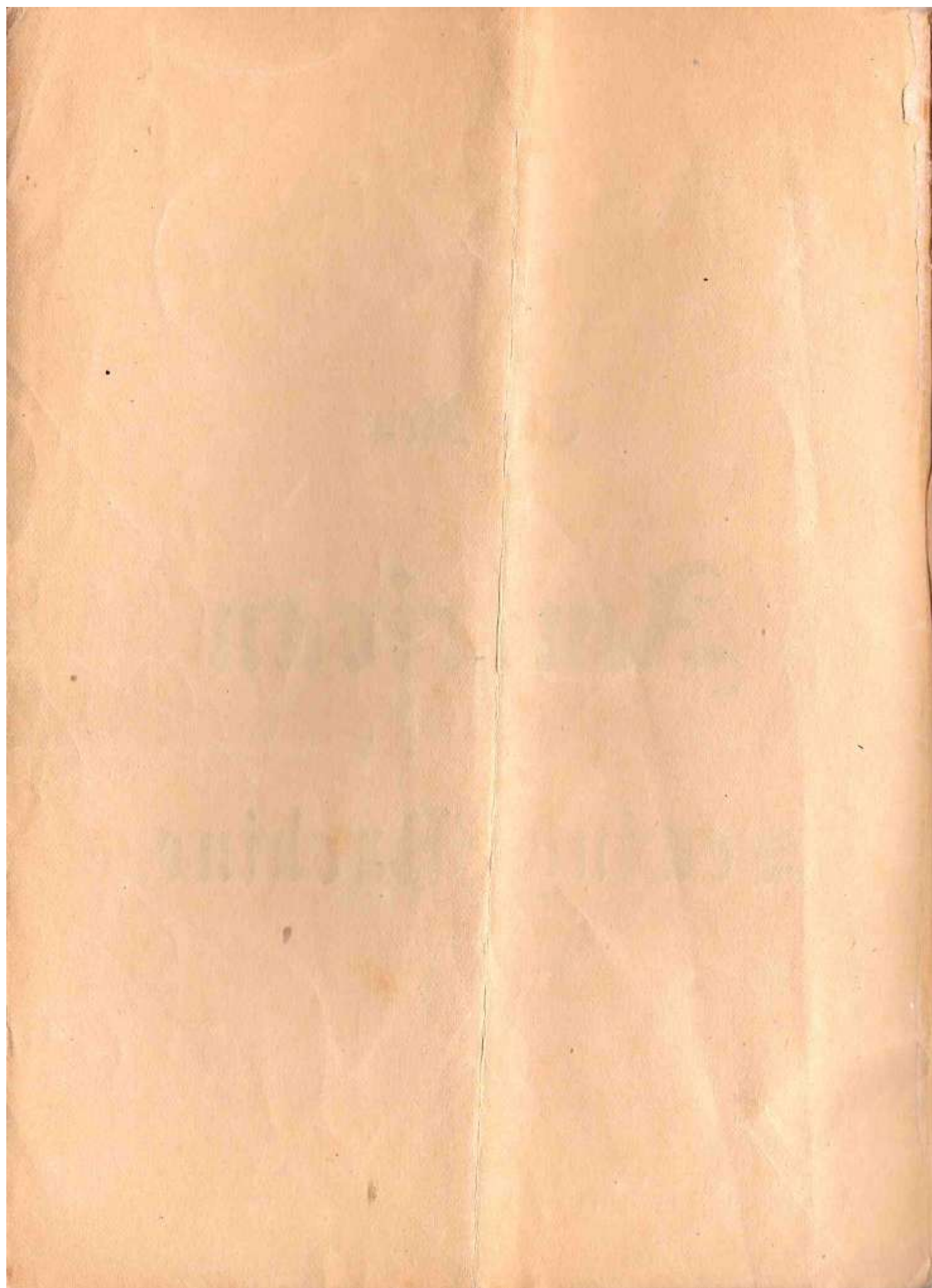


The New  
American  
Sewing Machine.





THE  
NEW AMERICAN  
*Sewing Machine.*

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ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTIONS

For quickly learning the use of the Machine  
and Attachments.

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COMPANY'S OFFICE,  
*No. 1318 Chestnut St, Philadelphia, Pa.*

POTSDAMER & CO.,  
Printers,  
*No. 321 CHESTNUT STREET,*  
PHILADELPHIA.

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## Art. 1.

### To work the Treadle.

Remove the belt from **fly wheel A** (Fig. 1), place the foot, one (or both) directly over the **treadle bar B**. Press alternately with the heel and toe until you can produce a steady and even motion at pleasure and with ease.

## Art. 2.

### To work the Machine.

Raise the **presser foot O** with **lever L** (as shown in Fig. 4.) Pull the **slide plate R** partly out and push from you **latch U**, then remove the shuttle from the machine and place the belt on **fly wheel A**.

With the right hand start the **balance wheel** in direction of the arrow, and work the **treadle** as directed in Article 1, until you can produce a regular motion of the machine.

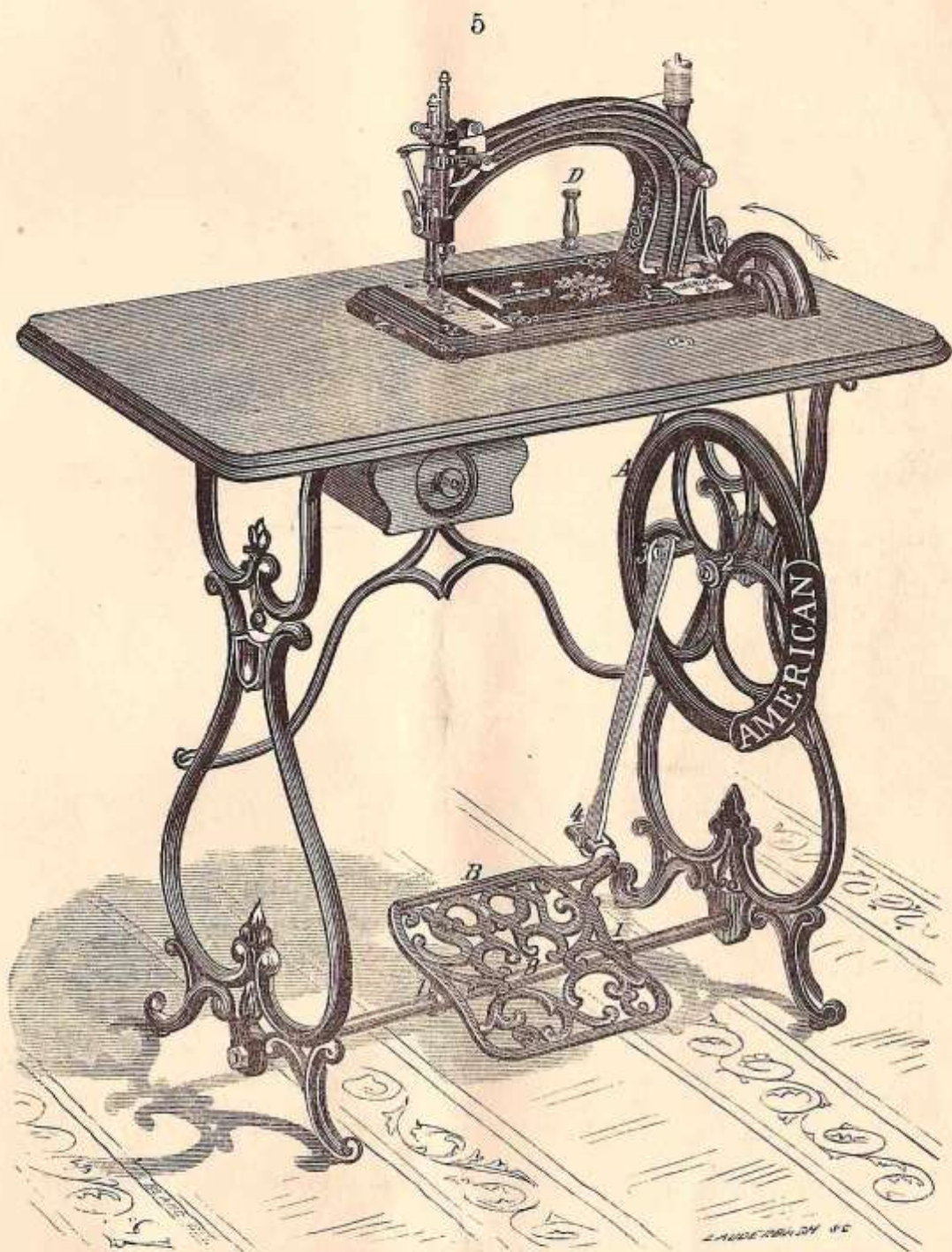


FIGURE 1.  
Machine and Stand.



## Art. 3.

### To wind the Bobbin.

Place the spool on post A, (Fig. 2), bring the bobbin winder B over until the gum ring rests on balance wheel C, press the bobbin on pin D, wrapping the thread tightly around two or three times.

Proceed then to work the machine as in sewing, holding the thread as represented in Fig. 2, winding evenly and not too full, after which return the winder to its former position.

## Art. 4.

### To thread the Shuttle,

Take the shuttle in the left hand, with the point towards your right, Fig. 3, No. 1.

Place the bobbin on post A, draw the thread with the right hand towards you and in the centre of shuttle, pass it into the opening of partition C.

Thence from you into slot D, (Fig. 3, No. 2.)

Press the forefinger of the left hand on bobbin.

Pull the thread gently until it slides between partition C and tension spring F, leaving a few inches of thread extending outside the shuttle.

Close the lid G on bobbin.



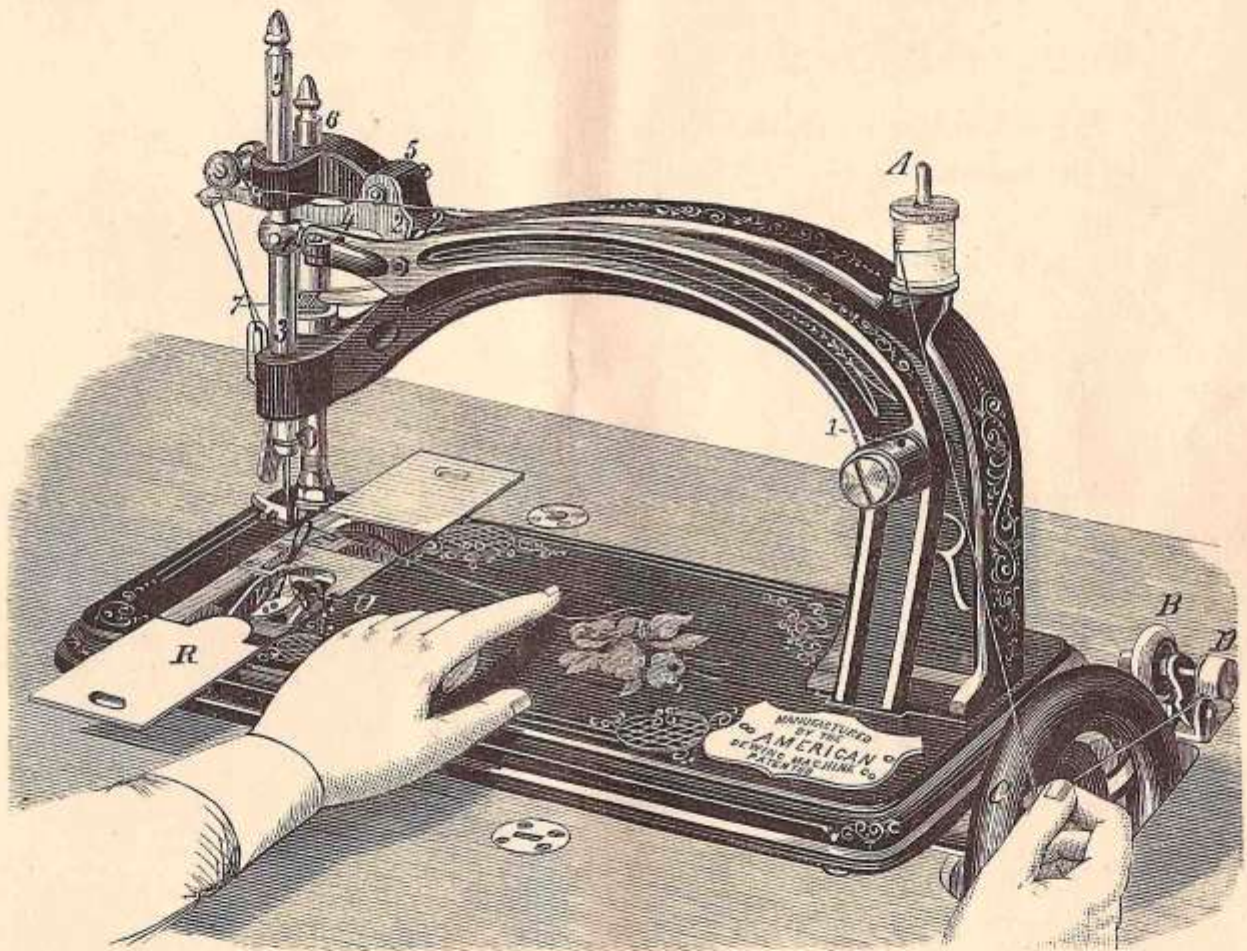


FIGURE 2.

Winding the Bobbin.

## Art. 5.

### To Set the Needle.

Place the **needle** in the lower end of **needle-bar T** (Fig. 4,) as far up as it will go, with the **long groove** towards your left, and the eye running in direct line of the machine. Secure it by the **thumb-screw M**.

The **needle**, when descending, should occupy the exact centre of the **needle-hole**. Should it strike either side, it must be adjusted by springing or bending into the required direction until it retains its proper position.

## Art. 6.

### Sizes of Thread and Needles.

In general sewing, use thread the same size above as below. Should you desire the stitch to show finer on one side than the other, use the fine thread on the desired side. In all cases select a needle to suit the upper thread, and as the following will direct you :

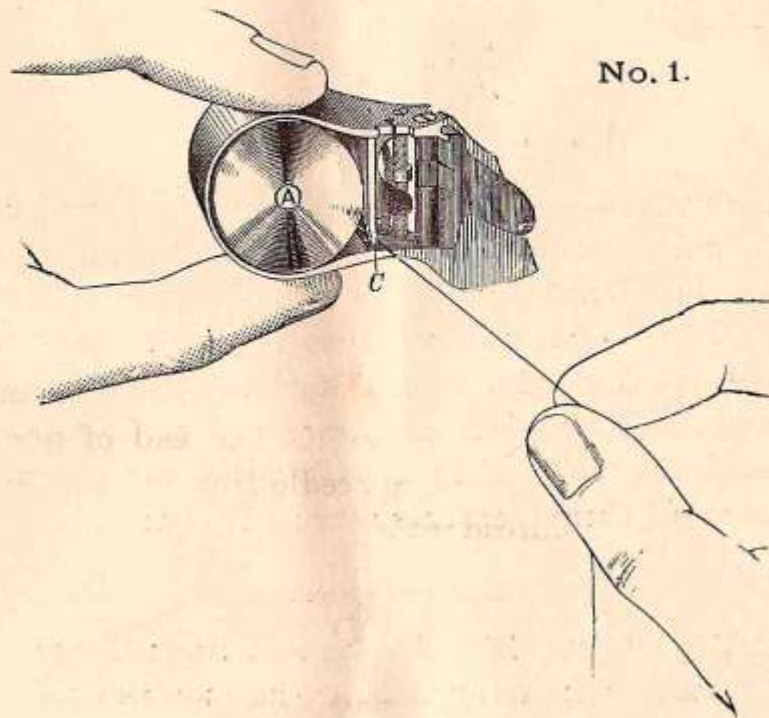
120	Cotton and upwards, or	0000	Silk use	No. 0	needle.
80 to 120	"	000	"	" $\frac{1}{2}$	"
50 to 80	"	00	"	" 1	"
30 to 50	"	0 or A	"	" 2	"
18 to 30	" B & C Silk, or	60 to 80	lin. thread	" 3	"
Coarse Cotton, D & E Silk, or	40 to 60	lin. thread	" 4	"	"

**For Leather**, use a flat pointed needle.

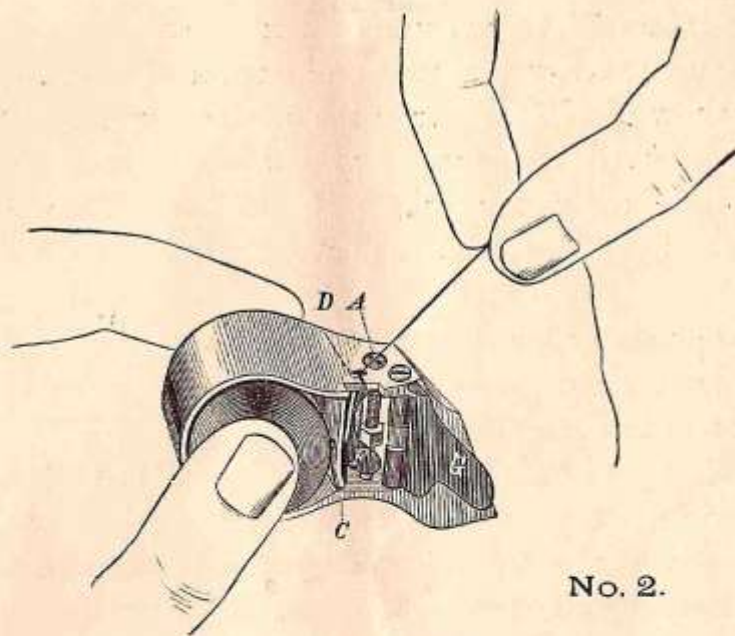
All the above needles are made specially for our machine, and can be purchased from the **Company or their Agents only**.

Sharpen blunt needles with oil stone.





No. 1.



No. 2.

**FIGURE 3.**  
Threading the Shuttle.

## Art. 7.

### To Thread the Machine.

Place the **spool** on post **A** (Fig. 4), draw the thread into the **eyelet B**, then upwards and between the **tension plates C**. Double the thread and pass it through the **thread guide D**, from you. In the same manner slide it under **take-up hood** into the **eyelet hole E**. Then draw the end of the thread under **projecting point F** on lower end of **needle bar T**. Then through the eye of the needle from left to right, and leave a few inches of thread extending from the needle.

### To place the Shuttle.

The **shuttle driver X** being on its extreme forward point, insert the **shuttle** with the point down and towards you in **race V** (Fig. 4.)

Pull the **latch U** to you until it finds its seat.

To bring up the lower thread, hold the end of upper thread loosely, as shown in Fig. 2; turn the **balance wheel**, as directed in Fig. 1, until the **needle** rises above the **needle plate**, bringing with it the under thread. Place **both threads** behind the **needle**. Close the **slide R**, and the machine is ready for sewing.

Place the goods under the **needle** and drop the **lifter lever L**, which lowers the **presserfoot O** on the goods; proceed then to operate the machine.

In removing the goods from the machine after sewing, draw a few inches of the upper thread between **thread guide D** and **eyelet E**. Cut the thread so as to let it extend outside the **needle** and **needle plate**.

NOTE.—The **presserfoot**, if necessary, can be turned to one side by lifting **lever L** to its highest point.



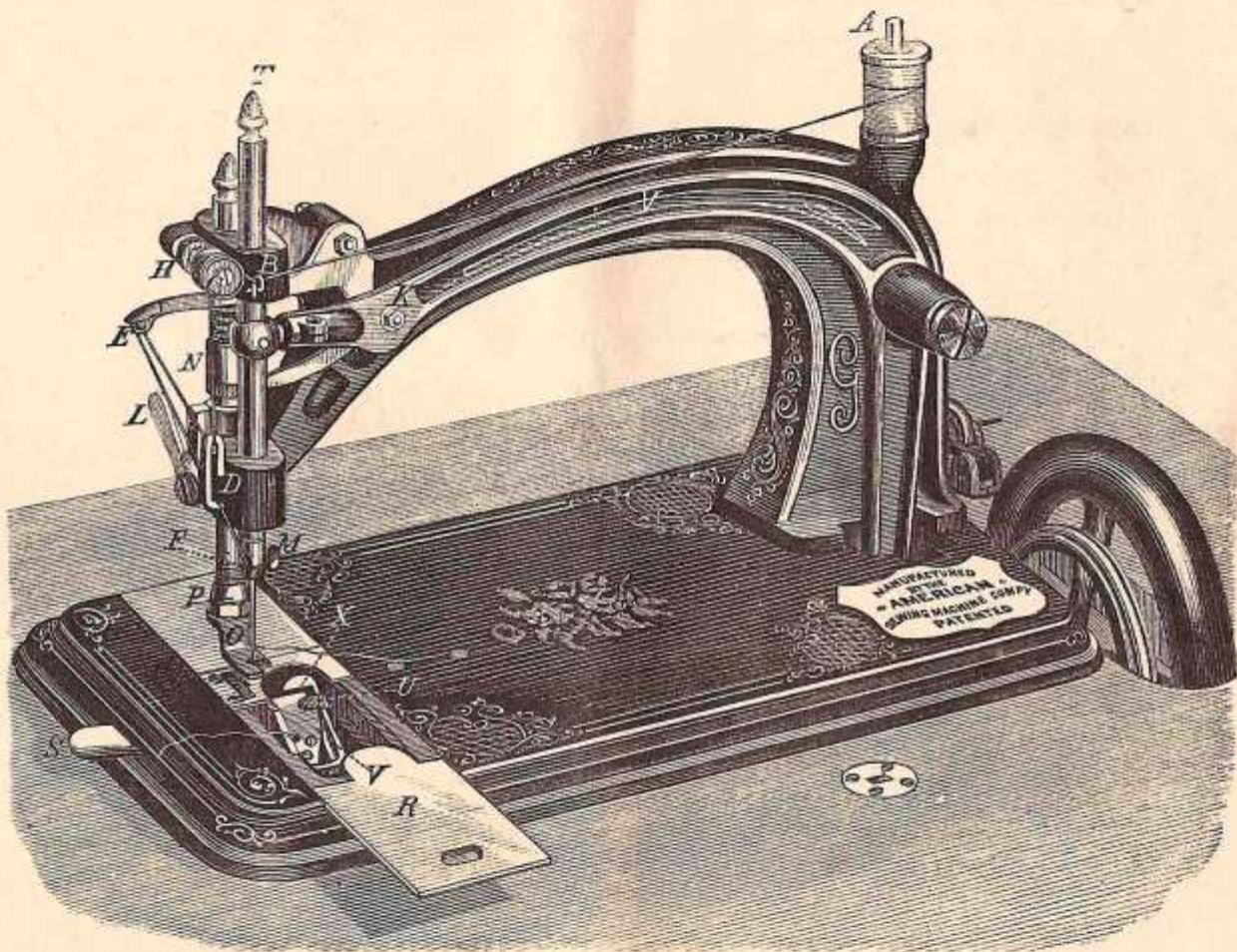


FIGURE 4.

Machine Threaded.

## Art. 8.

### To Regulate the Stitch.

Press the thumb of the left hand on **regulator S**, (Figure 4,) push from you to **lengthen** the stitch, pull towards you to **shorten** the stitch.

## Art. 9.

### To Regulate the Tension.

Turn the **ratchet wheel H**, (Fig. 4,) down to increase and up to decrease the tension of the upper thread.

Insert the small screw driver into the slot of **shuttle screw A**, (Fig. 3.) Turn to your right to increase, and to your left to decrease the tension in **shuttle**.

For ordinary sewing with cotton both threads should have the same tension. When sewing thick goods the tighter tension must be on top particularly when sewing coarse cotton or linen thread, in this case there should be a very light tension in the **shuttle**.

Should the under thread on the goods lay loosely, or in a straight line, the upper tension must be increased, or should it show on top of the goods the upper tension must be decreased.



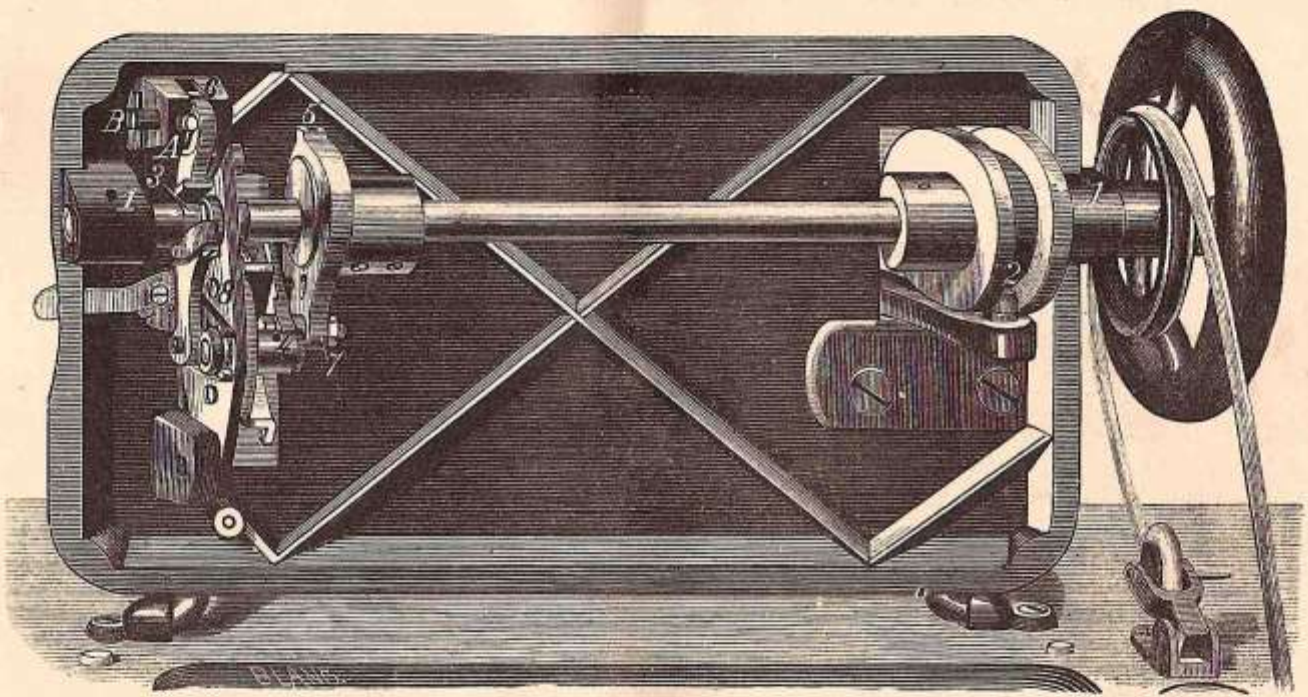


FIGURE 5.

Underwork of Machine.

## Art. 10.

### To Regulate the Take up.

The take up roller **K**, (Fig. 4,) being moveable in the slot should be at the highest point for ordinary sewing, and at the lowest point when sewing heavy goods or using coarse or linen thread.

To regulate the above, take the small end of the wrench and loosen the nut **K**, move it to the required point and tighten again.

## Art. 11.

### To Raise or Lower the Feed.

Raise the presser foot off the feed by means of the lever **L**, bring the needle to its highest point, then turn the machine up, as shown in Fig. 5, resting it on the post **D**, (Fig. 1), loosen the set screw **A**, (Fig. 5), and turn it one turn to the left, turn the eccentric **B** until the required height is obtained, then secure it firmly by the set screw **A**.

The eccentric **B**, (Fig. 5), shows its position in ordinary sewing.

NOTE.—Hemming, Gathering, Quilting and heavy goods require a higher feed than in ordinary sewing.



## Art. 12.

### To Oil the Machine.

The importance of keeping the machine thoroughly cleaned and properly oiled MUST be observed in order to insure its working well. As, should it become gummed and run heavy, it will be from the use of impure oil and want of proper cleaning, (hence the importance.)

The parts requiring oil above the *Base*, (see Fig. 2) are as follows, viz: *Needle Lever* (1), *Take up roller* (2), *Needle bar* (3-3), and occasionally a drop on *Needle bar connection* (4), *Take up stud* (5), *Presser bar* (6), *Presser foot guide* (7), *Bearings on Bobbin winder* (B) and *Shuttle race* (V.)

The parts requiring oil under the *Base*, (see Fig. 5), are *Shaft bearings* (1-1), *Needle lever roller* (2), *Feed bar and Shaft bearings* (3), *Shuttle driver* (4), *Eccentric connection* (5), and occasionally *Feed bar slot* (6), *Eccentric connection stud* (7) and *Feed bar stud screw* (8.)

The parts requiring oil on the *Stand*, (see Fig. 1), are *Treadle cones* (1-1), *both ends of Fly wheel bearings* (2), *Fly wheel crank screw* (3) and *Treadle pin* (4.)

**Narrow Hemming.**

Raise the **needle** to its highest point and turn the **presser-foot** to one side, as shown in Fig. 2, with the small wrench loosen the **nut P** at the lower end of **presser bar**. Remove the **presserfoot** and replace with the **hemmer**. Then lower the foot on the first point of **presserfoot lever L**, which holds the hemmer off the needle plate. Turn the edge of the goods over about a quarter of an inch and insert in the end of the **hemmer**, as shown in Fig. 6, taking care that the edge lays above the spring of the **hemmer**. Push it through until the needle enters the hem, proceed to sew and keep the edge turned as it feeds through.

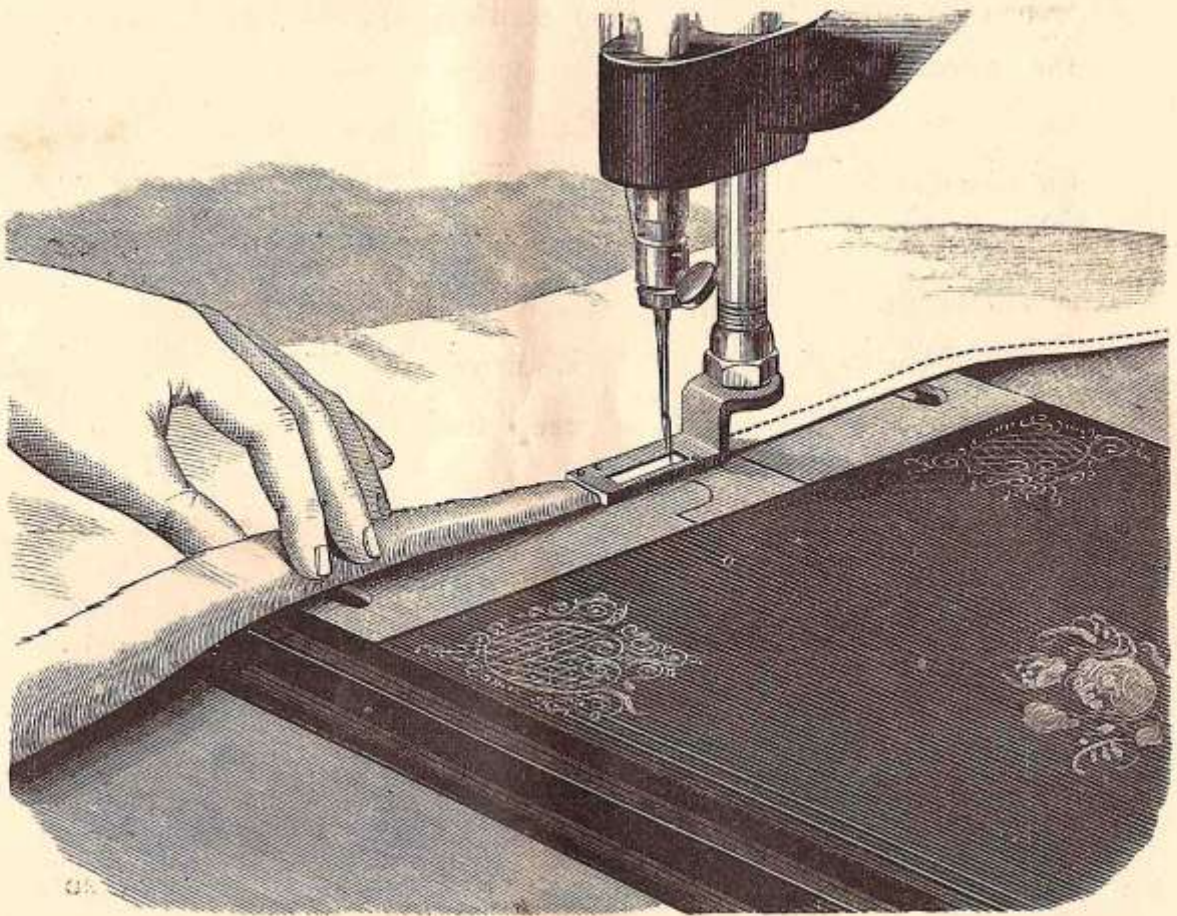
**Felling.**

Adjust the **hemmer** the same as in hemming, sew a straight seam and trim off one edge close to the stitching; insert the goods in the **hemmer** the same as in hemming, taking care that the trimmed edge lies on top of the spring.

**Wide Hemming.**

Fold the end of the goods the width of the desired hem and insert the end as in narrow hemming. Set the **gauge** up to the fold, proceed to work the machine, guiding the goods close to the **gauge** as it feeds along.





**FIGURE 6.**

### Narrow Hemming.

The Hemmer is furnished with the Machine without extra charge.

### **The Funnel Hemmer.**

Fasten the hemmer by means of the gauge screw close up to the presser foot, raise the presser foot and pull the goods through until it forms a hem, then lower the presser foot and proceed to sew, guiding the goods as directed in general hemming.

### **Cording.**

This attachment is applied the same as the hemmer. Thread the cord through the eyelet at the left end, then to the right through the cord guide or tube and carry the end from you four or five inches; fold the cloth and place one side under the tube and the other over it; draw to your left until the folded edge touches the cord guide, let down the presser foot and proceed to sew. Care should be taken in keeping the folded part of the cloth close against the end of the cord guide, but if held hard against it, too much friction will be produced and the feed will refuse to act upon the cloth.

If the needle stitches too far from the cord, or on the other hand, should it pass through the cord, simply loosen the nut and swing the corder foot slightly to the right or left as the case may require.

### **Cording with the Presser foot.**

Adjust the presser foot, place the cord in the goods and put it under the presser foot so as to run in the groove of the presser foot and proceed as in plain sewing.



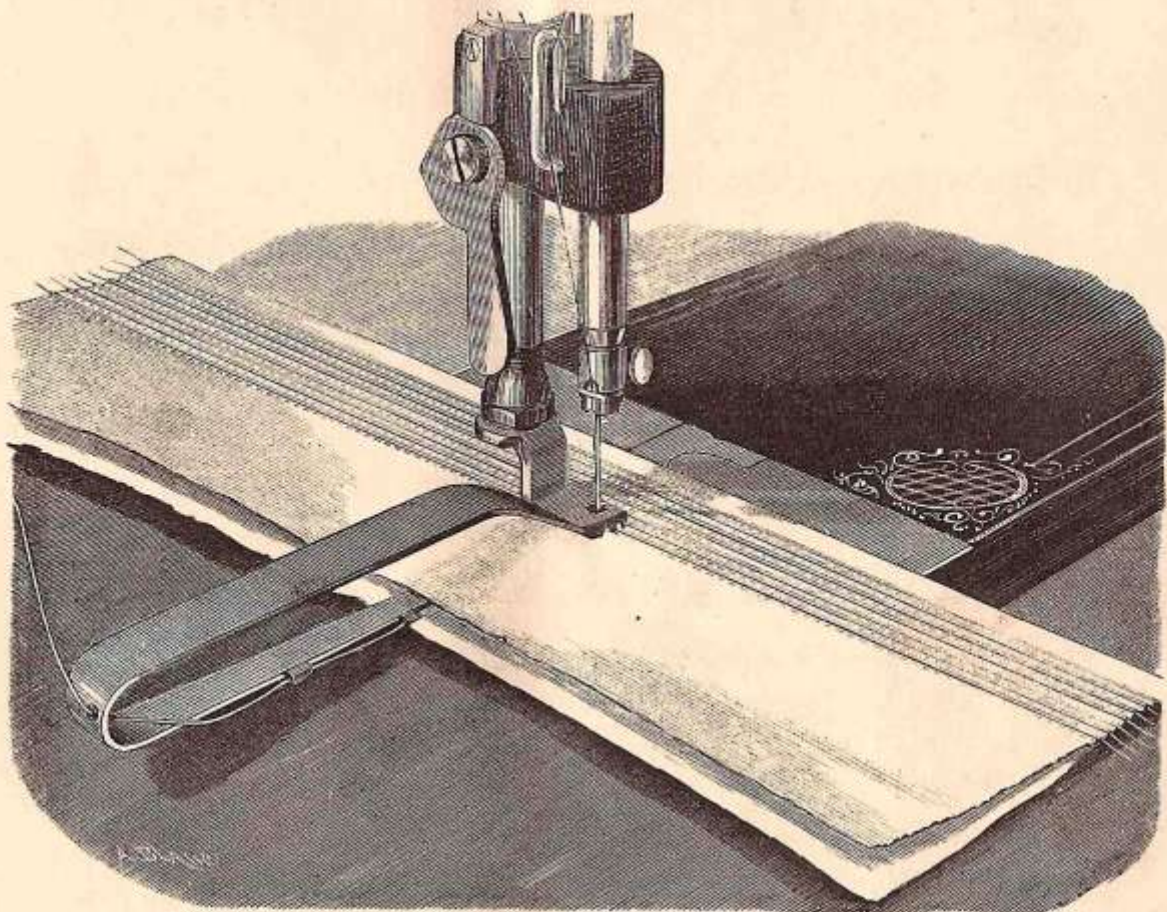


FIGURE 7.

Cording.

The price of the Corder is \$1.50.

**Tucking.**

Attach the **tucker** to the machine by means of the **gauge screw**. Set the gauge as far from the needle as you want the tuck in width, and then fasten it firmly. Now loosen the little **screw** of the **tucker** so that you can set the **creaser** just twice as far from the **needle** as the **gauge** is, and then fasten the little screw again, and this will make tucks without any space between them. You have only to set the **creaser** as much farther away from the needle as you want the space to be. Now connect the **tucker** wire to the **needle** by means of the small hook, and proceed to work the machine.

In case it is required to wind the bobbin when tucking, slip the eyelet off the needle, so that the **tucker** will not be in motion.



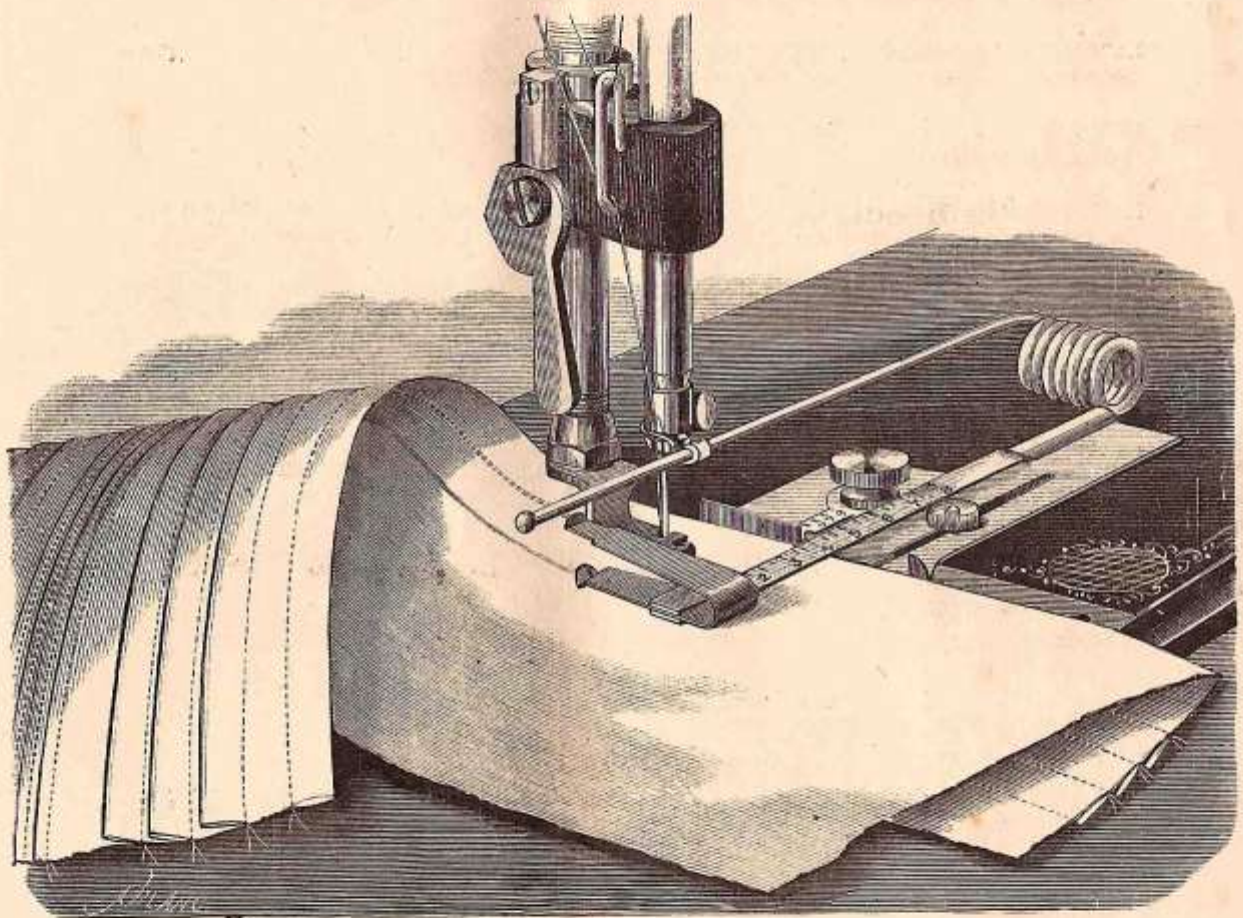


FIGURE 8.

Tucking.

The price of the Tucker is \$3.00.

### **Quilting.**

The quilting gauge is secured to the back of the arm of the machine, near the presserfoot bar, by means of the gauge screw. Having made a row of stitching, place it as far from the needle as will indicate the size of diamond desired, then adjust the quilting gauge by means of the gauge screw, on a line and over the row of stitching, with the gauge sufficiently elevated to allow the cloth to pass through easily, and then guide your work by gauge.

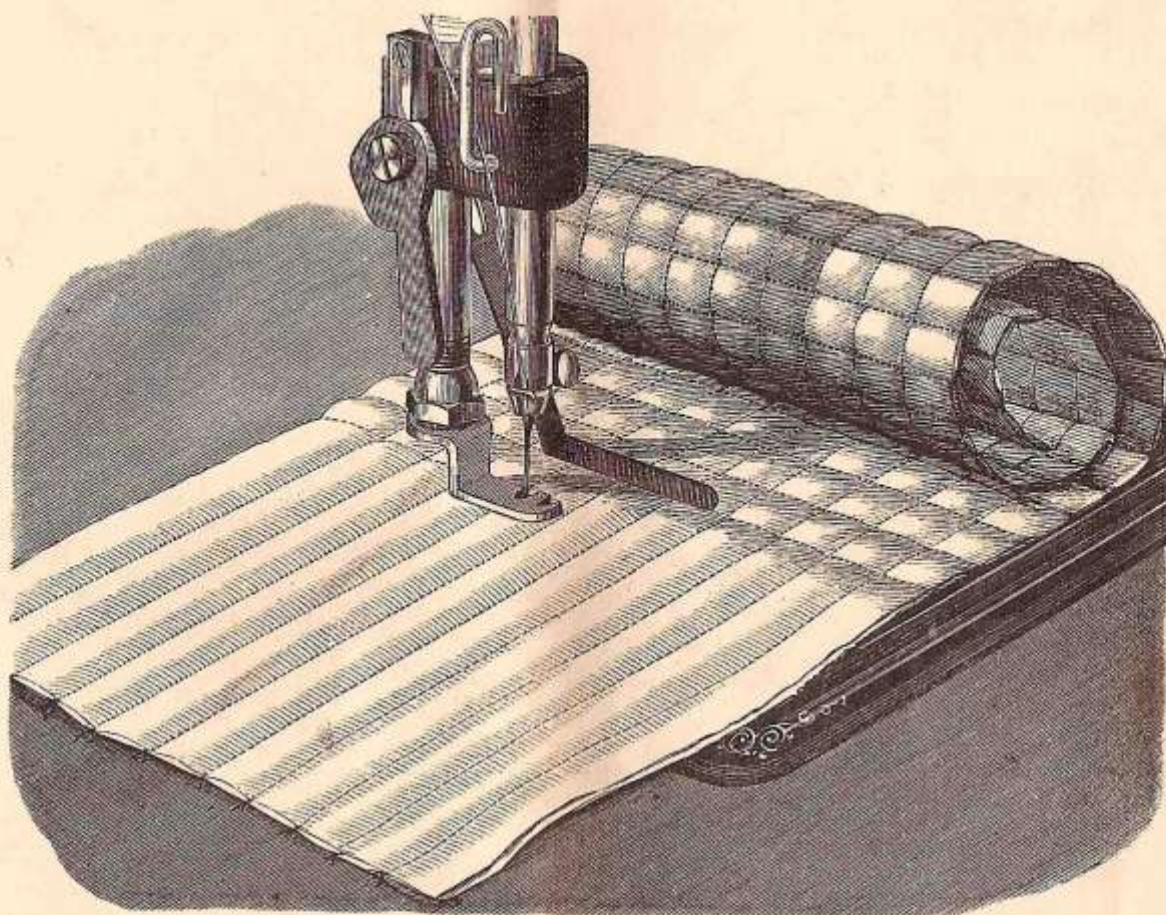
### **Gathering and Sewing On.**

Attach the gatherer to the machine by means of the gauge screw.

Adjust so that the needle enters in the centre of clamp feed. Slide the link of the upper lever over the needle set screw.

Then place the goods to be sewed on under the clamp feeds





*FIGURE 9.*

## Quilting

The Quilter is furnished with the Machine without extra charge.

**Gathering and Sewing On.** *(Continued).*

and the gathered part between the clamp feeds ; proceed then to operate the machine, and guide the goods as shown in Fig. 10.

To make the fold fuller, turn the **ratchet lever** to your left.

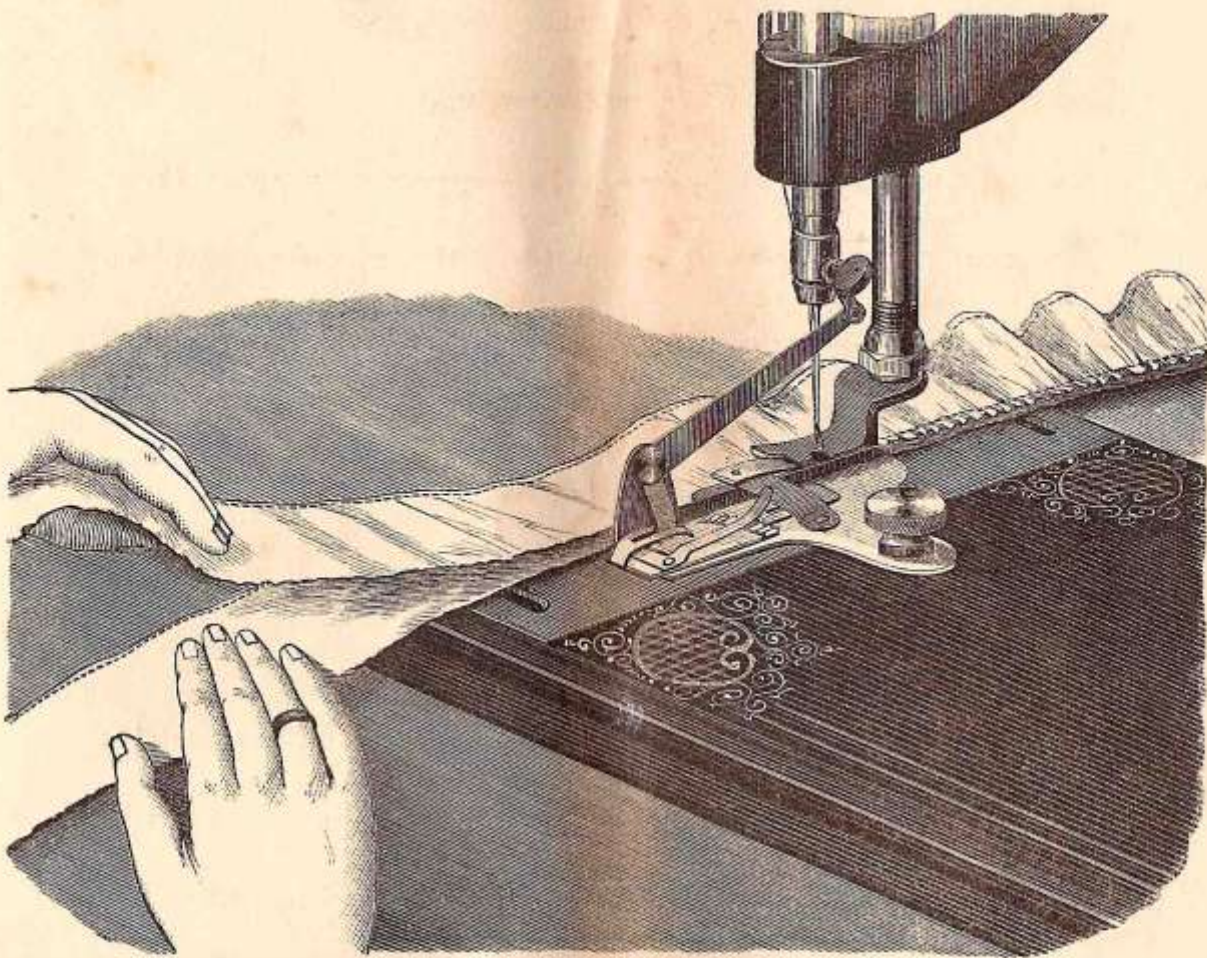
To make the fold slacker, turn the **ratchet lever** to your right.

**Another Method.**

Place the goods under the needle the same as in plain sewing ; increase the length of stitch according to the thickness of the goods and the size of gather desired, then proceed by holding back the upper goods and allowing the under feed more or less rapidity, in proportion as a close or scant gather is required.

For this purpose use the **extra presserfoot**, which is furnished with the machine.





*FIGURE 10.*

Gathering.

The price of the Gatherer is \$2.50.

**Binding and Trimming.**

Attach the binder by means of the gauge screw, Fig. 11.

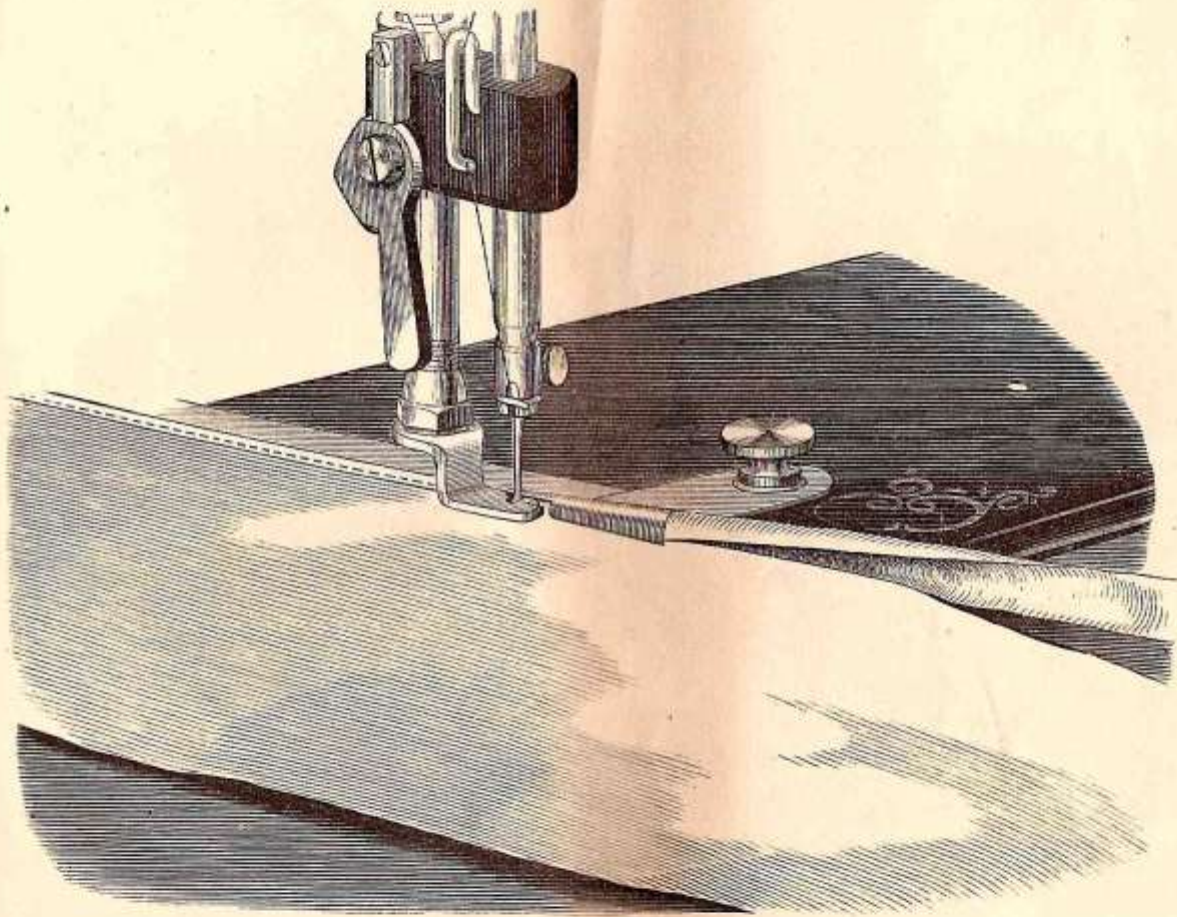
Draw the binding into the scrolls of the binder, and place goods between the scrolls.

Lower the presserfoot and adjust the binder according to the width of binding.

**The Binder as a Trimmer.**

The binder can also be used as a trimmer. Simply cut strips the exact width of the binder, as should it be too wide it will pucker, and if too narrow it will not turn the edges down.





*FIGURE 11.*

Binding.

The price of the Binder is Fifty Cents.

**Braiding.**

Adjust the braid presserfoot the same as the hemmer; insert the braid under the spring into the groove and through the needle-hole in the braider foot, then let it down on the fabric and proceed the same as in plain sewing and the braider will guide the braid.

The braider can be adjusted to suit heavy braid by simply unscrewing the small screw on back end of braider.

**General Remarks.**

In order to become thoroughly acquainted with the machine, it is necessary that the learner follow the instructions *precisely as they are given.*

Should difficulties arise, the following instructions will be found useful.



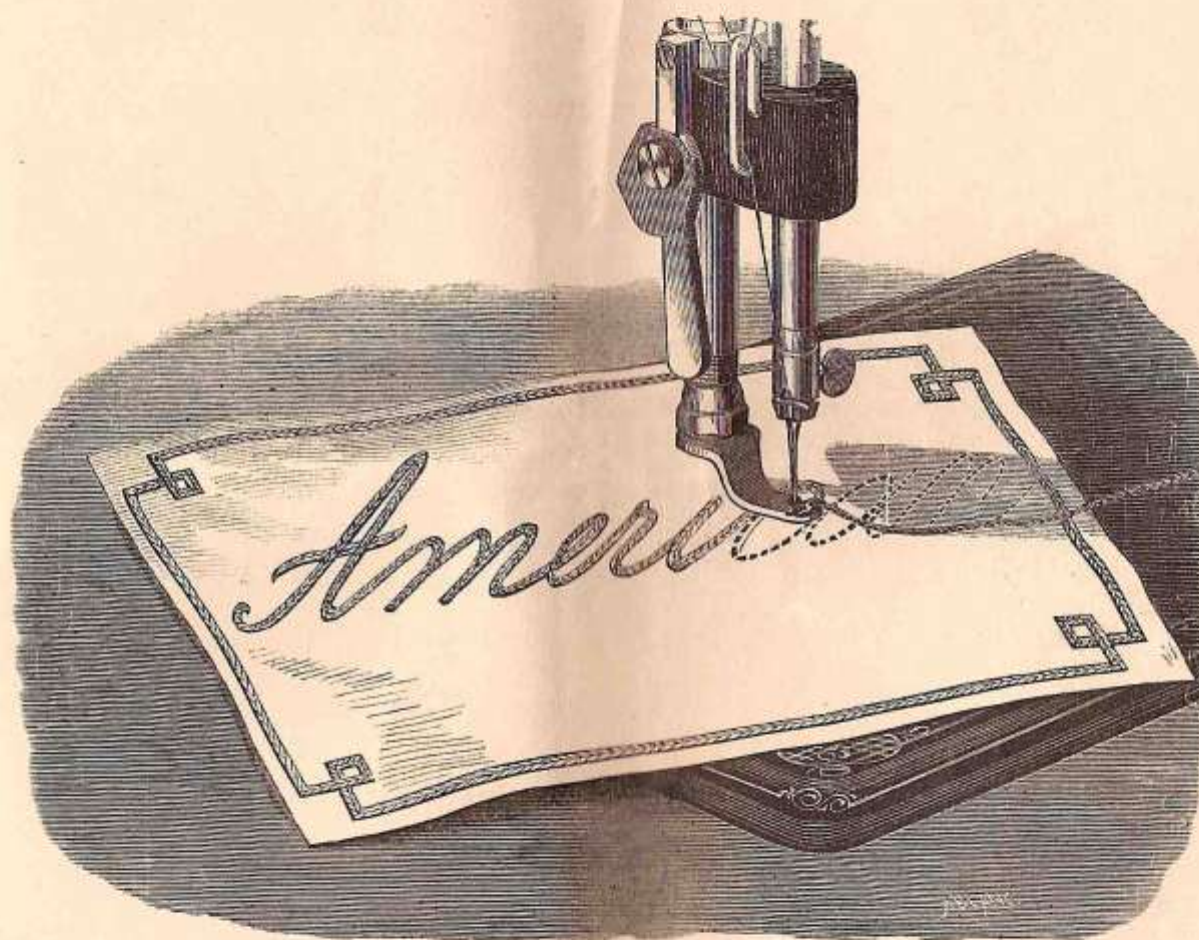


FIGURE 12.

### Braiding.

The Braider is furnished with the Machine without extra charge.

1. *Breaking of the upper thread* is caused by the needle not being set as instructed (Art. 5), or the machine not being properly threaded (Art. 7), or the upper tension too tight (Art. 9), or the thread uneven or too coarse for needle (Art. 6), or the needle eye being sharp.

2. *Breaking of the under thread* is caused by the shuttle not being properly threaded (Art. 4), or bobbin too full (Art. 3), or tension too tight (Art. 9), or the cloth washer not being in bottom of shuttle post.

3. *Breaking of needle* is caused by pulling the goods when sewing, or by thick goods or heavy seams, when the pressure on presserfoot is too light. To remedy this, turn the nut N, (Fig. 4), towards you for increasing, and from you for decreasing the pressure.

4. *Looping of the thread* is caused by the tension not being properly adjusted (Art. 9).

5. *Irregular stitches* are caused by the feed not being high enough or too short for the goods (see Art. 8 and 11) or too loose tension (Art. 9), or take up roller not being in right position, (Art. 10), or the needle being blunt, or by the presser foot not being properly set.



6. *Missing of stitches* is caused by the needle being bent or not set properly, (Art. 5,) or the thread too coarse for the needle.

7. *Machine running heavy* is caused by not being properly oiled, and becoming gummed by the use of impure oil. To overcome this apply a little coal oil in the oiling parts of the machine, run it a few minutes, then clean thoroughly and apply the **American Sewing Machine Oil**.

8. *The machine running irregular* is caused by the belt not being tight enough. To remedy this cut off about a quarter of an inch from the end of the belt, punch a new hole in the same direction as the old one and in the centre of the belt, so as not to split it.

9. *To adjust and take up* the lost motion of the fly wheel, use the large wrench to unscrew the nut on the fly wheel, then with the small wrench turn the stud to you to tighten and from you to loosen. *Be careful not to set it too tight.*

10. *The adjusting* of the balance wheel is accomplished in the same manner as above.

**THE OUTFIT OF A MACHINE INCLUDES**

- 1 Dozen Needles, assorted sizes.
- 4 Bobbins.
- 1 Gauge and Screw.
- 1 Presserfoot, used also in Cording
- 1 Braiderfoot,
- 1 Hemmer, used also for Felling.
- 1 Funnel Hemmer.
- 2 Wrenches.
- 1 Shuttle Screw Driver.
- 1 Quilting Gauge.
- 1 Oil Can.
- 1 Instruction Book.
- 1 Extra Presserfoot for Gathering and Sewing on.



