

New Home Sewing Machine Co's



Manufactories, Orange, Mass.

DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE

LIGHT & RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

NO.

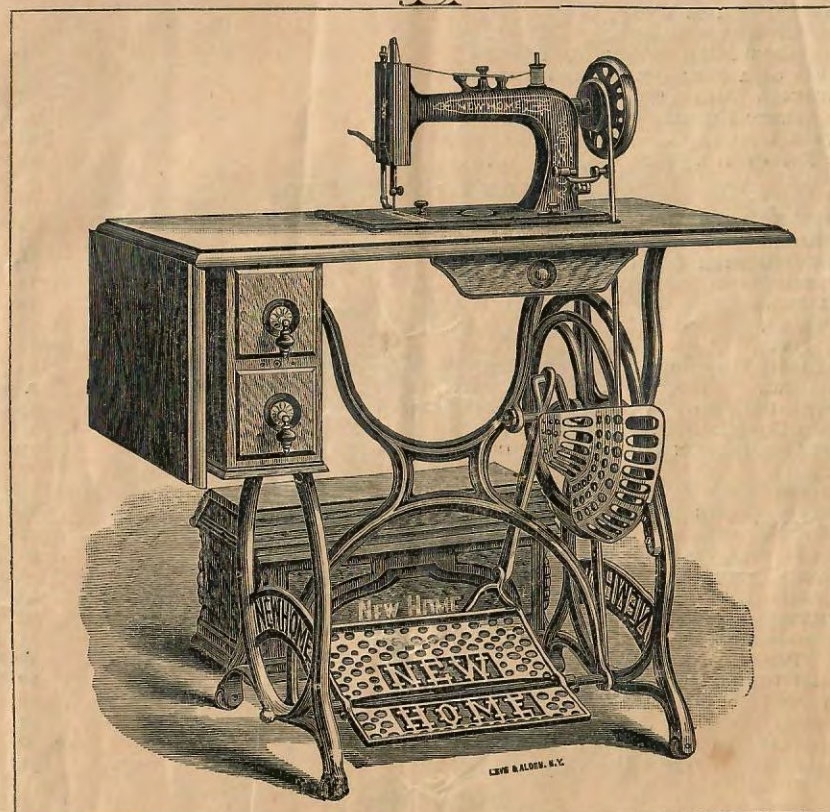
Union Square, New York



CHICAGO, ORANGE, ATLANTA,
Ill. Mass. Ga.

FACTORIES ♦ AT ♦ ORANGE, ♦ MASS.

DIRECTIONS
FOR USING THE
Light-Running New Home
SEWING MACHINE



New Home Sewing Machine Co.

30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO,
ILL.

ORANGE,
MASS.

ATLANTA,
GA.

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TO THE LEARNER.

A little time given to the study of the instructions, before commencing to use the Machine, will be found of great advantage.

Any one can learn to use this Sewing Machine. It is simple in construction, and requires so little change for any kind of work, that its operation can be easily understood.

Attention to the instructions here given, and a little practice, will soon enable the learner to successfully operate the Machine and Attachments.

Do not attempt to use the Attachments until you can manage the Machine with ease on plain sewing.

The cause of a Machine not working properly, will be found, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, in the improper setting of the needle, the use of poor thread, or of that which is too large for the needle, or in the wrong adjustment of the tensions.

If at any time the Machine fails to perform its work properly, refer to the instruction book to ascertain the cause. This will help you out of the trouble if you carefully follow the directions.

For example, if your Machine misses stitches, you turn to the Index: "Cause of Machine Missing Stitches." On page 8, you read, "Should there at any time be skipped or long stitches at intervals, it is owing to the needle being set too low (or too high in very heavy sewing), or its having become bent away from the shuttle, or its being too small for the thread in use, etc., etc." You will therefore be able to easily remedy the trouble. We advise a careful perusal of "General Remarks" on page 8.

NEEDLES.

When ordering Needles, please state that the "Excelsior" Self-setting Needles are wanted. These needles are manufactured especially for the New Home, under our supervision, and are the only ones used and sold by us. We know that there are needles sold of the most inferior quality, at as high prices as we charge for the best. A bad or unsuitable needle may render the working of the best machine almost useless.

See that you get the genuine Excelsior needles stamped "New Home" on the shank. If you have any difficulty in obtaining them, write direct to us.

Our customers may rest assured that all our branch offices and regular agencies are furnished with the "genuine article."

ATTACHMENTS.

Particular attention is called to our Attachments, many of which are new, and not furnished by any other Sewing Machine Company. By their aid every conceivable manner of work may be performed.

A card of samples, showing the style of work done on some of these Attachments, will be mailed to any address on receipt of three-cent stamp.

PARTS.

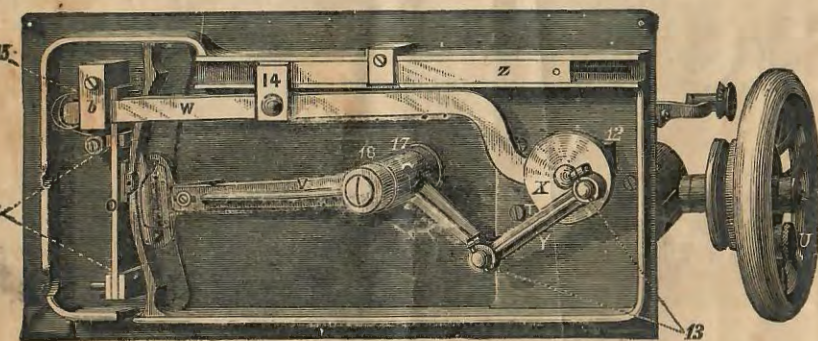
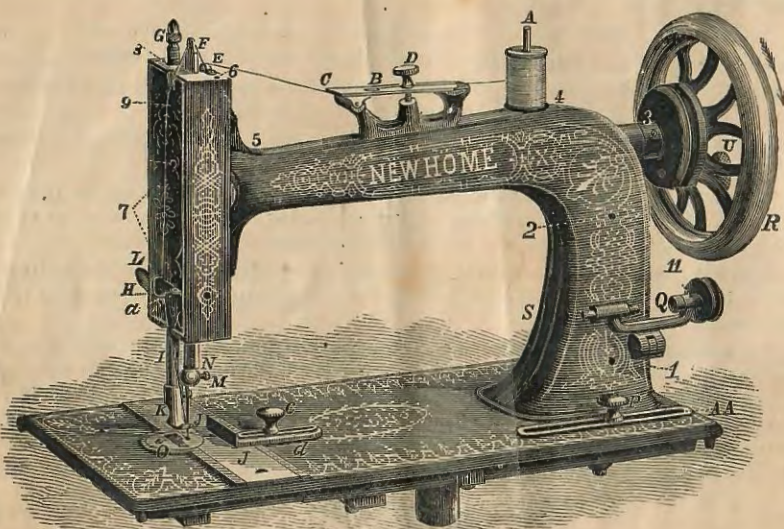
When ordering parts, always give the plate number of the Machine.

CAUTION.

We caution purchasers to see that the manufacturers' plate number of the machine is plain and in good condition. If defaced or obliterated, it is evidence of fraud, and we will not warrant, or in any way be responsible for such machines.

To avoid imposition, buy only of us or our authorized Agents.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND NAMES OF PARTS.



AA Stitch Regulator Scale.
A Spool Spindle.
B Thread Guide.
C Tension Spring and Cap.
D Tension Screw.
E Eyelet Spring.
F Needle Bar.
G Adjustable Presser Bar Screw.
H Staple on Face Plate.
I Presser Bar.

JJ Shuttle Slides.
K Presser-Foot.
L Presser-Foot Lifter.
M Needle Clamp.
N Needle Thumb Screw.
O Throat Plate.
P Stitch Regulator Thumb Screw.
Q Bobbin Winder.
R Balance Wheel.
S Standard.
T Feed Cam.

U Balance Wheel Key.
V Shuttle Carrier.
W Feed Lever.
X Eccentric.
Y Link.
Z Stitch Regulator Bar.
a Hook of Take-up.
b Inclined Plane.
c Gauge Screw.
d Gauge.
e Feed.

DIRECTIONS.

To Oil the Machine.

THE Machine must always be kept clean, and every part where there is the least friction should be kept lightly oiled with the best prepared oil in the following places: in holes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (6 when the needle-bar is at the highest point), 7 and 8 (needle-bar), 9 and 11 (bobbin-winder). Oil the left point of the bobbin when being filled. The shuttle should be oiled (only a drop between face of shuttle and race-way) at least once a day when in constant use. After oiling in above places, turn the Machine back on table and oil as follows: 12 (feed cam), 13 (link), 14 (fulcrum), 15 (inclined plane), 16 (feed), 17 and 18 (shuttle carrier). Oil the centres on which the driving wheel of stand turns, and where the foot-piece rests on the rod. After the Machine has been oiled, run it (with presser-foot up and shuttle out) for a minute, and then wipe off the superfluous oil. If it runs hard after standing idle for some time, use a little paraffine oil in the usual way and run rapidly, wipe clean, then oil with the best prepared oil, which should always be used.

Recollect that every part where there is any friction should be carefully oiled. Only a small quantity of oil should be used at a time.

To Operate the Treadle.

Familiarity with the motion of the treadle is first to be learned, and practice is necessary in order to give a steady and uniform revolution to the driving-wheel. The presser-foot, which holds the work in place on the feed, should be raised to prevent the feed from injury by contact with it. Place the feet on the treadle with the instep directly over the rod upon which the treadle rests. Start the Machine by placing the right hand upon the top of balance-wheel and revolving it towards you, taking care to give it impetus enough; keep up a regular movement by pressing alternately with the heel and ball of the foot with equal effect. This should be practiced until a uniform motion of the wheel is obtained. Do not attempt to sew until you are familiar with the treadle movement.

To Run on the Belt.

After placing the belt in the groove of the *balance-wheel* (R), hold it in the notch of the driving-wheel and turn the balance-wheel towards you.

To Set the Needle.

First loosen the screw that clamps the needle, and allow the needle-bar to rest at its highest point; then take the needle (with the flat side of shank toward the needle-bar) between the thumb and finger of the left hand; then insert the needle into the groove (as far up as it will go) under the clamp, and screw fast. (*Observe that the needle passes through the hole in the throat-plate [O] without touching either side.*) If it touches, take hold of it near its point and press it gently in the opposite direction, until it enters the centre of the hole in the throat-plate.

To Wind the Bobbin.

Unlock the balance-wheel with thumb and forefinger of the right hand by drawing the key (U) out and turning it part around (this will prevent the Machine from wearing, and save the trouble and annoyance of unthreading it, and removing the work while the bobbin is being filled). Then swing the bobbin-winder toward you until it presses lightly against the belt. Place the spool of thread to be wound from on the spindle, and put the bobbin in bobbin-winder. To secure the end of the thread preparatory to winding, place it between the head of the bobbin and its socket at the right hand. Proceed as in sewing, allowing the thread to pass easily through the left hand, over the forefinger of the same, which should be held eight to ten inches from the bobbin, so that the thread may be properly and smoothly wound upon it, being careful to fill the bobbin *even* from end to end. When the bobbin has been filled, press back the bobbin-winder toward the machine, and turn back the key until it enters the hole and locks the balance-wheel.

To Thread the Shuttle.

Take the shuttle between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, with the point to the left. Place the bobbin within the shuttle by putting one end in the centre toward the point; then press the other end down into the hole or centre toward heel of shuttle, always placing the bobbin so that the thread will draw from its under side. With the right hand, catch the thread in the slot of the spring near the heel; then draw the thread between side of shuttle and spring, toward the point; pass it out through centre hole in top of shuttle, and in *all cases*, lastly, under the thread-guide or spring on the upper side of the shuttle, leaving three inches of thread projecting.

The tension is regulated by turning the screw in heel of shuttle to the right or left; to the right, to give more tension; to the left, to give less tension. Always use the small shuttle screw-driver for this purpose.

It will not generally be necessary to change the tension of shuttle for ordinary kinds of sewing, and great care should be taken not to turn the screw too much to the right, as it might injure the spring.

To Put in Shuttle.

Draw out the back or front slide, put the shuttle in the basket (with the point toward you), then close the slide.

To Thread the Machine, (upper thread).

Put spool upon spindle A; then, with the left hand, catch the thread in slot B and draw it between the spring and cap C toward the needle-bar, then under spring eyelet E, up through hole in needle-bar F, down back of the staple II, then, with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, catch the thread in centre of staple II, and draw it toward you around the hook of the take-up A, then through eye of needle from left to right, leaving about four inches of thread free.

To Draw Up the Shuttle-Thread.

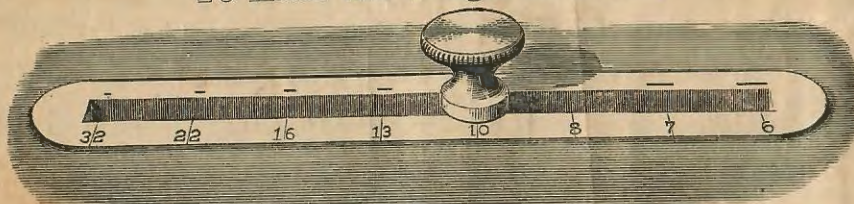
Take hold of the balance-wheel with one hand and the needle-thread with the other, keeping the latter slack, so as not to spring the needle; move the wheel toward you once around and pull up the needle-thread with your hand, to draw the shuttle-thread up through the throat-hole. Then take both threads and pass them under the presser-foot, toward the back of the Machine.

To Commence Sewing.

The Machine being fully threaded above and below, and the shuttle-thread drawn up, you are ready to commence sewing.

Raise the presser-foot K by the presser-lifter L (to the left for heavy work, and to the right for hemming and felling), put the work under, and let the presser-foot K down upon the work. Avoid pushing or pulling the goods through while stitching.

To Alter the Length of Stitch.



On the back part of the stitch-regulator scale will be found marks of different lengths; from these select the length of stitch you want; then loosen the thumb-screw and move it opposite to the mark chosen; and tighten it. The Nos. 32, 22, 16, etc., give the number of stitches to the inch. You can vary the stitch from the scale by setting thumb-screw between numbers.

To Regulate the Tensions.

After threading the shuttle, try the tension by drawing the thread toward the blunt end; if it draws tightly, it is right for goods of firm texture; thin, soft goods require a loose tension. To obtain more or less tension, put more or less pressure on the shuttle tension-spring, as described heretofore. The tension of top thread is adjusted by tension-screw D, turning to the right to tighten, and to the left to slacken it. Care must be taken in regulating the tension of the lower and upper threads. If the tension on either thread is too tight, it will cause the thread to break and the seam will be puckered. If there is not sufficient tension, the thread will not be drawn into the fabric, but will lie in loops on the under side. When both tensions are properly adjusted both threads are drawn to the centre of the fabric, thus:



If the shuttle-thread is very tight, and the upper thread too loose, the under thread will lie 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 thread is too tight, the under thread will draw up through the fabric and the upper thread will lie straight, thus:



The New Home requires less change of tension than any other machine.

To Turn a Corner.

Stop the Machine without raising the needle more than half way out of the work; raise the presser-foot and turn the work in the manner desired, using the needle as a pivot.

To Remove the Work.

Allow the needle to rest at its highest point, taking hold of the thread just to the left of the tension spring (after it has passed between the tension spring and caps), and draw from the spool four inches slack; then raise the presser-foot, and with the left hand draw the fabric from the left side upwards about four inches; and cut both threads.

To Sew Heavy Goods.

Put in the throat-plate with the large hole and lengthen the stitch in proportion to the thickness of the goods. If goods are very thick, set the needle a little lower than usual.

The Adjustable Presser-Foot Screw.

At the top of the Machine, back of the needle-bar, will be found a screw, G, which, by turning to the right, increases, and to the left decreases, the pressure of the presser-foot. Heavy goods require more pressure than light goods. Too much pressure will pucker fine cloth, while too little pressure on heavy cloth will let presser-foot rise as the needle ascends. Care should be taken to adjust the pressure correctly.

Cause of a Machine Missing Stitches.

Should there at any time be skipped or long stitches at intervals, it is owing to the needle being set too low (or too high in very heavy sewing), or its having become bent away from the shuttle, or its being too small for the thread in use, and sometimes to the point of the shuttle becoming accidentally blunted. When using very fine needles, and also when stitching heavy work, be sure that the points of the needles are perfect and on a line with the centre of the direction of the needle, and not blunted or turned over. An imperfect needle may cause the best machine to miss stitches.

Breaking Threads.

When the Machine breaks the upper thread, the needle is too fine for the thread, or the tension is too tight, or you may be using a large needle and thread with the fine throat-plate, the hole being so small that the needle cannot pass through without cutting or chafing the thread against the sides.

Should the shuttle-thread break, make less tension on it by putting less pressure on shuttle tension-spring.

To Select Needles and Thread.

| Size of Needle. | CLASS OF WORK TO SEW. | SIZE OF COTTON LINEN or SILK. |
|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0 | Very fine thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, &c. | 120 to 300 Cotton. |
| B | Very fine Calicoes, Linens, Linen Shirtings, fine Silk Goods, &c. | 90 to 120 Cotton. And 000, 00 Silk Twist. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | Shirtings, Sheetings, bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silks and General Domestic Goods, and all classes of General Work. | 60 to 90 Cotton. 0 and 00 Silk Twist. |
| 1 | All kinds of heavy Calicoes, light Woolen Goods, heavy Silks, Seaming, Stitching, &c. | 40 to 60 Cotton, A and 0 Silk Twist. |
| 2 | Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantels, &c. | 24 to 40 Cotton, A and 0 Silk Twist. |
| 3 | Heavy Woolens, Ticking, Bags, heavy Coats, Trousers, &c. Heavy Clothing generally. | 10 to 24 Cotton, A & B Twist and 60 to 80 Linen. |
| 4 | Bags, coarse Cloths, heavy goods of any texture. | 40 to 60 Linen, and B C and D Silk Twist, or very coarse Cotton. |

For the convenience of operator, we have stamped on the front shuttle-slide a scale for selecting thread and needles.

NOTE.—For Needles 0, B, $\frac{1}{2}$, and 1, use throat-plate with *small* needle-hole. For needles 2, 3 and 4, use throat-plate with *large* needle-hole.

We recommend, use and sell the Celebrated New Willimantic Six-Cord, Soft-Finish Spool Cotton. The best thread for Sewing Machines.

General Remarks.

The presser-foot must never be let down on the feed, unless when you are sewing and have cloth under it.

When the shuttle is in, the machine must not be run with either of the shuttle slides out or partly open, as it is liable to bend or break some portion of the machinery.

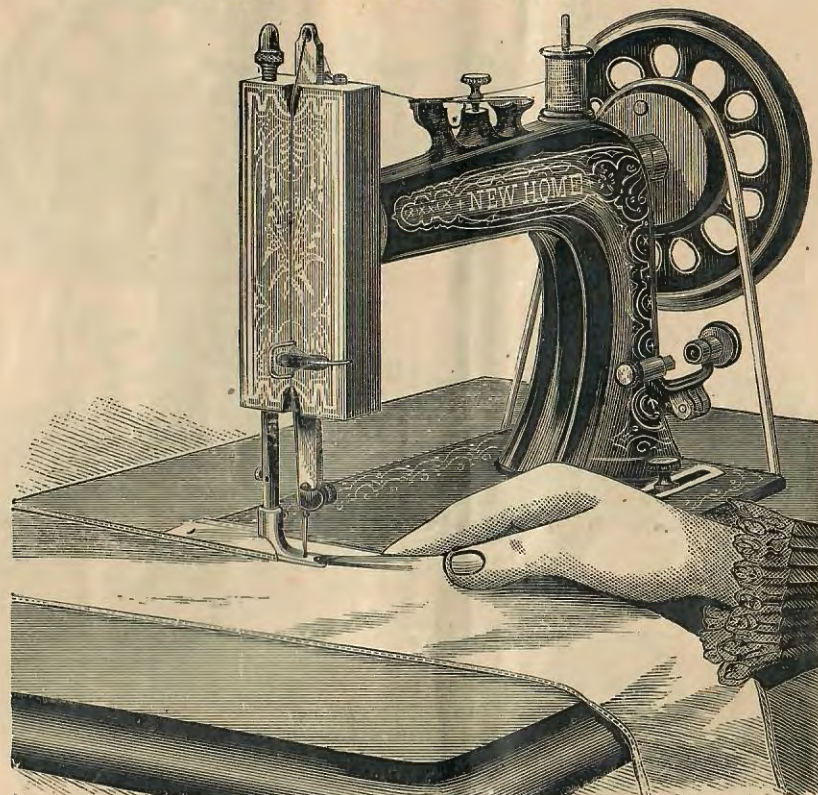
The belt that communicates motion to the machine should always be tight enough to move it without slipping. Should it become too loose, cut it to the desired length, observing to make a new hole at right angles with the grain side of the leather, in order to obtain its full strength.

Do not run the machine backward, or with both threads in, without sewing.

Do not use a dull or bent needle, or draw the work faster than the feed will naturally carry it.

Needles are frequently broken by failing to observe the latter caution.

THE ATTACHMENTS



The Foot Hemmer and Feller.

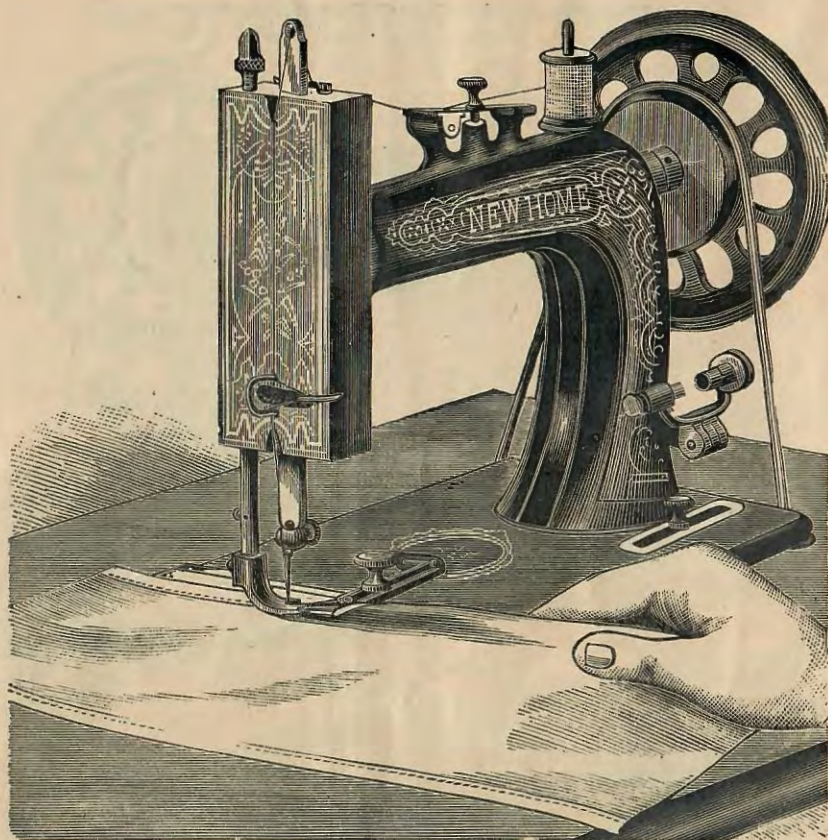
PRICE, \$1.00.

Narrow Hemming.

TAKE the presser-foot off and fasten the hemmer to the presser-bar in place of the foot, so that the needle will pass down through centre of hole in hemmer; then fasten it securely to the presser-bar by the screw. Raise the presser-bar by turning the presser-foot lift to the right, and pass the edge of the cloth into the hemmer in the manner shown in the illustration, drawing it through the hemmer as far as the NEEDLE-HOLE, in order that the feed may at once catch the cloth. Then let the hemmer down upon the feed surface, and operate the machine as usual. Hold the goods with the RIGHT hand, as shown in the illustration. SHOULD THE GOODS BEGIN TO RUN OUT OF THE HEMMER, CARRY THEM TO THE RIGHT; SHOULD TOO MUCH RUN INTO THE HEMMER CARRY THE GOODS TO THE LEFT. About one-fourth of an inch in width is as much of the goods as is usually required to form a perfect hem. If the stitch takes the hem too far from the edge, turn the hemmer a little to the right. If, on the contrary, the stitch does not catch the edge of the hem, turn the hemmer a little to the left.

Wide Hemming.

Fold (by hand) the width of hem required, turning one fold only, adding about one-eighth of an inch, which will be turned under by the hemmer. Introduce the edge of the cloth the same as for a narrow hem, and proceed in the same way, holding the goods in the RIGHT hand. SHOULD THE CLOTH BEGIN TO RUN OUT, CARRY IT TO THE LEFT; SHOULD TOO MUCH RUN INTO THE HEMMER, CARRY IT TO THE RIGHT.



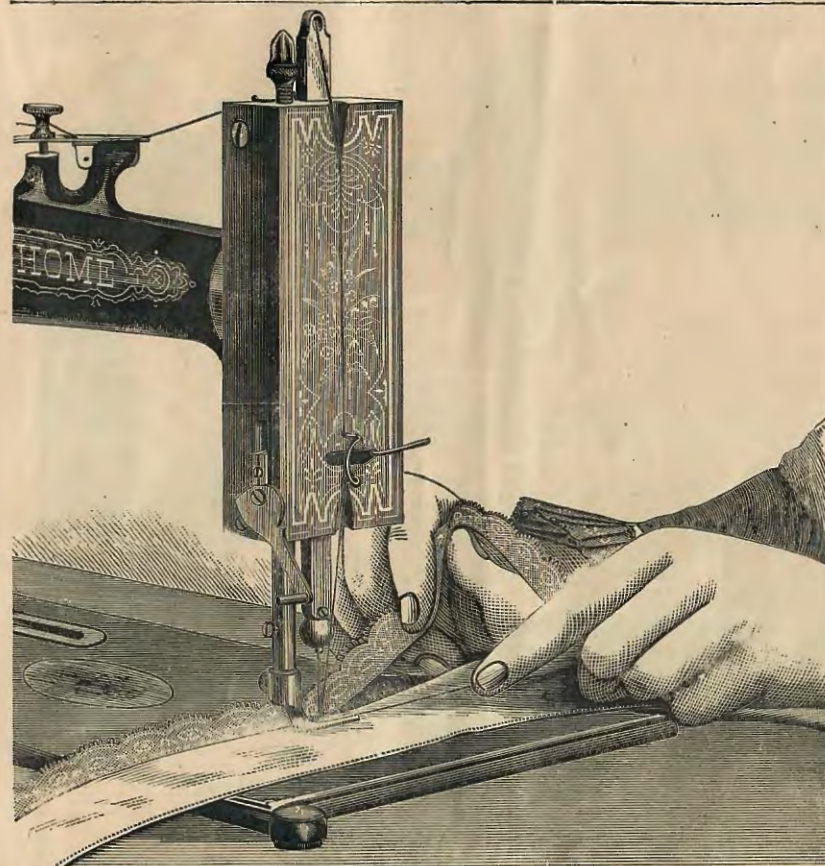
The New Home Plate Hemmers.

PRICE PER SET, 50 CENTS.

SECURE the hemmer to the machine with the gauge screw, having the left edge of the scroll on a line with the needle, and as near as possible to the presser foot, without coming in contact with it. Enter the right hand edge of the cloth in scroll of hemmer, turning it to the left until it fills the scroll. Lower the presser-foot and proceed to hem, taking care that just enough enters the scroll to fill it. If the stitching is too near the edge of hem, move the hemmer to the left; if too far from the edge, move it to the right.

THE WIDE FOOT HEMMERS AND FELLERS.

We manufacture three sizes of Foot Hemmers and Fellers. Price, \$1.00 each. The narrow size is given free with each NEW HOME Machine. The wide ones are for flannel and other thick coarse goods. See Illustrations, page 30.



The Foot Hemmer and Feller.

PRICE, \$1.00.

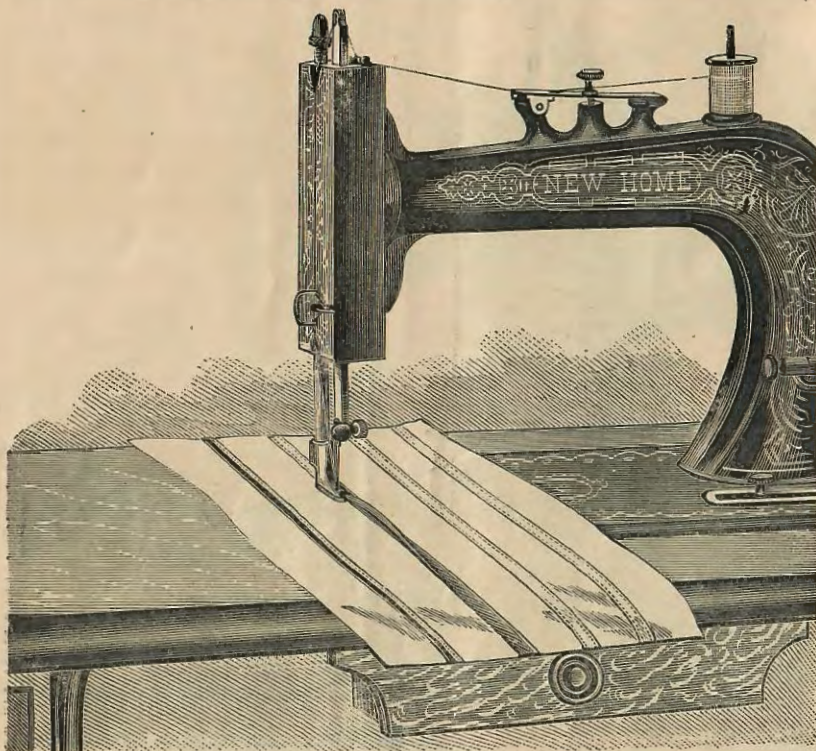
Hemming and Sewing on Lace.

SUBSTITUTE the hemmer-foot for the presser-foot. Put the edge of the fabric into the hemmer, as instructed on page 9. When the hem is well started, raise hemmer-foot to the right, by means of the presser-lifter, and also raise the needle. Then pass the lace through the slot in side of hemmer, carrying it back under the hemmer on top of the hem. Proceed as in ordinary hemming, keeping the lace well in the side.

OUR PATENT ADJUSTABLE FOOT HEMMER AND FELLER

Is of great value to Dressmakers and Manufacturers.
It enables the operator to make a Hem or Fell from 1-16 to 3-16 inch wide.
See Illustration, page 30.

Price, - - - - - \$1.00.



The Foot Hemmer and Feller.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Felling.

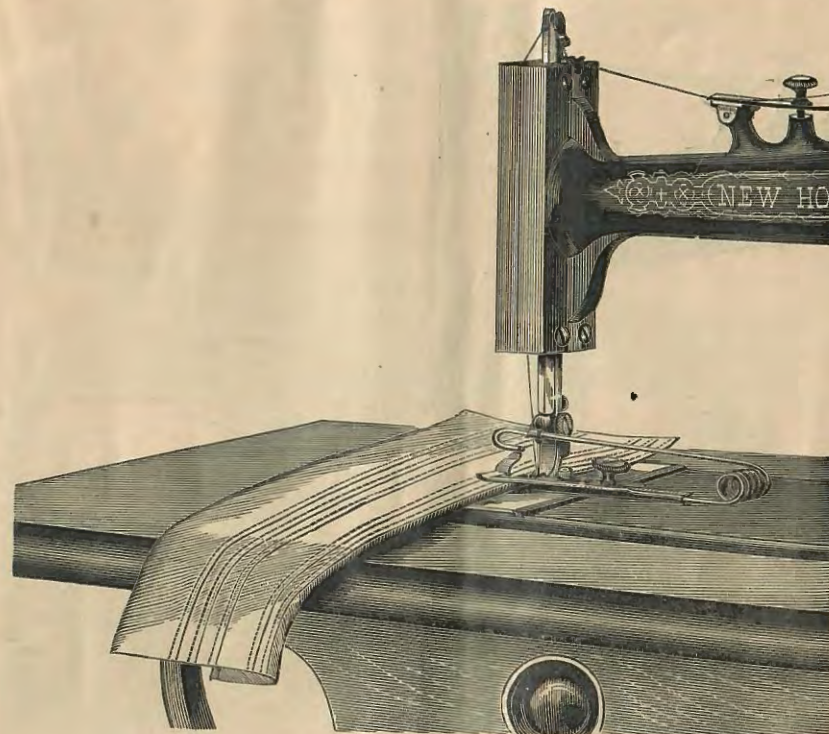
ATTACH the hemmer to the machine as instructed on page 9. Sew the two edges of the cloth together, the under one projecting one-fourth of an inch beyond the upper; then open out the work and crease the seam down, the wide edge over the narrow edge. Draw the wide-folded edge into the hemmer, the same as if it were a hem, and drop the foot. Then guide the folded edge, and work the machine the same as in ordinary hemming. A wider fell requires a wider seam, which is turned the same as a wider hem.

FOR MANUFACTURING USE,

THE LIGHT-RUNNING NEW HOME

HAS NO EQUAL.

Thousands are in operation, both by foot and steam power, on all kinds of work, the results being most satisfactory. Tables for steam power with machines fitted up at very reasonable prices.



The Goodrich Tucker.

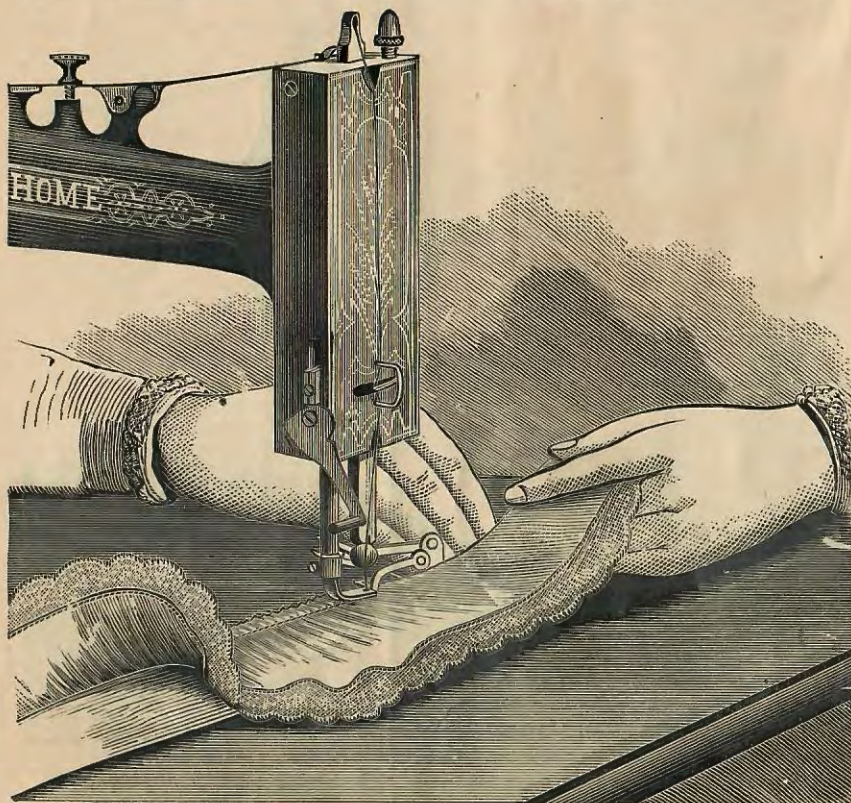
PRICE, \$1.00.

PLACE the Tucker on the Machine and put the gauge screw through the hole in the upper plate of the Tucker, and turn it nearly down. Then move the gauge so that the figure 3 seen on the upper plate shall be directly at the gauge line, and fasten the gauge screw as firmly as possible. Now move the Tucker plate so that figure 3 seen on it shall be directly at the gauge line also, and then fasten the little thumb screw. This position gives you a tuck and a space of equal width. If you desire different widths of tucks, set the gauge and the Tucker plate so that any other corresponding figures shall be directly at the gauge line, and such tucks and spaces will be of equal width. If more or less space is desired, simply move the Tucker plate toward or from the needle. If from the needle the space is greater; if toward the needle, the space is less. You can set the gauge halfway between any like figures, and the tucks and spaces so made will be of equal width. Connect the Tucker wire to the needle with the small hook.

Fold the cloth where the first tuck is to be made, and put it under the marker, having the side that is to be tucked on top.

After the first tuck is finished, fold the cloth where it is creased and proceed as before. So continue until the desired number of tucks have been made.

Care should be taken to keep the cloth up to the gauge. If it is allowed to draw away the tucks will be uneven.

**The Johnston Ruffler.****PRICE, - \$1.50.****Ruffling.**

ATTACH the Ruffler to the machine as shown in the above cut, taking care to have the needle go through centre of hole.

Place the goods to be gathered between the springs; if a band is required, place it below the springs.

To make a fine gather, shorten the stitch and move the adjusting lever on the slide toward the needle.

If full gathers are required, lengthen the stitch, and move the adjusting lever from the needle.

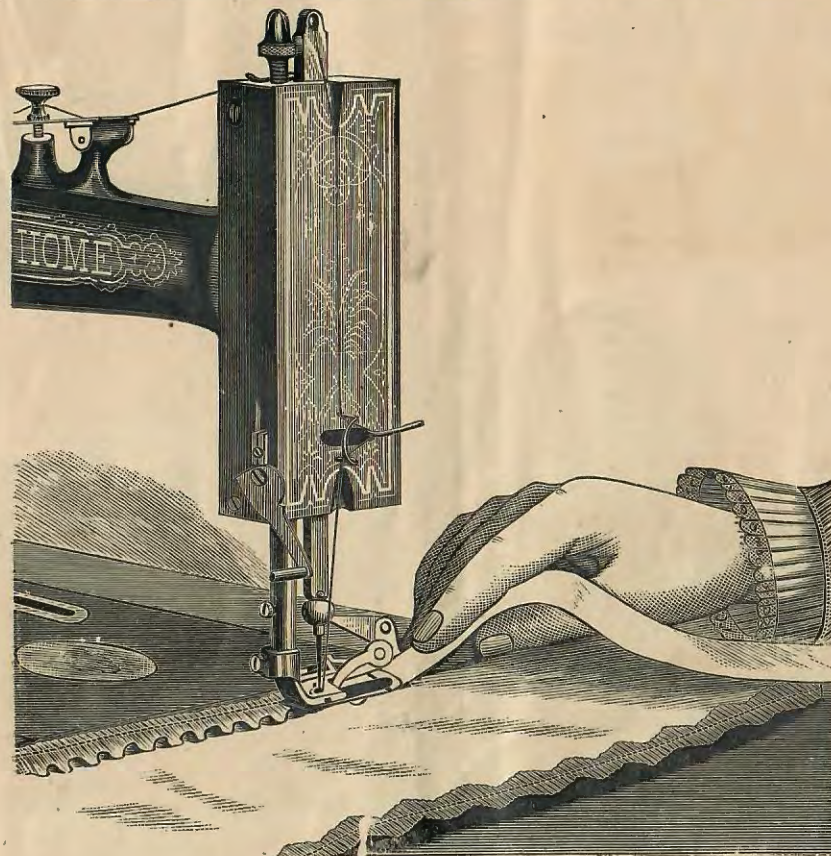
Care should be taken not to have too long a stitch, as it will prevent the Ruffler from gathering.

We can furnish rufflers, fitted to the front slide, at an extra cost of \$1.00.

Oil the attachments before using, in the slots, in the slide, and the hinges of the arm.

Gathering (without an Attachment).

Have but very little tension upon the shuttle thread, and make a long stitch. Run the machine slowly, and keep the tension upon the upper thread. After having finished the seam, draw a long piece of thread both from the spool above and the shuttle; then draw both threads, holding them at the ends, and fasten them with hand-needle from the upper thread.

**The Johnston Ruffler.****PRICE, \$1.50.****Plaiting.**

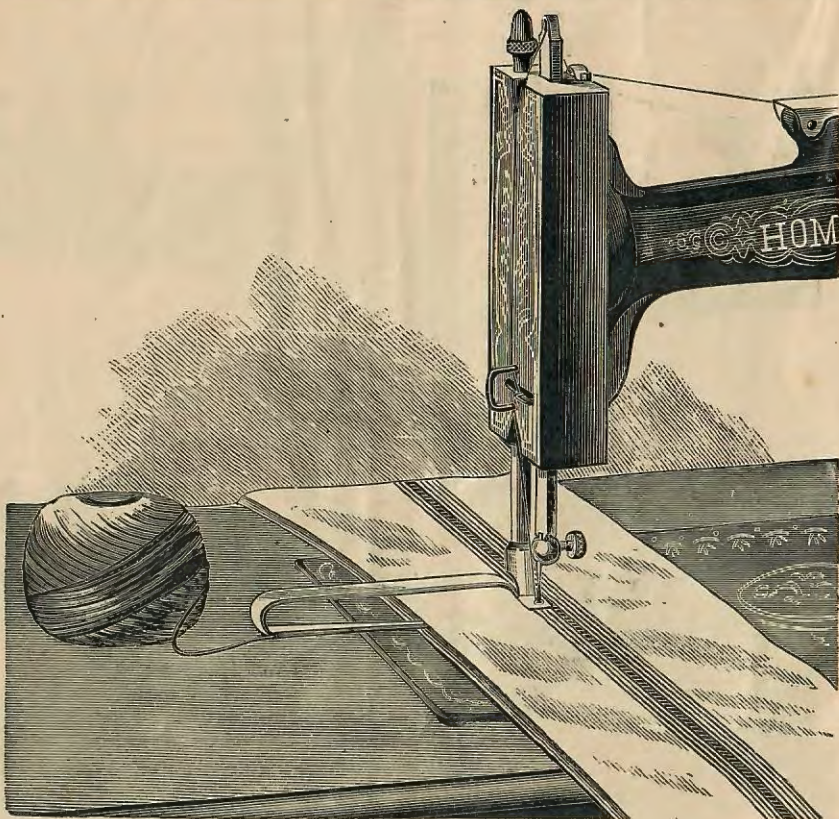
ATTACH the ruffler to the machine as instructed on page 14. Cut the cloth to be plaited one inch wide, fold in the centre and press it. Then pass it between the springs, having the edges or open side of the fold to the right, and the piece to which the trimming is to be sewed under it, next to the machine.

Move the adjusting lever as far to the right as possible, and proceed as in ordinary ruffling. If a point or scallop plaiting is desired, move the piece to be plaited to the right and left alternately while sewing.

After the work is finished, it should be pressed on the wrong side. With a little practice, beautiful edge trimming can be made.

Gathering and Sewing on in one Operation.

Place the cloth under the needle the same as in plain sewing, increase the length of stitch according to the thickness of the fabric and size of gather desired, then proceed by holding back the upper fabric, and allowing the under to feed more or less rapidly, in proportion as a close or scant gather is required.

**The Plain Corder.****PRICE, 75 CENTS.**

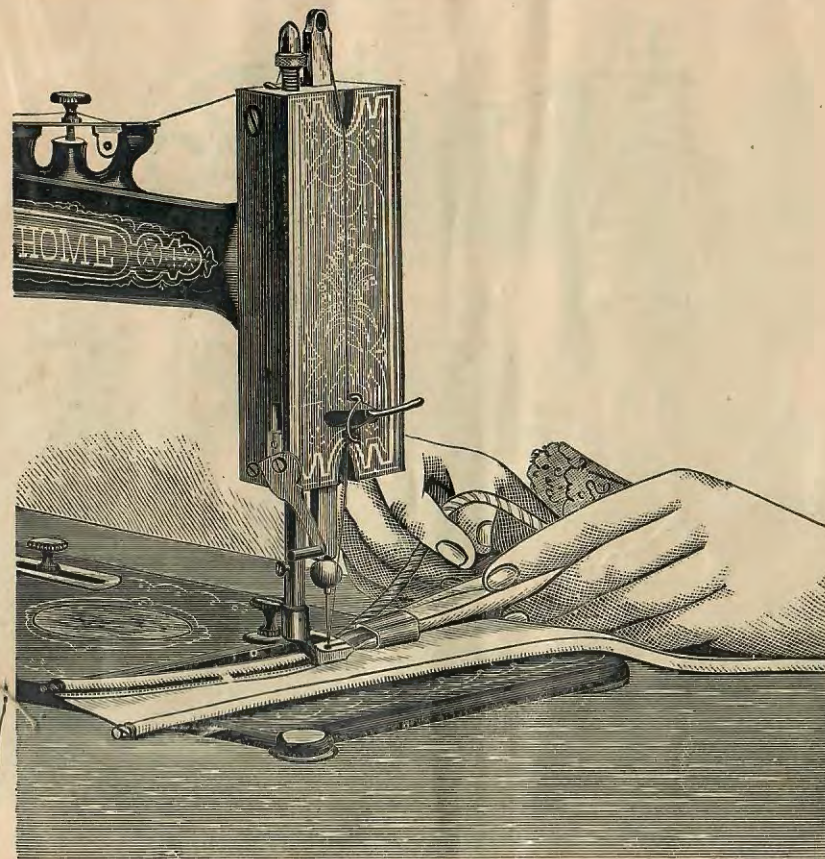
PUT the Corder on in place of presser-foot, and so set it that the needle will pass through the centre of needle-hole in cord-presser. Thread the cord through small hole in left end of Corder, thence through tube or cord-guide, letting two or three inches remain out. After the cloth has been prepared, either by-creasing or stitching a seam, place one thickness over and the other under the cord-guide, and the whole under cord-presser. Carry the cloth to the left till fold touches end of cord-guide, then let down the foot and stitch as usual, keeping the goods well to the left while stitching. Should the needle pass through the cord, or too far from it, change the position of the Corder slightly to right or left.

OUR PATENT "TENSION RELEASER"

Enables the operator to remove the work without drawing any thread from the spool, bending or dulling the needle.

It is a most useful invention and not applied to any other machine.

Price, - - - - - \$1.00.

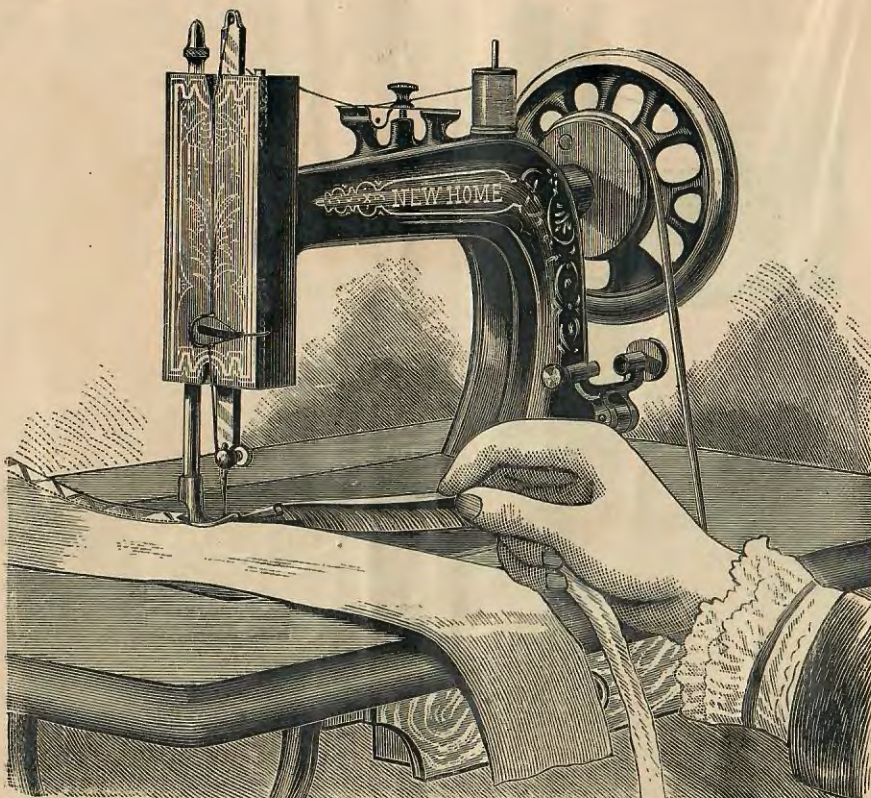
**The Combination Corder and Binder.****PRICE, \$1.50.**

THIS is a new and valuable attachment for those who do their own dressmaking and for manufacturers of ladies' suits, &c.

In attaching the Corder and Binder, first remove the regular presser-foot and substitute the cording-foot. Then secure the Binder to the machine firmly with the gauge screw, setting the end of tube about one-eighth of an inch from the cording-foot.

Then put in the cord (which should be large enough to fill the tube), also the trimming (which should be cut on the bias and one inch in width). Pass the cloth, on which the cord and trimming are to be sewed, under the cording-foot, *wrong side up*. This brings the trimming and cord upon the edge when turned and pressed.

Proceed as in sewing, taking care not to draw the trimming toward you.



The New Home Foot-Binder.

PRICE, \$1.00.

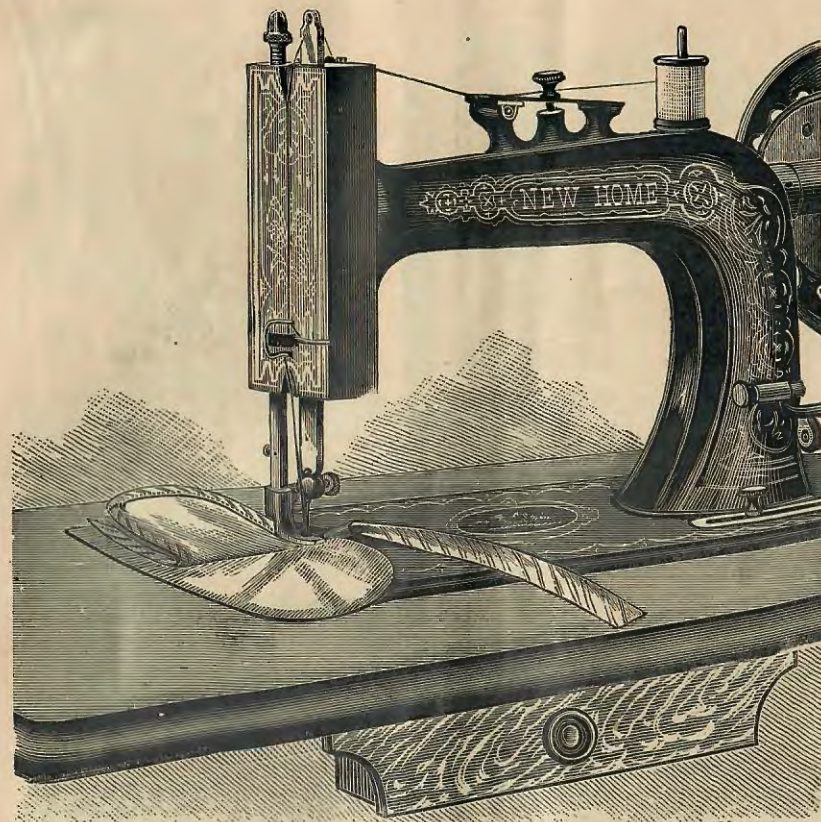
RAISE the presser-lifter and substitute the Binder for the presser-foot. Cut the binding one inch wide (on the bias if convenient) Pass it through the Binder, and place the material to be bound between the upper and lower scrolls.

Guide the cloth with the left hand, and let the hinding glide easily through the fingers of the right. If the stitching is too near or too far from the edge, move the Binder a trifle to the right or left, as occasion may require.

OUR BINDERS

For manufacturing purposes are the best in use and adapted for all kinds of work.

When ordering send a sample of Binding or Braid, also state the kind of work to be bound.



The New Home Foot-Binder.

PRICE, \$1.00.

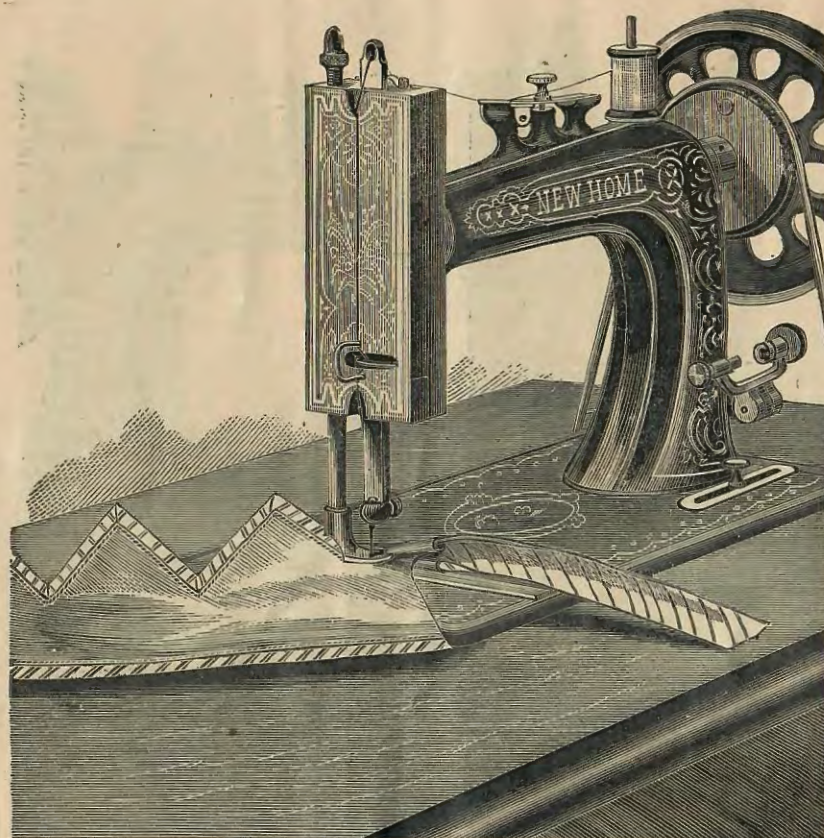
Binding in Scallops.

PROCEED as instructed on page 16. Bind around the scallop until the centre reaches the front of binder; then take hold of the scallop next to you and swing it around to the left until the right hand side of scallop is in line with the bound part, or scroll of binder. (This makes straight work.) Care must be used in holding the scallop in the binder.

OUR+PRESSER+BAR+VIBRATOR

For Braiding and Binding, enables the operator to turn corners and circles without raising the Presser-foot.

Price, - - - - - 50 Cents.



The New Home Foot-Binder.

PRICE, \$1.00.

Binding in Points.

SUBSTITUTE the Foot-binder for the presser-foot and proceed as instructed on page 16. Bind to the point, then raise presser-foot, having the needle at its lowest point. Turn the point and proceed until another turn is reached, when repeat the operation. Squares may be bound in the same way.

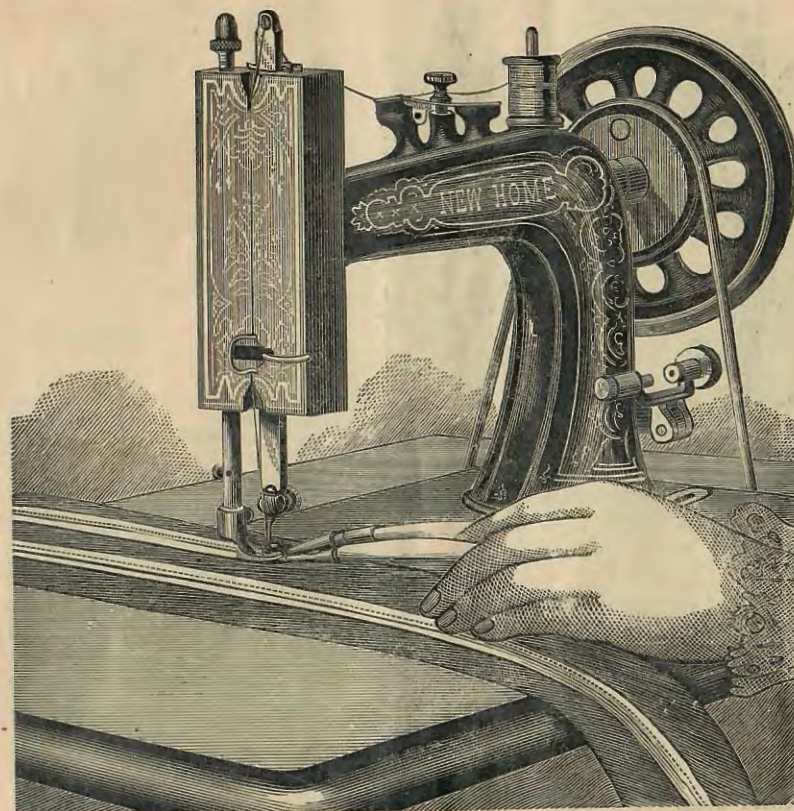
WE MANUFACTURE THREE SIZES OF

→*ROLLING PRESSER-FEET*

For Leather Work, viz: $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches diameter of Roll.

Price, - - - \$1.00 each.

See Illustrations, page 29.



The New Home Binder and Trimmer.

PRICE, \$1.50.

To Make French Folds.

HAVING fastened on the binder in place of the presser-foot, press the open part of the folder between the scrolls of the binder. Cut the material to be folded one inch wide on the bias.

Then put the narrow strip into the folder, drawing it through far enough to allow the feed to catch it. This trimming may be sewed on goods of any kind by placing them under the foot next to the machine.

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, (200 yds.)



The Double Folding Attachment.

PRICE, \$1.00.

THIS is a new invention, which enables the operator to sew on two different colors of trimming at the same time. A very pleasing effect is produced by thus combining the colors.

Fasten the attachment to the bed of the machine by means of the gauge screw, so that the scroll will be about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from front of presser-foot. Cut the trimming on the bias one inch in width. Two pieces of trimming are required for this attachment. It is best to have them of different colors.

Place a strip in each of the scrolls, drawing it through to the needle. Then put the edge of the cloth under the presser-foot, wrong side up, and proceed to sew.

Hold the cloth gently with the left hand, and allow the trimming to glide easily over the fingers of right hand, as shown in cut. Turn and press the work when completed.

Braiding with the Plain Foot-Braider.

PRICE, 50 CENTS.

Substitute the braider for the presser-foot. Pass the braid down through the hole in braider, and stitch it upon the goods as in ordinary sewing. Have the pattern stamped upon the right side of the goods, and turn the work, as may be necessary, to follow the stamping. If the needle does not pass down through the centre of the braid, swing the braider to the right or left, as may be required.



The New Home Adjustable Foot-Braider.

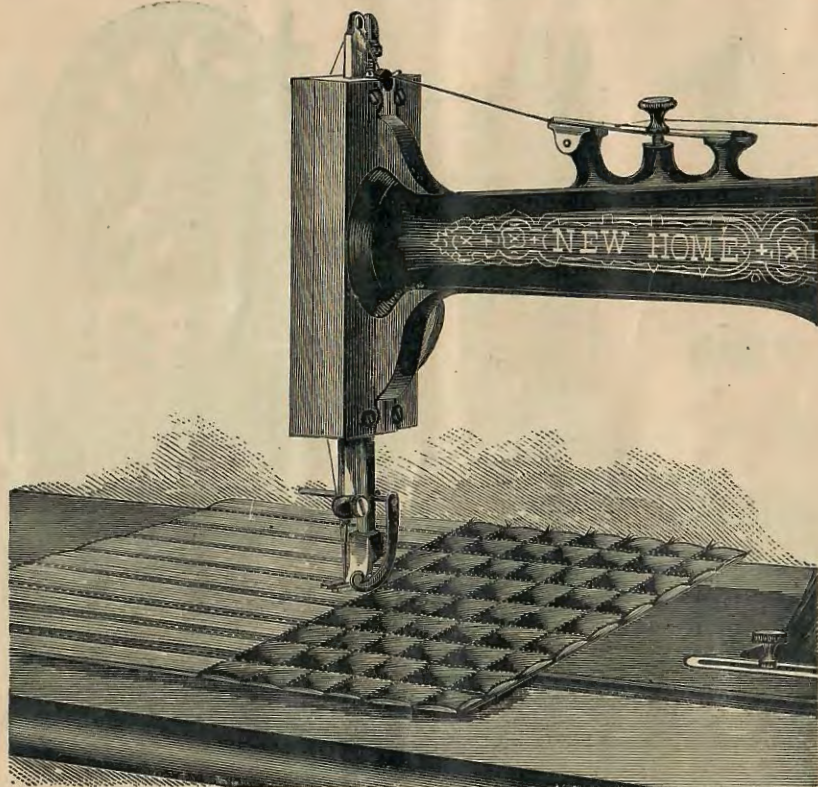
PRICE \$1.00.

THIS is the only adjustable braider of any value ever invented. The great variety of braids now manufactured differ so greatly in thickness and width as to render the ordinary braider of little consequence, as with it but one size of braid can be used.

Select the braid to be used, pass it down through the front hole in braider, then with the aid of a small screw-driver turn the cylinder B, to the right for narrow and to the left for wide braid, until there is a slight tension on the braid. Substitute the braider for the presser-foot and follow the pattern as in ordinary braiding.

Should the cloth gather while braiding, either the cylinder is set too tight, the stitch is too long, or there is too much tension on the upper and lower threads. If the braid turns over in going around a corner or curve, the cylinder is set too loose, or there is not tension enough on the thread. If the braid is not stitched in the centre, turn the braider a little to the right or left, as occasion requires.

In turning a curve or corner, let the needle be at the lowest point, and raise braider-foot just enough to turn the cloth. After the work is finished, it should be pressed on the wrong side.

**The Quilter.**

PRICE, . . . 25 cts.

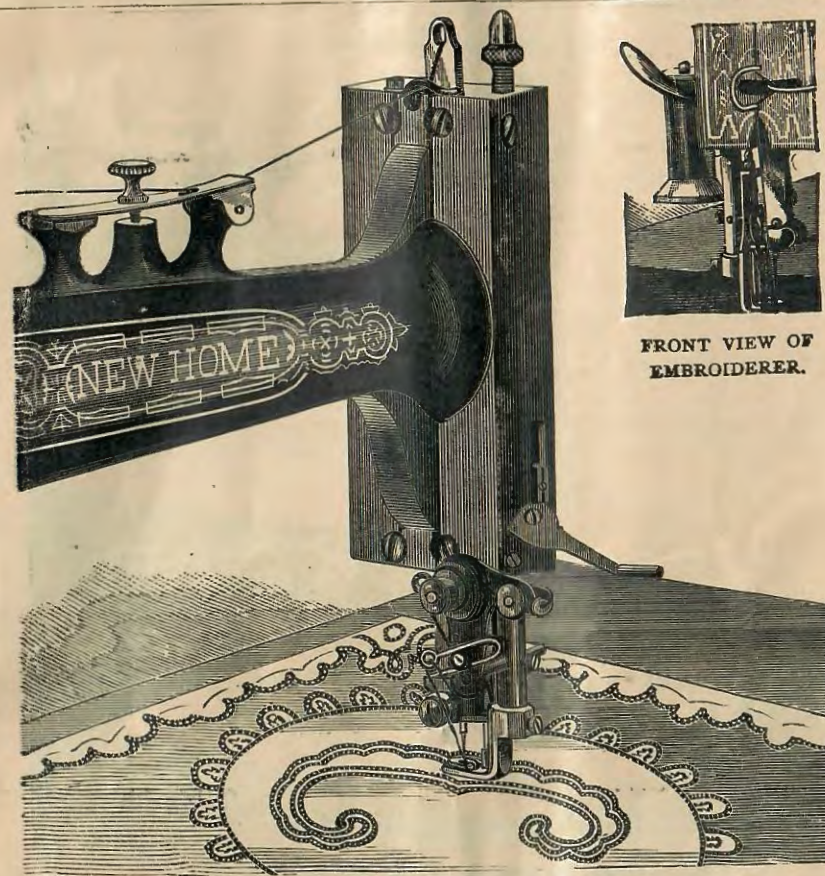
INSERT the quilter through the small hole in the presser-bar, and fasten with the screw in back of presser-bar, moving it to the right or left to the required width of the rows of stitching. Raise or lower the quilter according to the thickness of the goods. Having made the first row the desired distance from the edge, place the work so that this row will be under and in a line with the lower edge of the quilter, which will form a guide for each row of stitching; the last row made always passing under and in a line with the quilter while stitching the next.

OUR PRESSER FEET

For manufacturers, comprise six styles: namely, Narrow Side Foot for Tailoring, Cloaks, Skirts, etc. Double Side Foot for Corset Work. Side Foot for Edge Stitching and Cording. Solid Foot for Narrow Tucking, and two widths of Binder Feet.

Price, . . . 50 cents each.

See illustrations, page 30.

**FRONT VIEW OF EMBROIDERER.****The Embroiderer, (Rear View.)**

PRICE, \$2.00.

Braid-Making and Embroidering.

THIS attachment meets a want which has long been felt in the working economy of the sewing machine; by its aid the most elaborate and beautiful embroideries (only limited by the taste and skill of the operator) can be made—a class of work hitherto never successfully attempted on the sewing machine.

The attachment is strongly made, carefully finished, is simple, easily understood, not liable to get out of order, and can be readily attached to or taken from the sewing machine. When attached it takes the place of, in fact becomes, the presser-foot of the machine, and, if so desired, ordinary sewing can be done without its removal.

Some experience and familiarity with the ordinary use of a sewing machine is, of course, indispensable, but any one, with even a limited practical knowledge of machine sewing, can readily adjust the attachment by carefully observing the directions, and by reference to the accompanying illustrations; and will, the action of the attachment being automatic, soon learn its successful use.

Full directions accompany each attachment.



The Rose Darner and Name-Writer.

PRICE, \$1.00.

FASTEN the Darner to the presser-bar in place of the presser-foot, as shown in cut. Move the stitch regulator to the left as far as it will go, thus obtaining the shortest possible stitch. Raise the presser-bar to its highest point and leave it there. If this is not done, the attachment is liable to be broken. Have a very loose tension on the thread.

Run lines of sewing across the hole, to and from you, moving the goods by hand, then turn the goods around and repeat the operation, commencing on the left hand side of the hole, and filling up toward the right hand. In this way the feed surface does not come in contact with the first lines of sewing. Run the machine fast and move the goods slowly.

For name writing and fancy stitching, write the name upon the cloth with a lead pencil, then place it under the attachment and proceed to sew, moving the goods to follow the writing.

See that the wire rod in the attachment presses down on the fabric when the needle is passing through it. Also see that the rod rises from the fabric on the extreme ascent of the needle-bar.

The attachment performs the functions of a presser-foot and the darning consists of lines and cross-lines of sewing, which can only be done by this attachment.

Hem-Stitching.

Fold blotting paper (or other soft paper), which can be readily torn, until you get thickness corresponding to the opening desired in the hem-stitching; put one of the pieces of goods under the paper and the other above, then place all under the presser-foot and sew through them. After being sewed, both pieces will be doubled back and forth, to crease them well exactly on the line of stitches. Then fold all four edges in the same direction, and hold firmly while you tear out the paper. Remove the other half of the paper and open the hem-stitching 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 hem-stitch and the double edge finished off as you choose.

Fringing.

Use a Fringing Needle made expressly for the purpose. Take out the shuttle and close the shuttle-slide. Unthread the machine and proceed as in sewing. Price of Fringing Needles is 6 cents each.

Use of Gauge.

The gauge is attached to the bed-plate by means of the thumb-screw.

It is used for enabling the operator to sew at a given distance from the edge.

Outfit of a Machine.

Every New Home Machine is sent out all threaded up and ready for use, accompanied by the following accessories:

HEMMER AND FELLER,
BRAIDER,
QUILTER,
EXTRA THROAT-PLATE,
SCREW DRIVER,

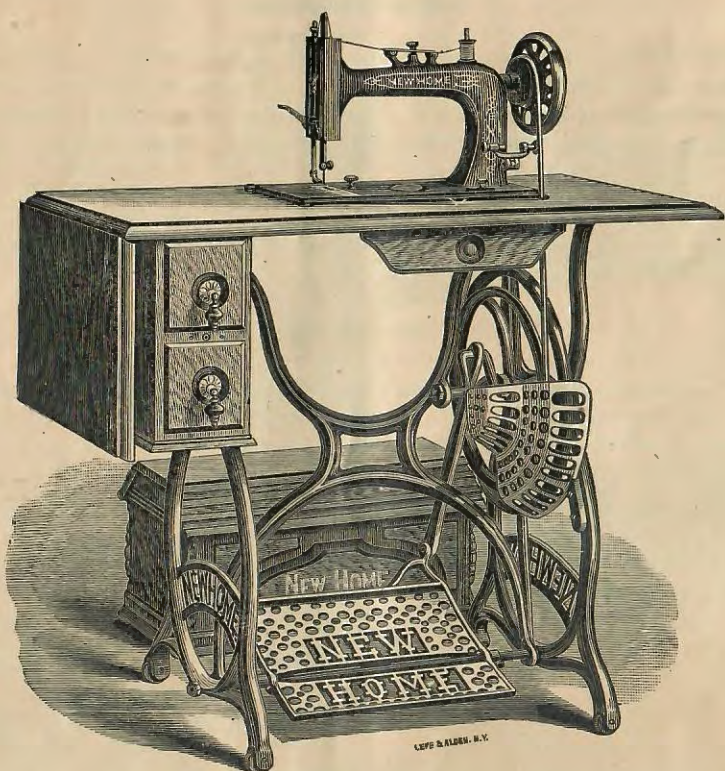
GAUGE AND SCREW,
SHUTTLE,
SIX BOBBINS,
SET OF NEEDLES,
OIL CAN (filled).

COPY OF DIRECTIONS.

WARRANTY.

We warrant every NEW HOME Machine perfect in every respect. All wearing parts are made of steel, and case-hardened. Should any part prove defective within five years, we will duplicate it free of charge. (Shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted).

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.



To Set up the Stand.

By carefully selecting and placing the corresponding parts in the relative positions, as shown in the above illustration, no trouble will be experienced in assembling the stand.

To Put on the Head.

Place the four Rubber Bearings in the holes on each corner of the "cut-out" on table; place the hinges in the holes on bed-plate and press them into the back Rubber Bearings, screwing on the nuts from beneath the table.

To Tighten the Drive-Wheel.

With a wrench, unloosen the nut, then with a screw-driver turn the bolt to the right, afterwards tighten the nut.

To put on Pitman Rod.

One end of the Pitman Rod has a long slot, from this end remove the screw, and spring it on to the crank of the wheel, then replace the screw.

To Take Up Wear in Pitman Rod.

Turn to the right the screws in each end of the rod.

COMBINATION GAUGE AND NEEDLE CASE.



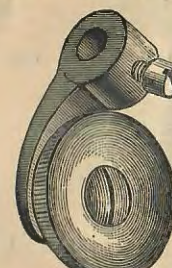
Price, 25 Cents.

A convenient and safe receptacle for needles, showing number of thread used with the various sizes. It is also used as a gauge.

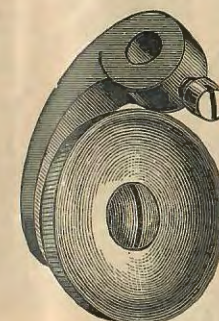
ROLLING PRESSER FEET.



$\frac{1}{4}$ INCH.



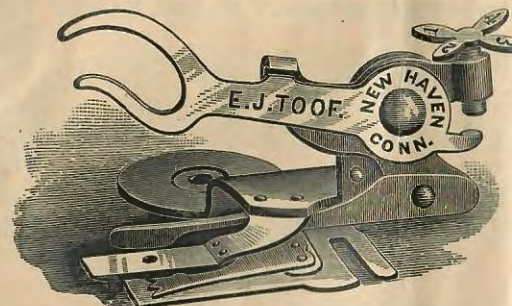
$\frac{1}{2}$ INCH.



1 $\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES.

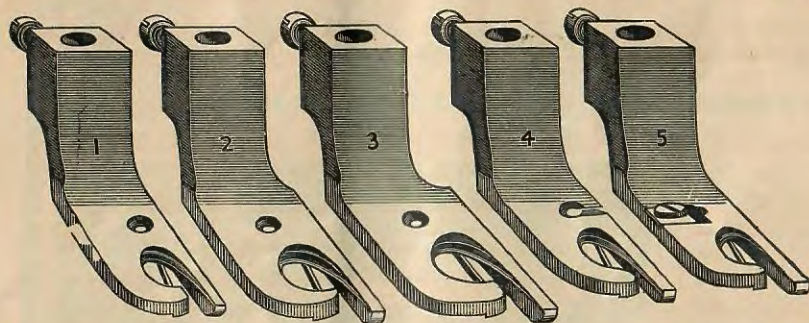
Price, \$1.00 each.

THE STANDARD RUFFLER.

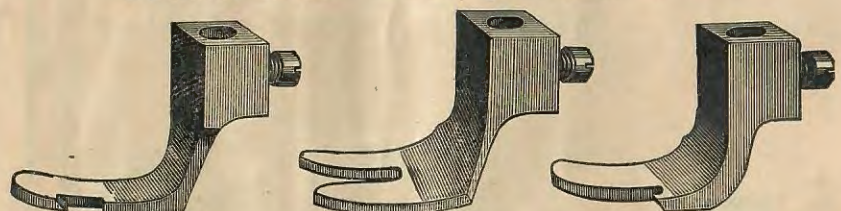


Price, - \$1.50.

NEW HOME DARNER. Price 50 Cents.

Foot Hemmers and Fellers. Price, \$1.00 each.

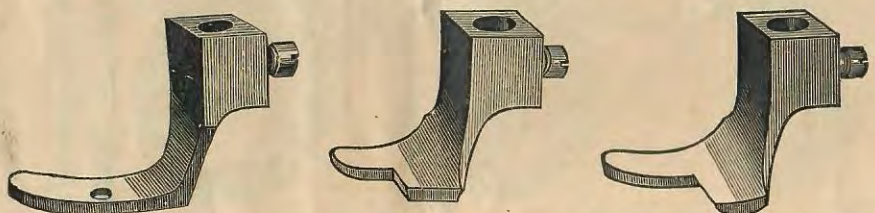
Numbers 1 to 3 turn hems 1-12, 3-16 and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide respectively. Number 4 is slotted at the side to permit the sewing on of lace or edging while hemming. Number 5 is the adjustable hemmer.

Presser Feet. Price, 50 Cents each.

NARROW SIDE FOOT.

DOUBLE SIDE FOOT.

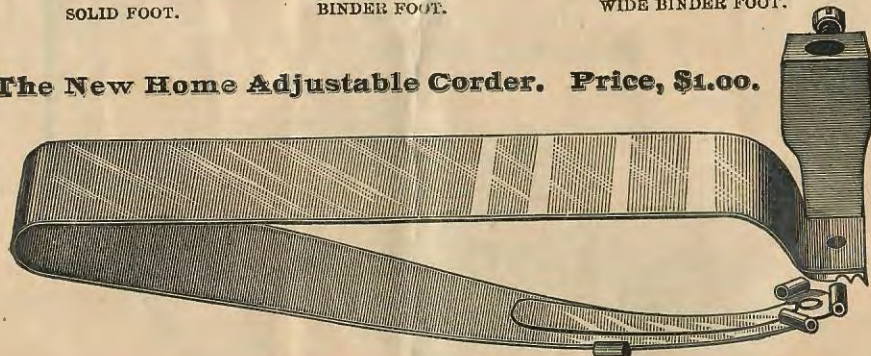
SIDE FOOT FOR EDGE STITCHING.



SOLID FOOT.

BINDER FOOT.

WIDE BINDER FOOT.

The New Home Adjustable Corder. Price, \$1.00.

The three small tubes are of different sizes and suitable for various thicknesses of cord. The tube to be used is swung around on a line with the needle, where it is held in place by means of the spring.

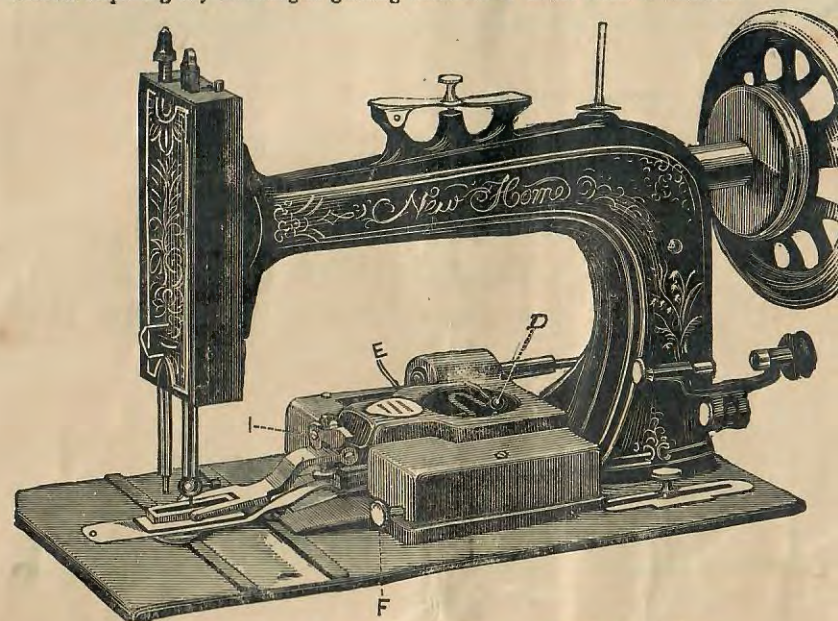
THE HALLENBECK AUTOMATIC Button-Hole Attachment.

Price, \$20.00.

THIS attachment is intended for the use of Dress Makers, Custom Garment Makers, and small manufacturers of every class of goods that require straight button holes. It is instantly attachable to the sewing machine, and requires no cutting or altering of the machine itself.

ENTIRELY AUTOMATIC,

Working both sides of the button-hole and securely barring both ends by its own action, without requiring any handling or guiding whatever of either work or machine.

**ADJUSTABLE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.**

The requisite changes of adjustment for length of button-hole, quality of stitch, depth of "bite," and centre or cutting space being instantly attainable by means of thumb screws. These adjustable features insure the perfect working of all fabrics and materials. Anything on which the sewing machine can be operated can be durably and handsomely button-holed by this attachment. It is well constructed, all wearing parts being securely "gibbed," insuring great durability in the attachment as well as uniformity of work.

The quality of work is first-class, being in all fabrics quite equal in appearance and durability to hand-work, and in many fabrics far superior in both these features.

Using the Attachment does not interfere with the utility of the machine, as it is removable at pleasure, and no change of adjustment of the sewing machine is requisite.

This Direction Book is printed in English, Spanish, French, German, Portuguese and Swedish. Copies in any of the above languages sent on receipt of three-cent stamp.

"America Still Ahead."

WHY IS

WILLIMANTIC
THE BEST THREAD FOR SEWING MACHINES.
WILLIMANTIC

Ask the Judges at the Centennial Exposition, 1876.

Ask the Judges at the Pittsburgh Exposition, 1876-7-8 and 79.

Ask the Judges at the St. Louis Exposition, 1877.

Ask the Judges at the American Institute, New York, 1878.

Ask the Judges at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1878.

Ask the Judges at the Cincinnati Exposition, 1879.

ASK ANYBODY WHO HAS EVER USED

Willimantic Six-Cord Spool Cotton

WHY IT IS THE BEST.

RECOMMENDED, USED AND SOLD BY THE

NEW YORK
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
NEW YORK

New Home Sewing Machine Co's



Manufactories, Orange, Mass.

→ DIRECTIONS →

FOR USING THE

LIGHT & RUNNING

NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

CO.

Union Square, New York



CHICAGO, ORANGE, ATLANTA,
Ills. Mass. Ga.

FACTORIES AT ORANGE, MASS.