

C O N S E W

O p e r a t o r ' s
G u i d e

CAUTION
KEEP HANDS OFF MOVING PARTS.
SHUT OFF POWER
BEFORE MAKING ANY ADJUSTMENTS

M O D E L

2 6 1

CONSOLIDATED SEWING MACHINE CORP.

DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE

Consew Model 261B is a single thread chain stitch machine for attaching buttons with a total of 16 stitches including a cross-over and a knotting stitch. Adjustments are possible to accommodate buttons with holes from $7/64$ to $7/32$ apart. Standard equipment provides for a button clamp for sewing 2 and 4-hole flat buttons from 20 to 45 ligne.

The Consew Model 261B can be equipped for sewing self shank buttons, metal eyelet shank buttons, leather and imitation leather shank buttons in sizes up to 45 ligne.

When sewing flat buttons, the total thickness of material and button must not exceed $5/8''$.

OPERATING SPEED

The sewing speed of the machine must not exceed 1000 stitches per minute. To obtain the correct pulley ratios, the drive pulley is to be figured to have a $2-1/2''$ diameter.

SETTING UP MACHINE

Carefully unpack machine from packing case and make sure that all small parts and accessories are removed from packing material.

Wipe machine clean of protective grease and lubricate all oil holes with a good grade of stainless sewing machine oil. (see below)

Machine is set up on table so that its face plate faces the operator. Prepare table by boring two belt holes of at least $5/8''$ diameter, $2-1/2''$ apart, at a distance of $14-1/2''$ from the front edge of the table. All distances are measured to the center of the holes.

Place machine base in proper relation to these belt holes and bore additional holes in table to accommodate the two treadle chains.

Important Note: Machine must rotate only in counter-clockwise direction, when standing at its rear and looking at the drive pulley.

OILING

Do not operate the machine, even if only for testing, unless it has been properly oiled at every spot requiring lubrication.

Oiling must be done at least twice daily, when the machine is in continuous operation to assure free-running and durability of the operating parts.

The arrows on Figs. 1 through 4 point to those parts of the machine which must receive one or two drops of oil every time the machine is being lubricated. Note that in order to reach the oiling points indicated in fig. 1, the two screws holding the face plate will have to be removed. Fig. 2 shows the machine with the arm side cover removed by loosening the two knurled nuts, while fig. 4 shows the bottom of the machine.

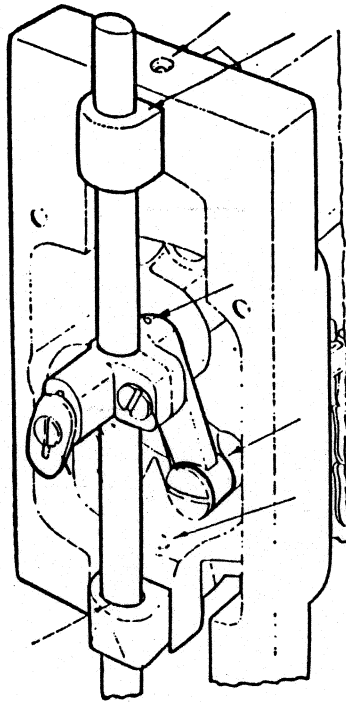


Fig. 1

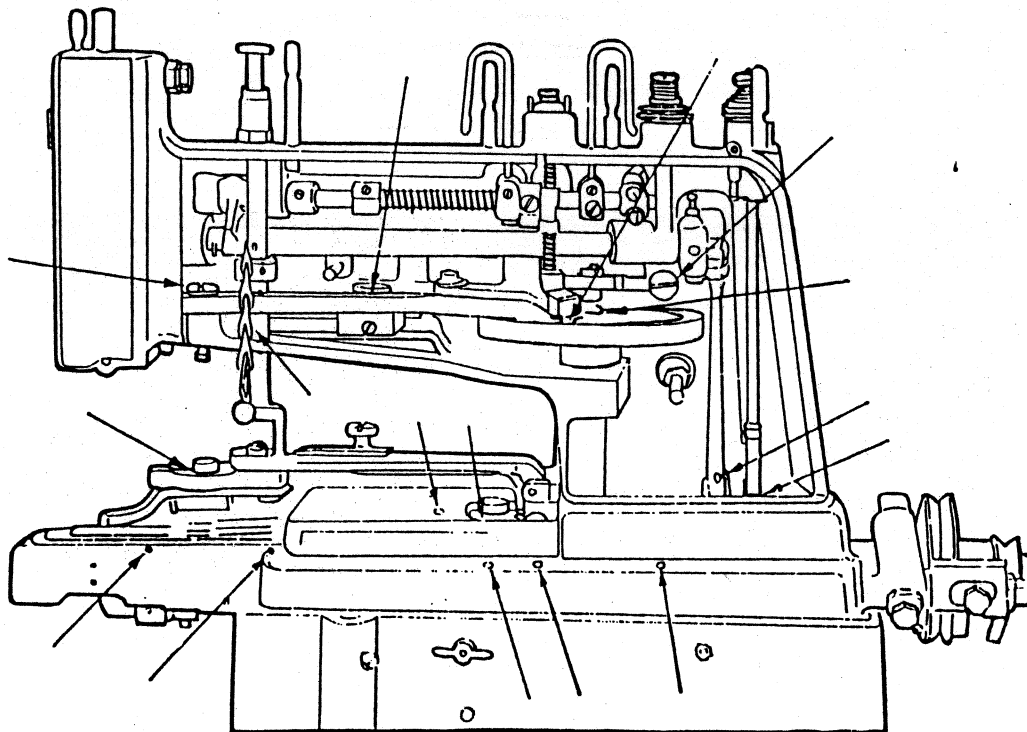


Fig. 2

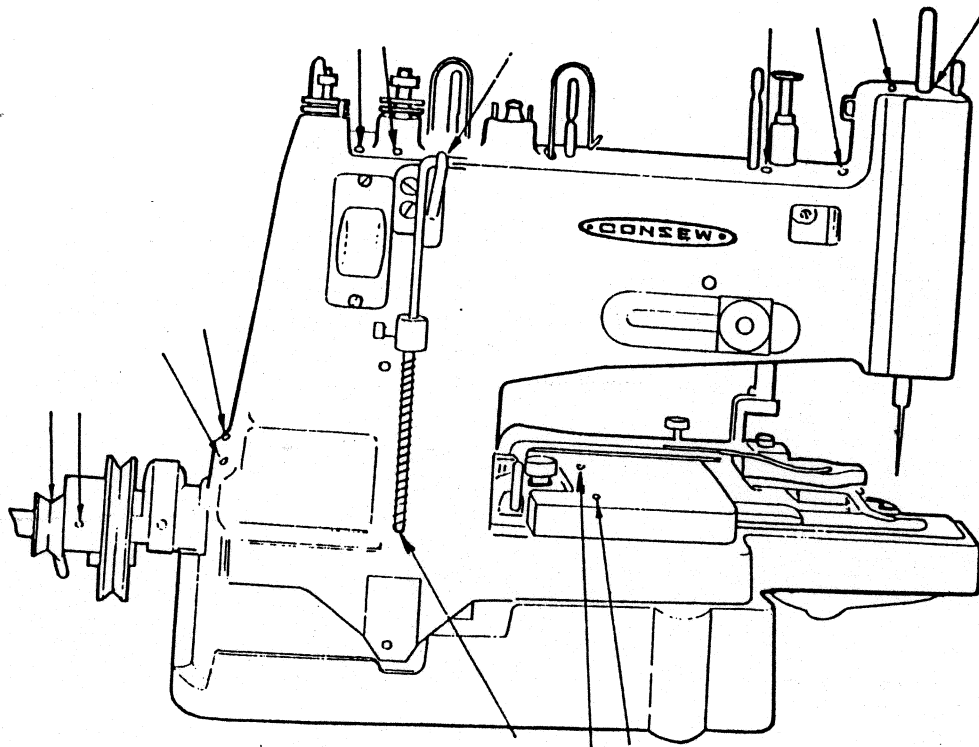


Fig. 3

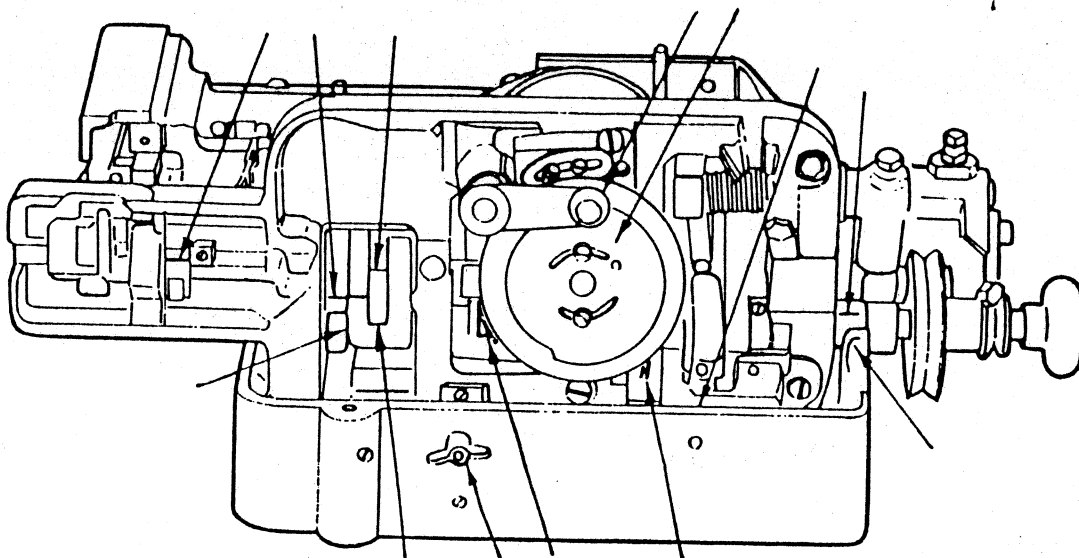


Fig. 4

Note : During the breaking-in period, a new machine should be oiled more frequently.

When oiling is completed, turn machine down onto its base and firmly tighten wing nut at its right side.

NEEDLES

Consew Model 261B, uses needles Style 175X7 (Cat. No. 4531)
Sizes 16, 18, 20 and 22

The size of the needle is determined by the size of the thread which must pass freely through the needle eye.

Remember uneven, knotted or rough thread impairs the satisfactory sewing performance of the machine.

For best results use only genuine CONSEW needles. Replace bent, dull or burred needles to assure satisfactory operation of the machine.

INSERTING A NEW NEEDLE

Insert the needle up into the needle bar, as far as it will go, with the long groove of the needle in front facing the operator, then securely tighten the needle set screw.

TO RELEASE THE THREAD NIPPER FOR THREADING

In order to draw the thread forward while threading the machine, as described in the following paragraph, it is necessary to depress the thread nipper releasing screw A. (fig. 5). This will release the thread from the grip of the thread nipper B.

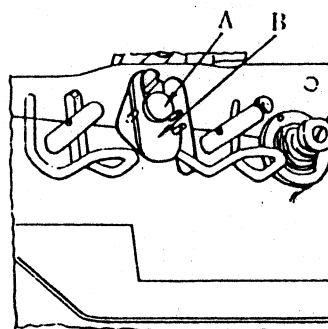


Fig. 5

THREADING THE MACHINE

Pull the thread from the thread stand and then from right to left through guide post (1) and (2), around left side of automatic tension (3) through discs of same, then around right side and through discs of tension (4). Then through guide post (5), between posts (6), under nipper (7), to right of post (8) and through guide posts (9), (10) and (11). Then through guide (12), around the roller from left to right, through take-up (13), also from left to right, then through needlebar guide (14) and through the needle eye from the front.

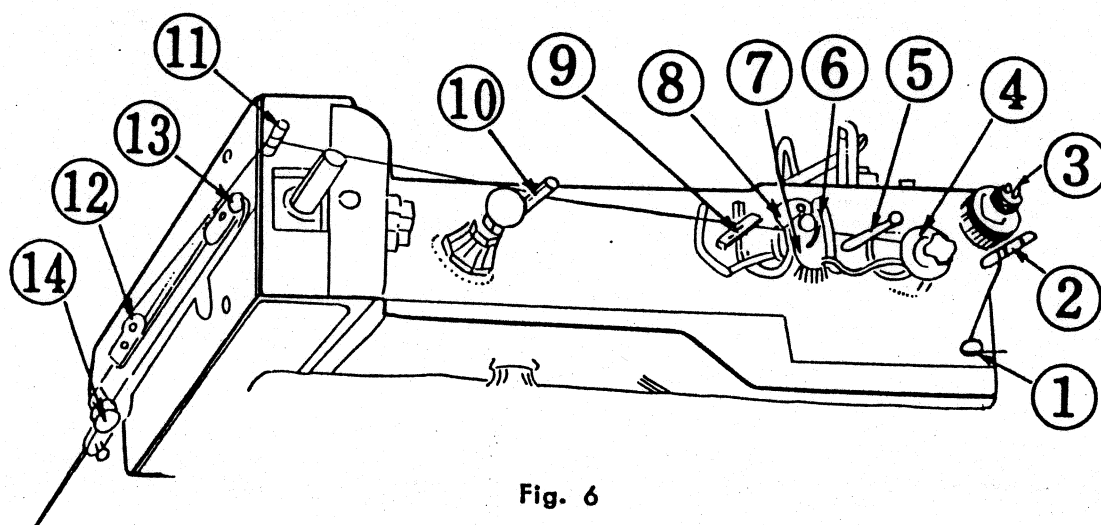


Fig. 6

TO REGULATE THE THREAD TENSION

To increase thread tension, turn thumb nut D, Fig. 7, downward (clockwise). To decrease tension turn thumb screw nut D upward (counter-clockwise).

Face plate thread retainer 14, Fig. 6 is adjustable. Loosen screw Fig. 7, and move retainer to left for more tension, or to right for less tension.

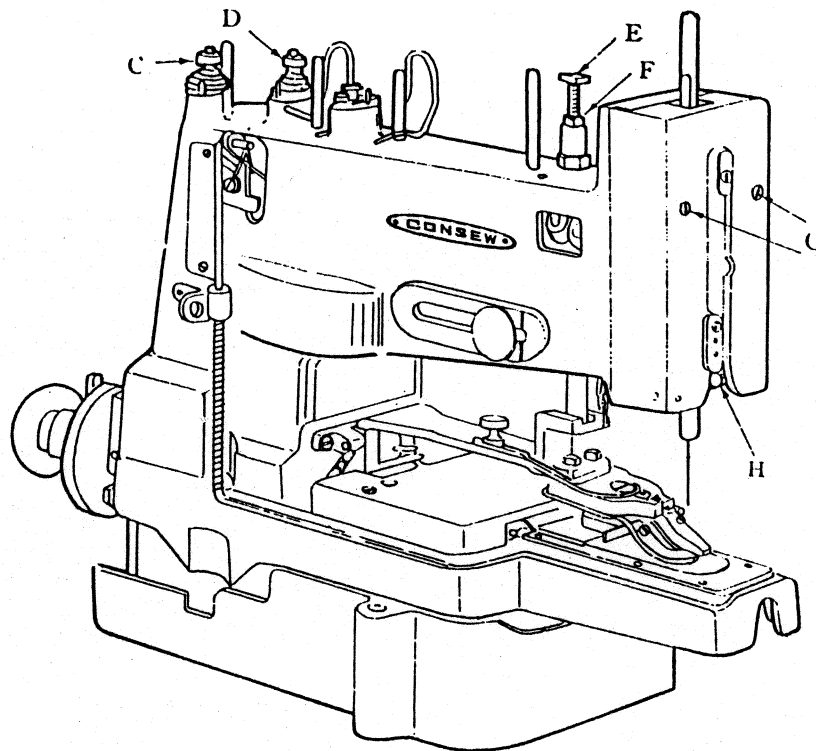


Fig. 7

Then tighten screw H.

Automatic tension C, Fig. 7, requires no change in adjustment other than to make sure that the thumb nut D is turned down sufficiently to insure that the thread is held tightly.

TO SET THE BUTTON CLAMP FOR VARIOUS SIZES OF BUTTONS

Open the Clamp and place in the Clamp Jaws a button of the size to be used, and then loosen thumb screw F (Fig. 8) and move the Hook Lever where it just clears the Centre Finger Screw, and tighten up.

TO ADJUST FOR TWO-HOLE AND FOUR-HOLE BUTTONS

To change over from four-hole to two-hole buttons, remove Clamp Hinge Pin, Fig. 2, No. 3, then insert this in the hole immediately above. This will neutralize Button Clamp forward movement, and the machine is set for two-hole buttons; reversing the operation re-sets the machine to four-hole buttons.

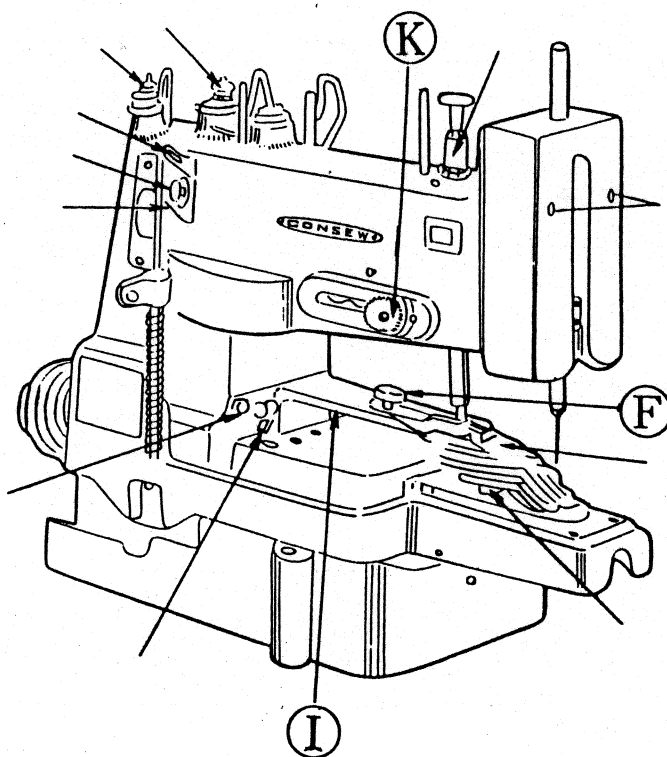


Fig. 8.

ADJUSTMENT OF FORWARD AND BACKWARD MOTION OF BUTTON CLAMP

This is regulated by a Nut I, Fig. 8, and moving this to the left increases the movement of the Clamp, and to the right gives less movement.

NEEDLE BAR HEIGHT

Using Needles 175X7, the eye of the needle should be 1-5/16" above the needle plate surface when the Needle Bar is at its highest point. Make certain needle is pushed into needle bar as far as it will go.

NEEDLE BAR THROW

This is regulated by a Nut K (Fig. 8), and moving this towards the needle decreases the width of vibration and vice versa. When adjusting the throw of the needle bar, it is essential to check that the needle clears the left and right hand ends of the needle slot in the needle plate.

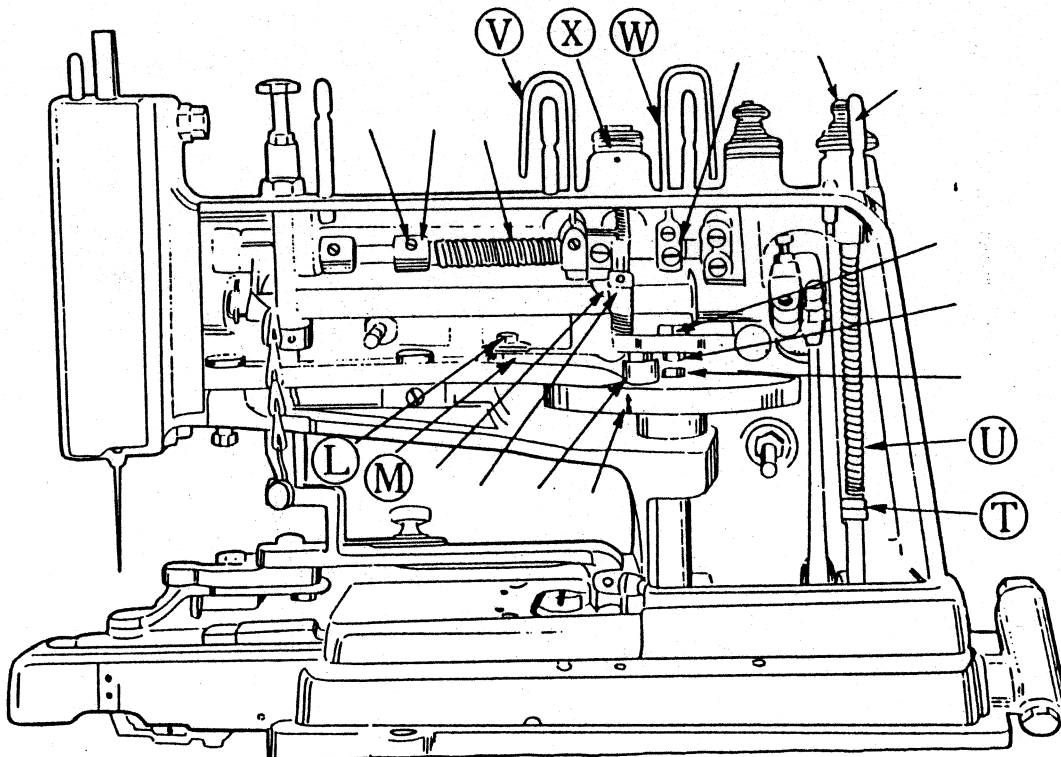


Fig. 9

Moreover, needle must vibrate an equal distance from the center of the looper shaft. To check, remove feed plate or button holder, needle plate and looper. Insert accurately fitting pin or drill No. 20 into looper hole in shaft, loosen hexagon head screw (L—fig. 9) and move lever (M) until needle on both vibrations just touches both sides of pin or drill. Tighten screw (L).

ADJUSTING AND TIMING THE LOOPER

Set Needle Bar at the correct height following instructions above. Turn machine pulley by hand until needle bar reaches the bottom of its LE. HAND STROKE. Continue turning until, as the needle bar rises, the top of the looper point meets with the center of the needle. When in this position, the BOTTOM of the looper point must be above the eye of the needle.

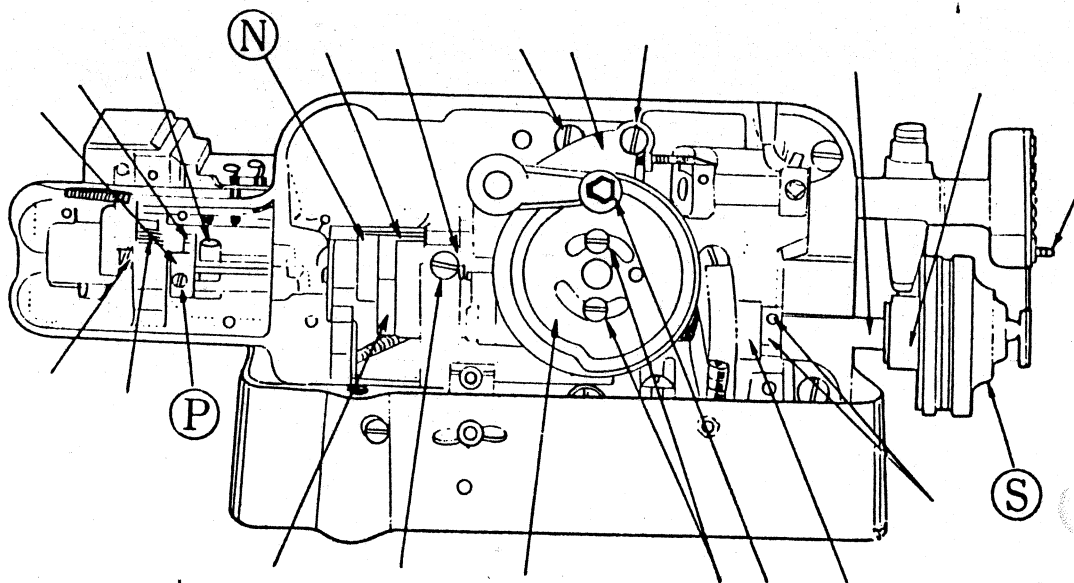


Fig. 10

If the looper on its LEFT HAND STROKE is not timed exactly as described, make the following adjustments:

Loosen set screws (N, fig. 10) in crank at underside of machine and turn looper shaft until looper is timed accurately as described in the preceding paragraph. Check accuracy of timing and tighten set screws securely. Correct timing of looper and needle on its LEFT HAND STROKE will automatically result in correct timing on its RIGHT HAND STROKE.

ADJUSTING THE NEEDLE GUIDE AND THREAD SPREADER

Since this part serves as a needle guide and also as a thread controller, it requires two separate adjustments.

The forward prong (O, fig. 11) serves as needle guide and must be adjusted with its inside surface just clearing the needle. To adjust, loosen set screw (P, fig. 10), which holds the needle guide shaft bushing, and move this bushing endwise to obtain the desired adjustment. Be sure to tighten set screw.

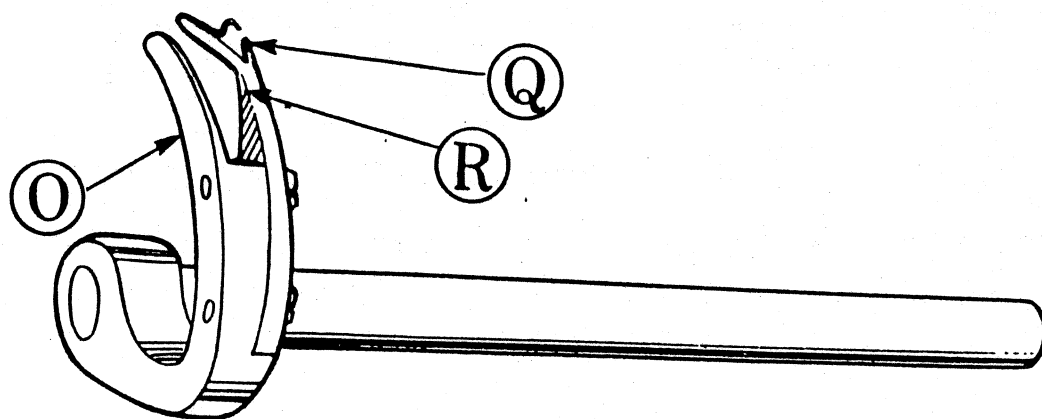


Fig. 11

The rear prong serves as thread spreader. It should be adjusted so that the point of the needle on its downward stroke clears the inside corner (R, fig. 11) of the thread finger by approximately $1/32''$ when the needle bar makes its left hand stroke. If adjustment should be required, loosen clamp screw (P, fig. 10, and turn needle guide to required position. Securely tighten clamp screw upon completion of adjustment.

TIMING THE AUTOMATIC TENSION

Depending upon the type of buttons and materials and the thread being used, the needle bar should move $3/8''$ to about $5/8''$ to complete its upward stroke after the automatic tension has released the thread.

To adjust the timing, loosen both set screws on cam (S, fig. 10) and turn same to required position. Note that cam also serves as thread collar for the main shaft of the machine. Therefore, its side must contact the machine bed. Tighten set screws securely.

ADJUSTING THE AUTOMATIC TENSION

The amount of opening of the automatic tension is controlled by the adjusting nuts (T, fig. 9). Loosen them and turn rod (U, fig. 9) until the desired play is obtained. There should be about $1/64''$ clearance between the upper end of the rod and the tension release washer when the automatic tension is closed without any thread between the tension discs. Securely tighten nuts upon completion of adjustment.

ADJUSTMENT OF THREAD PULL-OFFS

The thread pull-offs (V and W, fig. 9) should move back to the left of the thread post about $1/2''$ when the button clamp is in its highest position. To adjust loosen set screws which lock these parts to the top shaft inside the machine arm and move forward or back as set forth above.

THREAD NIPPER

The thread nipper (X, fig. 9) should hold the thread tightly while the machine is in stopped position. It is adjusted by moving the collar downward for tighter thread nipping or upward for less gripping. Be sure to tighten set screw on collar.

