Keep the foot control depressed. The machine will bartack, knot the stitches and stop sewing by itself.

⑦ To make the next buttonhole, position the fabric and step down on the foot control. **DO NOT TOUCH ANY CONTROL KEYS OR BUTTONS.**

Memory Craft 7000 will sew another buttonhole identical to the first each time you step down the foot control.

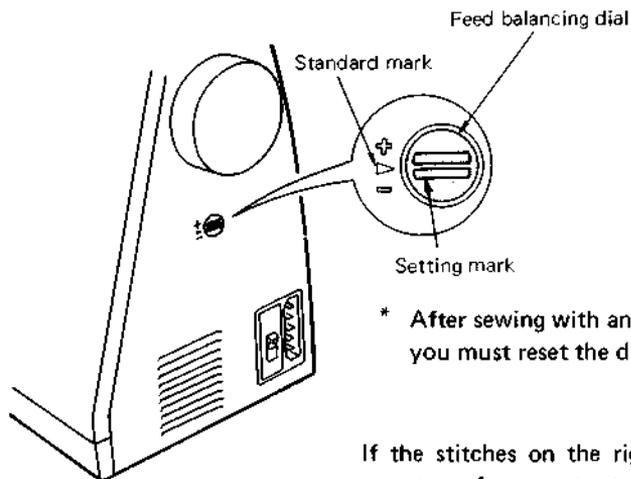


⑧ Remove the fabric and place a pin just below the bartack at each end to prevent accidentally cutting bartacks. Cut the opening with the seam ripper.

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 following the step "1" to "6".

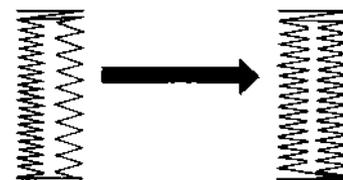
● Adjusting of Buttonhole Stitch Balance

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

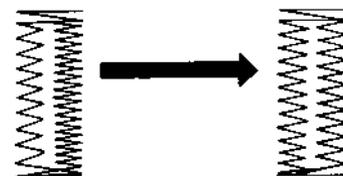


* After sewing with an altered dial setting, you must reset the dial to "▷".

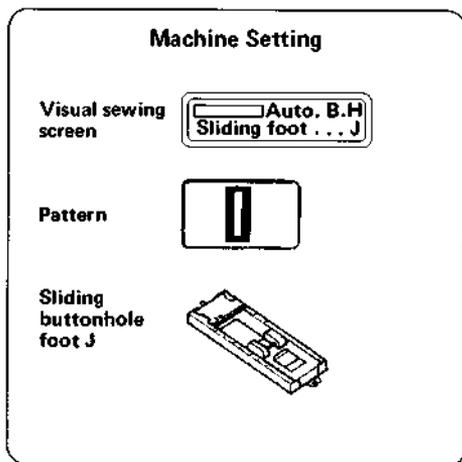
If the stitches on the right hand side are too far apart, turn the feed balancing dial towards the "-" sign.



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



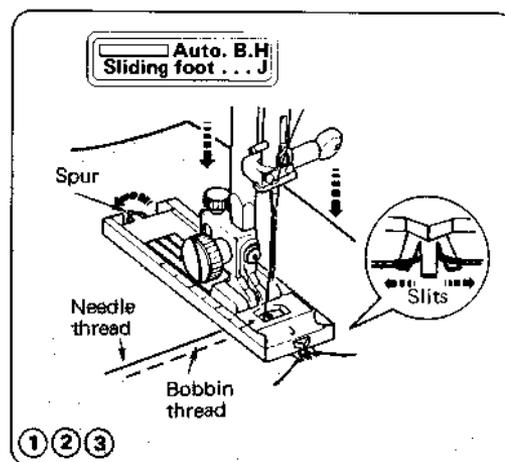
Corded Automatic Buttonhole



Make a test buttonhole on 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.

* Refer to the page 49 to adjust the buttonhole feed balance.

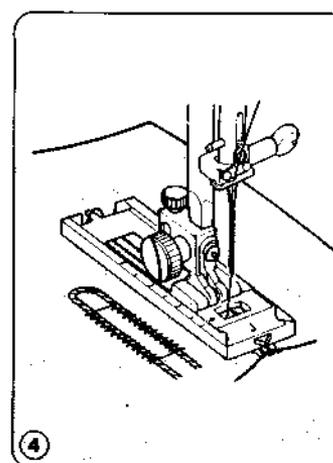
* Refer to the page 46 to alter the stitch density and width.



① Insert fabric under the foot. Press needle position button twice. Remove the fabric to the left to draw the both threads to the left.

② Hook a filler cord on the cord spur located at the rear of the buttonhole foot, and bring the ends toward you under the buttonhole foot. Then pull both ends of filler cord, and insert filler cord to slits on the front of the foot to hold the filler cord taut.

③ Press the buttonhole key  twice to select the automatic buttonhole sewing. Lower the needle into the garment where the buttonhole is to start, and lower the buttonhole foot.



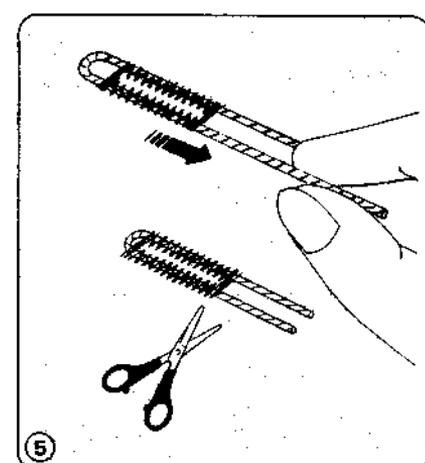
④ Depress the foot control gently and sew the left hand side stopping at the end of buttonhole mark.

Press the memory button . Depress the foot control. 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.

Press the memory button .

Keep the foot control depressed. The machine will bartack, knot the stitches and stop sewing.

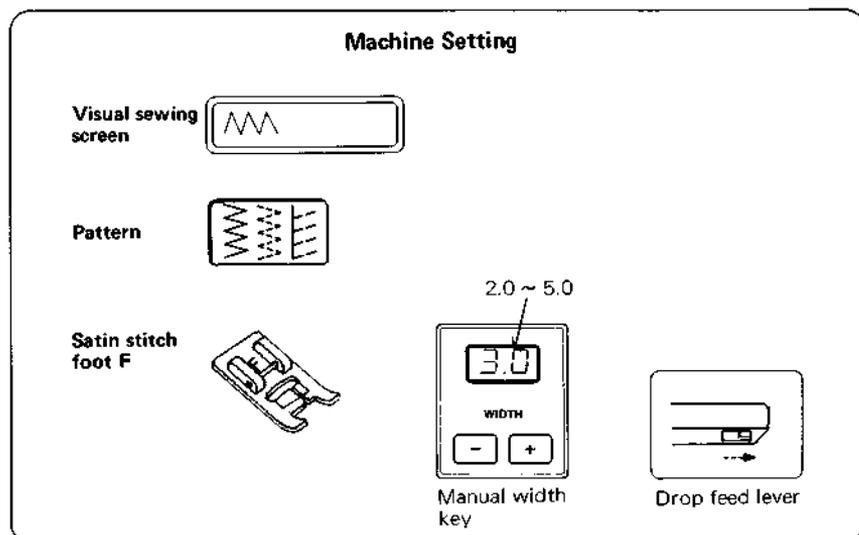


⑤ When the buttonhole is completed, remove the fabric from the machine. And cut the sewing threads.

Pull the left end of the filler cords to tighten.

Thread the ends through a darning needle, and draw to the wrong side of the fabric and cut.

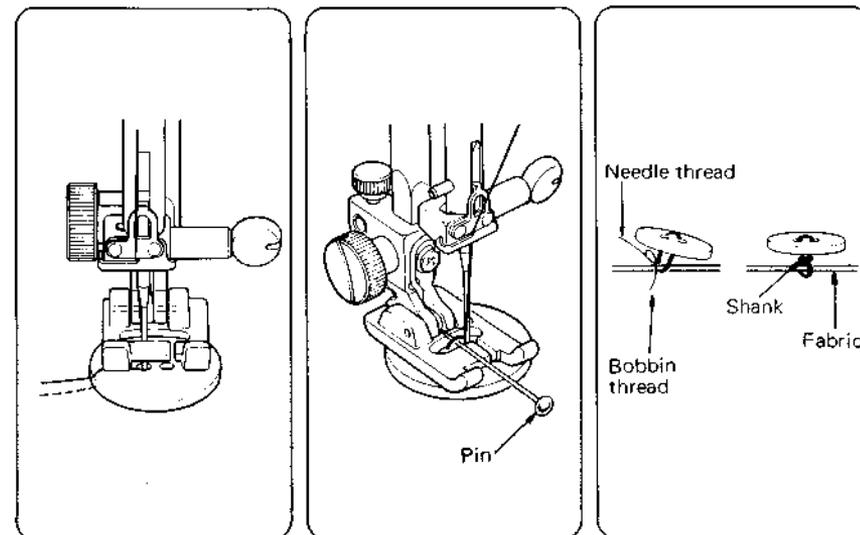
Sewing Buttons and Snaps



Memory Craft 7000 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 button in the following order: **M M ⊕ M**.
The machine will sew 12 stitches, lock the threads and stop automatically.

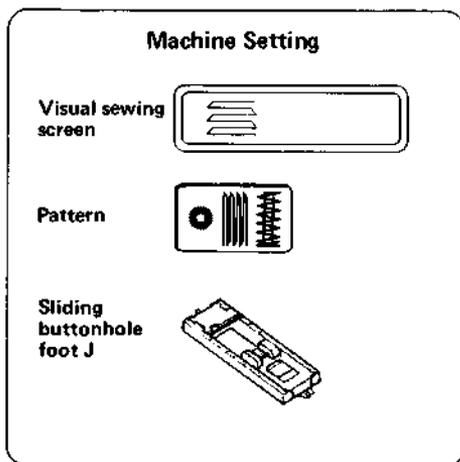
To attach the second button, **DO NOT TOUCH ANY CONTROL KEYS OR BUTTONS**. Align the needle with the holes of the second button, lower the foot and depress the foot control.

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.

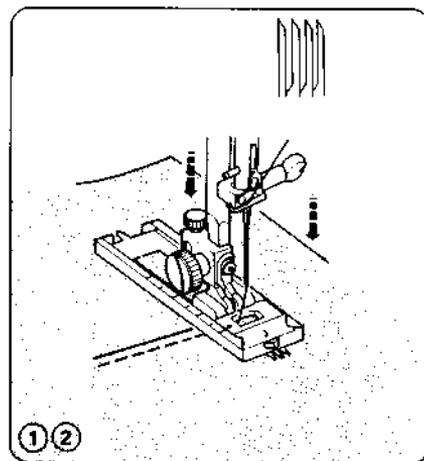
Quick-Darn



Memory Craft 7000 automatically darns rips and holes. Large and small holes can be mended quickly and easily with this unique stitch.

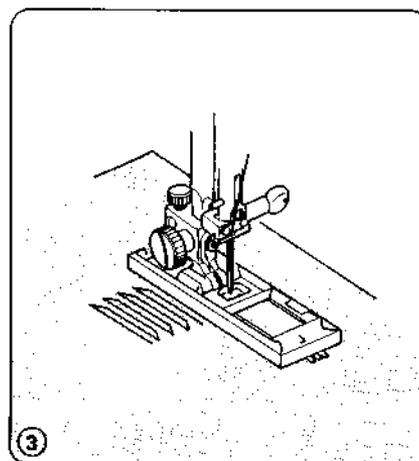
Buttonhole foot J is used to hold the fabric securely while darning.

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



① Insert a fabric under the foot. Press needle position button twice. Remove the fabric to the left to draw the both threads to the left.

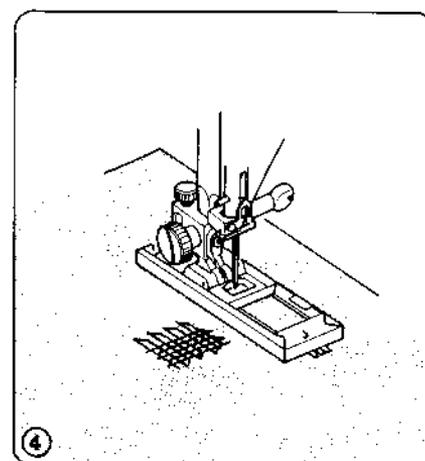
② Insert the garment under the foot, and lower the foot. Press down the foot control. The machine will lock stitch, sew 16 rows of darning, lock stitch and stop automatically.



③ Keep the foot control depressed until the machine stops sewing.

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

To start the next darning from the left to right, press the Memory button **M**.

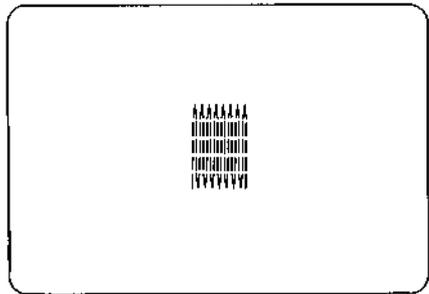


④ For extra strength on blue jeans or other work clothes the darn can be reinforced as shown above.

The finished darn measures 2.0 cm (25/32") long by 0.7 cm (9/32") 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 darning.

Begin the first row of the darning. Stop the machine when you reach the top 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.

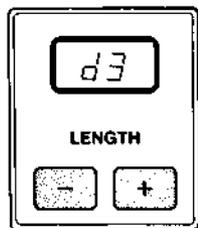
The small darn can be repeated by pressing the memory button after the first darn is sewn. Do not press memory button before sewing.

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

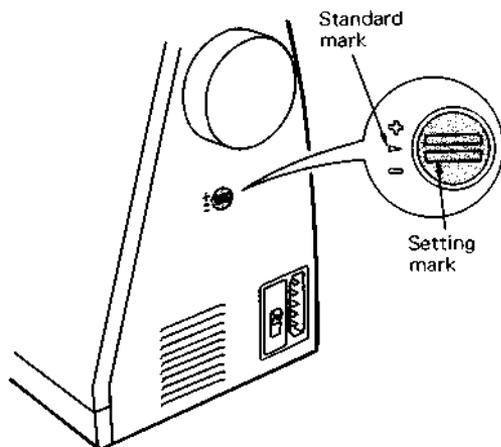
To start the next darning from left to right, press memory button.

● Adjusting Evenness of Darning

★ Adjusting Evenness of Darning (1)



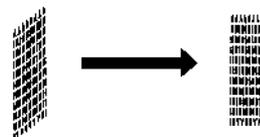
★ Adjusting Evenness of Darning (2)



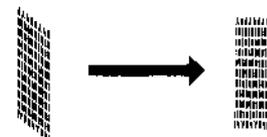
When the left side is lower, press the manual length key \square -. Continue to press until the length selected gives an even stitch. If still not enough, see below.



When the right side is lower, press the manual length key \square +. Continue to press until the length selected gives an even stitch. If still not enough, see below.



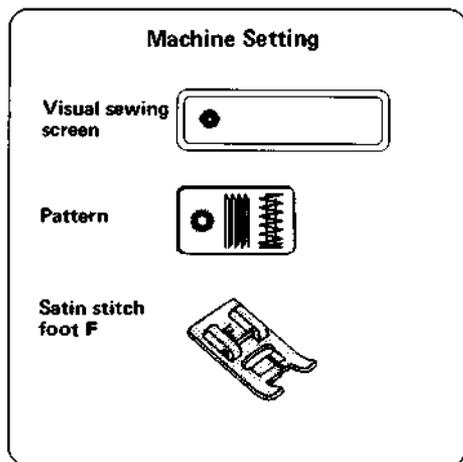
When the left side is lower, turn the feed balancing dial to "+" with a coin.



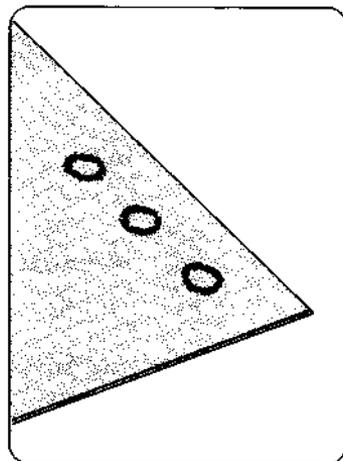
When the right side is lower, turn the feed balancing dial to "-" with a coin.

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

Eyelets



The pattern  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.

Exquisite embroidery can be created with Memory Craft 7000. Imagine, you can select one pattern, or a variety of patterns; program the machine in the order you want to sew these patterns and then sew them anywhere you desire. You'll be amazed and delighted for years to come as you explore this new sewing craft.

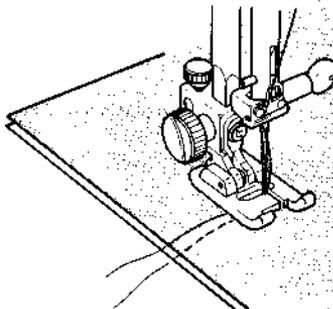
Memory Lock Patterns

Machine Setting

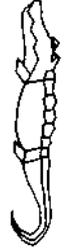
Satin stitch foot F



Blue tipped needle

Draw the both threads to the left under the foot.

Pattern	Visual sewing screen	Sewing
		

The patterns shown below are automatically locked at the beginning and end of the pattern. Use them alone as a single design on a shirt or combine them with letters, numbers and other craft patterns.

			
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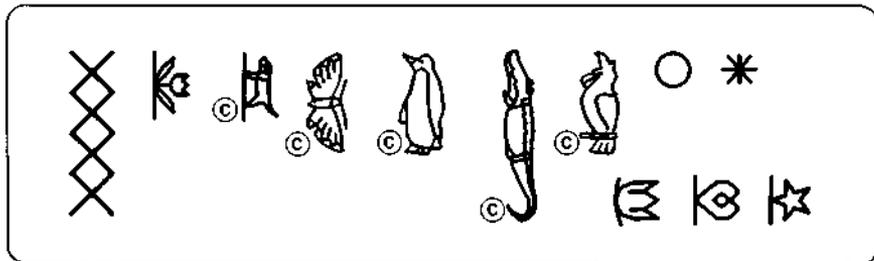
To sew a crocodile for example, select the pattern . Depress the foot control and sew until the machine stops by itself. The crocodile will be sewn knotted at each end. To sew a second crocodile release the foot control, then depress it again.

Another crocodile will be sewn automatically. Separate the crocodile by clipping the floating threads. The curved scissors included in your accessory box are perfect for they allow you to scoop the thread and cut it close to the stitching.

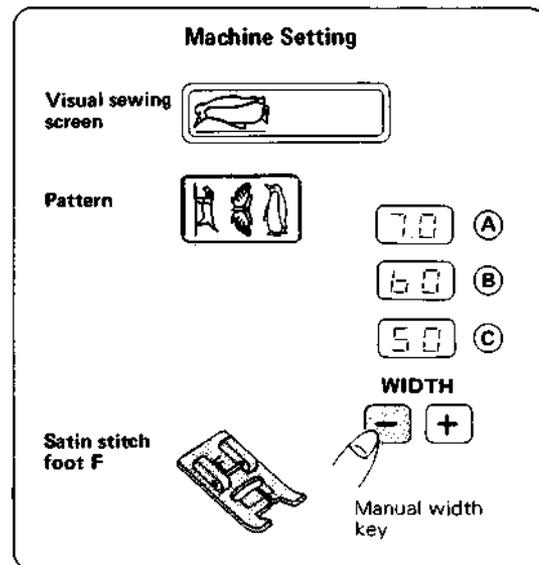
SECTION VI

To Reduce the Patterns

Reducible Patterns



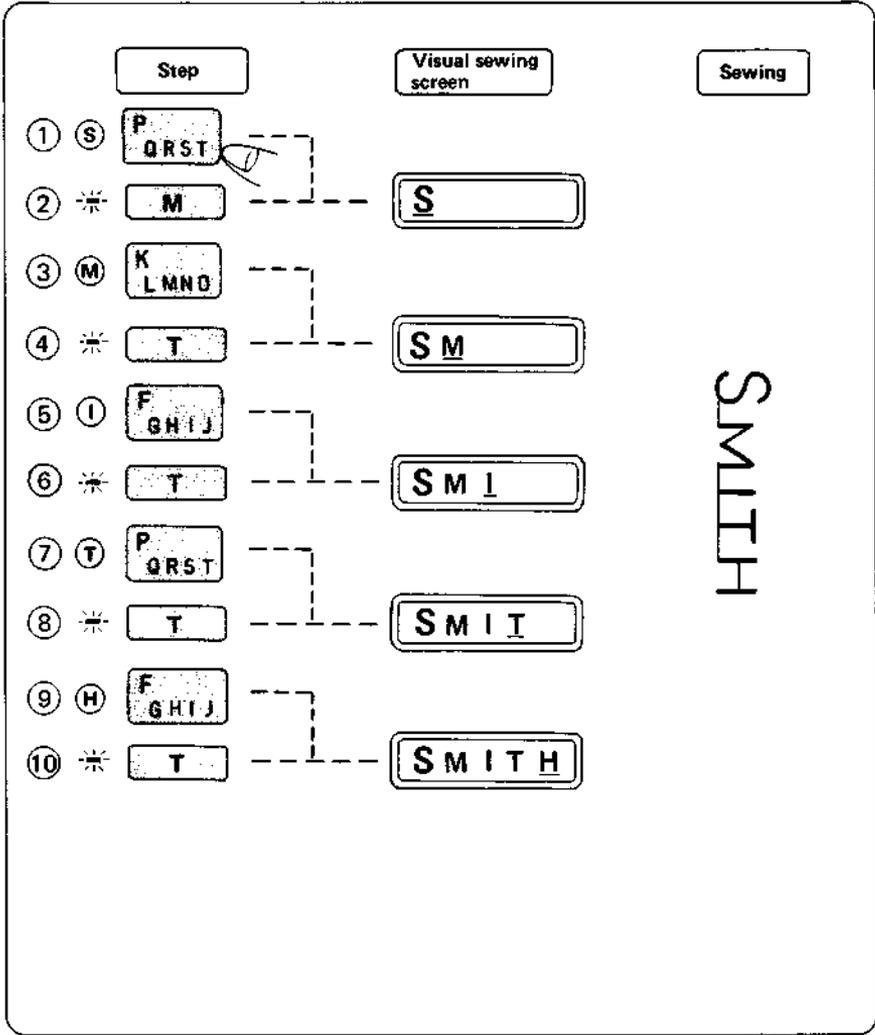
These patterns can be reduced in size by adjusting the stitch width. When the width is reduced, the length is automatically shortened proportionally. Manually changing the stitch length will not change the width.



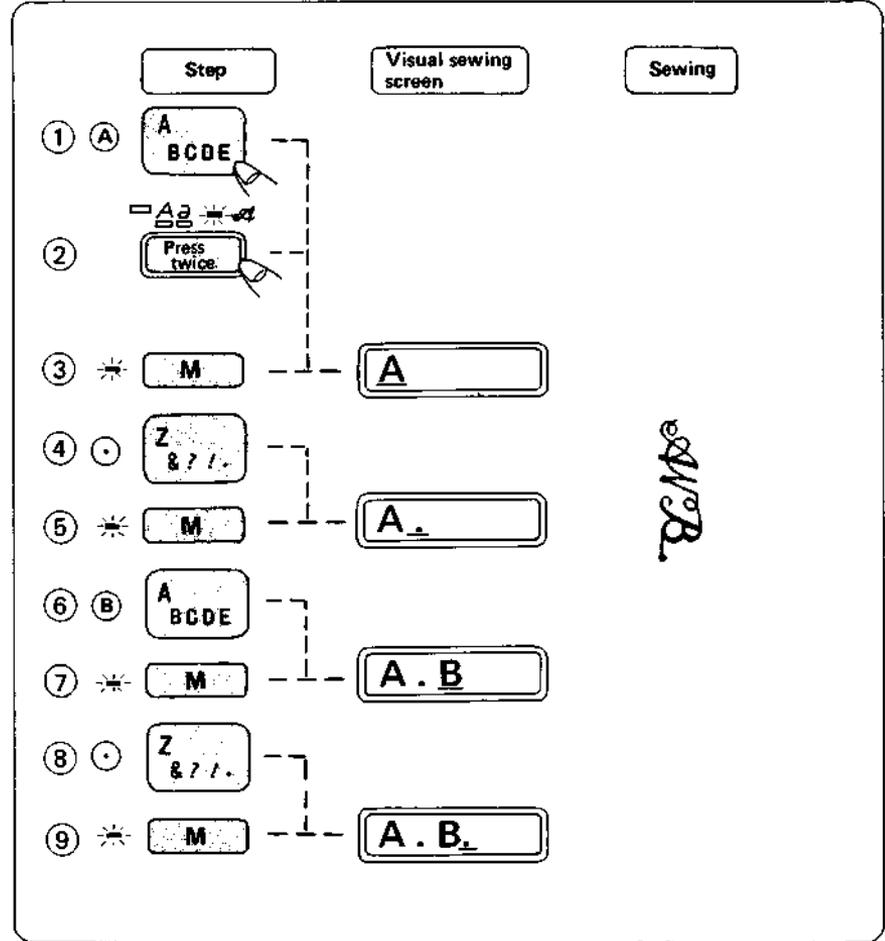
- (A) Sew a mother penguin.
 - (B) Press the manual stitch width key and set at "6". A baby penguin will be sewn.
 - (C) Set the manual stitch width key at "5". Sew another baby penguin.
- * Manually set the width at "5" or wider.



Combining Letters



Combining Letters (script)

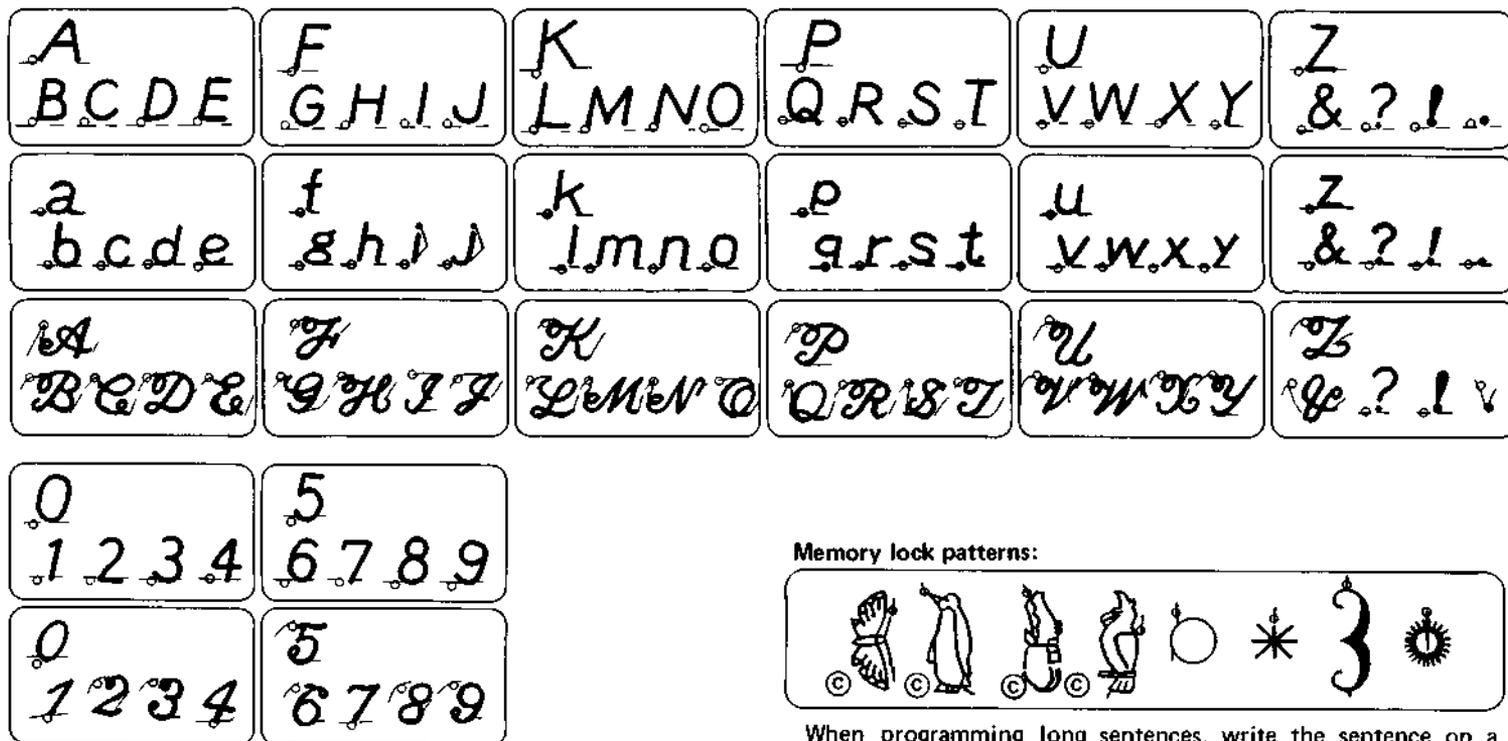


When the script is selected, the visual sewing screen shows in capital letter and the red signal at lights up.

Memory Lock Alphabet and Numbers

Memory Craft 7000 will sew the 26 letters of the alphabet in block capital, small and script, and numbers 0 to 9 in block and script. Up to 31 patterns (letters, numbers, punctuation marks and space) can be programmed.

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



Letters are memorized by pressing the memory button **[M]** each time a letter is selected.

To write : SUE
Program : S **[M]** U **[M]** E **[M]**

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

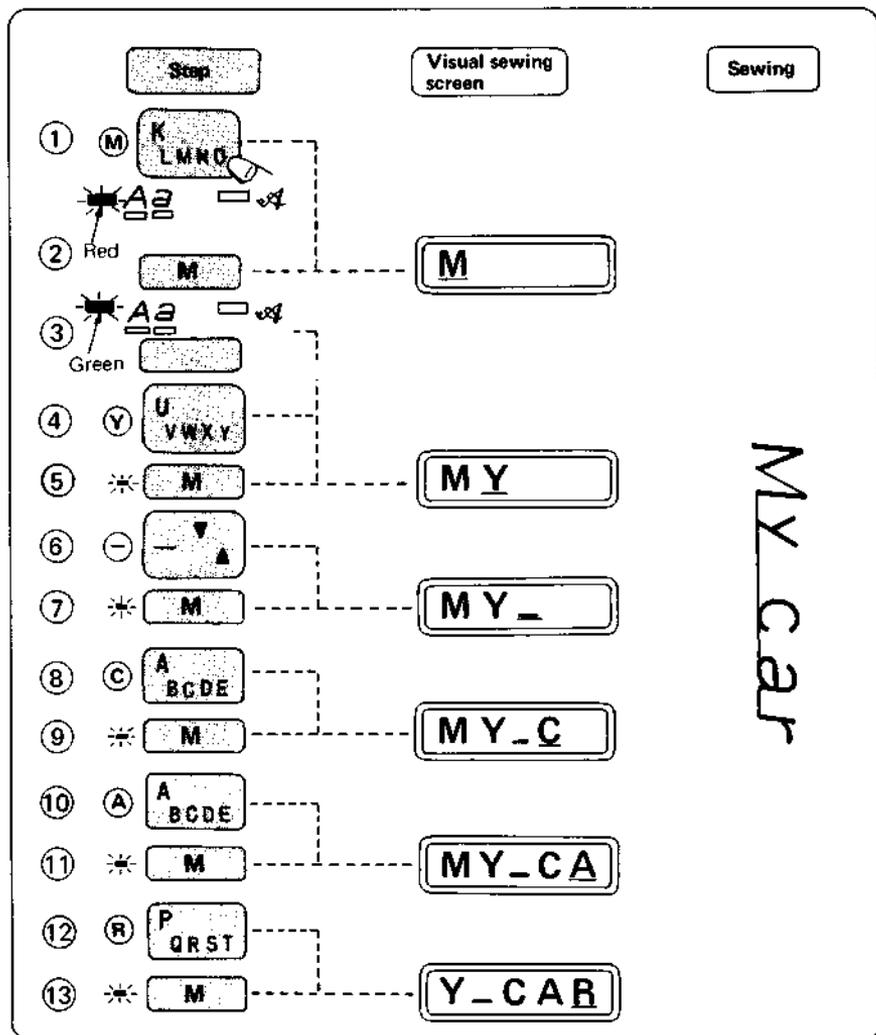
Memory lock patterns:



When programming long sentences, write the sentence on a piece of paper to avoid missing letters. See page 68 for information on editing your program. Letters and numbers can be sewn two-thirds of their regular size by pressing turn-over memory button **[T]** instead of memory button **[M]** in programming.

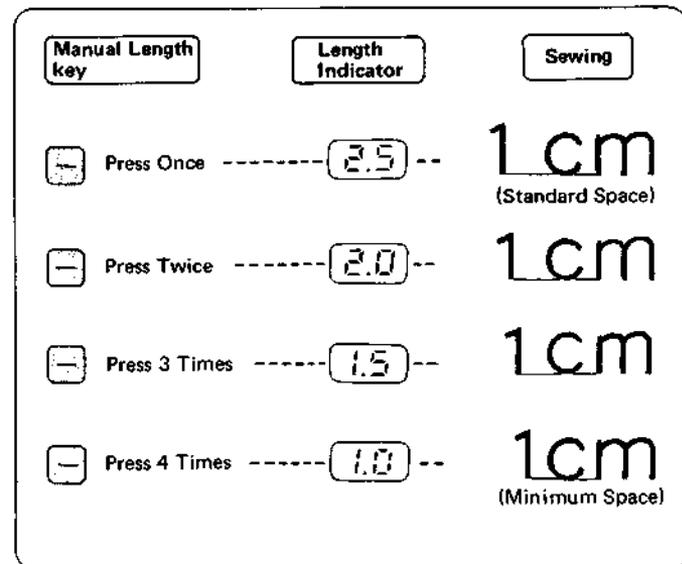
Use pattern **[- ']** to program spaces between words.

Combining Letters and Space



Adjusting Space

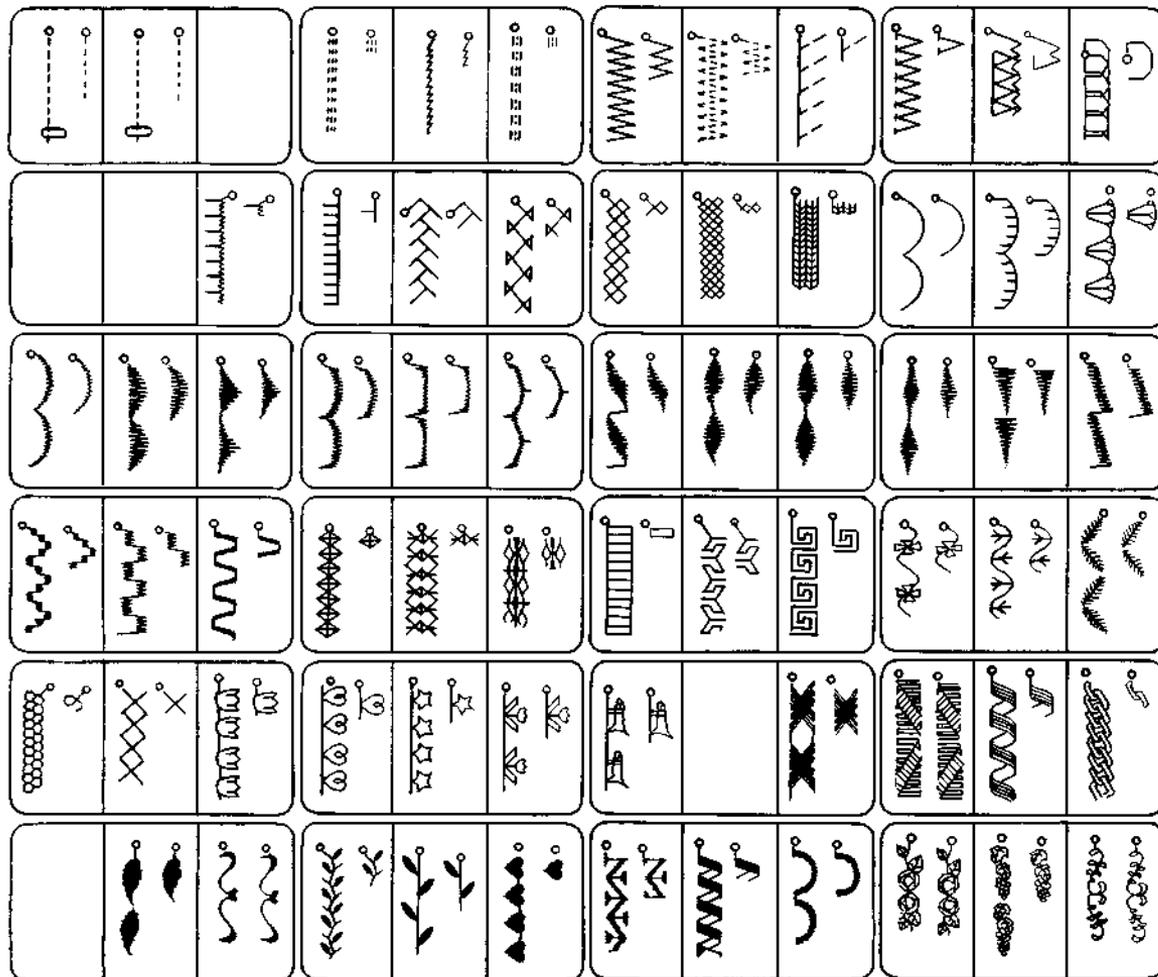
If you wish to adjust the size of the space, this can be done by pressing the Manual Length Key **[-]** between "2.5" and "1.0" while programming the space.



Craft Patterns

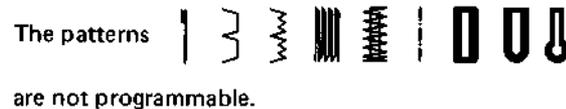
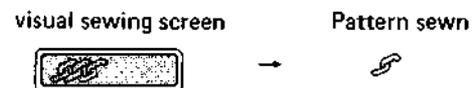
The bold lines on the chart indicate the unit of each patterns sewn when the memory button **M** is pressed once.

Pattern can be varied by manually changing the stitch length and width.
Each pattern starts at "0".

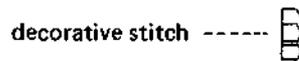
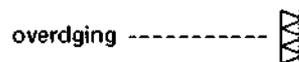


* The pictures of the patterns appearing in the visual sewing screen may not be exact as they may show more than one "unit" of the patterns.

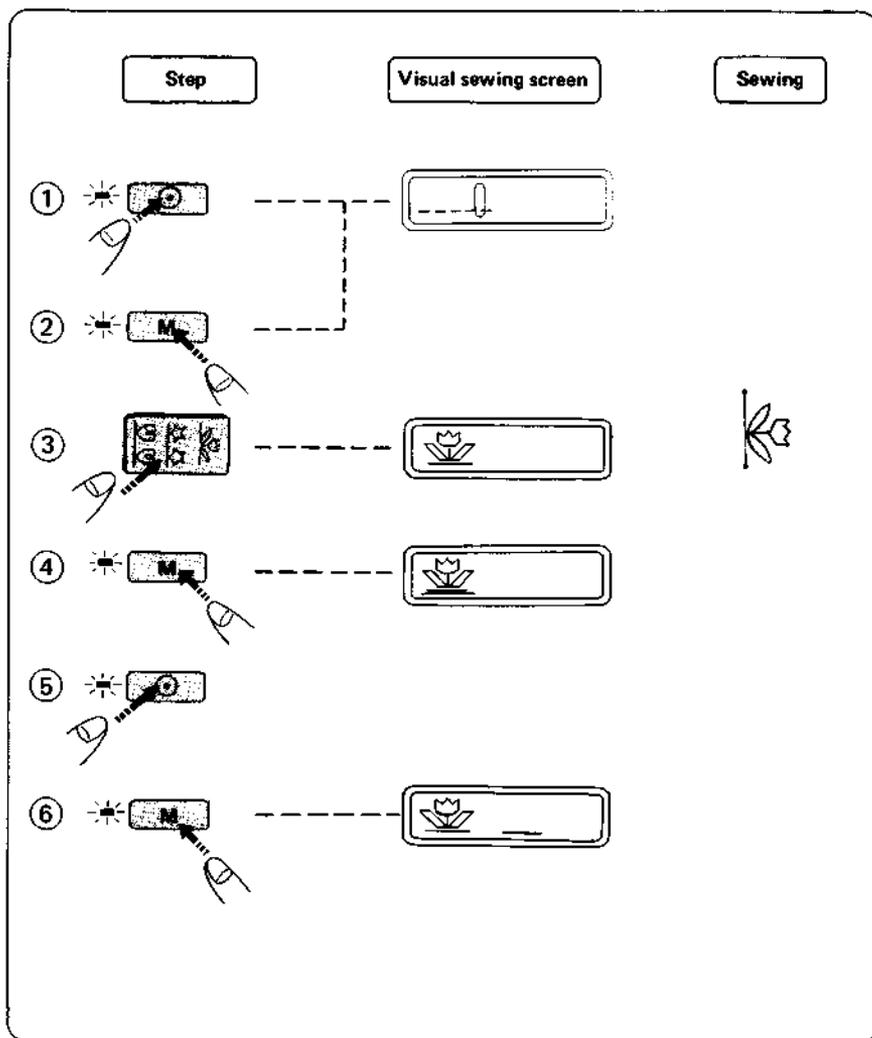
Example



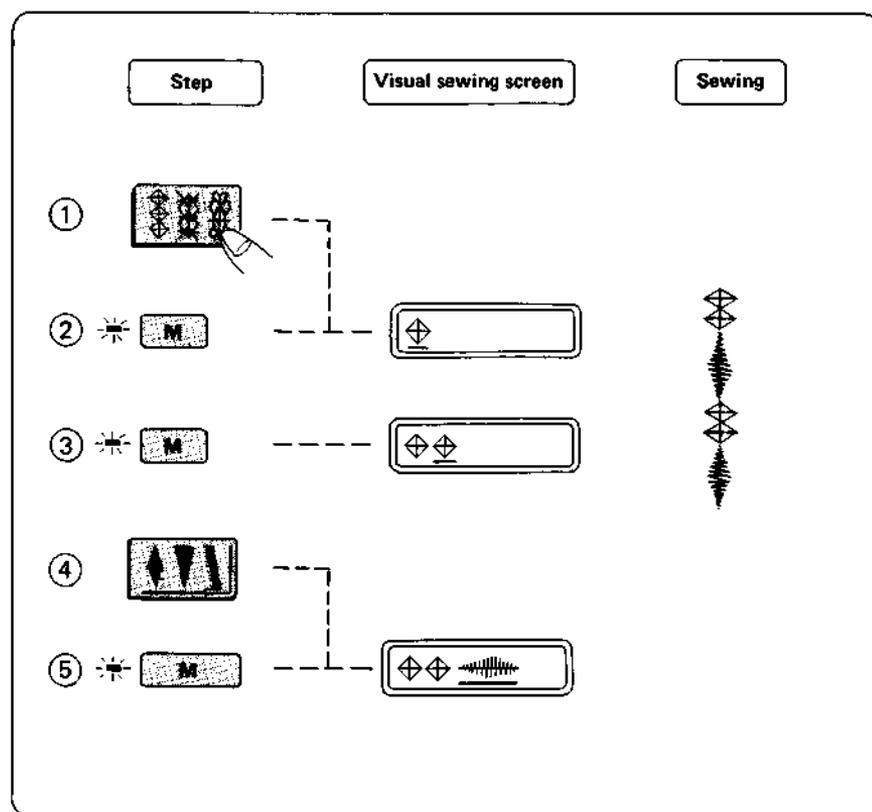
* The pattern  appears when sewing



One Point Pattern Sewing



Combining Patterns



Memory Craft 7000 will sew the combined patterns continuously and will repeat the sequence until you stop the machine.

Elongated Satin Stitching

Machine Setting



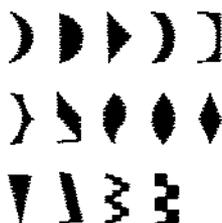
Zigzag foot A



Satin stitch foot F

The satin stitches shown below can be elongated up to five times their normal length.

* It is recommended to use the satin stitch foot F when you want to sew a denser satin stitches.

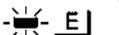
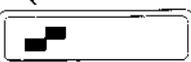


Step



Press two times

Visual sewing screen



Press once

When you press the button sixth time, the machine will return to the standard setting [L1].

Press twice

Press three times

Press four times

Press five times

L1

L2

L3

L4

L5

WIDTH

WIDTH

WIDTH

WIDTH

WIDTH

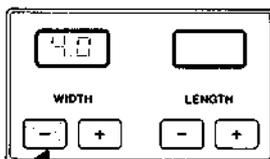
Sewing

You may adjust the stitch width.

When you want to adjust the stitch width, press the stitch width key.

The manual stitch width indicator shows the stitch width instead of the length of elongation.

If you want to check the memorized ratio of elongation, press the elongation key again.



* You can also adjust the density by pressing the manual length keys.

The machine memorizes up to 7 patterns in elongated satin stitching.

Step

Visual sewing screen

Sewing

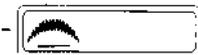


①

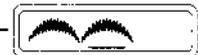


⑤

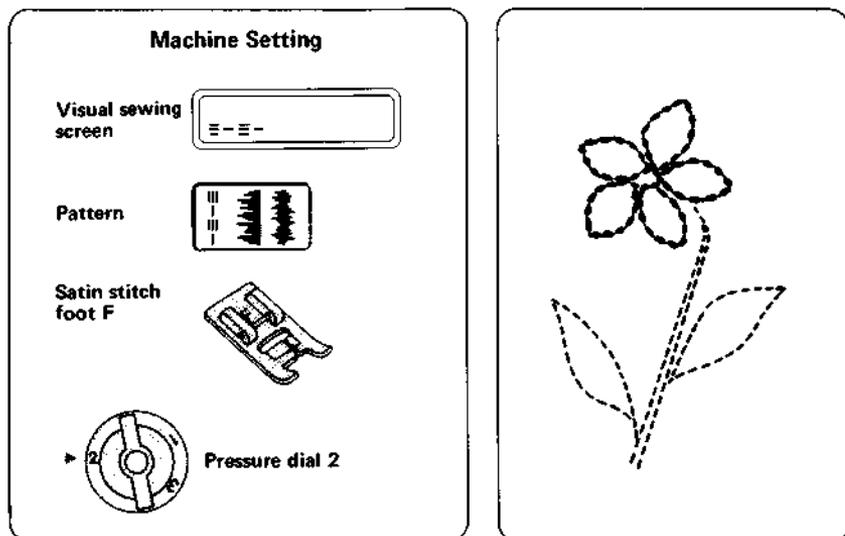
L1



L2



Sculpture Stitch



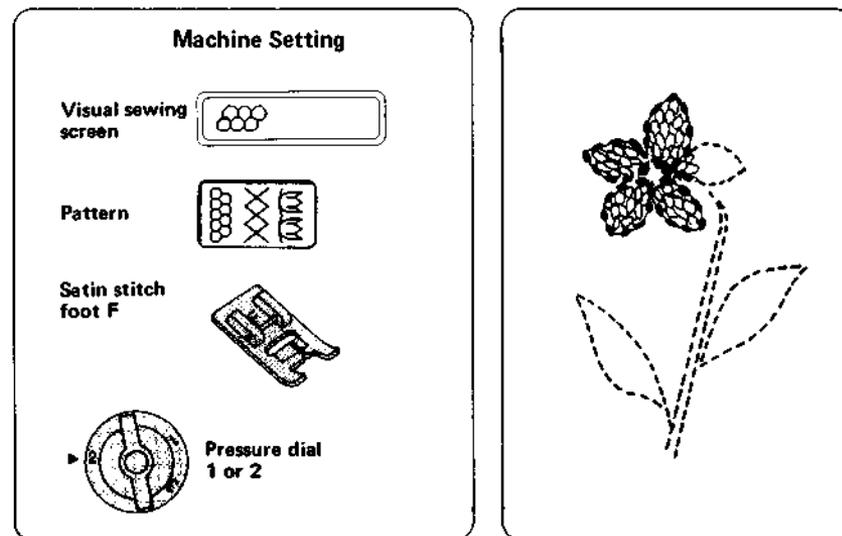
The sculpture stitch adds a three dimensional effect when outlining designs for elegant motifs on clothing, table linens and crafts.

The sculptured look is formed by five back and forth stitches and one forward stitch.

Trace your design on the right side of the fabric. Place a tear away backing underneath for extra support on light weight fabrics.

Stitch slowly by guiding foot F over the traced line, pivoting at corners. Secure the threads with the looking stitch.

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.

Shading Stitches

Machine Setting

Visual sewing screen 

Pattern 

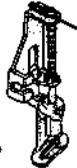
Visual sewing screen 

Pattern 



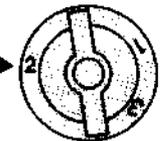
Satin stitch foot F

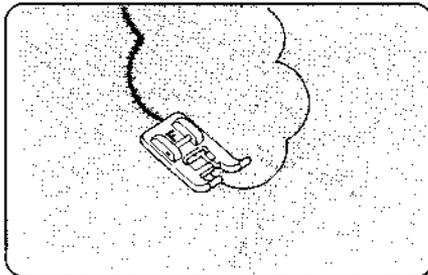
or



Embroidery foot P

Pressure dial 2





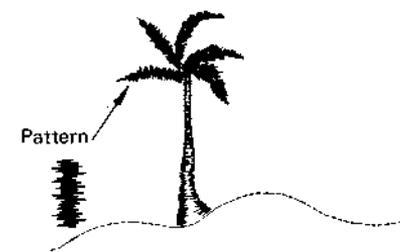
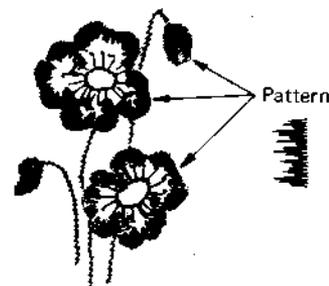
Patterns  and  can be used for quick and neat outline designs.

Use them to enhance appliques and create your own machine embroidered motifs.

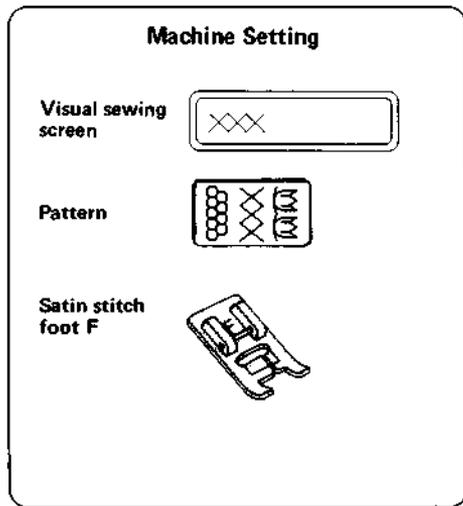
Drawn the design on the right side of the fabric. Place a tear away backing or iron-on interfacing beneath the fabric for support where necessary.

Use the automatic settings or manually adjust the stitch length and width to achieve a desired effect. Reduce the pressure to facilitate sewing curved areas and you may need to pivot on sharp curves.

A second row in the same or varied thread color can be sewn inside the first row for a more pronounced outline.



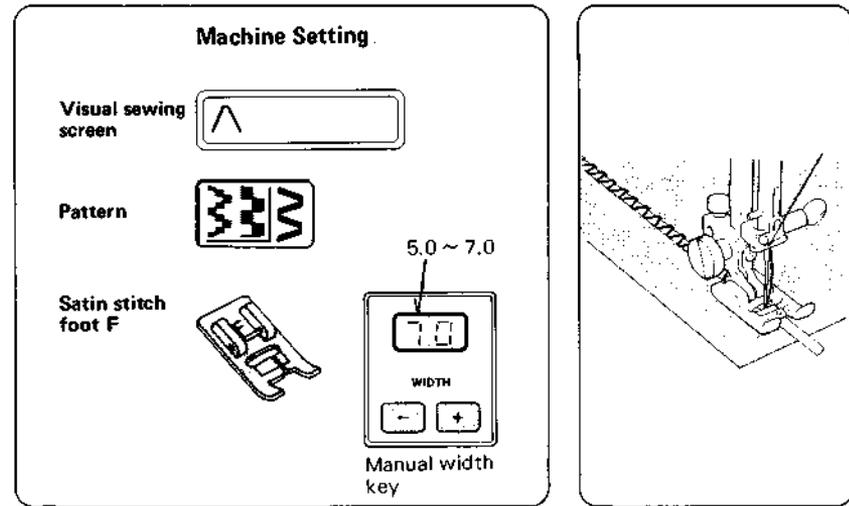
Cross Stitch



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 samples 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.

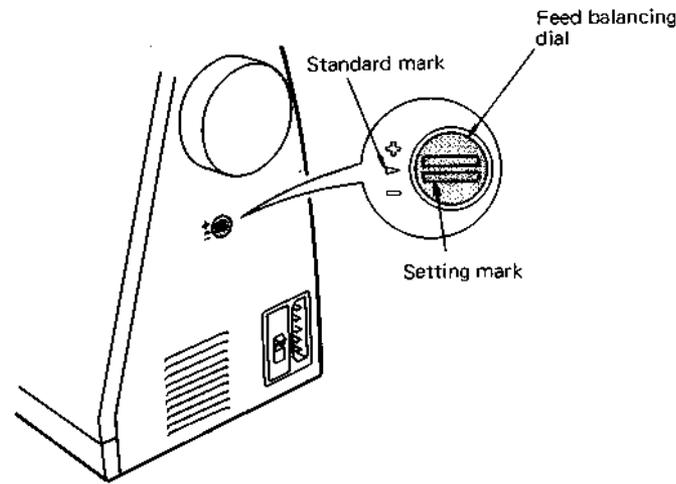
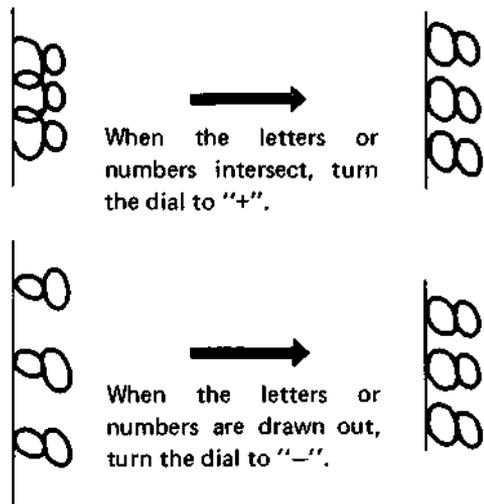
Wide Cording



Pass a cord, string or blade of 0.5 to 0.6 cm (1/4") wide into bottom groove of presser foot, and sew along drawn lines. It is advisable to sew the cord end before starting.

To Adjust Distorted Letters or Numbers

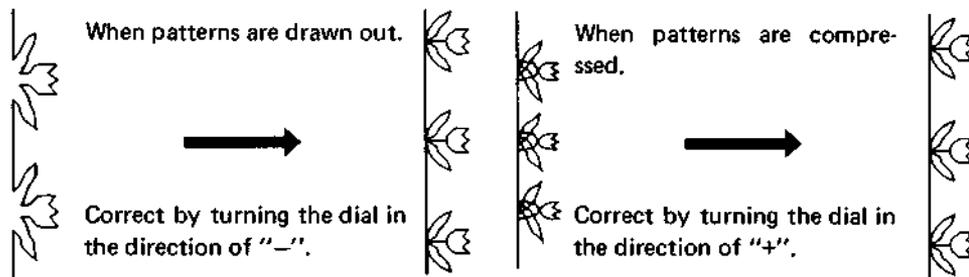
If letters or numbers are uneven when sewn on a particular fabric, select pattern 8 to test the stitch then turn the feed balancing dial with a coin.



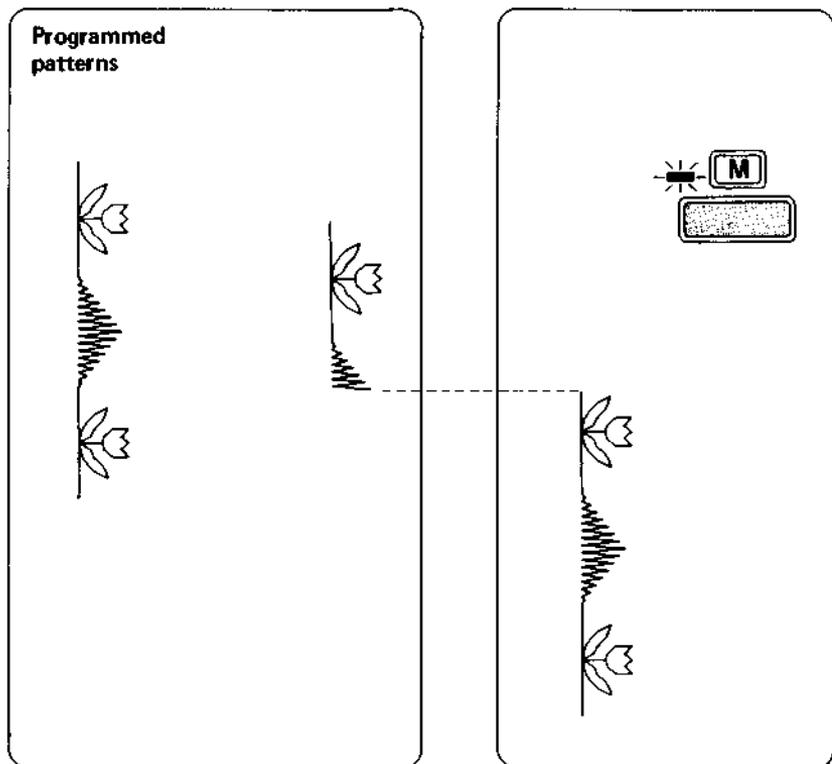
* After sewing with an altered dial setting, you must reset the dial to "▷".

To Adjust Distorted Pattern

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



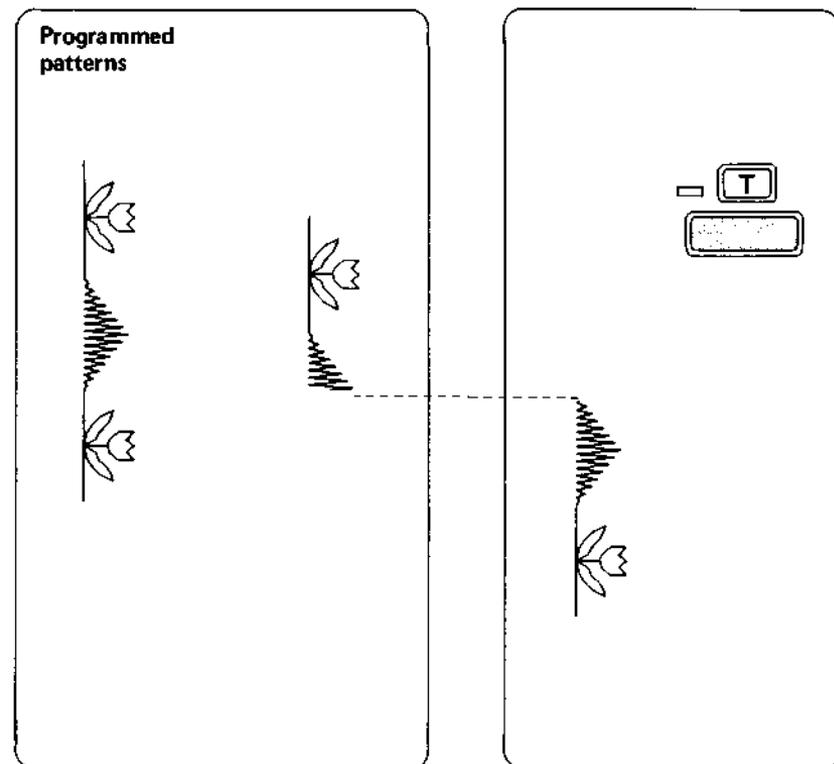
Test Sewing Pattern Combinations



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 **M**.

Memory Craft 7000 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 **T**.

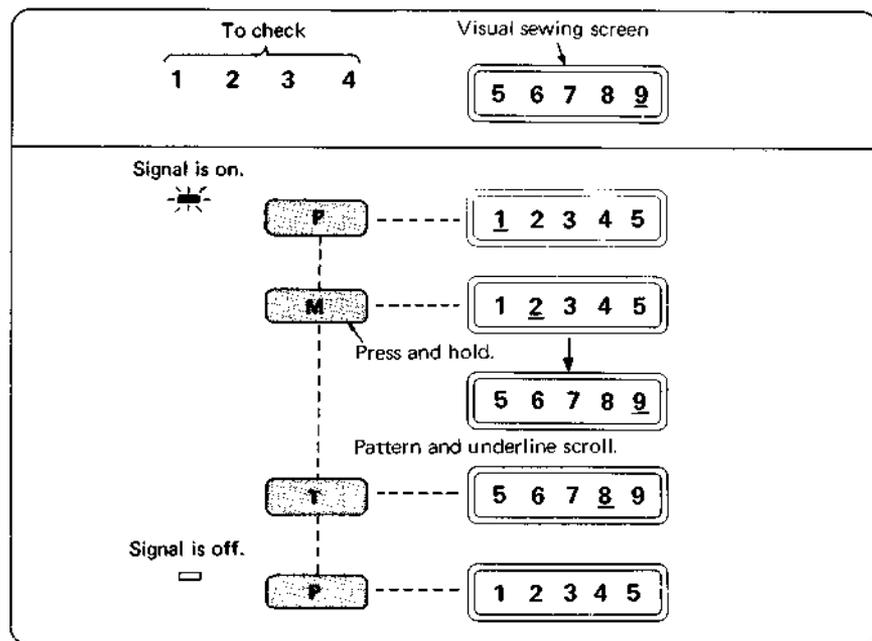
Remove the stitching of the last pattern only.

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

Memory Craft 7000 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.

Editing Pattern Combinations

To check a programming for possible errors in long patterns sequence, Memory Craft 7000 has a built-in program checking system.



After programming, press the program checking button **P**. A flashing signal will appear and the visual sewing screen will show the first pattern programmed with underline.

Each time the memory button **M** is pressed the underline in the visual sewing screen will move to the right. Press and hold the memory button **M** until you reach the last pattern or you find an error.

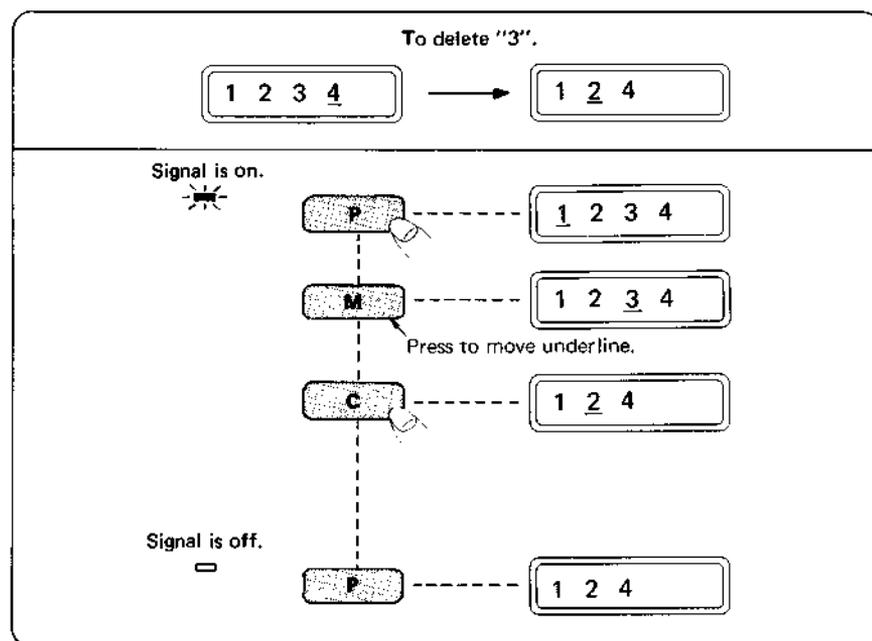
If your programming is correct, press the program checking button **P** again. The flashing signal will disappear and you are ready to sew.

When the program checking signal is flashing, the patterns in the visual sewing screen scroll to the:

- end of the patterns if the memory button **M** is pressed.
- beginning of the patterns if the turn-over memory button **T** is pressed.

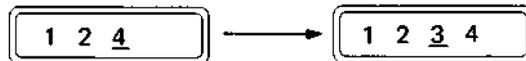
Correcting Pattern Combinations

If you discover an error or you want to add or delete patterns, correction can be done by using the program checking system.

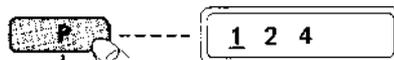


DO NOT PRESS the clear button **C** if the program checking signal is not flashing. Otherwise the whole patterns programmed will be deleted.

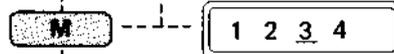
To add "3".



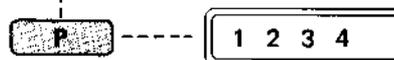
Signal is on.



Press to move underline.

Press 4 times
to select "3".

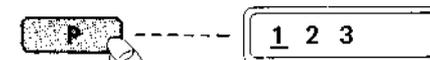
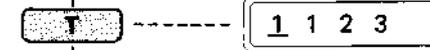
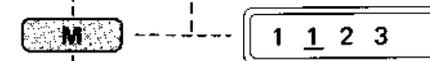
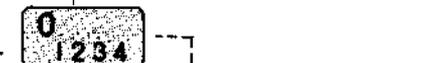
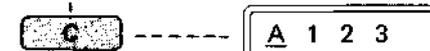
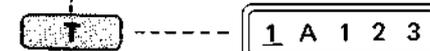
Signal is off.



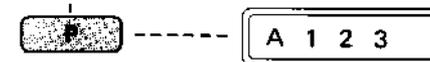
To add "A".



Signal is on.

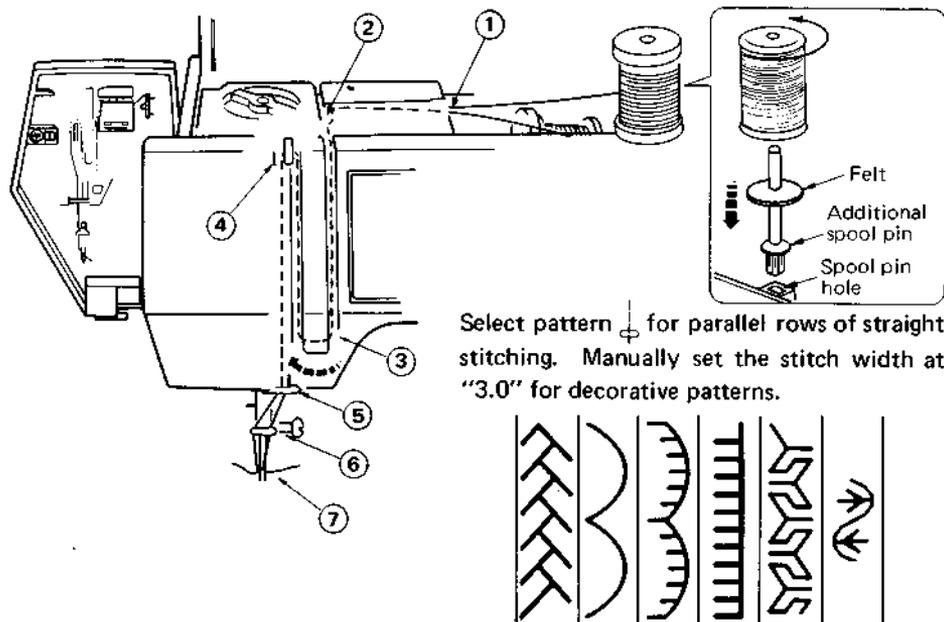
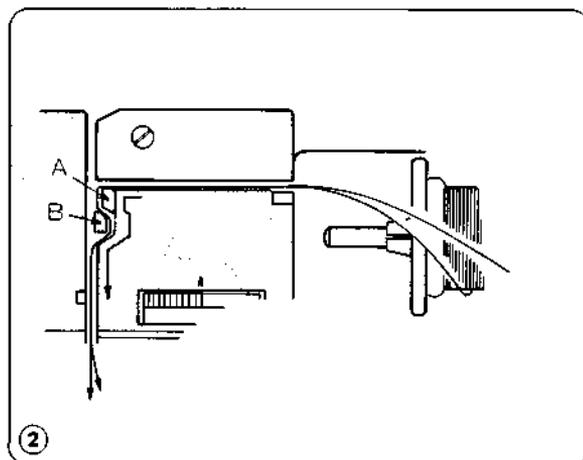
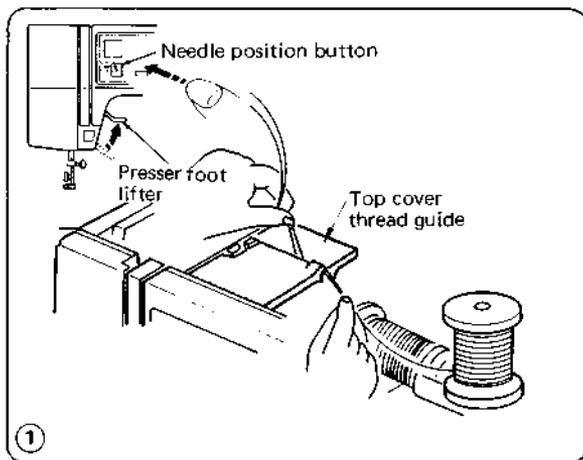
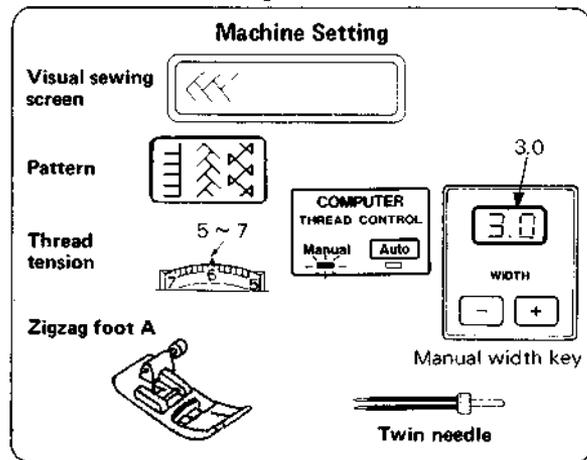
Press twice
to select "1".Press once to
select "A".

Signal is off.



Twin Needle Stitching

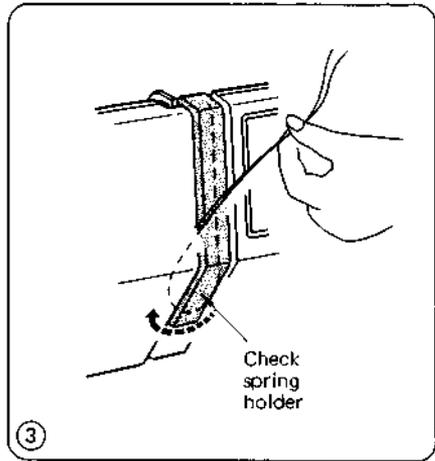
Memory Craft 7000 is equipped with a twin needle that can be used to sew parallel rows of straight or decorative stitches adding an exquisite touch to table linens and clothing.



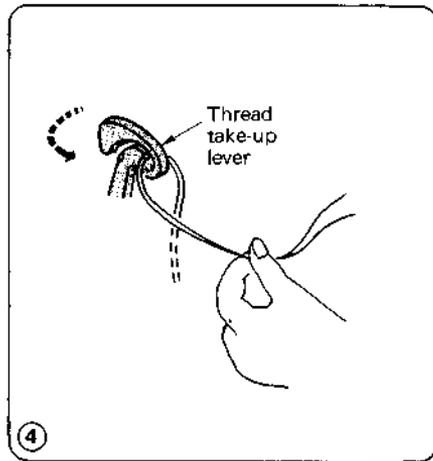
Select pattern 4 for parallel rows of straight stitching. Manually set the stitch width at "3.0" for decorative patterns.

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

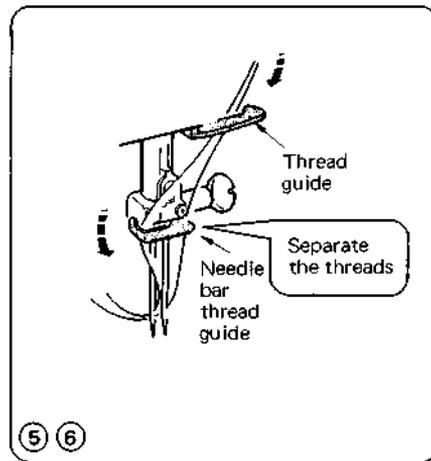
- ① Pass the both threads through the top cover thread guide.
- ② Pass the threads through the thread guides as illustrated.



- ③ Then down around the check spring holder.

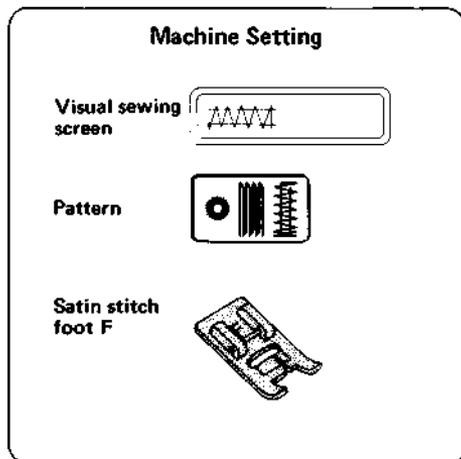


- ④ Firmly draw the threads from left to right over the take-up lever and down into the take-up lever eye.

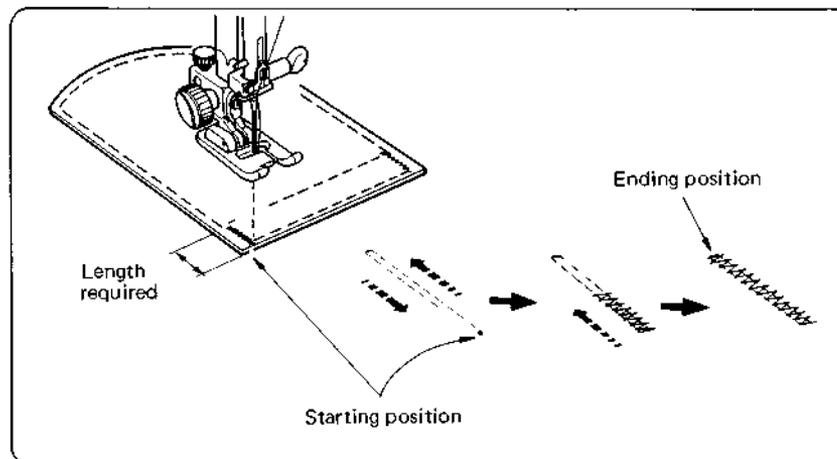
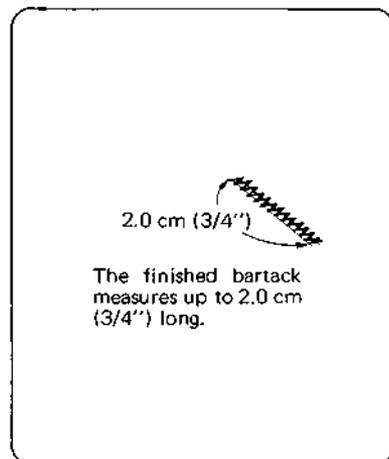


- ⑤ Draw the threads down and slide it through the right side of the thread guide.
- ⑥ Slide one of the threads through the needle bar thread guide on the left, and the other one on the right.

Bartacking



Density and width can be varied by manually changing the stitch length and stitch width.



Sew down to the length required.

Then press the reverse button.

Depress the foot control until the machine stops automatically.

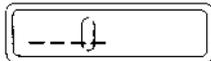
If longer bartack is required, move the fabric and sew additional bartack until the required length is obtained.

The bartack can be repeated by pressing the memory button **M**, after the first bartack is sewn.

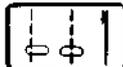
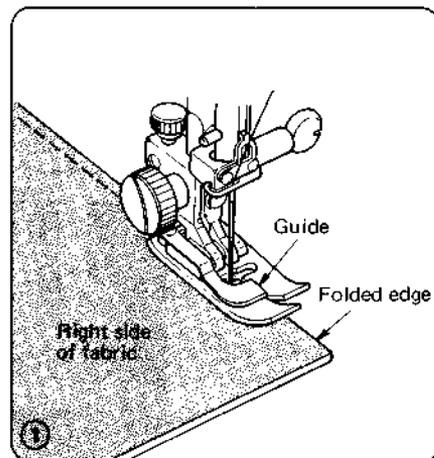
DO NOT PRESS the memory button **M** before sewing.

Pintucking

Machine Setting

Visual sewing
screen

Pattern

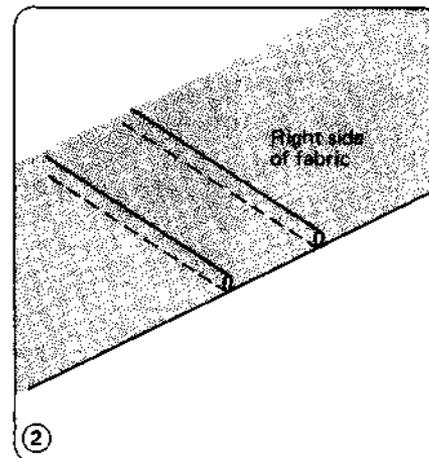
Blind Stitch
Hem Foot G

- ① Fold the fabric with wrong sides together on the foldline.

Position the folded edge next to the guide.

Lower the presser foot.

Sew the folded edge, guiding it along the guide.

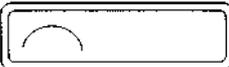


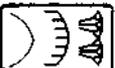
- ② Press the pin tucks to one side.

Scallop Hems

Memory Craft 7000 provides a special pattern for scalloping hems on curtains, children's clothes, lingerie and linens.

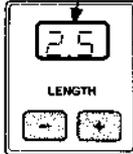
Machine Setting A

Visual sewing screen 

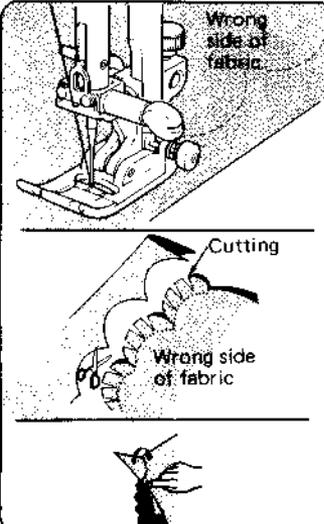
Pattern 

Zigzag foot A 

1.0 ~ 2.5



Manual length key



Wrong side of fabric

Cutting

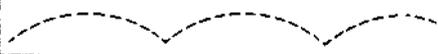
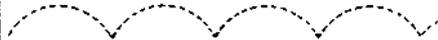
Wrong side of fabric

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.

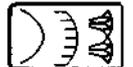
Turn the hem to right side and press.

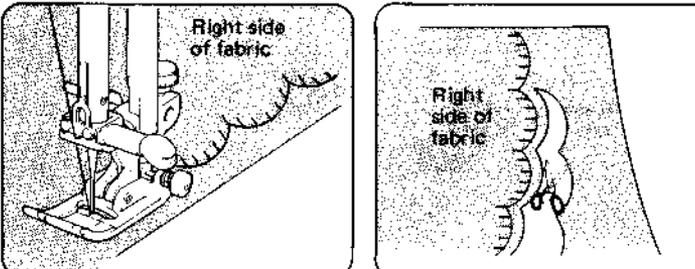
Variations of stitch length using manual stitch length key

Stitch Length	Seam Variations
2.5	
1.0	

• Edging

Machine Setting B

Visual sewing screen  Pattern 



Right side of fabric

Right side of fabric

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.

When sewing decorative edgings on the hemline of dresses or sleeves, use a tear away backing if necessary.

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

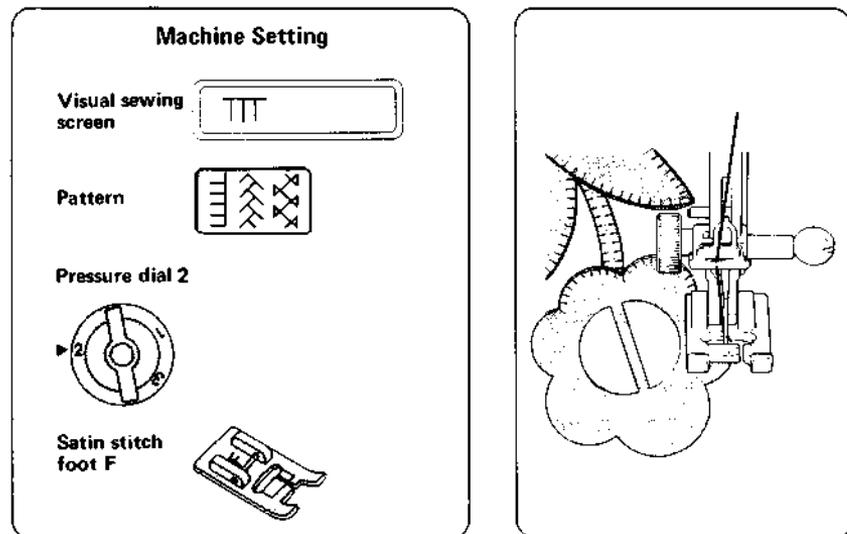
* When sewing curved edges, reduce the pressure and sew slowly.

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. Memory Craft 7000 has several different patterns that can be used to enhance your applique.

• Blanket Stitch



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.

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  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.

• With Shading Stitches

Machine Setting

Visual sewing screen 

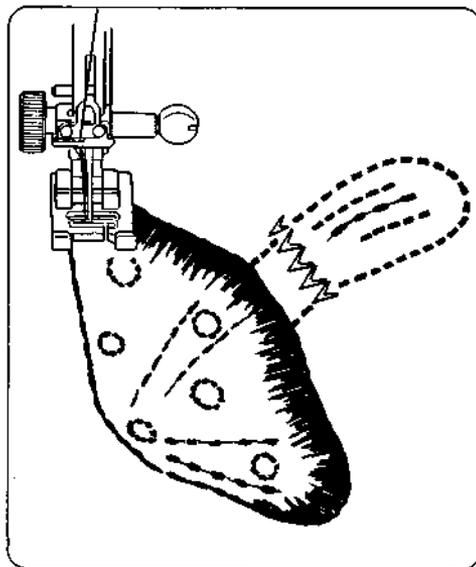
Pattern 

Visual sewing screen 

Pattern 

 or 

Satin stitch foot F or Embroidery foot P



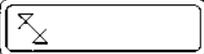
Pattern  and  are used to applique by following steps 1 to 4 on page 75. Shading effects can be created by edging the applique with pattern  , then sewing a second row inside in pattern  . Changing thread colors adds a further dimension.

• With Satin Blanket Stitch

Pattern  is another attractive applique stitch. Use the same method for shading stitch appliques.

Fagoting

Machine Setting

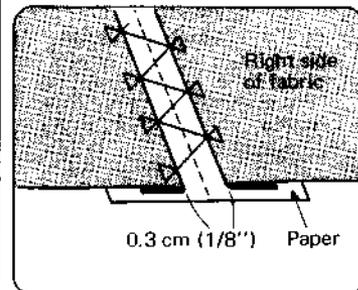
Visual sewing screen 

Pattern 

 Zigzag foot A

or

 Satin stitch foot F



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.

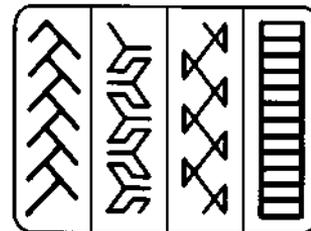
Fold under 1.5 cm (5/8 inch) on each fabric edge and press.

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

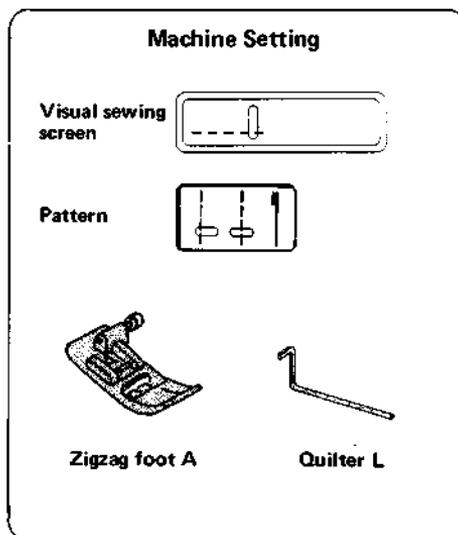
Sew slowly guiding the fabric so the needle catches the folded edge on each side.

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

Patterns for Fagoting

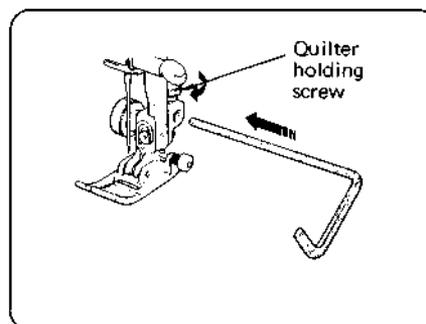


Quilting



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

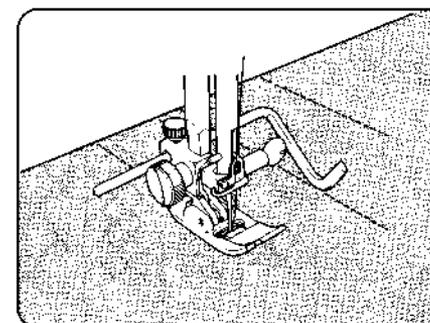
Crafts, entire garments or parts of garments such as yokes, pockets, cuffs and collars can be sewn with straight rows of quilting or embellished with decorative stitches and pattern combinations.



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 quilter screw. Slide the quilter in the opening to the desired width and tighten the screw.



Sew guiding the quilter over the previous row of stitching.

When quilting large areas, tack the layers together with the basting stitch (See page 34), then quilt from the center out.

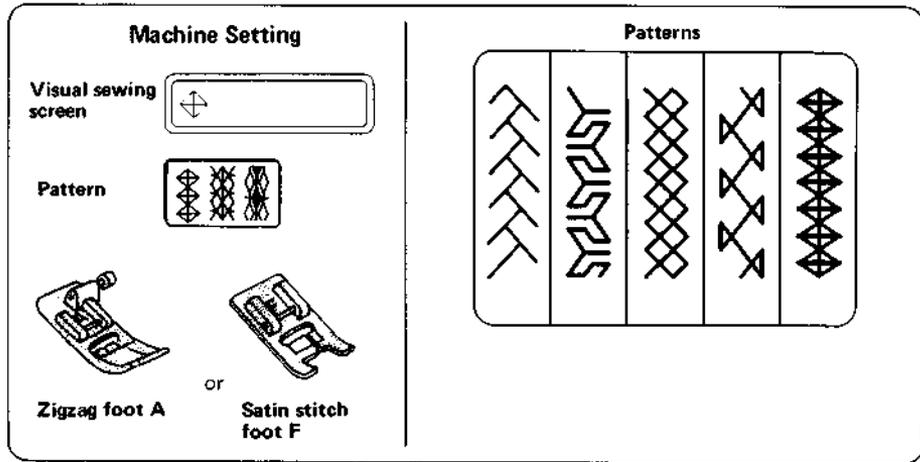
• Bartack Quilting

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

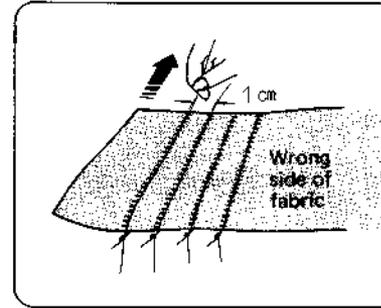
Set up your machine as though you were going to sew on a button (Page 51).

Position your fabric and sew.

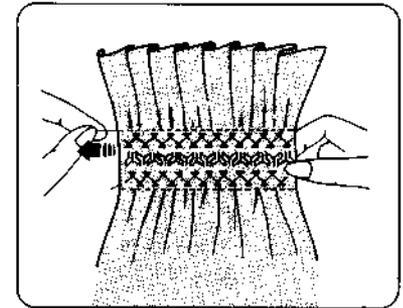
Smocking



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 blouse. Choose a soft, lightweight fabric such as batiste, gingham or challis. Cut the fabric three times the finished width.



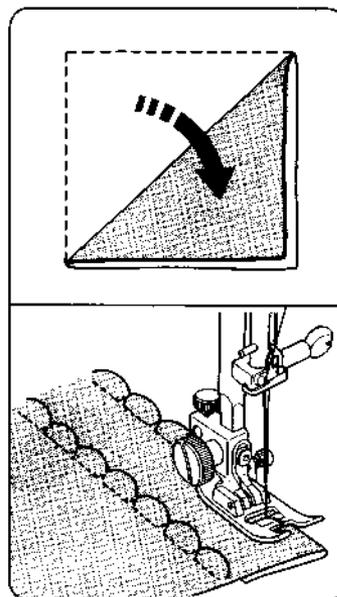
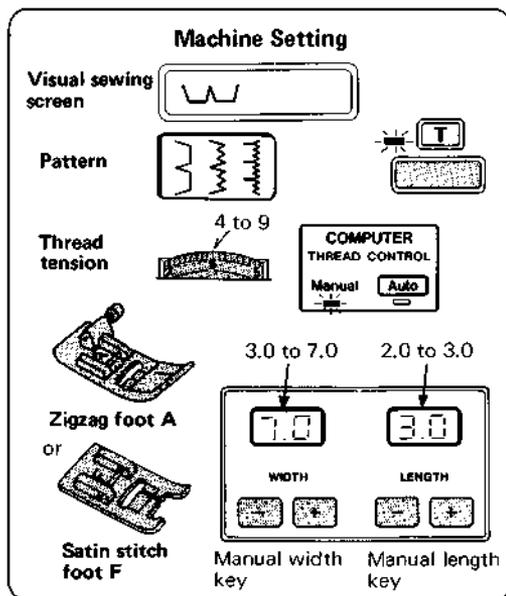
With the manual stitch length at "5.0" sew straight lines 1 cm (3/8") apart, across the area to be smocked. A looser needle thread tension will make gathering easier. Knot the threads along one edge. Pull the bobbin threads and distribute the gathers evenly. Secure the threads at the other end.



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

Pull out the gathering stitches.

Shell Tuck

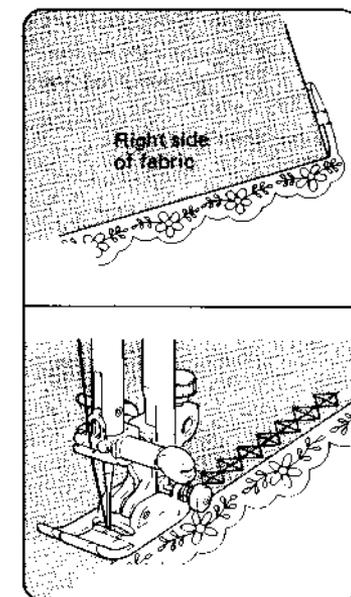
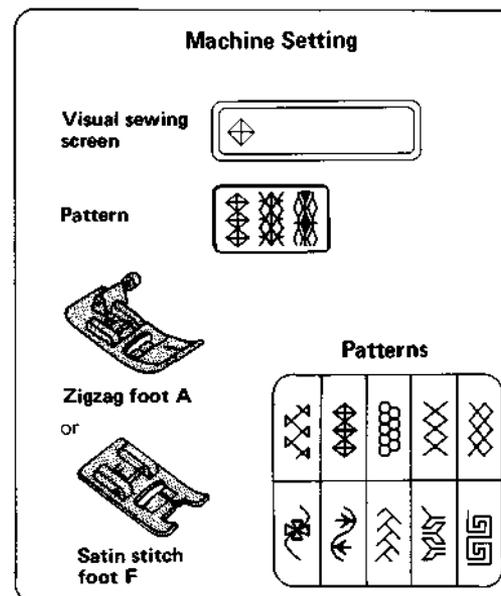


Shell tucking adds a sophisticated, elegant finish on blouses and lingerie. The tucks are formed by sewing a blind hem in a mirror image over folded rows of fabric. It can be used to finish hems, sleeve and neck openings or create scalloped tucks on blouses and lingerie.

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 (5/8") apart for rows of tucks.

Select patter } , press the turn-over memory button. Place the folded edge along the slot of foot F. The needle should fall off the fabric on the right forming a tuck.

Lace Work



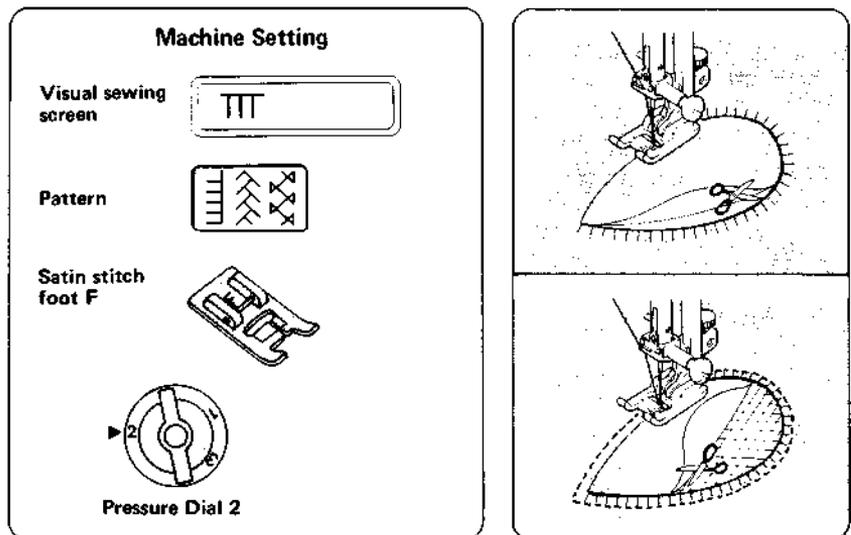
Lace adds a fanciful, feminine touch to blouses and lingerie. Table linens and pillows become more elegant when trimmed with lace.

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 zigzag each side of the lace onto the fabric. Cut away the fabric beneath the lace for a romantically sheer look.

Cut Work

This age old technique is a beautiful addition to lines and clothing and it's so easy to sew on Memory Craft 7000.



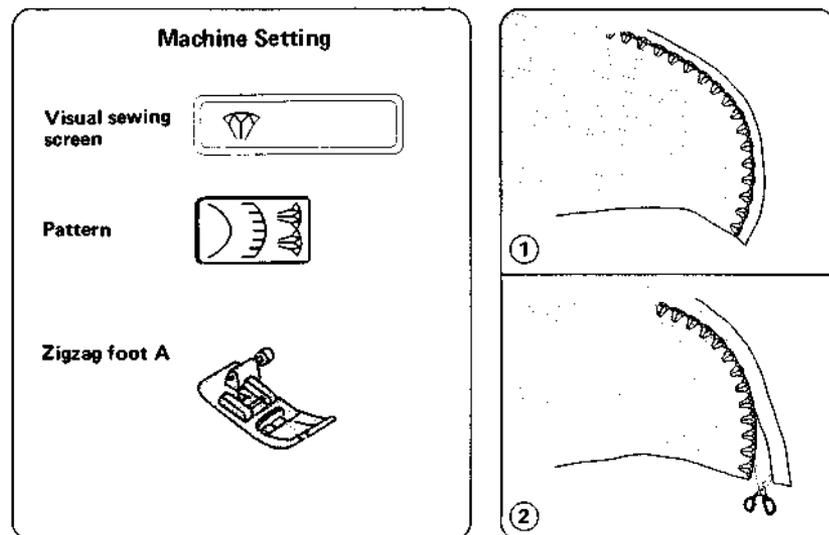
Choose a simple design and trace the outline on the right side of the fabric. Place a piece of tulle or organdy under the design and pin in place. Use a different color to accent your work.

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

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

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

Blanket Stitch



Memory Craft 7000 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.

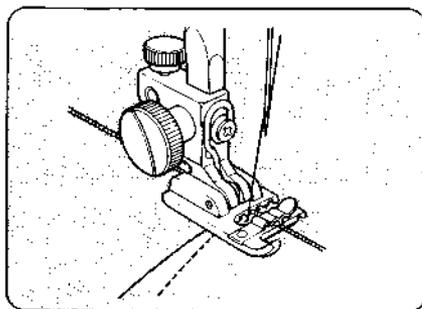
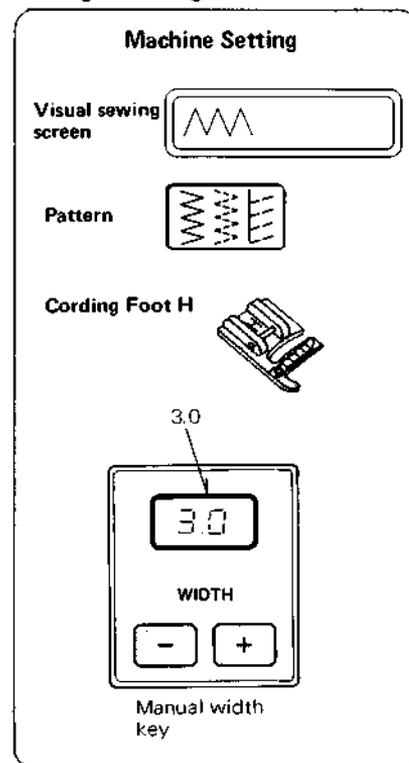
② Trim close to stitching. The stitch will prevent raveling.

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

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. Pearl cotton, knitting yarn or embroidery floss can be used for cording.

• Single Cording

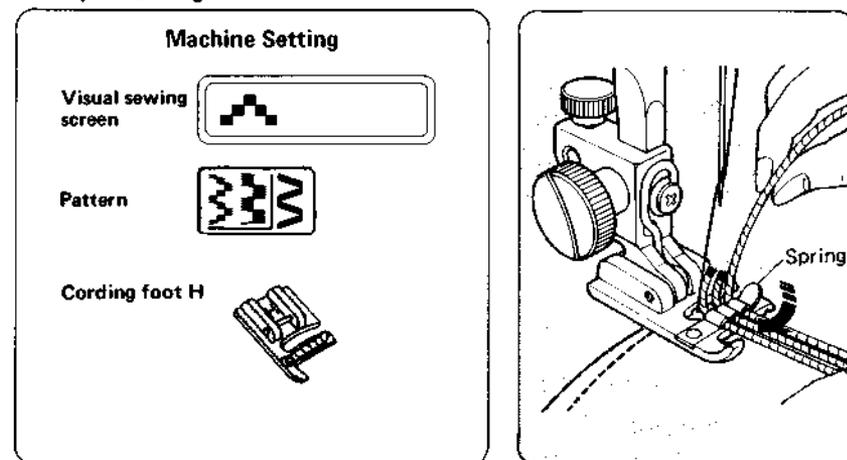


Mark the design on the right side of the fabric. Insert cording in the center groove of foot H with 5 cm (2") extending behind the foot.

Stitch slowly and smoothly turning the 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.

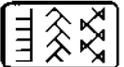
The slots on foot H will hold the lengths of cording in place while the stitches form over the cording.

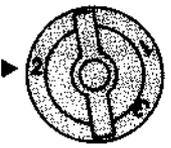
Drawn Work and Fringing

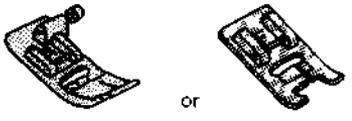
Drawn work and fringing add a special touch on table linens and shawls. Choose a firm, plain weave fabric such as linen where threads can be removed easily. Use pattern  in matching thread for more formal table linens or pattern , in contrasting colored thread for a casual country look.

Machine Setting

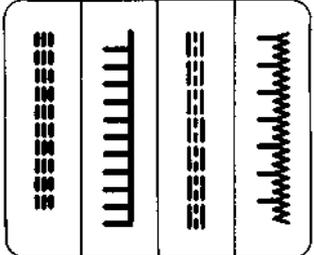
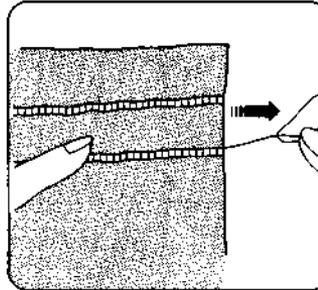
Visual sewing screen 

Pattern 

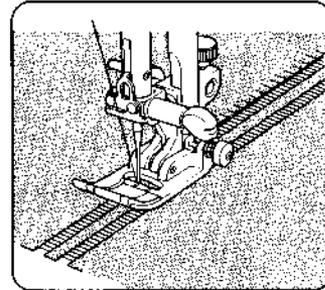
Pressure dial 2 

Zigzag foot A or Satin stitch foot F 

Patterns

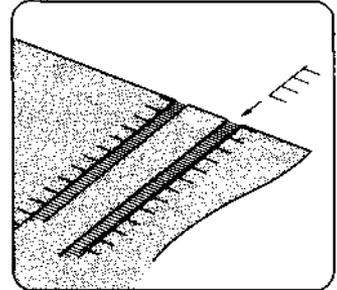
Carefully cut the fabric on grain. Determine the width of the drawn work and remove one yarn at each end.



Sew down the left side guiding the fabric so the right hand stitches fall in the open space.

Press the turn-over memory button  and sew down right side.

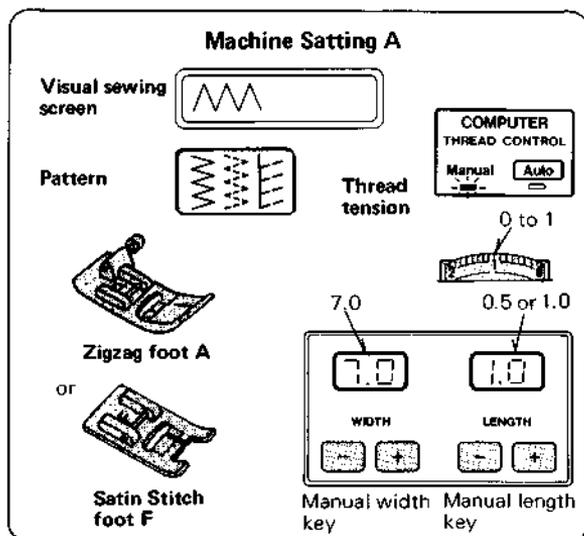
Remove the yarns between the stitching.



Fringing is sewn in the same way. Remove a single yarn where fringing is to begin and stitch. Remove the remaining yarns.

* Reset the pressure dial to "3" after sewing.

Fringing with Threads

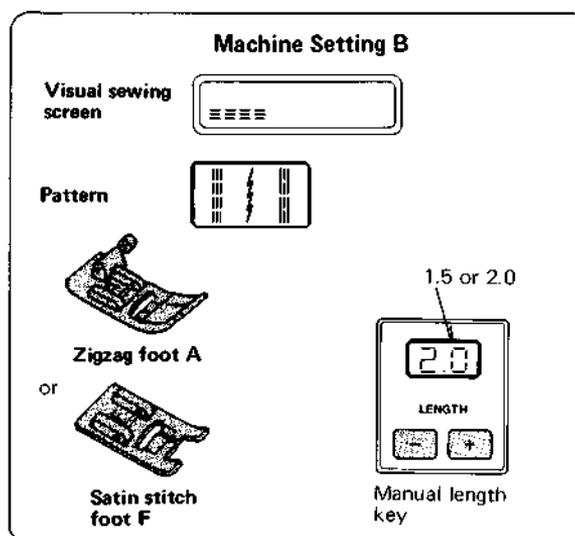


Select pattern  .

Manually set the stitch width to "7.0" and the stitch length between "0.5" and "1.0".

Loosen the needle thread tension.

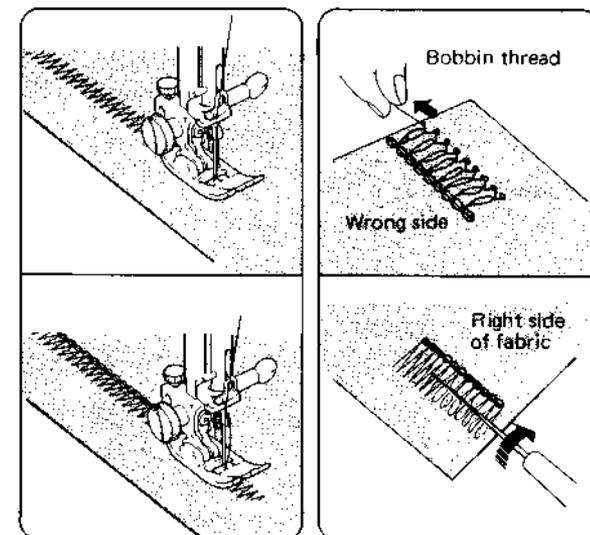
Sew a row of zigzag stitches.



Select pattern  and set the tension dial at "Auto".

Manually set the stitch length key to "1.5" or "2".

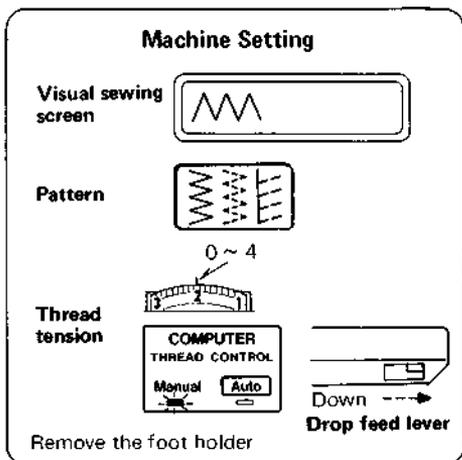
Sew over the right edge of the satin stitch and avoid catching the bobbin threads as you sew.



Pull out the bobbin thread of satin stitch.

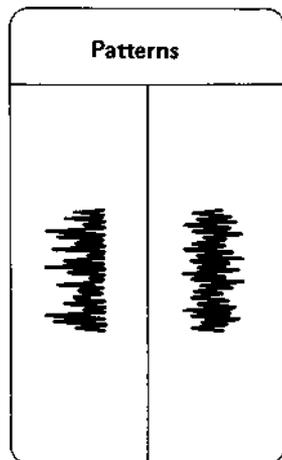
Lift up the needle threads.

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.

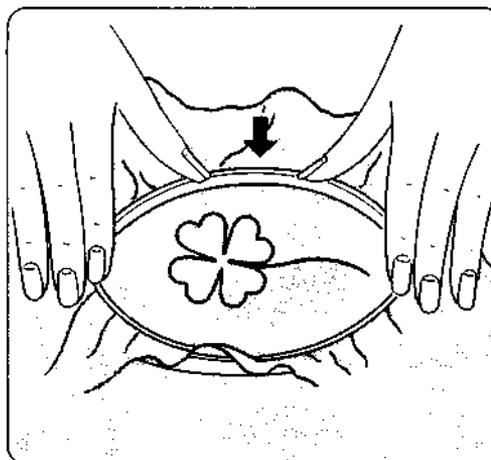
Use a 15 cm (8") embroidery hoop with an adjustable screw, size 11 (75) blue tipped needle, standard or machine embroidery thread in the needle and soft basting thread or white embroidery thread in the bobbin.



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

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

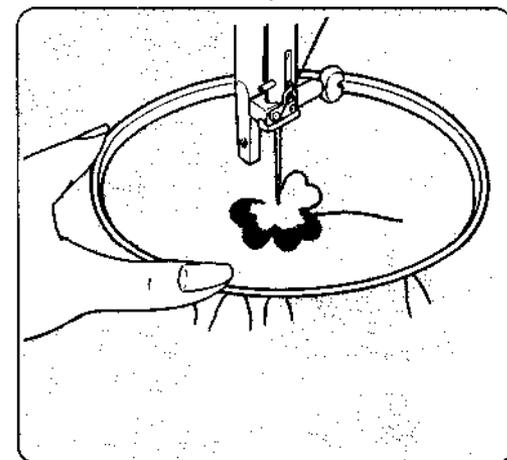
Pull the fabric as tight as possible (drum tight). Loose fabric causes puckering and skipped stitches.



Next push the inner ring so it extends 0.3 cm (1/8") beyond the outer ring.

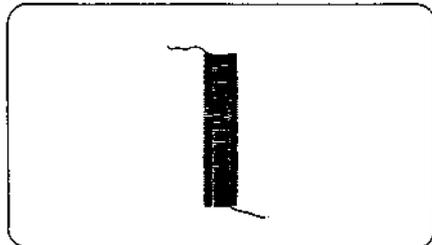
* Clean the bobbin holder before and often during embroidering. You will be sewing at high speed which causes faster lint build-up.

● **Make a Practice Sample**

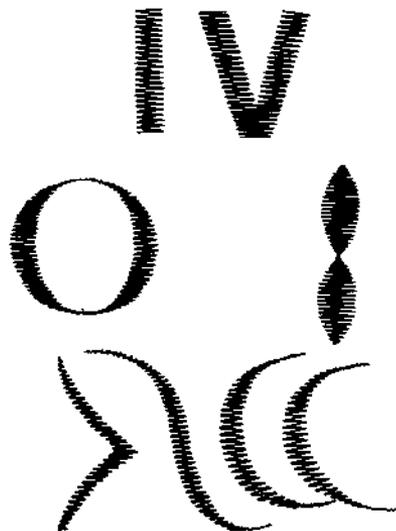


Place the hoop under the needle and hold as pictured. The hoop can be moved horizontally, vertically or diagonally but never rotated, which could cause needle damage.

★ Correct Appearance of Wrong Side



Lower the presser foot lifter and bring up the bobbin thread with the needle position button. Sew a row of stitches and adjust the thread tension so the threads look as pictured on the wrong side.



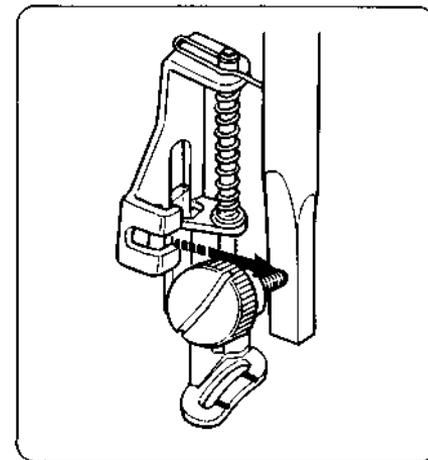
Draw lines on your fabric and practice stitching over the lines. The manual stitch width can be adjusted for variation or try a straight stitch for fine work.

* Embroidery is easiest when you stitch at top sewing speed. Move the fabric slowly as you sew forming closely spaced satin stitches.

● Embroidery Foot

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

The foot moves up and down with the needle holding the fabric taut to eliminate skipped stitches while enabling you to move the fabric freely. Use the embroidery foot with or without a hoop.



★ To Attach:

Remove the foot holder. Attach the thumb screw to the presser bar and screw it for a couple of turns. Hang the fork of the foot on the thumb screw and tighten the screw until the fork is clamped around the presser bar.

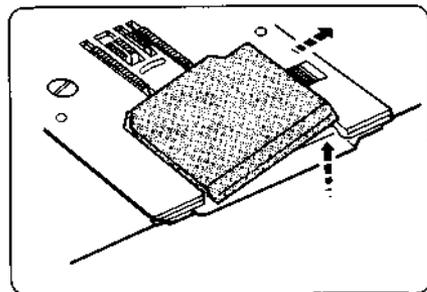
★ To Sew:

Set drop feed lever at "DOWN". Sew moving the fabric as you would in free hand machine embroidery. The higher the pressure setting the firmer the foot will hold the fabric.

Memory Craft 7000 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 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.

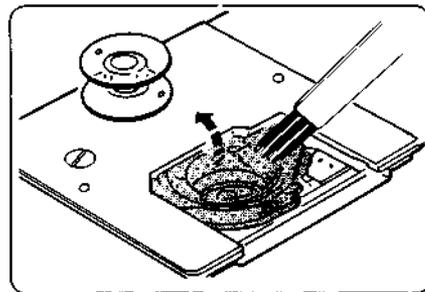
Cleaning the Bobbin Holder

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



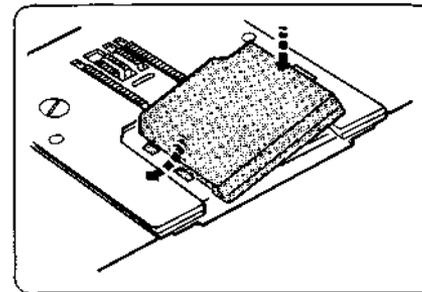
Turn off the power switch or unplug the machine.

Remove the cover plate by sliding the hook cover plate release button to the right.



Take out the bobbin.

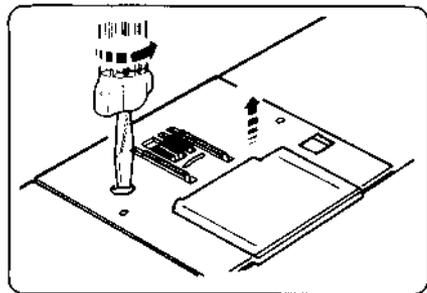
Brush out dust and lint or you may use a vacuum cleaner.



Insert the bobbin.

Attach the hook cover plate.

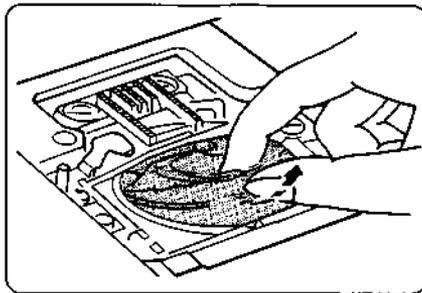
Cleaning the Hook Race



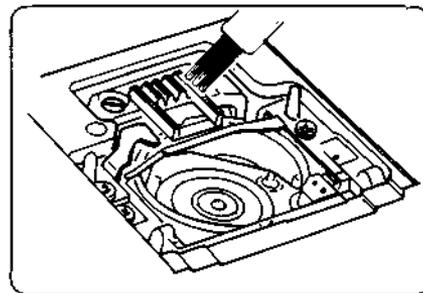
Unplug the machine and remove the presser foot and needle.

Remove the set screw on the left hand side of the needle plate with the large screwdriver supplied with the machine.

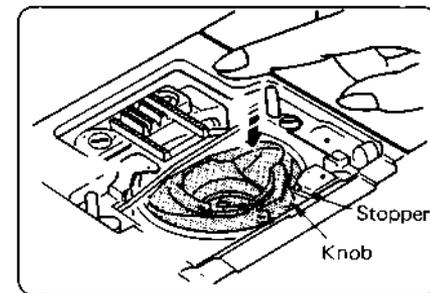
Remove the needle plate.



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.



Insert the bobbin holder so that the knob fits next to the stopper in the hook race.

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
<p>The needle thread breaks.</p>	<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 page 12 See page 21 See page 26 See page 26 See page 22 See page 25</p>
<p>The bobbin thread breaks.</p>	<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 86 and 87 Replace bobbin.</p>
<p>The needle breaks.</p>	<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 26 See page 26 See page 26 See page 21 See page 22 See page 25</p>
<p>Visual sewing screen is not clear.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The sharpness of visual sewing screen is not adjusted properly. 	<p>Turn the knob to correct. See page 4 for the location.</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 26 See page 26 See page 25 See page 25 See page 12 See page 28 See page 34</p>
Seam puckering.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The needle thread tension is too tight. 2. The machine is not threaded correctly. 3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn. 4. The stitch length is too long for the fabric. 5. 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 21 See page 12 See page 25 Make the stitches denser. See page 28</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 dog were not raised after "Drop feed" was used. 5. The fabric is too heavy. 	<p>See page 87 See page 28 Make the stitches coarser. See page 28 See page 25</p>

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 21 See page 25</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. Bobbin winder spindle is in the bobbin winding position. 	<p>See page 8 See page 87 See page 10</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 49, 53 and 66. See page 16 Turn off the machine and turn it on again. Then set for desired pattern.</p>
The automatic button-hole 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 16 See page 49 See page 44</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 86 and 87 See page 87</p>

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