INSTRUCTIONS

for Operating the FRANKLIN OR MINNESOTA "M" SEWING MACHINE

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

"THE WORLD'S LARGEST STORE"

F2142

Machine No. 9631

Certificate of Guarantee

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

With fair usage we hereby agree to make good any defect in material or workmanship for a period of twenty years. Natural wear and tear on any of the parts is not considered a defect in material or workmanship.

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

When referring to this guarantee please do not fail to state Head Number.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

The Object of This Book

IT IS the object of this book to provide every user of this Sewing Machine with an ever present instructor showing how to use it.

READ THIS BOOK CAREFULLY.

The first thing to do when you open the machine is **TO READ THE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.** Even if you have used a sewing machine before, **READ THIS BOOK** before you try to operate this machine.

By means of this book we make it unnecessary to depend on the instruction of a teacher, who says so many things in so short a time that most of them are forgotten. This book says all these things and it is always at hand to repeat them in case of need. The illustrations are actual photographs of the machine. They show exactly how the different parts of the machine and its many attachments work.

By following the instructions in this book **YOUR MACHINE WILL ALWAYS GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.**

Every Sewing Machine is tested thoroughly at the factory before being packed for shipment. Just before packing the machine the tensions are adjusted and the machine is oiled. During shipment more or less dust gathers on the machine, so after opening the machine carefully wipe it with a dust cloth and then **OIL IT** according to the directions given on the following pages.

IF YOU READ THIS INSTRUCTION BOOK CAREFULLY YOU WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE WITH YOUR MACHINE.

Instructions on the Care and Operation of this Sewing Machine

The illustration on the next page will make you familiar with the names of the parts of the Sewing Machine Head. On the following pages we tell you just what to do when you unpack the sewing machine. **WE URGE YOU TO READ THIS INSTRUCTION BOOK VERY CAREFULLY,** particularly the first half of the book, which tells you how to take care of your machine. We repeat, if you carefully **READ THIS BOOK** and follow the directions and instructions closely **YOU WILL HAVE NO TROUBLE WITH YOUR MACHINE.** When you oil the machine use the oil which comes with the machine and always **BE CAREFUL TO PURCHASE GOOD SEWING MACHINE OIL.** The oil listed in our big General Catalog is very good. You would be surprised to know how much really depends on the quality of the oil used to get satisfactory results from your sewing machine. If you cannot purchase the proper kind of sewing machine oil at home, order it from us when you order other goods.

THE NEEDLE IS ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT PART of the sewing machine. A cheap, poorly made needle may cause all kinds of trouble and even prevent the machine from sewing. Many people are careless in purchasing needles. This Machine uses the same needle as the Singer Shuttle Machine, commonly known as the Style 27 Singer. **WE RECOMMEND** that you purchase your needles from us, because you will then get the correct needles of fine quality **FOR LESS MONEY THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.** We sell only high grade sewing machine needles, consequently our machines do not cause trouble on this account. **WHEN YOU ORDER NEEDLES MERELY MENTION THE NAME AND GIVE THE HEAD NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.**

Please **DO NOT** attempt to **CHANGE** any of the adjustments of your sewing machine. Do not turn any screws to see how they work. The machines are carefully adjusted and tested at the factory and are in perfect condition to do all ordinary sewing, so that **THE ADJUSTMENTS SHOULD NOT BE INTERFERED WITH.** If you are careful to follow our suggestion in this regard you will secure far better results, and after you have become familiar with the operation of your machine and its different parts **YOU WILL HAVE NO DIFFICULTY** whatever in making changes in the tensions, should you find it necessary to sew on extremely light or slazy material.

If you have any trouble and cannot determine the remedy from this book, write to us and we will be only too glad to advise you promptly just what to do.

Even though you have operated a machine, we hope you will read this book carefully and familiarize yourself with the different working parts of the Head. By following the simple rules and the directions which we give you, **WE ARE SURE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND YOUR MACHINE READY WHEN YOU WISH TO SEW.**

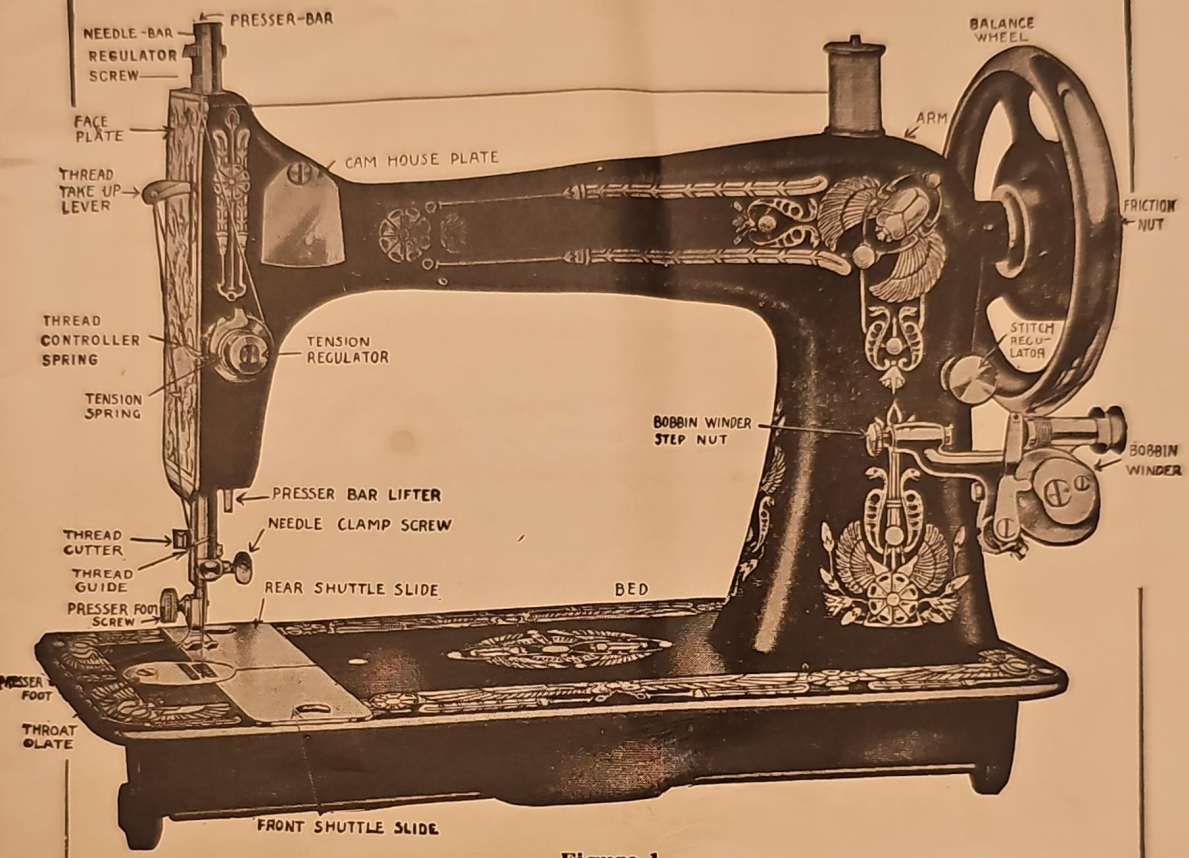


Figure 1.

By referring to this illustration it will be easy for you to become familiar with the names of the different parts of your sewing machine, so that in case it should be necessary at any time to write to us, you will be able to give us the names of the different parts, and we will understand your letter and be in a position to give you better service.

To Oil the Stand.

The journal of the balance wheel below the table, the bearings at each end of the pitman and the bearings of the treadle on each side are the five points on the stand which require regular oiling. After oiling run the machine a few minutes to distribute the oil and then wipe carefully. **BE SURE EVERY PART IS CLEAN BEFORE COMMENCING TO SEW.**

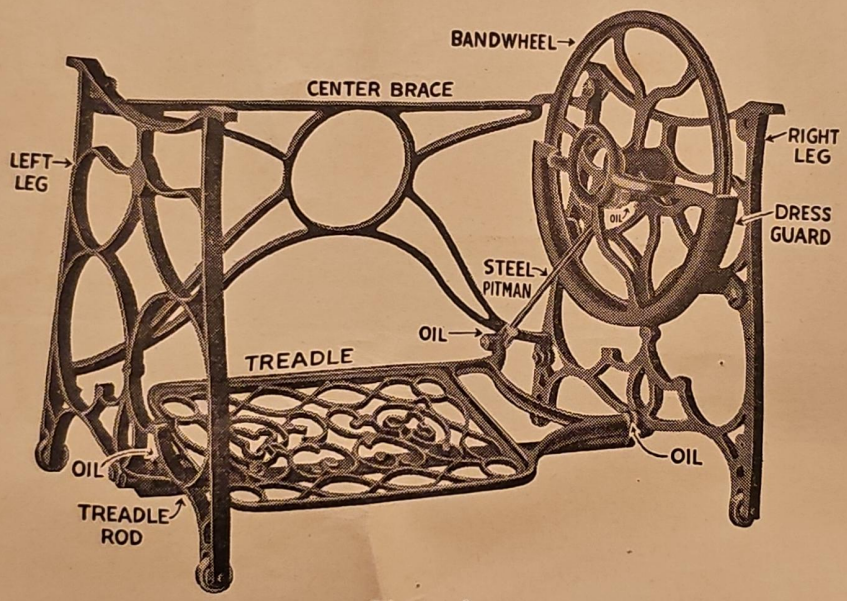


Figure 4.

If at any time you are in need of repairs for the stand, send us a full size drawing of the part and mention the name and head number of your machine. The number will be found on the bed-plate, in the rear right hand corner, behind arm of machine.

Prices of repairs will be found in our General Catalog.

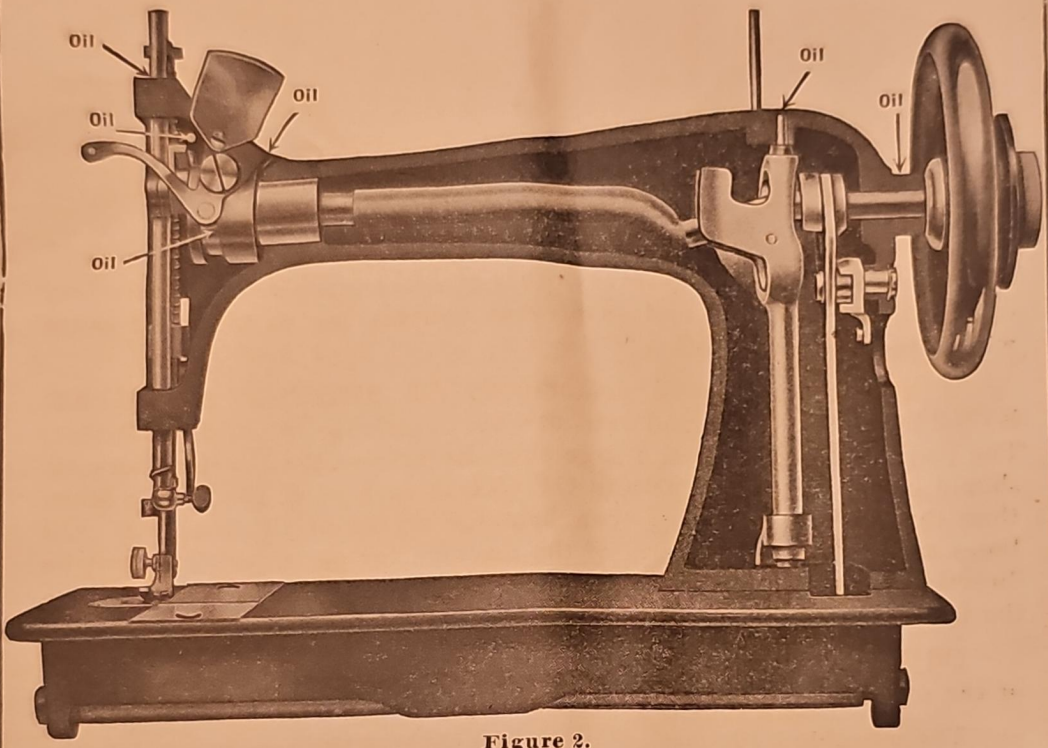


Figure 2.

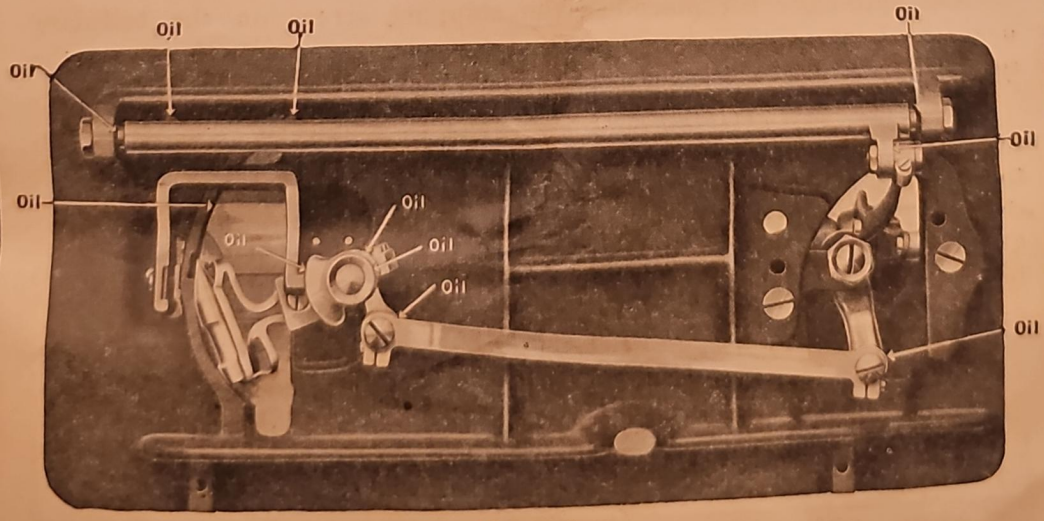


Figure 3.

Oiling.

A sewing machine, like every other piece of machinery, needs oiling to insure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear of the parts which bear upon each other.

If a machine is used continuously **IT SHOULD BE OILED EVERY DAY.** With moderate use an occasional oiling is sufficient. The pictures on the opposite page show by arrows the points where oil should be applied. **ONE DROP OF OIL** at each point is plenty. More than this will retard rather than help the action of the machine. Oil holes are provided in the arm of the machine for parts which cannot be directly reached. Oil is applied to the shuttle through the oil hole under the front shuttle slide.

Oil is applied to the needle bar cam through the hole in the back of the cam house. The needle bar should be raised to its highest point.

The movable trade mark plate on the back of the arm just below the spool pin, and the plate in front just above the tension, give access to other parts which it is very necessary to oil.

To oil the works underneath the bedplate, throw off the belt, turn the head back and apply the oil on bearing, as shown by the arrow marks in the illustration.

On automatic lift machines the shipping screw on the bedplate near the base of the arm must be taken out before the head can be turned back.

IF THE MACHINE RUNS HARD it is due to lack of proper oiling of some bearings. Should the machine become gummed from long standing or poor oil, apply kerosene to all the bearings to remove the gum; then run the machine rapidly, wipe clean and **OIL THOROUGHLY WITH GOOD SEWING MACHINE OIL** before beginning to sew.

Be sure to use ONLY good quality sewing machine oil. Include your order for oil in a freight shipment.

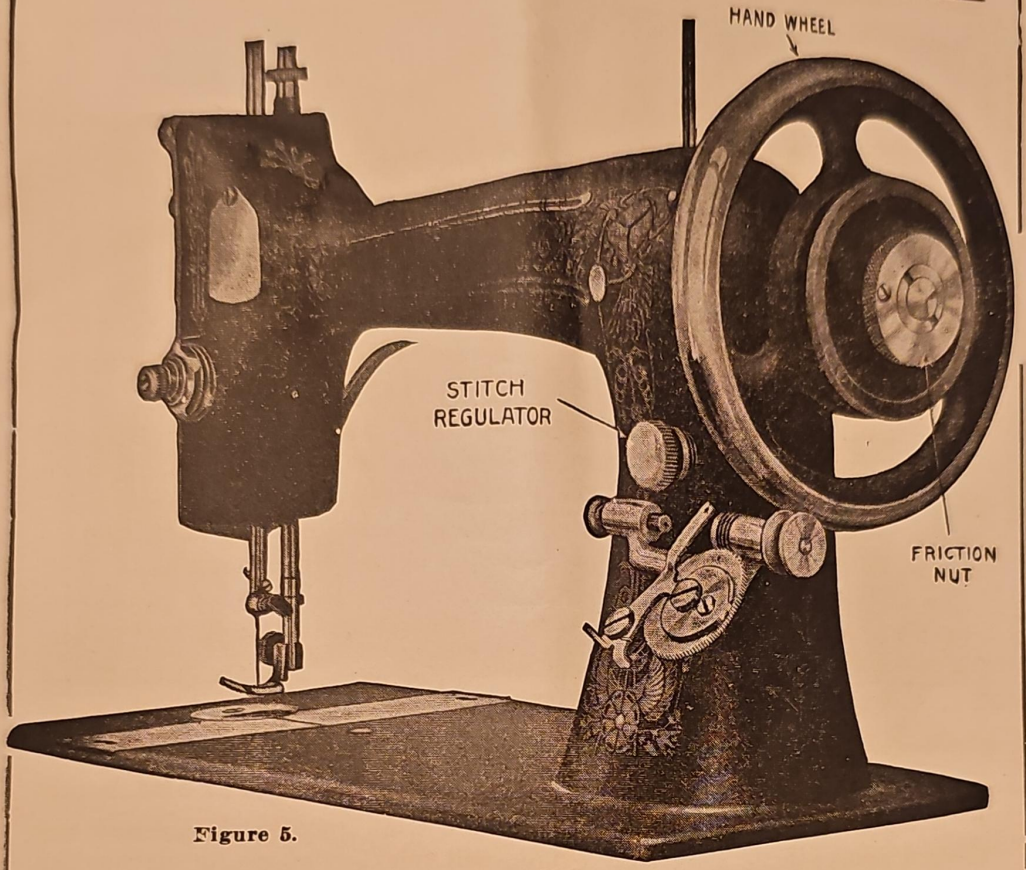


Figure 5.

Running the Machine.

A uniform motion is necessary to secure the best results. If you are not accustomed to running a sewing machine you should practice as follows: First raise the presser foot, then remove the shuttle (see Figure 8, page 12, replacing the shuttle slide; loosen the hand wheel, holding the rim with the left hand while turning the friction nut toward you with the right; place your feet on the treadle, **WITH THE INSTEP DIRECTLY OVER THE CENTER,** and turn the hand wheel toward you with the right hand, allowing the feet to move up and down on the rocking treadle with the motion produced. Continue this motion by pressing on the treadle, first with the heel, then with the toes, until an easy and steady motion is obtained. After becoming familiar with the treadle movement in this way, connect the hand wheel with the machine by turning the friction nut away from you. **ALWAYS HAVE THE PRESSER FOOT RAISED WHILE OPERATING THE MACHINE WITHOUT HAVING CLOTH UNDER THE PRESSER FOOT.**

Now start the hand wheel toward you and continue the motion with the feet as already learned, with all operating parts running. When you are able to operate the treadle with a steady motion put a piece of cloth between the feed and the presser foot, drop the presser foot down on the cloth and operate the machine in this way, without threading it up, until you have learned to guide the material and make a straight seam. Do not attempt to do any sewing until you are able to run the machine by the treadle and accustomed to starting the machine readily without turning the wheel in the wrong direction. **REMEMBER, THE TOP OF THE HAND WHEEL SHOULD TURN TOWARD THE OPERATOR.**

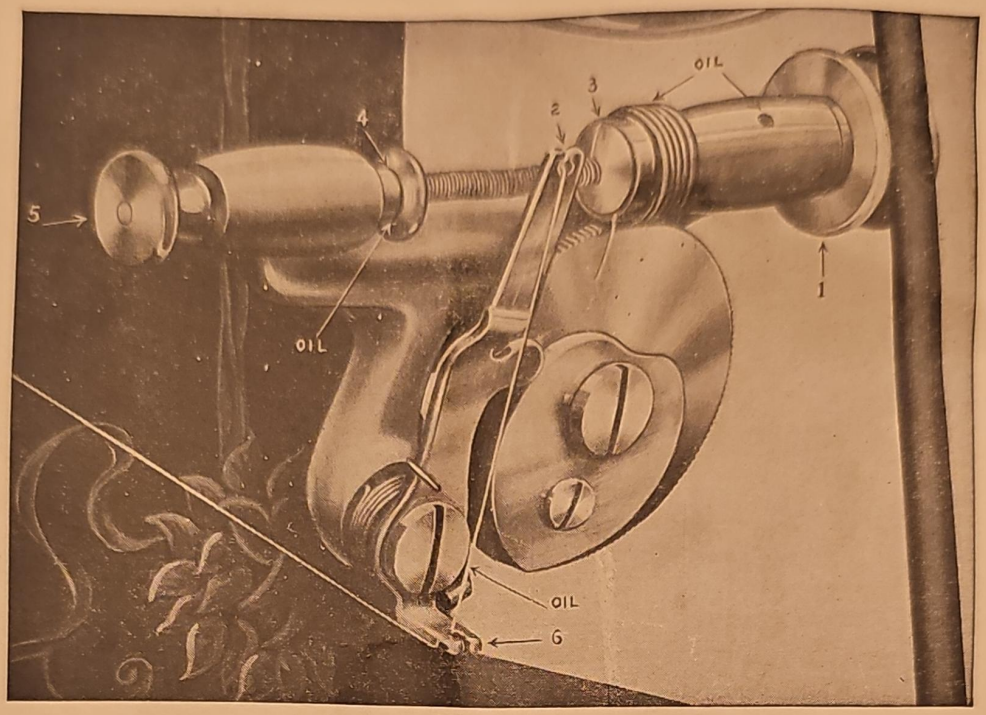


Figure 6.

Winding the Bobbin.

If an Electric Machine see Instructions on Page 33 also.

Hold the hand wheel with the left hand while turning the friction nut toward you with the right hand. This will release the sewing mechanism of the machine. Pull the bobbin winder toward you until the small pulley wheel (1) comes in contact with the belt. **OPERATE THE MACHINE UNTIL THE DISTRIBUTER (2) IS AS FAR TO THE RIGHT AS IT WILL GO.** Place one end of the bobbin in the socket of the spindle (3) on the right side and the other end of the bobbin in the socket of the step (4) on the left side, pulling the step nut (5) toward the left to admit the bobbin and letting it spring back into place. Catch the end of the thread between the brass end of the bobbin and the socket of the spindle (3) on the right side, carry the thread through the slot (2), then to the lower end of the distributer to the slot (6), then through the eyelet in the upper corner of the face plate (2), (see Figure 7, page 10), placing the spool on the spool pin. Run the machine as previously instructed and the bobbin will be automatically wound. **BE SURE TO STOP WINDING BEFORE THE THREAD IS WOUND HIGHER THAN THE BRASS ENDS OF THE BOBBIN.**

A DROP OF OIL should be placed as indicated by the arrows marked "oil."

When through winding the bobbin, push the bobbin winder back against the arm of the machine and turn the friction nut on the hand wheel away from you until it is tight and the machine will be ready for sewing.

On Parlor Cabinets the belt should be placed back of pulley wheel marked 1.

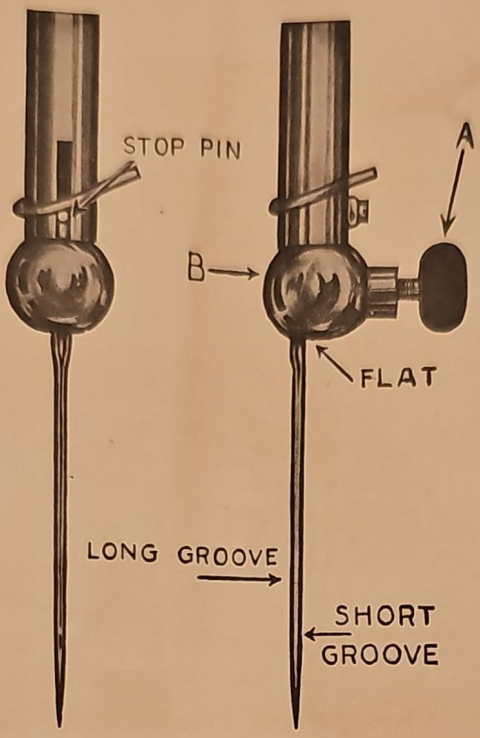


Figure 12.

To Set the Needle.

Raise the needle bar to its highest point and loosen the needle clamp screw (A), (see illustration). Hold the needle between the thumb and first finger of the left hand and pass the shank of the needle up through the hole in the needle clamp (B) **AS FAR AS THE STOP PIN, WITH THE FLAT SIDE OF THE SHANK TOWARD THE NEEDLE BAR.** After setting the needle, turn the hand wheel until the needle passes part way through the hole in the needle plate and then tighten screw "A" securely.

NEVER USE A NEEDLE WITH THE POINT BLUNTED OR TURNED OVER.

You can save money and get high grade needles by ordering from Sears, Roebuck and Co. When ordering mention the name of your machine and give the head number.

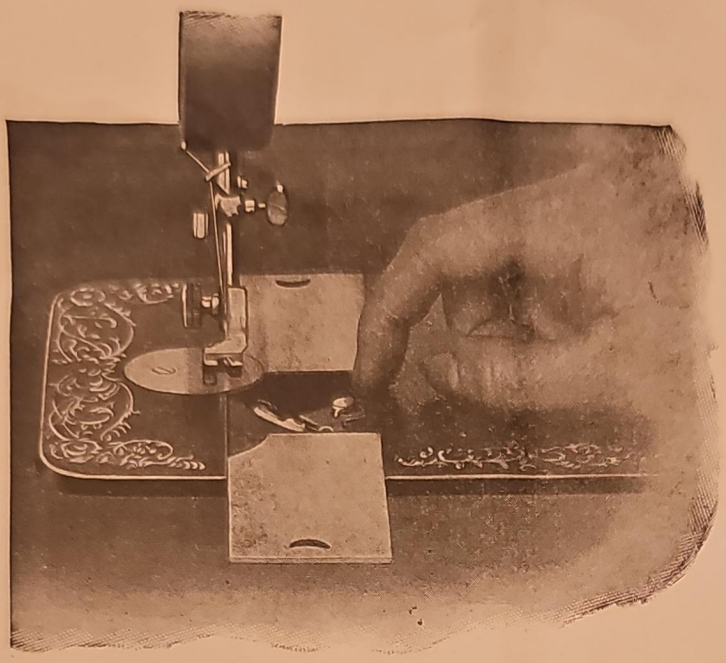


Figure 8

To Take Out the Shuttle

Withdraw the front shuttle slide, place the right hand on the hand wheel and move it forward slowly until the shuttle is at the front end of its swing. This will permit easy removal of the shuttle—lifting it out from back or rear end.

Don't take hold of the spring with the fingers and never use a screwdriver or scissors to raise the shuttle when taking it out.

Threading the Shuttle.

Hold the shuttle in the left hand, as shown in the illustration; take the wound bobbin between the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand, hold the free end of the thread with the other fingers so that it **leaves** the bobbin from the **front** toward the right, and place the bobbin in the shuttle, as shown in the illustration. **PRESSING IT DOWN AS FAR AS IT WILL GO.**

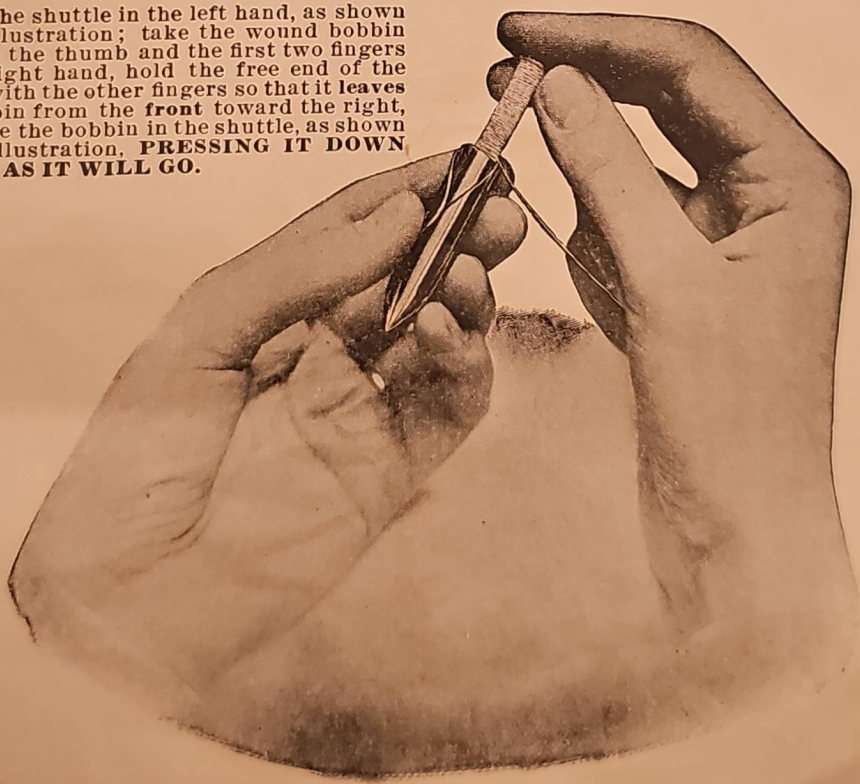
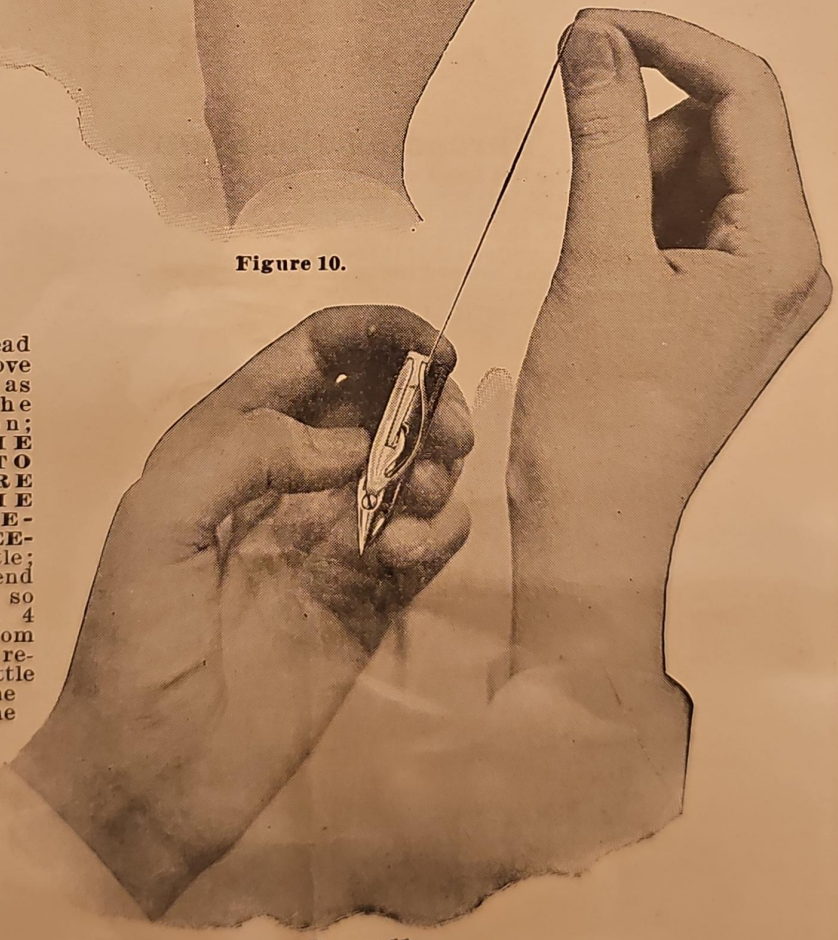


Figure 9.

With the forefinger of the left hand hold the bobbin gently in place, lead the thread with the right hand through the slot in the end of the shuttle, drawing it under the shuttle spring until it is **BELOW AND SLIGHTLY TO THE LEFT** of the point of the shuttle, as shown in the illustration.

Figure 10.



Carry the thread up straight above the shuttle, as shown in the illustration; **PULL THE THREAD TO MAKE SURE THAT THE BOBBIN REVOLVES FREELY** in the shuttle; break off the end of the thread so that about 4 inches hang from the shuttle, restore the shuttle to the machine and replace the front shuttle slide.

Figure 11.

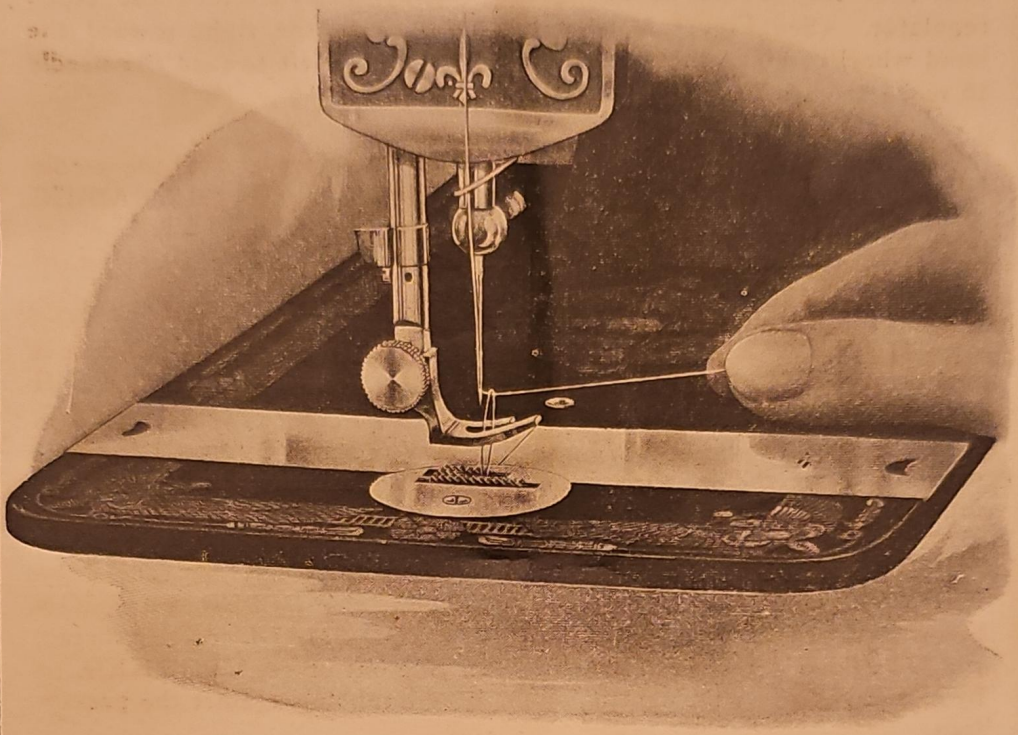


Figure 13.

To Prepare for Sewing.

BEFORE COMMENCING TO SEW, raise the presser foot and take hold of the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the end of the needle; turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle moves down, and up again **TO ITS HIGHEST POINT.** The needle thread has then been carried around the under thread, which can be drawn up through the hole in the throat plate by the needle thread, and **BOTH SHOULD THEN BE LAID BACK UNDER THE PRESSER FOOT.**

THE BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED WHEN BOTH THE *UPPER AND LOWER THREADS ARE THE SAME SIZE AND QUALITY.* *Many people use too large threads when sewing light fabrics; for example, it is impossible to make a good looking stitch on any machine with say No. 40 cotton when sewing two thicknesses of calico or shirting. No. 70 cotton is stronger than the fabric and will make a handsome stitch.*

TO TURN A CORNER, stop the machine while the needle is rising, but before it is out of the material, raise the presser foot and turn the corner, using the needle as a pivot.

FOR SEWING FLANNEL OR BIAS SEAMS use a short stitch and light tensions so that there will be sufficient thread in the seam to allow the goods to stretch, if necessary.

TO ALTER THE LENGTH OF STITCH. On the side of the arm near the bobbin winder is a large thumbscrew called the stitch regulator. (See Figure 5, page 8.) Turn it to the right toward the hand wheel to make the stitch longer, and to the left toward the needle to make the stitch shorter.

TO REMOVE THE WORK. Turn the hand wheel until the needle is at its highest point, raise the presser foot and **DRAW THE FABRIC BACK** about 3 inches in a straight line with the back shuttle slide; pass both threads over the thread cutter, and with a slight downward pressure they will be severed close to the end of the stitching.

TO AVOID BREAKING NEEDLES. When a needle is broken it is in nearly every case the fault of the operator, caused by **PULLING THE WORK** so that the **NEEDLE STRIKES THE THROAT PLATE.** A needle may also be broken by sewing heavy seams or very thick goods without having the pressure on the presser foot as heavy as it should be for such work.

BREAKING THE UPPER THREAD. This may be caused by **IMPROPER THREADING** of the machine, the **UPPER TENSION** being **TOO TIGHT,** the **NEEDLE** being **TOO SMALL** for the thread, the **NEEDLE** being **SET** the **WRONG** side out or set **CROOKED,** or by a sharp edge on the shuttle, or the needle rubbing against the presser foot.

BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD. This may be caused by the **SHUTTLE** being **WRONGLY THREADED,** the **TENSION** being **TOO TIGHT,** the **BOBBIN** being wound **TOO FULL** so it will not revolve freely, a rough or sharp place on the edge of the shuttle spring or on the heel of the shuttle, or by **FAILING TO KEEP** the **SHUTTLE RACE CLEAN.**

CAUSE OF A MACHINE SKIPPING STITCHES. Should there at any time be skipped or long stitches at intervals, it is owing to the **NEEDLE** being **SET TOO LOW** or its having become **BENT AWAY** from the shuttle, or its being **TOO SMALL** for **THE THREAD IN USE,** and sometimes because the **POINT** of the **SHUTTLE** becomes accidentally **BLUNTED. NEVER USE A NEEDLE WITH THE POINT BLUNTED OR TURNED OVER.**

TO CHANGE THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT ON THE MATERIAL. Turn the large regulator screw (see Figure 1, page 4) at the top of the arm directly over the presser foot to the right to make the pressure heavier, or to the left to make it lighter. The pressure should be **ONLY** heavy enough to **PREVENT** the **MATERIAL RISING** with the needle and to insure that the feed moves the work along evenly; a heavier pressure would make the machine run harder and be of no benefit.

To Regulate the Tension.

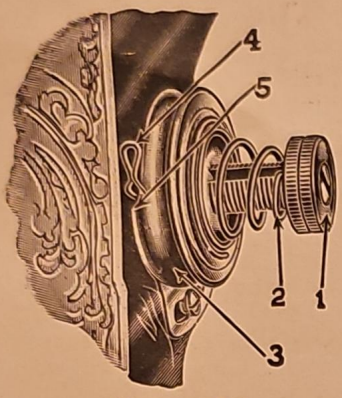


Figure 13½.

This Machine is fitted with an **AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASE.** When you regulate the tension, **the presser foot must be down.** The upper tension is regulated by the tension regulator (see 1, Figure 13½); turn the tension regulator **ONLY A QUARTER OF A TURN AT A TIME** over to the right to make the upper thread tighter, or to the left to make it looser.

Caution: Always see that the thread controller spring (4) is always **above** the arm (5), as in Figure 13½.

Figure 14.

For ordinary stitching the upper and under threads should be **LOCKED IN THE CENTER** of the thickness of the material, as shown in Figure 14.

Figure 15.

If the upper thread is held too tightly by its tension, or if the under thread is too loose, the thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material, as shown in Figure 15.

Figure 16.

If the under tension is too tight, or the upper too loose, the thread will lie straight along the under side of the material, as shown in Figure 16.

The under tension is **REGULATED** by a **SMALL SCREW** near **THE POINT** of the shuttle on its upper side (see Figure 10, page 13). Turn this screw over to the right **ONLY A QUARTER OF A TURN AT A TIME** to make the thread draw off harder, or to the left to make it draw easier. After this tension has been once properly adjusted it is rarely necessary to change it, as a correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tightness of the upper thread.

The Belt.

If the belt is too tight the effect is to make the machine run heavy. It should be just tight enough so that it will not slip when the band wheel is revolving. If the belt is too loose remove one end of the hook, cut off a short piece and connect the belt. **KEEP THE BELT AS FREE FROM OIL AS POSSIBLE, BECAUSE OIL WILL CAUSE THE BELT TO ROT.**

Use Good Needles and Thread.

First select the **THREAD TO SUIT THE GOODS**, then the **NEEDLE TO SUIT THE THREAD**, according to the table below. Remember **NOT** to use **TOO LARGE A SIZE OF THREAD** for the work.

DO NOT USE POOR THREAD OR IMPERFECT NEEDLES. Any good thread will do good work on this machine, but you must not expect to make smooth, even stitches with rough, uneven thread. If the thread is too coarse to be properly bedded into the fabric a smooth, even seam cannot be obtained. When sewing **TWO THICKNESSES** of calico or shirting, **No. 70 COTTON IS STRONGER** than the thread woven in the fabric and will make a handsome stitch. The seam will also wear longer than if coarser thread is used, because with coarse thread the stitches lie on top of the fabric and are first worn away. Neither will the machine work well with cheap, poorly made needles. It is to our interest to maintain the reputation of our machines, and we can always supply **HIGH GRADE NEEDLES AT THE LOWEST PRICES.** Orders may be sent direct to us by mail with money enclosed; they will be filled promptly. When ordering **ALWAYS MENTION THE NAME OF THE HEAD AND THE HEAD NUMBER.**

To Use Silk Thread.

When using silk thread it is important that you use the correct size needle, so be sure to refer to the scale of sizes shown on the front shuttle slide.

Sizes of Needles and Thread.

Size of Needles	Class of Work to Sew	Cotton Thread	Silk Thread
00	Very Thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, etc.	150-300	000
0	Very Fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, Fine Silk Goods, etc.	90-150	00
1	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk, General Domestic Goods and All Classes of General Work.	60-90	0-A
2	All kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Light Woolen Goods, Heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	40-60	B
3	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, etc.	30-40	C
4	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothing Generally.	20-30	D

The Attachments.

Few people realize how easy it is to operate the attachments, and because no effort is made to learn, or a wrong start is made, they neglect to take advantage of the opportunities which the attachments afford. We here offer suggestions which we hope will be followed by every user. If you make an earnest effort to learn how to use the different attachments, we are sure you will use your sewing machine twice as much as you would if you did not know how to use and operate them. With the different attachments there is no end to the variety of the work which you can do with your machine. Remember that the successful operation of the attachments comes through practice, and you must not expect to make a shirt waist or dress by means of the attachments without first practicing their uses and knowing just what they can do. We recommend that you purchase material and practice the various operations of the different attachments, and as a guide we suggest that you buy the following materials:

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

One-half yard of Persian lawn or similar material; ¼ yard of batiste. Cut these into 10 or 12-inch squares and practice tucking and shirring; then after some of this material has been shirred or different styles of tucks have been made (see page 24 for tucking and page 22 for shirring), the edges of the squares may be bound by use of the binder (see page 29).

One roll of bias binding, ⅞ inch wide, will be sufficient to learn how to use the binder.

One strip of Fruit of the Loom heavy muslin, ½ yard wide, cut crosswise, will give you sufficient cloth for learning the operation of the set of hemmers.

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

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

Remember that practice makes perfect. If you buy these materials and learn the different uses of the attachments we are sure that you will get a great deal more service out of your sewing machine and that you will make a great many things at a considerable saving in money which you would not do if you did not know how to operate the attachments.

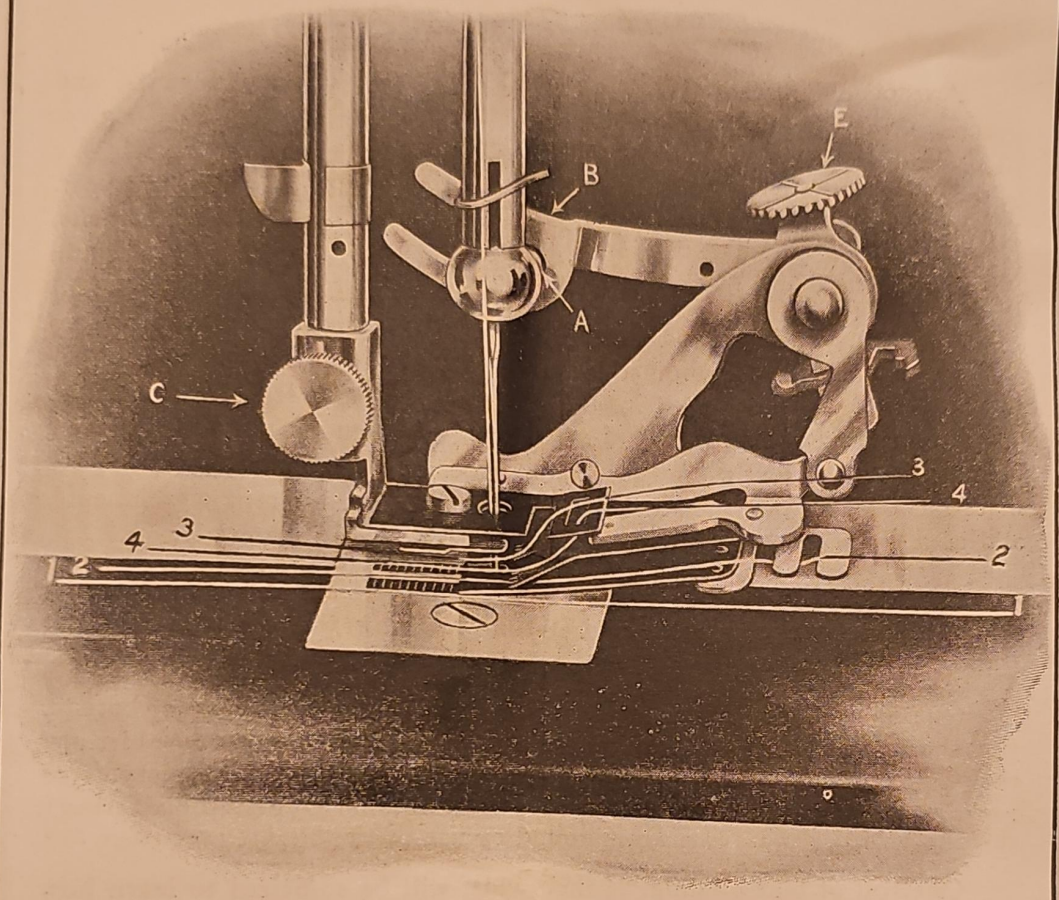


Figure 18.

The Ruffler.

Remove the presser foot and attach the ruffler in its place on the presser bar with the **FORK** of the ruffler lever (B) around the needle clamp screw (A), then tighten the attachment holder thumbnut (C).

Turn the hand wheel **SLOWLY** and see that the needle passes down through the center of the round hole in the foot of the ruffler.

The lines 1, 2, 3 and 4 show how to place the different pieces of cloth under the ruffler.

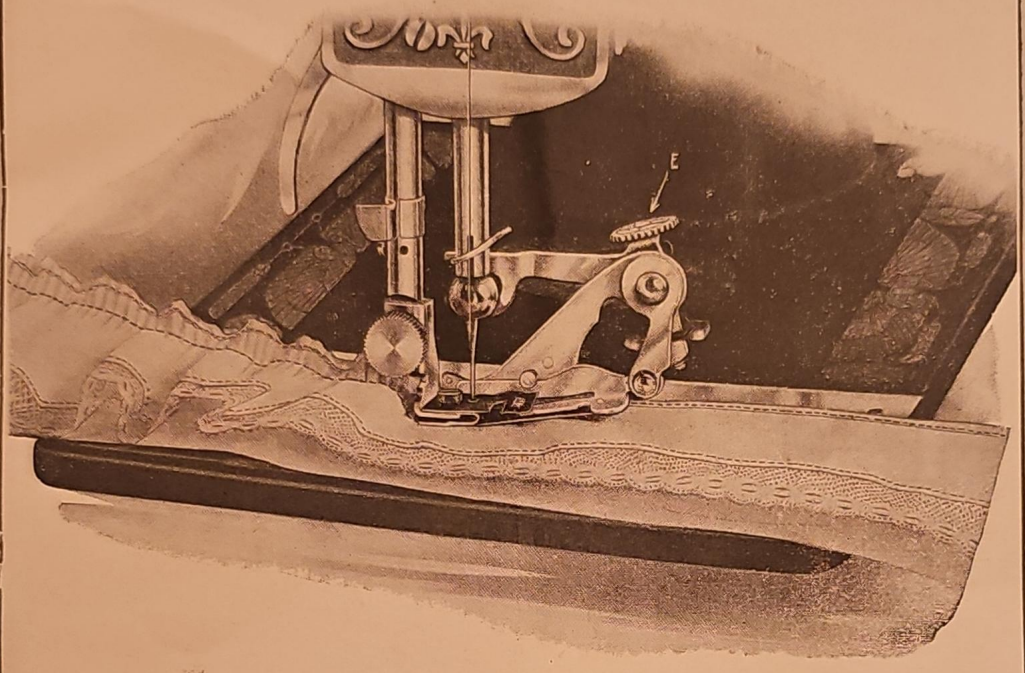
Line 1—The lower piece or band to which the ruffle is sewed.

Line 2—The piece to be gathered.

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

Line 4—The strip of piping.

The thumbscrew (E) regulates the fullness of the ruffle.



Ruffling.

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

To make a fine ruffle, shorten the stitch and turn the adjusting screw (E) to the right one-quarter turn at a time until the ruffle looks satisfactory.

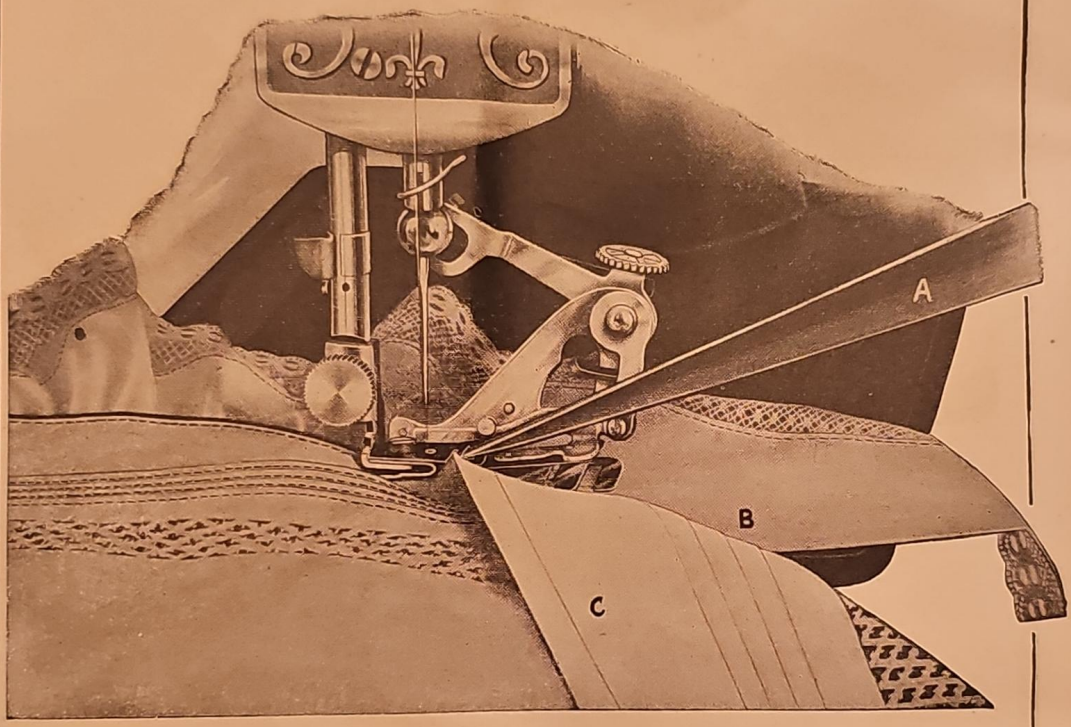
To make a full gather, turn the adjusting screw (E) to the left and use a short stitch. By regulating the adjusting screw (E) and the length of stitch you can make all variations from the very scant to the full ruffle.

NEVER TRY TO REGULATE both the adjusting screw (E) and stitch at the same time.

If the ruffle is to be sewed on to the band, place the band under the separating blade.

NOTE—The ruffler should never be used without cloth between the blades.

To remove the work see paragraph 2, page 15.



Ruffling, Piping and Sewing on Heading.

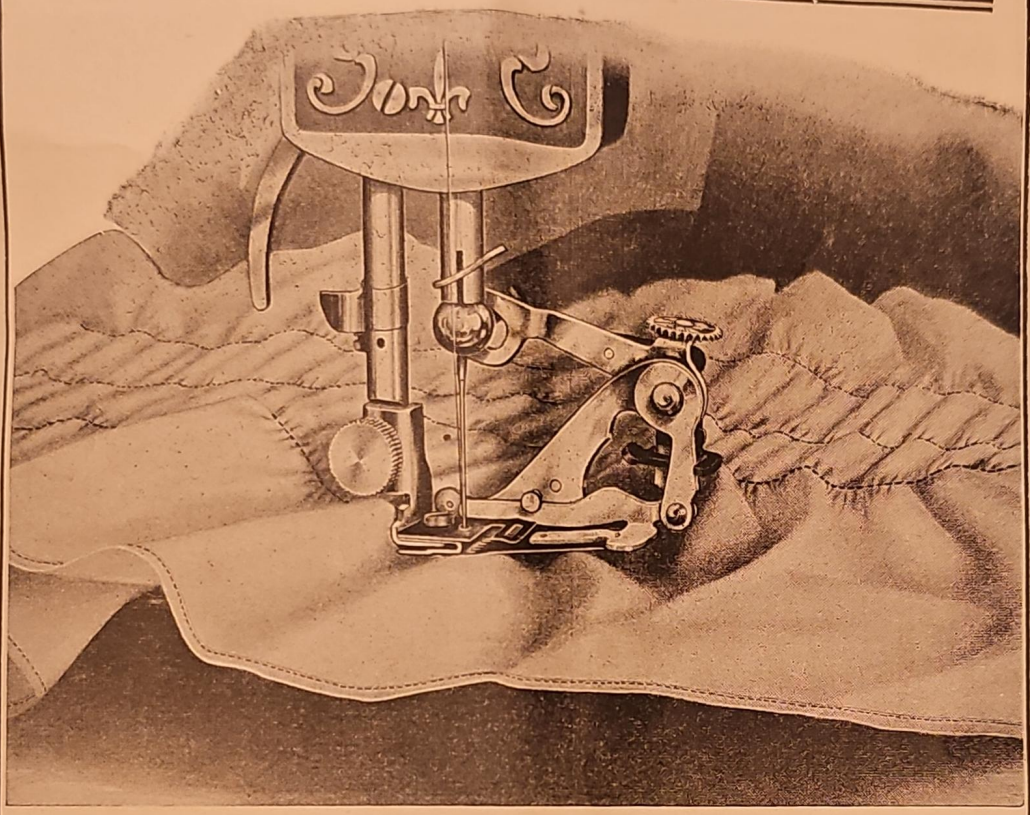
Attach shirring plate as described on page 22.

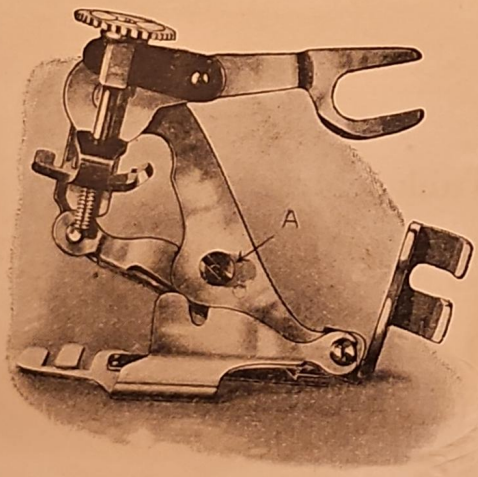
Remove the separating blade from the ruffler, as directed on the next page, then attach the ruffler to the presser bar.

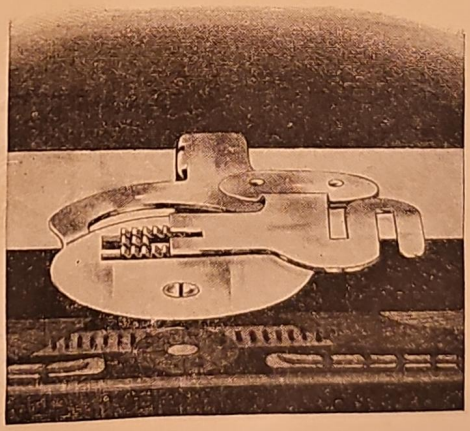
Fold the piping (A) and insert into the pipe gauge (see Figure 18, page 19). Fold the heading (C) and insert into slot right in front of the piping gauge. Place the band (B) to be ruffled between the ruffling and shirring blades, lower the presser bar and commence to sew slowly.

The quality and variety of the work depends entirely upon the operator.

For sizes of needles and thread see page 17.





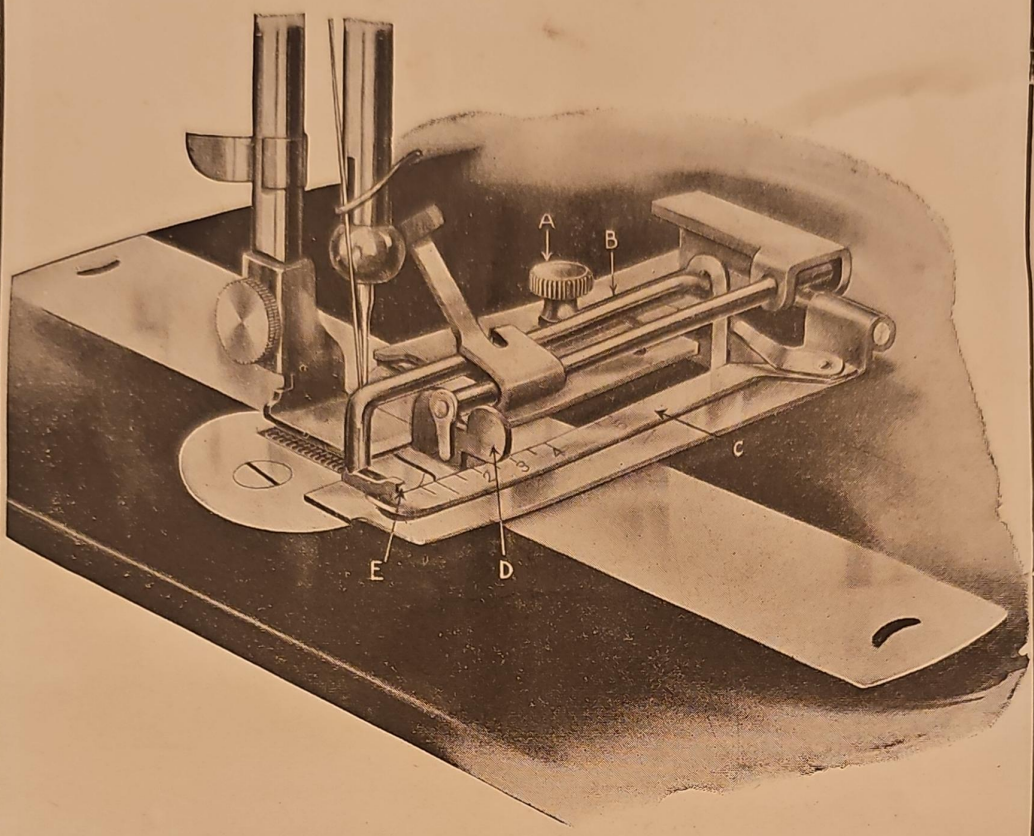


Shirring.

Partly remove both shuttle slides and insert the shirring plate, as shown above. Before attaching the ruffler to the presser bar, loosen the screw (A) back of the ruffler, take off the separating blade, as shown above, then attach the ruffler to the presser bar.

Place the goods between the shirring blade and the ruffler blade and proceed the same as ordinary ruffling.

Use the quilter as a guide for subsequent rows of shirring *or* **by creasing the cloth before starting to shirr, the creases will act as a guide for the stitching.**



To Use the Tuck Marker.

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

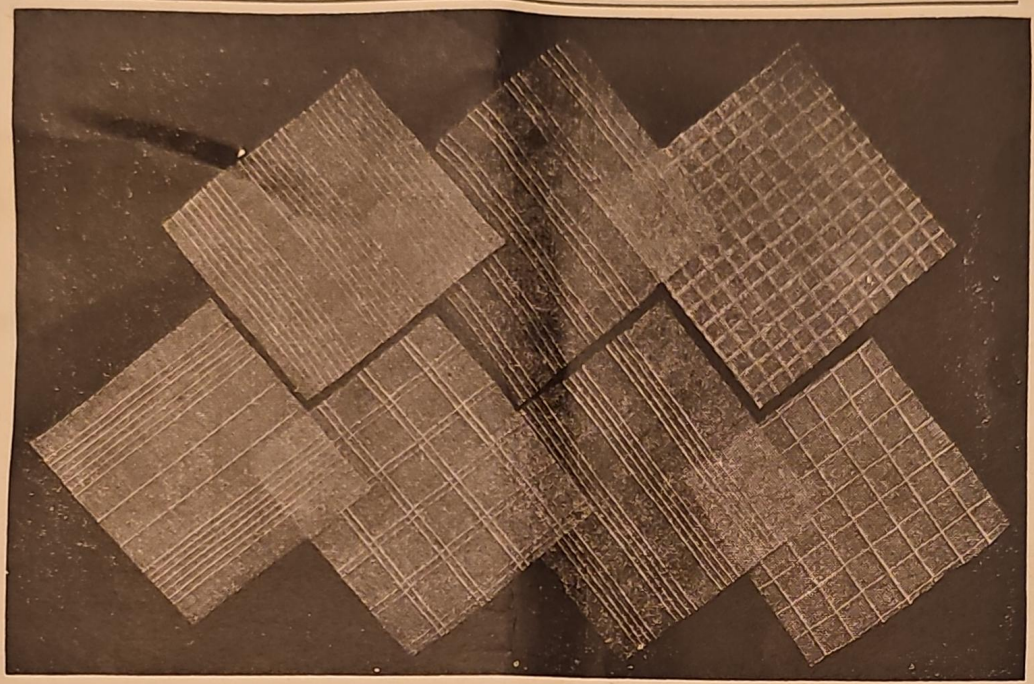
To regulate the size of the tuck, loosen the screw (A) and place the gauge (D) for any desired width, moving to the right for wide and to the left for narrow tucks.

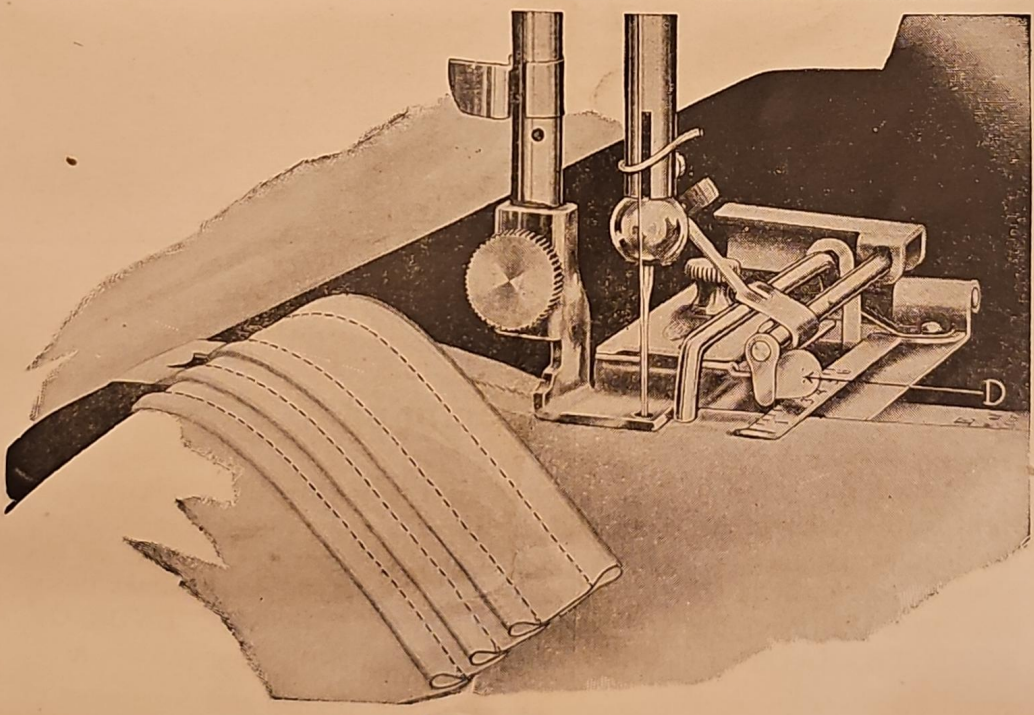
To regulate the space between the tucks, move the marker (C) to the left for wide space and to the right for narrow.

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

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

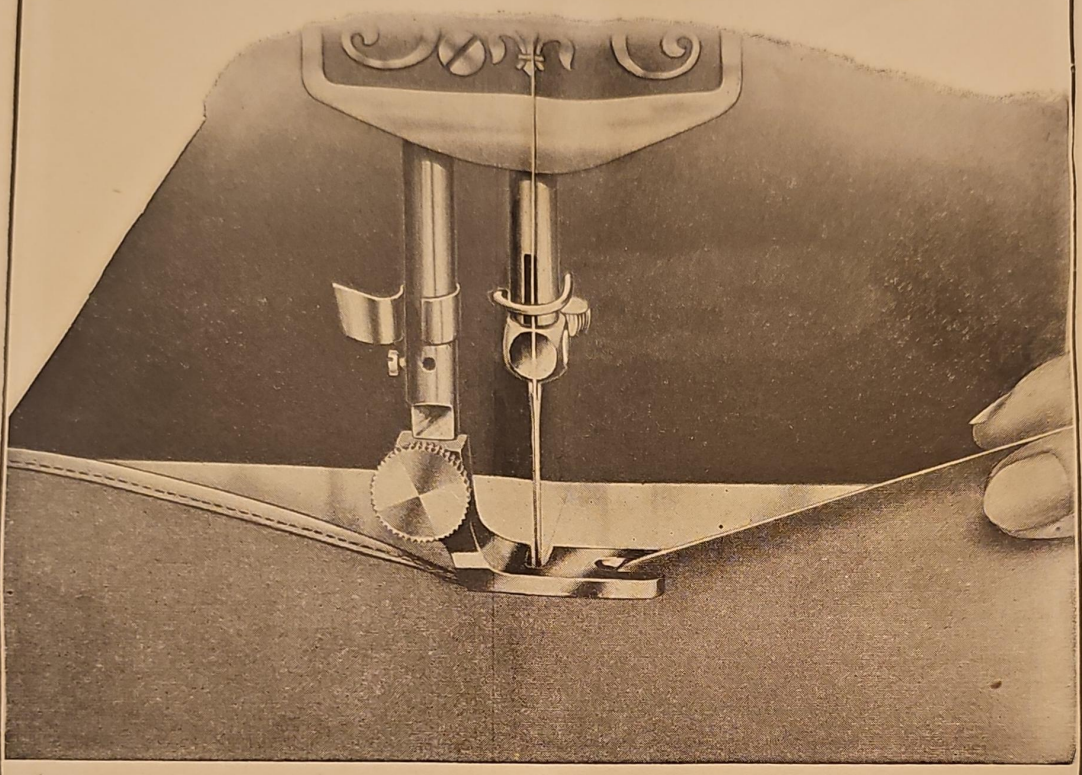
You will get better stitching by using No. 70 or No. 80 cotton in preference to No. 40 cotton.





Tucking.

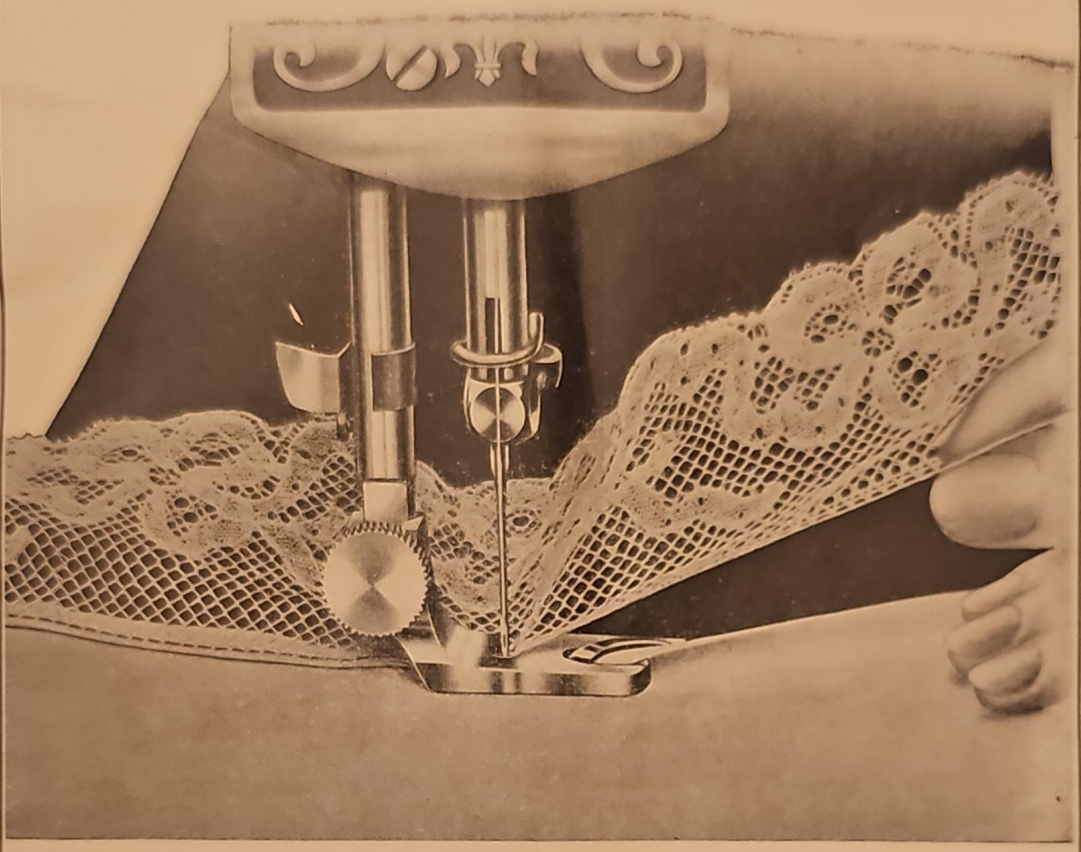
After attaching the tucker to the presser bar and adjusting it so that the width of the tuck, as well as the distance between the tucks, will be made the size desired, proceed to **MAKE THE FIRST FOLD BY HAND AND CREASE IT CAREFULLY FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.** After creasing the first fold, i[nsert] to the tucker from the left, with the cloth to be tucked uppermost, as sh[own] e above illustration. Lower the presser bar and proceed to sew, keeping [the] e against the guide (D). When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from [the] se so that it lies in the proper direction, and proceed in like manner for [the] ck, creasing it along the line made by the marker and attaching the edge [of] tuck under the hook in front of the marker (see letter E on page 23) [is] done merely by moving the goods just a little to the right and back a[gain] t raising or lifting the material.



Narrow Hemming.

Attach the hemmer foot in place of the presser foot, clip off the right hand corner of the cloth and turn up the edge about ¼ inch. Raise the hemmer slightly, insert the goods in the scroll (or mouth) of the hemmer and push it forward to the needle; then let the hemmer down and start the machine, **PULLING GENTLY ON THE ENDS OF BOTH THREADS** to help the goods along until the feed catches it.

Hold the edge of the goods between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, holding back gently on the work to keep it smooth, and keeping the scroll of the hemmer just full. If there is too much turned in it will make a rough and clumsy hem, and too little wi[illegible]rn under. In hemming on a curve or on flannel or slazy goods [illegible]ntly on the edge being hemmed, resisting the feed, and guide [illegible]carefully.

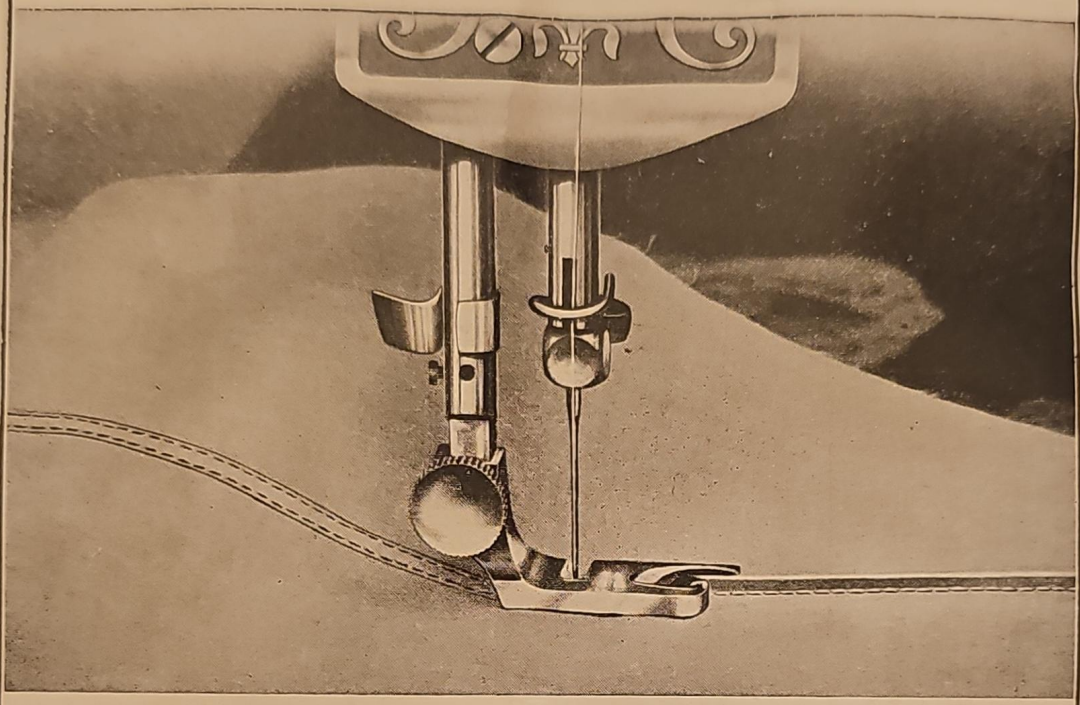


To Make a Hem and Sew on Lace at One Operation.

Attach the hemmer and feller and hem as already described. After one or two stitches have been made in the hem raise the needle to its highest point, then raise the presser bar and pass the edge of the lace into the slot of the hemmer through which the needle descends, and draw the end under the needle; let down the hemmer and begin sewing, holding the goods as shown in the above illustration.

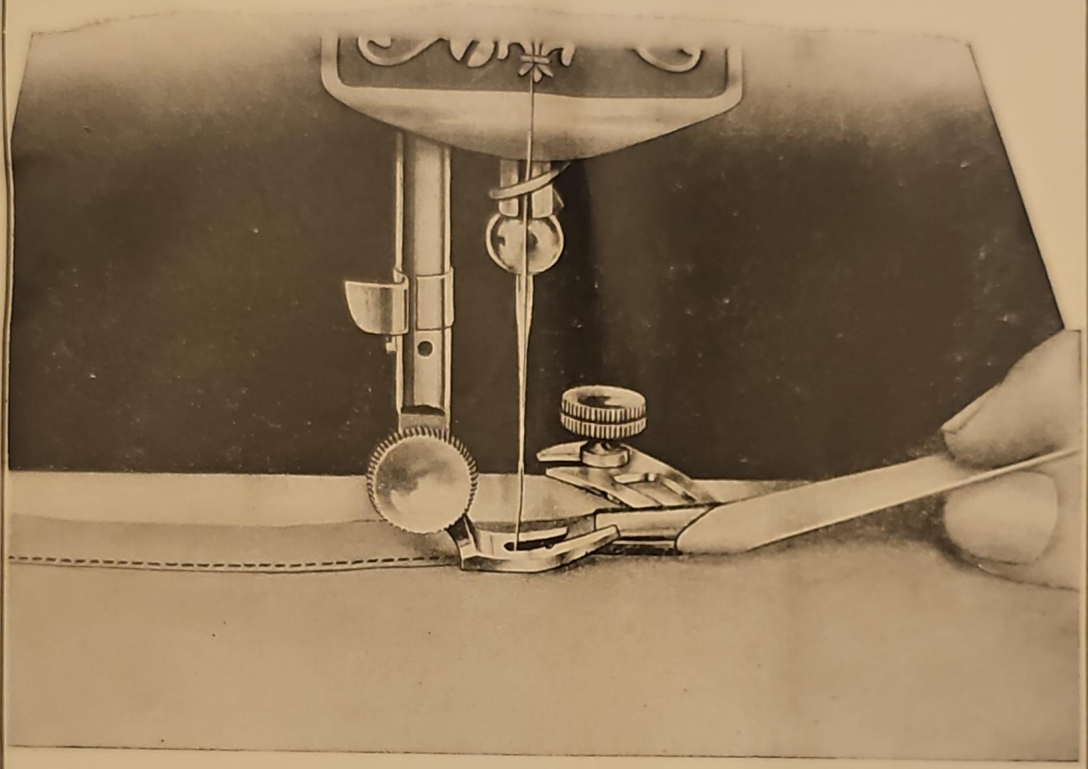
To Do Hemstitching.

Hemstitching can be done on this machine by the following method: Fold blotting paper (or any soft thick paper which will tear readily) until you get the thickness of paper the same as the opening you desire to have in the hemstitching. Place one piece of goods under the blotting paper and the other on top of the paper; then place all under the presser foot and sew them together. After stitching, both pieces should be doubled back and forth several times so as to crease them well exactly on the line of the stitches. Then fold all four edges in the same direction and hold them firmly while you tear out the p[aper] each side of the seam, after which you open the hemstitching [and] each piece together on either side. One edge of either or bo[th] can be cut straight and passed through the hemmer, or you [may] along the edge of the hemstitching on one or both sides, and [cut] the double edge as desired.



Felling.

The foot hemmer and the feller are the same. If the hemmer is attached it can be used in place of the presser foot in running up the seam, the under edge of which should project about ¼ inch beyond the upper, then trim off the edges, if necessary, so as to leave just enough seam to fill the feller. Open the work flat, wrong side up, trim the corner of the seam slightly, then push it into the feller until it reaches the needle, lower the feller on the feed and start the machine. The feed will carry the seam without assistance, and makes a complete fell from the beginning.

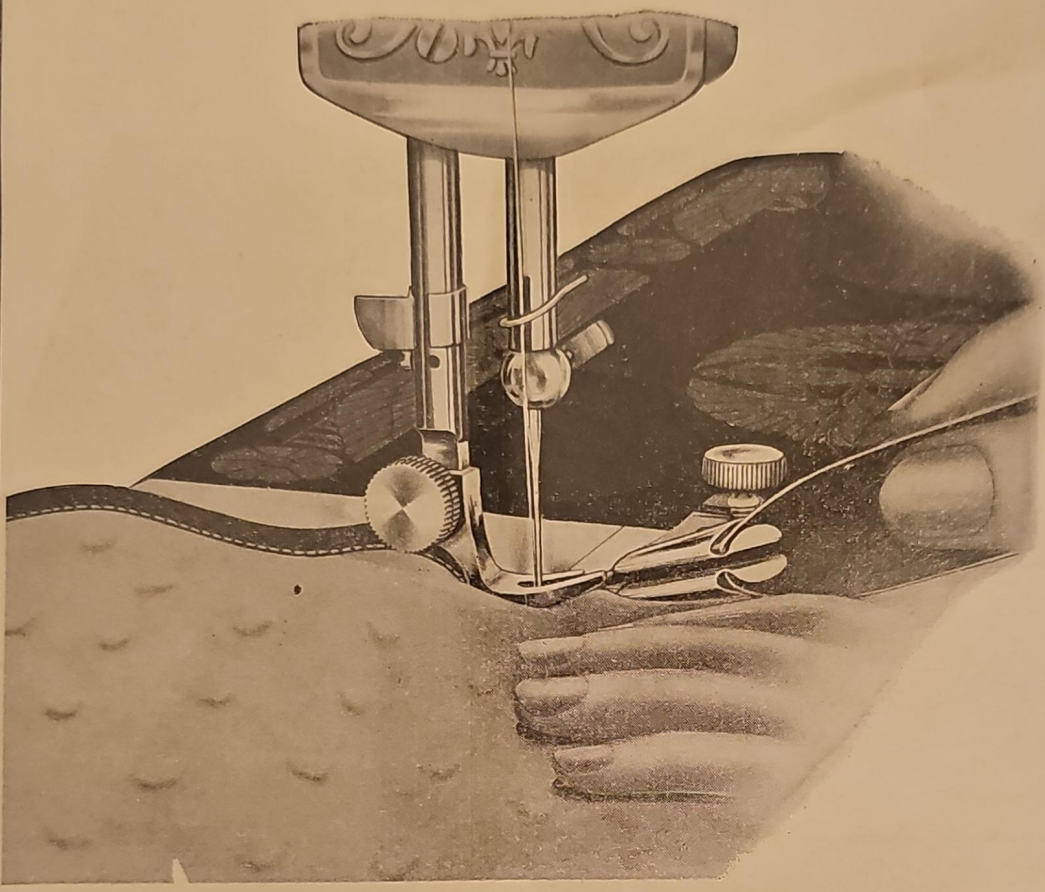


Wide Hemmers.

Four widths of hemmers are included in the regular set of attachments.

The wide hemmers are set in place by means of the bedplate thumbscrew. **BEFORE TIGHTENING THE THUMBSCREW** see that the hemmer is far enough to the left so that the needle will pass through the cloth as it leaves the hemmer.

FOLD THE GOODS BY HAND THE WIDTH OF HEM REQUIRED, turning one fold only, adding about ⅛ inch, which will be turned under by the hemmer. Then insert the goods in the hemmer, forcing it back until the needle will catch the edge of the goods. Lower the presser foot and sew as usual. Press lightly on the goods with the first two fingers of the left hand. If more goods are required to fill the hemmer and turn the edge properly, guide the goods s[illegible] to the right; if too much goods are taken, guide to the left.



To Attach the Binder.

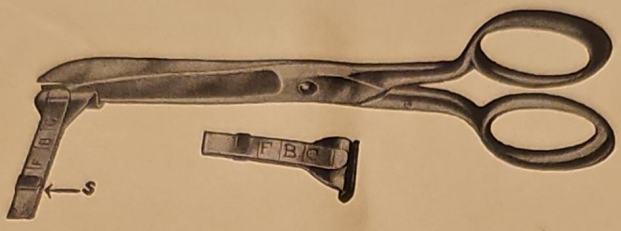
Raise the needle to its highest point; attach the binder, fastening it securely with the thumbnut. Fold the binding lengthwise in the middle for a distance of about 4 inches from the end, creasing the fold. Insert the crease into the opening of the binder, holding the binding as the cloth is held in starting a hem. Draw the binding through the binder with the left hand until it fills the scrolls of the binder, as shown in the illustration. If the binding cannot be forced into the scrolls use a pin or the small shuttle screwdriver, by means of which the binding can be drawn into the scrolls far enough so that the needle can pass through the binding. Lower the presser bar, insert the edge of the cloth to be bound into the opening of the binder and proceed to sew, guiding the binding with the right hand and the cloth with the left, keeping the edges well within the opening of the binder, as shown in the illustration.

To Do Bias Binding.

Pass the binding through the scrolls of the binder and draw it back under the needle. Place the edge of the material to be bound between the upper and lower scrolls, then lower the presser bar and sew as usual. Guide the cloth with the left hand and let the binding glide easily through the fingers of the right hand to keep it straight. For bias binding goods of any description can be used, ⅞ inch wide and uniform in width. If very light slazy material is used the binding should be cut a little wi[der] ⅞ inch in order to have the edges properly turned in.

To Do Dress Binding.

Ordi[nary] [bind]ing can be used in the binder by the same method as described [above] ; such binding is used the edge of the binding will not be turned [under]



Not included with regular set of attachments.

The Bias Cutting Gauge

To use the bias cutting gauge, place it on the point of the scissors blade, as shown in the above illustration. The slide S may be moved up or down to regulate the width of the band. The letter C indicates the regular width for cording or piping, the letter B for binding and the letter F for French folds.

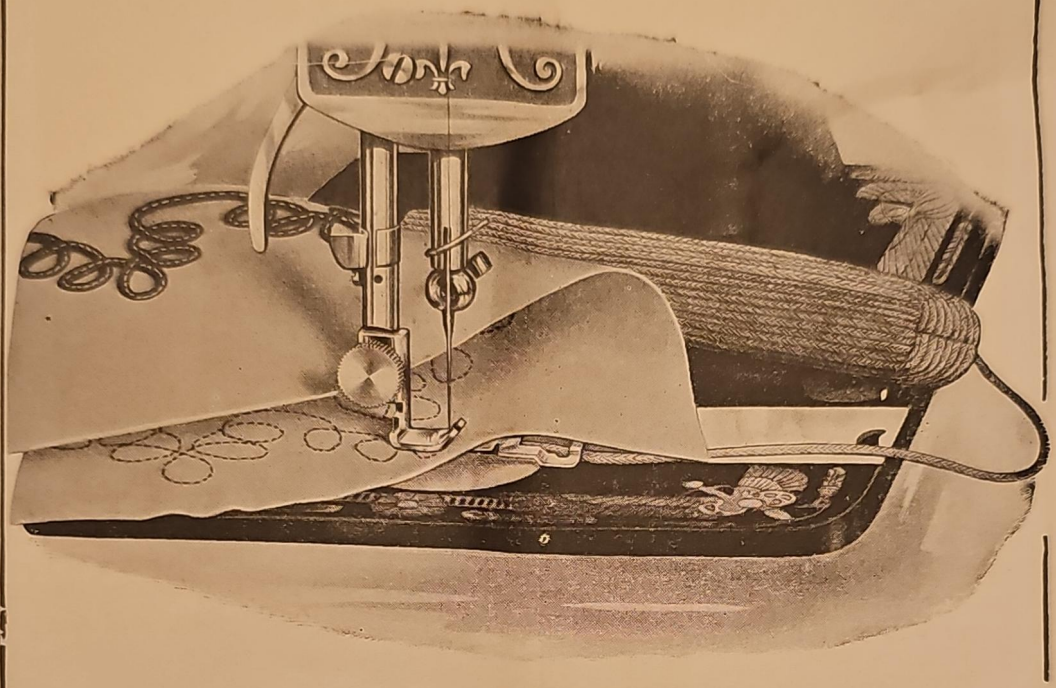
Bias bands are most conveniently made with the bias cutting gauge. They are used to cover seams, to bind arms' eyes, also to make piping to use with the ruffler. The bias cutting gauge is also used for cutting net and chiffon for ruchings, cutting straight bands for plaiting and cutting narrow ruffles for babies' bonnets and dresses.

The illustration below shows the method of cutting bands in connection with the bias cutting gauge.

Our price for the bias cutting gauge is 10 cents. Ord umber.

26A4087—Cutting gauge. **10c**

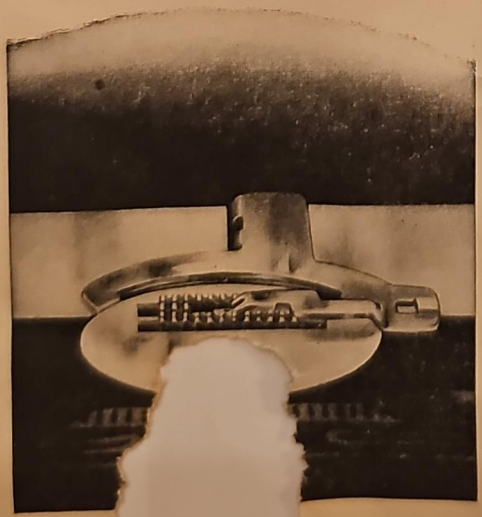
Shipping weight, 2 ounces.



To Use the Under Braider.

Partly remove both shuttle slides and insert the under braider, as shown in small illustration.

Take off the regular presser foot and put on the special foot with two short prongs. Draw the braid through the braider tube, as shown in large illustration, raise the presser foot and see that the needle passes through the center of the braid. Use a No. 1 needle and about 16 stitches to the inch. The pattern should be marked or stamped on the wrong side of the material. Place the goods under the presser foot, with the **PATTERN SIDE UP**, and so the needle will be directly over the point where you desire to commence braiding. Lower the presser bar and sew as usual, guiding the material so the needle will follow the pattern. The braid will be stitched on the under side of the goods, as shown in illustration above.

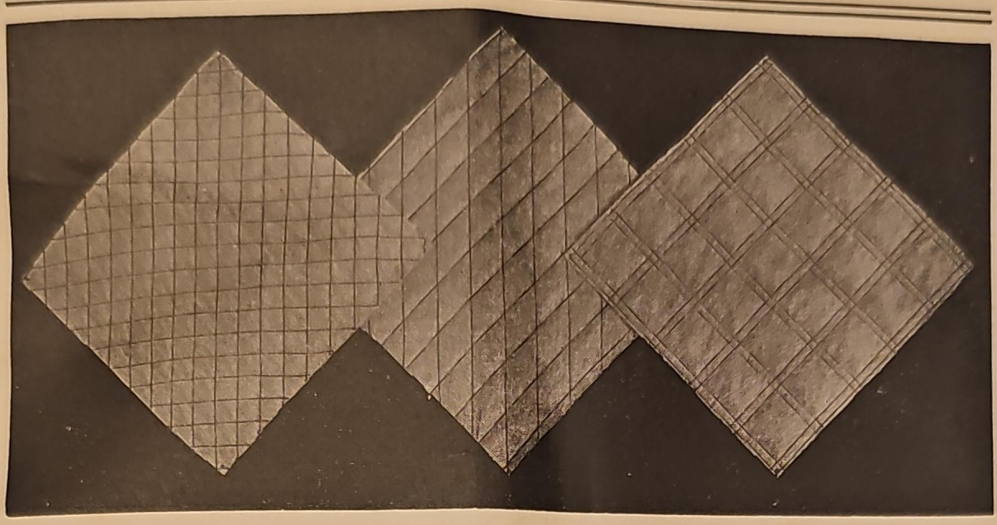


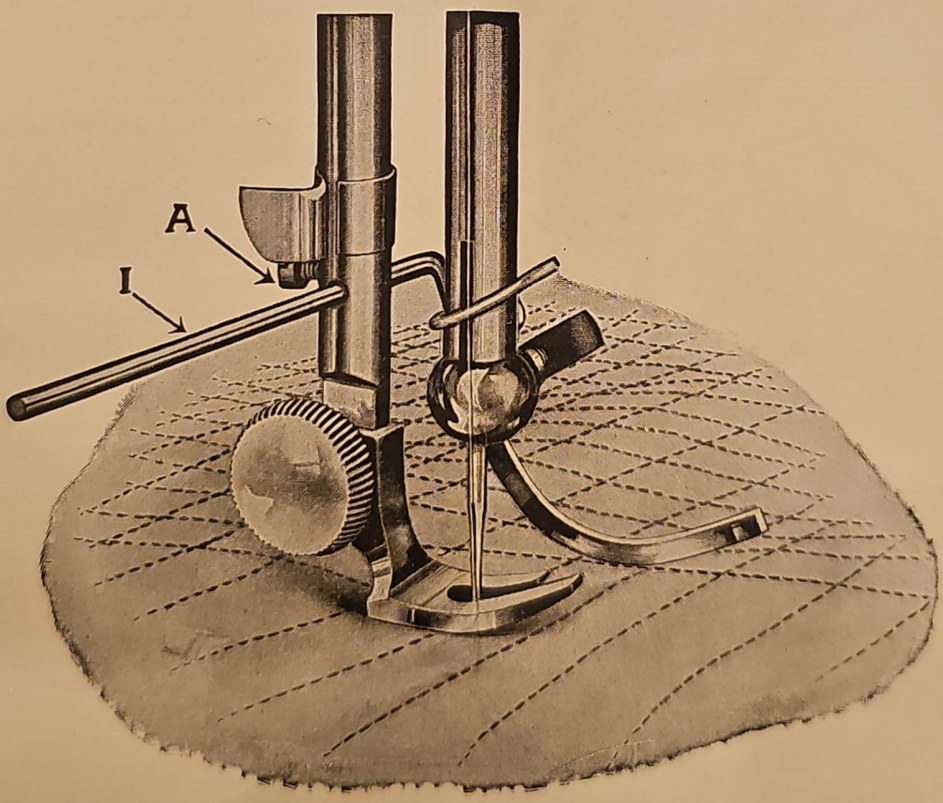
To make a square or sharp angle, sew to the point of turning; stop the machine before the needle is out of the cloth; slightly raise the presser foot and swing the cloth round on the needle. Care must be taken in turning the cloth not to pull the needle, thereby causing it to strike the plate and bend or break.

NOTE—All the attention that need be given to the braid is to have it pass freely and smoothly through the braider. The bunch or spool of braid may lie in the lap of the operator.

To Applique With Braid.

Baste the goods to be appliqued on the background. Have pattern on wrong side of background. Braid design as above and cut out the upper goods around the design. This leaves the design appliqued on the background.





Quilting.

Remove the quilter screw (A) far enough to al... insertion of the quilter through the presser bar from the ri... ing it the desired distance from the needle by means of the qu... (A). Fold a crease in the cloth to be quilted as a guide for the ... stitching, thereafter guiding each succeeding line by holding ... that the last line of stitching made is run directly under t... hown in the illustration.

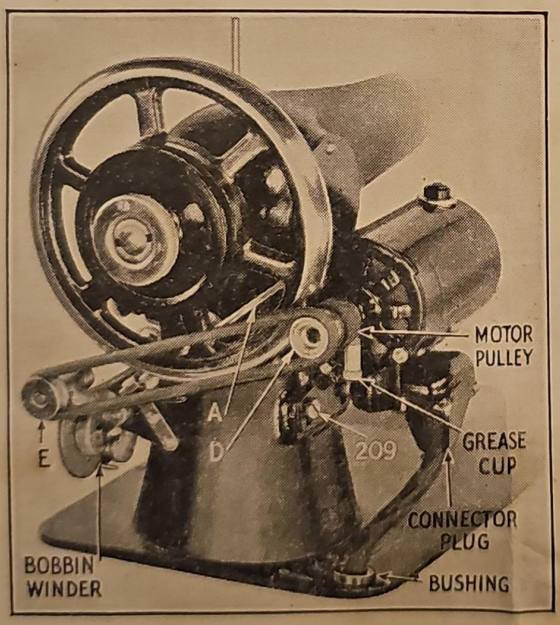
To Mount Electric Sewing Machine Head on Cabinet

Mount head on head hinges, tip head back as far as hinges will permit and securely tighten set screws in hinge lugs on underside of bed plate. Pull bushing up on motor cord as near to the motor as possible and slip motor cord into slot at corner of bed plate and push bushing back into hole in bed plate (see illustration), thereby retaining cord in bed plate. Next, connect the three contact connector plug to motor terminal as shown in illustration. Next, unwind the long wall plug cord inside of cabinet and connect it in any electrical outlet. Machine is then ready for operation.

PREPARING MOTOR FOR USE

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

NOTE: Be sure that screws No. 209 are tightened securely.



MOTOR

Use on either direct or alternating current, 110 to 115 volts up to 75 cycles.

SPEED CONTROL

The desired sewing speed is obtained by pressing the knee lever or the foot pedal (depending upon type of machine). Removing pressure from the lever or pedal automatically stops the machine.

LUBRICATION

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

WINDING BOBBIN (ELECTRIC MACHINE)

1. Swing the bobbin winder upward until rod "A" (see illustration) forces motor pulley out of contact with hand wheel.
2. Appl[illegible] belt to grooved pulley "D" (Illustration) on motor and pulley [illegible] obbin winder.
3. Pr[illegible] **r instructions for winding bobbin on page 9.**
4. Af[illegible] is wound, remove belt and swing bobbin winder down as[illegible] go.

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