

12
To Thread The Machines

(See Figs. 9 and 10)

(Operator Standing at Front End of Machine)

See instructions, page 11, to release thread from thread nipper.

Lead the thread from the thread unwinder and, from right to left, through guide (1), then from right to left through guide

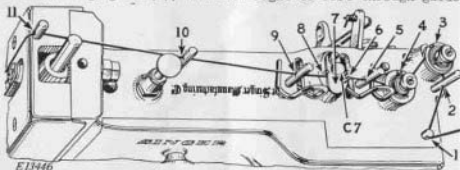


Fig. 9. Showing Threading at Top of Machine Arm

(2), around the back of, and between, the tension discs of the automatic tension (3), forward to the right hand side of, and between, the tension discs (4), forward through guide (5), then forward between guide posts (6), under thread nipper (7), to the right of guide post (8), forward and through guide (9), forward through guide (10), forward through guide (11) at top of face plate,

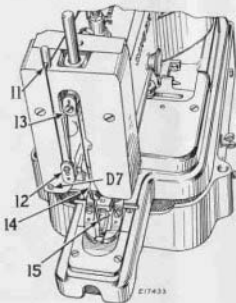


Fig. 10. Threading at Face Plate

down and from left to right through roller guide (12) at lower end of face plate, up and from left to right through thread take-up (13), down through face plate thread retainer (14) at bottom of face plate, and down and from front to back through eye (15) of the needle. See instructions on page 13 for adjusting face plate thread retainer.

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To Set the Needle

Insert the needle up into the needle bar, as far as it will go, with the long groove of the needle in front, facing the operator, then securely tighten the needle set screw.

To Regulate the Thread Tension

To increase thread tension, turn thumb nut (J6, Fig. 11) downward, or upward for less tension. Face plate thread retainer (14, Fig. 10) is adjustable. Loosen screw (D7, Fig. 10) and move retainer (14) to left for more tension, or to right for less tension, then tighten screw (D7). Automatic tension (K6, Fig. 11) requires no change in adjustment other than to make sure that the thumb nut (K6) is turned down sufficiently to insure that the thread is held tightly.

To Sever the Thread

By means of the foot treadle, RAISE THE CLAMP ALL THE WAY UP BEFORE WITHDRAWING THE WORK, in order to sever the thread.

Causes of Thread Breakage

The machine may be improperly threaded. Needle point may be damaged. Looper may be rough, or looper point bent. Tension may be too tight. Thread finger may be damaged or rough. The needle guide may be out of time or adjustment, or needle guide spring broken. Needle may be incorrectly inserted in needle bar.

Causes of Needle Breakage

The clamp may have been raised before machine stopped. The clamp may be out of adjustment, with result that needle does not center in holes in button. Needle bar vibration not coinciding with distance between holes in button. Needle guide out of time or adjustment. Looper out of time or adjustment. Needle point damaged. Needle bar or feed plate operating cam out of time.

Needles

Needles for these machines are as follows:

MACHINE 175-60: Class and Variety 175 x 7; Sizes 16, 20 and 22.

MACHINE 175-61: Class and Variety 175 x 3; Sizes 14, 16 and 20.

The size of the needle is determined by the size of the thread which must pass freely through the needle eye. Rough or uneven thread, or thread which passes with difficulty through the needle eye will interfere with the successful use of the machine.

Orders must specify the QUANTITY required, the SIZE number, also the CLASS and VARIETY numbers separated by the letter X.

The following is an example of an intelligible order:

"100 No. 16, 175 x 7 needles" or "100 No. 14, 175 x 3 needles".

USE ONLY GRUNDIG SEWING NEEDLES IN THESE MACHINES. NO OTHER NEEDLES WILL DO THE WORK PROPERLY.