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DIRECTIONS

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BURDICK

Sewing • Machine



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GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Every machine before leaving the factory has been carefully adjusted and minutely 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 instructions; but do not tamper with the adjustments of the machine until you fully understand how to handle it. Avoid unnecessary meddling with the working parts or adjustments at all times, as serious trouble may result from tampering with the machine. Do not allow tramp repairers or incompetent parties to attempt to repair the machine.

Careful attention to the instructions in the book and a little practice will soon enable the learner to operate the machine and all the attachments.

Practice on strips of cloth and do not attempt to do practical sewing until you have learned to guide the work properly and produce an even motion in running.

Do not try to use the attachments until you are thoroughly familiar with plain sewing and can handle the machine easily. If a machine gives trouble it will almost invariably result from one of the following causes: Improper setting of the needle, a crooked or blunt needle, poor thread, or the needle not being the right size for the thread used.

Be sure to read all the instructions carefully and do not consider it a waste of time, even if you have used other machines.

When ordering needles, shuttles, or parts of any kind, always give the plate number of machine, which will be found stamped on top of the front slide, directly in front of the needle.

Never run the machine when it is threaded up unless there is cloth under the presser foot. If you do the thread will snarl and tangle and may break the needle.

Do not run the machine with the presser foot resting on the feed and no cloth between, or the sharp teeth of the feed will injure the foot and the feed teeth will be dulled.

Never run the machine with either of the race covers open, except to turn the wheel very slowly by hand, or the shuttle will catch and cause serious damage.

Do not try to help the feed by pulling the work, lest you bend or break the needle. The machine will feed without assistance.

Do not allow lint or dust to accumulate inside the shuttle, nor under the shuttle tension spring. Any substance inside the shuttle will prevent the bobbin revolving freely, and anything under the spring will interfere with a perfect tension.

To turn a corner, stop the machine, with the needle at least half way down in the goods, raise the presser foot by means of the lifter at the back and turn the work as desired, using the needle as a pivot.

After using the machine always clean it well before putting it away.

FOR BEGINNERS.

If you are not accustomed to the use of a sewing machine or find it difficult to get a regular and even motion to the treadle, it should be learned by running the machine without threading it up, with the shuttle out and the presser foot raised off the feed. First, loosen the hand wheel by turning the friction nut *B* (see cut on page 8) away from you same as is done to use the bobbin winder, so the hand wheel will revolve freely on the shaft and without running the sewing mechanism. Place your feet on the treadle with the instep directly over the center and turn the hand wheel toward you with the right hand, allowing the feet to move back and forth on the rocking treadle with the motion produced and continue this motion by pressing on the treadle alternately with the heels and toes until an easy and steady motion is obtained. After becoming entirely familiar with the treadle movement in this way, then connect the hand wheel with the machine by turning the friction nut *B* toward you. Then raise the presser foot with the presser lifter at the back of the face plate, start the hand wheel toward you and continue the motion with the feet as already learned. When you are proficient in this motion put a piece of cloth between the feed and the presser foot, drop the lifter so as to let the presser foot down on the cloth and operate the machine in this way without threading it up until you have learned to guide the material and make a straight seam.

Do not attempt to do any sewing until you have become proficient in running the machine by the treadle and can start the machine readily without turning the wheel in the wrong direction. Always remember that the top of the hand wheel should turn toward the operator.

BREAKING THE UPPER THREAD.

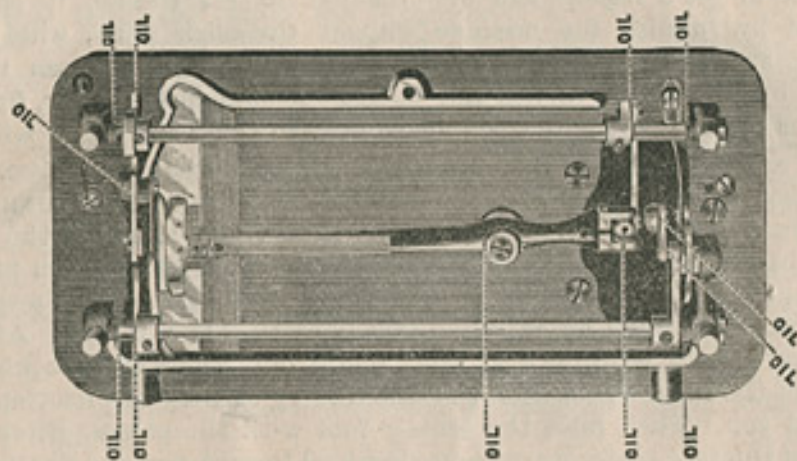
This may be caused by improper threading of the machine; the upper tension being too tight; the needle being too small for the thread; the needle being set the wrong side out, or set crooked; the needle being set too high, or by a sharp edge on the shuttle, or the needle being too large for the hole in the throat plate.

BREAKING THE LOWER THREAD.

This may be caused by the shuttle being wrongly threaded; the tension being too tight; the bobbin being wound too full, so it will not revolve freely; a rough or sharp place on the edge on the shuttle at the heel, or by failing to keep the shuttle race clean.

CAUSE OF A MACHINE MISSING STITCHES.

Should there at any time be skipped or long stitches at intervals, it is owing to the needle being set too low (or too high in very heavy sewing), or its having become bent away from the shuttle, or its being too small for the thread in use, and sometimes, to the point of the shuttle becoming accidentally blunted. When using very fine needles, and also when stitching heavy work, be sure that the points of the needles are perfect, and on a line with the center of the direction of the needle, and not blunted or turned over.



TO OIL THE MACHINE.

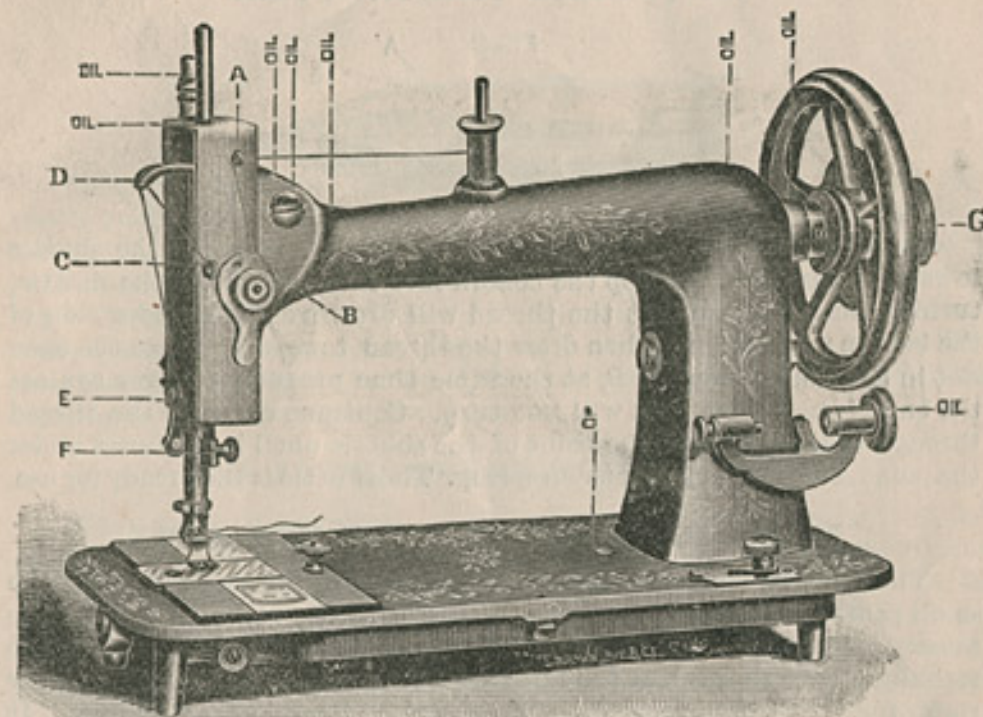
The thorough oiling of a sewing machine is of the utmost importance as it insures ease of motion and prevents premature wear. Every point on the head of the machine where oil should be applied is indicated on the cut on page 5 by the word "oil" with dotted lines showing the exact spot for oiling. Oil holes will be found for each bearing which cannot be reached for direct application of oil.

To oil the parts inside the head: Raise the needle bar to its highest point, then put one drop of oil on each side of the needle bar on top of the machine, and one drop in each of the oil holes in the head as shown on the cut.

To oil the works underneath the bed plate: Throw off the belt and turn back the head on its hinges, then apply a drop of oil on each bearing marked on cut above.

To oil the stand: The journal of the balance wheel below the table, the bearing at each end of the pitman and the bearings of the treadle on each side, are the five points on the stand which require regular oiling. After oiling run the machine a few moments to distribute the oil and then wipe carefully. Be sure every part is clean before commencing to sew.

If the machine runs hard it must be due to lack of proper oiling of some bearings. Should the machine become gummed from long standing or poor oil, apply kerosene or benzine to all the bearings to remove the gum, then run the machine rapidly, wipe clean and oil thoroughly with good sewing machine oil before beginning to sew.



TO THREAD THE MACHINE.

(SEE CUT ABOVE.)

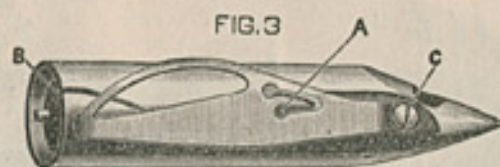
Before the machine leaves the factory it has been carefully inspected and tested with various sizes of thread from No. 40 linen to No. 150 cotton and found to work perfectly on all kinds of goods. The machine is sent out properly threaded and care should be taken to observe how it is threaded when received. It may, however, become unthreaded in transportation, in which case the operator should carefully observe the following directions:

Raise the needle bar to its highest point.

Place the spool of thread on the spool pin on top of arm as shown in cut; draw the thread through the hook A above the tension, then down between the tension disks B and up through the hook C at the left of the tension; then through the take-up eye D, then back of the staple E on the bottom of the face plate, drawing the thread forward so it will slip under the staple on the back side; then through the hook in the needle yoke F; then through the eye of the needle.

Leave the end of the thread extending from the needle about three inches long.

TO THREAD THE SHUTTLE.



Hold the shuttle in the left hand with the point of the shuttle toward the operator. Drop the bobbin into the open end of the shuttle, turning the bobbin so that the thread will draw from the under side of the bobbin when sewing, then draw the thread toward you into the open slot in the shuttle marked B, at the same time pressing a finger against the end of the bobbin so it will not turn. Continue drawing the thread through the slot toward the point of the shuttle until it is forced under the point A on the shuttle tension spring. The shuttle is then ready for use.

TO ADJUST THE SHUTTLE TENSION.

The shuttle tension is adjusted by means of the screw C, using the small shuttle screwdriver. Turn the screw to the right to tighten the tension and to the left to loosen the tension on the thread. When the machine leaves the factory the tension in the shuttle has been set exactly right for all ordinary work and the kinds of thread generally used. It therefore needs no alteration. The bore of the shuttle should be kept clean and clear of lint so the bobbin can revolve freely and so the end of the bobbin does not project outside the shuttle.

TO PLACE SHUTTLE IN THE MACHINE.

Draw out the front race cover or slide and place the shuttle in the shuttle carrier with the point of the shuttle toward the operator and the spring on top, then close the slide. When using some of the attachments it will sometimes be found more convenient to withdraw the back race cover and remove or replace the shuttle when the carrier is at the back end of the race.

TO CLEAN THE SHUTTLE RACE.

The face of the shuttle race must be kept perfectly clean and entirely free from dust or gum. It should be cleaned frequently by rubbing with a piece of cloth having a drop of oil on it, then wipe it clean with a soft dry cloth. If the shuttle race becomes very gummy, first clean it thoroughly with a cloth saturated with benzine or kerosene, afterward using an oiled cloth and then a dry clean cloth as above explained. Breaking of thread and skipping of stitches are often caused by failure to keep the shuttle race clean.

TO SET THE NEEDLE.

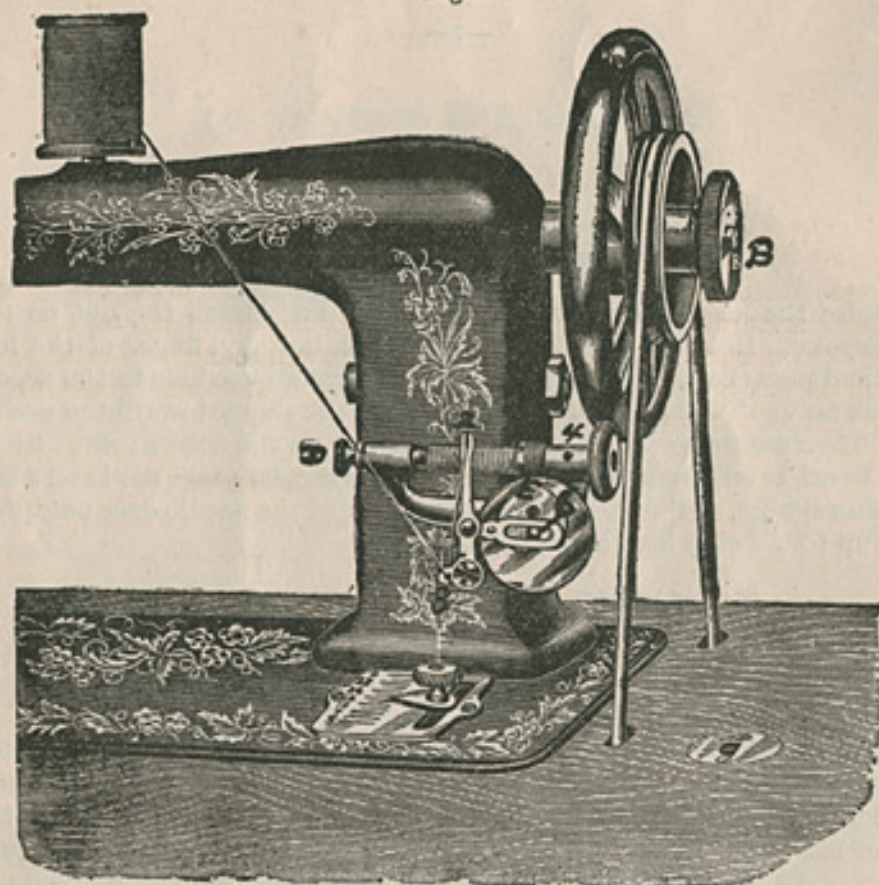
Raise the needle bar to its highest point and loosen the nut on the needle yoke. Hold the needle between the thumb and finger of the left hand and pass the shank of the needle up through the hole in the needle yoke as far as it will go, with the flat side of the shank toward the needle bar. Then secure the needle firmly by the nut on the needle yoke. If linen or silk thread, or very coarse cotton, is to be used in sewing, the needle may be set a little lower than directed, so that the end of the shank of the needle does not quite come up to the stop in the needle bar.

TO AVOID BREAKING NEEDLES.

When a needle is broken it is, in nearly every case, the fault of the operator, and caused by pulling the work, so that the needle strikes the throat plate, when it is bound to break. A needle may also be broken by sewing heavy seams or very thick goods without having the pressure on the presser foot as heavy as it should be for such work. To increase the pressure on the goods turn the presser nut on top of the presser bar to the right. To decrease the pressure, for light work, turn the presser nut to the left. A blunt needle or one with a hooked point will cause trouble and prevent good work.

TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH.

The stitch regulator is in front of the base of the arm, directly under the bobbin winder. On the stitch regulator plate is a scale of numbers which indicate the length of stitch. These numbers—No. 7, No. 10, No. 16 and No. 24—show the number of stitches to the inch. To obtain the length of stitch desired, loosen the thumb nut by turning it to the left and set the indicator with the pointer at the proper number. No. 24 gives the shortest stitch and No. 7 the longest. You can vary the stitches from the scale by setting the pointer between the numbers. Be sure to fasten the nut tightly after setting the indicator. To turn the stitch off entirely, set the pointer at 0.



TO WIND BOBBINS.

(See illustration above.)

For winding bobbins, hold the hand wheel with the left hand and with the right hand turn the hand wheel friction nut *B* from you; that is, in the direction shown by the arrow stamped on the nut under the word "loosen." This will loosen the hand wheel; so it will turn without moving the mechanism in the head of the machine.

To bring the winder in position for winding, press the spooler rubber against the hand wheel, and the action of a spiral spring back of the winder will hold it in place. Turn the hand wheel until the end of the feed lever (2) is as far to the right as it will go. Place one end of the bobbin in the socket of the revolving spindle *E* on the right hand side of the winder and the other end in the socket of the step *D* on the left side, pulling the step *D* toward the left to admit the bobbin and letting it spring back into place.

Catch the end of the thread between the brass head of the bobbin and the socket of the spindle *E* on the right side. Carry the thread through the slot in the end of the foot lever (2) then through the eye (3) in the lower end of the feed lever. When in winding hold the thread smoothly between the fingers, but not too tight, or let it run directly from the spool to the winder, as shown in the cut. An evenly wound bobbin is necessary to produce perfect work, and care must be taken not to fill the bobbin too full so it will not revolve freely in the shuttle. A very little oil should be placed on the left hand end of the bobbin when it runs in the socket in the step *D*, and the points on the winder marked 4 and 6 should also be oiled occasionally.

In winding bobbins the hand wheel may be turned in either direction, but the machine will run more easily if the wheel is turned away from the operator, that is, in the opposite direction from when sewing.

When through winding and before commencing to sew, push the winder from the hand wheel and it will then be held in position automatically. Then turn the hand wheel clutch knob *B* forward (as indicated by the arrow stamped on the nut under the word "tighten") until it is tight and the machine is ready for sewing.

If the thread does not wind evenly on all parts of the bobbin, bend the finger over which the thread passes, away from the winder a trifle, if the thread is wound too much in the center of the bobbin. Bend the finger toward the winder if too much thread is wound on the ends, or, if one end fills faster than the other, bend the finger toward the end on which the least thread is wound.

TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE.

The amount of pressure on the work is regulated by means of the thumb nut on top of the presser bar. Turn this nut to the right to increase the pressure and to the left to decrease the pressure. In sewing heavy or hard fabrics a heavier pressure is required than for light goods. A lack of sufficient pressure on the work will sometimes cause skipping of stitches because the presser foot does not hold the goods firmly on the throat plate when the stitch is down.

TO COMMENCE TO SEW.

The machine having been properly threaded above and below as explained in the preceding directions raise the presser bar and raise the needle to its highest point and the machine is ready for sewing. Place the goods under the presser foot with the needle directly over the point where you desire to commence stitching. Lower the presser bar by dropping the lifter at the back of the face plate. Then start the machine by turning the hand wheel toward you.

TO REMOVE THE WORK FROM THE MACHINE.

Stop the machine with the needle at its highest point, and raise the presser foot by means of the lifter. Press against the tension release with the left thumb and with the right hand draw the work directly back from under the needle. Then draw the threads over the thread cutter on the back side of the presser bar and the work is free.


TO TIGHTEN THE BELT.



The leather belt which transmits power from the balance wheel on the stand to the hand wheel on the head should always be tight enough not to slip on the pulley. It should not be too tight or it will cause the machine to run hard. If the belt is too loose it should be made shorter. Unfasten the belt hook and cut off squarely about one-half inch from one end of the belt. Punch a hole for the hook in the end that has been cut and couple the belt.

TO TAKE OFF THE PRESSER FOOT.

Raise the needle bar to its highest point, loosen the nut just above the presser foot by turning it to the left until the foot is free. It can then be drawn off toward the operator.

THE TENSIONS.

The object to be attained is to have the stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. This is accomplished by the tensions, or strain upon both threads. The tension upon both threads should be as nearly alike as possible, and tight enough only to make a smooth, firm seam. If the threads are of the proper size for the material used, and both tensions right, the threads will be drawn and locked together in the center of the goods, thus: 

If the upper tension is too loose (or the lower one too tight), the lower thread will lie straight along the under side of the goods, thus:  the upper thread showing in loops on the under side. On the contrary, if the upper tension is too tight (or the shuttle tension too loose), the upper thread will lie straight on the upper side of the goods, thus:  the lower thread showing in loops on the upper side.

To tighten the upper tension, turn the tension nut to the right.

To loosen the upper tension, turn the tension nut to the left.

As the shuttle tension has been set right for general work when the machine leaves our hands, as before explained, any needed regulation of the stitch in this respect should ordinarily be made by changing the upper tension. If, however, when the upper tension is regulated so the lock is in the center of the goods, both threads appear to be loose and the stitches and seam not smooth and firm, the shuttle tension is too loose, and should be tightened by turning the tension screw C to the right (see Fig. 3, page 6), then tighten the upper tension correspondingly.

If the under thread cannot be properly drawn up without having the upper tension so tight that the thread breaks, or if when the tensions are evenly balanced, the goods are "drawn" or "puckered" (this will occur only in sewing very light and "slazy" fabrics), the shuttle tension is too tight, and should be loosened by turning the shuttle tension screw C to the left; then loosen the upper tension to correspond.

The above particular explanation is given that every operator may fully understand the principles of the tensions.

SIZES OF NEEDLES AND THREAD.

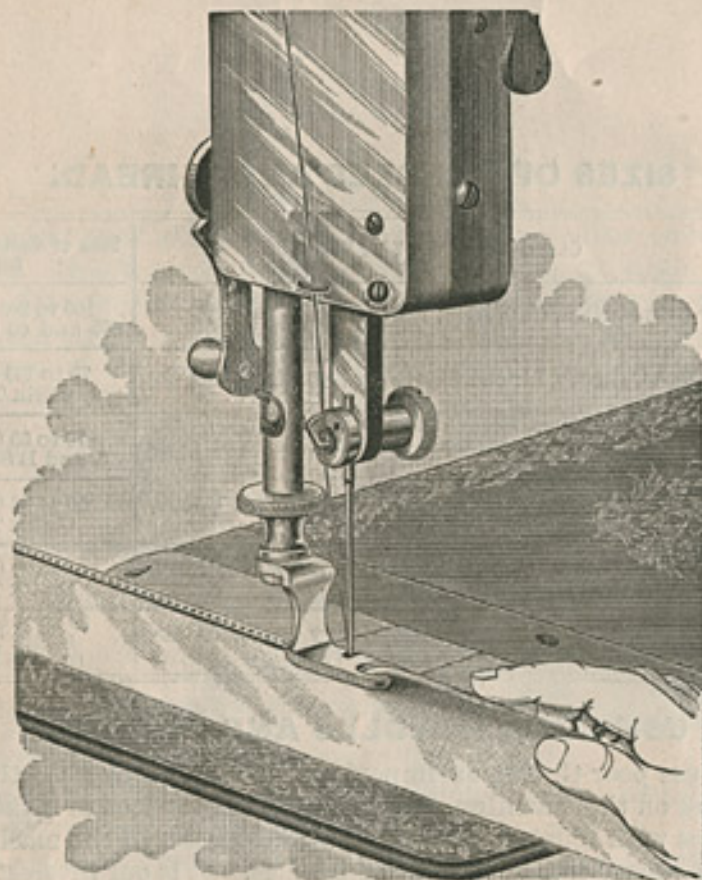
Size of Needle	CLASS OF WORK TO SEW	Size of Cotton, Linen or Silk
00	Very thin Muslin, Cambrics, Linen, etc.	100 to 200 Cotton, 000 and 00 Silk Twist.
0	Very fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, fine Silk Goods, etc.	70 to 100 Cotton, 0 Silk Twist.
1	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Muslins, Calicoes, Silk and general domestic goods, and all classes of general work.	70 to 50 Cotton, A and B Silk Twist.
2	All kinds of heavy Calicoes, light Woolen Goods, heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	50 to 35 Cotton, C Silk Twist.
3	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, etc.	35 to 20 Cotton, D Silk Twist.
4	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc., and Heavy Clothing generally.	20 to 10 Cotton, E Silk Twist, 60 to 80 Linen.

USE GOOD NEEDLES AND THREAD.

Do not use poor thread or imperfect needles. Any good thread will do good work on this machine, but you must not expect to make smooth, even stitches with rough, uneven thread. Neither will the machine work well with a cheap, inferior grade of needles. It is our interest to maintain the reputation of our machines and we can always supply the best needles at as low prices as possible. Orders can be sent direct to us by mail with money enclosed and will be filled promptly. When ordering always mention size of needles desired and give plate number of your machine, which will be found stamped on top of the front shuttle slide directly in front of the needle.

Always use exactly the right size of needle for the thread used, as per table above. Do not use too large a size of thread for the work. If the thread is too coarse to be properly bedded into the fabric a smooth even seam cannot be obtained. When sewing two thicknesses of calico or shirting, No. 70 is stronger than the thread woven in the fabric and will make a handsome stitch. The seam will also wear longer than if coarser thread is used, because with coarse thread the stitches lie on top of the fabric and are first worn away.

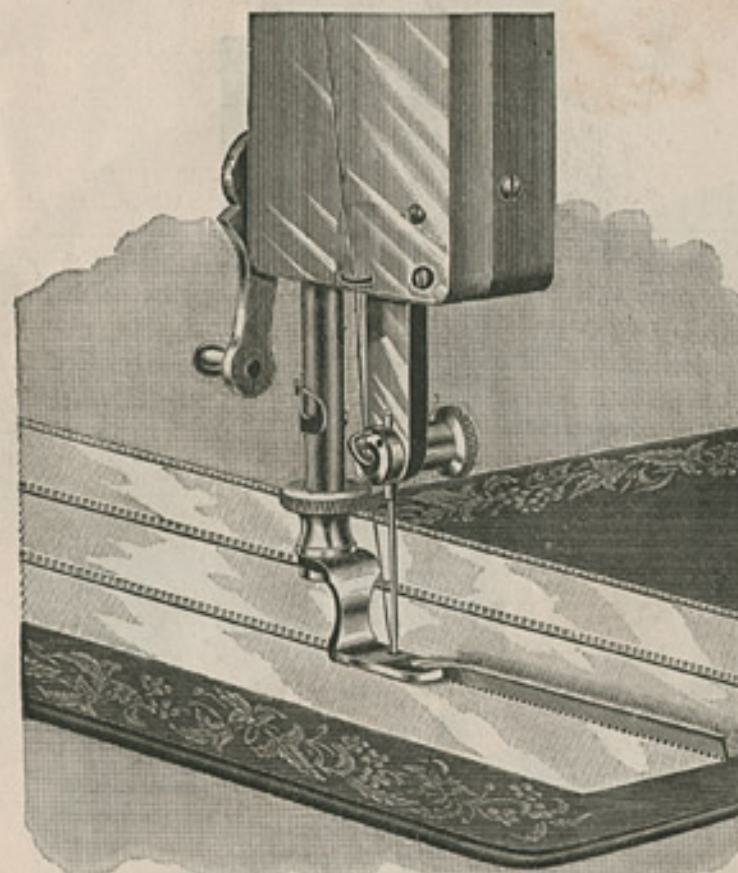
To Use Silk Thread.—A finer needle is required for silk thread, and for using fine silk thread the tensions should be tightened, because silk thread, being loosely woven, will not be caught by a coarse tension. It is also advisable to set the needle a trifle lower, or so that the shank of the needle does not extend so far as 't will go in the needle bar.



NARROW HEMMING.

Attach the hemmer foot in place of the presser foot, taking care that it stands true and straight with the feed. Raise the hemmer to the lowest lift, clip off the right hand corner of the cloth and turn up the edge about one-fourth of an inch. Insert it in the scroll (or mouth) of the hemmer and push it forward to the needle. Then let the hemmer down and start the machine, gently holding back on the work to keep it smooth, allowing the edge of the goods to pass between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, keeping the scroll of the hemmer just full, as it will leave a raw edge and make a rough and clumsy hem if there is too much turned in, and too little will not turn under. In hemming on a curve or on flannel or slazy goods, draw gently on the edge being hemmed, resisting the feed, and guide the work carefully.

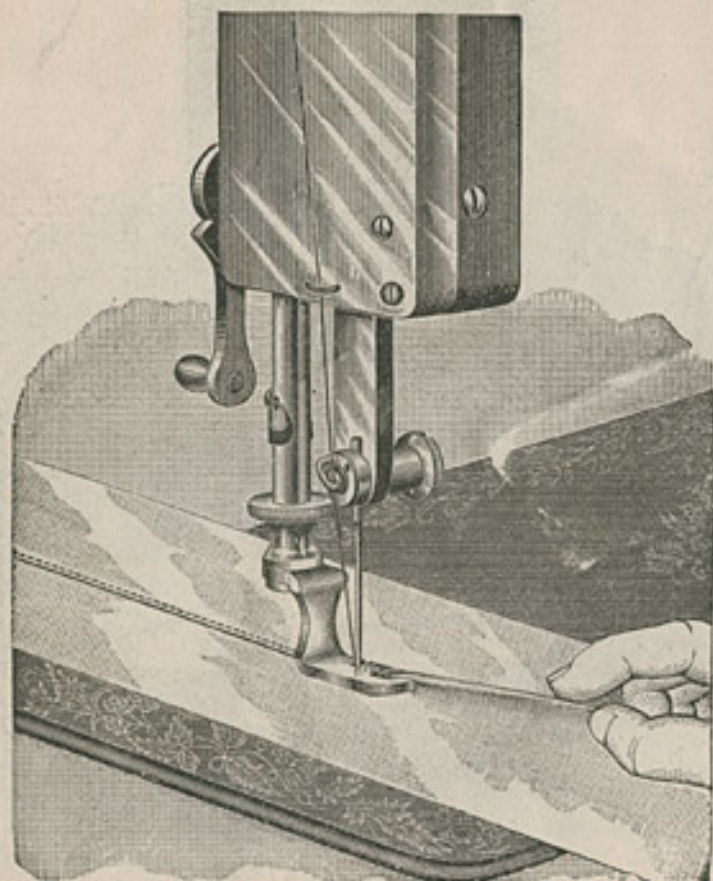
The stitch may be laid close to the edge of the hem, or away from it, by setting the hemmer to or from the needle, by swinging the hemmer to the right or left. Practice is necessary with both hemming and felling before a neat seam can be produced.



FELLING.

The foot hemmer and the feller are the same. If the hemmer is attached it can be used in place of the presser foot in running up the seam, the under edge of which should project about one-fourth of an inch beyond the upper, then trim off the edges, if necessary, so as to leave just seam enough to fill the feller. Open the work flat, wrong side up, and trim the corner of the seam slightly, and then push it into the feller until it reaches the needle, lower the feller on the feed and start the machine. The feed will carry the seam without helping it, and makes a complete fell from the beginning.

The feller may be adjusted to the right or left, so as to sew close on the edge of the fell, or away from it as desired.

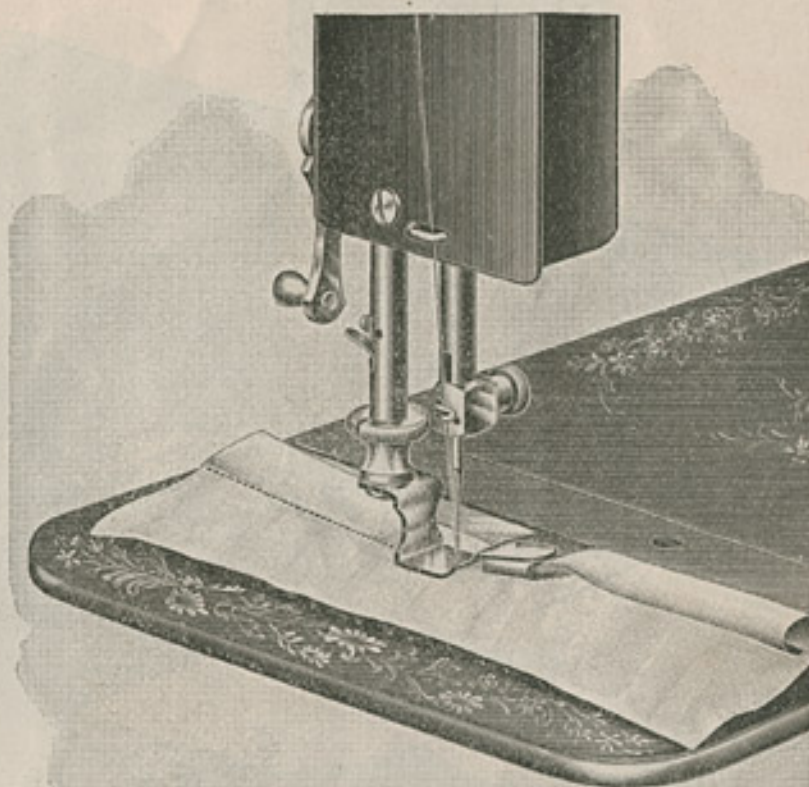


MAKING WIDE HEM WITH HEMMER AND FELLER.

If a wider hem is desired than can be made with any of the hemmers, proceed as follows:

Adjust the hemmer and feller as described on page 12.

Fold the cloth the width of the hem and place the fold to the right of the needle so that the edge of the folded part will easily enter the scroll of the hemmer and feller. Proceed as in ordinary narrow hemming, taking care to keep the fold smooth, as shown in cut above.



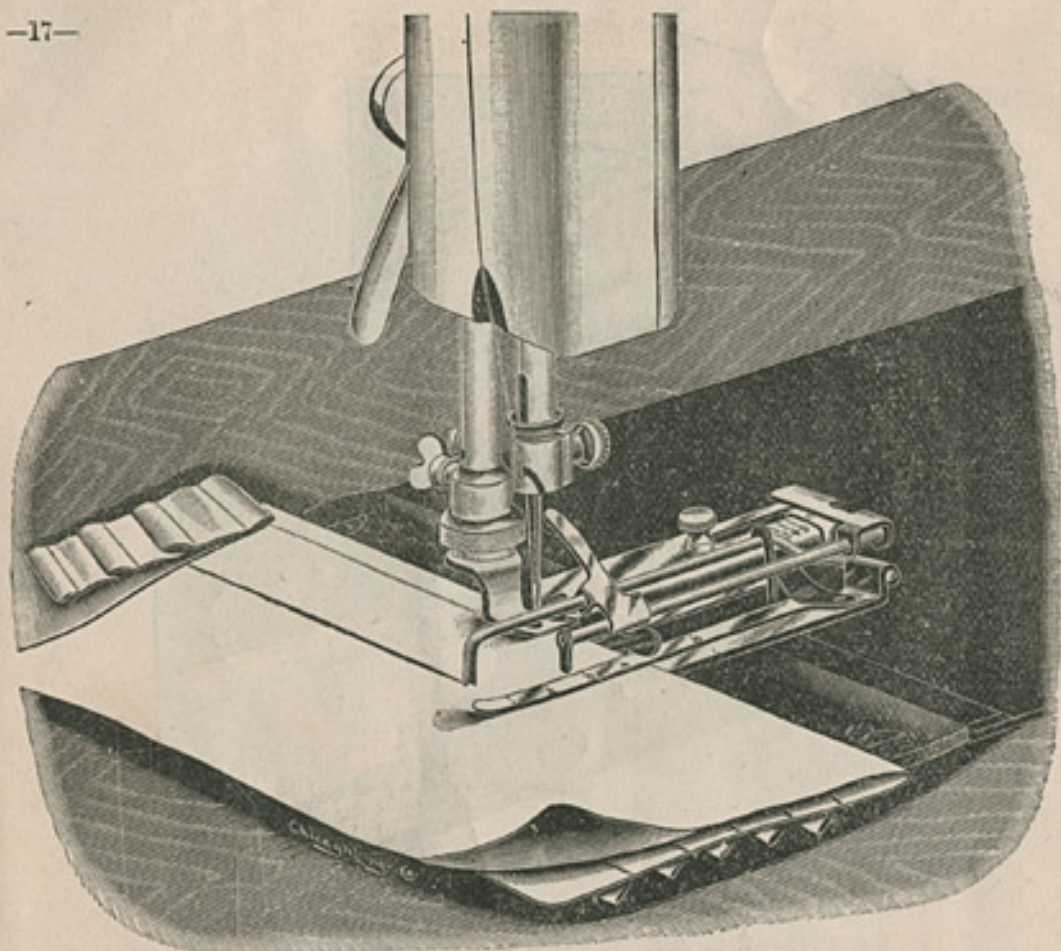
WIDE HEMMERS.

Four widths of hemmers accompany each machine.

Remove the presser foot and attach the width of hemmer desired in place of the foot on the presser bar, fastening it securely with the thumb nut.

Fold the goods by hand the width of hem required, turning one fold only, adding about one-eighth of an inch, which will be turned under by the hemmer. Then insert the goods in the hemmer, forcing it back until the needle will catch the edge of the goods. Lower the presser foot and sew as usual. Slightly press on the goods with the two forefingers of the left hand. If more goods are required to fill the hemmer and turn the edge properly, slightly carry the goods to the right. If too much goods are taken, carry to the left.

The line of stitching can be adjusted to the edge of the hem by moving the hemmer to the right or left.



TO USE THE TUCK MARKER.

Tucking.—Raise the presser bar to its highest point. Remove the presser foot and attach the tucker in its place so that the needle passes down through the center of the round hole in the foot of the tucker, then fasten it securely in this position.

To regulate the size of tuck, loosen screw A and place the gauge D for any desired width, moving to the right for wide and to the left for narrow tuck.

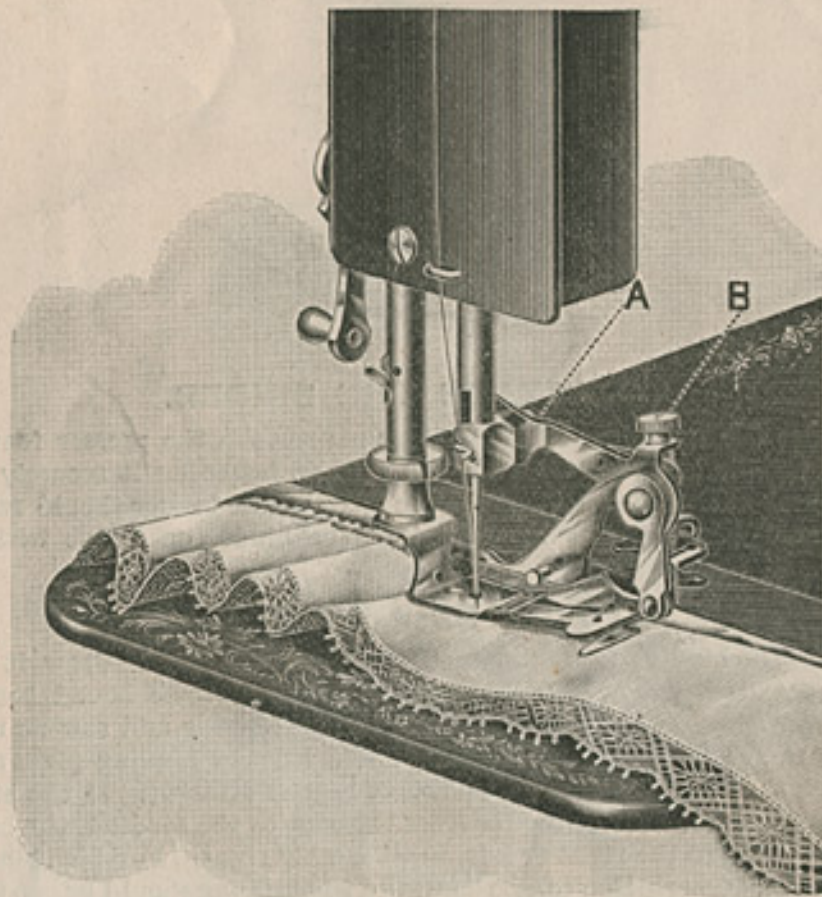
To regulate the space between tucks, move the marker C to the left for wide space and to the right for narrow.

The figures on the scale B show the width of tuck, and those on the scale D the width of space.

By adjusting gauge B and gauge D so that the scale indicators will point to the same figures it will make the tucks just meet. When the above adjustments have been made, be sure and turn screw A down tight.

To commence tucking fold the cloth for the first tuck and place it beneath and (under the spring lip in front of the creaser) with folded edge against the gauge D. Drop the presser foot and sew as usual.

The marker makes a crease in the cloth as it passes over the blade. After the first tuck is completed fold the cloth on the crease and place in the tucker again as before. Continue this operation for the required number of tucks.



DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE RUFFLER.

Remove the presser foot and attach the ruffler in its place on the presser bar with the fork of the lever over the needle nut A. Place the goods to be gathered between the steel blades or springs. If the ruffle is to be attached to a band, place the band below the lower blade.

To make a fine gather, shorten the stitch and turn the adjusting nut B to its highest point.

To make plaits, turn the adjusting nut B downward to the desired point and lengthen the stitch.

For full gathers, adjust the ruffler the same as in making plaits, using a short stitch.

The length of the stitch should match the size of the gather or plait, so the folds will lie even and not pile up on each other or be too far apart.

Directions for Shirring.—Remove the lower blade of the ruffler by loosening the separator post screw on right side of ruffler as attached to the machine. The lower blade of the ruffler may then be drawn forward. Remove the shuttle slide and insert the shirring plate in its place, pushing it as far as it will go. Attach the upper part of the ruffler and insert the goods.

Never use the ruffler without either the ruffling plate or shirring plate in place. Never run the machine with the ruffler on without goods between the steel blades, as the movement of the teeth on the upper blade against the lower blade will dull the teeth and soon make the ruffler useless.

The ruffler properly attached to the machine is clearly shown in the above illustration.

TO ATTACH THE BINDER.

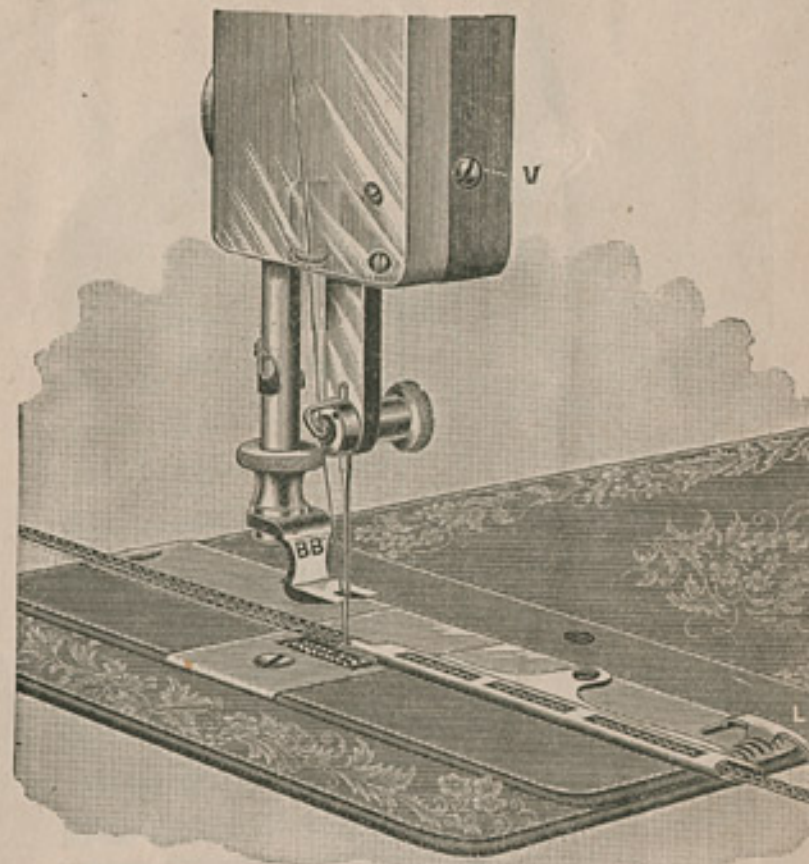
Raise the needle to its highest point; remove the presser foot and attach the binder in its place on the presser, fastening it securely with the thumb nut. The small end of the scroll of the binder should rest on the needle plate with the upper scroll of the binder on a line with the needle.

TO DO BIAS BINDING.

Pass the binding through the scroll of the binder and draw it back under the needle. Place the edge of the material to be bound between the upper and lower scrolls, then lower the presser bar and sew as usual. Guide the cloth with the left hand, and let the binding glide easily through the fingers of the right hand to keep it straight. If the stitching should be too near or too far from the edge of the binding, the binder can be moved to the right or left, until exactly right. For bias binding, goods of any description can be used, and the binding should be cut three-quarters of an inch wide, and uniform in width.

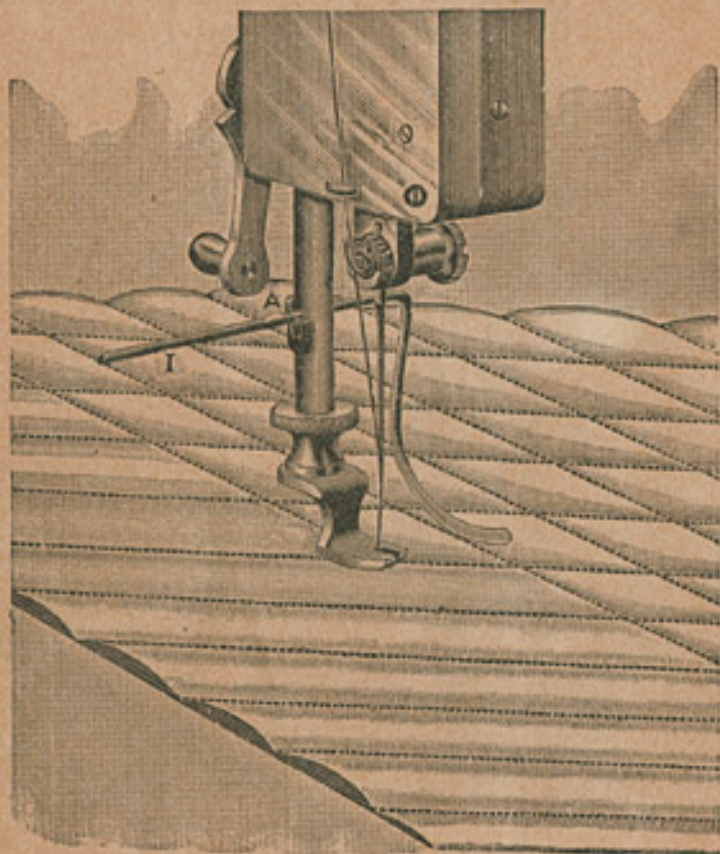
If very light "slazy" material is used the binding should be cut a little wider than three-quarters of an inch in order to have the edges properly turned under.

Ordinary dress binding can be used in the binder by the same method as described above. When such binding is used the edge of the binding will not be turned under.



TO USE THE UNDER BRAIDER.

Remove the front race cover and slide the braider in its place, as shown above. Take off the regular presser foot and put on the special foot with two short prongs. Draw the braid through the braider tube, as shown in cut, raise the presser foot and see that the needle passes through the center of the braid. If not, the braider tube can be moved to the right or left, as necessary, by loosening the adjusting screw which should be set tight when the tube is in proper position. Use a No. 1 needle and about 16 length of stitch. The pattern should be marked or stamped on the wrong side of the material.



TO DO QUILTING.

The quilter *I* is attached by passing the rounded part through the hole in the presser bar made for that purpose, as shown above.

Adjust it to the right or left, according to the distance required between the lines of stitching. Fasten it by the small screw *A*, in the presser bar, having the guide or flat part of the quilter raised just far enough above the bed of the machine to allow the free passage of the work under it.

Guide the work so that the last line of stitching will be directly under the flat part of the quilter. This will make the lines of stitching perfectly straight and equal distances apart.

