



## INSTRUCTION MANUAL EMPISAL CREATIONS SEWING MACHINE

## **IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety should always be followed, including the following: Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.

## **DANGER** - To reduce the risk of electric shock:

- 1. An appliance should never be left unattended when plugged in.
- 2. Always unplug this appliance from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.
- 3. The sewing machine is equipped with a LED lamp. If the LED lamp is broken, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent in order to avoid a hazard.

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

- 1. Read the instruction carefully before you use the machine.
- 2. Keep the instructions at a suitable place close to the machine and hand it over if you give the machine to a third party.
- 3. Use the machine only in dry locations.
- 4. Never leave the machine unattended with children or elderly people due to they may not be able to estimate the risk.
- 5. 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.
- 6. Children shall not play with the appliance.
- 7. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.
- 8. Always switch off the machine if you carry out preparation for work (change the needle, feed the

yarn thru the machine, change the footer, etc.).

- 9. Always unplug the machine if you leave it unattended, to avoid injury by inadvertently switch on the machine.
- 10. Always unplug the machine if you changing the lamp or carry out maintenance (oiling, cleaning).
- 11.Don't use the machine if it's wet or in humid environment.
- 12.Never pull at the cord, always unplug the machine by gripping the plug.
- 13.Never place anything on the foot controller.
- 14.Never use the machine if the air vents are blocked keep the air vents of the machine and the foot controller free from dust, fusel and leftovers.
- 15.The machine must only be used with foot controller type KD-1902, FC-1902 (110-120V area) / KD-2902, FC-2902D (220-240V area) / 4C-316B (110-125V area) / 4C-326G (230V area).
- 16.If the supply cord connected with foot controller is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person, in order to avoid a hazard.
- 17. The sound pressure level at normal operation is smaller than 75dB(A).
- 18.Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities.
- 19. Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available.
- 20.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.
- 21. When replacing old appliances with new ones, the retailer is legally obligated to take back your old appliance for disposal at least for free of charge.

# SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

This sewing machine is intended for household use only.

Congratulations on purchasing our Empisal Creations Sewing Machine. Each unit is manufactured to ensure safety and reliability. Before using this appliance for the first time, please read the instruction manual carefully and keep it for future reference.

Features of the machine include:

4 step buttonhole 19 built in stitch patterns Oscillating hook Sews on zips Adjustable stich length: 0-4mm Adjustable zigzag stitch width: 0-5mm On/ Off switch Free Arm Accessories Reverse stitching Horizontal spool holder Self-uncoupling bobbin winder Cover on accessory compartment Large working surface Thread cutter Adjustable presser foot pressure Built-in tension Darning plate Fold away carry handle One touch snap on foot LED lighting Versatile utility stitches Sews through heavy fabrics

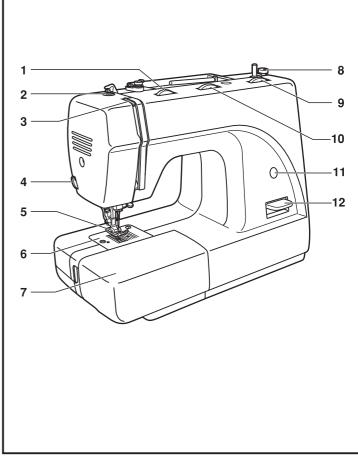
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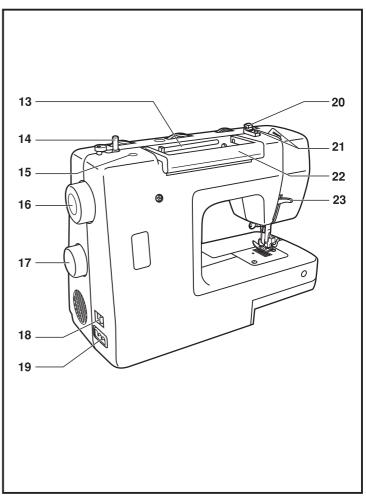
## Parts diagram

- 1. Thread tension dial
- 2. Presser foot pressure (not on all models)
- 3. Thread take-up lever
- 4. Thread cutter
- 5. Presser foot
- 6. Needle plate
- 7. Sewing table/ Accessories box
- 8. Bobbin winder stopper
- 9. Stitch length dial
- 10. Stitch width dial (not available on this model)
- 11. Stitch display
- 12. Reverse sewing lever



## □ Parts diagram

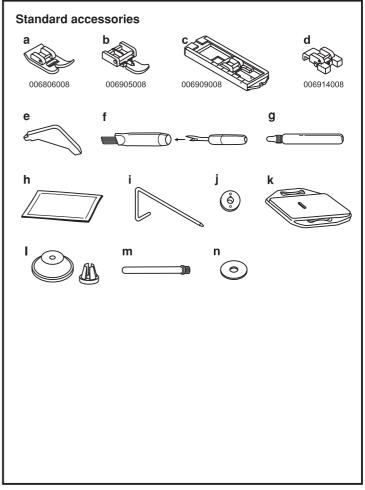
- 13. Spool pin
- 14. Bobbin winder spindle
- 15. Hole for second spool pin
- 16. Hand wheel
- 17. Pattern selector dial
- 18. Power switch
- 19. Main plug socket
- 20. Bobbin thread guide
- 21. Upper thread guide
- 22. Handle
- 23. Presser foot lifter



## □ Accessories

Standard accessories

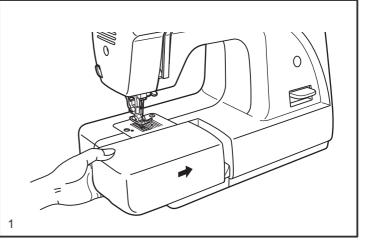
- a. All-purpose foot
- b. Zipper foot
- c. Buttonhole foot
- d. Button sewing foot
- e. L-screwdriver
- f. Seam ripper/ brush
- g. Oil bottle
- h. Pack of needles (3x)
- i. Edge/ quilting guide
- j. Bobbin (3x)
- k. Darning plate
- I. Spool holder (large&small)
- m. Second spool pin
- n. Spool pin felt



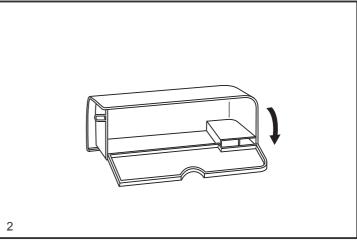
## $\Box$ Fitting the snap-in sewing table

Keep the snap-in sewing table horizontal, and push it in the direction of the arrow. (1)

The inside of the s nap-in sewing table can be utilized as an accessory box.



To open, flip cover down as shown. (2)



## $\Box$ Connecting machine to power source

Connect the machine to a power source as illustrated. (1) Because the appliance is equipped with a polarized plug it must be used with the appropriate polarized outlet. (2)

Attention:

Unplug power cord when machine is not in use.

Foot control

Foot control regulates the sewing speed. (3)

Attention:

Consult a qualified electrician if in dou bt as to c onnect machine to power source.

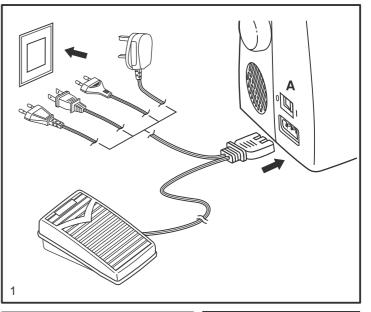
Only the spplied foot control should be used with this machine, use of any other control will void the warranty.

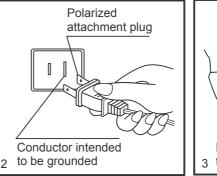
Sewing light Press main switch (A) for power and light on. (" I ")

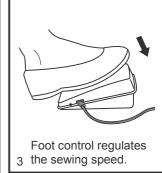
#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

For appliance with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other).

To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only in one way. If it does not fit fully in the outlet, remove the plug from the outlet. If it sti II does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way. (2)

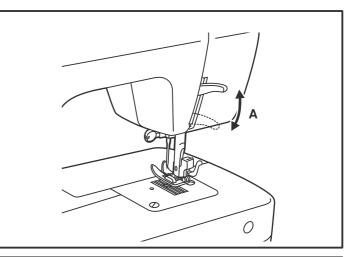






## □ Two-step presser foot lifter

When sewing several layers or thick fabrics, the presser foot can be raised to a second stage for easy positioning of the fabric. (A)

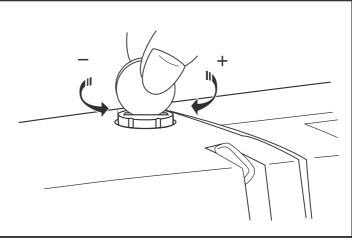


## □ Adjust presser foot pressure

The presser foot pressure of the machine has been pre-set and requires no particular readjustment according to the type of fabric (light-or-heavy weight).

However, if you need to ad just the presser foot pressure, turn the presser adjusting screw with a coin.

For sewing very thin fabric, loosen the pressure by turning the screw counter clockwise, and for heavy fabric, tighten by turning it clockwise.



## □ Attaching the presser foot holder

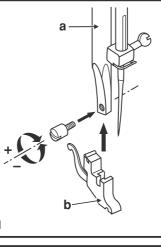
Raise the presser foot bar (a). (1) Attach the presser foot holder (b) as illustrated.

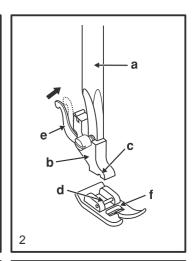
Attaching the presser foot Lower the presser foot holder (b) until the cut-out (c) is directly above the pin (d). (2) Raise the lever (e). Lower the presser foot holder (b) and the presser foot (f) will engage automatically.

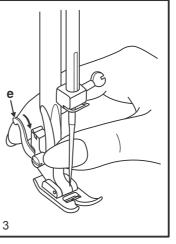
Removing the presser foot Raise the presser foot. (3) Raise the lever (e) and the foot disengages.

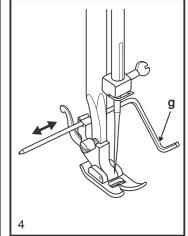
Attaching the edge/ quilting guide Attach the edge/ quilting guide (g) in the slot as illustrated. Adjust according to need for hems, pleats, etc. (4)

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







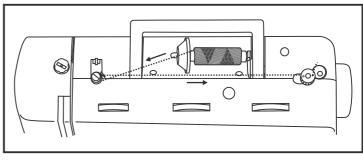


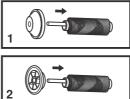
## □ Winding the bobbin

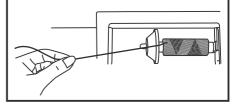
- Place thread and spool holder onto spool pin (1).
- For smaller spools of thread place spool holder with small side next to spool (2).
- Wind thread clockwise around bobbin winder tension discs (3).
- Thread bobbin as illustrated and place on spindle (4).
- Push bobbin to right (5).
- Hold thread end (6).
- Step on foot control pedal (7).
- Cut thread (8).
- Press bobbin to left (9) and remove.

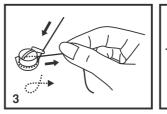
#### Please Note:

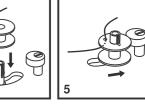
When the bobbin winder spindle is in "bobbin winding" position, the machine will not sew and the hand wheel will not turn. To start sewing, push the bobbin winder spindle to the left (sewing position).

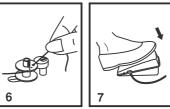














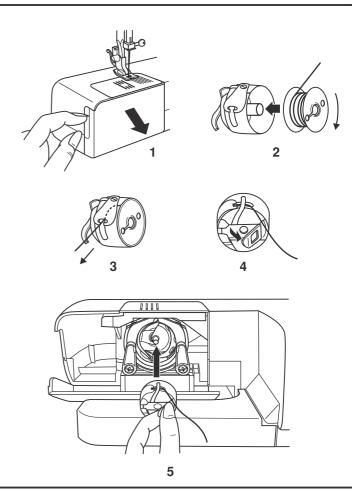
## □ Inserting the bobbin

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

- 1. Open the hinged cover.
- 2. Hold the bobbin case with one hand. Insert the bobbin so that the thread runs in a clockwise direction (arrow).
- 3. Put the thread under the tension spring.
- 4. Hold the bobbin case by the hinged latch.
- 5. Insert it into the shuttle.

Attention:

Turn power switch to off ("O").



## $\hfill\square$ Inserting the needle

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. (1)

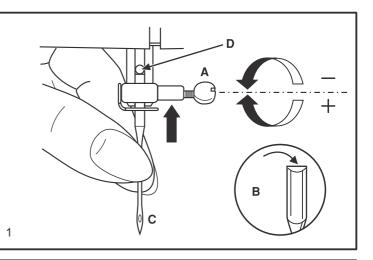
B. The flat side of the shaft should be towards the back. C/D. In sert the needle as far up as it will go.

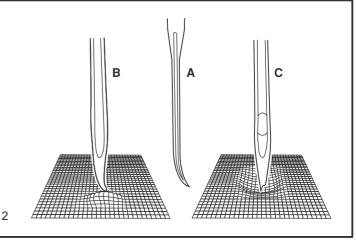
Attention: Turn power switch to off ("O").

Needles must be in perfect condition. (2)

Problems can occur with:

- A. Bent needles
- B. Damaged points
- C. Blunt needles

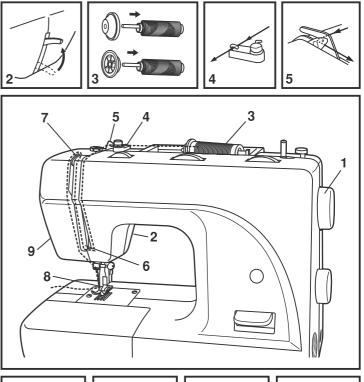


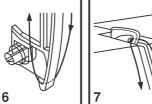


## $\hfill\square$ Threading the upper thread

This is a simple operation but it is important to carry out correctly as by not doing so several sewing problems could result.

- Start by raising the needle to its highest point (1), and also raise the presser foot to release the tension discs. (2)
   Note: For safety, it is strongly suggested you turn off the power before threading.
- Lift up the spool pin. Place the spool of thread on the holder with the thread coming off the spool as shown. For small thread spools, place small side of spool holder next to spool. (3)
- Draw thread from spool through the upper thread guide. (4)
- Guide thread around thread guide (5) pulling thread through pre-tension spring as illustrated.
- Thread tension module by leading thread down right channel and up left channel (6). During this process it is helpful to hold the thread between the spool and thread guide (4).
- At the top of this movement pass thread from right to left through the slotted eye of the take-up lever and then downwards again. (7)
- Now pass thread be hind the thin wire needle clamp guide (8) and then down to the ne edle which should be threaded from front to back.
- Pull about 6-8 inches of thread to the rear beyond the needle eye. Trim thread to length with built in thread cutter. (9)









## □ Thread tension

#### Lower thread tension (1)

To test the bobbin thread tension, remove the bobbin case and bobbin and hold it by suspending it by the thread. Jerk it once or twice. If the tension is correct, the thread will unwind by about an inch or two.

If the tension is too tight, it does not unwind at all. f the tension is too I oose, it will drop to o much. To adjust, turn the small screw on the side of the bobbin case.

Upper thread tension

Basic thread tension setting: "4" (2)

To increase the tension, turn the dial to the next number up.

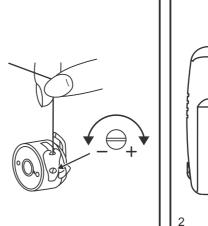
To reduce the tension, turn the dial to the next number down.

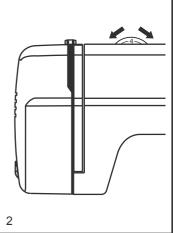
A. Normal thread tension

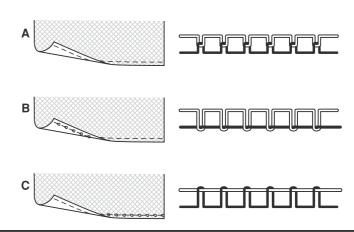
- B. Upper thread tension too loose
- C. Upper thread tension too tight

Note:

The bobbin thread tension does not normally have to be adjusted.

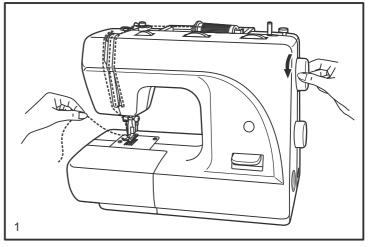






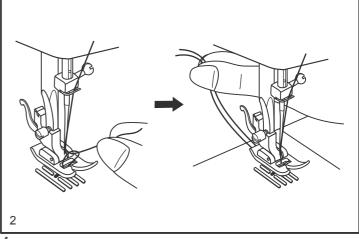
## $\Box$ Bringing up the lower thread

Hold the upper thread with the left hand. Turn the hand wheel forwards until the needle is raised. (1)



Pull on the upper thread to bring the lower thread up through the stitch plate hole.

Lay both threads to the back under the presser foot. (2)



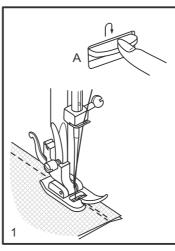
## □ Reverse sewing

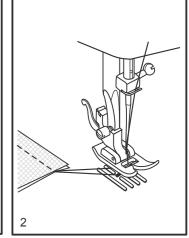
At the end of seam, press down the reverse sewing lever. Sew a few reverse stitches.

Release the lever and the machine will sew forwards again. (1/A)

## $\Box\, \text{Removing}$ the work

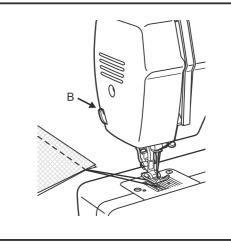
Turn the hand wheel towards to bring the thread take up lever to its highest position, raise the presser foot and remove work towards the back. (2)





## □ Cutting the thread

Hold the threads behind the presser foot with both hands, guide them to the slit (B) and press down. (3)



3

#### NEEDLE, FABRIC, THREAD SELECTION GUIDE

| NEEDLE SIZE | FABRICS  | THREAD  |  |
|-------------|--|---|--|
| 9-11(65-75) | 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 or polyester.                                    |  |
| 12(80)      | Medium weight fabrics-cotton, satin, kettleclote, sailcloth, double knits, lightweight woolens.  | Most threads sold are medium size and<br>suitable for these fabrics and ne edle     |  |
| 14(90)      | Medium weight fabrics-cotton duck, woolen, heavier knits, terrycloth, denims.  | sizes. Use polyester threads on synthetic<br>materials and c otton on natural woven |  |
| 16(100)     | Heavyweight fabrics-canvas, woollens, outdoor tent and quilted fabrics, denims, upholstery material (light to medium).   | fabrics for best results. 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.<br>(Use heavy foot pressure-large numbers.)       |  |

IMPORTANT: Match needle size to thread size and weight of fabric

#### NEEDLE, FABRIC SELECTION

| NEEDLES         | EXPLANATION   | TYPE OF FABRIC  |
|-----------------|---|---|
| HAx1 15 x1      | Standard sharp needles. Sizes range thin to large.<br>9 (65) to 18(110) | Natural woven fabrics-wool, cotton, silk, etc. Qiana.<br>Not recommended for double knits.  |
| 15x1/705H(SUK)  | Semi-ball point needle, scarfed. 9(65) to 18(110)                       | Natural and synthetic woven fabrics, polyester blends.<br>Knits-polyesters, interlocks, tricot, single and double knits.<br>Can be used instead of 15x1 for sewing all fabrics. |
| 15x 1/705H(SUK) | Full ball point needle 9(65) to 18(110)                                 | Sweater knits, Lycra, swimsuit fabric, elastic.   |
| 130 PCL         | Leather needles. 12(80) to 18(110)                                      | Leather, vinyl, upholstery.<br>(Leaves smaller hole than standard large needle.)  |

Note: 1. European needles show sizes 65, 70, 80 etc. American and Japanese needles show size 9, 11, 12 etc.

2. Replace needle often (approximately every other garment) and / or at first thread breakage or skipped stitches.

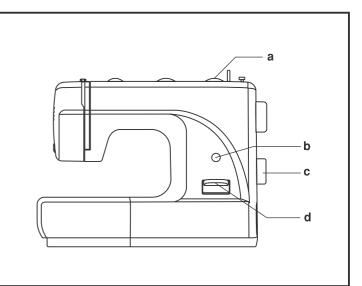
| Notes: |  |
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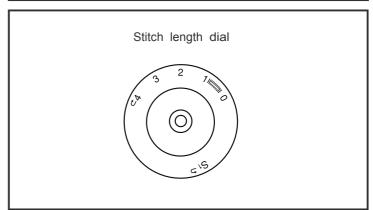
### $\Box$ How to choose your pattern

For <u>straight stitch</u>, select "A" for middle position and "B" for right side position with the pattern selector dial. Adjust the stitch length with the stitch length dial.

For zigzag stitch, select from "B" onward until "C" with the pattern selector dial. Adjust the stitch length and stitch width according to the fabric being used.

To obtain any of the <u>patterns displayed on the right hand</u> <u>side of the machine</u>, turn the stitch length dial to "S1", select the pattern desired with pattern selector dial.





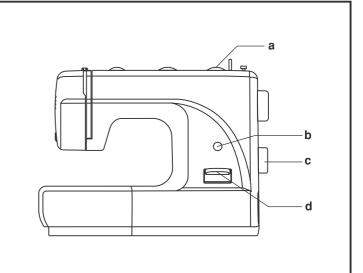
a. Stitch length dial

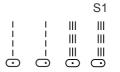
- b. Stitch display
- c. Pattern selector dial
- d. Reverse sewing lever

## □ Straight stitching

Turn the stitch selection dial so that the pointer is set to the straight stitch position.

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





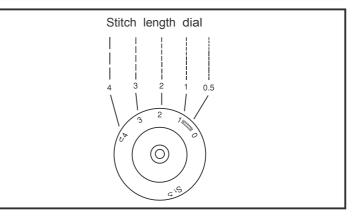
Straight stitches

a. Stitch length dial

b. Stitch display

c. Pattern selector dial

d. Reverse sewing lever



## Zigzag stitching

Turn the stitch selection dial to "  $\stackrel{>}{\stackrel{<}{\scriptscriptstyle{<}}}$  "

#### Function of zigzag dial

The maximum zigzag stitch width for zigzag stitching is "5". The width for a zigzag stitch can be adjusted my moving the pattern selector dial between "B" and "C." The width increases from "B" to "C".

#### Function of stitch length dial while zigzagging

The density of zigzag stitches increase as the setting of stitch length dial approaches "0".

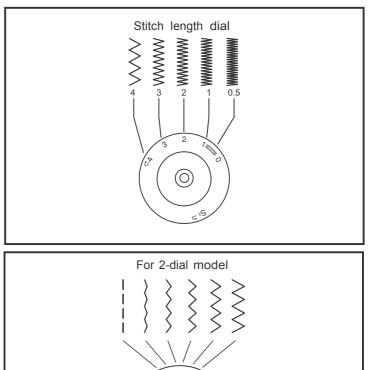
Neat zigzag stitches are usually achieved at "2.5" or below.

#### Satin stitch

When the stitch length is set between "0" - "1", the stitches are very close together producing the "satin stitch" which is used for making buttonholes and decorative stitches.

#### Fine fabric

When sewing on very fine fabric, place a piece of thin paper under the fabric. It is easy to tear the paper and remove the paper after you have finish your seam.



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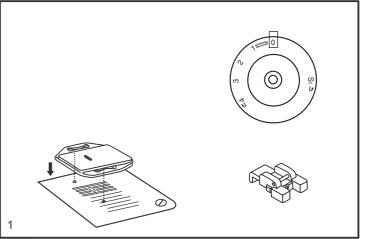
## □ Sewing on buttons

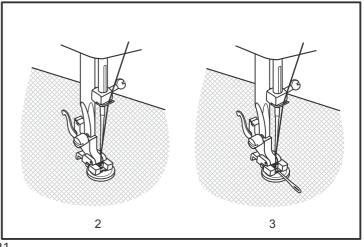
Install the darning plate. (1)

Change presser foot to button sewing foot.

Position the work under the foot. Place the button on the marked position and lower the foot. Set the pattern selector knob between 'B' and 'C' depending on the size of the button and sew a few securing stitches. Turn the hand wheel to check if the needle goes into the right and the left hole of the button without any obstruction (adjust the stitch width according to the button). Slowly sew on the button with about 10 stitches

If a shank is required, place a darning needle on top of the button and sew. (3) For buttons with 4 holes, sew through the front two holes first (2), push work forward and then sew through the back two holes as described. (3)





## □ How to sew buttonholes

#### Preparation:

Remove the zigzag foot and attach the buttonhole foot. Adjust the stitch length dial between "1" and "0". The density of the stitch depends on thickness of the fabric. Note: Always test sew a buttonhole.

#### To prepare the fabric:

Measure the diameter of the button and add 0.3 cm (1/8") for the bar tacks. If you have a very thick button, add more to the diameter measurement. Mark the position and length of the buttonhole on the fabric.

Position the fabric so that the needle is on the mark that is furthest from you.

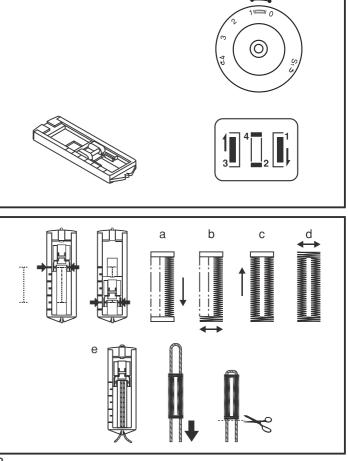
Pull the buttonhole foot towards you as far as it will go. Lower the foot.

- a. Turn the pattern selector dial to " []. Sew at moderate speed until you reach the end mark.
- b. Turn the pattern selector dial to "  $\underline{1}_{2}$ " and sew 5-6 bar tack stitches.
- c. Turn the pattern selector dial to " 🗓 " and sew the left side of the buttonhole to the mark at the end which is further from you.
- d. Turn the pattern selector dial to "' $[]_{2}$ " and sew bar tack stitches.

Remove the fabric from under the foot. Draw the upper thread through the b ackside of the fabric and knot upper and lower threads. Cut the center of the buttonhole with the seam ripper, being careful not to cut the stitches on either side.

#### Tips:

- Slightly reduce upper thread tension to produce better results.
- Use backing material for fine and stretchy fabrics.
- It is advisable to use a gimp cord for stretch or knit fabrics. The zigzag should sew over the gimp. (e)



## □ Zippers and piping

Set the machine as illustrated.

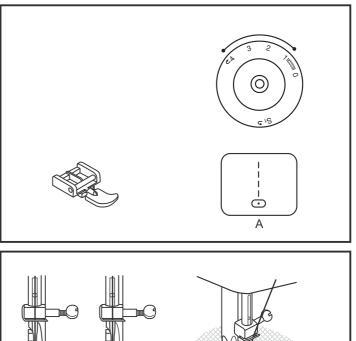
The zipper foot can be inserted right or left, depending on which

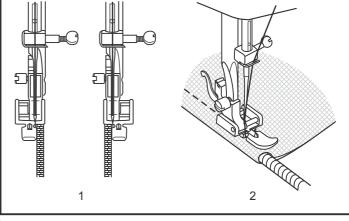
side of the foot you are going to sew. (1)

To sew past the zipper pull, lower the needle into the fabric, raise the presser foot and push the zipper pull behind the presser foot. Lower the foot and continue to sew.

It is also possible to sew in a length of cord, into a bias strip to form a "welt". (2)

Set stitch length control between "1" - "4" (according to thickness of fabric).





## □ 3-step zigzag

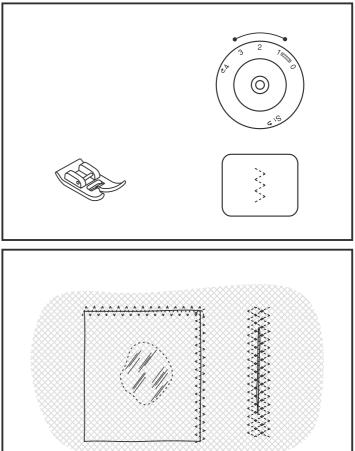
Sewing on lace and elastic, darning, mending, reinforcing edges.

Set the machine as illustrated.

Place patch in position.

The stitch length can be shortened to prod uce very close stitches. (1)

When mending tears, it is advisable to use a piece of backing fabric to reinforce. The stitch density can be varied by adjusting the stitch length. First sew over the center and then overlap on both sides. Depending on the type of fabric and damage, sew between 3 and 5 rows. (2)



1

2

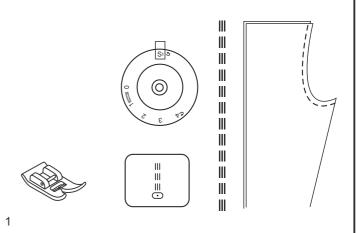
## □ Stitch selection

Triple straight stitch: (1)

For hardwearing seams.

Turn the stitch length dial to "S1" .

The machine sews two stitches forwards and one stitch backwards. This gives triple reinforcement.

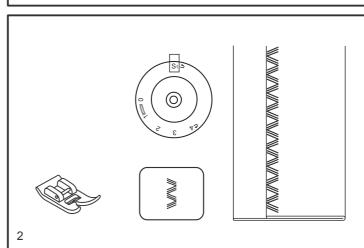


Triple zigzag: (2)

For hardwearing seams, hems and decorative seams.

Turn the stitch length dial to "S1" .

Triple zigzag is suitable for firm fabrics like denim, corduroy, etc.



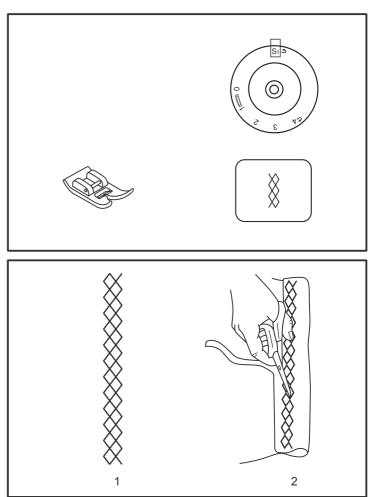
## □ Smocking stitch

Seams, hems, T-shirts, underwear, etc.

Set the machine as illustrated.

This stitch can be used for all types of jersey as well as for woven fabrics. (1)

Sew at 1cm (1/4") from the fabric edge and trim the surplus fabric. (2)



## □ Practical stitches

Set the machine as illustrated.

#### Shell hem (1)

Suitable for decorative edges.

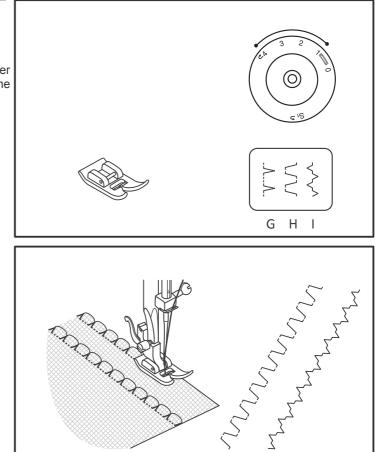
Suitable for edges on sheer, fine and stretch fabrics. The larger stitch should go just over the edge of the fabric to create the shell effect.

#### Rampart (2)

Suitable for flat joining seams, sewing on elastic and visible hems. This stitch can be used for firm, thicker fabrics.

#### Bridging (3)

Suitable for seams, place mats and tablecloths. Decorative joining seam creates a fagoted effect. It is also used for gathering with cord or shearing elastic.



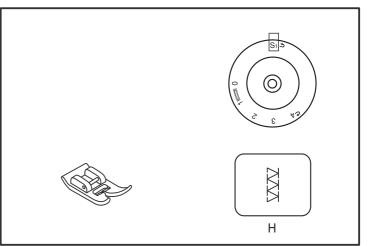
2

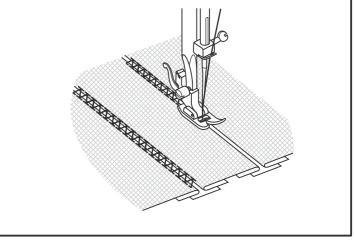
3

### □ Patch work

These stitches are used to join two pieces of fabric while leaving a space between their edges.

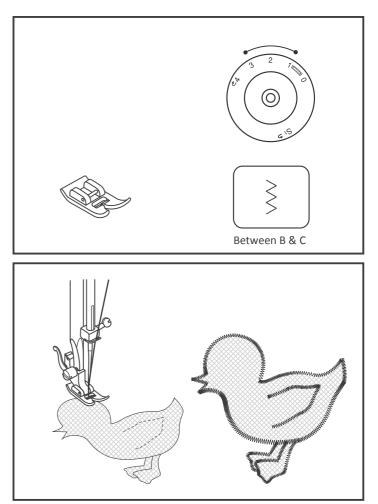
- 1. Fold over the edges of the two pieces of fabric for the hem and baste the edges to a thin piece of paper leaving a small space between them.
- 2. Set the pattern selector on " I ... Turn the stitch length dial to "S1".
- 3. Stitch along the edge, pulling both threads slightly when beginning to sew.
  - \* Use thicker than normal threads for sewing.
- 4. After sewing, remove the basting and the paper. Finish by tying knots on the reverse side at the beginning and the end of the seams.





## □ Applique

- Turn pattern selector dial to between "B" and "C".
- Cut out the applique design and baste it to the fabric.
- Sew slowly around the edge of the design.
- Trim excess material outside the stitching. Make sure not to cut any stitches.
- Remove the basting thread.
- Tie top and bottom thread under the applique to avoid unraveling.



### □ Maintenance

#### Attention:

Disconnect the machine from the electricity supply by removing the plug from the mains socket. When cleaning the machine, it must always be disconnected from the electricity supply.

#### Remove the needle plate (1):

Turn the hand wheel until the needle is fully raised. Open the hinged front cover and unscrew the needle plate screw withe the screw driver.

Cleaning the feed dog (2):

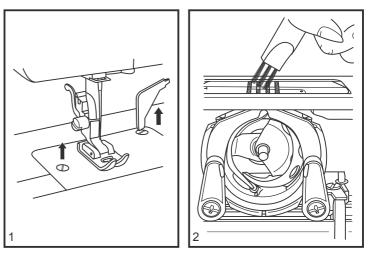
Remove the bobbin case and use the brush supplied to clean the whole area.

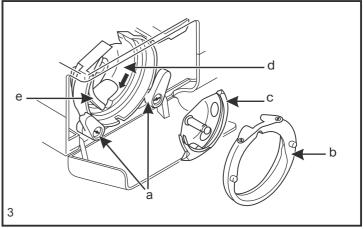
Cleaning and lubricating the hook (3):

Remove the bobbin case. Snap the two hook retaining arms (a) outwards. Remove the hook race cover (b) and the hook (c) and clean with a soft cloth. Lubricate at the points (d) (1-2 drops) with sewing machine oil. Turn the hand wheel until the hook race (e) is in the left position. Replace the hook (c). Replace the hook race cover and snap back the two hook retaining arms. Insert the bobbin case and bobbin and replace the stitch plate.

Important:

Fabric fluff and threads must be removed regularly. Your machine should be serviced at regular intervals at one of our service agencies.





## □ Trouble shooting guide

| Problem                         | Cause                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Correction                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Upper thread breaks             | <ul><li>1.The machine is not threaded correctly</li><li>2.The thread tension is too tight</li><li>3.The thread is too thick for the needle</li><li>4.The needle is not inserted correctly</li><li>5.The thread is round wound the spool holder pin</li><li>6.The needle is damaged</li></ul> | <ol> <li>Rethread the machine</li> <li>Reduce the thread tension (lower number)</li> <li>Select a larger needle</li> <li>Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back)</li> <li>Remove the reel and wind thread onto reel</li> <li>Replace the needle</li> </ol> |
| Lower thread breaks             | <ol> <li>The bobbin case is not inserted correctly</li> <li>The bobbin case is threaded wrongly</li> <li>The lower thread tension is too tight</li> </ol>                                                                                                                                    | <ol> <li>Remove and reinsert the bobbin case and pull on the thread.<br/>The thread should pull easily</li> <li>Check both bobbin and bobbin case</li> <li>Loosen lower thread tension as described</li> </ol>                                                                 |
| Skipped stitches                | 1.The needle is not inserted correctly<br>2.The needle is damaged<br>3.The wrong size needle has been used<br>4.The foot is not attached correctly                                                                                                                                           | <ol> <li>Remove and reinsert needle(flat side towards the back)</li> <li>Insert a new needle</li> <li>Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric</li> <li>Check and attach correctly</li> </ol>                                                                             |
| Needle breaks                   | 1.The needle is damaged<br>2.The needle is not correctly inserted<br>3.Wrong needle size for the fabric<br>4.The wrong foot is attached                                                                                                                                                      | <ol> <li>Insert a new needle</li> <li>Insert the needle correctly (flat side towards the back)</li> <li>Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric</li> <li>Select the correct foot</li> </ol>                                                                              |
| Loose stitches                  | 1.The machine is not correctly threaded<br>2.The bobbin case is not correctly threaded<br>3.Needle/fabric/thread combination is wrong<br>4.Thread tension wrong                                                                                                                              | <ol> <li>Check the threading</li> <li>Thread the bobbin case as illustrated</li> <li>The needle size must suit the fabric and thread</li> <li>Correct the thread tension</li> </ol>                                                                                            |
| Seams gather<br>or pucker       | 1.The needle is too thick for the fabric<br>2.The stitch length is wrongly adjusted<br>3.The thread tension is too tight                                                                                                                                                                     | 1.Select a finer needle<br>2.Readjust the stitch length<br>3.Loosen the thread tension                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Uneven stitches,<br>uneven feed | 1.Poor quality thread<br>2.The bobbin case is wrongly threaded<br>3.Fabric has been pulled                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <ol> <li>Select a better quality thread</li> <li>Remove bobbin case and retread and insert correctly</li> <li>Do not pull on the fabric while sewing, let it be taken up by the machine</li> </ol>                                                                             |
| The machine<br>is noisy         | 1.The machine must be lubricated<br>2.Fluff or oil have collected on the hook or needle bar<br>3.Poor quality oil has been used<br>4.The needle is damaged                                                                                                                                   | 1.Lubricate as described<br>2.Clean the hook and feed dog as described<br>3.Only use good quality sewing machine oil<br>4.Replace the needle                                                                                                                                   |
| The machine jams                | Thread is caught in the hook                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the hand wheel backwards<br>and forwards by hand and remove the thread remands.<br>Lubricate as described                                                                                                                        |

#### STORING THE MACHINE

Store the machine in its box or in a clean, dry place. Never wrap the power cord around the machine.

#### SERVICING THE MACHINE

If the unit is not operating correctly, please check the following:

You have followed the instructions correctly.

The wall socket is switched on.

That the mains power supply is ON.

That the plug is firmly in the mains socket.

If the machine still does not work after checking the above:

- Consult the retailer for possible repair or replacement. If the retailer fails to resolve the problem and you need to return the machine, make sure that:

The unit is packed carefully back into its original packaging.

Proof of purchase is attached.

A reason is provided for why it is being returned.

If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or an authorised service agent, in order to avoid any hazard. If service becomes necessary within the warranty period, the machine should be returned to an approved Home of Living Brands (Pty) Limited service centre. Servicing outside the warranty period is still available, but will, however, be chargeable.

#### PLEASE AFFIX YOUR PROOF OF PURCHASE/RECEIPT HERE IN THE EVENT OF A CLAIM UNDER WARRANTY THIS RECEIPT MUST BE PRODUCED

#### WARRANTY

- 1. Home of Living Brands (Pty) Ltd ("Home of Living Brands") warrants to the original purchaser of this product ("the customer") that this product will be free of defects in quality and workmanship which under normal personal, family or household use and purpose may manifest within a period of 1 (one) year from the date of purchase ("warranty period").
- 2. Where the customer has purchased a product and it breaks, is defective or does not work properly for the intended purpose, the customer must notify the supplier from whom the customer bought the product ("the supplier") thereof within the warranty period. Any claim in terms of this warranty must be supported by a proof of purchase. If proof of purchase is not available, then repair, and/or service charges may be payable by the customer to the supplier.
- 3. The faulty product must be taken to the supplier's service centre to exercise the warranty.
- 4. The supplier will refund, repair or exchange the product in terms of this warranty subject to legislative requirements. This warranty shall be valid only where the customer has not broken the product himself, or used the product for something that it is not supposed to be used for. The warranty does not include and will not be construed to cover products damaged as a result of disaster, misuse, tamper, abuse or any unauthorised modification or repair of the product.
- 5. This warranty will extend only to the product provided at the date of the purchase and not to any expendables attached or installed by the customer.
- 6. If the customer requests that the supplier repairs the product and the product breaks or fails to work properly within 3 (three) months of the repair and not as a result of misuse, tampering or modification by or on behalf of the customer, then the supplier may replace the product or pay a refund to the customer.
- 7. The customer may be responsible for certain costs where products returned are not in the original packaging, or if the packaging is damaged. This will be deducted from any refund paid to the customer.

HOME OF LIVING BRANDS (PTY) LTD (JOHANNESBURG)

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