

THE  
“Household”

Sewing Machine



(Style 5½)

IS MADE ONLY BY THE

Household Sewing Machine Comp'y  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

DISTRIBUTING  
OFFICES.

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# THE "Household"

## Sewing Machine.

### *Style 1,*

Black Walnut Table, Polished, Small Drawer, Nickel-Plated.

### *Style 1½,*

Same as No. 1, with longer Table, and with Leaf added on back side.

### *Style 2,*

Black Walnut Table, with Drop Leaf, Gothic Cover, Small Drawer, Nickel-Plated.

### *Style 2½,*

Same as No. 2, except the Table is longer, and the Leaf is on the back side instead of end. It has also a Nest of Two Drawers.

### *Style 3,*

Black Walnut Table, with Drop Leaf, Gothic Cover, Nest of Three Drawers, Polished, Full Nickeled.

### *Style 3½,*

Same as No. 3, except with Extra Finish and Nickeled Ring Handles.

### *Style 4,*

Black Walnut Table, with Drop Leaf, Gothic Cover, Two Nests of Two Drawers each, Polished, Full Nickeled.

### *Style 5,*

Black Walnut Table, with Drop Leaf, Gothic Cover, Two Nests of Three Drawers each, Polished, Full Nickeled.

### *Styles 4½ and 5½.*

Are similar to Nos. 4 and 5, with Extra Finish and Nickeled Ring Handles, also with Ornamented Brackets added. The Drawer Fronts and Cover are Stenciled, as shown in cut upon title page of this book.

### *Style 6,*

"Three-Quarter Cabinet," with Gothic Cover, Drawers and Cupboards, Full Nickeled and Highly Ornamented Machine. Pearled "Head."

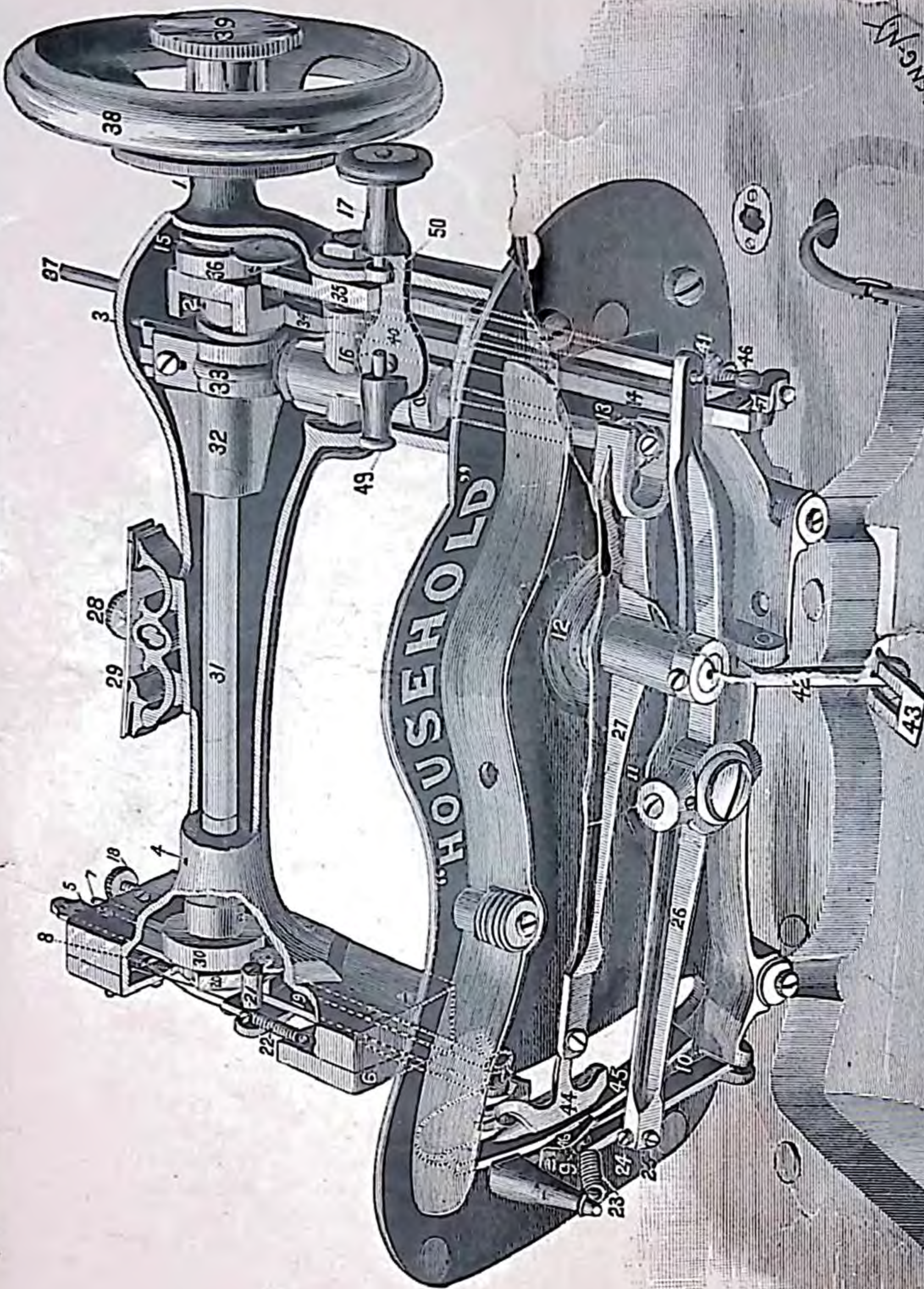
### *Style 7,*

Full Cabinet, Highly Finished, Gothic Cover, Full Nickeled and Highly Ornamented Machine. "Head" Full Pearled.

### *Style 8,*

New "Patent Rolling Top Cabinet." After using the machine, the Head is readily dropped below the surface of the table, and the "Rolling Top" is drawn up over it. It is particularly adapted to the use of those who have not the room, or do not care to multiply pieces of furniture.





The "Household."

TRANSPARENT VIEW IN PERSPECTIVE.



# THE "Household."

## Instructions for Using the Machine.

### *To Oil the Machine.*

1st. Oil is needed wherever a moving surface comes in contact with another. Run the Machine slowly as the oil is put on, to distribute it well in all the bearings, using only the best of oil, which can be had of all our agents. Oil daily, or oftener, if required. Whenever the Machine runs hard, it is a sure indication that more oil is needed, but before oiling wipe off all the old oil, dirt or lint, and if the oil has become dry or gummy, from long standing, use kerosene oil or turpentine, in the same manner as in oiling, then use the Machine a few minutes with the Presser-foot up and the Shuttle out of the race, after which wipe off clean and oil anew with sperm oil. The places for oiling are numbered from 1 to 17, inclusive. Nos. 11 and 12 are oiled from the top of the Machine at places not shown in the cut. There are three oil holes in the stand, one in the hub of the Wheel, and one at each end of the Pitman. The bearings of the Treadle on the Treadle-rod never need oiling.

2nd. The Shuttle should be oiled by moistening a woolen cloth with oil and rubbing it across the flat surface of the Shuttle race, (No. 45,) at least twice a day, when in constant use.

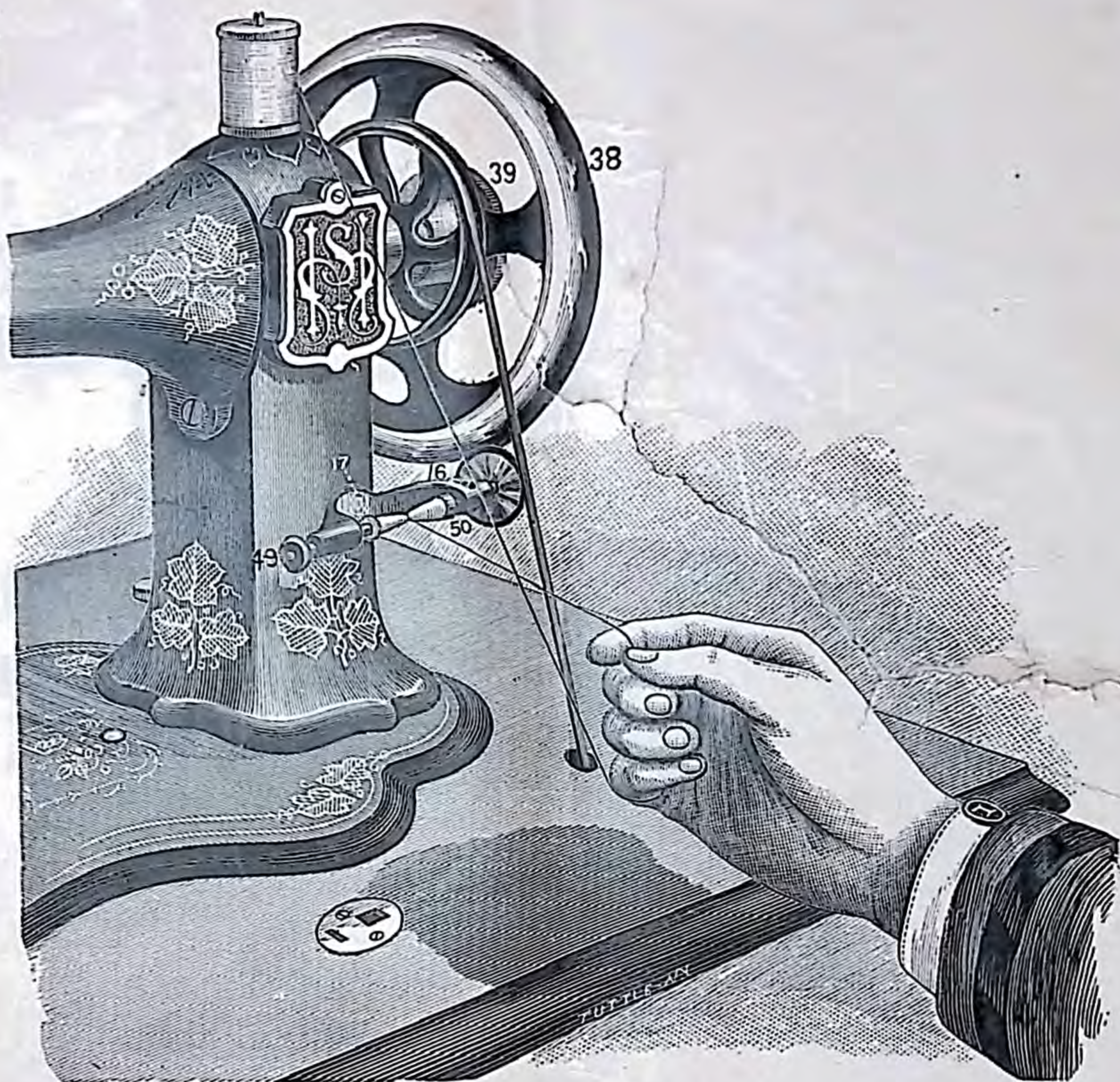
### *To Acquire the Motion.*

1st. Raise the Presser-foot by bringing the Lifter-handle toward you, unthread the needle and take out the shuttle, then loosen Nut No. 39 (see cut page 5), turn the Band-wheel, No. 38, from you, start and stop the Machine until you can readily start and run the Machine in the right direction.

Practice first with the belt off and then with it on, until you acquire the foot motion, having the Wheel turn from you.

2nd. Fasten Wheel No. 38 with Nut No. 39 to the Machine and place a piece of cloth on the Feed, let down the Presser-foot on the cloth and again practice, starting and stopping the Machine until you do so with ease, using either one or both feet on the treadle.





### *To Wind the Bobbin.*

1st. Oil the cavity in the left hand centre of the Bobbin-winder (49) before inserting the Bobbin.

2nd. Loosen the Band-wheel by turning Nut (39), top toward you.

3rd. With the left hand pull the Spindle on Bobbin-winder (49) to the left, then insert the Bobbin. To secure the end of the thread before winding, place it between the head of the Bobbin and its socket (50) at the right hand.

4th. Proceed as in sewing, allowing the thread to run easily through the hand, which should be held about ten inches from the Bobbin. (See cut.)

5th. In winding, fill first one end of the Bobbin in shape of a cone, then the other end, afterward filling in the centre smoothly from one side to the other; wound in this way, a much more even tension will be secured in sewing.

Never overfill the Bobbin. After winding, again tighten the Nut (39) on outside of Band-wheel.



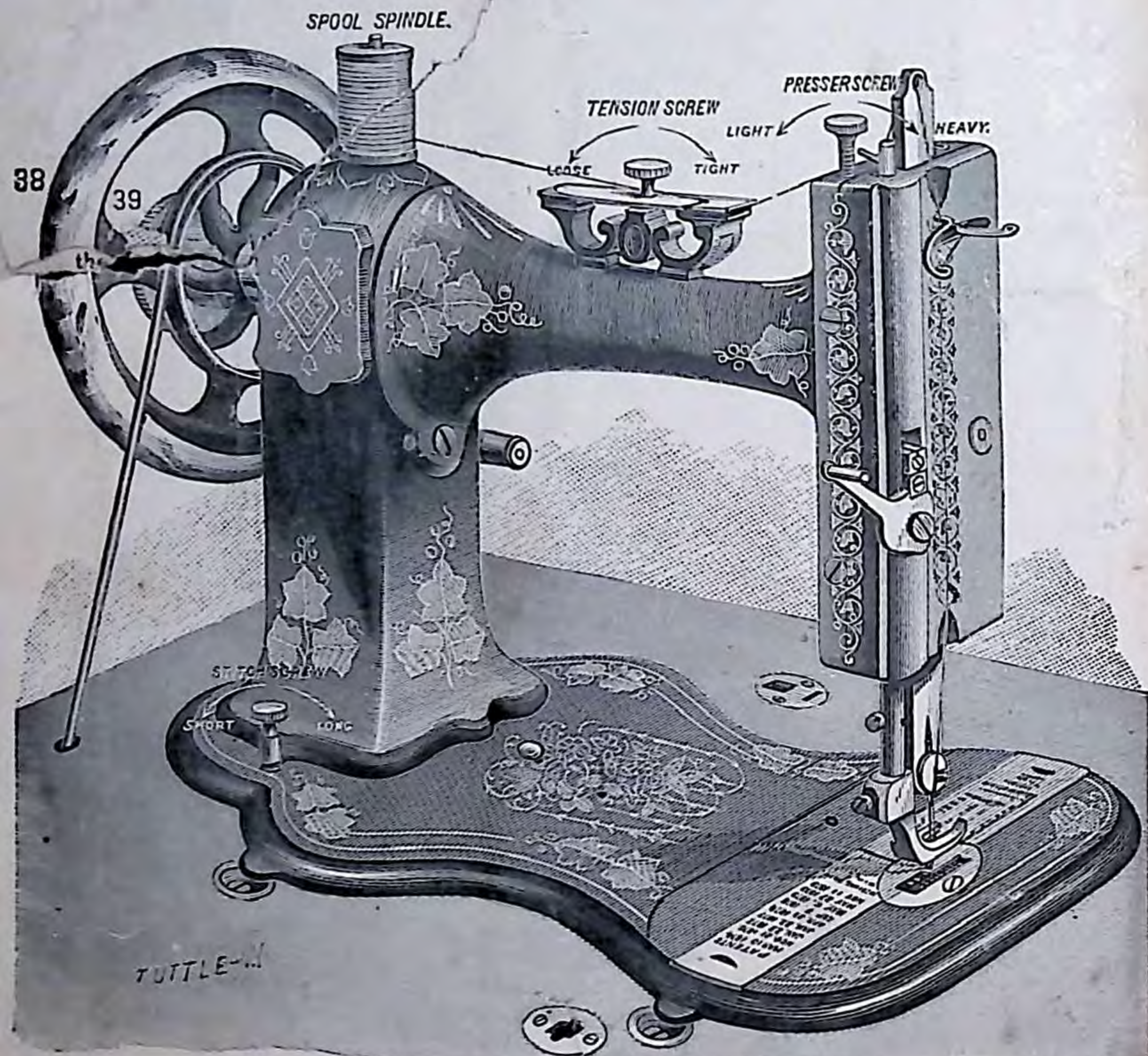
## To Change or Set Needle.

1st. To change Needle, raise the Needle-bar to the highest point, by turning Wheel, No. 38, from you.

2nd. Loosen the Needle Screw Nut by a slight turn, the top toward you, and slip the needle out.

3rd. To set Needle, pass it into the groove of the Needle-bar through the hole in the screw (keeping the long groove or flattened shank to the left), as far up as it will go, and then screw tight.

4th. Be careful that the Needle passes through the hole in the Needle-plate without touching.





## *To Thread the Machine.*

(SEE PAGE 6.)

1st. Raise the Needle to the highest point.

2nd. Place the Spool on the Spool-pin and pass the thread into the slot in the Tension-spring, carrying it to the left, and under the Wire Thread-guide, back of the Needle-bar, and then through the top of Needle-bar (19).

3d. Carry the thread behind the Thread Staple, then with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand draw it through the Thread Staple, slip the loop thus formed over the Take-up Hook, then carry the thread back of the pin in the front of Needle-screw and into the eye of the Needle.

## *To Thread the Shuttle.*

We have further improved our Shuttle, making it a marvel of simplicity.

Only two movements are necessary in threading.

Hold the Shuttle in the left hand with the point toward you, and the thread-slot uppermost ; pass the end of the thread through the hole at the end of the thread-slot, as shown in Fig. 1, drop the bobbin into the Shuttle so that the thread in sewing will draw from the under side, then gently draw the thread towards you.



FIG. 1.

By putting a little pressure upon the end of the bobbin so it cannot turn, the thread will be forced under the lip of the shuttle spring, as in Fig. 2.



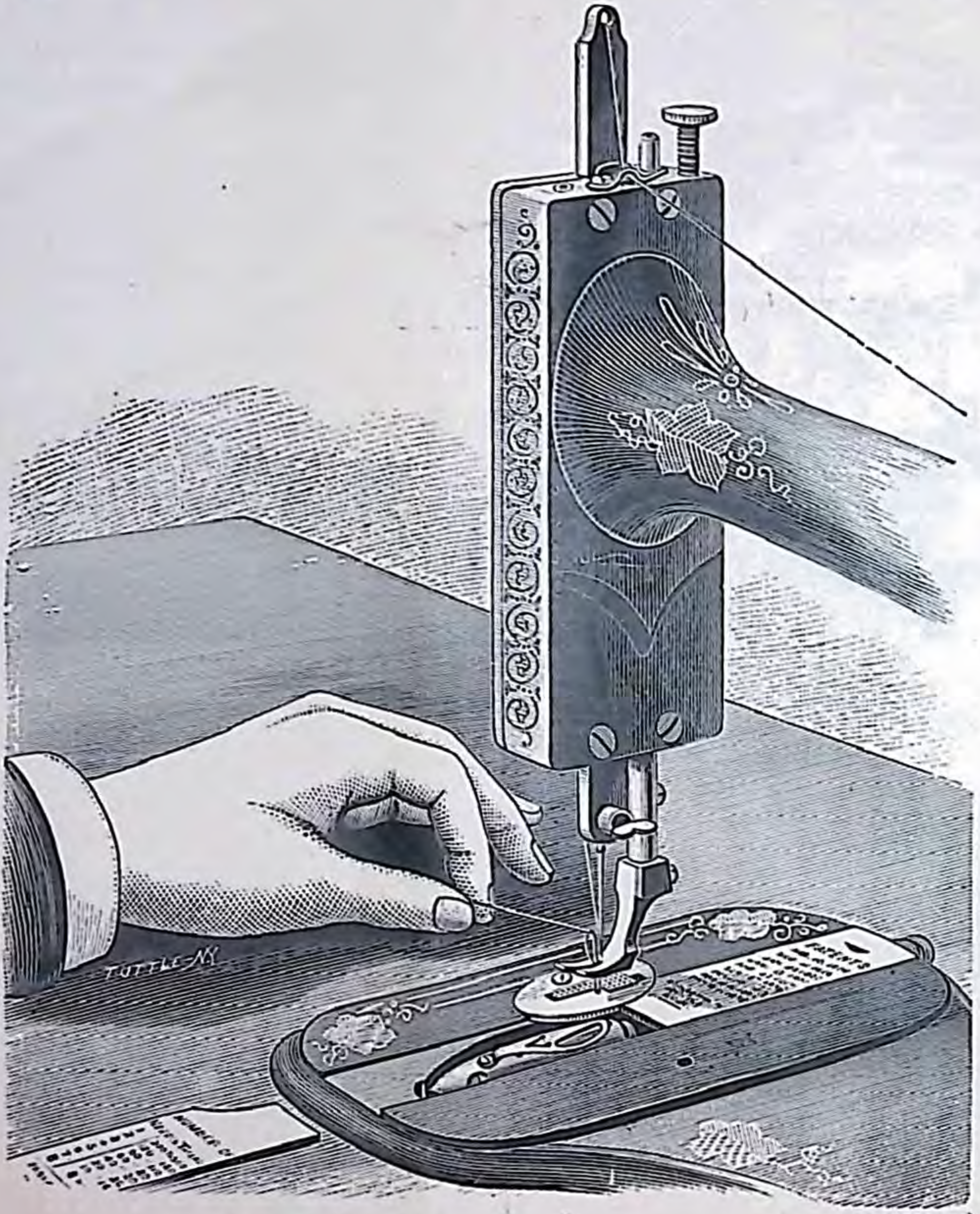
FIG. 2.

Do not pass the thread through the "Spring-sword" or "Guide."



## *To Put in Shuttle.*

Place Shuttle Carrier (44) at front end of the race by turning wheel (38) from you, then lay the Shuttle in the Carrier, point first, and toward you with Spring up; let the end of the thread (not more than two inches) lie on the Shuttle and come on your right and close the side.



## *To Draw Up Shuttle Thread.*

Take hold of the Band-wheel with the right hand and the Needle-thread with the left, keeping the thread slack, so as to not spring the Needle; turn the Wheel (38) once round, from you, and pull up the Needle-thread with your hand in order to draw the Shuttle-thread up through the Needle-plate hole, then take both threads and pass them under the Presser-foot toward the back of the Machine. (See cut.)



## *For Sewing.*

Place the work on the Feed and let the Presser-foot down upon it. Guide the work with the left hand, starting the Machine with the right hand by turning Wheel from you, keeping the work free, so as not to drag or hold back on the Feed.

NOTE. The size of the thread ordinarily used adapts the tension to the work, that is, using a coarse thread tightens the tension, without changing the Machine, and using a fine thread loosens the tension, but on some work it is necessary to turn the Tension Screws; for example, in sewing laces loosen the tension.

### *The Length of Stitch.*

The Stitch Regulating Screw is back of the Needle Arm base. (See cut, page 6.) To lengthen the Stitch, turn the stitch-screw to the left; to shorten it, turn to the right.

### *To Adjust the Pressure on Work.*

Heavy goods require more pressure than light goods.

To increase the pressure, turn Presser Screw at top of Machine to the right; to decrease it, turn to the left. (See cut, page 6.)

### *To Raise and Lower the Feed Bar.*

Turn the Machine Head back. The link attachment underneath will be found to hold it securely. On the end of Feed-lever will be found two Adjusting Screws, loosen the small one on upper side of lever, then turn large screw to the right to raise Feed, to the left to lower the Feed, then tighten the small screw. (See cut, page 3.)

The Feed only requires to be raised in sewing very thick goods.

### *To Regulate Tension.*

The beauty of the stitch depends largely upon the thread being drawn evenly into the goods, so that it will show alike on both sides of the work, and this depends upon the tensions. If the threads used are of the proper size for the material sewed, and both tensions are equally tight, the threads will be drawn together and locked in the centre of the goods, as shown in Figure 1.

*Fig. 1.*



If the thread should be straight along the under side of the goods, as shown in Figure 2,

*Fig. 2.*



it is because the Shuttle-tension is too tight, or because the Upper-tension is too loose.



If the thread should be straight along the upper side of the goods, as shown in Figure 3,



it is because the Shuttle-tension is too loose, or because the Upper-tension is too tight.

When the tensions are once properly adjusted it is rarely necessary to change them; when it is needed, observe the following directions:

1st. To alter the Shuttle-tension: Turn the tension-screw in point of Shuttle to the right to increase, and to the left to lessen the tension.

2nd. To alter the Upper-tension: Turn Thumb-screw (28) to the right to increase, to the left to lessen the tension, as indicated by arrow. (See cut, page 6.)

As the Shuttle-tension has been set right for general work when the Machine leaves our hands, as before explained, any regulation of the tension in this respect should be made by changing the upper tension; if, however, when the upper tension is so regulated that the lock is in the centre of the goods, both threads appear to be loose and the stitches and seam not smooth and firm, then both tensions are too loose and each should be equally tightened.

If the under thread cannot be properly drawn up without having the upper tension so tight that the thread breaks, or if, when the tensions are evenly balanced the goods are "drawn" or "puckered," (which will occur only when sewing very light or "slazey" fabrics,) the Shuttle-tension is too tight and should be loosened by turning the Shuttle-tension screw to the left. If necessary, adjust the upper tension (28) to correspond.

### *The Belt No. 48.*

The Machine works best and runs lightest with the Belt as loose as will serve to drive the needle through the goods. If too tight it can be stretched a little by pulling on the Belt, care being taken not to pull so hard as to tear the hook out; if too loose, unhook the Belt and cut off enough to tighten it properly, then with an awl or some pointed instrument punch a hole in the end of the Belt in order to hook the Belt-hook in again. The Belt should not be twisted when hooked.

### *Needle and Thread.*

NOTE. Every genuine Needle has H. S. M. Co. stamped on the shank.

1st. Select the thread to suit the goods, next select a Needle suited to both thread and goods.

2nd. To secure the greatest strength of a seam both threads should be alike, but a good effect in the appearance of the stitch is sometimes obtained by using a different size from that used below. In stitching with silk for ornamental work only, and where strength is not required, it is economical to use cotton thread in the Shuttle, which should be of good quality. The "Household" does not require so large a thread as in hand sewing to give the same strength of seam.

3rd. The Needle should be of such a size as to admit the free passage of the thread through the eye. If too large, stitches might be missed, as the loop formed is not kept square with the Shuttle, and it is difficult to force a large Needle through goods of a



close fine texture. If too small, the thread will wear and break in passing through the eye, while the Needle will break in the goods.

### *To Select Needles and Thread.*

The following table will be found useful as a general guide, which may be varied as experience and judgment suggest. Many operators are satisfied to use one or two medium size Needles for all their work with this Machine.

Examine table on Cloth Plate, but the following may be a useful guide :

For Heavy Woolen Clothing, . . . . .	20 to 36	Cotton.		No. 6 Needle.
For Heavy Woolen Clothing and Flannels, . . . . .	40 to 50	"	B Silk.	No. 5 "
For Dress Making, . . . . .	60 to 80	"	O or A "	No. 4 "
For Muslin or Linen, . . . . .	90 to 110	"	O or A "	No. 3 "
For fine Linen Under Clothing, . . . . .	120 to 150	"	OO or O "	No. 2 "
For Embroidery, Lawns, &c. . . . .	200 to 500	"	OOO "	No. 1 "

When first-class smooth running cotton is used, needles one or two numbers finer than the above described may be used also.

A plate with extra large needle hole is furnished when the Machine is wanted for heavy work.

### *To Remove Work from the Machine.*

Raise the Needle-bar to highest point. Take hold of upper thread at left of Tension-spring, with forefinger of right hand, pulling the thread towards you. Should the thread be drawn from under the Spring, it will return to its place when the Machine is started. Lift the Presser-foot, draw the work out from you and to the left, cut or break both threads about three inches from the Needle.

Be careful not to bend or spring the Needle.

### *To Turn a Corner.*

Stop the Machine without raising the Needle out of the work ; raise the Presser-foot and turn the work in the manner desired, using the Needle as a pivot.

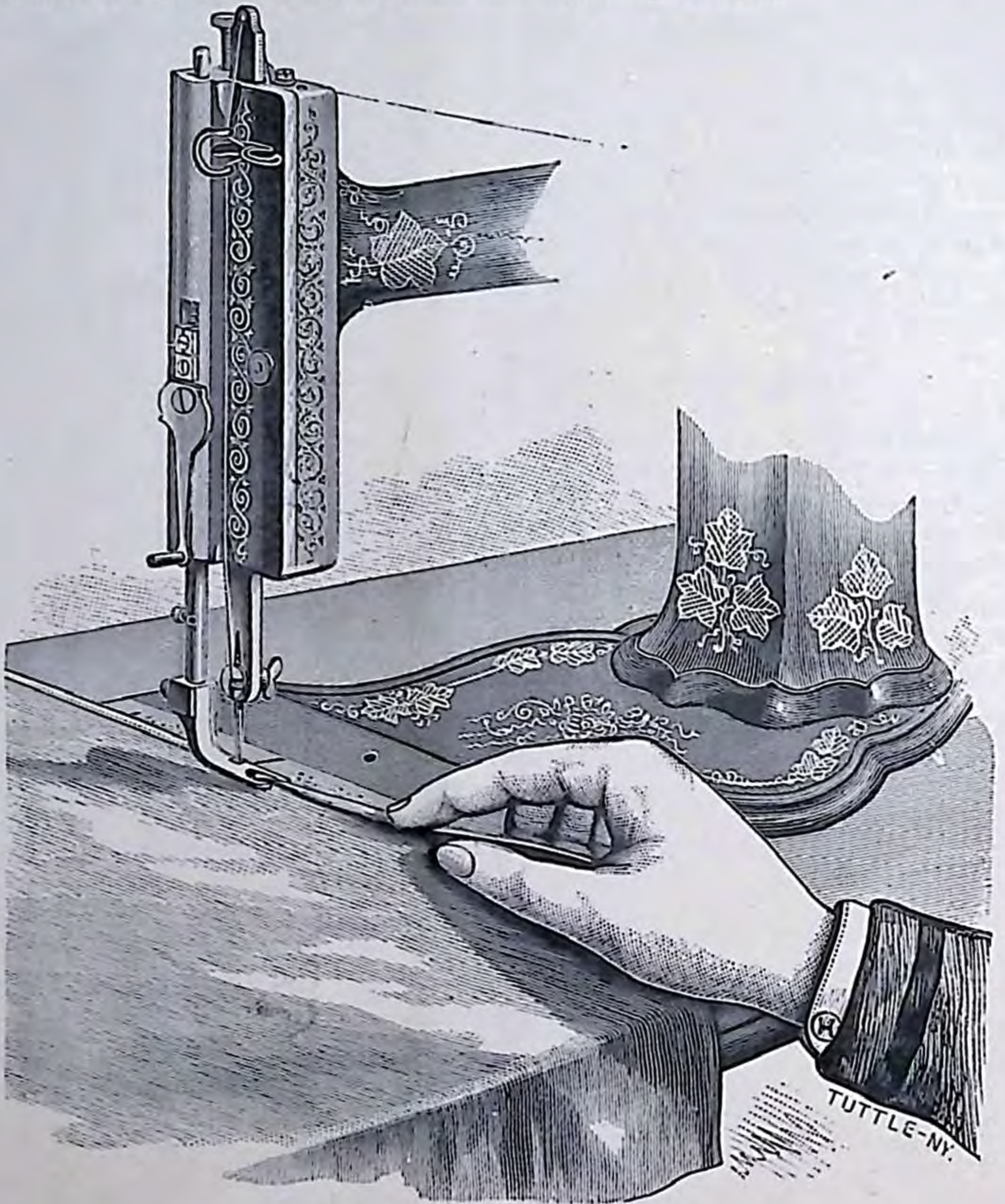




## Directions for Using the Attachments.

### *Use of Guide.*

With each Machine we furnish a Guide which can be attached to the Bed-plate of Machine by means of the Guide-screw, and used for guiding the work.



### *Narrow Hemming.*

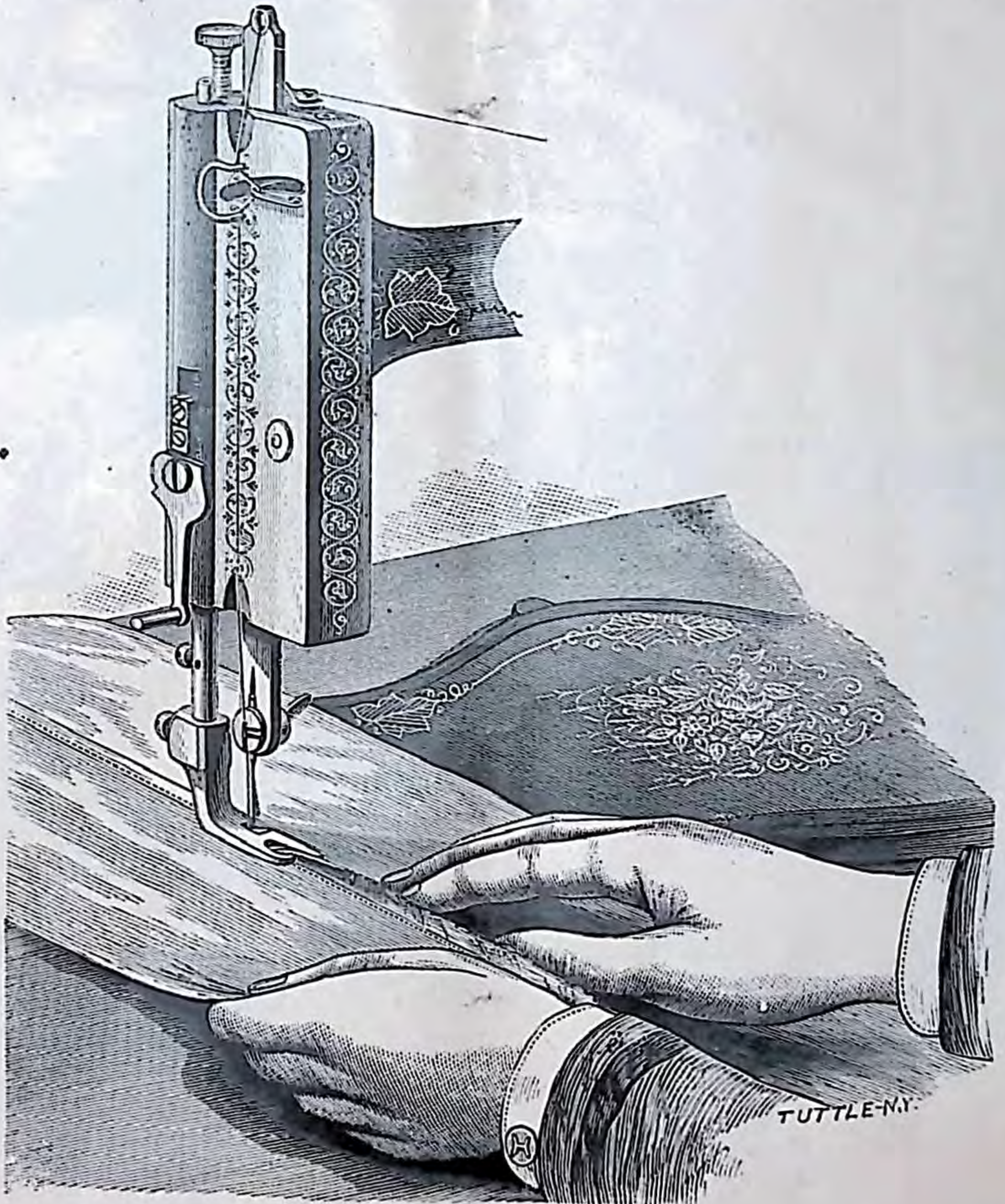
Put the Hemmer in place of the Presser-foot, and hold it up by the lowest lift. Have the under thread drawn up through the Needle-hole.



Turn the right-hand edge of the work upward into the scroil or the Hemmer, and pass it from you, through the Hemmer, until it inclines over to the left and forms a hem which must lie under the Needle. Then let the Hemmer down.

As you start to sew, pull gently on the ends of thread to help the work along one or two stitches till the feed catches it, then rest your hands on the work and gently hold it back, to keep it smooth and in line with the feed. As it runs through the hands, turn it (enough to fill the Hemmer) straight up from the table. Do not attempt to fold it over nor to place it in the Hemmer, but keep your hands so far away that the Hemmer can act freely, when it will only require the proper quantity of goods to make an absolutely perfect hem.

The quantity of goods thrown into the hem may be increased by guiding the work

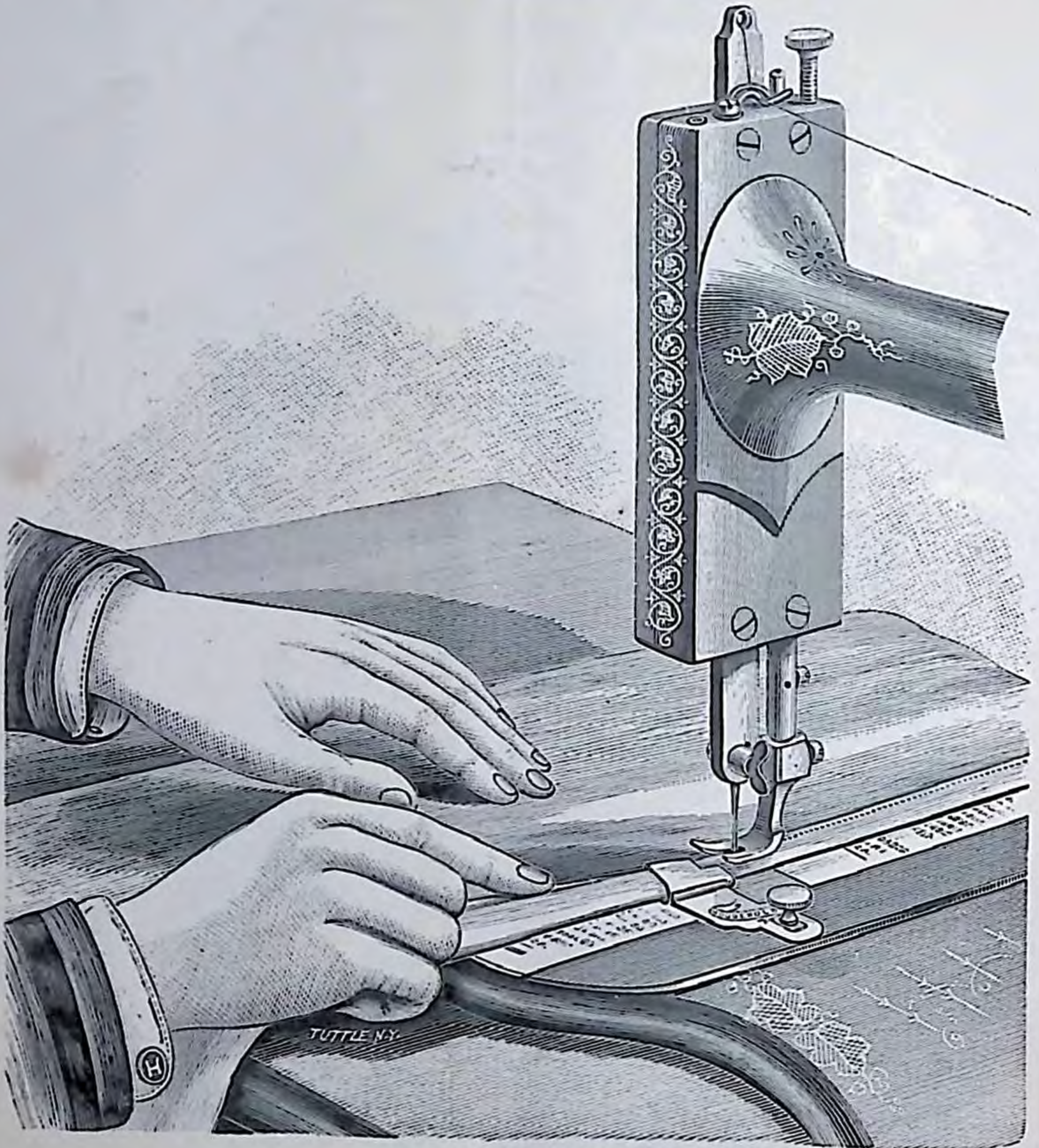


*Felling.* (SEE PAGE 15.)



more to the right, or by turning up more of the edge. Guiding more to the left or turning up a narrower edge gives less for the hem. Too much turned in will make a rough and clumsy hem, while too little will not turn under. If the Hemmer is kept evenly full, the hem will be flat, even and perfect.

To bring the stitching close on the edge of the hem, the Hemmer should be set close to the Needle, but for coarse, rough work it is well to set it off a little.



### *Wide Hemming.*

Place the Hemmer you desire to use as close to the Needle as the foot will allow it to come, and in such a position that the edge of the Cloth, folded for hemming will be



on a line with the Needle, and so ready to be stitched down. Secure the Hemmer in place by means of the Guide-screw, and proceed as in ordinary hemming.

A box, containing a set of Plate Hemmers, can be obtained at small cost of any of our agents.

### *Felling.*

(SEE PAGE 13.)

If the Foot-Hemmer (which is also the Feller) is on, it can be used simply as a Presser-foot in running up the seam, the edges of which should be trimmed if necessary, as in hand felling.

Open the work flat, wrong side up, the seam standing up straight, and taking the work near the beginning of the first seam in the left hand, and the ends of the thread in the right hand, draw the edges into the Feller, and let down the Feller, without disarranging the work.

Slightly lengthen the stitch, and sew the second seam.

NOTE. The wide edge should be of such a size as to just fill the Feller, and should be kept smooth. The narrow edge should be trimmed as close as security permits. In sewing the second seam of a fell, the first seam should pass close to the left-hand edge of the opening in the Feller, over which both edges of the cloth should be made to pass. The Feller may be adjusted to the right or left, so as to sew close on the edge of the fell, or near the first seam, as desired.

### *Binding.*

(SEE PAGE 16.)

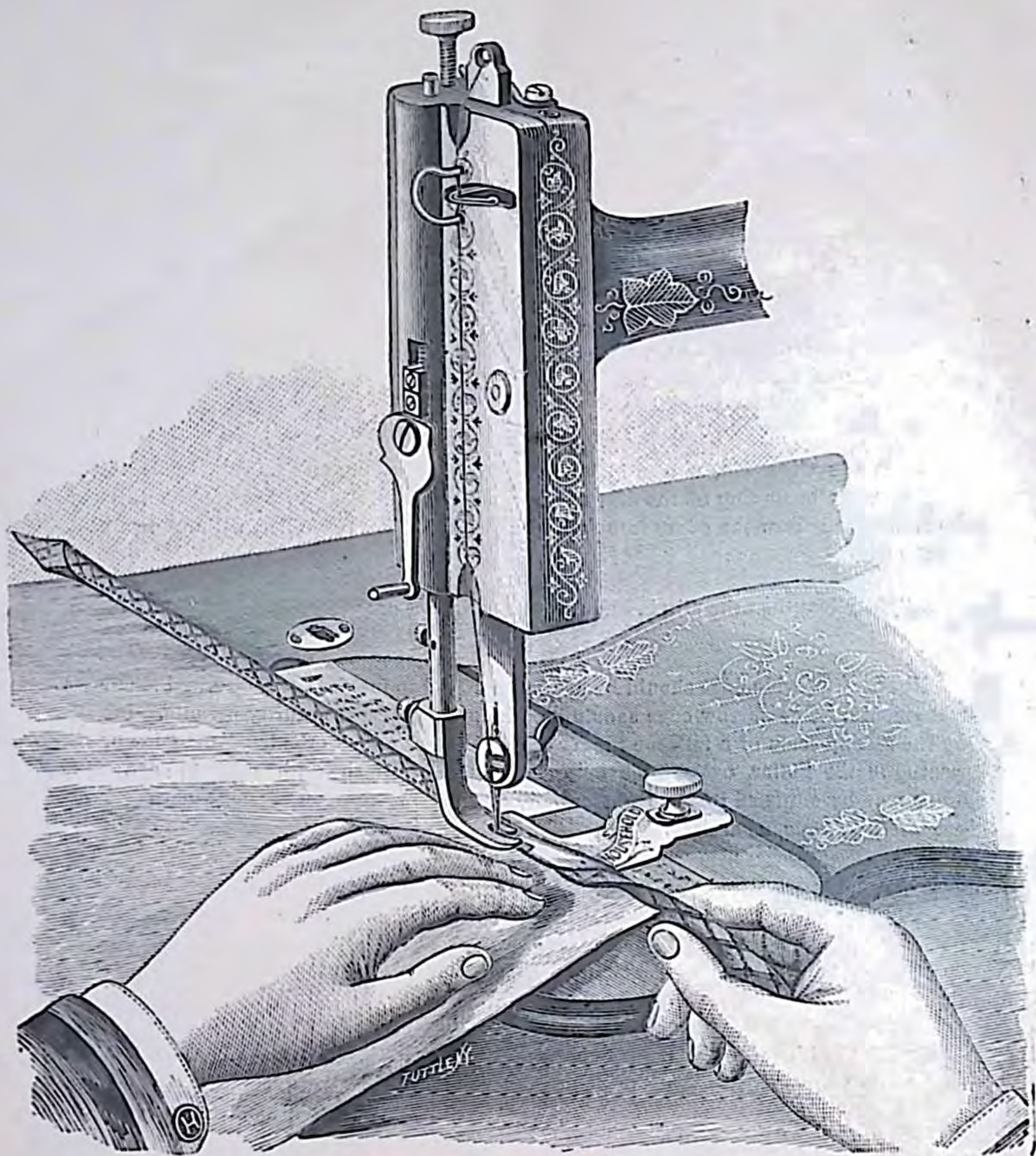
Attach the Binder to the Bed of the Machine by the Guide-screw. The Screw must be set down very firmly, so that the Binder will not move.

For Binding with Braid, pass the braid through the scroll, as in the engraving.

After the Binding has been drawn through the Binder and along under the Needle, place the work between the two scrolls, and pass it along under the Needle, within the folds of the Binder. Drop the Presser-foot and begin to sew.

When you wish to put on a hem binding, cut your binding material about three-fourths of an inch wide, place the binding in the scrolls, and the material to be bound between the scrolls, let down the Presser-foot and hold your work in the position shown in illustration, keeping the edge to be bound between the scrolls and well back against the binding. The binding should be cut bias. Ordinary binding, about three-eighths of an inch wide, can also be put on with this Binder.



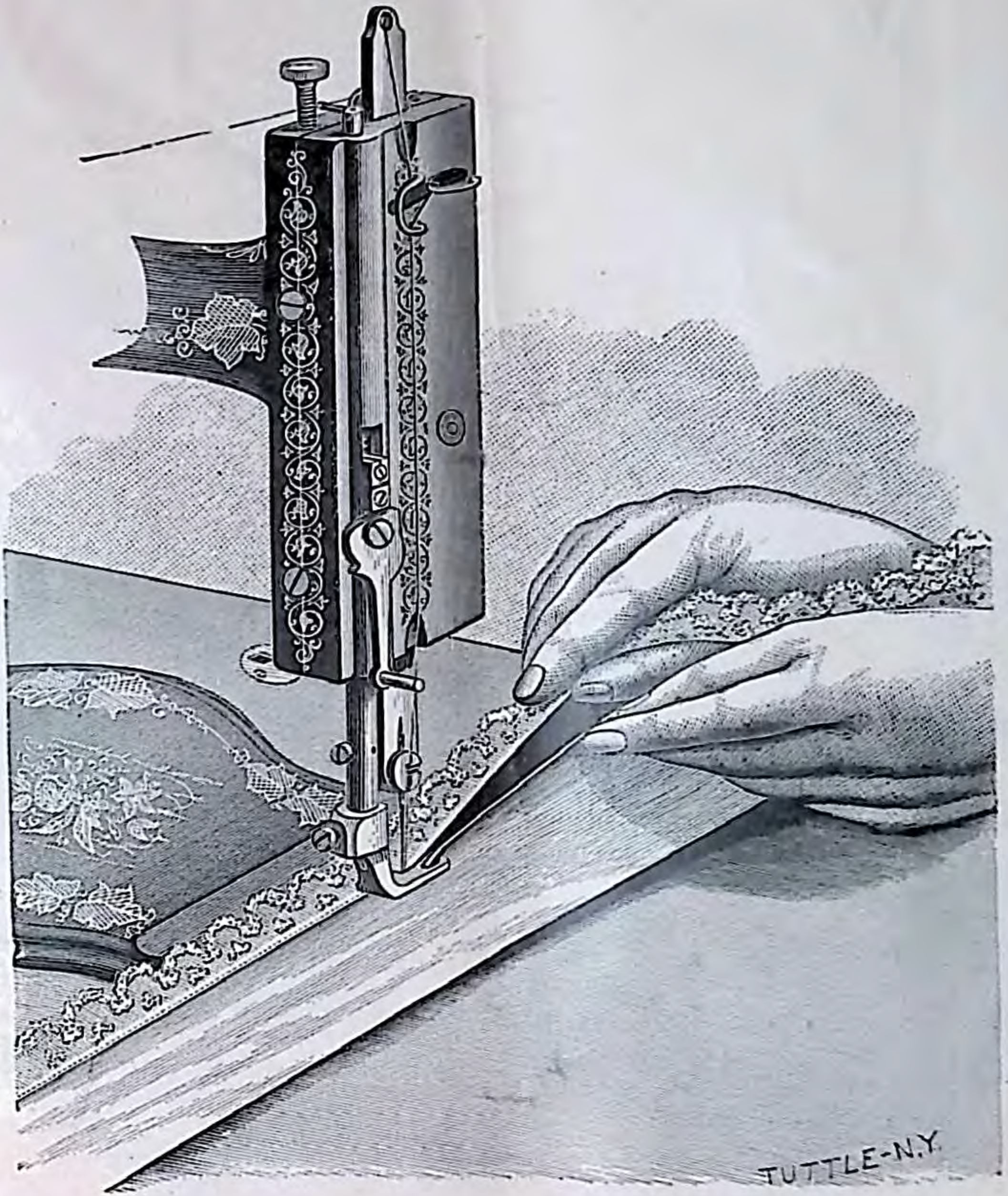


*Binding.* (SEE PAGE 15.)

### *Binding Scallops.*

In binding scallops, after binding around the curve of the scallop, stop the Machine with the Needle in the goods and then fold the elbow or the angle of the following scallop so as to form as nearly as possible a straight line, and then continue the binding, being particular to hold the goods being bound a little firmer than the binding, which will prevent its being drawn.



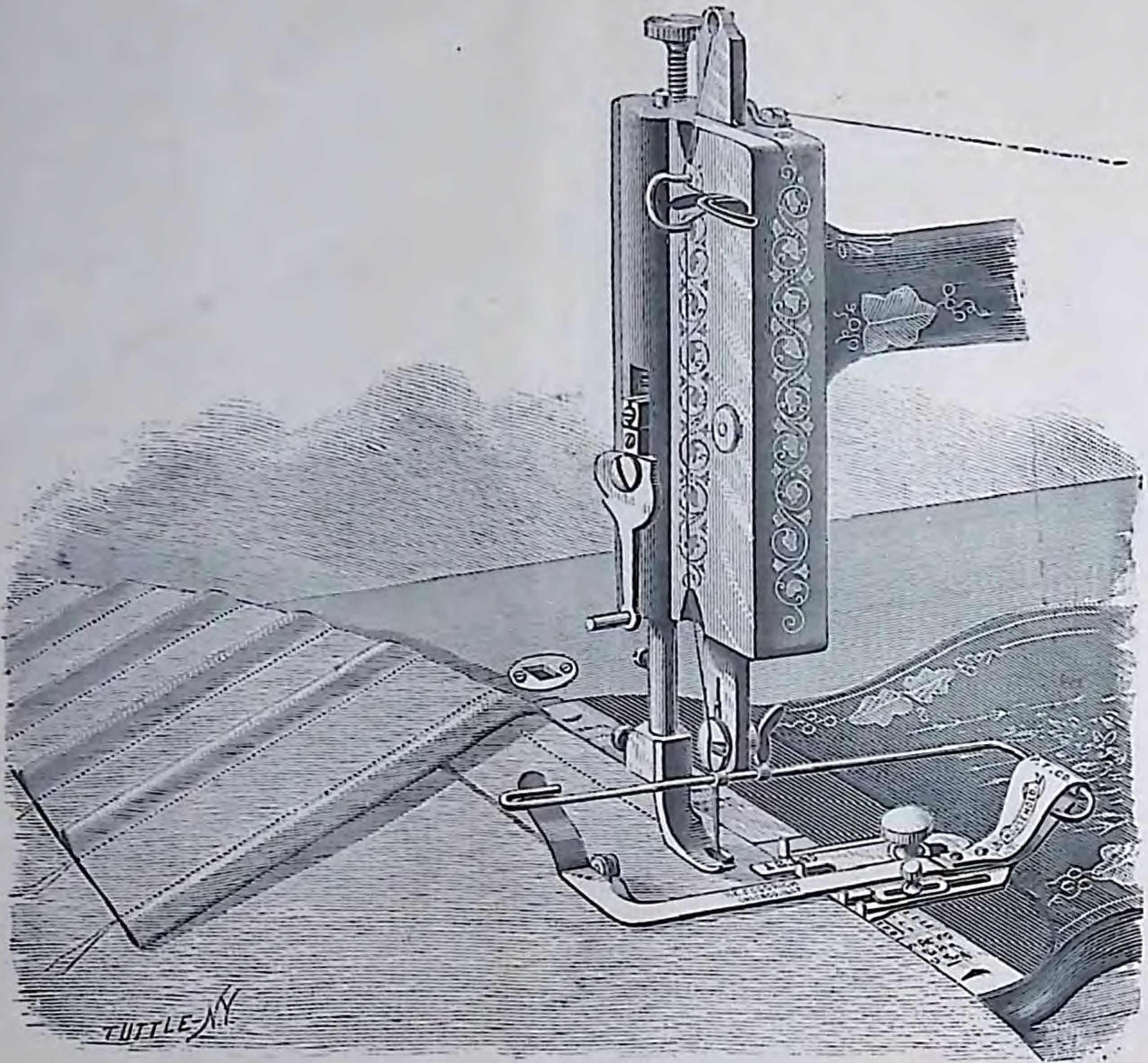


*Sewing Lace on and Hemming,  
in one Operation.*

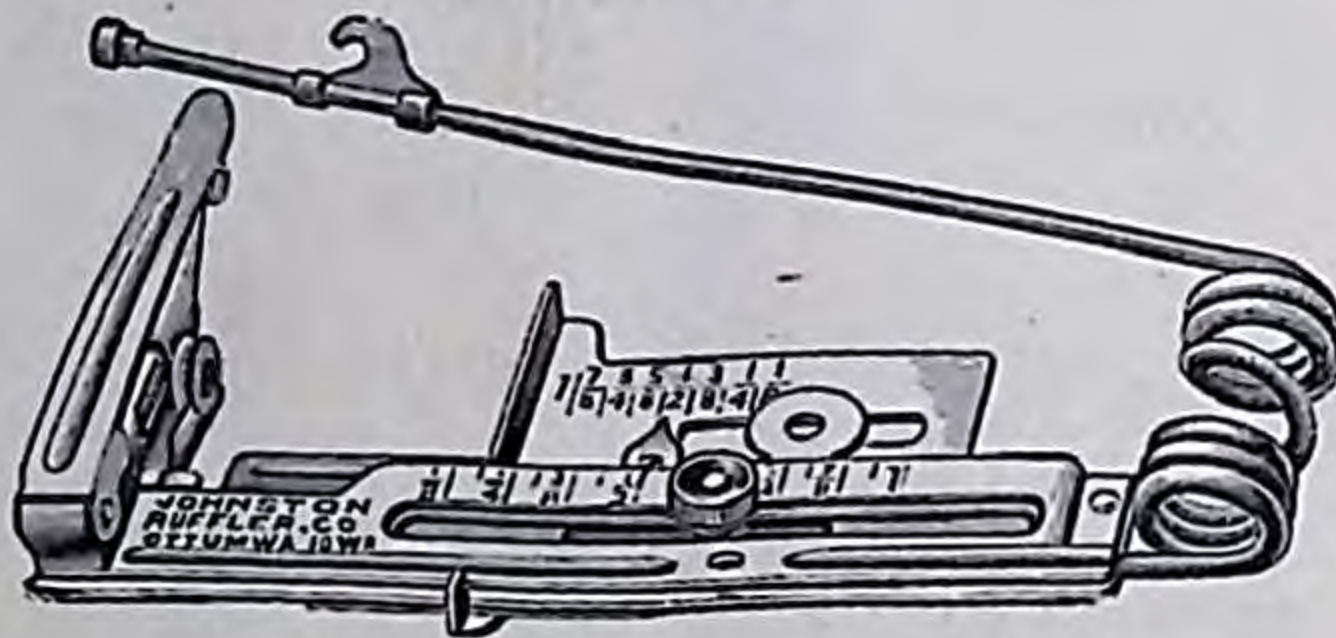
When the hem is well started, raise the Presser on the Low Lifter, and also raise the Needle. Then pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the Hemmer, carrying it back under the Needle, under the back of the Hemmer, and on top of the hem.

Be sure that the hem is not displaced in the Hemmer, and that the Needle will go down through lace and hem together. Then let down the Presser, and guide the lace over the front of the Hemmer, keeping it well into the slot.





**Tucking.**



Either of the above styles of Tuck-markers can be supplied with the "Household" Machine.



## *For Using the Tuck Marker.*

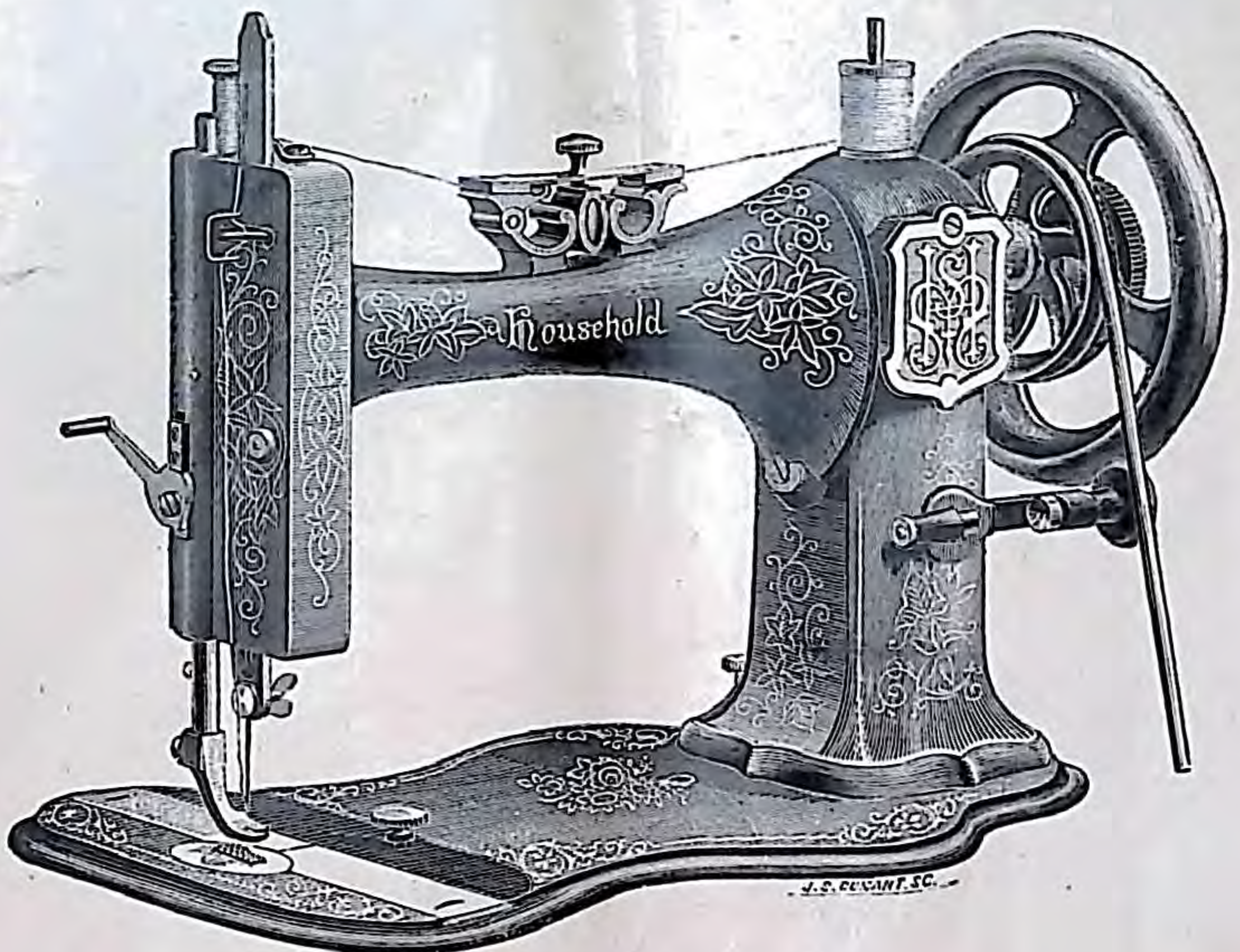
Attach the Tuck-Marker to the Machine with Guide-screw. Connect the Tucker to the Needle with the small hook on the arm. The figures on the Gauge show the width of the tuck. The figures on the Marker show the width of space.

To make tucks just meet, of any desired width, place the Gauge and Marker so that the Indicator will point to the same figure on both Marker and Gauge.

The space can be regulated by moving the Marker to the left the same distance as the desired space. For example, to make a three-eighths inch tuck without any space, let Indicator point to the figures  $\frac{3}{8}$  on both Marker and Gauge. Then if a one-fourth inch space is desired, move the Marker to the left one-fourth of an inch, the indicator will then point to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on Marker.

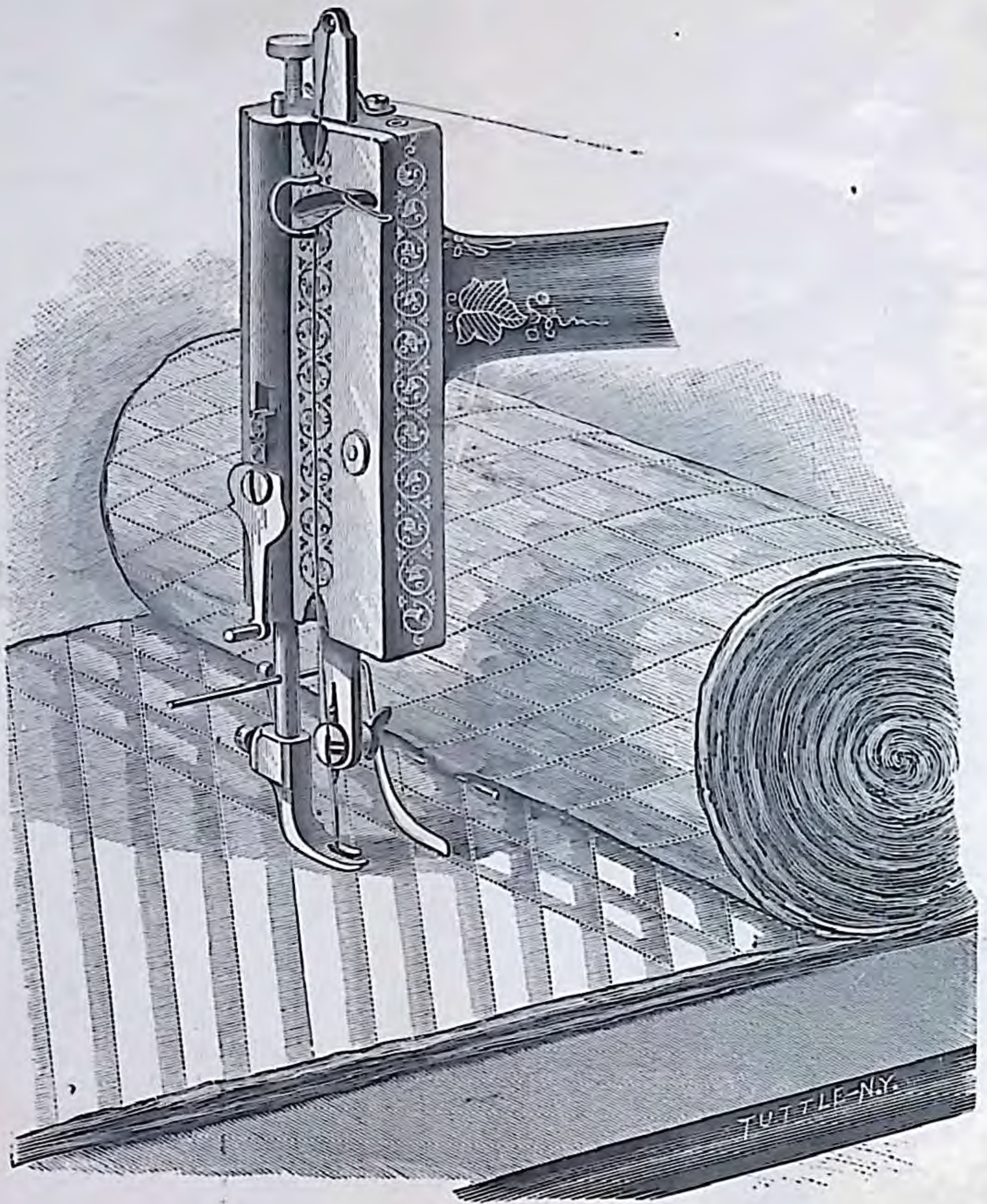
In commencing, fold the cloth to be tucked and place it between the upper and lower plates of the Marker close to the Gauge; after sewing this, fold the cloth at the mark and proceed as before, being careful to place the edge of the tuck just made so it will run underneath the marking blade, so as to prevent more than two thicknesses of the cloth passing over the blade while being creased. By attending to this a far more distinct crease will be obtained.

NOTE. When no space is desired between tucks, it will, of course, only be necessary, to move the creasing end to the left of the Needle a distance equal simply to double the width of the tuck.



*“Machine Head.”*





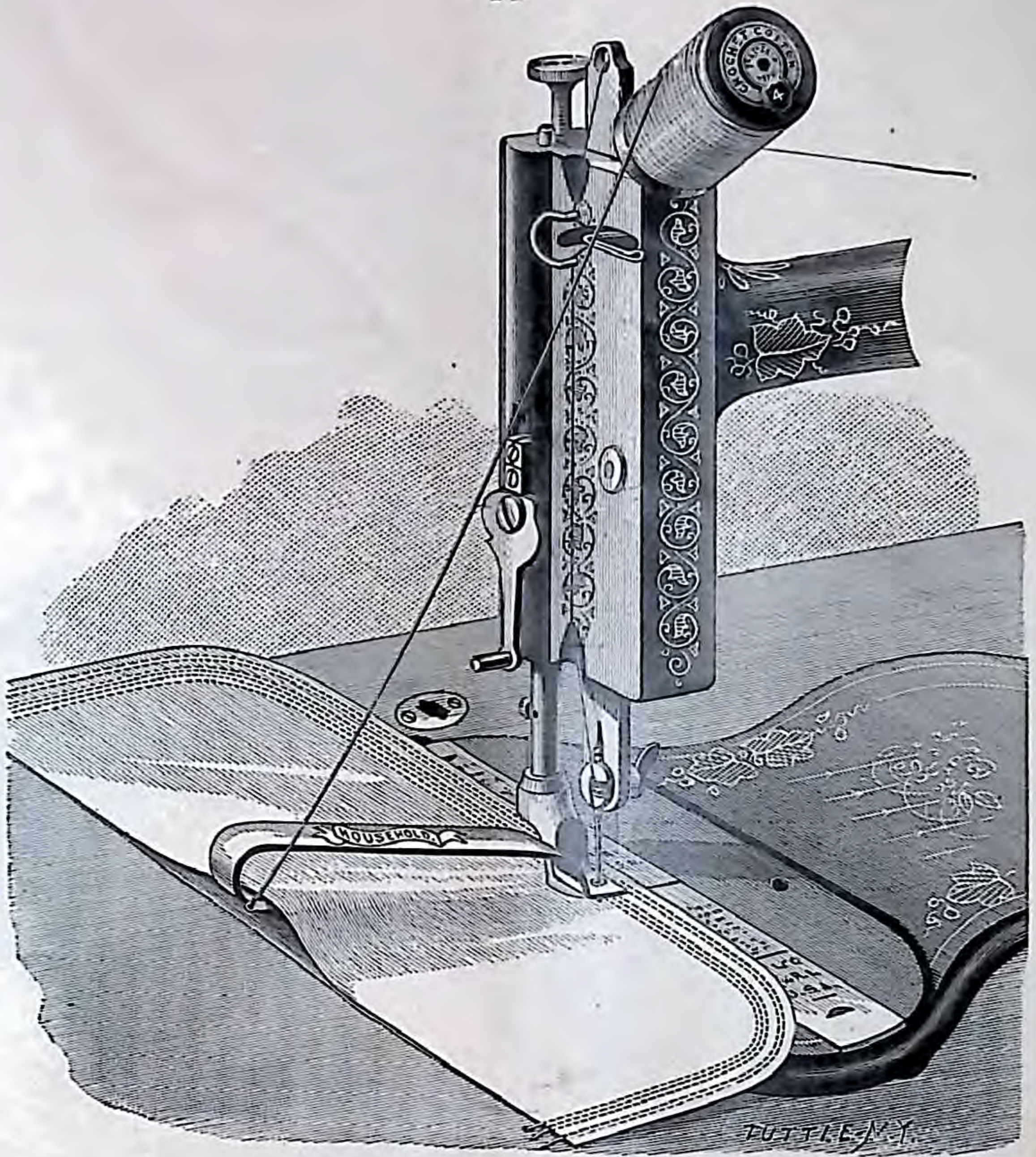
### *Quilting.*

Pass the Quilter through hole in Presser-bar, adjust the Quilter-guide to the right of the Needle according to the desired space between seams, and high enough to allow the goods to pass freely under it, and then fasten the Quilter securely.

In starting to quilt, use the outer edge of the cloth for the first guide, or else crease the cloth on the right and let the Quilter-guide follow the crease, quilt the remainder by keeping the Guide in a line and over the seam last stitched.

**NOTE.** Large quilts should be made in squares or sections and then sewed together. In quilting squares or diamonds the seams should be on an equal bias.





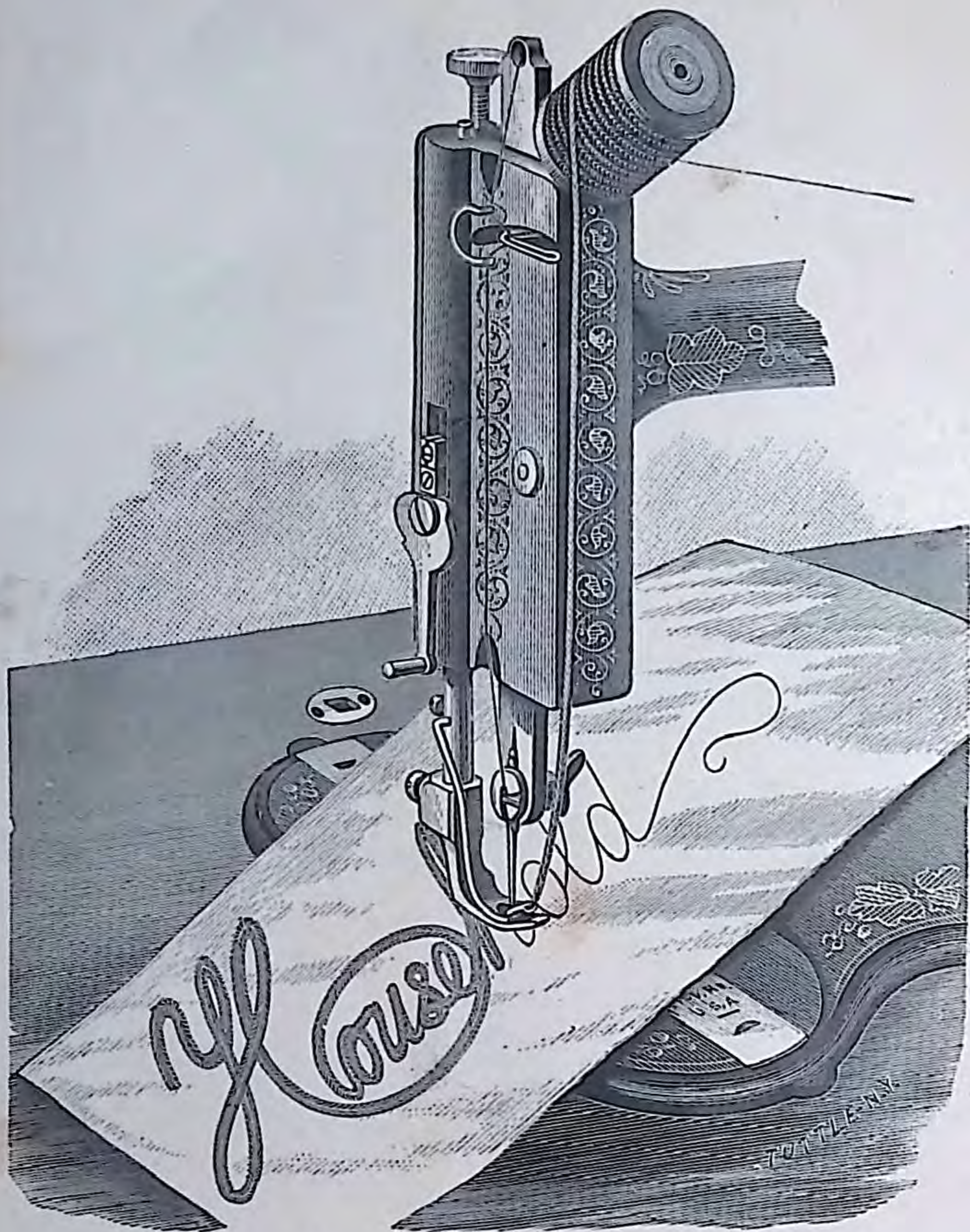
### *Cording.*

Remove the Presser-foot and attach the Corder to the Presser-bar so that the Needle will pass through the centre of the Needle-hole. Pass the cord through hole into the tube of the Corder, which is slotted so that the cord can be easily pulled into the tube; always draw the end of the cord back of the needle before commencing to sew.

To commence cording, a seam should first be made in the cloth, or else fold the piece to be corded and place it so that the under-piece will come under the foot of the Corder, and the other piece will come over the tube of the Corder; then draw the cloth close up to the end of the tube and let down the foot without disarranging the work; then proceed to sew, holding the work slightly to the left and keeping it smooth in front of the Needle, so as to lay the cord firmly against the fold.

The Corder has a groove in which the last seam or cord made should pass.



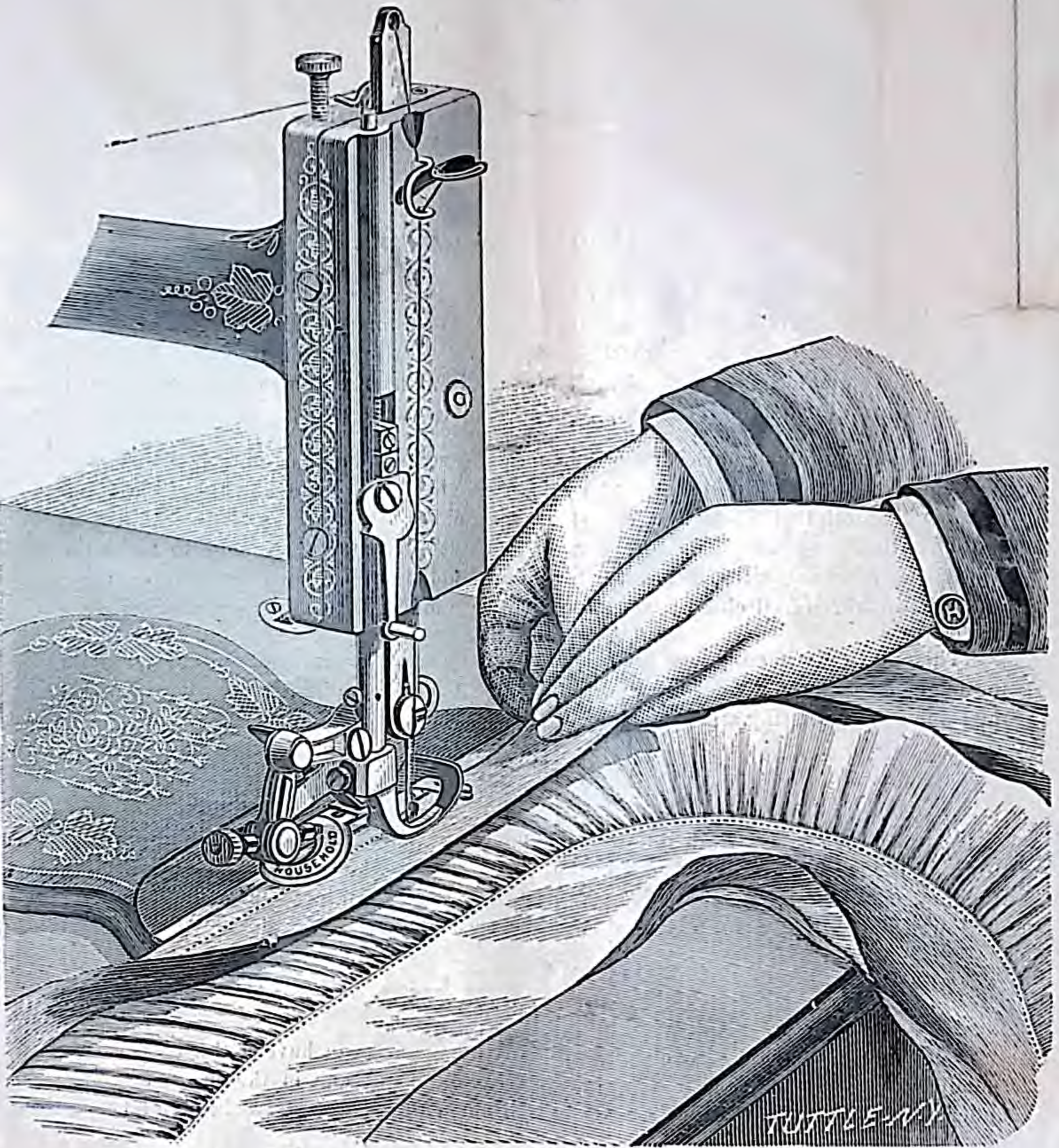


### *Braiding.*

Braiding is the act of sewing Braid to pattern, as shown by the word "Household."

Raise the Needle to the highest point. Insert Braider in the hole in the Presser-bar and fasten same as Quilter; then insert short end of crooked wire in hole in top of Face-plate, and place spool of Braid upon it. Next insert Braid in flat tube of Braider and pass it under the foot about two inches. Lay your stamped pattern under the foot and proceed as in plain sewing, guiding the material to the line. In turning short corners or curves, raise the Presser-foot slightly, and then pull back on the Braid to take up the slack.





### *Ruffling.*

Attach the Ruffler in its place with screw, first connecting Lever-arm on the Needle-screw nut. Adjust it so the Needle will pass down through the Needle-hole in its centre.

In common or plain ruffling, a strip of material (cotton or muslin is most generally used) is placed under the Feeder, and far enough back under the Presser-foot so the Feed of the Machine will catch the goods; then lower the Foot and proceed to operate the Machine as in ordinary sewing.

To make the ruffle or gather fuller, move Lever on the Ruffler to the right. To make ruffle or gather not as full, move Lever to the left.



## *Ruffling Between Two Bands.*

Insert the edge of the piece to be gathered or ruffled under and next to Feeder; place one band next to and over the Feed of the Machine, or, in other words, under the piece to be gathered; then place the edge of the other band over and above Feeder. Let down the foot and sew as usual, being careful to hold the bands straight and smooth, with the ruffle in proper position.

## *Ruffling in Scallops.*

Attach the Ruffler same as before explained. Push Lever to the right to make a very full gather. Have stitch a little shorter than ordinary. Use Lonsdale cambric if the trimming is being made for white garments that are to be washed. It can be made of other materials and in colors, and in this manner, either straight or scalloped, forms a beautiful trimming for children's dresses, ladies' underwear, &c.

Cut the Lonsdale cambric or other material in strips about an inch wide, and cross the goods; fold the strip in the center and press the folded edge down smooth. Pass the folded material with folded edge to the left, under the feeder and proceed to sew. While sewing, move the goods to the right and left alternately far enough to make the scallops as deep as desired. The scallops can be made uniform in length by counting the same number of stitches between each alternate movement to the right and left.

This pleated trimming can be made either straight or in scallops, and sewed on to the goods or garments desired to be trimmed in one operation, by placing the goods the same as in gathering and sewing on.

## *Ruffling and Sewing On.*

Place the piece to be gathered or ruffled under the Feeder, and the piece or garment to which the gather or ruffle is to be stitched must be placed next to the Feed of the Machine, or under the piece to be gathered. Then sew as in plain ruffling, holding the lower piece slightly, so it will not be "puckered."

## *To Make Hemstitch.*

Fold blotting-paper, which can be readily done, until you have a thickness corresponding to the opening desired in the hemstitching; put one of the pieces of goods under the paper and the other above it; put all under the Foot and sew through all.

After being sewed remove the paper carefully and open the hemstitching, one edge of each, or either piece may be cut and passed through the Hemmer or a row of stitching can be passed alongside the hemstitch and the double edge finished as you choose.

## *To Embroider with Chenille.*

Wind the chenille on the Bobbin and drop the Bobbin in the Shuttle as usual; loosen the Tension-screw of the Shuttle so as to remove all tension and place it in the Shuttle carrier as usual. For your upper thread use silk of the same color as the chenille, sewing with a tight upper tension, so that it will draw the under thread, or chenille, till it can just be seen through the cloth. Have the pattern you wish to embroider stamped on the



wrong side of the cloth (which will be uppermost in embroidering), and follow the lines of the patterns, and fill in solidly with such shades or colors as may be desired. It is always best to wind separate Bobbins with the various colors of chenille intended to use. When the work is properly done the chenille embroidery will stand out beautifully, having all the appearance of stuffed work.

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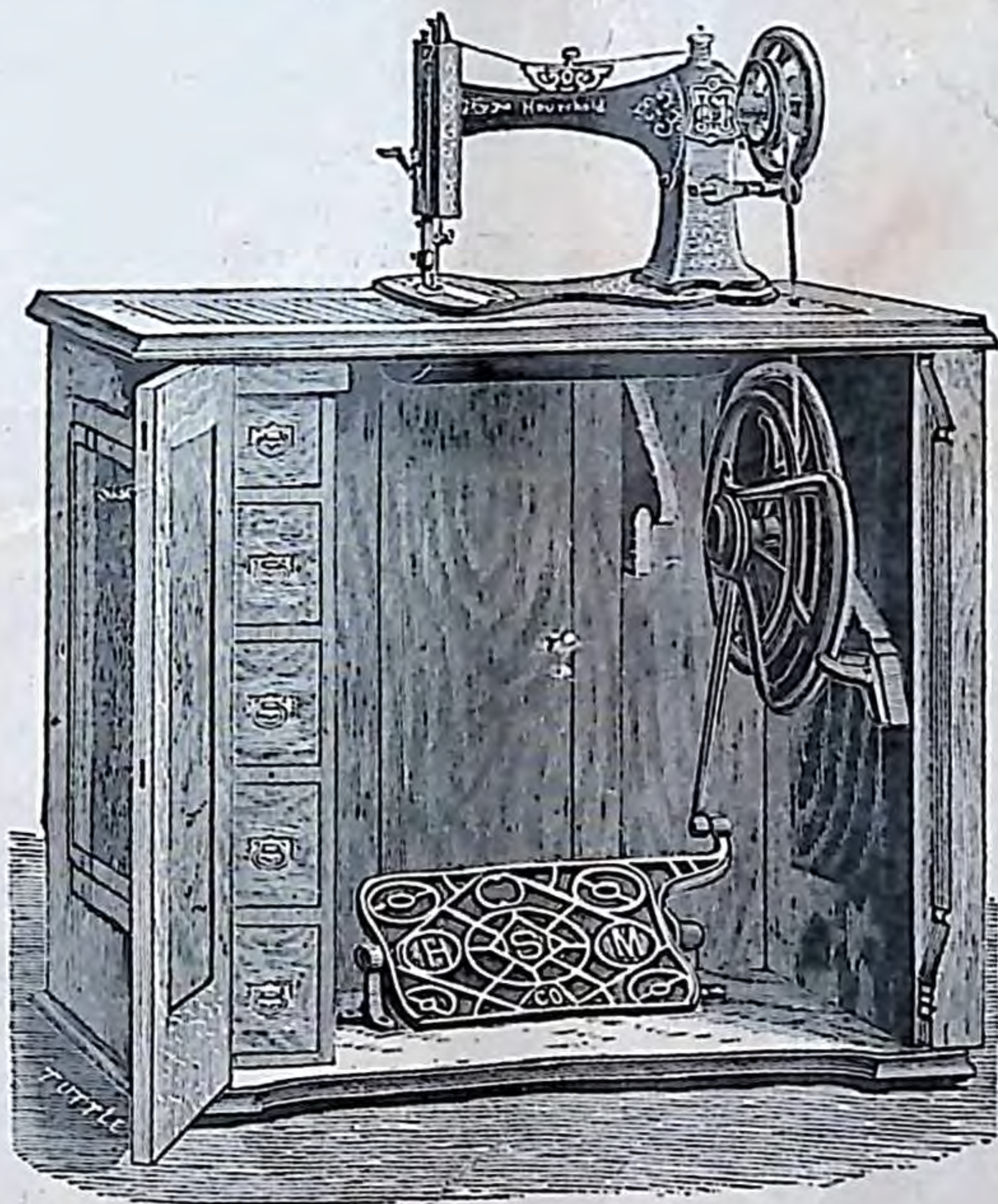
All "Household" Attachments are plainly stamped with the word "Household," and we have other means of identification.

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# The "Household,"

Style 8,

Patent Rolling-Top Cabinet.



(MACHINE OPEN.)



## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

### *Care of the Machine.*

Every Machine, before leaving the factory, has been carefully adjusted, and minutely inspected, having been tested with both coarse and fine thread, and it is sent out with a sample of work under the Presser-foot, and the Machine properly threaded.

After using the Machine, see that it is always well cleaned before putting it away.

Before commencing to sew, see if your Machine runs heavily, and if it does, oil as instructed on page 4. A Machine that has stood idle for a day or two should always be cleaned and oiled before using it again.

Do not tamper with the adjustments of the Machine. Serious trouble is almost sure to result from any unnecessary meddling with the adjustments of the Machine by an inexperienced person.

### *Breaking the Upper Thread*

May be caused by the Machine being wrongly threaded, or the Tension being too tight, or by the Needle being too small. The "Household" draws a tight stitch with much lighter Tension than most Machines. Sometimes roughness in the eye of the Needle may occasion the breaking of the thread, or the hole in the Needle-plate may be roughed by the breaking of a Needle, or the Presser-foot may be turned so that the Needle touches it, or the Needle bent so as to rub in passing through the hole in the Needle-plate.

### *Breaking the Under Thread*

May be caused by the Shuttle being wrongly threaded, or by the Bobbin being loosely wound and the thread tangled, or by its being wound too full so as not to turn freely in the Shuttle.

### *Special Instructions.*

Be careful to use perfect Needles of proper size for the thread (see page 11), and not to pull upon the work while sewing.

If the Tensions are equal, the stitch will be alike and uniform on both sides of the material. (See page 9, Fig. 1.)

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 sewed, and may be drawn out. (See page 9, Fig. 2.)

To run a gathering thread, leave the upper Tension loose, and use coarse thread in the Shuttle.

The Belt should always be removed from the wheel (38) when the Machine is not in use.

### *Merrick's Ready-Wound Bobbins*

For family or manufacturing use, can be obtained of us or any of our Agents. They save the frequent re-winding of Bobbins. Price, 6 cents per box (3 bobbins, 200 yards.)

### *Rolling Presser Feet*

For Leather Work, are furnished by our Agents.

The "Household" Agents also supply all the various Attachments that may be required.



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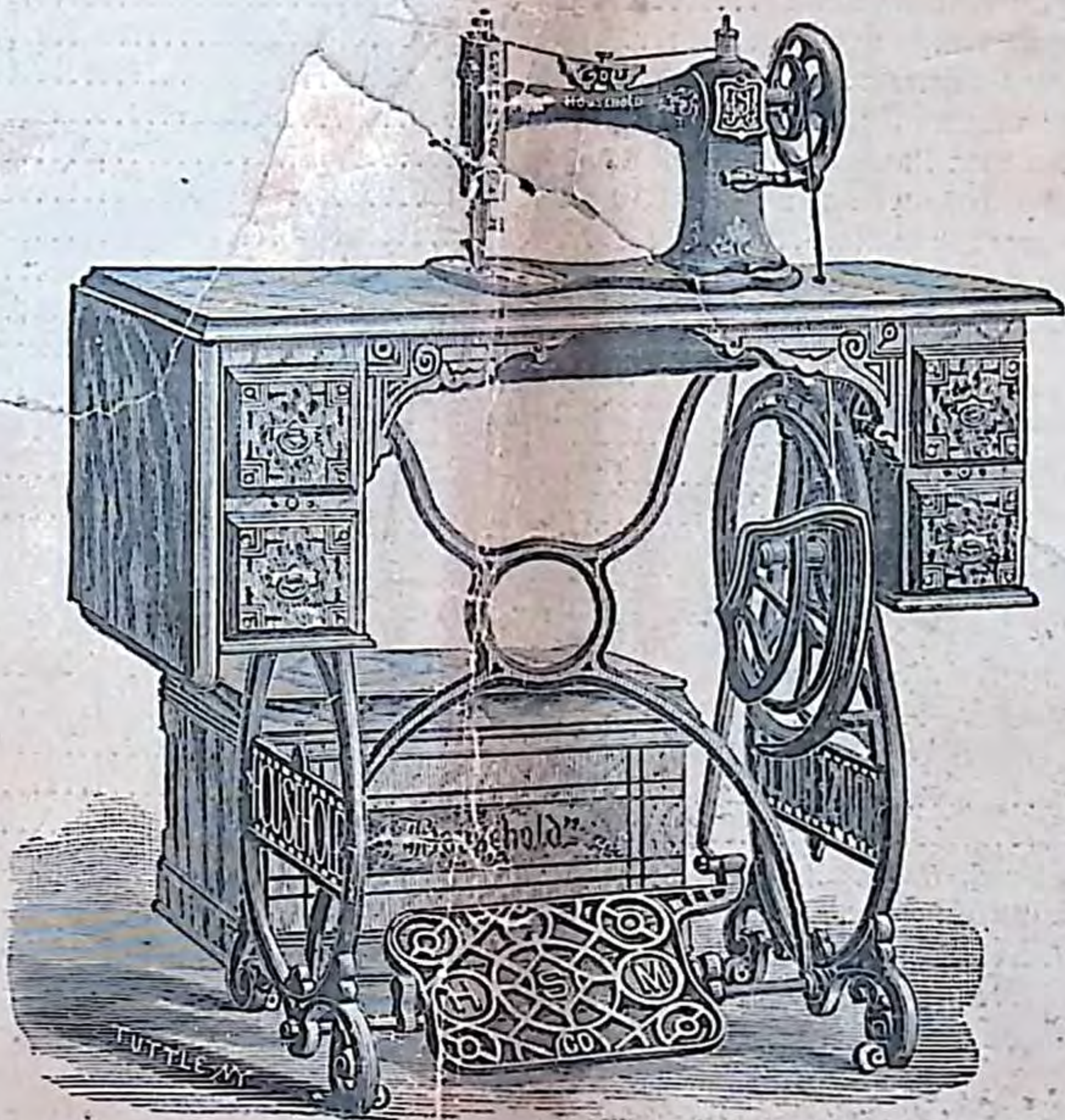
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**"PERFECT IN WORKMANSHIP."**

# The "Household."

**Style 4½. Family Machine.**



**Black Walnut Table, with Drop Leaf.**

**GOTHIC COVER.**

**Two Nests of Two Drawers Each.**