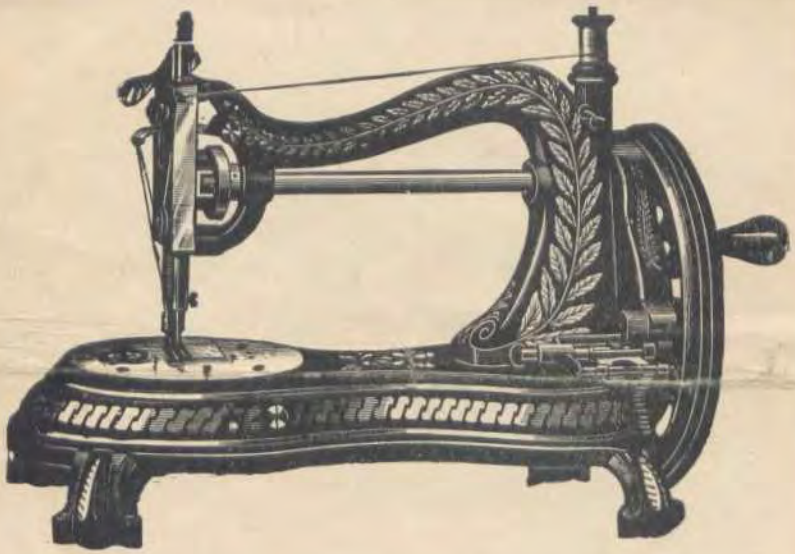
DIRECTIONS FOR OPERATING

THE

HAND SEWING MACHINE



This Machine has the New Double Feed feeding on both sides of the needle, which carries the work straight, and passes thick seams easily and without any difficulty.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS PLEASE STATE PLAINLY FOR

HAND MACHINE.

JONES' SEWING MACHINE Co. LTD.

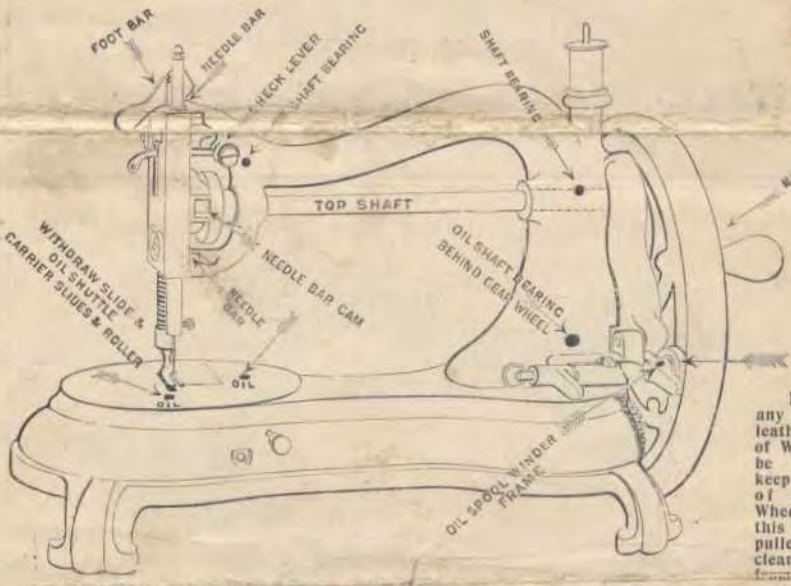
GUIDE BRIDGE,

Nr. MANCHESTER.

NO MACHINE WILL WORK SATISFACTORILY UNLESS KEPT THOROUGHLY CLEAN AND WELL OILED.

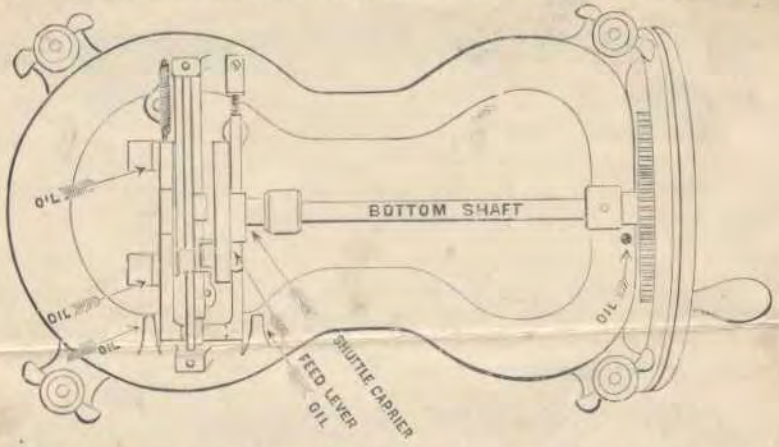
OILING THE MACHINE.

The arrows ⟶ show the places where the Machine is to be oiled.



Never get any oil on the leather pulley of Winder, and be sure and keep the inside of Balance Wheel, where this leather pulley works, clean and free from oil.

TURN MACHINE COMPLETELY OVER, resting it on bobbin pin and needle bar.



NOTE.—The operator may occasionally remove the cloth-plate to clean and oil the parts underneath, but no other part of the Machine must ever be taken apart or tampered with.

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The following table indicates the sizes of the Threads and Needles which should be employed together:—

Sizes of Needles	Unglace Cotton	KINDS OF WORK
0 and 1	80 to 100	Finest Work, Muslins and Linens; Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Fronts, &c.
1 and 1½	50 to 80	Baby Linen, &c., Silk and Mantle Cloths; Dressmaking and Quilting
2	20 to 40	Mantle Cloths

Always use SOFT COTTON in the Shuttle.

SETTING THE NEEDLE.

Raise the needle-bar to its highest point; place the shank of the needle up into the hole in the lower end of the needle bar, and fasten it firmly with the screw near lower end of the needle-bar.

Be careful that the *short groove is next to the shuttle* or right-hand side, and the long groove on the opposite or left-hand side.

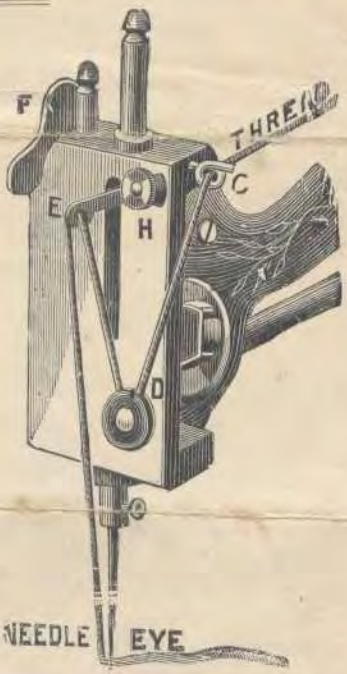
The operator will observe a mark on the needle-bar, and when this mark is level with the top of the head of the Machine, the eye of the needle should be exactly level with the cloth-plate.

Note particularly that the needle goes down the centre of the needle-hole in the cloth-plate; if inclined on one side, spring or bend the needle until it descends in the centre of the needle-hole. *This is important, and will prevent breaking needles and missing stitches.*

If the needle point gets blunted or turned over by striking on the shuttle or needle-plate, the Machine will MISS STITCHES. By all means change the needle, as you cannot possibly do nice work unless the needle point is perfectly sharp.

THREADING THE MACHINE.

Upon the spool pin place the spool so that it will turn perfectly free; pass the thread from the spool through the eye G at the top of the arm, then downwards under and between the tension discs as shown D, upwards through the eye of the check lever E, and lastly through the eye of the needle, the thread running from left to right.



ADJUSTING THE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION.

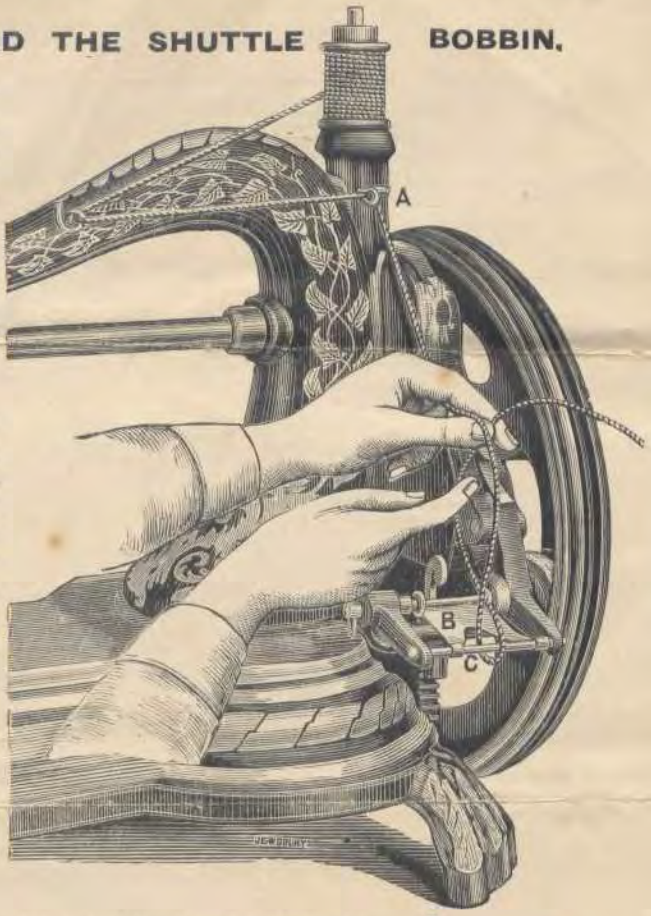
Be sure you lower the presser-foot F before attempting to adjust the needle thread tension. The needle or top thread tension is adjusted by means of the milled-head nut H. By turning the nut H towards the operator the tension is increased, and by turning the nut H away from the operator, the tension is decreased. Before commencing to sew be sure and see that the top tension is not too slack; if it is too slack, the thread will wind and tangle round the shuttle.

IF THE MACHINE RUNS HEAVY, oil it well with PARAFFIN OIL, run the Machine at a quick speed for a few minutes, then clean the Paraffin Oil off, and oil the Machine with GOOD SPERM OIL.

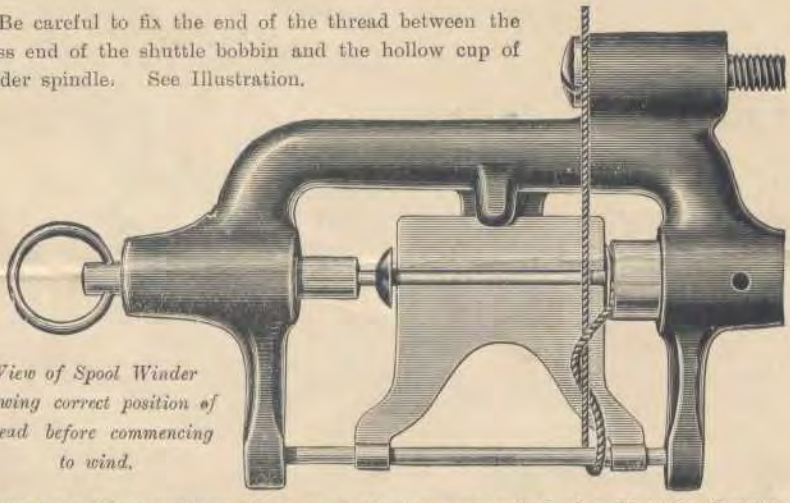
TO WIND THE SHUTTLE BOBBIN.

NOTE.—Be sure you keep the inside of the Balance or Fly-wheel (where the leather pulley is driven from) thoroughly clean and free from oil, and the Spool Winder Spindle nicely oiled, or the Spool Winder may not wind freely.

To operate this truly valuable arrangement, first disconnect the Balance or Fly-wheel by drawing out the bolt and turning it round a quarter of a turn. The Fly-wheel will then run loose on the shaft and the Machine remain stationary. After winding, the Fly-wheel will again connect itself instantly by simply turning the bolt, so as to allow the spring to draw it into its place.



Be careful to fix the end of the thread between the brass end of the shuttle bobbin and the hollow cup of winder spindle. See Illustration.



View of Spool Winder showing correct position of thread before commencing to wind.

These two Illustrations show exactly how to wind the Shuttle Bobbin.

NO MACHINE WILL WORK SATISFACTORILY UNLESS

SHUTTLE THREADED.

TO THREAD THE SHUTTLE.

Hold the shuttle in the left hand and raise the tension spring latch **A** with the first finger 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 the point or end of the bar **D**, be careful that the thread pulls from the *Bottom side of the Reel*, thence through the slot in the tension spring latch **A**. Now drop the spring latch into the position as illustrated, 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 the side of shuttle. Pass the thread through the slot **F** to the outside of the shuttle and draw it under the spring.

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** 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 deminish the tension as desired. By turning the shuttle tension screw **E** to the right, you increase or tighten the tension. By turning the shuttle tension screw **E** to the left, you decrease or slacken the tension. Care should be taken not to turn the screw **E** too far back, or it will project beyond the 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 slot, so as to open out the Screw, and thus make it fit into the shuttle as tight as when new

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KEPT THOROUGHLY CLEAN AND WELL OILED.

TO COMMENCE SEWING.

Raise the presser-foot by pulling the lifter **F** (see page 7) to the right; withdraw the slide that covers the shuttle-race, and place the shuttle into the shuttle-carrier, leaving about two inches of thread stretched out behind. Then let the needle descend (putting the finger on the end of the thread). The shuttle will then pass through the loop of the needle thread, and when the needle rises it will bring the shuttle thread up with it through the needle-hole in cloth-plate. Then close the slide, place the fabric under the needle, and let the presser-foot down upon it. Be sure that the presser-foot rests upon the fabric before commencing to sew. There must be some tension upon the threads, otherwise they will knot or tangle up.

THE TENSIONS.

The tension should be so regulated as to draw both threads and lock them together in the centre of the fabric, thus:

producing a firm neat, and durable LOCK-STICH, which will neither rip nor ravel, but has the same appearance on both sides of the material when sewn, if both threads are of proper size, and have the right amount of tension upon them.

If the shuttle thread is very tight and the upper thread too loose, the under thread will be straight, thus:

because there is not sufficient upper tension to draw the under thread in. On the other hand, if the shuttle thread draws off too easily, and the upper is too tight, the under thread will be drawn up through the fabric, and the upper thread will lie straight thus:

while the under side may look well. The stitch should be made perfect on both sides. It is, therefore, necessary to have the tension of both threads as nearly alike as possible, and as tight as the threads will sew without breaking. The upper tension can be increased or lessened at pleasure by turning the tension thumb nut **H** (page 3); the lower tension by turning the screw in shuttle to right or left.

TO REMOVE THE WORK.

Note the New Thread Releasing Arrangement, an Important Improvement in this Machine.

When removing the work from under the machine, immediately you lift the presser bar-foot lifter you will find that the thread or cotton in the tension is released, and you can draw the work from under the machine easily without breaking the thread or needle. It is always necessary to leave a few inches of cotton or thread when you cut off the work.

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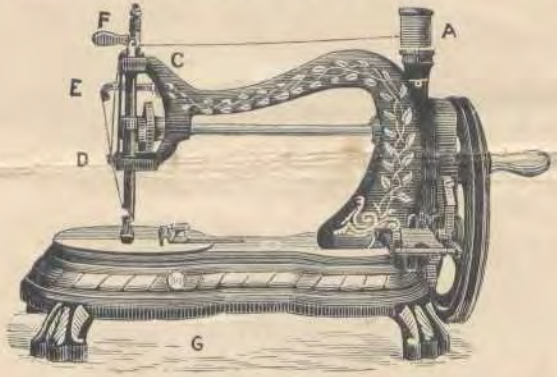
TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH.



By turning the thumb screw **G** to the left hand, the stitch will be **lengthened**.
By turning the thumb screw **G** to the right hand, the stitch will be **shortened**.

NOTE.—Be careful not to turn the thumb screw **G** too much to the right hand, or you will stop the feed from acting and carrying the work forward.

MISSED STITCHES

Are caused by the needle being too high or too low, or the cotton being too fine for the needle, or the needle point being blunt or damaged.

If the thread is improperly twisted, it may throw the loop towards the 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.

When using very fine needles, and also when stitching heavy work, be sure that the point of the needle is perfect, sharp, and not blunted or turned over.

It is important the needle point is **SHARP.**

An imperfect needle may cause the best Machine to miss stitches

BREAKING OF THREAD OR COTTON

Is caused by the needle being put into the Machine with the short groove on the wrong side;

Or if the needle is set too high or too low;
Or by the tension being too tight;
Or by the thread being too large for needle eye;
Or if the needle eye be rough or sharp.

Be sure that the hole in the needle plate is not rough or damaged, but perfectly smooth.

If the hole in the needle plate is rough, it is sure to cause the Machine to cut and break the thread.

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NEEDLES, &c.

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.

When any NEW PARTS are required,

whenever practicable, always send the old or broken part as sample or pattern; it saves endless time and annoyance. If you cannot send the broken part, lay the part on a piece of paper and scribe round with a pencil, so that we may see the exact size and shape of the article wanted.

SENDING MACHINES TO BE REPAIRED.

All Machines or parts sent for repair 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.