



INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

UNION

Sewing Machine

AND
ATTACHMENTS.

UNION MANUFACTURING CO.,

TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

TOLEDO, OHIO:
BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY
1889.



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INDEX TO READING MATTER.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR OPERATING MACHINE.

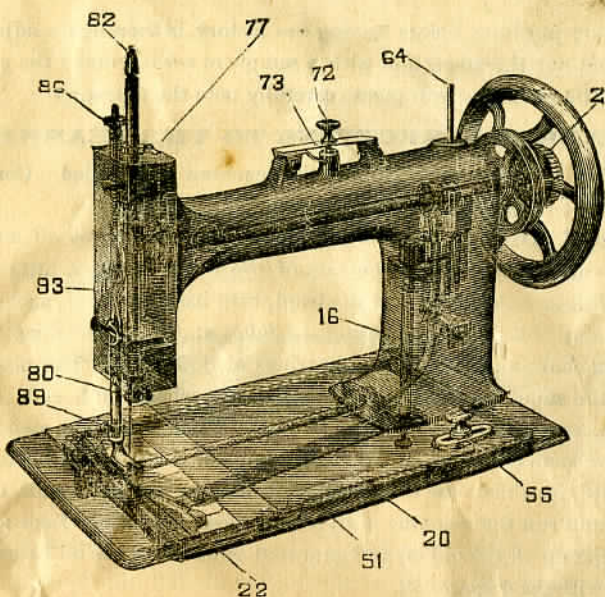
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Cut No. 1.—Transparent View.

The following figures designate the different parts of the machine:

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 16—Vertical Shaft. | 64—Spool Pin. |
| 20—Shuttle Lever. | 82—Needle Bar. |
| 51—Feed Adjusting Bar. | 2—Hand Wheel Stud. |
| 73—Tension Spring. | 80—Needle Yoke. |
| 77—Thread Guide. | 86—Presser Nut. |
| 72—Tension Nut. | 22—Shuttle. |
| 55—Feed Adjusting Nut. | 93—Presser Lifter. |
| 89—Presser Foot. | |

PLACING THE MACHINE ON THE TABLE.

To secure the machine properly on the table, insert the hinged pins in the holes in back corners of the machine, then insert the hinge stem in the rubbers on the table and press them down their entire length. If the pins do not readily enter the rubbers, drop a little oil in the holes of the rubbers.

Every machine, before leaving the factory, is thoroughly adjusted. It is sent out threaded, and with a sample of sewing under the presser foot. The purchaser will please carefully note the following

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO THE LEARNER.

First—Observe carefully how the machine is threaded. Compare it with the threading in Cuts Nos. 4 and 5.

Second—**Oiling the Machine.** There are three oil holes in the top of the arm; one in the side of the head. Drop a little oil in each of these holes, throw off the band, turn back the head, and oil on the under side of every bearing, as follows: the connections of the rotating shaft, and the feed bar bearings at both ends. The places to oil on the stand are the hub of the balance wheel, both ends of the pitman, and both bearings of the treadle. When a machine stands unused for some time the oil becomes gummed, causing the machine to run hard, in which case drop a little benzine or coal oil in all the oil holes, and run the machine until it runs loose and easy. Take a cloth and wipe up all the old oil and gum that runs out of the oil holes, then oil up with good sperm oil.

Third—**Setting the Needle.** If you desire to change the needle, remove the one in the machine by raising the needle bar to its highest point; then loosen the thumb screw by means of the screw-driver; with your left hand take the needle you wish to set and insert it in the groove under the needle clamp, with the flat side of the needle shank under your thumb; push the needle up as far as it will go, then with your right hand screw up the thumb nut, which will fasten it in its place. Be sure the needle passes down through the center of the hole in the throat plate. Should it not do so, spring it gently in the required direction.

Fourth—**Winding the Bobbin.** In order to wind the bobbin without running the machine, loosen the hand stud in the center of hand wheel; then place the bobbin in the concave end of the winder spindle, pull out the spring center, placing the other end of the bobbin in the center; place your spool of thread on the spool pin; fasten the end of the thread on the bobbin stud; place the belt back of the whirl; then tread the machine, holding your thread so it will wind smoothly on the bobbin. After filling the bobbin, be sure and tighten the hand wheel stud.

THREADING THE SHUTTLE.

Place shuttle in left hand, point toward you; insert bobbin; then thread through the hole in end of shuttle, press the finger slightly against the end of bobbin, then draw thread under guard of spring, and then straight with shuttle. (See Cut No. 2.) Drop the shuttle into carrier point end first, and it is ready for use.

FACE PLATE.

One of the most important points in a sewing machine is proper oiling. There is a slide cover on side of face plate facing the operator, and when the needle bar is at its highest point, raise the slide and insert a little oil into cross head.

FEED SHAFT

Is adjustable in all its bearings, revolving in slotted steel bushings; oil shaft in these slots.

FEED BAR

Is adjustable, has broad surface on feed cam, which secures a perfect as well as straight stitch; having no springs, it is positive in every movement, and will always make the same length of stitch.

REVERSIBLE FEED.

We justly claim for this machine a great improvement in sewing either way, backward or forward, without the addition of a single part to the mechanism. This improvement is considered by experts to be the finest that has been added to sewing machines for the last twenty years. The reverse feed is obtained by moving the stitch regulator to the left toward the needle as far as it will go, and by moving the stitch regulator back to the right, to the second line on the indicator, it will make the same length of stitch forward. This reverse stitch is used for double stitching any part of a seam, fastening ends of seams without turning the work, and embroidery where you do not stop to turn the goods, filling perfectly any flower, pattern or design that the operator may desire.

THREADING THE MACHINE.

Place the spool of thread on the spool pin; then draw the thread in front of tension screw and in notch of back part of tension spring; then under the spring to the thread guide on the top of the head of machine near the needle bar; then over the top end of needle bar down to the spring check; take the thread in the right hand, press it under and against the staple in face plate; with the finger of left hand draw a loop through the staple, and place it over the projecting finger, and last in the eye of the needle; then take one stitch holding the end of the thread, pull up the shuttle thread, leaving both ends two or three inches long.

TO REGULATE THE TENSIONS.

To change the upper tension, turn the thumb nut on the top of arm to the right to tighten the stitch, and to the left to loosen. At all times turn the nut very little at a time until you get the stitch even.

To change the shuttle tension, take the small screw-driver, turn small screw in shuttle spring to right to tighten, and to the left to loosen. As in upper tension, turn very little at a time until required tension is

obtained. The shuttle tension can be changed without removing the shuttle from the carrier.

REGULATING THE FEED.

In sewing heavy or dressed goods, a heavier pressure on the feed is required than in sewing fine and soft goods. To increase the pressure, turn the presser thumb screw on top of the head immediately back of needle bar, down, changing back again for ordinary work. This is all the change that will ever be needed in ordinary family use. Should it become necessary, however, to raise or lower the feed, it can be done by taking the screw-driver, loosening screw in the side of feed bar on under side of machine, and pushing the feed dog up or down, as may be required.

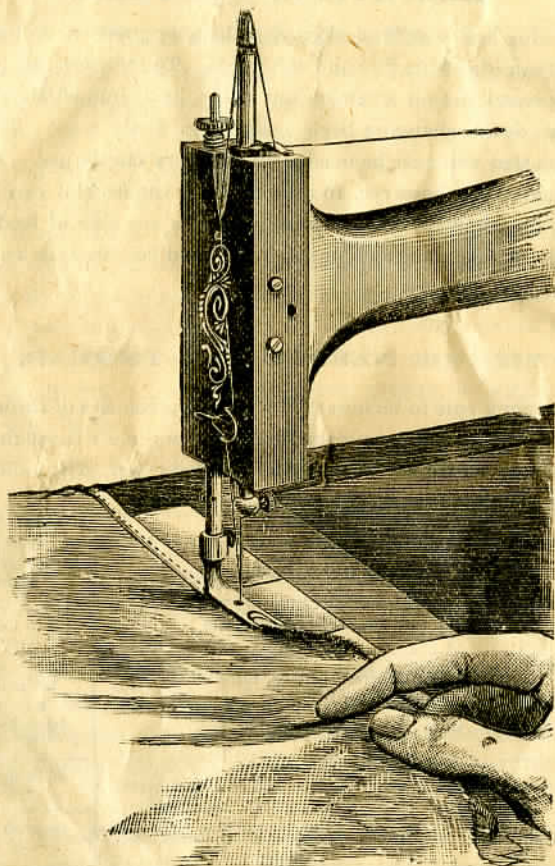
SIZE OF NEEDLE AND THREAD.

The general rule to be observed with any given size of thread is, use as fine a needle as will permit the thread to pass freely through the eye colored or uneven thread requiring a coarser needle. The following list will serve as a guide for size of needle and thread:

Size of Needle.	CLASS OF GOODS.	Size of Cotton and Silk.
2	Very thin Cambric, Muslin, etc.	110 to 150 Cotton.
3	Very fine Calicoes, Linens, Silks, etc.	80 to 100 Cotton. 000 to 00 Silk.
4	Muslins and Domestic Goods.	60 to 80 Cotton. 00 to A Silk.
5	Heavy Calicoes, Light Woolen Goods, Heavy Silks, etc.	46 to 60 Cotton. A and B Silk.
6	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, etc.	30 to 40 Cotton. A and B Silk.
7	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, etc.	12 to 30 Cotton. C and D Silk. 40 to 80 Linen.

Use none but the best thread, and always an unglazed or soft finish in preference to a glazed thread. You need not expect to make a smooth, even stitch with poor thread. If as strong a seam as is possible

is desired, use the same size thread on both sides. If you desire the upper side the nicer, use heavier thread on the bobbin, and vice versa.



Cut No. 4.

Narrow Hemming.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING ATTACHMENTS

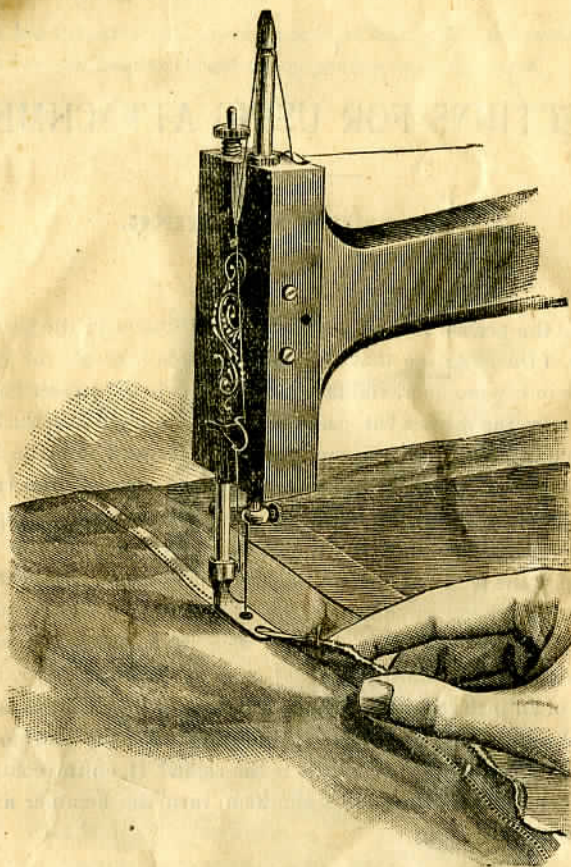
NARROW HEMMING.

[See Cut No. 4.]

Take the presser foot off and fasten the hemmer to the presser bar in place of the foot; see that the needle passes through the center of the hole in the hemmer, and fasten it securely to the presser bar by the screw; raise the presser bar, pass the edge of the cloth into the hemmer in the manner shown in the cut, passing it forward into the hemmer as far as the *needle hole*, in order that the feed may at once catch the cloth. By clipping off the corner of the cloth before inserting it into the hemmer you can start it without difficulty; then let the hemmer down upon the feed and operate the machine as usual. Hold the goods with the right hand as shown in the illustration; *should the edge of the goods begin to run out of the hemmer, move it to the RIGHT; should too much run into the hemmer, move the goods to the LEFT.* About three-eighths of an inch in width is about as much of the goods as is usually required to form a perfect hem. If the stitch takes the hem too far from the edge, turn the hemmer a little to the right. If, on the contrary, the stitch does not catch the edge of the hem, turn the hemmer a little to the left.

BINDING.

Attach the binder to the bed of the machine with the thumb screw. 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, keeping the goods to be bound between the scrolls and well back against the binding. The binding should be cut bias. Ordinary binding about three-eighths of an inch wide can also be put on with this binder.

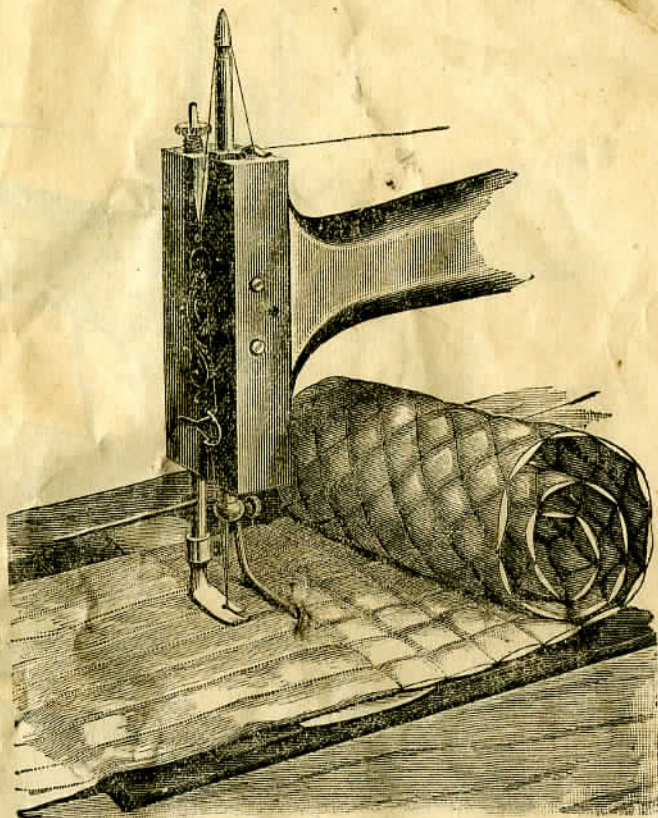


Cut No. 5.

FELLING.

[See Cut No. 5.]

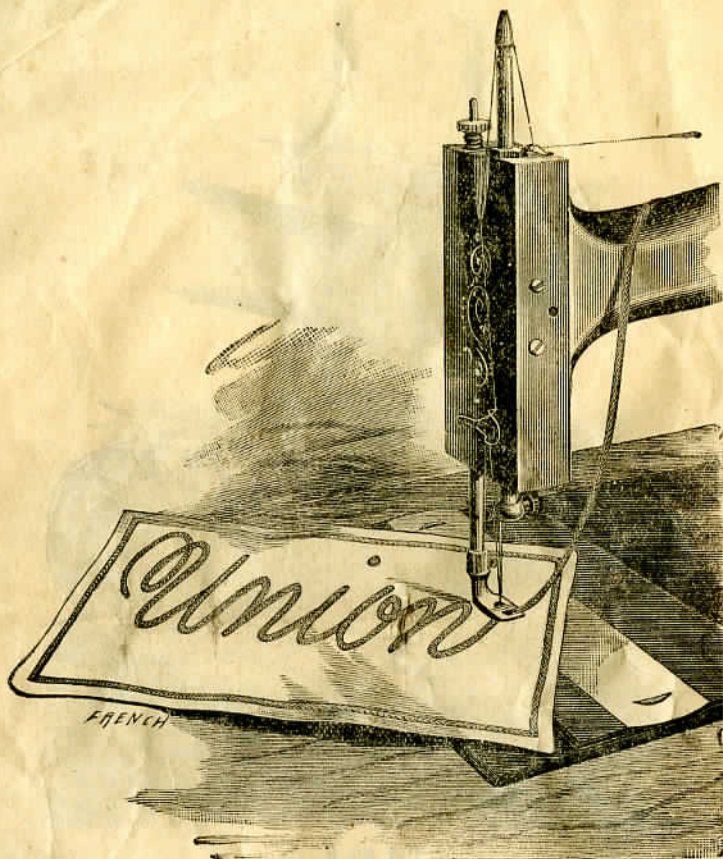
Sew the two edges of the material together, the under one projecting an eighth of an inch beyond the upper, using the hemmer as a presser foot; leave the ends of the thread about two inches long attached to the material; open the work out and crease the seam down to the left, the wide part on top; take hold of the two threads and draw the edge to be felled into the hemmer as far as the needle, and let down the hemmer upon the work and start the machine; pull on the thread until two or three stitches have been taken; keep the cloth smooth and guide it into the hemmer as shown in Cut No. 4 for narrow hem.



Cut No. 6.

QUILTING.

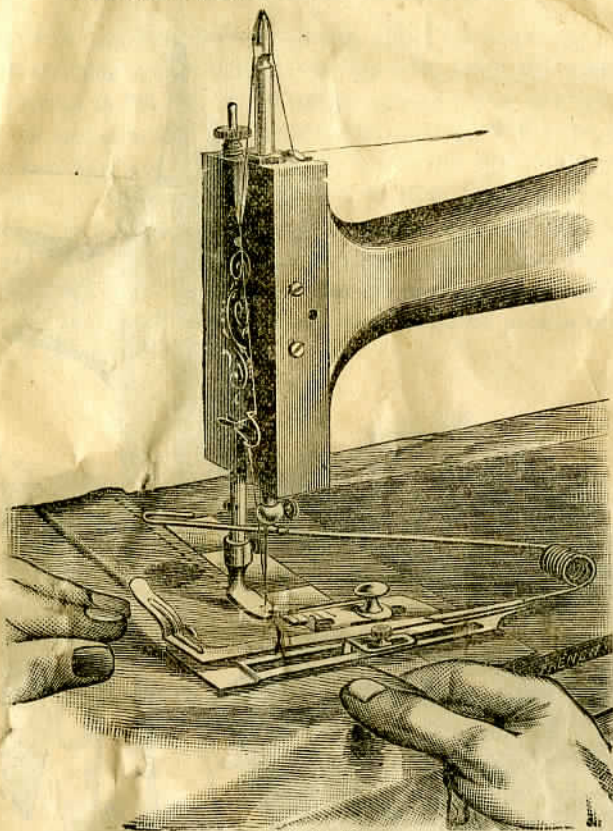
Insert the quilter gauge through the small hole in the presser bar, and fasten with the small screw in back of presser bar, moving it to the right or left, to get the required width of the rows of stitching. Raise or lower the gauge, according to the thickness of the goods. Having made the first row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



Cut No. 7.

BRAIDING.

Substitute the braider for the presser foot. Pass the braid down through the first hole in the braider, drawing it back squarely under the needle, and stitch it on the goods as in ordinary stitching. Have the pattern stamped on the right side of the goods, and turn the work as may be necessary to follow the pattern. If the needle does not pass down through the center of the braid, swing the braider to the right or left as may be required.

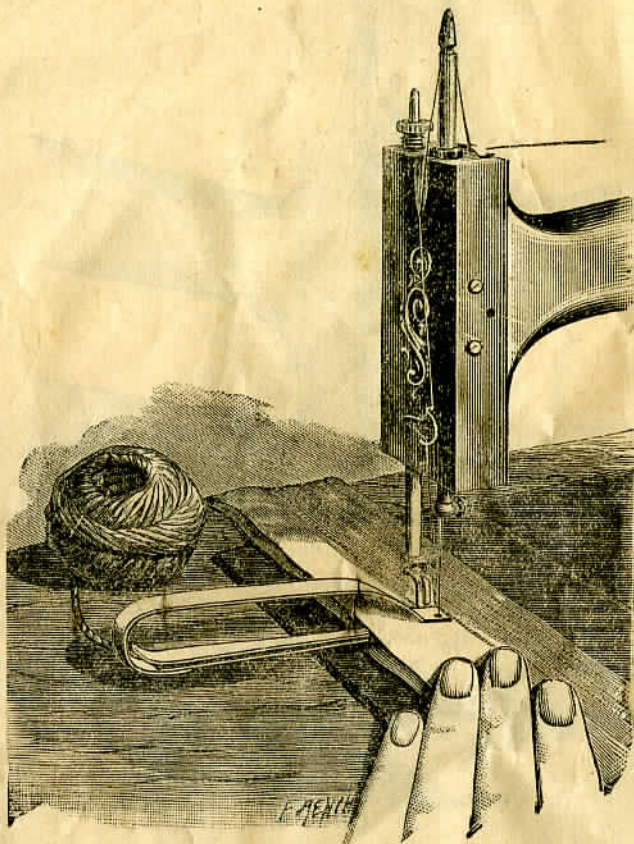


Cut No. 8.

FOR USING THE TUCK MARKER.

[See Cut No. 8.]

Place the tucker on the machine, pass the small hook on the long arm of tucker around the needle; set the gauge the right distance from the needle for the width of tuck desired; fasten to the bed plate with thumb screw; now move the marker until the same number is at the gauge line as on the gauge, and tighten the little thumb nut securely; if more space is desired, loosen small nut and move marker forward; fold the cloth for the first tuck, pass it under the marker, and *up to gauge*; let down the foot and sew, keeping the edge carefully up to the gauge; fold the next tuck by the crease made by the marker, and proceed as before, placing the tuck just made so it will run under the little spur seen near the creasing blade.



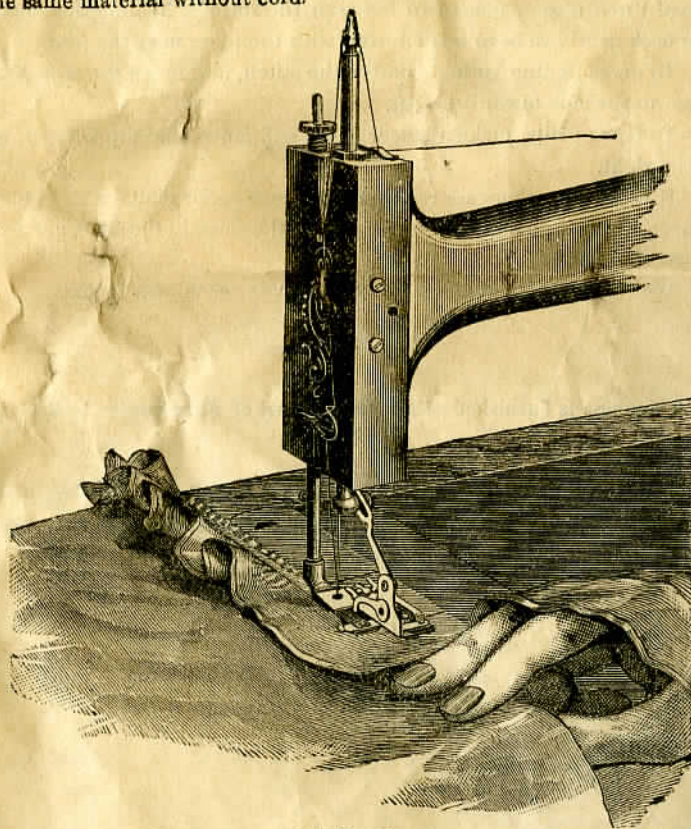
Cut No. 9.

CORDING.

[See Cut No. 9.]

Attach the corder in place of the presser foot, *with the bow to the left*, so that the needle passes through the center of the needle hole in the cord foot. The cord, which should be of uniform size (a good cord for most work is No. 4 crochet cotton), is passed through the bow into the long slot in the lower arm.

The work being prepared for cording either by folding or making a line of stitching against which to lay the cord, insert the work with the open edge to the left, one thickness passing above and the other below the cord arm, and both under the foot; then pull the cord out an inch or two from you and beyond the *cord presser foot*, and draw the goods gently to the left so that the fold or seam will bear up against the end of the *long cord guide*, and keep it so while sewing, and the cord will be laid in between the two thicknesses against the fold or seams and stitched in by the machine. In cording use a rather long stitch, and somewhat coarser thread than would be used in stitching the same material without cord.



Cut No. 10.

RUFFLING AND GATHERING.

[See Cut No. 10.]

The ruffler is attached to the machine in place of the presser foot. First place the fork at the end of large lever or arm over the needle yoke screw; then slip the ruffler on the presser bar, and tighten the screw perfectly tight. The needle should pass through the center of needle hole in the ruffler.

Place the goods to be gathered between the springs. If a band is required, place the band below the springs next the feed. To gather one of three pieces, place two between the springs, holding the upper one back gently so as to keep it even with the piece next the feed.

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

To make plaits, make a longer stitch and move the adjusting lever to the right.

If very 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 hinge of the arm.

We also have a silk embroidery and an arrasene attachment.

Each Machine is Furnished with a complete set of Attachments in Velvet-lined Box.

Also 1 Combined Hemmer and Feller, Thumb Screw, Oil Can filled with Oil, Quilter, 2 Screw-Drivers, Gauge, Wrench, Six Assorted Needles, 6 Bobbins, Book of Instructions.

REPRESENTING OUR FAVORITE



No. 5.

THE BEST UNDER THE SUN.



No. 6.

FIT FOR A QUEEN.