

TONY®

DESK BLINDSTITCH MACHINE

東力牌桌上型盲縫機

MODELS **CM-500** (一般用 MID MATERIAL)

MODELS **CM-512** (薄物用 THIN MATERIAL)

◆ INSTRUCTION MANUAL / PARTS LIST ◆
使用說明書 / 零件冊



HUEI HWANG INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

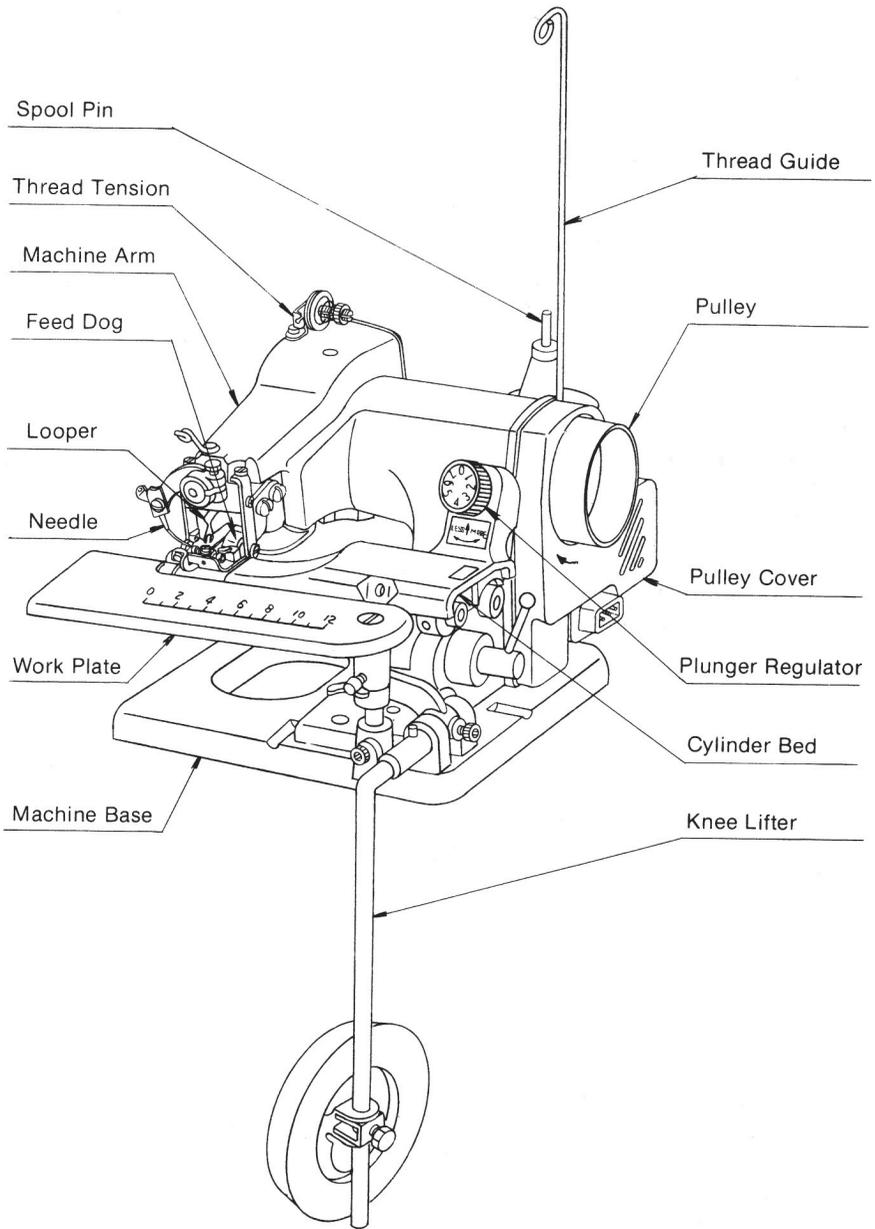
INSTRUCTION MANUAL

PARTS LIST



INDEX

1. Setting up Machine for Work	2
A. Location	2
B. Installing Thread Stand	2
C. Connecting Motor Controller	3
D. Assembly of Knee Lifter	4
2. Lubrication	4
3. Needles and Thread	5
4. Replacing the Needle	6
5. Threading Machine	6
6. Inserting the Work Piece and Starting to Sew	8
7. Adjustment of Thread Tension	9
8. Regulating Stitch Length	10
9. Adjustment of Needle Penetration	10
10. Removal of the Work from the Machine	11
11. Skip Stitch Device	12



1. Setting up Machine for Work

Unpack machine from its shipping box, making certain that you remove from box all component parts and accessories.

A. Location (Figs. 1—2)

Place machine on a firm table, preferably near its right front corner. Attach machine near edge of table using table clamp which is included with the accessories. Table clamp is inserted into groove in base plate of machine either from front or right side.

The selection of the clamp groove depends on how you desire to place machine on table to suit your own convenience. Make sure machine is clamped tightly to keep it from falling off table. See Figs. 1 and 2 for details of clamping.

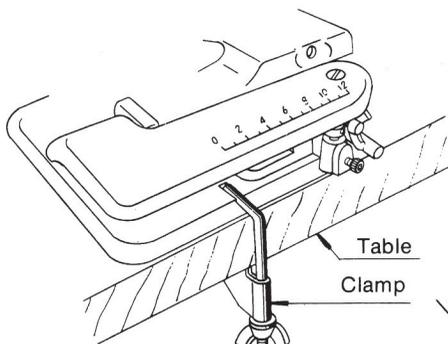


Fig. 1

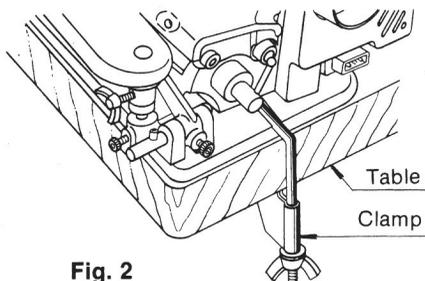


Fig. 2

B. Installing Thread Stand (Fig. 3)

First, loosen thread guide stud set screw (1) and insert thread guide (2) and stud (3) assembly into the hole at rear of machine. Then, tighten set screw (1).

And loosen clamp screw (4), and adjust head (5) of thread guide to face the direction of spool pin (6). Then, tighten clamp screw (4).

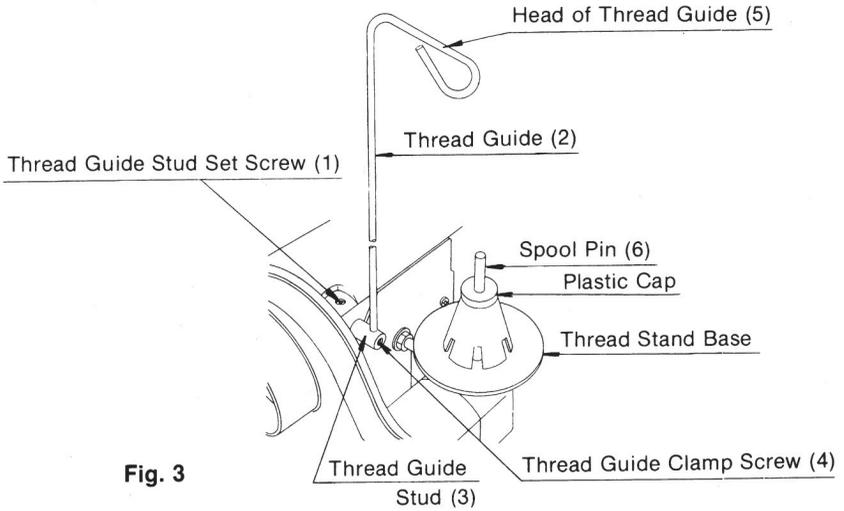


Fig. 3

C. Connection Motor Controller (Figs. 4—5)

Insert three-hole plug on controller wiring into terminal block at right side of machine and insert standard plug into wall outlet.

Place controller on floor and regulate speed of machine by stepping on foot pedal.

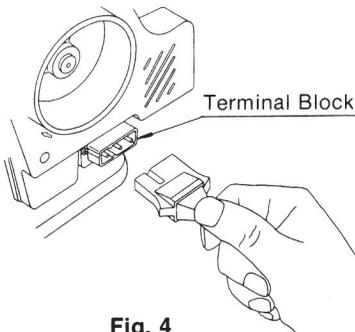


Fig. 4

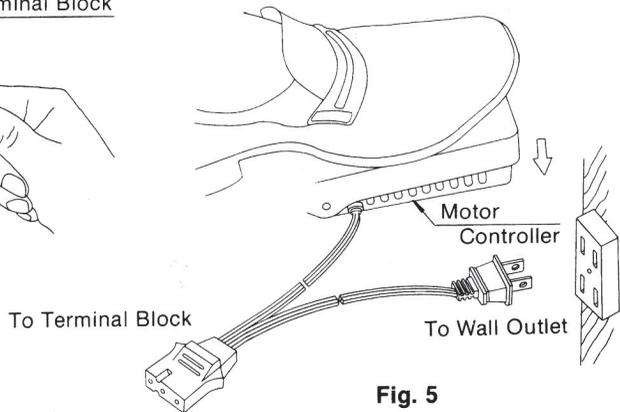


Fig. 5

D. Assembly of Knee Lifter (Fig. 6)

Push sleeve (1) onto free end of shaft (2) and allow pin (3) to enter L-shaped groove in sleeve.

In case of adjusting the angle of knee lifter, loosen the set screw (4) and adjust the knee lifter to the suitable angle. Then, tighten the set screw (4).

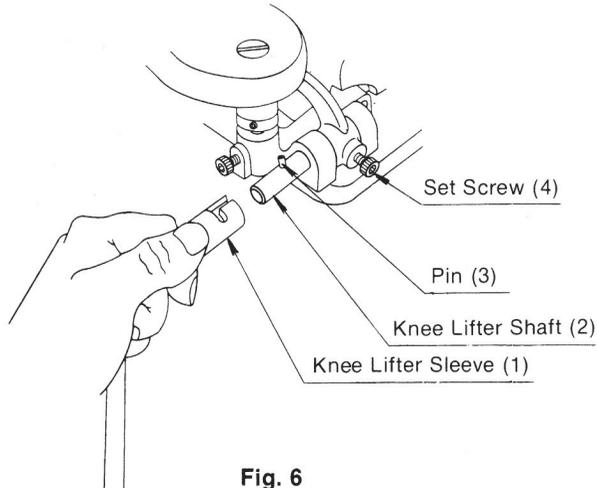


Fig. 6

2. Lubrication (Fig. 7)

Lubrication is important for the trouble-free operation and long service life of the machine. Therefore, after setting-up machine as per paragraph 1, drop a sewing machine oil into all the holes indicated by arrows on Fig. 7, and also drop oil onto the inner moving parts after opening the side cover and rear cover of machine.

Daily and before operating machine, place one or two drops of sewing machine oil into all the oil holes indicated by arrows on Fig. 7.

To assure clean operation, it is suggested that oiling be done upon completion of the work. This will allow excess oil to drip off and only the needed quantity will remain. Be certain to wipe off machine all excess oil before starting to work. Also before sewing, operate machine for about a minute or so with the knee lifter depressed to eliminate all excess lubricant.

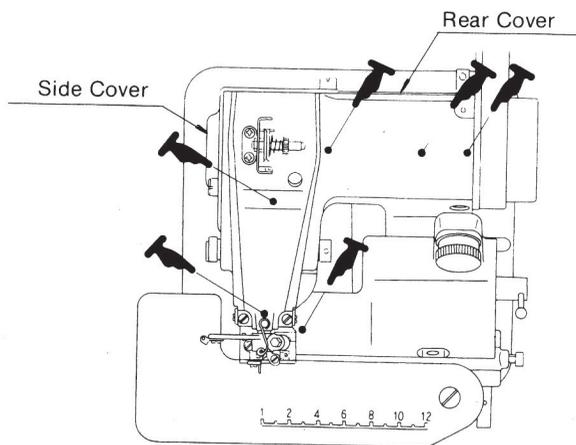


Fig. 7

3. Needles and Thread

The recommended needle is system LW x 6T (or style 29—43) Blindstitch Machine Needle. Size range from No. 3 to 4.

To assure satisfactory operation needles, thread and fabric must be matched as suggested in the table below:

NEEDLE	THREAD	MATERIAL
size 3 (11)	No. 80—100	Nylon slik and other light weight fabrics
size 3 1/2 (14)	No. 60—70	Cotton, woolen, and other medium weight fabrics
size 4(16)	No. 50—60	Thick woolen and other thick weight fabrics

4. Replacing the Needle (Fig. 8)

Turn handwheel away from you (clockwise direction) until needle reaches to the end of its return stroke. Remove needle to be replaced by loosening needle clamp screw (1) about two turns.

Insert new needle into its seat on needle carrier (2) pushing it as far to the left as it will go. Now, tighten needle clamp screw (1).

Note: Fig. 8 shows needle carrier and its part in a disassembled view.

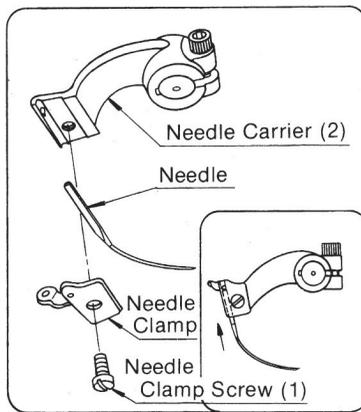


Fig. 8

5. Threading Machine (Figs. 9—12)

A. When using sewing thread from a cone, place it over plastic cup on thread stand (Fig. 9)

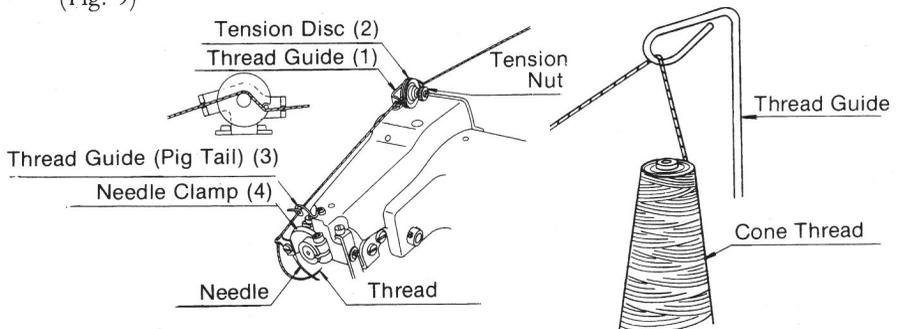


Fig. 9

B. When using spool thread, remove plastic cup before placing spool on thread stand (Fig. 10).

C. For correct threading of machine, follow carefully course of thread as shown on Fig. 9.

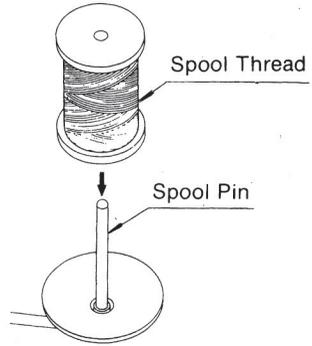


Fig. 10

When reaching to thread tension device, enter thread first in rear eye of thread guide (1). Then, lead thread between the two tension discs (2) as per Fig. 9. Now enter it from behind through the front eye of thread guide. Lead thread forward to front of machine. Enter thread from above into thread guide (3), and eyelet of needle clamp (4).

As this point, make certain that needle is in extreme left-hand position. Now pull thread through needle eye from below as shown in Fig. 11.

It is easier to pull thread through needle eye when work plate is opened by loosening the clamp screw (Fig. 12).

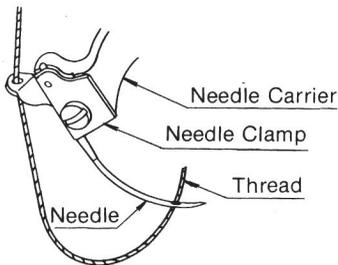


Fig. 11

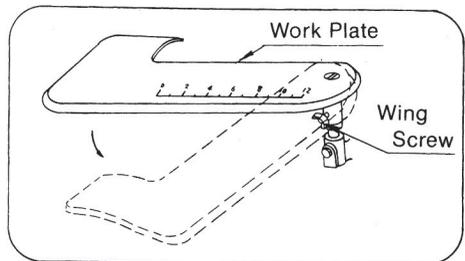


Fig. 12

6. Inserting the Work Piece and Starting to Sew (Figs. 13—14)

Depress knee lifter. This causes the cylinder bed of the machine to swing downward and creates a gap between the presser foot and the cylinder bed. Insert the work in the gap just opened in such a manner that the folded or sewn edge of the article is alongside the edge guide of the presser foot.

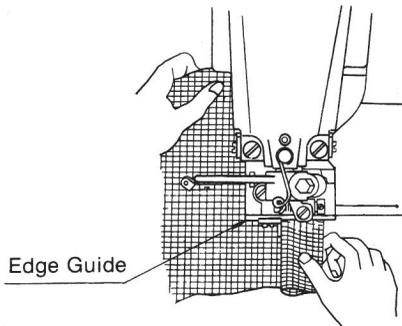


Fig. 13

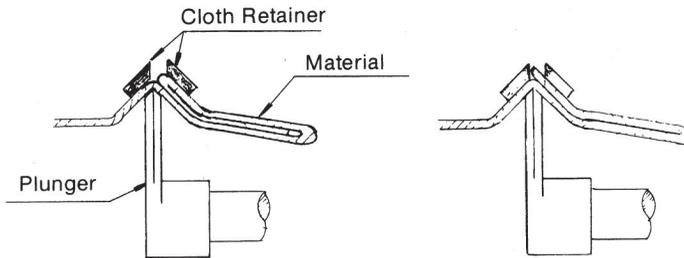


Fig. 14-1

Fig. 14-2

When the article is in proper position, completely release the knee lifter. Get the machine started slowly and watch the material pass edge guide rather than to observe the action of the needle.

In case of sewing double folded edge of material, insert the material as per Fig. 14-1. In case of sewing single folded, insert the material as per Fig. 14-2.

7. Adjustment of Thread Tension (Figs. 15—16)

Different kinds and weights of material and the various sizes of thread require respective thread tensions. Thread tension is regulated by turning the tension nut located at the top of the machine arm.

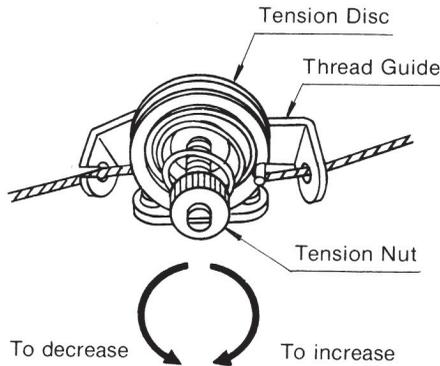


Fig. 16

Tight Tension Stitch



Loosen Tension Stitch

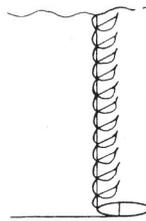


Fig. 15

To increase thread tension, turn the nut away from you (clockwise).

To decrease the tension, turn the nut towards you (counter-clockwise).

Do not turn, tighten, or loosen tension more than about one quarter turn at one time.

Test for results and readjust, if necessary.

8. Regulating Stitch Length (Fig. 17)

Open side cover by loosening two clamp screws. Loosen two set screws (1) in stitch regulating collar (2), and turn collar (2) until desired number is reached by indicator groove (3) of eccentric. Then, tighten screws (1) securely.

When delivered from our factory, the number for stitch length of the machine is set to be at “6”.

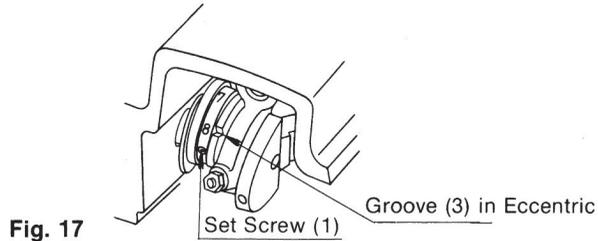


Fig. 17

Each number shows the following stitch length.

Number on collar	4	5	6	7	8
Stitch length (M/M)	4	5	6	7	8

To have best choice of stitch length, recommend to have a few trial stitching on different kind materials.

9. Adjustment of Needle Penetration (Fig. 18)

The depth of needle penetration into the cloth can be adjusted by turning the plunger regulator located on front of the machine.

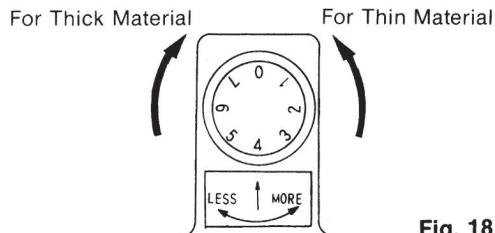


Fig. 18

To increase needle penetration for light materials, turn the regulator counter-clockwise. The greater the number directly in front on the regulator dial, the deeper the penetration of the needle. To lessen the penetration for thick materials, turn regulator clockwise.

To prevent damage to the needle and the machine, it is recommended to begin sewing with the least degree of penetration, and to sew a short length of seam. Check for catching of the material and appearance, making whatever penetration adjustments are required until stitching is as desired.

NOTE: Beginning and end of penetration adjustments are controlled by built-in stops. Do not force beyond its stops.

10. Removal of the Work from the Machine (Fig. 19)

Stop machine and turn handwheel away from you until needle is completely out of the material (at highest position). Press knee lifter to the right and pull the work piece rearward out of the machine with a quick stroke. This will lock the last stitch and break the thread.

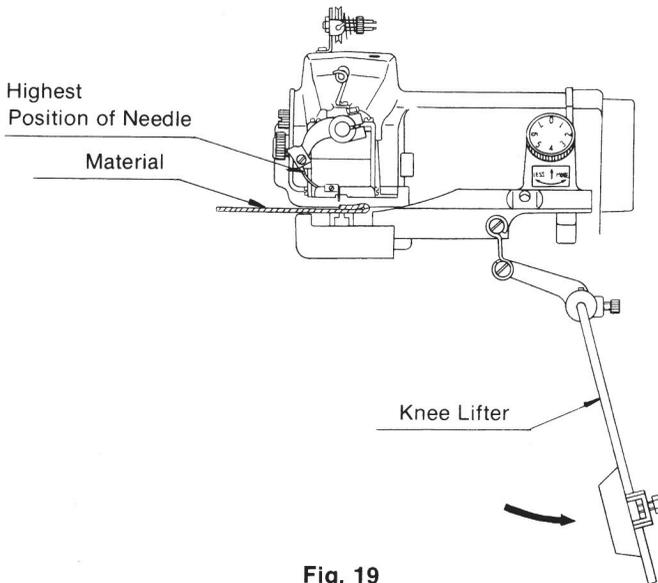


Fig. 19

11. Skip Stitch Device (Figs. 20—21)

The position of the lever at the right side of the machine controls the skipstitch device. When this lever points towards “No skip”, the needle catches the material at every stitch. Pointing towards “skip”, the needle penetrates the material at every other stitch.

To be assured that the machine works as desired, the lever should be pushed in either direction until stopped. If the lever is maintained at intermediate positions, operation of the machine is not reliable. Also note that every time operation is changed from skip to non-skip, needle penetration should be checked and readjusted, if necessary.

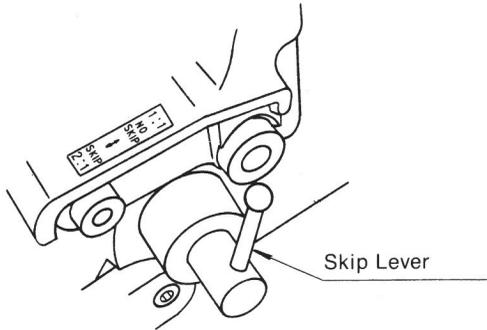


Fig. 20

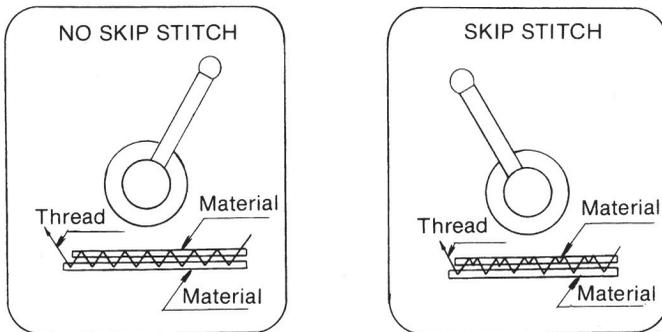


Fig. 21