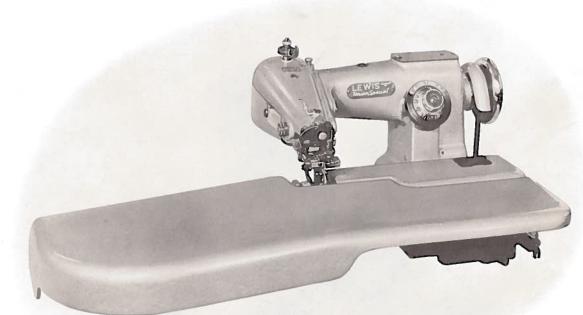




INDUSTRIAL SEWING

MACHINES





STYLE 150-230

CATALOG 194-9 SECOND EDITION

# LIST OF PARTS AND INSTRUCTIONS

**UNION SPECIAL CORPORATION** 

CHICAGO

From the library of: Superior Sewing Machine & Supply LLC

Price \$1.00

Catalog No. 194-9

#### INSTRUCTIONS

#### FOR

#### ADJUSTING AND OPERATING

#### LIST OF PARTS

#### Style 150-230

Second Edition

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# UNION SPECIAL CORPORATION INDUSTRIAL SEWING MACHINES

#### CHICAGO

Printed in U.S.A.

September, 1977

## FOREWORD

Style 150-230 is Union Special Corporation's latest blindstitch face tacking machine. All parts are made by precision methods insuring complete interchange-ability.

It is our constant aim to furnish carefully prepared information which will enable the customer to secure all possible advantages from the use of UNION SPECIAL machines. The following pages contain valuable operating and adjusting data, and illustrate and describle the parts for Style 150-230.

Union Special representatives will be found in all manufacturing centers, to cooperate with you to plan and estimate requirements.

# **UNION SPECIAL CORPORATION**

Engineering Department

3

#### IDENTIFICATION OF MACHINES

Each UNION SPECIAL LEWIS machine carries a style number which is stamped in the style plate on the head of the machine.

The serial number of each machine is stamped in the arm under the top cover.

#### APPLICATION OF CATALOG

This catalog applies specifically to Style 150-230. All references to direction, such as right and left, front and back, etc., are taken from the operator's position while seated at the machine.

The operating direction of the handwheel is away from the operator.

#### DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE

Style 150-230 is a single needle, non-skip stitch, blind stitch machine for tacking the inside facings to the front or forepart of women's medium and light weight coats. Stitches catch alternately on body and fold to hold coat in shape. This is accomplished by independently yielding ridge forming discs which permit the needle to penetrate alternate sides of the seam on each stitch. Equipped with stationary work support plate.

#### OILING

The machine should be oiled twice daily, before the morning and afternoon starts. Use a good grade of straight mineral oil of a Saybolt viscosity of 90 to 125 seconds at 100° Fahrenheit.

Most of the oiling places on the machine are readily identified because of the fact they are painted red. However, reference to the oiling and threading diagram on Page 13 will be beneficial.

#### SPEED

The recommended operating speed of this machine is 3000 R. P. M.

#### NEEDLES

Use only genuine UNION SPECIAL needles. The needles are packaged under our brand name Union Special.

The recommended needle for this machine is Type 29 BL-100/040. It has a blade diameter of .040 inch (1.00 mm). It is also available in the following sizes:

Needle Type	Size
29 BL-065/025	.025
29 BL-075/029	. 029
29 BL-090/036	. 036
29 BL-110/044	. 044

Selection of proper needle size is determined by size of thread and weight of material used. Thread should pass freely through needle eye in order to produce a good stitch formation.

To have needle orders promptly and accurately filled, an empty container, a sample needle, or the Type number should be forwarded. Use the description on the label. A complete order would read: "100 Needles, Type 29 BL-100/040".

#### CHANGING NEEDLES

When changing needle, make sure that it is inserted in the needle carrier as far as it will go, and tighten clamp screw securely.

Immediately discard any needle which may have a hooked or blunt point, as improper needle penetration will result.

#### THREADING

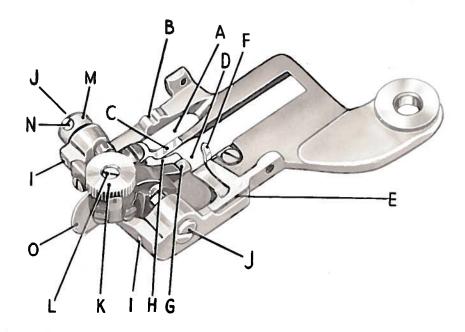
To thread the machine, turn handwheel in operating direction until the needle carrier is in its highest position.

Refer to the threading diagram on Page 13.

#### ADJUSTING

#### ADJUSTING PRESSER FOOT TO NEEDLE

A view of the presser foot (Fig. 1) is shown to illustrate the various parts of the foot which are referred to in this and subsequent adjustments.



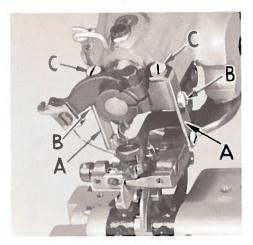


Below is the key to the labelling of the illustration.

- A Looper opening
- B Needle groove
- C Needle guide
- D Cloth opening
- E Upper right edge
- F Chaining finger
- G Crown
- H Left hand cloth retainer
- I Eccentric stud set screws
- J Eccentric studs
- K Knurled adjusting screw (for right cloth retainer)
- L Set screw
- M Spring adjusting sleeve (for left cloth retainer)
- N Set screw
- O Edge guide

Inserta new needle of proper size and type as far as it will go in the needle carrier, and securely tighten the clamp screw.

Turn the handwheel in operating direction until the needle point is over the center of the looper opening (A) in the presser foot. At this point, there should be a maximum of .005 inch clearance between the needle and the bottom of the needle groove (B) on the left side of the foot.



Continue turning the handwheel until the point of the needle is over the right side of the needle guide (C) of the presser foot. At this position, the needle should just be making contact or be slightly deflected. Continue turning the handwheel until the needle point is 1/2 inch from right side of cloth opening (D), at which time, there should be a clearance of .001 to .003 inch between the needle point and the presser foot.

In order to accomplish these adjustments, the screws in the presser foot brackets (A, Fig. 2) are manipulated. Screws (B) are used to clamp the brackets securely, and screws (C) are used to assist in making adjustments.

Fig. 2

Loosen screws (C) so that the heads do not contact the brackets. Loosen screws (B), and manually force presser foot and re-tighten screws only sufficiently to hold foot up. Adjust the right screw (C) in clockwise direction to lower the foot to secure the required clearance on the right side of foot and tighten right screw (B) securely. Then, adjust the left screw (C) in the same manner to obtain the proper clearance on the left side of the foot, and tighten left screw (B) securely.

After screws (B) have been tightened, no further tightening of screws (C) should be attempted.

Re-check the clearance on right side, and make sure the point of the needle is in slight contact with the needle guide. If not, re-set as previously described.

#### POSITIONING THE NEEDLE

Turn the handwheel in operating direction until the point of the needle is in its extreme left position.

Loosen the needle carrier clamp screw (A, Fig. 3), and center the needle in the needle groove in presser foot (A, Fig. 1).

Tighten the needle carrier clamp screw and turn the handwheel until the needle is at the extreme right position.

Loosen the needle carrier clamp screw, and set needle point 1/16 plus or minus 1/64 inch from the upper right edge of presser foot (E, Fig. 1).

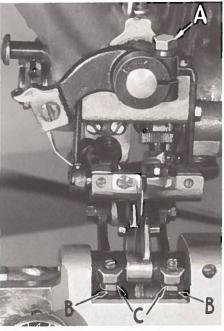


Fig. 3

Tighten clamp screw and again turn the handwheel so that the needle is at its extreme left position. The point of the needle should now be even with the left side of the looper opening in the presser foot.

If this is not the case, the travel of the needle will have to be adjusted in the following manner. With the needle at its extreme left position, loosen the clamp screw in the needle crank, accessible through hole on top of head (A, Fig. 4) and turn the needle eccentric ball stud (A, Fig. 5) so that the lower end of its slot is 10° to 15° to the right of vertical with the punch marks in the ball stud down. Re-tighten clamp screw, and re-check the position of the needle point in relation to the left side of looper opening in

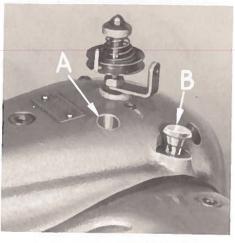


Fig. 4

presser foot as previously described. It may be necessary to slightly retard or advance this adjustment to obtain desired results.

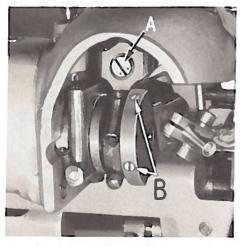


Fig. 5

CAUTION! When adjusting the needle eccentric ball stud, make sure that it is seated against the needle shaft crank.

#### TIMING AND ADJUSTING LOOPER

The looper motion is timed in relation to the needle motion so that the long prong of the looper enters the spot of the needle at the time the largest loop of needle thread is being formed.

Under normal conditions, this timing is adjusted in the following manner.

Insert the looper in its holder so that the flat on its shank corresponds with flat on holder and so that there is 1/64 inch space between looper seat and holder (Fig. 6).

In the left end of the main shaft is a "V" groove, and on the looper crank, there is a timing line (A, Fig. 6).

Turn the handwheel in operating direction until the "V" groove in the main shaft is at the bottom.

Loosen the two set screws in the looper crank (B, Fig. 5) and position the crank so that its timing line coincides with the right edge of the "V" groove in the main shaft. This setting will be satisfactory for average conditions.

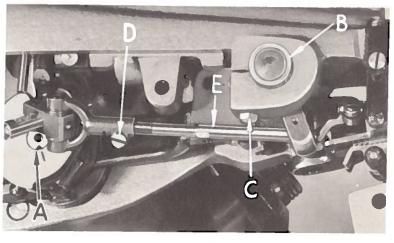


Fig. 6

However, variations in materials and threads used may make it necessary to slightly advance or retard this timing to obtain the desired results.

Again, turn the handwheel in operating direction until the long prong of the looper is over the spot in the needle. At this point, the long prong of the looper should just clear the spot in the needle and be from 1/16 to 3/32 inch to the left of the inner end of the needle eye, and the short prong of the looper should clear the chaining finger of the presser foot (F, Fig. 1) by no more than 1/32 inch.

On continuing the rotation of the handwheel, the short prong of the looper should clear the right side of the looper opening in the presser foot, and the needle, on its return stroke, should enter the crotch of the looper midway between the prongs.

The adjustment of the looper is secured by manipulation of the looper adjusting sleeve and the looper holder connecting rod.

The looper adjusting sleeve (B, Fig. 6) positions the looper laterally, and also provides a limited amount of vertical or height adjustment. Lateral adjustment is secured by loosening the clamp screw (C) and moving the adjusting sleeve in or out. Vertical or height adjustment is secured by turning the sleeve.

The looper holder connecting rod also adjusts the looper vertically, but to a greater extent than the adjusting sleeve.

If the looper is radically out of adjustment, the initial adjustment is made by loosening the clamp screw in the looper connecting rod yoke (D) and by turning the connecting rod (E), rolling the looper to the desired height. If only a slight amount of height adjustment is required, it can be secured by turning the adjusting sleeve. Final setting involves adjustment of both the connecting rod and adjusting sleeve.



Fig. 7

#### FEED POINT

When the point of the needle, moving to the left, is 1/16 inch to the right of the right edge of the cloth opening in the presser foot, set the feed point 3/16 inch back of the needle, resting on and parallel with the feed platens. The feed point is adjusted by means of two screws (A, Fig. 7) holding the feed point to the feed driving arm.

#### FEED PLATENS

When the feed point is on its feeding stroke, the feed platens press the work against the bottom of the presser foot and feed point under spring pressure.

Each platen is controlled by separate springs which should be adjusted so that the tensions on the platens will compensate for varying thicknesses of material and cause the work to feed uniformly.

There must be enough pressure applied to keep the material from moving when the needle makes its penetration. If the material moves with the needle, a loop will not be formed for the looper, resulting in skipped stitches.

Check to see that feed platens clamp a piece of newspaper before point of needle penetrates material.

Pressure on the feed platens is controlled by the two nuts in the back of the work table (A, Fig. 8). Turning them clockwise increases the tension, counterclockwise acts the reverse.

The feed platens should drop uniformly when the work table is depressed.

This adjustment is made by the feed platen carrier adjusting screws (B, Fig. 3). Loosen lock nuts (C) and position screws so that they are 1/32 inch from work table with the work table in operating position.

#### STITCH LENGTH

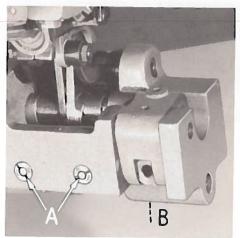


Fig. 8

The stitch length is regulated by the knob (B, Fig. 4) on the arm of the machine near the head. Open the top cover on the arm and observe the feed indicator on the shaft with numerals which indicate the number of stitches per inch. Press the knob down which will engage a slot in the feed mechanism. While holding the knob down, turn the handwheel away from you to lengthen the stitch and towards you to shorten the stitch. As you turn, observe the indicator until the number corresponding to the desired amount of stitches per inch appears directly under the indicator. Release knob. The stitch range of the machine is from 3 to 8 stitches per inch.

#### RIDGE FORMING DISCS

This machine is equipped with two ridge forming discs. The left ridge forming disc is a solid disc type while the right disc is a plunger or yielding type.

Two dial knobs control the height adjustment of the ridge forming discs.

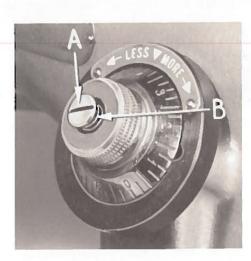
The right hand dial knob, located on the arm of the machine, adjusts the position of the work table which, in turn, raises or lowers both ridge forming discs.

The left hand dial knob, located at the left end of the work table, adjusts the height of the left hand ridge forming disc independently of the right, and is used to compensate for differences in the number of plys of material being sewn.

The height of the ridge forming discs is set at the factory so that the right hand disc is sufficiently high that the needle just penetrates the top ply of three plys of material. The left hand disc is set so that the needle just penetrates one ply of material.

An additional adjustment is provided with the right yielding ridge former. Mounted in the presser foot and located over the ridge former is a compensating spring actuated crown (G, Fig. 1). With this device, it is possible to regulate the depth of needle penetration from the top side of the presser foot.

The compensating spring in the crown insures continual contact with the fold of material during the full travel of the ridge former. As the ridge former travels to the point of penetration, the crown is set to come to a positive stop in its upward travel. Because of this condition, the needle will always penetrate the same distance from the top of the work. Any variation in thickness of the work, such as when crossing seams, will cause the ridge former to yield,



When making the preliminary penetration setting of the right ridge former, insert folded material comparable to the weight of material to be hemmed and raise the crown so that it does not contact the work. By using the right-hand dial knob, set the right ridge former height so that the needle penetrates the desired depth. All further adjustments should be made by using the knurled head crown adjusting screw located in the crown of the presser foot.

To adjust the crown for more penetration of the needle, turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise. For less penetration, turn the screw clockwise.

To increase the spring pressure on the crown, turn the screw in the center of the adjusting screw clockwise, counterclockwise for less pressure.

Fig. 9

Pressure is directly applied to the yielding ridge forming disc by adjusting the plunger rod with the upper nut. Generally the correct pressure is obtained when there is 3/32 inch clearance between the top of the plunger holder and the underside of the head of the plunger shaft.

Should it become necessary to increase or decrease the height of the discs beyond the limits of the right hand dial range, proceed as follows:

- 1. Rotate right hand dial, in the required direction, to the end of its travel.
- 2. Remove screw (A, Fig. 9) and spring (B).
- 3. Lift the dial knob so that its stop pin disengages from the stationary stop pin in the dial seat, but so that its key slot remains engaged with the key in the dial shaft. Rotate the dial in the required direction until its stop pin passes over the stationary stop pin and the dial reengages.
- 4. Replace screw and spring.

Refinements of this adjustment, within any range, may be made by adjusting the push rod stop screw (A, Fig. 10).

To increase or decrease the height of the left-hand disc beyond the limits of the left-hand dial range, simply loosen the two locking screws located in the dial and turn the slotted stud located in the center of the dial in the desired direction. Retighten screws.

Lateral adjustment of the ridge forming discs is accomplished by moving the work table right or left. The discs should be spaced equidistant from the sides of the cloth opening in the presser foot. This adjustment is made by loosening the two hexagonal screws (B, Fig. 10) in the base and sliding work table to correct position.

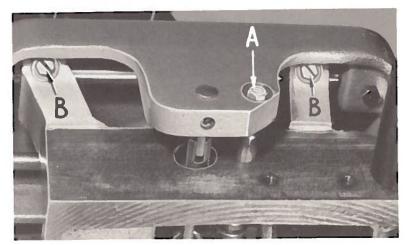


Fig. 10

#### WORK TABLE TENSION



The position of the ridge forming discs is fixed in the work table. The tension applied to the work table by the large coil spring in the base of the machine controls the tension on the right ridge forming disc.

The tension on the left ridge forming disc is indepently controlled by a small coil spring located in the under side of the left end of the work table (B, Fig. 8).

Tension on both discs can be increased or decreased, depending on the weight of material being sewn, by the following adjustments:

Fig. 11

For right hand disc tension, adjust nut (A, Fig. 11). Turning nut clockwise increases tension,

disc tension, adjust screw (B, Fig. 8). Turning screw clockwise increases tension, counterclockwise acts the reverse.

#### STARTING TO OPERATE

- (1) Thread machine in accordance with threading diagram, Page 13.
- (2) Move knee press to right and insert work under feed point with the folded edge edge of the material directly over the right ridge forming disc and against the edge guide on the front of the presser foot.
- (3) Adjust needle penetration. Sew a few stitches and inspect. If the needle does not penetrate the folded edge at the desired depth, turn the right hand dial knob in the required direction. Check penetration at the single ply of fabric and adjust left hand dial knob in the same manner.
- (4) Adjust cloth retainer and crown. The cloth retainer and crown (G, H, Fig. 1), located in the cloth opening of the presser foot, must at all times be adjusted as close to the needle as possible and set relative to the ridge forming discs to firmly hold the work on the discs while the needle is penetrating the material. If the material is carried along with the needle, no loop will form, resulting in skipped stitches and improper needle penetration.

Lateral adjustment is secured by loosening two screws (I) and moving eccentric adjusting studs (J) laterally to desired position.

Adjustment in line of feed is made by loosening two screws (I) and turning the eccentric adjusting studs (J).

Tension on the right hand spring actuated crown is controlled by the knurled adjusting screw (K) and the set screw (L). Refer to adjustment under "Ridge Forming Discs".

Tension on left hand retainer can be varied by turning the spring adjusting sleeve (M). Loosen set screws (I & N) while holding adjusting stud (J) in position. Turn spring adjusting sleeve (M) to secure desired tension, and retighten the two set screws.

- (5) Adjust edge guide. The edge guide (O, Fig. 1) has only a lateral adjustment and should be set so that the folded edge of the material is guided directly over the right hand ridge forming disc. In operating the machine, hold the folded edge of the material against the edge guide.
- (6) Removing work. To remove work after stitching, see that the needle is entirely withdrawn from the material, push the knee press to the right, and remove the work with a quick pull away from you in order to break the thread and lock the stitch.

#### ORDERING REPAIR PARTS

#### ILLUSTRATIONS

This catalog has been arranged to simplify ordering repair parts. Exploded views of various sections of the mechanism are shown so that the parts may be seen in their actual position in the machine. On the page opposite the illustration will be found a listing of the parts with their parts numbers, description and the number of pieces required in the particular view being shown.

Numbers in the first column are reference numbers only, and merely indicate the position of that part in the illustration. Reference number should never be used in ordering parts. Always use the part number listed in the second column.

Component parts of sub-assemblies which can be furnished for repairs are indicated by indenting their descriptions under the description of the main subassembly. Example:

	4194 97	Looper Carrier Ball Joint	1
44	4124-27	Looper Carrier Ball Joint	T
45	1213 L	Clamp Screw	1
46	18-74	Spot Screw	
40		Screw	
47	1170 L	Screw	4

It will be noted in the above example that the ball and the strap are not listed. The reason is that replacement of these parts individually is not recommended, so the complete sub-assembly should be ordered.

At the back of the book will be found a numerical index of all the parts shown in this book. This will facilitate locating the illustration and description when only the part number is known.

#### **IDENTIFYING PARTS**

Where the construction permits, each part is stamped with its part number. Part numbers represent the same part, regardless of catalog in which they appear.

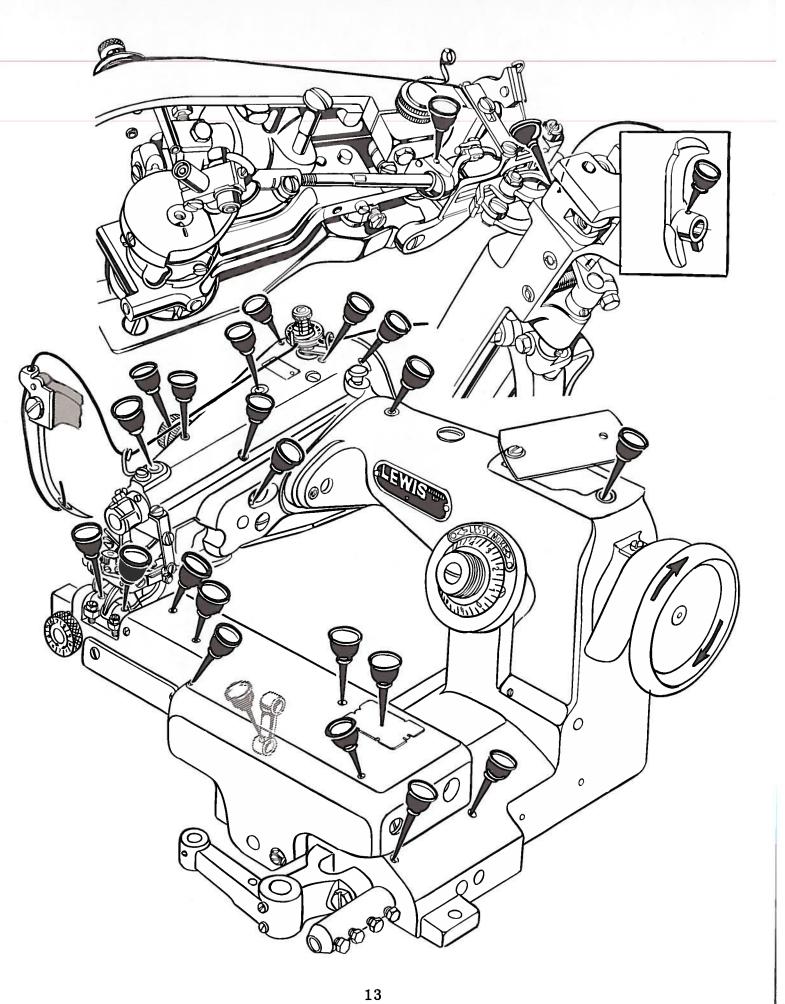
#### USE GENUINE NEEDLES AND REPAIR PARTS

Success in the operation of these machines can be secured only with genuine UNION SPECIAL Needles and Repair Parts as furnished by the Union Special Corporation, its subsidiaries and authorized distributors. They are designed according to the most approved scientific principles, and are made with utmost precision. Maximum efficiency and durability are assured.

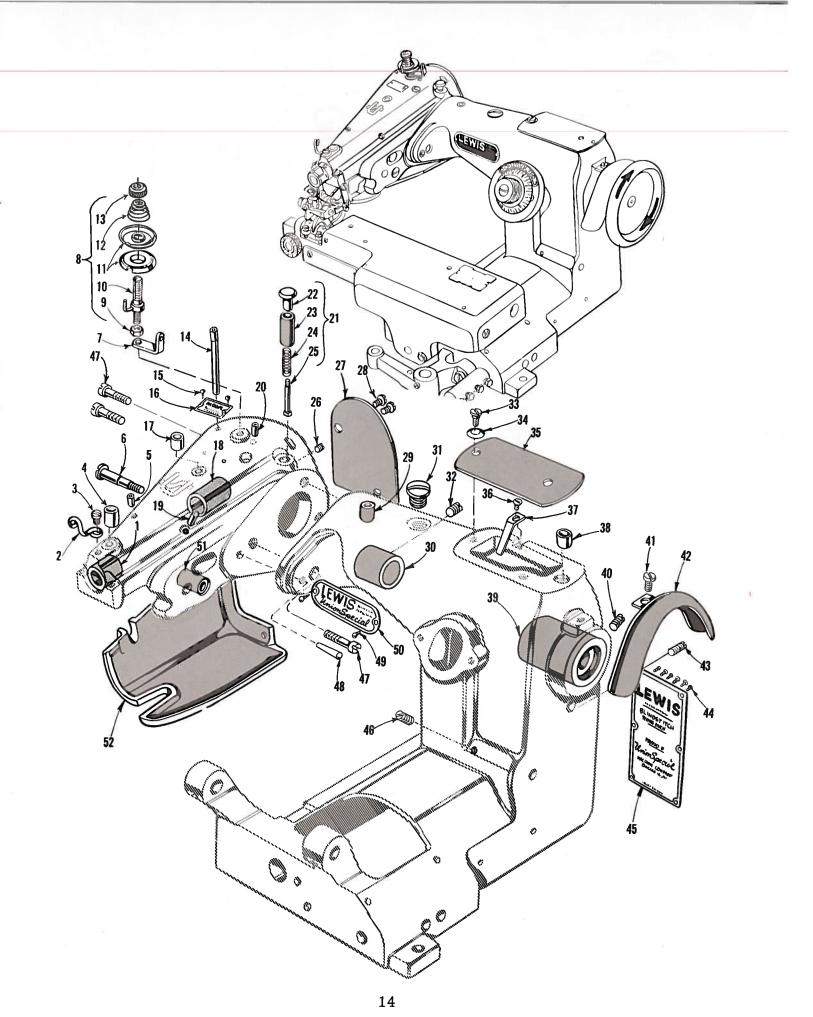
Genuine needles are packaged with labels marked Union Special. This trademark is your guarantee of the highest quality in material and workmanship.

#### TERMS

Prices are net cash and subject to change without notice. All shipments are forwarded f.o.b. shipping point. Parcel Post shipments are insured unless otherwise directed. A charge is made to cover postage and insurance.



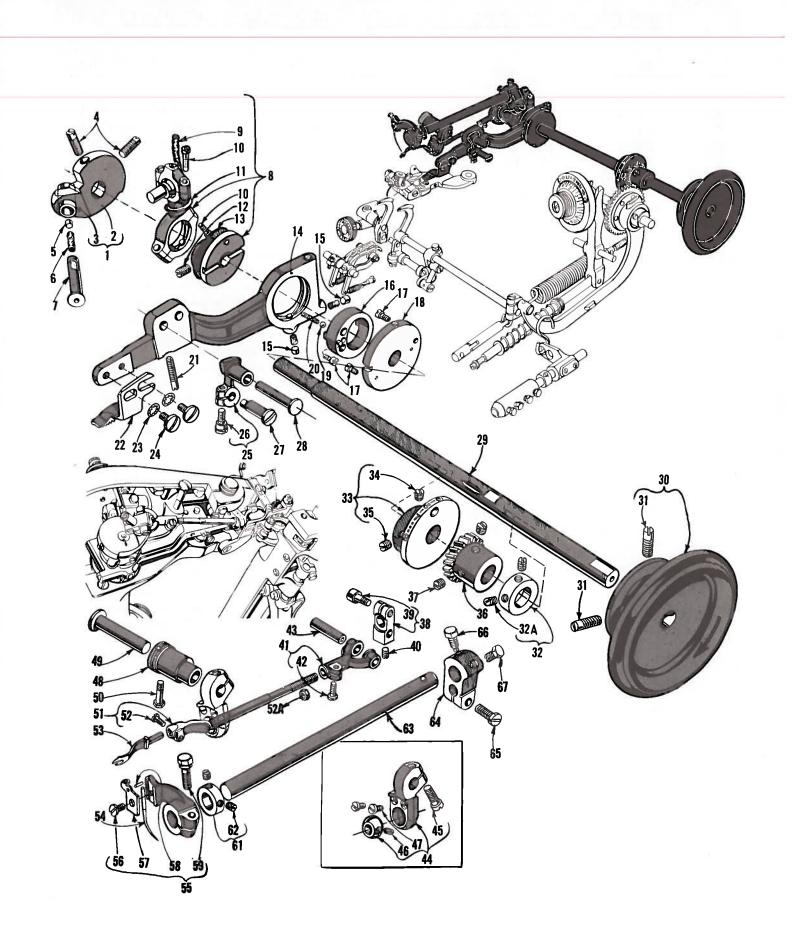
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## MAIN FRAME, BUSHINGS, COVERS AND MISCELLANEOUS PARTS

Ref.	Part		Amt.
No.	No.	Description	Req.
			-
1	16-39	Bushing	1
2	41-49	Thread Guide	1
3	LS314	Sorew	1
4	125-23	Oil Cup	1
5	61-30	Oil Tube	1
6	18-565	Screw	1
7	41-42	Thread Guider	1
8	468-23-1	Tension Staff, complete	1
9	400 23 1 1160 L	Nut	
10	468-23	Tension Staff, with hook	1
11	1183 L	Tension Disc	2
12	1132 L	Tension Spring	1
13	20-60	Thumb Nut	1
14	61-46	Oil Tube	1
15	18-768	Screw	2
16	110-401	Model Plate	1
17	125-23	Oil Cup	1
18	16-148	Bushing	1
19	61-32	Oil Tube	1
20	61-25	Oil Tube	1
21	426-47	Stitch Adjusting Plunger, complete	
22	20-79	Nut	1
23	16-194	Bushing	1
$\frac{23}{24}$	LS75	Spring	1 1
	26-47	Plunger	1
25		Set Screw	1
26	1081 L	Cover Plate	<u> </u>
27	32-107		I
28	18-330	Screw	2
29	125-23	Oil Cup	1
30	16-386	Main Shaft Bushing, left	1
31	18-764	Plug Screw	1
32	1197 L	Set Screw	1
33	1220 L	Screw	1
34	1221 L	Spring Washer	1
35	32-36	Cover Plate	1
36	18-38	Screw	
37	155-9	Indicator	1
38	125-23	Oil Cup	1
39	416-374	Main Shaft Bushing, right	1
40	1195 L	Set Screw	ī
41	CS331	Screw	1
$\overline{42}$	8-89	Belt Guard	1
43	1197 L	Set Screw	1
44	18-768	Screw	6
44 45	97-56	Name Plate	- 1
45 46	97-56 18-C94-1	Set Screw	1
			T
47	18-664	Screw	J
48	22-149	Taper Pin	1
49	18-768	Screw	2
50	97-51	Name Plate	1
51	16-279	Bushing	1
52	32-262	Bottom Cover	1



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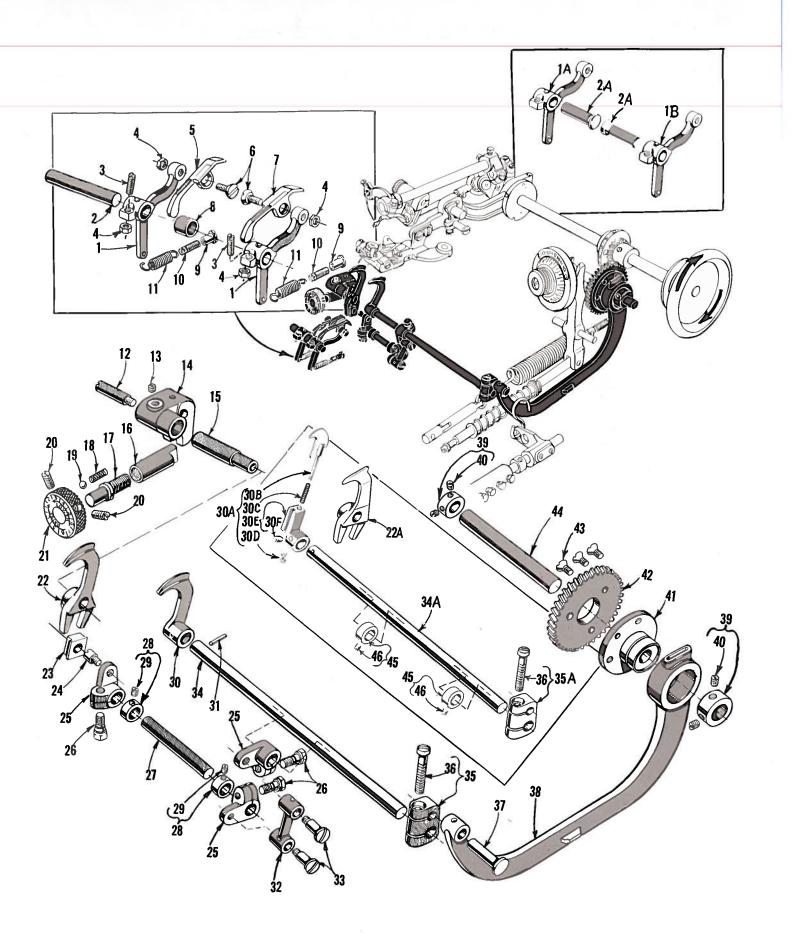
#### FEED, LOOPER AND NEEDLE DRIVING PARTS

Ref.	Part		Amt.
No.	No.	Description	Req.
1 2	448-135	Looper Driving Crank, complete	1
3	48-135	Crank	-
4	16-321 18-737	Busning	
5	137-19	Set Screw	2
6	666-170	Oil Wick Retainer	1
7	17-149	Oil Wick	1
8	447-141	Stud	1
9	666-239	Needle Drive Eccentric Connection, complete	1
10	22559 D	Oil Wick	1
11	660-204	Screw, for connecting rod	4
12	18-492	Spot Screw, for eccentric	1
13	40-199	Fiber Washer	1
14	45-351	Feed Driving Lever	1
15	137-19	Oil Wick Retainer	ā
16	33-149	Feed Driving Eccentric 250 inch throw	-
17	18-674	Screw	-
18	149-16	Stitch Regulator	-
19	79-31	Ball	
20	21-213	Spring	1
21	18-767	Screw	-
†22	23-327	Feed Point	-
23	23-338	Feed Point	-
23	40-126	Shakeproof Washer	2
25	18 - 732 446 - 118	Screw	2
26	18-751	Feed Driving Lever Link	1
27	17-114	Screw	1
28	17-150	Eccentric StudStud	1
29	14-432	Main Shaft	1
30	57-56	Handwheel	1
31	1192 L	Set Screw	1
32	39-92	Collar	2
32A	1025 L	Set Screw	1
33	139-10	Counterweight Balancer	2
34	1031 L	Spot Screw	1
35	1005 L	Set Screw	- 1
36	27-221	Drive Gear	
37	18-C97	Set Screw	2
38	115-118	Looper Carrier Yoke Block	- 1
39	22653 B-8	Clamp Screw	- 1
40	18-738	Set Screw	1
41	449-27	Looper Carrier Yoke	·- 1
42 43	18-71	Clamp Screw	·- 1
43	22-8	Pin	·- 1
45	4124-27 1213 L	Looper Carrier Ball Joint	- 1
46	18-74	Clamp Screw	- 1
47	1170 L	Screw	- 1
48	70-53	Sleeve, for looper ball joint adjustment	- 2
49	17-146	Stud	- 1
50	18-662	Screw	- 1
51	4118-15	Looper Carrier Shaft	1
52	1170 L	Screw	-
52A	20-31	Nut for 4118-15	-
53	36-16	Looper	-
54	29BL-100/040	Needle	_ 1
55	4118-24	Needle Carrier, complete	_ 1
56	810 L	Screw	
57	30-52	Needle Clamp	
58	22-9	Pin	1
59	18-70	Clamp Screw	-
61 62	439-7 SD15	Collar	- 1
63	SB15	Set Screw	- 2
*64	14-14	Needle Carrier Shaft	• 1
*65	48-105	Needle Carrier Shaft Crank	- 1
*66	1243 L 18-702	Screw	- 1
*67	1333 L	Spot Screw	- 1
200	1000 L	Screw	- 1

\* Component part of No. 447-141, Ref. No. 8

 $\ddagger$  For use on machines prior to and after improved Style 150-230 machines.

† For use on Style 150-230 improved machines.

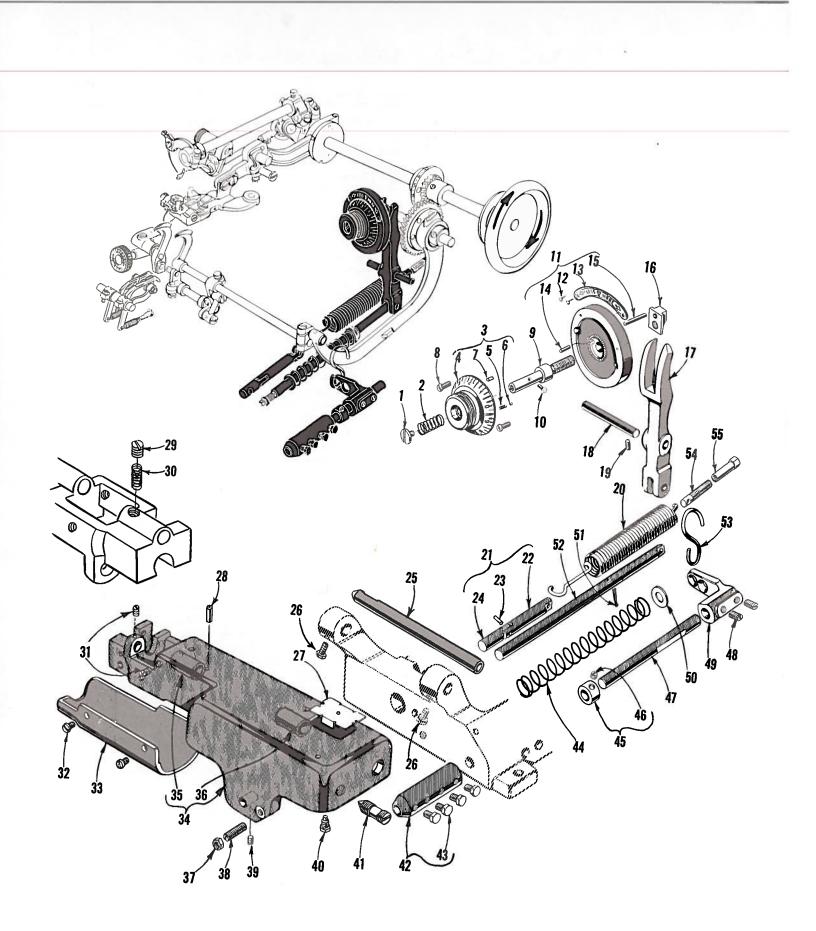


### FEED PLATES, RIDGE FORMING AND DRIVING PARTS

Ref.	Part		Amt.
No.	No.	Description	Req.
<b>‡1</b>	99-342	Feed Plate Holder	
†1A	99-350	Feed Plate Holder, left	1
†1B	99-349	Feed Plate Holder, right	1
±2	14-505	Shaft	<b>.</b>
†2A	22-326	Feed Plate Holder Hinge Pin	2
3	18-749 20- <b>3</b> 5	Screw	2
4 5	24-321	NutFeed Plate, left	4
6	18-918	Screw	1
7	24~322	Feed Plate, right	2
±8	39-136	Spacing Collar	
9	20-129	Nut	
10	18-628	Screw	- 2
11	21-248	Spring	
12	18-579	Screw	
13	18-634	Set Screw	1
14	140-16	Ridge Forming Disc Cradle	1
15	14-503	Shaft	
16	20-141	Adjusting Nut	- 1
17	18-1065	Adjusting Screw	1
18	21-70	Spring	- 1
19	79-31	Ball	- 1
20 21	18-500	Set Screw	
$\pm 22$	4149-18	Regulator, for adjusting left ridge forming disc	- 1
†22A	44-328 44-321	Ridge Forming Disc, left Ridge Forming Disc, left	•- 1
23	69-C19	Slide Block	
24	18-C889	Since Diock	
25	48-69	Ridge Forming Disc Crank	
†25A	48-184	Ridge Forming Disc Crank	
26	18-710	Screw	- 3
27	14-506	Driving Shaft. for left ridge forming disc	- 1
28	1284 L	Collar	- 2
29	1022 L	Screw	- 1
<b>‡30</b>	44-C257	Ridge Forming Disc, right	- 1
†30A	444-322	Yielding Ridge Forming Assembly, right	- 1
†30B	44-322	Yielding Ridge Forming Plunger	- 1
†30C	21-433	Spring	- 1
†30D	20-122	Nut	
†30E	99-348	Frame	- 1
†30F ‡31	18-633 1246 L	Set Screw Pin	- 1
$\frac{131}{32}$	1246 L 1304 L	Link	-
33	1304 L 1306 L	Screw	
±34	14-504	Shaft, for right ridge forming disc	
+34A	14-521	Shaft, for right ridge forming assembly	- 1 - 1
±35	448-C132	Ridge Forming Disc Crank	- 1 - 1
735A	48-182	Ridge Forming Disc Crank	- 1
36	18-497	Screw	- 1
37	17-C141	Stud	
38	47-131	Connecting Rod	- 1
39	39-C130 B	Collar	- 2
40	18 - C94 - 2	Set Screw	- 2
41	33-C143	Eccentric, .240 inch throw	- 1
42	27-C149	Driven Gear	
43	18-C215-1	Screw	- 3
44	14-C147	Shaft	-
†45	1284 L	Collar	
†46	1022 L	Set Screw	- 1

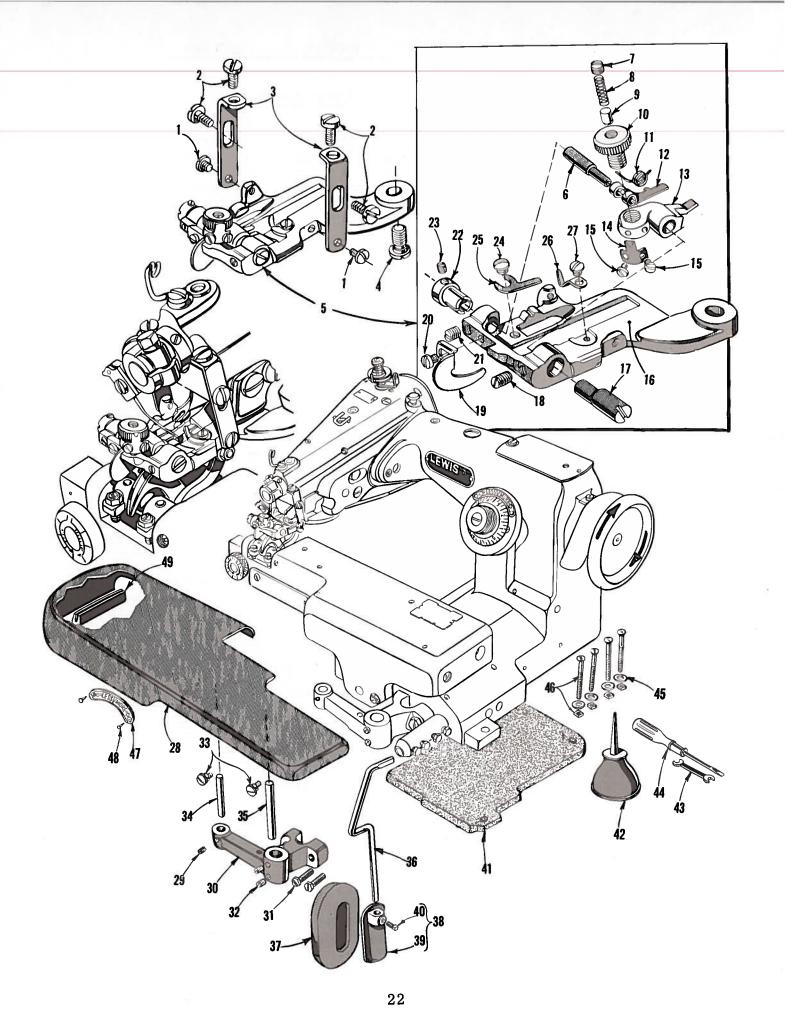
‡ For use on machines prior to and after improved Style 150-230 machines.

† For use on Style 150-230 improved machines.



## WORK APRON AND STITCH DEPTH REGULATOR PARTS

Ref.	Part		Amt.
No.	No.	Description	Req.
			<u> </u>
1	18-1028	Screw	1
2	21-404	Spring	1
3	4149-30	Stitch Depth Regulator Knob Assembly Plunger Regulator	1
4	149-30	Plunger Regulator	1
5	21-237	Spring	1
6	79-31	SpringBall	1
7	22-C214-4	Pin	1
8	18-C100	Screw	<b></b> 2
9	18-1064	Adjusting Screw	2 1
10	22-296	Square Head Pin	1
		Square Head Pin	1
11	4107-58	Stitch Depth Regulator Flange, complete	1
12	18-768	Screw	2
13	110-323	Regulator Plate Pin	1
14	22-C214-4		1
15	22-316	Pin	1
16	115-C113	Stitch Depth Regulator Block	1
17	45-C150	Stitch Depth Regulator Lever	1
18	22-C151-1	Hinge Pin	1
19	22-C214-1	Pin	1
20	21-C54 B	Work Table Tension Spring	1
21	471-C544	Knuckle Accomply	1
22	71-C134	Spring Tension Shank	1
23	22-C214-4	Pin	1
24	71-C133	Spring Tension Knuckle	ī
25	14-96	Work Table Pivot Shaft	1
$26^{-5}$	18-C944	Screw	2
$\frac{2}{27}$	32-296	Snap Cover	1
28	61-49	Oil Tube	1
29	18-960	Set Screw	1
30	6258	Spring	1
31	1025 L	Set Screw	2
32	18-330	Screw	2
33	32-291	Cover	
	183-36		1
34	16-394		1
35		Ridge Forming Shaft Bushing, left	1
36	16-397	Ridge Forming Shaft Bushing, right	1
37	20-34	Nut	1
38	18-564	Stitch Depth Regulator Shaft Stop Screw	1
39	18-C94-1	Knuckle Assembly Set Screw	1
40	18-129	Work Table Pivot Shaft Lock Screw	1
41	18-126	Work Table Pivot Shaft Bearing Screw	1
42	70-28	Work Table Pivot Shaft Bearing Screw	1
43	18-493	Screw	4
44	21-C153	Stitch Depth Regulator Shaft Spring	1
45	1388 L	Collar	1
46	1025 L	Set Screw	1
47	14-507	Knee Lift Shaft	1
48	1003 L	Set Screw	2
49	45-203	Knee Lift Lever	1
50	40-C213-2	Washer	1
51	22-C137	Cotton Din	- 1
52	71-107	Stitch Depth Regulator Shaft	1
53	131-C163-1	Stitch Depth Regulator Shaft	1
54	18-C884	Work Table Tension Adjusting Screw	1
55	20-C117	Nut	1
			*



From the library of: Superior Sewing Machine & Supply LLC

### PRESSER FOOT, WORK SUPPORT PLATE AND ACCESSORIES

Ref. No.	Part	Description	Amt.
	No.	Description	Req.
1	18-307	Screw	- 2
2	CS327	Screw	- 4
3	50-160	Bracket	- 2
4	876 L	Screw	- 1
‡5 †	405-576-2	Presser Foot, complete	<b>-</b> 1
+	405-576-3	Presser Foot, complete	<b>-</b> 1
6	17-87	Eccentric Stud	- 1
7	18-634	Set Screw	- 1
8	21-300	Spring, for No. 405-576-2	
_	21-62	Spring, for No. 405-576-3	- 1
9	22-317	Pin	- 1
10	18-1074	Knurled Adjusting Screw	- 1
11	21-240	Spring	- 1
12	137-77	Retainer	
13	126-54	Crown, for No. 405-576-2	
14	126-57	Crown, for No. 405-576-3	
14	1733 L	Spring	-
15	18-261	Screw	
16	5-576	Presser Foot, main section, for No. 405-576-2	
17	5-582 17-111	Presser Foot, main section, for No. 405-576-3	- 1
18	LS330	StudStud	~
19	75-251		
20	1351 L	Edge Guide Screw	- 1
20	1081 L	Screw	
22	16-214	Bushing, spring tensioning	
23	18-416	Set Screw	- 1
$\overline{24}$	18-643	Screw	
25	6-56	Needle Guide	
26	122-C38	Chaining Finger	- 1
27	18-292	Screw	- 1
28	4-141	Work Support Plate	. 1
29	18-533	Set Screw	• 1
30	50-211 A	Bracket	• Î
31	18-939	Screw	• 2
32	CS320-1/2	Set Screw	• 2
33	854 L	Screw	• 2
34	14-256	Stud	• 1
35	54484 G	Stud	• 1
36	71-87	Knee Press Rod	• 1
37	660-168	Knee Press Plate Cushion	
38 39	4129-18	Knee Press Pad, complete	• 1
39 40	129-18 22508	Knee Press Pad	
40 41	22508	ScrewFelt Pad	-
42	413		-
43	1405 L	Oil CanOpen End Wrench	
44	21201	Screw Driver	
45	652-16	Washer	-
46	18-955	Stove Bolt, for holding machine to table	
40	110-323	Regulator Plate	4
48	18-768	Screw	$\frac{1}{2}$
49	144-28	Work Apron Insolator	2
*	403-11	Thread Stand	1
3 <sup>i</sup> c	SC303	Wood Screw, for thread stand	1
			*

\* Furnished with machine but not shown on picture plate.

 $\ddagger$  For use on machines prior to and after improved Style 150-230 machines.

† For use on Style 150-230 improved machines.

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# Here are Oil Specifications for Union Special Sewing Machines

Specification 174 specifies a high quality petroleum oil, viscosity 100 seconds at 100<sup>o</sup>F. Recommended for all oiling applications on high speed machines.

Specification 175 specifies a high quality petroleum oil, viscosity 100 seconds at 100°F., water white or with a maximum A.S.T.M. color number of 1. For use where freedom from oil staining is paramount.

**Specification 87** specifies a high quality petroleum oil, viscosity 300 seconds at 100°F.

Specification 100 specifies a general purpose high quality grease for use in ball bearings and transmitters. It is similar to commercial N.L.G.I., grease No. 3. Where No. 3 grease is not obtainable, No. 2 may be used.

# UNION SPECIAL

SPECIFICATION NO.	174	175	87
Viscosity S.S.U. at 100 <sup>0</sup> F	90-125	90-125	300-350
Flash (Min.)	350	350	350
Pour (Max.)	20	20	20
Color A.S.T.M. (Max.)	3	1	3
Neutralization No. (Max.)	0.10	0.10	0.10
Viscosity Index			
(D & D Min.)	85	85	85
Compounding	None	None	None
Copper Corrosion (Max.)	1A	1A	1A
*Anline No.	175-225	5 175-22	5 175-225
*Llood with Runa N Rubber *	'O'' Rata	inerc	

'Used with Buna N Rubber "O" Retainers



NOTE 1: The use of non-corrosive additives in oils meeting above classification is desirable but not essential. These may include:

- 1. Oxidation inhibitors
- 2. Rust inhibitors
- 3. Lubricity additives
- 4. Anti-oxidants
- 5. Film strength additives

These additives must be completely soluble in the oil and not removable by wick feeding nor shall they separate.

**NOTE 2:** Oils containing the following type additives shall not be used at any time:

- 1. Extreme pressure additives—corrosive
- 2. Tackiness or adhesive additives
- 3. Lead soap additives
- 4. Detergents



UNION SPECIAL CORPORATION

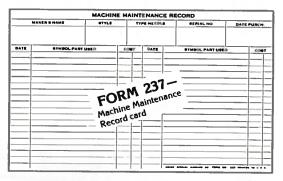
# Union Special Wants to Help You Cut Sewing Machine Maintenance Costs

Union Special is offering two practical systems to help pinpoint and reduce your sewing machine maintenance costs: a record keeping system to help spot machines requiring abnormally high maintenance, and a parts inventory system to speed routine repairs.

#### **Machine Maintenance Records**

Repair-prone machines or inexperienced competent operators can eat up your maintenance dollars in short order. To help spot these problems, Union Special suggests two variations of a simple maintenance record keeping system using cards provided by Union Special.

The first system utilizes a "Machine Maintenance Record" card (Form 237) for each sewing machine in a plant. When a repair is required, the card is pulled from the file and the repair date, parts used, and their cost are entered in the spaces provided and the card is refiled.



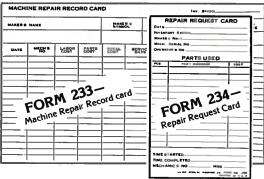
The second system is normally used when more detailed information on repair costs is desired. Two record cards are used: a "Repair Request Card" (Form 234), and a "Machine Repair Record" (Form 233). When a machine requires service, the forelady or foreman fills out the top of a "Repair Request Card" and gives it to a mechanic. He fills in the time the repair work is started, the parts used and their cost, and the completion time. This data is then transferred to the permanent "Machine Repair Record" kept in the office.

 Whichever system is used, management now has an invaluable tool to reduce needless maintenance costs.

#### **Repair Part Inventories**

While record keeping tells management which machines require abnormally high maintenance, it does little to help reduce the downtime caused by routine repairs. To alleviate this situation, Union Special recommends that manufacturers establish a formal parts inventory system for each type of sewing machine they operate.

Excessive machine downtime and wasted hours by mechanics can be eliminated with an orderly in-plant inventory of the most commonly needed parts. There is no longer a need to cannibalize other machines for spare parts. Long waits for deliveries are avoided and machine downtime is kept to a minimum. The cost of a parts inventory is small when the overall savings are considered.



For free sample copies of the machine record cards and spare part inventory lists for a variety of the most popular machines, contact your local Union Special Representative or write direct to Union Special.

M	Union	Sns	cial.
E.	willon	ye	auc

# Style 150-230

Suggested Minimum Spare Parts List\*

Part Number	Description	Minimum Quantity • Per 5 Machines	Part Number	Description	Minimum Quantity Per 5 Machines
23-327 18-732 29 BL 137-77 126-57 18-634 1733 L 18-261 21-240 75-251 1351 L 18-416 6-56 18-643	Feed Dog Screw for Feed Dog Needles (specify size) Cloth Retainer Crown Screw for Crown Spring for Crown Screw for Spring Spring for Retainer Edge Guide Screw for Edge Guide Screw for Bushing Needle Guide Screw for Needle Guide	1 2 100 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	18-307 CS327 44-328 44-C257 36-16 1170 L 18-662 18-71 18-70 810 L 122-C38 18-292	Screw for Presser Foot Bracket Screw for Presser Foot Bracket Ridge Forming Disc, Left Ridge Forming Disc, Right Looper Screw for Looper Screw for Looper Adjusting Sleeve Screw for Looper Yoke Screw for Needle Carrier Screw for Needle Clamp Chaining Finger Screw for Chaining Finger	2 2 1 1 1 4

\*The parts and quantities listed above are intended to assist you in setting up the initial inventory of spare parts. An efficient inventory can only be established according to actual usage. The nature of the sewing operation will determine actual usage. Helpful, authoritative information on the most efficient types of equipment for making virtually-any machine sewed article is available from Union Special's Sales Promotion Department. Among the many interesting, illustrated bulletins that are available without obligation are the following:



- No. 240, "Men's, Women's, Children's Footwear"
- No. 249, "Rainwear"
- No. 250, "Men's Dress Shirts"
- No. 251, "Service Shirts and Pants"
- No. 252, "Men's Shorts and Pajamas"
- No. 253, "Overalis, Coveralis, and Dungarees"
- No. 254, "Men's Knit Underwear"
- No. 256, "Knit Outerwear"
- No. 259, "Men's Sports Shirts"
- No. 260, "Work Gloves"
- No. 262, "Cotton, Burlap, Jute, and Multiwall Paper Bags"
- No. 263, "Men's Clothing"
- No. 264, "Men's Women's, Children's Jackets"
- No. 265, "Women's Wear"
- No. 266, "Women's Wear And High Fashion"
- No. 267, "Corsets, Girdles, Brassieres"
- No. 268, "Children's Wear"
- No. 269, "Mattresses, Slip Covers, Furniture Upholstery"
- No. 271, "Awnings, Canopies, Tents, Tarps"
- No. 273, "Curtains & Drapes"
- No. 610, "Klipp-it"
- No. 710, "MCS ForMation Unit"
- No. 730, "MCS Automatic Dual Underfront Shirt Hemmer"
- No. 740, "MCS Automatic Rib-Knit Cuff Machine"
- No. 750, "Fusing Presses"
- No. 1100, "Lewis Blindstitch, Chainstitch, Lockstitch, Machines"
- No. 1105, "Button Sewers-Ticket Tackers"

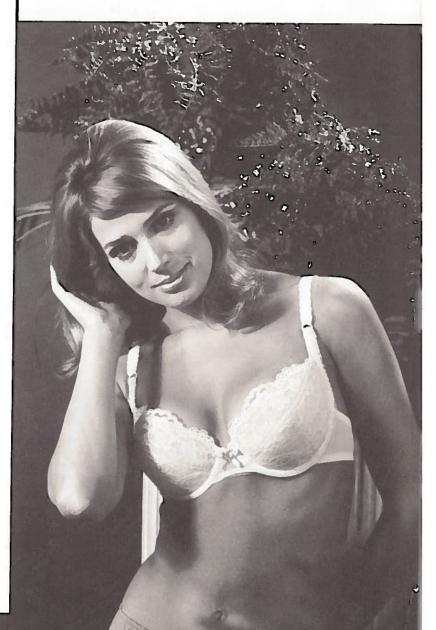
"Columbia Blindstitch, Saddle Stitch, and Tie Closing Machines"

No. 1500, "Alteration Department Machines"



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