

Western Electric

No. 1

Portable Sewing Machine



Vibrator Instruction Book

Introduction

THIS is to show you how to use the Western Electric Portable Sewing Machine. It is to tell you new things about your sewing which will interest you, too, and which will help you get the best out of your machine.

Read it all, it will help you.

Many times, just a simple thing will cause you trouble. You can avoid this, by thoroughly knowing your machine before you start to use it. There is a photograph of the machine on page 3. Study it. It will familiarize you with each part.

Each machine is inspected, tested, and well oiled, before it leaves the factory. During its shipping, though, dust and dirt sometimes collect, especially around the oil holes. So clean it thoroughly with a soft cloth before you start to sew

General Instructions

BEFORE the machine is used, clean and oil it thoroughly according to instructions on page 5.

The needle is important. Study the lesson on page 9. It shows you just how to set your needle. And when you need new ones, consult the chart on page 9 for the size you should buy. It gives detailed information.

Thread the machine as shown in the diagram on page 8. Incorrect threading will cause the thread to break or loop.

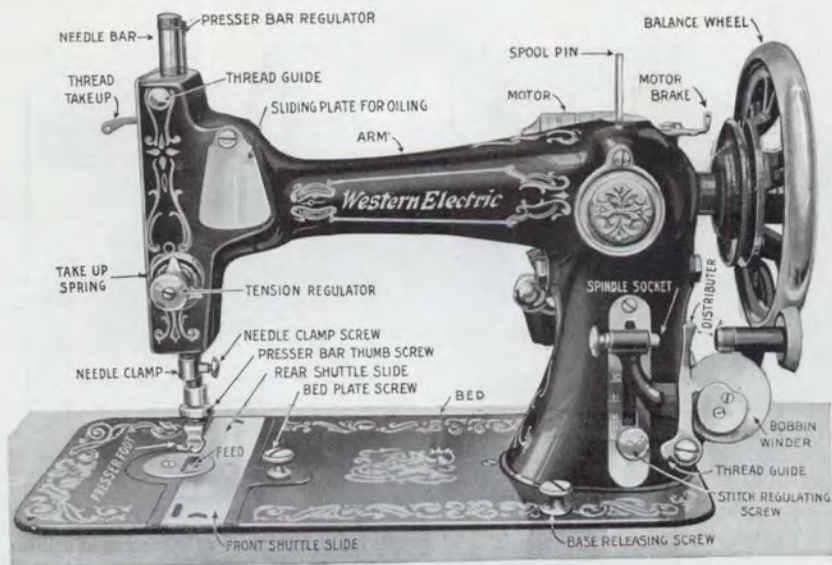
Thread the shuttle as shown on pages 7 and 8. Do not allow dirt or dust to collect under the spring on the shuttle, as this will give you an uneven tension and will spoil the appearance of your stitch. Unless there is cloth between, do not leave the presser foot down on the feed while the machine is running, as this injures both.

Read the motor lesson on page 4 carefully. It will show you how to start the machine and how to control it.

Know your attachments.

This machine is equipped with a full set of attachments. They will help you to do all kinds of family sewing. The lessons on pages 13 to 24 will show you the best use for each attachment.

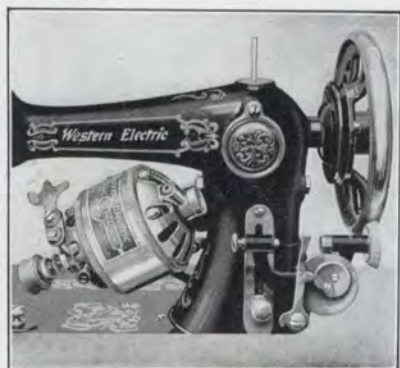
Do not attempt to change any of the adjustments on this sewing machine. You will only make trouble for yourself, if you do. **Do not** turn any of the screws to see what they control. The machine has been properly adjusted at the factory and the adjustments **should not** be interfered with. If you have trouble and cannot determine the remedy from this book, take the question up with the dealer who sold you the machine. If this is not convenient, write us and we will be glad to advise you.



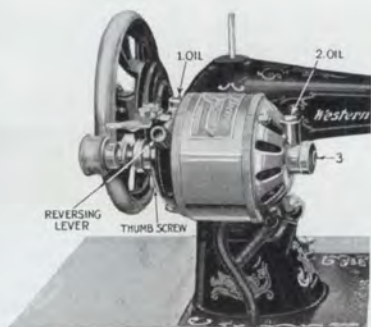
Your machine. Arrows point to parts you should know.

The above illustration has been prepared for your convenience. By referring to it you can determine the different working parts of the machine and can easily apply each lesson given in this book.

In case something goes wrong with your machine and you wish to write us, it will be easy for you to explain the trouble by referring to the chart, to determine just where the defect is.



Ill. 1. Machine with motor under arm.



Ill. 2. Machine with motor in position.

Motor Lesson

To place the motor in working position, grasp the body part and swing it around so that the cork-bound pulley is against the machine hand wheel. See Ill. 2.

When the motor is not in use it is swung back into position under the arm, as shown in Ill. 1.

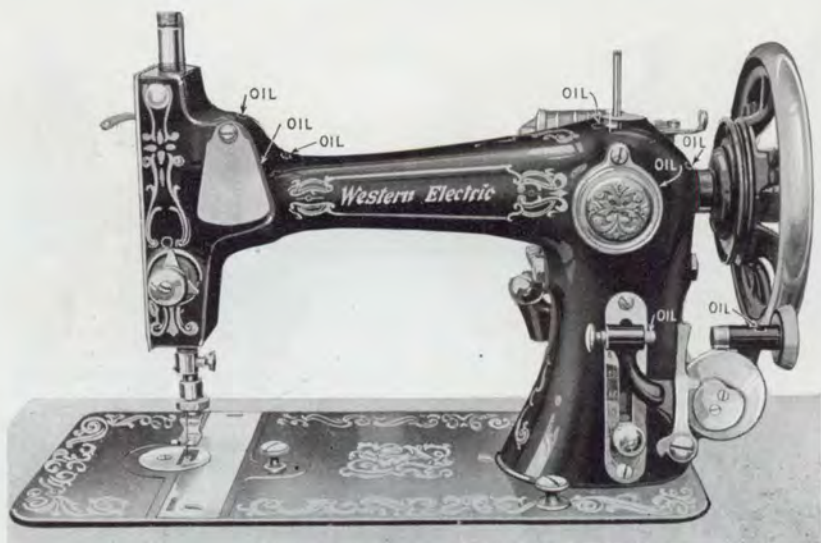
Attach the screw plug at the end of the long cord as seen in Ill. 3, to any electric light socket and the smaller plug on the shorter cord to the two prongs protruding from the wood base of the machine. Place the foot control on the floor and press lightly; this will start the wheel running slowly.

Pressing a little harder will make it go faster. To reverse the direction in which the motor is to run, remove the thumb screw and raise or lower the reversing lever as far as it will go. Then replace the thumb screw.

Points 1 and 2 on the diagram are the only places where the motor requires oiling. A drop of good sewing machine oil once a day where the machine is used constantly by dress-makers, seamstresses, etc., or once a week where it is used occasionally, as in the home, will assure perfect running and satisfactory results.



Ill. 3. Foot control.



The arrows show oil holes.

To Oil the Machine

To run your sewing machine properly, and to have it wear well, you must thoroughly oil it occasionally. If the machine is in continuous use, it should be oiled every day. With moderate use, only occasional oiling is necessary. The above illustration shows you all the places you must oil. One drop at each point is sufficient.

If the machine seems to run heavily or if it makes undue noise after standing for some time, use a little kerosene in all oiling places. Then run the machine rapidly for a few minutes, wipe clean and oil with best sewing machine oil.

Never use cheap oil. It will gum your machine and injure rather than lubricate the parts. It is safer to purchase your oil at a sewing machine store or sewing machine department. Occasionally when thoroughly cleaning your machine, loosen it from the bed by removing the base releasing screw, as shown in the illustration above. Turn the machine over back and oil all working parts.

After oiling the machine, stitch a yard or so on a piece of waste material before starting to sew on a garment. This will prevent an oily thread from being worked in.



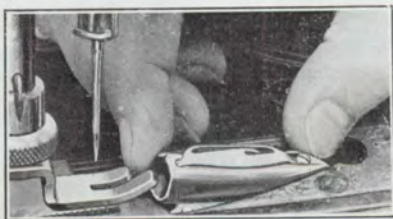
The bobbin winder threaded.

Winding the Bobbin

With the left hand, hold the hand wheel, turning the stop motion screw (center, right of wheel) toward you with the right hand. This releases the sewing mechanism of the machine. Push the bobbin winder up so that the rubber wheel comes in contact with the hand wheel. Catch the thread in with the bobbin as it is inserted in the right end of the socket; pull out the spindle socket at the left to admit the other end of the bobbin, and let it back slowly.

Place the spool on the spool pin, carry the thread through first the upper and then the lower slots in the distributor, then through the eyelet on the upper corner of the face plate. Start the motor and be sure to stop before the thread is wound higher than the metal ends of the bobbin. When finished, push winder back against the arm of the machine and tighten stop motion screw in the hand wheel.

To Remove Shuttle from Carrier

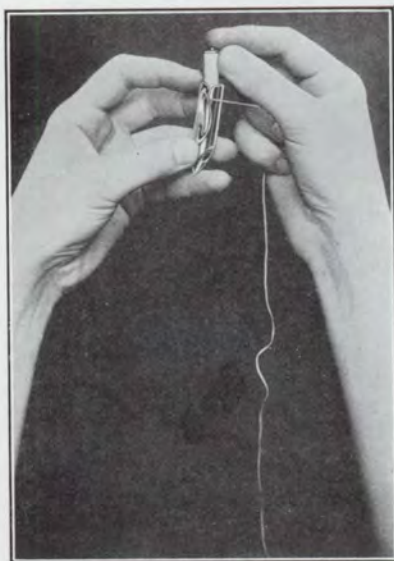


III. 1. Removing the shuttle from carrier.

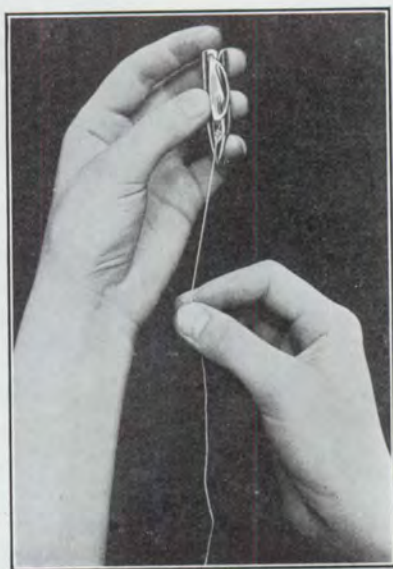
Pull out front shuttle slide far enough to bring shuttle carrier into full view. Push down the point of shuttle to release it at the back, and with the thumb and forefinger lift it from the carrier. Do not attempt to remove the shuttle by pulling at the spring, as this is liable to bend it out of shape.

Threading the Shuttle

Hold the shuttle in the left hand, as shown in the illustration, and insert the wound bobbin in the shuttle, leaving a loose thread about four inches long.



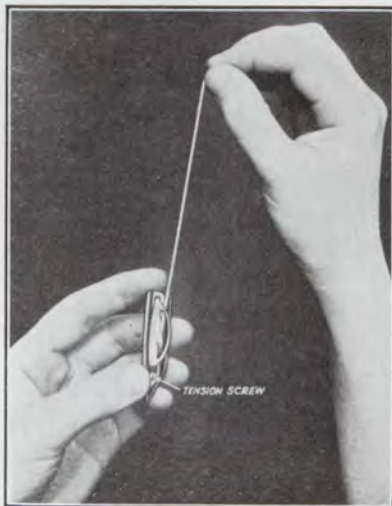
III. 2. Starting bobbin in shuttle.



III. 3. Pull the thread down.

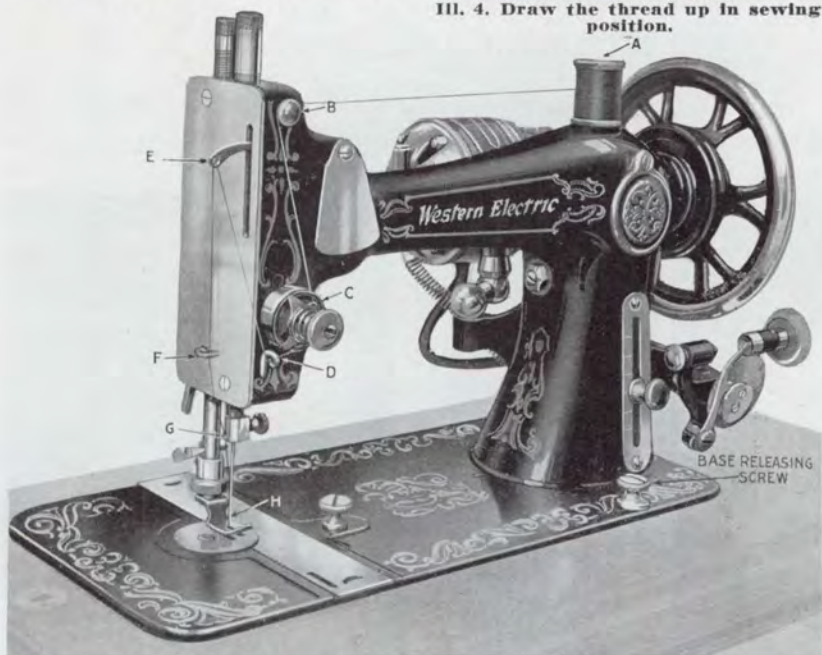
Holding the shuttle in the left hand, place the forefinger at the end of shuttle to hold the bobbin in place. With the right hand draw the thread downward and slightly to the left until it has worked in under the spring at the point of the shuttle. (See Ill. 3, p. 7)

Pull thread upward in position so that it pulls from the shuttle, as shown in Ill. 4. Make sure that the bobbin revolves freely in the shuttle. This can be done by pulling out two or three inches of thread. Put the shuttle in machine and replace front shuttle slide.



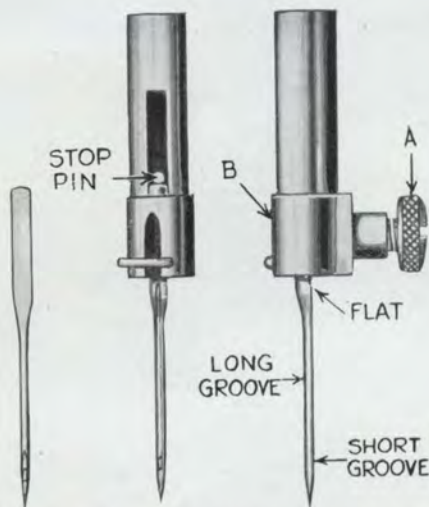
Ill. 4. Draw the thread up in sewing position.

To Thread Your Machine



Ill. 5. The machine threaded. The arrows point to different thread guides.

Place the thread on the spool pin A, carry it through guide B, and down to the tension C. Carry the thread through loop D, then up, threading it through take-up E. Then bring it down through guide F and G, into the needle H.



The needle; stop pin; needle clamp screw.

Setting the Needle

Raise the needle bar to its highest point, then loosen the needle clamp screw A with the large screw driver which comes in the box of attachments. Take the needle between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, pass the shank up into the slot of the needle Bar B, with the *flat side of the shank* toward or against the needle bar, until the end of the shank sets firmly against the *stop pin*. Then tighten the *needle clamp screw* with the screw driver.

When purchasing new needles measure them with the above illustration to make sure they are the proper length. Select the proper size needle by using the table below. The thread should match the texture of the material you are sewing with, as nearly as possible.

Sizes of Needle and Thread

Sizes of Needles	CLASS OF MATERIALS	Sizes of Silk and Cotton
1	Very fine silk or chiffon.	300-500 cotton 000 silk
2	Fine silk, organdie, silk net or laces, etc.	120-200 cotton 000 silk
3	Fine cotton goods, organdie, lawn and silk.	90-110 cotton 000 silk
4	Shirting, sheeting, muslin, all classes of household linen and underwear.	70-80 cotton A or B silk
5	Heavy muslin, woolen goods.	40-60 cotton C silk
6	Ticking, woolen goods, boy's clothing, coats, etc.	42-36 cotton
7-8	Coarse work, heavy stitching generally.	0-10 cotton

Needles for Western Electric's No. 1 Portable Sewing Machines

Any of the following will fit:

Acme	Hazel	Pan-American
Albaugh Dover	Helping Hand	Paveway
Aloha	Hibbard	Pelham
Always Ready	Hickory	Peerless
Alma	Home Comfort	Perfection
Alva	House & Farm	Pilgrims
Amazon	Home Pride	Pioneer
American No. 9	Homestead	Perfect
American Union	Household Queen	Plymouth
Arlington	Housewife	Popular
Ashland	Howard	Prairie Queen
Atchison	Hudson	Premier
Austin Special	I X L	Princess
Banner	Idalla	Princeton
Bartlett	Imperial	Pritzlaff
Beauty	Improved Belvidere	Progress
Belvidere	Improved Eldredge B	Proteus
Blade	Improved Faultless	Quaker
Bonita	Improved Melville	Queen
Brunswick	Improved Seamstress	Queen of the West
Burdick	Invader	Ranier
Century	Invincible	Regal
Challenge	Iowa	Regina
Champion	Jewell	Reliable
Clayton	Kautauk	Reliance
Climax	Kenwood	Republic
Clover Leaf	Keystone	Rev-O-Noc
Co-Lee	Kirkwood	Rich-Con
Columbia	La Belle	Rival
Columbus	La Belle Special	Riverside
Comus	Leader	Royal St. John
Cottage	Manchester	Ruby
Crescent	Majestic	Run Easy
Courier Journal	Mars	Scandinavian
Crown	Marshall-Wells	Schuneman & Evans
Damascus	Marvel	Seamstress
Dauntless	Maryland	Secera
Decorah Posten	Mason	Service
Defender	Matchless	Silent Princess
Defiance	Merrill	Singer High Arm
De-Soto	Meteor	Singer V S No. 1
Detroit	Midland B	Sinlooo
Dixon	Milwaukee	So Easy
Druid	Minneapolis	Southwell
Duplex	Momus	Spear Edge
E & B Ball Bearing	Monarch	Spiegel's
Edgemere	Montgomery Ward & Co.	Stanley
Eldorado	New Age	Star
Eldredge Rotary N. S.	New Century	Staufer
Electric City	New Champion	Sterling
Elgin	New Crown	Strange
Elmira	New Empire	St. John
Elmo	New England Queen	St. Paul
Elvia	New Era	Sunflower
Empress	New Fireside	Superior
Enterprise	New Florence	Temple
Envoy	New Goodrich	Triumph
Eudora	New Ideal	Tidende
Excelsior B B	New Improved	Tuxedo
Expert	New Jewett	Twentieth Century
Falcon	New Model	Velox
Family Friend	New National	Victoria
Famous	New Royal	Vindex B
Farm & Ranch	New South	Vindex Special
Faultless	New Sterling	Volo
Favorite	New Treasure	Vulcan
Field	New Victor	Wabash
Fireside	Niobe	Waltham
Galloway	Nonpariel	Waverly
Gayoso	Northern Queen	Wear Well
Germania	Noxall	Western Electric
Golden Eagle	Ohio	Whitehill B
Goldsmith	Old Homestead	Winchester
Gold Medal	Olympia	Windsor
Goodrich	Oregon	World's Fair
Grand	Oriole	Wright
Hackett	Oritania	Wyeth
Harris	Our Leader	Zenith
Happy Home	Oxford	

To Regulate the Tensions

It is important to thoroughly understand the regulating of the tensions for both upper and lower thread. You must know its effect upon the general appearance of the stitching. No matter what kind of material you are using, the thread should lock in the center, as shown in figure below.



If the upper tension is too tight, or the under thread too loose, the thread will lie straight along the surface of the material, as shown in figure below.



If the under tension is too tight, or the upper thread too loose, the thread will lie straight along the under side of the material, as shown in figure below.



How to Remove Knots of Thread from the Upper or Lower Tensions

Many times when you are unable to make a perfect stitch you will find the trouble is a knot of thread caught either in the upper or lower tension. The spring on the shuttle regulates the tension, and a knot of thread causes it to be held up. This would not allow the spring to press on the thread. Loosen the shuttle tension, adjust screw, (see Ill. on page 8) slightly raise the spring, and remove knot.

The upper tension is governed by flat discs. These are regulated to press on the thread by turning the tension regulating screws, (see Ill. 5 on page 3) to the right to tighten and to the left to loosen. A knot of thread may be released from the discs by loosening the screw sufficiently. The upper tension can only be tested when the presser bar is down, as it is released when the bar is thrown up.

To Regulate the Length of Stitch

The length of stitch is regulated by means of the stitch regulating screw. (See Ill. 5 on page 3.) To lengthen the stitch, loosen the screw and push it up. To shorten the stitch, push the screw down or to a higher figure. Always tighten the screw before sewing.

To Regulate the Presser on the Material

For ordinary sewing it is seldom necessary to change the pressure of the presser on the material. In sewing fine silks, chiffon, or other delicate fabrics, lighten the pressure by turning the presser bar screw up. (See Ill. 5 on page 3.) This releases the feed from the material and prevents prints or a roughness to appear on fine materials.

To increase the pressure when sewing on heavy material or over heavy seams turn this regulating screw down.

To Sew on the Bias on Fine Material

Use a short stitch and a light tension on the upper thread, so the thread is left loose enough in the seam to allow the goods to stretch if necessary.

A Basting Stitch

Use the longest stitch the machine will make and a loose upper tension. This stitch can easily be pulled out.

To Commence Sewing

After the machine is threaded up, pull up the under thread by turning the hand wheel over with the right hand, while holding the thread with the left hand. Allow the needle to enter the needle hole to pick up the under thread. Both threads should then be pulled to the back of the presser foot. Lower the presser bar after the cloth is inserted, and begin to sew, regulating the speed with the pressure of the foot on the motor foot control.

To Remove the Work

Stop the machine with the thread take-up at the highest point, raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back. Pass the threads over the thread cutter and pull down gently to break them. Leave the ends of the threads about three inches long, so the upper thread will not pull through the eye of the needle when you start to sew again.

To Avoid Breaking Needles

See that the presser foot or attachments are securely fastened to the presser bar by means of the thumb screw, and that the needle passes through the center of the hole or slot. Do not sew heavy seams or thick goods with too fine a needle. Use the diagram on page 9 for the correct size of needle and thread to correspond to materials. Avoid pulling the work while stitching, merely guide the cloth and the feed will carry it through.

Causes of Upper Thread Breaking

When the upper thread breaks it may be caused by the following:

- Incorrect threading of machine;
- Tension too tight;
- Thread too coarse for needle;
- Needle bent, blunt pointed, or set incorrectly.

Causes of Shuttle Thread Breaking

This may be caused by incorrect threading of the shuttle case or too tight a tension. Or, the bobbin may be wound too full to revolve freely in the shuttle.

Skipping Stitches

The needle may not be properly set; it may be blunt or bent. The thread may be too heavy for the size of needle used. Needles may be too short.

Importance of Learning to Operate Attachments

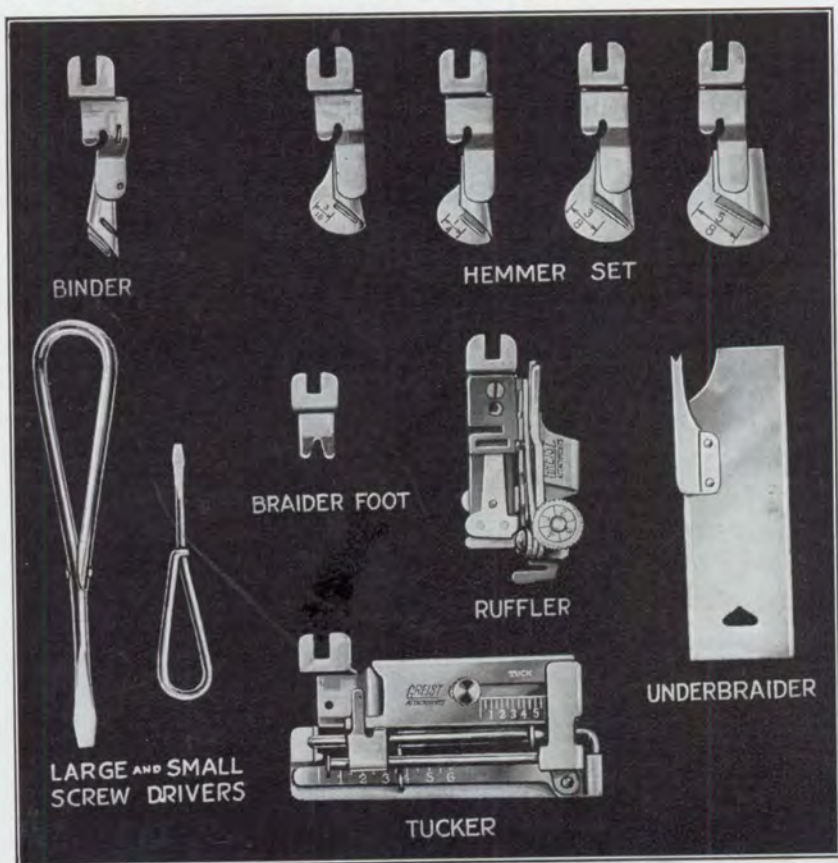
To make dainty trimmings you will find you must know a little more than plain stitching: you must know how to use the Attachments which are a part of your machine. Innumerable dainty dress trimmings can be made entirely by the use of these attachments.

If you learn to operate your sewing machine, taking advantage of all the labor-saving devices which are provided for you, you will be rewarded by being able to do beautiful work. You will find you can make many of the exquisitely finished articles which you may feel are too expensive for you to buy in the stores—things for either you or your children to wear—or things for the home—and at a saving of from forty to seventy cents per dollar on the store prices.

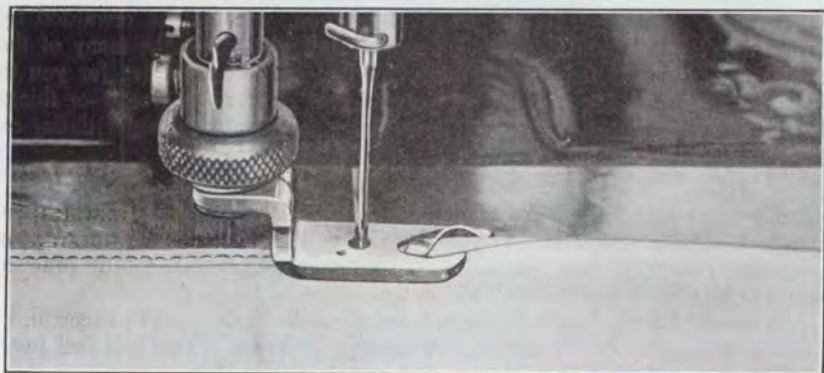
The Set of Attachments

Do not make the mistake of neglecting to use the attachments which are supplied with this machine. If you do, you will miss lots of the joy of your machine. You will find them so simple to operate that with a little practice you will be able to use them all efficiently.

You will be surprised with the amount of work which you can accomplish, and the amount of time you can save through their use. You will feel justified in taking all the time necessary to learn to operate them.



The attachments.



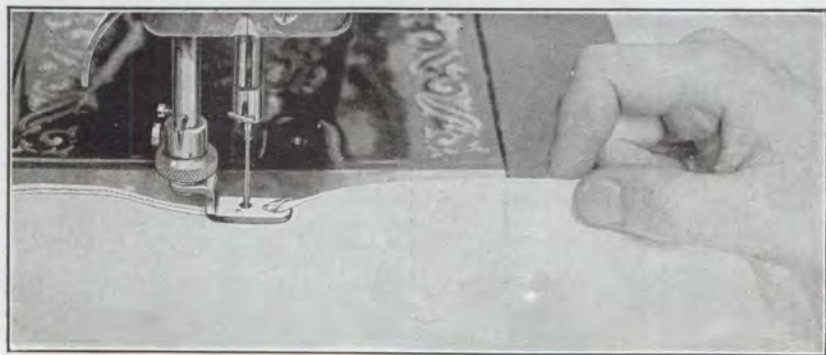
III. 1. The foot hemmer hemming.

The Foot Hemmer

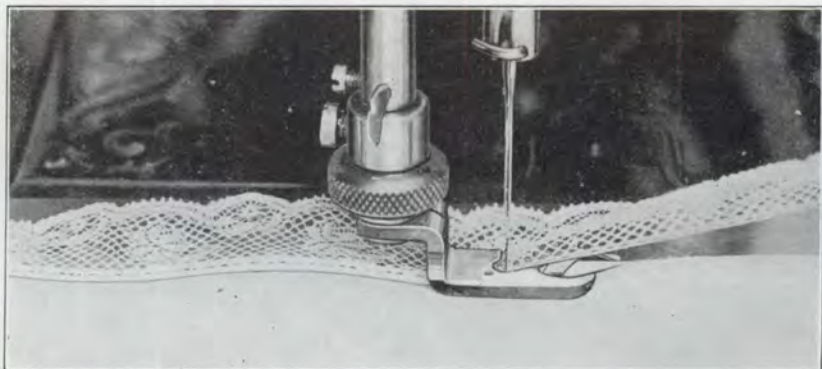
With the presser bar raised, turn the hand wheel until the needle is at the highest point. Remove the presser foot by loosening screw ring in the above illustration. Then draw the foot forward. Substitute the foot hemmer, pushing it as far on the bar as it will go. Then tighten the screw firmly.

Beginning at the corner of the material where the hem is to start, fold over about one-eighth inch for a distance of two inches. Insert the cloth in the hemmer with the fold uppermost, and gently push it back under the needle. Lower the presser bar, and after taking two or three stitches, draw gently on the ends of the thread until the goods is well under the feed. Guide the cloth with the right hand—as shown in illustration—keeping the hemmer scroll filled at all times. If too little cloth feeds in, hold the material to the right. If too much, guide the cloth to the left.

Do not become discouraged if your first hem is not perfect. It will require a little practice to master this attachment.



III. 2. A nice hem.



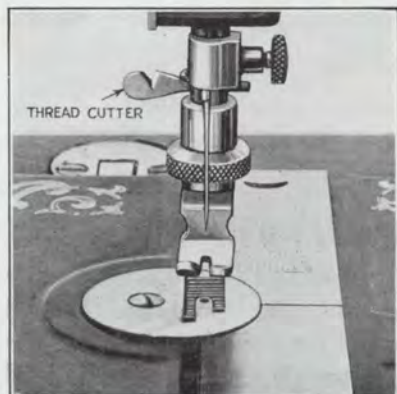
The foot hemmer sewing on lace.

Hemming and Sewing on Lace

Start the hem as described on page 14. When the hem is running well, stop the machine with the needle at the highest point and raise the presser bar just enough to insert the lace in the slot at the right of the hemmer, see illustration above. Hold the lace with the right hand and the hem with the left.

If sewing on very fine material it is better to insert a slip of paper under the foot hemmer, to prevent puckering.

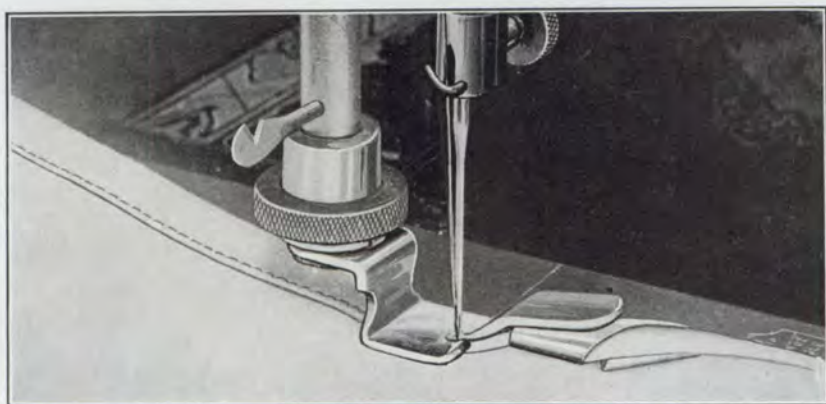
The hemmer is also a feller. Sew two pieces of cloth together with the under edge projecting one-eighth to one-quarter inch beyond the upper edge. Trim the edges if necessary to make them even. Open the work out flat and fold down the wider edge toward the left over the narrow edge, then pass the edge into the hemmer. The material is guided as for ordinary hemming. This will be found a most satisfactory way to finish a seam.



Threadcutter attached to machine.

The Threadcutter

Loosen the smaller screw at the back of the presser bar so it will allow the threadcutter to be slipped into position through the hole in the bar. The threadcutter will be found in the small envelope in the box of attachments.



The hemmer at work.

The Hemmer Set

This machine is equipped with a hemmer set which will make hems five-eighths, three-eighths, one-quarter and three-sixteenths inches in width. You will find the hemmers on the rack in the attachment box. The size is plainly marked on each hemmer.

Substitute the hemmer for the presser foot, fold over one-eighth inch of cloth for a distance of about two inches. Insert it in scroll of hemmer, as shown in figure above. When the cloth is properly inserted in the attachment, hold it in a straight line as nearly as possible. However, if too little cloth feeds in, guide cloth to the right; if too much, guide to left.

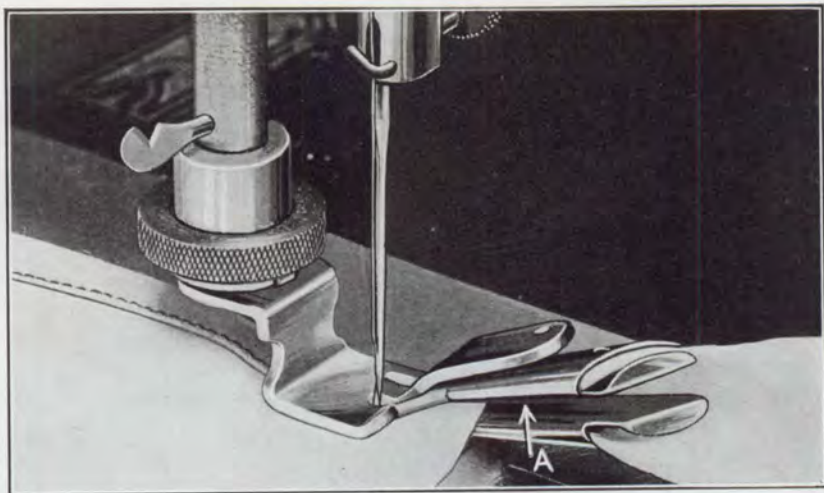
When hemming sheets or towels, leave the thread ends long enough to thread a hand sewing needle and to whip over the ends of the hem.

To Hem Bias Goods

To hem a bias, or a slightly curved edge, it is better to insert a piece of paper under the hemmer next to the feed, as this assists the cloth in feeding through without stretching.

To Hem Table Linen

Women like to have nice table linen hemmed by hand. But the hemmer may be used to turn the edge of the linen, to make it ready for the hand work. Take the thread from the needle, and run linen through the hemmer as you would for ordinary hemming. The hem will then be perfectly turned and a great amount of time saved.



The binder in operation.

The Binder

Substitute the binder for the presser foot. The binding to be used in the binder attachment should be cut seven-eighth inches wide in starched materials, and wider for soft materials, like lawn and batiste. For fine batiste, the binder works more satisfactorily when the strips are cut one inch wide. The binding must always be cut on the true bias.

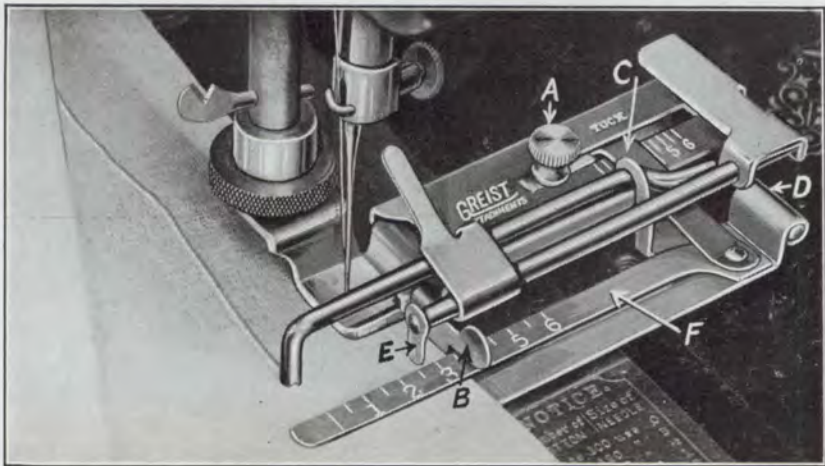
In piecing the bias strips the seams should be pressed open and cut as close to the stitching as it is safe.

To Insert Binding in the Attachment

Fold the end of the binding in the center and cut to a point. Insert this point in the outside scroll of the binding using the point of the scissors to pull it through. Draw the binding through to the end of the presser foot before starting to sew. The edge or seam to be bound is inserted in the scroll of the binder, as indicated by arrow A in the above illustration.

To Use No. 6 Folded Tape With Binder

The No. 6 folded tape (no other width) may be used with the binder by cutting the tape to a point and threading it through the outside slot in the scroll. The seam or edge to be bound is then inserted in the binder in the regular way. The edge to be bound must be held well in the scroll to insure a safe seam.



The tucker working.

The Tucker

Remove the presser foot and substitute the tucker in its place. Before operating, turn the hand wheel over to make sure the needle passes through the center of the needle hole. If it does not, it probably is not pushed far enough on the bar.

The scale on the top of the tucker stamped "Tuck" regulates the width of the tuck. To adjust, loosen the screw A and push guide B until guide C is at the desired figure. The scale on the lower blade F regulates the space between the tucks. To adjust, loosen screw A and with the right hand push B until the pointer E is at the desired figure.

On the following page is a table to assist you in setting the tucker for various widths of tucks and spaces.

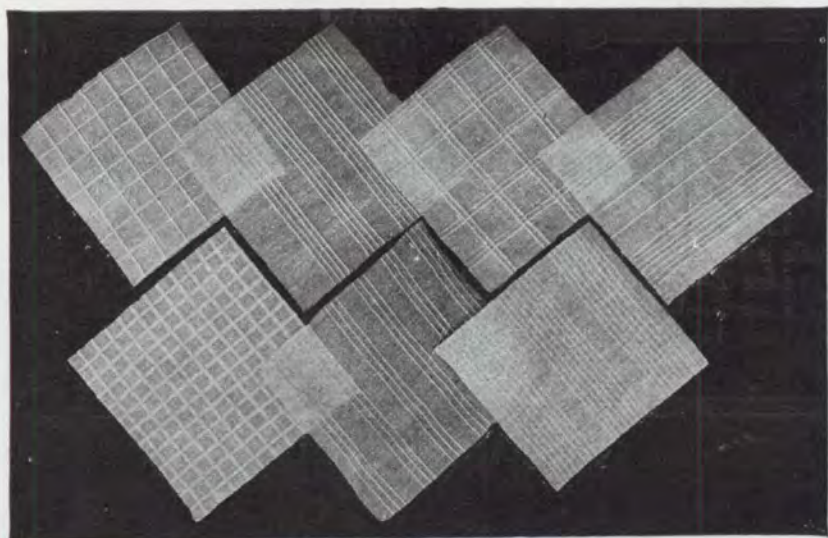
To Insert the Cloth in the Tucker

The cloth is inserted between the bottom blade and blade F (see illustration) where it is carried under the foot before you start to sew.

The first tuck must be creased by hand the entire length. All subsequent tucks are marked by the tucker. When inserting the second tuck, make sure that the first tuck is caught in the hook just under the marker. It is unnecessary then to guide the cloth, as the tucker does it unaided.

Table For Setting Tucker

F O R	Set Tuck Guide at	Set Marker so Pointer points at
$\frac{1}{16}$ -inch tucks with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch space.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch tucks with no space	1	1
$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch tucks with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch space	1	1- $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch tucks with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space	11	2
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tucks with no space	2	2
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tucks with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch space	2	3
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tucks with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space	2	4
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tucks with no space	4	4
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch tucks with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch space	4	6
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch tucks with no space	6	6



Different styles of tucking.

How to do Cross-Tucking

First tuck the cloth lengthwise, then tuck crosswise across the tucks. Cross-tucking is extremely ornamental and may be made in many different ways. For example, you can tuck bias across the first tucks, which gives a totally different effect from plain cross-tucking.

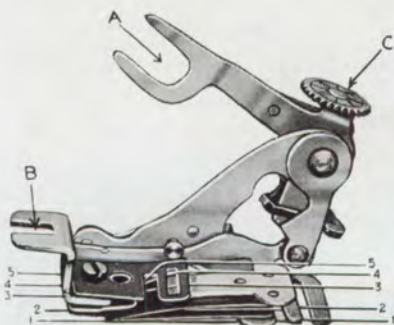
Before attempting to make tucks for dress or apron, try out your tucker with a square of cloth. Spend a little time practicing, making various kinds of tucks with different spaces between them, until you know how to adjust the tucker exactly as you want it. Use fine thread, from 100 to 150, with

a needle to match. Have your tension adjusted to give a perfect stitch. Always be sure to fasten the adjusting screw firmly so the tucker guides will not shift.

The Ruffler

Remove the presser foot from the machine and attach the ruffler in its place. Do this by placing the forked arm (A) astride the needle clamp and the foot (B) in position on the presser bar. Push it on as far as it will go. Tighten the screw firmly before starting to sew.

The fullness of the gather is regulated by means of the adjusting screw (C). To increase the amount of fullness turn the screw up or to the right. To decrease the fullness turn the adjusting screw down or to the left.



III. 1. The ruffler.

The lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 show how to place the different pieces of cloth in the ruffler.

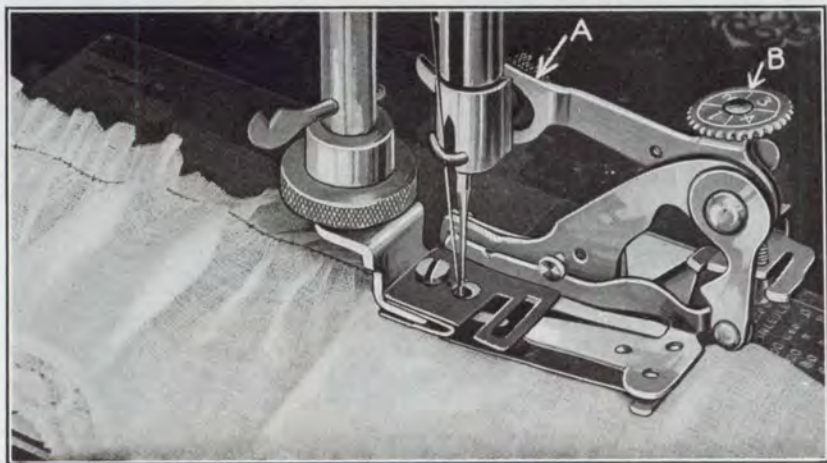
Line 1—Shows where to place the lower piece or band to which the ruffle is sewn.

Line 2—Cloth to be gathered.

Line 3—Upper piece or facing when ruffling between two pieces.

Line 4—Guide for piping.

Line 5—Guide for edge stitching.



III. 2. The ruffler at work.

Ruffling

Place the goods to be gathered between the blue blades following line 2. Push forward until under the foot; lower the presser bar and proceed to sew.

To make a scant ruffle, shorten the stitch and turn the adjusting screw down until the ruffle looks all right.

To make a full gather, turn the adjusting screw up until the desired effect is obtained.

By regulating the adjusting screw and the length of stitch you can make all kinds, from the scant to the very full gather.

When using the ruffler do not attempt to hold the cloth back. The ruffle will be perfectly even if you allow the cloth to feed freely into the attachment.

The illustrations below show you the effect the different adjustments of ruffler and stitch have on the ruffle.



This is a full gather with a short stitch.



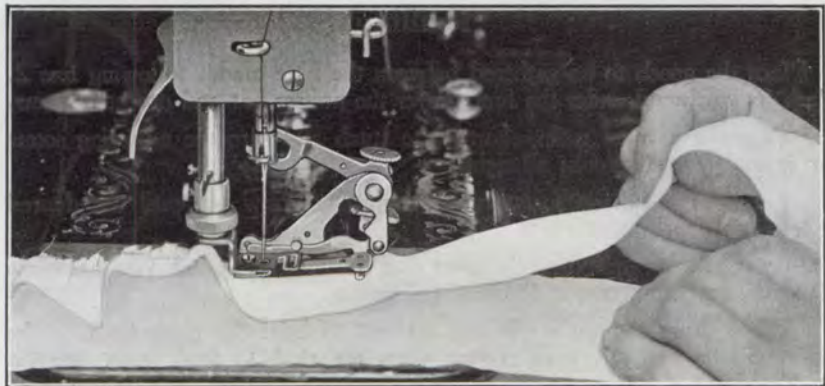
By lengthening the stitch the gathers are made scant.



This is plaiting with a long stitch.



By shortening the stitch the fullness is increased.



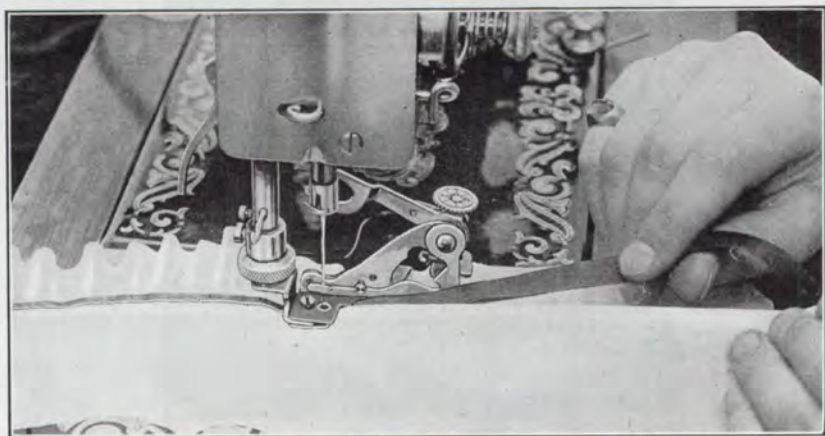
Ill. 1. Ruffling and sewing to a garment at one stitching.

To Make a Ruffle and Sew to a Garment With One Stitching

To ruffle and sew to a band or garment at one stitching, first adjust the ruffler to take up the proper amount of fullness. (See page 20 for directions). Place the goods for the ruffle between the blades as usual and the garment under the ruffler. A facing can be added at the same time by placing this strip—either straight or bias may be used—in the ruffler. This way of finishing will save an endless amount of time.

To Pipe or Edge-Stitch With the Ruffler

The piping is placed in the slot in the ruffler, and the edge to be piped is first folded, then placed in the open slot, over the piping. The piping should be cut the proper width so that after it is folded it will fill the slot. The cutting gauge may be used to cut the piping.



Ill. 2. The ruffler piping.

If the stitching is not close to the edge, the screw at the top of the piping guide may be loosened and the guide adjusted in the proper direction. Always tighten the screw before you start to sew.



How the underbraider works.

The Underbraider

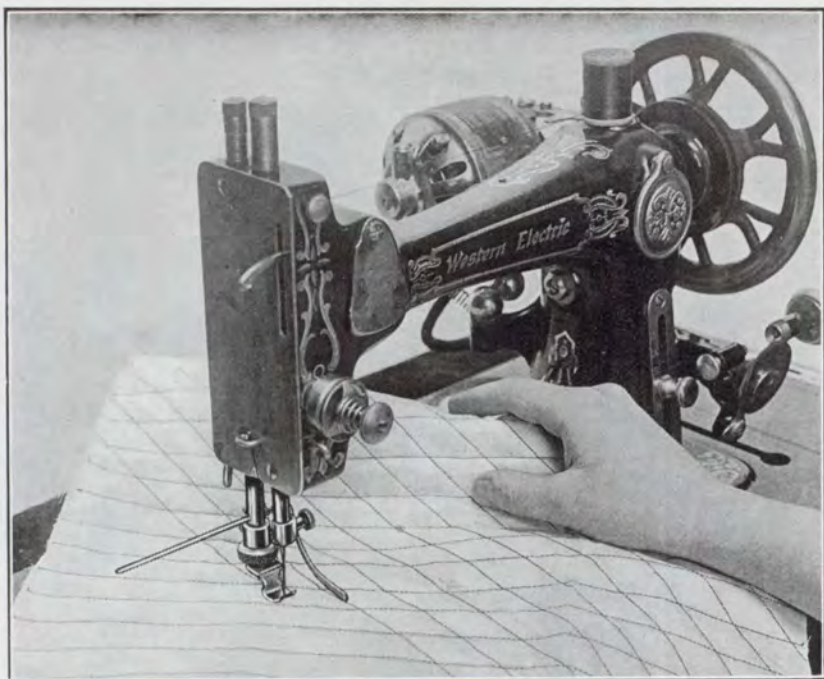
Substitute the underbraider foot for the presser foot. Insert the braid in the braider tube until the end of the braid comes through the pronged end of the attachment. Silk soutache braid is most commonly used.

Substitute the underbraider for the front shuttle slide. Turn the hand wheel until the needle pierces the braid. If it does not sew exactly in the center, shove the point of the braider over with the screw driver. Braiding designs should always be stamped on the wrong side of the material, and should be continuous as nearly as possible.

To Turn a Square Corner

With the needle piercing the braid, raise the presser bar and turn the cloth in the proper direction. Lower the bar and proceed to sew.

When the design is finished, punch a small hole with the point of the scissors, push the braid through to the under side, and fasten by hand.



Ill. 1. The quilter at work.

The Quilter

Attach the quilter to the presser bar by removing the thread cutter and inserting the quilter in its place. Adjust for the desired width from the needle and fasten the screw. The quilter is simply used as a guide for straight stitching. Hold the cloth, guiding by the quilter as shown in the illustration above.

Attach the underbraider foot in place of the presser foot, as it is easier to stitch over a heavy thickness with it. With it, your material is less likely to fold over than with the regular sewing foot.



Ill. 2. The sewing guide.

This sewing guide, Ill. 2, is attached to the bed of the machine by means of the thumb screw and is used as a guide for straight stitching.

Price List of Parts

No.	Name	Price	No.	Name	Price
1	Arm	\$2 00	81	Needle Plate Screw	\$0 02
2	Arm Screw	02	82	Front Slide	20
3	Eccentric	40	83	Back Slide	20
5	Medallion	15	84	Shuttle Cradle	20
7	Medallion Screw	02	87	Shuttle Cradle Screw	02
8	Feed Adjustment	20	90	Shuttle Hor. Lever	50
9	Feed Adjustment Set Screw	02	91	Shuttle Hor. Lever Adj. Screw	02
10	Feed Adjustment Screw	02	92	Shuttle Hor. Lever Disc	01
11	Feed Vertical Lever	15	93	Shuttle Hor. Lever Stud	05
12	Feed Vertical Lever Strap	20	94	Shuttle Hor. Lever Stud Cone	03
13	Main Shaft, complete	1 20	95	Shuttle Hor. Lever Stud Cone Set S...	02
18	Main Shaft Head Stud Roll	15	96	Shuttle Hor. Lev. Stud Cone Adj. S...	02
19	Automatic Spooler, complete	1 00	97	Face Plate	25
20	Automatic Spooler Frame	25	98	Face Plate Screw	02
21	Automatic Spooler Friction Rubber	05	99	Cross Head	40
22	Automatic Spooler Screw	02	100	Cross Head Adj. Screw	01
28	Automatic Spooler Connection	04	101	Cross Head Needle Bar Screw	02
31	Automatic Spooler Distributor	08	102	Needle Bar	50
32	Automatic Spooler Dis. Screw	02	103	Needle Bar Oil Cup	02
33	Automatic Spooler Spindle	10	104	Needle Bar Clamp	12
34	Automatic Spooler Spindle Pulley	10	105	Needle Bar Clamp Screw	02
35	Automatic Spooler Step	02	106	Needle Bar Cap	04
36	Automatic Spooler Step Spring	02	107	Thread Guide	03
37	Automatic Spooler Step Nut	04	108	Presser Bar	50
38	Shuttle Vertical Lever	50	109	Presser Bar Gib	04
39	Shuttle Vertical Lever Stud	04	110	Presser Bar Gib Adj. Screw	02
40	Shuttle Vertical Lever Nut	04	111	Presser Bar Spring	01
41	Shuttle Vertical Lever Adj. Screw	02	114	Presser Bar Thumb Screw	04
42	Spool Pin	05	115	Presser Bar Lifter	05
43	Stitch Regulator Slide Block	16	116	Presser Bar Lifter Screw	02
44	Stitch Regulator Slide Block Swivel	05	117	Take-up	12
45	Stitch Regulator Slide Block Stud	02	118	Take-up Stud	04
46	Stitch Reg. Slide Block Stud Screw	02	119	Take-up Stud Roll	04
47	Stitch Reg. Slide Block Thumb Screw	04	120	Take-up Screw	02
49	Stitch Reg. Index	10	121	Take-up Cover	08
50	Stitch Reg. Index Screw	02	122	Take-up Cover Screw	02
51	Auxiliary Spring Case	08	123	Fly Wheel	50
52	Auxiliary Take-up Case Hub	03	124	Fly Wheel Brake Collar	30
53	Auxiliary Take-up Spring	03	125	Fly Wheel Brake Collar Pin	02
54	Tension Washer	02	126	Fly Wheel Brake Collar Washer	02
55	Tension Spring Washer	02	127	Fly Wheel Brake Button	14
56	Tension Spring	04	128	Fly Wheel Brake Button Screw	02
57	Tension Nut	03	129	Shuttle, complete	75
58	Tension Stud	05	131	Shuttle Spring	08
59	Tension Release Pin	01	132	Shuttle Spring Screw	02
60	Tension Release Lever	02	133	Bobbin, complete	02
61	Tension Release Lever Screw	02	136	Cloth Guide	08
62	Friction Thread Guide	03	137	Cloth Guide Thumb Screw	10
63	Friction Thread Guide Washer	01	138	Quilter	04
64	Friction Thread Guide Spring	02	139	Quilter Screw	02
65	Friction Thread Guide Set Screw	03	140	Screw Driver	10
66	Bed	2 00	141	Shuttle Screw Driver	95
67	Bed Hinge, complete	30	142	Attach. Holder, complete	40
73	Feed Bar	25	143	Attach. Holder Hub	12
74	Feed Bar Pin	01	144	Attach. Holder Wing Screw	02
75	Feed Hor. Lever	40	145	Attach. Holder Foot Screw	02
76	Feed Hor. Lever Cup Screw	02	146	Attach. Holder Nut	10
77	Feed Hor. Lever Cup Screw Nut	03	147	Attach. Holder Presser Foot	15
78	Feed Point	30	148	Attach. Holder Hemmer Foot	30
79	Feed Point Screw	02	149	Needles, per dozen	30
80	Needle Plate	18			

