

INSTRUCTOR

"DOMESTIC"

Hems,

Fells,

Tucks,

Shirrs,

Braids,

Quilts,

Ruffles.



No. 4.

It

Does

Every

Kind

of

Family

Sewing.

SEWING

All

Its

Attach-

ments are

Easily

Operated.



No. 3.

All

Its

Parts

Are

Made to

Last.

MACHINES.





THE

"DOMESTIC"

SEWING MACHINE

INSTRUCTOR.



The Mechanism and Operation of the "Domestic" are so Simple, that if the Directions here given are carefully followed, no other Instruction will be found necessary.

GENERAL OFFICES:

Broadway and Fourteenth Street,
Union Square. New York, U.S.A.

ONLY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

SEWING MACHINE, your attention cannot be too strongly commended to the need of giving the greatest care to the study of its various working parts and attachments. So of The capacity of the machine for the customary plain and fancy sewing of the family and the more or less elaborate art needle-work, for which the "Domestic" has become famous, is only limited by the operator's skill—the outgrowth of studious experience.

If you are a beginner, the need of a prolonged experience is, in a measure, lessened by the logical conception and thorough mechanism of the machine. Therefore, if you carefully follow the instructions given and keep the machine well cleaned and oiled, you will have little trouble in finding it a ready and versatile assistant in the sewing room, where it will prove its superiority over all competitors as a thoroughly reliable sewing machine.

THE MACHINE AND ITS OPERATION

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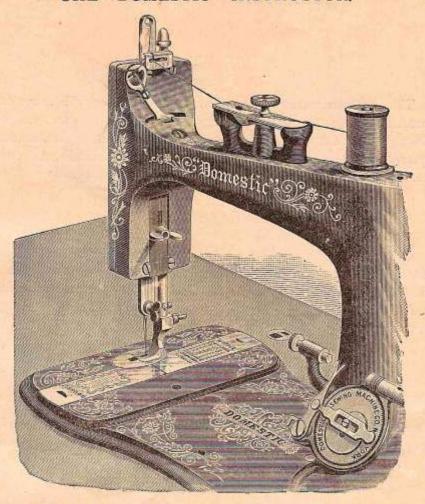
Having seated yourself before the uncovered machine, to get the motion, raise the Presser-foot, unthread the needle and remove the Shuttle. Then practice with the Treadle—first with the belt off, and then with it on—always starting the machine by turning the wheel from you with your hand and keeping 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 centre your attention upon its upper works.

When this is accomplished you should learn how to thread the machine. The position of the upper thread, supplied from the spool on top of the arm, is shown in the cut on page 3 with full directions, and you are instructed how to wind the bobbin on page 5, and the management of the Shuttle will be found on page 6.

Having replaced the Shuttle under the front slide in the carrier, point toward you, the spring on top, the machine is ready for work. Please be particular to pay strict attention to every detail of this operation of threading the machine, for if either one of them is omitted you

cannot expect the machine to sew properly.

Now place a piece of cloth under the needle, let down the Presserfoot on the goods, and start the machine by turning the wheel from you
as in the first lesson, practicing this plain sewing until you are well acquainted with every detail, including the changing of the stitch from long
to short, and regulating the tension as described and shown in the cuts
on pages 3 and 9, before attempting the use of the attachments, full
directions for the management of which, with plain illustrations, will be
found as you proceed through the Instructor.



TO THREAD THE MACHINE-UPPER THREAD.

Place the spool on the spool-spindle, and pass the end of the thread down through the hole in the upper tension spring, carrying it between the two springs. Now turn the machine slowly until the needle-bar is at its lowest point, and you will perceive that the slot in the top of the needle-bar and the slot in the hood over the take-up are on a level. Carry your thread over the top and front (face-plate) of the machine, pass it into the two slots, then down along the front of the machine to the needle, which is threaded in the usual manner. Hold the end of the thread firmly, and the slightest turn of the wheel will adjust the thread in the take-up. Do not attempt to thread the take-up: thread the slots and follow directions in so doing. Use no oil on the take-up.

TENSION OF THE UPPER THREAD.

To tighten the tension turn the tension screw to the right, thus To loosen the tension turn the tension screw to the left, thus



Note.—In sewing hard-dressed fabrics, or when the under-thread inclines to be straight, tighten the upper tension. If the goods are soft and thin, or the upper thread is straight, loosen the upper tension. Pull a few inches of slack thread through the tension before removing the work.

-4-

THE BELT.

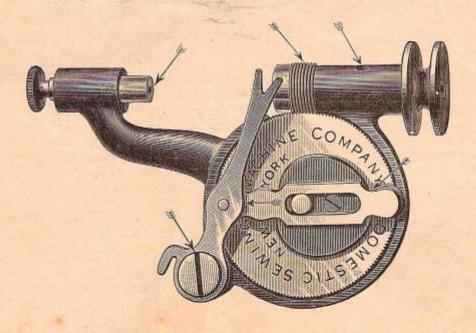
The machine works best with as locse a belt as will serve to drive the needle through the work. If too tight, it can be stretched a little, care being taken not to tear the ends from the coupling. If too loose, cut off squarely from one end, say half an inch, punch a hole and couple as before. The belt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

TO REGULATE THE FEED.

Ordinarily the feed requires no change, and should remain as when sent from the factory. When used exclusively for heavy work the feeder should be raised a little, which can be done by loosening the six-sided nut, and raising the L shaped lever (p. 11), after which the nut must again be tightened.

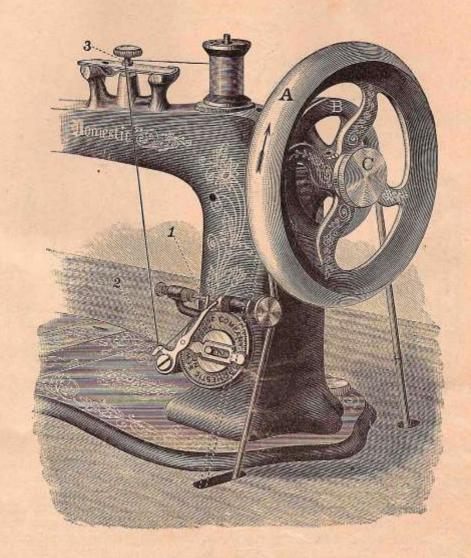
THE LIFTER.

In hemming, braiding, etc., lift the presser only to the lowest notch of the lifter by swinging it towards you, 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 from you.



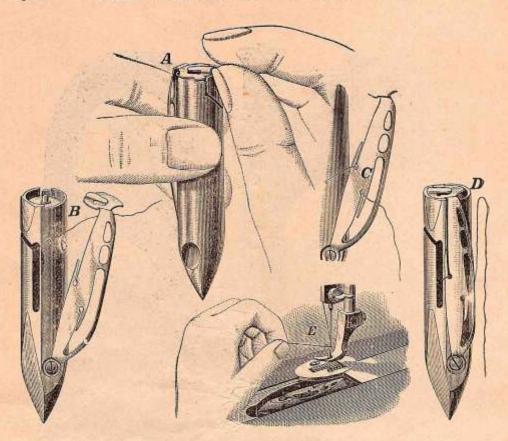
OHING THE BOBBIN-WINDER.

The places for oiling, are clearly shown by the arrows.



AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER.

Place the driving belt back of the small pulley and 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 is as far to the right as it will go. [See cut.] 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. Place the end of the thread between the end of the bobbin and the cup, and turn until the pin in the cup enters the notch in the bobbin head. Then thread as shown in the cut, first in notch I, then in notch \mathcal{Z} , and then over the tension screw \mathcal{Z} , and wind, holding the thread gently until the slack is taken up. Having wound the bobbin, bring the belt back to its normal position and tighten the nut C.



MANAGEMENT OF NO. 8 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 the shuttle, when the spring will swing aside (B).

To thread it.—Drop the thread into the curved slot shown at top of B, then put the bobbin into the shuttle so that it will unwind from the bottom up, and let the thread lead out near the open end of the shuttle (B). Close the spring over the thread by gently pressing it to the left and downward, till the end-piece slips into place (D). With a quick movement of the right hand draw the thread toward you close under the spring at the point of the shuttle, when it will enter the two guide-slots (C). Leave the end leading back two or three inches (D).

To pur the shuttle in.—Have the carrier at one end of the race, and lay the shuttle in the carrier, point first and toward you, and spring up (E). Let the end of the thread (not more than three or less than two inches), lie over the shuttle and carrier on your right and close the

slide.

To insure the drawing tight of the first stitches, beginners will do well to draw the under thread up through the needle-plate by taking a stitch without any goods (E).

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 the shuttle should never be turned.

SEE ILLUSTRATION.

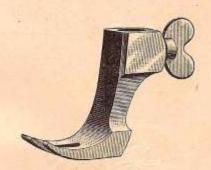
A-Opening the shuttle. B-The thread in position for closing the spring over it. C-The thread in place in the guide-slots. D-Closed; the threads drawn into the slots, ready for use.

THE LENGTH OF STITCH.

To lengthen the stitch:
Turn the stitch thumbscrew (page 3), to the
right, thus

To shorten it, turn to the left, thus

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



THE PRESSER FOOT.

To increase the pressure:
Turn the presser-screw
(page 3) to the right, thus

To diminish it, to the left, thus

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 feeder.

NEEDLES AND THREAD.

First select a thread to suit the goods; afterward a needle suited to both thread and goods. Follow instructions on the back shuttle slide,

as shown in the cut (page 8), closely.

To secure 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 on silk for ornament only, and where strength is not required, it is 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 athread as in hand sewing. For nearly all purposes a medium size answers the best.

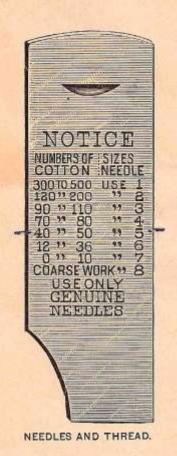
If you want THE BEST QUALITY OF NEEDLES for the "Domestic" Machine, be sure that they bear the stamp, on the wrappers or boxes, as follows:

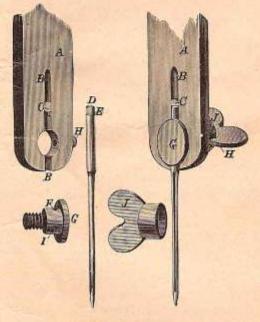
TO CHANGE THE NEEDLE.

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 finger, 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.





THE SELF SETTING NEEDLE.

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 the stitches might be missed. If too small the thread would wear and break in passing through the eye, and the drawing of an even stitch is made impossible. The table given is a general guide, which may be varied as your experience and judgment suggest. Many operators are satisfied to use one or two medium sizes for all their work.

TO REGULATE TENSION.

The beauty and strength of the stitch depends largely upon the thread being drawn evenly into the goods, so that it will show alike on both sides of the work, and this depends upon the tensions. 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 centre of the goods, as shown in Fig. 1.

FIG.1.



If the thread should be straight along the under side of the goods, as shown in Fig. 2,

FIG. 2.



it is because the Shuttle-tension is too tight, or because the Upper-tension is too loose.

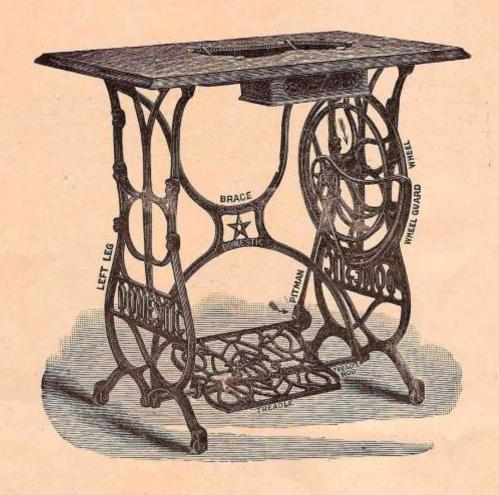
If the thread should be straight along the upper side of the goods, as shown in Fig. 3,

FIG. 3.



it is because the Shuttle-tension is too loose, or because the Upper-tension is too tight.

When the tensions are once properly adjusted it is rarely necessary to change them; when it is needed, observe the directions.



THE STAND.

OILING.

The stand requires oiling only at the three places indicated by arrows in the cut, viz.: The hub of the wheel and the top and bottom of the pitman.

OILING THE MACHINE.

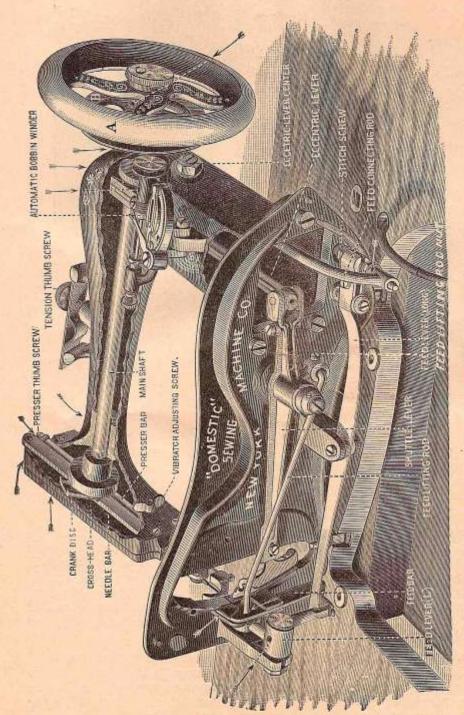
Use the best quality of oil, which may be had at the offices of the Company.

The places to oil are shown in the cut by arrows.

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

If the oil on the machine has become gummy, oil plentifully with kerosene in all parts and run the machine a few minutes.

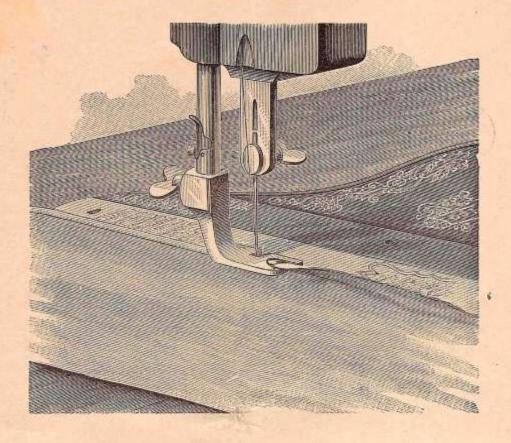
In case much gum has accumulated, it may be needful to repeat this more than once



OILING THE WORKING PARTS.

The arrows indicate This cut of the machine shows the working parts beneath the base and within the arm. places for oil (see opposite page.)

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 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.



NARROW HEMMING.

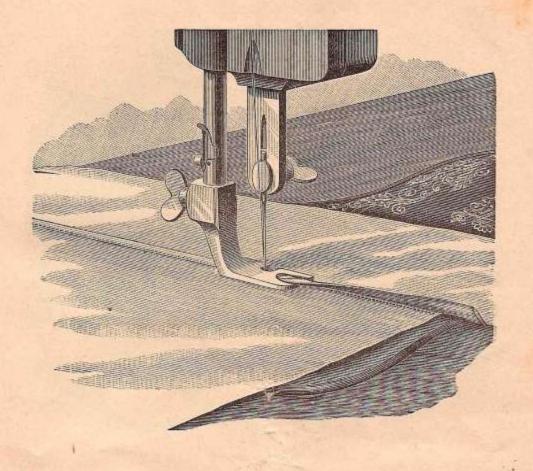
Put the hemmer in place of the presser-foot, and hold it up by the lowest lift. Have the under thread drawn up through the needle-hole.

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 it fold 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.



FELLING.

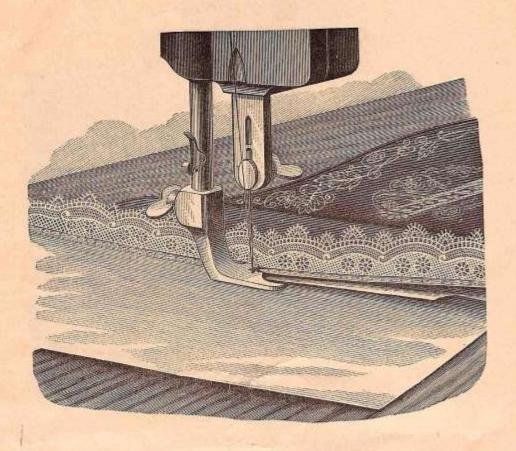
The foot hemmer is used also for felling.

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 for these wide fells or bag seams.



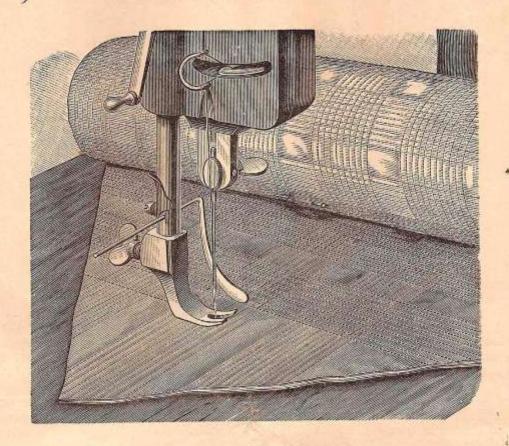
HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE IN ONE OPERATION.

Start a narrow hem, as on page 12. 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 cut on page 20. Fold the goods by hand the width of the hem required turning one fold only, adding about one-eighth of an inch will be turned under by the hemmer, introduce the edge of the cloth and proceed the same as for narrow hemming.



QUILTING.

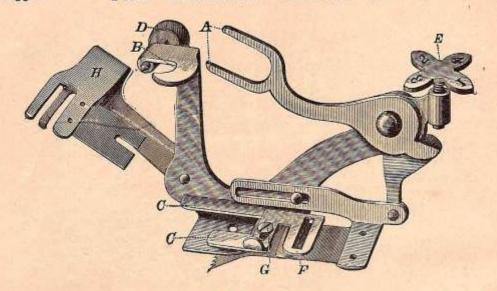
To attach the quilter, pass the round arm of it from right to left through the hole in the presser bar, bringing the flat or guiding arm at a distance to the right of the needle equal to the desired distance between the seams, and just high enough to allow the work to pass freely under it. Fasten by the screw at the back of the presser bar, as shown in the cut.

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 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 RUFFLER.

To attach the ruffler, place the prongs of the lever A over the needle bar nut, adjust the prongs CC to the grooves of the attachment foot, and push them into place. The standard B should fit tightly against the presser bar, and be kept in its place by tightening the thumb nut D.

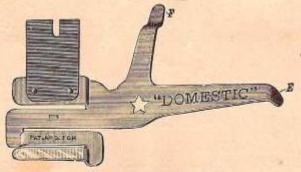
The ruffler, as shown in the cut, is arranged for shirring.

After turning the separator back as shown, take the separator or shirring blade, and having drawn back the front slide, place the projection at the narrow end E in the guide screw hole. Swing the point F under the back slide, and close the front slide. Then insert the material in one of the guides, either from the right or left, placing it between the ruffling blade and the separating blade, and proceed as in ordinary ruffling.

The throw of the ruffler blade is regulated by the screw E, and the fulness of the ruffle by the difference between the throw of this blade and the length of the stitch, which should always be shorter than the

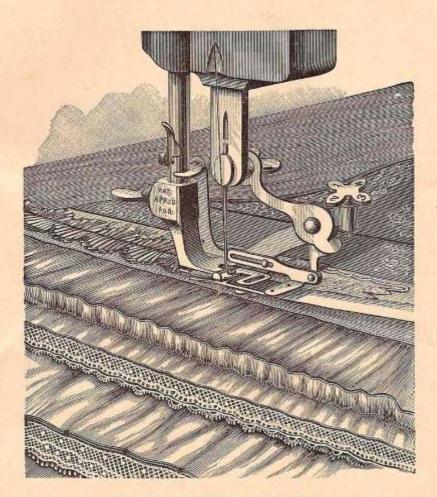
throw of the blade.

For very full plaiting the full throw of the blade and a long stitch are required. Either the separator H or the shirring blade may be used in ordinary work.

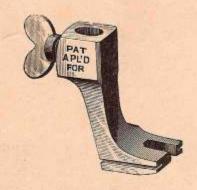


SHIRRING BLADE.

Many kinds of shirring can be done. One piece of material may be shirred on another, or if you desire to shirr one piece alone, let a piece of braid pass through the groove cut for the underbraider, and it will make a stay for the shirr.



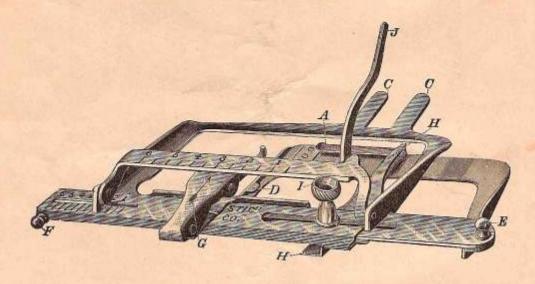
WORK OF THE RUFFLER.



THE ATTACHMENT FOOT.

This foot is designed to hold the binder, tucker, ruffler and the set of hemmers, and is sent from the factory attached to the ruffler.

The prongs of the attachments slide into the groove shown in the cut as far as they will go, with needle through centre of foot.



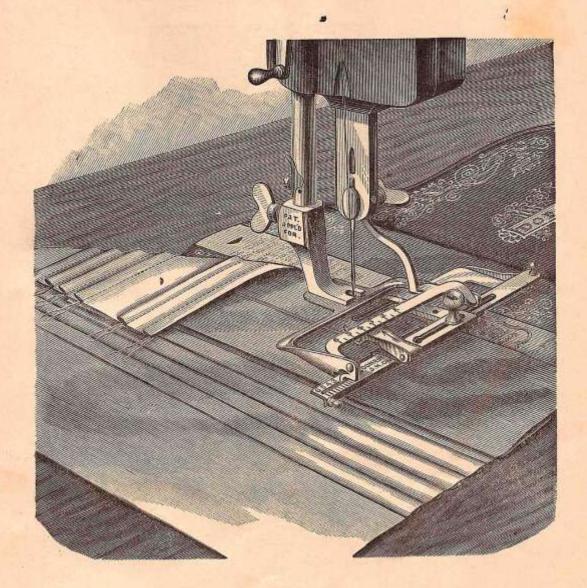
THE TUCKER

To adjust the tucker: The attachment presser foot being in place, puch the prongs C into the grooves of the presser foot 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. This adjustment will give tucks without any intervening space between them. If space is desired it may be secured by moving the creaser to the left at pleasure.

Caution .- Have the presser foot 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.

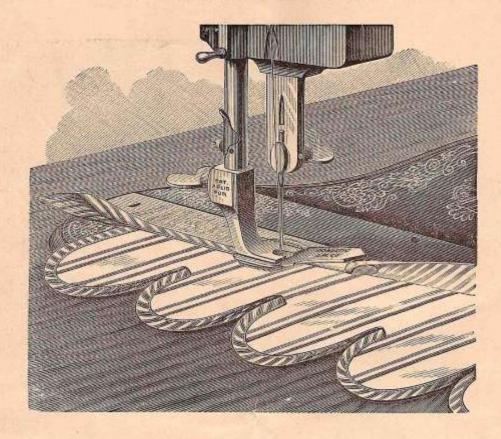


TUCKING.

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 its 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 BINDER.

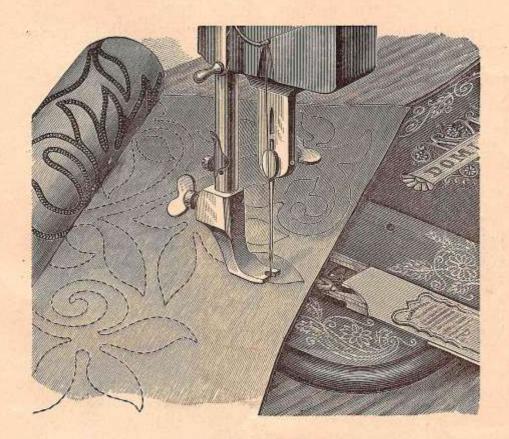
After attaching the binder to the foot, the binding should be inserted in the scrolls first, and the goods to be bound then inserted between the scrolls.

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

THE VIBRATING PRESSER.

The vibrating presser, which is shown on page 11 in the cut of the machine under the name "Vibrator Adjusting Screw," and again on page 27 (A), 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 needle plate, and loosen the thumb nut A by turning the top toward you, and raise it so as to lift the foot about 1-16 of an inch above the surface of the goods, then tighten the nut by turning from you. If arranged to lift too high it may cause the dropping of stitches and interfere with the feed.



UNDER-BRAIDER

First remove the ordinary needle plate and put on the braiding plate, then change the presser foot for the braiding foot and remove the front shuttle slide. Run the braid up through the holes in the oil pan and bed plate of the machine, and lay the braid in the channel in the bed and needle plate and well over the feed. Swing back the pivoted cover of the channel in the needle plate and replace the shuttle slide. Adjust the vibrating presser as described on page 20. Use a rather long stitch and a rather heavy tension. Turn short corners when the 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 the needle is down.

BRAIDING APPLIQUE.

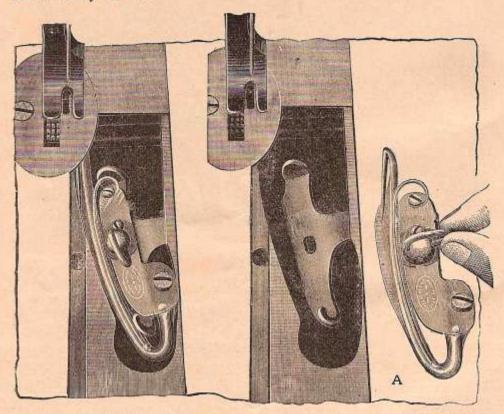
Baste the goods to be appliqued on the background. Have pattern on wrong side of background. Braid design as above; cut out the upper goods around the design. This leaves the design appliqued on the background.

THE USE OF THE LOOPER.

The shuttle substitute used in making the chain-stitch is always

referred to as The Looper.

To use the looper draw out the front slide and remove the shuttle from the carrier. The carrier is now ready to receive the looper, which is placed as follows: Turn the ringeross wise (as shown at A), catch it with the finger and thumb and lower the looper, hook first, into the carrier until the button underneath slips into the hole in the carrier. Turn the ring back and try the looper, to see that it is fast. As the looper uses the spool thread only, the machine is now ready for use.



The Looper in position in the Carrier.

The Carrier.

The Looper

BE CAREFUL

To run a loop of thread over the looper, to see that the spring is free and that the looper is

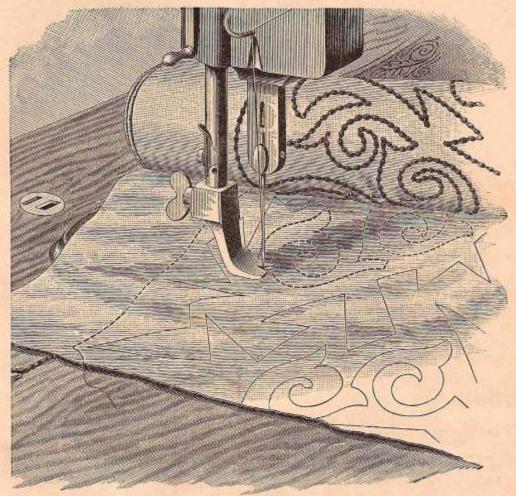
To use needles Nos. 3 or 4, to which the looper is set when you receive it. If coarser ones are used, they should be tried for length, and if the eye goes too low, the shank should be filed or ground off a little. The button hole needle is the same length as No. 4 and may be used without

Use the needle-plate furnished for use with the looper. The needle-plate is rounded out, or funnel-shaped, underneath, and may be used for all ordinary sewing and coarse work when a coarse needle is used.

Stop with the needle at the highest point when ending a seam. Do not run off the goods, but draw the thread out between the needle and the foot and cut it two or three inches from the needle. Raise the foot and draw out the work, which serves to fasten the end of the thread.

Always untasten the loop before running the machine backwards.

Be careful to use "Domestic" machine oil, which keeps the looper free from rust.



, COUCHING.

Use the Braider-foot as shown in the cut. Adjust the vibrator as

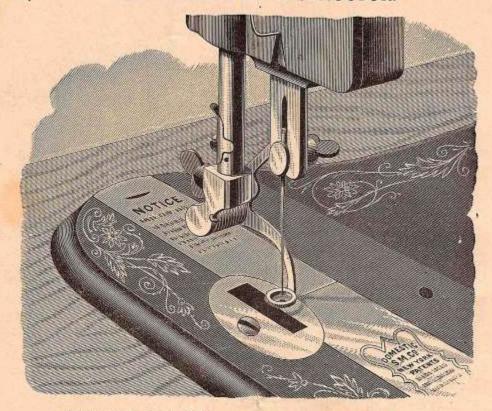
directed on page 20.

Couching or outlining is done with knitting silk, etching silk, cotton filosell, 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. Be sure and use the large needle hole needle plate for the coarse 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.



KENJINGTON ATTACHMENT. PRICE, \$2.00.

Be sure that the Vibrator Nut is properly fastened at its lowest point, so that the vibrator will not operate. Raise high lift of the machine. Remove the ordinary presser foot. Attach the Automatic Etching Foot, being sure that its lever is above and against the needle nut, so that when the machine is operated the Etching Foot will lift during the act of feeding and only be down while the stitch is being made.

To stop operation of Feed for Kensington Work take out Feed Lifting Rod

by removing Feed Lifting Rod screw as shown in cut on page 11.

Have light tension on shuttle and upper threads, the under a little tighter than upper so the White Thread will not draw through goods to upper side.

Wind two loops not over ten inches in diameter with narrow strips of flannel. This is to hold the goods firmly for use.

Have the design stamped on the winds of goods stretch tightly over

Have the design stamped on the right side of goods, stretch tightly over the embroidery hoops, having the smaller one next to the right side of the material. (See cut on page 25.) Now place the goods under the needle. Grasp the hoops with both hands, holding so that the thumbs are on the outside of the hoops and opposite each other, the first two fingers on the inside, and the others thrown across the outside.

Rest the arms lightly on the machine table so as to get an even, easy and steady movement with the hands. (Regulate the length of stitch by moving the

hands, the Feed not being in operation.)

Begin by moving the hands backward and forward, embroidering along the outside of the design, carrying each stitch from the outline toward the centre of the flower, in the direction of the natural veins. Then with longer and shorter stitches fill in the design so that the background is entirely covered.

Be careful that each stitch is in the direction necessary to form the natural

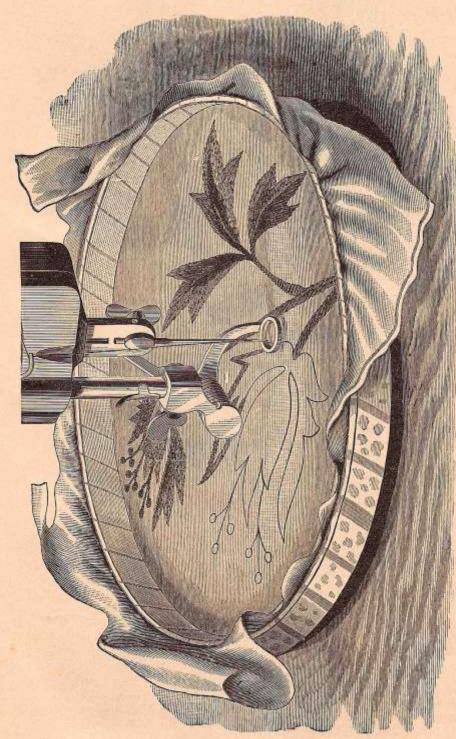
flower, leaf or other object.

When finished, the stitches and shades should be so blended as to present.

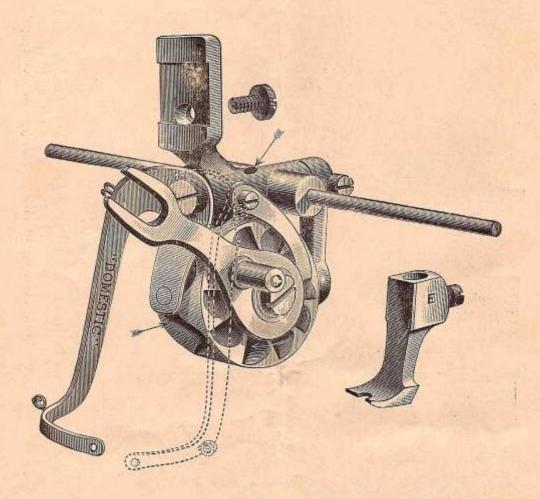
To chading use the same principles as in an even surface and natural effect. (In shading use the same principles as in hand work).

It takes a little practice to get this even movement with the hands, but when once acquired it is the most fascinating kind of embroidery work.

For this kind of work use filo floss, filling or sewing silk.



Arrange machine as for Kensington embroidery. (See opposite page.) Take the stitches backward and forward, a back stitch around and parallel with the design. Another pretty effect is produced by making the design of the leaf with its stem and veins in outline and then stitching from the edge toward the centre, the stitches being of uneven length. ETCHING OR OUTLINE EMBROIDERY



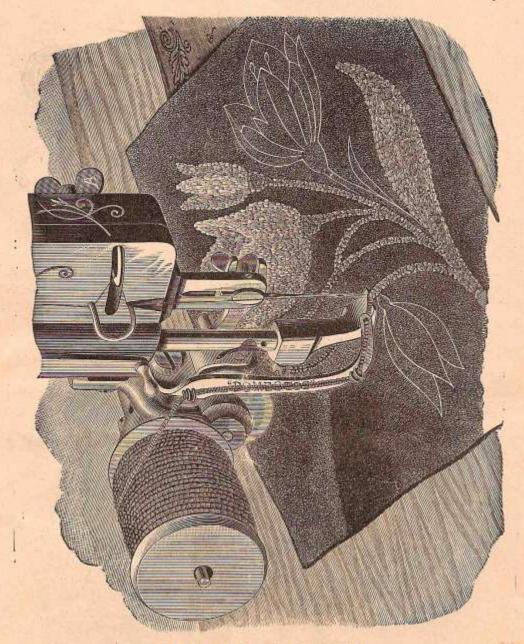
THE EMBROIDERY ATTACHMENT. PRICE, \$3.00.

To adjust this attachment first remove the regular presser foot and substitute for it the foot E with the short screw, as shown in the cut, being careful to see that the needle passes through the centre of the slot in the foot, then place the prongs of the lever on the needle bar nut and screw on the attachment to the back of the face plate with the screw

shown in the cut. Both of the arms are used when making the cross stitch, thus:

If you wish to detach one arm to make this stitch loosen the large screw in front of the attachment and take off the right hand arm and replace the screw. Oil only where arrows point in the crew.

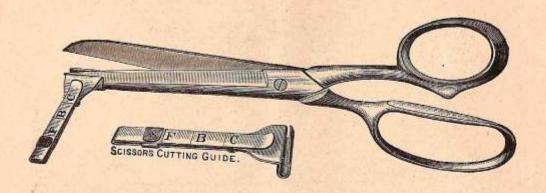
arm and replace the screw. Oil only where arrows point in the cuts. To thread the attachment put a spool of arrasene silk or tinsel on the spindles, passing the end of the embroidery material through the loops on the side of the arm and the hole in the end of the arm. If you wish to make the cross stitch use two spools of embroidery material. See that your embroidery material is put under the presser foot before starting to follow your pattern and you will have no trouble. Thread the machine as for ordinary sewing. The longer you make the stitch the looser the embroidery will look.



ARRAJENE EMBROIDERY.

Attach the embroiderer as shown in the cut.

The materials used are arrasene, chenille, tinsel, rope silk, embroidery silk, cable silk, filoselle, filo floss, or any other embroidery material that can be threaded through the attachment. Wind the material on spool, and thread as shown in cut. Have the pattern stamped on the right side of the goods. To prevent drawing use paper or crinoline as a stiffening on the back. Place the goods under the needle, putting the embroidery material under the foot; stitch backward and forward until the design is entirely covered, blending one color in another to produce a shaded effect. The lines of stitching should run in the same direction as the natural veins of leaves or flowers. Tinsel embroidery is done in the same way.



THE CUTTING GUIDE.

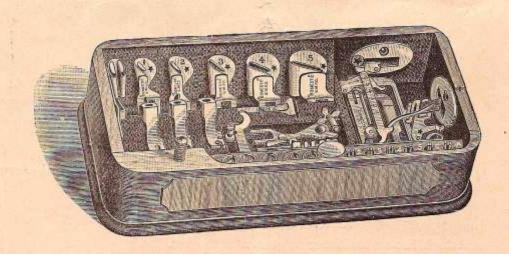
This is placed on the slender point of the scissors as shown in the cut. The slide S is moved to the marks at F, B or C, to get the proper width for the work desired.

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.



ATTACHMENT OR SWING DRAWER.

The above cut shows the positions for the different attachments, needles, &c., in the drawer, which affords room for all. If improperly placed, the attachments may be injured in closing the drawer.

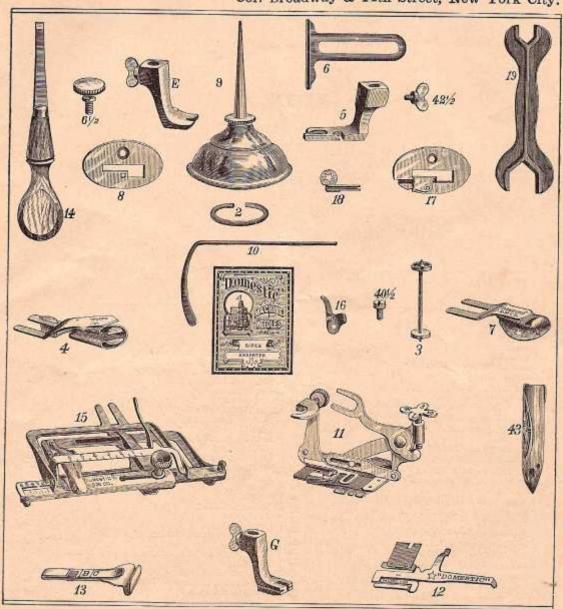
These articles are sent from the factory in packages, attached to the arm of the machine or in one of the side drawers.

ATTACHMENTS.

NOTICE.—The following articles are furnished free of charge with each "Domestic" Family Machine-Extra parts may be obtained from "Domestic" Agents, or by writing to the principal office, inclosing the price. Address:

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co,,

Cor. Broadway & 14th Street, New York City.



.....Price List.

2A 3A 4A 5A 6A 614A 7A	Belt With Hook	10A 11A 12A	Quilter	10 4034 50 4234 25 43 15	Quilter Screw 03	5 5 5

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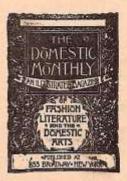
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