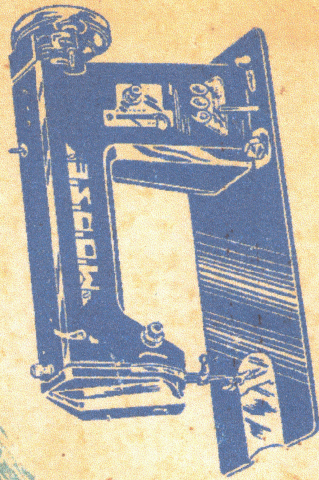


INSTRUCTION
MANUAL

for the
use and
care of...



the **MORSE**
"600"

with exclusive
**BUILT-IN
SEWLIGHT**

\$199.95

FOREWORD

Your sewing machine is the product of many years of research and development in the field of household sewing machines. It is the ultimate in efficiency, quality and design, yet its moving and wearing parts, such as needles, bobbins, bobbin cases, hooks, etc., are standard and interchangeable with parts immediately available at sewing machine stores the world over.



This precision sewing head, with its simplified design and many labor saving extras, is the result of American investment, and technical assistance to one of Japan's finest sewing machine factories. This factory is supervised by our resident engineering staff and each machine is built to the most exacting specifications under our rigid quality control program.

Electrical components such as the motor, control, light and wiring . . . and portable cases, furniture and attachments are made by affiliated factories in the United States. Complete units are assembled and rechecked at our distribution plants throughout the country. Your dealer is thoroughly qualified to render expert factory service.

Please read this illustrated manual carefully. It will assure you of years of sewing satisfaction, service and joy.



TO REPLACE THE NEEDLE

Note:

Use standard 15x1 needles only

To replace the needle, raise the needle bar to its highest point by turning the balance wheel (Fig. 3) TOWARD YOU by hand. Loosen the needle clamp screw (A) on the right hand side and the needle clamp will open, allowing the old needle to fall out.

Remove the old needle and slide the new needle up (FLAT SIDE TOWARD THE BALANCE WHEEL) as far as it will go. When the needle hits the stop it is in position correctly. Now fasten the needle clamp securely. For best results change needles frequently.

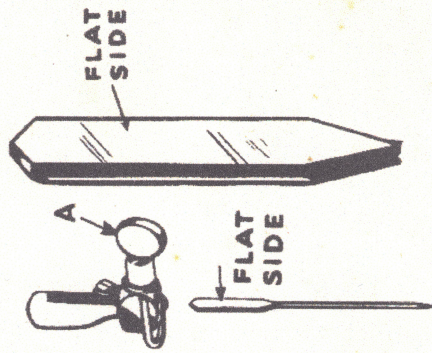


Fig. 1

NEEDLES AND THREAD

Never use a bent needle, nor one with a blunt point, since this causes imperfect stitches and may cause the needle to break. Unless the needle is in CLEAR TO THE STOP, FLAT SIDE TOWARD THE BALANCE WHEEL, the machine will be out of "time," and skipped or imperfect stitches will result and needles may break.

The size of the needle should conform to the size of the thread and both should be suitable to the material. Use a needle sufficiently large to permit the thread to pass freely through the eye. In general sewing, use the same size thread in the bobbin as is used on top.

THE BOBBIN CASE

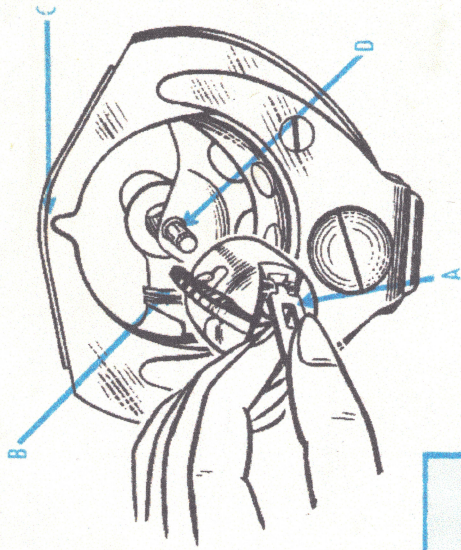


Fig. 2

IMPORTANT

In the following operations the needle must always be ABOVE the surface of the machine. Raise the needle by turning the balance wheel TOWARD YOU by hand.

REMOVING THE BOBBIN CASE

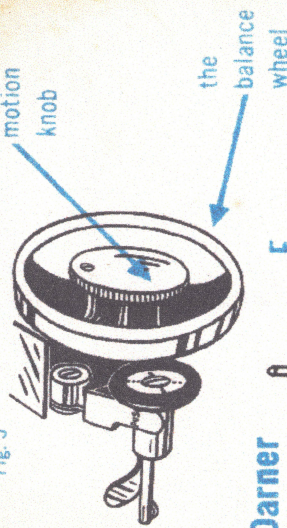
Pull the hinged plate (Fig. 4). With left thumb and forefinger, open the hinged latch (A) (Fig. 2) at the front of the bobbin case and hold securely as you withdraw bobbin case from around the holder post (D). When held in the above manner the bobbin will not fall out of the bobbin case.

INSERTING THE BOBBIN CASE

After winding a fresh bobbin and threading the bobbin case (see pages 5 and 6), hold the bobbin case latch with left thumb and forefinger, (as explained above) to prevent the bobbin from falling out. Keeping the protruding finger (B) topside toward the delivery eye (C), press the bobbin case around the holder post until the finger enters the delivery eye. When in correct position a stud on the holder post will catch the latch mechanism holding the bobbin case firmly in place. This operation is easy — NEVER FORCE IT. The three or four inches of thread hanging free from the bobbin case will be brought up through the needle plate stitch hole as shown on page 8.

WINDING THE BOBBIN

Fig. 3



Automatic Darner

Hinged Plate

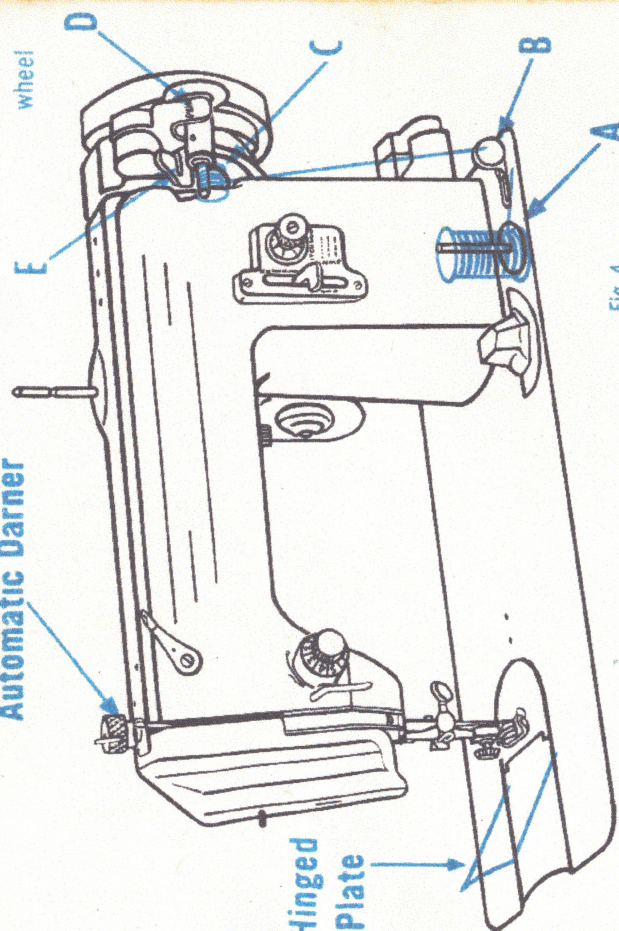


Fig. 4

NOTE: This machine uses standard 15 class bobbins available at all sewing stores. The bobbin can be wound while machine is in operation by not releasing the stop motion knob as described in below paragraph. Therefore needle and bobbin winder will operate at the same time.

Holding the balance wheel with the left hand, turn the stop motion knob toward you. This will permit the balance wheel to turn freely while the needle bar remains motionless. Place a spool of thread on the spool pin (A). Pass the thread through the tension disc (B) at right corner of the base of the machine. Now wind the end of the thread around an empty bobbin seven or eight times and place the threaded bobbin on the spindle (C) of the bobbin winder. Press the bobbin onto the spindle with the left hand, making sure that the PIN on the spindle fits into the SLOT in the bobbin. Push the bobbin winder lever (D) down until the small rubber wheel presses against the hub of the balance wheel and the clasp (E) falls between the sides of the bobbin, holding it in position. Turn the balance wheel toward you and proceed to operate the rheostat control, as in sewing. When the bobbin is full, it will release automatically and stop turning. Break off the thread and detach the bobbin from the spindle. Hold balance wheel firmly with left hand and with right hand turn the stop motion knob away from you until the machine is tight and the needle bar moves with the turning of the balance wheel.

TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE

Hold the bobbin case between the left thumb and forefinger with the slot up. With 5 or 6 inches of thread trailing in the palm, hold the bobbin between the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand. Fig. 5

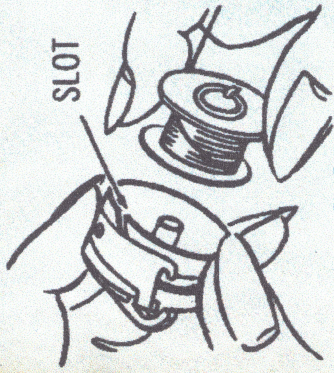


Fig. 5

Insert the bobbin into the bobbin case and pull the trailing thread into the slot, down and to the left until it enters the delivery eye under the tension spring.

Fig. 6

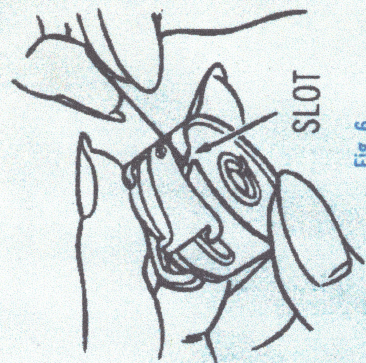


Fig. 6

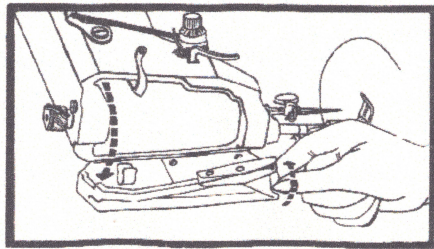
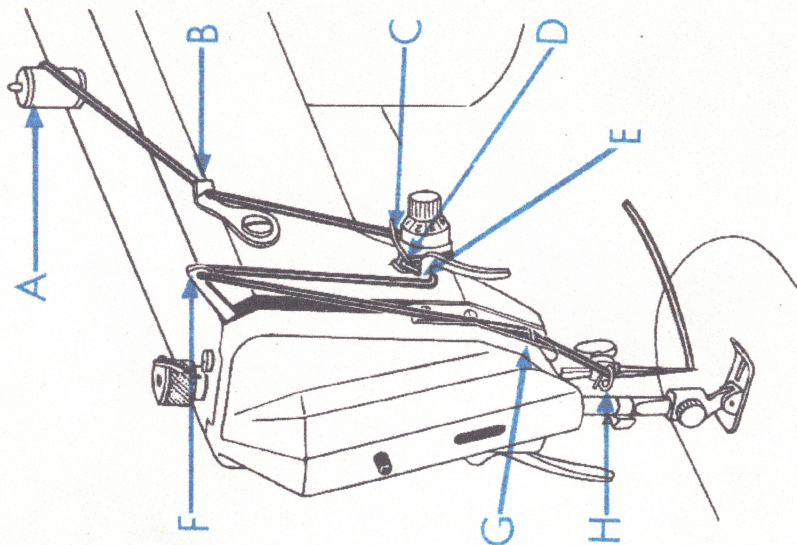
There should be a slight tension on the thread as it is pulled through the delivery eye and the bobbin should unwind freely. The tension may be increased by turning the tension screw to the RIGHT and decreased by turning the screw to the LEFT.

Fig. 7



Fig. 7

UPPER THREADING



To change light bulb swing open face-plate and remove bulb as shown

Fig. 8

1. Place a spool of thread on spool pin (A).
2. Lead the thread through the thread-guide (B).
3. Run the thread down and back up through the tension discs (C) from right to left.
4. Raise the thread over the top of the check spring (D) and down again under the retaining bar (E) from right to left.
5. Take the thread up, running the end through the eye of the take-up lever (F) from right to left.
6. Now run the thread down through the thread-guide (G) and then through the next thread-guide (H).
7. Now run the end of the thread through the eye of the needle FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, drawing it through about six inches.

TO PREPARE FOR SEWING



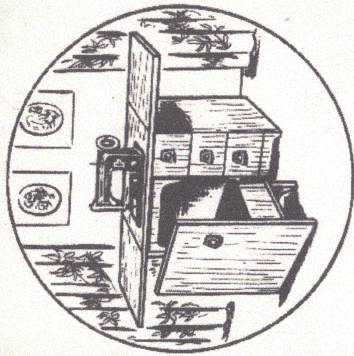
Thread machine

Pick up bobbin thread as follows:

Fig. 9

Holding the loose end of the needle thread in your left hand, turn the balance wheel toward you by hand until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point. Pull the needle thread gently and the bobbin thread will come up with it through the needle hole (Fig. 9). If the bobbin thread does not rise, check to see if at least 3 or 4 inches of bobbin thread is hanging loosely from the bobbin case.

THEN PLACE BOTH ENDS OF THE THREAD BACK BETWEEN THE TWO PRESSER FOOT TOES (A) (Fig. 9).



TO
START
SEWING

With the needle raised and the threads drawn back, at least 4 inches through the toes of the presser foot, place the material to be sewn beneath the presser foot, and lower the presser foot lever as far as it will go. Insert needle into material by turning the balance wheel **TOWARD YOU** from top down, by hand. Regulate stitch to desired size (see page 12) and start sewing.

Do not try to help the feeding of the work by pulling the material, as this may bend the needle and cause it to blunt or break. As the machine feeds without any assistance, it is sufficient merely to guide the fabric gently, by hand in the direction you want it to be sewn.

TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop the machine by releasing the pressure on the rheostat control and stopping the balance wheel with the right hand. Raise the needle to its highest point and raise the presser foot by lifting the presser foot lever with either hand. Now draw the sewn fabric back and to the left about eight inches and break or cut the trailing threads.

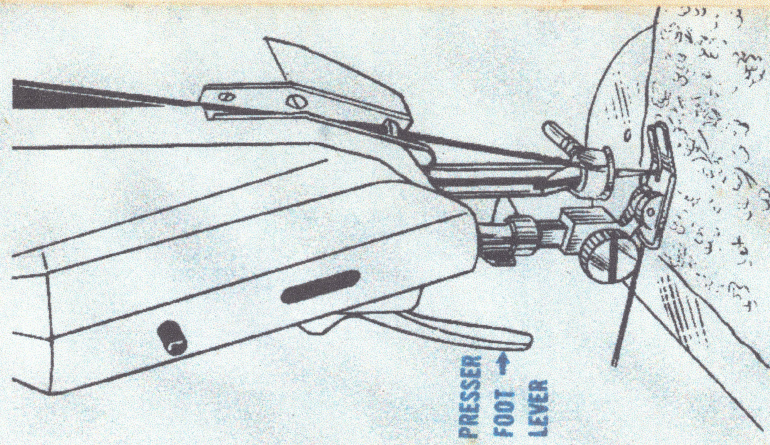
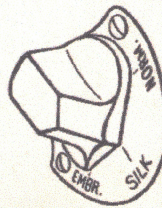


Fig. 10

NON-
JAMMING
FEATURE



FABRIC SELECTOR

HOOK AND
RACE ASSEMBLY

Fig. 11

One of the outstanding engineering innovations incorporated in this machine eliminates, for all practical purposes, the age old problem of jamming.

Other round bobbin, oscillating machines tend to jam, or freeze, when thread is improperly introduced into the race assembly. This introduction of alien thread is usually the result of sewing without material in the machine or of turning the balance wheel backwards while the machine is threaded.

Should this happen while you are using your machine, the thread will simply break and, by the action of a scientifically cut hook, the thread will be swept out of the race and the machine freed almost instantly. The machine may seem to become stiff for a moment. Do not be afraid to free the machine by turning the balance wheel **TOWARD YOU** by hand.

Your dealer will be happy to show you the operation of the precision engineered single screw race assembly and to explain the action of the cut hook in preventing jamming.

OTHER EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Automatic Darning: A new design with a self adjusting spring loading mechanism. By pressing the release spring the pressure on the presser bar foot is relieved so that you may darn, mend, embroider or monogram.

Exclusive Built-In Light: The exclusive position of this non-glare sewlight focuses the light effectively, and illuminates the complete sewing area only.

FABRIC SELECTOR: By turning this device to "EMBR" position, the machine can be made to stop feeding automatically and the material guided by hand. Used with the automatic darning, this will make darning, monogramming, etc. much easier. The special, exclusive adjustment for SILK makes it possible to sew on silk, nylon and fine material without snagging. For normal sewing place dial in "NORM" position.

Hinged Plate: This exclusive improvement makes it possible to reach the bobbin case easily by giving you much more hand room than in any other machine (Fig. 4, page 5).

The Floating Presser Foot: Glides easily over varying thickness, basting pins, bulk seams, and hems, automatically adjusting itself to the work at all times.

TO OIL THE MACHINE

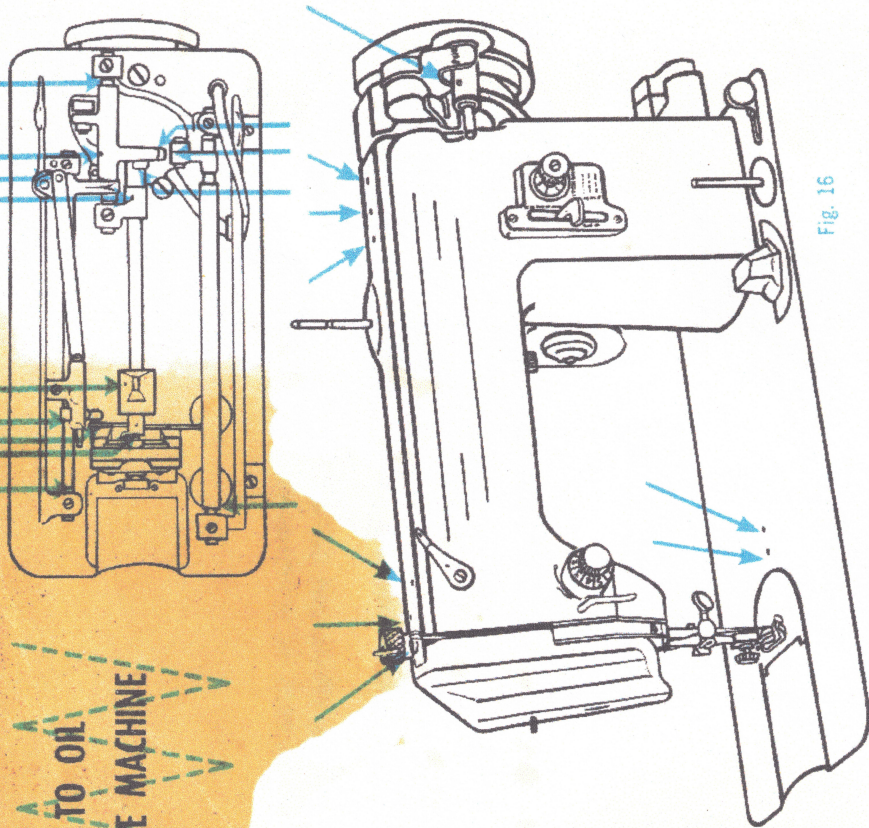


Fig. 16

A sewing machine never needs grease. All moving parts which come in contact with others, must be covered with a film of oil, and should not be allowed to become dry. Oil, when necessary, should be applied at the points indicated by the arrows in Fig. 16, a drop of oil being sufficient at any one place. Oil should be applied freely at all contact points on the underside of the machine. A few drops of oil in the bobbin race will help your machine to run freely.

When oiling, insert the oil can nozzle well into the oil holes.

After oiling, run the machine rapidly for a few minutes, so that the oil may penetrate into the bearings. For the proper care of your machine oil frequently. Neglecting to do this tends to shorten the life of the machine, and may cause trouble and annoyance.

NOTE: USE SEWING MACHINE OIL ONLY.

SEWING HINTS

SEE THAT THE PRESSER FOOT is securely clamped by the screw and snug against the presser bar so that the needle may pass through the opening in the foot without any interference.

SKIPPED STITCHES. May be caused by a bent or blunt needle; by incorrect setting of the needle; the wrong size needle; by a thread too heavy for the size of the needle.

BREAKING NEEDLES are usually due to pulling on the work, causing the needle to get out of line and strike the throat plate, thus breaking or bending the needle. It may be due to presser foot or attachments not being securely fastened to presser bar. Be sure to use correct size needle and thread for material.

BREAKING THE UPPER THREAD. May be caused by:

- (1) Incorrect threading.
- (2) Not bringing up under thread correctly.
- (3) Upper tension too tight.
- (4) Needle imperfect, or set incorrectly.
- (5) Needle rubbing against attachments or presser foot.
- (6) Needle eye too small for thread.
- (7) Starting the machine at full speed.
- (8) Starting without take-up lever at highest point.

BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD. May be caused by:

- (1) Incorrect threading of bobbin case.
- (2) Too tight a tension.
- (3) Bobbin wound too full to revolve freely.
- (4) Not bringing up under thread correctly.
- (5) Hole in the needle plate rough, caused by needle striking the plate.

UNEVEN STITCHES. May be caused by:

- (1) Presser foot not resting evenly on material.
- (2) Feed not high enough.
- (3) Too short a stitch.
- (4) Pulling the cloth.
- (5) Too fine a needle with too coarse or poor a thread.