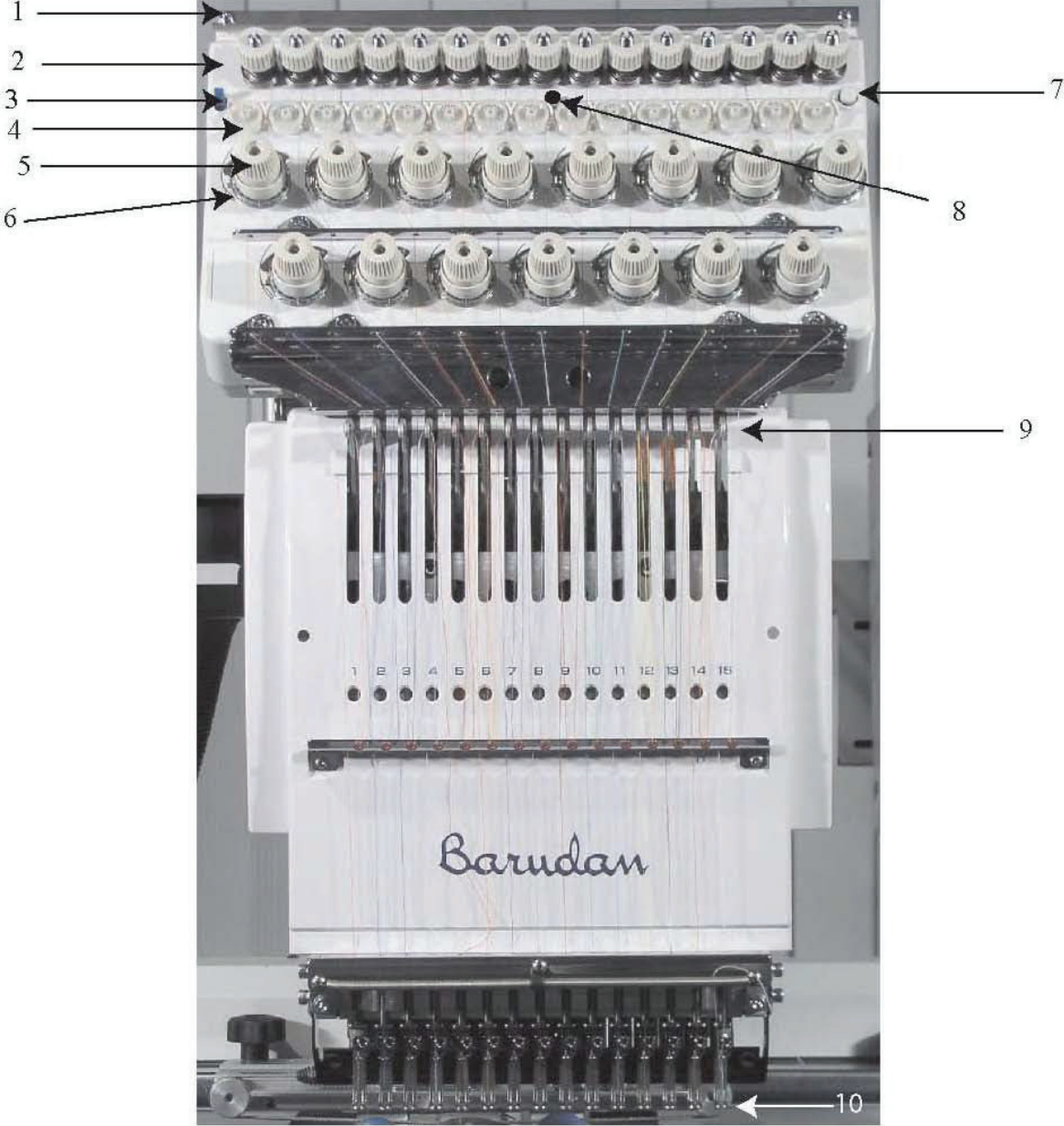


Sewing Head Components

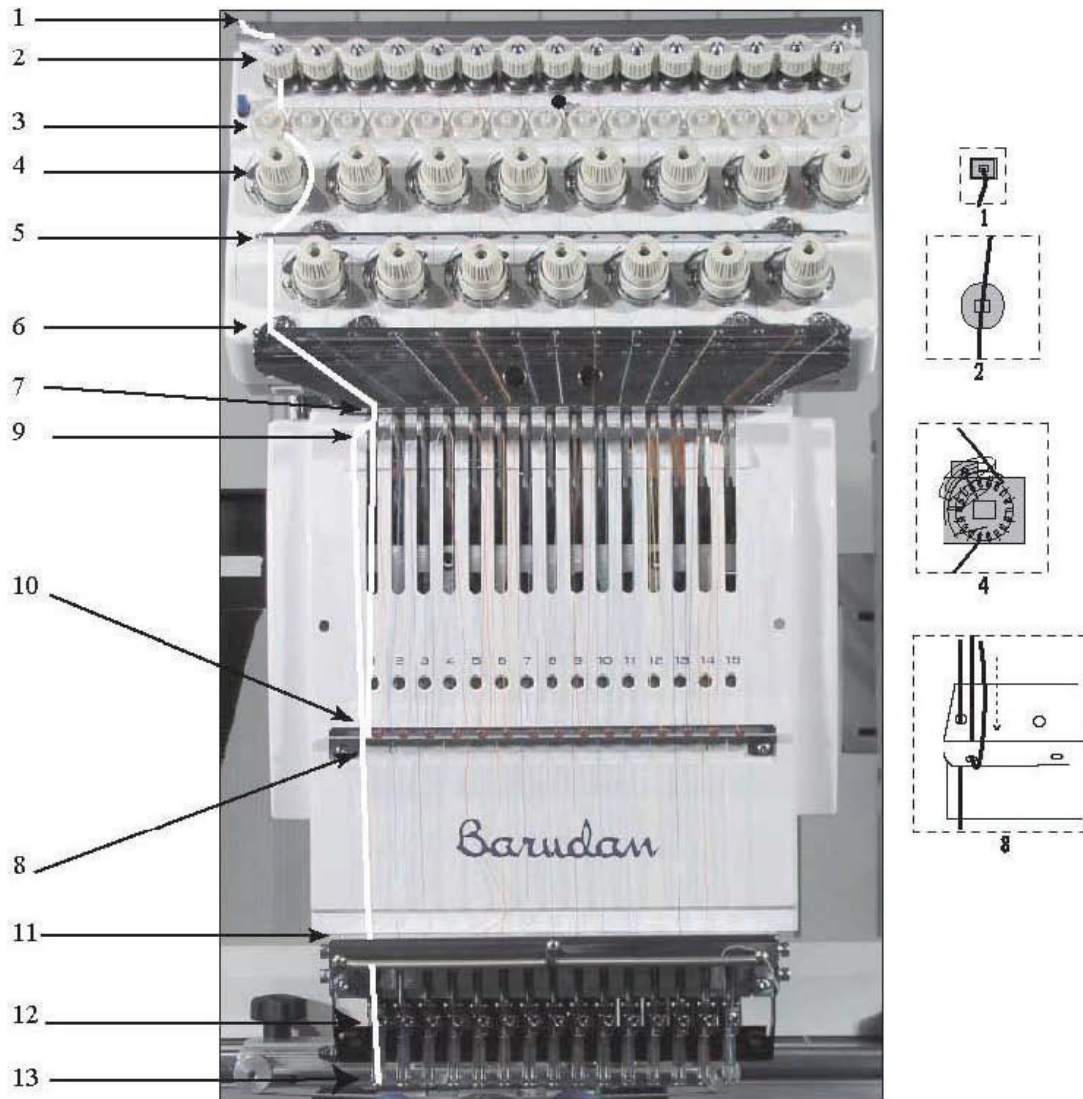


Sewing Head Components

There are several types of Barudan sewing heads, i.e. Y7, Y9, Z9, Z12, Z15, S9, & S15. However, basic components are the same for each.

1. **Thread Guide Felt Pad Cover** -Holds thread in place to prevent tangling and keep thread clean.
2. **Pre-tensioners** -Adjust and control the top thread tension for each of the needles.
3. **Head Control Switch** -Enables/disables thread break detection on each head and cancels the head, so that it does not sew.
4. **Thread Break Detector Wheel** -When a problem occurs with the thread, the thread detection LED blinks red.
5. **Top Thread Tensioners** -Adjust the top thread tension for each of the needles.
6. **Take-Up Spring** -Helps form stitches.
7. **Automend Button** -Controls the reversing of the pantograph for repair work or over stitching.
8. **Thread Detection LED** -LED shows top thread problem by blinking red, and slider error problem by fast blinking red.
9. **Take-Up Lever** -Pulls the thread through the fabric after the stitch has been made. Controls the flow of thread during stitch formation.
10. **Presser Foot** -Holds down the fabric during sewing.

Z15/S15 Head Threading



Barudan

Threading the Sewing Head

The machine is shipped with each needle pre-threaded. To quickly change the thread, place the new cone on the thread stand. Blow the thread through the tube and tie the end to the thread that is threaded through the tension unit with a square knot and gently pull it through the sewing head. Repeat for each needle. To completely re-thread a sewing head, follow these steps which correspond to the diagram on the facing page.

Threading a Z15/S15 Head

Refer to Diagram on the previous page.

Preparation for threading the sewing head:

- Remove the felt pad covering the first thread guide.
- Double up the end of the thread and twist.
- Before placing cones of thread on thread stand, notice that each tube is numbered according to needle.
- Insert the twisted end of thread in the end of the tube.

1. Using canned or compressed air, blow air into the tube and release the thread. The thread will immediately blow through the tube and out the first guide.
2. Snap the thread into the slotted post of first tensioner (from right to left).
3. Take the thread from the right to left of the detector wheel and wrap it clockwise one time around the wheel.
4. Pull the thread to the right of the tensioner assembly and wrap it clockwise one and one-half times between the nylon wheels and over the take-up spring.

NOTE: To ensure proper threading, pull the thread down, and check that the take-up spring bounces up and down with the thread movement.

5. Thread through the top thread guide.
 6. Thread through the next guide.
 7. Thread through the third guide.
 8. Pass the thread to the right of the take up lever, then through the next thread guide from back to front.
 9. Thread the eyelet in the take-up lever from right to left.
 10. Thread through the next thread guide.
 11. Reach underneath the thread keep apron and push the thread keep pin forward, so the thread can go through the hole, and then pass the thread through the last eyelet.
 12. Optionally, thread the small pigtail that circles the needle, immediately below the apron. Either pass the thread through from the top, or pass it through the small opening on the right side of the pigtail.
 13. Thread the eye of the needle from front to back and pass the thread through the large hole in the presser foot.
- After all needles have been threaded, replace the felt pad to avoid kinks and loops in the thread.