Record in space provided below the Serial No. and Model No. of this appliance.

The Serial No. is located on Bed Plate.
The Model No. is located on Rating Plate.

Serial No. ____________________
Model No. ____________________

Retain these numbers for future reference.
IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

Read all instructions before using (this appliance)

DANGER To reduce the risk of electric shock:

An appliance should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this appliance from the electric outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.

WARNING To reduce the risk of burns, fire, electric shock, or injury to persons:

1. Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this appliance is used by or near children.
2. Use this appliance only for its intended use as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.
3. Never operate this appliance if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the appliance to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never operate the appliance with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot controller free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.
5. Never drop or insert any object into any opening.
6. Do not use outdoors.
7. Do not operate where aerosol (spray) products are being used or where oxygen is being administered.
8. To disconnect, turn all controls to the off ("0") position, then remove plug from outlet.
9. Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord.

DANGER

1. Always unplug before relamping. Replace bulb with same type rated 15 watts.
2. Do not reach for an appliance that has fallen into water. Unplug immediately.
3. Do not place or store appliance where it can fall or be pulled into a tub or sink. Do not place in or drop into water or other liquid.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS
WARNING

1. Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle.
2. Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break.
3. Do not use bent needles.
4. Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle causing it to break.
5. Unplug the sewing machine when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot, etc.
6. Always unplug sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual.
7. Never operate on a soft surface such as a bed or couch where the air openings may be blocked.
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NAME OF PARTS (FRONT SIDE)

1 Pattern selector dial
2 Take up lever
3 Tread tension dial
4 Tread guide for upper threading
5 Presser foot
6 Shuttle cover
7 Extension table
8 Spool pin
9 Top cover
10 Stitch length dial
11 Reverse button
12 Bobbin winder spindle
13 Bobbin winder stopper
14 Stop motion knob
15 Hand wheel
16 Handle
17 Upper thread guide
18 Face cover
19 Presser foot lever
20 Thumb screw
21 Needle plate
22 Needle clamp screw

(REAR VIEW)
REMOVING EXTENSION TABLE

To convert the machine from flat-bed to free-arm use simply remove the tension table as shown.

**THIS IS ONLY APPLICABLE TO MACHINES MANUFACTURED FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM**

**IMPORTANT**
The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

- **BLUE** — NEUTRAL
- **BROWN** — LIVE

**NOTE.** As the colours of the mains lead of this appliance may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows:

- Connect **BROWN** wire to terminal marked L or coloured RED.
- Connect **BLUE** wire to terminal marked N or coloured BLACK.

**FIT CORRECT PLUG TO POWER CORD**

**WHEN USING A B.S. 1363 FUSED PLUG, A 3 AMP. FUSE MUST BE FITTED.**

If the terminals of the plug are unmarked consult a qualified electrician before use.

When leaving the sewing machine unattended, the plug must be removed from the socket outlet. When servicing the sewing machine, or when removing covers or changing lamps, the machine or the electrical set must be disconnected from the supply by removing the plug from the socket outlet.

**THE MAXIMUM INPUT OF LAMP: 240 V 15 W.**

**THIS APPLIANCE CONFORMS TO THE STATUTORY RADIO INTERFERENCE SUPPRESSION REGULATIONS.**

— 3 —
BEFORE SEWING

1. Fit the machine plug into the machine.
2. Plug the machine to the power supply.
3. Sewing speed can be varied by the speed controller.

(BE SURE TO FIT A CORRECT PLUG TO SUPPLY CORD)

1. Remove or install lamp from inside of face cover.
2. Open face cover in direction of arrow.
3. Remove lamp by unscrewing it counter clockwise.
4. Install a new bulb by screwing it in clockwise.
5. Use only a 120V, 15W (Max) "Hi-Light" brand replacement sewing machine lamp. Available from your Riccar stockist.

Important: When leaving the machine unattended, servicing, changing lamps or removing covers, disconnect from the supply by removing plug from the socket outlet.
FITTING SHANK AND QUILTING SEAM GUIDE

Raise the presser bar and fit shank as shown. (1) Insert quilting/seam guide carefully so as not to damage the holding spring. (2)

FITTING OF PRESSER FEET

Raise the presser foot. Pull the one-touch lever towards you and the foot will be released. Centre new foot under shank.

Lower shank until groove is directly above and touching the pin. Pull one-touch lever towards you and the foot will become engaged. (3, 4)
WINDING THE BOBBIN

1. Release stop motion knob.
2. Thread as shown.
3. Place bobbin onto spindle and hand-wind thread onto bobbin in an anti-clockwise direction for 5 or 6 turns. (When bobbin is filled re-tighten stop motion knob)

4. Push bobbin winder spindle against stopper, in direction of arrow, and depress foot pedal.
5. When bobbin winding is completed return spindle to its original position.

Note:
If the bobbin winding should be uneven (it is factory set) the thread guide can be raised or lowered to achieve the correct winding.
Remove the top cover and adjust with a suitable tool.
REMOVING BOBBIN CASE AND BOBBIN

1. Raise needle to its highest position and open the shuttle race cover.

2. Open hinged latch of bobbin case and pull bobbin case out of machine.

3. Release the latch and bobbin will fall out easily.

INSERTING BOBBIN INTO BOBBIN CASE

1. Pull off 5cm of thread from bobbin and insert it into bobbin case as shown.

2. Guide the end of thread into slot.

3. Pull into slot and under tension spring and draw out about 10 cm of thread.
INSERTING BOBBIN CASE INTO SHUTTLE RACE

1. Ensure needle is at its highest position. Pulling thread to the front, open the latch of bobbin case and hold it.
2. Holding latch open, place bobbin case onto centre pin in shuttle and release latch.

CHANGING NEEDLE

1. Raise needle to its highest position.
2. Loosen needle clamp screw and remove old needle.
3. With the flat side of the needle facing away from you, insert needle as far up as it will go.
4. Tighten the needle clamp screw securely.

Note:
At the first sign of any stitching irregularity always change the needle for a new good quality one.
THREADING UPPER THREAD

Thread the machine from A to G as illustrated.
A. Through the thread guide.
B. Between the tension discs.
C. Up and into the tension spring.
D. Into the thread take-up lever from right to left.
E. Down behind the thread guide.
F. Behind the needle clamp thread guide.
G. Through the needle from front to back, Fig. 1 & 2
   also illustrates threading for twin needle sewing
   (see page 25)
DRAWING UP BOBBIN THREAD

Hold the top thread with a slight tension in your left hand and rotate the hand wheel towards you so that the needle goes down and up again, then gently pull your thread out towards the rear and under your sewing foot and you are ready to start sewing.

CHANGING SEWING DIRECTIONS

1. Lower needle down into fabric and raise presser foot, pivot the fabric around the needle to change direction as desired.

2. Put down presser foot and start to sew.
ADJUSTING UPPER THREAD TENSION

It is only normally necessary to adjust the upper thread tension to achieve the correct balance between the upper and lower threads. The higher the number on the dial the greater the tension.

ADJUSTING LOWER THREAD TENSION

Lower thread tension can be adjusted by turning the screw on the bobbin case slightly to the right (clock-wise) to increase tension, (Anti-clockwise) to the left to decrease tension.

As a general guide only, the user can achieve the correct tension for normal sewing, by carefully suspending the wound bobbin in its case by the thread. If the bobbin and case immediately fall to the ground, the tension is too loose and should be increased. The correct tension is obtained when a slight jerk of the thread causes the bobbin to drop a short distance only. If this action does not move the bobbin the tension is too tight and should be loosened until the desired effect is achieved.
1. Adjust lever to desired pressure. For light fabrics use 0-1, for medium fabrics use 1-2, for heavy fabrics use 3.

2. Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding, skipped stitches, or difficulty in guiding the fabric.

3. No. pressure adjustment is required when darning or sewing freehand embroidery.

**DROP FEED**

Lower feed dog by pushing lever, down in direction of arrow.
(No feeding of fabric)
Used when sewing on buttons, free hand embroidery, etc.

For general sewing, raise height of feed dog by lifting lever in direction of arrow.
### FABRIC - THREAD - NEEDLE - GUIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fabric</th>
<th>Thread</th>
<th>Needle</th>
<th>Pressure of presser foot</th>
<th>Length of stitches</th>
<th>Indication of tension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Nylon</td>
<td>80 Cotton</td>
<td>Pressure regulation</td>
<td>0.5-3 0.5-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tricot</td>
<td>60 S. Fiber</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Stitch length dial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>50 silk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool silk</td>
<td>50 S. Fiber Silk</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Ging ham</td>
<td>60-80 Cotton</td>
<td>0.5-4 0.5-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thin Jersey</td>
<td>60 S. Fiber</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabardine</td>
<td>50 Silk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>Denim</td>
<td>50 cotton</td>
<td>1-4 0.5-5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey</td>
<td>50 S. Fiber</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tweed</td>
<td>50 Silk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a general rule use shorter stitch lengths on finer fabrics and longer stitch lengths with heavier fabrics. Finer thread and needles with finer fabrics and heavier thread and needles with heavier fabrics. Use special 'ball point' or 'stretch' needles on difficult stretchy fabrics.

---

- 13 -
## SEWING (PATTERN SELECTOR) AND OPERATION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch No.</th>
<th>Stitch Patterns</th>
<th>Stitch Length</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
<th>Drop feed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Straight Stitch</td>
<td>• 0 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zig-Zag</td>
<td>• 0 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Blind Hem</td>
<td>• 1 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thread step-Zigzag Stitch</td>
<td>• 0.5 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Slant Overedge</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Button Hole</td>
<td>• 0 0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Twin Needle except button hole</td>
<td>• 1 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Freehand Embroidery</td>
<td>• 0</td>
<td>Not Necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## SEWING (PATTERN SELECTION) AND OPERATION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stitch No.</th>
<th>Stitch Patterns</th>
<th>Stitch Length</th>
<th>Presser Foot</th>
<th>Urop feed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Straight Stitch</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-5</td>
<td>Zig-Zag</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Blind Hem</td>
<td>• 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Thread step-Zigzag Stitch</td>
<td>• 3, 0.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Reverse Blind Hem</td>
<td>• 3, 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>Button Hole</td>
<td>• 3, 0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Smocking Stitch</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Slant Overedge</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Pullover Stitch</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ric-Rack Stretch Stitch</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Straight Stretch Stitch</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Twin Needle</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Freehand Embroidery Stitch</td>
<td>• 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Necessary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TO START SEWING

Important Hints.
1. Raise the take-up lever to its highest position when starting and stopping sewing.
2. Hold both threads about 10 cms to the rear of machine for the first two or three stitches.
3. Sufficient fabric should be placed under needle before lowering presser foot.
4. Depress foot/Speed control and start to sew.
5. Test the machine stitches on a scrap of fabric you plan to use, adjusting the machine for the length of stitch and tension suitable to your fabric.

Attention.
1. When turning the hand wheel manually, always turn it toward you.
2. Guide the cloth gently with your hand.
3. To prevent breaking needle always stop with the needle out of the fabric.

TO FINISH SEAM

1. Sew to the edge of seam.
2. Push the reverse button and sew in reverse for about 2—3 cms.
3. Raise needle to its highest position.
4. Lift presser foot and pull out the fabric to rear of machine.
5. Cut threads, as shown, on the thread cutter.
STRAIGHT STITCH

While "2" or "3" on the dial gives a suitable stitch length for ordinary purposes, the stitch length varies with the weight of fabric, thickness of thread and purpose, the stitch length varies with the weight of fabric, thickness of thread and purpose of sewing. Generally speaking, the finer the fabric, the finer the thread and shorter the stitch length; the heavier the fabric, the thicker the thread and longer the stitch length.

At "0" the fabric will not move ahead, and the needle will keep piercing the same point.

ZIG-ZAG STITCH

The zig-zag stitch can be set at various stitch widths and lengths according to the application required. Set the pattern selector as desired.

Satin stitching is a "closed up", very short stitch length, stitch and can be used for sewing initials, patterns, applique, etc.
BLIND HEMMING

Fold the fabric as illustrated with the “wrong” side facing upwards (1).

Place the folded fabric under the foot as shown.

Turn the hand wheel towards you by hand, until the needle swings over to the far left. It should then just pierce the fold of the fabric. (2) If it does not, then adjust the position of the fabric.

Once the correct position of the fabric has been set, position the “guide” of the foot (3) up against the fold (2) by turning the nut (4).

Proceed to sew carefully feeding the fabric to ensure it retains the correct position against the guide. (3) Note: Some practice will be needed to obtain the best results. Always test the stitch first on a spare piece of fabric.
THREE STEP ZIG-ZAG

The three step zig-zag stitch has a wide range of sewing applications, such as patching, darning, repairing tears, mending, sewing on elastic and lace, oversewing edges etc. on a wide range of fabrics.

The illustration shows patching, where the stitches are to the edge of the patch and a tear, where the stitches go firstly over the centre of the tear and then to either side but overlapping slightly on the first row.

The stitch length can be reduced until the stitches are very close together. This will give a stronger finish for most repairing operations.
OVERCASTING EDGES

For thicker fabrics

Both these stitches are designed to overlock the edge of a fabric. When the needle is at its extreme right position, allow it to just pass over or just pierce the edge of the fabric according to the effect you require.

Using the overcasting foot will prevent puckering of thin fabrics.

BINDING
STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCH

The straight stretch sews two stitches forward and one stitch backwards, thereby giving "triple" strength. Use it for stretch fabrics and for areas of "stress" where a strong stitch is required.
SEWING ON BUTTONS

1. Fit darning plate as described on page 12.
2. Use button presser foot and attach firmly.
3. Place button between presser foot and fabric and lower presser foot.
4. Manually turn hand wheel towards you ensuring that the needle enters into both holes of button without obstruction. (Increase or decrease width setting).
5. Sew about 7 stitches.
6. Pull both threads to the underside and tie together.
SEWING IN ZIPS

Fit the Zipper foot. The Zipper foot can be moved to the left or right. (2) To sew on the right hand side of the zipper, move foot over to the right as illustrated and reverse the procedure to sew the left hand side of the zipper. (3)

To move the "zip slider" out of the way, leave needle in the fabric, raise foot and slide it behind the foot. Lower the foot and continue.
BUTTON HOLE SEWING

Fit the button hole foot.
Set the stitch length dial within the green marking to achieve the correct density (closeness) of satin stitch. (1) Sew in the sequence illustrated (1) selecting patterns 18, 19, 20 and 19 again.

USER TIPS
Always sew a sample buttonhole on some spare fabric as settings will change according to the fabric used. For very thin, stretchy or other difficult fabrics, try using interfacing (vilene) or tissue or other paper underneath the fabric to aid machine feeding.
Always use the Buttonhole foot using its calibrated markings to measure the buttonhole length. On suitable fabric, a corded buttonhole can be sewn taking care that the zig-zag stitches of the buttonhole oversew the cord. (2)
Carefully cut between the sides (beads) of the buttonhole with the seam ripper using a pin through the end bar tack (2) to prevent the seam ripper going too far.
The top tension may be reduced to achieve a better looking buttonhole.

---

1. Set the stitch length dial within the green marking to achieve the correct density (closeness) of satin stitch. (1) Sew in the sequence illustrated (1) selecting patterns 18, 19, 20 and 19 again.

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Carefully cut between the sides (beads) of the buttonhole with the seam ripper using a pin through the end bar tack (2) to prevent the seam ripper going too far.
The top tension may be reduced to achieve a better looking buttonhole.
HEMMING

1. Raise the foot and the needle to its highest position. Replace the foot with the hemmer foot.
2. Fold over the fabric edge by about 3mm and place it under the foot. Secure the folded edge with a few stitches. Take out the workpiece and draw the hem into the hemmer foot by pulling the threads.

3. Lower the foot and sew the hem.
4. During sewing, fold the fabric to the left a little and allow it to run into the hemmer foot.
5. Make sure that the fabric does not move under the right half of the foot. The fabric must be fed into the scroll of the hemmer sufficiently so that the workpiece edge runs freely through the groove under the foot.

Only suitable materials can be used and some practice may be necessary to achieve best results.
TWIN NEEDLE

Thread machine as for normal sewing using both spool pins and pass the threads through the same procedure but through the eye of each needle. 
NB. Sewing width should not exceed the third widest stitch width, exceeding this will result in breaking of needles. 
Suitable for stitch numbers 1, 2, 3 and 13 only.

FREEHAND EMBROIDERY

In freehand embroidery, unlike mechanically controlled stitching, feeding of the fabric is done by hand without assistance from feed dogs. 
Fit darning plate as described on page 12 and set stitch patterns from 1-5 as desired. 
A round embroidery hoop is generally used. Use wooden or plastic hoops with an adjusting screw.

Stretch the fabric tight across the hoop and sew whilst moving the hoop to create the desired effect.
CLEANING OF RACE AND SHUTTLE HOOK

Raise the needle bar to its highest point by turning the hand wheel toward you. Open shuttle cover.

1) Take out the bobbin case.
2) Unlock the shuttle race holder.
3) Release the shuttle race cover.
4) Take out the shuttle hook

Clean dust and gummed oil off each part with an oiled cloth. When finished cleaning, reassemble reversing the above procedure.
CLEANING AND OILING

Cleaning feed dog

Open top cover and oil points indicated.

Oil points indicated on underside of bed base.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Remedy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine is threaded incorrectly</td>
<td>1. Rethread machine and needle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tension is too tight</td>
<td>2. Reduce tension on top (smaller numbers)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin thread is not correctly wound</td>
<td>3. Wind bobbin correctly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle is damaged</td>
<td>4. Replace needle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine requires servicing</td>
<td>5. Consult your specialist dealer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing thread is breaking</td>
<td>6. Replace sewing thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitching is too loose</td>
<td>7. Tighten stitching</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing is too heavy</td>
<td>8. Lighten sewing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needle breaks</td>
<td>9. Replace needle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower threads break</td>
<td>10. Replace lower threads</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Top thread breaks</td>
<td>11. Replace top thread</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine is threaded incorrectly</td>
<td>12. Rethread machine and needle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>