

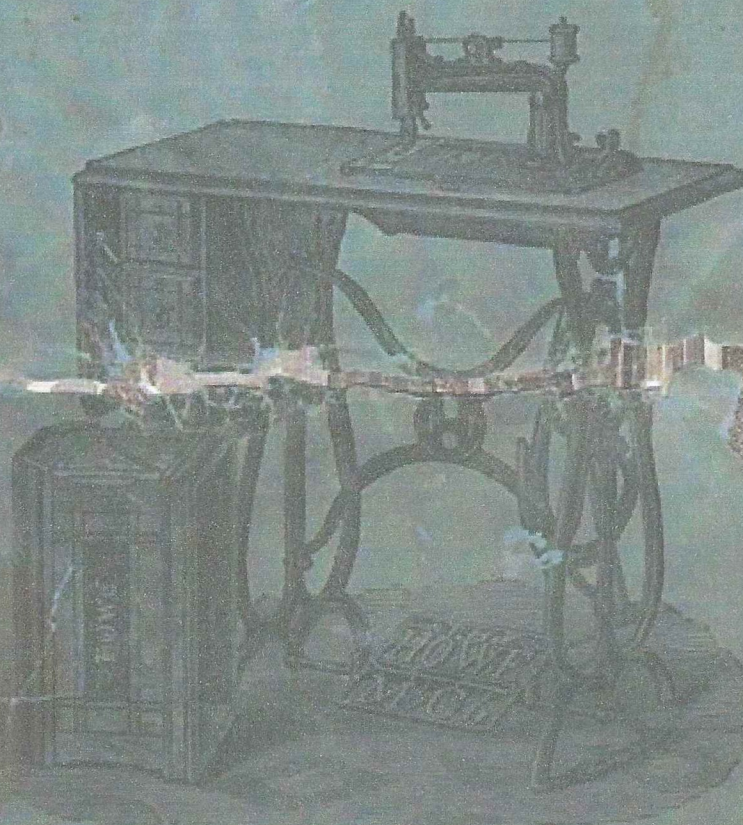
THE ORIGINAL



HOWE



Sewing Machine,



MANUFACTURED BY

The Howe Machine Co.,

BRIDGEPORT, CT.

INSTRUCTION BOOK

FOR

THE NEW "B" MACHINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

The Howe Machine Company,



PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, CT.

—:O:—

AGENCIES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT
THE UNITED STATES.

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TO THE LEARNER.

A little time given to the study of the Instructions before attempting to operate the machine will be found of great advantage.

The machines always leave our offices in good order and never fail to give satisfaction if managed according to instructions.

Become perfectly familiar with the operation of the machine before undertaking any practical work, but never attempt to take it apart or you will get into trouble. No machine can be benefited by being tampered with by inexperienced persons.

The working of the machine is explained as minutely as possible, the operations are fully illustrated and the instructions are given in the order in which the learner should proceed. Do not attempt to use the attachments until you can manage the machine with ease on plain sewing.

Never run the machine when the Presser Foot is down, unless there is a piece of material between it and the Feed Surface.

The Race Covers should always be tightly closed when the machine is running, unless the Shuttle is removed from the Race.

The "Remarks upon Needles and Thread," (Page 5,) should be carefully read and frequently referred to. Much of the trouble with sewing machines arises from the use of a needle which is not of the proper size for the thread used.

Study carefully the Special Instructions on Page 14.

NOTE. The following attachments are furnished with each machine, viz : Twelve needles, six bobbins, a hemmer (which is also a feller,) a braider, a quilting gauge, a tucking gauge, a thumb screw, an extra throat plate, large and small screw driver, a wrench, and an oil can. Any attachments other than those above enumerated will be charged for extra.

In ordering parts for this machine, it is only necessary to give the letter or number by which they are designated in this book, and the number of the cut on which they are found, thus: Send me part numbered 45, Fig. 7," etc.

Remarks upon Needles and Thread.

The thread used should be selected with reference to the kind of material to be sewed, bearing in mind that finer numbers are used for machine sewing than for doing the same kind of work by hand.

Always use the best soft finish cotton; glazed threads should never be used for family sewing.

The needle and shuttle thread should be of the *same* size. Never use linen thread coarser than No. 80 for any kind of family or tailoring work.

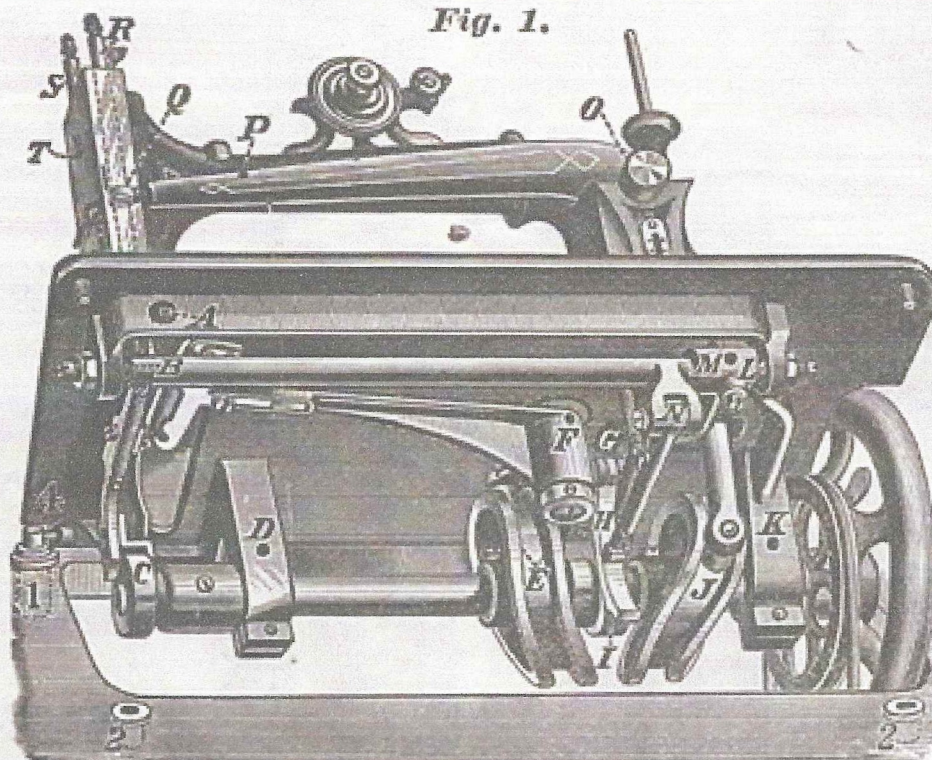
MATERIAL USED.	SIZE OF COTTON, LINEN AND TWIST.	SIZE OF NEEDLES.
Lace, Nainsook, Swiss and fine Silks, Finest Muslin, Linen and Cambric, Heavy Silk, light Woollen goods, Calicoes and Muslins, Unbleached Muslin, Cotton Flannels, &c. Ticking and light tailoring, Coarse goods generally, and heavy clothing, Felts and the very coarsest cloth,	use 100 to 150 cotton or 000 twist. use 80 to 100 cotton or 00 twist. use 60 to 80 cotton or 0 twist. use 40 to 60 cotton or A & B twist. use 20 to 40 cotton or B & C twist. use 16 to 20 cotton or C & D twist, or 100 linen. coarse cotton, linen or twist.	000 00 0 1 2 3 4 or 5

NEEDLES PER DOZEN, 30 CENTS.

The needles are numbered on the shank. See that the point of the needle is perfect. A small oil-stone will be found useful for sharpening blunted needles. The large throat plate should be used with all needles coarser than No. 2.

CAUTION.—Do not use any but *genuine Howe Needles*. See that *E. Howe, Jr.*, is stamped on the shank of each needle.

Fig. 1.



To Place the Machine on the Table.

Enter the hinge rubbers No. 159, into the holes in the back part of the table-top, at 1, 1, (Fig. 1,) and the table rubbers No. 160 into the holes in the front part of the table-top at 2, 2; enter the hinge-pins No. 157 into the small holes in the back corners of the machine at 4, and enter the hinges into the hinge-rubbers in the table, after which, turn the machine down into the position shown in Fig. 2.

To Oil the Machine.

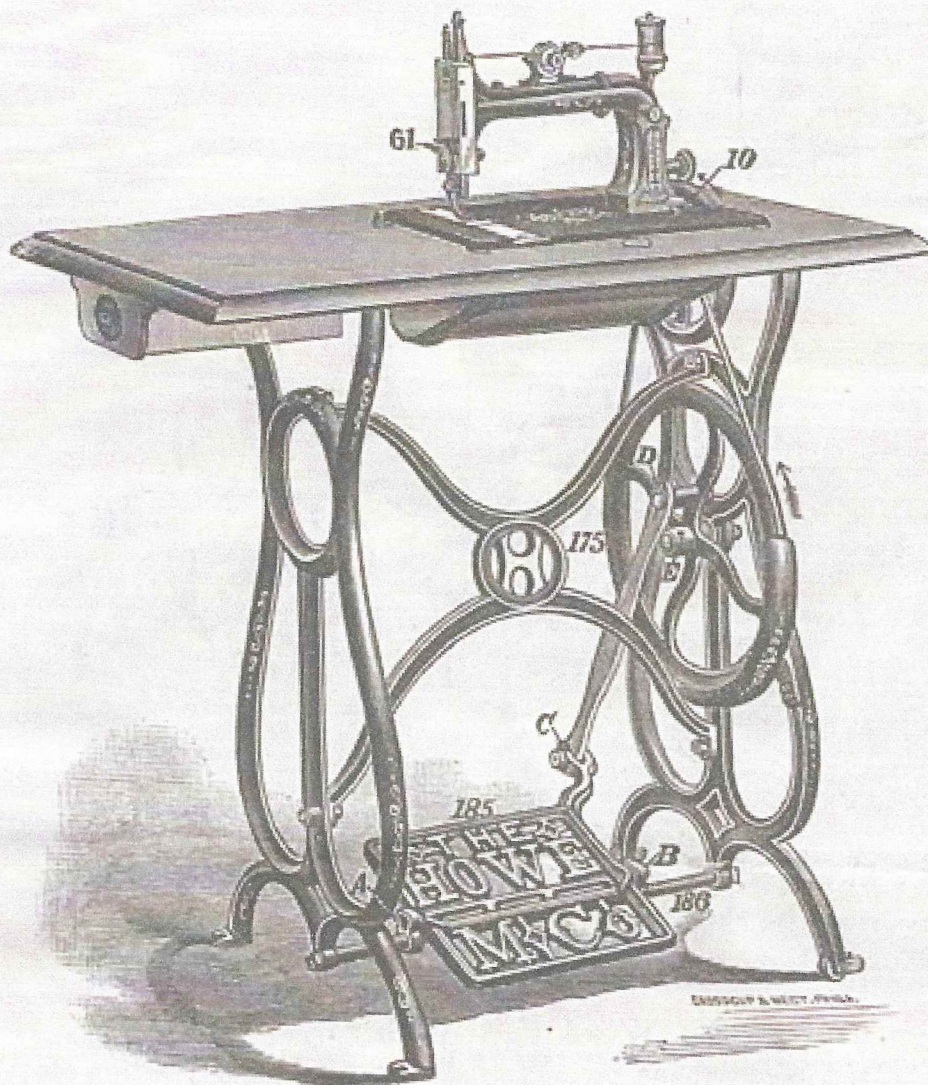
Turn it back upon its hinges as shown above, and oil all the bearings indicated by the letters, commencing with A, and taking them in their regular order, A, B, C, D, and so on to T. In this way you will be sure to find every place requiring oil, and avoid oiling the same place more than once. The dotted lines running from the several letters terminate at the exact points where the oil should be applied. After oiling the machine run it as directed on page 7 for about a minute to distribute the oil upon the bearings, and then with a soft cloth wipe off all surplus oil from the machine.

To Oil the Stand.

Commence at A, Fig. 2, and oil the points indicated by the letters A, B, C, D, E. Five points only upon the stand require to be oiled.

NOTE.—Use good oil; pure Sperm oil is the best. Kerosene oil will be found useful for cleaning the machine if it becomes gummed from the use of bad oil.

Fig. 2.

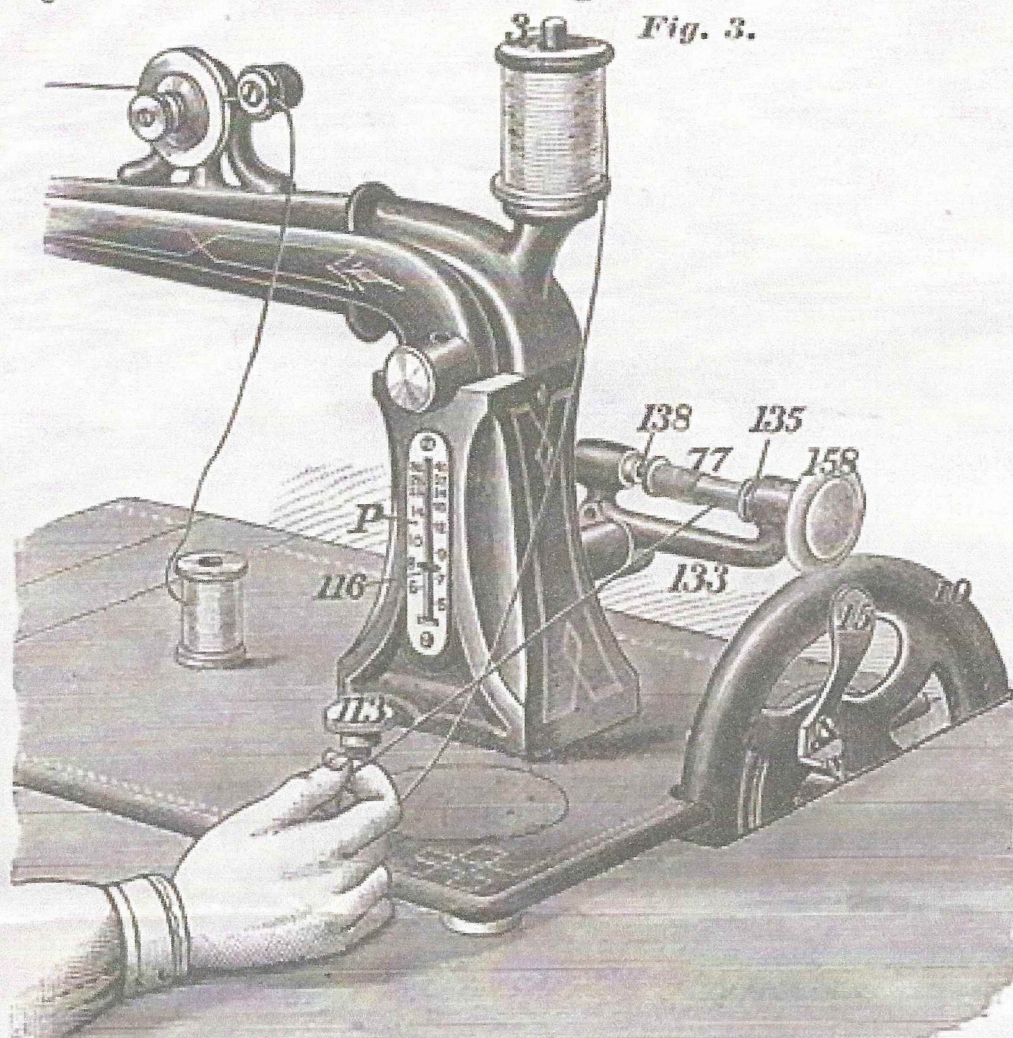


To Operate the Machine.

Care should always be taken, before commencing to operate, that all the running parts are well oiled and clean.

The machine being turned down upon the table, as shown above, pass the belt around the pulley on the balance wheel No. 10, and the groove in the driving wheel No. 175, sufficiently tight to drive the machine. Place your chair near enough to the machine to enable you to sit erect while operating; raise the presser foot by moving the presser bar lifter No. 61 upward; place your feet evenly on the treadle No. 185, with the instep directly over the treadle rod No. 186, and with the right hand turn the balance wheel in the direction indicated by the arrow. Keep the machine in motion by pressing with the heel and toe alternately upon the treadle, until you can run the machine regularly, and start and stop with ease. Never run the machine when the presser foot is down unless there is a piece of material between it and the feed surface.

Fig. 3.



To Wind the Bobbin.

The spooler when not in use occupies a perpendicular position directly back of the arm of the machine.

To wind the bobbin, drop the spooler No. 133, until the rubber ring No. 158, comes in contact with the balance wheel No. 10. Turn the wheel until the needle bar No. 44 is at its highest point; this will bring the lever No. 15, above the table, as shown in the cut; hold the wheel steady with the left hand, and with the forefinger of the right hand pull the lever toward you; this will unlock the balance wheel and allow it to revolve upon its shaft without turning the machine. Now enter one end of the bobbin No. 77, into the hole in the spooler step No. 138, and push it to the left until the other end of the bobbin will enter the hole in the spooler spindle No. 135, taking care that the driving pin in the end of the spindle enters the small hole in the bobbin flange. Press the bobbin a little to the left, and catch the end of the thread between the spindle and the bobbin flange; start the balance wheel and guide the thread evenly onto the bobbin until it is filled, taking care that it is not wound so full as to crowd the thread over the ends. The bobbin being filled, remove it, and raise the spooler to its position back of the arm of the machine, turn the balance wheel until the lever No. 15, appears above the table; hold the wheel with the left hand and push the lever from you, then turn the wheel slowly for one revolution which will re-lock it and the machine will be ready for sewing.

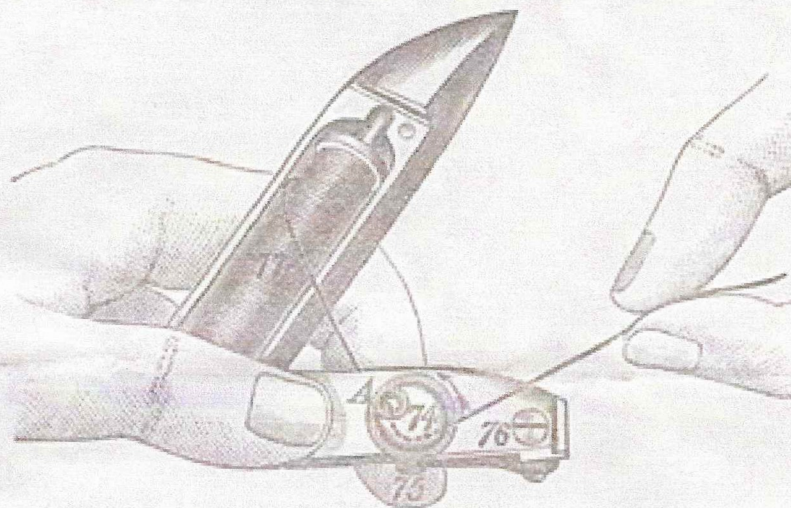
NOTE.—The spooler spindle should be oiled occasionally.

The Stitch Indicator.

The indicator plate "P," is numbered from 5 to 40, and by turning the stitch screw No. 113, until the upper edge of the indicator No. 116 comes even with the short line opposite any one of these numbers, the machine is prepared to make that number of stitches to an inch of sewing. For example: if it is desired to make 8 stitches per inch, turn the stitch screw until the indicator points to 8, as shown in Fig. 3.

The indicator is especially useful when it becomes necessary to lay aside a piece of work before it is finished and change the machine for other work. By noting the position of the indicator the original length of stitch can be restored, when desired, with exactness and without annoyance or loss of time.

Fig. 4.



To Thread the Shuttle.

Hold it in the left hand with the point to the right, and open it by pushing the shuttle plate toward you. Enter one end of the bobbin No. 77, into the small hole in the heel of the shuttle, and drop the other end into the slot in the point of the shuttle as shown in Fig. 4. Place the forefinger upon the bobbin and turn the shuttle over from you until you can see the under side of the shuttle-plate; pass the end of the thread up through the hole A, then turn the shuttle over toward you, and hold it in the position shown in Fig. 4. Raise the tension spring No. 75, by pressing upon it with the forefinger; draw the thread around under the tension-plate No. 74, as shown above, and close the shuttle, leaving the end of the thread about three inches long. The thread should pass entirely around under the tension-plate No. 74, coming out at A.

NOTE.—Never use glazed thread in the shuttle.

To Put the Shuttle in the Machine.

Remove the back race cover No. 86, (see Fig. 6, Page 10); turn the balance wheel No. 10 from you until the needle reaches its lowest point. Take the shuttle between the thumb and finger of the right hand, holding the point toward you, and the flat side up; pass the point under the front end of the shuttle carrier No. 78, and drop the heel into its place, as shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

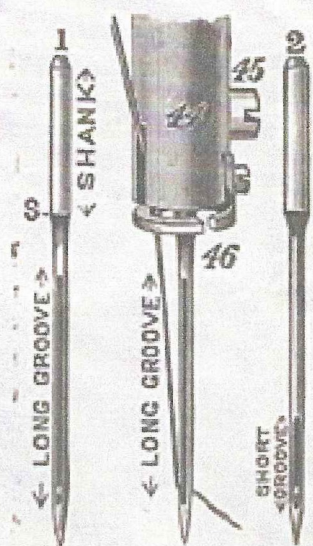
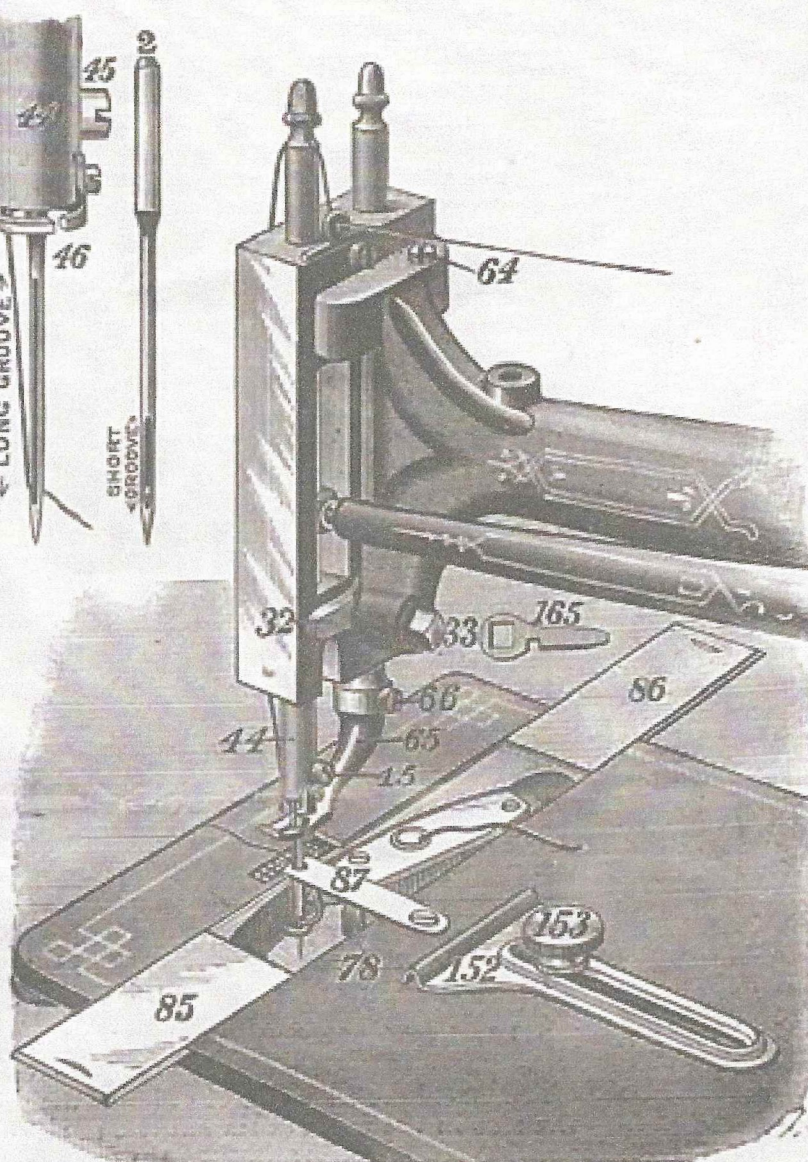


Fig. 6.



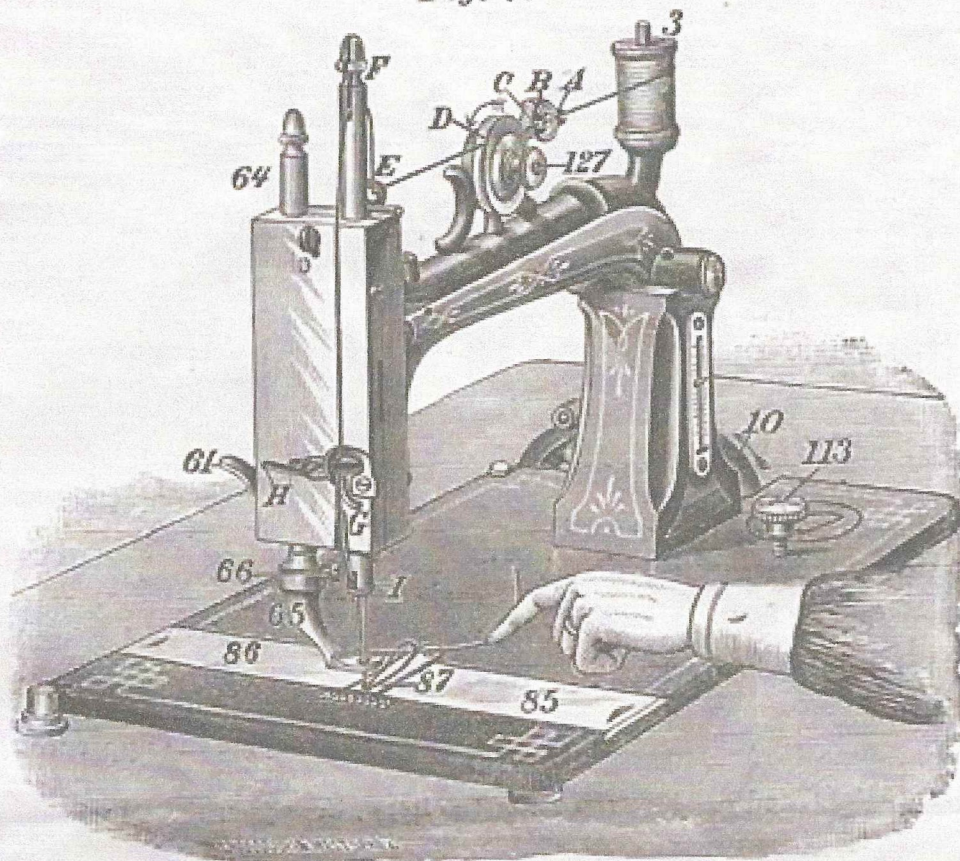
To Remove the Needle.

Turn the balance wheel from you until the needle bar No. 44 reaches its highest point, then loosen the set-screw No. 45, and remove the needle.

To Set the Needle.

Raise the needle bar to its highest point; hold the needle between the thumb and finger of the left hand, pass the point of the needle down through the needle hole in the throat-plate No. 87, and enter the shank of the needle into the hole in the lower end of the needle bar No. 44. Push the needle up until the lower part of the shank at S, Fig. 5, is even with the lower end of the needle bar, then fasten it in its place by means of the set-screw No. 45. Be very careful to have the short groove of the needle next to the shuttle and the eye pointing straight across the throat-plate in a line with the thread, as shown in Fig. 7.

Fig. 7.



To Thread the Machine.

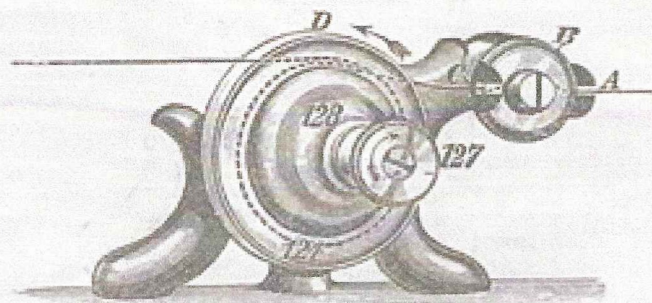
(See "Remarks upon Needles and Thread," Page 5.)

Place a spool of thread upon the spool-pin No. 3, Fig. 7, pass the thread into the right hand slot in the tension check plate at A (See Fig. 8, Page 12) thence between the tension check washers at B and into the left hand slot in the check plate at C, thence into the V shaped groove in the tension wheel at D; wind it once around the wheel in the direction of the arrow, thence through the thread controller at E and the slot in the top of the needle bar at F, then downward under the thread guide G, over the hook on the take-up H, back under the thread guide G thence into the curved hook I at the lower end of the needle bar, and lastly through the eye of the needle from left to right, leaving the end of the thread about three inches long.

To Draw up the Lower Thread.

Remove the race covers No. 85 and 86, hold the end of the upper thread slack with the left hand, as shown in Fig. 7 turn the balance wheel No. 10 from you with the right hand until the needle reaches its lowest point. By continuing the movement of the wheel the needle will rise about one-eighth of an inch, and if properly set will throw squarely across the shuttle race a loop of thread through which the shuttle will pass. The bottom of this loop at the eye of the needle should be on a level with the bottom of the shuttle race, as shown in Fig. 6. After the shuttle has passed through the needle loop, the needle in ascending will draw the lower or shuttle thread up through the hole in the throat-plate No. 87, as shown in Fig. 7; then close the race covers and the machine is ready to commence sewing.

Fig. 8.



To Regulate the Tensions.

Before commencing to sew, always be careful to have some tension upon each thread. Try them with the hand to see that they pull as nearly alike as possible.


If the threads are of the proper size, having the right and equal amount of tension upon them, they will be drawn and locked together

in the centre of the material, thus,  If the shuttle

tension is tight and the upper tension too loose, the under thread will



lie straight, thus,  On the contrary, if the upper ten-

sion is tight and the lower tension too loose, the upper thread will lie



straight, thus,  Therefore, in order to make a perfect

stitch on both sides of the material, it is necessary to have the tensions as nearly equal as possible, and tight enough *only* to make a firm seam without breaking the threads.

To increase the tension on the upper thread turn the tension nut No. 127

to the *right*, thus,  To *decrease* it turn to the *left*, thus, 

To increase the tension on the lower or shuttle thread, turn the small screw No. 76 near the point of the shuttle (See Fig. 4, Page 9) to the

right, thus,  To *decrease* it turn the screw to the *left*, thus, 

In changing the shuttle tension, which is seldom necessary, use the small screw-driver No. 165 (shown in Fig. 6) and turn the screw but very little.

To Oil the Tension.

Take off the tension nut No. 127, then the tension nut washer No. 128 and the tension wheel No. 124, and put a single drop of oil on the stud at the point where the wheel revolves. The tension need not be oiled oftener than once a month.

To Regulate the Length of the Stitch.

To *lengthen* the stitch turn the stitch screw No. 113, Fig. 7, to the *right*. To *shorten* the stitch turn the screw to the *left*.

To Commence Sewing.

The machine being fully threaded both above and below (See Pages 9 & 11), the shuttle thread drawn up (See Page 11), the needle bar and presser bar both at their highest point, slacken the upper thread by taking hold of it between the tension wheel D and the thread controller E, Fig. 7, and drawing it off from the spool (this is necessary to avoid bending or breaking needles), then draw it through the eye of the needle so as to leave an end two or three inches long. Draw the shuttle thread up through the throat plate about the same distance and pass the ends under the presser foot toward the back part of the machine. Place the material to be sewed under the needle, let the presser foot down upon the work, start the balance wheel from you and proceed with the sewing.

To Remove the Work from the Machine.

Having finished the seam, stop the machine with the needle at its highest point, and to avoid bending or breaking it take hold of the thread between D and E, Fig. 7, and slacken it by drawing about two inches off from the spool, then raise the presser foot, take hold of the work, raise it up, draw it gently from you toward the back part of the machine, keeping the upper thread in the needle slot in the presser foot and cut the threads, leaving ends two or three inches long.

NOTE. If the shuttle thread should break frequently when removing the work as directed above, it will indicate that the shuttle tension is too tight. (See Page 12.)

Missing Stitches.

If the machine misses stitches see that the point of the needle is perfect, that the needle is straight and that it is not set too high or too low. (See Page 10.) The needle loop may be thrown to one side so that the shuttle will pass by instead of through it. To correct this turn the needle so that it will throw the loop squarely across the shuttle race as shown in Fig. 6. The machine may miss stitches because the needle sets too far from the shuttle—the needle should run as close to the shuttle as possible without striking it.

To adjust the needle in relation to the shuttle, place the wrench No. 165, Fig. 6, on the head of the screw No. 33, and press it downward, then move the end of the adjusting cam No. 32, *upward* to draw the needle *nearer* to the shuttle or *downward* to set it *farther* from the shuttle, then tighten the screw No. 33.

NOTE. This adjustment is necessary *only* when changing from coarse to very fine needles, or *vice versa*.

Breaking Threads.

If the thread breaks while sewing see that the needle is not too small for the thread (See Page 5), that it is properly set (See Page 10), that the tensions are not too tight (See Page 12), that the eye of the needle is not sharp, and that the needle does not bear against the throat-plate.

NOTE. The throat-plate with the large hole should be used for all needles coarser than No. 2.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Keep the machine well oiled and clean.

Be careful to use perfect needles of proper size for the thread used.
(See Page 5.)

Do not pull upon the work while sewing. The operator should support the material when sewing large and heavy garments, so that it will not pull upon the feed or the stitching will be irregular and the needle may be bent or broken.

If the tensions are equal the stitch will be alike on both sides of the material. (See Page 12.)

For seams which may require to be ravelled out leave the upper tension loose; the shuttle thread will then lie straight on the under side of the material and may be easily drawn out.

To run a gathering thread, have the upper tension loose and use coarse thread in the shuttle.

For sewing flannel or bias seams the stitch should be short and the tension on both threads loose to allow for stretching of the material.

For sewing soft, thick material the machine should be adjusted for a longer stitch than for ordinary work.

The gauge No. 152, Fig. 6, will be found useful for guiding the work in making tucks, etc. It may be set at any desired distance from the needle and fastened in place with thumb screw No. 153.

The belt should be removed from the driving wheel when the machine is not in use.

If the belt becomes too loose to drive the machine shorten it by cutting off about half an inch, punch a new hole and fasten the ends together as before.

To take off the Presser Foot.

Remove the back race cover No. 86 (See Fig. 7, Page 11), raise the presser foot by moving the lifter No. 61 upward, loosen the screw No. 66, turn the presser foot around to the left until it points directly from you, and remove it from the presser bar by lowering it into the shuttle race.

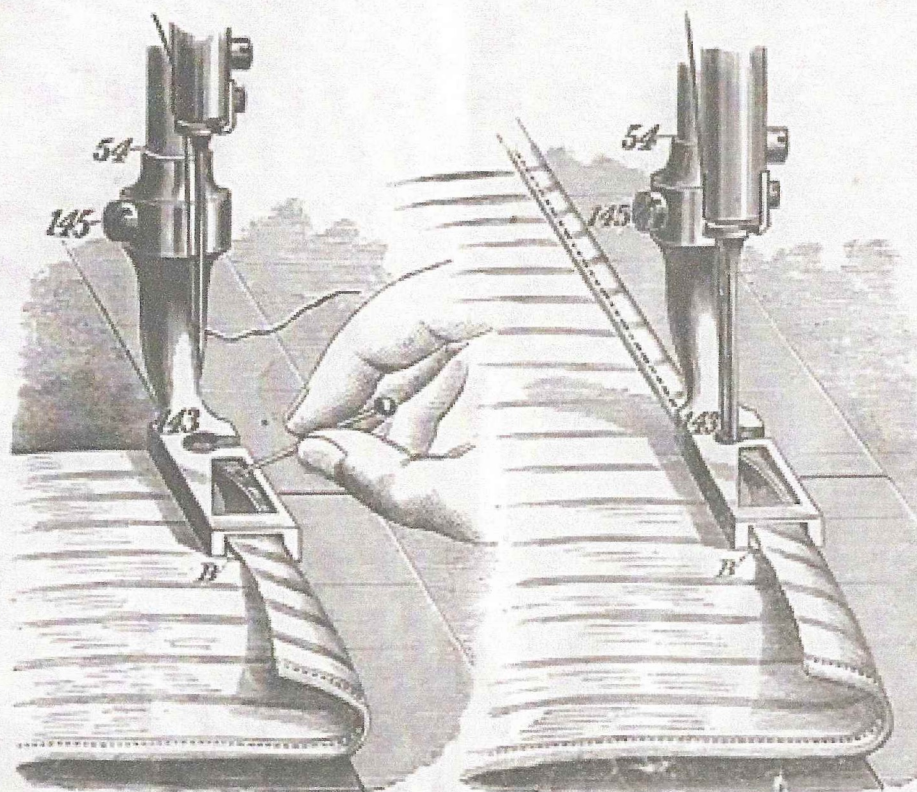
NOTE. The above directions should be strictly observed, both in taking off and putting on the Presser Foot, Hemmer, Braider and Corder, the object being to avoid scratching and defacing the machine.

To Adjust the Hemmer.

The presser foot being removed as directed, lower the needle bar until the point of the needle passes through the hole in the throat plate No. 87, Fig. 6. Take the hemmer No. 143, Fig. 9, in the left hand, and with the screw driver loosen screw No. 145, pass the lower end of the hemmer into the shuttle race, put the hemmer on the presser bar and work it up to the shoulder at No. 54. Adjust it so that the needle will pass directly through the centre of the needle hole in the hemmer foot and fasten it securely in place with the screw No. 145.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

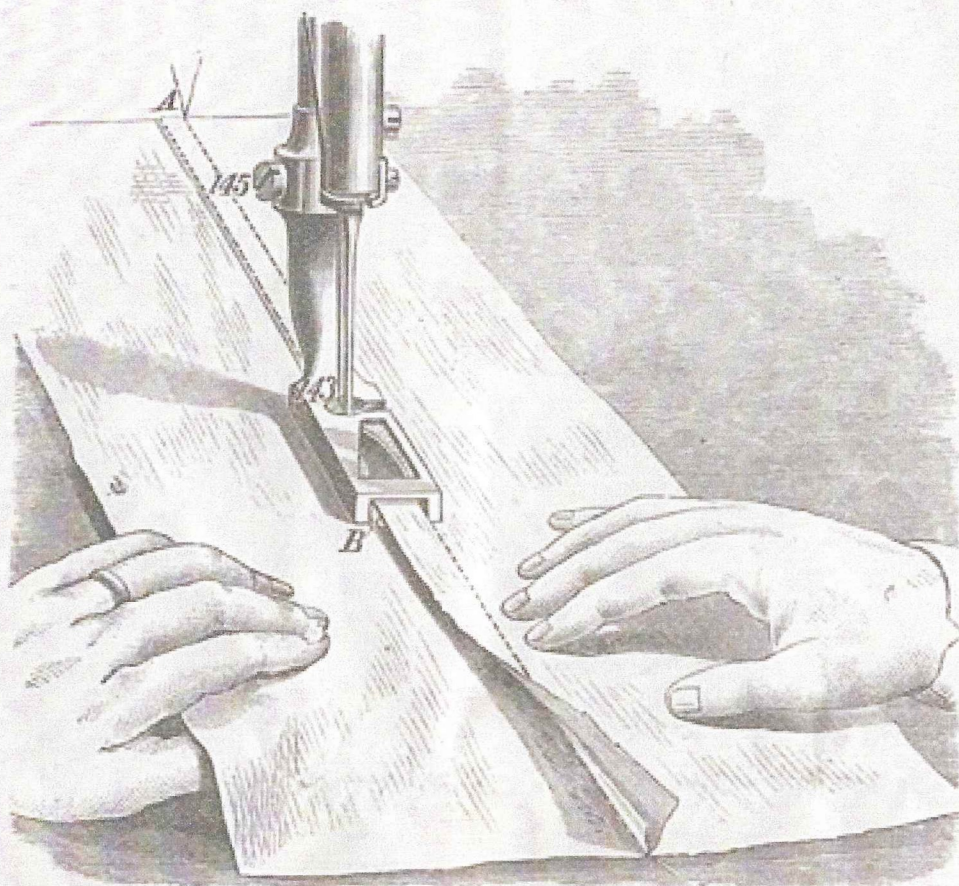


To Make a Hem.

Fold over the right hand edge of the material and crease it down for about two inches in length, enter it into the hemmer, as shown in Fig. 9 ; let the hemmer down upon the feed and proceed with the hemming, pulling gently to the left upon the work to keep it straight, and feeding into the hemmer just a sufficient amount of material to fill the channel over the blade B as shown. If too much material is fed into the hemmer it will be crowded out under the right hand edge, thus making a wide and irregular hem—if not enough the raw edge will not be turned in.

If the stitching is too far from the edge of the hem loosen the screw No. 145 and turn the hemmer a little to the right, if too near the edge turn it a little to the left, and when properly adjusted fasten it firmly with screw No. 145.

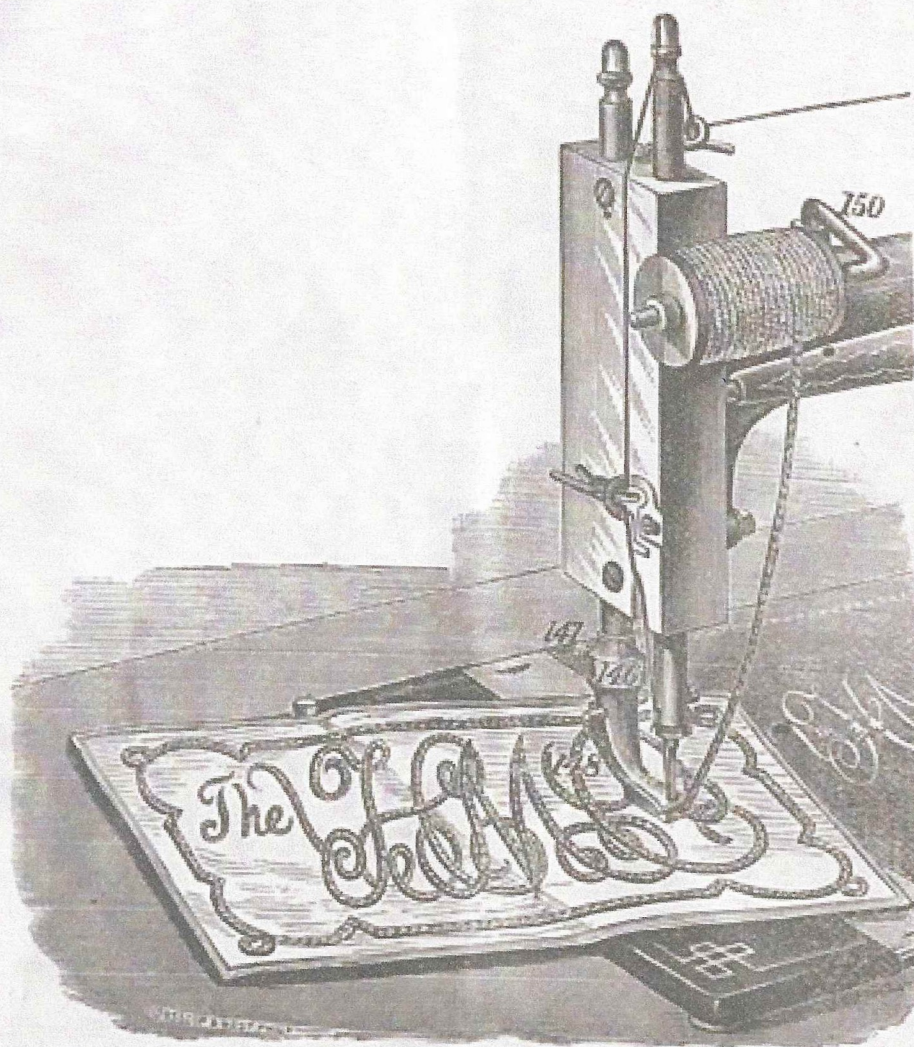
In removing the work from the hemmer always draw it out from you toward the back part of the machine. If you pull it out toward you, you will bend the hemmer tongue and render it useless. Never run the machine when the hemmer foot is down, unless there is a piece of material between it and the feed.

Fig. 11.

To Make a Felled Seam.

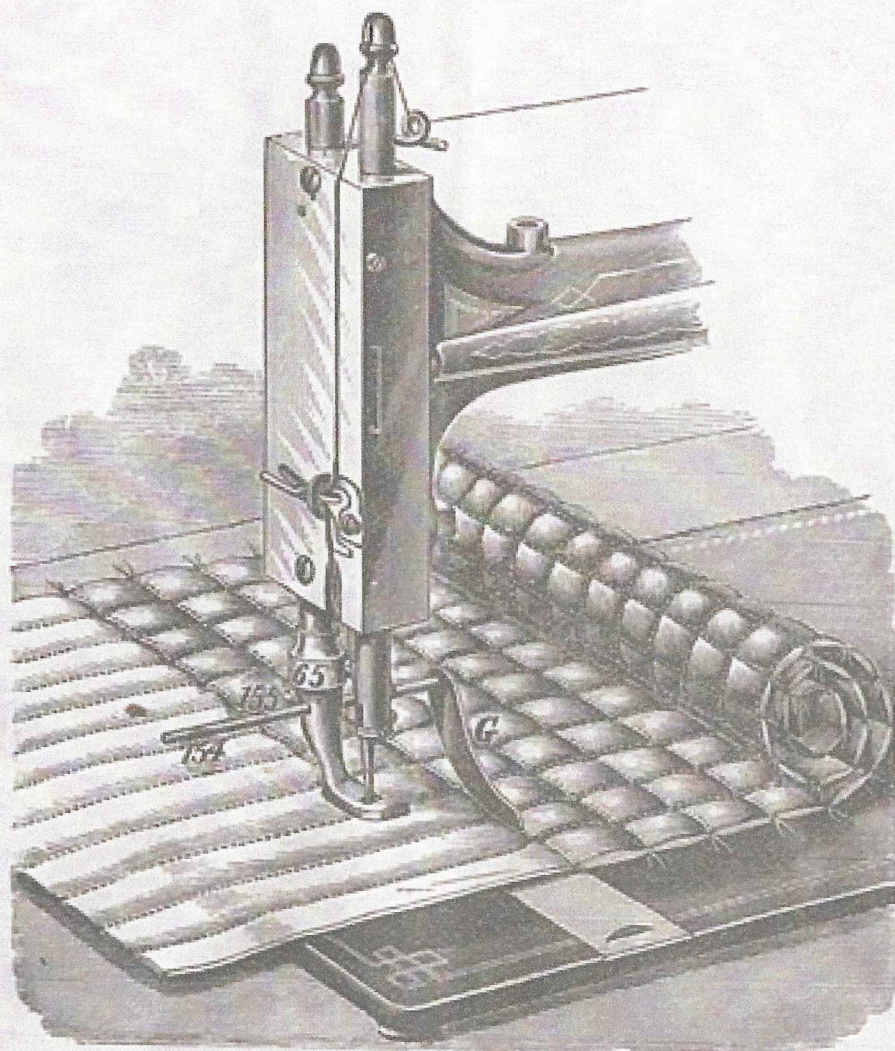
Place the two pieces of material to be felled under the hemmer No. 143 and let it down upon them, having the edge of the lower piece project about an eighth of an inch beyond the edge of the upper piece. Stitch them together, making the line of stitching as near the edge of the upper piece as can be done with safety. On reaching the end of the seam raise the hemmer foot, remove the work and cut the threads, leaving ends about three inches long attached to the material, as shown at A, Fig. 11. Trim the edges if necessary, as in hand felling, leaving the lower edge just wide enough to fill the channel of the hemmer, as shown at B above. Open out the goods, crease the broadest edge over the other to the left, take hold of the threads A, raise the material a little and draw the edge to be felled into the hemmer over the blade B as far as the needle, let the foot down upon the work and proceed with the sewing, pulling gently upon the threads until two or three stitches have been taken. If the ends of thread are broken off the work may be assisted into the hemmer as shown in Fig. 9. Keep the material smooth and guide it evenly into the hemmer as shown above. Be sure to draw the work from you when removing it.

NOTE—Never attempt to fell coarse, heavy goods with this hemmer.

Fig. 12.

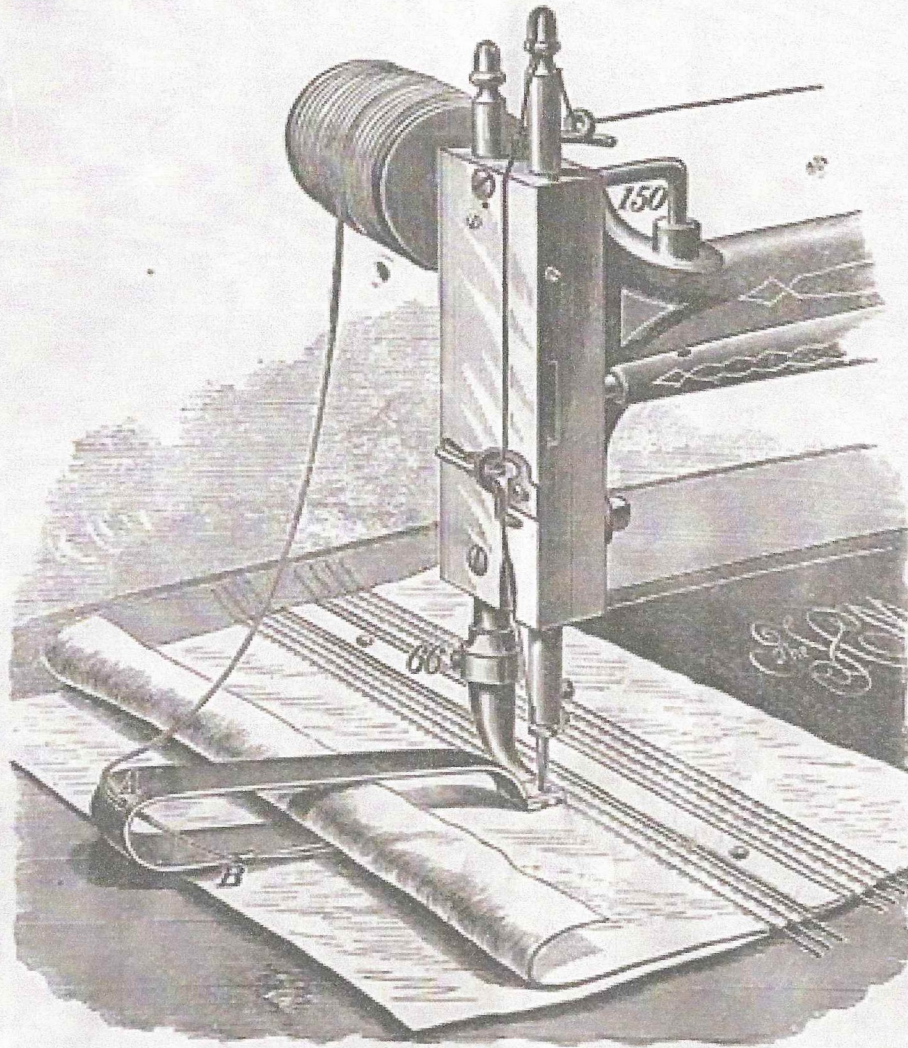
Braiding.

Attach the braider No. 146 in place of the presser foot, taking care to adjust it so that the needle will pass through the centre of the needle hole in the braider foot. Insert the short end of the braid wire No. 150 into the hole in the presser arm as shown above, and fasten it with the set screw in the back part of the arm. Place the spool of braid on the long end of the wire No. 150, pass the end of the braid under the spring No. 148 and down through the needle hole in the foot, letting it extend back from the under side of the foot. Lower the foot and start the machine, guiding the material according to the fancy or a design previously traced upon it. In turning square corners the needle should be about half way down through the material.

Fig. 13.

Quilting.

To attach the quilting gauge put the quilter bar No. 154 through the hole in the presser foot No. 65, from right to left, as shown above. Adjust the guide G so that it will set to the right of the needle, just the distance desired between the rows of stitching and far enough from the bed plate of the machine to allow the material to pass freely under it when the presser foot is down, then fasten it in place by means of the screw No. 155. Fold the material to be quilted through the centre in the direction the lines of stitching are to run, and crease it as a guide for the first line of stitching; when wadding is to be used the crease should be made before the material is basted to the wadding. Make the first line of stitching in the crease; this line may then be used as a guide for the second, the second for the third, and so on as shown above.

Fig. 14.

Cording.

Attach the corder to the presser bar in place of the presser foot, adjusting it so that the needle will pass through the centre of the needle hole in the foot and fasten it by means of the screw No. 66. Insert the spool wire No. 150 in the arm of the machine, as shown; place the spool of cord upon the wire, pass the end of the cord through the hole in the bow at A, then through the eyelet on the side of the blade at B, and lastly through the cord guide at the point of the blade, letting it extend back under the foot two or three inches. Fold the material or stitch two pieces together; pass one thickness under and the other over the cord guide as shown, and the whole under the corder foot. Draw the material to the left until the cord guide reaches the fold or seam, then let down the foot and proceed with the stitching, drawing the work slightly to the left so as to lay the cord closely in the fold. Keep the material smooth in front of the needle, and in turning square corners have the needle about half way down through the work. The stitch should be rather longer than for ordinary sewing.

This Attachment will be charged for extra. Price \$2.00.

PRICE LIST OF PARTS.

NEW "B" MACHINE.

1	ARM	1	00
2	" Screw.....		01
3	" Spool Pin.....		02
4	BED	4	00
5	Shaft Cap.....		08
6	" Cap Screw.....		02
7	SHAFT		50
8	" Screw.....		05
9	" Screw Washer.....		03
10	BALANCE WHEEL		75
11	" Wheel Locking Bolt.....		06
12	" Wheel Locking Bolt Screw.....		02
13	" Wheel Locking Bolt Spring.....		02
14	" Wheel Locking Bolt Spring Screw.....		03
15	" Wheel Locking Bolt Lever.....		10
16	" Wheel Locking Bolt Lever Screw.....		03
17	" Wheel Flange.....		12
18	" Wheel Flange Screw (Long).....		02
19	" Wheel Flange Screw (Short).....		02
20	NEEDLE CAM		50
21	SHUTTLE CAM		50
22	" or Needle Cam Screw.....		03
23	Roll and Stud		10
24	FEED CAM		20
25	" Cam Screw.....		02
26	LIFT CAM		30
27	" Cam Screw.....		02
28	FACE PLATE Outside and inside.....		60
29	" Plate Screw (Outside).....		03
30	" Plate Screw (Inside).....		03
31	" Plate Dowell Pin.....		01
32	" Adjusting Cam		08
33	" Cam Screw.....		05
34	THREAD CONTROLLER		05
35	" Controller Screw.....		02
36	TAKE UP		08
37	" Up Screw.....		03
38	" Up Spring.....		02
39	" Up Spring Screw.....		02
40	" Up Driver.....		10
41	" Up Driver Screw.....		02
42	THREAD GUIDE		05
43	" Guide Screw.....		02
44	NEEDLE BAR		60
45	" Bar Set Screw.....		03
46	" Bar Thread Guide.....		05
47	" Bar Thread Guide Screw.....		02
48	" Bar Piston		18
49	" Bar Piston Screw.....		02
50	NEEDLE LEVER		50
51	" Lever Stud.....		10
52	" Lever Stud Washer.....		05
53	" Lever Stud Nut.....		06

54	PRESSER BAR		30
55	"	Bar Spring	06
56	"	Bar Spring Washer	02
57	"	Bar Guide	18
58	"	Bar Guide Screw	02
59	"	Bar Guide Adjuster	03
60	"	Bar Guide Adjuster Screw	02
61	"	Bar Lifter	20
62	"	Bar Lifter Screw	03
63	"	Slide	16
64	"	Screw	08
65	FOOT		25
66	"	Foot Screw	02
67	SHUTTLE	Complete	00
68	"	Shell	60
69	"	Plate	15
70	"	Plate Screw	03
71	"	Plate Latch	02
72	"	Plate Latch Spring	02
73	"	Plate Latch Screw	02
74	"	Tension Head	06
75	"	Tension Spring	05
76	"	Tension Screw	03
77	Bobbin		02
78	Carrier		15
79	"	Screw	03
80	Lever		50
81	"	Lever Cone	20
82	"	Lever Cone Screw	02
83	"	Lever Stud	20
84	"	Lever Stud Screw	06
85	Race Cover (Front)		18
86	"	(Back)	18
87	THROAT PLATE (Large Hole)		12
88	"	Plate (Small Hole)	12
89	"	Plate Screw	02
90	FEED LEVER		25
91	"	Lever Screw	03
92	"	Lever Spring	05
93	"	Lever Spring Pin	02
94	"	Lever Rider	10
95	"	Lever Rider Screw	02
96	Surface		18
97	"	Surface Screw	02
98	Rocker		25
99	"	Rocker Center Screw	03
100	"	Rocker Center Nut	06
101	"	Rocker Piston Lever	10
102	"	Rocker Piston Lever Screw	03
103	"	Rocker Piston Lever Spring	04
104	"	Rocker Piston Lever Spring Pin	02
105	"	Rocker Piston	05
106	"	Rocker Piston Screw	02
107	SWING LEVER		20
108	"	Lever Screw	03
109	"	Lever Bracket	10
110	"	Lever Bracket Screw	03
111	Stitch Lever		15
112	"	Lever Screw	03
113	"	Screw	12
114	"	Brake	01
115	"	Brake Screw	02
116	Indicator		08
117	"	Indicator Plate	08
118	"	Indicator Plate Screw	02
119	"	Indicator Spring	04
120	"	Indicator Adjusting Nut	04
121	"	Indicator Guide	02
122	"	Indicator Guide Screw	02
123	TENSION STUD		06
124	"	Wheel	10
125	"	Pad (Front)	01
126	"	Pad (Back)	01
127	"	Nut	08
128	"	Nut Washer	02
129	Check Plate		04
130	"	Check Washer	01
131	"	Check Spring	01
132	"	Check Screw	04

133	SPOOLER. Complete.....	30
134	" Frame	10
135	" Spindle	08
136	" Spindle Pin	02
137	" Spindle Driving Pin.....	01
138	" Step	04
139	" Step Spring.....	02
140	" Spring	02
141	" Spring Pin.....	02
142	" Screw.....	06
143	HENNER	30
144	" Tongue	02
145	" Set Screw.....	02
146	BRAIDER	30
147	" Set Screw.....	02
148	" Spring	03
149	" Spring Screw.....	02
150	" Spool Pin	03
151	" Spool Pin Screw.....	02
152	GAUGE.	16
153	" Screw.....	10
154	QUILTING GAUGE	03
155	" Gauge Screw.....	02
156	BEDHINGE STUD	06
157	" Hinge Stud Pin	01

RUBBERS.

158	Spool Rubber	02
159	Bed Hinge Stud Rubber.....	03
160	" Plate Rubber	03
161	Braid Spool Pin Rubber.....	01

ACCESSORIES.

162	Wrench	04
163	Oil Can	08
164	Screw Driver.....	05
165	Shuttle Screw Driver.....	04
166	BELT	12
167	" Hook.....	01

TABLE PARTS.

168	RIGHT LEG	1	40
169	Castor.....		05
170	" Pin.....		03
171	LEFT LEG	1	10
172	Leg Screw		01
173	BRACE		75
174	" Bolt		05
175	DRIVING WHEEL	1	25
176	" Wheel Stud		30
177	" Wheel Stud Nut.....		06
178	CRANK PIN		10
179	" Pin Nut.....		04
180	" Pin Washer.....		01
181	WHEEL GUARD		20
182	" Guard Screw.....		03
183	PITMAN		08
184	" Screw.....		01
185	TREADLE		60
186	" Rod.....		25
187	" Rod Nut.....		04
188	" Pin		04
189	" Pin Screw.....		02
190	" Step		10
191	" Step Screw.....		02
192	DRIPPER		25
193	" Screw.....		01

WOODWORK.

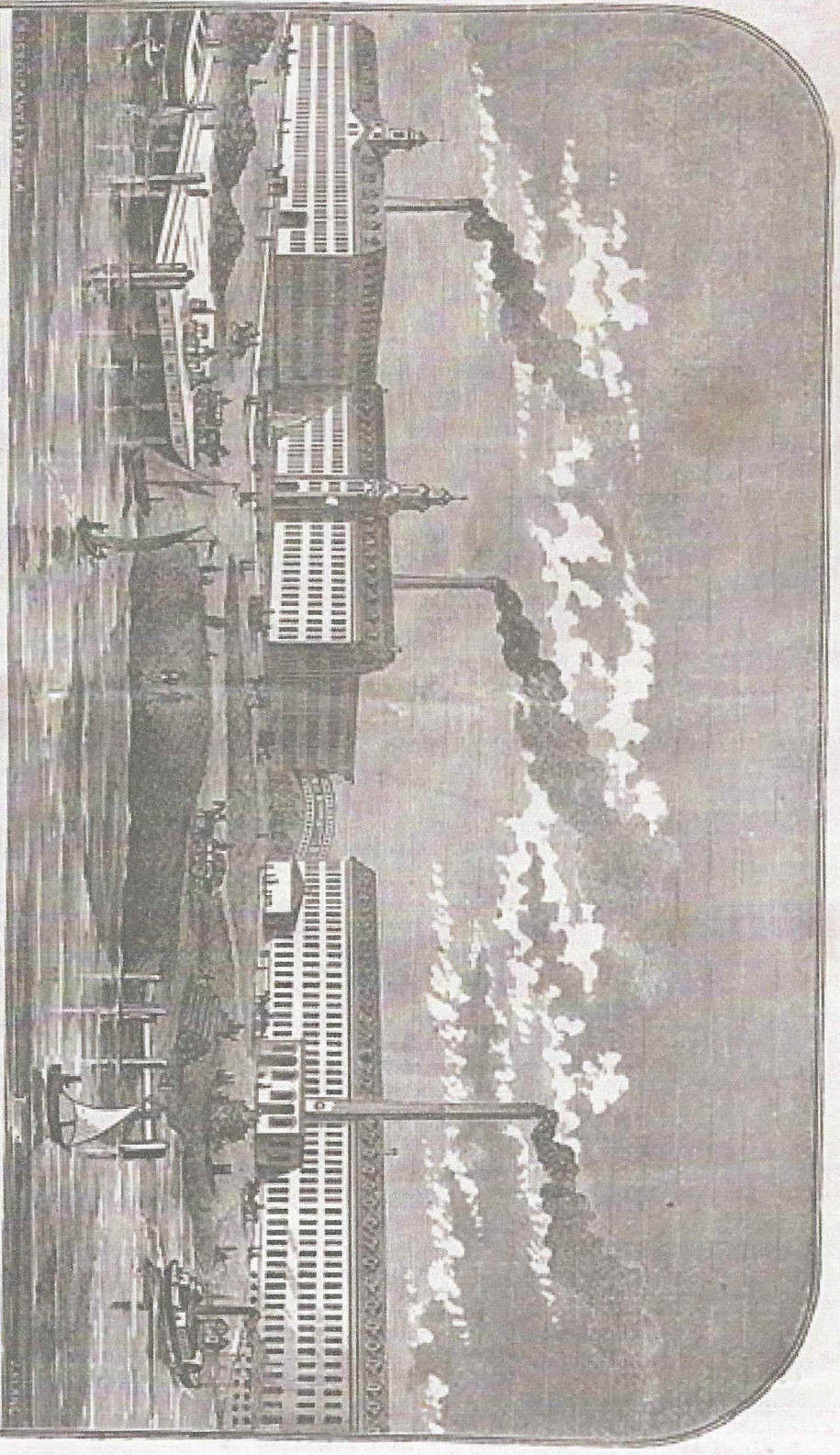
194	TABLE TOP. (Plain)	1	50
195	" Drawer.....		20
196	BOX TOP COVER	2	75
197	" Hook.....		04
198	" Plate.....		04
199	DROP LEAF TABLE	2	25
200	" Support.....		25
201	DRAWER CASE	2	00
202	" Pull.....		10
203	Drop Leaf Table, Cover, and Drawer Case (Complete) ..	7	00

WHEEL FEED PARTS.

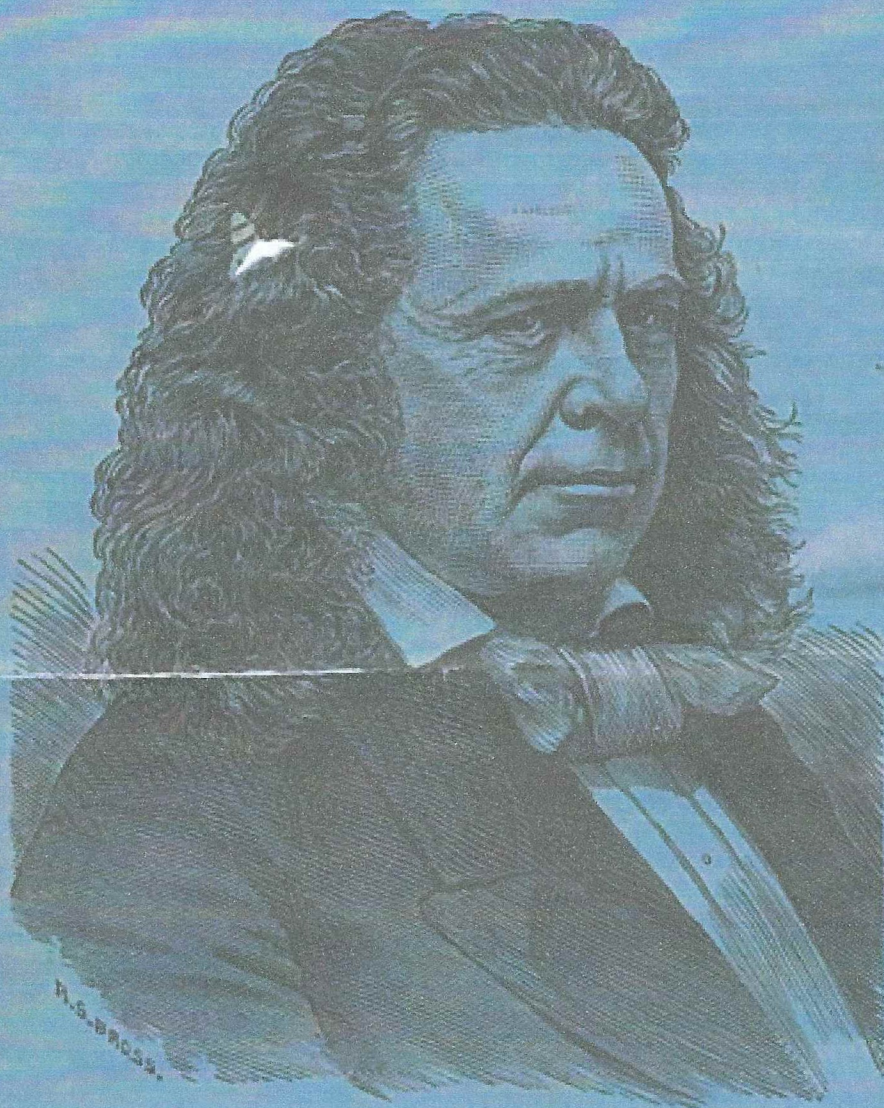
204	FEED WHEEL. Complete	1	50
205	" Wheel.....		60
206	" Wheel Stud.....		25
207	" Wheel Stud Washer.....		02
208	" Wheel Stud Nut.....		05
209	" Wheel Stud Friction Spring.....		03
210	" Wheel Stud Friction Spring Washer.....		02
211	" Clutch		08
212	" Clutch Spring.....		02
213	" Clutch Lever.....		15
214	" Clutch Lever Connection.....		30
215	" Clutch Lever Connection Screw.....		04
216	" Clutch Lever Connection Spring.....		04
217	" Clutch Lever Connection Spring Pin.....		02
218	" Brake		04
219	" Brake Screw.....		02
220	" Wheel Bracket.....		15
221	" Wheel Bracket Screw.....		03
222	SHAFT		50
223	" Collar.....		10
224	" Collar Screw.....		02
225	THROAT PLATE (Large Hole)		12
226	" Plate (Small Hole).....		12
227	PRESSER FOOT		25
228	ROLL PRESSER (Complete)	1	00
229	" Presser Arm.....		40
230	" Presser Arm Stud.....		08
231	" Presser Wheel.....		30
232	" Presser Set Screw.....		02
	NEEDLES, per doz		30

CAUTION.—Do not use any but Genuine Howe Needles. See that E. Howe, Jr., is stamped on the shank of each needle.

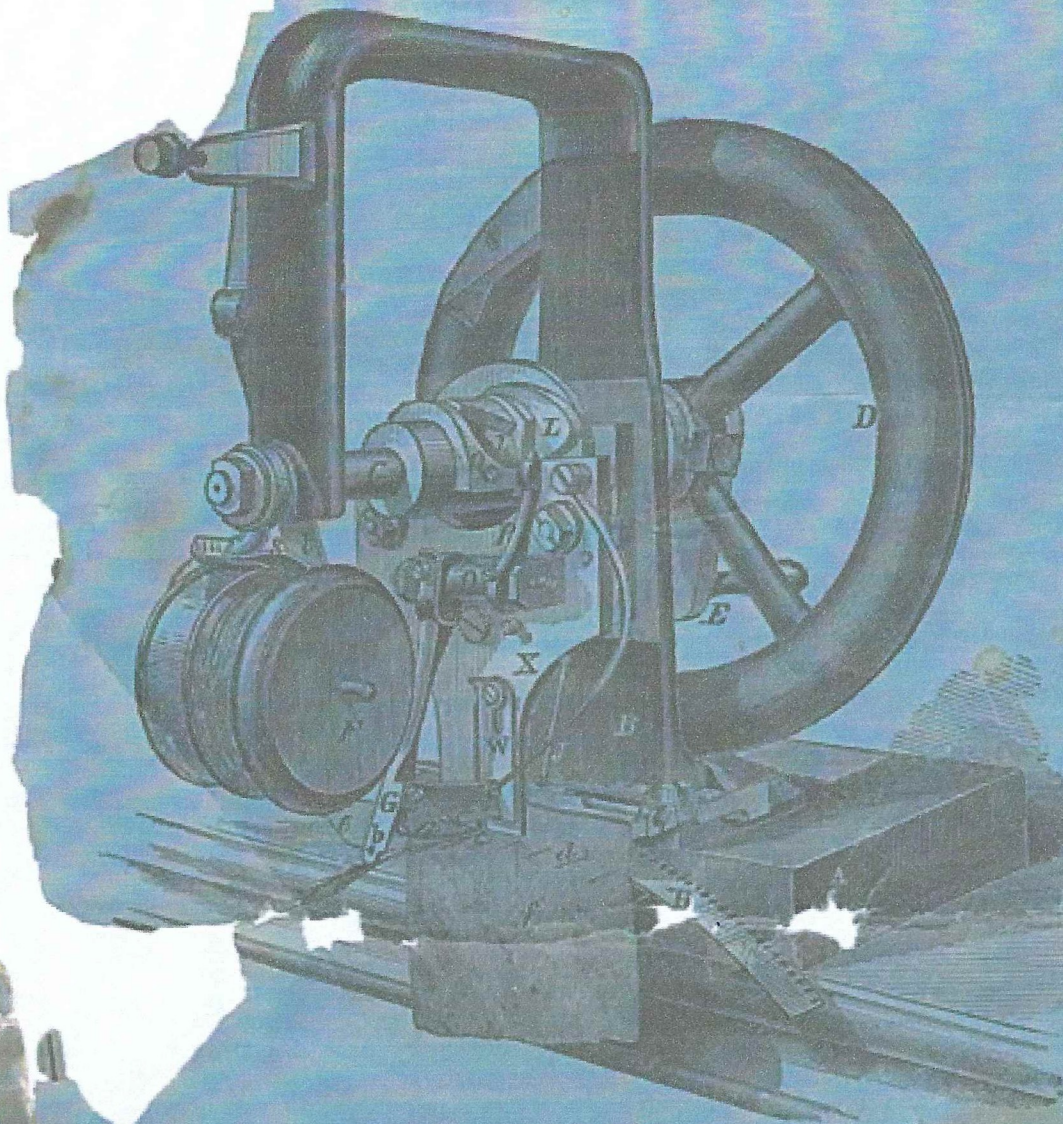
THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY BRIDGEPORT CT



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ELIAS HOWE, JR.,
INVENTOR OF THE SEWING MACHINE.



OUT OF THE FIRST SEWING MACHINE.

ELIAS HOWE, JR., INVENTOR.

The above is a correct representation of the first Sewing Machine. It was constructed by Elias Howe, Jr., and in April, 1845, sewed the first seam ever made by machinery. This fact has been established beyond dispute, notwithstanding the musty archives of every nation on the face of the globe have been searched, and unscrupulous pretenders brought forward in the vain endeavor to prove a prior invention.

This machine is a marvel of mechanism, and contains every radical element that goes to make up the first-class Sewing Machine of to-day, viz.: the grooved and eye-pointed needle at the end of a vibrating arm, the reciprocating shuttle and bobbin, the tension upon the thread variable at will, the reaction of the needle to form a loop for the shuttle to pass through, the thread controller, the clamping of the shuttle thread and the automatic feeding device. All these are embraced in this Machine, and were covered by Mr. Howe's first patent, and without them there would be no Sewing Machine to-day. At Mr. Howe's death this Machine passed into the possession of his eldest daughter, Mrs. Levi S. Stockwell, and is now on exhibition at the office of the Company, No. 28 Union Square, New York.