principal parts—how they are used

1. CONNECTING MACHINE
Before plugging in your machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plug receptacle at the right-end of the machine are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by your power company.

Push the machine plug into the receptacle. Then connect the power line plug to your electrical outlet.

2. TURNING MACHINE AND LIGHT ON OR OFF
Both machine and sewing light are turned on or off simultaneously by means of the power & light switch.

3. RUNNING MACHINE; CONTROLLING SPEED
To run the machine and control speed, press the speed controller (or knee lever). The harder you press, the faster the machine will sew.

This unique electrical system offers several advantages: you see at a glance when the machine is on or off by means of the light; you can turn off the power with the convenient switch instead of having to unplug the machine; and since the power and light switch must be moved to the on position before the machine will start, there is less chance of accidentally starting the machine by pressing on the controller.

4. SETTING NEEDLE POSITION
The needle position selector places the needle in left (L), center (C), or right (R) stitching position. You will need to set it before you start the machine for any purpose.

Before moving the selector, make sure buttonhole controls are in off position, then turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above throat plate. Press selector lever down, slide lever to desired position, then release.

Bobbin Winding and Straight Stitching: Always set selector at C.

Zig-Zag Stitching: You will use C position most often; L and R settings are for special stitch placement. For example: An L setting is required for button sewing and twin-needle work. An L or R setting is used to place narrow zig-zag stitching to the left or right of center in decorative work.

Two-Step Buttonholing: Set selector under (▼).