

YOU CAN REPAIR YOUR OWN SEWING MACHINE



GROVER J. THARP

Illustrated by Nova Amos

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Edited by Marilee Poole

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To Hannah (Mrs. Tharp) for typing.

To Marilee for editing.

To my good friend, Mr. Martin Buxbaum,
for the beautiful poems;
a warm kind man.

GIVING

THE world has many happy folk...who smile each day they live...because they know that happiness...depends on what you give.

For a giving man is different from his neighbors in the pod...when his thoughts are of his brothers...then he's closest to his God.

And the spark of love he kindles...in a breast where hope has died...sheds a warmth that's like no other...for it feels so good inside.

And every time he gives a bit...he adds a little part...to that something deep within him...that the poets call—a heart.

Martin Buxbaum

I like this beautiful verse. It reflects the feeling that I have for others.

GJT

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PREFACE

Did you ever have a problem with your sewing machine? No matter what you did, you turned this gizmo and that, nothing worked.

Then, after finally locating a repair man, paying a high price for a service call, you found, to your consternation, it was only a needle in backward or a little piece of thread caught in the shuttle.

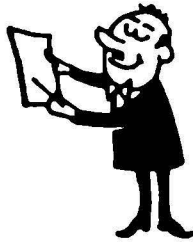
About 90% of all service calls for sewing machines are unnecessary, and are only minor problems. You could take care of the problem yourself.

That is the reason for my little book.

In plain, simple, everyday language, I want to give you a manual so you can do it yourself and avoid expensive service calls. This is not meant to be a long, drawn out technical volume for the mechanic, but for the average homemaker.

With this little book to help you, if you can thread a needle, you can make adjustments and repairs for many hours of happy sewing.





Chapter 1

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SEWING MACHINE

Part I

Old Time Machines

Would you believe there was a sewing machine called the Jennie June or one called Marcy Special? Then there was the Burdick, a Ben Hur, the Buckeye, Help Mate, Home Comfort, Hudson, the Nebraska Farmer and the New Queen. Ever hear of the Nlobe, or the Netzow, or maybe the Pritzlaff?

I thought it might be interesting to many readers to include a list of names of old time machines. We trust you will enjoy reading this list and that it brings back fond memories.

It is accurate and factual. Though many are over one hundred years old, some are still in use today. Some of the more popular makes that are still in use are: the White, the National, the Eldridge, New Home, Free, Domestic, Damascus, Wabash, Florence, Wilcox and Gibbs, and, the Wheeler Wilson.

Truly the sewing machine helped in the development of this great country. It will go down in history along with the great inventions such as the cotton gin, the reaper, the locomotive, the steam engine, and the automobile.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 American New | 41 Decora Posten |
| 2 Acme | 42 Devender |
| 3 Ajax | 43 Deflance |
| 4 Alamo | 44 Demorest |
| 5 Alliance | 45 Dixon |
| 6 Alta | 46 Domestic |
| 7 Alva | 47 Domestic Rotary |
| 8 American #7 | 48 Domestic Singer |
| 9 American Union | 49 Duplex |
| 10 Arlington | 50 Eldridge B C D |
| 11 Belox | 51 Eldridge Rotary |
| 12 Bartlet | 52 Eclipse |
| 13 Beluidere | 53 Economy |
| 14 Ben Hur | 54 Economy Rotary |
| 15 Blace | 55 Edgmere |
| 16 Blue Ribbon | 56 Electric |
| 17 Boston | 57 Elmo |
| 18 Brunswick | 58 Elmore |
| 19 Buck Eye | 59 Emblem |
| 20 Burdick | 60 Emplre |
| 21 Climax | 61 Empress |
| 22 C & C | 62 Envoy |
| 23 Century New | 63 Excelsior |
| 24 Columbia | 64 Expert |
| 25 Columbus | 65 Favorite |
| 26 Conover | 66 Falcon |
| 27 Conquest | 67 Family Friend |
| 28 Continental | 68 Famous |
| 29 Cosmo | 69 Fashion |
| 30 Cottage | 70 Field |
| 31 Courler Journal | 71 Fire side |
| 32 Crescent | 72 Florence New |
| 33 Crown | 73 Franklin |
| 34 Davls New | 74 Free |
| 35 Davls Rotary | 75 Gold Hibird |
| 36 Davls Old Style | 76 Gold Star |
| 37 Damascus Grand Rotary | 77 Gold Medal |
| 38 Damascus Grand Jubrator | 78 Goodrich |
| 39 Datonia | 79 Grand |
| 40 Dayton | 80 Grant |

Let brotherly love continue. Be not forgetful to entertain strangers: for thereby some have entertained angels unware.

HEB. 13:1-2

81 Household
82 Hacket
83 Happy Home
84 Helping Hand
85 Helpmate
86 Home Comfort
87 Home and Farm
88 Homestead
89 Hibbard
90 Honeymoon
91 Howe G
92 Hudson
93 Imperial
94 Idalla
95 Ideal
96 Iowa
97 Jennie June
98 Jewel
99 Kenington
100 Kenwood
101 Keystone
102 Leader
103 Lakeside
104 Lessing
105 Lexington
106 Liberty
107 Minneapolis
108 Majestic
109 Marcy Special
110 Marguerite
111 Marvel
112 Mascot
113 Masonia
114 Matchless
115 Maywood
116 Milwaukee
117 Minnesota BCP #5
118 Minnesota Ghax
119 Minnesota #1
120 Minnesota K & L

121 Monarch
122 Montgomery Ward
123 New Home
124 New Home Rotary
125 Nebraska Farmer
126 Newark
127 Netzow
128 New England Queen
129 New Ideal
130 New Goodrich
131 New Howe
132 New Model
133 New National
134 New Peerless
135 New Queen
136 New Royal (Old Style)
137 New Royal Latest
138 New South
139 New Sterling
140 New Victor
141 New Willard
142 Niobe
143 Norwood
144 Old Homestead
145 Oakland
146 Ohio Farmer
147 Oregon
148 Orient
149 Oxford
150 Pan American
151 Paragon
152 Paveway
153 Peerless
154 Pioneer Press
155 Prairie Queen
156 Premium
157 Princess
158 Pritzlaff
159 Progren
160 Queen

161 Reliance
162 Reliable
163 Republic
164 Royal St. John
165 Ruby
166 Russell
167 Standard
168 Seamstress
169 Secora
170 Service
171 Singer New Style
172 Singer Old Style
173 Singer RW & W Style
174 Splendid
175 Sterling
176 Twentieth Century
177 Treasure

178 Triumph
179 Tuxedo
180 Velox
181 Vindex
182 Volo
183 White Rotary
184 White Old Style
185 Wabash
186 Western Electric Vibrator
187 Western Electric Rotary
188 Western Electric Two Spool
189 Western Electric Automatic
190 Wilcox Gibbs
191 Willard A
192 Windsor B
193 Wheeler Wilson 9
194 Wheeler Wilson 8

**The Birds Know No Better
Than To Sing**

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE SEWING MACHINE

Part II

Sewing machines were not initially successful. It has been two centuries in fact, since a German, who had emigrated to England, patented an apparatus which can be considered as the hypothetical ancestor of the present-day sewing machine. It met with no success in its day. The same fate was reserved for the invention of an Englishman who took out a patent in 1790 for a chain-stitch sewing machine. Later still, a Tyrolean tailor built a machine which worked perfectly, and for which, in 1814, he was granted an imperial license by the Austrian Emperor Francis 1st. Which did not, however, prevent him from ending his days in the poorhouse.

In 1830, it was the turn of a Frenchman. He succeeded in interesting the Minister of War in his sewing machine and installing some 80 models in a workshop which was to make uniforms for the army. Unfortunately, the tailors of Paris, feeling their material interests threatened by this innovation, broke up and completely destroyed the machines. The inventor, who was reduced to giving Punch and Judy shows in order to scrape a living, also died in poverty.

Finally, in 1845, an American, Elias Howe, produced a sewing machine that used two yarns, like present-day machines, and which could do 300 stitches a minute. In spite of an initial success, he found no buyer for his apparatus, (which cost \$300) and went off to England where his reception was no better. On returning to his native country, he was surprised to see that several manufacturers had taken up his idea and perfected it. One of them, in particular, J. M. Singer, began to work the invention. Howe brought a lawsuit against him, which he won, and Howe was then recognized as the inventor of the sewing machine.

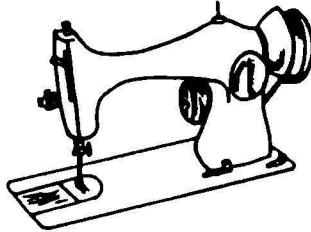
The rival manufacturers were ordered to pay Howe a certain sum for each machine they sold. Howe relinquished this right in 1860 and founded a factory of his own, which produced over 100,000 machines.

This new industry was soon introduced on to the continent of Europe. In 1893, a Swiss, Fritz Gegauf, built the first hem-stitching machine in the world, which he soon succeeded in exporting. The

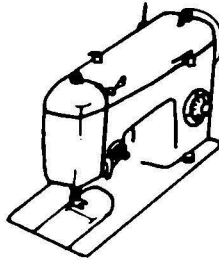
fluctuations in fashion having compromised the future of hem-stitching, Gegauf took up the construction of a sewing machine for use in the home, which was the starting point of a Swiss factory. The first Swiss zig-zag sewing machine for home use was placed on the market by the factory in 1938. In 1943, this firm was the first in the world to produce a free-arm zig-zag sewing machine for use in the home.

TYPES OF MACHINES

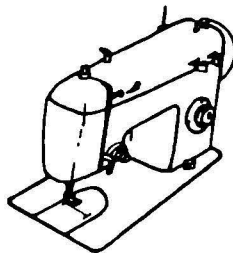
First—One of the most popular machines is the HA1. It is a straight machine, looks like the old style treadle machine. Most of them have a lever on the right side to change the length of the stitch.



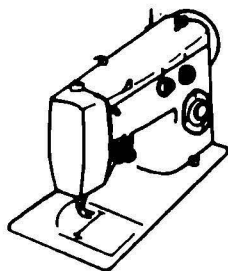
Second—Modern straight machine with a dial on the right for changing stitch length.



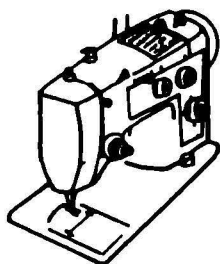
Third—The Semi-automatic sews only straight and zig-zag.



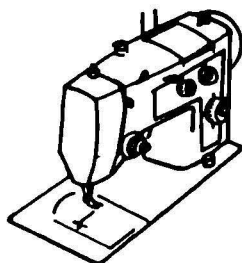
Fourth—Automatic sews straight and zig-zag, plus makes designs.



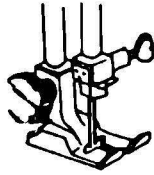
Fifth—Automatic zig-zag with built-in cams. They are unseen, but integrated within the mechanism of the machine.



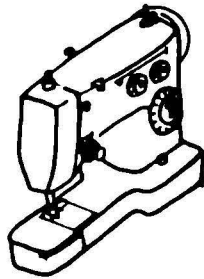
Sixth—Zig-zag with insert cams. You place the cams used in the front or top of the machine.



Seventh—Zig-zag twin needle. Sews with a double needle, two different colored threads at one time.



Eighth—Free-arm or open-arm machine. Wonderful for pantlegs, sleeves, etc.



Chapter 3

IF YOUR MACHINE WON'T SEW. PROBLEMS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT THEM.

- I. If the thread breaks it is probably due to one of the following causes:
 - A. The machine is not properly threaded.
 - B. The needle is bent, has a blunt point, or a burr on it.
 - C. The thread is too coarse, (thick), for the size of the needle.
 - D. The tensions are too tight.
 - E. The tension spring is broken.
 - F. Lint or a piece of thread in the bobbin case or upper thread tension.
 - G. Skipped stitches could be caused by the needle not being inserted properly, or a bent or blunt needle.
- II. Needlebreak: Remove the needle plate and make sure the feed dog is clean and working freely, then replace the needle plate. Needle break is usually caused by pushing and pulling the material causing the needle to strike the needle plate and break.
- III. Many times there is a burr on the hook or shuttle. This will cause the machine to break the thread or skip stitches. If the hook or shuttle can be removed on your machine, take it out of the machine. Then take the smooth side of an ordinary fingerboard, gently file the point of the hook, and remove the burr. It only takes a light touch to remove the burr.

The above is very important because many times the thread will break because there is a burr on the hook.

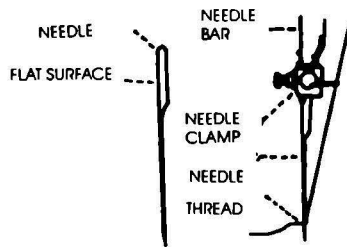
Only in extreme cases is the burr bad enough that the hook should be replaced.

Chapter 4

HOW TO PUT IN THE NEEDLE AND THREAD THE MACHINE

Always check to make sure you have the correct needle for your machine.

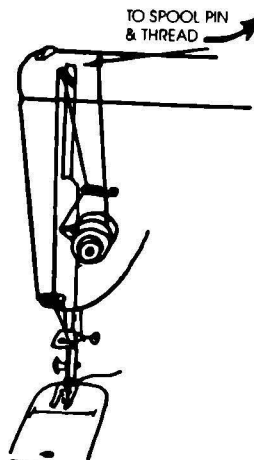
On most modern machines of today, the flat side of the needle should face to the right, towards the wheel. The exception is to the zig-zag, with the bobbin case towards the front. Or if the needle plate opens towards the front. In this case, the flat side should be toward the back of the machine.



Although there are many types and models of sewing machines, most thread the same way.

The following should be the correct method for threading your machine.

1. Starting at the spool pin, the thread should go over to the thread guide, which is usually over the tension control.



2. Take the thread from the guide, bringing it down to the tension control. Go around the tension control & up under the tension spring.
3. A small bar or pin should be above the tension spring. Put the thread under this part, as this is what activates the tension spring.
4. If you will fold back the thread and give it a twist, this will cause the thread to be stiff and make it easier to thread through the take-up lever.
5. After threading through the take-up lever, thread through the guides down to the needle.

Food For Thought

Pray, don't find fault
With the man that limps
Or stumbles along the road
Until you have worn the shoes he wears
Or struggle beneath his load.

There may be nails in his shoes that hurt
Though hidden away from view
The load he bears, placed on your back
May cause you to stumble, too.

SETTING THE TIME ON THE AVERAGE MACHINE

There are times when a sewing machine can get out of time. Out of time means that the sewing machine needle does not go down at the right moment to pick up the thread. In zig-zag machines it is much more complicated.

The needle can be set too high or it can be too low. It can be too close to the hook or it can be too far away. Then it can be out of adjustment at several places at the same time. For example, the dial that regulates the length of the stitch can be off at the same time the zig-zag mechanism is off. We have known of some machines to be out of adjustment at seven different points at the same time. This type of complicated timing is not what we meant in this chapter. If this should be the case, then you need a good experienced mechanic.

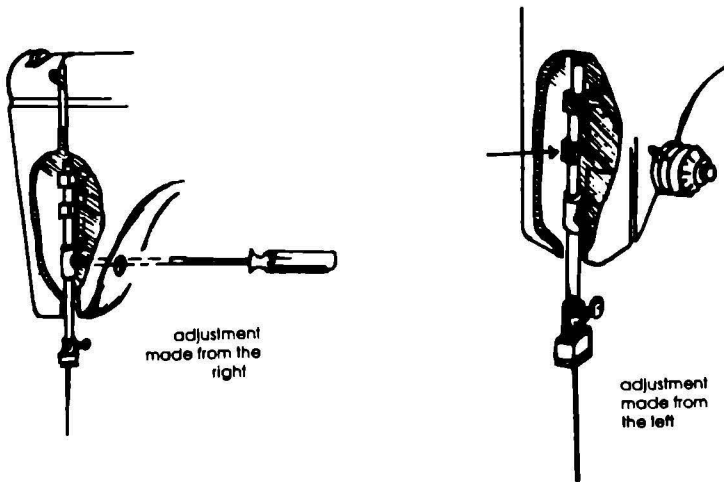
Many times a service man will say your machine is out of time when he means it is out of time by the needle bar being too high or too low. This can be caused by starting with the needle up, which then jams down with force, causing the needle bar to move higher than it should be. Or, the needle bar can drop down too low. This could be caused by vibrations causing the screws that hold the needle bar to work loose.

Some have said that the average homemaker cannot do this simple timing operation, but we believe everyone can. It certainly cannot be too complicated, as instructions were given in some of the old instruction manuals on how to set the needle bar. We want to give instructions so you can do it yourself and in all probability, avoid an expensive service charge.

Each and every machine has a bar that holds down the needle in place. This goes up and down as the machine turns and makes the stitches. The needle bar is held in position by a set screw. The set screw screws in from your right, from the left, or from front to back, depending on what make or type of machine you have.

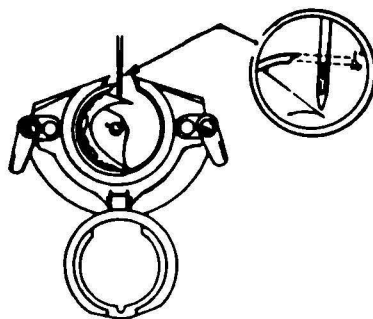


NEEDLE BAR



If you can open up or take off the end of the machine, (the end opens or is held in place by two screws):

1. Turn the balance wheel in the direction it goes until the clamp that holds the needle bar is at its lowest point.
2. Loosen the set screw and then set the needle bar so that it is $\frac{3}{32}$ " from the lowest position. Then tighten the screw.
3. If it is correct, the point of the hook as it turns will be at the center of the needle and as the needle bar rises the needle eye will be about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch below the point of the hook.



4. If you still don't get a stitch, try raising or lowering the bar until you get a good stitch.

This procedure will work on any type or make of machine.

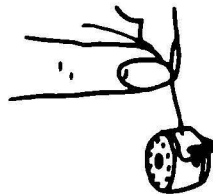
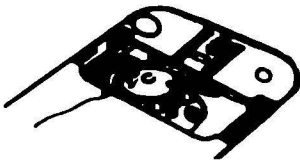
A SURE-FIRE METHOD OF ADJUSTING THE TENSION ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE

Over the years we have devised a method of checking out the tension of a machine. It works every time, will work on any machine; straight, zig-zag, any type or model.

The only time this method will not work would be if there is a broken part, or if the machine's out of time.

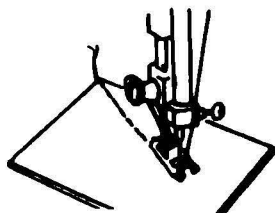
The procedure is as follows:

1. Check to make sure there is not a bent or broken needle. Also, there should not be a burr on the needle.
2. Use cotton mercerized thread and thread the machine correctly.
3. Next, take out the bobbin case. Insert bobbin in the case by holding the thread away from you. Never hold the thread towards you.
4. When bobbin case is threaded correctly, hold the thread by the fingers and let the bobbin case hang. If the case slides towards the floor, it is too loose. The tension should be enough so that it will hold the bobbin case. Tighten or loosen the small screw on the bobbin case until the tension feels just right. Take note, if the machine should be one where the bobbin lays flat under the needle plate, pull the thread. If it is too tight or too loose, tighten or loosen the adjustment screw until the thread pulls with just a little pressure. Then it should be all right.



5. Tighten or loosen the tension screw until the thread pulls out and it feels as though it is right.

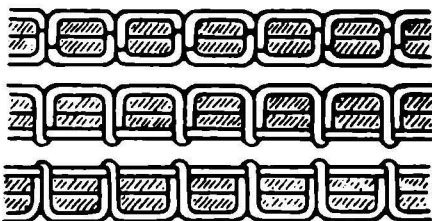
6. Next, after pulling up the bobbin thread, place a piece of material under the pressure foot and sew across on a bias.



7. Turn the wheel towards you or away from you, whichever direction your machine runs. (Most machines today run towards the operator.)
8. While the pressure foot is down, sew across on a bias. Sew a distance of five or six inches. Stop, drop the needle down into the material, turn the material around, look at the top stitch. Then lift up the material and look at the bottom.
9. If the stitch should be loose or bad on the top, loosen the upper tension. If the stitch should be loose or appear as a poor stitch on the underneath side of the material, tighten upper thread tension control.



10. Bad stitch on top, loosen upper tension. Bad stitch on bottom, tighten upper thread tension.



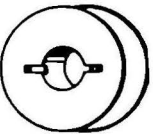
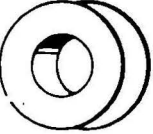
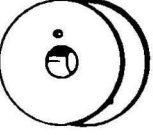
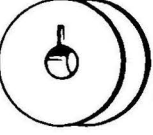
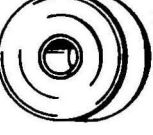
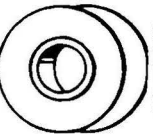
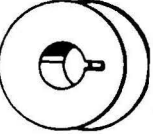
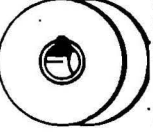
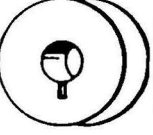

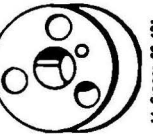





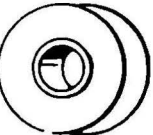
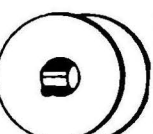
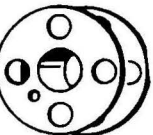
GOOD
STITCH

BAD ON
BOTTOM

BAD TOP

11. If the stitch looks good, top and bottom, take out the material, put the hands at each end of the stitch and pull. If the stitch breaks, top and bottom, you then have a good stitch. If the stitch just stretches and will not snap, your tension is still off and you must go back and check it again. If you cannot get a good stitch by adjusting the upper thread tension, then you must go back to the bobbin and check it again. It is possible you have made a mistake and the bobbin is either still too tight or too loose.
12. After rechecking the bobbin again, then go through the same procedure, adjusting the upper thread tension, paragraph nine.
13. This all can be done in a short time; it works very well and within a minute or two you can adjust the top and bottom tension on any machine.

BOBBINS

				
1 Domestic	2 Edgeedge III	3 Free Rotary	4 Pfaff 332	5 Standard OS
				
6 Standard NS	7 Standard NS Notch	8 Singer 13 30 31 15	9 Singer 31 20	10 Singer 115
				
11 Singer 66 101	12 Singer 15 13 91 All imports are Japanese	13 Singer 221	14 Wheeler Wilson 9	15 Wheeler Wilson D8
				
16 White Rotary	17 White & German Machines	18 White 888 887 855	19 White Golden Bobbin	

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES FOR ALL MAKES

15 x 1



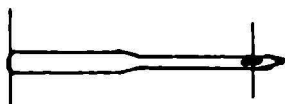
Adler
Bernina 125J
Brother
Classic
Davis Short
Domestic Rotary
Elna
Kenmore Rotary
Metzler 102, 302
National N50
Necchi BF, BU
New Home K, LN
Pfaff 30
Phoenix 250, 350
Singer Family
Standard
Vigorelli
White Rotary
All Japanese Machines

20 x 1 BB



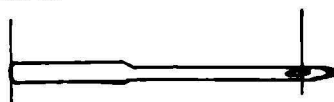
New Home Vibrator
Eldredge Vibrator
Free West BF, 52F
Montgomery Ward Vibrator
White Vibrator

40 F x 1 CC



Free West, Rotary
New Home Rotary

50N 10D



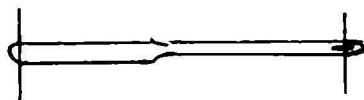
Eldredge Rotary
National Rotary
Montgomery Ward Rotary

130R



Scarfed
Bernina 530, 540
Calanda
Pfaff 130, 230
White 666, 667

1 x 2



Davis Long

1 x 4



Domestic
(Notch Top)

127 x 1

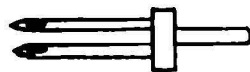


Wheeler & Wilson

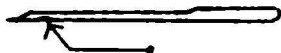
16 x 87



Anker
Free
New Home



Double Needle
Scarf

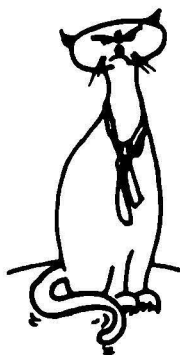


SCARF

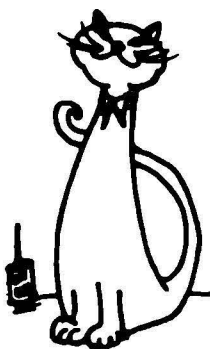
If you are not sure of the correct length of your needle, you can use this chart. Just hold the needle to the drawing and compare the size. Most all needles today are 15 x 1.

Chapter 8
OILING THE MACHINE AND
REGULAR MAINTENANCE

If your machine sounds like this, Squeek, Squeek, Squeek

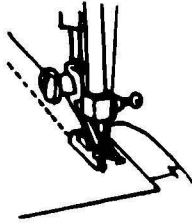


It should sound like this, Pur-rr-rr-rrr, Pur-rr-rr-rrr, Pur-rr-rr-rr



If you love to sew, and sew nearly every day,
every couple of days give the machine a good
oiling. If you sew less frequently, oil each time you use the
machine but only very lightly.

When oiling the machine, place a piece of material under the pressure foot and run the machine so it can soak up excess oil.



The best device we have found to oil the machine is a plastic oiler. It has a tight no-leak screw on the cap, and it has a thin brass tube that can be pulled out to penetrate the hard-to-get-to places on your machine. After oiling machine, the tube recesses down into oiler. It is sold in sewing machine stores or at notion counters. Also, the new aerosol spray oil is very good.

Always keep a brush handy to clean out of the shuttle any lint or dust which may be under the machine.

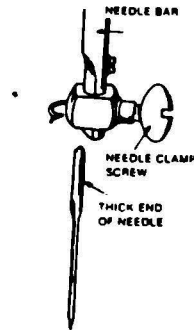
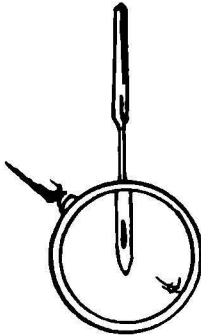
With any machine that has a bobbin case underneath, first take out the bobbin case, then the hook. Use a small brush to brush out lint, dust, etc. Then using an ordinary lead pencil, scrape around the race a few times. It will not only kick out bits of thread, but will leave graphite on the surface which will help the machine to sew smoothly and quietly.

Philippians 4:8 —

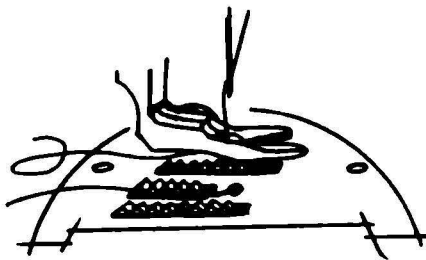
*Finally, Brethren, whatsoever things are true,
whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just,
whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely,
whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue,
and if there be any praise, think on these things.*

THE CARE AND USE OF YOUR SEWING MACHINE

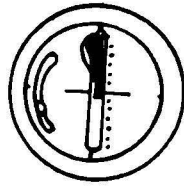
1. Always check needle for correct size (thickness and length). Always make sure the needle does not have a burr or rough spot on the point. Also, that, the needle is in the machine correctly.



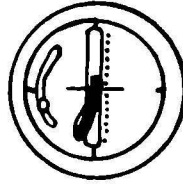
2. Always turn wheel on the machine in the direction it goes, never backward. Start to sew by putting the needle down into the material. Never start with the needle up.
3. Oil machine in proper place, as shown by the instruction manual.
4. Keep underneath mechanism free from dust and lint.
5. The size of the needle should conform to the size of the thread and both be suitable to the material.
6. Make sure the feed dogs (the teeth that pull material through) are up all the way.



7. Check the lever or dial that regulates the length of the stitch to make sure stitch is not so tight that the needle goes up and down in the same place.

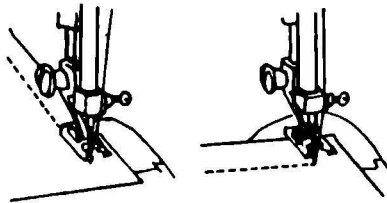


Reverse

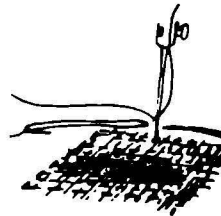
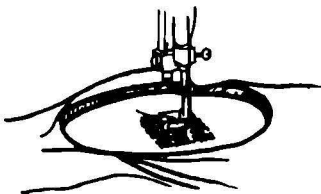


Forward Sewing

8. When turning a corner on the material, always drop the needle down into the material and use the needle as a pivot for turning.



9. Do not push or pull material through, but let material feed through by itself.
10. When darning, always go a few times in a circle or a square along the edges of the hole to strengthen it.



11. Always use a little felt pad on the spool pins as they have a tendency to help hold back the unwinding of the spool so it does not spin. It keeps a little tension on the thread and also protects the finish of the machine.



12. If machine has been sitting a long while, it may be stiff and hard to turn. Put kerosene in an oil can and go over it. After running machine with kerosene, oil it with a good sewing machine oil.



13. Always use sewing machine oil. Do not use oil with paraffin. If used, it can cause machine to bind and turn stiffly. Regular good sewing machine oil does not contain paraffin.
14. The new aerosol spray cans are good, especially for exposed parts under the machine where the part can be hard to reach.
15. When finished sewing, always place a piece of material under the pressure foot and turn the needle down into material. It will protect the needle pressure foot, feed dogs and the needle plate.

MACHINE ATTACHMENTS

Years ago, every machine purchased had a complete set of attachments packed with it. For some reason, women would not use them. I have heard women say "I have had my machine for so many years, but have never used my attachments."

Today, most new machines do not have attachments packed with them. If they are not used, why include them? But what a shame. They are so handy and easy to use. For those of you without a zig-zag machine, I've included a list of available attachments. They can help you make some fine sewing projects.

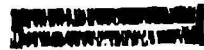
1. The ruffler: Makes ruffles and pleats.
2. Slotbinder: Puts binding along the edge of material or on the surface.
3. The cording foot for cording material for the edges of pillows, slipcovers, certain clothing.
4. Sewing guide for making straight seams.
5. The zipper foot: It is practically impossible to install a zipper without one.
6. The quilting guide is perfect for sewing straight lines.

If you have a zig-zag machine, your set of attachments should include a button hole foot.

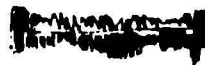
The button hole foot is designed with a groove underneath that glides over the row of stitches on each side of the button hole. The stitching is smooth, even and straight.

Example:

With button hole foot



Without button hole foot



The button foot is used when sewing on a button. It acts as though two fingers were holding the button in place. You can see the eyes of the button better. Also, if the regular foot is used, the button has a tendency to slide or pop out from under the foot.

ADVANTAGES OF A ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE

For many years while selling sewing machines, we heard many ladies say, "I really don't need a zig-zag sewing machine. I never did go in for fancy sewing." What a mistake. Using a zig-zag sewing machine is not, repeat not, repeat not fancy sewing, but practical every day sewing.

Why do I need a Zig-Zag?



A straight machine will only sew straight forward and reverse. Of course, you can buy attachments such as a button holer, blind hemmer, and a zig-zag attachment, but you have to change them each time you use them.

How much more simple and so very easy to just turn the zig-zag dial and do all the practical applications of zig-zag sewing.

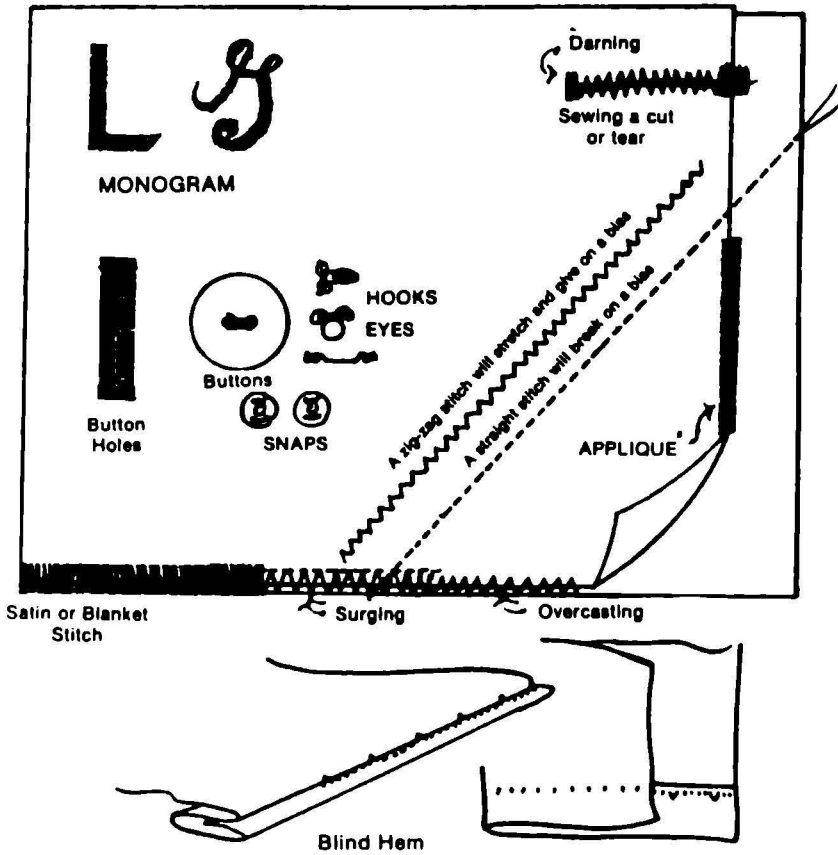
Here are a few uses: Applique, surging, overcasting, binding, blanket stitch, sewing a cut or tear. We can go on with monograms, sewing buttons on, making button holes & using zig-zag stitch on the underneath side of a sleeve to allow it to stretch and give. I believe one of the most practical uses is the blind hem. A blind hem done by hand is a time consuming task.

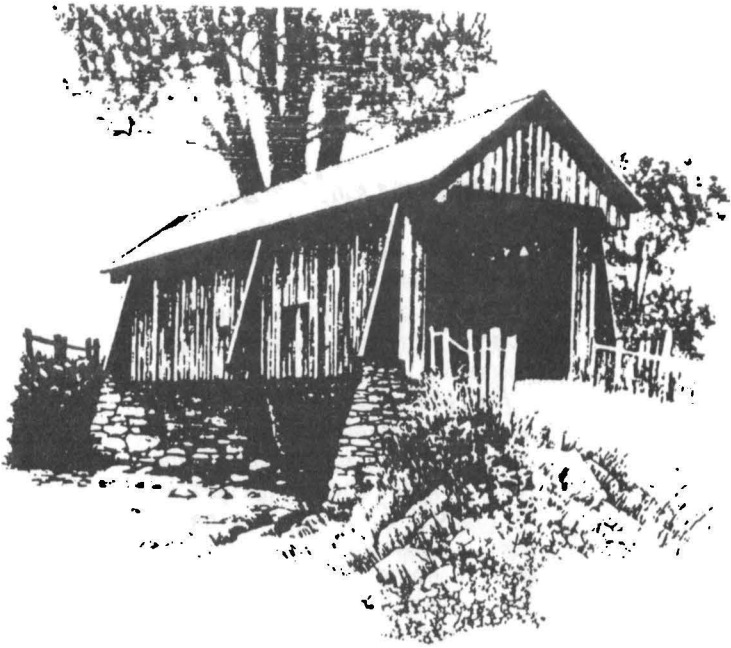
This is the way to make a button hole with any zig-zag sewing machine.

First set zig-zag lever or dial for zig-zag stitch according to size of button hole desired. Set stitch length for a tight close stitch. Use a button hole foot if you have one. It helps guide the material.

After setting desired width, sew down to end the button hole. Stop. Turn the wheel so that the needle goes into the material on the right side; using the needle to pivot, turn material completely around. Then while holding the material with the left hand, set the zig-zag width to twice the width of the side of the button hole. Then bar tack across the top end of the button hole. Next sew down the other side of the button hole. Then set the width wide again and bar tack at the end to complete the button hole.

Examples of what you can do
with a zig-zag machine.





I believe In a brook as It wanders
From hillside into a glade;
I believe In the breeze as it whispers
When evening shadows fade.
I believe In the faith of the flowers,
I believe In the rock and the sod,
For in all these appeareth clear
The wonderful handiwork of God.

(Anonymous)

WIVES

I WONDER if she really knows . . .
how I appreciate . . . her good-bye
kiss each morning . . . beside our
garden gate . . . A simple thing for
folks to give before they go
apart . . . the one warm thread
connecting . . . each separated heart.

Her kiss tells me she doesn't
care . . . for jewels or luxury . . . her
happiness stems from the
fact . . . that she is proud of
me . . . And if my day's a happy
one . . . I'm anxious as can be . . . to
hurry home and tell the
one . . . whose praise is all to
me . . . But if, perhaps, I falter, or
stumble on the road . . . I know that
she'll come forward . . . and quickly
share the load.

With wisdom born of waiting . . .
and with patience born of
pain . . . she's the half of man that
moulds him . . . through any loss or
gain.

Perhaps God knew man needed
Him . . . beside him in this life . . . and
couldn't come Himself, so
gave . . . the blessed ones a wife.

Martin Buxbaum

HUSBANDS

WHAT is a husband? some have asked . . . now that you've written "Wives" . . . Explain this creature, masculine . . . for which the female strives. Well, a husband, translated . . . means home and love and kids . . . a fence along the road of life . . . to ease away the skids . . . He's the half of any woman's kiss . . . the echo of her sigh . . . the extra warmth that's needed when the winter's in the sky . . . His muscles match her softness . . . his nerve offsets her fright . . . he's a solid, hulking comfort . . . in a black and stormy night . . . Be he a beggar or a bushman . . . a bum or reprobate . . . she can make him reach the very stars . . . repeating that he's great . . . Here's the final definition . . . that I write upon the sand . . . a husband is a thing a gal . . . can make of any man.

Martin Buxbaum



THE EBBIT STUDIO *Pittsburgh*

Thought you folks might like to see my picture. It was taken quite some time ago at the Allegheny County Fair, Pittsburgh, PA. At that time, I was appearing there as a representative of a large wholesale distributor of sewing machines

THANK YOU

I hope that my little book has been in some way a help to you. I would like everyone to find a tip or a bit of information that might be of help in making adjustments on your sewing machine.

My constant worry has been did I give enough information or did I make it too complicated? I purposely tried to keep each item as short and to the point as possible.

I tried to write as if I were in your home on a service call. During every call I make, I try to explain as best I can, how to make adjustments and get the best service out of your machine.

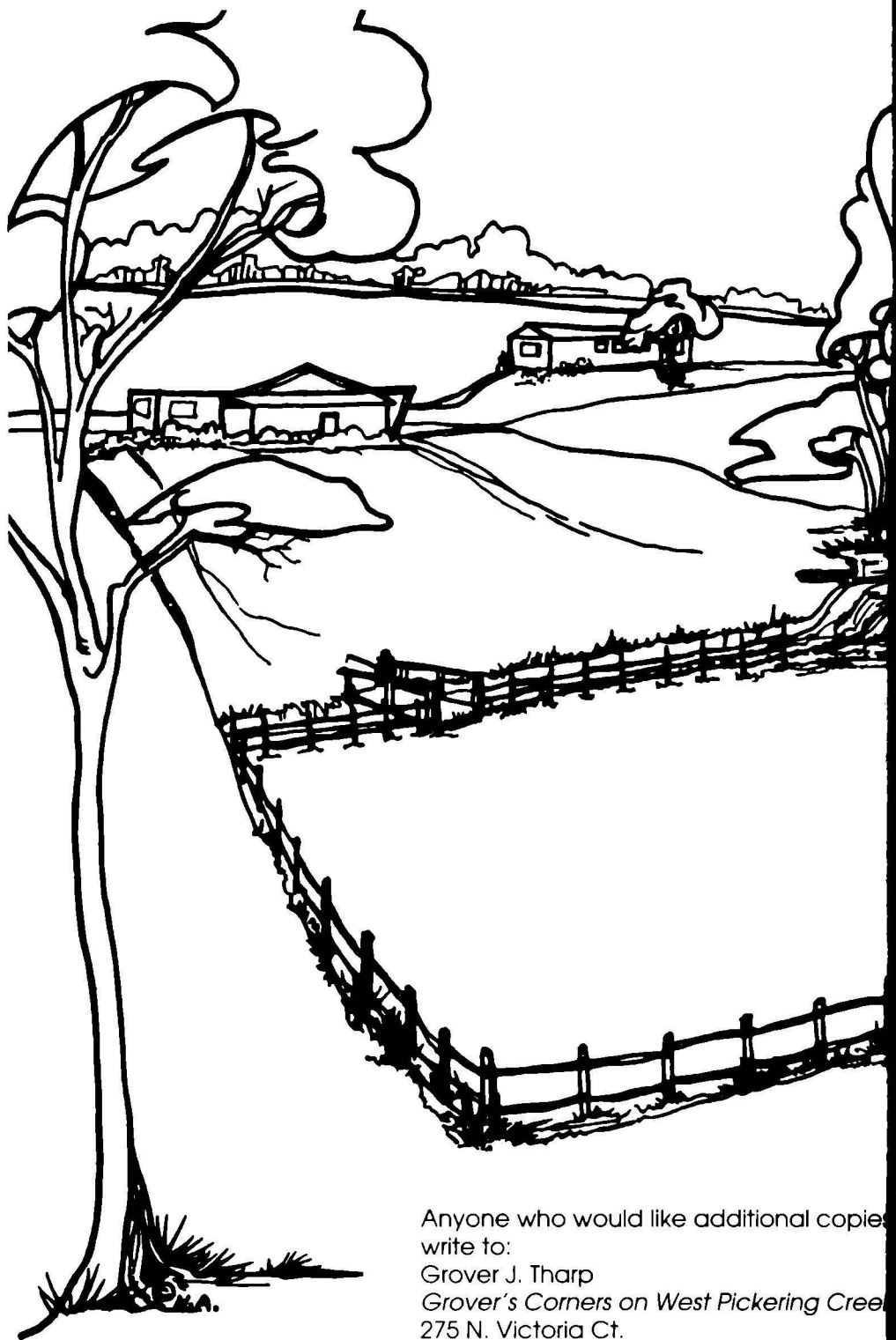
This is my first attempt at writing; I have not received the assistance of a ghostwriter, so it is in my own words, in my own way, to convey my thoughts to you. Again, I want to thank my wife, Hannah, for her patience and typing skills.

I have given my name and address on the last page. If this book has been of help to you in some way, I would appreciate it if you would pass the word on to your friends in case they would like a copy for themselves.

Thanking you,
"The Sewing Machine Man"

Ernest J. Sharp

"He knoweth the way that I take, when He hath tried me, I shall come forth as gold—For the eternal God is thy refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms." Job 23:10; Deut. 33:27.



Anyone who would like additional copies
write to:

Grover J. Tharp
Grover's Corners on West Pickering Creek
275 N. Victoria Ct.
Ellenwood, GA 30049-2866

A NOTE FROM THE AUTHOR

Thank you very much for ordering my little book. I am confident that it will be of great assistance to you in the use and operation of your Sewing Machine.

Countless hours of planning, and many years of experience have gone into the making of this book. I have strived to bring you the finest manual available.

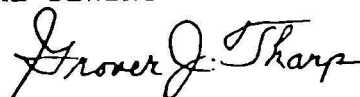
The book is readily available in many countries throughout the Free World, having been sent there by friends and customers. It is also available in many Public Libraries throughout this great Nation of ours.

I did not produce this book to make money. All proceeds from the sales, go towards the printing of more books and envelopes, and postage.

Thanks again for your order, and I hope this book helps bring you many, many hours of joy, at your machine.

Sincerely,

THE SEWING MACHINE MAN

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Grover J. Tharp". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

GROVER J. THARP