Read This Book Carefully

T IS A VALUABLE INSTRUCTOR and has been PUBLISHED BY SEWING MACHINE EXPERTS, and should be carefully preserved for reference.

READ IT CAREFULLY.

The first thing to do after opening the machine, is TO READ THE SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.

EVEN IF YOU HAVE USED MANY KINDS OF SEW-ING MACHINES BEFORE, READ THIS BOOK. You may learn something new or no doubt will have called to your attention, items of vital importance that you may have forgotten, therefore, READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO OPERATE THE MACHINE.

We give you this book, the most accurate, clear and complete instructions ever printed on, How to operate and take care of the sewing machine." By carefully following the instructions YOUR MA-CHINE WILL ALWAYS GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Every machine IS TESTED THOROUGHLY BY EXPERTS before being packed for shipment. A test is made on each of the attachments, with all practical sizes of thread and under all ordinary conditions, performing the work shown on the following pages in this book.

THIS MACHINE IS IN PERFECT WORKING ORDER WHEN PACKED FOR SHIPMENT. DO NOT TURN ANY OF THE SCREWS OR NUTS TO SEE WHAT WILL HAPPEN OR MAKE ANY ADJUSTMENTS OF ANY KIND.

When machine is *UNPACKED* it should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled according to the directions on the following pages.

If you follow the directions in this instruction book carefully, you should not have any trouble with your machine.

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General Instructions

READ THIS BOOK CAREFULLY

WE URGE YOU TO Particularly the first half of the book, which tells you how to take care of the machine. This machine, before leaving

our factory, has been carefully adjusted and inspected, and its sewing qualities have been tested on every class of work and found perfect in every respect.

BEFORE THE MACHINE IS USED, care should be taken to clean and oil it thoroughly, according to the instructions on pages 6, 7 and 8.

A Few of the Simple Rules to Follow

1st. KEEP the machine CLEAN and WELL OILED.

2nd. USE the BEST QUALITY OF THREAD and have the RIGHT SIZE NEEDLE FOR THE THREAD.

3rd. USE GENUINE NEEDLES. Do not expect to do perfect

work with poor needles.

4th. BE SURE the machine is PROPERLY THREADED. Better see threading instructions on page 9.
5th. LEARN PLAIN SEWING BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO

USE THE ATTACHMENTS.

6th. DO NOT PULL ON THE CLOTH in your efforts to help the machine feed faster. It will cause the NEEDLE TO BE BROKEN. Let the machine do its own feeding.

7th. DO NOT RUN THE MACHINE WHEN IT IS THREADED without having CLOTH UNDER THE PRESSER

FOOT.

IN CASE OF DIFFICULTIES, DO NOT MAKE ANY ADJUST-MENTS until you have referred to the subject treating on the complaint. It will then be an easy matter for you to locate the trouble and overcome it.

About Repairing this Machine

Should you find it necessary to have the head of the machine repaired, DO NOT allow the agent offering some other machine for sale, or the handy man about town, to make any adjustments. They generally do more harm than good. If you cannot determine the remedy from the instructions in this book, WRITE TO US. We will gladly advise you promptly just what to do.

SEWING MACHINE FACTORY

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Difficulties of Beginners

As in all things "Practice makes perfect," so in the operation of this Sewing Machine. All of the varied kinds of work which can be done on it will be accomplished with perfect ease. as you daily grow more accustomed to its use by closely following the instructions in this book.

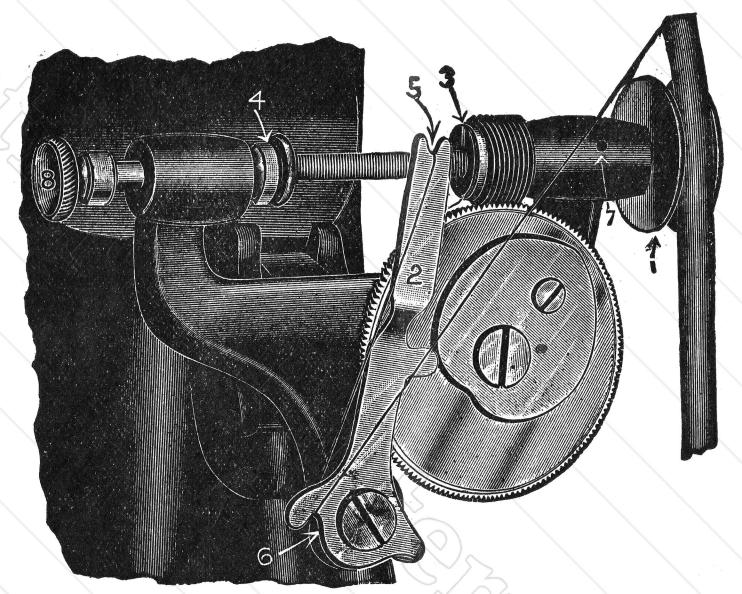
WHEN DIFFICULTIES ARISE, REMEMBER that your machine is seldom at fault and does not require the aid of a repair man. You will find on close observation that your trouble is generally due to your oversight or neglect in following out these simple rules:

AN IMPERFECT OR CROOKED NEEDLE.
CHEAP, INFERIOR QUALITY OF THREAD.
FAILURE TO HAVE MACHINE PROPERLY THREADED.
NEEDLE NOT LARGE ENOUGH FOR THE THREAD.
TENSIONS CLOGGED OR OUT OF ADJUSTMENT.
LACK OF OIL OR THE ACCUMULATION OF DIRT AND LINT AROUND THE FEED, NEEDLE WELL OR THE SHUTTLE.

See index and quickly refer to the paragraph treating on these subjects.

Treadle Practice

The beginner should first become thoroughly familiar with the treadle motion before attempting to operate. Sit down to the machine in position to sew. RAISE THE PRESSER FOOT. UNTHREAD THE NEEDLE. REMOVE THE SHUTTLE. TURN THE HAND WHEEL TOWARDS YOU. Run the machine until a smooth, even motion is acquired, as this greatly facilitates the proper working of the machine and permits the operator to center their attention upon the work when sewing.



Winding the Bobbin

Hold the hand wheel with the left hand, and with the right hand release the clutch, turning it half-way around. This will permit the loose pulley to run free. Pull the bobbin winder towards you, UNTIL THE SMALL PULLEY WHEEL (1) COMES IN CONTACT WITH THE BELT. TURN THE MACHINE UNTIL THE DISTRIBUTING LEVER (2) IS AS FAR TO THE RIGHT AS IT WILL GO. Place one end of the bobbin in the socket (3) on the right side and the other end of the bobbin in the pivot point (4) in the plunger, on the left side. To do so, pull the plunger nut (8) towards the left to admit the bobbin, letting it spring back in place, which will hold the bobbin in the winder. Catch the end of the thread between the brass end of the bobbin and the socket (3) of the shaft on the right side. Place thread over the top of lever (5), then down through notch (6) in bottom of lever.

NOTE—Place the spool on spool pin and hold the thread, letting it run straight towards you from the spool over your finger and down to No. 6 guide on the bobbin winder, or the same results may be had by letting the thread run from the spool over the thread guide at top of face plate and then to No. 6. The illustration shows the thread being held in the hand above the bobbin winder.

BE SURE TO STOP WINDING BEFORE THE THREAD IS WOUND HIGHER THAN THE BRASS END OF THE BOBBIN. A drop of oil should be placed at friction point (4) at left end of bobbin (see illustration); also at (7).

When through winding the bobbin, push the winder back against the arm of the machine. Hold the hand wheel with the left hand and turn the release nut around until it locks the loose pulley to the wheel.

WINDING THE BOBBIN CORRECTLY HAS A VERY IMPORTANT PART IN FORMING A PERFECT STITCH. PRACTICE THIS AND LEARN TO DO IT WELL.

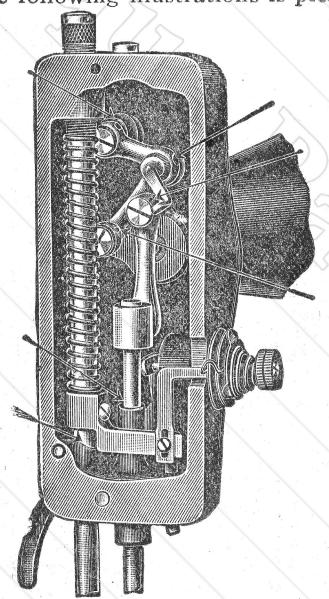
CAUTION—NEVER BEGIN WINDING A BOBBIN OVER ONE THAT IS PARTLY FILLED WITH DIFFERENT KIND OF THREAD.

About Oiling the Machine

A sewing machine, like all other machinery, NEEDS OILING TO INSURE EASY RUNNING, and TO PREVENT UNNECESSARY

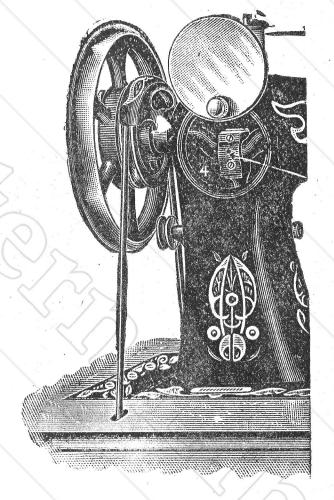
WEAR of the parts which bear upon each other.

If the machine is USED CONTINUALLY, IT SHOULD BE OILED EVERY DAY. WITH MODERATE USE, an OCCASIONAL OILING is sufficient. ONE DROP OF OIL at each point shown in the following illustrations is plenty.



TO OIL LINK MOVEMENT

Remove the face plate held in place by thumb screw and place a DROP OF OIL in EACH of the five holes indicated by arrows. A drop of oil on the needle bar at bearing is required only occasionally. If oiled too freely it will run down bar, soiling the work. DO NOT FAIL TO OIL THESE PARTS REGULARLY.



HOW TO OIL INSIDE ARM

Loosen thumb screw holding arm shield in place, raising it up, as shown in illustration.

THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT BEARING AND MUST BE OILED REGULARLY.

When the Machine Runs Hard

It is generally due to FAILURE TO KEEP THE MACHINE CLEAN AND WELL OILED WITH THE PROPER KIND OF OIL.

POOR OIL, in time, WILL FORM A GUM AND BIND THE MACHINE UNTIL IT CANNOT BE TURNED.

How to Remove Gummed Oil

Remove the needle and shuttle and APPLY KEROSENE OR COAL OIL to all of the bearings in the head. Run the machine rapidly for a few moments and this gum will be dissolved by the kerosene. This accumulation should then be thoroughly removed and THE MACHINE OILED IN EVERY BEARING. CAUTION—DO NOT OVERLOOS, A SINGLE BEARING WHEN THIS PROCESS HAS BEEN FOLLOWED.

Where to Oil the Head

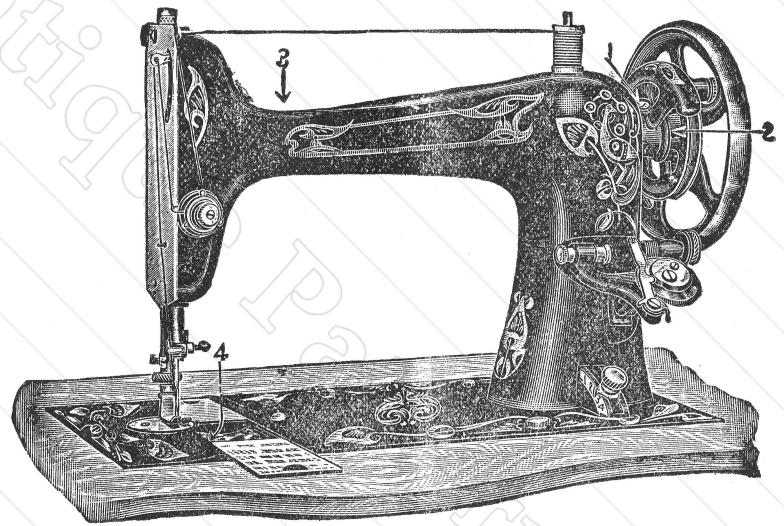


FIGURE 1

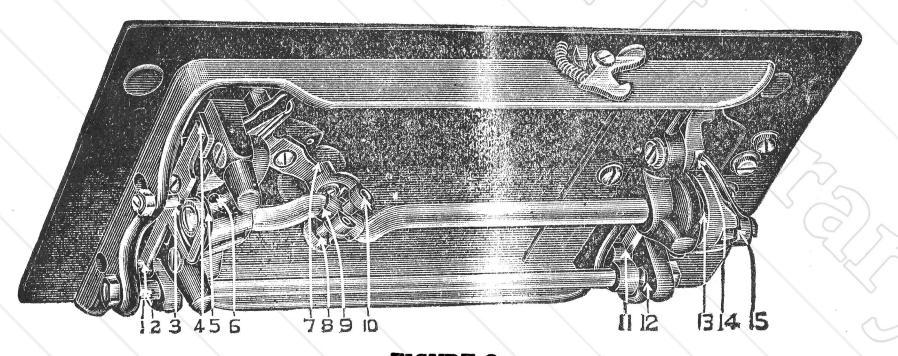
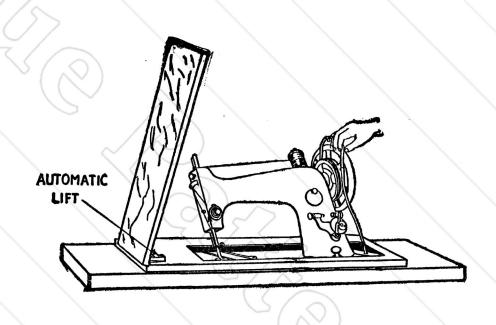


FIGURE 2

BE SURE TO OIL EVERY BEARING indicated by arrow and numeral each time the machine is oiled,

To Unbelt and Oil Under Part of Head



THE BELT MUST BE THROWN OVER THE HAND WHEEL BEFORE HEAD CAN BE TIPPED BACK. (See illustration above.)

When the machine is open, raise the lid about half way up, which will let the head down far enough to slip the belt over the hand wheel. (See illustration above.) Raise the head to sewing position, press down sharply on the head latch button which comes up through the bed plate, slightly to the left of the bobbin winder, indicated by arrow. The head then will be released, permitting it to be tipped back.

REMEMBER ALL PARTS SHOULD BE OILED WHERE THERE IS ANY FRICTION CAUSED BY ONE PART MOVING AGAINST ANOTHER. Arrows and numerals on illustrations, page 7,

will show just where to oil.

KEEP THE FEED CAMS, No. 6 AND No. 8, WELL OILED

(Figure 2, page 7).

BEFORE OILING THE MACHINE, REMOVE ALL COLLECTIONS OF LINT AND OLD OIL THAT MAY HAVE ACCUMULATED AROUND THE BEARINGS.

To Oil the Stand

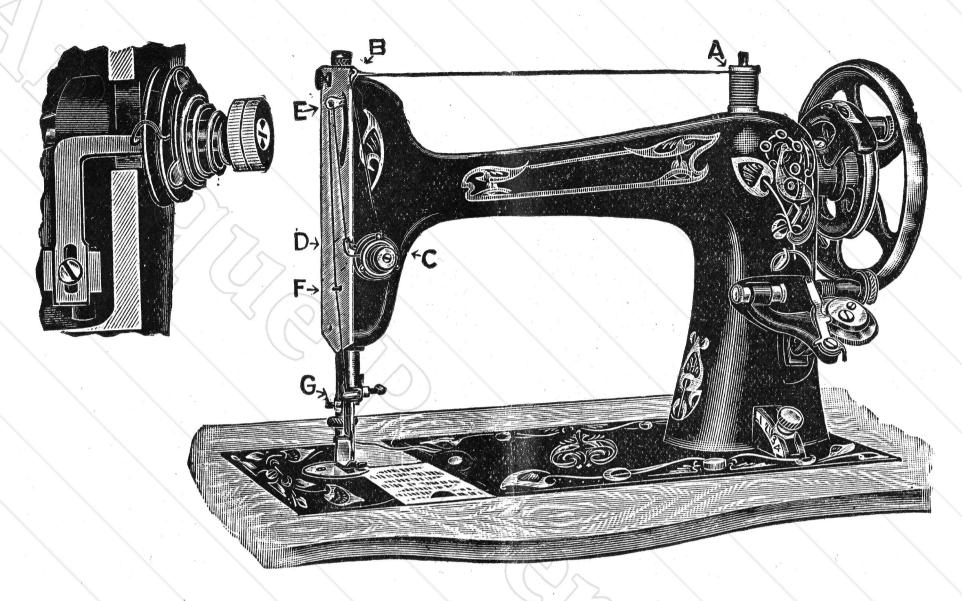
There are six places in the stand that should be oiled:

EACH SIDE OF TREADLE.

EACH END OF PITMAN.

EACH SIDE OF DRIVE WHEEL.

The stand is BALL-BEARING THROUGHOUT, and does not require oiling as frequently as the upper part of the machine.



How to Thread the Machine

Place the spool of thread on spool pin (A), then draw the thread through guide (B) at top of face place, then down to the right of and **BETWEEN THE TWO TENSION DISCS** (C), which also brings the thread into position against the automatic thread controller or check spring (D) (SEE ABOVE), then up through the slot in end of takeup lever (E), then down through the thread guide (F), near bottom of face plate, then through the thread guide (G) on bottom of needle bar, then through the eye of the needle from left to right.

IF THE MACHINE IS NOT THREADED EXACTLY RIGHT, it will not sew perfectly.

To Remove the Shuttle

Draw out the front slide, turn hand wheel until the shuttle is as far forward as it will go. You will notice the point of the shuttle is then directly under THE SHUTTLE EJECTOR SPRING. Press sharply on this shuttle ejector and the shuttle will be thrown up.

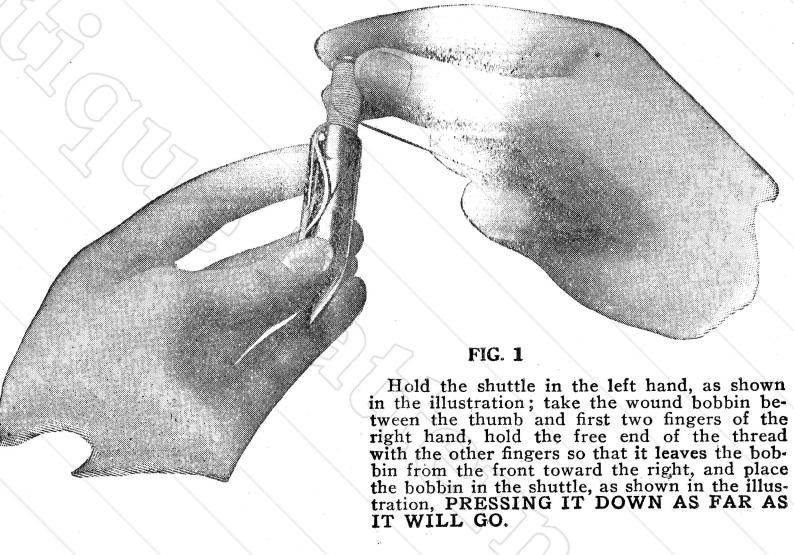
NEVER USE YOUR FINGER NAIL, A SCREW DRIVER OR SCISSORS TO REMOVE SHUTTLE.

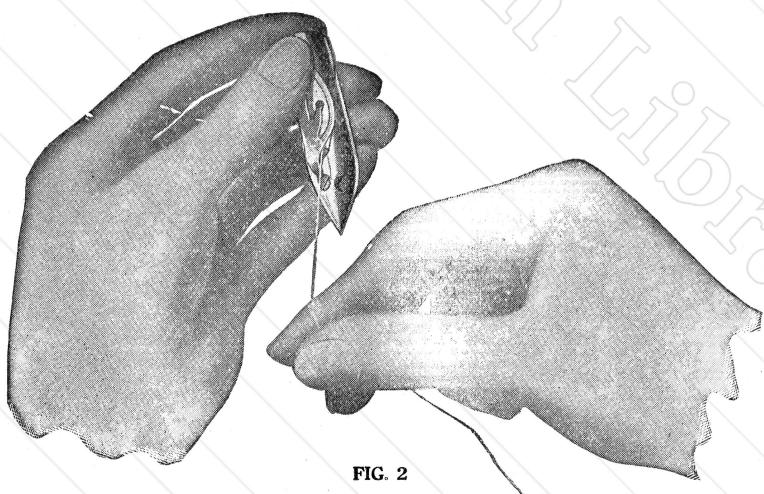
Shuttle Race Oil Pad

The face of the shuttle race MUST BE KEPT CLEAN AND FREE FROM LINT.

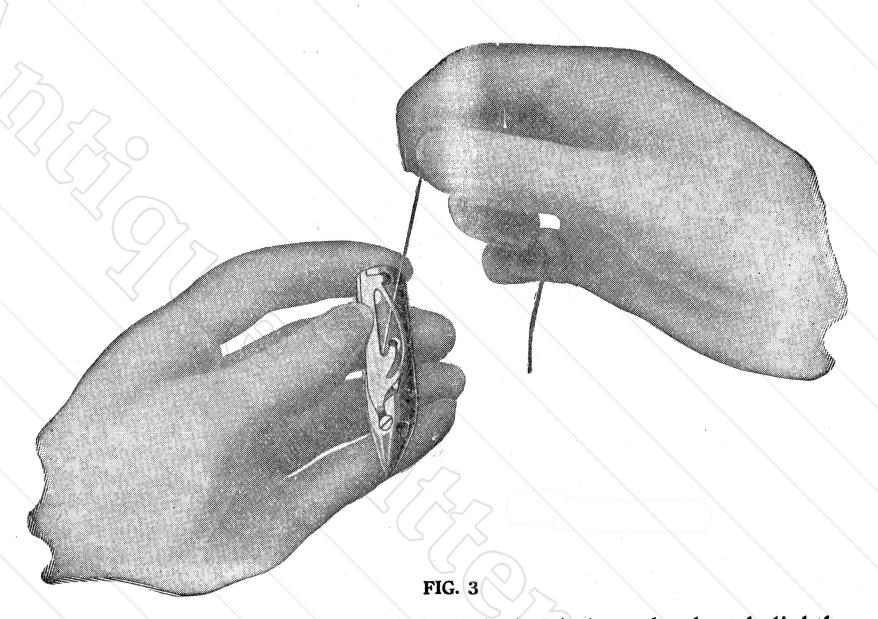
The felt pad under the front slide should be kept saturated with oil to insure the proper lubrication of the shuttle and race.

Threading the Shuttle

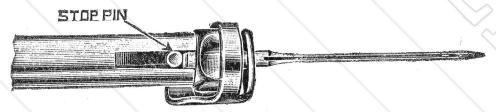




With the fore finger of the left hand hold the bobbin to keep it from revolving too freely. Lead the thread with the right hand through the slot in side of shuttle until it appears to the left of the point of thread slot exactly as shown in Fig. 2.



With a circular movement of the right hand, draw the thread slightly to the left and upward until it is on the outside of shuttle barrel but under the guide on shuttle spring, being sure it is under the point on spring exactly as shown in picture. Pull the thread to make sure that the bobbin revolves FREELY IN THE SHUTTLE. Break off the thread so that about 4 inches hangs from the shuttle, then place shuttle in machine as directed.

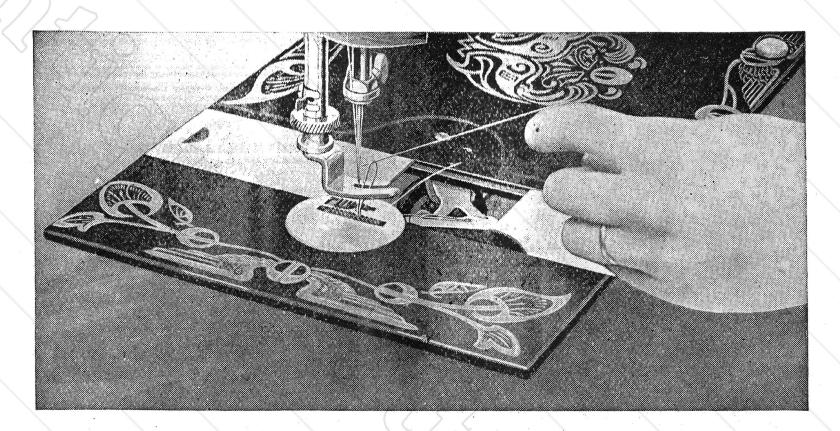


To Set the Needle

RAISE THE NEEDLE BAR TO ITS HIGHEST POINT, and loosen the needle clamp screw. Hold the needle between the thumb and first finger of the left hand and pass the shank of the needle up through the guide on the bottom of the needle bar, with the FLAT SIDE OF THE SHANK TOWARDS THE NEEDLE BAR, OR TO THE RIGHT. THE END OF THE NEEDLE MUST REST AGAINST THE NEEDLE STOP PIN WHICH IS VISIBLE IN THE NEEDLE BAR GROOVE JUST ABOVE THE NEEDLE CLAMP. (See illustration.) Then clamp the needle securely with the thumb screw.

Remember, genuine needles that are straight, perfectly finished at the eye and with a good point are necessary in producing nice work, and to avoid skip stitches and broken thread. See description page 13.

To Draw Up the Under Thread



Raise the presser foot. HOLD THE END OF THE UPPER THREAD SLACK WITH THE LEFT HAND. Turn the hand wheel once around towards you until the needle moves down, then up again to its highest point. The needle thread has been carried around the under thread, and can be drawn up through the hole in the needle plate by the upper thread. Draw the ends of both threads back under the presser foot towards the back of the machine; the upper thread through the opening in the foot.

NOTE.—Be sure the under thread runs straight from the prong on shuttle spring to the hole through which the needle passes and that it does not catch in thread slot in side of shuttle.

Thread to Use

THE BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED when both the UPPER AND LOWER threads are the SAME SIZE AND QUALITY. IT IS A COMMON MISTAKE to think that No. 40 or No. 50 thread should be used in order to form a strong stitch. BETTER RESULTS ARE OBTAINED BY USING NUMBER SIXTY (60), SEVENTY (70) OR EIGHTY (80) THREAD WITH A No. ½ NEEDLE, for the reason that it draws more closely into the material, the wear and strain being on the material instead of the thread.

CAUTION—Don't use cheap basting thread purchased at the bargain counter at one or two cents per spool and expect to do nice work. This kind of thread is not made for use on sewing machines.

Relative Sizes of Needle and Thread

SIZE OF NEEDLE	CLASS OF WORK TO SEW	SIZE OF THREAD OR SILK
0	Very Thin Muslins Cambrics, Linen, etc.	100 to 150 Cotton 000,00 Silk Twist
В	Very Fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, Fine Silk Goods, etc.	30 to 100 Cotton Silk Twist
1/2	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk, General Domestic Goods, and All Classes of General Domestic Work	60 to 80 Cotton A and B Silk Twist
1	All Kinds of Heavy Calicoes, Light Woolen Goods, Heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton C Silk Twist
2	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantels, etc.	30 to 40 Cotton D Silk Twist
3	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy clothes Generally	24 to 30 Cotton E Silk Twist 60 to 80 Linen

Exact Size of Needle for This Machine



The market is full of needles of inferior quality, made to sell cheap. We cannot guarantee satisfactory results if a cheap, inferior grade of needles are used.

Skip stitches and broken thread are almost always due to a poor needle. Therefore, be sure to use genuine needles, which you can get from the dealer from whom you purchased this machine, or direct from us.

THE NEEDLE IS MEASURED FROM THE TOP OF EYE TO THE EXTREME TOP OF THE SHANK. In case you are obliged to buy substitute needles, better lay the needle on the above illustration to see that it is correct length.

When sewing two thicknesses of calico, shirting or ordinary work, No. 70 thread and No. ½ needle will produce a beautiful stitch which is very firm and is strong enough for this class of work.

Tensions

WHAT TENSION MEANS

Tension means pressure on the thread, which prevents the machine from drawing off more thread than necessary to form a stitch. You can create a tension on thread by placing it between the thumb and fore finger, pressing firmly upon it, and with the other hand drawing it through the fingers. The harder the pressure, the greater the tension. Therefore, both upper and lower thread must be controlled by the tension like that formed by pressing the fingers firmly upon the thread.

SHUTTLE TENSION

NOTE.—We would not advise changing the shuttle tension unless absolutely necessary to do so, as the adjustment is rather delicate. Should it be necessary to change the shuttle tension, do so with the shuttle out of the machine, to avoid a possible chance of the point of the screw driver injuring the shuttle carrier or scratching the point of the shuttle.

The tension in the shuttle is governed by the pressure of the spring on the shuttle and adjusted by the small screw which holds the spring to the shuttle. THIS SCREW TURNS TO THE RIGHT TO

TIGHTEN, TO THE LEFT TO LOOSEN.

IF UNABLE TO GET SUFFICIENT TENSION BY ADJUST-ING THE SCREW IN THE SHUTTLE, there may be a PIECE OF THREAD, or a COLLECTION OF LINT, under the spring, preventing the spring from bearing on the thread. This can be forced out with a fine needle. If still unable to get sufficient tension, remove the spring and bend it, to have more pressure directly over the point where the thread draws out of the shuttle. After replacing spring, should the tension be too tight when the screw is below the surface, the spring has been bent too much; in other words, the pressure is too great. The spring can be raised by using the smallest screw driver, prying the spring up gently.

NOTE.—Bear in mind that the SHUTTLE TENSION SCREW MUST BE BELOW THE SURFACE OF THE SHUTTLE or the

thread will catch on the head of the screw while sewing.

The bobbin must be wound smoothly and not too full. The same size thread should be used in the shuttle as above. Use one kind and size of thread only on each bobbin.

UPPER TENSION

Tension on the upper thread is formed by the thread passing between the tension discs or plates, and is regulated by the nut or screw in connection with same.

BE SURE THE MACHINE IS CORRECTLY THREADED (READ THE THREADING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY and have the right size needle for the thread.)

HOW TO TELL WHEN TENSION ON THE UPPER AND LOWER THREADS ARE CORRECTLY ADJUSTED

When the shuttle tension has been correctly adjusted according to the instructions and placed in the shuttle carrier, and the needle has been threaded, hold the end of the needle thread slack with the left hand, turn the hand wheel towards you once around and draw up the under thread. See illustration, page 12.

Lower the pressure foot. (REMEMBER, THE UPPER TENSION IS ENTIRELY RELEASED WHEN PRESSER FOOT IS UP. THEREFORE, IT MUST BE DOWN ON THE FEED WHEN TESTING TENSIONS.) Draw the upper thread through the eye of the needle to the right with the right hand, and the under thread through the opening in the presser foot to the left with the left hand, pulling both threads at the same time. You will then be able to tell when both threads pull alike.

Adjust the upper tension by turning tension nut (C) to the left to

loosen and to the right to tighten.

When both tensions are properly adjusted, both threads are drawn into the fabric, thus:

If shuttle thread is too tight, or upper thread too loose, the thread on the under side will be straight, thus:



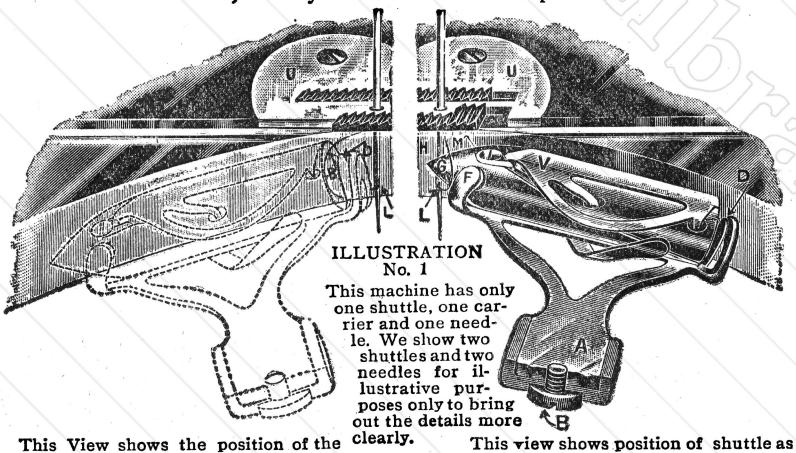
because there is not sufficient upper tension to draw the under thread in. To the contrary, if the shuttle thread draws off too easily, or the upper thread is too light, the under thread will draw up through the fabric and the upper thread will lay straight, thus:



SKIP STITCHES

Skip stitches are more often caused by an imperfect needle or needle not correctly set, or not the right needle for the machine.

In setting the needle, be sure that the flat side of the needle shank is toward the needle bar and up as high as it will go. In case the needle does not go in freely, it must be forced up high enough to strike the needle stop screw. (See illustration, page 10.) The needle stop screw is plainly visible in the slot on the left side of the needle bar, directly above the needle clamp.



This View shows the position of the shuttle after it has passed the needle, also the position of the upper thread as it passes out behind the shuttle and locks the under thread into the cloth.

This view shows position of shuttle as it starts forward catching the loop of thread which is the formation of the stitch.

15

The needle should pass down through the hole in the needle plate slightly to the right of center. When the needle is correctly set and securely clamped to the needle bar the eye of the needle should be about one-eighth inch below the shuttle point. (See illustration below, showing the correct relative position of the shuttle point to the eye of the needle.)

BEWARE OF CHEAP OR BOGUS NEEDLES. They are not uniform. The location of the eye varies, consequently the needle eye will not be the right distance from the shuttle point when the shuttle is ready to pass through the loop.

Cheap thread or basting cotton is also a common cause for skipped stitches. Buy and use only the best spool cotton. If the needle is too fine for the thread the thread will not pass through the eye of the needle freely, interfering with the formation of the loop. (Refer to instructions on needle and thread sizes on page 6.)

The presser foot and attachments should be set back on the presser bar as far as they will go and securely fastened. If the presser foot or attachments are not correctly attached to the machine, the needle or thread may strike or rub in the needle hole in the attachment, causing skipped stitches.

If the needle clamp thread guide (O) is difficult to thread, because the point is too close to the needle clamp (P), the thread will sometimes catch while sewing and cause skipped stitches. This is easily fixed by slightly bending the point of the thread guide away from the needle clamp.

Dirt or lint in the needle well, under the needle plate, will also cause skipped stitches.

THE BELT

The machine works best with the belt tight enough only to keep it from slipping on the pulley. If the belt is too tight it will cause the machine to run hard.

If necessary to replace an old belt, be sure that it passes over the center brace, running direct from the hand wheel through the hole in the back of the table and around the large wheel. Open all three drawers part way, noting that the belt does not rub on the center brace.

To remove the belt from the large drive wheel on stand, turn the wheel around until you find a slot cut in the rim. Force the belt into this slot, turn the wheel once around, and it is unbelted. The same process will belt the machine below.

To unbelt the head of the machine, see directions on page 13.

KEEP THE BELT FREE FROM OIL. IT MAKES IT SLIP ON THE PULLEY, AND ALSO ROTS IT.

To Remove the Work

Stop the machine with the needle at its highest point. RAISE THE LIFTER CRANK, WHICH AUTOMATICALLY RELEASES THE UPPER TENSION. DRAW THE WORK DIRECTLY BACK OF THE NEEDLE, CUT THE THREAD CLOSE TO THE GOODS, leaving the ends under the presser foot.

To Change the Pressure of the Presser Foot

Turn the large thumb screw at top of arm directly over presser bar to the right, or down, to make the pressure heavier. To the left, or up, to make it lighter. The pressure should be HEAVY ENOUGH ONLY to prevent the material rising with the needle and to insure that the feed moves the goods along evenly. Too heavy pressure is of no practical benefit. IT MAKES THE MACHINE RUN HARDER AND MAY INJURE THE GOODS.

Sewing Over Thick Seams

If the pressure on the presser foot is too great, the feed will not catch in the goods sufficiently enough to force an extremely thick seam between the foot and the feed, so that it will be carried through. DO NOT PULL ON THE MATERIAL in your effort to make it feed through, as this will pull the needle out of line, causing it to strike the needle plate and break. THE REMEDY IS TO RAISE THE PRESSER FOOT SLIGHTLY AND RUN THE MACHINE SLOWLY until the seam has passed into the feeding surfaces. This is only necessary in extreme cases.

To Change the Length of Stitch

The stitch adjusting nut is directly under the bobbin winder, and when the regulator is pulled forward in the slot nearest the operator, the stitch is the shortest. When pushed to the extreme end of the slot, nearest the arm of the machine, the stitch will be at its greatest length. Adjust the stitch regulator to the desired position according to the class of work being done, and be sure that the THUMB NUT IS TIGHT-ENED when in correct position.

To Turn a Corner

Stop the machine, with the NEEDLE STILL IN THE GOODS, RAISE THE PRESSER FOOT AND TURN THE MATERIAL IN THE DIRECTION DESIRED, USING THE NEEDLE AS A PIVOT.

Flannel or Bias Seams

Use a SHORT STITCH and LIGHT TENSION, so that there will be sufficient thread in the seam to allow the goods to stretch.

When Machine Don't Feed Properly

Turn hand wheel slowly forward and note carefully that the feed comes up through the hole in the needle plate, moves forward, drops down under the plate and repeats this operation, as the wheel is moved. The feed when at its highest point should be the depth of the teeth, above the level of the needle plate.

THE PRESSER FOOT MUST BE CLEAR BACK ON THE PRESSER BAR AND SECURELY CLAMPED BY THE NUT HOLDING IT IN PLACE, and MUST REST PERFECTLY LEVEL UPON THE SURFACE OF THE FEED. The needle must pass

through the opening in the foot without interfering.

Note carefully that the stitch regulator nut which is directly under the bobbin winder is not pulling to the extreme end of the slot nearest the operator. When in this position, the feed is entirely turned off.

Breaking Needles

IS GENERALLY DUE TO THE OPERATOR PULLING ON THE WORK, in their effort to assist the feed or make the machine sew faster. THIS MUST NOT BE DONE. It is bound to pull the needle

out of line, causing it to strike the needle plate and break.

This may also be due to the PRESSER FOOT or ATTACHMENTS not being pushed CLEAR BACK ON THE BAR AND SECURELY CLAMPED. When the attachments or foot are placed, a test should be made after the attachment is clamped, TO SEE THAT THE NEEDLE PASSES THROUGH THE ATTACHMENT WITHOUT INTERFERING. If the needle does not interfere on its downward course, or is not pulled out of line by the operator through their carelessness in pulling on the work, the needle will seldom break.

(Needles are frequently broken by forcing cheap, coarse thread

through a needle that is too small.)

Breaking the Upper Thread

May be caused by THE MACHINE NOT BEING PROPERLY THREADED;

AN IMPERFECT NEEDLE. A CROOKED NEEDLE;

UPPER TENSION BEING TOO TIGHT;

NEEDLE EYE TOO SMALL FOR THE THREAD;

NEEDLE RUBBING AGAINST ATTACHMENT OR PRESSER FOOT.

Breaking the Lower Thread

May be caused by

THE SHUTTLE BEING INCORRECTLY THREADED;

THE TENSION BEING TOO TIGHT:

THE BOBBIN BEING WOUND TOO FULL, so that it will not revolve freely;

THE HOLE IN THE NEEDLE PLATE BECOMING

ROUGH, caused by the needle striking the plate.

An accumulation of lint and dirt at the bottom of shuttle cavity would prevent the bobbin from turning freely.

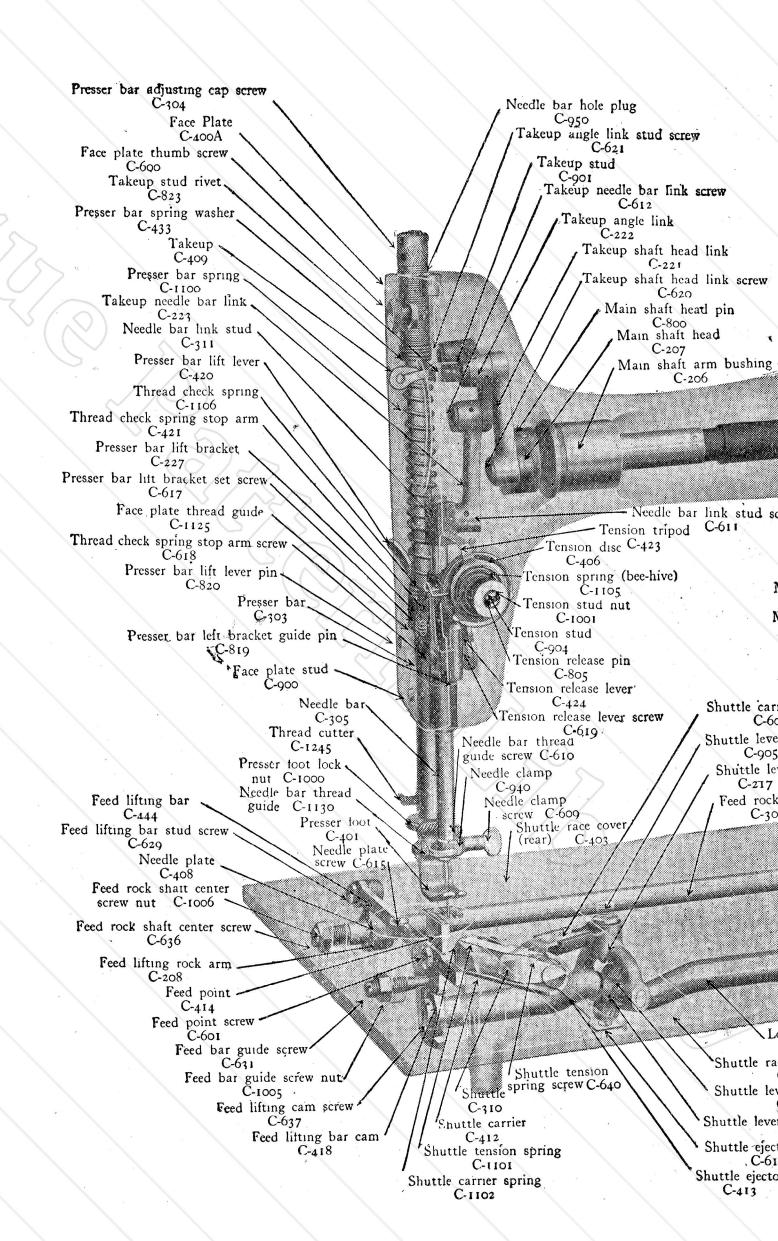


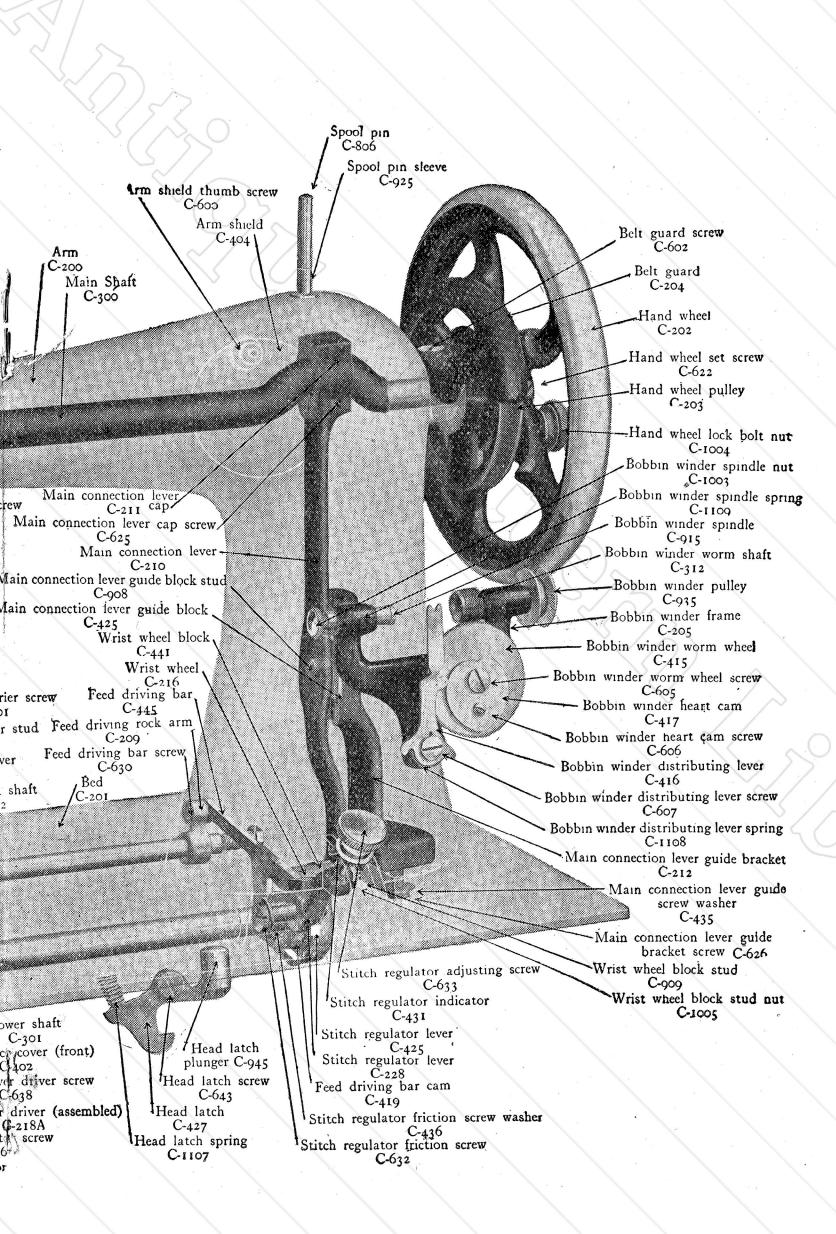
To Adjust the Automatic Lift

When the machine is open the head should be level and even with the table. If the head should sag below the surface of the table at the rear edge of the head, this can be overcome, as shown in the illustration, by turning to the right just a little the automatic lift adjusting nut and locking with the lower or lock nut.

Caution

The leverage of the lid on the automatic lift is powerful and the adjustment very sensitive; therefore, if the above adjustment is set up too much the lift chain will be broken. Move the adjusting nut a little at a time, and after changing the adjustment, raise the head to sewing position, that you may see that the adjustment is not too tight.





PRICE LIST OF PARTS FOR MODEL C HEAD

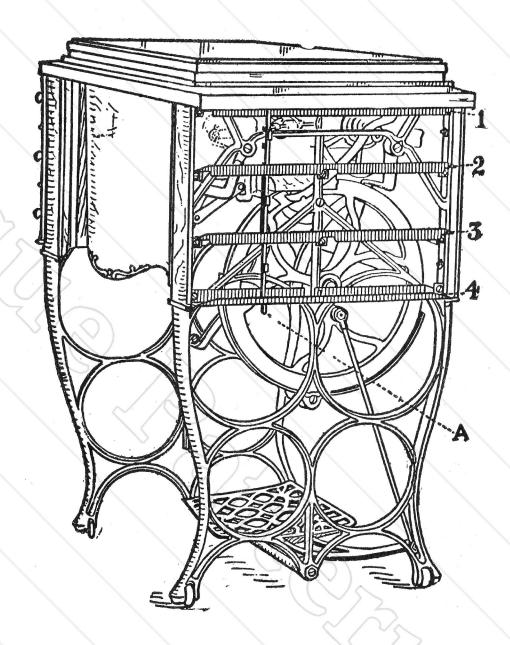
-	\	The past of Third Tok Model Child
C	200	Arm\$3.00
\mathbf{C}	404	Arm Shield
C	600	Arm Shield Thursh Course
Č	201	Arm Shield Thumb Screw
		Bed 3.00
K	654	Bed Screw
C	821	Bed Dowel
/ /	~/>	Relt 72 in long
Ć	204	Belt, 72 in. long
	/	Belt Guard
٥Ç/	602	Belt Guard Screw
C	1225	Bobbins, per doz
Ç.	205A	Robbin Windon Agraphia
$\breve{\mathbf{c}}$	205	Bobbin Winder, Assemble 2.00
		Bobbin Winder Frame
C	608	Bobbin Winder Friction Screw
\mathbf{C}	416	Bobbin Winder Distributing Lever
C	607	Dobbin Windon Distributing Level
		Bobbin Winder Distributing Lever Screw
	1108	Bobbin Winder Distributing Lever Spring
\mathbf{C}	417	Bobbin Winder Heart Cam
\mathbf{C}	606	Bobbin Winder Heart Cam Screw
$\check{\mathbf{C}}$	915	Bobbin Winder Heart Cam Screw
		Bobbin Winder Spindle
	1109	Bobbin Winder Spindle Spring
C	1003	Bobbin Winder Spindle Nut
C	312	Dobbin Window Mound Class
		Bobbin Winder Worm Shaft
C	935	Bobbin Winder Pulley
\mathbf{C}	415	Bobbin Winder Worm Wheel
\mathbf{C}	605	Bobbin Winder Worm Wheel Screw
Č	1002	Dobbin Window Worms Title of G. T.
		Bobbin Winder Worm Wheel Screw Nut
*C	400A	Face Plate, Assembled
\mathbf{C}	600	Face Plate Thumb Screw
\mathbf{C}	1125	Face Plate Thread Guide
		Face Plate Thread Guide
$\tilde{\mathbf{C}}$	822	Face Plate Thread Guide Rivet
\mathbf{C}	900	Face Plate Stud
C	445	Feed Driving Bar
Č	419	Tood Driving Don Com
		Feed Driving Bar Cam
\mathbf{C}	630	Feed Driving Bar Screw
\mathbf{C}	209	Feed Driving Rock Arm
\mathbf{C}	802	Feed Driving Rock Arm Pin
Č	801	
		Feed Cam Pin
\mathbf{C}	631	Feed Bar Guide Screw
\mathbf{C}	1005	Feed Bar Guide Screw Nut
\mathbf{C}	444	Feed Lifting Bar
$\ddot{\mathbf{c}}$	418	Tood Lifting Don Com
		Feed Lifting Bar Cam
\mathbf{C}	629	Feed Lifting Bar Stud Screw
\mathbf{C}	637	Feed Lifting Cam Screw
$\tilde{\mathbf{C}}$	208	Feed Lifting Rock Arm
		Teet Litting Nock Aim
\mathbf{C}	628	Feed Lifting Rock Arm Set Screw
C	414	Feed Point
\mathbf{C}	601	Feed Point Screw
$*\tilde{\mathbf{C}}$	302A	Feed Rock Shaft, Assembled
		Teed Took Shaft, Assembled
\mathbf{C}	636	Feed Rock Shaft Center Screw
C	1006	Feed Rock Shaft Center Screw Nut
C	202A	Hand Wheel, Assembled 2.00
$\check{\mathbf{C}}$	202	Hand Wheel 1.00
		TT TT TT 1 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
\mathbf{C}	622	Hand Wheel, Set Screw (2 used), each
\mathbf{C}	203	Hand Wheel Pulley
\mathbf{C}	1020	Hand Wheel Lock Bolt
Ğ	1004	Hand Wheel Lock Bolt Nut
C	623	Hand Wheel Lock Bolt Screw
*C	427A	Head Latch, Assembled
$\check{\mathbf{C}}$	427	Head Latch
$\tilde{\mathbf{c}}$	643	
\mathbf{C}	1107	Head Latch Spring
C	945	Head Latch Plunger
Č	810	Head Latch Plunger Pin
C	443	
\mathbf{C}	301	Lower Shaft 2.00
Č	213	Lower Shaft Bridge Bearing
Ğ	653	Lower Shaft Bridge Bearing Screw
*C	232A	Main Connection Lever Guide Bracket, Assembled 2.00
		Nos. C210A, C212A, C441, C909, C1005 and two each C626, C435.
*C	210A	Main Connection Lever, Assembled, Nos. C210, C211 and two C625 1.00
$\ddot{\mathbf{c}}$	210	Main Connection Lever
		ALLUMIA COMMISSION ALCOHOL CONTROL CON
Ğ	211	Mail Collicotion Dover Cup
C	625	Main Connection Lever Cap Screws, each
*C	212A	Main Connection Lever Guide Bracket, Assembled 1.00
Č	212	Main Connection Lever Guide Bracket
		Main Connection Lever Guide Block
C	425	WEST CONTRECTION LEVEL GUIDE DIUCK
C	908	Main Connection Lever Guide Block Stud
C	626	Main Connection Lever Guide Screw
č	435	Main Connection Lever Guide Screw Washer
_ ~		
	NOTE	-Parts marked (*) are shipped and billed in assembled form only.

		P	RICE LIST OF PARTS FOR MODEL C HEAD (Continued)	
	*C	300A	Main Shaft, Assembled, C300, C207, C800	1.50
	C	300	Main Shaft	1.00
	ŠČ	207	Main Shaft Head	.50
	C	800 206	Main Shaft Head Pin	.04
/		624	Main Shaft Arm Bushing Main Shaft Arm Bushing Set Screw	.50
	č		Needle Bar	.50
	C	950	Needle Bar Hole Plug	.08
	\mathbf{C}	311	Needle Bar Link Stud	4.0
	C	611	Needle Bar Link Stud Screw	110
	\mathbf{C}	1130 610	Needle Bar Inread Guide	2.0
	$\ddot{\mathbf{c}}$	940A	Needle Bar Thread Guide Screw Needle Clamp, Assembled	.04
	č	940	Needle Clamp	.30
	C	609	Needle Clamp Screw	.06
	\mathbf{C}	408	Needle Plate	.40
	$\ddot{\mathbf{C}}$	615	Needle Plate Screw	.04
	\mathbf{C}	$\begin{array}{c} 303 \\ 304 \end{array}$	Presser Bar	.50
	č	227	Presser Bar Adjusting Cap Screw Presser Bar Lift Bracket	.20
	č	617	Presser Bar Lift Bracket Set Screw	.04
	$\tilde{\mathbf{C}}$	819	Presser Bar Lift Bracket Guide Pin	.04
	\mathbf{C}	420	Presser Bar Lift Lever	.16
	C	820	Presser Bar Lift Lever Pin	.02
	CC	1100 433	Presser Bar Spring	.08
	C	401	Presser Bar Spring Washer	.02
		1000	Presser Foot Lock Nut	. 20
	*C	310A	Presser Foot Lock Nut	1.00
	_	1101	Shuttle Tension Spring	.16
	C	640	Shuttle Tension Spring Screw	
	*C	412A 601	Shuttle Carrier, Assembled	.4(
	Č	1102	Shuttle Carrier Screw	
	$\breve{\mathbf{c}}$	639	Shuttle Carrier Screw	
		1142	Shuttle Race Oil Pad	.02
	*C	217A	Shuttle Lever, Assembled, C217, C905 and C218A	
	C	217	Shuttle Lever	.50
5	*C	$\begin{array}{c} 905 \\ 218 \mathbf{A} \end{array}$	Shuttle Lever Stud Shuttle Lever Driver, Assembled, C218, C219 and two C638	.60
	Č	218	Shuffle Lever Driver Male	2.0
	Č	219	Shuttle Lever Driver, Female	.20
	C	638	Shuttle Lever Driver Screw (2 used), each	.02
	C	402	Shuttle Race Cover (Front)	.4(
	C	403	Shuttle Race Cover (Rear)	
	č	616	Shuttle Ejector Shuttle Ejector Screw	.02
	*Č	806A	Spool Pin, Assembled, C806, C925	.18
	C	806	Spool Pin	
	C	925	Spool Pin Sleeve	.10
	*C	228A	Stitch Regulator, Assembled	.80
	$^{\rm c}$	$\begin{array}{c} 228 \\ 425 \end{array}$	Stitch Regulator Lever Stitch Regulator Lever Block	
	č	906	Stitch Regulator Lever Block Stud	0.4
	\mathbf{C}	632	Stitch Regulator Friction Screw	~.08
	C	436	Stitch Regulator Friction Screw Washer	.02
	Č	633	Stitch Regulator Adjusting Screw	.20
	*C	431 409A	Stitch Regulator Indicator	1.90
	č	409A 409	Takeup	
	č	901	Takeup Stud	
	C	823	Takeup Stud Rivet02 C 619 Tension Release Lever	
	C	222	Takeup Angle Link40 Screw	.04
	\mathbf{C}	621	Takeup Angle Link Stud C 1106 Thread Check Spring Screw	
	C	221	Takeup Shaft Head Link .40 Arm	
	č	620	Takeup Shaft Head Link C 618 Thread Check Spring Stop	
			Screw10 Arm Screw	.03
	C	223	Takeup Needle Bar Link40 C 1245 Thread Cutter	
	\mathbf{C}	612	Takeup Needle Bar Link C 603 Thread Cutter Screw	.0
	C	904A	Screw	.8
	č	904A.	Tension Stud, Assembled C 216 Wrist Wheel	.0
	C	1001	Tension Stud Nut 10 C 426 Wrist Wheel Key	.0
		1105	Tension Spring	1.1
	C	406	Tension Disc (2 used), ea10 C 909 Wrist Wheel Block Stud.	.1
	C	423 434	Tension Tripod	
		TUT	Tension Tripod Washer02 Nut	• 0

NOTE:-Parts marked (*) are shipped and billed in assembled form only.

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Drawer Slides

The slides (1, 2, 3, 4, in illustration) that support the drawers are adjustable. If the drawers are tight so that they do not slide freely, remove them as shown and adjust the slides, beginning at the top. First, loosen slightly the three screws on slide 2, moving its position so that the top drawer will slide in freely. Change the position of slide 3, fitting second drawer. Do likewise on the lower slide until all three drawers have sufficient room.

The Automatic Locks

The drawer locks automatically when the machine is opened. If it is desired to open a drawer without opening the machine, push up the lock bar that projects below the lower drawer on either side (see A in illustration) and it will unlock all three drawers on that side.

Important Instructions Things You Should Not Do

FIRST Do not make unnecessary adjustments.

SECOND Don't tamper with the adjustments or allow repairers or others to attempt to repair your machine, unless you are sure they are capable.

THIRD Don't run the machine when it is threaded without cloth under the presser foot.

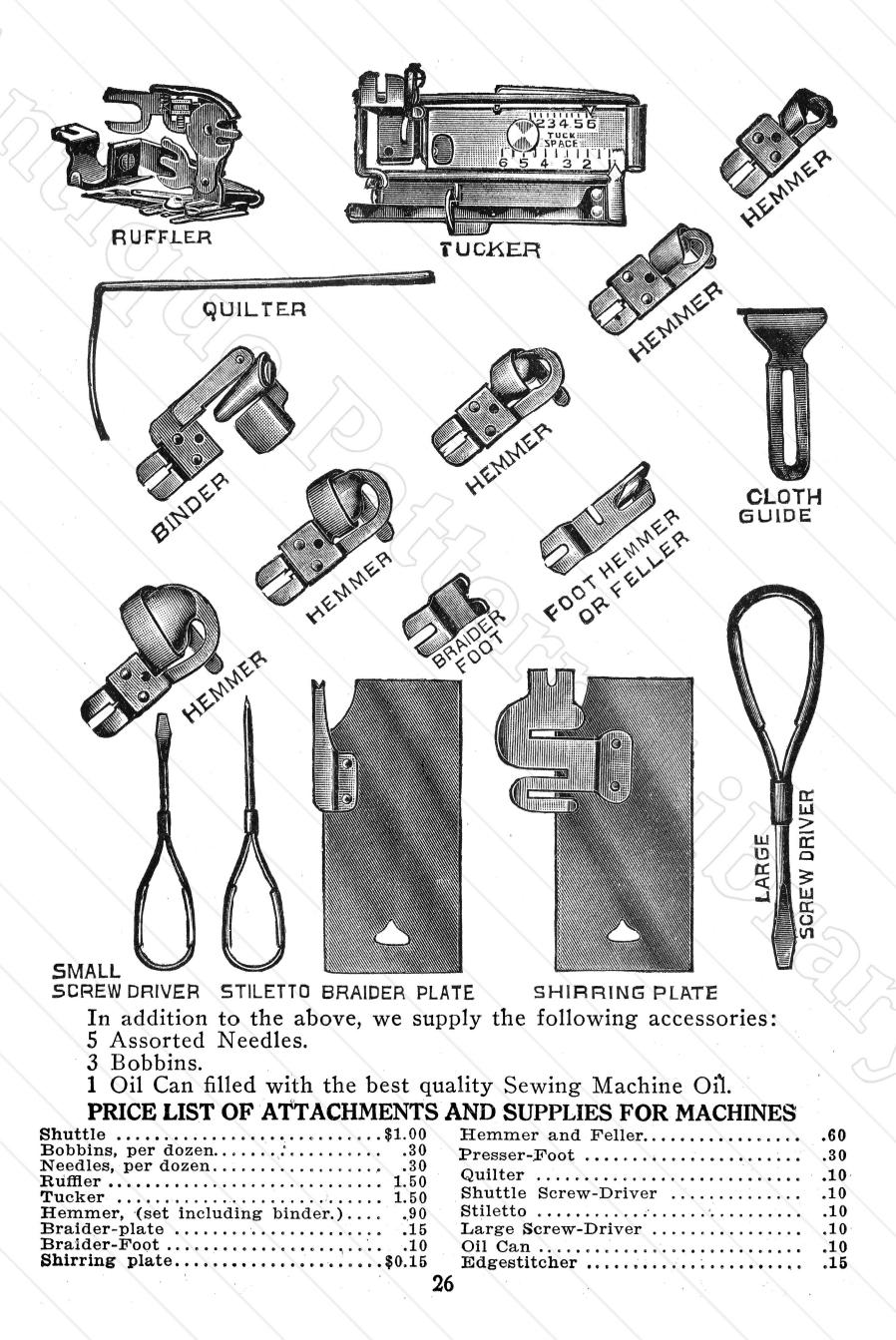
FOURTH Do no pull on the cloth in your effort to help the machine feed faster. It will cause the needle to be broken. Let the machine do its own feeding.

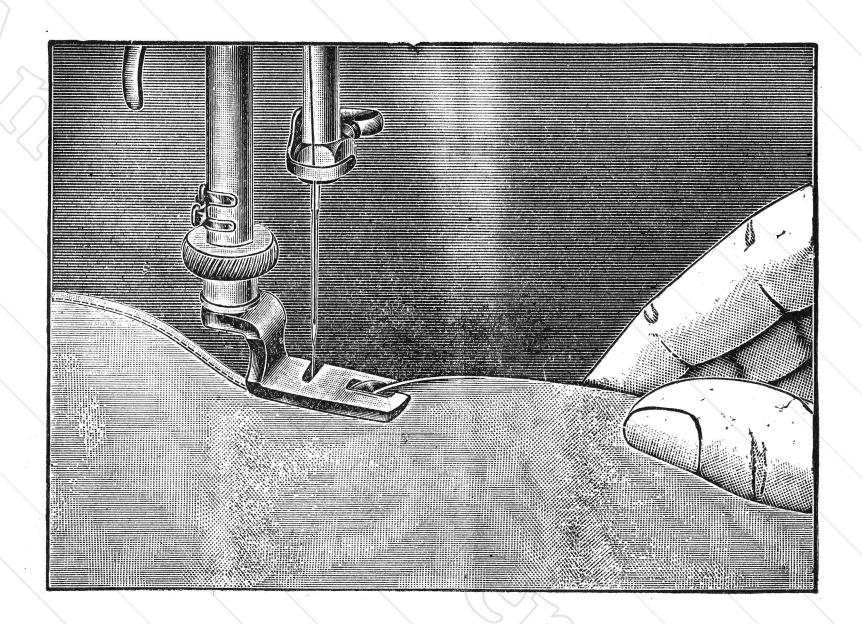
FIFTH Don't try to use the attachments until you are thoroughly familiar with plain sewing and can handle the machine easily.

SIXTH Don't buy cheap imitation needles and expect to do nice work.

SEVENTH Don't think that cheap basting cotton will produce as good work as good thread.

EIGHTH Don't use poor oil on your machine.

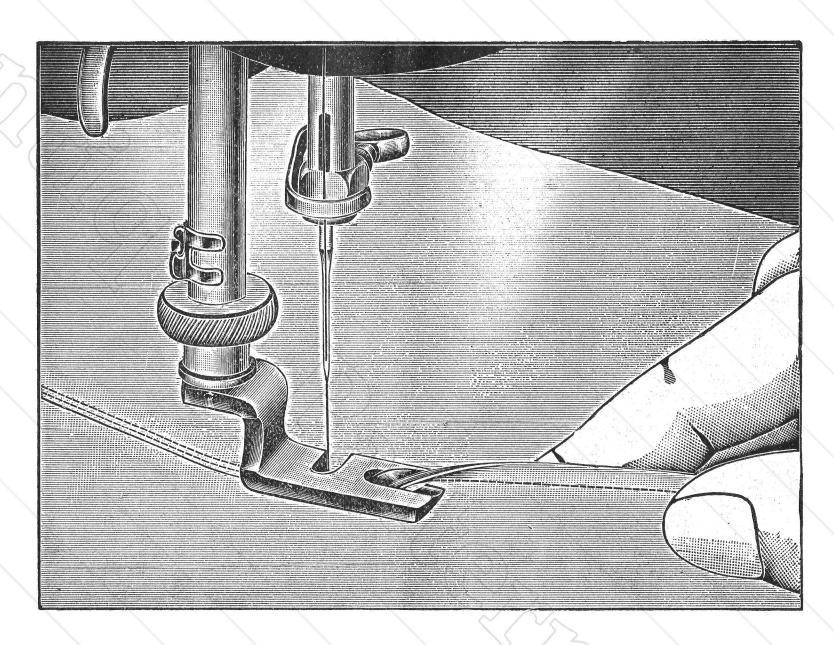




Narrow Hemming

Remove the presser foot and insert in its place the foot hemmer. Raise the presser bar lifter. Clip off the right-hand corner of the cloth and turn up the edge about one-quarter of an inch, so as to enable it to pass easily into the scroll of the hemmer. Push it forward to the needle. Let the hemmer down and start the machine. Gently hold back on the work and keep it smooth and allow the edge of the goods to pass between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed (see illustration above), keeping the goods rolled up on the edge as it passes into the hemmer. Should the edge of the goods begin to run out of the hemmer, move the hand to the right. If too much cloth turns in, then carry it to the left.

In hemming a curve on flannel or very elastic goods, draw gently on the edge being hemmed, resisting the feed slightly and guiding the work accordingly.



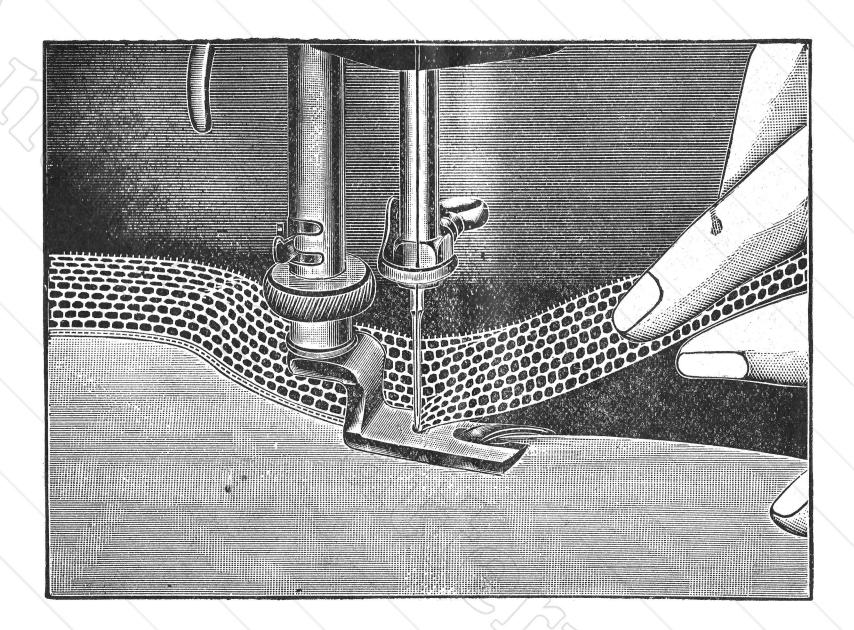
Felling

To make a felled seam, stitch two pieces of cloth together, the under one projecting ¼ inch beyond the upper; sew as closely to the upper edge as security permits; then open the work flat, draw the wide edge of the seam into the scroll of the hemmer and feller. Proceed as in ordinary narrow hemming, taking care to keep the fold smooth.

French Seam

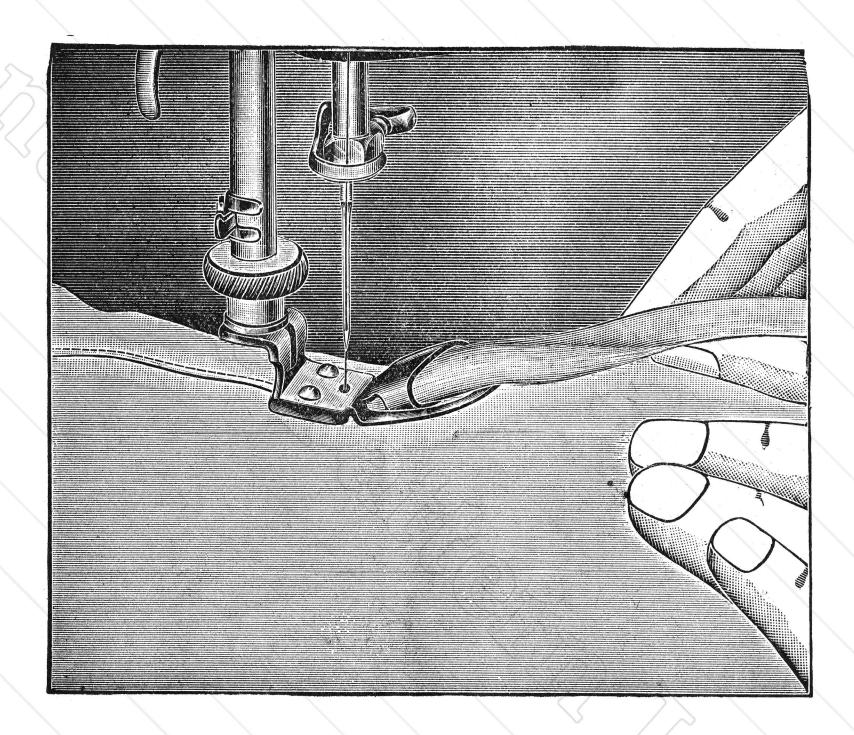
This is made by sewing the edges of two pieces of cloth together, making a hem in one and sewing the edge of the second piece securely within it.

French seam is either made with the smallest hemmer or the foot hemmer. The hem is formed as described for these two attachments. Before lowering the presser bar, the second piece of cloth is inserted in the hem well inside the line of stitching, but not far enough to be folded over with the hem. Lower the presser bar and proceed to sew, keeping the edge of the two pieces of cloth parallel.



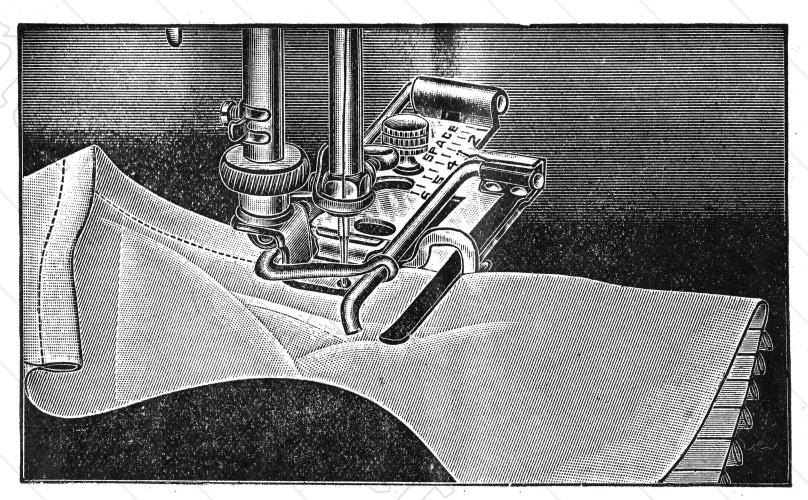
Hemming and Sewing On Lace One Operation

The hemmer and feller which accompanies this machine is made with a slot for the needle to pass through instead of a round hole, as in most of the attachments. This slot is to enable the operator to make a hem and sew on lace at the same time. Proceed as follows: First start a narrow hem, and when the goods are well under control and passing smoothly into the hemmer, stop the machine, raise the hemmer with presser bar lifter, raise the needle to its highest point, and then carefully pass the end of the lace through the slot in the side of the hemmer, carrying it under the back of the hemmer and on top of the hem. Then lower the hemmer and proceed as in ordinary hemming. Guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, keeping it well in the slot so that the needle will catch it every time it passes into the goods.



Wide Hemming

Substitute the wide hemmer in place of the presser foot. Raise the needle to its highest point, insert the goods into the hemmer, draw it back and forth until the hem is formed, stopping with the end under the needle. Lower the presser foot and commence to sew, being careful to guide the cloth so as to keep the hemmer full.



The Tucker

When attaching the tucker, be careful to have it pushed back on the bar as far as it will go, noting that it is securely clamped by the nut that holds it in place.

A test should be made by turning the hand wheel slowly towards you and see that the needle passes through the hole in the attachment foot without interfering. If the needle should happen to rub the attachment in passing the hole, it would probably cause skipped or looped stitches or broken thread.

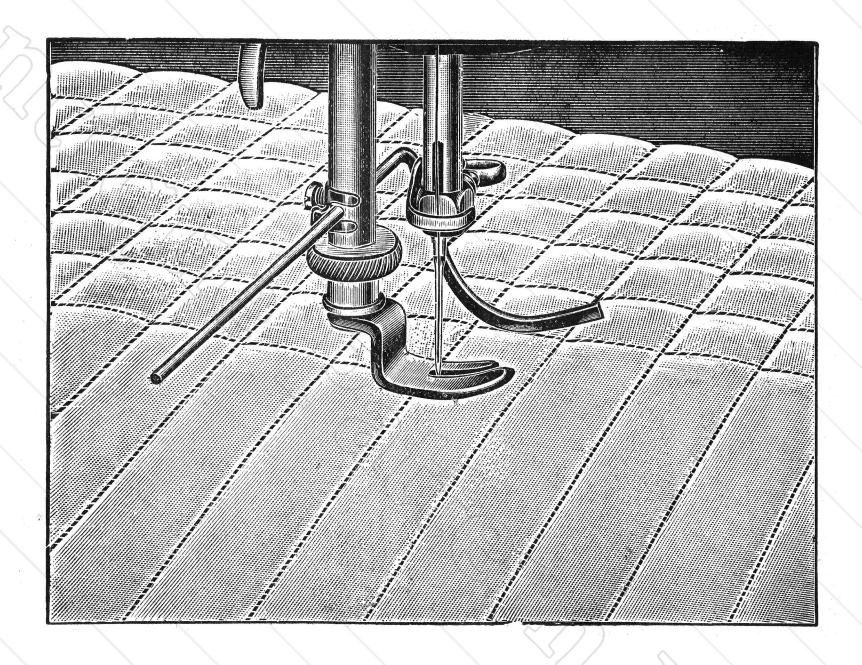
The width of the tuck is determined by the gauge on the tucker frame at the right of the needle hole, its indicator point showing on the back edge of the tucker frame.

The distance between the tucks is regulated by moving the creaser bar, which extends out to the left of the needle, the scale being shown on the front edge of the tucker frame. Both gauges are held in place by the thumb screw on top of the tucker frame.

To Operate the Tucker

Make the first fold in the usual manner by hand. Pass the folded edge under the spring on the marking plate, with the part that is to be tucked on the top. Draw to the right until the edge comes against the gauge, and from you until it covers the feed. Lower the presser foot and sew as usual, being careful to keep the folded edge against the guide. Fold carefully the crease in making substituting tucks and proceed as before. After the first tuck has been made, the edge of each preceding tuck should pass under the small prong on the tucker directly underneath the marker. By placing the cloth in this position it will not be necessary to guide the work.

WHEN MAKING THE LAST TUCK, the lever, upon which the needle clamp strikes, should be turned up and back, to avoid making a mark where a tuck is not desired.

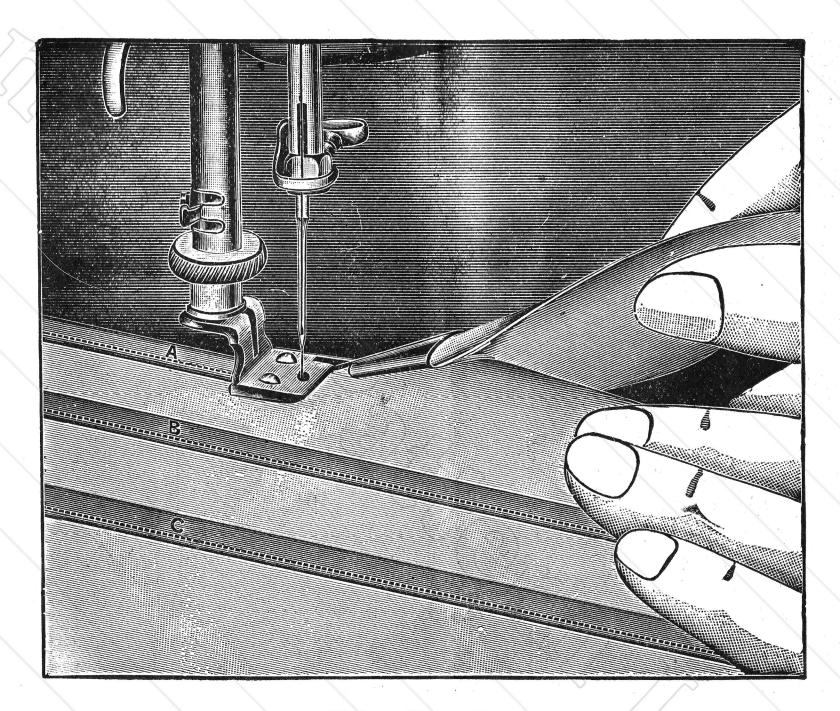


Quilting

Insert the quilter through the small hole in the lower end of the presser bar. Move the quilter guide as far from the needle as the distance required between the rows, raising the guide high enough to allow the goods to pass under freely, then fasten firmly, with THE SMALL set screw.

To Quilt

Let the quilter guide follow the edge of the goods, a straight crease or a chalk line, as the case may be, for the first row of stitching all succeeding rows are made straight and at a uniform distance by keeping the row steadily under the guide.



The Binder

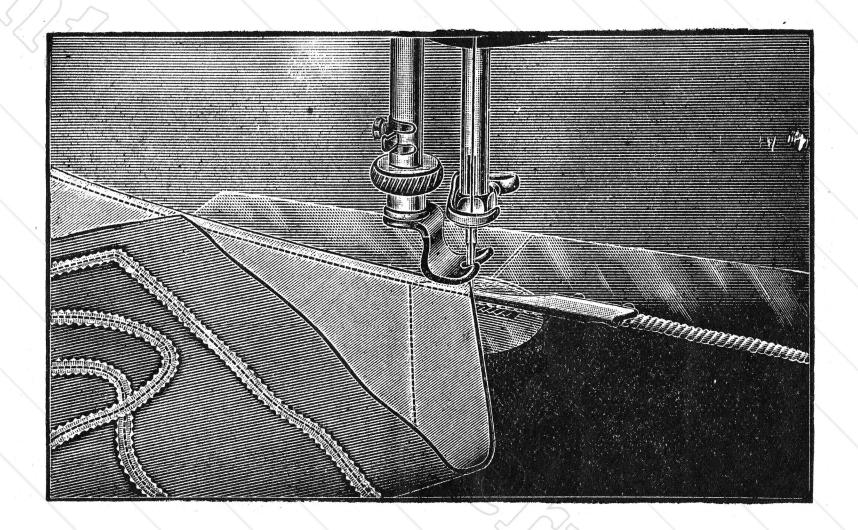
Substitute the binder in place of the presser foot. If bias binding is used, it must be cut 7/8 inch wide. Draw the binding through the scroll of the binder and pass the edge of the material to be bound between the folded edges of the binding. (See illustration A.)

To Make French Folds

Proceed as directed for binding, except that the fold is stitched onto the face of the material instead of on the edge. (See illustration B and C.)

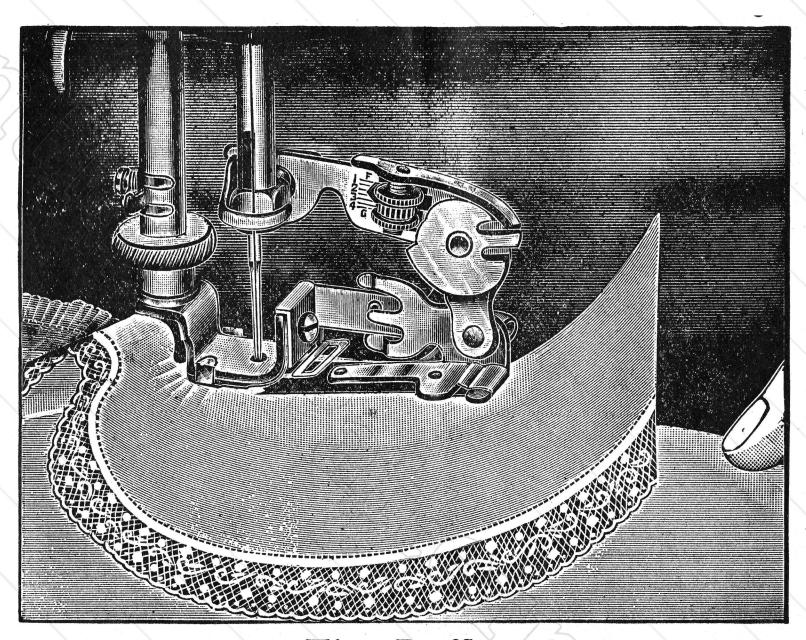
To Bind with Dress Braid

Proceed the same as when using bias binding, as explained above. The only difference is, the dress braid being narrower, the edges will not be turned under.



Under Braiding

Insert the braider foot in place of the presser foot. Attach the braider foot plate to the bed of machine, placing the little prong into the hole in the front slide and the downwardly bent part between the slides. Next, draw the braid through the tube a little past the needle. The pattern to be braided should be stamped on the wrong side of the cloth.



The Ruffler

When attaching the ruffler, place the fork of the ruffler lever over the needle clamp shoulder and then push the attachment on the presser bar as far as it will go and clamp it securely by the nut that holds in place. (See illustration.)

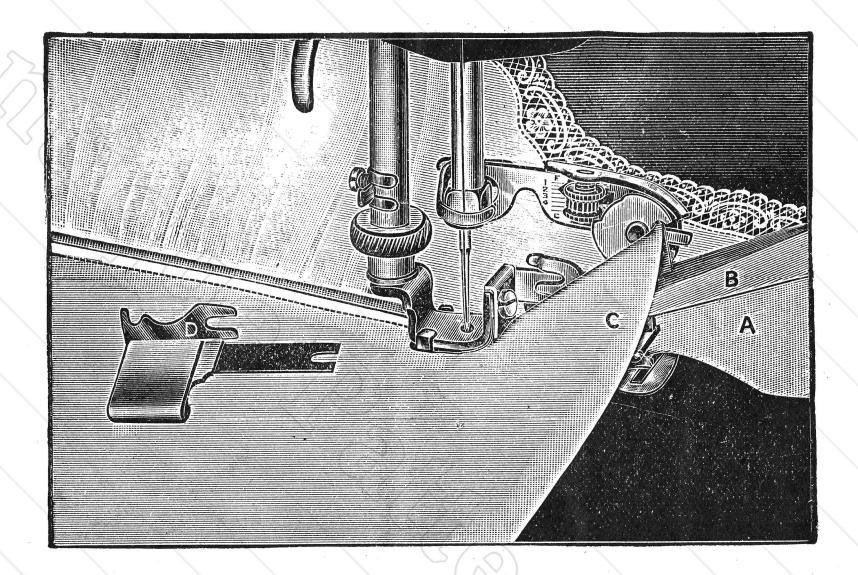
A test should be made by turning the hand wheel slowly towards you to see that the needle passes through the hole in the attachment foot without interfering. If the needle should happen to rub on the attachment in passing the hole it might cause the machine to break thread or skip stitches.

The fullness of the ruffle is determined by the adjusting screw on the ruffler lever. To make a full ruffle, turn the screw forward or to the right. To make it less full, turn towards you or to the left. If more plaits to the inch are required, shorten the stitch on the machine, also the stroke of the ruffler blade, the latter being done by turning the ruffler adjusting screw forward or to the right.

The material to be ruffled must be drawn between the blue metal blades on the ruffler.

To Ruffle and Set On

Place the cloth to be ruffled between the separator plate and the shirring blade, the cloth between the separator plate and the feed and proceed as in ruffling.

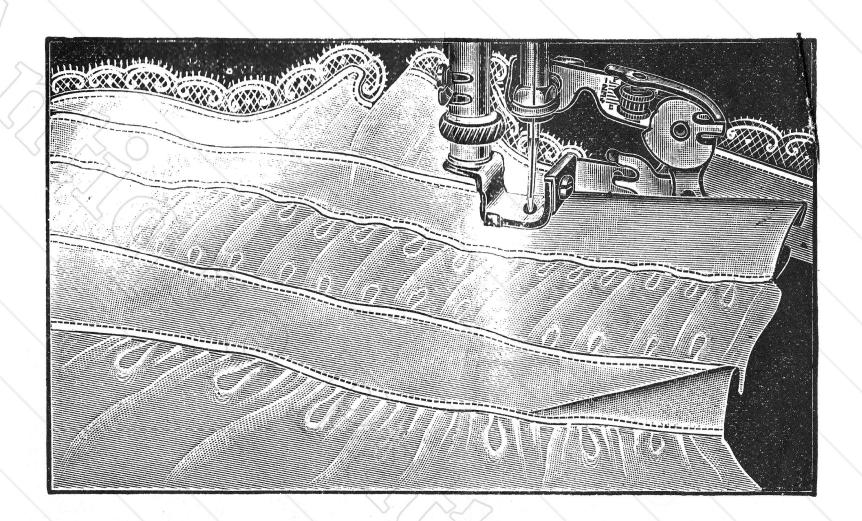


To Sew On and Gather with Piping

Remove plate (D) from bottom of ruffler and substitute shirring plate shown on page 20, in place of front slide. Insert piping (B) in gauge attached to upright back of needle. Fold material (C) to be

stitched ¼ inch full length of piece and insert in open slot above piping. Goods (A) to be gathered is inserted between blade on ruffler and shirring plate and extends to the right of attachment.

Operate machine slowly, guide work with both hands, so piping will be evenly laid between upper goods and ruffle.

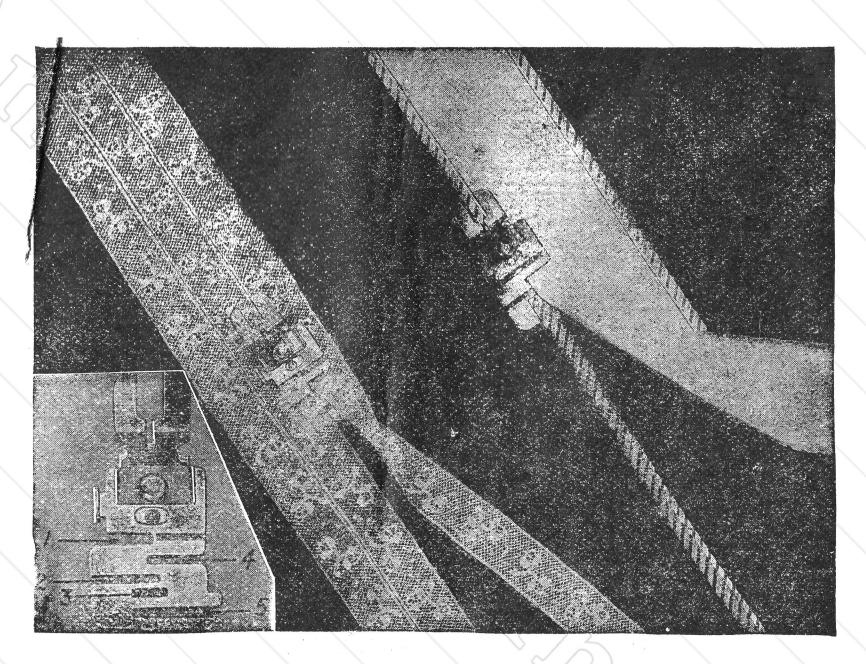


To Gather and Sew On and Edge Stitch

Remove plate (D) from bottom of ruffler (see page 30) and substitute shirring plate in place of front slide. Insert material to be ruffled from the right, placing it between the blades on the ruffler and shirring plate. Place the goods to be edge stitched in the open slot back of the needle (see illustration), drawing it forward under presser foot.

Puffing

Cut the goods to the width of the puff required and ruffle each edge alternately as shown above.



ADJUSTED TO STITCH DIRECTLY ON THE EDGE

The Edge Stitcher

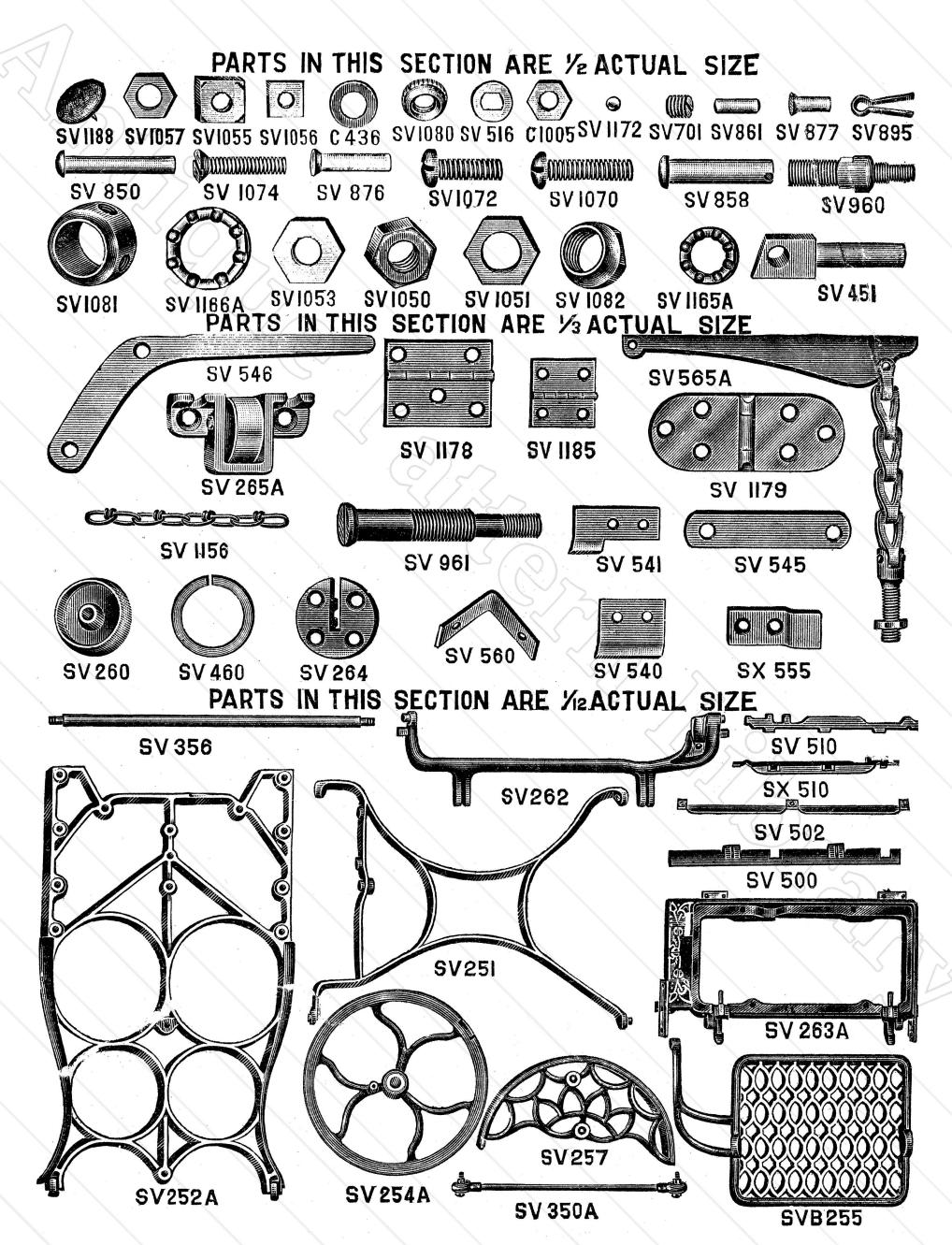
THE EDGE-STITCHING ATTACHMENT is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the Presser-Foot. The different slots which are numbered from 1 to 5 in the above illustration serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions, embroideries, sewing in position folded or hemmed edges, bias-folded material or piping, etc.

This Attachment is very useful in trimming such articles of clothing as aprons, women's and children's dresses and underwear, shirtwaists, silk blouses, boys' rompers and suits, or for articles for household decoration such as fine bureau scarfs and thin curtains, baby carriage covers and doilies.

Very beautiful effects may be obtained in yokes, guimpes, sleeves, collar and cuff sets, vestees, fichus, lace waists, camisoles, etc., by joining rows of lace insertion, alternate rows of lace and embroidery insertions, or alternate rows of tucking and lace insertion.

The folded tape, which may be purchased in any department store in all colors, qualities and widths, is indispensable to use with this attachment. The folded piping, which also may be purchased ready turned, will exactly fit the piping slot in this Attachment.

The Edge-Stitcher is adjustable for the stitching in relation to the edge of the garment, lace, etc., by means of the lug at the side. This makes it possible to stitch any material exactly on the edge.



PRICE LIST OF STAND PARTS

SV-1156	Apron Lift Chain\$0.04	
SV-1074	Back Board Bolt 1x3/16-24 F. H. Blue	
SV-1056		
SV- 541	Bib Stop, Left	
SV- 540	Bib Stop, Right	
SV- 260	Castor	
SV- 850	Castor Pin (long)	
SV- 251	Center Brace 1.50	Ì
SW-1071	Center Brace Bolt 1½x¼-18 R. H. Bright	
SV- 510	Drawer Lock Bar	
SV- 500		
SV- 502	Drawer Slide, Middle	
SV-1070	Drawer Slide Bolt 3/4 x 1/4-18 R. H. Bright	
SV-1055	Drawer Slide Bolt Nut 1/4" 18-thread	
SV- 257	Dress Guard)
SV-1070	Dress Guard Bolt 3/4x1/4-18 R. H. Bright	•
*SV- 254A	Drive Wheel. Assemb 1.00	
SV- 961	Drive Wheel Stud. 33/8"	
SV-1082	Drive Wheel Stud Cone	
SV-1051	Drive Wheel Stud Cone Lock Nut	
SV-1050	Drive Wheel Stud Nut	
*SV-1166A	Drive Wheel Ball Retainer. Assemb	
*SV- 263A	Head Frame. Assemb	
SV- 451	Head Hinge Connection	
SV- 876	Head Hinge Connection Rivet	
*SV- 252A	Leg Assemb., Right or Left, same)
*SV- 565A	Lift Bar. Assemb)
S S-1058	Lift Adjusting Nut (2 used), each	
SV- 264	Lift Bar Plate)
SV- 861	Lift Bar Plate Pin	,
*SV- 265A	Lift Roll Bracket. Assemb	
SV- 262	Lift Shaft	
SV- 546	Lift Shaft Angle Link (long)	
SV- 545	Lift Shaft Link, 1\%" hole to hole	
SV- 858	Lift Shaft Link Pin	
SV- 895		
The second secon	Lift Shaft Link Pin Cotter	
SV-1179	Lid Hinge	
SV- 560	Pilaster Angle Brace	
SV- 350A	Pitman. Assemb 1.00	
SV- 960	Pitman Stud	() _
*SV-1165A	Pitman Ball Retainer. Assemb	1
SV-1080	Pitman Cone)
C-1005	Pitman Stud Nut	,
SV- 516	Pitman Cone Lock Washer	
SVB-255	Treadle (Blank) 1.50	
SV-1172	Treadle Ball Bearings (11 on each side), each	
SV- 460	Treadle Ball Ketainer Washer	
SV-1081	Treadle Cone	
SV=1001 SV= 701		
SV- 356	Treadle Cone Set Screw (2 used), each	
SV-1053	Treadle Rod	
Σ γ -1033	Treadle Rod Nut	

NOTE.—Parts marked (*) are shipped and billed in assembled form only.