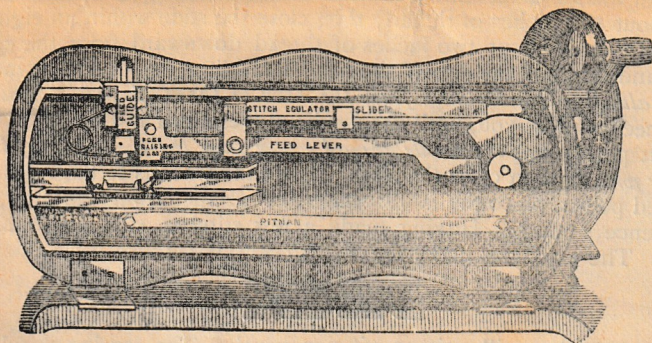
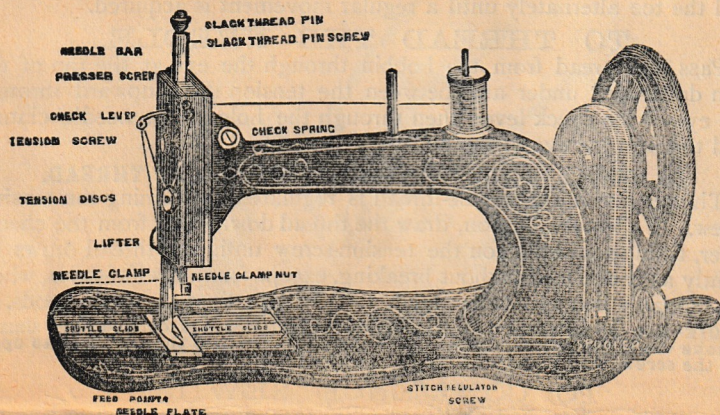


DIRECTIONS FOR USING **JONES'** FAMILY AND MEDIUM SEWING MACHINE.

REFER TO THESE CUTS FOR TECHNICAL NAMES OF THE
 PARTS OF THE MACHINE.



This cut represents the Machine turned on its hinges, showing the
 parts on the underside.

No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

2

If the Table for the Machine is received dismantled, put it together in the following manner :—

Hold the two supports of the table upright, having to the right the one with the hole for the band wheel axle, the other at the left, and the projections at the top inwards ; the treadle being fixed upon its traverse bar, place it between the supports, having from you the arm which connects the pitman with the wheel. Insert the two ends of the traverse-bar into the supports and put on the screw nuts, turning them only two or three times round ; put the two bolts through the bottom of the supports, and through the holes in the brace with the nuts towards the treadle ; insert the two screw bolts through the supports and top extremities of the cross-brace, put on the screw nuts, tightening them and those of the traversing-bar firmly ; fasten the band wheel in its place, connect the pitman with the wheel and treadle, screw the wood top upon the supports, and the machine to the table, then fix the leather band upon the wheels.

⚠ In learning to use the Machine, DISCONNECT the FLYWHEEL as per instructions.

THE TREADLE MOTION.

Place the feet lightly upon the treadle ; then turn towards you the wheel on the top of the machine, allowing the feet to move freely with the motion thus given ; continue this motion by pressing with the heel and the toe alternately until a regular movement is acquired.

TO THREAD THE NEEDLE.

Pass the thread from the bobbin through the eye at the top of the arm downward under and between the tension discs, upward through the eye of the check lever, then through the hole in the needle clamp, and through the eye of the needle.

TO REGULATE THE TENSION OF THE NEEDLE THREAD.

The tension of the needle-thread is regulated by turning the tension screw. To test the tension, draw the thread downwards from the check-lever, turning towards you the tension-screw until the thread draws as tightly as it will bear without breaking, except for thin soft fabrics, when considerably less tension is required than in medium or heavy goods.

NOTE—The top tension-screw is split so that if it wears slack, you have simply to take the screw out and insert the blade of a knife into the slit so as to open out the screw, and thus make it fit as tight as when new.

TO COMMENCE SEWING.

Open the left-hand shuttle-slide, place the shuttle in its carrier, leaving out about two inches of thread ; then close the slide within an eighth of an inch ; draw about two inches of thread downward from the check-lever and through the eye of the needle, holding the end with the left hand, *allowing it to be slack from the hand to the needle*, while you turn the wheel towards you, until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point ; *pull the needle thread gently, and the shuttle thread will appear with it*, then close the slide. Leave the threads to the left across the feed points, place the fabric under the needle, lower the lifter, and commence sewing. Having made a few stitches, stop and examine them. The machines make the Lock-stitch, thus—



It is a stitch that will neither *rip* nor *ravel*. The tension should be thoroughly understood ; if the thread is straight or in loops on the

No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

Kept Thoroughly Clean and Well Oiled.

3

under surface of the fabric, thus—



turn the tension screw towards you to tighten the needle-thread ;
if it is straight or in loops on the upper surface of the fabric, thus—



turn the tension-screw from you to loosen the needle-thread, or tighten
the shuttle-thread as instructed. (*See to Regulate the Shuttle Tension.*)

TO THREAD THE SHUTTLE.

JONES' PATENT SHUTTLE.

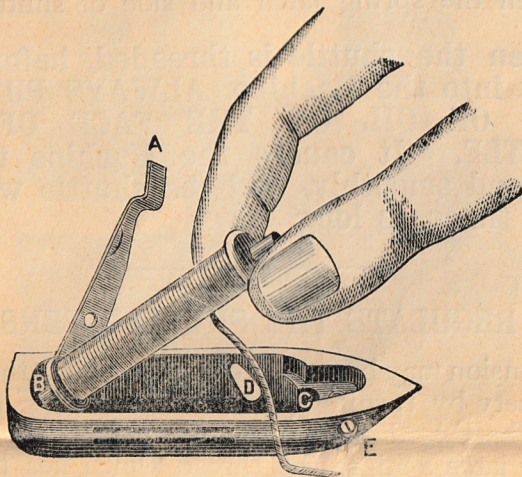


Fig. 1.

HOLD the Shuttle in the left hand, and raise the
Tension Spring Latch **A** (Fig. 1) with the
thumb of the right hand. Hold the bobbin, or reel,
so that the thread will draw off from the *underside*
as illustrated. Now place one end of the reel into
the small hole **B** at the heel, or back end of the
shuttle, and drop the other end into the small slot **C**
at the point of the shuttle. Pass the thread round

Kept Thoroughly an and Well Oiled.

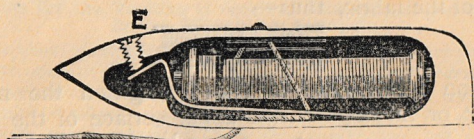


Fig. 2.—SHUTTLE THREADED.

the bar as shown (Fig. 2); thence through the hole in the tension spring latch A (Fig. 1) at point of shuttle. Now drop the spring latch into the position, as illustrated (Fig. 2), care being taken to keep the end of the thread tight whilst putting the spring down, so that the thread may not snarl or knot between the spring latch and side of shuttle.

When the shuttle is threaded, before you put it into the Machine, ALWAYS PUT ONE DROP OF OIL ON THE FACE OF THE SHUTTLE. It causes the Machine to run easy and smoothly, and the shuttle will last three times as long.

TO REGULATE THE SHUTTLE TENSION.

The tension may be regulated and varied to the greatest nicety by turning the *Tension Screw E* (Fig. 2) either backward or forward, so as to force the tension spring latch against the thread which lies between the spring and the side of the shuttle, and thereby increase or diminish the tension as desired. Care should be taken not to turn the screw E too far back or it will project beyond side of shuttle, and break the cotton as the shuttle passes through the loop of the upper thread. There is no other shuttle in existence that possesses so beautiful and even a tension.

NOTE.—The shuttle tension SCREW is split at the end, so that if it wears slack you have simply to take the screw out of the shuttle and insert the blade of a knife into the slit, so as to open out the screw, and thus make it fit into the shuttle as tight as when new.

Kept Thoroughly Clean and Well Oiled.

5

TO WIND THE BOBBIN OR SPOOL.

JONES'

New Patent Self-acting Spool Winder.

THE LATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION THE
SEWING MACHINE WORLD HAS WITNESSED.

The Screw at the end of Shaft, that
secures the BALANCE WHEEL, is a LEFT
HAND SCREW, and to get BALANCE WHEEL

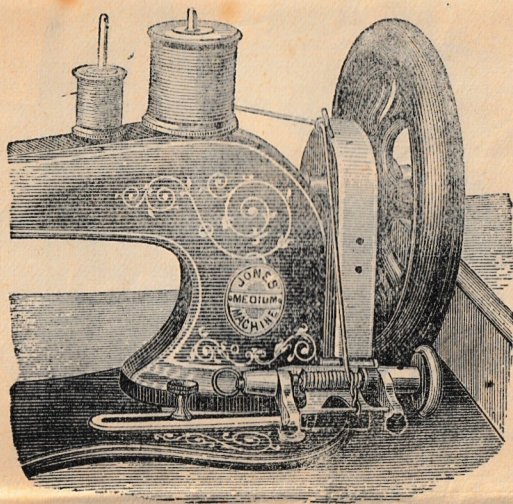


Fig. 1.

off and Screw out, you must TURN THE
SCREW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, just the
opposite to the usual direction.

TO operate this truly valuable arrangement, first disconnect the Balance or Flywheel by sliding the bolt from right to left, and turning into the L slot. The Flywheel will then run loose on the Shaft and the Machine remain stationary. After winding, this Flywheel will again connect itself instantly by simply turning the bolt out of the L slot.

The ordinary Spool or Bobbin of Thread being in its usual position on the Spool Pin, take hold of the Thread with the left hand, and hook it into the Wire Thread Guide A (Fig. 2), then, with the first finger and thumb of the left hand, pass the Thread between the Presser Plate B (Fig. 2) and the Wire Bar C. Now take hold of the end of the Thread with the right hand, and bring it up in front of the Bar of Wire C, and here note particularly the illustration on next page, showing the exact

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No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

6

JONES'

New Patent Self-acting Spool Winder.

THE LATEST AND MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION THE
SEWING MACHINE WORLD HAS WITNESSED.

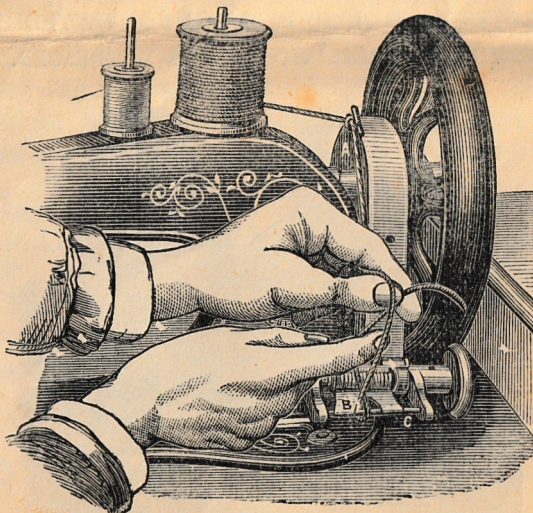


Fig. 2.

position of the THUMB and FINGER of the left hand; then place the end of the thread between the left-hand Thumb and Finger as shown by Illustration, and with the Finger of the right hand bring the thread from behind, *round the Thread that comes from the Wire Guide A*, and carry the end of the Thread forward, placing or securing it between the head of the Spool and the Cup of Winder Spindle; operate the Treadle of the Machine in the usual manner, and the arrangement will be found to fill the Spool as evenly and regularly as an ordinary Spool of Cotton or Thread, and to be entirely self-acting.

NOTE.—Please keep the Wire Bar C smooth and free from rust.

THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

POSSESSES THIS VALUABLE PATENTED ARRANGEMENT.

NO OTHER SEWING MACHINE IN THE MARKET

SPOOL WINDER BEING THREADED.

SPOOL WINDER BEING THREADED.

Kept Thoroughly Clean and Well Oiled.

7

TO ADJUST THE NEEDLE.

Allow the needle-bar to rest at its highest point, and loosen the needle clamp-screw. Take the needle between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, having its long groove towards you, and put the point down through the hole in the needle-plate; turn the wheel gently towards you, while you guide the needle under the needle-clamp; then tighten the clamp-screw; with the left hand, insert the point of a fine needle into the eye, resting it on the needle-plate; loose the clamp-screw, and pressing the fine needle into the eye in a direct line from you, turn the wheel gently either way as required until the gauge mark (a line graven in the needle-bar, near the top), is level with the top of the arm; then tighten the clamp-screw.

BREAKING NEEDLES

Is generally caused by the needle point striking the shuttle, or the edge of the hole in needle-plate. If the needle strikes the shuttle, loose the needle-plate screw and draw the needle-plate a little towards the operator, but do not allow the needle to rub against the edge of the needle-plate hole. This will prevent the breaking of needles. The needle may be set nearer to or further from the shuttle by loosening the bottom screw in the face-plate, and pushing or pulling the face-plate, and afterwards secure the screw very firmly.

TO ALTER THE LENGTH OF STITCH.

The stitch regulator screw is adjustable in a slot. (See cut, page 1). To *lengthen the stitch*, loosen the screw and move it to the right; to *shorten the stitch*, move it to the left. After adjusting the length of stitch, tighten the screw.

NOTE.—When the screw is at the end of the slot, and the stitch not as short as desired, change the screw into the second hole in the stitch regulator slide, then move it still further to the left.

TO REMOVE THE WORK.

Allow the needle-bar to rest at its highest point, draw the thread downwards from the check-lever about three inches; raise the lifter and *draw the fabric from the left side of the presser-foot upwards* about three inches; then cut the threads, leaving the ends long enough to recommence sewing. Seams requiring to be extra strong at the ends should be secured by taking a few stitches in the opposite direction, before removing the work, *the same as in hand sewing*.

TO OIL THE MACHINE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Turn the Machine over, and— | 13 Oil two holes on right hand side of arm |
| 1 Oil end of feed lever on cam | 14 Draw out the feeder slide and oil the feeder |
| 2 „ end of pitman | 15 Oil the hole in the bed, through hole in the needle-plate |
| 3 „ swivel joint on feed lever | 16 „ the hinge of the check-lever |
| 4 „ cap at the END of feed lever | 17 „ the points of the bobbin, and the face of the shuttle |
| 5 „ shuttle carrier and slide | 18 „ the stitch regulator slide |
| 6 „ end of pitman on slide. Then put the Machine back in its place, and— | 19 „ the spooler spindle and spooler hinge |
| 7 Oil hole in balance wheel | 20 „ occasionally the top of the lifter and inside the slot |
| 8, 9, 10 Oil three holes on top of the arm | 21 „ each end of the treadle where it rests on the traversing bar, both ends of the wooden pitman, and the axle of the band wheel |
| 11 Oil sides of the needle-bar | |
| VERY IMPORTANT { 12 Oil the hole in the side of the head for needle cam and roller; but first turn the Machine until the needle mark on the needle-bar is a quarter of an inch below the top of the arm, or the oil will not get on the roller. | |

22 OIL HOLE ON TOP OF HEAD.

NOTE.—After oiling, put the Machine in rapid motion for a few minutes, then wipe off the superfluous oil from the lower end of the needle-bar, the presser-bar, and from shuttle race and shuttle.

Kept Thoroughly Clean and Well Oiled.

No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

8

SPECIAL NOTES.

THE SLACK THREAD PIN presses down the check lever. It is adjusted properly for all classes of general sewing, and should never be altered unless the thread breaks in sewing very thick cloth, then loosen the screw and adjust the Slack Thread Pin a very little lower. Should it become displaced, re-adjust it according to the following rule:—It should begin to press down the check lever when the needle gauge mark is one-eighth of an inch above the top of the arm.

THE CHECK SPRING draws up the check lever. Should it break or wear out after long usage, insert another as follows:—Let the needle-bar rest when the gauge mark is level with the top of the arm, take out the screw that holds the spring, draw the check lever out half its length, holding it while you put in the spring, *with its hooked end downward*, then move the check lever back into its place. Replace the screw, turning it around a few times only, press down the end of the spring into the first hole (or into the second or third hole if using coarse thread), and tighten the screw.

THE PRESSER SCREW regulates the pressure upon the fabric: turn it to the right to increase the pressure, and to the left to decrease it. Fabrics of thick or firm texture require more pressure than thin and soft fabrics.

THE LEATHER BAND must be tight enough to work the machine without slipping. If it is too loose, cut about half-an-inch from one end, and re-fasten it as before.

IF THE NEEDLE-THREAD BREAKS when the needle is adjusted properly, it is caused by the tension being too tight, the eye of the needle being too small, the slack thread pin becoming displaced (see note above), a roughness on the shuttle or its carrier, and sometimes, when using coarse silk, by the point of the needle being bent.

IF THE SHUTTLE-THREAD BREAKS, loosen the tension by unscrewing the small screw at side of shuttle.

IF THERE ARE MISSED STITCHES, they are caused by the needle being adjusted too high or too low, by it being bent away from the shuttle, it being too small for the thread, or by the point of the shuttle having become blunted, or needle-eye too large for cotton. If the thread is improperly twisted, it may throw the loop towards one side, instead of square into the shuttle race. In that case, the needle should be slightly turned in an opposite direction, to counteract this tendency to throw the loop away from its proper position.

IF THE NEEDLE-THREAD FORMS SMALL LOOPS on the top of the fabric, it is caused by the check spring having been broken (see note above, *Check Spring*), and sometimes, when sewing with coarse silk or finer thread, by the needle being too fine, or its point being bent. In the latter case, smooth the point of the needle on an oilstone.

IF THE STITCHES VARY IN LENGTH while hemming or sewing very thick and soft fabrics, loosen the feed-raising-cam, and move it a little to the left to raise the feed points, then tighten it firmly. Do not raise the feed points too high: when they drop down in working, they should be a little below the surface of the needle plate.

SEAMS IN HARD COTTON FABRICS should be passed slowly, and if extra thick, rub a little white soap on them, which will facilitate the passage of the needle.

THE EXTRA NEEDLE PLATE, which has a large hole, is only required when using a No. 4 or a 5 needle with 25 to 60 linen thread: never use it for any other number.

NEVER USE THE EXTRA NEEDLE PLATE WITH LARGE HOLE, unless for extraordinary heavy work, and when using very coarse linen thread.

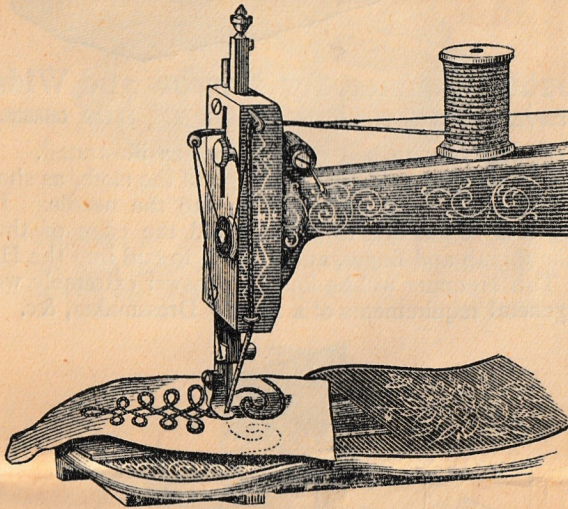
See page 13 for sizes of needles and thread.

No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

ACCESSORIES GIVEN WITH EACH MACHINE.

1 BRAIDER ... illustrated on page 9	6 SHUTTLE BOBBINS
1 DOUBLE HEMMER 10	12 NEEDLES
1 DOUBLE QUILTER 12	1 WRENCH
1 STRAIGHT GUIDE	1 SMALL TURNSCREW
1 SCREW for STRAIGHT GUIDE	1 SCREWDRIVER
1 COARSE NEEDLE PLATE ...	1 OIL CAN FILLED WITH OIL
1 SPRING for CHECK LEVER ...	1 BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS ...

The other Accessories illustrated are for special classes of work, and are supplied at a small extra charge.



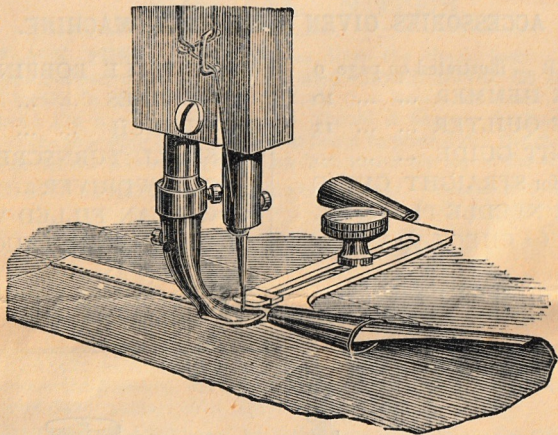
BRAIDER.

SUPPLIED WITH EACH MACHINE WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.

Adjust the braider to the presser-bar, pass the braid through the eye at the top of the arm; then take a short piece of thread, and pass the ends through the slot in the braider, forming a loop; place the end of the braid into the loop, and drawing the thread through the slot, the braid will pass through with it. (Or pass the braid through by pushing the end with the point of a needle). Stamp or trace the design on the fabric, and guide it as required.

No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

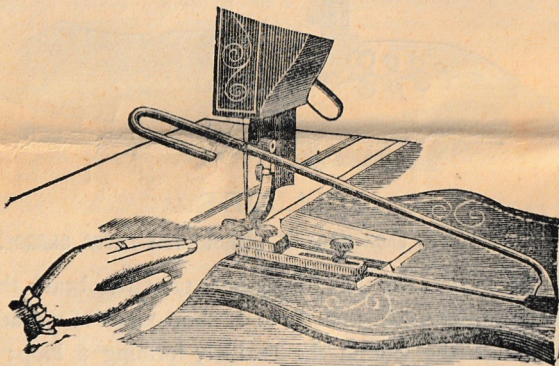
10



The Double Hemmer, for Narrow and Wide Hem.

SUPPLIED WITH EACH MACHINE WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGE.

Secure the Hemmer to bed of Machine, as illustrated. Raise the needle and presser-foot, and turn the edge of the cloth, as shown. Put it into the Hemmer, and draw it along to the needle. Lower the presser-foot and commence to sew. Hold the edge of the material between the thumb and finger, and allow it to curl into the Hemmer as shown. This Hemmer will be found to answer extremely well, and to meet the general requirements of a Family Dressmaker, &c.



ADJUSTABLE TUCK CREASER.

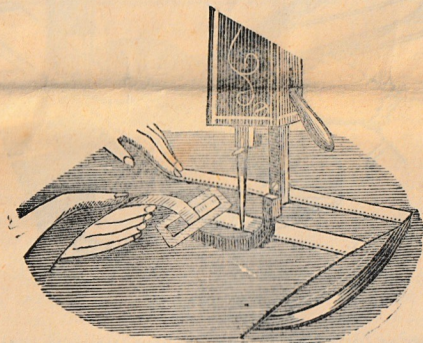
The Tuck Creaser is attached to the Machine by means of the right hand thumb screw, which also answers for securing in its place the adjustable gauge, while the one at the left is used to hold the under

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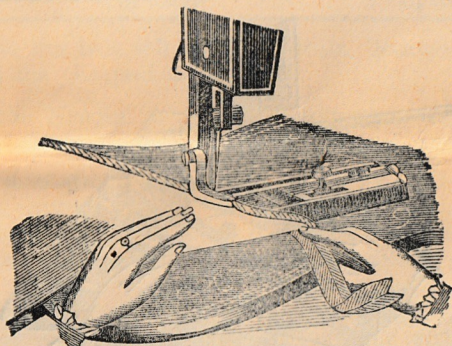
11

marking lever in its place. After having been adjusted to the proper position to produce the required width of tuck, the loop which attaches to the needle-bar, through which the upper marking lever passes, should be so adjusted that the notch in the lever shall only press heavily enough upon the goods to produce a distinct crease; any required width of tuck may be produced by properly adjusting the gauge and marking lever.



TRIMMER.

Adjust the Trimmer to the presser bar; place the braid, velvet, or ribbon in the slot, and under the needle; then guide the fabric and the trimming to stitch on the desired line or pattern.



ADJUSTABLE BINDER.

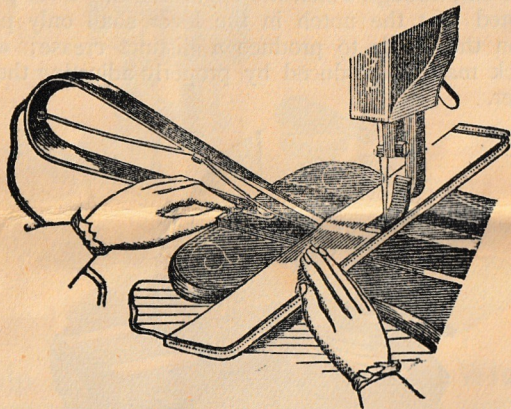
Adjust the Binder to the desired width of binding, fix it firmly to the Machine with the thumb screw; place the end of the binding over the feed points, and its edges under the clips; then place the fabric between the clips and guide it against the binder. If the sewing is not on the edge of the binding, loosen the screw, and move

Kept Thoroughly Clean and Well Oiled.

No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

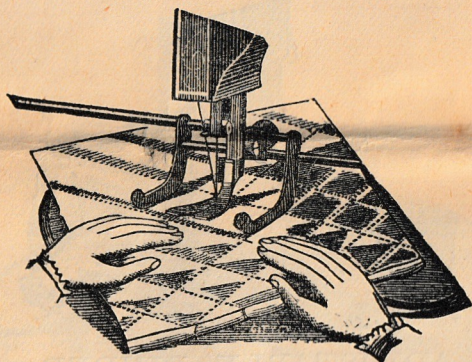
12

the binder a little to the right or left until it is in the right position; the under-clip may be adjusted to fold the binding wider on the under than the upper side of the fabric.



CORDER.

Adjust the Corder-foot to the presser bar, pass the cord into the eye of the guide, which is held in the left hand between the folds of the fabric, with its end opposite the first groove in the foot; in placing each succeeding cord, guide the fabric with the last cord sewed in the second groove of the foot. In cording, always turn a square corner while the needle rests in the fabric.



QUILTING GUIDE.

Adjust the guide in the hole at presser-foot, make a straight line on the fabric with chalk or by creasing, and stitch upon it: then adjust the gauge arm the required distance for the next row of stitching, and guide the fabric with the line already sewn directly under the gauge arm.

No Machine will work satisfactorily unless

Kept Thoroughly Clean and Well Oiled.

13

The following Table indicates the SIZES of the Threads and Needles which should be employed together :

In transmitting orders for Needles, to prevent mistakes and delay, always specify the size required, and state distinctly whether they are for

FAMILY MACHINE or the MEDIUM MACHINE.

Size of Needle.	Class of Work to Sew.	Sizes of Cotton, Linen, or Silk.
OO	Very Fine Muslins, Cambrics, Linen, &c. Tucking and Stitching.	130 to 300 Cotton.
O	Very fine Calicoes, Linen, Linen Shirtings, fine Silk Goods, &c. Tucking, Hemming, and Stitching.	80 to 150 Cotton. 24 to 30 Silk Twist.
I	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and General Domestic Goods, and all classes of General Work.	60 to 80 Cotton. 24 to 30 Silk Twist.
1½	All kinds of heavy Calicoes, light Woollen Goods, heavy Silks. Seaming, Stitching, &c.	40 to 60 Cotton. 24 to 30 Silk Twist.
2	Tickings, Woollen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, &c.	24 to 40 Cotton. 16 to 24 Silk Twist.
3	Heavy Woollens, Tickings, Bags, heavy Coats, Trousers, &c. Heavy Clothing generally.	10 to 24 Cotton. 60 to 80 Linen.
4	Bags, Coarse Clothes, heavy Goods of any texture.	40 to 60 Linen. Very coarse Cotton or Silk.

Always use the best soft finished Cotton, because it makes better work, and is the cheapest in the end.

Purchase the Needles at our Establishment or Agencies, to ensure their being of the best quality.

We keep in stock superior drill-eyed Needles, Machine Oil, &c., manufactured expressly for our Sewing Machines. Needles and small articles can be sent by post to all parts of the country, on receipt of Post Office Order in payment ; stamps only for small sums under Five Shillings.

All Machines or parts sent for repairs, should have the owner's name and address attached to them, together with instructions as to the nature of the repairs required. Unless this be strictly attended to, we cannot be held responsible for the safe return of any Machine.

Post Office Orders made payable to

JONES & CO.,

Manchester General Post Office.

Kept Thoroughly Clean and Well Oiled.

JONES'

FAMILY & MEDIUM SEWING MACHINES.

LIST OF PARTS.

NOTE.—Order all parts by NUMBER, and state distinctly whether the part is for the FAMILY or the MEDIUM Machine; and we specially request that, wherever practicable, always send the OLD or BROKEN PART as a SAMPLE. Particular attention to this will save loss of time and annoyance.

1	Bobbin Peg	41	Cam Wheel Pin
2	Thread Guide for side of face plate	42	Cam Roller
3	Braid Guide for side of face plate	43	Cam Roller Stud
4		44	Spooler complete, either Family or Medium.....old style
5	Tension Thumb Screw	45	Frame for Spooler do.
6	Tension Disc	46	Pulley for Spooler do.
7	Tension Stud	47	Rubber Ring for Spooler do.
8	Tension Spring	48	Spring for Spooler do.
9	Needle Bar only (old style)	49	Left Centre for Spooler do.
9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Needle Bar (new style)	50	Screw for Spooler do.
10	Needle Bar Cam	51	Spooler Frame for Medium Machine do.
11	Needle Clamp (old style)	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spooler Spindle for Medium Machine do.
12	Needle Clamp Nut do.	52	Spooler Pulley for Medium Machine do.
12 $\frac{1}{4}$	Needle Clamp (new style)	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rubber Ring for Spooler for Medium Machine do.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Needle Clamp Screw do.	53	Spooler Cup for Medium Machine do.
13	Slack Thread Pin	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Left Centre for Spooler for Medium Machine do.
14	Slack Thread Pin Lock Nut	54	Spooler Spring for Medium Machine do.
15	Check Lever	54 $\frac{1}{2}$	Left Centre Pin for Medium Machine do.
16	Check Lever Spring	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Spooler Screw for Medium Machine do.
17	Check Lever Screw	55	Shuttle do.
18	Foot Bar (only)	56	Shuttle Centre do.
19	Foot Bar Extension Pin	57	Shuttle Centre Spring do.
20	Foot Bar Presser Thumb Screw	58	Shuttle Thread Guide do.
21	Foot Bar Extension Pin Washer	59	Shuttle Bobbin do.
22	Foot Bar Spring (spiral)	60	Pitman to Shuttle Carrier
23	Presser Foot	61	Pin to Pitman
24	Presser Foot Screw	62	Washer to Pitman
24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Foot Screw for Quilting Guide	63	Hanger to Shuttle Carrier
25	Presser Foot Lifter	64	Stud to Hanger
26	Presser Foot Lifter Screw	65	Hanger Cap
27	Presser Foot Lifter Washer	66	Hanger Cap Screw
27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Presser Foot Lifter Pin	67	Shuttle Carrier (Family Machine)
28	Double Hemmer	68	Shuttle Carrier (Medium Machine)
29	Braider Foot	69	Shuttle Carrier Screw
30	Guide (plated, 9d.)	70	Crank
31	Guide Screw	71	Crank Stud
32	Needle Plate (fine or coarse) single or double feed	72	Crank Pin
33	Needle Plate Screw	73	Feed Lever (old style)
34	Shuttle Race Slide (right)		
35	Shuttle Race Slide (left)		
36	Slide Catch		
37	Slide Catch Spring		
38	Slide Catch Spring Screw		
39	Slide Catch Washer		
40	Cam Wheel without roller or stud		

PATENT SPOOLER
Family & Medium Machine.

