

**OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS**

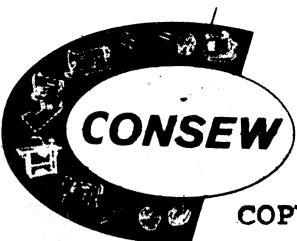
**FOR**

***CONSEW***

**MODEL**

**332R**

**SEWING MACHINE**



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OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONSEW MODEL 332R SEWING MACHINE

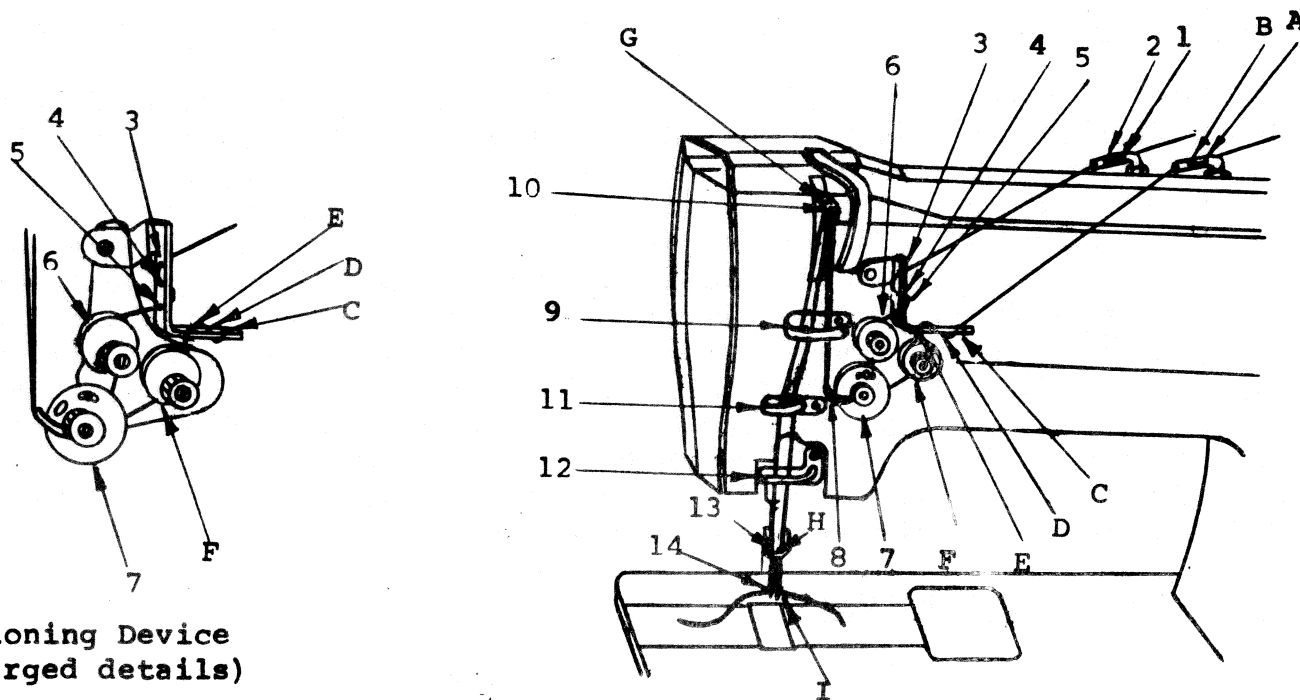
MACHINE SPEED AND DIRECTION OF ROTATION

In operation the handwheel of the machine always turns toward the operator.

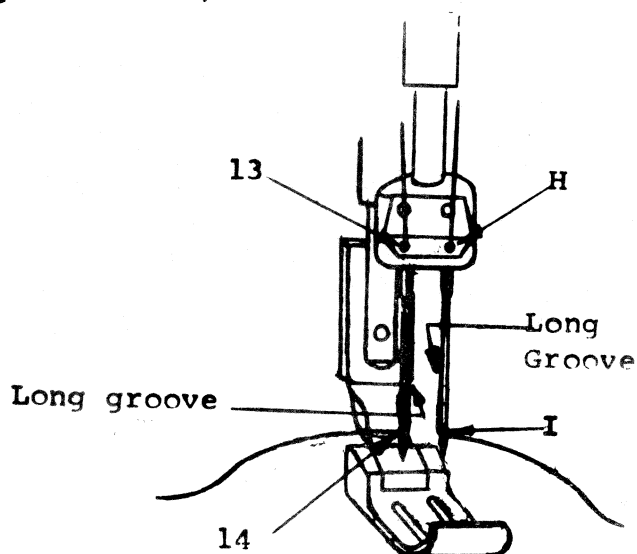
Maximum operating speed after a break-in period is 3500 stitches per minute. To assure durability and trouble-free operation, it is imperative that for the first several weeks of operation the maximum speed of operation does not exceed 2800 stitches per minute in order to allow parts to become properly broken in.

THREADING THE MACHINE

See Fig. (1)



Tensioning Device  
(Enlarged details)



Needle and Presser Foot  
(Enlarged details)

Fig. (1)

### OUTSIDE NEEDLE

From the left spool on the thread stand lead the thread from back to front through the lower guide hole (1) Fig. (1) in the left thread guide on top of the machine, and then again from right to left through the upper guide hole (2) in the same thread guide. Pass thread in weaving fashion through the three holes (3), (4) and (5) on the thread guide close to the tension discs, and from right to left over and between tension discs (6). Now pull thread downward and from right to left beneath and around thread controller (7); continue to pull thread upward against the pressure of the check spring (8) into the fork in the thread controller. Guide thread upward through thread guide (9) and from right to left through the upper eye (10) in end of take-up lever, down again through the thread guide (9) and then through the thread guides (11) and (12), down through the left hole (13) in needle holder, and from right to left through the eye (14) of the left needle.

### INSIDE NEEDLE

From the right spool of the thread stand lead the thread from back to front through the lower guide hole (A) Fig. (1) in the right thread guide on top of the machine, and then again from right to left through the upper guide hole (B) in the same thread guide. Pass thread in weaving fashion through the three holes (C) (D) and (E) in thread guide close to the tension discs, and under from right to left between tension discs (F). Now pull thread downward and from right to left beneath and around thread controller (7); continue to pull thread upward against the pressure of the check spring (8) into the fork in the thread controller. Guide thread upward through thread guide (9) and then from right to left through the lower eye (G) in end of thread take-up lever, down again through the thread guide (9) and then through the thread guides (11) and (12) down through the right hole (H) in needle holder, and from left to right through the eye (I) of the right needle.

### INSERTING THE NEW NEEDLES

See Fig. (1)

Turn handwheel toward you until the needle bar has reached the highest point of its travel. Loosen the needle set screws about one turn and pull out the old needles and insert the new ones. The right needle will have its long groove to the left, whereas the left needle will have its long groove to the right. Push needles up into the needle holder as far as they will go. The eyes of both needles should be parallel to the arm shaft of the machine. Tighten the needle set screws securely. Use standard style 135 x 17 (Cat. No. 3355) needles in sizes suitable for your particular kind of sewing.

## INSERTING AND REMOVING THE BOBBINS

### Threading the Bobbin Cases

See Fig.(2)

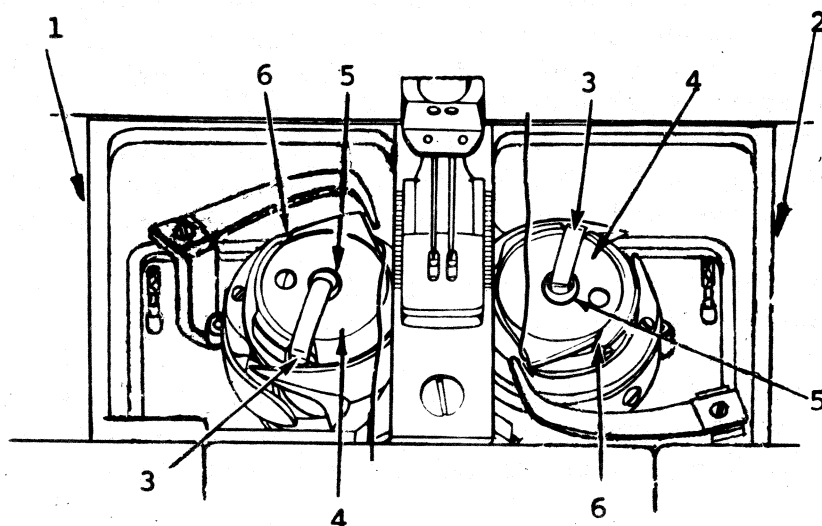


Fig. (2)

Push open the left-hand and right-hand cover plates (1) and (2) in the bed of the machine. Pull up latches (3) of the bobbin cases and lift the bobbins (4) from the bobbin cases.

To insert a full bobbin in either bobbin case, the procedure outlined below will be applicable:-

Hold a full bobbin on one of its sides between thumb and index finger of your right hand. Be sure that the thread draws out from the bobbin from left to right on the right hand bobbin, and right to left on the left hand bobbin. Place bobbins on center post (5) of bobbin cases and push down latch (3). Pull threads into slots (6) inside of bobbin cases and under each respective tension spring. Draw out about two to three inches of thread. Close the cover plates (1) and (2).

## WINDING BOBBINS

See Fig. (3)

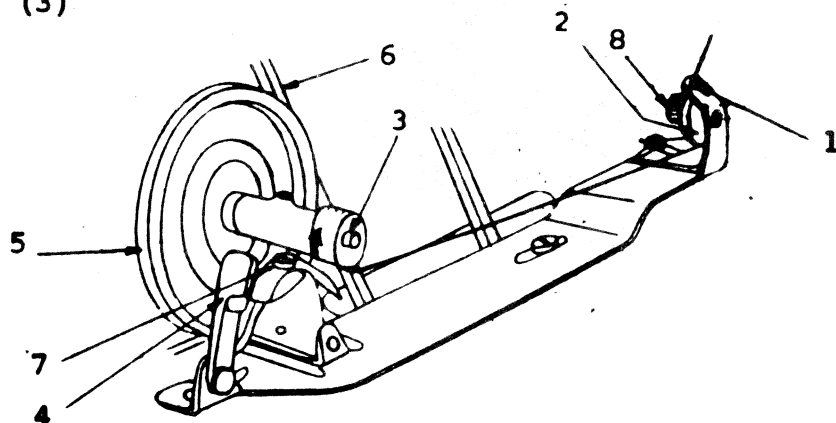


Fig. (3)

The bobbin winder is mounted on the table top with its pulley in front of the driving belt so that the pulley will separate from the belt after the bobbin has been wound with sufficient thread.

Push the bobbin on bobbin winder spindle as far as it will go. Pass thread from thread stand downward through eye (1) Fig. (3) in tension bracket; then between and around the back of the tension discs (2) bring thread forward toward bobbin (3) and wind from below in clockwise direction several times around bobbin. Push bobbin winder lever (4) downward until wheel (5) contacts the drive belt (6) and then start machine. After bobbin is filled with thread, release will cause wheel to disengage from belt and winding will stop. Cut thread and remove bobbin from winder spindle.

Adjustment screw (7) can be turned in or out to increase or decrease the amount of thread wound on the bobbin.

When fine thread is wound on bobbins, use light tension. It is regulated by turning the knurled nut (8) on the tension bracket at the rear of the bobbin winder. Bobbin can be wound while the machine is sewing.

#### REGULATING THE THREAD TENSIONS

For ordinary stitching, the tension on the upper and lower threads should be equal so as to lock both threads in the center of the fabric. If the tension on either thread is stronger than on the other, imperfect stitching will be the result. If the tension on the upper thread is greater than that on the lower thread, it will lie straight along the upper surface of the fabric. If the tension on the lower thread is greater than that on the upper thread, the lower thread will lie straight along the underside of the fabric.

#### A. TENSION OF THE UPPER (NEEDLE) THREADS

See Fig.(4)

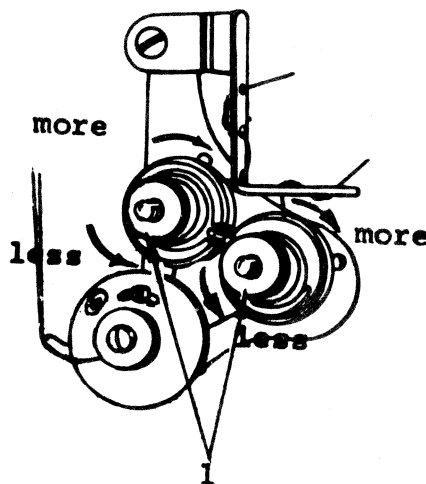


Fig. (4)

The following instructions are applicable to both thread tensions:

Before adjusting the tensions of the upper (needle) threads, be certain that the presser foot is let down and not in lifted position. Turn serrated nuts (1) Fig.(4) on tension devices to the right to increase tension and to the left if you desire to decrease it.

#### B. TENSION OF THE LOWER (BOBBIN) THREAD

For simplicity of illustration only, the right-hand bobbin case is shown in Fig. (5), but instructions for regulation of thread tension in either bobbin are identical.

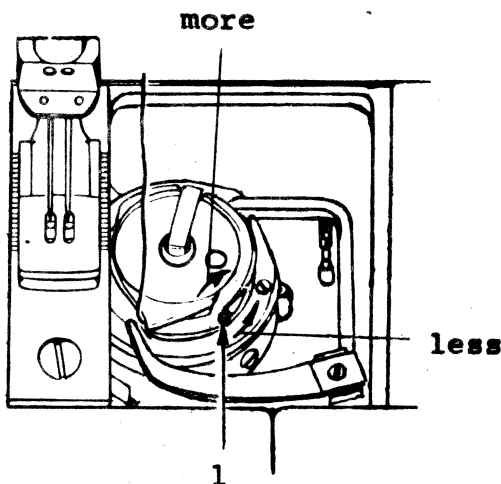


Fig. (5)

The lower (bobbin) thread tension is controlled by the screw (1) Fig.(5) near the center of the spring at the outside of the bobbin case. Turning this screw clockwise will increase the thread tension, while turning it to the left, or counter-clockwise, will decrease it.

#### ADJUSTING THE STITCH LENGTH AND REVERSING DIRECTION OF FEEDING

See Figs.(6) and (7)

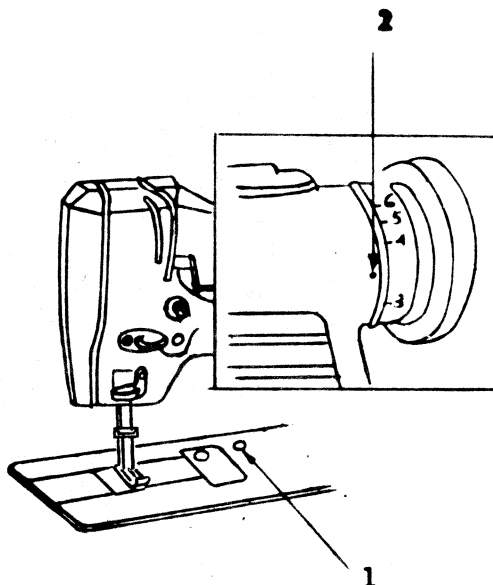


Fig. (6)

The stitch length is changed by pressing down the button (1) Fig.(6) in the bed plate of the machine and by simultaneously turning the handwheel slowly toward you. In due course the plunger will enter into a notch in the feeding mechanism. Hold the plunger down and continue to turn the handwheel, either forward or rearward, until the marking with the desired number of stitches on the handwheel coincides with the reference mark (2) on arm.

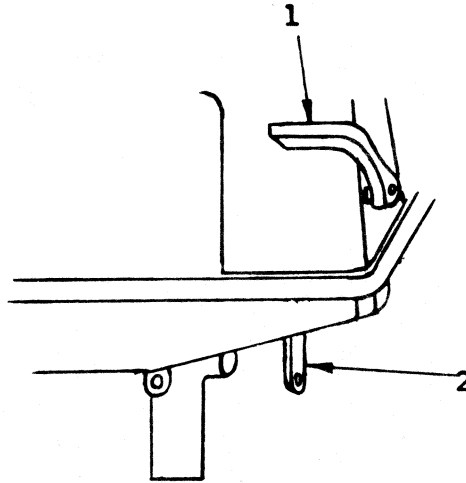


Fig. (7)

The machine is equipped with a feed reversing mechanism. To reverse feed, depress hand lever (1) at the side of the arm, Fig. (7).

If required, foot control can also be used to reverse feed. For this purpose, a chain can be hooked into the eye of the link (2) extending from underneath the bed and near the driving pulley, Fig. (7). Pull down link (2) to reverse feed. Feeding will be in reverse as long as lever (1) is depressed or link (2) is pulled down. Upon release feed will return to forward direction with same number of stitches as previously selected.

#### ADJUSTING PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT

See Fig. (8)

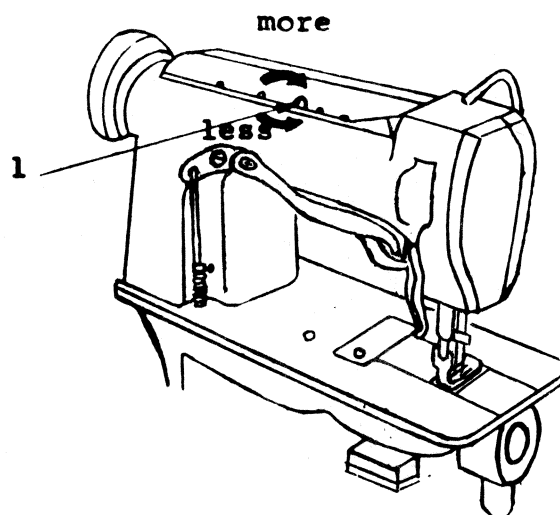


Fig. (8)



Pressure on the presser foot can be regulated by turning the screw (1) Fig. (8) at the rear of the arm. Turn the screw clockwise to increase pressure, and counter-clockwise to decrease pressure. Use lighter pressure for sewing thinner materials, and heavier pressure for sewing thicker fabrics.

### LUBRICATION

See Figs. (9), (10), and (11)

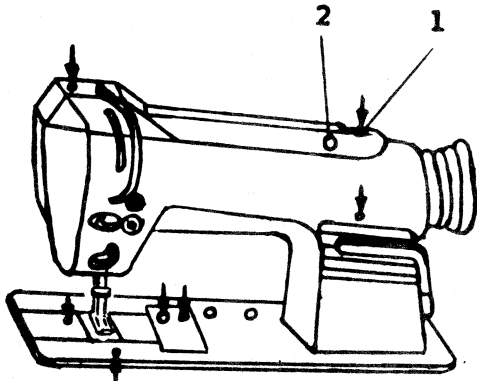


Fig. (9)

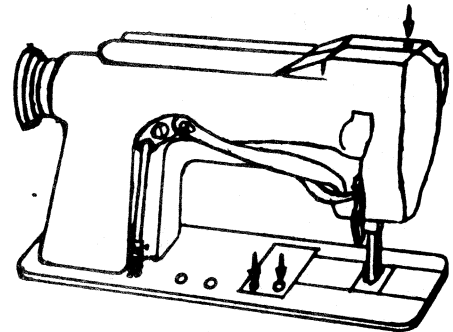


Fig. (10)

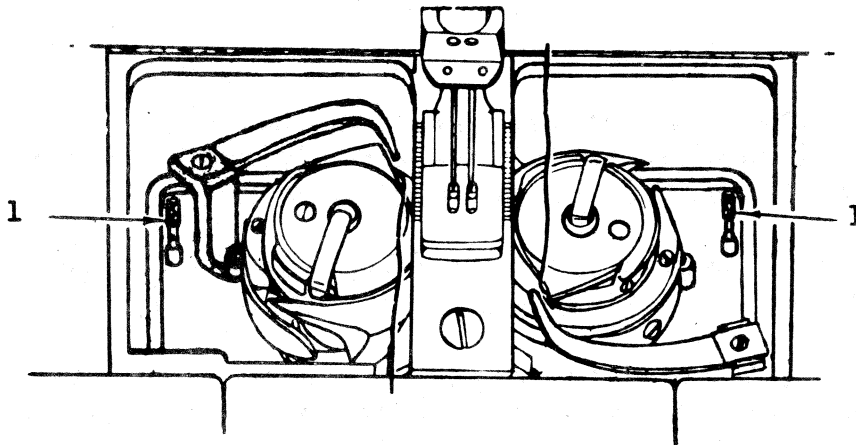


Fig. (11)

Do not operate the machine, even if only for testing, unless it has been properly oiled at every spot requiring lubrication. The arrows in Figs. (9) and (10) indicate the spots. 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.

### NOTE:

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

To fill oil reservoir on top of arm, pour oil through the oil filler hole (1), Fig. (9) until oil level reaches the level marked on the oil gauge (2).

The hook mechanism should receive careful attention when lubricating the machine. Push open the right and left cover plates in the bed and remove the oil dip sticks(1), Fig. (11). Fill oil in the reservoirs for rotating hook mechanism up to the level marked on the oil dip sticks.

#### INFORMATION FOR ADJUSTMENT

##### Timing Sewing hook with needle

See Fig. (12)

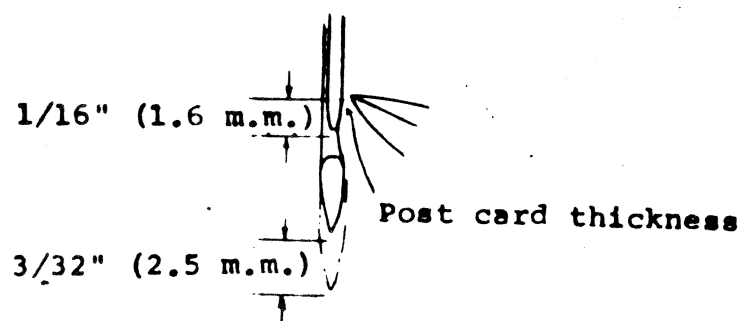


Fig. (12)

The point of the hook rotates past the needle in a definite timed relationship. The following guidelines are offered to get correct timing between either needle and its corresponding hook:

1. When the needle is raised  $3/32"$  (2.5 mm) from the lowest point of its travel, the point of the hook should be at the center of the needle eye.
2. In this position, adjust the height of the needle by loosening the set screw of the needle bar bracket so that the point of the hook is  $1/16"$  (1.6 mm) above the upper end of the needle eye.
3. Adjust the lateral position of the hook so that the clearance between the needle surface and the point of hook is of the order of the thickness of a post card.

RELATIVE POSITION BETWEEN BOBBIN CASE AND OPENER

See Fig. (13)

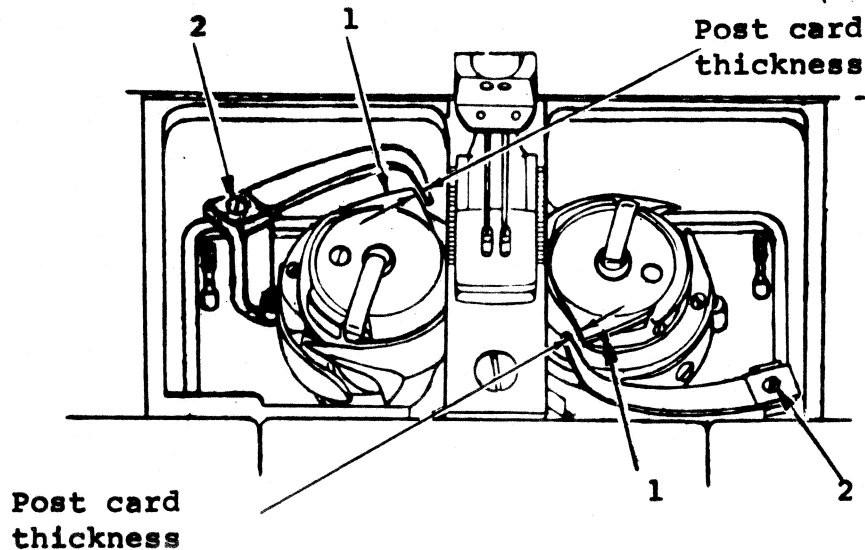


Fig. (13)

The following suggestions are offered to get correct timing between either bobbin case and its corresponding opener:

1. Turn handwheel until the opener holder is located at the extreme right hand position of its travel.
2. In this position, the clearance between the inside edge of the opener and the tab (1) on the bobbin case holder has to be of the order of the thickness of a post card.
3. Adjust the clearance by loosening the opener holder screw (2).

