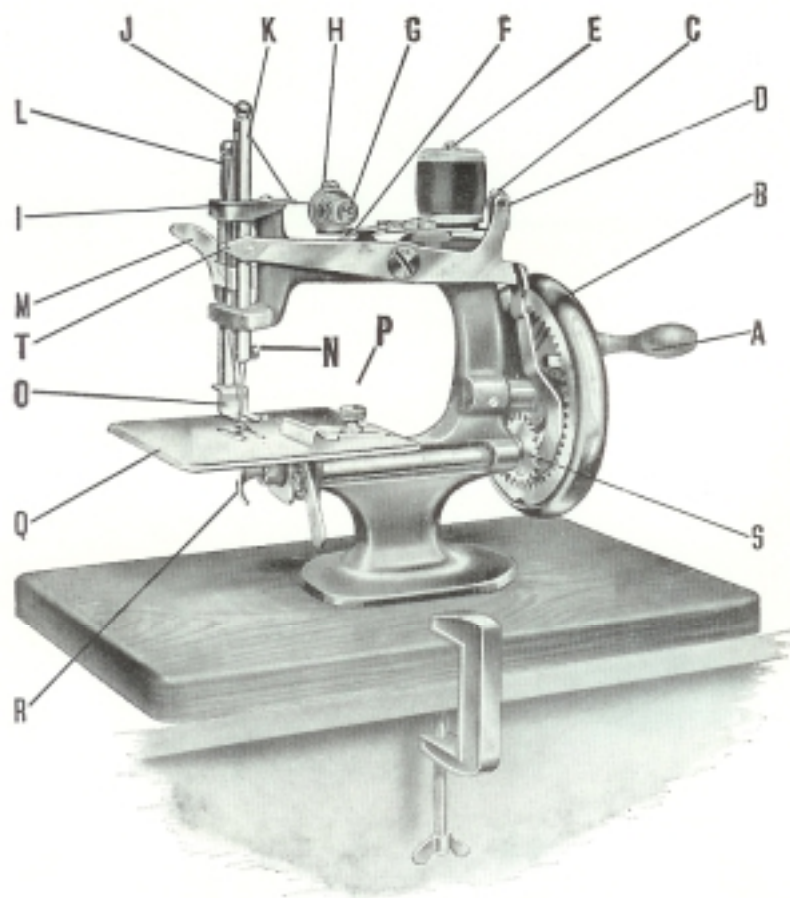


ESSEX

**Miniature
Sewing
Machine**



COMPONENT PARTS

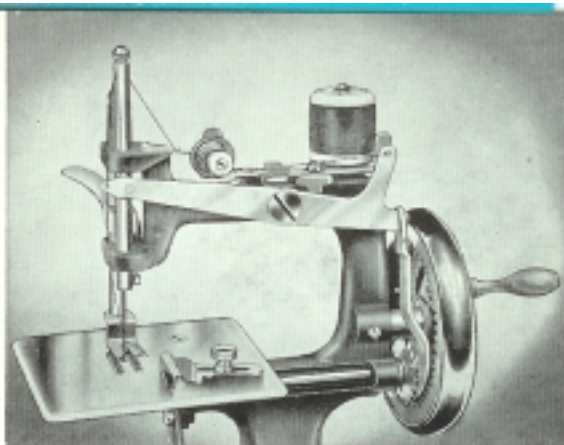
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) Handle | (K) Thread hole No. 5 |
| (B) Driving wheel | (L) Pressing rod |
| (C) Thread hole No. 1 | (M) Pressing bar controller |
| (D) Thread hole No. 2 | (N) Needle holder |
| (E) Spool pin | (O) Presser foot |
| (F) Thread hole No. 3 | (P) Hem ruler |
| (G) Screw of the thread regulator | (Q) Sewing plate |
| (H) Thread regulator | (R) Bottom thread propeller |
| (I) Thread hole No. 4 | (S) Small wheel |
| (J) Needle rod | (T) Thread hole No. 6 |

A clamp is provided with the machine so that it can be fixed to a table to prevent it from rocking, as illustrated above.

Packed in strong cardboard carton, Attache case extra.

How to Prepare for Sewing

Place the spool of thread on to spool pin and pass thread through holes 1 and 2, then downwards through 3, which is a clip situated by the side of the thread regulator. Then pass the cotton between the two plates of the thread regulator and upwards through thread hole 4, through thread hole 5, through thread hole 6 (from the front) and finally through the eye of the needle from left to right.



- Note**
- A** The thread must be passed through the eye of the needle from the outside to the inside, that is to say, from left to right when facing the machine.
 - B** Make certain you have threaded the machine correctly, as sewing will otherwise be impossible.
 - C** The sewing needle must be inserted as far as it will go into the needle rod, with the grooved side of the needle to the left, and flat side to the right. Turn the needle screw until the needle is firmly held in the needle rod.

How to Sew

Lift the presser foot and place the thread in its slot, at the same time pulling the thread firmly away from you. Then lift the needle to its highest position and insert the material to be sewn. Pull down the presser foot and turn the handle clockwise.

Needles Use ordinary Sewing Machine needles (15 x 1).

Thread For sewing cotton materials, the ordinary 200 yard spool is recommended.

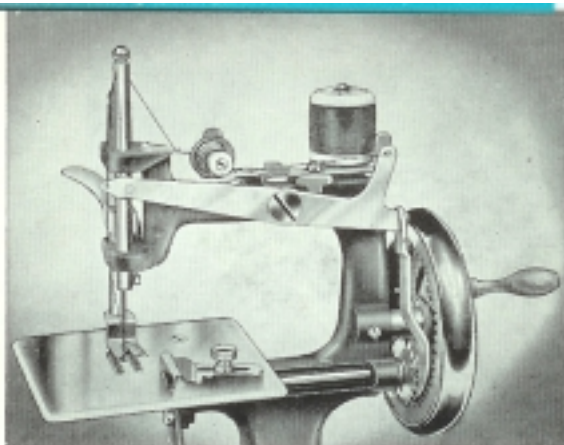
Relative Needles and Threads for Type of Cloth

CLASS OF WORK	THREAD TO USE	SIZE OF NEEDLE
Very thin silk and thin fabrics	Silk No. 60, 66 and Cotton No. 100 to 150	No. 9 (6) fine
Thin silk, calico and poplin	Silk No. 0 and Cotton No. 80 to 100	No. 11 (8) med.
Muslin, thick silk	Silk No. A, B and Cotton No. 60 to 80	No. 14 (7) thick
Thick wool and other fabrics	Silk No. C and Cotton No. 40 to 60	No. 16 (1) thick

Useful Hint—When sewing very thin fabric, the work is made easier by placing a newspaper or paper of similar thickness beneath the fabric and machining both together, the paper being torn off after sewing.

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Simple Practice

If you are practising it is unnecessary to fasten the sewn end of material. When removing the material after sewing, remember to:—

- (1) Lift up the presser foot.
- (2) Raise the needle to its highest position.
- (3) Make sure that the point of needle is not touching the material.
- (4) Hold the wheel with your right hand.
- (5) Pull the material away from you with the left hand and the pro-
peller will automatically cut the thread, leaving about an inch
through the eye of the needle in readiness for the next job.

When Thread Snaps During Sewing

If thread should snap during progress of sewing, it is not necessary to start again from the beginning. Proceed as follows:—

Drive the needle through the last loop thus  and pull at the broken end thus  which will tighten the stitch and leave about half an inch of loose thread. Then sew two or three stitches over the last stitches

Securing the last Stitch and Removing Fabric

- (1) Stop the machine when the needle is at its highest position.
- (2) Pull out the thread about two inches to the left from the hole at the head of the needle rod, as shown in *Illustration No. 1*.

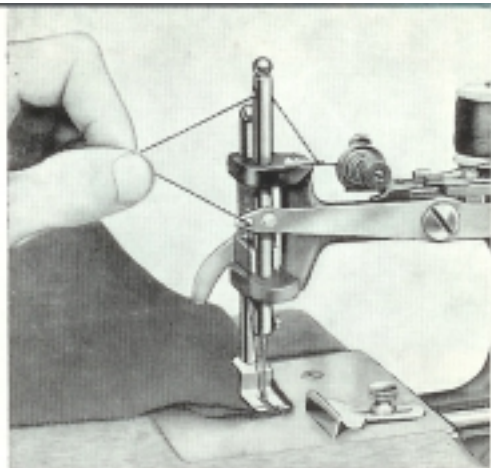


Illustration No. 1.

- (3) Hold scissors in your right hand and, with the tip, pull the loose thread to the right from the eye of the needle, as shown in *Illustration No. 2*.

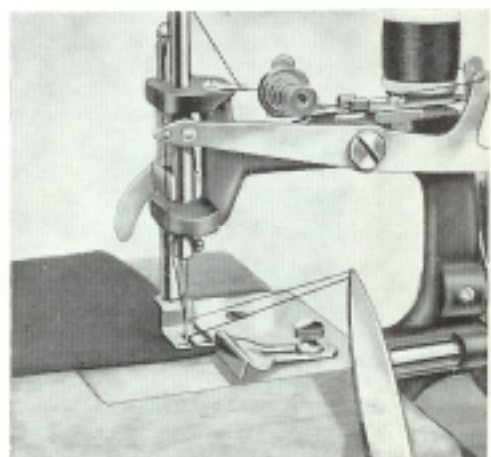
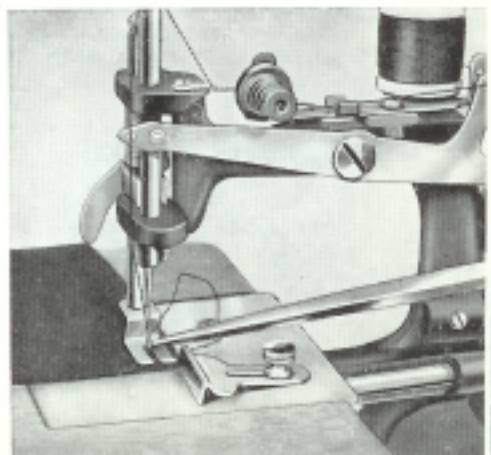
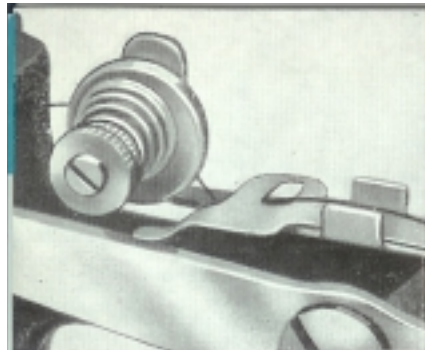


Illustration No. 2.

- (4) Cut thread close at the bottom of presser foot, lift the presser and remove material (*Illustration No. 3*). Should the material not come away with ease, move the handle to and fro and the material will disengage itself.
- (5) Pull the loose thread taut and stitching is thus secured.



*Illustration
No. 3.*

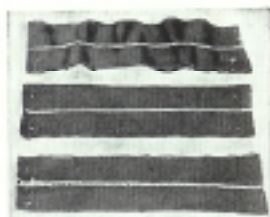


Thread Regulator

Points of Particular Importance

The delicate work of the thread regulator on the bottom thread depends mainly on the extent to which it is adjusted. Turning the screw to the right will tighten the thread, and to the left will slacken the thread. If too tight the result will be that the material will wrinkle and shrink. If too slack, the bottom thread becomes loose, resulting in irregular sewing.

Note As there is a certain amount of elasticity in any fabric, the thread must be controlled, neither too loose nor too tight, so that breakages in the stitching will not occur when the material is pulled. See examples in photograph below.



Stitching when thread is too tight.

Stitching when thread is correctly regulated.

Stitching when thread is too loose.

Remarks When sewing with a strong silk thread, material may wrinkle although thread regulator is slackened to the utmost. In this case do not wind the thread between the two plates, simply allow it to run over the plates.

Stitch Regulator This is a part which is fixed by the propeller beneath the sewing plate and stitches can be made coarser or close, according to how the regulator is adjusted. Best results will be obtained if stitch regulator is adjusted to the position as shown in *Illustration No. 2* below.



Troubles and Remedies

Causes of Wrinkles

- (1) When thread regulator screw is too tight.
- (2) When the stitch is not fine enough for silk and other thin fabrics. The regulator should be adjusted for fine stitching.
- (3) When thread becomes entangled on part of the machine, such as the spool pin.

Irregularities in Feeding

- (1) Insufficient pressure of the presser foot on material being sewn.
- (2) Defaced feed cog.
- (3) When stitch regulator is adjusted too finely.
- (4) Bent needle.

How to Avoid Breaking Needles

- (1) Do not use fine needles when sewing heavy fabrics.
- (2) Never remove fabric by pulling it towards you, remember always to pull away from you. Failure to do this will also cause bent needles.
- (3) Make certain that machine needle is always at its highest position before removing work done.

Causes of Broken Thread, Jumping and Catching

- (1) When the machine has been incorrectly threaded.
- (2) When the thread regulator is too tight.
- (3) When the needle is incorrectly set.
- (4) When the needle is bent.
- (5) When the thread is too thick for the needle.
- (6) When the thread is entangled with the looper.
- (7) When the setting screw of the looper is loose.

When Handle Does Not Turn Freely

- (1) Thread may be entangled with the small gear.
- (2) Pressure of the presser bar may be too heavy.
- (3) Machine may need oiling.
- (4) Feeder screw may be loose.

Needle

Unless the needle is straight and correctly inserted in the needle rod, sewing will be impossible.

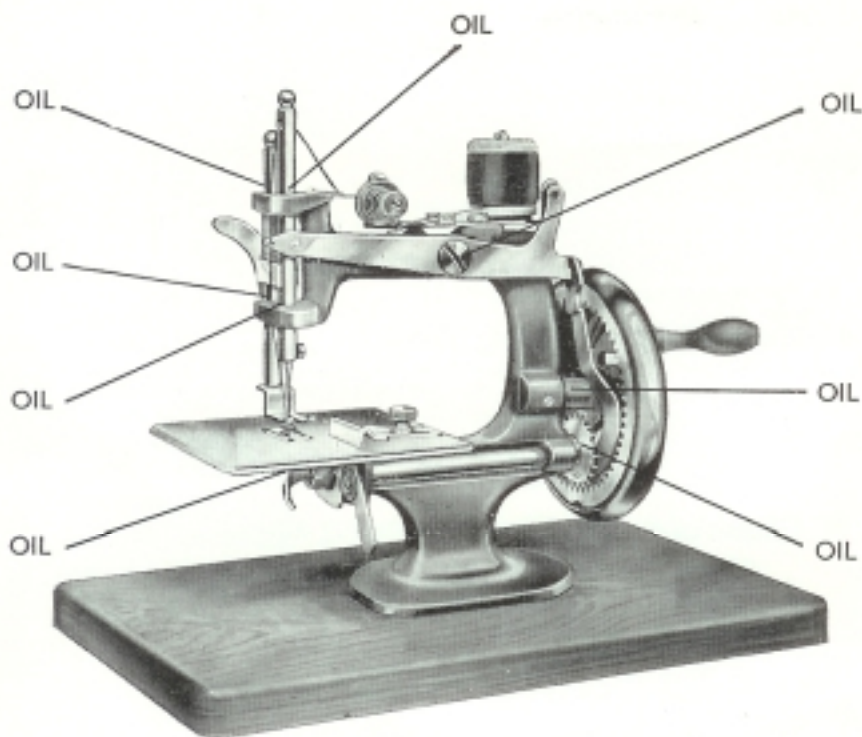
Thread

Do not use a thread which is too thick for the eye of the needle.

Propeller

See that the propeller is always kept perfectly clean. If it gets choked with bits of thread and dust, sewing may not be possible. Particular care should be paid to this.

THE ESSEX MINIATURE SEWING MACHINE



Parts to be oiled

The machine needs to be oiled occasionally, and a spot of oil should be applied to important parts, as illustrated above.

Oil should be applied cautiously and it is advisable to remove any excess with a soft cloth or rag, so as to avoid the possibility of its travelling over the machine and perhaps soiling work. Excess oil also tends to accumulate dust, and this can be easily avoided.

Manufactured by

THE ESSEX ENGINEERING WORKS

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