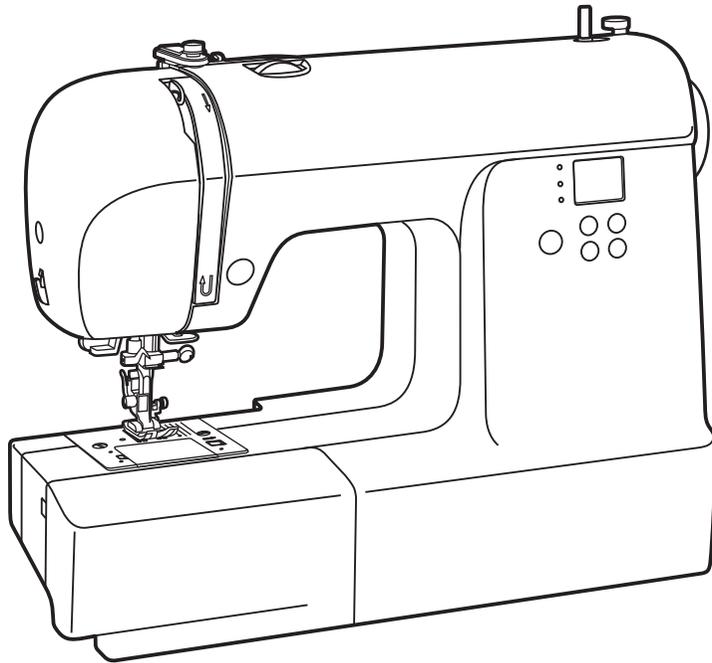


SINGER®



***7140 Instruction Manual
Fashion Mate***

Important safety instructions

This household sewing machine is designed to comply with IEC/EN 60335-2-28 and UL1594.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

Read all instructions before using this household sewing machine. Keep the instructions in a suitable place close to the machine. Make sure to hand them over if the machine is given to a third party.

DANGER-To reduce the risk of electric shock:

- A sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning, removing covers, lubricating or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.

WARNING-To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to person:

- Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this sewing machine is used by or near children.
- Use this sewing machine only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
- Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the sewing machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
- Never operate the sewing machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot control free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
- Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.
- Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
- Do not use bent needles.
- Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
- Wear safety glasses.
- Switch the sewing machine off ("O" when making any adjustment in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, etc.
- Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
- Do not use outdoors.
- Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
- To disconnect, turn all controls to the off ("O") position, then remove plug from outlet.

Important safety instructions

- Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.
- The foot control is used to operate the machine. Avoid placing other objects on the foot control.
- Do not use the machine if it is wet.
- If the LED lamp is damaged or broken, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person, in order to avoid a hazard.
- If the supply cord connected with the foot control is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person, in order to avoid a hazard.
- This sewing machine is provided with double insulation. Use only identical replacement parts. See instructions for Servicing of Double-Insulated Appliances.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

For Europe only:

This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.

The noise level under normal operating conditions is less than 75dB(A).

The machine must only be used with foot control of type C-8000 manufactured by ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

For outside Europe:

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

The noise level under normal operating conditions is less than 75dB(A).

The machine must only be used with foot control of type C-8000 manufactured by ZENG HSING INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

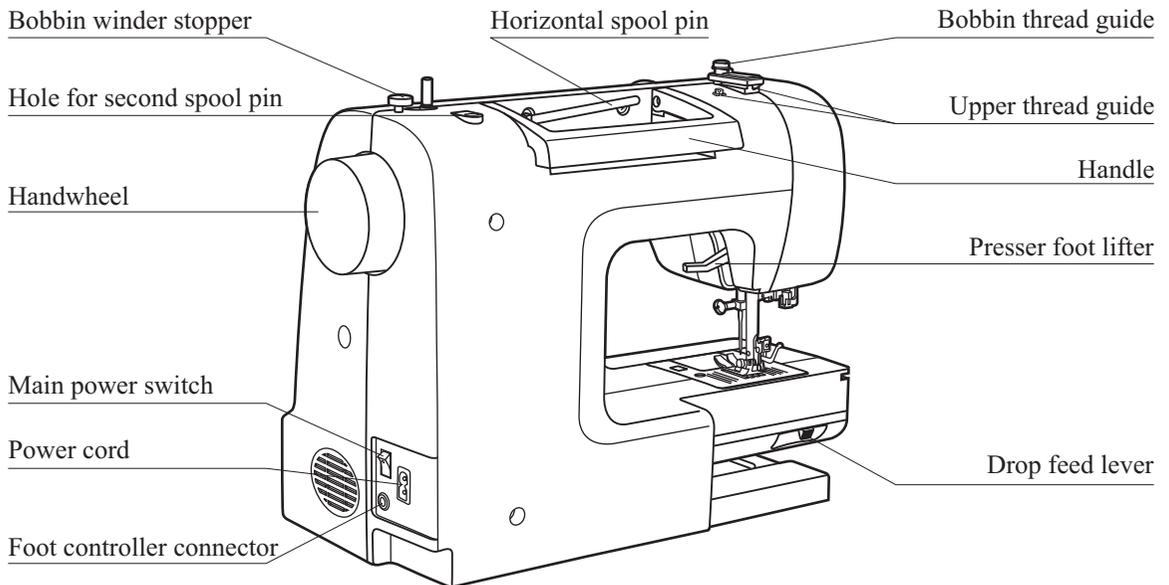
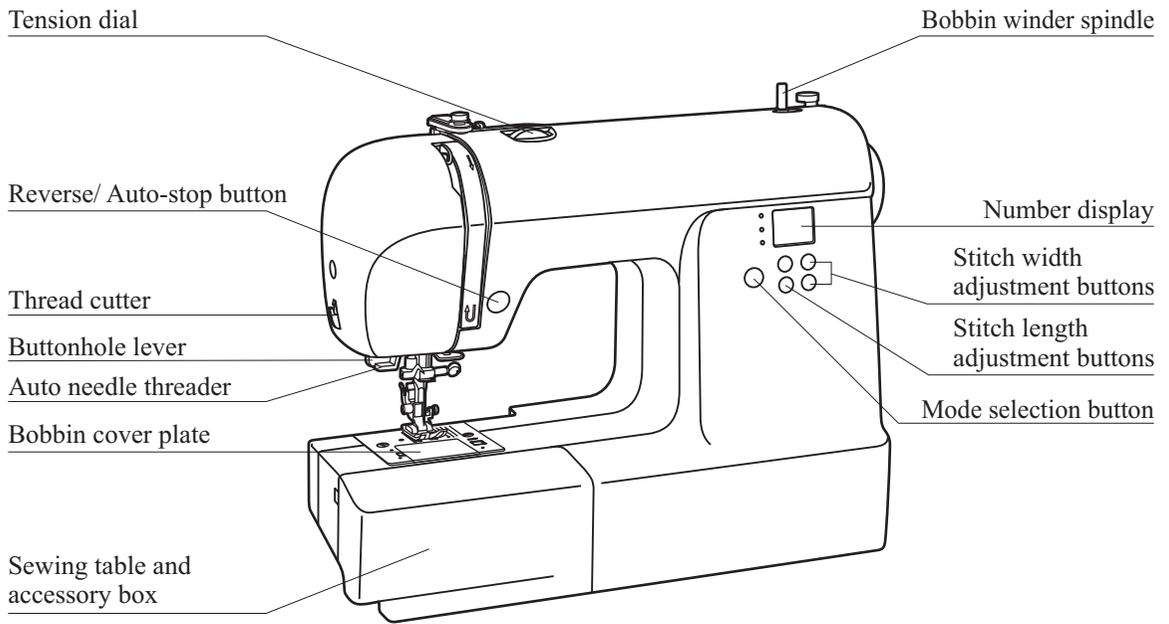
SERVICING OF DOUBLE INSULATED PRODUCTS

In a double-insulated product, two systems of insulation are provided instead of grounding. No ground means is provided on a double-insulated product, nor should a means for grounding be added to the product. Servicing of a double-insulated product requires extreme care and knowledge of the system and should be done only by qualified service personnel. Replacement parts for a double-insulated product must be identical to those parts in the product. A double-insulated product is marked with the words "DOUBLE INSULATION" or "DOUBLE INSULATED".

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Principal parts of the machine



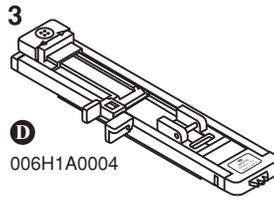
Accessories



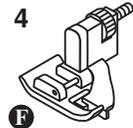
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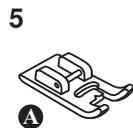
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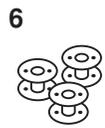
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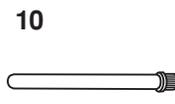
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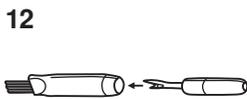
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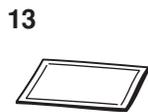
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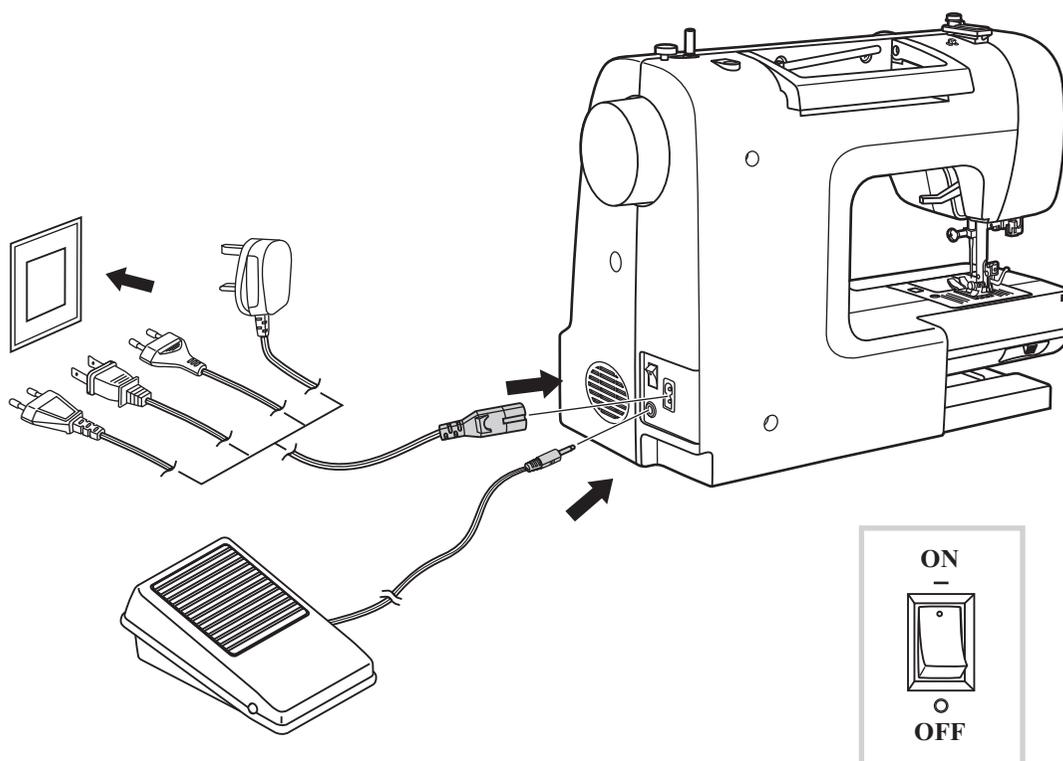
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Standard

1. All purpose foot (T)
2. Zipper foot (I)
3. Buttonhole foot (D)
4. Blind hem foot (F)
5. Satin stitch foot (A)
6. Bobbin (3x)
7. Spool holder (Large)
8. Spool holder (Small)
9. Spool pin felt
10. Second spool pin
11. L-screwdriver for needle plate
12. Brush/ Seam ripper
13. Needle (3x)
14. Soft cover

Connecting the machine to the power source

! Caution: Always make sure that the machine is unplugged from power source and the main switch is on ("O"), when the machine is not in use and before inserting or removing parts.



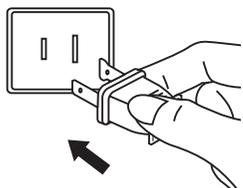
Connecting the machine

Before connecting the power supply, make sure that the voltage and frequency shown on the machine is conforming with your electrical power.

Place the machine on a stable table.

1. Connect the power line cord to the machine by inserting the 2-hole plug into the terminal box.
2. Connect the power line plug to the electric outlet.
3. Turn on the power switch.
4. The sewing lamp will light up when the switch is turned on.

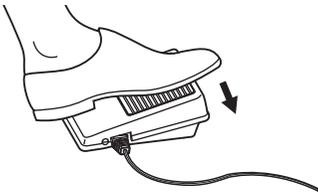
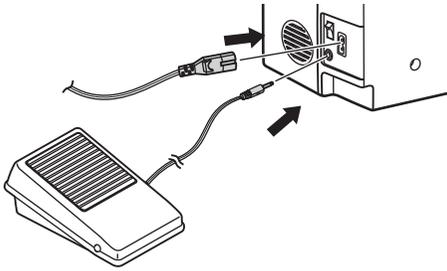
To disconnect, turn the power switch to the off position, then remove plug from outlet.



Polarized plug information

This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other), to reduce the risk of electrical shock; this plug will fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician. Do not modify the plug in any way.

Starting sewing



Foot control

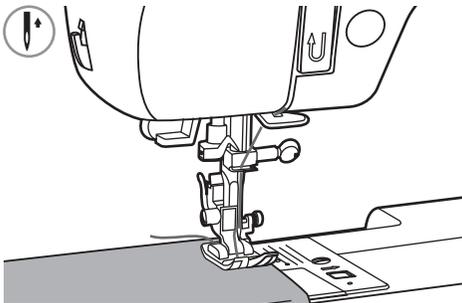
With the sewing machine turned off, insert the foot control plug into its connector on the sewing machine.

Turn on the sewing machine, and then slowly depress the foot control to start sewing.

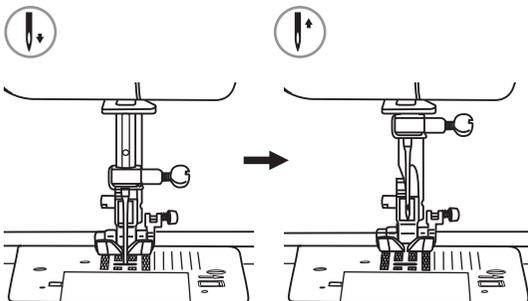
Release the foot control to stop the sewing machine.

! *Attention:* Consult a qualified electrician if in doubt as how to connect the machine to the power source. Unplug the power cord when the machine is not in use.

Changing the needle stop position



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

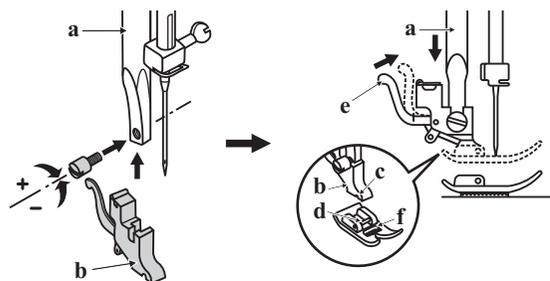


When the needle stop in the lowest position, you can press the foot controller down lightly, the needle point upward, then the sewing will stop with the needle in the highest position.

Perform the same operation to change the needle stop position to the lowest position.

Changing the presser foot

! Attention: Turn power switch to off ("O") when carrying out any of the below operations!

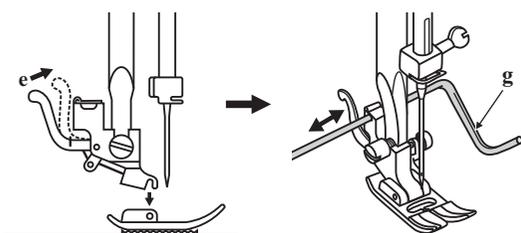


Attaching the presser foot holder

Raise the presser foot bar (a).
Attach the presser foot holder (b) as illustrated.

Attaching the presser foot

Lower the presser foot holder (b) until the cut-out (c) is directly above the pin (d).
Press the black lever (e).
Lower the presser foot holder (b) and the presser foot (f) will engage automatically.



Removing the presser foot

Raise the presser foot.
Press the black lever (e) and the foot will disengages.

Attaching the edge/quilting guide

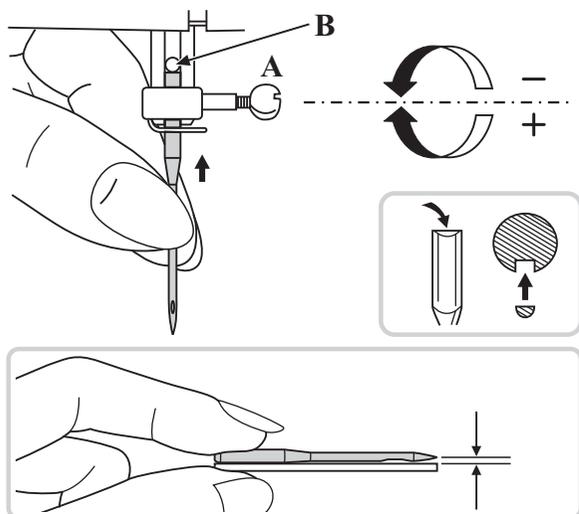
Attach the edge/quilting guide (g) in the slot as illustrated. Adjust according to need for hems, pleats, etc.

Type of presser foot chart

PRESSER FOOT	APPLICATION	NEEDLE	PRESSER FOOT	APPLICATION	NEEDLE
<p>All purpose foot (T)</p>	General sewing, Patchwork stitches, Decorative stitching, Smocking, Fagoting, etc.		<p>Satin stitch foot (A)</p>	Satin stitch sewing 	
<p>Zipper foot (I)</p>	Inserting zippers 		<p>Blind hem foot (F)</p>	Blind hem stitching 	
<p>Buttonhole foot (D)</p>	Buttonhole sewing 				

➡ Note: The twin needle is optional. It is not include with the accessories.
When sewing with twin needle, the stitch width should be set at less than "5.0".

Replacing the needle



⚠ Attention: Turn power switch to off ("O") when carrying out any of the above operations!

Change the needle regularly, especially if it is showing signs of wear and causing problems. Insert the needle following the illustrated instructions.

- A. Loosen the needle clamp screw and tighten again after inserting the new needle. The flat side of the shaft should be towards the back.
 B. Insert the needle as far up as it will go.

Needles must be in perfect condition.

Problems can occur with:

- Bent needles
- Blunt needles
- Damaged points

Matching needle/ fabric/ thread

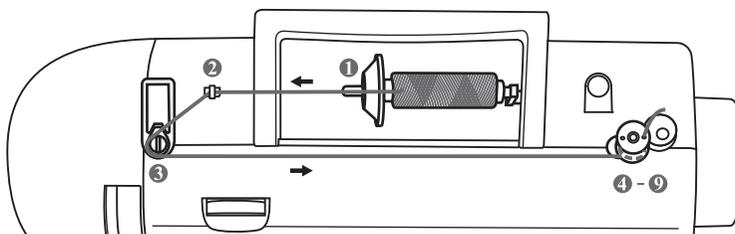
NEEDLE, FABRIC, THREAD SELECTION GUIDE

NEEDLE SIZE	FABRICS	THREAD
9-11 (70-80)	Lightweight fabrics-thin cottons, voile, serge, silk, muslin, Qiana, interlocks, cotton knits, tricot, jerseys, crepes, woven polyester, shirt & blouse fabrics.	Light-duty thread in cotton, nylon, polyester or cotton wrapped polyester.
11-14 (80-90)	Medium weight fabrics-cotton, satin, sailcloth, double knits, lightweight woollens.	Most threads sold are medium size and suitable for these fabrics and needle sizes. Use polyester threads on synthetic materials and cotton on natural woven fabrics for best results.
14 (90)	Medium weight fabrics-cotton duck, woolen, heavier knits, terrycloth, denims.	
16 (100)	Heavyweight fabrics-canvas, woollens, outdoor tent and quilted fabrics, denims, upholstery material (light to medium).	Always use the same thread on top and bottom.
18 (110)	Heavy woollens, overcoat fabrics, upholstery fabrics, some leathers and vinyls.	Heavy duty thread, carpet thread.

➔ Please Note:

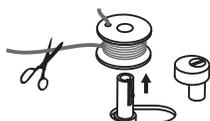
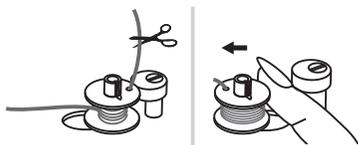
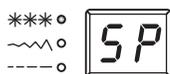
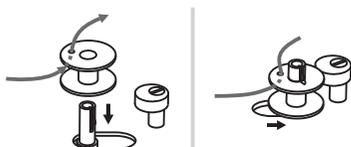
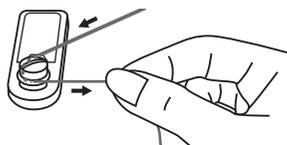
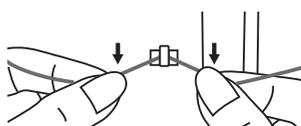
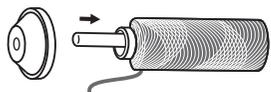
- In general, fine threads and needles are used for sewing fine fabrics, and thicker threads are used for sewing heavy fabrics.
- Always test thread and needle size on a small piece of fabric which will be used for actual sewing.
- Use the same thread for needle and bobbin.

Winding the bobbin



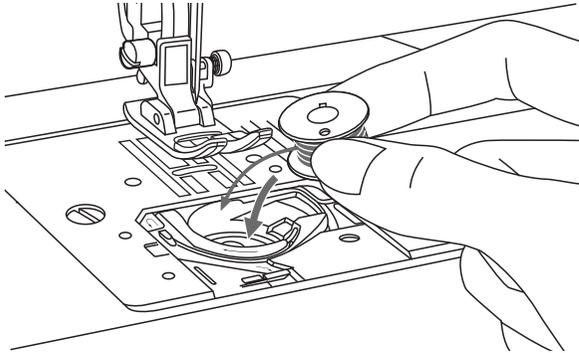
Bobbin winding

1. Place the thread and spool holder onto the spool pin.
For smaller spools of thread, place spool holder with the small side next to the spool or use the small spool holder.
2. Snap the thread into the thread guide .
3. Wind the thread contrary clockwise around the bobbin winder tension discs.
4. Place the thread end through one of the inner holes in the bobbin as illustrated and place empty bobbin on the spindle.
5. Push the bobbin to right.
6. When the bobbin winder shaft is pushed to the right, the number display will blink on and off while displaying "SP".
7. Hold the thread tail securely in one hand.
8. Press on the foot control to start winding the bobbin.
9. After the bobbin has wound a few turns stop the machine and cut the thread near the hole of the bobbin. Continue filling the bobbin until it is full. The motor stops automatically when the bobbin is full. Stop the machine. Push the bobbin winder spindle to left.
10. Cut the thread and then remove the bobbin.



➡ **Please Note:** When the bobbin winder switch is placed on the right, "bobbin winding position", the machine will not sew and the handwheel will not turn. To start sewing, push the bobbin winder switch to the left "sewing position".

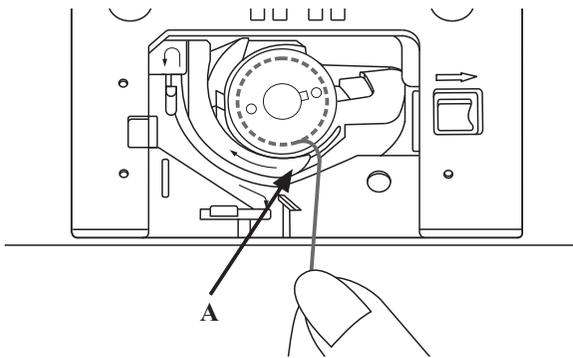
Inserting the bobbin



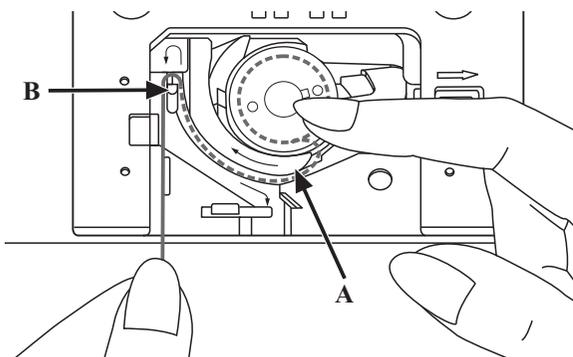
! *Attention:* Turn power switch to off ("O") before inserting or removing the bobbin.

When inserting or removing the bobbin, the needle must be fully raised.

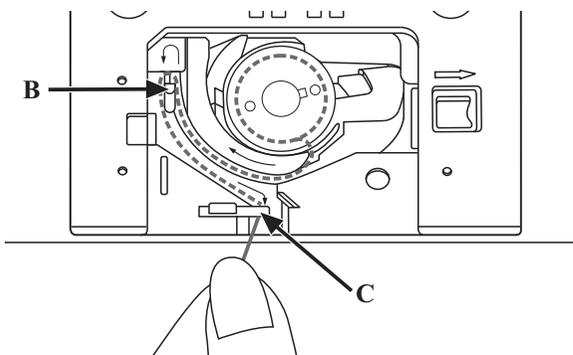
Insert the bobbin in the bobbin case with the thread running in a counterclockwise direction (arrow).



Pull the thread through the slit (A).



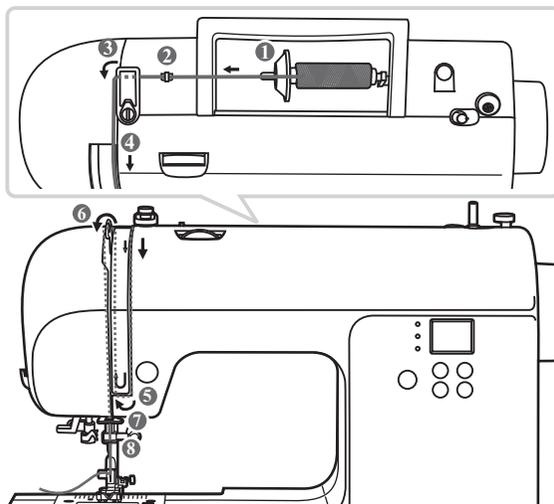
With a finger held gently on top of the bobbin. Draw the thread at the arrow markings into the stitch plate thread guide from (A) to (B).



Pull the thread at the arrow markings into the stitch plate thread guide from (B) to (C).

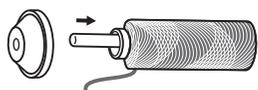
To cut off excess thread pull thread back over the cutting off blade at point (C). Close the bobbin cover plate.

Threading the upper thread

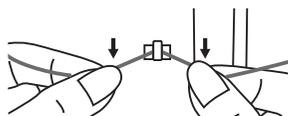


➔ **Please Note:** It is important to carry out the threading correctly as by not doing so several sewing problems could result.

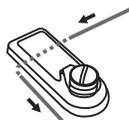
Start by raising the needle to its highest point, and also raise the presser foot to release the tension discs.



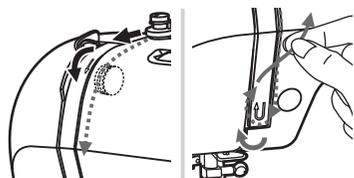
1. Lift up the spool pin. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin so that the thread comes from the front of the spool, then place the spool cap at the end of the spool pin.



2. Draw the thread from the spool through the upper thread guide.

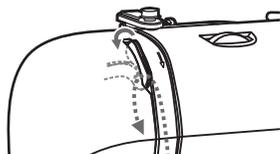


3. Guide the thread around the thread guide pulling the thread through the pre-tension spring as illustrated.

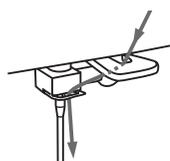


4. Thread the tension module by passing the thread between the silver discs.

5. Then, down and around the check spring holder.



6. At the top of this movement, pass the thread from right to the left through the slotted eye of the take-up lever and then downwards again.



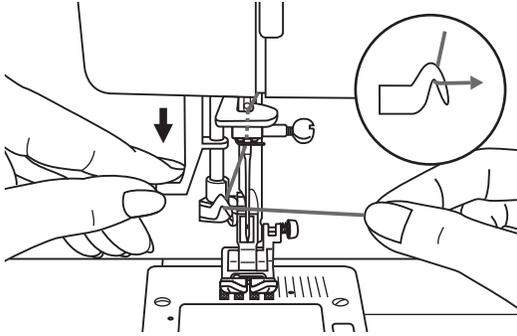
7. Pass the thread behind the flat, horizontal thread guide.

Guide the thread through the wire loop.

Pull the end of the thread through the needle from front to rear, and pull out about 10 cm of thread.

Use the needle threader to thread the needle. (On the next page.)

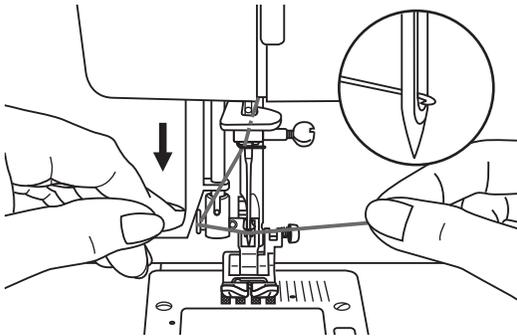
Using the needle threader



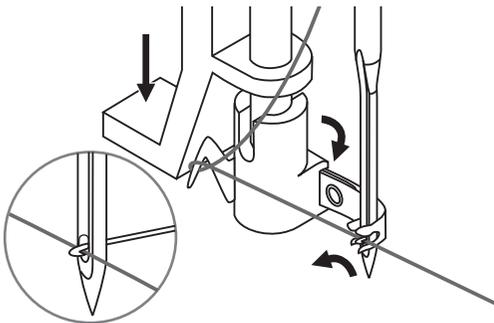
! *Attention:* Turn power switch to the off position ("O").

Raise the needle to its highest position and lower the presser foot.

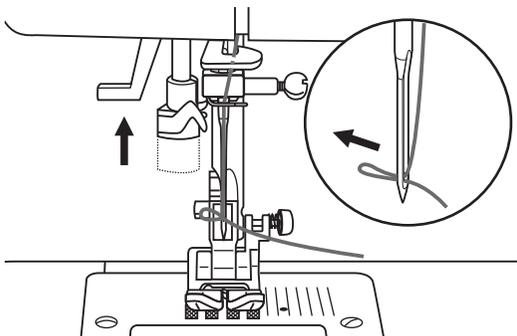
Lower the needle threader lever slowly and draw the thread through the thread guide as illustrated and then to the right.



The needle threader automatically turns to the threading position and the hook pin passes through the needle eye.



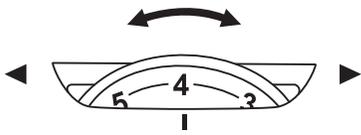
Take the thread in front of the needle.



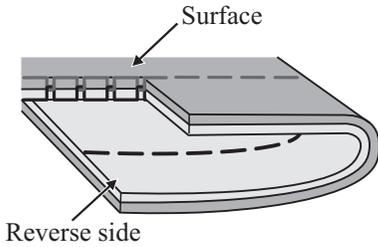
Hold the thread loosely and release the lever slowly. The hook will turn and pass the thread through the needle eye forming a loop.

Pull the thread through the needle eye.

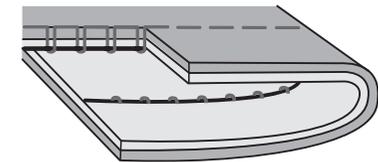
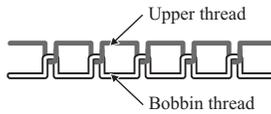
Thread tension



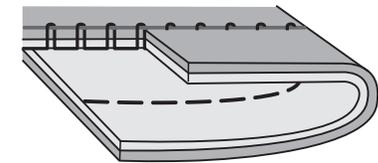
- Basic thread tension setting: "4"
- To increase the tension, turn the dial to the next number up. To reduce the tension, turn the dial to the next number down.
- Proper setting of tension is important to good sewing.
- For all decorative sewing you will always obtain a nicer stitch and less fabric puckering when the upper thread appears on the bottom side of your fabric.



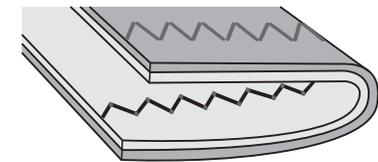
Normal thread tension for straight stitch sewing.



Thread tension is too loose for straight stitch sewing. Turn dial to higher number.



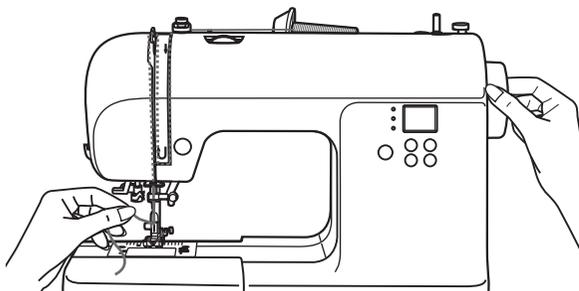
Thread tension is too tight for straight stitch sewing. Turn dial to lower number.



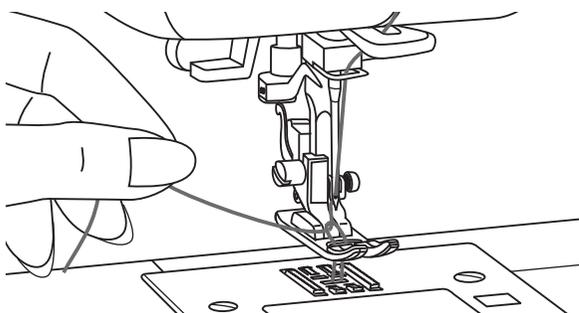
Normal thread tension for zig zag and decorative sewing.



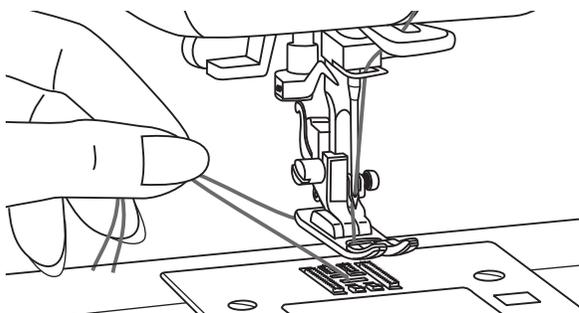
Raising up the lower thread



1. Hold the upper thread with the left hand. Turn the handwheel towards you (counterclockwise) lowering, then raising the needle.

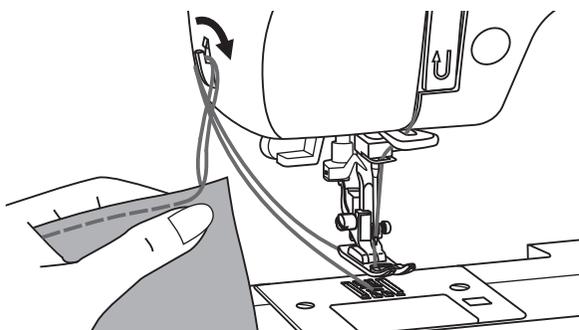


2. Gently pull on the upper thread to bring the bobbin thread up through the needle plate hole. The bobbin thread will come up in a loop.



3. Pull both threads to the back under the presser foot.

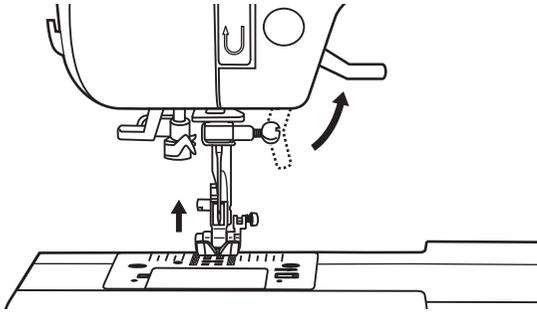
Cutting the thread



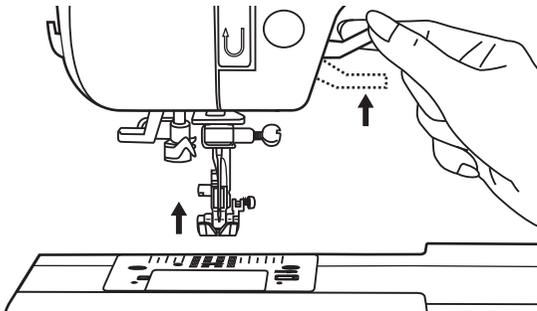
Raise the presser foot. Remove the fabric, draw the threads to the left side of the face cover and cut using the thread cutter.

The threads are cut at the proper length to start the next seam.

Two-step presser foot lifter

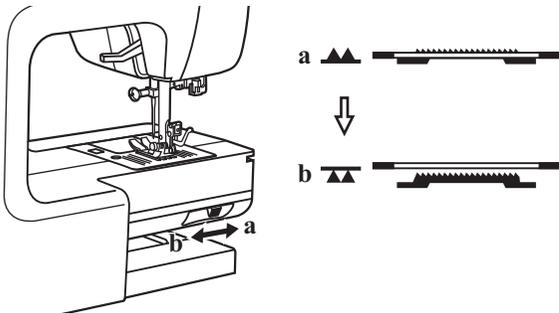


The presser foot lifter raises and lowers your presser foot.



When sewing several layers or thick fabrics, the presser foot can be raised a second stage for easy positioning of the work.

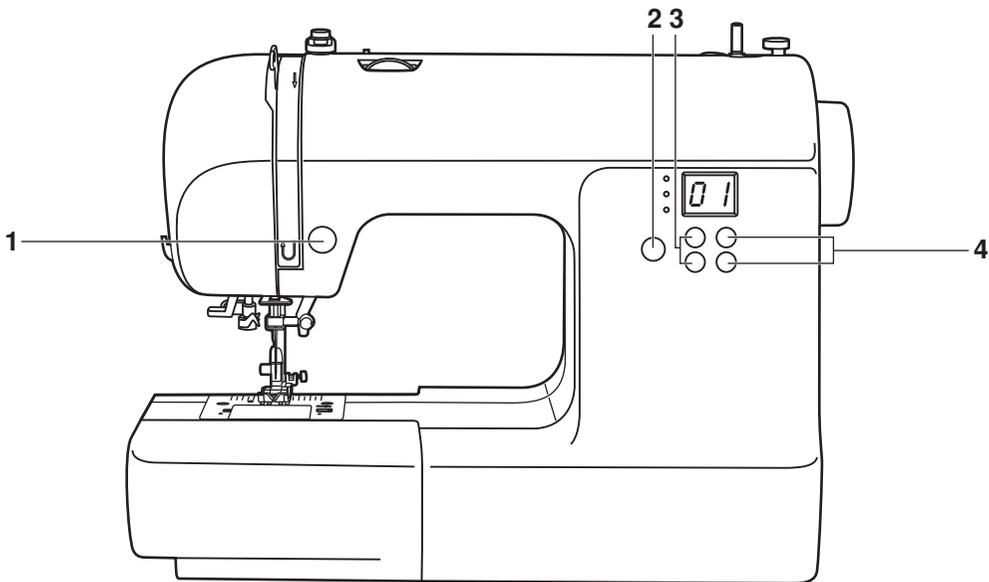
To raise or drop the feed dogs



Sliding the lever to the "  " (b) will lower the feed dog, for example during button sewing. If you wish to continue sewing normally, slide the lever to the "  " (a) in order to raise the feed dogs.

The feed dog will not rise up if you do not turn the handwheel, even if the lever is slid to the right. Make a complete turn to raise the feed dogs.

Buttons of machine



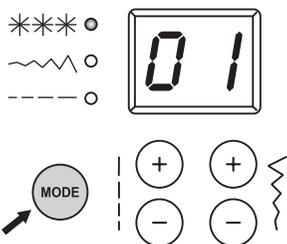
Reverse/ Auto-stop button (1)



When the patterns 01-06 are selected, the machine will sew reverse stitch at a low speed if the reverse button is pressed. The machine will sew forward after the button is released.

When the patterns 07-16, 21-40 are selected, the machine will immediately sew 3 locking stitches when the reverse button is pressed, then automatically stop.

Mode selection button (2)



The LED light will be set at pattern mode "***" when the machine is turned on. The light will run by the sequence of pattern, stitch width, and stitch length mode.

*** Utility and decorative pattern mode:

There are 40 patterns for selection 01~40, stitch selection using the stitch width and length adjustment buttons.

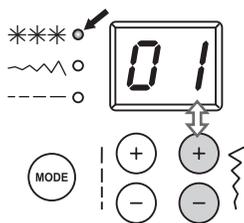
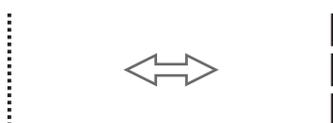
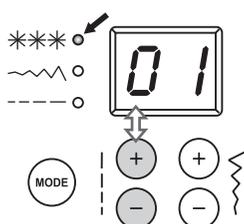
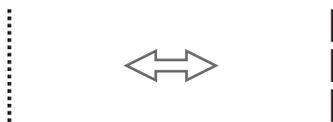
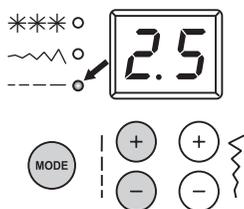
~~~~~ Stitch width mode

Adjust the width of the stitch using the stitch width adjustment buttons.

----- Stitch length mode

Adjust the length of the stitch using the stitch length adjustment buttons.

Buttons of machine



Stitch length adjustment button (3)

When you select a stitch the machine will automatically set the recommended stitch length.

If the pre-set stitch length need adjusting once the pattern is selected, push mode button "MODE" to move to the stitch length position.

To shorten the stitch length, press the "-" button. For a longer stitch length, press the "+" button. The stitch length can be adjusted between "0.0-4.5". Certain stitches have a limited length.

When the setting is at the auto position, the number display will blink 3 times.

When MODE is set on pattern, press stitch length adjustment buttons "+" or "-" for tens place 0~4 .

Stitch width adjustment button (4)

When you select a stitch the machine will automatically set the recommended stitch width.

If the pre-set stitch width need adjusting once the pattern is selected, push mode button "MODE" to move to the stitch width position.

For a narrower stitch, press the "-" button. For a wider stitch, press the "+" button. The stitch width can be adjusted between "0.0-7.0". Certain stitches have a limited stitch width.

When the setting is at the auto position, the number display will blink 3 times.

When MODE is set on pattern, press stitch width adjustment buttons "+" or "-" for ones place 0~9 .

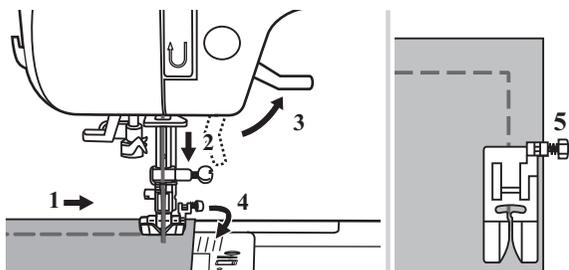
If the numbers are beyond the selections, the numbers in display will be flashing and voice warning. The machine can not start.

Pattern chart

Stitch Pattern		Width (mm)		Length (mm)		Presser Foot	Functions	
		Auto	Manual	Auto	Manual		Reverse	Auto-stop
Utility stitches	01 	3.5	0.0~7.0	2.5	0.0~4.5	T	*	
	02 	0.0	0.0~7.0	2.5	0.0~4.5	T	*	
	03 	3.5	0.0~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*	
	04 	3.5	1.0~6.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T	*	
	05 	3.5	0.0~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T	*	
	06 	5.0	0.0~7.0	2.0	0.3~4.5	T	*	
	07 	5.0	2.0~7.0	1.0	0.3~4.5	T		*
	08 	5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T		*
	09 	5.0	3.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T		*
	10 	5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T		*
	11 	3.5	2.5~7.0	2.0	0.5~4.5	F		*
	12 	3.5	2.5~7.0	1.0	0.5~4.5	F		*
	13 	3.5	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T		*
	14 	5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T		*
	15 	7.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	A		*
	16 	5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	A		*
Buttonhole stitches	17 	5.0	2.5~7.0	0.5	0.3~1.0	D		
	18 	5.0	2.5~5.5	0.5	0.3~1.0	D		
	19 	7.0	5.5~7.0	0.5	0.3~1.0	D		
	20 	3.5	2.5~4.5	--	--	T		
Satin stitches	21 	7.0	2.5~7.0	0.5	0.3~1.0	A		*
	22 	7.0	2.5~7.0	0.5	0.3~1.0	A		*
	23 	7.0	2.5~7.0	0.5	0.3~1.0	A		*
	24 	7.0	2.5~7.0	0.5	0.3~1.0	A		*
	25 	7.0	2.5~7.0	0.5	0.3~1.0	A		*
Cross stitches	26 	5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	A		*
	27 	4.0	3.0~7.0	1.0	1.0~3.0	A		*
	28 	4.0	3.0~7.0	1.0	1.0~3.0	A		*
Quilt stitches	29 	5.0	3.0~7.0	3.0	1.5~3.0	A		*
	30 	7.0	3.0~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	A		*
	31 	7.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	T		*
	32 	5.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.5~3.0	T		*
	33 	7.0	2.5~7.0	1.5	1.0~3.0	A		*
	34 	7.0	2.5~7.0	2.5	1.0~4.5	T		*
	35 	6.0	2.5~7.0	3.0	1.0~3.0	T		*
	36 	7.0	2.5~7.0	3.0	2.0~3.0	A		*
	37 	7.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	A		*
	38 	7.0	3.0~7.0	1.5	1.0~3.0	T		*
	39 	7.0	3.0~7.0	2.5	1.0~3.0	T		*
40 	5.0	2.5~7.0	2.0	1.0~3.0	T		*	

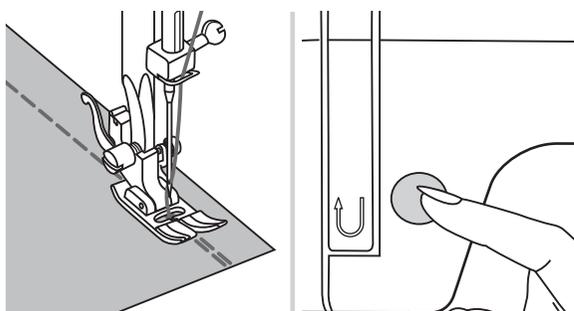
The portion marked in colored on the chart below shows the one unit of each pattern.

Useful skills



Sewing corners

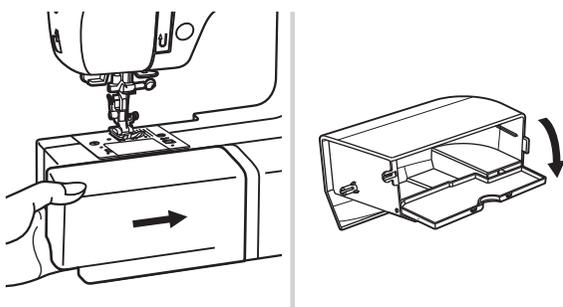
1. Stop the sewing machine when you reach a corner.
2. Lower the needle into the fabric manually or by pressing the needle up/ down button once.
3. Raise the presser foot.
4. Use the needle as a pivot and turn the fabric.
5. Lower the presser foot and resume sewing.



Reverse

Reverse stitching is used to secure the threads at the beginning and at the end of a seam.

Press the reverse button and sew 4-5 stitches. The machine will sew forward when the button is released.

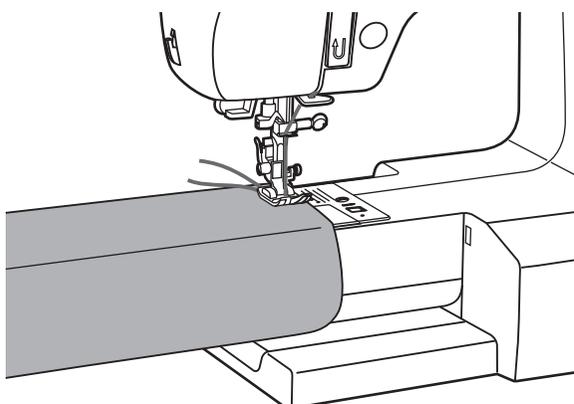


Installing the Removable Accessory Storage

Hold the removable accessory storage horizontally, and push it in the direction of the arrow.

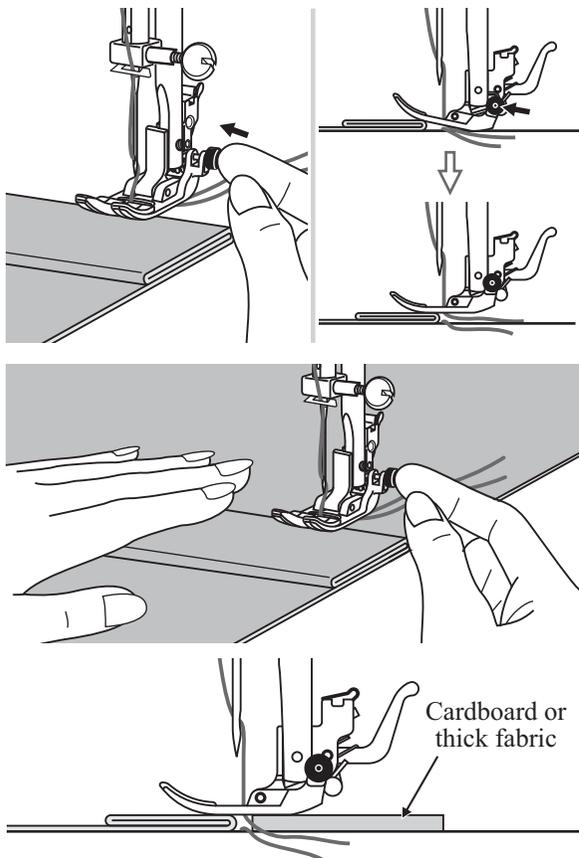
To remove the accessory storage, pull it toward the left.

The standard accessories are contained inside the removable accessory storage compartment. To open, flip cover down as shown.



Free arm

Free-arm sewing is convenient for sewing tubular areas such as pant hems and cuffs.



Sewing on the heavy fabric

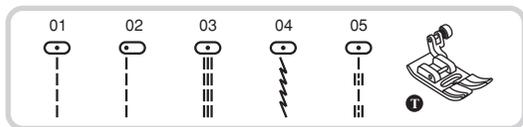
The black button on the right side of the presser foot will lock the presser foot in a horizontal position if you push it in before lowering the presser foot. This ensures even feeding at the beginning of a seam and helps when sewing multiple layers of fabric such as sewing over seams when hemming jeans.

When you reach the point of an increased thickness, lower the needle and raise the presser foot. Press the toe of the foot and push in the black button, then lower the foot and continue sewing.

The black button releases automatically after sewing few stitches.

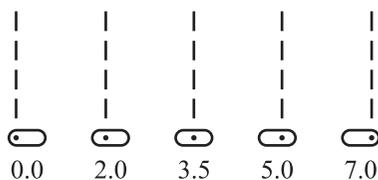
You also can place another piece of fabric with the same thickness at the back of the seam. Or support the presser foot while feeding by hand and sewing toward the folded side.

Straight stitches and needle position



Changing the needle position

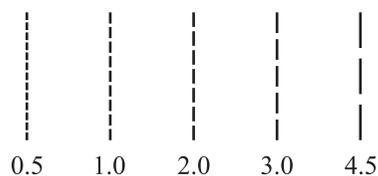
These settings apply only to patterns 01-05. The pre-set position is "3.5", center position. When you press the "-" stitch width adjustment button, the needle position will move to the left. When you press the "+" stitch width adjustment button, the needle position will move to the right.



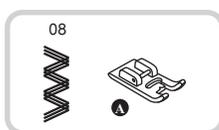
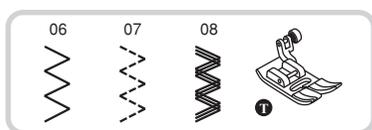
Changing the stitch length

To shorten the stitch length, press the "-" stitch length adjustment button. For a longer stitch length, press the "+" stitch length adjustment button.

Generally speaking, the thicker the fabric, thread and needle, the longer the stitch should be.

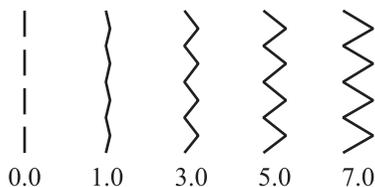


Zigzag stitches



Adjusting the stitch width

The maximum zigzag stitch width for zigzag stitching is "7.0"; however, the width can be reduced on any patterns. The width increases as you press the stitch width adjustment button from "0.0-7.0".

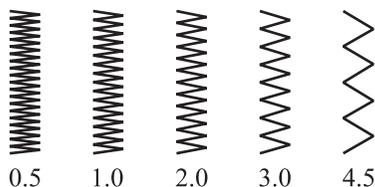


Adjusting the stitch length

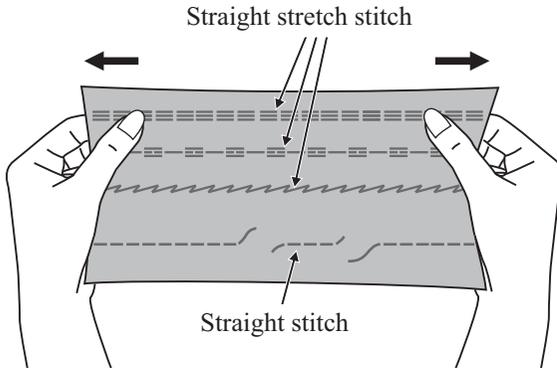
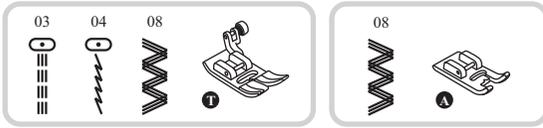
The density of zigzag stitches increase as the setting of stitch length approaches "0.3".

Neat zigzag stitches are usually achieved at "1.0-2.5".

Closed up zigzag stitches (close together) are referred to as a satin stitch.

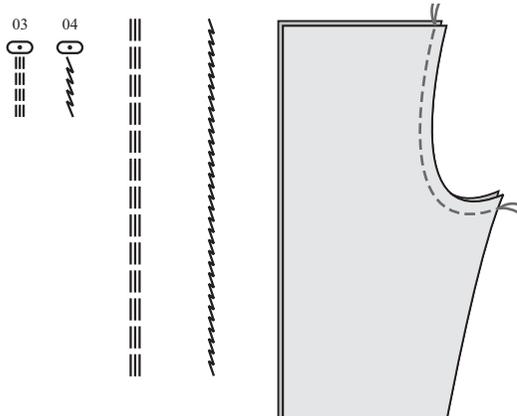


Stretch stitch

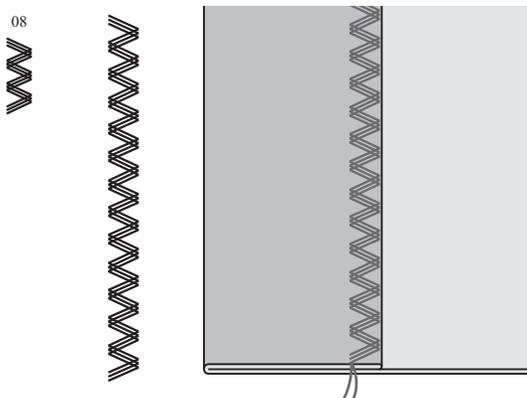


It assures you of a stitch that is strong and flexible and will give with the fabric without breaking. Good for easy-to-ravel fabrics and knitted fabrics. It is good for joining durable fabric such as denims.

These stitches can also be used as a decorative top stitch.

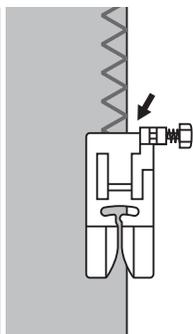
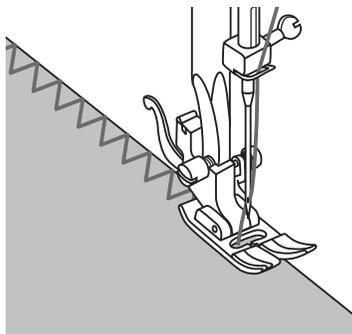
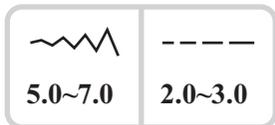
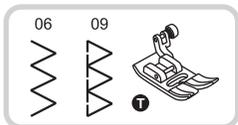


Straight stretch stitch is used to add triple reinforcement to stretch and hardwearing seams.



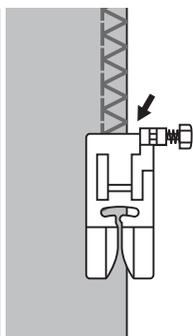
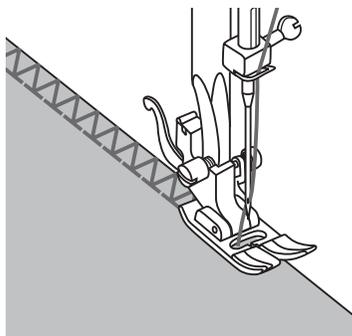
Triple zigzag stretch stitch is suitable for firm fabrics like denim, poplin, duck, etc.

Overcasting stitches



Ric-rac stitch

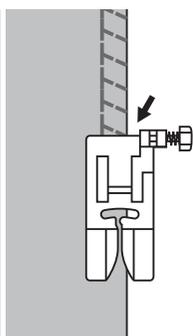
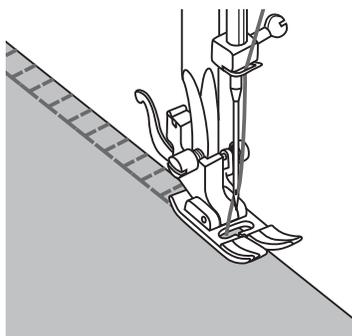
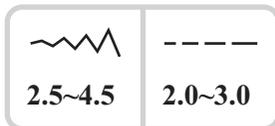
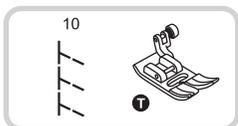
Ric-rac is primarily used for a decorative top-stitch. It is ideal for edging neck-bands, armholes, sleeves and hems. When manually adjusted to a very narrow width it also can be used for seaming in areas of great stress.



Overedge stitch

This is the same type stitch used by the garment industry in making sportswear - it forms and finishes the seam in one operation.

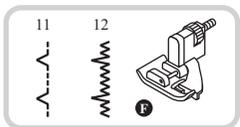
It is very effective for use in repairing raw or worn edges of garments.

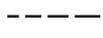


Slant overedge stitch

Seams and overcasts in one operation to produce a narrow, supple seam, particularly suited to swimwear, sportswear, T-shirts, babywear in stretch nylon, stretch towelling, jersey and cotton jersey.

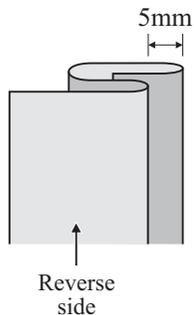
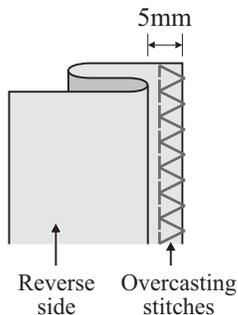
Blind hem/ Lingerie stitch



	
2.5~4.0	1.0~2.0

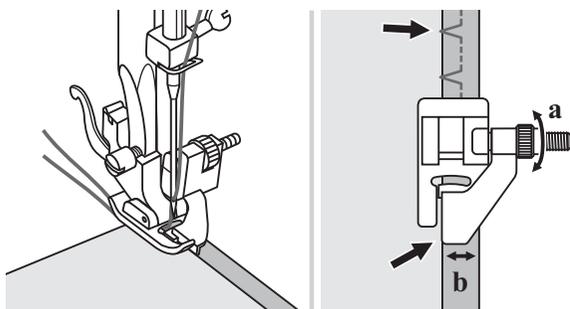
11: Blind hem/lingerie for firm fabrics

12: Blind hem for stretch fabrics



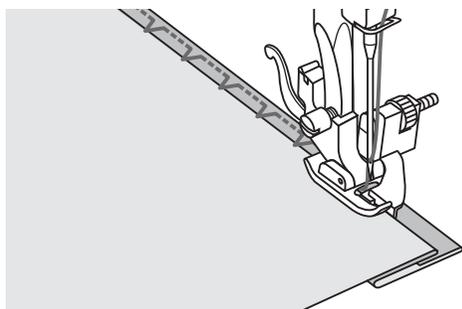
➔ **Please Note:** It takes practice to sew blind hems. Always make a sewing test first.

Fold the fabric as illustrated with the wrong side uppermost.

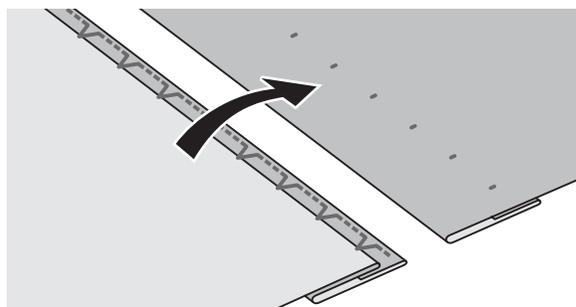


Place the fabric under the foot. Turn the handwheel forwards by hand until the needle swings fully to the left. It should just pierce the fold of the fabric. If it does not, adjust the stitch width accordingly.

Adjust the guide (b) by turning the knob (a) so that the guide just rests against the fold.

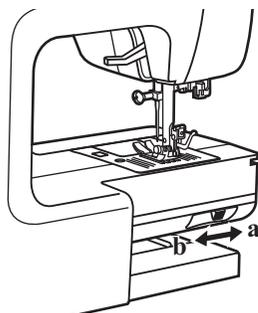
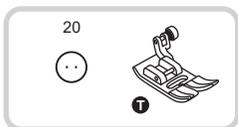


Sew slowly, guiding the fabric carefully along the edge of the guide.



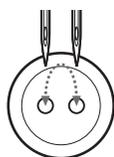
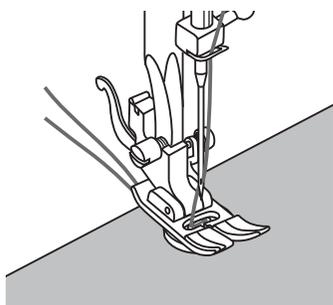
Turn over the fabric.

Button sewing



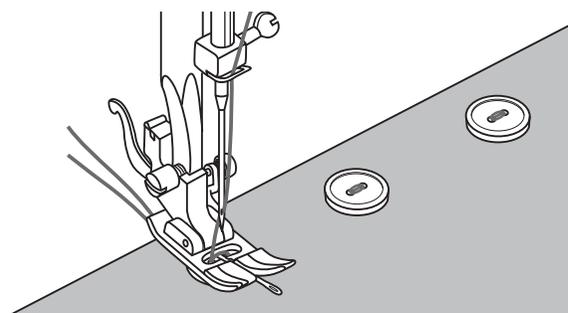
Move the drop feed control to "  " to lower the feed dogs.

Position the work under the foot. Place the button in the desired position, lower the foot.



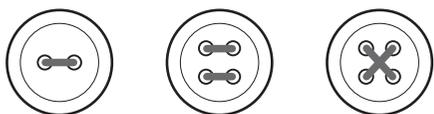
Select zig zag pattern. Adjust the stitch width to "2.5-4.5" according to the distance between the two holes of the button.

Turn the handwheel to check that the needle goes cleanly into the left and right holes of the button.



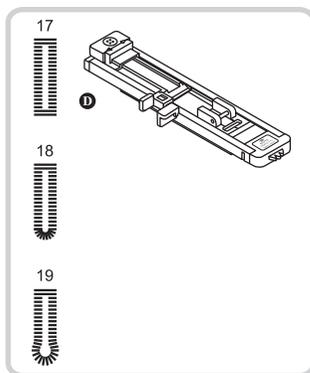
Before sewing, press the Auto-lock button to sew reinforcement stitches automatically at the beginning and at the end of the stitch.

If a shank is required, place a darning needle on top of the button and sew.



For buttons with 4 holes, sew through the front two holes first, push work forward and then sew through the back two holes.

Buttonhole stitching



2.5~7.0	0.3~1.0

2.5~5.5	0.3~1.0

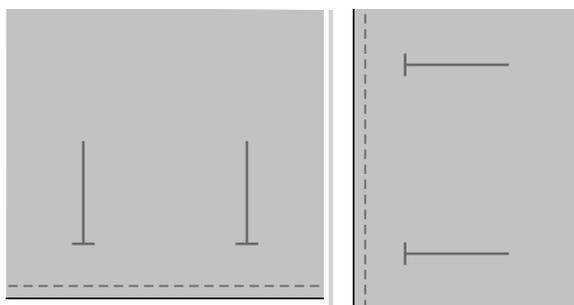
5.5~7.0	0.3~1.0

17: For thin or medium fabric

18: For horizontal holes on blouses or shirts made from thin or medium fabric

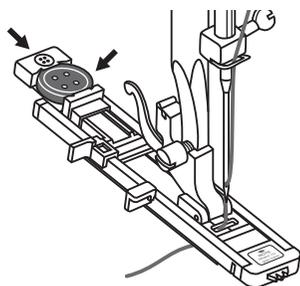
19: For suits or overcoats

Please Note: Before sewing a buttonhole on your project, practice on a scrap piece of the same type of fabric.



Mark the positions of the buttonhole on the fabric.

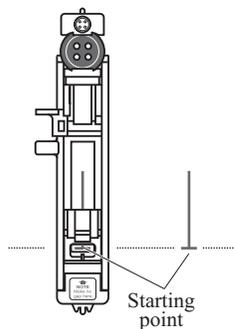
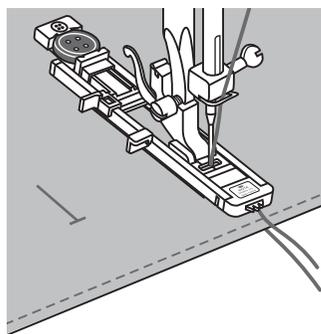
The maximum buttonhole length is 3cm (1 3/16 inch). (Total of diameter + thickness of button.)



Attach the buttonhole foot, then pull out the button holder plate and insert the button.

The size of the buttonhole is determined by the button inserted in the button plate.

The thread should be passed through the hole in the presser foot, then be placed under the foot.

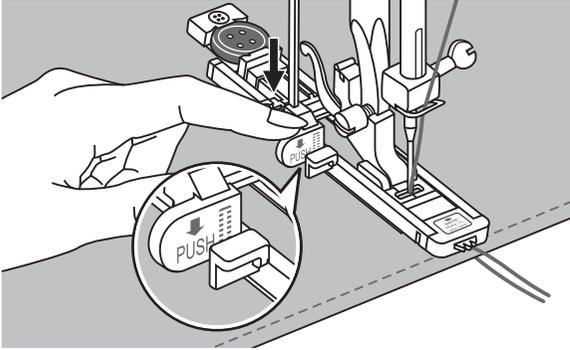


Select the buttonhole stitch.

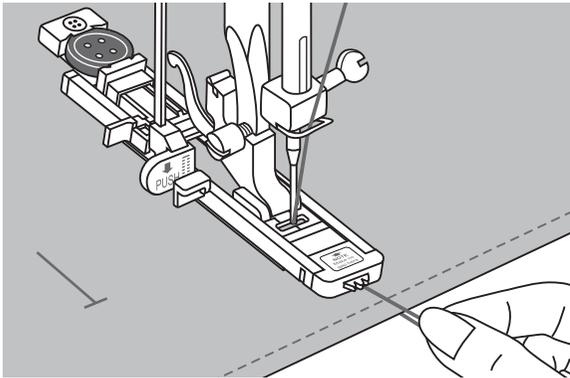
Adjust the stitch width and the stitch length to the desired width and density.

Position the fabric under the presser foot with the front end of the buttonhole mark aligned with the center line on the buttonhole foot.

Buttonhole stitching



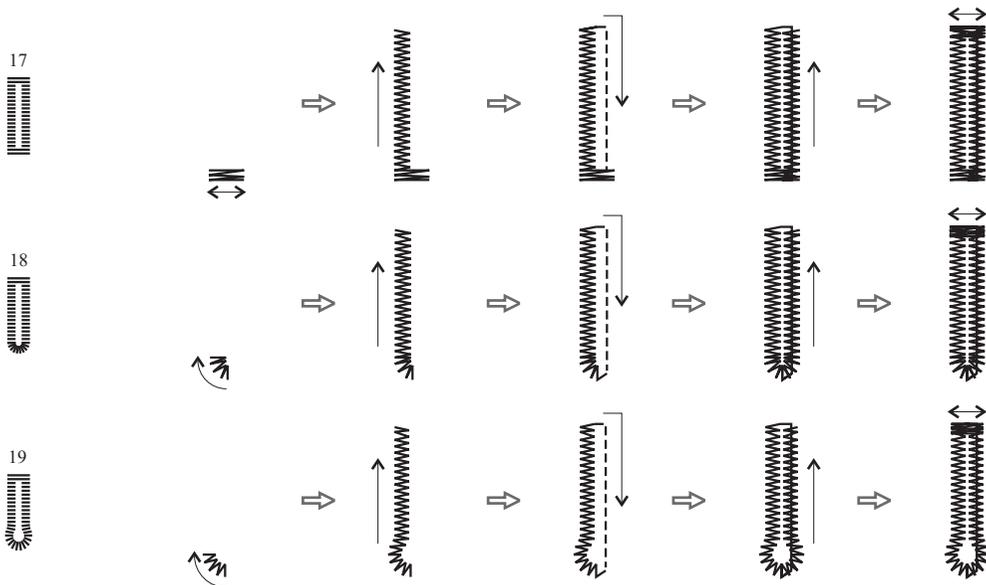
Pull the buttonhole lever all the way down and position it behind the bracket on the buttonhole foot.



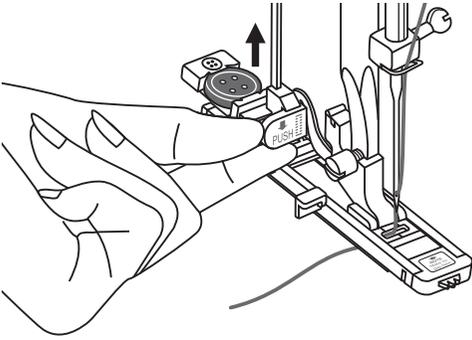
While lightly holding the end of upper thread and start sewing.

➔ Please Note: Gently feed the fabric by hand.
Before stopping, the machine will automatically sew a reinforcement stitch after the buttonhole is sewn.

* Buttonholes are sewn from the front of the presser foot to the back, as shown.



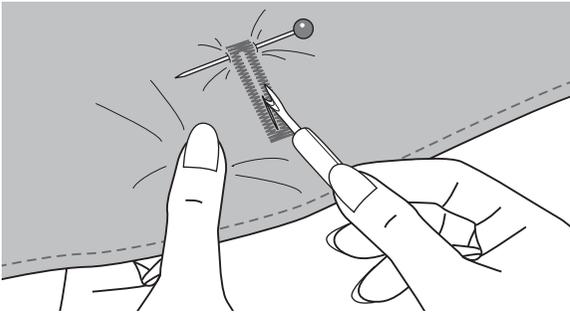
Buttonhole stitching



Buttonholes are sewn from the front of the presser foot to the back, as shown.

Raise the presser foot and cut thread. When raise the presser foot, the needle will return to original position in order to sew over same buttonhole.

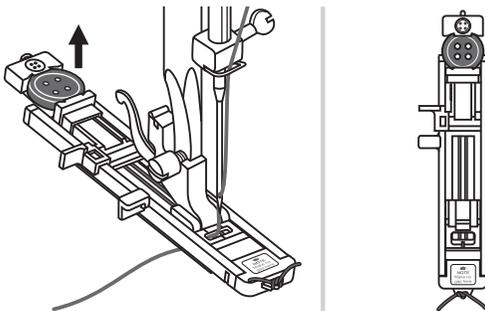
After sewing the buttonhole stitch, raise the buttonhole lever until it stops.



Cut the center of the buttonhole being careful not to cut any stitches on either side. Use a pin as a stopper at the bar tack so you do not cut too much.

Making a buttonhole on stretch fabrics

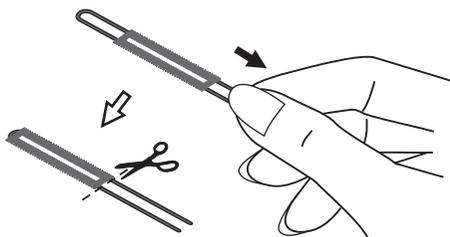
When sewing buttonholes on stretch fabric, hook heavy thread or cord under the button-hole foot.



Attach the buttonhole foot and hook the gimp thread onto the back of the presser foot.

Bring the two gimp thread ends to the front of the foot and insert them into the grooves, then temporarily tie them there. Lower the presser foot and start sewing.

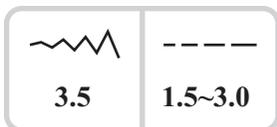
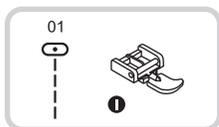
Set the stitch width to match the diameter of the gimp thread.



Once sewing is completed, pull the gimp thread gently to remove any slack, then trim off any excess.

Please Note: It is suggested that you use interfacing on the backside of the fabric.

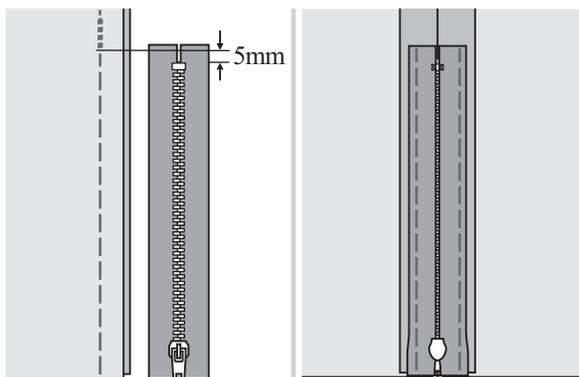
Zipper insertion



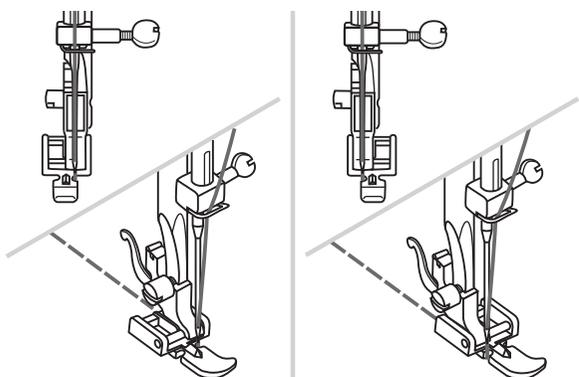
! *Attention: Zipper foot should be used for sewing width center needle position straight stitch only. It is possible that needle could hit the presser foot and break when sewing other patterns.*

Inserting a centered zipper

- Baste the zipper opening on the garment.

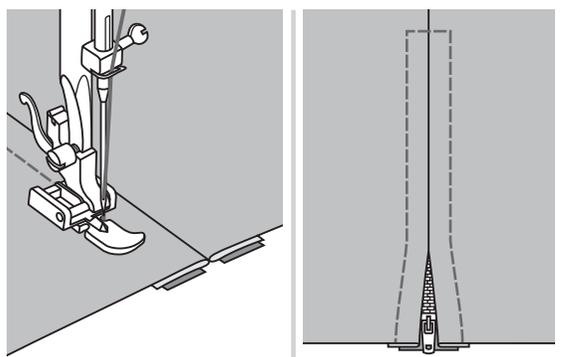


- Press open the seam allowance. Place the zipper face down on the seam allowance with the teeth against the seam line. Baste the zipper tape.



- Attach the zipper foot. Attach the right side of the presser foot pin to the holder when sewing the left side of the zipper.

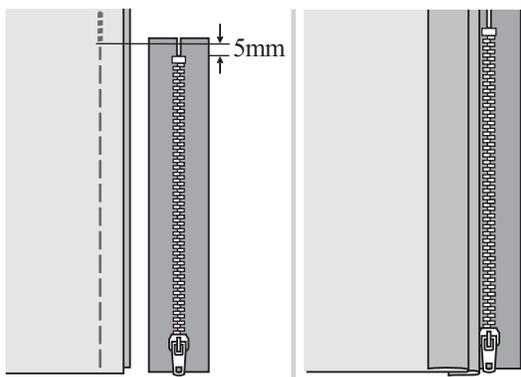
- Attach the left side of the presser foot pin to the presser foot holder when sewing the right side of the zipper.



- Stitch left side of the zipper from top to bottom.

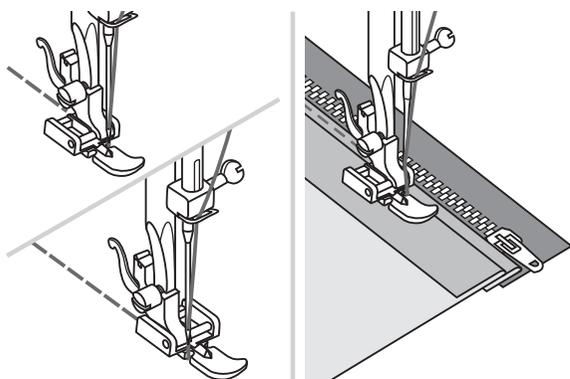
- Stitch across the lower end and right side of zipper. Remove the basting and press.

Zipper insertion



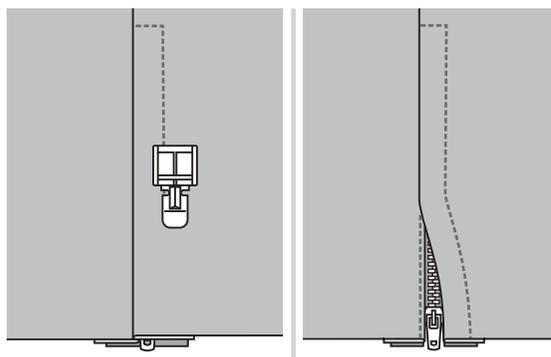
Inserting a side zipper

- Baste the zipper opening on the garment.
- Fold back to the left seam allowance.
Turn under the right seam allowance to form 3mm (1/8 inch) fold.



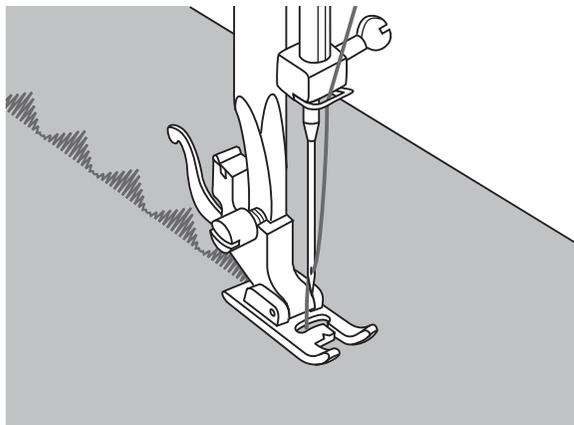
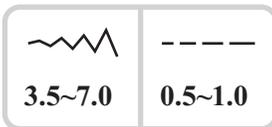
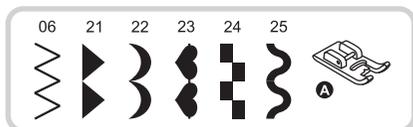
- Attach the zipper foot. Attach the right side of the presser foot pin to the holder when sewing the left side of the zipper. Attach the left side of the presser foot pin to the presser foot holder when sewing the right side of the zipper.

- Stitch the left side of zipper from bottom to top.



- Turn the fabric right side out, stitch across the lower end and right side of zipper.
- Stop about 5cm (2 inches) from the top of zipper. Remove the basting and open the zipper. Stitch the remainder of the seam.

Satin stitch sewing

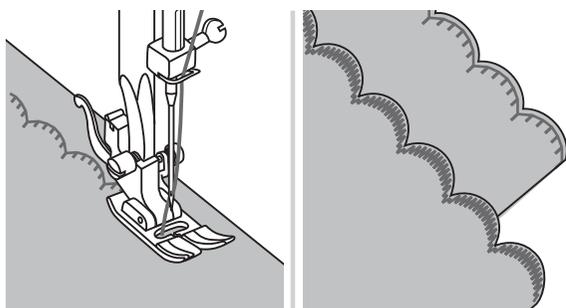
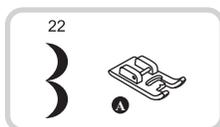
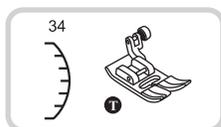


Use the satin stitch foot for satin stitching and sewing decorative stitches. This foot has a full indentation on the underside to allow easy sewing over the thickness of the stitches formed by closely spaced zigzag stitches, and even feeding of the fabric.

To tailor the satin or decorative stitch pattern, you may adjust the length and width of the pattern by pressing the stitch length and width adjustment buttons. Experiment with fabric scraps until you get the desired length and width.

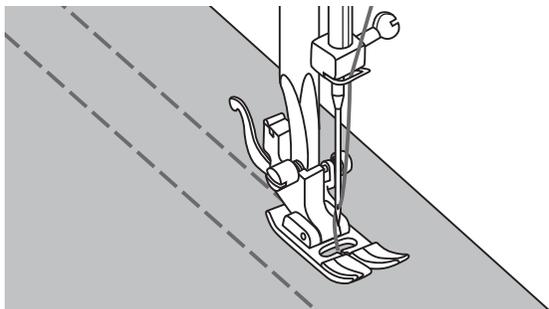
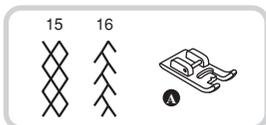
➔ **Please Note:** When sewing very thin fabrics, it is suggested that you use interfacing on the backside of the fabric.

Scallop stitch

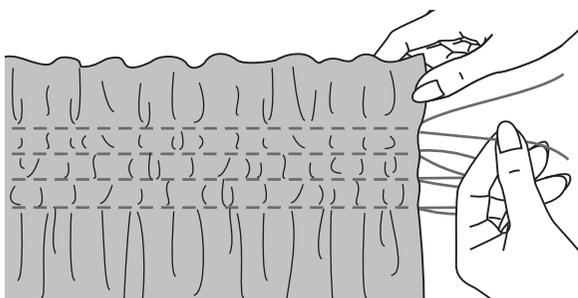


- Stitch along the edge of the fabric, making sure not to sew directly on the edge of the fabric.
- * For better results, apply spray starch onto the fabric and press with a hot iron before it is sewn.
- Trim along the stitches.
- * Be careful not to cut the stitches.

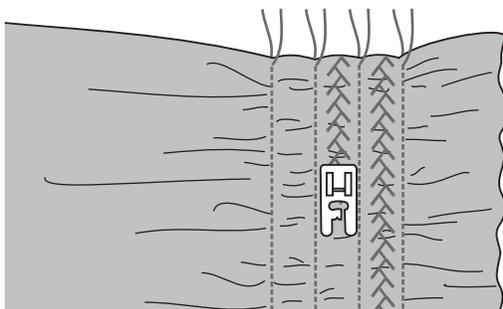
Smocking



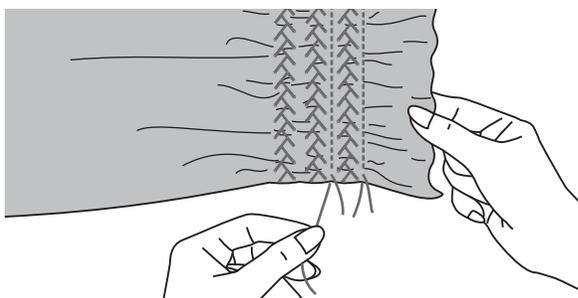
Use the all purpose foot to sew straight lines 1cm (3/8 inch) apart, across the area to be smocked.



Knot the threads along one edge.
Pull the bobbin threads and distribute the gathers evenly. Secure the threads at the other end.

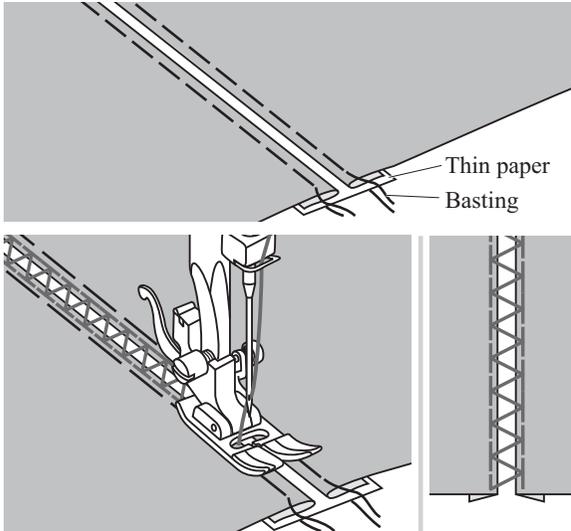
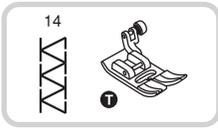


Reduce the tension, if necessary and sew decorative pattern stitches between the straight seams.



Pull out the gathering stitches.

Fagoting

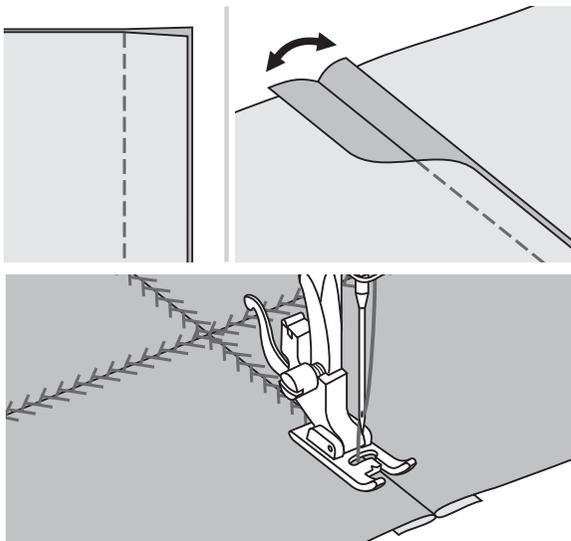
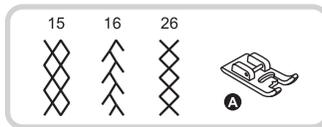
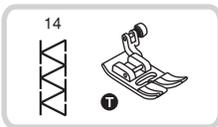


- Separate the folded edges of the fabric pieces with a gap of 4mm (1/8 inch) and baste them onto a piece of thin paper or water-soluble stabilizer sheet.

- Align the center of the presser foot with the center of the two pieces of fabric and begin sewing.

- After sewing, remove the paper.

Patchwork stitching

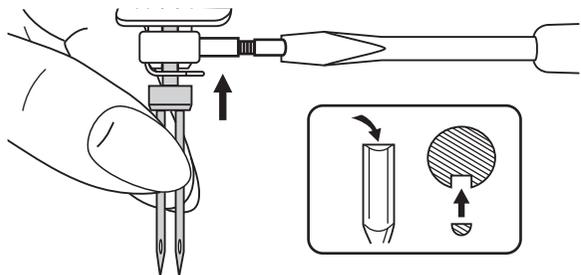


- Place the two pieces of fabric with the right side together and sew with the straight stitch.

- Open the seam allowances and presses it flat.

- Place the center of the presser foot on the seam line of the joined pieces of fabric and sew over the seam.

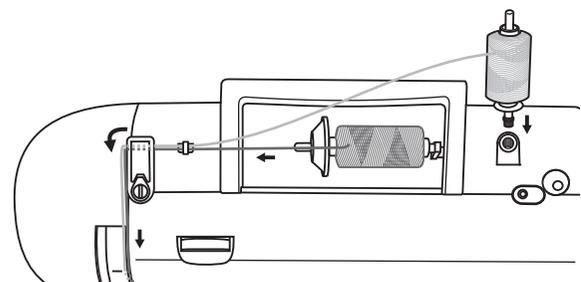
Twin needle



* The twin needle is optional. It is not include with the accessories.

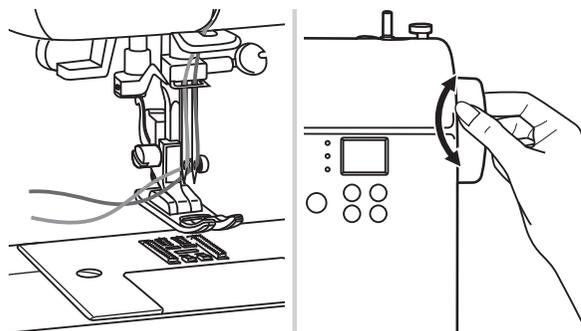
Insert the twin needle.

! Attention: Use a SINGER style 2025 twin needle. For more information, go to www.singer.com. Use of any other type of twin needle may possibly bend the needle or damage the machine. Bent needles can easily break, possibly resulting in injury.



Follow the instructions for single-needle threading using the horizontal spool pin. Thread through the left needle.

Set the second spool pin (included with the accessories) into the hole on the top of the machine. Thread through remaining points, making certain to omit the thread guide above the needle and pass thread through the right needle.

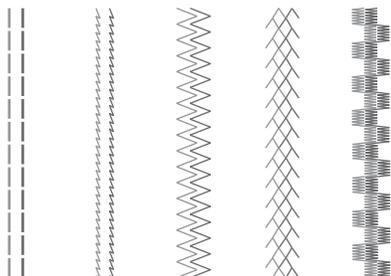


Thread each needle separately.

➡ Please Note: Make sure that the two threads used to thread the twin needle are of the same weight. You can use one or two colors

Before sewing adjust the stitch width, Turn the handwheel to check the needle clearance, so that needle does not hit the needle plate.

When sewing with twin needle, always proceed slowly, and make sure to maintain a low speed to insure quality stitching.



Select a stitch pattern and start to sewing.

Utility and decorative patterns 01-16, 21-40 can be used.

Sewing result will be a pattern with two parallel stitch lines.

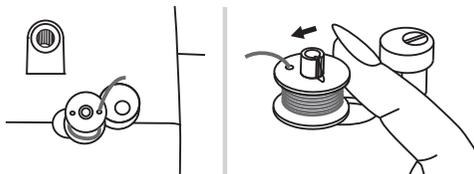
➡ Please Note: When sewing with twin needle, always proceed slowly, and make sure to maintain a low speed to insure quality stitching.

Warning functions

Warning beeping sound

- When operating correctly: 1 beep
- When operating incorrectly: 3-short beeps
- When the sewing machine is in trouble and can't sew: 1 long beep

It means that the thread is twisted or jammed and the hand wheel axle can't move. Please look through the "Trouble shooting guide" on page 35/36 to find the solution. After the problem has been solved, the machine will continue to sew.



Return bobbin winder spindle to left

If you press any button on the machine when the bobbin is full or the bobbin winder spindle is in the right position, then the machine will beep 3 times as a warning.

Return the bobbin winder spindle to the left position.



The sewing machine is in trouble

The animation message means that the thread is twisted or jammed and the hand wheel axle cannot move. Please look through the "Trouble shooting guide" on page 35/36 to find the solution. After the problem has been solved, the machine will continue to sew.

 **Please Note:** If the problem is still not solved, please contact your local dealer.

 **Attention:** During the sewing, if the thread get jammed inside the hook stopping the needle from moving and you continue pressing the foot control, the security switch will stop the machine completely. In order to restart the sewing machine, you will have to turn the on/off switch to the OFF position and then ON again.

Maintenance

! Attention: Disconnect the power cord from the wall socket before cleaning the sewing machine surface, otherwise injury or electrical shock may result.

Cleaning the sewing machine surface

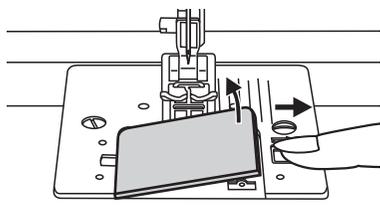
If the surface of the sewing machine is dirty, lightly soak a cloth in mild detergent, squeeze it out firmly and then wipe the surface. After cleaning it once in this way, wipe the surface again with a dry cloth.

! Attention: This machine is equipped with a 100 mW LED lamp. If lamp replacement is needed, please contact nearest authorized retailer.

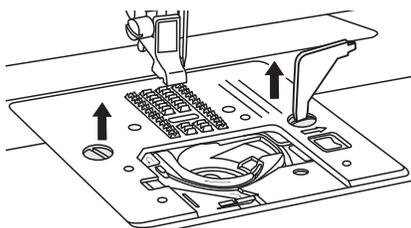
Cleaning the hook

If lint and bits of thread accumulate in the hook, this will interfere with the smooth operation of the machine. Check regularly and clean the stitching mechanism when necessary.

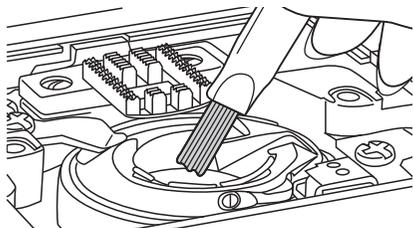
! Attention: Disconnect the machine from the wall outlet before carrying out any maintenance.



Remove the needle plate cover and bobbin.



Remove the needle, presser foot and presser foot holder.
Remove the screw holding the needle plate and remove the needle plate.



Clean the feed dog and bobbin case with a brush. Also clean them, using a soft, dry cloth.

Trouble shooting guide

Before calling for service, check the following items. If the problem still persists, contact the place of purchase or your nearest authorized dealer.

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Upper thread breaks	1. The machine is not threaded correctly.	1. Rethread the machine.	Page 9
	2. The thread tension is too tight.	2. Reduce the thread tension (lower number).	Page 11
	3. The thread is too thick for the needle.	3. Select a larger needle.	Page 6
	4. The needle is not inserted correctly.	4. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back).	Page 6
	5. The thread is wound around the spool holder pin.	5. Remove the reel and wind thread onto reel.	Page 9
	6. The needle is damaged.	6. Replace the needle.	Page 6
Lower thread breaks	1. The bobbin case is not inserted correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert the bobbin case and pull on the thread. The thread should pull easily.	Page 8
	2. The bobbin case is threaded wrong.	2. Check both bobbin and bobbin case.	Page 8
Skipped stitches	1. The needle is not inserted correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert needle (flat side towards the back).	Page 6
	2. The needle is damaged.	2. Insert a new needle.	Page 6
	3. The wrong size needle has been used.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread.	Page 6
	4. The foot is not attached correctly.	4. Check and attach correctly.	Page 4
	5. The machine is not threaded correctly.	5. Rethread the machine.	Page 9
Needle breaks	1. The needle is damaged.	1. Insert a new needle.	Page 6
	2. The needle is not correctly inserted.	2. Insert the needle correctly (flat side towards the back).	Page 6
	3. Wrong needle size for the fabric.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	Page 6
	4. The wrong foot is attached.	4. Select the correct foot.	Page 16
	5. The needle clamp screw is loose.	5. Use the screwdriver to firmly tighten the screw.	Page 6
	6. The presser foot that is used is not appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.	6. Attach the presser foot that is appropriate for the type of stitch that you wish to sew.	Page 16
	7. The upper thread tension is too tight.	7. Loosen the upper thread tension.	Page 11
Loose stitches	1. The machine is not correctly threaded.	1. Check the threading.	Page 9
	2. The bobbin case is not correctly threaded.	2. Thread the bobbin case as illustrated.	Page 8
	3. Needle/ fabric/ thread combination is wrong.	3. The needle size must suit the fabric and thread.	Page 6
	4. Thread tension is wrong.	4. Correct the thread tension.	Page 11
Seam gather or pucker	1. The needle is too thick for the fabric.	1. Select a finer needle.	Page 6
	2. The stitch length is adjusted wrong.	2. Readjust the stitch length.	Page 15
	3. The thread tension is too tight.	3. Loosen the thread tension.	Page 11

Trouble shooting guide

Problem	Cause	Correction	Reference
Seam puckering	1. The needle thread tension is too tight.	1. Loosen the thread tension.	Page 11
	2. The needle thread is not threaded correctly.	2. Rethread the machine.	Page 9
	3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn.	3. Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric.	Page 6
	4. The stitch length is too long for the fabric.	4. Make stitch dense.	Page 15
Patterns are distorted	1. The correct presser foot is not used.	1. Select the correct foot.	Page 16
	2. The needle thread tension is too tight.	2. Loosen the thread tension .	Page 11
The machine jams	1. Thread is caught in the hook.	Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the handwheel backwards and forwards by hand and remove the thread remnants.	Page 34
	2. The feed dogs are packed with lint.		
The machine is noisy	1. Fluff or oil have collected on the hook or needle bar.	1. Clean the hook and feed dog as described.	Page 34
	2. The needle is damaged.	2. Replace the needle.	Page 6
	3. Slight humming sound coming from internal motor.	3. Normal.	--
	4. Thread is caught in the hook.	Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the handwheel backwards and forwards by hand and remove the thread remnants.	Page 34
	5. The feed dogs are packed with lint.		
Uneven stitches, uneven feed	1. Poor quality thread.	1. Select a better quality thread.	Page 6
	2. The bobbin case is threaded wrong.	2. Remove the bobbin case, the thread and reinsert correctly.	Page 8
	3. Fabric has been pulled.	3. Do not pull on the fabric while sewing, let it be taken up by the machine.	--
The sewing machine doesn't operate	1. The machine is not turned on.	1. Turn on the machine.	Page 3
	2. The presser foot lever is raised.	2. Lower the presser foot lever.	Page 13
	3. The machine is not plugged in.	3. Connect the power line plug to the electric outlet.	Page 3



Please note that on disposal, this product must be safely recycled in accordance with relevant National legislation relating to electrical/electronic products. Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities. Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available. When replacing old appliances with new ones, the retailer may be legally obligated to take back your old appliance for disposal free of charge.

If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, damaging your health and well-being.

