

操作手册  
**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**  
**7640**

**SINGER** *is sewing made easy.*™

## 简介 欢迎

欢迎选择 SINGER® 系列，恭喜您购买全新的 SINGER® 缝纫机！

160 多年来，SINGER® 品牌一直是优质缝纫机的代名词。我们为各种技能水准的缝纫师设计我们的机器，让任何人都可以享受缝纫、创造、DIY 和工艺的快乐。我们注重让您获得最简单和最成功的缝纫体验。我们提供了一本指导手册，配有简单易懂的图示和逐步操作说明。欲获得更多帮助，请根据您所在地区，登录 [www.singer.com](http://www.singer.com)。

我们随时准备为您提供帮助，希望您享受 SINGER® 缝纫机给您带来的乐趣。

祝您缝纫快乐！

此家用缝纫机经设计符合 IEC/EN 60335-2-28 和 UL1594。

## 重要安全说明

使用本电器时，务必遵守以下基本安全预防措施：

请在使用此家用缝纫机前阅读所有说明。将说明书置于靠近机器的适当位置。

如将机器给予第三方，请确保将手册一并送予。

### 危险 - 要降低电击风险：

- 缝纫机在插电后切忌无人看管。在使用后，清洁、打开缝纫机套、润滑前，或者在进行说明手册中提到的其他任何用户维护和调整时，请立即拔掉电源。

### 警告 - 要降低烫伤、火灾、电击或人身伤害风险：

- 请勿将机器用作玩具。缝纫机由儿童操作或在儿童附近使用时需特别注意。
- 仅按本手册所述指定用途来使用本缝纫机。仅使用手册中包含的由制造商推荐的附件。
- 切勿操作电源线或插头损坏、无法正常工作、跌落或损坏或者落入水中的缝纫机。将缝纫机送至最近的授权经销商或维修中心进行检查、维修、电气或机械调整。
- 切勿在通风孔堵塞的情况下操作缝纫机。保持缝纫机通风孔和脚踏控制器清洁，避免棉绒、灰尘和碎布积聚。
- 保持手指远离所有移动部件。在缝纫机针附近操作时务必特别小心。
- 务必使用正确的针板。错误的针板会导致机针折断。
- 请勿使用弯曲的机针。
- 请勿在缝纫时推拉布料。否则可能会使机针偏斜，导致机针折断。
- 佩戴安全眼镜。
- 在机针区域进行机针穿线、换针、弯针穿线或更换压脚等调整时，应转至“O”关闭机器。
- 切勿将任何物体丢进或插入通风口。
- 请勿在室外使用。
- 请勿在使用喷雾（喷撒）产品或氧气含量受控的环境下操作。

## 简介

### 重要安全说明

- 要断开机器，应将所有控制器转至“O”位置，然后从插座中拔下插头。
- 拔下插头时请勿拉扯电源线。要拔下插头，应抓住插头，而非电源线。
- 脚控器用于操作机器。避免将其他物体置于脚控之上。
- 如机器弄湿，切勿使用机器。
- 若 LED 灯受损或损坏，必须立即由制造商或其维修代理或相同的合格人员维修，以防发生危险。
- 若连接脚控器的电源线损坏，必须立即由制造商或其维修代理或相同的合格人员维修，以防发生危险。
- 本缝纫机为双绝缘结构。仅使用完全相同的替换件。请参见双绝缘电器维修说明。

## 保存这些说明

### 欧洲市场：

本电器可供年满 8 岁的儿童以及身体、感官或心理能力较弱或缺乏经验和知识的人士在获得监督或指导安全使用电器的方法并明白相关危险的情况下使用。儿童不可把玩本电器。在没有监督的情况下，儿童不可清洁和维修本电器。

正常运行状态下的噪音音量低于 75dB (A)。

机器只可使用 ZENG HSING TAIWAN, LTD 制造的 C-8000 型脚控。

### 非欧洲市场：

本缝纫机不适用于身体、感官或心理能力较弱，或缺乏经验和知识的人士（包括儿童），除非在专人监督指导下使用，以确保使用者的安全。应监督儿童，确保其不把玩本缝纫机。

正常运行状态下的噪音音量低于 75dB (A)。

机器只可使用 ZENG HSING TAIWAN, LTD 制造的 C-8000 型脚控。

## 双绝缘产品的维护

在双绝缘产品中，提供两个绝缘系统替代接地。双绝缘产品不提供接地装置，也不应为产品添加接地装置。维修双绝缘产品要求特别小心并且对系统有充分了解，且只能由合格维修人员修理。双绝缘产品的替换件必须与产品中所使用的部件完全相同。双绝缘产品标有 "DOUBLE-INSULATION" 或 "DOUBLE-INSULATED"（双绝缘）。

# 简介

## 目录

<b>简介 .....</b>	<b>2-6</b>
欢迎 .....	2
重要安全说明 .....	3-5
目录 .....	6
<b>1. 关于您的机器 .....</b>	<b>7-11</b>
机器前部主要零件 .....	7
机器后部主要零件 .....	8
机针和压脚区域 .....	9
活动式储物箱和附件 .....	10-11
<b>2. 准备缝纫 .....</b>	<b>12-17</b>
机器连接电源 .....	12
绕梭芯线 .....	13
放入梭芯 .....	14
上线穿线 .....	15
自动穿线器 .....	16
上拉梭芯缝线 .....	17
<b>3. 开始缝纫 .....</b>	<b>18-31</b>
开始缝纫之前 .....	18
线迹成型 .....	19
操作按钮和功能按钮 .....	20
LCD 屏幕 .....	20
将字符纳入内存 .....	21
线迹选择 .....	22
缝纫直线线迹 .....	23
缝纫装饰性线迹 .....	24
缝纫弹性线迹 .....	25
1 步式纽扣孔缝纫 .....	26
缝纫钉纽扣 .....	27
插入和更换机针 .....	28
更换压脚 .....	29
两级式额外抬升压脚 .....	29
精准缝纫压脚 .....	30-31
<b>4. 故障排除和维护 .....</b>	<b>32-37</b>
故障排除 .....	32-36
维护 .....	37
<b>5. 附录 .....</b>	<b>38</b>
主要缝纫术语表 .....	38

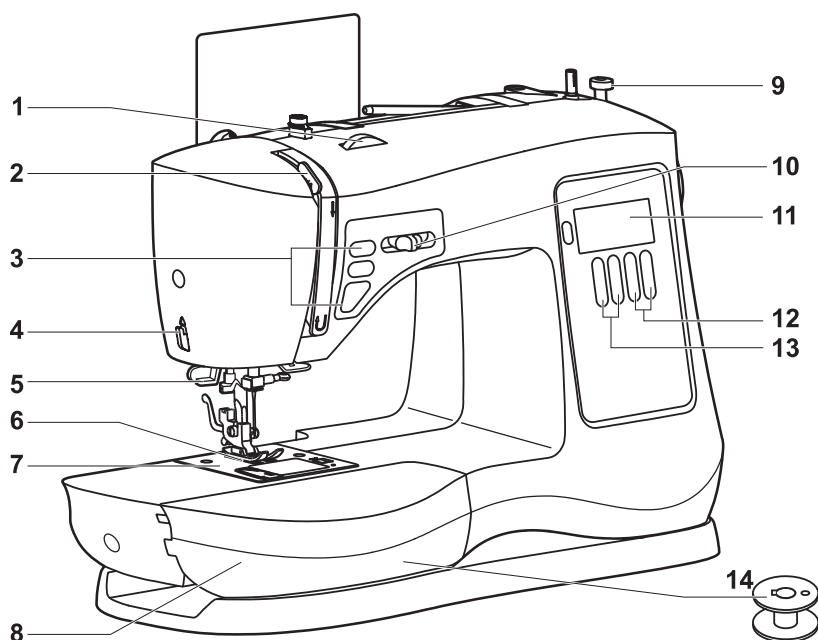
### 本附件

☑ = 有帮助的信息

⚠ = 可能导致伤害

➡ = 影响缝纫结果

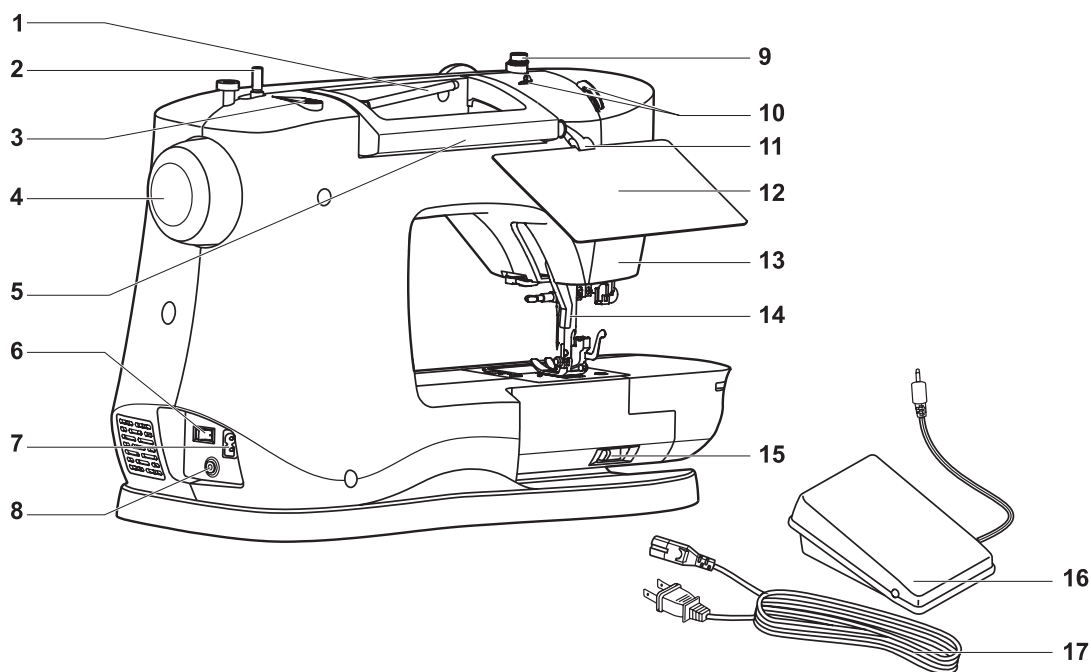
为了确保始终为您提供最先进的缝纫功能，制造商保留按需要更改本缝纫机外观、设计或附件的权利。  
SINGER 和 SINGER IS SEWING MADE EASY 是 SINGER Company Limited 或其附属公司的注册商标。  
© 2017 Singer Company Limited 或其附属公司。保留所有权利。



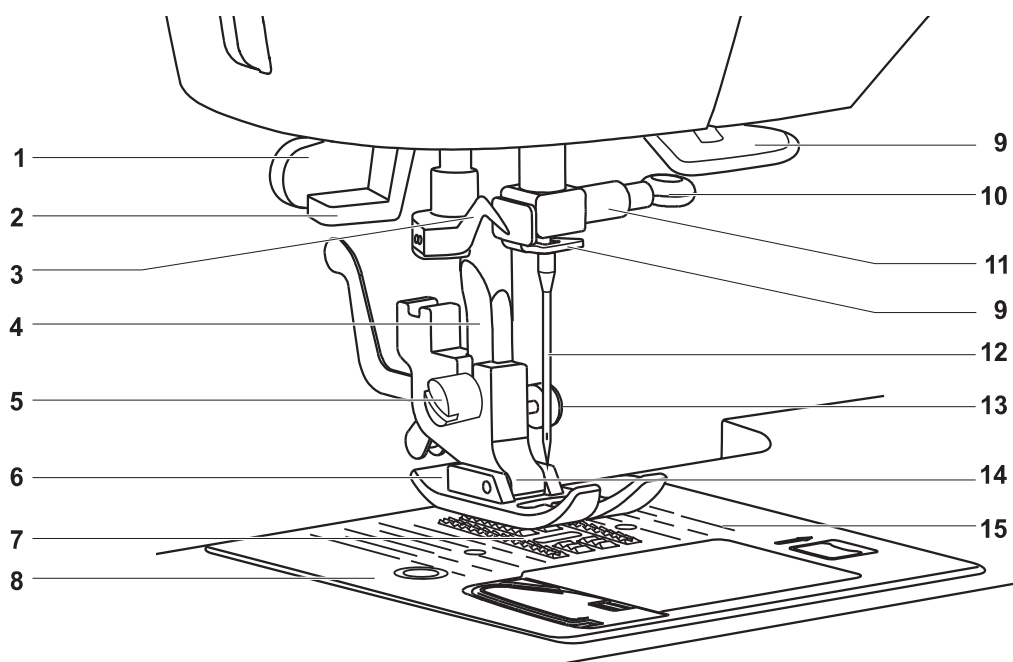
1. 针线张紧度调节转盘 允许您针对您的线迹、针线和布料，选择适当的张紧度。（请参见第 19 页）
2. 挑线杆 在缝纫时控制面线流。（请参见第 15 页）
3. 操作按钮 控制机针上/下和开始/停止功能、以及倒缝功能。（请参见第 20 页）
4. 线头剪刀 位置设置非常便利，用于在缝纫结束时修剪线头。
5. 缝针穿线器杆 用于接合自动缝针穿线器。（请参见第 16 页）
6. 压脚 将布料顶住送布牙，在缝纫时抽取压脚下的布料。（请参见第 29 页）
7. 针板 设有导线，帮助您保持边缝的直度。（请参见第 9 页）
8. 活动式储物箱 提供平直的缝纫表面和附件存放空间，同时可以够及自由臂。（请参见第 10 页）
9. 绕线止动器 确定梭芯何时绕满，并自动断开。（请参见第 13 页）
10. 速度控制调节杆 在使用脚控或手动开始/停止按钮时，控制机器缝纫速度。（请参见第 20 页）
11. LCD 屏幕 根据您所选的模式，显示线迹编号、线迹长度或线迹宽度（见第 20 页）
12. 功能按钮 控制线迹宽度和长度，以及字母和数字线迹的型样。（请参见第 21 和 22 页）
13. 型样调节按钮 控制线迹型样的选择。左侧按钮控制左侧数字，右侧按钮控制右侧数字。（请参见第 20 和 22 页）
14. 梭芯 用于绕构成面料底侧线迹的缝线。（请参见第 14 页）

## 关于您的机器

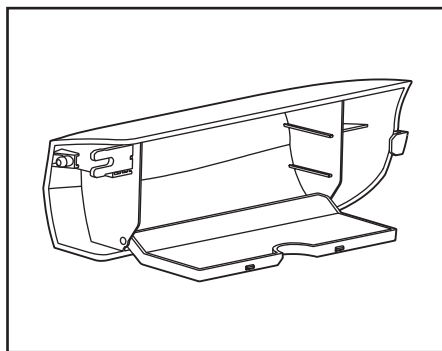
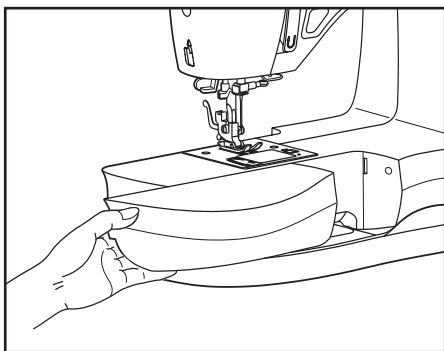
### 机器后部主要零件



1. 横向线柱 用于固定上线的线团和线塞。
2. 绕线轴 在绕线时将梭芯固定。（请参见第 13 页）
3. 第二线柱锥孔用于固定额外的线柱锥，以便将线柱锥用于直立位置，或同时将两根线柱锥用于双针缝纫。
4. 手轮（始终向朝着您的方向转动），控制机针和挑线杆的移动。
5. 手柄 用于抬升和搬运机器。
6. 电源和缝纫灯开关 同时启动机器和缝纫灯。（请参见第 12 页）
7. 主线插座 用于连接电源线。（请参见第 12 页）
8. 脚控连接器 脚控与机器的连接点。（请参见第 12 页）
9. 绕梭芯线张紧盘 紧贴式把住缝线，以助于平顺、均匀地进行梭芯绕线。（请参见第 13 页）
10. 预张紧缝线引导器 有助于在缝纫期间维持缝线流动。（请参见第 15 页）
11. 线迹图座 插入手柄左侧，用于放置线迹图卡。
12. 线迹图 显示各种可用的线迹，以便于选择。朝着您的方向翻动以便于查看线迹。此线迹图卡位于存放操作手册的袋子中。
13. 面板 容纳和保护机器的内部机械。
14. 压脚抬升器 抬升和放下压脚。穿线时抬升，缝纫时放下。（请参见第 29 页）
15. 下放送布齿杆控制送布齿是否抬升以进行缝纫，或是否放下以钉纽扣。（请参见第 27 页）
16. 脚控器 根据使用者所使用的压力，控制缝纫速度。（请参见第 12 页）
17. 电源线 将机器连接至电源。（请参见第 12 页）

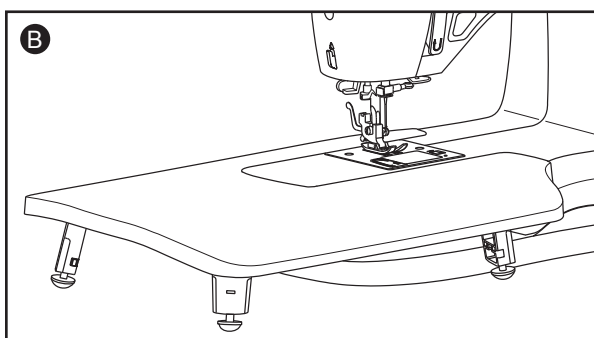
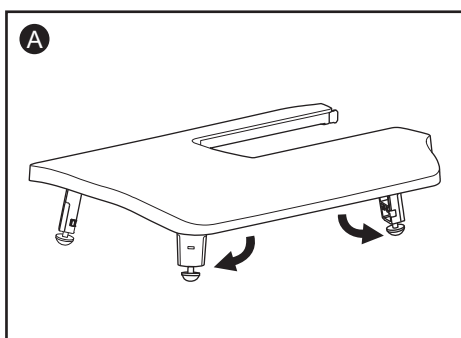


1. 一步式纽扣孔杆 放下时自动确定纽扣孔长度。（请参见第 26 页）
2. 缝针穿线器杆 用于接合自动缝针穿线器。
3. 穿线器导杆 在将缝线放入钩销之前紧紧抓住缝线。
4. 压脚杆 支撑压脚座。
5. 压脚螺丝 将压脚座（柄杆）固定至压脚杆上。
6. 压脚 缝纫时将布料紧贴在送布齿上。根据所缝纫的布料和缝纫技法，有多种不同的选配压脚。（请参见第 11 页）
7. 送布齿，位于压脚下方，形似一排排牙齿，控制着压脚下方布料的移动。
8. 针板 覆盖梭芯区域，在压脚周围提供平直区域，以便于缝纫。
9. 导线器 控制上线的移动。
10. 机针夹紧螺丝 固定机针夹中的机针。
11. 机针夹 将机针固定到位。
12. 机针在线迹成型期间固定缝线。
13. 锁定按钮 有助于均匀馈送超厚边缝。
14. 压脚座（或柄杆） 固定压脚。
15. 线迹导线 用作视觉参照，在缝纫时保持布料直度。第一根导线距离中心针位 3/8"（10mm）。最常用的缝口尺寸为 1/2"（13mm）和 5/8"（16mm）。距离中心针位 1/2" 缝口是第 2 根导线，5/8" 缝口为第 3 根导线。



水平握住活动式储物箱，然后向左拉动以将其从机器中取出。这样你可以够及自由臂，从而轻松缝纫裤边或袖子等管状衣物。此外，您还可以在此处找到机器的附件（参见第 11 页）。

欲放回活动式储物箱，如图所示持握储物箱，然后将其推向右侧。

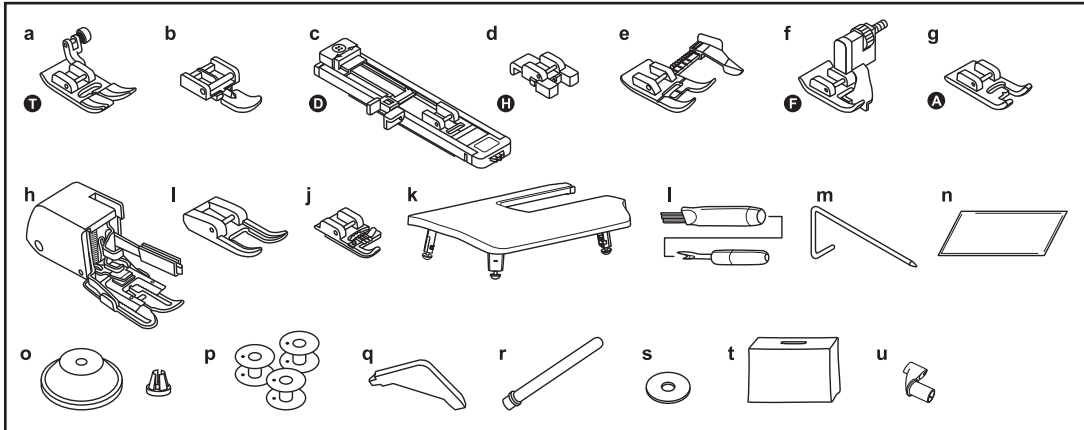


缝纫大型物件时，延长缝纫台可提供额外的缝纫空间。

安装时，如图所示延长支脚（A）。

取出储物箱，将缝纫台滑上自由臂（B）。

向左或向右转动以调节延长缝纫台橡胶支脚，确保缝纫台处于水平状态，以便您在其表面进行缝纫作业。



此机器配有各种压脚和附件。

大部分附件均位于储物箱内。均匀送布压脚可在用于固定延长缝纫台的苯乙烯泡沫塑料中找到。

包括的标准附件：

- a. 多功能压脚（普通缝纫）
- b. 拉链压脚（装拉链）
- c. 纽扣压脚（锁纽扣）
- d. 纽扣缝纫压脚（用于钉纽扣）（\*部分区域所售的缝纫机可选配此压脚）
- e. 精准缝纫压脚（用于准确缝纫压缝）（\*部分区域所售的缝纫机可选配此压脚）
- f. 暗线缝压脚（用于缝纫暗线挑脚）
- g. 缎纹刺绣压脚（用于缎纹刺绣和其他装饰性线迹）
- h. 均匀送布压脚（用于均匀馈送格子布、天鹅绒和其他布料）（\*部分区域出售的机器可选配此压脚）
- i. 开趾压脚（用于缎纹刺绣针迹和其他刺绣）（\*部分区域所售的缝纫机可选配此压脚）
- j. 绳带压脚（用于装饰性绳带应用）（\*部分区域所售的缝纫机可选配此压脚）
- k. 延长缝纫台（提供更大的缝纫表面）。取出储物箱将缝纫台连接至机器。
- l. 拆线刀/刷（清除线迹/刷除绒毛）
- m. 边缘/绗缝导杆（用于直线和精准衍缝）（\*部分区域所售的缝纫机可选配此压脚）
- n. 针包（备换机针）
- o. 线塞（有 2 种尺寸，用于各类线团）
- p. 梭芯（15 型透明梭芯）
- q. L 螺丝刀（取下针板以进行清洁）
- r. 第二线柱锥（用于选配的双针缝纫）
- s. 线柱锥垫（使用第二线柱锥时垫靠线柱）
- t. 软盖（防止机器不用时侵入灰尘和绒毛）
- u. 线迹图座（固定线迹图卡以便于查看）

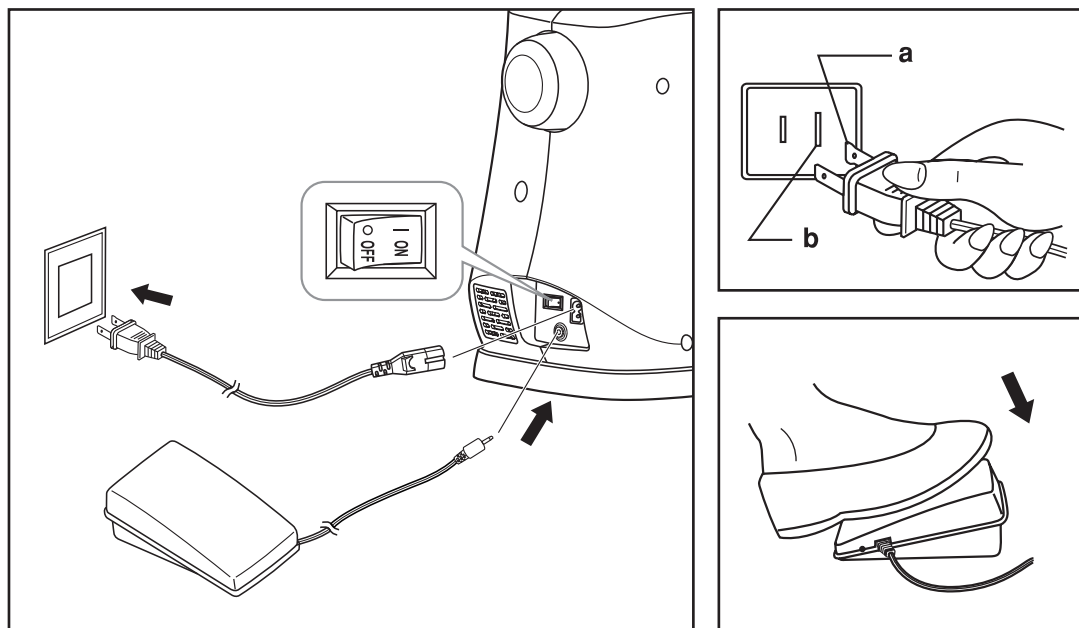
选配附件：

有些区域售出的机器可能不包括如上所列的部分压脚。如果您的机器不包含这些压脚，可能需要单独购买。请参考下述选配附件信息。

关于您的机器可以选配的额外压脚、附件和配件，请访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com)。

## 2

## 准备缝纫 机器连接电源



将机器连接至电源，如图所示。此机器配备了极化插头，必须配合适当的极化插座使用。（a 和 b）

⚠ 当机器不使用时，拔出电源线。

### 脚控器

脚控器控制着缝纫速度。当脚控器断开时，使用开始/停止按钮以操作机器。

### 缝纫灯

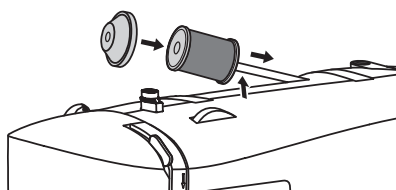
将主开关从 OFF 按向 ON 以接通电源和缝纫灯。

⚠ 对于有配备极性插头（一片宽于另一片）的机器。要降低电击风险，本插头只能安装在极性插座中。如果插头未完全装入插座，请反转插头。如仍不能安装，请联系具有资质电气技师安装正确的插座。请勿以任何方式修改插头。

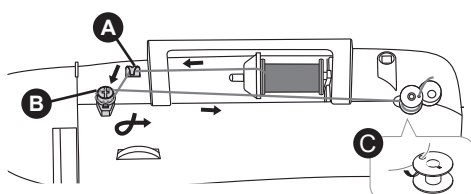
⚠ 您的SINGER® 缝纫机已经过调试，以在正常室温下提供最佳的缝纫效果。极高和极低的温度可能影响缝纫效果。

⚠ 关机后，剩余的电量仍将留在机器中。这可能导致缝纫灯在消耗剩余电量时继续亮几秒钟。对于能效型电器而言，这是正常情况。

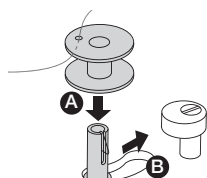
➡ 此机器使用 15 型透明梭芯。  
为机器购买额外梭芯时，仅使用此类型梭芯。切勿用金属梭芯代替。



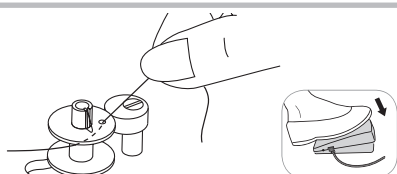
1. 将线团和对应尺寸的线塞置于线柱上。线塞的大小应足以盖住线团端部，以便线团顺利出线。对于更小、更窄的线团，使用活动式储物箱中的小型线塞。



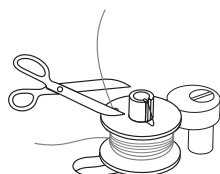
2. (A) 将线压入机器顶部的导线器内。  
(B) 将线帖绕在绕线张紧盘上，以确保线平顺、均匀地缠绕在梭芯上。  
(C) 如图所示缠绕梭芯，然后将其置于绕线轴上。



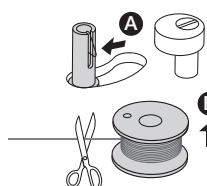
3. 检查梭芯是否已紧紧压下 (A)。如否，则线会从梭芯下方缠绕。将梭芯和绕线轴推向右侧 (B)。当绕线轴推向右侧时，“⌚”符号会出现在 LCD 屏幕上。



4. 握住线端准备绕线。  
握住线端，轻轻踩踏脚控器或按下开始/停止按钮。缓慢缠绕几圈，然后将脚从脚控器中移开，或按下开始/停止按钮以停止。



5. 修剪靠近梭芯顶部的线头，然后脚踏脚控器或按下开始/停止按钮，继续绕线。



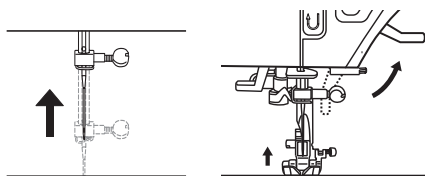
6. 梭芯绕满后将停止绕线。将脚抬离脚控器或按下开始/停止按钮。将绕线轴推向左侧 (A)，然后修剪线或将梭芯从绕线轴 (B) 中取出。

➡ 当绕线轴推向右侧时，机器不会缝纫。一旦梭芯绕线完毕，确保将绕线轴推回左侧。

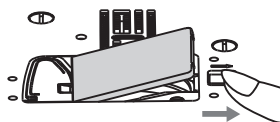
# 2

## 准备缝纫 放入梭芯

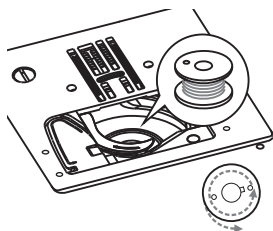
⚠️ 放入或取出梭芯之前关闭电源。



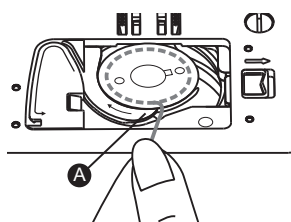
1. 放入或取出梭芯时，机针和压脚必须完全抬升。



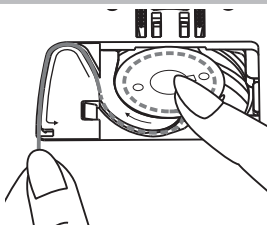
2. 按下梭芯盖释放按钮，取出梭芯盖板。取下空的梭芯。



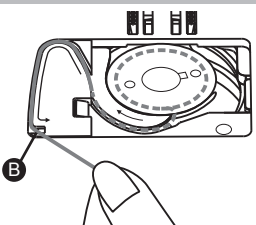
3. 将已绕线的梭芯放入梭芯盒内，缝线逆时针走线（箭头方向）。



4. 将缝线穿过狭缝（A）。

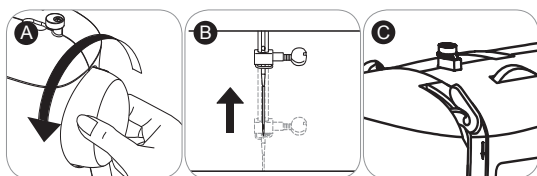


5. 用一根手指轻轻按住梭芯，将缝线紧紧地缠入导槽，如图所示。

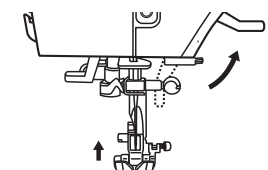


6. 如需切断多余缝线，将其向朝着您的方向拉动，在（B）点将其切断。盖上梭芯盖板。

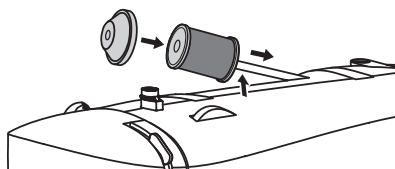
⚠ 出于安全原因，在机器穿线之前关闭电源。



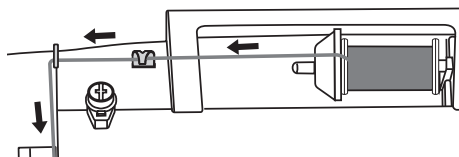
1. 开始时，朝您自己的方向转动手轮（A）以抬起机针（B）和挑线杆（C）。您可以看到挑线杆。



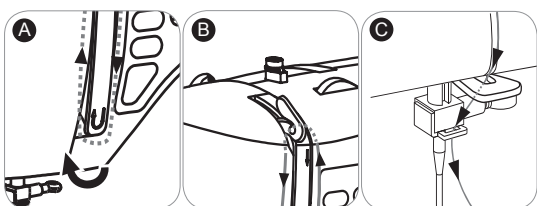
2.  抬起压脚抬升器。要使机器正确穿线，这是必要的步骤。



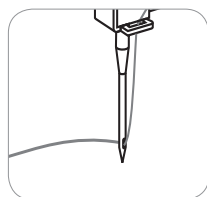
3. 将线团和线塞置于线轴上。



4. 将缝线从线柱穿过机器顶部的预张紧缝线引导器（见第 8 页）。双手握住线并将其拉入各个导线器。



5. （A）将缝线下拉至右侧凹槽，绕过 U 型弯，上拉至左侧凹槽。  
（B）在左侧凹槽的顶部，将缝线从后部滑向前部，穿过挑线杆的槽眼。如果缝线未穿过挑线杆的槽眼，机器将在开始缝纫时出现卡滞。穿过挑线杆后，将缝线再次下拉。（C）将缝线拉向金属导杆的后侧，然后往下拉向机针。

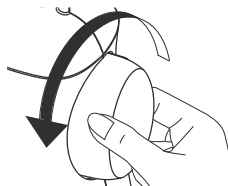
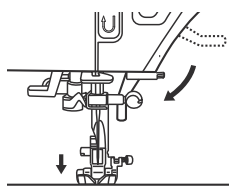


6. 如果您想手动穿针，则从前向后穿针眼。将缝线拉过针眼后方 6-8 英寸。或者，您可以使用自动穿针器穿入针眼。（请参见第 16 页）

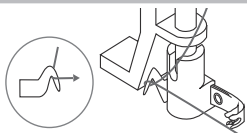
## 2

## 准备缝纫 自动穿线器

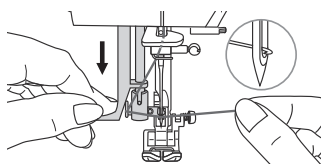
⚠ 出于安全原因，在使用自动穿针器之前关闭电源。



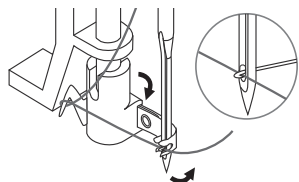
1. 放下压脚抬升器。向朝着您的方向转动手轮，将机针抬升至最高位。如将手轮向后转动，机器将在开始缝纫时卡滞。



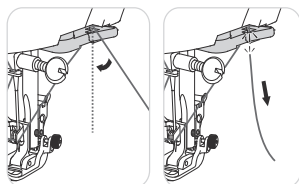
2. 将缝线绕过导杆。



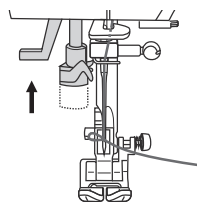
3. 将导杆尽可能下压。穿针器自动摆动至穿针位。



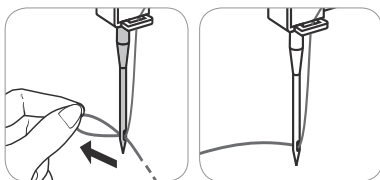
4. 将缝线拉至机针前方，并置于线钩的下方。



5. 如需切割多余的缝线，抓住线尾，轻轻将其滑至机针右侧的割线器上。



6. 同时松开机针和线尾，在机针后方形成一个环形。



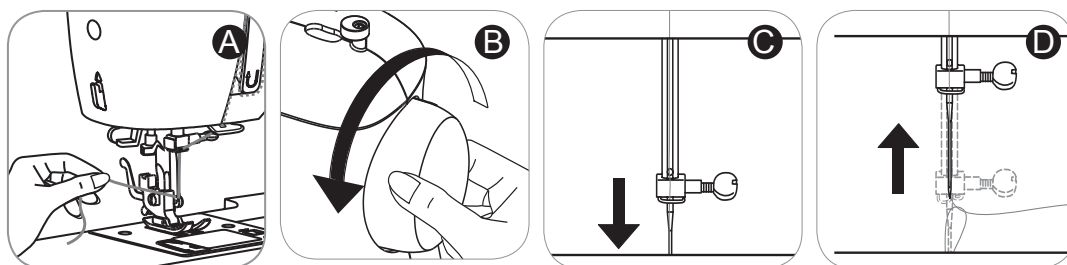
7. 将缝线穿过针眼。握住缝线时，抬升压脚抬升器，将缝线向后拉至压脚下方。

➞ 将缝线的 6-8" 拉过针眼后方。这样有助于防止开始缝纫时出现机针未穿线的情况。

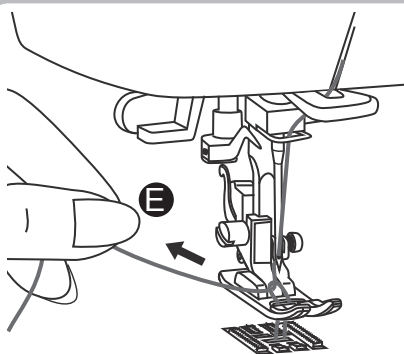
## 准备缝纫 上拉梭芯缝线

2

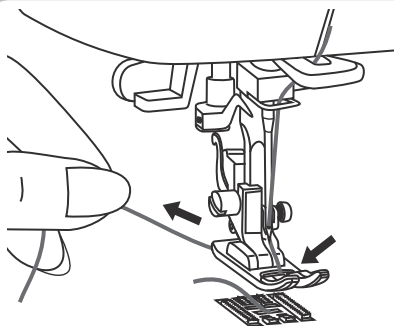
⚠ 出于安全原因，在机器穿线之前关闭电源。



1. 左手握住上线尾（A）。向朝着您的方向转动手轮（B），首先下放（C），然后抬升机针（D）。



2. 转动手轮时，轻轻拉动上线，将底线中的缝线环向上穿过针板孔（E）。拉动线环，将底线穿过针板开口。  
如果线环未往上拉，则再次向朝着您的方向转动手轮。如果线环仍未上拉，则检查梭芯上的缝线是否被梭芯盖卡住。



3. 将压脚下的两根线拉至压脚下方，朝向机器背侧。

## 开始缝纫

### 开始缝纫之前

现在您已完成穿针，我们将向您展示如何设置机器以进行基础的缝纫技法，如直线线迹、装饰性线迹、弹性线迹、锁纽扣孔缝纫和钉纽扣缝纫。您可以针对各种技法进行缝纫。

有关各种线迹以及如何使用的更多信息，请访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com)，参考线迹参考指南。

以下是帮助您上手的其他一些小贴士：

打开机器后，针板或压脚区域可能有一些小小的油痕。如果有，请在开始缝纫之前用柔软、干燥的布将多余的油渍擦除。另外，建议您缝上一块废布以清除多余的油脂。

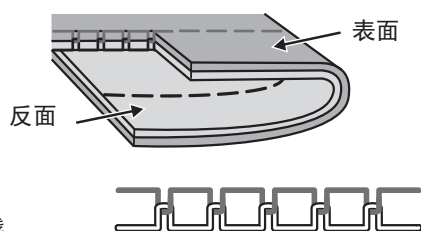
速度控制调节杆用于控制机器的速度。是否使用脚控器或开始/停止按钮开始缝纫便取决于这种情况。如需提高缝纫速度，将调节杆滑至右侧；如需降速，则滑至左侧。当您脚抬离脚控器或者按下开始/停止按钮时，机器将停止缝纫。

机针是缝纫的重要部分。使用老旧、受损或错误的机针可能影响缝纫效果。关于使用何种机针的更多信息，请参考 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 上的线迹参考指南。关于如何更换机针，请参考第 28 页。

根据您希望使用的缝纫技法，可能需要更换一种压脚。关于如何操作的相关信息，请参考第 29 页。

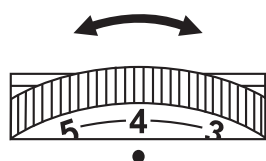
参考线迹成型的相关页面（参考第 19 页）。这样可以帮助您理解线迹在缝纫时应有的外观。

缝纫完毕时，使用割线器（见第 7 页）修剪线尾。这样做非常有益，因为可以留出足够长的线尾，使机针在再次缝纫时不出现脱线的情况。



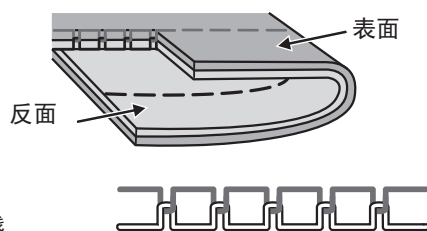
### 1. 线迹如何形成

上线和梭芯的缝线在布料层上相互交织，形成线迹。当机针缝线出现在面部，梭芯缝线出现在底部时，线迹形成良好的平衡。



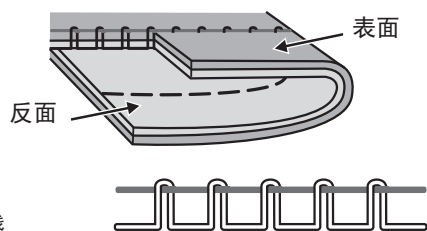
### 2. 缝线张紧度调节转盘

缝线张紧度调节转盘的设置范围在 0 至 9 之间。大部分缝纫将在 3 至 5 的张紧度范围内完成。如果上线过松，可将上线调节至较高的张紧度。如果梭芯缝线出现在布料面部，则可将上线调节至较低的张紧度。



### 调节张紧度

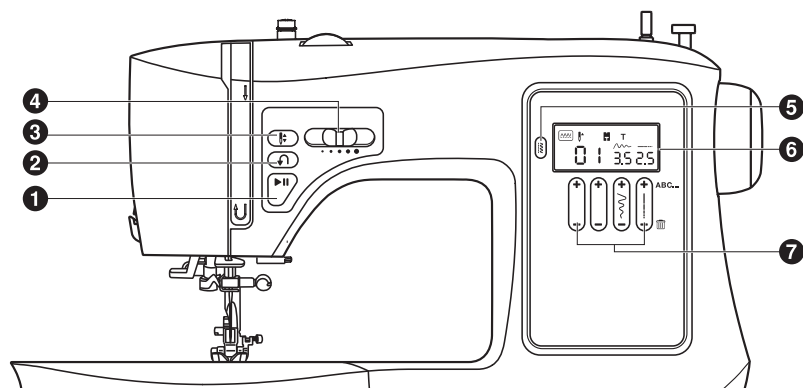
针对各种缝纫技法，也可调节缝线张紧度。对于疏缝（见附录），您可以调松一号，以便轻松去除线迹。对于细褶，您可以调高一号。



➡ 缝纫时，如果您看到布料里侧有较大的线环，则表明上线穿线出错，因为没有张紧度控制。关于如何纠正的信息，请参考本手册中的“故障排除和维护”一节。

# 3

## 开始缝纫 操作按钮和功能按钮



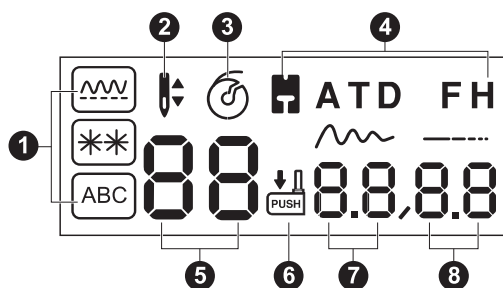
### A. 操作按钮

1. 开始/停止按钮  
不使用脚控器时，按下此按钮以开始或停止机器。
2. 倒缝按钮  
按下此按钮，在拼缝开始和结束缝纫以及大部分线迹型样下倒缝线迹。倒缝按钮也可用于从 ABC 模式下保存字符。（请参见第 21 页）
3. 机针上停/机针下停位置按钮  
按下此按钮以上移或下移机针。机针将根据既定程序停在选定位置，直至再次按下按钮。
4. 速度控制调节杆  
向左滑动此控制杆以减缓机器速度，向右滑动提高机器速度。

### B. 功能按钮

5. 模式按钮  
您可以在三种模式选择中切换：[波浪线]、[米米]、[ABC]。
6. LCD 屏幕  
根据您选定的线迹显示说明。
7. 功能按钮  
控制线迹编号选择以及线迹的宽度和长度。

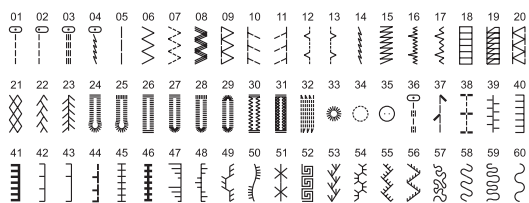
## LCD 屏幕



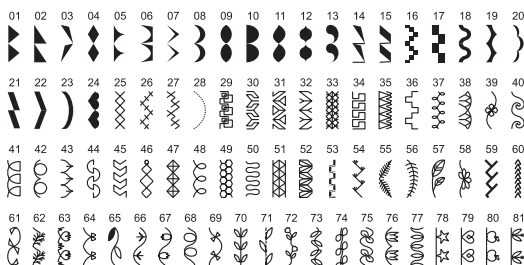
1. 模式指示器
2. 机针上停/下停
3. 梭芯绕线指示器
4. 压脚指示器
5. 线迹编号
6. 纽扣孔杆指示器
7. 线迹宽度
8. 线迹长度



### A. 多用线迹型样

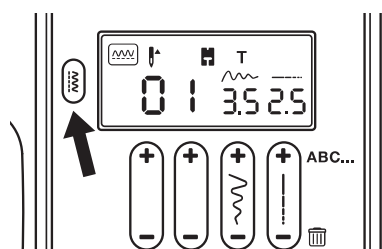


### B. 装饰线迹型样



关于其他线迹型样和其他说明，请参考 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 中的线迹参考指南。

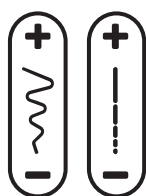
#### 选择多用和装饰线迹型样：



机器将在启动时自动默认至 型样模式和直线线迹。您还可以针对其他装饰线迹选择 模式，或针对字母-数字线迹型样选择 模式。

选择该模式，然后按下型样调节按钮的 + 或 -，选择您想要的线迹编号。

#### 调整线迹宽度或长度：



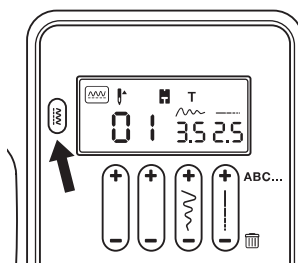
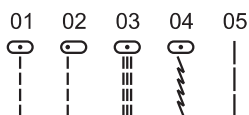
机器将自动默认值预设线迹宽度和长度，以获得最佳效果。这些设置将在 LCD 屏幕上显示。

您可以拨动线迹宽度和长度按钮，调节大部分线迹的宽度或长度。左边按钮控制宽度，右侧按钮控制长度。

1. 欲增加线迹宽度，按下 + 按钮；欲减小线迹宽度，按下 - 按钮。如果选择多用线迹型样 01 至 05 时，机针位置通过线迹宽度调节按钮进行调节。按下 - 按钮，机针将向左移动；按下 + 按钮，机针将向右移动。选择 3.5 时，机针位于直线线迹的中间。
2. 欲增加线迹长度，按下 + 按钮；欲减小线迹长度，按下 - 按钮。

- ✓ 大部分线迹的宽度可调节至 7.0。部分线迹的宽度有限。
- ✓ 大部分线迹的长度可从 0.0 调节至 4.5。部分线迹的长度有限。

模式按钮和功能按钮

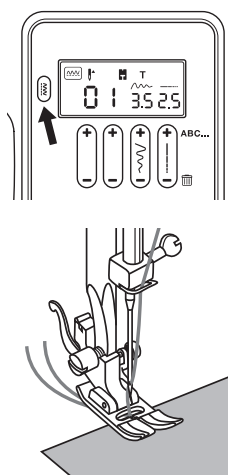



直线线迹用于缝纫拼缝和明线缝。

如何：

1. 将机器设置为直线线迹。机器将在启动时自动默认至直线线迹。（请参见第 22 页）
2. 线迹可设为您想要的长度。（请参见第 22 页）
3. 线迹宽度可根据机针位置设为 0.0 或 3.5。（请参见第 22 页）

缝纫：



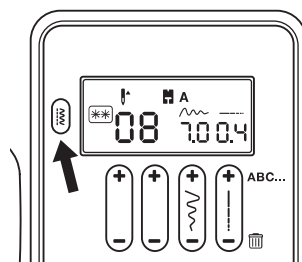
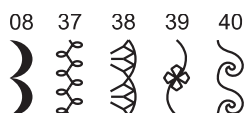
1. 将模式按钮设置为 , 选择第 01 号直线线迹。您的机器将在启动后自动默认 01 号线迹。
2. 将线迹长度设置为 2.5。这是正常缝纫的平均线迹长度。您的机器将自动默认线迹长度为 2.5，您可以使用线迹长度功能按钮，根据需要缩短或延长。
3. 将线迹宽度设置为 3.5。您的机器将在启动后自动默认 3.5 号线迹针位。这样会将机针置于中间。使用线迹宽度按钮移动机针位置。
4. 将布料置于多功能压脚或精准缝纫压脚（见第 30 页）下方，布料右侧与所需的针板右侧边缝导线对齐。放下压脚，然后踩踏板或按下开始/停止按钮以开始缝纫。在开始缝纫之前，始终确保将压脚放下。如未能放下压脚，机器将在开始缝纫时卡滞。开始时缝纫 2 至 3 针。按住倒缝按钮，倒缝 2 至 3 针，这样可以锁定拼缝端部，防止线迹松脱。松开倒缝按钮，再次向前缝纫。继续沿拼缝长度缝纫。在缝纫至拼缝端部时按住倒缝按钮，向后缝纫 2 至 3 针。松开倒缝按钮，再次向前结束缝纫。

- ✓ 对于轻质布料，使用稍短的长度，选用较细的线和机针。对于重质布料，使用较长的线迹长度，如 3 或 4。
- ✓ 缝纫前几针时，可用左手轻轻握住线尾，这样有助于在开始缝纫时引导压脚下的布料。
- ✓ 对于重质布料，使用压脚上的锁定按钮。（请参见第 30 页）

## 开始缝纫

### 缝纫装饰性线迹

模式按钮和功能按钮

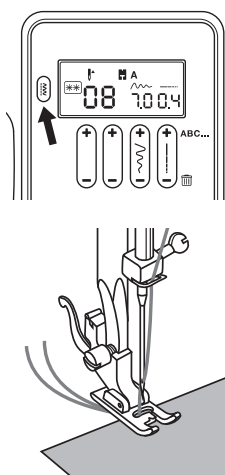


装饰性线迹用于修饰，为您的缝纫工艺添加一些特色。  
(访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以查看其它可用于装饰性线迹)。

如何：

1. 通过输入所需的线迹编号，将机器设置至所需的线迹。(请参见第 22 页)
2. 将线迹长度设置为 0.4 至 1.0。(请参见第 22 页)
3. 将线迹宽度设置为 2.0 至 7.0。(请参见第 22 页)

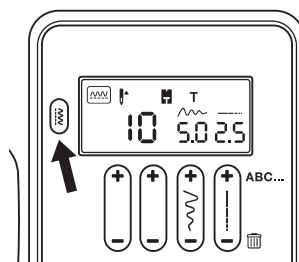
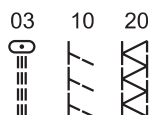
缝纫：荷边扣线迹



1. 将模式按钮设置为 **【\*\*】**，选择第 08 号线迹。
2. 机器的 LCD 屏幕会显示对应于所选线迹的推荐压脚。移除多功能压脚，安装缎纹刺绣压脚 (A)。(请参见第 29 页)
3. 将线迹长度设置为 0.4 号。当您选择 08 号线迹后，您的机器将在启动后自动默认 0.4 号线迹长度。
4. 将线迹宽度设置为 7.0。当您选择 08 号线迹后，您的机器将在启动后自动默认 7.0 号线迹宽度。
5. 将布料置于压脚下方，布料右侧与所需的针板右侧边缝导线对齐。放下压脚，然后踩踏脚控器或按下开始/停止按钮以开始缝纫。缝纫 2 至 3 针，然后倒缝 (见第 23 页) 以加固边缝。

- ✓ 如果缝纫时出现皱缩或起皱，使用布料下侧的稳定剂 (见附录)。装饰性线迹几乎可用于任何位置！
- ✓ 缝纫装饰性线迹时，将上线张紧度降低 1 或 2 个号。这样在缝纫较细密的线迹时有助于防止底线出现在面部。

模式按钮和功能按钮

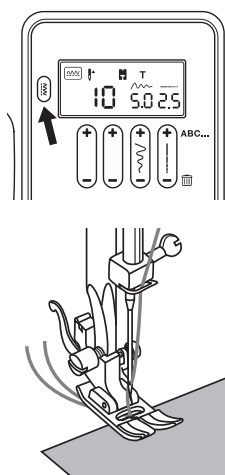



弹性线迹用于弹性织物。此类拼缝将与布料一起伸缩。  
(访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以查看其它可用于弹性线迹)。

如何：

1. 通过输入所需的线迹编号，将机器设置至所需的线迹。(请参见第 22 页)
2. 将线迹长度设置为 0.5 至 4.5。(请参见第 22 页)
3. 将线迹宽度设置为 0.0 至 7.0。(请参见第 22 页)

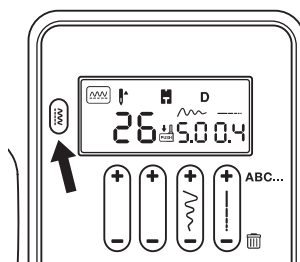
缝纫：包边线迹



1. 将模式按钮设置为 , 选择第 10 号线迹。
2. 将线迹长度设置为 2.5 号。当您选择 10 号线迹后，您的机器将在启动后自动默认 2.5 号线迹长度。
3. 将线迹宽度设置为 5.0。当您选择 10 号线迹后，您的机器将在启动后自动默认 5.0 号线迹宽度。
4. 将布料置于多功能压脚下方，布料右侧与所需的针板右侧边缝导线对齐。放下压脚，然后踩踏脚控器或按下开始/停止按钮以开始缝纫。

模式按钮和功能按钮

26

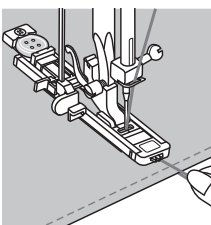
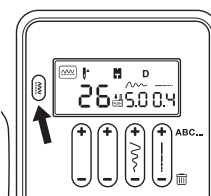
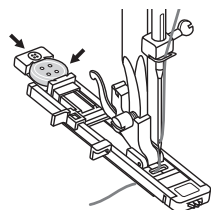




此机器内置锁纽扣孔线迹，让您可以一步缝纫纽扣孔。纽扣孔线迹编号为 24 至 31。

如何：

1. 通过输入所需的线迹编号，将机器设置至所需的纽扣孔线迹。（请参见第 22 页）
2. 机器将自动选择线迹长度，以获得最佳效果。（请参见第 22 页）
3. 机器将自动选择线迹宽度，以获得最佳效果。（请参见第 22 页）

缝纫：纽扣孔线迹

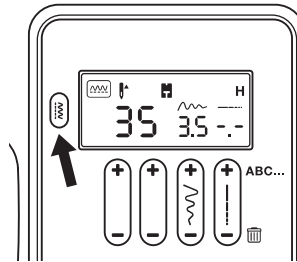


1. 将纽扣放在压脚后方的纽扣座内。在布料上标定纽扣孔的位置和长度。
2. 移除多功能压脚，安装纽扣孔压脚（见第 29 页）。将上线穿过压脚孔并拉向左端。
3. 将模式按钮设置为 , 选择 26 号线迹，LCD 屏幕将显示数字  以提醒您放下纽扣孔控制杆。
4. 将线迹长度设置为 0.4 号。当您选择 26 号线迹后，您的机器将在启动后自动默认 0.4 号线迹长度。
5. 将线迹宽度设置为 5.0。当您选择 26 号线迹后，您的机器将在启动后自动默认 5.0 号线迹宽度。
6. 将布料置于压脚下方，以便布料上的中线标记与纽扣孔压脚中心对齐，且布料上的十字线标记与纽扣孔压脚的中心孔对齐。放下压脚。
7. 完全拉下锁纽扣孔控制杆，然后小心将其推后。锁纽扣孔控制杆必须位于纽扣孔压脚左侧支架后侧。
8. 轻轻握住上线并开始缝纫，直至纽扣孔缝纫完毕。
9. 一旦所有纽扣孔缝纫完毕，将纽扣孔控制杆回至原位。

- ➡ 使用稳定衬支撑线迹。
- ➡ 轻轻地将上线张紧度降低 1 或 2 个号可提高缝纫效果。
- ➡ 始终在废布上试验几针。
- ➡ 纽扣孔的密度可通过线迹长度调节按钮进行调节。

模式按钮和功能按钮

35

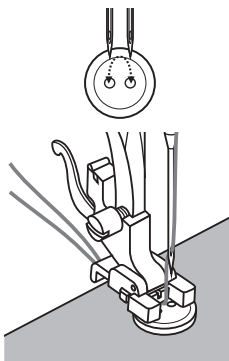
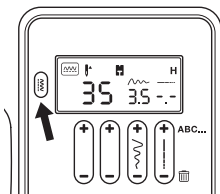
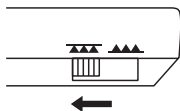




此机器包括一个钉纽扣缝纫压脚，让您钉纽扣，轻松快速地完成缝纫作业。

如何：

1. 输入线迹编号 35 以将机器设置为直线线迹。（请参见第 22 页）
2. 将线迹宽度设置为 3.5。当您选择 35 号线迹后，您的机器将在启动后自动默认 3.5 号线迹宽度。（请参见第 22 页）

缝纫：钉纽扣



1. 移动下放送布杆至  设定位置，以放下送布齿。（请参见第 8 页）
2. 移除多功能压脚，安装钉纽扣压脚。（请参见第 29 页。）
3. 将模式按钮设置为 ，选择第 35 号线迹。
4. 根据纽扣两孔之间的距离，可能需要在 2.5 至 4.5 之间调节线迹宽度。按下线迹宽度按钮的 + 或 - 以调节宽度。
5. 将布料和纽扣置于钉纽扣压脚下方，并放下压脚。慢慢转动手轮，确保机针干净利落地进入纽扣的左右孔。必要时调节线迹宽度。
6. 开始低速缝纫。缝纫机在缝纫加固线迹后自动停止。欲增加纽扣线迹的稳定性，可根据需要重复步骤 6。
7. 使用手工缝纫机针，将线迹端部的上线拉至布料的反面，然后在布料背面将线系紧。

☑ 完成钉纽扣缝纫之后，将下放的送布杆滑回  位置。向您的方向转动手轮以抬高送布齿。

# 3

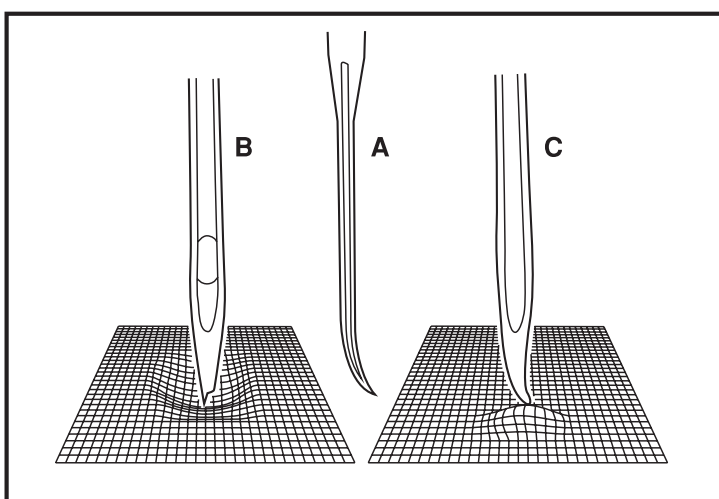
## 开始缝纫 插入和更换机针

⚠ 在更换机针之前关闭机器。

定期更换机针，如果出现导致缝纫问题的磨损迹象，尤其需要予以更换。当您在缝纫时发现布料钩丝或听见轻微的啪啪声时，机针可能出现磨损。如果机针弯曲（A），针头将受损（B）或变钝（C），应换新针并丢弃旧针。

通常，每隔 4 次作业或大约每缝纫 16 小时之后需要更换一次机针。

此外，务必针对您缝纫的布料使用正确的机针。（访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以查看线迹参考指南）。欲获得最佳效果，请使用 SINGER® 缝纫机中的 SINGER® 牌机针。

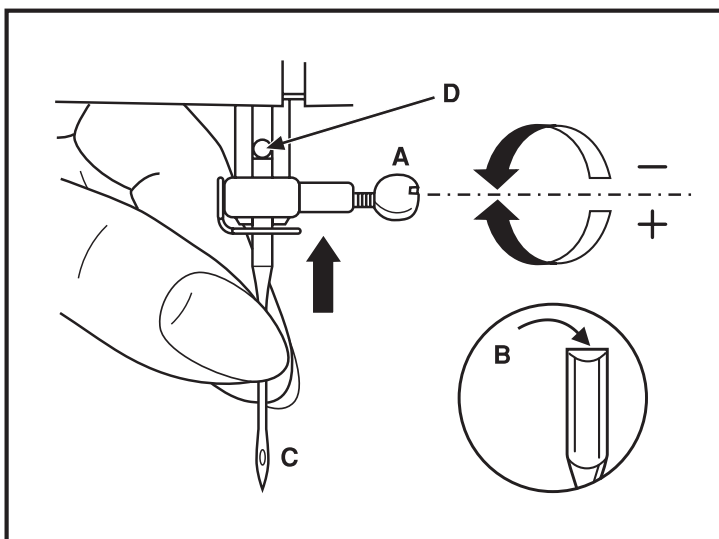


向朝着您的方向转动螺丝，松开机针夹紧螺丝（A）。取出并丢弃旧针。

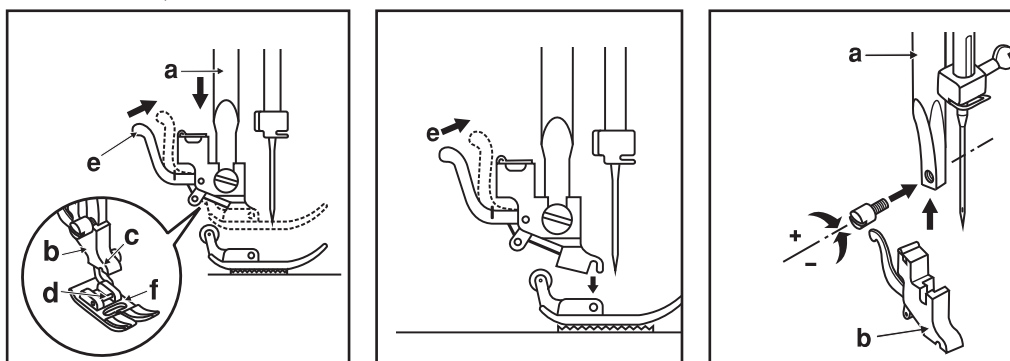
插入新的机针，确保机针上部的平面向机器后侧（B）。

将新针向上插至最深的位置（C 和 D）。

向后拧紧机针夹紧螺丝（A）。



⚠ 出于安全原因，在更换压脚之前关闭电源。



更换压脚之前，抬高压脚抬升器。

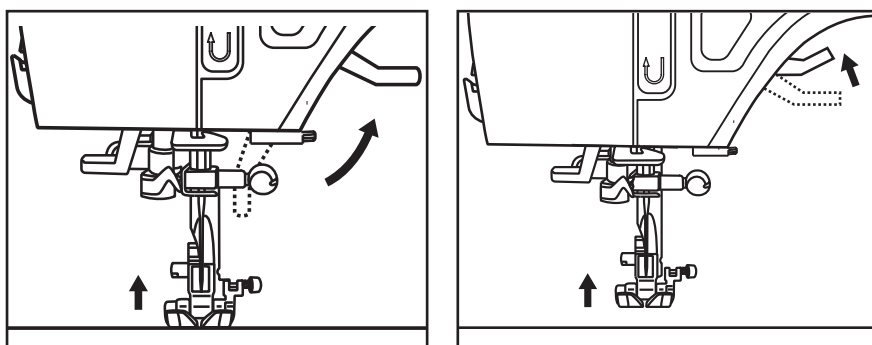
压脚座 (b) 安装于压脚杆上 (a)。压脚 (f) 配有一根压脚销 (d)，与压脚座连接，有时候也称为柄杆 (b)。柄杆下侧有一个凹槽 (c)，将其连接至压脚。

如需将压脚从柄杆上取下，按住柄杆后侧的 (e) 释放杆。压脚将松脱。如需连接压脚，将压脚销 (d) 与柄杆 (b) 上的凹槽 (c) 下方对齐。放下压脚抬升器，将柄杆凹槽下放至压脚销上。压脚将卡入到位。

有些选配压脚需要将柄杆从机器中取下。如需将柄杆从机器上取下 (如上)，拧松并取下将压脚固定在压脚杆 (a) 上的螺丝，然后取下柄杆 (b)。如需安装柄杆，将柄杆置于压脚杆上，然后拧上螺丝。

➡ 此机器有一根配有卡入式压脚的低柄杆。购买选配式压脚和附件时，请选择低柄杆的卡入式压脚和附件。

## 两级式额外抬升压脚

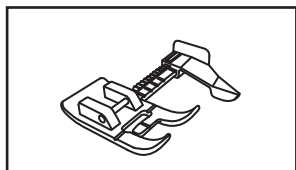


机器配备两级式压脚抬升器。

1. 压脚抬升器可抬升和放下压脚。
2. 缝纫多层布料或重质布料时，压脚可抬升两级，以便更轻松地放置布料。
3. 抬升至第一级时，间隙为 1/4 英寸 (6 mm)；抬升至第 2 级时，间隙为 5/8 英寸 (9mm)。

# 3

## 开始缝纫 精准缝纫压脚

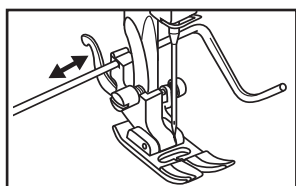


您的机器可能设有精准缝纫压脚。

精准缝纫压脚有一个导线器，让您每次都能以极高的精准度缝纫拼缝。压脚设有延长杆，标有最常用的缝头，同时还设有一个活动式布料引导器，您可在缝纫作业期间随时进行设置。

1. 安装精准缝纫压脚。
2. 选择直线线迹。
3. 将机针置于中心位置，使用引导器选择 3/8"、1/2"、5/8"、3/4"，甚至于 1" 的缝头。
4. 将您的布料置于压脚下，将散口与压脚的引导器对齐。放下压脚抬升器，然后开始缝纫。

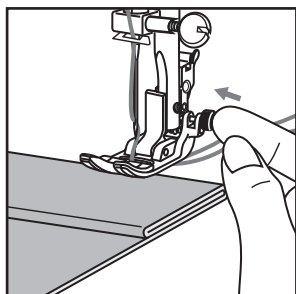
## 边缘/绗缝导杆



机器可能配备边缘/绗缝导杆。

如需附接导杆，请将其滑入槽内，如图所示。根据您所采用的缝纫技法，调节位置。

## 锁定按钮



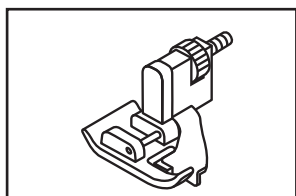
在缝纫较厚的边缝时，为实现均匀送布，请按入多功能压脚（T）右侧的黑色按钮。

在您缝纫较厚的边缝时，如果压脚前部开始随厚度抬升，则朝着您的方向转动手轮，将机针下放至布料中。

在您下放压脚时，抬升压脚并推入黑色按钮，将压脚锁定在水平位置。

在边缝上缝纫数针之后，黑色按钮将自动释放。

## 暗线缝压脚



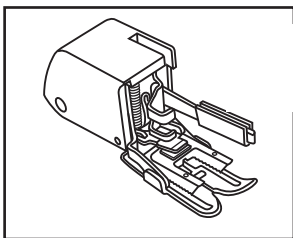
如需缝纫暗线，请选择第 12 号多用线迹缝纫编织布料，选择第 17 号多用线迹缝纫松紧布料。

1. 安装暗线缝压脚（F）。
2. 选择暗线缝线迹。
3. 将折叠卷边置于压脚下方，缝纫边缝。

访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以了解关于暗线缝应用的更多信息。

## 开始缝纫 均匀送布压脚

3

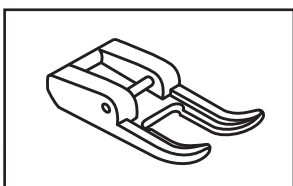


机器可能设有均匀送布压脚。

使用此压脚缝纫格子花呢、条纹和其他拉毛织物，如天鹅绒和灯芯绒。均匀送布压脚可平均分配布料层的送布。

1. 将均匀送布压脚安装至机器柄杆。将压脚安装至柄杆上时，确保延伸臂坐落于机针夹紧螺丝顶部。
2. 将机器设置为 01 号直线线迹并开始缝纫。

## 开趾压脚

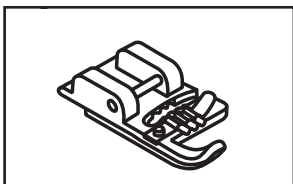


机器可能设有开趾压脚。

该压脚可用于缝纫装饰部分。因为压脚前部呈打开状，有利于观察缝纫区域。

1. 安装开趾压脚。
2. 将机器设为所需的装饰性线迹并开始缝纫。

## 绳带压脚

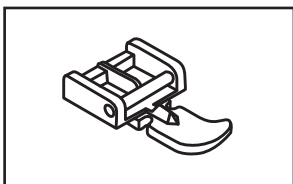


您的机器可能设有绳带压脚。

您的压脚经设计将细绳用作装饰。使用曲折缝线迹（线迹编号 06）或三针曲折线迹（线迹编号 07）以缝纫绳带。

1. 安装绳带压脚。
2. 将一至三根绳带从左到右滑入压脚顶部的凹槽中。将绳带两端系好，滑至压脚下方，至后部 2 英寸处（5 cm）。
3. 选择线迹，必要时调节宽度，并开始缝纫。

## 拉链压脚



您的机器设有拉链压脚。

与直缝配合使用，以应用对中和暗拉链。

1. 安装拉链压脚。
2. 缝纫拉链右侧时压脚柄扣在拉链压脚左侧。
3. 缝纫拉链左侧时压脚柄扣在拉链压脚右侧。

访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以了解关于拉链应用的更多信息。

1. 布料底侧的线环
2. 布料面部出现底线
3. 上线折断
4. 碎线
5. 开始缝纫时缝线成团
6. 跳线
7. 梭芯绕线困难
8. 梭芯缝线折断
9. 机针折断
10. 线迹变形
11. 布料起皱
12. 线迹下方的布料“起卷”
13. 机器不送布
14. 穿针器失效
15. 缝纫时出现噪音
16. 机器不运行

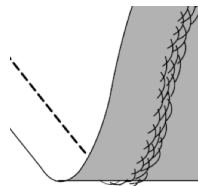
### 1. 布料底侧的线环

可能的原因：布料底侧出现线环只能说明上线走线出错。当张紧机制的上线位置出错并且未经过挑线杆时，会出现这种情况。

解决方案：机器重新走线，确保在开始穿线之前首先抬升压脚抬升器，以便缝线可以坐落在张紧机制和挑线杆的正确位置。（请参见第 15 页）

欲了解您是否正确走线，尝试做一次简单的测试：

- 抬升压脚抬升器，在机器顶部穿线。
- 穿针，但暂时不要将缝线置于压脚下方。将上线往左拉时，应该可以自由拉动。
- 放下压脚抬升器。将上线往左拉时，应该可以感觉到阻力。这就说明您的走线是正确的。
- 将缝线置于压脚下方，然后向上拉动梭芯缝线。将两个线尾滑入压脚下方，朝向后侧。放下压脚，开始缝纫。



如果您将压脚抬升器放下，但缝线仍然可以自由拉动（您感觉抬升和放下压脚并无两样），这就说明您穿线出错。清除上线，重新走线。

### 2. 布料面部出现底线

可能的原因：上线张紧度过高。

解决方案：降低上线张紧度。（请参见第 19 页）

可能的原因：走线路径受阻，使上线张紧度额外提高。

解决方案：检查上线路径是否受阻，缝线是否可以自由通过走线路径。（请参见第 15 页）

可能的原因：梭芯缝线并未受到梭芯盒的张紧力。

解决方案：重新放置梭芯线。（请参见第 14 页）

### 3. 上线折断

可能的原因：走线受阻。

解决方案：检查缝线是否在线柱（线柱本身的粗糙位置）或线柱锥或线塞（如果缝线落在线塞后方，导致无法通过机器路径自由送线）处卡住。（请参见第 15 页）

可能的原因：机器穿线出错。

解决方案：彻底清除上线，抬升压脚抬升器，重新走线，确保缝线位于挑线杆内（向朝着您的方向转动手轮以抬升挑线杆至最高位）。（请参见第 15 页）

可能的原因：上线过紧。

解决方案：降低上线张紧度。（请参见第 19 页）

### 4. 碎线

可能的原因：缝线老化或质量不佳。

解决方案：使用优质缝线在机器上部和梭芯线重新走线。（请参见第 15 页）

可能的原因：机针磨损或老化，或者所用缝线的类型、尺寸不对。尽管机器可能看似碎线，但通常机针才是真正原因。如果机针老化或磨损，或者机针相对于缝线厚度而言过小，则针眼可能导致碎线。

解决方案：针对所使用的缝线厚度/重量，更换全新的、尺寸正确的机针。（请参见第 28 页）

### 5. 开始缝纫时缝线成团

可能的原因：开始缝纫之前，上线和底线没有置于压脚下方的正确位置。

解决方案：开始缝纫前，确保上线和底线均位于压脚下方，朝向后侧。（请参见第 23 页）

可能的原因：开始缝纫时，压脚下无布料。

解决方案：将布料置于压脚下方，确保机针穿过布料；轻轻按住前几针的线尾。（请参见第 23 页）

### 6. 跳线

可能的原因：插针出错。

解决方案：检查机针顶部的扁平侧是否朝向机器后部，机针是否可以上行至最高点，然后拧紧机针夹紧螺丝。（请参见第 28 页）

可能的原因：选择了错误的机针。

解决方案：针对布料选择正确的机针类型和尺寸。（访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以查阅线迹参考指南）

可能的原因：机针弯曲、钝化或受损。

解决方案：丢弃机针并插入新针。（请参见第 28 页）

#### 7. 梭芯绕线困难

可能的原因：梭芯上的缝线未绕紧。

解决方案：梭芯重新绕线，确保缝线紧贴绕线张紧盘。（请参见第 13 页）

可能的原因：梭芯与绕线轴未完全接合，导致梭芯不绕线。

解决方案：绕线前检查梭芯与绕线轴是否完全接合。（请参见第 13 页）

可能的原因：梭芯绕线松散，因为在开始绕线前未握住线端。

解决方案：绕线前，紧紧握住线尾（从梭芯端小孔出来），让梭芯部分充线，然后停下，在靠近梭芯处切断线尾。（请参见第 13 页）

#### 8. 梭芯缝线折断

可能的原因：梭芯穿线出错。

解决方案：检查梭芯是否位于梭芯盒中的正确位置。（请参见第 14 页）

可能的原因：梭芯绕线过满或不均匀。

解决方案：梭芯绕线期间，缝线可能位于绕线张紧盘中的错误位置。（请参见第 13 页）

可能的原因：梭芯盒中存在灰尘或绒毛。

解决方案：清洁梭芯盒。（请参见第 37 页）

可能的原因：使用了错误的梭芯。

解决方案：使用 SINGER® 缝纫机的同款梭芯——请勿替换。机器配有 15 型透明梭芯。

#### 9. 机针折断

可能的原因：机针弯曲、钝化或受损。

解决方案：丢弃机针并插入新针。（请参见第 28 页）

可能的原因：选择了错误的机针尺寸。

解决方案：选用合适的机针类型。（访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以查阅线迹参考指南）

可能的原因：机器穿线出错。

解决方案：机器彻底重新穿线。（请参见第 15 页）

可能的原因：“推动”或“拉动”布料。

解决方案：缝纫时不要手动推/拉布料，而要让机器的送布齿根据您的引导在压脚下抓取布料。（请参见第 23 页）

#### **10. 线迹变形**

可能的原因：“推动”或“拉动”布料。

解决方案：缝纫时不要手动推/拉布料，而要让机器的送布齿根据您的引导在压脚下抓取布料。

可能的原因：线迹长度设置出错。

解决方案：检查正确的线迹长度设置。（访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以查阅线迹参考指南）

可能的原因：该技法可能需要使用稳定衬。

解决方案：在布料下方放置稳定衬。（见本手册附录）

#### **11. 布料起皱**

可能的原因：上线张紧度过高。

解决方案：降低上线张紧度。（请参见第 19 页）

可能的原因：对所缝布料而言，线迹长度设置过短。

解决方案：加长线迹长度。（访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以查阅线迹参考指南）

可能的原因：选择了错误的机针类型。

解决方案：使用正确的机针类型。（访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) 以查阅线迹参考指南）

可能的原因：机针过大。

解决方案：更换较小尺寸的机针。（请参见第 28 页）

#### **12. 线迹下方的布料“起卷”**

可能的原因：布料未根据线迹的密度进行适当地稳定化（例如，缎纹刺绣）

解决方案：在布料下方添加布料稳定衬，帮助防止线迹起卷，导致布料起皱。（见本手册附录）

#### **13. 机器不送布**

可能的原因：穿线后，压脚抬升器未下放至布料上。

解决方案：放下压脚抬升器，然后开始缝纫。切勿在缝纫时“推动”或“拉动”布料。

可能的原因：送布齿被放下。

解决方案：如果送布齿已放下，需要将其抬升才能恢复正常的缝纫。

可能的原因：线迹长度设为零。

解决方案：延长线迹长度设置。

#### **14. 穿针器失效**

(针对内置自动穿针器的机型)

可能的原因：机针位置出错。

解决方案：向朝着您的方向转动手轮，将机针抬升至最高位。（请参见第 16 页）

可能的原因：插针出错。

解决方案：抬升机针至机针夹中（见第 28 页）

可能的原因：机针弯曲。

解决方案：取出弯曲的机针，并插入新针。（请参见第 28 页）

可能的原因：钩销受损。

解决方案：穿针器需要更换；联系经授权的 SINGER® 服务中心：访问 [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com)。

#### **15. 缝纫时出现噪音**

可能的原因：缝线不在挑线杆内。

解决方案：机器重新走线，确保挑线杆位于最高位，以便缝线穿过挑线杆眼——向朝着您的方向转动手轮，将挑线杆抬升至最高位以进行穿线。（请参见第 15 页）

可能的原因：走线受阻。

解决方案：检查缝线是否在线柱或线塞后方卡住。（请参见第 15 页）

#### **16. 机器不运行**

可能的原因：尝试缝纫时绕线轴与绕线止动轴啮合。

解决方案：向左推开绕线轴。（请参见第 13 页）

可能的原因：电源线和/或脚控器未正确插入。

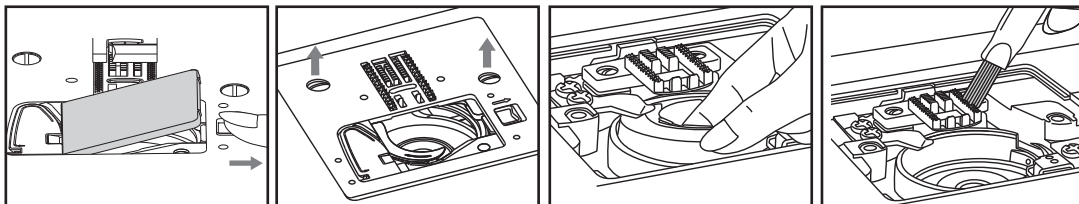
解决方案：确保电源线/脚控器插于机器和电源的正确位置。（请参见第 12 页）

可能的原因：使用了错误的梭芯。

解决方案：仅使用 SINGER® 牌的同款梭芯。（请参见第 11 页）

## 清洁送布齿和线钩区域

⚠ 清洁机器之前，将插头从插座中拔出，断开电源。转动手轮，将机针抬升至最高位。抬起压脚抬升器。



为确保机器的最佳运行状态，必须确保关键部件的清洁。如需日常使用，建议您每周清洁一次。

1. 取下梭芯盖，然后按下压脚后侧的释放杆，取下压脚。取下压脚可以更好地够及针板和梭芯盒区域。
2. 将手轮向您的方向转动，直到机针处于最高位置。（应可从机器顶部看见挑线杆）。
3. 使用随机附送的 L 螺丝刀取下针板中的 2 个螺丝。取下针板。
4. 将梭芯从梭芯盒中取出。
5. 按大约 7 点钟方位，用拇指和食指按住梭芯盒。抬升时稍稍将其推向右侧，梭芯盒将轻松滑出旋梭区域。
6. 使用随机附送的小刷子清除线钩区域以及送布齿区域的绒毛和布头。
7. 机器在出厂时已预先进行润滑；因此无需润滑梭芯盒区域。
8. 如需放回梭芯盒，确保机针处于最高位置。（应可从机器顶部看见挑线杆）。
9. 在梭芯盒中前位置的左侧螺丝处，直接用拇指和食指直接按住梭芯盒，呈 6 点钟方位。
10. 将梭芯盒的叉端引向送布齿下方，然后从右向左移动梭芯盒，直至其位于旋梭中的正确位置。
11. 为确保梭芯盒位于正确位置，向朝着您的方向转动手轮；旋梭应能够逆时针自由转动。
12. 再次确保机针处于最高位置。将针板重新放在送布齿上，并用您之前取下的 2 颗螺丝固定到位。
13. 安装压脚，放入梭芯，并盖上梭芯盖。现在，您可以开始缝纫了。

## 缝纫灯

此电器配备耐久型 LED 照明，预计在设备的使用寿命期间均可使用。

如果缝纫灯需要更换，请联系当地的服务代理。

**倒缝**

倒缝在拼缝开始和结束缝纫时最常使用，此方法用于锁定线迹，防止脱线。拼缝开始缝纫时缝 3-4 针，然后倒缝 3-4 针。再次向前缝纫直至端部，然后倒缝 3-4 针，再次向前缝纫，最后结束缝纫。

**疏缝**

疏缝是一种临时线迹，使用长直线线迹，下调张紧度。这一临时行针方法可将布料固定在一起，但最终需要清除。例如，对一条女裙的拼缝进行疏缝，然后缝纫最终的拼缝，再将疏缝拆除。

**自由臂**

为缝纫小型管状对象，如裤腿、袖口等，您需要将活动式储物箱取出，以够及自由臂。

**粘衬**

粘衬是将经过特殊设计的材料缝在布料之间，为衣物各个部分提供额外的结构，例如，袖口、领口、开口，等等。此方法可用于锁纽扣孔，在缝纫时保持布料的稳定性。

**毛边**

布料的毛边是指切边，通常成为缝口的边缘。

**拼缝**

拼缝是将两种布料缝接在一起，包括主针车线和缝口。

**缝口**

缝口是拼缝线迹和布料毛边之间的布料量。常用的缝口为 5/8" 和 1/2"。

**缝份缘边处理**

缝份缘边处理用于防止毛边散开或磨损。

**稳定剂**

稳定剂是一种特殊材料，为装饰线迹、嵌花、纽扣孔和其他特殊技法的线迹提供额外的支撑。

**明线**

明线是一种直线线迹，出现在布料外侧，用于增加强度、装饰或同时用于上述两种目的。

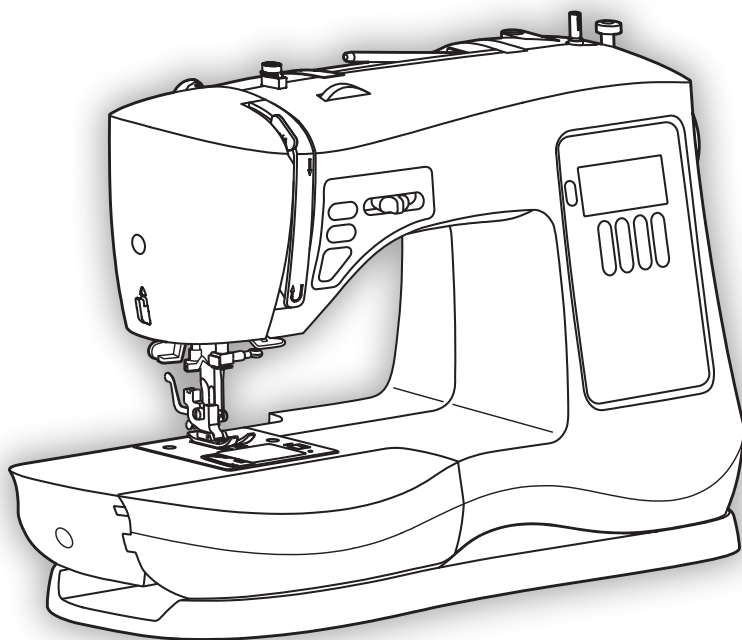


请注意，在报废时，此产品必须根据相关的国家电气/电子产品法律进行回收。请勿将电器作为未分类城市垃圾处置，使用单独的回收设施。联系当地政府了解可用回收系统的相关信息。用新电器更换旧电器时，法律规定零售商有免费回收处置旧电器的义务。

如果电器在垃圾填埋场或垃圾场处置，危险物质会泄漏进地下水并污染食物链，影响健康。







**INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

**7640**

**SINGER** *is sewing made easy.*<sup>™</sup>

# INTRODUCTION

## Welcome

Welcome to the SINGER® family and CONGRATULATIONS on purchasing a brand new SINGER® sewing machine!

The SINGER® brand has stood for quality in sewing for over 160 years. We design our machines for sewists of all skill levels so that the joy of sewing, creating, do-it-yourself, crafting and more can be enjoyed by all. It is important to us that you have the easiest and most successful sewing experience. We have provided an instruction manual with easy-to-understand graphics and step-by-step instructions. Additional assistance, by region, may be found on the web at [www.singer.com](http://www.singer.com).

We're ready to help and hope that you enjoy your SINGER® sewing machine.

Happy Sewing!

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.

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **Important Safety Instructions**

- To disconnect, turn all controls to the off ("O") position, then remove plug from outlet.
- 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 TAIWAN, 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 TAIWAN, 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".

# INTRODUCTION

## Table of Contents

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>2-6</b>
Welcome .....	2
Important Safety Instructions .....	3-5
Table of Contents .....	6
<b>1. ABOUT YOUR MACHINE .....</b>	<b>7-11</b>
Main Parts of the Machine Front .....	7
Main Parts of the Machine Back .....	8
Needle and Presser Foot Area .....	9
Removable Storage Compartment and Accessories .....	10-11
<b>2. GETTING READY TO SEW .....</b>	<b>12-17</b>
Powering Your Machine .....	12
Winding the Bobbin .....	13
Inserting the Bobbin .....	14
Threading the Upper Thread .....	15
Automatic Needle Threader .....	16
Drawing Up the Bobbin Thread .....	17
<b>3. START SEWING .....</b>	<b>18-31</b>
Before You Start Sewing .....	18
Stitch Formation .....	19
Operation Buttons and Function Buttons .....	20
LCD Screen .....	20
Combining Characters into Memory .....	21
Stitch Selection .....	22
Sewing a Straight Stitch .....	23
Sewing a Decorative Stitch .....	24
Sewing a Stretch Stitch .....	25
Sewing a 1-Step Buttonhole .....	26
Sewing a Button .....	27
Inserting and Changing Needles .....	28
Changing the Presser Foot and Presser Foot Lift .....	29
Two-Step Extra Presser Foot Lift .....	29
Presser Feet .....	30-31
<b>4. TROUBLESHOOTING AND MAINTENANCE .....</b>	<b>32-37</b>
Troubleshooting .....	32-36
Maintenance .....	37
<b>5. APPENDIX - GLOSSARY .....</b>	<b>38</b>
Glossary of Key Sewing Terms .....	38

### Explanation key to notations in this manual:

✓ = Helpful information

⚠ = Could cause harm

➡ = Impacts sewing results

To ensure that you are always provided with the most modern sewing capabilities, the manufacturer reserves the right to change appearance, design or accessories of this sewing machine when considered necessary.

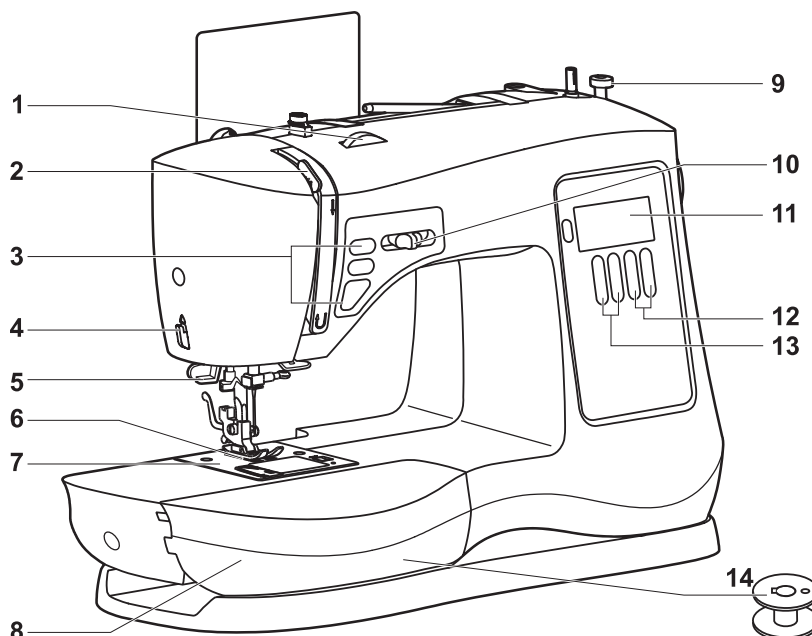
SINGER and SINGER IS SEWING MADE EASY is a registered trademark of The SINGER Company Limited or its affiliates.

© 2017 The SINGER Company Limited or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

# ABOUT YOUR MACHINE

## Main Parts of the Machine Front

1

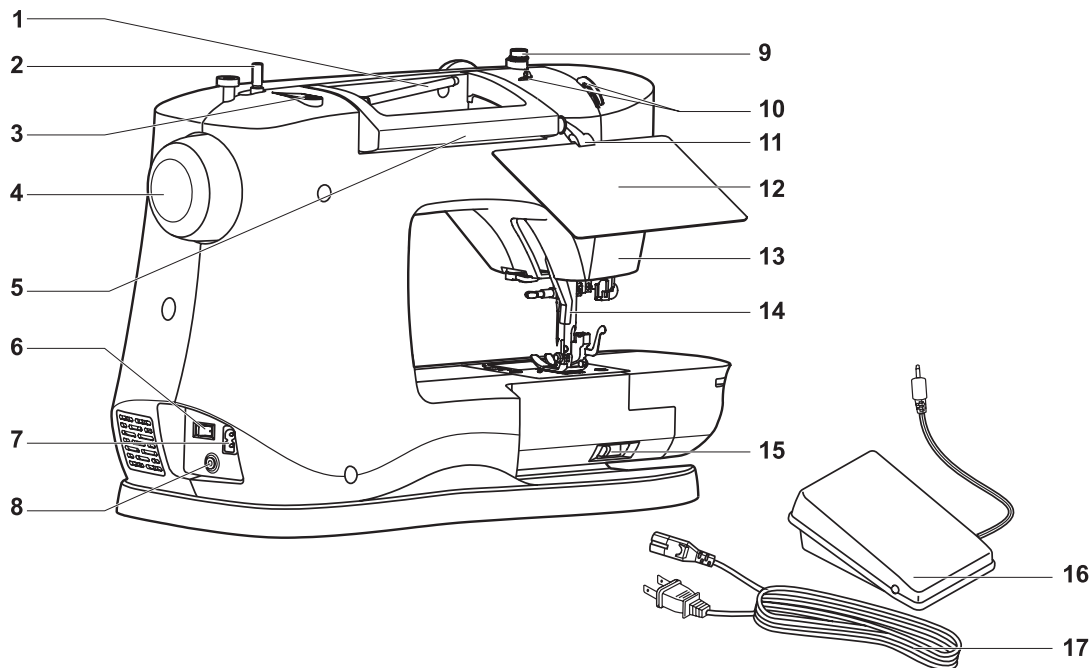


1. **THREAD TENSION DIAL** allows you to select just the right tension for your stitch, thread and fabric. (See Page 19)
2. **THREAD TAKE-UP LEVER** controls the flow of the upper thread while sewing. (See Page 15)
3. **OPERATION BUTTONS** control the needle up/down and Start/Stop functions, as well as the reverse function. (See Page 20)
4. **THREAD CUTTER** is conveniently located for trimming thread ends at the end of sewing.
5. **NEEDLE THREADER LEVER** is used to engage the automatic needle threader. (See Page 16)
6. **PRESSER FOOT** holds fabric against feed teeth, drawing fabric under the foot for you as you sew. (See Page 29)
7. **NEEDLE PLATE** has guidelines to help you keep seams straight. (See Page 9)
8. **REMOVABLE STORAGE COMPARTMENT** provides flat surface for sewing, storage for accessories, and provides access to the free arm. (See Page 10)
9. **BOBBIN WINDING STOPPER** determines when bobbin is full and disengages automatically. (See Page 13)
10. **SPEED CONTROL ADJUSTMENT LEVER** controls the speed at which the machine sews when using the Foot Control or the manual Start/Stop Button. (See Page 20)
11. **LCD SCREEN** visually displays the stitch number, the stitch length or the stitch width depending on what Mode you have selected (See Page 20)
12. **FUNCTION BUTTONS** control the stitch width and the stitch length, as well as the pattern memory for alpha and numerical stitches. (See Page 21 and 22)
13. **PATTERN ADJUSTMENT BUTTONS** control the selection of the stitch patterns. The left button controls the left digit and the right button controls the right digit. (See Page 20 and 22)
14. **BOBBIN** holds the thread that forms the stitching that appears on the bottom side of the fabric. (See Page 14)

# 1

## ABOUT YOUR MACHINE

### Main Parts of the Machine Back

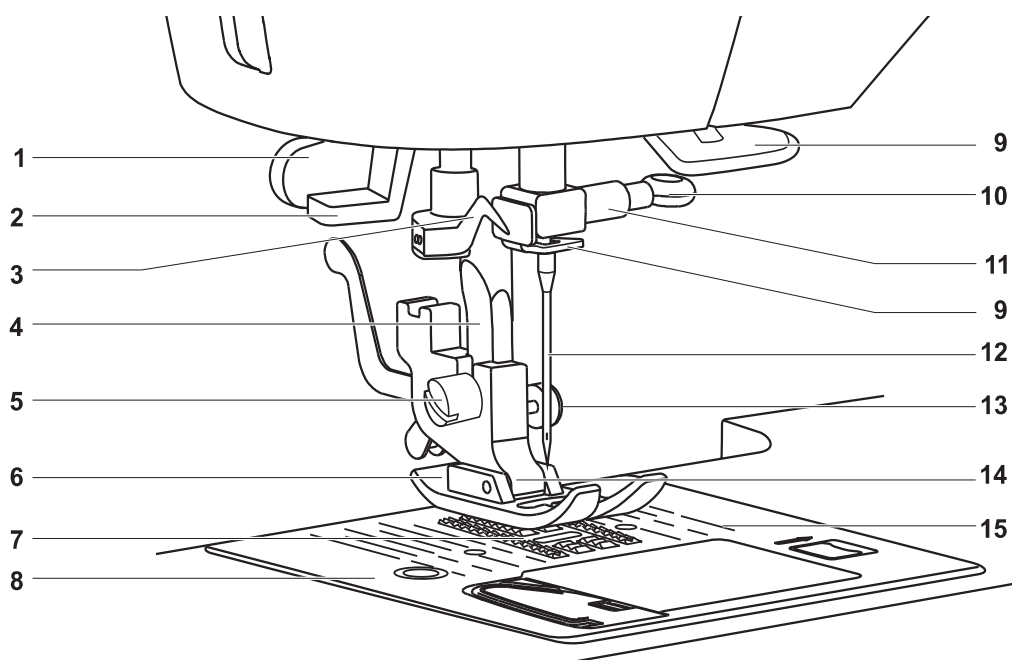


1. **HORIZONTAL SPOOL PIN** holds the thread spool and spool cap for the upper thread.
2. **BOBBIN WINDING SPINDLE** holds bobbin as it winds. (See Page 13)
3. **HOLE FOR SECOND SPOOL PIN** is used to hold an additional spool pin, for thread spools to be used in upright position or for using two spools at once for twin needle sewing.
4. **HANDWHEEL (ALWAYS TURN IT TOWARD YOU)**, controls movement of the needle and the thread take-up lever.
5. **HANDLE** is used for lifting and transporting the machine.
6. **POWER AND LIGHT SWITCH** turns on machine and sewing light simultaneously. (See Page 12)
7. **MAIN PLUG SOCKET** is used to connect the power cord. (See Page 12)
8. **FOOT CONTROL CONNECTOR** is where the foot control connects to the machine. (See Page 12)
9. **BOBBIN WINDING TENSION DISK** holds the thread snugly to help ensure smooth and even bobbin winding. (See Page 13)
10. **PRE-TENSION THREAD GUIDES** help maintain the flow of the thread during sewing. (See Page 15)
11. **STITCH CHART HOLDER** is inserted into the left side of the handle to hold the Pattern Stitch Chart.
12. **STITCH PATTERN CHART** shows all available stitches for easy selection. Flip it toward you in order to view the stitches. This chart is located in the bag where the instruction manual is stored.
13. **FACE PLATE** houses and protects the interior mechanisms of the machine.
14. **PRESSER FOOT LIFTER** raises and lowers presser foot. It should be placed up for machine threading and down for sewing. (See Page 29)
15. **DROP FEED LEVER** controls whether the feed teeth are up for sewing or down for attaching a button. (See Page 27)
16. **FOOT CONTROL** controls sewing speed by the amount of pressure applied by user. (See Page 12)
17. **POWER CORD** connects the machine to the power source. (See Page 12)

# ABOUT YOUR MACHINE

## Needle and Presser Foot Area

1

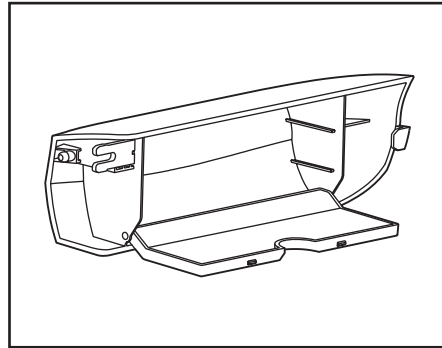
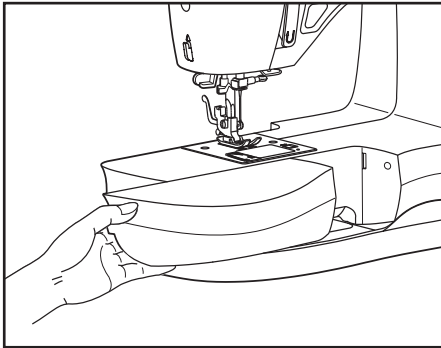


1. **ONE STEP BUTTONHOLE LEVER** automatically determines the length of the buttonhole when lowered. (See Page 26)
2. **NEEDLE THREADER LEVER** is used to engage the automatic needle threader mechanism.
3. **NEEDLE THREADER GUIDE** holds thread securely before placing it in hook pin.
4. **PRESSER BAR** accommodates the presser foot holder.
5. **PRESSER FOOT SCREW** secures the presser foot holder (shank) onto the presser bar.
6. **PRESSER FOOT** holds fabric against the feed teeth while sewing. Various optional presser feet are available, depending on fabric sewn and sewing techniques. (See Page 11)
7. **FEED TEETH (OR FEED DOGS)**, which look like rows of teeth under the presser foot, control the movement of the fabric under the presser foot.
8. **NEEDLE PLATE** covers the bobbin area and provides flat area around presser foot for sewing.
9. **THREAD GUIDE** controls movement of upper thread.
10. **NEEDLE CLAMP SCREW** secures the needle when placed in needle clamp.
11. **NEEDLE CLAMP** holds the machine's needle in position.
12. **NEEDLE** holds thread during stitch formation.
13. **LOCK IN PLACE BUTTON** helps with even feeding over extra thick seams.
14. **PRESSER FOOT HOLDER (OR SHANK)** holds presser foot.
15. **STITCHING GUIDELINES** are used as a visual reference for guiding fabric straight while sewing. The first line is 3/8" (10mm) from center needle position. The most popular seam allowance measurements are 1/2" (13mm) and 5/8" (16mm). The 1/2" seam allowance is the 2nd line, and the 5/8" seam allowance is the 3rd line from center needle position.

# 1

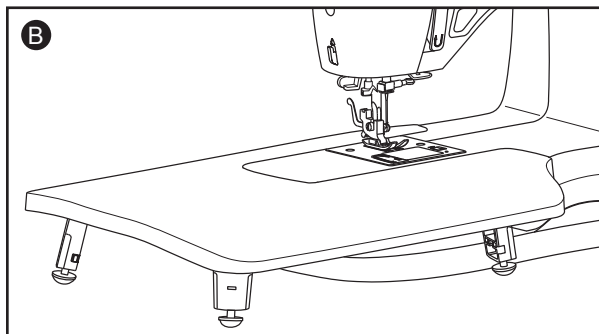
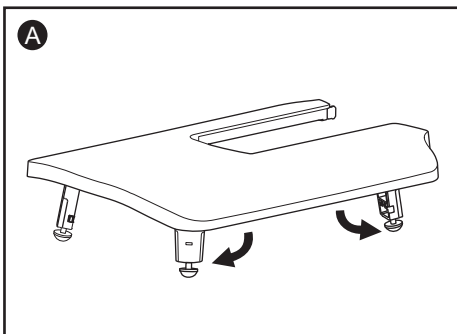
## ABOUT YOUR MACHINE

### Removable Storage Compartment and Accessories



Hold the Removable Storage Compartment horizontally, then pull toward the left to remove it from the machine. Doing this, you will have access to the free arm, which makes it easy to sew tubular projects like pant hems or sleeves. Additionally, you will find the machine's accessories stored here (See Page 11).

To replace the Removable Storage Compartment, hold it as shown in the illustration, and then push it to the right.



The extension table provides additional sewing space when sewing bulky items.

To install, extend the legs as indicated in photo (A).

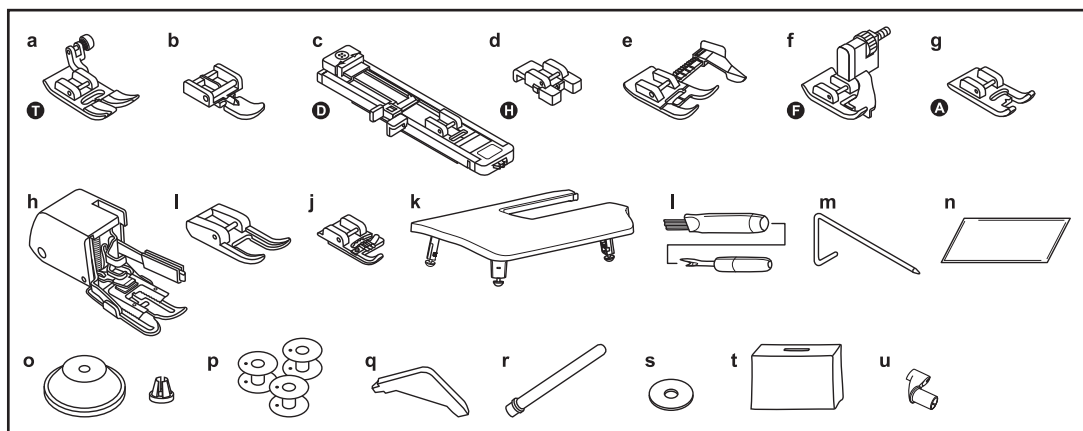
Remove the storage compartment and slip the table onto the free arm (B).

Extension table rubber feet can be adjusted by turning left or right to ensure that the table is level for the surface on which you are sewing.

# ABOUT YOUR MACHINE

## Accessories

1



This machine comes with a standard assortment of presser feet and accessories. Most accessories are located in the storage compartment. The Even Feed Foot can be found in the Styrofoam that holds the Extension Table.

### Standard Accessories Included:

- a. All Purpose Foot (for general sewing)
- b. Zipper Foot (for inserting a zipper)
- c. Buttonhole Foot (for making buttonholes)
- d. Button Sewing Foot (for attaching buttons) (\* This foot may be optional with machines sold in some areas)
- e. Sew Easy Foot (for sewing accurate seams) (\* This foot may be optional with machines sold in some areas)
- f. Blind Hem Foot (for sewing a blind hem)
- g. Satin Stitch Foot (for satin stitches and other decorative stitches)
- h. Even Feed Foot (for even feeding of plaid, velvet and other napped fabrics) (\* This foot may be optional with machines sold in some areas)
- i. Open Toe Foot (for satin stitches and other embellishments) (\* This foot may be optional with machines sold in some areas)
- j. Cording Foot (for decorative cord application) (\* This foot may be optional with machines sold in some areas)
- k. Extension Table (provides a larger level sewing surface). Remove the storage compartment to connect the table to the machine.
- l. Seam Ripper/Brush (remove stitches/brush out lint)
- m. Edge/Quilting guide (for straight & accurate quilting) (\* This guide may be optional with machines sold in some areas)
- n. Pack of Needles (replacement needles)
- o. Spool Holders (2 sizes for various thread spool styles)
- p. Bobbins (Class 15 transparent bobbins)
- q. L-Screwdriver (to remove needle plate for cleaning)
- r. Second Spool Pin (for sewing with an optional twin needle)
- s. Spool Pin Felt (to cushion the spool of thread when using the second spool pin)
- t. Soft Cover (to protect your machine from dust and lint while not in use)
- u. Stitch Chart Holder (holds the Stitch Pattern Chart for easy viewing)

### Optional Accessories:

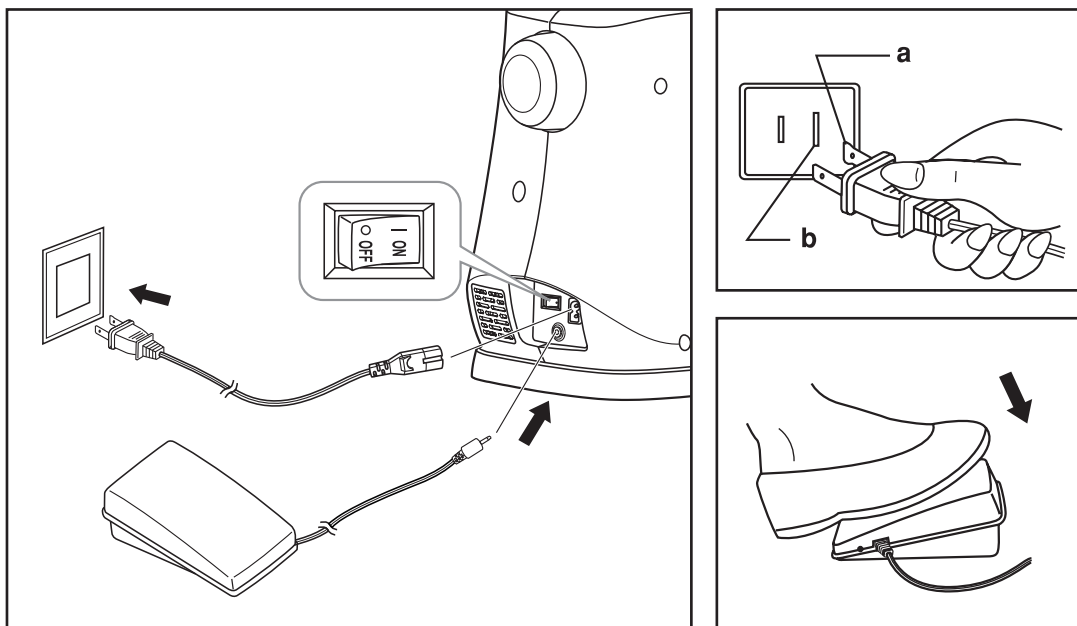
Some of the presser feet listed above may not be included with machines sold in certain areas. If these presser feet were not included with your machine, they may be purchased separately. See the Optional Accessories information below.

For information about additional presser feet, attachments and accessories that may be available for your machine, visit [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com).

## 2

## GETTING READY TO SEW

### Powering Your Machine



Connect the machine to a power source as illustrated. This machine is equipped with a polarized plug which must be used with the appropriate polarized outlet. (a and b)

⚠ Unplug power cord when machine is not in use.

#### Foot Control

The foot control regulates the sewing speed. When foot control is disconnected, use the Start/Stop Button to operate the machine.

#### Sewing Light

Press main switch from OFF(o) to ON (-) for power and light.

⚠ For machine 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 one way. If it 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.

⚠ Your SINGER® machine is adjusted to provide the best stitch results at normal room temperature. Extreme hot and cold temperatures can affect the sewing results.

⚠ After switching off, residual power may still remain in the machine. This may cause the light to stay on for a few seconds while the power is consumed. This is normal behavior for an energy efficient appliance.

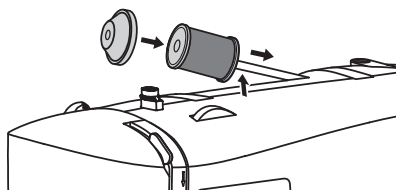
# GETTING READY TO SEW

## Winding the Bobbin

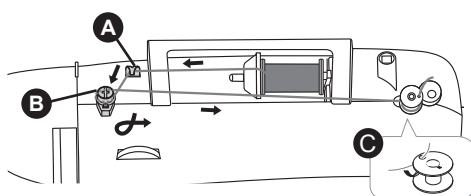
2

➡ This machine uses Class 15 transparent bobbins.

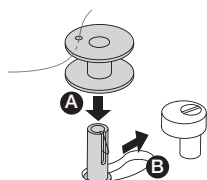
Use only this style of bobbin when purchasing additional bobbins for your machine. Do not substitute with metal bobbins.



1. Place thread spool and corresponding size spool holder onto spool pin. Spool holder should be large enough to cover the end of the thread spool so thread unreels smoothly. For smaller, narrower spools, use the small spool cap, which can be found in the removable storage compartment.



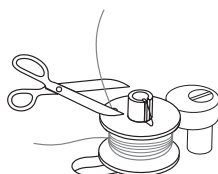
2. (A) Snap thread into guide at top of machine. (B) Place thread snugly around bobbin winding tension disk to ensure that thread winds onto bobbin smoothly and consistently. (C) Thread bobbin as shown, then place it onto the bobbin winding spindle.



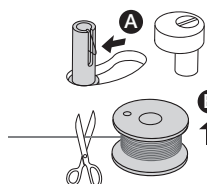
3. Check that bobbin is pushed down firmly (A). If it is not, the thread could begin winding under the bobbin. Push the bobbin and spindle firmly to the right (B). When the bobbin winding spindle is pushed to the right, the symbol "⌚" appears on the LCD screen.



4. Hold the thread end to get ready to wind. Step on the foot control gently or press the Start/Stop Button as you hold the thread end. Allow it to wind a few revolutions slowly, then remove your foot from the foot control or press the Start/Stop Button to stop.



5. Trim the thread end close to the top of the bobbin, then resume winding by stepping on the foot control or pressing the Start/Stop Button.



6. The bobbin will stop winding when it is full. Lift your foot off the foot control or press the Start/Stop Button. Push the bobbin to the left (A), then trim the thread and remove the bobbin from the spindle (B).

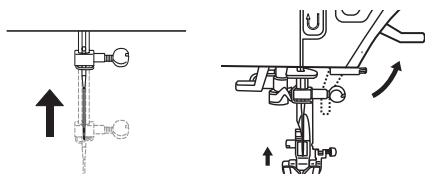
➡ When the bobbin winding spindle is pushed to the right, the machine will NOT sew. Make sure to push the bobbin winding spindle back to the left once bobbin winding is complete.

# 2

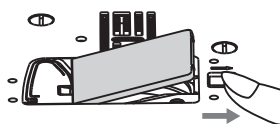
## GETTING READY TO SEW

### Inserting the Bobbin

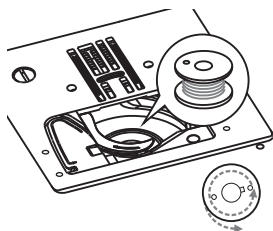
⚠ Turn power switch off before inserting or removing the bobbin.



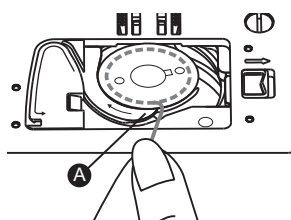
1. When inserting or removing the bobbin, the needle and presser foot must be fully raised.



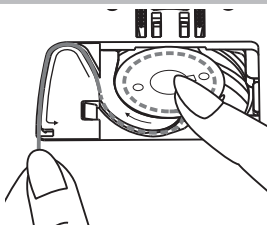
2. Push the bobbin cover release button to remove the bobbin cover plate. Remove the empty bobbin.



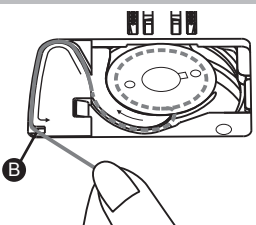
3. Insert the wound bobbin in the bobbin case with the thread running in a counterclockwise direction (arrow).



4. Pull the thread through the slit (A).



5. With a finger held gently on top of the bobbin, place thread firmly into guides as shown.



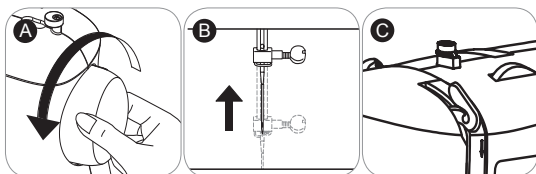
6. To cut off excess thread pull it toward you to cut it with the cutter at point (B). Replace the bobbin cover plate.

# GETTING READY TO SEW

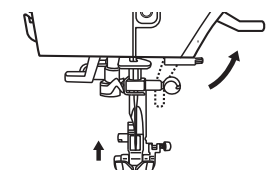
## Threading the Upper Thread

2

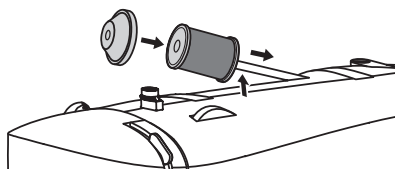
⚠ For safety, turn off the power before threading the machine.



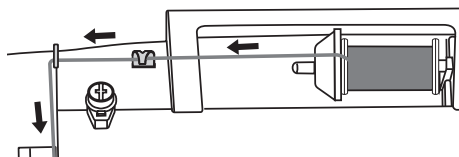
1. Start by turning the handwheel (A) toward you to raise the needle (B) and the thread take up lever (C). You should be able to see the take up lever.



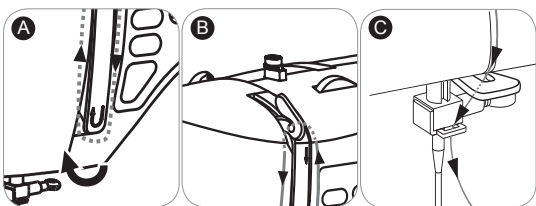
2. ➡ **Raise the presser foot lifter.** This is necessary in order for the machine to be threaded correctly.



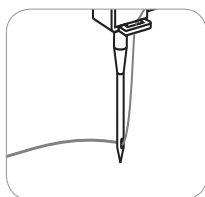
3. Place the thread spool and spool cap onto the spool holder.



4. Draw thread from the spool through the two pre-tension guides at the top of the machine (see page 8). Hold the thread with both hands and pull it into each of the guides.



5. (A) Bring the thread down the right channel, around the U-turn, and up the left channel. (B) At the top of the left channel, slip the thread from back to front through the slotted eye of the thread take-up lever. If the thread does not pass into the eye of the take-up lever, the machine will jam when you start to sew. After threading the take-up lever, bring the thread downward again. (C) Pass the thread behind the metal thread guides and then down to the needle.



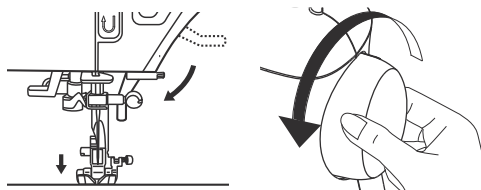
6. If you want to thread the needle manually, thread it from front to back. Pull about 6-8 inches of thread to the back beyond the needle eye. Alternatively, you can use the automatic needle threader to thread the eye of the needle. (see page 16)

# 2

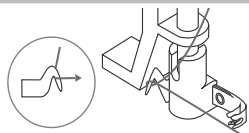
## GETTING READY TO SEW

### Automatic Needle Threader

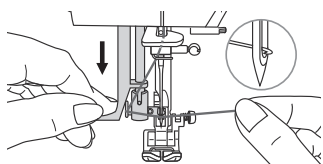
⚠ For safety, turn off the power before using the automatic needle threader.



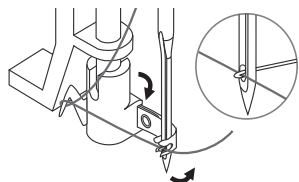
1. Lower the presser foot lifter. Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the handwheel toward you. If you turn the handwheel backward, the machine will jam when you start to sew.



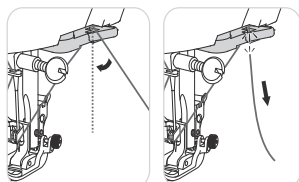
2. Pass thread around thread guide.



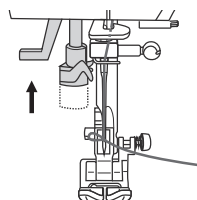
3. Press lever down as far as it will go. The threader automatically swings to the threading position.



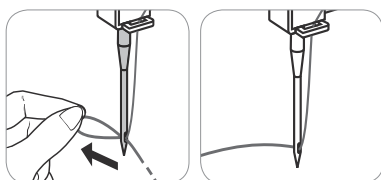
4. Pass the thread in front of the needle and under the hook.



5. To cut the excess thread, take thread tail and gently slip it over the thread cutter located to the right of the needle.



6. Release the lever & the thread tail at the same time, this will form a loop at the back of the needle.



7. Pull the thread through the needle eye. While holding the thread, raise the presser foot lifter and pull the thread under the foot toward the back.

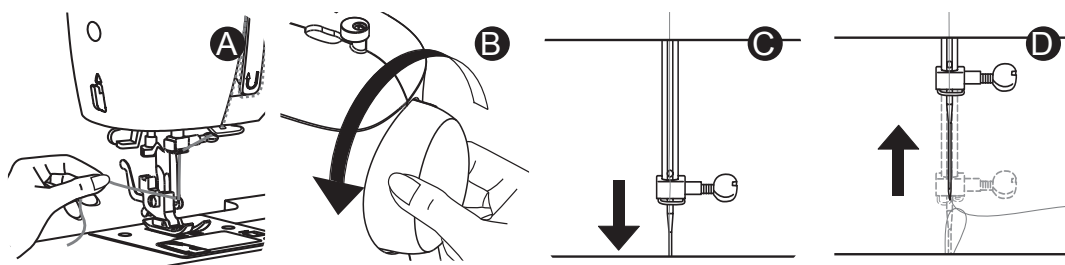
➡ Pull about 6-8" of thread to the back beyond the eye of the needle. This will help prevent the needle from becoming unthreaded when you start to sew.

## GETTING READY TO SEW

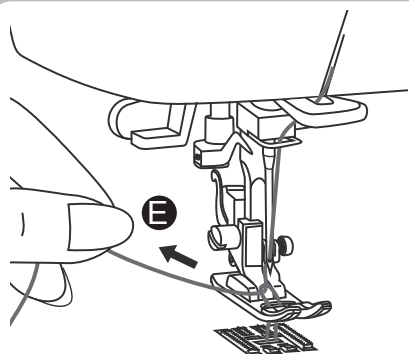
### Drawing Up the Bobbin Thread

2

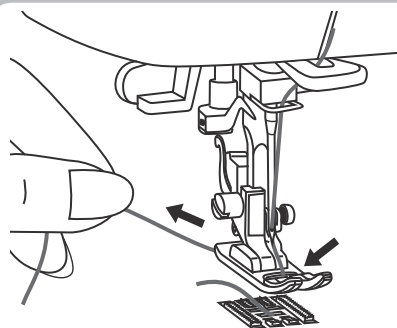
⚠ For safety, turn off the power before threading the machine.



1. Hold the upper thread tail with the left hand (A). Turn the handwheel toward you (B), first lowering (C) and then raising the needle (D).



2. As you turn the handwheel, gently pull the upper thread, which will bring a loop of the bobbin thread up through the hole of the needle plate (E). Pull the loop to bring the bobbin thread end up through the opening in the needle plate. If a loop doesn't pull up, turn the handwheel toward you one more time. If it still doesn't come up, check that the bobbin thread is not trapped by the bobbin cover.



3. Bring both threads under the presser foot and toward the back of the machine.

# 3

## START SEWING

### Before You Start Sewing

Now that your machine is threaded, we will show how to set up the machine for basic sewing techniques such as: sewing a straight stitch, sewing a decorative stitch, sewing a stretch stitch, sewing a buttonhole and sewing a button. With each technique, you have the opportunity to sew along.

For more information about the various stitches on your machine and how to use them, refer to the **Stitch Reference Guide** by visiting [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com).

Here are a few other tips that you may find helpful before you begin:

When unpacking the machine, you may have noticed some small traces of oil around the needle plate or presser foot area. If so, wipe off any excess oil with a soft, dry cloth before you start sewing. It is also recommended that you sew on a piece of scrap fabric to remove excess oil.

The Speed Control Adjustment Lever is used to control the speed of your machine. This is the case whether you are using the Foot Control or the Start/Stop Button to start sewing. To increase the sewing speed slide the lever to the right, to reduce the speed slide the lever to the left. When you remove your foot from the foot control or you press the Start/Stop Button the machine will stop sewing.

Needles are an important part of sewing. Using old, damaged or incorrect needles for your projects can affect sewing results. For information about which needle to use for your project, refer to the Stitch Reference Guide at [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com). For information on how to change the needle, see page 28.

Depending on the sewing technique you want to do, it may be necessary to change to a different presser foot. For information on how to do this, see page 29.

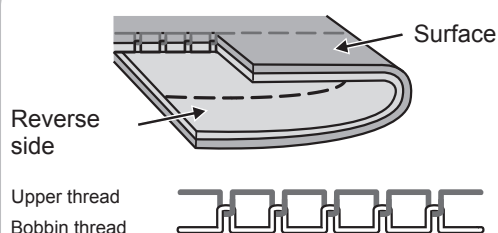
Review the page about Stitch Formation (See Page 19). This will help you understand what the stitching should look like when you sew.

Use the thread cutter on the machine (See Page 7) to trim thread tails when finished sewing. This is helpful because thread tails are left long enough so that the needle does not become unthreaded when you start sewing again.

# START SEWING

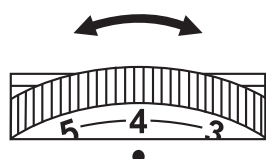
## Stitch Formation

3



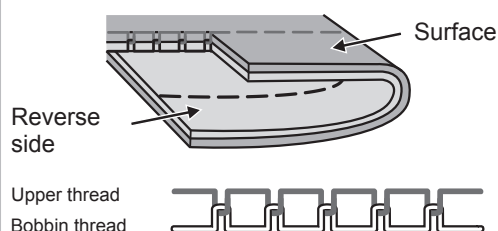
### 1. How Stitches Form

Stitches are formed when the upper thread and the bobbin thread interlock between the fabric layers. Stitching is well balanced when the needle thread appears on the top and the bobbin thread appears on the bottom.



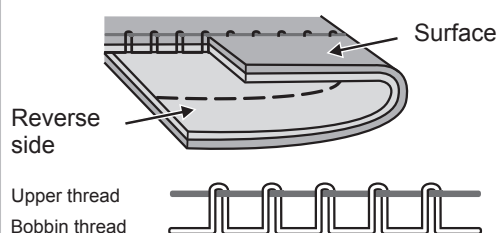
### 2. Thread Tension Dial

The Thread Tension Dial has a range of settings between 0 and 9. Most of your sewing will be done with your Thread Tension Dial set between 3 and 5. It can be adjusted to a higher number for more tension on the upper thread, if the upper thread seems too loose. It can be adjusted to a lower number for less tension on the upper thread, if the bobbin thread seems to be showing on the top side of the fabric.



### Adjusting Tension

Thread tension can also be adjusted for various sewing techniques. For basting (see Appendix), you can loosen it to a lower number so that the stitches can easily be removed. For gathering, you can turn it to a higher number.

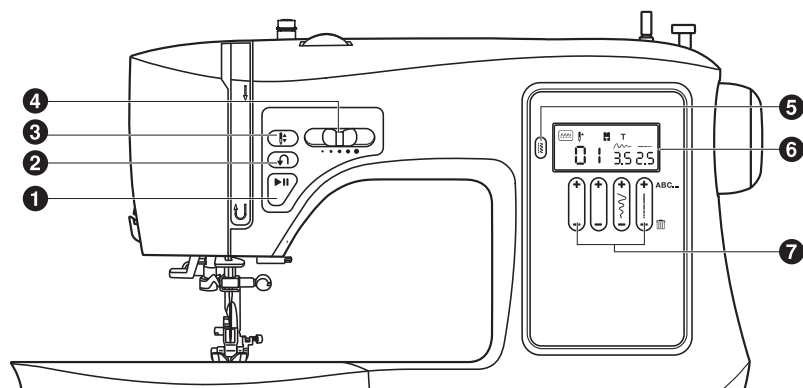


➡ When you sew, if you see large loops on the underside of the fabric, this is actually an indication that the upper thread was not threaded correctly, as it has no tension controlling it. For information on how to correct this, see the Troubleshooting and Maintenance section of this manual.

# 3

## START SEWING

### Operation Buttons and Function Buttons



#### A. Operation Buttons

##### 1. Start/Stop Button

Press this button to start or to stop the machine when the foot control is not being used.

##### 2. Reverse Button

Hold down this button to sew stitches in reverse at the start and at the end of a seam, as well as most stitch patterns. The Reverse Button is also used for saving characters from the ABC Mode. (See Page 21)

##### 3. Needle Up/ Needle Down Position Button

Press this button to move the needle to either the up or the down position. Needle will be programmed to stop in selected position until the button is pressed again.

##### 4. Speed Control Adjustment Lever

Slide this lever to the left to slow the machine and to the right to increase the speed of the machine.

#### B. Function Buttons

##### 5. Mode Button

Allows you to toggle between the three mode selections: , , .

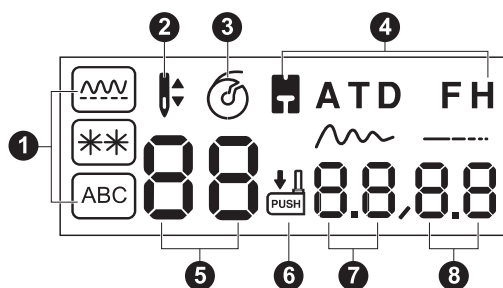
##### 6. LCD Screen

Displays instructions pertaining to the stitch you have selected.

##### 7. Function Buttons

Control stitch number selection, as well as the width and the length of the stitches.

## LCD Screen



1. Mode indicator

2. Needle up/down

3. Bobbin winding indicator

4. Presser foot indicator

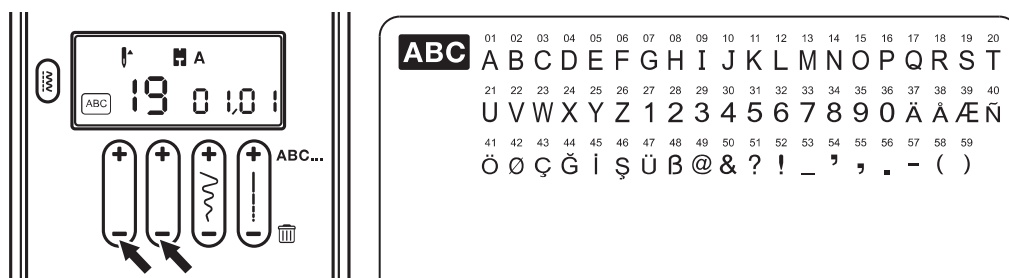
5. Stitch number

6. Buttonhole lever indicator

7. Stitch width

8. Stitch length

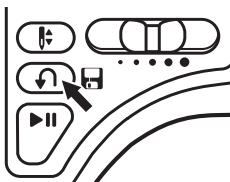
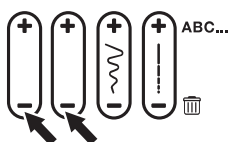
## Combining Characters into Memory



Your machine has the capability of combining characters from the ABC. Up to 40 alpha or numerical stitches from the ABC mode can be combined.

### Combining Stitches:

Example – “SINGER” – Combining stitch numbers 19, 09, 14, 07, 05, 18



1. Letters are selected by pressing the + and - of the two Function Buttons located on the left. After selecting each letter press the + side of the ABC Function Button located all the way to the right.
2. After all letters are selected, save the letter sequence by pressing the Reverse Button.
3. You are now ready to sew out the word “SINGER”. It will stitch the letter sequence that was saved and will stop when the sequence is completed. In order to repeat the sequence, press the Foot Control or the Start/Stop Button.

### Inserting a Stitch:

1. When an error is made, for example you leave out the “E” in SINGR.
2. Using the +/- Stitch Width Function Button scroll to the 4th letter of the 5 stitches entered (04/05). (These numbers are displayed under the width and length icons on the LCD screen)
3. Using the +/- side of the Pattern Adjustment Buttons, scroll to letter E, number 05. Press the + side of the ABC Button to enter the letter.
4. Save the new spelling of the word by pressing the Reverse Button. You are now ready to sew out the word “SINGER”.

### Delete a stitch:

1. Using the +/- Stitch Width Function Button scroll to the position of the stitch you want to delete.
2. Press the – side of the ABC Function Button.
3. Save the edited sequence by pressing the Reverse Button.

### Clear the Memory:

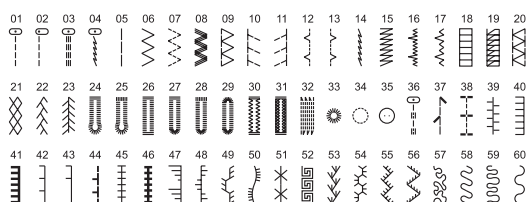
1. Press and hold the – side of the ABC Function Button until all programmed stitches are gone.
2. Save by pressing the Reverse Button.

- ✓ When the Mode or the Function Buttons are touched, the machine will sound one warning beep.
- ✓ The machine will emit 3 short beeps to alert you if a function has been selected in error or if the machine is jammed as a result of incorrect threading or the bobbin winding shaft is in the winding position.

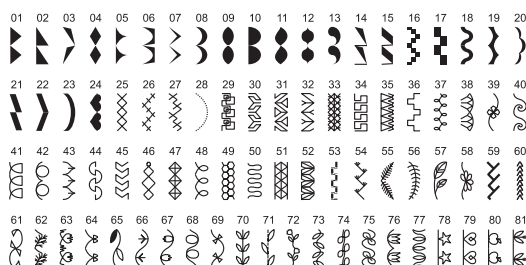
# START SEWING

## Stitch Selection

### A. Utility Stitch Patterns

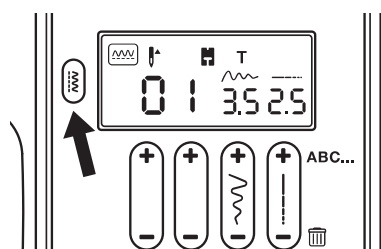





### B. Decorative Stitch Patterns



For examples of other stitch patterns and further instruction, see the Stitch Reference Guide at [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com).

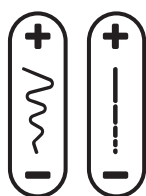
### Choosing Utility and Decorative Stitch Patterns:



The machine will automatically default to the  Pattern Mode and Straight Stitch when turned on. You can also select the  mode for additional decorative stitches or the  mode for Alpha-Numeric Stitch Patterns.

Choose the mode and then press the two left + or - Pattern Adjustment Buttons to select the number of the stitch that you desire.

### Adjusting the Width or the Length of the Stitch:



The machine will automatically default to a preset stitch width and stitch length for optimum results. These settings are displayed on the LCD screen.

You can adjust the width or the length of most stitches by toggling between the Stitch Width and the Stitch Length Buttons. The button on the left controls the width and the button on the right controls the length.

1. To increase the width of the stitch press the + button, and to decrease the width of the stitch, press the – button. When Utility Stitch Patterns 01 to 05 are selected, the needle position is regulated by the Stitch Width Adjustment Button. Pressing – will move the needle to the left and pressing + will move the needle to the right. On 3.5 the needle is positioned in the center for straight stitch.
2. To increase the length of the stitch press the + button and to decrease the length of the stitch, press the – button.

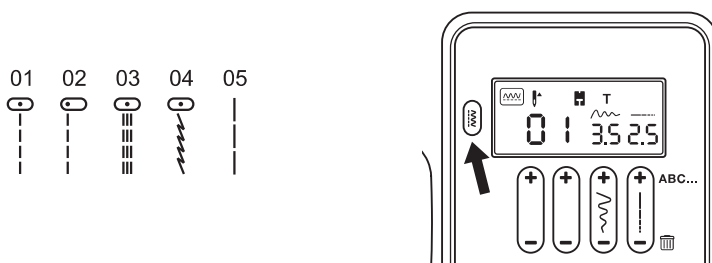
- ✓ The stitch width can be adjusted to 7.0 for most stitches. Some stitches have a limited stitch width.
- ✓ The stitch length can be adjusted from 0.0 to 4.5 for most stitches. Some stitches have a limited stitch length.

# START SEWING

## Sewing a Straight Stitch

3

Mode Button and Function Buttons

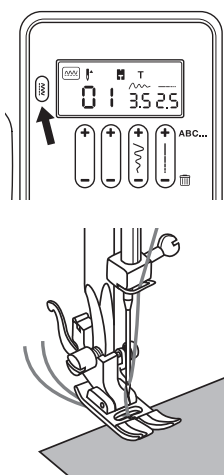


A straight stitch is used for sewing seams and topstitching.

### HOW TO:

1. Set the machine to Straight stitch. The machine will automatically default to straight stitch when it is turned on. (See Page 22)
2. The Stitch Length can be set at the stitch length that you desire. (See Page 22)
3. The Stitch Width can be set at either 0.0 or 3.5 depending on the needle position. (See Page 22)

### SEW ALONG:



1. Set Mode Button to and choose Straight Stitch number 01. Your machine will automatically default to stitch 01 when you power it on.
2. Set the Stitch Length to 2.5. This is an average stitch length setting for regular sewing. Your machine will automatically default to a stitch length of 2.5, you can shorten or lengthen the stitch if you desire using the Stitch Length Function Button.
3. Set the Stitch Width to 3.5. Your machine will automatically default to a Stitch Width of 3.5 when you power it on. This will position the needle in the center. Use the Stitch Width Button to move the position of the needle.
4. Place the fabric under the All Purpose Foot or the Sew Easy Foot (See Page 30) with the right-hand edge of the fabric lined up with the desired seam guide line on the right side of the needle plate. Lower the presser foot, then step on the Foot Control or press the Start/Stop Button to begin sewing. Always make sure that the presser foot is lowered before you begin to sew. If you fail to do so, the machine will jam as you begin to sew. Start your seam by sewing 2 to 3 stitches. Press and hold the Reverse Button to sew backwards 2 to 3 stitches, which will lock the end of the seam so the stitches don't come undone. Release the Reverse Button to sew forward again. Continue sewing the length of the seam. Press and hold the Reverse Button at the end of the seam and sew backwards 2 to 3 stitches. Release the Reverse Button to sew forward again to finish.

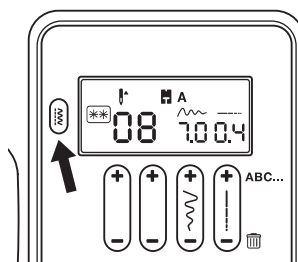
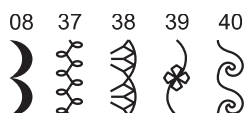
- ✓ Use a slightly shorter stitch length for lightweight fabrics, finer threads and needles. Use a longer stitch length such as 3 or 4 for heavy weight fabrics.
- ✓ It may be helpful to gently hold the thread tails with your left hand for the first few stitches, as this will help guide the fabric under the foot as you begin to sew.
- ✓ For sewing heavy weight fabrics, use the Lock In Place Button on the presser foot. (See Page 30)

# 3

## START SEWING

### Sewing a Decorative Stitch

Mode Button and Function Buttons

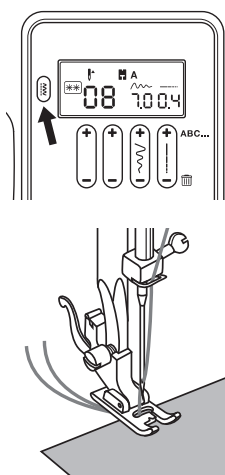


A decorative stitch is used for embellishing and adding flair to your sewing projects. (Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) to view other decorative stitches that can be used).

#### HOW TO:

1. Set the machine to the desired stitch by entering the number of the desired stitch. (See Page 22)
2. Set the Stitch Length between 0.4 and 1.0. (See Page 22)
3. Set the Stitch Width between 2.0 and 7.0. (See Page 22)

#### SEW ALONG: Scallop Stitch



1. Set the Mode Button to and select stitch number 08.
2. The LCD screen on your machine displays the foot that is recommended for the stitch selected. Remove the All Purpose Foot and attach the Satin Foot (A). (See Page 29)
3. Set the Stitch Length to number 0.4. Your machine will automatically default to a stitch length of 0.4 when you select stitch # 08.
4. Set the Stitch Width to 7.0. Your machine will automatically default to stitch width 7.0 when you select stitch # 08.
5. Place the fabric under the presser foot with the right-hand edge of the fabric lined up with the desired seam guide line on the right side of the needle plate. Lower the presser foot, then step on the Foot Control or press the Start/Stop Button to begin sewing. Sew 2 to 3 stitches and then backstitch (See Page 23) to reinforce the seam.

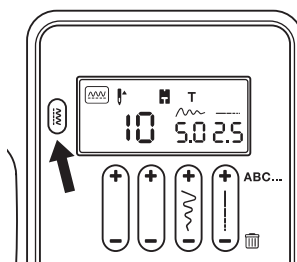
- ✓ Use a stabilizer (see Appendix) on the underside of the fabric if there is gathering or puckering as you sew. Decorative stitching can be used almost anywhere on your project!
- ✓ It may be helpful to decrease the upper tension by 1 or 2 numbers when sewing decorative stitches. This will help prevent the bobbin thread from possibly showing on the top when sewing denser stitches.

# START SEWING

## Sewing a Stretch Stitch

3

Mode Button and Function Buttons

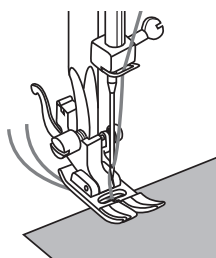
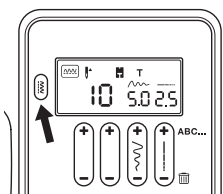



A stretch stitch is used for stretch knit fabrics. This type of seam will stretch with the fabric. (Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) to view other stretch stitches that can be used).

### HOW TO:

1. Set the machine to the desired stitch by entering the number of the desired stitch. (See Page 22)
2. Set the Stitch Length between 0.5 and 4.5. (See Page 22)
3. Set the Stitch Width between 0.0 and 7.0. (See Page 22)

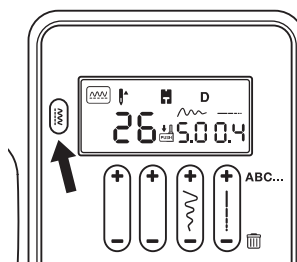
### SEW ALONG: Overedge Stitch



1. Set the Mode Button to  and select stitch number 10.
2. Set the Stitch Length to number 2.5. Your machine will automatically default to stitch length 2.5 when you select stitch # 10.
3. Set the Stitch Width to 5.0. Your machine will automatically default to stitch width 5.0 when you select stitch # 10.
4. Place the fabric under the All Purpose Foot with the right-hand edge of the fabric lined up with the desired seam guide line on the right side of the needle plate. Lower the presser foot, then step on the Foot Control or press the Start/Stop Button to begin sewing.

## Mode Button and Function Buttons

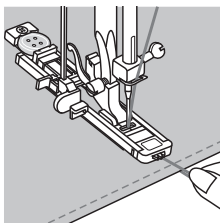
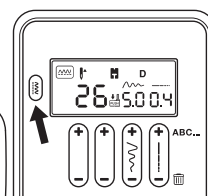
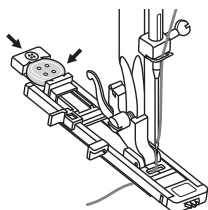
26



This machine has built-in buttonholes, allowing you to sew buttonholes in one easy step. The buttonhole stitches are numbered 24 to 31.

**HOW TO:**

1. Set the machine to the desired stitch by entering the number of the desired buttonhole stitch. (See Page 22)
2. The Stitch Length is automatically selected by the machine for optimum results. (See Page 22)
3. The Stitch Width is automatically selected by the machine for optimum results. (See Page 22)

**SEW ALONG: Buttonhole Stitch**

1. Place the button at the back of the buttonhole foot. Mark position and length of buttonhole on the fabric.
2. Remove the All Purpose Foot and attach the Buttonhole Foot (See Page 29). Pass upper thread through the hole of the foot and bring thread to the left.
3. Set the Mode Button to and select stitch number 26, the LCD screen will display the figure , to remind you to lower the Buttonhole Lever.
4. Set the Stitch Length to number 0.4. Your machine will automatically default to stitch length 0.4 when you select stitch # 26.
5. Set the Stitch Width to 5.0. Your machine will automatically default to stitch width 5.0 when you select stitch # 26.
6. Place the fabric under the foot so that the center line mark on your fabric is aligned with the center of the Buttonhole Foot and that the cross line mark on the fabric aligns with the center hole of the Buttonhole Foot. Lower the presser foot.
7. Pull the Buttonhole Lever all the way down and then carefully push it back. The Buttonhole Lever must sit behind the bracket located on the left of the Buttonhole Foot.
8. Hold upper thread slightly and start to sew until the buttonhole is completed.
9. Return the Buttonhole Lever to its original position once all buttonholes are completed.

- ➡ Use a stabilizer to support the stitches.
- ➡ Slightly reducing your upper tension by 1 or 2 numbers will improve results.
- ➡ Always test sew on a scrap piece of your fabric.
- ➡ The density of the buttonhole can be adjusted by using the Stitch Length Adjustment Button.

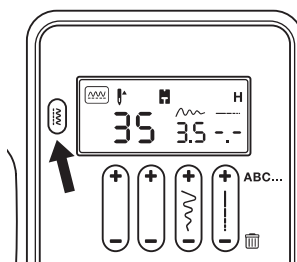
# START SEWING

## Sewing a Button

3

Mode Button and Function Buttons

35

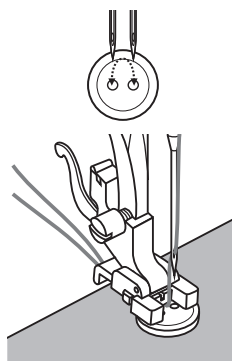
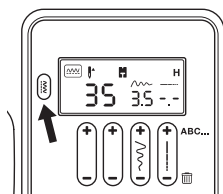
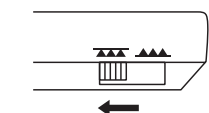




This machine includes a Button Sewing Foot, allowing you to attach buttons to your projects easily and quickly.

### HOW TO:

1. Set the machine to Straight Stitch by entering the stitch number 35. (See Page 22)
2. Set the Stitch Width to 3.5. Your machine will automatically default to stitch width 3.5 when you select stitch # 35. (See Page 22)

### SEW ALONG: Attaching a Button



1. Disengage (drop) the feed teeth by moving the Drop Feed Lever to the  setting. (See Page 8)
2. Remove the All Purpose Foot and attach the Button Sewing Foot. (See Page 29).
3. Set the Mode Button to  and select stitch number 35.
4. It may be necessary to adjust the stitch width between 2.5 and 4.5 according to the distance between the two holes of the button. Adjust the width by pressing the + or the - side of the Stitch Width Button.
5. Place the fabric and the button under the Button Sewing Foot and lower the presser foot. Turn the handwheel slowly to check that the needle goes cleanly into the left and right holes of the button. Adjust the Stitch Width if necessary.
6. Start to sew at low speed. The sewing machine automatically stops after sewing reinforcement stitches. To add stability to the button stitching repeat step 6 as necessary.
7. Pull the upper thread at the end of the stitching to the wrong side of the fabric using a hand sewing needle, and then tie off loose threads at the back of the fabric.

- ✓ Slide the Drop Feed Lever back to the  position when button sewing is completed. Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the feed teeth.

# 3

## START SEWING

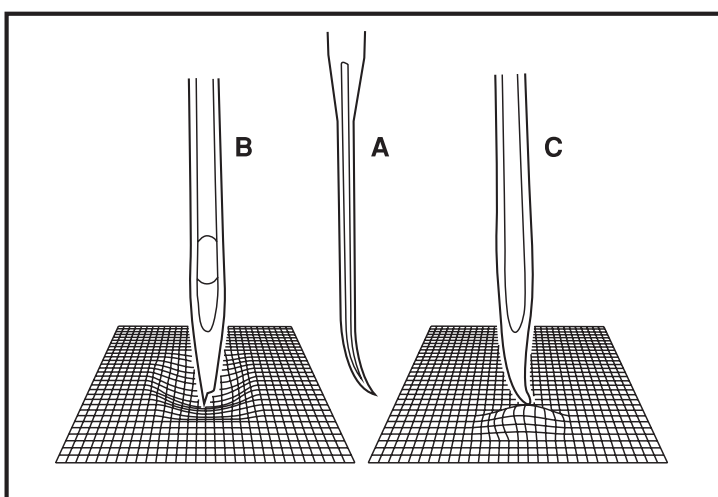
### Inserting and Changing Needles

⚠ Turn the machine off before changing the needle.

Change the needle regularly, especially if it is showing signs of wear resulting in sewing problems. Needles can show signs of wear when you see snags in the fabric or hear a slight popping sound as you are sewing. If the needle becomes bent (A), the point becomes damaged (B) or the needle becomes dull (C), you should replace it with a new needle and discard the old one.

Generally, the needle should be replaced after every 4 projects or approximately every 16 hours of sewing time.

It is also important to use the right needle for the fabric you are sewing. (Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) to view the Stitch Reference Guide) For best results, use SINGER® branded needles in your SINGER® sewing machine.

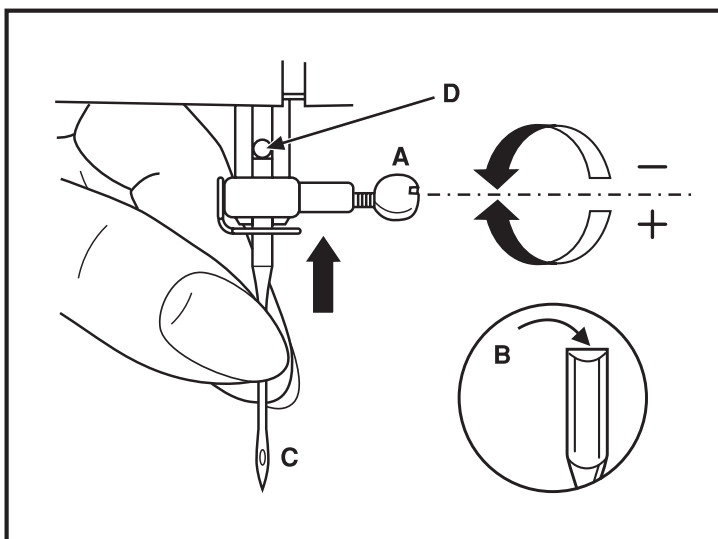


Loosen the needle clamp screw (A) by turning the screw toward you. Remove and discard the old needle.

Insert the new needle, making sure that the flat side of the top part of the needle is facing the back of the machine (B).

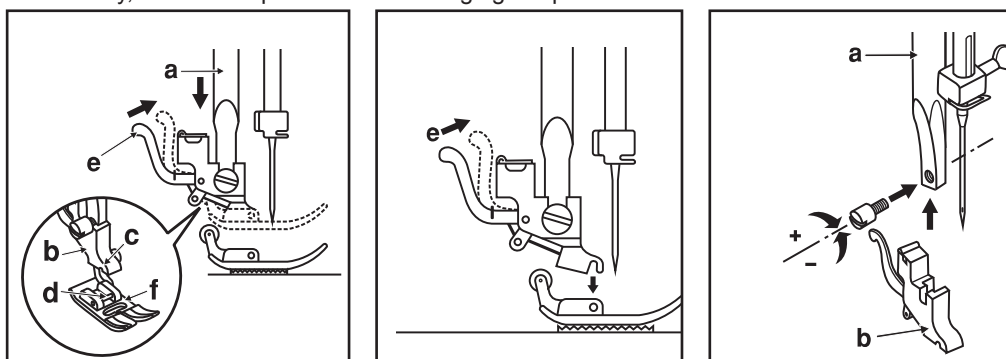
Insert the new needle as far up as it will go (C and D).

Tighten the needle clamp screw (A) securely by turning it toward the back.



## Changing the Presser Foot

⚠ For safety, turn off the power before changing the presser foot.



Before changing the presser foot, raise the presser foot lifter.

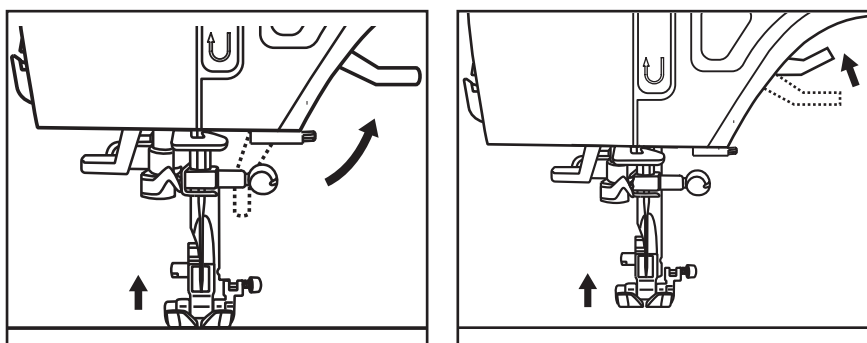
The presser foot holder (b) is attached to the presser bar (a). The presser foot (f) has a presser foot pin (d) that connects to the presser foot holder, sometimes called a shank (b). The shank has a groove (c) on its underside, which connects it to the presser foot.

To remove a presser foot from the shank, press the lever (e) at the back of the shank. The foot will release. To attach a presser foot, line up the presser foot pin (d) underneath the groove (c) on the shank (b). Lower the presser foot lifter, bringing the shank's groove down over the pin. The foot will snap on.

Some optional presser feet require you to remove the shank from the machine. To remove the shank from the machine (see above) loosen and remove the screw that holds the presser foot onto the presser bar (a), then remove the shank (b). To replace the shank, set the shank onto the presser bar, then replace the screw.

➡ This machine has a low shank with snap-on presser feet. When shopping for optional presser feet and attachments for your machine, look for low-shank, snap-on style.

## Two-Step Extra Presser Foot Lift



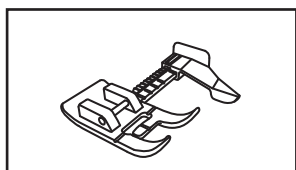
Your machine is equipped with a two-step presser foot lifter.

1. The Presser Foot Lifter raises and lowers the presser foot.
2. When sewing several layers of fabric or heavy fabric, the presser foot can be raised to a second level for easier positioning of the fabric.
3. When raised to the first level, the clearance is 1/4 inch (6 mm), when raised to level 2, the clearance is 5/8 inch (9 mm).

# 3

## START SEWING

### Sew Easy Foot

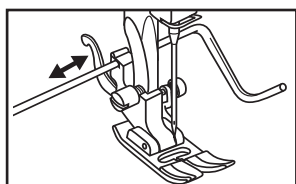


Your machine may include the Sew Easy Foot.

The Sew Easy Foot has a guide to help you sew the most accurate seams every time. The foot has an extension marked with the most popular seam allowances and a movable fabric guide that can be set wherever you want for the project you are making.

1. Attach the Sew Easy Foot.
2. Select Straight Stitch.
3. With your needle set in the center position, use the guide to select 3/8", 1/2", 5/8", 3/4", and even 1" seam allowances.
4. Place your fabric under the foot, lining up the raw edges with the guide on the foot. Lower the presser foot lifter, then sew.

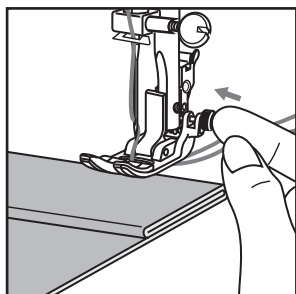
### Edge/Quilting Guide



Your machine may be equipped with an Edge/Quilting Guide.

To attach the guide slip it into the slot as illustrated. Adjust the position depending on the technique you are doing.

### Lock in Place Button



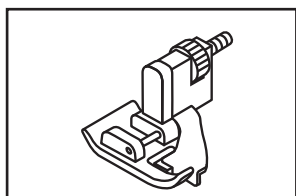
For even feeding when sewing over thicker seams, push in the black button located on the right hand side of the All Purpose Foot (T).

As you approach the thicker seam and the front of the presser foot begins to raise over the thickness, lower the needle into the fabric by turning the handwheel toward you.

Raise the presser foot, and push in the black button as you lower the presser foot, this will lock the foot in a horizontal position.

The black button will release automatically after you sew a few stitches over the seam.

### Blind Hem Foot



To sew a Blind Hem select Utility Stitch number 12 for woven fabrics and Utility Stitch number 17 for stretch fabrics.

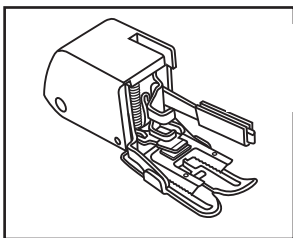
1. Attach the Blind Hem Foot (F).
2. Select the Blind Hem Stitch.
3. Place your folded hem under the foot and sew the seam.

Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) for more information on sewing a Blind hem.

## START SEWING

### Even Feed Foot

3

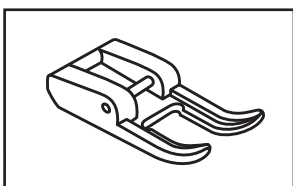


Your machine may include an Even Feed Foot.

Use this foot for sewing plaids, stripes and other napped fabrics such as velvet and corduroy. The Even Feed Foot equalizes the feeding of the fabric layers.

1. Attach the Even Feed Foot to the shank of the machine. Make sure that the extension arm sits on top of the needle clamp screw when attaching the foot to the shank.
2. Set the machine to Straight Stitch number 01 and begin to sew.

## Open Toe Foot

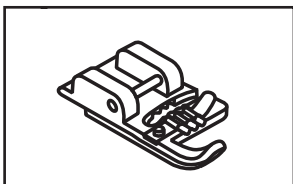


Your machine may include an Open Toe Foot.

It can be used for decorative embellishment. Because the front of the foot is open, it allows a better view of the sewing area.

1. Attach the Open Toe Foot.
2. Set the machine to the desired decorative stitch and begin to sew.

## Cording Foot

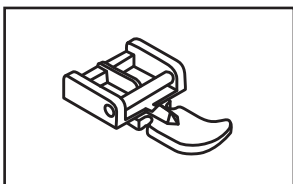


Your machine may include a Cording Foot.

This foot is designed to apply fine cords as decorative embellishment. Use a Zig Zag stitch (Utility Stitch number 06) or a Multistitch Zig Zag stitch (Utility Stitch number 07) to apply the cord.

1. Attach the Cording Foot.
2. Slip one to 3 cords from right to left into the grooves at the top of the foot. Knot the ends of the cords and slip under the foot and to the back about 2 inches (5 cm).
3. Select the stitch, adjust the width if necessary and begin to sew.

## Zipper Foot



Your machine includes a Zipper Foot.

It is used with a Straight Stitch to apply centered and lapped zippers.

1. Attach the Zipper Foot.
2. Attach the left side of the Zipper Foot when sewing the right side of the zipper.
3. Attach the right side of the Zipper Foot when sewing the left side of the zipper.

Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) for more information on zipper applications.

## TROUBLESHOOTING AND MAINTENANCE

### Troubleshooting

1. Thread Loops on Underside of Fabric
2. Bobbin Thread Showing on Top of Fabric
3. Upper Thread Breaking
4. Thread is Shredding
5. Thread Bunching at Beginning
6. Skipping Stitches
7. Bobbin Winding Difficulties
8. Bobbin Thread Breaking
9. Needles Breaking
10. Stitches Distorted
11. Fabric Puckers
12. Fabric Is "Tunneling" Under Stitches
13. Machine Not Feeding Fabric
14. Needle Threader Not Working
15. Loud Noise When Sewing
16. Machine Will Not Run

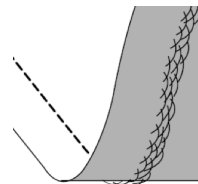
#### 1. THREAD LOOPS ON UNDERSIDE OF FABRIC

**Possible Cause:** Thread looping on the underside of the fabric is always an indication that the upper thread is not correctly threaded. This happens when the upper thread is not correctly placed in the tension mechanism and has not been threaded through the take up lever.

**Solution:** Rethread machine, making sure to first raise the presser foot lifter before starting to thread, so thread can be properly seated in the tension mechanism and take up lever. (See Page 15)

To know if you have rethreaded the machine correctly, try this simple test:

- Raise the presser foot lifter and thread the top of the machine.
- Thread the needle, but don't put the thread under the presser foot yet. As you pull the upper thread to the left, it should pull freely.
- Put the presser foot lifter down. As you pull the upper thread to the left, you should feel resistance. This means you are threaded correctly.
- Put the thread under the presser foot, and then draw up the bobbin thread. Slip both thread tails under the presser foot towards the back. Lower presser foot and begin sewing.



If you put the presser foot lifter down, but the thread still pulls freely (you feel no difference whether the presser foot is up or down), this means you have threaded incorrectly. Remove the upper thread and rethread the machine.

#### 2. BOBBIN THREAD SHOWING ON TOP OF FABRIC

**Possible Cause:** Top thread tension too tight.

**Solution:** Reduce upper thread tension. (See Page 19)

**Possible Cause:** Thread path is obstructed, putting extra tension on top thread.

**Solution:** Check that the top thread path is not obstructed and thread is moving freely through the thread path. (See Page 15)

**Possible Cause:** Bobbin thread not in bobbin case tension.

**Solution:** Rethread bobbin. (See Page 14)

### **3. UPPER THREAD BREAKING**

**Possible Cause:** Thread path obstructed.

**Solution:** Check if thread is caught on thread spool (rough spots on the spool itself) or behind spool pin or spool cap (if the thread has fallen behind the spool cap and therefore cannot feed freely through the machine path). (See Page 15)

**Possible Cause:** Machine is not threaded correctly.

**Solution:** Remove upper thread completely, raise presser foot lifter, rethread machine making sure thread is in take-up lever (raise take up lever to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you). (See Page 15)

**Possible Cause:** Upper tension too tight.

**Solution:** Reduce upper thread tension. (See Page 19)

### **4. THREAD IS SHREDDING**

**Possible Cause:** Thread is old or poor quality.

**Solution:** Rethread the top of the machine and bobbin with good quality thread. (See Page 15)

**Possible Cause:** The needle is either worn or old, or it is the wrong style or size for the thread being used. Though it may seem that the machine is shredding the thread, it is usually the needle causing this. If the needle is old or worn out, or if the needle is too small for the thickness of thread, the eye of the needle can cause the thread to shred.

**Solution:** Change to a fresh needle in the correct size for the thickness/weight of thread being used. (See Page 28)

### **5. THREAD BUNCHING AT BEGINNING**

**Possible Cause:** Top and bobbin threads have not been properly placed underneath presser foot before starting to sew.

**Solution:** Ensure that both the top thread and the bobbin thread are under the presser foot and toward the back before starting to sew. (See Page 23)

**Possible Cause:** Sewing was started with no fabric under the presser foot.

**Solution:** Place fabric under foot, making sure that needle comes down into fabric; lightly hold both thread tails for first few stitches. (See Page 23)

### **6. SKIPPING STITCHES**

**Possible Cause:** Needle inserted incorrectly.

**Solution:** Check that flat side of needle top is toward back of machine and needle is up as far as it can go, then tighten needle clamp screw. (See Page 28)

**Possible Cause:** Wrong needle for fabric sewn.

**Solution:** Use correct style and size of needle for fabric. (Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) to view the Stitch Reference Guide)

**Possible Cause:** Bent, dull or damaged needle.

**Solution:** Discard needle and insert new needle. (See Page 28)

### 7. BOBBIN WINDING DIFFICULTIES

**Possible Cause:** Bobbin thread loosely wound on bobbin.

**Solution:** Rewind bobbin, making sure that the thread is placed snugly in the bobbin winding tension disk. (See Page 13)

**Possible Cause:** Bobbin winding spindle not fully engaged, therefore bobbin not winding.

**Solution:** Check that the bobbin winding spindle has been fully engaged before starting to wind. (See Page 13)

**Possible Cause:** Bobbin is winding sloppily because thread end not held at beginning of winding process.

**Solution:** Before starting to wind, hold the thread tail (coming out of the bobbin) securely, allow the bobbin to partially fill, then stop to trim the thread tail close to the bobbin. (See Page 13)

### 8. BOBBIN THREAD BREAKING

**Possible Cause:** Bobbin threaded incorrectly.

**Solution:** Check that bobbin is placed correctly in the bobbin case. (See Page 14)

**Possible Cause:** Bobbin wound too full or unevenly.

**Solution:** Bobbin thread may not have been correctly placed into bobbin winding tension disk during the bobbin winding process. (See Page 13)

**Possible Cause:** Dirt or lint in bobbin case.

**Solution:** Clean bobbin case. (See Page 37)

**Possible Cause:** Wrong bobbins being used.

**Solution:** Use SINGER® bobbins that are the same style as those that come with the machine – don't substitute. Your machine comes with Class 15 transparent bobbins.

### 9. NEEDLES BREAKING

**Possible Cause:** Bent, dull or damaged needle.

**Solution:** Discard needle, insert new needle. (See Page 28)

**Possible Cause:** Wrong size needle for fabric.

**Solution:** Insert appropriate needle for fabric type. (Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) to view the Stitch Reference Guide)

**Possible Cause:** Machine not threaded correctly.

**Solution:** Rethread the machine completely. (See Page 15)

**Possible Cause:** "Pushing" or "pulling" fabric.

**Solution:** Don't manually push/pull fabric in order to sew, but allow the machine's feed teeth to draw fabric under the presser foot as you guide it. (See Page 23)

**10. STITCHES DISTORTED**

**Possible Cause:** “Pushing” or “pulling” the fabric.

**Solution:** Don’t manually push/pull fabric in order to sew, but allow the machine’s feed teeth to draw fabric under presser foot as you guide it.

**Possible Cause:** Incorrect stitch length setting.

**Solution:** Check for correct stitch length setting. (Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) to view the Stitch Reference Guide)

**Possible Cause:** Stabilizer may be needed for technique.

**Solution:** Place stabilizer underneath fabric. (See Appendix in this manual)

**11. FABRIC PUCKERS**

**Possible Cause:** Top thread tension is too tight.

**Solution:** Reduce the top thread tension. (See Page 19)

**Possible Cause:** Stitch length is set too short for the fabric being sewn.

**Solution:** Increase stitch length. (Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) to view the Stitch Reference Guide)

**Possible Cause:** Wrong style needle for fabric type.

**Solution:** Use correct needle style. (Go to [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com) to view the Stitch Reference Guide)

**Possible Cause:** Needle too large for fabric.

**Solution:** Change to smaller size needle. (See Page 28)

**12. FABRIC IS “TUNNELING” UNDER STITCHES**

**Possible Cause:** Fabric is not properly stabilized for the density of the stitches. (for example, satin stitch applique)

**Solution:** Add a fabric stabilizer underneath the fabric to help keep the stitches from tunneling in together, forming a puckered ridge in fabric. (See Appendix in this manual)

**13. MACHINE NOT FEEDING FABRIC**

**Possible Cause:** Presser foot lifter has not been lowered onto fabric after threading.

**Solution:** Lower the presser foot lifter before starting to sew. Don’t “push” or “pull” the fabric as you sew.

**Possible Cause:** Feed teeth are lowered.

**Solution:** If the feed teeth have been lowered, they need to be raised to resume regular sewing.

**Possible Cause:** Stitch length is set at zero.

**Solution:** Increase stitch length setting.

#### **14. NEEDLE THREADER NOT WORKING**

*(for models with built-in automatic needle threader)*

**Possible Cause:** Needle not in correct position.

**Solution:** Raise needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you. (See Page 16)

**Possible Cause:** Needle inserted incorrectly.

**Solution:** Needle all the way up in needle clamp (See Page 28)

**Possible Cause:** Needle is bent.

**Solution:** Remove bent needle, insert new needle. (See Page 28)

**Possible Cause:** Hook pin damaged.

**Solution:** Needle Threader needs replacement; contact authorized SINGER® service center: Visit [www.singerco.com](http://www.singerco.com).

#### **15. LOUD NOISE WHEN SEWING**

**Possible Cause:** Thread not in take-up lever.

**Solution:** Rethread the machine, making sure the take up lever is in its highest position so thread goes in the eye of the take up lever – turn machine hand wheel toward you to raise the take up lever to its highest position for threading. (See Page 15)

**Possible Cause:** Thread path obstructed.

**Solution:** Check that thread is not caught on the thread spool or behind the spool cap. (See Page 15)

#### **16. MACHINE WILL NOT RUN**

**Possible Cause:** Bobbin winding spindle is engaged when you try to sew.

**Solution:** Disengage bobbin winding spindle. (See Page 13)


**Possible Cause:** Power cord and/or foot control not plugged in correctly.

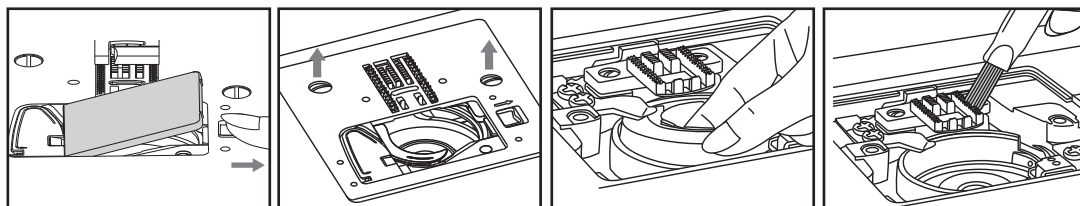
**Solution:** Make sure power cord/foot control are correctly seated in machine and power supply. (See Page 12)

**Possible Cause:** Wrong bobbins being used.

**Solution:** Use only SINGER® branded bobbins that are same style as those that come with machine. (See Page 11)

### Cleaning the Feed Teeth and Hook Area

 Before cleaning the machine, disconnect the power supply by removing the plug from the electrical outlet. Turn the hand wheel to raise the needle to its highest position. Raise the presser foot lifter.



To ensure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean. For daily machine use, it is recommended that you clean the machine weekly.

1. Remove the bobbin cover and then the presser foot by pressing on the lever at the back of the foot. Removing the presser foot will provide better access to the needle plate and bobbin case area.
2. Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is at the highest position. (The take-up lever should be visible over the top of the machine).
3. Remove the 2 screws in the needle plate using the L-screwdriver provided with your machine. Remove the needle plate.
4. Remove the bobbin from the bobbin case.
5. Take a hold of the bobbin case with your thumb and index finger at about 7 o'clock. Push it lightly to the right as you lift, the bobbin case will easily slip out of the hook race area.
6. Using the small brush that was provided with your machine remove lint and fluff from the hook race area, as well as the feed teeth area.
7. Your machine has been pre-lubricated at the factory; as a result oiling the bobbin case area is not necessary.
8. To reinsert the bobbin case, make sure the needle is at the highest position. (The take-up lever should be visible over the top of the machine).
9. Take a hold of the bobbin case with your thumb and index finger at 6 o'clock directly over the left screw at the center front of the bobbin case.
10. Guide the forked end of the bobbin case under the feed teeth and then move the bobbin case from right to left, until it is seated correctly in the hook race.
11. To ensure that the bobbin case is in the correct position, turn the handwheel towards you; the hook race should turn freely in a counter-clockwise direction.
12. Make sure the needle is again at the highest position. Reposition the needle plate over the feed dogs and secure in place using the 2 screws that you removed earlier.
13. Attach presser foot, insert bobbin and replace bobbin cover. You are now ready to sew.

### Sewing Light

This appliance is equipped with a durable LED illumination, which is expected to last for the lifetime of the equipment.

Please contact a local service agent, should the lamp nevertheless require to be replaced.

**Backstitch**

Backstitching is most commonly used at the beginning and ending of seams to lock the stitching so it does not come undone. Start sewing the beginning of the seam about 3-4 stitches, then sew in reverse for 3-4 stitches. Start sewing forward again and continue sewing the seam to the end, then sew in reverse 3-4 stitches, then forward again to finish.

**Basting**

Basting is temporary stitching, sewn using a long straight stitch and reduced tension. This temporary stitching holds fabrics together, but is intended to be removed. For example, basting the side seams of a skirt to check the fit, then the final seam is sewn and the basting stitch is removed.

**Free Arm**

In order to sew small, tubular projects such as a pant leg, sleeve cuff, etc, you will need to take the removable storage compartment off the machine, giving access to the free arm.

**Interfacing**

Interfacing is specially designed material, sewn between fabrics, used to provide additional structure to parts of a garment, for example, cuffs, collars, plackets, etc. It can be used for buttonholes to help keep the fabric stable while sewing.

**Raw Edge**

The raw edge of the fabric refers to the cut edge and usually becomes the edge of the seam allowance.

**Seam**

A seam is stitching that joins two fabrics together, includes the main stitching line and the seam allowance.

**Seam Allowance**

The seam allowance is the amount of fabric between the seam stitches and the raw edge of the fabric. The most popular seam allowance are 5/8" and 1/2".

**Seam Finish**

Seam finishing is stitching used to keep a raw edge from unraveling or fraying.

**Stabilizer**

Stabilizer is special material used to provide additional support for stitches for special techniques such as decorative machine stitching, appliqué, buttonholes and more.

**Topstitching**

Topstitching is straight stitching that appears on the top side of the fabric, used for adding strength, embellishment or both.



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.

