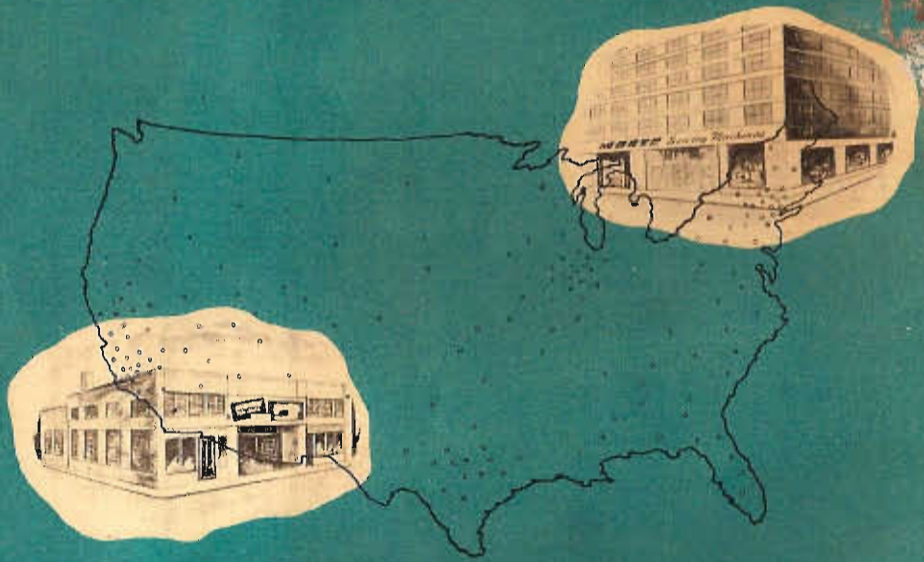


# MORSE

*From Coast to Coast...*



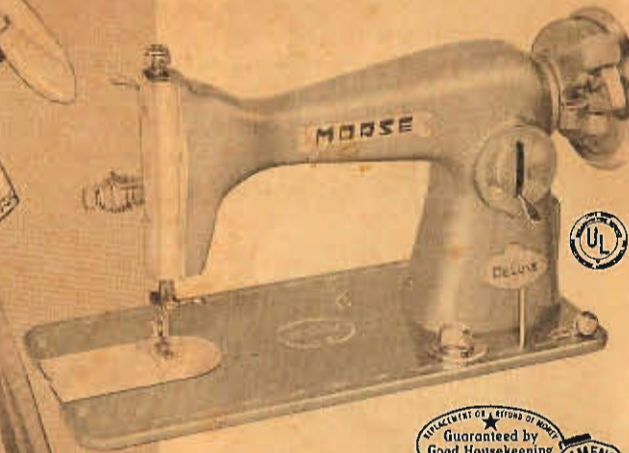
Here are two of the most modern sewing machine distribution and supply centers in the United States. MORSE craftsmen fully test, check and recheck each machine insuring precision and flawless performance at all times.

Servicing the West from Los Angeles and the East from New York, MORSE supplies and replacement parts are always quickly available to MORSE dealers throughout the United States.

The quality and performance of MORSE sewing machines have long been accepted by women everywhere and all MORSE sewing machines are fully guaranteed!

# Instruction Manual -

**FOR  
HOME  
SEWING  
PLEASURE!**



the  
**MORSE**  
**"200"**

**NATIONALLY ADVERTISED IN -**



## INTRODUCTION



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 years of sewing satisfaction, service and joy.

## TO REPLACE THE NEEDLE

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.

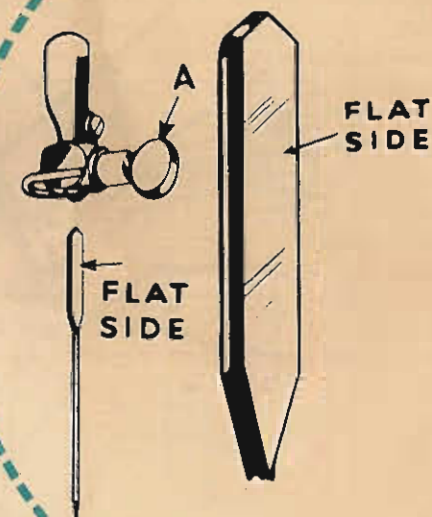


Fig. 3

### Note:

Use standard 15x1 needles only

## 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

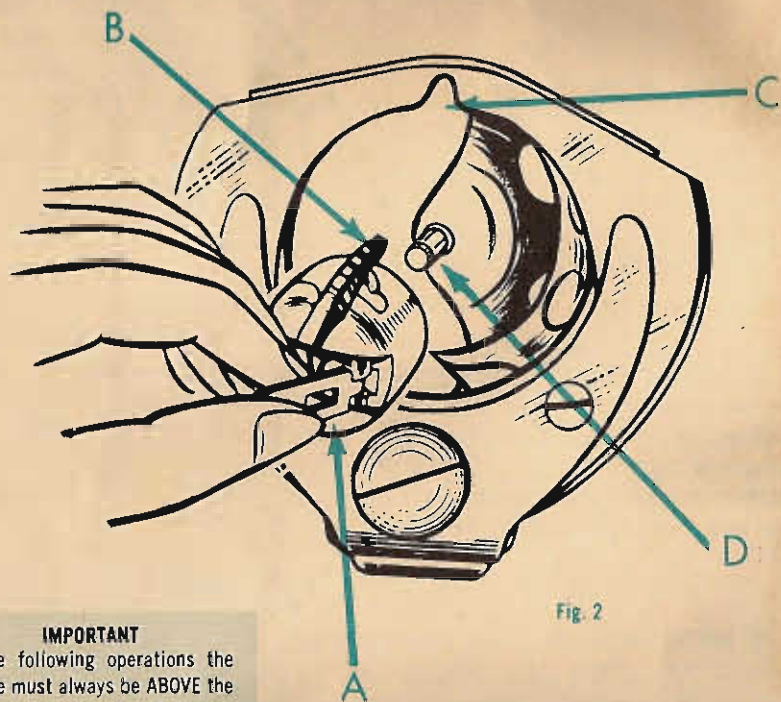


Fig. 2

### 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

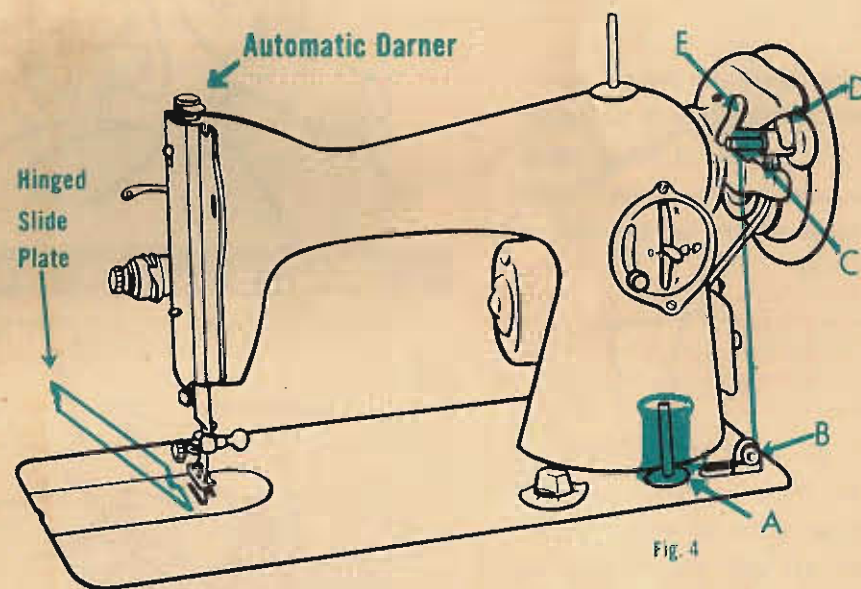


Fig. 4

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

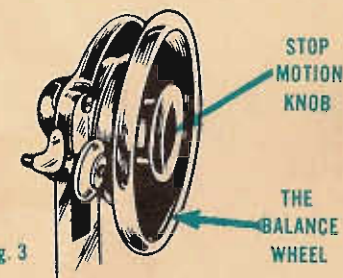


Fig. 3

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.

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.

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. 5

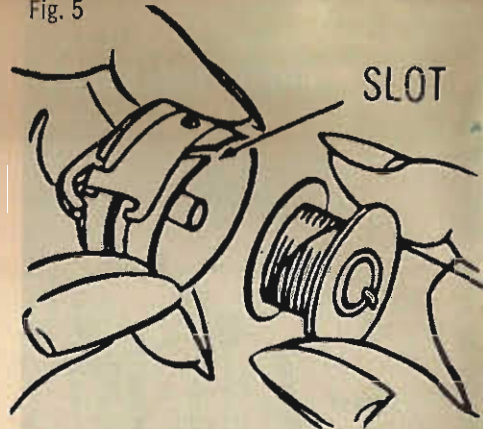


Fig. 6

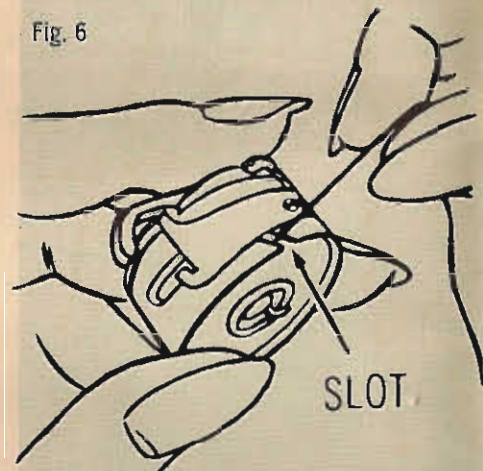


Fig. 7



## UPPER THREADING

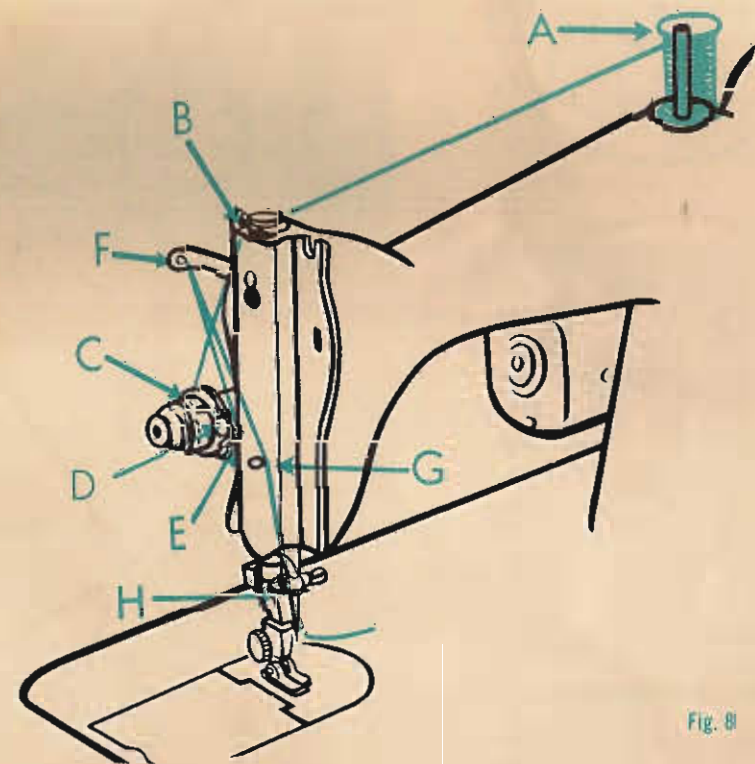


Fig. 8

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:

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).

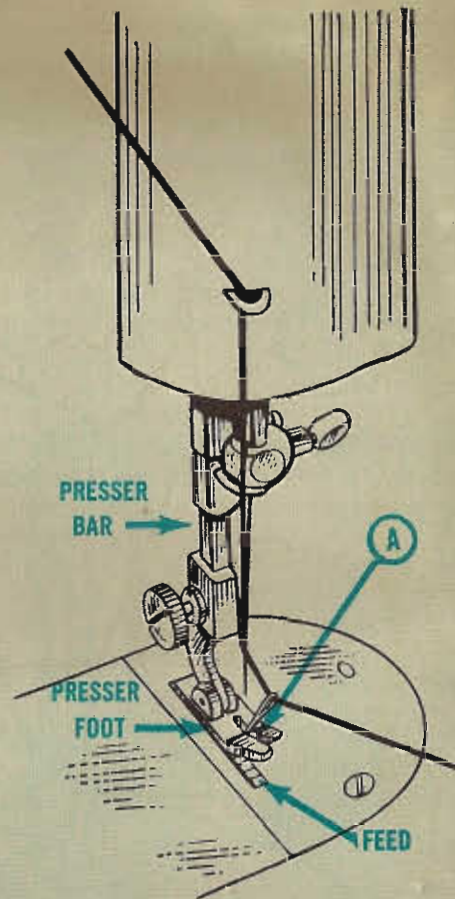


Fig. 9

## 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 Fig. 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.

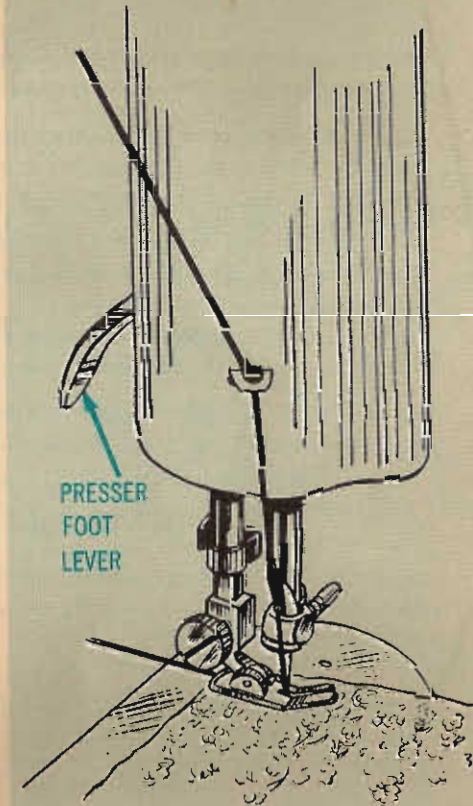
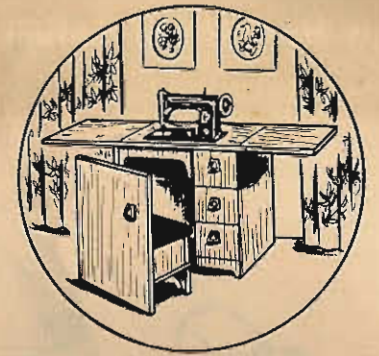


Fig. 10

## NON - JAMMING FEATURE



FABRIC SELECTOR

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 Darners:** 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.

**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 darners, 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.

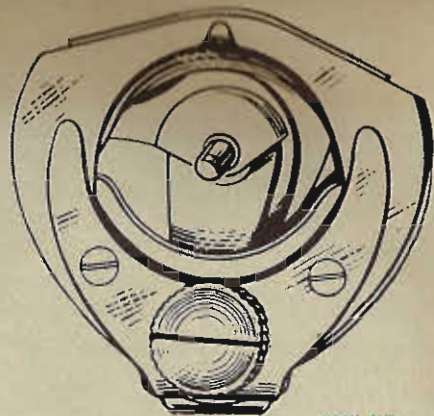


Fig-11

HOOK AND RACE ASSEMBLY

## TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

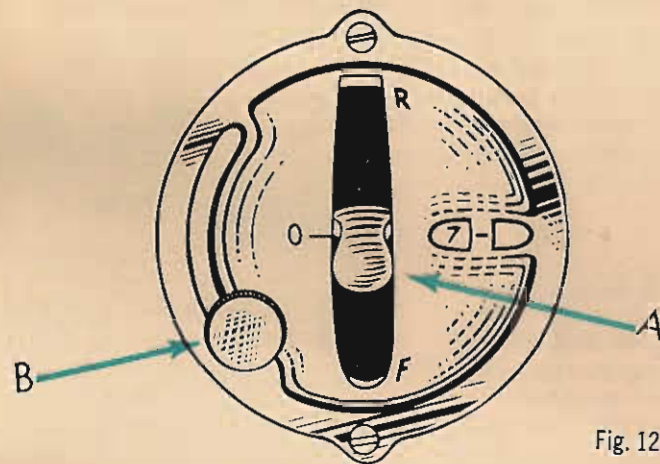


Fig. 12

Your machine can be adjusted to sew from 7 to 30 stitches to the inch, forward or reverse, as desired.

To adjust the stitch length, move the lever (A) to the center, or neutral position. Loosen thumb screw (B) and move it up. When the thumb screw is in its lowest position, a 7 will appear in one of the two windows at the right. As it is moved up, toward the top, the numbers 12, 15, 20, and 30 will appear in the windows. These numbers indicate the number of stitches per inch, 7 being largest and 30 the smallest stitch practical for home sewing.

As the desired stitch setting appears, tighten the thumb screw, thus automatically locking the adjusting plate.

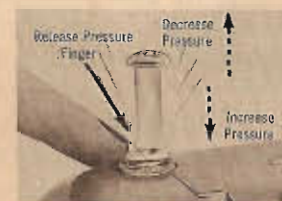
To sew FORWARD, pull lever (A) down as far as it will go. To sew REVERSE, push lever (A) up as far as it will go. You can sew the same size stitch forward or reverse, by merely flicking lever (A) down or up.

**Never sew in the neutral position (0-Fig. 12).**

## AUTOMATIC DARNER

This darning allows you to adjust pressure on the presser foot from strong to very light and serves, with the visual fabric selector, as an aid to perfect darning, embroidery, applique or other work requiring that you be able to control the direction of the stitch independently of the feed action.

For ordinary family sewing, it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material. In sewing fine silk or flimsy material, lighten the pressure by pressing release finger, on the top of the machine. To increase the pressure, press cap down. The pressure should be only heavy enough to prevent the material from rising with the needle and to enable the feed to move the work along evenly.



## TENSIONS

For perfect stitching, the tension on the upper and under threads should be equal, and just sufficiently strong to lock both threads in the center of the work. Fig. 13



Fig. 13

If the tension on the needle thread is too tight, or if that on the bobbin thread is too loose, the needle thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material, making an imperfect stitch. Fig. 14



Fig. 14

If the tension of the bobbin thread is too tight, or if that on the needle thread is too loose, the bobbin thread will lie straight along the under side of the material, making an imperfect stitch. Fig. 15



Fig. 15

**REGULATING THE NEEDLE TENSION:** Minor imperfections in the stitch can usually be corrected by varying the needle tension only.

To increase the tension, turn the thumb nut (fig. 16) clockwise; to lessen the tension, turn the nut in the opposite direction. All adjustments should be made gradually, not abruptly, and the required tension setting will vary with the size of thread being used. A little practice will make instant tension adjustments possible. All adjustments should be made while the presser foot is down since an automatic release does not permit adjustments to be made when the foot is up.



Fig. 16

If a perfect stitch cannot be obtained by adjusting the needle thread tension, it may be necessary to adjust the bobbin thread tension as explained on page 6, Fig. 7.

This machine is correctly adjusted before leaving the factory and checked and readjusted before the dealer delivers it to you.

A careful regulation of the tensions on this machine will assure you of the finest seams that mechanical design will produce.

## TO OIL THE MACHINE

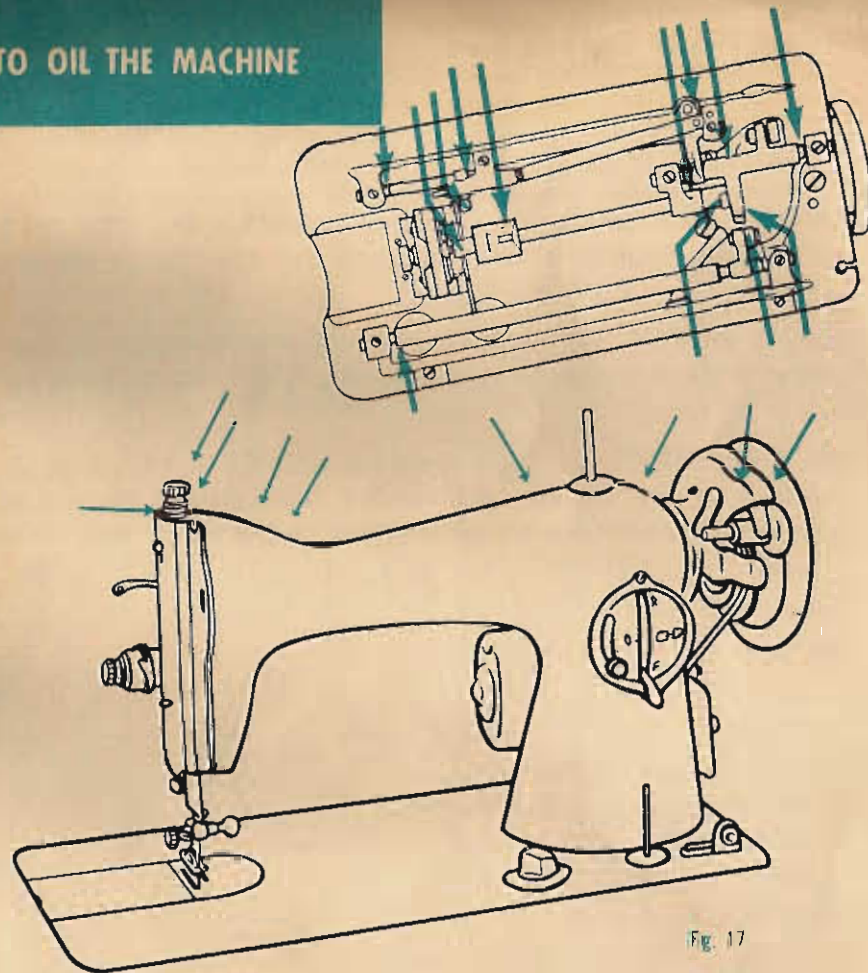


Fig. 17

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. 17 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 MORSE 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.

## NEEDLE AND THREAD SIZES (USE 15 x 1 NEEDLE ONLY)

Sizes & Grades of Needles	Type of Fabric and Work to be Done	SIZE OF THREAD		
		Cotton	Silk	Linen
11-0 or B (Medium-Fine)	Medium light-weight and summertime fabrics. For house dresses, children's dresses, washable cotton dresses, aprons, curtains.	80 to 100	0 Twist	
½ or 14 (Medium)	Dress silks and cottons, light weight woolens, draperies, fabric furnishings. For general household sewing, fine men's shirts, smocks, window draperies and fabric decorations.	60 to 80	A & B Twist	
1 or 16 (Light-Heavy)	Heavy cretonne, madras, muslin, brocades and quilts. For men's work shirts, sturdy smocks and aprons, heavy quilting and fabric furnishings.	40 to 60	C Twist	
2 or 18 (Medium-Heavy)	Heavy woven coating, light weight canvas, bed ticking, upholstery and awning materials, slipcover fabrics. For work or sports uniforms, suits made of strong linen or cotton fabrics, awnings, slip covers and mattresses.	30 to 40	D Twist	
3 or 19 (Heavy)	Heavy woven suiting, coating, duck, ticking, drilling, canvas and sackings. For heavy wash uniforms, bedding supplies for hospitals, hotels and camps.	10 to 30	E Twist	60 to 80
4 or 21 (Extra-Heavy)	For bags, canvas, coarse cloths and heavy goods.	Very Coarse		40 to 60