

**INSTRUCTIONS**

For Operating the

**FRANKLIN**

*LONG SHUTTLE*

**SEWING**

**MACHINE**

MODEL NUMBER 117.42

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**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.**

*"The World's Largest Store"*

# TO INSTALL SEWING MACHINE HEAD ON CABINET

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Place the head on top of open cabinet and slide head hinge lug holes (Fig. 3) over round shanks of the two hinges attached to back of cut-out in top of cabinet. Tip head back and tighten head hinge set screws (Fig. 3) securely.

Pull bushing up on motor cord as near to the motor as possible and slip motor cord into slot at edge of bed plate and push bushing back into hole in bed plate (see Fig. 4). Unwind the extension cord inside the cabinet, plug into any base plug outlet, and the machine is ready for operation.

If machine is treadle operated, merely place leather belt around hand wheel drive pulley as of course there is no motor or electrical connections.

# Certificate of Guaranty

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This is to certify that this sewing machine is guaranteed to be perfect in material and manufacture, and to be perfect in operation if properly managed. This machine has been carefully inspected and adjusted, and there are no defects in material or workmanship. It has been delivered to the transportation company in perfect condition, carefully packed, and we guarantee it to reach your station in good order.

In the event that working parts prove to be defective in material and workmanship, they will be exchanged free of charge. Natural wear and tear on any of the parts is not considered a defect in material or workmanship.

We guarantee the electrical equipment on this machine, if any, for one year, in keeping with the general practice covering electrical goods.

This guarantee does not apply to attachments, or the breaking of needles, shuttles, bobbins or belts.

When referring to this guarantee please do not fail to state Model Number of the machine.

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# The Object of This Book

is to provide you with complete directions for operating this sewing machine. We are extremely anxious that your investment in this machine returns the utmost in satisfactory service. Therefore you are urged to read this book carefully and thoroughly in order to familiarize yourself with the operation of this sewing machine, even though you may be accustomed to using some other make. We suggest that you familiarize yourself with the principle parts of the machine as clearly shown in Figure 1.

## Important General Information

**NEEDLES** It is very important that only the very best needles are used in this machine. It will not give satisfaction if poorly made needles are used. Get needles from us, and be sure of best results. When ordering needles it is best to send a sample stuck in a small piece of cloth or heavy cardboard to prevent loss. Always mention the name of your machine and give serial number of the head.

**OIL** To get satisfactory results with your sewing machine you must keep the working parts clean and use the proper kind of oil. If you apply oil according to the directions in this book your machine will always operate easily and last longer. Heavy oil, or oil which gums and gets sticky will make your machine run hard. For best results use only Kenmore Sewing Machine Oil.

**BELTS** After being used for some time, the leather belt (on treadle operated machine) will probably stretch, causing the belt to become too loose for efficient operation of the machine. If this should happen on your machine, open the hook and cut off about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of the belt. Then with a small nail, make a new hole in the end of belt and re-fasten the hook. When the belt wears out buy another one from us. You may rely upon getting the best quality leather belts at a saving in price. Keep the belt as free of oil as possible as oil will cause the belt to rot.

NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF THE  
 PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THIS SEW-  
 ING MACHINE REFERRED TO  
 THROUGHOUT THIS BOOK

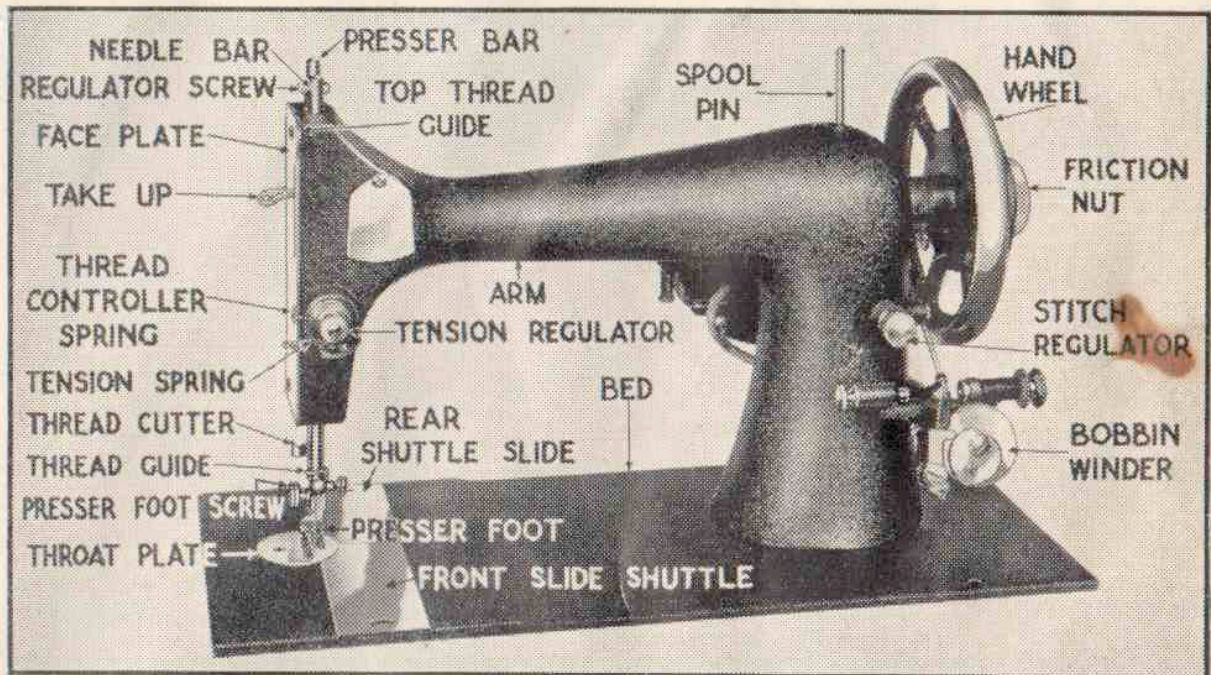


Fig. 1

## Oiling the Machine

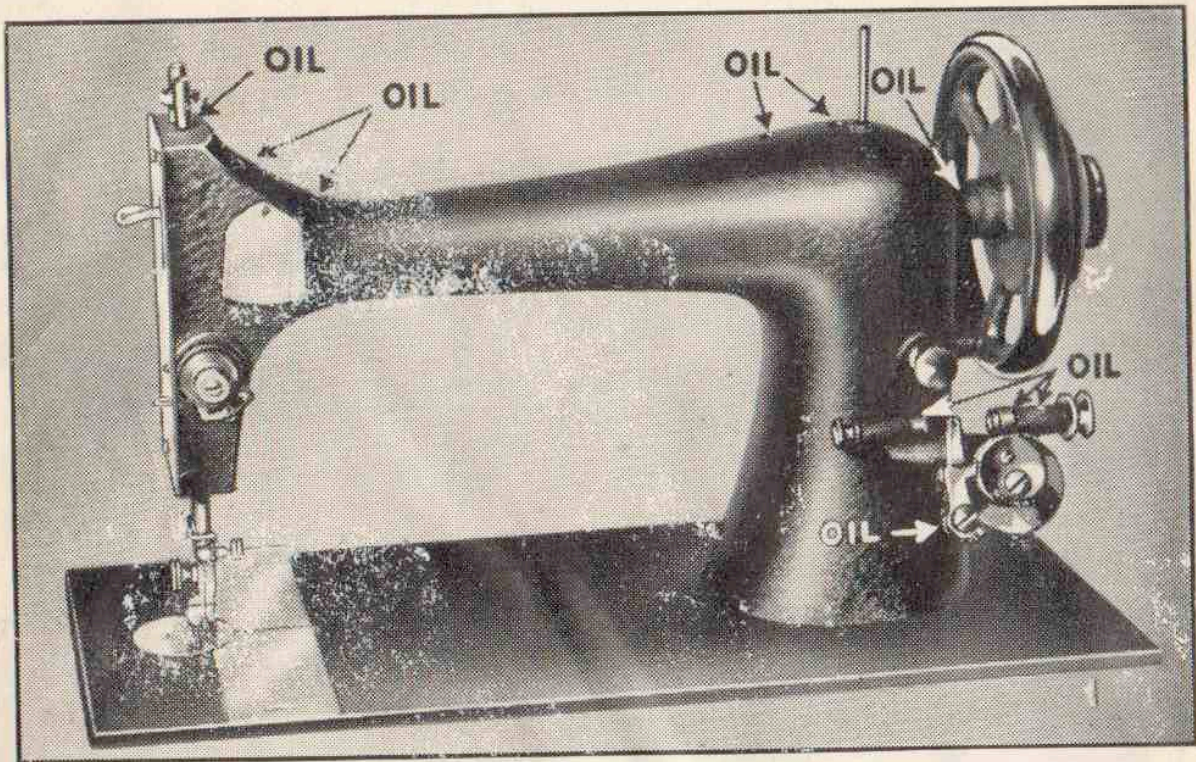


Fig. 2

A sewing machine, like any other piece of machinery, needs oiling to insure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear.

If the sewing machine is used continuously IT SHOULD BE OILED EVERY DAY. With moderate use a drop of oil on the

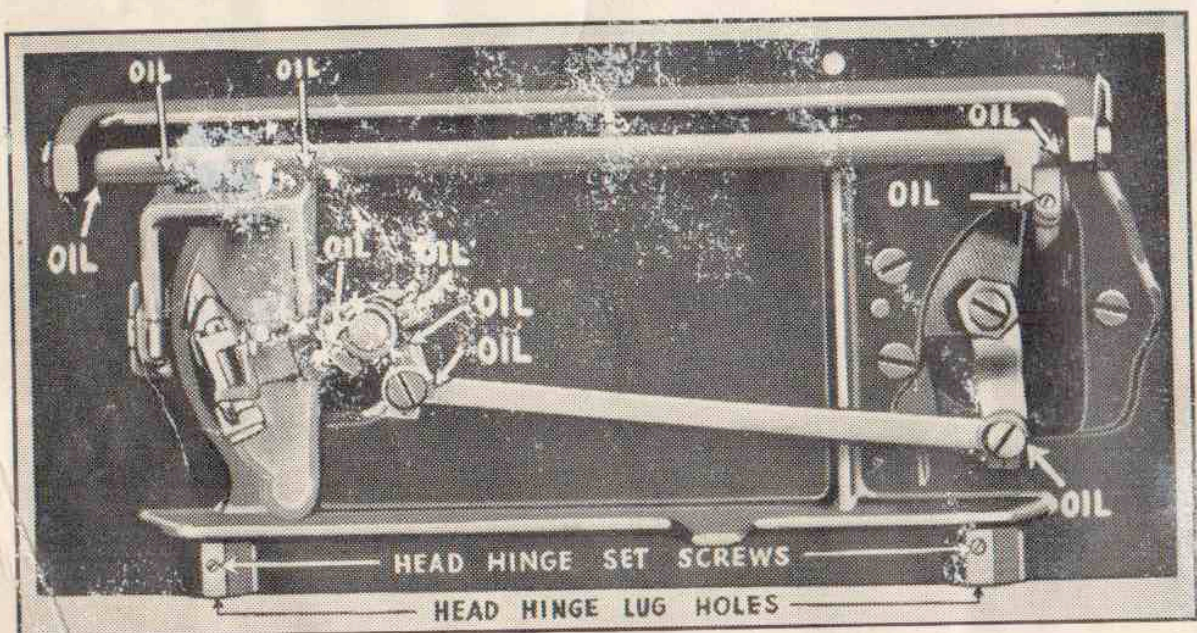


Fig. 3

bearings just before operating the machine is sufficient. Figures 1 and 2 show the points where the oil should be applied. ONE DROP OF OIL at each point is plenty. To oil points shown in Fig. 2, tip the head back on its hinges.

### Oiling Treadle Operated Machine

Before the head can be tipped back on its hinges to oil points shown in Fig. 2 it is necessary to slip the belt off pulley wheel.

The stand requires regular oiling at five different points, as follows: (1) hub of the large belt wheel; (2) bearing at upper end of pitman (the rod connecting large belt wheel and foot treadle); (3) bearing at lower end of pitman; (4) left side foot treadle bearing; (5) right side foot treadle bearing. After oiling, run the machine a few minutes to distribute the oil and then wipe carefully.

### Cleaning the Machine

If the machine runs hard it is probably due to lack of proper oiling; standing long unused; or sticking on account of poor oil being used. To clean it, oil with kerosene (coal oil), run the machine rapidly for a short time and wipe clean. Then oil carefully with Kenmore sewing machine oil.

### Motor (Electric Machine)

The motor can be used on either direct or alternating current, 110 to 115 volts up to 75 cycles.

### Preparing Motor for Use

- 1—Place pulley on motor shaft (rubber end toward motor).
- 2—Tighten set screw in pulley.
- 3—Remove the air felt pad from between motor and the arm of the machine so the spring on motor bracket can force the rubber pulley against the hand wheel.

NOTE: Be sure that screws No. 209 (see Fig. 4) are tightened securely.

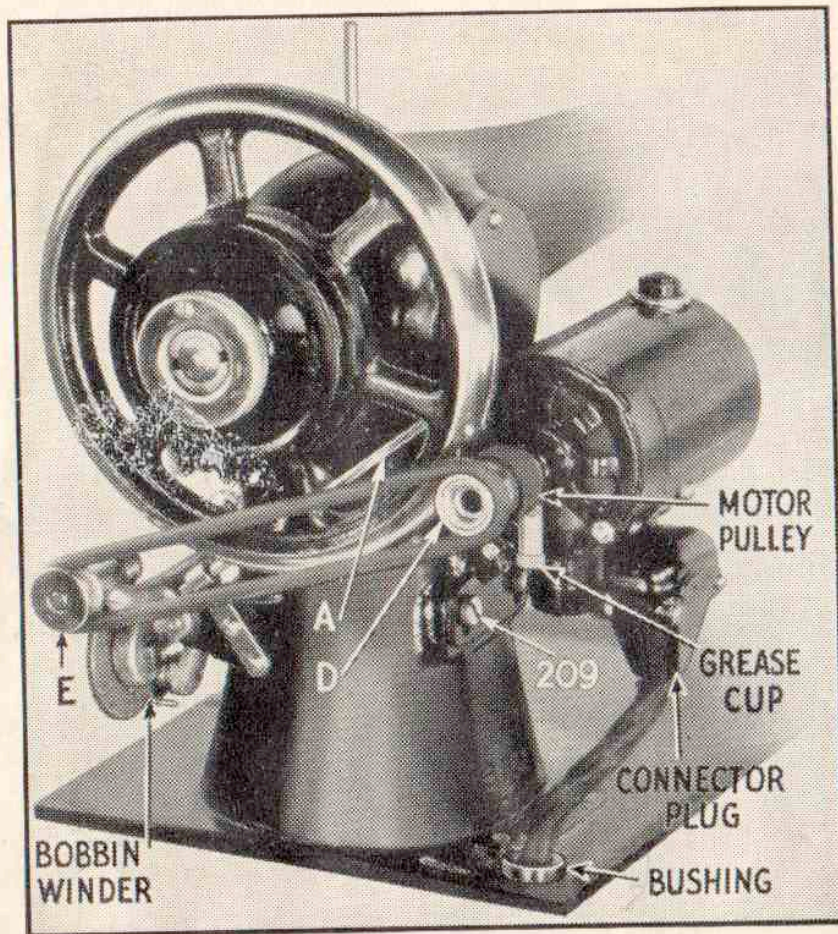


Fig. 4

### Motor Lubrication

Two cups (one at either end of the motor shaft) provide for motor lubrication. See Fig. 4. Unscrew the caps and fill with vaseline occasionally, depending upon the use of the machine.

### Control

The desired speed is obtained by pressing downward on foot pedal of the rheostat, and raising the foot automatically stops it. If machine is equipped with knee-lever control, the speed is regulated by pressing knee against the lever.

### Running Machine (If Treadle Operated)

Loosen the friction nut (Fig. 1), so the hand wheel will turn free. Raise the presser foot and take out the shuttle. Place your feet on the treadle with the instep directly over the center. Draw the belt downward with the hand and move the feet up and down on the rocking treadle by pressing on the treadle first with the heel and then with the toes until an



easy and steady motion is obtained. When that is accomplished, tighten the friction nut, and repeat the treadle process until you can easily start the machine in the proper direction and keep it running smoothly. After becoming familiar with the treadle movement in this way, put a cloth under the presser foot and lower it, and without threading the machine, practice the treadle motion until you have complete control of it, then you will be ready to sew.

### Winding Bobbin (Electric Machine) (See Fig. 4)

1—Swing the bobbin winder upward until rod "A" (see Fig. 4) forces motor pulley out of contact with hand wheel.

2—Apply rubber belt to grooved pulley "D" on motor and pulley "E" on bobbin winder.

3—Proceed as per instructions below for winding bobbin. See Fig. 5.

4—After bobbin is wound, remove rubber belt and swing bobbin winder down as far as it will go.

### Winding Bobbin (Treadle Machine) (See Fig. 5)

Hold hand wheel with the left hand while loosening friction nut with the right hand. This will release the sewing mechanism of the machine. Pull bobbin winder toward you until the pulley comes in contact with the belt. Operate the machine until the distributor (3) is as far to the right as it will go. Place one end of the bobbin in the socket of the spindle (1) and the other end of the bobbin in the socket of the step (2), pulling the step nut out to admit the bobbin and letting it spring back into place. Catch the end of the thread between the brass end of the bobbin and spindle (1), carrying the thread through

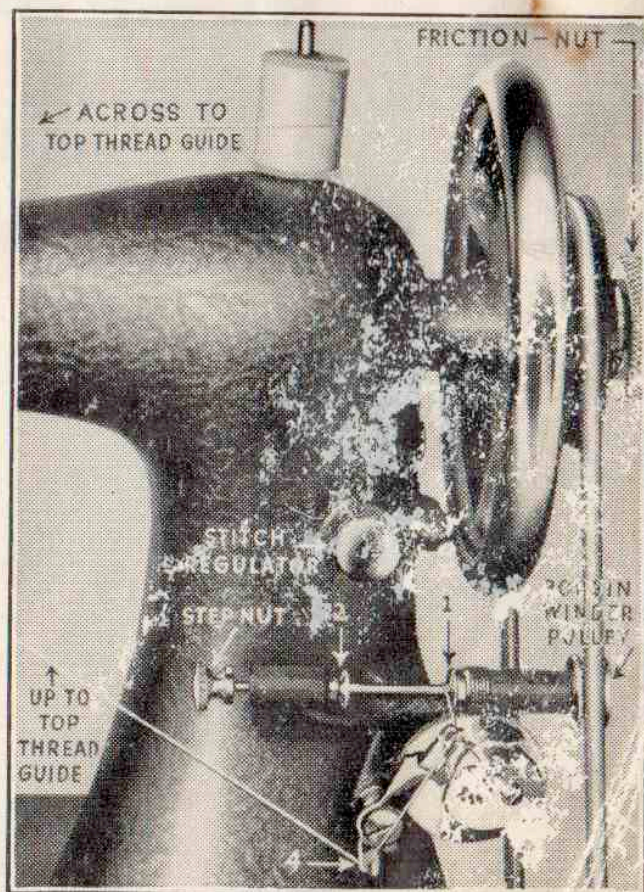


Fig. 5

slot (3), then to the lower end of the distributor to slot (4), then up to top thread guide (2, Fig. 6), placing the spool on the spool pin. Run the machine as previously instructed and the bobbin will automatically wind. Be sure to stop winding before the thread is wound higher than the brass ends of the bobbin.

When through winding the bobbin, push the bobbin winder back against the arm of the machine, tighten the friction nut on the hand wheel and the machine will be ready for sewing.

## Threading the Machine

(See Fig. 6)

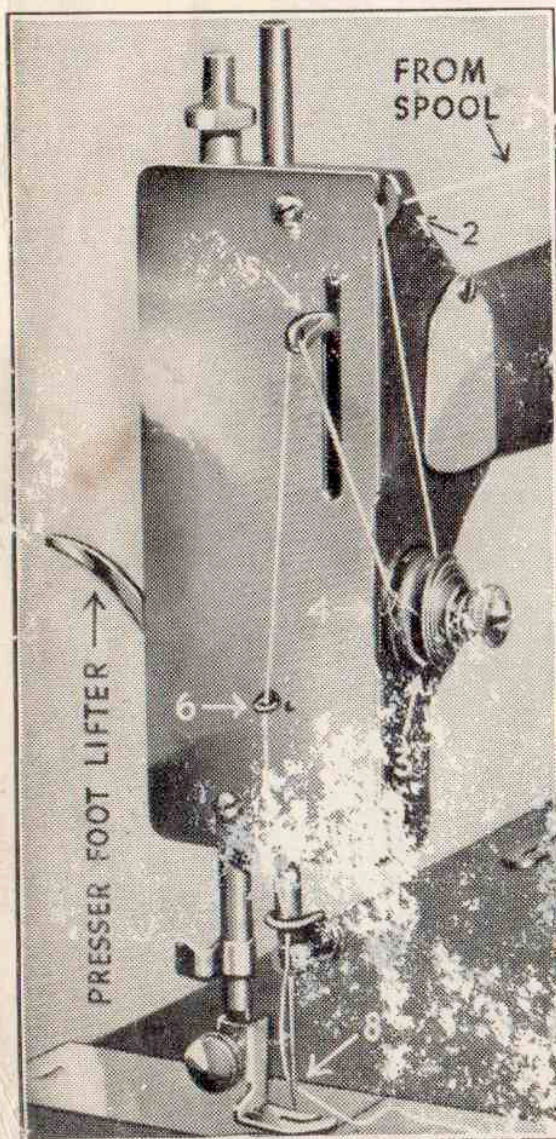


Fig. 6

Place the spool on the spool pin and guide the thread through the eyelet (2), then down between the discs of the tension (3), from right to left, bringing it up into the thread controller spring (4), then up into take-up, through slot (5) from front to back, then down and hook into thread guide (6) from back to front. Then through the thread guide (7) on the needle bar from right to left, then through the eye of the needle from left to right leaving about three inches of thread extending.

## Setting the Needle

Raise the needle bar to its highest point and loosen the needle clamp screw. Hold the needle between the thumb and

first finger of the left hand and pass the shank of the needle up through the hole in the needle clamp AS FAR AS THE STOP PIN, WITH THE FLAT SIDE OF THE NEEDLE SHANK TO THE RIGHT. After setting the needle, turn the hand wheel until the needle passes part way through the hole in the needle plate and then tighten screw securely with a screw driver. Never leave the screw loose, or the needle partly out of its socket.

Never use a needle with the point blunted or turned over. If the needle is blunt, or not set properly, it will probably cause skipped stitches.

### Needles and Thread to Use

Use good needles and thread. First, select the thread to suit the goods; then the needle to suit the thread. Remember not to use too large a size of thread for the work, because the coarser thread will not sink into the material and make as pretty a stitch as fine thread.

The following table will be found useful as a general guide, which may be varied as experience and judgment suggest:

Materials	Cotton Thread	Silk Thread	No. of Needle
Fine linens, lawns, etc.....	150 to 300	000	00
Fine linen underclothing.....	90 to 150	00	0
Muslin or linen.....	60 to 90	0 & A	1
Dressmaking.....	40 to 60	3	2
Woolen clothing and flannels.....	30 to 40	C	3
Heavy woolen clothing.....	20 to 30	D	4

### Removing Shuttle from Machine

Withdraw the front shuttle slid and turn hand wheel of machine until shuttle is at the front end of its swing. This will permit easy removal of the shuttle; lifting it out from back end. Do not take hold of the spring on top of shuttle, and never use any tools to raise the shuttle when removing it. Use fingers only.

## Threading the Shuttle (See Fig. 7)

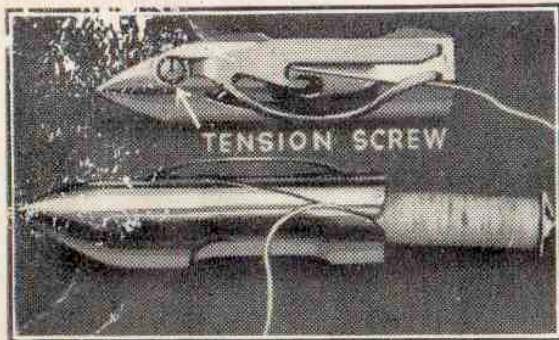


Fig. 7

as shown. After bobbin is all the way in, hold it securely with the first finger of your left hand while continuing to pull thread all the way up into slot, and then across until it emerges as shown. Leave about three inches of thread hanging from shuttle.

Hold the shuttle in the left hand with the point to the left and tension spring uppermost. Take the bobbin in the right hand and push it into the barrel of the shuttle, with the thread drawing toward you from the inside end and over the upper edge of the bobbin. Start the thread into slot at the same time you are inserting bobbin,

## Regulating the Tension

Any adjustment of the upper tension must be made with the presser foot down, as the automatic release removes all tension when the presser foot is lifted. To change the upper tension, turn the tension regulator nut (see Fig. 1). Whether increasing or decreasing tension, always turn the thumb nut only about one quarter of a turn at a time, then sew a short distance; repeating the operation until desired tension is obtained. The lower tension is regulated by a small screw (Fig. 7) which can be tightened or loosened—but only a little bit at a time—to increase or decrease tension on the lower thread. After this tension is properly set it is rarely, if ever, necessary to change it.

For ordinary stitching the upper and under threads should be locked in the center of the thickness of the material as shown by Fig. 8.



Fig. 8

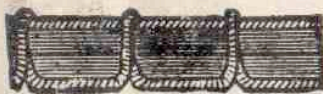


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

If the upper thread is held too tightly, by its tension, or if the under thread is too loose, the thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material as shown in Fig. 9.

If the under tension is too tight or the upper tension too loose, the thread will lie straight along the under side of the material as shown in Fig. 10.

## To Prepare for Sewing (See Fig. 11)

Before commencing to sew, raise the presser foot and take hold of the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the end of the needle; turn the hand wheel until the needle moves down, and up again to its highest point. The needle thread has then been carried around the under thread, which can be drawn up through the hole in the throat plate by the needle thread as shown in the illustration, and both should then be laid back under the presser foot.

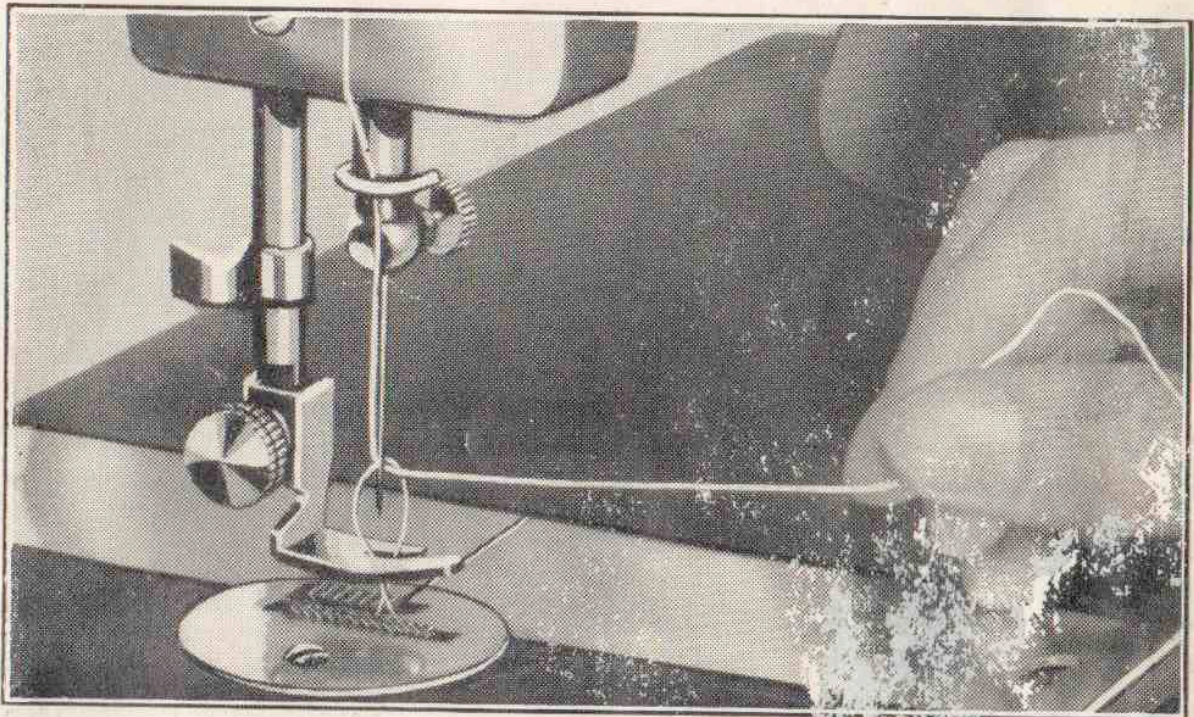


Fig. 11

## To Change the Length of Stitch

The length of stitch is regulated by a thumb screw located on the arm of machine just above the bobbin winder (see Fig. 1). To lengthen the stitch turn the screw clockwise (as though tightening). To shorten the stitch turn the screw counter-clockwise (as though loosening). The flattened surface of the shank of screw, on which lines and numbers are stamped, should always be up. By remembering the position of these lines and numbers in relation to the arm of machine, any desired length of stitch can be duplicated any time desired.

## IMPORTANT GENERAL INFORMATION

The best results are obtained when both the upper and under threads are the same size and quality.

To turn a corner, stop the machine while the needle is still in the cloth, raise the presser foot and turn the corner, using the needle as a pivot.

For sewing flannel or bias seams use a short stitch and light tensions so that there will be sufficient thread in the seam to allow the goods to stretch, if necessary.

Never pull the material while operating the machine. When a needle is broken it is in nearly every case the fault of the operator, caused by pulling the fabric so that the needle bends and strikes the needle plate.

**To Remove Work** Raise the needle bar to its highest point, raise the presser foot and with the left hand draw the fabric back about three inches in a straight line with the back shuttle slide, passing both threads over the thread cutter with a slight downward pressure, and they will be cut close to the end of the stitch.

**If Upper Thread Breaks** This may be caused by improper threading of the machine, the upper tension being too tight, needle being too small for the thread, the needle being set the wrong side out or set crooked, or by a sharp edge on the shuttle or the needle rubbing against the presser foot, or the point of the needle being blunted or turned over.

**If Lower Thread Breaks** This may be caused by the tension being too tight, bobbin being wound too full so it will not revolve freely, by presence of lint or dust in the end of the shuttle which forces the bobbin against the shuttle carrier spring and keeps it from revolving, by a sharp place on the edge of the shuttle spring or on the heel of the shuttle, or by failing to keep the shuttle race clean.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USING ATTACHMENTS

With the different attachments there is no end to the variety of the work which you can do with your machine. Remember that the successful operation of the attachments comes through practice, and you must not expect to make anything by means of the attachments without first practicing their uses and knowing just what they can do. We recommend that you purchase material and practice the various operations of the different attachments, and as a guide we suggest that you buy the following materials:

One yard of white cambric cut into strips 1 inch wide. These strips are most useful in learning the operation of the ruffler.

One-half yard of lawn or similar material;  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of batiste. Cut these into 10 or 12-inch squares and practice tucking and shirring; then after some of this material has been shirred or different styles of tucks have been made (see Figures 17 and 18 for tucking and Fig. 15 for shirring), the edges of the squares may be bound by the use of the binder (see Fig. 20).

One roll of bias binding  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch wide will be sufficient to learn how to use the binder.

One strip of heavy muslin,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -yard wide, cut crosswise, will give you sufficient cloth for learning the operation of the set of hemmers.

One bunch of cotton soutache braid for learning the use of the under braider.

Three or four squares of some heavy and rather stiff material, stamped with a design, would, in connection with the braid, be sufficient for learning the operation of the under braider.

## The Ruffler

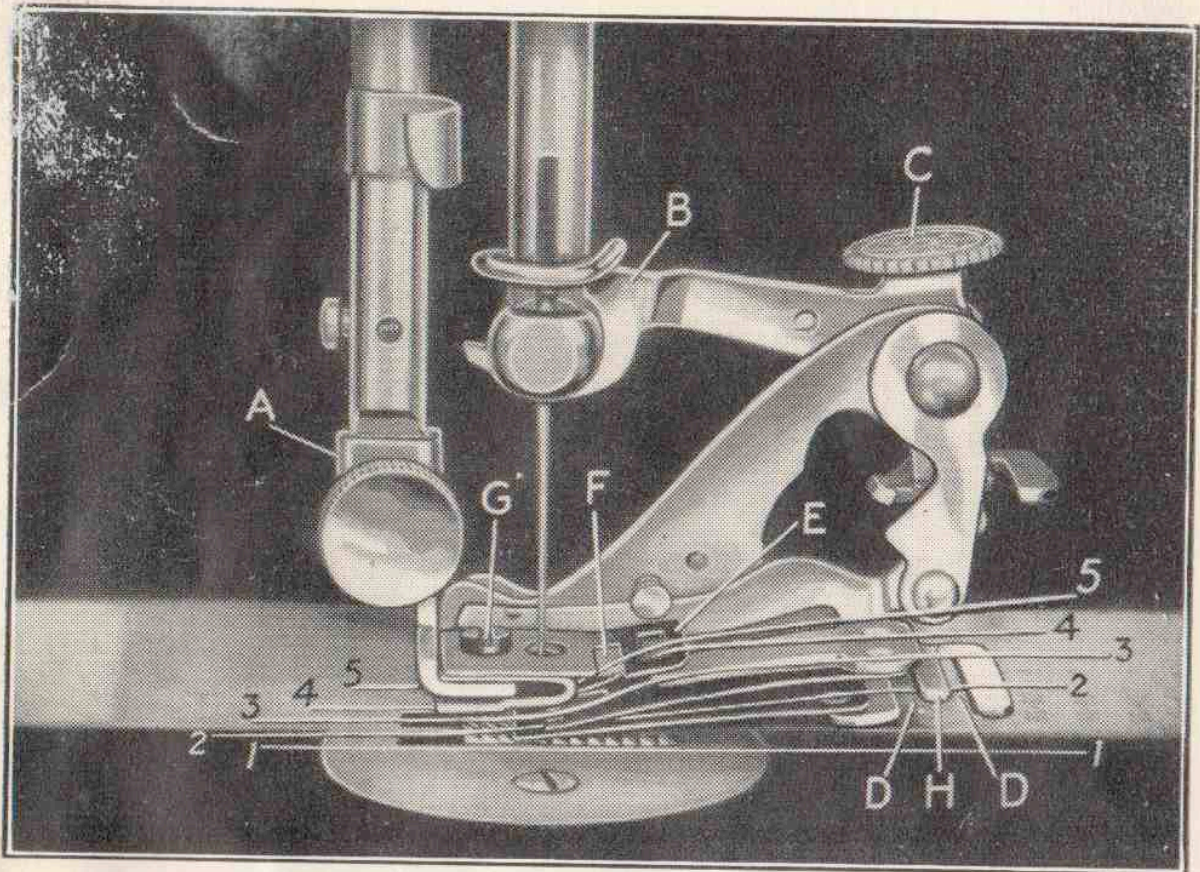


Fig. 12

Letters in Fig. 12 designate the parts of ruffler.

Figures indicate the placement of material.

"A"—Foot which is attached to presser bar.

"B"—Fork arm. The section placed astride the needle clamp screw.

"C"—Adjusting screw. Used to regulate fullness of gathers.

"D"—Seam guides.

"E"—Piping guide.

"F"—Edge guide.

"G"—Screw used to set edge guide.

"H"—Lip which separates seam guides.

Line 1—The lower piece or band to which the ruffle is sewed.

Line 2—The piece to be gathered.

Line 3—The upper piece, when ruffling between two pieces.

Line 4—The strip of piping.

Line 5—For material with a finished edge.



## Ruffling

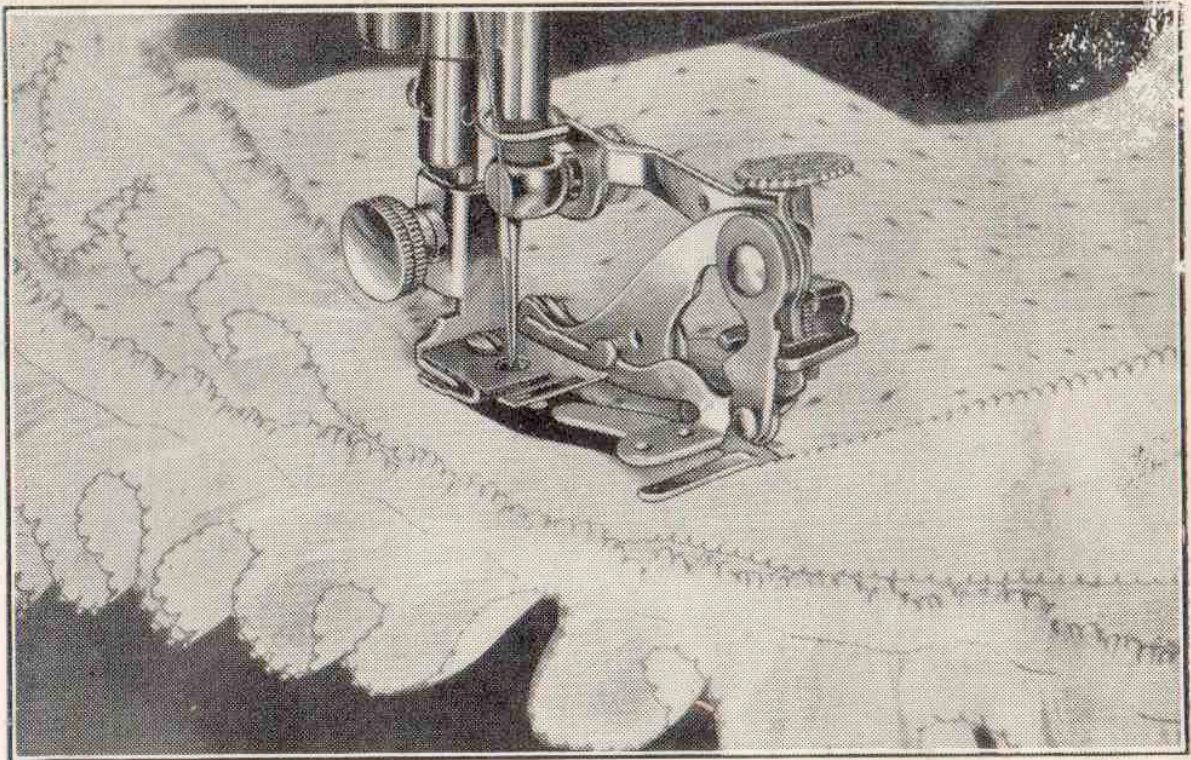


Fig. 13

Raise presser bar, remove the foot and attach the ruffler with the prongs of the fork arm astride the needle clamp screw.

Place the goods to be gathered between the ruffler blade and the separator blade and push forward until under the foot, lower the presser bar.

To make a fine gathered ruffle shorten the stitch on machine and turn adjusting screw on ruffler toward the right, reducing the fullness until the desired result is obtained.

To gain more fullness in ruffle turn adjusting screw toward the left.

With adjusting screw turned toward left as far as possible the ruffler will make a small plait, therefore if ruffle is to be plaited set machine stitch fairly long and keep ruffler adjusting screw turned toward left as far as possible.

If ruffle is to be applied to garment in one stitching as is shown in above illustration, place garment to be trimmed under the ruffler and ruffle to be gathered between blades following Line 2, keeping edge of ruffle heading in seam guide "D" of ruffler.

## Plaiting, Piping and Sewing On

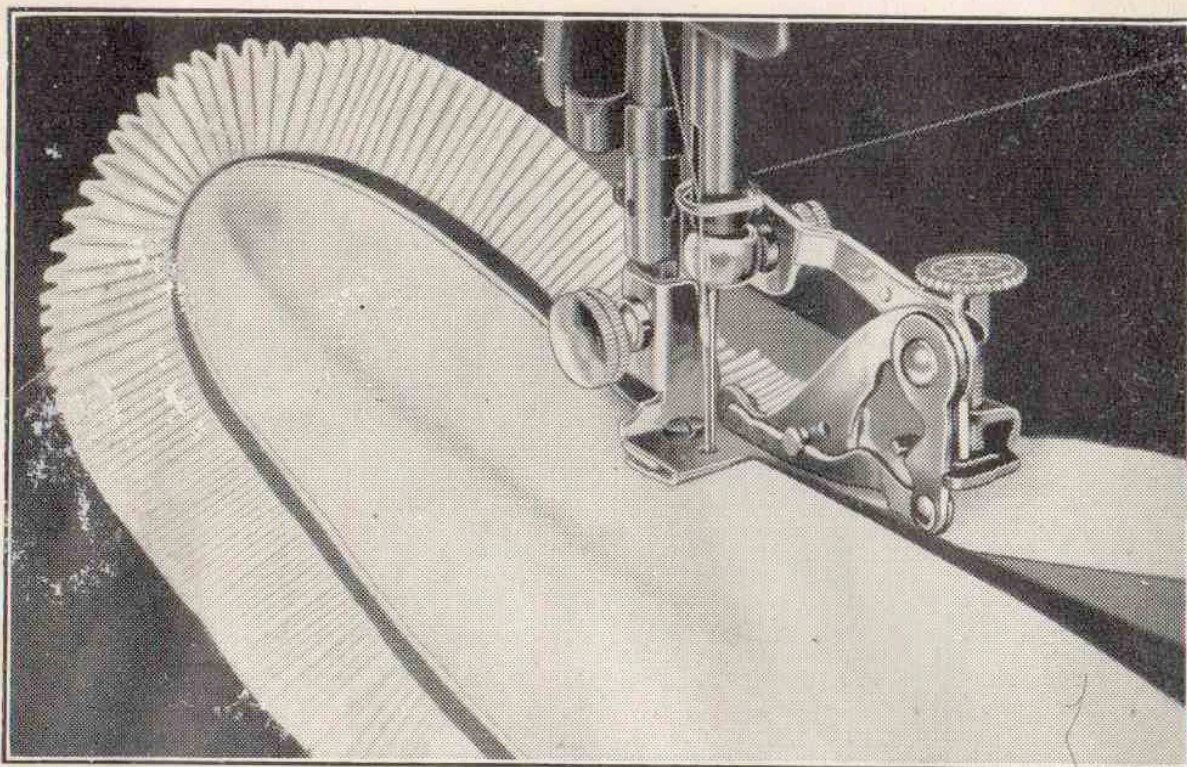


Fig. 14

Attach shirring plate as described on next page. Remove the separating blade from the ruffler, as also directed on the next page, then attach the ruffler to the presser bar.

A plaited or gathered ruffle up to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide can be applied from the right without removing the lower ruffler blade, but if wider widths are desired the shirring plate must be used with the ruffler.

Place material to be gathered under feed blade of ruffler following Line 2. Piping which is folded should be cut  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch wide and inserted in piping guide "E" following Line 4, with folded edge toward the right.

Turn over garment edge toward the wrong side and place in edge guide "F" following Line 3.

Lower presser bar and commence stitching.

## Shirring

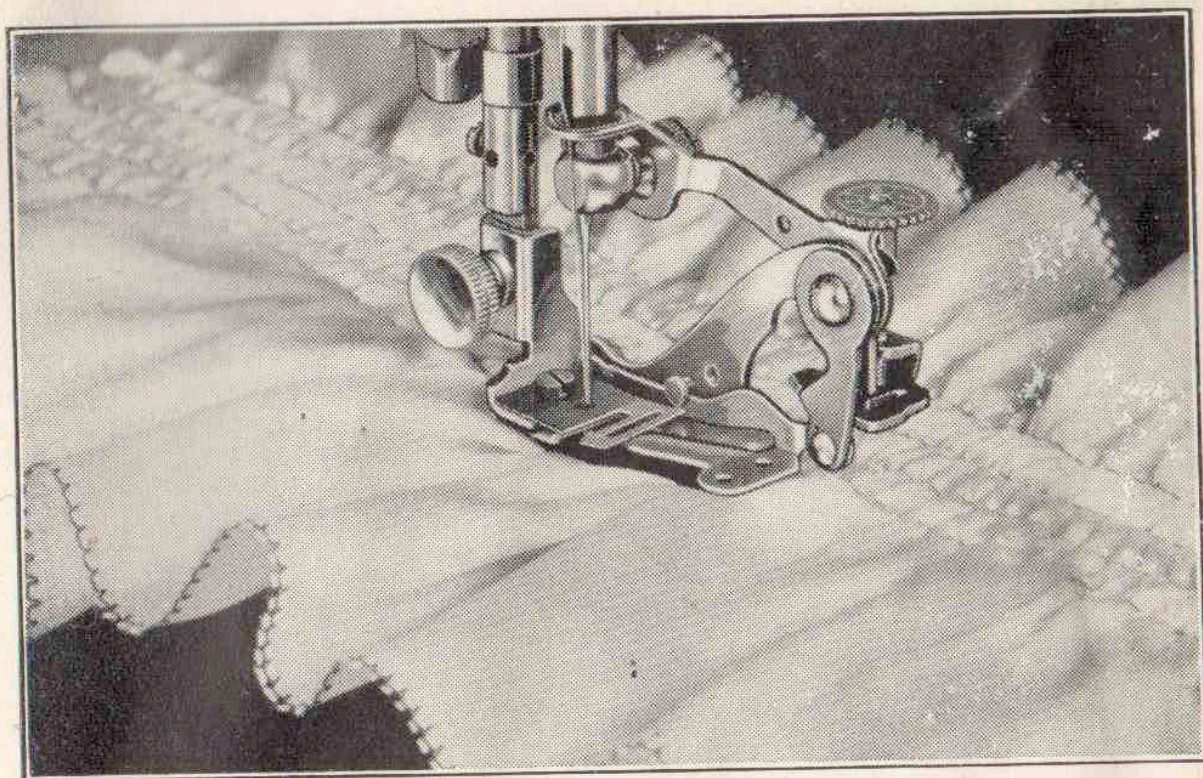


Fig. 15

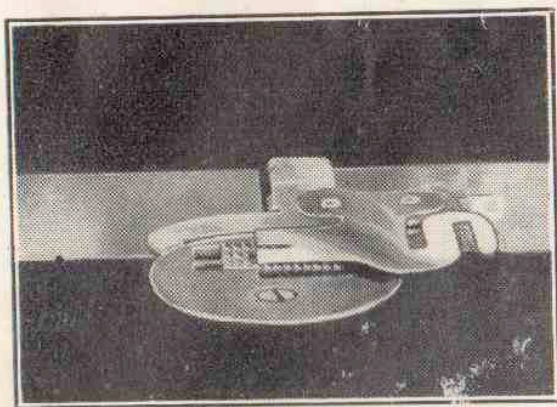


Fig. 16

The shirrer is held to the bed of machine by the front and back shuttle slides. Free both slides and fit the two prongs at center of shirring plate around the edge of front shuttle slide and push back into position. The prong at rear end of shirrer will rest against needle plate and be held in position when back shuttle slide is pushed forward.

Remove the separator from the ruffler by freeing the blued screw at side of ruffler and sliding the separator down and back. Tighten screw again to prevent its loss. Then attach ruffler to presser bar.

Place material to be gathered between the feed blade of ruffler and the shirring blade. Proceed to stitch and fullness will be gathered in accordance with the setting of your stitch and of the ruffler adjusting screw.

Use the quilter as a guide for subsequent rows of shirring. In this way accurate spacings will result.

Replace ruffler separator before putting ruffler into container.

## The Tuck Marker

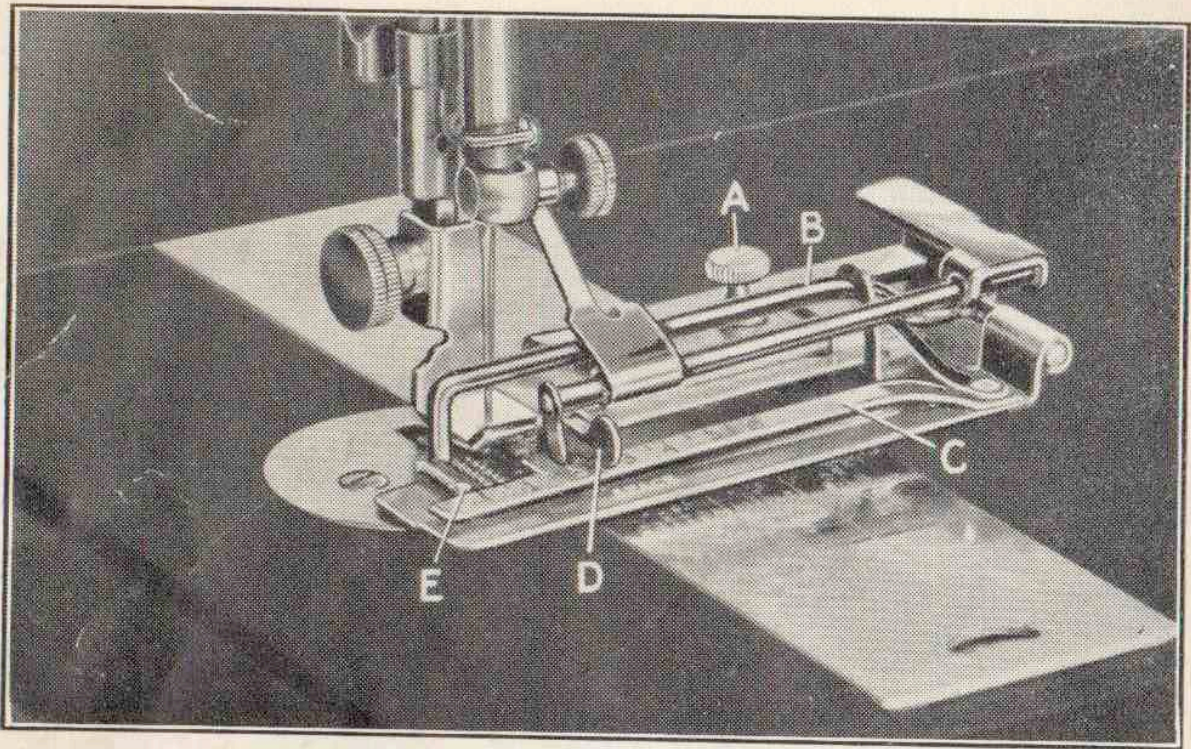


Fig. 17

### To Use the Tuck Marker

Raise the presser bar, remove the presser foot and attach the tucker in its place so the needle passes down through the center of the round hole in the foot of the tucker.

To regulate the size of the tuck, loosen the screw "A" and place the gauge "D" for any desired width, moving to the right for wide and to the left for narrow tucks.

To regulate the space between the tucks, move the marker "C" to the left for wide space and to the right for narrow.

The figures on the scale "B" show the width of the tuck and those on scale "C" the width of space.

By adjusting gauge "B" and gauge "C" so that the scale indicators will point to the same figure, it will make the tucks just meet. When the above adjustments have been made be sure to turn screw "A" down tight.

## Tucking

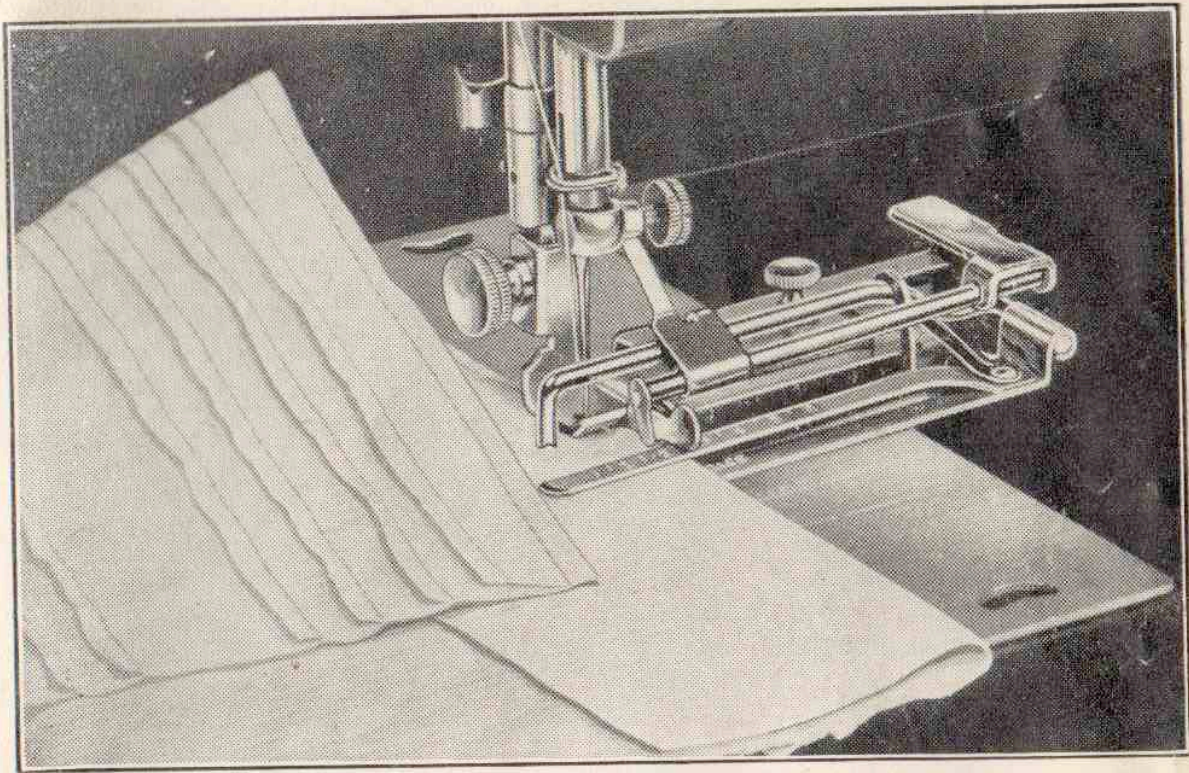


Fig. 18

After attaching the tucker to the presser bar and adjusting it so that the width of the tuck, as well as the distance between the tucks, will be made the size desired, proceed to MAKE THE FIRST FOLD BY HAND AND CREASE IT CAREFULLY FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. After creasing the first fold, insert it into the tucker from the left, with the cloth to be tucked uppermost, as shown in Fig. 18. Lower the presser bar and proceed to sew, keeping the crease against the guide "D". When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from the crease so that it lies in the proper direction, and proceed in like manner for the next tuck, creasing it along the line made by the marker and attaching the edge of the first tuck under the hook in front of the marker (see letter "E", Fig. 17). This is done merely by moving the goods just a little to the right and back again without raising or lifting the material.

If this is done it will insure perfectly even tucks and spacings with no guiding necessary.

## Hemmers

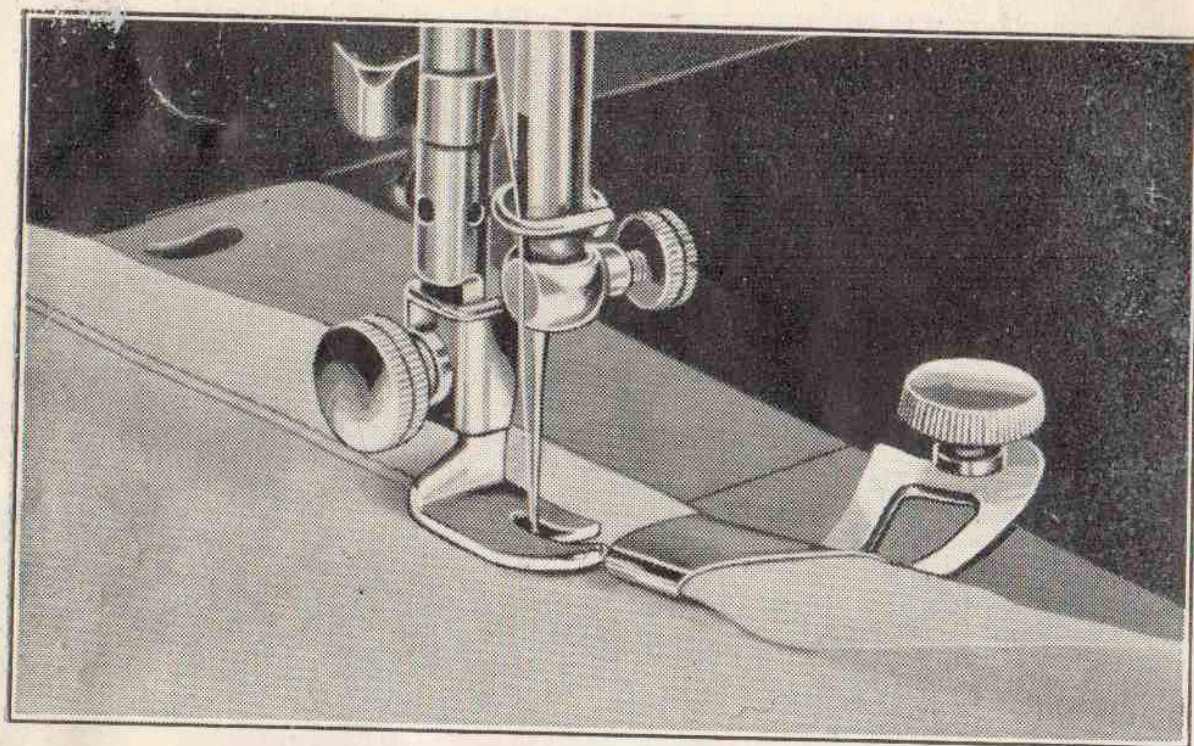


Fig. 19

Fold material over  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch by hand for a distance of about 2 inches, then insert it in hemmer and around scroll.

Draw material forward in hemmer until scroll is just filled. Draw material back until needle pierces its edge, then proceed to stitch.

In guiding the hem it is well to retard the material under the hem slightly with the third and fourth fingers of the left hand.

## Binding

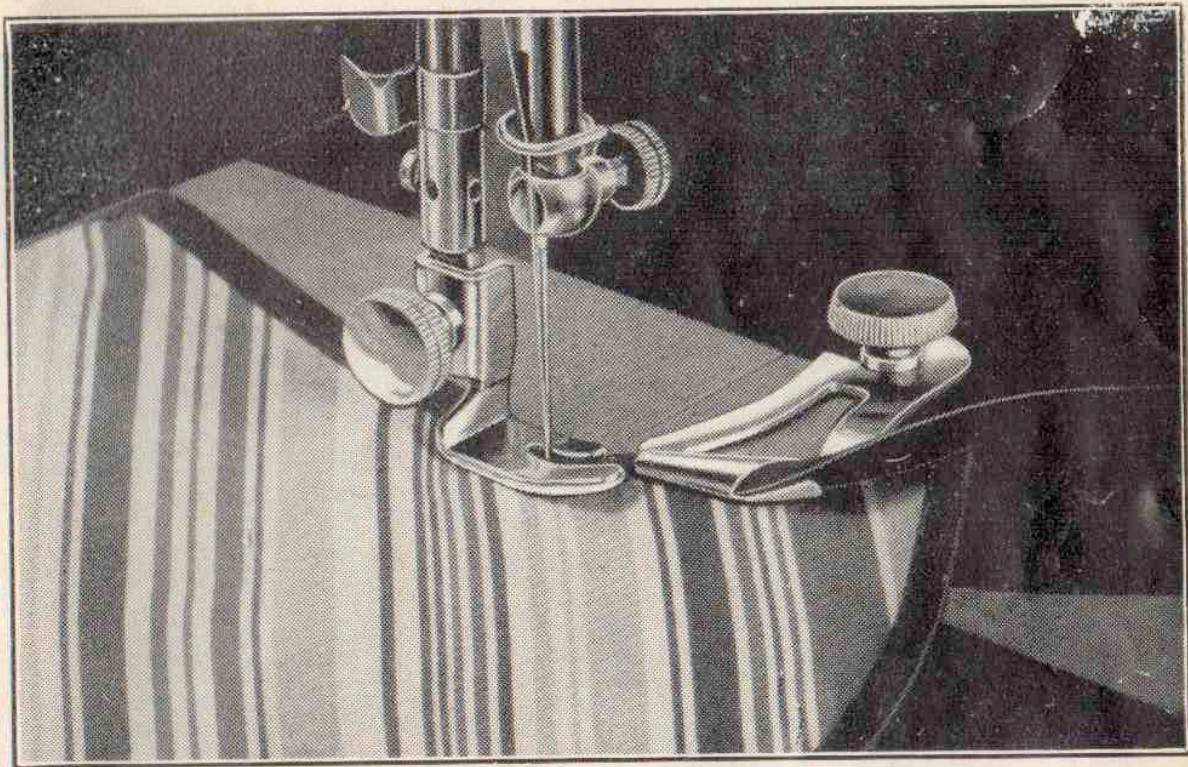


Fig. 20

Raise needle to its highest point and attach binder to bed of machine, holding it firmly with the thumb nut screw.

Bias binding should be cut  $\frac{15}{16}$  of an inch wide to be used in the binder. Cut end of binding to a decided point and insert it around the scroll of the binder, helping it toward the needle by the use of a strong pin. Lower presser bar and stitch to determine that binder is fastened to machine in the correct position so that stitching will appear at extreme edge of the binding. Adjust binder by thumb nut screw.

Insert the fabric to be bound between the upper and lower scroll of the binder and proceed to sew, guiding the binding with the right hand and the material with the left, keeping the edges well into the opening of the binder as shown in Fig. 20.

## Cutting Gauge

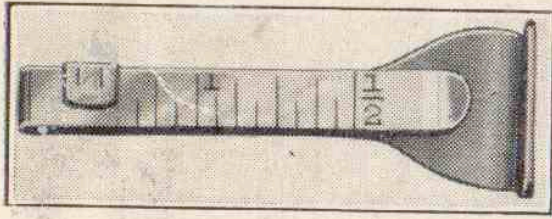


Fig. 21

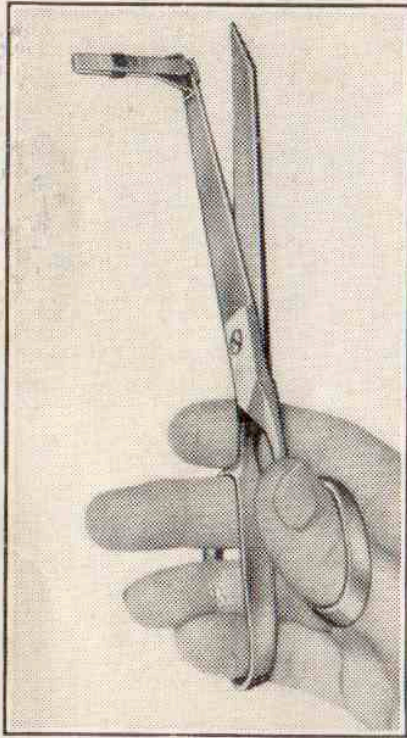


Fig. 22

Attach cutting gauge to lower point of scissors, move gauge slide to width of band desired. The gauge slide is adjustable and can be moved to the left or right. Insert the material to be cut between the blades of the cutting gauge with the edge of material against the slide, then cut moving the scissors forward in short even clips.

It is important that bindings to be used with the binder be cut on a true bias to produce perfect work. Only a true bias will stretch evenly.

The cutting gauge is used as a guide when cutting bias bands for use as binding; or narrow bands either straight or bias to be used as facings, pipings, cording or narrow ruffling.

The inch and fractions thereof designated on the cutting gauge enables one to cut material of any texture perfectly for use with the binder.

$\frac{7}{8}$ -inch or  $\frac{15}{16}$ -inch is correct for firmly woven materials.

1-inch to  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch is correct for materials that stretch more readily.

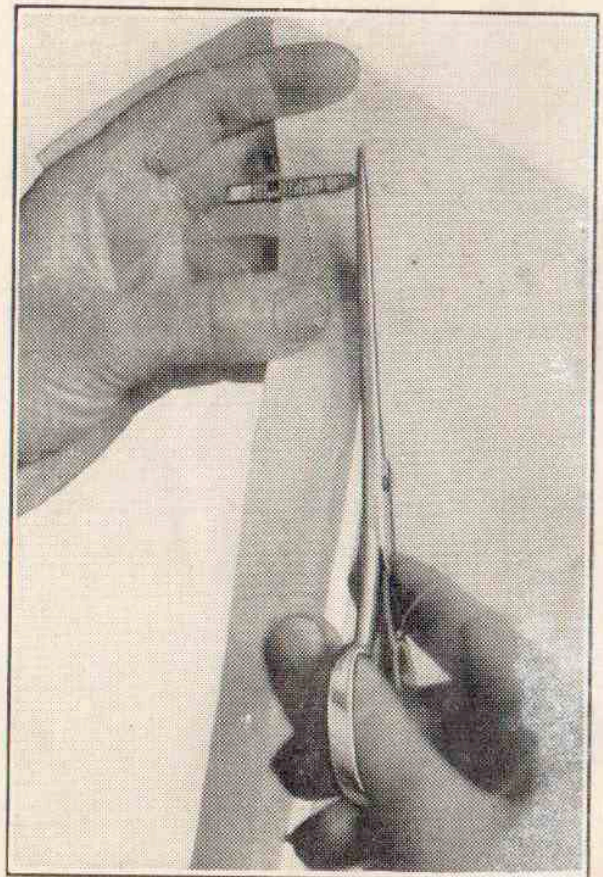


Fig. 23



## Underbraider

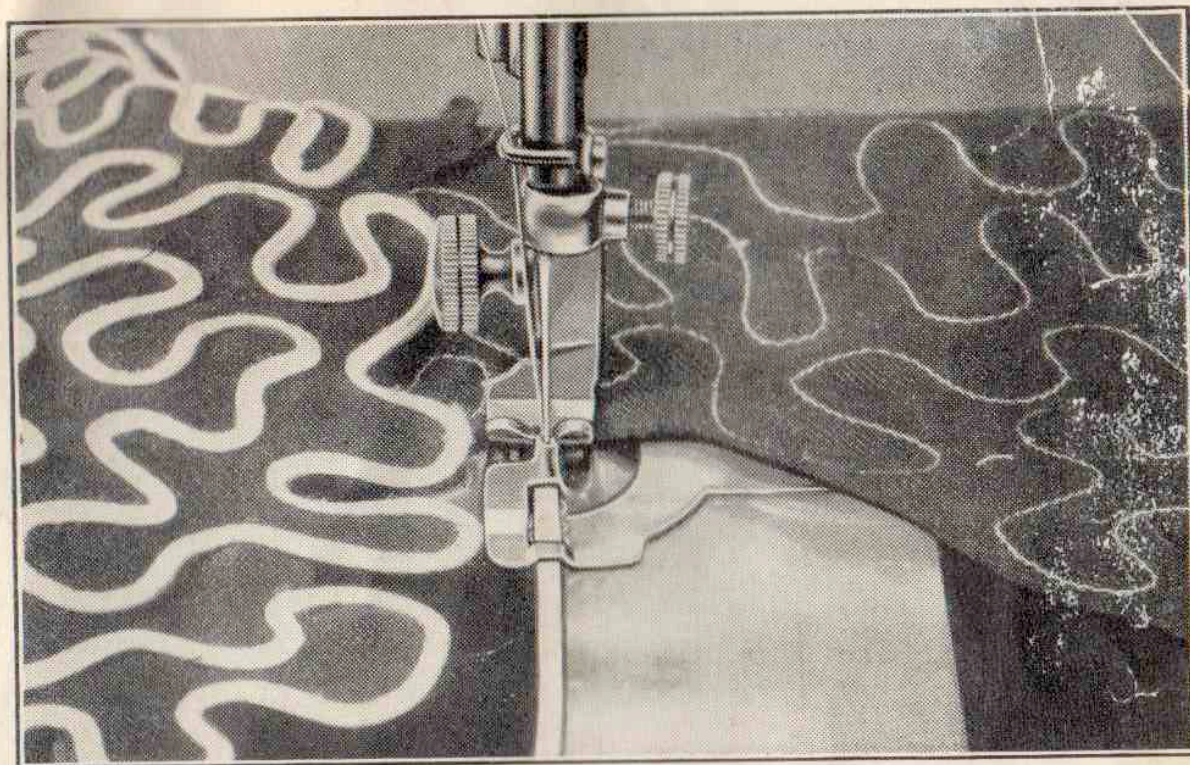


Fig. 24

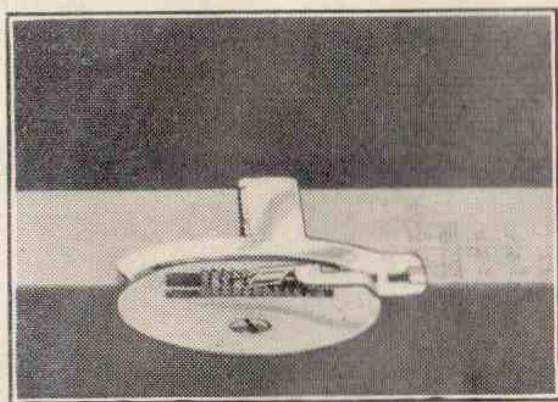


Fig. 25

Free both front and back shuttle slide sufficiently to attach the underbraider to bed of machine as described for attaching the shirring plate.

Feed braid into underbraider before attaching to machine by slipping braid through hole

at front of underbraider and under the tube toward the needle.

Remove presser foot and substitute the short foot used for both quilting and underbraiding.

Lower presser bar and see that the needle pierces the center of braid.

The design to be braided is stamped on the wrong side of fabric. Place fabric under the presser foot with pattern side up and proceed to stitch, guiding material so that needle will follow the pattern. The braid is thus stitched to the under-side of fabric as shown in illustration.

## Quilting

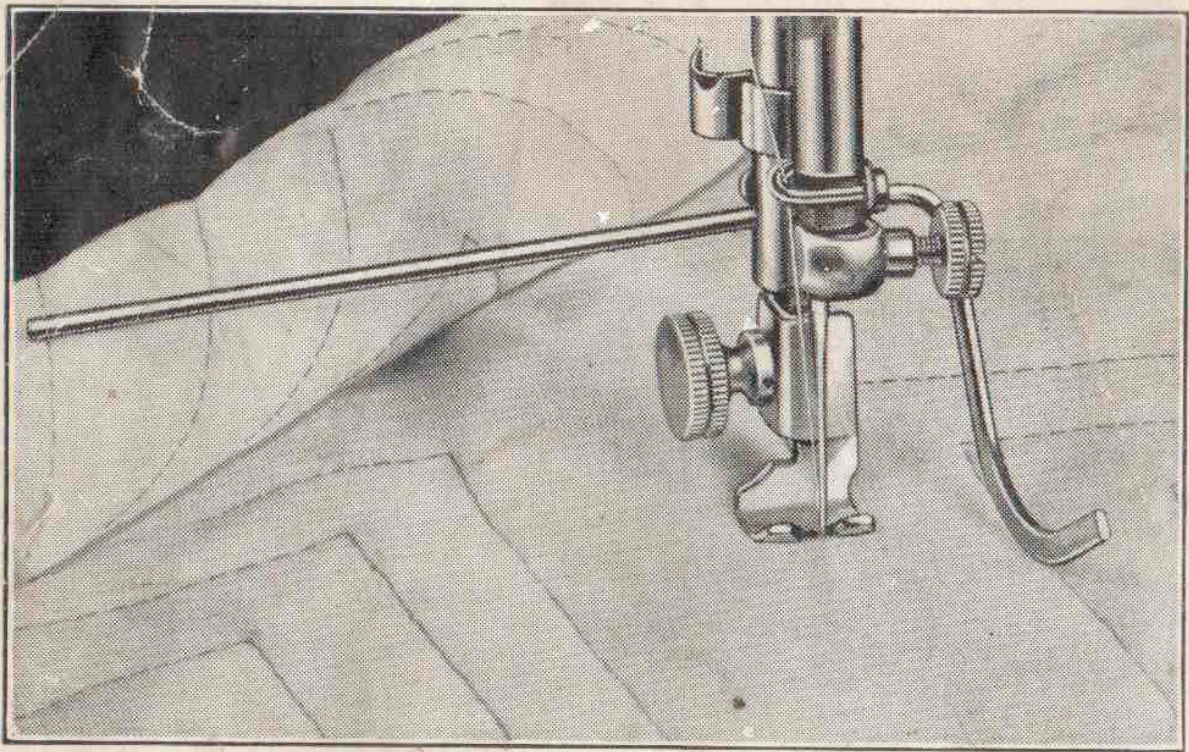


Fig. 26

Replace the presser foot with the short foot known as the quilter or underbraider foot.

Loosen the quilter screw in back of presser bar sufficiently to allow the insertion of quilter through hole in presser bar from the right.

Move quilter guide to the desired distance from needle and fasten screw.

To obtain the soft puffiness so desirable in quilted robes, etc., place several thicknesses of sheet wadding over the wrong side of fabric, and above the wadding a piece of cheese-cloth. The cheese-cloth acts as a stay and insures a lasting puff to the article quilted.

All quilting is stitched from the wrong side.