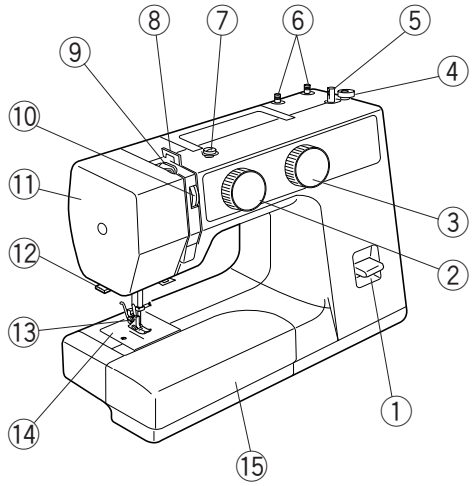
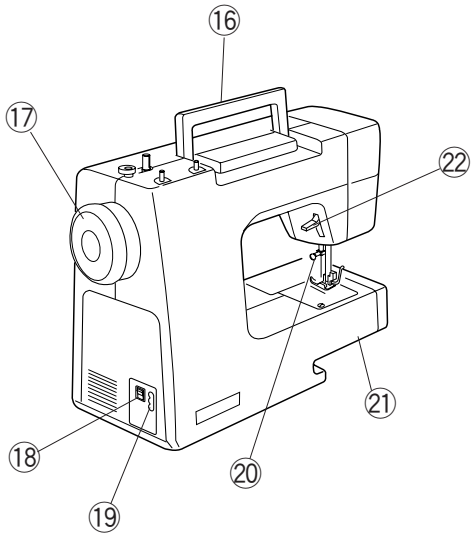
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

JS 1008LE

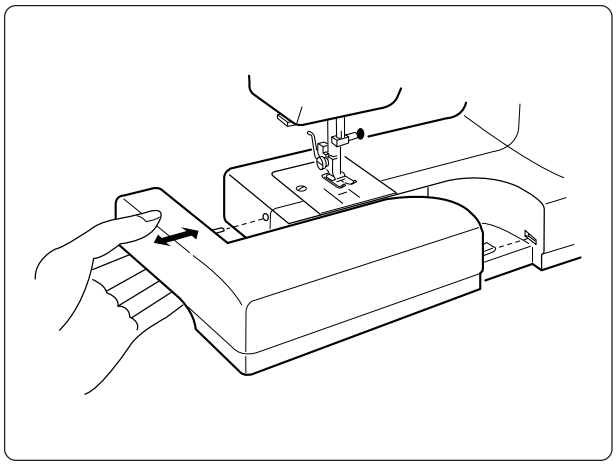
SECTION I ESSENTIAL PARTS

Name of Parts





① Reverse stitch button
② Pattern selector dial
③ Stitch length dial
④ Bobbin winder stopper
⑤ Bobbin winder spindle
⑥ Spool pins
⑦ Bobbin winder thread guide
⑧ Thread guide
⑨ Thread take-up lever
⑩ Thread tension dial
⑪ Face plate
⑫ Thread cutter
⑬ Presser foot holder
⑭ Needle plate
⑮ Extension table
⑯ Carrying handle
⑰ Handwheel
⑱ Power switch
⑲ Machine socket
⑳ Needle clamp screw
㉑ Free arm
㉒ Presser foot lifter



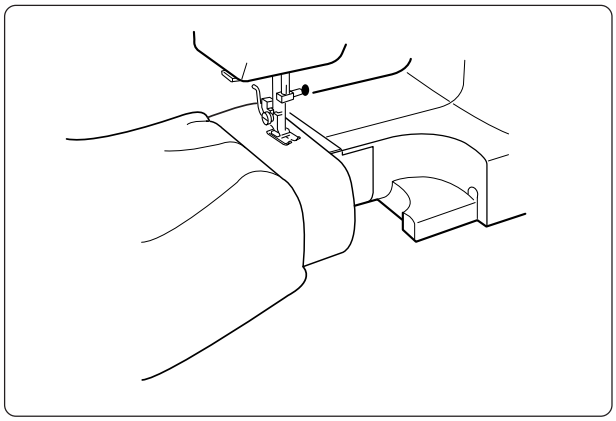
SECTION II GETTING READY TO SEW

Extension Table

The extension table provides added sewing surface and can be easily removed for free arm sewing.

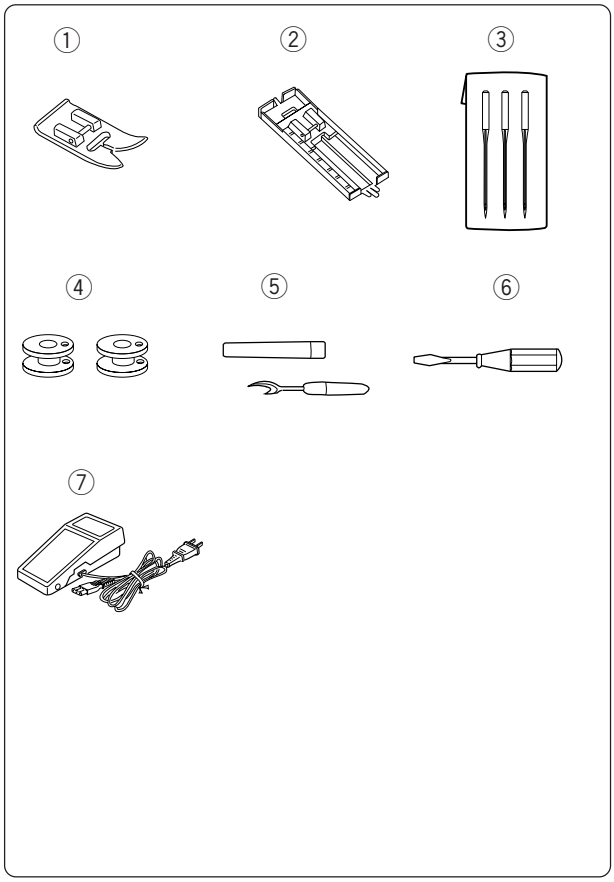
Detaching the table:
Pull the table away from the machine, as illustrated.

Attaching the table:
Push the extension table until it snaps into the machine.



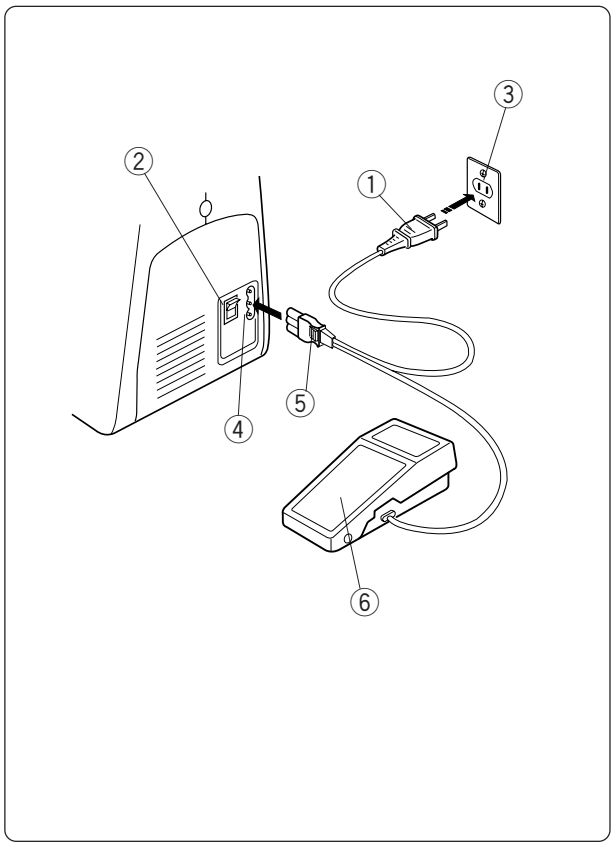
- **Advantages and uses of free arm sewing:**

  – Avoid fabric bunching around the needle when bartacking to reinforce pockets, plackets and waistlines
  – For stitching sleeves, waistbands, pant legs or any circular garment area
  – For darning socks or mending knees, elbows or areas of wear in children's clothes



Standard Accessories

① Zigzag foot (set on the machine)
② Sliding Buttonhole foot
③ Set of needles
④ Bobbins
⑤ Seam ripper
⑥ Small screwdriver
⑦ Foot control

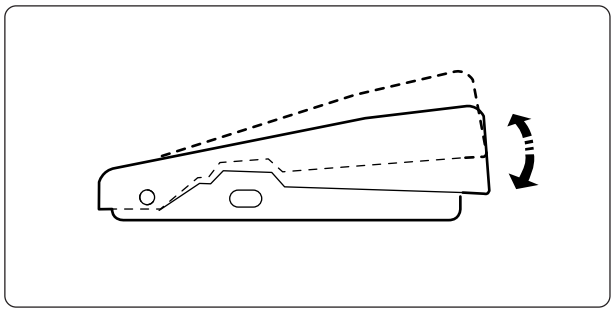


Connecting the Machine to the Power Supply

Before connecting the power cord, make sure the voltage and frequency shown on the machine conform to your electrical power.

1. Turn off the power switch ②.
2. Insert the machine plug ⑤ into the machine socket ④.
3. Insert the power supply plug ① into the outlet ③.
4. Turn on the power switch ② to turn on the power and sewing light.

① Power supply plug
② Power switch
③ Outlet
④ Machine socket
⑤ Machine plug
⑥ Foot control



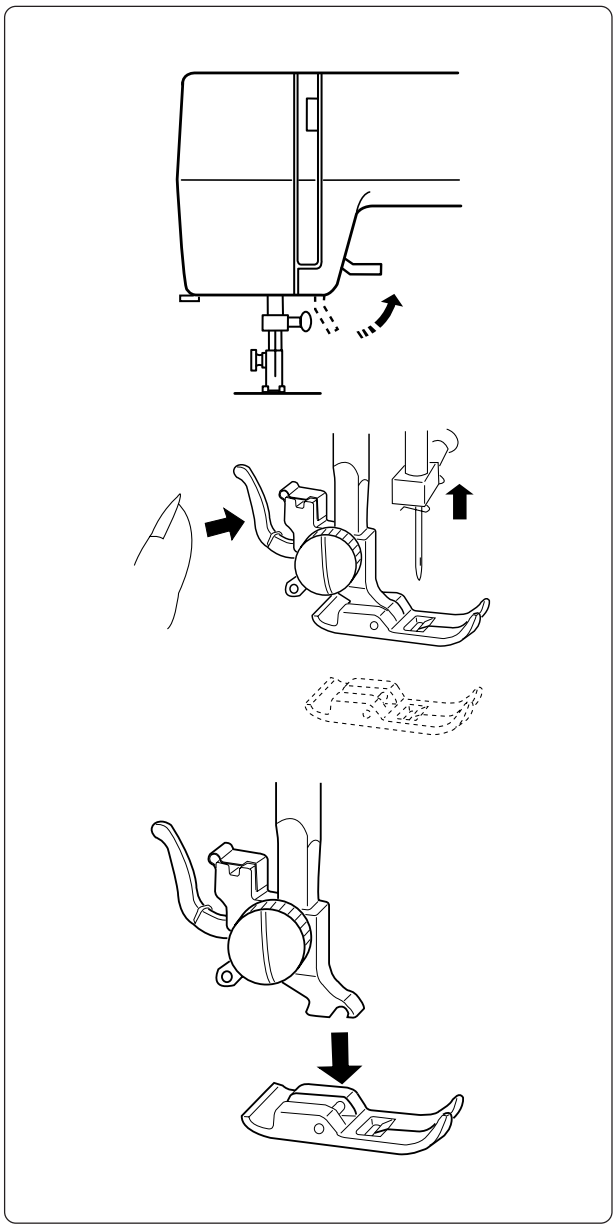
Foot Control

Sewing speed can be varied by the foot control. The harder you press on the control, the faster the machine runs.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS:

The symbol “0” on a switch indicates the “off” position of a switch.
For appliances with a polarized plug (one blade wider than the other):
To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way.
If the plug does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet.
Do not modify the plug in any way.

Foot Controller YC-482J or TJC-150 for use with Sewing Machine Model JS1008LE.



To Remove and Attach the Presser Foot

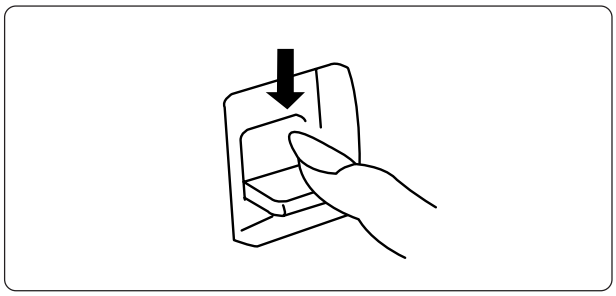
To remove

Turn the handwheel toward you to raise the needle to its highest position.
Raise the presser foot.

Press the lever on the back of the foot holder.
The presser foot will drop off.

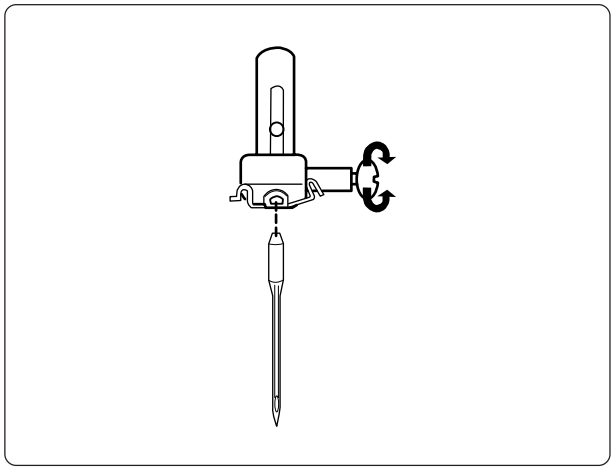
To attach

Place the presser foot so the pin on the foot lies just under the groove of the foot holder.
Lower the foot holder to lock the foot in place.



Reverse Stitch Button

As long as you keep the reverse button depressed, the machine sews backwards.



Changing Needles

Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you and lower the presser foot.

Loosen the needle clamp screw by turning it counterclockwise.

Remove the needle from the clamp.
Insert the new needle into the clamp with the flat side away from you.

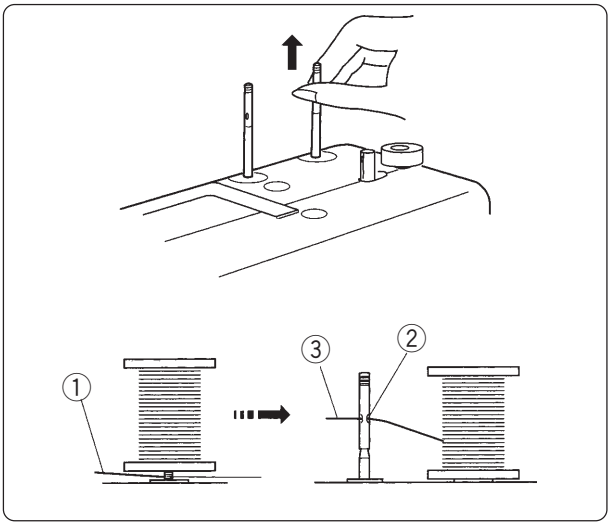
When inserting the needle into the clamp, push it up as far as it will go and tighten the clamp screw firmly with the screwdriver.

* Check your needles frequently for barbed or blunted points. Snags and runs in knits, fine silks and silk-like fabrics are permanent and are almost always caused by a damaged needle.

Thread and Needle Chart

	Fabrics	Thread	Needle size
Light weight	Crepe de chine, Voile, Lawn, Organdy, Georgette, Tricot	Fine silk Fine Cotton Fine Synthetic Fine Cotton Covered Polyester	9 or 11
Medium weight	Linens, Cotton, Pique, Serge, Double Knits, Percale	50 silk 50 to 80 Cotton 50 to 60 Synthetic Cotton Covered Polyester	11 or 14
Heavy weight	Denim, Tweed, Gabardine, Coating, Drapery and Upholstery Fabric	50 silk 40 to 50 Cotton 40 to 50 Synthetic Cotton Covered Polyester	14 or 16

* In general, fine thread and needles are used for sewing thin fabrics, and thicker threads and needles are used for sewing heavy fabrics. Always test thread and needle size on a small piece of fabric which will be used for actual sewing.
* Use the same thread for needle and bobbin.
* When sewing stretch, very fine fabrics and synthetics, use a BLUE TIPPED needle. The blue tipped needle effectively prevents skipped stitches.
* When sewing very fine fabrics, sew over a piece of paper to prevent yarn distortion.

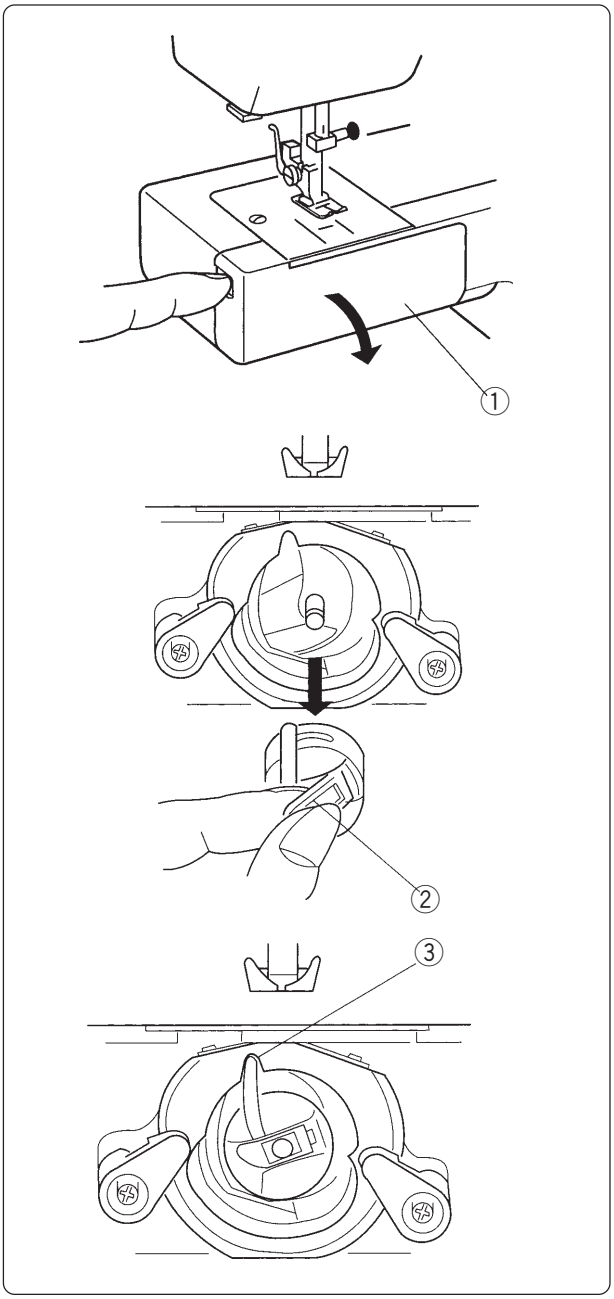


Setting Spool Pins

The spool pins are used for holding the spool of thread in order to feed the thread to the machine. To use, pull up the spool pin. Push down for storage.

① Upper thread
② Hole
③ Tangled thread

Note:
When using thread that has a tendency to tangle around the spool pin, thread through the hole of the spool pin as shown.
The hole should face the thread spool.



Removing or Inserting the Bobbin Case

Open the hook cover.

① Hook cover

Raise the needle by turning the handwheel toward you.

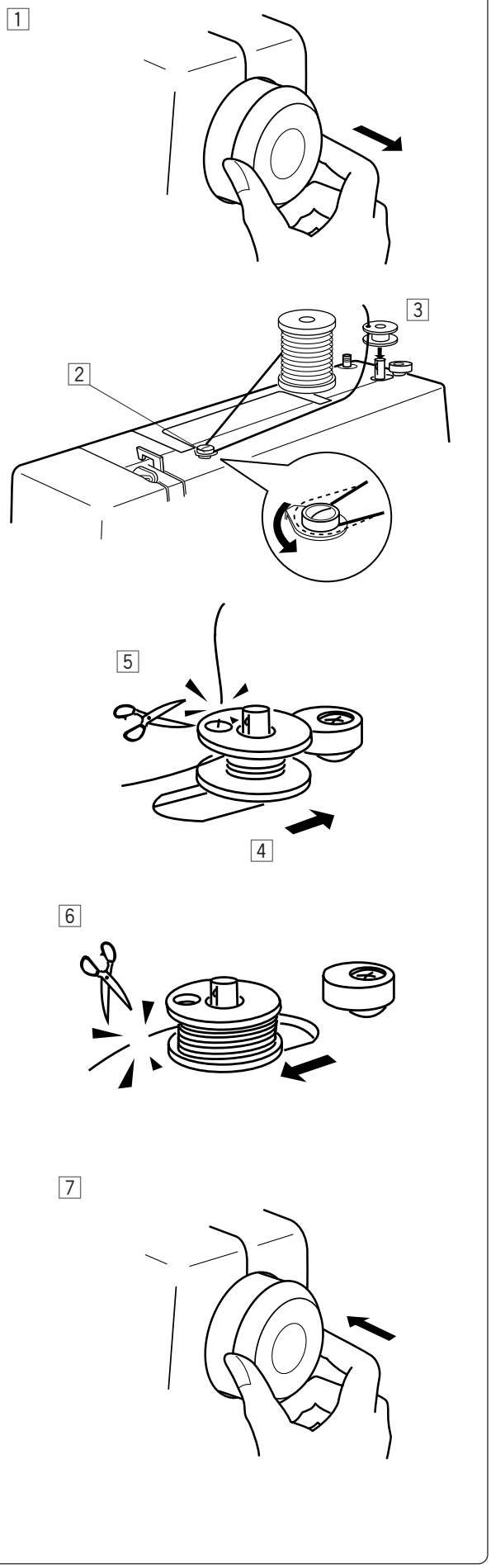
Take out the bobbin case by holding the latch.

② Latch

When inserting the bobbin case, place the horn into the recess of the hook race.

③ Horn

Winding the Bobbin



1 Pull the handwheel out.

2 Draw the thread from the spool. Guide the thread around the bobbin winder thread guide.

3 Insert the thread through the hole in the bobbin from the inside to the outside.
Put the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle.

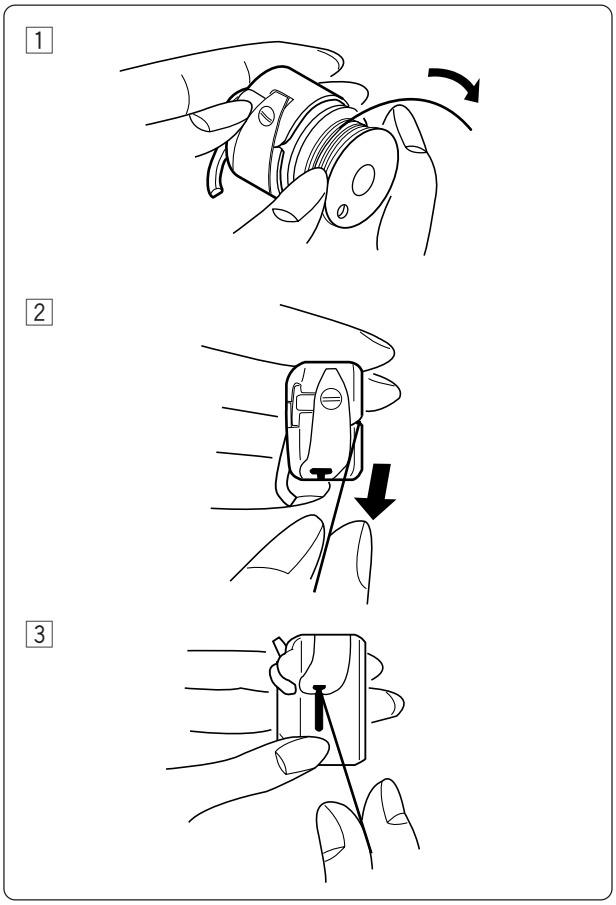
4 Push it to the right.

5 With the free end of the thread held in your hand, depress the foot control.
Stop the machine when the bobbin has made several turns, and cut the thread close to the hole in the bobbin.

6 Depress the foot control again. When the bobbin is fully wound, stop the machine.
Return the bobbin winder spindle to its original position by moving the spindle to the left, and cut the thread.

7 Push the handwheel to the left.
(original position).

Note: Do not move the bobbin winder spindle while the machine is running.



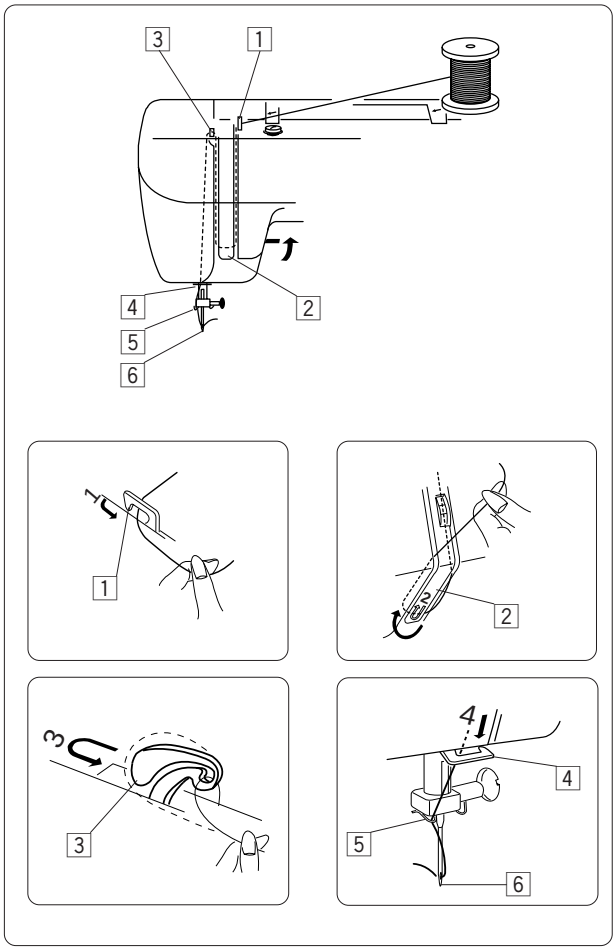
Threading Bobbin Case

1 Place the bobbin into the bobbin case. Make sure the thread winds in the direction of arrow (clockwise).

2 Pull the thread into the bobbin case slot.

3 Draw the thread under the tension spring and into the delivery eye.

* Leave about 10 cm (4˝) of free thread.



Threading the Machine

Raise the take-up lever to its highest position by turning the handwheel toward you.

Raise the presser foot.

Place the spool on the spool pin as shown, with the thread coming from the back of the spool.

1 Draw the thread into the thread guide using both hands.

2 While holding the thread near the spool, draw the thread down into the tension area and then around the check spring holder.

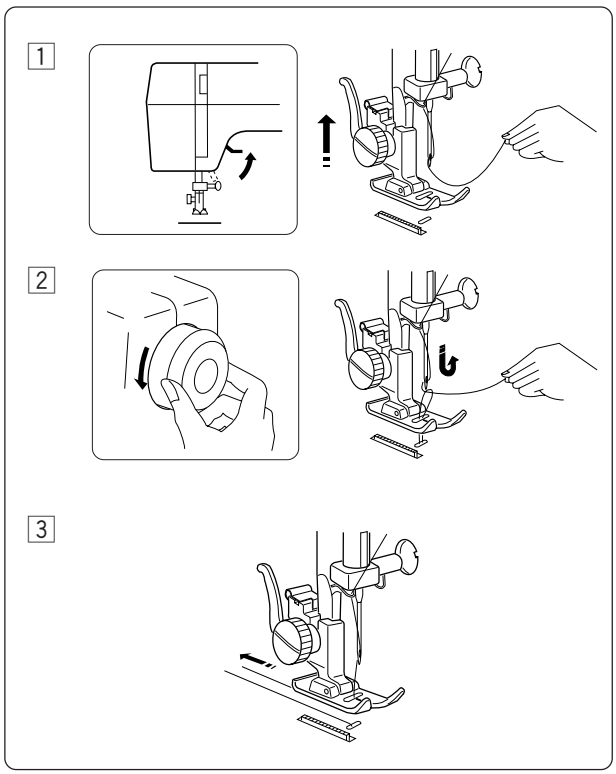
3 Firmly draw the thread up and through the take-up lever from right to left position.

4 Then draw the thread down and slip it into the lower thread guide.

5 Draw the thread down and slip it into the needle bar thread guide on the left.

6 Thread the needle eye from front to back.

Note: You may want to cut the end of the thread with sharp scissors for easier needle threading.

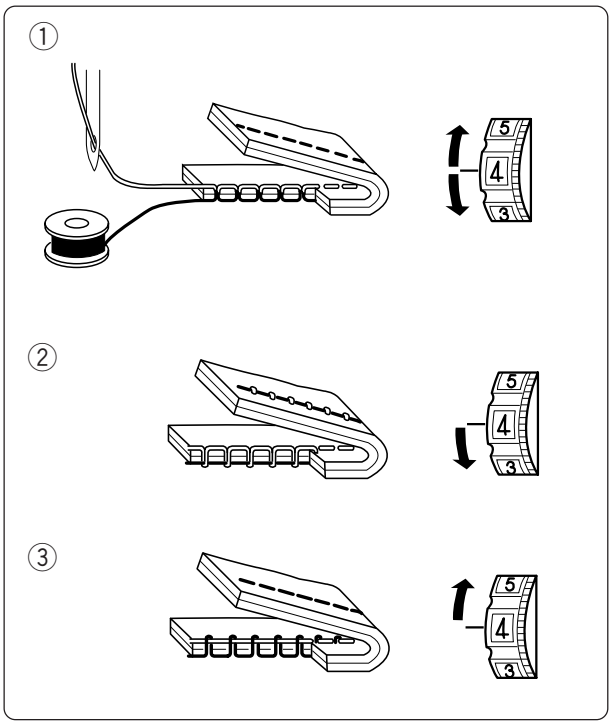


Drawing up Bobbin Thread

1 Raise the presser foot and hold the needle thread lightly with your left hand.

2 Turn the handwheel slowly toward you with your right hand until the needle goes down and continue turning the handwheel until the take-up lever is at its highest position.
Lightly draw up the needle thread, picking up a loop of the bobbin thread.

3 Pull 15 cm (6˝) of both threads to the back and under the presser foot.



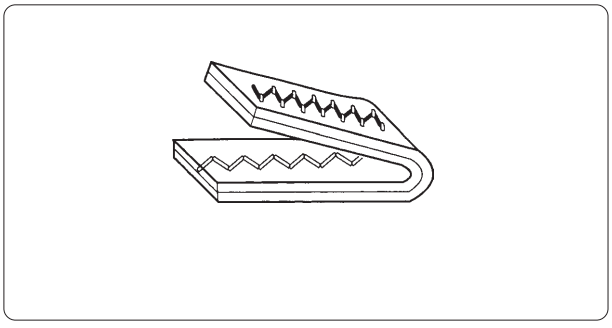
Balancing Needle Thread Tension

The needle thread and bobbin thread should interlock in the center of two layers of the fabric in straight seams.

① Set the desired number of the thread tension dial at the setting mark.

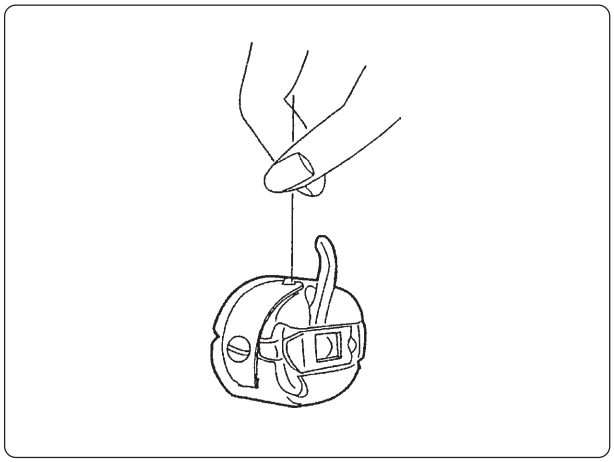
Needle thread tension is too loose:
② Tighten the needle thread tension by turning the dial to a higher number.

Needle thread tension is too tight:
③ Loosen the needle thread tension by turning the dial to a lower number.



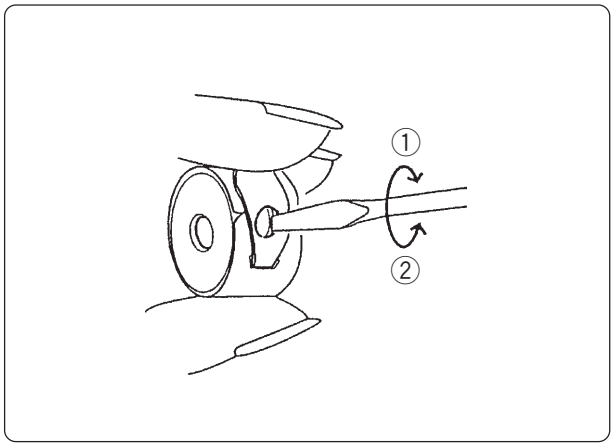
Thread Tension for Zigzag Sewing

To obtain better zigzag stitches, the upper tension should be slightly looser than in straight sewing. The upper thread should appear slightly on the reverse side of the fabric.



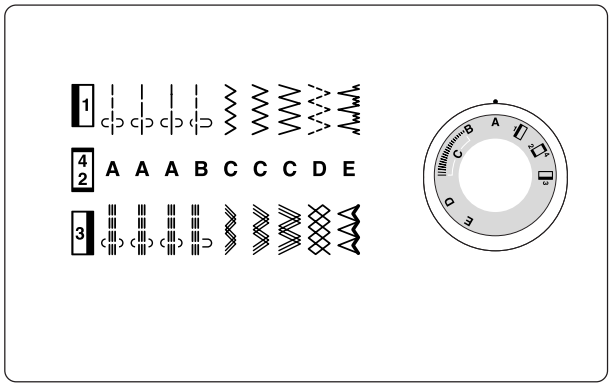
Adjusting Bobbin Thread Tension

Bobbin thread tension requires adjustments much less frequently than the needle thread tension.
It is possible that although the needle thread and bobbin thread tensions appear well balanced, the fabric may pucker.
In that case, test the bobbin thread tension by holding the end of the bobbin thread and suspending the bobbin case as illustrated. Then jerk the bobbin case once by snapping the wrist of the hand holding the bobbin case.
If the thread comes out of the bobbin case only one or two inches and stops, the bobbin thread tension is correct. Do not adjust the bobbin thread.



If the thread comes out of the bobbin case continuously, and the bobbin case keeps falling, the bobbin thread tension is too loose.
Make a slight adjustment by turning the screw clockwise with a screwdriver.
① To tighten

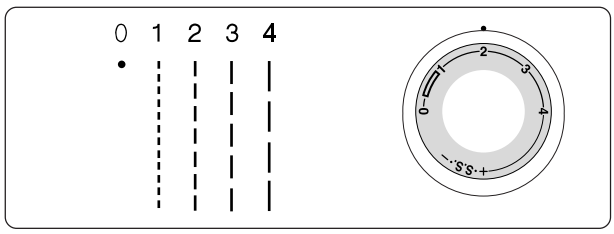
If the thread does not come out of the bobbin case at all, the bobbin thread tension is too tight.
Make a slight adjustment by turning the screw counterclockwise with a screwdriver.
② To loosen



Pattern Selector Dial

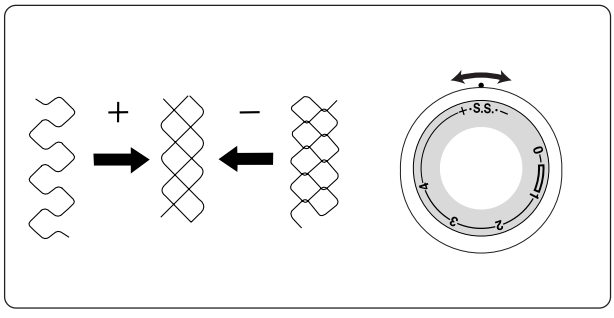
Raise the needle to its highest position and select the desired pattern by turning the pattern selector dial.

Note: Do not turn the pattern selector dial while the needle is in the material.



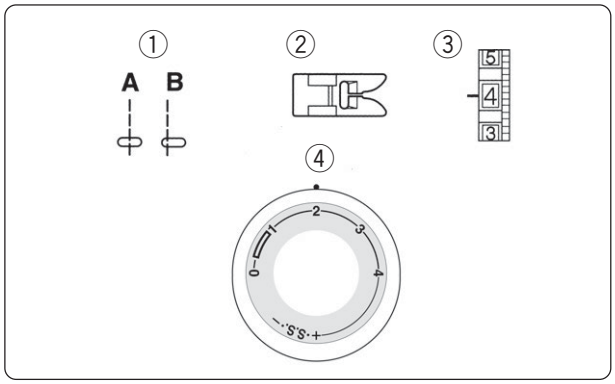
Stitch Length Dial

- Place the desired stitch length at the setting mark by turning the stitch length dial.
- The higher the number, the longer the stitch length.
  " ⌒ " is the recommended setting range for buttonhole stitching.
- Set the dial between 3 and 4 when you sew the zigzag stitch.



Selecting Stretch Stitch Patterns

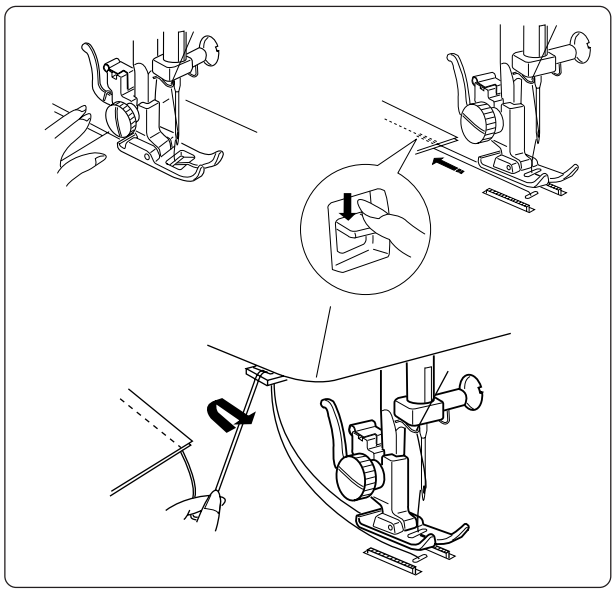
When sewing stretch patterns set the stitch length dial at "SS".
If forward and reverse feeds become unbalanced due to the type of fabric, adjust the balance as follows:
When patterns are compressed, turn the dial toward " + ".
When patterns are drawn out, turn the dial toward " – ".



SECTION III BASIC SEWING

Straight Stitch Sewing

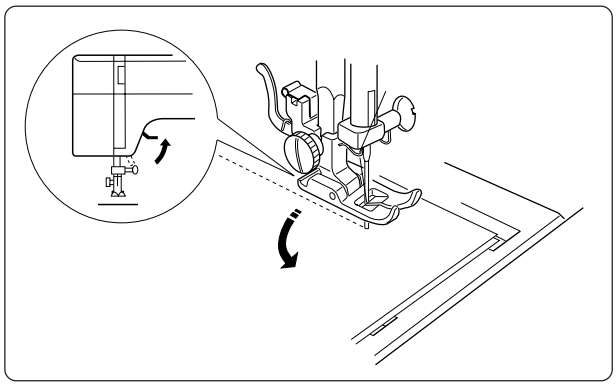
① Stitch selector: A or B
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 2 – 6
④ Stitch length: 1.5 – 4



Raise the presser foot and position the fabric to a stitching guideline on the needle plate.
Lower the needle into the fabric.
Lower the presser foot and smooth the threads toward the back. Depress the foot control.
Gently guide the fabric along the guideline letting the fabric feed smoothly.

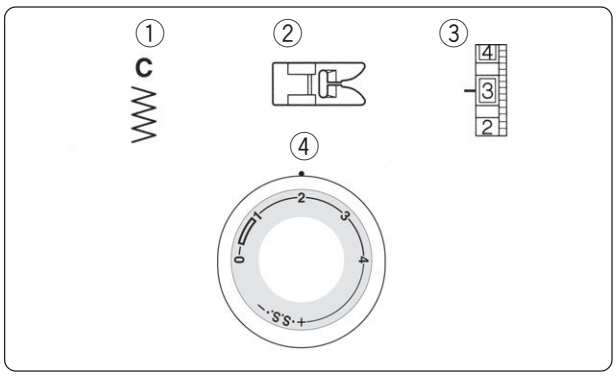
For fastening the ends of a seam, press the reverse stitch button and sew several reverse stitches.
Raise the presser foot and remove the fabric, drawing the threads to the back.
Use the thread cutter on the face plate.

The threads are cut the proper length for starting the next seam.



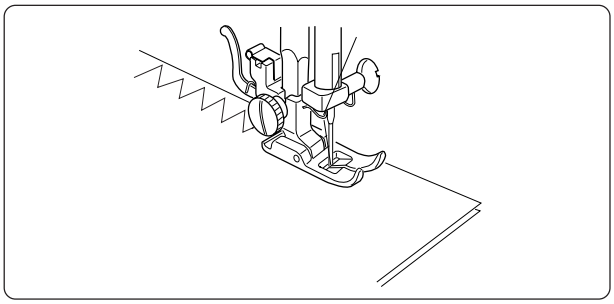
To Change Sewing Direction

Stop the machine and turn the handwheel toward you to bring the needle down into the fabric.
Raise the presser foot.
Pivot the fabric around the needle to change sewing direction as desired. Lower the presser foot and continue sewing.

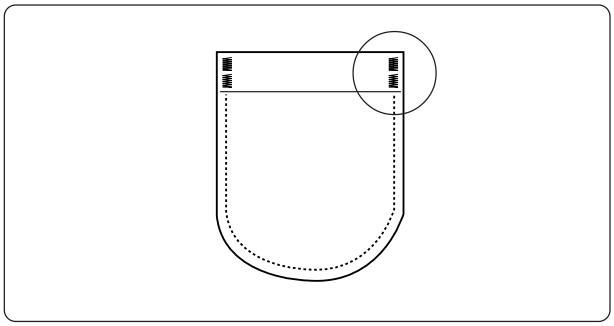


Zigzag Stitching

① Stitch selector: C
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 2 – 5
④ Stitch length: ⌒ – 4

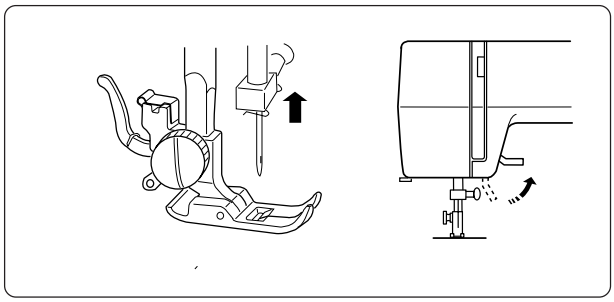


Simple zigzag stitching is widely used for overcasting, sewing on buttons etc.
This type of stitch is used on the seam allowance to prevent fabrics from unraveling at raw edges.



Bartacking

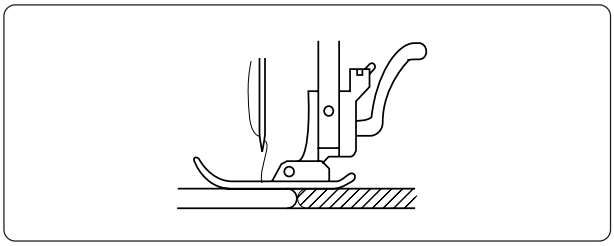
This stitch, similar to a short satin stitch, is used to strengthen corners, pockets and stressed areas.



Straight Stitching on Heavy Fabrics

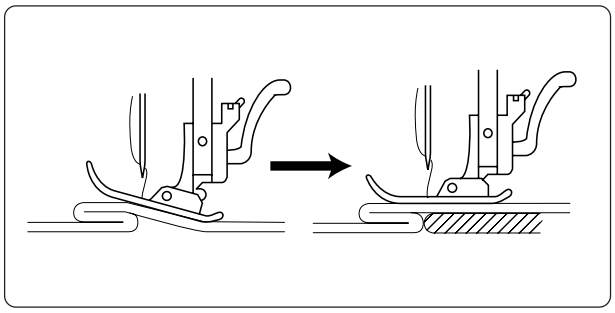
Additional Clearance

- The presser foot can be raised higher for additional clearance for thick fabrics.



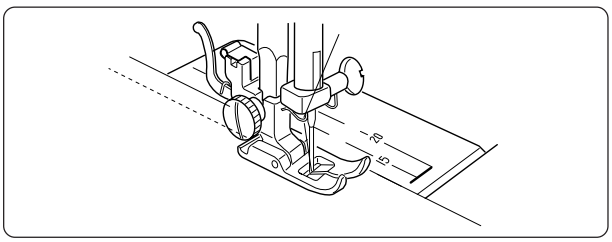
Sewing from the extreme edge

- If the feed dogs slip when sewing thick fabrics from the extreme edge, place a piece of material of the same thickness against the fabric edge.



Sewing across the fold

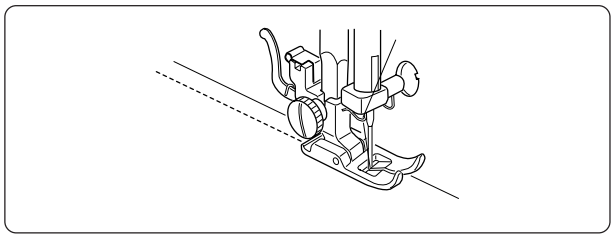
- To sew across thick folds such as belt loops, place a piece of material of the same thickness against the edge of the fabric for an easier sewing.



Sewing Tips and Advice

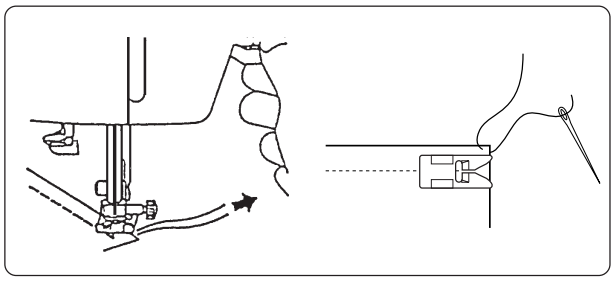
Using the Seam Guides on the Needle Plate

The seam guides on the needle plate are engraved to help you measure seam width.



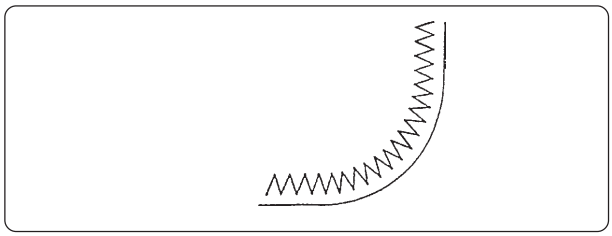
Raise the presser foot and position the fabric next to a stitching guide line on the needle plate.

Lower the presser foot and smooth the threads toward the back. Depress the foot control. Gently guide the fabric along the guide line, letting the fabric feed naturally.



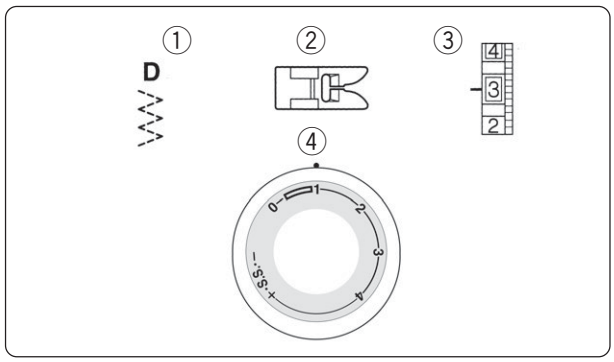
Turning a corner with the stitch length less than 1 mm

Attach a string of thread at the corner of the fabric with hand-sewing needle.
After turning a corner, start sewing in the new direction while pulling the string to the back to assist material feeding.



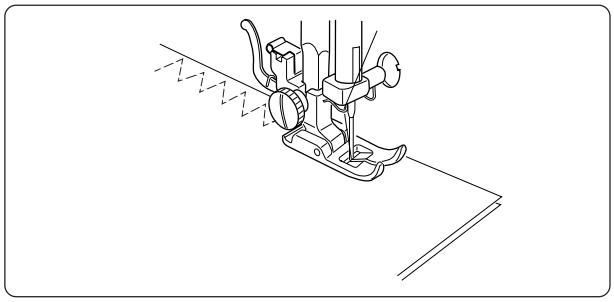
Sewing a narrow curve with zigzag stitch

To sew the curved corner as shown, use a shorter stitch length and sew slowly.

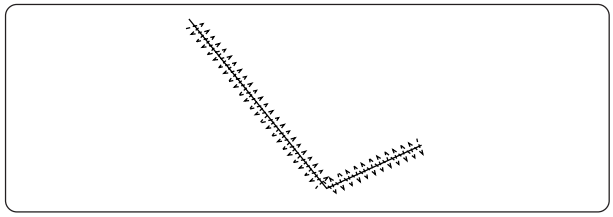


Tricot Stitch

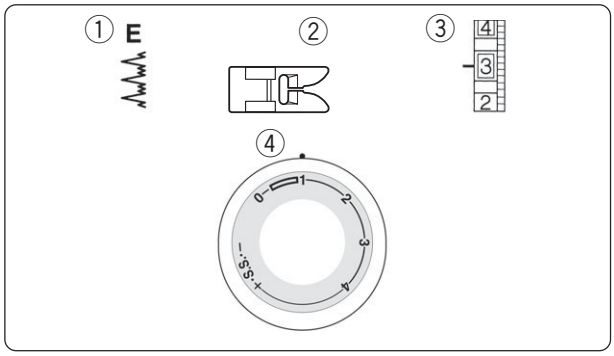
①	Stitch selector:	D
②	Presser foot:	Zigzag foot
③	Thread tension:	2 – 5
④	Stitch length:	1



You can use this stitch for overcasting and for elastic applications.
Place the fabric under the presser foot so that the edge is just inside the right edge of the presser foot.
Guide the work so the right hand stitches fall off the edge of the fabric.

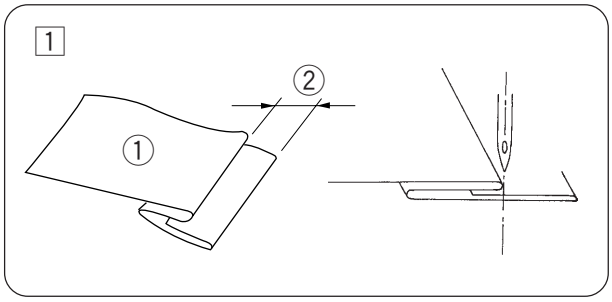


You can use this stitch also for patching and mending.
Position tear under the needle so that the stitch catches both sides.



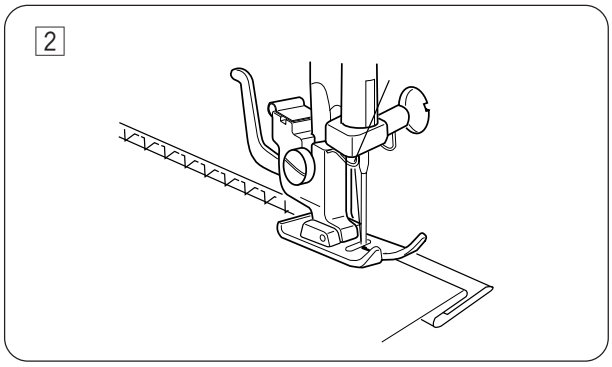
Blind Stitch Hemming

① Stitch selector: E
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 2 – 4
④ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1

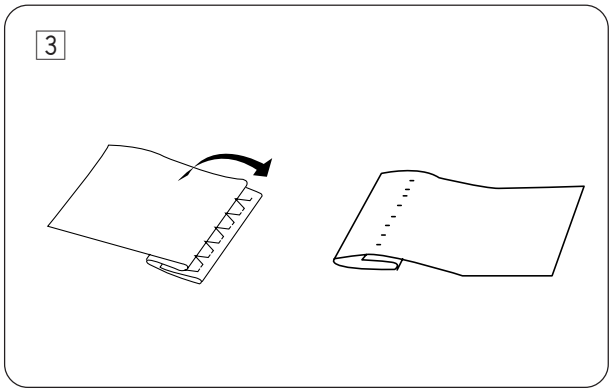


1 On heavyweight fabrics that ravel, the raw edge should be overcast first. Then fold the hem, as illustrated leaving 1/4˝ (0.7 cm) of the hem edge showing.

① Wrong side of fabric
② 1/4˝ (0.7 cm)



2 Lower the presser foot.
Stitch slowly so that the zigzag stitches fall on the hem allowance and pierce the soft fold.

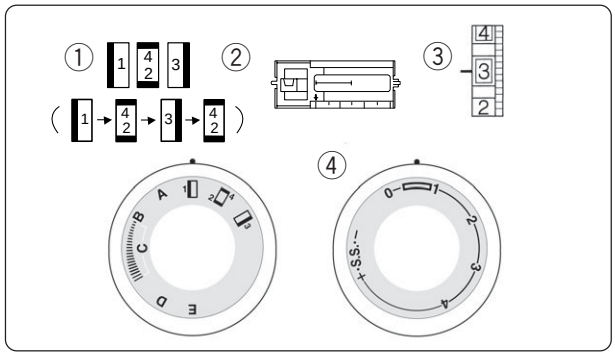


3 Spread the fabric flat with the right side facing up.

SECTION IV DECORATIVE STITCHING

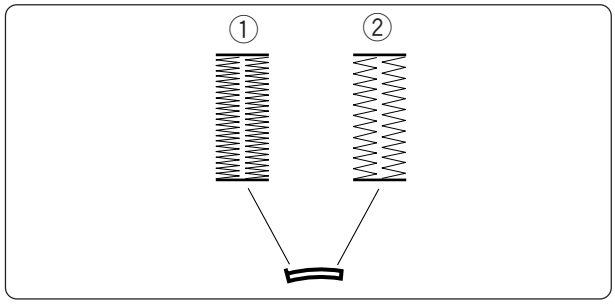
Buttonhole

① Stitch selector: 1 4 2 3
② Presser foot: Buttonhole foot
③ Thread tension: 1 – 5
④ Stitch length:



Depending on your preference, you may adjust the stitch density.

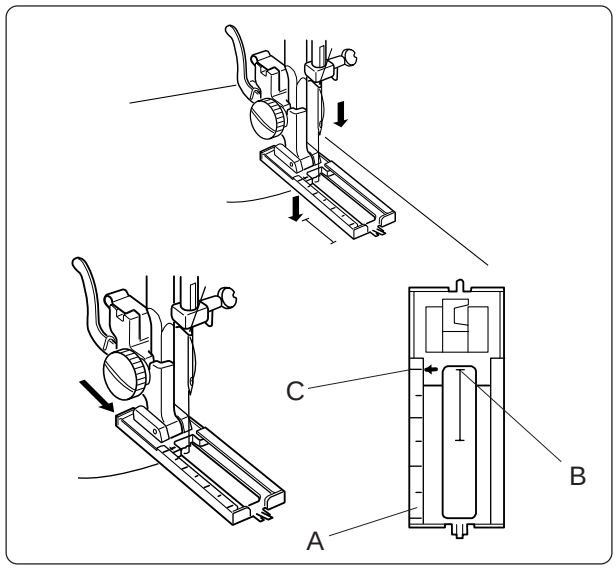
- For a higher density, turn the stitch length control toward “0”.
  ①Tighten stitches for lightweight fabrics.
- For a lower density, turn the stitch length control toward “1”.
  ②Loosen stitches for heavyweight fabrics.



Note: Always check a buttonhole on a scrap of fabric to make sure the adjustment satisfies you.

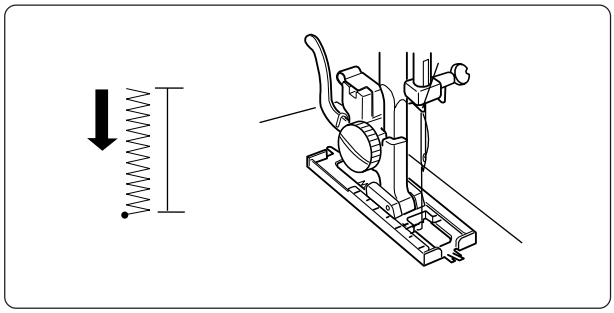
- **Starting to sew**
  Snap the buttonhole foot on the presser foot holder. Mark the buttonhole length on the fabric. Place the fabric under the foot, with the buttonhole marking running toward you.

Move the slider (A) toward you, so that the red arrow (C) on the foot aligns with the start mark (B). Lower the presser foot.

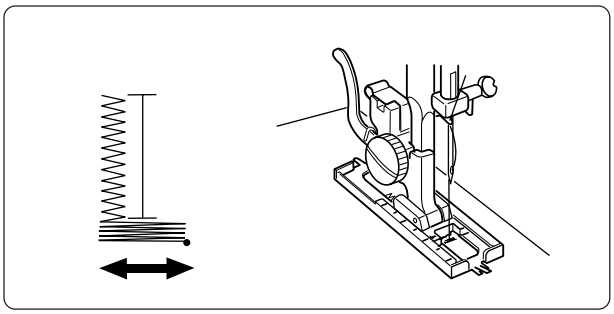


Note: The markings on the slider are engraved in centimeters.

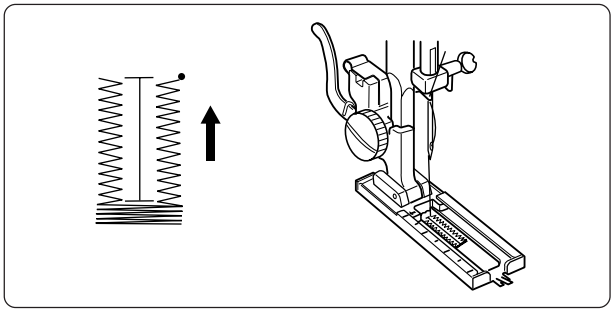
Set the stitch selector at 1. Sew forward until you reach the front mark of your buttonhole. Stop sewing at a left stitch.



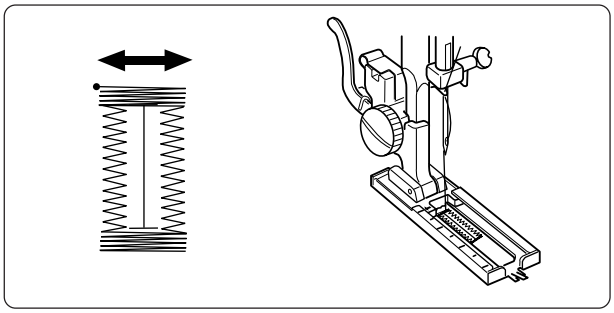
Set the stitch selector at 4 2. Sew four to six stitches. Stop sewing at a right stitch.



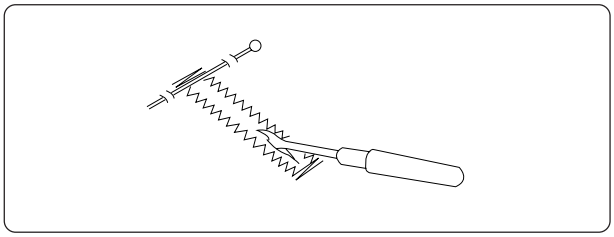
Sew the stitch selector at 3. Sew until you return to the start mark of the buttonhole. Stop sewing at a right stitch.



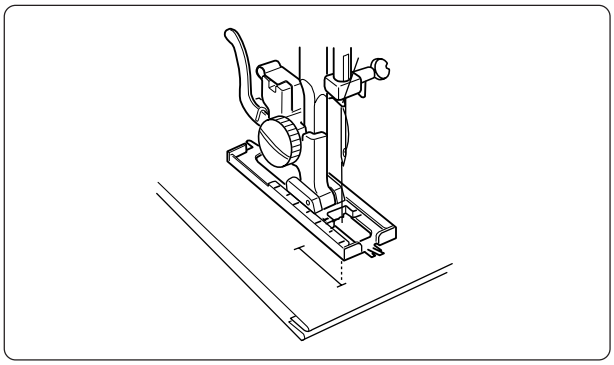
Set the stitch selector at 4 2 . Sew four to six stitches. Stop sewing at a left stitch.

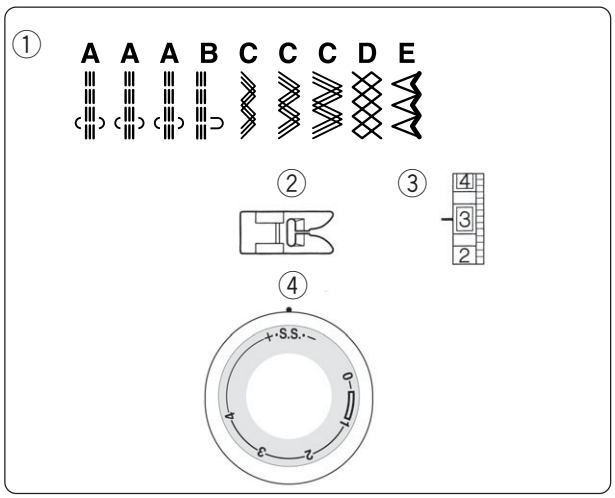


Remove the fabric and place a pin just before the bartack at each end to prevent cutting bartacks. Cut the opening with the buttonhole opener.



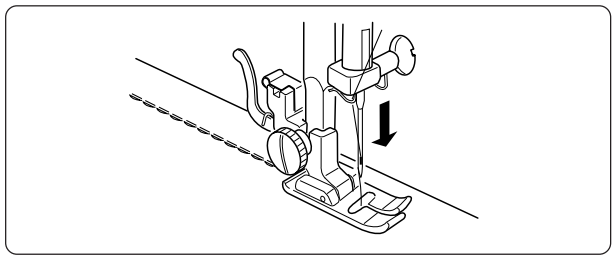
Note: When sewing a buttonhole at the edge of a fabric, set the sliding buttonhole foot as illustrated and sew in reverse.





Stretch Stitch Patterns

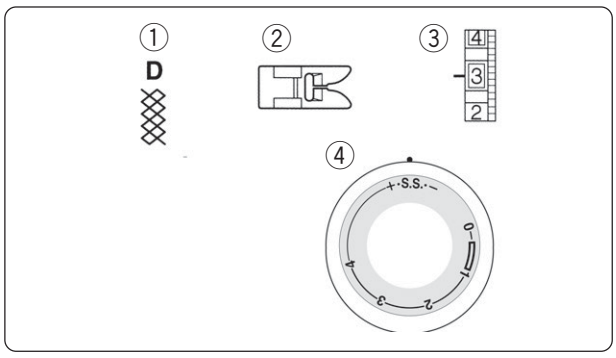
① Stitch selector: A–E
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1 – 4
④ Stitch length: S.S.



If the stitch pattern becomes unbalanced due to the type of fabric, adjust the balance by turning the stitch length dial as follows:

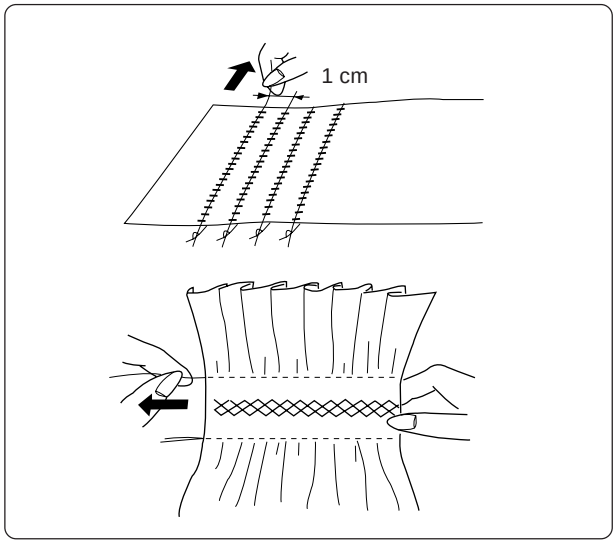
When patterns are too compressed, turn the dial toward " + ".

When patterns are too drawn out, turn the dial toward " – " (See page 11)



Smocking

① Stitch selector: D
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1 – 4
④ Stitch length: S.S



With the stitch length at "4", sew straight stitching 1 cm (3/8˝) apart, across the area to be smocked.

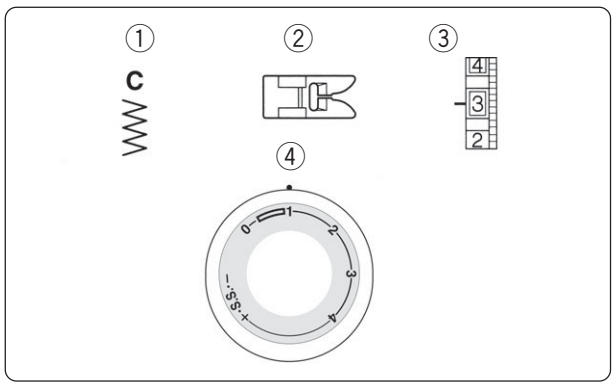
Knot the threads along one edge.

Pull the bobbin threads and distribute the gathers evenly.

Secure the threads at the other end.

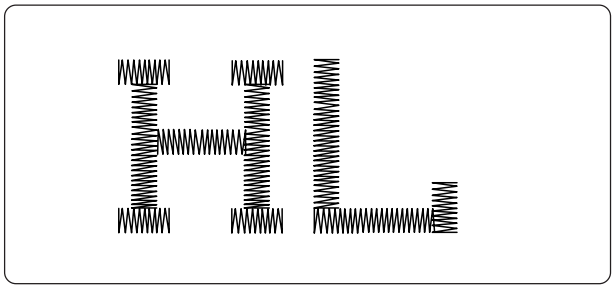
Sew the decorative stitches between the gathering stitches. Pull out the gathering stitches.

Note: Loosen the top thread tension to make gathering easier.



Monogram

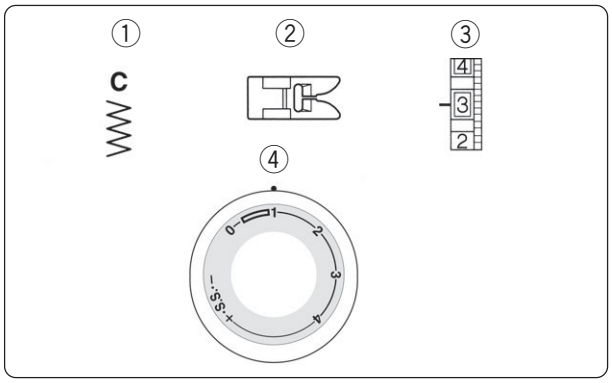
① Stitch selector: C
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1 – 4
④ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1



Attach a piece of stabilizer on the wrong side (bottom side) of fabric.

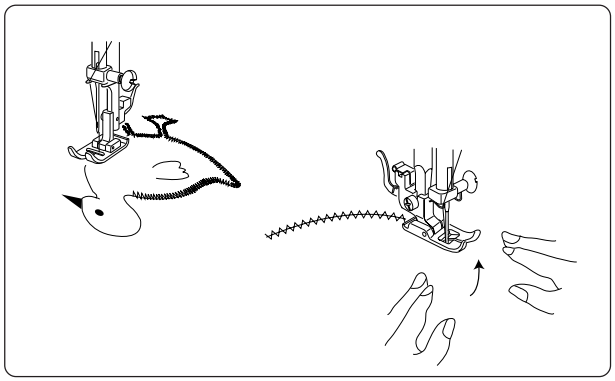
Draw letters on the fabric with tailor's chalk.

Form each letter with satin stitch, adjusting stitch width.



Applique

① Stitch selector: C
② Presser foot: Zigzag foot
③ Thread tension: 1 – 4
④ Stitch length: 0.5 – 1

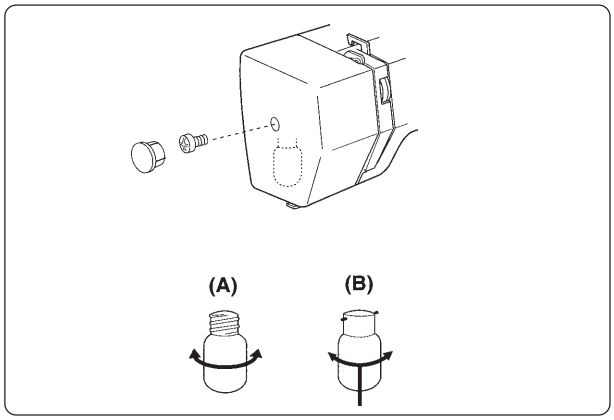


Baste (or fuse with iron-on fabric joiner) applique pieces on the fabric.

Stitch around the applique making sure the needle falls along the outer edge of the applique.

When sewing corners, lower the needle down into the fabric.

Raise the presser foot and pivot the fabric to the right or left.



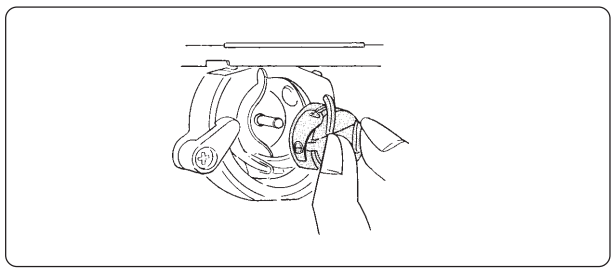
SECTION V CARE OF YOUR MACHINE

Sewing Light

The sewing light is located behind the face plate. To change the bulb, take the face plate off the sewing machine by removing the setscrew.

* Unplug the power supply before changing the bulb.

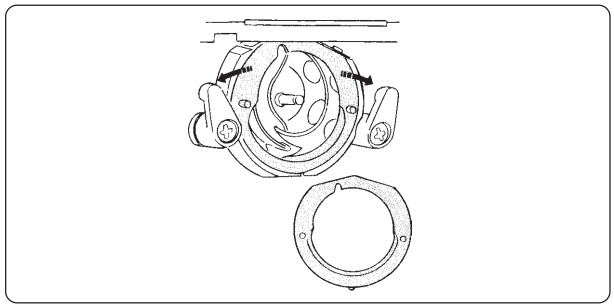
(A) • To remove.....Turn to the left.
• To replace.....Turn it to the right.
(B) • To remove.....Push and twist to the left.
• To replace.....Push and twist to the right.



Dismantling and Assembling Hook Race

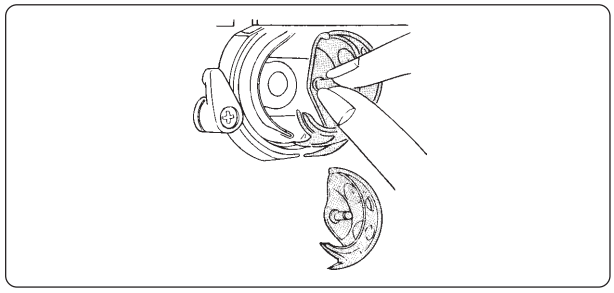
To dismantle hook race:

Raise the needle to its highest position and open the hook cover.
Open the hinged latch of bobbin case and take it out of the machine.
Open the hook race ring holders and remove the hook race ring.



Remove the hook.

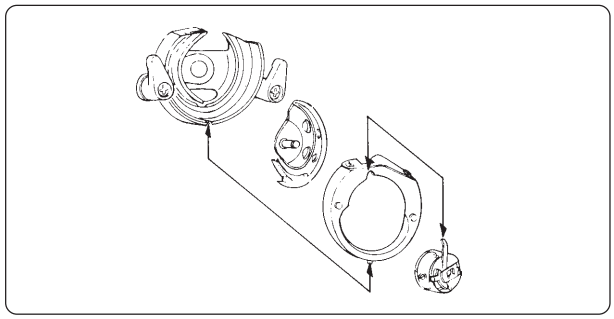
* Clean the hook race with a brush and a soft dry cloth.



To assemble hook race:

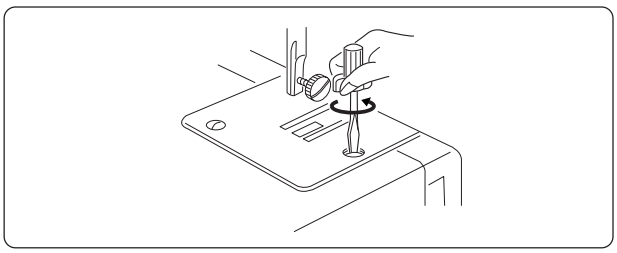
Hold the hook by the center pin and fit carefully back into the hook race, forming perfect circle with the driver.

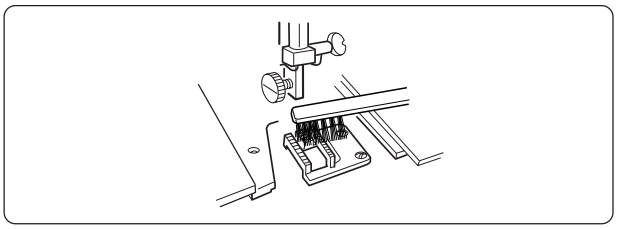
Replace the hook race ring with the bottom pin that fits into the notch.



Lock the hook race ring by turning the holders back into position.

Replace the bobbin case.



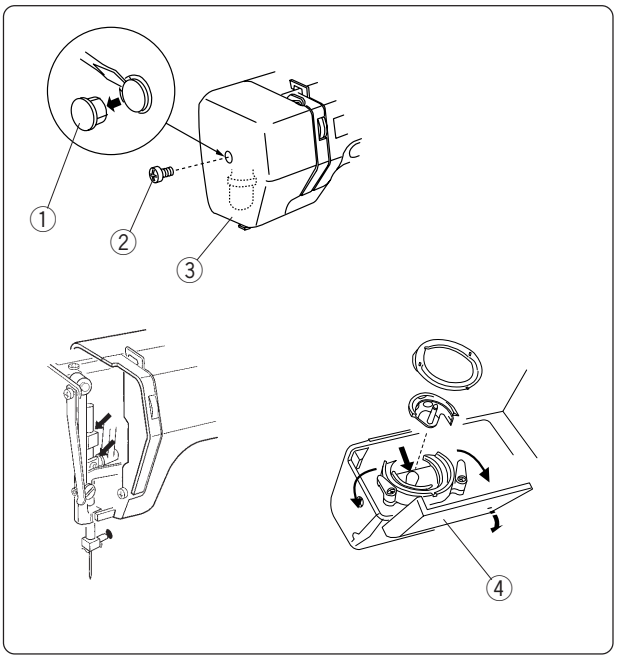


Cleaning the Feed Dog

Note: Turn off the power switch and unplug the machine before cleaning the feed dog.

Remove the needle and the presser foot.
Remove the needle plate set screw and remove the needle plate.

With a brush, clean out the dust and lint clogging on the teeth of the feed dogs.
Reset the needle plate.



Oiling the Machine

Note: Turn off the power switch or unplug the machine.

Oil the points as shown at least once a year.
Use good quality sewing machine oil.
One or two drops of oil are sufficient.
Remove excess oil, otherwise it may stain fabric.
If machine has not been used for an extended time, oil it before sewing.

Oil behind the face plate
Remove the cap, screw and face plate.
Oil the point indicated in the illustration.

① Cap
② Screw
③ Face plate

Oiling the shuttle hook area

Open the hook cover.
Oil the points indicated in the illustration.

④ Hook cover

Troubleshooting

Condition	Cause	Reference
The needle thread breaks.	1. The needle thread is not threaded properly. 2. The needle thread tension is too tight. 3. The needle is bent or blunt. 4. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 5. The fabric is not being drawn to the back when sewing is finished. 6. The thread is either too heavy or too fine for the needle.	See Page 9 See Page 10 See Page 6 See Page 6 See Page 12 See Page 6
The bobbin thread breaks.	1. The bobbin thread is not threaded properly in the bobbin case. 2. Lint has collected in the bobbin case. 3. The bobbin is damaged and doesn't turn smoothly.	See Page 9 Clean the bobbin case. Replace the bobbin.
The needle breaks.	1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle clamp screw is loose. 4. The needle thread tension is too tight. 5. The fabric is not drawn to the back when sewing is finished. 6. The needle is too fine for the fabric being sewn. 7. The pattern selector dial had been turned while the needle was in the material.	See Page 6 See Page 6 See Page 6 See Page 10 See Page 12 See Page 6 See Page 11
Skipped stitches.	1. The needle is incorrectly inserted. 2. The needle is bent or blunt. 3. The needle and/or threads are not suitable for the work being sewn. 4. A BLUE TIPPED needle is not being used for sewing stretch, very fine fabrics and synthetics. 5. The needle thread is not threaded properly.	See Page 6 See Page 6 See Page 6 See Page 6 See Page 9
Seam puckering.	1. The needle thread is too tight. 2. The machine is not threaded correctly. 3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn. 4. The stitches are too coarse for the fabric being sewn. * When sewing extremely lightweight materials, place a sheet of paper underneath the fabric.	See Page 10 See Page 9 See Page 6 Make the stitches denser.
Stitches form loops below the work.	1. The needle thread tension is too loose. 2. The needle is either too heavy or too fine for the thread.	See Page 10 See Page 6
The cloth is not feeding smoothly.	1. The feed dogs are packed with lint. 2. The stitches are too fine.	See Page 21 Make the stitches coarser.
The machine does not work.	1. The machine is not plugged in. 2. Thread is caught in the hook race. 3. Handwheel has been disengaged for bobbin winding.	See Page 4 See Page 26 See Page 8
The machine does not run smoothly and is noisy.	1. Threads are caught in hook race. 2. The feed dogs are packed with lint. 3. The machine needs oiling.	See Page 20 See Page 21 See Page 21

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