

*Instructions and
List of Parts for*

SINGER
**BUTTONHOLE
ATTACHMENT**

121795

*for Singer Lockstitch
Family Sewing Machines*

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

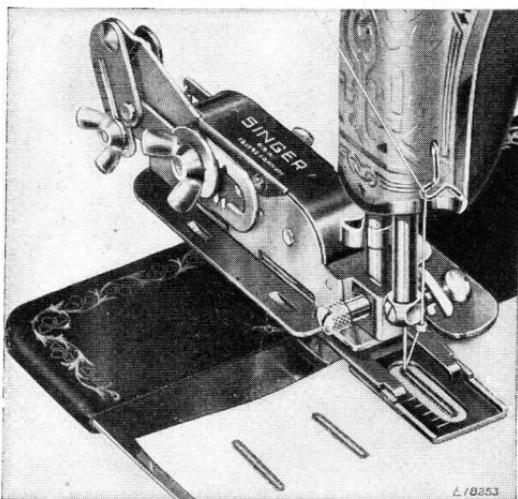
Modern Sewing is Different

Modern "SINGER" sewing methods and sewing equipment bring you new enjoyment, new speed and ease in sewing.

Today, "SINGER" Electric Machines are practically automatic. All you need do is guide the material. Quietly, smoothly, under perfect control, the machines sew forward or backward at the flick of a handy lever, do darning and embroidery work without special attachments, wind bobbins while you sew, create professional dressmaker effects without special skill on your part.

Try a handsome, new cabinet model which serves as a useful piece of fine furniture when it is closed. Or a handy, new "Featherweight" portable with its luggage-type carrying case and its special folding utility table.

Instructions and List of Parts for
"SINGER" BUTTONHOLE
ATTACHMENT 121795



This attachment is intended for use on "SINGER" Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machines and produces neat and durable buttonholes in a great variety of fabrics without any special skill on the part of the operator. The buttonholes are produced in a fraction of the time required for hand work and they are firmer and more even than those made by hand.

The attachment can be adjusted to make buttonholes from $\frac{3}{8}$ to one inch long and the spacing of stitches, width of stitch and amount of cutting space can also be changed at will. When desired, buttonholes longer than one inch can also be made by following the instructions given on pages 6 and 7.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.

TO FASTEN ATTACHMENT TO MACHINE

1. Remove the presser foot and presser foot screw from the machine.
2. Place the feed cover plate (H) in position as shown in Fig. 2.

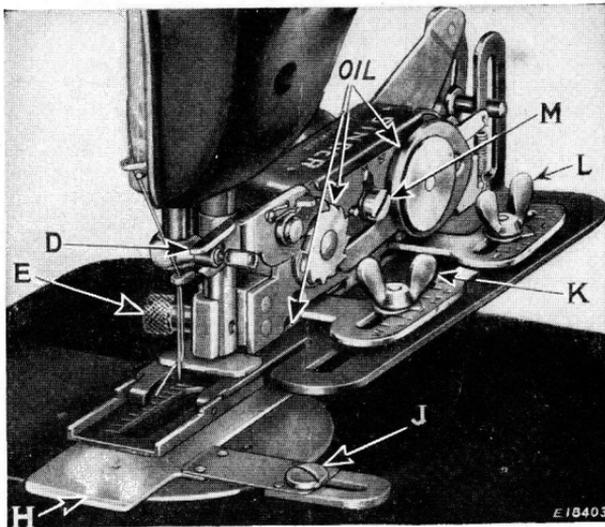


Fig. 2. Right Side, Showing Feed Cover Plate

3. Fasten feed cover plate to the bed of the machine with the screw (J), making sure that the needle passes through the center of the needle hole in the plate.

This feed cover plate must be used with the buttonhole attachment at all times. Do not drop the feed.

4. Guide the attachment into position from the rear of the machine so that the fork (D) straddles the hub of the needle clamp, and securely fasten the attachment to the presser bar with the slotted clamping screw (E). Turn the thread cutter (C, Fig. 3) to the left if it interferes with the attachment.
5. Slightly increase the pressure on the presser bar so that it is just sufficient to hold the cloth firmly.
6. Thread the machine as for ordinary sewing and draw the bobbin thread up through the needle hole of the feed cover plate.

The machine and attachment are now ready for making buttonholes.

It is suggested that before making buttonholes on finished garments, the user should make a number of sample buttonholes so that she may become familiar with the operation of the attachment and with the various possible adjustments.

MAKING OF BUTTONHOLES AND ADJUSTMENTS

Use of Backing with Medium or Light Weight Materials

For best results in medium or light weight materials, insert a piece of organdy or lawn, or light weight bond or writing paper between the facing and the garment for reinforcement.

If it is not possible to insert the paper between the facing and the garment, the same results may be obtained by placing the backing on the underside of the material.

TO START THE BUTTONHOLE

1. Mark the size and position of the buttonhole on the garment with a soft pencil or with basting stitches.
2. Turn the thumb nut (B, Fig. 3) toward you until the feeding foot is in its farthest forward position, *i.e.*, closest to you.

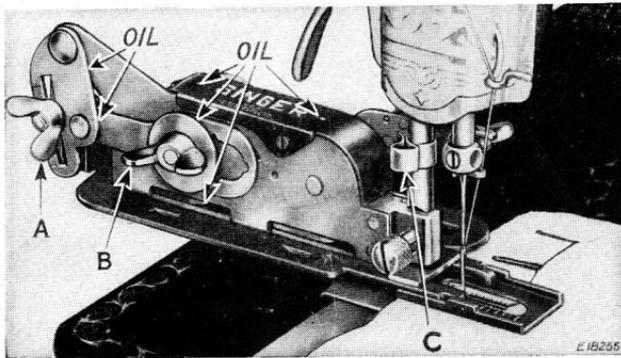


Fig. 3. Left Side, Showing Adjustments and Oiling Points

3. Lower the needle into the end of the buttonhole you have marked out nearest to the edge of the garment.
4. Lower the presser bar *quickly* so as to sink the teeth of the foot into the goods.

NOTE: The stitching can be started at any point on the circumference of the buttonhole, but the neatest and strongest buttonholes will result from starting and finishing at the end closest to the edge of the garment, which is accomplished by following the instructions given above.

SPEED OF MACHINE

Best results will be obtained by running the machine slowly. Allow the attachment to feed the material freely to right and left and forward and back.

THREADS AND TENSION

Whipstitch Buttonholes

For whipstitch buttonholes use ordinary or heavy bobbin thread tension, and lighter top tension to draw lock of stitch to underside of buttonhole. Fine upper thread makes the prettiest whipstitch buttonholes. The bobbin thread need not be so fine. Mercerized upper and lower threads give very good results.

Purl Buttonholes

For purl buttonholes, resembling hand-made buttonholes, have the bobbin thread tension very light and adjust the needle thread tension according to the material being used, so as to draw the lock of the stitch to the top of the material. It may not be necessary to alter the adjustment of the bobbin thread tension if fine thread or silk is used on the bobbin. Either No. 50 or No. 60 Mercerized, or No. 40 to No. 60 cotton thread, or "A" silk should be used on the bobbin for best results, with the same color of No. 40 to No. 60 cotton thread or heavy duty Mercerized thread in the needle.

TO SECURE EXTRA STRENGTH

The buttonhole can be stitched over twice or more before stopping the machine, if extra strength is desired.

LENGTH OF BUTTONHOLE

To Adjust Length of Buttonholes

From $\frac{3}{8}$ Inch to 1 Inch Long

Loosen the thumb nut (A, Fig. 3). Move it down in the slot for longer buttonholes, or upward for shorter buttonholes. Using a scrap of material, adjust the spacing of stitches, the bight and the cutting space, as desired.

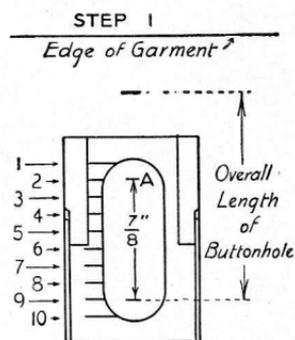
TO MAKE BUTTONHOLES LONGER THAN 1 INCH BUT NOT EXCEEDING $1\frac{1}{8}$ INCHES

Loosen the thumb nut (A, Fig. 3), and move it all the way down in the slot to make a one-inch buttonhole, then tighten thumb nut.

Adjust the pointer (M, Fig. 2) for the desired number of stitches per inch, as it is not possible to stitch the buttonhole a second time. (See spacing of stitches on page 8).

It is advisable to slightly increase the cutting space for extended buttonholes. (See cutting space on page 8).

Mark length and position of buttonholes on the garment, adding a mark $\frac{7}{8}$ " from the inner end of the buttonhole, as shown at A in Step 1.



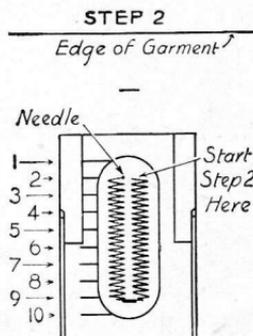
STEP 2

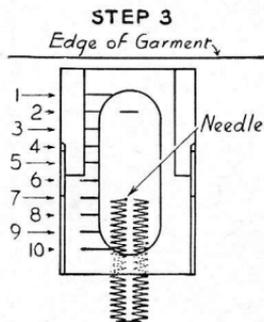
Stitch as for the average buttonhole, stopping with the needle directly opposite the first stitch taken, and leaving the needle in the material, on the inside of the buttonhole.

STEP 1

Turn thumb nut (B, Fig. 3) to bring the feeding foot all the way forward toward you and around the turn until line 2 at top of the indicator plate is opposite the needle.

Place garment under feeding foot, with the point (A) marking $\frac{7}{8}$ " from inner end of buttonhole, directly under the needle, as shown, then lower the attachment.

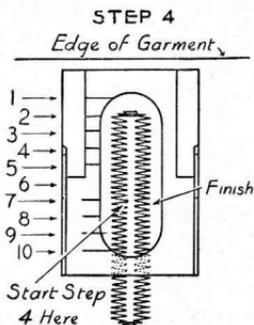


**STEP 4**

Lower the attachment and, without further adjustment, finish the buttonhole, stopping when the last stitch overlaps the first.

STEP 3

Holding the fabric firmly in position with the right hand, raise the attachment gently with the left hand and, with the left hand, turn the thumb nut (B, Fig. 3) so as to bring the feeding foot around the first turn, around the second turn and up until the line indicating the length of the buttonhole desired is opposite the needle.



NOTE—Each line on the indicator plate of the feeding foot represents $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

When after the second turning in Step 3, the feeding foot is moved until line 10 at bottom of indicator plate is opposite the needle, the extended buttonhole will measure $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

10th line indicates	$1\frac{7}{8}$	inches
9th " "	$1\frac{3}{4}$	" "
8th " "	$1\frac{5}{8}$	" "
7th " "	$1\frac{1}{2}$	" "
6th " "	$1\frac{3}{8}$	" "
5th " "	$1\frac{1}{4}$	" "
4th " "	$1\frac{1}{8}$	" "

SPACING OF STITCHES

The space between the stitches is determined by the position of the pointer (M, Fig. 2). For larger space turn pointer toward L, and for smaller space toward S.

BIGHT—(Width of Stitch)

More bight is necessary for loosely woven or thin material than for tightly woven or thick material.

To change width of bight, loosen thumb nut (K, Fig. 2) and move it toward W for wider bight, or toward N for narrower bight.

CUTTING SPACE

There should be just enough cutting space to permit cutting the buttonhole without cutting the stitches. Too much cutting space will make a ragged-looking buttonhole.

To change the width of the cutting space, loosen the thumb nut (L, Fig. 2) and move it toward W for wider space, or toward N for narrower space.

PROPORTIONS OF BUTTONHOLE

Whenever an adjustment is made in the length of the buttonhole, a corresponding adjustment may be required in the spacing of stitches, the bight of the stitch and the cutting space so as to produce a well-proportioned buttonhole. If the bight of the stitch is increased or decreased, this naturally affects the cutting space and it is necessary to adjust this accordingly.

CUTTING THE BUTTONHOLE

When buttonhole is completed, cut opening with sharp pointed or embroidery scissors. Start in center of buttonhole first, cutting toward one end; then cut toward other end of buttonhole until opening is complete. Care should be exercised, of course, not to cut any of the stitches making the buttonhole.

TACKING

When it is desirable to make tacking for reinforcement on various parts of a garment, the buttonhole attachment can be used. The result is a strong row of double stitching, stitched twice over, which can be adjusted as to width and length. Tacking is used to strengthen the ends of plackets and other openings or seam joinings where special strain is placed. It lengthens the life of clothing and is especially effective on children's garments. It makes a neat, professional finish that will not tear out.

To make a tack, move the nut (L, Fig. 2) all the way back to N.

This eliminates the cutting space so that the two rows of stitching overlap to form a single tack, the length, width and stitch-spacing of which can be regulated in the same manner as in making buttonholes.

LUBRICATING THE ATTACHMENT

Occasionally apply a drop of "SINGER" oil or "SINGER" motor lubricant to the points shown by arrows in Figs. 2 and 3, then wipe dry so as not to stain the work.

PARTS FOR BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT No. 121795**(Black Finish)**

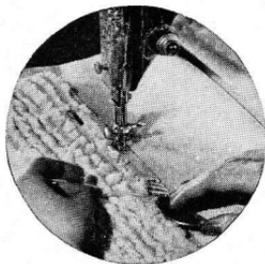
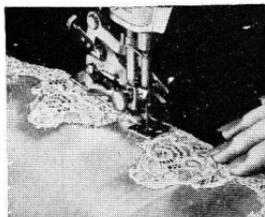
NO.	DESCRIPTION
121908	Frame
121821x	" " Dust Cover
51415H	" " " " Screw
121816x	Feed Blade
121909	" " Retainer
121819x	Feeding Foot
121805	Bell Crank (front) including Stud 121810
140367J	" " " " Hinge Screw
51712w	" " " " " " Nut
121812	" " (rear) including Stud 121810
121813	" " " " Hinge Stud
121806	" " (front or rear) Friction Washer
121807x	" " " " " " Indicator
121910	" " " " " " Screw Stud
	with Slide Block complete
51703w	Bell Crank (front or rear) Screw Stud Thumb Nut (also Length Adjusting Nut)
121810	Bell Crank (front or rear) Stud
121811	" " " " " " Roller
121814	Driving Lever only
160291	" " complete, including 121814
121822	Front Cam including Set Screw 140321c
121824	" " Shaft with Ratchet Wheel
121582	" " " " Ratchet Wheel Pawl
121583	" " " " " " Rivet (also for Length Adjusting Arm)
160290	Front Cam Shaft Ratchet Wheel Pawl Spring
121221	" " " " " " Rivet
121833	Rear Cam including Set Screw 140321c
121834	" " Clutch Lever
121835	" " " " Spring

(Continued)

NO.	DESCRIPTION
121836	Rear Cam Clutch Retaining Ring
121837	“ “ Shaft including Washer 121832
51706w	“ “ “ Thumb Nut
121832	“ “ “ Washer (also Rack Washer)
121823	Cam (front or rear) Friction Washer
140321c	“ “ “ “ Set Screw
121912	“ (front and rear) Brake
121826	Length Adjusting Arm
121827	“ “ “ Position Pin
51703w	“ “ “ “ “ Thumb Nut (also Bell Crank Nut, front and rear)
121825	Length Adjusting Arm Position Pin Thumb Nut Washer
121913	“ “ “ Rivet (large)
121583	“ “ “ “ (small) (also for Pawl 121582)
121830	Rack
121831	“ Segment
121832	“ “ Washer (also Rear Cam Shaft Washer)
121838x	Stitch Adjusting Pointer including Stud
121839	“ “ “ Friction Washer
140461A	Buttonhole Attachment Screw
121818	Feed Cover Plate including Screw 140320w
140320w	“ “ “ Screw

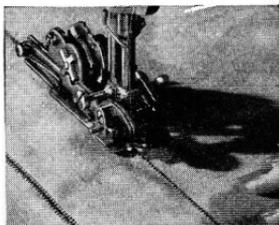
Order parts by number, mentioning
Attachment No. 121795 (black finish).
Duplicate parts are obtainable from "SINGER" Shops.

ZIGZAGGER (below).
*Simulates handwork for
 applying lace, applique,
 monogramming and
 decorative stitching.*



**SINGERCRAFT
 GUIDE** (above). *Makes
 rugs, fringes and trim-
 mings on your sewing
 machine.*

HEMSTITCHER (below).
*Enables you to do your
 hemstitching on your own
 sewing machine.*



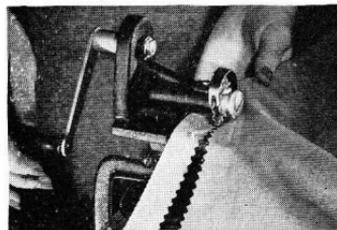
“SINGER” FASHION AIDS

“SINGER” Fashion Aids, by making it possible to simulate handwork on a machine, bring new magic to the art of sewing.

Fashion Aids are simple to operate and fun to use. Instruction on their use is gladly given without charge at any “SINGER” Sewing Center.

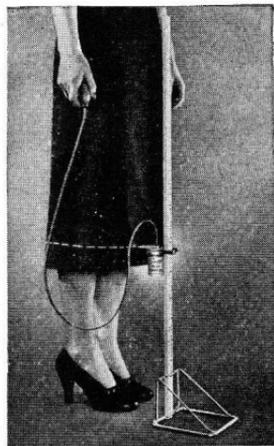
To see for yourself what miracles can be performed on a sewing machine, stop in at your nearest “SINGER” Shop and ask for a demonstration of “SINGER” Fashion Aids.

Other “SINGER” Fashion Aids, not illustrated, are:



HAND PINKER. *For finishing
 seams. Pinks a wide variety of ma-
 terials including oilcloth, felt and
 leather.*

**QUILTER
 BRAIDER
 FAGOTER
 EDGE-
 STITCHER
 HEMMER
 CORDER
 GATHERER,
 Etc.**



SKIRT MARKER.
*Handy for marking your
 own hemlines by yourself.
 Set at proper height, squeeze
 bulb as you turn and
 straight chalk line is made.*

"SINGER" SERVICE . . .



for Women Who Sew!

Your "SINGER" Sewing Center is a center for service—whether it be repairs, instructions, parts and supplies, or merely helpful suggestions.

Thousands of women come to us each month for sewing lessons, or advice on selecting a pattern or material, or help in setting a sleeve or some other sewing problem.

Take advantage of this service—it is maintained by the Singer Sewing Machine Company for your convenience.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

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