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The Singer

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING THE

— SINGER —

SEWING MACHINE

No. 15-22



The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Mrs Rowell

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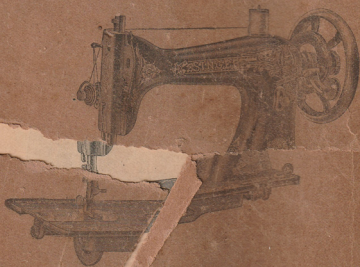
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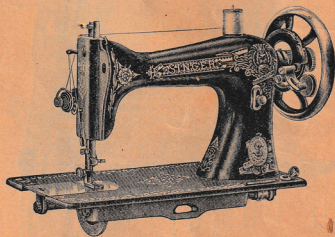
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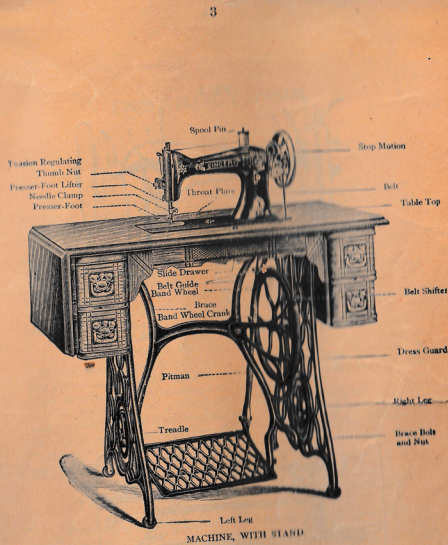
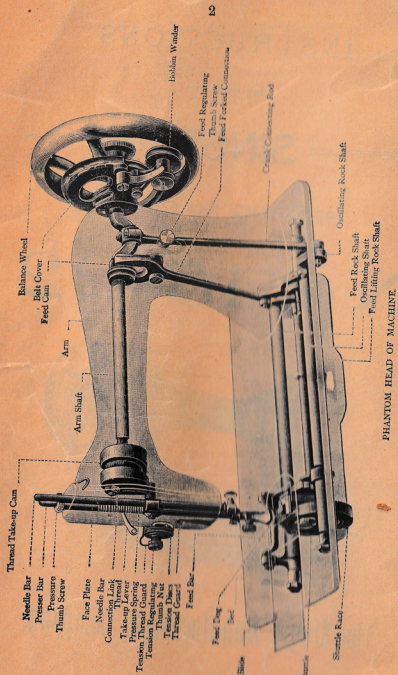
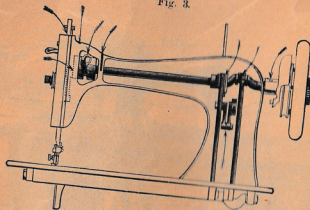
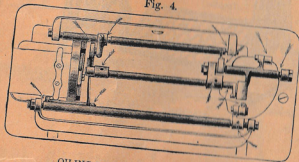


Fig. 3.



OILING PLACES SHOWN BY ARROWS

Fig. 4.



OILING PLACES SHOWN BY ARROWS

INSTRUCTIONS.

To Oil the Machine.

All places where one part of the machine rubs against another, producing friction, require oiling, and oil holes will be found for all bearings which cannot be reached without them.

Put a drop of oil in each of the oil holes indicated by arrows in the cuts on the opposite page, and in the oil hole for the bobbin-winder spindle.

Put the smallest possible amount of oil in the shuttle-race two or three times a day if the machine is in constant use.

Be careful to use no more oil than is needed, a single drop being sufficient at any point.

If the machine runs hard after standing idle for some time, use a little kerosene or benzine on the wearing points, run the machine rapidly and wipe clean; then oil as before directed. If the machine still runs hard it is certain that some bearing has been overlooked in cleaning and oiling.

To make sure of getting good oil, buy it at any of the Company's offices from their authorized agents. The genuine oil is put up in bottles having The Singer Manufacturing Company's trade mark blown in the panel of the bottle, and bears the Company's label.

To Operate the Treadle and Machine.

First loosen the stop-motion clamping screw, outside the balance-wheel (see fig. 2). Then place your feet upon the treadle with the instep directly over its centre, turn the balance-wheel toward you with the right hand allowing the feet to move freely with the motion thus commenced, and continue this motion by an alternate pressure of the heel and toe until a regular and easy movement is obtained.

Do not attempt to learn to sew until you are proficient in the use of the treadle so that you can stop and start it without turning the balance-wheel in the wrong direction.

After becoming familiar with the treadle movement, tighten the stop-motion clamping screw, raise the presser-foot with the

lifter (see fig. 2), start the balance-wheel toward you and continue the motion with the feet as above described. After becoming proficient in this motion place a piece of cloth between the feed and presser-foot, let the foot down upon it, and operate the machine in this way until you have become accustomed to guiding the material.

CAUTION 1. { Never run the machine with the presser-foot resting on the feed and no cloth between.

CAUTION 2. { Practice upon strips of cloth, and do not attempt practical sewing until you can guide the material and produce a regular motion of the machine.

CAUTION 3. { Do not try to help the machine by pulling the fabric, lest you bend the needle; the machine feeds without any assistance.

CAUTION 4. { Never run the machine with both shuttle and needle threaded, except while you are sewing.

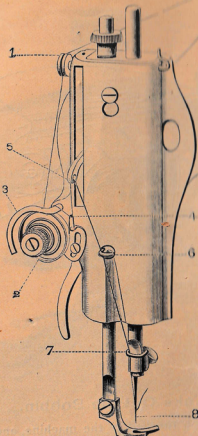
To Set the Needle.

First turn the balance-wheel toward you until the needle-bar moves up to its highest point; loosen the screw in the needle-clamp and put the needle up into the clamp as far as it will go, with its long groove to the left, and the eye directly in line with the arm of the machine, then screw fast. This needle being self-setting, will require no further adjustment.

Relative Sizes of Needles and Thread.

Round Point Needles for Cloth.		Wedge and Twist Points for Leather Work.	
0.....	{ 100, 120 Cotton. 000 Silk.	0.....	000, 0 Silk.
1.....	{ 80, 110 Cotton. 00, 0 Silk.	1.....	A, B Silk.
2.....	{ 60, 80 Cotton. A Silk.	2.....	C, D Silk.
3.....	{ 40, 60 Cotton. B, C Silk.	3.....	{ 40 to 60 Cotton. D, E Silk.
4.....	{ 20, 24 Cotton. 60, 80 Linen.	4.....	{ 40, 60 Linen. EE Silk.
5.....	{ 40, 60 Linen, or very coarse Cotton.	5.....	35, 40 Linen.
6.....	24, 40 Linen.	6.....	24, 35 Linen.

Fig. 5.

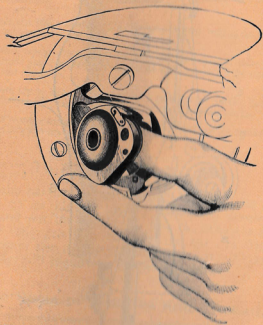


To Thread the Needle.

Place the spool of thread on the spool pin; draw the thread through the thread retainer guide 1 at the back and near the top of the face plate, under and between the tension discs 2 from the back, up into the tension thread guard 3, into the hook 4 of the take-up spring, pass up and through the eyelet 5 in the end of the take-up lever from the back, draw down into the eyelet 6 on the front of the face plate, into the eyelet 7 at the lower end of the needle bar, and pass from left to right through the eye 8 of the needle.

Enough thread should be drawn through the needle to leave an end two inches long when the take-up lever is at its highest point, with which to commence sewing.

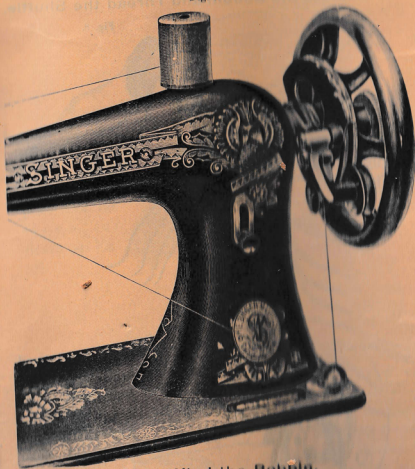
Fig. 6.



To Take Out the Bobbin.

Open the slide on the bed of the machine, and bring the shuttle into position by turning the balance-wheel toward you until the needle-bar reaches its lowest point; then with your left hand under the table, remove the bobbin, by placing your thumb against the cap, on the outside of the shuttle (as shown in Fig. 6), and press it outward as far as it will go; the cap will then remain open and allow the bobbin to drop out into your hand.

Fig. 7.



To Wind the Bobbin.

Loosen the stop-motion clamping screw outside of the balance-wheel. Press the bobbin on the bobbin-winder spindle until it reaches the shoulder; place the spool of thread on the spool-pie of the machine, draw the free end of the thread into the eyelet on the front edge and near the top of the face-plate, to the right between the thread retainer discs at the base of the arm, pass the end about an inch through the slot in the outer end of the bobbin from the inside (this must be done before the bobbin is placed on the spindle) and "Operate the Treadle" the same as in sewing until the bobbin is filled, when it will stop automatically.

The free end of the thread must be held with the hand until a few coils are wound, and should then be broken off.

Fig. 7 shows the bobbin-winder properly threaded and in position for winding.

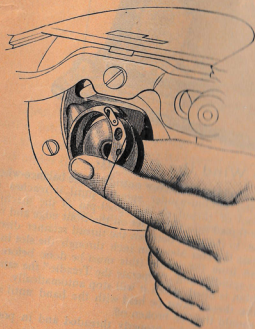
To Replace the Bobbin and Thread the Shuttle.

Fig. 8.

Take the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand with the thread drawn tightly across the finger (as shown in Fig. 8).



Fig. 9.



Pass the hand under the table and place the bobbin in the cap of the shuttle, and with the same movement press the thread which passes over the finger into the slot of the delivery eye (as shown in Fig. 9).

Fig. 10.

Press the cap with the forefinger against the thumb, meanwhile supporting the bobbin in its place with the thumb, (as shown in Fig. 10).

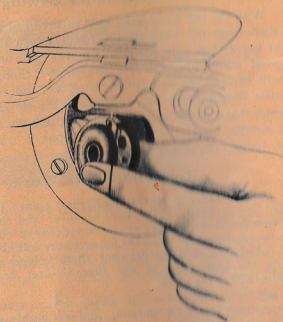
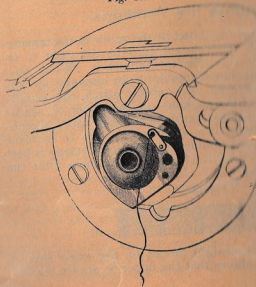


Fig. 11.



Withdraw the thumb gently, allowing the shuttle to close; then draw the thread behind the delivery eye guard or hook (as shown in Fig. 11), leaving an end two inches long with which to commence sewing.

To Commence Sewing.

With the left hand, take hold of the needle thread (leaving it slack from the hand to the needle), turn the balance-wheel over toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the shuttle thread; draw up the needle thread, and the shuttle thread will appear; then draw the shuttle thread up through the hole in the throat-plate, lay both threads back across the feed points, place the material beneath the needle, lower the presser-foot upon it, and commence to sew, turning the wheel over toward you.

To Remove the Work.

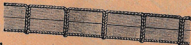
Let the take-up rest at its highest point; take hold of the upper thread between the take-up lever and the eyelet on the face-plate and draw down about two inches of slack; then raise the presser-foot, and draw the fabric to the left about two inches, and cut the threads by drawing them behind and then down across the knife edge of the thread-cutter, leaving the ends caught behind the same.

Fig. 12. This ingenious but simple device saves "hunting up the scissors" every few minutes, and is a highly-valued addition to the special attachments of the Singer machine.

To Regulate the Tensions.

The shuttle-tension is regulated by the screw in the tension-spring. Using the small screw-driver, turn to the right to increase or in the opposite direction to diminish it. When once properly regulated it will seldom require to be changed for any kind of thread commonly used, as a perfect stitch can usually be obtained by regulating the tensions on the upper or needle thread. To regulate the upper tension, turn the small thumb-nut in front of the tension discs, over toward you to increase the tension, and from you to diminish it. A loose tension is best for sewing cotton or linen fabrics, to prevent fullness after the goods have been washed.

Fig. 12.



If there are loops or a straight thread on the *under* side of the fabric, as in fig. 12, it shows that the upper or needle tension is too loose.

Fig. 13.



If loops or a straight thread appear on the *upper* side of the goods, as in fig. 13, it shows that the upper tension is too tight, and it should be diminished sufficiently to bring the lock in the centre of the fabric as in fig. 14.

Fig. 14.



To Alter the Length of Stitch.

At the right side of the operator, and on the front of the arm, there is a thumb-screw working in a slot. Loosen this, and move it downwards to lengthen, or upwards to shorten the stitch. When you get the length of stitch you require, tighten the thumb-screw.

To Change the Pressure on Material.

Turn the large thumb-screw on the top of the head of the machine to the right to increase, and to the left to decrease the foot-bar pressure. When properly set, this seldom needs to be changed for any ordinary work.

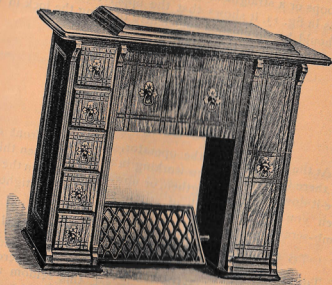
The Belt.

The leather belt, which gives motion to the machine, should always be tight enough not to slip, and no tighter—not so tight as to prevent the easy motion of the machine. If the belt is too long, uncouple and cut to the desired length.

Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread and Needles.

Do not use poor thread or needles. Any good thread will work well, but you must not expect to make a smooth even stitch with poor rough thread; nor can you expect a machine to work well with a cheap grade of needles, made in imitation of ours. As our interest is to maintain the reputation of the machine, it is evident that we will always supply the best. Persons living at a distance from an agency can send by mail, enclosing us the money, and we will fill orders promptly by mail or express.

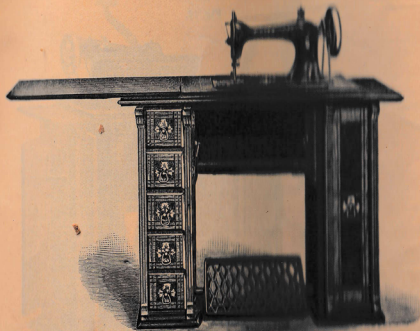
Fig. 15



DROP CABINET (CLOSED).

To open the cabinet turn over the leaf which covers the machine, release the platform upon which the machine is fastened by pressing the button at the right of the operator near the bottom of the centre doors, first taking hold of the arm of the machine with the left hand to steady it as it rises, and when entirely up push back the centre doors which then become a firm support for the platform. See page 15.

Fig. 16

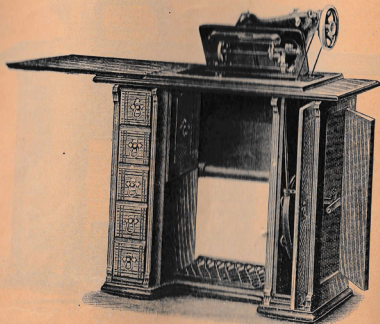


DROP CABINET (OPEN)

To close the cabinet, bring the small doors to the front, as shown on page 14. A slight pressure upon the machine will then force it down beneath the top of the cabinet, and after the platform is latched the leaf is folded over the aperture, completely enclosing the machine.

The cabinet, when closed, forms a handsome piece of furniture.

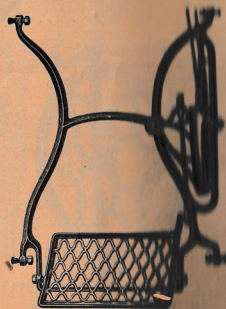
Fig. 17.



DROP CABINET (OPEN FOR OILING).

To prepare the cabinet for the oiling of the machine and of the driving mechanism, open the front and side doors of the right end of the cabinet; then oil as instructed on page 5, "To Oil the Machine."

Fig. 18.

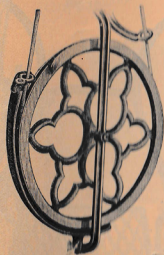
THE SINGER STAND BRACE (WITH BELT THROWN OFF).
(PATENTED.)

The above figure shows our Stand Brace, carrying the entire driving mechanism.

Both the band-wheel and treadle work upon adjustable centres, which admit of accurate adjustment with a minimum amount of friction.

This distinctive feature renders ours the lightest running of any sewing machine stand yet constructed, and is a matter of great importance to the health and comfort of the operator.

Fig. 19.



THE SINGER BELT SHIFTER.
(PATENTED.)

This invention simplifies and makes easy the often irritating task of throwing off and replacing the belt.

To throw off the belt, press the small lever at the top of the dress guard to the left, with the forefinger, keeping up the motion of the treadle meanwhile.

To put on the belt, allow the lever to spring back into its place, and operate the treadle as in sewing (with the wheel turning toward you), when a single revolution of the wheel will bring the belt back in place.

Fig. 20.



THE SINGER PITMAN.

Fig. 20 shows our new adjustable pitman. The block which forms one half of the journal is adjusted to the crank or pin by means of the screw, shown at the top of the cut.

When taking up lost motion, be careful not to make the journal so close as to prevent the free motion of the hand wheel.

We send with each machine a full set of Attachments in a neat case, and an Attachment Instruction Book.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. use and recommend exclusively the
"Willimantic 6 Cord Spool Cotton."

