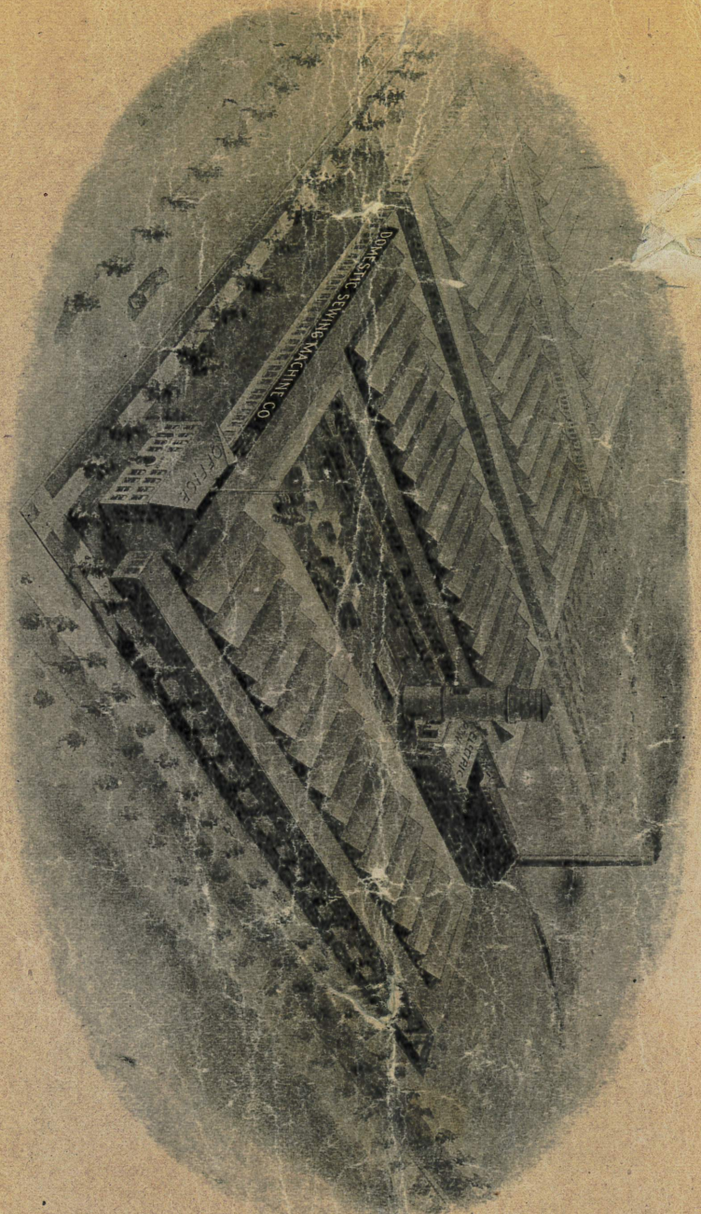

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PUBLISHED BY

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Caution . .

Do not allow persons interested in the sale of other Machines to tamper with the "Domestic." There is no mechanism that cannot be thrown out of adjustment by conscienceless salesmen of rival goods. Loosening a screw or bending a needle gives opportunity for a statement that the Machine is not perfect. Every Machine leaving our factory is thoroughly adjusted, requiring no attention from the agent or dealer other than perhaps an inspection of the tension or the application of oil.

Do not attempt to make small repairs or readjustments yourself.

Beware of amateur mechanics or tramp repairers.

If the operator should experience difficulty in the management of the Machine apply to the dealer from whom it was purchased or address, with full particulars, the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, 19-21-23 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Hints to Learners

Never run the Machine with a backward motion. Recollect that the top of the fly-wheel should move away from you.

Never run the Machine with presser foot resting on the feed, with no cloth between them.

Never run the Machine rapidly with the shuttle slide open as the shuttle may be thrown out or damaged.

Do not allow lint or dust to accumulate about the shuttle or shuttle race.

Occasionally give the Machine a thorough cleaning with kerosene or turpentine, and after wiping off, oil moderately, working the oil into the bearings by operating the Machine.

Do not attempt to take the Machine apart. Leave that to an expert repairer.

The *Domestic "D"*

Sewing Machine Instructor

THE MECHANISM AND OPERATION OF THE DOMESTIC "D" ARE SO SIMPLE, THAT IF THE DIRECTIONS HERE GIVEN ARE CAREFULLY FOLLOWED, NO OTHER INSTRUCTION WILL BE FOUND NECESSARY

The
Domestic Sewing Machine Company
General Offices
CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

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Introduction

IN introducing the ***Domestic "D"*** Sewing Machine, we desire, particularly, to call attention to the chain stitch looper, by the use of which a single thread stitch is made.

This device, originally introduced on the ***"Domestic,"*** has been so perfected that now the ***Domestic "D"*** Sewing Machine, by a simple interchange of shuttle or looper, will make a lock stitch or a chain stitch with equal certainty and facility.

The ***Domestic "D"*** Sewing Machine, in addition to many modern improvements, includes all the desirable features of our famous ***"Domestic"*** which from the date of its inception, over fifty years ago, has maintained a well-deserved reputation for simplicity and durability.

Its capacity includes lock or double thread stitching, chain or single thread stitching, ruffling, tucking, hemming, binding, shirring and, in fact, all requirements of up-to-date family sewing machines. It is simple, durable, quiet, and light running and is made in all styles of sewing machine furniture.

THE STAND.

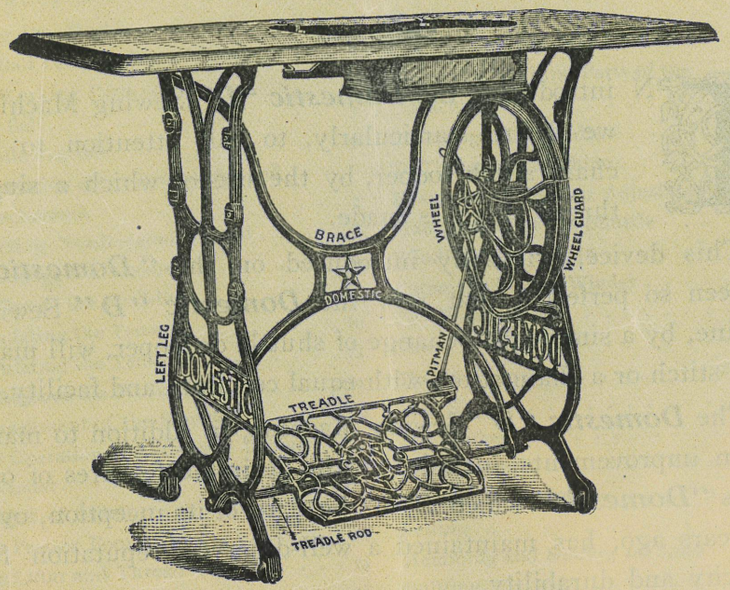


Fig. 1.

OILING.

The Stand requires oiling only at the hub of the wheel, the top and bottom of the pitman and in slots in treadle rod at end of treadle.

OILING THE MACHINE.

Use the best quality of oil, which may be had at the offices of the Company.

Oil daily, or oftener should the Machine run hard or make an unusual noise.

If the oil on the Machine becomes gummy, oil plentifully with kerosene all working parts and run the Machine for a few minutes.

In case much gum has accumulated, it may be needful to repeat this process more than once.

THE BALL BEARING STAND WHEEL.

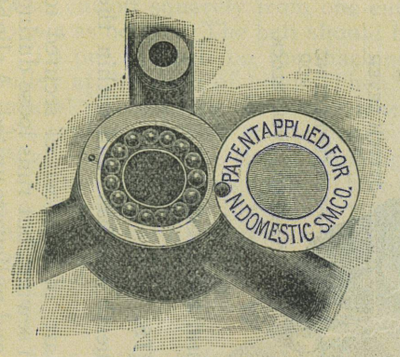


Fig. 2.

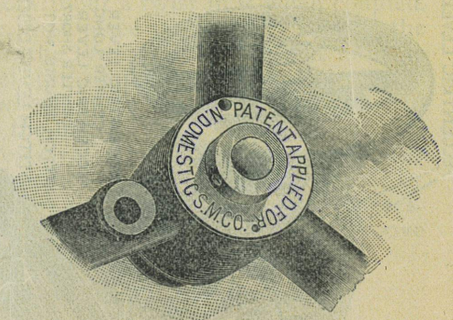


Fig. 3.

The whole device is controlled by the adjusting cone, which is held at easy contact with the balls by the cone set screw.

THE STUD WITH CONES.

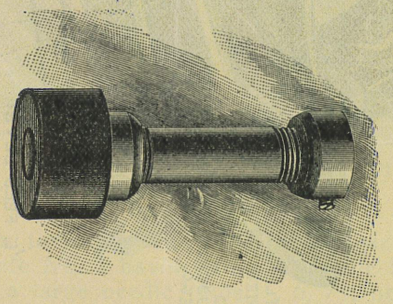


Fig. 4.

An occasional drop of oil applied to the cones, close to the Retainer Plate, will find its way to the balls, and be distributed by them where needed.

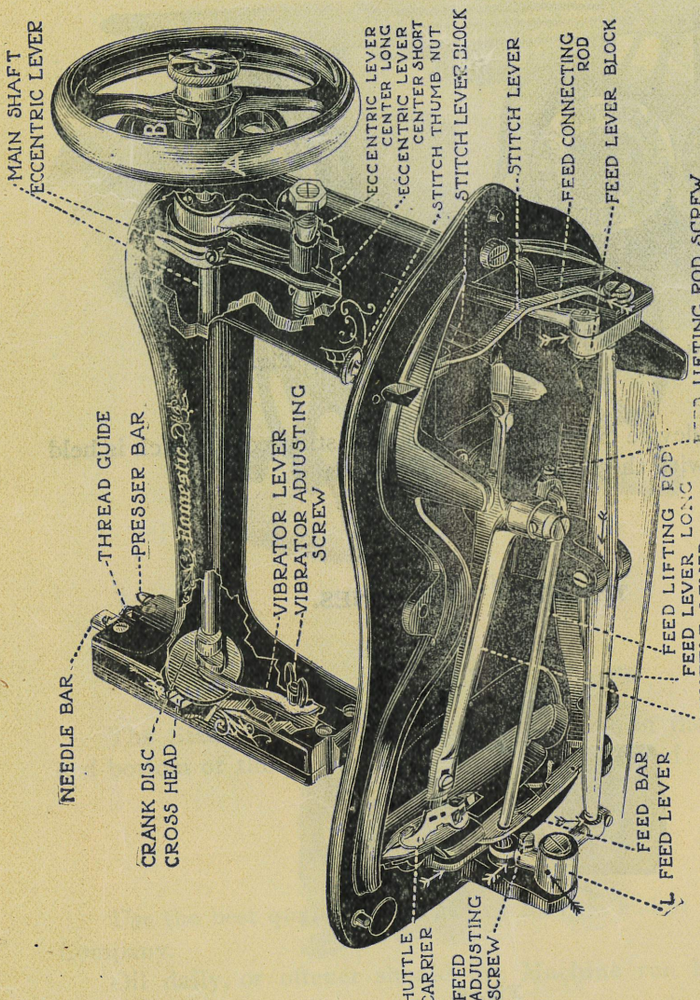


Fig. 5.

OILING THE WORKING PARTS.

This cut of the Machine shows the working parts beneath the base and within the arm. The arrows indicate places for oil.

The Combination Fly-Wheel. (A.) The main part of the wheel secured to the shaft. (B.) The pulley, which is secured to the wheel in sewing, but runs loose during the winding of the bobbins. (C.) The nut by which wheel and pulley are united. A slight turn of the nut with the fingers serves to tighten or loosen the pulley.

THE BELT

The machine works best with as loose a belt as will serve to drive the needle through the work. If the belt is too tight, it may be stretched a little, care being taken not to tear the ends from the coupling. If too loose, cut off squarely from one end, say half an inch, punch a hole and couple as before. The belt should be without a twist in it when coupled.

To put the belt on the machine, first place it in the groove of the pulley at the right of head. Then, if the lower part of the belt is in its natural position, on the lower wheel, the staple thereon will direct the belt into the groove of the lower wheel. One or two revolutions will usually result in the staple catching the belt.

These instructions apply to box-top style of machines. If the machine is a drop-head then the belt is held in place on the lower band wheel by the wheel guard, and remains in position all the time, so it is only necessary to put the belt on the upper band wheel by placing it in the groove and pushing the wheel from you, when it will fall into position.

TREADLE PRACTICE

It is better, before attempting to sew, that the beginner should become thoroughly familiar with the treadle motion, so, having seated yourself before the opened machine, raise the Presser-foot, unthread the needle and remove the Shuttle. Then practice with the Treadle—first with the belt off and then with it on—starting the machine by **turning the top of the Fly-wheel away from you** with your hand and keeping the motion of the treadle with your feet. The motion thus obtained should be continued until it becomes familiar to you, as a smooth and even movement greatly facilitates the perfect working of the machine and permits you to center your attention upon its upper works.

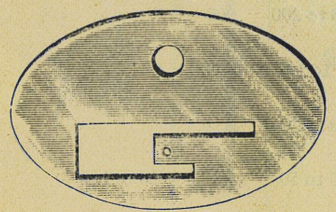


PLATE NO. 1.

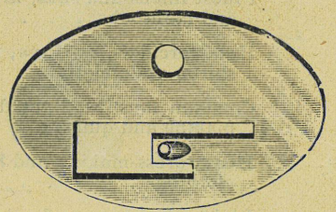


PLATE NO. 2

NOTICE

With the **Shuttle** in the carrier and using a small-sized needle (Nos. 2, 3, 4) then needle plate No. 1 having a small needle hole should be in place. When using a large needle (Nos. 5, 6, 7), needle plate No. 2, which has a larger needle hole, is proper.

With the Looper in the carrier always use the Needle Plate No. 2, no matter what size of needle is in use.

These directions being followed the best results will be obtained.

The Needle Plates are interchangeable as to size. The illustrations show the underside. Note that Plate No. 2—always to be used with the Looper—has a groove at the front of the Needle Hole.

NEEDLES AND THREAD.

First select a thread to suit the goods; afterward a needle suited to both thread and goods.

To obtain the greatest strength of seam, both threads should be alike, but a good effect in the appearance of the stitch is sometimes obtained by using different sizes above and below. In stitching with silk for ornamental purposes only, and where strength is not required it will be found to be economical to use cotton in the shuttle. The threads should be of good quality and free from roughness. To give the same strength of seam, the "Domestic" does not require so large a thread as in hand sewing. For nearly all purposes a medium size answers the best.

The hints in the following table, which will be found useful as a general guide, may be varied as experience and judgment suggest:

Cloth	Needles	Cotton	Silk	Linen
Finest linens and silks, lawns and nainsooks	No. 2	100 to 200	000	
Handkerchiefs, collars, fine shirts, underclothing	No. 3	80 to 100	0-00	
Common muslins, light dress-making and quilting	No. 4	60 to 70	A-0	
Heavy dress-making and boy's clothing	No. 5	40 to 50	B	90 to 100
Light clothing and cloak-making	No. 6	30 to 36	C-D	70 to 80
Heavy tailoring	No. 7	20 to 24	E	50 to 60

SELECTING THE NEEDLE.

The needle should be of such size as to permit the free passage of the thread through the eye. If too large, stitches might be missed; if too small, the thread would wear and break in passing through the eye.

TO CHANGE THE NEEDLE.

To Take Out the Needle.—Loosen the winged needle-nut (J) by a slight turn, half a turn is sufficient, turning the top toward you, and slip the needle down until it is free.

To Set the Needle.—Pass it up into the groove (B), of the needle-bar (A), through the hole (F), in the screw (G). Hold the needle lightly between the thumb and forefinger, rolling it and pushing upward gently until the flattened end (D), passing over the face of the pin (C), allows the shoulder (E) on the needle to come against it, then screw the nut tight.

NOTE.—Remove the nut occasionally and cleanse from oil.

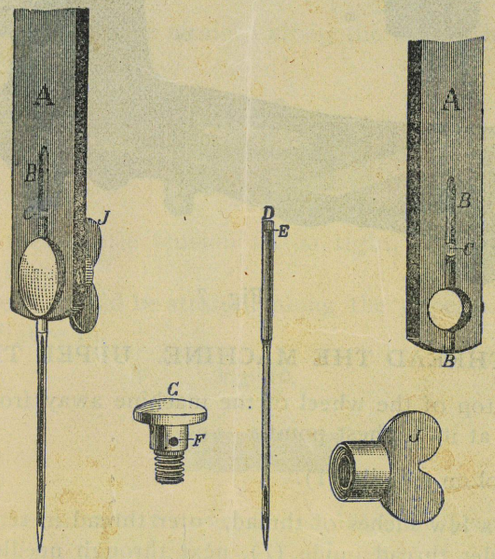


Fig. 6.

Breaking the Upper Thread.—May be caused by improper threading, by the needle being too small for the thread, by the needle rubbing against the presser foot, by the upper tension being too tight, by the needle not being correctly set, by the eye of the needle being rough or by some fault that may lie with the heel of the shuttle.

Breaking the Lower Thread.—May be caused by an over-wound bobbin, resulting in its not running freely within the shuttle; or an unevenly wound bobbin, or incorrect threading of the shuttle.

Missing Stitches.—May be caused by the needle not being properly set, that is to say, by being set too low; by the needle having become bent or by being too small for the thread in use. Sometimes the point of the shuttle has been broken off and fails to catch the loop.

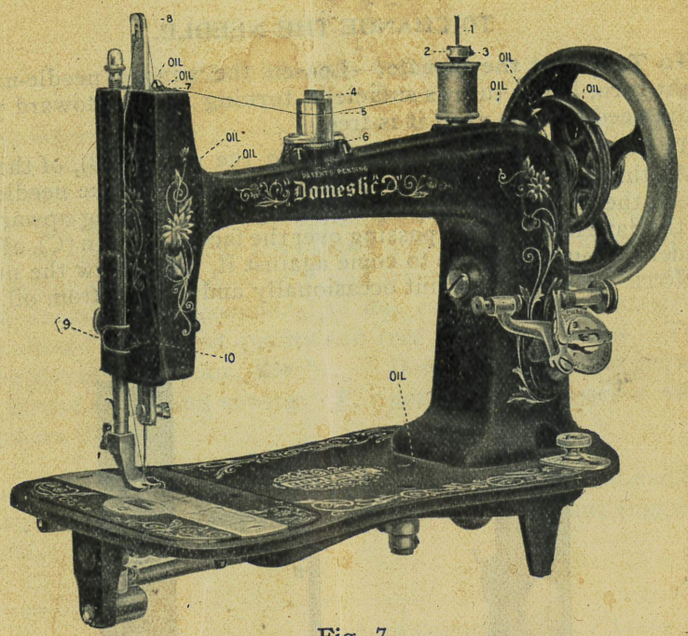


Fig. 7

TO THREAD THE MACHINE. UPPER THREAD

Turn the top of the wheel of the machine away from you until the needle-bar is at its highest point.

Place spool on spindle (1).

Draw off a few inches of thread, enter thread in tension thread slot (5), then under thread guide (7), next through needle bar thread retainer (8). Pass a loop of the thread through the take-up guide (9) from the back towards you, and slip it over the end of the take-up (10). Pass it next through the eye of the needle from left to right.

TENSION OF THE UPPER THREAD

To tighten the upper tension, turn the tension adjusting nut (6) towards the letter (T). To loosen the tension, turn the tension nut towards the letter (L).

In sewing hard-dressed fabrics, or when the under thread is inclined to be straight, tighten the upper tension. If the goods are soft and thin, or the upper thread is straight, loosen the upper tension.

Beauty and strength of stitch depend largely upon the thread being drawn evenly into the goods, so that it will show alike on both sides of the work. If the threads used are of the proper size for the material sewed, and both tensions are equally tight, the threads will be drawn together and locked in the center of the goods, as shown in Figure 8.

If the thread should be straight along the under side of the goods, as shown in Figure 9.

Fig. 9.

it is because the shuttle tension is too tight, or because the upper tension is too loose.

If the thread shonld be straight along the upper side of the goods as shown in Figure 10.

Fig. 10.

it is because the shuttle tension is too loose or because the upper tension is too tight.

TO REMOVE THE WORK.

(See Fig. 7.—Page 10).

Raise the needle to its highest point. Raise the presser foot by the lever, using the fingers of the right hand, and then press the tension nut (G) with the thumb of the right hand. This will release the tension so that the material may be removed with ease by a backward move of the left hand. Pull a few inches of slack thread through the tensions and needle, and cut or break off thread about three inches from the needle, taking care not to break or bend the needle. See thread cutter on presser bar, page 14, Fig. 16.

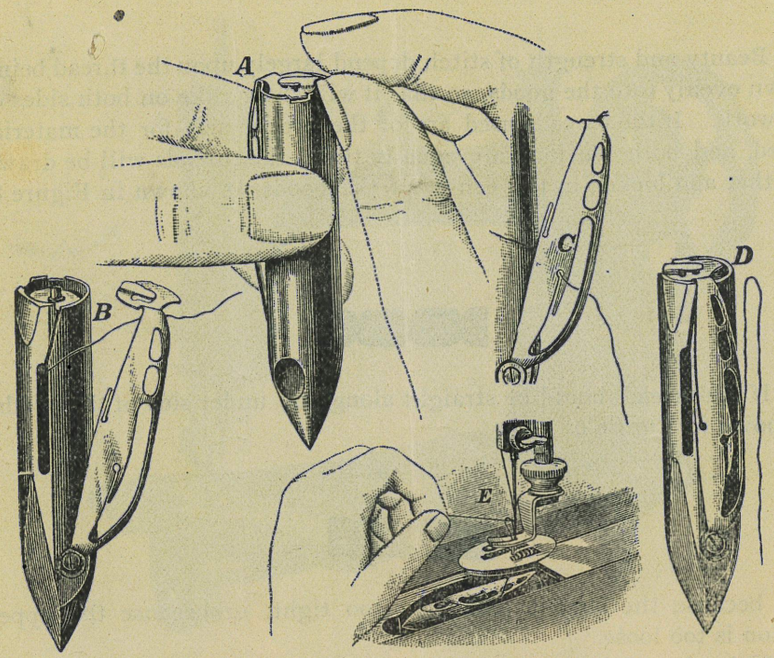


Fig. 11

MANAGEMENT OF THE CLOSED END SHUTTLE

To Open It.—Take it in your left hand, the point down and the spring from you. With the thumb-nail press against the end piece (A) until it lifts out of the shuttle, when the spring will swing aside. (B.)

To Thread It.—"Drop the bobbin in shuttle, so that bobbin revolves towards you from the left, holding the end of thread in right hand." Draw the thread down into slot and lay it to right across the shuttle (B), between the prong on the left side of spring and the end of the cylinder. Then close the spring over the thread by gently pressing it to the left and downward until the end piece slips into place (D). With a movement of the right hand draw thread toward point of shuttle over left hand prong, and on down until it passes under right hand prong (C). Then draw the thread from you, leaving three or four inches out.

To Place the Shuttle in the Machine.—Remove the front slide, turn top wheel of machine from you until needle bar is at highest point. Hold the shuttle in the right hand with the spring up, point towards you (flat surface of the point toward the curved surface of shuttle race). Place point of shuttle in carrier, allowing round point on end of shuttle carrier to rest in small indentation in round part of shuttle. It will then drop easily into the carrier.

Note.—Do not turn the machine, except slowly, when the shuttle is in and the slide open. The screw by which the spring is pivoted to shuttle should never be turned.

SEE ILLUSTRATION

A—Opening the shuttle. B—The thread in position for closing the spring over it. C—The thread in place in the guide slots. D—Closed, the threads drawn into the slots, ready for use.

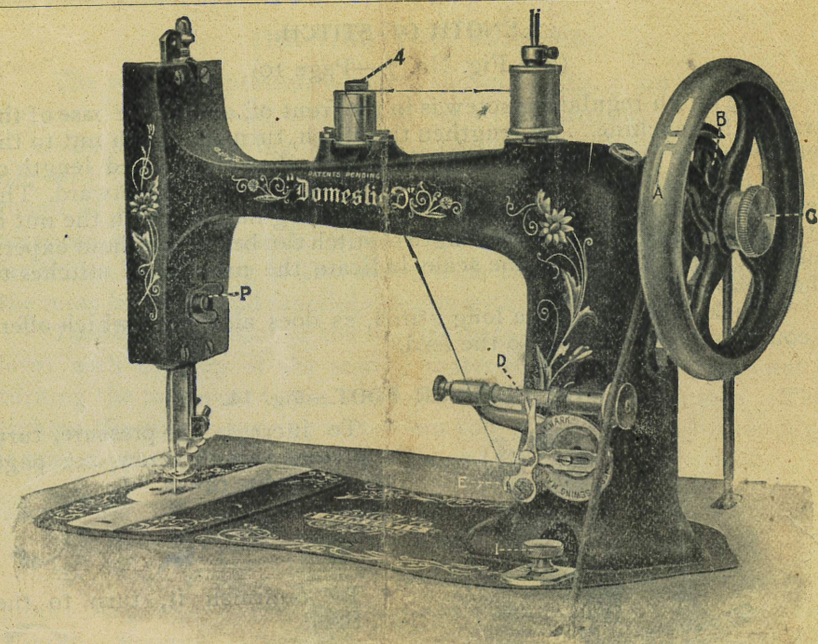


Fig. 12

THE OPERATION OF THE AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER

Pull the bobbin winder toward you until the driving belt has a good tension in the groove of the small pulley on the right hand side of the bobbin winder. Then loosen the nut (C) by holding the wheel (A) with the left hand, and turning the top of the nut toward you. This will free the pulley (B) and allow the winding of the bobbin without running the machine. Then run the bobbin winder until the top of the notched arm (D) is as far to the right as it will go.

Place one end of the bobbin in the hole of the spindle at the left and press to the left to allow the other end to enter the cup at the right.

Place the end of the thread between the end of the bobbin and the cup and then turn bobbin until the pin in the cup enters the hole or notch in the bobbin head, being sure to keep the thread between the bobbin and the cup. Then thread as shown; first at the top of notched arm (D), then through notch (E), then over tension release (4), and then turn spool until slack thread is taken up. After having wound the bobbin, return the bobbin winder to its normal position and tighten the nut (C).

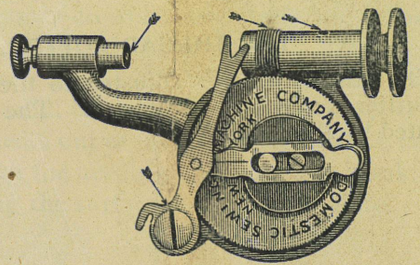


Fig. 13

The places to be oiled are clearly shown by the arrows.

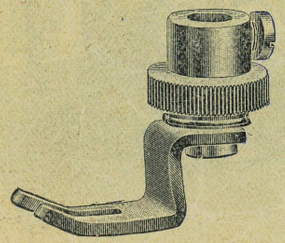
LENGTH OF STITCH.

(See Fig. No. 7.—Page 10).

The stitch regulating screw is in the front of, and at the base of the arm of the machine. To lengthen the stitch, turn the stitch nut to the left and push upward, tightening the screw when the desired length of stitch is indicated. To shorten the stitch push the nut downward. The scale for regulating length of stitch is on the guide to which the nut is attached, and by this scale the length of stitch can be fixed without experimenting. The figures on the scale indicate the number of stitches to the inch.

Thick work requires a long stitch, as does also work which offers a considerable resistance to the feed.

THE PRESSER FOOT.—Fig. 14.



To increase the pressure, turn the presser thumb screw (see page 6) to the right, thus:

Fig. 15.

To diminish it, turn to the left, thus:

Fig. 15½.

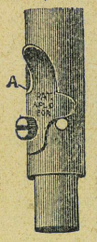
NOTE.—The presser foot must not be allowed to touch the needle as it would push it out of its channel in the way of, or too far from the shuttle. For heavy work the pressure should be increased, but ordinarily it should be light—only sufficient to hold the work steadily on the feed surface.

The machine should not be run when the presser foot is down, unless there is material under the foot. Disregard of this suggestion will result in the points of the feed being worn off and the under surface of the foot roughened.

THE LIFTER.

In hemming, braiding, etc., lift the presser only to the lowest notch of the lifter by swinging or raising it to the left, as the small space prevents displacement of the goods; but in adjusting or removing general work, the high lift gives better room, which is obtained by swinging to the right.

Fig. 16.



THE THREAD CUTTER.

The thread cutter is adjusted to the presser bar with the quilter screw, as illustrated. The cutting edge is indicated by the letter A.

THE VIBRATING PRESSER.

The vibrating presser, which is shown in Fig. 5. on page 6, under the name "Vibrator Adjusting Nut," is a very meritorious detail of the "Domestic" Sewing Machine, to which it exclusively belongs. Its use will be found exceedingly valuable where the manipulation of rough or varying textile surfaces is necessary. It relieves the direct pressure upon the goods, tempers the strain upon the Machine and facilitates the turning of the material so that the operator may follow the most intricate and fanciful designs with ease.

To Adjust It.—Lower the needle-bar to bring the eye of the needle level with the top of the sewing material, loosen the thumb nut by turning the top toward you, and raise it until you feel it stop. Then tighten the nut by turning away from you. If adjusted to lift too high, it may cause the dropping of stitches and interfere with the feed.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

With the shuttle out and the needle unthreaded, you have, by proper practice, acquired the art of easily and almost unconciously running the Machine and in the proper direction, and also have learned how to properly thread it, manage the tensions, shuttle, etc. You are now in position to practice simple sewing with all the various instructions well in mind. Place the goods underneath the presser foot, let the same down and start the Machine by **turning the top of the fly wheel away from you.** Practice this plain sewing until well acquainted with every detail, including changing the stitch from long to short, and regulating the tension, etc., etc. The use of the Attachments is fully explained later on, but they should not be attempted until you are thoroughly proficient in ordinary plain sewing.

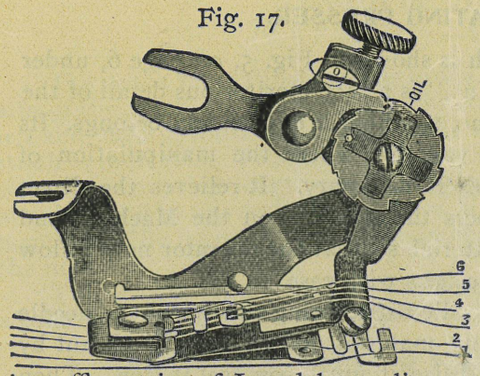
When turning sharp corners lower the needle so that the material will be firmly held by it; then raise the presser foot by means of the lifter; turn the work using the needle as a pivot; lower the presser foot and proceed to sew.

It is not necessary to aid the material in its passage between the feed and the under side of the presser foot. The feed is so arranged that, without assistance, it will carry the work along at a proper rate of speed. If the material be pulled by the operator, it frequently results in bending the needle out of its proper alignment, causing the point of the needle to strike the needle plate, generally breaking the needle, and invariably marring the surface of the needle plate.

The "Domestic" Five-Stitch Ruffler

—DIRECTIONS—

Fig. 17.



A little thought, care and practice is far better for the operator than many pages of instructions.

The lines in these cuts, (Figures 17 and 18), show how the cloth should be put in the ruffler.

Line 1. The lower piece or band to which the ruffle is sewed.
Line 2. The piece to be ruffled or plaited.
Line 3. The upper piece when ruffling between two pieces, and both pieces are to be turned back. See Fig 23.
Line 4. A strip of piping. See Fig 22.
Line 5. A piece to be edge-stitched. See Fig 21.
Line 6. To be used when making broad plaits, instead of Line 3, to give more room for plaits to form.

When practicable all materials for ruffling should be cut cross-wise of the cloth, and for bands lengthwise of the cloth. In learning to use the ruffler, strips of Lonsdale muslin, one inch wide, cut cross-wise, will be most convenient.

Fig. 18.

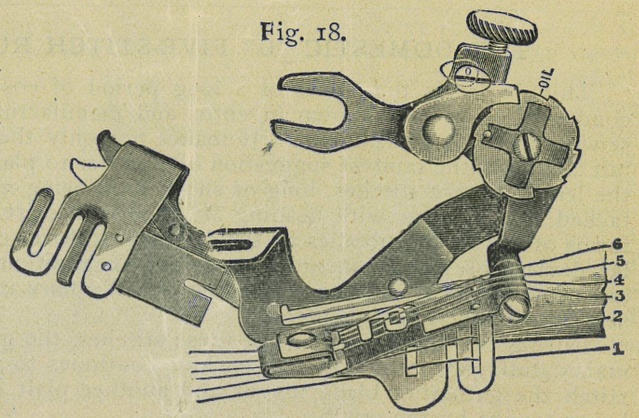
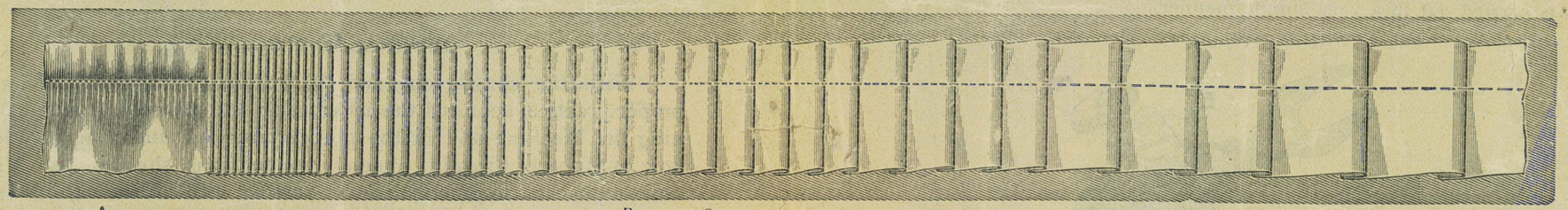


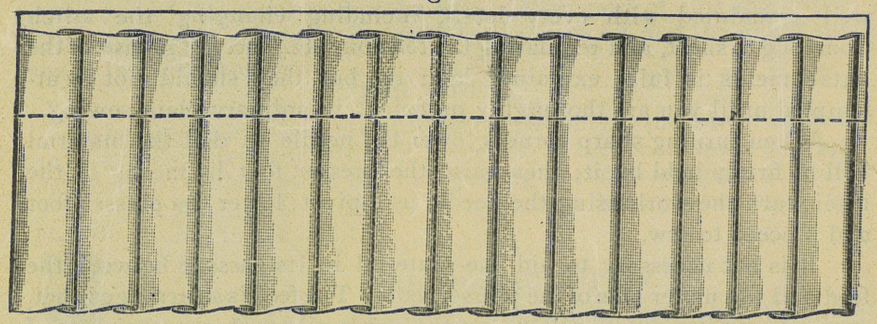
Figure 18 also shows the Separator turned back and the Shirrer blade in use. The dotted line shows also the adjustability of the guide to regulate the width of heading for ruffles.

Fig 19.



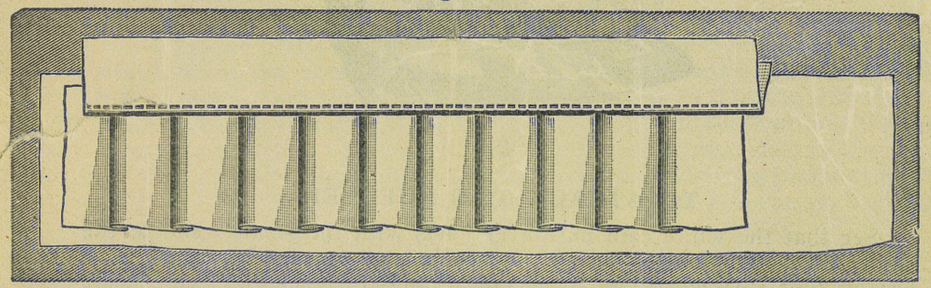
All ruffling and plaiting can be made singly, with one or two bands, one or both to turn back, or one of them edge-stitched and with or without piping, and of any desired width of ruffle or heading.

Fig. 20.



Flounce plaiting of any width.

Fig. 21.



Skirt plaiting with facings of any width.

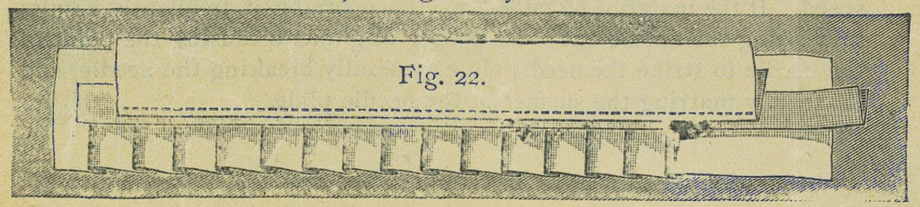
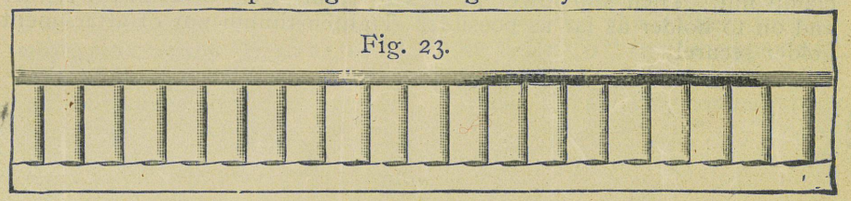


Fig. 23.



THE DOMESTIC "D" FIVE-STITCH RUFFLER

This device is the result of a long period of costly experimenting conducted by a well known inventor and manufacturer of high grade sewing machine attachments. It makes not only the ordinary ruffling but also from the faintest suggestion of a gather to plaits of the width of the length of five stitches, long or short, then being made, singly or attached to a band or with heading attached to a skirt and sundry other forms of work. It embodies all the desirable features of the best of similar devices previously manufactured, and in addition thereto, includes one of so practical and novel a character as to place it at the head of all sewing machine attachments.

During the making of four of these stitches, the gathering blade remains stationary, although the machine continues to feed. At the fifth stitch the gathering blade moves and another plait is made, the edge being caught by the stitch.

Until recently, the idea that the sewing would continue while the ruffling blade was unemployed until a given stitch, when the blade would become active, was not thought of, but in the **Domestic "D"** five-stitch ruffler it is carried out in a very simple manner.

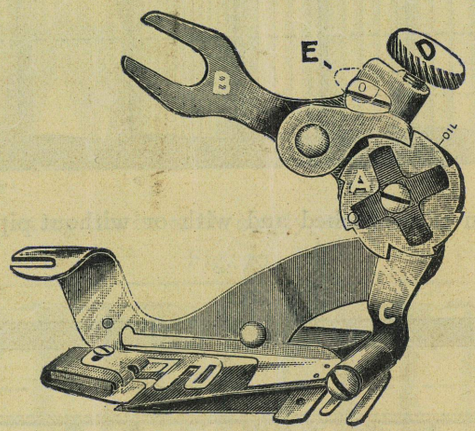


Fig. 2

TO ATTACH THE RUFFLER

See that the white cam button (E) lies with the smaller end to the right, as shown above. Raise the needle and presser bars. Remove presser foot. Attach ruffler by placing prongs of lever (B) over needle clamp nut. Then slip lower prongs of ruffler over attachment holder and on to holder as far as possible. Tighten thumb nut of attachment holder securely.

With the ruffler thus upon the machine, observe that the notch at top and bottom of the disc (A) is deeper than the notches between them, and that the pall end of the actuating lever (B) is in the deep notch at the top and held there by the white cam button (E) just above it. (These ruffiers are all sent out in this way, and should be so when they come into your possession). Now, look at the pall end of the lever (B) from the top and back of the disc (A), and see that it is also in a notch in the ruffling spring blade lever (C); now, for a moment, to watch the movements of its parts, turn the machine by hand and note that the forked end lever (B) moves up and down with the needle; that the pall end of the lever (B) moves with the lever (C)—that the lever (C) moves the ruffling blade and that the the disc is merely moving with the pall end of the lever (B) to which it is now fastened by the cam button (E). Now place a strip of ruffling material between the two blades, drawing the end through under the foot. Adjust the machine to make a very short stitch; turn the adjusting screw (D) to the left until it is up as far as it easily turns; start your machine slowly and if the screw is clear up, and if the feed is very short or entirely off, the cloth will not be moved along or any ruffling made. It is now you begin to adjust the machine and ruffler for ruffling.

To do this you will turn the adjusting screw (D) (a little at a time) to the right and lengthen the stitch until you get it to make the fine gather as in Fig. 19. Then go on turning the screw (D) to the right and lengthening the stitch accordingly until you have made the work shown in Fig. 19 "A" to "B."

From this you will have learned that beginning with the Feed turned on or to a very short stitch and the screw (D) of the Ruffler turned clear up, that by turning the screw (D) down and by lengthening the stitch to suit, you have gone through all variations from the finest up to the coarsest that can be made with one gather or plait to each stitch. To reverse the operation and to go from the coarsest back to the finest, you have only to turn the screw (D) to the left and shorten your stitch.

The quality of your work will depend upon the correctness with which you have made these adjustments.

To make plaits broader and with more than one stitch to each plait, simply raise the needle to its highest point and with the screw, still turned down, turn the white cam button (E) over so that the little "o" now in the upper half will be in the lower half, and set your machine to a very short stitch. Now you can make the narrowest plait in Fig. 19, at "C," and by lengthening the stitch you can widen the plaits as from "C" to "D," Fig. 19. By shortening your stitch you can go back to the narrowest plait.

To change the ruffler back to make a single gather or plait to each stitch, see that the needle is at the highest point, and with the pall end of the lever in the deep notch, and at the same time in the notch in the lever (C) as noted in the description for setting the ruffler; turn the white cam button (E) so as to bring the little "o" in the upper half. Your ruffler is now adjusted for the single gather or plait to one stitch as in the first operation. Keep ruffler well oiled. For shirring, see next page.

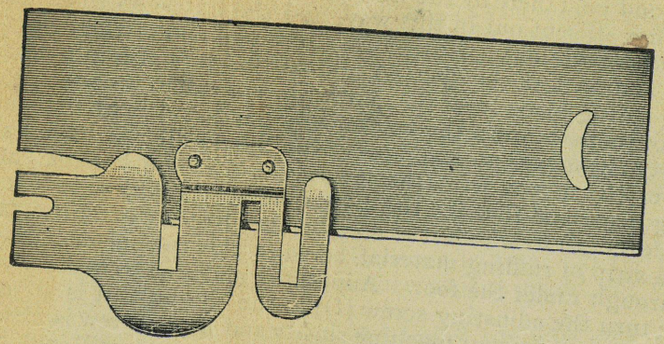


Fig. 25.

THE SHIRRER.

The shirring slide or blade will be found with the attachments, and should be attached in the same manner as the underbraider. See page 31, Fig. 37. Before putting ruffler on the presser-bar, take the attachment between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand at disc "A" Figure 24, and push down with the right hand on the part at the bottom of the ruffler that projects to the right.

It will be observed that this part swings downward on a pivot, and that the separating blade is attached to it. Continue pushing downward and backward until the part is swung entirely out of the way of the work, as shown on page 17. Fig. 18. Then attach ruffler as described on page 18. Place the goods between the ruffling aud shirring blades and proceed the same as in ordinary ruffling.

ALWAYS START THE MACHINE BY TURNING THE TOP OF THE FLY WHEEL FROM YOU.

ALWAYS KEEP THE MACHINE CLEANED AND WELL OILED.

ALWAYS USE GENUINE "DOMESTIC" NEEDLES.

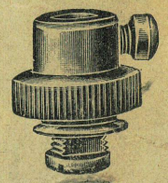


Fig. 26

THE ATTACHMENT HOLDER

This holder is designed to hold all attachments, the binder, tucker, ruffler, quilter, braider foot and the set of hemmers. The prongs of the attachments slide under the thumb nut and from you as far as they will go, with needle through center of needle hole in attachment.

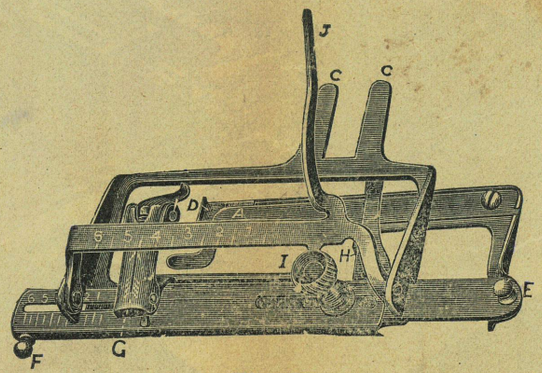


Fig. 27

THE TUCKER

To Adjust the Tucker.—The attachment holder being in place, push the prongs (C, C) on to the holder as far as they will go. Bring the operating lever (J) under the needle-nut. The figures on the gauge scale are an eighth of an inch apart, and indicate the widths at which tucks may be made. Bring these figures into sight at the left of the lever hinge, placing the creaser so that the corresponding figure of the scale (G) will be opposite the arrow. The adjustment will give tucks without intervening space between them. If space is desired it may be obtained by moving the creaser to the left at pleasure.

Caution.—Have the attachment holder straight with, and the tucker at right angles to, the line of feed.

The tucker being arranged as desired, securely fasten the parts by tightening thumb-nut (I).

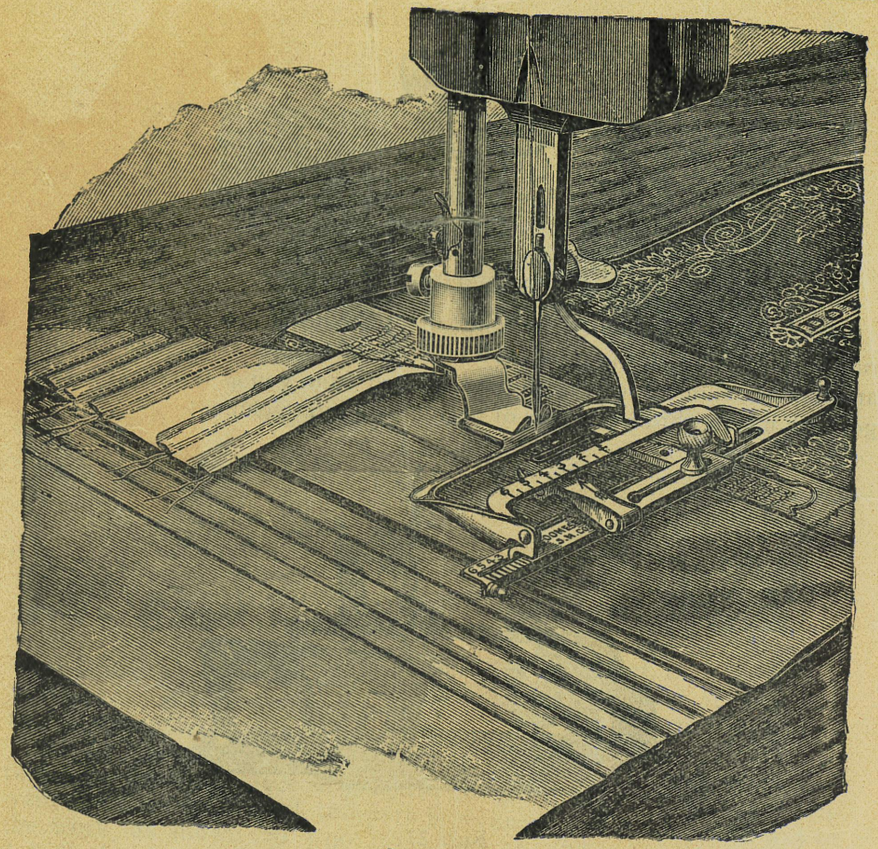


Fig. 28.

TUCKING.

To Operate the Tucker.—With the presser foot up, place the fold for the first tuck under the lip of the creaser, and the smoothing spring (A) against the gauge (H) and let the presser down and start as usual, keeping the work inclined a little to the right. The crease for the first tuck must be made in the usual way before putting it in the tucker. After the first tuck is made each one in succession should run under the lip (D) of the creasing blade to prevent it getting between the blade and the creaser.

The knobs (E) and (F) are to be used for adjusting the sliding parts.

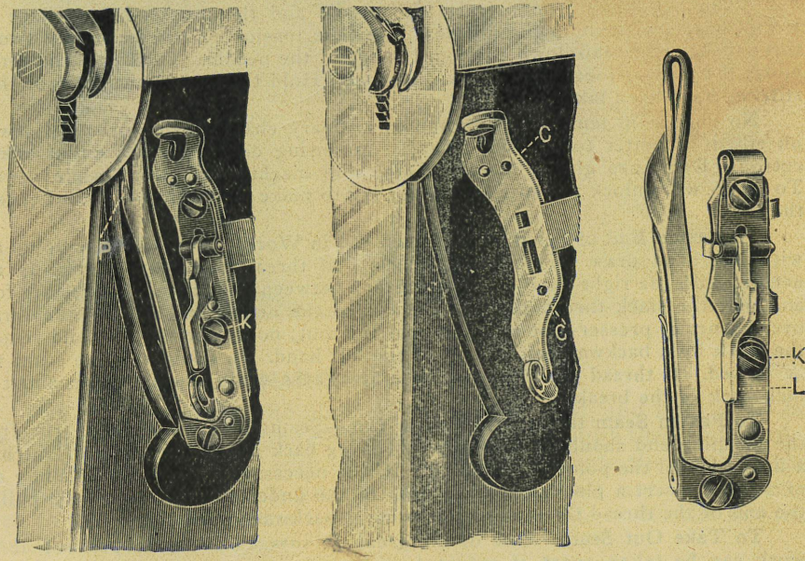
Do not run the machine without cloth under the creaser.

Oiling.—Oil the two joints of the rock lever and the joints of the creaser occasionally.

THE CHAIN STITCH LOOPER.

As the "Domestic" was the pioneer in all the essential improvements made on family sewing machines for the last thirty-five years, so, in the application of mechanism for making a chain stitch and a lock stitch in the same machine, the "Domestic" was the original introducer of this feature, and purchasers of "Domestic" machines have, for many years, been doing the work of two sewing machines by a very simple interchange of looper and shuttle.

Experience has shown some changes necessary, and the looper and shuttle used on the "Domestic" machine have been so perfected that two sewing machines in one, at a small additional cost, has been attained, and the work can be done in the most perfect manner.



D. A.

Fig. 29.

Carefully read and be guided by the following instructions and the result will be that you will produce chain or single thread stitching in a superior manner.

To Attach Looper.—Remove the shuttle from the carrier of the machine. Turn machine until shuttle carrier is at front of shuttle race. Take the looper ring between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, being careful to have the ring at right angles with the looper, as shown in cut C. Put the looper in the carrier with the point hook towards you, as shown in cut D. You will observe, as you turn the ring, that a small catch button on the under side of the looper will also turn. See that this button enters the hole of the carrier shown in cut A. Then turn the ring towards you, as shown in cut D, and the looper will be attached securely to the carrier, ready to sew.

THE CHAIN STITCH LOOPER—Continued.

Note.—The point P, Fig. 29 (D), of looper should be about as close to the race as it can be without touching—about the thickness of this paper. The looper is carefully adjusted to carrier at the factory, but if it becomes necessary to adjust the point of the looper, this can be done while looper is fastened in carrier. Loosen screw K, Fig. 29, when point of looper may readily be moved nearer to or farther away from race.

To Remove the Looper.—Take your screw driver and lift the attaching lever upward. Then take hold of lever and lift looper out.

The needle plate accompanying this machine has the hole rounded out or funnel shaped on the under side. In case of the loss of the plate which comes with the machine, be sure, when purchasing another, that it is rounded out or funnelled, as mentioned.

When beginning to sew, raise the needle and the presser-foot. Place the work under the point of the needle. Press the tension release and draw two or three inches of thread down through the eye of the needle. Then pass the thread under the presser-foot and let down the foot. Hold the thread until two or three stitches have been taken.

No change in tension is required in ordinary chain stitch work. In sewing on silk it is better to use silk thread. In sewing on cotton use either silk or cotton. Don't use glazed thread. Don't run machine backward while sewing. To do so will unlock the stitch. Do not try to make fewer than eight stitches to the inch.

To Fasten End of Seam or to Fasten Off in Work.—Stop with needle up and with left hand draw off about four inches of thread between the take-up and needle; with the right hand catch the thread between needle-eye and presser-foot, and pull the slack thread through the eye of the needle; then break the thread over corner of presser-foot or cut it near the foot; now raise the foot and remove the work by a backward movement of the left hand. In doing this the seam will be locked. If thread should break from any cause while sewing, begin about an inch back of the break.

To Fasten Seam to Be Trimmed or Cut.—Seams that you wish to trim from the finishing end should be fastened by sewing back in the same row of stitching a little beyond the point of trimming. If it is necessary to trim the finishing end of a seam insert a pin through the loop of the under side of the goods, pulling the end of the thread through and drawing it backward upon the seam.

To Take Out Seam.—One of the great advantages of the looper is that the work can be taken apart, if required, without injuring the material, by simply unlocking the seam at any point and drawing out the thread.

The seam can only be taken out in one direction, viz., towards the point of starting. It is, therefore, a good plan to begin all seams from the end most exposed.

If shuttle or needles are handled with moist or sweaty fingers and left for some time unused, they are liable to rust and to be in bad condition for use. The same is true of the looper. Before using it, hold the end of your thread in a loop and pass it over the looper, to see that there is no rust or obstruction beneath the spring to prevent the free passage of the thread.

Corners may be turned when the needle is in the goods while rising or descending.

The looper in the **Domestic "D"** machine, if adjusted correctly does not "wind up" or tangle thread, and therefore it requires no care in this respect. Turning the machine backwards always unhooks the loop.

To illustrate the facility of operating with either the shuttle or the looper, change from one to the other without removing the work of breaking the upper thread.

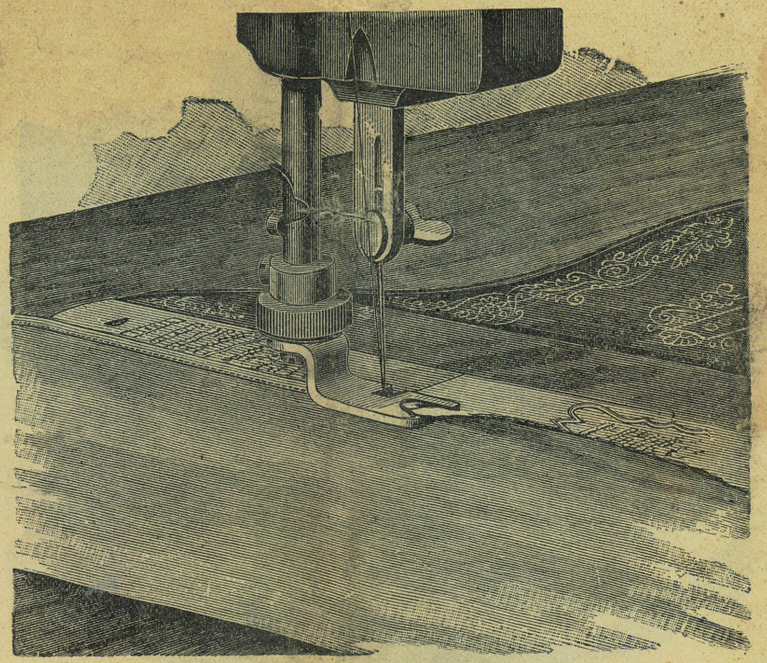


Fig. 30.

NARROW HEMMING.

Put the hemmer in the place of the presser foot, and hold it up by the lowest lift. Have the under thread drawn up through the needle-hole.

Turn the right-hand edge of the work upward into the scroll of the hemmer, and pass it from you through the hemmer until it inclines over to the left and forms a hem which must lie under the needle. Then let the hemmer down.

As you start to sew, pull gently on the ends of the thread to help the work along one or two stitches until the feed catches it, then rest your hands back on the table and gently hold back on the work to keep it smooth and in line with the feed. As it runs through the hand, turn it (enough to fill the hemmer) straight up from the table. Do not attempt to fold it over or to place it in the hemmer, but keep your hands so far away that the hemmer can act freely, when it will only require the proper quantity of goods to make a perfect hem.

The quantity of goods thrown into the hem may be increased by guiding the work more to the right, or by turning up more of the edge. Guiding more to the left or turning up a narrower edge gives less for the hem. Too much turned in will make a rough and clumsy hem, while too little will not turn under. If the hemmer is kept evenly full the hem will be flat, even and perfect.

To bring the stitching nearer to or farther from the edge, the hemmer may be set to the right or left, as needed.

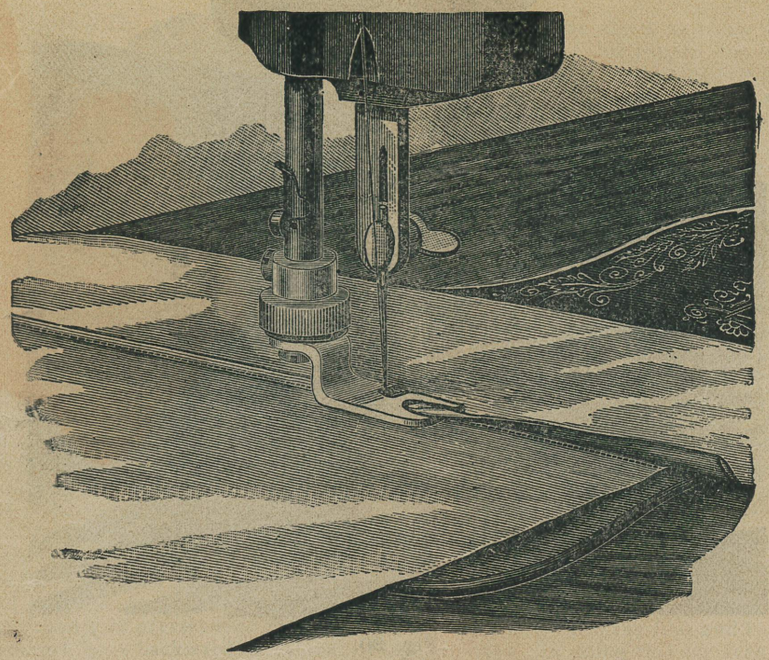


Fig. 31.

FELLING.

The foot hemmer is also used for felling.

After stitching the seam and trimming the edges, (if needful), open the work flat, wrong side up, the seam standing up straight, and taking the work in the left hand, and the ends of the thread in the right hand, draw the edges into the hemmer and let it down without disarranging the work. Slightly lengthen the stitch and sew the second seam.

NOTE.—The wide edge should be of such a size as to just fill the hemmer, and must be kept smooth. The narrow edge should be trimmed as close as security permits. In sewing the second seam of the fell, the first seam passes close to the left-hand edge of the hemmer, over which both edges of the cloth should be made to pass.

The hemmer may be adjusted to the right or left, as in hemming, so as to sew close to the edge of the fell or toward the first seam as desired.

To make a bag seam or double fell, place both edges of the goods in the hemmer and proceed as in hemming; this takes the place of a seam and turns the edges without placing the second time in the hemmer. Use No. 1 or No. 2 hemmers, in conjunction with the attachment foot, for these wide fells or bag seams.

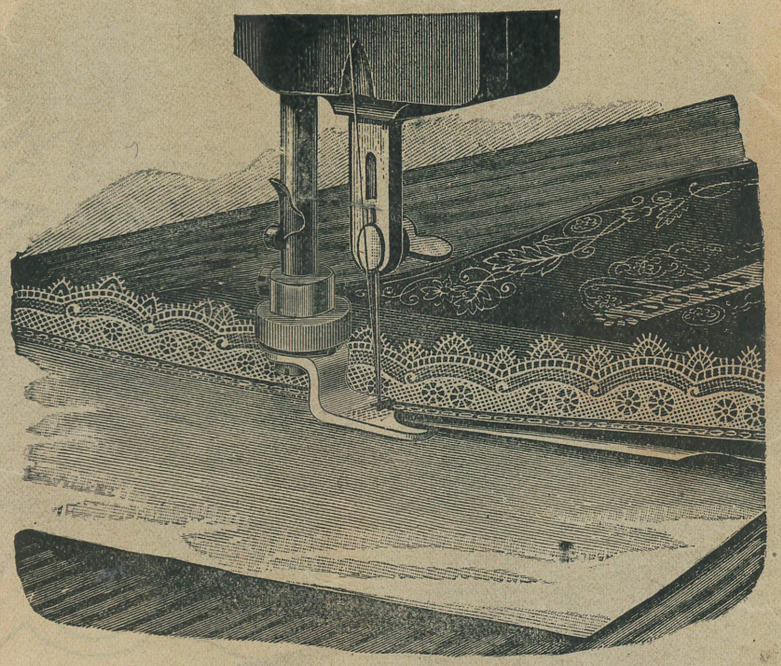


Fig. 32.

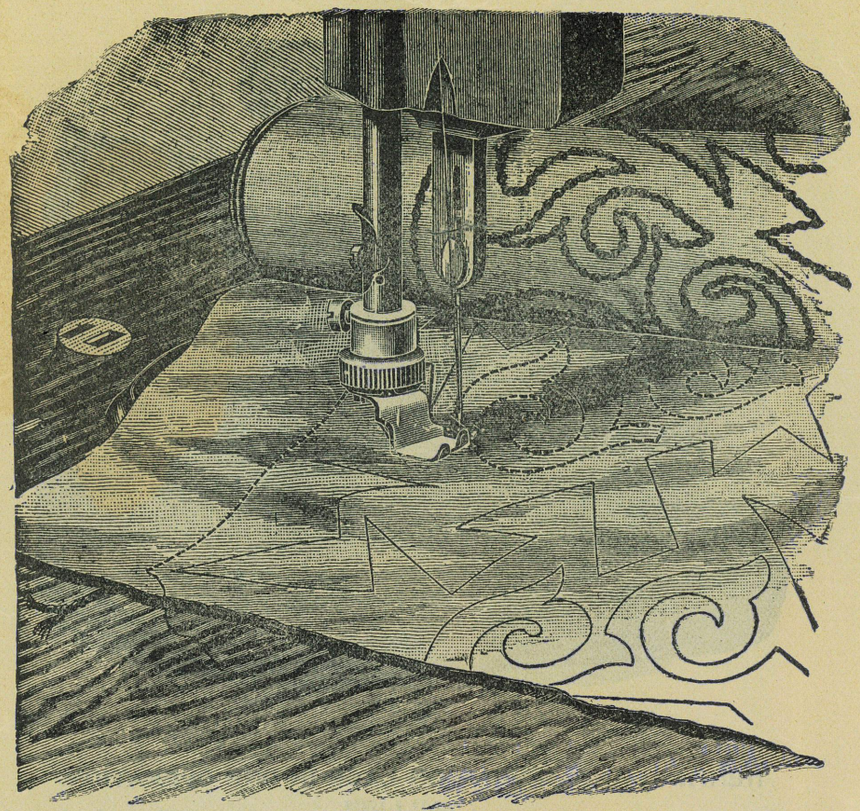
HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE IN ONE OPERATION.

Start a narrow hem, as indicated on page 25. When the hem is well started raise the presser on the low lifter, and also raise the needle. Then pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, carrying it back under the needle, under the back of the hemmer, and on top of the hem. Let down the lifter before the needle is lowered.

Be sure that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer, and that the needle will go down through the lace and hem together. Guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well into the slot.

WIDE HEMMING.

The wide hemmers belong to the regular set of attachments; they are attached to the foot as seen in Fig. 34 on page 29. Fold the goods by hand the width of the hem required turning one fold only and adding about one-eighth of an inch, which will be turned under by the hemmer; introduce the edge of the cloth and proceed the same as for narrow hemming



COUCHING.—Fig. 36.

Use the Braider-foot as shown in the cut. Adjust the vibrating presser as directed on page 15.

Couching or outlining is done with knitting silk, etching silk, cotton, filoselle, crewel, zephyr or rope silk. Change the shuttle tension to suit the size of the thread, having it looser than for ordinary work, and use the same color of silk or cotton for the upper thread. Adjust the tension of the upper thread so as to make a perfect stitch, which may be either long or short, as preferred. Use a long stitch for large threads. Have the goods stamped on the wrong side, same as for under-braiding. Place under needle with the wrong side uppermost. Now all that is necessary is to stitch the outline.

For applique have two kinds of goods, one for the background and one for appliqued design.

COUCHING APPLIQUE

Baste the two pieces of cloth together, having the pattern on the wrong side of the background; then couch the outline as shown above. When this is done, take a pair of sharp scissors and cut away the material around the design, which leaves the appliqued design boldly against the background.

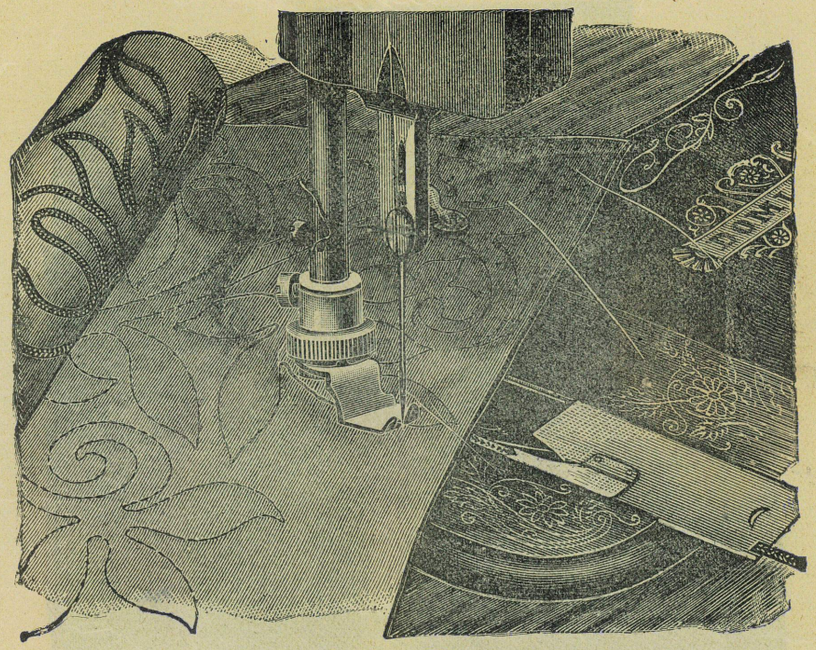


Fig. 37.

UNDERBRAIDER

Remove the front slide. Take the braiding slide, which accompanies the set of attachments, in the left hand. Pass the braid to be used through small hole at the front end of the braiding slide, and through braid guide on the other end. Then, holding the end of the braid firmly on top of the braiding slide, put it in place of front shuttle slide, pushing it clear in. This will guide the braid to the needle. Then remove the presser-foot and substitute in its place the braiding foot, referred to as "E" on plate of attachments in back of this book. Lay the braid well over the feed, and adjust the vibrating presser as described on page 15. Use rather a long stitch and a rather heavy tension. Turn short corners when needle is at its lowest point. The stamped pattern should be traced on the wrong side of the goods, which lies uppermost when working. Raise the foot just high enough to turn the goods easily when needle is down.

BRAIDING APPLIQUE

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

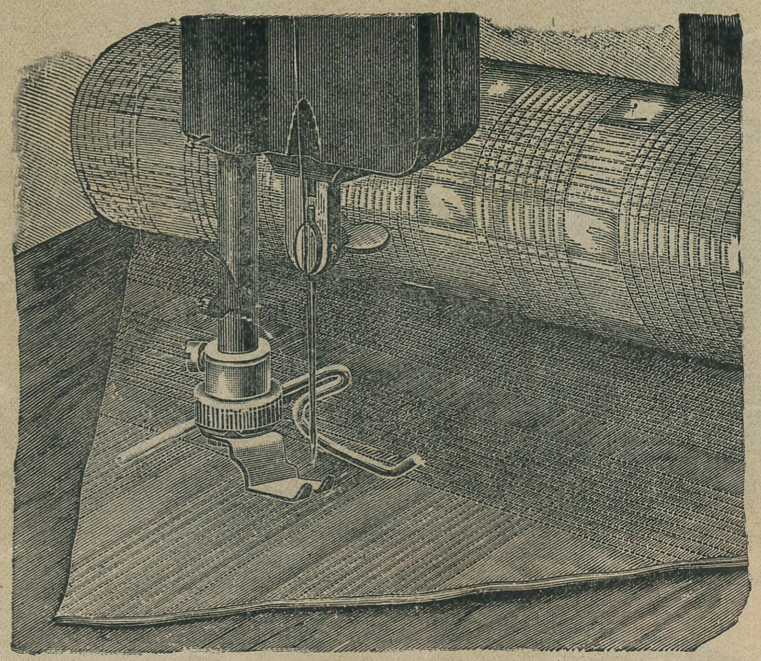
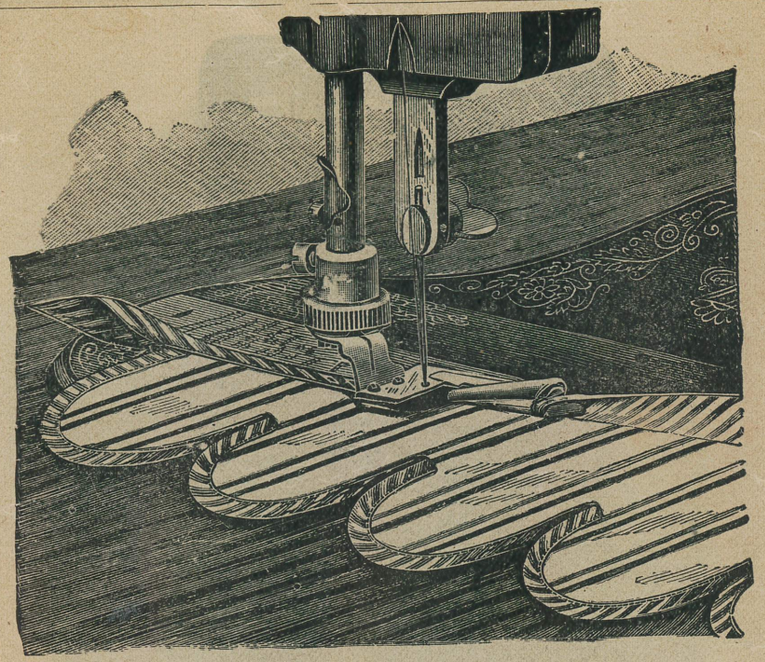


Fig. 33.

QUILTING

To attach the quilter, place the binder foot on the holder from in front, and the quilter in position, sliding it on to the holder between the foot and the thumb nut. Adjust the guiding arm at a distance to the right of the needle equal to the desired distance between the seams, and just high enough to allow the work to pass freely under. Fasten by screwing down thumb nut, which will hold the foot and the quilter firmly in position.

Keep the first row of stitching straight by a mark or basting thread. All succeeding rows are made straight and at a uniform distance, by keeping the row last made steadily under the guide. In squares or diamonds the appearance of the work is better if on equal bias



THE BINDER.—Fig. 34.

After attaching the binder to the attachment holder, the binding should be inserted in the scrolls first, and the goods to be bound then inserted between the scrolls.

In soft work or where the work is not straight, the vibrating presser may be used to advantage. See page 15.

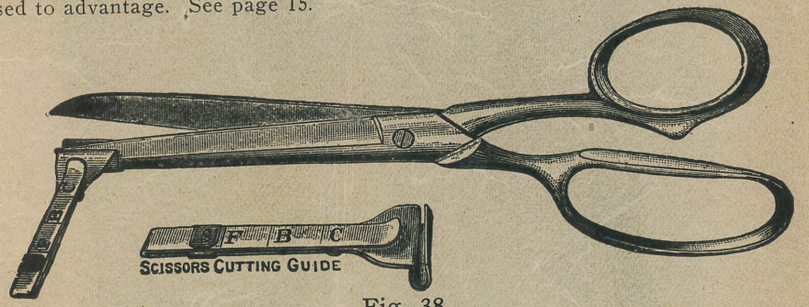


Fig. 38

THE CUTTING GUIDE

This is placed on the slender point of the scissors as shown in the cut.

The Slide (S) is moved to the marks at F, B or C, to get the proper width for the work desired.

F for French fold.

B for Binding.

C for Cording or Piping.

Insert the cloth under the guide (F, B, C), to the Slide (S), and hold against the slide when cutting..

In using the attachments it is important that the goods be cut to the proper width.

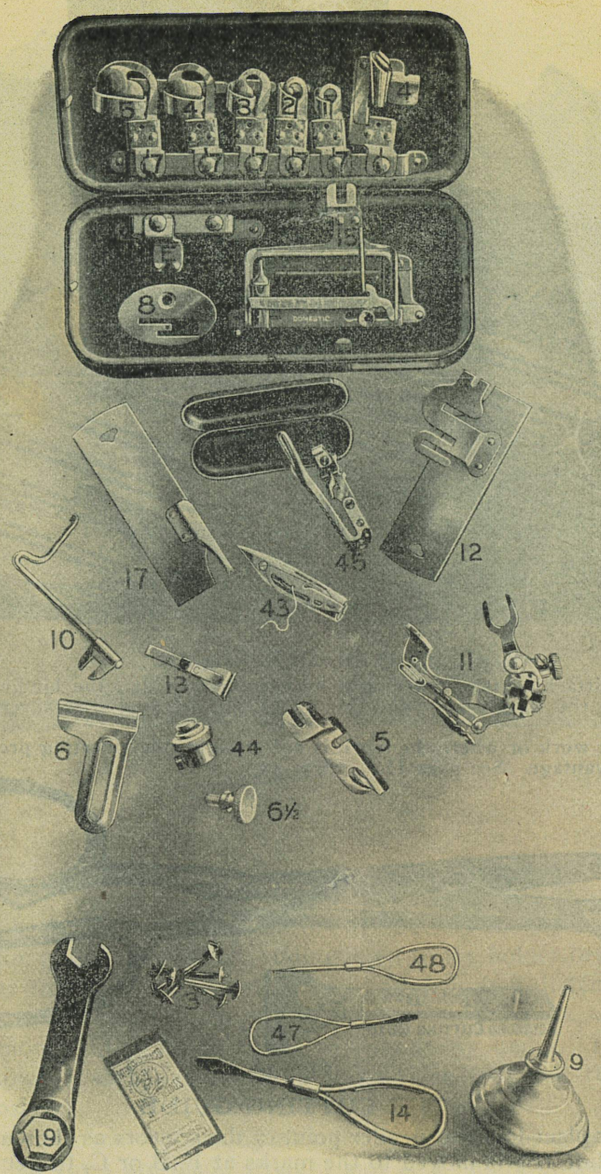


Fig. 39

ATTACHMENTS

The box of attachments will be found in the drawer of the machine. Attachments should be kept in their proper positions to avoid loss or injury. It is advisable to occasionally oil the joints of such attachments as the tucker and ruffler.