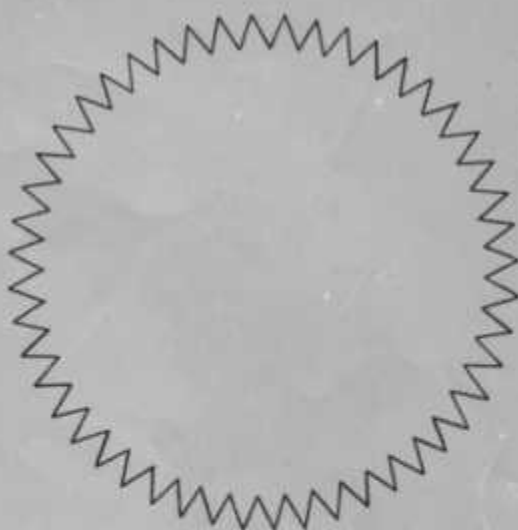


**BUTTONHOLE**

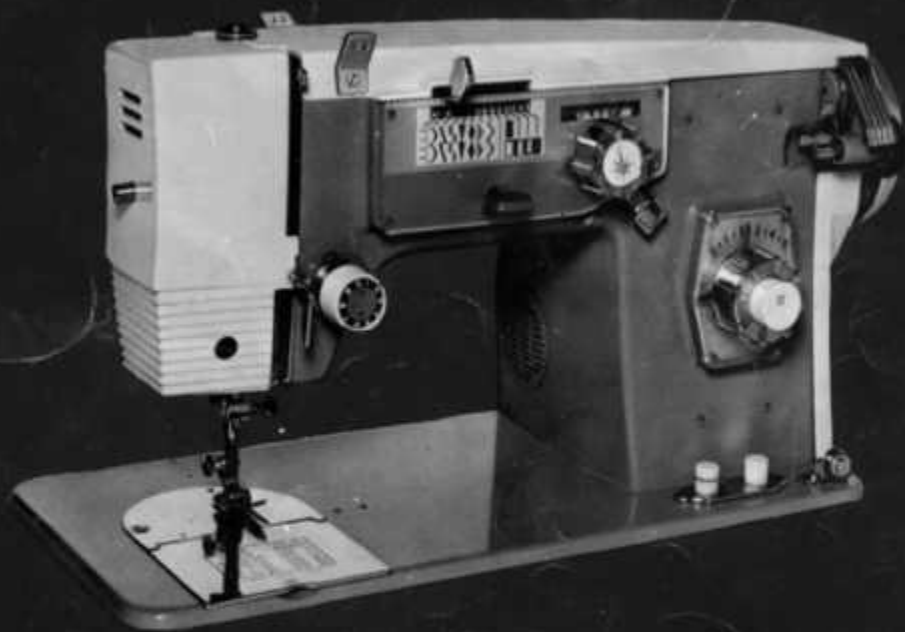
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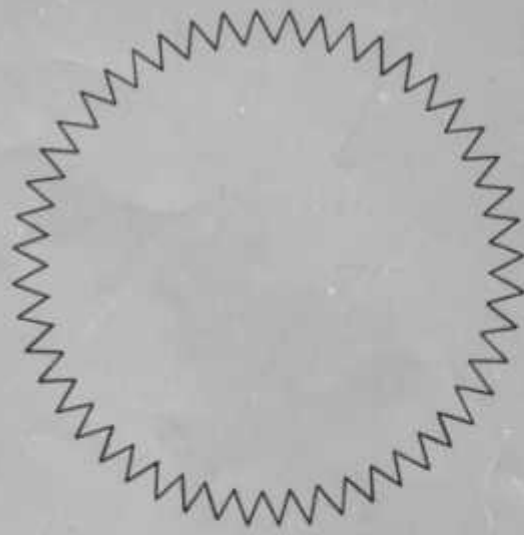
**MODEL 562**

**INSTRUCTION BOOK**



**BUTTONHOLE**

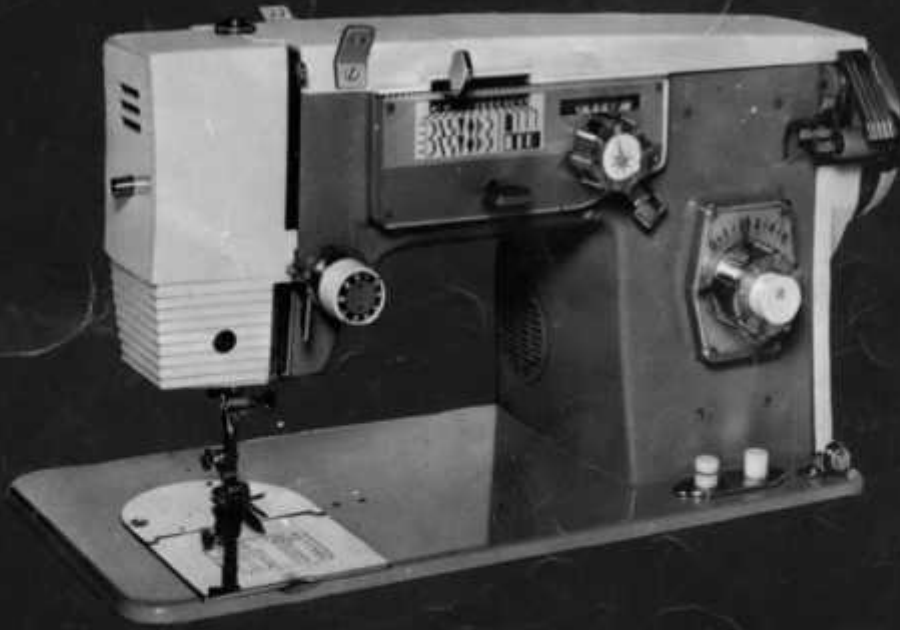
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**MODEL 562**

**INSTRUCTION BOOK**



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## FEATURE AND PARTS

(Front View)

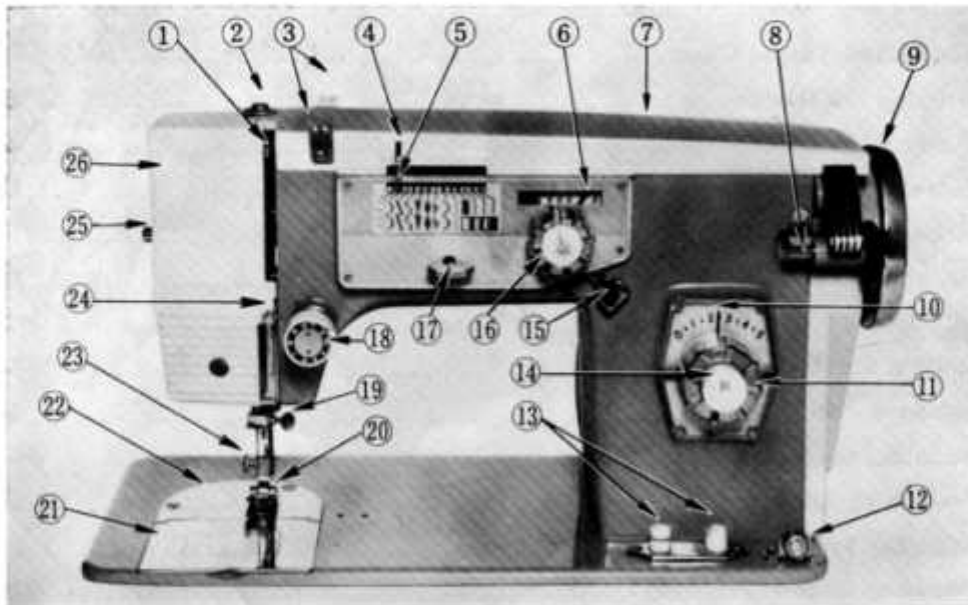


Fig. 1

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Thread Take-up Lever           | 14. Reverse Sewing Push Button     |
| 2. Pressure Regulator             | 15. Zigzag Width Restricting Lever |
| 3. Arm Thread Guides              | 16. Zigzag Width Control Dial      |
| 4. Pattern Indicator Return Lever | 17. Pattern Selector Lever         |
| 5. Pattern Indicator              | 18. Thread Tension Regulator Dial  |
| 6. Zigzag Width Indicator         | 19. Needle Clamp Screw             |
| 7. Top Plate                      | 20. Presser Foot                   |
| 8. Bobbin Winder                  | 21. Bobbin Case Cover Plate        |
| 9. Hand Wheel                     | 22. Needle Plate                   |
| 10. Stitch Length Indicator       | 23. Presser Foot Thumb Screw       |
| 11. Stitch Length Control Dial    | 24. Thread Guide                   |
| 12. Bobbin Winder Thread Guide    | 25. Lamp Switch                    |
| 13. Drop Feed Push Buttons        | 26. Face Plate                     |

## 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 20	40 to 60	Heavy Duty	
Medium broadcloth, percale, qingham, 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, marquisette, etc.	9	16 to 20	100 to 150	50	A

### INSERTING THE NEEDLE

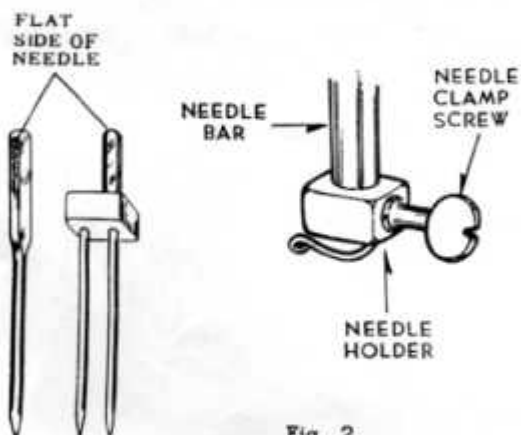


Fig. 2

1. Turn the hand wheel toward you, raise the needle bar to its highest position.
2. Loosen the needle clamp screw with your right hand and hold the needle so that the flat side faces the back of the machine and then insert the needle, being sure that the top of the needle shank is up as far as it will go.

## 1. TO WIND THE BOBBIN

1. To wind the bobbin the hand wheel must be disconnected from the stitching mechanism. Hold the hand wheel with your left hand, and turn the stop motion knob (Fig. 3) toward you with your right hand. This will permit the hand wheel to turn freely while the needle bar remains motionless. The hand wheel is now disconnected for the bobbin winding operation.
2. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin (Fig. 2). Draw the thread from the spool through the upper arm thread guides downward across the machine from left to right.
3. Pass the thread through the bobbin winder thread guide at the right corner of the base of machine.



Fig. 3

4. Now wind the end of the thread around an empty bobbin seven or eight times and place the threaded bobbin on the spindle of the bobbin winder.
5. By pressing on the bobbin winder lever, the small rubber wheel is brought into contact with the hand wheel. To lock into position, press the bobbin winder lever until a click is heard. The bobbin winder release latch is in contact with the shaft of the bobbin. It holds the bobbin in place.

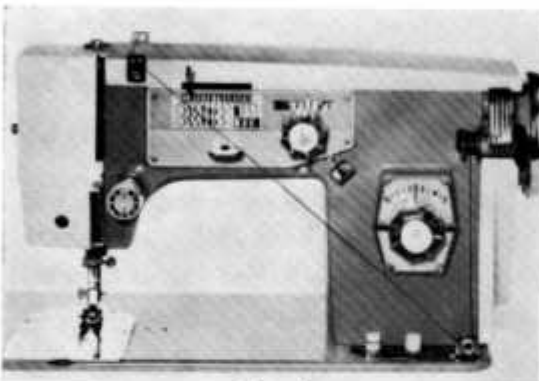


Fig. 4

6. Now press your foot control or knee control and when the bobbin is completely full, the bobbin winder will be released and stop turning. Detach the bobbin from the spindle. Hold the hand wheel firmly with your left hand, and with your right hand turn the stop motion knob away from you until it can not be moved any further, and the needle bar moves with turning of the hand wheel.

## THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Step 1 (illustrated in Fig. 5). 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. 6, and draw it under the tension spring and into the delivery eye as shown in Fig. 7.

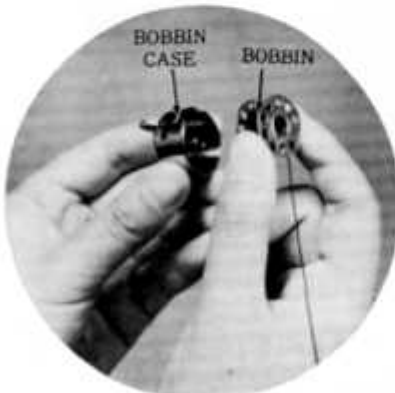


Fig. 5

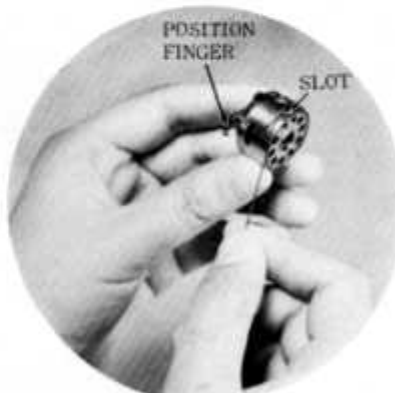


Fig. 6

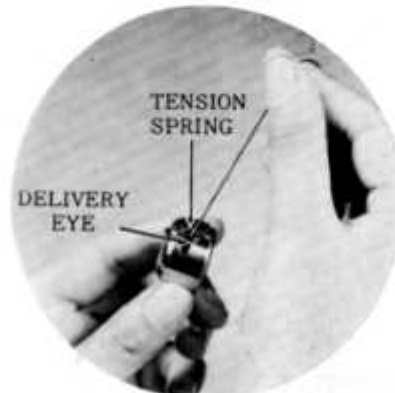


Fig. 7

## PLACING BOBBIN CASE IN SHUTTLE

Open cover plate in front of the needle. Hold the bobbin case latch, (A), Fig. 8, 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 body, (B). Be sure the bobbin case finger, (C), is opposite shuttle race notch, (D).

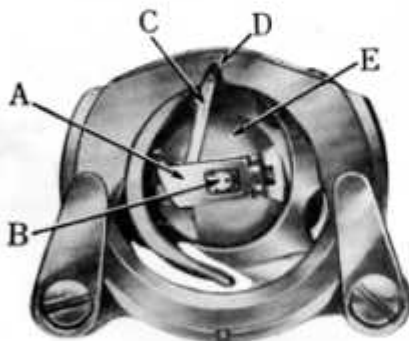


Fig. 8

Press the bobbin case (E) into the shuttle as far as possible until latch catches on the center post of the shuttle. THEN release the bobbin case latch, (A). 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 SINGLE NEEDLE

- 1) Place spool of thread on spool pin.
  - 2) Lead thread through hole in arm thread guides
  - 3) down between tension discs from right to left
  - 4) into the check spring over tension discs
  - 5) under thread guide bar
  - 6) up through thread bar hole
  - 7) up into take-up lever from right to left
  - 8) down through thread bar hole again
  - 9) into guide inside face plate
  - 10) through the needle bar thread guide
  - 11) and into needle eye from front to back.
- Pull three or four inches of thread through needle



Fig. 9

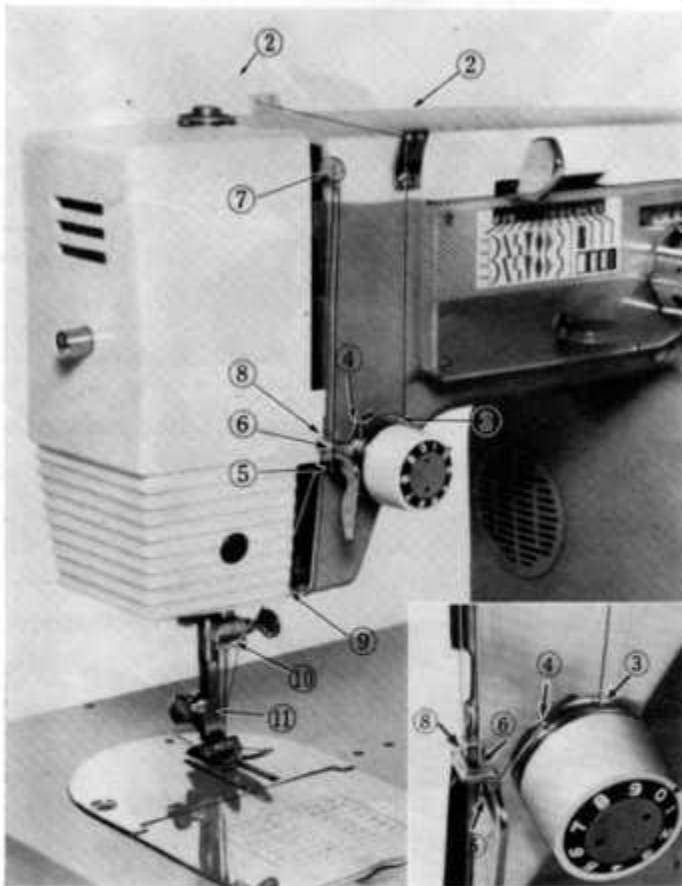


Fig. 10

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. 9) 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.



## UPPER THREADING TWIN NEEDLE

(See Fig. 2 for inserting needles)

Follow threading instructions for single needle with these exceptions.

Place thread, matching or contrasting in color, on both spool pins.

Draw threads through arm thread guides (2) then down and around tension discs (3) with one thread passing between the back discs and the other between the front discs. Then into corresponding notches of check spring. (4) Fig. 10

Now treat both threads as one until you reach the needle eyes.

Pass one thread through each needle eye. Fig. 11



Fig. 11

## STRAIGHT STITCHING

For straight stitching on fine fabric or very soft material, it is advisable 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 straight stitch foot and tighten screw securely. Fig. 12



Fig. 12

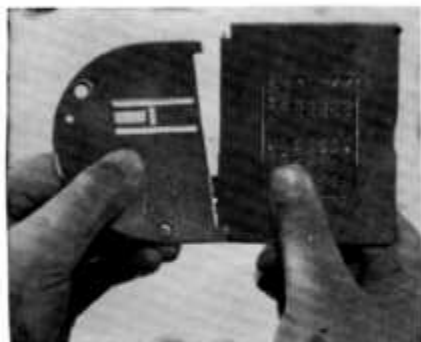


Fig. 13

To change needle plate remove screws and lift off with cover plate attached. Hold needle plate with left hand and cover plate with the right. Fig. 13.

Press upper corner of cover plate (right side up) down slightly and slip pin from groove in needle plate. Avoid using too much pressure. When the pin is released the two plates will separate.

Attach cover plate to straight stitch plate by reversing the above procedure.

Slip pin on lower side of cover plate into groove on needle plate. Insert tongue into square opening

and slide upper pin into position.

Put plates on machine and fasten securely with needle plate screws.

When using the straight stitch needle plate and foot, be sure to make the following setting before starting to sew or the needle will break in striking the foot or needle plate.

- 1) Align the pattern indicator (A) With  $\approx$  9
- 2) Align the zigzag width indicator (B) with "6" by turning the control dial.
- 3) Align the stitch length indicator (C) with your desired stitch length by turning the control dial.

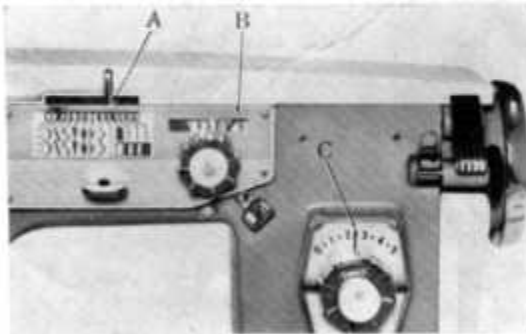


Fig. 14

## SETTING THE STITCH LENGTH

The length of the stitch is regulated by the dial 11 shown in 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.

## SEWING IN REVERSE

When you wish to sew backward to tie the threads at the beginning or end of a seam, press in the button R, Fig. 14 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. 15) to the right. To decrease, turn to the left. The higher the number on the dial, the tighter the tension.



Fig 15

Before adjusting lower tension be sure that the machine is threaded properly. When necessary to change the bobbin tension, turn small screw (Fig. 16) on side of the bobbin case clockwise to tighten, counterclockwise to loosen.

Small Screw



Fig. 16

When the upper and lower tensions are properly balanced, a perfect stitch will be formed with both threads interlocking in fabric (Fig. 17).

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. 18).

When the upper tension is too loose, the upper thread forms loops over the lower thread lying flat under the fabric (Fig. 19).



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19

### FEEDING OF FABRIC

The height of the feed dog may be regulated according to the thickness of the material being sewn, by proper setting of the push buttons (Fig. 20).

1. In sewing on thin materials, such as silk, crepe de chine, etc., push the button marked "DOWN" down as far as the red line.
2. In sewing on thick materials, such as overcoats, push the button marked "UP" down as far as it will go.
3. When it is necessary to turn the work freely as in embroidering and button sewing, push the button marked "DOWN" as far as it will go.

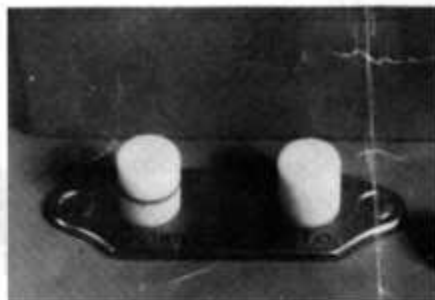


Fig. 20

### ADJUSTING PRESSURE

For normal sewing, pressure regulation is never required. When sewing silk or very light materials, the pressure is lessened by pressing the snap lock which will completely release all pressure, and then pushing down the presser (Fig. 21) until the desired pressure is obtained. These adjustments should always be made with the pressure foot down on the material being sewn.

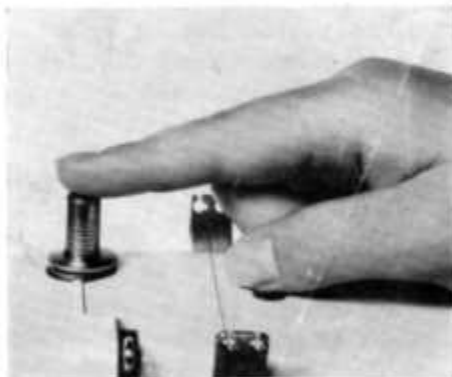


Fig. 21

## 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. 22 and 23, 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.

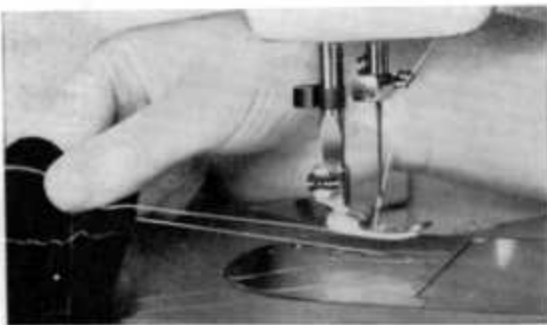


Fig. 22



Fig. 23

## EMBROIDERY SEWING

This machine can sew beautiful decorative and embroidery patterns as shown in Figs. 27 & 28 on pages 12 & 13 by means of the various cams which are built in the arm of the machine so that you will not have to take the trouble of changing cams when a different pattern is desired.

Also manual zigzag patterns as shown in Fig. 26 on page 11 can be produced by the use of Pattern No. 10

(a) Push down the pattern selector lever (A) Fig. 24 with thumb of right hand and while keeping it there move the lever (B) to the left side as far as it will go. Then release both levers (A & B).

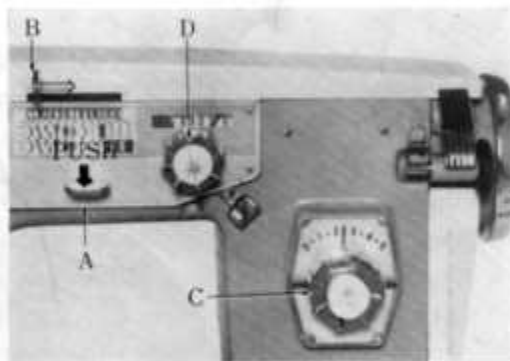


Fig. 24