

CONSOLIDATED SEWING MACHINE CORP.

— INDUSTRIAL SEWING & CUTTING EQUIPMENT

INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR 5122



CONSOLIDATED SEWING MACHINE CORP.

— INDUSTRIAL SEWING & CUTTING EQUIPMENT

131 WEST 25TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10001

“IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS”

“When using an electrical sewing machine, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following.”

“Read all instructions before using this sewing machine.”

“This sewing machine is designed for household use.”

“DANGER - TO REDUCE RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK: ”

“A sewing machine should never be left unattended when plugged in. Always unplug this sewing machine from the electrical outlet immediately after using and before cleaning.”

“Warning - To reduce the risk of burns, fire electric shock or injury to person...”

1. “Do not allow to be used as a toy. Close attention is necessary when this sewing machine is used by or near children.”
2. “Use this sewing machine only for its intended use, as described in this manual. Use only attachments recommended by the manufacturer as contained in this manual.”
3. “Never operate this sewing machine if it has a damaged cord or plug, if it is not working properly, if it has been dropped or damaged, or dropped into water. Return the sewing machine to the nearest authorized dealer or service center for examination, repair, electrical or mechanical adjustment.”
4. “Never operate the sewing machine with any air openings blocked. Keep ventilation openings of the sewing machine and foot control free from the accumulation of lint, dust, and loose cloth.”

- 5 "Never drop or insert any object into any opening."
- 6 "Do not use outdoors."
- 7 "Do not operate where aerosol [spray] products are being used or where oxygen is being administered."
- 8 "To disconnect, turn all controls to the off ["0"] position, then remove plug from outlet."
- 9 "Do not unplug by pulling on cord. To unplug, grasp the plug, not the cord."
- A. Sewing Machines
 10. "Keep fingers away from all moving parts. Special care is required around the sewing machine needle."
 - 11 "Always use the proper needle plate. The wrong plate can cause the needle to break."
 - 12 "Do not use bent needle."
 13. "Do not pull or push fabric while stitching. It may deflect the needle, causing it to break."
 - 14 "Switch the sewing machine off ["0"] when making any adjustments in the needle area, such as threading needle, changing needle, threading bobbin, or changing presser foot and the like."
 - 15 "Always unplug sewing machine from the electrical outlet when removing covers, lubricating, or when making any other user servicing adjustments mentioned in the instruction manual."
 16. "Always unplug before relamping. Replace bulb with the same rated 15 watts."

“SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS”

DO'S AND DON'TS

1. Always be aware of the up-and-down movement of the needle and do not turn your attention from the machine while it is running.
2. When changing the needle, the presser foot, the bobbin or any other parts, always disconnect the machine by pulling the plug out of the wall socket.
3. Do not place anything on the speed controller, otherwise the machine will start inadvertently, or the controller or motor may burn out.
4. The maximum permissible power for the sewing lamp bulb is 15 watts.
5. When using your sewing machine for the first time, place a piece of waste fabric under the presser foot and run the machine without thread for a few minutes. Wipe away any oil which may have appeared.

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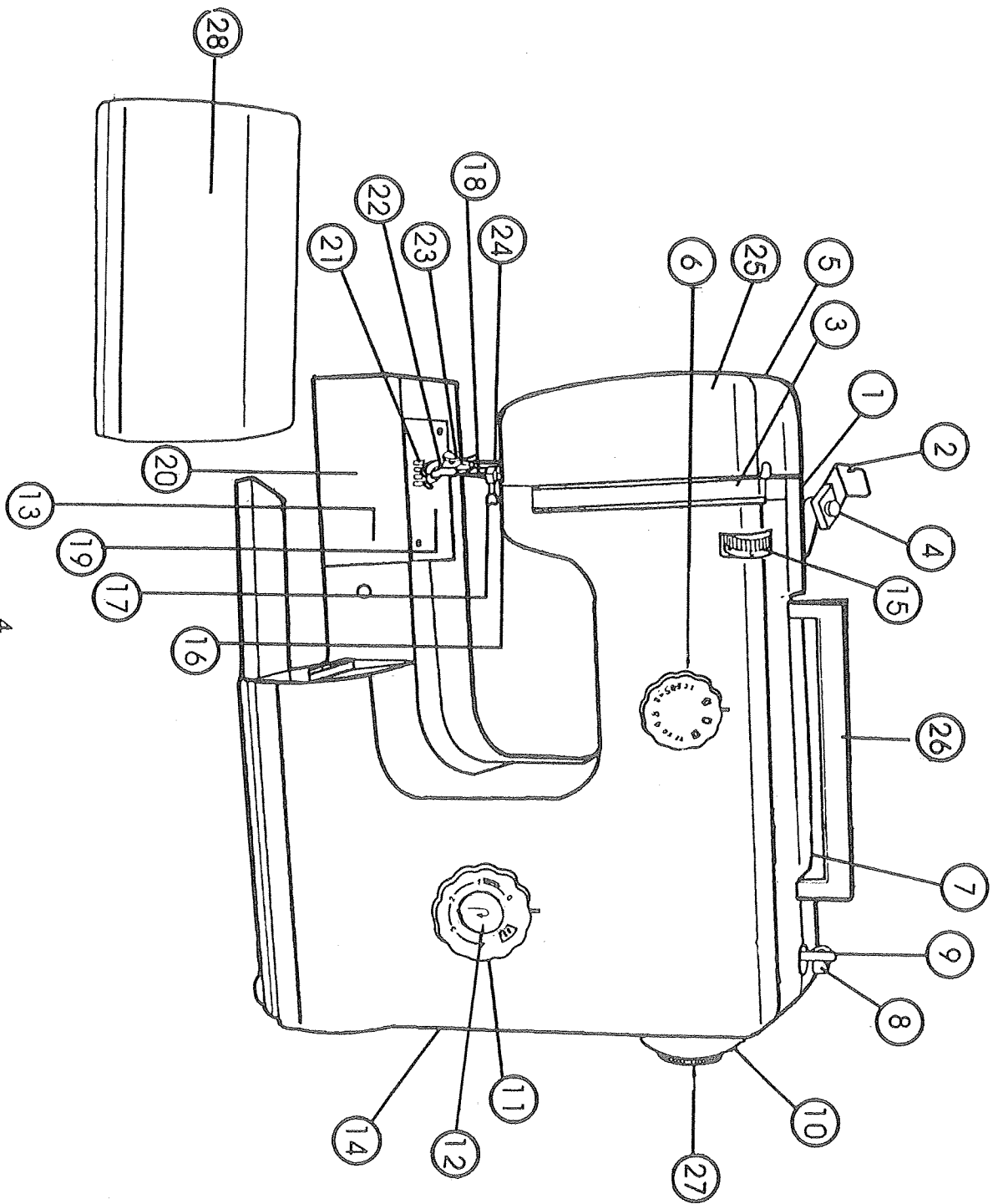
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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Pressure regulator | 16. Needle bar |
| 2. Thread guide | 17. Needle clamp and screw |
| 3. Thread take-up lever | 18. Needle |
| 4. Bobbin winder thread guide | 19. Needle plate |
| 5. Presser foot lifter | 20. Shuttle cover |
| 6. Pattern selector dial | 21. Feed dog |
| 7. Spool pins | 22. Presser foot |
| 8. Bobbin winder stopper | 23. Presser foot thumb screw |
| 9. Bobbin winder spindle | 24. Presser bar |
| 10. Balance wheel | 25. Face plate |
| 11. Stitch length dial | 26. Handle |
| 12. Reversing shift | 27. Clutch Knob |
| 13. Drop feed | 28. Extension table |
| 14. Switch | |
| 15. Thread tension dial | |

HOW TO CONNECT THE MACHINE TO THE POWER SUPPLY

1. Fit the machine plug into the machine.
2. Plug the machine to the power supply.

Note: * Before plugging in the machine, ensure that the voltage and number of cycles indicated, is conformed to your electrical power supply.

HOW TO USE THE SPEED CONTROLLER

Sewing speed can be varied by the speed controller. The harder you press on the controller, the faster the machine runs.

Note: * By releasing the controller, the machine stops running automatically.

* Before using the machine, practice controlling the speed with-out threading.

SEWING LAMP

The sewing lamp is located behind the face plate.

Bulb type (A) : ● To remove ... Unscrew

● To replace ... Screw

Bulb type (B) : ● To remove ... Push and twist counter-clockwise

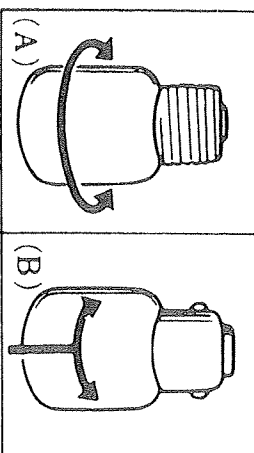
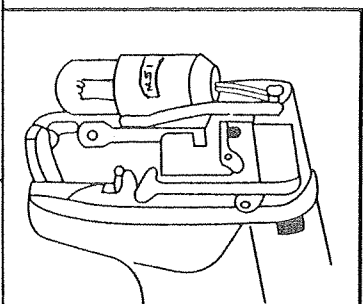
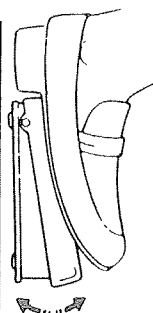
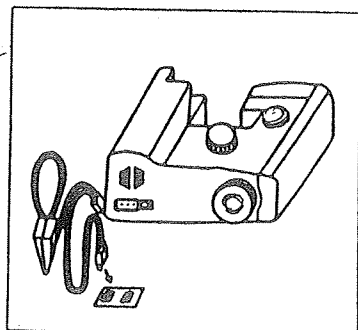
● To replace ... Push and twist clockwise

Note: * Before replacing a bulb, disconnect the machine from the power supply.

* Bulbs are available from sewing machine retailers. (Use a 15-Watt bulb)

Caution!

Before leaving the machine, changing parts or doing any other work on it, always disconnect the plug from the wall socket. Never place anything on the speed controller, otherwise the machine will start inadvertently or the controller or motor may burn out.



THREAD AND NEEDLE CHART

	FABRICS	THREADS	NEEDLE SIZE
LIGHT WEIGHT	Crepe de Chine, Voile Lawn, Organdy, Georgette, Tricot	Fine Silk Fine Cotton Fine Synthetic Fine Cotton Covered Polyester	9 or 11
MEDIUM WEIGHT	Linens, Cotton, Pique Serge, Double Knits, Percale	50 silk 50 to 80 Cotton 50 to 60 Synthetic Cotton Covered Polyester	11 or 14
HEAVY WEIGHT	Denim, Tweed, Gabardine, Coating, Drapery and Upholstery Fabric	50 Silk 40 to 50 Cotton 40 to 50 Synthetic Cotton Covered Polyester	14 or 16

Note: * In general, fine threads and needles are used for sewing thin fabrics, and thicker threads and needles are used for sewing heavy fabrics. Always test thread and needle size on a small piece of fabric which will be used for actual sewing.

* Use the same thread for needle and bobbin.

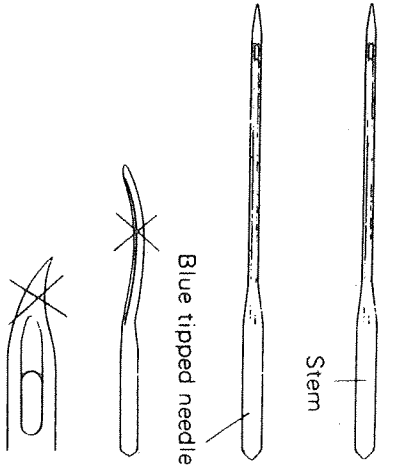
* When sewing stretch, very fine fabrics and synthetics, use a BLUE TIPPED needle. The blue tipped needle effectively prevents skipped stitches.

* When sewing very fine fabrics, sew over a piece of paper to prevent yarn distortion.

CHANGING THE NEEDLE

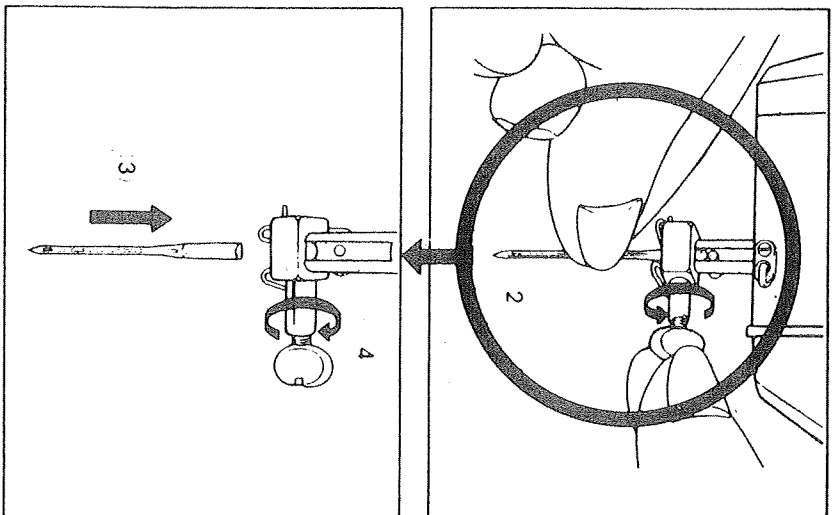
1. Turn the balance wheel towards you until the needle is at its highest position.
2. Loosen the needle clamp screw by turning its top edge towards you. Remove the needle from the clamp.
3. Place the new needle into the needle clamp with its flat side facing away from you. Push the needle up into needle clamp as far as possible.
4. Tighten the needle clamp screw firmly.

TO SELECT A SUITABLE NEEDLE



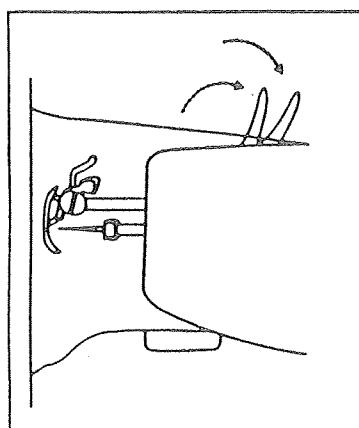
■ A number indicating the size of needle is marked on the stem. The higher the number, the thicker the needle.

* Do not use any needle which is bent or blunted.



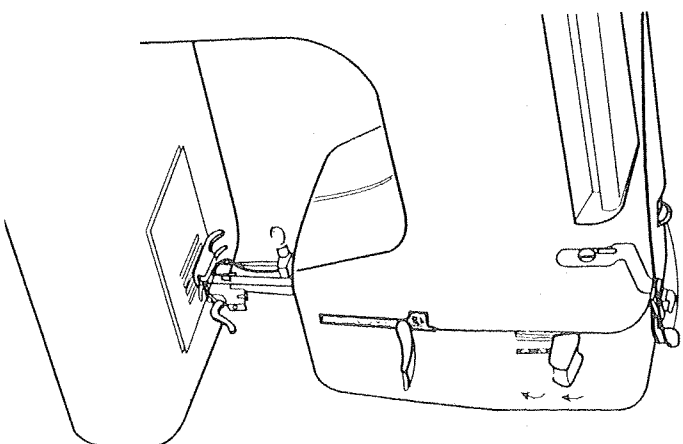
RAISING OR LOWERING THE PRESSER FOOT

1. By raising or lowering the presser foot lifter, the presser foot goes up and down respectively.
2. For additional clearance, the foot lifter can be raised higher to sew on heavy fabrics.



REGULATING THE PRESSER FOOT PRESSURE

- To release the pressure, keep the shift staying at position "1". This cause the regulator to spring up to its highest position. The material is now free from any pressure of the presser foot.
- For sewing thin or light materials, push the shift down and a bit to the left, and allow the shift to inlay into position "2", so as to provide the light pressure required.
- For sewing thick or heavy materials, push the shift down and a bit to the left, and allow the shift to inlay into position "3", so as to increase the pressure on the material.



REMOVING AND ATTACHING THE PRESSER FOOT

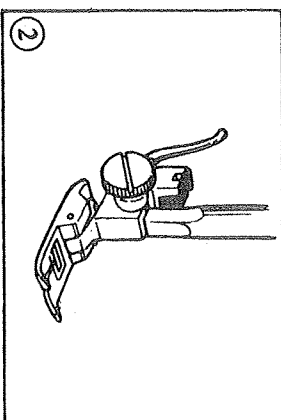
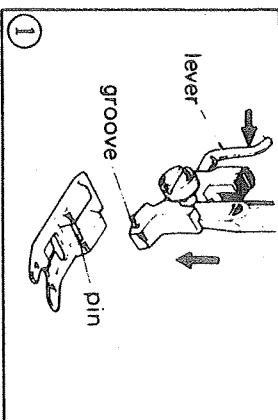
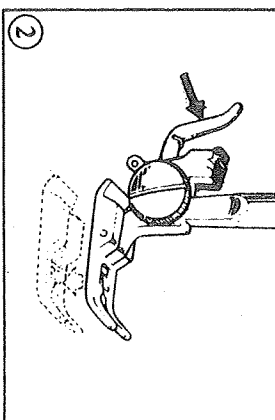
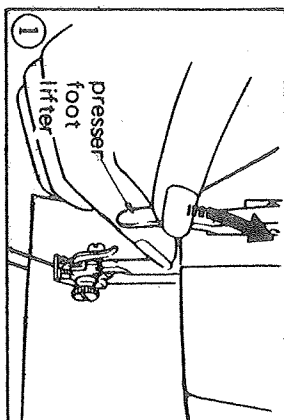
To Remove:

- 1 Turn the balance wheel towards you until the needle is at its highest position. Raise the presser foot by lifting the presser foot lifter.
- 2 By lifting the lever on the back of the foot holder, the presser foot will drop off.

Note: * Do not force the presser foot to remove it.

To Attach:

- 1 Place the presser foot so that the pin on the foot lies just under the groove of the foot holder. Lower the foot holder.
- 2 When the presser foot lifter is raised you'll find the presser foot is locked in place.



REMOVING OR ATTACHING THE FOOT HOLDER

It is not necessary to remove the foot holder unless you use blind stitch hem guide or to allow clearance when you clean the feed dog.

To Remove:

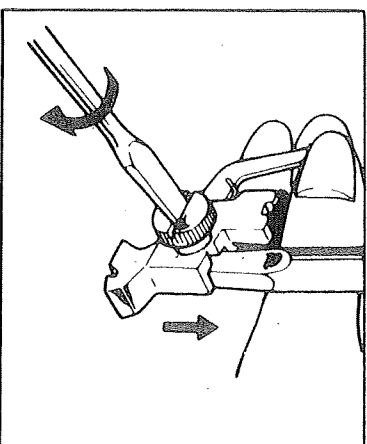
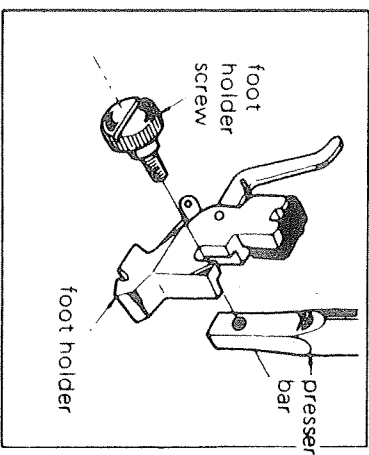
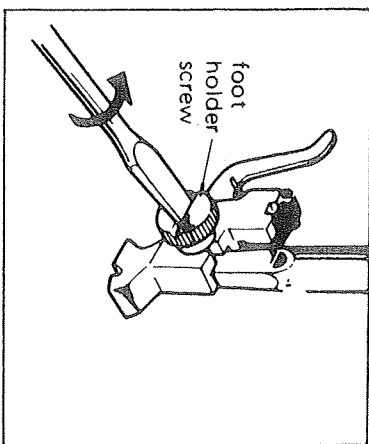
Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the balance wheel towards you, and lift the presser foot.

Remove the foot from the foot holder and loosen the foot holder screw with a screwdriver.

To Attach:

Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the balance wheel towards you, and lift the presser foot lifter.

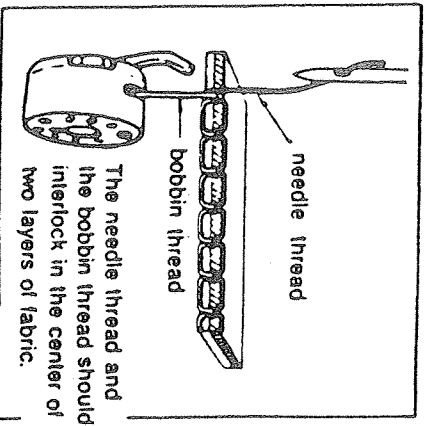
When attaching the foot holder to the presser bar, push it up as far as it will go and tighten the screw firmly with a screwdriver.



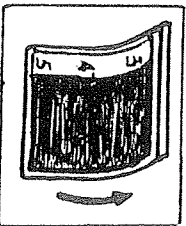
REGULATING THE THREAD TENSION

Generally, thread tension should be controlled by the thread tension dial. Bobbin thread tension has been adjusted at the factory and readjustment is scarcely needed except for special stitch, thread and fabric. Bobbin thread tension is just right when you can pull the thread from bobbin case easily with a little resistance. Thread tension may be adjusted by tightening or loosening the thread tension dial, if necessary.

Properly adjusted thread tension for sewing



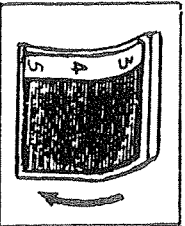
The needle thread is too loose. The needle thread appears on the underside of the fabrics.



Tighten the needle thread tension by moving the dial to the higher number.

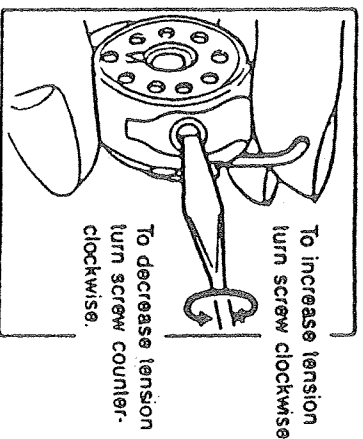


The needle thread is too tight. The bobbin thread appears on the upper surface of the fabrics.



Loosen the needle thread tension by moving the dial to the lower number.

*How to adjust the bobbin thread tension



*There are many reasons for having to reset your tension. The best tension for one fabric may not be correct for another. The required tension depends upon the stiffness of fabric, thickness of the fabric, numbers of layers of fabric being sewn, as well as the type of stitch you are making.

*It is better to test the stitching on a scrap of the fabric you are using before starting to make a garment.

STITCH LENGTH DIAL REVERSING SHIFT AND DROPPING THE FEED

To change the length of the stitches proceed as follows:

Turn the dial so that the number for the required stitch length is at setting mark. The numbers indicate the approximate stitch lengths in mm. The lower the number, the shorter the stitch.

REVERSE STITCH:

--Press the reversing shift downwards and hold it while reverse stitching. Fabric will immediately start feeding backwards.

By releasing the shift, the machine will resume normal forward sewing.

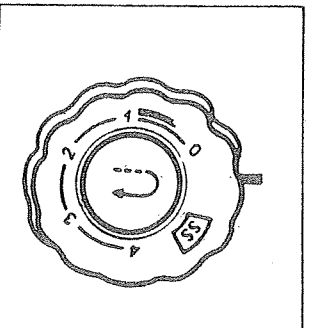
--This function is very useful for fastening the ends of seams and darts without tying the threads, and is also useful for strengthening the seams.

DROPPING THE FEED DOG:

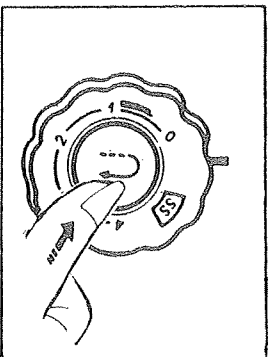
--Embroidering and sewing buttons can be best performed with feed mechanism being disengaged.

This is done by pushing the clutch inside and turning downwards to drop down the feed dog (as shown in diagram A). Thus, the material can be moved freely under the needle.

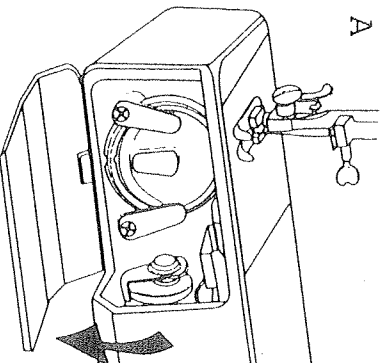
--Once you push the clutch inside and turn it upwards (as shown in diagram B), the feed dog will get up back and restart its normal function.



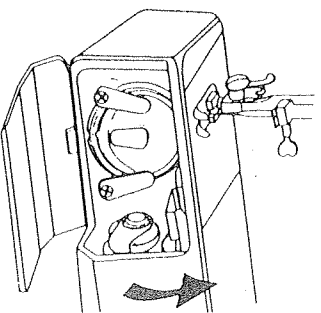
0	0.5	1	2	3	4
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
stitch					
lengths					



A











B



THE PATTERN SELECTOR

The desired pattern can be selected by turning the pattern selector dial. You may turn the dial left or right to find the patterns you desired that will be shown as marked and the mark is visible in the window for pattern indication as follows:









1. () straight stitch, middle needle position
2. () straight stitch, left needle position
- 3-6. () zigzag stitch with variable width
7. () knit stitch
8. () double action stitch
9. () bee stitch
10. () scallop stitch
11. () block stitch

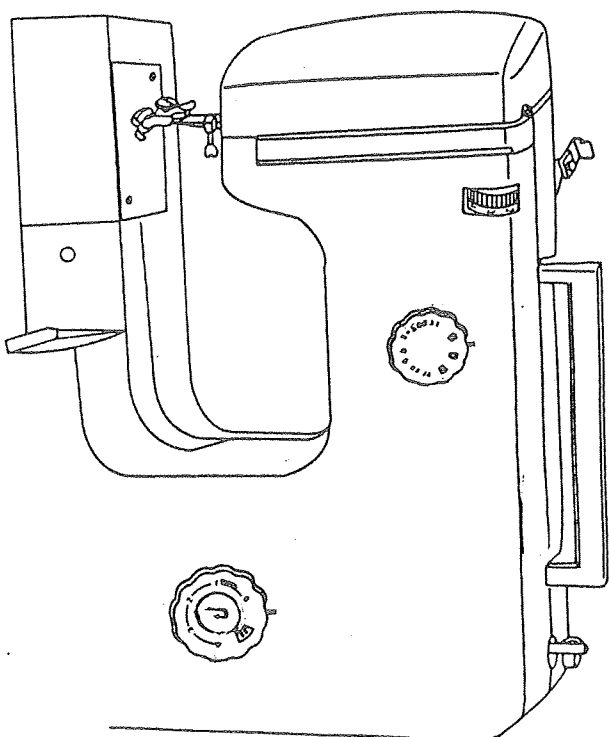
 →  →  automatic buttonhole sewing

Selecting Stretch Stitch:

When sewing stretch stitch, set the stitch length dial at "S.S".

Turning the pattern selector dial to find the stretch stitch patterns you desired.

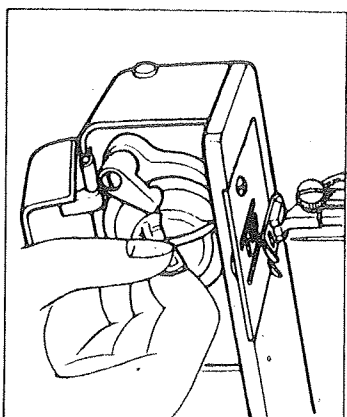
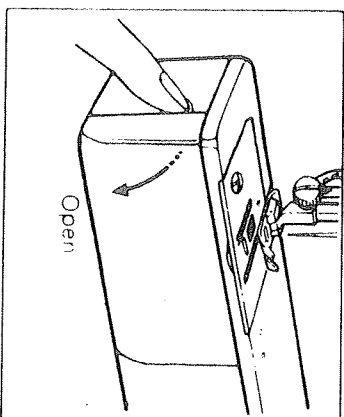
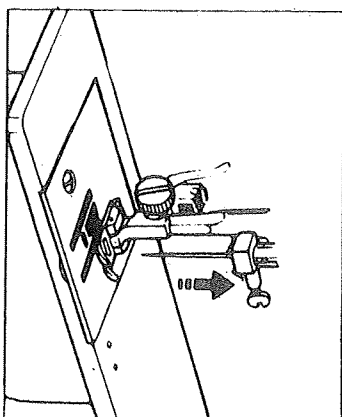
12. () triple straight stretch stitch, middle needle position
13. () triple straight stretch stitch, left needle position
- 14-17. () triple zigzag stretch stitch or ric-rac stitch
18. () overcast stitch
19. () double overlock stitch
20. () Elastic embroidery stitch
21. () Elastic embroidery stitch
22. () Elastic embroidery stitch



Note: In case of heavy torque while turning for elastic embroidery stitches(20-22), just simple turn the balance wheel slightly to rectify the mechanism. Thus a free turning of the pattern selector is done.

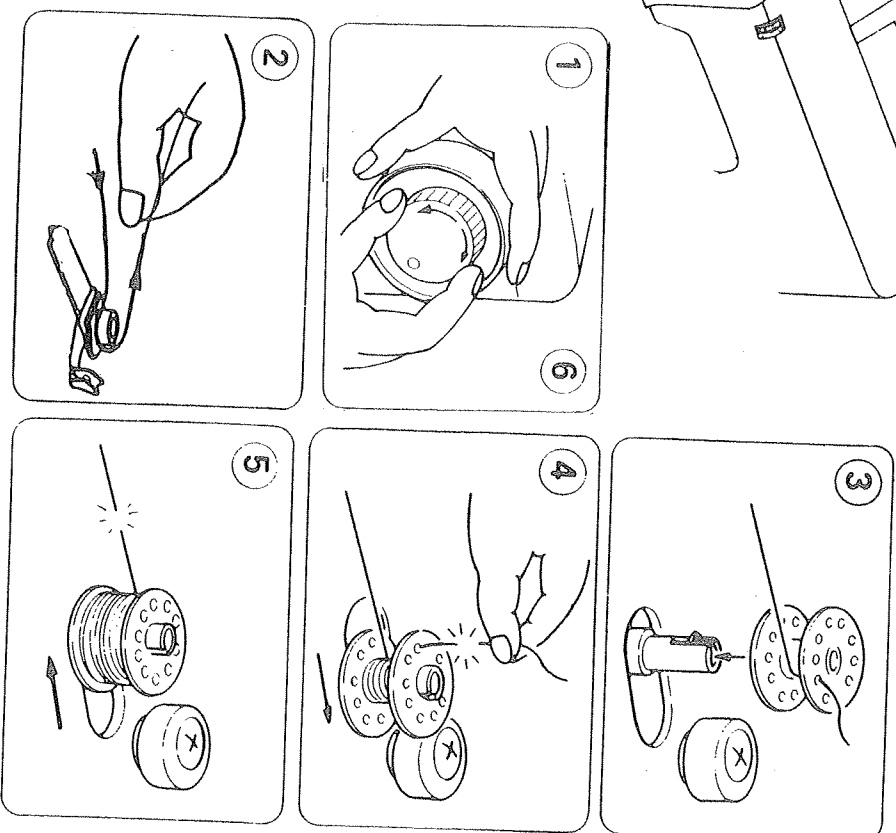
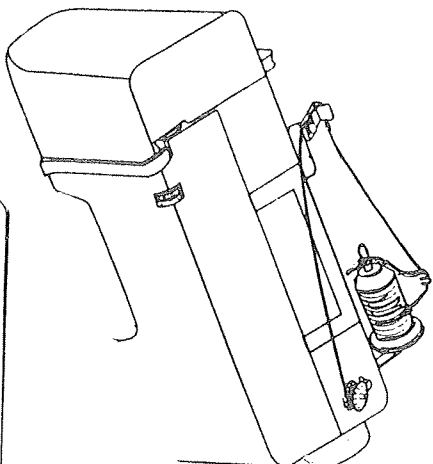
REMOVING THE BOBBIN CASE AND BOBBIN

1. Raise the presser foot and turn the balance wheel towards you until the thread take-up lever is at its highest position.
2. Open the shuttle cover.
3. Open hinged latch of bobbin case and pull bobbin case out of machine.
Release the latch and the bobbin will fall out. As long as you hold the bobbin case latch open, the bobbin cannot drop out.



WINDING THE BOBBIN

1. Release clutch by turning clutch knob toward you.
2. Draw thread from spool through bobbin winder tension disc as shown.
3. Pull end of thread through hole in bobbin as shown.
4. Place bobbin onto bobbin winder shaft with end of thread coming from the top of the bobbin. Push bobbin winder shaft to the right until it clicks. Holding onto end of thread, start machine. When bobbin is slightly filled, snip off end of thread.
5. Wind thread until winder stops. Remove bobbin. Clip thread.
6. Tighten clutch knob.



THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand and pull off about 15 cm (6 inches) of thread.

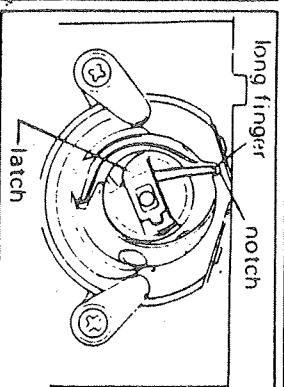
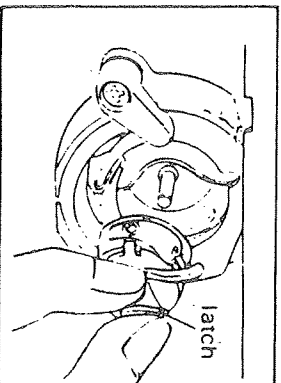
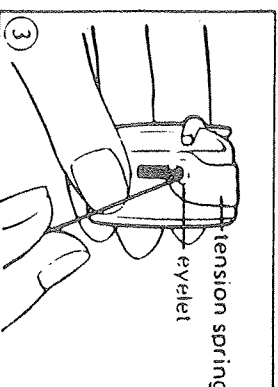
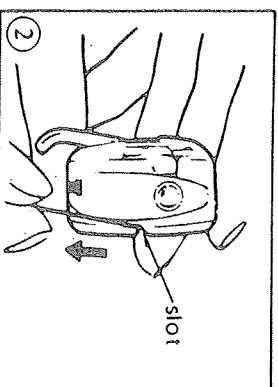
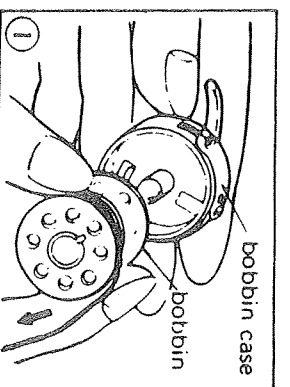
1. Hold the bobbin case in your left hand as shown and place the filled bobbin inside.

2. Pull the thread into the slot in the edge of the bobbin case.

3. Now pull the thread under the tension spring and into the thread eyelet.

To insert the bobbin case and bobbin

Ensure that about 15 cm (6 inches) of thread extends out of bobbin. Hold the bobbin case so that long finger on case points up. Open the latch of bobbin case. Slip the bobbin case over the center pin of hook and press in place until long finger of the bobbin case enters notch. Release latch and press down.

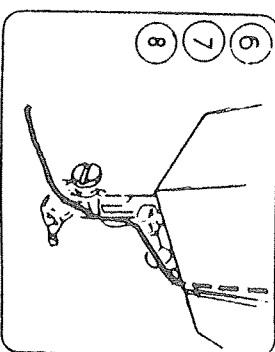
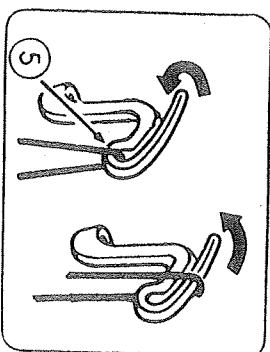
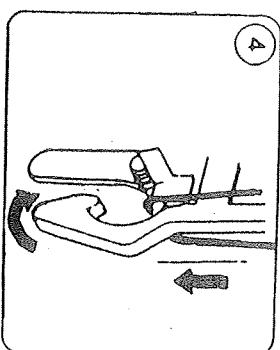
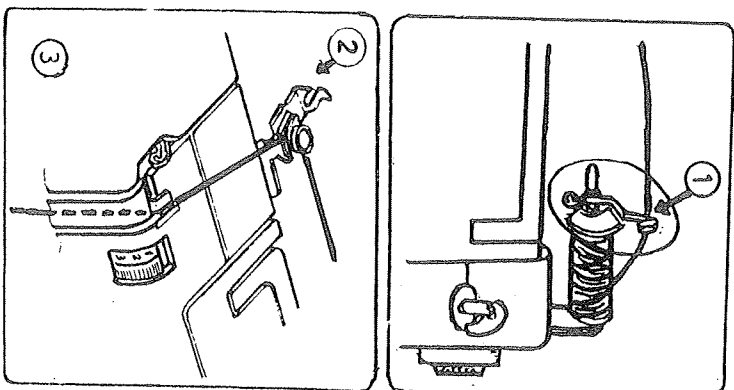
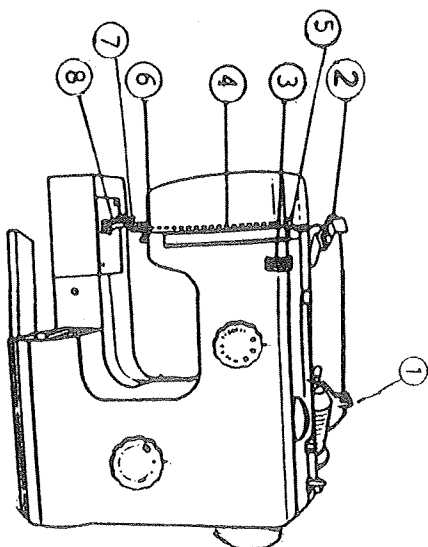


THREADING THE NEEDLE THREAD

Place spool on spool pin as shown, with thread coming from the back of the spool. Place the take-up lever ⑤ in the highest position.

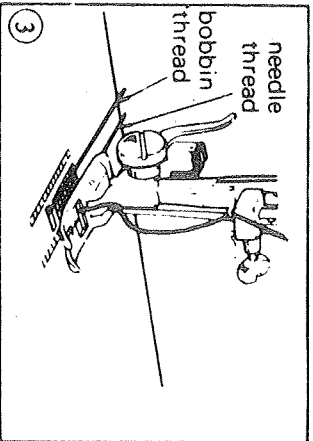
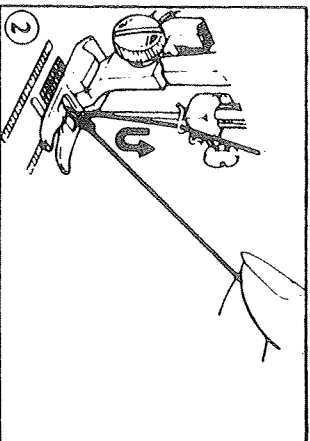
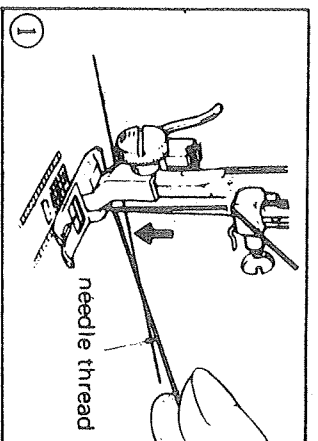
1. Raise presser foot using the foot lifter lever behind the machine.
2. Draw the thread through the thread guides on the top cover as drawing in ①, ②.
3. Hold the spool still with right hand, pull the end of the thread between the tension disk as shown in ③.
4. Draw the thread through check spring from right to left; pull the check spring rightward up. The thread will then slip into the hook of check spring when the check spring is released as in ④.
5. Release the spool of thread and pass the thread through take-up lever ⑤.
6. Draw the thread through guides ⑥ and ⑦, and thread the needle from front to rear ⑧, leave the thread about 15cm (6 inches) long underneath the presser foot.

* Presser foot should always be in "up" position when threading the needle thread.






DRAWING UP THE BOBBIN THREAD

1. Hold the end of the needle thread with your left hand.
2. Turn the balance wheel slowly towards you with your right hand until the needle goes down and comes up. Then stop the balance wheel when the take-up lever is at its highest position. Lightly draw up the needle thread forming a loop with the bobbin thread.
3. Pull about 15 cm (6 inches) of both threads away from you under the presser foot.

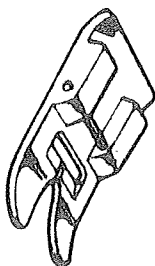


STRAIGHT STITCH AND ZIGZAG STITCH

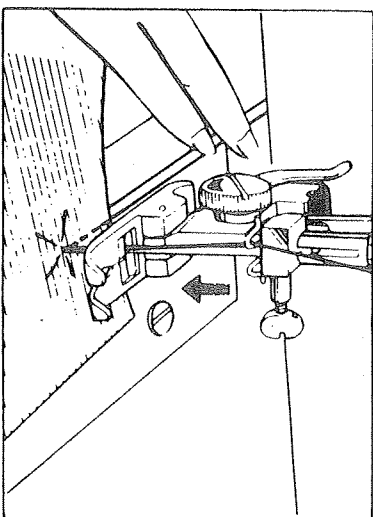
Presser foot	zigzag foot
Pattern selector	1 () or 2 () (for straight stitch)
Stitch length dial	3-6 () (for zigzag stitch)
	0.3 ~ 4

Starting Sewing

1. Be sure both the threads are drawn back under the presser foot
 2. While holding the threads with your left hand, turn the balance wheel toward you to bring the needle into the fabric where you wish to start sewing.
 3. Lower the presser foot, and press the speed controller gently, then start sewing slowly.
- *Sew a few reverse stitches by pushing reverse button for reinforcing the end of seams.
- *Raise the needle to its highest position before turning the pattern selector dial and stitch width dial.

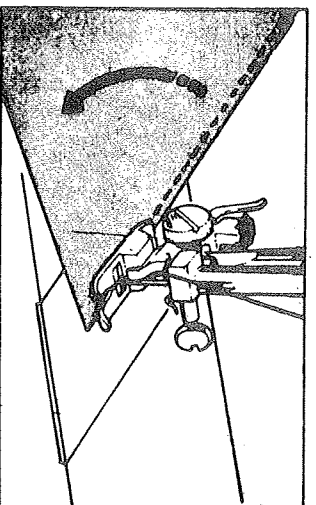


zigzag foot



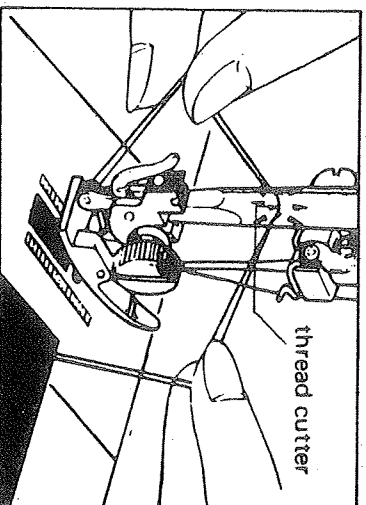
Changing Sewing Directions

1. Stop the machine, and turn the balance wheel toward you to bring the needle down into the fabric. Raise the presser foot.
2. Pivot the fabric around the needle to change direction as desired.
3. Lower the presser foot and continue the sewing.



Fastening Seams

1. For fastening the ends of seams, press down the reversing button and sew several reverse stitches.
2. To remove the fabric, raise the presser foot and draw the fabric away from you.
3. Sever threads on thread cutter at the rear of presser bar or with a pair of scissors. Leave about 15 cm (6 inches) of thread hanging from the needle eye.



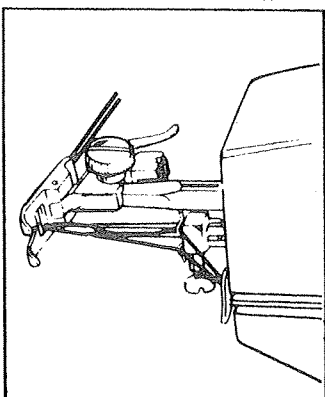
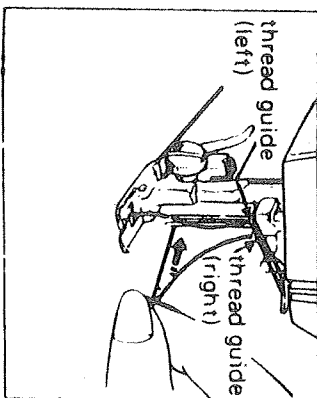
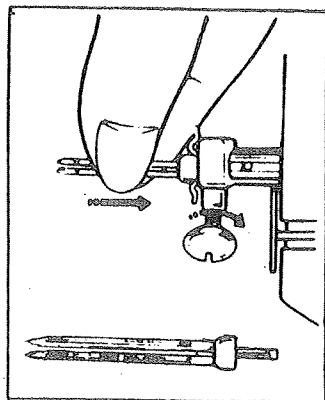
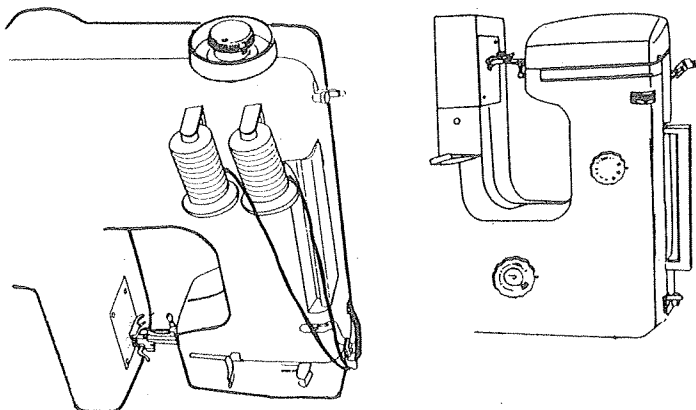
SEWING WITH A TWIN NEEDLE

Pretty colored patterns can be made by sewing with a twin needle and different-colored threads.

Presser foot.....zigzag foot
Pattern selector.....0-2
(zigzag width)

1. Set the pattern selector in the range of 0-2 otherwise a needle may hit the needle plate.
2. Insert the twin needle in the same way as a single one (flat side away from you).
3. Pass two spools of threads on the spool pins. Place two threads upto face plate thread guides as for single needle stitching.
4. Separate the threads on needle bar thread guides and needle eyes.

Note: * Be sure to place the two round felts provided in the accessories over the spool pins. To turn a corner with a twin needle, you have to take the needles out of the fabric, otherwise the twin needle will break or bend.



TRIPLE STRETCH STITCH

If you wish to sew stretch fabrics, this is the right stitch to avoid thread breaking. This is also very suitable for seams that need great strength, e.g. crutch seams or pocket seams.

TRIPLE STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCH

Presser foot zigzag foot
pattern selector 12 (C^{III}D)
Stitch length dial S.S.

TRIPLE ZIGZAG STRETCH STITCH

Presser foot zigzag foot
Pattern selector 14-17
Stitch length dial S.S.

Note: * Use a BLUE TIPPED needle.
The blue tipped needle effectively prevents
skipped stitches.

OVERCAST STITCH

With this seam it is possible to provide raw edges, especially on easily fraying fabrics, with a good-looking and lasting edge finish.

Presser foot	zigzag foot
Pattern selector	18()
Stitch length dialS.S.

Place the fabric under the presser foot so that the stitches are made over the edge.

Lower the presser foot and start sewing.

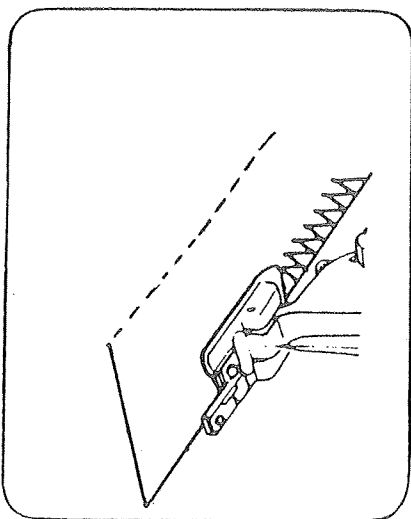
Guide the material lightly as shown.

Sew on a piece of waste fabric to check the machine setting.




The overlock stitches are formed correctly when the needle sewing to the right and it just misses the fabric edge.

Note: * Use a BLUE TIPPED needle.

The blue tipped needle effectively prevents skipped stitches.



AUTOMATIC EMBROIDERY STITCHES

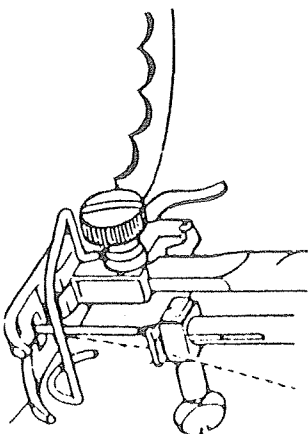
Persser foot	zigzag foot
Pattern selector.....	9 (), 10 (), 11 ()
Stitch length dial.....	0.3 to 1

Closely spaced zigzag stitches are called automatic embroidery stitches. These stitches have a wide range of decorative and utility applications and are particularly suitable for woven fabrics.

If you are stitching on a very soft fabric, it is well to use a backing paper to improve the result.

It is best to practice a sample design on a fabric scrap before sewing design on garment.

SCALLOP STITCH




This is one of the most useful and attractive decorative stitches and can be used with very pleasing effect on the edges of Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs etc.

It will also add a professional touch to the edges of tablecloths, napkins and even bed linen.

When sewing the "edges" of work, sew near the edge of the fabric and carefully trim away the excess as close as possible to the sewing line.

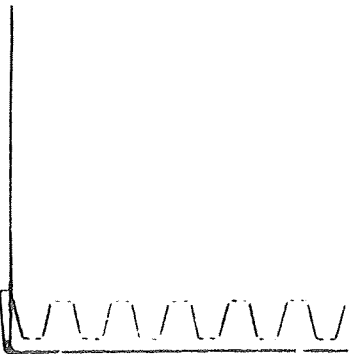
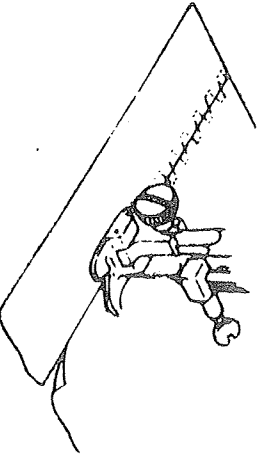
DOUBLE ACTION STITCH

This is a good stitch to use in attaching or binding elastic fabrics and stretch lace, lingerie stretch knit. The stitch is decorative as well as useful.

Presser foot zigzag foot
 Pattern selector 8 ()
 Stitch length dial 1 to 2.5

DECORATIVE EDGING


Turn the raw edge under 2" and press. Place the fabric right side up with the middle of the turnover under the center of the presser foot, so that the stitch sews on to the fold and just over the raw edge underneath.

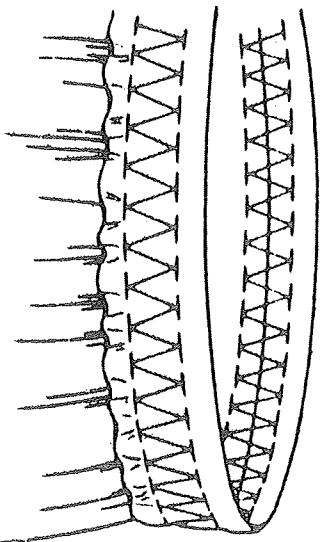


- 26 -

DOUBLE OVERLOCK STITCH

Use this versatile stitch to insert elastic in garments. Simply stitch elastic into place, making sure it is evenly spaced. To do this, mark the correct length piece into quarters, then match these markings with center front and inside seams.

Presser foot zigzag foot
 Pattern selector 19 ()
 Stitch length dial S. S.



SEWING BUTTONHOLES

The buttonhole mechanism built-in this machine makes it possible to sew button holes in a short time without turning the material.

Presser foot. buttonhole foot
 Pattern selector
 Stitch length dial 0.3 to 1

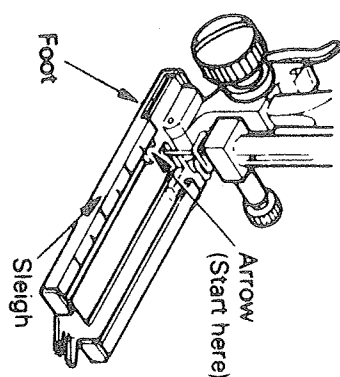
Raise the foot and the needle to its highest position. Replace the foot with the transparent buttonhole foot for sewing buttonholes.

Mark the location and the desired length of buttonhole on the fabric using a pencil or tailor's chalk.

Note: *To find the most suitable stitch length, it is better to sew a sample buttonhole on a piece of waste fabric.

*When sewing very fine fabrics and synthetics, decrease the pressure of foot and sew over a piece of paper to prevent yarn distortion.

*The mark on the stitch length dial shows a range of buttonhole sewing. An adjustment can be made by setting the mark, as shown.

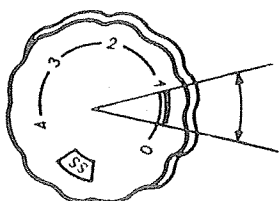


buttonhole foot





coarse
stitches
for heavy
fabrics



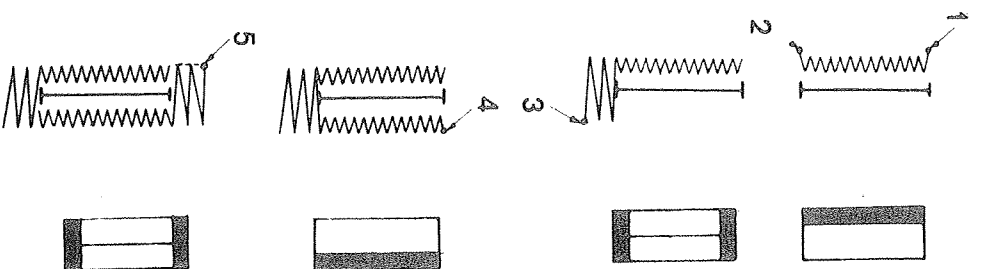
dense
stitches
for light
fabrics




SEWING BUTTONHOLES (continued)

1. Set the pattern selector at "  ". Then pass the needle thread through the opening in the buttonhole foot and draw both of needle and bobbin threads to the left side. Turn the balance wheel towards you until the needle comes to the point (1).
2. Lower the foot and sew slowly until a desired length is sewn, then stop the machine at (2).
3. Raise the needle and set the selector at "  ". Then sew several stitches of bar tack until the needle is at point (3).
4. Raise the needle and set the selector at "  ", then sew the right side of buttonhole just as the same length as the left side of buttonhole. Stop the machine at (4).
5. Raise needle and set the selector at "  ", then sew several stitches of final bar tack. Stop the machine with the needle at point (5). To lock threads, set the pattern selector at "B (zero point of zigzag width)" and sew a few stitches.
6. Cut the buttonhole open carefully using a seam ripper, taking care not to damage the bar tacks.

Note: *To make a heavier buttonhole, sew twice by repeating the same procedure.



SEWING ZIPPERS

Presser foot	zipper foot
Pattern selector	1 ()
Stitch length dial	1 to 4

Raise the foot and the needle to its highest position by turning the balance wheel towards you. Replace the foot with the zipper foot.

1. Pin or baste the zipper tape to the fabric and place the work-piece in position under the foot.

Attach snap on zipper foot so that the needle passes on its left hand side.

* When starting sewing, both needle and bobbin threads ends should be put away under the foot.

2. Sew on the right side of the zipper by guiding zipper teeth as close as possible to the needle drop. Before the foot reaches the slider on the zipper tape, raise the foot and open the zipper by keeping the needle in the fabric.

Lower the foot and sew on the remanded of the seam.

3. To sew the left side zipper change position of foot for bring the foot to the left side of the needle. Sew on in the same way as you did on the right side of zipper.

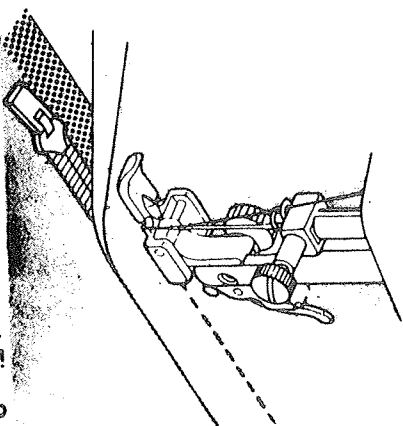
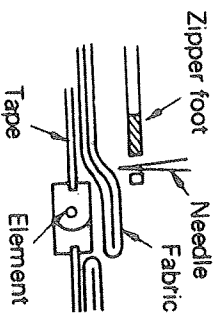
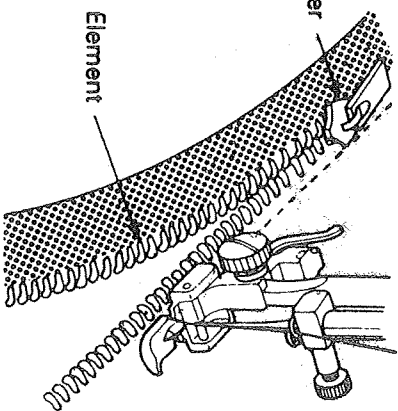
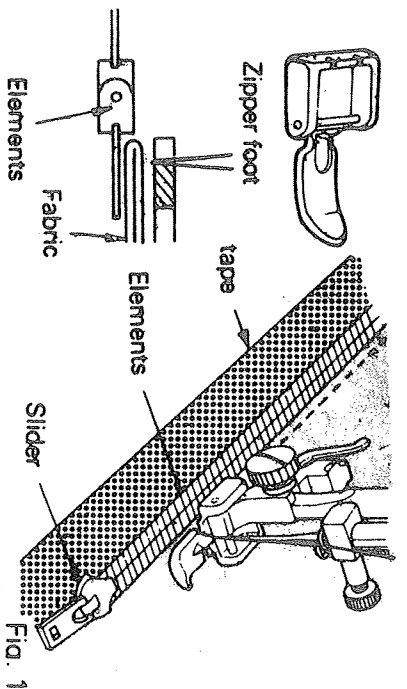



Fig. 3

HEMMING

Presser foot	hemmer foot
Pattern selector	1 ()
Stitch length dial	1 to 4

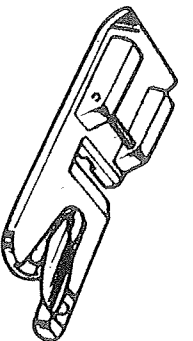
Raise the foot and the needle to its highest position. Replace the foot with the hemmer foot.

Fold over the fabric edge by about 3 mm (1/8 inches) and place it under the foot. Secure the folded edge with a few stitches. Take out the workpiece and draw the hem into the hemmer foot by pulling on the threads.

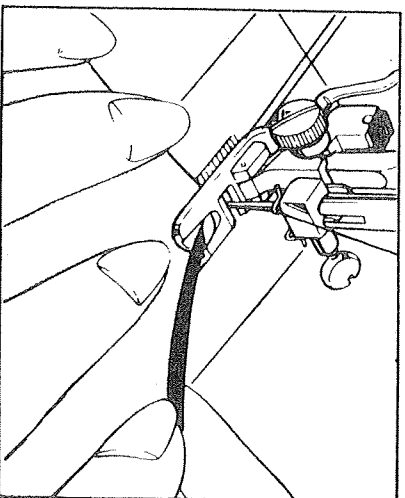
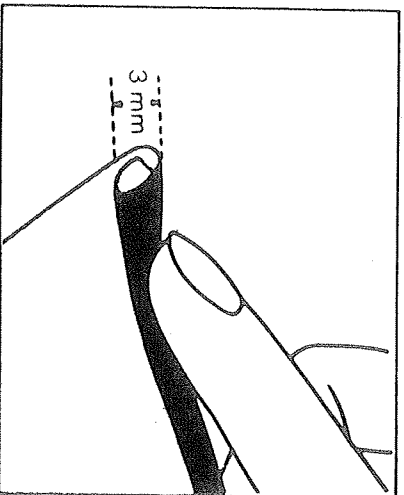
Lower the foot and sew the hem.

During sewing, fold the fabric to the left a little and allow it to run into the hemmer foot.


Make sure that the fabric does not move under the right half of the foot. The fabric must be fed into the scroll of the hemmer sufficiently so that the workpiece edge runs freely through the groove under the foot.



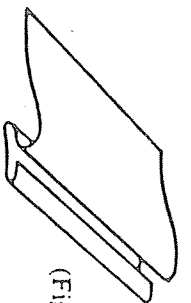
hemmer foot



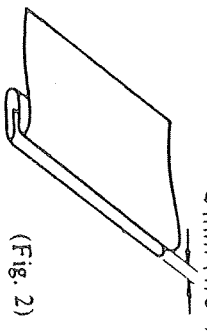
SEWING BLIND HEMS

presser foot blind hem foot
 Pattern selector 7 ()
 Stitch length dial 1 to 3

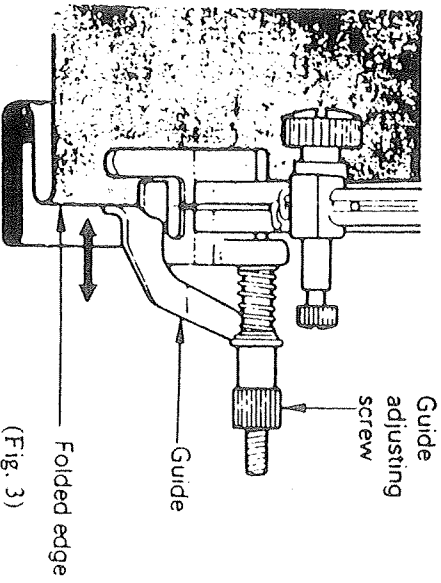
1. Turn up the hem with the desired width and press. (Fig. 1)
2. Fold hem back against the right side of the garment with top edge of hem extending about 4 mm (1/6 inches) to the right side of the garment folded. (Fig. 2)
3. Place the garment under the foot so that double-folded edge runs along the hem guide and lower the foot.
 Sew slowly for better control, marking sure the narrow zigzag stitches will fall on the hem edge and wide zigzag stitches will just catch one thread of folded edge. (Fig. 3)
4. Unfold the fabric and you will have a blind stitch hem (Fig. 4)



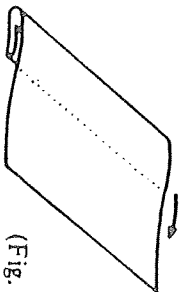
(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)



(Fig. 4)

EMBROIDERY

Remove presser foot
Pattern selector 1 (Φ)

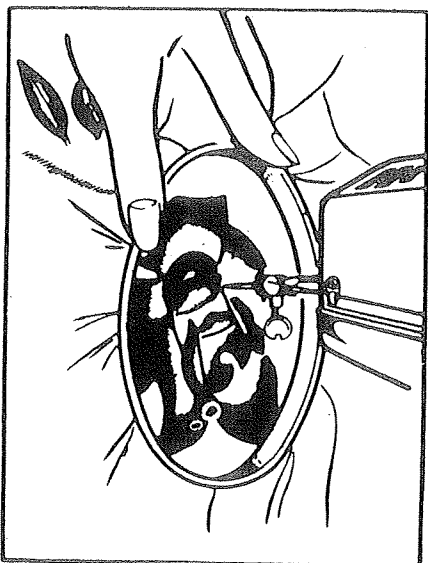
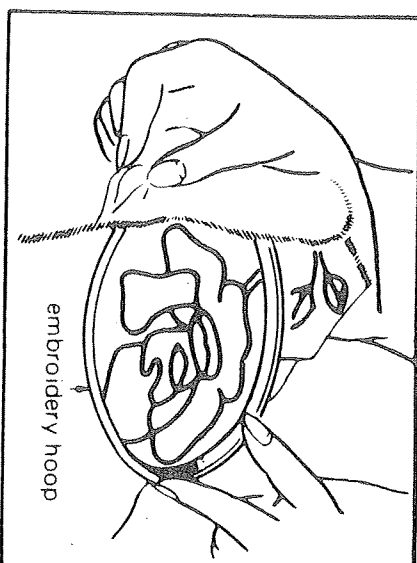
The fabric shall be well fixed with embroidery hoop.

To drop down the feed dog (as shown in page 13) and to remove the presser foot from presser bar, then to lower the presser foot lifter. Hold the embroidery hoop firmly with your hand.

While sewing the desired pattern, move the embroidery hoop slowly and do not allow your fingers to get near the needle.

*Set the needle thread tension a little looser so that the bobbin thread is not pulled through to the right side of fabric.

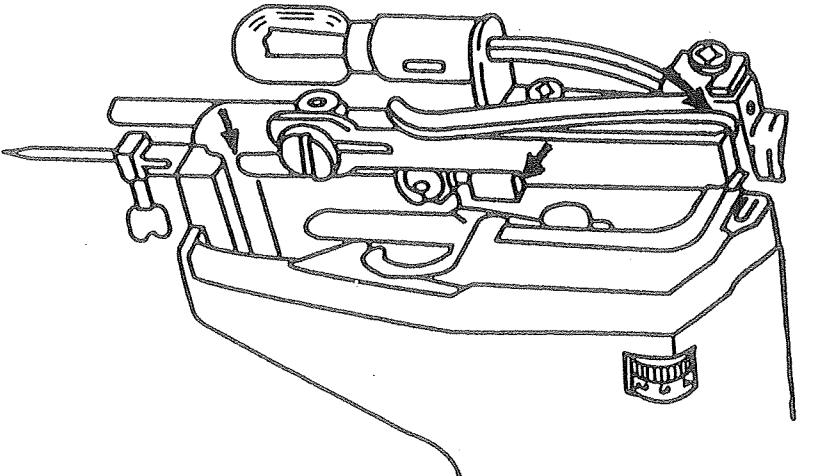
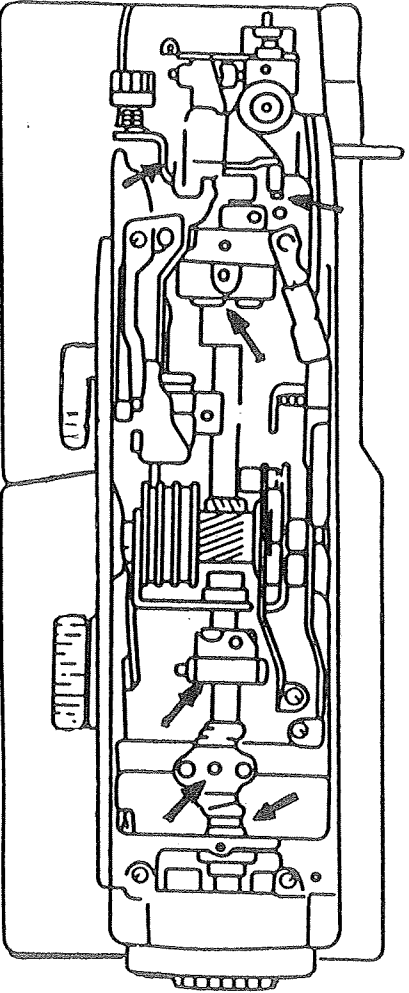
*It is recommended to mark the required embroidery pattern on the right side of the fabric with a pencil or tailor's chalk.



HOW TO OIL THE MACHINE

The oiling points are marked with arrows in the illustrations. Before oiling they should be wiped clean. Apply one or two drops of a fine quality sewing machine oil. If the machine is in constant use, this should be done every two or three days. If the machine should not run well after being out of use for a long period, apply a few drops of oil to the oiling points and run the machine fast with all covers on for about one minute. Before using the machine again oil it in the usual way.

* Do not forget to sew first on waste fabric, in order to soak up any excess oil.



CLEANING THE FEED DOG

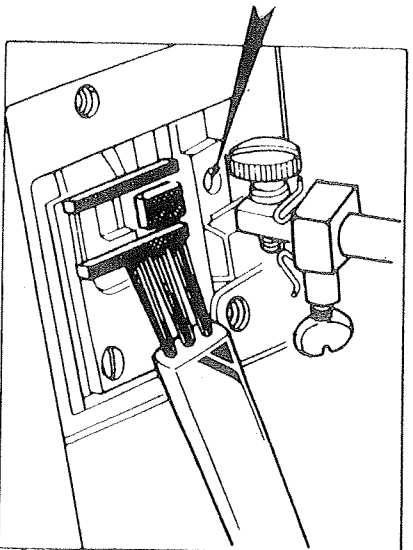
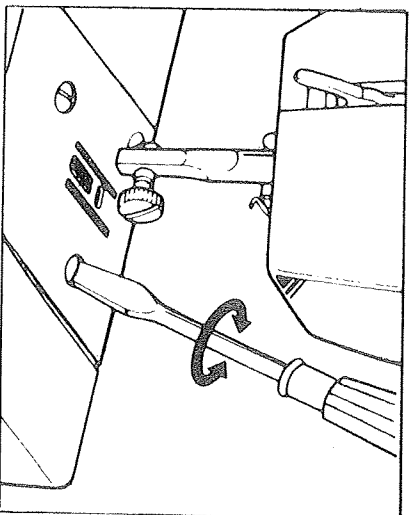
It is necessary to keep the feed dog teeth always cleaned in order to ensure smooth sewing.

Remove the needle and the presser foot.

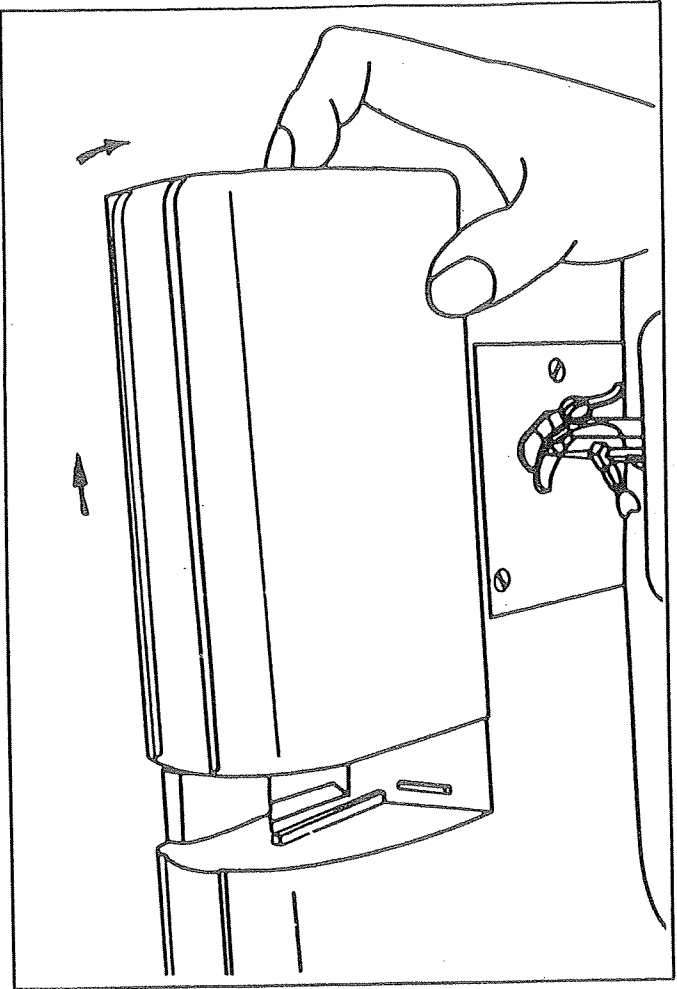
Unscrew the needle plate set screws with a screw driver to take off the needle plate from the machine.

With a brush, clean out dust and lint clogged on the feed dog teeth.

Refit the needle plate.



REMOVING EXTENSION TABLE



To convert your sewing machine from flat-bed to free-arm use, simply remove the extension table as illustrated:
By lifting it upward while pulling to the left.

CLEANING THE SHUTTLE RACE

Unplug the machine from the power supply.

To remove shuttle:

Raise needle to its highest position and remove bobbin case.

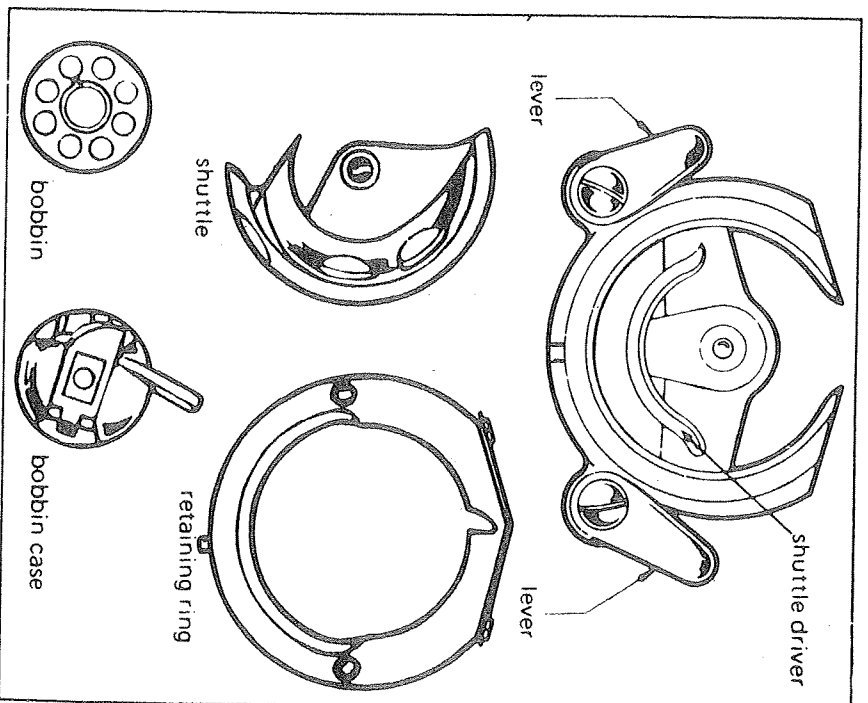
Turn levers away from shuttle and lift out retaining ring and shuttle, by grasping center pin.

Clean the reverse side of feed dog with a small brush. Remove lint and thread from all parts of shuttle and wipe with a lightly oiled cloth.

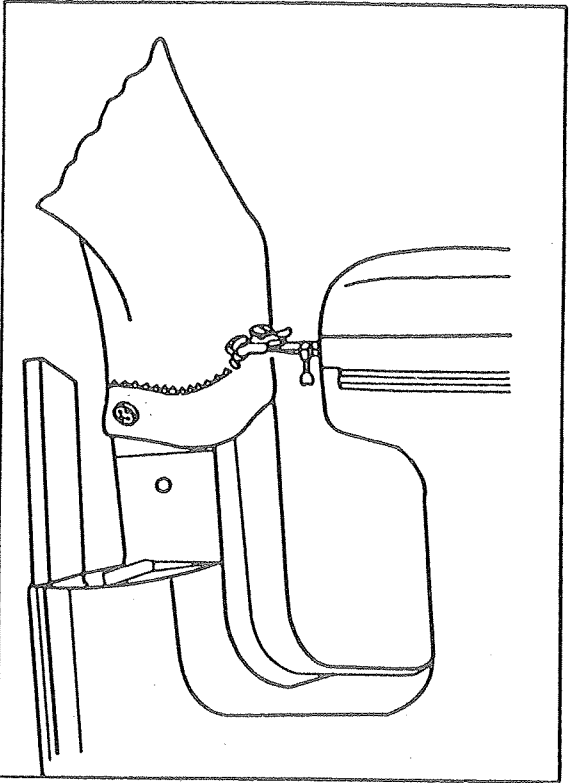
To reassembly:

Hold shuttle by center pin and fit carefully back into shuttle race, forming perfect circle with shuttle driver.

Replace retaining ring polished side out, making sure the bottom pin fits into notch. Lock retaining ring by turning levers back into position. Refit bobbin case with bobbin.



FREE-ARM SEWING

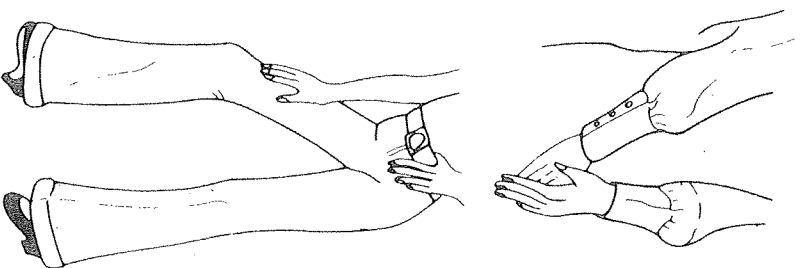


This sewing machine can be used like a flat bed machine, but easily converts to free arm machine by removing the extension table.

The free arm enables you to sew tubular types of pieces more easily. Just slip the sleeve or pants leg on the free arm as shown above.

You will find many uses for this free arm feature such as:

1. Mend elbows and knees of garments more easily.
2. Sew in sleeves more easily. This is especially true when sewing smaller garments.
3. Applique, embroider or hem around edges of cuffs or pants legs.
4. Sewing in elastic casings in skirts or pants at the waistline.



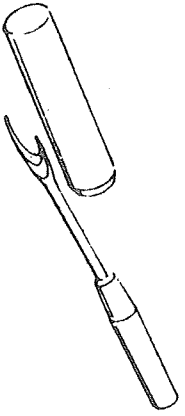
TROUBLE SHOOTING: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

NEEDLE THREAD BREAKS	
CAUSE	REMEDY
Needle not properly threaded Thread tension too tight Something wrong with the needle Thread is too heavy for needle Thread check spring is broken Needle not properly inserted Needle plate, shuttle or sewing foot damaged	Thread properly Loosen tension Replace needle Change Have a new spring fitted Insert needle properly Replace
BOBBIN THREAD BREAKS	
Bobbin thread entangled because of incorrectly wound bobbin Bobbin thread not under tension spring on bobbin case	Wind bobbin correctly Thread bobbin correctly
STITCHES ARE LEFT OUT	
Needle not properly fitted on needle bar Needle bent or blunt Needle worn	Fit needle properly Replace Replace
NEEDLE BREAKS	
Needle bent Needle not properly fitted Fabric too heavy or too hard You are pulling on the fabric	Replace Fit needle properly Use needle of correct size Do not pull

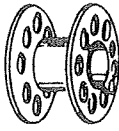
TROUBLE SHOOTING: CAUSES AND REMEDIES

THREAD FORMS LOOPS	
CAUSE	REMEDY
Thread tension not properly regulated Needle thread properly threaded and/or bobbin thread not properly wound Thread size not suited to fabric Thread check spring not working properly	Read instructions for regulating needle-and bobbin thread tension Thread machine properly and/or wind bobbin thread correctly See "Size of needle and thread" Have spring replaced
SHRINKING OR PUCKERING OF THE SEAM	
Tension too tight Sewing foot pressure too strong	Read instructions for regulating needle-and bobbin thread tensions Read instructions for regulating sewing foot pressure
IRREGULAR STITCHES	
Needle and bobbin threads of poor quality Bobbin thread unevenly wound	Use top quality threads Re-wind bobbin
MACHINE DOES NOT RUN FREELY AND MAKES A NOISE	
Machine needs oiling Dust and thread in shuttle Wrong oil used, has now clogged machine Drive belt tension too tight	Read instructions on how to oil Read instructions on how to clean shuttle race Clean machine carefully and re-oil with top quality oil Loosen tension of drive belt

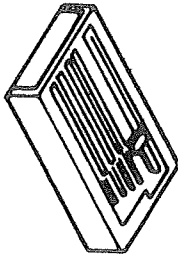
ACCESSORIES



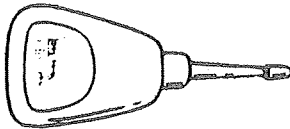
SEAM RIPPER



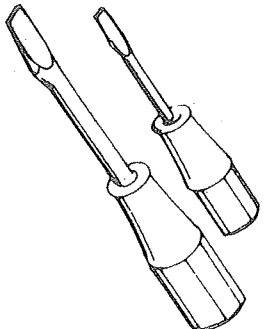
3 BOBBINS



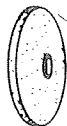
3 NEEDLE SIZE 14



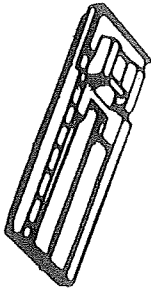
OIL



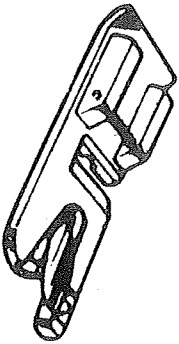
2 SCREW DRIVERS



2 FELT PADS



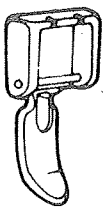
BUTTONHOLE
FOOT



HEMMER FOOT



BLIND HEM FOOT



ZIPPER FOOT



CONSOLIDATED SEWING MACHINE CORP.

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