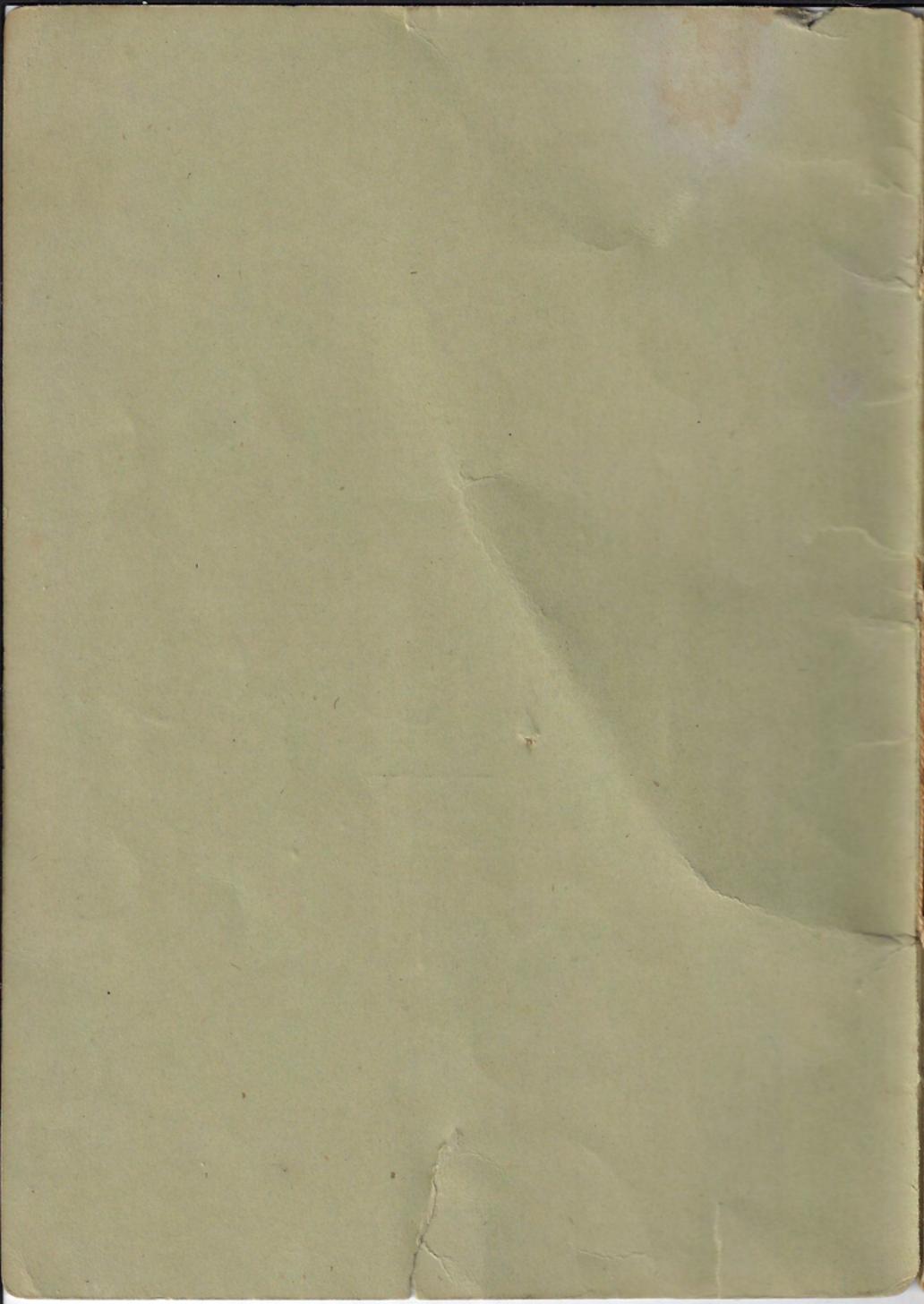
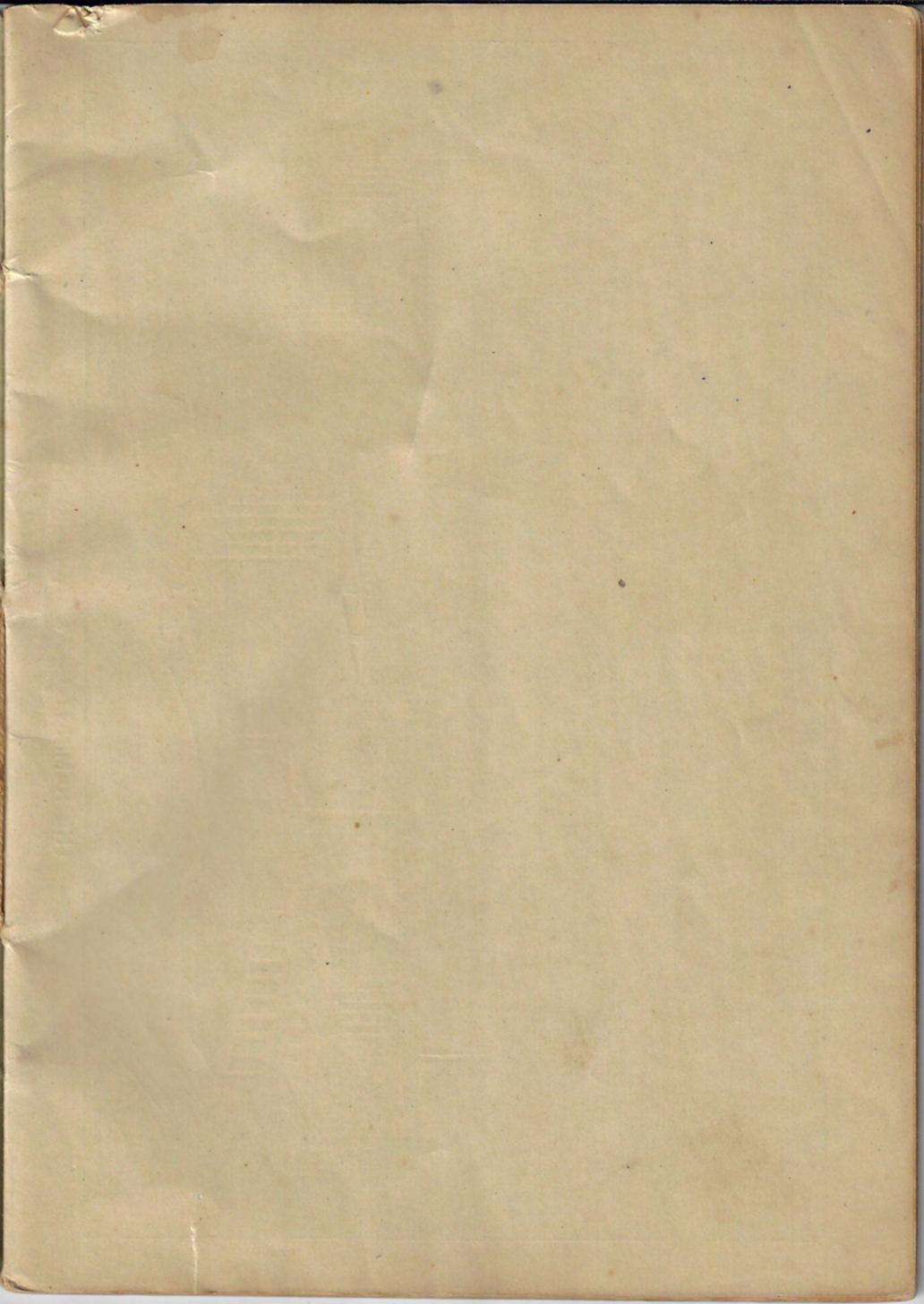
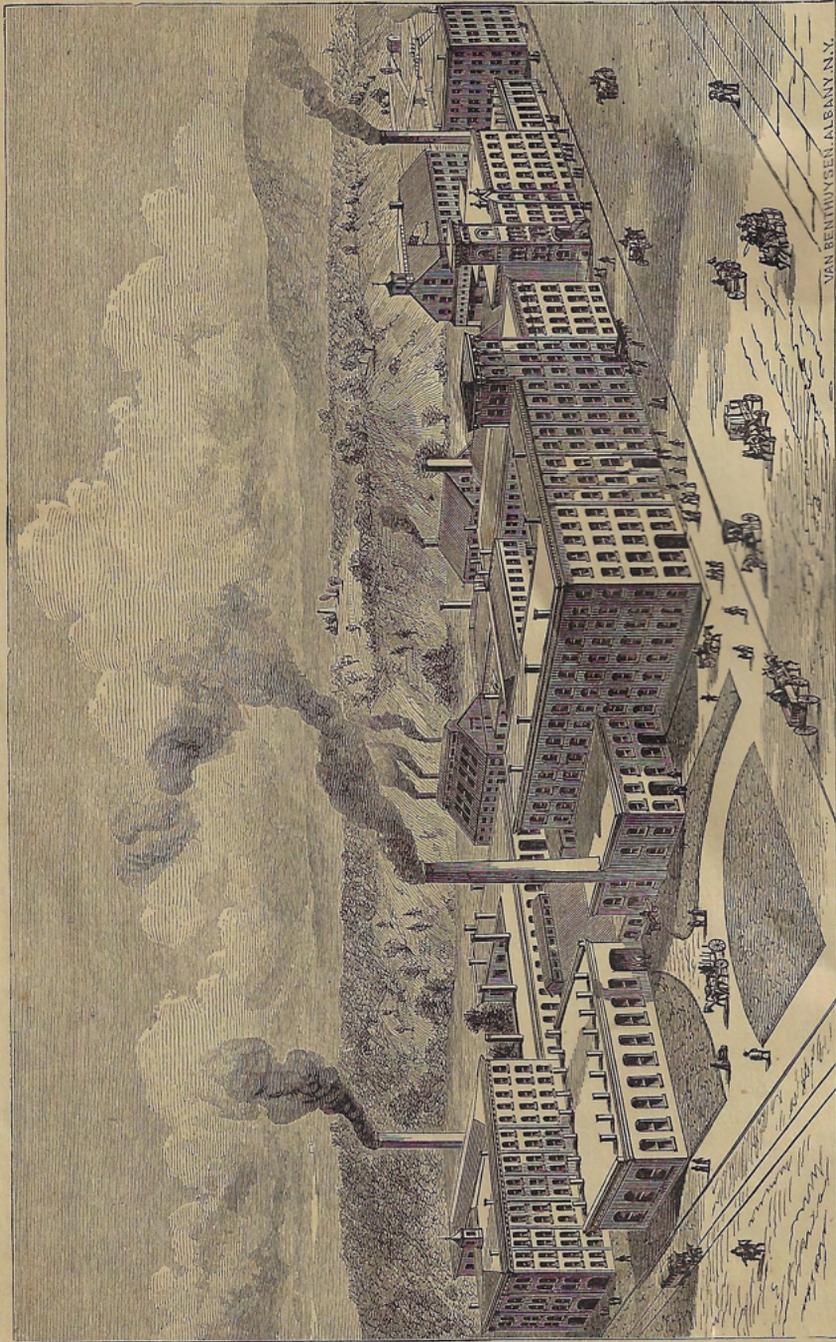


The
Remington
Sewing Machine.

Illustrated.







THE REMINGTON WORKS, ILION, N. Y.

VAN BENTHUYSEN, ALBANY, N. Y.

THE REMINGTON
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

AND ATTACHMENTS.



ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTIONS

FULLY EXPLAINING THEIR OPERATION AND USE.



PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, ILION, N. Y.



CITIZEN OFFICE, ILION, N. Y.
1875.

WALKER & BROS. SEWING MACHINES

AND ACCESSORIES

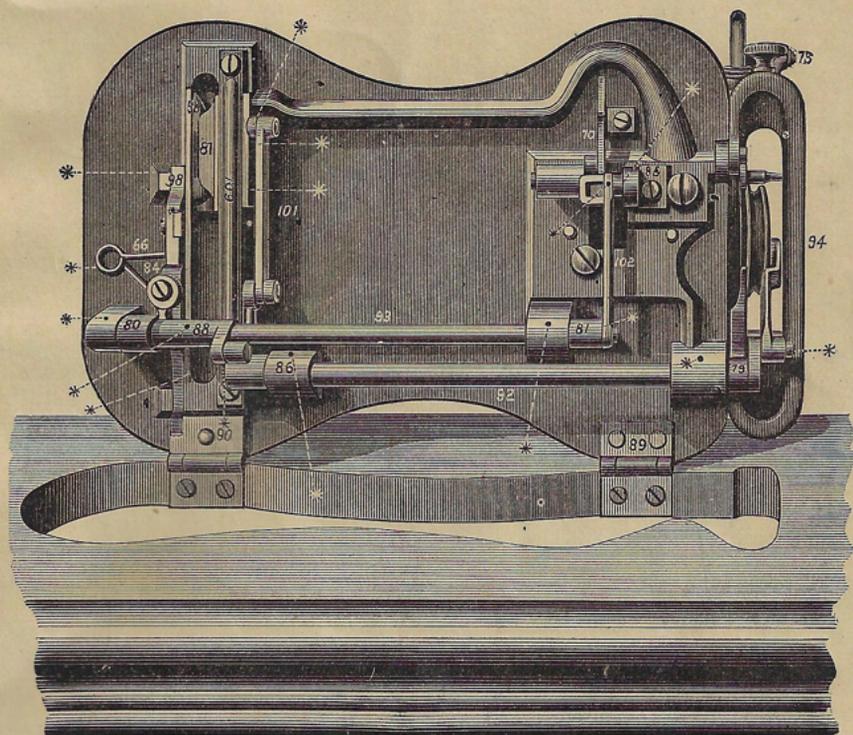
ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE WALKER & BROS. SEWING MACHINES

NEW YORK, N. Y.

1884

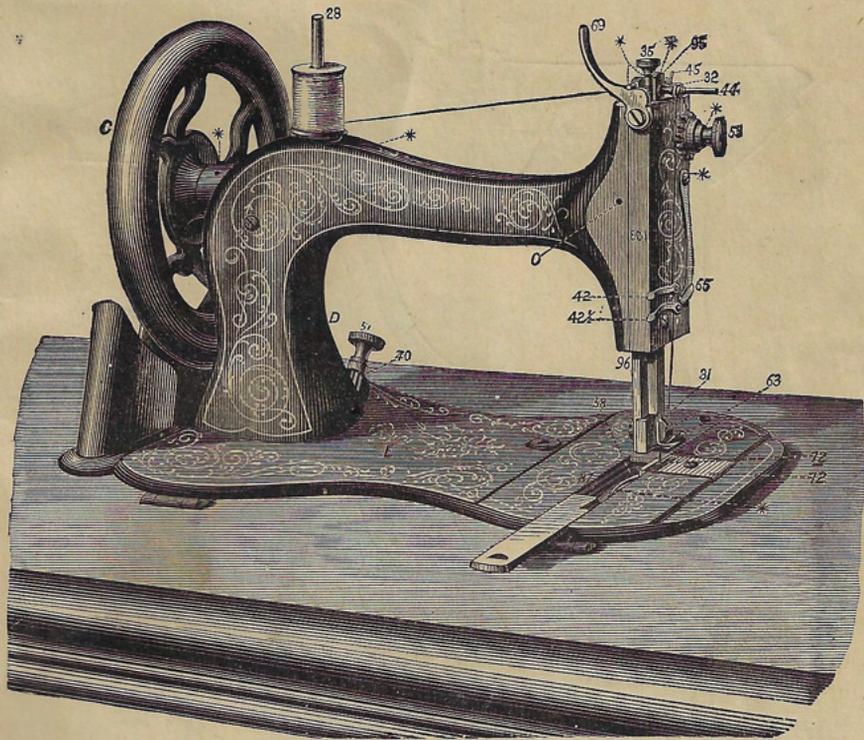
Fig. 2.



VIEW OF THE UNDER SIDE OF MACHINE WHEN TURNED BACK
ON THE TABLE.

VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE CHINESE MARKET TAKEN FROM THE BACK
OF THE TEMPLE

Fig. 3.



VIEW OF MACHINE FROM REAR SIDE WITH SLIDE DRAWN PARTIALLY OUT, SHOWING THE SHUTTLE AND CARRIER.

Fig. 4.



FULL FRONT VIEW OF MACHINE AND STAND.

DIRECTIONS.



Read carefully these instructions, and refer to the three preceding cuts, numbered 2, 3 and 4, and the cut of parts on page 36. Every part of the machine is lettered and numbered. The letters are referred to in the Direction and part of the numbers. Observe how the machine is threaded when you receive it, then turn the machine until the needle-bar (95) is raised to highest point. Raise the lifter (69) and take out the sample of sewing from under the presser-foot (63), by drawing it from you towards the front end of the machine. Then proceed to clean and oil the machine.

TO OIL THE MACHINE.

The ** on cuts 2, 3 and 4 indicate the parts to be oiled. The hole indicated by *O* in Fig. 3, in rear of the front end of the arm is made to oil the cam and roller. Turn the machine slowly until the roller appears in sight through the hole, then oil it. The face of the shuttle (58) should be oiled at least once a day when in constant use. Oil slightly the points of the bobbin before it is placed in the shuttle. Throw the belt off the band-

wheel *A* on the stand, and turn the machine back on its hinges and oil all the parts indicated by the * * as shown in Fig. 2. Then turn the machine back in its place, put on the belt, remove the shuttle (58), and run the machine rapidly a moment, then wipe off all the superfluous oil with a piece of rag or cotton waste. Be sure that every part is clean before you commence to sew. If the machine runs hard at any time while in use, it is certain that some place has not been oiled. If it runs hard *after standing idle for some time*, use a little paraffine oil or benzine in the usual way and run rapidly, wipe clean, then *oil with the best prepared sperm oil*, which should always be used. To make sure of good oil, buy it from some of the Company's offices or authorized agents.

TO OPERATE THE TREADLE. (*B*)

Place the center of the foot (one or both) directly over the cross-piece upon which the treadle *B* rests, so that both heel and toe may be used in turning the machine; then take hold of the balance-wheel (*C*), and turn it over towards you, allowing the foot to move freely with the motion thus imparted, and continue the motion of the foot by a pressure of the heel and toe alternately until a regular motion is acquired and until this is done, sewing should not be attempted.

TO SET THE NEEDLE.

Turn the machine until the needle-bar (95) rests at its highest point, then with the screw-driver loosen the nut on the

needle-clamp (52), then hold the needle between the thumb and finger of the left hand (with its long groove towards the front end of the machine), and place its point down through the hole in the throat-plate (72) until the eye of the needle is even with the top of the throat-plate, then turn the balance-wheel (C) slowly towards you until the needle-bar moves downward to admit of your guiding the shank of the needle into the groove under the needle-clamp (31); bring the needle-bar (95) down until the gauge mark (a distinct line cut on the front side of the needle-bar near its top) comes even with the top of the face-plate (103), then tighten the nut on needle clamp. *Observe that the needle passes through the hole in the throat-piece 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 center of the hole in the throat-piece.

TO WIND THE BOBBIN.

Raise the presser-foot with the foot-bar lever (69), remove the shuttle (58), loosen the screw (36) and shove the spooler (108) forward so that the spooler-pulley will press against the hand-wheel (C), then screw the spooler fast, place the spool of thread to be wound from on its spindle (29), and place the bobbin in the spooler (108). *To secure the end of the thread preparatory to winding, place it between the head of the bobbin and the socket at the right hand;* proceed to operate the treadle as in sewing, letting the thread pass gently between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, which should be held about fifteen inches from

and on a line with the spooler, so that the thread may be properly, evenly and tightly wound upon the bobbin; or it may be wound equally well by holding the spool between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. Much depends upon the proper winding of the bobbin.

TO THREAD THE SHUTTLE.

Take the shuttle between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand with the point to the right. Place the bobbin within the shuttle by putting one end in the hole or center, towards the point; then press the other end down the groove in the blunt end until the point of the bobbin enters the center hole in the shuttle, always placing the bobbin so that the thread will draw from its *under side*; pass it out (towards you) through the lower long slot and back through the upper long slot; then through the hole opposite, and nearest the blunt end of the shuttle; then through as many holes as shall be necessary to produce the tension required; but last, *in every case, through the hole nearest the point of the shuttle, either outward or inward*. In the latter case pass it out through the long slot, and, *in all cases, lastly, under the thread-guide or spring on the side of the shuttle*.

TO THREAD THE NEEDLE.

Pass the thread from the spool through the eye (43) at the top of the face-plate, then under and between the disks (49 and 50) on the front of the face-plate, then up over the thread guide (32) on the upper end of the needle-bar (95) by snapping it under

the little spring on the guide into the groove, then under the upper guide-spring (42, on the lower part of the face-plate) and over the end of the slack-lever (65), then under the lower spring ($42\frac{1}{2}$), (this is done very quickly and without passing the end of the thread through any holes) then snap the thread under the little spring on the needle-clamp (31), and lastly through the eye of the needle.

TO REGULATE THE TENSIONS.

After threading the shuttle, try the tension by drawing the thread towards the blunt end. If it draws as tightly as it will bear without breaking, it is right for goods of firm texture. Thin, soft goods require a looser tension. To obtain more or less tension, pass the thread through more or less holes, as described above.

The tension on the needle-thread is obtained by turning the thumb-nut (53) on the front of the face-plate over toward the operator; take hold of the thread just above the needle and draw it downwards from the spool, and continue to turn the thumb-nut until the thread draws as tightly as it will bear without breaking. For thin, soft goods, the same rule applies for the *needle* as for the *shuttle tension*.

TO COMMENCE SEWING.

Place the shuttle within its carrier (87), leaving about three inches of thread projecting, and close the slide. Then draw about three inches of the upper thread through the eye of the needle, and with the left hand hold the end, *leaving it slack from*

the hand to the needle, while you turn the wheel gently towards you, until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, in order to bring the shuttle thread up through the hole in the throat-plate; then gently draw the needle thread, and the shuttle thread will appear through the hole in the throat piece, when the two threads should be laid to the left across the feed points (71); then place the fabric beneath the needle, lowering the presser-foot (63) upon it, and operate the treadle. After a few stitches are formed, stop and examine them. *Should there be loops projecting, or a straight thread upon the lower surface, turn the thumb-nut (53) on the face-plate, so as to tighten the tension on the needle thread. If the thread lies straight upon the upper surface, turn the thumb-nut from you, to loosen the tension of the needle thread.* The secret of perfect sewing lies in the adjustment of the tension of the needle thread, so that it will be equal to that of the shuttle, and the adjustment of either may be regulated as before described.

TO REMOVE THE WORK.

Allow the needle to rest at its highest point, taking hold of the thread just above the needle, and draw from the spool about three inches slack; then raise the presser-foot, and with the left hand draw the fabric from the left side upward about three inches; then cut both threads.

TO ALTER THE LENGTH OF STITCH.

Directly at the right of the operator, at the base of the arm (D) will be found a thumb-nut (51) acting on a lever (70) for

adjusting the length of the stitch. To lengthen the stitch, the thumb nut must be loosened, and the same moved down towards the bed (*E*) of the machine. The reverse of this movement will shorten the stitch. After getting the length of stitch required, screw the thumb-nut down.

GENERAL REMARKS.

At the top of the machine, back of the needle-bar, will be found a screw (35), by turning which to the left increases, and to the right decreases, the pressure of the foot-bar. Heavy goods require more pressure than light goods. The *presser-foot*, *hemming-gauge*, *braider*, and *corder-foot*, are attached to the foot-bar (98) by means of a screw (10).

The belt (*F*) which communicates motion to the machine should always be tight enough to move the machine without slipping, and no tighter than is requisite to perform that office. Should it become too loose, unscrew the nut of the wheel-stud (105) in the frame, and lower the wheel a little, then tighten the nut. If this does not tighten the belt sufficiently, cut a piece out of the belt, and hook it together again.

THE CAUSE OF A MACHINE NOT WORKING PROPERLY

Will be found, in almost all cases, 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*.

The FIRST THING TO EXAMINE when you are in difficulty is, whether your needle is good, and correctly set.

If correct, the eye must be on a level with the throat-plate when the mark on the needle-bar is level with top of the face-plate. The short groove must be towards the shuttle-race, and the needle must pass through the hole in the throat-plate closest to the side towards the shuttle.

MISSING STITCHES.

Should there at any time be skipped or long stitches at intervals, it is owing to the needle being *set too high or too low*, 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; though it is possible that the machine may skip stitches when sewing lime-dressed goods, in which case, wash the goods, or rub the surface where it is to be sewed with *hard white soap*.

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 passing it through less holes. If you are

SEWING HEAVY GOODS,

Put on the throat-plate with the large hole, and lengthen the stitch in proportion to the thickness of the goods.

In sewing soft twisted silk and linen thread, sometimes there will appear small loops on top of the work ; it is always owing to the needle being too fine, or the point being bent or too delicate. In the latter case, take a fine file or hone and smooth the point of the needle until the difficulty is remedied.

TWIST, LINEN AND COTTON THREADS.

Do not use poor threads. Any good threads will work well, but you must not expect to make a smooth, even stitch with poor, rough thread. The thread sold by us is better than can be bought of outside parties, and costs about the same, when purchased from us or our agents, as that sold by others. Persons living at a distance from an agency, can send by mail, enclosing us the money, and we will fill orders promptly by mail or express.

The wheel must always be turned towards the front.

The presser-foot, hemmer or braider, must never be put down while the machine is moving, without paper or cloth on the feed points. When sewing with very coarse or uneven thread, the needle may be set about one-sixteenth of an inch lower. If the machine moves hard, take out the shuttle, and see if it relieves it, as it may be dirty or dry ; and if not, there must be want of oil on some of the principal moving parts.

When the day's work is over, clean your machine thoroughly. Before you resume work, oil it carefully as directed. After oiling the machine run it swiftly for a minute or two, then wipe off

the surplus oil. *These are the two essentials for the preservation of the Sewing Machine.*

TO MAKE HEM-STITCH.

Fold blotting 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; put all under the foot, and sew through all, taking care to slack the upper tension as much as possible without leaving loops below. 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; then 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.

TO TURN A CORNER.

Raise the presser-foot when the needle is at its lowest point; turn the goods and proceed. *The wheels must always be turned towards the front.*

TO GATHER AND SEW ON AT THE SAME TIME.

Put on the braider, and place the automatic braider (self-sewer) in the place of the common guide; pass the ruffle through the automatic guide; put the band or dress on the ruffle, but not

through the guide. Let down the braider. Tighten the upper tension as much as the thread will permit; lengthen the stitch according to the fineness or coarseness of the gathering desired; put the machine in motion, and hold the band or dress so that it cannot move as fast as the ruffle, taking care, however, not to draw it back after it shall have gone ahead. The more the upper piece of the sewing is held, the more the ruffle will be gathered.

TO BIND.

Raise the needle to the highest point, take care that the needle enters fairly the slot in the binder, draw in the ribbon as far as the needle, place the cloth between the doubled end, and bring up the guide—but not to bind the ribbon against the binder. There are binders of three different kinds for cloths of different thickness.

Persons sending orders for silk, thread and needles, by mail or otherwise, must always send the money with the orders.

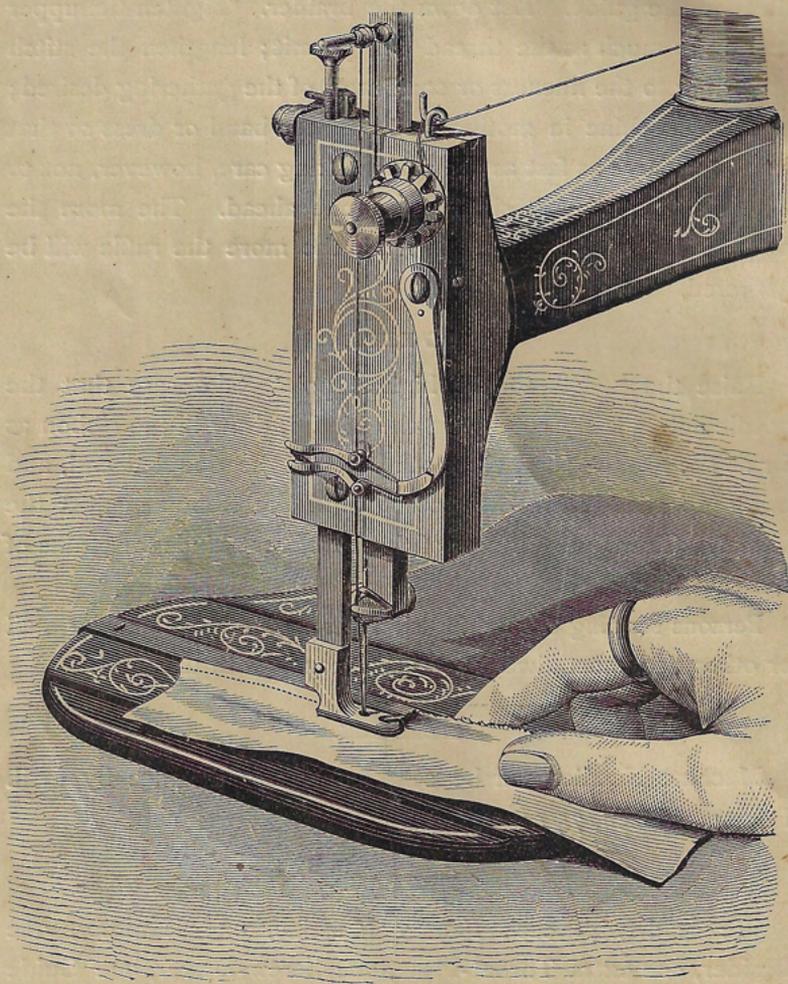
NEEDLES.

Machine Needles can be sent safely any distance by mail. Price per dozen, 75 cents.

EXTRAS.

We send with each Family Machine, one Hemmer, one Braider, one extra Throat-Piece, one Screw-Driver, one Guide and Screw, one Wrench, six Bobbins, one Oiler, one dozen Needles, one copy of Directions.

Fig. 3.

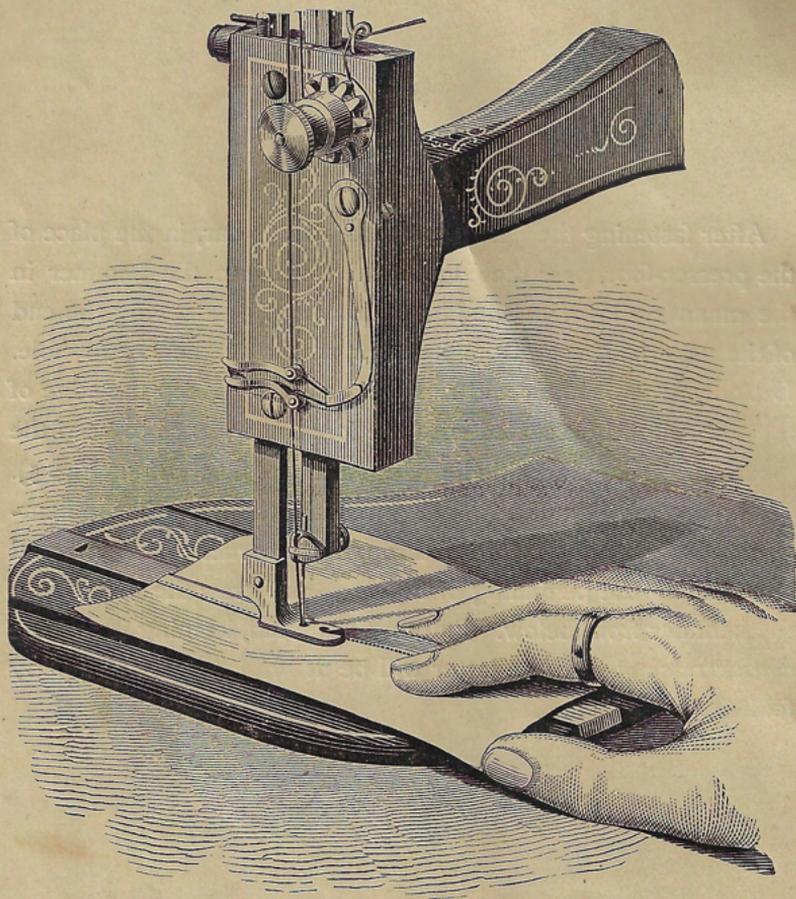


THE REMINGTON FOOT HEMMER.

TO HEM.

After fastening the hemmer to the presser-bar, in the place of the presser-foot, pass the edge of the cloth into the hemmer in the manner shown in the illustration (Fig. 5), drawing the end of the material through the hemmer as far as the needle-hole. Let down the hemmer and run the machine. Keep the edge of the cloth slightly elevated with the fore finger, so as to keep the mouth of the hemmer filled, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 5). If learners find any difficulty in inserting the cloth in the hemmer, they may draw a thread through the corner of the material after folding the beginning of the hem, and draw the thread into the hemmer from below. Pull on the thread, keeping it and the cloth stretched, and the latter will be drawn into place properly folded for the hem.

Fig. 6.

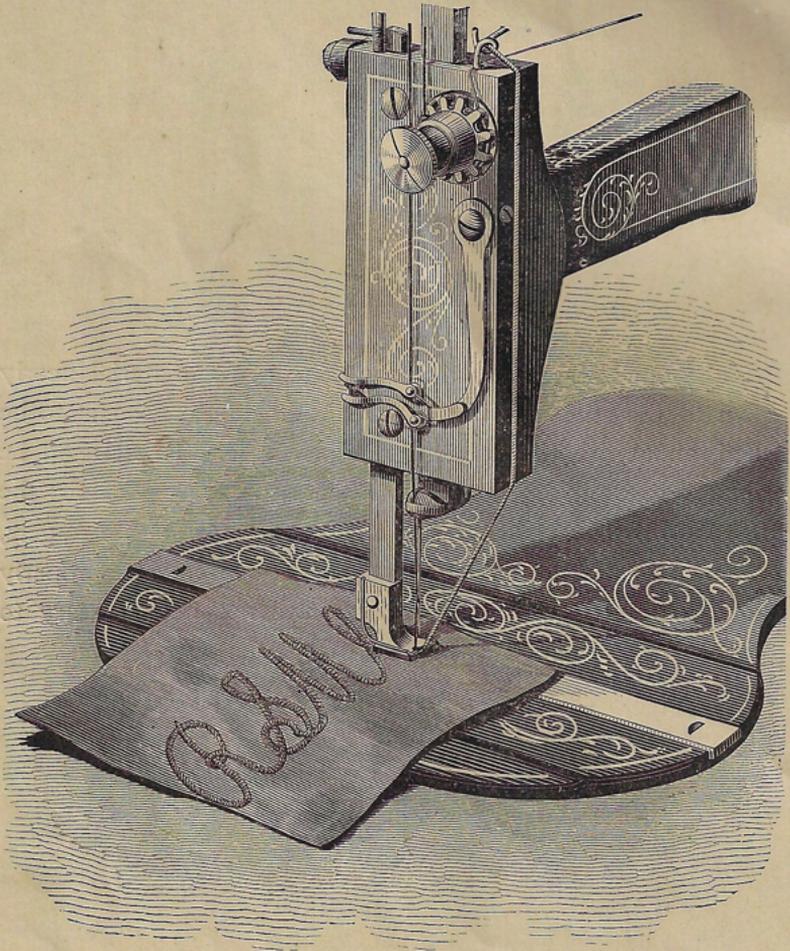


THE REMINGTON FELLER.

TO FELL WITH FOOT HEMMER.

Make your seam and trim one edge of the material nearly down to the stitching, leaving the other edge, which is to be felled, about five-sixteenths of an inch wide. This should be trimmed so as to be uniform its entire length. Introduce the edge into the hemmer and hold it in position with the fingers, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 6). If the edge be properly trimmed and of the right width, it will not be necessary to guide the edge with the fingers.

Fig. 7.

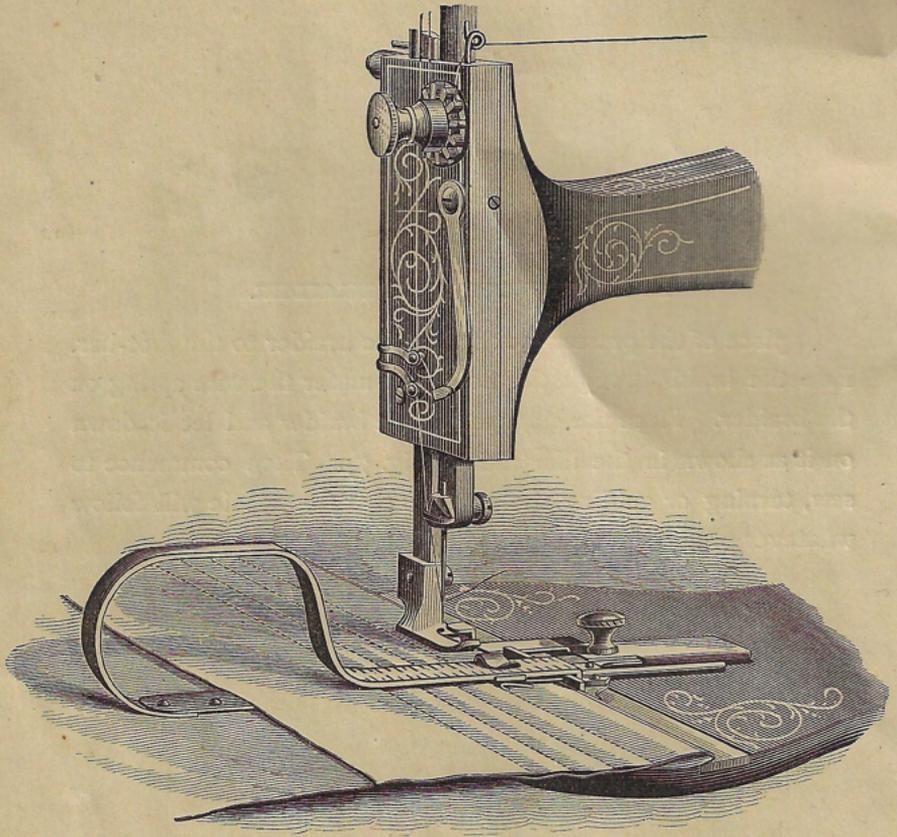


THE REMINGTON FOOT BRAIDER.

TO BRAID WITH FOOT BRAIDER.

In place of the presser-foot fasten the braider to the foot-bar. Pass the braid through the hole and under the wire spring on the braider. Place the cloth under the braider and let it down on it as shown in the illustration (Fig. 7). Then commence to sew, turning or guiding the cloth so that the needle will follow whatever pattern may be marked upon it.

Fig. 8.

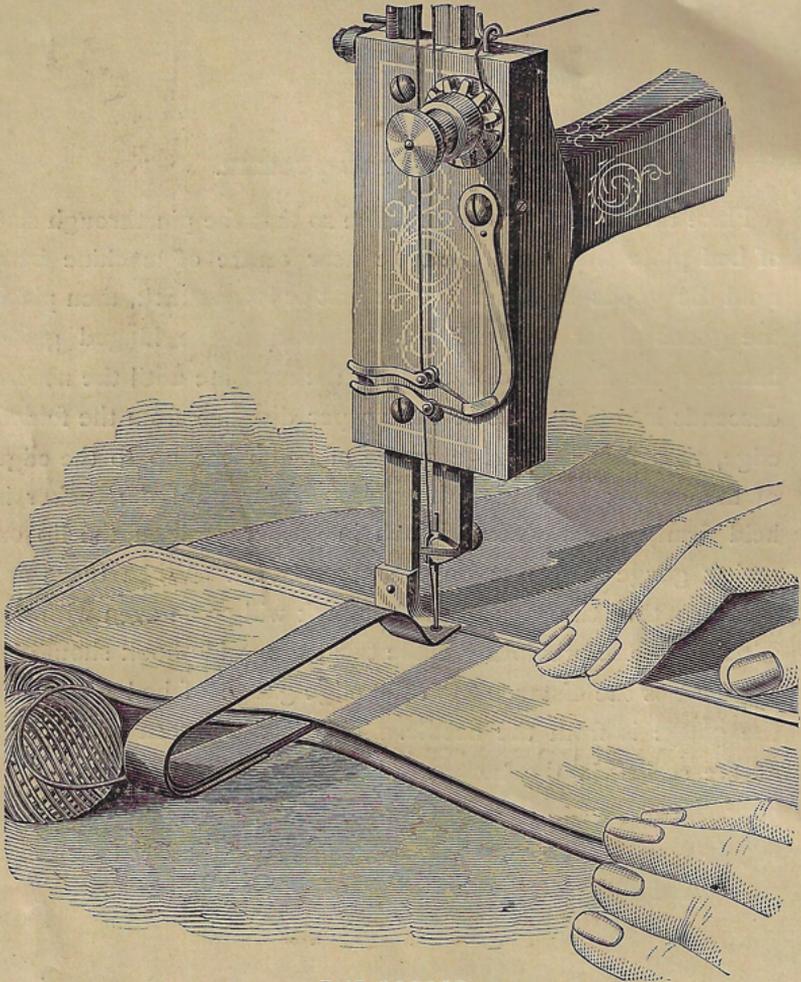


THE REMINGTON TUCKER.

THE REMINGTON TUCKER.

Place the tucker on the machine so that the pin through slot of bed plate will fit in the hole near centre of machine bed. Fold the goods by hand for the first or lowest tuck, then place the goods under the tucker-bow and turn the hinged guide between the folds of cloth. Turn the machine until the needle descends into the goods at the proper distance from the folded edge, then move the edge gauge of bed piece up to the edge of the goods; then turn the thumb screw until the tucker is held firmly in its place. When in proper position the lip on spring gauge will rest on the presser-foot. When tucks are made so that the edge of the last tuck will come even with the stitching of the previously made tuck, the guide hook should be three times the distance from the edge gauge of bed piece that the gauge is from the needle. This is easily seen by looking at the scales on the tucker. After one tuck is sewed, break over the seam laying the tuck smooth, slide up the hook to regulate the width of space, always passing the last tuck made through the hook.

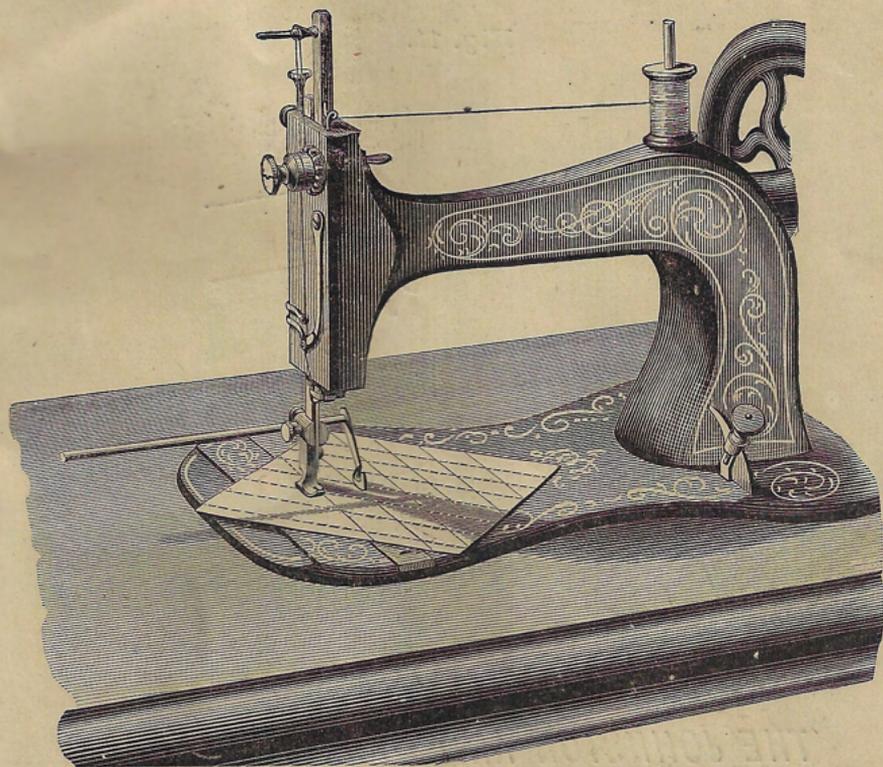
Fig. 9.



THE CORDER.

In place of the presser-foot attach the corder to the foot-bar, and use it as shown in the illustration (Fig. 9), using the same cord that is commonly used for cording.

Fig. 10.

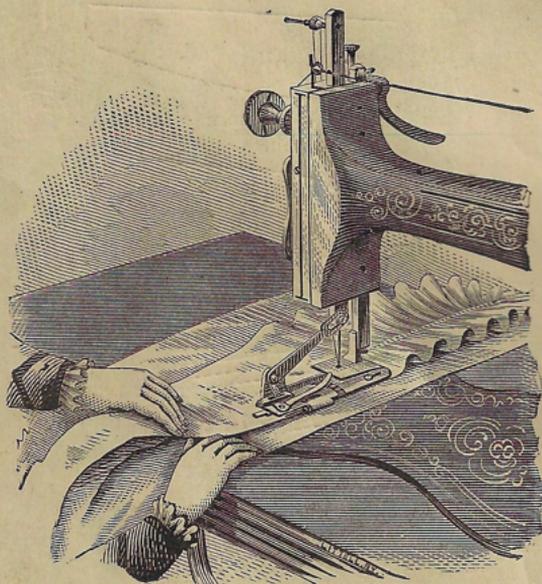


THE REMINGTON QUILTER,

TO QUILT

Attach the quilter to the presser-bar above the presser-foot, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 10). The guide-foot can be adjusted to or from the needle by loosening the thumb-screw that holds it in place. The foot-guide can be reversed so as to act on either side of the needle.

Fig. 11.

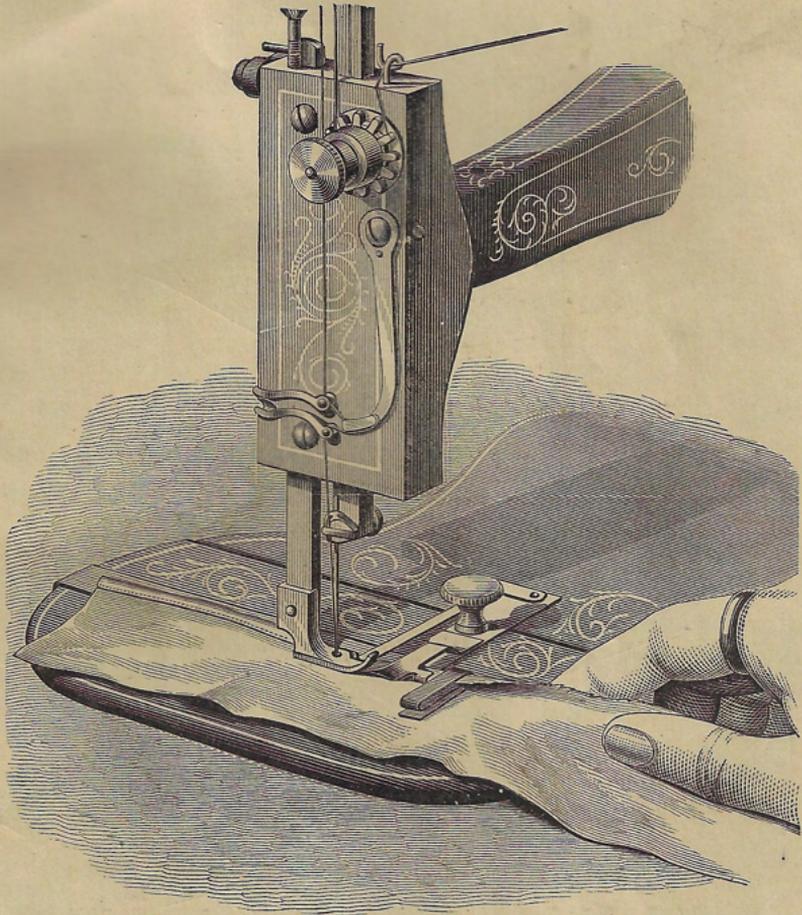


THE JOHNSTON AND TOOF RUFFLERS.

(Fac-simile of work performed by them.)

These Rufflers are the finest working and most useful attachments applied to the Sewing Machine. They gather any desired fulness without any change of *Thread, Tension or Pressure.* Full instructions accompany this attachment.

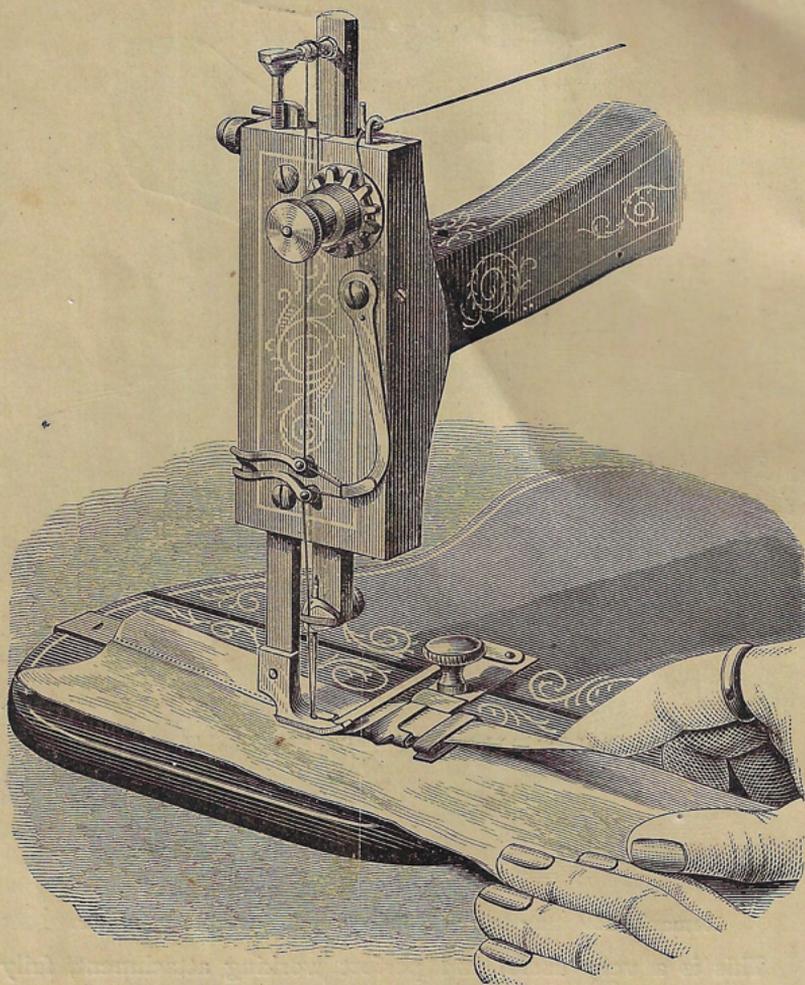
Fig. 12.



Remarks Relating to the Remington Adjustable Hemmer.

This is a very useful and perfect working attachment, fully secured by letters patent, owned by our Company, and to be had with no other Sewing Machine.

Fig. 13.



THE REMINGTON ADJUSTABLE HEMMER.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE REMINGTON ADJUSTABLE
HEMMER.**

Attach the hemmer to bed of machine by thumb-screw, having the lip of the spring rest upon the presser-foot in front of the needle, as shown in illustrations (Figs. 12 and 13). Place the edge of the material in the U shaped guide, with the edge brought over into the edge-turner, as shown in illustration (Fig. 13). A wide or narrow hem may be made by moving the U shaped guide towards or from the needle. When moved the desired distance, screw the hemmer fast to the bed-plate of machine with the thumb-nut. Fig. 13 represents the hemmer set to make a wide hem, and the mode of holding the work. Fig. 12 represents the hemmer set to make a narrow hem.

Fig. 14.



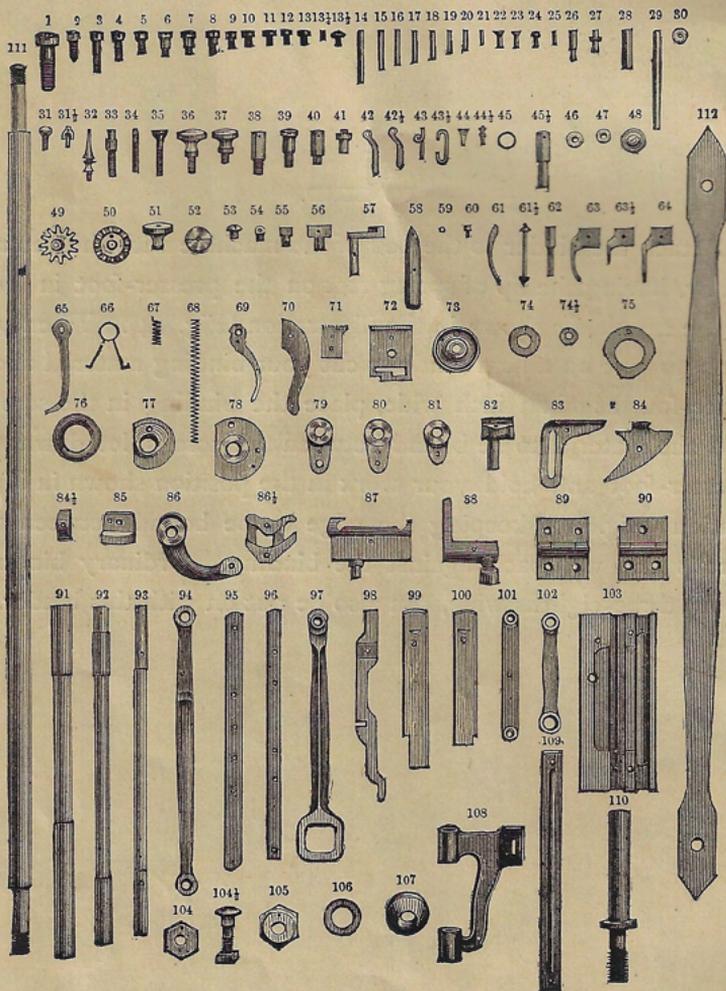
THE REMINGTON HEM BINDER.

TO BIND.

Attach the binder to the bed of the machine with the thumb-screw, having the lip of spring rest on the presser-foot in front of the needle, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 14). 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 (Fig. 14), keeping the edge to be bound between the scrolls and well back against the binding. Ordinary binding, about three-eighths wide, can also be put on with this binder.

PARTS OF REMINGTON

"FAMILY" SEWING MACHINE.



Parts of the Remington Family Improved Sewing Machine.

No. 1	Arm Screw	No. 65	Slack Thread Lever,
" 2	Feed Lift Screw,	" 66	Feed Bar Spring,
" 3	Shuttle Carrier Cap Screw,	" 67	Spooler Spring,
" 4	Face-plate, Knee and Belt Cover Screw,	" 68	Presser Spring,
" 5	Arm Plate, Feed Cam and Treadle-rod Thimble Screw,	" 69	Lifter,
" 6	Carrier Link Screw,	" 70	Feed Regulator Lever,
" 7	Feed Crank Screw,	" 71	Feed Dog,
" 8	Lifter Screw,	" 72	Throats,
" 9	Thread-guide Cam and Needle Cam Screw,	" 73	Spooler Pulley and Spindle
" 10	Foot-presser Screw,	" 74	Treadle Rod and Pitman Washer,
" 11	Foot-dog Screw,	" 74½	Shuttle Carrier Cap Washer,
" 12	Feed-lever Screw,	" 75	Thread Guide Cam,
" 13	Throat Screw	" 76	Rubber Ring for Spooler,
" 13½	Lever Tube Set Screw,	" 77	Feed Cam,
" 13½	Slack-lever Screw,	" 78	Disc,
" 14	Balance-wheel Pin,	" 79	Long Feed Shaft Crank,
" 15	Disc Pin,	" 80	Rock Shaft Crank,
" 16	Shuttle-crank Pin,	" 81	Short Feed Shaft Crank,
" 17	Feed-crank and Band-wheel Stud Pin,	" 82	Feed Guide,
" 18	Treadle Stud Pin,	" 83	Edge Gauge,
" 19	Crank-stud and Balance-wheel Stud Pin,	" 84	Feed Regulator Plate,
" 20	Lifter Pin,	" 84½	Feed Bar Shoe,
" 21	Needle-clamp Pin,	" 85	Knee,
" 22	Hinge Rivet (large),	" 86	Cam Crank,
" 23	Hinge Rivet. (small),	" 86½	Needle Bar Cam,
" 24	Presser-spring Plug,	" 87	Shuttle Carrier,
" 25	Lifter-stop Pin,	" 88	Feed Lift,
" 26	Lift-roller Stud,	" 89	Back Hinge,
" 27	Cam-roller Stud,	" 90	Front Hinge,
" 28	Slack-thread-lever Tube,	" 91	Arm Shaft,
" 29	Spool Wire,	" 92	Shuttle Shaft,
" 30	Feed Regulator Collar,	" 93	Feed Shaft,
" 31	Needle Clamp,	" 94	Connecting Rod,
" 31½	Needle Clamp Spring,	" 95	Needle Bar,
" 32	Thread Guide,	" 96	Foot Bar,
" 33	Tension Stud,	" 97	Hanger, *
" 34	Feed Regulating Lever Screw,	" 98	Feed Bar,
" 35	Presser Spring Screw,	" 99	Long Slide,
" 36	Spooler Screw,	" 100	Short Slide,
" 37	Edge Gauge Screw,	" 101	Shuttle Carrier Connection,
" 38	Treadle Stud,	" 102	Feed Connection,
" 39	Hand-wheel Screw,	" 103	Face Plate,
" 40	Shuttle Crank Stud,	" 104	Treadle Rod Nut,
" 41	Shuttle Carrier Stud,	" 104½	Brace and Slide Bolt and Nut,
" 42	Thread-guide Stud Spring,	" 105	Band Wheel Stud Nut,
" 42½	" " " "	" 106	" " Washer,
" 43	Thread Guide Eye,	" 107	Treadle Thimble,
" 43½	Belt Hook	" 108	Spooler Complete,
" 44	Thread Guide Spring,	" 109	Shuttle Carrier Cap,
" 44½	" " Studs, (2)	" 110	Band Wheel Stud,
" 45	Slack Spring,	" 111	Treadle Rod,
" 45½	Band-wheel Connection Stud,	" 112	Pitman
" 46	Lifter Roller,		Bed Plate,
" 47	Cam Roller,		Arm,
" 48	Tension Washer,		Belt Cover,
" 49	Tension Plate,		Hand Wheel,
" 50	Tension Disc,		Wrench,
" 51	Feed Regulator Nut,		Right side of Frame,
" 52	Tension Nut,		Left " "
" 53	Needle Clamp Nut,		Braces, (2)
" 54	Presser Bar Stud,		Arm Plate,
" 55	Feed Crank Stud,		Treadle,
" 56	Feed Guide Stud,		Band Wheel,
" 57	Slack Thread Lever Arm		Belt Shield,
" 58	Shuttle,		Oil Pan,
" 59	" Centre Spring,		Oiler,
" 60	" Centre,		Screw Driver
" 61	" Guide Spring,		Leather Belt,
" 61½	Bobbin,		Rubber Pieces for Table Top, (2)
" 62	Spooler Stud,		Felt Tension Washer,
" 63	Foot Presser,		Cloth Washer,
" 63½	Braider,		Needles, per dozen,
" 64	Hemmer,		Paper Box for Trimmings,
			Walnut Table Top,

Fig. 13.



VIEW OF THE REMINGTON No. 2 FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
MACHINE.

**THE REMINGTON No. 2 FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
MACHINE.**

This machine is constructed having a longer arm, so as to do a greater range of work, and may be run by steam power to a very high speed. It is a substantial and carefully built machine, avoiding all the objections found in most other machines of this class, and can be run for years without cost or annoyance to the operator. We can fully recommend this machine to manufacturers, or families having a great variety of work to do.

REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO.

TO SELECT NEEDLES AND THREAD.

IN SENDING ORDERS ALWAYS SPECIFY THE NUMBER REQUIRED.

<i>Size of Needle.</i>	<i>Class of Work to Sew.</i>	<i>Size of Cotton, Linen or Silk.</i>
O	Very fine, thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, &c.	120 to 150 Cotton.
B	Very fine Calicoes, Linens, Linen Shirtings, fine Silk, 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.
I	All kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Heavy Silks, Light Woolen Goods, Seaming, Stitching, &c.	40 to 40 Cotton. A and 0 Silk Twist.
2	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Corsets, Boys' Clothing, Cloaks, Mantels.	24 to 40 Cotton. A and 0 Silk Twist.
3	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats. Heavy Clothing generally.	10 to 24 Cotton. A and 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.

THE REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

ILION, HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.

 *Agencies in all the Principal Cities in the World.*

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E. REMINGTON & SONS,

Rifles, Shot-Guns, Pistols,

CARTRIDGES,

Gun Canes, Barrels, and Gun Mountings.

—♦—

The Remington Rifles are acknowledged by Military Authorities, Sportsmen, and "Crack Shots," to be Superior to all other Arms in the world, as to accuracy, simplicity, ease of manipulation and durability. The Target Rifle was winner of nearly all the principal matches at "Creedmoor, including the famous International Match (See official report in *Army and Navy Journal*, Oct. 3, 1874).

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Fill the want long felt for a thoroughly well-made and first-class Breech-Loading Shot-Gun, selling at a reasonable price.

Price of Rifles, .....\$32 00 to \$100 00  
 Price of Shot-Guns, ..... 45 00 to 75 00

Pistols of all Weights and Calibres from .22 to .50.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED TREATISE ON RIFLES AND SHOT-GUNS,  
 FREE.

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Manufacture a full assortment of Agricultural Implements, consisting in part of

**PLOWS, HOES, MOWERS, COTTON GINS,**

&c., &c., &c.

FOR  
**Sewing Machines**

BE SURE TO PURCHASE

All Numbers SIX-CORD from 8 to 100.



Strong, Elastic, Smooth, Uniform in Strength.

Wound on WHITE Spools.

**GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent.**

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And a Complete assortment for sale at all their Offices, and by Dealers  
Everywhere.

