



# User Manual

Spend a little Live a lot

EASY  
HOME

## SEWING MACHINE



Product  
Info



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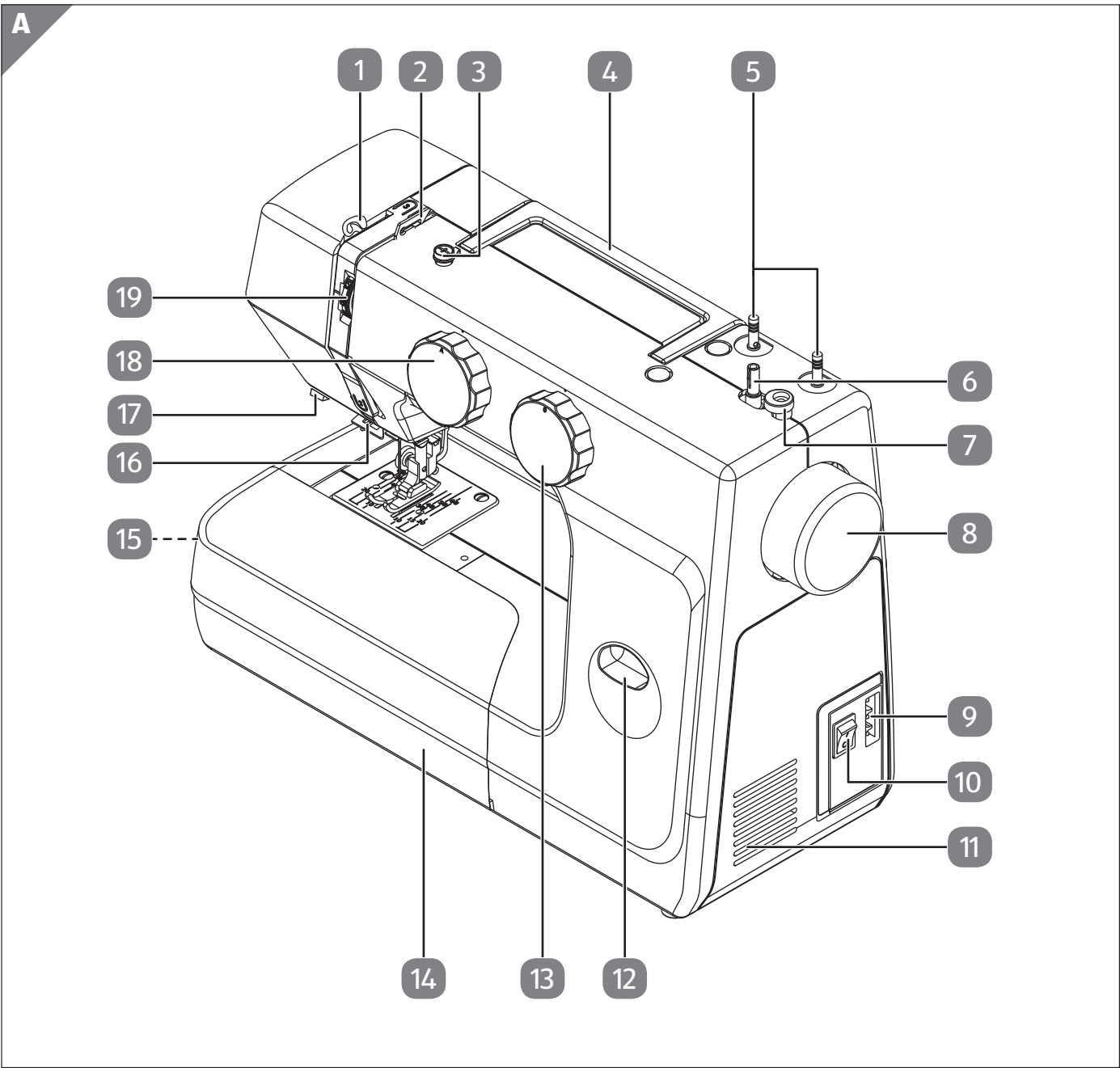
## Your ALDI Service Portal

All details mentioned above can also be found in the ALDI Service Portal at [www.aldi.co.uk](http://www.aldi.co.uk).

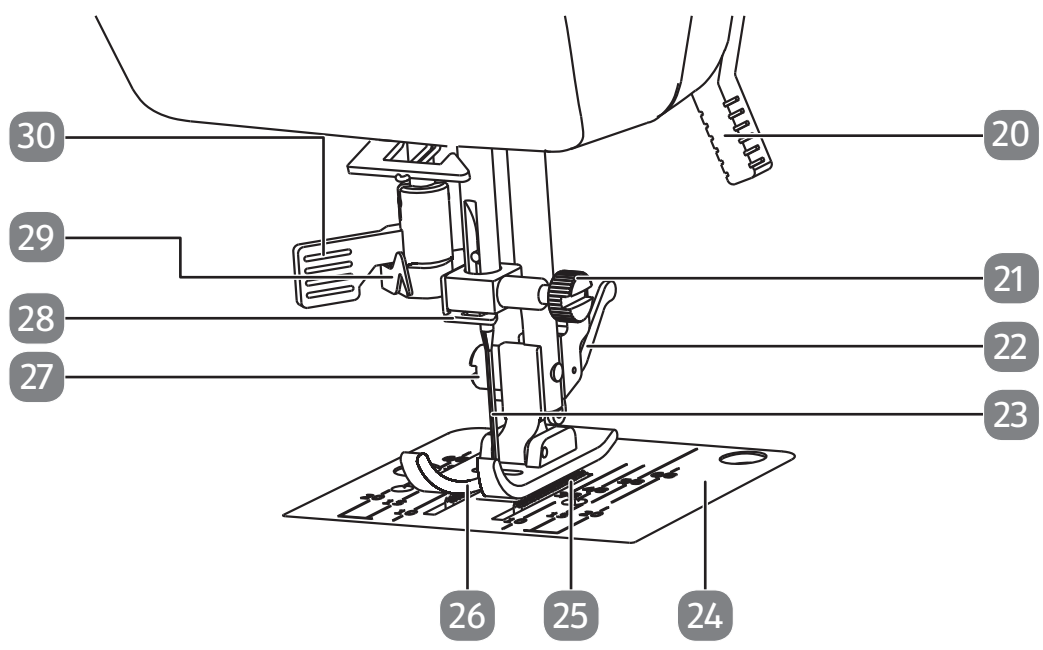


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## Device parts

- 1 Thread take-up
- 2 Upper thread guide
- 3 Winding thread guide
- 4 Fold-down carrying handle
- 5 Cotton reel holder
- 6 Bobbin spindle
- 7 Winding stop
- 8 Hand wheel
- 9 Mains plug socket
- 10 Main switch (motor and light)
- 11 Ventilation slots
- 12 Reverse lever
- 13 Stitch length regulator
- 14 Accessories box
- 15 Bobbin case (behind accessories box)
- 16 Thread guide
- 17 Thread cutter
- 18 Program selection dial
- 19 Upper thread tension regulator
- 20 Presser foot lever
- 21 Needle holding screw
- 22 Presser foot release lever
- 23 Needle
- 24 Needle plate
- 25 Fabric feeder
- 26 Presser foot
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- 28 Needle bar thread guide
- 29 Needle threader mechanism
- 30 Automatic needle threader lever

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## About these operating instructions



Before using the machine for the first time, read through these operating instructions carefully and follow the safety advice!

This product may only be used as directed in the operating instructions and for the intended purposes. Please keep these instructions in a safe place for future reference.

If you pass on the machine to another party it is essential that you also provide the operating instructions!

## Warning symbols and key words used in these instructions

 **DANGER!**

This signal word indicates a hazard with a high degree of risk which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

 **WARNING!**

This signal word indicates a hazard with a medium level of risk which, if not avoided, could lead to death or serious injury.

 **CAUTION!**

This signal word indicates a hazard with a low level of risk which, if not avoided, could result in a minor or moderate injury.

**NOTICE!**

This signal word warns of possible damage to property.



This symbol gives you useful additional information on assembly or operation.



Declaration of conformity (see section “Declaration of conformity”): Products that feature this symbol meet the requirements of the EC directives.



### TIP

Sewing tips to make your work easier

## Proper use

Your appliance offers a number of options for usage:

The sewing machine can be used to join and finish seams on lightweight to heavy material.

The machine can handle textiles, composite fabrics and thin leather.

- The product is intended for private use only and not for industrial/commercial use.

Please note that we shall not be liable in cases of improper use:

- Do not modify the product without our consent and do not use any additional equipment which we have not approved or supplied.
- Use only spare parts and accessories that we have supplied or approved.
- Heed all the information in these operating instructions, especially the safety information. Any other use is deemed improper and can cause personal injury or property damage.
- Do not use the machine in extreme environmental conditions.

## Declaration of conformity

Medion AG hereby declares that the product conforms to the following European requirements:

- EMC Directive 2014/30/EU
- Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU
- Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC
- RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU



# Safety information

## Keep electrical equipment out of reach of children

- This machine may be used by persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental abilities or by those without experience and/or knowledge, if they are supervised or have been instructed in the safe use of the appliance and have understood the potential risks. Do not allow children to play with the product. Cleaning and user maintenance must not be performed by children.
- Children should be kept away from the appliance and the mains cable.



## Risk of suffocation!

Packaging film can be swallowed or used improperly. Therefore, there is a risk of suffocation!

- Keep packaging material such as plastic film or plastic bags away from children.

## Mains cable and mains connection

- Connect the machine to a power socket (220 - 240 V ~ 50 Hz) which is easy to reach and close to the place where you have set up the machine. The socket must be freely accessible so that you can unplug the machine from the mains quickly if necessary.
- When you unplug the machine, always take hold of the plug itself, not the cable.
- Fully unwind the cable during use.
- The mains cable and extension cable must be positioned so that no-one can trip over them.
- The cable must not come into contact with hot surfaces.
- When you leave the sewing machine unattended, unplug it to prevent accidents in case it is switched on inadvertently.
- Switch off and unplug the sewing machine before threading the needle, changing the needle, setting the presser foot and before any cleaning and maintenance work, and also when you have finished sewing and if your work is interrupted.

## General information

- Do not allow the sewing machine to get wet – there is a risk of injury due to electric shock!
- Never leave the sewing machine unattended while it is switched on.
- Do not use the sewing machine outdoors.
- Do not use the sewing machine if damp or in a damp environment.
- The machine may only be operated with the foot pedal supplied (HKT72C).

## Never carry out repairs yourself

### **WARNING!**

#### **Risk of electric shock!**

There is a risk of electric shock if repairs are not carried out by qualified personnel!

- Never try to open or repair the product yourself!
- If there is a fault or if the lead has been damaged, please contact our Service Centre or another suitably qualified specialist workshop to avoid putting yourself at risk.
- If the machine or mains cable is damaged, remove the plug from the mains immediately.
- Do not use the sewing machine if the machine or the lead are visibly damaged in order to avoid risks.

#### **Handling the appliance safely**

- Place the sewing machine on a sturdy, level work surface.
- During operation, the air vents must not be blocked: Do not allow any objects (e.g. dust, threads, etc.) to enter the vents.
- Keep the foot pedal free of fluff, dust and fabric trimmings.
- Never place any objects on the foot pedal.
- Do not use any accessories other than those supplied.
- Only use special sewing machine oil to oil the appliance. Do not use any other liquids.
- Be careful when using the moving parts of the machine, especially the needle. There is a risk of injury, even when the machine has been unplugged!
- When sewing, make sure that your fingers are never underneath the needle holding screw.
- Do not use bent or blunt needles.
- When sewing, do not hold the fabric tight or pull the fabric. The needles could break.
- When you have finished sewing, always move the needle to its highest position.
- Always turn off and unplug the machine when you leave it unattended or before you carry out any maintenance work on the machine.

#### **Cleaning and storage**

- Before cleaning, pull the plug out of the mains socket.
- Use a slightly damp soft cloth for cleaning.
- Avoid the use of chemical solutions and cleaning products because these may damage the machine surface or markings.

## Package contents

Please check your purchase to ensure that all items are included. If anything is missing, please contact us within 14 days of purchase.

- Sewing machine
- Foot pedal HKT72C
- Operating instructions and warranty documents
- Accessories in the accessories box (contents detailed below)

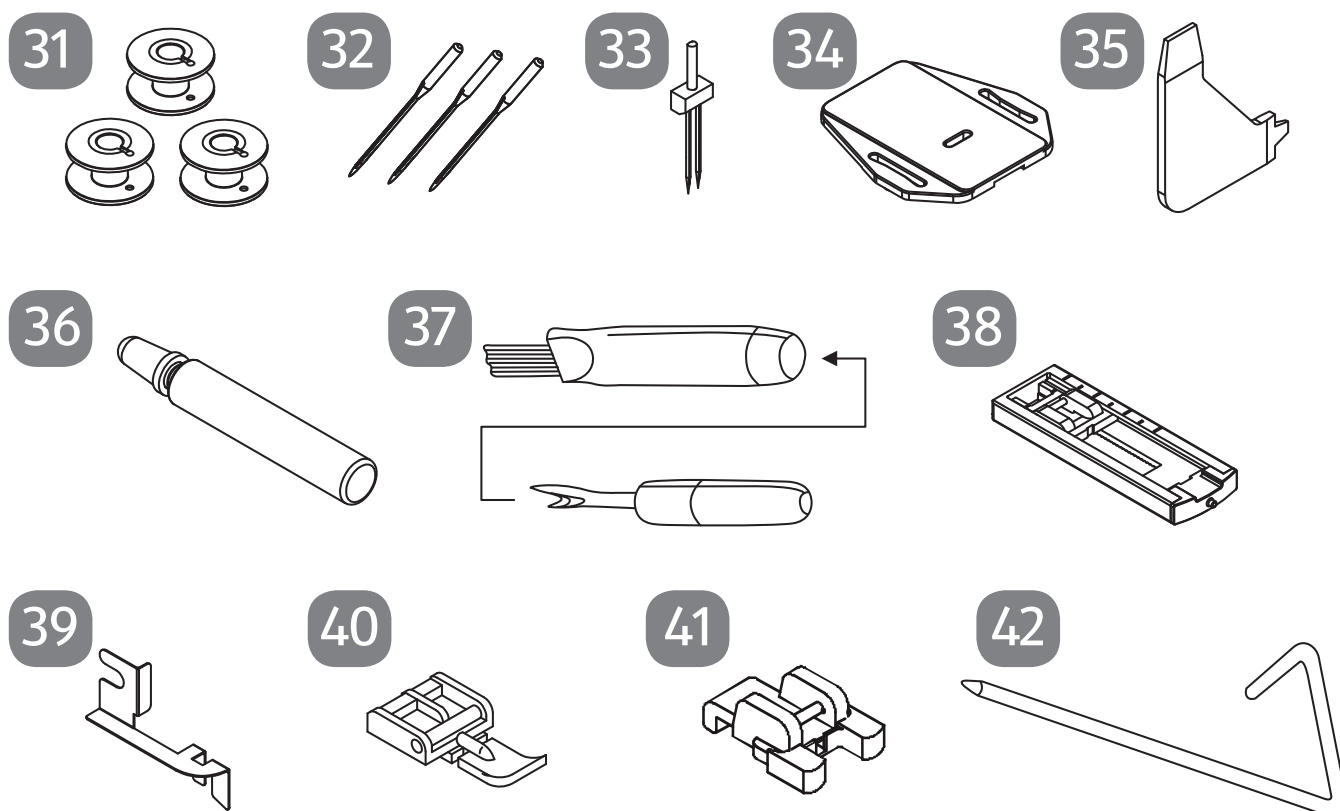
### **⚠ DANGER!**

#### **Risk of suffocation!**

Packaging film can be swallowed or used improperly. Therefore, there is a risk of suffocation!

- Keep packaging material such as plastic film or plastic bags away from children.

#### **Contents of the accessories box**



**31** 4 bobbins (3 in accessories compartment and 1 installed)

**32** 3 needles (in needle box)

**33** Twin needle (in needle box)

**34** Darning plate

**35** Multi-purpose screwdriver

**36** Oil bottle (empty)

**37** Lint brush with seam ripper

**38** Buttonhole foot

**39** Guide attachment

**40** Zipper foot

**41** Button sewing foot

**42** Seam guide ruler

#### **Accessories not shown**

- Standard foot (straight stitch/zigzag stitch) (already attached)
- Dust cover

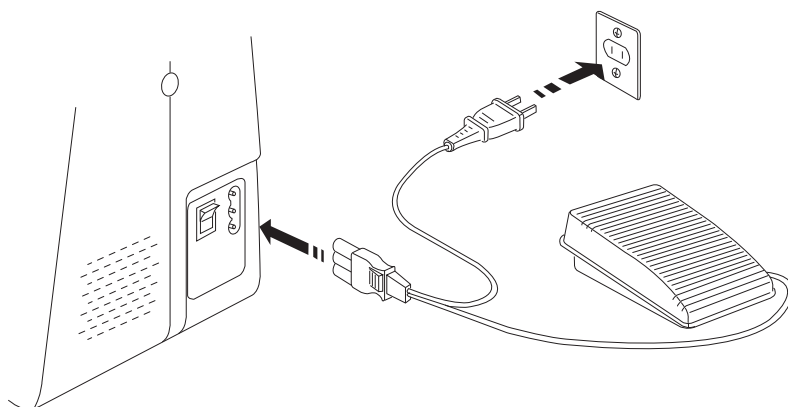
## Electrical connections

### **⚠ CAUTION!**

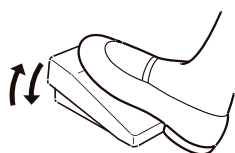
#### **Risk of injury!**

There is a risk of injury from accidental operation of the foot control.

- Once you have finished working or before you start maintenance, always turn off and unplug the machine.
- 1. Plug the connector on the power cable supplied into the socket **9** on the machine.
- 2. Plug the mains connection into the mains socket.
- 3. Switch the sewing machine on with the power switch **10**. The power switch turns both the sewing machine and the sewing light on.



Use only the HKT72C foot pedal supplied with the product.



#### **Controlling the sewing speed**

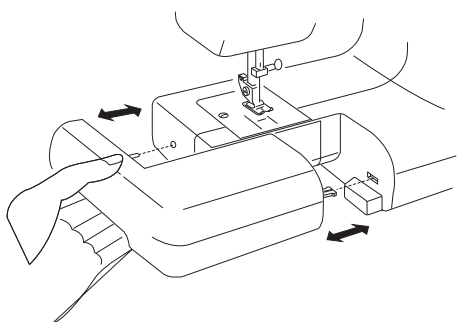
The sewing speed is controlled by the foot pedal.

The sewing speed can be changed by applying more or less pressure to the foot pedal.

#### **Attaching and removing the table extension**

The machine is supplied with an attached work table.

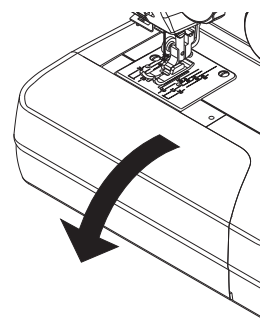
- The table extension is removed by pushing it carefully to the left.
- To attach the table extension, carefully place the table extension on to the machine and push it to the right until it audibly clicks into place.



## Accessories box

The accessories box **14** is integrated in the table extension.

- To open the box, flip the table extension cover forwards, providing access to the parts inside.



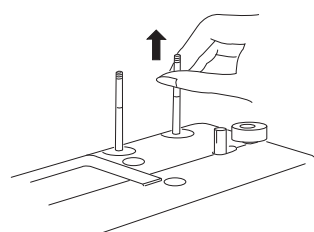
## Preparatory work

### Fitting the cotton reel

#### TIP

Most cotton reels have a notch to hold the thread in place after use. Make sure that this notch is pointing downwards in order to ensure that the thread will run evenly and will not catch.

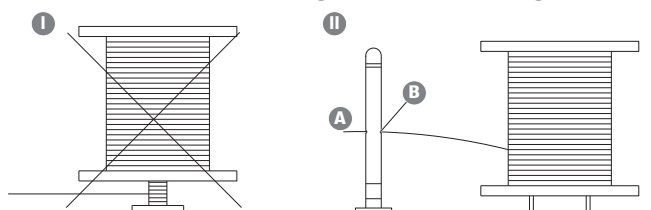
- Pull the cotton reel holder **5** up out of the machine until you hear it click into place.
- Place the cotton reel on the cotton reel holder.



#### TIP

When using very fine thread which tends to knot, it is advisable to put the cotton reel on the rear holder and to pass the thread through the front holder (Fig. I).

- In this case, thread the cotton (A) through the eye (B) in the front cotton reel holder to regulate the winding action (Fig. II).



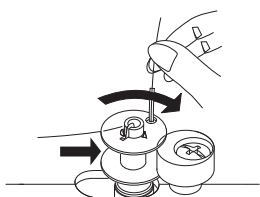
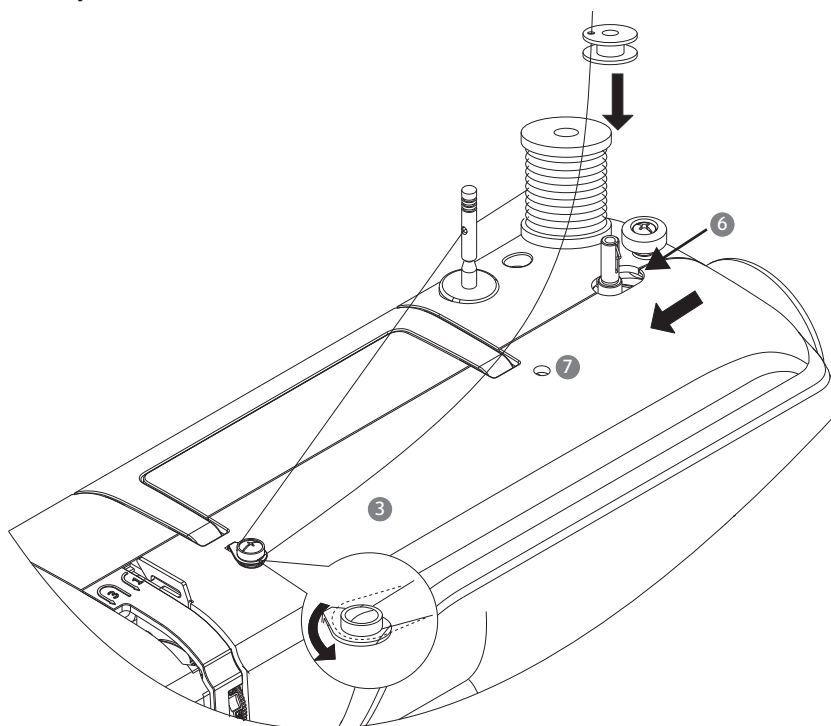
## Winding thread onto the bobbin

You can use the sewing machine to wind thread on to the bobbins easily.

- To do so, take the thread from the cotton reel and route it around the thread guide **3** to the bobbin.

The exact procedure for winding thread on to the bobbin is described in the following points:

1. Place the cotton reel on the cotton reel holder.  
Use the second cotton reel holder when working with fine thread, as instructed in the previous section.
2. Route the thread from the cotton reel around the bobbin winder thread guide, as illustrated.
3. Feed the end of the thread through the hole in the bobbin, as illustrated, and wind the thread around the bobbin a few times by hand.



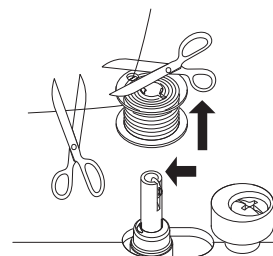
4. Place the bobbin on the spindle **6** with the side of the bobbin containing the end of the thread facing upwards. Move the bobbin spindle to the right towards the winding stop **7** until you hear it click into place.
5. Hold on to the end of the thread and press the foot pedal. Once some thread has been wound on to the bobbin, let go of the end of the thread. Wind the thread onto the bobbin until the spindle **6** stops automatically.



Once the bobbin spindle has been moved to the right, the sewing mechanism is disabled so that the needle does not move while the thread is being wound onto the bobbin.

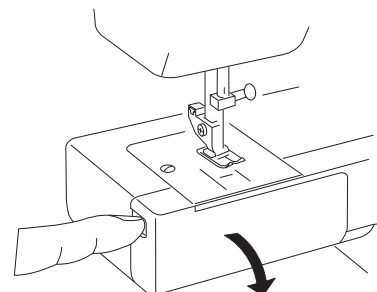


6. Move the bobbin spindle to the left and remove the bobbin.
7. Cut the ends of the thread.

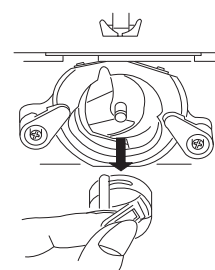


## Removing the bobbin case

- Remove the table extension.
- Move the needle **23** to the highest position by turning the hand wheel **8** and the presser foot and open the bobbin case behind the accessories box **15**, as shown in the diagram.



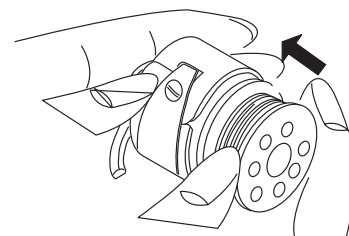
- Open the rocking arm of the bobbin case and remove it from the machine.



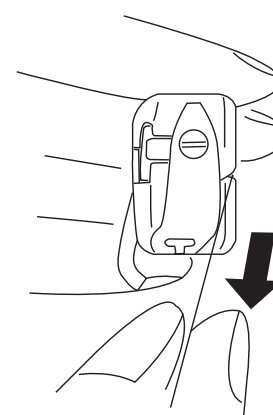
- When you let go of the rocking arm, the bobbin will fall out of the bobbin case automatically.

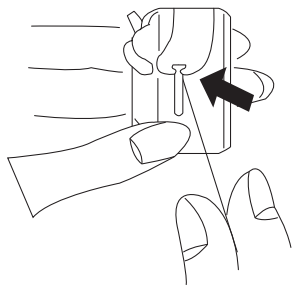
## Threading the bobbin case

- Hold the bobbin between the thumb and index finger of your right hand and leave about 15 cm of the thread hanging out.
- Hold the bobbin case in your left hand and put the bobbin in the bobbin case.



- Put the end of the thread into the slit on the edge of the bobbin case.

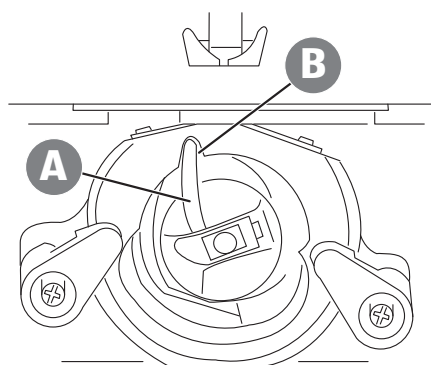




- Now pass the thread through the tension spring and into the thread hole. Make sure that around 15 cm of the thread is hanging out of the bobbin.



Check that the bobbin is inserted correctly and that it can be turned clockwise in the case.



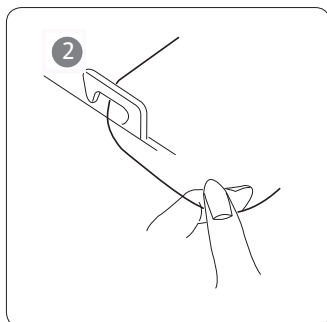
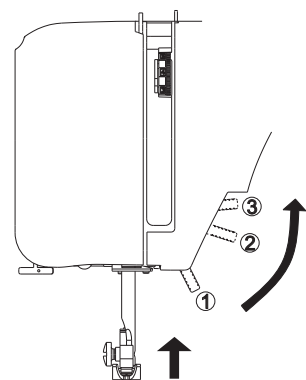
### Inserting the bobbin case

- Hold the bobbin case so that the finger (A) of the case is pointing upwards.
- Open the rocking arm of the bobbin case.
- Put the bobbin case on the central pin and press the case in carefully until the finger of the bobbin case stops in the recess (B) in the shuttle track ring.
- Let go of the rocking arm and press it onto the bobbin case.
- Close the bobbin case cover.

### Threading the upper thread

Please read the following instructions carefully as an incorrect sequence or thread guiding can lead to broken threads, missed stitches and gathered fabric.

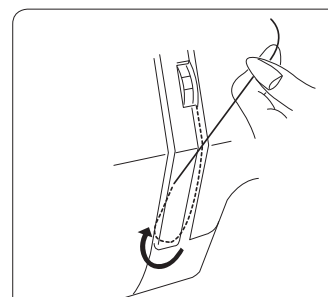
1. Before threading the needle, raise the needle to its highest position by turning the hand wheel **8**.
2. Raise the presser foot lever **20** to the upper position (3) as well in order to loosen the tension so that the upper thread can be threaded without any problems.



3. Place a cotton reel on one of the cotton reel holders.
4. Now feed the thread through the upper thread guide **2**.

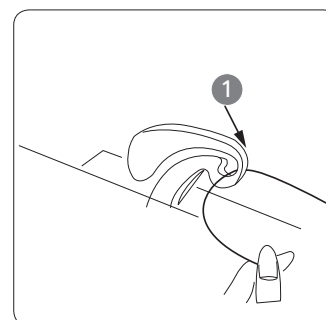
5. Then pass the thread between the tension discs of the upper thread tension regulator **19**.

Pass the thread under the front thread guide and upwards, which automatically pushes up the inner guide spring.



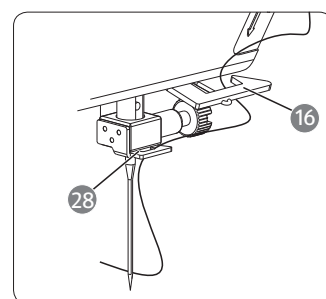
Unlike the tension discs on most sewing machines, the tension discs on the upper thread tension regulator are not visible so it is important to check very carefully that the thread is between the tension discs and is not running through the machine in another place.

6. Then insert the thread from right to left in the hook of the thread take-up **1**.



Turn the hand wheel **8**, if necessary, in order to raise the thread take-up **1**.

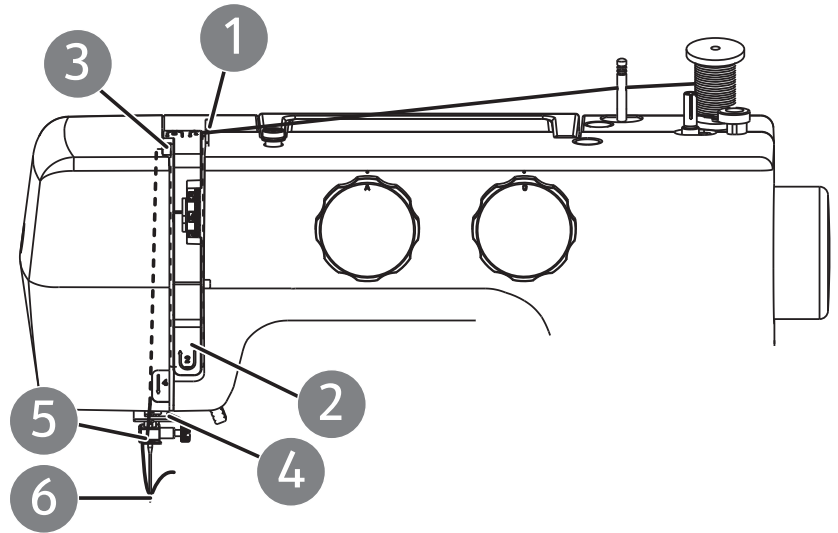
7. Bring the thread back down towards the needle, taking it through the internal thread guide **16**.  
8. Pass the thread through the thread guide on the needle holder **28**.  
9. Finally take the thread through the eye of the needle.



## Diagram of the upper thread guide

The diagram summarises the route of the upper thread.

The numbers indicate the sequence of the steps in the threading process.



## Automatic needle threader

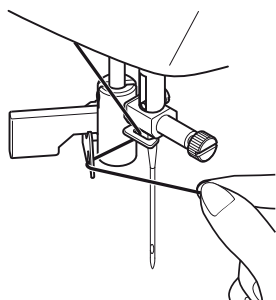
The sewing machine has an automatic needle threader which makes it easier for you to thread the upper thread.

### NOTICE!

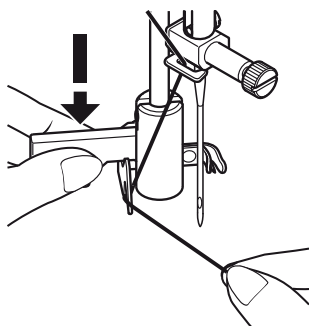
#### Risk of damage!

The automatic needle threader may be damaged by the use of a twin needle.

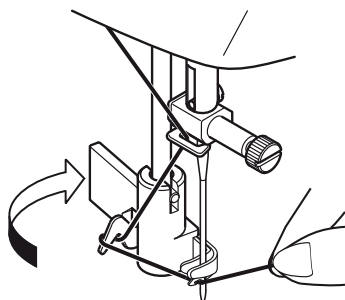
- Use the automatic needle threader with a normal needle only.
1. Turn the hand wheel, if necessary, to move the needle to the upper position. Place the thread around the thread guide on the needle threader mechanism **29**.



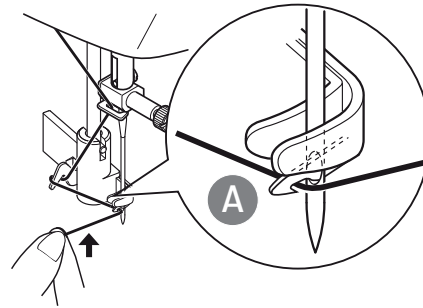
2. Carefully pull the arm **30** on the threader down as far as possible.



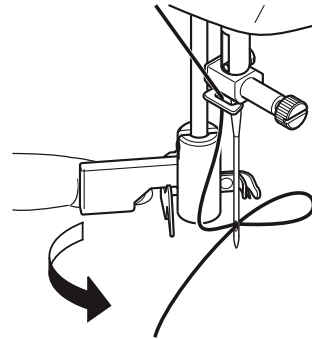
3. Rotate the arm of the threader clockwise to the rear.



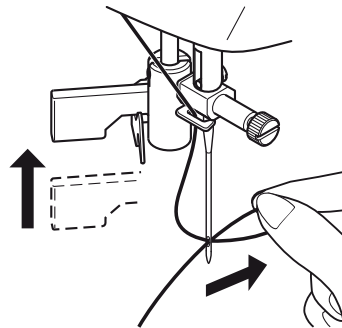
4. Thread hook A will automatically be inserted into the eye of the needle.  
Lay the thread under the thread hook.



5. Move the arm of the threader carefully back to its starting position. Thread hook A will pull the upper thread through the eye of the needle and form a loop behind the needle.

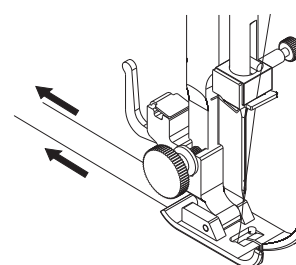
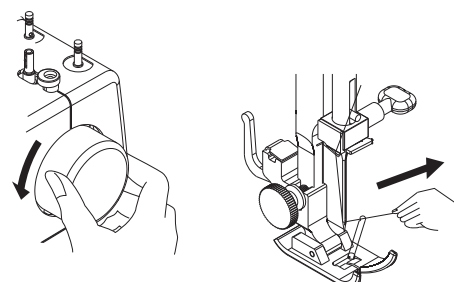
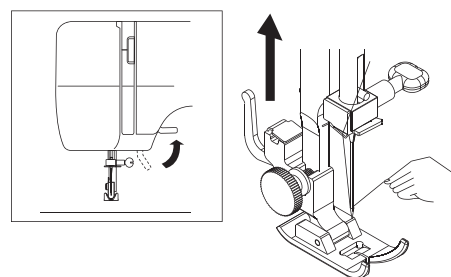


6. Push the arm of the threader back up and pull the loop through the eye of the needle by hand in order to complete the threading process.



## Bringing up the lower thread

- Put the presser foot **26** up.
- Turn the hand wheel towards you with your right hand until the needle is in the uppermost position.
- Hold the upper thread loosely in your left hand and turn the hand wheel towards you with your right hand until the needle has moved down and back up again. Stop turning the hand wheel as soon as the needle has reached its highest position.
- Pull the upper thread upwards slightly so that the lower thread forms a loop.
- Pull a length of about 15 cm of both threads towards the back under the presser foot **26**.



## Settings

### Setting the thread tension

If the thread tears while you are sewing, the thread tension is too high.

If small loops are formed when you are sewing, the thread tension is too low.

In both cases, you need to set the thread tension.

The tensions of the upper and lower threads must be in the correct proportion to each other.

### Adjusting the upper thread tension



An upper thread tension of 3 - 4 is ideal for most sewing work.

The tension is created by the discs through which the thread is guided. The pressure on these discs is controlled by the upper thread tension regulator **19**.

The higher the number, the higher the tension.

The upper thread tension is not activated until the presser foot is lowered.

There are a number of reasons why you might need to adjust the tension. For example, different tensions are required for different fabrics.

The tension you require depends on the strength and thickness of the fabric, the number of layers of fabric you want to sew and the type of stitch you choose.

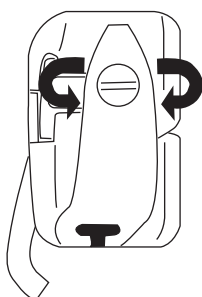
Please make sure that the tensions of the upper and lower threads match, as otherwise the fabric may gather.

We recommend that you carry out a test on a scrap of fabric before starting work.

### Adjusting the lower thread tension

The tension of the lower thread is regulated by the spring on the bobbin case.

- Turn the screw on the spring clockwise in order to increase the thread tension.
- Turn the screw on the spring anticlockwise in order to decrease the thread tension.



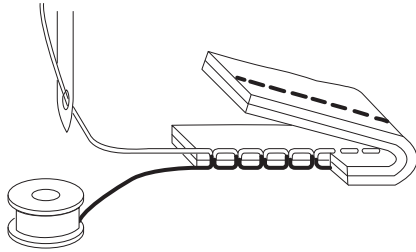


## Checking the thread tension

### Correct stitching

The tension of the upper and lower thread should be sufficient to ensure that the threads interlace in the middle of the fabric.

The fabric remains smooth and does not pucker.



### Incorrect types of stitching

Upper thread is too tight and pulls the lower thread up. The lower thread is visible on the upper fabric layer.

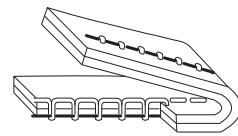
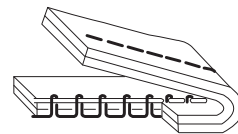
#### **Solution:**

Reduce the upper thread tension by turning the upper thread tension regulator to a lower number.

Upper thread is too loose. The lower thread pulls the upper thread down. The upper thread is visible on the underside of the fabric layer.

#### **Solution:**

Increase the upper thread tension by turning the upper thread tension regulator to a higher number.



# Sewing

## General information

- Switch on the main switch **10**.
- When changing the stitch type, always move the needle to its highest position.
- Push the fabric sufficiently far under the presser foot **26**. Make sure there is a length of around 10 cm of the upper and lower thread behind the needle.
- Lower the presser foot lever **20**. Holding the thread with your left hand, turn the hand wheel **8** towards you and lower the needle to the point on the fabric where you want to start sewing.
- Press the foot pedal – the more pressure you apply to the foot pedal, the faster the machine will run. While sewing, guide the fabric gently by hand.
- Sew a few reverse stitches by actuating the reverse lever **12** in order to fix the first stitches in place.



### TIP

If you are not sure whether the thread tension or stitch type, for example, is correct, test the settings on a swatch.

The fabric will run through automatically under the presser foot. It should not be held fast or pulled by hand, but should only be gently guided so that the stitches go in the desired direction.

## Selecting the right needle

### NOTICE!

### Risk of damage!

Using a defective needle can cause damage to the material.

- Replace defective needles immediately.

The number indicating the needle thickness is written on the shaft. The higher the number, the thicker the needle.

## Raising and lowering the presser foot

Raise or lower the presser foot lever in order to move the presser foot up or down.

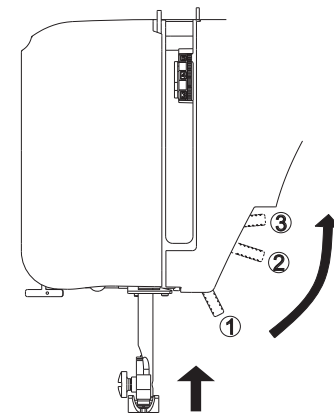
Position 1: The presser foot presses the fabric onto the feeders and the thread tension is activated.

You can start sewing.

Position 2: The presser foot is in the top position and the thread tension is deactivated.

You can take the fabric out of the machine, put it in the machine, or change the presser foot.

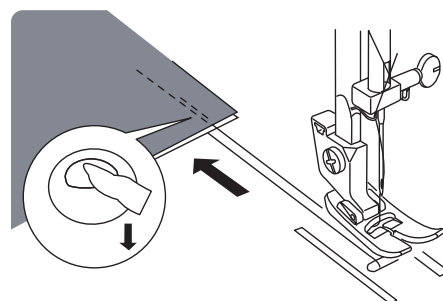
The presser foot can be raised up to position 3 in order to provide extra room when sewing thick fabrics.



## Reverse stitching

Use reverse stitches to reinforce the first and last stitches.

- Press the reverse lever and hold it down.
- Press the foot pedal – the more pressure you apply to the foot pedal, the faster the machine will run.
- When you want to change back to forward stitching, simply release the reverse lever.



## Removing fabric from the sewing machine

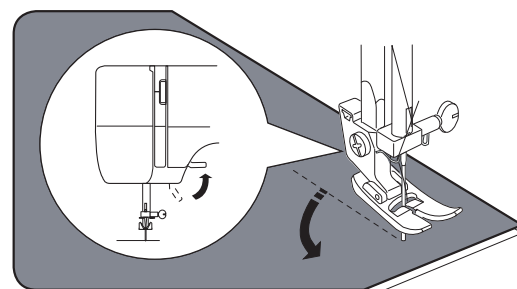
When you finish sewing, make sure that the needle is at its highest position.

- To remove the fabric, raise the presser foot and pull the fabric away from you out of the machine.

## Changing the sewing direction

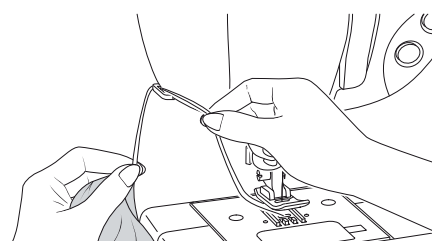
Proceed as follows to change direction when you reach the corners of the material:

- Stop the machine and turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle is in the fabric.
- Raise the presser foot.
- Pivot the fabric around the needle to change the direction as desired.
- Lower the presser foot again and continue sewing.



## Cutting the thread

Cut the thread with the thread cutter **17** at the back of the sewing machine or with a pair of scissors. Leave around 15 cm of the thread hanging from the eye of the needle.



## Program selection dial

### NOTICE!

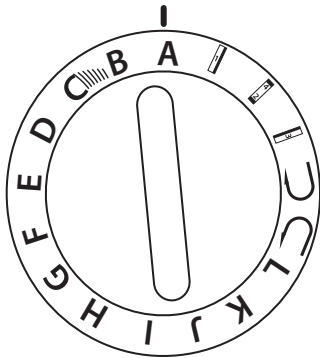
#### Risk of damage!

The program selection dial cannot be rotated 360°. Overwinding the dial may damage the mechanism.

Do not turn the program selection dial beyond the "↺" and "↻" end point markings.

On this sewing machine, you can select a number of different functional and decorative stitches. You can use the program selection dial **18** to simply select the stitch pattern you want.

- Before changing the stitch, always make sure that the needle is at its highest position.



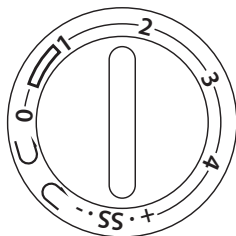
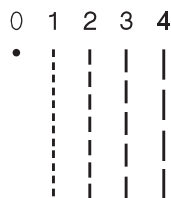
- Turn the program selection dial so that the marker is lined up with the stitch type you want to use.

#### Stitch length settings

You can use the stitch length regulator **13** to select the length of the stitch pattern you have selected.

- Turn the stitch length regulator so that the marker points to the stitch length number you want to use.

The numbers indicate the approximate stitch length in millimetres.



Stitch type settings

The program selection dial is used to set the stitch types. Make sure that the needle is at its highest position before changing the stitch type.

Always test the stitching on a swatch before using a stitch program for your actual work.

All the stitch patterns are summarised in the table in section “Program selection” on page 49.

Please read “Removing and fitting the presser foot” on page 42 for instructions on attaching and removing the presser foot.



Straight stitch

Suitable for general sewing and for top-stitching.

Presser foot: .....Standard foot  
Program: ..... A and B  
Stitch length: ..... 0 to 4

**NOTICE!**

Risk of damage!

The wrong pivot point can cause damage when using a twin needle.

- In this case, set the needle high in the pivot point.

Zigzag stitch

The zigzag stitch is one of the most commonly used stitches. It can be used for many different things, for example hemming, appliqué, and monograms.

Before you use the zigzag stitch, sew a few straight stitches to reinforce the stitching.

Presser foot: .....Standard foot  
Program: ..... C  
Stitch width: ..... 1 to 4  
Stitch length: ..... 1 to 4

There are five different stitch widths between programs B and C which are only available on the zigzag stitch setting.

- Slowly turn the program selection dial on from program B in order to select a different stitch width.

TIPS FOR ZIGZAG STITCHES

For a better zigzag stitch, the upper thread tension must be lower than for straight stitches.

The upper thread should be slightly visible on the underside of the fabric.



## Satin stitch

Satin stitch, a zigzag stitch in which the stitches are very close together, is particularly suitable for appliqué, monograms, and various decorative stitches.

Presser foot: ..... Standard foot  
 Program: ..... K and L  
 Stitch length: ..... 0 to 1



### TIP

Whenever you use this stitch, reduce the upper thread tension slightly. The wider the stitch, the lower the upper thread tension should be. If you are sewing very thin or soft fabrics, you should place a thin piece of paper under the fabric and sew this too. This prevents stitches being missed and the material gathering.

## Blind stitch



### TIP

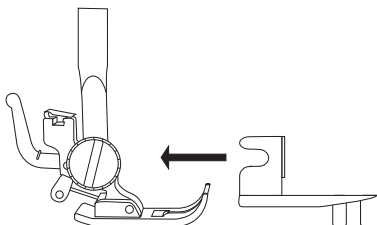
Sewing blind stitch requires some practice and should be practised on remnants of fabric before sewing.

For blind hemming.

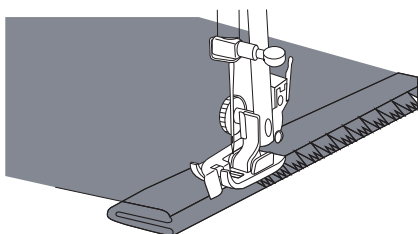
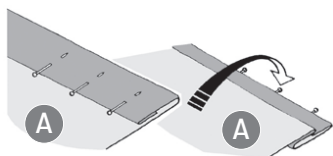
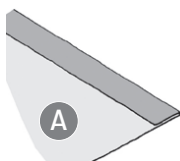
Presser foot: ..... Standard foot with guide attachment  
 Program: ..... E or F  
 Stitch length: ..... 0 to 1

Use a thread colour that exactly matches the fabric.

If you are sewing very light or transparent fabrics, use a transparent nylon thread.



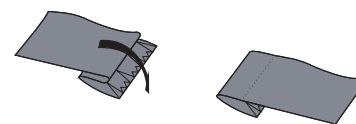
- In order to fit the guide attachment, undo the screw (27) on the presser foot holder and push the guide attachment under the screw, as shown in the diagram.
- Tighten the screw again.



- Place the fabric down in front of you with the top facing down.
- Fold the seam allowance onto the underside of the fabric (A), as shown in the diagram.
- Now fold the hem allowance onto the underside as well and pin the seam allowance and hem allowance in place (see diagram opposite).
- Then fold the entire blind hem over at the edge of the fabric, as illustrated in the diagram. The edge of the fabric should overlap the seam allowance slightly.
- Sew carefully along the fold, making sure that the straight stitches are sewn on the hem and that the tips of each of the zigzag stitches only pierce the top fold of the fabric.

If you are using the guide attachment, the seam fold must be lined up exactly with the guide attachment.

- Now take the fabric out of the machine and straighten it out. The folded-out fabric now has a blind hem stitch.



## Shell hem

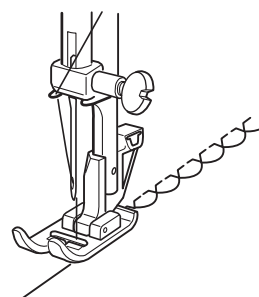
A scalloped hem is a blind stitch which is mirrored to form a decorative hem. Particularly suitable for fabrics cut on the bias.

Presser foot: .....Standard foot

Program: ..... H

Stitch length: ..... 2 to 3

- The needle should be positioned in relation to the right-hand edge of the fabric so that the stitches loop over the outer edge of the hem.



## Stretch stitch

This stitch is particularly suitable for sewing seams (sewing two pieces of material together).

It can also be used to reinforce elastic materials and to sew on fabric pieces. It is also suitable for sewing on elastic (e.g. elastic bands).

Presser foot: .....Standard foot

Program: ..... 1 to K

Stitch length: ..... SS

### TIP

Use a synthetic thread, as this makes the stitches practically invisible.



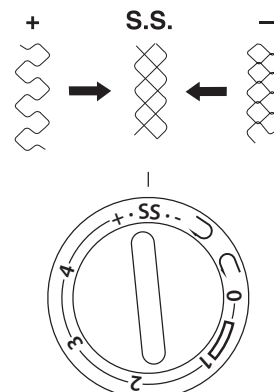
## Sewing on elastic tapes

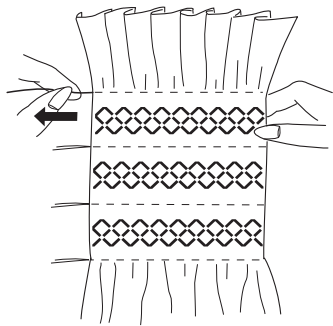
- Position the elastic band as required.
- Sew on the elastic tape with stretch stitch, using your hands to stretch out the elastic tape in front of and behind the presser foot. The more you stretch it, the more it will gather.

## Stitch pattern adjustment

The stitch pattern may look uneven depending on which fabrics you are using. If this is the case, you can alter the stitch pattern setting manually.

- Turn the stitch length regulator towards the + symbol if the pattern is too tight.
- Turn the stitch length regulator towards the - symbol if the pattern is too loose.





**Diamond stitch or smocking stitch**

Smocking stitch can be used in many different ways and is decorative, e.g. for attaching lace or elastic tapes, or for sewing on stretch and other elastic materials.

Presser foot: .....Standard foot  
Program: ..... D  
Stitch length: ..... SS

For smocking work, please note the following:

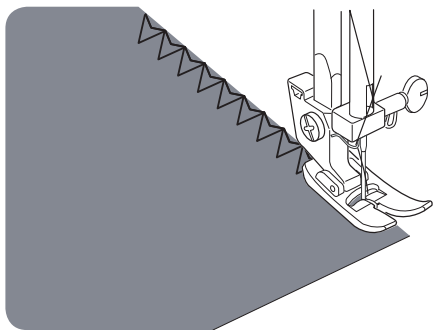
- Gather the material evenly.
- Place a narrow strip of fabric under the gathers and sew over them using the smocking stitch.
- Finish the smocking work before you insert this decorative piece in the garment.
- In the case of very lightweight fabrics, the same effect can be achieved by using an elastic thread on the bobbin.

**Overlock whipstitch**

This stitch is particularly suitable for sewing and patching jersey and tracksuits. The stitch is both decorative and functional. It consists of smooth side lines with cross-connections and is completely elastic.

Presser foot: .....Standard foot  
Program: ..... E  
Stitch length: ..... SS

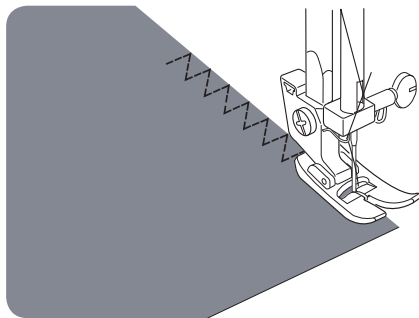
- Position the edge of the fabric under the presser foot so that the needle is just touching the edge of the fabric when it is at the right and so that a zigzag stitch is sewn when it is at the left.



**Zigzag with three stitches**

Use this type of stitch to clean up edges.

Presser foot: .....Standard foot  
Program: ..... D  
Stitch length: ..... 0 to 1



**Triple straight stitch**

The machine will sew two stitches forwards and one stitch backwards. This reinforces the seam.

Presser foot: .....Standard foot  
Program: ..... A or B  
Stitch length: ..... SS



## Reverse blind hem

This stitch can be used to sew heavy linings and to neaten edges.

Presser foot: ..... Standard foot

Program: ..... 1

Stitch length: ..... 1 to 2

When working with heavy linings, lay the panels of fabric over each other and sew along the seam line.

When neatening edges, the right end of the stitch must be close to the edge of the fabric.

## Buttonholes

### TIP

To determine the correct stitch length, we recommend you sew a test buttonhole on a scrap of fabric.

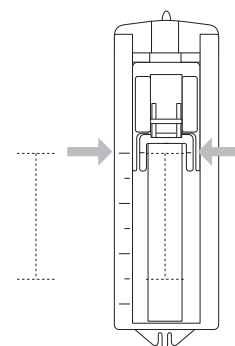
Presser foot: ..... Buttonhole presser foot

Program: ..... Buttonhole programs

Stitch length: ..... 0.5 to 1

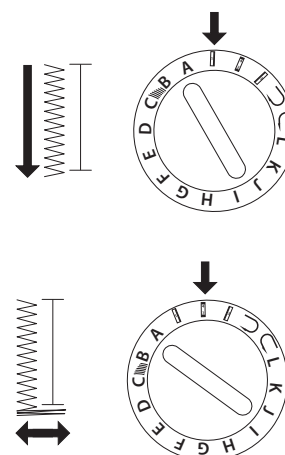


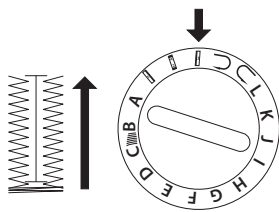
- Set the foot and needle to their highest position.
- Replace the foot with the buttonhole presser foot.  
Please read section "Removing and fitting the presser foot" on page 42 for the instructions.
- Using a pencil or tailor's chalk, mark the place on the fabric where you want to sew the buttonhole and mark the required length of the buttonhole.
- Line up the buttonhole foot with the slide at the rear end of the buttonhole.
- Pass the upper thread through the opening on the buttonhole sewing foot and pull both the upper and lower thread to the left-hand side.



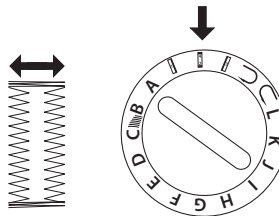
### Procedure

- Select the program for the left-hand bar on the program selection dial.
- Lower the foot and sew slowly until the bar is the required length.
- Raise the needle to its highest position and change to the program for the bottom bar.
- Sew a few stitches of the bottom bar.

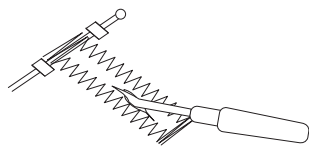




- Raise the needle to its highest position again and change to the program for the right-hand bar.
- Now sew the right-hand bar exactly the same length as the bar on the left-hand side.



- Move the needle to its highest position and select the program again for the top bar.
- Then sew a few stitches for the top bar as you did for the bottom bar.



- At the end, you are advised to set the stitch length to "0" and sew a few more stitches so that the threads are better connected and the buttonhole does not fray so quickly.
- Then use the cutter provided to cut the fabric between the stitches. Do this carefully to ensure you do not damage any of the bars.



**TIP**

It is advisable to put a pin in front of the top bar to stop you cutting through it.

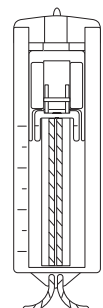
**Reinforced buttonholes**

It is advisable to reinforce heavy-duty buttonholes with thread (crochet thread, reinforcement yarn or buttonhole yarn).



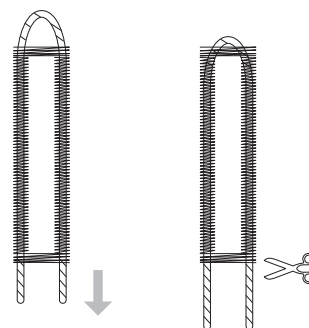
**TIP**

Only use the buttonhole programs with straight ends for buttonholes with reinforcement yarn.



- Cut a piece of reinforcement yarn to fit the size of the buttonhole and place it around the buttonhole foot.
- Feed the yarn into the hook at the rear end of the presser foot and then bring the yarn forwards and fasten it on the front hook with a knot.
- Sew the buttonhole in the usual way, taking care that the stitches catch the reinforcement yarn completely.

- When the buttonhole program is finished, take the fabric out of the sewing machine and cut off the ends of the reinforcement yarn.



### TIP

You should practise a few buttonholes on a piece of cloth first in order to learn how to use reinforcement yarn.



## Sewing on buttons, hooks and eyes

The button fitting foot makes light work of sewing on buttons, hooks and eyes.

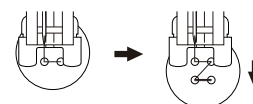
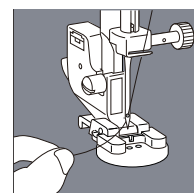
Use the darning plate to stop the fabric from slipping.

Presser foot: ..... Button fitting foot

Program: ..... C ||||| B

Stitch length: ..... 0

- Lower the presser foot and place the button between the fabric and presser foot so that the stitch enters the holes of the button as shown in the diagram.
- Use the hand wheel to control the position of the button. The needle must exactly enter the holes of the button, otherwise the needle may be damaged.
- There are five different stitch widths between programs B and C for the various distances between buttonholes.
- At a low speed, sew about 6 to 7 stitches per hole.

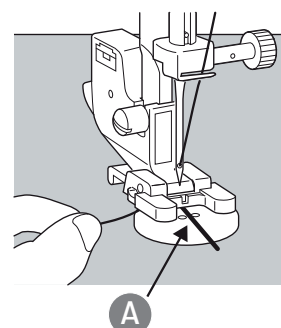


For buttons with four holes, the material is shifted with the button: then 6 to 7 stitches are sewn in the other holes. Once you have removed the fabric, pass a generous length of the upper thread to the underside of the fabric and knot it to the lower thread there.

## Sewing buttons with a shank

In the case of heavy fabrics, a button shank is often needed.

- Place a needle or, for a thicker shank, a matchstick (A) on the button and then proceed to sew as for a normal button.
- After about 10 stitches, remove the material from the machine.
- Remove the needle or matchstick.
- Cut the upper thread, leaving a slightly longer length of upper thread.
- Pass the upper thread through the button and wind it around the threads a few times to create a shank, then pass it through to the underside of the fabric and tie it in a knot with the lower thread.

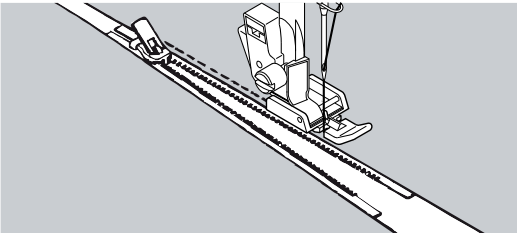
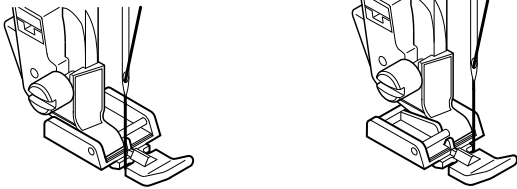


## Sewing in zip fasteners

Presser foot: ..... Zip presser foot  
 Program: ..... A  
 Stitch length: ..... 1 to 4  
 Stitch width: ..... 0

Depending on which side of the zip band you are sewing, the presser foot must always be on the fabric.

For this reason, the presser foot is attached on either the left-hand or the right-hand side, and not in the middle like all other presser feet.

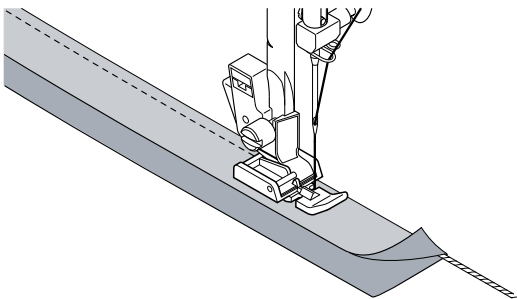


- Raise the sewing foot and needle to its highest position to switch the sewing foot.
- Place the zip on the fabric and place the workpiece in position under the foot.
- In order to sew the right-hand side of the zip, attach the zipper foot so that the needle sews on the left-hand side.
- Sew the right-hand side of the zip, creating the stitches as close as possible to the teeth.
- Sew in the zip around 0.5 centimetres below the teeth using a bridge.
- In order to sew the left-hand side of the zip, change the foot position on the presser foot holder.
- Proceed in the same way as for the right-hand side of the zip.
- Before the foot reaches the slider on the zip band, lift the foot up and open the zip, keeping the needle in the material.

## Sewing in a drawstring

You can also use the zip presser foot to sew in drawstrings, as shown in the illustration.

- Fold the fabric over once to create a drawstring tunnel and then sew along the drawstring, making sure the zip presser foot is behind the drawstring.



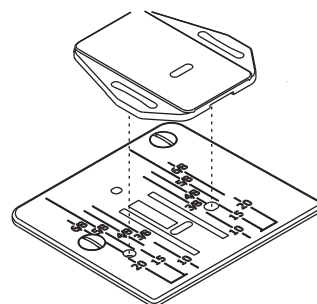
## Darning

### Mounting the darning plate

For some sewing work, e.g. sewing on buttons, hooks and eyes, darning and embroidery, the material must not be fed through automatically. Instead you must be able to control the feeding of the material yourself.

In these cases, you must attach the darning plate included in the accessories.

- Raise the presser foot lever and turn the hand wheel to raise the needle to its highest position.
- Now push both pins of the darning plate into the openings on the needle plate **24** until they click into place, as shown in the diagram opposite.
- Simply lift the darning plate at the corners to remove it again.



### Darning

- Remove the presser foot holder and select the normal lower thread tension.

The upper thread tension should be somewhat lower than usual.

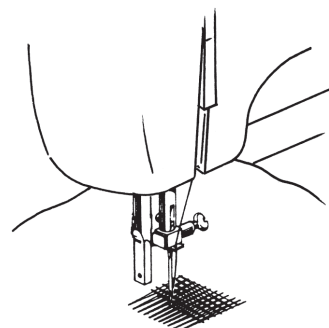
Presser foot: .....No presser foot

Program: ..... A

Stitch length: ..... 1 to 4

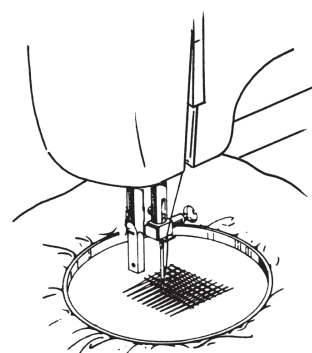
If necessary, you can place a piece of fabric under the damaged area.

- Place the material under the needle and lower the presser foot lever to apply the thread tension.
- Begin sewing by slowly moving the fabric forwards and backwards by hand.
- Repeat until the damaged area has been completely filled with parallel stitches.
- If necessary, you can darn over these stitches with stitches at right angles to them, as you do when darning by hand.



### TIP

The fabric must be taut during the darning process. If the damaged area is large, it is advisable to use an embroidery frame (available from specialist retailers) to keep the material taut.



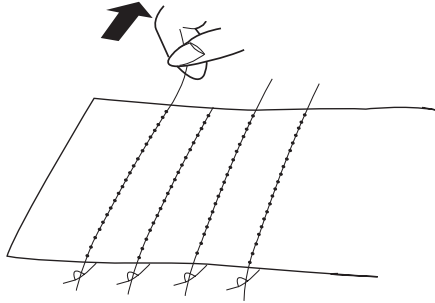
## Gathering

Presser foot: ..... Standard foot

Program: ..... A

Stitch length: ..... 4

Reduce the upper thread tension (see Page 24) so that the lower thread is loose on the back of the fabric and is looped by the upper thread.



- Sew one or more rows of stitches. Do not cut the threads off right at the edge of the fabric but leave a length of about 10 centimetres on the ends.
- At the start of each row, knot the upper and lower thread.
- Hold on to the fabric on the side with the knots and, on the other side, pull one or more lower threads taut at the same time. Now push the fabric together on the lower thread. Once the fabric has been gathered to the desired width, knot the upper and lower threads of the second side.
- Make sure the gathering is even.
- Sew the gathers in place with one or more rows of straight stitches. The diamond stitch or smocking stitch can also be used for this.

## Sewing with a twin needle

The twin needle is available from well-stocked specialist retailers. When buying a twin needle, make sure that the distance between the two needles is no more than 4 mm.

The twin needle can be used to create attractive, two-coloured patterns if you use different coloured threads when sewing.

Presser foot: ..... Standard foot

Program: ..... A to L

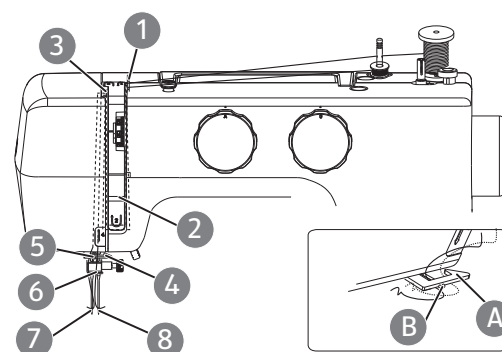
Stitch length: ..... 1 to 4

### NOTICE!

#### Risk of damage!

The twin needle may bend or break if the wrong sewing program is used.

- Only ever use the twin needle in the program specified here.
- Fit the twin needle in the same way as you would a single needle (see Page 41).
- Pull the two cotton reel holders **5** up out of the machine until you hear them click into place.
- Place two equally fully cotton reels on the cotton reel holders.
- Follow the instructions in section “Threading the upper thread” on page 18 to take the thread on the front cotton reel to the thread guide **16**.
- As shown in the diagram opposite, feed the thread through the eye (B) on the thread guide which is provided for the use of twin needles.
- Now follow the instructions again for threading a single thread and feed the thread into the right-hand needle (8).
- Follow the instructions in section “Threading the upper thread” on page 18 to take the thread from the rear cotton reel holder and thread it in the left-hand needle.



### NOTICE!


#### Risk of damage!

The twin needle may bend or break when sewing corners.

- Always raise the needle out of the material at corners.

## **Sewing with the free arm**

The free arm enables you to sew tube-shaped pieces more easily. This function is very useful when sewing sleeves and trouser legs, for example.

You can easily turn your sewing machine into a free-arm machine by removing the table extension and accessories box  from the sewing machine.

The free arm is particularly useful for the following work:

- Repairing elbows and knees in garments.
- Sewing sleeves, in particular on smaller garments.
- Appliqué, embroidery or hemming edges, cuffs or trouser legs.
- Sewing elasticated waistbands on skirts or trousers.



## Maintenance and cleaning

### CAUTION!

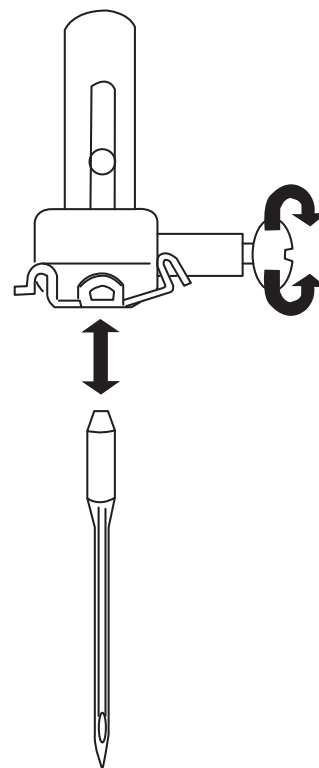
#### Risk of injury!

There is a risk of injury from accidental operation of the foot control.

- Once you have finished working or before you start maintenance, always turn off and unplug the machine.

#### Replacing the needle

- Turn the hand wheel **8** towards you until the needle has reached its highest position.
- Loosen the needle holding screw **21** by turning it (anticlockwise) towards you.
- Remove the needle from the needle holder.
- Insert a new needle with the flat side facing backwards. Push the needle upwards until it can go no further.
- Tighten the needle holding screw again (by turning it clockwise).



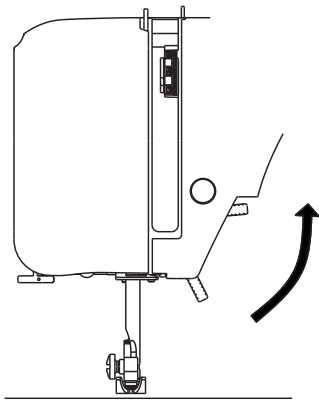
Needles are available from specialist retailers.

Information on types and sizes can be found in section “Fabric, thread and needle table” on page 48.

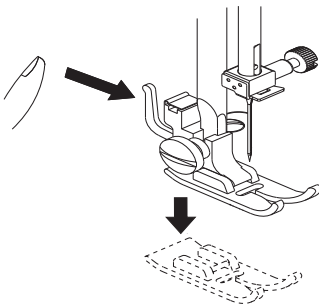


## Removing and fitting the presser foot

### Removal

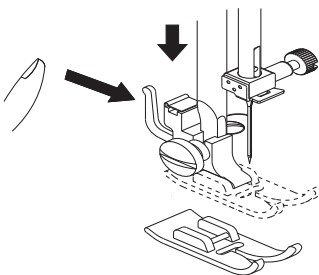


- Turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle has reached its highest position.
- Lift the presser foot 26 by raising the presser foot lever 20 to the highest position.



- The presser foot will drop out if you push the foot release lever 22 behind the presser foot holder.

### Fitting



- Fit the presser foot so that the pin on the foot is directly under the groove of the foot holder.
- Lower the presser foot lever. The sewing foot will automatically click into place.
- Now push the sewing foot release lever upwards.

## Removing and fitting the presser foot holder

The presser foot holder does not need to be removed unless you want to darn or embroider or make space to clean the fabric feeder 25.

### Removal

- Move the needle to its highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you and raise the presser foot lever.
- Remove the foot from the presser foot holder and, using the screwdriver provided, undo the presser foot holder screw 27.

### Fitting

- Move the needle to its highest position by turning the hand wheel towards you and raise the presser foot lever.
- When you attach the presser foot holder, push it upwards as far as possible and, using the screwdriver provided, tighten the presser foot holder screw.

## Maintaining the sewing machine

The sewing machine is a sensitive mechanical product and requires regular maintenance to ensure it always functions perfectly.

You can carry out this maintenance yourself.

Above all, maintenance means **cleaning and oiling**.

Use top-quality sewing machine oil only. Other oils are not suitable.

Please note that after oiling, there may be oil residue in the machine. To get rid of this residue, sew a few stitches on a swatch or scrap of fabric. This will stop your actual fabric from getting soiled.



### Cleaning the housing and foot pedal

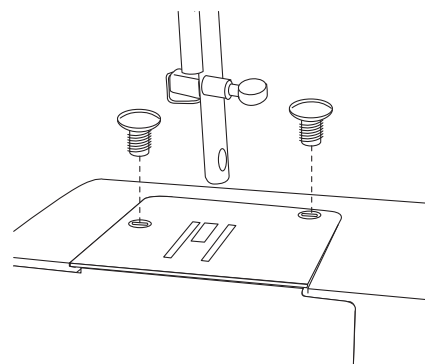
Before cleaning, pull the plug out of the mains socket.

Use a dry, soft cloth to clean the housing and foot pedal. Avoid the use of chemical solutions and cleaning products because these may damage the machine surface or markings.

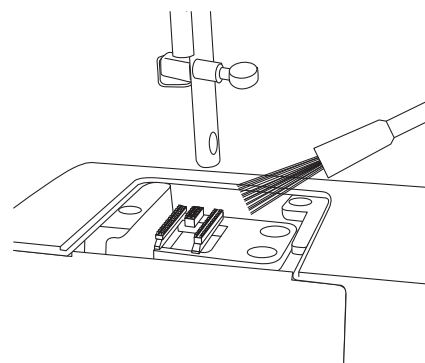
### Cleaning the feeder

It is necessary to keep the fabric feeder teeth clean at all times to ensure perfect stitching.

- Remove the needle and presser foot (see Page 41 f.).
- Undo the screws on the needle plate to remove the needle plate from the machine.

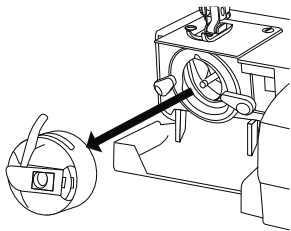


- Use the brush to remove dust and loose threads from the feeder teeth.
- Refit the needle plate.

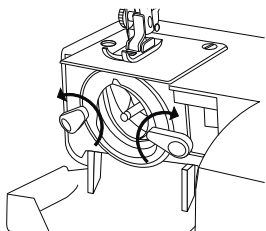


### Cleaning and oiling the bobbin housing

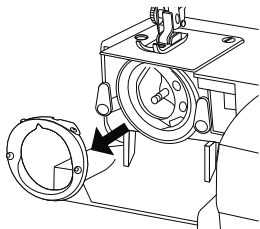
- Move the needle to its highest position, otherwise the shuttle cannot be removed.
- Remove the bobbin case.



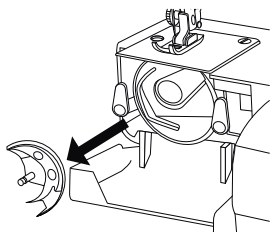
- Turn the snap levers outwards, as shown in the diagram.



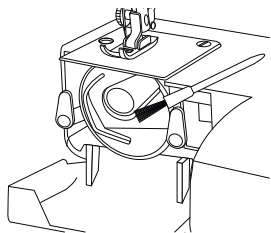
- Remove the shuttle track ring.



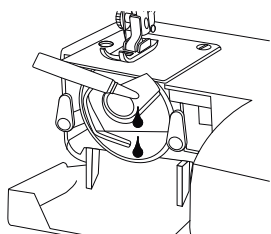
- Remove the shuttle by holding the pin in the centre of the shuttle.



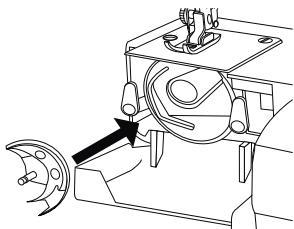
- Remove all the dirt from the shuttle track ring and oil the parts using a cloth.



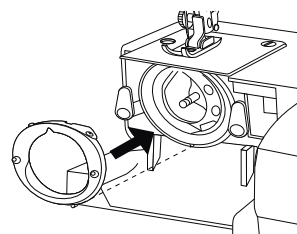
- Add one or two drops of oil to the bobbin shuttle track, as illustrated.



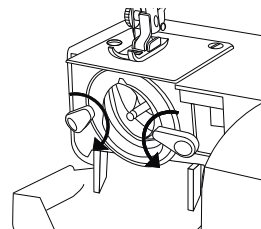
- Refit the shuttle by holding the pin in the centre of the shuttle.



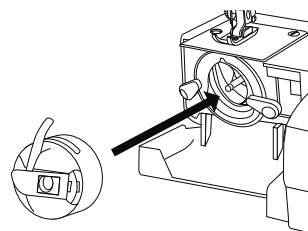
- Refit the shuttle track ring.



- Turn the snap levers inwards, as shown in the diagram.



- Finally, refit the bobbin case.



#### TIP

These parts of the machine may need to be oiled more frequently, depending on how often you use the machine.



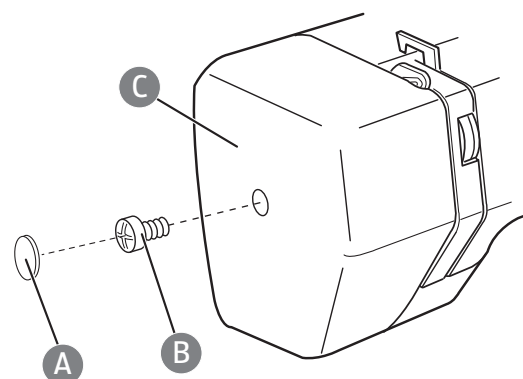
## Oiling the machine

The sewing machine is oiled at the factory and delivered ready for use.



### Oiling the machine behind the front flap

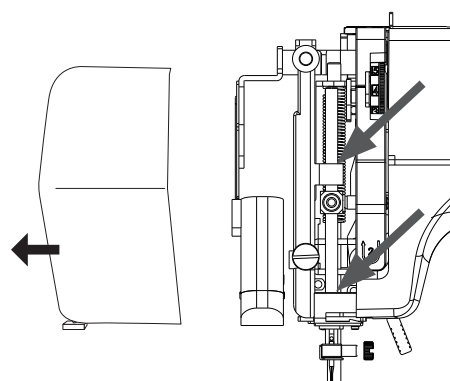
- Remove the screw cap (A).
- Undo the screw (B) on the front cover.



- Move the front cover (C) to the left and take it off.
- You should clean these areas before oiling them.

The places which need to be oiled are marked with an arrow on the diagram opposite.

- Put one or two drops of good sewing machine oil on these areas.





If the machine does not run perfectly and has not been used for a long period of time, run the oiled machine at high speed for about a minute with the front flap closed. Do not forget to first sew on a fabric scrap to absorb any leaked oil.



**TIP**

These parts of the machine may need to be oiled more frequently, depending on how often you use the machine.

## Notes for service engineers

### Tensioning the V-belt

**NOTICE!**

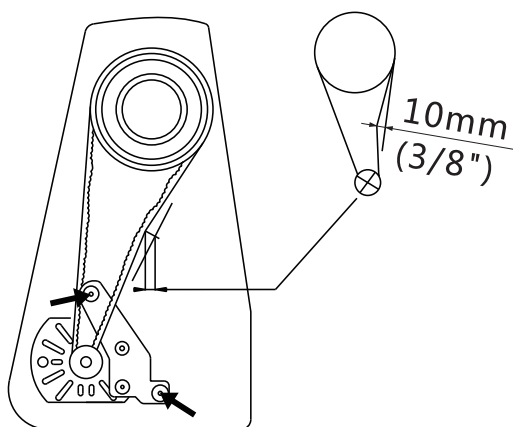
**Risk of damage!**

The motor or machine may be damaged if the V-belt is too tight or too loose.

– Always have the V-belt tension adjusted by a specialist.

1. Undo the screw on the underside of the machine.
2. Open the side cover.
3. Loosen the two screws indicated in the diagram opposite, turning each screw one revolution.
4. The motor unit can now be moved up or down in order to adjust the tension.  
Please note that the V-belt must have an allowance for clearance of 10 mm (or 3/8").

5. Tighten the two screws again.
6. Close the side cover and screw it back on.



## Faults

If faults occur, please read the operating instructions to determine whether you have followed all the instructions correctly.

Please only contact our customer services if none of the solutions provided is successful.

Malfunction	Cause	Page
Machine does not run smoothly	Machine needs to be oiled	Page 43
	Dust and threads in shuttle track	Page 43 ff.
	Fabric remains on the teeth of the fabric feeder	Page 43
	Wrong oil was used and has blocked the machine	Page 41 ff.
Upper thread breaks	Upper thread not threaded correctly	Page 18
	Thread tension too high	Page 24
	Needle bent or blunt	Page 26 / 41
	Thread thickness not right for the needle	Page 48
	Needle not inserted correctly	Page 41
	Fabric not pulled through from back at end of seam	Page 27
	Needle plate, bobbin or sewing foot damaged	
Lower thread breaks	Lower thread tangles because the thread is wound on to bobbin incorrectly	Page 16
	Lower thread is not under the tension spring in the bobbin case	Page 17
Needle breaks	Needle is inserted incorrectly	Page 41
	Needle is bent	Page 26 / 41
	Needle is too fine	Page 48
	Fabric pulled while sewing	Page 26
	Knot in the thread	Page 18
	Upper thread is threaded incorrectly	Page 18
Machine misses stitches	Needle is inserted incorrectly	Page 41
	Upper thread is threaded incorrectly	Page 18
	Needle and/or thread not suitable for fabric	Page 48
	Fabric too heavy or hard	Page 48
	Fabric pulled while sewing	Page 26
Puckering or gathering of seam	Upper thread tension too high	Page 24
	Machine threaded incorrectly	Page 18
	Needle too large for the fabric	Page 48

Malfunction	Cause	Page
Thread makes loops	Thread tension not adjusted	Page 24
	Upper thread not threaded correctly and/or lower thread not wound on to bobbin correctly	Page 16
	Thread thickness not suitable for the fabric	Page 48
Fabric feed irregular	Stitch length is "0"	Page 28
	Thread ends in shuttle track	Page 43
Machine does not run	Sewing machine not connected correctly or there is no power from the socket	Page 14
	Thread ends in shuttle track	Page 43

Fabric, thread and needle table

As a general rule, fine threads and needles are used to sew thin fabrics, thicker threads and needles are used for heavier fabrics. Always test the thread and needle thickness on a scrap of the fabric you intend to use. Use the same thread for needle and bobbin. If you sew stretch stitches on fine fabrics or synthetics, use a needle with a blue shaft (available from specialist retailers). These prevent stitches from being missed.

Fabric type		Thread	Needle
Very lightweight fabrics	Chiffon, georgette, fine lace, organza, net, tulle	50 Synthetics, silk	65
Lightweight fabrics	Batiste, voile, nylon, satin, lightweight linen	80 Cotton	65
	Silk, crêpe de Chine, sheer crêpe	50 Silk, synthetics	
	Jersey, swimwear, stockinette	60 Synthetics	
	Suede	80 Cotton	75 (Leather needle or jeans needle)
Medium fabrics	Flannel, velours, velvet, muslin, poplin, linen, wool, felt, towelling, gaberdine	60–80 Cotton, silk	75 - 90
	Knitted fabrics, stretch fabrics, stockinette	60 Synthetics	90
	Leather, vinyl, suede	80 Cotton	90 (Leather needle or jeans needle)
Heavy fabrics	Denim, coating	50 Cotton	100
	Jersey	50 Synthetics	
	Wool, tweed	50 Silk	



Fabric type		Thread	Needle
Very heavy fabrics	Canvas, sailcloth, upholstery fabrics	80 - 100 Cotton	100

## Useful sewing tips

### Sewing thin and lightweight fabrics

Lightweight and thin fabrics can ride up in the machine as these materials are not always fed through the machine evenly.

- When sewing these kinds of fabrics, lay some embroidery backing (available from specialist shops) or a piece of tissue paper under the material to prevent irregular infeed.

### Sewing elastic and stretch fabrics

























It can be easier to work with elastic materials if you sew the pieces of material together first with basting cotton or tacking yarn and then sew them together with small stitches without stretching the material.

Good results can also be obtained if you use special threads for sewing knitwear and stretch stitches.

## Program selection

### Stitch programs

All the stitch patterns and program numbers are shown in the table below.

Program Number	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Stitch pattern												
Program number*	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Stitch pattern												

\*The "SS" setting for stretch stitches is also required with this stitch pattern.

## Legal notice

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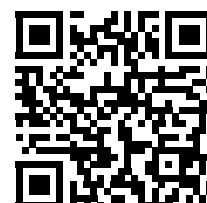
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**Am Zehnthof 77**  
**45307 Essen**  
**Germany**



The operating manual can be reordered via the service hotline and is available for download via the service portal at [www.medion.com/gb/service/start/](http://www.medion.com/gb/service/start/).

You can also scan the QR code above and download the operating manual onto your mobile device via the service portal.

## Disposal



### PACKAGING




Your sewing machine is wrapped in packaging to protect it against transportation damage. Packaging is raw material and can be re-used or added to the recycling system.



### APPLIANCE

At the end of its useful life, the sewing machine should not be disposed of with the household rubbish. Please consult your local authority for advice on correct and eco-friendly methods of disposal.

www.recyclenow.com

 BOX	 TRAY	 FILM
CARD widely recycled	POLYSTYRENE check local recycling	PLASTIC not currently recycled

## Technical data

### Sewing machine:

Rated voltage: 220–240 V ~ 50 Hz

Power rating 62 W

Motor: 60 W

Lamp: 2 W

### Foot pedal:

Type: HKT72C

Rated voltage: 200 - 240 V ~ 50 Hz - 0.5 A

Safety class: II 

**Subject to technical modifications!**

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**Spend a little** Live a lot

Great care has gone into the manufacture of this product and it should therefore provide you with years of good service when used properly. In the event of product failure within its intended use over the course of the first 3 years after date of purchase, we will remedy the problem as quickly as possible once it has been brought to our attention. In the unlikely event of such an occurrence, or if you require any information about the product, please contact us via our helpline support services, details of which are to be found both in this manual and on the product itself.



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