

“IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS”

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

“ Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.”

“DANGER– To reduce the risk of electric shock:”

1. “This 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.”
2. “Always unplug before replacing light bulb. Replace bulb with same type rated 15 watts.”

“WARNING– To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or or injury to persons: ”

1. “Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this sewing machine is used by or near children.”
2. “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.”
3. “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.”
4. “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.”
5. “Never drop or insert any object into any opening.”
6. “Do not use outdoors.”
7. “Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.”
8. “To disconnect, turn switch to the off (“0”) position, then remove plug from outlet.”
9. “Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.”
10. “Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.”
11. “Never sew with a damaged needle plate as this can cause needle to break.”
12. “Do not use bent needles.”
13. “Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.”
14. “Switch the sewing machine off (“0”) when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, etc.”
15. “Always unplug sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.”

“CAUTION– Moving parts-To reduce risk of injury, switch off before servicing. Close cover before operating machine.”

“SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS”

“This product is for household use, or equivalent.”

FOOT CONTROL (USA only)

Use Matsushita Electric, Model 4C-316B with this sewing machine.

POLARIZED PLUGS CAUTION (USA only)

This appliance has a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to 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 to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.

This appliance complies with EEC Directive 89/336/EEC covering the electromagnetic compatibility.

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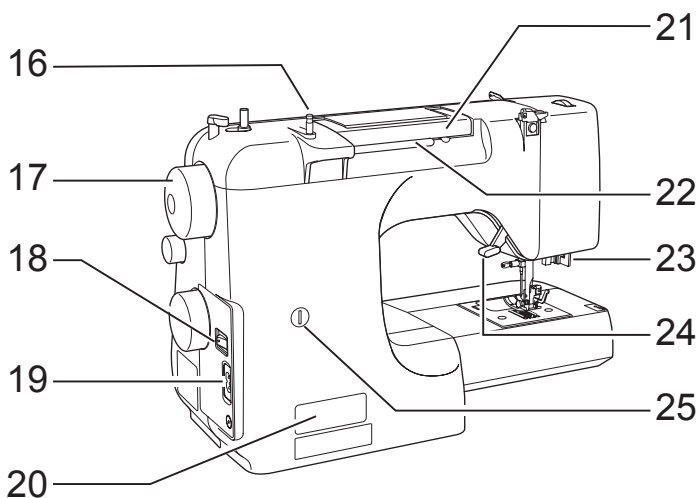
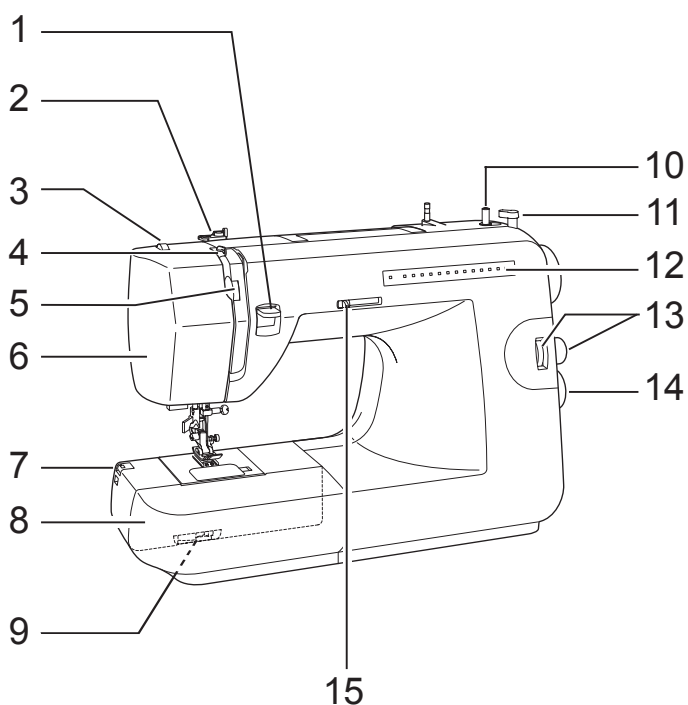
For European version

Dimensions: 410 mm × 170 mm × 300 mm
 Mass of the equipment: 7.3 kg
 Rated Voltage: 230V ~
 Rated Frequency: 50Hz
 Rated input: 65W
 Rated ambient temperature: 15 - 35°C
 Acoustic noise level: less than 70db(A)

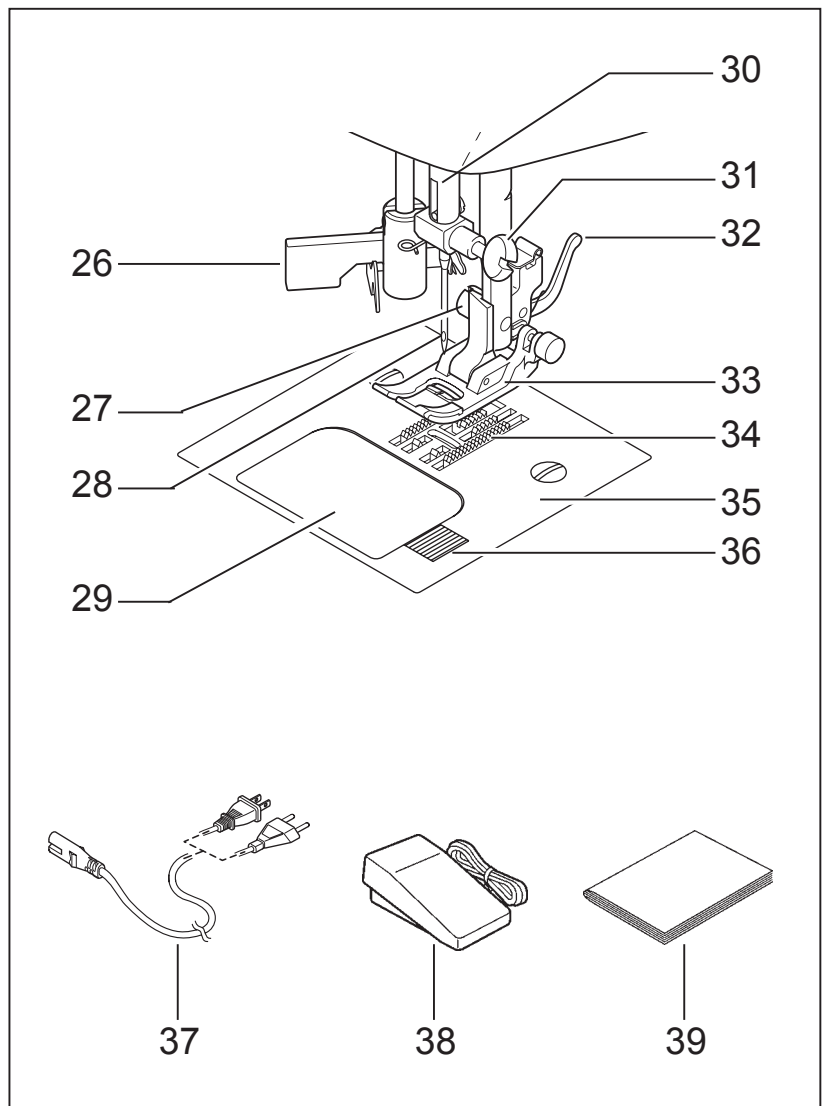
1. KNOWING YOUR SEWING MACHINE

MACHINE IDENTIFICATION

1. Reverse stitch lever
2. Thread guide
3. Pressure regulator
4. Thread take-up
5. Thread tension control
6. Face cover
7. Thread cutter
8. Extension table
(Accessory box)
9. Feed dog control
10. Bobbin winder shaft
11. Bobbin winder stop
12. Stitch indicator
13. Stitch length control
14. Stitch selector
15. Stitch width control
16. Retractable spool pin
17. Hand wheel
18. Power/light switch
19. Plug socket
20. Identification plate
21. Handle
22. Spool pin
23. Buttonhole lever
24. Presser foot lever
25. Buttonhole stitch adjuster

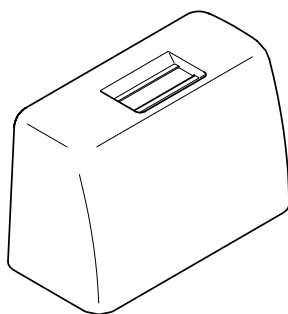
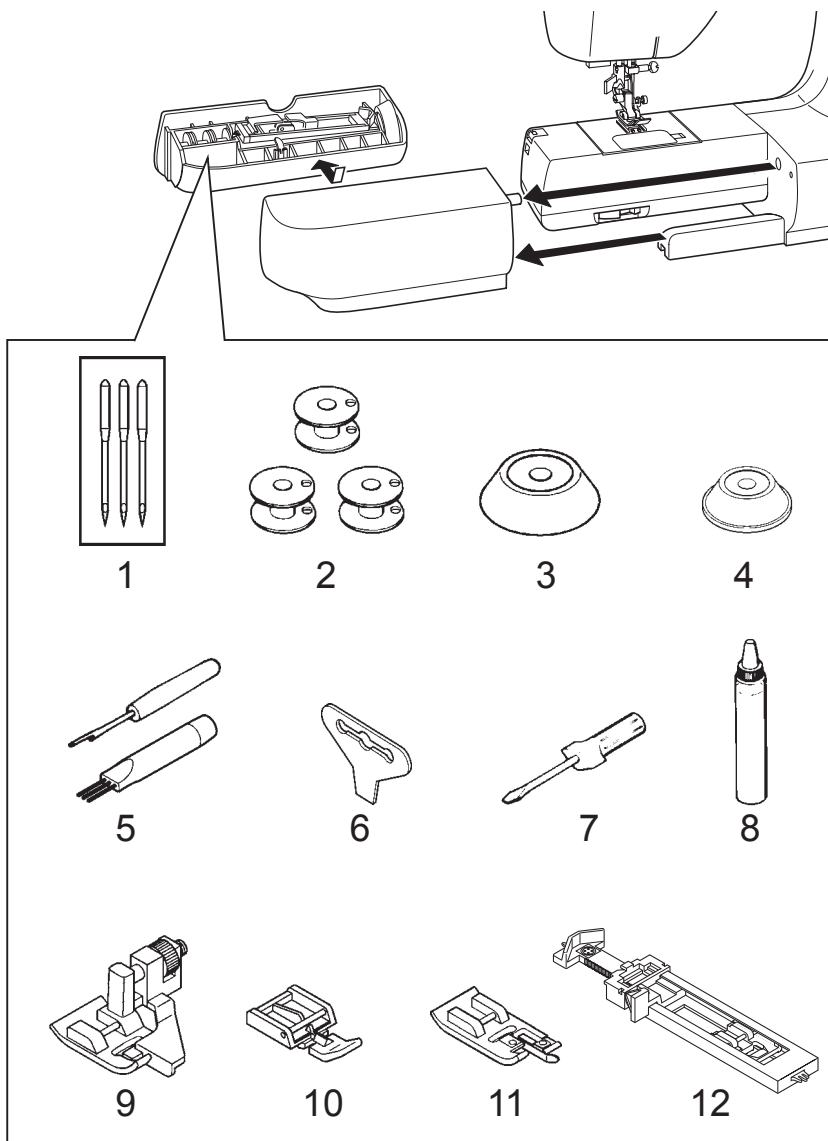


- 26. Automatic needle threader
- 27. Presser foot screw
- 28. Needle
- 29. Bobbin cover plate
- 30. Needle bar
- 31. Needle clamp screw
- 32. Foot release lever
- 33. Presser foot
- 34. Feed dogs
- 35. Needle plate
- 36. Bobbin cover release button
- 37. Power line cord
- 38. Foot control
- 39. Instruction manual

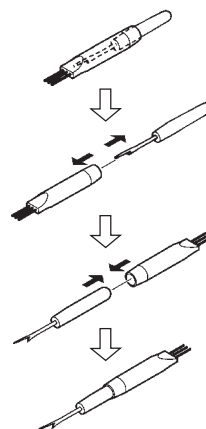


ACCESSORIES

1. Needles
2. Bobbins
3. Spool pin cap (large)
4. Spool pin cap (small)
5. Buttonhole opener/Brush
6. Screwdriver (large)
7. Screwdriver (small)
8. Oiler
9. Blind stitch foot
10. Zipper foot
11. Overcasting foot
12. Buttonhole foot



Buttonhole opener/Brush



SETTING UP YOUR MACHINE

Be sure to wipe off any surplus oil from needle plate area before using your machine the first time.

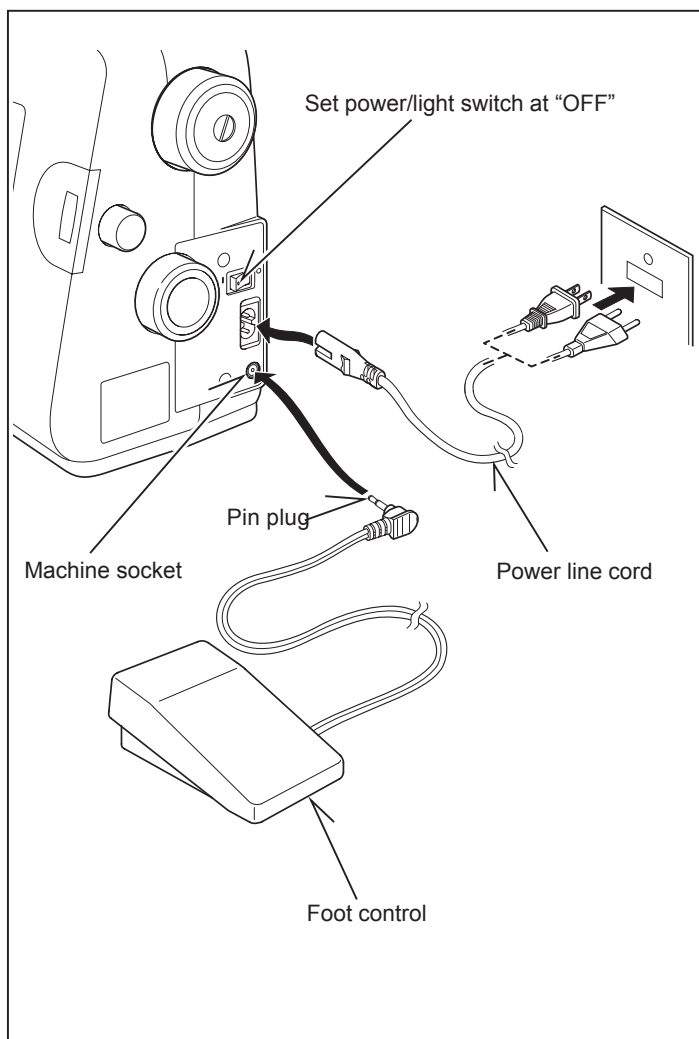
FOOT CONTROL

Connect the plug of the foot control into the machine socket and your wall outlet as illustrated.

POWER/LIGHT SWITCH

Your machine will not operate until the power/light switch is turned on. The same switch controls both the power and the light.

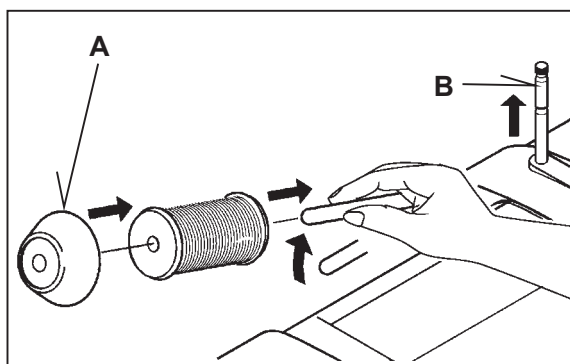
When servicing the machine, or changing needles, etc., machine must be disconnected from the power supply.



Always disconnect the machine from power supply by removing the plug from the socket-outlet.

SPOOL PINS

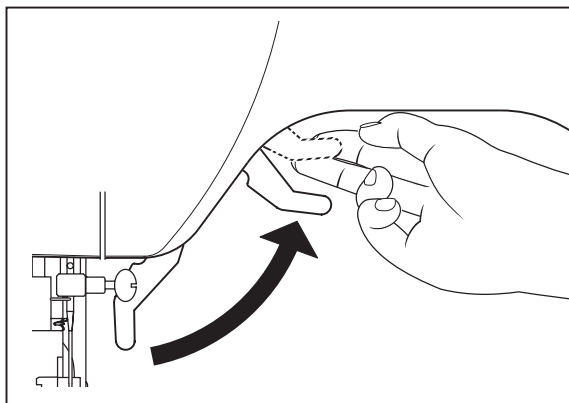
Place a spool of thread on the spool pin. Secure it with the spool cap (A) leaving a gap between the spool cap and the reel of thread to allow the reel to rotate freely. Pull up the spool pin (B). This is used for bobbin winding when the machine is already threaded.



PRESSER FOOT LEVER

There are three positions for your presser foot.

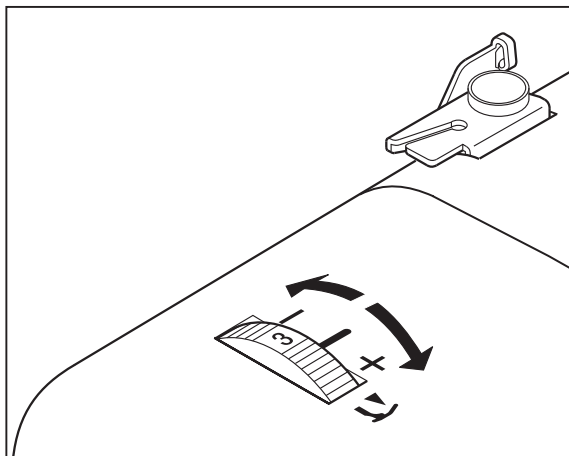
1. Lower the presser foot to sew.
2. Raise the lifter to the middle position to insert or remove fabric.
3. Lift it to its highest position to change the presser foot or to remove thick fabric.



PRESSURE REGULATOR

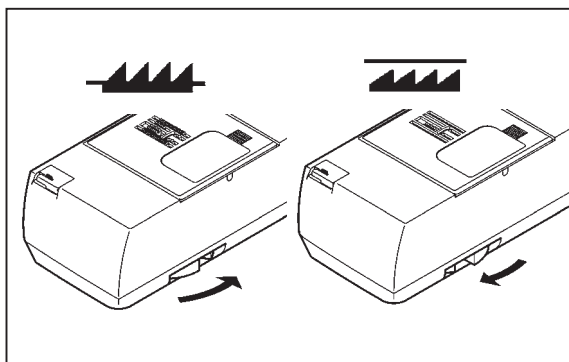
This control regulates the pressure of the presser foot on to the feed-dogs. Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding of the fabric, skipped stitches, or difficulty in guiding the fabric. Too much pressure may result in feed-dogs or presser foot marks appearing on the fabric.

For most fabrics set the control at 3. For thicker ones increase it to 4 and for finer ones decrease to a lower number.



FEED DOG CONTROL

The feed dogs control the movement of the fabric that is being sewn. They should be raised for all general sewing purposes and lowered for darning, freehand embroidery and monogramming so that you, and not the feed dogs, are moving the fabric.

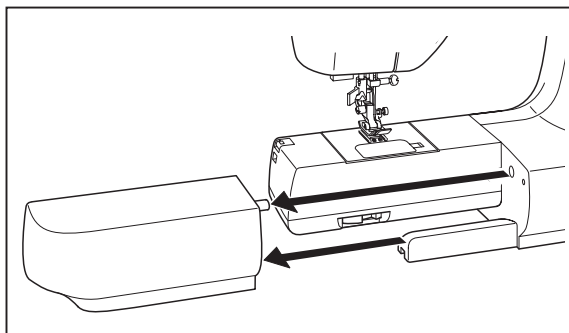


CONVERTING TO FREE-ARM SEWING

Your machine can be used either as a flat-bed, or as a free-arm model.

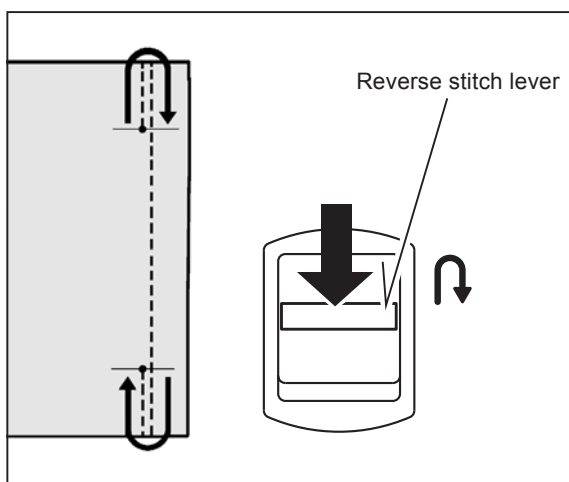
With the extension table in position, it provides a large working surface as a standard flat-bed model.

By removing the extension table (just pull it off to the left as shown), the machine converts into a free-arm model.



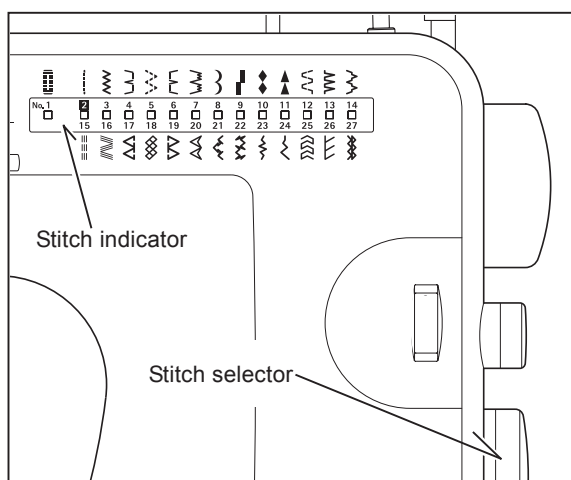
REVERSE STITCH LEVER

It is recommended to begin, or end seams with several stitches in reverse for reinforcement. As long as you are pressing down this lever while sewing, the machine will continue to feed the fabric backwards.



STITCH SELECTOR AND INDICATOR

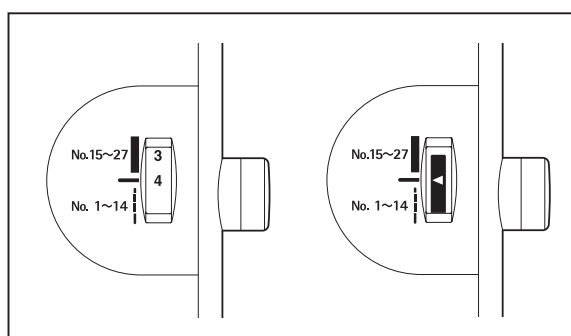
1. To select a stitch, be sure needle is out of fabric at its highest position.
2. Then turn the selector until the required stitch is indicated by the red symbol on the indicator panel.



STITCH LENGTH/SUPER (STRETCH) STITCH CONTROL

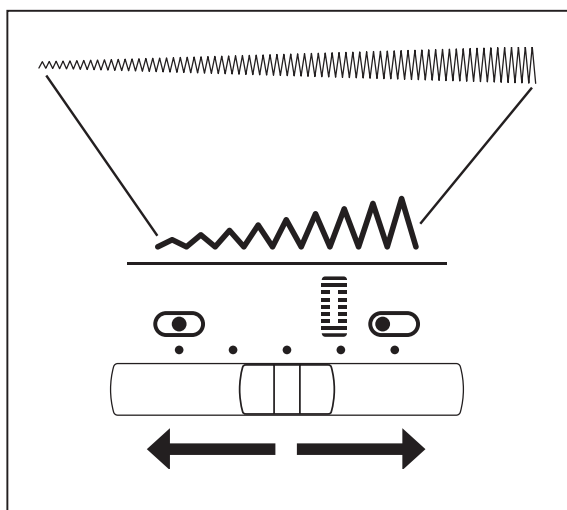
Stitch length can be selected easily according to thickness and type of fabric.

Super (stretch) stitch patterns can be selected by turning the same dial to ◀ mark where fine adjustment can be made.

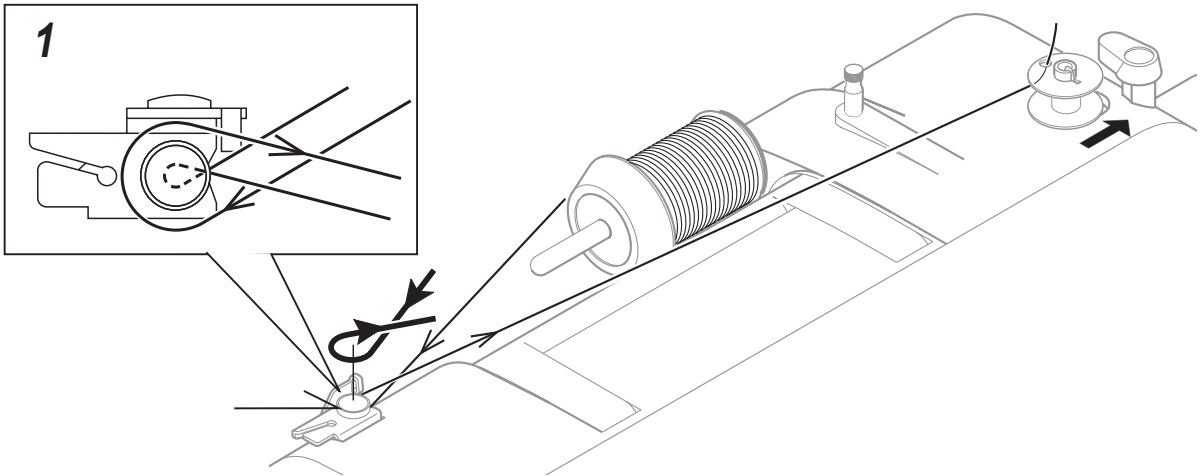


STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

The width of all the stitches produced on this machine can be made narrower or wider by adjusting the stitch width control.



WINDING THE BOBBIN

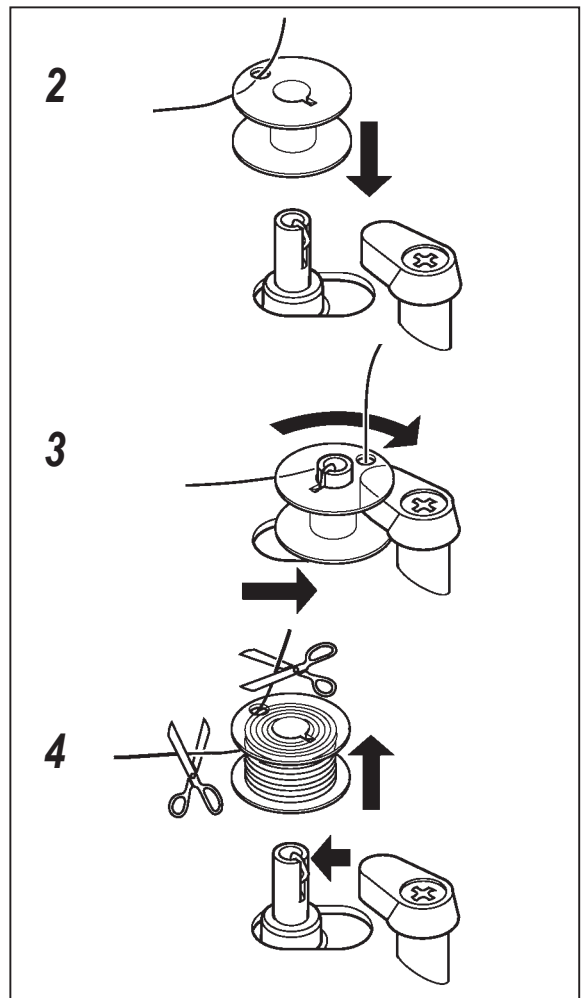


1. Pass thread from spool through thread guides as shown.

2. Pull end of thread through hole in bobbin as shown.

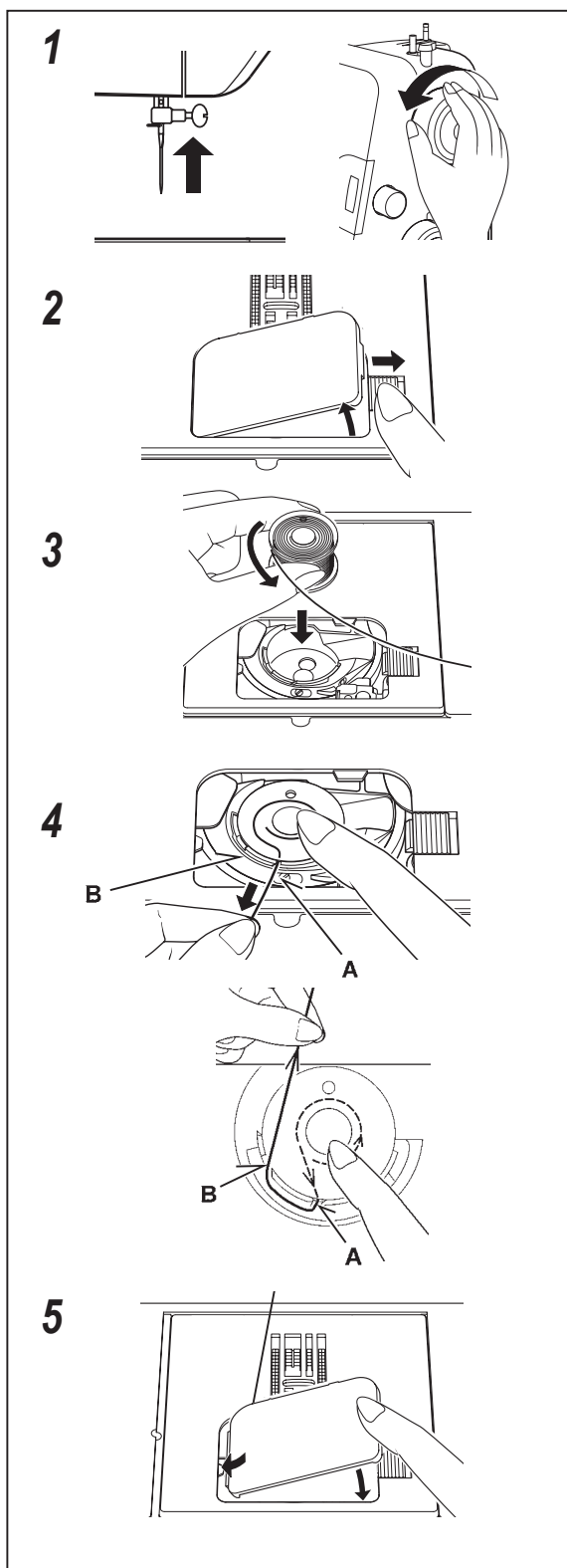
3. Push bobbin winder shaft to far left position, if it is not already there. Place bobbin onto shaft with end of thread coming from top of bobbin. Push bobbin winder shaft to right until it clicks. Hold onto end of thread.

4. Start machine. The thread that is held will snap. Bobbin will cease turning when completely filled. Push shaft to left to remove bobbin.



THREADING THE BOBBIN THREAD

1. Raise the needle to its highest position by rotating the hand wheel towards you.
2. Remove the bobbin cover plate by pushing the release button to the right while pushing the left corner of plate.
3. Insert the bobbin making sure the bobbin rotates anti-clockwise.
4. Pull thread through the slot (A) and then to the left. With a finger held gently on top of the bobbin, pull thread through the slot (B) until you hear a clicking sound, and then leave about 15 cm of thread.
5. Replace the bobbin cover plate onto the needle plate.



NEEDLE, THREAD AND FABRIC CHART

Use the standard needles. The size of your needle should match the size of the thread and both should match the fabric. For normal sewing, the same size and type of thread should be used in the bobbin as on the upper part of the machine.

Never use a bent or dull needle.

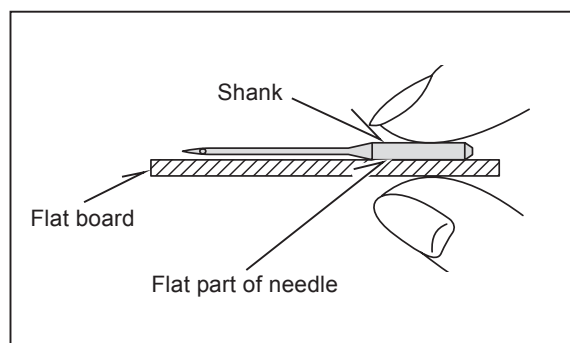
For successful sewing of stretch fabrics use stretch stitch needles.

Thread Size	Needle Size	Fabric
Cotton 60 - 100 Synthetic Machine embroidery	Stretch stitch needle	All stretch fabrics.
Cotton Synthetic Silk A Machine embroidery	70 or 80	Sheer cottons, silk synthetics, fine laces, batiste, dimity.
Cotton 60 - 80 Mercerized 50 - 60 Synthetic	80 or 90	Medium weight cottons, medium weight synthetics, poplin, seersucker, gingham, velvet, light weight woollens, linen.
Cotton 30 - 60 Mercerized heavy duty	100	Heavy weight cottons, medium to heavy weight woollens, denim.

Checking needle

With a good needle, a uniform clearance will be provided between needle shank and flat plane of board over length.

Do not use a needle that has a bent or blunt point.

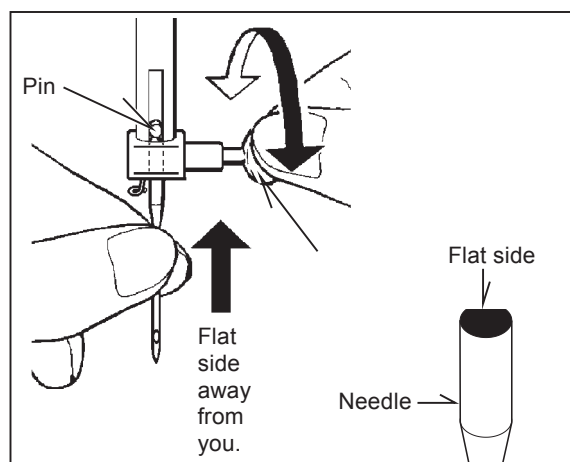


CAUTION

Always disconnect the machine from power supply by removing the plug from the socket-outlet.

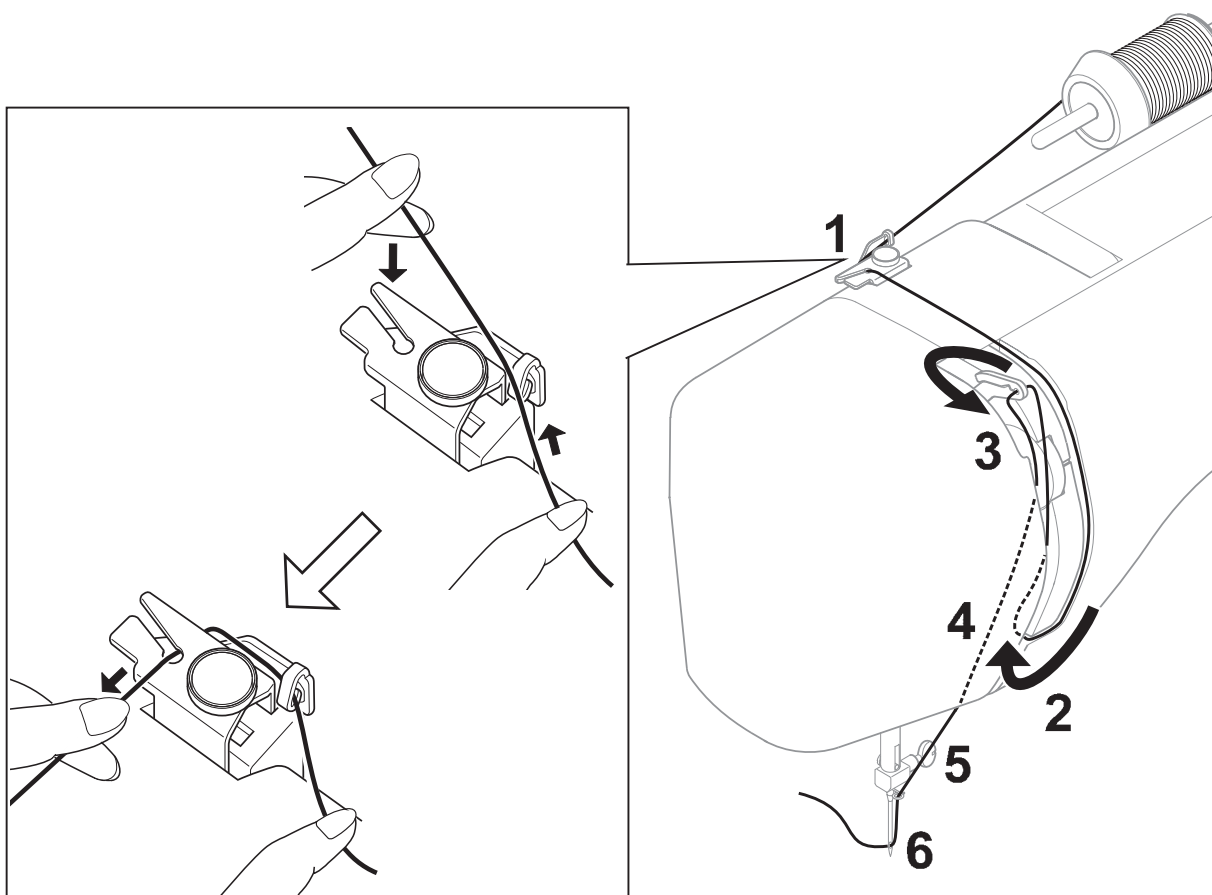
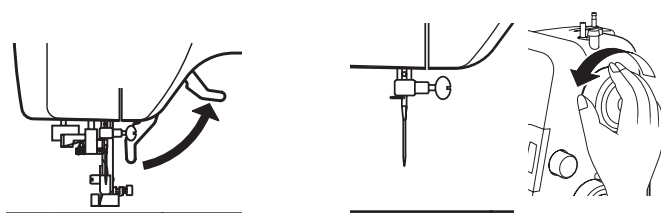
Changing the needle

1. Raise the needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.
2. Loosen the needle clamp screw by turning it toward you.
3. Remove the needle by pulling it downward.
4. Insert the new needle into the needle clamp with the flat side away from you.
5. Push the needle up as far as it can go.
6. Tighten the needle clamp screw firmly with the screw driver.



THREADING THE TOP THREAD

1. Raise the presser foot lever.
2. Raise the needle to its highest position by rotating the hand wheel towards you.
3. Thread the machine in the following order as illustrated.



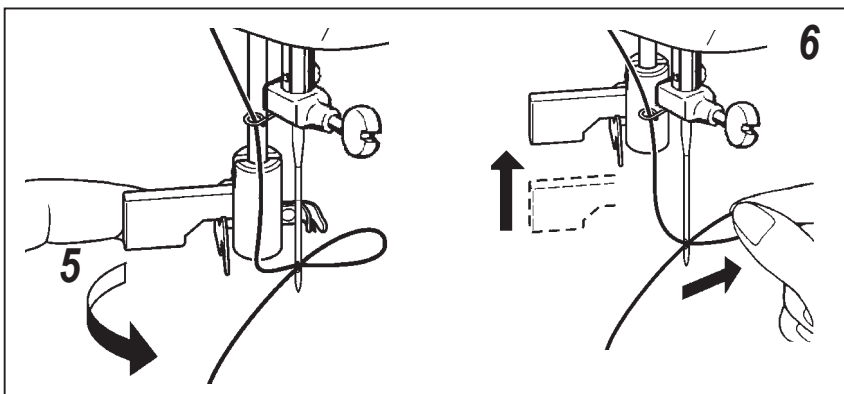
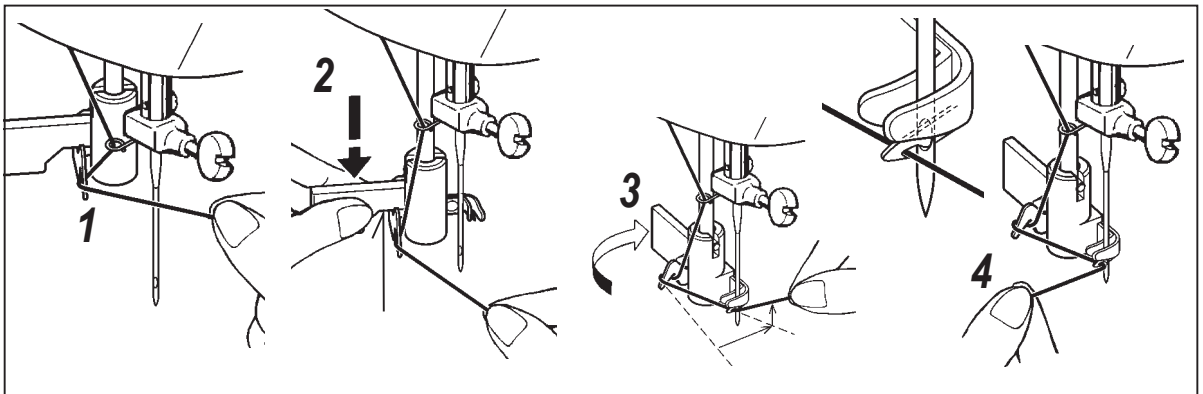
USING AUTOMATIC NEEDLE THREADER

Raise the needle to its highest position by rotating the hand wheel towards you.

1. Hook thread to thread guide as illustrated.
2. Pull down lever holding the end of thread.
3. Turn the lever as far as it will go.
4. Guide thread into hooked end and pull it upward.
5. Return the lever and needle will be threaded automatically.
6. Release the lever and pull thread away from you.

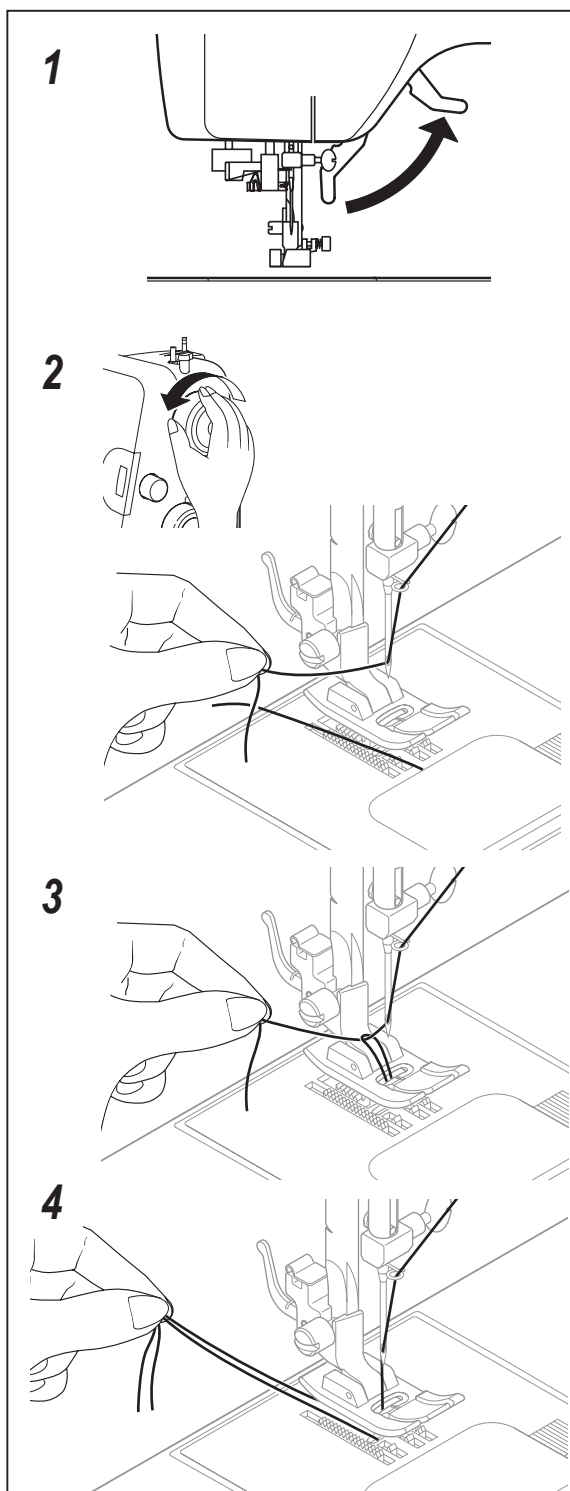
NOTE:

For smooth threading it is recommended to set the machine at straight stitching (center position) when using needle threader.



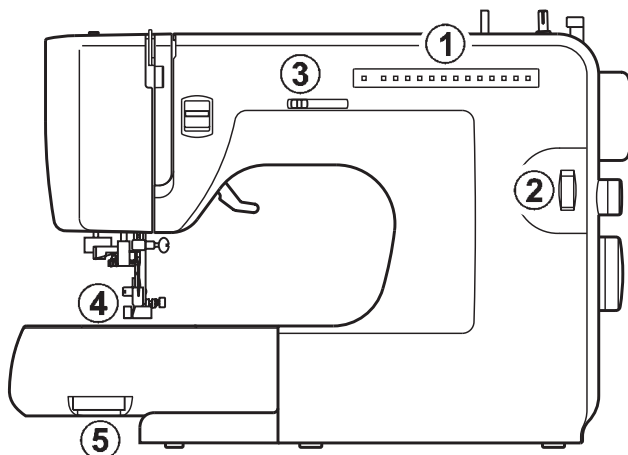
PICKING UP BOBBIN THREAD

1. Raise the presser foot lever.
2. Holding needle thread loosely with your left hand, turn hand wheel towards you one revolution with your right hand until the needle comes to its highest position.
3. Lightly pull up the top thread, and pick up bobbin thread, which will appear through the needle plate slot.
4. Pull both top and bobbin threads together towards back of machine under the presser foot, leaving about 15 cm clear.

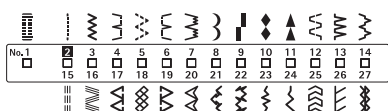


2. STARTING TO SEW

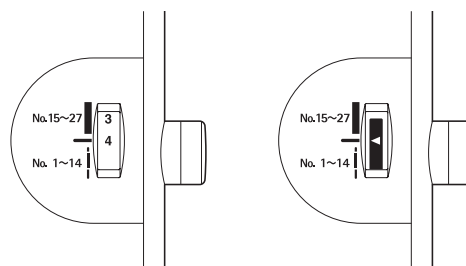
MACHINE SETTING CHART



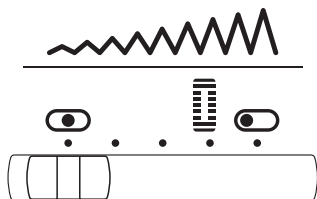
1. STITCH INDICATOR



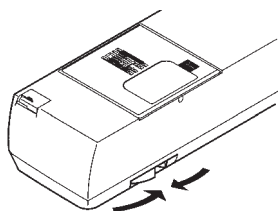
2. STITCH LENGTH/SUPER STITCH CONTROL



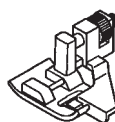
3. STITCH WIDTH CONTROL



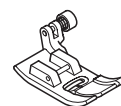
5. FEED DOG CONTROL



4. PRESSER FOOT



B. Blind stitch foot



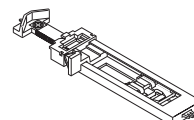
A. Zig-zag foot



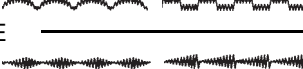
C. Overcasting foot



D. Zipper foot



E. Buttonhole foot

STITCH	1. STITCH INDICATOR	2. STITCH LENGTH CONTROL	3. STITCH WIDTH CONTROL	4. PRESSER FOOT	5. FEED DOG CONTROL		
BUTTONHOLE 	1 			E	 ↓ 		
STRAIGHT (Center position) ----- (Left position)	2 	1 - 4	 	A			
ZIGZAG 	3 	0.5 - 4	MIN. - MAX.	A			
BLIND 	4 	1 - 4	MED. - MAX.	B			
THREE-STEP ZIGZAG 	5 	1 - 4	MED. - MAX.	A			
FOUR-POINT LINGERIE 	6 						
STRETCH BLIND 	7 	1 - 4	MED. - MAX.	A			
DECORATIVE 	8 	0.5	MED. - MAX.	A			
	10 						
DOUBLE ACTION 	12 	1 - 4	MED. - MAX.	A			
LINGERIE 	13 						
FAGGOTING 	14 						
TRIPLE STRAIGHT (Center position) ----- (Left position)	15 	 ↓ 	 	A			
RIC-RAC 	16 		MIN. - MAX.	A			
RIGHT OVERLOCK 	17 		MED. - MAX.				
SMOCKING 	18 		MED. - MAX.				
LEFT OVERLOCK 	19 		MED. - MAX.	A,C			
ELASTIC OVERLOCK 	20 		MED. - MAX.	A			
SUPER DECORATIVE 	21 					22 	
	23 					24 	
FISHBONE 	25 						
STRETCH OVERLOCK 	26 						
STRETCH PATCHING 	27 						
INSERTING ZIPS -----	2 	1 - 4		C			
DARNING (Center position) 							
(Left position)							

- ① Straight stitch at center needle position with following settings ;

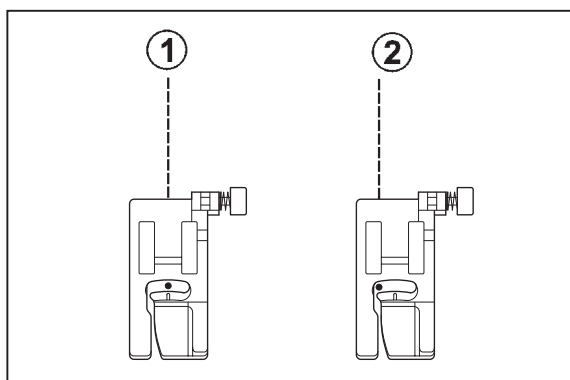
Stitch selector – 

Stitch width control – 

- ② Straight stitch at left needle position with following settings ;

Stitch selector – 

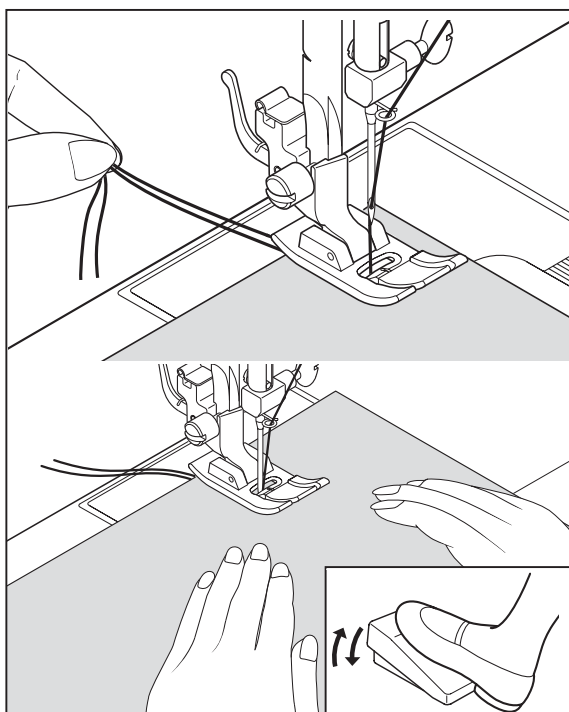
Stitch width control – 



STARTING TO SEW

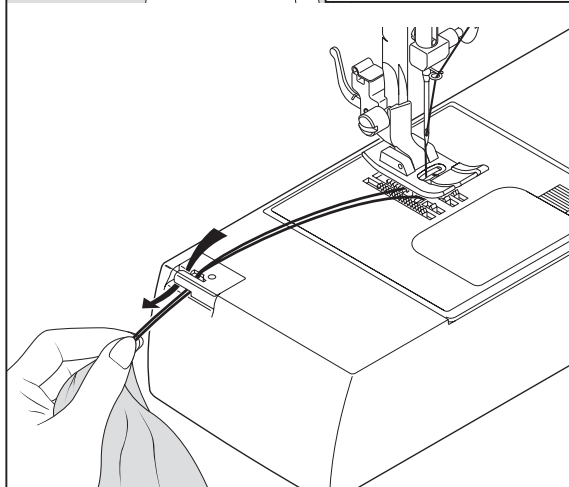
Before placing the material on the machine, see that the ends of the threads have been drawn about 15 cm to the rear of the machine. Hold on the threads during the sewing of the first 3 or 4 stitches of the seam.

Fasten each seam by back tacking at the beginning and end of the seam.



REMOVING FABRIC

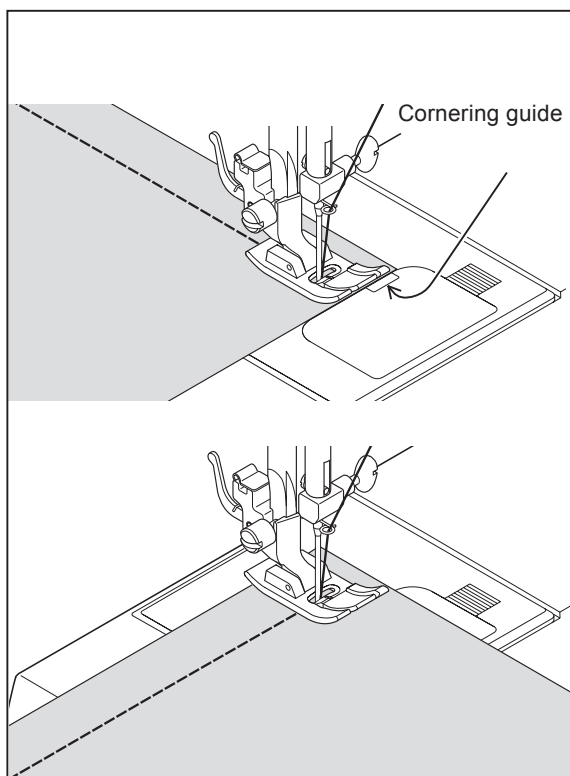
First turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is at its highest position, then raise the presser foot, draw materials to the rear and cut off excess thread with the thread cutter located on the left end of working surface or on the presser bar.



TURNING A SQUARE CORNER

To turn a square corner 5/8" (16 mm) from the fabric edge, stop stitching with the needle tip piercing the fabric, when reaching the cornering guide as shown. Raise the presser foot, turn fabric.

New stitching line will align with 5/8" (16 mm) seam guide on side of needle plate. Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in new direction.

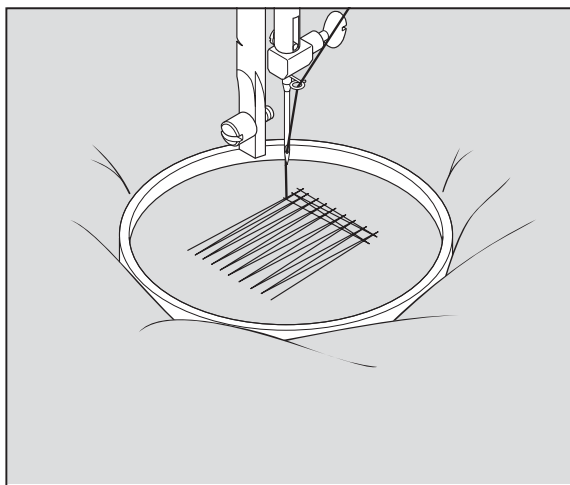


DARNING

Feed dogs control ()

Lower feed dogs and remove presser foot.

Stretch fabric with embroidery hoops with the hole at center. Holding the needle thread, take one stitch and pick up bobbin thread through the fabric. Lower presser bar and start sewing at a slow to medium speed, moving the fabric back and forth with a steady rhythm. Turn fabric and sew another layer of stitching across over the first layer of stitching.



INSERTING ZIPS AND PIPING

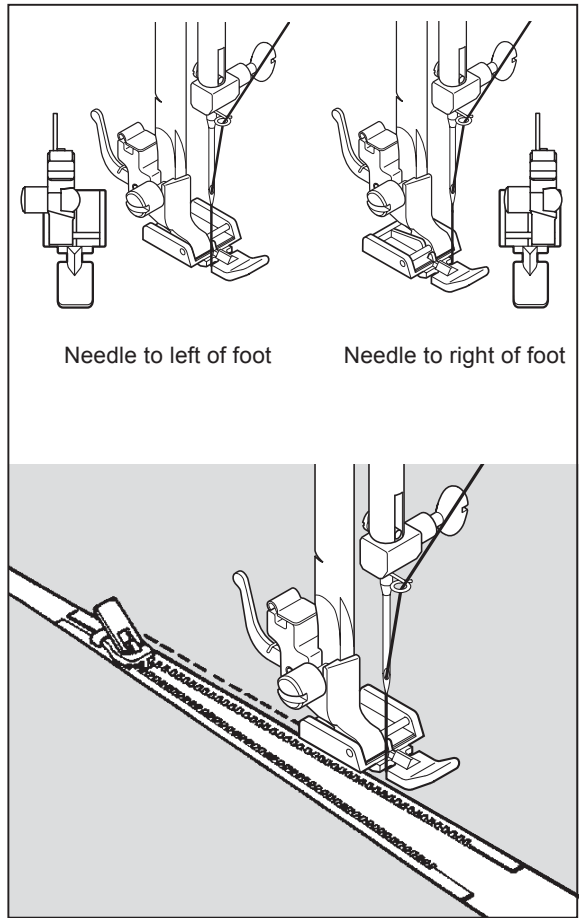
SETTING

Use zipper foot which allows you to sew to the right or left of the zipper or close to the cord.

INSERTING ZIPS

To sew down the right side, attach left side of zipper foot to presser foot holder so that the needle passes through the opening on the left side of the foot.

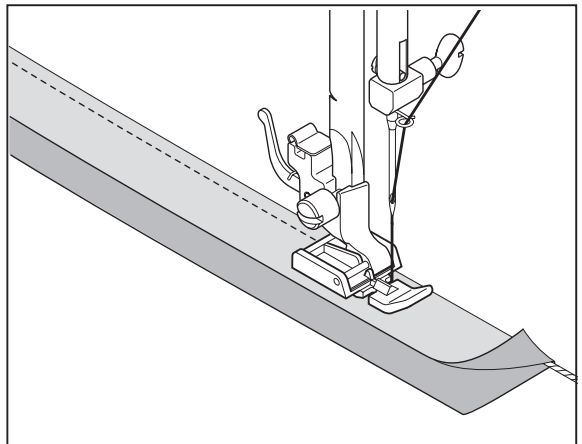
To sew down the left side, attach right side of foot to foot holder.



PIPING

To pipe soft furnishings, cover cord with a bias strip of fabric and pin or tack it to the main piece of fabric.

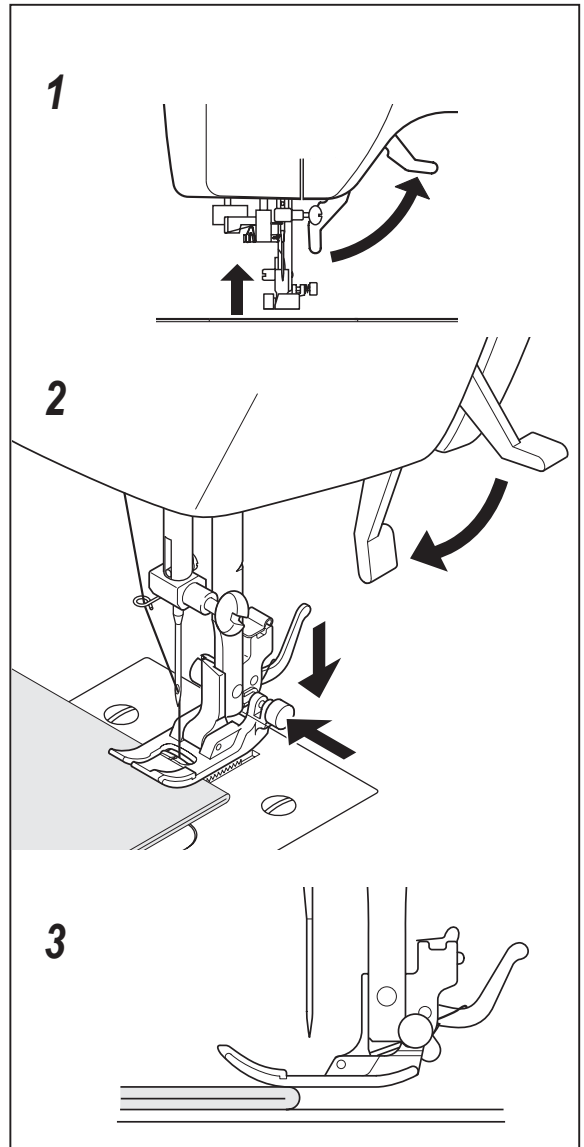
Attach right side of zipper foot to foot holder so that needle passes through the opening on the right side of the foot.



SEWING ON HEAVY FABRIC

When sewing on heavy fabric, toe of presser foot tend to lift up and fabric feeding may not be done smoothly.

1. Raise presser foot.
2. Pushing the button on the right side of presser foot, lower presser foot.
3. Presser foot is locked in a horizontal position and fabric will be fed smoothly. The button will be released automatically after sewing few stitches.



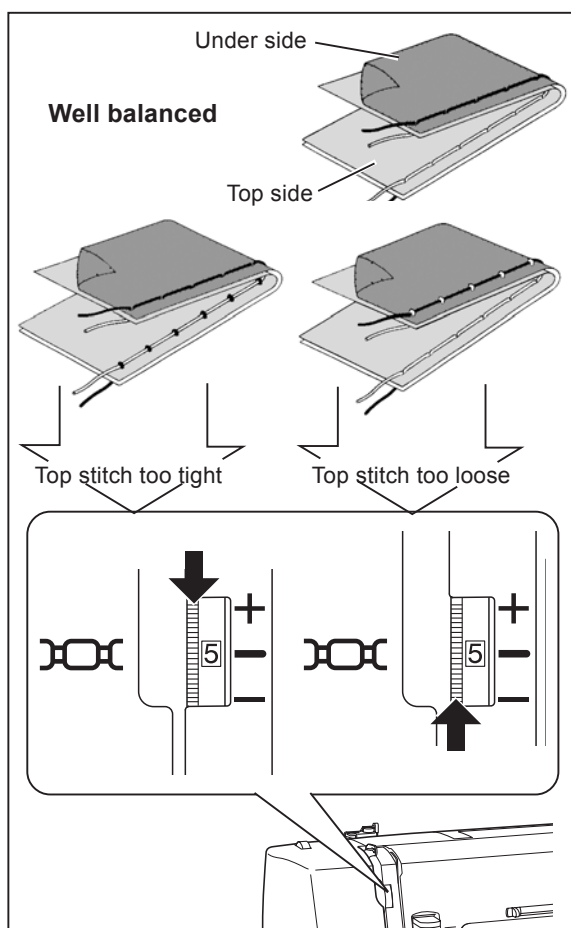
ADJUSTING TOP THREAD TENSION

STRAIGHT STITCHING

The good looking appearance of your stitching is largely determined by the balanced tension of both top and bobbin threads. The tension is well balanced when these two threads 'lock' in the middle of layers of fabric you are sewing.

Set the tension control at "5" for ordinary sewing.

If, when you start to sew, you find that the stitching is irregular, you will need to adjust the tension control. Make any adjustments with presser foot 'down'.



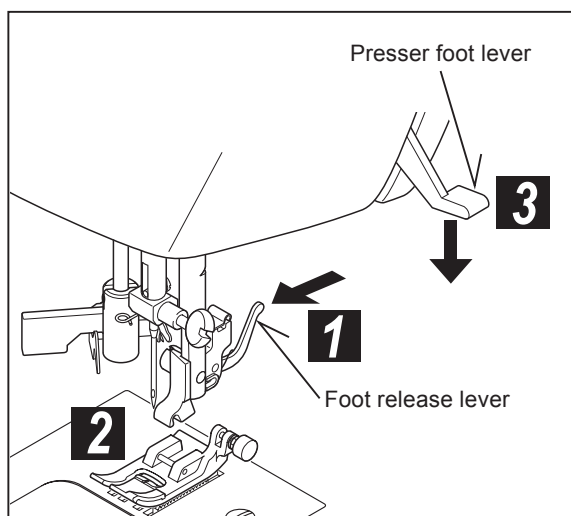
CHANGING PRESSER FEET

Be sure needle is in the up position. Raise presser foot lever.

1. Raise foot release lever to remove the foot.
2. Place the desired foot on the needle plate aligning needle holes.
3. Lower the presser foot lever so that the foot holder snaps on the foot.



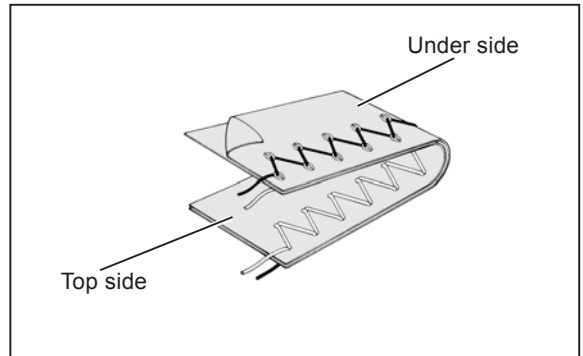
Always disconnect the machine from power supply by removing the plug from the socket-outlet.



ZIGZAG STITCH ³

BOBBIN TENSION

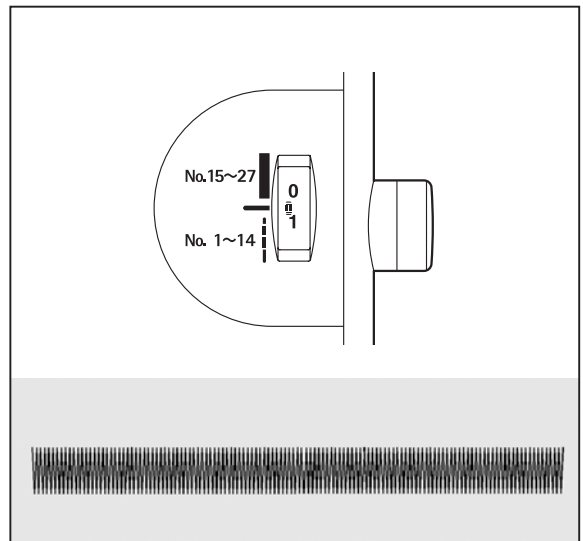
The bobbin tension has been correctly set at the factory, so you do not need to adjust it.



SATIN STITCH

This is a closely spaced attractive stitches use for appliqué, bar-tacking, etc. Slightly loosen top thread tension for satin stitching.

Use a backing of tissue paper or interfacing for the sheer materials to avoid puckering.



BLIND STITCH

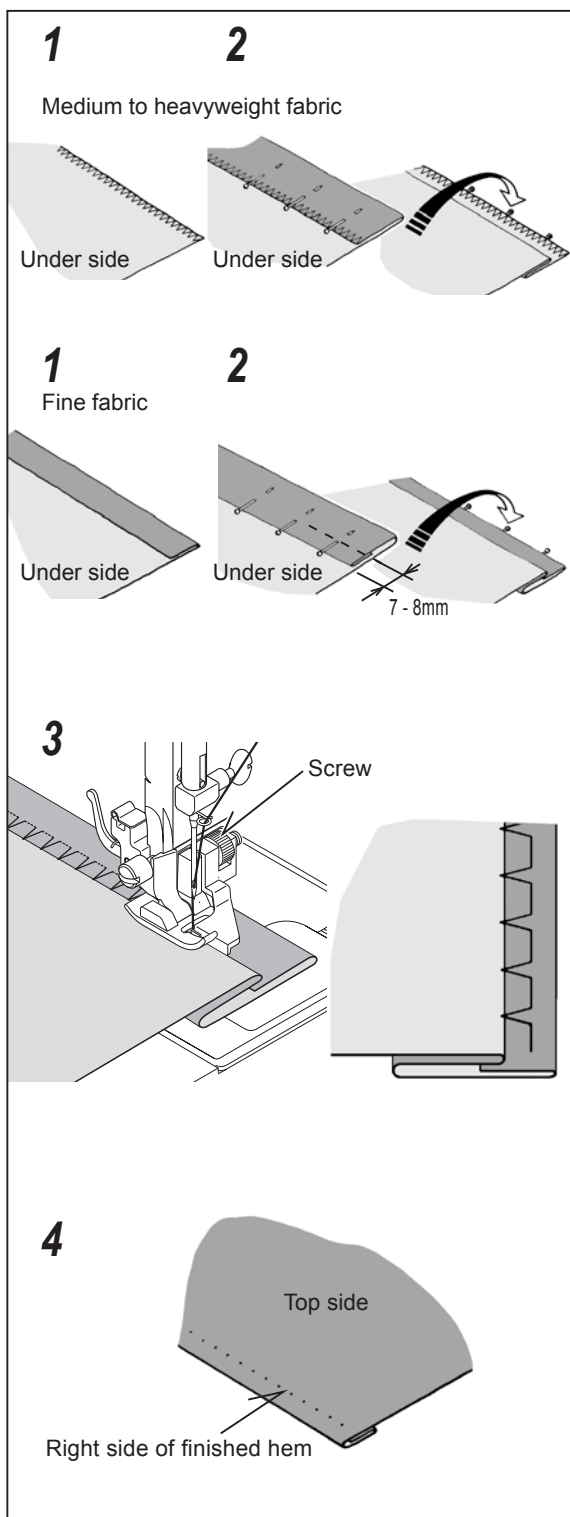


- 4 – Regular blind stitch for normal fabrics
- 7 – Elastic blind stitch for soft, stretchable fabrics

1. First neaten the edge. For lightweights turn up and baste about 10 mm. For heavyweights overcast.
2. Fold garment away from hem leaving about 6 mm of hem edge extending.

3. Place garment under blind stitch foot with the fold of the garment against guide and adjust it by turning screw so that the zigzag just catches the fold.

4. Press both sides of the finished hem. The right side of the garment will show only the blind stitches.



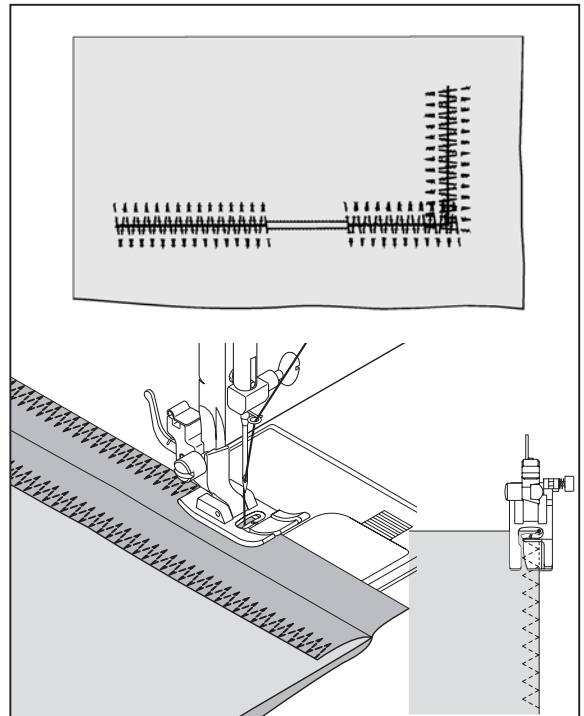
THREE-STEP ZIGZAG



This is a strong stitch because as its name implies, it makes three short stitches where the normal zig-zag makes only one.

For this reason it is highly recommended for overcasting all types of fabrics.

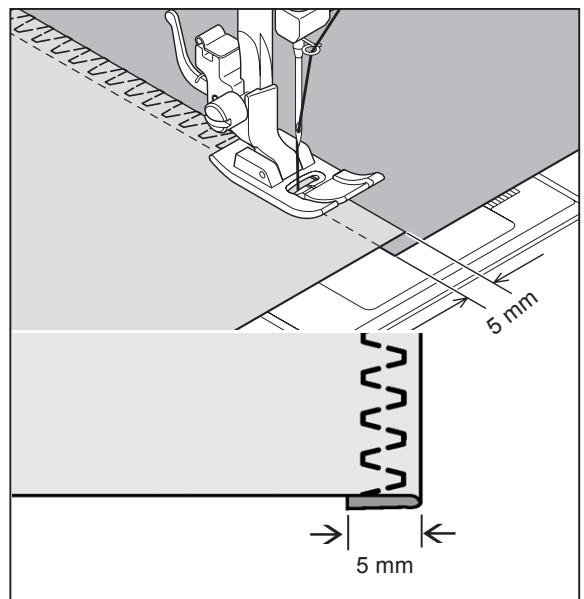
It is also ideal for mending tears, patching, sewing towelling, patch-work and attaching flat elastic.



DOUBLE-ACTION STITCH



Double-action stitch is ideal for producing flat overlapped seams on almost any type of fabric and a bolder effect will result from sewing with contrasting thread.



SHELL HEM

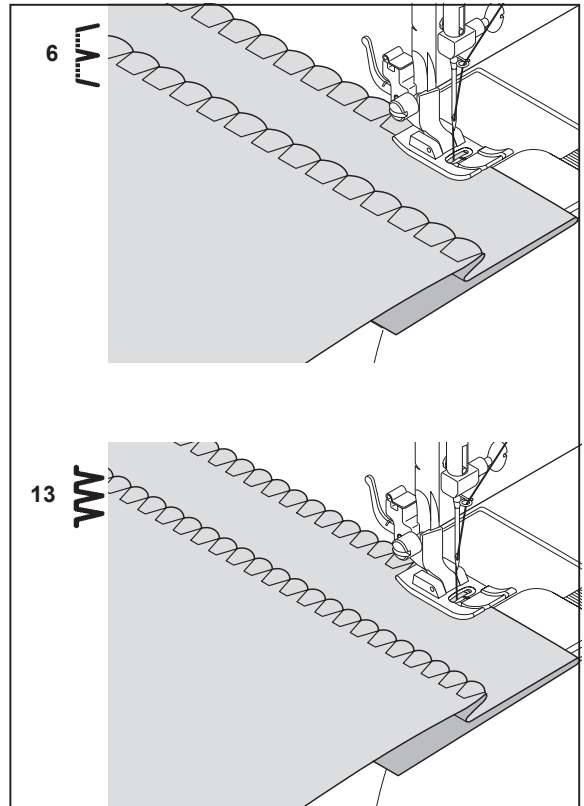
6  13 

- 6  – Regular shell stitch produces a tiny shell hem on lingerie and other fine garments.

- 13  – If bigger size of shell pattern is desired, use four-point shell stitch.

Turn under the raw edge and press. Place the fabric right side up so that the zig-zag part of the stitch sews just over the folded edge, pulling the fabric in to form a shell hem.

Trim away excess fabric close to the stitching line.

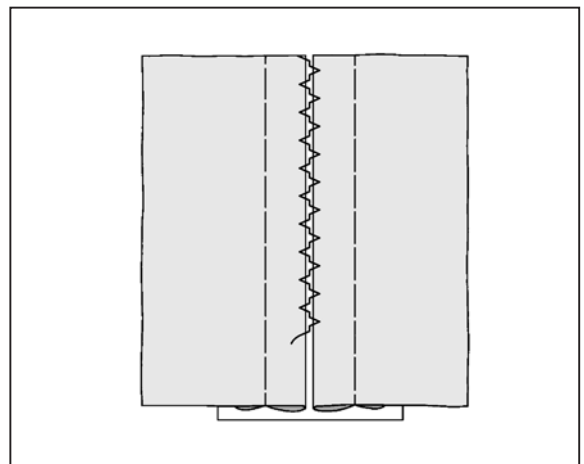


FAGGOTING

14 

This is a popular decorative stitch (used in sleeves or fronts of blouses and dresses). To attach two separate pieces of fabric together, leave a little space inbetween. To prepare the fabric:

Fold under the seam allowances on the cut edges, and press. Baste folded edges to tissue paper with about 1/8" space between. Stitch over the 1/8" allowance, just catching the fabric fold on both sides with needle. Remove bastings and paper; press.



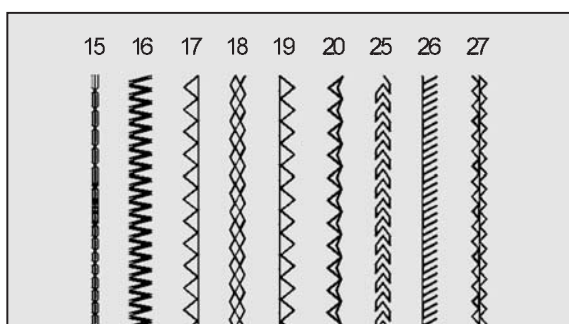
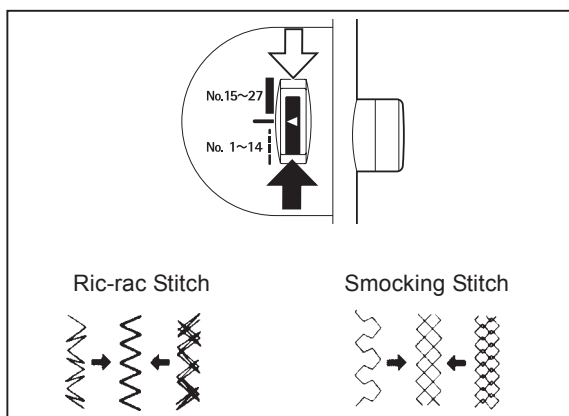
STRETCH STITCHES



Stretch stitches are mainly for use on knit, or stretchable fabrics, but can also be used on ordinary materials.

ADJUSTING STRETCH STITCH BALANCE

Stitch length/super (stretch) stitch control should be at ◀ mark for most materials. Depending upon the type of fabric used, you may need to adjust this Control to match forward stitches of stretch sewing with reverse motion stitches. If the stitches are too open, turn the Control to S position; if the stitches overlap, turn the Control to L position. Illustration



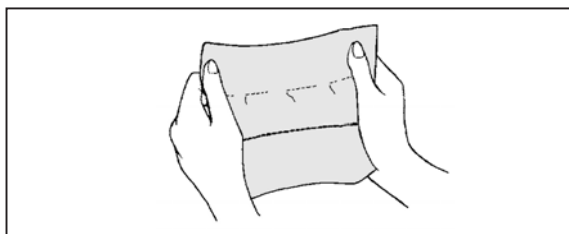
TRIPLE STRAIGHT STITCH



Triple straight stitch is far stronger than ordinary straight stitch because it locks three times-forwards, backwards and forwards.

It is particularly suitable for reinforcing the seams of sportswear in stretch and non-stretch fabrics, and for curved seams which take a lot of strain.

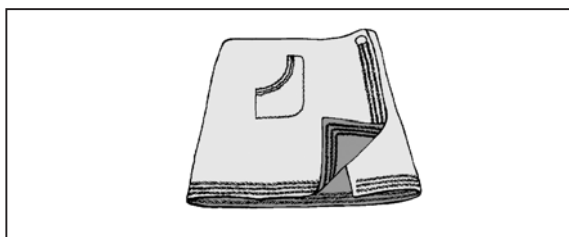
Use this stitch also to top-stitch round lapels, collars and cuffs to give a professional finish to your garments.



RIC-RAC STITCH



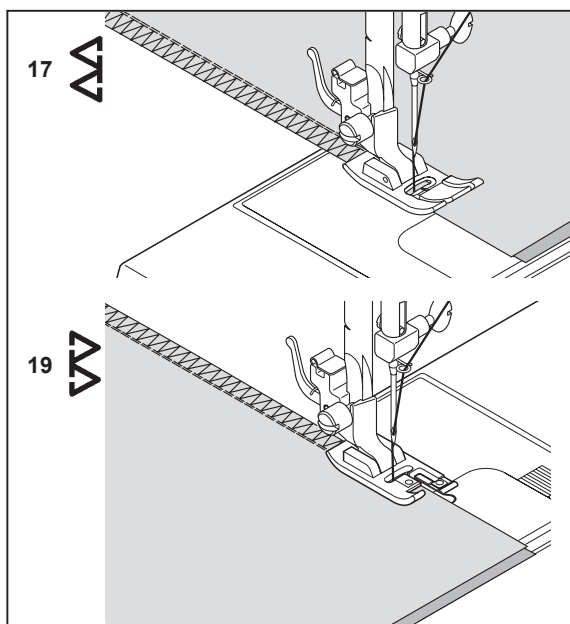
Ric-rac is a quick method of finishing a raw edge and providing a decorative top-stitch in one operation. It is ideal for edging neck-bands, armholes, sleeves and hems.



OVERLOCK STITCH 17 19

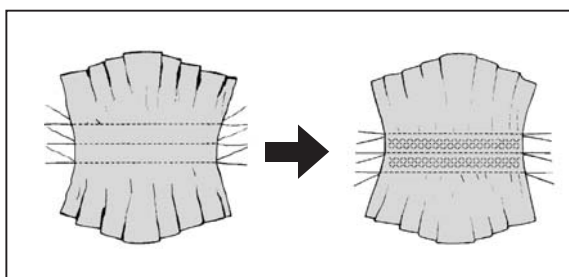
This is the same type stitch used by the garment industry in making sportswear - it forms and finishes the seam in one operation.

It's very effective for use in repairing raw or worn edges of older garments.



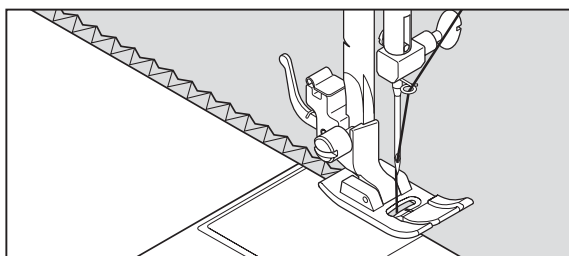
SMOCKING STITCH 18

1. Make a straight line of gathers across the fabric that you wish to smock.
2. With a narrow strip of fabric directly under the line of gathering, stitch over the gathers. The design will be a series of small diamonds.



ELASTIC OVERLOCK STITCH 20

Use this stitch in preference to regular overlock stitch for overcasting stretch or knit fabrics where strength and flexibility are required.

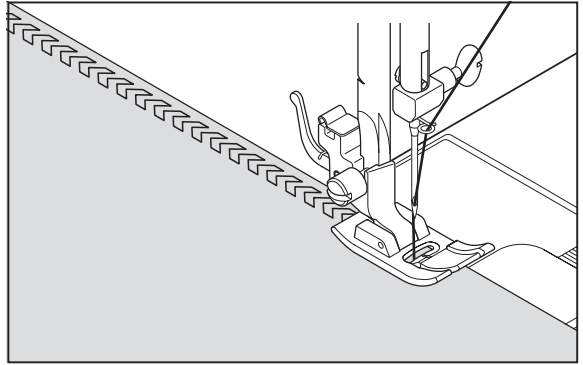


FISHBONE STITCH

25



Use to create decorative borders and for embroidery.

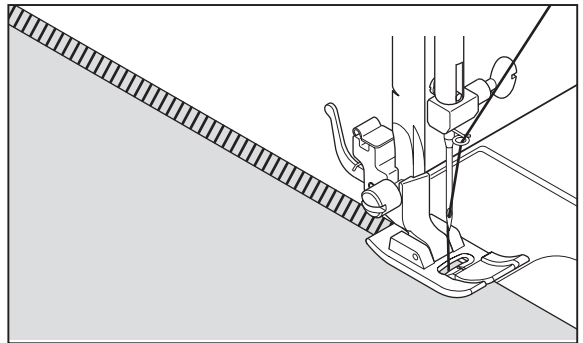


STRETCH OVERLOCK STITCH

26



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

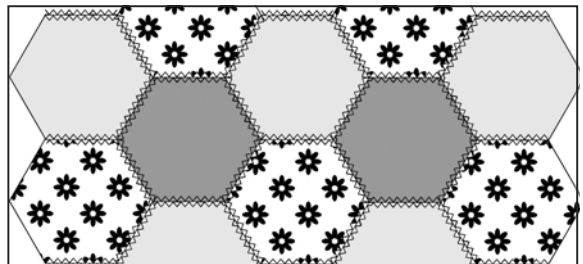


STRETCH PATCHING STITCH

27



Stretch patching stitch, as well as being a decorative stitch, is ideal for patching stretch fabrics such as jersey and knitwear.



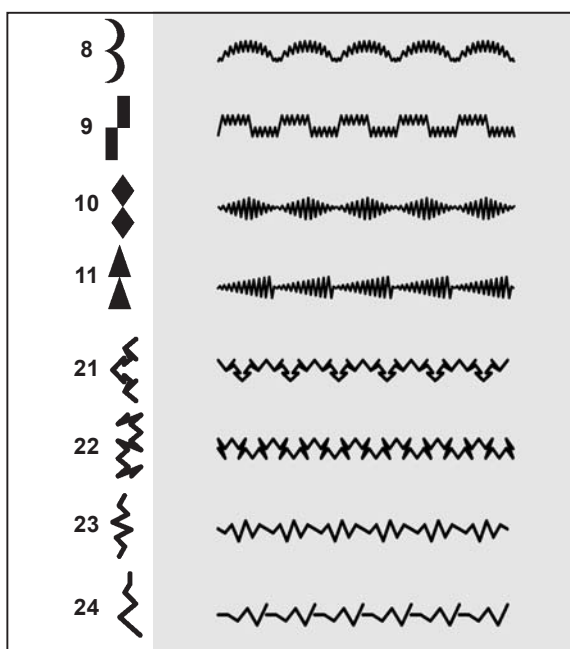
DECORATIVE EMBROIDERY DESIGNS } █ ◆ ▲ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡

Your Machine will produce a wide range of beautiful decorative embroidery patterns as illustrated on the Stitch indicator panel.

Simply select the design of your choice and proceed to sew, the pattern will be produced automatically. The final effect of each design will depend on stitch length setting.

TIPS ON DESIGN STITCHING

1. Always make a practice design on a scrap of the fabric you plan to use.
2. Start with a full bobbin and plenty of thread on the spool to avoid running out of thread in the middle of your design.
3. Reduce the top thread tension slightly.
4. On a very soft fabric you may want to use a tissue paper backing or organdy that can be cut away afterwards.

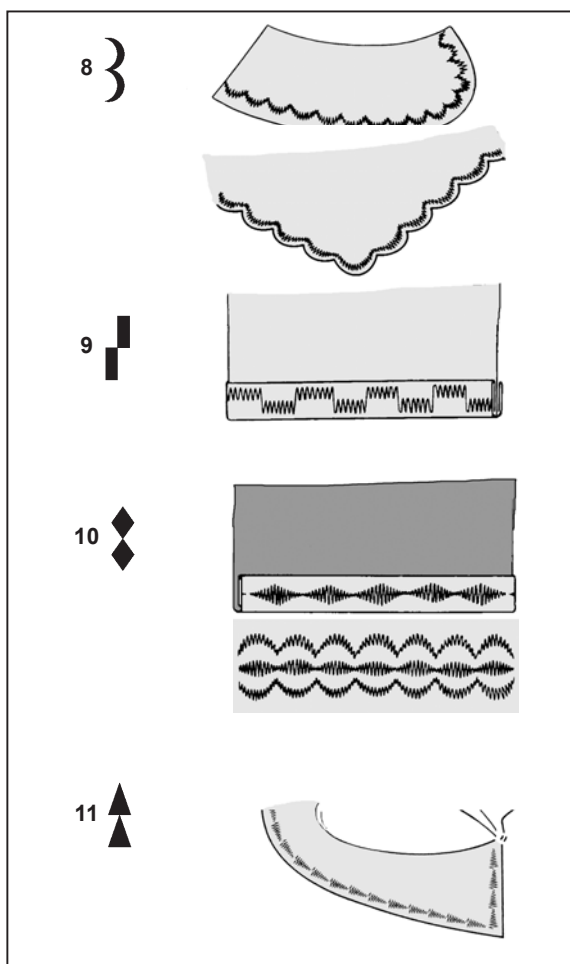


Scallop pattern on collar

Domino on bias tape

Diamond on narrow hem
Scallop pattern on collar

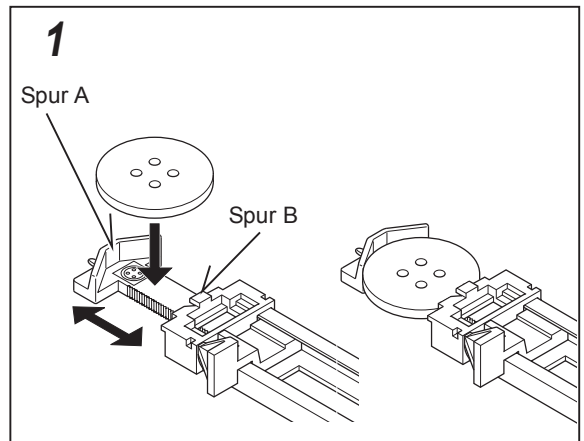
Arrowhead on lapel



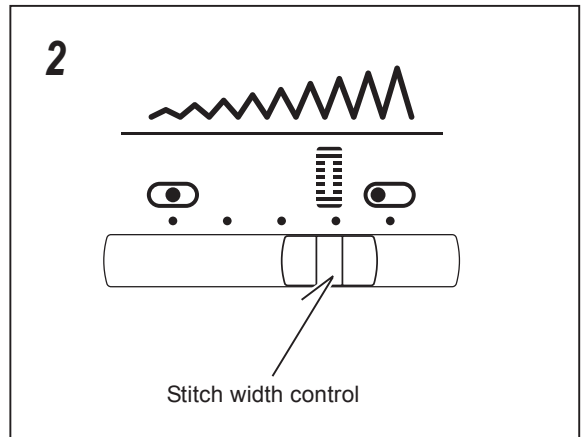
BUTTONHOLE MAKING



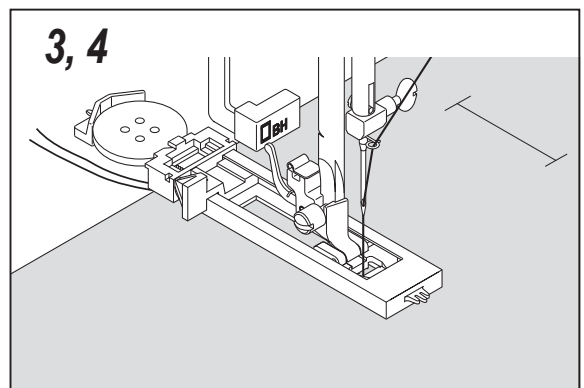
1. Slide the button carrier and insert the button.



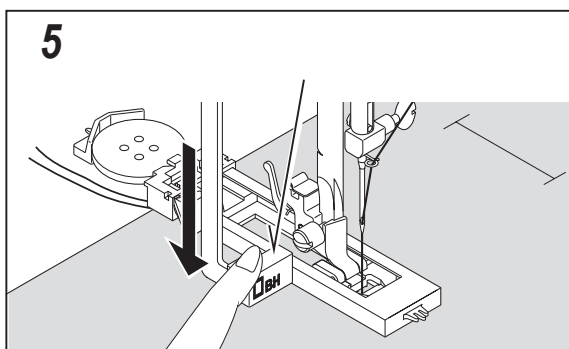
2. Set the stitch width control at buttonhole position.



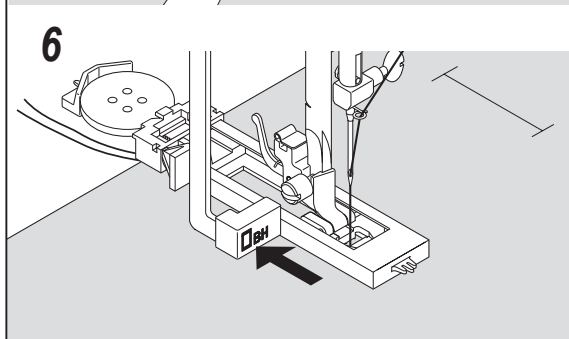
3. Attach the buttonhole foot.
4. Place the garment under the foot so that the needle pierces the fabric at the beginning of buttonhole.



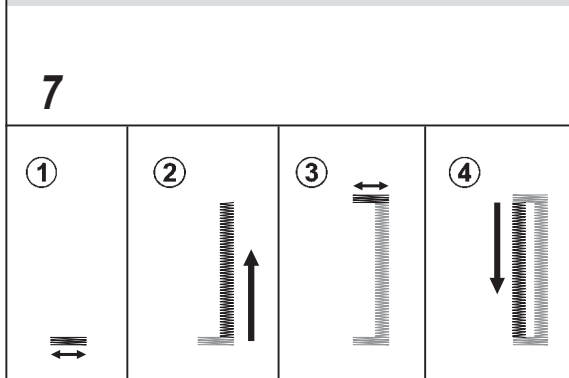
5. Lower the buttonhole lever and the presser foot lever.



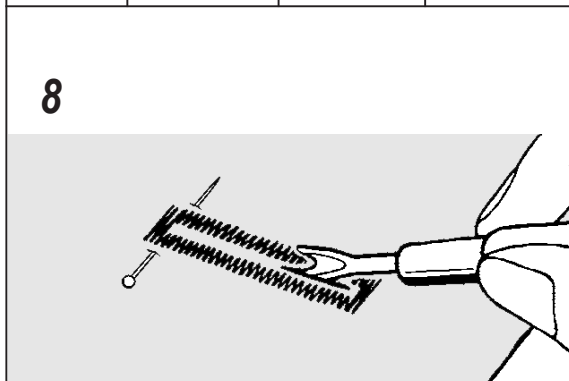
6. Push the buttonhole lever away from you.



7. Start machine to complete entire buttonhole.



8. Remove the garment and cut open the buttonhole, using the cutter in the accessories.

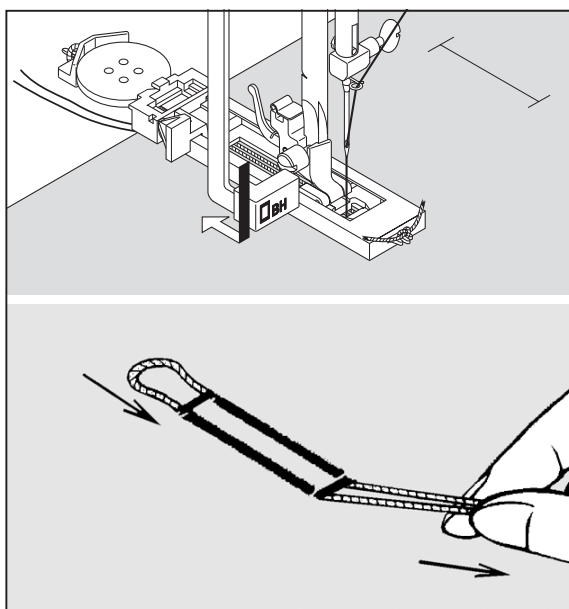


CORDED BUTTONHOLES

Hook filler cord (crochet thread or buttonhole twist) to the spur and pull both ends of the cord forward under the guide.

Sew buttonhole in the way that zig-zag stitches cover the cord.

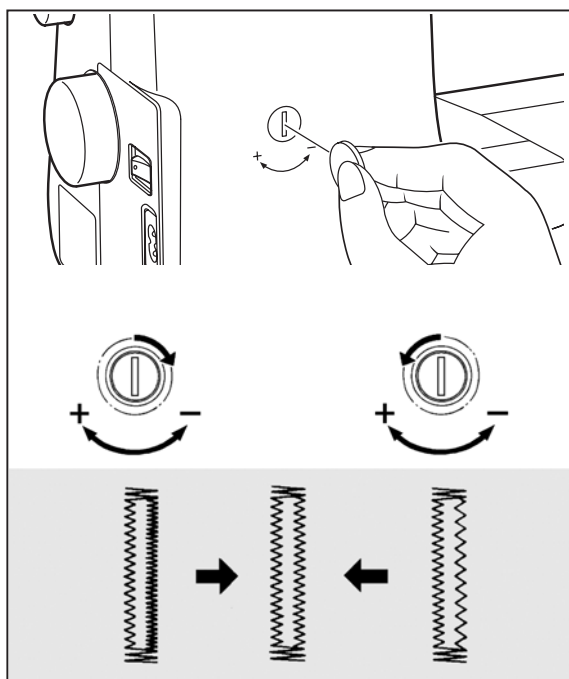
When completed, release the cord from foot, pull ends of cord forward and snip off extra length.



ADJUSTING STITCH BALANCE

Stitch length differences in forward and reverse stitches of the buttonhole are equalized with the buttonhole stitch adjuster.

If the reverse stitches are too close together, turn the adjuster slightly clockwise using a coin as illustrated; if they are too far apart, turn anti-clockwise.



3. CARING FOR YOUR MACHINE

CLEANING THE FEED DOGS AND SHUTTLE AREA



CAUTION Always disconnect the machine from power supply by removing the plug from the socket-outlet.

To ensure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean at all times.

1. Raise the needle to its highest position.

2. Remove the needle plate.

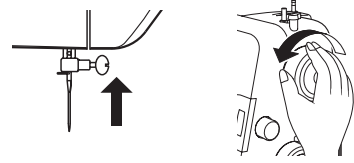
3. Remove the bobbin case.

4. Clean the feed dogs and shuttle area with the lint brush.

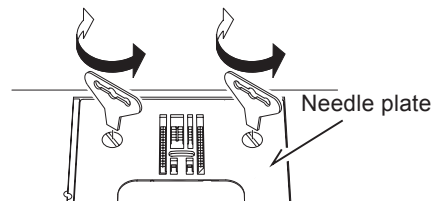
NOTE : Put a drop of sewing machine oil on the shuttle race as indicated by the arrows.

5. Replace the bobbin case with the projection positioned against the spring. Replace the needle plate.

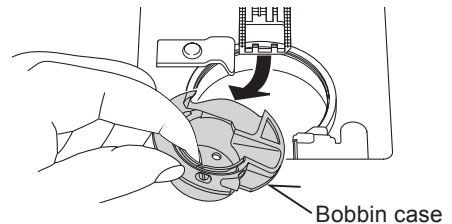
1



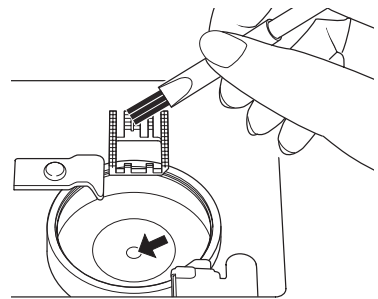
2



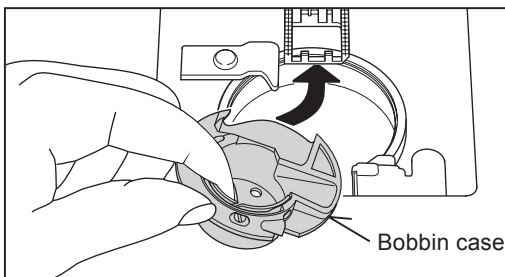
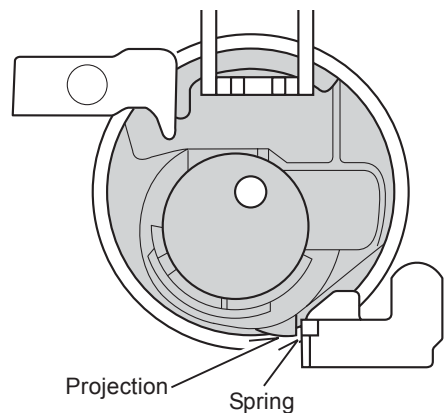
3



4



5



CHANGING LIGHT BULB

In USA

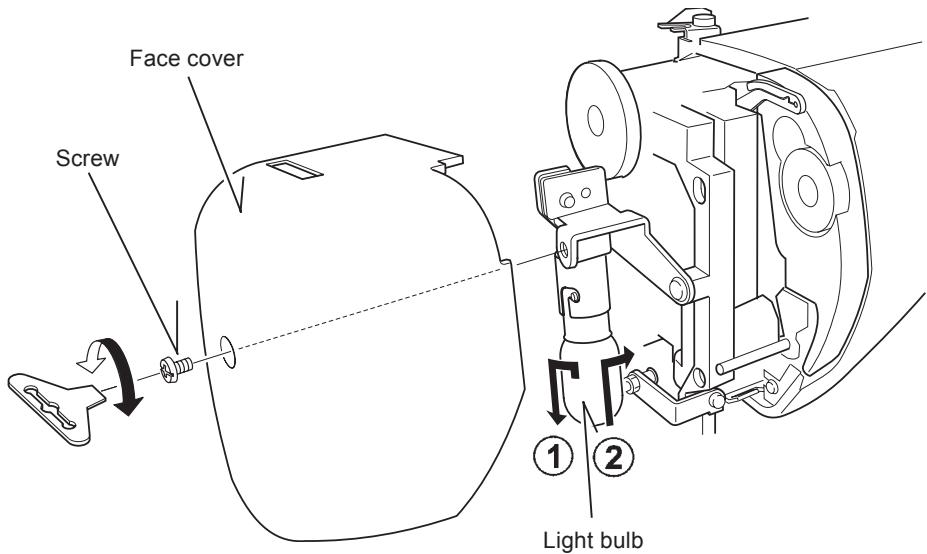
1. Remove the face cover. Push up the bulb slightly and turn clockwise.
2. Insert new bulb, push up and turn counterclockwise. Replace the face cover.

In Europe

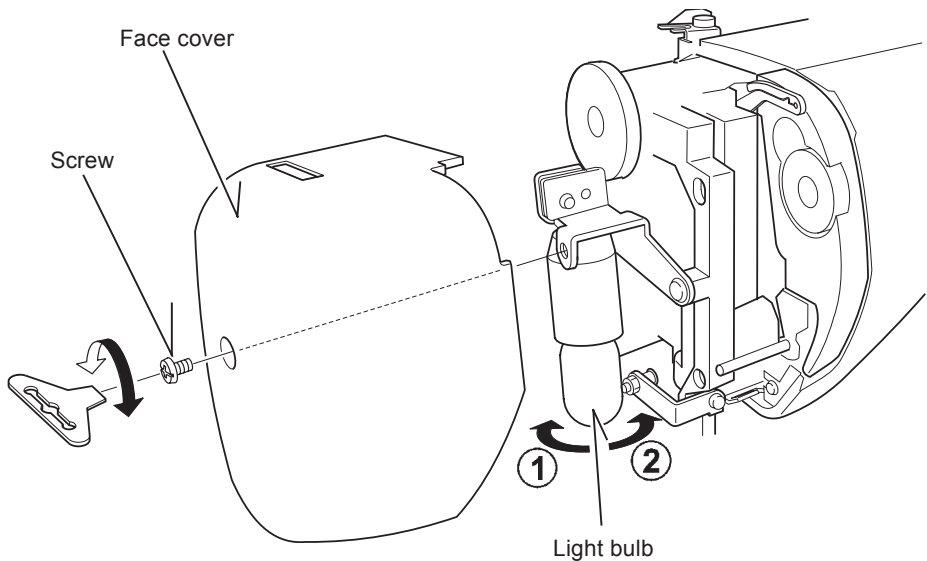
1. Remove the face cover and unscrew the bulb.
2. Firmly screw in a new bulb. Replace the face cover.

Disconnect from mains supply before changing a bulb.
Do not use a bulb of more than 15 watts.

In USA



In Europe



4. CHECK CHART FOR PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS

GENERAL PROBLEMS

Machine does not sew.

- * Foot control is not connected. – See page 6.
- * Power switch is turned off. – Turn on the switch.

Machine jams/knocks.

- * Thread is caught in shuttle. – Clean shuttle (see page 35).
- * Needle is damaged. – Replace needle (see page 13).

Fabric does not move.

- * Presser foot is not lowered. – Lower presser foot.
- * Stitch length is set at 0. – Set it at 1 to 4.

STITCHING PROBLEMS

Machine skips stitches.

- * Needle is not all the way up into needle clamp. – See page 13.
- * Needle is bent or blunt. – Replace needle (see page 13).
- * Machine is not threaded correctly. – See page 14.
- * Thread is caught in shuttle. – Clean shuttle (see page 35).
- * Fabric is a certain knit or synthetic. – Use stretch stitch needle (see page 13).

Stitches are irregular.

- * Needle size is not correct for thread and fabric. – See page 13.
- * Machine is not threaded correctly. – See page 14.
- * Top thread tension is too loose. – See page 23.
- * Fabric is being pulled or pushed against machine feeding action. – Guide it gently.
- * Bobbin has not been wound evenly. – Rewind bobbin.

Needle breaks.

- * Fabric is being pulled or pushed against machine feeding action. – Guide it gently.
- * Needle size is not correct for thread and fabric. – See page 13.
- * Needle is not all the way up into the needle clamp (See page 13).

THREAD PROBLEMS

Thread bunches.

- * Top and bobbin threads are not drawn back under presser foot before starting seam. – Draw both threads back under presser foot about 4 inches (10 cm) and hold until a few stitches are formed.

Needle thread breaks.

- * Machine is not threaded correctly. – See page 14.
- * Top thread tension is too tight. – See page 23.
- * Needle is bent. – Replace needle (see page 13).
- * Needle size is not correct for thread and fabric. – See page 13.

Bobbin thread breaks.

- * Bobbin case is not threaded correctly. – See page 12.
- * Lint accumulates in bobbin case or shuttle. – Remove lint (see page 35)

Fabric puckers.

- * Top thread tension is too tight. – Adjust thread tension (see page 23).
- * Stitch length is too long for sheer or soft fabric. – Shorten stitch length.

JUKI

HZL - 35Z

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

