



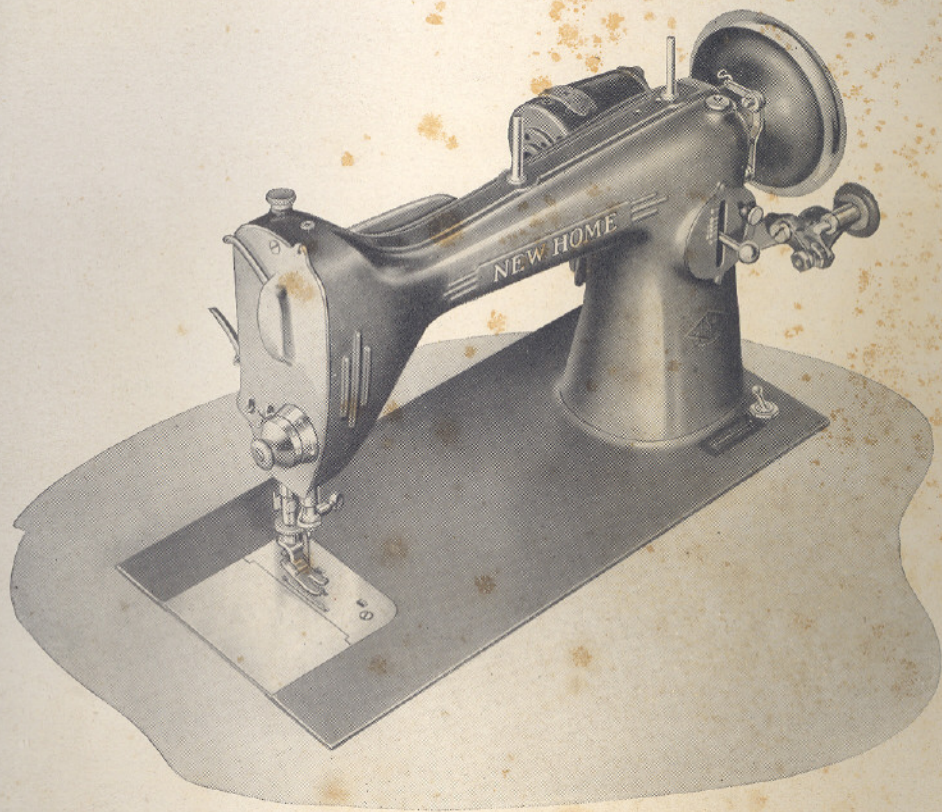
**INSTRUCTION BOOK**  
ROUND BOBBIN ROTARY  
MODEL: NLB

**NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.**

SINCE 1860 MANUFACTURERS OF

**NEW**  **HOME**  
LIGHT-RUNNING

**ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINES**

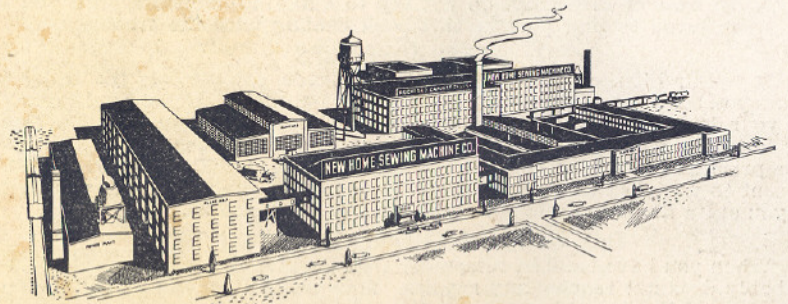


INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR

**NEW HOME**  
LIGHT-RUNNING

(NLB)

ELECTRIC ROTARY SEWING MACHINE



HOME OF

*America's Finest Sewing Machines*

SINCE 1860

**NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.**

**ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.**

## READ THIS BOOK CAREFULLY

To obtain full 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 pages 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Study the picture of the machine on page 28 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. Regulate stitch length according to thickness of material, lengthening for heavier materials and shortening for lighter.
4. Use only the rotary needles No. CC1221 manufactured especially for this machine. No others will fit. See page 9.
5. Be sure machine is properly threaded. See pages 4 and 5.
6. Learn plain sewing before attempting to use attachments.
7. Do not pull on cloth to make machine run faster as it will break the needle.
8. Do not run machine when threaded without cloth under the presser foot.
9. When removing work from machine, always be sure that take-up is at its highest point. See page 6.
10. 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, see your dealer or write to us, giving the serial number of your machine (including letters preceding number), and the name and number of the part needed (see price and parts list on pages 29 through 34) 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 and letters of the machine.

### THE USUAL BEGINNERS 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.

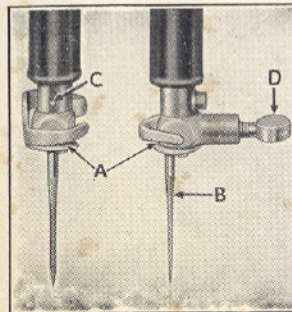
### INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONNECTING AND STARTING MACHINE

Make certain the voltage of your electrical system is within ten volts of that listed on the motor.

For console models—after installing head into cabinet, plug motor connection into the junction block (located inside and to the rear of the cabinet) marked "motor." The light connection to be plugged in where it is marked "light." (If these are reversed the motor will run continually when connected to source of supply). To secure current for operation of the machine plug female end of the extension cord into the junction block located on the rear underside of the cabinet.

Gradually press 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.

## NEW LIGHT-RUNNING HOME SEWING INSTRUCTIONS



### TO SET THE NEEDLE

Raise take-up (see page 28) 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 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).

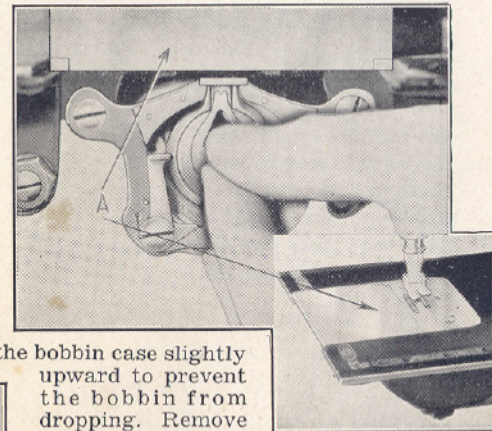
Only use the rotary needles No. CC1221 which are made especially for this machine. See page 9.

### 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 to its highest position by pushing the disc hand wheel away from you with your right hand. Then raise the hook cover hinge plate (A) (located on the left of base). Grasp the bobbin case with the thumb and forefinger of left hand, as shown in illustration.

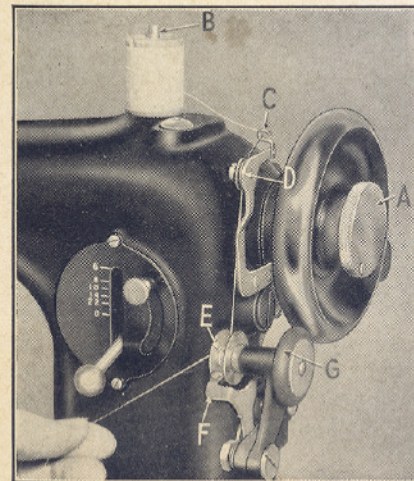
Pull out the bobbin case, turning the hand enough to keep the open side of the



the bobbin case slightly upward to prevent the bobbin from dropping. Remove the bobbin from the case for winding.

### WINDING THE BOBBIN

Holding hand wheel with left hand, loosen brake button (A) by turning button towards you. This stops the sewing mechanism. Place bobbin (E) on winder spindle, locating hole in side of bobbin on the bobbin driving pin. Press lock lever (F) until it goes between flanges of bobbin, and the spooler ring (G) is in contact with the hand wheel. Place thread on spool pin (B). Draw thread through thread guide (C), and between tension discs (D). Insert thread through hole in bobbin (E), and hold thread in left hand as shown and start motor as if sewing.

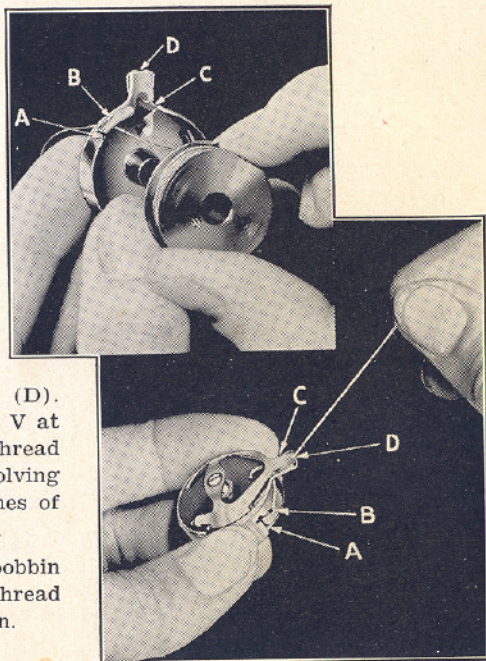


After a yard or so of thread has been wound pull sharply on the thread held in left hand, which will break it off at hole (E). Bobbin will be automatically released when filled. Now tighten the brake button (A) and the sewing mechanism is once more connected.

### TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE

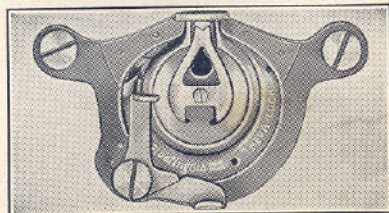
Place the wound bobbin in the case leaving three or four inches of thread dangling. Draw thread into slot (A) until it comes out at (B). With the same motion, swing the thread under the projection all the way around into slot at position (C). Then pull thread back toward projection and thread will come out from under spring (D). See that thread comes out of the V at end of spring (D), then pull on thread to make sure that bobbin is revolving freely in case. Leave 3 or 4 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 THE BOBBIN CASE

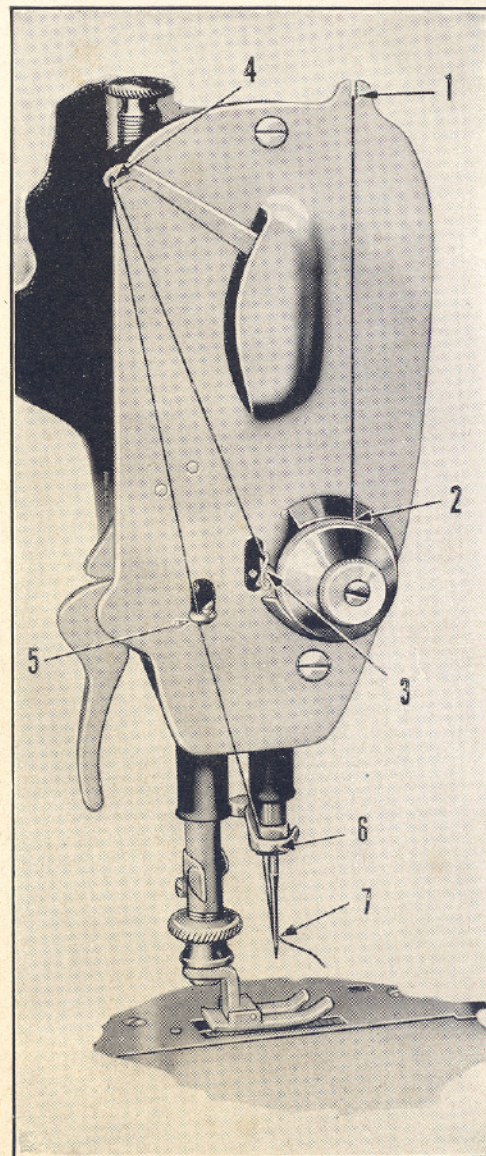
Hold the bobbin case with the thumb and forefingers with the open side slightly upward. Place the bobbin case on the central pin or stud of the bobbin case base with the tongue of the bobbin case at the top, and press the bobbin case in as far as it will go. The latch will hold it in place.

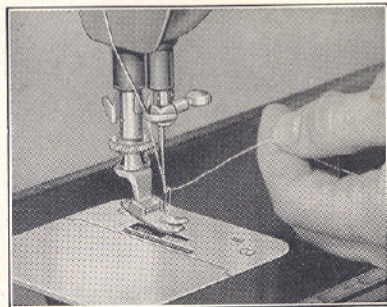


### TO THREAD THE UPPER SEWING MECHANISM

Raise the presser foot. Move the hand wheel away from you until take-up (4) 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 into center of spring (3). Now release the pressure of the right hand on the spool. Continuing with the left hand pass the thread up through the hole in the take-up (4) from left to right.

Now bring the thread downward through the face plate thread guide (5), 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) and 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.

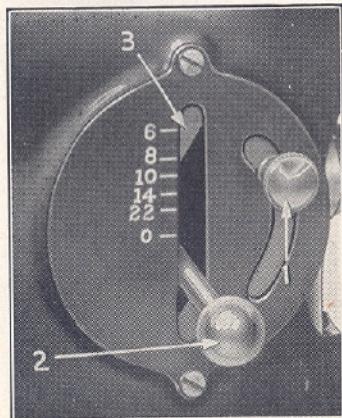
Now pull both threads to the back of, and underneath, the presser foot.

**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 (for a console electric model), or with your foot on the foot-control rheostat (for an electric portable model).

**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 number of stitches to the inch that the machine is set to make is indicated by the number in line with the stitch regulator lever (2). To change the length of stitch, loosen the thumb screw (1), and move it to the top of the slot. Then move the stitch regulator lever (2) until it is in line with the number of the desired length of stitch. Now move the thumb screw (1) downward until the stitch regulating plate (3) touches the lever (2). Then tighten the thumb screw (1). The machine will make the same number of stitches to the inch in reverse direction when the lever (2) is moved to the

lowest position. Should forward stitching only be necessary, move the screw (1) up to the top of the curved slot and tighten it firmly.

The length of stitch can be changed by moving the lever (2) upward for a long stitch, and downward for a short stitch. In this case the lever (2) should not be lowered beyond the line marked zero.

**TO REGULATE THE DIRECTION OF FEED**

To feed the goods from you move the stitch regulator lever (2) upward as far as it will go. To feed the goods toward you move the stitch regulator lever (2) down as far as it will go. The direction of feed can be reversed at any point of the seam without removing the work from the machine. Back tacking is therefore readily accomplished, and the fastening of the ends of seams is made easy.

**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 the upper tension is too loose, or lower tension is 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. Turn the graduated tension nut (See Page 28) clock-wise, the top of nut towards you, to tighten the tension. Turn reverse or counter-clockwise to loosen 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 of 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.

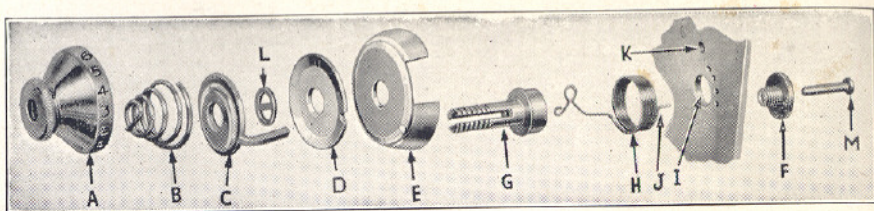
**NOTE:** Be sure machine is correctly threaded, that the bobbin is wound smoothly but not too full, that the needle is the correct size, and that the same kind and size of thread is used for both threads.

**UPPER THREAD TENSION ASSEMBLY**

(Illustration on next page)

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, the one



at the top and the one at the bottom of the face plate. Then remove the face plate, next remove each succeeding part as shown in illustration above.

Take off the tension stud nut (A), and the tension spring (B), then the tension disc spider (C), then the tension release washer (L), the tension disc (D) and the tension base (E).

To reassemble, replace the parts in the following order: 1st the tension base E, 2nd the "saucer" tension disc D (the bottom side of the "saucer" against the tension base), 3rd the tension washer L, 4th the tension disc spider C, (be sure that the long prong of the tension disc spider C passes through the notch in the tension disc D, through the small hole in the tension Base E, and through hole K, in the face plate, 5th the tension spring B, and 6th the tension stud nut A.

If for any reason the tension stud (G) and the thread check spring (H) have been removed, care should be taken to insure the proper tension of the thread check spring (H). 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 the thread check spring (H) it is necessary to remove 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 lessen the tension drop the end of the thread check spring marked (J) to the hole below; to increase the tension, raise the end of the thread check spring marked (J) to the hole above it. To make certain that all parts are in their proper place check with the paragraph above.

**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 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.



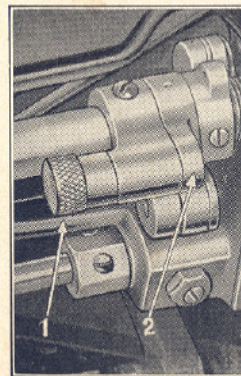
← EXACT SIZE OF NEEDLE  
FOR THIS SEWING MACHINE

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 ordering from us ask for No. CC1221 Needles, specifying thread size.

Needles for other types of machines made by us will not do. The illustration above shows exact length of needle. Lay a needle on this illustration to see that it is the correct length.

**THREAD SIZE (NEEDLE EYE SIZE) GUIDE**

Class of work to sew	Size of Needle	Size of Thread
Very Thin Muslins, Cambrics, Linen, etc.	#0	{ 100 to 150 Cotton 000.00 Silk Twist
Very Fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, Fine Silk Goods, etc.	#B	{ 80 to 100 Cotton Silk Twist
Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk, General Domestic Goods, and all Classes of General Domestic Work	#1/2	{ 60 to 80 Cotton A & B Silk Twist
All Kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Light Woolen Goods, Heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	#1	{ 40 to 60 Cotton C Silk Twist
Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantels, etc.	#2	{ 30 to 40 Cotton D Silk Twist
Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothes Generally.	#3	{ 24 to 30 Cotton E Silk Twist 60 to 80 Linen



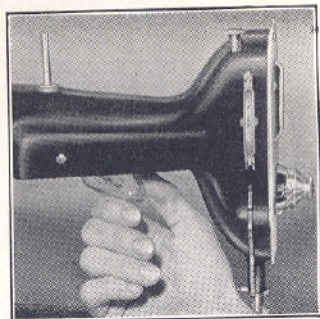
**DROP FEED ADJUSTMENT FOR DARNING AND EMBROIDERING**

Turn the machine back on its hinges. Unscrew the thumb screw (1) until it releases from the feed lifting crank (2). The feed is now rendered inoperative and will not interfere with the free movement of the work. Bring the machine back in place. Move the stitch regulator (No. 2 illustrated at bottom of page 6) to its neutral position in center of slot. Remove the presser foot (See page 10 "to change presser foot") and let down the presser bar lifter to restore the tension on the needle thread, which is released when the lifter is raised.

No attachment is necessary in darning. Simply remove the presser foot from the machine, and be sure to lower the presser foot lifter as this controls the upper thread tension. Lower the drop feed as per instructions in above paragraph. The work should be smoothly stretched out in a close fitting pair of embroidery hoops. Commence just outside the hole to

be darned and sew across the edge of the hole, moving the hoops back and forth gradually to right or left as the case may be until the hole is filled with lines of stitches. Now turn the goods around so the next lines of stitching will be made directly across the ones just made, and proceed as before. Be sure to use a thread as near the same size as the threads in the goods being darned, or even finer to get a neater finish.

### MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUCTIONS



**TO REPLACE LIGHT BULB** loosen screw on the back side of the built in lamp housing  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  turn to the left, then insert finger at the front end of the bulb and tilt bulb down as illustrated on the left. Release bulb from socket by slightly pressing in and turning to the left.

**TO CHANGE PRESSURE OF PRESSER FOOT.** For ordinary sewing, it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material, as the Floating Presser Foot will automatically glide over heavy seams and bulky materials. In the event you find it necessary to lighten pressure to prevent prints or roughness, turn presser bar adjusting screw (See page 28) on the top of the machine to the left. To increase pressure, turn screw to the 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 the longest stitch possible, and a loose upper tension. The threads can be easily pulled out.

**SKIPPED 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.

**SEE THAT THE PRESSER FOOT** is securely clamped by the screw and snug against the presser bar, 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 to presser bar. Be sure to use correct size needle and thread for material. See pages 8 and 9.

**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.
- (8) Starting without take-up lever at highest point.

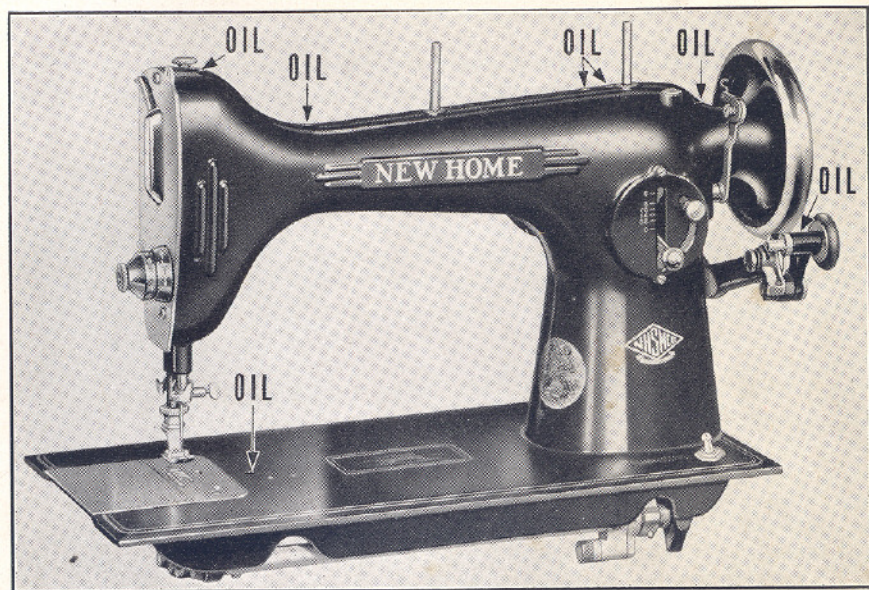
**BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD.** May be caused by:

- (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.
- (6) Dust or lint in bobbin.

**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.

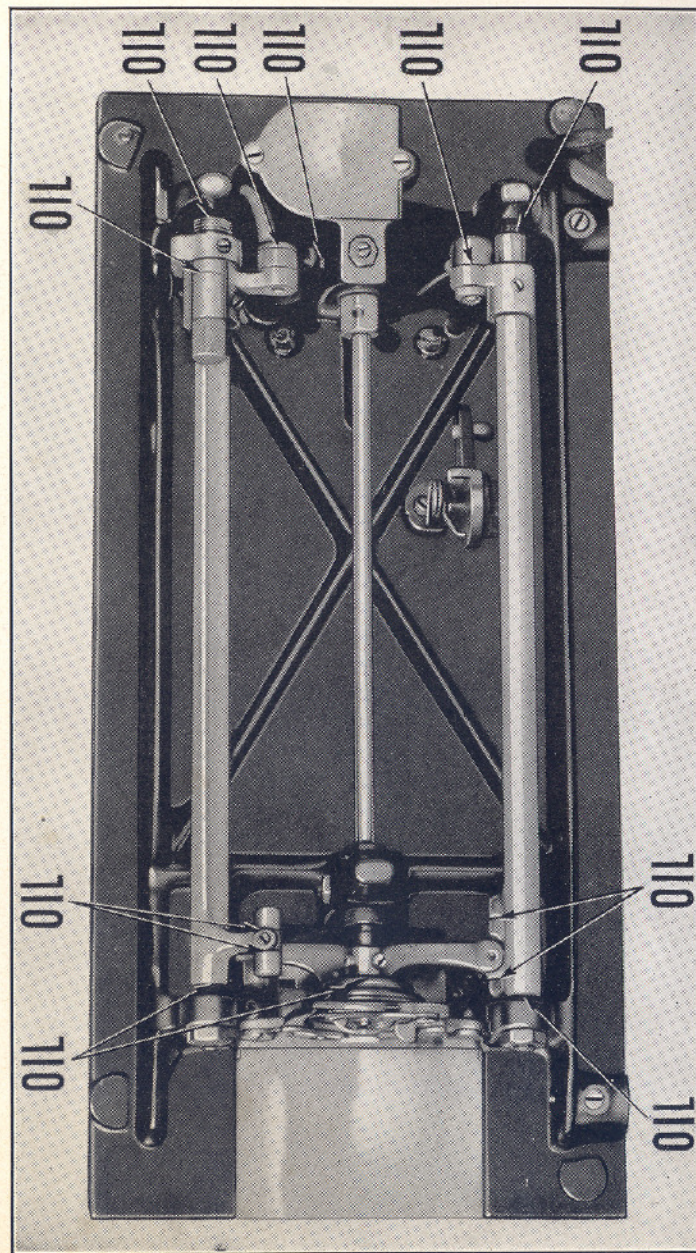
INSTRUCTIONS FOR OILING



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 as shown in illustration is enough.

NEW HOME OILING INSTRUCTIONS



To oil underneath mechanism (illustration shown above) tip the head back on its hinges and put one drop of oil at each point indicated.