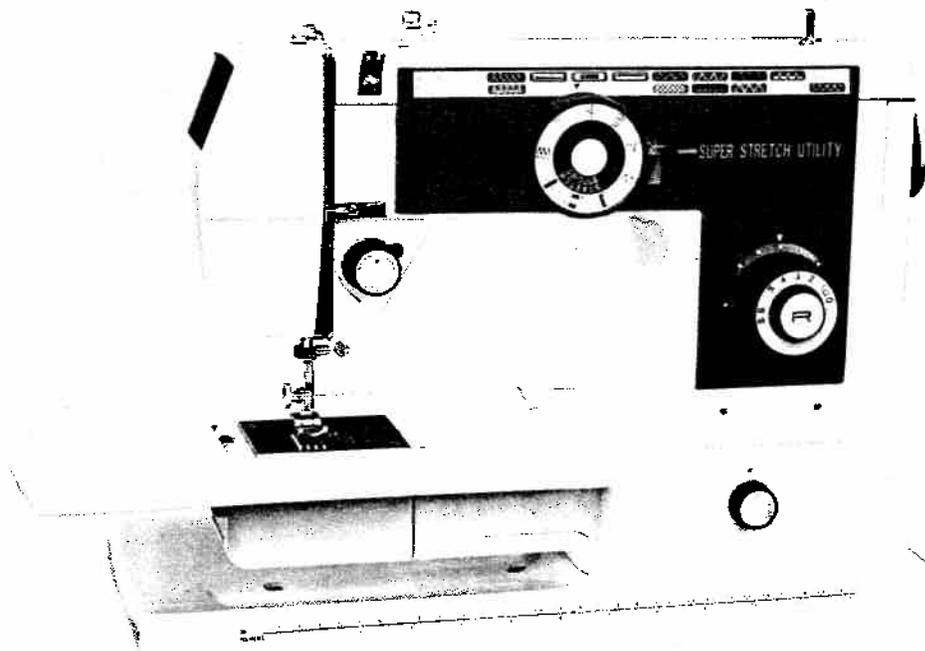


Model 5400 Standard

INSTRUCTION MANUAL



CONGRATULATION

TO OWN SUCH AN ELABORATE AND UP-TO-DATE SEWING MACHINE:

Precision mechanism creates quiet, smooth and efficient sewing work.

Fashion cosmetic enhances appeal for you all include family and friends.

Variation of stitch works magic-like play.

Passion for sewing enjoyment goes on for ever.

You've got to read this instruction manual first it will give you clear illustration and operation guidance.

You'll find it is worth-while possessing this proud model.

Standard Sewing Equipment Corp.

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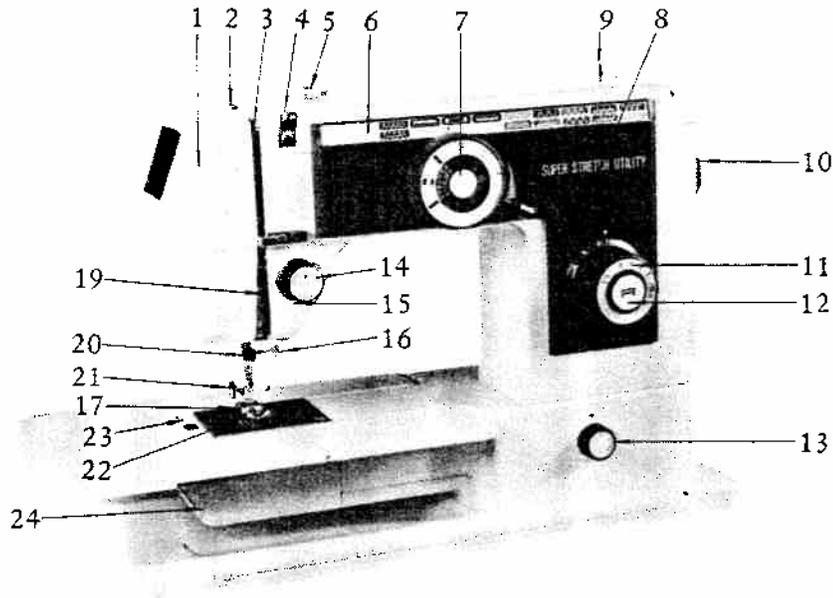
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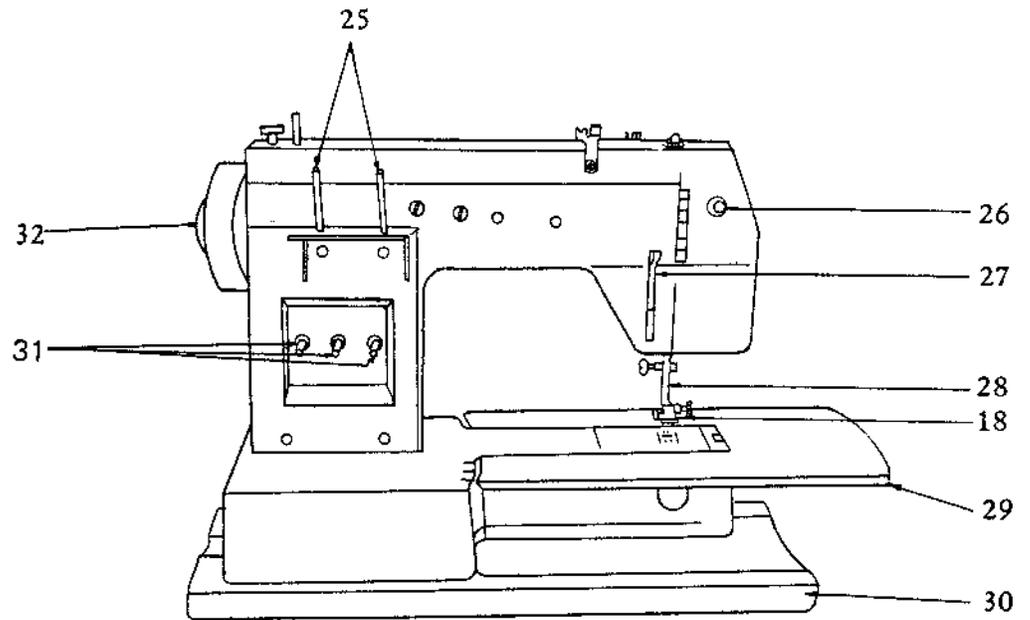
OUTLINE OF SEWING MACHINE

NAMES OF PRINCIPAL PARTS (FRONT VIEW)



- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Face Plate | 13. Drop Feed Regulator |
| 2. Patch-O-matic darning | 14. Upper Thread Tension Regulator |
| 3. Thread Take-up Lever | 15. Lower Thread Guide |
| 4. Front Arm Thread Guide | 16. Needle Clamp Screw |
| 5. Rear Arm Thread Guide and Bobbin Winder Thread Tension | 17. Needle |
| 6. Top Plate | 18. Presser Foot |
| 7. Pattern Selector | 19. Face Plate Stopper Thread Guide |
| 8. Zigzag Width Lever | 20. Needle Bar Thread Guide |
| 9. Bobbin Winder | 21. Presser Foot Thumb Screw |
| 10. Hand Wheel | 22. Feed Dog |
| 11. Stitch Length Regulator | 23. Needle Plate |
| 12. Reverse Push Button | 24. Hook Cover Plate |

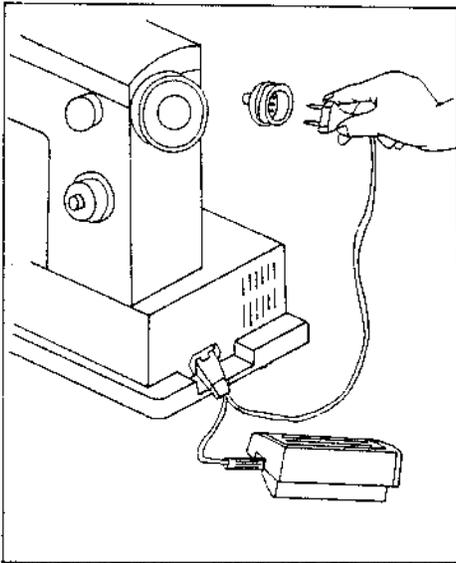
NAMES OF PRINCIPAL PARTS (BACK VIEW)



- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 25. Spool Pin | 29. Extension Table |
| 26. Sew Light Switch | 30. Bottom Plate |
| 27. Presser Bar Lifter | 31. Bobbin Holder |
| 28. Thread Cutter | 32. Hand Wheel Clutch |

OPERATING SEWING MACHINE

CONNECTING PLUGS

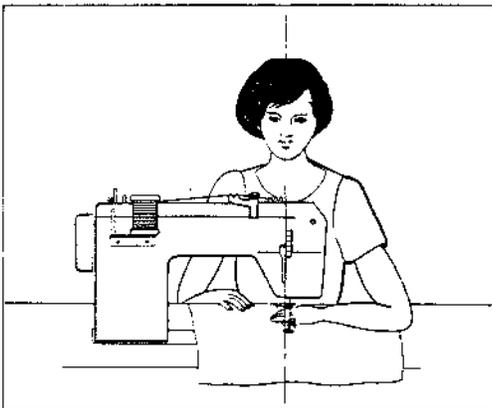


Attach the connector plug of speed controller to connector socket on back side of the machine. Then connect the supply plug into wall outlet.

Caution

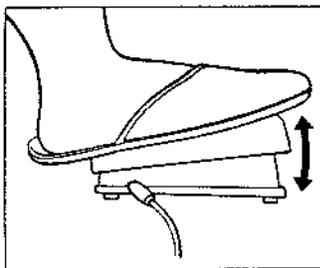
Make sure to pull supply plug off wall outlet when you change needle or bobbin or bulb in order to avoid electric hazards as well as when you finish the machine operation or leave from the machine.

CORRECT SEWING POSITION



When operating the sewing machine, sit down on the chair so that you are right in front of the needle.

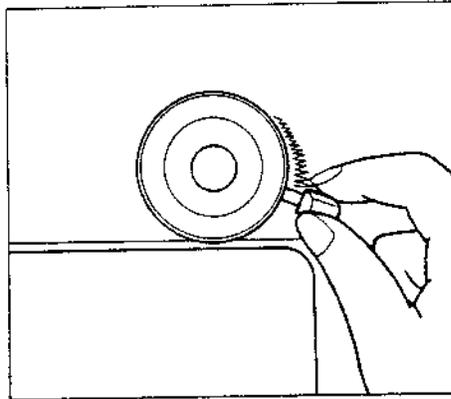
CONTROLLING SEWING SPEED



If you place your foot on the pedal of speed controller and lightly press it down the machine starts running at low speed. When higher sewing speed desired, press the pedal down further. Release the pedal, the machine stops running.

VARIOUS CONTROLS

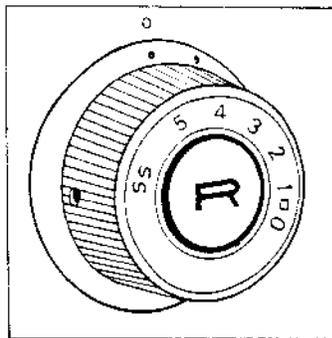
Zigzag Width Regulator



The stitch width is regulated by turning the zigzag width lever. The more you turn down, the wider stitch you get, and on the contrary, the more you turn up, the narrower stitch you make. No width of stitch means straight stitch.

Important! When sewing with a twin needle, be sure to use narrower stitch width only, otherwise needle will break.

Stitch Length Regulator



The stitch length is regulated by turning the stitch length regulator. The more you turn clockwise, the longer stitch you get.

Close zigzag stitch is also called SATIN STITCH and is used for making buttonhole and decorative patterns.

REVERSE SEWING

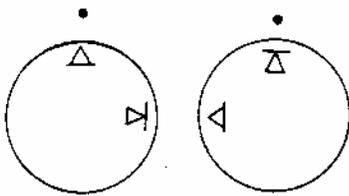
Press the reverse push button as far as it will go, the machine will sew backward as long as the button is pressed.

Needle Position Lever

Stretch Stitch Engagement

When the stitch length regulator is set at "S S." marking, the stretch stitch mechanism is engaged automatically, and the machine will sew the similar stretch stitch patterns as shown by the lower line of the pattern indication panel.

Drop Feed Regulator

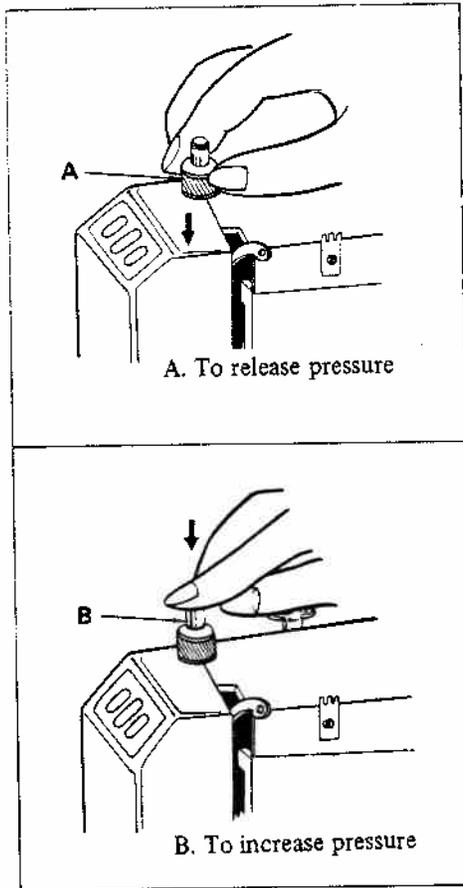


SEW

DARN

The height of feed dog is regulated by the drop feed regulator. For normal sewing, set the regulator at SEW position marked "△". For darning, embroidering and sewing on buttons, set the regulator at DARN position marked "△", so that there is no feeding.

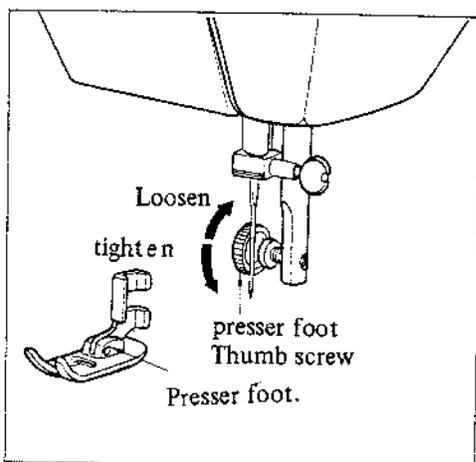
Darner



The pressure of presser foot is regulated by the patch-O-matic darner. To increase pressure, press the inner bar (B). To release pressure, press the outside ring (A) and the inner bar will jump up.

Change in pressure of presser foot may be needed, depending on the weight of the fabric. When sewing lighter or medium material, press the inner bar about half-way down. When sewing thick or heavy material, press down the inner bar completely. When darning, mending and embroidering, release pressure by pressing down the outside ring.

PRESSER FOOT



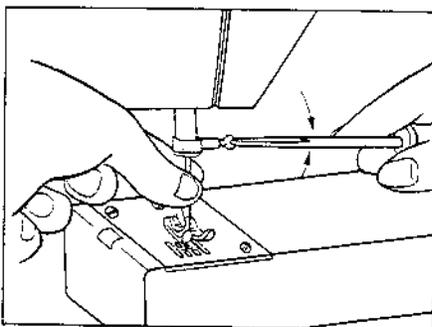
According to your sewing needs, it may be necessary to change presser foot for special use.

To change the presser foot:

1. Raise needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you.
2. Lift presser bar lifter to raise presser foot.
3. Loosen the presser foot thumb screw.
4. Replace the presser foot with its grooved side against the flat of the presser bar.
5. Tighten thumb screw.

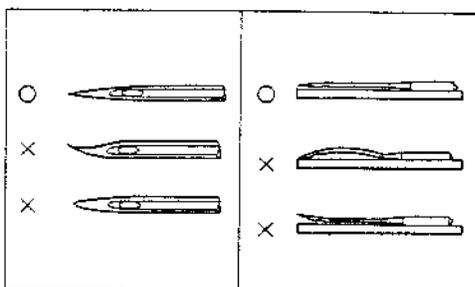
NEEDLE

To Change the Needle



1. Raise needle to its highest position.
2. Loosen needle clamp screw.
3. Replace with a new needle and insert it into needle clamp hole as far as it will go. Make sure the flat side of needle faces toward back and the long groove of needle toward you.
4. Tighten needle clamp screw.

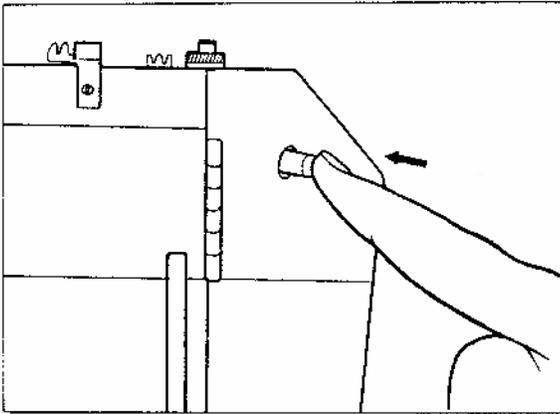
To Check the Needle



The sewing needle must be always straight and sharp to get smooth sewing. To check the needle, put the flat side of needle down on needle plate. Replace the needle when it becomes even slightly dull or bent.

SEW-LIGHT

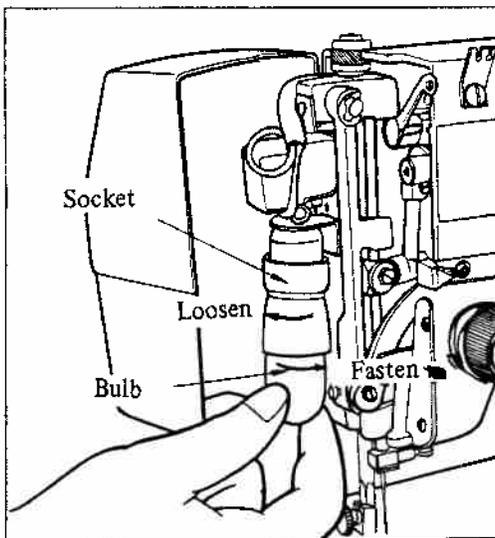
Sew-Light Switch



The sew-light switch is placed on the back side of face plate.

Push or turn the sew-light switch (depending on which type of switch your machine has) to make the lamp on and off.

To Change the Bulb



1. Open the face plate.
2. Remove bulb by turning counter-clockwise.
3. Replace with a new bulb by turning clockwise into socket until it is tightly fixed.
4. Close the face plate.

Important! Make sure to remove power supply plug off wall outlet when you replace the bulb.

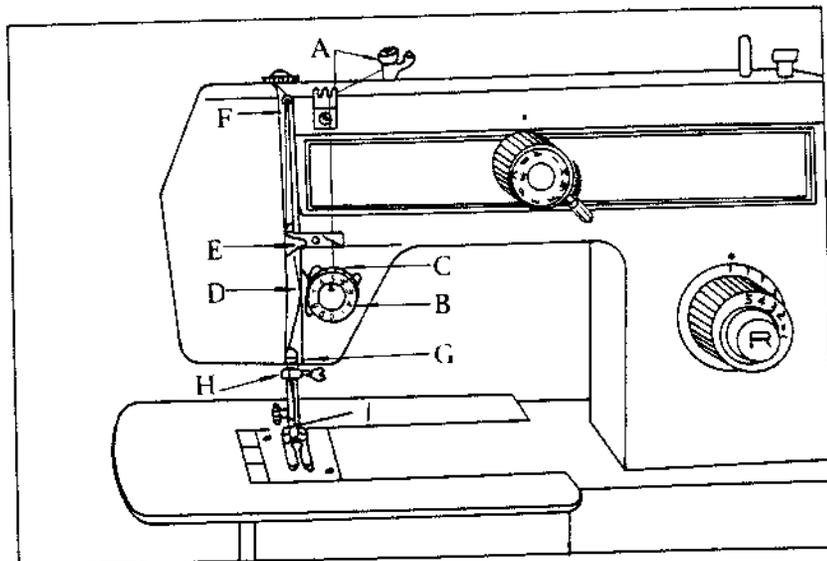
PREPARING TO SEW

UPPER (NEEDLE) THREAD

Upper Threading

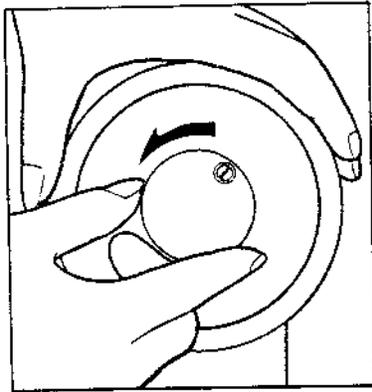
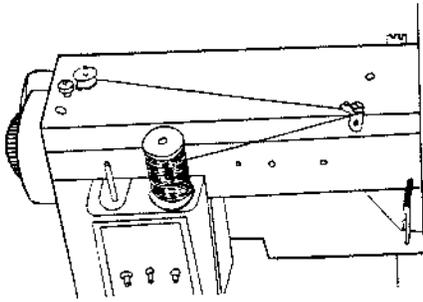
Correct threading is an essential task to smooth sewing. If the threading is incorrect, thread break, stitch skip and material wrinkle will occur. To thread correctly, you will have to follow below instructions:

1. Raise the thread take-up lever (F) to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.
2. Place a spool of thread on spool pin.
3. Lead thread through rear and front arm thread guides (A), then down and between tension discs (C) of upper thread tension regulator (B).
4. Draw the thread up through the check spring (D) and with a slight tug into the hook.
5. Bring the thread up through the face plate stopper thread guide (E), and then through the eye of the take-up lever (F) from right to left.
6. Pull the thread down through face plate stopper thread guide (E), lower thread guide (G) and needle bar thread guide (H).
7. Thread the needle from front to back, drawing about 4 inches (10 cm) of thread backward underneath the presser foot.

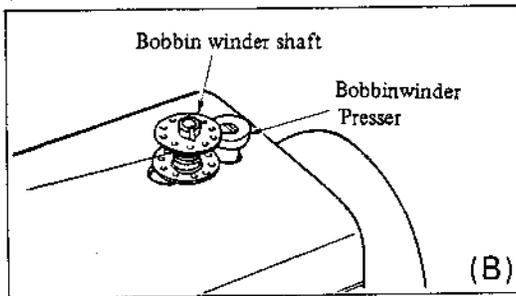


LOWER (BOBBIN) THREAD

Bobbin Winding

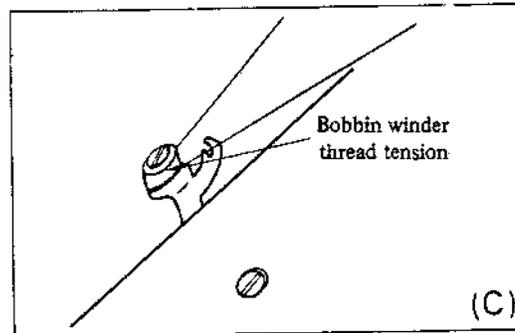


(A)



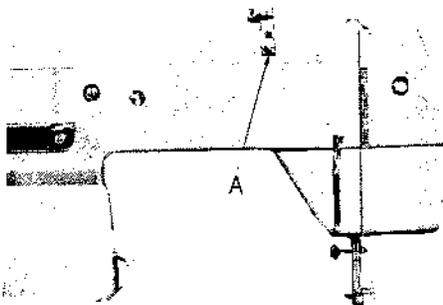
(B)

1. Place a spool of thread on a spool pin, and draw the thread from spool through the rear arm thread guide.
2. Wind the end of thread by hand around empty bobbin seven or eight turns, and place the bobbin on bobbin winder shaft. Be sure the notch in bobbin fits over small pin on shaft. Push the bobbin toward the bobbin winder presser until a click is heard.
3. Disconnect the hand wheel from sewing mechanism by holding the hand wheel with left hand and turning hand wheel clutch toward you.
4. Run the machine slowly to wind the bobbin evenly. When the bobbin is full, it will shut-off automatically. Then, break the thread and remove the bobbin.
5. Tighten the hand wheel clutch by turning away from you.



(C)

Bobbin Winding Adjustment



If the bobbin does not wind evenly, it may be adjusted. Loosen the screw on rear arm thread guide and move the thread guide up or down till perfect winding is obtained.



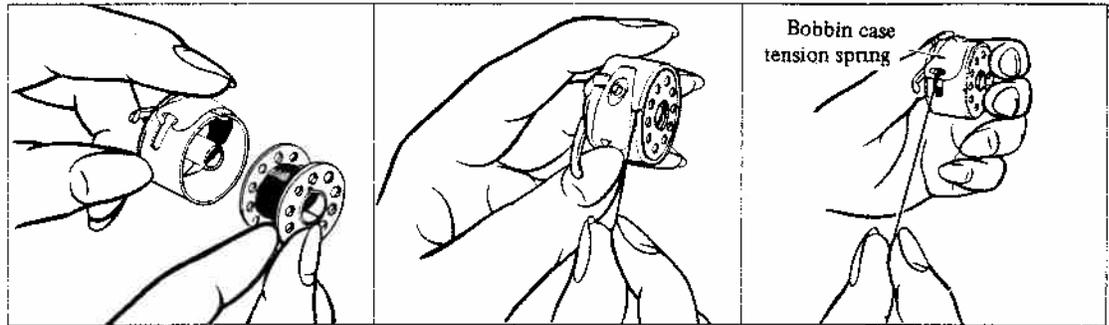
Correct winding



Incorrect winding



Bobbin Case Threading

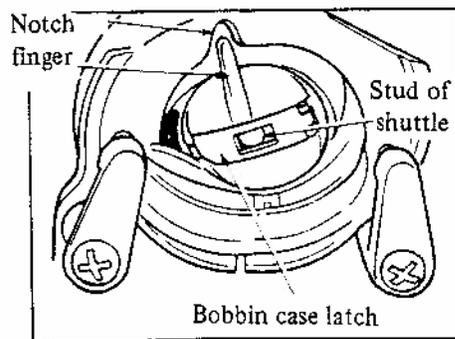
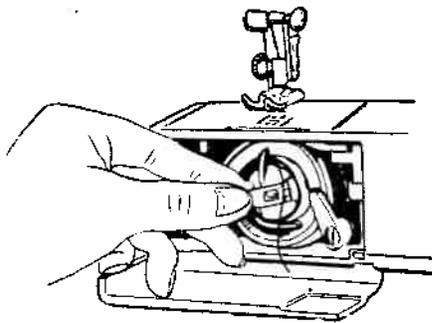


1. Hold the bobbin case with left hand. Insert the bobbin into bobbin case, with about 4 inches (10 cm) of thread trailing.

2. Pull the trailing thread into the slot of the bobbin case.

3. Draw thread under the tension spring between the forkshaped opening.

To Replace Bobbin Case



REMOVE BOBBIN CASE

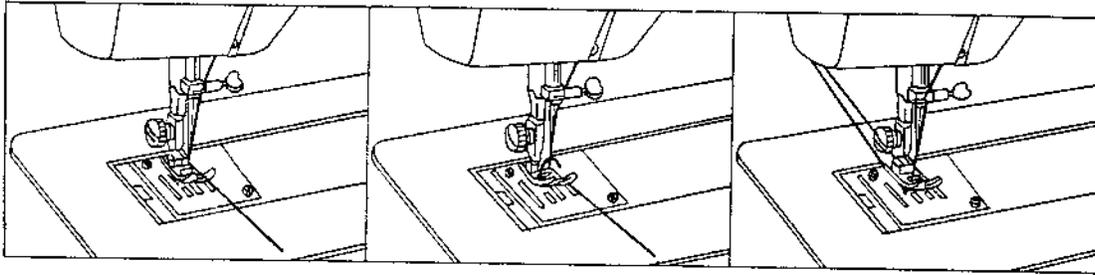
1. Open the cover plate.
2. Hold the bobbin case latch between left thumb and forefinger.
3. Pull out bobbin case from the shuttle.

INSERT BOBBIN CASE

1. Allow hanging about 4 inches (10 cm) of thread from bobbin.
2. Hold the bobbin case latch between left thumb and forefinger and open fully, otherwise bobbin comes off from the bobbin case.
3. Fit the bobbin case into the stud of shuttle with the finger of bobbin case against the notch of race cover.

NOTE: If bobbin case is not properly fitted it will come out from the shuttle after running the machine.

To Pull Up Lower Thread

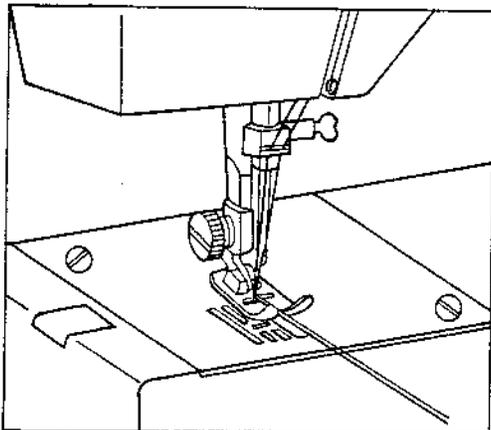


1. Hold the end of upper thread loosely with left hand and turn hand wheel toward you with right hand until the needle moves down and up again to its highest position. Now upper thread catches lower thread in a loop.
2. Pull up upper thread and at the same time lower thread will be pulled up through the needle hole in needle plate.
3. Pull both ends of thread under and to the rear of presser foot.

TWIN NEEDLE

Your sewing machine is especially constructed with optional twin needle sewing. You can use either one or two colors of upper thread.

When you use twin needle, use the same size thread and make sure two thread spools equal in weight, otherwise the stitch will be faulty.



Insertion of Twin Needle

In the same manner as for the single needle, make sure that the flat of needle faces toward the back side and the long groove of needle faces toward you.

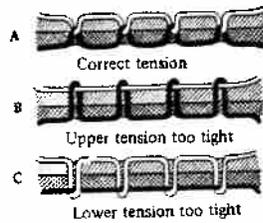
Threading of Twin Needle

Follow instructions for single needle threading and treat both threads as one until you reach the needle eye. Pass one thread through each needle eye.

Important! Use narrow part of stitch width and make sure the twin needle will not hit the presser foot and needle plate, otherwise needle will break.

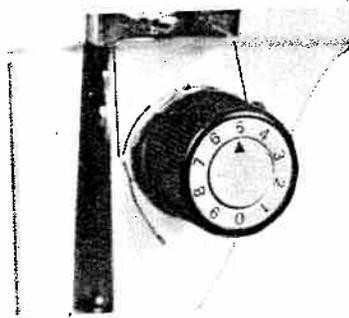
THREAD TENSION

To form a perfect stitch, the tension of upper and lower threads should be equal so as to lock both threads in the center of material without loops on the top or bottom of the work.



When the upper thread tension is too tight, the upper thread lies on the surface of material. When the lower thread tension is too tight, the lower thread lies on the under-surface of material.

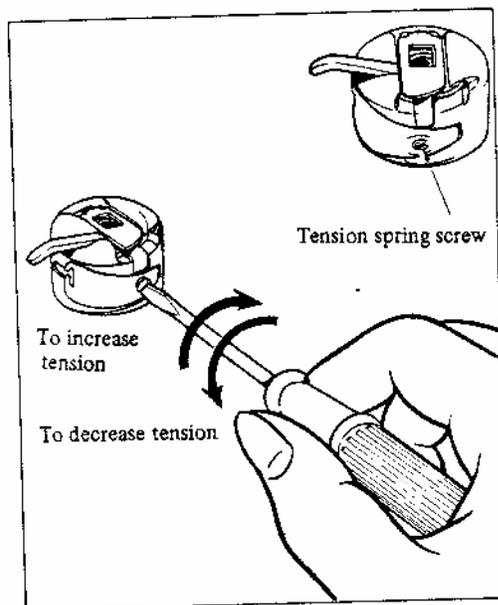
Upper Thread Tension



Usually, perfect seams can be produced by regulating the upper thread tension. To increase tension, turn the upper thread tension regulator clockwise, and to decrease, counter-clockwise.

When adjusting upper thread tension, always lower down the presser foot, as the tension is automatically released when the presser foot is raised

Lower Thread Tension



Ordinarily, it is unnecessary to change the lower thread tension but there are some fabrics that require a change. To increase tension, turn small screw on the tension spring of the bobbin case clockwise, and to decrease, counter-clockwise.

As the adjustment of lower thread tension is very delicate, do not turn the small tension spring screw in either direction more than about one quarter turn at one time.

NEEDLE-THREAD-FABRIC CHART

The correct selection of needle and thread to suit the fabric will result in more satisfactory stitching. Fine fabric should be stitched with fine needles, fine threads and short stitches. But for the best result on heavier fabrics, use coarser needles, heavier threads and longer stitches.

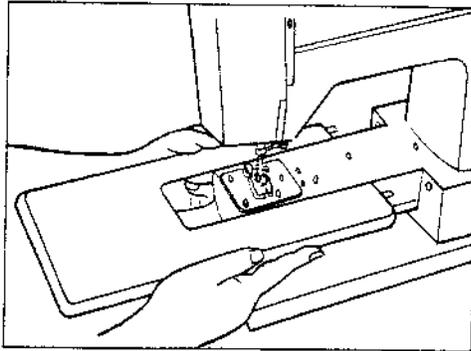
| FABRIC | | NEEDLE SIZE | | THREAD SIZE |
|------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| | | U.S. size 15 x 1 | European 705 | |
| VERY THIN | Fine tricot, Fine lace, Thin Linen, Silk, Tulle, Chiffon | 9 | 70 | Cotton: 80-120 Synthetic Fine Mercerized cotton |
| LIGHT- WEIGHT | Organdy, Jersey, Voile, Taffeta, Synthetics, Silk, Batiste | 11 | 80 | Cotton: 60-80 Silk: "A" Synthetic Mercerized 50 |
| MEDIUM | Cotton, Gingham, Poplin, Percalé, Pique, Satin, Velvet, Lightweight wool, Fine corduroy, Suitings | 14 | 90 | Cotton: 50-60 Silk: "A" Synthetic Mercerized 50-60 |
| HEAVY | Gabardine, Tweed, Corduroy | 16 | 100 | Cotton: 40-50 Mercerized Heavy Duty |
| VERY HEAVY | Canvas, Overcoating, Upholstery, Denim | 18 | 110 | Cotton: 30-40 Mercerized Heavy Duty |

- NOTE: 1. Use the same size and type for both upper and lower threads.
2. Always use a sharp needle; replace the needle when it becomes even slightly dull or bent.

CONVERTIBLE EXTENSION TABLE

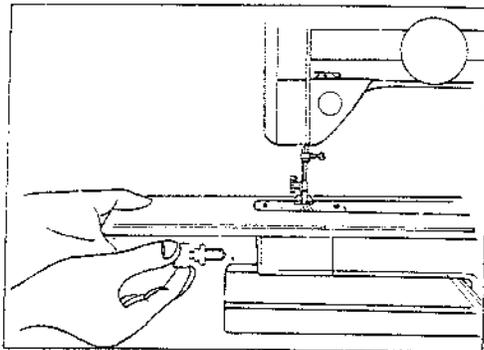
Your sewing machine has convertible extension table and you can easily change your sewing machine to flat-bed or open-arm instantly.

Attaching the Extension Table



For ordinary sewing, the extension table will make your work easier.

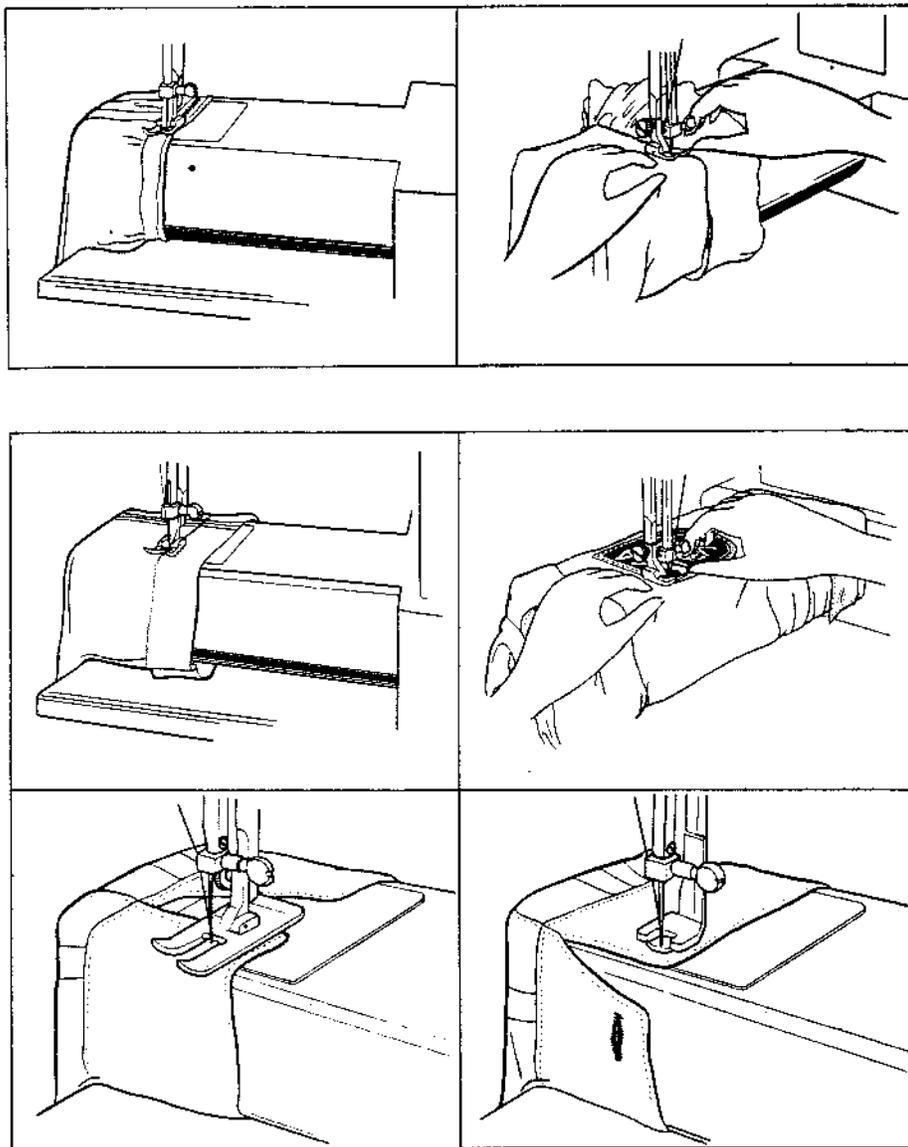
Carefully place the extension table on the open arm, levelling the table with the open arm, and insert pins on the table into corresponding holes on base of arm.



Grasp the locking screw on underside of extension table, press the screw toward corresponding hole on end of arm, and turn the screw to hold the table firmly.

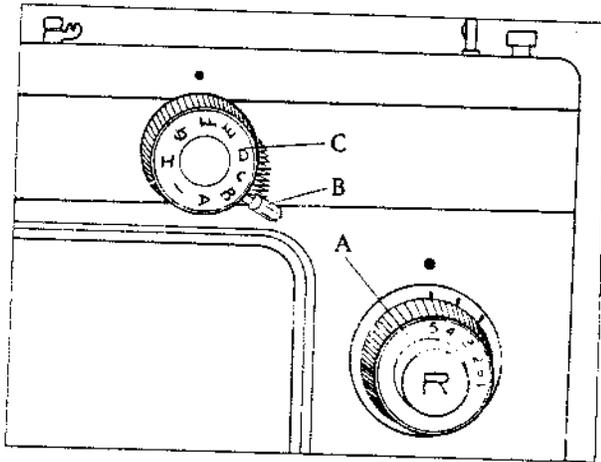
Open-Arm Sewing

For sewing tubular and hard-to-reach areas, use your machine as an open-arm. Stitching buttonholes or sewing buttons on a cuff or neckband; topstitching a sleeve; edge finishes on sleeves, pantlegs and waistlines; darning and patching knees, elbows, and other areas of wear on children's clothing become as easy as sewing a common seam when you have the open-arm at your fingertips. Illustrations show some examples of sewing with the open-arm.



ACTUAL SEWING

STRAIGHT STITCH

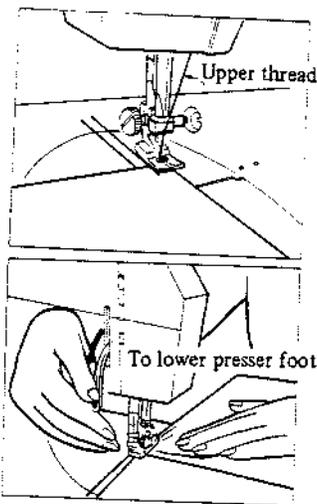


Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
 Stitch Length: As desired (1-5)
 Stitch Width: No width
 Feed: Sew " Δ "
 Pattern Selector: "  "

When you sew extremely light or elastic material in straight stitch, attach a sheet of paper underneath the fabric.

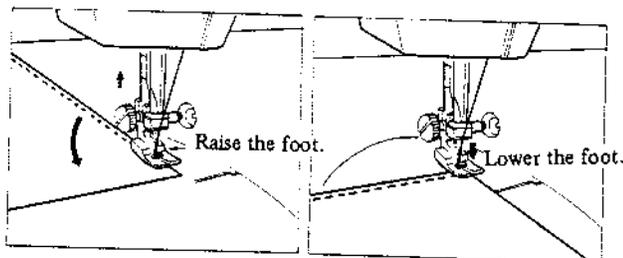
To Start Sewing



1. Raise needle to its highest position and lift presser foot, then place material under presser foot to position the needle about 3/8 inch (1 cm) from the starting point.
2. Lower the presser foot and start sewing.

NOTE: Do not pull the material, otherwise your needle may either bent or break.

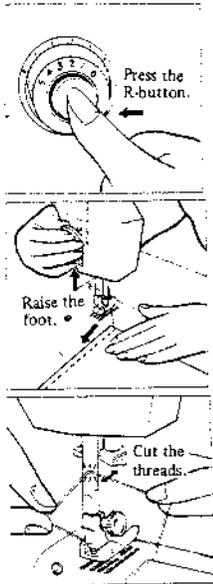
To Change the Sewing Direction



With the needle in the material, raise the presser foot and turn the material to the new direction while the needle acts as the axis.

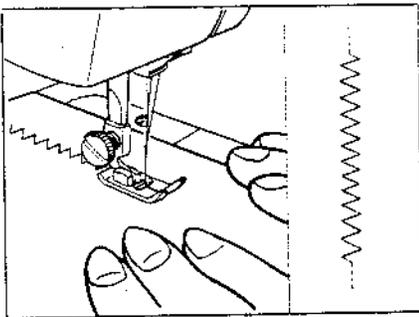
NOTE: In case of twin needle sewing, raise the needle when turning the material.

To Remove the Work



1. Before removing the work, press the reverse push-button and make a few reverse stitches to fasten the final sewing.
2. Raise needle to its highest position and lift presser foot. Pull out the material backward gently.
3. Cut both threads on the thread cutter, leaving about 4 inches (10cm) of threads under and to the rear of presser foot.

ZIGZAG STITCH



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Presser Foot: | Zigzag foot |
| Stitch Length: | As desired (1-5) |
| Zigzag Width: | As desired |
| Feed: | Sew " \triangle " |
| Pattern Selector: |  |

When you turn the stitch length regulator clockwise, stitches become longer; if counter-clockwise, stitches get shorter.

When you turn the zigzag width Lever down, stitches become wider; if up stitches on the contrary become narrower.

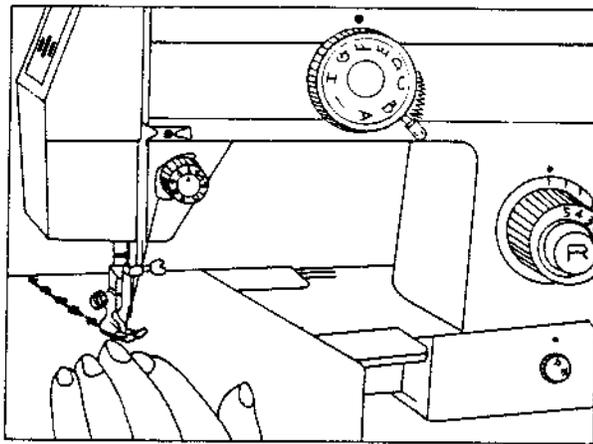
Satin Stitch

When the stitch length regulator is set at the position of very short length -0.5 to 1 machine produces the closest zigzag stitch called satin stitch which is used for making buttonholes and various decorative stitches.

NOTE: Generally, zigzag stitch requires less upper thread tension than the straight stitch.

Important! Use narrow part of zigzag width on twin needle sewing and make sure the needle does not hit the presser foot and needle plate.

CREATIVE STITCHES

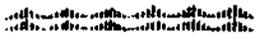


Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
 Stitch Length: Very short (0.5-1)
 Stitch Width: See below chart
 Feed: Sew " Δ "
 Pattern Selector: 

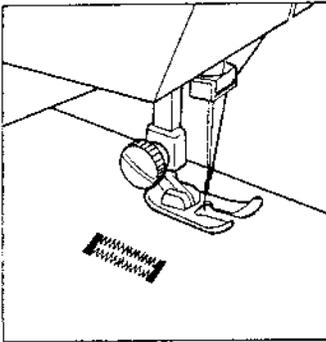
By varying the speed you move the zigzag width regulator, or by varying number of stitches made, the machine can produce many wonderful creative stitches. Belows are just a few of many patterns you can create.

For the best results, sew at moderate rate of speed.

| NEEDLE | PATTERNS | SETTING |
|---------------|---|--|
| Single needle |  | Turn the zigzag width regulator from no width to the widest -0 to 5, then return to no width slowly and steadily. Repeat it. |
| Twin needle |  | |
| Single needle |  | Turn the zigzag width regulator from no width to the widest -0 to 5, then return to no width quickly. Repeat it. |
| Twin needle |  | |
| Single needle |  | Turn the zigzag width regulator slowly from no width to the widest -0 to 5, then return to no width very quickly. Repeat it. |
| Twin needle |  | |

Important: When sewing with a twin needle, use only narrow part of stitch width.

BUTTONHOLE



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Presser Foot: | Buttonhole foot |
| Stitch Length: | Very short (0.5 - 1) |
| Stitch Width: | Wide (3 - 5) |
| Feed: | Sew " \triangle " |
| Pattern Selector: |  |

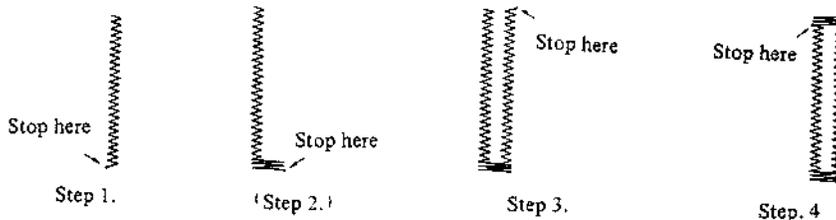
1. Choose the desirous stitch length which is usually satin stitch, and preferable zigzag width for bar tack to suit your work.
2. Mark on the material, by pencil or tailor's chalk, a center line of buttonhole and also mark the length of the buttonhole desired, 3/8 inch (1 cm) longer than the diameter of the button.
3. Place the material under the buttonhole foot with the entire center line visible in the center of the buttonhole foot.

NOTE: We suggest you to make a test sample before actual sewing.

PROCEDURE OF MAKING BUTTONHOLE

1. Raise the needle and set the pattern selector at "  ".
2. Sew predetermined length left to the center line. Stop the machine with the needle on the left side and raised from the material.
3. Turn the pattern selector to "  ".
4. Sew 5-6 stitches to make the bar tack. Stop the machine with the needle on the right side and raised.
5. Turn the pattern selector to "  ".
6. Sew the right side of buttonhole guiding the fabric so that it sews parallel to the left side. Stop the machine with needle on right side and raised.
7. Return the pattern selector to "  ".
8. Take 5-6 stitches to make a bar tack to complete the buttonhole.
9. Cut a slot in the center of buttonhole with a seam ripper.

NOTE: Make sure that the pattern selector is firmly positioned in every marking "  " "  " or "  ".

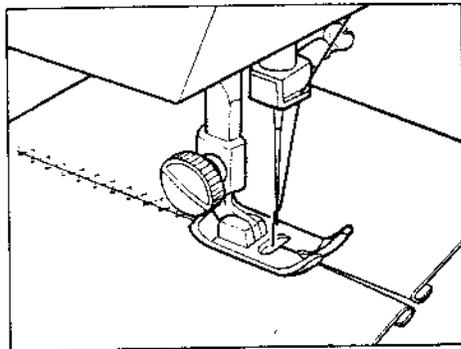
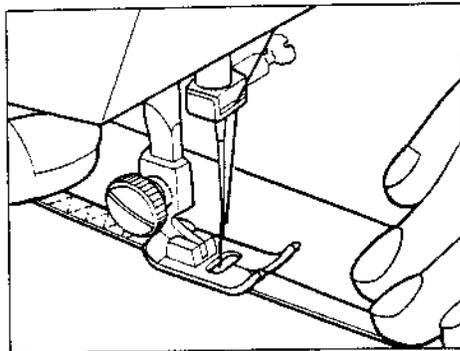
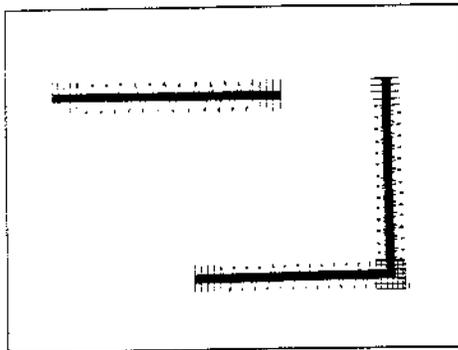


ELASTIC STITCH

Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: As desired (1 - 5)
Zigzag Width: Wide (3 - 5)
Feed: Sew " Δ "
Pattern Selector: 

This stitch is one of the most useful stitches among various patterns and can be used for various works, such as repairing tears, fitting the elastic, patching and so on.



Mending

1. Place an underlay to the wrong side of the tear for reinforcement.
2. Follow the line of tear, and sew elastic stitch so that both sides of tear are joined.
3. Shorten stitch length at ends or corners.

Fitting the Elastic

1. Place the elastic on the material.
2. Sew elastic stitch by stretching the elastic both in front and back of the presser foot.

Joining Stitch

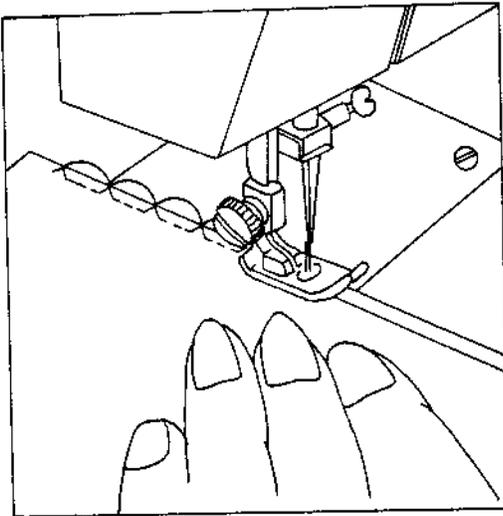
When you wish to join two materials at the top of each edge, use this elastic stitch.

1. Place two materials edge to edge under the presser foot.
2. Sew elastic stitch, and pay careful attention not to separate each edge.

Sewing on Knits

Knitted garments are sewn by this elastic stitch effectively. Use nylon thread and stitch will be invisible.

SHELL TUCK STITCH



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Presser Foot: | Zigzag foot |
| Stitch Length: | Short (1 - 3) |
| Zigzag Width: | Wide (3 - 5) |
| Feed: | Sew " Δ " |
| Pattern Selector: |  |

This stitch is especially useful for finishing the edge of light material. Place the material under the presser foot so that the straight stitches sewn on the seam line and zigzag stitches sewn slightly over the seam edge. The edge of seam comes picotted.

Sew stitches carefully and use a little tighter upper thread tension than normal.

MULTI-STRETCH STITCH

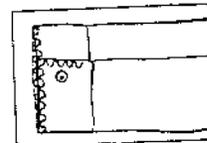
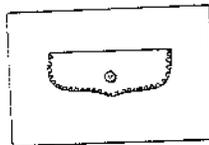
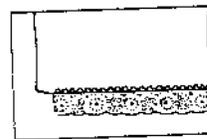
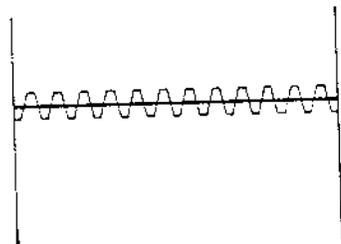
Set your sewing machine as per following table:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Presser Foot: | Zigzag foot |
| Stitch Length: | Short (1 - 3) |
| Zigzag Width: | Wide (3 - 5) |
| Feed: | Sew " Δ " |
| Pattern Selector: |  |

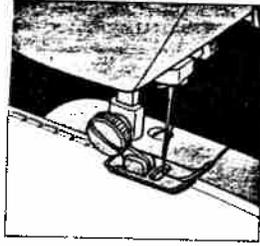
This stitch is very useful on stretchable fabrics, such as knit, jersey etc., for joining, attaching laces and fixing the elastics.

You can also use it as a decorative seam on edges of sleeves, collars and table clothes.

Followings are few examples.



ELASTIC BLIND STITCH

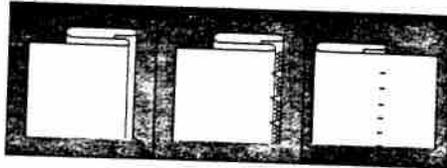


Set your sewing machine as per following table:

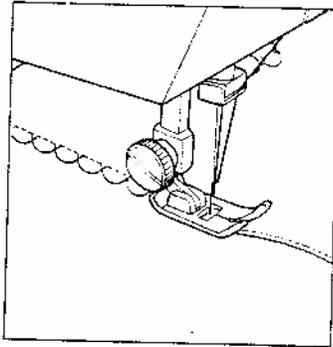
| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Presser Foot: | Zigzag foot |
| Stitch Length: | Short (1 - 3) |
| Zigzag Width: | Wide (3 - 5) |
| Feed: | Sew " Δ " |
| Pattern Selector: |  |

This stitch is specially designed for sewing invisible hem on elastic material.

1. Fold the material into the size of the hem desired and fold back as shown in below figure with 1/5 inch (5 mm) overlapping on the bottom fold of the edge.
2. Start to sew on the fold, making the narrower zigzag stitches sewn on the hem edge and wider zigzag stitches slightly touching the folded top.
3. After finish, unfold the material, and you will have an invisible hem.



BLIND STITCH

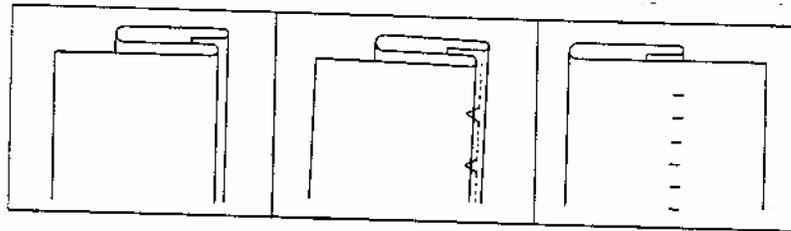


Set your sewing machine as per following table:

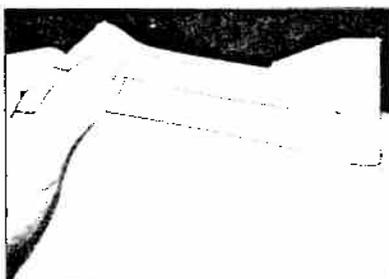
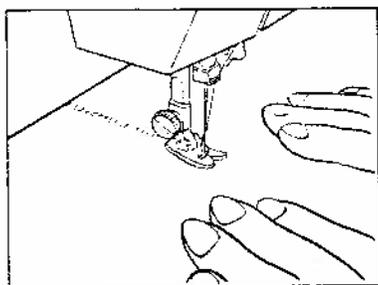
| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Presser Foot: | Zigzag foot |
| Stitch Length: | Short (1 - 3) |
| Zigzag Width: | Wide (3 - 5) |
| Feed: | Sew " Δ " |
| Pattern Selector: |  |

Blind stitches provide a durable hem finish that is almost invisible if to compare with hand sewing.

1. Fold the material into the size of the hem desired and fold back as shown in below figure with 1/5 inch (5mm) overlapping on the bottom fold of the edge.
2. Start to sew on the fold, making the straight stitches sewn on the hem and sideward zigzag stitches slightly touching the folded top.
3. After finish, unfold the material, and you will have an invisible hem.

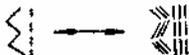


TRIPLE STRETCH STITCH



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: S.S.
Zigzag Width: No width (0 position)
Feed: Sew " Δ "

Pattern Selector: 

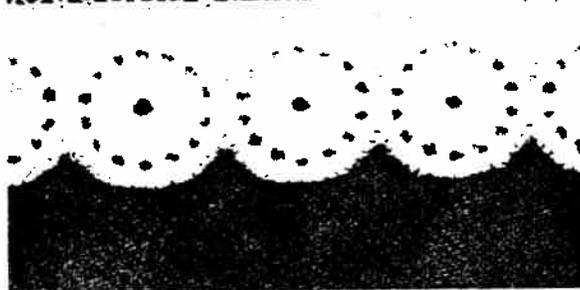
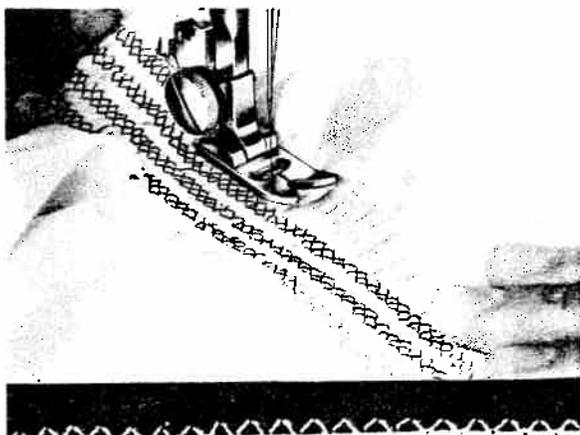
The triple stretch stitch is used with the stretch material such as, knitted fabric and tricot and this stitch gives three times strength of regular lock stitch and the stretch to the seam. So you can stretch this seam together with the stretch material but no thread breakage.

TRIPLE ZIGZAG STRETCH STITCH

You can also have triple zigzag stretch stitch by setting the zigzag width regulator to desirous width.

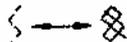
NOTE: Since it is almost impossible to remove triple stretch stitch from fabric, pre-fit garment before using this stitch.

SMOCKING STITCH



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

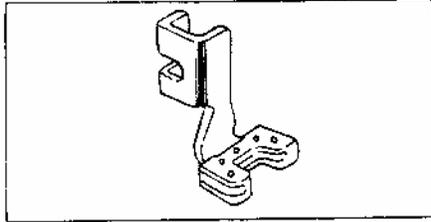
Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: S.S.
Zigzag Width: Wide (3-5)
Feed: Sew " Δ "

Pattern Selector: 

You can sew out this nicely decorative stitch on stretch material and do not outshape its sewn patterns even by stretching any side of that material.

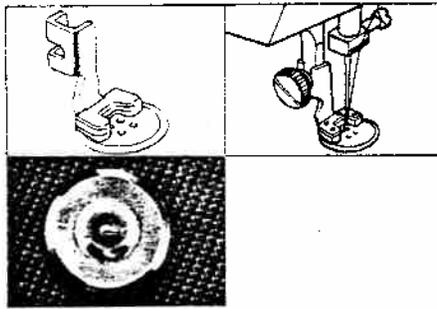
USING ATTACHMENT

BUTTON FITTING



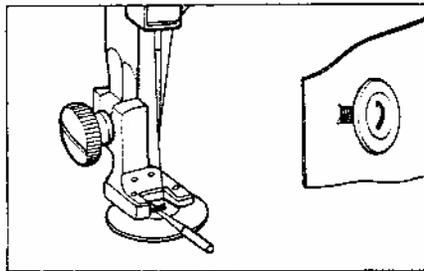
Set your sewing machine as per following table:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Presser Foot: | Button sewing foot |
| Stitch Length: | No feeding (0 position) |
| Zigzag Width: | Depending on the distance of the holes |
| Feed: | Darn " ∇ " |
| Pattern Selector: |  |



1. Set zigzag width at no width (0 position), and place button between the presser foot and the material so that needle enters left hole freely.
2. Regulate zigzag width to suit the distance of the holes of button.
3. Lower the presser foot and examine that the needle enters into both holes of button without any hindrance.
4. Sew slowly about 10 stitches.
5. Stop machine and raise needle from the material.
6. Set zigzag width at no width (0 position) again, and sew about three stitches to fasten the stitch.
7. Remove your work and cut excess threads.

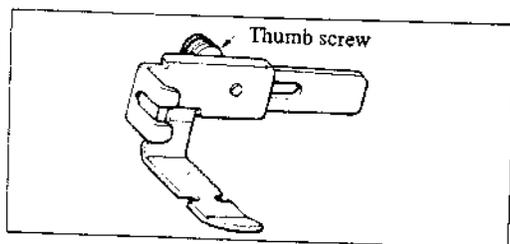
BUTTON FITTING WITH THREAD SHANK



You will often need the thread shank of button for heavier materials.

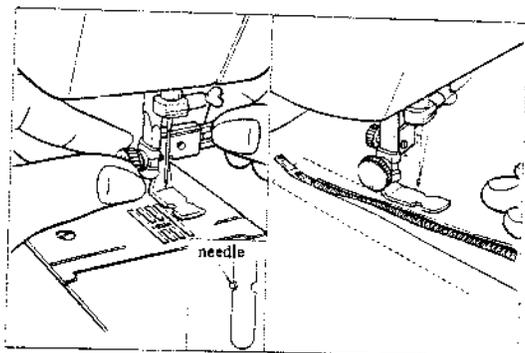
1. Place a needle on the button as illustrated and sew as button fitting.
2. After about 10 stitches, remove the fabric leaving upper thread little longer to form a thread shank.
3. Pull upper thread between the button and the material through the hole of button and wind upper thread tightly around the stitches.
4. Fasten the thread ends.

ZIPPER INSERTION



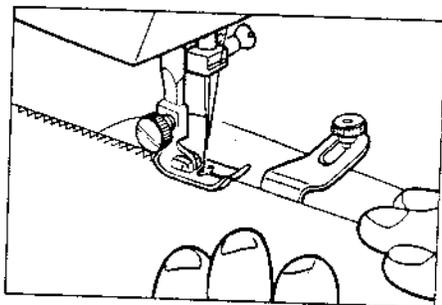
Set your sewing machine as per following table:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Presser Foot: | Zipper foot |
| Stitch Length: | Short (1 - 3) |
| Zigzag Width: | No width (0 position) |
| Feed: | Sew " Δ " |
| Pattern Selector: |  |



1. To sew on the right side of zipper, attach zipper foot and let the needle be able to lower into left side notch of the foot avoiding needle hit with the foot, and then fasten thumb screw.
2. Fold edge of the material by about 1/2 inch (15mm). Place zipper under and left to the folded portion of material where you wish to attach the zipper.
3. Stitch close to the edge of zipper by guiding the side of the zipper foot along the zipper teeth.
4. To sew on the left side of zipper, loosen thumb screw and slide the foot to let the needle be able to lower into its right side notch, and sew in the same way.
5. Slow speed for sewing is required.

USING CLOTH GUIDE

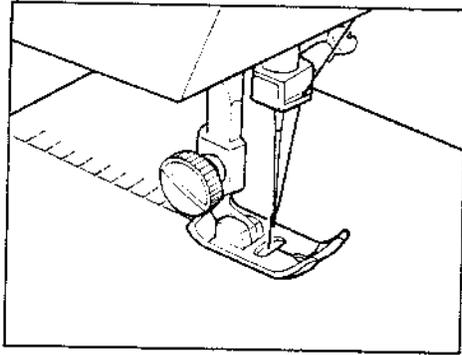


The cloth guide helps make straight and parallel stitches following the edge of the material.

To attach the cloth guide, place it over two holes to the right of the needle plate on the sewing machine bed.

Place thumb screw through the guide slot, adjusting the guide for desirous distance and fasten it securely.

EDGING STITCH



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

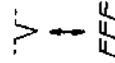
Presser Foot: Zigzag foot

Stitch Length: SS

Zigzag Width: Wide (3-5)

Feed: Sew "△"

Pattern Selector:



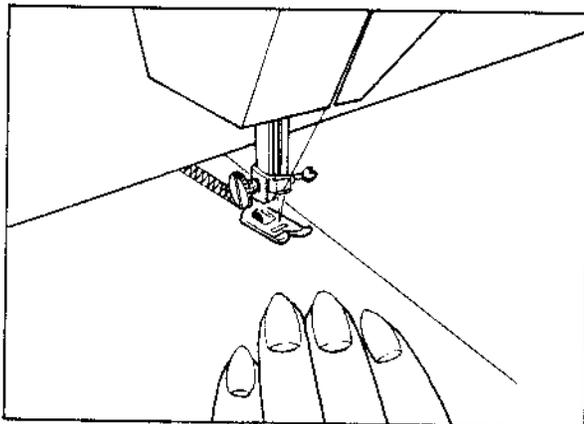
This stitch can sew out trimming edge either on ordinary or stretch material.

Place the right edge of material under the presser foot so that straight stitches to be sewn on margin all along but zigzag stitches bit over the edge.

When you sew this sort of stitch on the edge of material, cut off the surplus of material just close to the stitches.

You are recommended to use cloth guide for better performance.

OVERCASTING STITCH



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot

Stitch Length: SS

Zigzag Width: Wide (3-5)

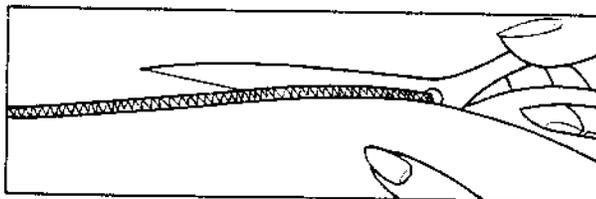
Feed: Sew "△"

Pattern Selector:

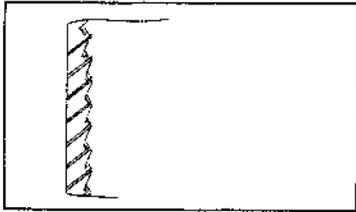


The overcasting stitch is used to avoid fraying the edge of the material.

Sew near the edge of the material, and trim the excess portion as close as possible to the edge of the stitch after sewing up the seam.



ELASTIC EDGING STITCH



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

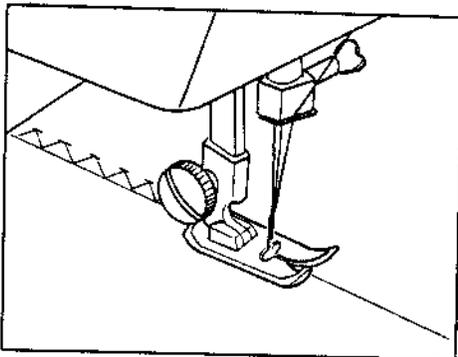
Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: SS
Zigzag Width: Wide (3-5)
Feed: Sew "△"
Pattern Selector:



This stitch is a variation of edging stitch and is specially useful on stretch material.

Sew in the same manner as edging stitch but on left side of material, because this stitch runs counter from right to left.

OVERLOCK STITCH



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

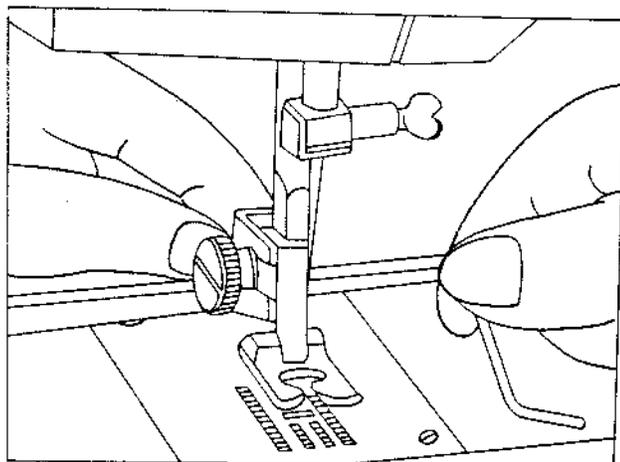
Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: SS
Zigzag Width: Wide (3-5)
Feed: Sew "△"
Pattern Selector:



This stitch can be used to make overlock stitch on the elastic materials.

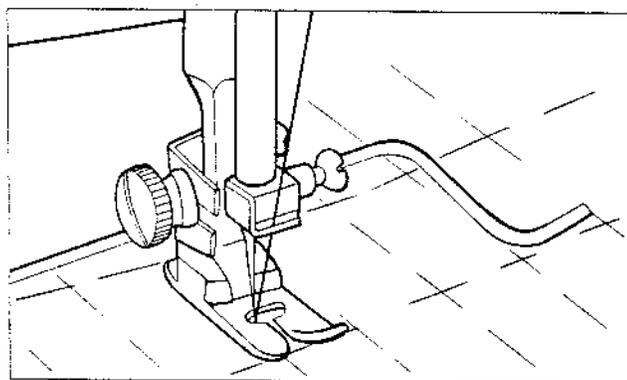
Place edge of the material under the presser foot so that the needle sews material with right side straight stitch and just misses the edge of the material with left side zigzag stitch.

QUILTING



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Presser Foot: | Zigzag foot |
| Stitch Length: | As desired (1 - 5) |
| Stitch Width: | As desired (0 - 5) |
| Feed: | Sew " Δ " |
| Pattern Selector: | Optional |

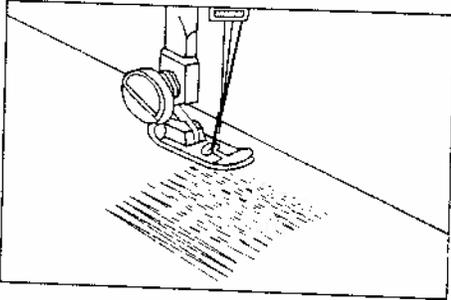


Use this guide for making parallel straight or decorative stitches.

1. Attach U shaped holder of quilting guide under presser foot thumb screw from the back and tighten the screw.
2. Adjust the curved bar for the distance desired between rows of stitches and let it press slightly on the fabric.
3. Let the guide ride on the previous stitching line, successive straight or decorative stitches can be sewn apart in equal distance.

MAKING MORE STITCHES

DARNING



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: No feeding (O position)
Zigzag Width: No width (O position)
Feed: Darn " Δ "
Pattern Selector: 

1. Place the portion to be darned under the presser foot.
2. Lower the presser foot.
3. Sew alternatively drawing the work gently away from you and pulling it toward you.
4. Repeat this motion until the portion to be darned is filled with parallel lines of stitching.

GATHERING

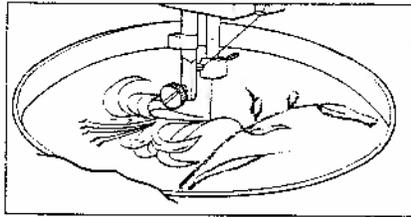
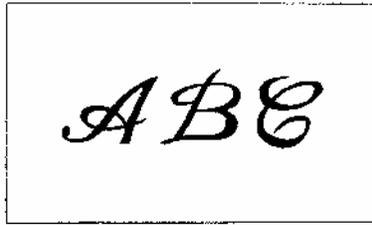


Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: Long (3-5)
Zigzag Width: No width (O position)
Feed: Sew " Δ "
Pattern Selector: 

1. Turning the upper thread tension regulator counter-clockwise to loosen upper thread tension so that lower thread lies on the under surface of the material.
2. Make single or multiple rows of straight stitches.
3. After completion of sewing, pull lower thread to make gathers.

MONOGRAMMING AND EMBROIDERING



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

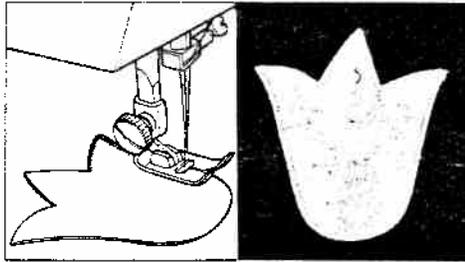
Presser Foot: Removed
 Stitch Length: Very short (0.5-1)
 Zigzag Width: As desired (1-5)
 Feed: Darn "△"
 Pattern Selector: 

It is suggested to use embroidering hoops and stretch the work between the hoops as firmly as possible.

Place the work under needle and lower the presser bar. Hold the hoops with thumbs, forefingers and small fingers of both hands while pressing the material with other fingers.

Start sewing and move hoops lightly according to the design.

APPLIQUE

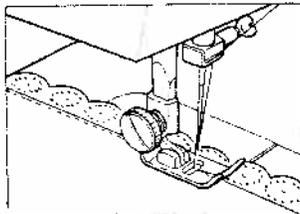


Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
 Stitch Length: Very short (0.5-1)
 Stitch Width: Narrow (1-3)
 Feed: Sew "△"
 Pattern Selector: 

Baste the design to the material, and start sewing carefully on the edge. Cut away the surplus material close to the design, and remove basting.

ATTACHING LACE



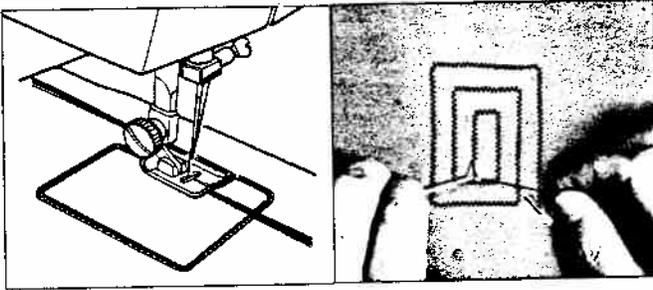
Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
 Stitch Length: As desired (1-5)
 Zigzag Width: No width (0 position)
 Feed: Sew "△"
 Pattern Selector: 

Place lace on or under the material and let it overlap the edge of the material by 1/4 inch (5mm). Place works under the presser foot and commence to sew.

If you use decorative stitching, lacing edge will have very creative decorative seam.

CORDING



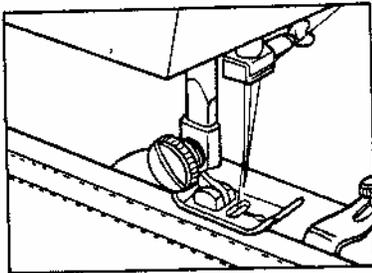
Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: Very short
(0.5-1)
Zigzag Width: Narrow (1-3)
Feed: Sew "△"
Pattern Selector: 

Set the zigzag width as required for the thickness of the cord being used. Place the cord on the fabric so that the cord will be just in the center of the presser foot.

Lower presser foot and sew zigzag stitches over the cord by guiding the cord to your work.

PIN TACKING



Set your sewing machine as per following table:

Presser Foot: Zigzag foot
Stitch Length: As desired (1-5)
Zigzag Width: No width (0 position)
Feed: Sew "△"
Pattern Selector: 

Using tailor's chalk, mark parallel lines for pin-tack on the material. Fold the material in two along the lines and sew on the edge of the folded edge.

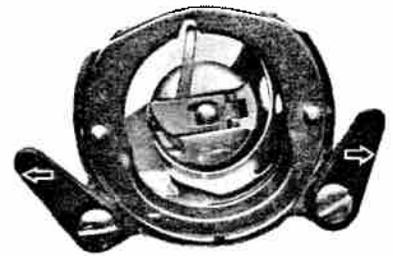
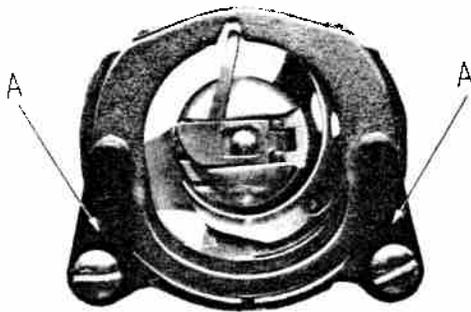
Use cloth guide or quilting guide.

MAINTENANCE AND CARE

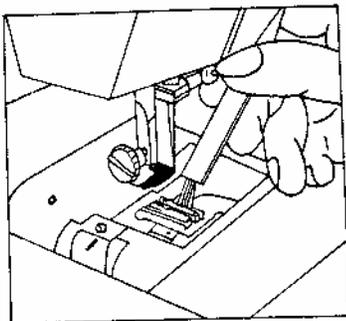
CLEANING SHUTTLE RACE

The stitch forming mechanism occasionally becomes clogged with loose thread and lint in the race way. Cleaning and removal of the lint will safeguard the performance.

1. Raise needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you.
2. Take out bobbin case.
3. Turn the two clamps (A) outward and remove shuttle race cover and shuttle hook.
4. Clean and remove all threads, lint etc. off the shuttle race, shuttle hook and shuttle race cover.
5. Apply a drop of oil with finger tip to outer edge of shuttle.



CLEANING FEED DOG

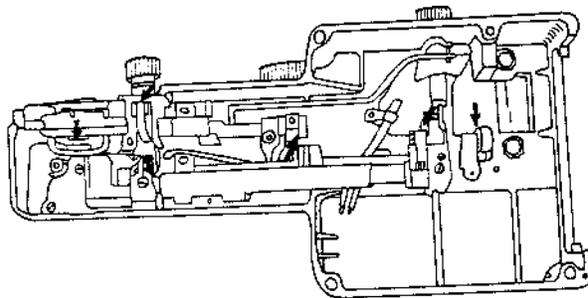
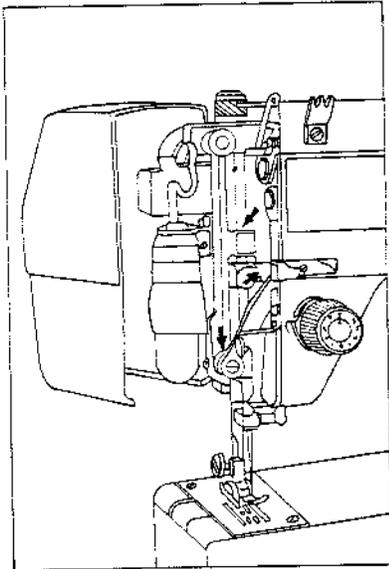
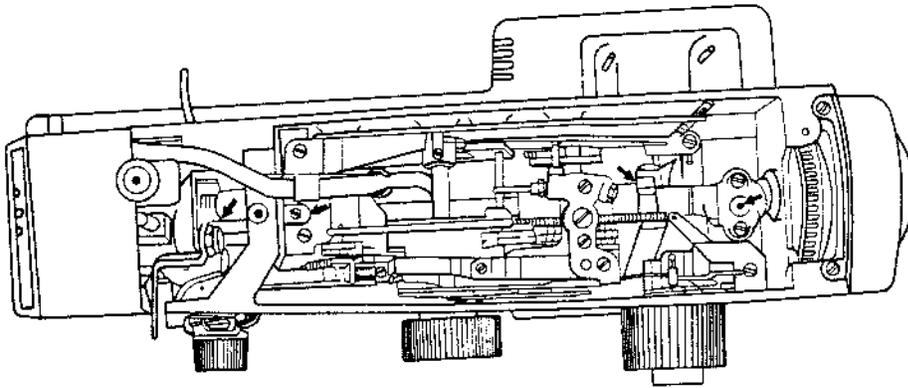


1. Raise the needle and lift the presser foot.
2. Lower the feed dog by setting drop feed regulator at DARN " ∇ " position.
3. Remove the needle plate by loosening set screws.
4. Clean the feed dog and adjacent areas with brush.
5. Re-set needle plate.

OILING

The machine will always work best if properly oiled at regular intervals. The following illustrations show the places which require one or two drops of oil once every working day or after about eight hours of use. Oil machine before use when standing idle for a prolonged period.

After the machine has been oiled, wipe off excessive oil and sew a few stitches on a scrap of material to be sure that the machine sews clean.



CHECK LIST FOR BETTER SEWING

IF MATERIAL IS NOT FED

1. Feed dog is down.
2. Pressure on presser foot is not enough.
3. Stitch length regulator is at "O" - no feeding.

IF NEEDLE BREAKS

1. Needle is inserted incorrectly.
2. Needle clamp screw is loose.
3. Bent needle is used.
4. Upper threading is not correct.
5. Upper thread tension is too tight.
6. Wrong needle and thread for cloth being sewn are used.
7. Material pulled excessively.

IF LOOPS FORM ON FABRIC

1. Tension of upper or lower thread is wrong.

IF MATERIAL BECOMES CREASY

1. Thread tension is too tight.
2. Threading is not correct.
3. Thread is caught by something.
4. Lower thread is unevenly wound on bobbin.

IF UPPER THREAD BREAKS

1. Upper threading is not correct.
2. Needle eye is not sharp.
3. Upper thread is too large for needle eye.
4. Upper thread tension is too tight.
5. Needle is inserted incorrectly.

IF LOWER THREAD BREAKS

1. Lower thread is entangled in shuttle.
2. Lower thread tension is too tight.
3. Lower threading is not correct.

IF MACHINE SKIPS STITCHES

1. Needle is not sharp and straight.
2. Needle is inserted incorrectly.
3. Wrong needle and thread for cloth being sewn are used.
4. Upper threading is not correct.
5. Lint is clinging to under-side of needle plate.

IF MACHINE RUNS HEAVY OR NOISY

1. Machine is in need of oiling.
2. Lint is accumulated on shuttle and teeth of feed dog.

If your machine skips stitches only on certain fabrics, try all of the above procedures before calling a repairman.

Check the needle plate area, if there are scratches and marks around the needle hole opening, your machine is not being cleaned properly. Always remove the needle plate and clean the feed dogs periodically. Improper and lack of cleaning will cause an accumulation of lint which hampers the feeding mechanism, this in turn will cause the operator to impatiently pull or push the cloth causing the needle to bend and strike the plate, foot or hook, causing a slip in the timing mechanism. Continuous striking will cause defects making it necessary to call a serviceman.