



MasterCraft

100.100



INSTRUCTION MANUAL



Important safety instructions

Always follow basic safety rules when using electrical equipment, including the following. all instructions before operating the sewing machine.

DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:

1. Never leave a switched-on device unattended.
2. Always unplug this device from the electrical outlet immediately after use and before cleaning.

WARNING, To reduce the danger of burns, fire, electric shock, personal injury:

1. Do not allow the machine to be used like a toy. Use extreme caution when using this machine by or near children.
2. Use the machine only for the purpose described in the instructions. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer and described in the instructions.
3. Do not operate the machine if its cable or plug is damaged, does not work properly, if it has been dropped or damaged or flooded with water. In such a situation, return the machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for inspection, repair or electrical or mechanical adjustment.
4. Never use the machine if it has clogged ventilation holes. The ventilation holes of the machine and the foot speed controller must not be contaminated with dust, material residue, etc.
5. Keep fingers away from moving parts. Pay special attention to the needle of the sewing machine.
6. Always use the correct stitch plates, as using the wrong plate risks breaking the needle.
7. Do not use bent needles.
8. When sewing, do not pull or push the fabric. This may cause the needle to deflect resulting in needle breakage.
9. When making any adjustments in the vicinity of the needle, such as threading, replacing the needle, threading the drum bobbin, changing the presser foot or changing the light bulb, turn off the sewing machine (set the switch to the "O" position).
10. Always disconnect the machine from the electrical outlet when removing guards, lubricating or making adjustments as described in this manual.
11. Do not drop or insert any objects into the openings of the machine.
12. Do not use the machine .
13. Do not use the machine in areas where aerosols are sprayed or where oxygen is administered.
14. To unplug the appliance, set all controls to Off. ("O"), then remove the plug from the outlet.
15. Do not disconnect the plug from the outlet by pulling on the cord. To disconnect the machine from the mains, pull on the plug, not the cord.
16. Do not use the machine under steam conditions.
17. Do not use the machine if the noise level exceeds 75 dB(A).
18. If the machine is not in use, turn it off or it.
19. Do not place the machine on unstable surfaces such as a bed, sofa, etc.
20. This machine must not be used by persons (including children) with physical, sensory or mental impairments, or persons who have no experience or knowledge of the machine, unless they are under the supervision of an adult responsible for their safety or have been trained to operate the machine.

KEEP THIS INSTRUCTION

This sewing machine is designed for home use only.

Use the sewing machine in a temperature range of 5°C to 40°C. If the temperature is too low, the machine may not work properly.

To move the sewing machine, hold the carrying handle with your hand and support the sewing machine with your other hand.

Simple and modern sewing!

Congratulations! You have become the owner of a unique product of the Polish brand Łuczniak - a sewing machine. What makes it so special? Well, it is with sewing machines that our history is connected, which is intertwined with the history of Poland. We would like to highlight four key dates in Łuczniak's rich history.

- **1925** - the beginning of the Radom-based Łuczniak Metal Works. That's when it all started - with the production of weapons, bicycles, grinders, milling and tapping machines, door locks, typewriters and a wide range of tools.
- **1948** - on the 30th anniversary of Poland's regaining of independence, Łuczniak Works begins production of lockstitch machines. This is a clear nod to the clothing industry.
- **1954** - new types of synthetic materials appear on the market, and their use allows the introduction of professional equipment outside the factory halls. So the Łuczniak plant releases the first sewing machines for home use. And it is since then that we have been in your homes. It was on the Archers that your great-grandmothers, grandmothers, mothers learned to sew, and now we come to you. Modern solutions introduced in the first models of sewing machines with the Archer logo on the body revolutionized the sewing process, giving its users the freedom of choice and convenience of use.
- In 1958, the supply of engines for the machines was started by the ASPA Company from Wrocław. In time, the ASPA Group obtained a license to use the Łuczniak trademark, and then bought the rights to the brand.
- **2025** - our brand joins the ranks of 100 years old. On this occasion, we are launching a new line of "Tradition&Precision" sewing machines, combining the best features of the legendary Archers with modern solutions.

This is how this special anniversary machine from the "Tradition&Precision" line got into your hands. We are also giving you an instruction manual that will allow you to take full advantage of the possibilities your new machine offers. If, after reading it, you have any questions, please contact your dealer, our service center or Galeria Łuczniak showroom - we will be happy to provide you with advice and assistance.

We are delighted that you are joining the Archer Community, which creates styles and trends in home sewing. It is an honor for us to inspire the next generation. We do our best to make sewing not only fashionable, but also fun, creative and exciting.

We wish you many hours spent developing this extraordinary passion and realizing your own projects! For a dose of inspiration, visit www.galerialuczniak.pl/pl/blog and www.luczniak.info.

Also be sure to visit the website of our store www.galerialuczniak.pl. There you will find the largest assortment of machines, sewing accessories and sewing accessories, as well as small household appliances for home, kitchen and beauty.

If you will be in Wrocław, don't forget to visit our showroom Galeria Łuczniak at Dlugosza 59-75 St. Its stylish decor and friendly atmosphere will make your shopping a real pleasure. You can also immediately make an appointment for sewing courses conducted by our specialists.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

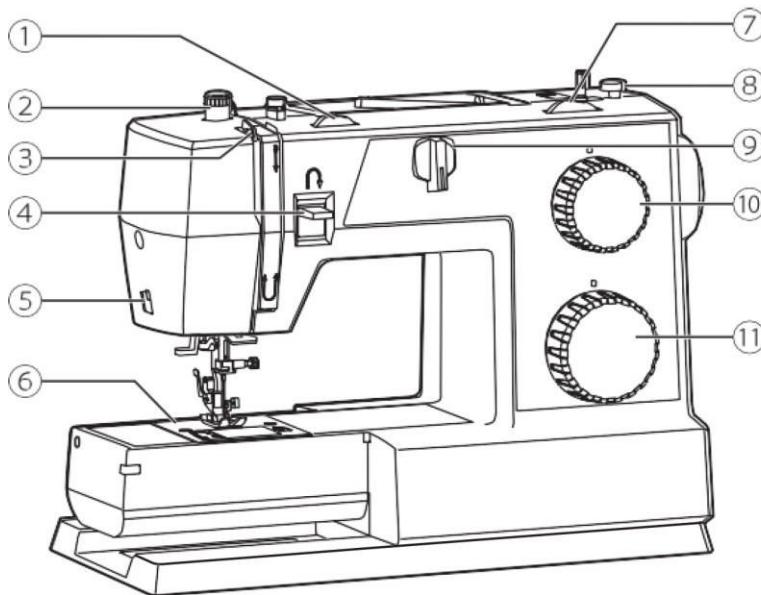
Introduction.....	6
Construction of the machine	7
Connecting the device to a power source	9
Machine operation	10
Free arm.....	11
Two-stage foot lift	11
Installation of a table assembly that expands the field of work	12
Accessory storage drawer	12
Foot pressure adjustment	13
Winding the bobbin	14
Installation of the bobbin in the drum	16
Threading the top thread on the machine.....	17
Using the needle threader	19
Pulling out the bottom thread	20
Needle replacement.....	21
Choosing a needle and thread for the type of fabric.....	22
Replacing the footer.....	23
Raising or lowering the conveyor teeth.....	24
Thread tension adjustment.....	25
Sewing.....	26
How to choose a design.....	27
Simple stitch - settings and possibilities	28
Zigzag stitch - settings and possibilities.....	29
Start sewing.....	30
Useful skills	32

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Utility stitches	35
Flexible stitch.....	36
Sewing of elastic fabrics and sewing of elastic tape.....	37
Overlock stitch	38
Cover stitch	38
Sewing on buttons	42
Sewing in a zipper	43
Wrinkle	45
Thinning	46
Free-motion sewing	47
Quilting	49
Application	50
Merezka	51
Semicircular stitch.....	51
Maintenance and troubleshooting	53
Maintenance.....	54
Troubleshooting guide	55

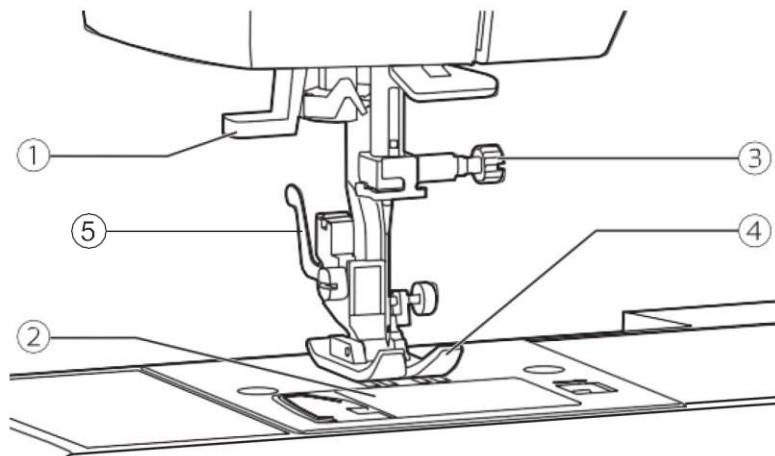
INTRODUCTION

Construction of the machine



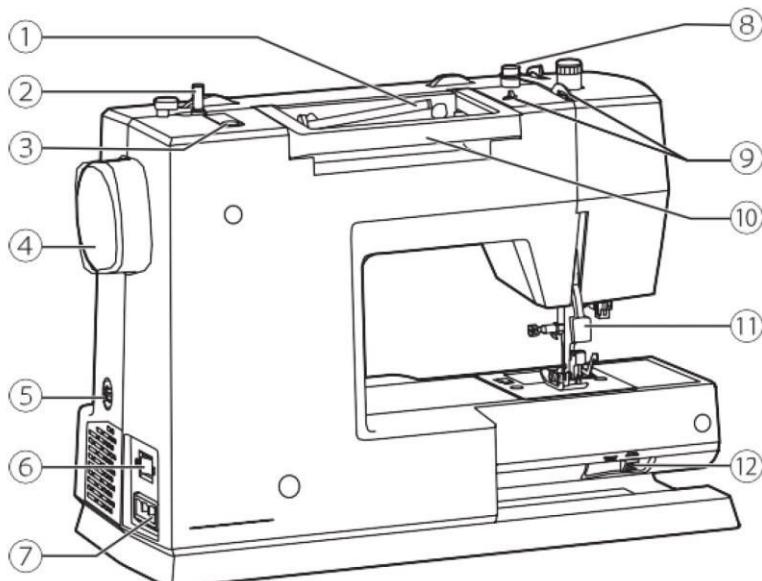
Front of the machine

1. Knob for adjusting the tension of the top thread
2. Foot pressure adjustment
3. Movable gripper
4. Reverse sewing lever
5. Built-in thread cutter
6. Stitch plate
7. Knob for stitch width adjustment
8. Thread winding stop on the bobbin
9. Needle position setting knob
10. Knob for stitch length adjustment
11. Stitch selection knob



Needle area

1. Automatic needle threader
2. Gripper cover
3. Needle fixing screw
4. Universal presser foot
5. Matic low bracket - for mounting the footer



Rear of the machine

1. Horizontal mandrel for top thread spool
2. Bottom bobbin winding pin
3. Hole for additional pin
4. Handwheel
5. Knob for adjusting the balance of the buttonhole hems
6. On/off switch
7. Power socket
8. Winding thread guide
9. Top thread guide
10. Retractable carrying handle
11. Raise/lower foot lever
12. Slider to disable the conveyor teeth

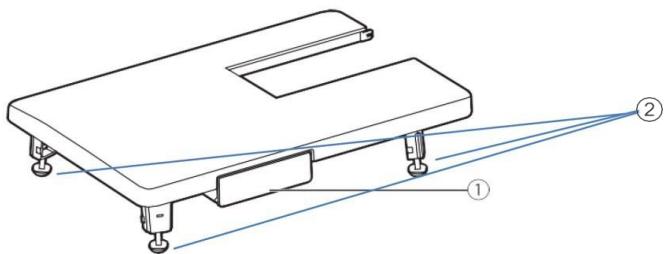
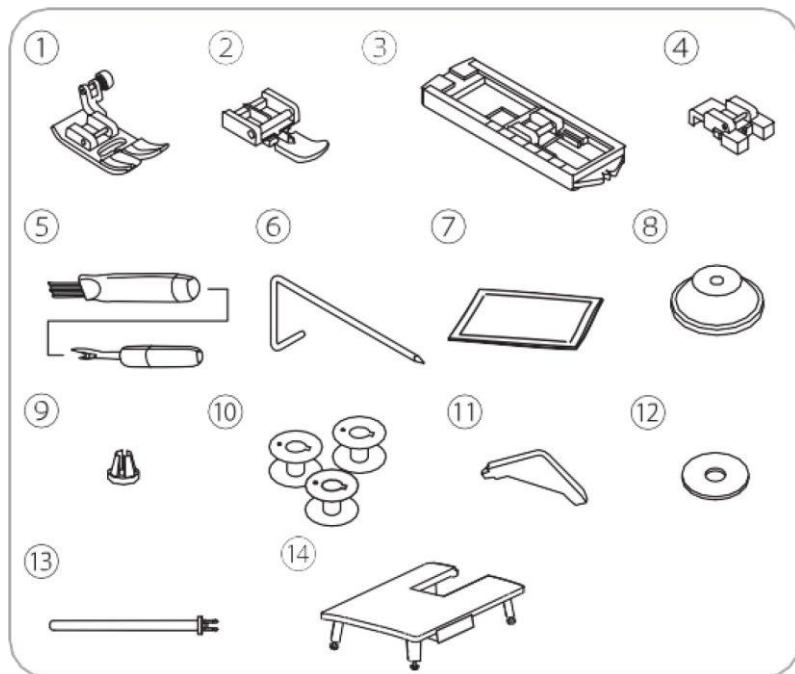


Table to expand the field of work

1. Accessory storage drawer
2. Adjustable table support legs

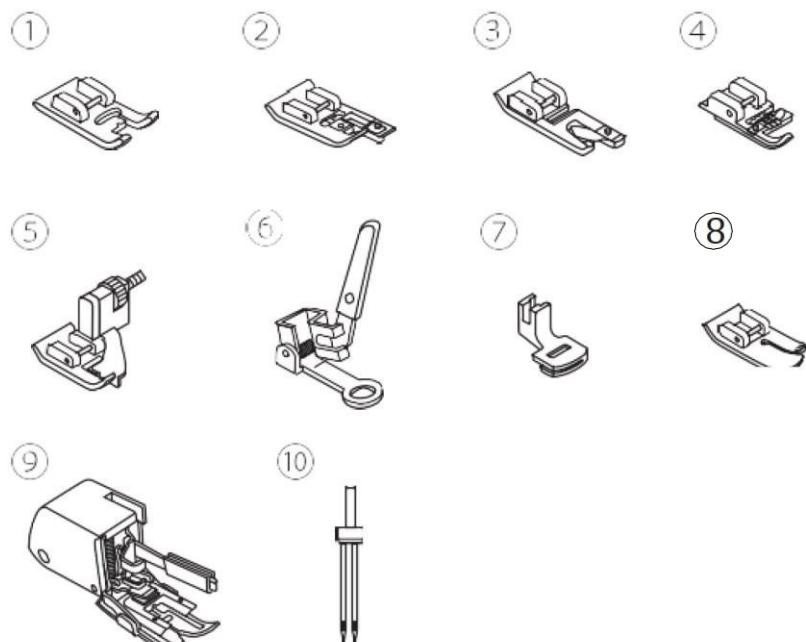
Accessories



The listed items are located in the accessory storage compartment:

Standard

1. Universal foot (mounted on the machine)
2. Zipper sewing foot
3. Buttonhole shoe
4. Button sewing foot
5. Prujka with brush
6. Quilting guide
7. Spare needles
8. Top spool pin stop (large)
9. Top spool pin stop (small)
10. Spare bobbins
11. Screwdriver
12. Felt spool pad
13. Additional pin
14. Table to expand the field of work



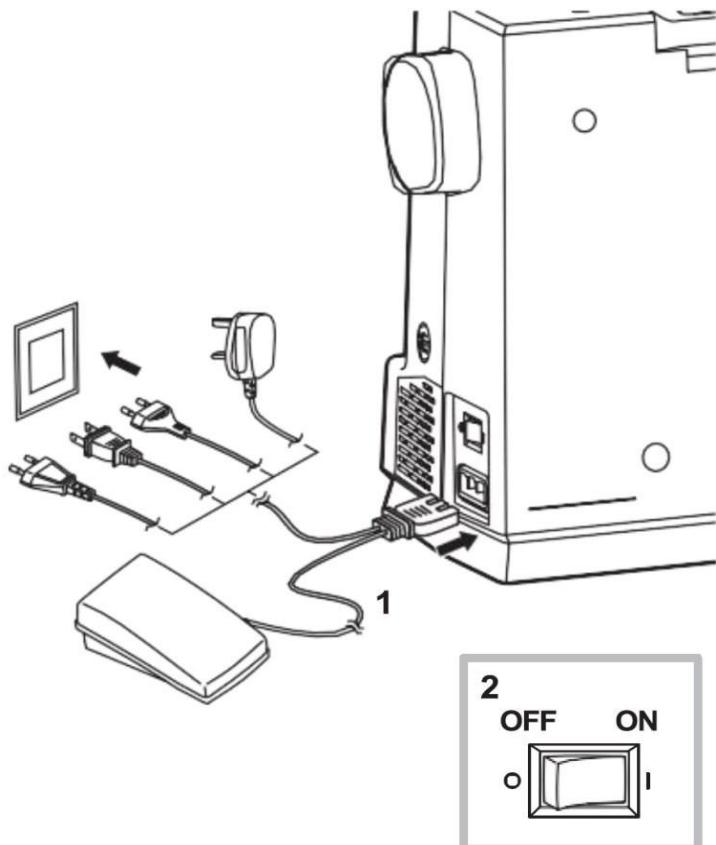
Optional

1. Satin stitch foot
2. Overlock stitch foot
3. Foot for curling and hemming
4. Foot for sewing in string
5. Covered stitch foot
6. Mending/embroidery foot
7. Creasing foot
8. Quilting foot
9. Foot with upper transport (walking)
10. Double needle

Connecting the machine to a power source

Attention:

Always make sure that the device is unplugged from the power source and the main switch is turned off ("O"),
When the device is not in use and before inserting or removing parts.

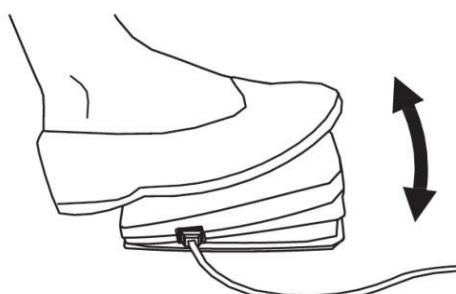


Before connecting the power supply, make sure that the voltage indicated on the nameplate matches the mains voltage.

Place the device on a stable table.

1. Connect the device to the power source as shown.
2. Set the power switch to the on ("I") position.

The switch simultaneously activates the machine and lighting. The machine is ready to work.



Foot control

When the device is turned off, insert the plug into the power socket on the device.

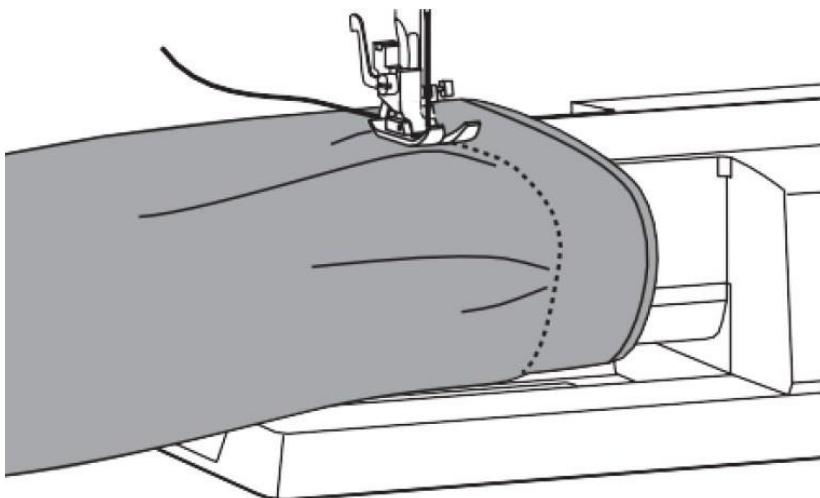
Turn on the machine, then slowly press the speed control to start sewing. Release the speed controller to stop the machine.

Attention:

If in doubt about connecting the device to a power source, consult a qualified electrician.

MACHINE OPERATION

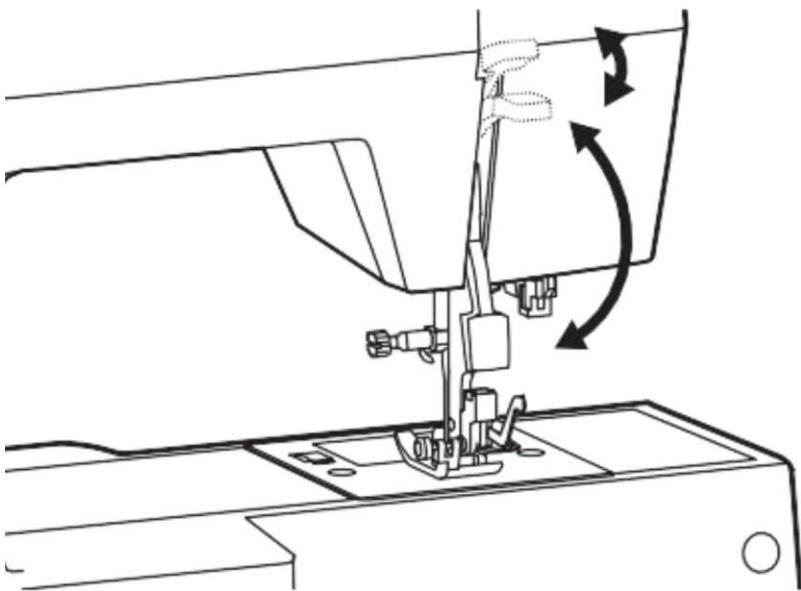
Free arm



Free arm

Free-arm sewing is useful for sewing items such as pant legs and cuffs.

Two-stage foot lift



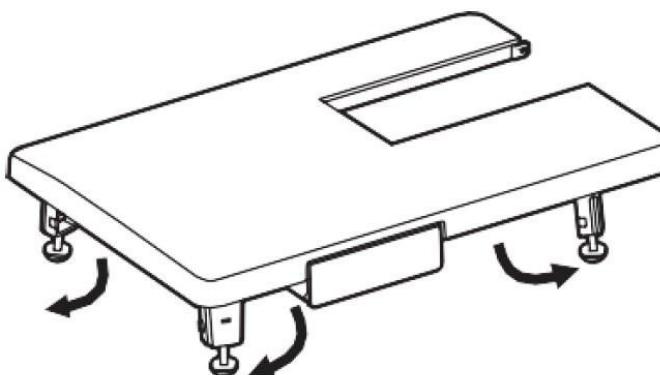
The footer lever allows the footer to be raised and lowered.

When sewing multiple layers or thick fabrics, the foot can be additionally raised manually (by pressing the and holding the lever to the maximum resistance) to ensure that there is enough room to underlay the material.

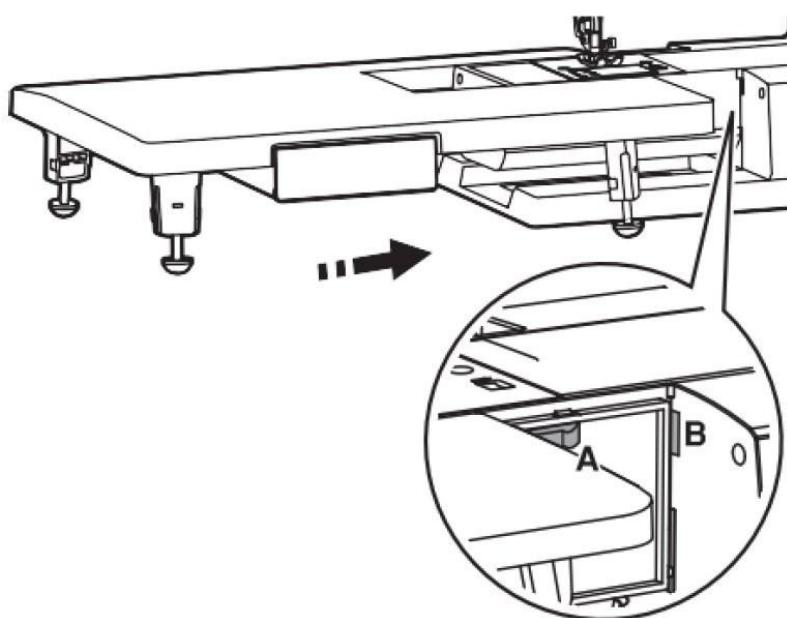
Attention:

The needle must always be in the highest position when the material is being laid down and the foot is raised.

Installation of a table assembly that expands the field of work



Follow the arrow and prepare a table that widens the work area by spreading out the supports (according to the arrows in the figure).



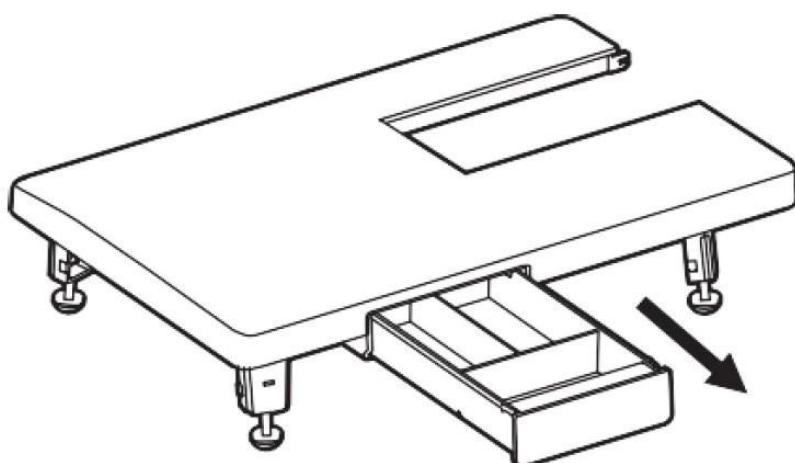
Mount the table that expands the work area by sliding it to the right until it snaps into place in the device.

Adjust the supports so that the table stands steady.

- A. Latch
- B. Hole

A table that widens the work area can help you sew larger pieces of fabric.

Accessory storage drawer



Pull out the accessory drawer according to the direction of the arrow. You can store your sewing accessories in it.

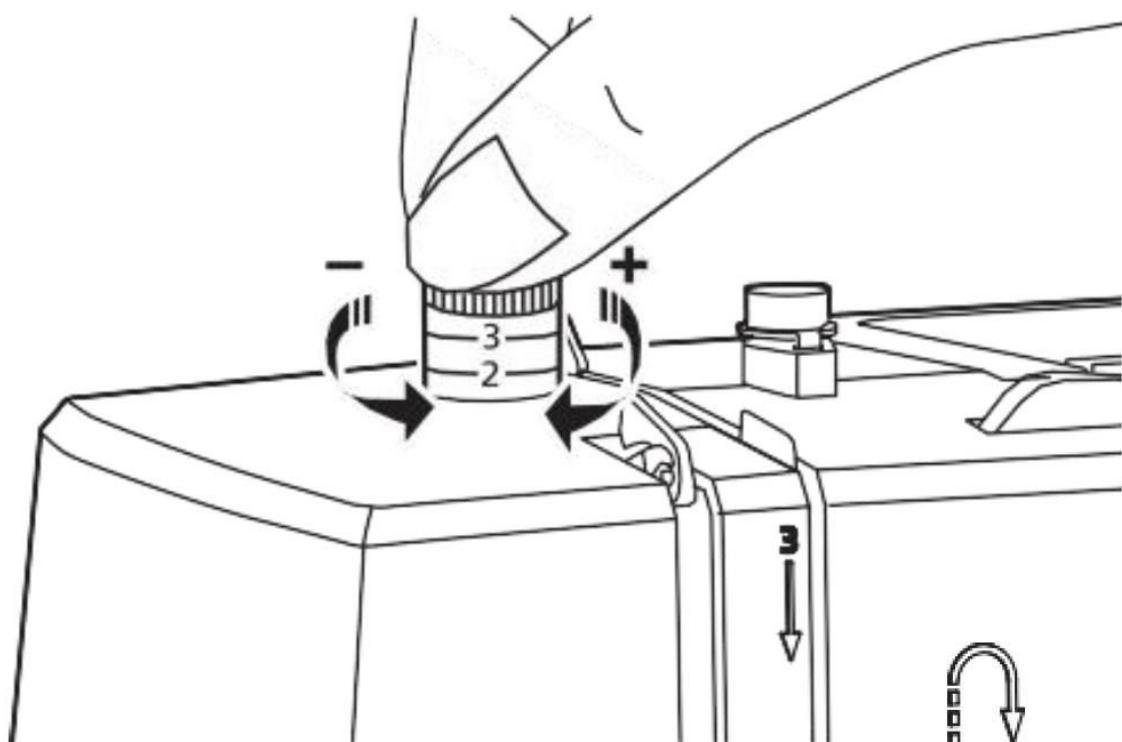
Foot pressure adjustment

The machine's foot pressure is set at the factory and in most cases does not need to be adjusted. The basic setting of the foot pressure is "2".

However, if necessary, it is possible to adjust the foot pressure for a particular type of fabric (lighter or heavier) by turning the foot pressure adjuster as shown in the image on the left.

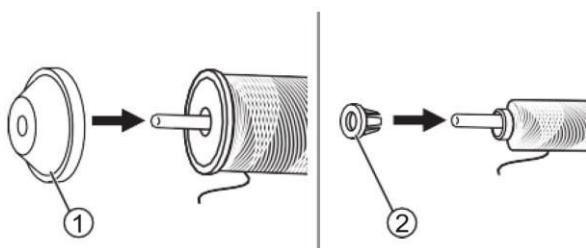
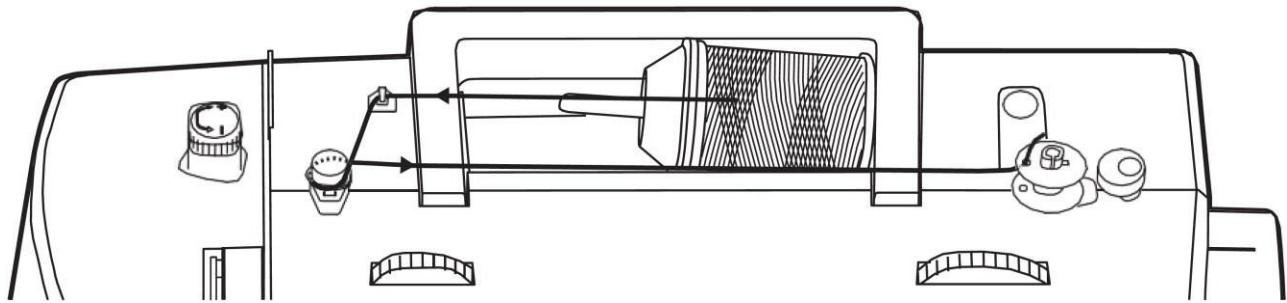
When sewing with, for example, stretch knit fabrics or leathers, reduce the pressure by turning the regulator in the direction opposite to the movement of the clock.

For delicate, slipping material - increase the foot pressure by turning the regulator clockwise.



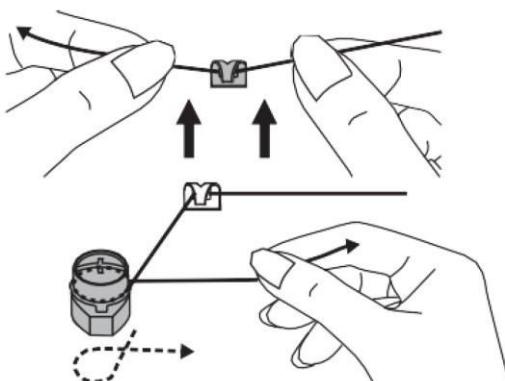
Winding the bobbin

In order to achieve high quality sewing, it is important to thread the thread correctly. Otherwise, there may be problems with the operation of the machine.



Place the thread bobbin with matching thread stop on the bobbin mandrel.

For better sewing quality, choose the right size bobbin stop for the thread and fix it next to the bobbin.

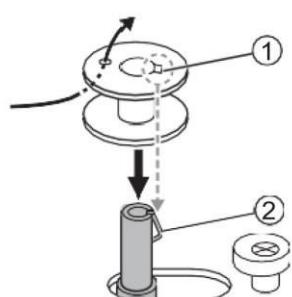


① Large stop for the top spool pin
Small stop for the top spool pin
②

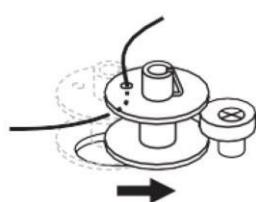
2. Pull the thread through the guide.

3. Wrap the thread around the tensioner clockwise.

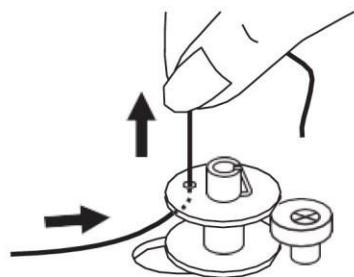
4. Thread the bobbin of the drum from the inside, as shown in the picture, and scoop on the winder.



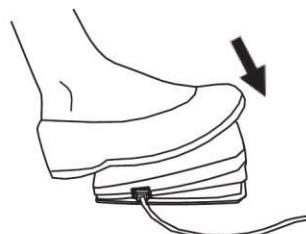
5. Move the bobbin winder clockwise. Thus switching the machine to rewind. Turn the machine on.



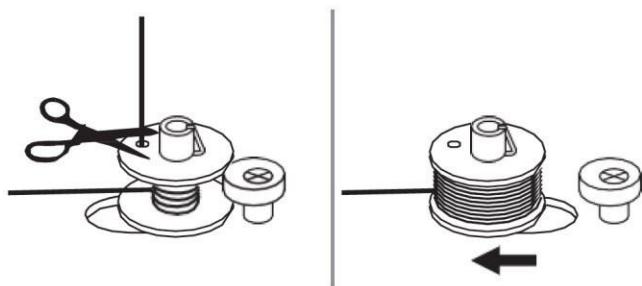
6. Hold the end of the thread.



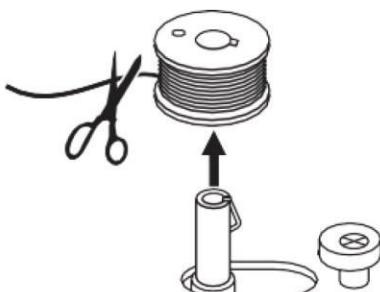
7. Press the speed control to start winding the bobbin.



8. Release pressure on the adjuster after a few turns and cut the held end of the thread as close to the bobbin as possible. Press down on the regulator again. When the bobbin has the right winding, release the pressure and cut the thread. Move the winder to the left.

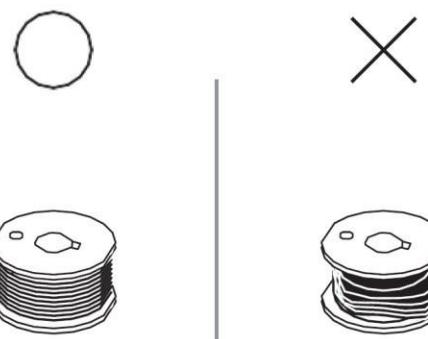


9. Remove the bobbin in an upward motion.



Attention:

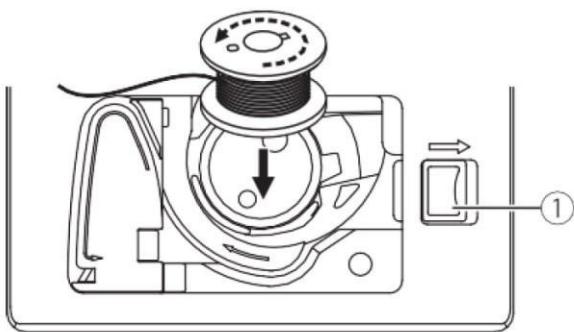
As long as the bobbin winder is in the winding position (right), the machine will not sew and the handwheel will remain locked. Remember to move the winder to the left to start work.



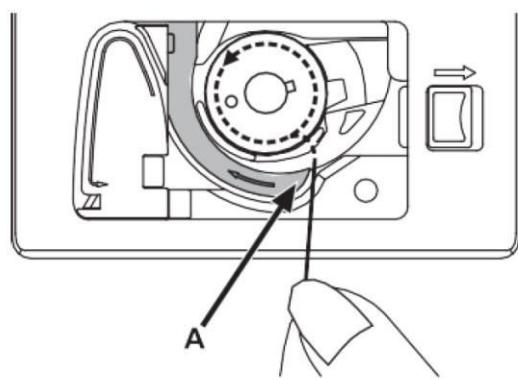
Attention:

Use a bobbin with properly wound thread,
Otherwise, the needle may break or the thread tension will be incorrect.

Installation of the bobbin in the drum



Attention:
Set the power switch to the off ("O") position.



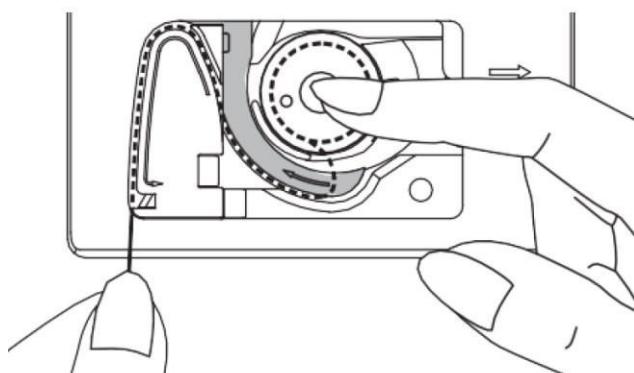
When inserting or removing the bobbin, the needle and foot must be raised.

Open the bobbin cover by pressing the release button to the right (as indicated by the arrow).

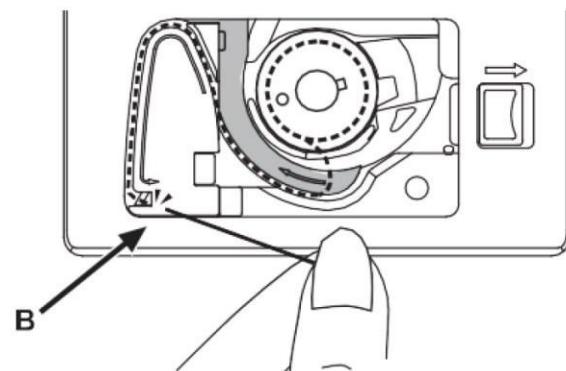
(1) Release button

Insert the bobbin into the drum so that the thread runs counterclockwise (the arrow in the figure).

Guide the thread according to the arrows in the figures on the left. Pull the thread through the slot (A).



Gently holding the top of the bobbin with your finger, pull the thread to the bobbin thread guide (as shown).

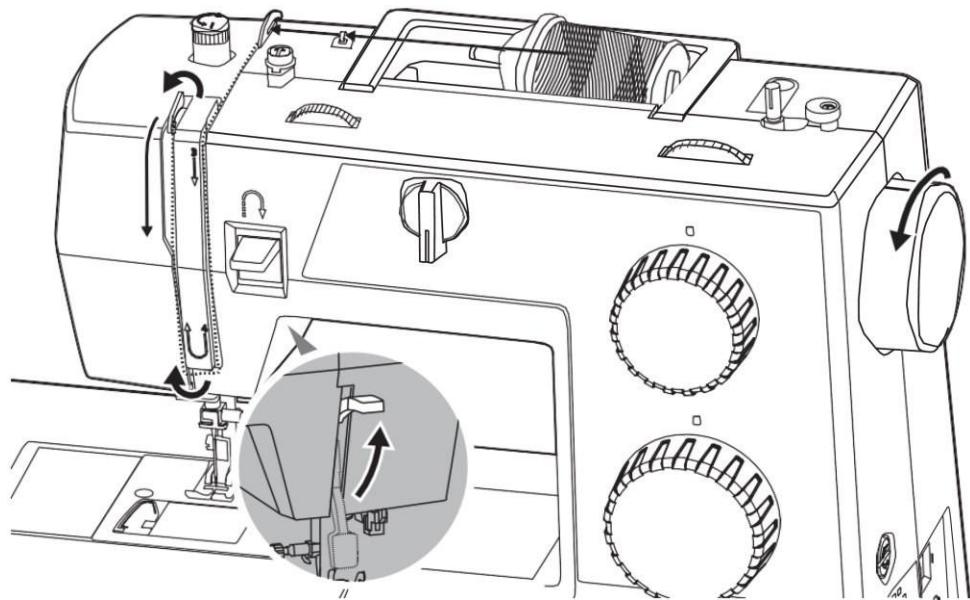


There a thread cutter at point (B). To cut off excess thread, pull the thread toward you.

Close the bobbin cover.

Threading the top thread on the machine

In order to achieve high quality sewing, it is important to thread the thread correctly. Otherwise, there may be problems with the operation of the machine.



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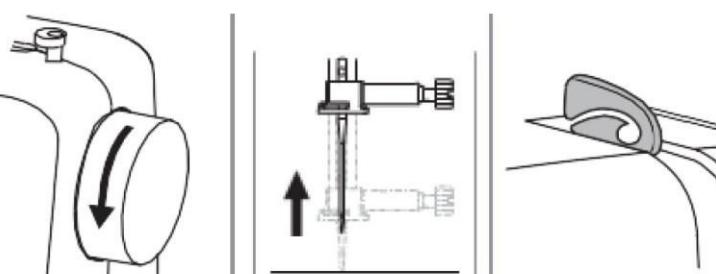


Attention:

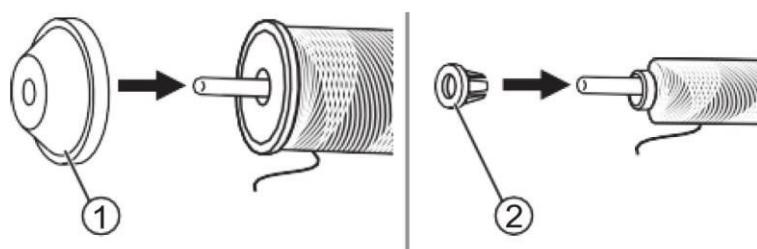
Set the power switch to the off ("O") position.

1. As long as the bobbin winder is in the winding position (right), the machine will not sew and the handwheel will remain locked. Remember to move the winder to the left to start work.

Raise the presser foot with the lever.



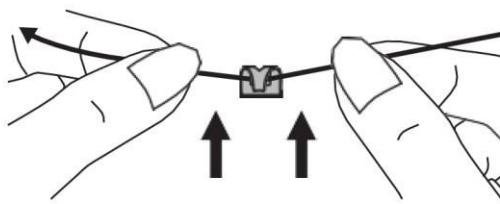
2. Raise the needle, spinning the handwheel toward you, to its highest position.



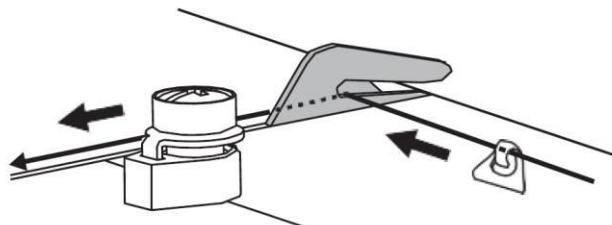
3. Lift the horizontal spool stem to place the thread spool on it and apply a stop suitable for the spool size. Insert the thread so that it rotates counterclockwise.

(1) Large spool holder Small

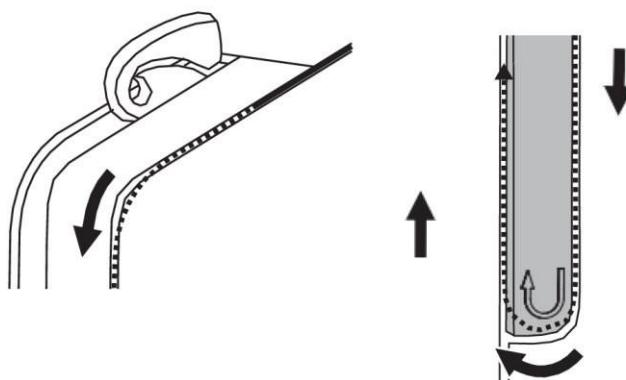
(2) spool holder



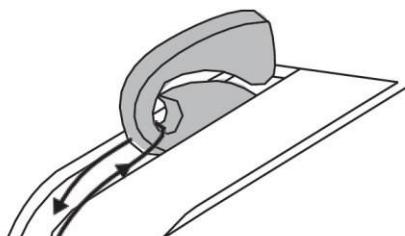
4. Place the thread in the guide.



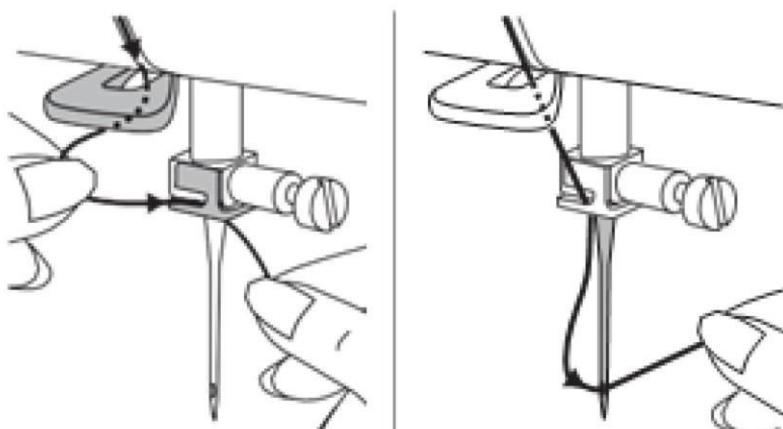
5. Guide the thread and pull it through the tension spring, as shown in the picture



6. Guide the thread down the right channel of the tensioner module and up the left channel. During this step, it is best to hold the thread between the bobbin and the guide.



7. At the end of this movement, pull the thread from right to left through the eyelet with the slot in the lifter/

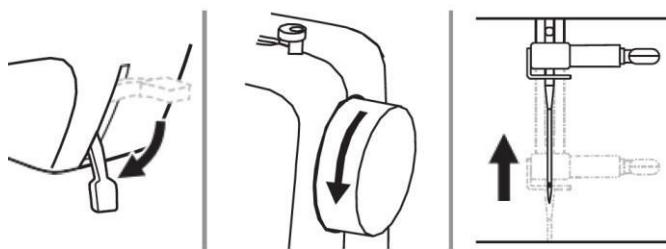


8. Then guide the thread past the guide located above the needle and down toward the tip of the needle. Pull out about 15-20 cm of thread and feed it through the eyelet of the needle toward the back of the machine. You can do this manually or with an automatic threader on the needle. Trim the thread with the cutter in the housing

Tip:

Use a plastic spool of thread applied to the mandrel. This will ensure proper operation of the machine. Using the top thread wound on cardboard can cause uneven thread unwinding - cardboard may deform.

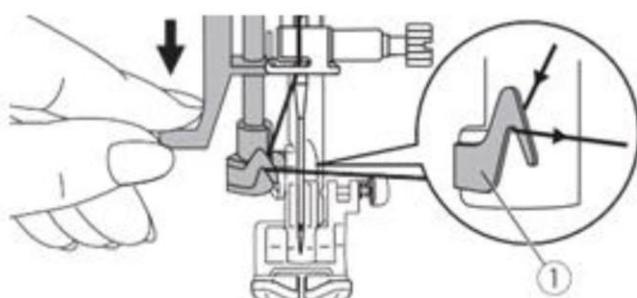
Using the needle threader



Attention:

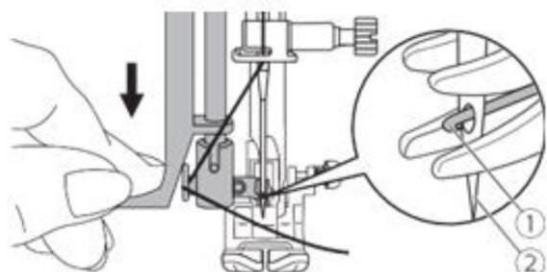
Set the power switch to the off ("O") position.

The needle threader can work with needles from 75/11 to 100/16 for home sewing machines.



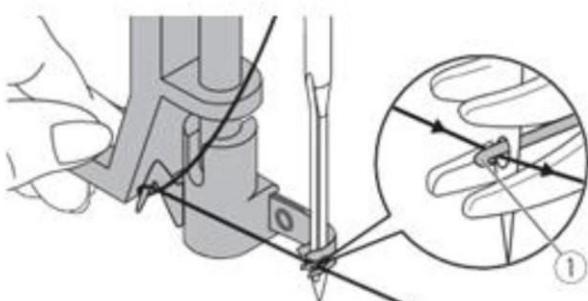
Lower the foot lift. Turn the handwheel toward you to set the needle and shank lever to the highest position.

Press the needle threader as shown and pull the thread through the thread guide.

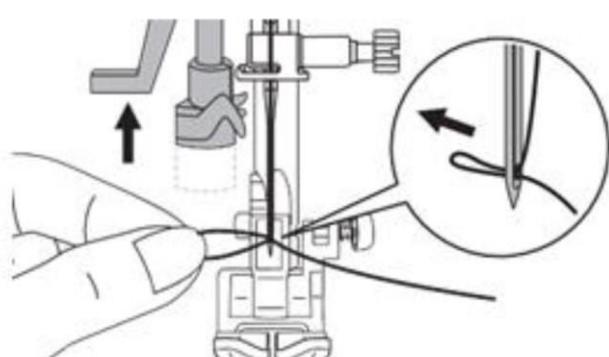


Tighten the needle threader as far as it will go.

(The needle threader automatically rotates to the threading position, and the hook pin passes through the needle eye).



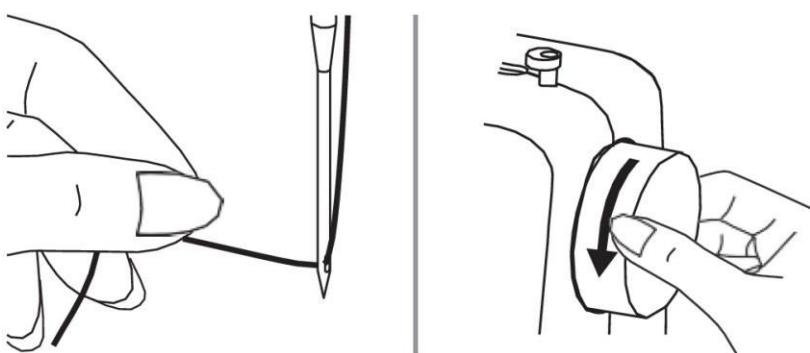
Pull the thread between the tabs, in front of the needle, so that it is under the hook pin.



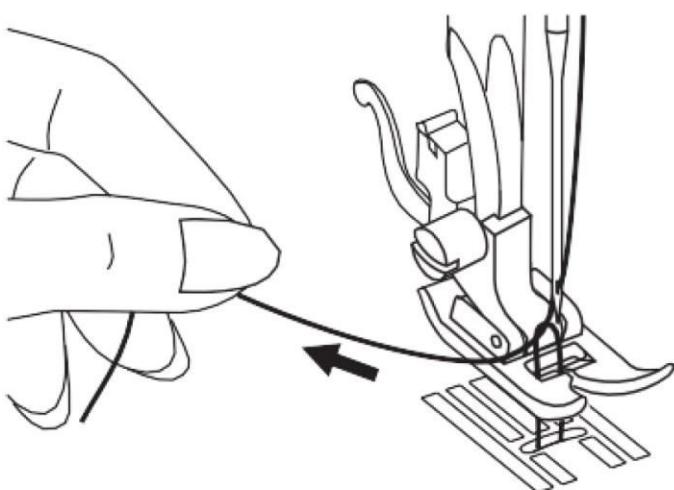
Hold the thread loosely and slowly release the lever. The hook will rotate and pull the thread through the eye of the needle, forming a loop.

Pull the thread through the eye of the needle.

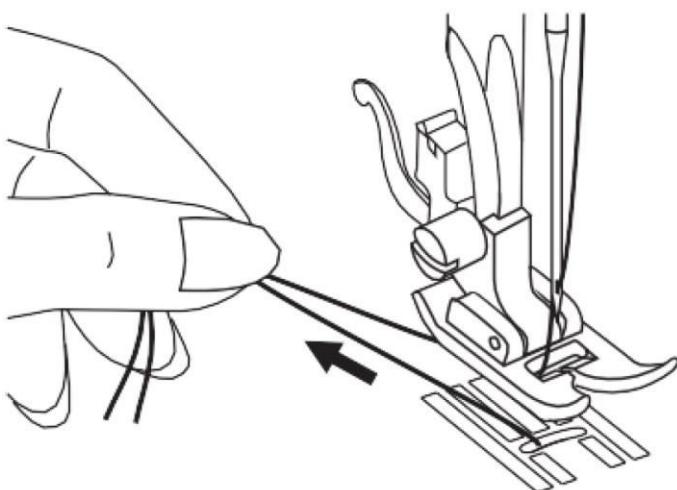
Pulling out the bottom thread



Hold the top thread with your left hand. Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) to lower the needle below the stitch plate, keep turning the wheel to then raise it to guide the bottom thread up.



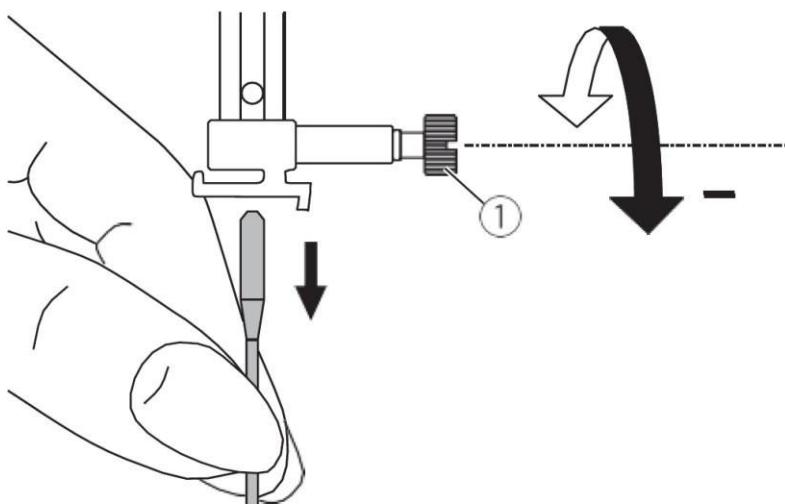
Gently pull the top thread to guide the bottom thread through the hole in the stitch plate. The bottom thread will come out in a loop.



Pull both threads backwards under the foot.

Needle replacement

Replace the needle regularly, especially when it shows signs of wear or causes problems in operation.

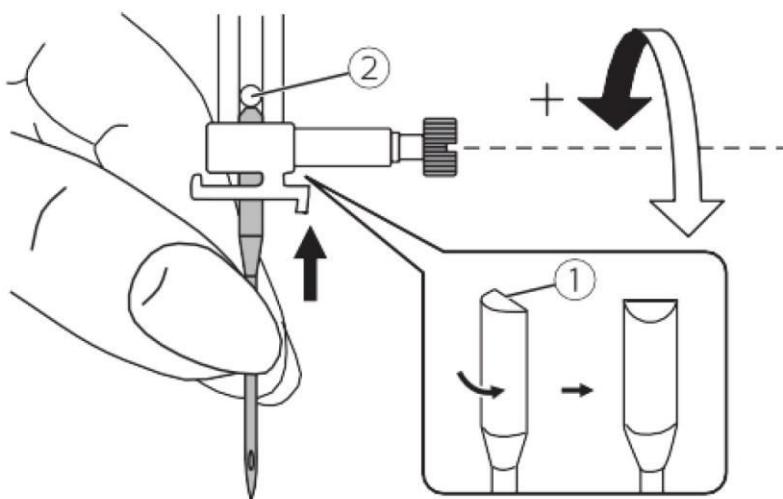


Attention:

Set the power switch to the O ("O") position while doing the following!

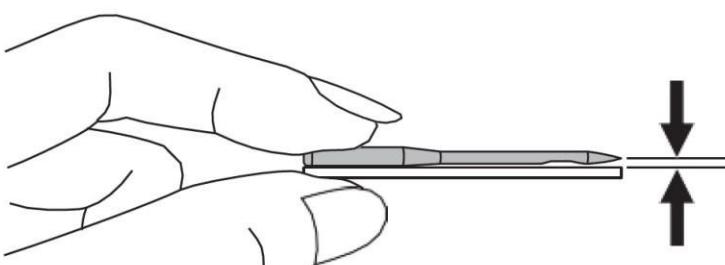
Turn the knob toward you to raise the needle, then loosen the needle retaining screw to remove the needle.

(1) Needle fixing screw

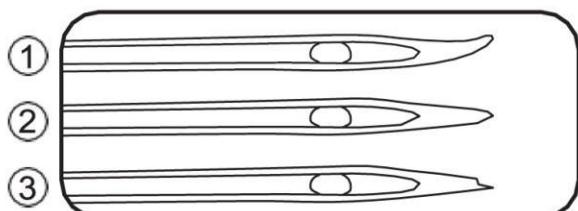


When inserting a new needle, keep the flat side of the shaft facing backward.

Insert the needle as deeply as possible (1). Then secure it by tightening the needle clamp screw.



The needles must be in perfect condition.



It is possible to experience problems as a result of use:

(1) Curved needle

(2) Blunt needle

(3) Needles with damaged tip

Selection of needle and thread for the type of fabric

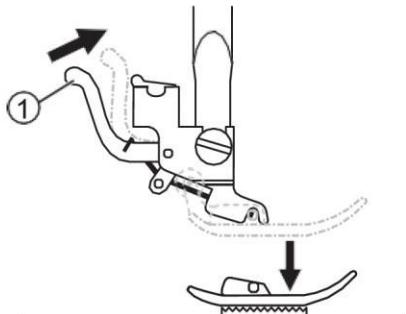
FABRIC	NICI	SIZE OF THE NEEDLE
Lightweight materials	Thin cotton, voile, serge, silk, muslin, quiana, interfacing, knotting, tricot, rayon, crepe, woven polyester, shirt materials.	Thin and fine cotton, nylon or polyester thread. 9-11(60-75) 
Medium weight fabrics	Medium heavyweight cotton fabrics, satin, hard cotton fabric sailing canvas, double woven knits, lightweight wool fabrics.	Most of the threads sold are medium-thickness threads, suitable for these groups of fabrics with the same needle. The best results come from using polyester threads for most medium-sized and heavier fabrics. Cotton threads are best for fabrics made of natural yarns. 12(80) 
Medium weight fabrics	Medium-weight cotton fabrics - cotton canvas, wool fabrics, heavier woven fabrics, terry fabrics, thin denim.	14(90) 
Heavy fabrics	Heavy canvas type fabrics, wool fabrics, tent and quilting fabrics for outdoor use, denim, upholstery fabric (light to medium weight).	Always use the same thread as the top thread as well as the bottom thread. 16(90-110) 

Note

- general, thin threads and needles are used for sewing thin fabrics, thicker threads and needles are used for sewing heavy fabrics.
- Always test your thread and needle size on a small piece of fabric that you will use for sewing.
- Use the same thread for the needle and bobbin.
- For delicate or stretchy fabrics, use a stabilizer or backing and choose a suitable foot.
- It is recommended to use a 90/14 needle when embroidering on heavy fabrics or stabilizing products (e.g. denim, polyurethane foam, etc.). The 75/11 needle may bend or break, which may cause injury.
- For transparent nylon thread, always use a 90/14 - 100/16 needle. The same thread is usually used for threading the bobbin and top thread.
- If you use 60-70 fine needles, you may need to thread the needle manually. The automatic threader may not be able to cope with such a small mesh

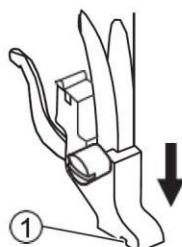
Replacing the footer

Most feet are snap-mounted to the Matic holder, but some, such as those for creasing, are mounted directly on the rod. In this case, we need to put the foot in place of the holder.



Attention:

Before performing any of the above actions, set the power switch to the OFF ("O") position.

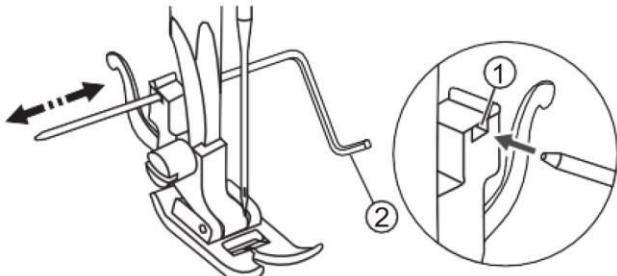
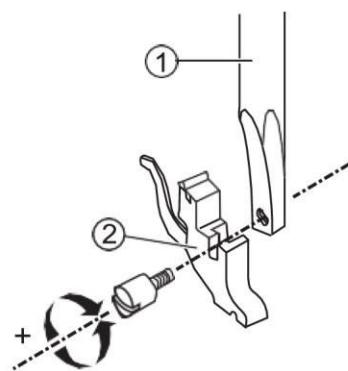


Removing the footer

Raise the foot with the foot raise and lower lever. Press the lever (1),
And the footer will disconnect.

Bead mount

Lower the shank of the bead with the bead lifter until the cut-off (1) is directly above the shank (2). The bead will fix itself automatically.



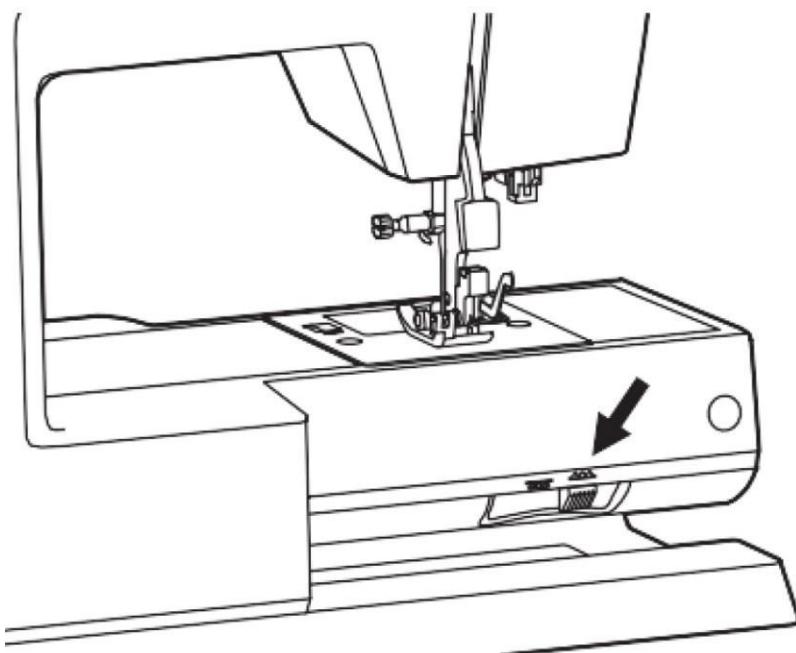
Removing and attaching the foot shank

Raise the foot bar (1)
With the help of a foot jack. The Matic handle (2) is removed and fixed as shown in the figure.

Attaching the machining/quilting guide

Attach the guide
For machining/quilting (2) according to the drawing.
Adjust accordingly for sewn, folds, quilting, etc.

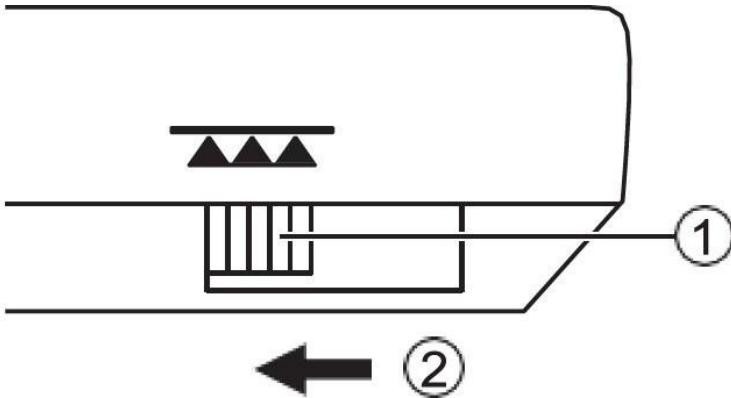
Raising or lowering the conveyor teeth



Slider (1) for material transport is visible

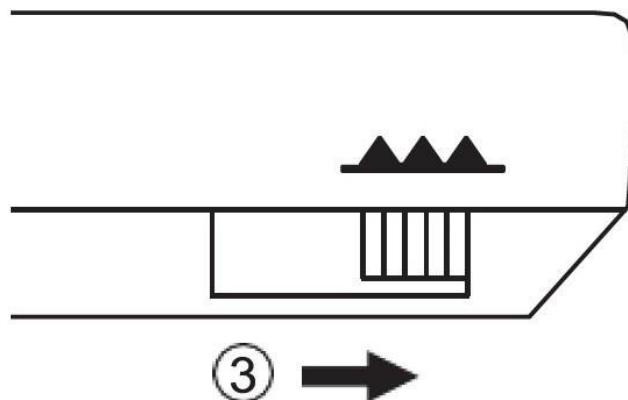
On the base at the back of the sewing machine.

By moving the lever to position (2), will cause is to lower the teeth of the transporter, useful, for example, when sewing buttons. Wanting to continue normal sewing, move the lever to position (3).



Attention:

After the work is completed (e.g., sewing buttons, mending in free motion, embroidering and monogramming), move the feeder lever to the raised position for general sewing.

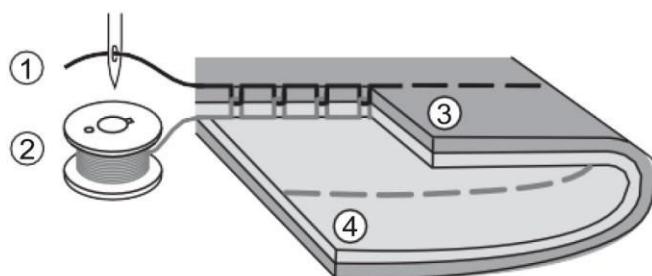


Thread tension adjustment

The correct tension setting is important when sewing. There is no single tension setting suitable for all stitch functions and fabrics. However, the most universal values for classic fabrics (cotton) are 3-5 - marked accordingly on the machine.

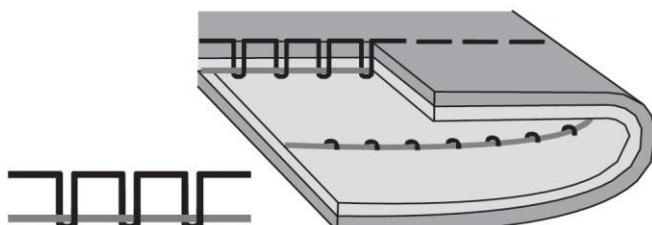


Basic thread tension setting: "4".

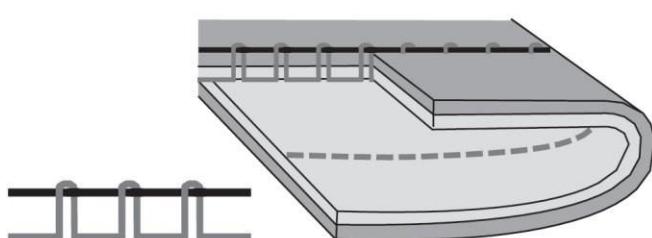


Standard thread tension for straight stitch sewing.

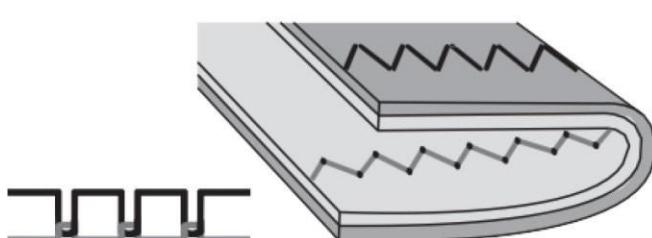
- ① Top thread
- ② Bottom bobbin
- ③ Right side of the material
- ④ Left side of the material



The thread tension is too low for straight stitch sewing. To increase the tension, set the adjuster to a higher value.



The thread tension is too high for straight stitch sewing. To reduce the tension, set the adjuster to a lower value.



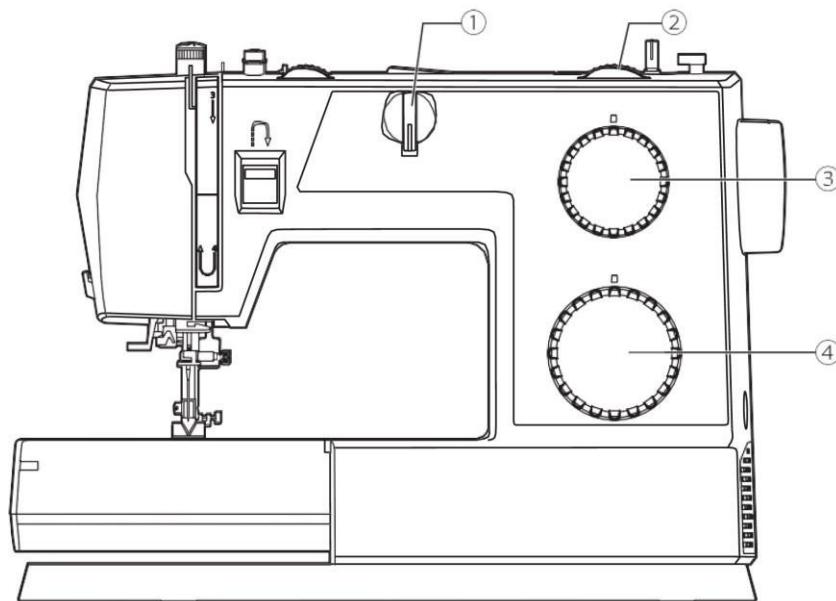
Normal thread tension for zigzag and decorative sewing.

With decorative sewing, you will always get a nicer stitch and fewer fabric creases.

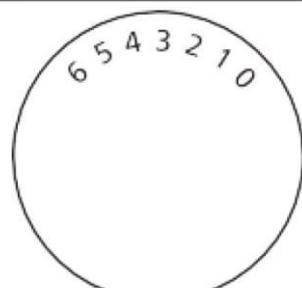
Proper thread tension is when a small amount of the top thread appears on the underside of the fabric.

SEWING

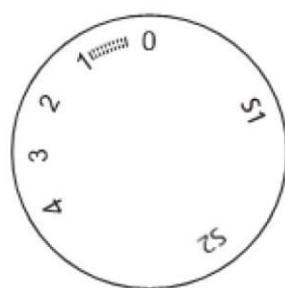
How to choose a design



- ① Needle position setting knob
- ② Stitch width adjustment knob
Stitch length adjustment knob
- ③ Stitch selection knob
- ④ Stitch length selection knob



②



③

To select a stitch, simply turn the stitch selector knob. The stitch selection knob can be rotated in any direction.

To choose from straight stitches, select the "—" pattern with the stitch selection knob. Adjust the length of the
Stitch using the stitch length selection knob.

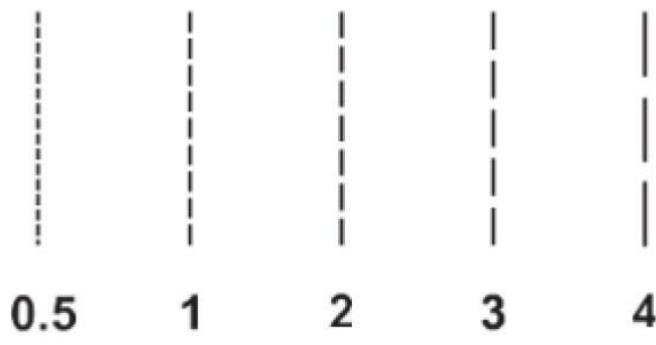
For a zigzag stitch, select the "~~" pattern with the stitch selection dial. Adjust the length and stitch width depending on the material used.

For the remaining stitches, turn the stitch length knob to "S1" or "S2", select the desired pattern with the stitch selection knob.

NOTE!

When changing a stitch, the needle must **ALWAYS** be raised above the stitch plate

Simple stitch - settings and possibilities



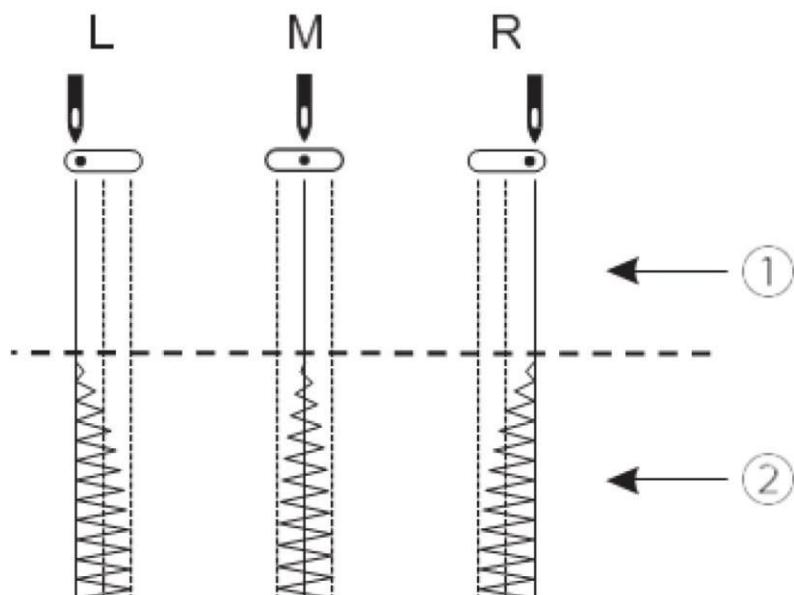
Use of a universal footer.

Stitch length adjustment

Turn the stitch length knob, and the length of individual stitches will decrease as the knob approaches "0". The length of individual stitches will increase as the knob approaches the "4" value.

general, the thicker the material, thread and needle, the longer the stitch should be.

Stitch length - you can adjust between 0-4. The smaller the value, the denser the stitch will be. The standard setting is 2-3.



Needle position settings

The needle position for straight stitches can be changed using the needle position setting knob. The needle can be set in three positions.

For normal work, the center needle position setting is recommended. When sewing parallel lines or on the edge of the fabric, change the needle position setting to left or right.

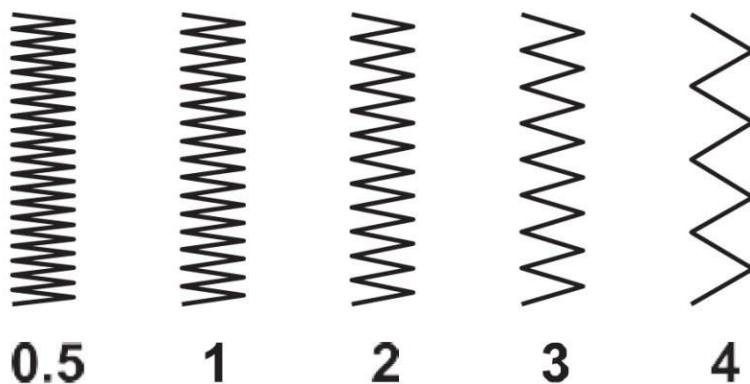
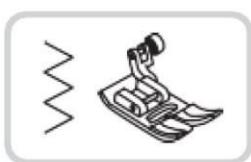
If using a double needle, choose the middle needle setting.

① Straight stitch

② Zigzag stitch

L. Left needle position
M. Middle position of the needle
R. Right needle position

Zigzag stitch - settings and possibilities



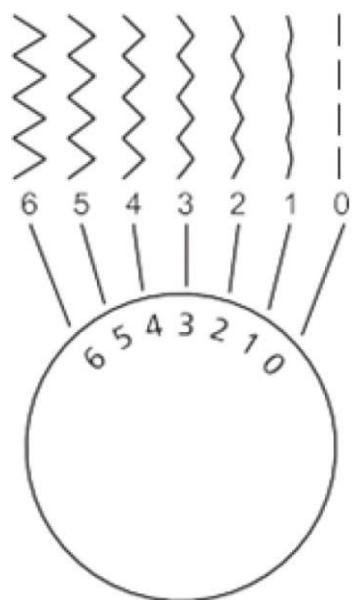
Use of a universal footer.

Stitch length adjustment

The density of zigzag stitches increases when the stitch length setting approaches "0".

Neat zigzag stitches are usually achieved at "2.5" or lower.

Closed zigzag stitches (close together) are referred to as satin stitch.



Stitch width adjustment

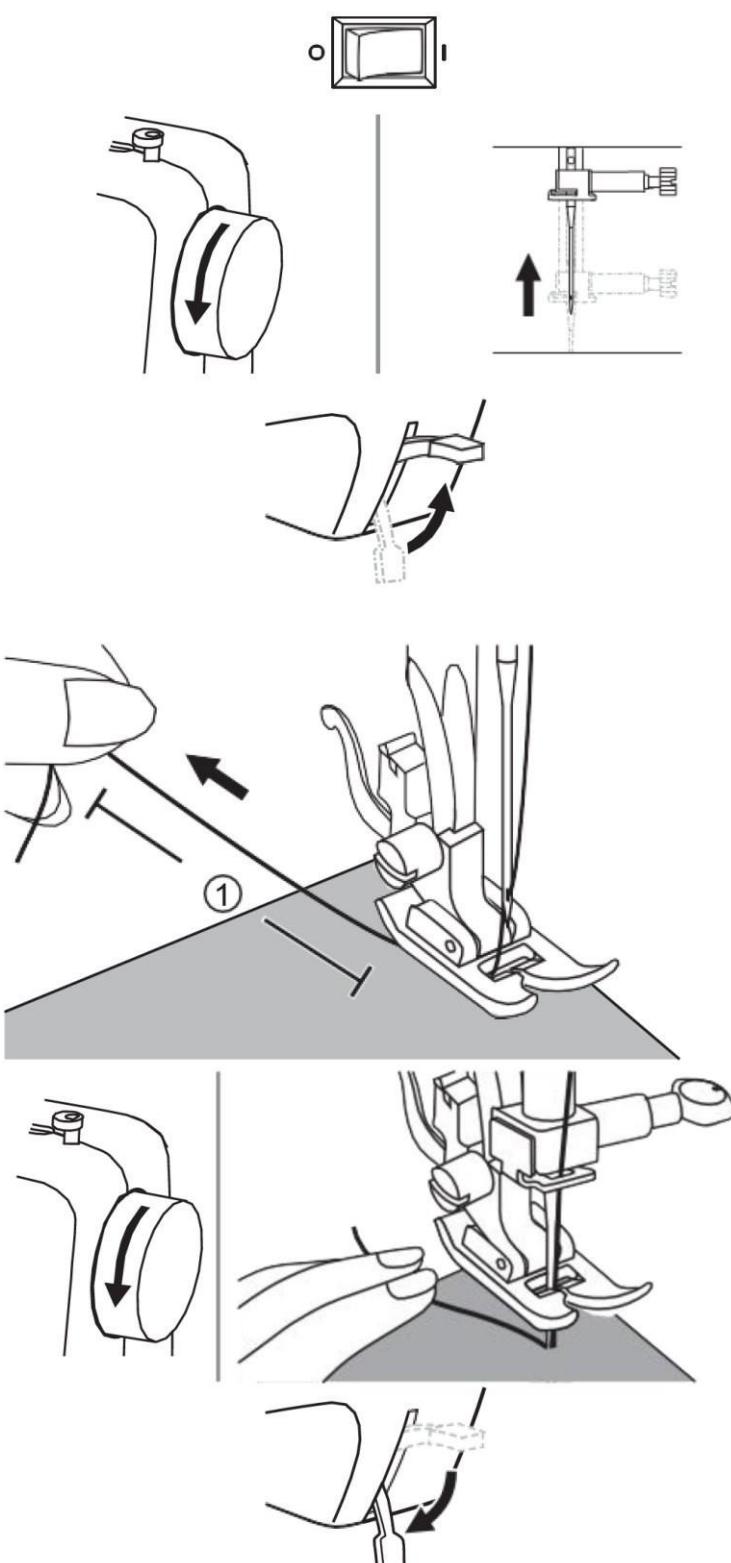
The width increases as you move the stitch width knob in the "0-6" range.

The width can be reduced for each pattern.

Start sewing

Before you start sewing, make sure that the needles and threads are selected appropriately for the fabric to be stitched.

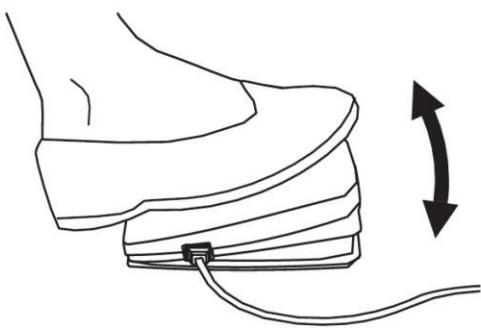
wyŁ. WL.



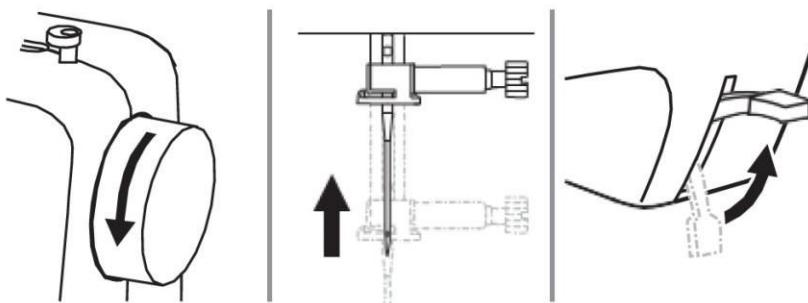
1. Set the power switch to the on ("I") position.
2. Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) to move the needle to the highest position.
3. Raise the foot lifter. Turn the stitch selection knob to select a stitch. Select the appropriate stitch width and length settings using the corresponding knobs.
4. Place the material under the foot, pass the thread under the foot, and then pull about 10 cm of thread to the back of the machine (1).
5. Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) to lower the needle into the fabric at the beginning of sewing.
6. Lower the foot lift. Never start sewing with the foot lifter raised.

NOTE!

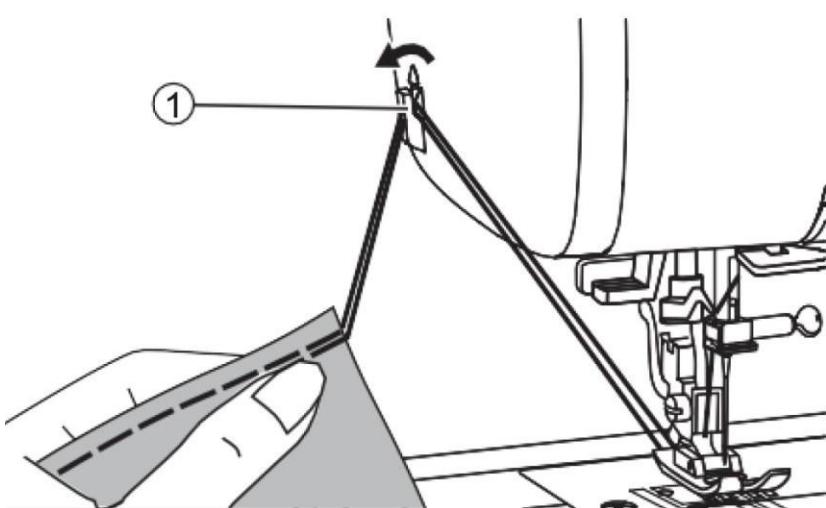
Remember that when changing the stitch and its settings, the needle must be up all the time, otherwise it can be damaged.



7. Slowly press the speed control to start sewing. Release it to stop the machine.



8. When you have finished sewing, turn the handwheel towards you (counterclockwise) to lift the needle. Lift the foot lifter and remove the material.



9. Guide both threads to the side of the machine, to the thread cutter
(1). Pull the threads down to cut them.

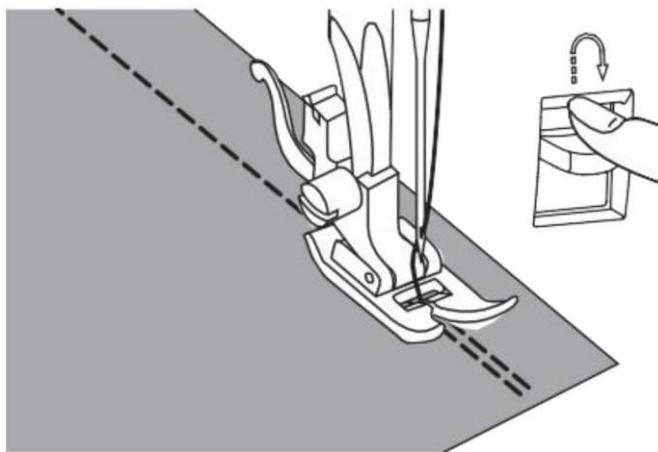
Useful skills

Various ways to achieve better results when sewing are described below. Use these tips when sewing your project.

The results depend on the type of fabrics and stitches. We recommend using the same fabric as the project and doing a sewing test beforehand.

For test sewing, use a piece of fabric and thread that is the same as the one used in the project and check the thread tension and stitch length and width.

Since the results vary depending on the type of stitch and the layers of fabric being sewn, do a trial sewing under the same conditions that will be used in the project.

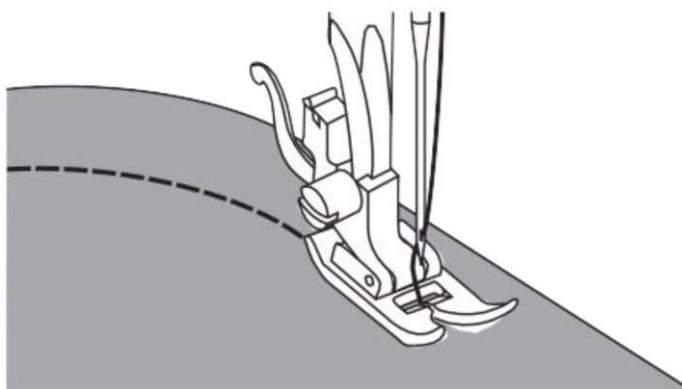


Backstitching

Backstitching is used to secure and reinforce the thread at the beginning and end of the seam to prevent it from rippling. This action is performed when sewing with a straight stitch.

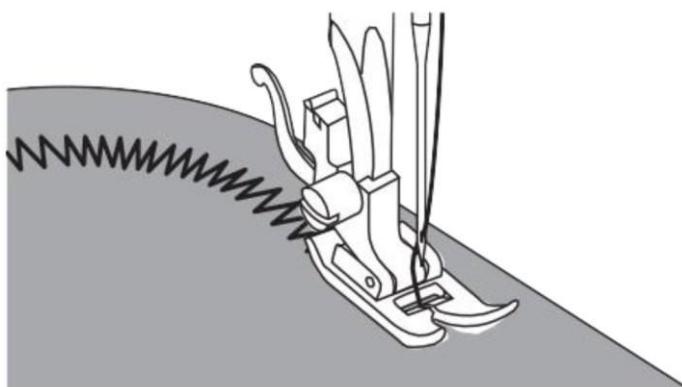
Press and hold the reverse sewing lever and make 4-5 stitches.

The machine will sew forward when the lever is released.

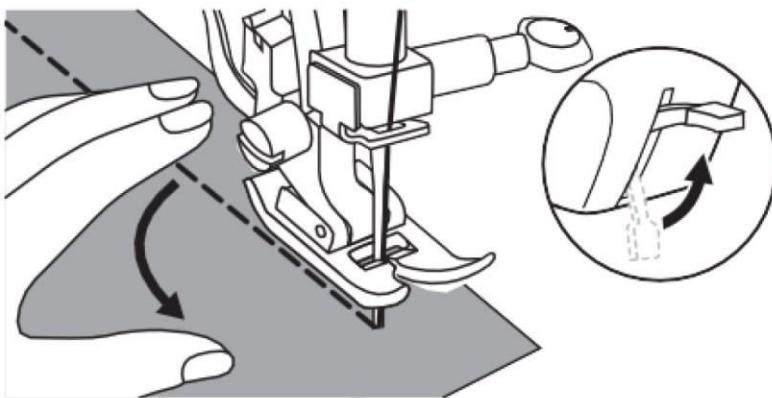


Sewing on the curve

Slightly change the direction of sewing to sew in a curve.



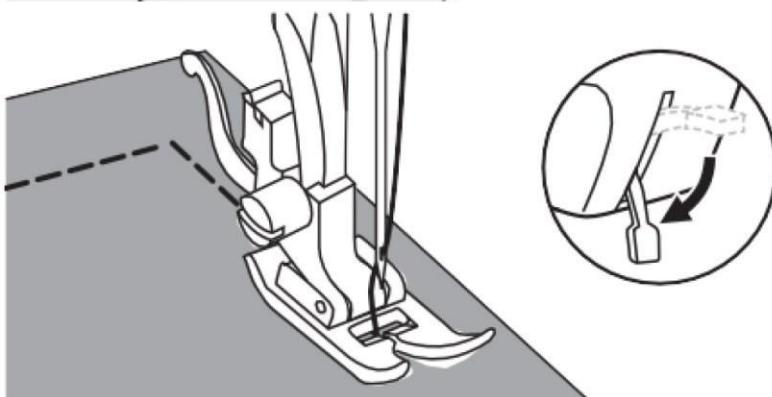
When sewing in a curve using a zigzag stitch, choose a shorter stitch length for a finer stitch.



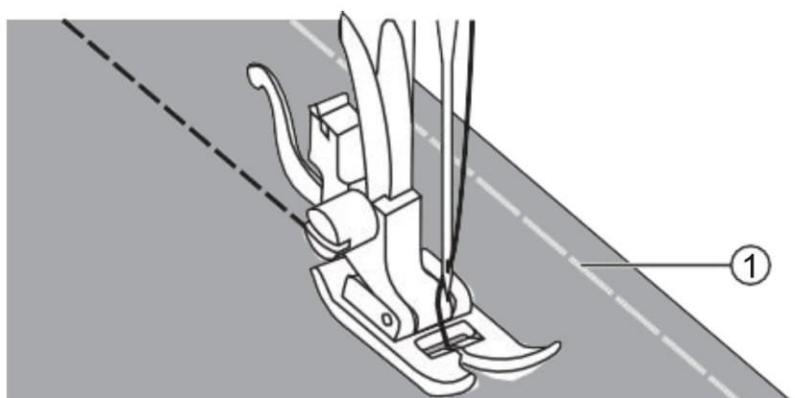
Sewing on the corner/right angle

Stop the sewing machine when you reach a corner.

Lower the needle onto the material. Raise the foot. Use the needle as a pivot and rotate the material 90°.



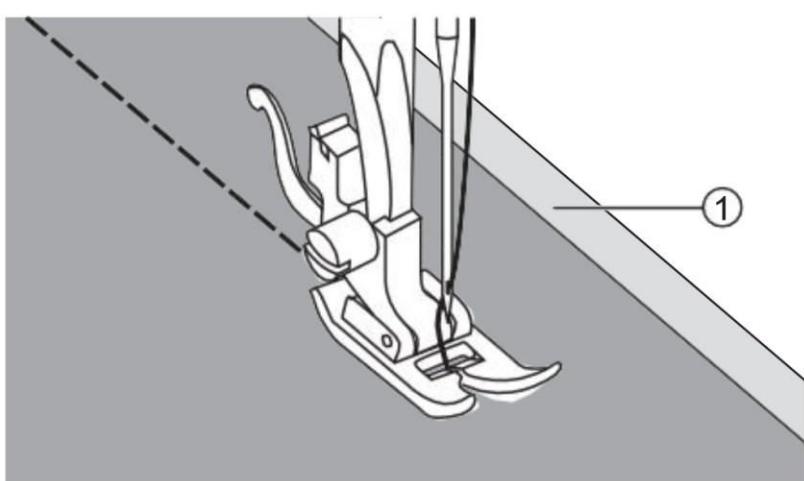
Lower the foot and resume sewing.



Sewing of elastic fabrics

Join the pieces of fabric together, then stitch without stretching the fabric.

① Fastrip

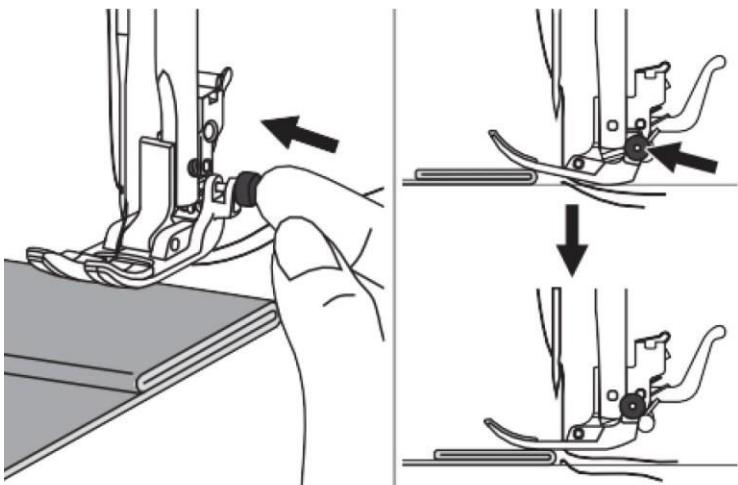


Sewing thin fabrics

When sewing thin fabrics, stitches may be misaligned or the fabric may not feed properly. If this happens, place thin paper or stabilizing material under the fabric and stitch it together with fabric.

When you have finished sewing, tear off the excess paper.

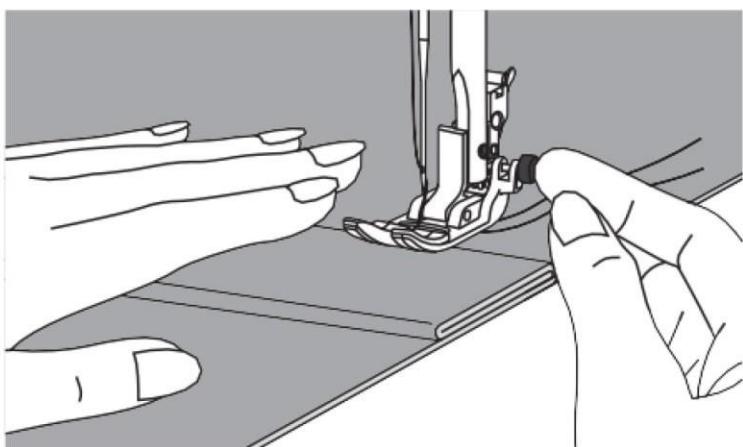
① Stabilizing material or paper



Sewing heavy fabrics

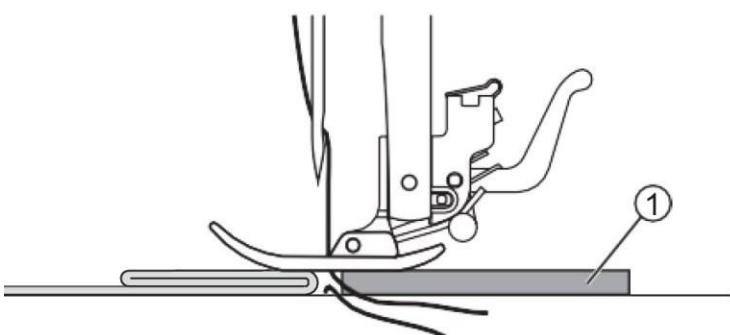
The black button on the right side of the presser foot will lock the presser foot in the horizontal position if you press it before the lowering the presser foot.

This ensures that the fabric is evenly fed at the beginning of the seam and helps when sewing multiple layers of fabric, such as when sewing through seams when hemming jeans.



When you reach the point of increased thickness, lower the needle and raise the presser foot lift. Press the tip of the foot to the horizontal line and press the black button, then lower the foot and continue sewing.

The black button releases automatically after several stitches.



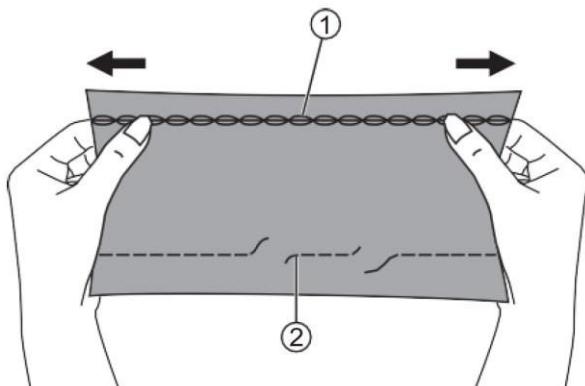
Cardboard or thick material of the same thickness can be placed at the back of the seam. You can also support the foot when feeding by hand and sewing toward the folded side.

① Cardboard or thick fabric

UTILITY STITCHES

Flexible stitch

Use this stitch for tricot knits or other stretchy fabrics. This stitch allows you to stretch the seam without breaking the thread.

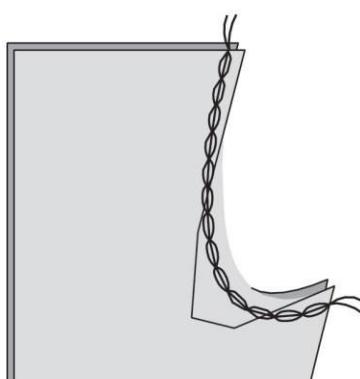


Elastic stitches are strong and stretchy, and join fabrics without breaking threads. They work well with fabrics Easy to tangle and knit. They are also suitable For resistant fabrics such as denim.

① Elastic stitch

② Straight stitch

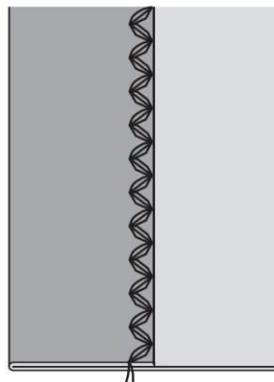
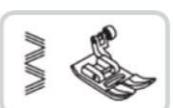
Use of a universal footer



Straight elastic stitch

A simple elastic stitch is used to add triple reinforcement to elastic and high resistance stitches.

Using the universal footer

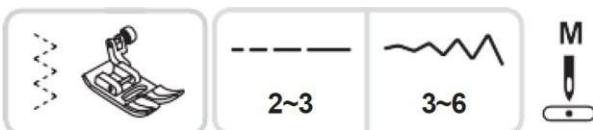


Zigzag elastic stitch

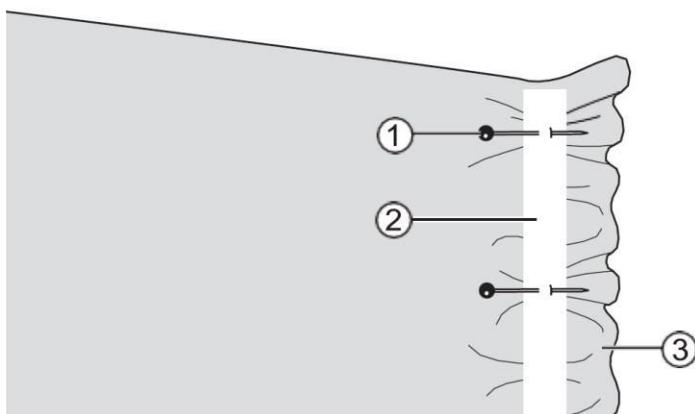
Triple zigzag elastic stitch is used for strong fabrics such as denim, poplin, etc.

Sewing of elastic fabrics and sewing of elastic tape

When an elastic band is attached to the cuff or waist of a garment, the finished dimensions will be those of a stretched band. Therefore, it is necessary to use the appropriate length of elastic tape.



Use of a universal footer.

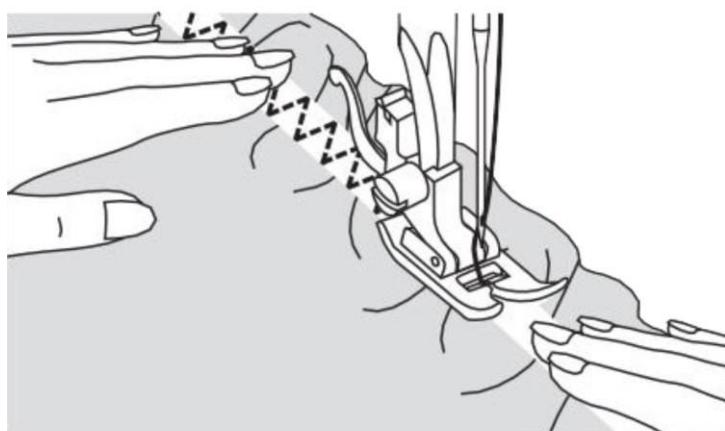


Pin the elastic band to the left side of the fabric at several points to make sure that the tape is evenly placed on the fabric.

① Pin

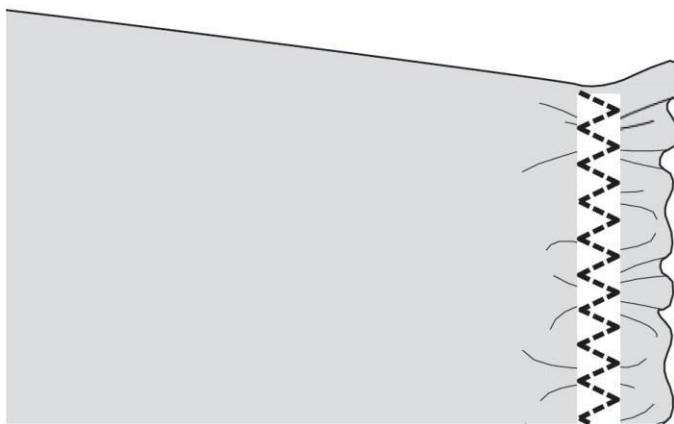
② Elastic tape Left side

③



Sew the elastic band to the fabric, stretching it so that it is the same length as the fabric.

When pulling the material behind the footer with your left hand, use your right hand to pull the material behind the pin closest to the front of the footer.



NOTE!

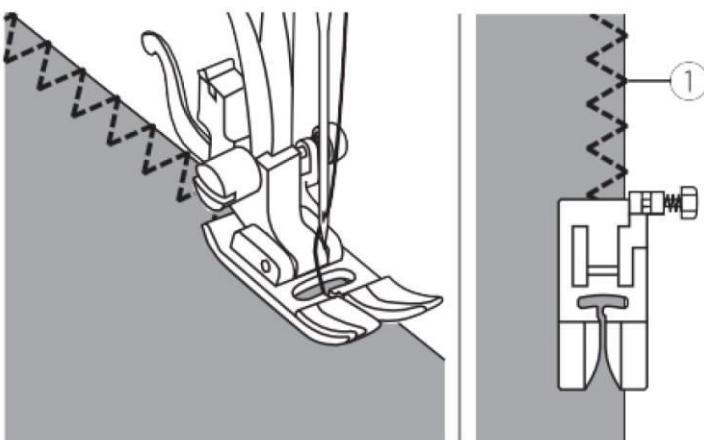
When sewing, make sure the needle does not touch any pins, otherwise the needle will bend or break.

Overlock stitch

Sew with an overlock (overcasting) stitch along the edge of the fabric to prevent fraying.



Use of a universal footer.

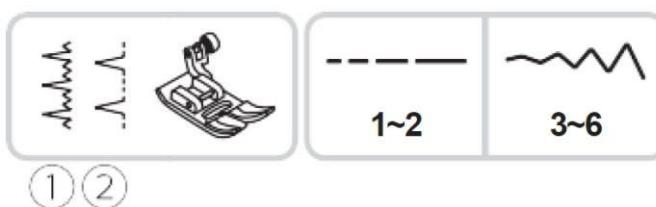


Sew an stitch along the edge of the fabric so that the needle crosses the edge of the fabric on the right side.

Point (1) descent of the needle

Cover stitch

Secure the bottom of the skirt or pants with a covered stitch on the right side of the fabric.

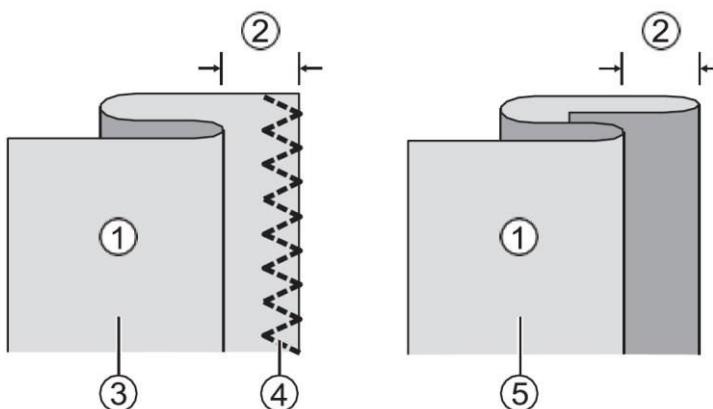


Use of a universal footer.

① Covered stitch for elastic fabrics.
Covered stitch for strong
② fabrics.

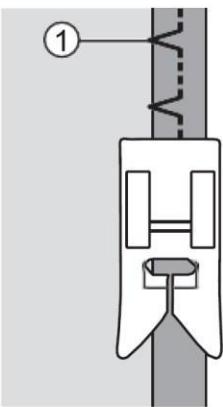
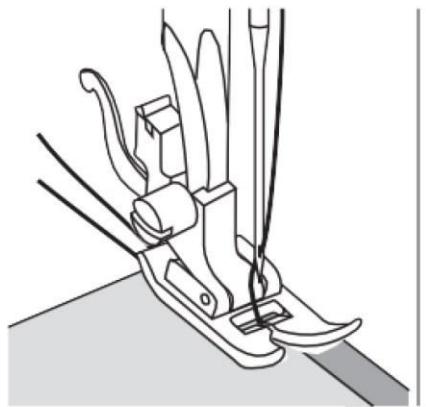
NOTE!

We recommend using the same material as in the design
And performing a sewing test beforehand.



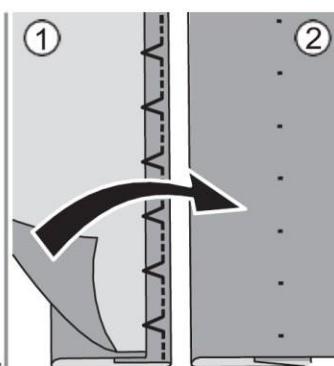
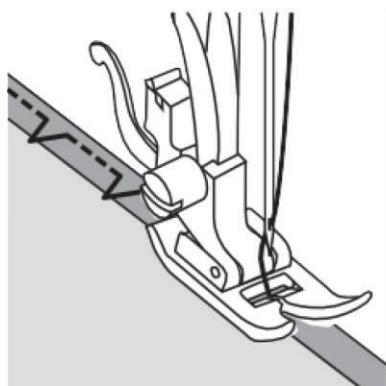
Fold the material as shown in the figure, left side up.

① Reverse (left) side 5 mm
② For heavy fabrics
③ Sheding stitch
⑤ For light/medium fabrics



Place the fabric under the foot. Turn the handwheel towards you until the needle moves completely to the left. The needle should lightly prick the folded edge of the fabric. If it does not prick, adjust the stitch width accordingly.

Point **①** descent of the needle



Sew slowly, carefully guiding the material along the edge of the guide.

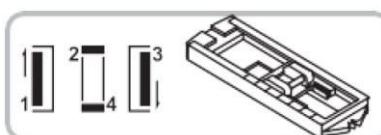
Turn the fabric

① over. Left side

② Right side

Four-stage buttonhole hemming

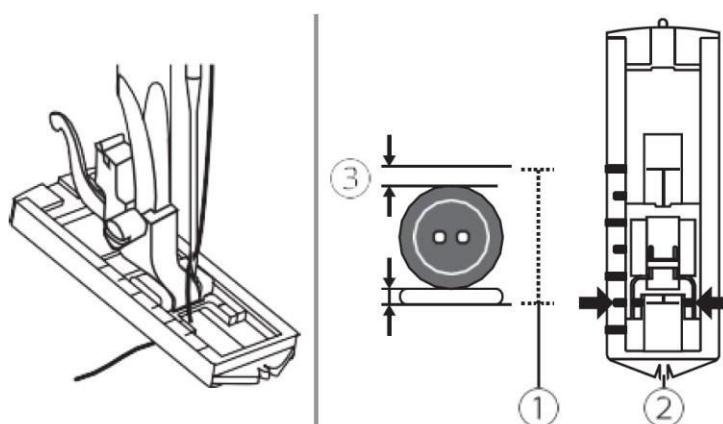
You can adjust the size of the buttonhole to the dimensions of the button. Buttonhole hemming is a quick and efficient process. However, it is recommended that you always practice buttonhole hemming with a sample of your chosen fabric and a stabilizer.



Using a buttonhole foot.

NOTE!

We recommend using the same material as in the project and perform a sewing test beforehand.

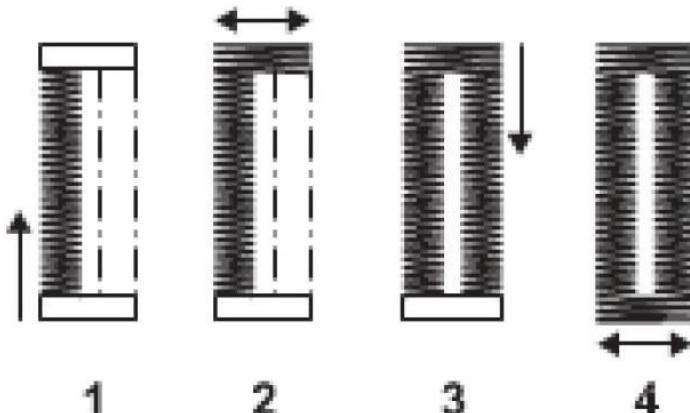


Measure the diameter and thickness of the button and add 3 mm for the bolts to get the correct hole length; mark the hole size on the material. Place the material under the foot, so that the mark on the buttonhole foot coincides with the starting mark on the material. Lower the foot so that the centerline of the hole marked on the material coincides with the center of hole shoe.

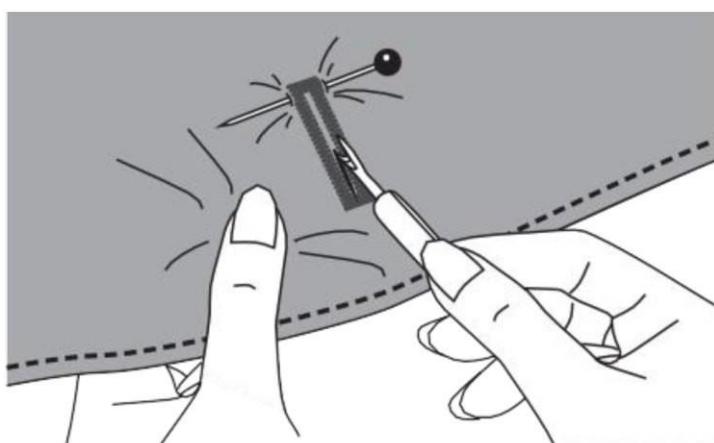
① Hole size Center of

② punch foot 3 mm

③



Follow the 4-step sequence, changing from one step to the next using the pattern selection knob. When moving from step to step in the buttonhole process, make sure the needle is raised before turning the pattern selection knob to the next step. Be careful not to sew too many stitches. In steps 2 and 4.

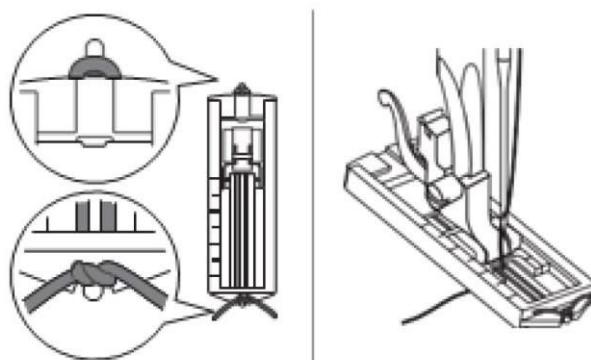


Use a ruffle to cut the center of the buttonhole. Be careful not to cut the hem, for this purpose use a pin as a stop at the point of joining.

NOTE!

When cutting a buttonhole with a pruner, do not place your hands in the direction of the cut, otherwise, injuries may result.

Making buttonholes on stretch fabrics



Hemming buttonholes on stretch fabrics requires hooking a heavy thread or string under the buttonhole foot. Once the buttonhole is hemmed, the feet pucker the string.

Mark the position of the on the fabric with a tailor's chalk. Attach the foot. Hook a heavy thread on the back of the buttonhole foot, then guide the two ends of the thread to the front of the foot and insert them into the grooves, then temporarily tie them off. Lower the foot and start sewing.

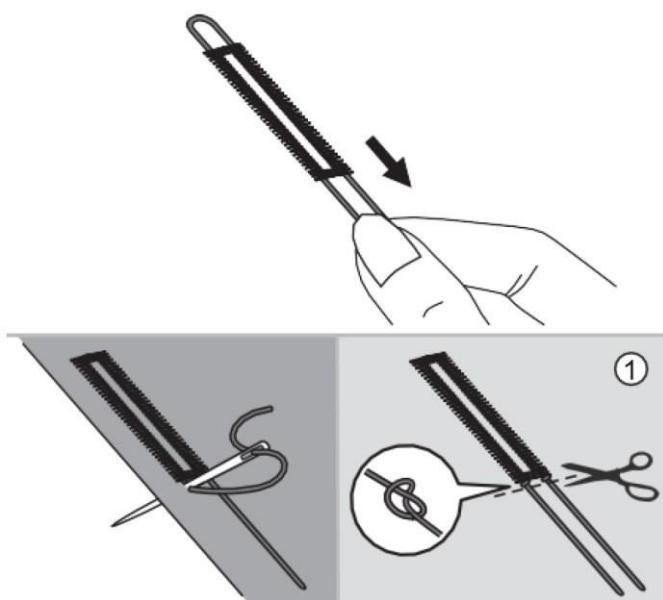
Adjust the stitch width match the diameter of the cordon.

When you finish sewing, gently pull the heavy thread to remove loose threads. Cross the heavy thread in front of the needle and thread the ends of the thread onto the large needle, pull to the left side and knot the ends before cutting off the excess thread.

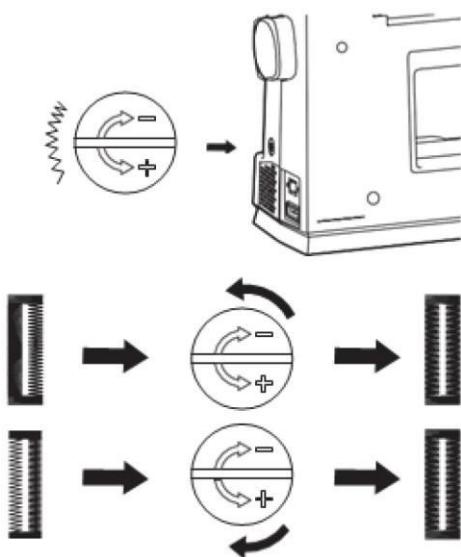
① Left side

NOTE!

It is recommended to sew with stabilizing material under the fabric.



Adjustment of the balance of the buttonhole hems



The stitch density on the right and left side of the buttonhole can be adjusted using the buttonhole balance adjustment knob. This knob should usually be in the neutral position (between "+" and "-")

If the stitch of the left column of the hole is too thick, turn the knob to the left ("+").

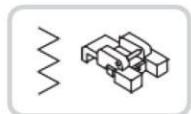
Such a turn of the knob will dilute the stitch of the left column.

If the left column stitch is too thin, turn the knob to the right ("-").

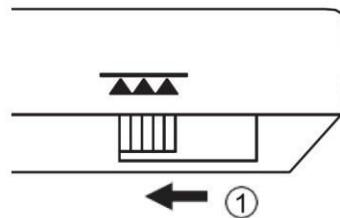
Turning the knob clockwise will thicken the stitch of the left column.

Sewing on buttons

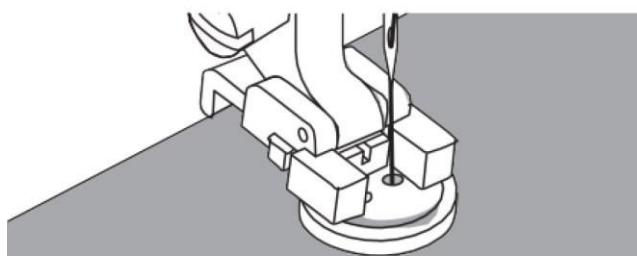
Buttons can be sewn with a sewing machine. You can attach buttons with 2 or 4 holes.



The use of a button sewing foot.

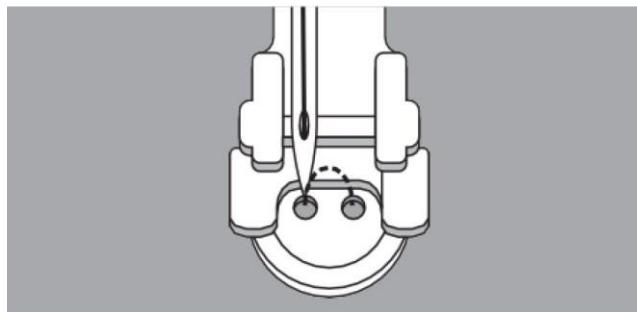


Move the slider to lower the transport teeth (1).



Place the button under the footer at the marked place, and then lower the footer.

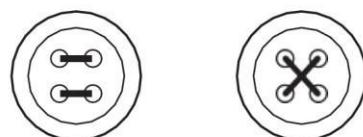
Choose a straight stitch and make some safety stitches.



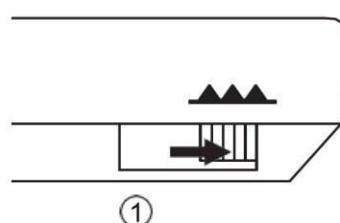
Choose a zigzag stitch and adjust the stitch width to the distance between the two buttonholes.

Turn the handwheel to check that the needle enters the left and right button holes exactly.

Slowly sew on the button, making about 10 stitches. Choose a straight stitch and make a few safety stitches.



For buttons with 4 holes, sew through the two front holes first, move the fabric forward, and then sew through the two back holes.



When you are done, move the slider to raise the conveyor teeth (1).

Sewing in a zipper

The zipper sewing foot can be set to sew on either side of the , the edge of the foot guides the zipper to ensure straight alignment.

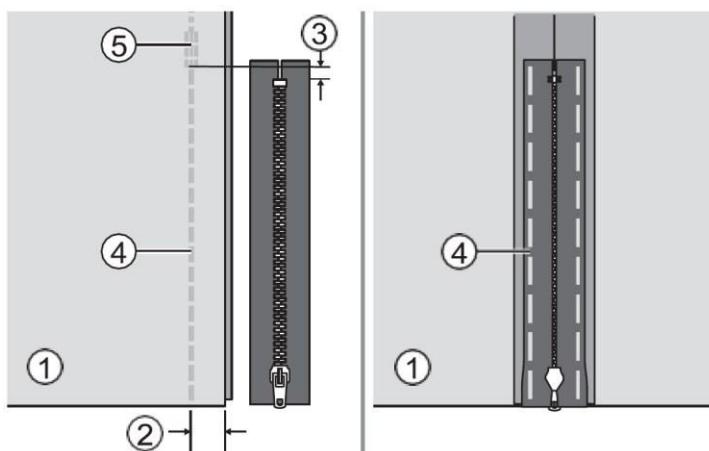


The use of a zipper sewing foot.

NOTE!

Zipper sewing foot should be used

With the machine set up for straight stitch sewing only. Be careful when selecting the needle position, as the needle may hit the foot and break when sewing with the needle position changed or with any other pattern.

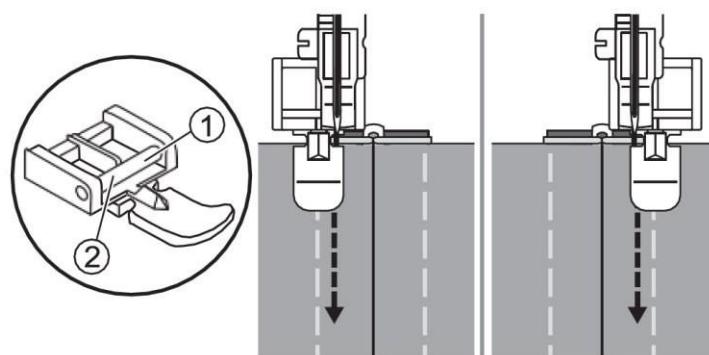


Putting on a centered zipper

Fold the right sides of the fabric together. Make a bottom seam 2 cm from the right edge to the bottom zipper stop position. Make a few backstitches to protect against ripping.

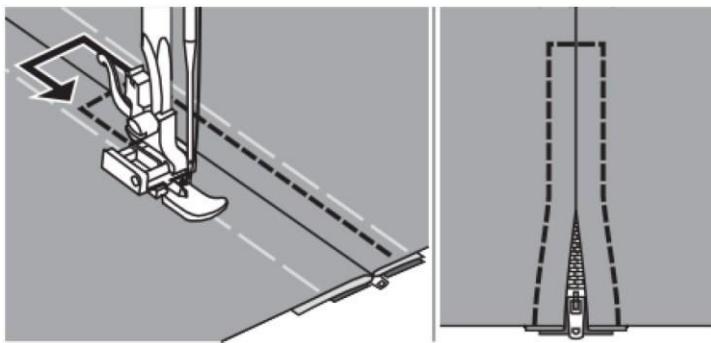
Increase stitch length to maximum value, set thread tension below 2 And fasten the rest of the material.

Bend the edge of the fabric away from the seam. Place the zipper facing down on the edge of the fabric, with the serrations at the seam line. Pinch the zipper ribbon so that it does not move.

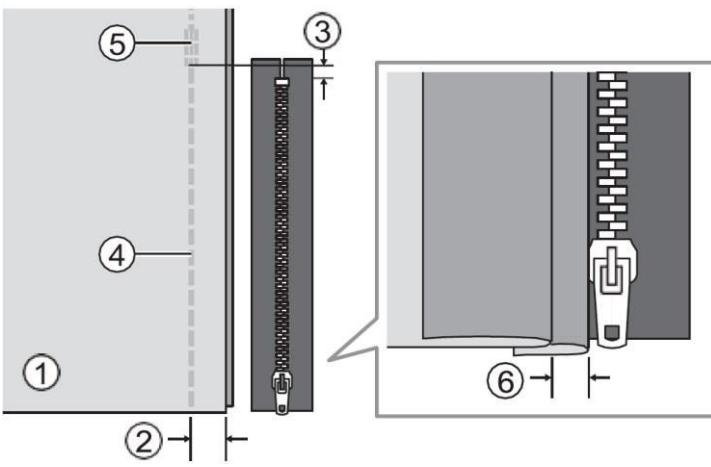


- ① Left side 2
- ② cm
- ③ 5 mm
- ④ Fastener
- ⑤ Backstitch (safety) stitches

Attach the zipper sewing foot to the left (2) or right (1) side, depending on which side the hem will run.



Sew the zipper all the way around, And then iron out the fastener.

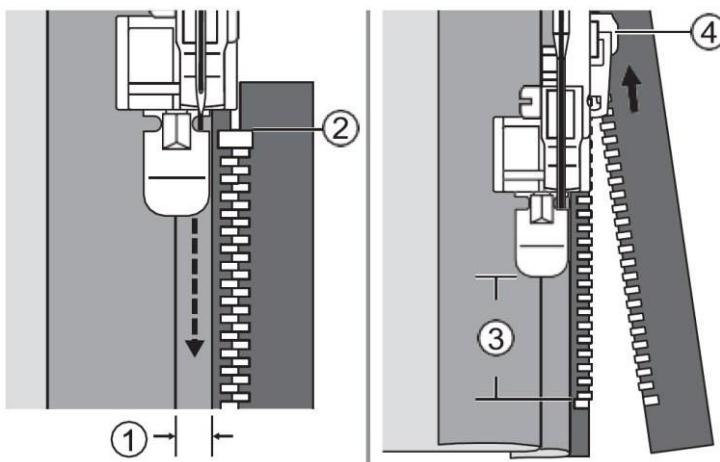


Putting on the side zipper

Fold the right sides of the fabric together. Make a bottom seam 2 cm from the right edge to the lower zipper stop position. Make a few backstitches to protect against rippling. Increase the stitch length to the maximum value, set the thread tension below 2 And fasten the rest of the material.

Fold the fabric back to the left side of the seam allowance. Turn under the right side of the seam allowance to create a 3 mm fold.

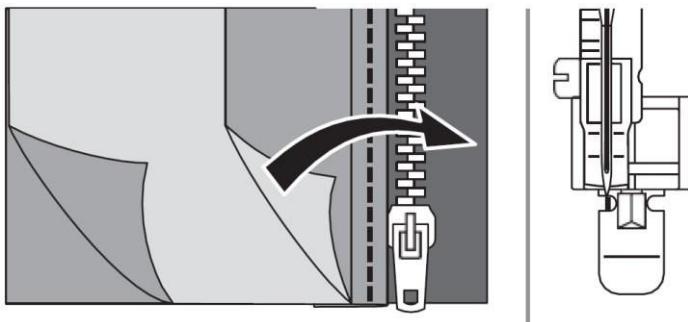
- ① Left side 2
- ② cm
- ③ 5 mm Fastrip
- ④ Backstitching 3
- ⑤ mm
- ⑥



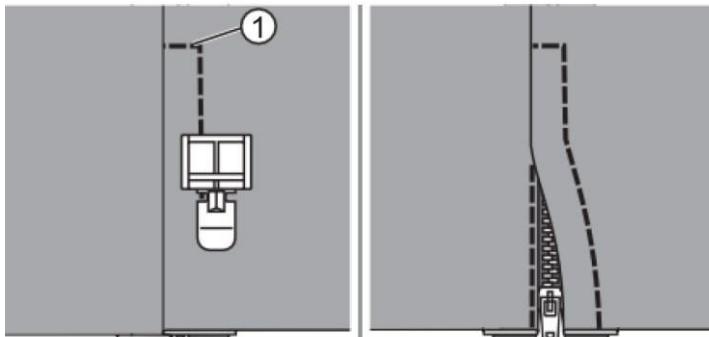
Attach the zipper foot. Attach the right pin to sew the left side of the zipper. Sew the zipper to the piece of fabric with an allowance of 3 mm, starting from the end of the zipper.

Stop the machine about 5 cm from the top edge of the zipper. Lower the needle onto the fabric, raise the foot lever, then open the zipper and continue sewing.

- ① 3 mm
- ② Zipper end 5cm
- ③ Zipper
- ④

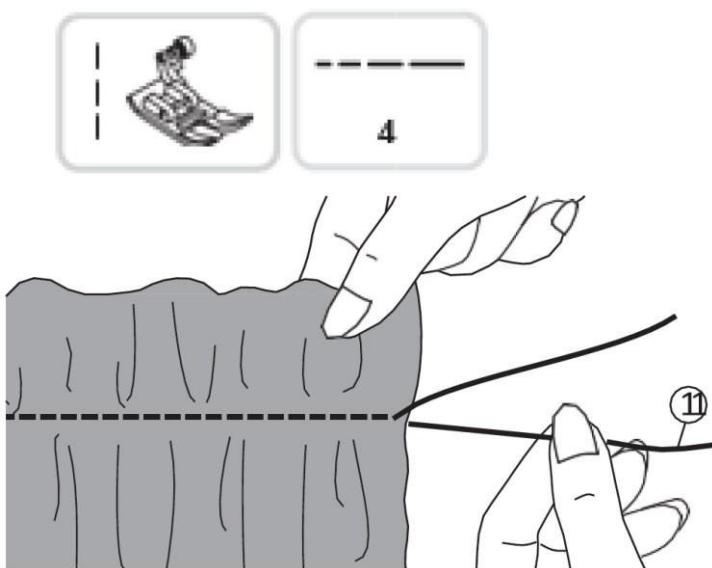


Turn the fabric right side out.
Attach the left pin to sew the right side of the zipper.



Wrinkle

Ideal for both apparel and interior decoration. Works best on thin and medium weight fabrics.



Use of a universal footer.

Before you start sewing, make sure that the upper and lower threads are already pulled out about 5 cm to leave a enough space for sewing. For more information, see "Threading the bottom thread".

Set the tension below 2. Make a single row (or multiple rows) of straight stitches.

Pull the thread on the bobbin and spread it out evenly. Secure the threads at the other end.

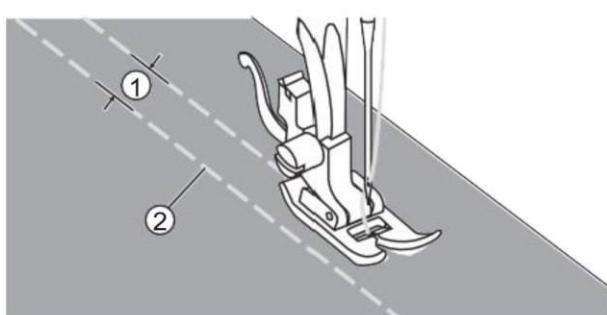
① Spool thread

Thinning

A decorative stitch created by stitching or embroidering over creases is called a fringe. It is used to decorate the front of blouses or dresses. This stitch adds texture and elasticity to the fabric.



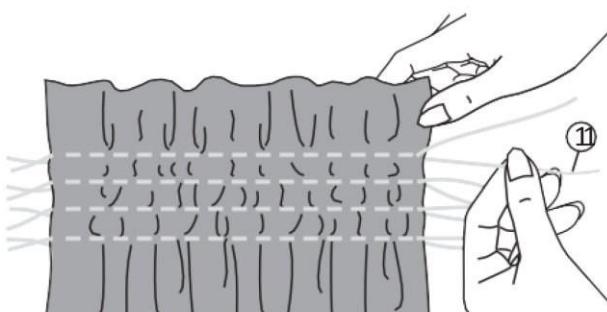
Use a multipurpose foot to sew straight lines 1 cm apart across the area. It may be helpful to slightly reduce the tension on the top thread so that the bottom thread can be pulled out later to wrinkle the fabric.



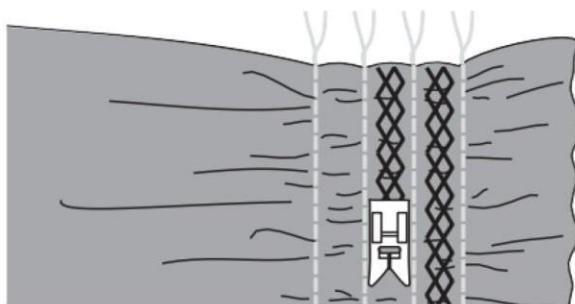
Increase the stitch length to the maximum, set the tension below 2 and fasten lines 1 cm across the area to be hemmed.

① 1cm Fastening

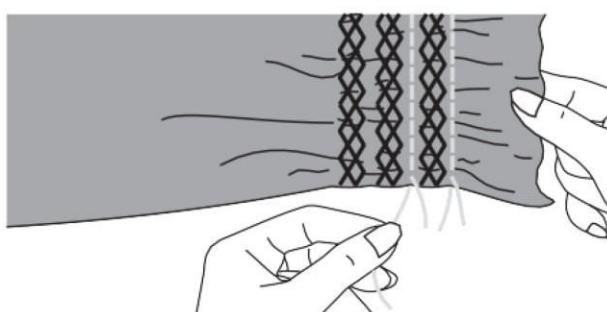
② Tie the threads along one edge. Pull the bottom threads and spread the crease evenly. Secure the threads at the other end (1).



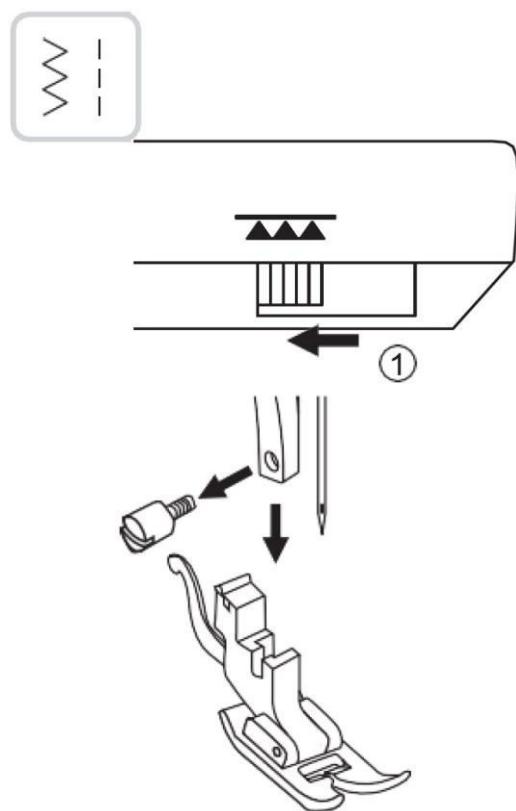
Reduce the tension, if necessary, and sew decorative pattern stitches between straight stitches.



Take out the crease stitches.



Free-motion sewing



Move the slider to lower the transport teeth.

① Position of lowered teeth

Remove the foot holder and attach the mending foot to the rod of the foot holder. The lever should be behind the needle holder screw. Using your index finger, press the mending foot firmly from behind and tighten the screw.

Remove the footplate and footplate holder.

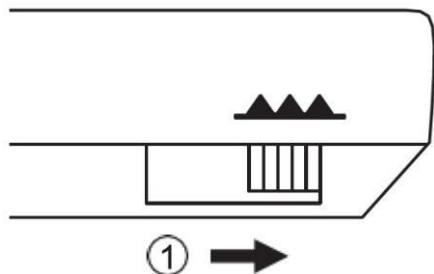
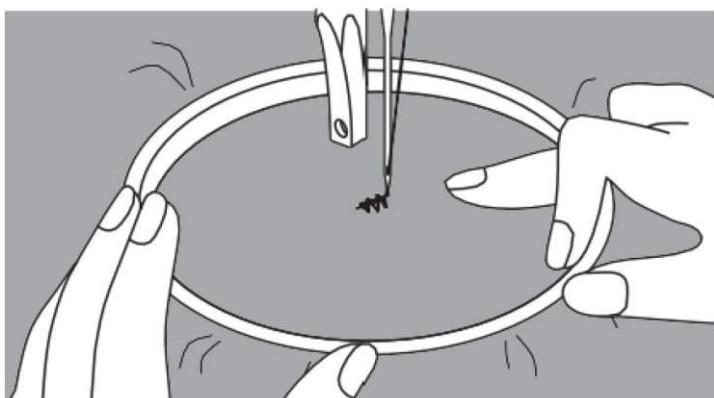
Draw the desired inscription or design on the surface of the fabric.

Stretch the fabric between the tambour as much as possible.

Place the material under the needle. Make sure the foot is set to the lowest position.

Turn the handwheel toward you to guide the bottom thread through the fabric. Make a few safety stitches at the starting point.

Hold the tambourine with the thumb and forefinger of both hands, pressing the material with the middle and third fingers and supporting the outside of the tambourine with the little finger.



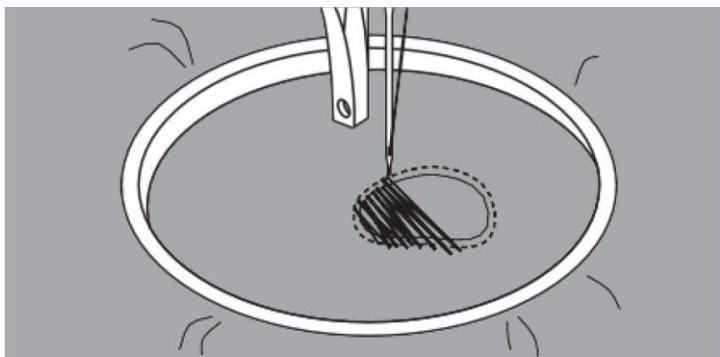
NOTE!

Keep fingers away from moving parts, especially needles.

NOTE!

When you are done, move the slider to raise the conveyor teeth.

① Position of raised teeth



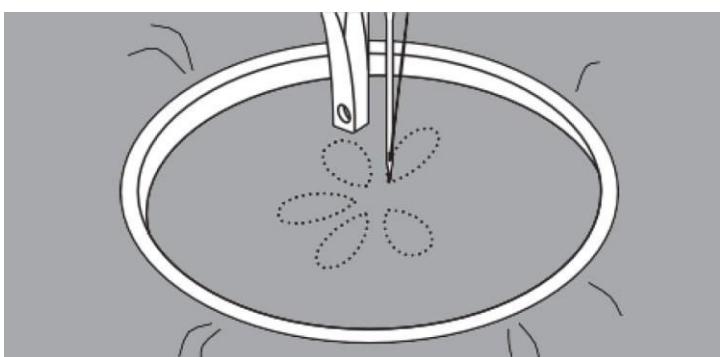
Mending

Sew first around the edges of the hole to secure the threads. Sew through the hole, moving the tambour back and forth under the needle. At each end of the area, stitch behind the outline stitch, keeping the stitch lines tightly spaced and of equal length. When the hole is filled, turn the work over and cover the area with cross stitch lines.

NOTE!

Free-motion mending is performed without the use of the machine's internal transport system.

The movement of the fabric is controlled by the sewist, preferably by using a tambour (not included). It is necessary to coordinate the sewing speed and movement of the



Embroidery

Sew along the outline of the pattern, moving the stool. Select a zigzag stitch pattern and adjust the desired stitch width. Make sure to maintain a constant speed while sewing.

Fill in the pattern, working from the outline inward. Arrange the stitches close together.

Longer stitches can be obtained by moving the tambour faster, and shorter stitches can be obtained by moving the tambour slower.

Finally, secure with reinforcing stitches by pressing the auto-lock button.



Sewing monograms Select a zigzag stitch pattern and adjust the desired stitch width. Sew at a constant speed by moving the tambour slowly along the letters.

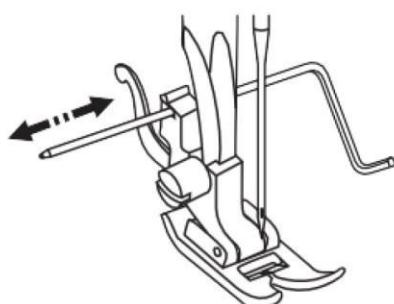
When the letter is finished, secure the embroidery with reinforcing stitches by pressing the auto-lock button.

Quilting

The mat layer between the top and bottom layers of fabric is called "quilting." The top layer is usually formed by many geometrically shaped pieces of fabric joined .

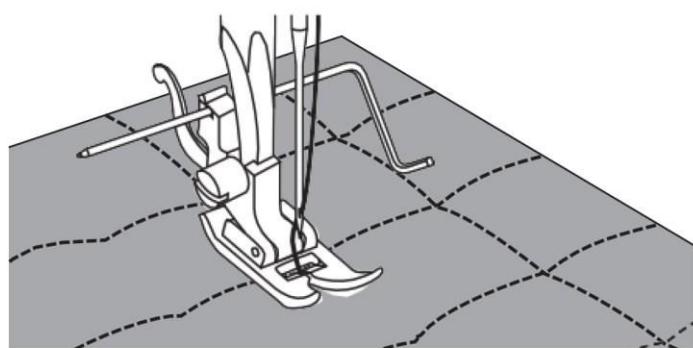


The use of a universal foot with a guide / quilting foot.



Using the edge/quilting guide

Slide the edge/quilting guide into the hole
In the foot holder and set the desired spacing.



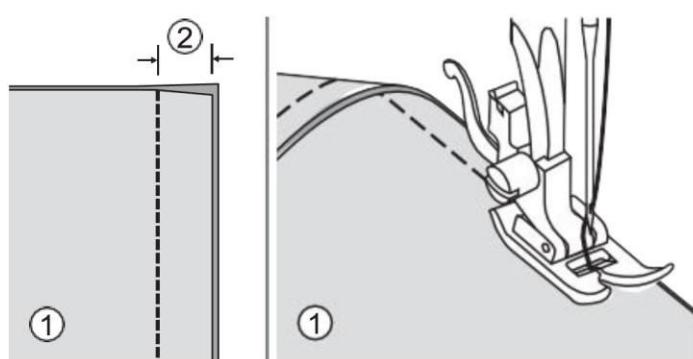
Sew the first row and move the fabric to sew the next rows, with the guide running along the previous row of stitches.



Use of a universal footer.

Joining pieces of material

Place two pieces of fabric right side facing each other and stitch with a straight stitch.



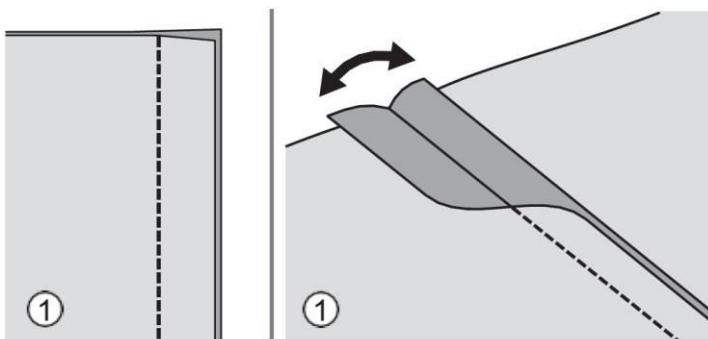
Connect the pieces of fabric
With a seam allowance of 5 mm.
Sew with the side of the foot
aligned with the edge of the fabric.

① Left side 5mm

②



Use of a universal footer.

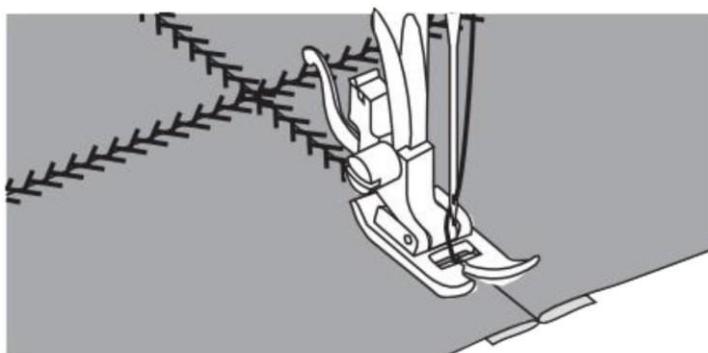


Sewing decorative stitches

Place the two fabrics with their right sides facing each other and sew them together using a straight stitch.

Unfold the seam allowance and spread it flat.

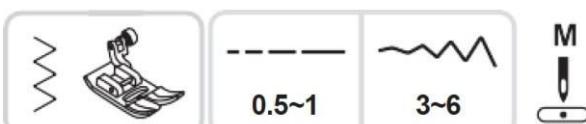
① Left side



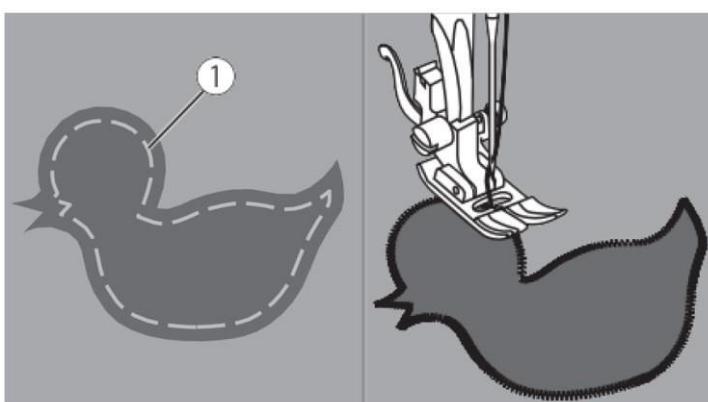
Working on the right side of the fabric, position the center of the foot on the seam line of the joined fabrics and sew the seam.

Application

You can create applications by cutting another piece of material into a shape and using it as a decoration.



Use of a universal footer.



Cut out the application pattern. And tack it onto the fabric. Sew slowly around the edges of the pattern.

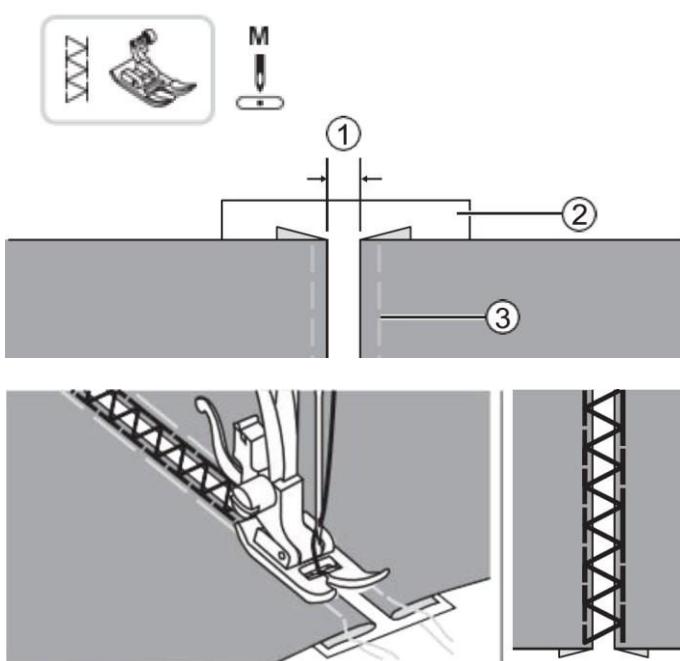
① Fastrip

Trim the excess fabric beyond the seams. Make sure not to cut any seams.

Remove the fastener.

Merezka

Sewing across an open seam is called a mercerie. It is used on blouses and children's clothing. This stitch is more decorative when a thicker thread is used.



Use of a universal footer.

Separate the folded edges of the fabric pieces with a 4 mm wide gap and tack them onto a piece of thin paper or water-soluble stabilizer sheet.

① 4 mm

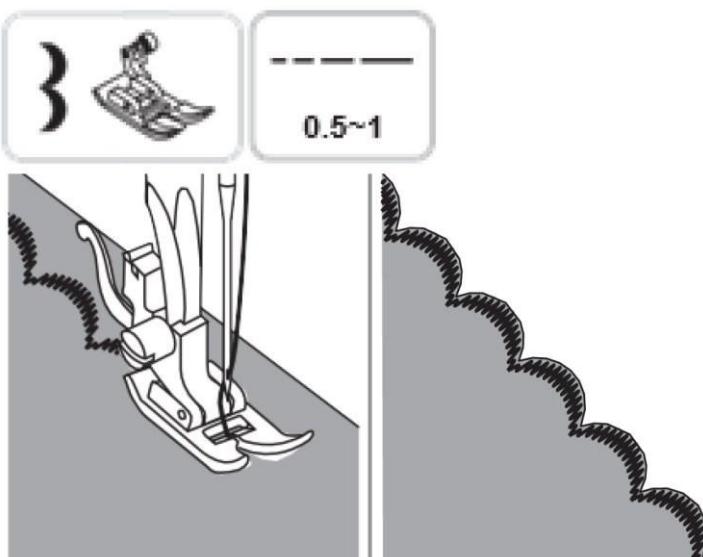
② Thin paper or water-soluble stabilizer Fastrite

③ Align the center of the foot with respect to the center of the two pieces of fabric and start sewing.

After stitching, remove the stabilizer and fastener stitches.

Semicircular stitch

A repeating wave-shaped pattern that looks like shells is called half-round. It is used to decorate the collars of blouses and the edges of knitting projects.



Use of a universal footer.

Half round seam

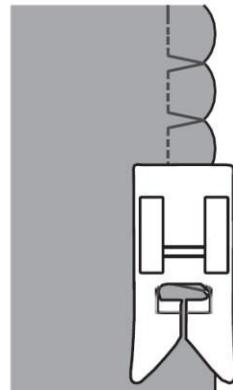
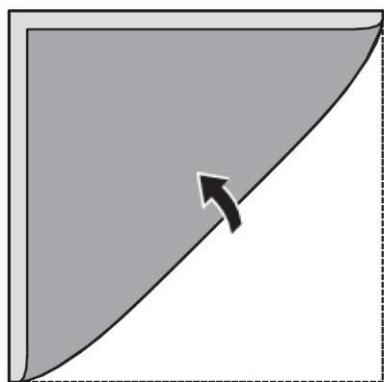
Fold the fabric, right sides together. Sew along the folded edge as shown.

Cut the fabric along the seam, leaving an allowance. With a width of 3mm for stitching. Trim the allowance.

Turn the fabric over, push the curved seam to the surface and iron it.



Use of a universal footer.



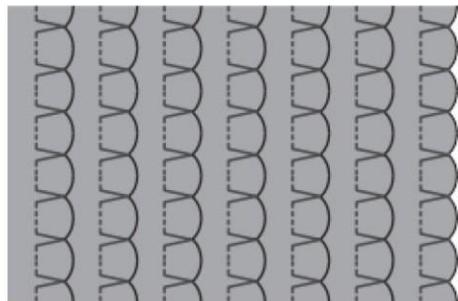
Semi-circular hem

Use a lightweight material (for example, tricot).

Fold the material along the bevel.

When the needle deflects to the right, let the needle go around the folded edge of the fabric.

After sewing, open the fabric and iron the tabs flat on one side.



MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

NOTE!

Unplug the power cord from the power outlet before doing anything, otherwise injury or electric shock may result.

Cleaning the machine surface

If the surface of the sewing machine is dirty, lightly dampen a cloth with mild detergent, wring it out well, and then wipe the surface of the machine. Then wipe the surface again with a dry cloth.

Do not use any organic solvents or detergents.

Cleaning the gripper

Lint and thread debris can accumulate in the gripper, interfering with the machine's even operation. Check the stitch mechanism regularly and clean it if necessary.

Remove the foot needle and foot holder.

Remove the drum cover and pull out the bobbin.

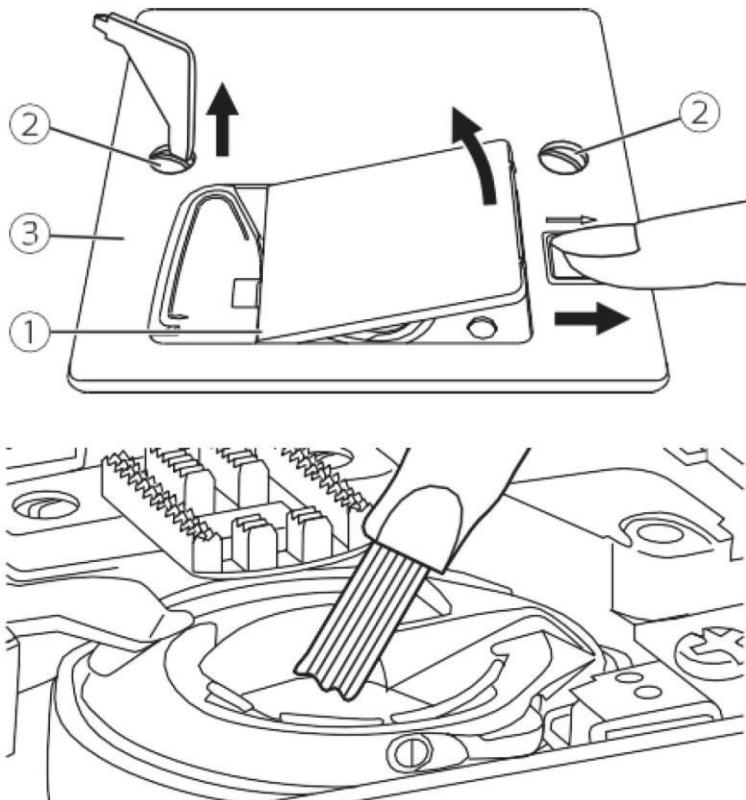
Loosen the screws on the stitch plate, then remove the stitch plate.

① Cylinder cover Screws

② Stitch plate

③

Clean the drum housing with a toothbrush or a dry, soft cloth.



Troubleshooting guide

Before calling for service, read the following troubleshooting tips, and if the problem persists, contact your point of purchase or the nearest authorized service center.

Problem	Cause	Solution	Page reference
Suture pulling	1. Incorrectly threaded needle thread. 2. Too much tension on the needle thread. 3. The thread is too thick for the needle. 4. The needle is not inserted correctly. 5. The thread is wound around the bobbin mandrel. 6. The needle is damaged.	1. Re-thread the thread into the machine. 2. Reduce the tension of the thread. 3. Choose a larger needle size. 4. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side backwards). 5. Remove the spool and wind the thread on the bobbin. 6. Insert a new needle.	17 25 22 21 17 21
Thread breakage of the bobbin	1. The bobbin container is not properly inserted. 2. The bobbin is badly threaded.	1. Remove and reinsert the drum and pull the thread. 2. Check that the bobbin and bobbin container are in the correct position.	16 16
Skipped seams	1. The needle is not inserted correctly. 2. The needle is damaged. 3. The wrong size needle was used. 4. The footer is not properly attached. 5. The device is not threaded correctly.	1. Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side backwards). 2. Insert a new needle. 3. Choose a needle that matches the thread. 4. Check and reinstall the footer. 5. Re-thread the top thread.	21 21 22 23 17
Needle breakage	1. The needle is damaged. 2. The needle is not inserted correctly. 3. Inappropriate needle size for the material. 4. The wrong footer is connected. 5. The needle attachment screw is loose. 6. The presser foot is not suitable for the type of stitch being sewn. 7. Too much tension on the top thread.	1. Insert a new needle. 2. Insert the needle correctly (with the flat side backwards). 3. Choose the right needle for the thread and material. 4. Select the appropriate footer. 5. Use a screwdriver to tighten the screw. 6. Put on the foot suitable for the type of stitch you are sewing. 7. Loosen the tension on the top thread.	21 21 22 - 21 - 25
Loose seams	1. The device is not threaded correctly. 2. The bobbin is not threaded correctly. 3. The needle/fabric/thread combination is incorrect. 4. The thread tension is incorrect.	1. Re-thread the top thread. 2. Thread the bobbin according to the illustration. 3. The size of the needle must match the fabric and thread. 4. Correct the tension of the thread.	17 14 22 25
Gathering of sutures	1. The needle is too thick for the material. 2. The stitch length is incorrect. 3. The thread tension is too high.	1. Choose the right size needle. 2. Adjust the stitch length. 3. Loosen the thread tension.	22 28 25
Seam creasing	1. The tension of the needle thread is too high. 2. The needle thread is not threaded correctly. 3. The needle is too heavy for the fabric being sewn. 4. The stitch length is too long for the material. 5. Sewing on thin material.	1. Loosen the thread tension. 2. Re-thread the machine. 3. Choose the right needle for the thread and material. 4. Set a shorter stitch length. 5. Stitch with stabilizing material under the fabric.	25 17 22 28 33
Patterns are distorted	1. The footer does not match the design. 2. The tension of the needle thread is too high.	1. Select the appropriate footer. 2. Loosen the thread tension.	- 25
Locking the machine	1. Thread entangled in the gripper. 2. The transport teeth are filled with lint.	Remove the top thread and the bobbin container, turn the knob backward and forward and remove any remaining thread.	54
The device is noisy	1. Fluid or oil has collected on the picker or needle. 2. The needle is damaged. 3. Thread entangled in the gripper. 4. The transport teeth are filled with lint.	1. Clean the gripper and the teeth of the conveyor. 2. Insert a new needle. Remove the top thread and bobbin container, turn the knob backward and forward and remove the remaining thread.	54 21 54

Troubleshooting guide

Problem	Cause	Solution	Page reference
Uneven stitches, uneven feed rate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-quality thread. 2. The bobbin is threaded incorrectly. 3. the fabric has been stretched. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choose a thread of better quality. 2. Remove the bobbin and thread container, and insert them properly. 3. Do not pull on the fabric while sewing, let it be absorbed by the machine. 	22 16 -
Sewing machine not working	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The device is not turned on. 2. The foot lift is raised. 3. The device is not connected. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn on the device. 2. Lower the foot lift. 3. Plug the power cord into an electrical outlet. 	9 11 9

TECHNICAL DATA MASTERCRAFT 100.100

MODEL: MasterCraft 100.100	DIMENSIONS: width: 41.1 cm depth: 17.5 cm height: 27.8 cm
NUMBER OF STITCH PATTERNS: 24	WEIGHT: net weight: 6,9 kg gross weight: 8,3 kg
STRING LENGTH ADJUSTMENT: from 0 to 4.5 mm	POWER CONSUMPTION: 90W
STITCH WIDTH ADJUSTMENT: from 0 to 6 mm	POWER SUPPLY: 220-240V ~50Hz
top thread tension adjustment: from 0 to 9	



INFO

On handling waste electrical and electronic equipment

In connection with the information obligations arising from the introduction of the Law on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, we inform you that:

1. Waste electrical and electronic equipment must not be placed with other waste. Such equipment should be collected selectively as reminded by the attached marking (crossed-out, circular waste container).
2. Failure to comply with this rule may, with improper disposal of used equipment, pose a threat to the environment and human health due to the presence of hazardous components in the equipment (such as electrical wiring, plastics, batteries, switches, boards, etc.). To avoid such risks, such components should be collected and properly processed by specialized companies.
3. This manual contains information about all the basic parameters of the appliance. Payments that your household plays an important role in contributing to the reuse and recovery, including recycling of used equipment. This is done in particular through participation in the collection system for used equipment.

We would like to inform you that you can return your used equipment free of charge to the store where it was purchased. Disassembling used equipment yourself is not allowed. From the store, the used equipment will then go to a specialized company for processing, recovery (including recycling) and disposal of hazardous components.

WE WISH YOU SATISFACTION FROM THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

Importer:
Aspa ELECTRO Ltd.
51-162 Wrocław, 1 Maciej Miechowity Street

MAIN STORAGE:
81 Bierutowska St. building
A 51-317 Wrocław

The importer declares that the product has been manufactured in accordance with the Low Voltage Directive LVD 2014/35/EU, the Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive EMC 2014/30/EU and the Directive on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment RoHS2 2011/65/EU.



GUARANTEE

KARTA GWARANCYJNA

MasterCraft sewing machines 100.100

Dear customer, as an importer of goods, we assure you of the smooth of the purchased device, provided that you use it in accordance with the instruction manual supplied with it.

The device comes with a 36-month warranty from the date of purchase.

1. The warranty for the Sold Goods does exclude, limit or suspend the remedies that the Buyer is entitled to law on the part and at the expense of the Seller.
2. The device is intended only for use in individual household conditions.
3. Any defects in the device resulting from material defects or faulty workmanship found during the warranty period shall be repaired within a reasonable time, no later than 21 working days from the moment the Guarantor is informed by the Buyer of the defect.
4. Removal of the defect of the device shall be carried out by repairing or replacing it, whereby the Guarantor may make a replacement when the Buyer requests a repair, the Guarantor may also make a repair when the Buyer requests a replacement, if removal of the defect in the manner chosen by the Buyer is impossible or would require excessive costs on the part of the Guarantor. If it is impossible to replace the device with a new one, the Buyer is entitled to a refund of the amount paid.
5. If the device is replaced with a new one, the Buyer may be required to pay for any diminution in the value of device that does not result from ordinary use.
6. The warranty service is provided after the Buyer makes the complete device available together with the proof of purchase (receipt, invoice, etc.) and the Warranty Card. The device must be made available - as far as possible - in its original packaging or other packaging, adequately protecting the device from damage or decomposition.
7. Collection of the device by or on behalf of the Guarantor is possible:
 - At the Service Point,
 - At the Point of Sale - notification to the Guarantor Service is made by the Retailer on behalf of the Buyer (authorized),
 - directly from the Buyer through the courier service provider indicated by the Guarantor at the expense of the Guarantor - this is done after prior notification by phone number /+48/ 48 384 00 13 or via e-mail address: serwis-lucznik@aspa.pl and obtaining the service request number.
8. The Buyer is obliged to make the device available for collection by the Guarantor's Service through a courier service provider indicated by the Guarantor. Otherwise, the cost of delivery of the device and the risk of damage in transit shall be borne by the Buyer.
9. The warranty repair does not include the activities provided for in the instruction manual, which the Buyer is obliged to perform on his own and at his own expense.
10. The warranty does not cover mechanical damage and defects and damage to the device caused by:
 - a) transportation and handling,
 - b) misuse, carelessness of the Buyer or use of the device contrary to the instructions for use or safety regulations,
 - c) fire, flood, lightning or other natural disasters, improper power supply, normal wear and tear in service, or other external factors that cause, for example, corrosion or dirt or stains,
 - d) violation of warranty seals or any other by persons other than the Guarantor Service (including the Buyer).
11. The warranty also does not cover devices in which the Warranty Card has been altered, blurred, removed or obliterated in any way.
12. The warranty does not apply if the Warranty Card does not have the date of sale and the stamp of the Point of Sale.
13. The warranty is valid only to the extent specified therein on the territory of the Republic of Poland and applies only to Łucznik brand equipment marketed by ASPA Electro Sp. z o.o. on the territory of Poland.
14. Subject to the exceptions set forth above, the relevant provisions of the Civil Code and the Consumer Rights Act shall apply to the provisions of this Warranty Card.

IMPORTER/GUARANTOR

:
ASPA Electro Sp. z o.o.
Miechowity 1 Street
51-162 Wrocław

WARRANTY SERVICE:

Lubelska Street
89/95 26-603
Radom
tel. /+48/ 48 384 00 13
e-mail: serwis-lucznik@aspa.pl

SEWING MACHINES



IMPORTER: Aspa ELECTRO Ltd.
1 Miechowity St., 51-162 Wrocław
CENTRAL SERVICE: Aspa ELECTRO Sp. z o.o.
Lubelska Street 89/95, 26-603 Radom
tel. 048 384 00 13

KARTA GUARANTEE

HOME SEWING MACHINES

Model:

Factory no:

Production date:

Sale date:

Signature and stamp of the seller

*I have read and accept the terms and
conditions
of this guarantee*

Customer signature

ATTENTION: Any changes, abrasions
or blurs void the warranty.

E COUPON

MODEL: FABR NO.

Date of sale Signature and stamp of the seller

D COUPON

MODEL: FABR NO.

Date of sale Signature and stamp of the seller

C

MODEL NRFABR

Date of sale Signature and stamp of the seller

B BUYONGWARRAN

MODEL: FABR NO.

Date of sale Signature and stamp of the seller

A COUPON

MODEL: FABR NO.

Date of sale Seller's signature and stamp

<p>This section is attached to bill no.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Listed part/team</p>	<p>Signature and stamp of the service center Date of repair</p>	<p>Opis zgłoszenia</p>	
<p>This section is attached to bill no.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Listed part/team</p>	<p>Signature and stamp of the service center Date of repair</p>		
<p>This section is attached to bill no.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Listed part/team</p>	<p>Signature and stamp of the service center Date of repair</p>		
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<p>This section is attached to bill no.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Listed part/team</p>	<p>Signature and stamp of the service center Date of repair</p>	<p>Opis naprawy</p>	
<p>.....</p>		<p>Data naprawy</p>	
<p>.....</p>			
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<p>.....</p>		<p>Podpis i pieczętka serwisu</p>	
<p>.....</p>			
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