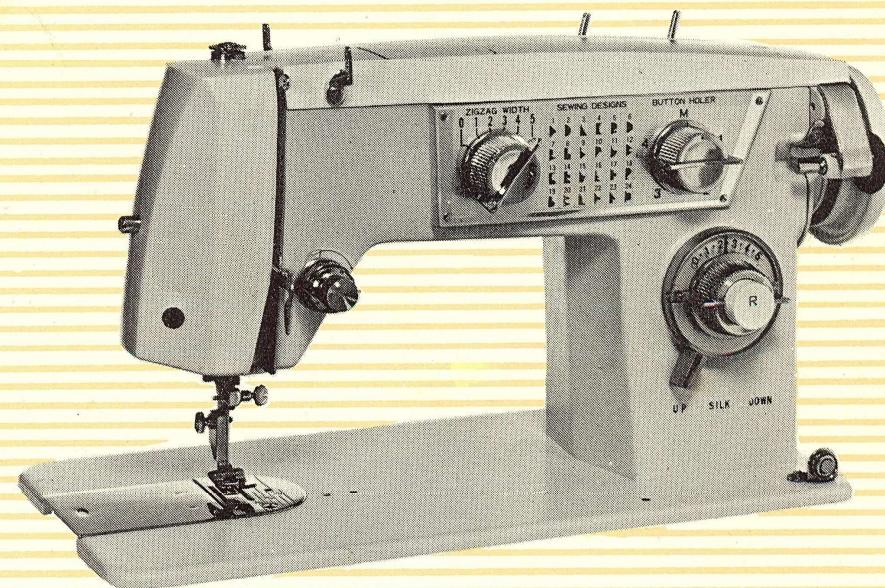


INSTRUCTION BOOK

Model
2468



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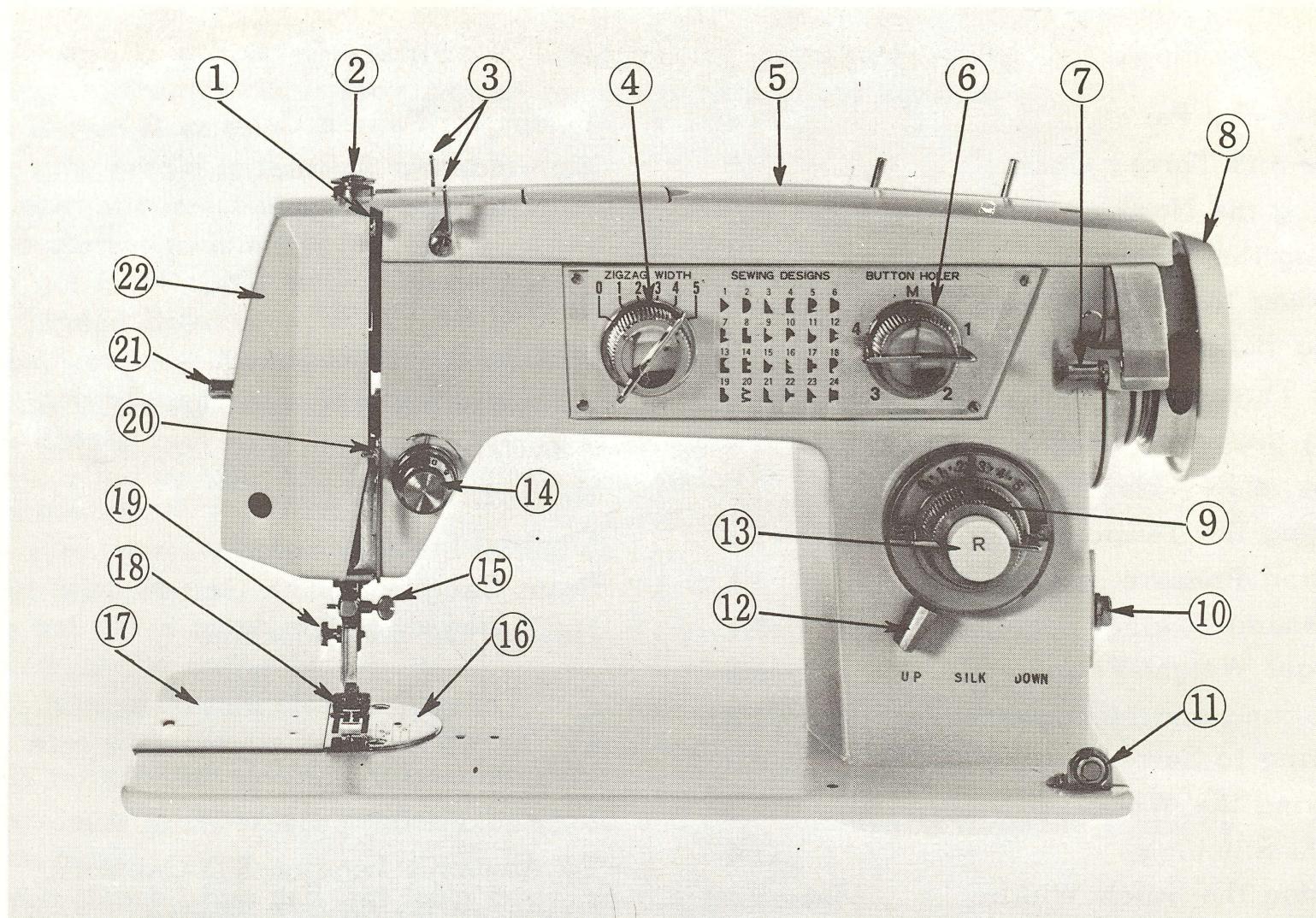


Fig. 1

FEATURES AND PARTS

(Front View)

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Thread Take-up Lever | 12. Drop Feed Lever |
| 2. Pressure Release (Darning) | 13. Push Button Reverse |
| 3. Arm Thread Guides | 14. Tension Regulator Dial |
| 4. Zigzag Width Control Dial | 15. Needle Clamp Screw |
| 5. Top Plate | 16. Needle Plate |
| 6. Buttonholer Control Dial | 17. Bobbin Cover Plate |
| 7. Bobbin Winder Spindle | 18. Presser Foot |
| 8. Hand Wheel | 19. Presser Foot Thumb Screw |
| 9. Stitch Length Control Dial | 20. Thread Bar and Guide |
| 10. Motor Set Screw | 21. Lamp Switch |
| 11. Bobbin Winder Thread Guide | 22. Face Plate |

FEATURES AND PARTS

(Back View)

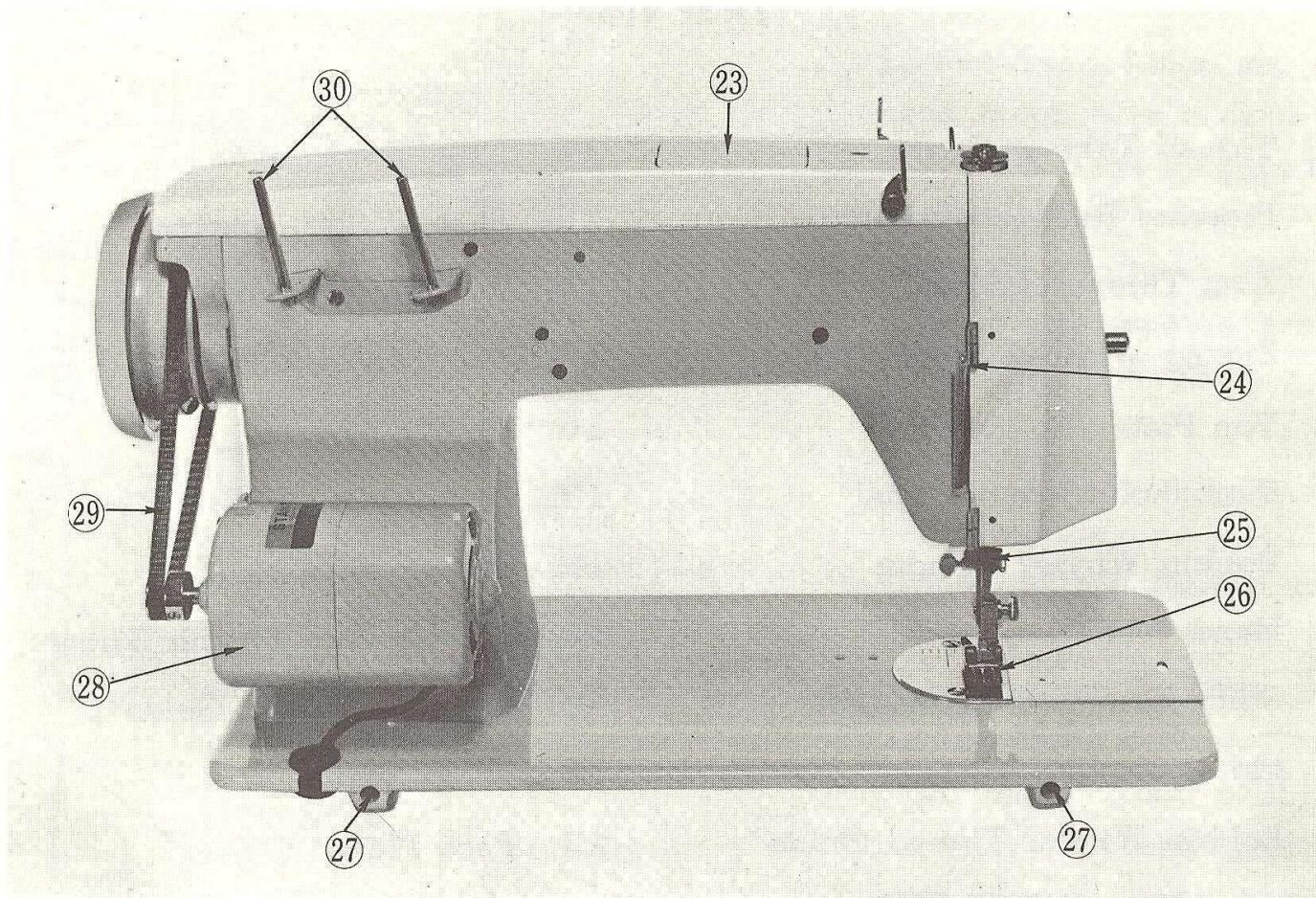


Fig. 2

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| 23. Cam Cover Lid | 24. Presser Bar Lifter | 25. Thread Cutter |
| 26. Feed | 27. Head Hinge Mounting Holes | |
| 28. Sewing Motor | 29. Motor Belt | 30. Spool Pins |

NEEDLE - THREAD - FABRIC - STITCHING GUIDE

Fabric	Needle No.	Machine Stitches Per Inch	Cotton Thread	Mercerized Thread	Silk or Nylon
Extremely heavy tarpaulin, sacking, canvas, duck, etc.	19	6 to 8	10 to 30	Heavy Duty	
Heavy upholstery fabric, ticking, denim, leatherette	18	8 to 10	30 to 40	Heavy Duty	
Medium heavy drapery fabric, velveteen, suiting, felt, terry, etc.	16	10 to 12	40 to 60	Heavy Duty	
Medium broadcloth, percale, gingham, linen, chintz, taffeta, sheer wool, shantung, etc.	14	12 to 14	60 to 80	50	A
Sheer voile, lawn, dimity, crepe, handkerchief linen, plastic film, etc.	11	14 to 16 (Plastic film) 8 to 10	80 to 100	50	A
Very sheer chiffon, batiste, lace, organdy, ninon, net, marquisett, etc.	9	16 to 20	100 to 150	50	A

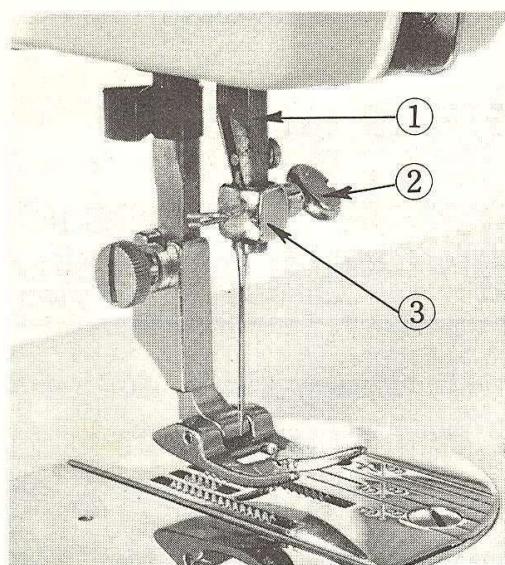


Fig. 3

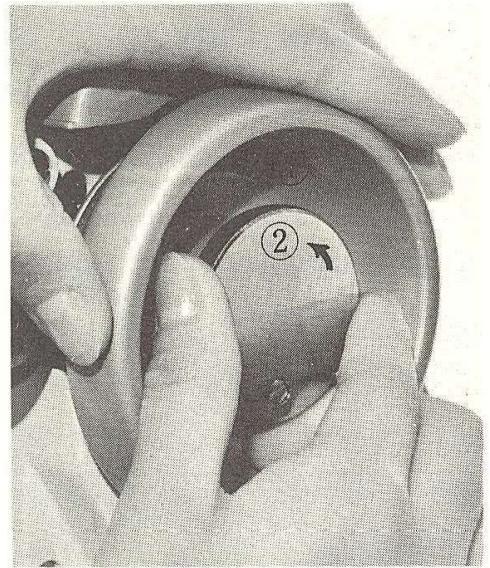


Fig. 5

INSERTING THE NEEDLE

See Fig. 3. Raise the needle bar ① to its highest point, turning hand wheel toward you by hand. Then loosen the needle clamp screw ② and the needle can be inserted into clamp ③.

Place needle (Fig. 4, flat side to right) in the needle clamp and push it upward as far as it will go into the needle clamp hole, tightening the needle clamp screw securely with a screw driver.

After changing the needle make one complete revolution of the hand wheel by hand to be sure the needle is in the correct position.

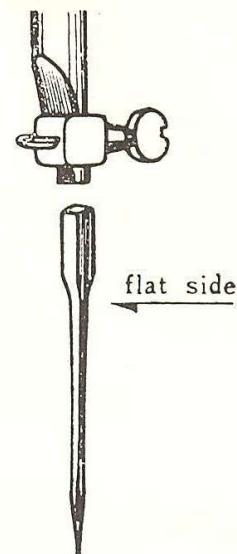


Fig. 4

WINDING THE BOBBIN

Disengage the hand wheel (①, Fig. 5) from the stitching mechanism by turning the clutch ② toward you or counter-clockwise.

Raise the presser bar lifter (④, Fig. 2).

Place a spool of thread on spool pins, lead thread through the upper thread guide, down between tension discs from left to right, and lead thread through the tension disc at the base of the machine. Run end of thread through a hole in the bobbin edge and place bobbin on spindle of bobbin winder, fitting the notch on bobbin over small pin on spindle. Push bobbin winder latch. Hold thread end loosely and start machine slowly.

Bobbin will stop winding when it is filled. Turn clutch away from you until sewing mechanism is again engaged so that needle moves when you turn the hand wheel.

Break off loose thread end used to start the winding.

THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

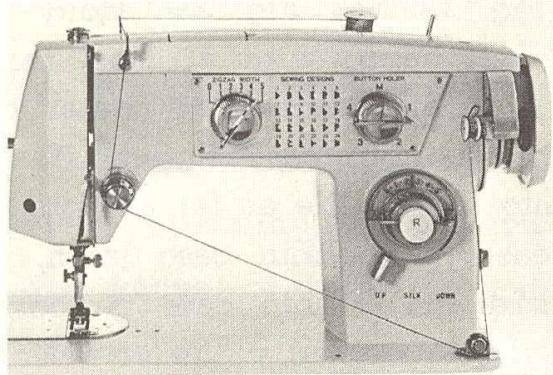


Fig. 6

Step 1 (illustrated in Fig. 7) Hold bobbin case between thumb and forefinger of left hand, so that the slot in the edge of the bobbin case is on top. Take the bobbin between thumb and forefinger of right hand so that the thread on top leads from left to right. Step 2. Insert bobbin into bobbin case, pull the thread into the slot of the bobbin case as shown in Fig. 8, and draw it under the tension spring and into the fork-shaped opening of the spring as shown in Fig. 9.

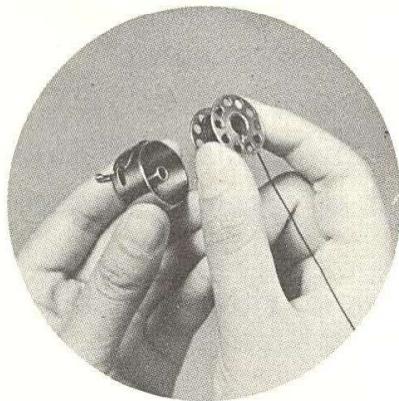


Fig. 7



Fig. 8

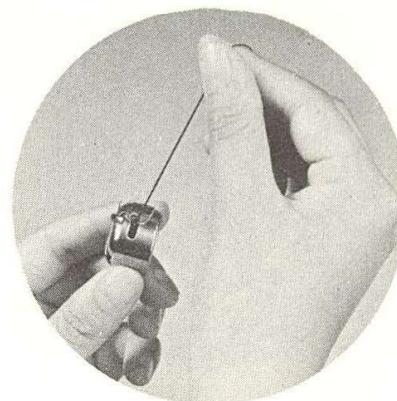


Fig. 9

PLACING BOBBIN CASE IN SHUTTLE

Open bobbin case cover plate left of the needle. (See ⑯, Fig. 1) See Fig. 10. Hold the bobbin case latch, ①, between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, with at least three inches of thread running from the top of the bobbin case to the right. Insert and center the bobbin case on the stud of the shuttle hook ②. Be sure the bobbin case finger, ③, is opposite the shuttle race notch, ④. Press the bobbin case ⑤ into the shuttle as far as possible until latch catches on the center post of the shuttle. THEN release the bobbin case latch, ①. Press bobbin case again after latch has been released to make sure the bobbin case is locked securely in place. Close the cover plate.

UPPER THREADING

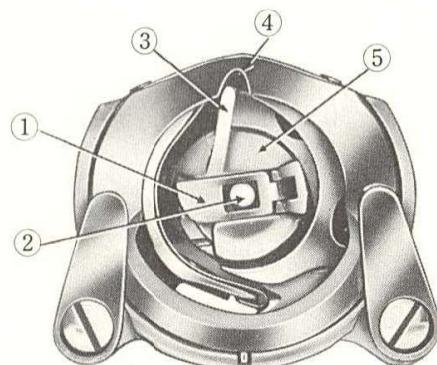


Fig. 10

1. Turn the hand wheel toward you to raise the take-up and needle to their highest position.
2. Place spool of thread on spool pin,
3. lead thread through hole in arm thread guide,
4. down and around one set of tension discs from right to left,
5. into notch on the right hand side of check spring over threaded discs,
6. under thread guide bar (⑥, Fig. 12).

7. Up into take-up lever from right to left.
8. Down through guide in thread bar.
9. Into guide inside face.
10. Through needle clamp guide and into needle from left to right pulling three or four inches of thread through needle.

Hold the end of upper thread loosely and turn hand wheel toward you until the needle goes all the way down and comes back up. A loop (Fig. 11) will be formed over the upper thread which then can be pulled out straight. Place both thread ends under the slot of the presser foot and draw toward the back of the machine, leaving both threads three or four inches long.

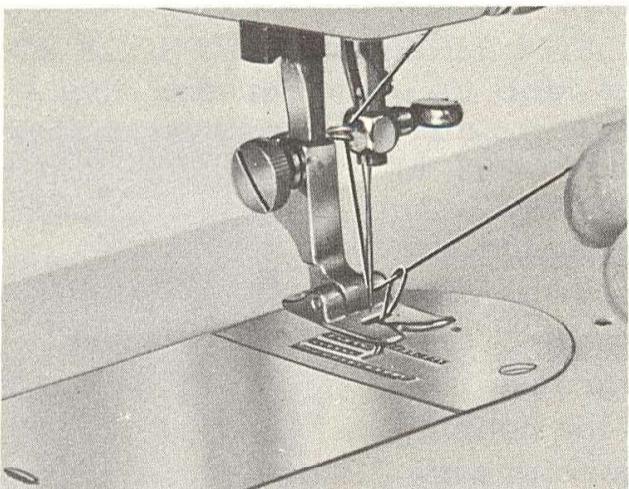


Fig. 11

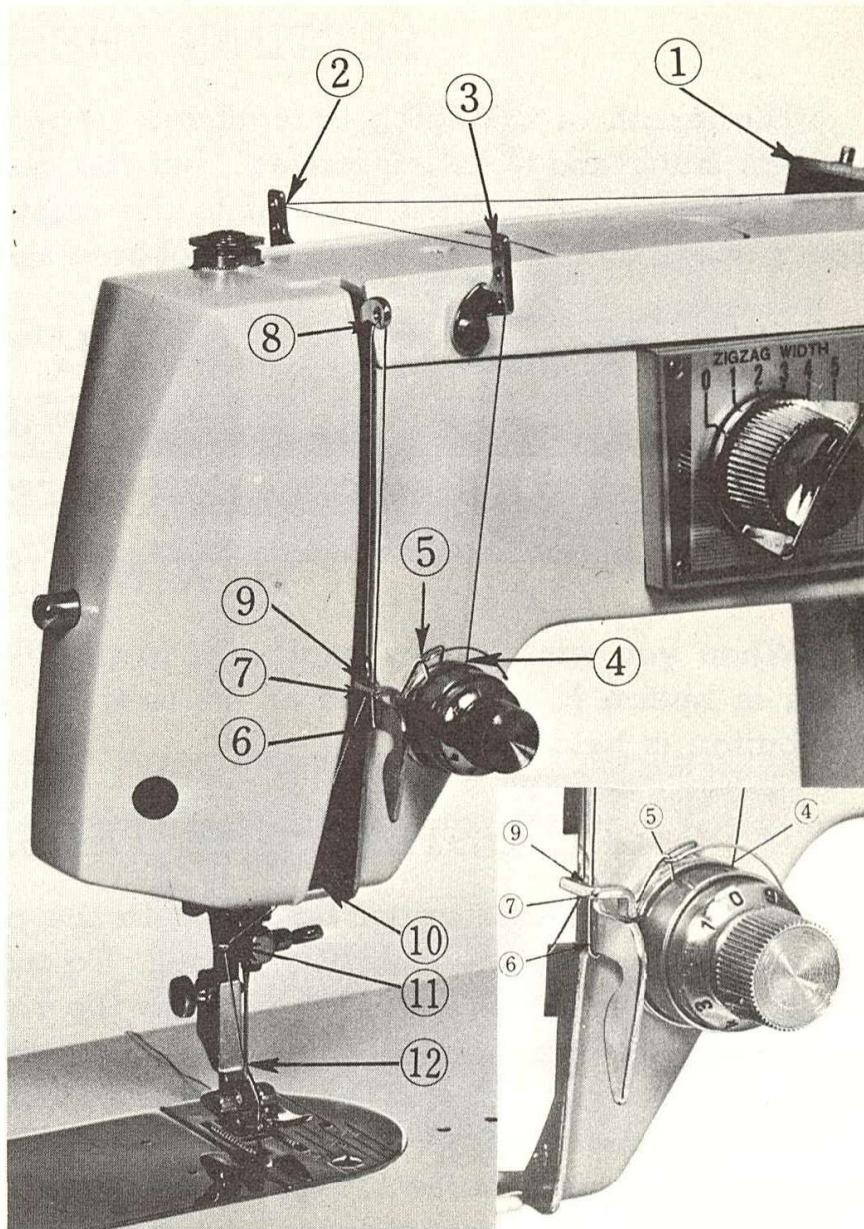


Fig. 12

SETTING THE STITCH LENGTH

The length of the stitch is regulated by the stitch length dial (⑨, Fig. 1). Near 0 is the shortest stitch and 5 is the longest, but the dial may be set at any spot between markings for a variety of lengths. Turn the dial to the right to lengthen and to the left to shorten the stitch. The number of the stitch length you choose should appear on indicator on the dial.

STITCH LENGTH CHART (Approximate)

Figures on indicator	0	1	2	3	4	5
Number of stitches per inch	No Feeding	30	15	10	7	6

SEWING IN REVERSE

When you wish to sew backward to tie the threads at the beginning or end of a seam, press in button R, (⑬, Fig. 1) as far as it will go. The machine will sew backward as long as the button is held in.

ADJUSTING THE TENSIONS

Always adjust the upper tension with the presser foot down, as the tension is released when it is raised. To increase the tension on the upper thread, turn dial (Fig. 13) to the right, or clockwise. To decrease, turn to the left. The higher the number on the dial, the tighter the tension. Before adjusting lower tension be sure that the machine is threaded properly. When necessary to change the bobbin tension, turn small screw (Fig. 14) on side of the bobbin case clockwise to tighten, counterclockwise to loosen.

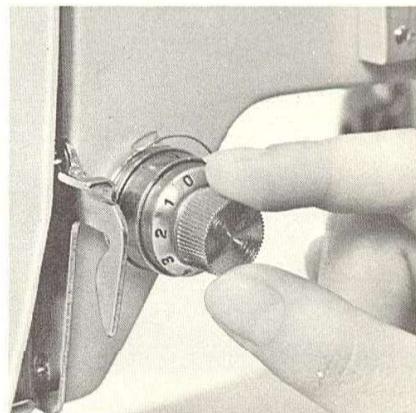


Fig 13

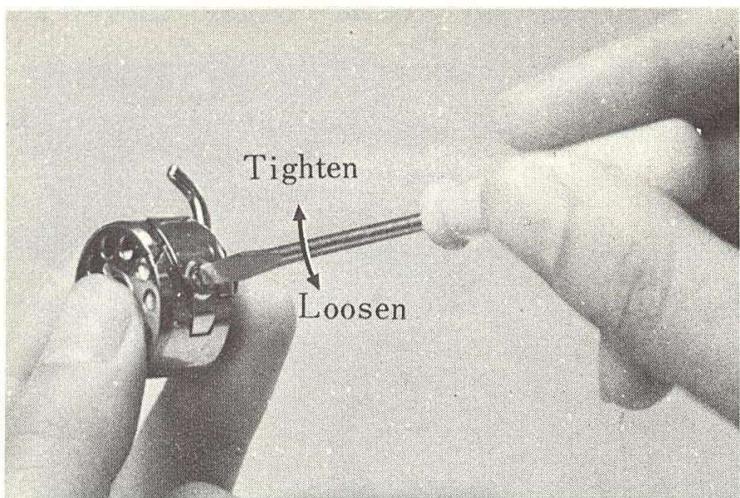


Fig. 14

When the upper and lower tensions are properly balanced, a perfect stitch will be formed with both threads interlocking in fabric (Fig. 15).

When the upper tension is too tight, the lower thread is pulled up over the upper thread which is lying flat on the fabric (Fig. 16).

When the upper tension is too loose, the upper thread forms loops over the lower thread lying flat under the fabric (Fig. 17).



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17

ADJUSTING PRESSURE AND FEEDING OF FABRIC

GENERAL SEWING. Usually for straight sewing and zigzag stitching, the pressure bar cap or darner release, Fig. 19 and 20, is at its lowest position and the drop feed lever is seted to "UP".

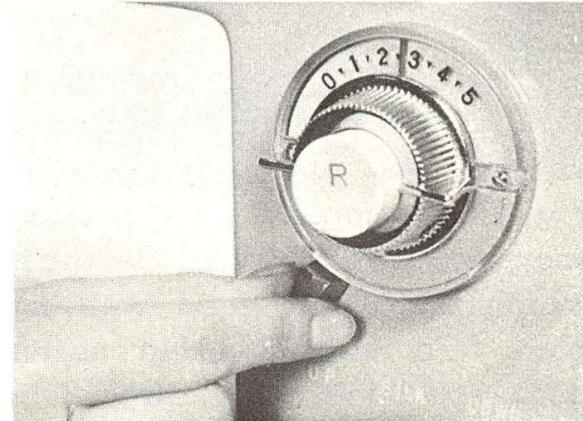


Fig. 18

SEWING THIN OR LIGHT WEIGHT FABRICS

When lighter pressure is required to sew satisfactorily on thin silk or filmy material, the pressure cap should be about halfway down.

Release all the way by pressing the snap lock, (①, Fig. 19) and then press cap (②, Fig. 20) down again to halfway spot.

DARNING AND MONOGRAMMING

In order to move the fabric freely in any direction for darning, mending and certain kinds of free-hand embroidery, release the cap (②, Fig. 20) completely by pressing down on the snap lock, (①, Fig. 19). Set the lever to "DOWN", which drops the feed well below the needle plate. To return feed to normal, set to "UP", push cap down (Fig. 20).

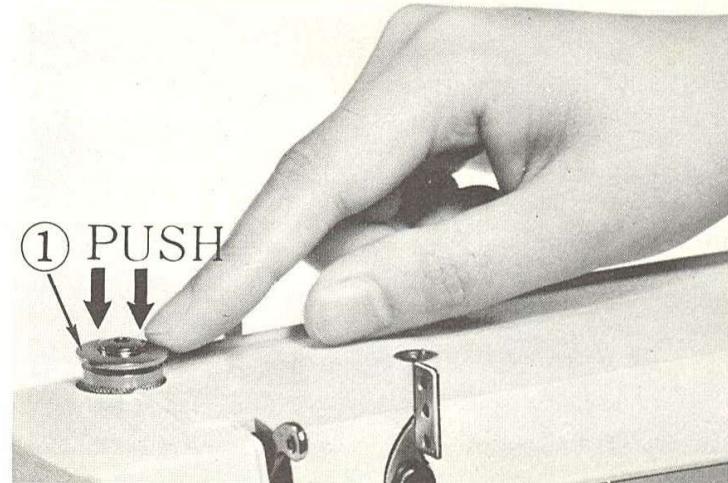


Fig. 19

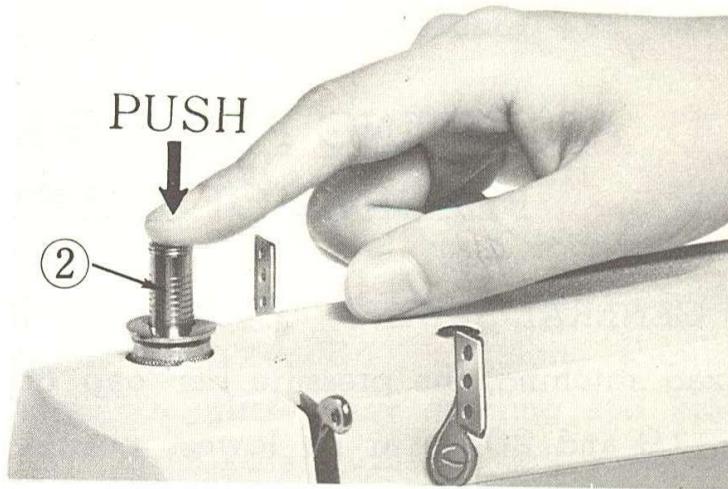


Fig. 20

PREPARING TO SEW

Have take-up lever at highest point before starting to sew. Do not try to help the feeding by pulling the material as this may deflect the needle and cause it to break.

NEVER run machine without material under presser foot.

Place material and threads in position under the presser foot and lower the presser foot.

Turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is at its highest point. You are now ready to begin sewing. By having the needle at its highest point, it is not necessary to touch the hand wheel to start the machine. You merely press the control. The speed of the machine is regulated by increasing or decreasing the amount of pressure exerted on the control.

REMOVING THE WORK

Be sure to stop the machine when the thread take-up lever and needle bar are located at the highest position. Now raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back and to the left, Fig. 21 and 22, and pass the threads over the thread cutter. Pull down slightly holding thread in both hands, so as not to bend the needle. Leave the ends of thread under the presser foot.

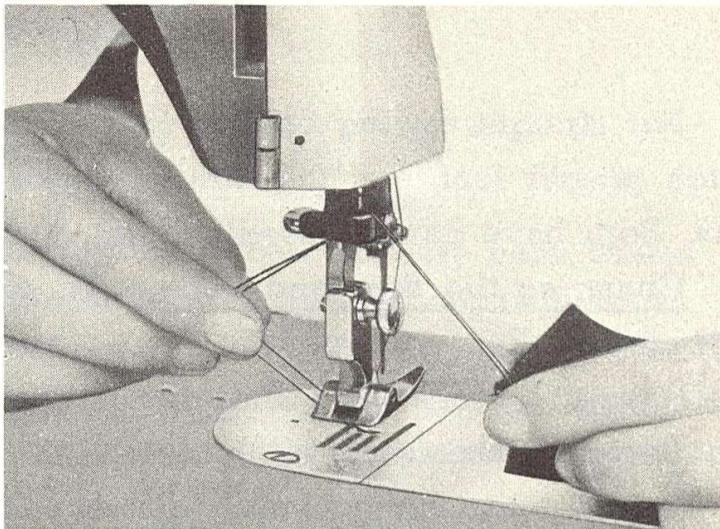


Fig. 21

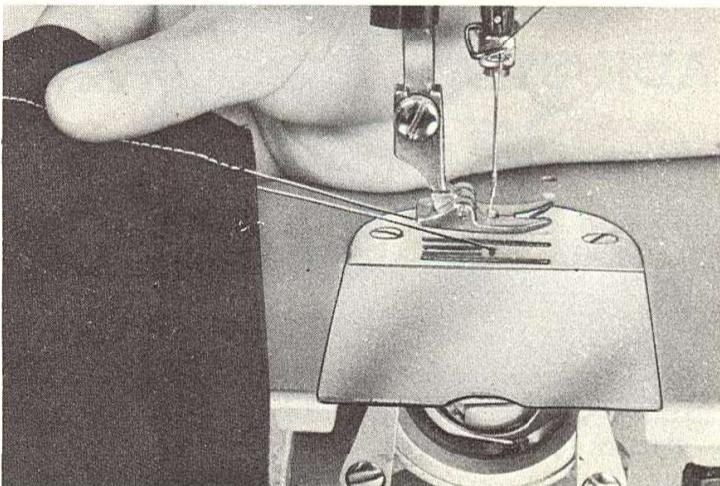


Fig. 22

STRAIGHT STITCHING

For straight sewing on fine fabric or very soft material, you may want to use the straight stitch presser foot and the straight stitch needle plate which are included in your accessory box. Both have narrow needle slots.

Changing the Foot and Plate. To change presser foot loosen thumb screw and remove zigzag foot. Replace with hinged narrow foot and tighten screw securely. To change needle plate remove screws and slide the bobbin case cover and replace the zigzag needle plate with that for straight sewing, while raising the needle bar and the presser foot to their highest points.

- (1) Set the buttonholer control dial at the position marked "M".
- (2) Set the stitch width at "O" position.
- (3) Adjust the pitch so that you can get your desired stitch length, and then you can start sewing straight.

ADJUSTING THE STITCH WIDTHS

- (1) Align the indicator of buttonholer control dial ②, Fig. 23 with the point marked "M".
- (2) Align the indicator of zigzag width control dial ① with any desired width between 0-5.
- (3) Align the stitch length indicator ③ with the stitch length you have decided to use.

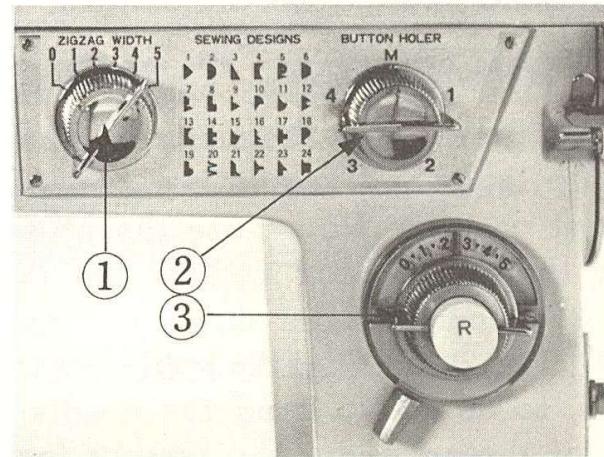


Fig. 23

- 4) Now you can start sewing zigzag as you wish.
- 5) Varied patterns can be made by varied operations of the stitch width control dial ① and the stitch length control dial ③ while the machine is in operation.

ZIGZAG STITCH PATTERNS

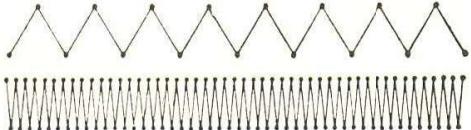
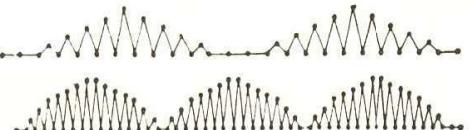
No.	Patterns	Stitch Length	Stitch Width Control Dial
1		Long Short	Any point from 1 to 5
2		Long Short	Gradually move from 0 to 5, and return to 0. (Repeat)
3		Long and Short (Repeat)	Any point from 1 to 5

Fig. 24

PLACING OF PATTERN CAMS

Open the cam cover lid (①, Fig. 25). Move zigzag width control dial to "5" position. Hold the knob of pattern cam to be place, and insert it into the axle ③ so that the groove ④ of pattern cam put in the pin ②.

Then close the cam cover lid ①, and return zigzag width control dial to "0" position.

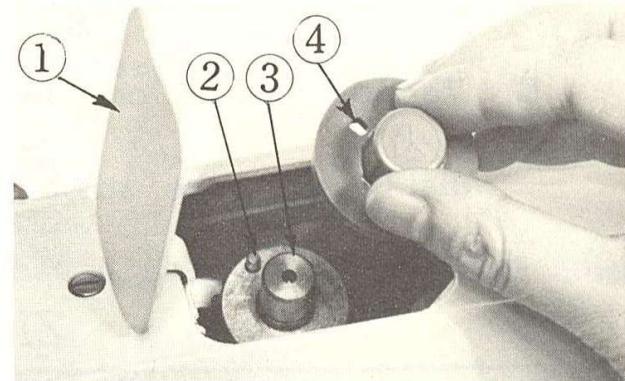


Fig. 25

EMBROIDERING SEWING

Your machine can sew beatiful stitches with 24 pattern cams. Use zigzag presser foot and zigzag needle plate. Replace desired pattern cam as noted on page 16.

For best results set zigzag width control dial to "0" position and stitch length near "0" as possible.

(Pattern cams attached to the machine)



SEWING DESIGNS

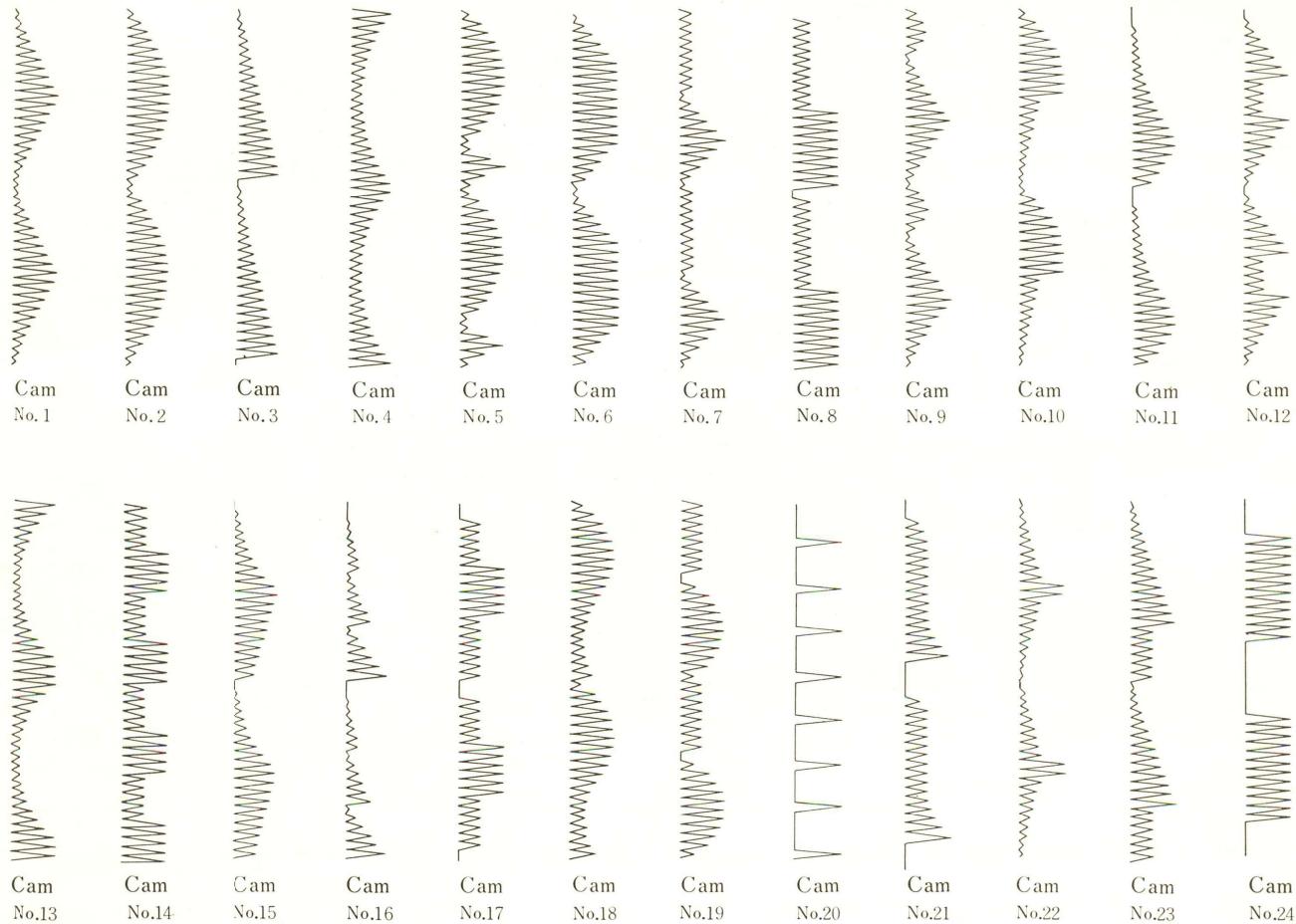


Fig. 26

BLIND STITCH HEM

Blind stitch pattern can be produced by the use of change cam No. 20.
Use standard zigzag foot.

Set stitch length control dial as you wish.

Set zigzag width control dial at number 0 position.

Blind stitch hems provide a durable hem finish that is almost invisible and comparable to hand sewing.

Prepare the garment in the same manner as for hand hemming.

STEP 1

STEP 2

STEP 3

STEP 4

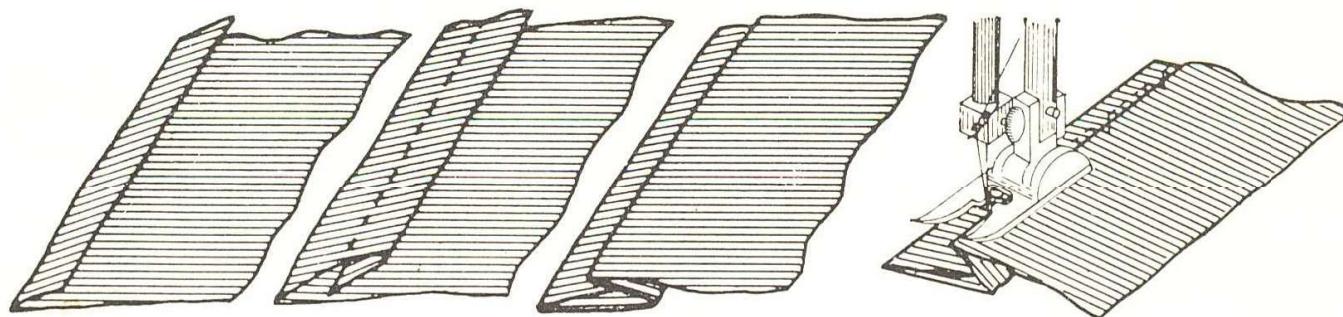


Fig. 27

- Step 1. If hem with folded edge is used, make first fold $3/8"$ deep.
- Step 2. Turn hem the depth desired and baste $1/4"$ from upper edge.
Press into place.
- Step 3. Fold hem back toward right side of garment leaving $1/4"$ extended.
- Step 4. Place garment under presser foot and sew blind hem.

SEWING ON BUTTONS

1. Remove hinged presser foot and attach button sewing foot. (See Fig. 28).
2. Set drop feed lever "DOWN" marked position.
3. Move stitch width dial to 'O' position. Place the button so that its left hole comes directly under the needle, then gently lower the presser foot. Move the stitch width dial to the right until the needle comes exactly over the right hole of the button. Turn the hand wheel slowly by hand to be sure the needle clears both holes of the button.
4. When needle goes into the center of each hole, run the machine at medium speed, making five or six stitches, stopping with the needle in the left hole.
5. To lock the zigzag stitch and prevent raveling, set the stitch width at O, and take a few stitches in the same hole. If you wish you may place a rounded toothpick over the button between the two holes, and sew button to fabric in regular way. Remove the toothpick and wind thread under button, forming a shank. Fasten.

If a four hole button is to be sewn, follow the same procedure as above for the two hole button. Now lift presser foot slightly and move fabric to permit stitching the remaining two holes. Hooks, snaps, etc., are sewn to the fabric with the same procedure as for sewing two hole buttons.

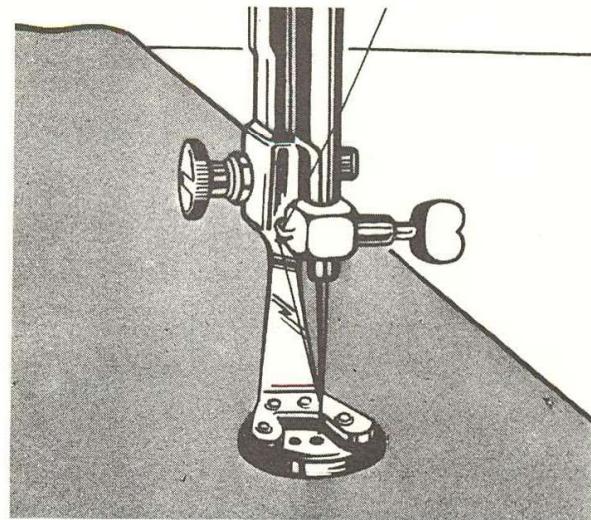


Fig. 28

MAKING BUTTONHOLES

A buttonhole can be made in any length within the range of limited width.

1. Replace regular presser foot with special purpose buttonhole foot. (Fig.29).
2. Mark the beginning and end of the buttonhole on fabric with a basting line or tailor's chalk. Make one on scrap fabric following directions below to be sure machine adjustments are correct.
3. Set stitch width indicator at number "0" position and stitch length indicator between "0" and "1" position.
(When the left side pitch is different from the right side pitch, adjust the pitch by means of the stitch length control, so that pitches on both sides will be the same.)
4. Stitch the length of the buttonhole.
5. Turn hand wheel until needle is out of fabric. Turn buttonhole control dial to the number 1 position. Sew left hand side of button hole.
(Forward stitching)
6. With needle out of fabric, turn dial to the number 2 position-sew 4 or 5 stitches. (Bar tack)

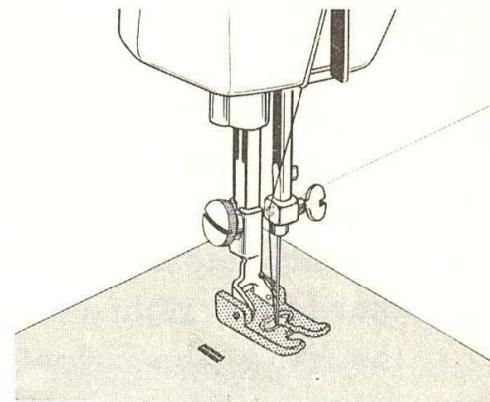
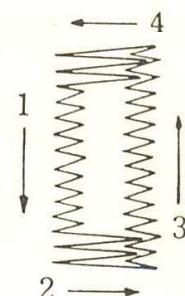


Fig. 29



4 Steps in
Making
Buttonhole

Fig. 30

7. With needle out of the cloth, turn dial to the number 3 position-sew right hand side of buttonhole. (Reverse stitching)
8. With needle out of the cloth, turn dial to the number 4 position-sew 4 or 5 stitches. (Bar tack)
9. Slit the buttonhole between the two rows of stitching with the buttonhole cutter or seam ripper. Be careful not to cut the stitching or the bar tacks.
If you plan to make buttonholes on sheer or soft material place tarlatan or paper, which can be torn away after stitching, under the fabric.

EMBROIDERING WITH A HOOP

It is easy to follow a stamped design or to work free hand when embroidering or monogramming. Release the pressure from the foot by pressing down the snap lock on the darner. Drop feed lever to "DOWN" position. Then hang the upper end of the embroidery spring on the needle clamp. (See Fig. 31).

Stretch the fabric in an embroidery hoop, and place under the needle after removing the presser foot. Set the stitch width at the size you prefer and lower the presser bar lifter. Then operate the machine at a rather high speed while moving the hoop slowly with both hands. Work carefully and be sure to keep fingers out of the needle.

"FOR BEST RESULT A WOODEN HOOP WITH TENSION ADJUSTMENT IS RECOMMENDED"

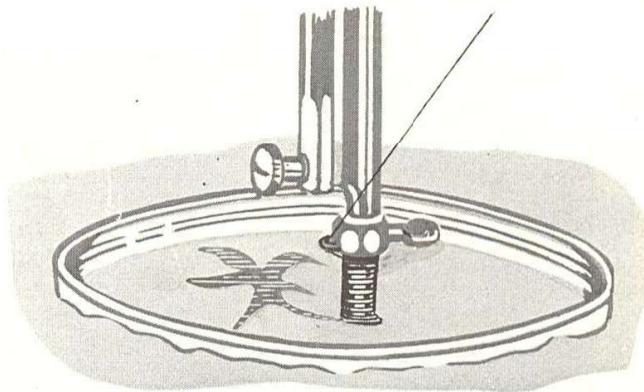


Fig. 31

THE ADJUSTABLE CORDING AND ZIPPER FOOT

This attachment is used to make and insert covered cording, and to sew in zippers. Loosen thumb screw to slide foot to either right or left of needle.

CORDING. Fold bias strip of fabric over cord. Loosen thumb screw and set foot so needle is centered in needle hole. Machine baste cord in place (Fig. 32, 33).

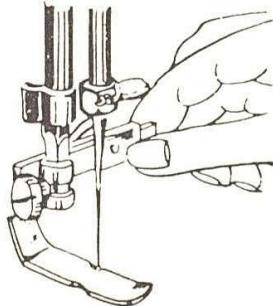


Fig. 32

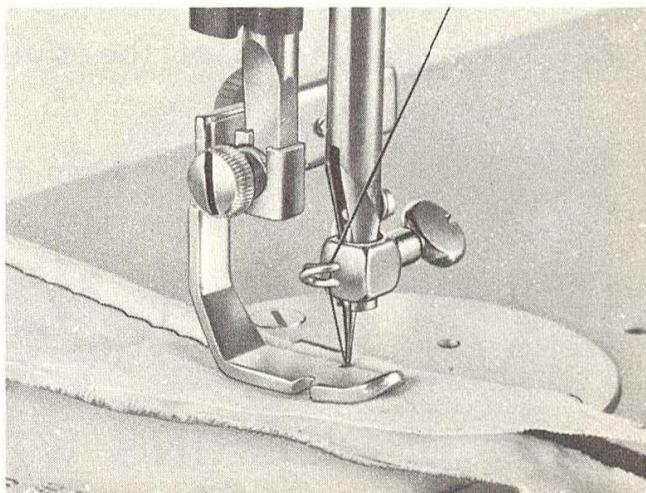


Fig. 33

To sew covered cord to material, reset adjustable foot so needle stitches closer to cord, and on edge of fabric.

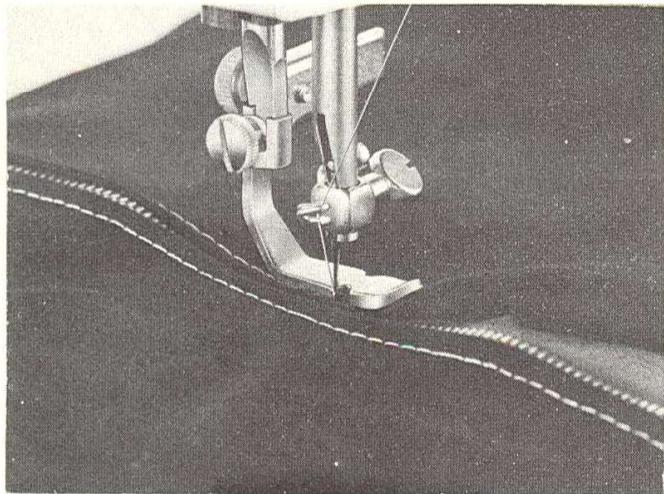


Fig. 34

SEWING IN ZIPPER

Loosen thumb screw and slide foot so needle enters center of needle hole. Guide metal of zipper along edge of foot (Fig. 34). Stitching should be close to zipper to allow easy opening and closing. Adjust to sew from either right or left side, which ever is more convenient.

NARROW HEMMER

With the needle at its highest position, replace regular presser foot with narrow hemmer (Fig. 35). For a plain narrow hem, make a $1/8$ inch double fold for about two inches along edge of fabric. Hold each end of the two inch fold, slip underneath hemmer. Bring fold up in to the scroll of hemmer, draw forward to end and fasten with point of needle. Lower presser bar lifter. Gently pull ends of thread as you start stitching.

Guide material slightly to right, and it will take a double turn through scroll.

LACE TRIMMED HEM. To sew a narrow hem and attach lace in one stitching, insert lace in the slot next to needle (Fig. 36). See hem as above, guiding lace under needle and hem into scroll.

LACE EDGE WITH INVISIBLE STITCHING. Hold lace $1/8$ inch from raw edge on right side of fabric. Insert both in scroll as for plain narrow hem (Fig. 37). Let hem roll over and sew in lace. Press lace out flat along edge with hem turned up.

It is possible to have a little fullness in lace by feeding it freely under scroll.

FRENCH SEAM. With right sides together, place top piece of material $1/8$ inch inside edge of lower piece.

Insert in hemmer scroll, allowing hem to roll over and sew in top fabric, making French seam.

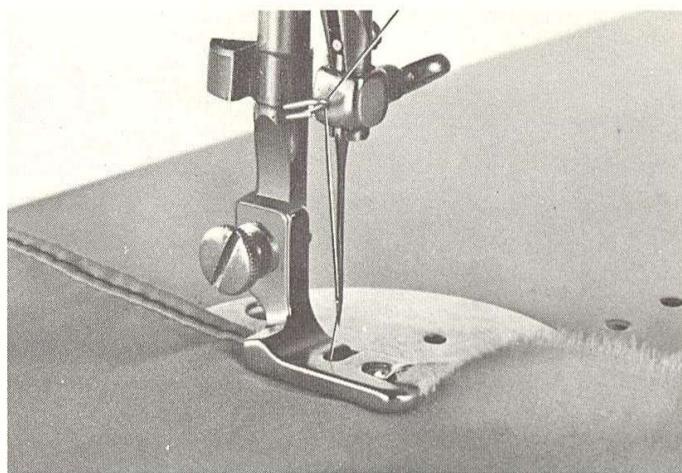


Fig. 35

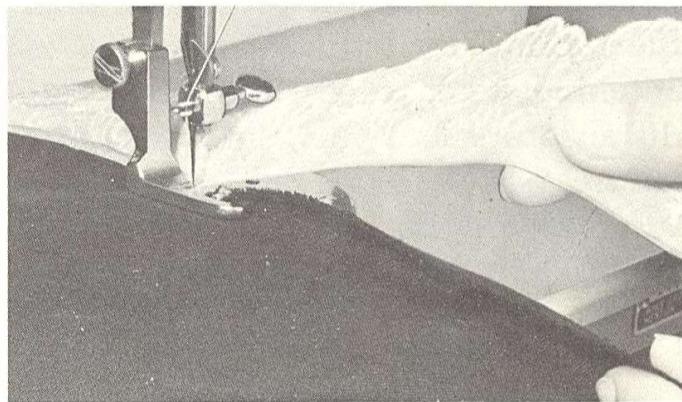


Fig. 36

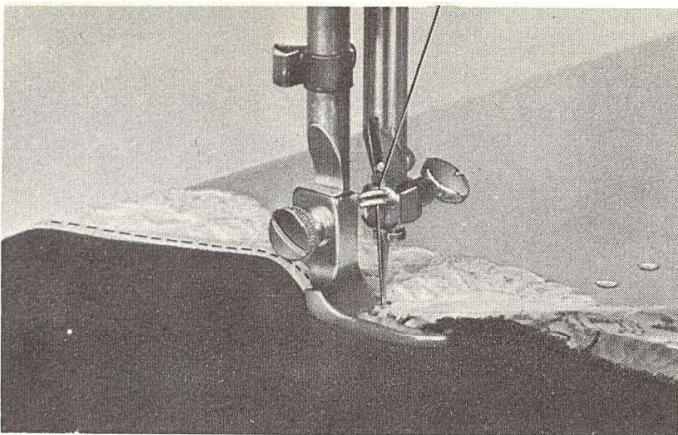


Fig. 37

QUILTING GUIDE

This guide for making parallel rows of stitching is attached by placing the pronged holder between the presser foot and the presser foot clamp screw (Fig. 38). Adjust the curved bar to press lightly on the fabric. By letting the guide ride on the first stitching line, successive rows will be an equal distance apart. When the bar is attached so that the curved part is to the right of the needle, it may also serve as a seam width guide.

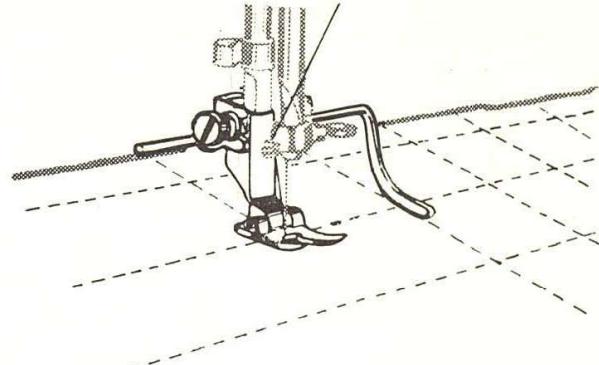


Fig. 38

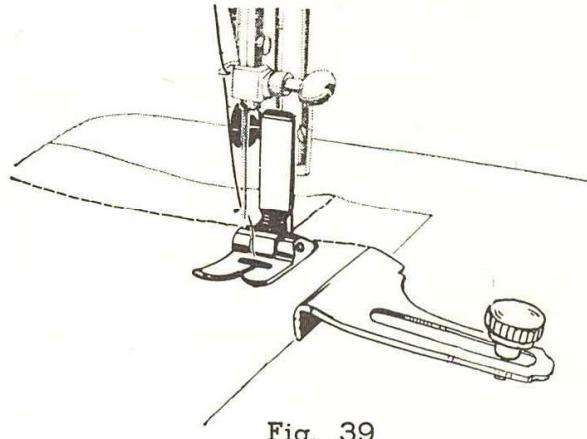


Fig. 39

SEAM GAUGE OR CLOTH GUIDE

Use the seam gauge as a guide for straight seams and even rows of top stitching along edges of fabric. Fasten gauge with accompanying screw in threaded hole in bed of machine (Fig. 39) Adjust to seam width desired.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF YOUR MACHINE

HOW TO OIL YOUR MACHINE

Your machine should be oiled occasionally to keep it operating smoothly. How often depends on the amount of sewing you do.

Before oiling the upper part of the sewing unit at points indicated by arrows in Fig. 40 turn hand wheel toward you until the take-up lever is at its lowest point.

Avoid over-oiling. Only a drop is needed at each point.

To oil parts under the bed of the machine, tip the unit back on its hinges and apply a drop of oil at each point indicated in Fig. 41.

To oil moving parts inside the face plate which only rarely require oiling, open plate and oil at spots indicated in Fig. 42.

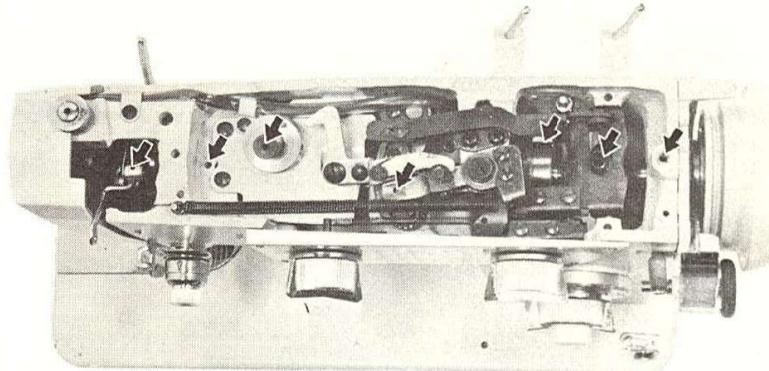


Fig. 40

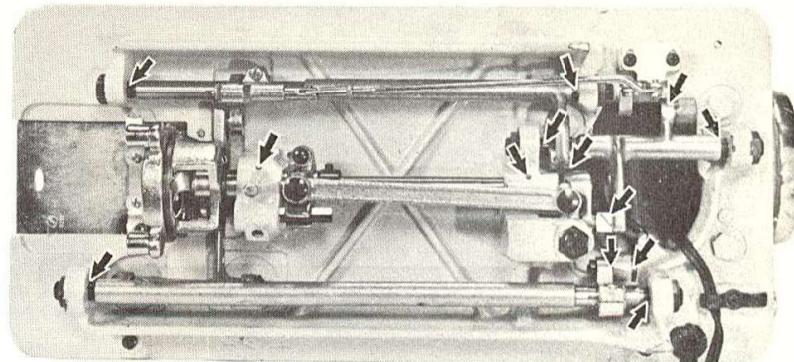


Fig. 41

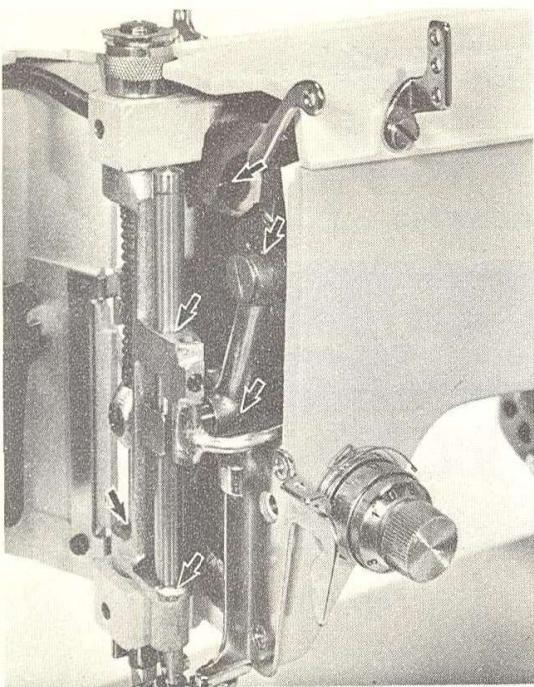


Fig. 42

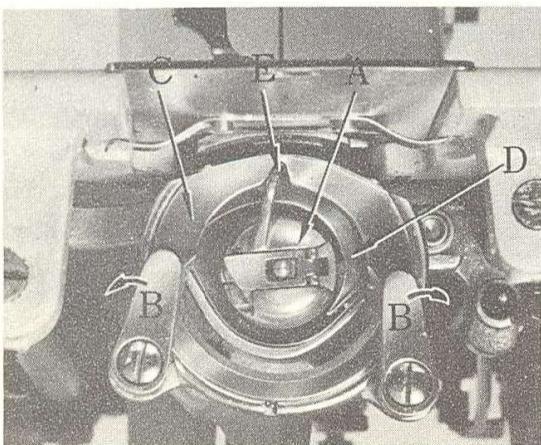


Fig. 43

CLEANING AND OILING THE SHUTTLE

The stitch forming mechanism occasionally becomes clogged with loose threads and lint.

This will interfere with the efficient operation of the machine. Cleaning and removal of the lint will safeguard the performance. To remove the shuttle assembly, proceed as follows:

1. Turn the hand wheel until the needle reaches its highest position. Tilt head back on its hinges.
2. Remove bobbin case (A), Fig. 43.
3. Turn the two shuttle race cover clamps (B) outward and remove the shuttle race cover (C) and shuttle hook (D).
4. Clean the shuttle race, the shuttle, and shuttle race cover by removing all threads, lint, etc.
5. Apply a drop of oil with finger tip to outer edge of shuttle.

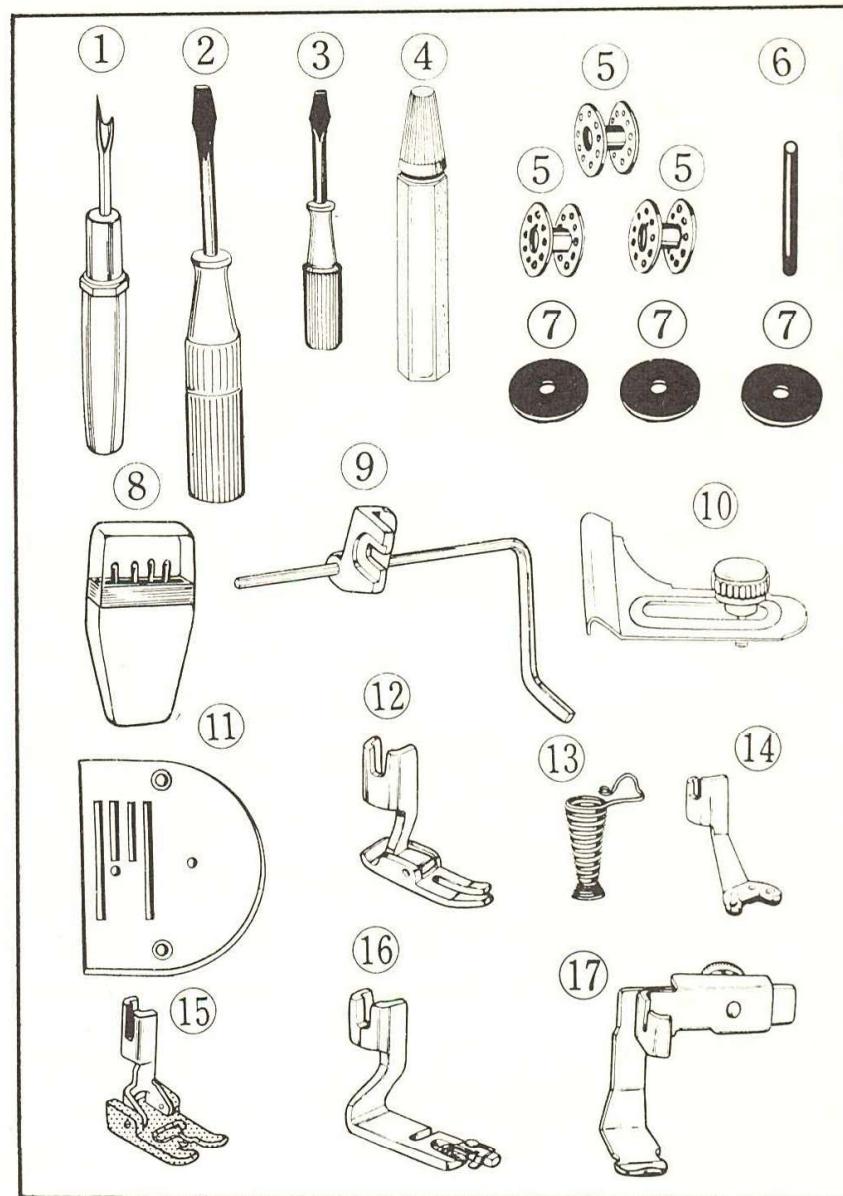
When the cleaning has been completed, proceed as follows to replace the shuttle assembly:

1. Turn the hand wheel until the needle reaches its highest position.
2. Place shuttle hook, (D), against shuttle driver and adjust into position.
3. Replace shuttle race cover, (C), fitting pin at lower edge into notch, and lock into position with shuttle race cover clamps, (B), making certain the clamps have been snapped securely into position.
4. Put bobbin into bobbin case.
5. Put the bobbin case into the shuttle race, fitting tongue into notch (E) of race cover.

ACCESSORIES

1. Ripper (Buttonhole Cutter)
2. Large Driver
3. Small Driver
4. Plastic Oiler (Sealed and Filled)
5. Bobbins (3)
6. Spool Pin
7. Felt Washers (3)
8. Package of Needle
9. Quilting Guide
10. Cloth Guide and Thumb Screw
11. Needle Plate for Straight Stitch
12. Straight Stitching Presser Foot
13. Embroidering Spring
14. Button Sewing Foot
15. Buttonhole Foot
16. Narrow Hemmer Foot
17. Zipper Foot

Most of the above accessories are standard and available in any sewing machine store.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR PORTABLE INSTALLATION

Please read these important instructions which were written to aid you in placing your new sewing machine on its portable base.

First, remove the nail which holds the foot control inside the base to avoid damage in shipping. If a small plastic clamp is fastened to the back and not to the top of the partition at one end of the base, remove it, too.

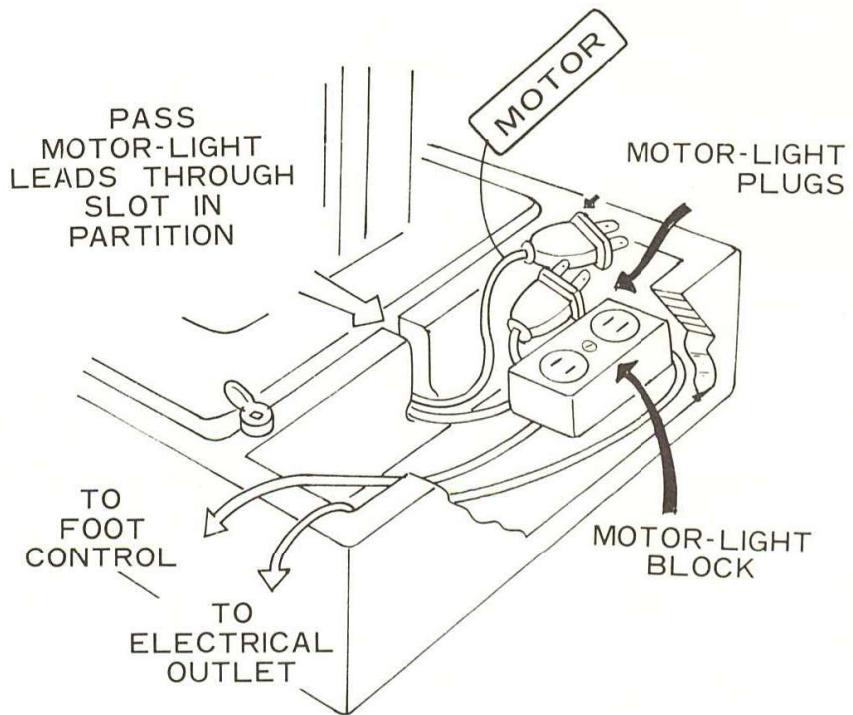
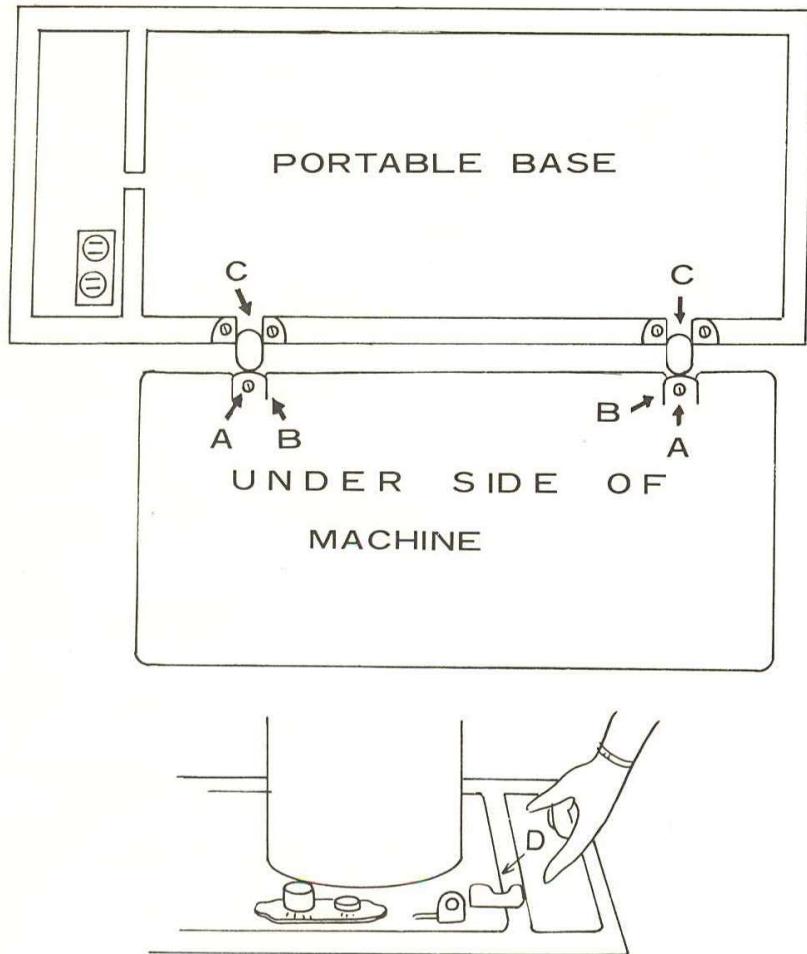
After unpacking the sewing machine unit, being certain to take out the instruction book, guarantee and accessory box, lay the unit face down on a table. You will see two clamping screws A entering head hinge holes B on the underside of the back.

On the base you will find two head hinges C which will fit into holes B. Lower the base onto the sewing machine fitting hinges C into holes B. Tighten screws A securely with a screw driver.

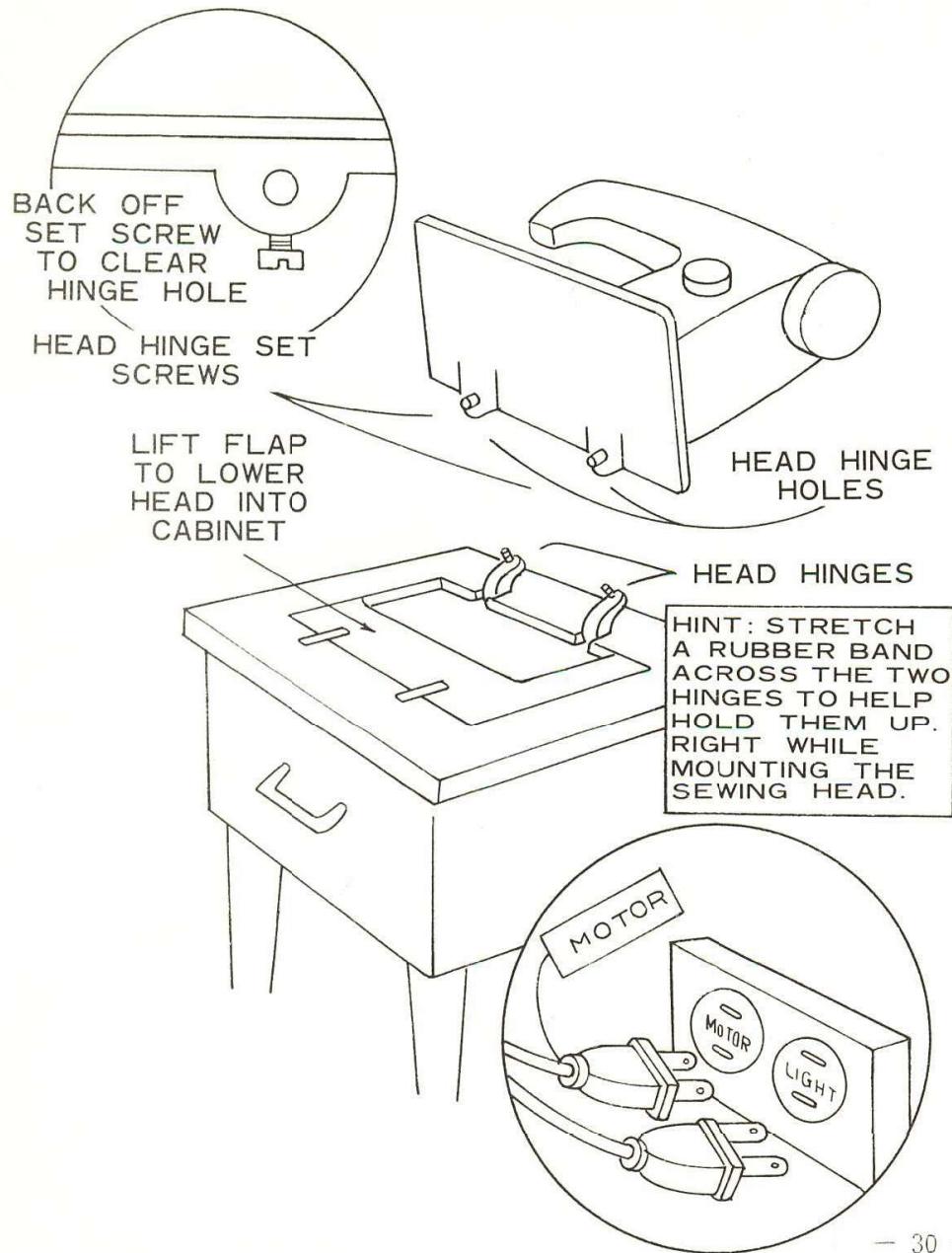
With machine in sewing position attach plastic clamp D to top of partition with screw provided so that it may be turned across the bed of the machine, to hold it down. (On some bases the clamp may be positioned in the proper spot).

To make the electrical connection draw the two wires through the slot in the partition of the base. Plug the cord labeled "Motor" into the receptacle marked "Motor" on the block attached to the outer section of the base. Then insert the other cord into the "Light" receptacle.

Place the foot control on the floor, insert plug into a wall outlet (110-115 volts) and you are ready to sew. But first read the instruction book to become familiar with the threading of the machine, tension adjustments and all the other features designed to make sewing a pleasure.

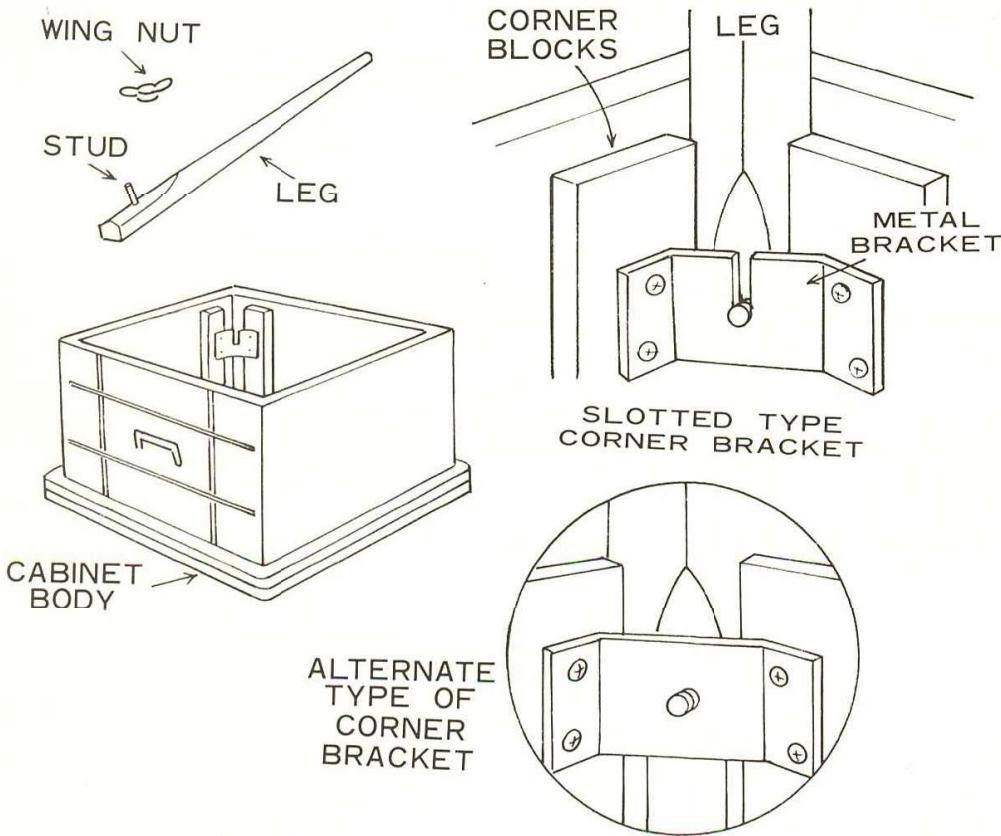


INSTRUCTIONS FOR CABINET INSTALLATION



1. Loosen head hinge set screws until head hinge hole is clear.
2. Tilt head hinge tongues up and back as far as they will go.
3. Carefully slip head onto head hinges making sure tongues are inserted as far as they can go into head hinge holes.
4. Allow the head to rest in its tilted back position.
5. Tighten both set screws securely with screw driver.
6. Plug electrical leads into sockets located inside cabinet. Cord identified with "motor" tag must be plugged into socket marked "motor". Untagged cord goes to "light" socket.

TO ASSEMBLE LEGS ON KD CABINETS



1. Place cabinet body upside down on smooth level surface (use packing material as cushion to prevent marking top.)
2. Select each leg by its corresponding number on cabinet body corner to insure proper match and fit.
3. Slip leg into position between corner blocks and down as far as it will go with stud fitting into slot or hole in metal bracket.
4. Add wing nut and tighten securely.

CHECK UP FOR SMOOTH SEWING

Although your sewing machine is designed for maximum efficiency, should any of the following difficulties occur they can be remedied with minor adjustments.

Upper Thread Breaks

- Be sure needle is inserted properly.
- Check on correct way to thread machine.
- Use correct needle size for thread.
- Do not have upper tension too tight.

Lower Thread Breaks

- Check correct method of threading bobbin case.
- Be sure lower tension is not too tight.

Needle Breaks

- Do not tug or pull on the fabric while sewing as this will bend and eventually break the needle.
- Be sure presser foot is firmly attached to bar.

Skipped Stitches

- Do not use a blunt or bent needle.
- Insert needle correctly.
- Use correct needle size for thread.
- Be sure pressure on foot is sufficient when sewing heavy fabrics.

Stitches Loop

- Make sure tensions are properly balanced and that machine is threaded correctly.

Machine Binds

- Clean thread, dust and lint from body, shuttle and race.
- If condition continues, it may be that the machine is gummy with oil. Apply kerosene to oil holes, run rapidly for a while, and wipe dry. Then lubricate again with fine sewing machine oil.



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