INSTRUCTIONS

For Operating
the

FRANKLIN

Rotary

SEWING MACHINE

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Chicago Philadelphia Dallas Seattle

Ed.-1-1926.

Franklin Rotary No. 92

Certificate of Guarantee

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

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

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

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

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Three Months' Trial Contract

This is to Certify that this machine is sold by us with the understanding and agreement that if it does not prove entirely satisfactory in every respect to the purchaser, it may be returned at any time within three months from date it is received and the full amount paid for the machine, including freight charges, will be returned to the purchaser at once.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

The Object of This Book

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

READ THIS BOOK CAREFULLY.

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

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

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

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

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

Instructions on the Care and Operation of the Franklin Rotary Sewing Machine

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

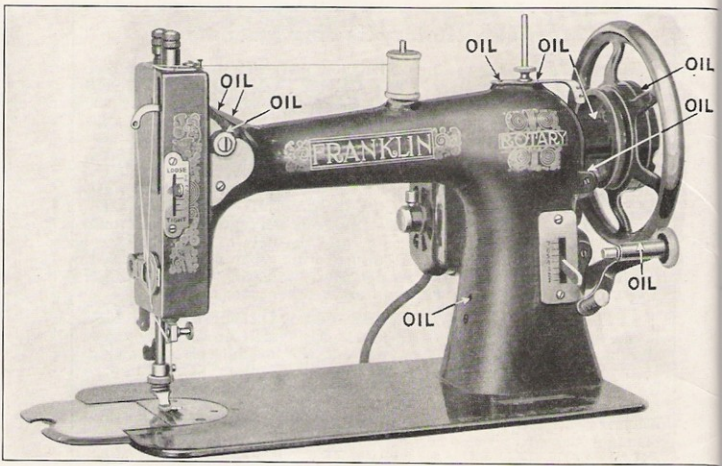
THE NEEDLE IS ANOTHER VERY IMPORTANT PART of the sewing machine. A cheap, poorly made needle may cause all kinds of trouble and even prevent the machine from sewing. Many people are careless in purchasing needles. The Franklin Rotary Machine uses the same needle as the Singer Shuttle Machine, commonly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

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

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

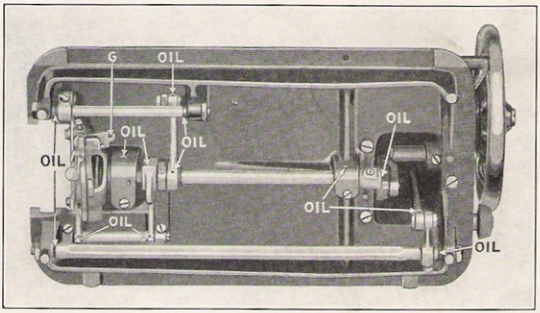
Even though you have operated a machine, we hope you will read this book carefully and familiarize yourself with the different working parts of the Franklin Rotary Head. By following the simple rules and the directions which we give you, **WE ARE SURE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND YOUR MACHINE READY WHEN YOU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

Oiling the Head of Machine



The illustrations above and below show the oiling places on the Franklin Rotary Head.

See next page for proper oiling of the Franklin Rotary.



Franklin Rotary (Electric)

For instructions and care of the electrical equipment of Franklin Rotary machines when so equipped refer to inside back cover of this book.

Oiling

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

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

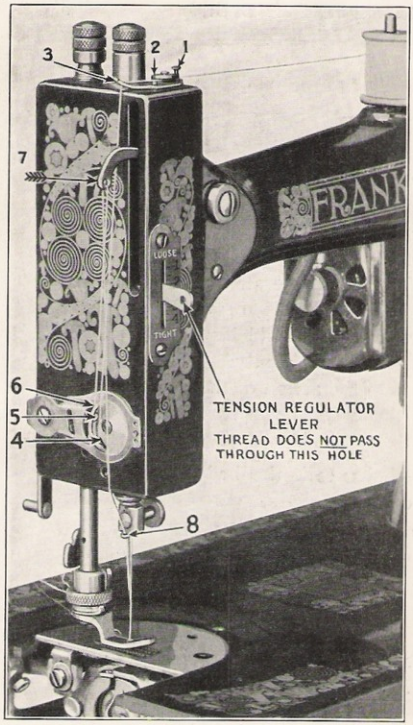
To oil the works underneath the bedplate, turn the head back and apply oil to points as shown in the illustration on page 4.

Oil is applied to the shuttle in oil hole of shuttle race cover as shown on page 8.

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

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

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



Next, downward and hook under point No. 4 from front to back.

Next, pull the thread upward until it hooks into spring eyelet No. 5 continuing upward motion of the thread and it automatically finds itself in the proper place No. 6.

Next, through eyelet No. 7 from back to front. (In the same direction as "arrow" points.)

Next, downward to needle clamp open eyelet No. 8.

Next, into the eye of needle from left to right as you face the machine.

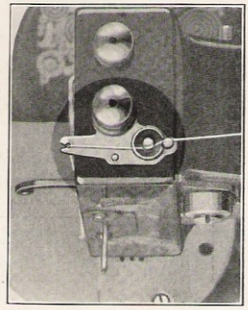
Threading the Machine Upper Thread

Your machine should be in proper position for threading by turning the hand wheel, (the top of the wheel turns from you) so that the take-up No. 7 is at its highest point.

Place a spool of thread on the spool pin in the center of the arm. Hold the end of the thread in the left hand between the first finger and thumb, then use the right hand (first finger and thumb) to act as a tension on the thread.

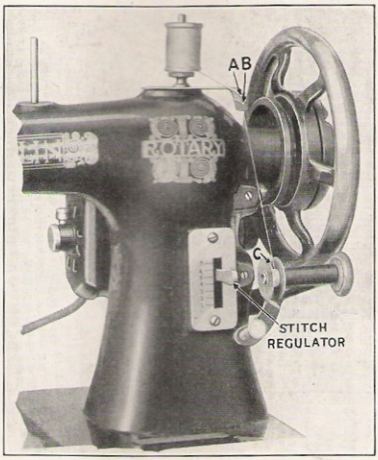
Next, the thread should pass back of (not wound around) pin No. 1 and toward the left in front of washer pin and under loose washer No. 2. (See cut below.)

Next, through open eyelet No. 3 as shown.

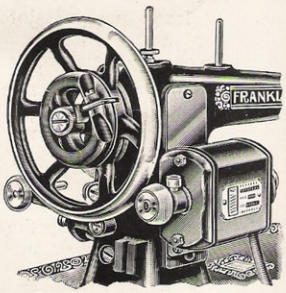


To Wind a Bobbin

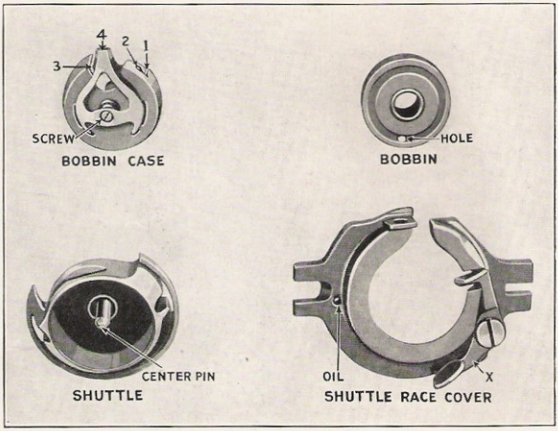
Pull the clutch latch (See illustration below) of the hand wheel outward so that the hand wheel will revolve without running the machine. Place the bobbin on bobbin winder spindle. Raise the bobbin winder by screwing the knurled thumb screw that raises the bobbin winder and thus engages the rubber wheel with the hand wheel.



Next, place a spool of thread on the spool spindle nearest the hand wheel, take the end of the thread and pass it downward through open eyelet "A" wrapping one time around the bracket to the left and downward through open eyelet "B", then placing the end of the thread through the hole "C" on the outer edge of the bobbin, holding on to the end until you have run the machine sufficiently to wind several times around the bobbin, then break off end of thread at hole "C", then continue to run machine until bobbin is filled to one sixteenth of an inch from edges of bobbin.



In the case of the Electric Machine we proceed in the same manner excepting that we wind the bobbin by running the motor.

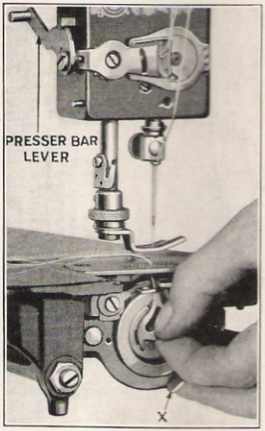


Threading the Bobbin Case

To thread the bobbin case, hold it in the left hand with the first finger and thumb at the point marked "screw" on the bobbin case illustration, (similar also to illustration on page 9) then place the bobbin in the bobbin case so that the thread comes from bobbin straight through slotted eyelet No. 1 and continuing on up the slot to point No. 2, then through slot No. 3 and downward holding the thread and the bobbin in the case taut, then pull the thread upward so that the thread hooks under point in lower part of slot No. 3, continuing to pull thread upward and out between the lip of spring No. 4, leaving between one and two inches of thread projecting.

See instructions for placing the bobbin case with bobbin in it in the shuttle as given in the instructions and shown on page 9.

Caution—Read the instructions on the small envelope included in the box of accessories that contains the bobbin case—threaded as it should be. Note carefully the way the bobbin case is threaded before removing bobbin or unthreading.



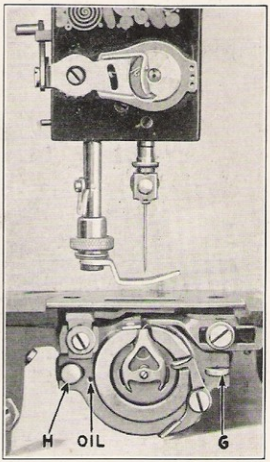
To Remove the Bobbin Case from Shuttle

Turn the machine so that the take up No. 7 on page 6 is at its highest point, then remove the large nickeled hand hole cover plate.

With the thumb and first finger of the left hand clasp the bobbin case as shown in the illustration above, then with the second finger lift the latch "X" and the bobbin case can be readily removed.

This same operation is the method used for either placing the bobbin case in the shuttle or removing it from the shuttle.

The center spindle on the inside of the bobbin case fits over center pin of the shuttle as shown in illustration of SHUTTLE on page 8.



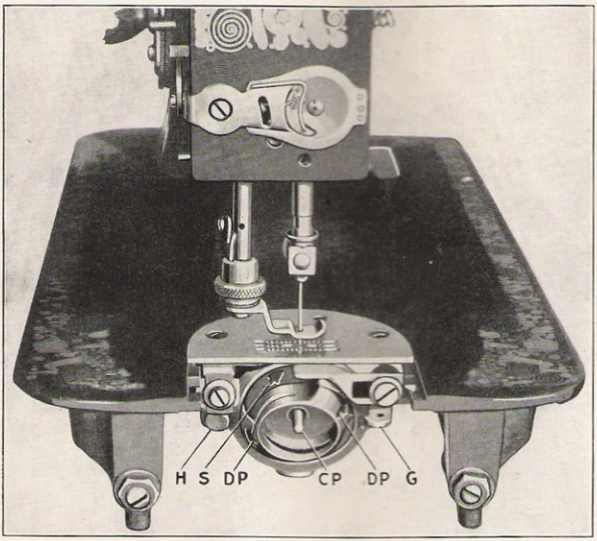
To remove Shuttle from the Shuttle Race

First remove the nickeled hand hole cover plate, then remove the screw at the front side of the bed plate that holds the head to the woodwork of the machine, then the head can be tipped back on its hinges.

Next, remove bobbin case as explained on page 9.

Next, turn the hand wheel from you just as you would in sewing until the point of the needle is just entering the needle plate hole, then press the rear end of latch "G" as illustrated above, (Also on page 4, lower illustration.) This operation will release the shuttle race cover which is pictured on page 8—and the shuttle can readily be removed.

Next, to remove the shuttle simply take hold of the center pin marked "C P" in the shuttle as shown in illustration on page 11 and it can readily be taken out WITHOUT FORCE.



To replace the Shuttle

Turn the machine until the point of the needle is just entering the needle plate hole. Hold the shuttle by the center pin "C P" between the first finger and thumb of the left hand and place it in the race as illustrated above so that the driving pins "D P" enter the two holes on each side of the shuttle. The SHARP point of the shuttle is almost directly opposite the arrow marked "S", it is very important that it be so placed. It should not be necessary to force this shuttle into place. If in the proper position it will readily enter the race and fit over the driving pins "D P". It is imperative that this shuttle be properly placed in the race, so take care to follow instructions carefully. Then replace shuttle race cover by inserting the fork at left side of shuttle race cover (see illustration page 9) under spring pin "H" and snap cover under latch "G".

It is well to know how to remove and replace the shuttle as from time to time a certain amount of lint gathers in the race and on the shuttle driving pins which may cause the machine to run hard.

To Prepare for Sewing

It is essential that both the upper and lower threads are in proper position. To have the lower thread come up through the needle hole, hold the end of the upper thread loosely with the left hand which should be about four inches long from the eye of the needle and with the right hand turn the machine once or twice or sufficient times completely around for the needle and upper thread to go down and pick up the lower thread and bring it up through the needle hole, then pass the upper and lower threads on towards the back of the machine. Then after you have placed your material under the presser foot, lower the presser bar with the presser bar lever (see page 9) at the back of the face plate.

Regulating the Tensions

The Franklin Rotary is fitted with an automatic tension release. In other words, when you lift the presser foot with the presser bar lever the upper thread tension is automatically released. The tension regulator lever is located on the face plate of the machine directly between the figures 1 and 8 as appear on the illustration page 6. For ordinary sewing this lever should be set between figures *2* and *3* on the numbered gauge directly at the side of the lever regulator.

Raise the lever for light tension.

Lower the lever for heavy tension.

To adjust tension of lower thread see illustration of **Bobbin Case** page 8. For greater tension tighten center or spring screw; to loosen tension loosen screw. In either event a very slight turn of this screw is sufficient.

Tensions should be in balance to get best results—neat, flexible, accurate stitching. Experiment until your stitching is balanced as follows:

If the upper thread is too tight, the upper thread will be drawn straight on the top of the material, thus:

If the lower thread is too tight, the lower thread will be drawn straight on the bottom of the material, thus:

When tensions are properly adjusted, evenly, or balanced the stitching on materials will look the same on both sides, thus:

GENERAL INFORMATION

TO ALTER THE LENGTH OF THE STITCH. On the side of the arm near the bobbin winder is a lever called the stitch regulator. (See page 7.) Move this lever up towards the figure seven (7) on the gauge to lengthen the stitch and downward toward the figure one (1) to shorten the stitch.

TO SET THE NEEDLE. The needle bar should be raised to its highest point. Loosen the thumb screw of the needle clamp and press it to the left. This will permit the shank of the needle to pass up between the clamp and the needle bar as far as it will go with the flat side of the shank to the right. Then fasten the needle clamp screw securely. Use a screw driver to fasten same.

The needle when descending should pass in the center of the needle plate hole from front to rear, but close to right side of needle hole. If it does not the needle is either bent or improperly set.

PROPER NEEDLES AND THREAD. It is important to use perfect needles that are not bent nor the points blunted. When ordering needles for this machine mention the Franklin Rotary name and give the head number of your machine, or use style 27 Singer needle. The size of the needle should conform with the size of the thread and both be suitable for the material being sewn. For ordinary family sewing, use needle size No. ½. This will carry thread No. 60 to No. 80.

Following index will show the size of needles, thread, and silk to be used:

Size of Needles and Thread

Size of Needles	Class of Work to Sew	Size of Cotton, Linen or Silk
0	Very Thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linens, etc.	100 to 150 Cotton. 000, 00 Silk Twist.
B	Very Fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, Fine Silk Goods, etc.	80 to 100 Cotton. Silk Twist.
½	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk, General Domestic Goods and All Classes of General Work.	60 to 80 Cotton. A and B Silk Twist.
1	All kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Light Woolen Goods, Heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton. C Silk Twist.
2	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, etc.	30 to 40 Cotton. D Silk Twist.
3	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothing Generally.	24 to 30 Cotton. E Silk Twist. 60 to 80 Linen.

with presser foot lever and DRAW THE FABRIC BACK about three inches in a straight line, pass both threads over the thread cutter on the presser bar.

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

To create more pressure upon the goods turn the thumb screw on top of the presser bar to the right; to decrease the pressure turn it to the left.

If it makes loop stitches, it is probably caused by too loose tension both top and bottom.

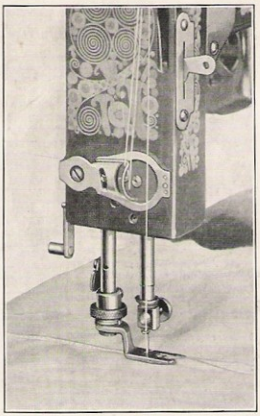
If the machine should be run without sewing and thread gets in the shuttle race making the machine run heavy, take out bobbin case and run the machine in the wrong direction and it will cut the thread out; or remove shuttle and clean the race and driving pins. (See cut, page 10.)

BREAKING THE UPPER THREAD. This may be caused by IMPROPER THREADING of the machine, the UPPER TENSION being TOO TIGHT, the NEEDLE being TOO SMALL for the thread, the NEEDLE being SET WRONG or set CROOKED, or the needle striking the presser foot.

BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD. This may be caused by the BOBBIN CASE being INCORRECTLY THREADED, the TENSION being TOO TIGHT, the BOBBIN being wound TOO FULL so it will not revolve freely.

CAUSE OF A MACHINE SKIPPING STITCHES. Should there at any time be skipped or long stitches at intervals, it is owing to the NEEDLE being SET TOO LOW or its having become BENT, or its being TOO SMALL for THE THREAD IN USE. NEVER USE A NEEDLE WITH THE POINT BLUNTED OR TURNED OVER AND USE THE PROPER NEEDLE.

Felling



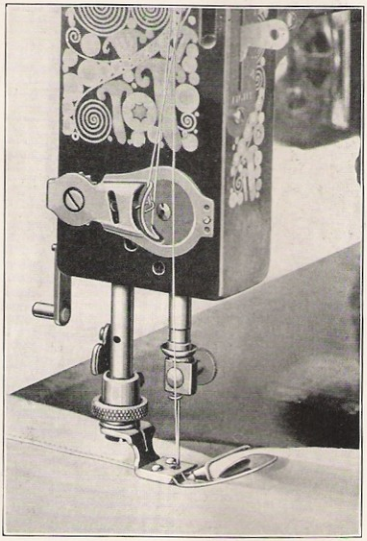
Remove the regular presser foot and in its place attach the foot hemmer. A fell is made with the foot hemmer as illustrated above by placing two pieces of goods with the face side together. The lower piece of the goods should project towards the right about one eighth of an inch beyond the edge of the upper piece of goods. Then place these pieces under the foot hemmer using the foot hemmer just as you would the regular presser foot and sew a seam about one sixteenth of an inch from the edge of the upper piece of goods. After completing the seam, open out the seam so that the face side of the goods is down or flat on the machine. If the work has been carefully done no trimming will be necessary, but if the edge of the lower piece of goods projects upwards an even amount, the high point should be trimmed off. In other words, have a uniform amount of material to make the fell. The goods should be straightened out or stretched at the seam. To start the fell as illustrated above insert the raw edges of the material that are on the upper side, in the foot hemmer as illustrated above. When the work is completed it will have the appearance of two seams as appear above, and if carefully done will be a neat finished fell.

Hemming

The foot hemmer like all other hemmers is placed on the presser bar after having removed the regular presser foot. To start a hem in any one of the different size hemmers, trim the edge of the cloth round about one quarter of an inch from the point at which you are starting. Turn the edge of the cloth over to the left to form a hem for about one inch from the corner, then insert in the hemmer far enough to permit the needle to enter the cloth at its

extreme edge, then proceed to sew keeping the edge turned as it feeds through.

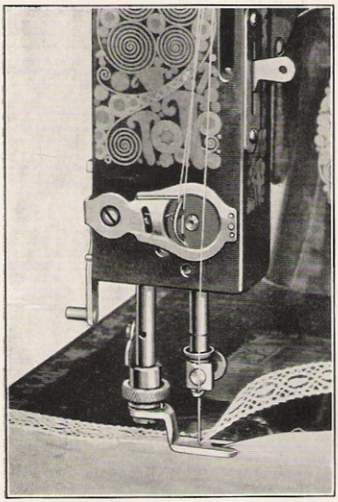
If the stitching is too near the edge of the hem towards the cloth move the hemmer towards the right by merely pushing the hemmer slightly towards the right. If the stitching is too near the edge of the hem away from the cloth or material being sewn, move the hemmer towards the left.



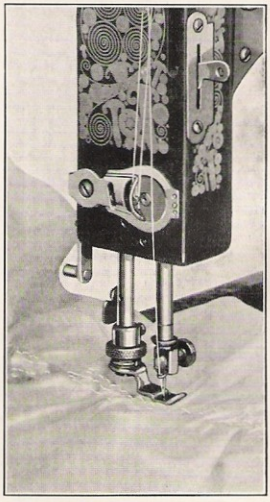
Wide Hemming

In the box of attachments you will find an assortment of wide hemmers which may be used for heavier work and wider hems. The principal of using is the same as referred to on the previous page of hemming and felling. No difficulty should be encountered if the hem is started by folding the goods for a short distance preparatory to feeding the goods into the hemmer.

Hemming and Sewing on Lace in one Operation With the Foot Hemmer

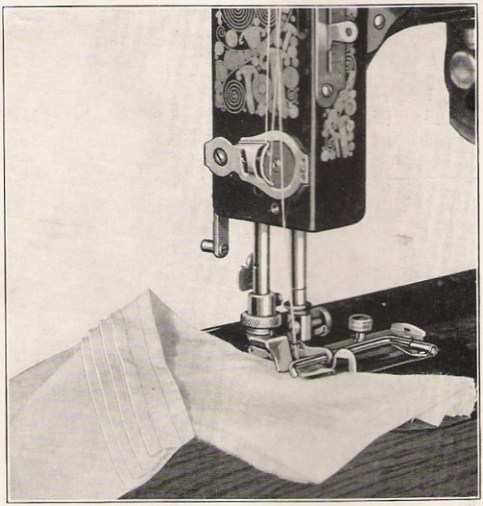


Our foot hemmer as referred to on previous page is slotted at the needle hole. This for the purpose of making a fine hem and sewing on lace in one operation. A great time saver. You proceed to make the hem the same as given in the explanation on fine hemming and to sew on the lace with the same operation, simply insert the point of the lace face down at the beginning of the hemming in the slotted hole, carefully guiding the lace with the right hand and proceed slowly to see that the goods properly feeds into the hemmer.



To Gather, Puff or Shirr

In using the foot gatherer as illustrated above, place the goods under the foot the same as in ordinary sewing. For fine gathers regulate your stitch for short stitching, to increase the fullness lengthen the stitch, for still greater fullness slightly tighten the top tension.



Tucking

From the illustration above you will note that the tucker is attached to the presser bar at the same point as the regular presser foot. To regulate the size or width of the tuck loosen the thumb screw on top of the tucker and move it to the right for a wide tuck, and to the left for a narrow tuck.

To regulate the space between tuck, loosen thumb screw on tucker and move the marker to the left for a wide space and to the right for narrow. After adjusting, tighten thumb screw.

The figures on the back of the cap show the width of tuck, and those on the front the width of space.

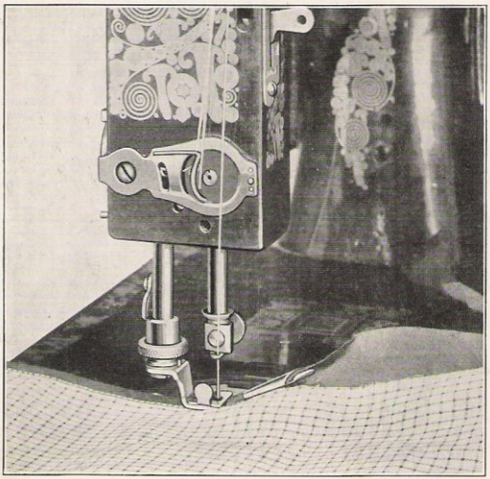
By adjusting gauge and marker so that the indicators will point to the same figures, the tucks will meet.

To commence tucking, fold the cloth for the first tuck and place it beneath the creaser and lip, with folded edge against the guide; drop the presser-foot and sew as usual.

The edge of the last tuck made should always pass un-

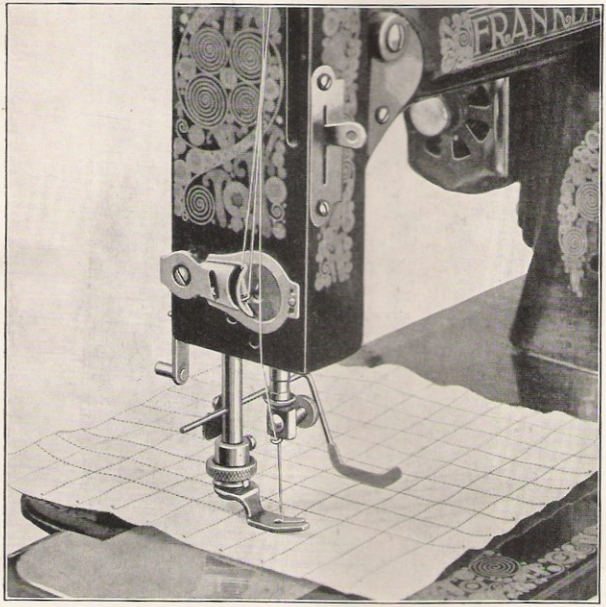
der the spur placed immediately in front of the marking blade. This will prevent the finished tuck from passing over the marker and will greatly assist in guiding the work.

To tuck without marking, throw the marking lever up.



Binding

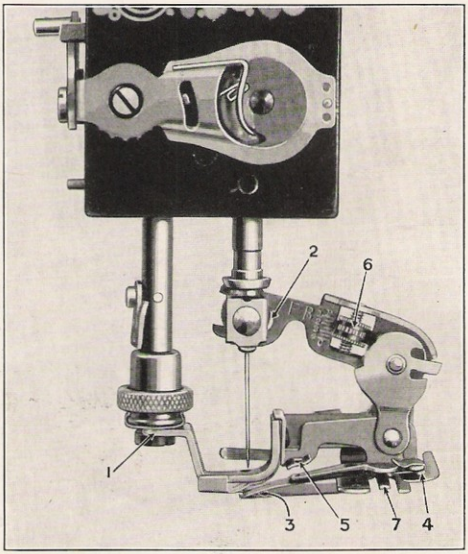
Remove the presser foot and substitute the binding attachment. Cut the binding seven eighths of an inch wide on the bias if convenient, pass the binding through the scrolls of the binder and under the presser foot, place the edge of the goods to be bound between the scrolls of the binder, drop the presser foot, guide the cloth with the left hand, and let the binding guide easily through the fingers of the right hand. To change the stitching near or far from the edge move the binder lug appearing right opposite the needle in the illustration above to the left or right as desired.



Quilting

You will find a hole in the presser bar just opposite the thread cutter, pass the quilter guide through this hole so that it rests to the right of the needle as shown in illustration above and set it to the desired space between seams and high enough to allow the goods to pass freely under it, then fasten the quilter securely by the thread cutter screw that appears at the back of presser bar.

In starting to quilt use the outer edge of the cloth for the first guide or else crease the cloth on the right, then let the quilter guide follow the crease. Quilt the remainder by keeping the guide in a line and over any one seam already stitched.



Ruffling

Remove the regular presser foot from the presser bar, replace it with ruffler illustrated above. It attaches to the presser bar the same as the regular foot. Be sure to fasten the knurled thumb screw tight at point No. 1. At the same time this attachment is put on the presser bar, the fork of the ruffler should be inserted over the needle clamp as illustrated at point No. 2. Then see by turning the hand wheel very slowly that the needle enters the center of the needle hole in the ruffling attachment. Care should be taken in making this test that the needle is not blunted.

The goods to be ruffled should be placed between the two blades at point illustrated No. 3. The distance that you want the stitching to appear from the edge of the material is controlled by inserting the goods in gauge No. 4 for adjusting it to the right or left.

To make fine ruffling slightly shorten the stitch of the machine by the stitch regulator and screw the adjusting nut No. 6 upwards.

For plaiting adjust the stitch regulator to a longer stitch and screw adjusting nut No. 6 downward.

To Ruffle a Band

To ruffle on a band place the band or material under both blades and let the ruffling go between the two blades as previously mentioned at the point illustrated No. 3. The band or material on which the ruffling is being sewn can be placed in guide No. 7.

To Ruffle and Sew on a Band of Bias at the same time

Proceed as above explained for sewing on a band and the piping operation is made by having the piping feed through point No. 5 in illustration page 20 and under the needle above the ruffling blades.

Notes—Do not regulate the adjusting nut or the stitch when the machine is sewing or in motion. Do not run the machine or the ruffler without cloth being between the blades. Before using this attachment it is desirable to practice on some scrap materials to get the desired fullness in the ruffling, and whatever other operations you are expecting to do with this attachment.

Shirring

Remove the large nickle plated hand hole cover plate, insert ear "YY" of the shirring plate into the gauge screw hole in the needle plate, and by holding down the shirring

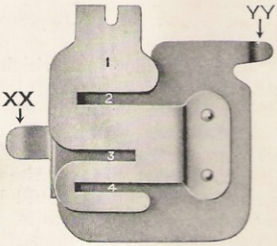
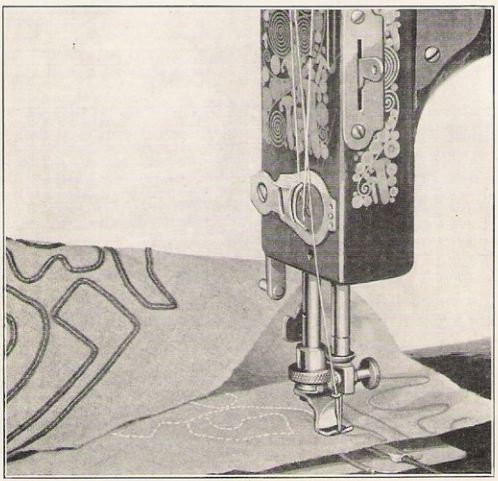


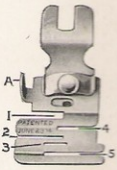
plate replace the nickle hand hole cover over ear "XX" on the shirring plate as shown in the illustration, then take the ruffling attachment which is illustrated and described on

page 20 and remove the lower blade of the ruffler, then place the goods to be shirred over the shirring plate, but under upper ruffling blade of the ruffler and shirr at any desired distance from the edge of the goods. Care should be exercised not to run the machine with the shirring plate on the machine and the ruffler attached without cloth being used as above explained.



The Under Braider

Substitute the under braider foot which will be found in the box of attachments for the regular presser foot. Place the under braider plate on the machine the same as the shirring plate as described on page 21, draw the braid under and through the tube that is fastened to the braider plate and the braid should pass through the tube under the needle. The pattern to be braided should be stamped on the wrong side of the material that is to be braided. Then place the goods under the presser foot the same as in regular sewing and follow the pattern carefully. This stitches the braid onto the material or cloth from the under side. See illustration above.



The Edge Stitcher

A combined Edge-stitching, Lace-jointing, and Piping Attachment

The edge stitching attachment is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the regular presser foot. The slots numbered from one to five in the illustration serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions, embroideries, sewing in position folded or hemmed edges, bias folded material or piping.

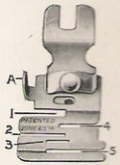
Edge Stitcher and Scissors Gauge.

These two accessories are not included in the regular set of attachments, but can be furnished at prices named below—

Edge Stitcher	$ .25	Postage $ .02
Scissors Gauge	$ .10	Postage $ .02

How to adjust the Edge Stitcher

To adjust move the lug "A" in the illustration at the left of the attachment to the right or left until the desired adjustment is obtained. In sewing two pieces of lace together as shown in the illustration below, it is very necessary that the attachment is adjusted to stitch exactly on the edge of the two pieces of lace so that the edges will not fold over when laundered. When sewing laces or other soft materials together it is desirable to hold the edges slightly overlapped to prevent the two pieces of material from feeding away from the guide.



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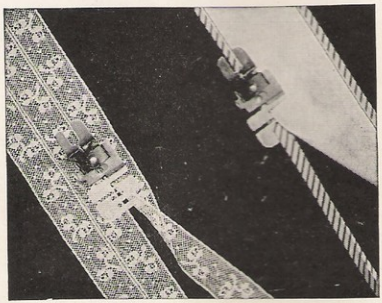

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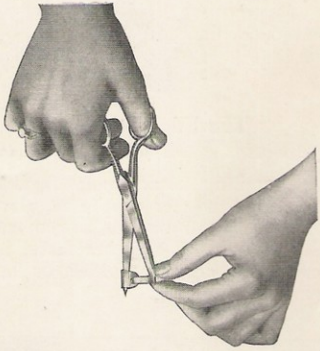


The Scissors Gauge

For cutting bands of various widths either straight or bias the sliding scale on the scissors gauge is adjustable for widths of band desired. Place the scissors gauge on scissors as shown in illustration, slip the edge of the cloth in the gauge and proceed to cut the band whatever width you may adjust the sliding scale. The most desirable tape for use in the binding attachment as described elsewhere in this book should be cut on the bias seven eighths of an inch wide.

FRANKLIN ROTARY

Machines that are Electrically Equipped

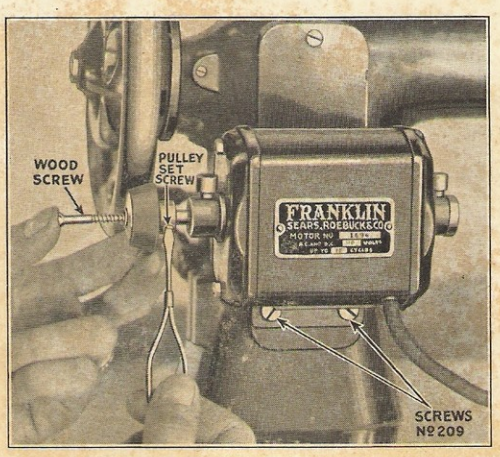
The Franklin motor is attached to the arm by two screws. These screws should always be tight. The Franklin Rotary Electric Machine is driven by the Franklin Motor by means of a beveled face pulley. The purpose of this specially designed pulley is to make possible the proper adjustment for the contact between pulley and hand wheel. For best results the pulley should engage the hand wheel but slightly. In other words, only a slight contact between the hand wheel and pulley. If the adjustment is too tight, that is to say, the pulley bearing too hard against the hand wheel, the machine will run with excessive noise. If such be the case, merely loosen the set screw that fastens the pulley to the motor shaft and move it very slightly toward the motor on the motor shaft. Should the adjustment be too light to drive the machine, the adjustment is just the reverse, namely, loosen the set screw of the motor pulley and move the pulley outward on the motor shaft, or away from the motor. In each instance after adjustment be certain to secure the set screw firmly that fastens the pulley to the motor shaft.

Foot Control

The Franklin Rotary Electric Machine is controlled by a foot rheostat and the necessary electric cords for plugging into your standard electric outlet and plug to the Franklin motor. The foot control should be placed on the floor in a convenient position for comfortable operation. To start the machine a light pressure downward on the foot control trigger, for greater speed greater pressure. You can regulate the speed as you require. To stop the machine release entirely all pressure and the machine will instantly stop.

Motor Lubrication

There are two oil cups on each end of the motor shaft bearing. This motor is properly oiled when it leaves the factory. Avoid too frequent oiling of the motor. The best way to attend to the oiling of the motor is to oil it when you oil the machine, all of this depending upon its use.



GENERAL CARE AND INSTRUCTIONS FRANKLIN SEWING MACHINE MOTOR

PORTABLE ELECTRIC

For attaching motor remove the two screws (No. 209, see illustration) that will be found in the plate on the back of the arm. Place the motor as shown in the illustration and fasten it to the arm securely (this is important) by tightening the two screws firmly. Then adjust the motor pulley as instructed below.

TABLE ELECTRIC

Remove the felt pad between the motor and the arm of the machine. Then fasten securely (this is important) with the two screws (No. 209, see illustration) that hold the motor in place. Then adjust the motor pulley as instructed below.

If properly adjusted, the motor will revolve the hand wheel, or the hand wheel can be made to revolve the motor easily. If the adjustment is too tight, the machine will run noisily; if too loose, the pulley will slip against the hand wheel or drive it unevenly. You can also test the adjustment by holding the hand wheel stationary, and with the power full on, the pulley should slip slightly on the hand wheel.

Adjustment

To insure the best results from a Franklin electrically driven machine, adjust the motor pulley to the hand wheel in the following manner:

First, loosen motor pulley set screw.

Next, place the point of a wood screw or nail in the center of the motor shaft, holding it in place with the thumb.

Next, place the index and third finger against the hub of the pulley and draw the pulley **gently** against the hand wheel. The tapered surface or face of the pulley should touch the hand wheel but lightly.

Next, tighten the pulley set screw with a screw driver (see illustration).

Lubrication

There are two oil cups, one on each end of the motor, and one or two drops of best high grade sewing machine oil should be placed in each occasionally.

Motor

The Franklin motor can be used on either direct or alternating current, 110 to 115 volts up to 75 cycles.

Control

There are five speeds. The desired speed is obtained by pressing downward on the foot pedal of the rheostat, and raising the foot, automatically stops it.