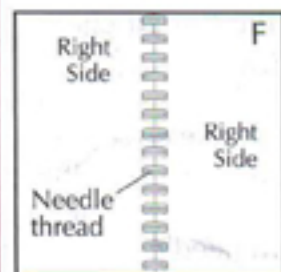
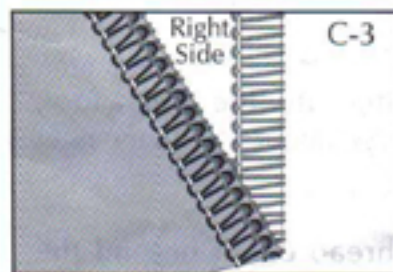
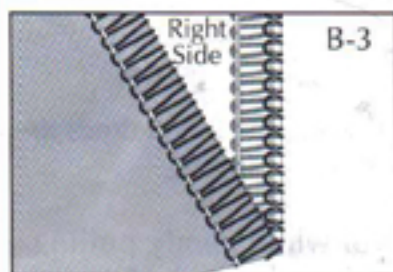
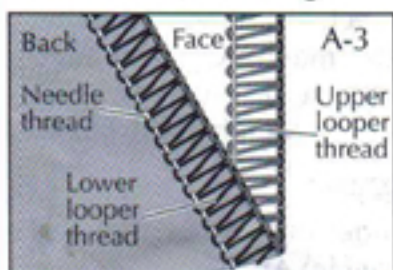


# 7

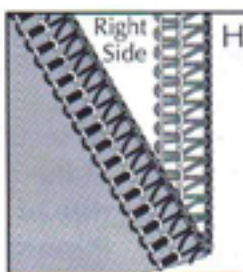
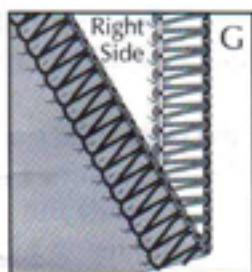
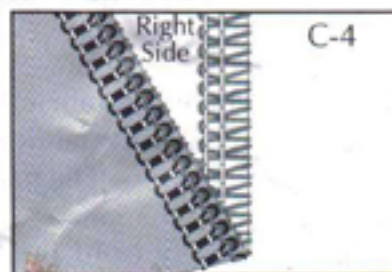
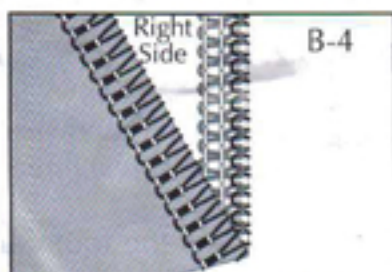
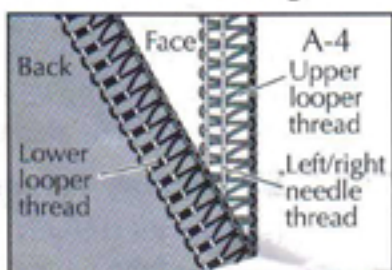
## Tension Guidelines

It is easiest to become familiar with tension adjustments if you practice using different thread colors, matched to the color-coding of the machine. Use the same type and weight of thread for all four strands. REMEMBER: Turn tension dials up to tighten or down to loosen the tension performance.

### Three-Thread Seaming



### Four-Thread Seaming



### 3- or 4- Thread Seaming

The upper and lower looper threads should interlock right over the cut edge of the fabric. (Diagrams A-3 and A-4)

#### Looper Tension

- If the lower looper thread pulls toward the top of the fabric OR if the fabric edge curls up, the upper looper tension is too tight and the lower looper tension is too loose. (Diagrams B-3 and B-4)
- If the upper looper thread pulls toward the underside of the fabric OR if the fabric edge curls under, the lower looper tension is too tight and the upper looper tension is too loose. (Diagrams C-3 and C-4)

BOTH loopers can be too tight or too loose:

- If the fabric "tunnels" or puckers under the stitching, either both loopers are too tight OR the stitch width may be too wide for lightweight fabrics. (Diagram D)
- If the looper threads extend beyond the cut edge of the fabric ("feathering"), both loopers are too loose. (Diagram E)

#### Needle Tension

Sew a test seam and, if stitches are visible from the right side of the fabric (Diagram F), tighten left needle tension. If the seam begins to pucker or draw up lengthwise, the needle tension is too tight. (Diagram G)

On the 4-thread stitch, if the second straight stitch forms loops on the back side of the fabric, tighten the right needle tension. (Diagram H)

Simplicity Sewing Machine Education Helpline: 800-335-0025