Simple Solutions to Sewing Machine Problems

Carolyn Joyner

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Simple Solutions to Sewing Machine Problems
SEW EASY — SIMPLE SOLUTIONS TO SEWING MACHINE PROBLEMS

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The sewing machine, a precision-built piece of equipment, can be an expensive investment. It is well worth the time spent to become thoroughly familiar with your machine.

DEVELOP YOUR MACHINE KNOWLEDGE

The majority of expensive service calls on sewing machines could be avoided by taking proper care of the machine.

Each sewing machine is different. Understanding of your individual machine is gained from reading the machine manual, attending sewing classes offered at the time of purchase, and becoming experienced in the machine’s operation. Proper care is essential in order to get many years of faithful performance and service from your machine. (Refer to Extension bulletin #781, “There’s No Machine Magic.”)

CLEAN AND OIL THE MACHINE

When a problem occurs, CLEAN THE MACHINE AND CHECK THE NEEDLE BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO DO ANY ADJUSTMENTS OR REPAIRS YOURSELF. A sewing machine must be cleaned and oiled to operate
properly. Use a small brush to remove any lint or grit. It is best to oil the machine before each eight hours of use. Always use sewing machine oil. Do not over oil — one drop is sufficient when done regularly.

NOTE: REFER TO YOUR MACHINE MANUAL; SOME MACHINES DO NOT REQUIRE OILING.

STITCH A TEST SEAM

Test machine stitches on a sample of the fabric to be used for each garment. When testing, use the same number of layers and type of fabric to be used in the garment, including interfacing. Any stitching (such as top-stitching) to be done on an enclosed seam should also be tested.

TIPS FOR BEGINNERS (AND SEASONED SEWERS!)

Thread the sewing machine by holding the spool of thread with your right hand as the thread is fed with your left hand through the thread guides, between the tension discs, and down to the needle. The needle should be threaded with the presser foot raised to avoid excess pressure on the thread tension discs.
Always use an empty bobbin to begin bobbin winding. This aids in even thread distribution. Follow instructions in your manual to insert the bobbin into the bobbin case. Do not hold the bobbin. It should move freely inside the case until the thread is pulled underneath the tension spring. Begin and end stitching with the thread take-up lever near its highest position.


End stitching by raising the thread take-up lever near the highest position. Raise the presser foot and move fabric diagonally to the rear of the machine to cut thread. Leave at least 3 inches of thread ends.

Change the machine needle according to recommendations in your sewing machine manual. When sewing synthetics it is best to use a new needle with every garment. Synthetics easily dull a needle causing skipped stitches.
WHEN PROBLEMS ARISE

Many sewing machine problems can easily be solved at home by becoming familiar with the causes and knowing a few simple solutions.

Each fabric performs differently. Needle, thread, pressure, and tension should be regulated and tested on fabric swatches to produce evenly spaced, balanced stitches.

FABRIC PROBLEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>problem</th>
<th>possible cause</th>
<th>probable solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fabric Puckers</td>
<td>Upper tension too tight</td>
<td>Adjust tension dial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower tension too tight</td>
<td>Refer to machine manual and adjust bobbin tension screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin wound unevenly</td>
<td>Wind bobbin evenly at medium speed; avoid spurts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thread too coarse for fabric</td>
<td>Use finer thread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROBLEM

Fabric Puckers (continued)

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Two different sizes or kinds of thread used

Stitch too long for fabric

Needle too large for fabric

Needle is dull, difficult to pierce fabric

Presser foot not holding fabric taut

Fabric is very sheer and soft. Fabric may contain little or no body.

Fabric stitched as a single layer

PROBABLE SOLUTION

Use same type and size thread on top and in bobbin

Adjust stitch length to suit fabric

Use finer needle

Replace with new needle

Refer to instructions in machine manual regarding feed and pressure

Adjust tension dial. Use layer of tissue underneath and finer thread. Hold fabric slightly taut while stitching.

Adjust tension dial. Use layer of tissue underneath or hold fabric slightly taut while stitching.
PROBLEM

Difficulty Stitching Over Heavy Seams

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Sewing too fast
Seams not properly graded
Needle is too small for fabric
Pressure may be too heavy
Foot needs to be leveled
Feed dog does not rise high enough

PROBABLE SOLUTION

Use smooth, even speed
To eliminate bulk, trim and grade seams
Use larger needle
Refer to machine manual to adjust pressure
Fold a piece of fabric and place under back of foot, close to garment. Sew slowly until feed takes fabric.
May require professional service to set at proper height
PROBLEM
Uneven Feeding of Fabric Layers

POSSIBLE CAUSE
- Presser foot pressure too light or too heavy
- Improper foot for fabric and/or project
- Fabric layers not stabilized by basting or pinning
- Stitching too fast
- Fabric is sticky or lightweight
- Needle bent, burred or coarse
- Incorrect needle for fabric

PROBABLE SOLUTION
- Adjust pressure to suit fabric or use an attachment to feed fabric evenly. A lightweight presser foot may eliminate problem.
- Refer to machine manual to determine proper foot for task
- Baste or place pins horizontally every 3-4 inches. Remove pins and hold fabric taut as you stitch.
- Use even pressure on foot feed or knee lever. Stitch evenly and slowly; avoid spurts.
- Use tissue paper when stitching.
- Replace with new needle
- Use needle suitable for fabric

Damaged Fabric Between Stitches
**PROBLEM**

Damaged Fabric Between Stitches

(continued)

**POSSIBLE CAUSE**

Hole in throat plate damaged

Sharp edges on feed dog may damage fabric

**IMPERFECT STITCHES**

Skipped Stitches

**PROBABLE SOLUTION**

Smooth with emeryboard, or replace throat plate

Smooth sharp edges with emeryboard or replace feed dog

Use ballpoint needle for knits, sharp-point for wovens, and wedge-point for leathers and vinyls.

Change needle
PROBLEM
Skipped Stitches (continued)

POSSIBLE CAUSE
Needle inserted backward or not completely up in needle clamp
Needle wrong brand for machine
Thread too coarse for size of needle
Eye of needle too small for thread
Needle threaded incorrectly
Machine threaded incorrectly
Oil on needle
Needle clogged with gummy substance. (May be result of sewing over adhesives.)
Lint or fabric sizing on needle. (Fabric may have finish which prevents good stitch formation.)

PROBABLE SOLUTION
Refer to manual for correct placement. Thread from side with long groove.
Follow manufacturer's recommendations
Use finer thread
Use larger needle
Thread from side with long groove
Follow threading guide in manual
Sew over scrap fabric with machine unthreaded
Clean with rubbing alcohol or change needle
Clean with rubbing alcohol or change needle. (Wash fabric before cutting out garment.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>PROBABLE SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skipped Stitches (continued)</td>
<td>Hole in throat plate too large</td>
<td>Use straight stitch throat plate and straight stitch foot or put needle in left position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zipper foot not close enough to needle</td>
<td>Re-position zipper foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Incorrect foot for particular sewing task</td>
<td>Refer to machine manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pressure too light</td>
<td>Adjust pressure to fabric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sewing in spurts</td>
<td>Use even pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin wound unevenly or too full</td>
<td>Refer to manual and follow instructions. Wind bobbin evenly at medium speed; avoid spurts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Improper threading</td>
<td>Follow threading guide in manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thread is too thick for needle</td>
<td>Use a finer thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pushing or pulling fabric while stitching</td>
<td>Guide fabric slowly and evenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uneven Length of Stitches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


PROBLEM

Uneven Length of Stitches
(continued)

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Bobbin wound unevenly

Presser foot too loose

Lint between teeth of feed dog

Loose upper tension

PROBABLE SOLUTION

Follow instructions in manual. Wind bobbin evenly at medium speed; avoid spurts.

Tighten presser foot clamp

Use a brush to clean out lint

Adjust tension dial

Large Looped Stitches
(on bottom of fabric)

Upper tension too loose. (Bobbin thread lies parallel to fabric.)

Machine threaded incorrectly. (Thread failed to pass between two tension discs.)

Bobbin case not in correctly

Adjust upper tension to a larger number

Follow threading guide in manual. Raise presser foot before threading to allow thread to pass between tension discs.

Refer to instructions in machine manual for correct placement.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>PROBABLE SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large Looped Stitches (on top of fabric)</td>
<td>Bobbin tension too loose</td>
<td>Adjust bobbin tension screw so that top and bottom stitches balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread Looping Between Stitches</td>
<td>Upper tension too tight</td>
<td>Adjust upper tension to a smaller number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine threaded incorrectly</td>
<td>Consult threading guide in machine manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine threaded incorrectly</td>
<td>Follow threading guide in machine manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin placed incorrectly in bobbin case</td>
<td>Refer to instructions in manual for correct placement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tensions unbalanced</td>
<td>Refer to instructions in manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper thread not placed between tension discs</td>
<td>Follow threading guide in manual. (Raise presser foot before threading to allow thread to pass between tension discs.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pieces of thread or lint between tension discs or in bobbin area</td>
<td>Use a brush to remove lint or tweezers to remove pieces of thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Timing needs adjusting</td>
<td>May require professional service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROBLEM**

Stitches Knot For First Inch or More
(Stitches form a small mound)

**POSSIBLE CAUSE**

Failure to pull thread through hole in throat plate before stitching

Both threads not held behind presser foot or drawn diagonally to rear of presser foot before beginning stitching

Full power not given immediately. (Stitches piled on top of each other)

Use of wrong throat plate

Tension not balanced

Spring on upper tension not properly adjusted

Use of wrong presser foot

**PROBABLE SOLUTION**

Raise presser foot. Lower threaded needle and pull loop of bobbin thread through hole in throat plate. Draw both threads diagonally to rear of presser foot.

Hold thread ends with fingers while taking first few stitches

Place needle in fabric before lowering presser foot to relieve pressure on the first few stitches

All-purpose throat plate may be too large for fine fabrics. (Use straight stitch throat plate and straight stitch presser foot.)

Adjust tension so that top and bottom stitches balance

May require professional repair

Refer to machine manual for correct foot
### MACHINE OPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>PROBABLE SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine Is Noisy</td>
<td>Machine needs cleaning and oiling</td>
<td>Follow manufacturer's instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loose bearings</td>
<td>Requires professional service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shuttle or bobbin case loose</td>
<td>Refer to instruction manual for adjustment. May require professional service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Needle bent and hitting against metal</td>
<td>Replace with new needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine out of time</td>
<td>Requires professional help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Does Not Run</td>
<td>Not connected to live electrical outlet</td>
<td>Check outlet to determine if in working order. (Test with another appliance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cord is not plugged in wall or on side of machine</td>
<td>Check cord connection in both locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Main power turned off</td>
<td>Check fuse box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wall switch which controls electrical outlet is turned off</td>
<td>Turn on wall switch which controls electrical outlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Check for damaged cord</td>
<td>Replace cord or have it repaired</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROBLEM

Motor Does Not Run
(continued)

Machine Runs But Will Not Form A Stitch

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Turn hand wheel. If machine runs only for a while, new brushes are needed.

NOTE: If none of the above are a problem, the machine may have a loose or broken wire.

Needle threaded from wrong direction
Needle in backward
Needle bent
Needle too low in needle clamp
Needle wrong length

PROBABLY SOLUTION

Do Not operate machine under this condition; to use may damage motor beyond repair. Have brushes replaced immediately.

Will require professional service.

Refer to threading guide in manual
Refer to machine manual for correct needle placement
Replace with new needle
Refer to manual for correct placement. Needle should be completely up in needle bar.
Refer to instruction manual for correct length. (Many older machines require a special length.)
PROBLEM
Machine Runs But Will Not Form A Stitch
(continued)

POSSIBLE CAUSE
Needle unthreaded
Machine threaded incorrectly
Bobbin is empty
Clutch knob not tightened after winding bobbin
May be older model machine without this feature
Stitch control may be set on "stretch stitch" or "buttonhole"

PROBABLE SOLUTION
Follow threading guide in machine manual
Refer to threading guide in machine manual
Refill bobbin with the same type thread used on spool pin
Tighten clutch knob using a clockwise motion
Refer to instruction manual to determine machine capability
Adjust for reverse stitching
**PROBLEM**

**Machine Locks**
(motor runs — machine does not)

**POSSIBLE CAUSE**
- Thread caught in bobbin case
- Motor belt slipping
- Machine still set for bobbin winding

**PROBABLE SOLUTION**
- Remove with tweezers or use a backward motion on handwheel to break or cut jammed threads. Remove all pieces of thread.
- Belt is loose or worn. May require professional service
- Tighten wheel and adjust machine for stitching. Follow manufacturers instructions.

**Machine Runs “Hard”**

**POSSIBLE CAUSE**
- Machine needs cleaning and oiling
- Bobbin winder against belt or wheel while stitching
- Thread jammed in bobbin case

**PROBABLE SOLUTION**
- Follow instructions in manual
- Disengage bobbin winder
- Remove thread with tweezers. Use brush to remove lint.
## NEEDLE PROBLEMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>PROBABLE SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needle Comes Unthreaded</td>
<td>Thread take-up lever not in highest position</td>
<td>Begin and end stitching with thread take-up lever near highest position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of thread through eye of needle too short</td>
<td>Pull about 6 inches of thread through eye of needle when threading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle Breaks</td>
<td>Sewing over pins</td>
<td>Use a moveable presser foot, finer pins, or remove pins before stitching over them. (Stitching over pins may also distort stitches.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROBLEM

Needle Breaks
(continued)

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Needle not secured properly or too loose

Needle inserted incorrectly

Pushing or pulling fabric while stitching, causing needle to hit throat plate

Needle too fine for fabric

Failure to raise needle before removing fabric

Needle bar out of line

Machine needle is bent

Crossing a thick seam with too small a needle

PROBABLE SOLUTION

Refer to machine manual. Tighten new needle securely in needle clamp.

Refer to manual for correct placement

Guide fabric slowly without pushing or pulling

Use larger needle, suitable for fabric

Begin and end stitching with thread take-up lever and needle near highest position

Requires professional service

Replace with new needle

Eliminate bulk in seams by grading or layering fabric
Needle Breaks
(continued)

Needle Moves Up And Down While Winding Bobbin

**PROBLEM**

**POSSIBLE CAUSE**

- Bobbin case inserted incorrectly
- Presser foot loose or attached incorrectly
- Upper tension too tight
- Clutch knob not disengaged
- Hand wheel bearing needs oiling or replacing

**NOTE:** If the problem cannot be located, it will not harm machine if needle is unthreaded and not damaged.

**PROBABLE SOLUTION**

- Refer to manual for correct placement
- Refer to manual and tighten presser foot screw
- Adjust tension dial
- Loosen with a short, counterclockwise turn
- Refer to instructions in manual. (May require professional service.)
PROBLEM

Needle Moves But Fabric Will Not Feed

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Pressure too light
Pressure dial at "zero" or feed in "darn" position
Stitch length set at "zero" or very short stitch length
Presser foot not lowered
Fabric not gripped completely by feed dog
Fabric pushed into needle hole by use of wide stitch throat plate
Thread knotted under fabric
Feed dog lowered

PROBABLE SOLUTION

Adjust pressure to suit fabric
Refer to instruction manual. Adjust pressure regulator.
Adjust stitch length to suit fabric
Place needle in fabric and lower presser foot before beginning to stitch
Refer to machine manual for adjustment
Hold ends of thread at beginning of stitch or use straight stitch throat plate and straight stitch foot
Place needle in fabric before lowering presser foot to relieve pressure on first few stitches
Refer to instruction manual for adjustment
PROBLEM

Needle Moves But Fabric Will Not Feed
(continued)

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Feed dog worn smooth

PROBABLE SOLUTION

May require professional service for replacement

Bobbin Thread Breaks

THREAD BREAKAGE

Thread dry, rotten, or of poor quality
Knot in bobbin thread
Bobbin case threaded incorrectly
Bobbin case inserted incorrectly
Bobbin wound too loosely or too tightly

PROBABLE SOLUTION

Replace with new thread or different brand
Clip and remove knotted area, or replace with thread of better quality
Follow instructions in manual
Follow instructions in manual
Wind bobbin evenly at medium speed; avoid spurts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>PROBABLE SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin Thread Breaks (continued)</td>
<td>Bobbin wound too full</td>
<td>Wind bobbin evenly at medium speed; avoid spurts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin or bobbin case damaged</td>
<td>Smooth with emeryboard, fine sandpaper or replace if badly damaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin tension too tight</td>
<td>Refer to machine manual and adjust bobbin tension screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rough or sharp edges on lower tension spring</td>
<td>May require professional service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lint or dirt packed in bobbin case. Bobbin cannot turn freely.</td>
<td>Use brush to remove lint and dirt. Oil if recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Blunt or sharp edges on throat plate</td>
<td>Smooth with an emeryboard, fine sandpaper, or replace if badly damaged</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROBLEM
Upper Thread Breaks

POSSIBLE CAUSE
Machine needs cleaning
Machine threaded incorrectly
Thread is knotty, rotten, or of poor quality
Needle inserted incorrectly
Needle bent or blunt
Needle too fine for thread
Thread too coarse for needle
Needle rubs presser foot or throat plate
Upper tension too tight
Thread wrapped around spool pin under spool

PROBABLE SOLUTION
Follow manufacturer's instructions
Follow threading guide in manual
Replace with new thread or different brand
Refer to manual for correct needle placement
Replace with new needle
Use larger needle
Use finer thread
Needle is bent; replace with new needle. Needle bar may need adjustment. Seek professional service.
Adjust tension dial
Use medium speed on foot feed or knee lever to insure even flow of thread
**PROBLEM**

Upper Thread Breaks (continued)

**POSSIBLE CAUSE**

- Thread caught in slot on rim of spool
- Lint or thread ends around bobbin case
- Stitching too fast at beginning of seam
- Rough or sharp places on bobbin case, hook or hole in needle plate
- Thread take-up lever in wrong position

**PROBABLE SOLUTION**

- Place spool on spool pin with slot at top. File rough edge with emeryboard if necessary.
- Use brush to remove dust or tweezers to remove thread.
- Place needle in fabric before taking first stitch. (This relieves pressure on the first few stitches.)
- Smooth with an emeryboard, fine sandpaper or replace if badly damaged
- Begin and end sewing with thread take-up lever near highest position on upward movement.
PROBLEM
Seams of Knit And Stretch Fabrics Break

POSSIBLE CAUSE
Wrong type of thread
Wrong type of stitch
Fabric "gives"; thread does not

PROBABLE SOLUTION
Fabric needs compatible thread
Refer to instructions in machine manual for stretch stitches
Hold fabric slightly taut when sewing without stretch stitch; avoid pulling. (A looser stitch may also help.)

THREAD PROBLEMS
Machine improperly threaded
Top thread caught in bobbin
Threads not pulled diagonally to rear of presser foot before beginning seam
Needle not placed in fabric before lowering presser foot

PROBABLE SOLUTION
Follow threading guide in manual
Pull bobbin thread through needle hole in throat plate before stitching
Place both threads under presser foot and draw diagonally to rear of presser foot before stitching seam
Place needle in fabric before lowering presser foot and beginning to stitch. (This relieves pressure on first few stitches.)
PROBLEM

Thread Snarling At Start Of Seams
(continued)

POSSIBLE CAUSE

Thread take-up lever not at highest point
Thread ends not held while taking first few stitches
Hole in all-purpose throat plate too large for fine fabrics
Lower tension unbalanced
Upper tension unbalanced
Machine threaded with presser foot lowered
Machine threaded incorrectly
Bobbin in poor condition, bent, chipped or scratched
Tension spring may be worn or loose

PROBABLE SOLUTION

Begin and end stitching with thread take-up lever near highest point on upward movement
Hold thread ends with fingers while taking first few stitches
Use straight stitch throat plate and straight stitch presser foot.
Adjust bobbin tension screw
Adjust tension dial
Raise presser foot to thread machine
Follow threading guide in manual
Replace with new bobbin

May require professional service. To avoid wear on tension spring, pull thread through only when presser foot is up.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEM</th>
<th>POSSIBLE CAUSE</th>
<th>PROBABLE SOLUTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tension Unbalanced (continued)</td>
<td>Inferior thread (uneven, frayed, twisted)</td>
<td>Replace with new thread or change brands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holding upper thread too tightly while raising thread</td>
<td>Hold upper thread loosely with index finger on throat plate while raising bobbin thread.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thread guide for bobbin winder may need adjusting</td>
<td>Refer to machine manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin spindle not in &quot;winding&quot; position</td>
<td>Refer to machine manual for correct position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Machine threaded improperly</td>
<td>Follow threading guide in manual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Worn rubber friction ring</td>
<td>Replace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin being wound too fast</td>
<td>Wind bobbin evenly at medium speed; avoid spurts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bobbin wound over thread already on bobbin</td>
<td>Use empty bobbin for even winding of thread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** For information pertaining to a specific sewing machine model refer to the instruction book or manual which comes with the machine.