

DIRECTIONS

FOR USING THE

*“Family Favorite”*

SEWING MACHINES;

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Weed Sewing Machine Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

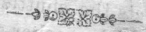
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# DIRECTIONS

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## SEWING MACHIN



THE machine being in place on its table, and cleaned to prevent dust and grit from doing injury,

**Oil the Stand**

at each side of the treadle where

New York:  
**D. APPLETON & COMPANY,**  
549 & 551 BROADWAY.  
1875.

rests upon the rod, at each end of the pitman, and at the hole in the hub of the wheel; then

### Oil the Machine

at the fulcrum of the vibrating arm, the two supports of the needle-bar, the joints and bearings of the take-up, and needle-bar connections.

Now turn the machine up, and oil the under parts, as follows, viz.: the main shaft at the two holes in its bearings, the cam-groove and cam-roll stud, the feed connection-bar at both ends (especially where it bears on the eccentric), the grooves in which the shuttle-driver moves, both ends of the piece which connects the shuttle-driver arm with the crank, the rocker-shaft at both its bearings, both feed lever bearings, the feed-cam (*this last is the most important place on the machine*).

And remember, whenever the machine runs hard, it is probably because it needs oil or cleaning.

Next, place the belt around the

wheels in the grooves; and, with presser-foot raised from the feed,

### Prepare to run the Machine

by seating yourself in front, and place the feet on the treadle, with the holl as nearly over the rod as possible (ways turn the wheel *toward* you). Move the feet steadily up and down by ankle-joint motion, without jerking, keeping the heel and toes firmly on the treadle.

Continue this motion, until it becomes natural, easy, and uniform. Next,

### Fill a Bobbin

with thread from spool placed on spool-pin at the right and top of machine; to do which you will place bobbin in spooler by putting one end into the concave cup at right-hand side of spooler, then pull the plunger in opposite side of spooler to the left, and the bobbin will come to place and be held firmly. Place end of thread between end of bobbin and cup of spooler. Start machine, pressing the rubber ring gently against

the face of the fly-wheel with your left hand, guiding the thread with your right hand back and forth across the bobbin carefully and regularly, so that the thread will unwind easily and evenly when sewing.

### Thread the Shuttle.

Having filled the bobbin, place it in the shuttle so that the thread shall deliver from the *under* side of the bobbin toward the two parallel slots in the shuttle. Slip one point into the small hole in the blunt end of shuttle, and drop the other point into the groove in the side of the screw in the sharp end of shuttle. Then turn the screw one-quarter around, and the bobbin is secured. Care should be taken not to leave the head of the screw out beyond the face of the shuttle.

Now pass the thread from under side of bobbin *out* of the lower slot and *in* through the upper slot in the shuttle; thence out through the hole in spring on opposite side of shuttle;

thence, from the inside through the long curved slot, slipping the thread between the last-named places under the pointed end of the flat spring, whereby the tension is obtained; then draw it tight, which will bring it to place between the spring and the side of the shuttle.

### Regulate the Tension

by the screw in the blunt end of shuttle, turning it *from* you to increase, or *toward* you to decrease the pressure on the thread.

A very slight movement of the screw will make a considerable change in the tension.

The shuttle being threaded, lay it aside, and next

### Set the Needle,

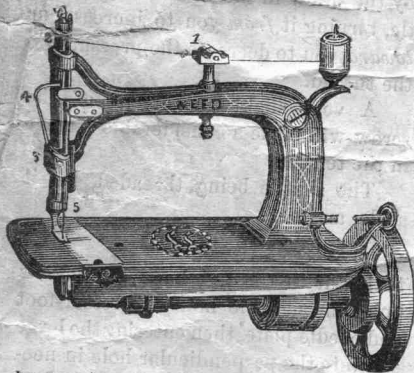
taking it in the left hand, putting its point through the hole in presser-foot and needle-plate, then entering the large end into the perpendicular hole in needle-bar, *with the long groove to the left*, and the eye even with the bottom of

shuttle-race when the needle-bar is at its lowest point. Turn the set-screw to hold the needle fast. (For final and exact setting, see page 9.)

Now wipe all *superfluous* oil off from the various parts of the machine, to prevent any possibility of soiling thread or goods, and

### Thread the Needle,

as per annexed cut,



by passing the thread from the spool (in same position as when filling bob-

bin) through the tension (No. 1), from right to left, lifting the tension leaf by the knob at bottom of lever, and slipping the thread into the slots at each end of tension-bed; thence, slip into thread-guide between needle and presser-bars (No. 2), through the slot in its top; thence into wire eyelet (No. 3); by pressing the thread, with the end from you, down into it; thence *from* you up into hole in the end of thread-controller (No. 4), thence *down* through hole in side of needle-bar near the lower end (No. 5); thence *from left to right*, through needle-eye, leaving a few inches extended.

Place shuttle in its race and

### Finish Setting the Needle

by noticing whether the loop from the needle-thread is in such position as to let the point of the shuttle pass directly through its centre or fullest part; if not, raise or lower the needle so that it will do so. Improper setting of needles is the usual cause of skipped stitches.

Holding end of upper thread loosely by left hand, turn fly-wheel toward you once around, when the two threads will have become locked, and can be drawn through the hole in needle-plate by drawing thread in left hand upward. Pass the two thread ends away to left. Put the slides into their places over the shuttle. Turn the fly-wheel until the needle is raised to the highest point, then put the goods under the presser-foot, and drop it down.

### Regulate Tension

of upper thread by turning the tension thumb-screw to the right, until the thread seems to draw through it with about the same tenacity as it did from the shuttle, for the purpose of making a stitch alike on both sides.

If the *under* thread lies straight, or is not drawn sufficiently into the goods, turn the tension-screw more to the right. If such is the case with the *upper* thread, turn to the left, or increase shuttle tension, as directed on pages 6 and 7.

Soft and thin goods require but little tension; but on thick and heavy goods the tension should be taut.

Proper adjustment of the tension is one of the most important things to comprehend.

### Get required length of Stitch

by turning the nut under back side of machine, to the right or upward for a longer, and to the left or downward for a shorter stitch; but it may be turned so much to the left or down (unscrewed) as to *stop* the motion of the feed *altogether*; should this happen, turn it again to the right (or screw it up) to set the feed in operation.

You can now proceed to sew, remembering that practice is necessary for performing these instructions properly.

### Remove the Work

when the needle is out of the goods, and the presser-foot raised, drawing it *from* you after pulling the upper thread out two or three inches.

**HEMMING.**

Lift the presser-bar to its highest point with the left hand, then raise the lifter as high as it will go with the right hand, to support the bar in this position; turn the small screw that holds the foot in its place toward you once around, and slip the foot off downward; put the hemmer on in place of foot (being sure that the needle will pass through centre of hole in hemmer) and tighten with the screw. Clip off the right-hand corner of the cloth, so that it will get the roll more naturally; turn up the edge of the cloth about one-fourth of an inch, and push it into the scroll or mouth of the hemmer, and draw it along with any pointed instrument until the needle will enter it.

Now let down the presser-bar, and take the edge of the goods between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand; keep the scroll of the hemmer just full, as it will leave a raw edge if there is too much or not enough turned in.

**FELLING.**

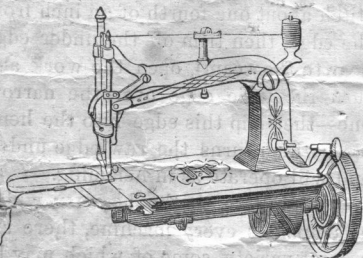
Let one edge of the cloth project about one-fourth of an inch beyond the other (or place the edges together, and stitch about one-fourth of an inch from the edge, then trim off the under edge near to the seam), open the work and turn the wide edge over the narrow one—then slip this edge into the hemmer, which turns the raw edge under, and will operate as in hemming.

In addition to the hemmer which accompanies every machine, there are a great variety, some of which may be worthy of attention for facilitating hemming various widths and heavy goods, and over seams. The particular adaptabilities of these "wide hemmers" can be explained by any one selling the Weed Machine.

**CORDING.**

This is done by expert operators without the aid of an extra attachment, but most persons prefer using a "Corder."

The following style is attached to the presser-bar in the same place and manner as the foot. (See directions for putting on the hemmer, page 12.)



#### Directions for using.

Put the Corder on in place of presser-foot. Thread the cord through small hole in left end of Corder, thence through tube or cord-guide, letting two or three inches remain out. After the cloth has been prepared, either by creasing or stitching a seam, place the cloth one thickness over and the other under the cord-guide, and the whole under corder-foot. Carry the cloth to the left till fold touches end of cord-

guide, then let down the foot, and stitch as usual, keeping the goods well to the left while stitching. Should the needle pass through the cord, or too far from it, change the position of corder as may be necessary, to right or left.

#### To Gather or Ruffle without the Use of an Extra Attachment.

Let the stitch be quite long, and regulate the fullness of gathers by having the upper tension more or less tight. Run the machine with care. If it is preferable to regulate the fullness by gathering on one of the threads, leave the tension on one side very light, in order that the thread may lie straight; then draw it as in gathering by hand.

#### TO GATHER AND SEW ON AT THE SAME TIME.

Place the cloth to be ruffled on the under side, make a long stitch, and have the tension same as in ordinary sewing. Hold the upper cloth firmly between the thumb and fingers of the left hand, so that the under cloth shall



be carried forward by the feed of the machine faster than the upper. The amount of fullness can be regulated by the retention of the upper cloth.

There are various styles of rufflers and plaiters which can be readily applied, and the manner of using them learned from instructions accompanying them.

### BRAIDING.

Pass the braid up through slot in front end of foot, thence down between the two bars, passing out beneath the foot. Follow lines in pattern, letting the braid pass through perfectly free.

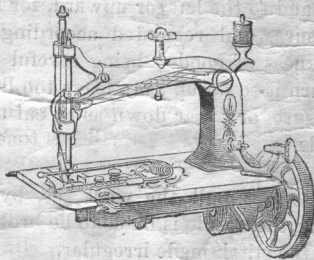
### QUILTING.

To adjust the quilter, put it through the small hole in lower end of presser-bar, with the indicator, or flat end, on the inside. Drop the indicator, so that when the foot is down it will just touch the cloth, and have it the same distance from the needle as you wish the rows of stitching to be apart. Tighten the set-screw in back of presser-bar. Hav-

ing made the first row the desired distance from the edge, place the work so that that row will be under and in a line with the lower edge of indicator, which will form a guide for each successive row of stitching; the row last made always passing under and in a line with the indicator while stitching the next.

### TUCKING.

Laying plaits or folds in cloth, called "Tucking," is facilitated by the use of a "Tuck Marker" (marking for one tuck while stitching another). Directions accompany each Tucker.



There are various attachments applicable to the Weed Machines which operators may often find useful for executing work other than the kinds herein mentioned. It is not considered necessary to particularize, as these different instruments may be found at the salesrooms, where those interested are invited to call and examine.

#### HINTS TO OPERATORS.

The pressure on the foot is presumed to be right for ordinary sewing, but can be graduated by the screw at the top of the presser-bar, turning it to the right, or downward, for more pressure, and to the left, or upward, for less pressure, and regulated according to thickness of goods; being careful not to turn it so far up as to leave too little pressure, or so far down as to cut thin goods.

Do not pull the work, as, by so doing, the needle is liable to be broken, and the stitch made irregular.

Remove the shuttle from its race in all cases when filling bobbin. Always take it out *back* of the presser-foot, and by lifting the heel first.

Never turn the fly-wheel *from* you, or you may break the needle or thread.

Never run the machine without cloth between foot and feed, or you will scratch the foot and cause your work to drag.

Never run the machine with the shuttle in its race, unless the slides are tightly in their place.

See that the needles have good points, and are straight. Use sizes adapted to thread as per list on p. 22.

“Skipped stitches” are caused by the needle being set too high or too low,

renewal. receive on your

or bent away from the shuttle race, or by the accumulation of lint or oil in the holes through which the needle passes, so as to prevent its throwing a regular and perfect loop. Pay especial attention to final directions for setting the needle on page 9.

Loop stitches sometimes occur from using needles too fine for the thread; but generally from the thread feeding too freely, which is remedied by re-<sup>su</sup>rding the thread. If the upper thread loops, increase the upper tension; if the lower, increase the shuttle tension.

If you have too much tension on both threads, it will be shown by the constant breaking of the *upper* thread, or the gathering of the work.

If you *prefer* to use a size finer thread for the under one, there is no objection.

If you wish to sew with a view to ravel easily, leave the upper tension so light that the under thread will not be drawn *into* the goods, but lie straight.

The treadle in the stand may wear loose so as to rattle. In such a case, loosen the cone on the right hand of the treadle, drive it up close to the treadle, and refasten it. If this brings the pitman out of perpendicular, loosen the left instead of the right cone, as the machine runs easier when the pitman is perpendicular.

The belt may become stretched, and *slip* on the wheels, in which case cut a piece off one end, and make a new hole for the hook.

The needles furnished with the Weed Sewing Machines are manufactured by the "Excelsior Needle Co.," by a patented *swaging* process, consequently are

of a superior quality. We advise the use of these only. These needles are numbered by a new gauge, and should be used as follows:

No. 1, with finer than No. 200 Cotton Thread.

No. 2, with No. 150 to No. 200 Thread.

No. 3, " " 100 to " 140 "

No. 4, " " 70 to " 90 "

No. 5, " " 40 to " 60 "

No. 6, with coarser than No. 40 Cotton, and with Nos. 80 to 100 Linen Thread.

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Our standard of cotton is the "Wilmington Linen Co.'s" numbers.

Sizes of silk vary so much that we only suggest judging which letters compare with the above standard of thread, and use corresponding needles.

Oil, thread, silk, needles, and other findings, of qualities best adapted to the machine, can be procured at the Weed Sewing Machine Company's Branches,

and should be kept by all local agents, as the successful working of a Sewing Machine often depends upon the quality of these small articles.

Always use the finest lubricating oil. In case the machine has been neglected and become gummed, use paraffine-oil, or benzine, until the machine is again clean; then endeavor to keep the machine so clean that it will not become gummed or clogged.

Of all things, BE SURE that the machine is kept *cleaned and well oiled.*



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