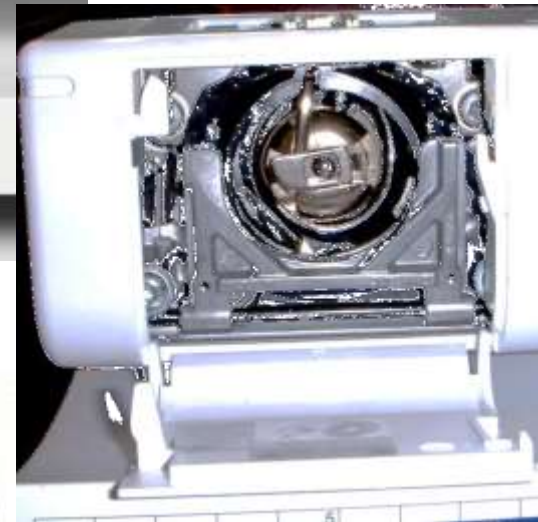


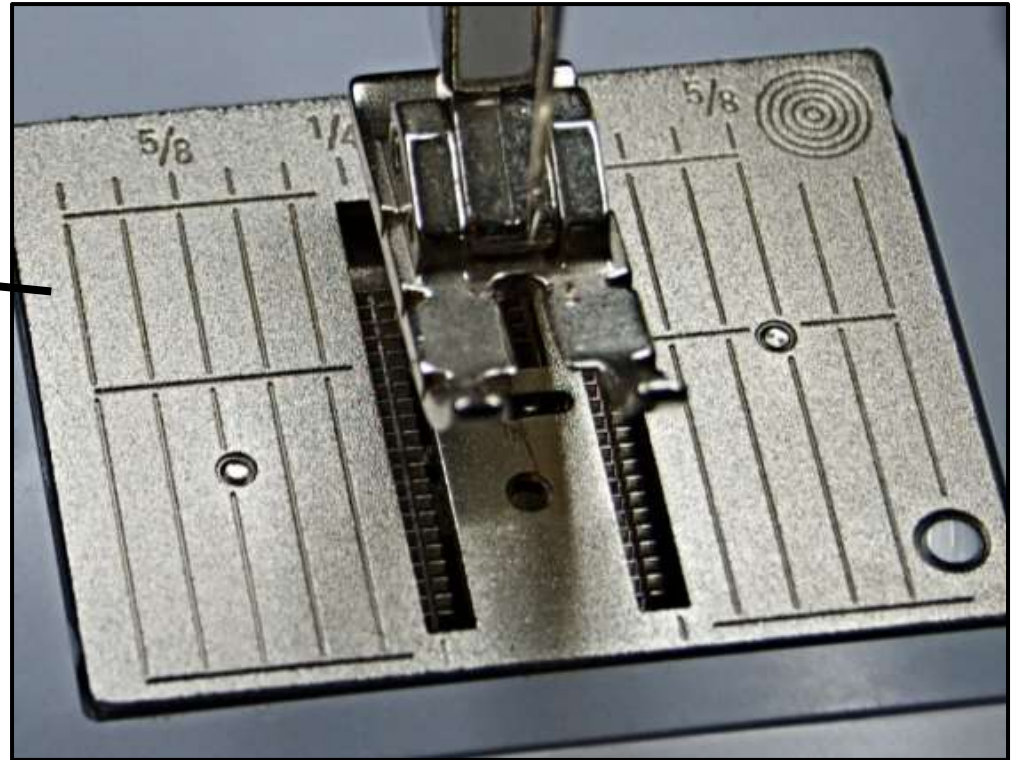
# Intro to the Sewing Machine





**1. Bobbin Cover**  
Opens to allow you  
to put the bobbin  
and bobbin case in  
the machine.



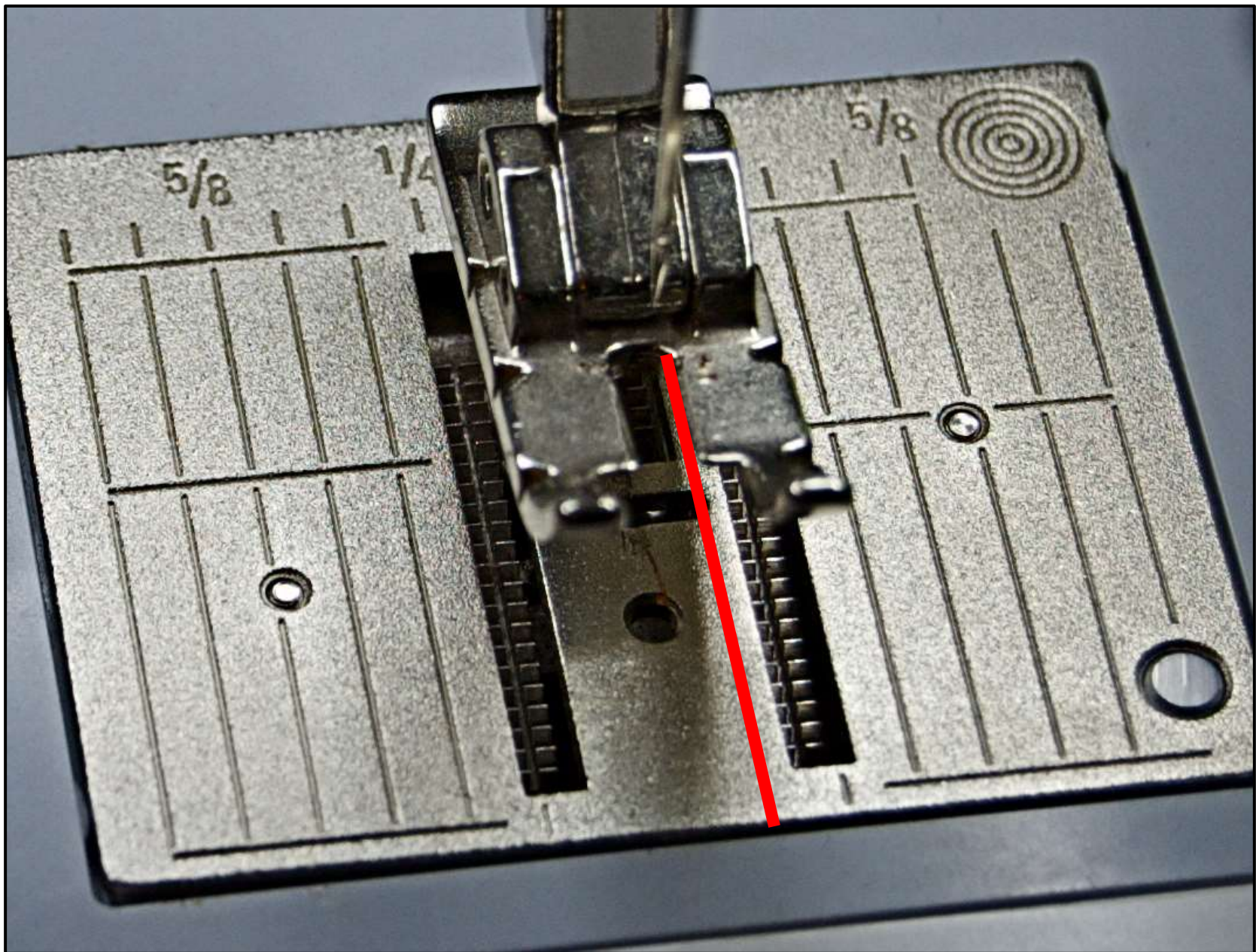


## 2. Stitch Plate

**Where the seam allowance guidelines are found.**

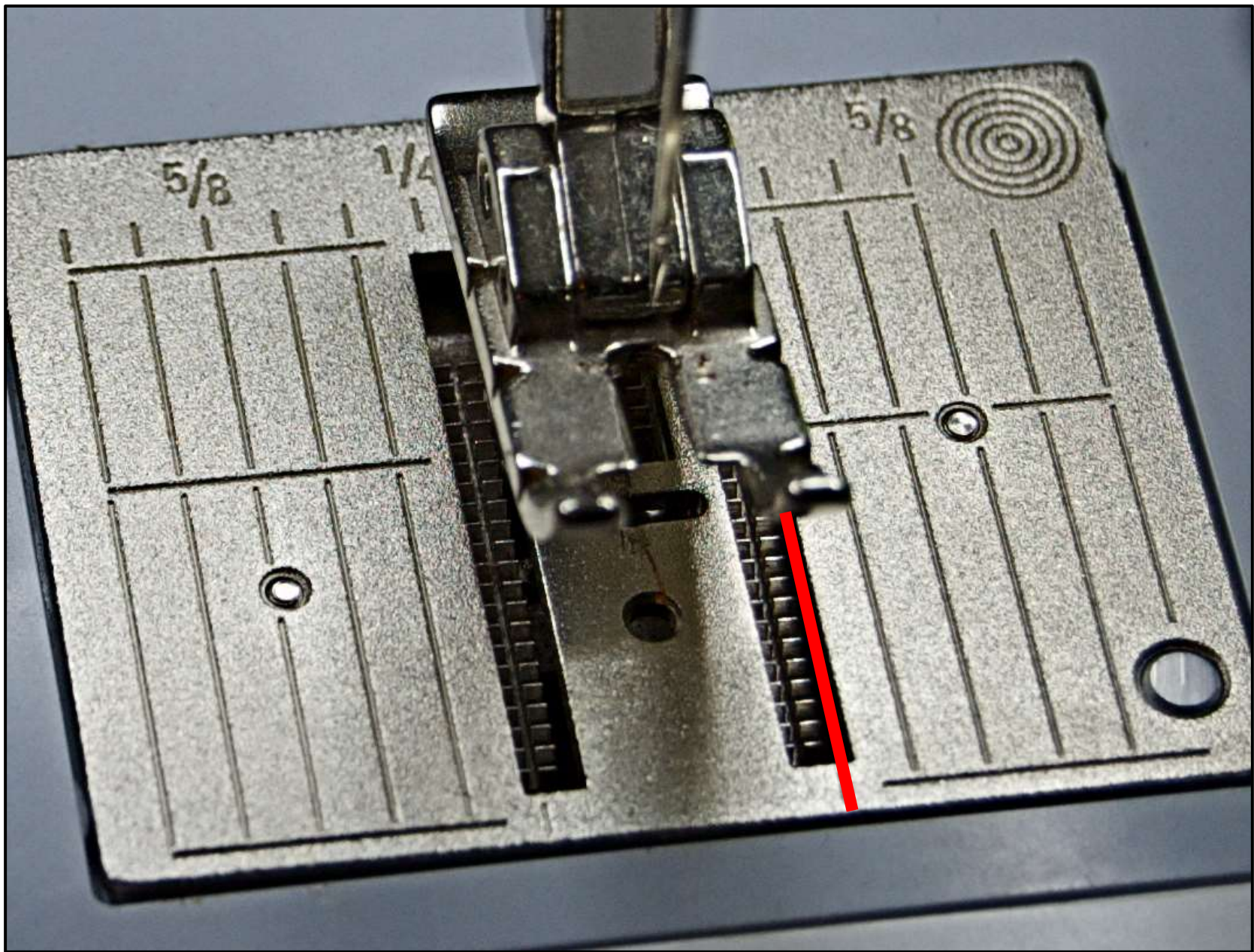
**Each line is 1/8" apart, beginning with the inside edge of the presser foot, and ending with the far right edge of the stitch plate.**





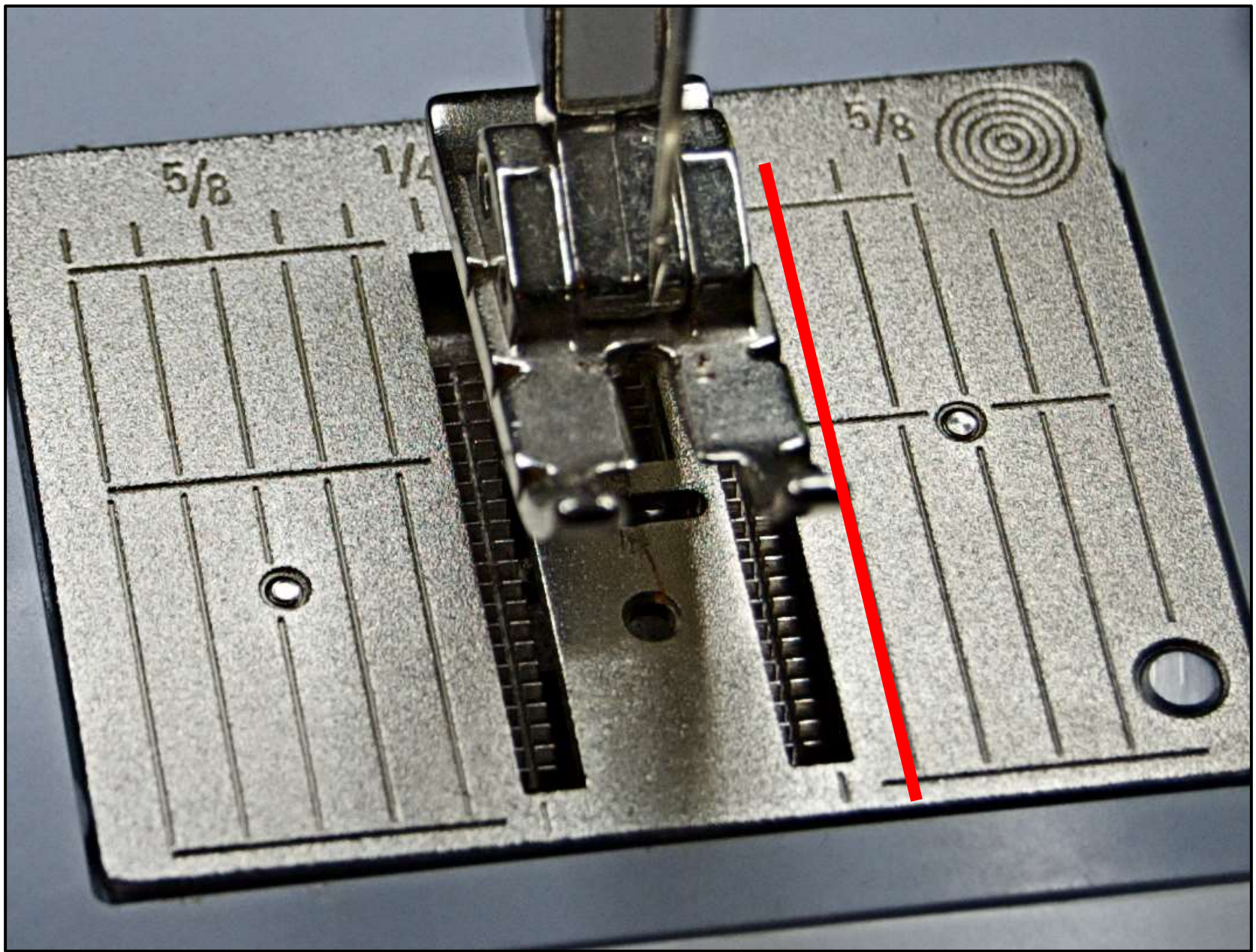
Inside Edge of the Presser Foot = 1/8 ”  
(No Line On the Stitch Plate)





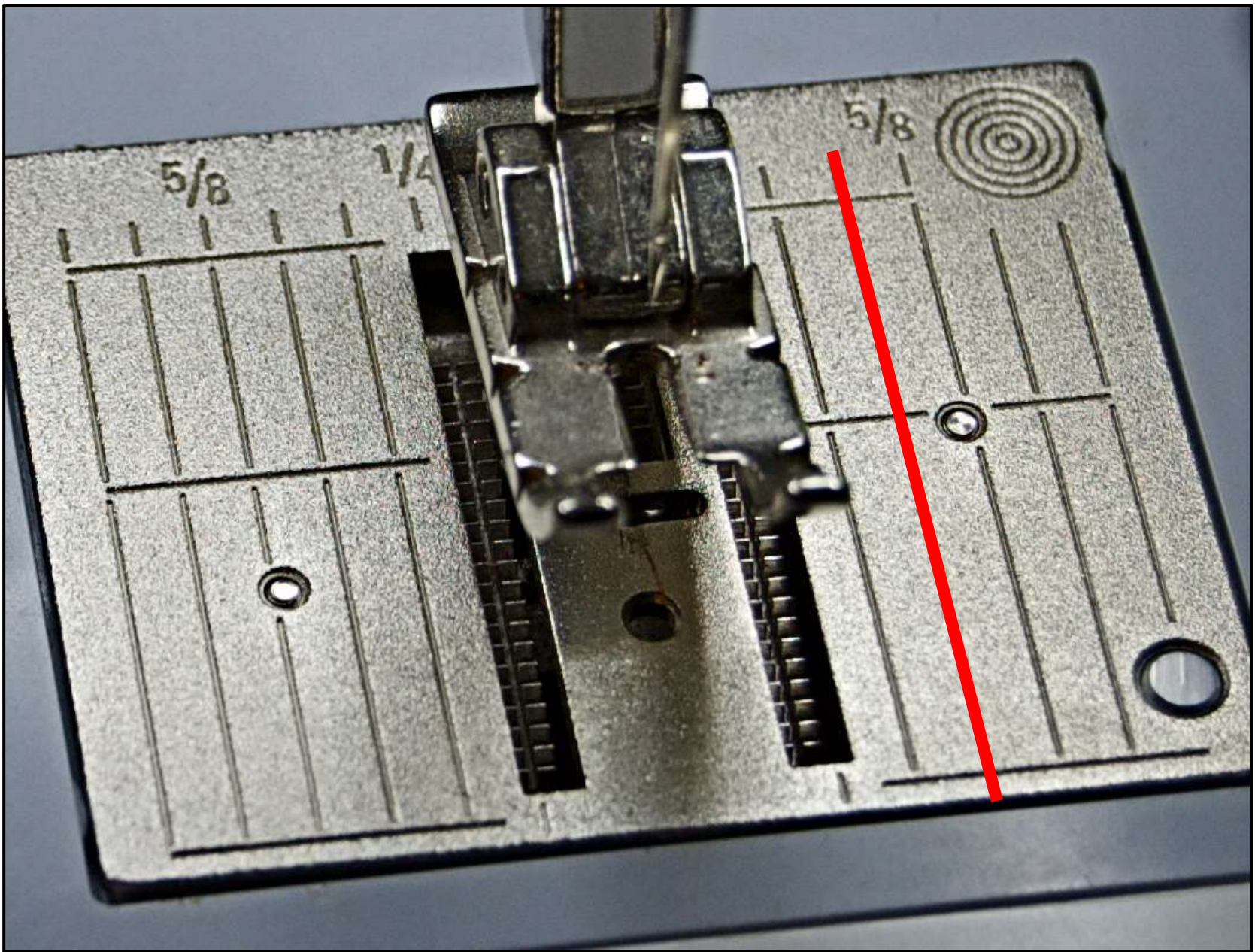
Outside Edge of the Presser Foot = 1/4 "  
(First Small Line)





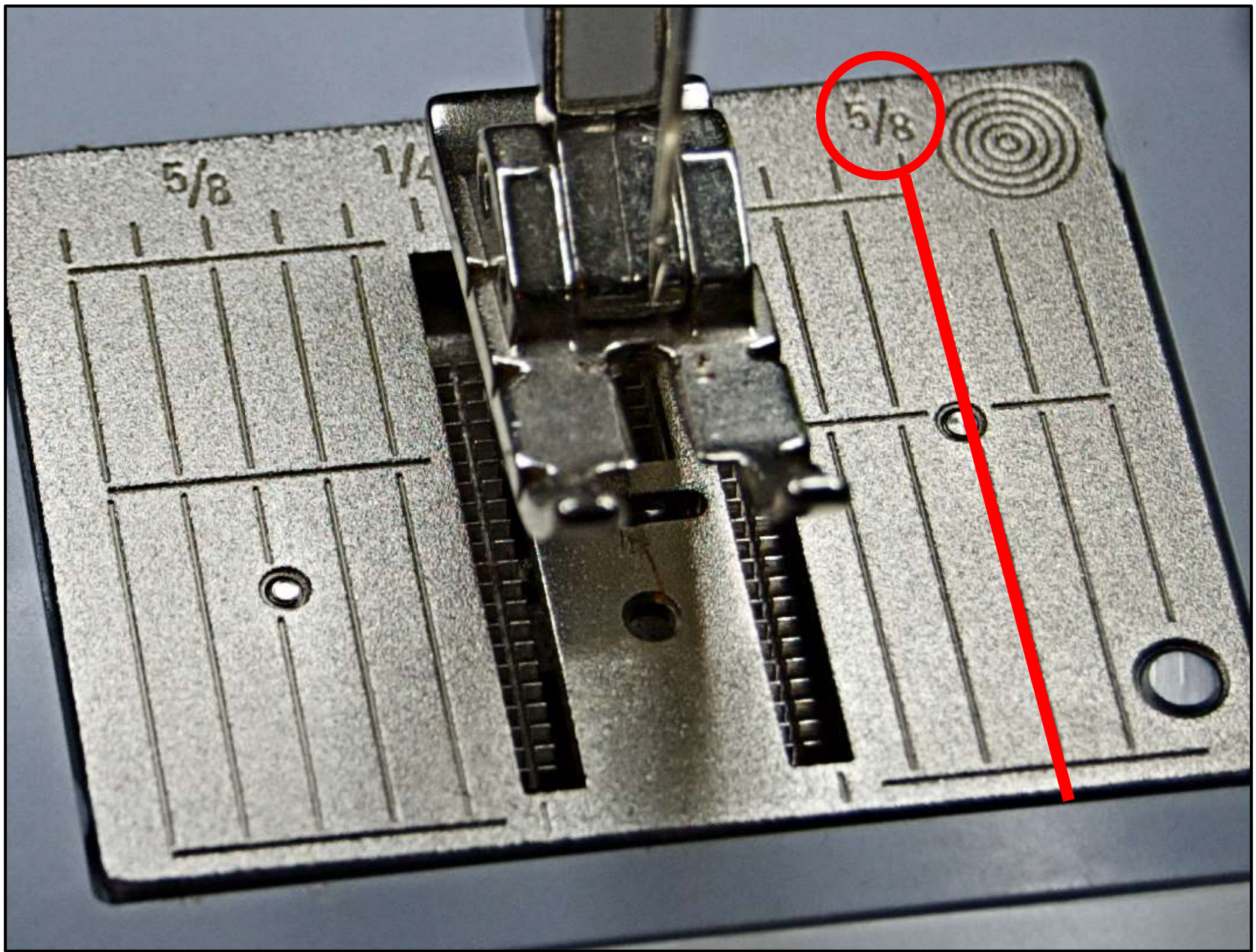
First Long Line = 3/8 ”





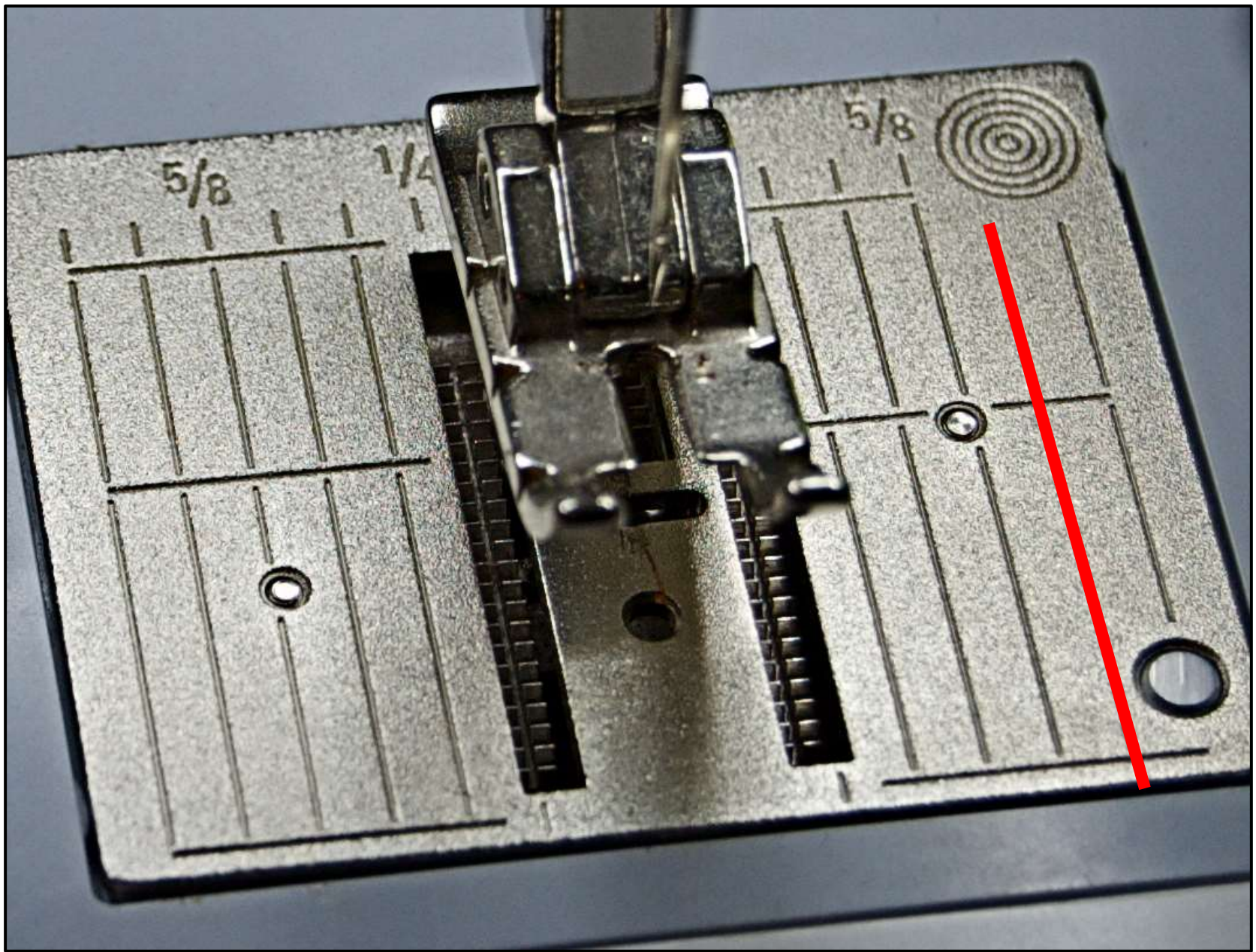
Second Long Line = 1/2 "





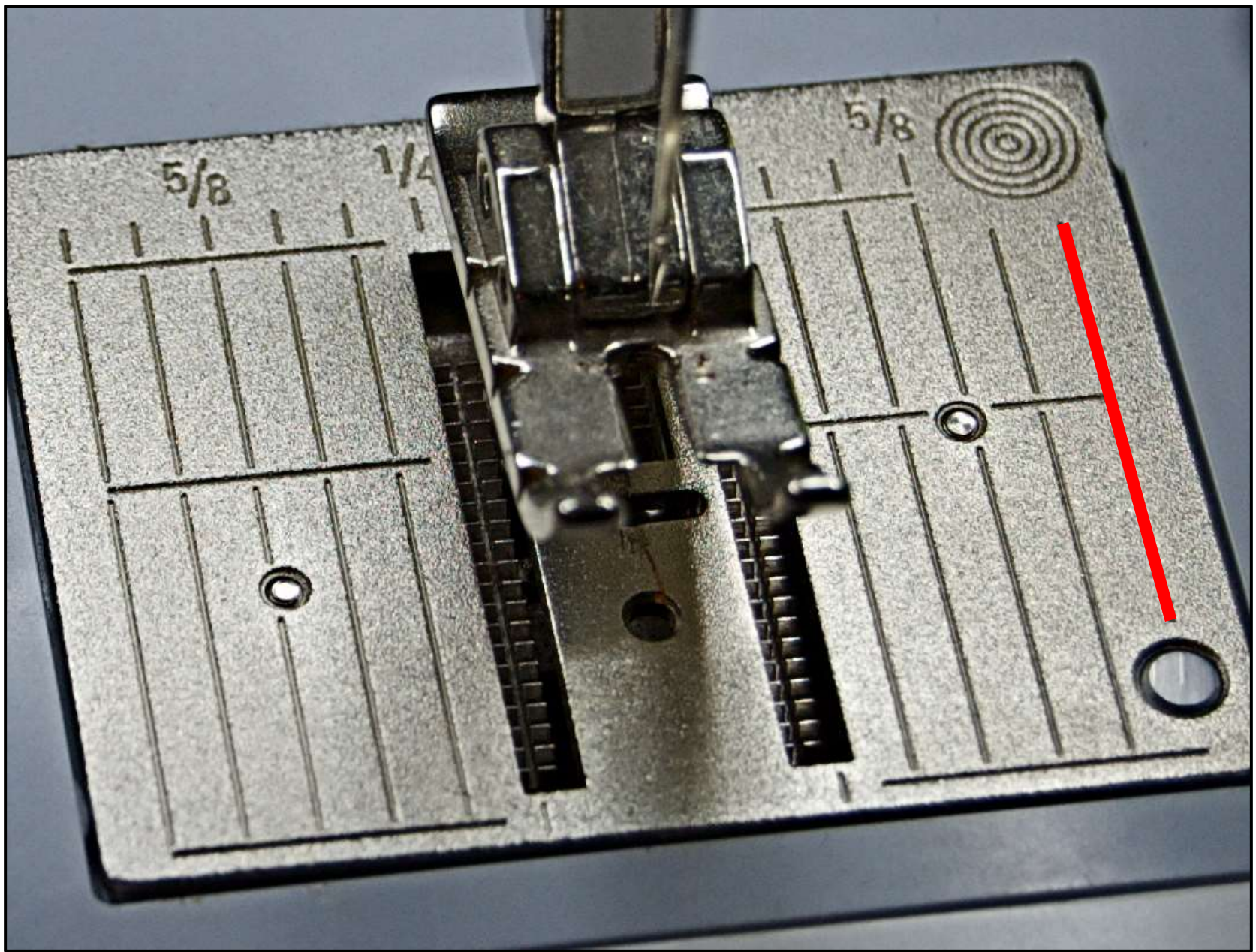
Third Long Line = 5/8 ”





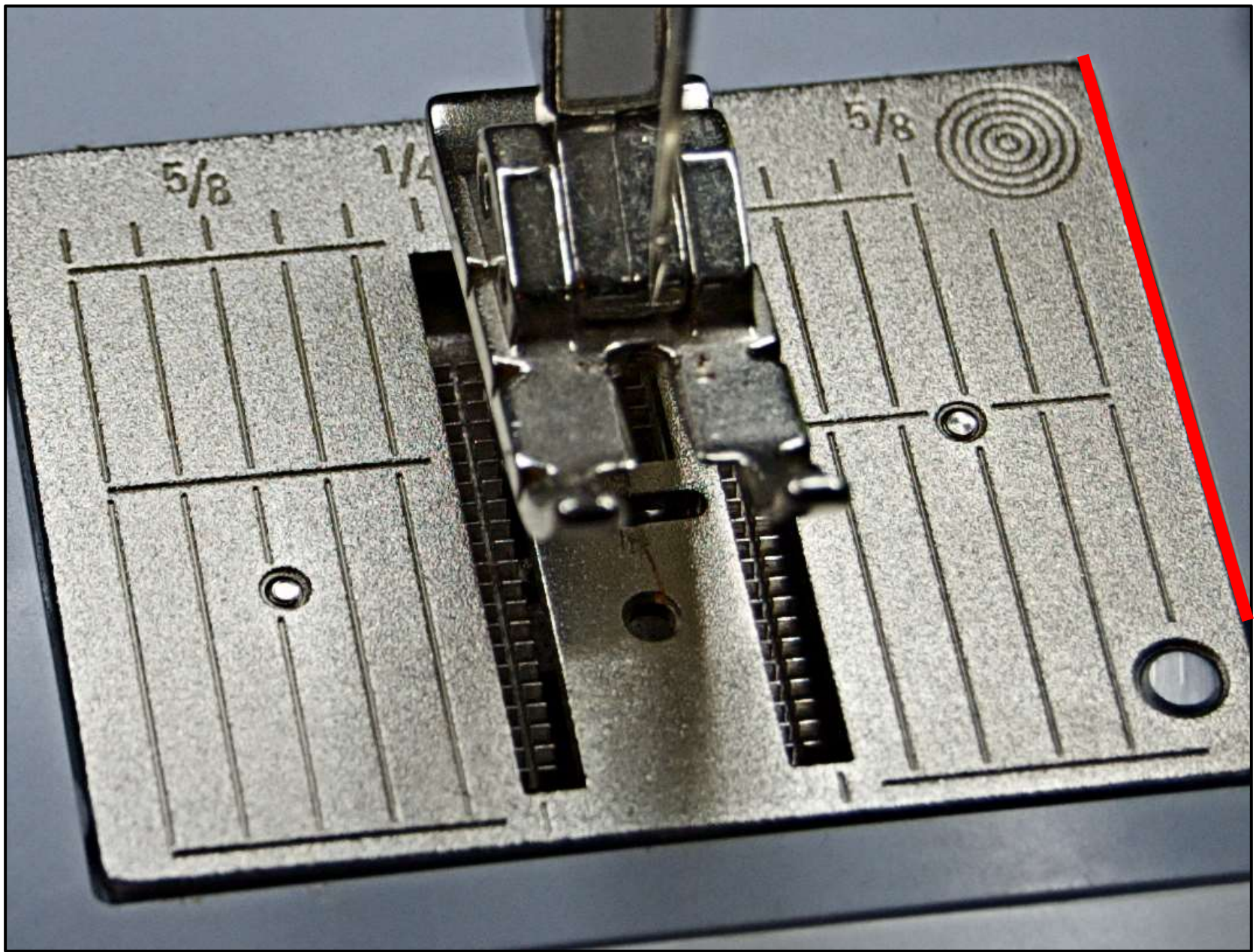
Fourth Long Line = 3/4 ”



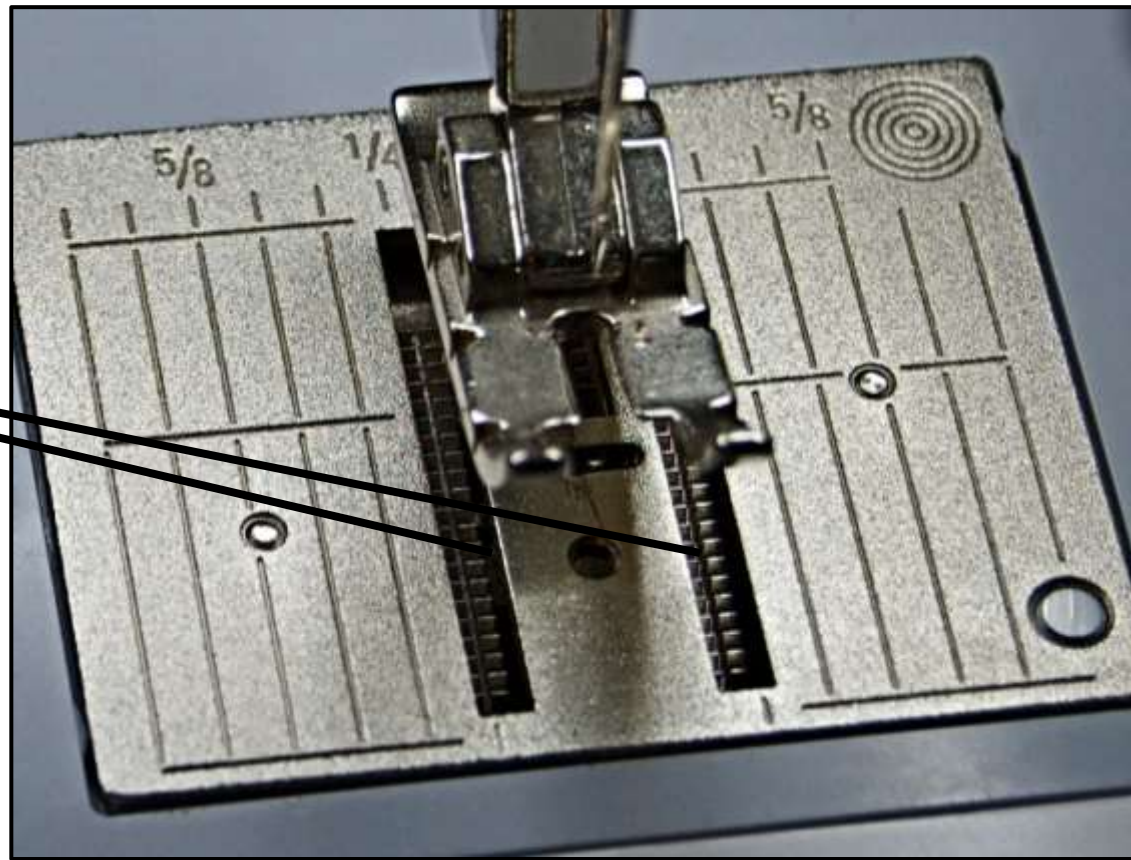


Fifth Medium Line = 7/8 ”





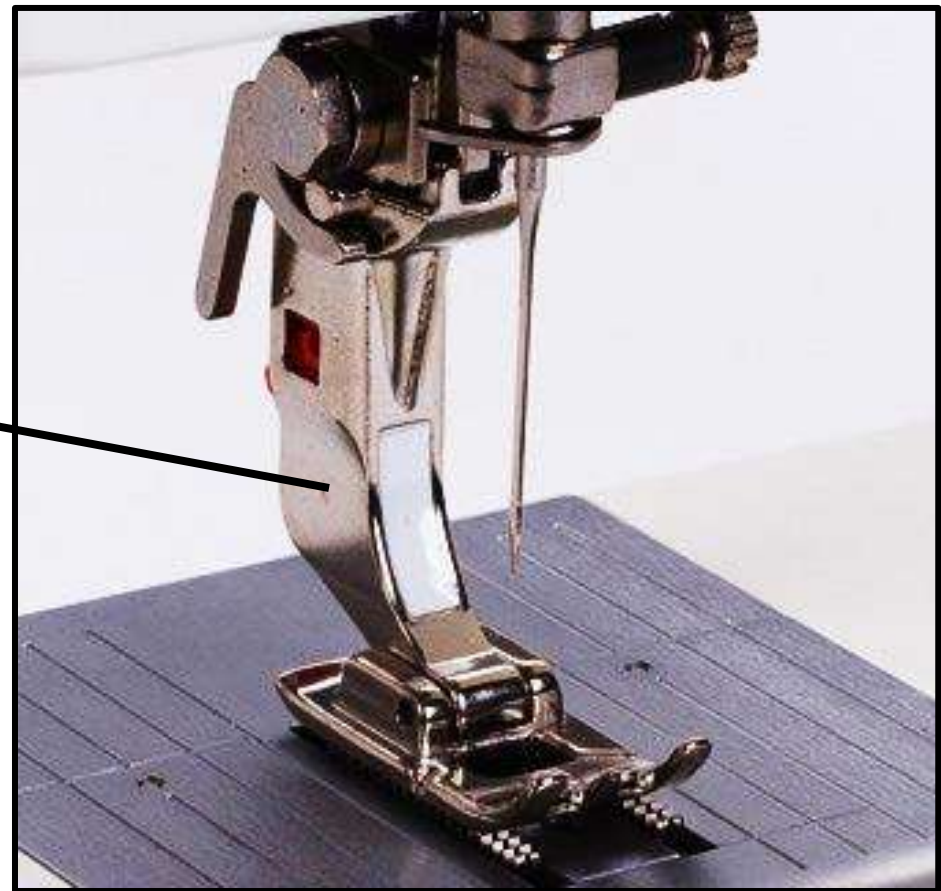
Right Edge of the Stitch Plate= 1 ”



### 3. Feed Dogs

**Toothed metal piece below the stitch plate that moves up and down to push the fabric along beneath the needle.**

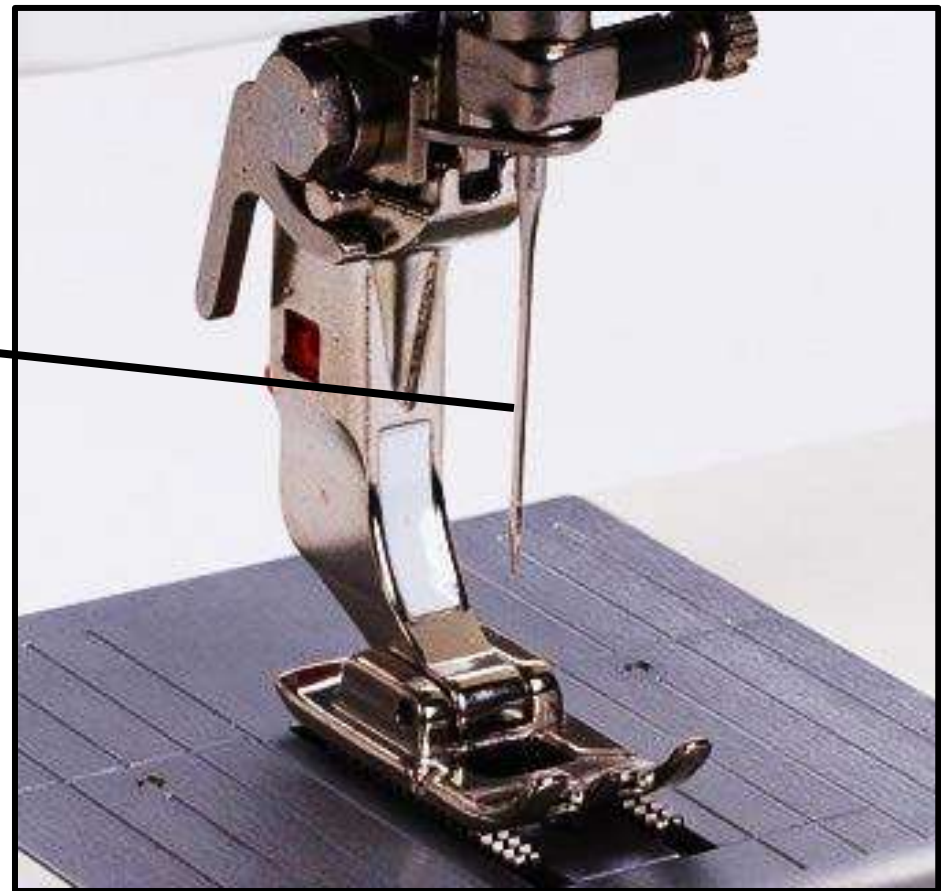




## 4. Presser Foot

**Holds the fabric down against the feed dogs to move the fabric evenly through the machine.**

**There are several different types of presser feet, each designed to make a particular sewing task easier.**



## 5. Machine Needle

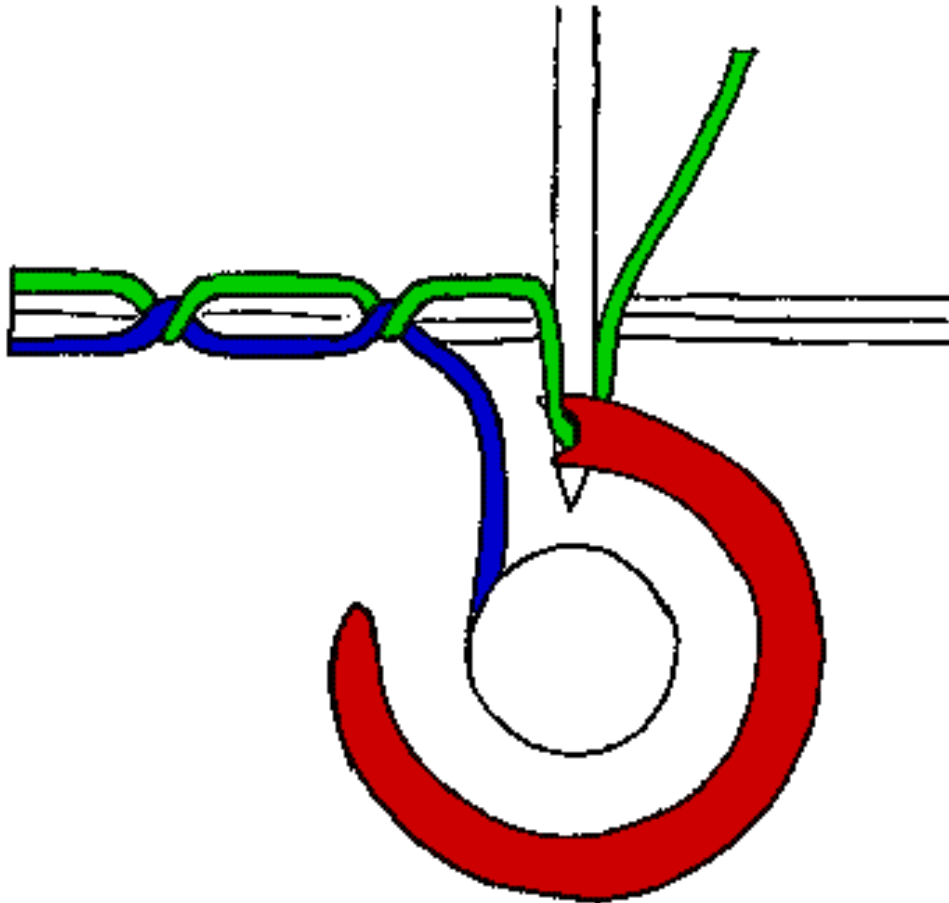
The upper thread is threaded through the machine needle.

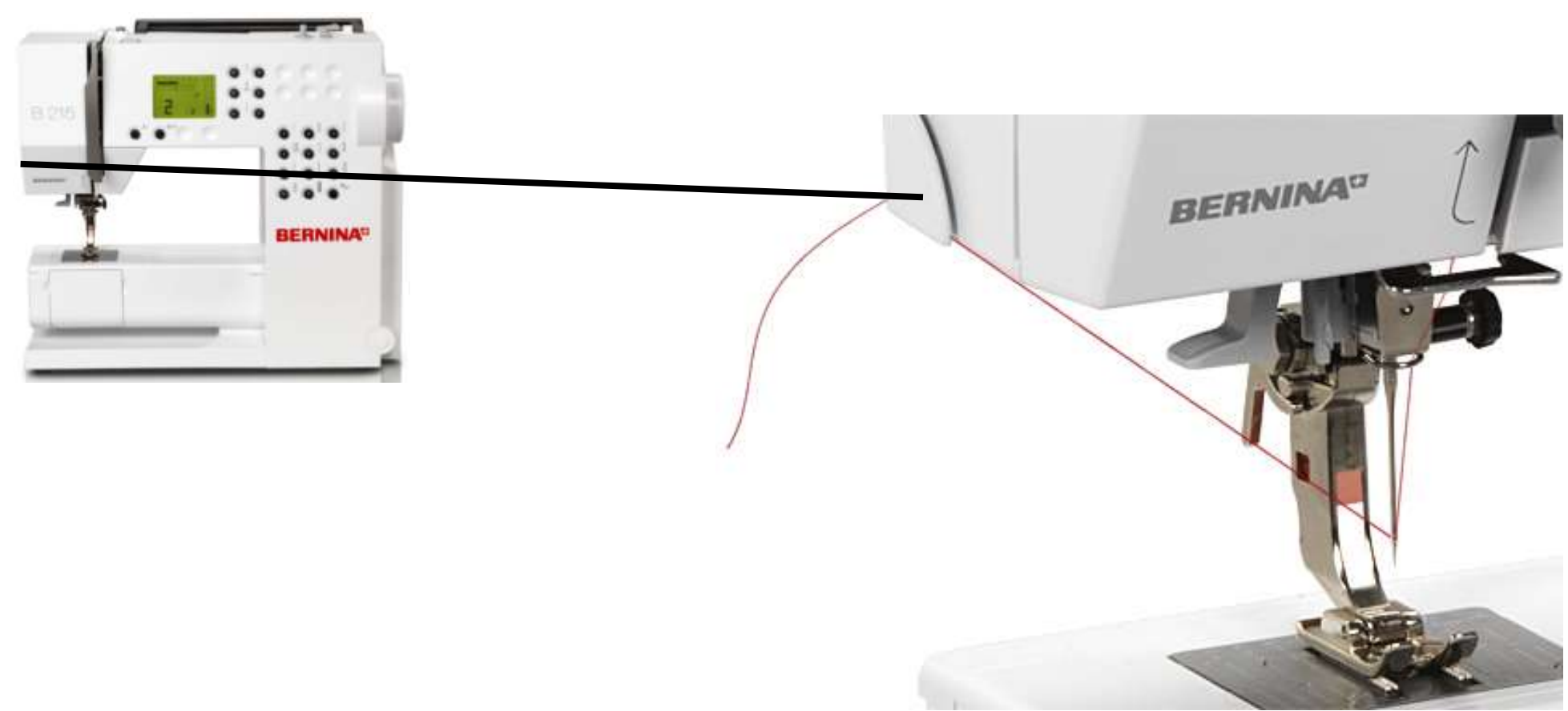
There are several different types of machine needles for different types of fabric and sewing techniques.



# 6. How a Stitch is Formed

The upper and lower threads INTERLOCK as the needle passes through the fabric.





## 7. Thread Cutter

**Cutting tool on the left side of the sewing machine that allows for easy thread trimming.**





## 8. Backstitch Button

**When pushed in, it allows you to sew backwards until it is released.**



## 9. Presser Foot Lever

**Raises and lowers the presser foot. It is found on the back of the machine.**





## 10. Thread Take-Up Lever Pulls the thread from the spool pin.

It must be at its highest point  
before you can sew.





## **11. Bobbin Tension Knob**

**Helps provide the correct amount of tension when winding thread around the bobbin. The thread should be tight and smooth when finished.**

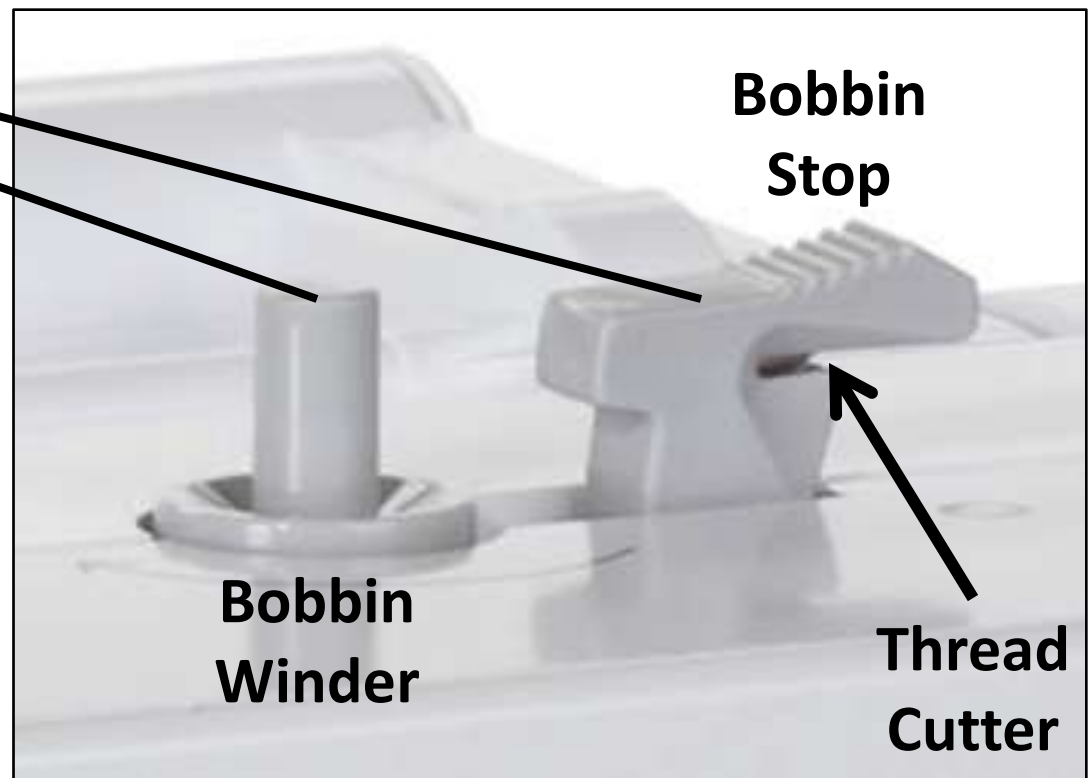




## 12. Thread Tension Dial

**Controls the tightness or looseness of the thread.**

***The red line should be lined up with the dot.***

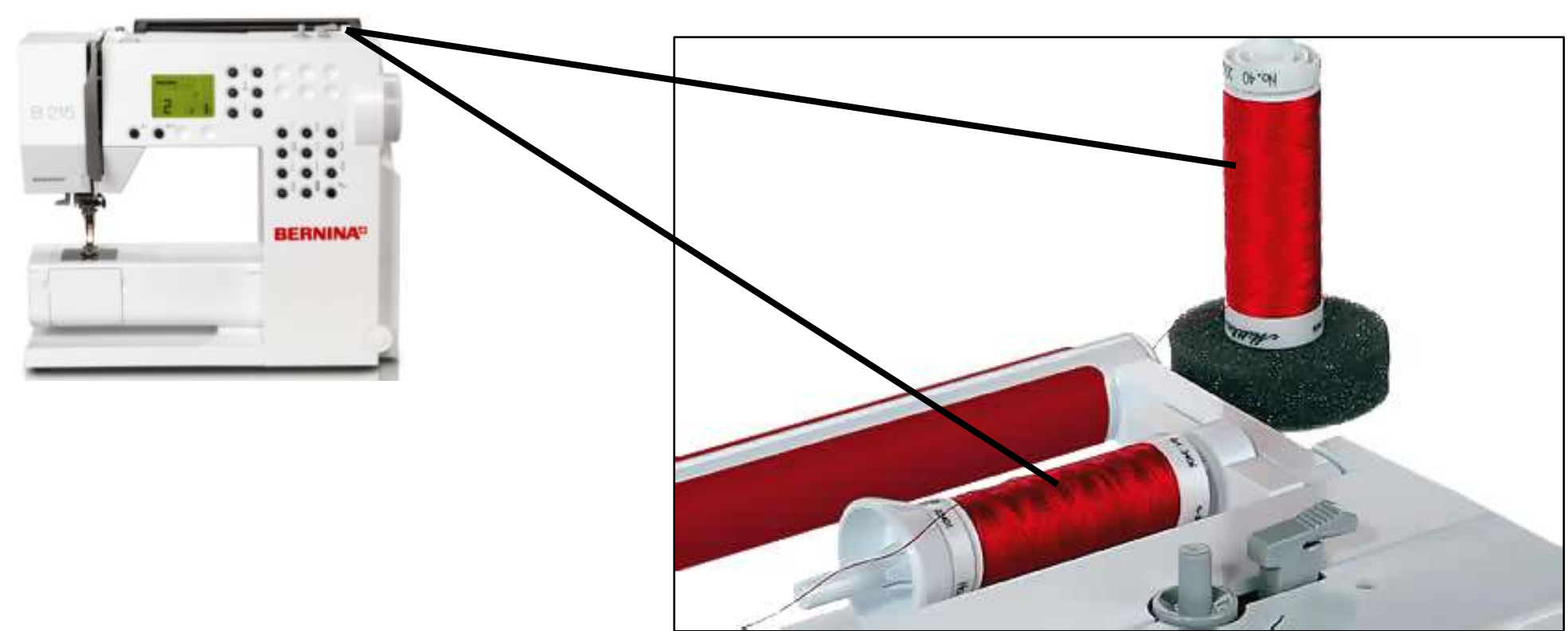


## **13. Bobbin Winder and Bobbin Stop**

**Winds the thread around the bobbin.**

***There is another thread cutter on the side of the bobbin stop.***





## 14. Spool Pin

**Keeps the spool of thread in place as the thread feeds through the machine.**

***There is a horizontal one and a vertical one.***

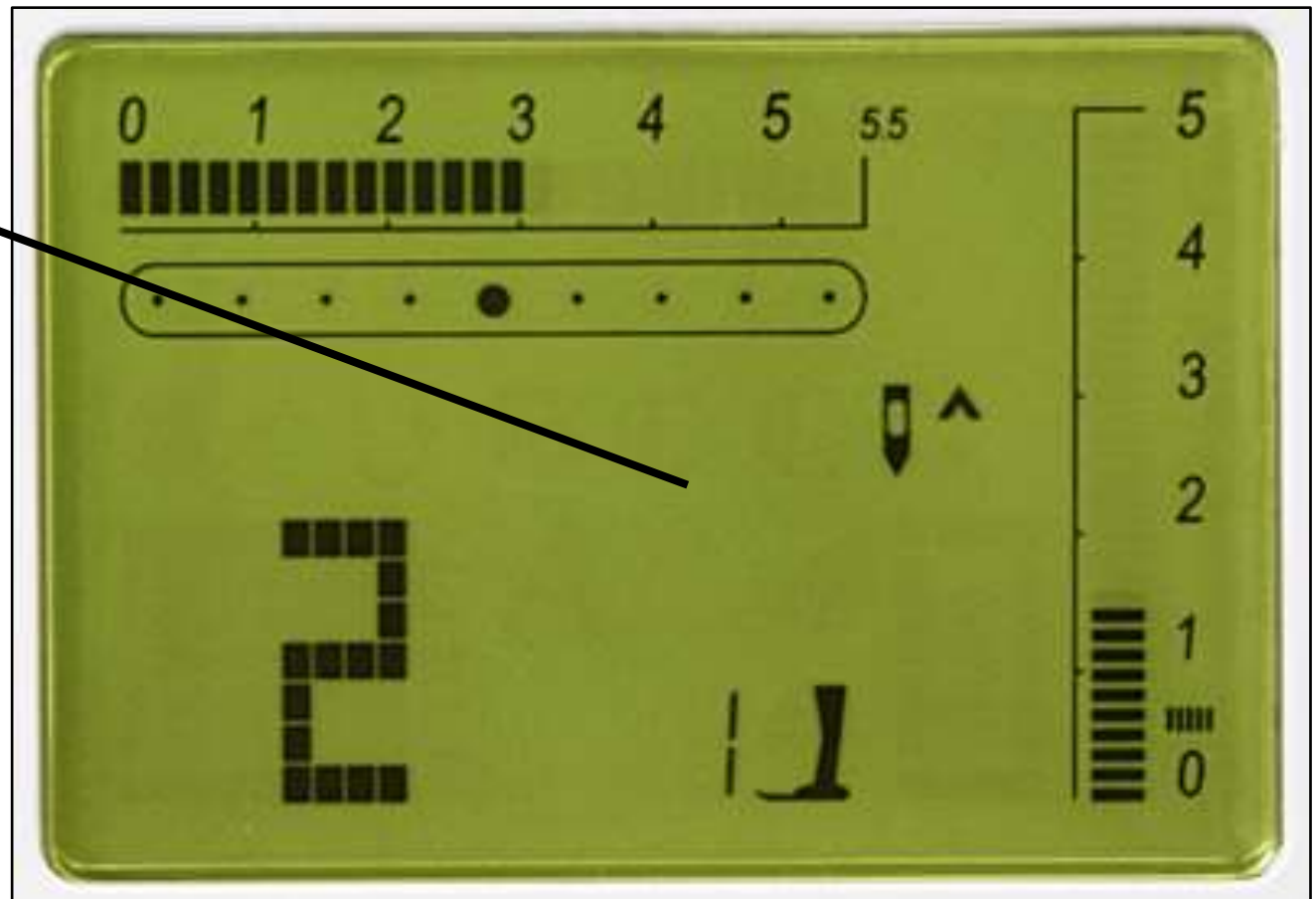


## 15. Handwheel

Will also raise and lower the needle.

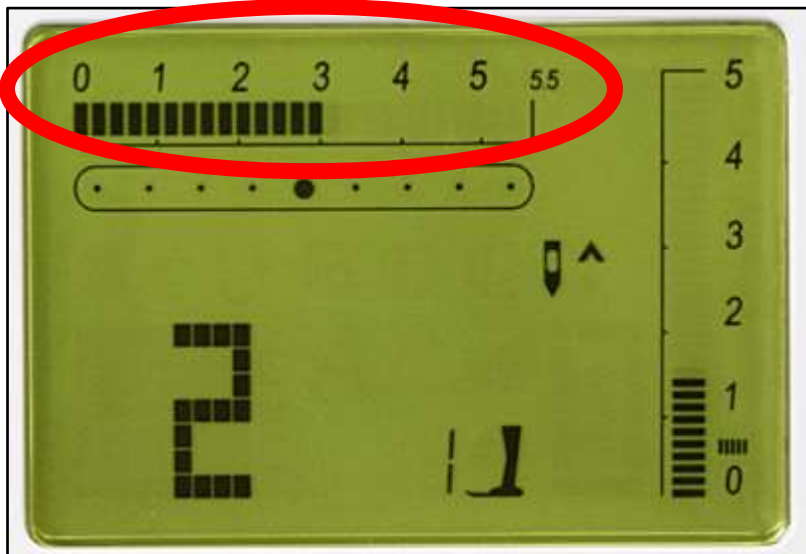
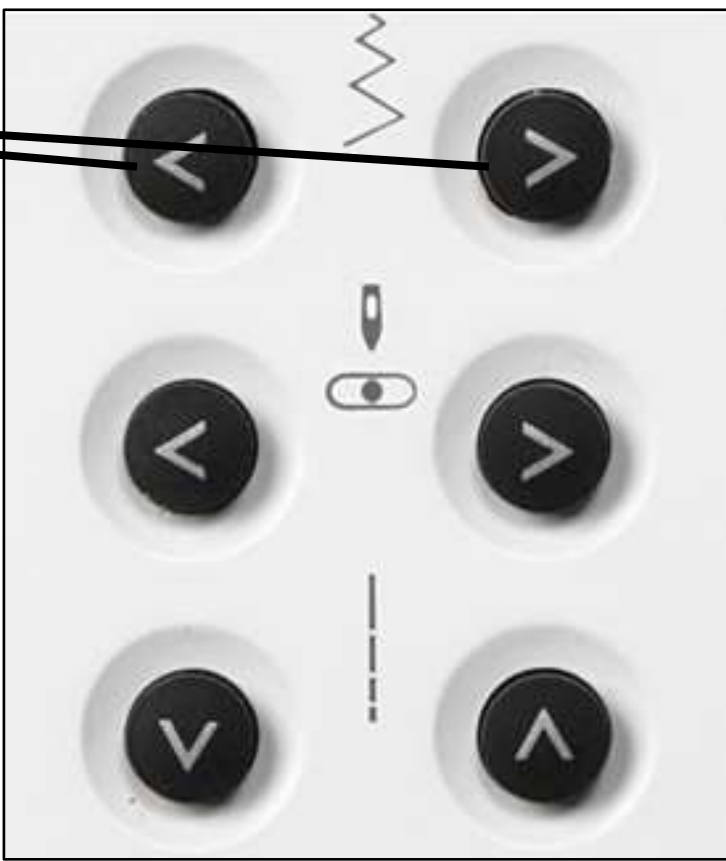
Turn it TOWARD you when sewing.





## 16. Display Screen

Shows the selected settings for stitch width, stitch length and needle position.



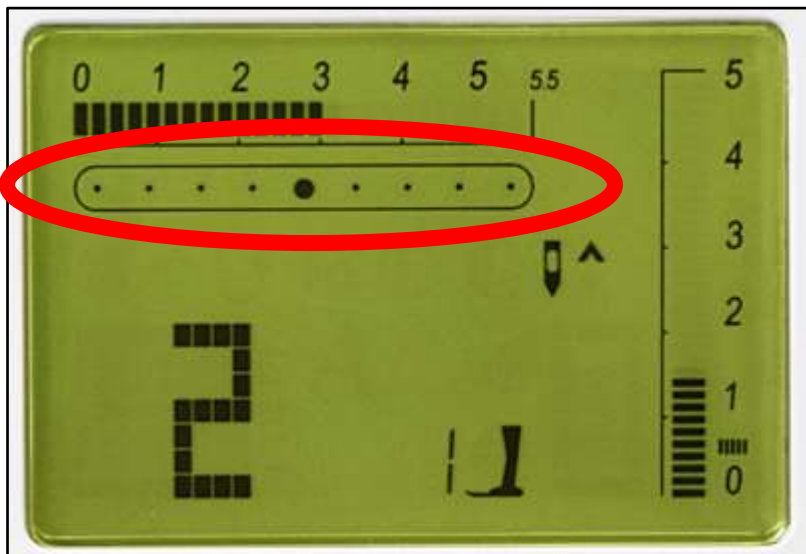
Normal stitch width should be at "0"

# 17. Stitch Width Selectors

Allows you to alter the width of the stitching.



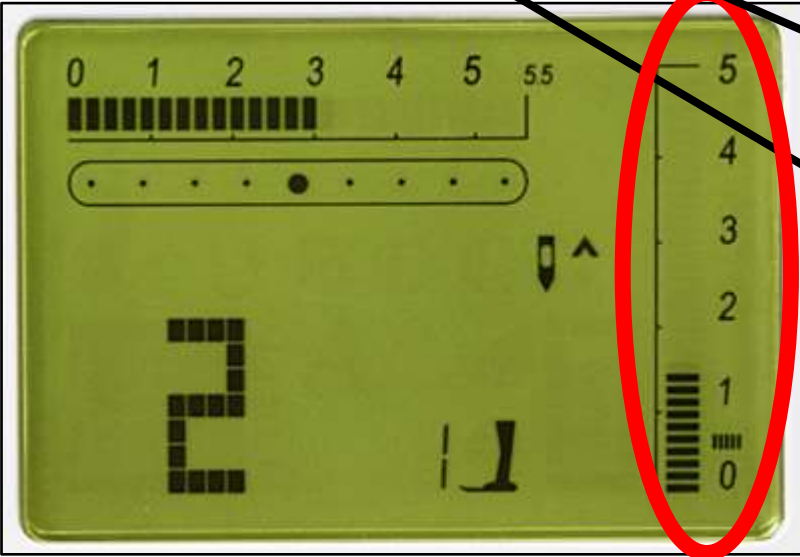
Normal  
needle  
position  
should be in  
the center.



# 18. Needle Position Selectors

Allows you to change the position of the needle.

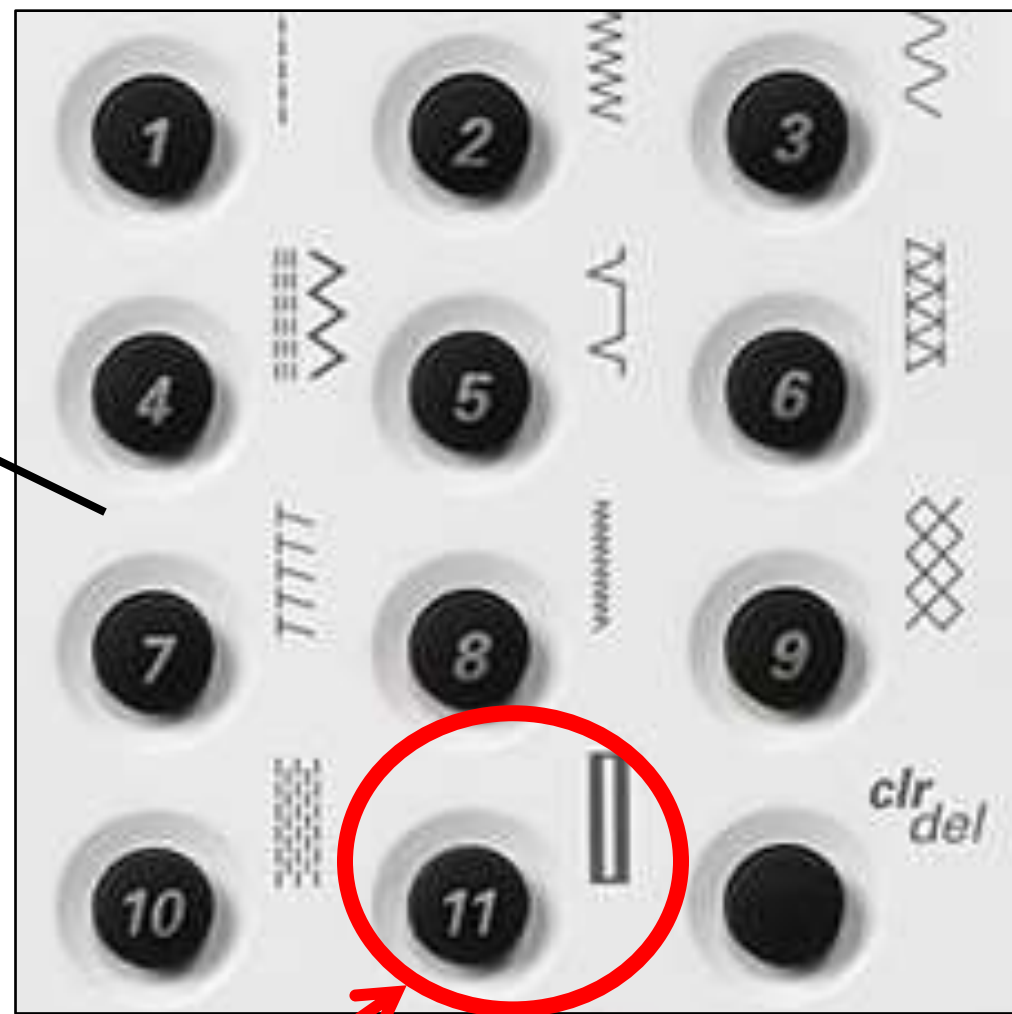




Normal stitch length should be at "2.5"

# 19. Stitch Length Selectors

Allows you to alter the length of the stitching.



**20. Stitch Selectors**  
Allows you to select several different stitches, including the buttonhole stitch.

## **21. Foot Pedal**

**Applying pressure to the foot pedal will run the machine. The more pressure that is applied, the faster the needle will go up and down.**





# Parts of the Machine Needle

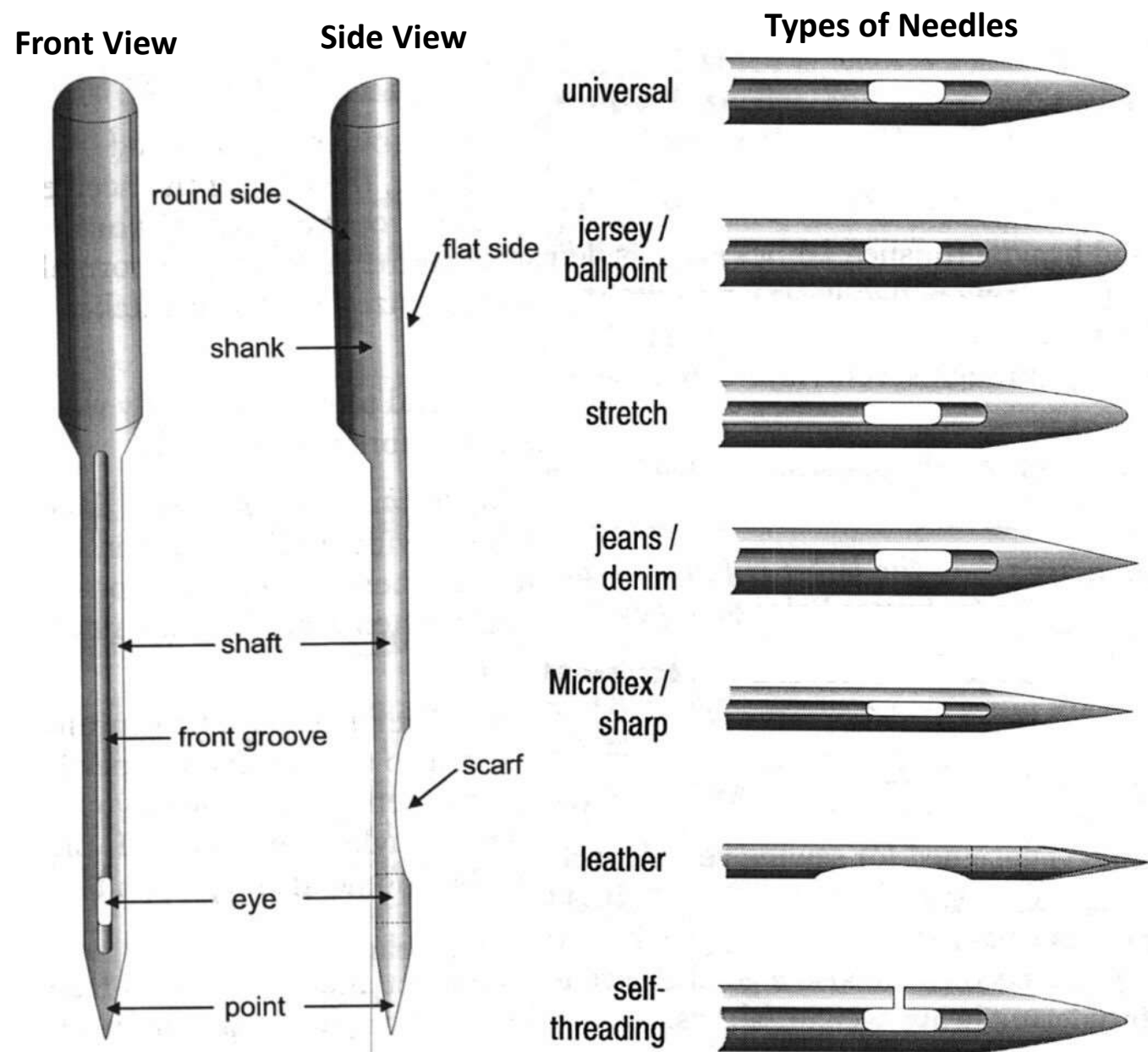
1. The most commonly used needles are:

- a. UNIVERSAL
- b. SHARP
- c. BALL POINT

2. The FLAT SIDE of the shank faces the BACK of the machine when you are replacing the needle.

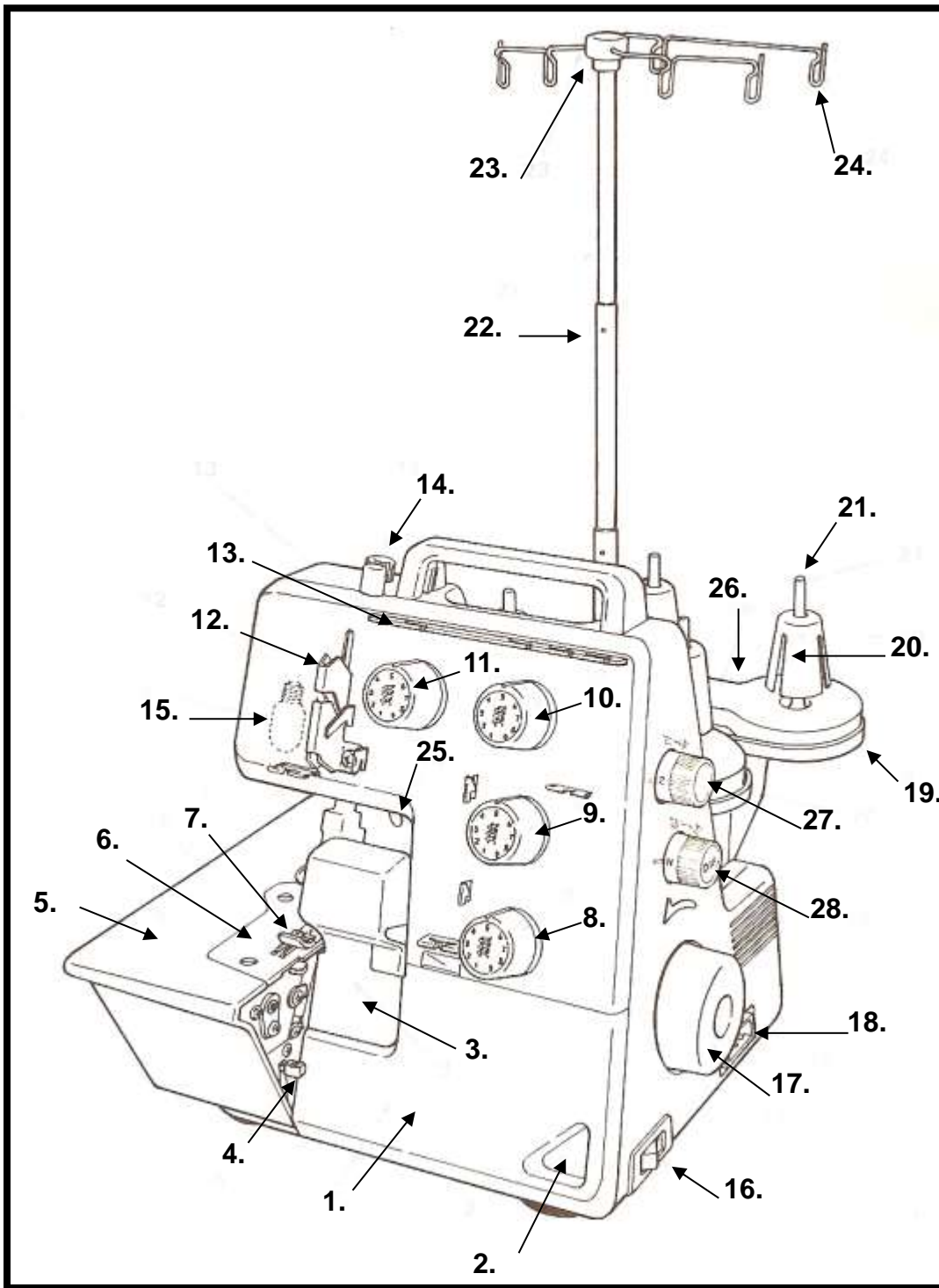
3. The SMALLER size/number needles are used for fine or lightweight fabrics.

4. The LARGER size/number needles are used for dense or heavy fabrics.



# Parts of the Serger





1. **Looper Cover**
2. **Looper Cover Opening Indent**
3. **Knife Guard**
4. **Cloth Plate Opening Leaver**
5. **Cloth Plate**
6. **Stitch Plate**
7. **Presser Foot**
8. **Lower Looper Thread Tension Dial**
9. **Upper Looper Thread Tension Dial**
10. **Right Needle Thread Tension Dial**
11. **Left Needle Thread Tension Dial**
12. **Thread Take-Up Cover**
13. **Thread Guide Plate**
14. **Presser Food Adjusting Screw**
15. **Sewing Light**
16. **Power/Light Switch**
17. **Handwheel**
18. **Machine Socket**
19. **Thread Stand**
20. **Anti-Vibration Cone**
21. **Spool Holder Pin**
22. **Retractable Support Rod**
23. **Thread Guide**
24. **Open Thread Guide**
25. **Presser Foot Lifter**
26. **Foam Pad**
27. **Stitch Length Adjustment Knob**
28. **Differential Feed Adjustment Knob**



# Serging Tips

1. Some advantages of using a serger include:
  - A. Cuts off excess fabric as it sews.
  - B. Fastest way of finishing a seam.
2. The three rules of serging are:
  - A. Keep your fingers away from the knife.
  - B. Don't lift up the presser foot.
  - C. Leave a "thread tail" behind when finished.
3. Do not lift up the presser foot unless you are serging around a round edge. Make sure the presser foot is down before beginning to serge.
4. Do not serge over pins, zippers or excessive bulk.

5. The FIRST thing to check when a serger is not operating properly is the threading.
6. On a serger, the metal prong around which stitches are formed is called the stitch finger.
7. The part of the serger that trims the seam allowances as the stitches are formed are the knives.
8. The loopers control the lower thread.

9. **Lint** in both the sewing machine and serger should be **removed regularly** to prevent build-up. The machines should also be **oiled** regularly to keep the machine running smoothly.
10. **Serger thread** is finer in size and must be good quality to prevent thread breakage and lint accumulation.

**All-Purpose Sewing  
Machine Thread**



**Serger Thread**





# Resolving Sewing Machine & Serger Malfunctions

*If the sewing machine does not sew properly, it is usually due to incorrect use.*

***BEFORE you ask for help, check the following:***

- **Check whether:**
  - The upper and lower thread are correctly threaded.
  - The needle has been inserted correctly with the flat side of the shank to the rear.
- **If the upper thread breaks:**
  - The needle is blunt (not sharp).
  - The upper thread tension is too tight.

- **If the lower thread breaks:**
  - The lower thread tension is too tight.
  - The bobbin is jammed.
  - The needle is blunt or bent.
- **If you have skipped stitches:**
  - The needle is blunt, bent or incorrectly inserted.
  - A different needle is needed.
- **If your needle breaks:**
  - The needle clamp screw is not tight enough.
  - The thread being used is of poor quality.
  - The fabric is being pulled while needle is still inserted.

- **If your machine fails to run, perhaps:**

- The plug is not inserted correctly.
- The power is not on.
- The bobbin winder is engaged.
- The handwheel is loose.

