

INSTRUCTION BOOK



MODEL 532



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

P. O. BOX 866

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90406, U.S.A.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

This sewing machine was accurately adjusted, carefully inspected and thoroughly tested before shipment from the factory.

The New Home Sewing Machine Company guarantees this machine against defect due to faulty workmanship or materials; however, this guarantee is effective only so long as the machine in question is not exposed to abuse beyond the normal wear and tear to which such products may be subjected.

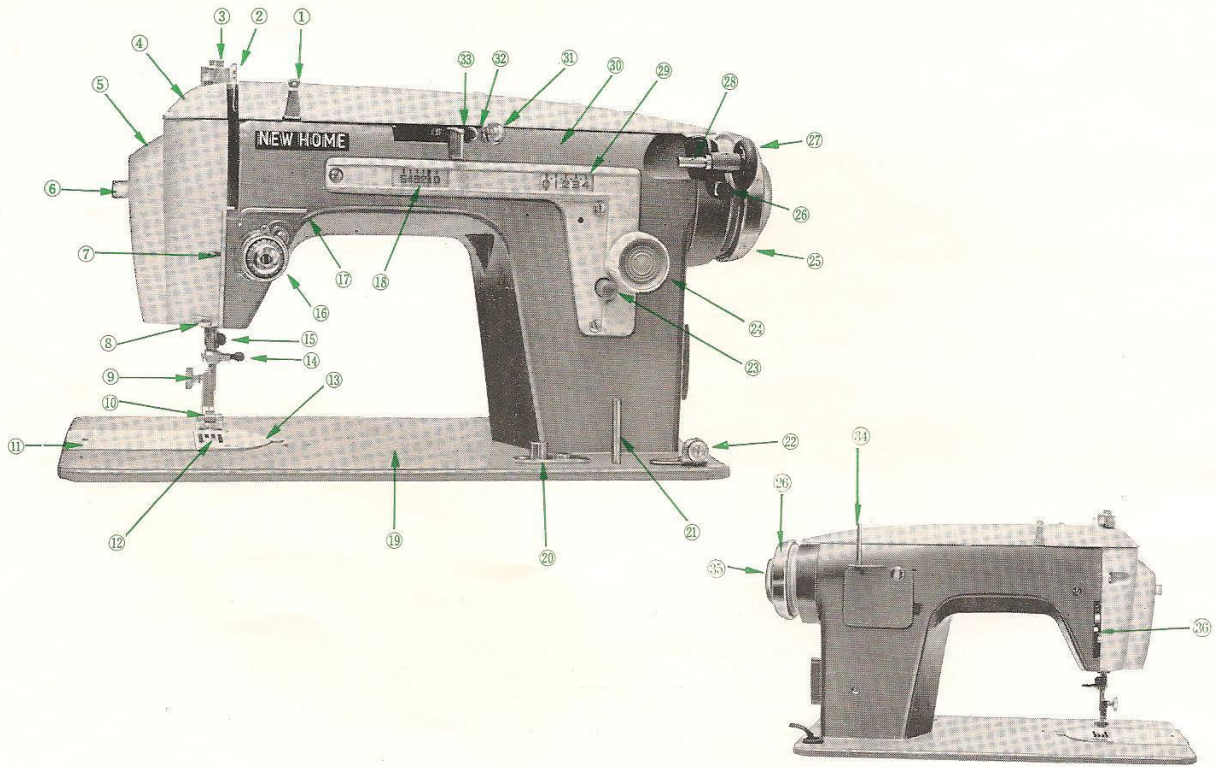
Attachments are not covered; electrical equipment is for one year from the date of purchase.

To get extra needles, bobbins, light globes, oil, attachments or sewing accessories, see the colorful BUSY SUSAN display at your sewing machine, variety, department or notions store.

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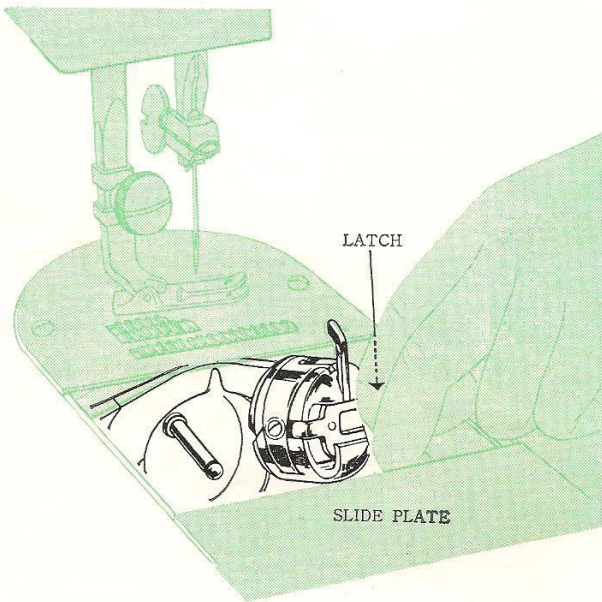
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NAME OF EACH PART

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Upper arm thread guide | 19. Bed |
| 2. Thread take up lever | 20. Drop feed button |
| 3. Pop up pressure release regulator | 21. Bed spool pin |
| 4. Top cover | 22. Bobbin winder tension bracket |
| 5. Face plate | 23. Reverse push button |
| 6. Light switch | 24. Stitch length regulating dial |
| 7. Face plate thread guide | 25. Balance wheel |
| 8. Face plate lower thread guide | 26. Bobbin winder push button |
| 9. Thumb screw | 27. Bobbin winder wheel |
| 10. Presser foot | 28. Bobbin winder spindle |
| 11. Slide plate | 29. Stitch length indicator |
| 12. Feed dog | 30. Arm |
| 13. Needle plate | 31. Zigzag width stopper screw |
| 14. Needle clamp | 32. Zigzag width stopper |
| 15. Needle bar | 33. Zigzag width regulating lever |
| 16. Thread tension regulator | 34. Arm spool pin |
| 17. Lower arm thread guide | 35. Stop motion screw |
| 18. Zigzag width indicator | 36. Presser bar lifter |

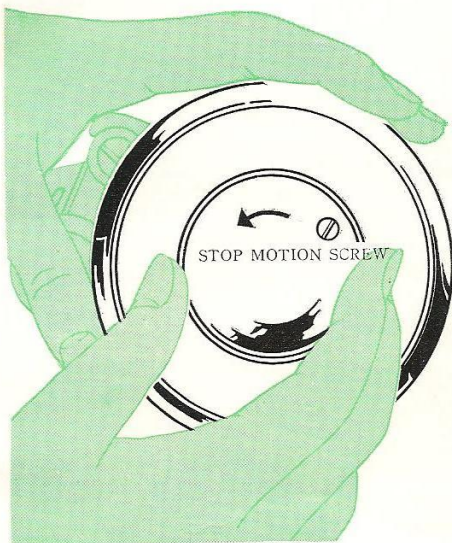


TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN CASE

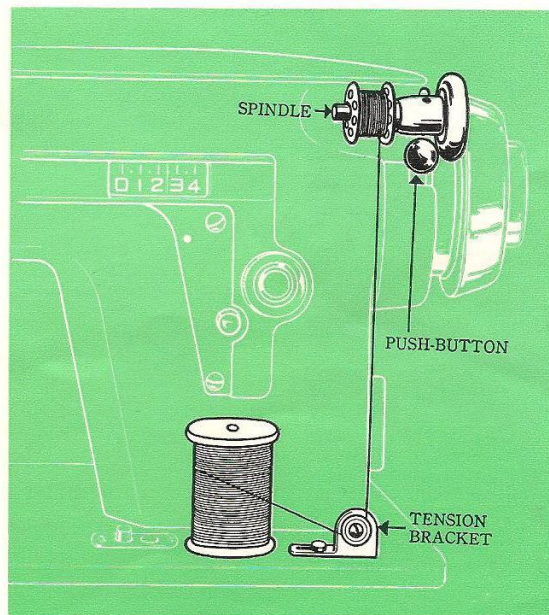
Raise the needle to its highest point. Open the slide plate in the bed. Open the bobbin case latch and withdraw the bobbin case. On releasing the latch and turning the bobbin case downward, the bobbin will drop out.

TO WIND THE BOBBIN

Disengage the stitching mechanism by turning the stop motion screw over toward you with the right hand, while holding the balance wheel in the left hand. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin on the bed.

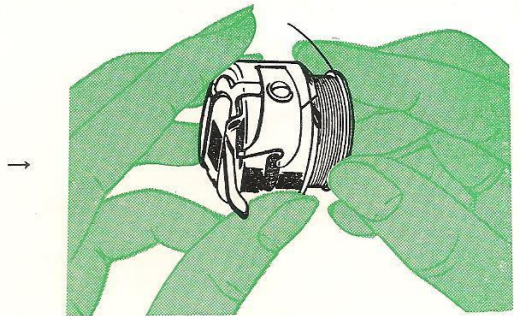
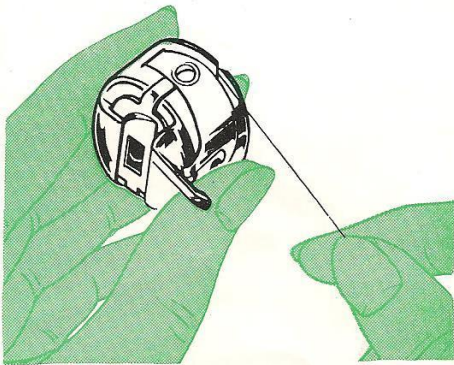


Wind the free end of the thread several times round the bobbin and press it onto the spindle passing the thread through the tension bracket. Press the push-button until the latch fits securely into the bobbin. When the bobbin is filled, the latch disengages and stops the winding operation.

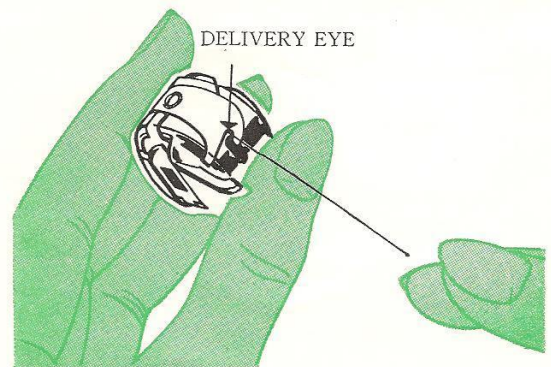


TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE

1. Place the threaded bobbin into the bobbin case.



2. Pull the thread and guide it into the slot in the edge of the bobbin case.



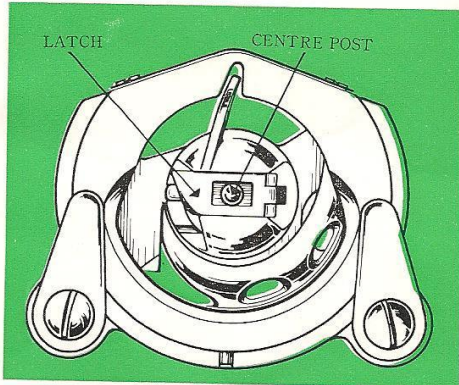
3. Then pull the thread under the tension spring and into the delivery eye.



TO INSERT THE BOBBIN CASE

Hold the bobbin case by the latch and place it on the centre post of the shuttle.

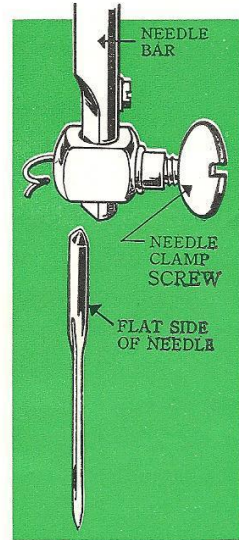
Release the latch and press the bobbin case back until the latch enters the groove in the centre post. Permit the bobbin thread to hang down freely a few inches.



TO INSERT THE NEEDLE

Raise the needle bar to the highest point. Loosen the needle clamp screw and push the thick end of the needle, with the flat side to the right, into the slot of the needle bar.

Insert the needle as high as it will go, and then tighten the clamp screw firmly.



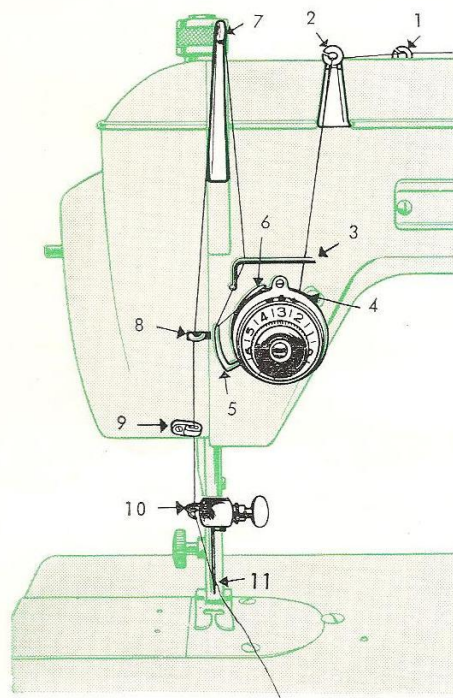
TO THREAD THE NEEDLE

Raise the take-up lever to its highest point.
Place a spool of thread on the spool pin on the back of the machine arm.

Pass the thread through the thread guides (1, 2),
downward between and around the tension discs (4)
from right to left,
up and into the loop of the take-up spring (5).
Pull the thread upward so that the thread will drop
into the tension thread guard (6).

Then bring the thread up through the thread guide
(3) and through the hole of the take-up lever (7),
down through the face plate thread guides (8), (9),
into the thread guide (10) at the end of the needle bar.
Then from left to right pass it through the eye of the
needle (11).

Draw about four inches of thread through the eye of
the needle with which to commence sewing.

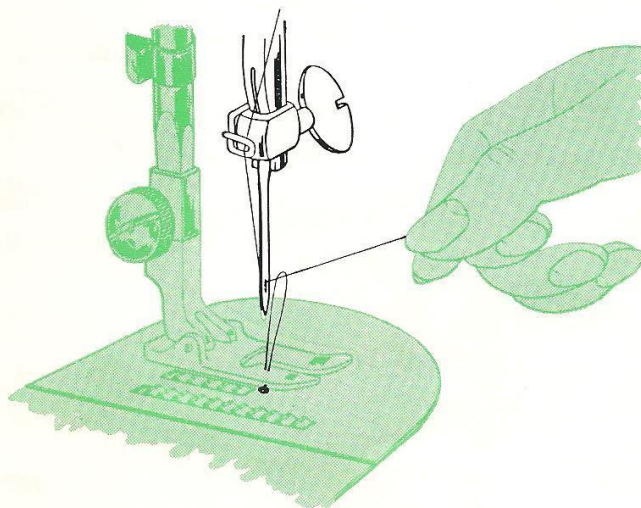


TO START SEWING

Turn the balance wheel toward you with the right hand until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the bobbin thread.

Now pull the end of the thread you are holding, and the bobbin thread will be brought up with it through the needle hole.

Place both ends of threads back under the presser foot. Place the fabric to be sewn beneath the presser foot, lower the foot upon it and then start sewing.



THREAD TENSIONS

For ordinary stitching the tension of the upper and lower threads should be equal so as to lock both threads in the centre of the fabric.

thus: A



If the tension of the upper thread is greater than that of the lower thread, it will lie straight along the upper surface of the fabric.

thus: B



If the tension of the lower thread is greater than that of the upper thread, the lower thread will lie straight along the underside of the fabric.

thus: C

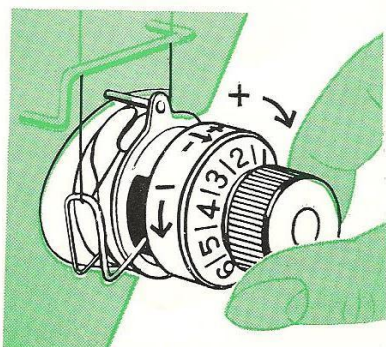


TO ADJUST THE UPPER

THREAD TENSION

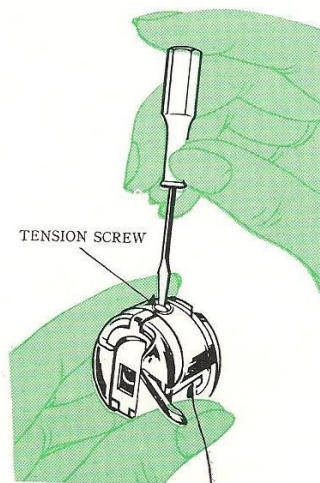
The tension of the upper thread will become stronger when the tension dial is turned in the direction marked (+).

Contrariwise the upper thread tension becomes weaker when the dial is turned in the direction marked (-).



TO ADJUST THE LOWER

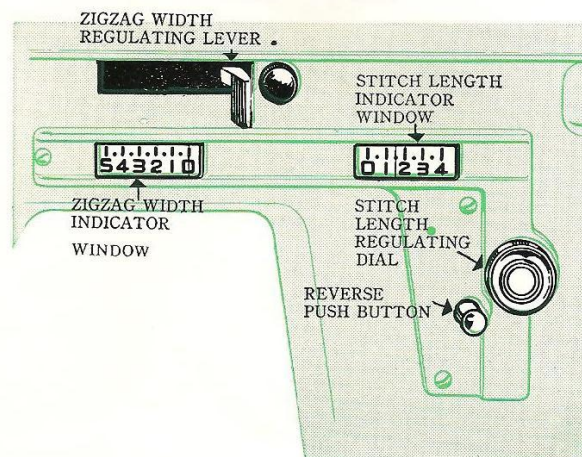
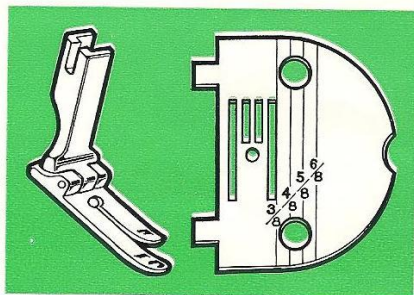
THREAD TENSION



The tension of the lower thread is regulated by the screw on the bobbin case tension spring. Use a small driver and tighten the screw slightly to increase the tension, or loosen it to slacken the tension.

TO REGULATE THE DIRECTION OF FEED AND STITCHES

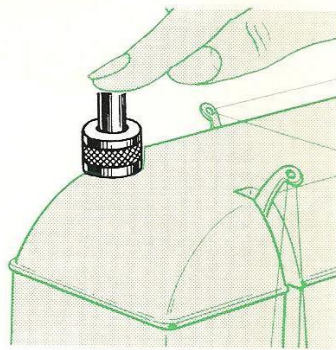
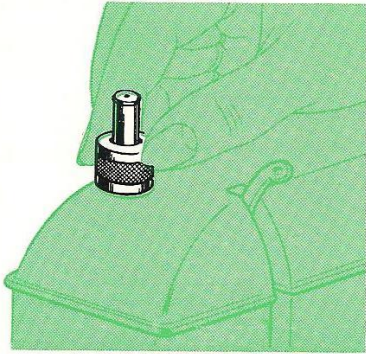
For straight sewing, the zigzag width regulating lever must be set at the right, so that the indicator points to "0". Also it is advisable to use the needle plate and presser foot for straight stitching.



For reverse stitching, keep pressing reverse push button until the desired length of stitches are sewn. Reverse stitching is used for reinforcement at the beginning and end of seam.

To regulate the length of stitch, turn the stitch length regulating dial to the required length, as shown in the stitch length indicator window.

TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE ON THE PRESSER FOOT



For sewing very thin or heavier materials, the pressure on the presser foot should be regulated so as to prevent the material to pucker or to enable the feed to move the material evenly.

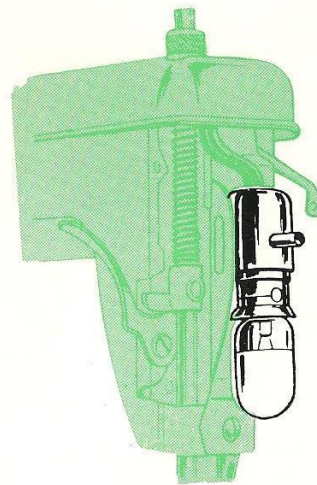
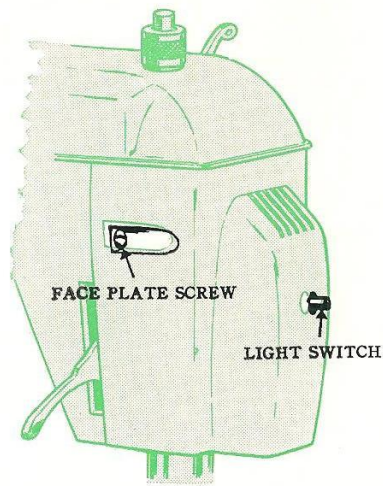
To release the pressure on the presser foot, press down the pop up pressure release regulator ring, which allows the regulator bar to spring up to its highest position and leave the material free from any pressure from the presser foot.

For sewing very thin fabrics, press the top of the regulator bar lightly to give a required light pressure to the cloth.

For sewing heavier materials, push down the top of the regulator bar further, in order to give a stronger pressure to the cloth.

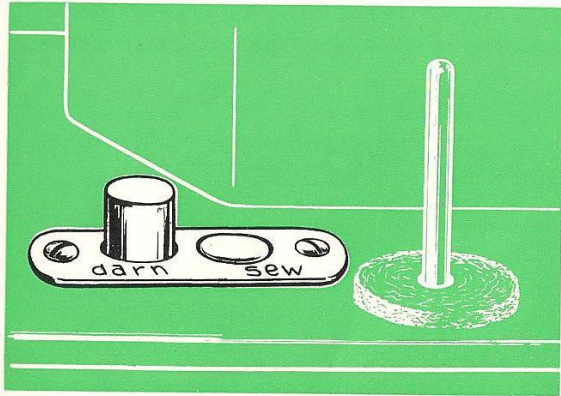
TO USE THE BUILT-IN SEW LIGHT

To insert the electric-bulb, loosen the face plate screw and remove the face plate, then the bulb can be easily changed. When the bulb has been inserted, close the face plate.



The light is turned on and off by turning the light switch toward you.

TO USE THE DROP FEED DEVICE



TO REMOVE THE WORK

Darning and embroidering is facilitated by means of the drop feed buttons on the right hand corner of the bed.

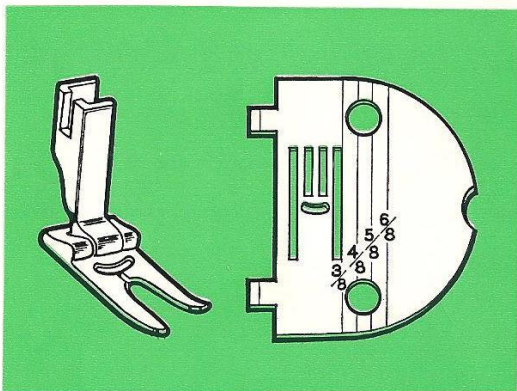
Push the button "DARN", and the feed dog drops below the surface of the needle plate so that it will permit the free movement of the cloth.

To raise the feed dog to the normal position, push the button "SEW".

Raise the needle bar to its highest point; lift the presser foot and draw the fabric back and cut the ends of threads. Leave the machine threads about four inches long for resuming sewing.

ZIGZAG SEWING

For zigzag sewing, the needle plate and presser foot must be for general use.

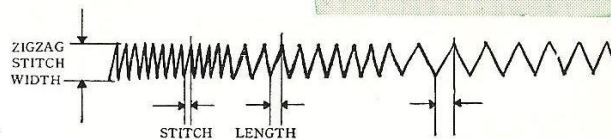
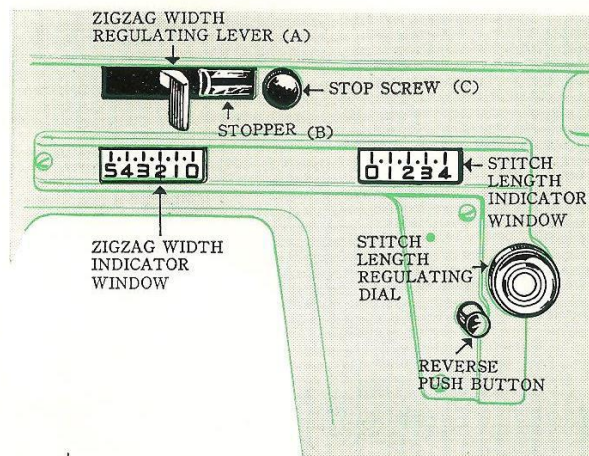


To regulate the width of zigzag stitch, move the lever "A" to the required width as shown in the indicator window, and lock with the stopper "B". To set the stopper "B", move the stopper to the desired position and tighten the stop screw "C".

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SATIN STITCHES

For satin stitches, the stitch length should be set at "0.5" or less; also the thread tension be regulated to give a lighter tension than for straight stitch. The wider satin stitch requires the lighter tension.



BUTTON SEWING

Remove the regular foot and attach the button sewing foot.

Drop the feed by pressing down the drop feed button "Darn".

Set the zigzag width regulating lever to "5" or less, according to the distance between the holes in the button, and lock the lever with the stopper.

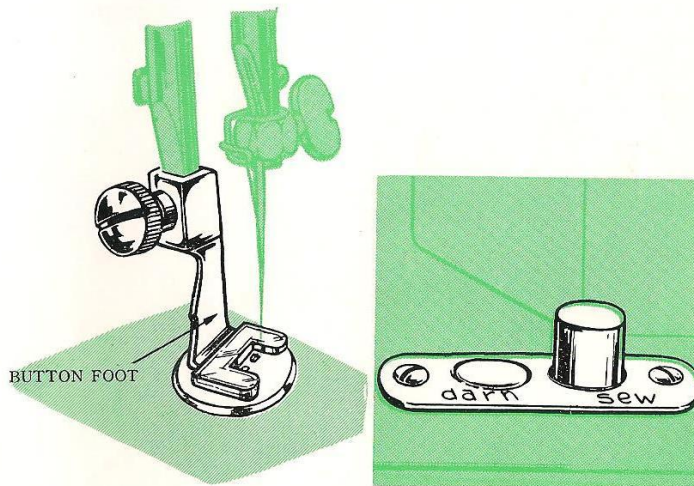
Place the button between the foot and the material, with its holes in a horizontal line and lower the foot upon it.

Turn the balance wheel slowly toward you, making sure the needle

enters the holes in the button.

Slowly start the machine, making six or seven stitches.

To knot the thread, set the lever to "0" and make three or four stitches.



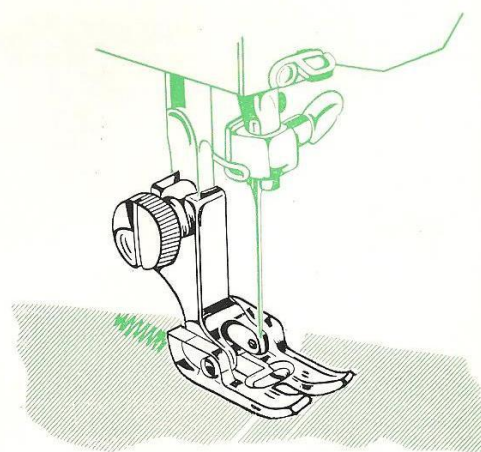
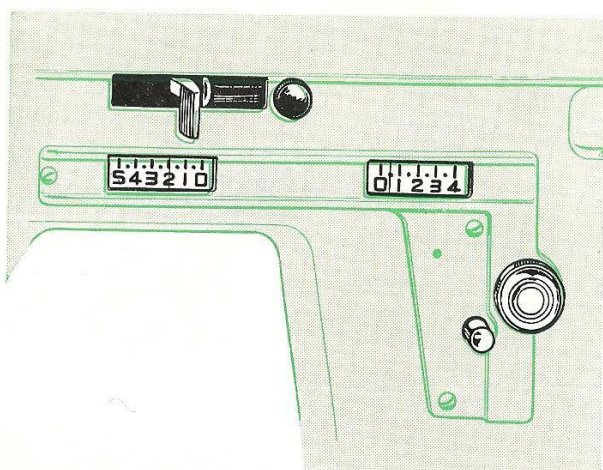
BUTTONHOLE SEWING

Remove the regular foot and attach the buttonhole foot. Set the zigzag width regulating lever to a little less than "2.5".

Set the stitch length regulating dial to obtain closely spaced stitches.

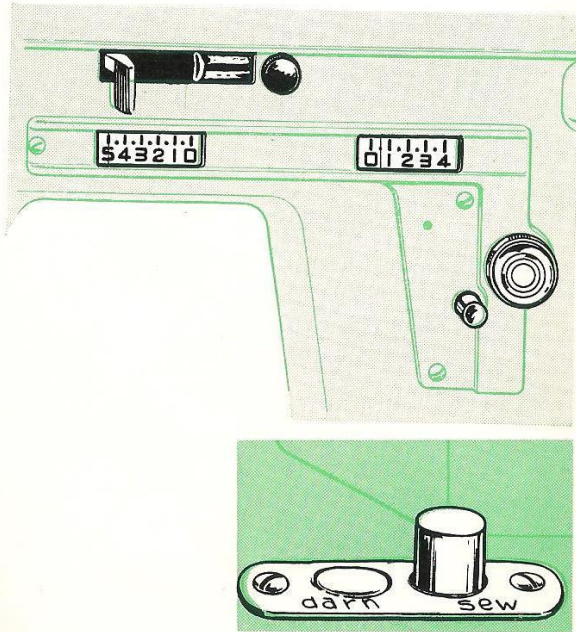
Mark with a pencil or chalk the position and exact length of the buttonhole on the fabric.

Place the foot on the left end of the marking, commence sewing the left row of the buttonhole until it reaches the end of the marking. (1)



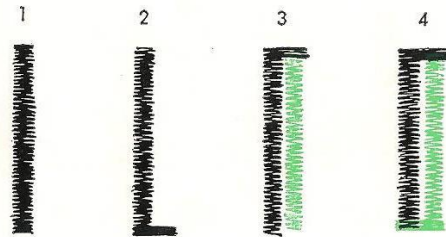
BUTTONHOLE SEWING

To close the end, drop the feed by pressing down the drop feed button "Darn", set the zigzag width regulating lever to "5" and sew three or four stitches. (2)



Now to sew the other row of the buttonhole, turn the fabric around 180 degrees, and repeat the procedure as before. (3) (4)

Remove the fabric from the machine and open the buttonhole with the buttonhole cutter or seam ripper.



DARNING AND EMBROIDERY

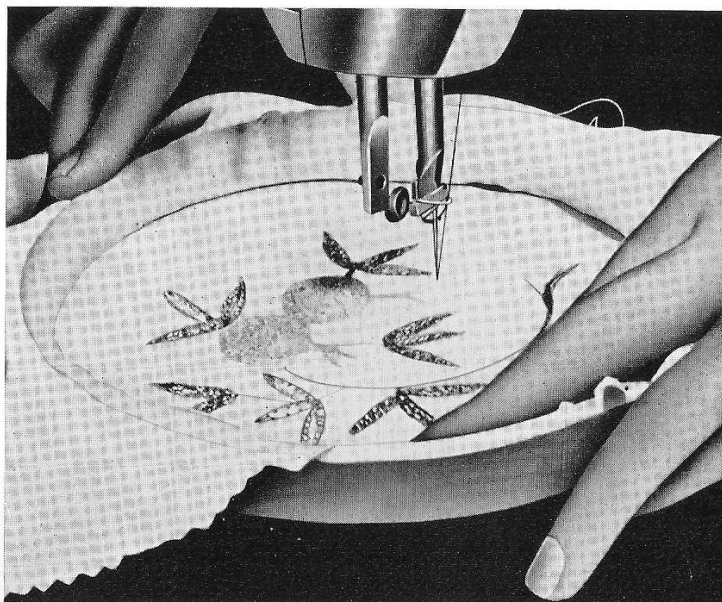
Drop the feed by pressing down the drop feed button "Darn".

Remove the presser foot and replace the needle plate with the needle plate for straight stitching.

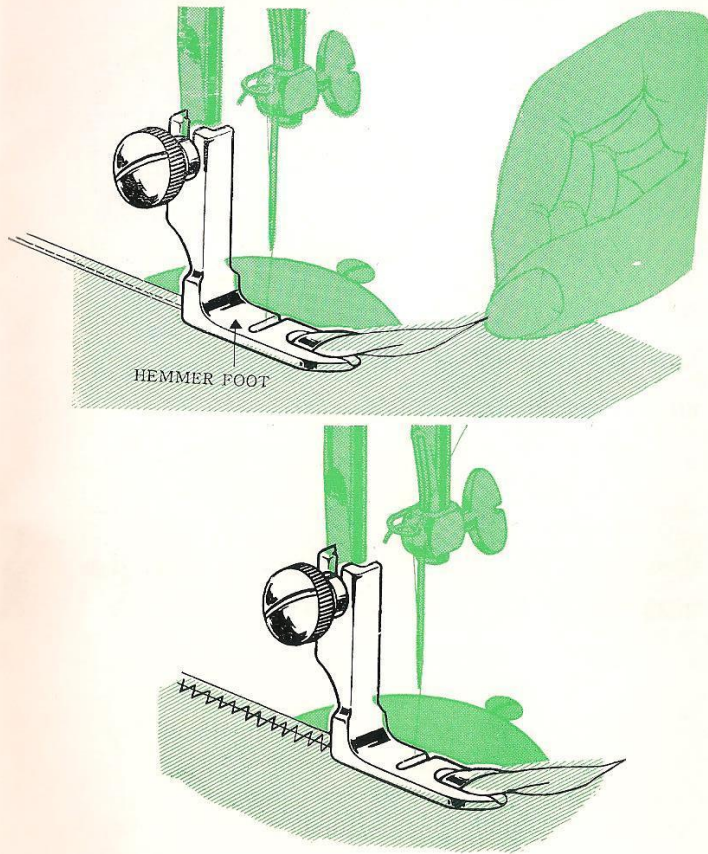
It is advisable to use an embroidery hoop, in which the material to be fixed and stretched.

Hold the hoop closely on the machine bed with both hands, press the material with your left forefinger in the vicinity of the needle. This will help in holding down the material and will prevent the machine from making skipped stitches.

Manipulate work carefully and be sure to keep fingers out of the path of the needle.



Adjust the thread tensions for the best appearance of embroidery work and slightly increase the bobbin thread tension to avoid the lower thread from being pulled up.



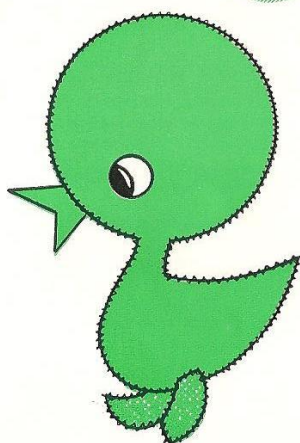
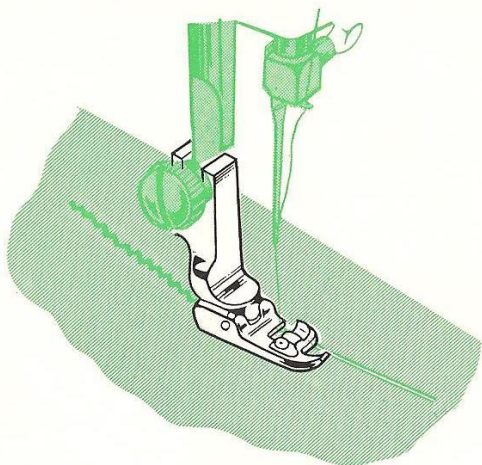
HEMMING

Remove the regular foot and attach the hemmer foot.

Fold over the edge of the fabric approximately $\frac{1}{8}$ inch wide, then fold it over again in the same way for a length of about 2 inches.

Insert this folded end into the scroll of the hemmer foot. Move the fabric back and forth until the hem forms itself in the scroll.

Pull the fabric toward you until the beginning of the hem is just below the needle. Guide the fabric into the hemmer foot while proceeding. Instead of straight stitches, you can also use zigzag stitches for this hemming operation. Be sure, however, to adjust the width of the zigzag stitch so that it is as wide as the hem itself.



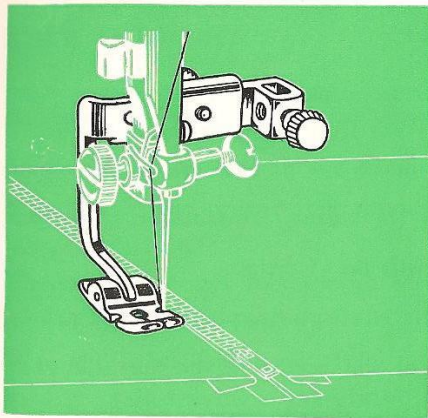
BRAID SEWING

Remove the regular presser foot from the machine and attach the braider foot as illustrated.

Insert the braid through the thread guide spring on the braider foot and lay it under the foot.

Adjust the width of zigzag seam and length of stitch to obtain a covering of the braid which appears the most desirable for the material you are sewing.

Braiding is most effective when applied to applique work. To make braided applique, first baste the design on the fabric, sew with braid outlining the design and cut away the surplus material.



SEWING IN A ZIPPER

The double purpose zipper foot (zipper-quilter) included in the accessories enables you to attach a zipper on fabric.

Take off the hook shaped quilting attachment (C) from the zipper foot and attach the foot to the presser bar of the machine.

First open out the zipper and place the fabric in the position under the needle.

Set the machine for straight stitching. Loosen the thumb screw (B) to set the foot on the left side of the needle and sew the left side of the zipper as shown in the illustration.

To sew the right side of the zipper, bring the foot to the right side of the needle.

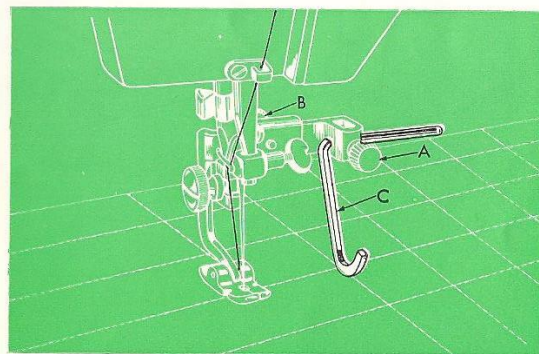
QUILTING

The quilting attachment will enable you to sew parallel lines on padded fabrics without the necessity of marking them in advance.

There are two kinds of quilters in the accessories to be attached to the right or left side of the clamp on the zipper foot depending on the distance between the parallel lines.

To attach the quilter to the foot, loosen the thumb screw (A) and clamp the quilter by the thumb screw.

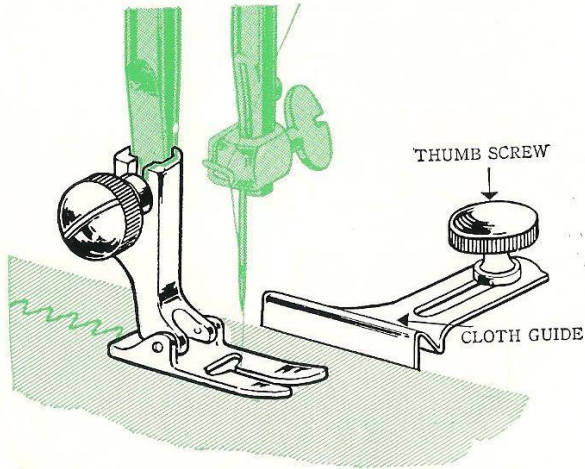
Adjust the curved hook to the desired distance from the needle and adjust it to press into the fabric. When sewing, the hook should follow the preceding line of stitching.



CLOTH GUIDE

When you wish to sew close to the edge of fabric or to make a wide hem up to 1½ inches in a straight (or zigzag) and uniform line, the cloth guide will be of help.

To attach the cloth guide, place it over a hole to the right of the needle in the machine bed. Attach with the thumb screw, adjusting the guide to the desired distance, then tighten it firmly.



BLIND STITCH HEM

Set the zigzag width regulator at about "3" and the stitch length regulator at about "3".

Turn the balance wheel until the feed dog goes down below the needle plate level.

Lower the presser foot.

Then loosen the presser foot thumb screw to insert the blind stitch hem guide between the screw and the presser foot.

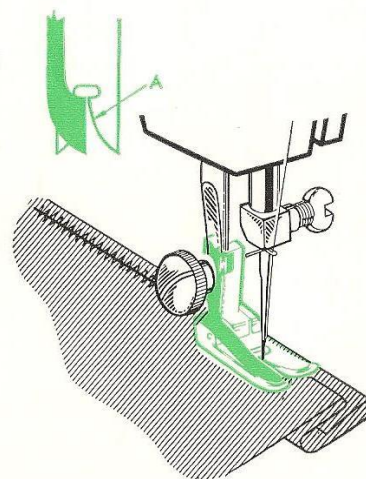
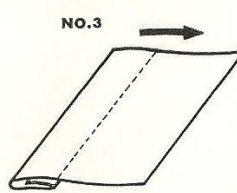
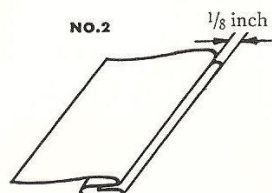
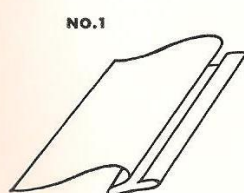
Tighten the presser foot thumb screw making sure that the guide (A) is placed in the middle of the toes of the presser foot.

With the fabric inside out, fold it to the desired size of hem. (No. 1)

Fold it again leaving a margin of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch on the bottom fold. (No. 2)

Feed the fabric along the guide.

Unfold the fabric (No. 3) and you will have a blind stitch hem.



TO CLEAN THE SHUTTLE RACE

It will sometimes be necessary to open the shuttle race in order to remove loose pieces of thread that have been caught in the hook.

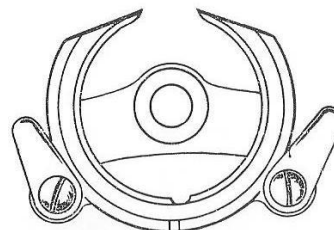
The design of the shuttle race enables you to do this most easily and efficiently, without sacrificing the precision which is so essential to these parts.

To open the shuttle race, first raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case. Next, twist the shuttle race ring clasps outward, then take out the shuttle race ring.

Carefully remove the shuttle hook and clean out the shuttle race.

Replace the shuttle, the shuttle ring, and lock with the clasps.

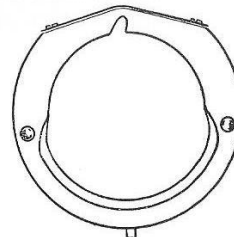
Be careful not to drop the shuttle otherwise it will be demand.



SHUTTLE RACE RING CLASPS



SHUTTLE HOOK



SHUTTLE RACE RING



BOBBIN



BOBBIN CASE

TO OIL THE MACHINE

To ensure easy and free working of the machine, it is necessary that all moving parts be covered with a film of oil and not be allowed to become dry.

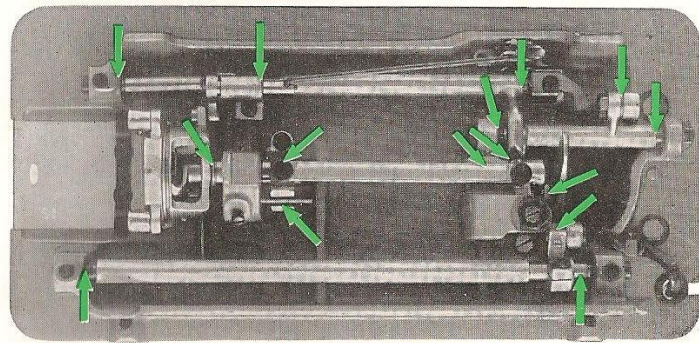
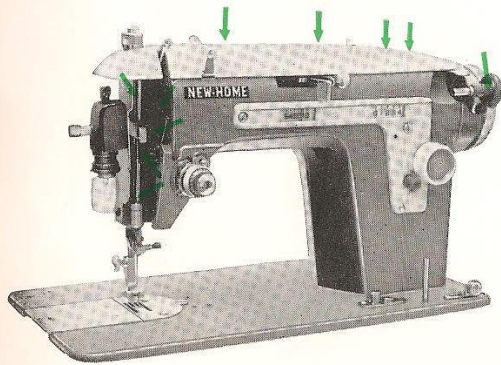
The shuttle race should also be oiled frequently.

The machine should be oiled at the places indicated by arrows in the illustrations.

To avoid soiling of the material apply only a few drops of oil at each oil hole.

After oiling, run the machine rapidly for a few minutes to work the oil into the bearings.

When in constant use the machine should be oiled two or three times a week.



RIGHT NEEDLE AND THREAD FOR RIGHT CLOTH

Size of Needles	Cloth	Size of Threads
No. 9	Thin calico, silk, serge and muslin.	No. 80-100 cotton thread or fine silk thread.
No. 11	Thin calico, cotton cloth, crepe de Chine, hosiery and silk.	No. 60-100 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 14	Ordinary cotton cloth, serge and thin woolen goods, towels and shirting.	No. 40 - 60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 16	Thick cotton cloth, serge and thin woolen goods.	No. 30 - 60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 18	Ordinary woolen goods, trousers, overcoats, thick calico and children's clothes.	No. 30 - 60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.

Note: Use a good quality mercerized cotton thread, if available, to avoid shrinking when laundered.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SMOOTH SEWING

Machine Working Heavily

See if the shuttle race, feed dog and underneath parts of the needle plate are clogged with lint. If so, clean the part.

If the machine works hard after standing for some time, apply a little kerosene in place of oil.

Then run the machine rapidly to clean the bearings, and oil the machine with sewing machine oil.

The use of inferior oil is usually the cause of the machine working heavily.

Thread Breaks

If the needle thread breaks, it is probably due to one of the following causes:

The machine being improperly threaded.

The tensions being too tight.

The needle being bent or having a blunt point.

The thread take-up spring broken.

If the lower thread breaks, adjust the bobbin thread tension; also see that the inside of the bobbin case and the part underneath the tension spring are free from lint.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SMOOTH SEWING

Skipped Stitches

A bent or blunt-pointed needle is often the cause of this. See that the needle is accurately inserted. Remove the needle plate, and, after ascertaining that the feed is clean and working freely, reset the needle plate.

Needle Breaks

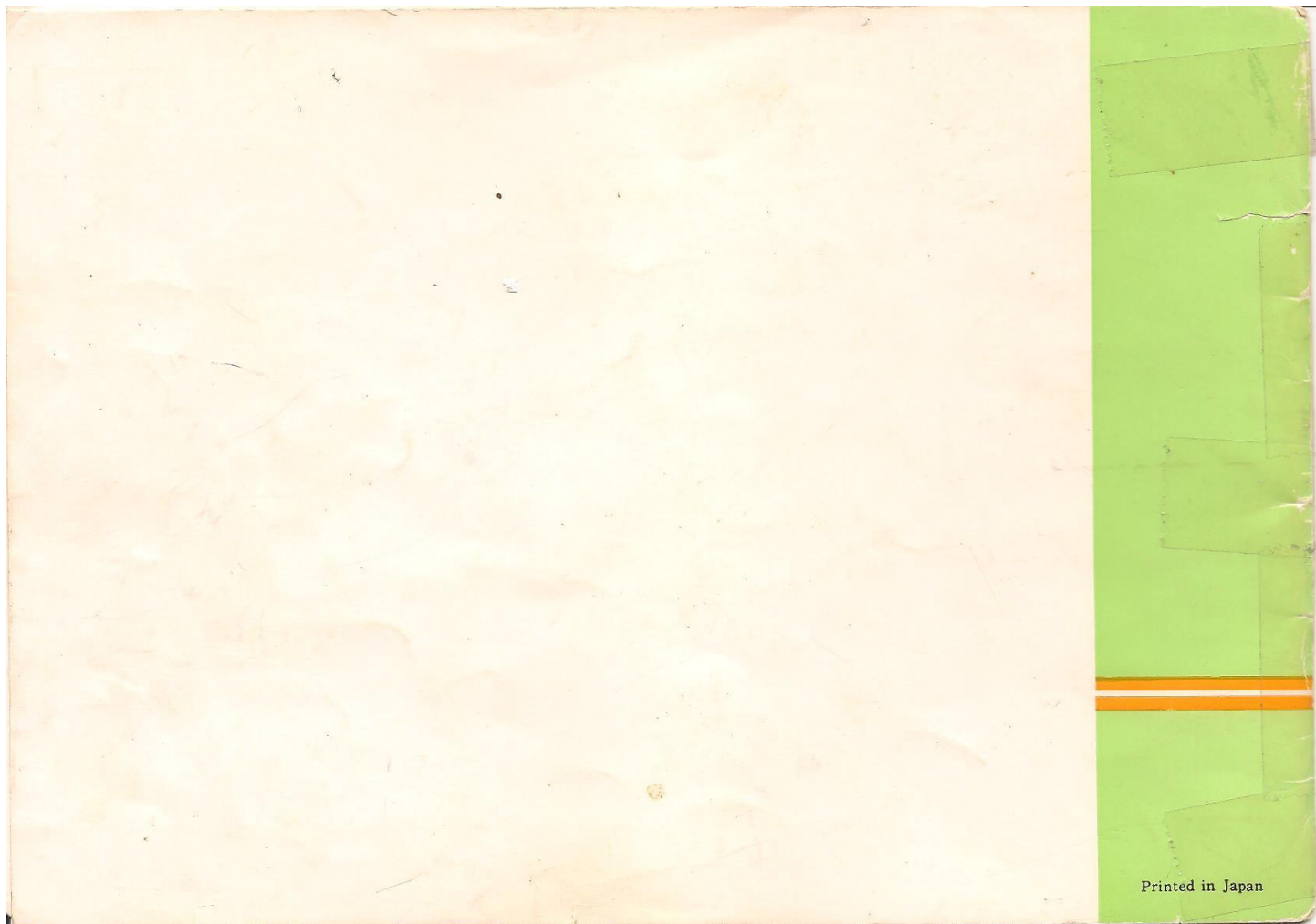
See that the needle is not bent and avoid pulling the material when stitching; either condition will cause the needle to strike on needle plate and break.

Material Puckers

This is generally due to incorrect tension. See that both the bobbin case and the needle are properly threaded; that the thread used is of good quality and the correct size for the needle.

Stitches Loop

This is regulated by the tensions. See that both the bobbin case and the needle are properly threaded; that the thread used is of good quality and the correct size for the needle.



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