


INTRODUCTION

Zhejiang Hengqiang sewing machine group was founded in may 1989. Since it has established, the corporation sticks to the center "quality for survival, innovation for development and considerate service for customer". At present, the corporation has more than 1000 staffs and RMB 85000 thousand fixed assets. The acreage has been extended to more than 100,000m², including more than 60,000m² building area. Its core branch-Zhejiang Hengqiang sewing machine Industry Co., Ltd has introduced into the best technology and managing pattern from Japan and Taiwan, and has set up the CAD devise center, the machine process center and the examine center, the quality of our product occupied the leading level in China, which is a self-management export-oriented manufacturer specialized in Multi-function Household sewing machine, Overlock sewing machine, Stretch machine, Embroidery sewing machine and other sewing equipments. The corporation has obtained the ISO9001 quality control system, and their products have passed CE, GS and UL authority certification. The throughput has achieved more than 500,000 sets annually. And it built up her worldwide marketing network all over the world, including America, Europe, Middle East, Africa, East-South Asia, and more than fifty countries and regions, in response, Hengqiang people will make great efforts to improve its management and administration the innovation of science and technology.

Through altering the traditional commodities, specialization, and accusation of products, promote management, intensivers Hengqiang group will take big strides to go ahead with a fire new stance in the future.



After all staff's unremitting efforts, now we become the leading and professional manufacturer of domestic sewing machine in China, and with 10,000 m² acreage and garden-style modern workshop.

 ESTABLISHED IN 1989

1989 Established Tuanjie Sewing Machine Accessory Factory

1990 Established Tuanjie Sewing Machine Factory and produced the first set of sewing machine

1993 Begin to open up overseas market

1995 Rename to Zhejiang Hengqiang Sewing Machine Company

1997 Established Zhejiang Hengqiang Sewing Machine Company

2000 The annual output break through 200,000 sets sewing machine

2001 Pass ISO9001:2000 certificate

2002 Begin to export household sewing machine to European market and become to the second company

in China mainland which export domestic sewing machines to Europe

2003 The annual output break through 300,000 sets sewing machine

2004 Reorganize Zhejiang Hengqiang Sewing Machine Group Co., Ltd.

2005 The annual output breakthrough 400000 sets sewing machine

2007 Pass European RoHS certification



18 professional produce lines and well-trained workers guarantee delivering to global customers in time and fine-being

Bring sewing joy to over 500000 customers all over the world in 2007



AC-2500 SERIES

Characteristic

- 72 Stitches
- Rotating hook
- Built-in needle threader
- 6 tooth feed dog
- LCD display
- 1 step buttonholer
- LED lights
- Automatic stop for bobbin winding
- Free arm
- Strong torque for heavy fabric
- Electronic foot controller
- Auto thread(optional)
- Double needle
- Extensible worktable

AC-2500 series



Specification

MODEL						
AC-2500ser 1es	118~14x75~800	6	85	5.5	485x230x330	9/8



computerized

People started sewing as long as 20,000 years ago. During the last Ice Age, Anthropologists have discovered bone needles with eyes, used to sew together skins and furs, dating back to this time. The earliest known sewing needles made of iron come from the Celts 1st fort at Manching, Germany, and date to the 1st century BC. The world's first mass-produced sewing needles (302 BC-AD 225) has been reported by Chinese archaeologists as containing a sewing set complete with thimble. This would be the oldest known example of a thimble, which originated as a device to help push crude needles through resistant materials such as animal skins.



5800 SERIES 5801/5802/5803/5804/5805/5806

Characteristic

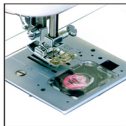
- 6-26 built-in stitches
- Rotating hook
- Built-in needle threader
- Adjustable pressure
- Drop feed
- Top drop-in bobbin with see-thru cover
- Extra Wind Zigzag stitch
- 2 needle positionings
- Automatic one-step buttonholer
- Free arm
- Strong torque for heavy fabric
- Electric Foot controller
- Auto thread (optional)

5800 series



Specification

MODEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5800 series	118-148	78-800	6	85	5.5	485×230×350	9/8			



In 1790, that the first workable sewing machine was invented and patented by the British inventor Thomas Searl. Earlier, in 1755, Karl Weisenthal, a German inventor, devised the first sewing machine needle, but did not produce a complete machine. Searl's machine, which was designed to sew wather and canvas, mainly on boots, used only a single thread and formed a chain stitch. Searl's machine outlooked the Weisenthal needle design.

In 1830 a French tailor, Barthélemy Thimonnier (1793-1857), patented the first practical sewing machine. By 1841, eighty of his machines were being used to sew uniforms for the French army.



5200 SERIES 5201/5202/5203/5204/5205/5206

Characteristic

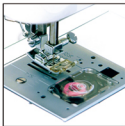
- 5-24 built-in stitches
- Rotating hook
- Built-in needle threader
- Adjustable pressure
- Drop feed
- Top drop-in bobbin with see-thru cover
- 5steps buttonholer
- Extra Wind Zigzag stitch
- 2 needle positionings(L&M)
- Automatic one-step buttonholer
- Free arm
- Strong torque for heavy fabric
- Electric Foot controller
- Auto thread (optional)

5200 series



Specification

MODEL	I	Ω	U	⚡	⚙️	📏	📏
5200series	118-148	70-800	4	85	5.5	485×230×130	9/8



The earliest idea for a double-thread sewing machine came from Walter Hunt (1796-1850), of New York, in 1834. Often called a Yankee mechanical genius, Hunt also invented the safety pin! Hunt devised a machine that used a reciprocating eye-pointed needle. It worked in combination with a shuttle carrying a second needle, making an interlocked stitch comparable to that of the modern machine.

None of these machines presented any real competition to hand-sewing. Though, that was accomplished by Elias Howe (1813-87) of Massachusetts. In 1846 Howe patented a sewing machine with a grooved, eye-pointed needle and shuttle. This lock-stitch-machine could sew nothing but straight seams, which could not be longer than the sewing plate. In 1856, Howe entered into the world's first patent pool.



Characteristic

- 11-31Stiches
- Free arm light weight
- Four steps buttonholer
- Adjustable zigzag stitch width
- Automatic clutch for bobbin winding
- Telescopic spool pin
- Easy thread cutter
- Easy press foot change
- Foldable handle
- Sewing lights
- Electronic foot controller
- Auto threader(optional)
- Double needle function(optional)

800 series



Specification

MODEL	I	Ω	U	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊕
800ser.10s	110-140	75-800	4	3.6	5.5	400x200x200	7.5/0.5

800 SERIES 801/802/803



In 1851, Isaac M. Singer (1811-75) patented the first rigid-arm sewing machine. Before this, all machines employed an overhanging arm that held the needle directly and vibrated with it. Singer's machine also included a table to support the table horizontally, instead of a feed bar, a vertical presser foot to hold the cloth down against the spreader stroke of the needle, and an arm to hold the presser foot and the vertical needle-holding bar in position over the cloth. A real breakthrough was the invention of a foot blade instead of a feed crank. Parts of Singer's new machine were based on Howe's work.



880 SERIES 887/882/883

Characteristic

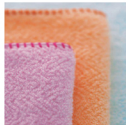
- 11-31Stitches
- Free arm light weight
- Four steps buttonholer
- Adjustable zigzag stitch width
- Automatic clutch for bobbin winding
- Telescopic spool pin
- Easy thread cutter
- Easy press foot change
- Foldable handle
- Sewing lights
- Electronic foot controller
- Auto threader(optional)

880 series



Specification

MODEL	I	Ω	U	θ	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊕
880ser ius	114	144	79	800	4	3.6	5.5	480+200+100 7.5/6.5



In spite of this, Singer went on to found a company that became the world's largest manufacturer of sewing machines by 1860. He was awarded 21 exclusive patents, spent millions of dollars advertising his machine, and initiated a system of providing service with sales. By the 1850s, Singer introduced the treadleless plan in America and sold thousands of his machines in this way.

Other important inventions in the field included the rotary bobbin that was incorporated (1850) into a machine patented by the American inventor Allen Bergquist Wilson (1824 - 88) and the interlaced four-motion head for advancing the material between stitches, which was part of the same patent.



Characteristic

- Only 5 lbs. Easy to take out, set up, and put away.
- You can even bring it with you when you travel.
- Top drop-in bobbin is easy to insert and remove.
- Straight stitch-4 lengths
- Zigzag-3 widths
- Straight stitch also available in left needle position



Thomas Saint

Not much is known about the life of Thomas Saint, the London cabinet maker who is usually credited with patenting the first sewing machine in 1790. Though far from practical, the machine incorporated several features common to a modern sewing machine. It had a horizontal cloth plate or table, an overhanging arm carrying a straight needle, and a continuous supply of thread from a spool. The motion was derived from the rotation of a hand crank on a shaft, which actuated cams that produced all the actions of the machine.

Specification

MODEL	I	Q	U	θ	⌘	Ⓜ	SIZE (mm)
525	98-148	350	4	3	5	290×228×127	2.2/3

525



988

988



Specification

MODEL	I	⊙	U	⊖	⊕	⊖	988/98
988	98-184	750	5	4	5.5	400x340x245	5.5/7.5



Barthelmy Thimonnier (1793-1857)

Barthelmy Thimonnier was a man of French descent whose father was a textile dealer. The majority of the villagers were weavers and he noticed what a short amount of time was required to weave a fabric on a loom, compared to the painstaking work of sewing a garment by hand. He wanted to invent a machine to do this work. In 1830 he received a patent on his machine, which produced the chain-stitch by means of a needle shaped like a small crochet hook.

By 1841 he was successful in having eighty machines in use sewing army clothing in Paris. But the fears of the tailors could not be quelled and the machines were destroyed by an infuriated mob. Thimonnier was forced to flee for his life, and he died penniless in England.



200 SERIES 200/203/206/263/266

Characteristic

- 5-24 built-in stitches
- Oscillating hook
- 2 needle positions(L&M)
- Automatic Clutch for bobbin winding
- Built-in tension with accurate setting
- easy slide reverse lever
- Visual pattern selector window
- Five steps buttonholer
- Free arm light weight
- Strong torque for heavy fabric
- Electronic Foot controller
- Auto thread(Optional)
- Hand bag(Optional)

200 series



Specification

MODEL	I	Ω	U	⚡	⚙️	👜	OR/NEW KG
200series	110-140	70-800	5	65	5.5	200(200+210) 400(240+300) (with handbag)	7.5/6.5 8.5/7.5



Walter Hunt (1796-1860)

Walter Hunt was born in New York and spent most of his childhood as an inventor. Sometime between 1832 and 1834 he produced a sewing machine that made a lockstitch. It represented the first occasion an inventor had not attempted to reproduce a hand stitch. Future inventors were thus no longer hampered by the erroneous idea that the sewing machine must imitate the human hand and fingers.

The lockstitch required two threads, one passing through a loop in the other and both interlocking in the heart of the seam. Hunt did not consider his invention any more promising than several of his other inventions, and he sold his interest for a small sum.



JH682

Characteristic

- 10 stitches
- Oscillating hook
- 2 needle positions(L&M)
- Automatic clutch for bobbin winding
- Built-in tension with accurate sewing
- Easy slide reverse lever
- Four steps buttonholer
- Free arm light weight
- Strong torque for heavy fabric
- Electronic Foot controller

682 series



Specification

MODEL	I	U	U	U	U	U	U
JH682	114-148	70-800	4	85	5.5	450x220x150	9/8



Elias Howe, Jr. (1819-1897)

Elias Howe, Jr. was born in Massachusetts to an impoverished farm family. From "boyhood" he was a neighboring farmer when he was still a young boy. He completed his first sewing machine model in 1846, set it up in a public hall, and had a row with his competitors, showing the seams before any of them had completed one.

In 1856, he formed a "Combination" with the companies of Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, whereby he received \$2 for each machine sold in the United States and \$1 for each machine exported. He earned over \$2 million dollars before the patent expired in 1867. People complained that the "Combination" allowed sewing machine improvements, but in the period immediately following its cessation, only a few improvements were made, and most of them by the member companies.



680 SERIES J-680/J-680-A

Characteristic

- 10-12 built-in stitches
- Oscillating hook
- 3 needle positions
- Automatic stop bobbin winder
- BUILT-in tension with accurate setting
- Easy slide reverse lever
- Four steps buttonholer
- Free arm light weight
- Strong torque for heavy fabric
- Electronic foot controller

680 series



Specification

MODEL	I	2.4M	U	4	85	5.5	480x230x330	9.5/8.5
680series								



Isaac Merritt Singer (1811-1875)

Isaac Singer, whose name is synonymous with sewing machines, was the eighth child of German immigrants from New York. In 1833 he completed his first invention, a mechanical suture, which he sold for \$2000.

Singer patented a type-casting machine for book printing and developed it in a steam-powered workshop run by Green Phelps. Phelps was involved in designing sewing machines. However, customers kept returning them because of faulty design. Singer examined the machines with the eyes of a practical mechanic. And Phelps encouraged Singer to give up the type-casting machine and concentrate on the sewing machine.

Singer made his fortune in the sewing machine business. He had an acute business mind and installed a number of merchandising practices of major importance, such as installment buying, advertising campaigns, and the provision of service along with sales.



653 SERIES JH63L/JH63/820ATF

Characteristic

- 10-12stitches
- Oscillating hook
- 2 needle positions(L&M)
- Automatic clutch for bobbin winding
- BUlt-in tension with accurate setting
- Easy slide reverse lever
- Four steps buttonholer
- Free arm light weight
- Strong torque for heavy fabric

653 series



Specification

MODEL	I	RAM	U	W	W	W	GW	NW	KG
653series	110-120	800	4	85	5.5-6.5	420x225x340	9/8		



Helmi Augusta Blandhard, Inventor of the Zigzag Sewing Machine

Blandhard, born into a rich ship owner's family, showed early aptitude for mechanical inventions, although she received no formal training along that line, was particularly known as the inventor of the zigzag sewing machine. She patented her first invention after her family was left in financial straits by business losses suffered in the panic of 1890 and her father's death. She had to borrow money for her first patent fee. In 1891 she established the Blandhard Over-seas Company of Philadelphia. Profits from this company and her other patents provided her with enough money to buy back the family homestead they forfeited earlier. As she became more financially able, she was very supportive toward other women less fortunate than she and was known for her generous, unpretentious manner.



974

Characteristic

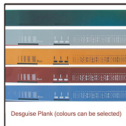
- 31 stitches
- Rotating hook
- 3 needle positions
- Automatic four steps buttonholer
- Automatic clutch for bobbin winding

974

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1. Zig Zag Stitch	2. Broad Step Zig Zag	3. Hand Quilter's Stitch	4. Satin Stitch	5. Sewing Machine
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6. Straight Sew	7. Straight Sew	8. Patchwork	9. Patchwork	10. Straight Sew
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11. Zig Zag	12. Zig Zag	13. Straight Sew	14. Straight Sew	15. Straight Sew
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16. Zig Zag	17. Zig Zag	18. Zig Zag	19. Zig Zag	20. Zig Zag
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21. Zig Zag	22. Zig Zag	23. Zig Zag	24. Zig Zag	25. Zig Zag
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26. Zig Zag	27. Zig Zag	28. Zig Zag	29. Zig Zag	30. Zig Zag
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31. Zig Zag	32. Zig Zag	33. Zig Zag	34. Zig Zag	35. Zig Zag

Specification

MODEL								SIZE
974	4	13x-14x	900	6	90	7	400x210x140	14.6/13.5



Designs Plank (colours can be selected)

Early Home Sewing Machines

The sewing machine promised a revolution in household labor. Dubbed "The Queen of Invention" by *Daily's* magazine in 1850, the sewing machine offered women a relief from the countless hours and labor of hand sewing. Early sewing machine manufacturers recognized this market potential and promoted their machines accordingly. The exorbitant cost of these early machines meant that they were well beyond the means of most American families. A sewing machine cost about \$120 at a time when the average yearly income was about \$100. Since the patented manufacturer's potential profits, various schemes were devised to expand the market. In 1856 the J. M. Singer Company offered a three-year lease plan where machines could be bought on monthly payments. Sales of Singer machines tripled in the first year of this offer.

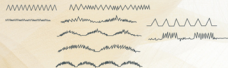


307 SERIES JH07B/JH07/JH05/JH60

Characteristic

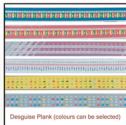
- Oscillating hook
- 3 needle positions
- Automatic clutch for bobbin winding
- Tension Clutch for bobbin winding
- Easy slide reverse lever
- Four steps buttonholer
- Strong torque for heavy fabric
- Electronic Foot controller(Optional)
- Hand bag(Optional)

307 series



Specification

MODEL	I	⊗	U	⚡	⚙	Ⓜ	GA-W
307series	1658-1108 1907161	800	0-3, 6	100	6	480*210*300 580*280*370 Cable with winding	15/14 18/17



The Paper Pattern

Ellen Curtis Demorest (1824-98), a prosperous hat manufacturer, saw her maid making one a dress from some wrapping paper and was struck with the idea that she could copy fashionable garments on to paper for the home sewer. In 1860 Madame Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, a pattern catalog, was introduced and by 1865 Demorest was so successful that she had forty distributor agencies across the nation with over 200 subscribers.

Initially, the Demorests failed to patent their paper pattern but another inventor, Ebenezer Butterick, did. Initially Butterick confined his patterns to men's and children's wear, but by 1867 he expanded to women's patterns as well. By 1874 his empire extended from Europe to North America with over 100 branch offices. It remains the center of the paper pattern industry today.



300 SERIES 300/320

Specification

MODEL								
300series	3 or 4	1000	1-5	90-15	4.5	290x330x370	10/9	GW/SH 40



The Social Effects Part 1

The introduction of the sewing machine into America in the 1840s had both positive and negative effects. A factor to the homemaker and seamstress, its use in industry reflected both the advantages and the social problems brought about by the Industrial Revolution.

The development of the sewing machine for factory use in the 1850s revolutionized the shoe and garment industries. Production moved from homes and small shops into large, machine-operated environments dominated by managerial management. Production increased and prices fell, but workers suffered loss of independence, lower wages, and sometimes harsh working conditions. Handmade work disappeared. The situation became even worse when the addition of electric motors to the machines led to faster shops. The emerging social grievance contributed to large-scale strikes, the organization of workers into unions, and eventually to the establishment of government standards for the work place.



BL4-434D



BL5-535D

Specification

MODEL	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
BL4-434D	90(14) #2, 9-5	3 or 4	1200	120	4, 8-5	300x300x290	12/10			
BL5-535D	SP#5 90/14	7-8, 5	5 or 6	1400	2, 6	120	5	300x300x290	12/10	



The Social Effects Part 2

In a quiet, more "fairy-like" way sewing machines also revolutionized the domestic scene. Although some ready-made clothing was available as early as Roman times, until the late 19th century nearly all clothing was made in the home. According to Coker's Lady's Book, it took about 14 hours to make a man's dress shirt and at least 10 for a single dress. A middle-class housewife spent several days a month making and mending her family's clothes even with the help of a hired seamstress. After the purchase of a sewing machine and suitable training and practice, those hours dropped to 1 1/4 for the shirt and one hour for the simple dress. The linear dressmaker was forced to find another way to make her living. In fact, the greater efficiency of the sewing machine made it possible for an enterprising housewife to "take in sewing" for extra money just as working class women took in washing.



GK SERIES GK37B/GK37S/GK37-N

Specification

MODEL	SIZE	STITCHES	FEED	STITCHES PER MINUTE	POWER	WARRANTY	SIZE
GK37B	GK16x90	4.5	2	1200	120	3.5	330x260x330 12.5/10.5
GK37S	GK16x90	6	3	1200	120	3.5	330x260x330 12.5/10.5
GK37B-N	GK16x90	6	3	1200	120	3.5	330x260x330 12.5/10.5



The Social Effects Part 3

Women's advocates and ladies magazines returned the word from the best label and inspired in the hours that for women and children products such as "relaxation and exercise" but as often happens with labor-saving machines, sense of innovation brought demand for higher quality results, again making the work harder.

The sewing machine was only the first of many labor-saving devices for the home: washing machines, dryers, refrigerators and vacuum cleaners all made housekeeping easier and cut down the work time required. As appliances came out of the "household" to ease the inconvenience of hard help and the consequent denigrating of the woman's role as household manager. The gradual loss of status helped to undermine the satisfaction many women formerly found in the homemaking role and encouraged them to seek more demanding employment in other places.



FN SERIES FN-7D-B, FN-4D-B, FN10-SA-B

Specification

MODEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FN2-7D-B	270x40x40	2.5-3.5	3	1200	90	3	270x300x285	9/8		
FN2-4D-B	270x40x40	2.5-3.5	4	1200	90	3	270x300x285	9/8		
FN10-SA-B	310x40x40	3.0	5	1400	90	3.5	370x300x285	9/8		



Out West Part I

With the opening of the West to the late nineteenth century, home sewing enjoyed renewed popularity. For families who had neither the resources nor access to ready-made clothing, homemade clothing remained the norm. In addition, women's desire to sew for the family as the most common domestic activity for women. These women fortunate enough to have machines to assist them, often worked as community dressmakers to bring in extra income.

By the late 1900s sewing machine costs had dropped dramatically, making them more available to her parents than her grandparents in Massachusetts.

It is wonderful what progress civilization makes! My head is filled with those pretty sewing machines that are being bought by so many families and are so designed to sew. Some already have been able to get these little boxes for between \$10 and \$20. The stitches they make are so strong, so pretty and so good to make.



STEAM PRESS HQ-202E

Characteristic

- First and most advanced electronic steam press
- Most accurate settings and safety features
- Complete with any other features of regular steam press
- Auto shut-off if down over 10seconds
- Includes sleeve pad and spray bottle
- Instruction manual included
- Portable and easily stored
- LED light for power, correct temperature, and steam
- For all types of clothing: pleated skirts, pants blouses, shirts, ties, cloth belts and scarves

HQ-202E

Application Power:	110-120v, 60Hz 220-230v, 50Hz
Power	1350W
Pressing Plate Size:	630X260mm
Meas.:	68.5X25X58cm
N.w.:	10kg
G.w.:	12.5kg
Container capacity:	600pcs/40 container



Out West Part 2

Sewing machines still remained a luxury for many pioneering families. As Laura Ingalls Wilder recalled, her mother had always wanted a machine but the family could not afford one until the girls were grown. Even then it remained an expensive purchase.

As Pa fixed the blanket away, there stood a shining new sewing machine. Ma gasped. "Yes, Caroline, it is yours." Pa said proudly. "I had to sell a cow at last."

For women living in the new cities of the West, sewing machines and mail order paper patterns and fabrics ensured that they could be as fashionable as any woman in the eastern cities they left behind.