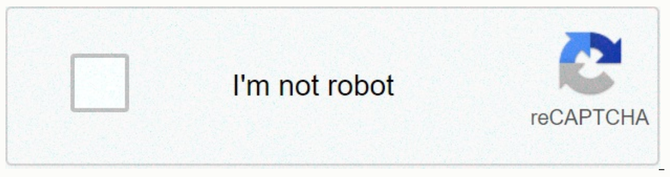

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Singer merritt sewing machine manual free

Bernina The Good Housekeeping Institute Textiles Lab reviewed hundreds of machines to find the best styles for home sewing projects, whether you like embroidery, quilting, making clothes and masks, or are a beginner of sewage eager to learn. These heavy machines will help bring your sewing skills to the next level. to find the best sewing machine for youWhen shopping for a sewing machine, the crucial question to ask yourself is: What is most important to me when I sew? The machines come with lots of different supplements, accessories and capabilities that may not be relevant to you. Here are some specific features to look forward to shopping:Number and styles of seams offered: For beginner sewerage, you'll only need two seams: Straight and zig zag. More experienced channels should look for a greater variety. For example, if you like embroidery or quilting, be sure to look for machines that offer these capabilities: if the machine doesn't offer embroidery or sewing with free movement, these features can't be added later. In addition, make sure that the machine has the ability to adjust the length of the seam, the width of the zig zag, and the tension, so that you have more control over your sewing. Accessories included: Most cars include a coil and a presser leg, but some include much more. For the most bang for the dollar, check if the car includes a zipper leg, buttonhole leg, embroidery leg, removable extended work table, and a storage area. Additional features: Some machines include specific capabilities that can make sewing much easier like a thread cutter, automatic needle threader, lights, free arm, blind seams, and buttonhole capabilities. Once you have them, sometimes you can't imagine you sewoning on a car without them. Frame construction: For the longevity of the car, you want to look for a metal frame option. Plastic frames are common, but can deteriorate faster and be more difficult to repair. As with all sewing machines, be sure to read the included handbook carefully before sewing, as each machine has slightly different instructions for use and care. Then sew! Advertising - continue browsing Continue reading The best Innov-is NS80E Sewing Machine Brother amazon.com $189.99 This Computerized Brother sewing machine is popular for offering many interesting features, while being an easy-to-use machine. This machine has 80 seams and eight one-step buttonhole styles, so you can customize sewing projects with ease. This machine offers free arm ability when sewing sleeves and drop feed for quilting projects. Large LCD makes it easy to adjust the width, length and style of the seam. We love that it includes five different presser legs and a wide table for larger projects. In addition, it is one of the most affordable models in this Best Value Sewing Machine 2277 Essential Tradition Sewing Machine For less than $110, this sewing machine offers the best performance and supplements for its value. With a metal frame and classic Singer features, this machine is great for simple projects, such as hemming, DIY crafts, and mastering the basics. With four pressing legs included, you can add cufflinks, zippers and pipes. There are 23 seams, including straight, zig zag, shells, and twin sewing needle. Reviewers love its small size, so they can be easily hidden away when not in use. The best sewing machine for beginners HC1850 computerized sewing and quilting Machine Brother walmart.com $378.00 This sewing machine has an easy-to-use interface for beginner sewerage, but can take on more challenging projects. For beginners, we like that there is a top drop in the coil that is easier to thread than standard styles and a button to suddenly stop if you make a mistake. In addition, the speed is adjustable for additional control. It has 130 built-in seams, eight buttonhole options, quilting capabilities, and voltage settings for large stretch fabrics, this machine is well suited for more advanced sewing projects as you learn. The best sewing machine for quilting TL-2000Qi sewing machines and quilting Juki are popular to be robust, quilting machines long-lasting, addressing several layers of fabric easily - ideal for sewing large quilts, canvas, and other thick fabrics. Strong light makes it easier for you to see your work details. This Juki machine has features designed only for quilting such as automatic wire cutting, knee lift, pressure adjustment of the presser foot, and free movement capabilities. Reviewers rave about how this advanced machine remains pretty still when sewing quickly and makes minimal noise. If you are a beginner, try a simpler quilting instead sewing machine. The best sewing machine to make Jubilant clothes sewing machine Baby Lock sewingmachinesplus.com $499.00 If you plan to use the sewing machine mainly for sewing fashion, you want certain features: free arm capabilities for sleeves and cuffs, specific presser legs for hems and zippers, and a variety of seams and cufflinks. This Baby Lock model is ideal. Seams can be easily selected from the bright LCD screen with 80 built-in seams. With great ease of use features would be adjustable speed, drop power capacity, and seven feet included for a variety of needs. In addition, this machine has a maximum sewing speed of 850 seams per minute for the fast seamstress. Best Sewing for embroidery SE625 Computerized Sewing and Embroidery Brother amazon.com $627.00 If you want embroidery capabilities, be sure to shop for an embroidery machine in particular. This model offers excellent features without as high a price tag. The large, color LCD screen makes it easy to examine and edit all Models. Although the car already has 80 build in models, there is a USB port to import its own models, plus thousands of options from Brother online. With free sewing movement, a bright work area, and an automatic needle threader, this machine can make both embroidery and standard sewing. You can make your own clothes, then customize them with embroidery and text patterns. Best Heavy Duty Sewing Machine Heavy Duty 4452 Singer Sewing Machine amazon.com $239.99 One of the most popular heavy sewing machines on the market, Singer Heavy Duty 4452 sewing machine is great for sewing through provocative fabrics such as denim and leather. Those are size 16, which can pass through several layers of denim fabric. A non-stick leg is included for other provocative fabrics, such as leather and vinyl. The pressure of the presser foot is adjustable when sewn onto lighter versus heavy fabrics. With 32 built in seams, this machine is great for heavy and standard fabrics alike. The best children's sewing machine Mini Sewing Machine Podofo walmart.com $39.99 Although it weighs under three pounds, this mini sewing machine can handle many different sewing project. Young channels can benefit from simple design for easy threading. It has two different speeds, which is great for kids when first learning. This device includes needles and coils to start with. Plus, it costs less than $40! Best Serger Machine Vibrant Serger Machine Baby Lock sewingmachinesplus.com $399.00 sewing machines help projects come together, but the sergers finish them with a professional look. Baby Lock Vibrant Serger helps finish the edges with four, three or two wire edges and rolled hems. There is a retractable wire cutter for easy trimming when finished. If you are new to using a serger, this machine has a color coded thread system to follow. Feed and tensions can be adjusted for a personalized experience when sewing on different fabrics. We love that this car includes over 30 accessories that you will need to keep this car in excellent condition for years to come. The best sewing machine for advanced sewer B77 sewing and quilting Machine Bernette sewingmachinesplus.com $1,299.99 If you want the absolute top of the line machine or sew for your work, you need a luxury sewing machine that can withstand constant use and provides excellent features for a sewage expert. Don't look any further at the Bernette cars. Synonymous with high quality, this luxury machine offers embroidery, quilting and standard sewing capabilities. With a massive library of 500 seams and 17 button-drilling options, this machine can create combinations reminding you of the exact specifications of seam for specific fabrics in its short- and long-term memory. Although it is a picky expensive, it is one of the most affordable Models Bernette. This content is also created by a third party and imported on this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content to piano.io Advertising Advertising – Continue below The first step in learning to sew is getting comfortable with the sewing machine and understanding how it works. Even if you don't have the same machine they use, the basic parts and directors are the same. In this lesson we explore parts of our machine, learn to thread needles, change needles, wind coils, adjust the tension of the thread and sew our first few stitches! All sewing machines operate on the same basic system. In short, an arm holding a needle with a wire is positioned over a motherboard that holds a coil with another wire. When sewing, insert the material between the needle portion and the coil portion of the machine. Each time the needle moves up and down through the fabric, the thread from the needle above the fabric is caught by the thread from the coil under the fabric, creating a lock stitch that fastens the layers of the fabric together. For a more detailed explanation of how they all work, complete with animated gifs, check out this post. This deceptively simple mechanism is controlled by a complex series of gears, cams, belts and shafts that are powered by a single engine. Sewing machines may seem like ordinary appliances, but like many of the devices that surround us, they are actually incredibly sophisticated machines that invention has altered the economic landscape of the world! Take a minute to think about that when you're sewing yourself some curtains :)Home sewing machines all have the same basic characteristics. Although your car may look a little different from the one I'm showing here, the basic functions will be the same. I know no one really wants to read a whole sewing machine manual, but it's definitely a good idea to look through the one that came with your car and read about the more important features, would be how to thread your specific machine, wind your coil, etc. (If you have an old machine without a manual , you can usually find it online). I have to admit, I learned a few things about my car that I didn't know by searching through the manual while I was writing this course... so read yours! ;)All home cars will have some variations of the basic components that I show in the diagram above. We'll learn to identify each side now, and talk about a few of them in depth later: Stitch Selector - this dial lets you choose what kind of stitch you want to use. My machine has 14 seam options and a setting that allows you to create On some, machines like this, the seam width selector is also on this dial. Stitch Length Selector - this dial allows you to adjust the length of the seams for different applications. Different sewing machines will have maximum seam lengths. Handwheel - Handwheel allows you to manually move the needle up and down. Backstitch Lever - pressing down on this lever while sewing makes the machine sew back. Thread Spool Pin-this is where the coil for the top thread of the machine sits. The coil winding the shaft - when you need to wind the wire on a new coil, you put the coil here to be wound. Thread Take-up Lever - this is an important part of the sewing mechanism that moves the thread up and down as you sew. Thread Guides – they define the top thread path follows from coil to needle, often in slightly different positions on different car models. Wheel voltage wire - allows you to adjust how easily the top wire feeds through the machine while sewing. Foot Presser - descends to keep the material in place as you sew, and can be changed for specific sewing situations. Presser Foot Lifter - a lever in the back of the machine that lifts and lowers the presser leg, so you can insert and remove the fabric and change the presser legs. Needle plate - a metal plate in the car bed under the presser leg with an opening that allows the needle to meet the coil below. It also contains feeding dogs that move the fabric before you sew. Extension table / storage box - most machines have a detachable section here. Keeping the extension table in place gives you a larger sewing surface, while removing it turns the car bed into a free arm, which allows you to sew small hard pieces to reach the parts and loops would be sleeves. On some machines, would be mine, this removable section is also a small storage box where you keep extra coils, needles, presser legs etc. All the machines will also have a coil assembly in the car bed, which is either top load or bottom load. The coil on this machine is loading down and you access it by removing the extension table and flipping down a small panel. Inside this panel you will find the shuttle that holds the removable coil housing. On the right side of the machine (or sometimes the back), you will find the power switch, which also usually lights up a small light above the presser leg. This light is very useful to help you see small details while you are sewing, so make sure it is working. This part of the machine also has an outlet that takes the power cord. The power cord splits to connect to both a wall outlet and a foot line, which is how you control the machine. When setting up the machine, it is best to place it near the edge of a table or desk, next to a wall socket where the foot pedal can easily reach the floor. Inside the hand wheel, which is also on this side, many cars have a second wheel called the motion stop button. This wheel disables the rest of the machine while you wrap a coil. Some machines come with a few additional basic features that my lacks. For example, a lot of cars also have a dial that pressure of the pressor leg. This can be useful to help accommodate different thicknesses and types of fabric. Another common feature is the ability to switch the position of the pin from left to right. This can be useful when sewing fabric edges, or using specialized pressing legs. If the device doesn't have a needle in it, you'll need to put one in, and you'll also sometimes have to change needles for different fabrics, or replace one that's broken. To change the needle in the device, first make sure that the power is turned off. Sewing machines are powerful creatures and you don't want to accidentally start sewing while playing with the needle. Now turn the hand wheel towards you until the needle (or the empty needle shaft) rises to the highest point and use the rear lever to make sure the press leg is lowered. Hold the needle while turning the clamp screw on the right side of the needle shaft towards you to

loosen the needle. (On my car this screw has a flat head that you can turn with your fingers, but on some machines you need a small screwdriver). If there's an old needle in there, it should come out easy. Insert a new needle and tighten the screw again. My car, and most cars at home, take standard home machine needles that are flat on one side of the top tree. This flat part should always be facing the back of the appliance when inserting the needle. The pressing leg assembly consists of three main parts: the pressing bar, the foot support and the pressor leg. Most home cars use universal assemblies that are interchangeable, but some have proprietary parts, so check the manual to find out. Foot support screws on the pressing bar, and then different types of pressor legs can be easily attached and removed from the foot holder. To attach certain types of legs, sometimes remove the entire leg support as well. To attach the foot holder, lift the needle out of the way, mount the foot holder over the end of the pressing bar, insert the thumb screw and tighten it with a small screwdriver. To remove a leg, press only the small lever on the back of the foot support. To attach a leg, lift the support of the foot and position one leg under the foot support. Lower the footrest so that the stand is fixed to the foot. The coil is a small coil of thread that goes under the needle and loops around the top thread as you sew to create a lock stitch. Before you thread your machine or start sewing, you need to wind a coil in the color of the thread that you want to use. Check the manual to wrap a coil on the machine. On my car, take a coil of wire and put it on the coil pin wire. Then take the free end of the thread and guide it through the topcover thread guide and guide the thread coil like this: Then take an empty coil and stick the end of the thread through the hole at the top coil like this: (You can also wind on top of a coil that has some wire on it already, but you shouldn't do that unless you have to). Push the coil down on the coil shaft, and push everything to the right. Before you actually wind the coil you need to disable the functions of the rest of the machine, so the foot pressor does just pound up and down unnecessarily. On my car, hold the hand wheel with your left hand and turn the motion button in the center of the hand wheel towards you with your right hand. Now hold the end of the wire coming out of the coil while you press down on the foot pedal. The coil should start to rotate and the thread should start winding around it. After injuring a few times, stop and cut the end of the wire close to the coil, then keep the appearance until it is full. Some machines have a mechanism that automatically stops the coil from shearing when it is full, but you can also just stop manually. Cut the wire between the coil and the coil, take the coil off the shaft and push the shaft back into the position of the left hand. Also, make sure you rotate the stop motion wheel away from you again, or the car won't sew! Each machine has a slightly different threading design, but is based on the same main. Look at the machine manual to see exactly to thread yours. Most of the time you want to use a top thread of the same color as the coil thread, but for our purposes here, load the thread of a contrasting color. First, turn the hand wheel until the wire absorption lever appears from the slot is. Stop it at the highest point. Now put a coil of thread on the coil pin thread, and guide the thread through the top guide of the cap thread and then guide the thread up. Then loop the thread from the left side down around the bottom of the spring holder check, to the right and in the eye of the thread absorption lever by pulling it up from left to right. Thread the two guides the lower thread and then the thread guide of the thread. Finally, pass the thread through the eye of the front to back, then pull the thread under and back between the bifurcated prongs of the foot. First get the coil casing out of the car if it's there. On my car, which is loading down, remove the table extension and open the panel below the needle plate. Remove the coil from the shuttle by grabbing the little metal latch on the front of the coil housing, and pulling it out. To insert a new coil into the housing, hold it in a hand with the small protrusion glued up. In the other hand, hold the coil with the end of the wire coming down from the right side so that the coil looks like a small letter q not like a p. Stick the coil in case, then grab the end of the wire and guide it through the slot in the side of the case until you feel the pop. Leave wire sit. Now take the case and hold it by the lock lever, so did you when you pulled it out of the shuttle. Put it back in the shuttle and rotate it a little until you feel it appears. When you release the lever, it should stay in the shuttle. Be sure to close the panel over the shuttle coil when you're done. Now you need to draw the coil thread over the pin plate. Raise the foot of the press. Grab the end of the top wire with your left hand while you turn the hand wheel towards you with your right hand so that the needle sinks down and then up again. Pull the thread from the left hand and you should see the coil thread appear as a loop below the foot. Pull on the top thread until you can grab the coil thread, sometimes you need to stick something under the pressor leg to help you pull the thread out. I seam-ripper works well for this. Now that you've got your car all set up and threaded, it's time to actually try sewing! Cut a piece of test material, for the first sewing tests, it is a good idea to use a medium weight cotton like a quilted cotton, muslin or lighter cloth. Set the seam selector to the right seam setting, on my machine you do this by turning the dial to B. To start with, set the dial length seam between 2 and 3 and the wire voltage wheel to the suggested average voltage (on my machine this is between 3 and 5 and is indicated by a support in the dial). Sit on a seat in front of the car, make sure the car is at a comfortable height for you to reach. Lift the pressor leg and needle and make sure that at least 3 cm of wires end up coming out under and behind the foot. Now put the piece of fabric debris under the leg and smaller. Gently place a hand on each side of the material and gently press your foot on the foot pedal until the machine begins to sew. The fabric will naturally feed under the foot as the car sews, so all you have to do is gently guide it in the right direction with your hands on either side of the fabric. After you can say, pressing harder on the leg makes the car sew faster, so practice adjusting the speed until you get comfortable. Be aware of where your hands are in relation to the needle. Sewing on a home machine is pretty safe, but if you get your hand trapped under the needle while moving, there's a good chance it will puncture your finger. Accidents happen, so be aware, be careful, sew consciously and intentionally. To stop sewing, stop pressing the foot pedal and make sure the needle is lifted from the fabric (if it isn't, turn the hand wheel towards you to lift it). Lift the press leg and remove the material. The wire should easily withdraw from the machine, if it is stuck at all, wiggle the hand wheel as you pull the fabric away. Cut the wires with a thread snipper, or the cutter built in the wire behind the presser leg. Make sure there is at least 3 cm of loose thread coming out of the machine before you start sewing again. Practice sewing a few lines of seams. Pay attention to the sound your car makes while sewing. Just like with a machine, knowing what a sewing machine sounds like when running properly will help you know when something is wrong. My car is on the hard side, especially in these videos, so don't assume your car will sound the same. If the device ever gets particularly loud or sounds like it is blocked or straining, you might need some attention. When you have practiced a little, remove the fabric and take a close look at your seams. Sometimes the tension on the top thread and the coil thread must be adjusted so that the seams are locking correctly. On a properly tense seam, the place where the two loop threads around each other will be hidden inside the fabric, and the seams will look like this: If the tension is off, the wires from one side will be pulled up on the other side and will appear as small dots between seams longer than this: seams that look like this are not as strong as the seams with proper tension because the tighter thread is just running in a straight line and can be removed too easily. We can clearly see this here because we are using a different color of thread on the coil and coil (which is not what it will usually do). If the tension of the top thread is too free, we see blue dots on the bottom of the fabric between red seams. In this case, rotate the wire voltage dial to a slightly higher number and try to sew again until the seams look good. If the tension of the top thread is too tight, we will see red dots on top of the fabric between the blue seams. In this case, rotate the wire voltage dial to a slightly smaller number and try to sew again until the seams look good. If my turning line of voltage dial a little in any direction does not solve the problem, you may need to adjust the voltage on the coil wire. To do this, take the coil case from the shuttle. If you look at it closely, you will see a small screw on one side, turning this screw adjusts the tension of the coil wire. Rotating the screw clockwise tightens the tension, turning it counterclockwise. Usually you just have to turn it around a little bit. If you see the top thread coming through as small points as possible on the bottom of the fabric between the seams, that means the coil thread is too tight, so turn the screw counterclockwise. See the coil thread comes through the top of the fabric as small dots between the seams, that means the coil thread is too free, so turn the screw clockwise. Put the coil back and try to sew again. Once the voltage is correct, try adjusting the length of the seam seam length dial, and sewing to see what different length seams look like. The length of the different stitch can be good for different purposes. Longer seams are often better for top-seams, which will be visible, but shorter seams are stronger. The seams are usually sewn to a setting of about 2.5, and the topstitting looks good around 3.Play around sewing simple lines, the more you practice, the better you will be. Try sewing a line parallel to the edge of the fabric: use the edge of the foot or one of the seam guides as a reference. As you sew, keep your eyes on the right edge of the fabric, not the needle, this will help you sew straighter lines. Try backstitching: at the beginning and end of most lines of seams, you need to lock sewing seams back and forth. Practice this by stopping at the end of a seam, then pressing the backstitch lever and foot pedal at the same time to sew back a few seams. Try to sew back exactly into the seams you've made just so that sewing looks neat. Try to change the direction of the seam: when you need to make a sharp corner with the sewing line, stop sewing, turn the hand wheel so that the needle drops down into the fabric (if it is not already), then lift the foot presser and rotate the fabric around the needle to a new position. Throw the pressor leg and continue to sew. Try sewing curved lines: draw a curved pattern on your fabric and try to follow it with your seams. When you start to get off the track you can stop, lower the needle, lift the presser leg and turn the fabric a little, so you go in the right direction again like I do in this movie. Don't worry if yours looks a little messy, this is hard stuff, and we'll go over it later. In the next lesson we will put these new sewing skills to use learning to topstitch, and sew seams! { id: quiz-1, question: The basic stitch sewn by most sewing machines is called:, answers: [{ title: basing seam, correct: false }, { title: stitch lock, correct: true }, { title: overlock seam, correct: false }], correctNotice: Well Done!, incorrectNotice: Try Again } { id: quiz-2, question: If the coil thread is displayed on top of the fabric when sewing, you should try:, answers: [{ title: lowering the tension of the top thread, correct: true }, { title: increasing the tension of the top thread, correct: false }, title: { id: quiz-3, question: When you load a coil in the case of coil, astfel încât să arate ca un:, answers: [{ title: lower case p, correct: false }, { title: lower q, correct: true }, { title: lower case b, correct: false }], correctNotice: Well Done!, incorectNotice: Try Again } } }