

Editors notes:

This is a recreated version of an original scan from a “New Home 535” sewing machine.

All artwork is original, however for clarity some of the overlaid lettering has been replaced with clearer versions. No changes were made to the actual letters and numbers referenced in the document.

I attempted to keep the document as original as possible; however there have been a few minor spelling corrections.

For a history of New Home and Janome, please see Appendix B.

As I find which parts are compatible with this machine I will update the document. Appendix A contains the list of the compatible items.

If you have information on this machine that would be a good addition to this document, feel free to email me to gbestwick@shaw.ca

Gord Bestwick

Also a very important note:

I have created this manual out of a desire to ensure that old serviceable machines get the support that they need. It was provided to [“Don Tai”](#) for distribution for free. If you have paid for this version of the manual demand your money back! This manual should, would, and will always be free of charge!



MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION SEWING MACHINE MODEL 535

(New Home/Imperial/Janome)

Version 1.0

IMPORTANT

The wires in this mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

GREEN AND YELLOW – EARTH. BLUE - NEUTRAL. BROWN - LIVE.

As the colours of the mains lead of the appliance may not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug – CONNECT AS FOLLOWS:

The wire coloured GREEN AND YELLOW must be connected to the terminal marked E, or by the earth symbol \perp , or coloured GREEN or GREEN AND YELLOW.

The wire coloured BROWN must be connected to the terminal marked L or coloured RED.

The wire coloured BLUE must be connected to the terminal marked N or coloured BLACK.

If a 13A plug is used, fit a 3A Fuse. For any other plug, protect with a 5A Fuse or Fuse wire.

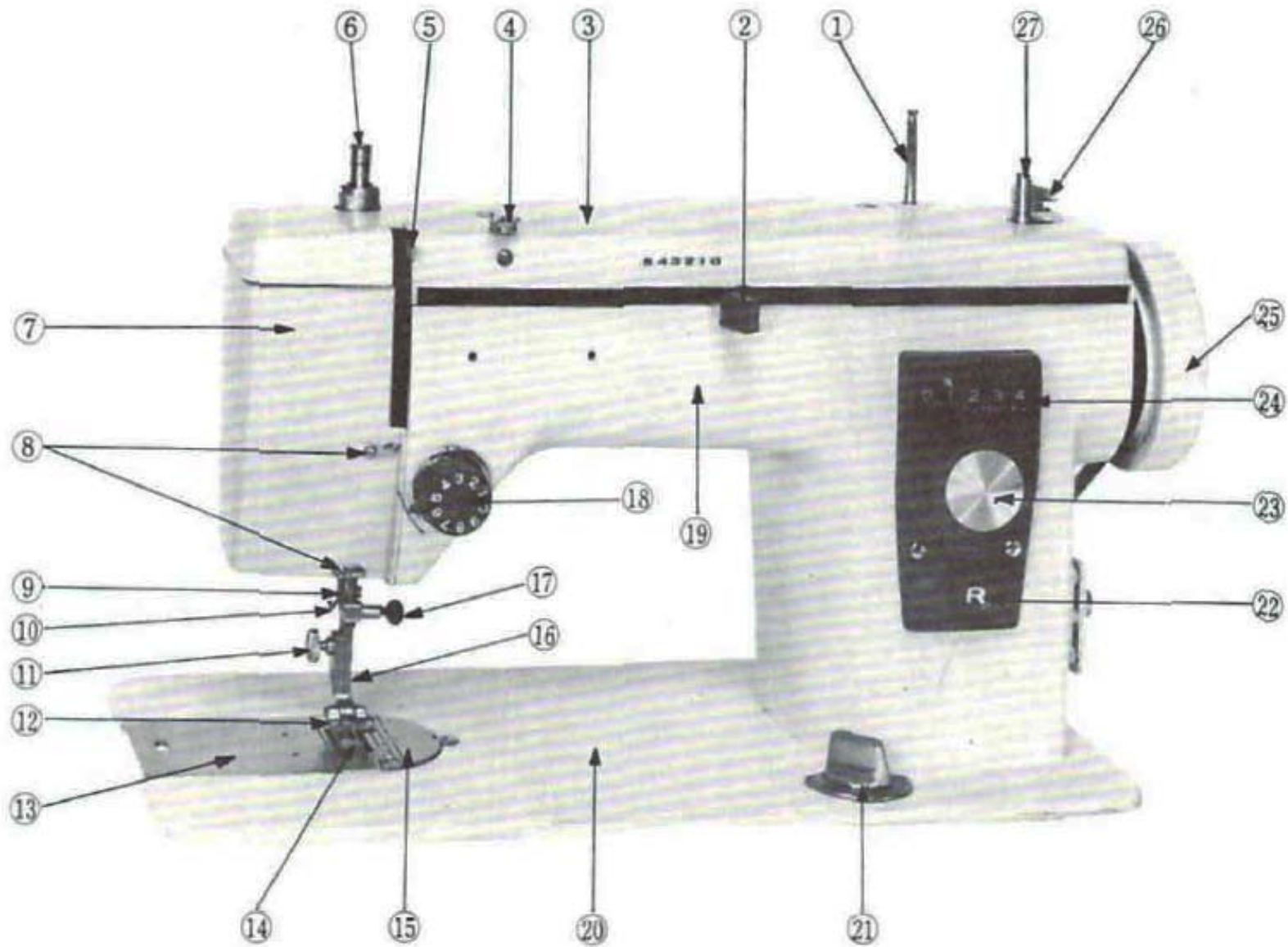
WARNING

- THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED
- ISOLATED THE APPLIANCE FROM THE SUPPLY BEFORE CHANGING THE BULB

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NAMES OF PARTS



NAMES OF PARTS

1. Spool pin
2. Zigzag width control knob
3. Top cover
4. Top cover thread guide and Tension bracket
5. Thread take-up lever
6. Patchomatic darning
7. Face plate
8. Thread guides
9. Presser bar
10. Needle bar thread guide
11. Presser foot thumb screw
12. Presser foot
13. Shuttle cover slide plate
14. Feed teeth
15. Needle plate
16. Needle
17. Needle clamp
18. Thread tension regulator
19. Arm
20. Bed plate
21. Drop feed knob
22. Reverse button
23. Stitch length regulator knob
24. Stitch indicator window
25. Bobbin winder latch
26. Bobbin winder spindle

TO REMOVE BOBBIN CASE

Turn the balance wheel towards you until the needle bar and take-up lever are both to their highest point. Open the slide plate in the bed of the machine so that the bobbin case can be reached.

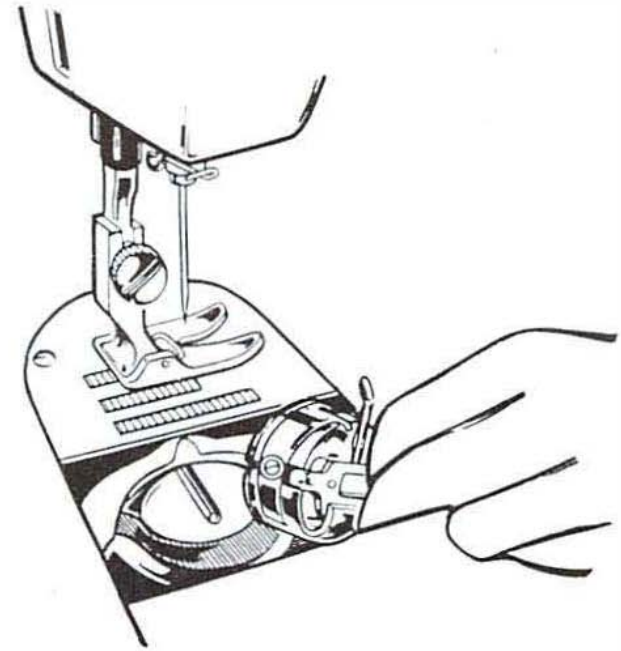
Insert the thumb and forefinger to open the latch and withdraw the bobbin case.

While the latch is held open, the bobbin is retained in the bobbin case and will not drop out.

On releasing the latch and turning the bobbin case downward, the bobbin will drop out.

The bobbin case must never be removed when the needle bar is in the lower position.

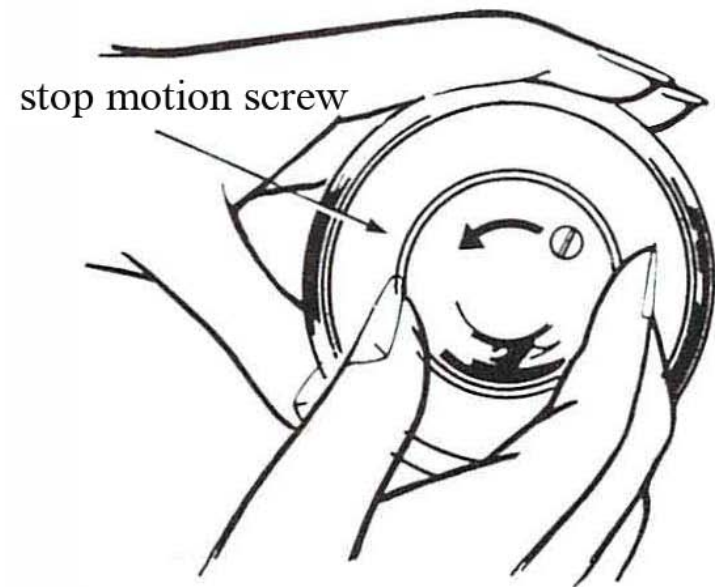
Neither should a bent needle be used, as it is liable to damage the bobbin case or the shuttle.



TO WIND BOBBIN

1. While holding the balance wheel with your left hand, turn the stop motion screw toward you with the right hand.

This allows the balance wheel to turn freely, disengaging the stitching mechanism.



2. Place a bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle, revolve the bobbin until the notch in the bobbin meets the spring on the spindle, and push the bobbin down. Then push the bobbin winding spindle so that the latch fits into the bobbin. (Fig. 1)
3. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin.
4. Pass the thread between the discs of the tension bracket. (Fig. 3)
5. Pass the end of the thread through the hole in the bobbin from inside to outside. (Fig. 2)
6. Holding the thread with your right hand, turn the balance wheel to wind the thread several times. Then cut the free end of the thread.
7. Run the machine until the thread is wound 70 to 80% in the bobbin and stop the machine. Then take out the bobbin from the spindle and cut the thread.
8. Tighten the stop motion screw.

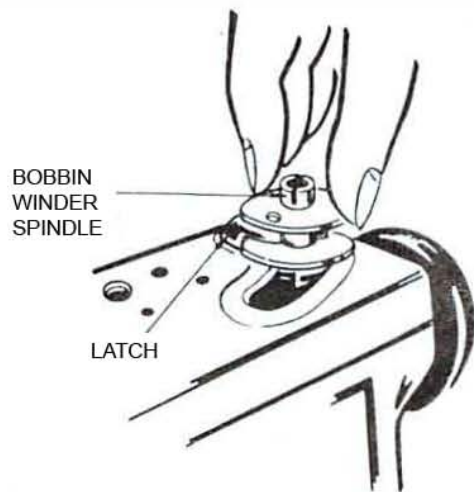


Fig. 1

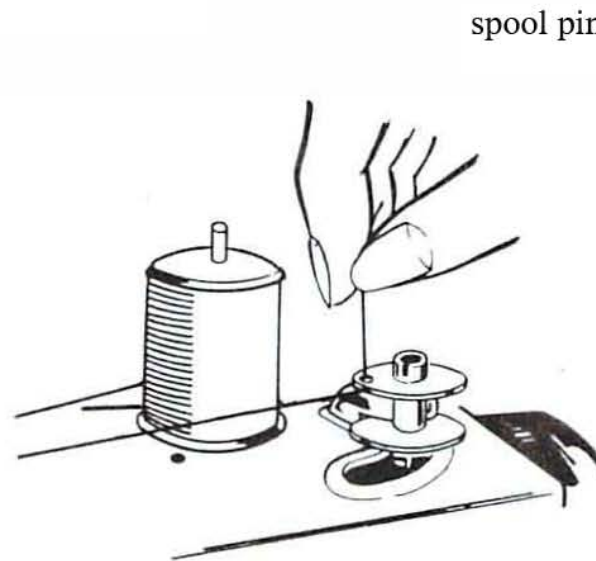


Fig. 2

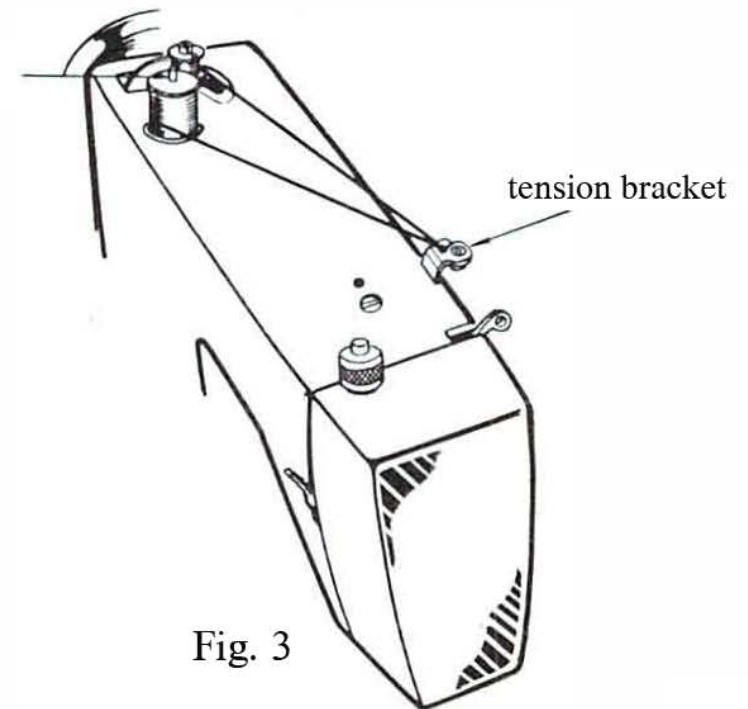
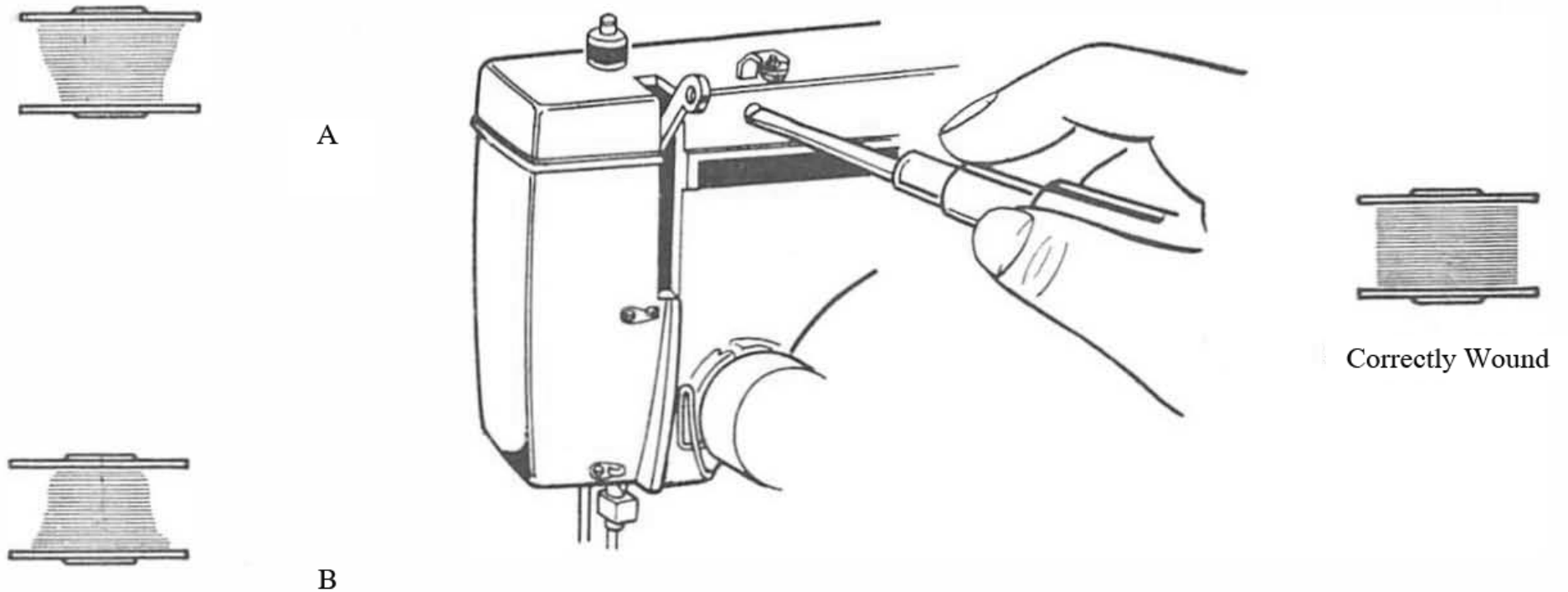


Fig. 3

TO ADJUST BOBBIN WINDING DEVICE

The bobbin must be wound evenly. If not, irregular stitching will be the result. When the bobbin is wound excessively on the upper part of the bobbin (A), loosen the top cover thread guide set screw on the front of the top cover and lower the thread guide slightly. Tighten the screw to reset the thread guide.

When it is wound excessively on the lower part of the bobbin (B), loosen the thread guide set screw and raise the thread guide slightly. Tighten the screw to reset the thread guide.



TO THREAD BOBBIN CASE

Holding the bobbin case in your left hand, turn the open side up and place the threaded bobbin into it (Fig. 1).

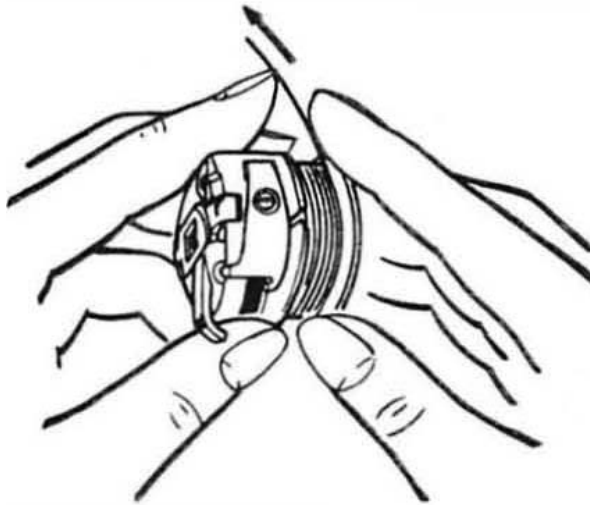


Fig. 1

Guide the thread into the slot in the edge of the bobbin case (Fig. 2).

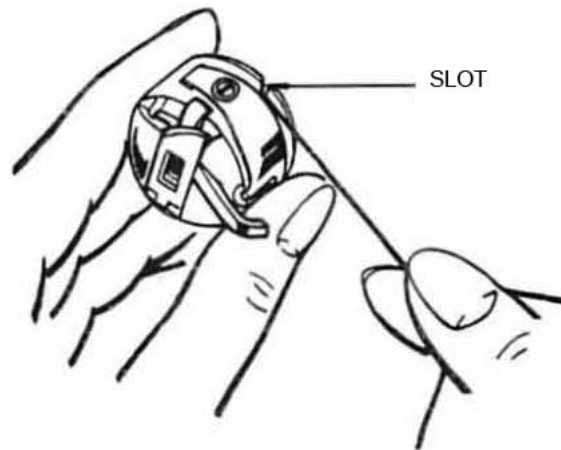


Fig 2

Pull it under the tension spring and then into the delivery eye (Fig. 3).

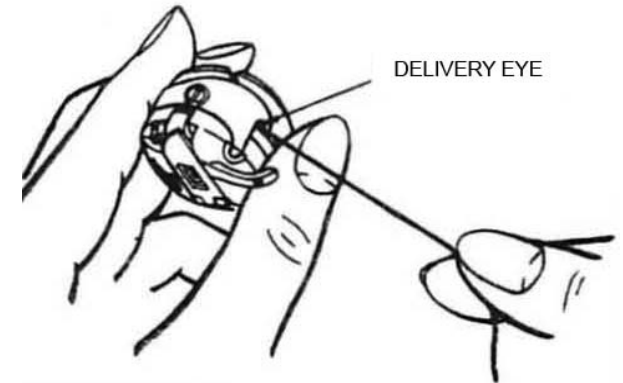


Fig. 3

TO INSERT BOBBIN CASE INTO THE MACHINE

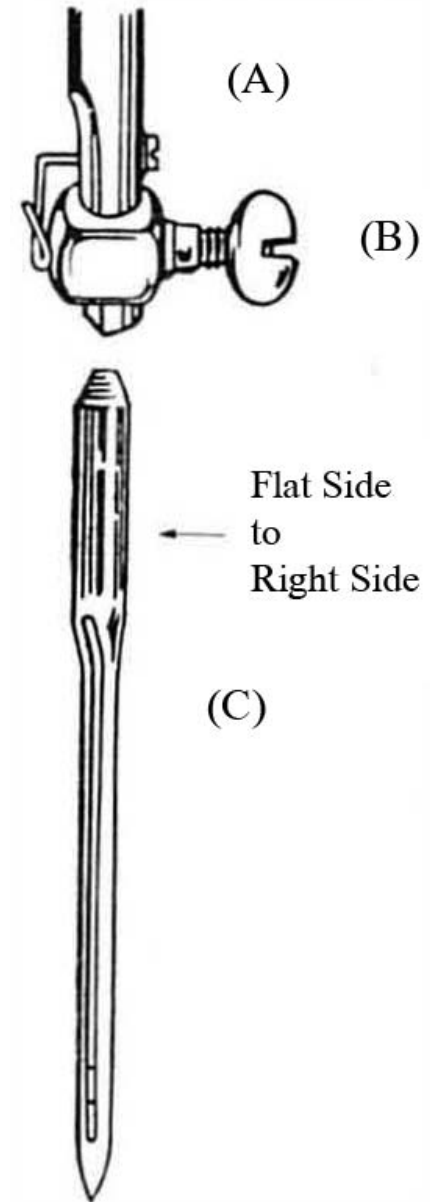
Raise the needle bar and take-up lever both to their highest point.

Open the slide plate.

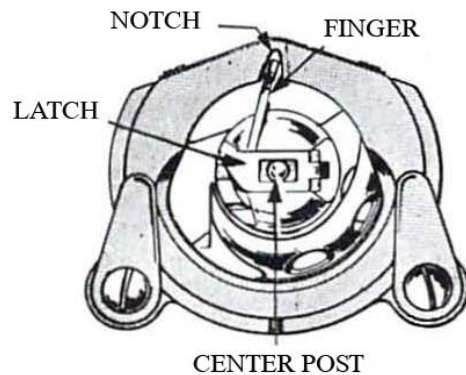
Hold the bobbin case by the latch and place it on the centre post with the bobbin case finger in the notch at the top of the shuttle.

Release the latch and press the bobbin case into the shuttle until the latch catches on the centre post with a click.

Permit the thread to hang down freely a few inches.



TO INSERT NEEDLE



Raise the needle bar (A) to its highest point by turning the balance wheel with your right hand.

Loosen the needle clamp screw (8) at the end of the needle bar, and insert the needle (C), with the flat side to the right, into the slot of the needle bar.

Insert the needle as high as it will go until it touches the pin which is visible in the slot above the needle clamp and tighten the needle clamp screw firmly.

RIGHT NEEDLE AND THREAD FOR RIGHT CLOTH

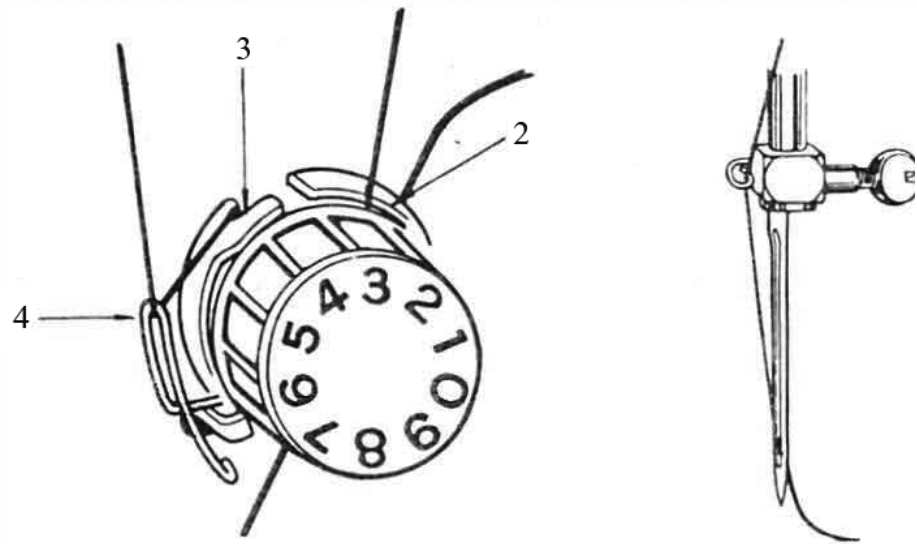
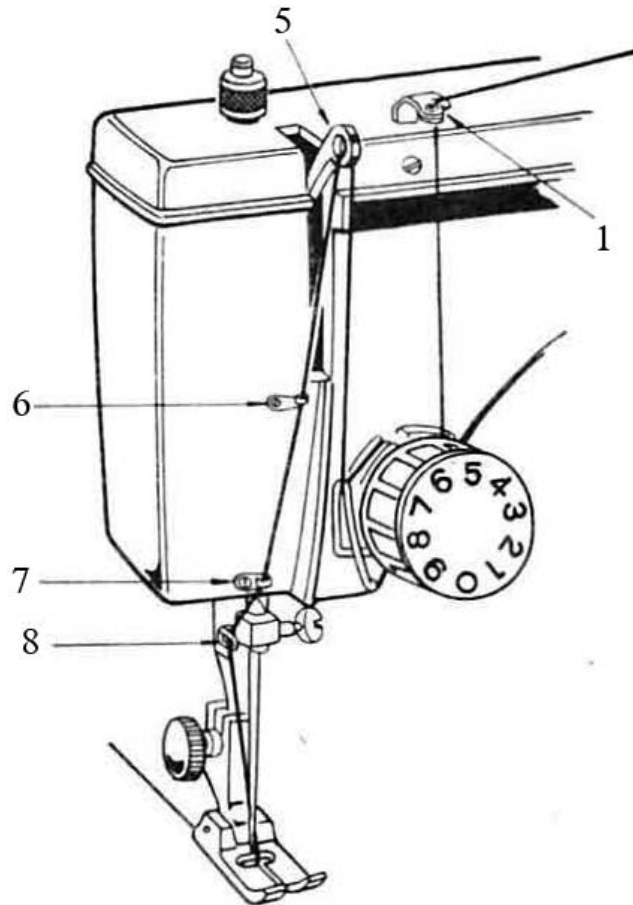
Size of Needles	Cloth	Size of Threads
No. 9	Thin calico, silk, serge and muslin.	No. 80-100 cotton thread or fine silk thread.
No. 11	Thin calico, cotton cloth, crepe de Chine, hosiery and silk.	No. 60-100 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 14	Ordinary cotton cloth, thick silk, thin woolen goods, towels and shirting.	No. 40-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 16	Thick cotton cloth, serge and thin woolen goods.	No. 30-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 18	Ordinary woolen goods, trousers, over-coats, thick calico and children's clothes.	No. 30-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.

NOTE: Use a good quality mercerized cotton thread, if available, to avoid shrinking when laundered.

TO THREAD NEEDLE

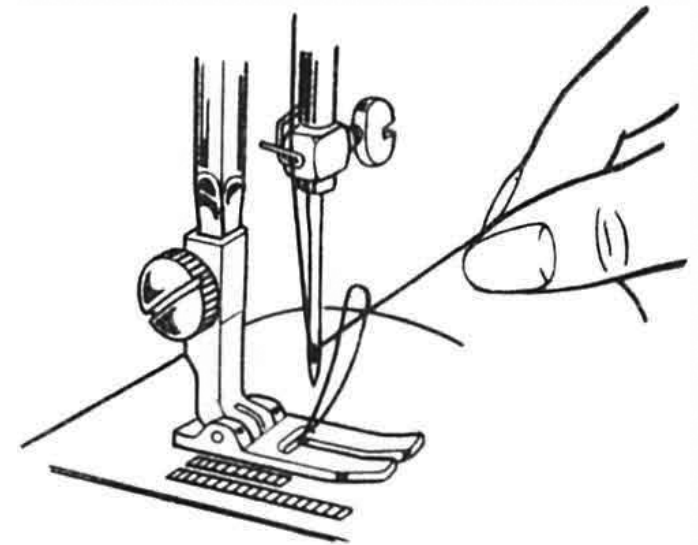
Raise the take-up lever (5) to the highest point by turning the balance wheel toward you.
Place a spool of thread on the spool pin.

Pass the thread through upper arm thread guide (1), downwards around tension discs (2) from right to left, up over the tension thread guard (3) from behind, through the loop of the take-up spring (4), up and through the hole in the take-up lever (5), down through thread guides (6&7) and into the thread guide (8) at the lower end of the needle bar. Then pass through the eye of the needle from left to right.
Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle.



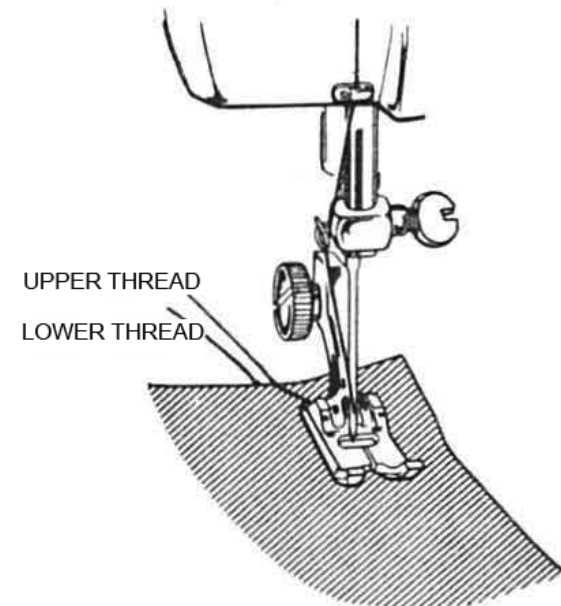
TO RAISE LOWER THREAD

Hold the upper thread loosely with your left hand,
Turn the balance wheel towards you with your right hand
until the needle and the thread take-up lever move down
and lip again, both to their highest point, then stop the
balance wheel and pull the upper thread slowly to bring
up the lower thread through the needle hole,
Place both ends of the threads back under the presser foot.



TO START SEWING

Place the cloth under the presser foot.
With the left hand hold loosely both ends of threads and
turn the balance wheel by the right hand to let the needle
penetrate the point from which to start sewing.
Lower the presser foot on the cloth and start sewing.



TO REGULATE TENSION OF UPPER THREAD

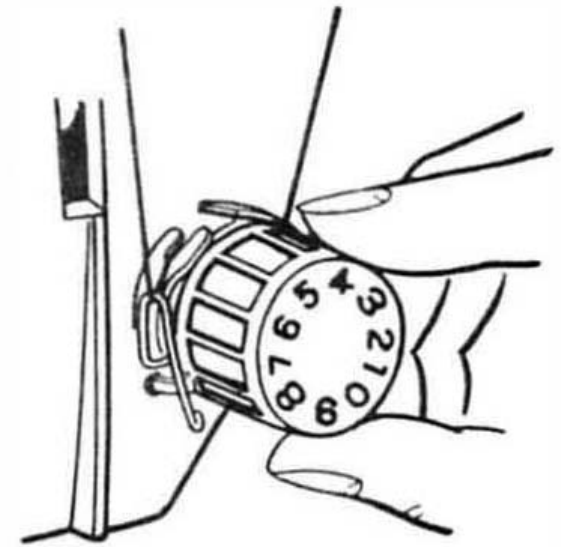
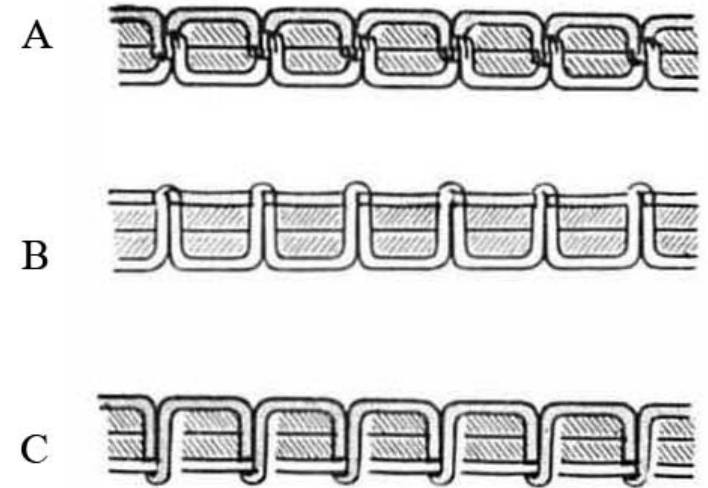
For ordinary stitching the tension of the upper and lower threads should be set so as to lock both threads in the centre of the fabric. (A)

If the tension of the upper thread is too strong, the upper thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the fabric as shown in (B).

In such case, turn the thread tension dial knob anti-clockwise or to the smaller number.

If the tension of the upper thread is too weak, the lower thread will lie straight along the underside of the fabric as shown in (C). In such case turn the thread tension dial knob clockwise or to the larger number.

(Usually No. 5 on top will be found to be correct for straight sewing and No. 3 on top for zigzag sewing.)

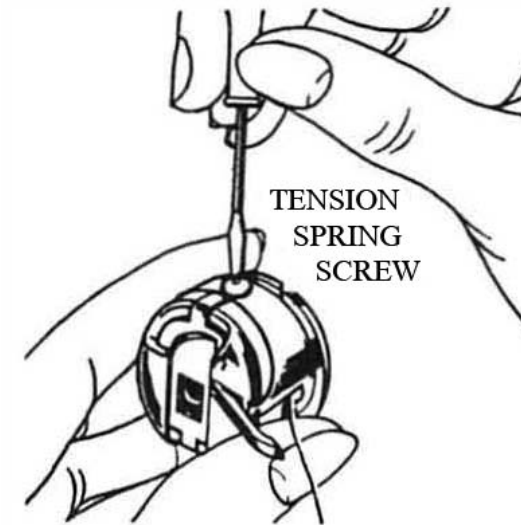


TENSION OF LOWER THREAD

The tension of the lower thread is regulated by a small screw on the bobbin case tension spring.

To increase the tension, tighten the screw slightly with a small driver.

To decrease the tension, loosen the screw slightly.

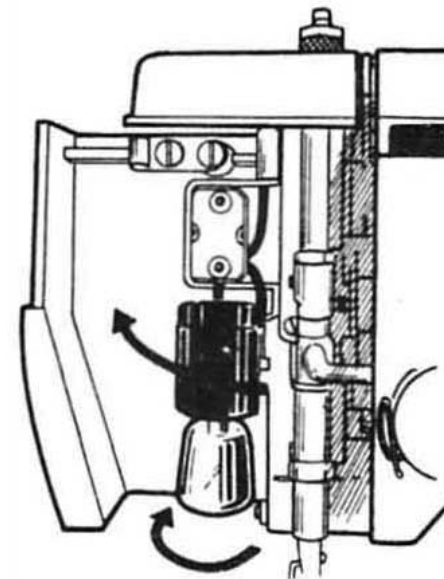


TO USE BUILT-IN SEWLIGHT

Sewlight is connected directly to the main supply lead of the machine when the motor plug is inserted into the connector.

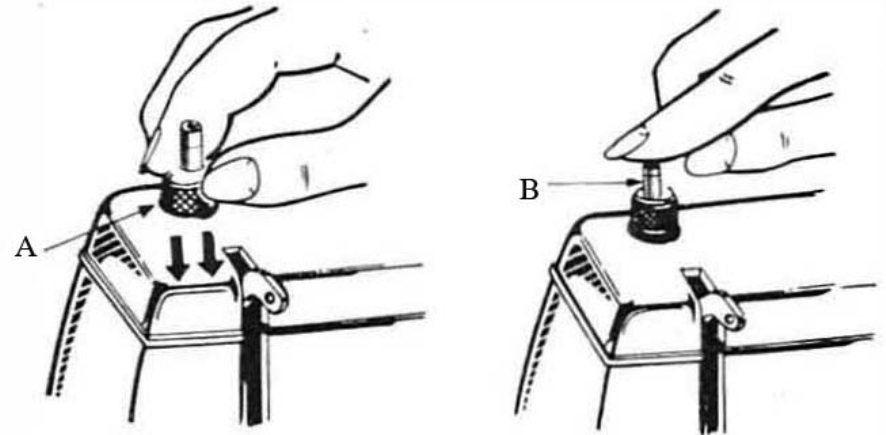
This results in the light acting as a warning when the machine is connected to the electricity supply.

To change the bulb, remove same by slightly pushing it upward and turning it anti-clockwise. Insert a new bulb by fitting the pins on the bulb into the slot, pushing upwards and turning it clockwise.



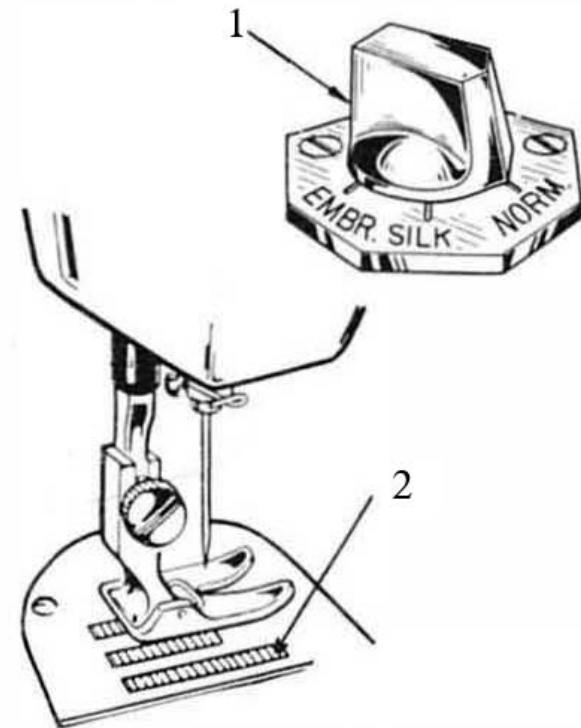
TO ADJUST PRESSURE ON PRESSER FOOT

For releasing pressure on the foot, press down the ring (A), which will allow the pressure regulator to spring up to its highest position and leave the material free from any pressure from the presser foot. For sewing thin or light fabrics, press the top of the A pressure regulator (B) down lightly to get the required slight pressure of the fabric. For sewing thicker or heavier fabrics, push the top of the pressure regulator down further, in order to get a stronger pressure on the presser foot.



TO USE DROP FEED DEVICE

Darning and embroidering is facilitated by means of the drop feed knob (1) on the right hand corner of the bed. When this knob is set at "EMBR", the feed teeth (2) drop below the surface of the needle plate so that it will not interfere with the free movement of the cloth. The feed teeth will return and resume their normal operation when the knob is set at "NORM". For sewing light materials like silk, it may be set at "SILK" position in order to avoid puckering the material.



TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH AND DIRECTION OF FEED

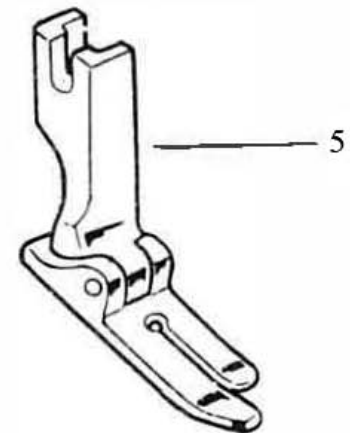
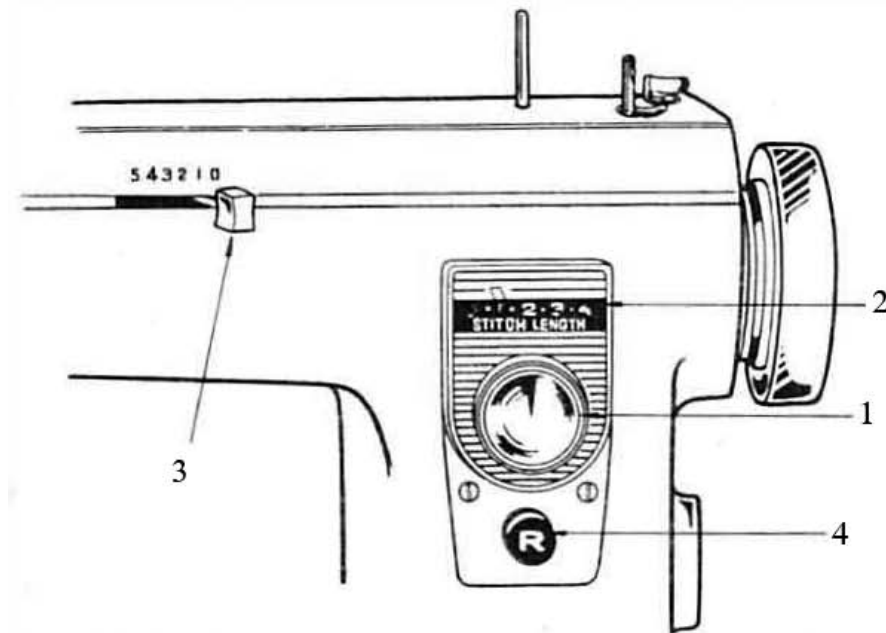
To regulate the length of stitch, turn the stitch length regulator knob (1) to show the required stitch length in the stitch indicator window (2).

For straight sewing, move the zigzag width control knob (3) to the right as far as it will go.

It is advisable to use the presser foot for straight sewing (5) which is included in the accessories.

For reverse stitching, first adjust the stitch length control knob (1) to obtain the desired stitch length and then push in the reverse button (4) as far as it will go.

Machine will sew in reverse as long as the reverse push button is held in.



STRAIGHT SEWING AND ZIGZAG SEWING

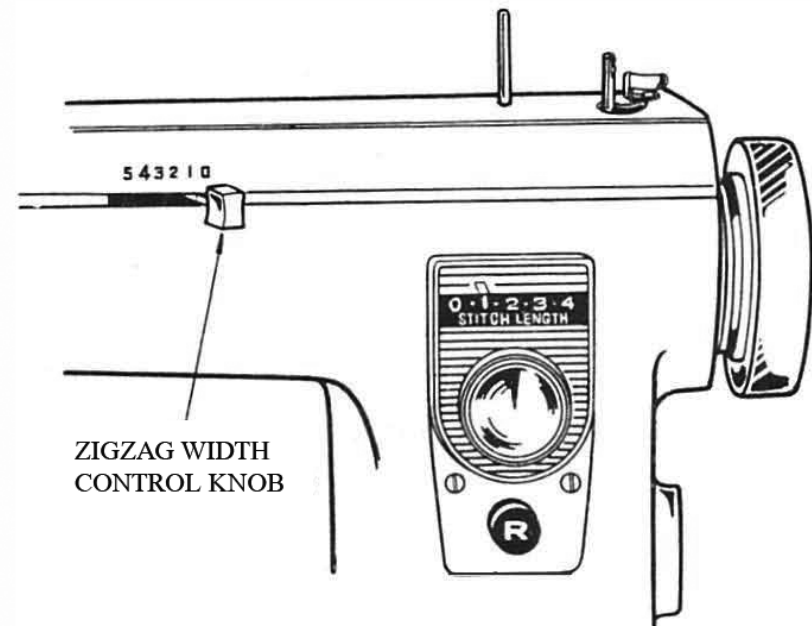
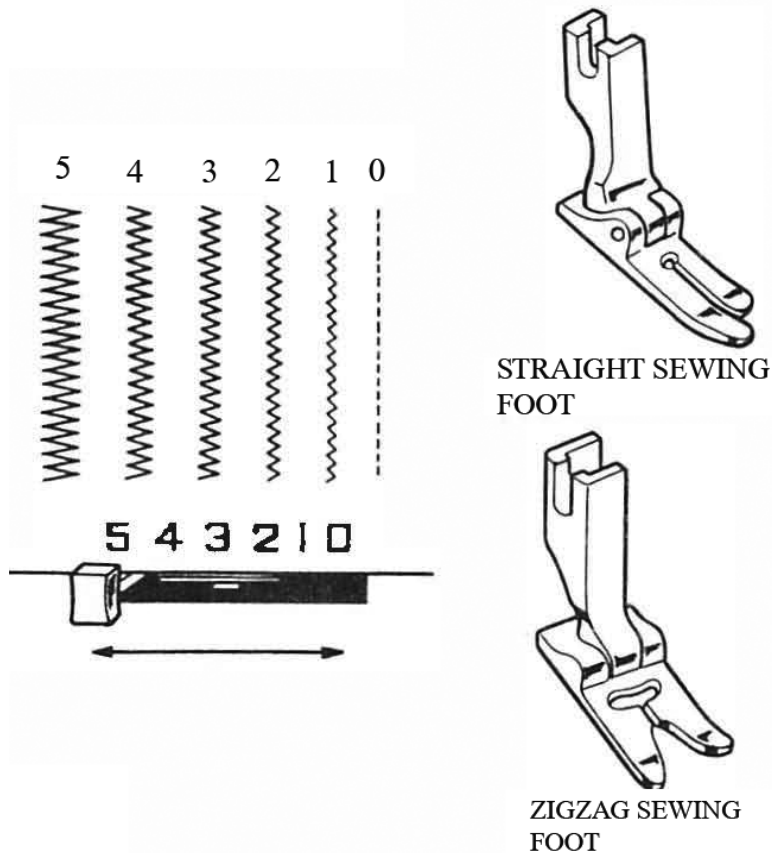
For straight sewing, set the zigzag width control knob at "0".

Make sure the presser foot is for straight sewing.

For zigzag sewing, make sure the presser foot is for zigzag use.

Zigzag stitch is controlled by the zigzag width control knob on the arm of this machine.

By moving this control knob gradually to the left toward "5", the machine will sew a zigzag seam of increasing width depending on the position of the control knob.



MANUAL ZIGZAG PATTERN SEWING

By manually adjusting the stitch length and zigzag width while running the machine, some beautiful ornamental stitches can be made as follows:

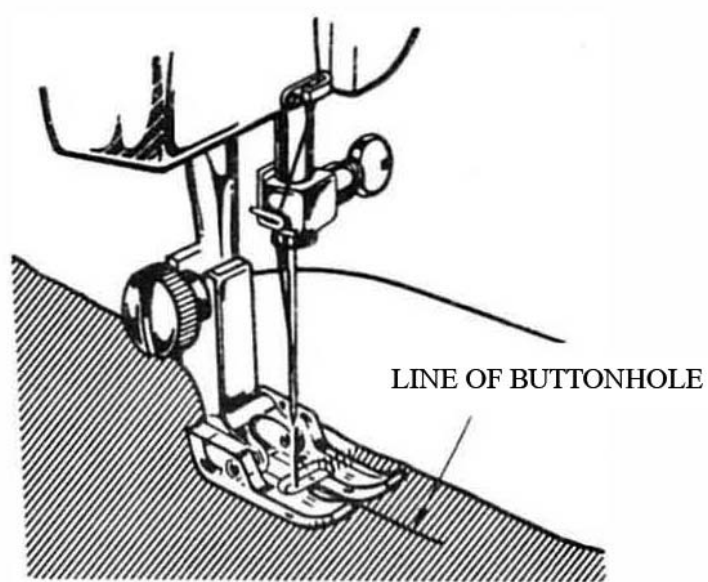
Patterns	Stitch Length	Width	Patterns	Stitch Length	Width
	long short	Set to any point from 1 to 5.		long and short (repeat)	Set to any point from 0 to 5.
	long short	Gradually move the lever from 0 to 5 and return to 0. (repeat)		long short	Set to 0. Quickly move the lever to 5 and back to 0. (repeat)
	long short	Very slowly move the lever from 0 to 5 and return to 0. Gradually move the lever from 0 to 5 and return to 0. (repeat)		long short	Move the lever quickly and alternately from 2 to 5 and from 5 to 2.

TO REMOVE WORK

Raise the needle bar to its highest point, lift the presser foot, draw the fabric back and cut the ends of threads.

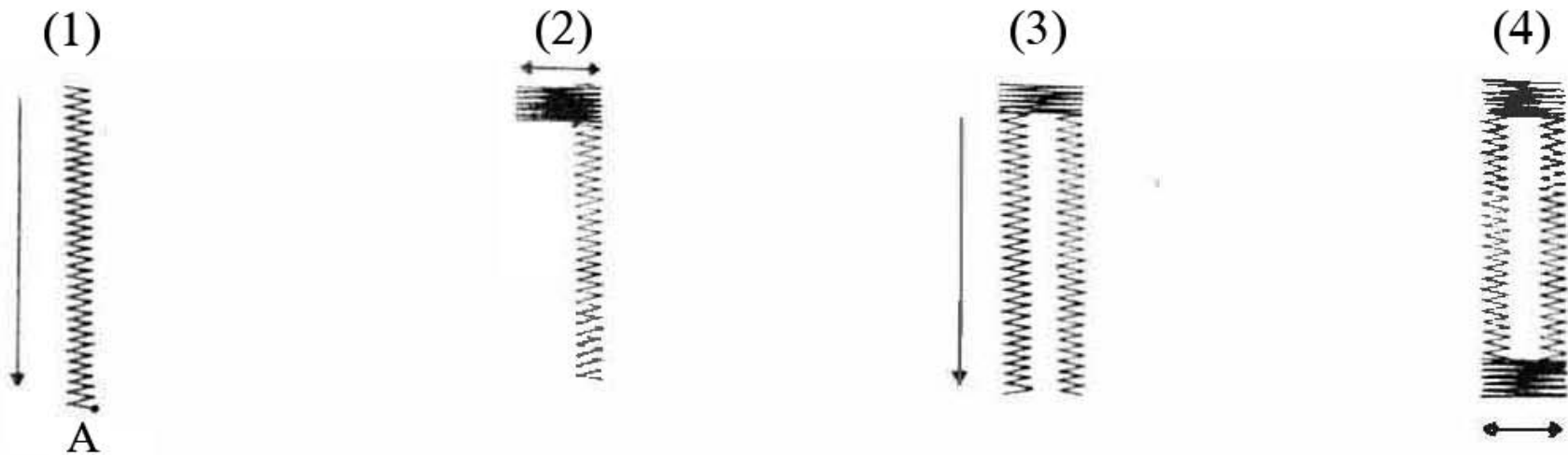
Leave the machine threads about four inches long to resume sewing.

BUTTONHOLE SEWING



1. Remove the regular presser foot and attach the buttonhole foot.
2. Set the zigzag width knob between “1” and “2”.
Set the stitch length regulator knob to obtain close stitches (satin stitch).
3. Mark with a pencil or chalk the position and exact length of the buttonhole on the fabric.

4. Lower the needle carefully into the mark on the fabric indicating the beginning of buttonhole. Lower the presser foot and commence sewing the left row of the buttonhole until it reaches the end of the marking. (1)
Stop the machine with needle on fabric at point A.
5. Lift the presser foot and using the needle as a pivot, turn the fabric end for end to bring the buttonhole to position (2).
6. Raise needle from fabric and drop the feed teeth by setting the drop feed knob at "EMBR".
7. Set the zigzag width (control knob at "4" and sew three or four stitches to make bar-tack. (2)
8. Raise needle from fabric, also raise feed teeth by setting the drop feed knob at "NORM".
9. Now to sew the other row of the buttonhole, return the zigzag width control knob between n I" and "2" (to its original setting) and commence to sew until your stitching reaches the position shown in figure (3).
10. To make the final bar-tack, again setting the drop feed knob at "EMBR" and sew the bar-tack. (4)
11. Return zigzag width to "0" and take two Or three stitches to fasten bar threads and prevent ravelling.
12. Remove fabric from the machine and open the buttonhole with a buttonhole cutter or seam ripper.



DARNING AND EMBROIDERY

Raise the presser bar lifter and remove the presser foot. Then lower the presser bar lifter to ensure the thread tension device is set correctly.

Set the drop feed knob at "EMBR".

Now your machine is ready for embroidery and darning.

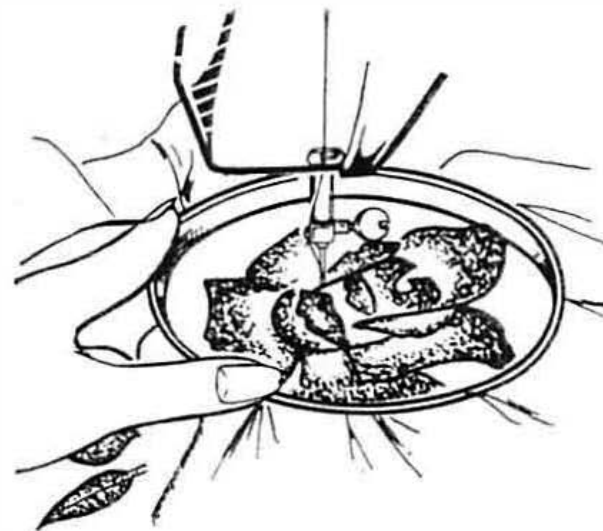
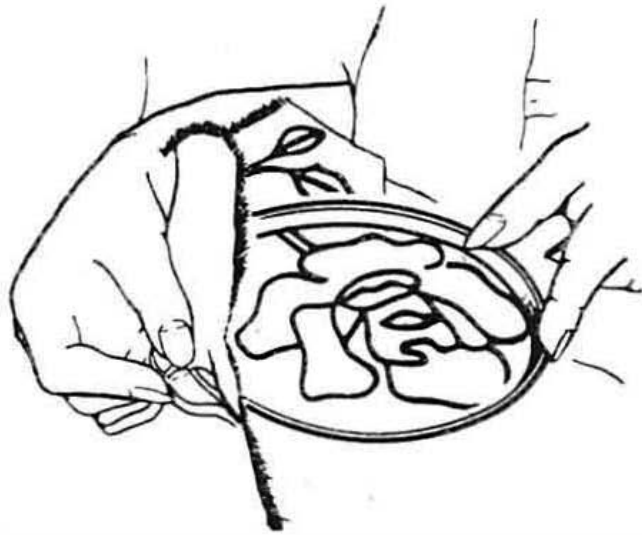
Embroidery will be done most successfully when the fabric is stretched and fixed in an embroidery hoop. Hold the hoop closely on the machine bed with both hands, press the material with your left forefinger in the vicinity of the needle.

This will help in holding down the material and will prevent the machine from making skipped stitches.

Manipulate work carefully and be sure to keep fingers out of the path of the needle.

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Adjust thread tensions for the best appearance of embroidery work and slightly increase the bobbin thread tension to avoid the lower thread from being pulled up.



HEMMING

Raise the needle to its highest point.

Raise the presser bar, remove the regular presser foot, and attach a hemmer foot.

Fold over the edge of the fabric approximately 1/8 inch wide, then fold it over again in the same way for a length of about 2 inches.

Insert this folded end into the spiral-formed opening (scroll) of the hemmer foot.

Move the fabric back and forth until the hem forms itself in the scroll.

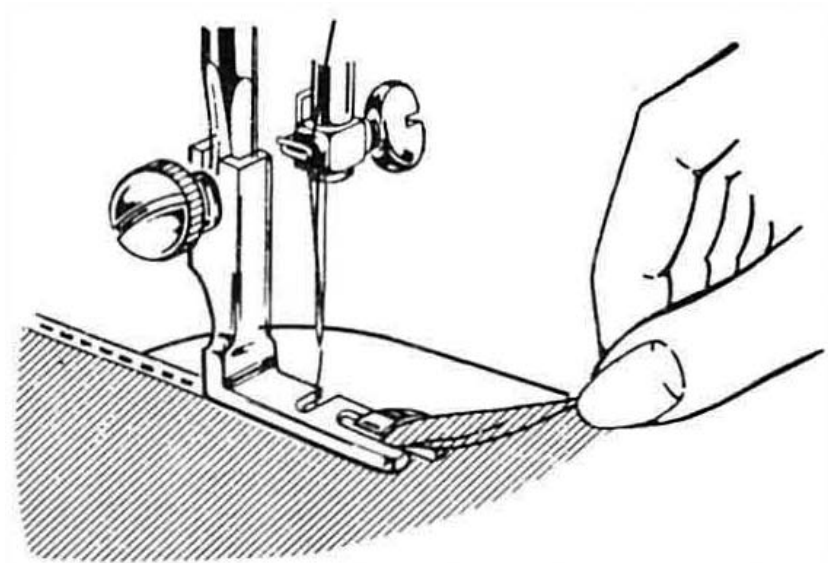
Pull the fabric toward you until the beginning of the hem is just below the needle.

Guide the fabric into the hemmer foot while proceeding.

Note: Do not crowd fabric into the scroll, nor leave the scroll only partly filled with fabric.

Instead of a straight stitch, you can also use a zigzag stitch for this hemming operation.

Be sure, however, to adjust the width of the zigzag stitch so that it is as wide as the hem itself.



SEWING IN A ZIPPER

The zipper foot included in the accessories enables you to attach a zipper on fabric.

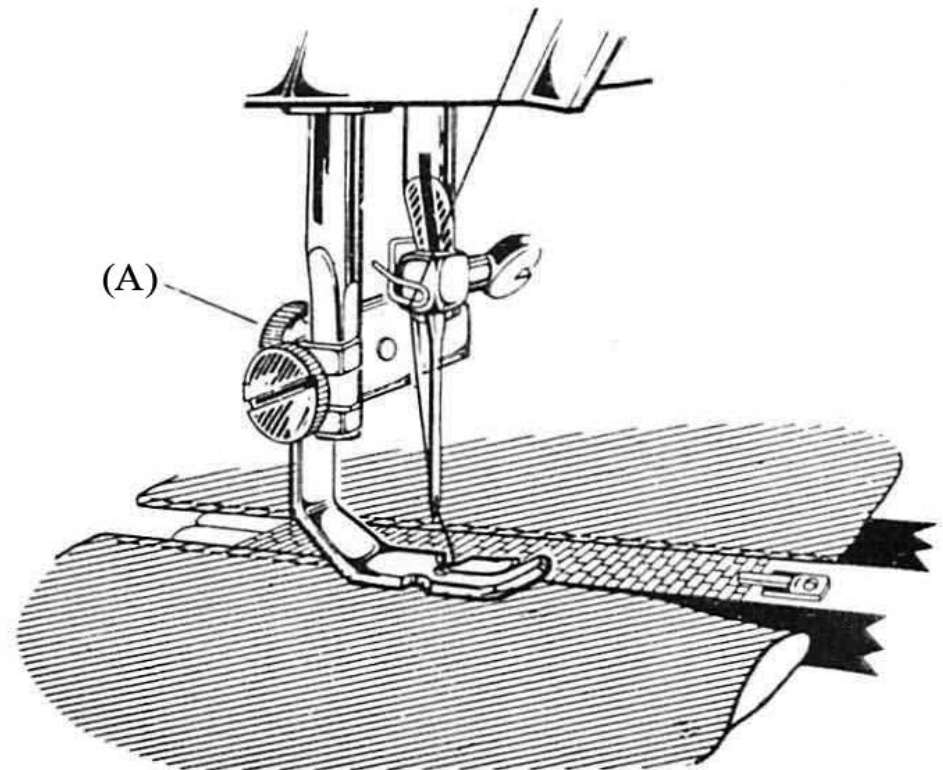
Remove the regular presser foot and attach the zipper foot to the presser bar of the machine.

First open out the zipper and place fabric in the position under the needle.

Set the machine for straight stitching.

Loosen the thumb screw (A) to set the foot on the left side of the needle and sew the left-side zipper as shown.

To sew the right-side zipper, bring the foot to the right side of the needle



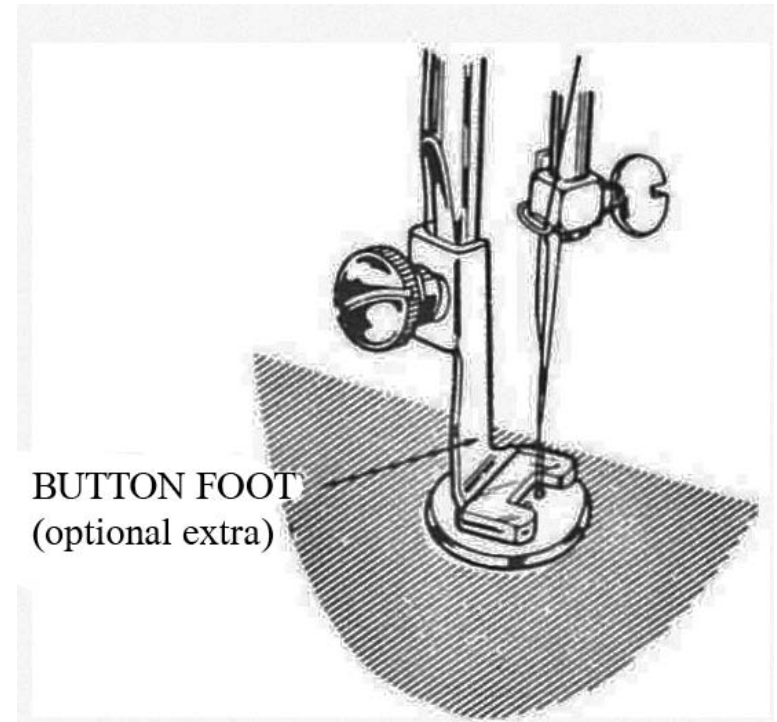
BUTTON SEWING

Fit the button sewing tool to the machine. Set the drop feed button at "EMBR." With the button sewing tool in a raised position, place a button on the fabric with its holes in a horizontal line and the left side hole underneath the needle, and lower the foot upon it.

Set the zigzag width control knob in accordance with the distance between the holes in the button, so that the needle enters the right side hole.

Sew six or seven stitches by turning the balance wheel with your right hand.

To lock the thread, set the zigzag width control knob at "0" and make three or four stitches.



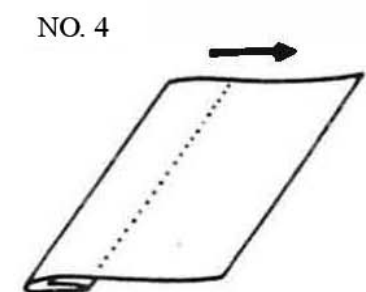
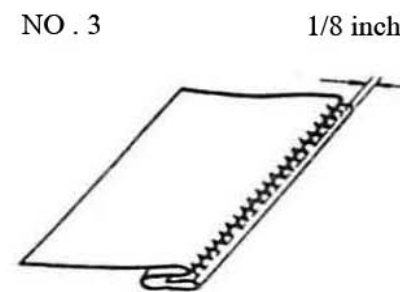
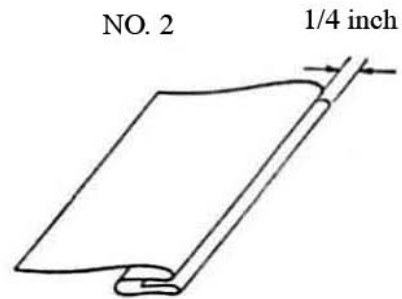
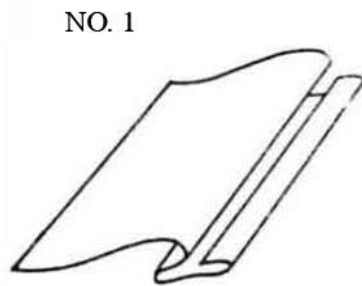
BLIND STITCH HEM

With the fabric inside out, fold it to the desired size of the hem. (No. 1)

Fold it again with a 1/4 inch overlap on the bottom fold. (No. 2)

Set the zigzag width control knob at "3" and the stitch length regulator knob at about "2", and sew on the fold. (No. 3)

Then unfold the fabric, and you will have a blind stitch hem. (No.4)



TO CLEAN SHUTTLE RACE

Because your machine is specially equipped with the shuttle thread ejector which prevents jamming of the shuttle, it will rarely be necessary to open and clean the shuttle-race.

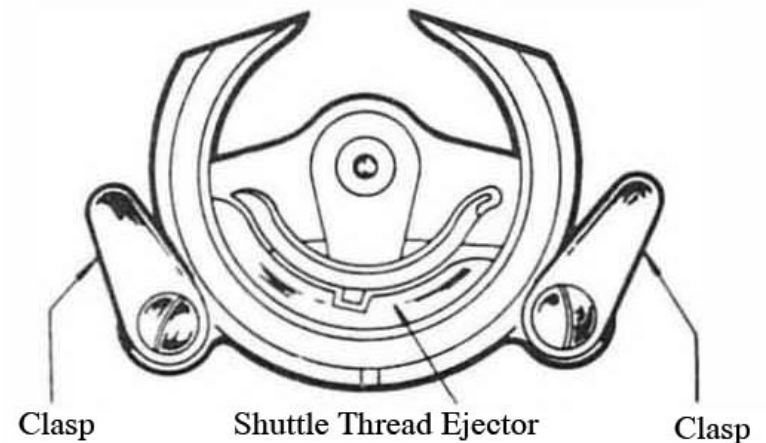
However, if for some reason it should ever be required to open and clean the shuttle-race, its design enables you to do this most easily and conveniently without sacrificing the precise fit which is so essential to the efficient working of the machine.

To open the shuttle-race, first raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case.

Next, twist the shuttle-race ring clasps outward and take out the shuttle ring.

Carefully remove shuttle hook and clean out shuttle-race. Replace shuttle hook, shuttle-race ring and lock with clasps.

Be careful not to drop or otherwise damage the shuttle.



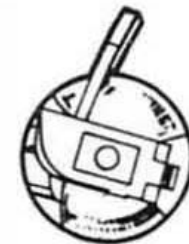
Shuttle Hook



Shuttle Race Ring



Bobbin



Bobbin Case

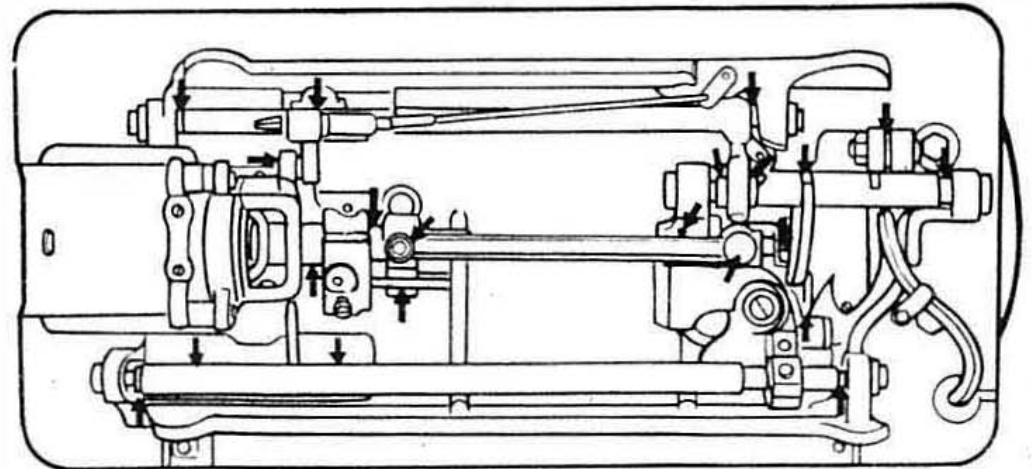
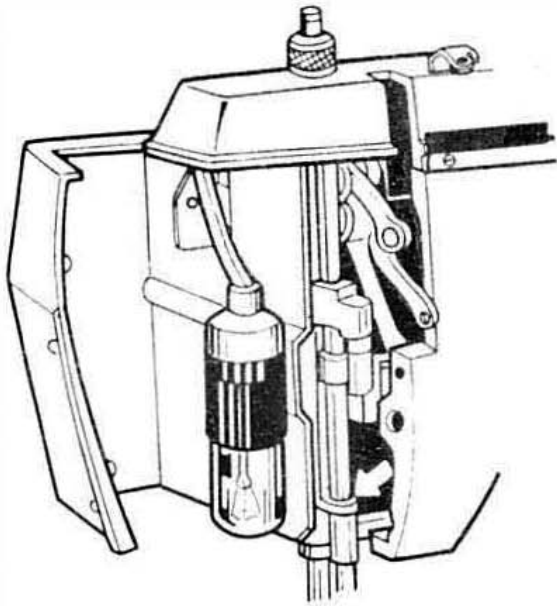
TO OIL MACHINE

Apply a few drops of fine quality sewing machine oil to the points indicated by the arrows in the figures.

In constant use, oil two or three times a week.

In case the machine does not work smoothly due to standing idle for some time, apply a few drops of paraffin at the oiling points, and run the machine rapidly for a minute.

Before lubricating, wipe off the oiling points.



CARE AND ADJUSTMENT OF THE MOTOR

ATTACHING THE MOTOR TO THE MACHINE

Place the motor bracket (A) on the boss (B) on the arm, with which the slot in the motor bracket fits.

Then insert the screw (C), and after shifting the motor upward as far as it will go, tighten the screw. (Fig. 1)

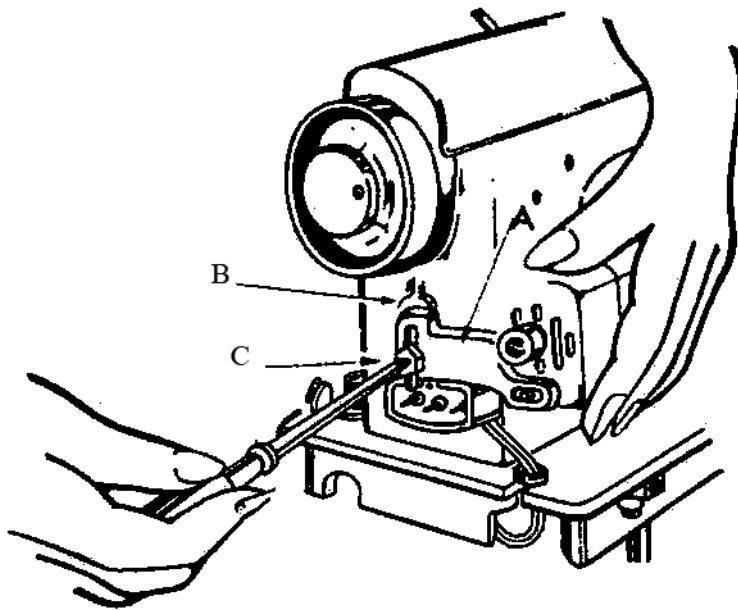


Fig 1.

PLACING THE BELT ON THE MOTOR

Slip the belt into the groove in the balance wheel, and force it into the groove in the motor pulley. (Fig. 2)

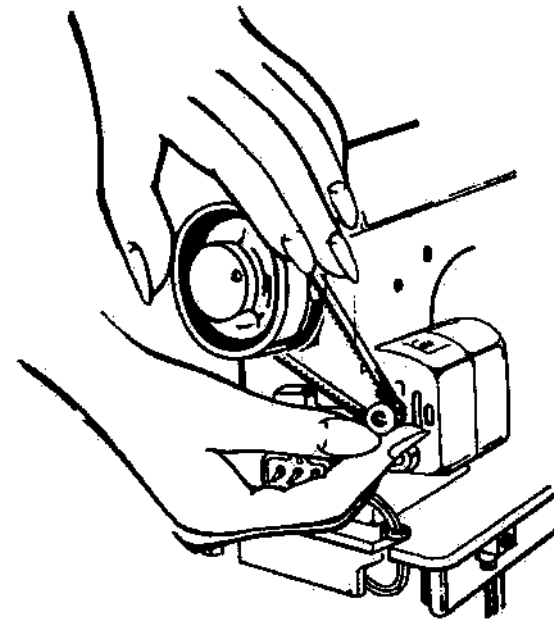
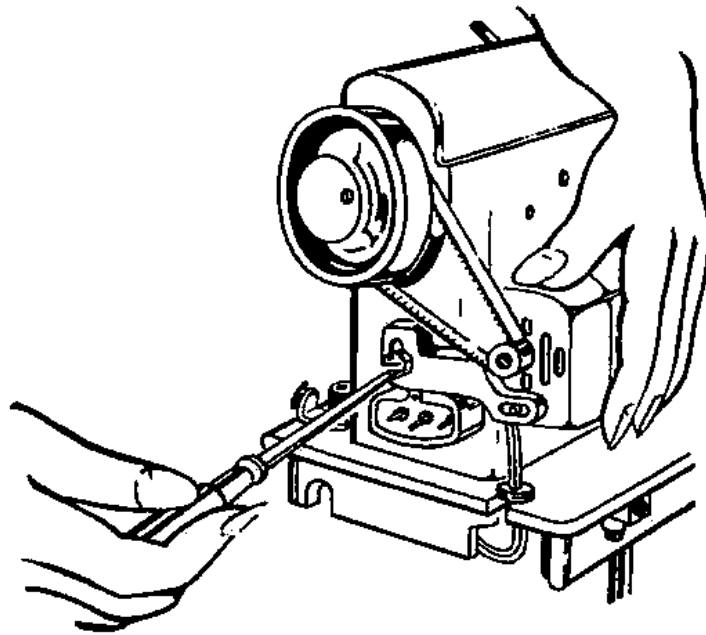


Fig. 2

To adjust the belt tension, loosen the attaching screw about one turn with a screwdriver.

This will allow the motor to drop downward.

Then firmly tighten the screw, and the belt should have the correct tension.



SUGGESTIONS FOR SMOOTH SEWING

Machine Working Heavily

See if the shuttle race, feed dog and underneath parts of the needle plate are clogged with lint. If so, clean out the pan.

If the machine works hard after standing for some time, apply a little paraffin in place of oil.

Then run the machine rapidly to clean the bearings, and oil the machine with sewing machine oil.

The use of inferior oil is usually the cause of the machine working heavily.

Thread Breaks

If the needle thread breaks, it is probably due to one of the following causes :

- The machine being improperly threaded.
- The tensions being too tight.
- The needle being bent or having a blunt point.
- The thread take-up spring broken.

If the lower thread breaks, adjust the bobbin thread tension; also see that the inside of the bobbin case and the underneath part of the tension spring are free from lint.

CONTINUED

CONTINUED

SUGGESTIONS FOR SMOOTH SEWING

Skipped Stitches

A bent or blunt pointed needle is often the cause of this. See that the needle is accurately inserted. Remove the needle plate, and, after ascertaining that the feed is clean and working freely, reset the needle plate.

Needle Breaks

See that the needle is not bent and avoid pulling the material when stitching; either condition will cause the needle to strike on the needle plate and break.

Material Puckers

This is generally due to incorrect tension. See that both the bobbin case and the needle are properly threaded; that the thread used is of good quality and the correct size for the needle.

Stitches Loop

This is regulated by the tensions. See that both the bobbin case and the needle are properly threaded; that the thread used is of good quality and the correct size for the needle.

Appendix A - Compatible Parts List

Bobbin	Class 15 Metal Bobbins. Kenmore Models: 385.11101 385.11206 385.11607 385.11608 385.11682 385.12014 385.12102 385.12116 385.12216 385.12314 385.12318 385.12514 385.12545 385.12581 385.12612 385.12614 385.12618 385.12712 385.12714 385.12781 385.12812 385.12814, 385.12912 385.12916 385.12049 385.15008 385.15510 385.15512 385.15516 385.15518. Singer Models: 15-30 15K30 15-80 15-86 15-87 15-88 15-96 15-97 15-111 15-112
Needle Plate	Sears/Kenmore Model 33 158.330, Model 1024
Light Bulb	Standard 15w 110v.

Obviously this is not a complete list. As I find replacement parts, I will update the list accordingly. If you know of a cross compatible part or would like to make a correction, please email me at gbestwick@shaw.ca . Please provide as much information as you can about which machine the part came from, and if possible a part number.

Appendix B

“New Home” was a manufacturer of sewing machines that was started in the 1860’s.

For a history on the starting of the New Home brand, go to this link:

http://www.ismacs.net/newhome/the_men_behind_new_home_a_history.html

However in 1960, Janome of Japan purchased them, and most importantly the name.

<http://content.janome.com/index.cfm/AboutJanome>

Now, from what I’m gathering, at this time Janome of Japan created numerous machines for export including the ones branded “Janome” , ”New Home” and “Imperial”. Also, from what I understand they produced these machines in an unbranded fashion. The sharp eyed of you will have noticed that in all of the pictures in the manual there is no logo in where the logo plate should be.

Each of the resellers at the time had the chance to brand them as they saw fit. I’m sure there are other named versions of this machine lurking about there, but I haven’t seen them yet.