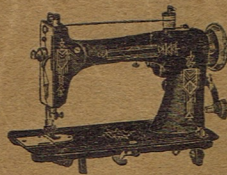


# INSTRUCTION BOOK

*Rotary Electric  
Sewing Machine*



Z1001 10M 10-36 B

Printed in U.S.A.

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## Helpful Suggestions

Know the machine thoroughly. become acquainted with the parts, call every part by its name. See large illustration, pages 20 and 21.

There are only two places to oil the motor. They are plainly evident, one oil hole above each armature shaft bearing. Just a drop of oil a day is sufficient if the machine is used constantly. A drop once a week where it is used occasionally, as in the home, will assure perfect running and satisfactory results.

Thread the machine as shown in Figure 15, page 13.

Thread the bobbin case as shown in Figure 12, page 10. Do not allow dust or dirt to collect under bobbin case spring.

Do not allow presser foot to come in contact with feed when machine is running. Always have a piece of cloth between them.

Read motor lesson on page 4.

Know your set of attachments.

Do not change any of the adjustments. The machine was perfectly adjusted at the factory.

Should you find it necessary to have the head of the machine repaired, get in touch with the firm that sold you the machine. Arrangements can then be made to return the head to the factory where expert attention will be given it.

A full set of attachments comes with this machine. The lessons given in the Instruction Book will show you the best use for each attachment.

# General Instructions

Before leaving the factory every machine has been carefully adjusted and minutely inspected, its sewing qualities having been tested on all kinds of work, and found perfect in every respect.

Before commencing to sew be certain to oil and clean machine according to instructions.

After using the machine, always see that it is well cleaned before putting it away.

Do not tamper with the adjustments of the machine; serious trouble is almost sure to result from any unnecessary meddling with the working parts.

Do not attempt to use the attachments until you can manage the machine with ease on plain sewing.

In sewing where special elasticity is required, as on bias seams, or very elastic material, hold the work back slightly, to keep the cloth stretched while being sewed.

Machine not working properly generally is caused by the following: The thread being too coarse or fine for the needle, the needle being bent or blunted; poor thread. **See that the needle is perfectly straight and that it is pushed up as far as it will go into the needle bar. It should pass nearly through the center of the needle plate hole when properly set.**

Should the machine miss stitches in running off from a thick seam, hold the cloth back slightly to keep it straight and to prevent its rising up with the needle. In using slack, twisted, or uneven silk, should it become frayed or roughened, the needle is too fine, or has a hook upon its point caused by striking the needle plate.

To turn a corner. Stop the machine with the needle in the cloth, after it has been down and come partly up. Then lift the presser foot and turn the work in the direction desired, using the needle as a pivot.

The presser foot must never be left down on the feed when the machine is running unless there is cloth between, as the sharp teeth of the feed will injure the bottom of the presser foot.

When ordering needles, or parts, or supplies of any kind for this machine, always give the full name and number of the machine. This number will be found stamped on bed plate to the left side of the stitch regulator.

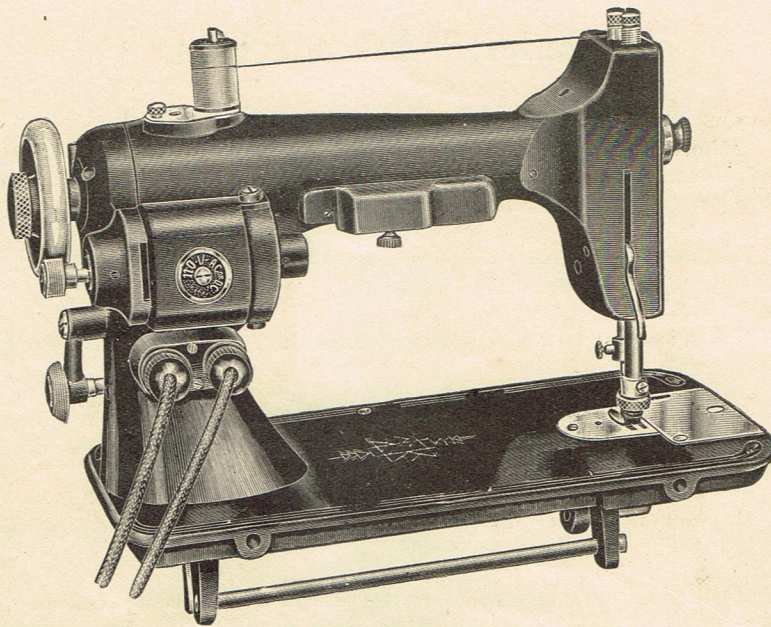


Figure 1

The motor voltage is shown on the etched plate attached to motor. The motor is universal and will operate with equal success on any current from 105 to 120 D. C. or A. C., 25 to 60 cycles. Be sure your power supply is correct, then proceed.

FIRST. Attach cord from lamp socket to junction block under motor. This is the cord with the socket that is smooth, it fits into the junction block socket that has two connection prongs extending from it.

SECOND. Attach cord from foot control. This plug has the two prongs which fit into the recessed holes in junction block.

THIRD. Turn on the electric switch to apply power to motor. Place foot control in convenient position. Pressure on foot pedal will start the machine. If your machine is of the cabinet type equipped with knee control slight pressure by the knee on the controller lever will start the machine.

CAUTION. Be sure you have a piece of goods between presser foot and feed. To operate machine without cloth under presser foot will cause serious injury to machine.

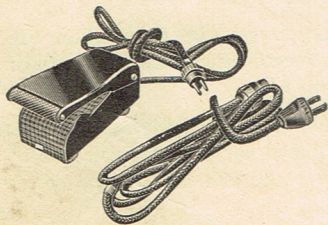


Figure 2—Foot Control

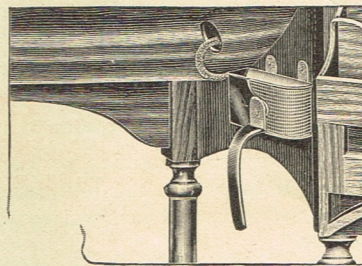
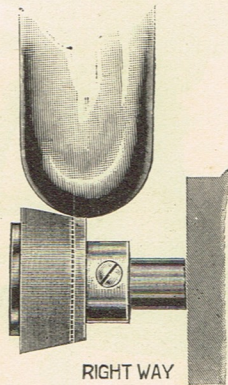


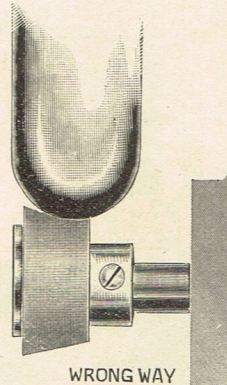
Figure 3—Knee Control

## Instructions for Setting Motor Pulley



RIGHT WAY

Figure 4



WRONG WAY

Figure 5

### The Motor Pulley

It is very important to have the motor pulley set correctly. A  $\frac{1}{8}$ " bearing as in figure 4 will generally be found to be just right. If the motor pulley is set in too far against the balance wheel as in Figure 5, the machine will start hard, the motor will heat up quickly, the machine will not run as fast as it should, and the motor pulley will soon wear out. A very good way to find if pulley is set right is to hold the balance wheel and press the control lever. If the motor pulley slips around on the balance wheel, the pulley is set right. If, by holding the balance wheel, the motor is also stopped, the motor pulley is set in too far and should be adjusted until it slips when balance wheel is held.

**CAUTION:** Be careful to avoid getting any oil on the rim of the hand wheel and the rubber face of the motor pulley.

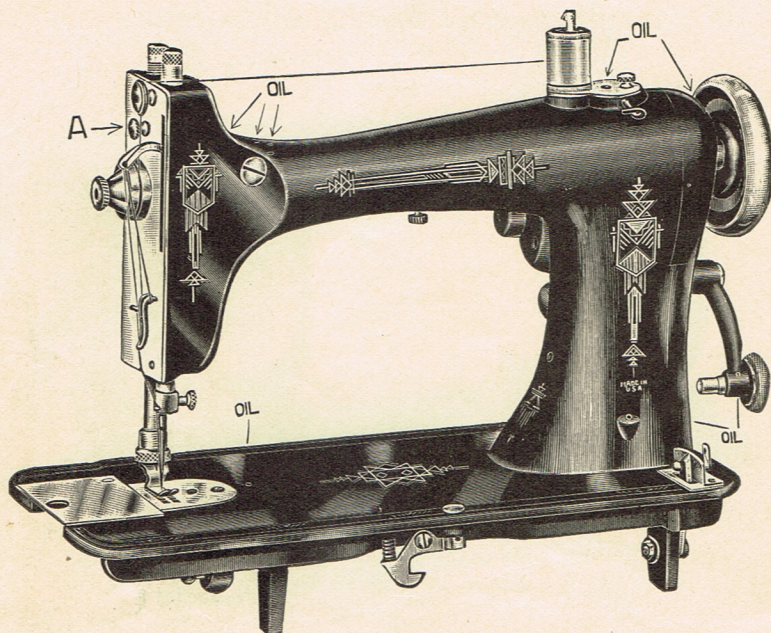


Figure 6

### OILING THE MACHINE

To secure satisfactory service from your machine and to have it wear well it must be oiled thoroughly occasionally. If the machine is in continuous use, it should be oiled every day. Used moderately, only occasionally is oiling necessary. In the above illustration (Figure 6) all the places you must oil are shown. One drop of oil at each point is sufficient.

If the machine drags, runs heavily or makes undue noise, use a little kerosene in all oiling places, run the machine rapidly for a few minutes, wipe clean and then oil with a good grade of sewing machine oil.

Do not use a cheap, nor a heavy oil. It will gum the machine and will not lubricate the parts. After thoroughly oiling the machine, sew for a yard or two on a piece of waste material before starting on regular work. This will prevent any oily thread from being worked in.

Detailed instructions for oiling essential parts are given on pages 7 and 8. Be sure to read these directions also.

OILING FACE PLATE PARTS

See Figure 7

To remove the face plate remove thumb screw which holds plate to arm of machine. Oil parts marked by letter (O) in Fig. 7. Oil freely but not too liberally, otherwise the oil will drip down and soil the goods. After oiling wipe up superfluous oil and replace face plate. Oil the machine every day you use it.

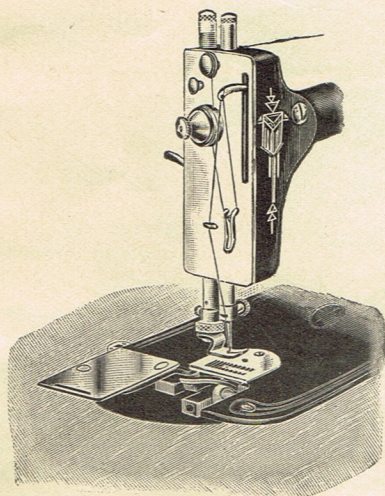


Figure 8

If Bobbin Case Cover works loose and will not stay tightly closed, insert screw driver in slot in cover (see Fig. 8—page 7) and expand it sufficiently to cause a tight fit.

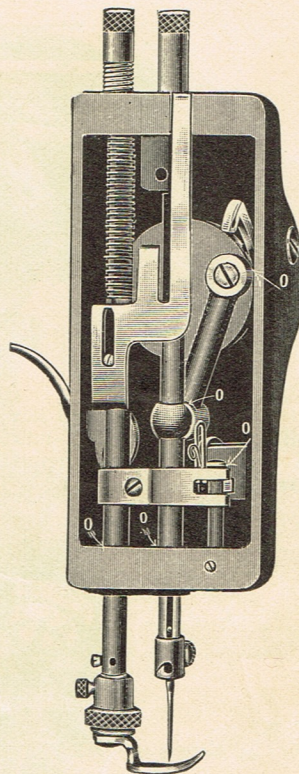


Figure 7

OILING THE HOOK RACE

See Figure 8

The accompanying illustration shows the bobbin case cover open to permit oiling of the hook race. Full directions for the same being given on the following page. After oiling these parts be sure and close the bobbin case cover up tight.



OILING THE MACHINE (Continued)

See Figure 9

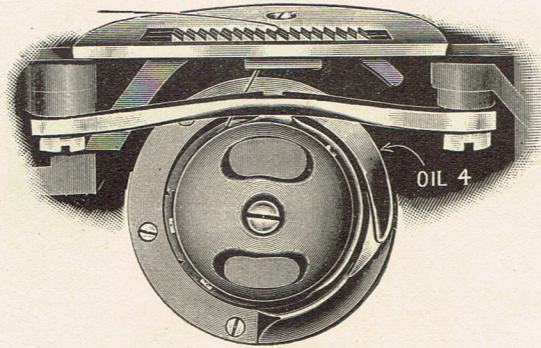
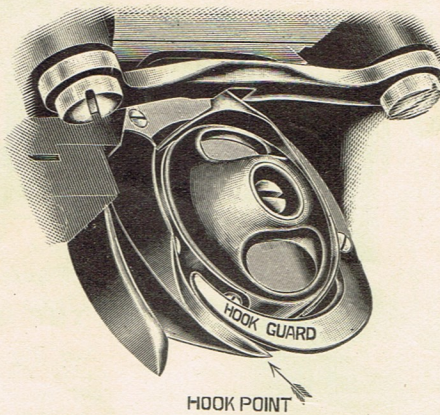


Figure 9

The above is a full size view of the hook race showing the place for oiling, the same being indicated by an arrow and the following: "Oil 4." A drop of oil at this point will suffice. Oil the machine every day you use it.



THE HOOK POINT  
The Hook Guard

The hook guard is attached to the hook with two screws and the point of the guard moves in the same direction as the point of the hook on the outside of same. This guard throws the thread of the bobbin outside of the line of the point of the hook, obviating the possibility of the thread becoming tangled and stopping the machine, being also exceedingly useful in assisting the machine to do excellent work on all classes of goods and with any thickness of thread, from 150 to 20 including also silk thread.

## TO WIND THE BOBBIN

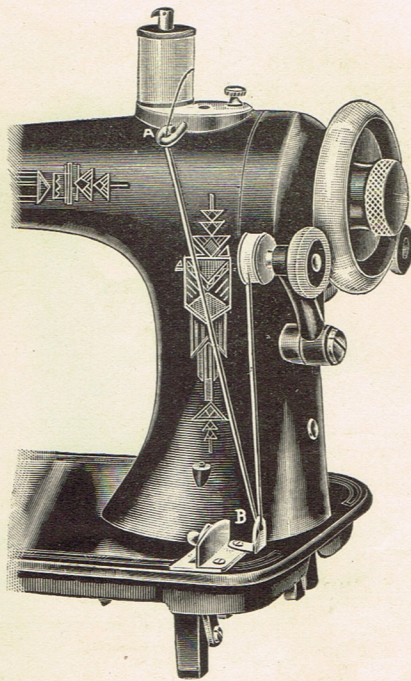


Figure 10

Care should be exercised in winding bobbin to have the thread on the bobbin evenly and smoothly.

To wind bobbin, first throw machine out of gear. This is done by turning knurled brake button one quarter turn towards you. By turning balance wheel with hand you can now see if machine is free and out of gear. Place empty bobbin on bobbin winder spindle and raise bobbin winder to position as illustrated above (Fig. 10). Then place spool of thread on spool pin. Lead the thread thru the guide just below the spool (Letter A), then down and thru guide next to stitch regulator (Letter B) then up and wind once or twice around empty bobbin. Be sure bobbin is tight on spindle **and that the bobbin winder rubber pulley is in contact with the chrome plated surface of the balance wheel.** Now start the motor and wind the bobbin. Do not wind the bobbin too full. An overloaded bobbin does not work properly.

When thru winding bobbins, break contact of bobbin winder pulley by pulling frame towards you. Put machine into gear by turning knurled brake button one quarter turn away from you.

## REMOVING THE BOBBIN CASE

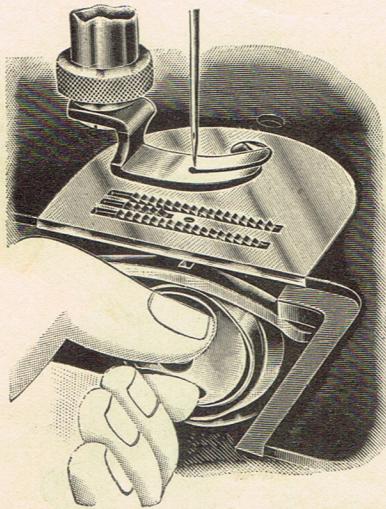


Figure 11

With the left hand turn the bobbin case cover to the left and back as far as it will go (see Fig. 8, page 7). Then grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and finger of the left hand as seen in accompanying illustrations and remove it from the hook.

## THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

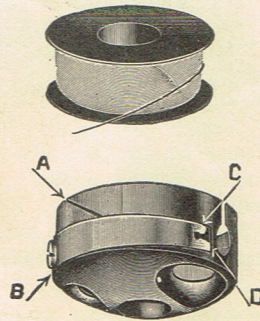


Figure 12

Place the bobbin in the case as shown in accompanying cut (be sure that the thread runs in the direction shown in cut); hold the bobbin case in the left hand. With the right hand draw the thread in slit in bobbin case at "A", then draw the thread under the spring and up through the forked ends of the spring between "C" and "D."

## REPLACING BOBBIN CASE IN HOOK

See Figure 13

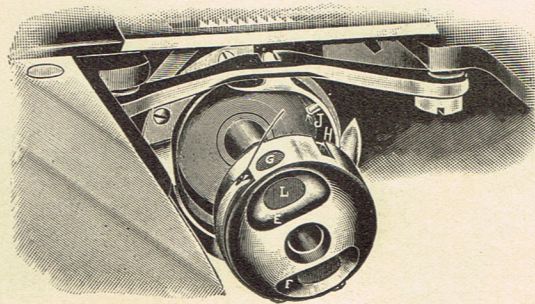


Figure 13

Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and finger as shown in Figure 11 being careful to have the pin "J" enter the slit "H" as shown in Figure 13. The hole "G" will then be directly under the needle. Push the bobbin case as far as it will go so you can see that the bobbin at point marked "L" fits close to the inner wall of bobbin case.

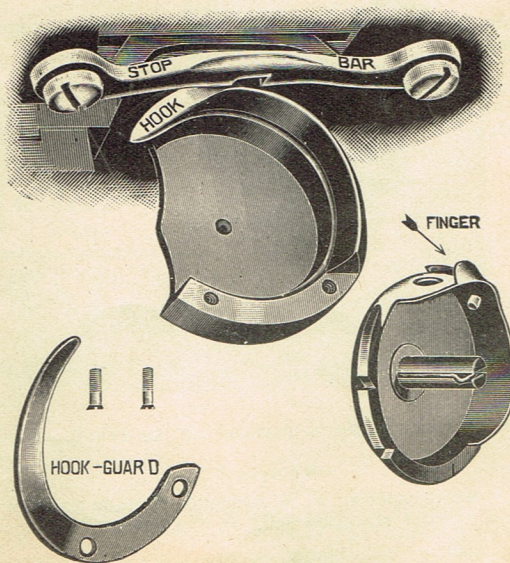


Figure 14

The above illustration shows the different parts of the hook mechanism not assembled. If the hook race is taken out of the hook be sure to wipe it clean, and put a drop of oil into it before screwing on the hook plate to fasten the race in place.

SIZE OF NEEDLES AND THREAD TO BE USED ON

DIFFERENT MATERIALS

Cloth	Size Nos. of Needles	Threads		
		Cotton	Silk	Linen
Finest Linens and Silks, Lawns and Nainsooks	No. 2	100 to 200	000	
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Fine Shirts, Underclothing	No. 3	80 to 100	0 to 00	
Common Muslins, Light Clothing and Quilting	No. 4	60 to 80	A to O	
Tailoring, Light Clothing and Boys' Clothing	No. 5	40 to 60	A and B	90 to 100
Heavy Dressmaking, Cloakmaking and Heavy Tailoring	No. 6	30 to 40	B and C	70 to 80
Extra Heavy Work	No. 7 and No. 8	10 to 20	C and D	50 to 60

Always use the same size of thread in the bobbin as in the needle.

The number of the needle is marked on its shank.

In ordering needles, specify N. S. Eldredge Rotary and the size wanted. Use only genuine needles stamped thus on the shank, "B Eldredge Rotary N. S."

To Set the Needle. Loosen the needle set screw, insert the needle with its flat side to the right; be sure to push the needle as far up as it will go, and secure it firmly by turning the set screw with the screw driver.

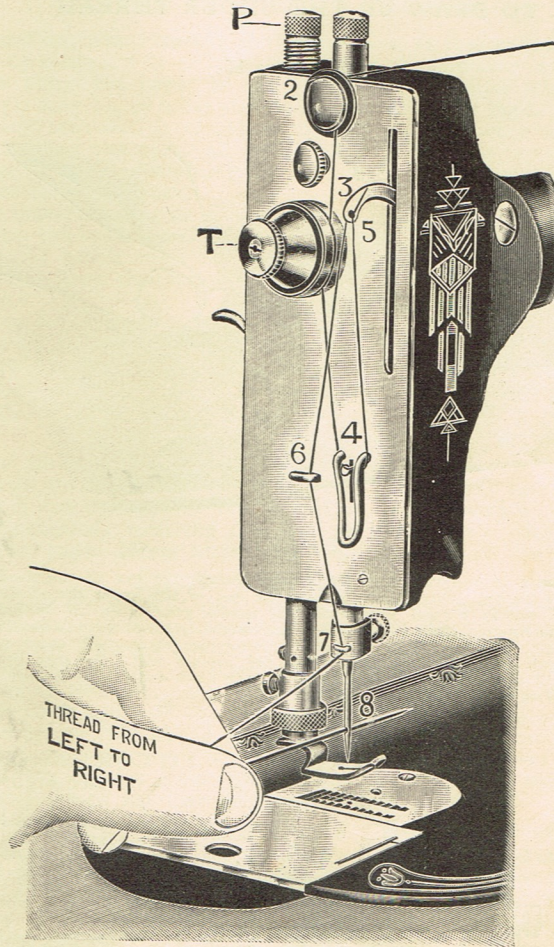


Figure 15

To thread the machine, place the spool on the spool pin, then carry thread into the little slot between the discs (2), pass the thread on the side toward you between the discs, but be careful not to wrap it around them. Then straight down and once around the tension pulley (3), thence down under the auxiliary (4), up through the take-up (5), down under the thread guide (6). There is an opening in this guide at the left side to allow the thread to enter it. Then through the needle bar thread guide (7), and finally through the eye of the needle (8), threading the needle from left to right.

## TO DRAW UP THE UNDER THREAD

See Figure 16

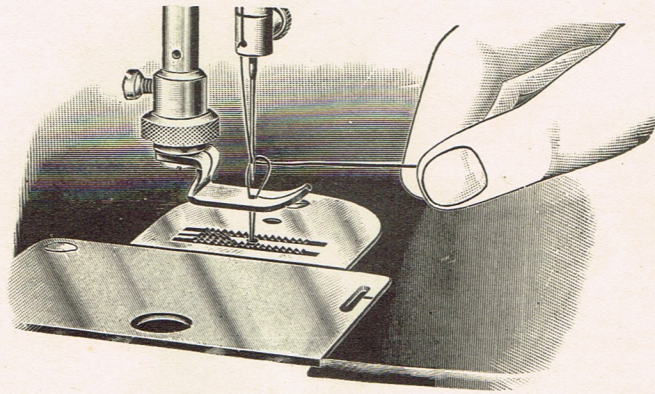


Figure 16

Let the thread extend two or three inches through the eye of the needle when the take-up is at its highest position. Now hold the end of the upper thread slack and turn the hand wheel slowly toward you while the needle goes down to its lowest position and then returns upward until the point of the needle is about even with the top of the presser foot; then draw the upper thread and the under thread will come up with it as shown in the cut. Pass both threads under the presser foot. Be sure that the under thread is brought up in this manner before putting cloth under the presser foot to sew, this will insure making perfect stitches from the start.

## TO COMMENCE SEWING

See Figure 17

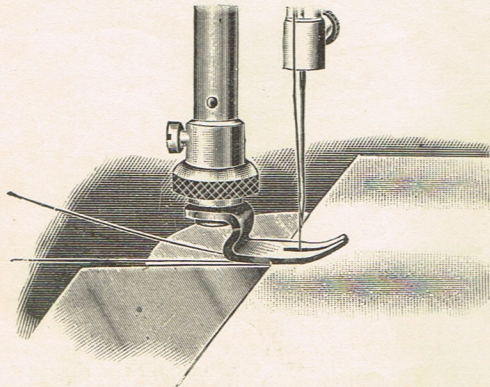


Figure 17

Have both threads pass under the foot at the side, as shown in the cut, place the cloth under the presser foot, and let down the presser lifter. Start the machine by turning the hand wheel toward you.

Do not pull or push the work, the feed moves it. If it does not, the stitch regulating knob is too far toward you (see Fig. 18, page 15) or the feed is too low, (see page 15 for instructions) or the pressure on the presser foot is either too heavy or too light. The pressure of the presser foot is increased by turning down, or decreased by turning up the thumb screw at the top of the presser bar. To remove the presser foot raise the lifter and loosen screw, then draw the presser foot toward you.

## START RIGHT

Have the threads and cloth in position as shown in this cut.

## THE AUTOMATIC TENSION

Is a most important feature of this machine, as it is entirely self-acting, requiring no attention or skill on the part of the operator in adjusting the tension on either the upper or lower threads, no matter what the nature of the fabric may be, or what size or kind of thread is used. The machine, before being sent out, is tested at the factory on a very wide range of thread and fabric and under all ordinary conditions and throughout a very wide range of work. Absolutely no adjustment of the tensions is required whatsoever for such work.

If for manufacturing or special work of any sort it is desirable to alter the tensions, the lower tension can be increased or diminished by adjusting the screw (B) which holds the tension spring on the bobbin case (Figure 12, page 10). Turn this screw to the right to increase tension, to the left to diminish.

The upper tension can be adjusted in the following manner: to increase the tension, turn the tension disc (marked "T" Fig. 15, page 13) toward you; to decrease it turn the disc from you. When the desired tension is obtained, it will remain as set. This adjustment is made with the fingers, no screw driver is necessary.

### CAUTION

Do not under any circumstances tamper with, or turn the stationary slotted screw on which the tension disc "T" (Fig. 15) turns. To do so will break it and destroy the tension. If any adjustment of the automatic tension is necessary turn the disc "T"—in accordance with the instructions on this page. Never under any circumstances oil the tension.

### REMOVING THE WORK

To remove the work stop the machine with the needle out of the goods and with the take-up lever at its highest point. This is important. Raise the presser foot with the presser bar lifter located at the back of the face plate. After this is done the Automatic Tension release comes into action and releases all tension on the upper thread. With the take-up standing at the highest point and with the presser foot raised, the needle is also raised so that the eye of it is above the presser foot. As the machine stands in this position, draw the work backward away from the presser foot and then bring both threads over from the back and cut them with the blade of the thread cutter which fits into the presser bar.

### TO RAISE THE FEED

First remove screw holding needle plate in position and take out needle plate. Directly under the needle plate is a small screw in the center of the feed bar. Turn this screw to the right sufficiently to raise the feed to the desired position. The feed is at the proper height when it is at its highest point and the full length of the teeth show above the needle plate.

The numbers on the index plate from 1 to 0 indicate long and short stitches. By moving the indicator from you to number (1) the machine will sew six stitches to the inch, while when moved towards you to number (0) it will sew 34 stitches to the inch. You may sew any desired length stitch by moving indicator to the point on scale to suit the length of stitch wanted. The indicator automatically locks itself at all points, doing away with screws and levers to fasten it.

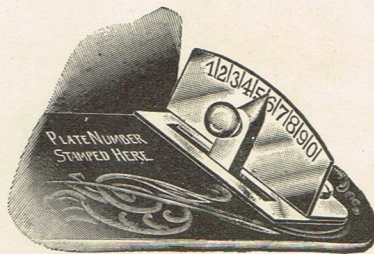


Figure 18



## TO THOROUGHLY CLEAN MACHINE

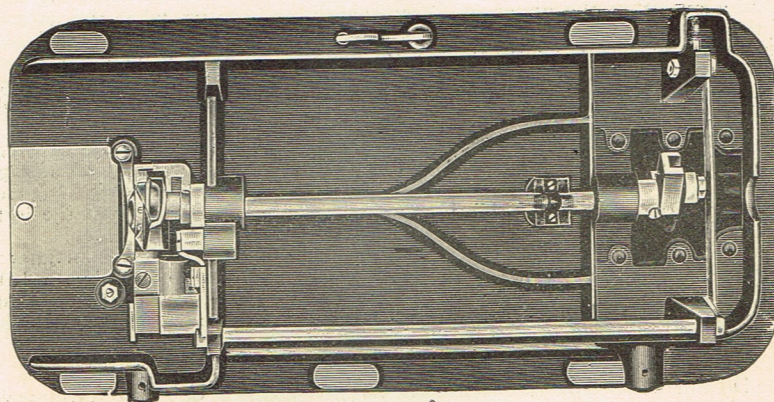


Figure 19

The above is an underview of your machine. It shows the feed mechanism and the simplicity of the construction which causes the machine to run so easily and quietly.

To tilt the head back as shown in illustration, press down on bed plate catch release (see large illustration, pages 20 and 21.)

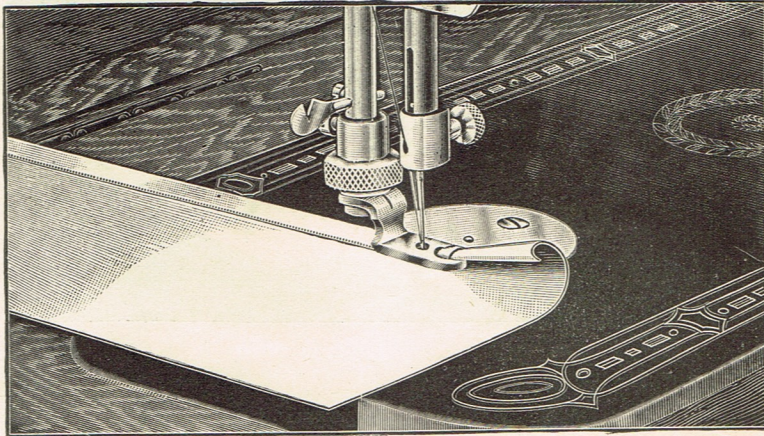
To thoroughly clean machine, use kerosene on points shown above. Run the machine rapidly for a short time, then oil with a good grade of machine oil. Follow same procedure as given on page 6.

Should it become necessary to remove the sewing head from the cabinet, you will observe that there are two small set screws on the underside of the cast iron bed plate of the sewing head that hold the hinges in place. Loosen these screws by turning four or five turns to the left, after which, by lifting the head upward it will disengage from the hinges. It is unnecessary to remove the wood screws from the cabinet in order to take the sewing head off.

## HOW TO USE THE ATTACHMENTS

The following pages take up the use of your set of attachments. With a little practice you should soon be doing the fancy sewing formerly sent to an experienced seamstress. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO USE THE ATTACHMENTS UNTIL YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH THE MACHINE, AND CAN DO PLAIN SEWING SUCCESSFULLY.

### NARROW HEMMING

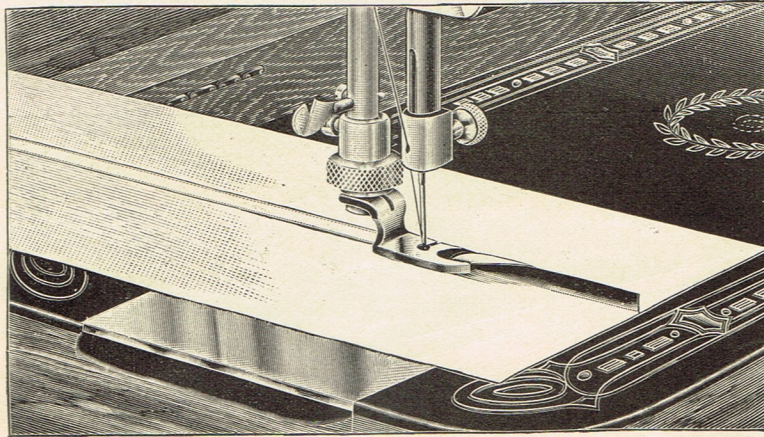


### NARROW HEMMING

Remove the presser foot and insert in its place the foot hemmer. Raise the presser bar lifter to the right, clip off the right hand corner of the cloth and turn up the edge about one-quarter of an inch, so as to enable it to pass easily into the scroll of the hemmer, push it forward to the needle, let the hemmer down and start the machine, gently holding back on the work to keep it smooth and allowing the edge of the goods to pass between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, keeping the goods rolled up on the edge as it passes into the hemmer. The latter should be kept just full. If too much cloth passes in, it will make a rough and clumsy hem, or the goods will be crowded out of the hemmer. If too little, the raw edge will not be turned in.

In hemming a curve on flannel or very elastic goods, draw gently on the edge being hemmed, resisting the feed slightly, and guide the work carefully. The stitch may be made close to the edge, or away from it by loosening the screw at the back of the attachment holder and swinging the hemmer slightly to the right or left.

## FELLING

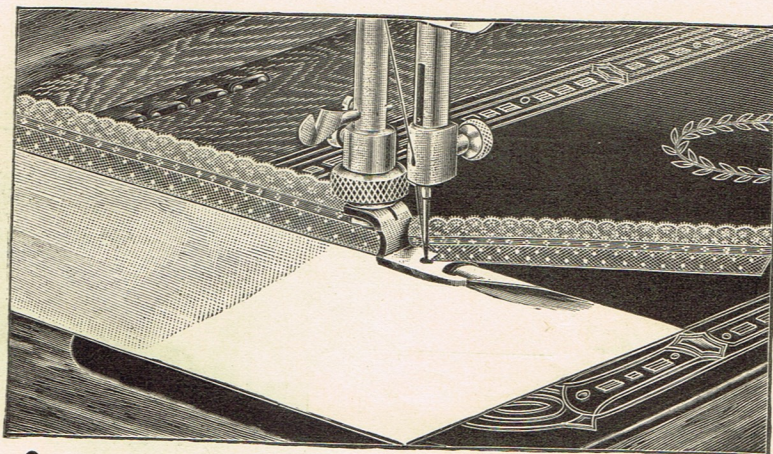


## FELLING

The narrow hemmer and feller are the same. If the hemmer is attached it can be used in place of the presser foot in running up a seam. Sew together two pieces of cloth with the under edge projecting between one-eighth and one-quarter of an inch beyond the upper edge, then trim the edges if necessary, leaving enough goods between the row of stitching and the edges to fill the hemmer and turn it nicely, open the work flat, wrong side up, and trim the corner of the same slightly, then push the goods into the feller until the needle is reached. Lower the feller on the feed and start the machine. The feed will carry the seam through without assistance, making a complete fell from the beginning. There is no necessity of touching the goods at all, but just as well to keep them smoothed out nice and flat.

The positive double feed makes this variety of work a special feature of this machine.

## HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE



## HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE

### In One Operation

The hemmer and feller which accompanies this machine is made with a slot for the needle to pass through instead of a round hole as in most attachments. This slot is to enable the operator to make a hem and sew on lace at the same time. Proceed as follows: First start a narrow hem, and when the goods are well under control and passing smoothly into the hemmer, stop the machine, raise the hemmer with presser bar lifter, raise the needle to its highest point, and then carefully pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, carrying it under the back of the hemmer and on top of the hem.

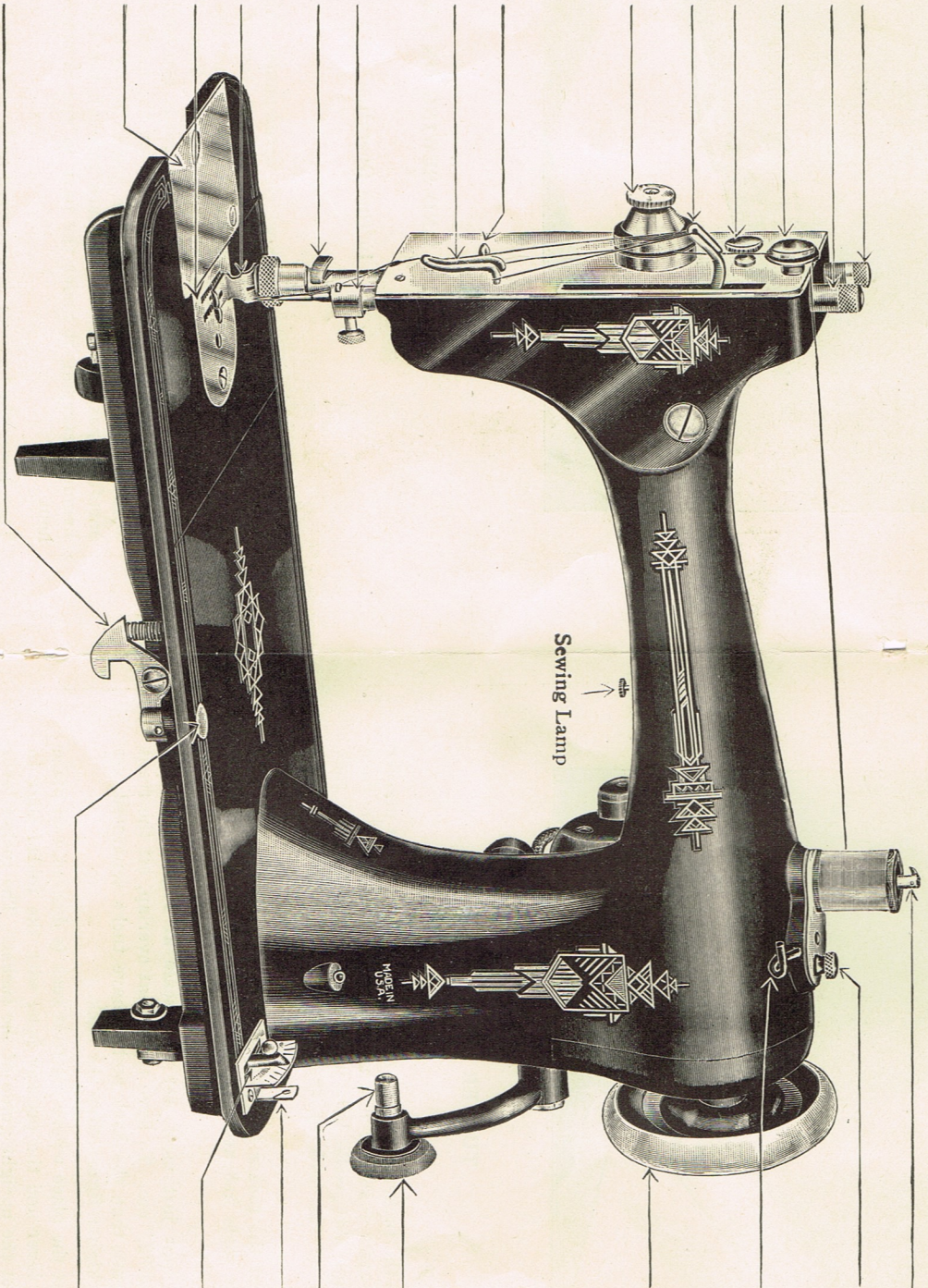
Then lower the hemmer and proceed as in ordinary hemming. Guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well in the slot so that the needle will catch it every time it passes into the goods.

# ROTARY ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

BUILT-IN-MOTOR

MODEL "B"

- Presser Bar
- Needle Bar
- Thread Discs
- Face Plate
- Thumb Screw
- Take-Up Lever
- Tension Pulley
- Thread Guide
- Auxiliary Spring
- Needle Clamp
- Thread Cutter
- Presser Foot
- Needle Plate
- Bobbin Slide
- Bed Plate Catch

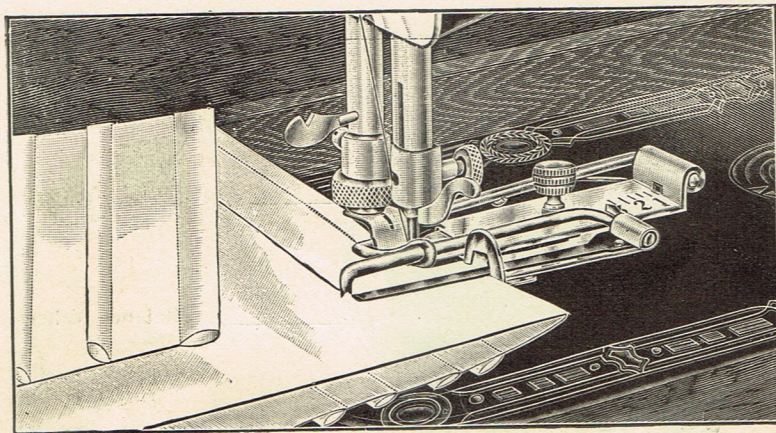


- Spool Pin
- Spool Pin Base Screw
- Thread Guide
- Balance Wheel
- Bobbin Winder Pulley
- Bobbin Winder Stud
- Bobbin Winder Guide
- Stitch Regulator
- Bed Plate Catch Release

You will find it helpful to refer to this picture and identify the sewing parts as they are explained in the instructions.

To thread the machine, refer to page 13.

## TUCKER



## TUCKER

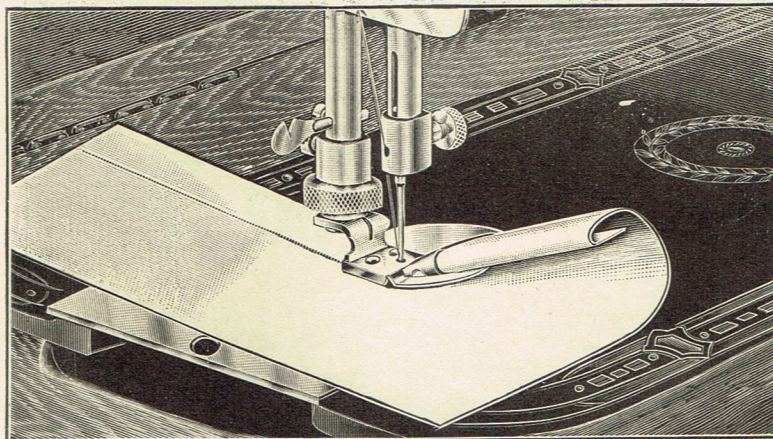
Slip the fork of the tucker into the attachment holder on the presser bar, and with the screw fasten it down firmly, being careful to have the needle go through the needle hole in the tucker frame. The tuck marker is operated by the neck of the needle clamp striking in the tuck lever.

The rear scale of the tucker indicates the width of the tucks to be made, and the front scale indicates the distance between the different tucks.

To have tucks that just meet, set rear scale at Figure "1" and front scale at Figure "2," etc. To have tucks that overlap, set the front scale at a lower figure than the back and to have tucks separated, set the front scale at a higher figure than the back.

Fold the cloth at the place where the first tuck is desired, and place it under the tucker lever and the presser foot, with the folded edge to the right and against the upright guide of the tucker. The tucker lever and creaser mark the cloth for the next tuck, and after the first tuck is completed the cloth should be folded along this mark and placed as before, and so on.

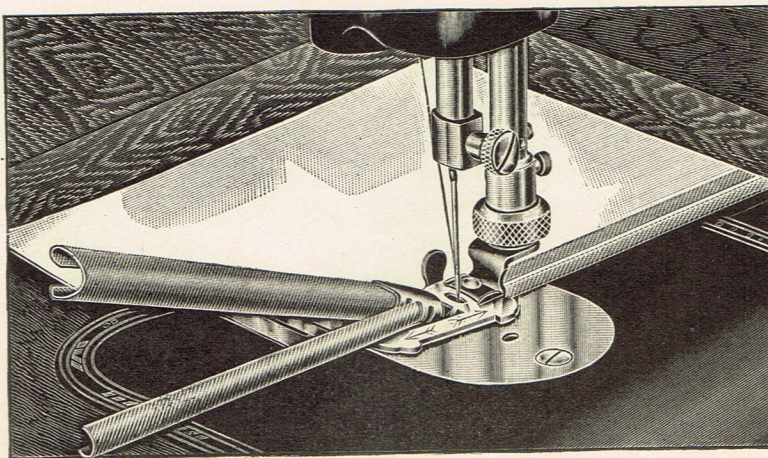
## WIDE HEMMING



## WIDE HEMMING

With each machine is furnished four hemmers of assorted widths. They are called foot hemmers because they are fastened to the presser bar of the machine, the same as the regular sewing foot. Select the width of hemmer that you desire to use, and attach it to the machine as shown above. You will readily see that it can be adjusted to the right or left a little, so as to stitch as close to the edge of the hem as desired, by loosening the set screw of the attachment holder and swinging the hemmer to desired position. Take the cloth in both hands, the right hand in front of the hemmer, and the left, behind. Insert the edge of the goods in the scroll of the hemmer and draw it back and forth a few times, while gradually feeding the cloth into the hemmer, so as to fill the scroll completely. When you have the hemmer full, draw the cloth back toward you to start the hem near the end. Let down the presser foot and proceed as in narrow hemming.

## BINDING



## BINDING

Remove the presser foot from the machine and attach the binder in its place. The binder is adjustable sidewise, to bring the stitching properly close to the edge of binding. The little downward projecting lug serves as a guide to prevent the narrow widths of binding from riding out under the foot toward the right.

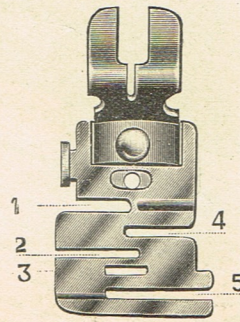
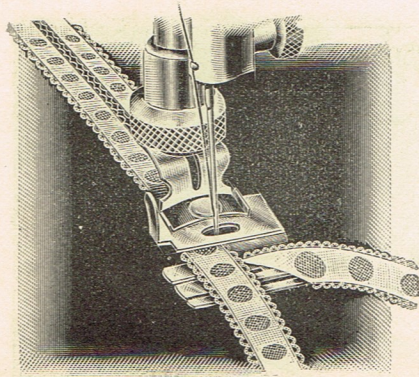
With this new multiple binder a garment can now be piped and bound in one single stitching. Even two bindings of contrasting color can be entered into their correct size slots for piping, and enclosed in a still narrower binding, giving the effect of a double reversible piping. The narrowest width should be entered into its slot first and drawn through to the needle, then followed by the others.

The Multiple Slot Binder will carry binding of six different widths single fold commercial bindings sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. They are fed respectively through the five slots in the binder scroll, beginning with the smallest. Sizes 5 and 6 are fed through slot No. 5. The single fold commercial binding for sale in department stores must be used. In addition, it will carry the familiar 15/16 inch bias cut binding which every woman has always used, making it herself with the aid of the scissors gauge, from self material or otherwise. The 15/16 bias cut binding is entered through the open mouth of the scroll.

Finer fabrics call for the narrower bindings. The binding should be entered into the slot or scroll, depending on the size binding used, and passed through until the end comes under the needle, then the material to be bound is placed between the folds of the scroll, next lower the binder, then start the machine. Feed the binding with the right hand and guide the goods with the left, being careful to keep the goods well between the scroll and to keep the binding from becoming twisted.



## Directions for Using the Edge-Stitcher



The Edge-Stitching Attachment is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the Presser-foot. The different slots which are numbered from 1 to 5 in the above illustration serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions, embroideries, sewing in position folded or hemmed edges, bias-folded material or piping.

Slots No. 1 and 4 are used for sewing lace insertions, lace and embroidery or lace and tucking strips together.

When a wide piping is desired the piping is inserted in slot No. 3 and the edge to be piped in slot No. 4. If a narrow piping is desired the piping is inserted in slot No. 3 and the edge to be piped in slot No. 2.

Slot No. 5 may be used as a guide for French seaming.

When using folded tape to finish underwear, children's clothes, aprons, etc., the tape is placed in slot No. 1 and the garment in slot No. 5.

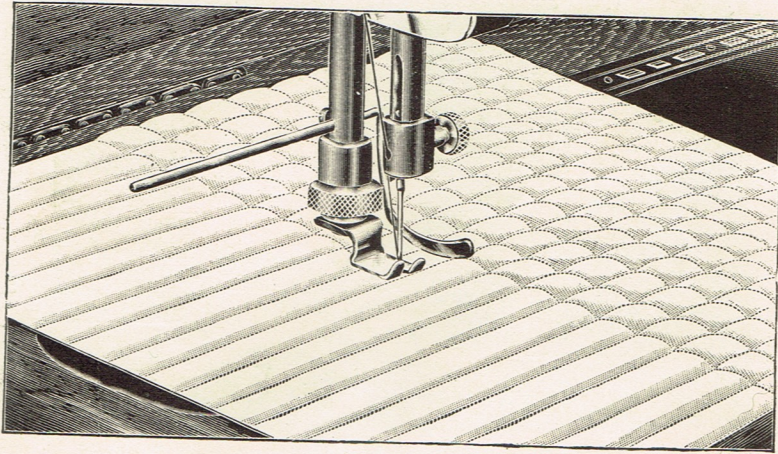
This attachment is very useful in trimming such articles of clothing as aprons, women's and children's dresses and underwear, shirtwaists, silk blouses, boys' rompers and suits, or for articles for household decoration such as fine bureau scarfs and thin curtains, baby carriage covers and doilies.

Very beautiful effects may be obtained in yokes, guimpes, sleeves, collar and cuff sets, vestees, fichus, lace waists, camisoles, etc., by joining rows of lace insertion, alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertions, or alternate rows of tucking and lace insertion.

The folded tape, which may be purchased in any department store in all colors, qualities and widths, is indispensable to use with this Attachment. The folded piping, which also may be purchased ready turned, will exactly fit the piping slot in this attachment.

The Edge-Stitcher is adjustable for the stitching in relation to the edge of the garment, lace, etc., by means of the lug in the side. This makes it possible to stitch any material exactly on the edge.

## QUILTING



## QUILTING

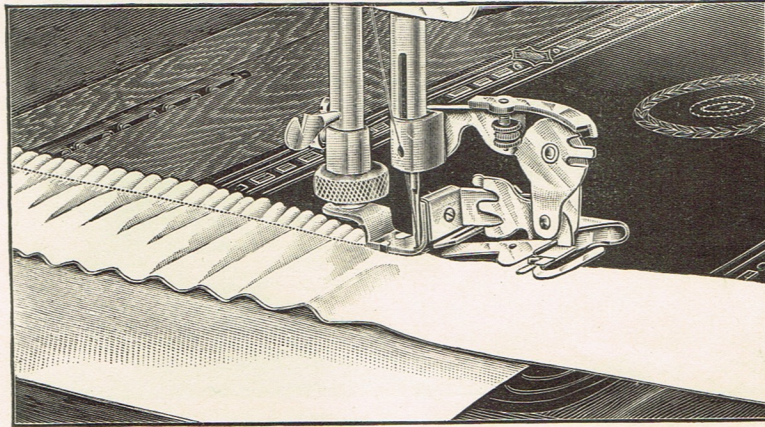
Quilter is attached by passing its rounded part through the hole in the presser bar, made for that purpose, in the manner shown in the cut.

Adjust it to the right or left according to the distance required between the lines of stitching, fasten it in place by the small screw in the back of the presser bar, having guide or flat part of the quilter raised just far enough from the bed of the machine to allow the free passage of the work under it.

Having made the first row of stitching the desired distance from the edge, place the work so that this first row of stitching will be under, and in line with the lower edge of the quilter guide, and sew the next seam, continuing the operation as desired. This will make the lines of stitching perfectly straight and parallel.

## RUFFLING OR GATHERING

This Style Ruffler Is Standard Equipment With Your Machine



## RUFFLING OR GATHERING

In attaching the ruffler, raise the needle to its highest point, remove the presser foot by loosening the milled edge nut of the attachment holder. Raise the operating arm of the ruffler and place the jaw astride the stem of the needle clamp, raise the ruffler and place the jaws of the frame into the attachment holder in the same manner as the presser foot, then screw the milled edge nut down firmly, taking pains to set the ruffler so that the needle will pass through the center of the needle hole.

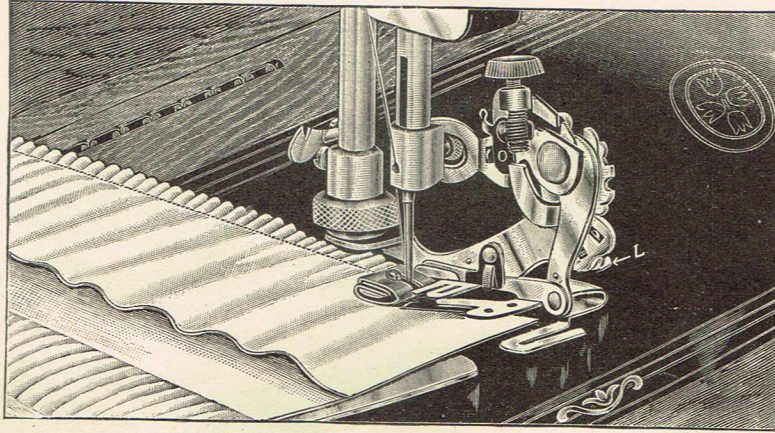
The fullness of the gathers is controlled by the adjusting screw in the fulcrum of the operating lever; turning this screw to the right decreases the fullness of the gathers, to the left increases the fullness. It is always best to regulate the length of stitch to correspond with the fullness of the gathers, especially when making scant gathers be sure to have the stitch adjusted short.

For plain or single ruffling, insert the edge of the cloth to be ruffled, between the upper and under plates of the ruffler, until the edge of the cloth is under the needle, then start the machine and feed the goods straight through.

For making ruffling on a band, insert the band in the slots of the front of the ruffler and carry the band under the separator blade and next to the feed on the machine, then place the cloth to be ruffled the same as for a plain ruffle.

## RUFFLING OR GATHERING

This Style Ruffler Optional Equipment at Slight Additional Cost



The scope of this ruffler is multiplied many times by the five stitch device. To place this in operation you will observe that on the right hand side of the ruffler is a wheel with twelve notches in it. This wheel is carried upward and downward by a lever with thumb piece marked "L" in illustration. Raising this lever upward to its highest point brings the five stitch device into position. This causes the ruffler to make one plait every five stitches. To readjust the ruffler for plain ruffle, press the thumb piece downward as far as it will go which will disengage the five stitch device.

In attaching the ruffler, raise the needle to its highest point, remove the presser foot by loosening the milled edge nut of the attachment holder. Raise the operating arm of the ruffler and place the jaw astride the stem of the needle clamp, raise the ruffler and place the jaws of the frame into the attachment holder in the same manner as the presser foot, then screw the milled edge nut down firmly, taking pains to set the ruffler so that the needle will pass through the center of the needle hole.

The fullness of the gathers is controlled by the adjusting screw in the fulcrum of the operating lever; turning this screw to the right decreases the fullness of gathers, to the left increases the fullness. It is always best to regulate the length of stitch to correspond with the fullness of the gathers, especially when making scant gathers be sure to have the stitch adjusted short.

For plain or single ruffling, insert the edge of the cloth to be ruffled between the upper and under plates of the ruffler until the edge of the cloth is under the needle, then start the machine and feed the goods straight through.

For making ruffling on a band, insert the band in the slots of the front of the ruffler and carry the band under the separator blade and next to the feed on the machine, then place the cloth to be ruffled the same as for a plain ruffle.

## RUFFLING BETWEEN BANDS

### As For Making Aprons

Place the lower band in the ruffler, having the right side of the goods up; place the apron into the ruffler gauge, then place the top band over or on top of the ruffler gauge and under the ruffler foot. This operation will blind stitch the band on each side of the apron.

## RUFFLING AND SEWING IN PIPING

It is most convenient to do this work from the upper side, although it can be done from the lower also, by using the shirring plate. Place the goods for the ruffle in the ruffler the same as for plain ruffling, then insert the piping into the gauge nearest the ruffle gauge, drawing it through under the foot, insert the folded edge of the band into the gauge nearest the needle, drawing it also under the foot. You will notice that the band and piping gauge is made adjustable to the right or left, so you may stitch as close to the edge as desired.

## REMARKS

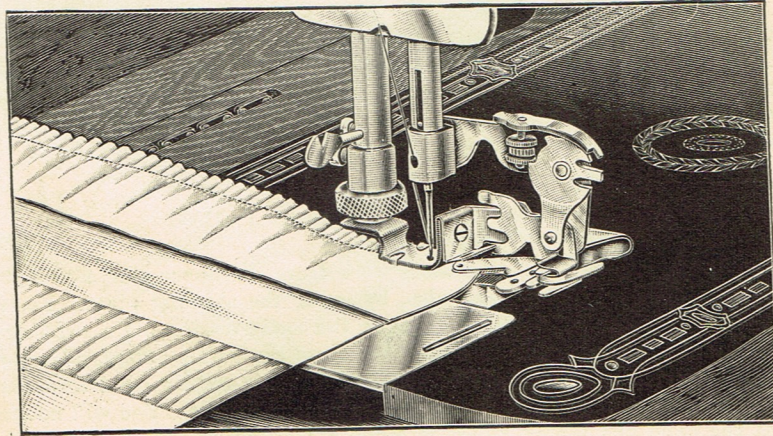
Should the crimping blade need to be sharpened, never file or grind it from the bottom side, but always from the top. It should be filed or stoned on angle, like the edge of a chisel.

The best work can be done when the crimping blade carries the cloth just beyond the needle as each crimp or pleat is formed.

## HEMSTITCHING

Fold a blotting paper (or other soft paper), which can be readily torn, until you get a thickness corresponding to the opening desired in the hemstitching; put one of the pieces of goods under the paper and another above, then place all under the presser foot and sew through them. After being sewed, both pieces will be doubled back and forth so crease them well exactly on the line of stitches. Then fold all four edges in the same direction, and hold firmly while you tear out the paper. One edge of each or either piece may be cut and passed through the hemmer, or a row of stitching can be passed alongside the hemstitch and the double edge finished off as you choose.

## PUFFING

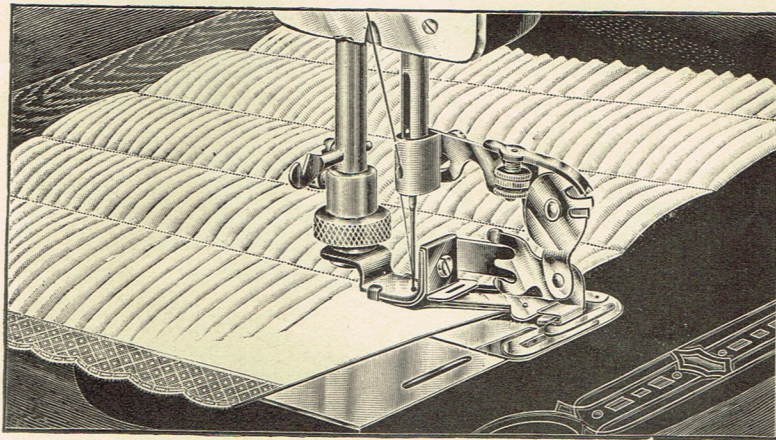


## PUFFING

All puffing is done with the ruffler, which attachment should be put in position on the machine as instructed under the head of ruffling. To make puffing, insert the band into the gauge or slot in the separator plate below the crimper plate, the same as for ruffling on a band, place the cloth to be puffed between the plates, the same as for a single ruffle, then proceed and gather one side, then reverse the goods, commencing at the opposite end and opposite edge, using a band for the new edge same as the first one. This stitches the band on both sides of the ruffle, and makes a handsome piece of puffing. The operation may be repeated as many times as required.

For scalloping, muslin cut lengthwise of the cloth and one <sup>ure</sup> one-half inch wide is required; fold or double this strip thus producing a folded <sup>ure</sup> strip, insert the cloth or band to which this <sup>ure</sup> strip is to be attached in the same manner as for puffing. Set the feed of the machine to produce a long stitch and adjust the ruffler very full so as to form pleats, then start sewing and swing the folded strip from side to side, keeping time with the machine; if the scalloping is made about 8 or 9 pleats to each scallop it is a nice size.

## SHIRRING

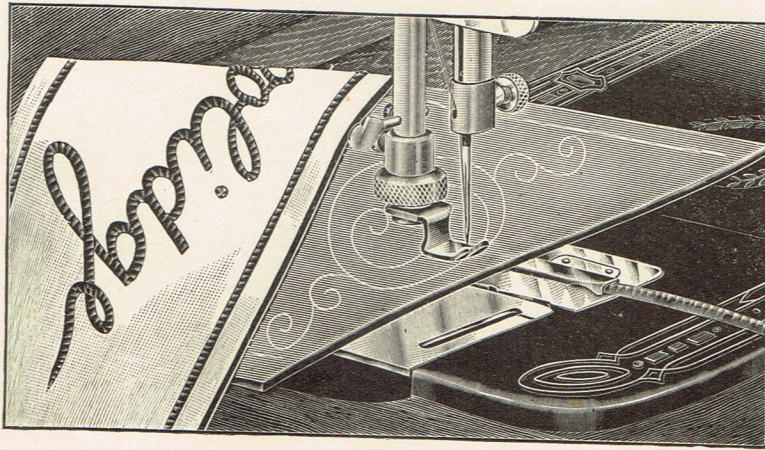


## SHIRRING

Shirring is done with the same attachment used for ruffling, and directions for placing the attachment in position will be found under that heading. Before placing the ruffler, the separator blade should be removed. To do this loosen the little slotted set screw which is at the front end of the frame; drop the front end of the separator blade downward and draw it forward. Attach the shirring plate in position by placing the small wing in the oil hole in needle plate, then open the bobbin case cover and close over the large wing on left of shirring plate—thereby holding it firmly in position. See illustration. The object of using the shirring plate instead of the separator plate on the ruffler, is to permit the shirring of work of any width. To produce the work the goods should be inserted same as for a plain ruffie, the presser bar lowered and the stitching commenced. It is always best to run a small tape underneath the goods—this greatly strengthens the work. The tape should be run through the guides in the shirring plate.

The fullness of the shirring is controlled in the same manner as the fullness of a ruffle. The length of stitch should be adjusted to correspond with the fullness of the gather being produced.

## BRAIDING



## BRAIDING

Attach the braider foot to the holder on the presser bar instead of the regular sewing foot.

Remove the front shuttle slide and insert in its place the under braider plate. Raise the presser bar lifter, pass the end of the braid through the slot, or groove, in the under braider plate, draw it through and pass it under the braider foot.

Then place the stamped pattern under the foot and lower the foot into position to sew, guiding the cloth with the right hand and holding the braid with the left hand to keep it from twisting.



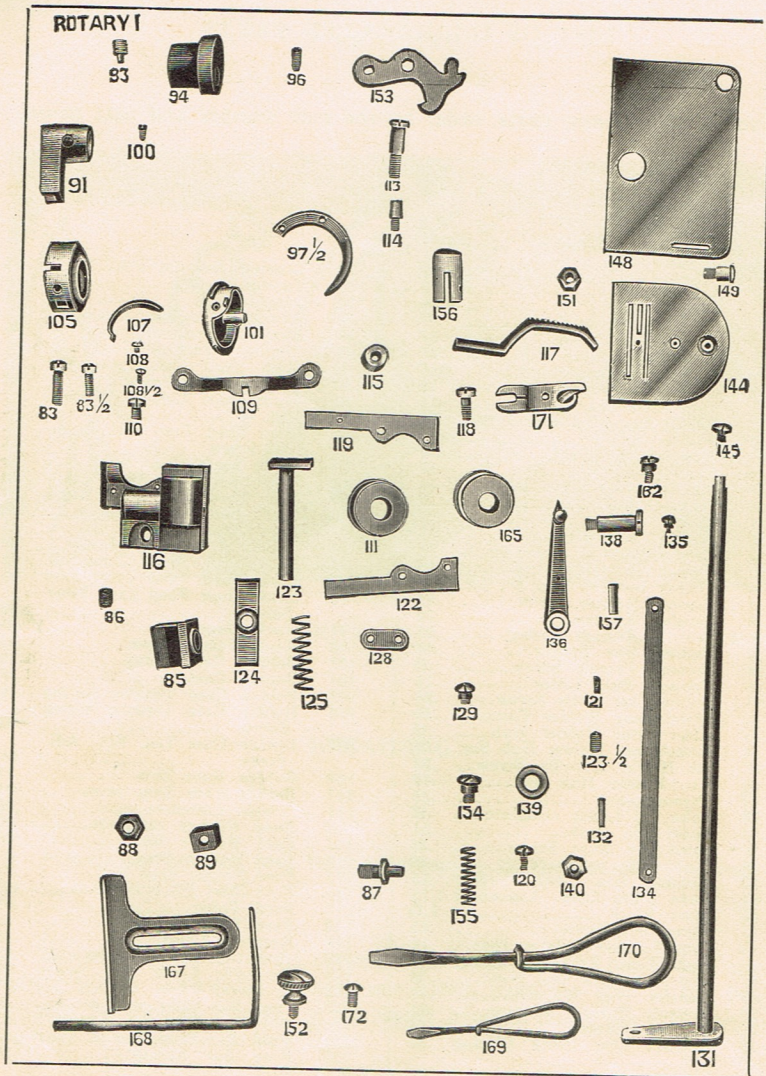
LIST OF ILLUSTRATED PARTS

If you need any new parts, order by the part number and part name.

No.	Name	Price	No.	Name	Price
1	Arm .....	\$4.00	B 73½	Tension Release Pin.....	.05
2	Arm Screw .....	.05	B 74	Tension Spring .....	.10
3	Bed .....	4.00	B 75	Tension Cap .....	.30
15	Main Shaft Bushing.....	.25	B 76	Auxiliary Tension Head....	.10
17	Main Shaft Head.....	.65	B 77	Auxiliary Tension Spring...	.10
18	Main Shaft Head Pin.....	.05	B 78	Auxiliary Tension Head Scr.	.05
19	Main Shaft Head Stud.....	.10	B 83	Main Shaft Connection Scr.	.05
20	Needle Bar Link.....	.20	83½	Oil Tube Cap Screw.....	.05
21	Needle Bar Link Clamp....	.15	85	Main Shaft Con. Ful. Stud	
22	Needle Bar Link Clamp Scr.	.05		Blk. ....	.15
RE 23	Needle Bar .....	.40	86	Main Shaft Con. Ful. Stud.	
RE 25	Needle Bar Cap.....	.10		Set Screw .....	.05
26	Needle Clamp .....	.50	87	Main Shaft Con. Stud.....	.10
27	Needle Clamp Screw.....	.05	88	Main Shaft Con. Stud Nut...	.05
RE 28	Presser Bar .....	.35	89	Main Shaft Con. Stud Block	.10
29	Quilter Screw .....	.05	90	Hook Shaft complete.....	4.00
30	Presser Bar Gib.....	.10	91	Hook Shaft Block.....	.55
32	Presser Bar Gib Screw.....	.05	H 107	Hook Shaft Time Screw.....	.05
33	Presser Bar Gib Stud.....	.05	93	Hook Shaft Block Time Scr.	.05
34	Presser Bar Gib Stud Set Scr.	.05	94	Hook Shaft Feed Cam.....	.45
35	Tension Release Screw.....	.05	96	Hook Shaft Feed Cam Time	
36	Tension Release .....	.20		Screw .....	.05
36½	Tension Release Spring....	.05	97½	Hook Guard .....	.25
37	Presser Bar Spring.....	.05	100	Hook Guard Screw.....	.05
RE 38	Presser Thumb Screw.....	.10	101	Bobbin Race Comp.....	2.50
40	Presser Bar Lifter.....	.15	105	Bobbin Case .....	1.25
41	Presser Bar Lifter Screw....	.05	107	Bobbin Case Tension Spring	.10
42	Attachment Holder Comp....	.50	108	Bobbin Case Tension Spring	
43	Attachment Holder Hub.....	.15		Screw .....	.05
44	Attachment Holder Hub Scr.	.05	108½	Bobbin Case Ten. Spr. Adj.	
45	Att. Holder Hub Ft. Screw..	.05		Screw .....	.05
46	Att. Holder Hub Nut.....	.10	109	Bobbin Race Stop.....	.35
47	Presser Foot .....	.25	110	Bobbin Race Stop Screw....	.05
48	Take Up Lever complete.....	.65	111	Bobbin Complete .....	.05
52	Spool Pin Base.....	.05	112	Feed Rocker complete.....	.45
RE 55	Spool Pin Base Screw.....	.05	113	Feed Rocker Screw.....	.05
56	Spool Pin complete .....	.20	114	Feed Rocker Stud.....	.05
60	Tension Disc Cloth Washer	.05	115	Feed Rocker Stud Roll.....	.05
61	Face Plate Com. Assembled	1.75	116	Feed Bar .....	.35
62	Face Plate .....	1.15	117	Feed Point .....	.65
63	Face Plate Screw.....	.05	118	Feed Point Screw.....	.05
65	Top Tension Release Disc..	.10	119	Eccentric Lever .....	.10
66	Top. Tens. Rel. Disc Spring	.05	120	Eccentric Lever Screw.....	.05
67	Top Tens. Rel. Disc Nut....	.05	121	Eccentric Lever Adj. Screw	.05
B 69	Tension Disc Wheel.....	.10	122	Eccentric Lever Spring.....	.10
B 70	Tension Release Washer....	.05	123	Feed Bar Stud complete.....	.20
B 72	Tension Sleeve .....	.15	123½	Feed Bar Stud Set Screw...	.05
B 73	Tension Disc Cloth Washer	.10	124	Feed Bar Stud Sleeve.....	.10
			125	Feed Bar Spring.....	.10

Prices subject to change without notice.

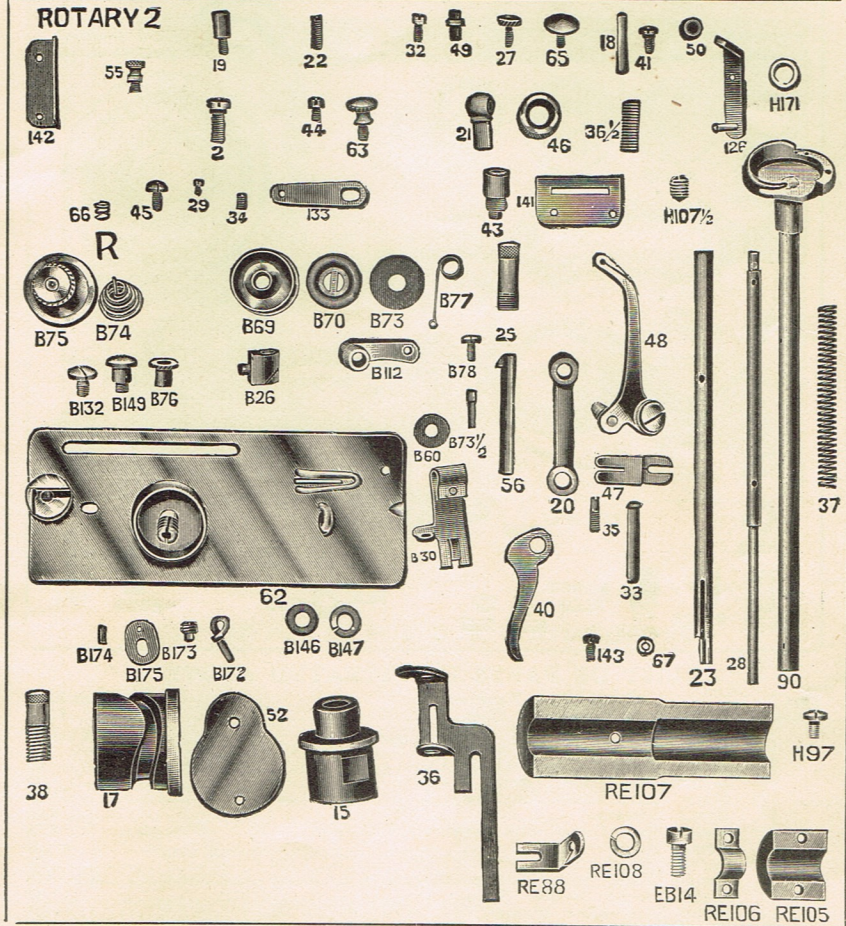
ROTARY I



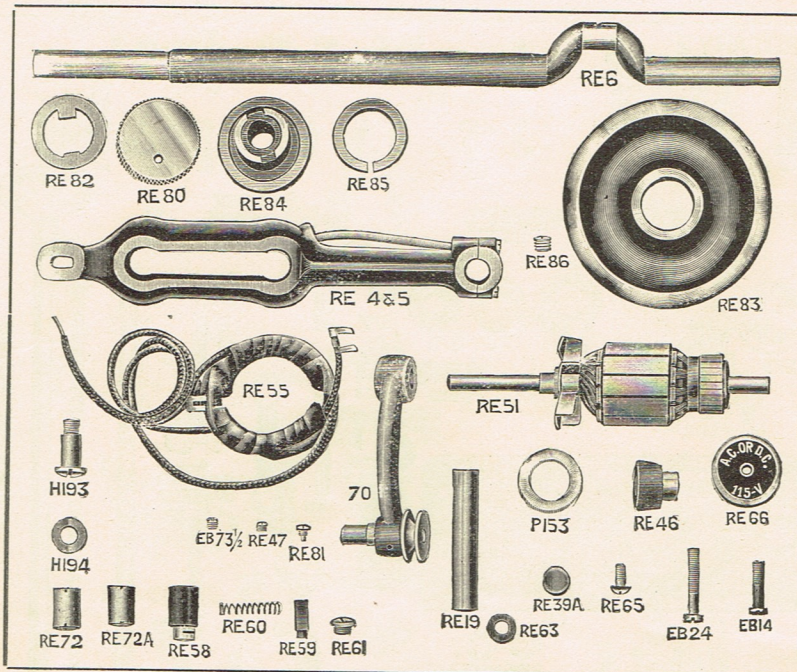
No.	Name—	Price Each
126	Feed Bar Link Stud.....	.15
128	Feed Bar Adj. Link.....	.10
129	Feed Bar Adj. Link Screw	.05
131	Stitch Reg. Lever Rod, complete	.35
132	Stitch Reg. Rear Lever Scr.	.05
133	Stitch Reg. Gear Lever....	.15
134	Stitch Reg. Lever Connection	.10
135	Stitch Reg. Lever Con. Scr.	.05

No.	Name—	Price Each
136	Stitch Reg. Lever complete	.25
138	Stitch Reg. Lever Stud....	.05
139	Stitch Reg. Frict. Washer..	.05
140	Stitch Reg. Lev. Con. Stud Nut	.05
141	Stitch Reg. Index Base Plate	.05
142	Stitch Reg. Index Plate....	.10
143	Stitch Reg. Index Plate Scr.	.05
144	Needle Plate	.65

ROTARY 2

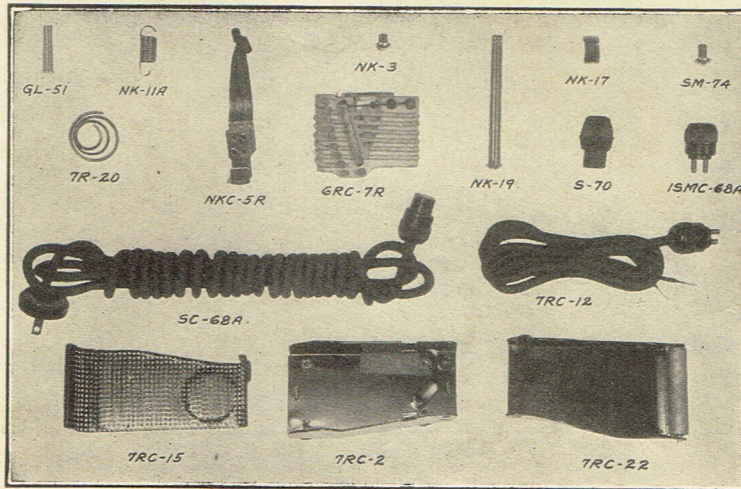


No.	Name—	Price Each	No.	Name—	Price Each
145	Needle Plate Screw.....	.05	169	Shuttle Screw Driver.....	.10
146	Stitch Reg. Rear Lever Washer .....	.05	170	Screw Driver .....	.15
147	Stitch Reg. Rear Lev. Spr. Washer .....	.05	171	Hemmer Foot .....	.30
148	Hook Cover .....	.35	172	Spooler Thread Guide.....	.05
149	Hook Cover Screw.....	.10	173	Needle Bar Timer Screw...	.05
150	Hook Cover Stud Washer...	.05	174	Con. Stud Washer Pin.....	.05
151	Hook Cover Stud Nut....	.05	175	Con. Stud Washer.....	.05
152	Cloth Guide Screw.....	.05	RE 107	Main Shaft Counterweight	.40
153	Bed Latch .....	.10	RE 108	Main Shaft Counterweight Lock Washer .....	.05
154	Bed Latch Screw.....	.05	EB 14	Main Shaft Counterweight Screw .....	.05
155	Bed Latch Spring.....	.05	RE 105	Hook Shaft Counterweight	.25
156	Bed Latch Plunger.....	.10	RE 106	Hook Shaft Counterweight Clamp .....	.05
157	Bed Latch Plunger Pin....	.05	H 97	Hook Shaft Counterweight Clamp Screw .....	.05
167	Cloth Guide .....	.10	RE 88	Spooler Thread Guide.....	.10
168	Quilter .....	.10			



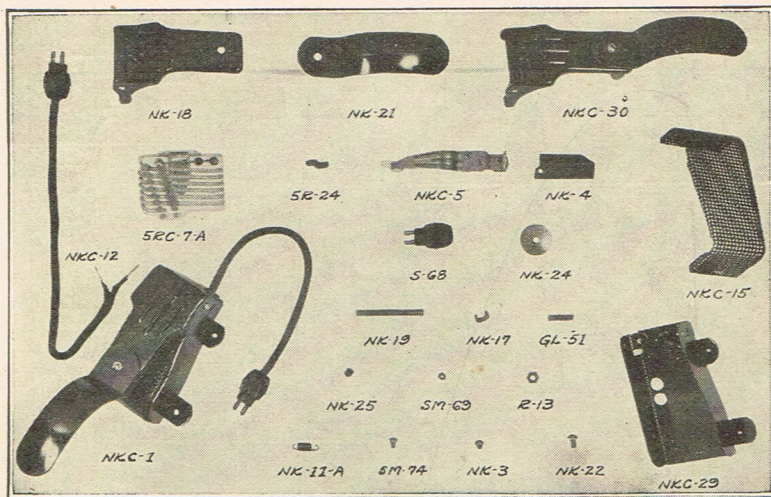
LIST OF PARTS ILLUSTRATED ABOVE

Part No.	Repair Part Name—	Price Each
RE4&5	Main Shaft Connection Comp.....	\$1.10
6	Main Shaft.....	1.25
19	Main Shaft Connection Block Stud.....	.15
39A	Motor Bearing Oil Retaining Cup.....	.05
46	Motor Drive Pulley Comp.....	.25
47	Motor Drive Pulley Set Screw.....	.05
51	Motor Armature.....	5.00
55	Motor Field Comp. with clips.....	2.75
58	Brush Holder.....	.20
59	Carbon Brush.....	.10
60	Carbon Brush Spring.....	.05
61	Carbon Brush Holder Screw.....	.05
63	Motor Shaft Fibre Washer.....	.05
65	Motor Field Screw.....	.05
66	Motor Field Retaining Plate.....	.25
70	Spooler Comp.....	1.50
71	Spooler Arm (not illustrated).....	.35
72	Motor Armature Front Bearing.....	.25
72A	Motor Armature Rear Bearing.....	.25
80	Brake Button.....	.35
81	Brake Button Screw.....	.05
82	Brake Collar Washer.....	.05
83	Hand Wheel.....	2.00
84	Brake Collar.....	.40
85	Brake Collar Spring Washer.....	.05
86	Brake Collar Flat Point Set Screw.....	.10
R 193	Spooler Friction Washer.....	.05
H 194	Spooler Friction Washer.....	.05
EB 14	Arm Cover Screw (short).....	.05
24	Arm Cover Screw (long).....	.05
73 1/2	Brush Holder Set Screw.....	.05
P 153	Spooler Rubber.....	.05
173	Time Screw, used on Parts RE72-RE72A.....	.05



### LIST OF PARTS FOR N. S. FOOT CONTROL

Part No.	Description
GL-51	Cage Pivot Rivet.....
NK-11A	Contact Lever to Cage Spring.....
7R-20	Pedal Spring .....
NKC-5R	Contact Lever with GL-51 Cage Pivot Rivet.....
NK-3	Unit to Cage Retaining Screw (2 used).....
6RC-7R	Resistance Unit 115 Volt.....
	Specify any other Voltage.....
NK-19	Pedal Pivot Pin.....
NK-17	Screen to Cage Clip (2 used).....
S-70	Female Half Connection Plug.....
SM-74	Pedal Pivot Pin Screw.....
1 SMC-68A	Male Half Connection Plug.....
SC-68A	Lead-in Cord .....
7RC-12	Cord with Male Half Connection Plug.....
7RC-15	Screen with Cord Bushing.....
7RC-2	Cage with Rubber Bumpers and Insulation.....
7RC-22	Pedal with Roller.....

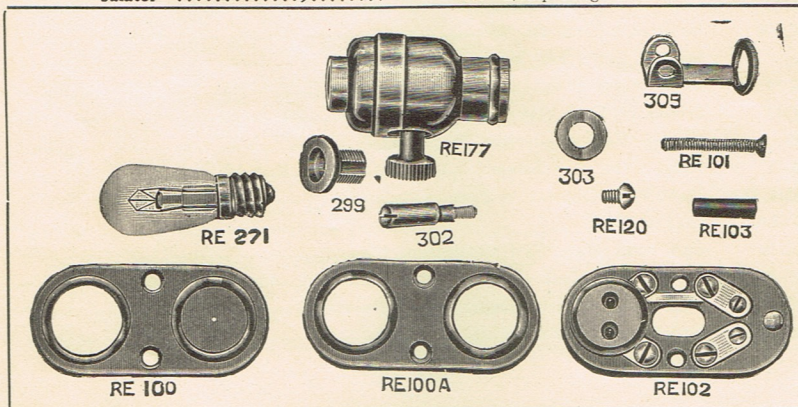


**LIST OF PARTS FOR KNEE CONTROL**

No.	Name—	No.	Name—
NKC1	Rheostat Complete with all parts listed below .....	NK17	Cage Clip for Screen.....
5RC7A	Resistance Unit Complete.....	NK18	Pedal .....
NK3	Unit to Cage Screw.....	NK19	Pedal Pivot Pin.....
NK4	Unit to Cage Screw Insulation.....	SM74	Pedal Pivot Pin Screw.....
NKC5	Contact Lever complete with Contact Clip .....	NK21	Moveable Extension .....
5R24	Contact Clip only.....	NK22	Extension Screw for Pedal.....
GL51	Contact Lever to Cage Pivot Pin.....	R13	Extension Screw Nut for Pedal.....
NK11A	Contact Lever to Cage Spring.....	NK24	Extension Screw Spring Washer for pedal .....
NKC12	Cord complete with plug half (Chicago plug) .....	NK25	Extension Screw Bushing for Pedal.....
NK13	Cord only (not illustrated).....	NKC29	Cage and Attachment Brackets complete .....
NKC15	Screen complete .....	SM69	Unit Cage Insulation Nut.....
		NKC30	Pedal and Moveable Extension complete .....

**LIST OF PARTS FOR LIGHT AND CONNECTION BOX**

RE-100	Connection block cover For Knee Control .....	RE-120	Insulator clip Screw.....
RE-100A	Connection Block Cover For Foot Control .....	RE-177	Light Socket .....
RE-101	Conn. Block Cover Screw.....	RE-271	Lamp Bulb.....
RE-102	Conn. Insulator Comp. with Contacts .....	299	Fibre bushings .....
RE-103	Conn. Block Cover Screw Insulator .....	302	Lamp screw.....
		303	Lock washer.....
		305	Lamp hinge.....



## PRICE LIST OF ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES

Ruffler .....	\$1.50
Tucker .....	1.50
Multiple Binder and four foot Hemmers.....	.75
Braider Foot .....	.25
Thread Cutter .....	.05
Hemmer and Feller.....	.30
Presser Foot.....	.25
Bobbin Case.....	1.25
Quilter .....	.10
Needles, all sizes, per dozen.....	.30
Guide Thumb Screw.....	.10
Oil Can.....	.15
Bobbins, each.....	.05
Screw Driver.....	.15
Shuttle Screw Driver.....	.10
Edge Stitcher .....	.25

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

## HOW TO ORDER REPAIRS FOR THE MODEL B MACHINE

Repairs or needles may be obtained from the dealer who sold you the machine, or direct from the manufacturer. When ordering repair parts, always give the name and number of the parts wanted as well as the number of your machine which will be found on the bed plate. When ordering needles, always specify that Eldredge F. S. or Class "C" needles are wanted and be sure to mention the thread size. A table of correct sizes will be found on page 12.