



INSTRUCTION BOOK

ROUND BOBBIN ROTARY

MODEL NH



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

COMPANY...Rockford, Illinois

Use Good Oil!

One of the most essential features of the proper working and wearing qualities of this sewing machine is good oil. Poor oil makes the machine run hard; it clogs and fills up the oil holes, making it necessary for the operator to pick out the accumulations, thus entirely defeating the purpose of the oil holes. Avoid using oil which resembles castor or sweet oil in appearance, or which looks thick and rancid. The correct oil should be clear and of best quality, and about as thick as kerosene. We guarantee our oil, which is made expressly for sewing machines. If you cannot get oil of this description from your local dealer, order from us.

Use Good Needles!

We cannot guarantee the results if substitute or poor grade needles are used. Poor needles cause skip stitches and broken thread. You can secure the correct needles for your machine either from your dealer or direct from us.

Use Good Thread!

The cheap thread usually sold at bargain counters is not fit for use on sewing machines, because it is coarse, stiff, and cannot be controlled by the tensions. It is made only for basting and hand work. Nice work cannot be produced with its use.

**SINCE 1858 "NEW HOME" HAS BEEN THE
STANDARD OF COMPARISON IN SEWING MACHINES**

READ THIS BOOK CAREFULLY

To obtain full sewing efficiency, you must study these instructions carefully, particularly the first part of the book which tells you how to operate and take care of this machine. Before leaving the factory, it was carefully adjusted, tested on every class of work, and found to be perfect in every respect.

Before the machine is used, clean and oil it thoroughly in accordance with directions on page 8.

Study the picture of the machine on page 12 to familiarize yourself with the names of the important working parts.

Do not attempt to run the machine until you have read and mastered the directions.

A FEW SIMPLE RULES TO FOLLOW

1. Keep machine cleaned and well oiled.
2. Use the best quality thread, with the right size of needle for the thread.
3. Use only the NH rotary needles manufactured especially for this machine. No others will fit. See page 6.
4. Be sure machine is properly threaded. See page 3.
5. Learn plain sewing before attempting to use attachments.
6. Do not pull on cloth to make machine run faster. It will break the needle.
7. Do not run machine when threaded without cloth under the presser foot.
8. When removing work from machine, always be sure that take-up is at its highest point. See page 4.
9. In case of difficulty, do not try to make adjustments until you have referred to that part of this book dealing with the trouble.

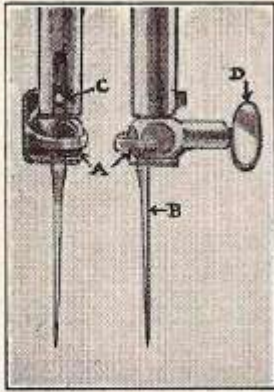
ABOUT REPAIRS

If you find it necessary to have repairs made, consult only the dealer from whom you bought the machine, or write to us for advice. If you need a new part, write to us, giving the serial number of your machine, the number of the defective part (see price and parts list on pages 10-15), and send if possible the faulty part, so that the correct part can be sent to you. Let us repeat, it is very important that whenever you write to us you state the serial number of the machine.

THE USUAL BEGINNER'S DIFFICULTIES

When you have trouble, remember that the machine is seldom at fault, and probably does not require any repairs. Your difficulties will usually be due to one of the following things:

1. The wrong needle, or an imperfect or crooked needle.
2. Inferior thread.
3. Improper threading.
4. The needle not large enough for the thread.
5. Tensions clogged or out of adjustment.
6. Lack of oil, or accumulation of dirt and lint about oil holes, feed or hook.



TO SET THE NEEDLE

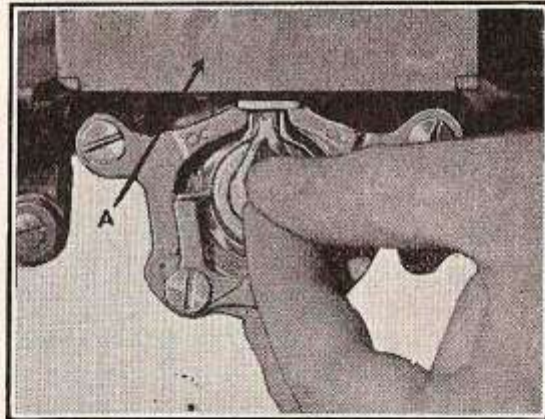
Raise take-up to highest point by moving disc hand wheel away from you with your hand. Take the needle between the thumb and forefinger of left hand. Pass the shank of the needle up through the needle clamp (A) with the flat side of the shank (B) to your right. The end of the needle must go clear up into the groove of the bar until it sets firmly against the stop pin (C). Then clamp the needle securely with the needle clamp screw (D).

Only use the rotary needles which are made especially for this machine. See page 6.

TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN CASE

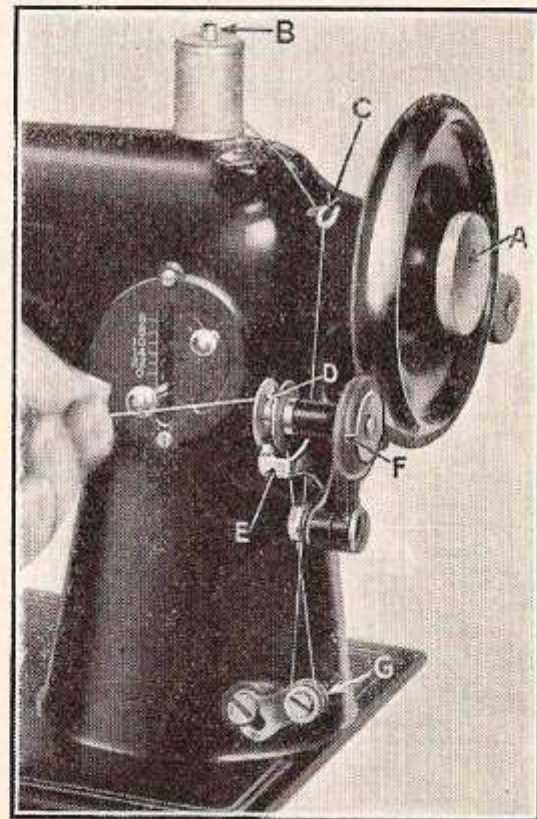
In the illustration, the head has been removed from the wood base in order to demonstrate the following instructions more clearly.

First, raise the take-up (see page 12) to its highest position by pushing the disc handwheel away from you with your right hand. Then raise the hook cover hinge plate (A). Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and forefinger of left hand, as shown in illustration. Pull out the bobbin case, turning the hand enough to keep the open side of the bobbin case slightly upward to avoid dropping out the bobbin. Remove the bobbin from the case for winding.



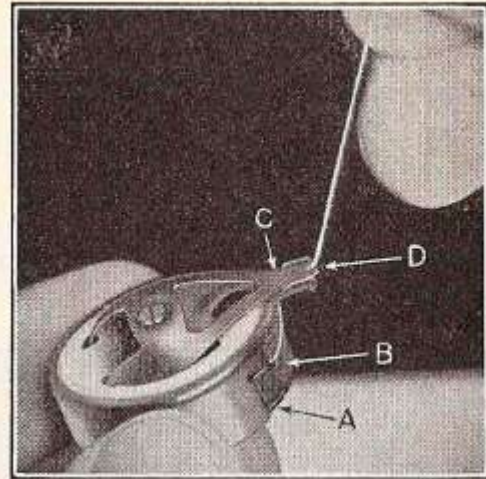
WINDING THE BOBBIN

Holding handwheel with left hand, loosen brake button (A) by turning button towards you. This stops the sewing mechanism. Place bobbin (D) on winder spindle, locating hole in side of bobbin on the bobbin driving pin. Press lock lever (E) until it goes between flanges of bobbin, and the spooler ring (F) is in contact with the handwheel. Place thread on spool pin (B). Draw thread through thread guide (C), and down between tension discs (G) from left to right; then up and back of bobbin, inserting thread through hole in bobbin (D). Hold thread in left hand as shown. Start motor or treading motion (see top of page 10). After a yard or so of thread has been wound, pull sharply on the thread held in left hand, which will break it off at hole (D). Bobbin will be automatically released when filled. Now tighten the brake button (A) and the sewing mechanism is once more connected.

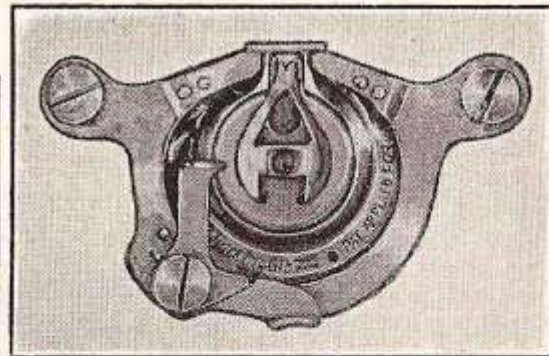
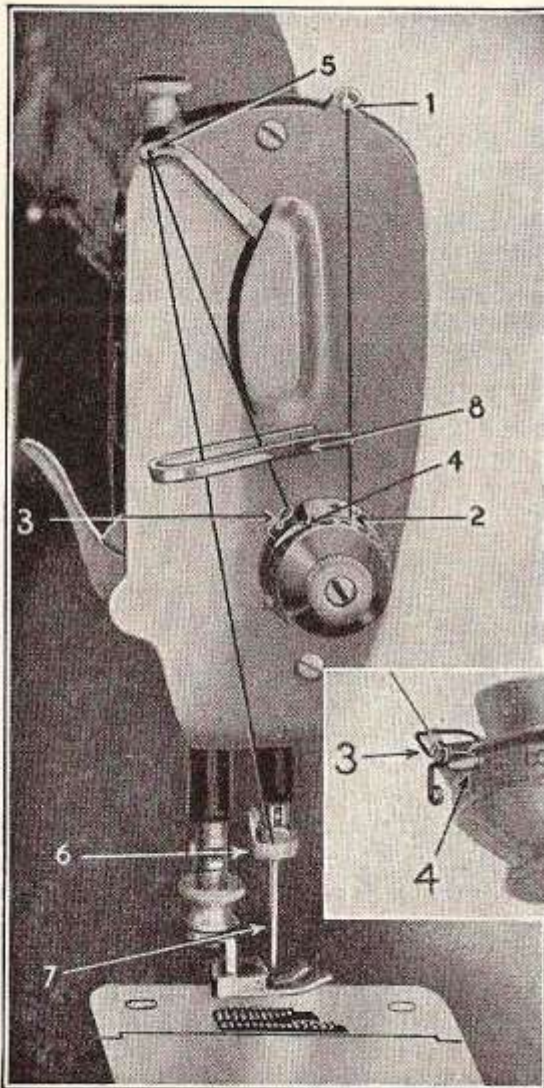


TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE

Place the wound bobbin in the case, leaving three or four inches of thread dangling. Hold the bobbin case open side down with the thumb and forefinger of left hand, as shown in illustration, with the middle finger supporting the bobbin to keep it from falling out. Draw thread into slot (A) until it comes out at (B). With the same motion, swing the thread under the projection at (D) all the way around into slot at position (C). Then pull thread back toward you and it will come out from under spring at tongue (D). See that thread comes out of the V at end of spring at (D), then pull on thread to make sure that bobbin is revolving freely in the case. Leave three or four inches of thread dangling from the tongue.



NOTE: Do not have the bobbin wound too full, or so full that the thread rises above the sides of the bobbin.

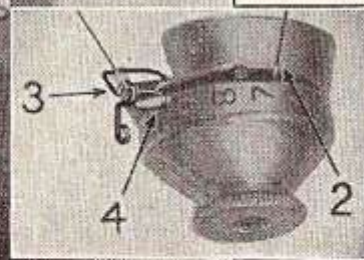


TO REPLACE BOBBIN CASE

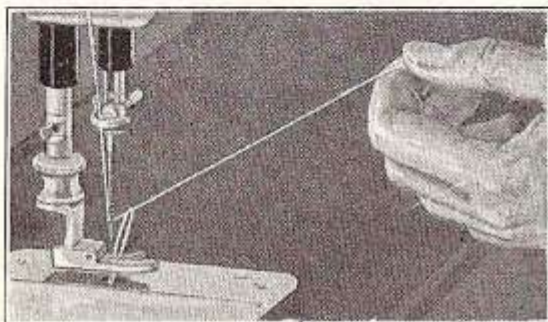
Hold the bobbin case with thumb and forefingers with the open side slightly upward. Place the bobbin case on the central pin or stud of the bobbin case base with the tongue of the bobbin case at the top, and press the bobbin case in as far as it will go. The latch will hold it in place.

TO THREAD THE UPPER SEWING MECHANISM

Raise the presser foot. Move the handwheel away from you until take-up (5) is at its highest point. Place thread on forward spool pin. Keep right hand on spool, allowing the spool to slip gradually through the hand as thread is needed. Draw thread through guide (1) then down between tension discs at (2), and then around and up against spring (3),



and pull up and toward the front of the machine until the thread passes over the hook (4). Be sure that thread passes over this hook (4) as shown in the enlarged photo of this part. Now release the pressure of the right hand on the spool. Continuing with the left hand pass the thread up through the face plate thread guide (8), then through the hole in the take-up (5) from left to right. Now bring the thread downward through the face plate thread guide (8), then through the needle bar thread guide (6), then through the eye of the needle (7) from left to right. Leave three or four inches of thread issuing from the needle.



TO DRAW UP THE UNDER THREAD

Raise presser foot. Hold end of the upper thread (the thread coming through the needle) slack with the left hand. Turn disc hand wheel away from you with the right hand until needle moves down then up again and the take-up is at its highest point. The needle thread has been carried around the under thread, having drawn it up through the hole in the throat plate. Now

pull both threads to the back of, and underneath, the presser foot.

TO COMMENCE SEWING

Insert the cloth, then lower the presser foot. Turn the disc hand wheel away from you, at the same time giving a slight pressure with your knee against the knee-control rheostat (console model), or with your foot on the foot-control rheostat (portable model). See page 10.

TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop the machine. Turn disc hand wheel away from you until take-up is at its highest point. Raise presser foot. Draw the cloth directly back from the needle. Cut the thread close to the goods on the thread cutter, leaving about four inches of thread with which to commence sewing again to the back of, and underneath, the presser foot.

TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

The length of stitch is regulated by the position of the feed regulating thumb screw, located on the arm to the left of the bobbin winder. To lengthen the stitch, slightly loosen the screw with thumb and forefinger and push screw up. To shorten the stitch, loosen the screw and pull down.

The three letters—L, M, and S—on the dial to the right of the thumb screw indicate long, medium, and short stitches, respectively. The numbers on the dial to the left, to which the indicator points, show the exact number of stitches per inch. See illustration bottom page 2. **Always tighten the thumb screw before sewing.**

THE THREAD TO USE

Best results are obtained when both upper and lower threads are same size and kind. It is a common mistake to think that No. 40 or No. 50 thread should be used in order to form a strong stitch. It is much better to use No. 60, No. 70, or No. 80 thread with a No. $\frac{1}{2}$ needle, because it draws more closely into the material, and thus the wear and strain is on the material rather than the thread.

Do not use cheap bargain counter thread. This kind of thread can be used only for hand basting, and will not work on your machine. It will cause you endless trouble.

THE TENSIONS



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Tension means pressure on the thread, which prevents the machine from drawing off more thread than necessary to form a stitch. The tension on both threads should be tight enough only to make a smooth, firm seam. The tension on the lower thread must be light, considerably lighter than the tension on the upper thread. The thread should lock in the center of the material (Fig. 1).

If the upper tension is too tight, with lower tension too loose, the upper thread will lie straight on the upper side of the goods (Fig. 2).

If upper tension is too loose, or lower tension too tight, the lower thread will lie straight along under side of goods (Fig. 3).

To regulate upper tension. Always regulate the tension by adjusting the upper tension if possible. First, lower the presser foot as the tension cannot be regulated when the presser foot is off the feed. Turn the graduated tension nut (See Page 12) clock-wise, the top of nut towards you, to tighten the tension. Turn reverse or counter-clock-wise to loosen tension. See lower illustration on page 3, which shows picture of tension.

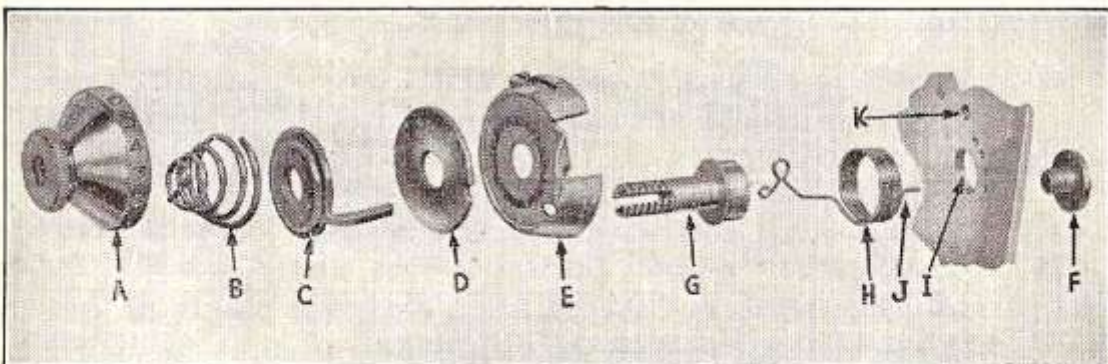
The numbers on the nut will serve as a guide, enabling you to duplicate exactly any tension desired.

The tension is automatically released when the presser foot is lifted.

To regulate the lower tension. The tension on the lower thread must be light, considerably lighter than the tension on the upper thread. The lower tension is adjusted accordingly when the machine leaves the factory, and as this adjustment is VERY delicate, do not change this tension unless absolutely essential. In case you think it necessary, remove bobbin case from machine. Turn small screw in the bobbin case tension spring to right to tighten tension, to the left to loosen.

Note. Be sure machine is correctly threaded, that the bobbin is wound smoothly but not too full, that the needle is the correct size, and that the same kind and size of thread is used for both threads.

UPPER THREAD TENSION ASSEMBLY



Ordinarily, any necessary adjustment of upper thread tension can be made by regulation of tension nut as instructed above. The following instructions are to be followed **ONLY** when thread check spring (H) must be adjusted or replaced.

To disassemble the upper thread tension, remove the two screws, one at

the top, and the one at the bottom of the face plate, then remove each succeeding part as shown in the above illustration. Take off the tension stud nut (A), and tension spring (B), then the tension disc spider (C), the tension disc (D), and the tension base (E). Now remove the tension stud (G), and the thread check spring (H).

To reassemble: Pass the large end of the tension stud (G) through the coils of the thread check spring (H). Now place the end of the tension stud (G) in the large hole (I) in the face plate, at the same time placing the short end (J) of the thread check spring (H) in one of the four small holes in the face plate, then tighten screw (F). Now proceed to replace the remaining parts in the following order: The tension base (E), the tension disc (D). (Be sure the rounded or high side of the tension disc (D) comes against the tension base (E).) Now replace tension disc spider (C), making sure that the long prong on the tension disc spider (C) passes through the notch in the tension disc (D) and the small hole in the tension base (E), and the hole (K) in the face plate. Next put on the tension spring (B), and the tension stud nut (A). The tension of the thread check spring (H) should be just sufficient to take up the slack thread until the eye of the needle reaches the goods on its descent.

To make any adjustment of thread check spring (H), it will be necessary to remove the tension stud nut (A), then partially remove the other parts until the short end of the thread check spring marked (J) releases from its hole in the face plate. Then make adjustment as follows: To loosen the tension drop the end of the thread check spring (J) to the hole below. To tighten the tension raise the end of the thread check spring (J) to the hole above it. To make certain that all the parts are in their proper place check with paragraph above.

EXACT LENGTH OF NEEDLE FOR THIS MACHINE



Only needles made especially for this machine will fit. Get them from the dealer from whom you bought the machine, or direct from us. In writing to us, always give the serial number of your machine.

Needles for other types of machines made by us will not do.

The illustration above shows exact size of needle. Lay a needle on this illustration to see that it is the correct length.

RELATIVE SIZES OF NEEDLE AND THREAD

SIZE OF NEEDLE EYE	CLASS OF WORK TO SEW	SIZE OF THREAD OR SILK
O	Very Thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linen, 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
$\frac{1}{2}$	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk, General Domestic Goods, and All Classes of General Domestic Work	60 to 80 Cotton A & 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, Mantels, etc.	30 to 40 Cotton D Silk Twist
3	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothes Generally	24 to 30 Cotton E Silk Twist 60 to 80 Linen

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

To change pressure of presser foot. For ordinary sewing it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material. If sewing on silk or other light fabrics, lighten the pressure by turning presser bar adjusting cap screw on the top of machine to the left. This releases the feed from the material and prevents prints or roughness. To increase the pressure, turn screw to right. Pressure should be heavy enough only to prevent the material from rising with the needle, and to enable the feed to move the work along evenly. Too heavy a pressure makes the machine run hard.

Sewing over thick seams. If the pressure on the presser foot is too great, there is not sufficient room for the seam to pass between the feed and the foot. Do not pull the material, or you will force the needle out of line. Simply raise the presser foot slightly until the seam has passed on to the feeding surfaces.

Turning a corner. Stop machine, with needle still in the goods. Raise presser foot and turn material in direction desired, using the needle as a pivot. Then lower presser foot, and start sewing again.

Flannel or bias seams. Use a short stitch and a light tension, so there will be sufficient thread in the seam to allow the goods to stretch.

A basting stitch. Use longest stitch and loose upper tension.

Skip stitches. May be caused by a bent or blunt needle; or by incorrect setting of the needle; or the wrong size needle; or by a thread too heavy for the size of the needle.

When machine does not feed properly. Move the disc hand wheel slowly, and see that the feed comes up through the hole in the needle plate, moves forward, drops down under the plate, and repeats this operation. If the feed is too high it will not clear the goods when coming back, and will jerk the goods back and forth. The feed must be set so that the bottom of the notches are just even with the top of needle plate.

See that the presser foot is securely clamped so that the needle may pass through the opening in the foot without any interference.

Breaking needles. Usually due to pulling on the work, causing the needle to get out of line and strike the throat plate, thus breaking or bending the needle. May be due to presser foot or attachments not being securely fastened. Use correct size needle and thread. See page 6.

Breaking the upper thread.

May be caused by:

- (1) Incorrect threading.
- (2) Not bringing up under thread correctly.
- (3) Upper tension too tight.
- (4) Needle imperfect, or set incorrectly.
- (5) Needle rubbing against attachments or presser foot.
- (6) Needle eye too small for thread.
- (7) Starting the machine at full speed.

Breaking the lower thread.

May be caused by:

- (1) Incorrect threading of bobbin case.

- (2) Too tight a tension.
- (3) Bobbin wound too full to revolve freely.
- (4) Not bringing up under thread correctly.
- (5) Hole in the needle plate rough, caused by needle striking the plate.

Uneven stitches.

May be caused by:

- (1) Presser foot not resting evenly on material.
- (2) Feed not high enough.
- (3) Too short a stitch.
- (4) Pulling the cloth.
- (5) Too fine a needle with too coarse or poor a thread.

OILING

A sewing machine, like any other piece of fine machinery, needs oiling to insure smooth running and to prevent the wearing of parts. Use only the best oil, which you can get from us if your dealer cannot supply you. Poor oil will form a gum, causing the machine to run hard. Avoid oil which looks thick—good oil should be about the consistency of kerosene.

If the machine is in continual use, it should be oiled every day. With moderate use, occasional oiling is sufficient. One drop of oil at each point shown in Fig. 1 is enough.

TO OIL FLOATING GIB HOOK MECHANISM

Remove the bobbin case (No. 7, Page 8), and apply a drop or two of oil through one of the holes in the bobbin case base (No. 4, Page 8). These holes can be seen after removing bobbin case and bobbin. Be sure that this mechanism is oiled regularly.

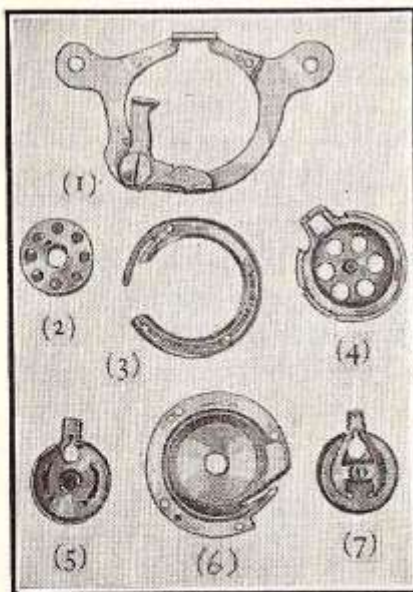
Oil motor (Fig. 2) one drop only at each point, about every sixth time you oil the rest of the machine. Too much oil in the motor will cause the motor to heat as the excess oil is consumed.

To oil parts under face plate (Fig. 3), first turn hand wheel until take-up (see page 12) starts to rise, bringing it up until take-up is in a horizontal position. This will bring take-up in about the center of the opening in face plate. Remove plate which is held in place by the two face plate screws, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the face plate. Oil parts regularly, but not too freely, as the oil will run down the bar on to your material if you do. Remember, one drop of oil at each point is enough.

To oil the underneath mechanism (Fig. 4) tip the head back on its hinges and put one drop of oil at each point indicated. On portable electric models the head latch plunger at the front of the bed plate must be pressed down before the head can be tipped back. For instructions on raising the head on treadle models, see page 10.

To remove gummed oil, or to clean the machine if it has stood idle for some time, remove needle and bobbin case. Use a little kerosene at all oiling places (except in motor), run the machine rapidly for a few minutes, wipe clean, then put a drop of the best oil at each point indicated.

To prevent staining—after oiling, wipe off superfluous oil and stitch a yard or so of waste material before sewing on good material.



IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE HOOK AND BOBBIN CASE MECHANISM

1. Bobbin case stop shield (AAE483BA), with bobbin case latch.
2. Bobbin (A1225).
3. Gib (AAE488).
4. Bobbin case base (AAE331A).
5. Bobbin case, with face upward.
6. Hook (AAE332).
7. Bobbin case, complete (AAE330BA). Face downward, showing tension spring and tension spring screw.

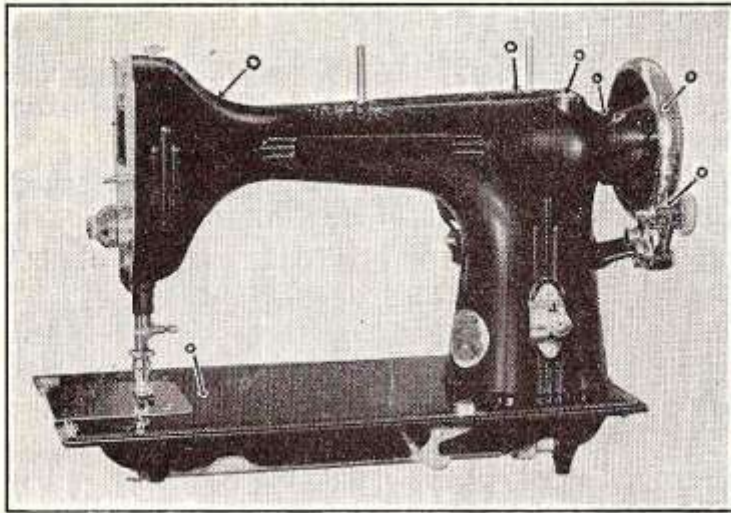


Fig. 1

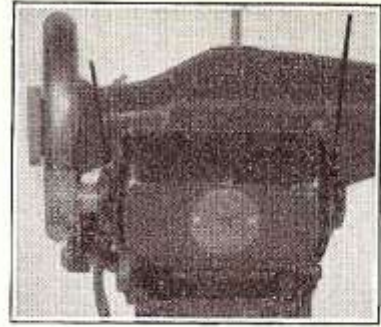


Fig. 2

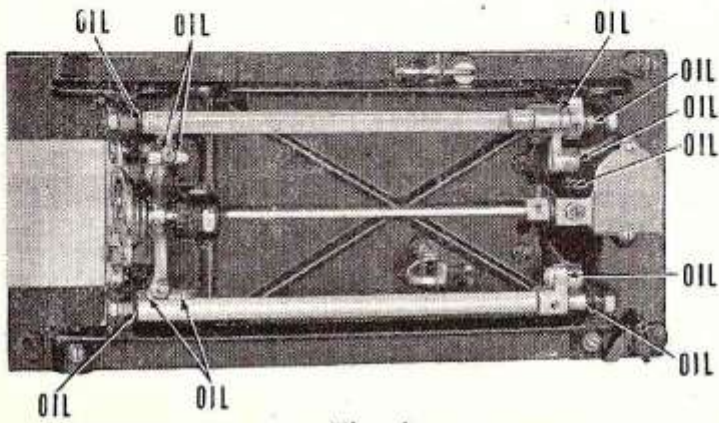


Fig. 4

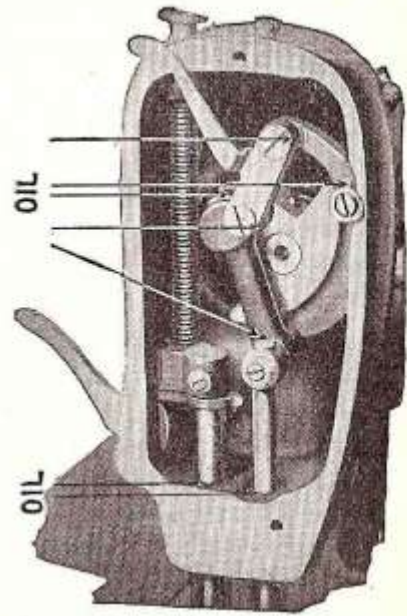


Fig. 3

MOTIVE POWER—ELECTRIC

If your machine is electric, follow these instructions. Make sure the voltage of your electrical system is within ten volts of that listed on the motor. Connect the machine as follows:

For portable electrics: Attach plug at end of cord to any electrical outlet, and attach other end in the outlet in the back of the wood base.

For console models: Attach plug at end of cord to any electrical outlet, and attach other end at hole underneath the cabinet.

Gradually press the rheostat control until the machine starts. If the machine does not start readily on heavy goods, take hold of the disc hand wheel and push it away from you; the motor will then keep the machine running.

When for any reason extra motor parts are needed, consult price list and write to us giving full particulars.

MOTIVE POWER—TREADLE

First practice treading as follows:

Sit down to the machine in a position to sew. Raise presser foot, unthread the needle and remove the shuttle. Place foot on the treadle with the instep directly over the rod upon which the treadle rests. Start the machine by placing the right hand upon the top of the hand wheel and revolving it away from you with considerable impetus. Then keep up a regular motion by pressing alternately with the heel and the ball of the foot. Do not attempt to sew until you are familiar with the treadle movement.

The stand does not require oiling as frequently as the head, but occasionally oil each side of the treadle, each end of the pitman, and each side of the drive wheel.

In automatic lift models, the belt must be thrown over the hand wheel before head can be tipped back. When the machine is open, raise lid about half way up, which will let the head down far enough to slip the belt over the hand wheel.

In hand lift models, remove the belt from the large wheel on the stand instead of the hand wheel. The head will tip back by merely grasping the arm of the head and raising up and back.

When treadle parts are needed, write to us with full particulars.

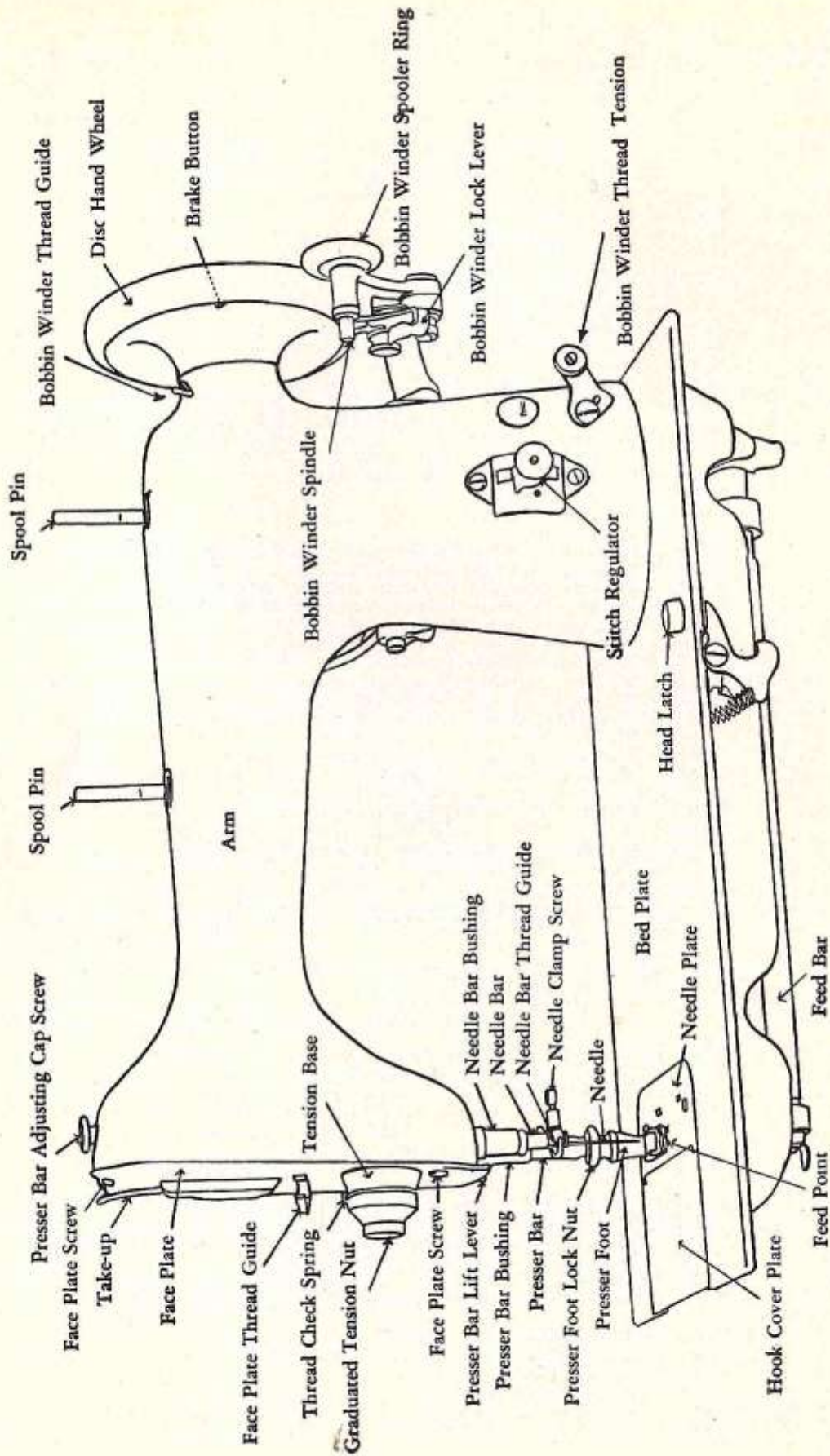
All prices are subject to change without notice.

PRICE LIST OF NH HEAD PARTS

Orders totaling less than 15c will be billed for 15c. In addition, a handling charge of 10c will be added to all orders totaling less than \$1.

	Each
ACM 203.....Arm Cap, (Electric)	\$.65
AC 203.....Arm Cap, (Treadle) .....	.65
54.....Arm Cap Screw (2).....	.12
NH 200A.....Arm, complete with bushings.....	7.50
NH 493.....Arm Gear Box Cover Plate.....	.22
A 665.....Arm Gear Case Plug Screw.....	.24
A 201B.....Bed	6.00
C 821.....Bed Dowel Pin.....	.08
A 494.....Bed Gear Case Cover.....	.14
C 654.....Bed Screw .....	.06

A 623.....	Bed Gear Case Plug Screw.....	\$.24
AC 204A.....	Belt Guard, complete (Treadle).....	1.00
LN 602.....	Belt Guard Screw.....	.15
A 1225.....	Bobbin.....	.10
AAE 330BA.....	Bobbin Case, Assembled (includes AAE330B, AAE680, AAE914 & AAE1113B).....	1.25
AAE 331A.....	Bobbin Case Base, Assembled (includes AAE331 & AAE831).....	2.75
AAE 483A.....	Bobbin Case Base Stop Shield, Assembled (includes AAE468, AAE483, AAE830, AAE485, AAE658, AAE828, AAE1123).....	1.50
A 694.....	Bobbin Case Base Stop Shield Screw.....	.10
AAE 485B.....	Bobbin Case Latch.....	.25
AAE 658.....	Bobbin Case Latch Screw.....	.20
AAE 1123.....	Bobbin Case Latch Spring.....	.16
AAE 828.....	Bobbin Case Latch Stop Pin.....	.08
AAE 1113B.....	Bobbin Case Tension Spring.....	.16
AAE 680.....	Bobbin Case Tension Spring Screw.....	.08
A 685.....	Bobbin Winder Adjusting Screw.....	.10
A 479.....	Bobbin Winder Automatic Lock Lever.....	.30
A 684.....	Bobbin Winder Automatic Lock Lever Screw.....	.20
A 1119.....	Bobbin Winder Automatic Lock Spring.....	.16
ACM 205A.....	Bobbin Winder, complete (Electric) (includes ACM205, A234, A479, A683, AE915A, C935, A1013, A1118, A1119).....	2.25
AC 205A.....	Bobbin Winder, complete (Treadle) (includes AC205, A234, A479, A683, A684, AE915A, C935, A1013, A1118, A1119).....	2.25
ACM 205.....	Bobbin Winder Frame, only (Electric).....	.75
AC 205.....	Bobbin Winder Frame, only (Treadle).....	.75
C 935.....	Bobbin Winder Pulley.....	.27
A 683.....	Bobbin Winder Screw.....	.25
AE 915A.....	Bobbin Winder Spindle, Assembled (includes AE915 & A827).....	.55
A 234.....	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket.....	.70
A 683.....	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket Screw (Electric).....	.25
A 683B.....	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket Screw (Treadle).....	.27
A 1013.....	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket Screw Nut.....	.25
A 1118.....	Bobbin Winder Spindle Bracket Spring.....	.20
A 827.....	Bobbin Winder Spindle Pin.....	.08
CE 1135.....	Bobbin Winder Spooler Ring (Rubber).....	.05
ACM 1133.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide (Electric).....	.25
AC 1133.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide (Treadle).....	.25
C 615B.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Screw.....	.06
NH 478.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Bracket, only.....	.25
NH 478A.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Bracket Assembly (includes NH478, A477 (2), A682 & A1116).....	.40
NH 694.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Bracket Screw.....	.10
A 477.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Tension Disc.....	.10
A 682.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Tension Disc Screw.....	.12
A 1116.....	Bobbin Winder Thread Guide Tension Disc Screw Spring.....	.08
AE 400.....	Face Plate, only.....	1.80
AE 400A.....	Face Plate, Assembled (includes AE400, AE406, AE486, AE659, AE475A, AE904, M672, AE1001, C1105, AE1106, A424, A698, A1125, A696, A1122).....	3.50
K 600.....	Face Plate Screw.....	.12
A 1125.....	Face Plate Thread Guide.....	.33
A 696.....	Face Plate Thread Guide Screw.....	.08
A 248A.....	Feed Driving Connection Lever, Assembled (includes A428 & A687).....	1.00
A 687.....	Feed Driving Connection Lever Adjusting Screw.....	.10
A 699.....	Feed Driving Connection Lever Screw.....	.08
A 209.....	Feed Driving Rock Arm.....	.50
A 232A.....	Feed Driving Rock Shaft, Assembled (includes A209, A232, A246, A250, C628, A693, A812 & A813).....	2.30
A 232.....	Feed Driving Rock Shaft, only.....	1.45
A 249A.....	Feed Lifting Connection Lever, Assembled (includes A249 & A687).....	1.15
A 687.....	Feed Lifting Connection Lever Adjusting Screw.....	.10
A 690.....	Feed Lifting Connection Lever Screw.....	.16
A 334A.....	Feed Lifting & Driving Cam, Assembled (includes A334 & A691).....	1.20
A 691.....	Feed Lifting & Driving Cam Set Screw.....	.08
A 208.....	Feed Lifting Rock Arm.....	.50
A 233A.....	Feed Lifting Rock Shaft, Assembled (includes A208, A233, C628 & A693).....	1.30
A 233.....	Feed Lifting Rock Shaft, only.....	1.11
A 414.....	Feed Point (Feed Dog).....	.95
A 240.....	Feed Point Carrier.....	.79
A 250.....	Feed Point Carrier Link.....	.63
A 813.....	Feed Point Carrier Link Pin.....	.08
A 693.....	Feed Point Carrier Pin Set Screw.....	\$.08



A 812.....	Feed Point Carrier Pin.....	.10
C 615B.....	Feed Point Screw.....	.06
C 628.....	Feed Rock Arm Set Screw.....	.08
C 636A.....	Feed Rock Shaft Center Screw, Assembled (includes C636 & C1006)	.20
C 636.....	Feed Rock Shaft Center Screw, only.....	.18
C 1006.....	Feed Rock Shaft Center Screw Nut.....	.05
C 802.....	Feed Rock Shaft Crank Pins.....	.18
C 615B.....	Gear Case Screw.....	.06
A 1167.....	Gear Thrust Bearing Ball Retainer.....	.60
A 489.....	Gear Thrust Bearing Washer.....	.10
CCE 202.....	Hand Wheel (Electric).....	2.50
C 202C.....	Hand Wheel (For Treadle).....	1.85
C 231.....	Hand Wheel Brake Button.....	.83
C 655.....	Hand Wheel Brake Button Screw.....	.12
C 306.....	Hand Wheel Brake Collar.....	1.40
C 422.....	Hand Wheel Brake Collar Clutch.....	.14
C 803.....	Hand Wheel Brake Collar Dowel Pin.....	.08
SV 701.....	Head Hinge Set Screw.....	.06
C 427A.....	Head Latch, Assembled.....	.43
C 643.....	Head Latch Screw.....	.12
C 1107.....	Head Latch Spring.....	.08
AAE 332A.....	Hook, Complete (includes AAE330A, AAE331A, AAE332, AAE488, C617, C628, AAE681 & AAE1124)	8.50
AAE 332.....	Hook, only.....	3.50
AAE 333A.....	Hook with Gib (includes AAE332, AAE488, AAE681, AAE1124)	4.50
AC 484.....	Hook Cover Plate.....	.75
A 814.....	Hook Cover Plate Pin.....	.05
AC 1120.....	Hook Cover Plate Spring.....	.08
A 696.....	Hook Cover Plate Spring Screw.....	.10
AAE 488.....	Hook Gib.....	1.50
AAE 681.....	Hook Gib Screw.....	.10
AAE 1124.....	Hook Gib Screw Spring.....	.08
A 301BA.....	Hook Lower Shaft, Assembled (includes A301, A335, AE335, A337A, A325A, A489 & A1167)	2.80
A 301.....	Hook Lower Shaft, only.....	.72
C 617.....	Hook Set Screw (cone point).....	.06
C 628.....	Hook Set Screw (flat point).....	.08
A 335.....	Hook Shaft Bearing—Front.....	.50
AE 335.....	Hook Shaft Bearing—Rear.....	.87
A 688A.....	Hook Shaft Bearing Post Screw, Assembled (includes A688 & A1014)	.22
A 688.....	Hook Shaft Bearing Post Screw, only.....	.12
A 1014.....	Hook Shaft Bearing Post Screw Nut.....	.14
A 689A.....	Hook Shaft Bearing Set Screw, Assembled (includes A689 & A1014)	.22
A 689.....	Hook Shaft Bearing Set Screw, only.....	.14
A 1014.....	Hook Shaft Bearing Set Screw Nut.....	.14
A 337A.....	Hook Shaft Collar, Assembled (includes A337 & M675).....	.54
M 675.....	Hook Shaft Collar Set Screw.....	.06
A 325A.....	Hook Shaft Gear, Assembled (includes A325 & A663).....	1.60
A 663.....	Hook Shaft Gear Set Screw.....	.12
AC 1221.....	Needle, per dozen.....	.35
A 305.....	Needle Bar.....	.50
A 930.....	Needle Bar Bushing (In Arm).....	.79
M 946.....	Needle Bar Hole Plug.....	.15
AE 223.....	Needle Bar Link.....	.72
A 917.....	Needle Bar Link Bearing Stud.....	.69
C 802.....	Needle Bar Link Bearing Stud Pin.....	.18
A 311A.....	Needle Bar Link Stud, Assembled (includes A311 & A695).....	.57
A 695.....	Needle Bar Link Stud Set Screw.....	.08
C 1130.....	Needle Bar Thread Guide.....	.18
C 610.....	Needle Bar Thread Guide Screw.....	.12
C 940A.....	Needle Clamp, Assembled (includes C940 & C609).....	.50
C 940.....	Needle Clamp, only.....	.36
C 609.....	Needle Clamp Screw.....	.27
A 408A.....	Needle Plate, Assembled (includes A408, AC484, A696, A814 & AC1120)	1.50
C 615B.....	Needle Plate Screw.....	.06
A 303.....	Presser Bar.....	.60
A 932.....	Presser Bar Bushing (In Arm).....	.79
A 304.....	Presser Bar Cap.....	.30
A 227A.....	Presser Bar Lift Bracket, Assembled (includes A227 & C611B).....	.60
C 611B.....	Presser Bar Lift Bracket Set Screw.....	.08
C 420.....	Presser Bar Lift Lever.....	.18
C 820.....	Presser Bar Lift Lever Pin.....	.08

A 1100.....	Presser Bar Spring.....	\$.20
A 808B.....	Presser Bar Spring Pin.....	.16
A 401BA.....	Presser Foot, Assembled (includes A401B, A473B & A818).....	1.60
C 1000.....	Presser Foot Lock Nut.....	.24
C 806.....	Spool Pin, Only.....	.10
C 806A.....	Spool Pin, Assembled (includes Spool Pin & Sleeve C925).....	.28
C 925.....	Spool Pin Sleeve.....	.18
A 481.....	Stitch Regulator Adjusting Link, Short.....	.24
A 482.....	Stitch Regulator Adjusting Link, Long.....	.24
A 633.....	Stitch Regulator Adjusting Link Screw.....	.12
A 480A.....	Stitch Regulator Adjusting Sector, Assembled (includes A428, A480, A481, A482, A633, A692, A699 & A248A).....	1.80
A 480.....	Stitch Regulator Adjusting Sector, only.....	1.07
A 692.....	Stitch Regulator Adjusting Sector Bearing Screw.....	.12
A 644.....	Stitch Regulator Adjusting Sector Screw.....	.12
A 431B.....	Stitch Regulator Indicator.....	.10
A 474B.....	Stitch Regulator Indicator Shield.....	.14
C 615B.....	Stitch Regulator Indicator Shield Screw.....	.06
A 428.....	Stitch Regulator Lever.....	.33
A 1007.....	Stitch Regulator Lever Nut.....	.27
A 409.....	Take-up.....	.39
A 446A.....	Take-up Link, Assembled (includes A409, A446, A612 & C615B).....	1.35
A 446.....	Take-up Link, only.....	1.11
A 612.....	Take-up Link Bearing Screw.....	.33
C 615B.....	Take-up Link Screw.....	.06
A 221A.....	Take-up Radius Link, Assembled (includes A221 & C621).....	.80
A 221.....	Take-up Radius Link, only.....	.54
C 621.....	Take-up Radius Link Bearing Screw.....	.36
AE 475A.....	Tension Base, complete (includes AE475, AE421, K639).....	.85
AE 406.....	Tension Disc.....	.25
AE 486.....	Tension Disc Spider.....	.15
A 424.....	Tension Release Lever.....	.14
A 1122.....	Tension Release Lever Spring.....	.16
AE 659.....	Tension Release Lever Spring Screw.....	.08
A 698.....	Tension Release Lever Screw.....	.10
C 1105.....	Tension Spring (Beehive).....	.10
AE 904.....	Tension Stud.....	.40
AE 1001.....	Tension Stud Nut.....	.80
M 672.....	Tension Stud Screw.....	.14
AE 1106.....	Thread Check Spring.....	.24
AE 904A.....	Tension, complete (includes AE904, AE1001, M672, AE475A, AE406, AE486, C1105, AE1106).....	2.50
AE 421.....	Thread Check Spring Stop Arm.....	.18
K 639.....	Thread Check Spring Stop Arm Screw.....	.06
C 1245.....	Thread Cutter.....	.05
C 603.....	Thread Cutter & Quilter Screw.....	.06
A 300BA.....	Upper Shaft, Assembled (For Treadle) (includes AE207, AE223, A300B, C800, C802 & A917).....	2.20
A 324A.....	Upper Shaft Gear, assembled (includes A324 & A663).....	1.80
A 663.....	Upper Shaft Gear Screw (cone point).....	.08
AE 207.....	Upper Shaft Head.....	1.11
C 800.....	Upper Shaft Head Pin.....	.16
A 313A.....	Upright Gear Shaft, Assembled (includes A313 & A327A).....	2.25
A 313.....	Upright Gear Shaft, only.....	.50
A 327A.....	Upright Shaft Gear, Lower, Assembled (includes A327 & A691).....	1.90
A 691.....	Upright Shaft Gear, Lower, Set Screw.....	.08
A 326A.....	Upright Shaft Gear, Upper, Assembled (includes A326 & A691).....	1.80
A 691.....	Upright Shaft Gear, Upper, Set Screw.....	.08
A 947.....	Upright Shaft Hole Plug (For Electric).....	.30
ELECTRICAL PARTS		
Motor NH1500B.....	.....	\$12.50
Armature.....	.....	6.00
Bracket (NHM467A).....	.....	.75
Bracket Screw (A685).....	.....	.10
Brush Holder.....	.....	.12
Brush Cap Screw.....	.....	.20
Carbon Brush.....	.....	.12
Carbon Brush Spring.....	.....	.04
Name Plate.....	.....	.12
Name Plate Screw.....	.....	.04
Pulley (LN379A).....	.....	.50
SM717—Pulley Set Screw.....	.....	.04
Shaft Washer.....	.....	.02
Cord, Rheostat and Connectors		
EL 1506DA.....	Cord, with Attachment Plug and Connector for Console.....	\$.80
SML1530CA.....	Cord, with Attachment Plug and Three-Way Connector (For Portable with Light).....	2.00

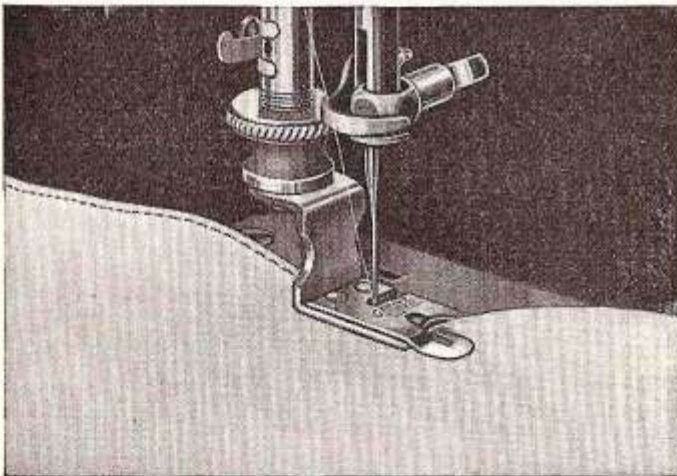
SM 1530BA	Cord, with Attachment Plug and Two-Way Connector (For Portable without Light)	\$1.50
SM 1506BA	Rheostat, with Cord and Two-Way Connector, complete (For Portable without Light)	5.25
SML 1506CA	Rheostat, with Cord and Three-Way Connector, complete (For Portable with Light)	6.00
EL 1520A	Junction Block and Rheostat Assembly, complete (For Console)	5.00
EL 550A	Rheostat, only. Knee Type for Console	4.00
SEF 1501	Rheostat, only. Foot Type for Portable	4.00
	Porcelain Resistance Unit for Rheostat	3.25
EL 1520	Junction Block (For Console)	1.00
ELF 1505	Two-Way Connector (For Portable without Light)	.60
SML 1505	Three-Way Connector (For Portable with Light)	1.00
EL 1505B	Cord Connector, into Junction Block for Console	.20
SML 1504	Motor and Light Wire Connector (Mounted inside Portable Base)	.50
EL 1504	Attachment Plug Cap. Used as Motor Wire Connector Cap and Lamp Wire Connector Cap into Junction Block; Motor Wire Plug Cap (for Portable without Light) and on all cords for connection to wall or floor socket	.08
EL 1503	Attachment Plug Cap and Base Complete for wall or floor outlets	.16
ELN1180BA	Sewing Light, with wiring, without bulb or Connector Cap (For Console)	4.00
ELN1181BA	Sewing Light, with wiring, without bulb or Connector Cap (For Portable)	4.00
EL 492	Reflector with Screw and Nut	.34
ELC 1180B	Socket for Bulb	1.00
EL 1182B	Bulb	.40
EL 1194	Lamp Socket Bushing (Composition)	.03
1724	Lamp Bracket	.15
ELN 709	Lamp Bracket Screw	.02
ELN 668	Lamp Bracket Bushing (Steel)	.08
1682	Lamp Bracket Screws (2) (to head)	.02

ATTACHMENTS, MISCELLANEOUS PARTS

	Set of Attachments in box	\$4.00
Items included in set of attachments:		
	Ruffler	1.50
	Tucker	1.50
	Braider Plate	.20
	Shirring Plate	.20
	Foot Hemmer or Feller	.40
	One each 3/16, 1/4, 3/8, and 5/8" hemmers, each	.30
	Binder	.75
	Braider Foot	.25
	Screw Driver, Large	.10
	Screw Driver, Small	.10
	Quilter	.15
	Bias Gauge	.15
	Stiletto	.10
	Cloth Guide	.20
	Edgestitcher	.25
Miscellaneous items (not furnished with machine)		
	Cording Foot (Zipper Foot)	.40
	Darner	.35
	Needle Threader	.10
	Rug or Yarn Sewing Attachment	.50
	Shirring Foot	.35
	Needles—per doz. (Rotary)	.35
	Bobbins (Rotary) each	.10
Miscellaneous items with machine		
	Leather Belt for Treadle Model	.30
	Oil Can	.10

Instructions for operation of attachments

NARROW HEMMER



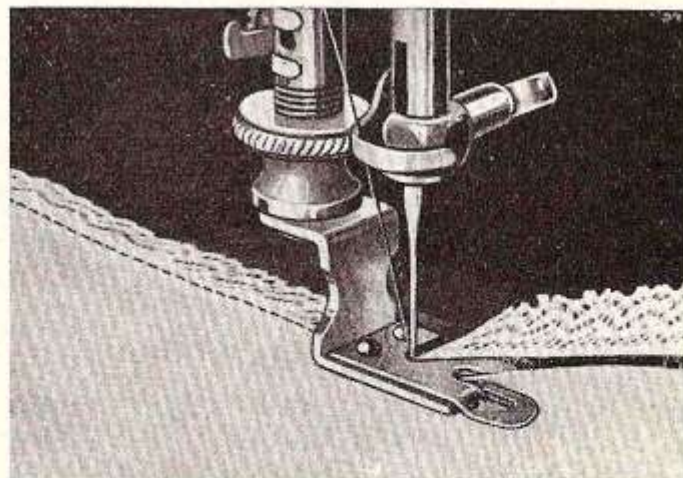
Several Hemmers are furnished with your Machine. They will turn, finish and stitch hems from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in width.

At left is the Narrow Hemmer, (sometimes called the Hemmer Foot, or Feller). To operate: Remove Presser Foot, attach Hemmer in its place on Presser Bar. See that needle enters center of needle slot.

Before entering material, turn over for a few inches, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of material along the edge, then insert between scrolls in Hemmer, folded edge on top, draw back until end is under needle; lower Presser Bar and begin to sew, guiding material with right hand so that neither too much feeds into scroll—causing wide and uneven hems—nor too little, not allowing for a second turning, thus leaving a raw edge.

HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE

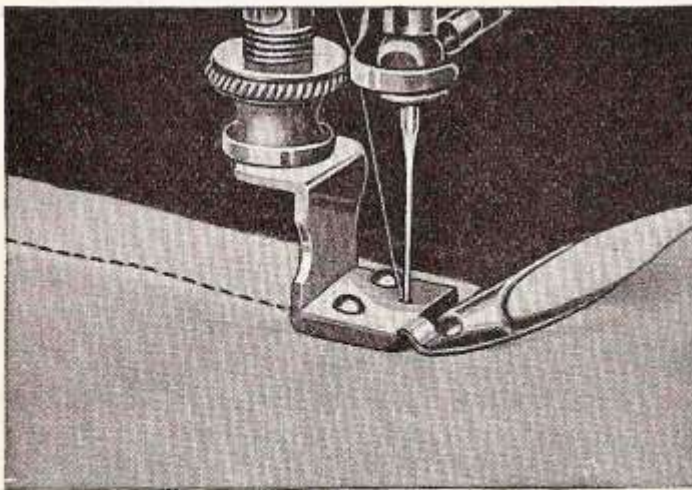
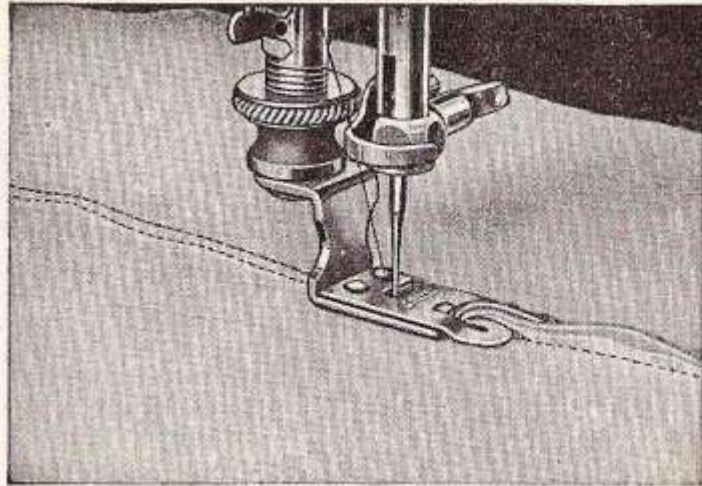
These two tasks can be accomplished in one operation. The material to be hemmed is inserted into the Hemmer in the regular way; the lace edge is inserted in the slot as illustrated at right. Guide the lace well into the slot so that the needle will pierce the edge at each stitch.



FELLING

To fell a seam, stitch two pieces of cloth together, the under one projecting $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the upper; sew as closely as security permits to the upper edge; open work flat and insert edge of seam into scroll of Hemmer and proceed to sew as in ordinary narrow hemming. (See right).

A French seam is made by sewing the edges of two pieces of cloth together making a hem in one and sewing the edge of the second piece within it.



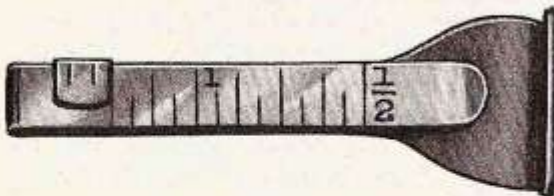
LARGE HEMMERS

Attach the desired size of Hemmer to machine in place of presser foot; crease over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of material to be hemmed for about two inches before inserting edge of goods. Enter material and guide it around scroll of Hemmer using both hands to draw it back and forth a few times while gradually feeding the cloth into the Hem-

mer so as to fill the scroll completely. Draw material back so that creased edge fits around edge of scroll in Hemmer and selvedge edges meet. Hold both upper and under threads and proceed to stitch.

Should stitching appear too far from edge of hem loosen thumb screw and move Hemmer toward the right. If it appears dangerously close to edge of hem move Hemmer toward the left.

As material is stitched through the large Hemmers the turn at edge of hem is visible. Allow the hem to ride freely through the Hemmer, never drawing on the edge being turned, but gently retarding the material under the Hemmer, using the left hand.

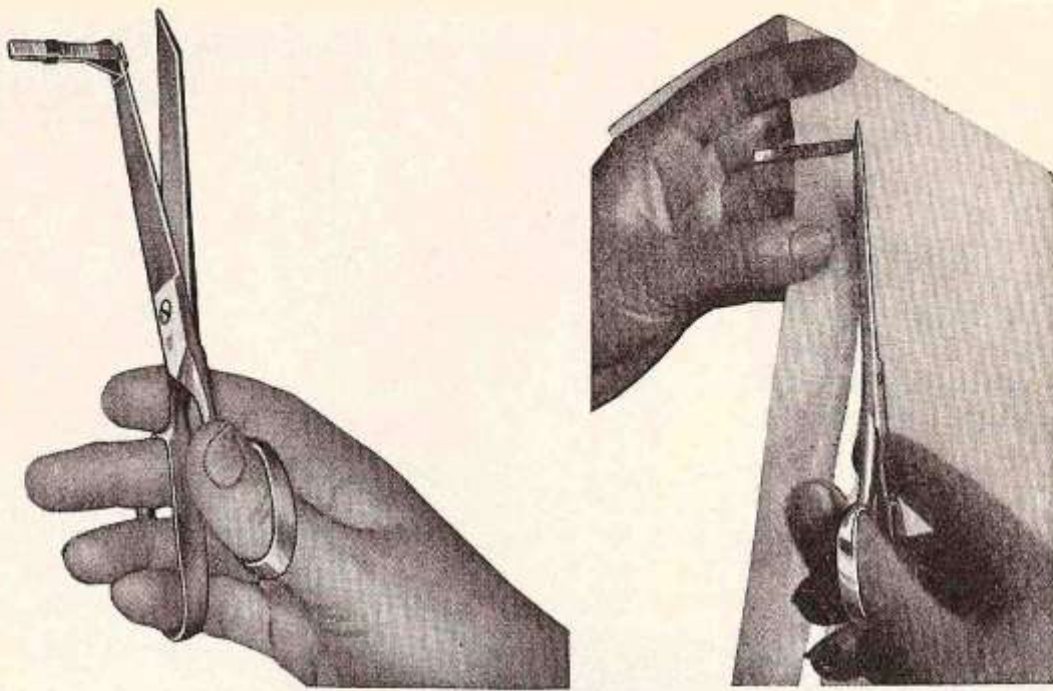


THE CUTTING GAUGE

The Cutting Gauge is used as a guide when cutting bias bands for use as binding; or narrow bands either straight or bias to be used as facings, pipings, cording or narrow ruffling.

The inch and fractions thereof designated on the Cutting Gauge enables one to cut material of any texture perfectly for use with the Binder. $\frac{7}{8}$ inch or $\frac{15}{16}$ inch is correct for firmly woven materials.

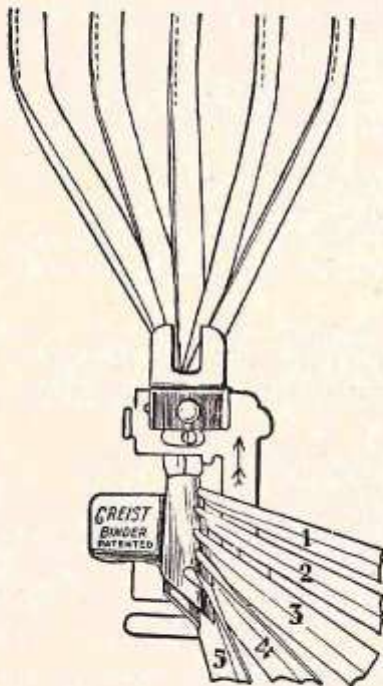
1 inch to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches is correct for materials that stretch more readily.



Attach Cutting Gauge to lower point of scissors, move gauge slide to width of band desired. The gauge slide is adjustable and can be moved to the left or right. Insert the material to be cut between the blades of the Cutting Gauge, with the edge of material against the slide, then cut moving the scissors forward in short even clips.

It is important that bindings to be used with the Binder be cut on a true bias to produce perfect work. Only a true bias will stretch evenly.

THE MULTIPLE SLOT BINDER



The Multiple Slot Binder is of special interest at this time in that it is very new and also because of its many uses. It is designed with slots to accommodate six different widths of commercial binding in addition to the familiar 15/16 inch bias cut binding which every woman has always used, making it herself with the aid of the Cutting Gauge from self material or otherwise.

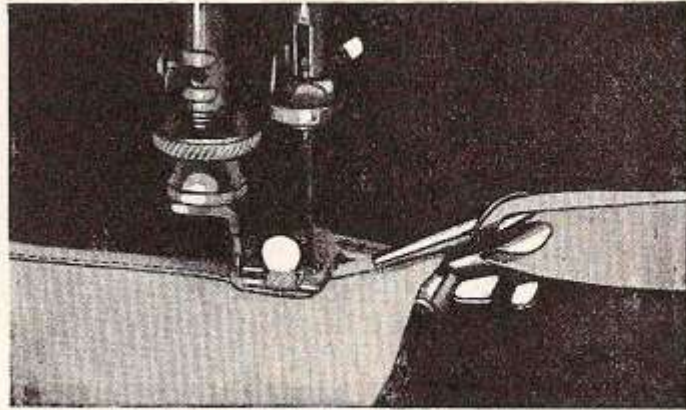
The single fold commercial binding must be used and entered in slot of same size as illustrated at left. They are fed, respectively, through the five slots in the binder scroll, beginning with the smallest. Sizes 5 and 6 are both entered in slot No. 5.

Commercial Binding is already folded over at each edge toward the center, slightly more on one side than the other so that when they meet a slightly wider turn appears on one side. The wider side should be the lower side when binding is entered in Binder.

The Binder is adjustable sidewise so that stitching can be made to appear properly close to the edge of binding.

Adjust Binder to right or to left so that stitching appears close to folded edge of binding.

When using bias binding that has been cut 15/16" wide it is entered around the scroll of the Binder as shown in illustration.



PIPINGS ENCLOSED IN BINDING

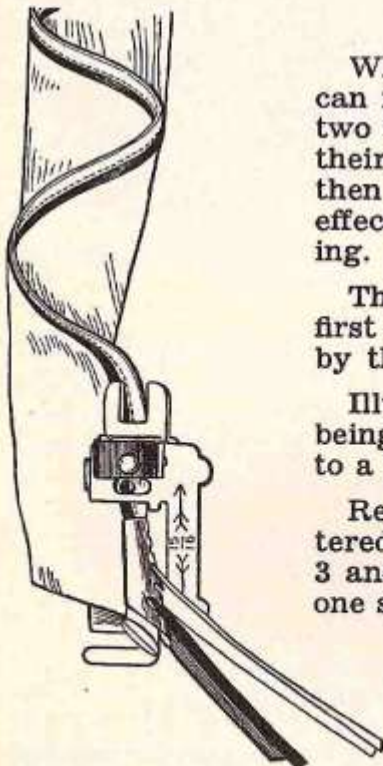
When using the Multiple Slot Binder a garment can now be piped and bound in one stitching. Even two bindings of contrasting color can be entered in their correct size slots to act as a double piping and then enclosed in still narrower binding giving the effect of a double reversible piping enclosed in binding.

The narrowest width should be entered in its slot first and drawn through to the needle, then followed by the others.

Illustration shows clearly the detail of two bindings being used on sheer fabric as a finish and trimming to a cascade.

Red binding size No. 5 acts as a piping and is entered in slot 5. No. 3 white binding is entered in slot 3 and holds the edge of cascade and red binding in one stitching.

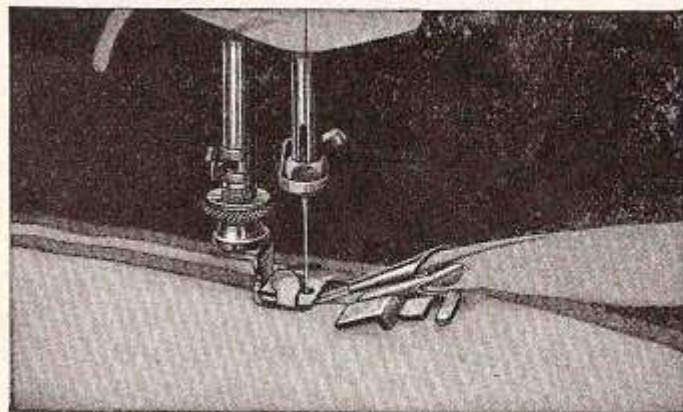
The finer quality bindings are best suited to the double and triple effects in piping and binding. Binding when too heavy makes trimming bulky.



TRIMMING WITH BINDING

Bindings are frequently applied as a trimming. Bindings of any width can be applied but the dainty narrow widths are most popular.

Place garment to be trimmed under the Binder and enter binding in its correct slot. Use frame of Binder as a space guide. For space between narrow bindings use inner edge of frame. To space wider apart for the wider bindings use the outer edge of frame.



THE FIVE STITCH RUFFLER

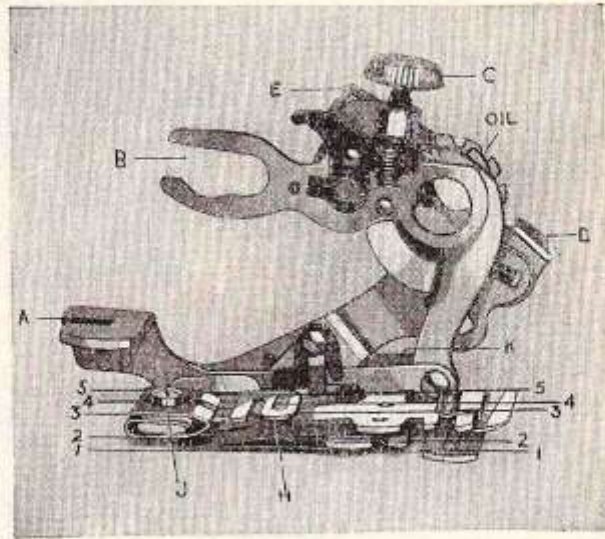
The Five Stitch Ruffler will make plain ruffling or plaiting, and by a simple adjustment without removing the Attachment from the machine, will make a plait every fifth stitch, or in groups of any desired number.

To attach—remove Presser Foot; attach Ruffler Foot "A" in place with fork arm "B" astride needle clamp screw. Tighten holder screw; see that needle passes thru center of needle hole in foot of Ruffler.

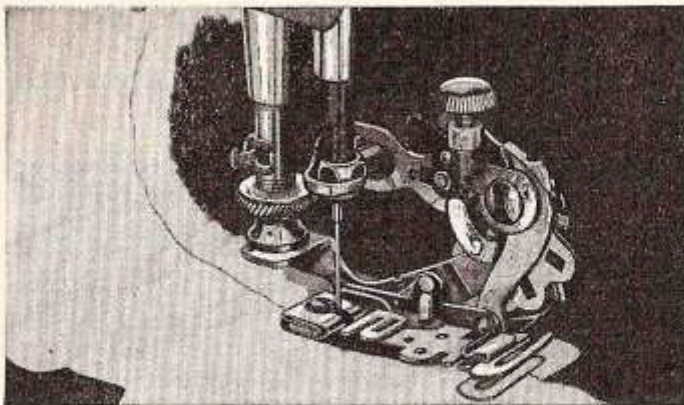
Place goods to be gathered between the blued blades following line 1. Push forward until under needle hole; lower Presser Bar and proceed to sew.

By a simple adjustment the Five Stitch Ruffler will make four types of ruffling:

- Gathered
- Single stitch plaiting
- Five stitch plaiting
- Group plaiting



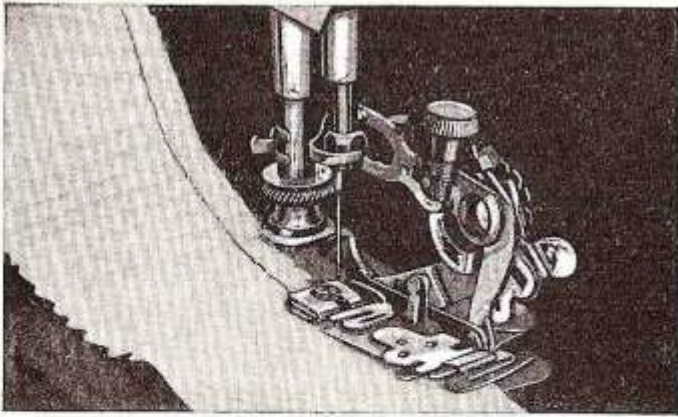
GATHERING WITH RUFFLER



By regulating the adjusting screw and length of stitch, all variations from a very scant to a very full ruffle can be made.

To make a scant ruffle, turn adjusting screw "C" to the left one turn at a time until the fullness is satisfactory. To make a fuller ruffle, turn screw "C" to the right. See illustration above. Adjust to suit.

Don't attempt to use Attachments until you have mastered plain sewing.



To plait a single stitch ruffle keep lever "D" down and set stitch on machine fairly long. Turn adjusting screw "C" down toward the right as far as it will go for the largest plait. The size of the plait can be varied by the setting of screw "C".

To make a five stitch plaited ruffle pull lever "D" up as far as it will go and keep adjusting screw

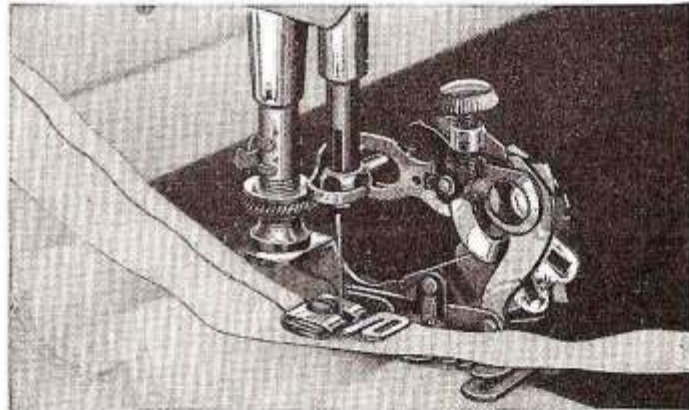
"C" down as far as possible. The length of stitch will determine the distance between each plait.

Group plaiting is accomplished with Ruffler set as for five stitch plaiting. After the first group of plaits have been stitched set the Ruffler into neutral by pushing adjustment "E" forward lifting the pawl out of contact with the ratchet wheel of Ruffler. Plain stitching can then be accomplished covering the space between groups. Pull adjustment "E" forward again for the next group of plaits. Continue until all plaiting has been accomplished.

RUFFLING AND SEWING TO GARMENT

A gathered or plaited ruffle can be made and attached to a garment in one operation. A piping or facing may also be added at the same time.

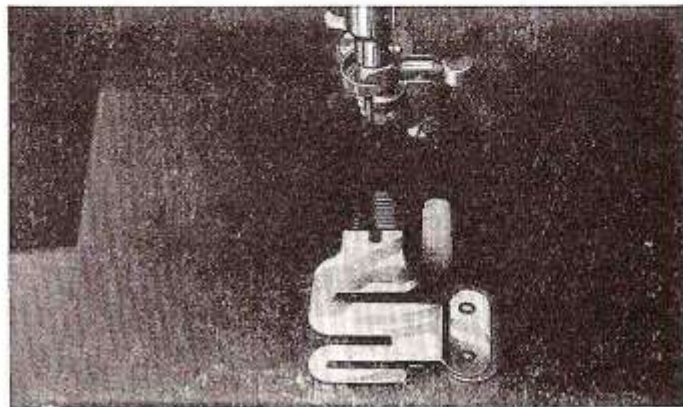
Ruffle to be gathered or plaited is placed between the blue blades—following line 2. The garment is under the Ruffler—following line 1. Facing is placed on top of blue blades—following line 3. When adding a piping the piping is inserted in slot "H" with folded edge of piping toward the left—following line 4 and the facing is then placed above piping guide "H" following line 5. See illustration of Ruffler at top of preceding page where Ruffler adjustments and guiding points are designated.



THE SHIRrer

The Shirrer is used with the Ruffler and is intended for shirring in rows, or for a heading more than an inch wide.

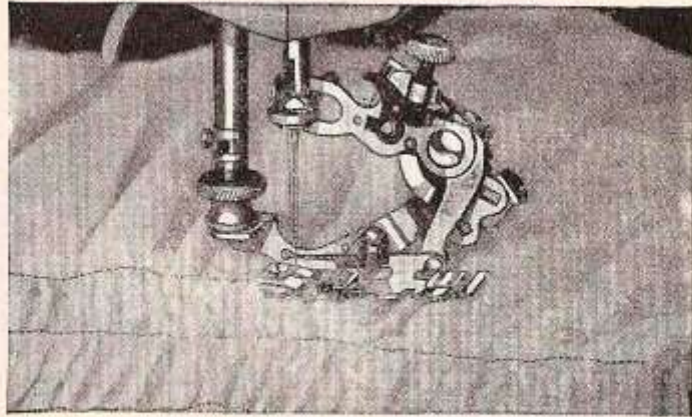
The Shirrer is attached by fitting the end prong into far hole on the bed of the machine, and the prong on the under side into hole nearest you and pushing forward into place.



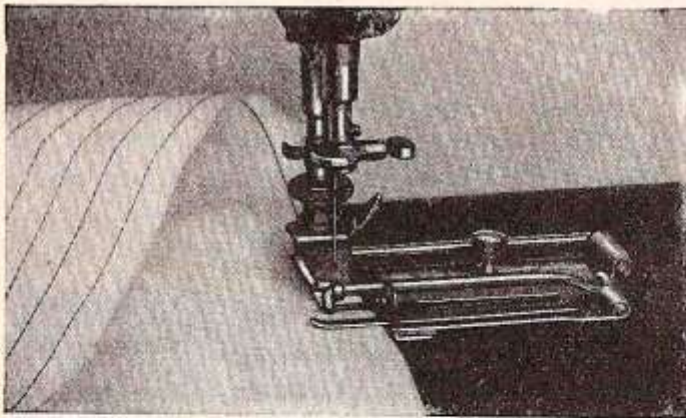
Remove the under blade from Ruffler by loosening the small screw on right side—tighten screw again to prevent loosening. Attach Ruffler to machine in regular way, over Shirrer.

Never use under blade on Ruffler with Shirrer.

The Quilter, if used with the Ruffler, will act as a guide to evenly space rows of shirring.



THE TUCKER

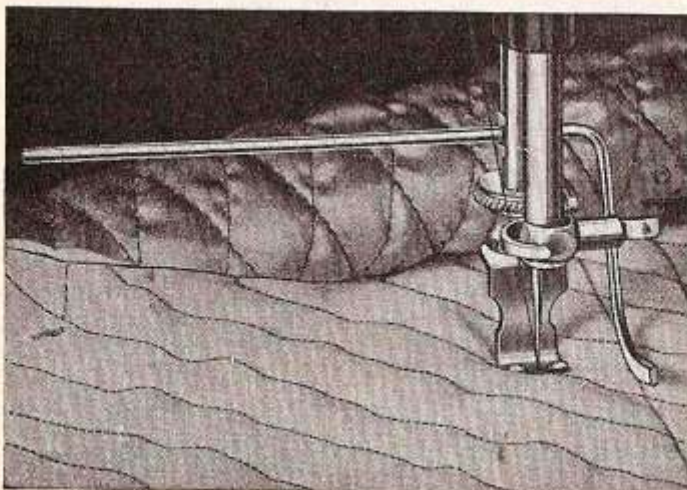


inch wide with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space between.

The fold for the first tuck must be creased its entire length by hand. Insert material in Tucker from left between smoother and blade with cloth to be tucked uppermost. Lower Presser Bar and proceed to sew keeping the crease against the guide. When finished, flatten tuck away from crease just marked.

The succeeding tucks are creased along the line made by the Tuck Marker. The edge of the finished Tuck is caught under the hook in front of the Marker.

When making the last tuck throw the operating lever up so that no mark will be made where a mark is not desired.



Remove Presser Foot and attach Tucker securely. See that needle passes through center of needle hole.

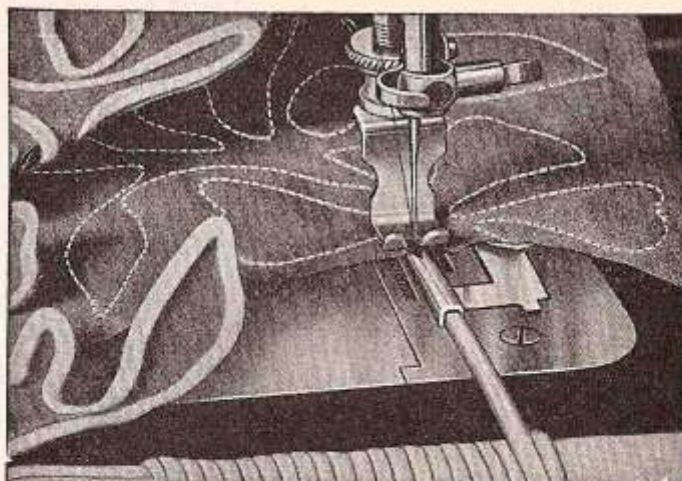
Adjust Tucker for desired width and space. If Tucker is set at 2 for tuck and 2 for space, the result will be one-quarter inch tucks with no space between. If set at 2 and 3, the tucks will be $\frac{1}{4}$ of an

QUILTING

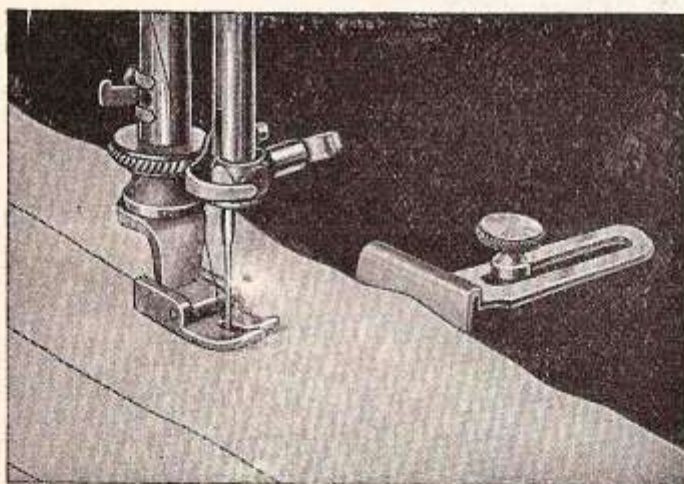
Replace the Presser Foot with the short Underbraider Foot and set stitch fairly large. Loosen screw at lower end of Presser Bar and insert Quilter through small hole. Move the Quilter Guide as far from the needle as the distance desired between rows. To get the desired pucker on quilted work the right side of the material must be underneath, the lining, or wrong side, uppermost.

UNDERBRAIDER & FOOT

Substitute Underbraider Foot for Presser Foot, for use with the Underbraider, which is attached to the bed of the machine in the same manner as is the Shirrer, first inserting braid in tube on Underbraider and then draw well up under needle. If stitching does not come in center of braid, the tube may be adjusted slightly.



Attach braiding design firmly to wrong side of material, insert material face down, under foot but over Braider. Lower Presser Bar and proceed, guiding pattern so that braid will be pierced at each stitch. When design is finished pierce material and draw the ends of the braid thru to wrong side and fasten.



THE CLOTH GUIDE

This Attachment is used as a guide for straight stitching when making wide hems or deep tucks.

Attach to bed of machine with Thumb Screw. Allow fold of material to rest against guide.

THE EDGESTITCHER

Substitute this Attachment for the Presser Foot.

The slots, as numbered at right, are used as guides when sewing lace insertions, lace and embroidery, or lace edges and banded materials.

Slots 1 and 4 are used when sewing lace insertions, lace and embroidery, or lace and tucked strips.

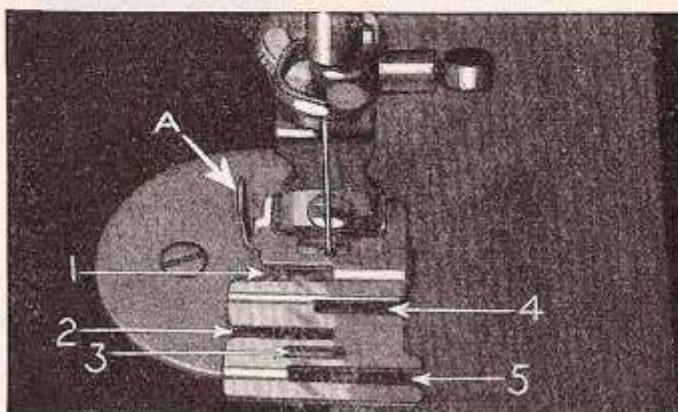
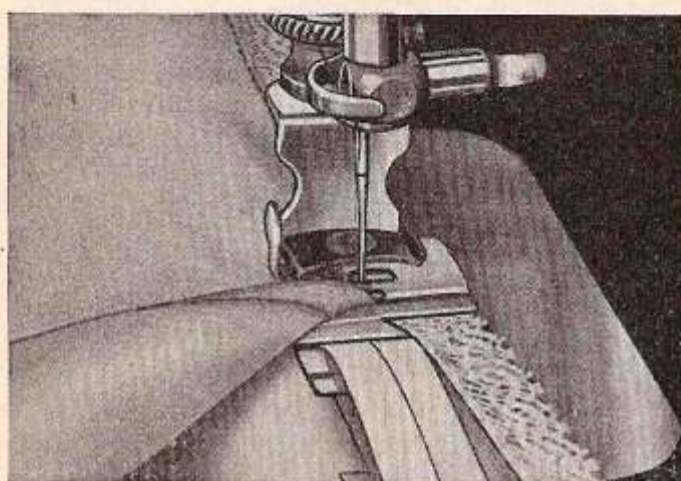
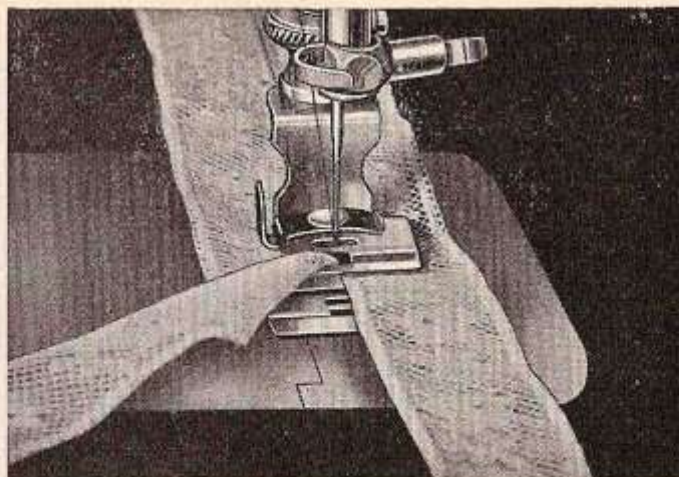
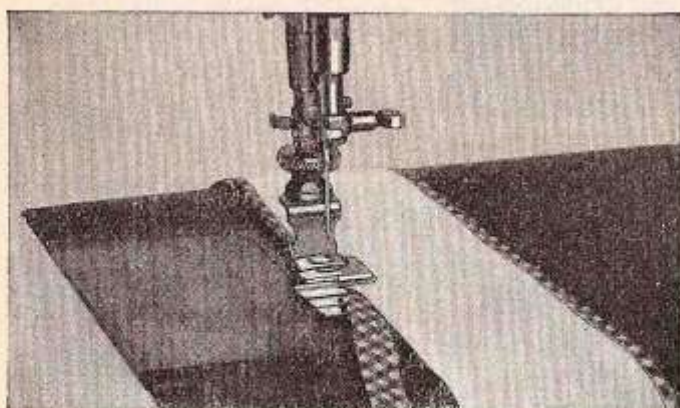


Illustration at right shows the Edge-stitcher in operation joining lace edges. Slots 1 and 4 are used for such close stitching.



As illustrated at left a garment can be faced and trimmed in one operation. Fit folded edge of garment in slot 1. Trimming edge in slot 4 with bias folded binding entered in slot 2 which acts as the facing. Thus three edges are joined properly in one stitching.

PIPING WITH THE EDGESTITCHER



If wide piping is used, insert in slot 3 with fold of piping toward the left, and the edge of folded material in slot 4. If narrow piping is desired insert piping in slot 3 with fold of piping toward the right, folded edge of material is then placed in slot 2. Slot 5 is designed to evenly stitch french seams.

If folded tape, military braid or any straight edge trimming is to be applied to garment its edge is entered in slot 4 while garment is under attachment.

In joining lace edges to material it is correct to crease over the edge of material before entering it in slot 1, as this will be the finished side of work.

Lug "A" adjusts the stitching in relation to the edge of garment.

