



MAKE IT SEW

*A mini sewing machine
that really works!*

INSTRUCTIONS



8601000



SEWING BASICS

Sewing is all about being creative and having fun! Learning to use a sewing machine is easy and once you have mastered a few simple skills, you can make many of your own unique creations—purses, pillows, clothes and so much more! And remember, the more you practice, the better you will become. There are no limits to what you can make... so let your imagination take over!

Let's sew! Your SMALL WORLD LIVING™ Make It Sew Sewing Machine comes properly threaded and ready to sew. To make sewing activities more enjoyable, follow these basic guidelines:

Precautions and safety:

- **Adult supervision is required.** Machine is intended for children 8 years and up. Adults should always assist children at all stages of sewing and take complete charge when necessary. Make It Sew is intended for real sewing usage
- Set the power switch to off and don't touch the switch when inserting batteries, plugging in or replacing a needle
- Turn machine off after use
- Do not attempt to dismantle or rebuild machine

Using and replacing batteries:

- Make It Sew uses 4 AA batteries
- To avoid accident or injury, turn the switch to off when inserting batteries or plugging in
- Battery compartment is located on the bottom of the unit
- Replace all batteries at the same time
- Insert the negative end first. When removing batteries, remove the positive end first
- Do not use rechargeable batteries or nickel-cadmium (NiCad) batteries in your machine
- Do not mix alkaline with any other battery type or brand of battery (carbon zinc, nickel-cadmium, etc.)
- Do not use batteries with a low charge. When the batteries



are losing their charge the machine may run slower or have difficulty starting to stitch. If this happens, promptly replace the used batteries with new ones

- Do not leave batteries in the machine for long periods of non-use
- To avoid battery leakage do not mix used and new batteries
- If leakage occurs, thoroughly wash skin and clothes and keep away from eyes and mouth

Connecting the adapter:

- The adapter is a 6V adapter
- Plug the adapter into the adapter socket to connect power
- Plug the adapter into the electrical outlet
- Batteries are bypassed when adapter is plugged in
- Machine speed is increased when using the adapter



TROUBLESHOOTING

Machine does not work when turned on

Causes:

- Batteries are in wrong
- Batteries are bad

Solutions:

- Align batteries properly
- Replace with all new batteries

Machine turns on but will not sew

Causes:

- Machine is not threaded correctly

Solutions:

- Check and correct top and bottom threads

Machine stops when fabric is too thick

Causes:

- Top or bottom thread is caught or tangled

Solutions:

- Check and correct top and bottom threads

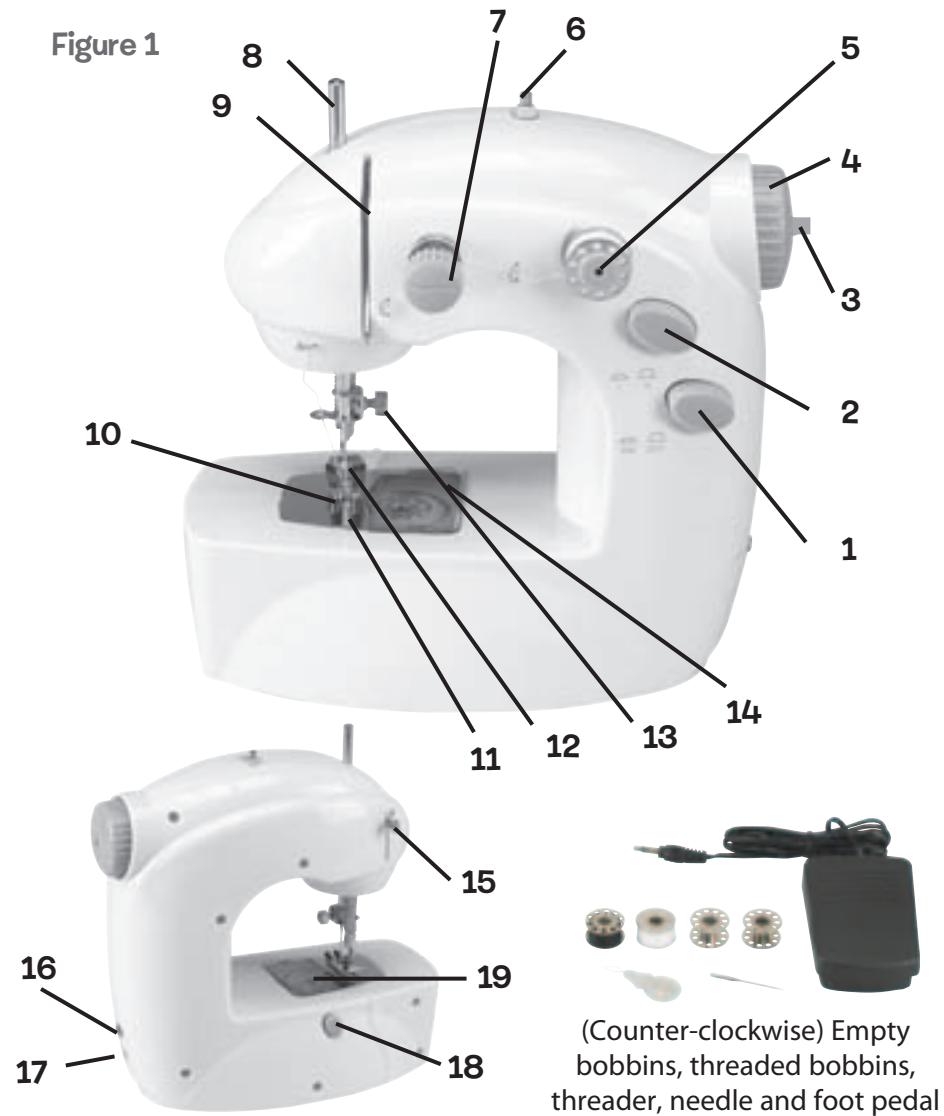
For further technical support please go to:
www.asyouwish-products.com or
e-mail info@asyouwish-products.com



GETTING TO KNOW YOUR "MAKE IT SEW" SEWING MACHINE

Sewing is easy with your SMALLWORLDDLIVING™ Make It Sew Sewing Machine when you take the time to get familiar with its parts. Just imagine of all the exciting sewing projects you can do once you become acquainted with it!

Figure 1





CONTENTS

1. **On/Off switch**- turns power on or off
2. **Speed selection**- button for low and high speed
3. **Bobbin winder**- holds the bobbin when the thread is wound from the spool
4. **Flywheel**- used to raise and lower the needle slowly. By turning the flywheel towards yourself, you can raise and lower the needle to place it exactly where you want. When you stop or start, turn the flywheel until the thread take-up is in its highest position
5. **Front bobbin peg**- holds top thread bobbin
6. **Spindle**- this spindle holds the spool of thread in place
7. **Thread tension adjustment knob**- this dial controls the amount of pressure on the thread as it passes through the machine
8. **Needle pole**- directs the thread from the spool to the needle
9. **Thread pull stem**- this lever helps to keep tension in the thread. By hand-turning the flywheel, you can stop and start with the lever in its highest position. This will prevent your needle from unthreading
10. **Pressure foot**- when lowered this holds the fabric in place
11. **Throat plate**- a plate with an opening wide enough to move needle back and forth
12. **Needle**- the needle carries the thread through the fabric and joins with the bobbin thread to create a stitch
13. **Needle clamp**- holds needle in place
14. **Bobbin cover plate**- see-through cover for bobbin case
15. **Pressure foot lever**- use lever to lower or raise pressure foot
16. **Foot pedal jack**
17. **AC/DC adapter jack**
18. **Bobbin cover release button**- releases bobbin cover plate to access bobbin case
19. **Bottom thread bobbin**

Figure 2





USING YOUR "MAKE IT SEW"

Threading the sewing machine:

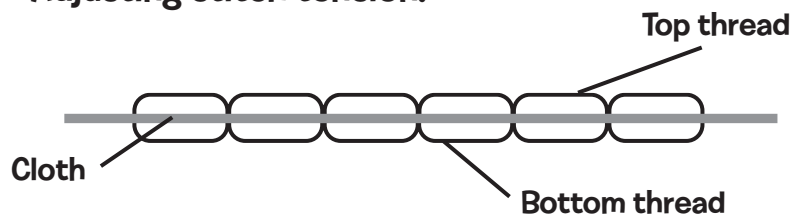
- To thread the machine, refer to picture
Helpful hint! Use small pieces of masking tape marked with arrows or numbers to mark threading order
- Bottom thread—press the bobbin cover release button (Fig. 1-#18) at the back of the machine to remove the bobbin cover. Place the full bobbin in the magnetic compartment, pull the thread clockwise, and cut thread leaving one inch. With machine already threaded on top, turn handwheel clockwise until top thread pulls bottom bobbin thread out
- Pull top and bottom threads together behind machine leaving about 6" of thread. Place cover plate back on.
Remember: it is important that the machine is threaded correctly or it will not stitch properly.
Helpful Hint! Begin by testing a piece of scrap fabric. If the machine does not stitch properly, recheck top threading, bobbin threading and bobbin case placement.

Winding Bobbin:

- At some point of sewing, you will need to wind more thread onto your bobbin. To wind thread onto a bobbin, first locate the bobbin winding peg found on the flywheel (Fig. 1-#3). This is for winding new bobbins
- Press the bobbin winding peg to pop out and turn counter-clockwise
- Place spool of thread on the spindle (Fig. 1-#6). Place an empty bobbin onto the bobbin winding peg and wrap thread clockwise around the bobbin 4 or 5 times
- Put the machine on high speed and turn on. Thread will begin winding onto empty bobbin. Be careful not to overload the bobbin with too much thread
- Turn machine off when bobbin is full and winding is complete
- Cut thread and remove the bobbin from peg
- You did it! You wound up your bobbin!



Adjusting stitch tension:



As shown in the picture, the top and bottom thread should not be either too tight or too loose. Adjusting the tension correctly is important otherwise you will become very frustrated! You may want to spend some time practicing stitching so you will be comfortable with the stitch tension.

TOO LOOSE: If underside stitch is too straight of a line, this means that the top thread is too loose. To adjust, turn thread tension adjustment knob (Fig. 1-#7) clockwise until the stitch tension is normal.

TOO TIGHT: If the top thread looks like a straight line, then the top thread is too tight. To loosen tension, turn thread tension adjustment knob counter-clockwise until the stitch tension is normal.

Replacing Needle:

- You may want someone that has experience with changing the needle (Fig. 1-#12) to show you how to replace the needle at first. You don't want to poke your fingers!
- First, make sure machine is turned off. To be extra cautious, remove batteries and unplug machine
- Loosen the needle clamp (Fig. 1-#13) by turning counter-clockwise and pull needle out
- Insert new needle into the hole (make sure you position the needle with flat side facing inward) and press in firmly
- Tighten the needle clamp by turning clockwise



Positioning Fabric and Sewing:

- First, make sure you are comfortable sitting at the machine and that it is at a good height. Also make sure you have adequate light
- Turn the flywheel and raise needle to highest position
- Lift up the pressure foot lever and insert fabric under pressure foot (Fig. 1-#10), then lower lever
- Select high or low speed (start at low speed to slowly become comfortable with speed and switch to high as you gain confidence)
- Rotate the flywheel to check fabric movement

Using the Foot Pedal:

- Insert the foot pedal plug into the socket (Fig. 1-#16) on the side of the machine. The pedal is not variable speed. Simply press your foot for on and off
- Be sure to unplug the foot pedal after each use
- Gently press foot pedal and begin sewing. Be careful and remember—sew fabric, not fingers!
- To stop machine, take foot off the pedal. Turn the flywheel (clockwise) by hand until the needle is raised. Remove fabric

Helpful Hint! As your machine begins to stitch along the line, lightly guide the fabric by making a triangle with your hands to frame the stitching area. Let the machine take the fabric. Do not pull or push—just guide.

Note: In case the fabric is difficult to remove, just rotate the flywheel back and forth a little, while pulling gently on fabric.

Using the “on/off” switch:

- To sew without using the foot pedal, simply press the “on” button. To stop, press “off” button (Fig. 1-#1)



SEWING KIT ESSENTIALS

There are many items that you will need to make up a basic sewing kit. Each project you do will require a list of basic sewing tools, so it is always good to have your own sewing kit full of all the sewing essentials.

These are the items you will may need when sewing. They are not expensive and can be found at your local craft or sewing store.

Needles

There are different types of needles to use for various sewing techniques. For the most part, a regular sewing needle size is all you will need for finishing ends off, hemming by hand, or sewing up small openings in seams.

Thread

To sew most fabrics you can use all-purpose mercerized thread. Make sure you match the color of thread to the main fabric you will be sewing. It is always good to have an assortment of colors in your kit.

Pins

You can never have too many straight pins! They are used in many instances, usually to hold together two layers of fabric when sewing.

Scissors

Large, sharp scissors are needed for cutting fabric, while small pointed scissors are best for snipping threads, cutting buttonholes, and trimming seams.

Safety pins

Large and small safety pins are needed for threading elastic or ribbon through casings, and they are also useful for holding things in place.

Tape measure

A tape measure is a necessity for measurements.



Yardstick or ruler

A straight edge is used for connecting points together and

Seam ripper

A seam ripper is used for removing basting stitches and turning under seam allowances.

Iron and ironing board

Although an iron and ironing board won't fit in a sewing kit, you will need to use an iron to press fabric.

GLOSSARY OF SEWING TERMS

Basting

A continuous row of long hand stitches holding two or more layers of fabric together, usually before sewing.

Ease

Help the fabric edge by slightly pulling or pushing one edge onto the other along a seam.

Facing

To finish a raw edge with a matching shape to fit inside a garment.

Grain

Lengthwise, or warp, threads running parallel to the selvage. Crosswise, or weft, threads running across the fabric from selvage to selvage.

Interfacing

Fabric inserted between the facing and the garment to support an edge and hold a shape. Interfacing can be iron-on or sew-in.

Marking

Showing seam allowance for cutting. Showing fitting corrections. Any mark made with tailor's chalk.

**Nap or Pile**

Fibrous surface on the right side of the fabric.

Notch

Small "V" cut in the seam allowance to get rid of bulk in an outward curving seam.

One-way fabric

A fabric that has a pattern, nap or pile running in the same direction on the right side.

Pile

Raised woven-in surface on fun fur or velvet fabrics.

Seam Allowance

The extra amount added to the stitch line so that your stitch is not too close to the cut edge. The usual amount added is 6mm-2cm.

Selvage

The uncut side edges of the fabric.

Snip

A small cut made up to the seam allowance to enable the seam to spread and follow a stitched inward curve.

Stay-stitching

A line of stitches made by hand or machine to prevent stretching.

Top-stitching

A line of stitches made on the outside of the finished garment parallel to the edge, seam or other stitching.

ADULT SUPERVISION REQUIRED

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