Model 220

Consew

Book Hand User's

Industriat Sewing Machine

High-Speed

Fully automatic lubrication
Single-needle lock stitch with
4. Tighten screw A securely and replace face plate making sure that all its screws are tightened uniformly.

3. Loosen screw A (Fig. 13) to adjust regulating arm B, so that there will be upper thread tension when the pressure foot is lifted for takchine. The height of arm B should be adjusted to suit the contact surfaces of the face plate and not from any other contact surface of the face plate and gasket.

2. Do not wipe blue-colored sealing compound from the gasket.

1. Remove face plate from machine making sure that its gasket will not be damaged under any circum-

To change the timing of the thread tension release, proceed as follows:

such as when sewing very thin materials, this adjustment can be made by the user. The pressure foot is raised in excess of 17/64". It is desired to effect thread tension release when a lesser height is used. The machine is normally adjusted at the factory so that the tension of the upper thread will be released when...
The knee lifter mechanism is assembled to the

Adjustment of the Knee Lifter

The knee lifter mechanism is attached to the

This will avoid any possible strain on the lifter

all the way but not beyond the maximum

foot and to allow raising of the presser foot

is only little play before it starts to lift the press.

Set stops at knee lifter mechanism so that there

the right whenever more knee space is desired

pinned from the belt it can also be inserted from

for the operator. While lever (j) is shown in

see screws when in most comfortable position

as shown in Fig. 12. Tighten their respective

locked to the oil pan, insert lever and knee pad

in the table top and the head set in place and

assembled. After the oil pan has been positioned

purpose lever (k) and knee pad (l) are dis.

oil pan of the machine except that for shipping

The knee lifter mechanism is assembled to the
Tension bracket at the rear of the bobbin winder. Bobbin can be wound while the machine is sewing.

When the thread is wound on bobbin, use light tension. It is regulated by turning the knurled nut on the bobbin.

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

4. After bobbin is filled with thread, release wheel to disengage from belt and winding will stop.

3. Push bobbin winder lever downward until wheel contacts the drive belt and start machine.

2. Pass thread from thread stand downward through eye in tension bracket, then between and around the back of the tension discs. Bring thread forward toward bobbin and wind from below in clockwise direction.

1. Push bobbin on bobbin winder spindle as far as it will go.

Pulley will separate from the belt after the bobbin has been wound with sufficient thread (Fig. 11).

The bobbin winder is mounted on the table top with its pulley in front of the driving belt so that the
How to Adjust the Length of Stitch

Selected: Release button after the required stitch length has been
point to the approximate number of stitches per inch.

Increase or decrease the length of stitch. Finger P will

Depressed, turn balance wheel forward or backward to

a notch within the arm of the machine. Keeping button

wheel slowly toward you until the button drops into

stitch regulator B (Fig. 10) and turn balance

separately damaged to its internal mechanism. Now press

machine must first be brought to a dead stop to avoid

When a change in the length of the stitch is desired,
To Regulate the Pressure of the Presser Foot

1. Foot pressure than is required to feed the material properly.
   Turn the Regulator Screw (P, Fig. 9) on top of the machine, to decrease the pressure of the presser foot on the material is regulated by the Screw on the bobbin.

2. To loosen or tighten the tension:
   Turn the small driver to tighten the screw slightly to increase the tension.

3. Tension of the Lower (bobbin) thread:
   If you desire to decrease the tension, turn the regulator to the right to decrease tension and to the left, if necessary.

4. Tension of the Upper (Needle) thread:
   Before adjusting the tension of the upper thread, be certain that the presser foot is let down and not in latched position. Turn serated nut.
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Thus
Inserting a New Needle

To remove the work:

Turn the balance wheel toward you with the right hand ununder the presser foot. Place the fabric to be sewn beneath plate as shown in (Fig. 6). Place both ends of thread back through the upper thread you are holding and the bobbin thread will be drawn up with it through the needle hole in the needle. Now pull the end of the needle moves down and up again to its highest point. Turn the balance wheel toward you with the right hand.

Fig. 6

To commence sewing:

Tighten needle set screw securely. Jet and eye must be in line with the arm of the machine. Fig. 6. Long groove in needle must face toward the bottom end of needle bar and push needle up into bar as far as reaches its highest point. Loosen set screw in needle clamp at its highest point. Press the fabric back and to the left. Cut the ends of the threads a few inches long from the needle.

Raise the needle bar to its highest point, lift the presser foot, lower the presser foot, lower the foot upon it and then start the machine.
Starting to sew. Be sure to push slide plate to the right before start.

Place bobbin thread case onto center stud until the latch catches the underside thereon with a click that can be heard. Permit two to three inches of bobbin thread to hang down freely. Draw a bobbin case holder. Release latch and press bobbin case open. Turned with the open side down, always keep the hinged latch at the front of the bobbin case open.

In order to keep the bobbin from dropping out of the case when it is turned pull the thread to the left under the tension spring and into the delivery eye.

With the right hand guide the thread into the slot in the edge of the bobbin case.

Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of your right hand and pull out a length of two or three inches of thread. Holding the bobbin case in your left hand, turn the open side up and place the threaded Inserting the Bobbin Case.
Thread the machine:

Turn handwheel toward you until needle reaches its highest position.

Removal of bobbin case:

To three inches of thread through the hole of the needle, pull two more down through thread guides (6) and (7) into thread guide (10) forward (3) into eye of take-up lever (7), and down under slack thread regulator (6) from right to left, then down through three holes in thread guide (2), then down.

Turn handwheel toward you until needle (10) reaches its highest position as shown on Fig. 4. Lead thread from hole of spool near the end of its upwind.

While the latch is held open, the bobbin is pulled from the bobbin case and the bobbin will be trained in the bobbin case. Release of the latch and turning of the open side of the bobbin case downward will cause the bobbin to drop out.
The oil supply for the rotating hook can be controlled through adjustment of the needle valve "V" at the underside of the machine bed (Fig. 3). While this valve is adjusted at the factory to feed the correct amount of lubricant, operating conditions may require either an increase or a decrease in the oil flow to the hook. To determine the amount of oil supplied to the hook, hold a piece of tissue or similar paper under the hook and operate machine. After a very brief period of operation a slight trace of oil should become visible on the paper. If not, check flow and adjustment of needle valve. Also, remove from oil screen "S" at bottom of oil pump "0" any accumulation of lint or other foreign matter, at the same time lift the magnet from the rim of the oil pump, wipe it clean and replace it.
The Lubrication System

NOTE: Before operating a new machine or one which has been standing idle for a period of several weeks, remove the arm cover plate right next to the pressure regulator (7). Soak with oil the four oil wicks now exposed and replace cover. After a few minutes of operation the automatic oiling system will do the lubricating.

Cleaning as a Result

At this location, the largest flow of oil passes the magnet with most efficient oil pump (see Fig. 3). At this location, the largest flow of oil passes the magnet with most efficient oil pump (see Fig. 3). At this location, the largest flow of oil passes the magnet with most efficient oil pump (see Fig. 3). At this location, the largest flow of oil passes the magnet with most efficient oil pump (see Fig. 3).
on the lilter parts and without tendancy to tilt the entire head.

If the play before it starts to tilt the presser foot and that it is raised all the way without any strain

component parts are the front of the oil pan. Adjust stops of lilter mechanism so that there is only

insert plunger into its seat inside the oil pan (Fig. 2) and assemble knee lilter lever and pad to its

support the head except when it is tilted back.

The machine hinges must not

top of machine bed projects evenly above the surface of the table top. The machine hinges must not

all pan gasket, turn adjustment screws (Fig. 2) until

With the machine head resting on the neoprene rubber

Having inserted the hinge hooks into the bed beforehand.

within the table cut-out, put machine head in place.

be installed into an old table. To level the oil pan

ports. They should be removed if the machine is to

No felt pads are required on top of these corner sup.

corner supports.

necessary rasp the edges of the cut-out and those of the
down easily into the cut-out without use of force. If

for accurate seating. Note that the oil pan must settle

screws or bolts. The weight of the head alone suffices

The oil pan fits into standard size table cut-outs (19" ×
How to set up

Maximium operating speed is 6000 stitches per minute. Follow according to instructions on page 5.

Do not operate machine for any reason whatsoever unless oil reservoir has been filled and machine has been

IMPORTANT NOTE:

5. Needle style 16 x 27 (All sizes)

4. Maximum presser foot lift is 5/8."

3. The bolt groove in the machine handwheel has an effective diameter of 2.76". When using "W" wide "W"

bead, drill a round hole of maximum effective diameter is 2.76"

2. Drop feed design with a maximum which length to the inch

beadings are diamond bored sleeve type, except for needle bearings at the thread take-up.

1. The CONSEW Model 220 machine for sewing light, medium, and heavy-weight material is all-ear driven

CHARACTERISTICS
8. Oil Feed Window
7. Pressure Regulator
6. Thread Take-up Lever
5. Tension Regulator (Upper thread)
4. Needle Clamp
3. Knee Lift Lever
2. Oil Level Indicator
1. Stitch Regulator

Description:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of Cotton</th>
<th>Goods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>Trousers, Bags, Heavy Goods, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20</td>
<td>Heavy Woolens, Ticking, Bags, Heavy Coats, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 80</td>
<td>Trousers and Heavy Clothing Generally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 to 30</td>
<td>Heavv Woolens, Ticking, Bags, Heavy Coats, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 to 40</td>
<td>Boys' Clothing, Coats, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>Ticking, Upholstery, Woollen Goods, Trousers, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 to 60</td>
<td>Heavy Silk, Seamanship, Stitching, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 to 80</td>
<td>All Kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Light Woollen Goods, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A and B</td>
<td>Goods and all Classes of General Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen or Silk</td>
<td>Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Muslins, Silk's Dresses</td>
</tr>
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<td>Sizes of Cotton</td>
<td>Classes of Work</td>
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</tbody>
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**NEEDLE AND THREAD CHART**