

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

THE AMERICAN  
SEWING MACHINE,

SALES ROOMS:

No. 1318 Chestnut Street,

FACTORY:

TWENTIETH AND WASHINGTON AV.,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

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ACKER, PRINTER,

No 1318 Chestnut Street,

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 You should follow the Instruction Book carefully in Learning the machine.

## Directions for Using the American Sewing Machine.

*Plain Sewing.*—Learn first the treadle motion; starting it always by turning the wheel from you; continue the motion until a slow or rapid movement may be produced at pleasure and with ease.

*To Set the Needle.*—Raise the needle bar to the highest point, and insert the needle in it as far up as it will go with the long groove in the needle to the left and secure it firmly by means of the *set screw* S on the side of the bar; using for this purpose the Shuttle Screw Driver. The needle must be set perfectly straight and true, so that it will go down exactly in the centre of the hole in the throat plate, and the thread pass through the eye in a direct line with the machine from left to right.

*To thread the Needle.*—Put the spool on pin M, (see *figure 1*), and place the weight on top, pass the thread through the hole in the tension wheel N, through the thread guide O, in the direction from you through the hole in the end of take up P, and again through the guide O, in the direction toward you,



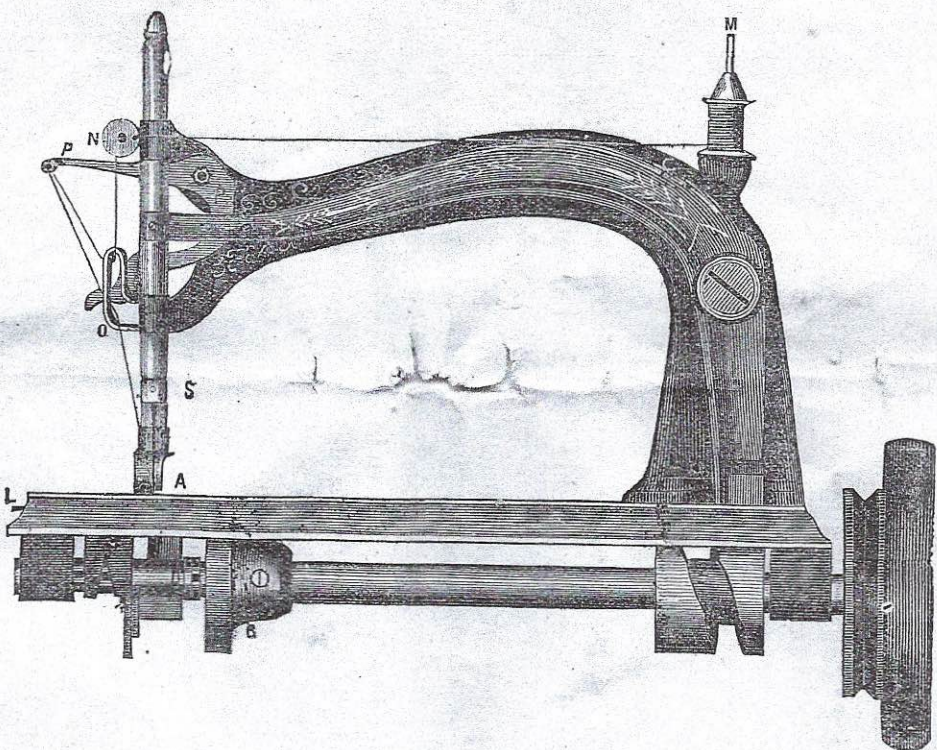


FIGURE 1.

Represents the Machine arranged for Sewing.

and then through the eye of the needle from left to right.

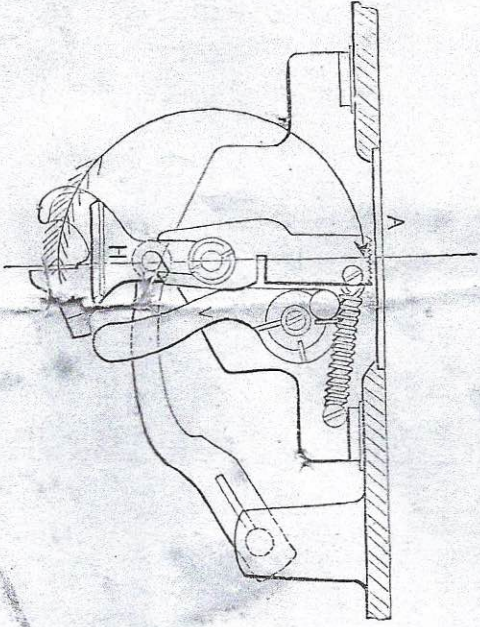
*To remove the Shuttle from the Carrier.*—Take out the throat plate by moving the lever L towards you, place the forefinger behind the Shuttle-Carrier, and press the latch from over the Shuttle with the thumb, then lift it carefully out.

*To wind the thread on the Shuttle Bobbin.*—Turn up the Machine, secure the winder to the table, over the belt wheel, in the oval opening to the right, by inserting the pin of the winder in the small hole made to receive it, so that the belt will run on the wheel of the winder. Place the Bobbin on the spindle, and the spool on the pin in the oil box, and run with the treadle, winding the thread evenly by guiding it with the hand.

*To thread the Shuttle, and to place it in the Carrier.*—Hold the point of the Shuttle towards your right hand, then raise the spring or latch carefully up, and place the bobbin in the shuttle, with the thread reeling from the lower part of the shuttle, pass it through the slot in the post, and then through the hole in the top of the shuttle. Place the shuttle in the carrier with the point towards you and secure it by bringing the latch forward over it. Take the throat plate A, and pass the thread from the bobbing up through the needle hole, and then place the plate in its position.

*Tensions.*—The tensions are obtained and regulated by means of the tension wheel N, above, and the post in the shuttle below. The wheel N, is turned to the right to make and increase the upper tension, and the post in





**FIGURE 2**  
Is a section showing the Feed, and the Lever for regulating it.

the shuttle must be turned to the left for the lower tension, (using the small screw driver for the purpose,) and the two should be so regulated and adjusted to each other that the stitch will lock in the centre of the cloth, presenting the same appearance on both sides. Hence it may sometimes be necessary to increase the one as you lessen the other, or vice versa, to make them accord.

If the stitch on the under-side of the work is too loose, or not drawn into the fabric sufficiently, increase the upper tension by turning the tension wheel N slightly to the right. And if this is the case on the upper side of the work increase the lower or shuttle tension by turning the post in the shuttle with the small screw driver to the left, until the proper tension is obtained. As a general rule, the thread should go one and a-half times around the post in the shuttle, and nearly once round the wheel N for the upper tension.

*To Sew.*—Place the fabric beneath the needle, always entering the needle as far as possible in the goods before lowering the presserfoot, then put the machine in motion by turning the wheel from you; guide the work, gently, but do *not pull it*, for by so doing the needle is likely to be broken, and the stitch made irregular; *irregularity* in the stitch is often caused by its being too short; the thread may be the same number above and below. Remember the machine *feeds itself*, the operator only guides the cloth. Before taking out the work sufficient slack thread should be drawn from the upper spool to prevent bending or springing the needle.

*Regulate the Stitch.*—To lengthen the stitch, move the lever V (Figure 2) from you, to shorten it, pull the lever towards you, moving it with care.



**HEMMING.**

Loosen the screw at the lower end of the presserfoot bar, draw out the presserfoot and replace with the hemmer. Then raise the needle to the highest point, thus leaving the hemmer a little elevated above the throat plate, so as to admit the fabric easily, turn the edge of the fabric over about a quarter of an inch, and insert it in the hemmer, being particular to see that the edge is under the spring of the hemmer, push it through until the needle enters the hem, keeping the edge of the hem square with the side of the hemmer, and then bring up the gauge close to the hemmer, and proceed by keeping the goods square with the gauge, and turning the edge of the fabric slightly as it feeds.

*To use the Gauge.*—Attach it to the bed plate with the gauge screw by means of a small hole a little to the right of the throat plate.

**FELLING.**

Adjust the hemmer the same as in hemming. Sew a straight seam, and trim off one edge close to the stitching insert the fabric in the hemmer the same as in hemming with gauge under the cloth arranged so as to allow the fabric to pass through easily.

**BRAIDING.**

Adjust the braid presserfoot, the same as hemmer; insert the braid in the eye of the little brass plate of the braid foot, then let it down on fabric, with the braid in the groove under the presserfoot, then proceed the same as in plain sewing, and the braider will guide the braid. There are three brass eye with each braider, adapted to different size braid, adjusted by means of the small screw, which *must not* be taken out all the way.

**GATHERING AND SEWING ON**

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

**CORDDING WITH THE PRESSERFOOT.**

Adjust the presserfoot—place the cord in the fabric and put it under the presserfoot so as to run in the groove of the presserfoot, and proceed as in plain sewing.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE CORDER.**

This attachment is applied to the Sewing Machine, in place of the presserfoot. Thread the cord through the eyelet at left end, thence to the right through the cord guide or tube, and carry the end from you four or five inches—fold the cloth, and place one side under the tube, and the other over it, draw to left until folded edge touches the cord guide, let down the presserfoot and proceed to sew. Care should be used in keeping folded part of cloth close against the end of cord guide, but if held hard against it, too much friction will be produced and the feed will refuse to act upon the cloth.

If the needle stitches too far from the cord, or on the other hand, should it pass through the cord, simply loosen the set screw and swing the Corder foot slightly to the right or left, as the case may require.

**BINDING WITH SECOR'S BINDER.**

Remove the presserfoot of the Machine, attach the Binder in its place, so that the needle goes through the middle of the hole. Loosen the upper guide by turning the screw A (see *figure 14*), pass the end of the binding into the guides as far as the needle, with the under edge of the binding against the lower guide. Adjust the upper guide to fit the binding, turn down the screws, pass the fabric into the binding, let down the presserfoot and proceed with the work.

**QUILTING.**

The quilting gauge is secured to the back of the frame of the machine, near the presserfoot bar, (where a small hole will be found,) by means of the thumb screw. Having made a row of stitching, place it as far from the needle as will indicate the size of diamond desired, then adjust the quilting gauge, by means of the thumb screw, on a line and over the row of stitching, with the gauge suffi-



ciently elevated to allow the cloth to pass through easily, and then guide your work by gauge.



#### TO ADJUST THE TUCK-MARKER.

Attach the tuck-marker to the cloth plate with the gauge screw; place the tucker wire in front of the needle and slip the eyelet of the hook over the point of the needle and up to the lower end of the needle bar.



#### HOW TO USE THE TUCK-MARKER,

The rule to make any width of tucks, when you wish to have them meet, is, to set the gauge from the needle the width desired, and move the creasing points just three times that width from the gauge, or, what is the same—the "POINTS" twice the width of tuck to the left of needle. If a space between tuck is desired, move the creasing points just that much farther to the left. Any desired width can be made without the aid of a "MEASURE CARD." By the rule scale marked on the tucker plate set the gauge ONE distance to the right, and the creaser points TWO distances to the left of needle, and the tucks will just meet.

After having made the *first tuck* and folded the next one by the crease just made, and having placed it under the gauge spring, put the edge of the said *first tuck* under the small *horizontal spur*. This prevents it from running on the creasing spur, thus, insuring a better crease in the cloth, because *only two* thicknesses are passing over the creasing spur instead of *four*, as is the case when

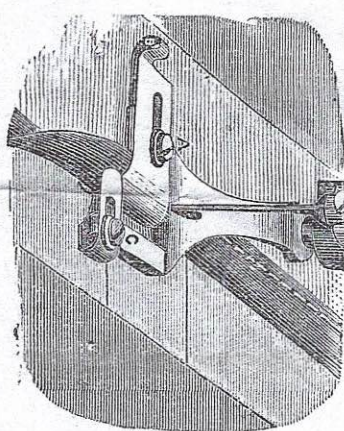


FIGURE 14.

Showing Secor Binder in operation on the Machine.



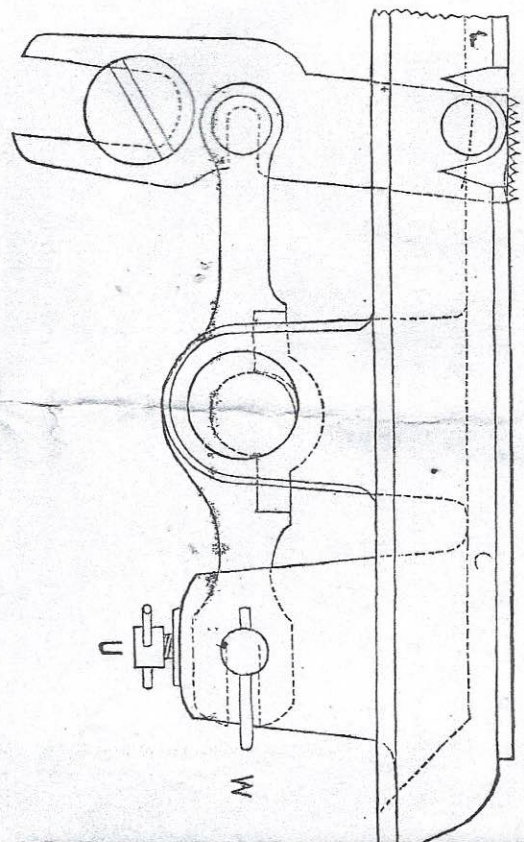
the edge of the *made tuck* is not put under the spur. This arrangement of the cloth in the tucker assists very much in guiding the cloth straight and keeping it to the gauge.

**RAISING, LOWERING AND ADJUSTING THE FEED.**

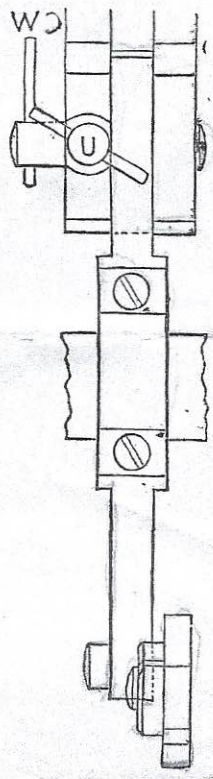
In sewing light fabrics, it is always best to have a low feed; in heavy fabric, let the feed be a little more elevated. To raise the feed, turn up the machine, loosen the set screw U (see figure 3) and turn the lower screw W towards you; to lower it turn from you.

**CLEANING AND OILING.**

The importance of keeping the movements of the machine thoroughly clean and properly oiled, must be apparent to all, since no piece of fine mechanism can perform its work well if allowed to become clogged with dirt or the gum and refuse of oil that has been used upon it. All parts of the machine where there is any motion causing friction should be kept perfectly clean and well oiled. Only a little need be used at a time, but it should be applied frequently when the machine is much used. The parts requiring especial attention are the bearings of the shaft the rollers in the cams the connection of the shuttle-carrier and the feed-movements, the back of the take-up the needle-bar and its connection with the arm, and the fulcrum or pin on which the arm moves. In cleaning the Machine, put in fresh oil to soften and work out the dirt and gum, then wipe out carefully. The enclosed parts or journals are oiled through the small holes made for the purpose.



**FIGURE 9**  
Showing End View of Feed and Connections.



**FIGURE 9**  
Showing Front View when the Machine is turned up.



The quality of oil best adapted to the purpose is prepared and sold by THIS COMPANY and its Agents. None but the best quality should be used on the machine. The quality of Cotton and Silk *best adapted for machine work* are also supplied, to Agents and consumers, by the Company, at the lowest prices.

— 0 —  
**THE OUTPUT OF A MACHINE INCLUDES:**

- 1 doz. Needles, (ass'd sizes.)
- 4 Bobbins.
- 1 Weight.
- 1 Gauge and Screw.
- 1 Presserfoot, also used in Cording.
- 1 Presserfoot for Gathering and Sewing of
- 1 Shuttle Screw-driver. (Also used to set the needle.)

— 0 —

**THE FOLLOWING ARE CHARGED EXTRA:**

Tuck Marker,	.	.	.	\$3 00
Quilter,	.	.	.	75
Extra Hemmer,	.	.	.	\$1 75
Corder,	.	.	.	\$1 50
Binder,	.	.	.	\$2 50

— 0 —

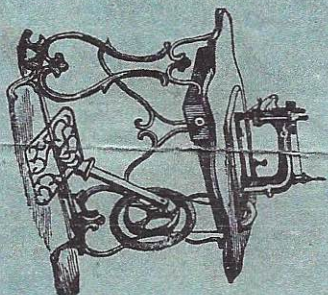
**DIRECTIONS FOR USING NEEDLES AND COTTON.**

For Needle No. 3, use from 18 to 30 Cotton.

"	"	No. 2,	"	"	30 to 50
"	"	No. 1,	"	"	50 to 70
"	"	No. $\frac{1}{2}$ ,	"	"	70 to 100
"	"	No. 0,	"	"	100 upwards



THE  
AMERICAN  
SEWING MACHINE



COMPANY,  
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O. S. CAMPBELL,  
Dealer in all the First Class  
SEWING MACHINES,  
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