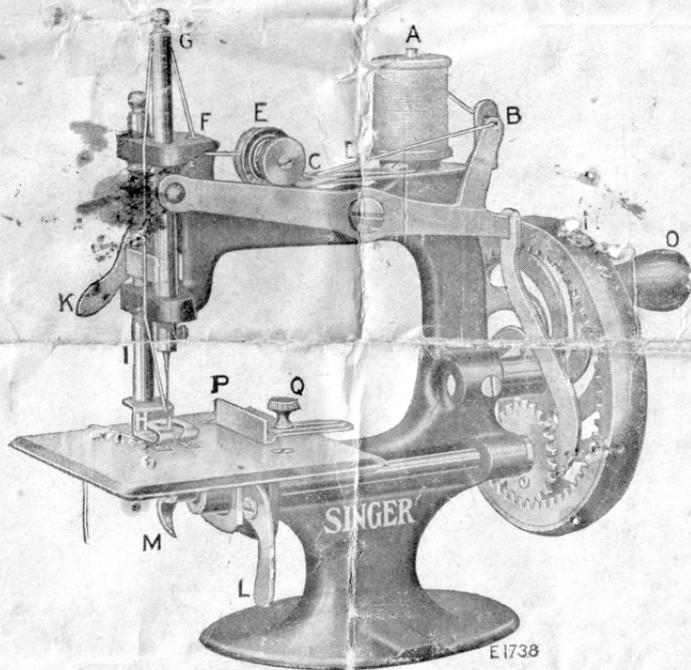


Form 7933  
Revised  
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# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING SINGER SEWING MACHINE No. 20



A—Spool Pin  
B—Thread Pull-off  
C—Thread Hole in Nipper Lever  
D—Nipper Lever  
E—Tension

F—Thread Hole in Arm  
G—Thread Hole in Needle Bar  
H—Presser Foot  
I—Presser Bar  
K—Presser Bar Lifter

L—Stitch Regulator  
M—Looper  
N—Balance Wheel  
O—Balance Wheel Handle  
P—Guide  
Q—Guide Screw

**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**

## Needles

The needles used in Machine No. 20 are of Class and Variety 24 x 1; the size of needle best to be used with cotton threads Nos. 60 to 80 is No. 14, but finer or coarser needles can be obtained for other sizes of thread; it must be remembered that the thread must pass freely through the eye of the needle to ensure good results.

### To Set the Needle

Loosen the needle set screw, take out the old needle, and push the shank of the new one up into the needle bar as far as it will go, having the long groove in the blade at the left, and the flat part of the shank at the right; fasten it firmly with the set screw.

### To Thread the Machine

Place the spool of thread on the spool pin (A), pass the end of the thread toward you through the two holes in the pull-off (B), to the left and down through the hole (C) in the nipper lever (D), draw it to the left under the end of (D), and over between the tension discs (E), up through the hole (F) in the arm near the needle bar, through the hole (G), near the upper end of the needle bar, down and from left to right through the eye of the needle.

### To Sew

Raise the presser bar and presser foot by turning up the presser bar lifter (K), place the work under the needle in the position in which you wish to commence stitching; let down the presser foot (H) upon it; hold the end of the thread loosely by the left hand until the needle bar has descended and risen again once, then hold it *firmly* until a few stitches are made, after which it may be placed under the presser foot, and the stitching continued; the balance wheel must turn over from you.

## **To Remove the Work**

Stop the machine with the needle at its highest point, raise the presser foot by presser bar lifter (K) and draw the work out back from you, breaking the thread in so doing; this fastens the thread, but the seam can be readily pulled out if the end of the thread is withdrawn from the last loop on the under side, and pulled upon.

## **The Tension**

The tension on the thread is automatic and rarely requires alteration; the thread is held between the nipper (D) and the tension (E) except when the needle is at its highest point when it is released and sufficient thread drawn for each succeeding stitch; if necessary the tension can be changed by turning the tension thumb nut to the right or left.

## **To Change the Length of Stitch**

The stitch regulator is lever (L); when moved backward or from you the stitch is made longer, and toward you, shorter.

## **The Guide**

The guide (P) is used for making a seam parallel with, and at a certain distance from the edge of the work; it is used only for straight or convex edges. Set it at the required distance from the needle and fasten firmly by thumb screw (Q). It may be removed entirely if not required for use.

## **To Oil the Machine**

The machine should be oiled occasionally with the specially prepared sewing machine oil sold for this purpose at all Singer shops; a small drop of oil at the end of a broom splint, or a small splinter of wood, should be applied at each place where a part of the mechanism moves through or against another part while the machine is in motion.

