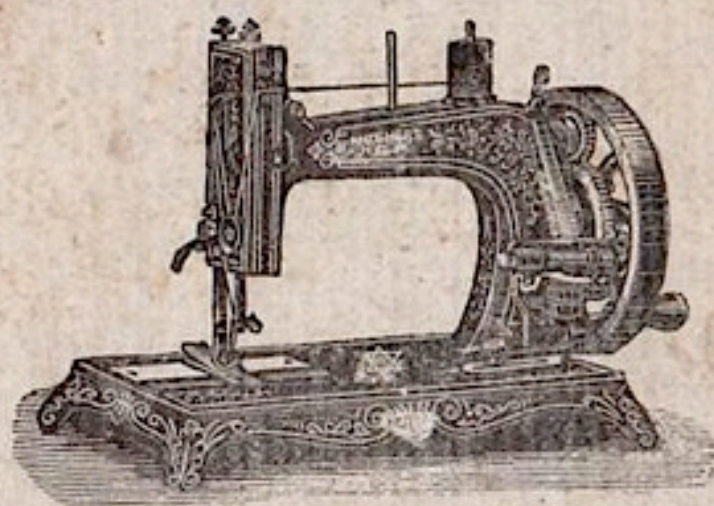


FULL INSTRUCTIONS

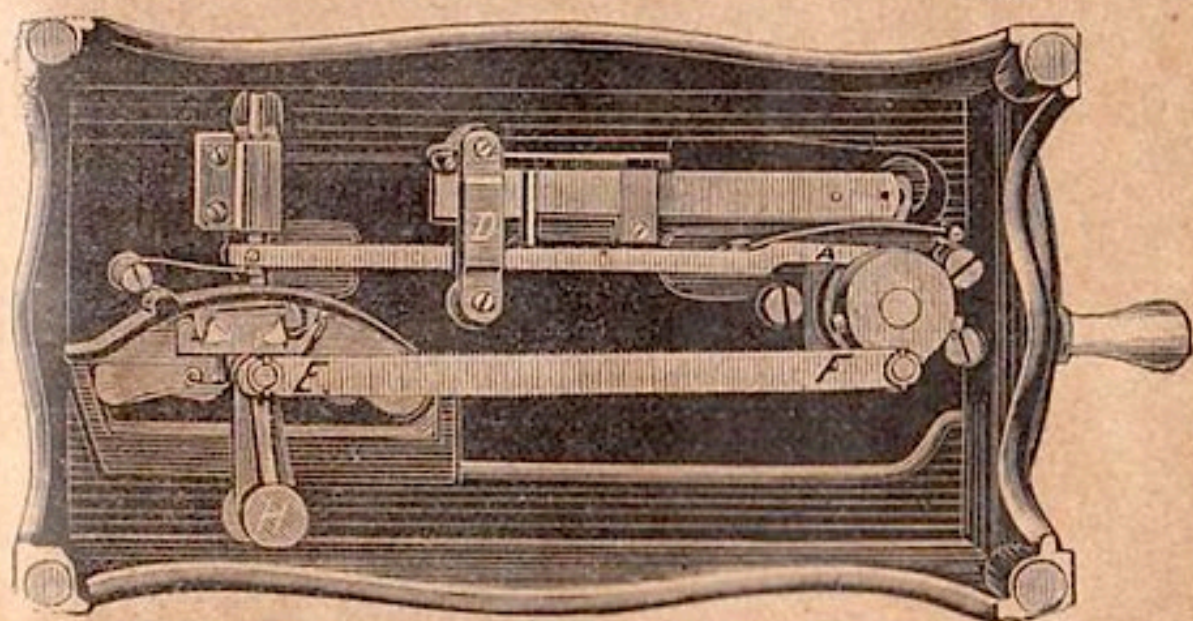
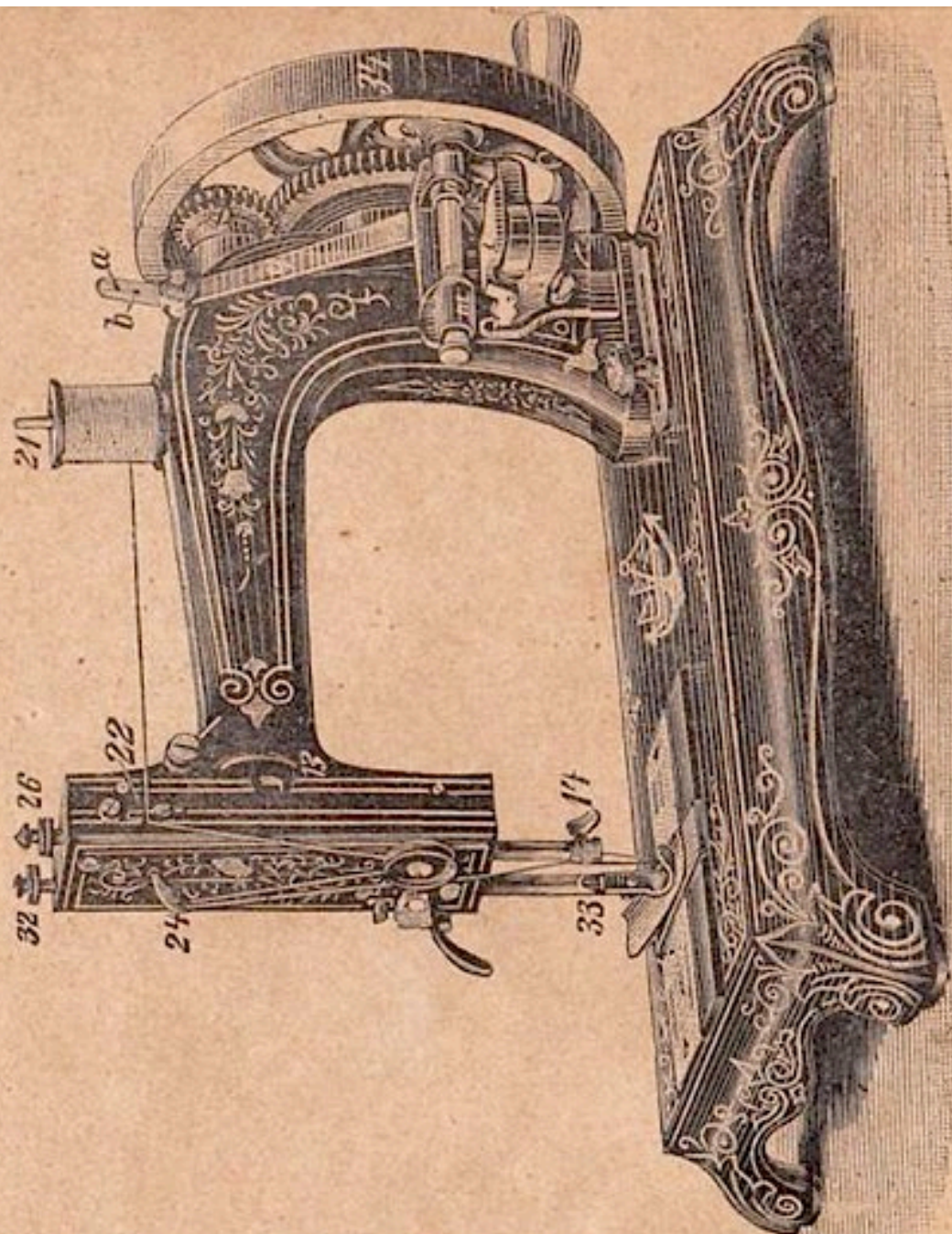
FOR WORKING THE

“MOTHER’S HELP”



LOCK-STITCH HAND MACHINE.

NOTE. The ordinary Singer Family Needles can be used in this Machine, but when ordering from us or our agent please quote, “Mother’s Help” *Improved.*



We wish specially to point out that the spot *H* should always be well oiled.

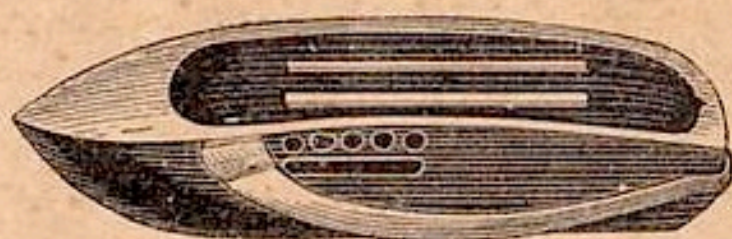
INSTRUCTIONS.

The following instructions will suffice to enable anyone to work **this** machine without receiving any personal lessons. The best way to learn is, for one person to read the instructions aloud, while the other does them practically. Sufficient time should be taken in doing so. No new paragraph should be commenced until the one being practised is clearly understood, and easily done.

The machines are sent out ready for use.

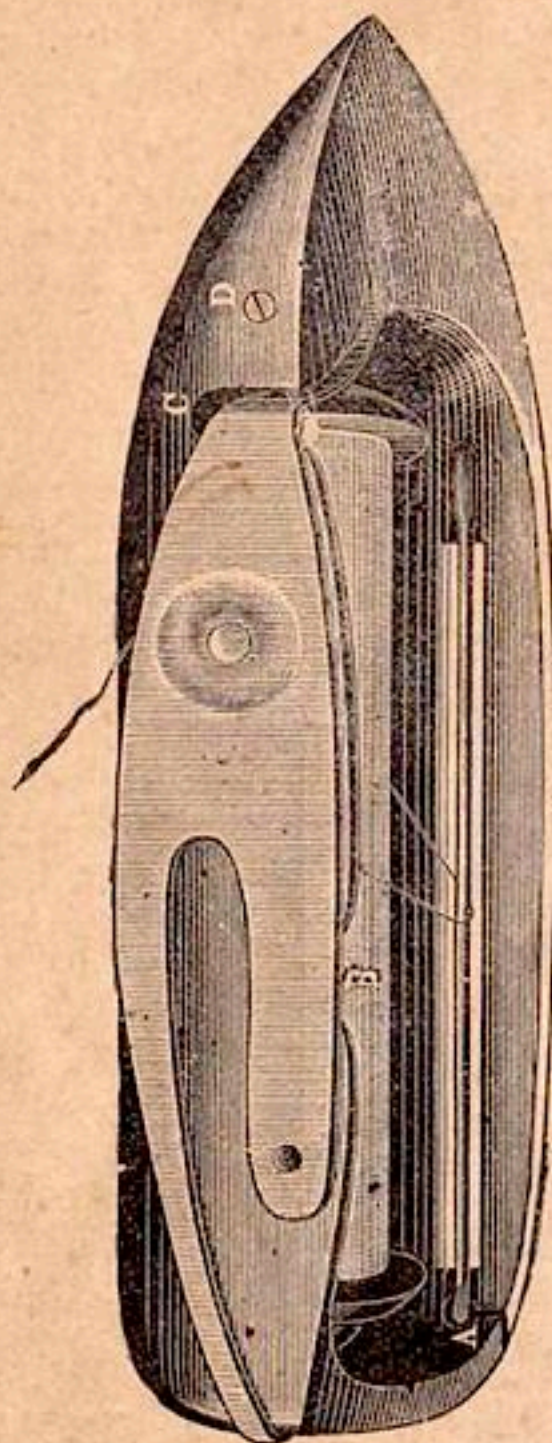
THREADING THE SHUTTLE.

I. OLD STYLE (WITH HOLES.)



Hold the shuttle in left hand between thumb and forefinger with point pointing towards you; put one point of the bobbin into the little centre, then press the other point of bobbin down until it drops into the little hole which acts as the bearing. Care is to be taken, that the cotton then draws from left to right. Then thread the cotton through the under (long) slot, and back through the shorter (top) slot. Then through the hole furthest from the point and in and out through the other holes until a proper tension has been got. As a rule, three holes generally suffice to give the desired tension. The last hole for the cotton to come through must always be the one nearest the point or else the little slot underneath the holes. From there draw the cotton under the spring outside the shuttle.

II. NEW SHUTTLE.



Before doing anything to the shuttle, please examine minutely the way in which the cotton is threaded. To take out the bobbin, hold the shuttle in the same way as described before; namely in left hand between thumb and forefinger point towards you; push with forefinger of your right hand the little brass collar on bobbin nearest point against you, and the bobbin will spring out.

To put the bobbin in again, place one point in the centre of the spring piston and press the other point slowly down the groove until it fits into the hole.

The bobbin must be put in, so that the cotton draws from underneath on the side where the bar A is in shuttle.

Bring the cotton round the bar A right across the shuttle to slot B then under the spring and out by C.

The tension can be regulated by screwing the screw D either in or out with the little screw-driver given for that purpose. The screw must never be taken out beyond the surface of the shuttle or the top cotton gets

caught by it and then breaks or forms a very loose stitch underneath the material.

WINDING THE BOBBIN.

Before starting to wind, pull down the lever on the back of the fly wheel, in doing so, the machine is set out of motion. This manipulation is not absolutely necessary, as the bobbins can be wound at the same time the stitching is done, but in most cases the former method is used for winding.

To wind the cotton on to the bobbin, place the two points of bobbin between the piston *m* on the left, and the winding pulley *n* on the right, above the plate *i*. The little brass plate on the bobbin with a hole in it to the right, so that the little pin will fit in, and by this means carry the bobbin round. Place the reel of cotton on the pin *z* nearest the fly wheel, draw the cotton from back to front through the slot on the top of guide *g*. Then round and between the tension plates *d* back again through the second slot *b* and down at the back of guide *g* on to the bobbin. Now pull the bobbin a little towards the left, and clamp the end of the cotton between the brass

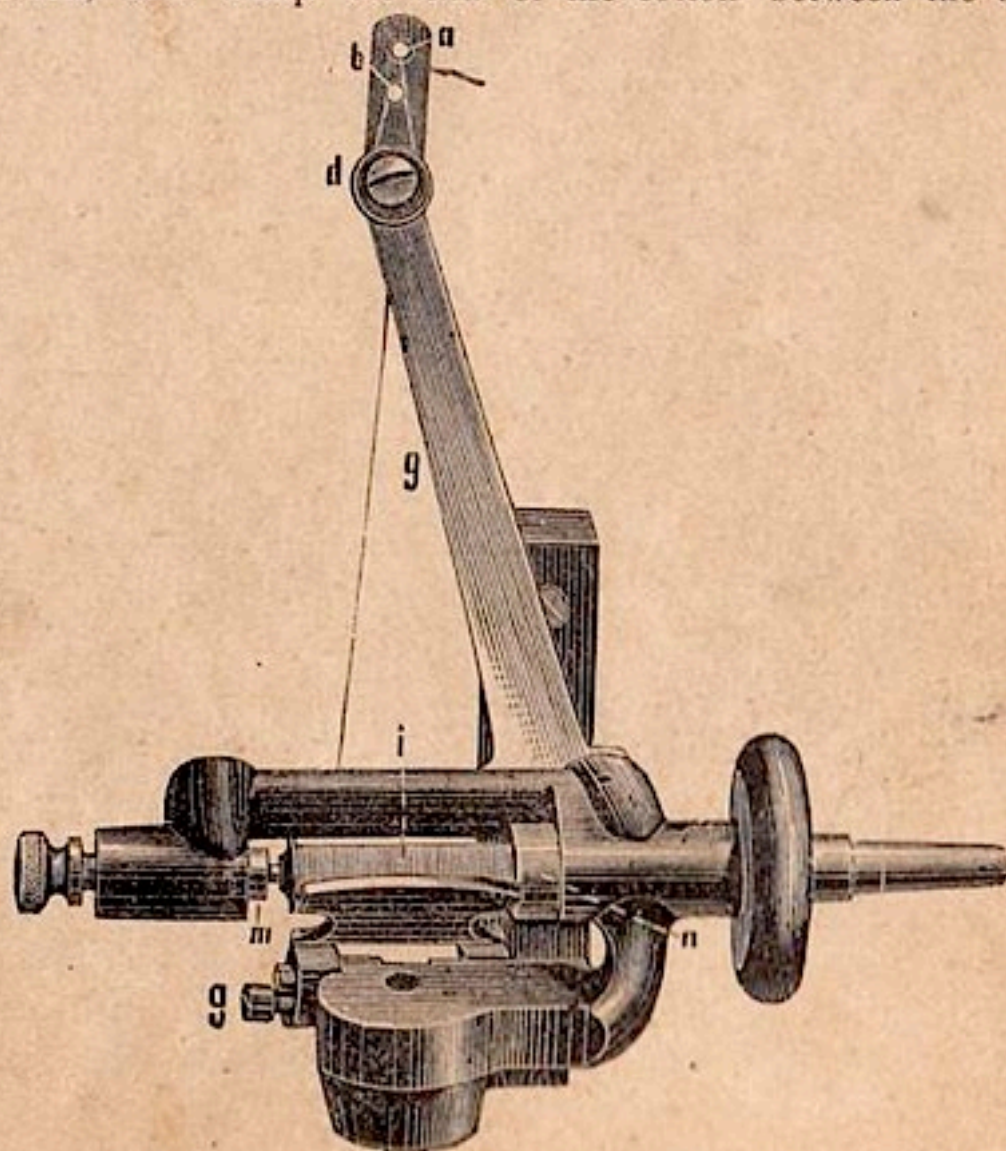


plate and cup on the right. This done, press the winding apparatus against the fly wheel by which action the plate i will press against the bobbin. Set the wheel in motion, and the bobbin will begin to wind. Care is to be taken that in starting to wind, the cotton is drawn tight at the reel.

As soon as the bobbin is filled, the apparatus is thrown out of motion automatically. Then press the plate i down, and take the bobbin out.

SETTING THE NEEDLE.

1. The needle must be screwed in so that the short groove points towards the shuttle, and the long groove towards the operator.
2. The needle must be put up so high, that the end of shank goes up to the top of the groove which is expressly cut in the needle bar to hold the needle.
3. To assist the proper setting of the needle, a cut is made across the needle bar at about the middle of it; that cut has to be level with the face plate, when the eye of the needle is just half way in the needle plate.
4. The needle must go up and down right in the centre of the hole in the needle plate.

The perfect setting of the needle is of the greatest consequence. If the machine is constantly in use the needle should be examined every day. Needle and cotton should be well matched; namely, the cotton should be of a thickness so as to fill the groove in the needle. Same cotton to be used in the shuttle.

If the needle is set too high, the shuttle will miss catching the loop, or if caught, will not pass freely through it, in that case, the cotton will break. If the needle is too low, it will miss stitches.

THREADING THE NEEDLE.

On unpacking the machine, it should be noticed, how the machine is threaded; so that it can be done again in the same way.

Put the reel on pin 21 on top of machine; draw the cotton through eyelet 22 then between the tension plates from below, through the eyelet in thread lever 24, through eyelet in needle clamp, and at last through the eye of the needle, so that the end comes out at the side where the short groove is in the needle. About three to four inches of cotton should be drawn through before commencing to sew.

THE STITCHING.

Draw out the left hand slide, put the shuttle into the carrier with the point towards the needle, about four inches of cotton to project out of the shuttle. Hold the end of top cotton loosely with your left hand, and turn the fly wheel 34 slowly away from you till the needle has gone down and come up again to its highest point. Draw the top cotton tight so that the under cotton comes through the needle plate, then pull with the aid of the screw driver or some other instrument, the under cotton right through. **Both shuttle slides must now be closed.**

Now lay the two ends of the cotton towards the left, place the material, under the presser foot, let it down by means of the foot lifter and begin to sew. After having made about a dozen stitches, examine the sewing on both sides and only continue when you find it right. Let the material run freely under the presser foot neither push nor pull; otherwise the needle might get bent, or broken.

In taking out the material, the needle must be at its highest point; then lift up the presser foot by lifting up the lever, and draw out the material «from you and towards the left.»

THE TENSION.

The tension for the top cotton must be regulated to a nicety; namely, so that the two cottons are drawn equally into the material as shown in sketch 1.

The tension plates 23 are regulated by the screw 26. By turning the same towards right, the tension is made tighter; towards left, looser. A very small turn of the screw will alter the tension.

To get a nice stitch on the top of material, have the top tension a little looser than in the shuttle. First regulate the tension in the shuttle; and afterwards the top accordingly.

If the sewing on the under side of material is imperfect, as shown in figure 2, tighten the top tension by means of screw 26. If the material gets drawn together, or the top cotton breaks or remains flat on the top of the material, loosen the top tension by screwing the screw 26 out a little.

As the machines are sent out with the tensions properly regulated, it will not be necessary to alter them until the machine has been used for a considerable time.

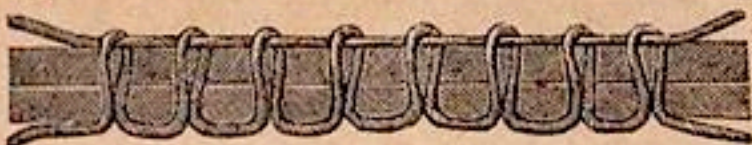
Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



REGULATING THE LENGTH OF STITCHES.

Towards the right under the arm of the machine is a screw (28), loosen same a little and push it towards the fly wheel, and the stitch will be longer; pushed in the opposite direction the stitch will be shorter.

THE PRESSER FOOT.

In sewing very thick or hard material, more pressure should be given. This is done by screwing down the screw 32 on the top of the machine. For less pressure screw same out a little.

CLEANING AND OILING THE MACHINE.

In using the machine constantly, it is necessary that same should be cleaned and oiled once a day. The small holes on the machine (marked on the illustration by black dots) are to admit the oil. Lift up the presser foot and bring the needle to its highest point; wipe with a soft cloth all oil and dust from the machine; then drop one or two drops of oil in each of the little holes.

To oil the cam and camroller turn the fly wheel slowly until you see the camroller through the oil hole 13 (head of machine) then put a few drops of oil on same.

The needle bar is oiled through the two holes near the two screws 26 and 32, the fly wheel at 34. The presser foot bar the feeder, and the two points of the bobbin, must also be oiled.

On the underpart of the machine are six places to be oiled namely: the shaft **A** the feed lever at **B** and **C** the stitch regulator **D** and the driving shaft at the two ends **EE**.

Only use a good oil, prepared for the purpose which can be obtained of any Sewing machine dealer. Should ever the machine go heavy, which may be the case when the machine has not been oiled at all the given parts, or the oil may have become thick, use paraffin instead of oil; turn machine rapidly back and then forwards; then wipe the machine well over and oil again with oil which operation will make the machine go easy again.

HOW TO KEEP THE MACHINE IN GOOD CONDITION.

All machines are properly adjusted before being sent out. If the machine is found not to sew properly, the cause is generally that the directions are not followed up. See that the needle is set right, and the tensions equal before doing anything else on the machine.

Probable causes of the cotton breaking.

1. Tension too tight;
2. Needle too fine for the cotton; or both too fine for material;
3. Needle too high or too low; or not passing through centre of needle plate;
4. Eye in the needle may be too sharp, or the point of needle blunt, in these cases, the needle would become unthreaded;
5. The feeder may not carry the material freely, which may occur through want of oil; or the needle plate may not be properly screwed on, so that the needle in going down may touch the shuttle.

Probable causes of missing stitches :

1. Needle may be too low or bent;
2. Needle may be too fine;
3. Machine may not be well cleaned, or properly oiled;
4. The long groove in needle not being straight towards you.

With proper care, regular cleaning and oiling, the machine will but slightly suffer; and the principal parts of the machine should last a life time.

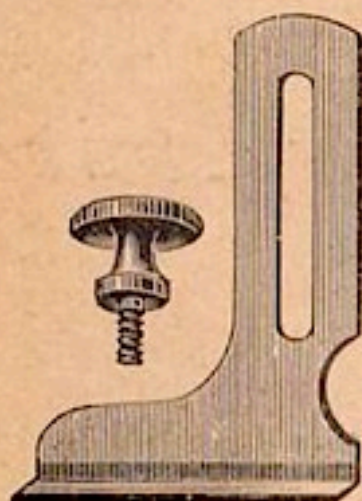
If some of the smaller parts should become worn out by friction, the manufacturers furnish through their agents interchangeable parts, which mostly may be set in by the owner himself. Should the owner be unable to do so, he should send it with all fittings and proper statement of the difficulty to the Agent.

ACCESSORIES GIVEN WITH THE MACHINE.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 1 plain presser foot (screwed on to the machine.) | 7. 1 extra spring for check-lever |
| 2. 6 needles assorted. | 8. 1 instruction book. |
| 3. 4 bobbins for shuttle. | 9. 1 straight guide and screw. |
| 4. 1 screw driver. | 10. 1 hemmer. |
| 5. 1 screw driver for shuttle. | 11. 1 braider. |
| 6. 1 oil-can. | 12. 1 quilting guide. |
| | 13. 1 adjustable-hemmer. |

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS.

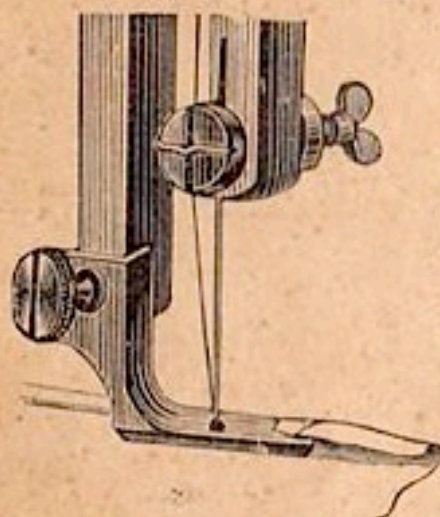
1. THE STRAIGHT GUIDE.



The straight guide is fastened to the plate by the thumb screw in hole 36. To make a seam parallel to a straight edge fix the guide at such a distance as the seam is required from the edge.

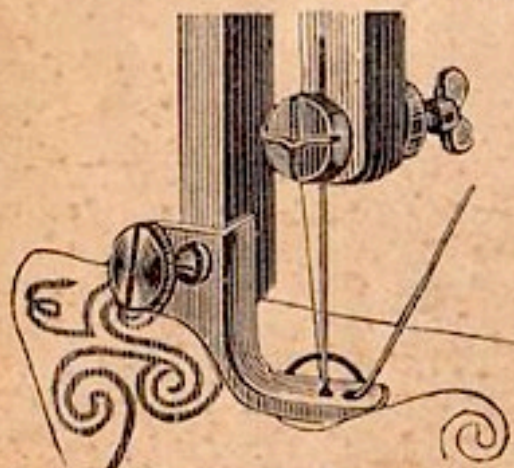
For making small seams put the guide closer to the needle. This guide also serves to sew frills and borders, as also to sew in a straight line and at equal distance from the other seams. It saves the troublesome drawing of lines.

2. THE HEMMER.



Screw on the hemmer in same way as the guide. Before putting in the material, turn the edge of same about four inches then draw it through the hemmer by means of needle and cotton, bring it under the presser foot, and begin to sew. In guiding the material through the hemmer it is necessary that sufficient material should be let in to fill the opening in the same otherwise the material will be turned only once.

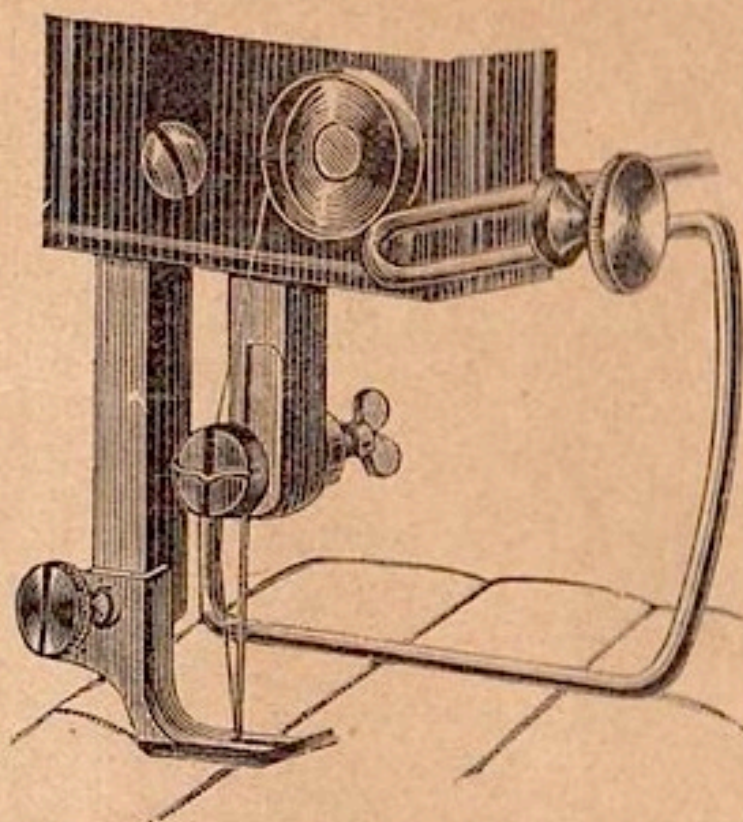
3. THE BRAIDER



is a presser-foot which has a slot in front of the needle hole. It is to be adjusted to the presser-bar. A wooden spool upon which the braid is evenly wound is placed upon the spindle (21). The end of the braid is passed through the eyelet (22) then through the slot in the braider and drawn back, so that it lies right under the needle.

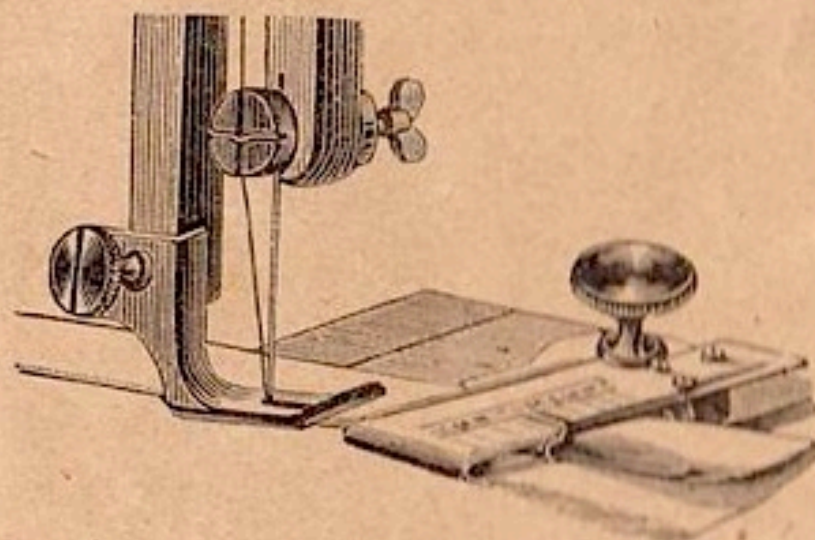
It is only necessary to guide the fabric properly to sew down the braid to any pattern desired and previously designed.

4. THE QUILTING GUIDE.



Adjust the guide on the side of the machine head, make a straight line upon the fabric with chalk or by creasing, and stitch upon it; then adjust the gauge-arm the required distance for the next line of stitching, and guide the fabric with the line already sewn directly under the gauge-arm. This second line serves in like manner as guide for the third and so on.

5. THE ADJUSTABLE HEMMER



for hemming towels, napkins, tablecloths and other coarse fabric enables the operator to make hems of various widths. Adjust the hemmer to fold the desired width of hem, fix it firmly to the machine with

the thumb-screw, then turn down the edge of the fabric one fold only, and pass it through the hemmer. If the sewing is not on the edge of the hem, loosen the screw and move the hemmer a little to the right or left, until it is in the right position.

THE FORMATION OF THE STITCH.

It will be interesting as well as instructive to the operator to illustrate the method by which the stitches are made. The needle, which differs from the ordinary sewing needle by having the eye near the point, is pushed through the material and carries part of the top cotton down under the needle plate. In moving upwards, a loop is formed by the cotton through which the Shuttle passes and by this action allows the shuttle cotton to be carried up into the material. The two cottons are then drawn tight by the cotton lever which moves up and down with the needle bar.

