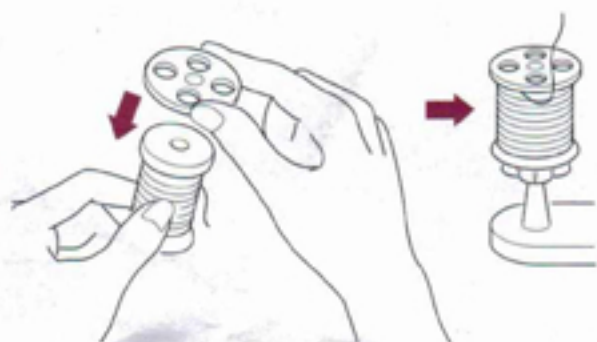


1

Setting Up your Serger

When threading, it's important to consider the type of thread you use for serging. A top quality, long staple, polyester or poly/cotton blend is the best choice. Skipped stitches and broken threads are often the direct result of using old or inferior thread.

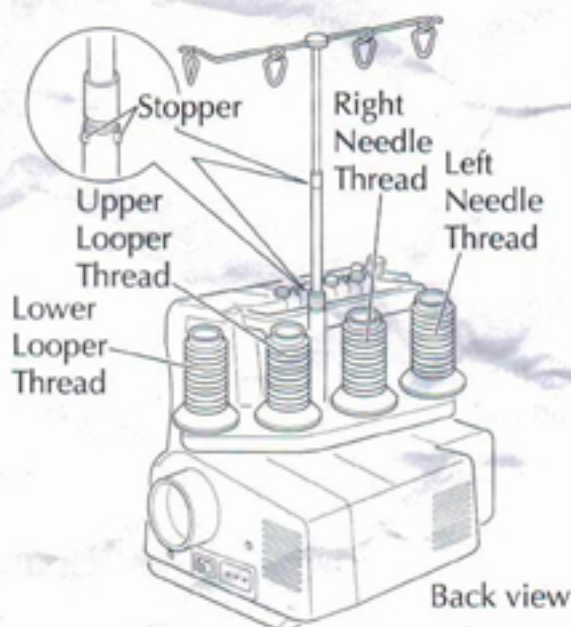


Thread spools

Cone thread is designed for serging and feeds freely from the top. Regular thread spools can also be used if you insert a spool cap from the accessory packet into the top of the spool. The spool cap forms a smooth edge, allowing the thread to feed off evenly.

Threading Your Serger

New owners are usually apprehensive about threading the serger. It's much easier than it appears. In fact, there are two methods for threading your serger: **Tying-on and Manual**. Tying-on is certainly the quickest threading method, and manual threading is almost as quick. It's a good idea to practice threading your serger manually. At some point in time you will need to rethread a looper or all of the thread points and the time to learn is NOT in the middle of a sewing project! Practice now, and you'll be serging with confidence in no time.



Extension Bar

1. Pull the extension bar up as far as it will go.
2. Rotate the thread guide hanger so that the thread guides are right above the spool pins.
3. Place the spools or thread cones on spool pins.

Thread Sequence

The thread guides and tension dials are color-coded and a color-coded threading diagram is located inside the front cover of the serger.

Proper threading sequence is the most important rule to remember when threading your serger:

- 1st - Upper looper (green)
- 2nd - Lower looper (blue)
- 3rd - Right needle (yellow)
- 4th - Left needle (red)