
Instruction Manual



Notes on safety for domestic sewing machines according to EN60335-2-28 & IEC 335-2-28.

1. The user must exercise adequate caution with regard to the **up and down moving of the needle** and constantly observe the sewing area during work.
2. **When leaving the machine, during maintenance work or when changing mechanical parts or accessories, always disconnect the machine by pulling out the main plug.**
3. The maximum permissible wattage for the sewing light bulb is 15 Watts.
4. The tension of the drive belt **must only be adjusted by a specialist mechanic.**
5. The machine must be put into operation **according to the indications on the specification plate.**
6. Do not block vents on the machine.
7. **Do not use** the sewing machine if:
 - a- there is a visible damage,
 - b- its function is disturbed,
 - c- it is wet, e.g. with condensation.
8. **Do not pull** the mains plug out of the socket by its cord.
9. If this appliance is used for another purpose than intended or if it is wrongly operated, we will **not accept any liability** for any damage caused.
10. To avoid the risk of electric shock, do not open the machine, There are no parts inside the machine which the user can repair. **This is solely the responsibility of our qualified service staff.**
11. **Be sure to use only original parts.**
12. This appliance has type "Y" cord attachment and any damaged supply cord to be replaced by the manufacturer, service agent or similarly qualified person to avoid hazard.
13. This sewing machine is not to be used by children or persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction.
14. Children being supervised not to play with the appliance.
15. switch off or unplug the machine when leaving it unattended.
16. Unplug the appliance before carrying out maintenance or replacing lamps.

Environment

The recommended environment is: Ambient temperature 10°C to 40°C, Humidity 20% to 80%.

This sewing machine is a high-quality electronic-mechanical appliance; it is a machine for supervised use at home. It should be operated in such a way that it is not subjected to: **dust, severe dampness, direct sunlight, static electricity, heat-producing object, corrosive chemicals or liquids.**

For ventilation purposes the machine must be used on a free surface, which is both firm and even.

Treatment

Always protect the machine against damage which might occur by **hitting or dropping.**

Cleaning

Housing:

To clean the housing, use a dry, clean and soft cloth which is free of fluff. To remove any of stubborn dirt, use a soft cloth with alcohol or paraffin.

Please Note!

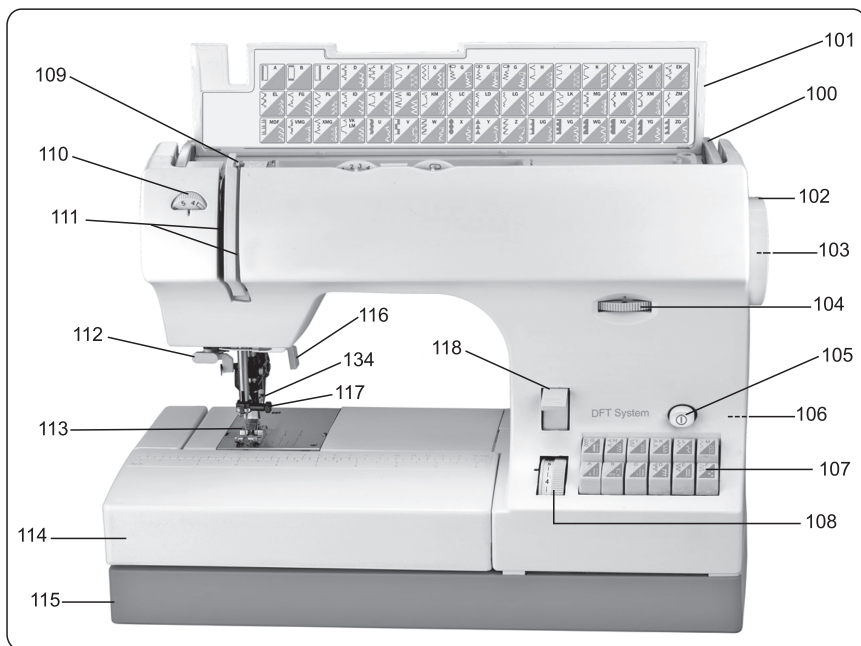
Do not use any **insecticides or chemical products** such as petrol (gasoline) or thin chemicals for cleaning the housing.

Before sewing let the machine works free for 10 minutes.

This appliance is RoHS Compliant to EU standard.

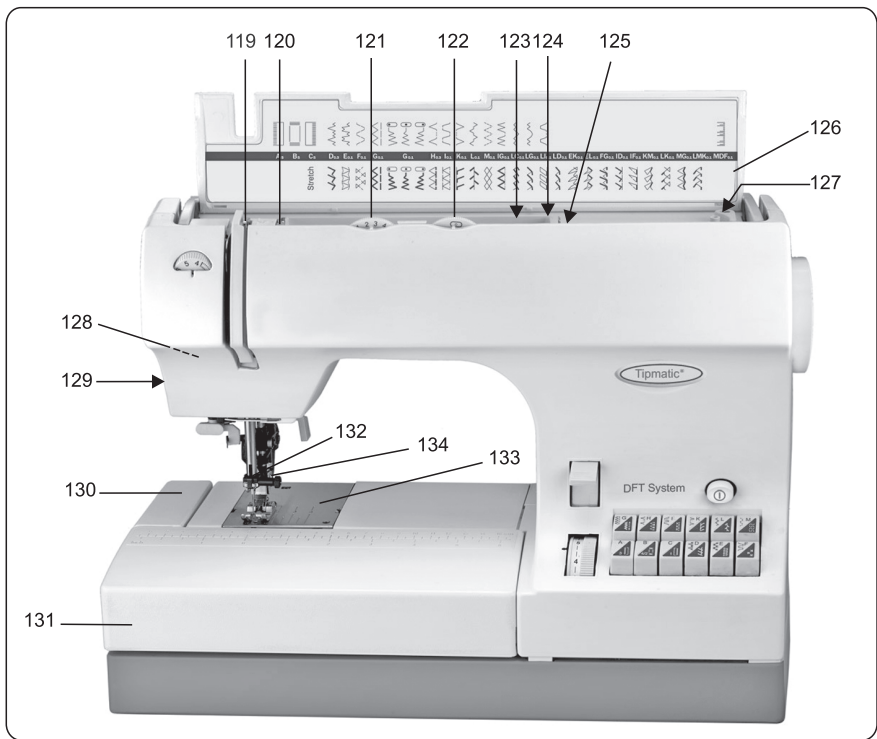
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Parts of your sewing machine

- 100 Carrying handle
- 101 Hinged top cover
- 102 Hand wheel
- 103 Handweel release disk
- 104 Fancy stitch thumb wheel
- 105 Main switch
- 106 Electrical connection
- 107 Finger tip stitch buttons
- 108 Stich length control wheel
- 109 Take-up lever
- 110 Needle thread tension dial
- 111 Threading slots
- 112 Needle threader
- 113 Presser foot holder with presser foot
- 114 Detachable work support with accessory box and compartment
- 115 Base plate
- 116 Presser bar lift
- 117 Needle holder with retaining screw
- 118 Reverse sewing lever



Parts of your sewing machine

- 119 Second thread guide
- 120 First bobbin winder thread guide
- 121 Width control dial
- 122 Needle position dial
- 123 Spool holder with spool cap
- 124 Second bobbin winder thread guide
- 125 Extra spool pin holder
- 126 Stitch program chart
- 127 Bobbin winder
- 128 Sewing light bulb (max. 15W)
- 129 Thread cutter
- 130 Free arm
- 131 Free arm cover, enclosing sewing hook and accessories compartment cover
- 132 Thread spring guide
- 133 Needle plate
- 134 Dual Feed Transporter/ D.F.T system

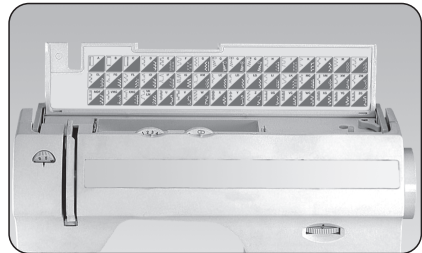
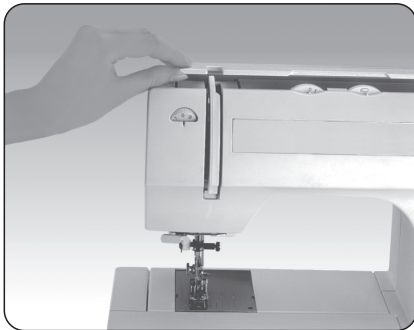
1. Sewing machine main cover:

Lift off the cover.

Fold down the carrying handle.

Take foot control and instruction manual out of the compartment.

Put back again as shown in the picture.



2. Hinged top cover :

Tilt cover backwards.

3. Electrical Connection:

Place foot control on the floor.

Insert one plug in the machine and the other plug in the wall socket.

Push main switch; the sewing light will be "on".

Operating the foot control:

To increase speed, press the pedal.

Position ► half the top speed

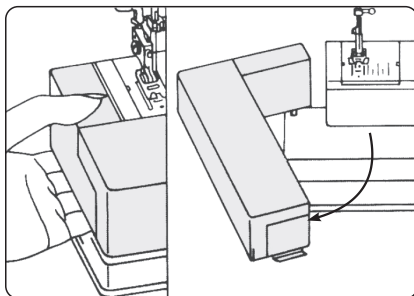
Position ◀◀ full top speed





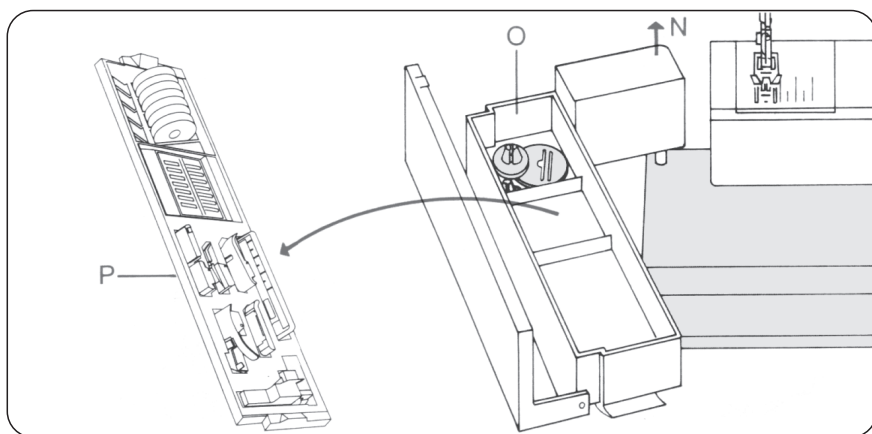
4. Detachable work support:

Using both hands, swing the detachable work support to the left.



5. Removing the detachable work support / free arm

Sewing the detachable work support to the left and then lift up.



6. Organizing the accessories:

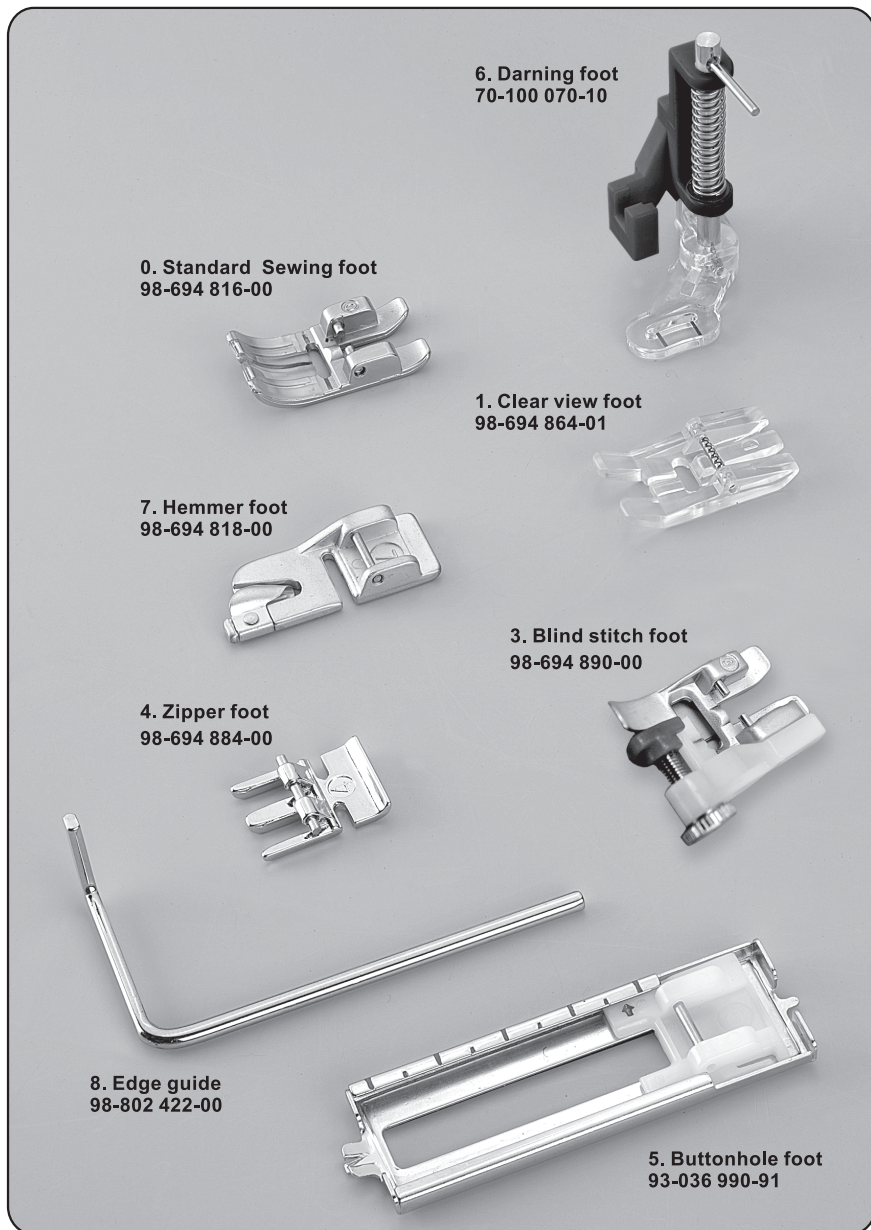
The enclosed accessories are numbered. Sort the enclosed accessories into the corresponding sections of the accessory compartment.

7. Accessories:

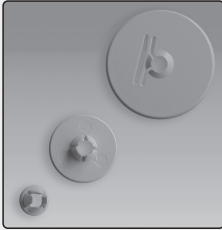
Including 7 type of feet, needle box, 9 bobbins and so on, as shown in pages 8-9.

- 0. Standard presser foot
- 1. Clear view foot
- 3. Blind stitch foot
- 4. Zipper foot
- 5. Buttonhole foot
- 6. Darning foot
- 7. Hemmer foot
- 8. Edge guide

7-1. Sewing feet (normal accessories)



7-2. Sewing machine accessories:



Spool caps



Screw driver, Bobbin



Brush, Seam ripper & extra spool pin

Needle Box:

	Size	Unit
Needle #	70	1
Needle #	80	1
Needle #	90	1
Needle #	100	1
Twinneedle		1



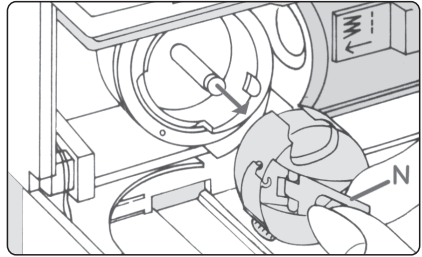
Oil bottle



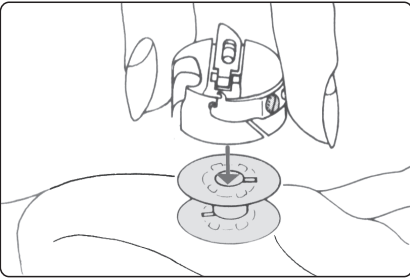
8. Bobbin winding preparations:

Switch off main switch.

8-1. Remove cover or open free arm cover .



8-2. Raise latch (N) and pull out the bobbin case.

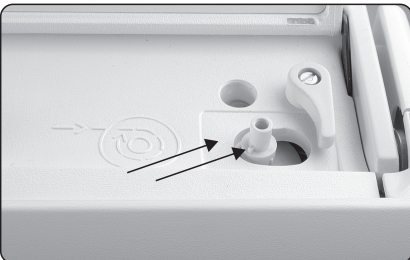


8-3. Release latch (N) and take out the bobbin.



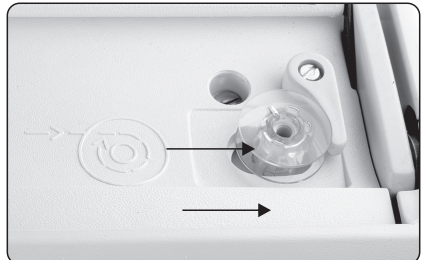
8-4. Engaging the machine for bobbin winding:

Hold the hand wheel firmly and turn disk toward the back, then turn the hand wheel forward again until it snaps in.



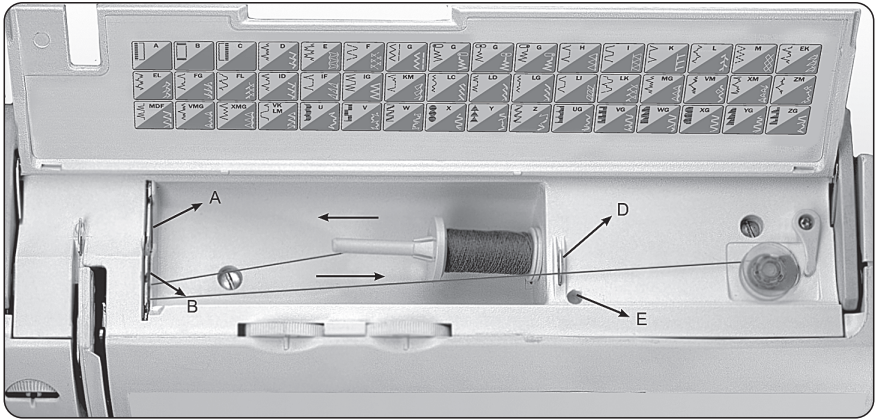
8-5. Placing the bobbin:

Place the empty bobbin where the blade of the bobbin winder snaps into the slot of the bobbin.



8-6. Push the bobbin to the right.

Note: The bobbin can only be wound when it is moved fully to the right.



9. Winding the bobbin from the spool holder:

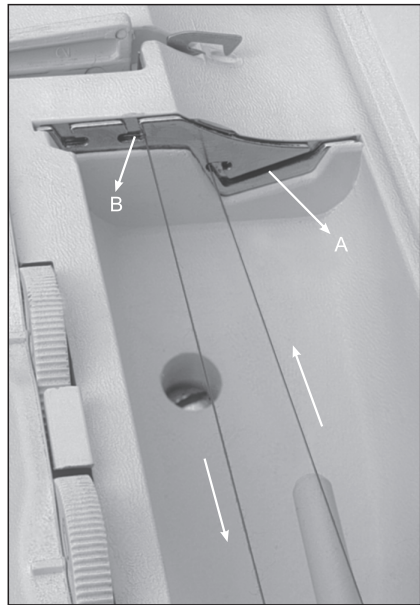
Place the sewing thread on the spool holder. To guarantee free movement of the thread and to give additional hold to the thread spool, fit an spool cap disk corresponding to the size of the thread spool.

9-1. Threading:

Place the thread into guide (A) and pull it through opening (B) to the right under the hook (D). Wind the thread clockwise a few times around the bobbin.

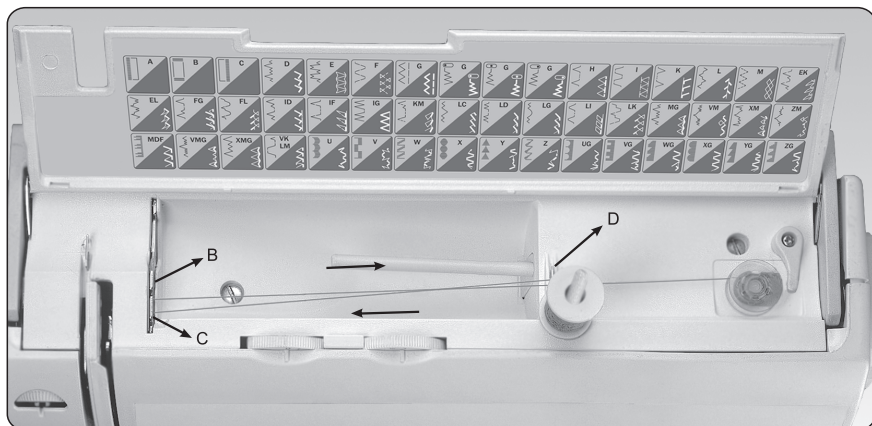
9-2. Switch on the "on/off" Switch:

Hold the end of the thread firmly and press the foot control. The winding action will stop automatically as soon as the bobbin is full. Cut the thread, push the bobbin to the left and remove it.



Don't forget:

Turn the handwheel release disc fully back again. Then turn the handwheel towards you until it snaps into place.

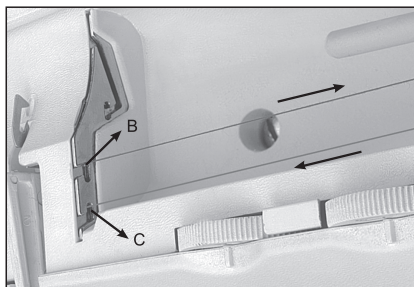


10. Winding from the second spool holder:

Push the second spool pin holder into its hole and place a spool of thread with the corresponding spool cap on it.

10-1. Threading:

Place the thread into guide C and pull it through opening (B) to the right under hook (D) (top illustration). Wind the thread clockwise a few times around the bobbin.



10-2. Switch on the "On/Off" switch:

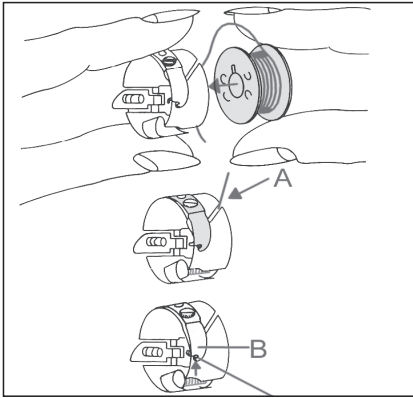
Hold the end of the thread firmly and press the foot control. The winding action will stop automatically as soon as the bobbin is full. Cut the thread, push the bobbin to the left and remove the full bobbin.

Don't forget:

Turn the handwheel disk fully back again. Then turn the handwheel towards you until it snaps into place.

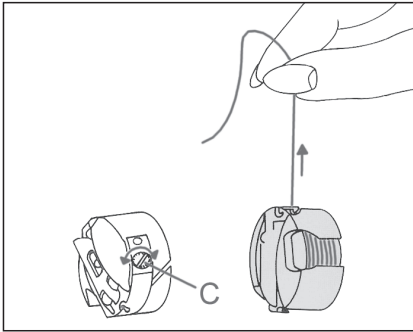
Tip:

If the machine is already threaded, you can easily wind thread from the second spool holder without having to unthread the machine.



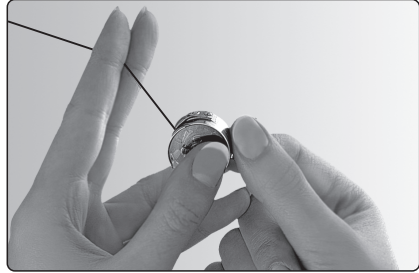
11. Inserting the bobbin into the hook case and adjusting the bobbin thread tension.

11-1. Draw the thread into slot (A) and into eye (B).



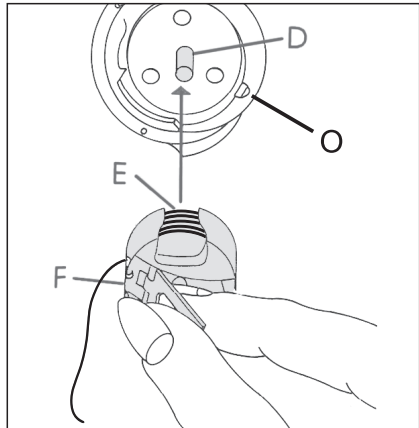
11-3. Checking the bobbin thread tension:

With a brief, sharp upward movement of your hand, the bobbin must gradually slip downward, (Turn screw (C) counterclockwise for a weaker tension, or clockwise for a tighter tension).



11-2. Thread tension:

To ensure perfect sewing and a durable seam, the top and bottom thread-tensions must be well adjusted to each other and the thread must be interlaced between the two fabric plies. The interlacing should be visible from the underside of the material when sewing decorative seams buttonholes and darning.



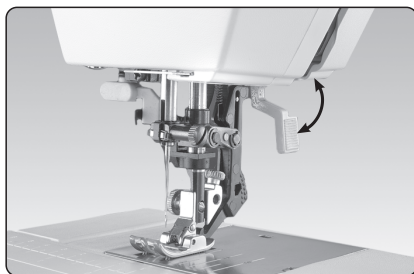
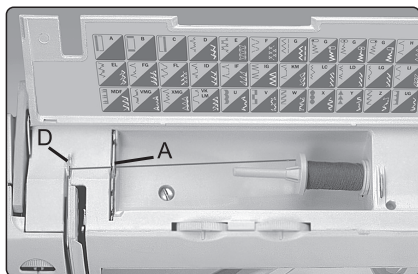
11-4. Inserting the bobbin case:

Switch off main switch.

Raise latch (F) and push the bobbin case onto stud (D) as far as it will go, making sure the open cut (E) points upwards.

Check:

Pull the bobbin thread sharply. The bobbin case must not fall out of the hook.
Close the hook/ bobbin cover.

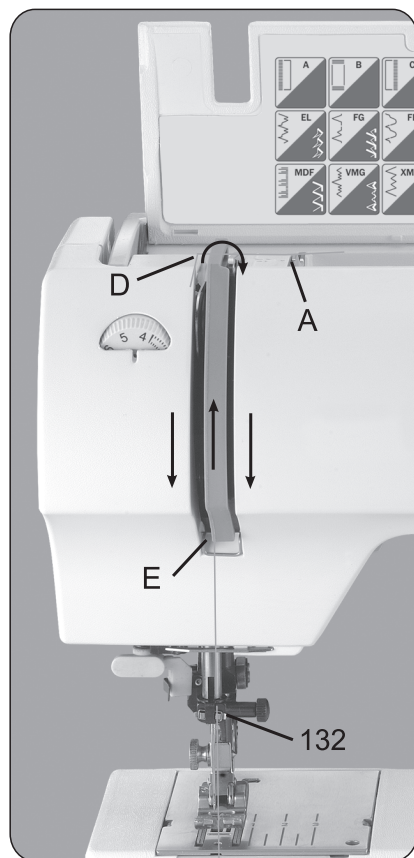


12. Threading the needle:

Switch off the on/ off switch.

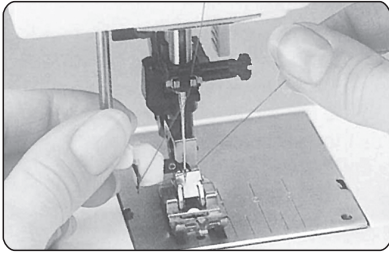
12-1. Raise the presser bar lifter and turn the handwheel until the take-up lever has moved to the top. Place the thread on the spool holder and fit the corresponding unwinding disk.

Now, using both hands, pull the thread into guide (A) and under thread guide hook (D). Pass the thread through the left-hand threading slot and downwards. Pull the thread around stop (E) into the right-hand threading slot and upwards to the take-up lever. The thread must be pulled into the take-up lever from left to right and downwards again in the right-hand threading slot. Finally, pass the thread from the side behind one of the two thread guides. To thread the needle, please refer to the next page.



Tip 1 : Always thread the needle from the front.

Tip 2 : Always use good quality threads available in the market, in order to obtain the best results.

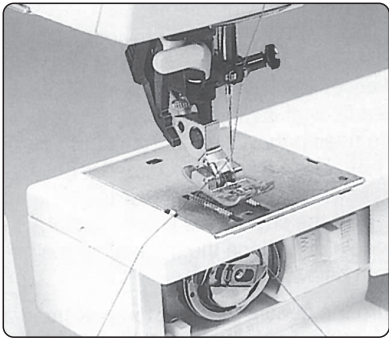
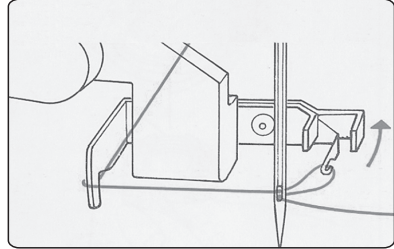
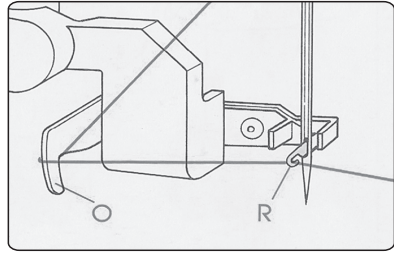


12-2. Needle threader:

The needle threader unit will allow you to thread the needle much easier:

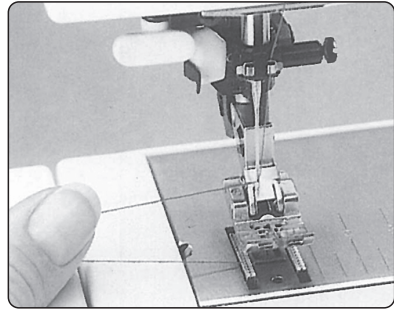
Place the thread from the back over the hook (O) and under the thread hook (R) and hold the end of the thread taut.

At the same time, the threader hook swivels out of the needle eye and pulls the thread through the eye. Slightly release the end of the thread, so that a thread loop can form behind the needle. Release the threader and pull the rest of the thread end through the needle eye.



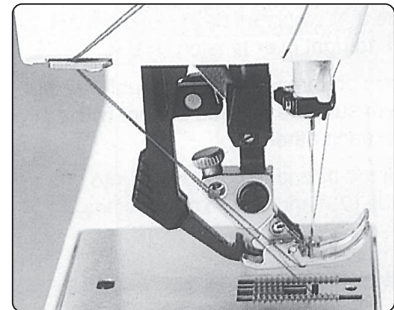
12-3. Raising the bobbin thread :

Turn off the main switch. Raise the presser foot, hold the needle threader and turn the handwheel towards you until the needle has reached its highest position again and the bobbin thread has formed a loop. Pull the needle thread to bring up the bobbin thread. Pull the thread from the back to the front over the thread cutter.



12-4. Raising the presser bar lifter:

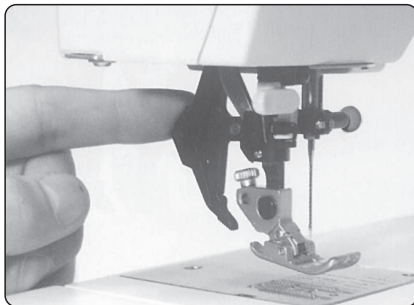
The sewing foot is raised or lowered with the presser bar lifter. Close the hook cover and pull the thread under the sewing foot to the left.



12-5. Use the thread cutter to cut the extra thread.

13. Dual Feed Transporter/ DFT System

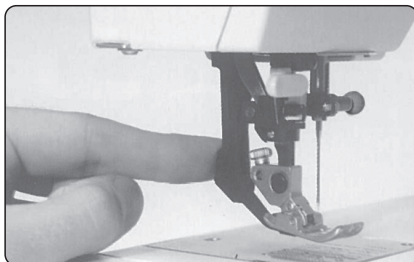
we offer the ideal solution for sewing difficult materials: Dual Feed Transporter. This system feeds the material from the top and bottom simultaneously as is done in industrial sewing machines. The fabric is fed precisely. When sewing light or difficult materials such as silk and rayon fabrics, the dual feed prevents seam puckering.



13-1. Engaging the Dual feed Transporter:

Important: For all sewing jobs with the top feed, only use sewing feet which is cutout at the back.

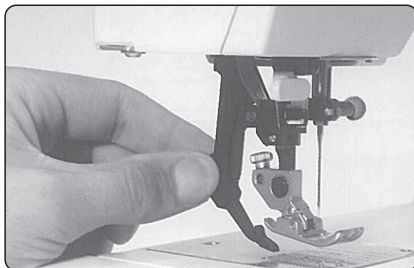
Raise the presser foot. Then push the top feed downwards until it snaps into its place.




13-2. Disengaging Dual Feed Transporter:

Hold the dual feed with two fingers at the marked places. Push the top feed down a little and out to the rear, and let it move slowly upwards.

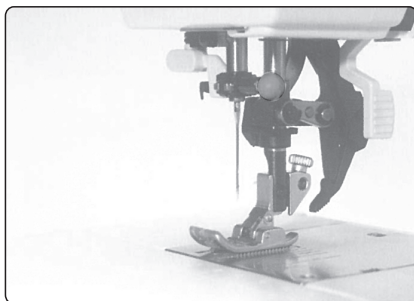
The even feeding action also ensures perfect matching of checked and striped fabrics.

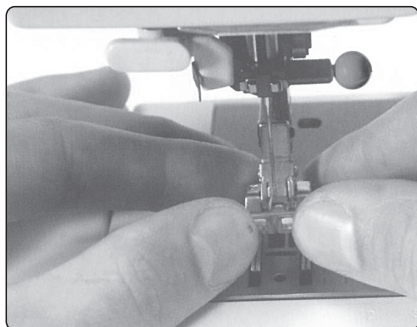


 Dual feed "On" = ●
Dual feed "Off" = ○

13-3. Presser foot lifter:

The presser foot is raised or lowered with the presser foot lifter (116).



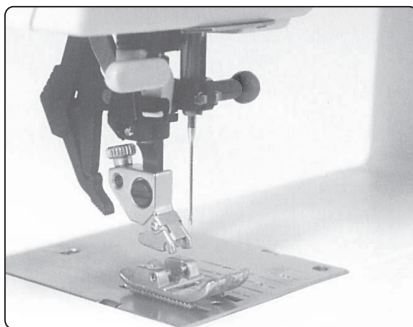


13-4. Removing the presser foot:



Turn off the main switch.

Position the needle at its highest point.
Press the presser foot upwards at the front and down at the back at the same time so that it disengages from the presser foot holder.



13-5. Engaging the presser foot:

Place the presser foot under the presser foot holder so that when the presser foot lifter (116) is lowered, the pins of the foot engage in the presser foot holder.

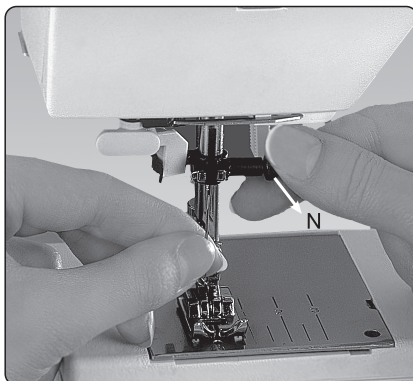
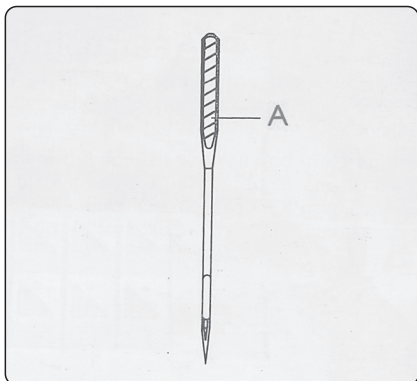
Check: Please check that the presser foot is properly engaged by raising the presser foot lifter.

Important :

After fitting the foot in its place, by moving the presser bar lifter up/down, make sure that the foot has been inserted correctly.

Dear Customer:

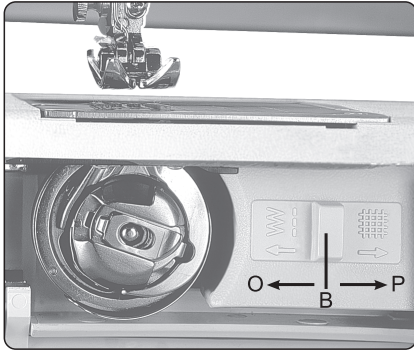
We recommend to use only standard sewing feet, if not, it will cause needle breakage or other damages. You can provide the standard sewing feet only from authorized dealers.



14. Changing the needle :

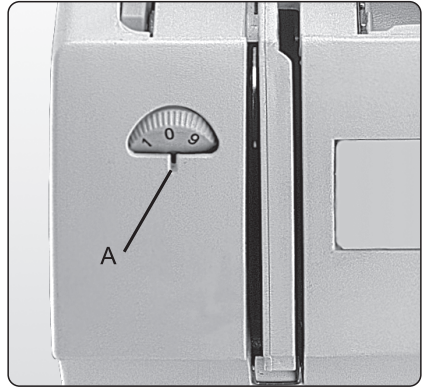
Switch off master switch.

Loosen screw (N). Take out the needle. Push new needle (with its flat side -A- facing rear) up as far as it will go. Tighten the screw.



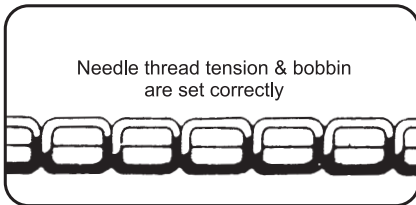
15. Dropping the feed dog:

Open free arm control cover or remove cover. Push the drop-feed control toward (P) (feed dog dropped) or toward (O) (sewing position).

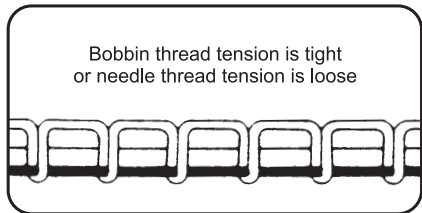
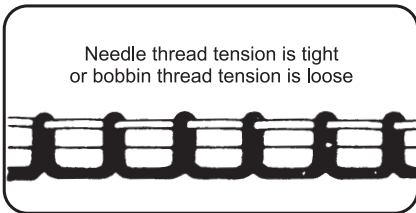


16. Upper Needle thread tension adjustment :

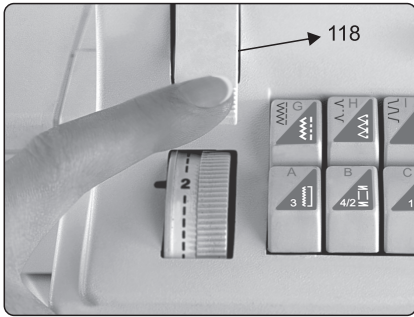
To ensure perfect results, the needle and bobbin thread tensions must be perfectly turned to each other. The normal setting for utility stitches is in the range 4-5 and the setting for high density stitches, button hole and darning is in the range 2-3.



Tip: Always use good quality threads available in the market, because threads with poor quality will cause problems in the needle thread tension.

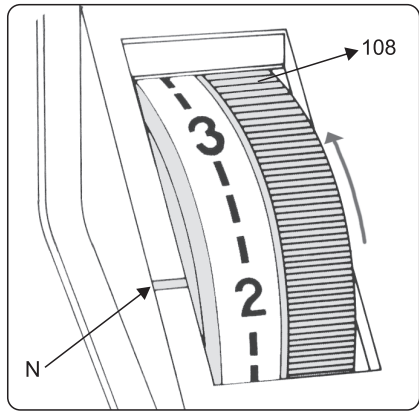


Note :
It is recommended before sewing on the main fabric, use small pieces of the same fabric, just to make sure you won't have any sewing problems, because the thread tension is directly effected by the type of thread or the fabric.
Always use good quality threads available in the market.



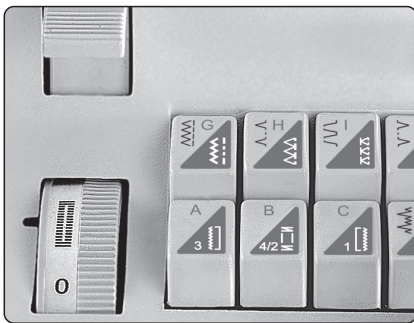
17. Reverse sewing lever :

Press button. As long as you hold this button the machine sews backwards.



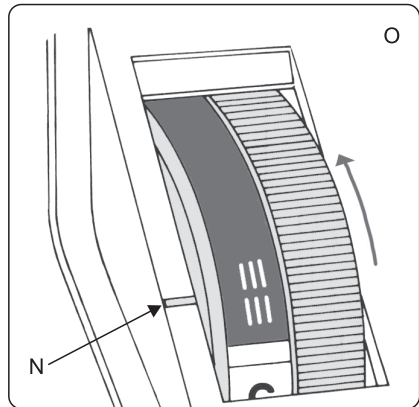
18. Regulating the stitch length :

The numbers on stitch length control indicate the stitch length in millimeters. The stitch length range is 0 to 6 mm. Turn the control to set the number indicating the stitch length at mark (N). Fig. O (bottom) shows how to set the stitch length control for sewing stretch stitches (white stitch symbols on push-buttons).

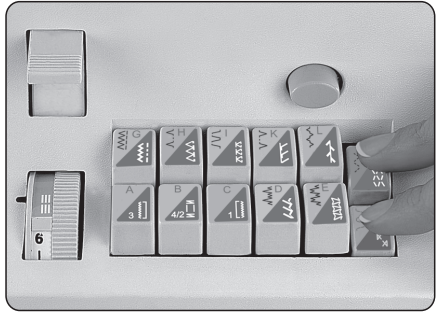
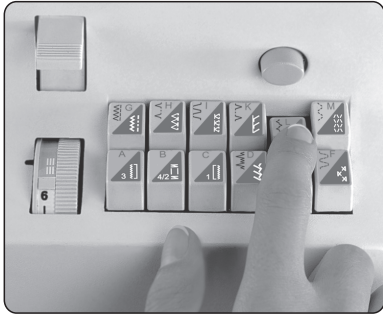


Between 0 and 1 you can see a buttonhole. Mark on the stitch length control dial that is the best range for sewing buttonholes and some embroideries.

The closer you get to 0, the stitches will be with more density.



For stretch and elastic stitches turn the stitch length control dial upward until the line (N) comes in front of the buttonhole mark "|||" in a green background.



19. Stitch selection buttons for utility stitches:

Each programme has been given a letter that you can find on the push button controls.

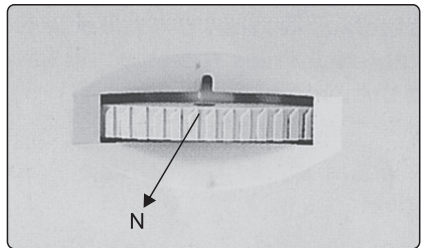
By pressing the correct button the programme is selected and the machine is ready to sew. Key (B) releases the keys that have been activated. By striking two or several keys you can create combinations in the utility stitches range.

20. Thumb wheel for fancy stitches:

(Model with fancy stitches):

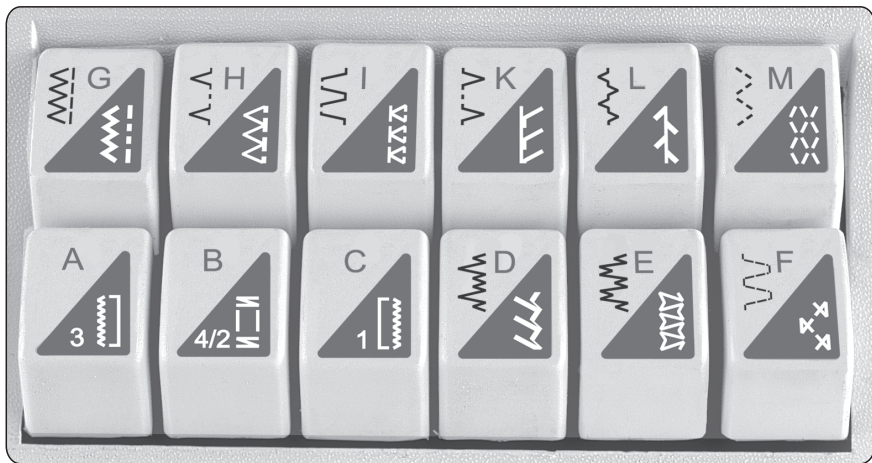
Every fancy stitch is provided with a letter. Select the fancy stitch from the table. Set the corresponding letter at mark "O" by turning thumb wheel (N). Select a stitch length between 0.5 and 1.

For sewing utility stitches, thumb wheel N for fancy stitches must be disengaged. To do so, set the white dot at mark "O"



Attention:

For smooth rotation of the "Fancy Stitch Thumb Wheel(104)" place the "Width Control Dial(121)" on "O" and then turn the Fancy Stitch Thumb Wheel (104).



Finger-tip buttons:

(models with stretch stitches)

The various models have different numbers of finger-tip controls and programs.

A, B, C Buttons for buttonholing.

B is also used as clearing button for releasing the pushed buttons and for setting the left needle position.

D Blind stitch with zigzag (elastic).
Peacock's eye stitch.

E Greek stitch with zigzag.
Cover stitch.

F Scallop stitch.
Herringbone stitch.

G Zigzag stitch (the width dial set at 1 to 5) and Straight stitch (the width dial set at 0).
Stretch triple zigzag stitch (the width dial set at 1 to 5) and Stretch triple straight stitch (the width dial set at 0).

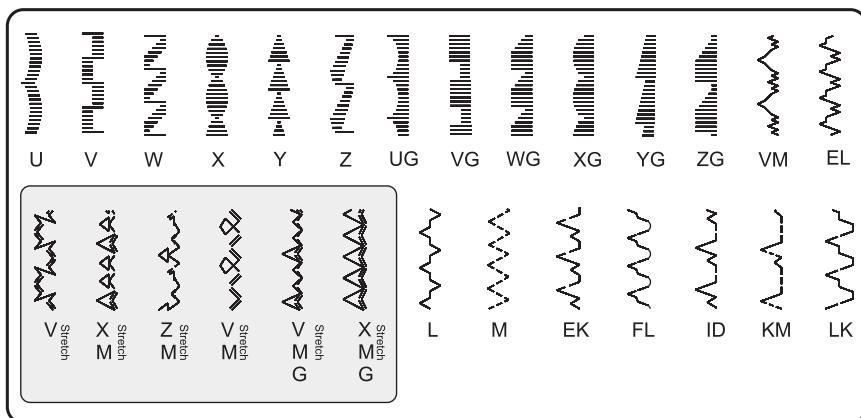
H Blind stitch.
Pullover (Edge binding) stitch.

I Greek (Lampshade) stitch, wide.
Closed overlock stitch (Pullover stitch, narrow).

K Shell-edgeing stitch.
Open overlock stitch.

L Fancy elastic (ornamental) stitch.
Feather stitch.

M Elastic stitch.
Honeycomb stitch.



Fancy stitches and combinations (only at model with fancy stitches):

Pattern combinations can be produced by pressing the keys in connection with the fancy stitches. The table shows the stitches and under them the corresponding buttons to push. Select a stitch length between 0.5 and 1. If the patterns are marked "Stretch", set the stitch length control at ||| .

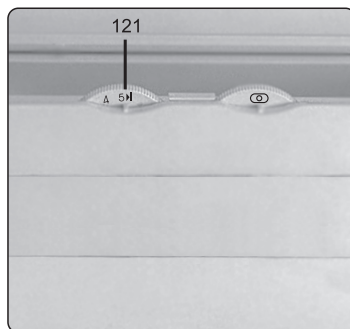
21. Stitch width knob :

The stitch width can be definitely adjusted via the knob(121). When selecting the width, the needle must not be in the material.

Basic setting: Turn the stitch width knob(121) to the symbol (maximum stitch width).

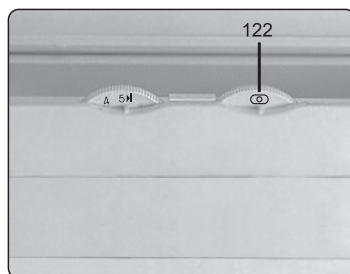
Exception: Straight stitch is sewing with stitch width 0 on the knob.

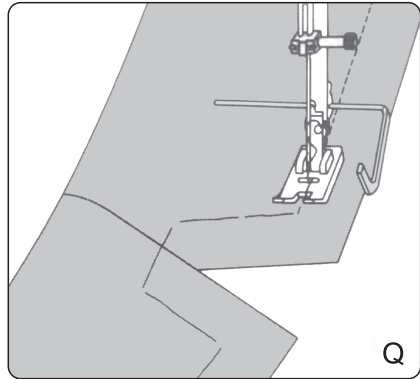
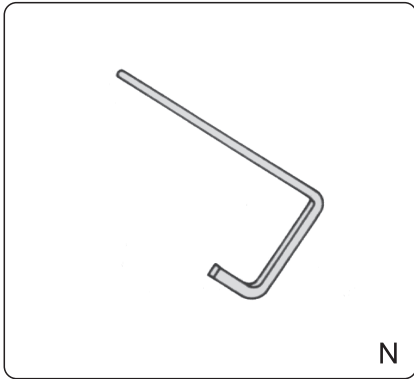
In chapter "Utility stitches and practical sewing", you will find recommendations in the tables for the stitch width selection of individual stitches. During sewing you can also change the stitch width.



22. Needle positioning knob :

In the center needle position ☉ 14 additional needle positions can be selected by turning the needle positioning knob(122) in increments to the left or right. The farthest needle position to the left ☉ can be achieved by turning the knob (122) as far as it will go to the right. The farthest needle position to the right ☉ can be achieved by turning the knob as far as it will go to the left. When the position of the needle is being changed, the needle must not be in the material.



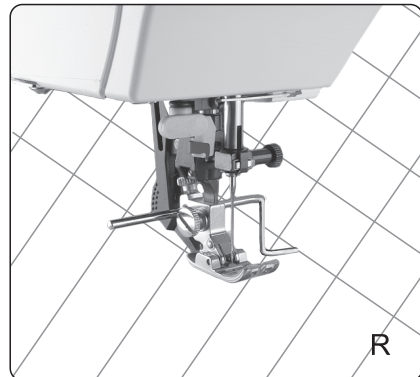
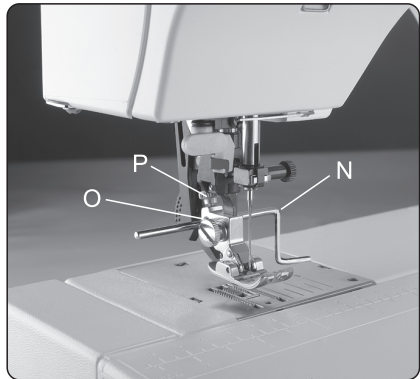


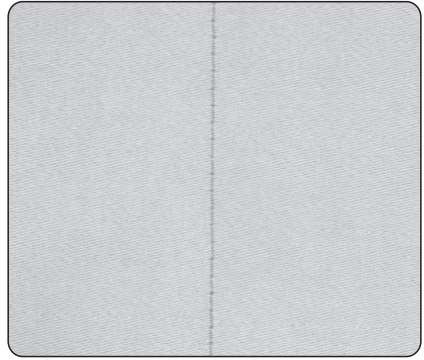
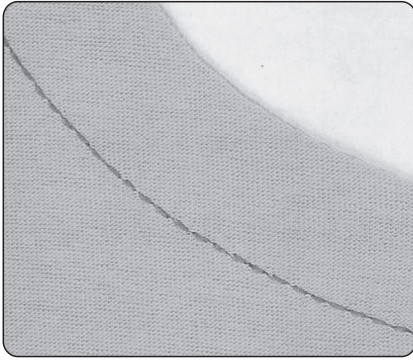
23. Fitting the edge guide :

Edge guide (N) can be used with nearly all sewing feet.


Push edge guide (N) through hole (O) and secure it in position with screw (P). The guide can be adjusted to the desired stitching margin for various applications.

With the edge guide attached, it is easy to sew parallel lines of stitches or to stitch parallel to the edge. The guide either follows an edge (Fig. Q) or, when making parallel lines of stitches, runs along the preceding line of stitches (Fig. R). The seam thus looks more neat and accurate.





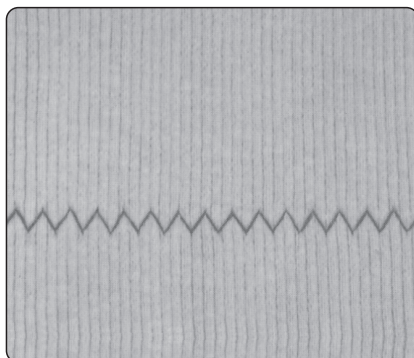
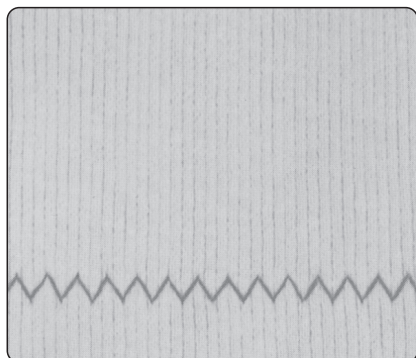
24. Straight Stitch:

Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot		Needle position		
						Left	Center	Right
G	1 - 6	0	3 - 5	Standard foot(0)	●	Left	Center	Right

Button G will sew straight stitch without changing the needle position but the stitch width dial should be on (0).


You can select up to 15 different needle positions (from left to right & vice versa) to sew straight stitch.

Please ensure that the needle is at its highest position when adjusting the needle position.




25. Zigzag stitch:

25-1. Normal zigzag stitch:

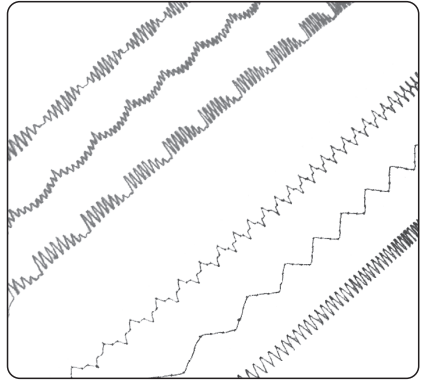
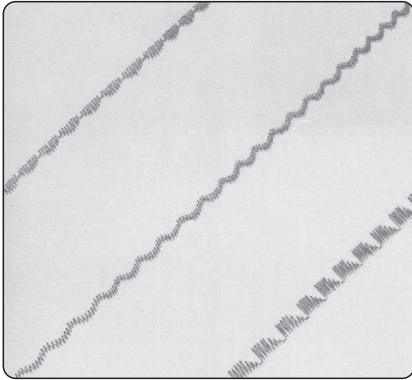
Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot		Needle position		
G	1 - 2	2 - 5	3 - 5	Standard foot(0)	●	Left	Center	Right

The zigzag stitch can be used for topstitches and normal zigzag stitches. Push button (G) and adjust the stitch width dial (121) on 5 (max. width). For top stitches with zigzag stitch, place the fabric halfway under the sewing foot. When the needle is on the left, it will go into the material, and when the needle is on the right, it will go over the edge alternately. The width can be reduced up to 2mm.

25-2. Zigzag stretch triple stitch:

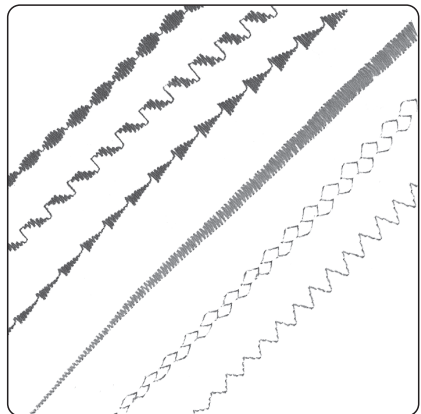
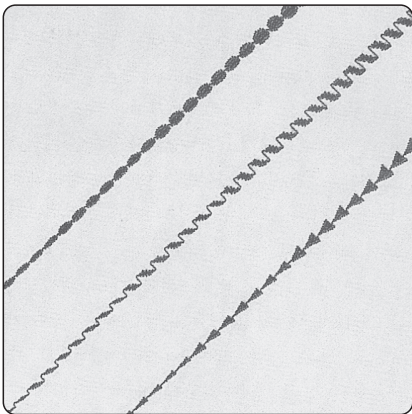
Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot		Needle position		
G	Stretch	3 - 5	3 - 5	Standard foot(0)	●	Left	Center	Right

The zigzag stretch stitch (triple stitches) can be used for elastic fabrics, jersey and also heavy fabrics like jeans, corduroy. Push button (G) and adjust the stitch width dial on 5 (max. width) and set the stitch length on stretch position ||| , then start sewing. Turning the stitch width dial can increase or decrease the stitch width.



26. Changing the stitch length :

This picture shows that you can adjust the stitch length by turning the point marking on the stitch length dial to the desired length which as a result the stitch will be dense and open. Usually when we do darning stitches, the stitch length dial is set in the range which is marked for button hole.




27. Changing the stitch width :

This picture shows that you can adjust the stitch width by turning the point marking on the stitch width dial to the desired width. In any case, when sewing variety of different stitches by adjusting the stitch width dial you could achieve the same stitches as it is shown in the above picture.

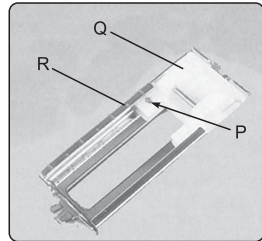
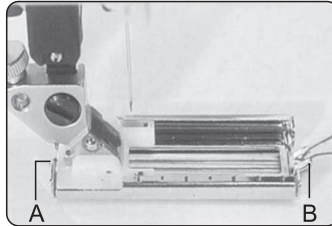
Remember, when selecting the width, the sewing machine must be turned off and the needle must not be in the material. If the fabric is moving forward or backward, it may cause breakage or bending of the needle.

28. Buttonhole setting:

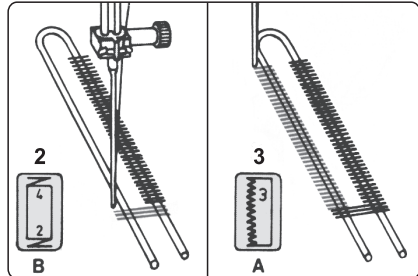
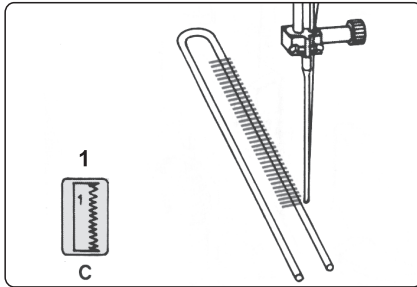
Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot		Needle position
A/B/C	marked buttonhole range	5	2 - 3	Buttonhole foot	○	Center

28-1. Sewing basic buttonholes:

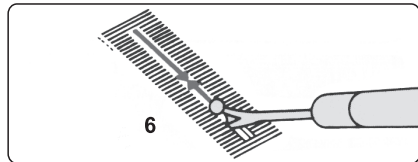
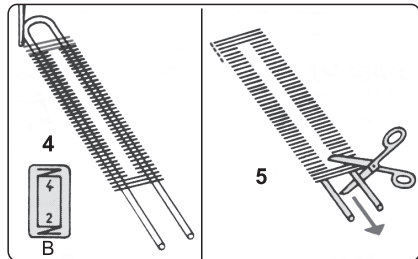
Insert the buttonhole foot instead of the standard foot, with this foot sewing buttonholes in 30mm length is possible. The length has been arranged in 6 intervals and each interval is set for 5mm. When sewing buttonholes, the running part of the buttonhole (Q) is in the tab at the front and the arrow (P) will run along the scale (R). This is how the buttonhole length is determined.



Note: For sewing buttonholes with more than 30mm length you can also use the clear-view foot.



- 1- Mark the starting point of the buttonhole either with a magic pen or a dress pen, and always sew a sample buttonhole first.
- 2- After marking the fabric, while the center of the marked line on the fabric is underneath the buttonhole foot, push button (C) and sew the first buttonhole seam in a desired length.
- 3- Then push button (B) and hold it down. Sew 4 to 6 stitches as it is shown in the above picture. Finally, move the needle to its highest position and then release button (B).
- 4- Then push button (A) and sew back the second buttonhole along the first seam.
- 5- Now push button (B) again and hold it down, then sew a few stitches like the above picture. Finally, move the needle to its highest position and then release button (B).



Important points :



- A- When sewing buttonholes on elastic or very fine fabrics, we recommend using an extra material under the main fabrics as a stabilizer.
- B- We recommend before sewing a buttonhole on a dress: first sew a buttonhole on a small piece of the same fabric.

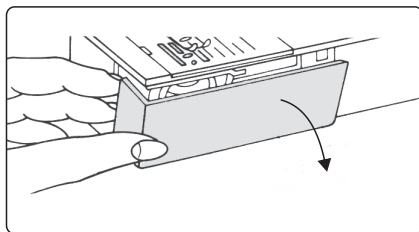
28-2. Buttonhole with gimp thread:

We recommend to sew buttonholes on sports wear.

- 1- Like the picture, lay the gimp thread over the rear tab of the buttonhole foot and pass the gimp thread ends from both sides of the front tab and pull it tight.
- 2- We sew in an exact way that we described earlier for sewing the basic buttonholes and at the end pull the both ends of gimp thread and use a pair of scissors to cut the extra thread. Finally, in basic buttonholes and buttonholes with gimp thread, a seam ripper can be used to open the seam line but be careful not to cut any stitches when opening the seam.

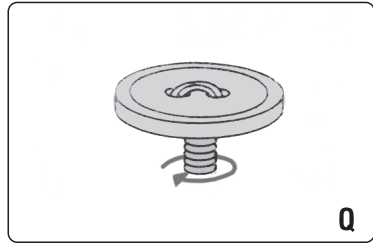
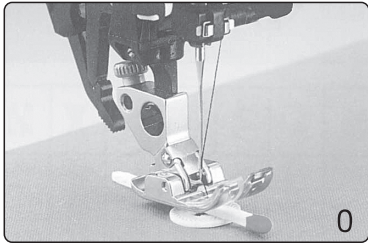
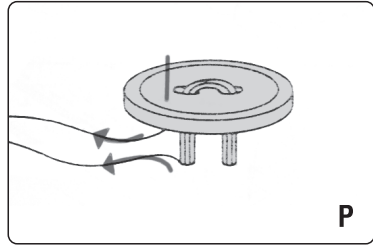
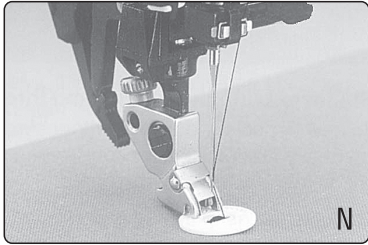
29. Sewing on buttons :

Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot		Needle position
G	-----	Setting adjustment according to the distance of the button-holes center	2 - 3	Without foot or using a clear-view foot(1) in decorative embroidery		Center



29-1. simple sewing on buttons :

- 1- Remove the sewing foot and insert the clear-view foot, then hold the side of the hook cover and open it towards you and lower the feed dog and then position the button on the previously marked material. Carefully place the material and the button under the sewing foot holder. Lower the sewing foot holder and let the button get underneath of the sewing foot.



- 2- Push key (G) and turn the adjusting stitch width dial to the desired width. Turn the handwheel towards you and move the button in such a way that the needle enters in the left hole of the button. If the needle is not exactly lined up with the holes on the button, you may use your fingers to move the button to the right or left for a perfect width adjustment.
- 3- Slowly press the foot control and sew about 6 to 8 stitches.
- 4- To sew a four-hole button: first sew the 2 front holes and pull the fabric forward, then sew the 2 rear holes as it was described.


29-2. sewing on buttons with stems :

Sewing on buttons with stems is exactly the same way of sewing on buttons but we must consider some additional tips in this matter:

1. insert the clear-view foot (N). Release the foot holder but before you do so, place a match stick between the fabric and the holes of the button (O). Then sew a few zigzag stitches and leave the extra thread about 15 cm, then wrap the stem you have just created with the extra thread and knot the end of it.

Note: When finished sewing a button pull the foot holder until the released feed dog becomes engaged again.

30. Blind stitch :

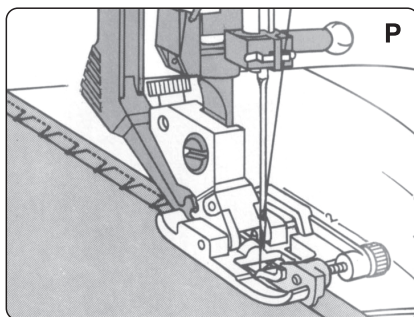
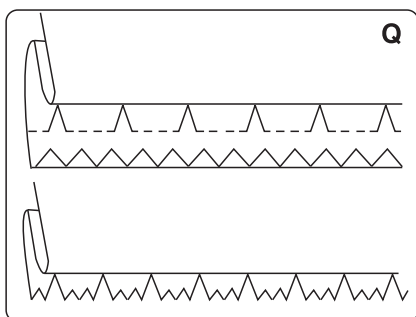
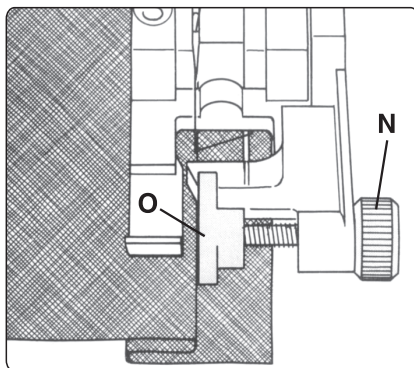
Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot		Needle position
H	2.5	5	3-5	Blind stitch foot(3)	●	Center

Blind stitch is used for sewing curtains, pants, skirts and etc.


This included a triple-straight stitch and a zigzag stitch which if a thread of the same color with fabric is used, it is hardly visible, that's why it is called invisible stitch.

Remember: For a perfect blind stitch a lot of practice is needed, therefore before you sew on the main fabric, always make a sewing test on a small piece of the same fabric.

1. Insert the blind-stitch foot.
2. Serge the edge of the hem. Fold the edge inwards by the hem width. Now unfold the hem again, place the prepared hem under the blind-stitch sewing foot. The crease line of the outer fabric runs along the edge guide (O) of the blind-stitch sewing foot. Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle position is on the far left. The needle must only pick up one fiber of the outer fabric when penetrating on the left and if not, turn the screw (N) to adjust the edge guide (O) to the far left where the needle enters the left side, it only picks up one thread of the outer fabric.
3. while sewing, guide the fabric along the edge carefully. It is better to sew with a slow speed by less pressure on the foot control.



31. Sewing on zippers:

Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot		Needle position
G	3	0	3 - 5	Zipperfoot(4)	●	Center

Fold both edges of the fabric where the zipper is going to be sewn at the desired width and then iron over it. Lay the zipper underneath the slit and baste or pin the zipper in its place, in such a way that the teeth of the zipper are visible. Insert the zipper foot on the right-hand side. Adjust the needle position by turning the needle position adjustment dial in its suitable position. Continue sewing along the zipper edge. Before sewing one side of the zipper in full length, raise the zipper foot while the needle is out of the fabric, then open the zipper and lower the zipper foot;

continue sewing the seam and then sew across the end.

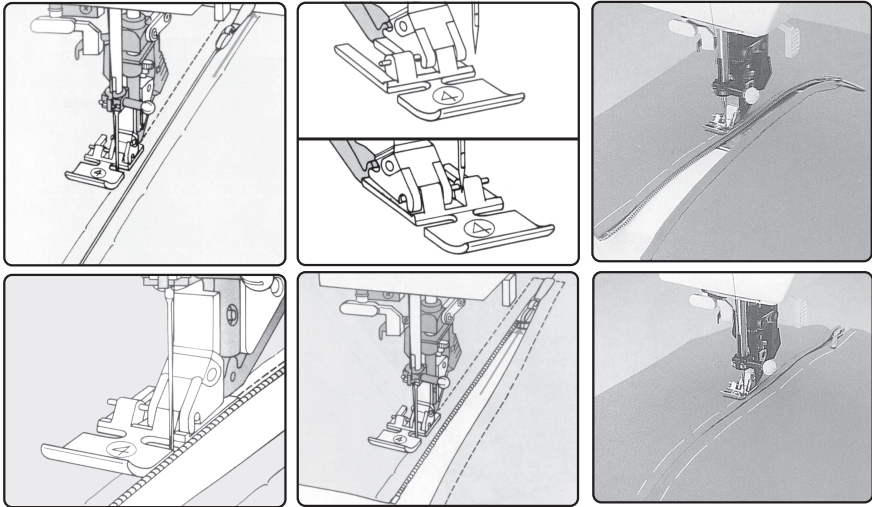
Close the zipper and baste the overlap evenly to the other half of the zipper. Then sew through the basted seam.

For securing the zipper:

1- Sew a few cross stitches at the end of the zipper.

2- Use the reverse button to sew bartacks.

Important: To achieve a perfect seam, we recommend using the edge guide at a desired distance from the edge of the fabric.



31-1. sewing completely concealed zippers:

Baste in the zipper by hand first. Push the zipper foot to the left as far as it will go. Place the open zipper under the foot so that its teeth run along the right guiding edge on the sole of the foot.

Sew about half the length of the zipper at the required width. Leave the needle down in the fabric, raise the zipper foot and close the zipper. Lower the zipper foot again, continue the seam and then sew across the end.

Sew the other side of the zipper at the same margin. Shortly before the end of the seam leave the needle down in the fabric, raise the zipper foot and open the zipper. Lower the zipper foot again and sew to the end.

31-2. Sewing zipper in slacks:

Engage the zipper foot on the right. Press the edges of the placket. Baste the closed zipper to the right edge of the placket on the reverse fabric side so that its teeth are still visible. Pin facing strip Q to the under side and stitch it down at the same time as you sew the zipper. The zipper teeth run along the right guiding edge of the foot.


Shortly before the end of the seam, leave the needle down in the fabric, raise the zipper foot, open the zipper, lower the zipper foot again and finish sewing the seam.

Close the zipper.

Pin the overlapping edge along the intended seam line. Baste left zipper edge.

Open zipper. Attach the edge guide and position it for the desired seam margin so that it moves along the edge of the fabric. Shortly before the end of the seam, leave the needle down in the fabric, raise the zipper foot and close the zipper. Lower the zipper foot and finish sewing the seam. Secure the end of the zipper seam with a bar tack.

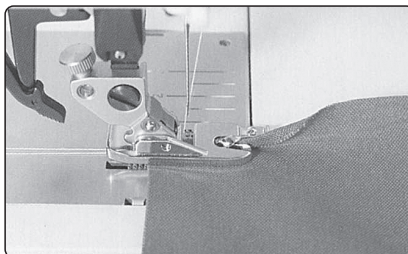
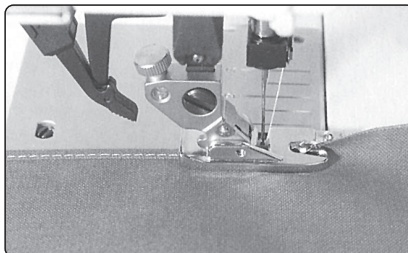
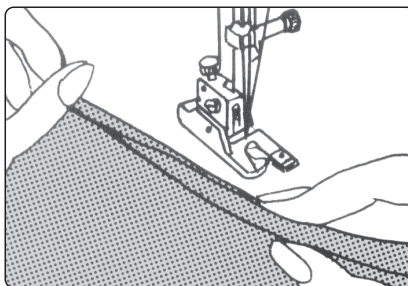
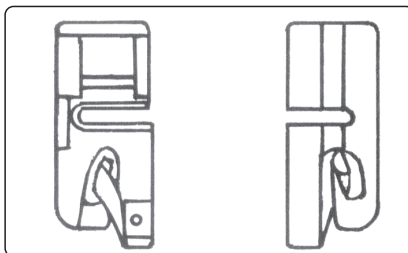
32. Hemmer stitches for stabilizing edges :

Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot		Needle position
G	3	0	3 - 5	Hemmer foot (7)	○	Center


With the hemmer you can stabilize blouses, silk cravats and valances with ease, without having to pre-iron the fabric edges. The hemming prevents the edges from fraying and a clean, durable edge is the result.

- Fold the beginning of the fabric edge over twice (each approx. 2mm).
- Lay the folded fabric edge underneath the hemmer and sew a few stitches.
- Leave the needle in the fabric, raise the presser foot and insert the hemmer foot scroll into the fabric.
- Lower the presser foot and guide the fabric edge evenly into the hemmer. Take care to ensure that the fabric does not run under the right half of the presser foot.

If the edge of the fabric stays out of the presser foot, pull it to the right and if it stays under the presser foot more than usual width, pull it to the left.



33. Darning :

Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot	
G	---	0	2 - 3	Darning foot (6)	○

33-1. Darning with the straight stitches:

Position the needle up. Push bar (P) to the back and hold it there. Fit the pin of the foot in hole (N) and at the same time fork (R) engages the presser bar and push the foot fully in.

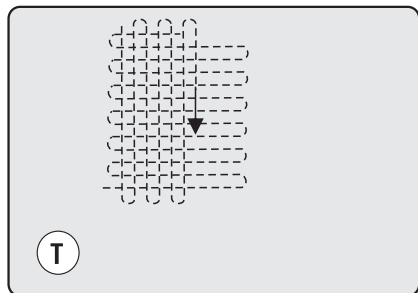
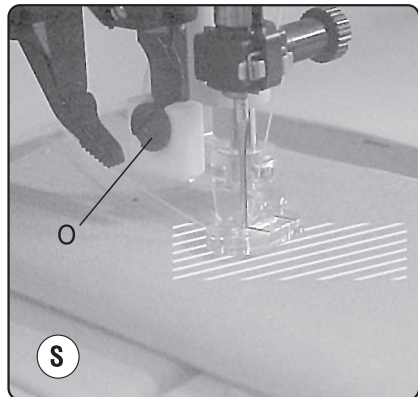
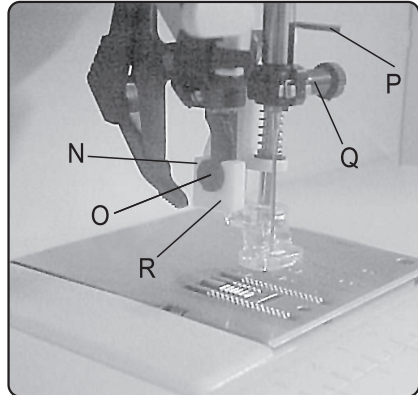
Let go of bar (P) which then rests on retaining screw (Q). Tighten screw (O).

Pull up the bobbin thread and hold both threads until the sewing machine has made a few stitches.

First sew a few stitches over the damaged area by guiding the fabric back and forth evenly while ensuring that each line ends with a small curve. This helps to avoid the fabric ripping again.

When the damaged area has been covered completely, rotate the fabric a half turn and darn the area once again. You determine the stitch length yourself by moving the fabric back and forth.

Note: If you move the fabric too slowly, small knots will appear on the back side of the fabric.

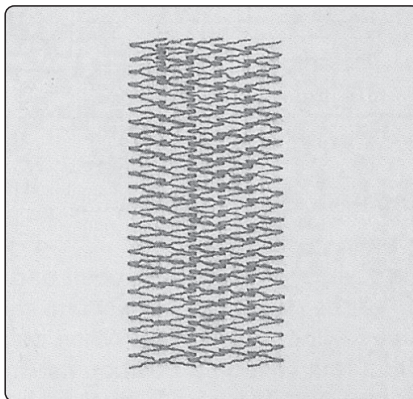


33-2. Darning with 3 steps zigzag stitch :

Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot	Needle position		
M	0.2 - 1	5	3 - 5	Standard foot(0)	Left	Center	Right

Darning with 3 steps zigzag stitch is especially suitable for repairing damaged areas.

- Sew over the damaged area with 3-steps zigzag stitch M over the damaged area in rows until it is well covered. Make sure that the rows overlap.

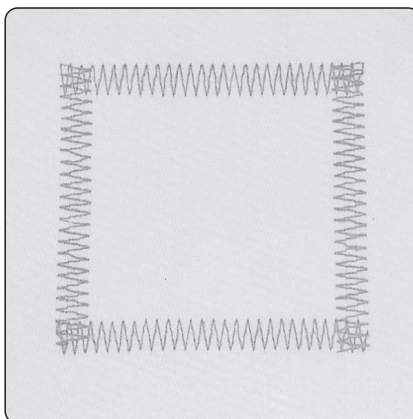


33-3. Sewing on patches :

Program button	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle thread tension	Sewing foot	Needle position		
M	0.2 - 1.5	5	3 - 5	Standard foot(0)	Left	Center	Right

To cover larger holes well, it is necessary to sew a new piece of fabric onto the damaged area.

- Baste the patch of the same color onto the damaged area of the fabric.
- Sew over the fabric with 3-steps zigzag stitch M and then cut the extra fabric along the edges. (Look at the front picture)



Perfect Circle Stitch Pattern:

This is an Extra New Mechanism designed on your machine. It is used to realize perfect circle stitches.

There are 3 pin size holes on the narrow side of the Free-Arm (Fig. 1).

These holes are identified by Fig. 1 and produces circles from 5, 6 and 7cm from centre needle position for the perfect Circle Stitches.

You can produce a nice round circle pattern from every pin hole.

How to handle this procedure and make the perfect Circle Stitches:

1. With a help of provided tape measure mark on your fabric (Fig. 2, 3).
2. Insert the provided pin (Fig. 4) into the 5, 6 or 7cm hole through your fabric (Fig. 5).

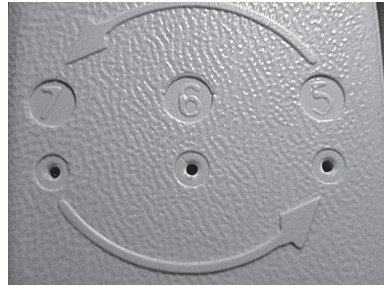


Fig. 1

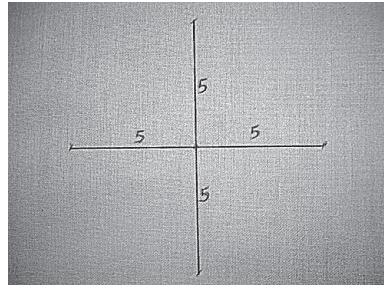


Fig. 2

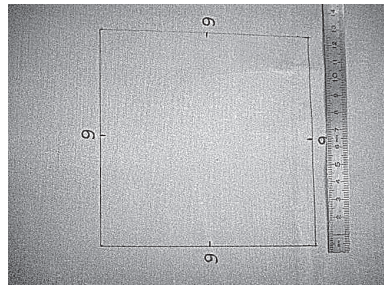


Fig. 3

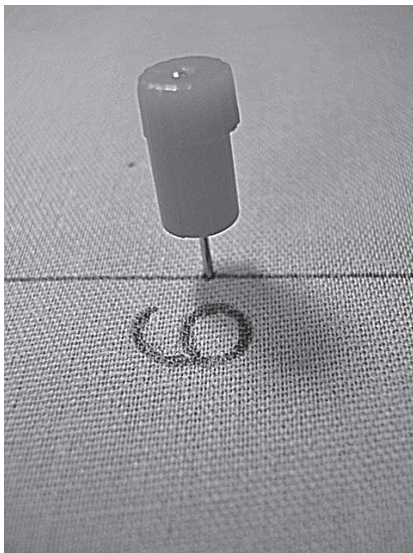


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

3. Select your stitch pattern on the sewing machine and start sewing as usual.
4. Hold the fabric by hands and smoothly turn in the right direction for nice steady stitches (Fig 6).
5. The fabric will start turning into the circle and perfect Circle Stitches will be made as shown on your fabric.

Safety Note: Always keep moving parts of this sewing machine away from children.

Before changing any needles, switch off the machine from main electrical supply.

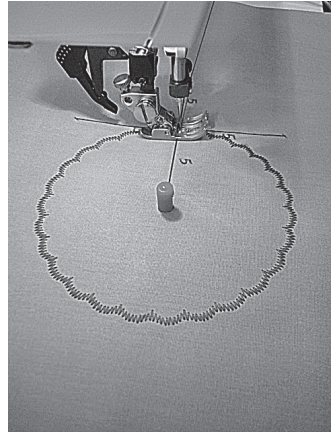
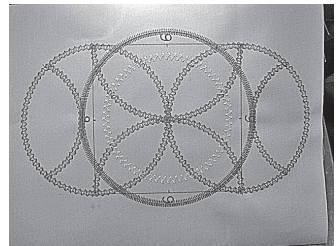
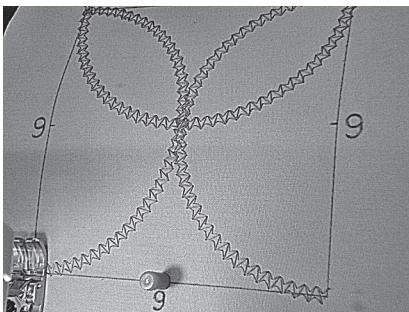
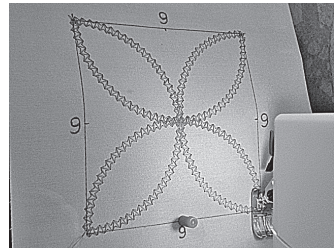
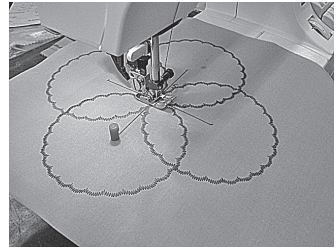
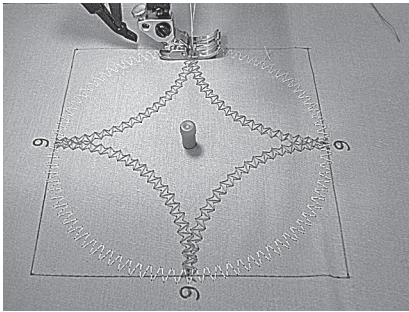
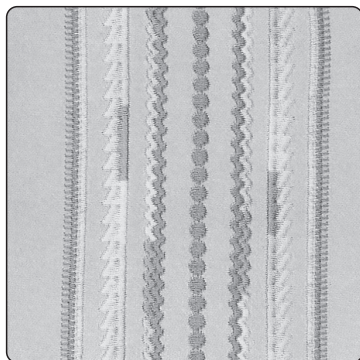
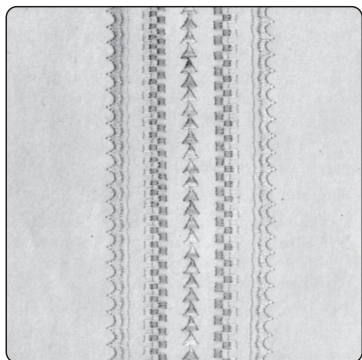


Fig. 6



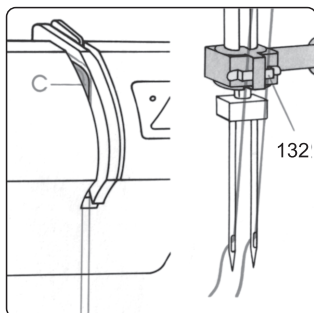


34. Twin needle :

You can achieve further embroidery effects by using the twin needle like the front picture. Remember before sewing, turn the handwheel towards you and make sure that, the needle has no contact with sewing plate because it prevents the needle from breaking.

Important: only use a twin needle with a width of up to 2.0mm for all embroideries.

- Insert the twin needle as it was described.
- Fit the second reel holder and place one reel of thread on each holder.
- In the left threading slot you will find tension disc (C). During threading make sure that you pass one thread from left and one thread from right, over the tension disk (C).
- Continue threading in the usual way but make sure to pull the threads right and left into thread guide and finally thread both needles.



35. Embroidery:

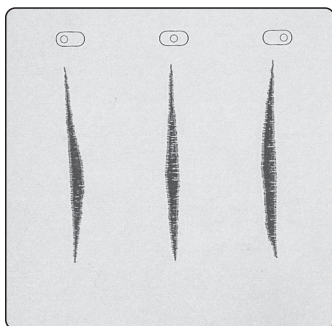
35-1. Embroidery with button (G):


This sewing machine can create wonderful embroideries, leaves and flowers, quilting with just changing the zigzag stitch width by turning the stitch width dial. Set the needle thread tension dial on 2-3 and set the stitch length dial in the range where it is marked button hole stitch. Push button (G) and then start embroidering like the picture.

35-2. Embroidery :

By using foam or polyester under a fabric and changing the zigzag stitch width, different kinds of beautiful embroidery can be achieved.

Needle thread tension must be set on 2-3 and the stitch length dial must be set in the range where it is marked button hole stitch, then push button (G) and start embroidering like the above picture.



Note: If the needle position dial is set on the farthest left or right side, the stitch width can be changed only in one direction but if the needle position dial is set in the center position  like the above picture, the stitches will be wide from both sides and this style is called "dial stitches".

35-3. Embroidery leaves and flowers designs :

This can be achieved by using zigzag stitches with different stitches width and variety of needle positions.

For embroidery quilting, place a larger of foam or polyester under the fabric and then iron over it, until it sticks to the fabric, then according to the above description sew the desired embroidery.

For embroidery of leaves, first place the desired design on the carbon copy and then place the design on the fabric.

For embroidery of leaves with mirror images, first set the needle position dial until the needle goes on the farthest right side of the fabric, then change the stitch width and sew the half of the leaf. when finished turn the hand wheel towards you, till the needle goes into the fabric, then turn the fabric around 180° and then finish up the other half of the leaf.



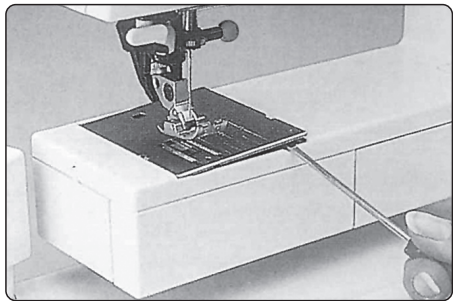
36. Overlock Stitches:

Thumbwheel on (O), stitch dial between 0.5 and 6, finger tip button G, thread tension between 2 and 4 with a special overlock foot.

37. Cleaning the feed dog and the hook case :

It is very important to clean the feed dog from accumulation of lint, dust and loose cloth with the brush which is provided in the accessory compartment and oiling the hook case surface alternatively because it will maintain sewing machine with a longer service life.

Important: Always turn off the main switch and also make sure to unplug the main cord from the electric outlet, before cleaning or oiling the feed dog and the hook case.



37-1. Removal of the needle plate :

- Turn the handwheel towards you, to raise the needle up and then loose the needle holder screw until you can remove the needle.
- Raise the sewing foot and remove detachable work support.
- Push the point of a small screw driver into the opening between needle plate and sewing machine. Twist it lightly to the right and the needle plate will snap halfway out of its mounting. Now push the screw driver into the left opening and take the needle plate out.

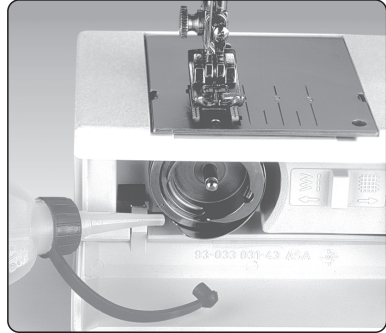
37-2. Replacing of the needle plate:

- Place the needle plate on flat at the back and push it down with both hands at the front until you hear it snap in place.
- Before you start sewing, check that the needle plate is flat.

37-3. Cleaning and oiling the feed dog and hook case :

- Remove the needle plate and lower the feed dog.
- Clean the feed dog and hook case with the brush.
- Then apply a drop of oil to the hook every 15 to 20 hours of operation.

You can see where to apply the oil in the picture with the provided oil bottle. Be aware that, this sewing machine is designed to be maintenance free, therefore other parts must not be oiled.



38. Changing the light bulb :

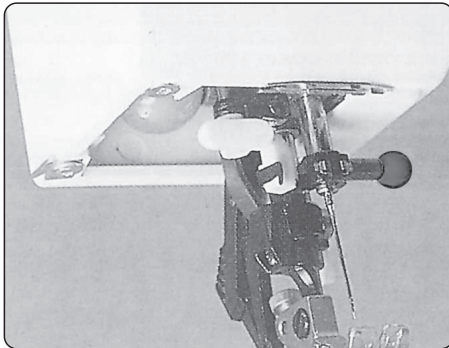
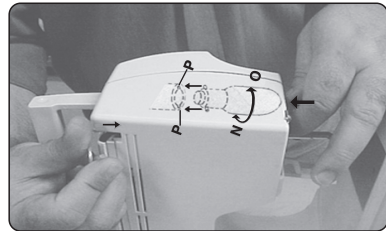
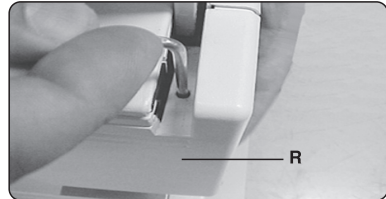
Note: Before changing the light bulb of the sewing machine, disconnect the main cord from the plug and the foot control plug from the sewing machine.

38-1. Removal of the light bulb :

Note: When light is ON, the appliance is ready to sew.

To change the bulb, you must position up and remove the needle.

- Lower presser bar lift and remove the free tray.
- Fix edge guide inside "R" hole and quickly push down and hold tight.
- Press new bulb in to Upward position and turn counterclockwise (N), now take out the old light bulb.



38-2. Insertion of the new light bulb :










- Position new light bulb in (P) and push upward and clockwise (O), now remove the edge guide and make sure the lamp is safely in place.

If you have any difficulties with this transition, please contact your authorized dealer.




Only use 15W max light bulb.

39. Needle chart :

Using the adequate needle, guarantees a better work up with the materials.









Fabric weight: light	Fabric weight: medium	Fabric weight: heavy	
Needle size: 60, 70, 75	Needle size: 80, 90	Needle size: 100, 110, 120	
Needle points			
System & No.	Profile	Point & eye	Suitable for
130/705H 70 - 80 HA x1 8-19		Light ball point	Universal needle for fine-meshed synthetics, fine linen, chiffon, batiste, organdy, woolens, velvet, fancy seams and embroidery work
130/705H-SUK 70 - 110 HA x1SP 10-18		Medium ball point	Coarse knitted fabrics, lastex, double-jersey fabrics, quiana and simplex
130/705H-PS 75 - 90		Medium ball point	Stretch-fabric needle developed especially. Particularly suitable for delicate stretch and knitted fabrics
130/705H-SKF 70 - 110		Heavy ball point	Wide-meshed corsetry, lycra, simplex and lastex
130/705H-J 90 - 110		Acute round point	Twill, workwear, heavy linen, blue jeans and light canvas
130/705H-LR 130/705H-LL 70 - 120 HA x1LR 10-19		Narrow twist point	Leather, suede, calf and goat skin leathers
130/705H-PCL 80 - 110		Narrow wedge point with left-twist groove	Imitation leathers, plastic materials, plastic sheeting and oil-cloth
130/705H-N 70 - 110		Light ball point, long eye	Seams topstitched with buttonhole silk or No. 30/3 synthetic thread
130/705H-WING 100		Hemstitching point	Attractive hemstitching on heavily dressed materials, organdy and glass cambric

39. Needle chart (Cont.) :

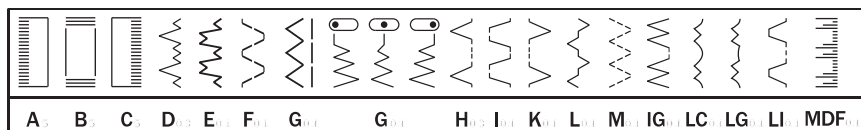
	System & No.	Stitch length	Stitch width	Needle spacing	Suitable for
	130/705 H-ZWI HZx1				
	80	2.5 mm	--	1.6 mm	Medium wide cording
	80	2.5 mm	--	2.0 mm	Medium wide cording
	80	2.5 mm	--	2.5 mm	wide cording
	90	2.5 mm	--	3.0 mm	Extra wide cording
	100	3.0mm	--	4.0 mm	Extra wide cording
<p style="text-align: center;">Decorative designs sewn with twin needles</p> <p>Before you start sewing, turn the handwheel and check to make sure the needles stitch into the fabric properly. In this way, needle breakage can be largely avoided.</p>					
	Decorative and zigzag patterns				
	130/705 H-ZWI				
	80	0.5-1.5mm	Wide	1.6 mm	Ornamentations
	80	0.5-1.5mm	narrow	2.0 mm	Ornamentations
	80	0.5-1.5mm	narrow	2.5 mm	Ornamentations
	Special hemstitching twin needle				
	130/705 H-ZWI-HO				
	80	2.0-3.0 mm	very narrow	--	Decorative hemstitching effect.
	100	2.0-3.0 mm	very narrow	--	Heavily dressed fabrics are particularly suitable


40. Special foot accessories

The special accessories listed below are intended for special sewing jobs. They can be obtained from your dealer at an extra charge.

Extra Accessories (Optional)	
A) Fancy Stitch Foot	
B) Narrow Edge Foot	
C) Couching/ Braiding Foot	
D) Appliqué Foot	
E) 1/4 inch Quilting Foot	
F) Pintuck Foot	
G) Straight Stitch Needle Plate	
H) Eyelet Plate	

41. Stitch programs



Program	Foot No.	Description	Application
A/B/C	5	Buttonhole	Standard buttonhole for blouses or bed lines.
D	0/3	Blind stitch with zigzag	For invisible hemming with simultaneous seam/overcasting. Especially for stretch material.
E	0/1	Greek stitch with zigzag	A traditional decorative stitch e.g. for towel boards.
F	0/1	Scallop stitch	A traditional decorative stitch e.g. for embroidering blouses or table lines.
G	0/1	Straight stitch, 15 needle positions Stitch width dial set at 0 Zigzag stitch, 15 needle positions stitch width dial set at 1-5	For all straight stitching and topstitching word up to 6 mm For serging and appliqué. Also suitable for tapering, eyelet embroidery and cording work.
	0/1	Left needle position Center needle position Right needle position	Straight stitch: For all sewing and top-stitching operations which requires a left/center/right needle position. Zigzag stitch: For serging, appliqué and tapering.
H	0/3	Blind stitch	For invisible hemming on stronger fabrics.
I	0/1	Greek stitch, wide	A traditional decorative stitch.
K	0/1	Shell-edging stitch	For decorative hem edges on light fabrics.
L	0/1	Fancy elastic stitch	For flat overlapped seams.
M	0/1	Elastic stitch	For overcasting, sewing on elastic, darning tears and inserting patches.
IG	0/1	Viennese stitch	Decorative stitches e.g. for household textiles.
LC	0/1	Emperor stitch, narrow	A dainty decorative stitch.
LG	0/1	Emperor stitch, wide	A dainty decorative stitch.
LI	0/1	Greek stitch, narrow	A traditional decorative stitch.
MDF	0/1	Decorative stitch	A traditional decorative stitch.

41. Stitch programs (Cont.)

	D _{0.3}	E _{0.1}	F _{0.1}	G _{0.1}	G _{0.1}	G _{0.1}	H _{0.3}	I _{0.1}	K _{0.1}	L _{0.1}	M _{0.1}	IG _{0.1}	LC _{0.1}
Stretch													

Program	Foot No.	Description	Application
D	0/3	Peacock's eye stitch	Elastic closing and serging seam. The material must be turned 180 degree.
E	0/1	Cover stitch	For top-stitching and overstretching stretch materials, e.g. cuffs, hems and panels.
F	0/1	Herringbone stitch	A decorative stitch for top-stitching or whip stitching hems, e.g. pajamas and sweat-suits.
G	0/1	Stretch triple straight stitch, 15 needle positions, stitch width dial set at 0 Zigzag stitch, 15 needle positions, Stitch width dial set at 1-5	For stretch seams, e.g. inside seams as well as seams on sportswear and work-wear. For sewing elastic bands on elastic materials or seams on stretch materials.
	0/1	Left needle position	For elastic seams which require a left/center/right needle position.
		Center needle position	
		Right needle position	
H	0/3	Pullover stitch	Elastic and serging seams for jersey. The material must be turned by 180 degrees.
I	0/1	Closed overlook stitch	A closing and serging seams for materials fray easily.
K	0/1	Open overlook stitch	A closing and serging seams for sturdy materials or materials which do not fray easily.
L	0/1	Feather stitch	For joining two finished edges with a gap between, e.g. hemstitching. Also for crazy quilting.
M	0/1	Honeycomb stitch	For sewing on elastic thread, overstretching terry cloth seams and for ornamental hem seams.
IG	0/1	Penant stitch	A decorative stitch also used as a covering stitch.
LC	0/1	Dutch stitch, narrow	A decorative stitch, e.g. for household textiles.

41. Stitch programs (Cont.)

	LG _{0.1}	LI _{0.1}	LD _{0.1}	EK _{0.1}	EL _{0.1}	FG _{0.1}	ID _{0.1}	IF _{0.1}	KM _{0.1}	LK _{0.1}	MG _{0.1}	LMK _{0.1}
Stretch												

Program	Foot No.	Description	Application
LG	0/1	Border stitch	A decorative stitch, e.g. for traditional embroidery.
LI	0/1	Weaving stitch	An ornamental stitch, e.g. for bath accessories.
LD	0/1	Dutch stitch, narrow	A decorative stitch, e.g. for household textiles.
EK	0/1	Spiral stitch	A decorative stitch, e.g. for household textiles.
EL	0/1	Diagonal cover-stitch	For top-stitching and overstitching stretch materials, i.e. cuffs, hems and panels.
FG	0/1	Turkish stitch with zigzag	A Top-stitching seam for patchwork and quilting.
ID	0/1	Branch stitch	A decorative elastic stitch, e.g. for sportswear.
IF	0/1	Floss stitch	For whip-stitching hems, e.g. on pijamas and sweat-suits. The material must be turned by 190 degrees.
KM	0/1	Emperor stitch, narrow	A loose decorative stitch.
LK	0/1	Diagonal stitch	An elastic decorative stitch.
MG	0/1	Florentine stitch	A stretch, decorative stitch.
LMK	0/1	Triangle stitch	A decorative, elastic stitch.

42. Trouble Shooting

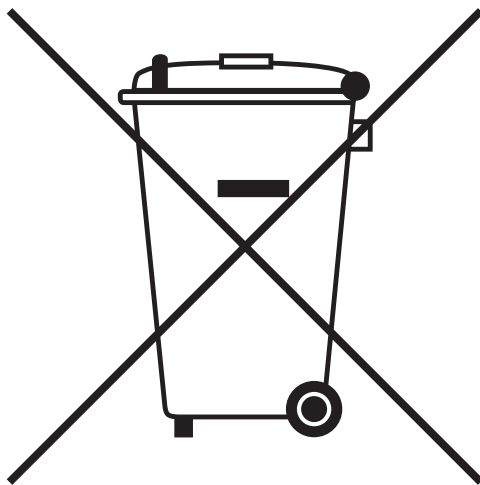
Problem	Cause	Remedy
1. Machine skips stitches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Needle is not properly inserted. b. The wrong needle inserted. c. Needle is bent or blunt. d. Machine is not properly threaded. e. Needle too small for the thread. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Push needle fully upwards, flat side facing the back. b. Insert needle system 130/705 H. c. Insert a new needle. d. Check how machine is threaded. e. use a large needle.
2. Upper needle thread breaks off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. See reasons above. b. Thread tension is too high. c. Thread quality is poor and has slubs in it, or has become dry after too long storage. d. Thread is too thick. e. Thread is twisted around the spool pin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. See above. b. adjust thread tension. c. Only use good quality threads. d. Use needle with large eye. e. Take out the spool and thread it correctly.
3. Lower Needle thread breaks off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bobbin or hook is not inserted correctly. b. Bobbin is wound incorrectly. c. Bobbin thread tension is too high. d. Bobbin thread has not gone through and under the hook spring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Take out the bobbin or hook and insert it in its case correctly. b. Wind the bobbin correctly. c. Adjust the bobbin thread tension. d. Guide the thread through and under the hook spring.
4. Needle breaks off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Needle is not pushed fully in. b. Needle is bent. c. Needle is too thin or too thick. d. Needle is bent and has hit the needle plate because you are pulling or pushing the fabric. e. The bobbin case is not properly inserted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Insert new needle and push it fully in. b. Insert new needle. c. See needle table. d. Allow machine feed to work alone, only guide the material lightly. e. When you insert the bobbin case, push it fully in, as far as it will go.
5. Seam is sewn unevenly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The tension needs adjusting. b. Thread is too thick, slubbed or hardened. c. The bobbin thread is unevenly wound. d. Thread bunching at the bottom or top side of the fabric. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Check top and bottom tensions. b. Use only good quality threads. c. Do not wind thread free-hand but run it on through the winding tension. d. Thread up correctly. Check needle and bobbin thread tensions.
6. The feed dog is feeding the fabric irregularly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Sewing lint has collected between the feed dog teeth rows. b. Feed dog is lowered or slide B is moved to the right. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Remove needle plate then remove lint with the brush. b. Push slide B, fully to the left.
7. The machine runs with difficulty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Thread ends are in the hook race way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Remove thread ends and put a drop of oil into hook race way.

42. Trouble Shooting (Cont.)

Problem	Cause	Remedy
8. The machine does not sew the stitches on the push-buttons (Models with fancy stitches)	a. Fancy-stitch thumb-wheel is engaged	a. Disengage thumb-wheel: set at white dot.


Important note:

1. Before replacing either sewing foot or needle, switch off the main switch.
2. Do not start the threaded machine unless there is a fabric under the sewing foot.
3. If you have to leave the machine, even for a short time, make sure to switch off the main switch. This is particularly important when children are around.
4. Always turn the handwheel towards yourself, otherwise the thread will be bunching up behind the hook case and it will cause severe damage to the parts of the sewing machine.




WEEE & RoHS Compliant


ENGLISH

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FRENCH

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
SPANISH

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ITALIAN

Il simbolo  sul prodotto o sulla confezione indica che il prodotto non deve essere considerato come un normale rifiuto domestico, ma deve essere portato nel punto di raccolta appropriato per il riciclaggio di apparecchiature elettriche ed elettroniche. Provvedendo a smaltire questo prodotto in modo appropriato, si contribuisce a evitare potenziali conseguenze negative, che potrebbero derivare da uno smaltimento inadeguato del prodotto. Per informazioni più dettagliate sul riciclaggio di questo prodotto, contattare l'ufficio comunale, il servizio locale di smaltimento rifiuti o il negozio in cui è stato acquistato il prodotto.

يشير هذا الرمز  الموجود على المنتج أو على مواد التغليف إلى عدم إمكانية التعامل مع هذا المنتج على أنه نفايات منزلية، وإنما يجب تسليمه لنقطة التجميع المناسبة لإعادة تصنيع المعدات الكهربائية والإلكترونية. إن حرصك على تصريف هذا الجهاز بالشكل السليم يساعد على تجنب الآثار السلبية المحتمل حدوثها بالنسبة للبيئة وصحة الأفراد، والتي كانت ستحدث من جراء التعامل غير السليم من نفايات هذا المنتج. للحصول على مزيد من المعلومات التفصيلية حول إعادة تصنيع هذا المنتج يرجى الاتصال بمكتب بلدية المدينة التي تسكنها، أو بخدمة تصريف النفايات المنزلية، أو بالمتجر الذي قمت بشراء المنتج منه.