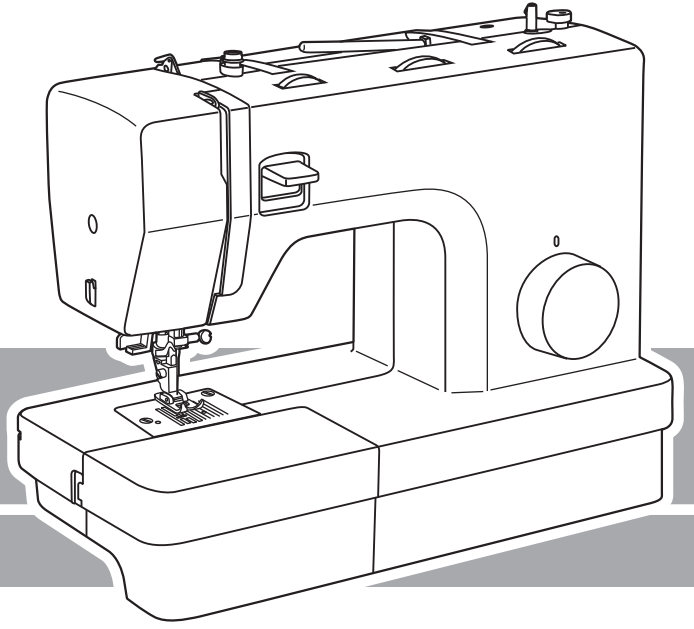
hobbycraft 19s

Instruction Manual



IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using an electrical appliance, basic safety should always be followed, including the following:
Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.

DANGER - To reduce the risk of electric shock:

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

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

1. Read the instruction carefully before you use the machine.
2. Keep the instructions at a suitable place close to the machine and hand it over if you give the machine to a third party.
3. Use the machine only in dry locations.
4. Never leave the machine unattended with children or elderly people due to they may not be able to estimate the risk.
5. This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved.
6. Children shall not play with the appliance.
7. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.
8. Always switch off the machine if you carry out preparation for work (change the needle, feed the yarn through the machine, change the footer, etc.).
9. Always unplug the machine if you leave it unattended, to avoid injury by expediently switch on the machine.
10. Always unplug the machine if you changing the lamp or carry out maintenance (oiling, cleaning).
11. Don't use the machine if it's wet or in humid environment.

12. Never pull at the cord, always unplug the machine by gripping the plug.
13. If the LED lamp is damaged or broken, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person, in order to avoid a hazard.
14. Never place anything on the pedal.
15. Never use the machine if the air vents are blocked, keep the air vents of the machine and the food pedal free from dust, fusel and leftovers.
16. The machine must only be used with designated foot controller, in order to avoid a hazard. If the foot controller is damaged or broken, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person.
17. The power cord of the foot controller can not be replaced. If the power cord is damaged the foot controller must be disposed.
18. The sound pressure level at normal operation is smaller than 75dB(A).
19. Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities.
20. Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available.
21. If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, damaging your health and well-being.
22. When replacing old appliances with new ones, the retailer is legally obligated to take back your old appliance for disposal at least for free of charge.
23. The appliance is not to be used by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction. (For outside Europe)
24. Children being supervised not to play with the appliance. (For outside Europe)

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

This sewing machine is intended for household use only.
Be sure to use the sewing machine in the temperature range from 5°C to 40°C.
If the temperature is excessively low, the machine can fail to operate normally.

Congratulations:

As the owner of a new sewing machine, you will enjoy precision quality stitching on all types of fabrics, from multiple layers of denim to delicate silks.

Your sewing machine offers the ultimate in simplicity and ease of operation. For your safety and to fully enjoy the many advantages and ease of operation of your sewing machine, we recommend that you read all the important safeguards and use and care instructions in this instruction book.

May we suggest that before you start to use your sewing machine, you discover the many features and advantages by going through this instruction book, step by step, while seated at your sewing machine.

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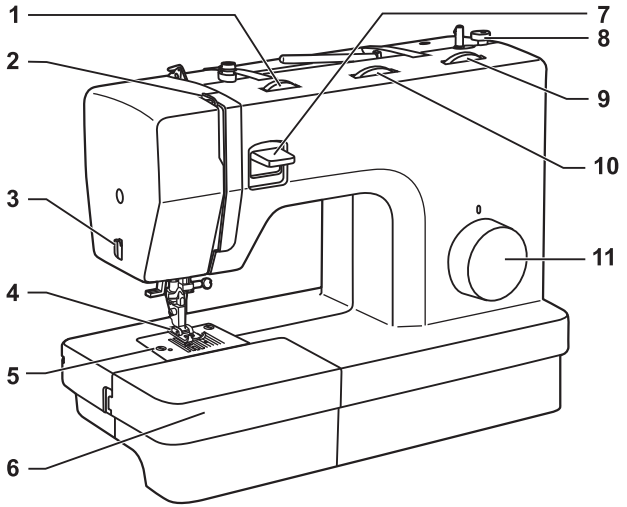
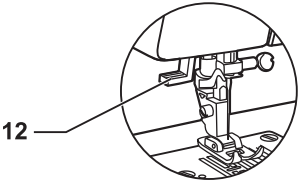
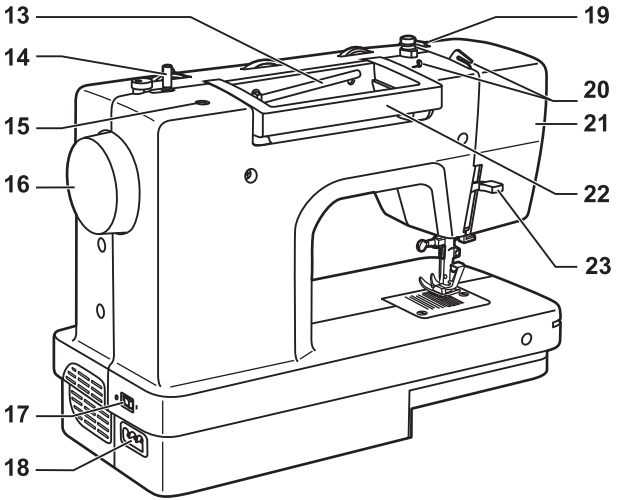
Details of the machine

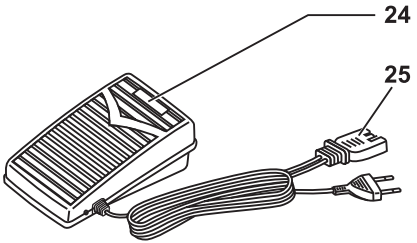
1. Thread tension dial
2. Thread take-up lever
3. Thread cutter
4. Presser foot
5. Needle plate
6. Sewing table and accessory box
7. Reverse sewing lever
8. Bobbin winder stopper
9. Stitch length dial
10. Stitch width dial (for 3-dial model)
11. Pattern selector dial
12. Automatic threader (optional)





13. Horizontal spool pin
14. Bobbin winder spindle
15. Hole for second spool pin
16. Handwheel
17. Power switch
18. Main plug socket
19. Bobbin thread guide
20. Upper thread guide
21. Face plate
22. Handle
23. Presser foot lifter
24. Foot control
25. Power cord





Connecting machine to power source

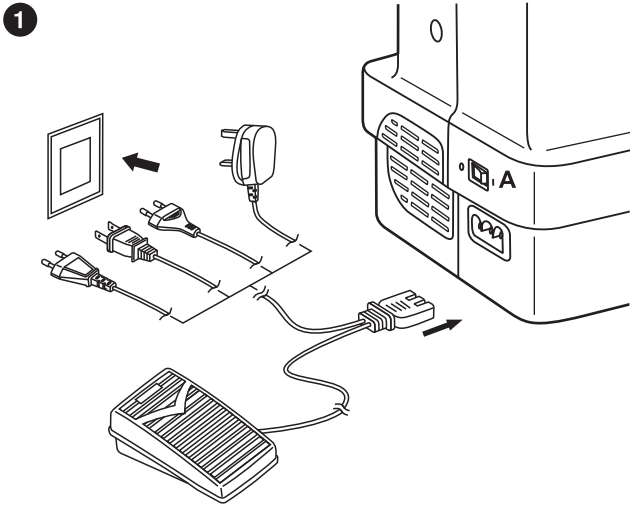
Attention:
Unplug power cord when machine is not in use.
Consult a qualified electrician if in doubt of how to connect machine to power source.

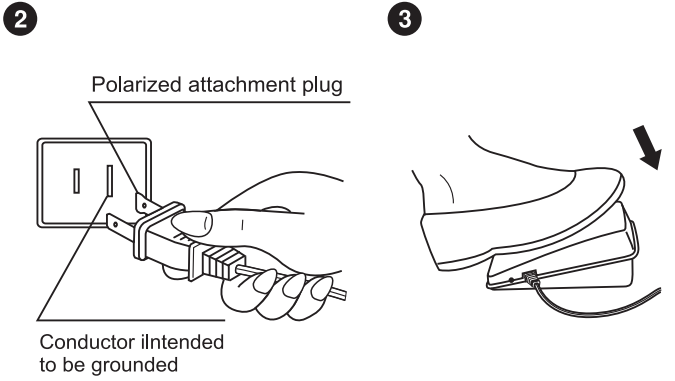
Connect the machine to a power source as illustrated. (1)
This appliance is equipped with a polarized plug which must be used with the appropriate polarized outlet. (2)

Sewing light
Press main switch (A) to " I " for power and light.

Foot control
The foot control pedal regulates the sewing speed. (3)

IMPORTANT NOTICE
For appliance with a polarized plug (one blade is wider than the other). To reduce the risk of electric shock, this plug is intended to fit in a polarized outlet only one way. If it does not fit fully in the outlet, reverse the plug. If it still does not fit, contact a qualified electrician to install the proper outlet. Do not modify the plug in any way.

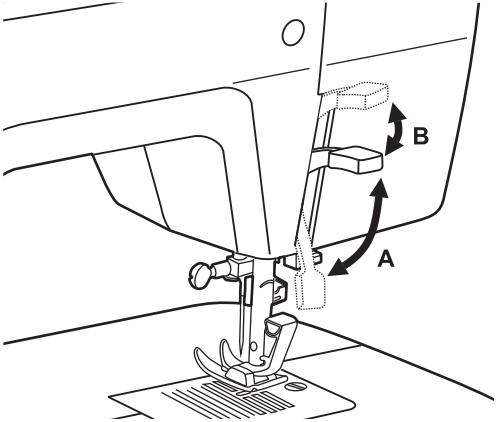




Two-step presser foot lifter

The presser foot lifter raises and lowers your presser foot. (A)

When sewing several layers or thick fabrics, the presser foot can be raised a second stage for easy positioning of the work. (B)



Accessories are stored inside the accessory storage .

Standard accessories (1)

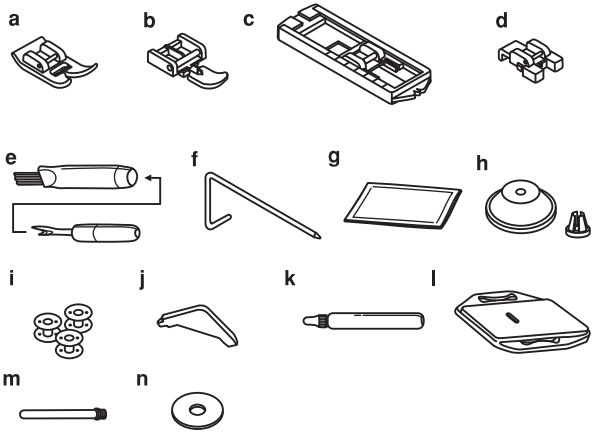
a. All purpose foot
b. Zipper foot
c. Buttonhole foot
d. Button sewing foot
e. Seam ripper/ brush
f. Edge/ quilting guide
g. Pack of needle
h. Spool holder
i. Bobbin (3x)
j. L-screwdriver
k. Oil bottle
l. Darning plate
m. Second spool pin
n. Spool pin felt

Optional accessories (2)

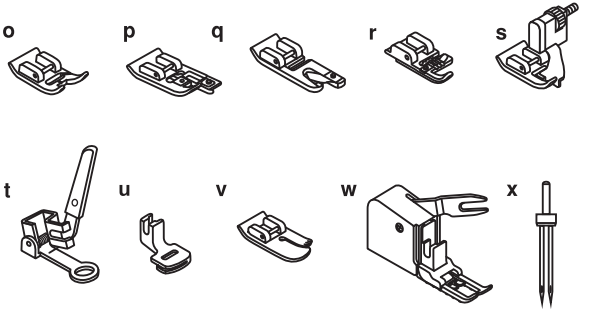
(Optional accessories are not supplied with this machine; they are however available as special accessories from your local dealer.)

o. Satin stitch foot
p. Overcasting foot
q. Hemmer foot
r. Cording foot
s. Blind hem foot
t. Darning/ embroidery foot
u. Gathering foot
v. Quilting foot
w. Walking foot
x. Twin needle

1 Standard accessories



2 Optional accessories

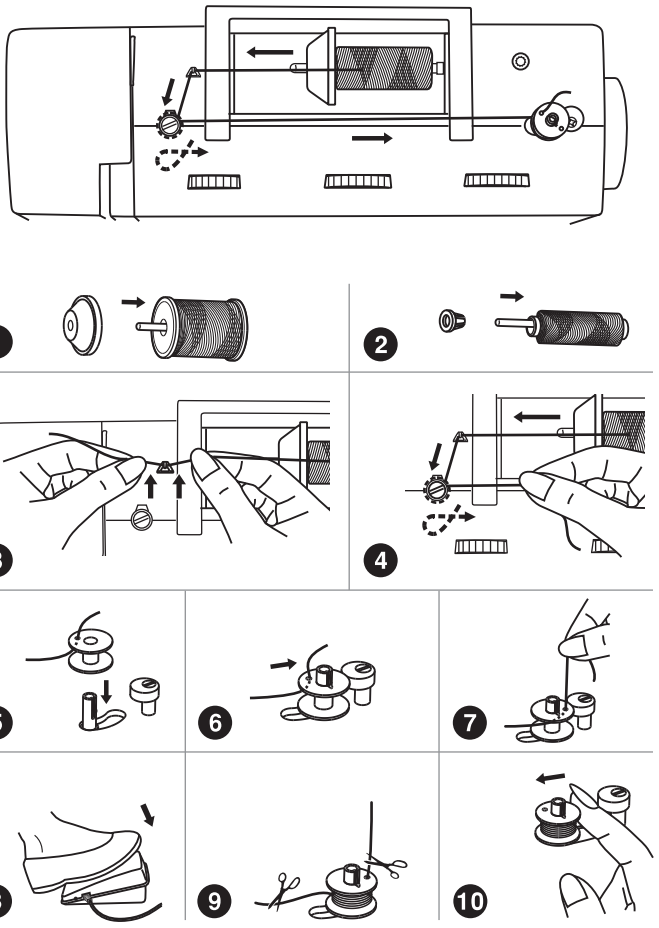


Winding the bobbin

- Place thread and corresponding spool holder onto spool pin. (1/2)
- Snap thread into thread guide. (3)
- Wind thread clockwise around bobbin winder tension discs. (4)
- Thread bobbin as illustrated and place on spindle. (5)
- Push bobbin winder spindle to right. (6)
- Hold thread end. (7)
- Step on foot control. (8)
- Release the pedal after a few turns. Release the thread and cut as close as possible to the spool. Press the pedal again. Once the spool is full, it rotates slowly. Release the pedal and cut thread. (9)
- Push bobbin winder spindle to left (10) and remove.

Please Note:

When the bobbin winder spindle is in "bobbin winding" position, the machine will not sew and the hand wheel will not turn. To start sewing, push the bobbin winder spindle to the left (sewing position).



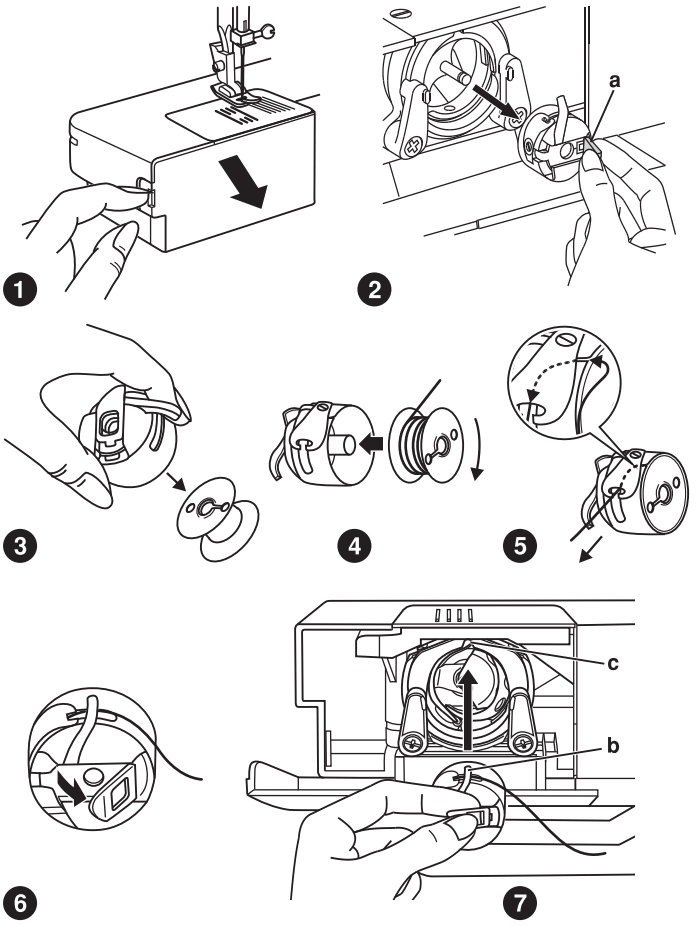
Inserting the bobbin

Attention:
Turn power switch to off ("O") before inserting or removing the bobbin.

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

- Remove the sewing table, then open the hinged cover. (1)
- Pull the bobbin case by the hinged latch (a). (2)
- Remove the bobbin of the bobbin case. (3)
- Hold the bobbin case with one hand. Insert the bobbin so that the thread runs in a clockwise direction (arrow). (4)
- Pull the thread through the slit and under the finger. (5) Leave a 6 inch tail of thread.
- Hold the bobbin case by the hinged latch. (6)
- Make sure the bobbin case finger (b) fits into the notch (c) at the top of the race as shown in. (7)

Note:
If the bobbin case is not properly placed back into the machine, it will fall out form the shuttle immediately after starting to sew.



Upper thread tension (1)

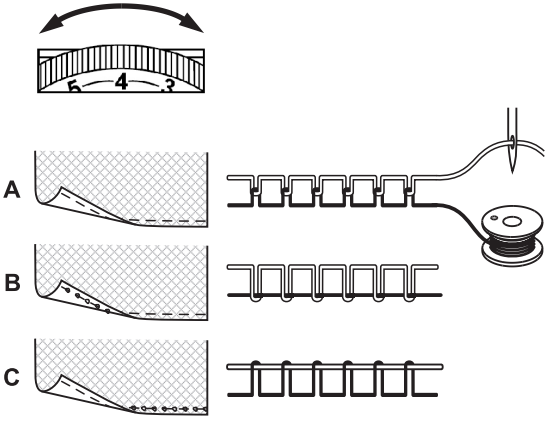
Basic upper thread tension setting: "4".

To increase the tension, turn the dial to the next higher number.
To reduce the tension, turn the dial to the next lower number.

A. Normal thread tension

B. Upper thread tension too loose

C. Upper thread tension too tight

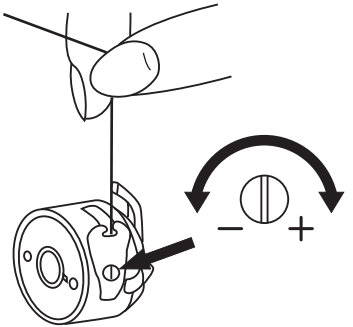


1

Lower thread tension (2)

> **Note:**
> The bobbin tension is adjusted correctly during manufacturing, therefore no changes are necessary.

To test the bobbin thread tension, the full bobbin is placed in the bobbin case. The bobbin case and gripper are then suspended by the end of the thread.
If the tension is correct, the thread will unwind by about 5 to 10cm, when gently swung and will then remain suspended.
If the full bobbin case unwinds, the tension is too slack. If the tension is too tight, it hardly unwinds or does not unwind at all.
To adjust, use the screwdriver.



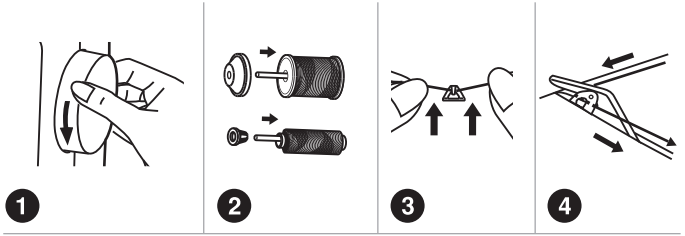
2

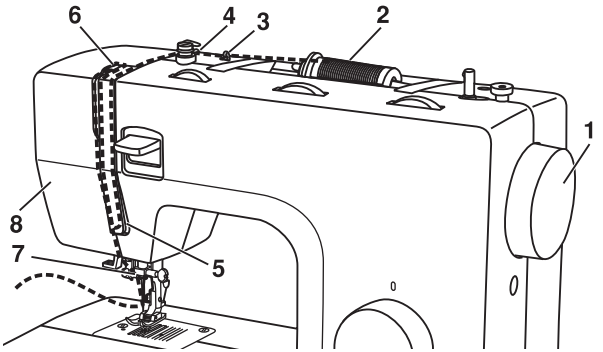
Threading the upper thread

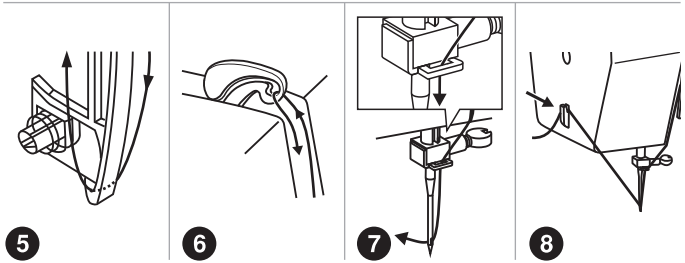
This is a simple operation but it is important to carry out correctly as by not doing so several sewing problems could result.

- Start by raising the needle to its highest point (1), and continue turning the handwheel counterclockwise until the needle just slightly begins to descend. Raise the presser foot to release the tension discs.
  Note: For safety, it is strongly suggested you turn off the power before threading.
- Lift up the spool pin. Place the spool of thread on the holder with the thread coming off the spool as shown. For small thread spools, place small side of spool holder next to spool. (2)
- Draw thread from spool through the upper thread guide (3) and pulling thread through pre-tension spring as illustrated. (4)
- Thread tension module by leading thread down right channel and up left channel. (5) During this process it is helpful to hold the thread between the spool and thread guide.
- At the top of this movement pass thread from right to left through the slotted eye of the take-up lever and then downwards again. (6)
- Now pass thread behind the thin wire needle clamp guide (7) and then down to the needle which should be threaded from front to back.
- Pull about 6-8 inches of thread to the rear beyond the needle eye. Trim thread to length with built in thread cutter. (8)

Note:
If your sewing machine is equipped with the factory installed optional automatic needle threader, instructions for use can be found on next page.



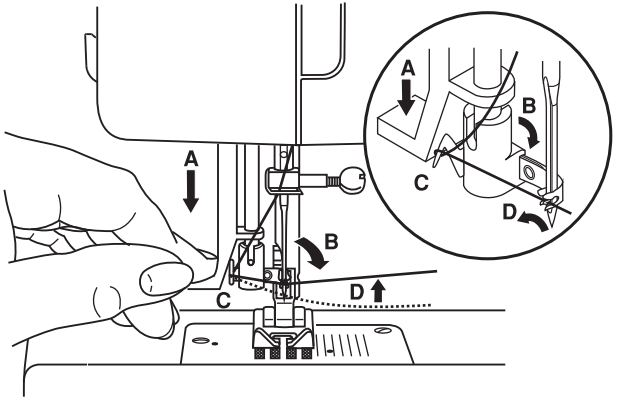




Automatic needle threader (optional)

Attention:
Turn power switch to off ("O")!

- Raise the needle to its highest position.
- Press lever (A) down as far as it will go.
- The threader automatically swings to the threading position (B).
- Pass thread around thread guide (C).
- Pass the thread in front of the needle around the hook (D) from bottom to top.
- Release lever (A).
- Pull the thread through the needle eye.



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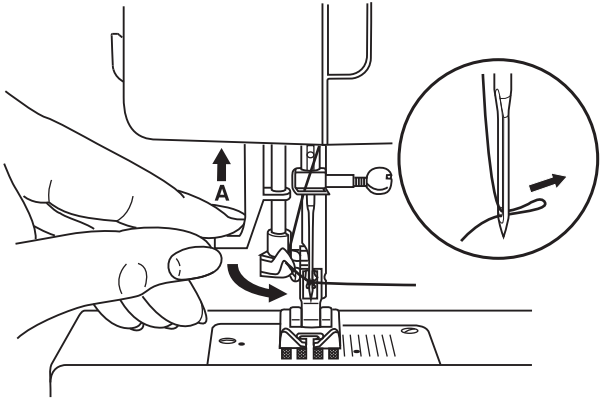
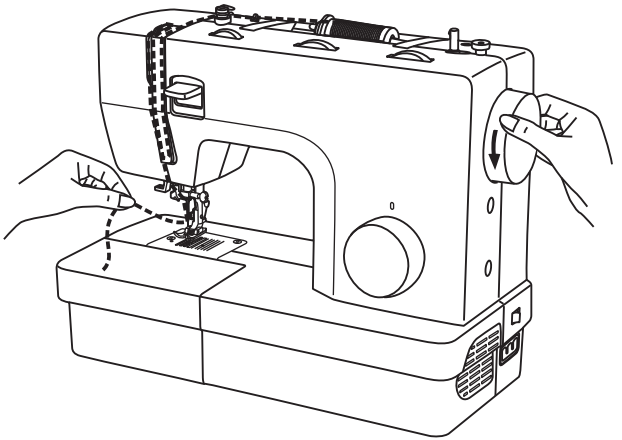


2

Raising the bobbin thread

Hold the upper thread with the left hand. Turn the handwheel (1) towards you (counterclockwise) lowering, then raising needle.

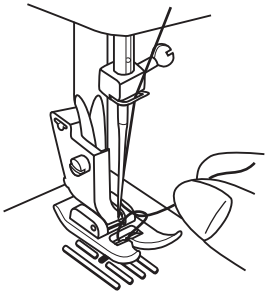
Note:
If it is difficult to raise the bobbin thread, check to make sure the thread is not trapped by the hinged cover or the sewing table.



1

Gently pull on the upper thread to bring the bobbin thread up through the needle plate hole. (2)

Lay both threads to the back under the presser foot. (3)



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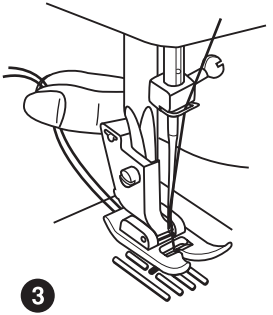


3

Raise the needle to its highest position.

Turn the pattern selector dial to set the desired stitch pattern at the setting mark.

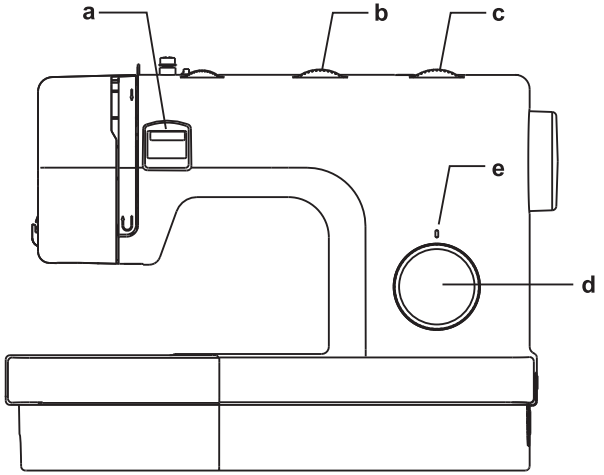
For **straight stitch**, select pattern " ┆ " or " ┆ " with the pattern selector dial. Adjust the stitch length with the stitch length dial.

For **zigzag stitch**, select pattern " ⦚ " with the pattern selector dial. Adjust the stitch length and stitch width according to the fabric being used.

To obtain the other patterns, turn the stitch length dial to "S1" or "S2", select the pattern desired with pattern selector dial, and adjust the stitch width with the stitch width dial (for 3-dial model).

Please consult the following stitch patterns chart.

a. Reverse lever
b. Stitch width dial (for 3-dial model)
c. Stitch length dial S1-S2
d. Pattern selector dial
e. Setting mark



Model	Stitch patterns																															
												S1											S2									
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
2 dials (17 stitch patterns)																																
2 dials (23 stitch patterns)																																
3 dials (21 stitch patterns)																																
3 dials (29 stitch patterns)																																

Stitch width dial & stitch length dial

Function of stitch width dial

The maximum zigzag stitch width for zigzag stitching is 5mm; however, the width can be reduced on any patterns. The width increases as you move stitch width dial from "0" - "5". (1)

The Stitch width dial is also the control for the straight stitch infinite needle position. "0" position is center and "5" is full right needle position (for 3-dial model).

Function of stitch length dial while zig-zag stitching

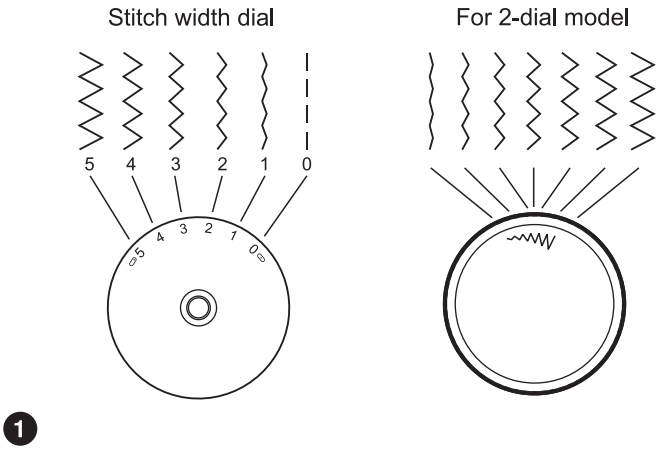
Set the pattern selector dial to zig-zag.

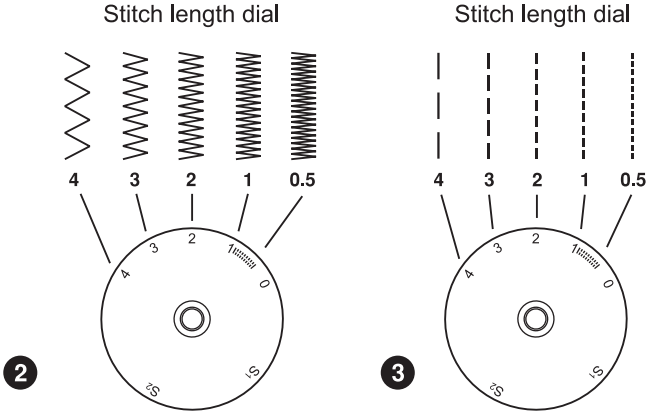
The density of zig-zag stitches increase as the setting of stitch length dial approaches "0".

Neat zig-zag stitches are usually achieved at "2.5" or below. (2)

Function of stitch length dial for straight stitching

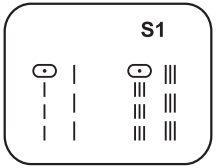
For straight stitch sewing, turn the pattern selector dial to the straight stitch setting. Turn the stitch length dial, and the length of the individual stitches will decrease as the dial approaches "0". The length of the individual stitches will increase as the dial approaches "4". (3) Generally speaking, use a longer stitch length when sewing heavier weight fabrics or when using a thicker needle or thread. Use a shorter stitch length when sewing lighter weight fabrics or when using a finer needle or thread.





Sewing straight stitch

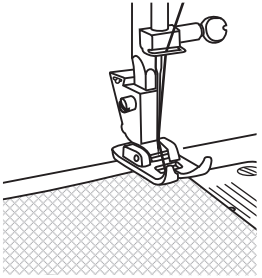
To begin sewing, set the machine for straight stitch. (1)



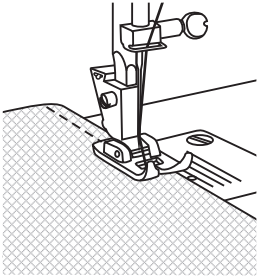
1

Place the fabric under the presser foot with the fabric edge lined up with the desired seam guide line on the needle plate. (2)

Lower the presser foot lifter, and then step on the foot controller to start sewing. (3)



2

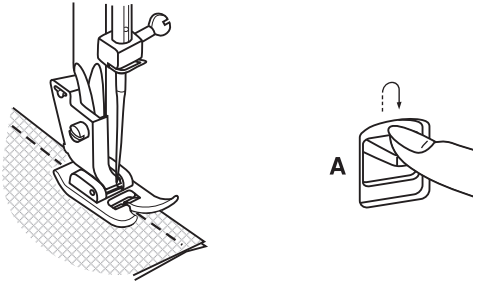


3

Reverse sewing

To secure the beginning and the end of a seam, press down the reverse sewing lever (A).

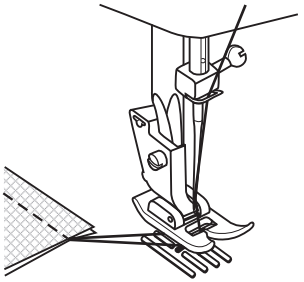
Sew a few reverse stitches. Release the lever and the machine will sew forward again. (1)



1

Removing the work

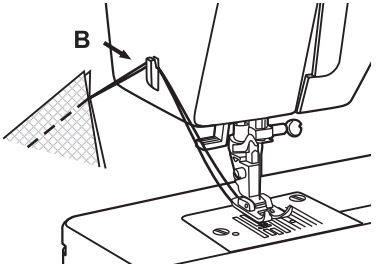
Turn the handwheel toward you (counterclockwise) to bring the thread take up lever to its highest position, raise the presser foot and remove work behind the needle and presser foot. (2)



2

Cutting the thread

Pull the threads under and behind the presser foot. Guide the threads to the side of the face plate and into thread cutter (B). Pull threads down to cut. (3)



3

Choosing stretch stitch patterns

To select the stretch stitch patterns, turn the pattern selector dial to the desired pattern, turn the stitch length dial to the indicator marked "S1" or "S2". Though there are several stretch patterns, here are two examples:

Straight Stretch Stitch

Set the pattern selector dial to " ≡ " or " ≡ ".

Used to add triple reinforcement to stretch and hardwearing seams.

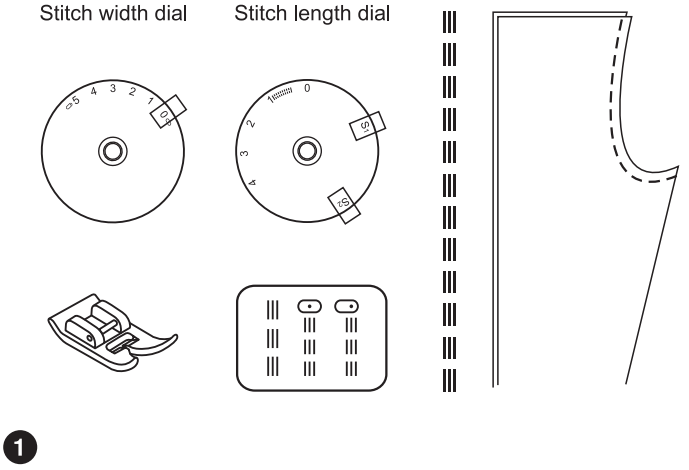
The machine sews two stitches forward and one stitch backwards.

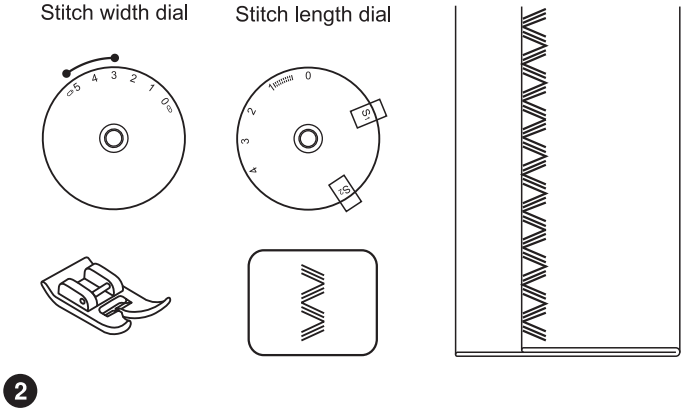
Ric Rac

Set the pattern selector dial to " ≋ ".

Adjust the stitch width dial to between "3" and "5".

Ric rac stitch is suitable for firm fabrics like denim, corduroy, poplin, duck, etc.





Blind hem

For hems on curtains, trousers, skirts, etc.

Blind hem for stretch fabrics.

Blind hem for firm fabrics.

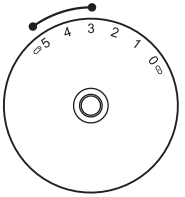
Set the stitch length dial with the range shown on the diagram at the right. Blind hems, however, are normally sewn with a longer stitch length setting.
Set the stitch width dial at a setting appropriate for the weight/type of fabric being sewn, within the range shown in the diagram on the right of the page.
Generally, a narrower stitch is used for lighter weight fabrics, and a wider stitch is used for heavier weight fabrics. Sew a test first to make sure the machine settings are appropriate for the fabric.

Blind Hem:
Turn up the hem to the desired width and press. Fold back (as shown in Fig. 1) against the right side of the fabric with the top edge of the hem extending about 7 mm (1/4") to the right side of the folded fabric.

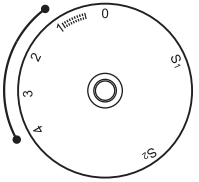
Start to sew slowly on the fold, making sure the needle touches slightly the folded top to catch one or two fabric threads. (2)

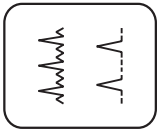
Unfold the fabric when hemming is completed and press.

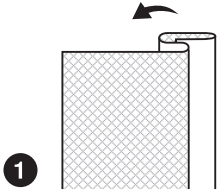
Stitch width dial

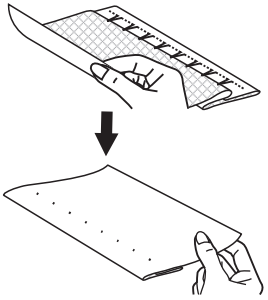


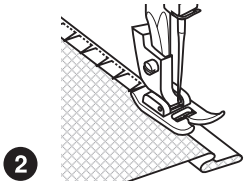
Stitch length dial











Sew 4-step buttonholes

Prepare

- Take off the all purpose foot and attach the buttonhole foot.
- Measure diameter and thickness of button and add 0.3cm (1/8") for bartacks to obtain correct buttonhole length; mark buttonhole size on fabric (a).
- Place fabric under the foot, so that marking on the buttonhole foot aligns with starting marking on fabric. Lower the foot, so that the buttonhole center line marked on the fabric aligns with the center of the buttonhole foot (b).

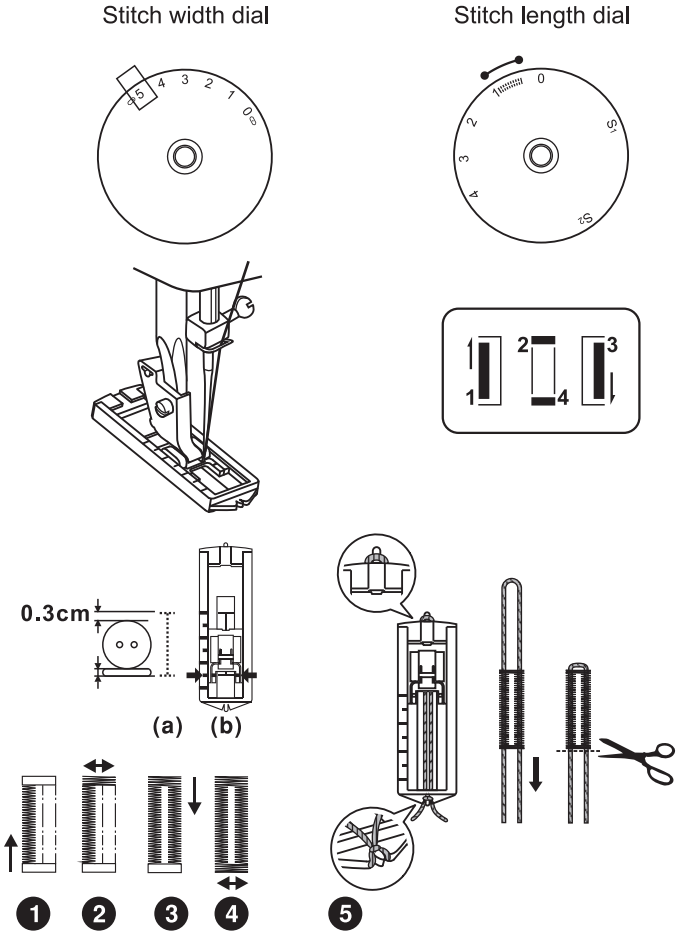
Adjust the stitch length dial in the " ⧻ " range to set stitch density.

> **Note:**
> Density varies according to the fabric.
> Always test sew a buttonhole on the fabric you are using to sew the buttonhole.

Follow the 4-step sequence changing from one step to another with the pattern selector dial. When moving from step to step through the buttonhole process, be sure that the needle is raised before turning the pattern selector dial to the next step. Take care not to sew too many stitches in steps 2 and 4. Use seam ripper and cut buttonhole open from both ends towards the middle.

Tips:

- Slightly reducing upper thread tension will produce better results.
- Use a stabilizer for fine or stretchy fabrics.
- It is advisable to use heavy thread or cord for stretch or knit fabrics. The zig-zag should sew over the heavy thread or cord. (5)



Sewing on buttons

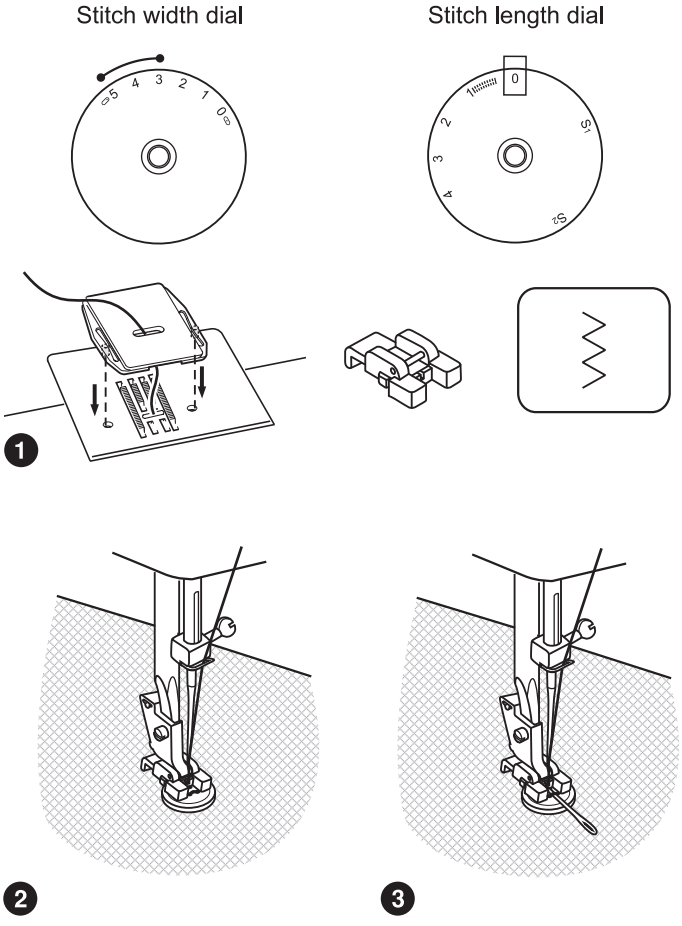
Install the darning plate. (1)

Change presser foot to button sewing foot.
Position the work under the foot.
Place the button on the marked position and lower the foot.

Set the pattern selector dial on " " and sew a few securing stitches. Select the zig-zag stitch width according to the distance between the two holes of the button.
Turn the handwheel to check if the needle goes into the right and the left hole of the button without any obstruction (adjust the stitch width according to the button).
Slowly sew on the button with about 10 stitches. Select pattern " " and sew a few securing stitches. (2) (for 2-dial model)

Set the pattern selector dial on zig zag stitch " ". Adjust the stitch width to "3" - "5" according to the distance between the two holes of the button.
Turn the handwheel to check that the needle goes cleanly into the left and right holes of the button. Set the pattern selector knob on straight stitch " ", and sew a few securing stitches.
Set the pattern selector knob on zig zag stitch " ", and slowly sew on the button with about 10 stitches. Set the pattern selector knob on straight stitch " ", and sew a few securing stitches. (2) (for 3-dial model)

If a shank is required, place a darning needle on top of the button and sew. (3) For buttons with 4 holes, sew through the front two holes first (2), push work forward and then sew through the back two holes as described. (3)



Zippers

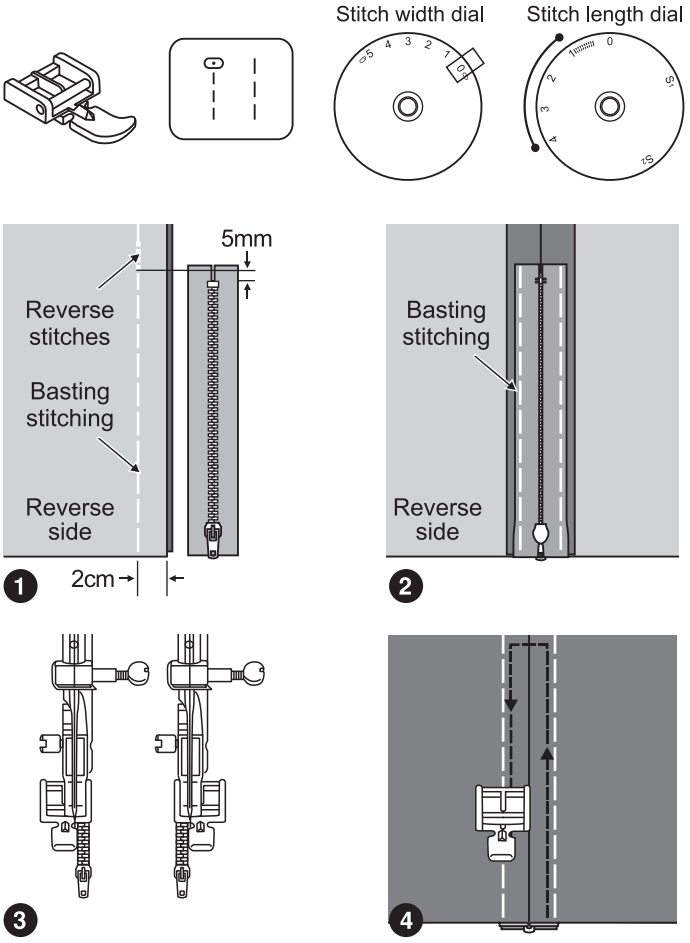
Set the machine as illustrated.

1. Place the right sides of the fabric together.
   Sew a bottom seam 2cm from the right edge to the zipper bottom stop position. Sew a few stitches in reverse to lock. Increase the stitch length to maximum, set the tension below 2, and baste the remaining length of the fabric.

2. Press open the seam allowance. Place the zipper face down on the seam allowance with the teeth against the seam line. Baste the zipper tape in place.

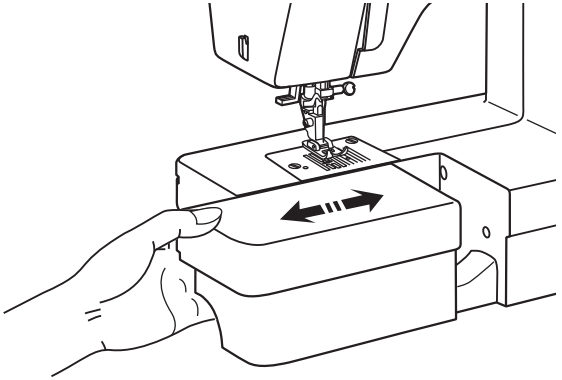
3. The zipper foot can be inserted right or left, depending on which side of the foot you are going to sew.

4. Stitching around the zipper, then remove the basting.



Fitting the snap-in sewing table

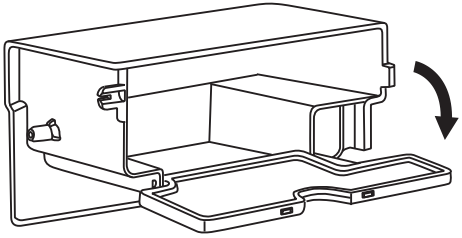
Keep the snap-in sewing table horizontal, and push it in the direction of the arrow. (1)



1

The inside of the snap-in sewing table can be utilized as an accessory box.

To open, flip cover down as shown. (2)



2

Changing the presser foot

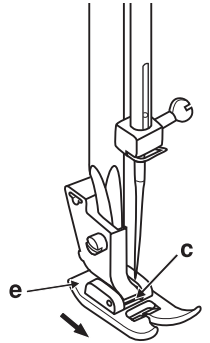
Attention:
Turn power switch to off ("O") when carrying out any of the above operations!

Removing the presser foot
Push the presser foot (e) to disengage from the cut-out (c). (1)

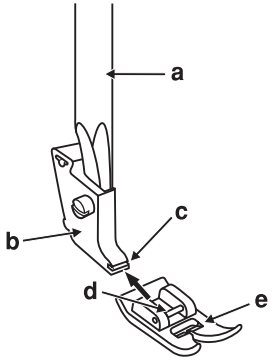
Attaching the presser foot
Install the pin (d) of the presser foot (e) into the cut-out (c) of the presser foot holder. (2)

Removing and Attaching the presser foot shank
Raise the presser bar (a) with the presser foot lifter.
Removing and Attaching the presser foot shank (b) as illustrated. (3)

Attaching the edge/ quilting guide
Attach the edge/quilting guide (f) in the slot as illustrated. Adjust as needed for hems, pleats, quilting, etc. (4)



1



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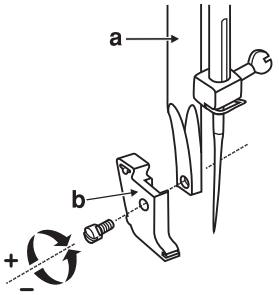

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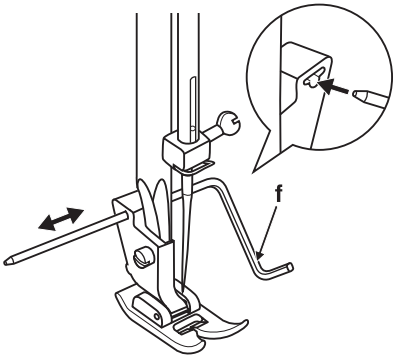


4

NEEDLE, FABRIC, THREAD SELECTION GUIDE

NEEDLE SIZE	FABRICS	THREAD
9-11(65-75)	Lightweight fabrics-thin cottons, voile, serge, silk, muslin, Qiana, interlocks, cotton knits, tricot, jerseys, crepes, woven polyester, shirt & blouse fabrics.	Light-duty thread in cotton, nylon or polyester.
12(80)	Medium weight fabrics-cotton, satin, kettleclote, sailcloth, double knits, lightweight woollens.	Most threads sold are medium size and suitable for these fabrics and needle sizes. Use polyester threads on synthetic materials and cotton on natural woven fabrics for best results. Always use the same thread on top and bottom.
14(90)	Medium weight fabrics-cotton duck, woolen, heavier knits, terrycloth, denims.	
16(100)	Heavyweight fabrics-canvas, woolens, outdoor tent and quilted fabrics, denims, upholstery material (light to medium).	
18(110)	Heavy woollens, overcoat fabrics, upholstery fabrics, some leathers and vinyls.	Heavy duty thread, carpet thread. (Use heavy foot pressure-large numbers.)

IMPORTANT: Match needle size to thread size and weight of fabric

NEEDLE, FABRIC SELECTION

NEEDLES	EXPLANATION	TYPE OF FABRIC
HA×1 15×1	Standard sharp needles. Sizes range thin to large. 9 (65) to 18(110)	Natural woven fabrics-wool, cotton, silk, etc. Qiana. Not recommended for double knits.
15×1/705H(SUK)	Semi-ball point needle, scarfed. 9(65) to 18(110)	Natural and synthetic woven fabrics, polyester blends. Knits-polyesters, interlocks, tricot, single and double knits. Can be used instead of 15×1 for sewing all fabrics.
15×1/705H(SUK)	Full ball point needle 9(65) to 18(110)	Sweater knits, Lycra, swimsuit fabric, elastic.
130 PCL	Leather needles. 12(80) to 18(110)	Leather, vinyl, upholstery. (Leaves smaller hole than standard large needle.)

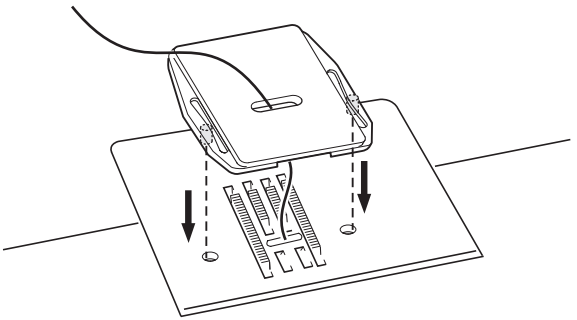
Note: 1. Twin needles, can be purchased for utility and decorative work.
2. When sewing with twin needles, the stitch width dial should be set at less than "3".
3. European needles show sizes 65, 70, 80 etc. American and Japanese needles show size 9, 11, 12 etc.
4. Replace needle often (approximately every other garment) and / or at first thread breakage or skipped stitches.
5. Use a backing for fine or stretchy fabrics.

Darning plate

For certain types of work, (e.g. darning or free-hand embroidery), the darning plate must be used.

Install the darning plate as illustrated.

For normal sewing, remove the darning plate.



Attention:
Turn power switch to off ("O") before inserting or removing the needle.

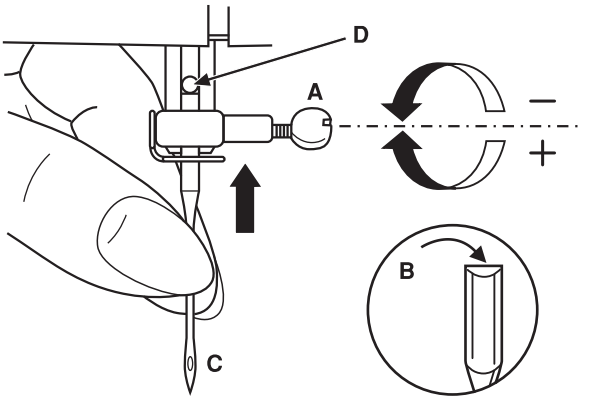
Change the needle regularly, especially if it is showing signs of wear and causing problems.

Insert the needle as illustrated as follows:

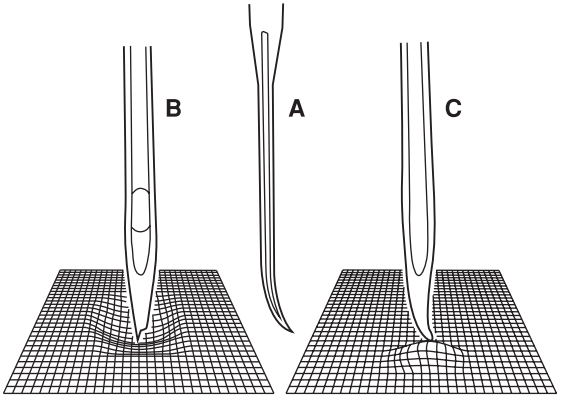
A. Loosen the needle clamp screw and tighten again after inserting the new needle. (1)
B. The flat side of the shaft should be towards the back.
C/D.Insert the needle as far up as it will go.

Needles must be in perfect condition. (2)

Problems can occur with:
A. Bent needles
B. Damaged points
C. Blunt needles



1



2

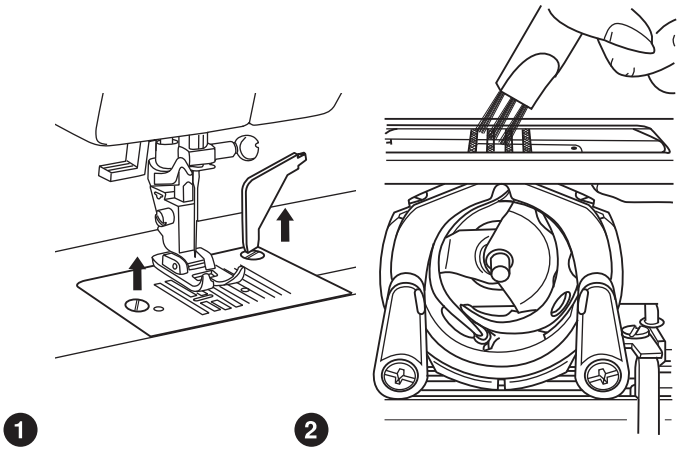
Attention:
Disconnect the machine from the electricity supply by removing the plug from the mains socket. When cleaning the machine, it must always be disconnected from the electricity supply.

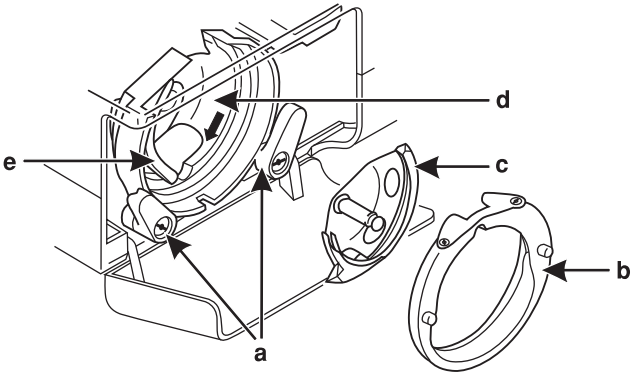
Remove the needle plate:
Turn the handwheel until the needle is fully raised. Open the hinged front cover and unscrew the needle plate screw withe the screw driver. (1)

Cleaning the feed dog:
Remove the bobbin case and use the brush supplied to clean the whole area. (2)

Cleaning and lubricating the hook:
Remove the bobbin case. Snap the two hook retaining arms (a) outwards. Remove the hook race cover (b) and the hook (c) and clean withe a soft cloth. Lubricate at the points (d) (1-2 drops) with sewing machine oil. Turn the handwheel until the hook race (e) is in the left position. Replace the hook (c). Replace the hook race cover and snap back the two hook retaining arms. Insert he bobbin case and bobbin and replace the stitch plate.

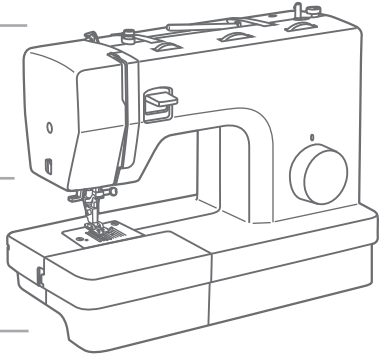
Important:
Fabric fluff and threads must be removed regularly. Your machine should be serviced at regular intervals at one of our service agencies.





Trouble shooting guide

Problem	Cause	Correction
Upper thread breaks	1.The machine is not threaded correctly. 2.The thread tension is too tight. 3.The thread is too thick for the needle. 4.The needle is not inserted correctly. 5.The thread is round wound the spool holder pin. 6.The needle is damaged.	1.Rethread the machine. 2.Reduce the thread tension (lower number). 3.Select a larger needle. 4.Remove and reinsert the needle (flat side towards the back). 5.Remove the reel and wind thread onto reel. 6.Replace the needle.
Lower thread breaks	1.The bobbin case is not inserted correctly. 2.The bobbin case is threaded wrongly. 3.The lower thread tension is too tight.	1.Remove and reinsert the bobbin case and pull on the thread. The thread should pull easily. 2.Check both bobbin and bobbin case. 3.Loosen lower thread tension as described.
Skipped stitches	1.The needle is not inserted correctly. 2.The needle is damaged. 3.The wrong size needle has been used. 4.The foot is not attached correctly.	1.Remove and reinsert needle (flat side towards the back). 2.Insert a new needle. 3.Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric. 4.Check and attach correctly.
Needle breaks	1.The needle is damaged. 2.The needle is not correctly inserted. 3.Wrong needle size for the fabric. 4.The wrong foot is attached.	1.Insert a new needle. 2.Insert the needle correctly (flat side towards the back). 3.Choose a needle to suit the thread and fabric. 4.Select the correct foot.
Loose stitches	1.The machine is not correctly threaded. 2.The bobbin case is not correctly threaded. 3.Needle/ fabric/ thread combination is wrong. 4.Thread tension wrong.	1.Check the threading. 2.Thread the bobbin case as illustrated. 3.The needle size must suit the fabric and thread. 4.Correct the thread tension.
Seams gather or pucker	1.The needle is too thick for the fabric. 2.The stitch length is wrongly adjusted. 3.The thread tension is too tight. 4.Fabric puckers.	1.Select a finer needle. 2.Readjust the stitch length. 3.Loosen the thread tension. 4.Use a backing for fine or stretchy fabrics.
Uneven stitches, uneven feed	1.Poor quality thread. 2.The bobbin case is wrongly threaded. 3.Fabric has been pulled.	1.Select a better quality thread. 2.Remove bobbin case and retread and insert correctly. 3.Do not pull on the fabric while sewing, let it be taken up by the machine.
The machine is noisy	1.The machine must be lubricated. 2.Fluff or oil have collected on the hook or needle bar. 3.Poor quality oil has been used. 4.The needle is damaged.	1.Lubricate as described. 2.Clean the hook and feed dog as described. 3.Only use good quality sewing machine oil. 4.Replace the needle.
The machine jams	Thread is caught in the hook.	Remove the upper thread and bobbin case, turn the handwheel backwards and forwards by hand and remove the thread remands. Lubricate as described.



Do not dispose of electrical appliances as unsorted municipal waste, use separate collection facilities.
Contact your local government for information regarding the collection systems available.
If electrical appliances are disposed of in landfills or dumps, hazardous substances can leak into the groundwater and get into the food chain, damaging your health and well-being.
When replacing old appliances with new once, the retailer is legally obligated to take back your old appliance for disposal at least for free of charge.