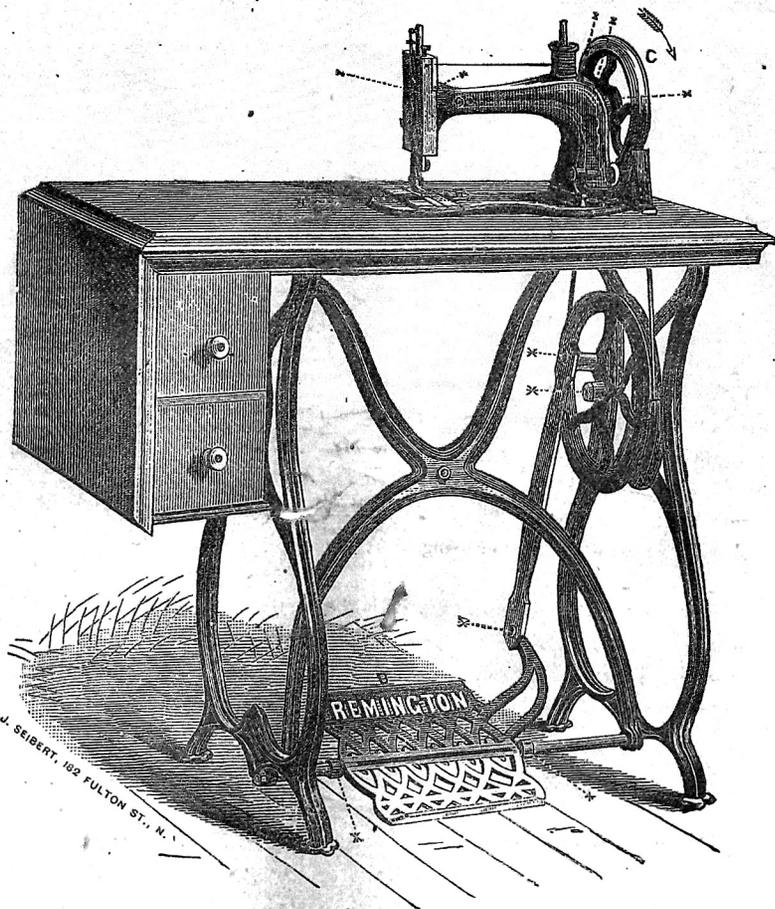


Fig 2.



DIRECTIONS.

BEFORE beginning the use of the Machine a short time should be given to a study of the instructions, and examination of the accompanying cuts. On page 33 will be found a list of the parts of the Machine with their corresponding numbers, which are used to designate the several parts where referred to in the instructions and illustrations. The asterisks * * in the preceding cuts designate the parts of the Machine which require oiling.

In case any difficulty is experienced in the use of the Machine reference should be made to page 15, where will be found a list of the difficulties which learners sometimes encounter, and information as to the remedy; and to page 14, where directions are given for oiling and keeping the Machine in order.

TO REMOVE THE SAMPLE OF WORK FROM THE MACHINE.

Raise the **needle-bar** to its highest point, by turning the **hand-wheel C** toward you in the direction indicated by arrow in Fig. 2.

Raise the **présser foot** by means of the **lifter**. Take hold of the upper thread above the needle and draw a few inches from the spool.

Draw the work out gently to the left, keeping the upper thread in the notch in the presser-foot so as to avoid bending the needle.

TO OPERATE THE TREADLE.

Loosen the **hand-wheel** so it will run freely on the shaft as described on page 8 under the head of **Winding the Bobbin**.

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.

Take hold of the top of **hand-wheel C** and turn it toward you in the direction shown by the arrow in Fig. 2, 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. Until this is done sewing should not be attempted.

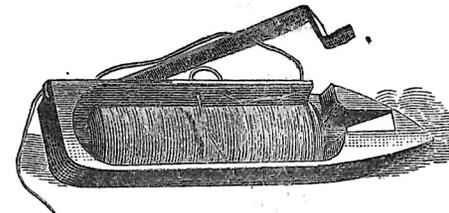
TO WIND THE BOBBIN.

With the thumb and forefinger of the right hand draw out the **stud** on the back of hand wheel C, connecting the wheel with the shaft.

Raise the **presser-foot**. Pull back the **slide**. Remove the shuttle. Take out the bobbin.

Place the **bobbin** in the spooler, catching the end of thread between head of bobbin and socket at right hand. Operate the treadle as in sewing, letting the thread pass gently between the **thumb** and **forefinger** 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 wound evenly and tightly upon the bobbin. Much depends upon the proper winding of the bobbin.

Fig. 3.



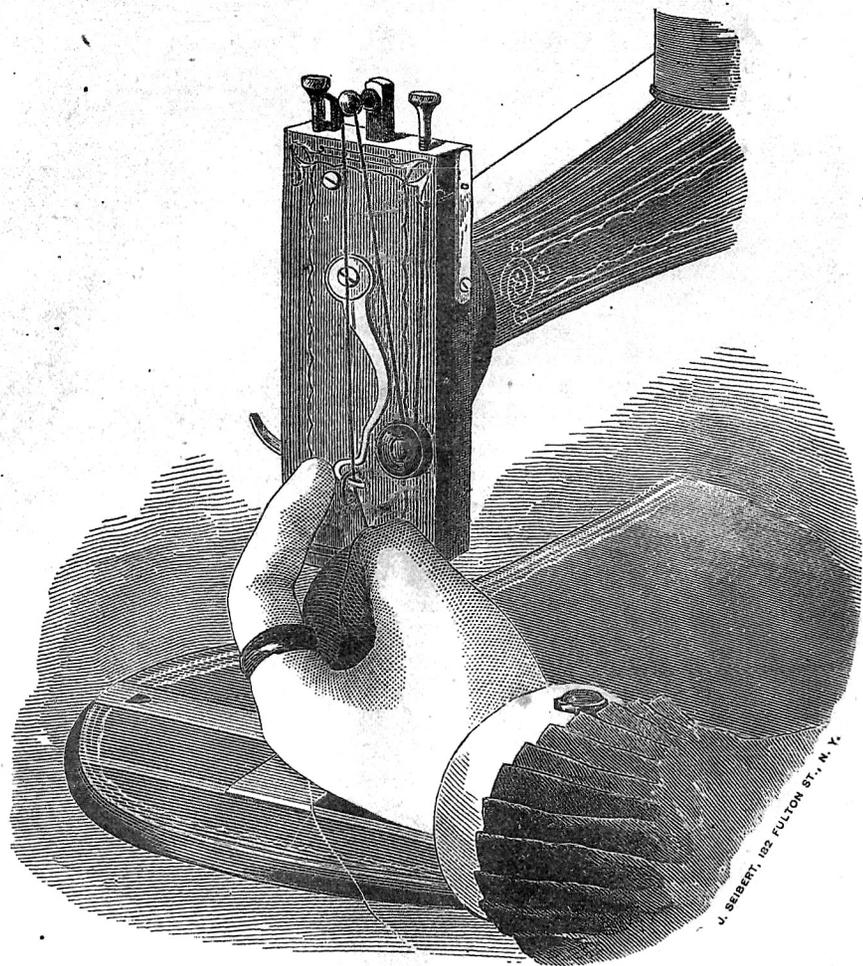
TO THREAD THE SHUTTLE.

Take the **shuttle** between the **thumb** and **forefinger** of the left hand.

Lift **tension-spring** to position shown in Fig. 3. Place **bobbin** in its bearing. Pass the **thread** through the **holes** in the **side** of **shuttle** as shown in the cut, out through the **hole** in **tension-spring**, and under the **thread guide spring** on the **side** of **shuttle**.

Note.—Since the above was in print the threading of the Shuttle has been further simplified, by cutting notches through which the thread may be slipped into the holes.

Fig. 4.



J. S. B. 957, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y.

TO THREAD THE MACHINE.

Pass the thread from the spool through the **notch** in front side of **face-plate**; **between** the **tension disks** and **through** the **thread-guide**, Fig. 4.

Hold back the **thread controller** with the forefinger of left hand, and catch the thread into the **loop** at the end; then **through** the eye of the **needle**.

TO REGULATE THE TENSION.

1st. Tension of Shuttle Thread.

After threading the shuttle, try the tension by drawing the thread toward the blunt end.

If it draws tight it is right for goods of firm texture. Thin, soft goods require looser tension.

To obtain more or less tension, turn in or out the little **screw** seen on top of shuttle near its sharp end, taking care not to raise it **above** the **surface** of **shuttle**. **Note**—In the use of the Machine with the present improved shuttle it is **very seldom** that the tension **requires adjustment**, as the construction is such that coarse thread brings a greater spring pressure to bear without any change in the setting of the tension.

2d. Tension of Upper Thread.

The tension on the needle thread is increased or diminished by turning the **thumbscrew** on the **top** of the **face plate nearest** the operator.

Take hold of the thread just above the needle and draw it downward from the spool, turning the **thumbscrew** to the **right** until the thread draws as tightly as is necessary in order to obtain the required stitch.

Note.—Since the above was in print the regulating screw has been transferred from the position described to the front of face plate, below the tension disks.

TO SET THE NEEDLE.

Turn the **hand wheel** in the direction indicated by the arrow Fig. 2, until the **needle bar** is at a convenient height.

Place the shank of the needle in the **groove** in the **needle bar**, the **round side** of needle in the **groove** and the **flat side** toward the **clamp**, the top of needle resting against the stud on the needle bar. This will bring the eye of the needle in the proper position.

Turn the thumbscrew so as to clamp the needle in place. The end of this thumbscrew is slotted in case it should ever be desired to use the screw-driver.

In setting the needle observe that it passes through the **hole** in the **throat-**

plate without touching either side. If it touches, take hold of it near its point and press gently in the opposite direction until it enters the center of the hole.

An **extra throat plate** with a larger hole accompanies each Machine, and should always be used with needles larger than B.

TO SEW.

Place the **shuttle** in the **carrier** leaving about three inches of thread projecting and close the slide.

Draw about three inches of the upper thread through the eye of the needle, keeping the thread in the **notch** in **presser foot** so as to avoid bending the needle. With the left hand hold the thread, leaving it slack between the **hand** and the **needle**.

Turn the top of hand wheel gently toward 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; place the fabric beneath the needle, lowering the presser-foot 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-screw on top of the face-plate, so as to tighten the tension on the needle thread. If the thread lies straight upon the upper surface turn the thumbscrew 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.

In sewing heavy goods the stitch should be lengthened in proportion to the thickness of the goods.

TO REGULATE THE STITCH.

To lengthen the stitch loosen the thumbscrew seen on the right hand of Machine in front of and near the base of the arm, and slide it away from the operator. Then tighten the thumbscrew.

To shorten the stitch move the thumbscrew toward the operator. **Thick** work requires a longer stitch than thin work

TO OIL THE MACHINE.

The * * on cuts 1 and 2 indicate the parts to be oiled. The hole in rear of 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** should be oiled 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 on the stand, and turn the Machine back on its hinges and oil all the parts indicated by the * * as shown in Fig. 1.] Turn the Machine back in its place, put on the belt, remove the shuttle, 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 at any time the Machine runs *harder than it should*, it is certain either that some place has not been oiled, or that the oil has gummed and retards the motion of the Machine.

In the first case a few drops of oil should be used on the working parts as directed above. In the second case a little kerosene or benzine should be dropped on the **shuttle race** and in the oil holes marked *; then run rapidly, wipe clean, and oil with a few drops of the best prepared sperm oil.

Especial care should be taken to keep the **shuttle race** (where the **shuttle carrier** 82 Fig. 1 runs,) free from gummed oil or dirt which greatly increases the power required to run the Machine.

TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT.

To **increase** the pressure of the **presser-foot** turn the screw on top of the face plate behind the needle bar to the right. To diminish the pressure turn it to the left.

Heavy goods require more pressure than light goods, in order to make them feed through the Machine properly.

TO REGULATE THE BELT.

If the belt which communicates motion to the Machine becomes too loose cut off a little piece at one end, punch a new hole through the belt, and hook it together again. The belt should always be tight enough to move the Machine without slipping, and no tighter than necessary for that purpose.

If so loose as to slip a portion of the power expended will not be communicated to the Machine, and if too tight an unnecessary amount of friction will be expended on the bearings. In either case the Machine will run harder than it should.

CAUSES OF A MACHINE NOT WORKING PROPERLY.

Missing Stitches.—The needle may be bent away from the shuttle; or it may not be set up against the needle stop as directed on page 12; or the point of the shuttle may have been accidentally blunted; or the needle may be too large for the throat-plate so that the thread does not pass through freely to form the loop.

Breaking the Upper Thread.—The thread may be poor; or it may be too coarse for the needle; or the upper tension may be too tight; or a large needle may be in use with the fine throat plate; or the Machine may be wrongly threaded.

Breaking the Lower Thread.—The thread may be loose on the bobbin and get tangled; or the bobbin may be wound too full; or the shuttle may not be properly threaded.

Imperfect or Irregular Stitches.—The tension may be too loose; or the Machine wrongly threaded; or the thread uneven; or by pulling the cloth while sewing so that it does not pass evenly through the Machine.

Breaking the Needle.—The needle has been improperly set, or is bent by pulling the work so as to cause it to strike the throat-plate.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

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.

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.

TO MAKE HEM STITCH.

Fold blotting paper (which can be readily torn) until you get a 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 wheel 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.

NEEDLES.

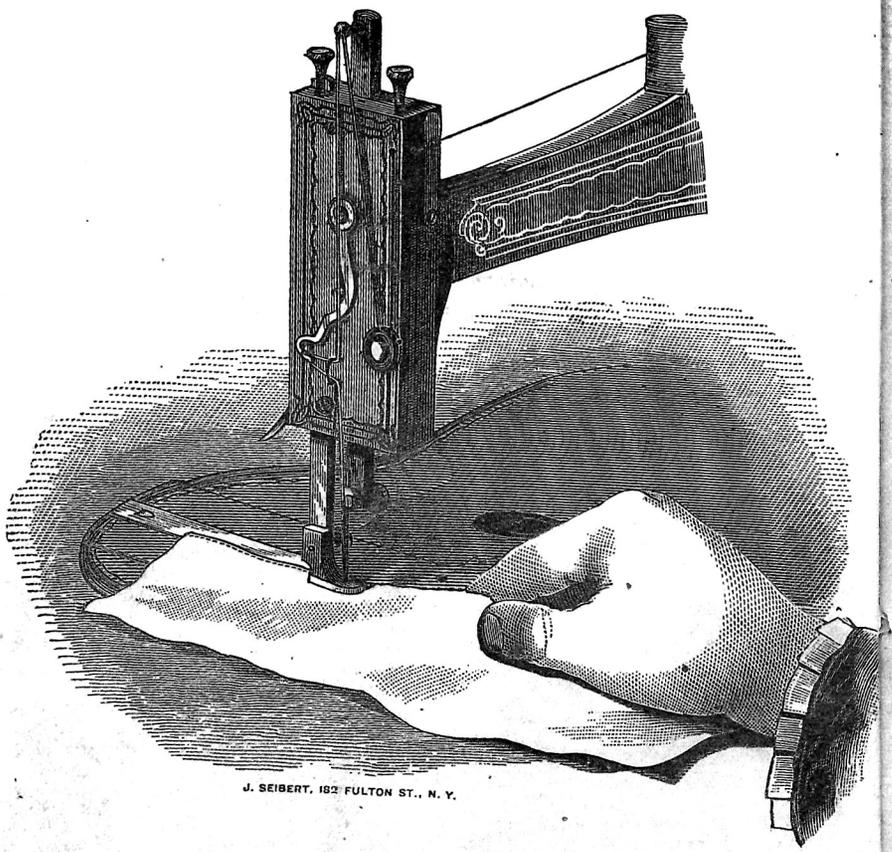
Machine Needles can be sent safely any distance by mail. Price per dozen, 75 cents.

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

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 Bobb ins one Oiler, one dozen Needles, one copy of Directions.

FIG. 5.



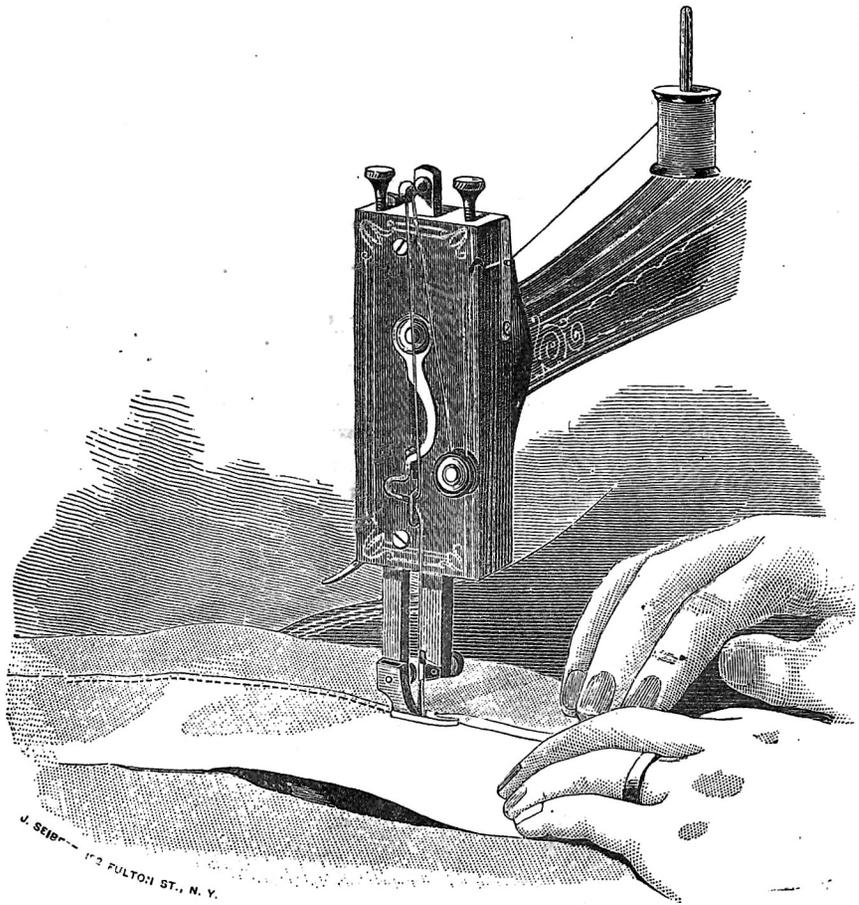
J. SEIBERT, 182 FULTON ST., N. Y.

THE REMINGTON 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. 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.

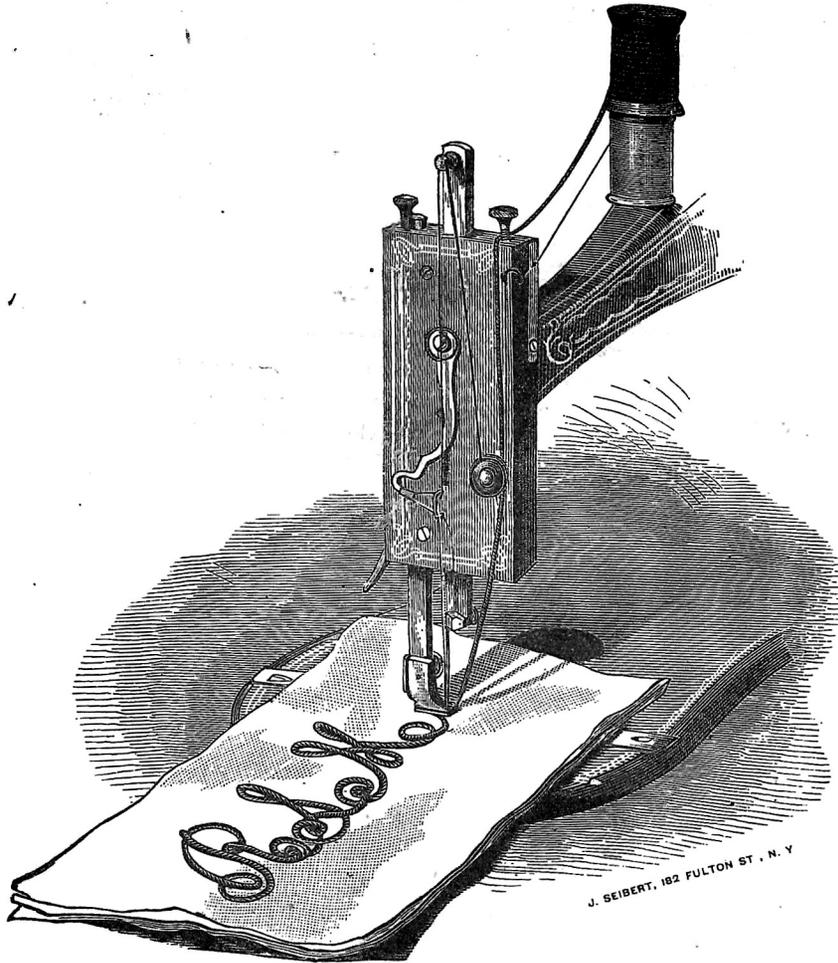


THE REMINGTON FELLER.

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.

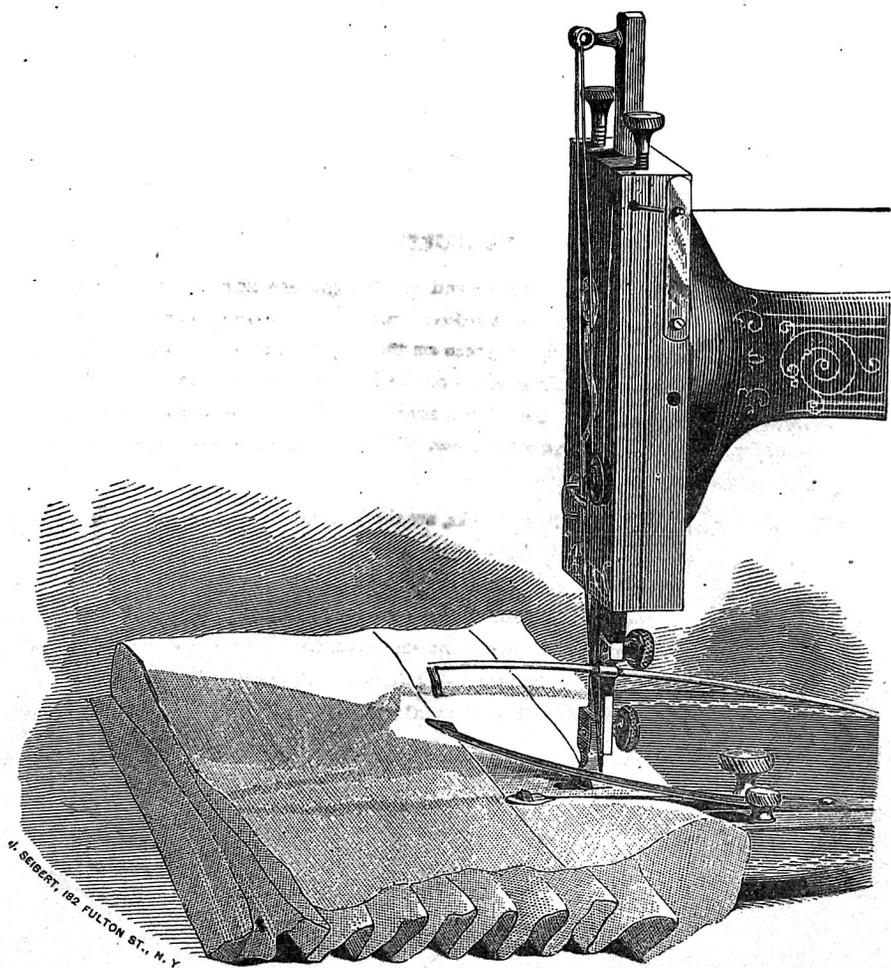


THE REMINGTON FOOT BRAIDER.

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 TUCKER.

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THE TUCKER.

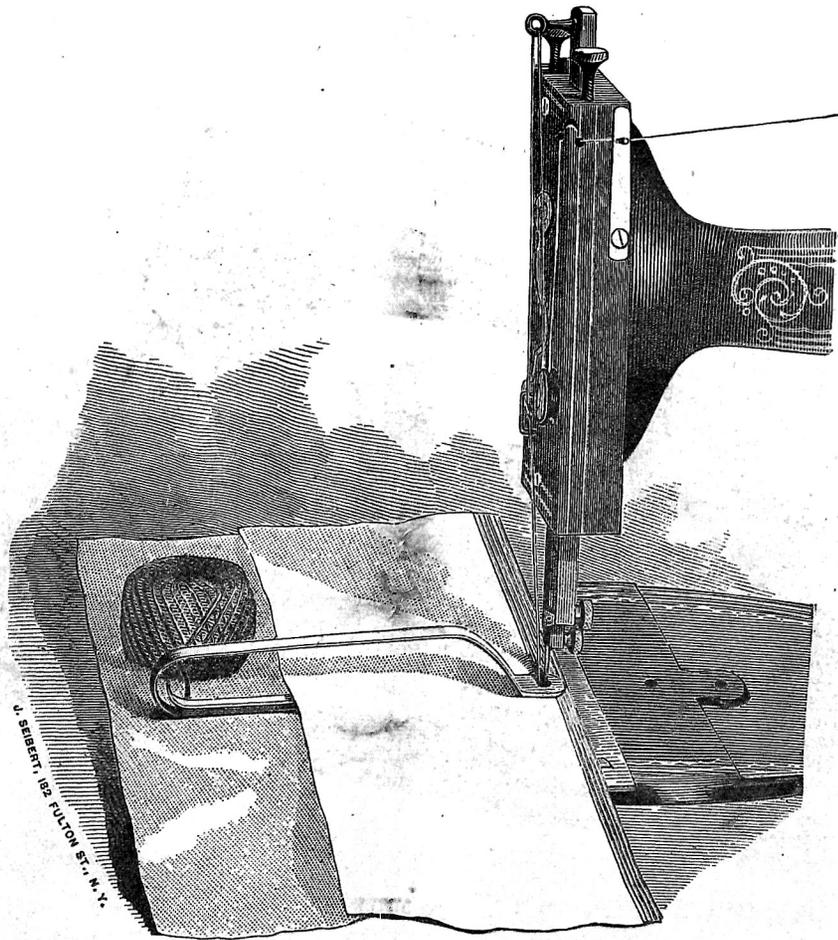
Place the **tucker** on the Machine and put the **gauge-screw** through the hole in the **upper plate** of the **tucker**, and turn it **nearly** down. Then move the **gauge** so that the figure 3 seen on the **upper plate** shall be directly at the gauge line, and fasten the gauge screw as firm as possible. 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 thumbscrew**. 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** towards or from the needle. If from the needle, the space is greater; if towards the needle, the space is less. You can set the **gauge** half way 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**. In spooling bobbins, *unfasten the wire from the needle.*

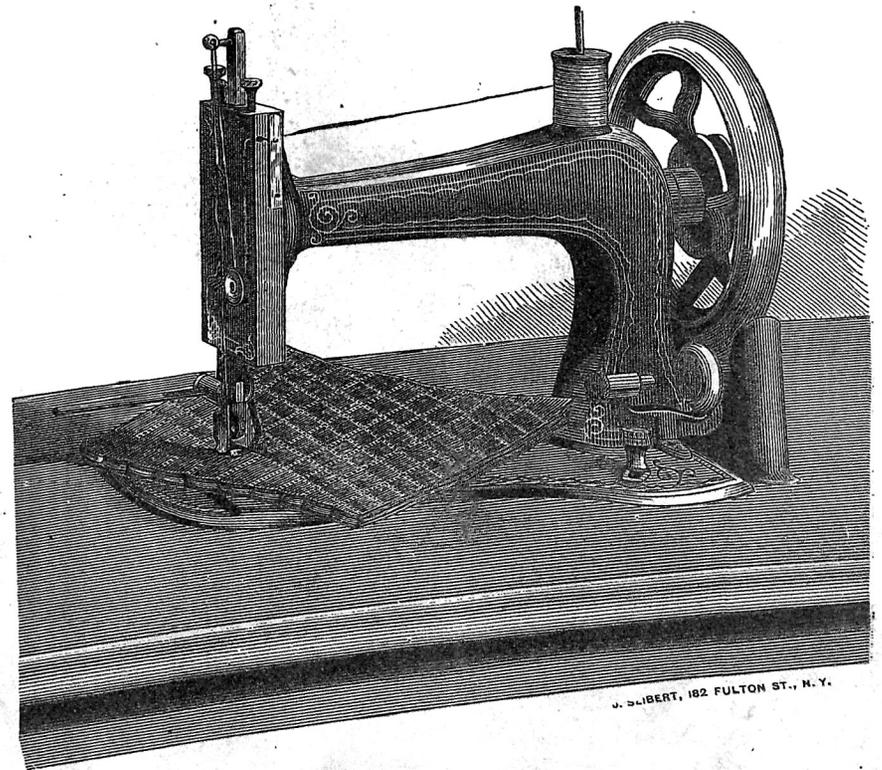
Fig. 9.



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.

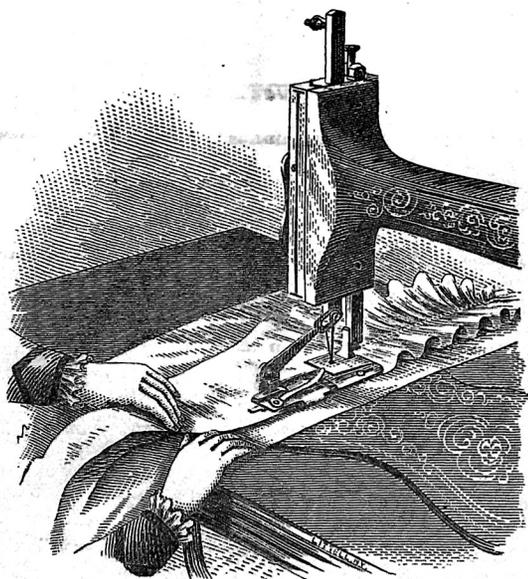
Fig. 10.



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 RUFFLER.

THE RUFFLER.

The **ruffler** is attached to the Machine in the place of the **presser-foot**.

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 **arm**.

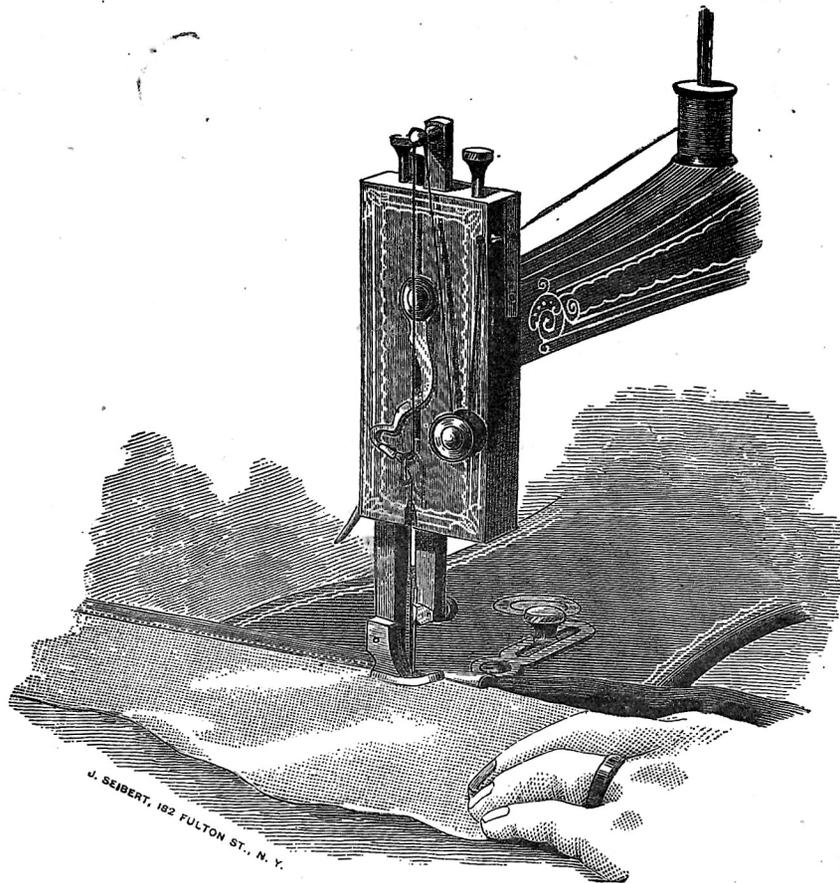
To make plaits, make a longer stitch and move the **adjusting lever** from the **arm**.

If full gathers are required, use same as for plaits with a short stitch.

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

Note.—In ordering Rufflers state that they are for the **No. 3** Machine.

Fig. 12.



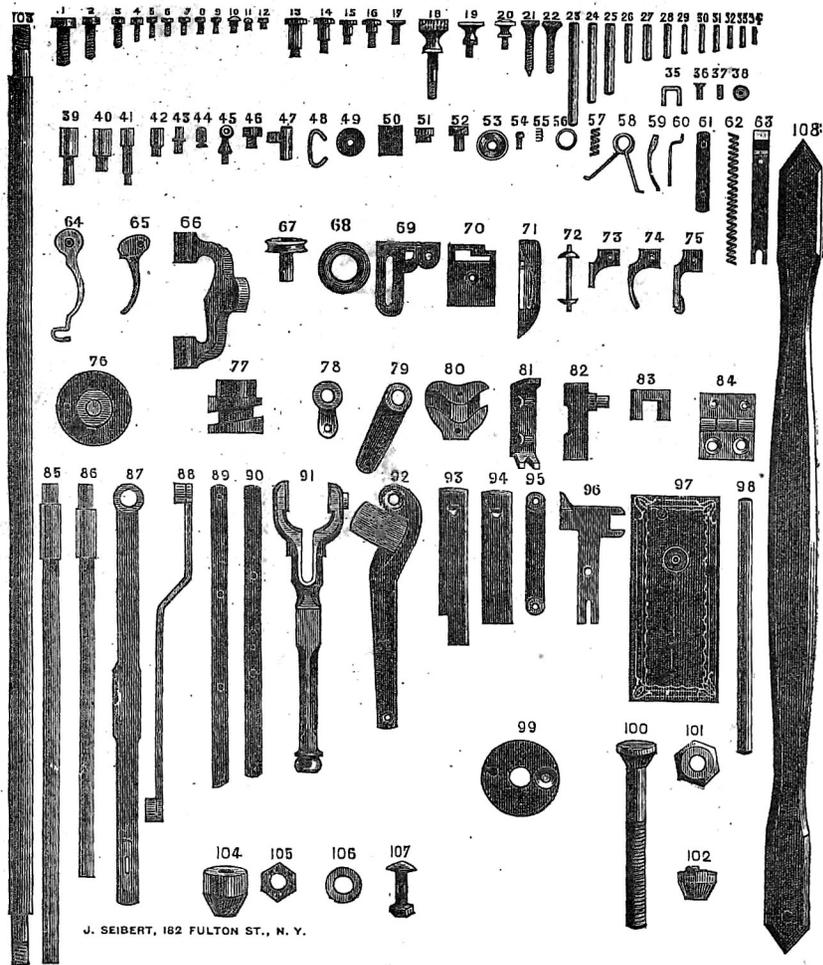
THE REMINGTON HEM BINDER.

J. SEIBERT, 192 FULTON ST., N. Y.

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. 12]. 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. Ordinary binding, about three-eighths wide, can also be put on with this binder.

PARTS OF
REMINGTON
 No. 3, Sewing Machine.



J. SEIBERT, 182 FULTON ST., N. Y.

Parts of No. 3 Remington Sewing Machine.

- | | | | |
|-------|--|--------|-----------------------------------|
| No. 1 | Arm Screw. | No. 64 | Slack Thread Lever. |
| " 2 | Feed Cam Lever Adjusting Screw. | " 65 | Lifter. |
| " 3 | Face Plate Screw | " 66 | Spooler Frame (Spooler complete). |
| " 4 | Belt Cover, Spooler, Treadle Rod and Feed Cam Screw. | " 67 | Spooler Wheel. |
| " 5 | Feed Dog Screw. | " 68 | Spooler Rubber. |
| " 6 | Needle Bar Cam Screw. | " 69 | Edge Gauge. |
| " 7 | Feed Lift Screw | " 70 | Throat Plate. |
| " 8 | Throat Plate and Arm Plate Screw. | " 71 | Shuttle complete. |
| " 9 | Shuttle Carrier and Carriage Rod Screw | " 72 | Bobbin. |
| " 10 | Slack Thread Lever Screw. | " 73 | Braider. |
| " 11 | Tension Spring & Thread Retain'r Scr'w | " 74 | Foot Presser. |
| " 12 | Shuttle Tension Screw. | " 75 | Foot Hemmer. |
| " 13 | Swivel. | " 76 | Diec. |
| " 14 | Hand Wheel Screw. | " 77 | Feed Cam. |
| " 15 | Shuttle Carriers Link Screw. | " 78 | Rock Shaft Crank "Short". |
| " 16 | Feed Regulator Lever Pivot and Screw. | " 79 | Rock Shaft Crank "Long". |
| " 17 | Feed Cam Lever Screw. | " 80 | Needle Bar Cam. |
| " 18 | Feed Regulator Screw. | " 81 | Shuttle Carrier. |
| " 19 | Edge Gauge Screw. | " 82 | Shuttle Carrier Carriage. |
| " 20 | Foot Presser Screw. | " 83 | Swivel. |
| " 21 | Tension Regulator Screw. | " 84 | Hinge. |
| " 22 | Presser Spring Screw. | " 85 | Arm Shaft. |
| " 23 | Spool Pin. | " 86 | Rock Shaft. |
| " 24 | Loose Wheel Block Pin. | " 87 | Feed Lever. |
| " 25 | Feed Lever Pin. | " 88 | Connecting Rod. |
| " 26 | Disc Pin. | " 89 | Needle Bar. |
| " 27 | Swivel and Arm Set Pin. | " 90 | Foot Bar. |
| " 28 | Rock Shaft Crank Pin. | " 91 | Feed Cam Lever. |
| " 29 | Band Wheel Connection Stud and Treadle Stud Pin. | " 92 | Feed Regulator Lever. |
| " 30 | Slack Thread Lever Pin. | " 93 | Long Slide. |
| " 31 | Lifter Pin | " 94 | Short Slide. |
| " 32 | Rock Shaft Crank Stud Pin. | " 95 | Shuttle Carrier Connection. |
| " 33 | Treadle Retaining Spring and Feed Regulator Pin. | " 96 | Feed Dog. |
| " 34 | Needle Clamp Pin. | " 97 | Face Plate. |
| " 35 | Face Plate Staple. | " 98 | Shuttle Carriage Rod. |
| " 36 | Hinge Rivet. | " 99 | Loose Wheel Block. |
| " 37 | Loose Wheel Catch Plug. | " 100 | Band Wheel Stud. |
| " 38 | Cam Roller. | " 101 | Band Wheel Stud Nut. |
| " 39 | Band Wheel Connection Stud, | " 102 | Band Wheel Stud Cone. |
| " 40 | Treadle Stud. | " 103 | Treadle Rod. |
| " 41 | Spooler Stud. | " 104 | Treadle Rod Cone. |
| " 42 | Rock Shaft Crank Stud. | " 105 | Treadle Rod Nut. |
| " 43 | Cam Roller Stud. | " 106 | Treadle Rod Washer. |
| " 44 | Tension Stud. | " 107 | Brace, Side Bolt and Nut. |
| " 45 | Thread Guide. | " 108 | Pitman. |
| " 46 | Feed Cam Slide. | | Bed Plate. |
| " 47 | Loose Wheel Catch. | | Arm. |
| " 48 | Belt Hook. | | Belt Cover. |
| " 49 | Spooler Stud Washer. | | Hand Wheel. |
| " 50 | Feed Lift. | | Wrench. |
| " 51 | Needle Clamp Nut | | Right Side of Frame. |
| " 52 | Needle Clamp. | | Left |
| " 53 | Tension Diec. | | Braces. |
| " 54 | Presser Spring Plug. | | Arm Plate. |
| " 55 | Loose Wheel Catch Spring. | | Treadle. |
| " 56 | Slack Thread Lever Spring. | | Band Wheel. |
| " 57 | Spooler Spring. | | Belt Shield. |
| " 58 | Feed Spring. | | Oil Pan. |
| " 59 | Shuttle Guide Spring. | | Oiler. |
| " 60 | Shuttle Tension Spring. | | Screw Driver. |
| " 61 | Thread Retaining Spring. | | Leather Belt. |
| " 62 | Presser Spring. | | Rubber Pieces for Table Top. |
| " 63 | Tension Spring. | | Needles per Dozen. |
| | | | Paper Box for Trimmings. |
| | | | Walnut Table Top. |

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. |
| ½ | Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and general domestic goods, and all classes of general work. | 60 to 90 Cotton, o and oo Silk Twist. |
| 1 | All kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Heavy Silks, Light Woolen Goods, Seaming, Stitching, &c. | 40 to 60 Cotton, A and o Silk Twist. |
| 2 | Tickings, Woolen Goods, Corsets, Boys' Clothing, Cloaks, Mantles. | 24 to 40 Cotton, A and o 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. |

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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 has been winner of nearly all the principal matches at "Creedmoor," including the famous International Match.

The Remington Double-Barreled Shot-Guns

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, \$25 00 to \$100 00

Price of Shot-Guns. 40 00 to 125 00

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

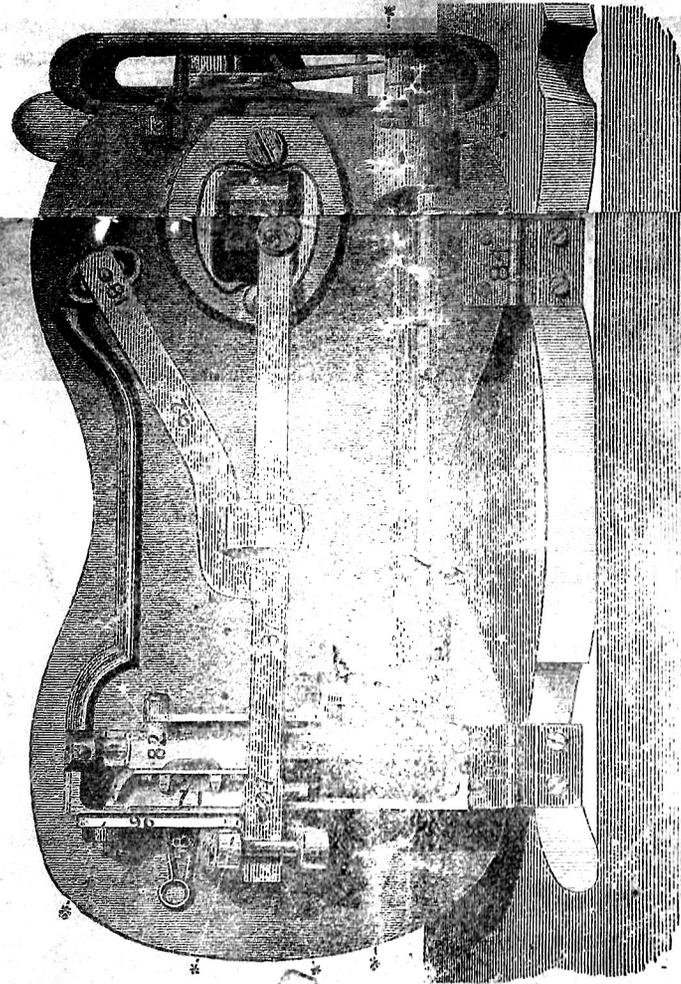
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FREE.

The Remington Agricultural Works

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

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Fig. 1.



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ches froi