

# **INSTRUCTION MANUAL**

# **N E C C H I**

**NOTE: THIS MANUAL APPLIES TO ALL BELOW MODELS. ILLUSTRATIONS  
FEATURE 537 FA & 536 FB MODELS. 535 FA & 534 FB MODELS ARE  
IDENTICAL EXCEPT FOR SLIGHT DIFFERENCES IN EXTERIOR GRAPHICS.**

**MODEL 537 FA  
MODEL 536 FB  
MODEL 535 FA  
MODEL 534 FB**

## CONGRATULATIONS...

You are about to discover the wonderful pleasure of sewing with your new Necchi model 535FA/534FB sewing machine. We know you are eager to get started on a sewing project... but we urge you to become familiar with this book before you begin. It is designed to help you get the full benefit of all the capabilities of your machine. Especially, we recommend that you pay close attention to the following "12 Helpful Hints," to make your sewing more enjoyable.

- 1) The most common stitch made by the household sewing machine is called the lock stitch. This requires two threads, one on the top of your sewing machine and one on the bottom. When sewn correctly it looks like this:



- 2) Before you begin to sew, select the proper thread for the size needle in your machine. Most manufacturers install a needle system known as 130/705 H-90 or 15X1-14 in the sewing machines which is recommended for general sewing. In any case, always be sure your machine has a good sharp, straight needle. Bent, blunt, improperly inserted, or incorrectly sized needles will cause many problems.
- 3) Wind a bobbin and place the bobbin thread in position according to the instructions listed in your instruction booklet. Always be sure the bobbin case (bottom thread) is securely locked in position, otherwise it may fall out when you begin to sew. Allow an excess of 3 to 4 inches of thread to dangle free to permit the needle to pick up this bottom thread.
- 4) Now top thread your machine following the instruction illustrated in your manual. Proper threading is extremely important. Improper threading will cause the machine to skip stitches, break thread, sew loosely, etc.
- 5) After both top and bottom threads are in the machine, hold a few inches of top thread in your left hand and turn the hand wheel with your right hand which action will pick up the bottom thread. Now place both top and bottom thread under and behind the presser foot. You are now ready to sew. Try practicing on scrap-materials first, but don't practice on a single thickness. Always use two or more, otherwise the stitch won't look normal. Never tug at the material. Not only is this unnecessary since the machine will move the material, but the tugging may break the needle.
- 6) When you begin to sew, turn the hand wheel by hand until the point of the needle begins to penetrate the cloth. Lower the presser foot onto the material. Now you're ready to apply the power. When you remove the material from the machine, lift the presser foot all the way up and pull the material away from you, not toward you, always leaving 3 to 4 inches

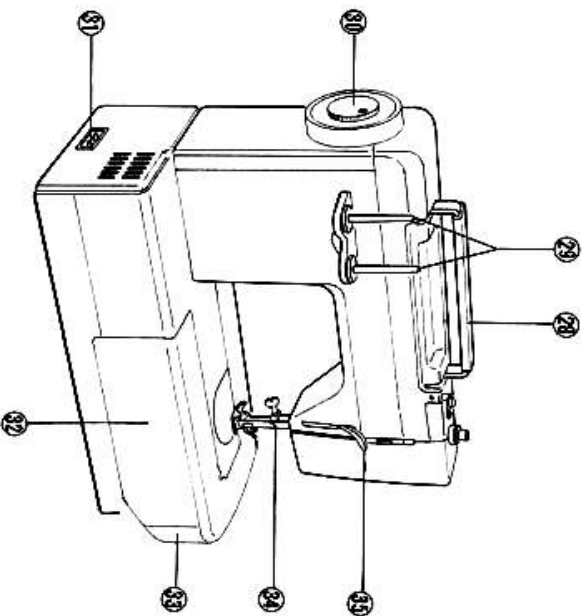
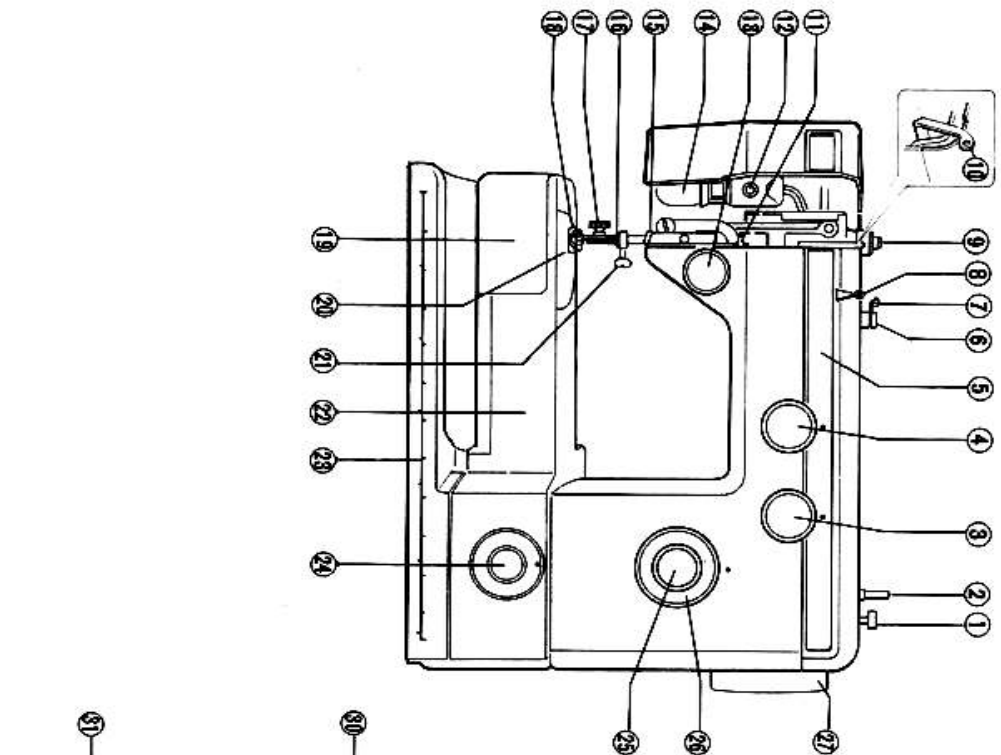
- of new thread to begin sewing again. Try doing these things as a matter of habit. You'll find that it will help you sew faster and easier.
- 7) Never run the machine without material under the presser foot and always be careful not to sew off the edge of the fabric. This can cause threads to become caught in the stitching mechanism. As a result, the machine may begin to turn hard or not at all until the lower section (shuttle housing) is cleaned of loose threads.
- 8) To turn corners easily, stop the machine while the needle is in the material. Raise the presser foot and turn the fabric, using the needle as a pivot. Then lower the presser foot and resume sewing.
- 9) Tension settings seldom need changing because both top and bottom tensions are preset at the factory. Should you find it necessary to change the tension slightly for basting, shirring, heavy material, etc., always remember to return the dial to its normal position. Don't change the tension setting if the machine is missing stitches. First check to see if the machine is properly threaded or if the needle is bent or blunted.
- 10) Always turn the hand wheel towards you. If the machine is threaded and you inadvertently turn the hand wheel backward, the thread will break. Bear in mind that the machine continues to turn forward even when you are sewing in reverse.
- 11) Like all equipment that has moving parts, your machine should be oiled occasionally, but not excessively. How often you oil your machine depends upon the amount of sewing you do. Check your instructions manual for the oiling instructions on your machine. Most manufacturers supply a handy plastic oiler with each sewing machine.
- 12) Knowing your sewing machine-getting acquainted with it-is the key to enjoyable sewing. But remember...instruction manuals are not to be interpreted as sewing courses. They are simply to acquaint you with the features and parts of your machine. The rest is up to you.

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# MODEL 535 FA

## NAMES OF PARTS

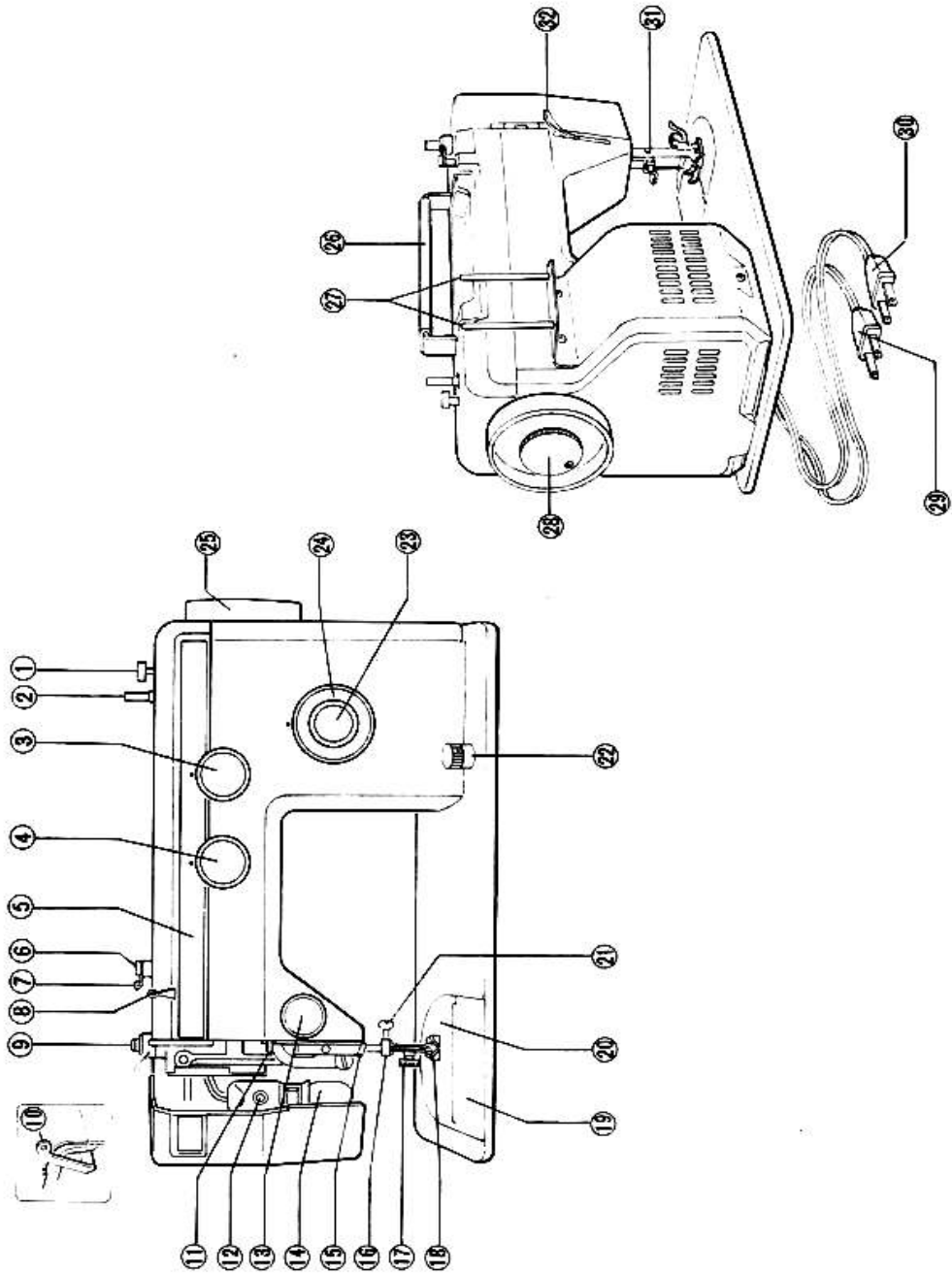


1. Bobbin Winder Stop
2. Bobbin Winder Spindle
3. Stitch Width/Burtonholer Knob
4. Pattern Selector Knob
5. Pattern Chart
6. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc
7. Rear Thread Guide
8. Front Thread Guide
9. Pressure Regulator
10. Thread Take-Up Lever
11. Upper Thread Guide
12. Sewing Light Switch
13. Upper Thread Tension Regulator
14. Sewing Light Bulb
15. Lower Thread Guide
16. Needle Bar Thread Guide
17. Presser Foot Thumb Screw
18. Presser Foot
19. Bobbin Case Cover
20. Needle Plate
21. Needle Clamp Screw
22. Free Arm
23. Measure
24. Drop-Feed Knob
25. Reverse Stitch Burton
26. Stitch Length Knob
27. Hand Wheel
28. Handle
29. Spool Pins
30. Stop Motion Knob
31. Terminal Box
32. Extension Plate
33. Drawer
34. Thread Cutter
35. Presser Foot Lifter

# MODEL 534 FB

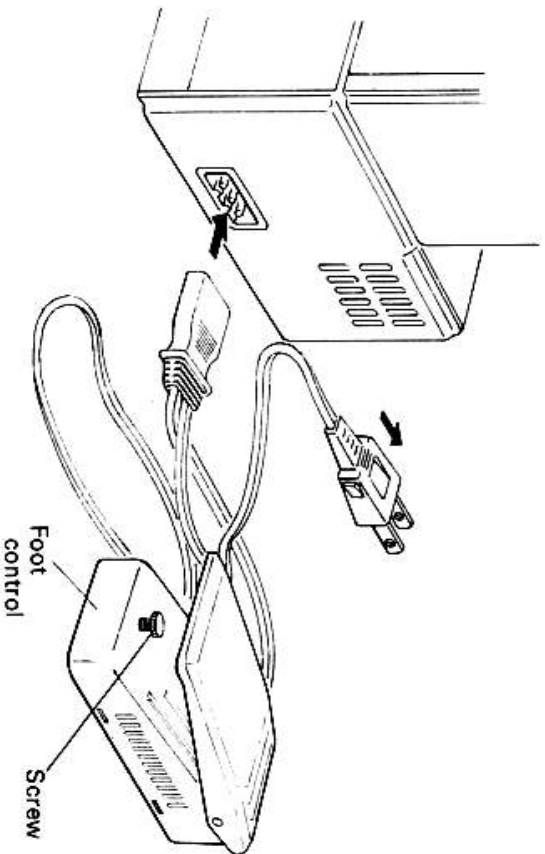
## NAMES OF PARTS

1. Bobbin Winder Stop
2. Bobbin Winder Spindle
3. Stitch Width/Buttonholer Knob
4. Pattern Selector Knob
5. Pattern Chart
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22. Drop-Feed Knob
23. Reverse Stitch Button
24. Stitch Length Knob
25. Hand Wheel
26. Handle
27. Spool Pins
28. Stop Motion Knob
29. Light Plug
30. Motor Plug
31. Thread Cutter
32. Presser Foot Lifter



## MODEL 535 FA

### ELECTRICAL CONNECTION



Connect foot control to the machine by inserting the 3-hole plug onto the three prongs located on the side of the sewing machine head.

Connect cord plug into electrical outlet.

Turn on electrical current by pressing foot control.

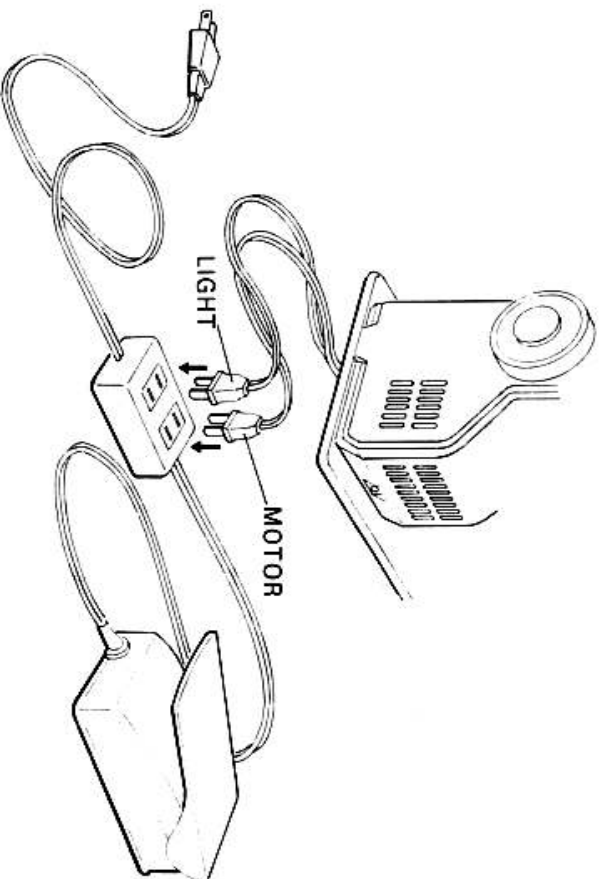
The speed of the machine is regulated by the amount of pressure exerted on the foot control.

Adjust the maximum speed by setting the screw on the foot control higher or lower.

**CAUTION:** When the machine is not in use or cleaning the machine, remove the cord plug.

## MODEL 534 FB

### ELECTRICAL CONNECTION



Attach the "LIGHT" and "MOTOR" plug to the "LIGHT" and "MOTOR" connector.

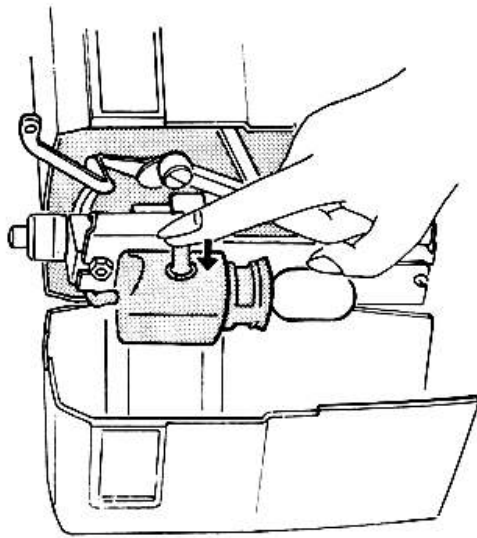
Connect cord plug into electrical outlet.

Turn on electrical current by pressing foot control.

The speed of the machine is regulated by the amount of pressure exerted on the foot control.

**CAUTION:** When the machine is not in use or cleaning the machine, remove the cord plug.

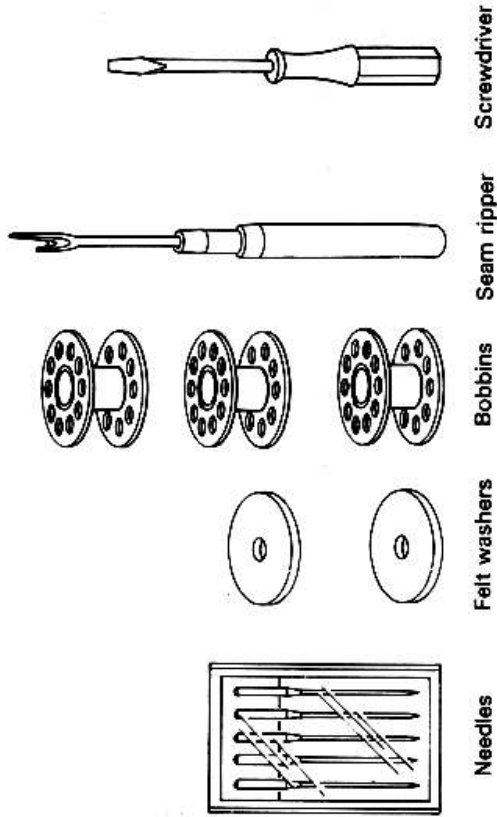
## SEWING LIGHT



The on and off push button type sewing light switch is on the light socket. The light socket is inside face plate. To replace the bulb open face plate and turn bulb out of socket.

**CAUTION:** Before attempting to change the bulb, remove the electrical cord from the wall outlet.

## ACCESSORIES



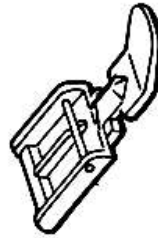
Needles

Felt washers

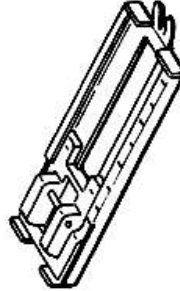
Bobbins

Seam ripper

Screwdriver



Zipper foot



Buttonhole foot



Blind stitch foot



Button sewing foot



Regular foot  
This foot is  
attached on  
the machine.

# MODEL 535 FA

## EXTENSION PLATE

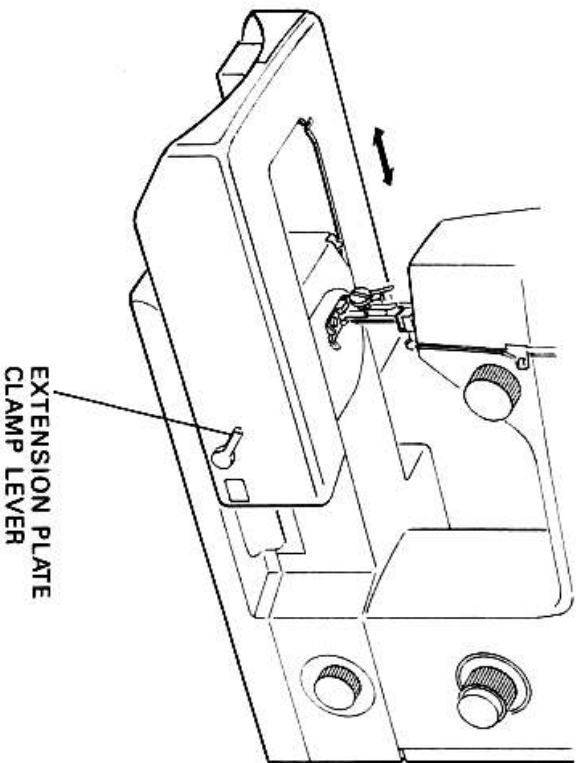
### FOR FREE ARM SEWING

1. Set extension plate clamp lever to "FREE".
2. Remove the extension plate by sliding it to the left while slightly lifting the left side up.

### FOR FLAT BED SEWING

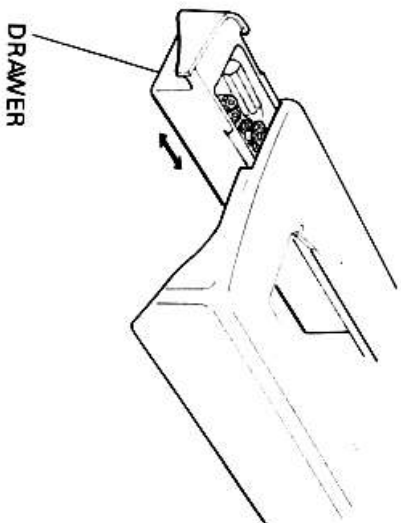
1. Set the extension plate clamp lever to "FREE".
2. Attach the extension plate by sliding it into the tubular bed.
3. Turn the extension plate clamp lever to "LOCK" and the extension plate will be fixed to the machine.

Free arm sewing machine is very convenient for sewing sleeves, trousers and/or similar places that are difficult to sew on an ordinary flat bed machine.



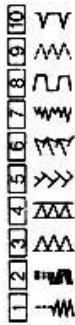
### DRAWER

The accessories are found in the drawer located at rear side of extension plate. Be sure the drawer is fitted properly into the rail guides when replacing the drawer.

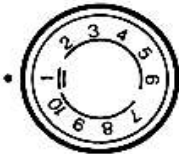




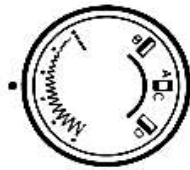
## PATTERN SELECTOR KNOB



The pattern chart on the front of the machine shows the stitches your machine is capable of making automatically. The setting of the pattern selector knob determines which one your machine will make.



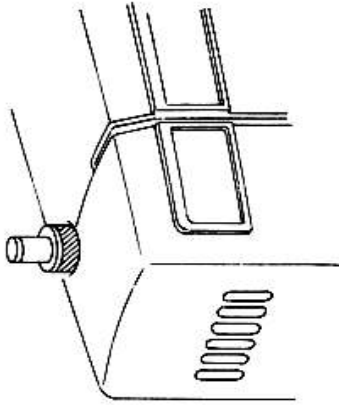
## STITCH WIDTH/ BUTTONHOLER KNOB



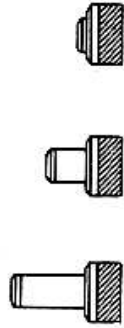
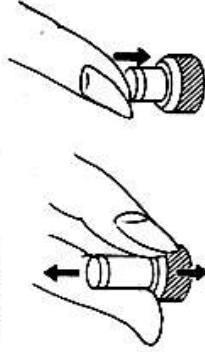
The Stitch width/Buttonholer knob has two uses.

1. Limiting the width of the stitches.  
For straight sewing, set the Stitch width/Buttonholer knob at "1".  
As you turn the knob to the right the machine will sew wider zigzag stitches.
2. Buttonhole sewing.  
Refer to page 21 for buttonhole sewing.

## PRESSURE REGULATOR



Pressure on the presser foot can be adjusted for different weight of fabric.  
The heavier the fabric, the heavier the pressure; the lighter the fabric, the lighter the pressure.  
To release the pressure completely, press down the outer ring and the center bar will pop up.  
Then push down the bar to the position where correct pressure is obtained.

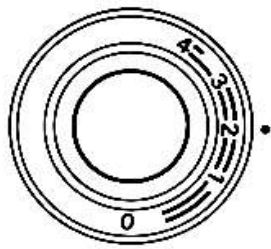


Do not adjust Pattern selector or Stitch width/Buttonholer knob with needle in fabric.  
Turn hand wheel until needle is clear of fabric before making adjustment in settings.

## COLOR CODED GUIDE

The color coded guide on this machine will help you set the dials. You merely match the color on knobs with the colors on pattern chart. For example, when you sew the blind hem stitch (No. 10) set the pattern selector knob at "10" which is a blue color pattern. Then set the stitch length knob within the blue line and buttonhole/stitch width knob to a desired position within the zigzag markings.

## STITCH LENGTH KNOB



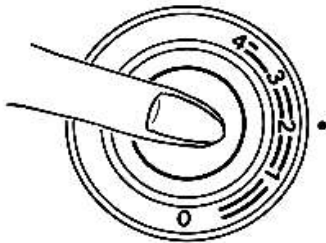
This knob controls the length of the stitches.

For shortest stitch, turn knob to green colored line between 1 and 0.

For longest stitch or whenever sewing stretch stitch patterns colored red, turn knob to "4".

- 0 Does not feed fabric
- 1 0 For buttonhole sewing or satin stitches
- 1 -----
- 2 -----
- 3 -----
- 4 -----

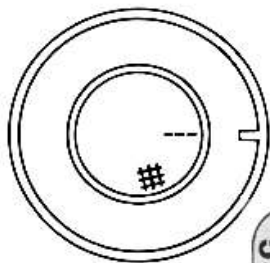
## REVERSE STITCH BUTTON



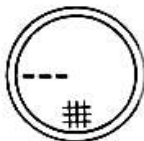
To sew in reverse as for tacking ends of seams, press button in center of stitch length knob and hold.

Machine will feed fabric in reverse as long as button is held in all the way.

## DROP-FEED KNOB



MODEL  
535FA



MODEL  
534FB

The Drop-Feed knob controls the fabric feed dogs.  
FOR ORDINARY SEWING, turn knob to "1".  
FOR DARNING or whenever fabric is to be moved by hand, turn knob to "##".

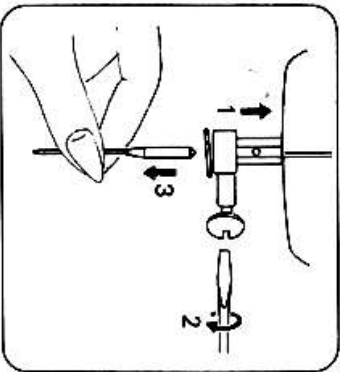
## SELECTING NEEDLE

Size and Grades of Needles		Type of Fabric and Work to be Done
US size 15×1	European 705	
# 10	# 70	Delicate fabrics like georgette, chiffon, batiste, fine lace, linen and other sheer fabrics. For fine lingerie, infants' clothes and fine lace work.
# 12	# 80	Medium light-weight and summer-time fabrics, for house dresses, washable cotton dresses, aprons, curtains, children's dresses.
# 14	# 90	Dress silks and cottons, light weight woolens, draperies, fabric furnishings. For general household sewing, men's fine shirts, smocks and fabric decoration. Heavy cretonne, madras, muslin, brocades, and quilts. For men's work shirts, and fabric furnishings.
# 18	# 110	Heavy woven coating, light weight canvas, bed ticking, upholstery and awning material, slip covers. Heavy woven suiting, coating, duck ticking, drilling, canvas and sacking.
# 20	# 120	For bags, canvas, coarse clothes and heavy goods.

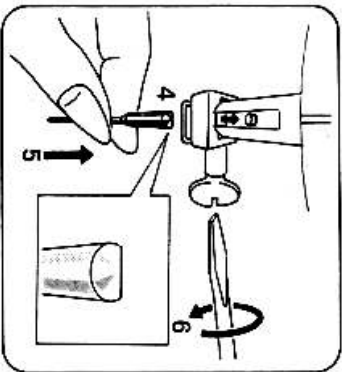
The knit needle (with blue shank) is designed especially for sewing synthetic woven stretch and knit fabrics.

## SETTING THE NEEDLE

Select a needle of proper type and size for fabric to be sewn. See Page 9 SELECTING NEEDLE.



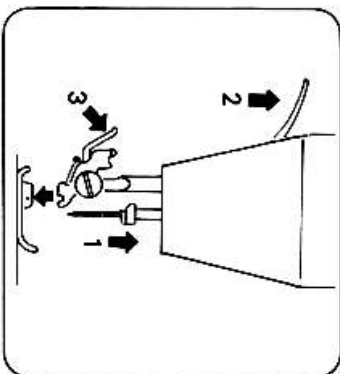
1. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle bar is at its highest point.
2. Loosen needle clamp screw.
3. Remove the needle.



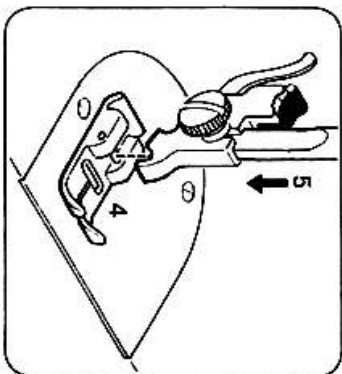
4. Place flat side of needle towards the back of machine.
5. Insert needle in needle clamp as far as it will go.
6. Tighten needle clamp screw.

## CHANGING THE PRESSER FOOT

Presser foot must be changed according to the stitch or operation you sew.



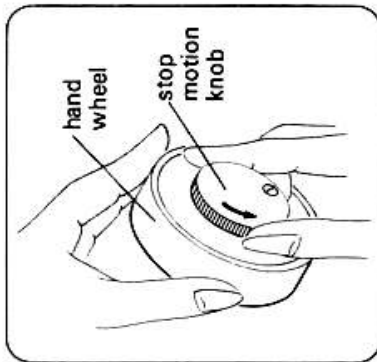
1. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle bar is at its highest point.
2. Raise the presser foot lifter.
3. Remove presser foot by pulling the presser foot release lever toward you.



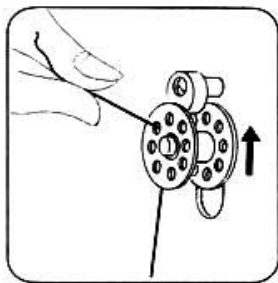
4. Place the desired foot below the presser foot holder so that the pin on the foot fits into the space between the presser foot holder bracket and spring.
5. Lower the presser foot lifter and presser foot will snap into place.

Certain presser feet are not constructed as snap-on feet. In such instances, presser foot holder must be changed. Remove snap-on presser foot by loosening thumb screw.

## WINDING THE BOBBIN



1. Turn the stop motion knob toward you with the right hand (while holding the hand wheel with the left hand) to disconnect the sewing mechanism for the bobbin winding operation.



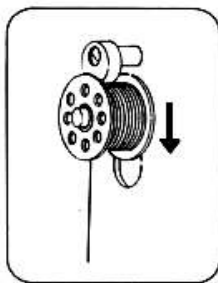
3. Insert thread through any hole on the upper side of the bobbin from inside-out. Leave 3 to 4 inches of thread projecting from the bobbin.

4. Place bobbin on bobbin winder spindle and push spindle toward bobbin winder stop, to engage the bobbin winding mechanism.

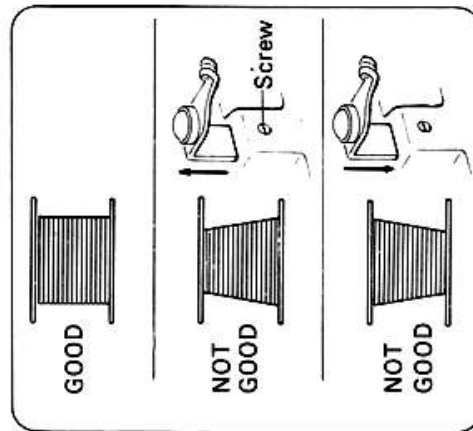
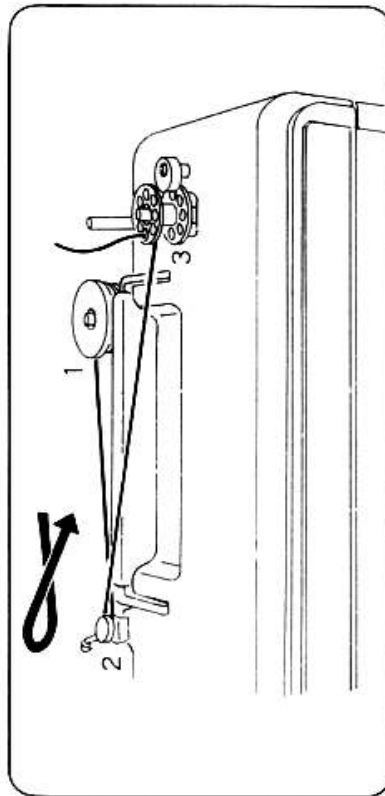
5. Hold end of thread and operate foot control to start the machine.

6. When spindle starts to spin, end of thread will break off.

7. Bobbin winder will stop itself when bobbin is full. Push bobbin and spindle to the left. Remove bobbin from spindle and cut thread.
8. Hold hand wheel and tighten stop motion knob by turning it away from you.



2. Thread the machine in sequence with the numbers 1 to 3.



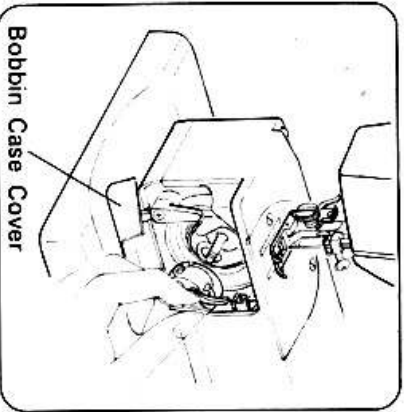
If bobbin winds unevenly, loosen screw which holds bobbin tension disc and move disc up or down, as required, to align it with bobbin winder.

## INSERTING BOBBIN INTO CASE

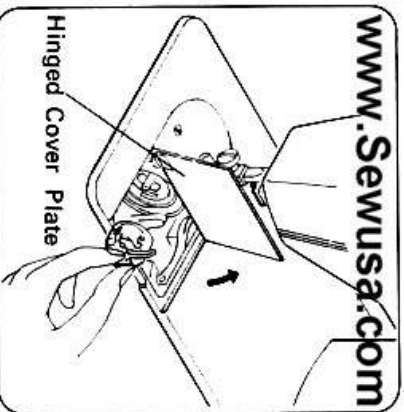
When replacing the bobbin case, needle bar must be at its highest position.

- Removing the bobbin case

Open the bobbin case cover.



Open the hinged cover plate.

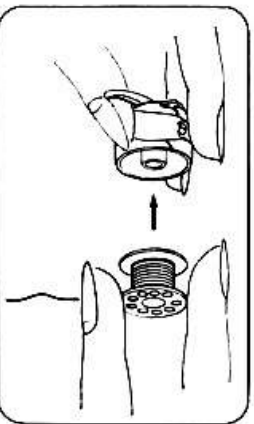


Grasp bobbin case latch and withdraw bobbin and case from shuttle body.

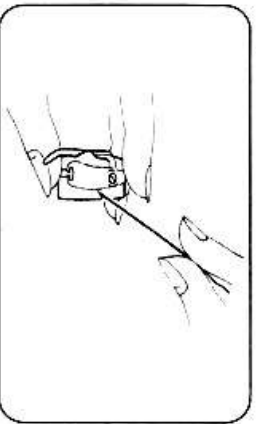
MODEL  
535FA

MODEL  
534FB

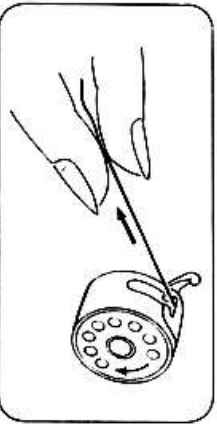
- Inserting bobbin into case



Insert bobbin into case with thread on top leading left to right.



Draw thread under tension spring and into forkshaped opening of spring.



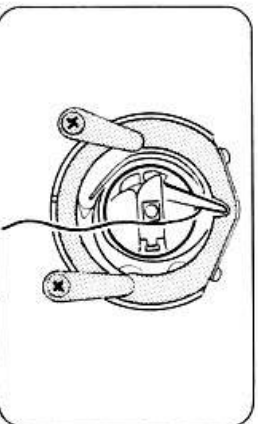
Bobbin turns clockwise in case when the extending thread is pulled.

- Inserting the bobbin case into shuttle body



Open bobbin case latch, grasping it in your left hand, with bobbin case finger pointing up.

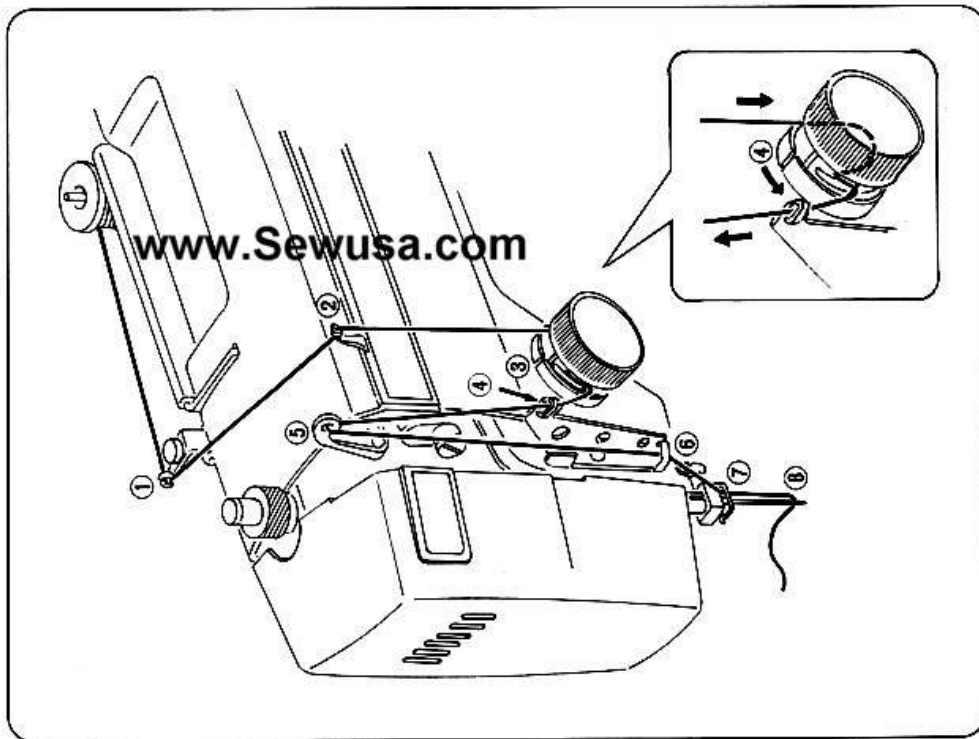
Slip bobbin and case on stud of shuttle body, and press on securely.



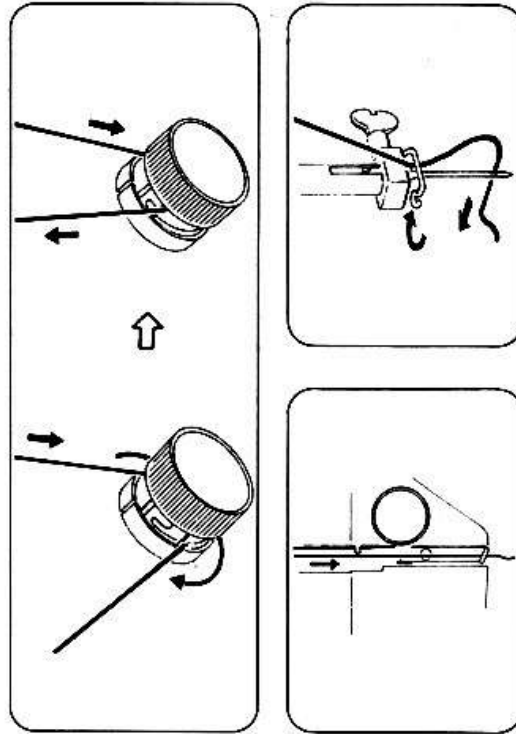
Release bobbin case latch. If bobbin case is not positioned properly, it could cause trouble.

## THREADING THE MACHINE

The illustration below shows machine completely threaded. Open the face plate and thread the machine in sequence with the numbers ① to ⑧.

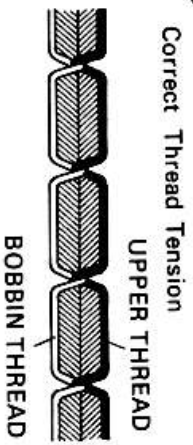


1. Turn hand wheel toward you until the needle is raised to its highest position. Raise the presser foot lifter.
2. Slip thread under and up into rear and front thread guide with your left hand. (① & ②).
3. Draw the thread down, and between the tension discs from right to left while holding the spool of thread on spool pin with your right hand.  
Pull the thread upward until it catches the check spring.
4. Pass the thread through large thread guide ④ and eye of the thread take-up lever ⑤ from right to left.
5. Draw the thread down through the lower thread guide ⑥ and needle bar thread guide ⑦.
6. Pass the thread through eye of needle from front to rear.

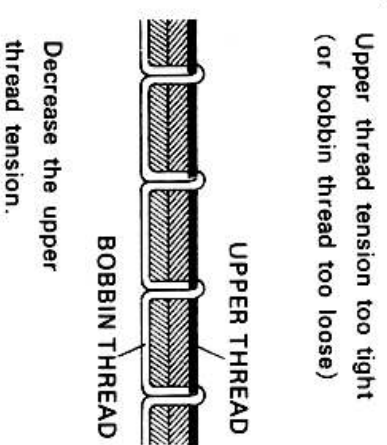


## REGULATING THE THREAD TENSION

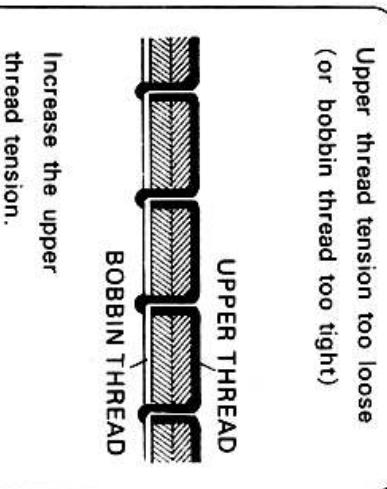
The thread tension must be properly balanced. If adjustment is required, it can be made normally by regulating the upper thread tension.



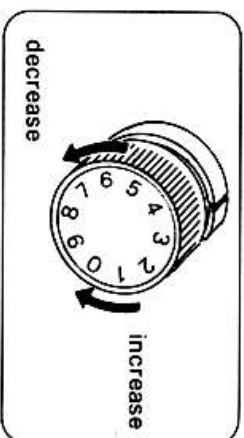
Upper and bobbin thread locked in center of seam.



Decrease the upper thread tension.

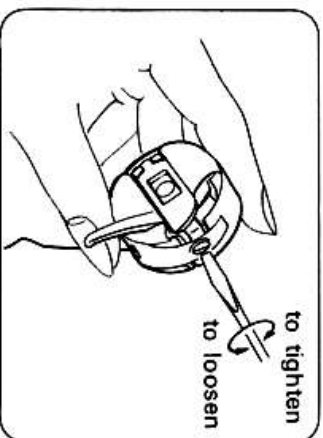


Increase the upper thread tension.



TO INCREASE UPPER THREAD TENSION, lower presser foot and turn tension dial to a higher number (to the right)  
TO DECREASE UPPER THREAD TENSION, lower presser foot and turn tension dial to a lower number (to the left)

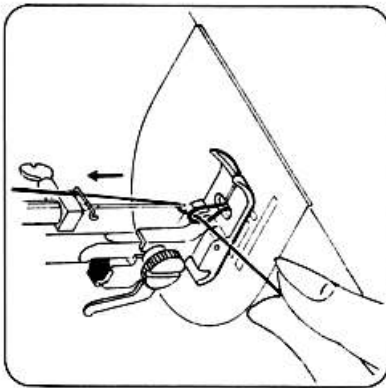
● Adjusting the bobbin thread tension



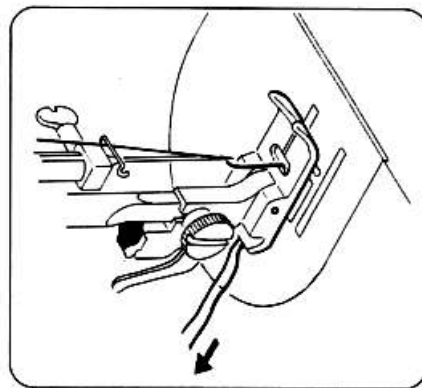
If it is impossible to balance the stitch by adjusting the upper thread tension, it may be necessary to make a slight adjustment on the bobbin tension.



## DRAWING UP BOBBIN THREAD

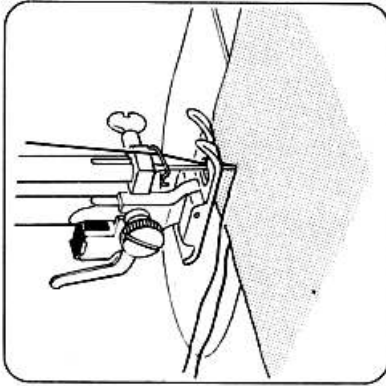


1. Raise presser foot lifter.  
Hold upper thread loosely in left hand and turn hand wheel toward you one complete turn with right hand.  
Draw end of bobbin thread up through hole in needle plate by pulling upper thread.

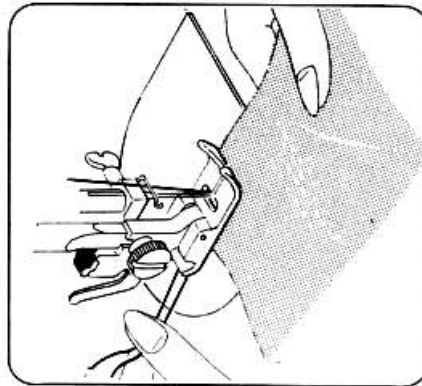


2. Place both threads under presser foot toward rear of machine.

## STARTING TO SEW

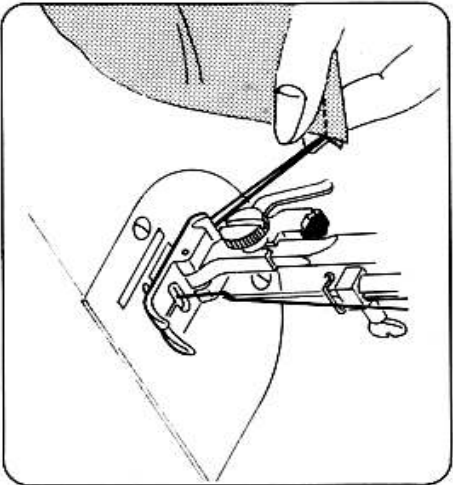


1. Place double thickness of fabric under the presser foot, insert needle into fabric by rotating hand wheel toward you, and lower the foot.

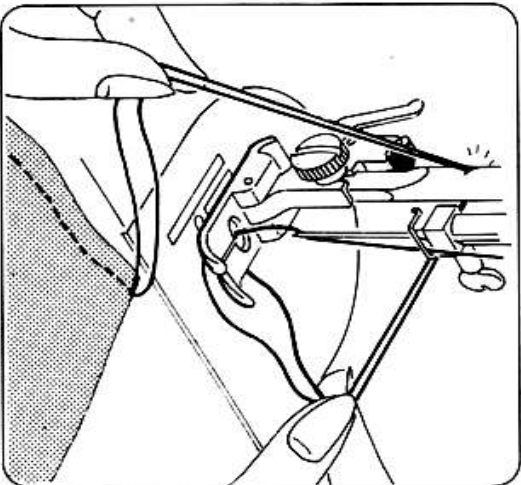


2. Always hold on to both threads when beginning to sew for the first several stitches in order to avoid jamming the machine. Guide the fabric but do not pull it.

## REMOVING THE WORK



1. Turn hand wheel toward you until the thread take-up lever is at its highest point.
2. Raise presser foot and draw fabric back and to the left.



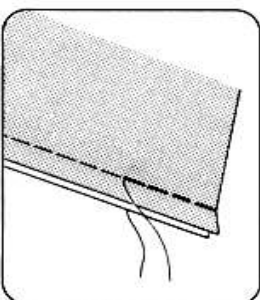
3. Cut threads by passing them over thread cutter and pulling down on thread.

## TURNING THE CORNERS

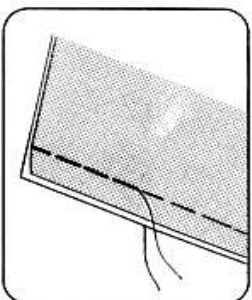


1. Stop the machine with the needle in the fabric.
2. Raise the presser foot.
3. Using needle as a pivot, turn fabric.
4. Lower presser foot and continue sewing.

## TACKING ENDS OF SEAMS

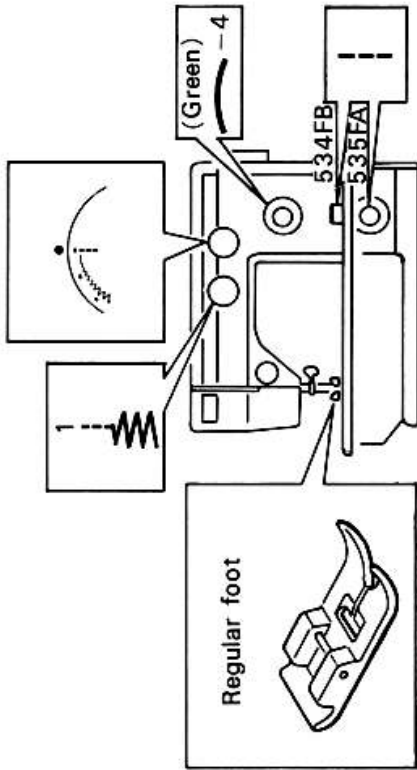


To reinforce the end of a seam, position the needle in the fabric about 1/2 inch from the beginning point and lower the presser foot. Press the reverse stitch button and hold in while backstitching to the edge of the fabric. Release the button and sew the seam.



When you reach the end, again hold in the reverse stitch button and backstitch for about 1/2 inch.

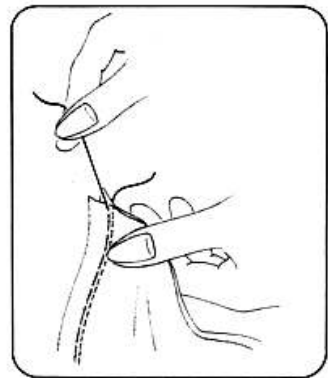
## STRAIGHT STITCH



Straight stitch is the most frequently used and simplest seam to sew. Set the stitch length suitable for the fabric.

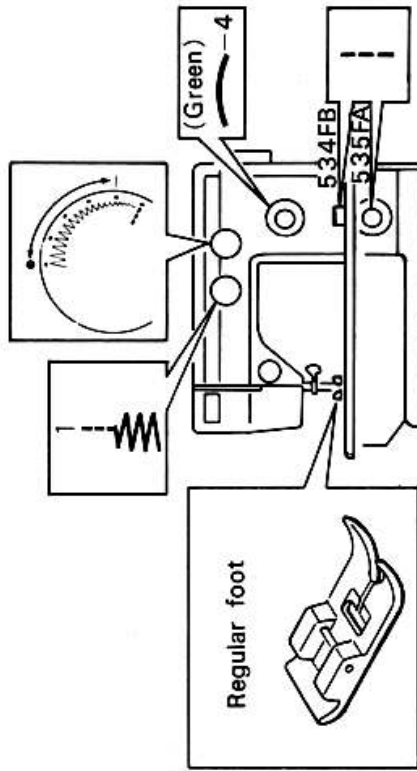
### ● Machine Basting

For machine basting, reduce upper thread tension by turning thread tension regulator to a lower number, and set the stitch length knob at "4". Stitch inside the seam allowance.



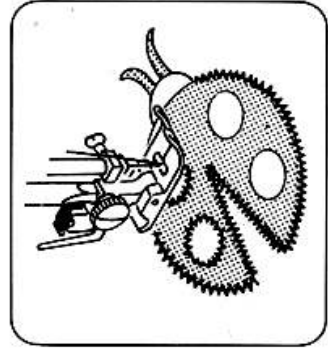
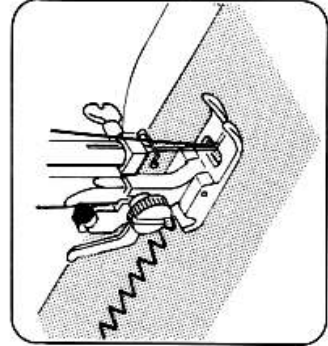
After permanent stitching of the article is completed, basting stitches can be removed easily by pulling the lower thread.

## ZIGZAG STITCH

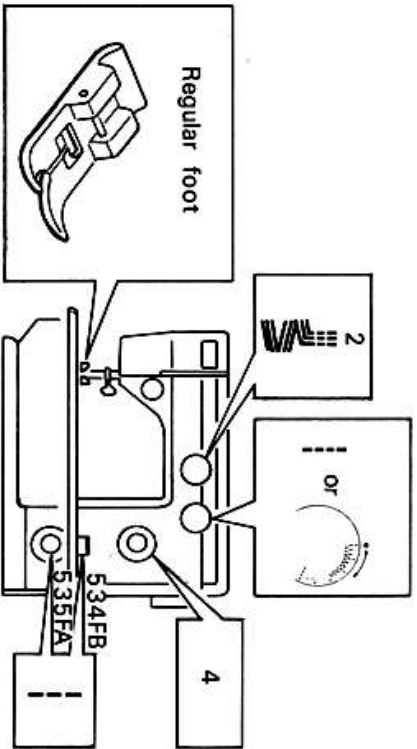


Your machine will produce zigzag stitches of various widths and lengths by setting the Stitch width/Buttonholer knob and Stitch length knob.

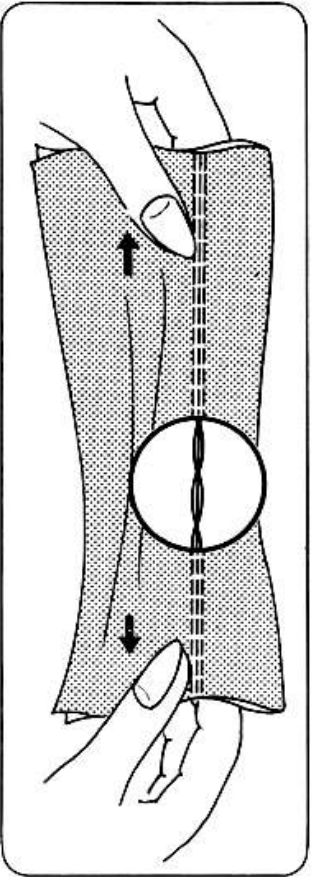
When sewing very thin fabrics, place a thin sheet of paper beneath the fabric while stitching. The paper can be easily torn away when sewing is completed.



## STRETCH STITCH SEWING

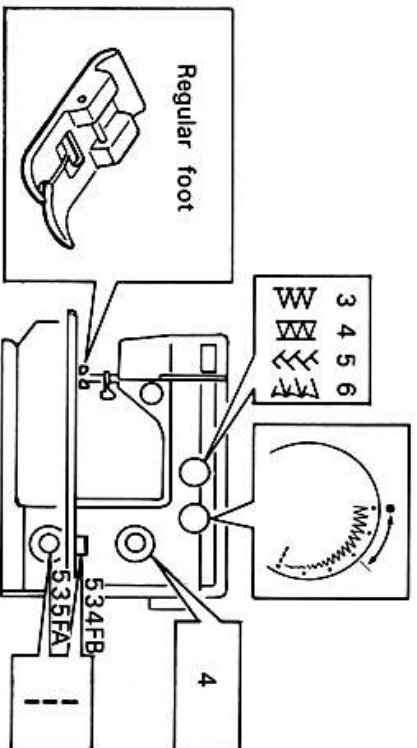


This stitch assures you of a stitch that is strong and flexible and will give with the fabric without breaking.



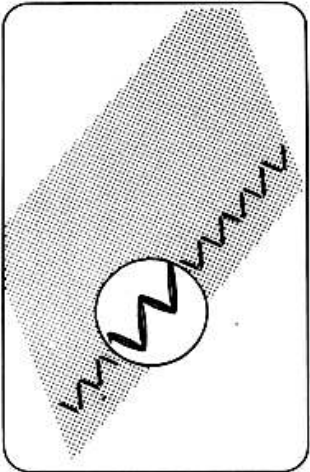
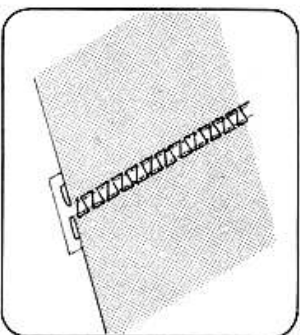
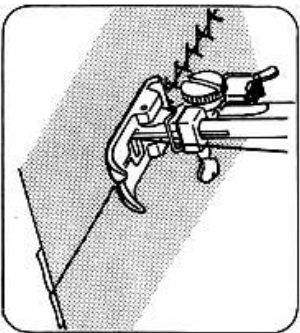
We recommend you that you should use knit needle (with blue shank) for sewing stretch fabrics.

## STRETCH PATTERN SEWING

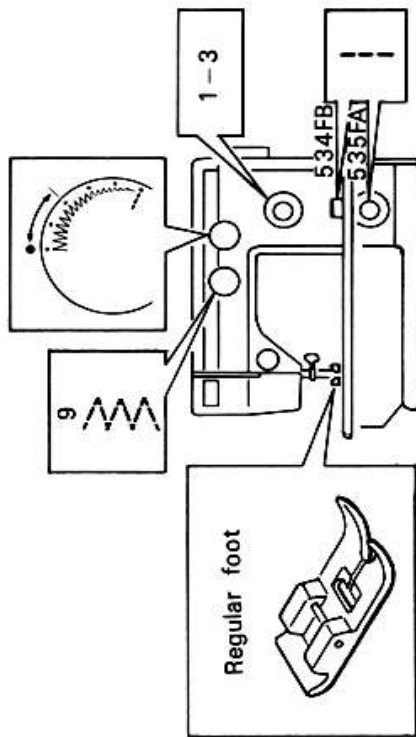


These stretch patterns are good for overcasting, joining two pieces of fabric, fagoting and sewing stretch fabrics.

We recommend you that you should use knit needle (with blue shank) for sewing stretch fabrics.

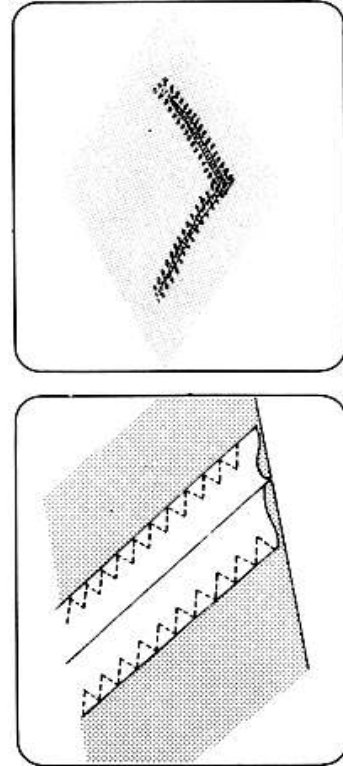


## MULTIPLE ZIGZAG STITCH

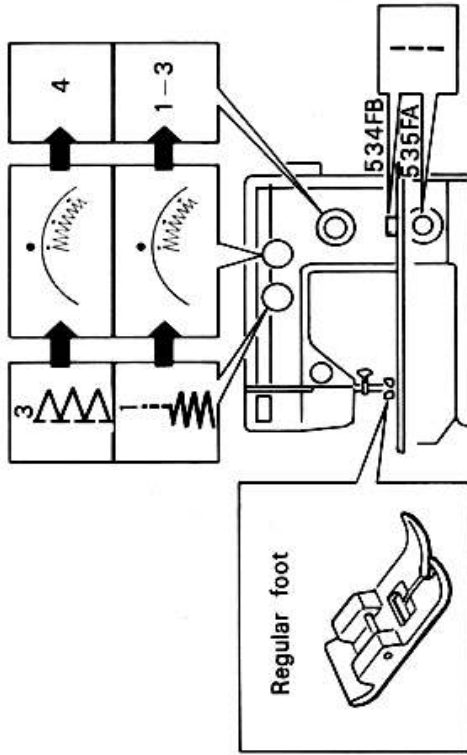


Multiple zigzag stitch is used for overcasting knit fabrics and mending the three-cornered tear.

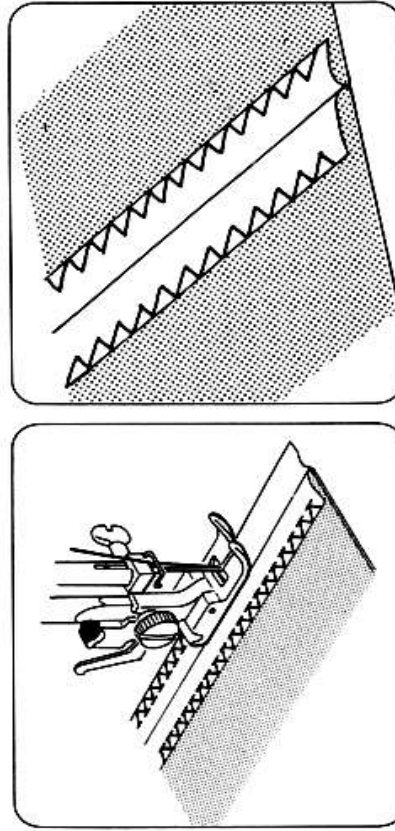
When mending the three-cornered tear, stitch from each end to center. For large tears, place piece of fabric under tear for reinforcement.



## OVERCASTING

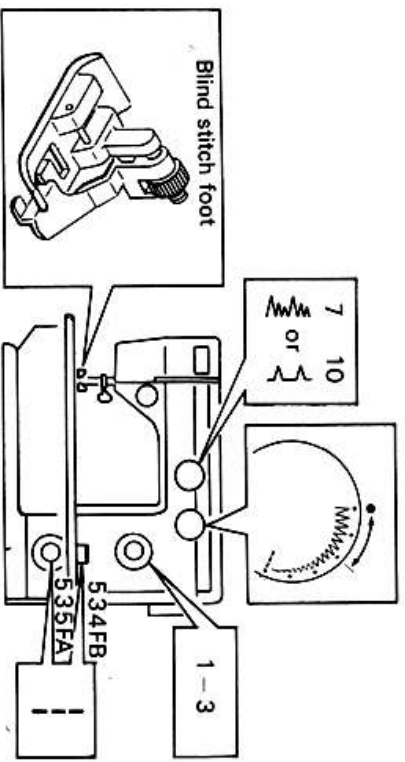


Seam edges which tend to ravel can be given a durable finish with machine overcasting.

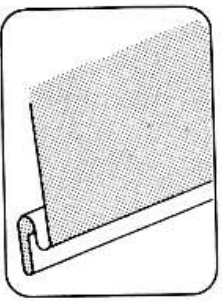


Press seam open and stitch each side separately near the edge of the seam allowance.

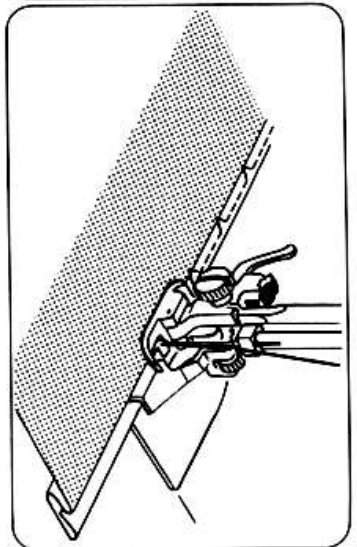
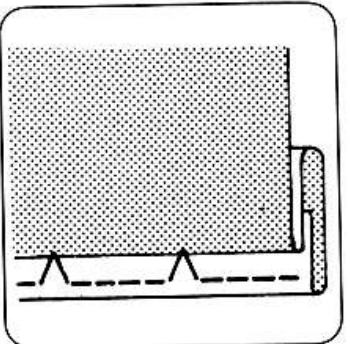
# BLIND HEM STITCHING



The blind hem stitch consists of four straight stitches and one zigzag or blind stitch. It produces a durable hem which is almost invisible on the right side of the article sewn. Pattern number 7 is good for sewing stretch fabrics.

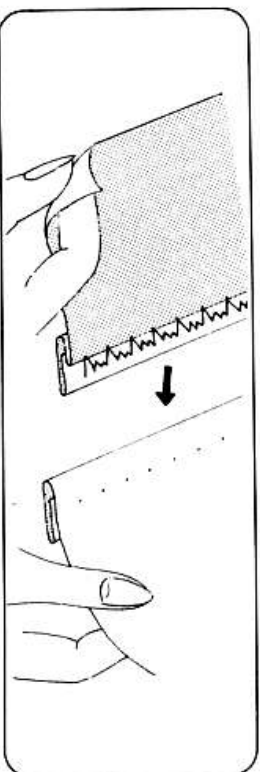
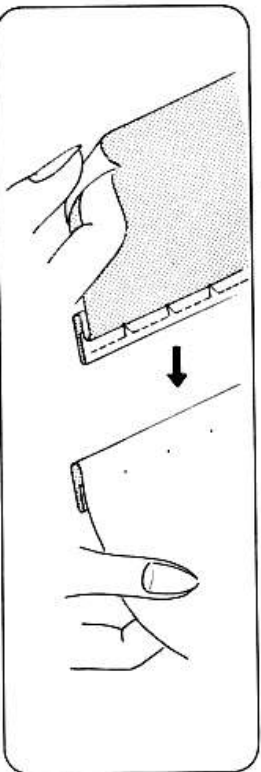


1. Fold hem back against right side of garment with top edge of hem extending about 1/4inch to the right of the garment.

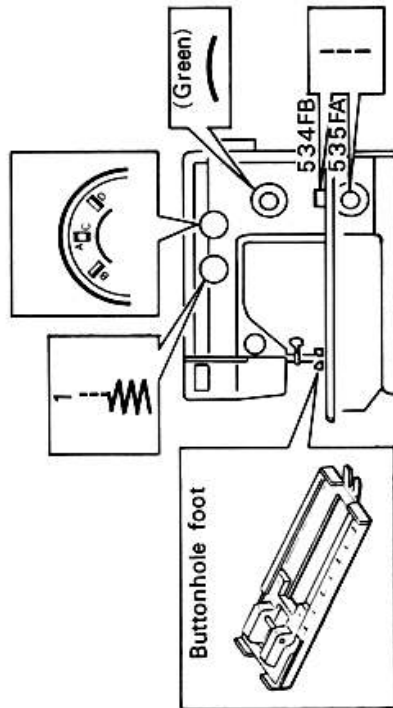


2. Put the fabric in place so that the small zigzag stitches are on the protruding hem edge and the large zigzag stitches just catch one thread of the folded edge. Turn the screw so that the plastic guide barely touches the folded edge of fabric. Lower the presser foot and sew the hem, guiding the fabric evenly along the plastic guide.

3. When hemming is completed, unfold fabric.



## BUTTONHOLE SEWING



First make a sample buttonhole on the same fabric as the garment and adjust the stitch length knob within the green line mark to make sure that you have the most suitable settings.

Set the Stitch width/Buttonholer knob according to the below chart.

**NOTE:** Do not turn stitch width/buttonholer knob with needle in fabric.

Turn hand wheel until needle is clear of fabric before making adjustment in settings.

	1	2	3	4
BUTTONHOLER KNOB	A □ C	B □	A □ C	D □
SEWING	↔ ≡	↓ ≡	↔ ≡	↑ ≡

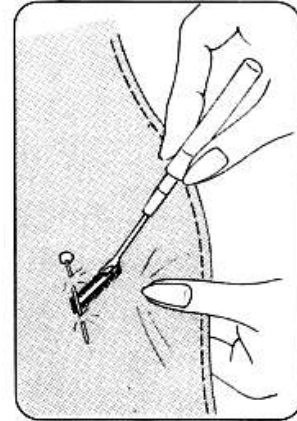
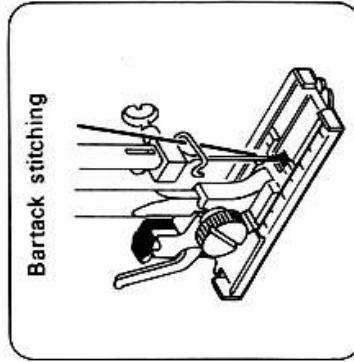
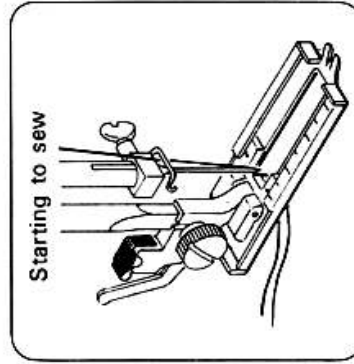
1. Mark position and length of buttonhole on fabric. Position fabric so that needle is on the mark at end furthest from you. Pull the buttonhole foot all the way forward.

Sew 5 or 6 bartack stitches.

2. Turn knob to "B" and sew at a moderate speed until you reach the end mark.

3. Turn knob to "C" and sew 5 or 6 bartack stitches.

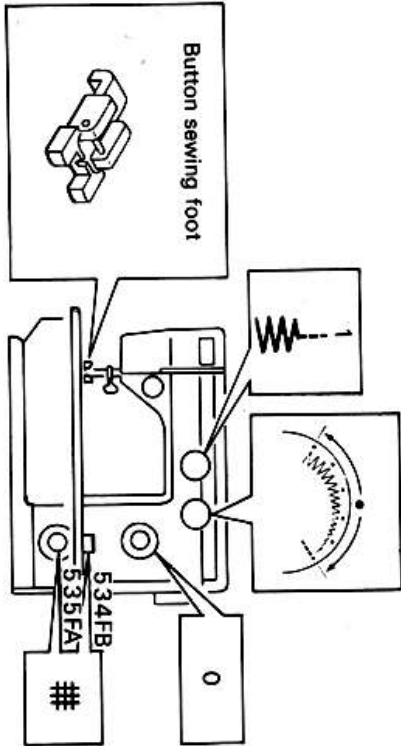
4. Turn knob to "D" and sew the right row until you reach the starting mark.



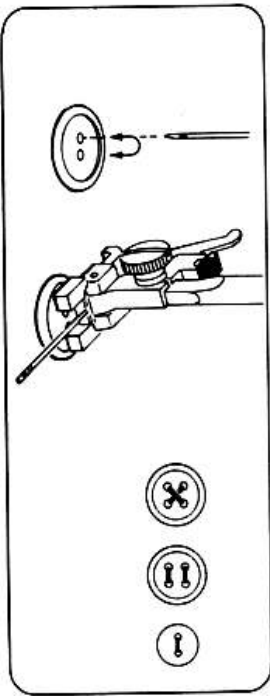
Draw upper thread through to underside and knot upper and bobbin threads.

Cut center of buttonhole with seam ripper, being careful not to cut stitching on either side.

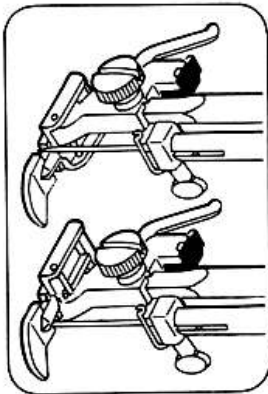
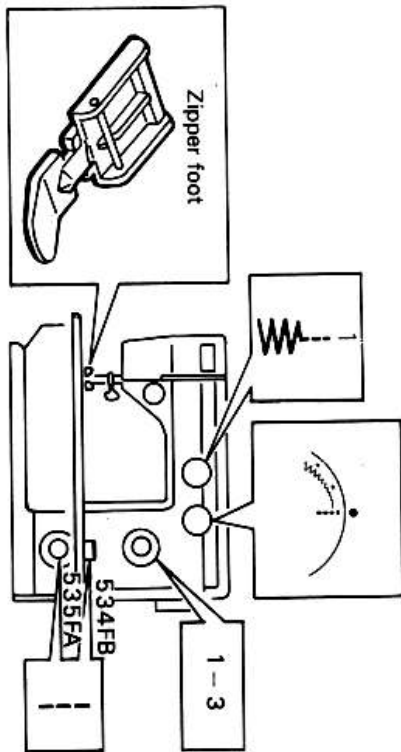
## SEWING ON BUTTONS



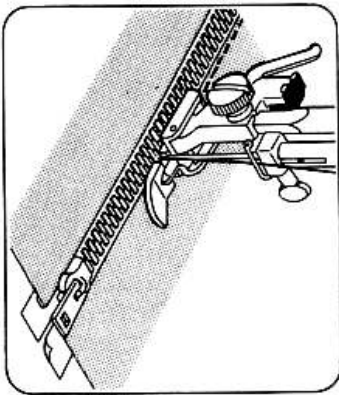
1. Set the stitch width knob at "1"
2. Place the button so that the needle is at the middle of the two holes of button.
3. Adjust the stitch width knob so that the needle enters the both holes of button.
4. Run the machine and make 5 or 6 stitches.
5. To lock stitch, pull upper and bobbin threads to underside of fabric and tie a knot.



## SEWING ZIPPERS



Attach the left side of the presser foot pin to the presser foot holder when sewing on the right side of the zipper, and right side of the presser foot pin to the holder when sewing the left side of the zipper.



First, attach the left side of the presser foot pin to the presser foot holder and press the side of the foot against the zipper to sew the right side of the zipper. Next, attach the right side of the presser foot pin onto the holder and sew the left side of the zipper.



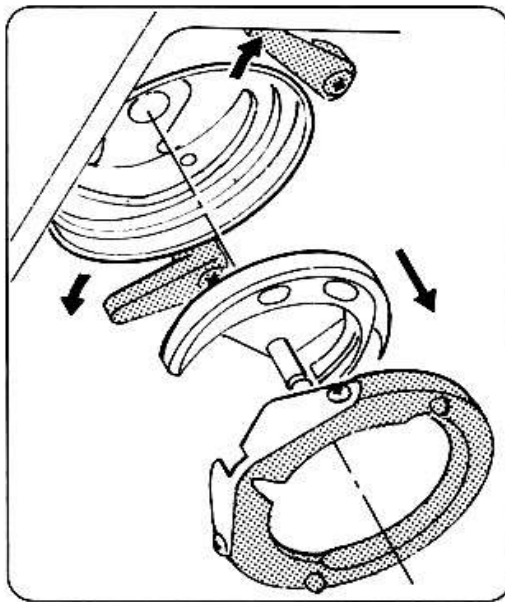
## MAINTENANCE

### ● Cleaning

If lint and bits of thread accumulate in the shuttle, this will interfere with the operation of the machine.

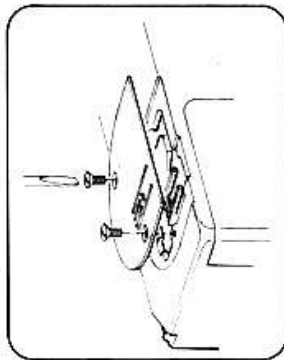
Check occasionally and clean the stitching mechanism when necessary.

Open latch retainers by swinging out and down.  
Remove shuttle cover and shuttle.

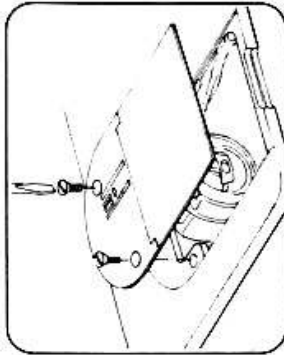


Remove the two screws holding the needle plate.

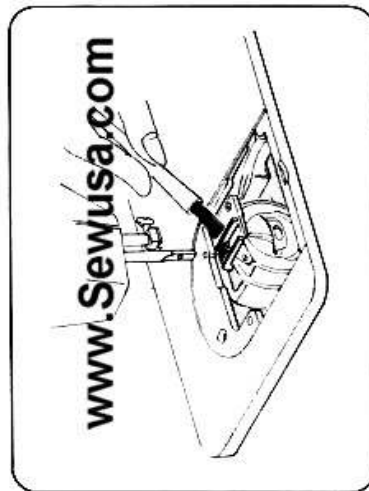
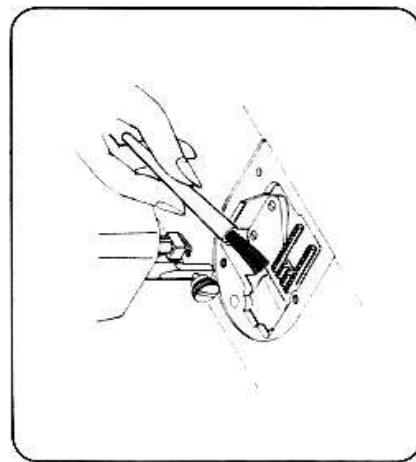
### MODEL 535FA



### MODEL 534FB



Thoroughly clean with a brush.



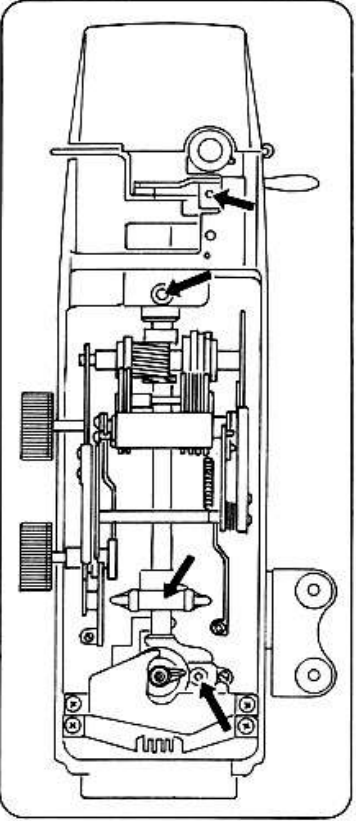
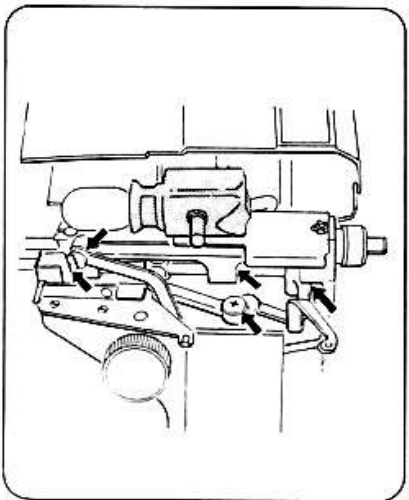
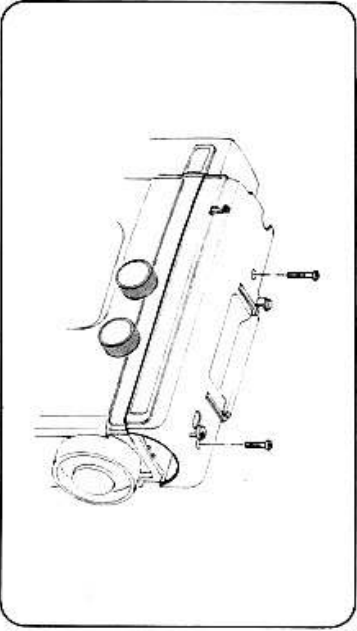
## MAINTENANCE

### ● Oiling

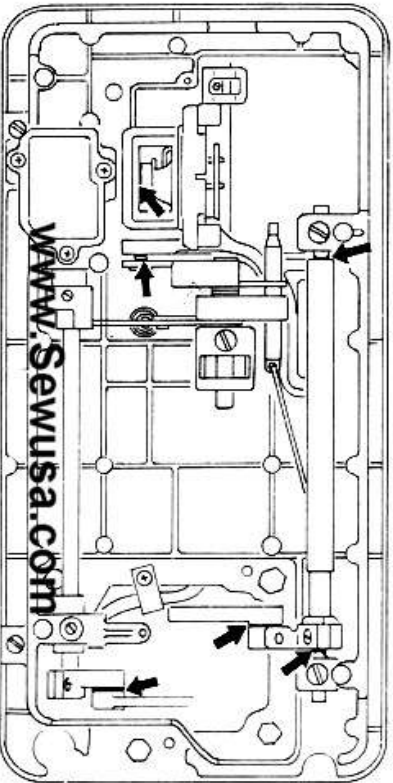
Place one drop of oil at each oiling point indicated by arrows.

Remove excess oil from part that could possibly come in contact with fabric and stain it.

To remove arm cover, remove the two screws as shown on hereunder sketch.



### MODEL 534FB



## HELPFUL HINTS

PROBLEM	CAUSE	CORRECTION
UPPER THREAD BREAKS	Needle inserted incorrectly Tension on upper thread too tight Needle eye has sharp edges Machine not properly threaded	Reset needle Loosen upper thread tension Insert new needle Rethread machine
BOBBIN THREAD BREAKS	Bobbin case threaded incorrectly Bobbin thread tension too tight Bobbin wound unevenly or too full	Rethread bobbin case Loosen bobbin thread tension Rewind the bobbin
MACHINE SKIPS STITCHES	Bent or blunt needle Needle inserted incorrectly Pressure on foot insufficient	Insert new needle Reset needle Increase pressure
NEEDLE BREAKS	Pulling fabric while sewing Incorrect size needle or thread for fabric being sewn Needle is inserted incorrectly	Do not pull fabric Choose correct size needle & thread Reset needle
MACHINE DOES NOT FEED PROPERLY	Drop-feed knob improperly adjusted Pressure on presser foot insufficient Stitch length knob set too close to "0"	Set Drop-feed knob to "1" Increase pressure Turn stitch length knob to a higher position
FABRIC PUCKERS	Upper thread tension too tight Bobbin thread tension too tight Fabric too sheer or too soft	Loosen upper thread tension Loosen bobbin thread tension Use underlay of tissue paper
MACHINE MAKES LOOSE STITCHES OR LOOPS	Tension not adjusted properly	Check thread tensions
MACHINE RUNS HEAVILY	Machine needs oiling Dirt or lint in shuttle Dirt or lint between teeth of fabric feed dogs	Oil the machine Disassemble and clean shuttle Remove needle plate and clean fabric feed dogs
MACHINE WILL NOT SEW	Cord not plugged into electrical outlet Stop motion knob not tightened	Check plug Tighten stop motion knob

