



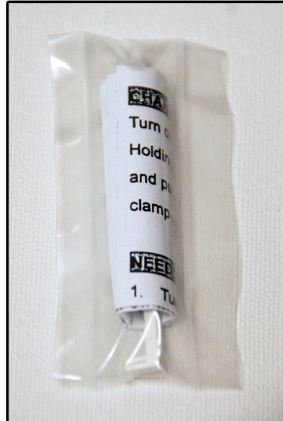
Bella Longarm Series Tool Kit



Tool Kit Bag



Screwdrivers



Needle
Threader



Machine
Fuses



Tweezer



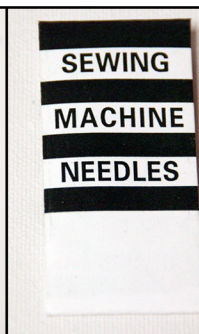
Snippets



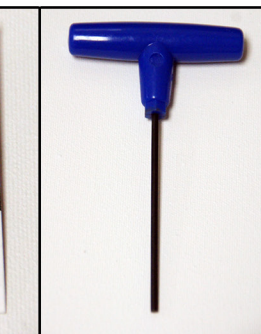
Allen
Wrenches



Case for
Allen Wrenches



Needles



3mm
Allen Wrench



Ruler Foot



Bobbins



Martelli Enterprises proudly presents the

Bella

Longarm Series

Bella Longarm Series Accessory Kit



Sew-Mate



Pinpoint
Tweezers



Snippet
Scissors



Red Rocket Oil

Small Zip Gun
and Zip Clips



Medium Zip Gun
and Zip Clips



Large Zip Gun
and Zip Clips





Martelli
Enterprises
proudly presents

THE

Bella Prima

LaCresta Long-Arm and Bella Prima Quilting Machine Assembly Guide & User Manual

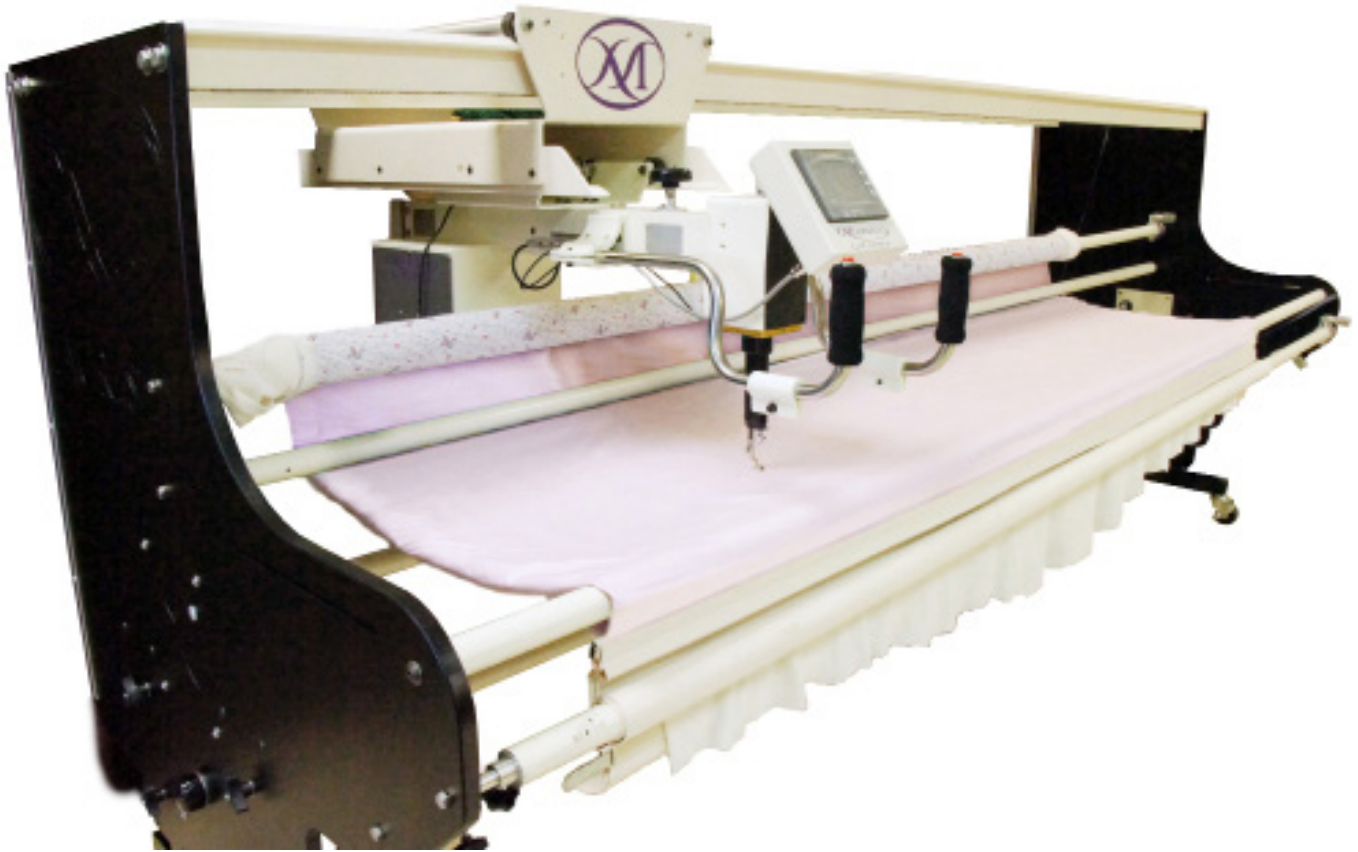
*Congratulations on your purchase of the LaCresta Long Arm Frame and Bella Prima Machine.
We know that you will enjoy countless hours of quilting on this revolutionary system!*

*Note: At times we may make a few changes or upgrades to our frame, machine or electronics.
For this reason some photos may differ slightly from your machine or frame.*



5450 North "W" Street • Pensacola, FL 32505
850-433-1414 • www.martellinotions.com

LaCresta Long-Arm and Bella Prima Quilting Machine Assembly/ Installation Guide



Martelli Enterprises offers, as an option, on site installation, training and support.
If you have not purchased this, then the following information will be extremely important to you.

Before you can get started enjoying your machine, you will need to unpack, set up, test your machine, and practice some basic long arm skills. Please read the following instructions carefully prior to assembling the frame, mounting and setting up your machine.

*Note: At times we may make a few changes or upgrades to our frame, machine or electronics.
For this reason some photos may differ slightly from your machine or frame.*

If you have any questions:

please call Martelli Enterprises at 850-433-1414



Bella
Prima

Safety Recommendations:

Read all directions provided before proceeding with installation. Use caution when handling parts and tools to avoid personal injury or damage to the frame or your workspace. When working with any sharp edges, wear work gloves to protect your hands.

To begin with the installation, it is recommended that you:

1. Visit www.martellinotions.com and print out the latest version of the LaCresta Manual or updates to this manual
2. Recruit a helper to assist you with the assembly and installation process.
3. With your designated helper, review this manual to become familiar with the assembly process.
4. Decide where you will use your La Cresta and free up enough space for both unpacking and setup.
5. Ensure that you've received all required parts. If not, make a list missing parts and contact us at 850-433-1414.
6. Gather necessary tools and accessories
7. Read all instructions thoroughly before you begin

Tools/Materials Needed for Assembly:

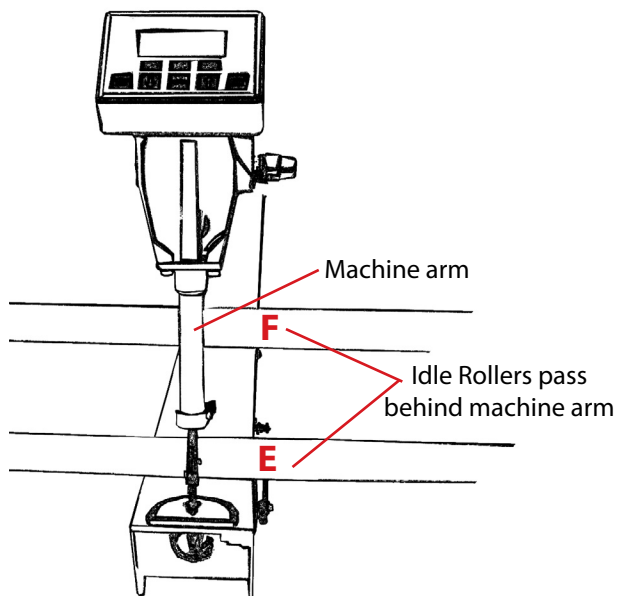
Printed Instructions
5/16" Allen Wrench
1/8" Allen Wrench
3/4" Crescent Wrench
Level for leveling machine
Rubber Mallet (optional)
Screwdriver for installing sewing machine needle

NOTE:

With time, the information provided will grow to include much more than what you'll find here. If you have suggestions, questions or corrections, contact us at martelliinfo@ent.gccoxmail.com or call us at 850-433-1414 so that we can make the beginning process easier and better.

If you received a DVD along with this manual, please note that there may be some differences, but your frame and machine are essentially the same. We are always striving to keep our machines and the electronics as up to date as possible. Therefore this manual will include the most current modifications.

Thank you for your continued support of Martelli Enterprises and we hope you enjoy your new Bella Prima!



Attaching Idle Rollers (E & F) to Frame

The two IDLE ROLLERS not only secure the machine from moving too far forward or backward, but help keep your quilt top, batting and backing fabric (when loaded) straight and taut. Each roller has a spring-loaded end and one end that contains a cap with a threaded hole.

1. Position quilting machine so it is moved slightly to the front of the frame. Be sure machine is not moved so far forward carriage rolls off trolley. Refer to caution on previous page.

2. Idle Roller (E) is slid through the open arm of the machine. Referring to diagram, working from the back of the frame, attach IDLE ROLLER (E) to frame by positioning the spring loaded end on pin in location **E** on the side panel to your right (Left side panel if facing front of machine and frame). Make sure the black knob is loosened enough for spring to move in or out freely. Bring opposite end of pole into position. Push hard enough that spring loaded end shortens enough to bring pole onto position and slips in place on "pin." Tighten black knob on spring loaded end to secure roller in place.

3. Working from the front of the frame, repeat above step to attach IDLE ROLLER (F) in place with the spring loaded end on your left as you are facing the front of the machine. (Standing in front of the frame, both spring-loaded ends will be on your left.)

Attaching Take-Up Roller (G) to Frame

The TAKE-UP ROLLER takes up the quilt as it is being completed. Each roller has a spring-loaded end and one end that contains a cap with a threaded hole and tension clutch.

1. Position quilting machine so the take up roller will pass through arm of the machine. When the take-up roller is secured in position, the danger of the quilting machine moving to far forward or off the trolley is eliminated.

2. Referring to the photo and diagram, working from the front of the frame, attach the TAKE-UP ROLLER (G) to frame by first holding the spring loaded end in position on the side panel to your left. Insert bolt into hole from outside frame and tighten just enough to hold in place securely. Bring the opposite end of roller (the one with the tension clutch) into alignment with hole on opposite end of panel. Insert bolt and tighten just enough to hold securely in place.

3. Working from the front of the frame, repeat above step to attach IDLE ROLLER (F) in place with the spring loaded end on your left as you are facing the front of the machine. (Standing in front of the frame, both spring-loaded ends will be on your left.).

4. Tighten all bolts securely.

Attaching the Top Feeder and Bottom Feeder Rollers (H & I) to Frame



The TOP FEEDER ROLLER holds your rolled up quilt top. The BOTTOM FEEDER ROLLER holds the rolled up quilt backing fabric. Each roller has a spring-loaded end and one end that contains a cap with a threaded hole and tension clutch.

1. Referring to the photo and diagram, working from the front of the frame, attach the BOTTOM FEEDER ROLLER (I) to frame by first holding the spring loaded end in position on the side panel to your left. Insert bolt into hole from outside frame and tighten just enough to hold in place securely. Bring the opposite end of roller (the one with the tension clutch) into alignment with hole on opposite end of panel. Insert bolt and tighten just enough to hold securely in place.

2. Working from the front of the frame, repeat above step to attach TOP FEEDER ROLLER (H) in place with the spring loaded end on your left as you are facing the front of the machine.

3. Tighten all bolts securely.

Make sure all bolts are tightened securely and your machine moves easily from side to side and front to back before attempting to run your machine. For smoothest operation, the machine and frame must be level. It is now time to go over the machine operation and care.

Attaching Kwik Spin Thread Caddy

Mount the Kwik Spin as shown onto the right hand rear of the machine as pictured.



Now that you have assembled the frame, mounted and set up your machine, it is now time to ready your machine for you first project. But first, again go over all of the nuts, bolts and screws to make sure everything is tight and secure. Check to make sure all electronics (and your machine) are plugged in. When you have your machine in place, you may want to remove the wheels and attach the feet. Your machine will be more steady without the wheels, mounting them again for ease in moving the machine in the future should it me necessary.

Remeber practice, practice, practice. We suggest starting with a practice project before starting on an "heirloom" quilt. The more you use your machine, the more familiar you will become with your machine and its controls. There are also several tutorials, DVD's and books available to help you along the way!



Bella Prima Longarm Quilting Machine User Manual



Note: Although we have included some Long Arm Basics information in the manual, if you have not used a long arm before, we highly recommend one of the many available books, videos, or classes. You will want to learn first the basics and then some of the techniques to get that professional look. This will eliminate many of the frustrations that long arm quilters associate with getting started.

Please Note: At times we may make a few changes or upgrades to our frame, machine or electronics. For this reason some photos may differ slightly from your machine or frame.

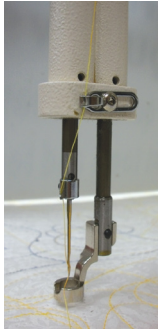
If you have any questions, please call:
850-433-1414

Please visit **www.martellinotions.com** for
additional videos on the Bella Prima Longarm.

We are sure you are anxious to begin your first project, but first, again go over all of the nuts, bolts and screws used in assembling the frame and mounting your machine to make sure everything is tight and secure.

Check to make sure all electronics (and your machine) are plugged in.

Attaching the Presser Foot and Needle

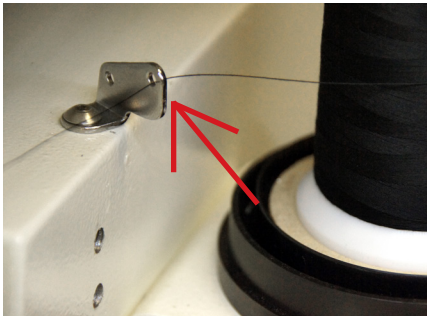


Attaching and removing the presser foot and needle on your longarm machine are similar to doing the same on a regular sewing machine.

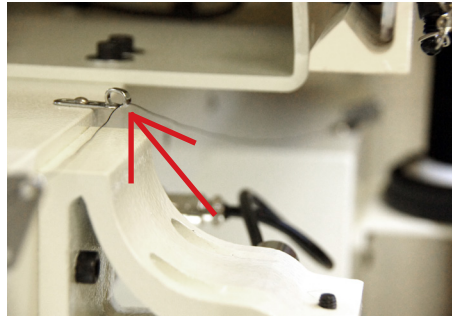
Loosen the screws to remove the needle or presser foot. Tighten screws to secure. When properly installed, the eye of the needle will be facing you. If you are unsure run your thumb nail down the sides of the needle. You will feel a groove in the needle face. Install the needle so the groove is facing forward. When inserting the needle into the needle clamp, push it up as far as it will go and tighten the needle clamp screw firmly. The needle will be threaded from this direction.

Threading the Machine

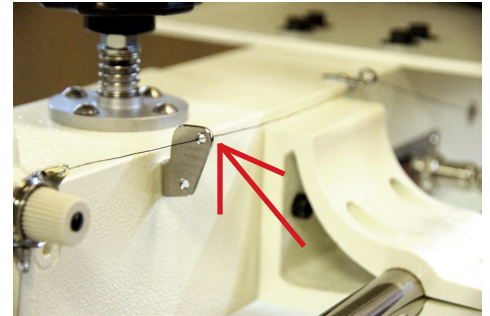
Additional "Threading" Views and steps can be seen later in manual



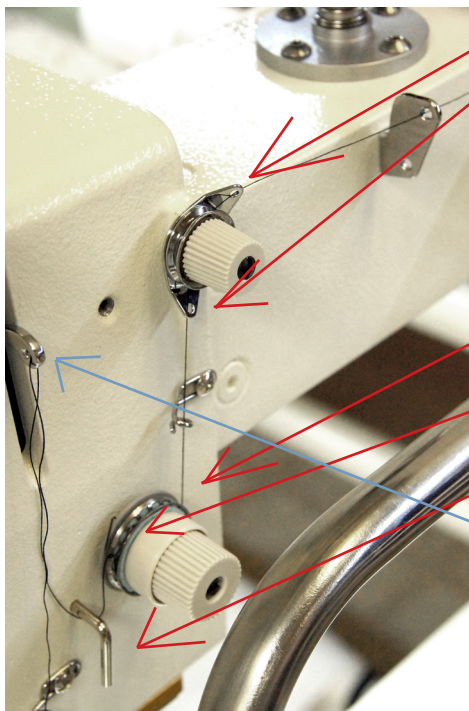
1. Thread the outside guide nearest to the spool



2. Continue threading through the next guide



3. Continue threading through the next guide - (top hole)

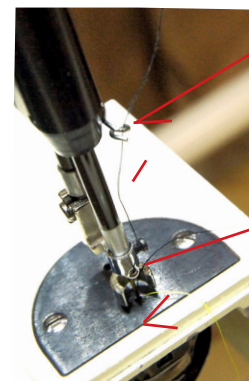


4. • Thread the top hole.
• Put thread in pre-tensioner across the top and then through bottom hole



6. Thread through two guides on right side of machine

5. • Wrap thread around tensioner TWICE
• Then thread on top of the tension spring
• Then thread under the thread guide
• Then thread through the take up arm



7. • Thread guide on needle bar housing

8. • Thread hole on needle bar

Removing the Bobbin and Bobbin Case

Reaching under the machine, with your thumb and forefinger grasp the lever on the bobbin case. Left the lever and pull out to remove bobbin case.



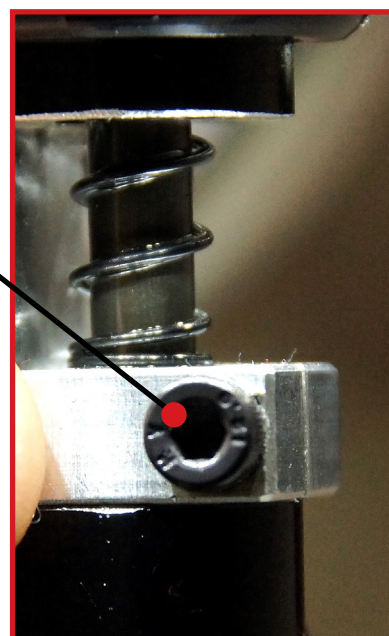
Reinsert bobbin and case into machine. Rotate the bobbin case until you will hear a light popping sound and you will feel the case snap into position. Lower the needle until the bobbin thread has been grasped and brought to the top.

Manually raising & lowering the needle



By turning this knob; located on the top of your machine; you will be able to manually raise or lower the needle.

This adjusts the presser foot height



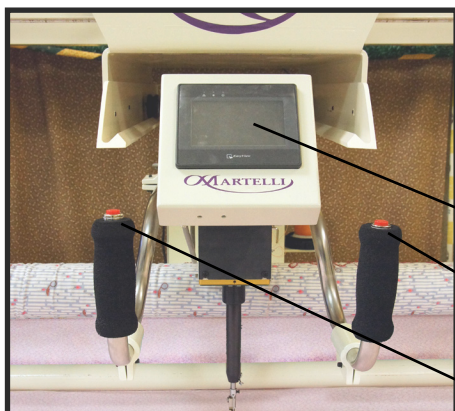
Electric Leg Lift Operation



Our heavy-duty leg lifts allow you to raise or lower your machine to the most comfortable height for YOU. You may now sit or stand for hours of tire-free quilting. Raise or lower your machine at the press of a button.

IMPORTANT: Whenever raising or lowering your frame, be sure to loosen the four knobs located on the outside of each side panel. Adjust your machine to the desired height and retighten knobs.

ELECTRONICS



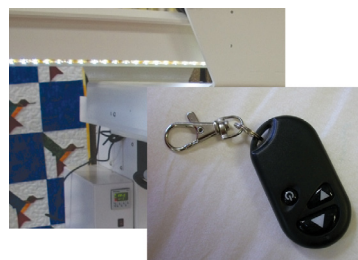
Touch Screen

Right Handlebar (Red) Button

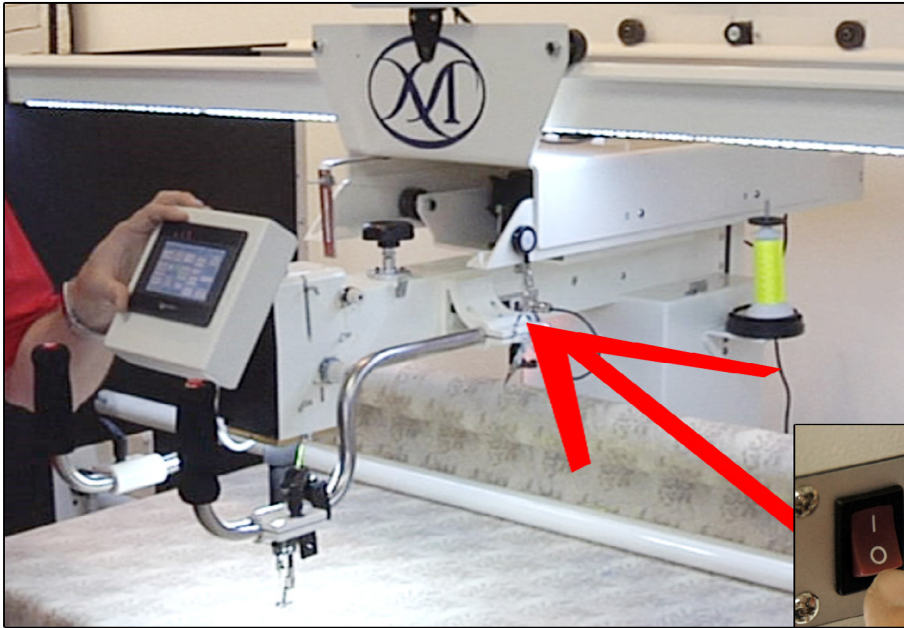
Left Handlebar (Red) Button

Touch Screen, Handlebar Controls

Remote Control for Overhead Lighting System



Starting Machine using MANUAL SEWING

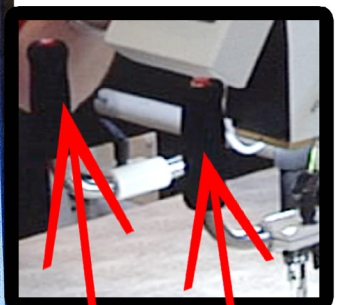
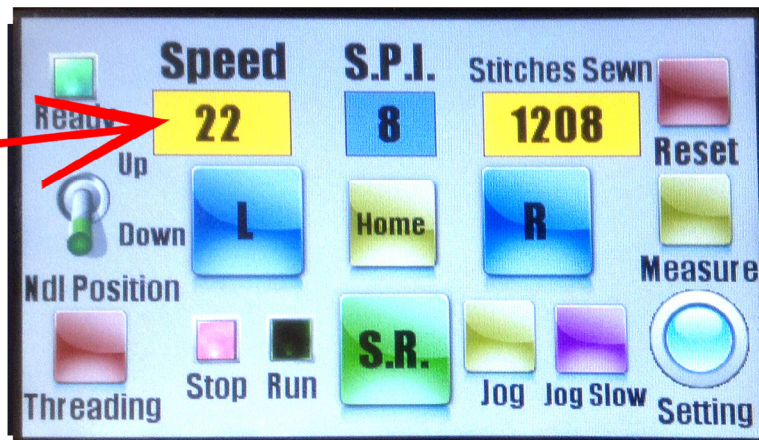


STEP 1



- 1) Turn on machine by pressing black switch to the on position.
- 2) In the top left corner is the Speed Setting display that shows the speed for manual sewing. The Actual Speed Display will show what speed the machine is presently sewing at and will match speed setting.
 - HOLD DOWN right button on handlebar or touchscreen to increase speed
 - HOLD DOWN left button on handlebar or touchscreen to decrease speed
- 3) Once set at the desired speed click the button on right handlebar or tap the right touch screen to sew at selected speed.
- 4) When manual sewing, remember to keep machine moving and to not stay in one spot.
 - Click button on right handlebar to stop sewing.

STEP 2



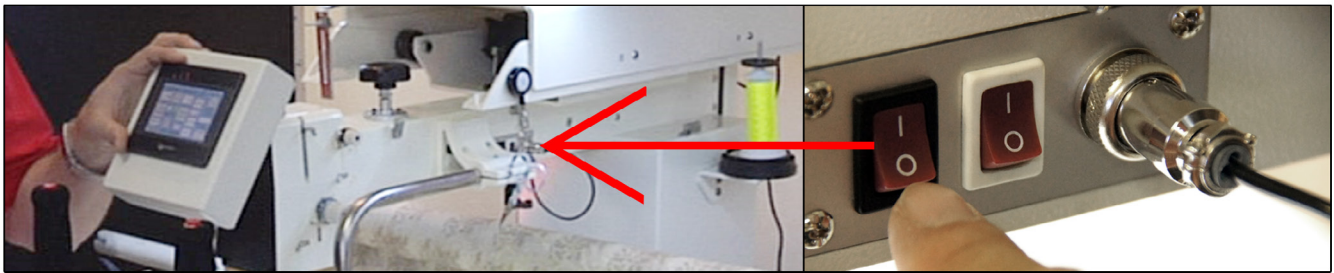
STEP 2, 3, & 4

NOTES:

- The left and right touchscreen buttons function the same as the left and right handle buttons
- Once Position Reset is used and the motor is in home position you can use the cycle button or Needle Up/Down Button to bring up bobbin thread.
- Pushing the Position Rest Button will put the motor in the home position and hook in the proper position. Also, use the position reset button anytime the hook is not releasing the bobbin thread.

Starting Machine using Stitch Regulator

STEP 1



- 1) Turn on machine by pressing black switch to the on position.
- 2) Tap left touchscreen button (it functions as the needle up/down button) or click the left handlebar button in order to bring bobbin thread up.
- 3) Increase stitches per inch to between 5 and 12 stitches.
- 4) After pulling up the bobbin thread: click the right handlebar button or tap the right button on the touchscreen to start sewing.

If using Stitch Regulation with QBOT

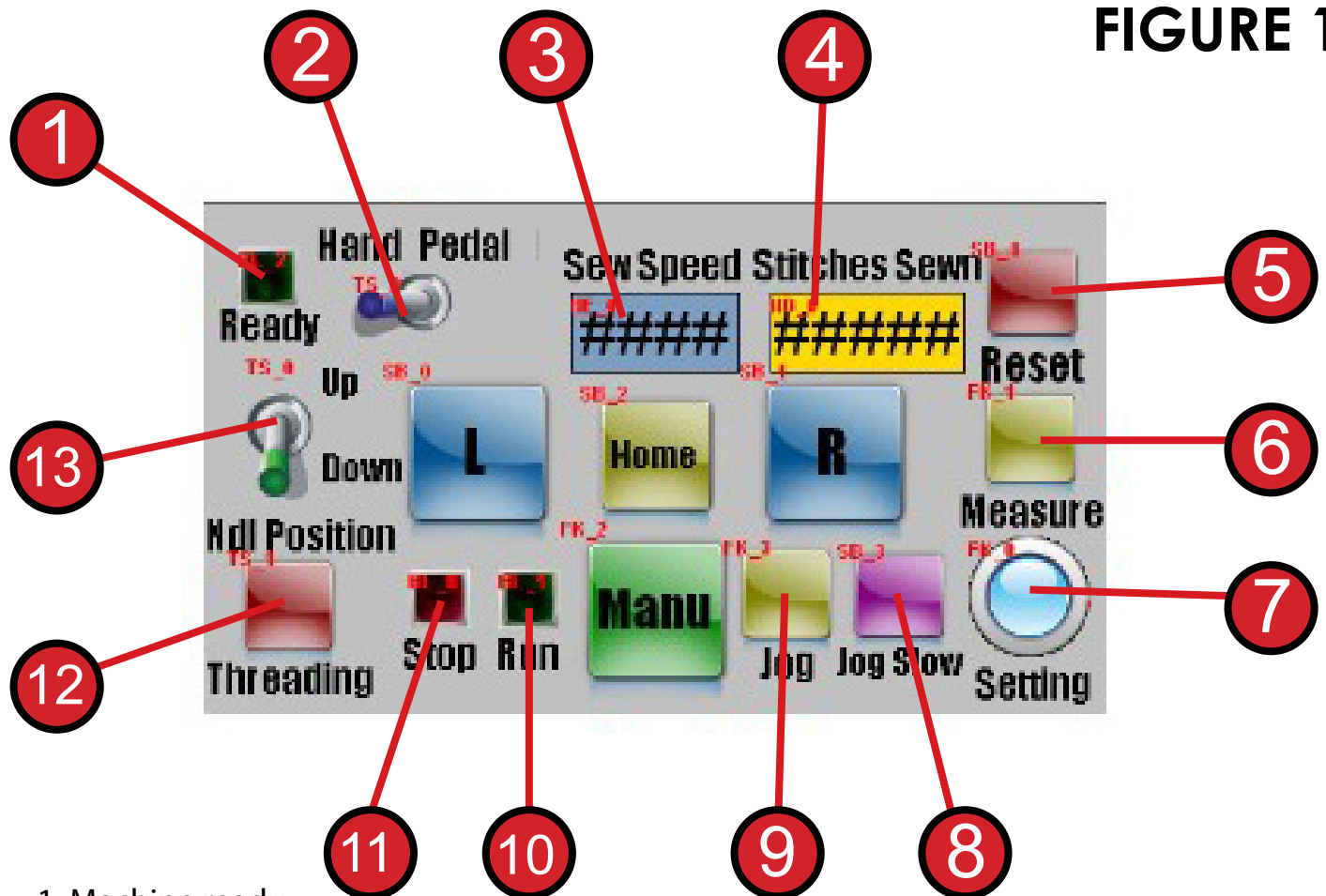
- A) **AFTER** QBOT moves to the start position and **BEFORE** you push go on the QBOT- push the right button so the run light is green.
- B) **AFTER** QBOT has completed running the pattern and **BEFORE** you move the longarm or do any thing else with Qbot- push the right button so the stop light is on.



NOTES:

- The left and right touchscreen buttons function the same as the left and right handle buttons
- Once Position Reset is used and the motor is in home position you can use the cycle button or Needle Up/Down Button to bring up bobbin thread.
- Pushing the Position Rest Button will put the motor in the home position and hook in the proper position. Also, use the position reset button anytime the hook is not releasing the bobbin thread.

FIGURE 1



1. Machine ready
2. DO NOT USE - Leave in hand position.
3. Set sewing speed
4. Shows Stitches sewn
5. Reset to zero for stitches sewn
6. ---
7. Used for dealers and mechanic only
8. Cycle button for pulling up bobbin thread
9. Used for setting timing - must push threading first. Use in manual mode.
10. Shows machine running
11. Shows machine stopped
12. Used when threading needle. Disables buttons so machine won't accidentally run.
Needle will move to up position.

13. Set needle position up or down when machine stops.

L Button - Same as button on Left Handle - Needle up or down, decreases speed in manual mode.

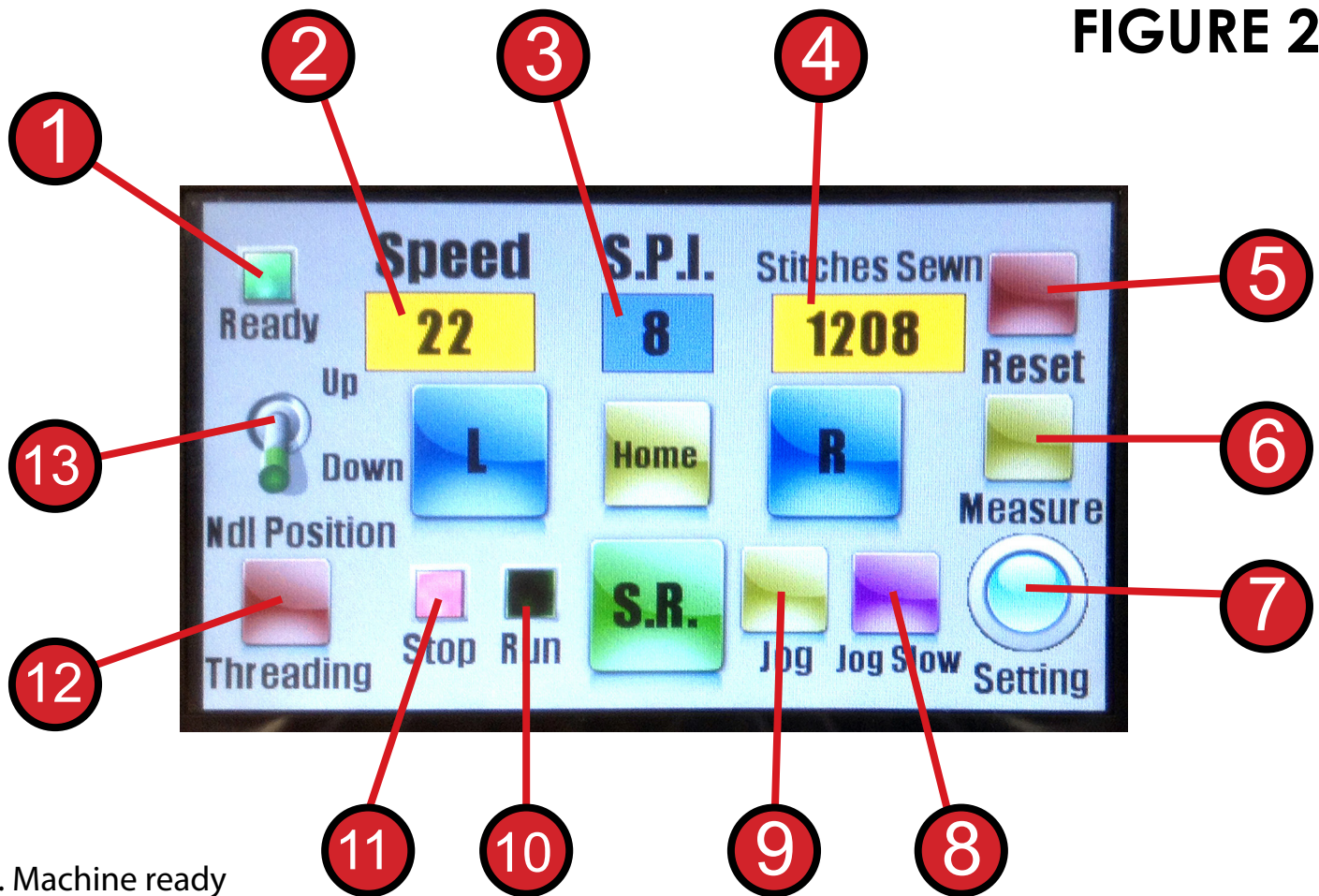
R Button - Same as button on Right Handle - Start or Stop, increases speed in manual mode.

Home Button - Sets motor to home position - push home button after machine first starts up.

Also used if you use the Hand Wheel to move needle, will put the motor back in home position

"Manu" Button - Shows you are in manual mode. Push to go to Stitch Regulation.

FIGURE 2



1. Machine ready
2. Machine speed when running, display only
3. Set stitches per inch (1-15); 8 is the default S.P.I.
4. Number of stitches sewn
5. Reset to zero for stitches sewn
6. ---
7. Used for dealers and mechanic only
8. Cycle button for pulling up bobbin thread
9. Used for setting timing - use in manual mode
10. Shows machine running
11. Shows machine stopped
12. Used when threading needle. Disables buttons so machine won't accidentally run.
Needle will move to up position.
13. Set needle position up or down when machine stops.

L Button - Same as button on Left Handle - Needle up or down in S.R. mode

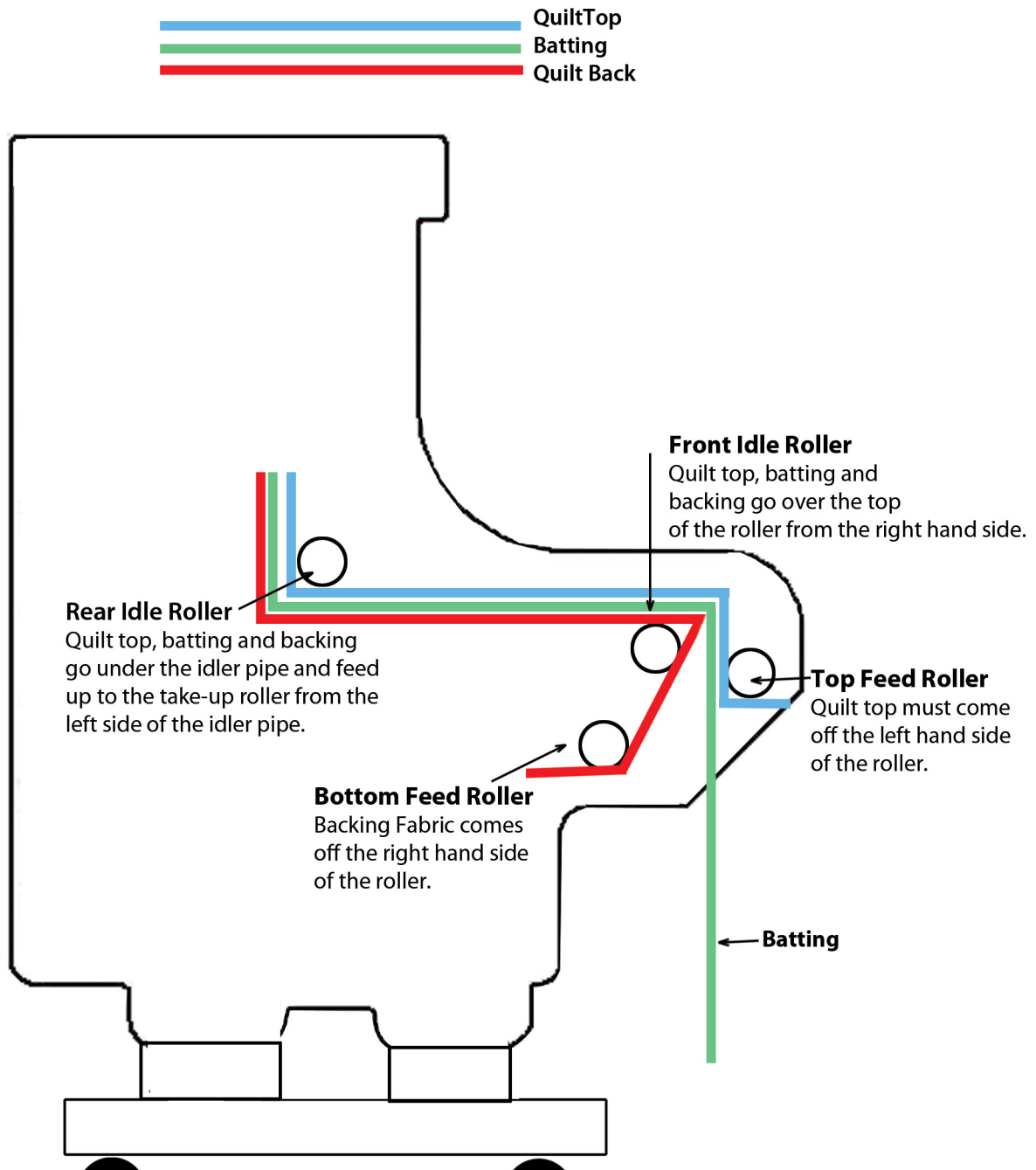
R Button - Same as button on Right Handle - Start or Stop in S.R. mode

Home Button - Sets motor to home position - push home button after machine first starts up.

Also used if you use the Hand Wheel to move needle, will put the motor back in home position

S.R. Button - Shows you are in Stitch Regulation mode. Push to go to manual mode.

Loading Your Quilt



TIPS & TROUBLESHOOTING

• Achieving good stitch quality

Understanding how your long arm machine makes a stitch will help you make the proper adjustments to make the perfect stitch. The technique all long arm machines use to make a stitch is different than the home sewing machine. The home sewing machine is designed to press together two layers of fabric and sew while the fabric is held in place by the presser foot. Long arm machines are designed to press and sew multiple layers together while the machine is moving. The difference is that there is practically no needle deflection on a standard sewing machine and a large amount of needle deflection on the long arm. The higher the tension, the more the needle will deflect.

Good stitches will interlock in the batting between the quilt top and backing. In real life, this goal is rarely achieved. For this reason you need to be aware that you will have “pokies” if you use different colors of thread on top and in the bobbin. Pokies are where you can see tiny dots of the contrasting thread where the bobbin catches the top thread. If there is slightly more tension on the top than on the bottom, then you will see the pokies on the top side of the quilt. If the greater tension is on the bobbin, then you will see the Pokies on the back of the quilt. If the pokies are objectionable to you, use the same color thread on both top and bottom.

TIP: A general rule of thumb is that if the stitch looks bad on the top it is the bottom tension. If the stitch looks bad on the bottom it is the upper tension. The upper and lower threads play tug of war with each other.

• Tension

You need correct tension on the top and bottom threads, but you must also have correct tension on the quilt held between the rails. You should have a small amount of “sag” in your fabric. This allows enough movement of your quilt layers for the needle to penetrate and make good stitches.

Before you start making adjustments to your machine ask yourself, “What changed?” If your machine was stitching great and all of a sudden it has loopies on the back or puckers, “What changed?” Did you just change the bobbin? Did you recently change the needle? Did you just roll the quilt?

Look at your bobbin, a sloppy wound bobbin will not create a good stitch. Make sure that the threads on the bobbin are snug and evenly wound. Check to see if there is a piece of lint in the bobbin case.

Tension Trouble Shooting Checklist

- Is the presser foot lever down?
- Have I oiled my machine?
- Is the quilt too tight on the frame?
- Is the thread jumped out of the tension discs?
- Check your threading. Has anything been missed or has the thread flipped itself around something?
- Is the hopping foot too high or too low?
- Do you need to change your needle?
- Is your needle in properly?

Top Thread Breaking

- Check that your thread is coming off the spool freely and that it is threaded through the threadguide directly above the spool of thread
- Check to see if the thread has looped itself around the spool pin.
- Check to see if the needle is in correctly, with the scarf facing the back of the machine.
- Have you recently changed the needle? Is it as high as it will go in the needle bar?

Eyelashes

- Eyelashes on the back of the quilt can be caused by too little top tension.
Turn the thread tension clockwise 2 clicks
- Repeat until stitch quality is good. Remember the upper and lower thread play tug of war with each other.

Loose Top Stitch

- Is the presser foot lever down?
- Is the bobbin thread inserted in the slot of the bobbin case?
- Adjust the tension knob 2 clicks. Repeat until stitch quality is good.

Quilt Top Puckers

- Is your backing fabric stretched too tight? While the backing fabric needs to lie flat and without wrinkles, stretching it too tight can make the quilt top pucker when you release the backing fabric.
- The top tension may be too tight. Adjust the tension knob 2 clicks. Repeat until stitch quality is good.

Skipped Stitches

- In skipped stitches, the needle penetrates the fabric, but does not form a stitch.
- Check to see that your machine is threaded correctly. Look at the check spring. Does the thread lay in the check spring? When properly threaded the check spring will move up and down as the machine is stitching and the thread is flowing freely.
- Check the needle. Be sure it is all the way up into the shaft and the scarf is toward the back. If it has been used for more than 8 hours, replace the needle.
- Check that your fabric is not rolled too tight on the rails. You need a small amount of “sag” in your fabric.
- Check that the height of your foot is set correctly.

Long Stitches

- Long stitches are different than skipped stitches. With long stitches the needle is not penetrating the fabric, but rather traveling too far before the needle goes down again, forming a stitch.
- In regulated mode, this is almost always a problem with the encoders. Check both encoders sure they are securely plugged into the back of the machine
- Make sure you have oiled your machine recently.
- In manual mode, you may need to either increase the speed on the Home screen or drive the machine slower.

Cannot Turn Hand Wheel

No matter how hard you try to keep the bobbin area free of loose threads and lint, you may get a jam. It is usually caused from a piece of thread that is caught in the bobbin area.

1. Turn the power off.
2. Remove the bobbin case.
3. Facing the hand wheel, rotate the hand wheel clockwise to back the jam out of the bobbin race. (This may take some work to get it worked free.)
4. Normally when the thread is dislodged you will be able to make a full rotation with the hand wheel.
5. Clean the bobbin area with a soft brush.

Correcting Common Issues

Skipped Stitches

- The needle is damaged, dull, bent, or installed improperly
- Needle has not been positioned properly

Corrective Measure

- Replace the needle often, normally once or twice per day for continuous quilting or at least once per quilt. Recommended needle is GROZ-Beckert 110/18
- Always change the needle if the needle has struck any hard object such as a straight pin, etc. The tip of the needle can become damaged or burred, resulting in fabric damage as well as skipped stitches, thread breakage or shredding.
- Always change the needle if it has been hit, bumped or pulled off center while maneuvering the machine about the quilt. A slightly bent needle can be a major cause of skipped stitches.
- Position the needle properly to the needle bar. Inspect the position of the needle to make sure the needle is at the 6 o'clock position. If you stand directly in front of the needle (facing the bobbin case side of the machine), you will see the entire needle eye directly facing you. This is 6 o'clock position
- Make sure (1) the needle is installed all the way into the needle bare to the needle stop hole in the needle bar, (2) the long groove in the needle is toward the front (bobbin case side), and (3) the scarf/scooped out part of the needle is toward the handwheel. The needle can sometimes be rotated to 5 o'clock (slightly right) or 7 o'clock (slightly left) in order to adjust for a more positive thread loop pickup by the hook point

Correcting Common Issues

Skipped Stitches

- Thread tension too tight
- Improper threading

Corrective Measure

- Loosen top tension. Re-check top and bobbin tension
 - Inspect that the thread take-up lever, thread stirrup or tension spring are all threaded correctly.
-

The Needle Breaks

- The needle is bent or not installed properly
- The needle hits the needle plate

Corrective Measure

- Replace or correctly change the needle. Make sure that the needle is pushed up into the needle bar clamp until it can go no farther (visually check that it is up to the top of the stop/sight hole above the needle bar clamp screw). Failure to do so can cause damage in the bobbin area and throat plate.
 - Replace needle with a new one.
-

Stitches are Puckered

- Tension is not balanced

Corrective Measure

- Balance the tension of the needle thread after ensuring the bobbin tension is adjusted correctly

Correcting Common Issues

Stitch Quality is Poor

- Tension is not balanced
- Bobbin case is damaged, corroded, dirty, etcetera
- Moving the fabric or depressing the foot pedal inconsistently

Corrective Measure

- Adjust the tension of the needle thread after ensuring the bobbin tension is adjusted correctly
- Since thread slides over the surface of the bobbin case at a high speed, make sure the case is free of any lint or foreign matter that could impede thread passage through the machine.
- The speed setting should be adjusted to a value that will allow you to sew comfortably and confidently with the foot pedal fully depressed. Discover a method of holding the fabric that is most comfortable

Tension is Poor

- Lint caught under the tension spring in the bobbin case
- Poorly wound bobbin

Corrective Measure

- With some threads, lint and other material can build up under the tension leaf spring and begin to lift the spring. This reduces the spring's ability to compress against the thread. By inserting a needle under the spring and clearing out the lint, the bobbin tension will return to the previously set tension.
- If the bobbin is wound too tight or too loose it can lead to poor and inconsistent tension. Make sure when the bobbin is wound that the thread tension is not so tight that the wound bobbin thread feels hard and causes the bobbin sides to bulge. It should also not be so loose that the thread is spongy, which can cause the thread to tangle as it is wound.

Correcting Common Issues

Hand Wheel Won't Rotate

- Thread is entangled and caught in the hook

Corrective Measure

- Turn off the machine and remove the power plug from the electrical outlet. Remove the bobbin case from the machine. Lubricate the hook, then manually rotate the hand wheel clockwise and counter-clockwise several times. Remove the thread caught in the hook.
-

Thread Nests Under Quilt

- Not enough tension on top thread
- Improper threading

Corrective Measure

- Turn the machine on only by using the switch on the back of the power pod. Verify the power cord is plugged in tightly at both the machine and the power source. Power to machine plugged in 220v outlet, power from wall in 110v outlet. Check fuse in machine located in back of machine.
-

Motor Fails to Run

- On/Off switch is off or power cord is loose

Corrective Measure

- Check that the machine is threaded correctly. Make certain that the thread is flossed snugly in place between the two tension discs. If the machine is correctly threaded, tighten the top tension by rotating the tension knob clockwise.

Correcting Common Issues

Needle Thread Breaks

- Top and bobbin tension not balanced
- Thread cones/spools are poor quality or may have severe twisting or thread rot
- The machine head has been threaded incorrectly or thread spools are not positioned correctly
- Particles in tension discs
- Bobbin rotation is not smooth
- Needle is burred, bent or dull, or installed incorrectly

Corrective Measure

- Check the tension of the top tensioner and bobbin for proper balance
- Look for severe twisting of threads when approximately 12 to 15 inches has been pulled off, with ends pinched together. Cotton threads are particularly susceptible to dry rot which makes thread brittle. Do not use poor quality thread, or thread that is rotted or brittle.
- Check that the machine is threaded correctly.
- Inspect for accidental double wrapping of thread on thread guides.
- Inspect the thread stand making sure the eyelets of the stand are directly over the spools.
- Inspect the vertical positioning of the thread cones. Tipped cones can dramatically affect thread tension and can cause breakage.
- Inspect for particles and remove any lint or debris.
- Change the bobbin. The slightest hesitation of the bobbin rotation can be the cause of dramatic tension change and thread breakage.
- Change the needle

Correcting Common Issues

Needle Thread Breaks

- Hesitating too long at one point in the pattern
- Improper needle/hook relationship
- Damage or burr at the needle hole in the needle plate or any other place along the thread path
- Wrong type of needle
- Other possible causes:

Corrective Measure

- Change the needle
- Move more quickly so stitches don't overlap or build up. When starting the machine, begin moving immediately. Sewing in one place too long will cause the thread to break
- Timing of the machine is improper. Consult a repair technician
- If the thread is shredding at the needle plate, check for burrs or jagged edges. Gently rub with metal cloth to remove the sharp edge.
- Use needles recommended, Martelli. Using the wrong needle with a smaller shank diameter causes many problems. This may cause skipped stitches because the needle is positioned too far away from the hook point. It can also cause the needle to hit the hook, breaking the needle.
- The needle is too close to the hook, which causes friction and a possible collision of the hook point and the needle.
- Needle plate damage.
- Hook damage.
- Broken needle inside needle bar clamp, preventing the needle from insertion to the top of the clamp.

Correcting Common Issues

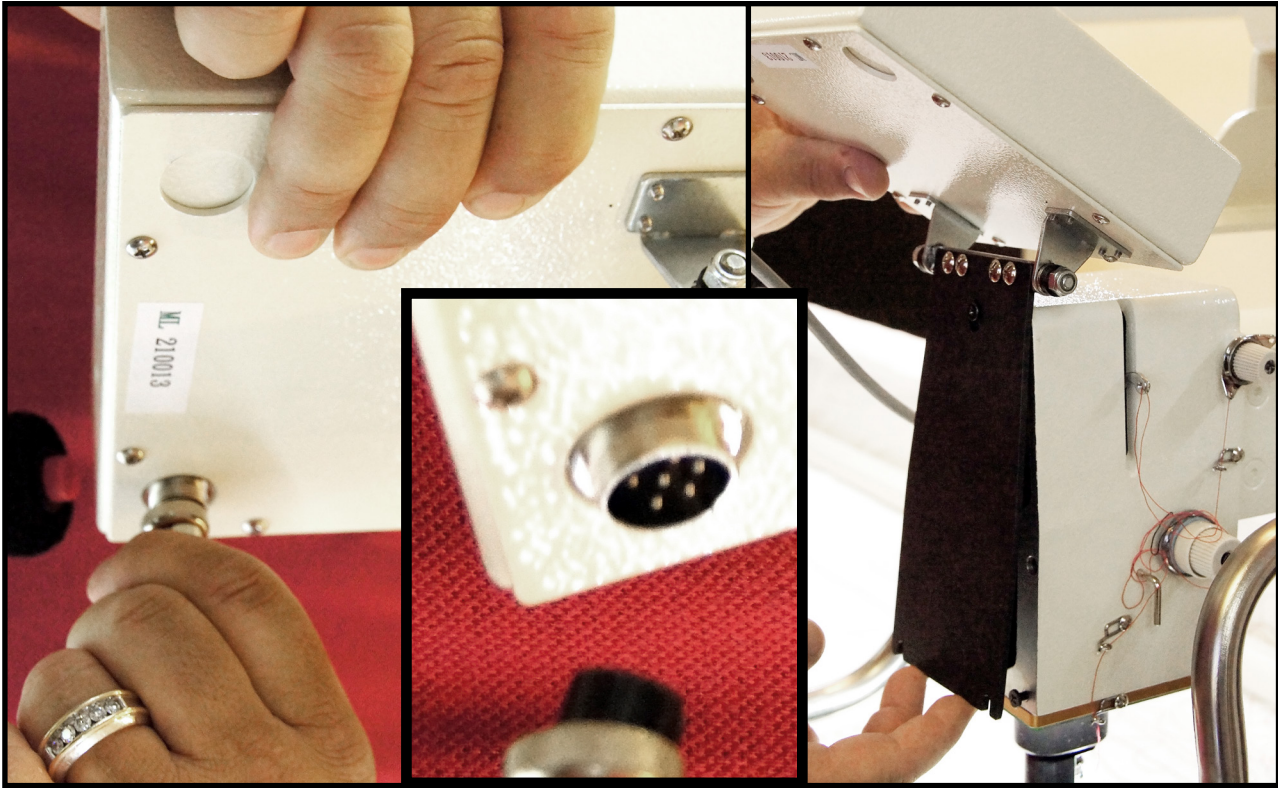
No Visible Display

- Cable unplugged

Corrective Measure

- Check the communication cable that connects the display to the machine and make sure the connection is secure.

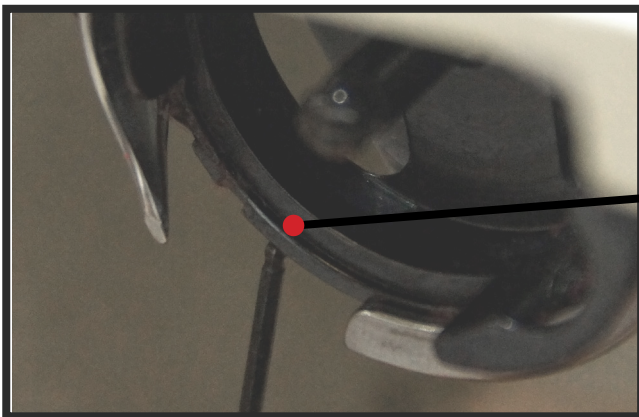
Oiling your longarm machine :



- 1) Unplug monitor cord from monitor
- 2) Loosen three phillips head screws
(**only loosen- do not remove**) on the touch screen mount.
- 3) Then remove mounting plate.
- 4) Oil machine and tighten mounting plate back in place

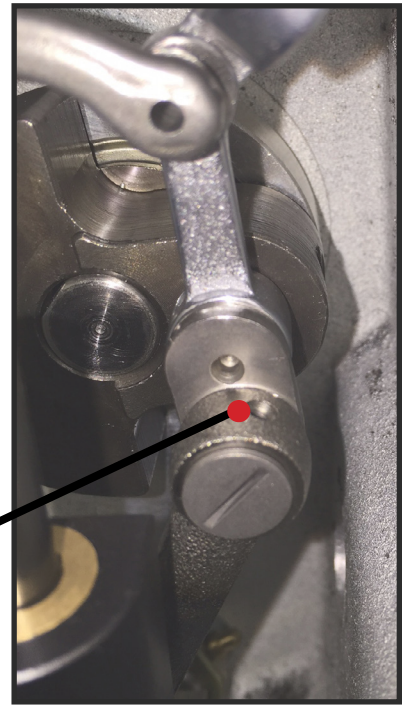
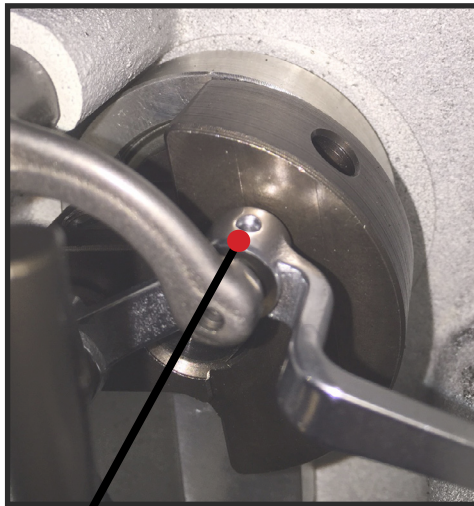
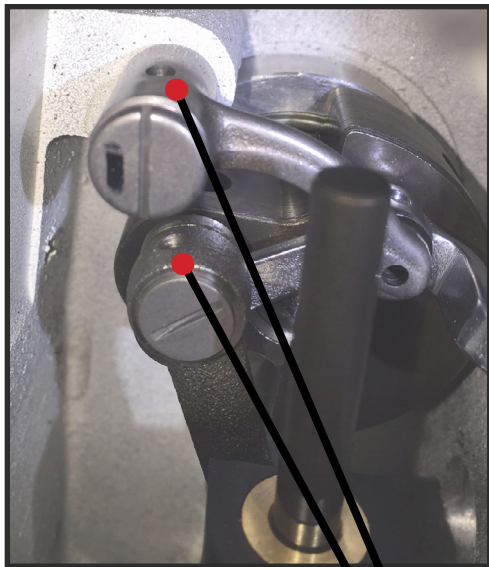


*We strongly recommend
using Red Rocket Oil,
our own brand of
sewing machine oil,
for this process.*



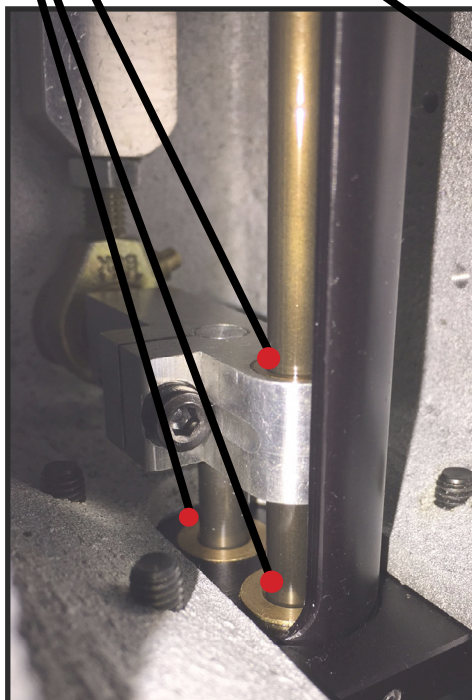
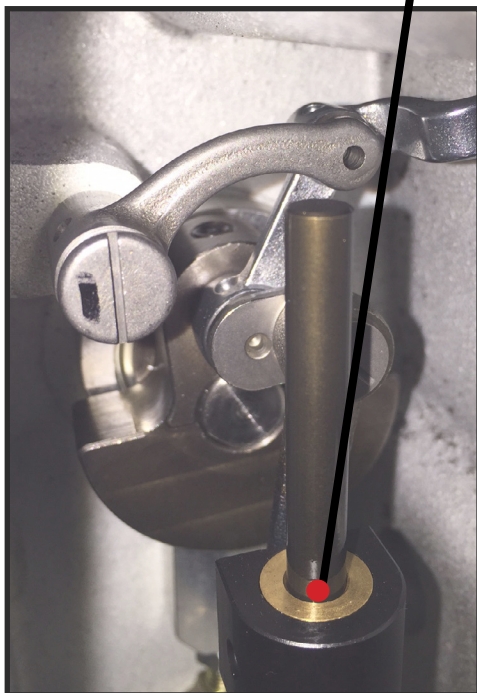
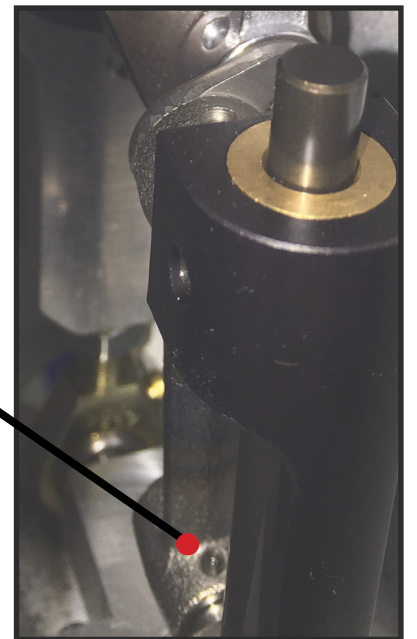
One drop of oil
every day at this
point.

DO NOT OVER-OIL



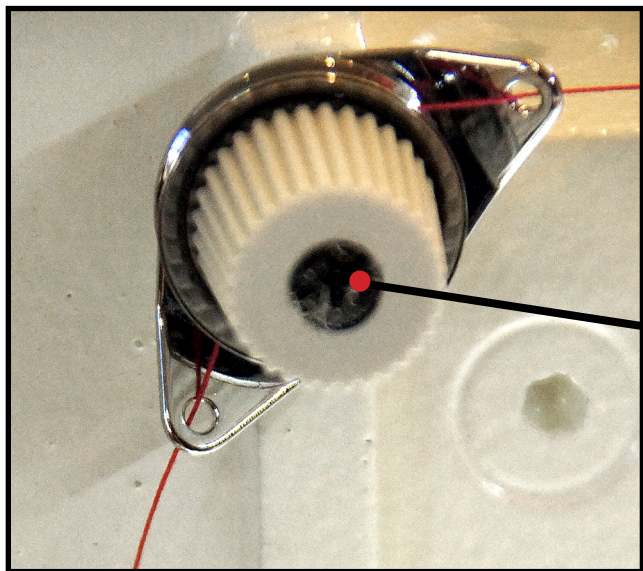
One drop of oil
in the **oiling hole**
at these points
every six months,
or as needed.

***DO NOT
OVER-OIL***



Threading Guide:

Additional Views and Steps

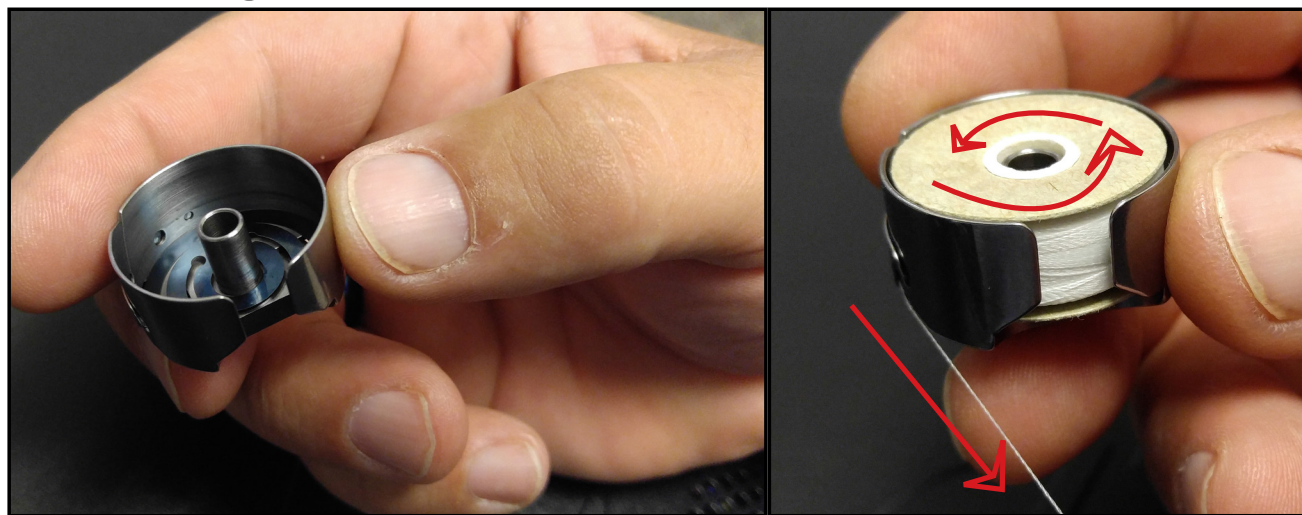


- PLEASE NOTE! -

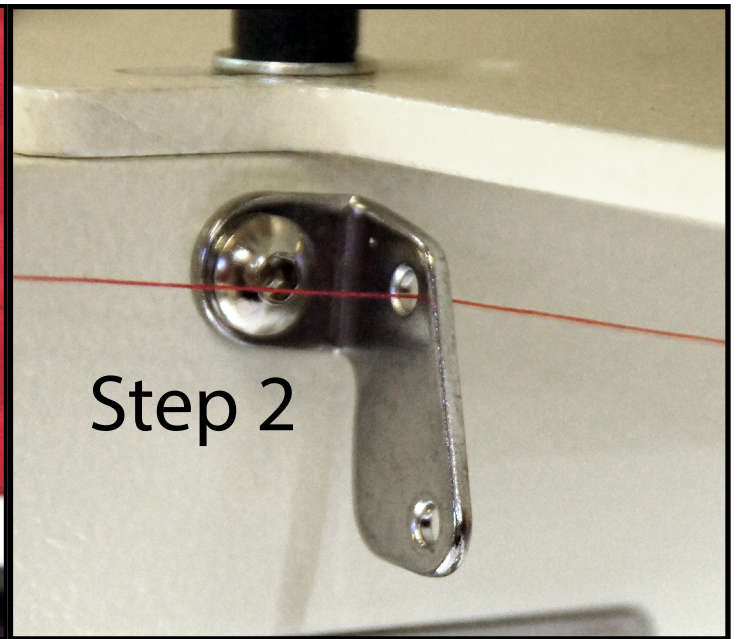
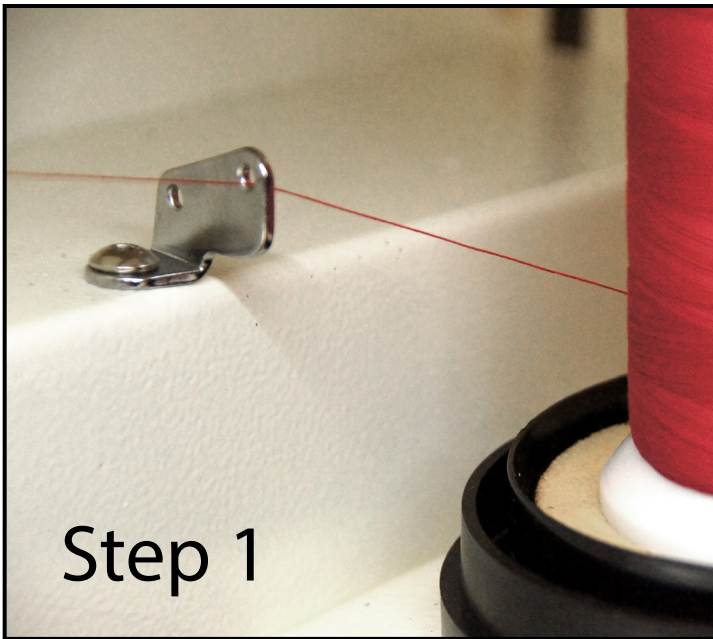
This is not a screw.

Do not insert
a screwdriver
or any other
implement
into this slot.

Putting the bobbin into the bobbin case

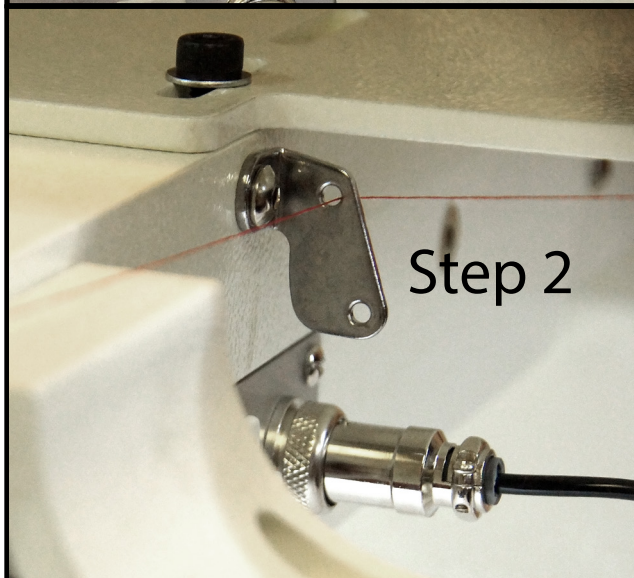
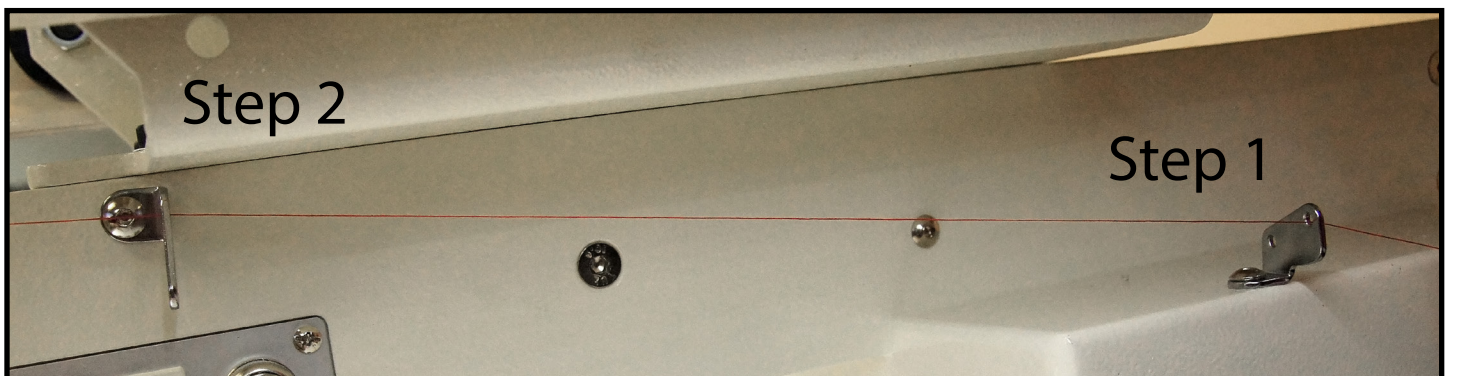


1. Hold the case firmly in your hand
2. Insert bobbin and run thread through the notch.
3. Make sure when you pull the thread- that the bobbin is rotating counterclockwise

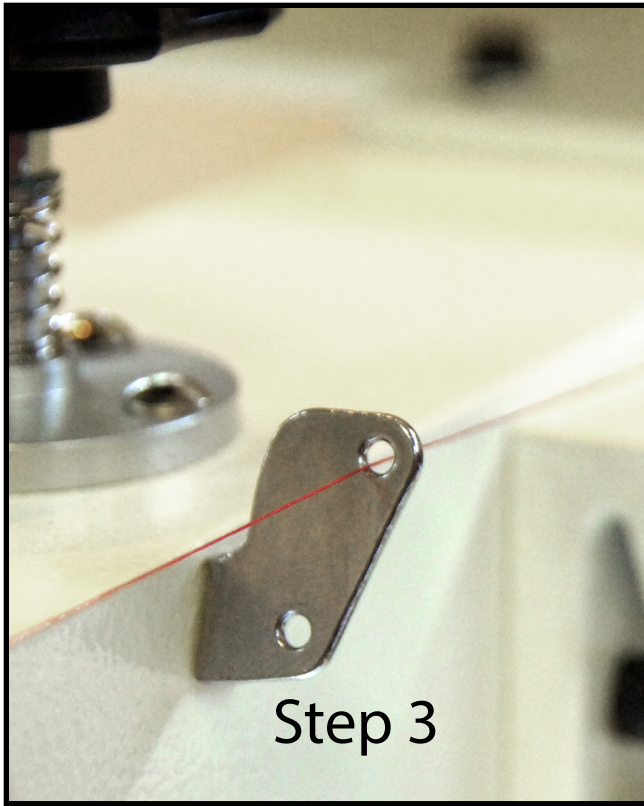


Step 1 - Feed thread from spool through first eyelet.

Step 2 - Feed thread through second eyelet.



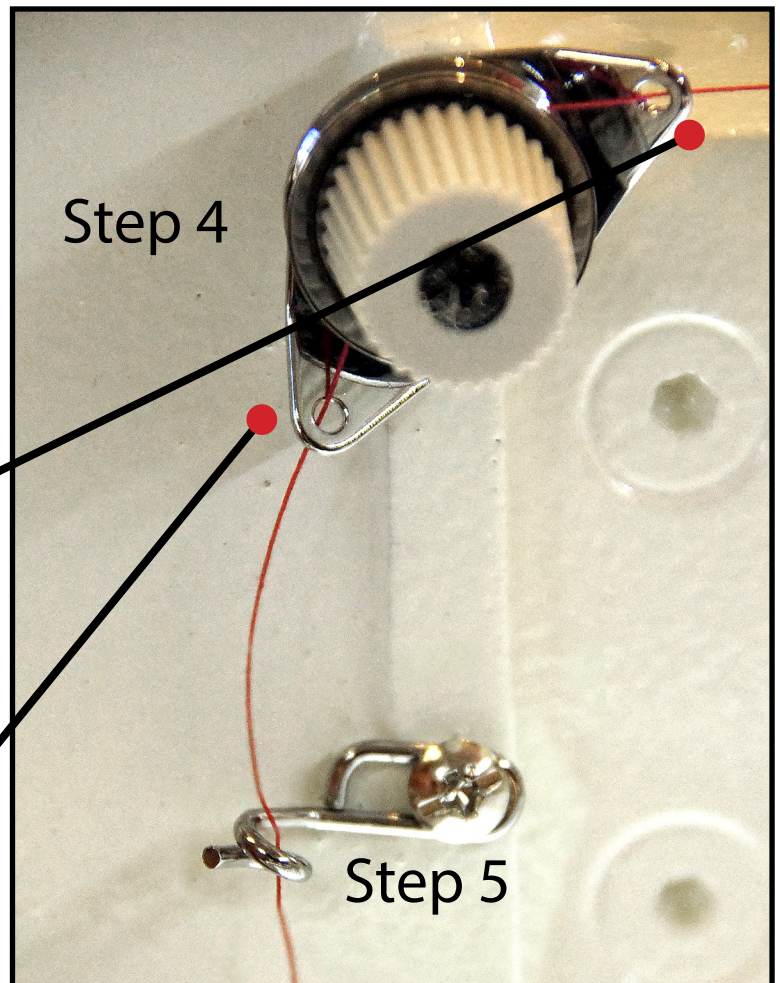
Step 1 and 2
Side Views



Step 3 - Feed thread from spool through third eyelet by the hand crank.

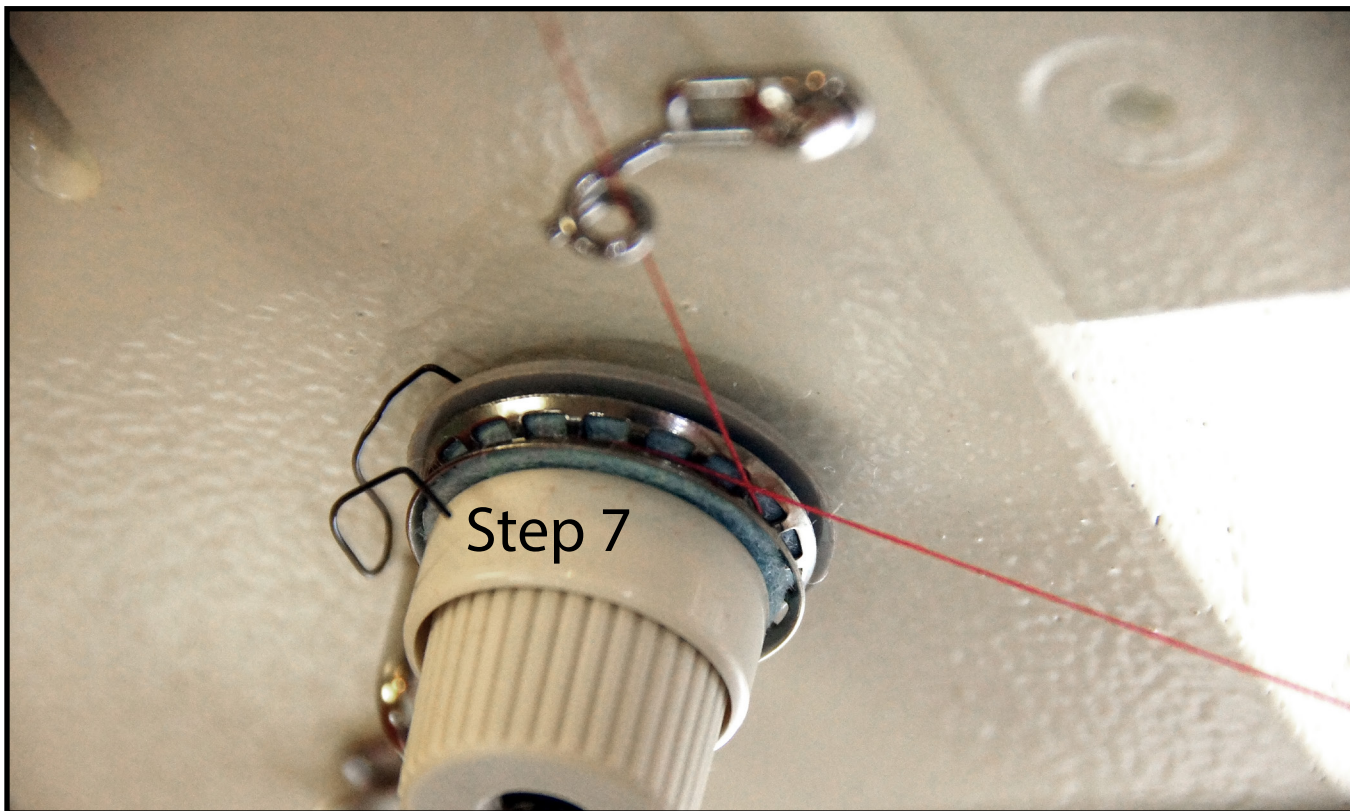
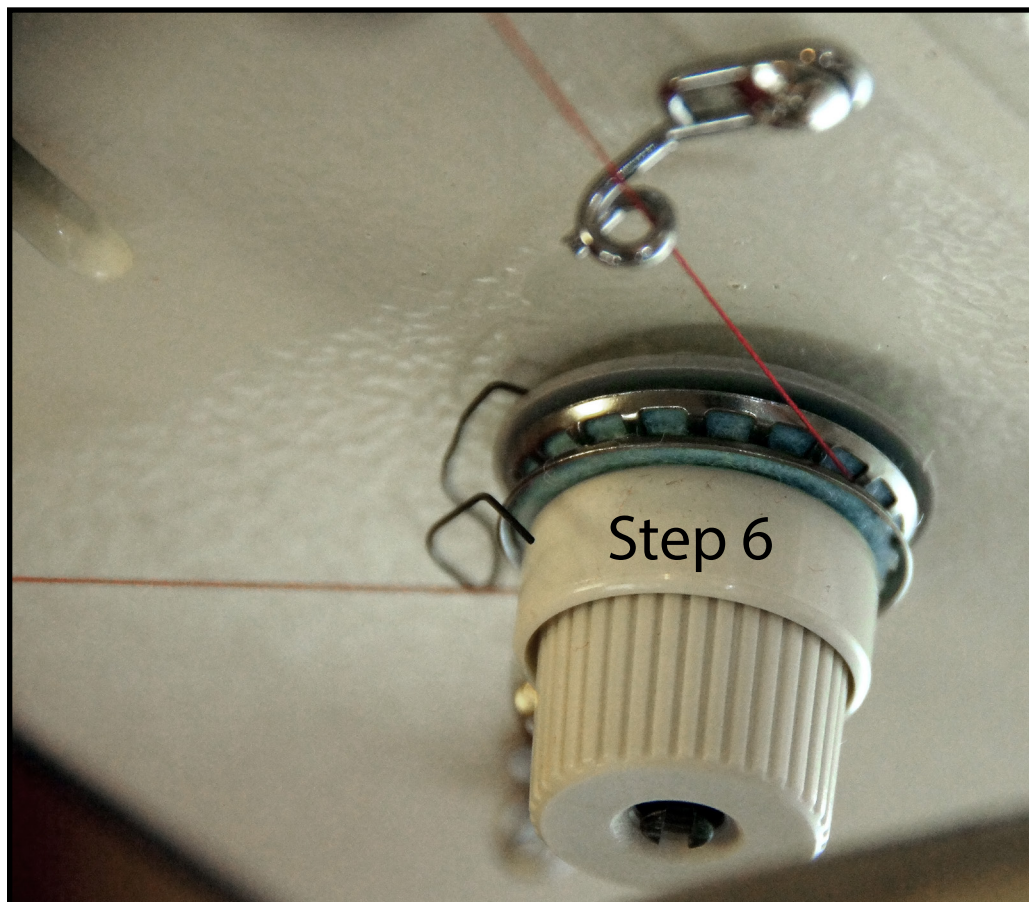
Step 4 - Feed thread through pre-tensioner

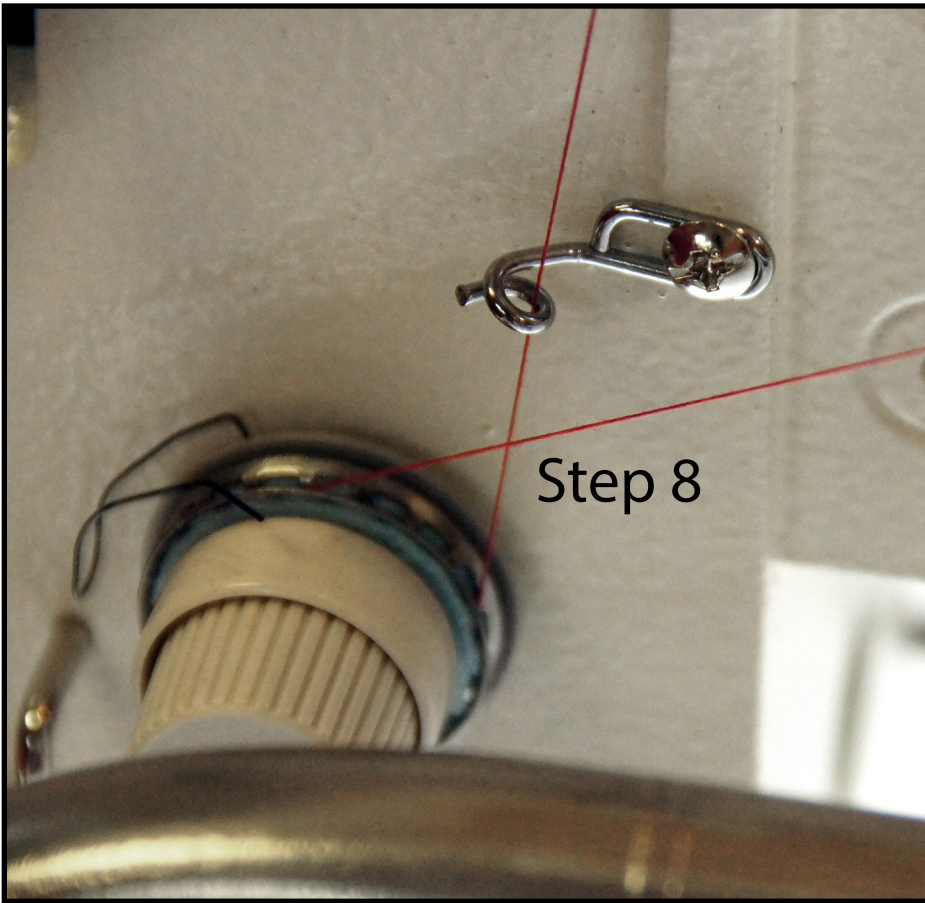
Please note how the thread comes from the back to the front at the top of the pre-tensioner, and from the front to the back at the bottom of the pre-tensioner on step 4.



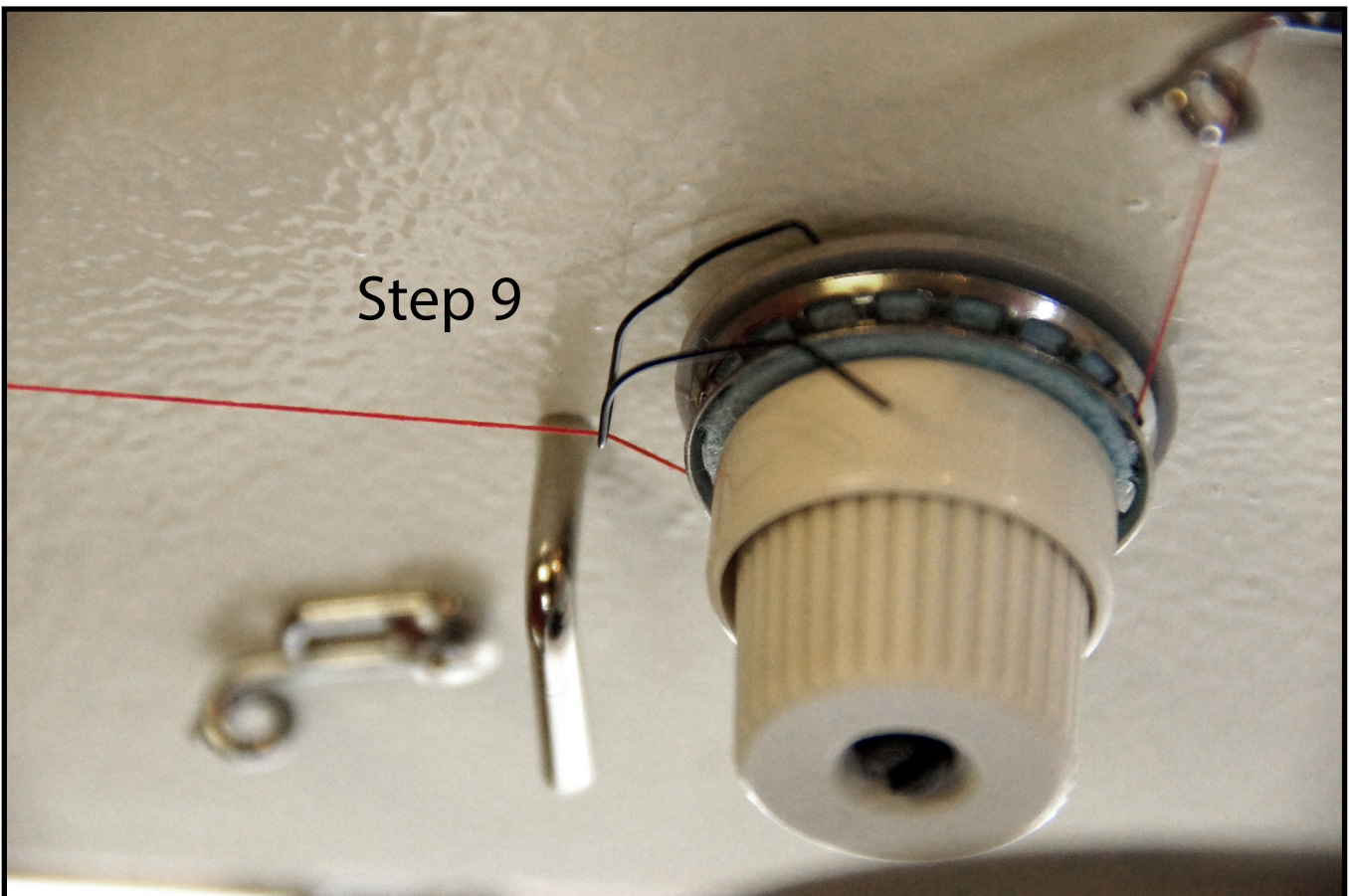
Step 5 - Feed thread through the first thread guide

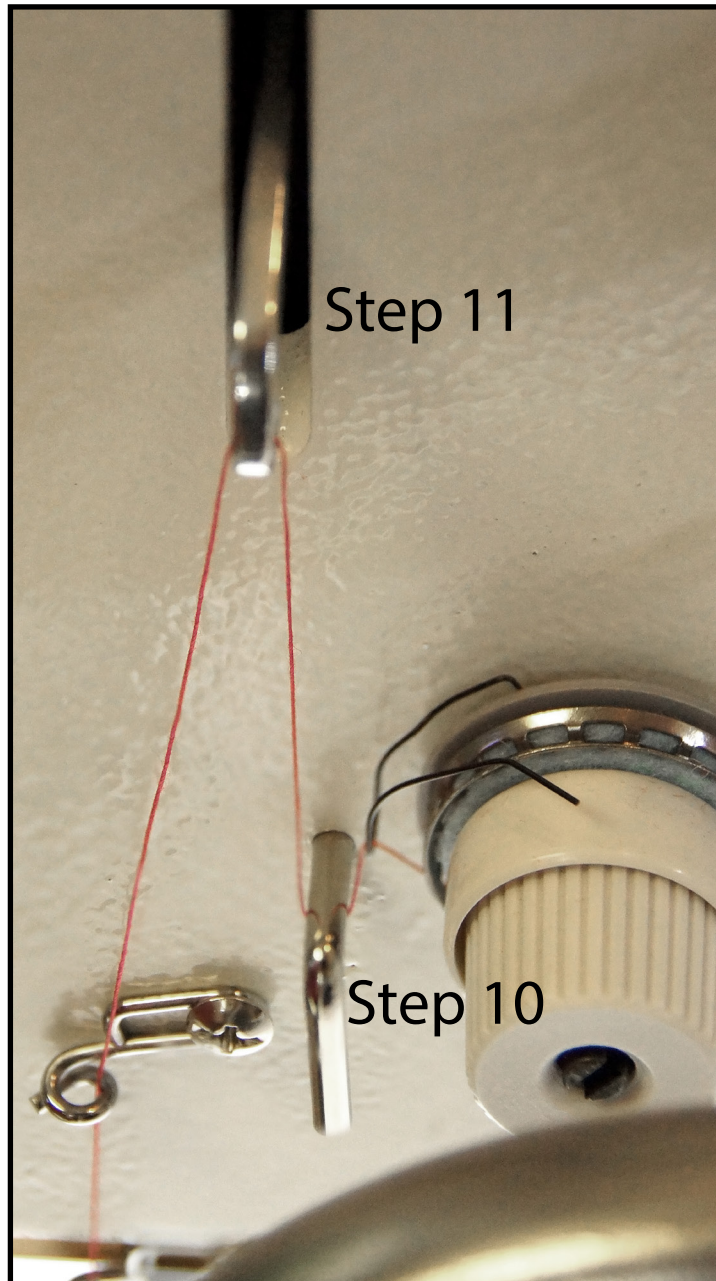
Step 6,7, and 8 -
Wrap thread
around the
tensioner
twice





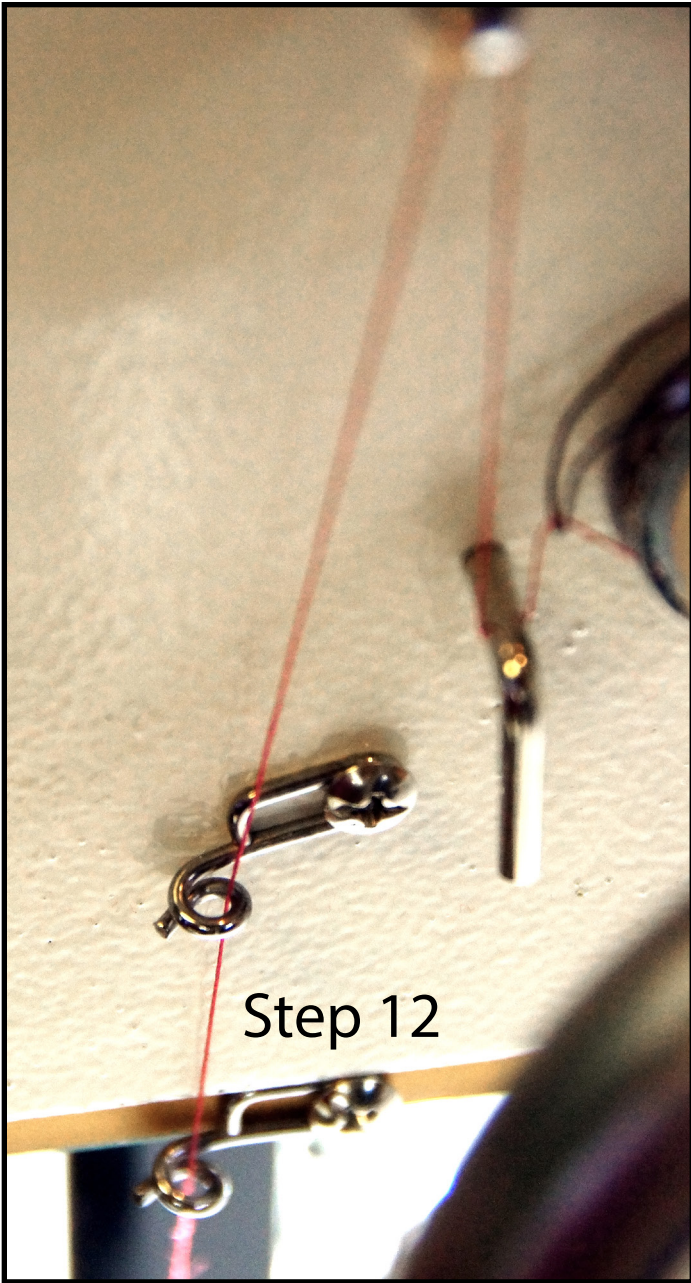
Step 9 - then over
the take up
spring



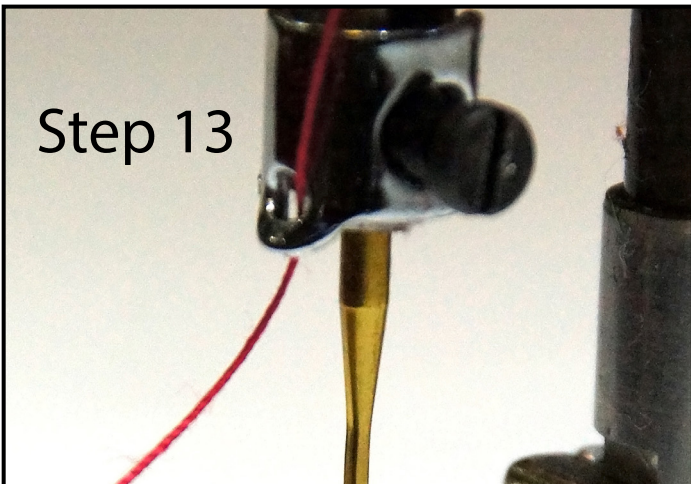


Step 10 - Next run thread under the thread guide post

Step 11 - then run the thread through the take up arm



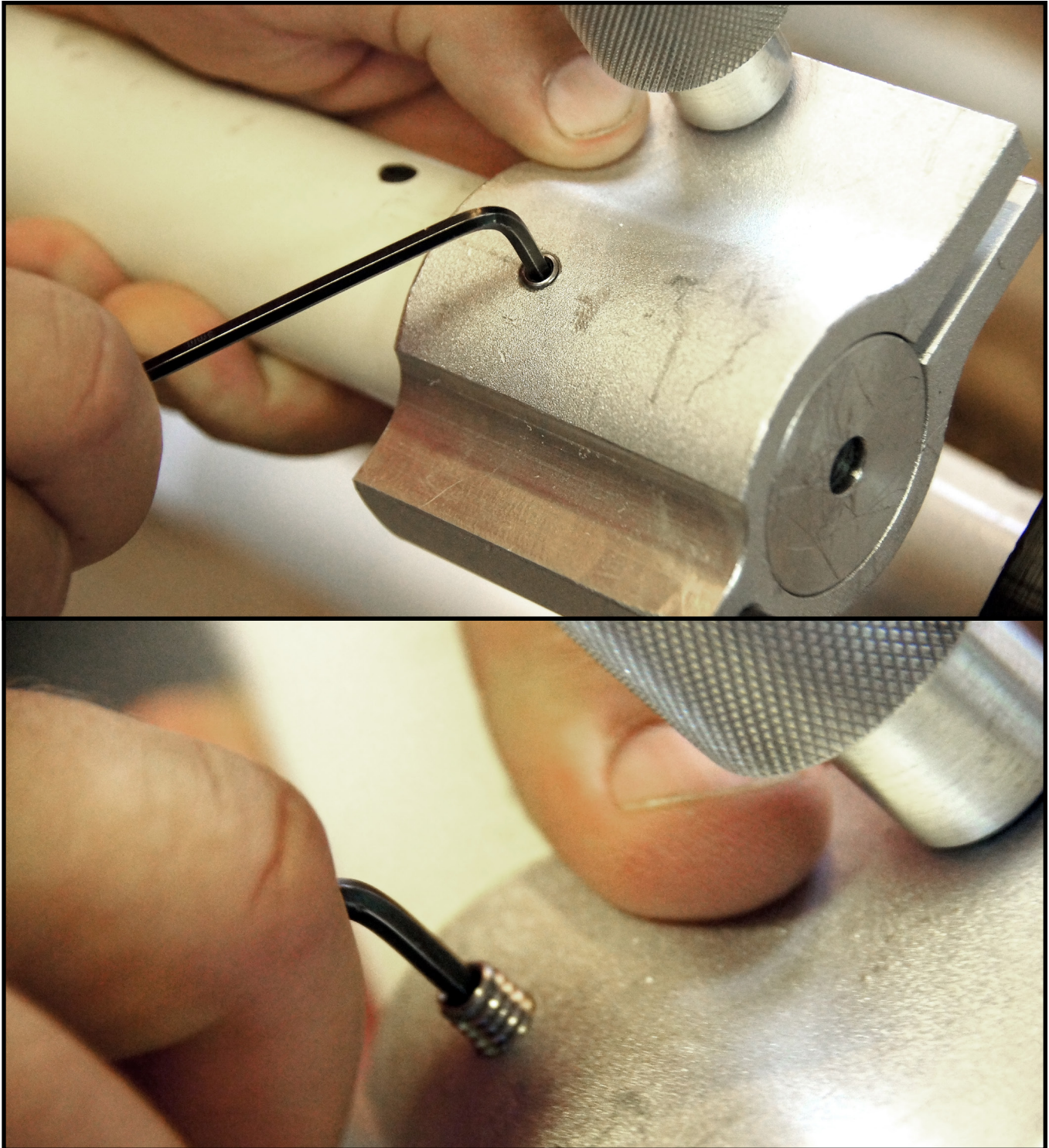
Step 12 - Next run thread through the thread guides

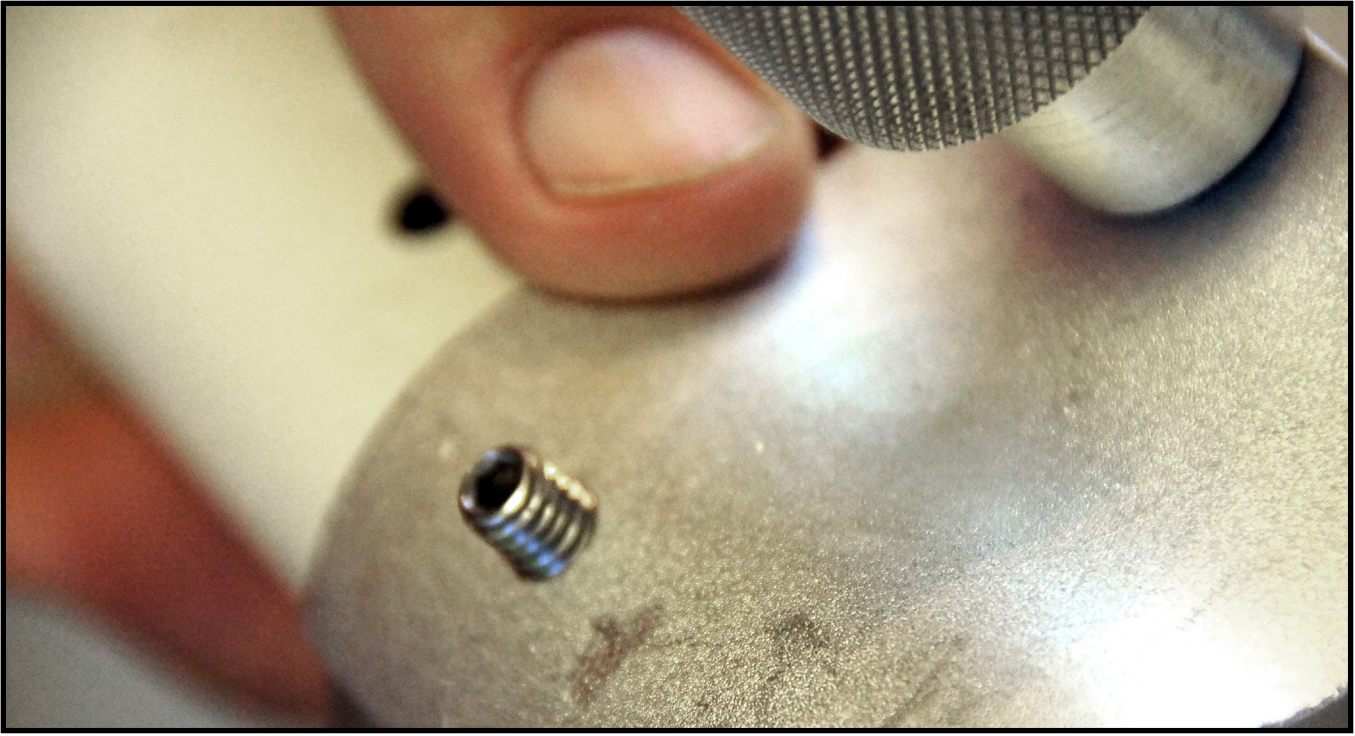


Step 13 - and finally, run thread through the needle bar.

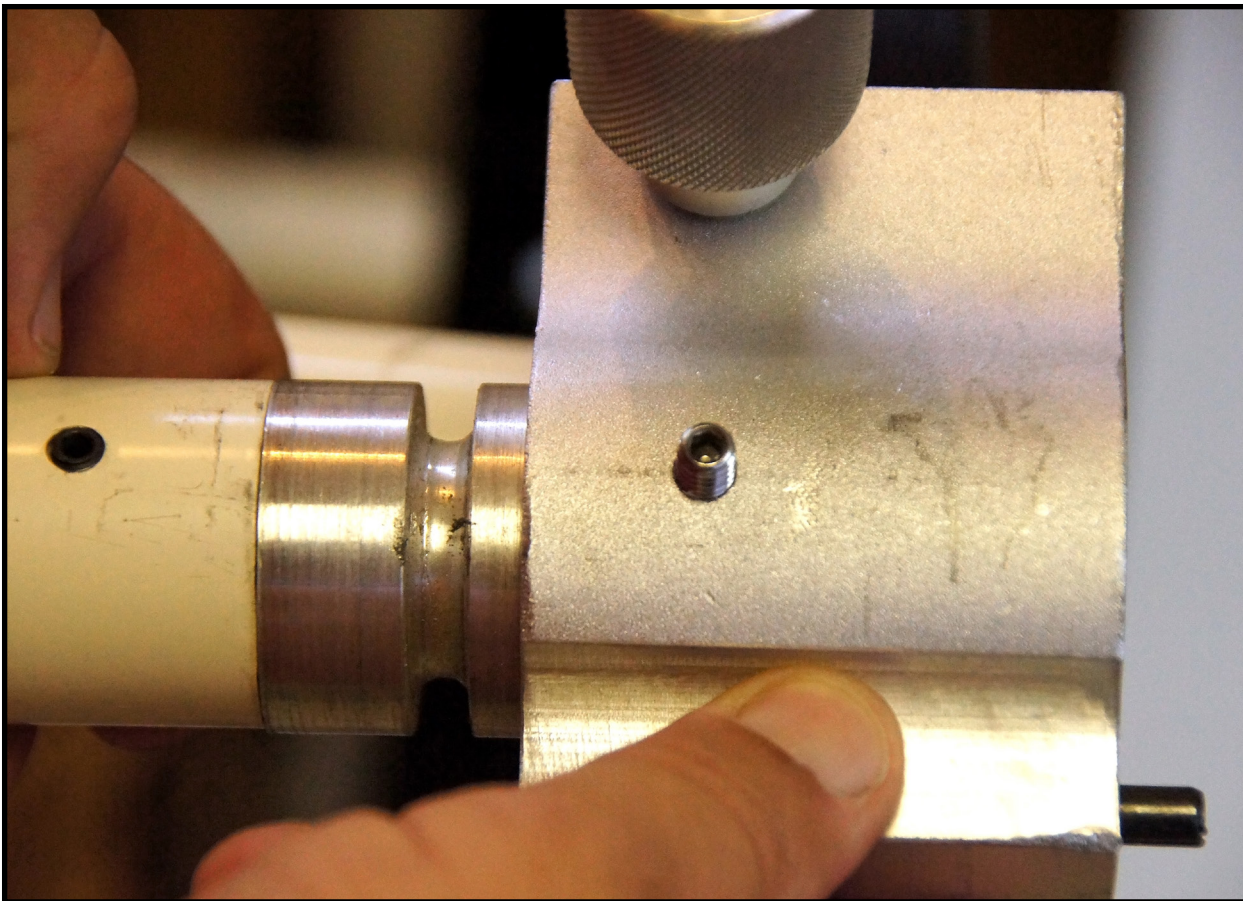
If the clutch on the roller bar starts to bind - **DO NOT OIL!**
Contact between the clutch and pole needs to remain dry

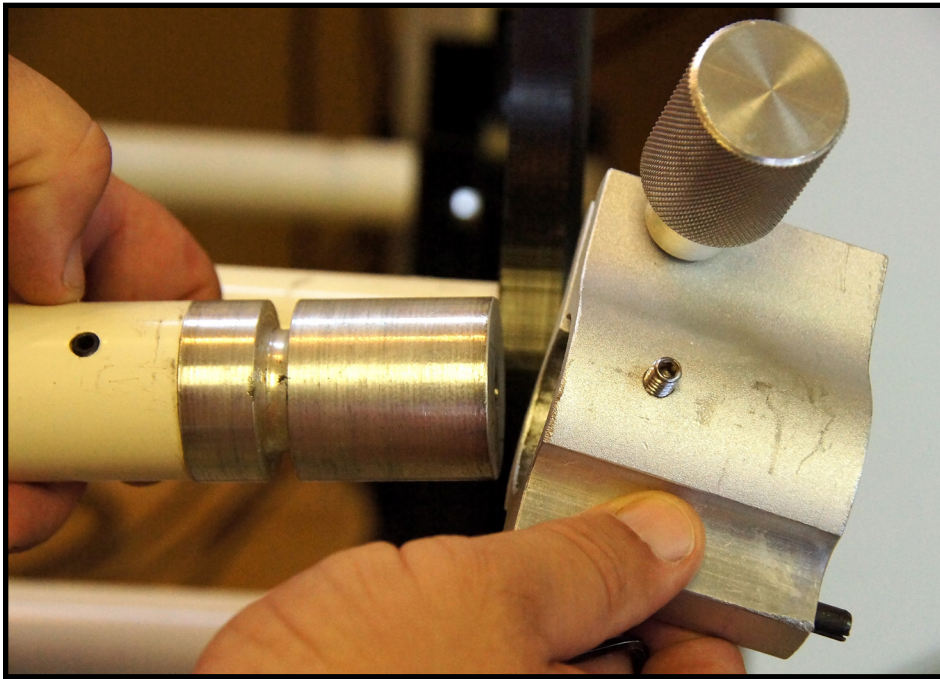
Step 1 - Loosen but do not remove set screw



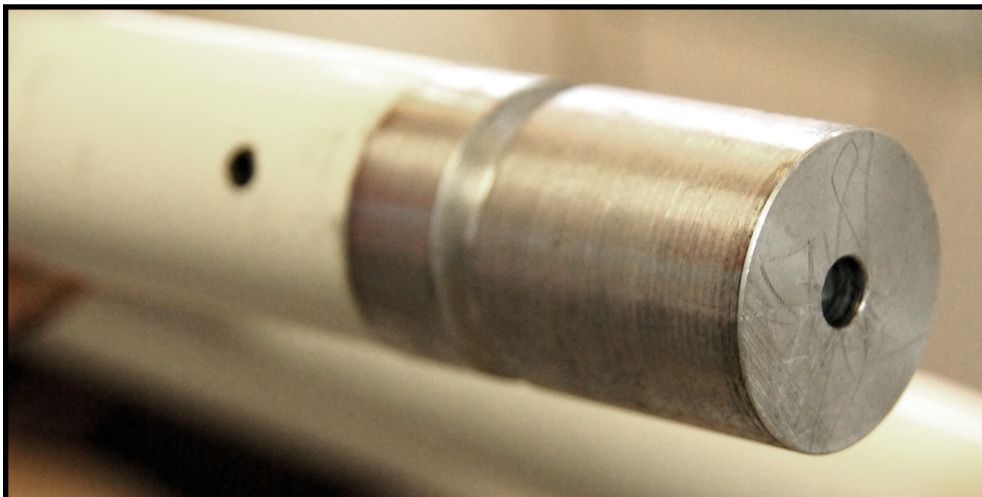


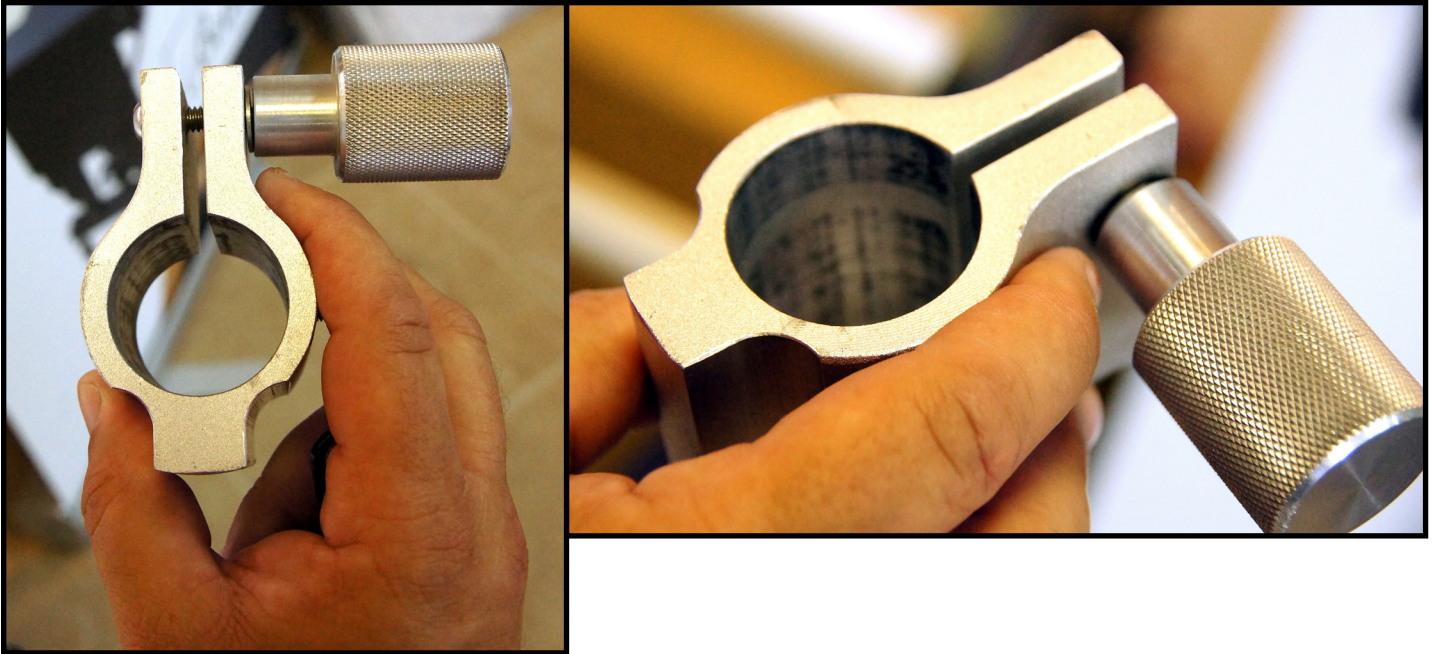
Step 2 - Slide clutch off of pole





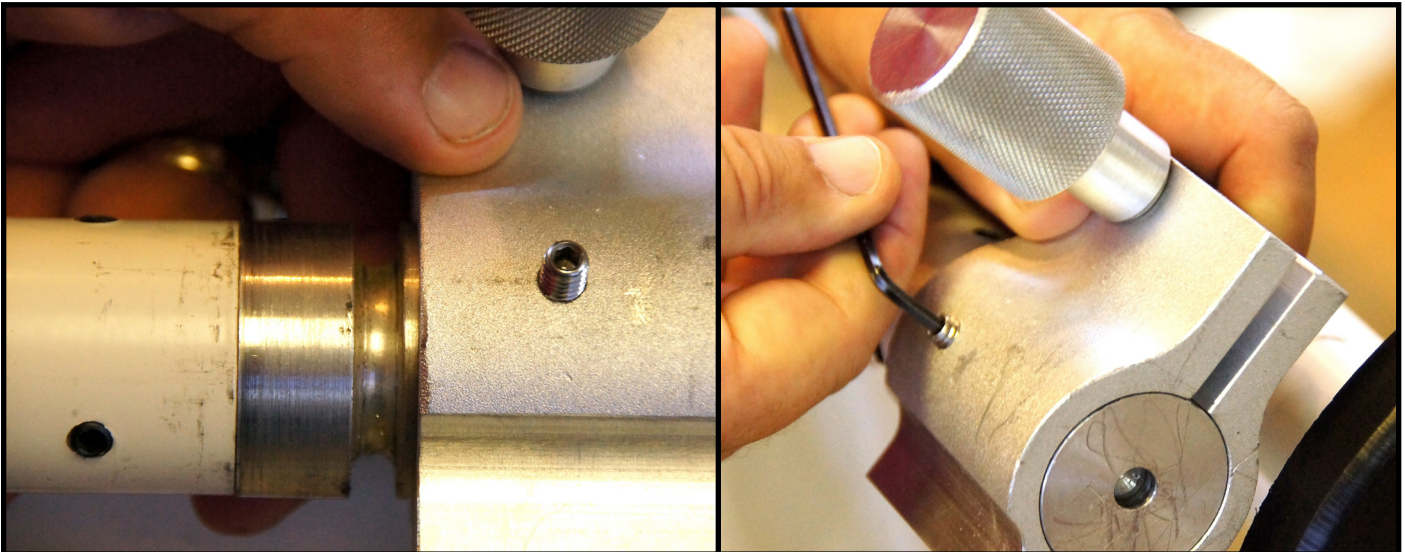
Step 3 - Inspect for dirt, grime, etc. and lightly sand with a fine sand paper. Preferably 300 grit sand paper. Then wipe off with a clean cloth





Step 4 - Repeat step 3 for clutch. If large burrs are present- use a small file.

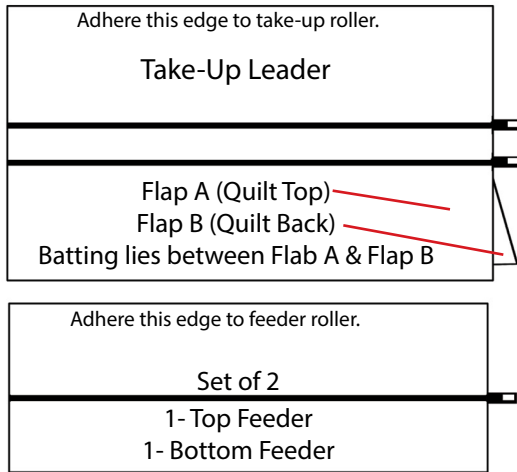
Step 5 - Reassemble pole/clutch and re-tighten





Installing Leaders

NOTE: The leaders you receive may differ from those pictured, but mounting directions are the same.



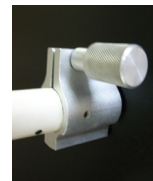
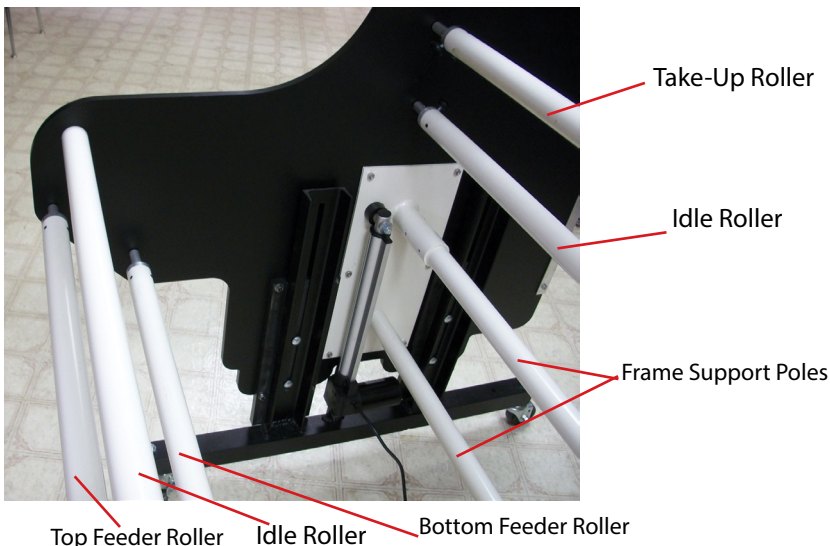
Why all the Zippers?

Once you have adhered the leaders using the double sided tape, you will not have to remove the complete leader once your quilt is finished. Simply unzip, remove the loose section, pin your new project to the section and zip back on! With the addition of the zippers, you will be able to quickly and easily remove or change quilts without having to remove the entire leader.

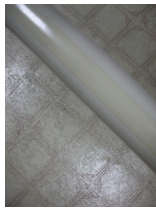
NOTE:

Before installing the leaders, move your machine to the far right-hand end of the frame.

Do not center leaders on the poles. In fact, you will want to leave at least 6 inches of the right-hand side of each pole exposed to aid in turning the poles, tightening the clutches and have access to the bobbin winder on your machine.



Take-Up Clutches are located on the right hand end of feeder and take-up rollers. Turn left to loosen, right to tighten.



1. Apply double sided tape to rollers

If not already done so, apply double sided tape (included with your leaders) to the entire length of take-up roller, bottom feeder and top feeder rollers. Once tape is adhered to poles smooth by running your hand down the entire length of each pole. Remove paper backing from tape.

2. Take-Up Leader

Adhere Take-Up Leader to tape on Take-Up roller. Smooth leader to tape and roller by running your hand down the length of the pipe, making sure leader is firmly attached to pole. If clutch at right side of roller is tight, loosen so leader may be rolled around the pole 2 -3 times. Tighten clutch.



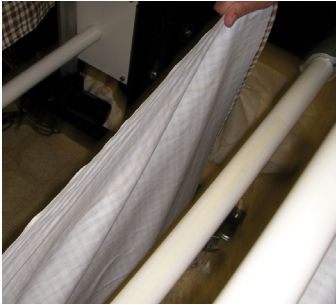
Adhere leader to tape of take-up roller.



Roll onto pole. Tighten clutch.



3. Top Feeder With leader face down and coming over the top of the roller adhere leader to tape on top feeder roller. Smooth by running your hand along length of pole. Loosen clutch if necessary, roll around pole 2-3 times and retighten clutch.

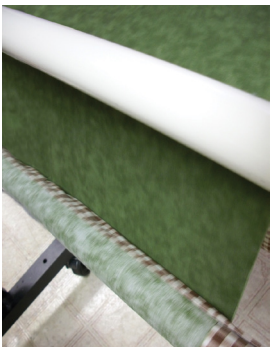


Idle roller

Bottom feeder-roller

Top feeder-roller

4. Bottom Feeder Bringing leader from back of bottom feeder roller, adhere to roller as shown. Leader will be face up. As in above steps smooth leader onto tape by running your hand along the length of the pole. Loosen clutch if necessary, roll around pole 2-3 times and retighten clutch. Bring leader up and over top of idle roller.



5. Add Quilt Backing to Bottom Feeder Roller Pin quilt backing face down to bottom leader spacing pins about every two inches. You may use either large safety pins or straight pins running them length wise along the pole. Attach pins by taking a large "bite" into backing and leader. Roll all but approximately 24" of the backing fabric onto the bottom feeder roller turning the roller in a clockwise direction. Tighten clutch. As shown in photos, bring backing fabric up behind the top feeder roller, but over the front of the idle roller.



6. Add Quilt Backing to Take-Up Roller Pull take-up leader forward, running it underneath the back idle bar, and open flap. Pull backing fabric until it meets the take-up leader and overlaps a few inches. You may have to loosen the clutch on either or both rollers for leader and fabric to meet. Pin backing to takeup leader. Roll up slack, keeping about a foot of the backing exposed.

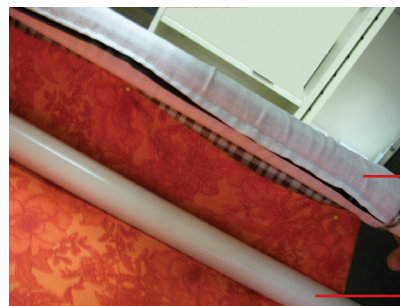


7. Add Quilt Top to Front Feeder Roller Pin quilt top face up to leader on front feeder roller. Loosen clutch on roller and wind quilt top smoothly onto the front feeder, keeping the quilt as smooth and even as possible. Roll all but approximately 24" of the quilt top onto the feeder roller. For the time being let the loose end of the quilt hanging forward.

8. Adding the batting (You may want to have your batting draped over the support poles of the frame or lying on a clean surface on the floor under the frame). Bring batting up from underneath the frame, behind the upper feeder bar, and over the top of top idle bar. Gently pull enough batting up to meet the leader on the take up roller placing it underneath the flap of the leader. Your batting will now be on lying on top of the quilt back. Take care not to stretch the batting. Lower top flap over top of batting and backing. (your backing fabric and batting fabric are now "sandwiched" between the two flaps). Batting should rest smoothly on top of quilt backing.



Batting on top of backing; under take up leader flap.
Batting comes up between backing and quilt top and over idle roller
Quilt top hangs out of way



Leader of take-up roller with backing, batting and quilt top attached.
Idle roller

9. Bring quilt top over batting Carefully bring your quilt top over the top of the batting. Pull enough of the quilt top loose (you may have to loosen the clutch) so it meets the take up leader. Pin your quilt top to the top flap of the take-up leader. Wind take-up roller until entire take up leader is wound around roller as shown above.

9. Adjust rollers Readjust feeder and take up rollers so backing and quilt top are all rolled smoothly on appropriate rollers. Adjust the bottom feeder roller with the backing loads first, then the top feeder roller with the quilt top second. Your quilt and backing should be pulled tight between their rollers and the take up roller, but NOT taunt or stretched. Over tightening may cause your quilt to be misshaped when completed and possibly skipped stitches.



Batting
Backing on bottom feeder roller
Quilt Top on top feeder roller
Idle Roller



Take-up roller
Backing
Batting
Quilt Top
Idle Roller



10. Move machine into position and start quilting!

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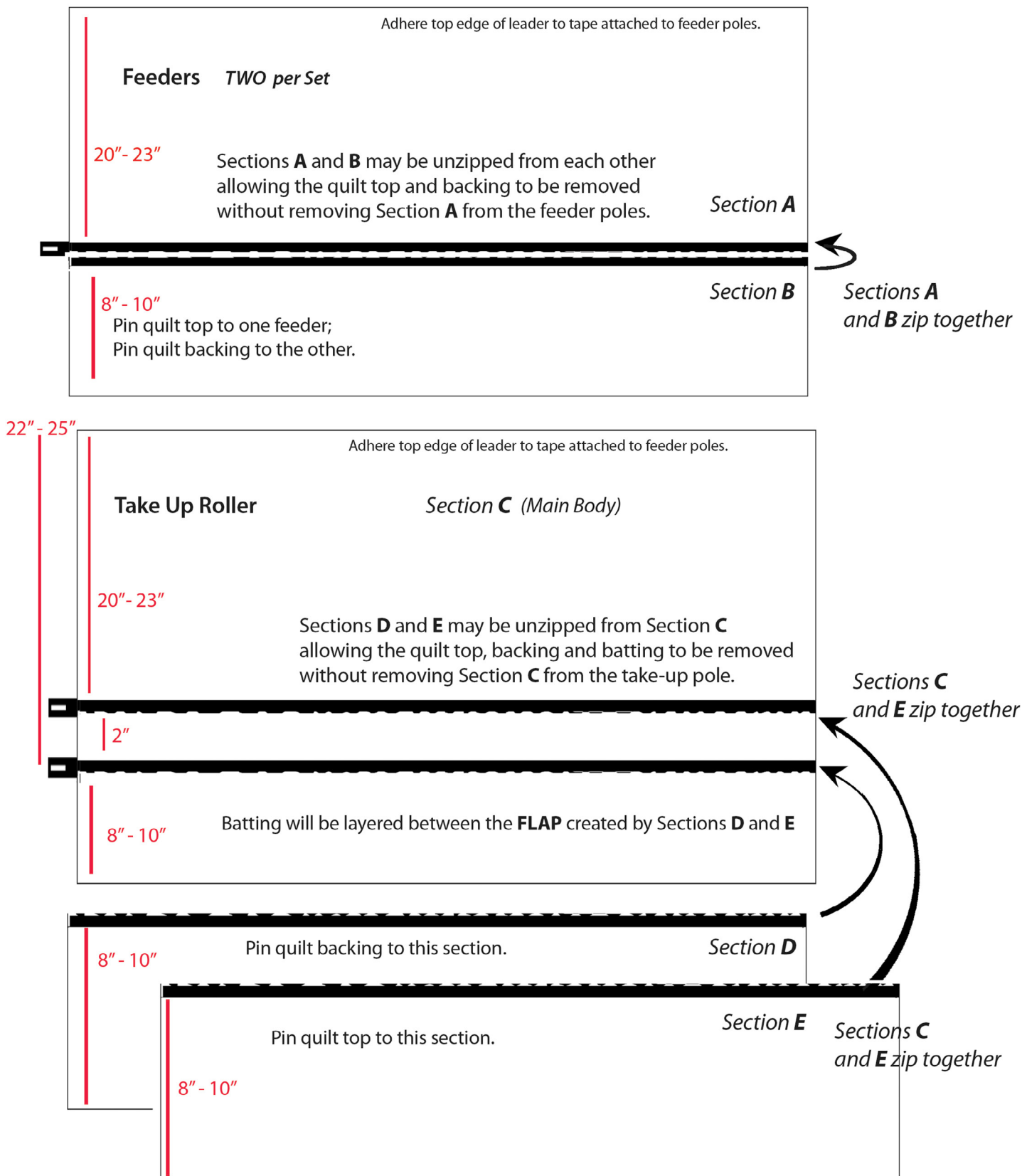
850-433-1414

www.martellinotions.com

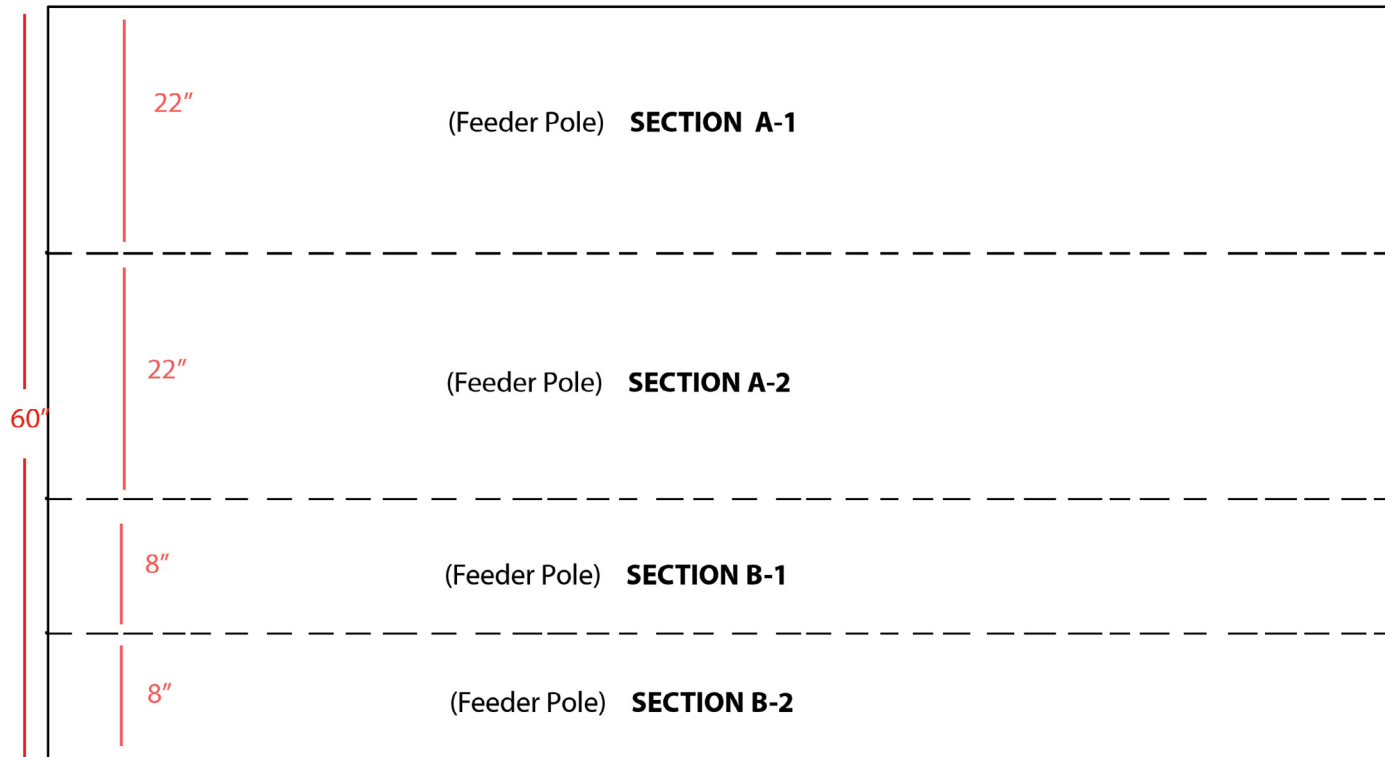
Leader Cutting/Sewing Instructions

Use the noted measurements for cutting section widths.
Cut fabric lengths as desired to fit your machine or quilt size.

STEP: Adhere double sided tape to both feeder poles and take up pole.



Cut 120" for 12' or 108" for 10'



You will need at least 6 - 2/3 yards of 60" wide fabric for a 12' Leader or 6 yards for 10' 4 Heavy duty separating zippers in appropriate lengths.

