

*Form K 256
May, 1900*

INSTRUCTIONS

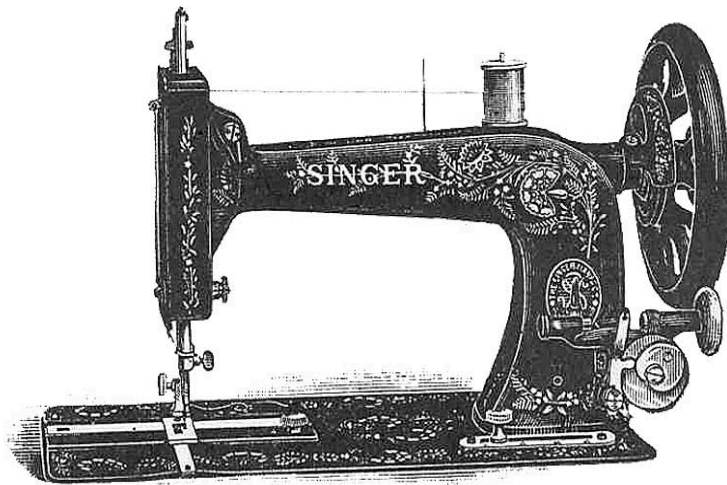
FOR USING

The Singer Manufacturing Company's

48 K

SEWING MACHINES

(RECIPROCATING SHUTTLE)



The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

149, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

••
1900.

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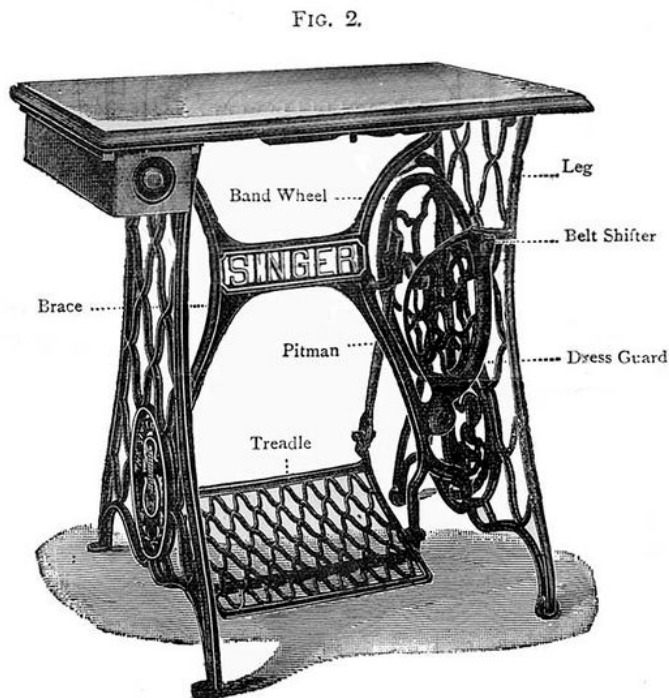
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To Oil the Machine

The places where the machine should be oiled are indicated in Figs. 3 and 4.

To oil the bearing of the balance-wheel, first loosen the wheel by holding it with the left hand while with the right you turn the stop-motion friction screw (see Fig. 3) towards you. Then turn the balance-wheel to bring the small hole in the hub at the right of the wheel uppermost, and put a drop of oil in this hole. The wheel should then be worked *slightly* forward and backward to allow the oil to work into the bearing.

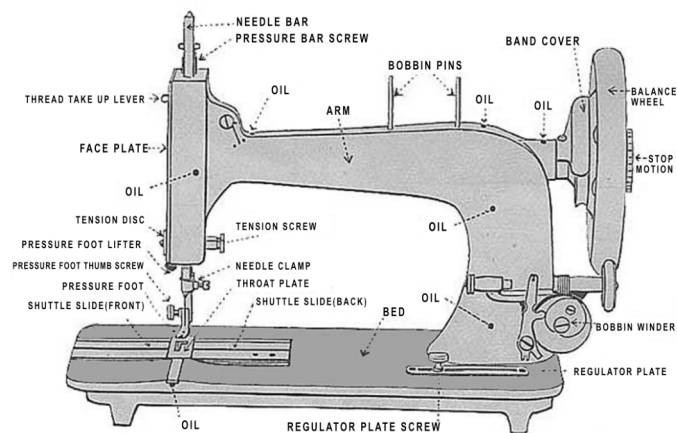


Apply an occasional drop of oil to the needle-bar cam and roller through the oil hole near the top, at the back of the head, and to the oil hole just back of the shuttle slide. Put a drop of oil on the thread take-up bearing at the slot in the back of the head, also at the needle-bar bearing on the top of the head, and remember that a single drop of oil is sufficient at any point. The bobbin-winder spindle bearing and worm must be oiled occasionally; also

the cam wheel which operates the thread guide. The point of the bobbin placed in the left centre of the winder should be slightly moistened with oil.

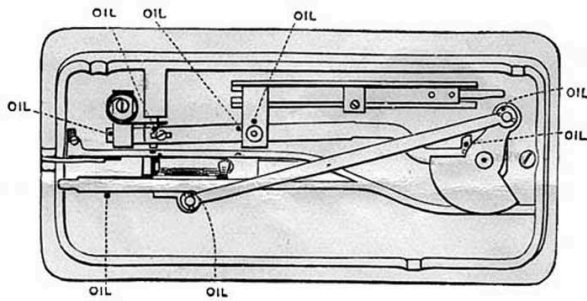
To reach the parts to be oiled under the bed of the machine, turn the machine over backward. To effect this, the belt must be first thrown off the band-wheel, which is done (the machine being in motion) by turning the belt-shifter handle (shown in Fig. 2) to the left.

FIG. 3.
Enlarge View on Page 17



After oiling, turn the machine up again, and operate the treadle as in sewing (with the wheel turning towards you), which will automatically replace the belt on the band-wheel.

FIG. 4.



The points requiring oil in the stand are the bearings at each end of the band-wheel crank, treadle and treadle pitman. After oiling, run the machine rapidly for a few moments (with the presser-foot up) to work the oil into the bearings.

Then carefully wipe off the surplus oil. All places where one part of the machine rubs against another, producing friction, require oiling, and if, after oiling, the machine runs hard, it is certain that some place has been overlooked.

If the machine runs hard after standing for some time, use a little paraffin or benzine in the usual way, run rapidly, wipe clean, and then oil with our extra quality machine oil, which should always be used. The machine should be oiled once a day if in constant use, and after standing for some time should always be cleaned and oiled before using.

To make sure of good oil, always buy it at any of the Company's offices from their authorized agents. The genuine oil is put up in bottles, with "The Singer Manufacturing Company" moulded in relief upon the bottle, and each cork sealed with the Company's trade mark.

The Stop Motion

The object of the stop motion is to enable the operator to wind a bobbin by running the balance-wheel without running the machine, which not only saves labour but permits the rewinding of a bobbin when a seam is partially sewn, without removing the goods from the machine or interfering with the upper or needle thread.

To operate the stop-motion, turn the stop motion friction-screw outside the balance-wheel over *towards* you to release the balance-wheel, and in the *opposite* direction to clamp it. (See Fig. 3).

To Operate the Treadle and Machine

First loosen the balance-wheel by turning the stop motion friction screw (see Fig. 3) *towards* you, then place your feet upon the treadle with the instep directly over the centre; turn the balance-wheel towards 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 wheel and toe until a regular and easy motion is acquired.

Do not attempt to learn anything else until you are proficient in the use of the treadle, so that you can start and stop the machine without turning the balance wheel in the wrong direction.

After becoming familiar with the treadle movement, connect the balance-wheel with the machine by turning the stop motion friction-screw *from* you. Raise the presser foot by the presser-bar lifter, start the balance-wheel *towards* 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

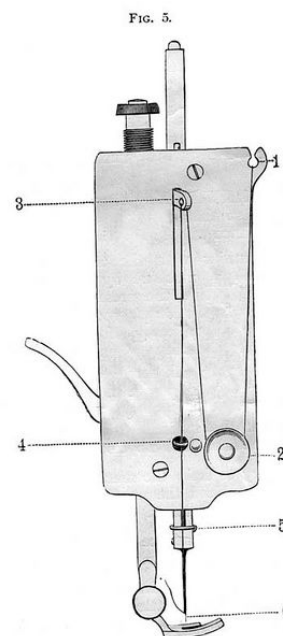
1. Never run the machine with the presser-foot resting on the feed and no cloth between.
2. Do not try to help the machine by pulling the fabric, lest you bend the needle; the machine feeds without any assistance.
3. Never run the machine, with both shuttle and needle threaded, except while you are sewing.
4. Do not allow lint or dust to accumulate in the shuttle or under the shuttle-tension spring, as any foreign substance inside the shuttle (particularly in the inner end) will prevent the proper action of the bobbin; and under the tension spring, will render the shuttle-tension inoperative.

To Set the Needle

Hold the needle in the left hand with the flat side of the shank towards the back of the machine and the long groove towards the operator; raise the needle-bar to its highest point, put the needle up in the clamp as far as it will go, and tighten the thumb-screw.

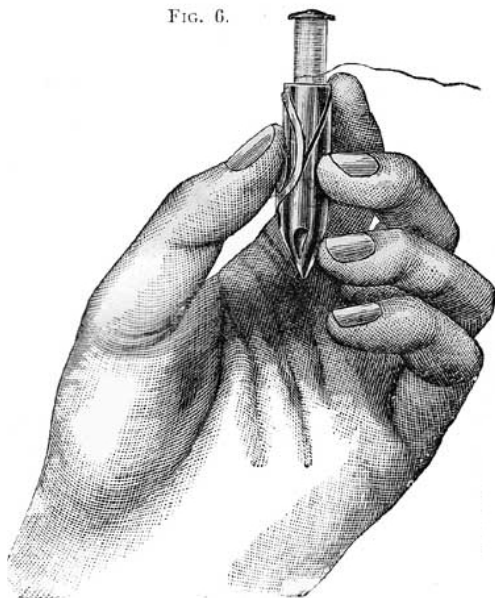
To Thread the Needle

Pass the thread from the spool through the eyelet (1) at the top of the front of the face-plate, downward between the tension discs (2) from front to back, up and through the eyelet hole (3) in the end of the take-up, from the front; down into the thread guide (4) on the front of the face-plate, then under the thread guide (5) on the lower end of the needle-bar, and from front to back through the eye (6) of the needle, leaving a free end about three inches long with which to commence sewing.



To Thread the Shuttle

FIG. 6.



Take the shuttle between the thumb and fingers of the left hand, with its point towards you, put the bobbin in the shuttle with the thread drawing from it at the top side towards the right as shown in Fig. 6

When the bobbin is in its place, put a slight pressure on the end of it with the forefinger of the left hand, and draw the free end of the thread into the slot in the shuttle body in the direction of the point of the shuttle as far as it will go, as shown in Fig. 7.

FIG. 7.

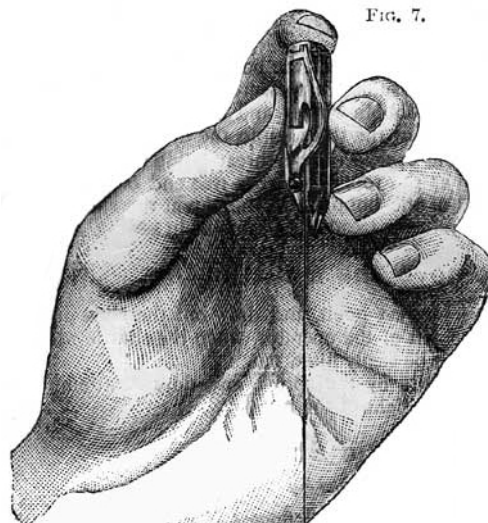
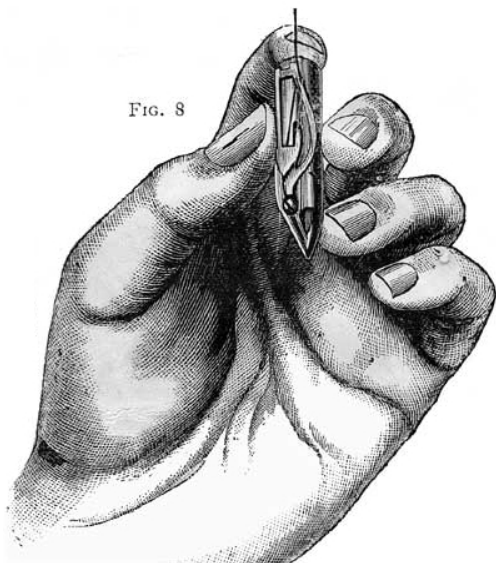


FIG. 8



Then draw towards the butt again as shown in Fig. 8, until the bobbin commences to revolve, leaving a free end about three inches long.

To Replace the Shuttle and Prepare for Sewing

Lower the needle-bar to its lowest point, open the front slid and place the shuttle in the carrier with the point towards the needle and the flat side towards the operator. *Always be sure that both front and back slides are CLOSED before commencing to sew.*

With the left hand take hold of the needle thread (leaving it slack from the end to the needle), turn the balance-wheel towards you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the shuttle thread: draw up gently the free end of the needle thread and the shuttle thread will appear; then draw the shuttle thread up through the hole in the throat-plate, lay the needle, lower the presser-foot upon it, and commence to sew, turning the wheel towards you.

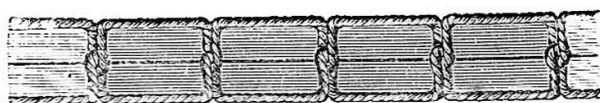
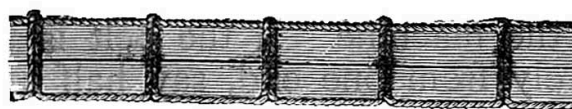
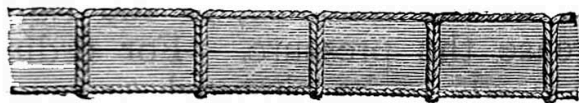
Be sure that every part is clean before you commence to sew.

To Regulate the Tension

The tension of the needle thread is regulated by turning the thumb-screw at the back of the face-plate (see Fig. 3) *towards* the operator to *diminish* the tension and in the *opposite* direction to *increase* it. The tension of the shuttle thread is regulated by the small screw-driver; turn to the right to increase, or to the left to diminish, the tension. (See Caution 4) The tension of the needle thread should be a *very little* stiffer than that of the hole at the end of the thread take-up lever. the tensions should be regulated so as to lock the stitch in the centre of the goods.

If there are loops or a straight thread on the *under* side of the material, it shows that the upper or needle-tension is too loose, and should be increased, as explained above.

If loops or a straight thread appear on the *upper* side of the goods, it shows that the upper tension is too tight, and it should be diminished so that the lock will be in the centre of the material and the stitch alike on both sides.



Care should be also taken to select thread suitable to the material to be sewn (see Table) for which too coarse a thread the lock of the stitch may not be hidden in the centre of the fabric.

To Remove the Work

Raise the needle-bar to its highest point. Raise the presser-bar lifter with the forefinger of the right hand, and at the same time press slightly with the thumb upon the tension thumb-nut at the back of the face-plate (see Fig. 3). Continue the pressure while with the left hand the work is drawn backwards and to the left about two inches; then cut the threads close to the goods, leaving two or three inches of thread with which to re-commence sewing.

To Alter the Length of Stitch

On the front of the bed below the trade-mark is the Feed Regulating Indicator Plate and Thumb-Screw. Loosen the thumb-screw and move it to the right to lengthen the stitch and to the left to shorten it. When the requisite length of stitch is obtained be sure to tighten the thumb-screw.

To Change the Pressure on Material

Turn the thumb-screw through which the presser-bar passes at the top of the head of the machine, to the right to increase, and to the left to decrease the pressure. For ordinary family sewing this pressure rarely needs to be changed.

General Remarks

The leather belt, which gives motion to the machine, should always be tight enough not to slip, but not so tight as to prevent the easy motion of the machine. If the belt is too long, uncouple it and cut off squarely from one end, say half an inch.

Be sure that the slides over the shuttle-race are kept closed. THIS IS IMPORTANT.

If the machine does not work well, it will be because some of the foregoing directions have not been followed; but users who cannot discover the cause should not alter the adjustments of the machine, but obtain the necessary assistance from the nearest office of the Company.

Tools and Accessories

We send with each Machine a set of Attachments, also all necessary Tools and Accessories, and a Machine Instruction Book.

Needles, Silks, Threads, and Oil

The Company keep in stock, at all their Branch offices, superior Needles of their own manufacture, the best quality of Silk Twist and Linen Thread, SUPERIOR GLACE and soft finished Cottons manufactured expressly for the Company, and highly refined extra quality machine oil.

Detailed Price List of Needles, Silk, Linen and Cotton Threads, send Post Free.

WHEN ORDERING PARTS, PLEASE STATE FOR 48K MACHINE

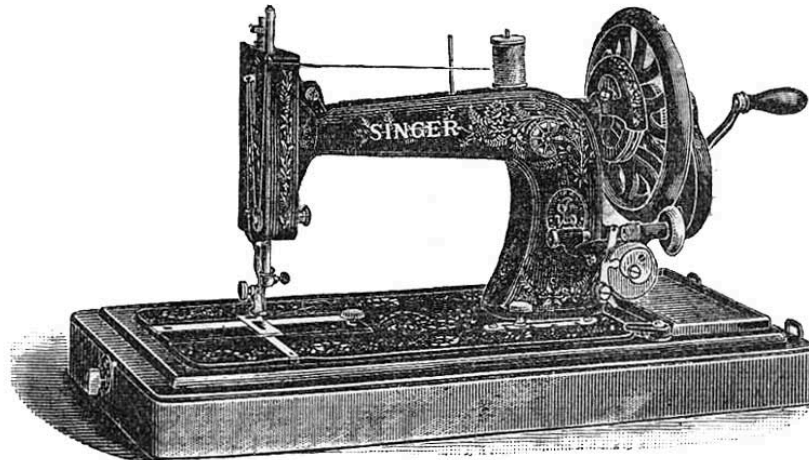
Instruction free to all.

Price Lists Gratis by Post. Printed directions in foreign languages.

Every Description of Sewing Machines Repaired or Exchanged.

48K Machine, Fitted to Work by Hand

FIG. 9.



The above illustration shows the 48K Machine on wood base fitted with hand-driving attachment. Thus fitted, these machines can be worked by hand upon an ordinary table.

It is also supplied with a wood cover, which, with the base, forms a most convenient portable case.

The hand motion is communicated by the handle acting upon the balance-wheel by a radial arm and spring catch. When working by foot, turn the spring catch out of contact with the wheel.

Singer's Stand Brace (with Belt thrown off). Patented.

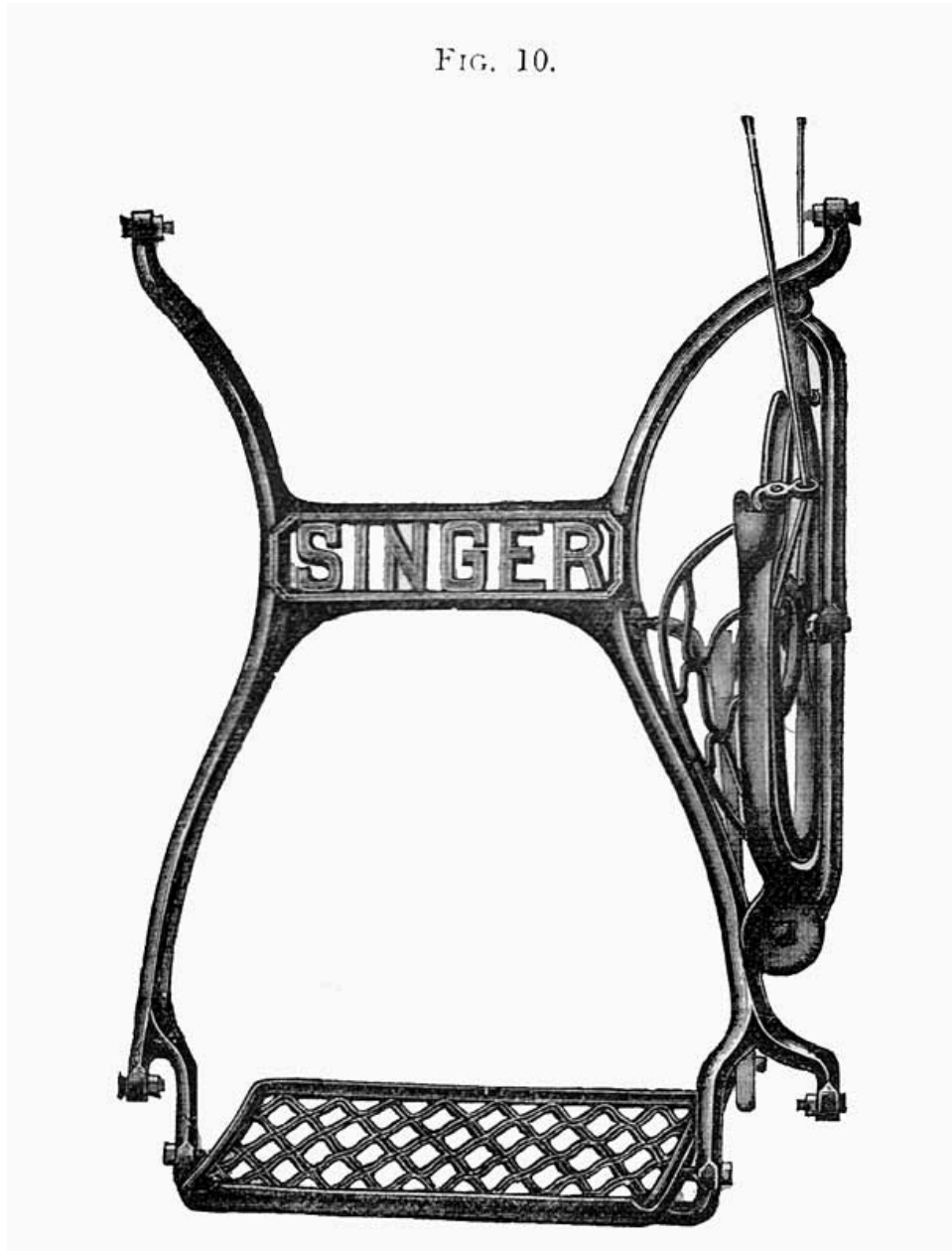


Fig. 10 shows our Stand Brace, with dress-guard and belt-shifter.

The band-wheel and treadle have their bearings entirely independent of the stand (or legs), thereby assuring a correct adjustment and easy action. This distinctive feature of Singer's Stand is of great importance to the health and comfort of the operator. The band-wheel and treadle also work upon adjustable centers, by means of which the friction is reduced to a minimum, while lost motion can be readily taken up. These devices render Singer's Stand the lightest running of any sewing machine stand ever constructed.

Singer's Belt Shifter



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 in its place, and operate the treadle as in sewing (with the wheel turning towards you), when a single revolution of the wheel will bring the belt back in place.

Singer's Pitman



Fig. 12 shows our 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 band-wheel.

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
THE ATTACHMENTS

FOR USING ON

The Singer Manufacturing Company's

48 K

(RECIPROCATING SHUTTLE)

SEWING MACHINES

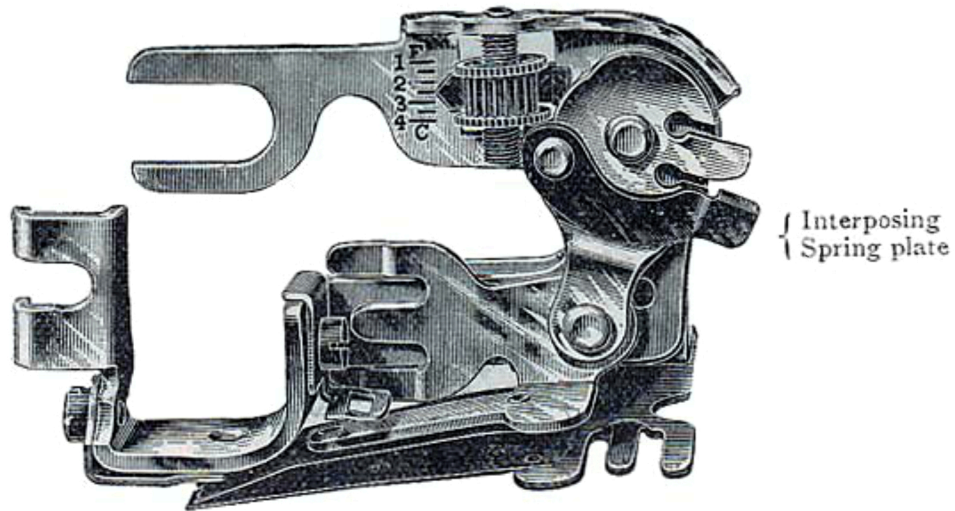
The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SOLE MANUFACTURE OF THE CELEBRATED

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

149, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



List No. 26156.

For 48 K Machines.

This is an illustration of the Ruffler (26156) in the condition required for use on the 48 K Machines. *Note particularly* that the spring plate is *below* the in the stop in the ruffling blade arm. In this position the spring plate is inoperative, it not being required with the 48 K Machines.

The Ruffler is not included in the price of the Machine.

The Tuck-Marker

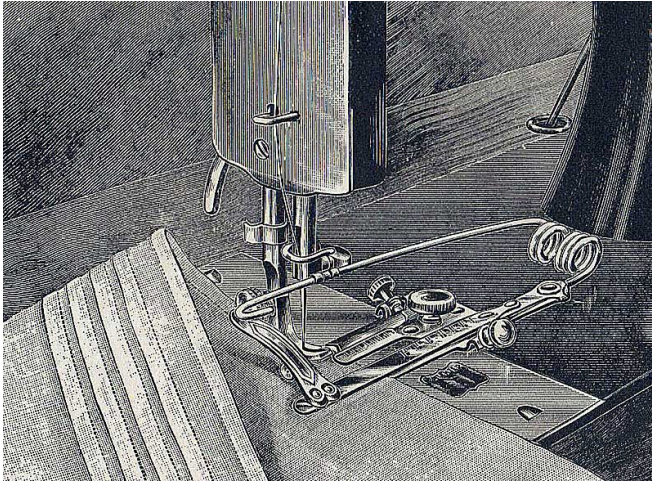


Fig. 13 The Tuck-Marker

Attach the tuck-marker to the machine by the guide thumb-screw, as here shown, passing the needle through the eyelet upon the marker-lever. Adjust the gauge to the desired width for the tuck, and the marker-slide to the distance required from the needle to the fold of the next tuck. Fix the thumb-screws firmly, then stitch the tuck folded, and the

action of the marker will gauge and mark the next one ready for folding. If more space is wanted between the tucks, move the marker from the needle; if less, move it towards the needle, being careful not to move the gauge.

The Braider

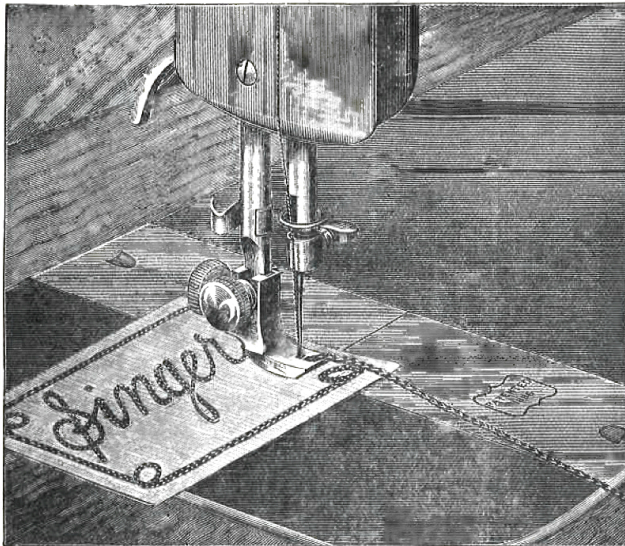


Fig. 14 The Braider

Raise the presser-foot to its highest point, loosen the screw that holds the presser-foot in place, and slip off the foot downward. Put on in its place the extra presser-foot (which is also the braider), and before tightening the screw push the foot as far up on the foot-bar as it will go. Pass the braid through the hole in the braider, in front of the needle, as shown above, and carefully follow the pattern to be braided.

Set of Wide Hemmers

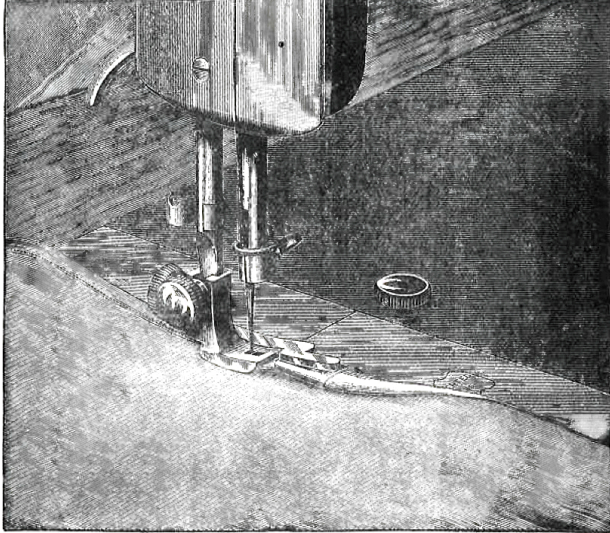


Fig. 15 Set of Wide Hemmers

commence to sew, being careful to guide the edge of the fabric so as to keep the scroll full.

These hemmers are of four different widths. Adjust the extra presser-foot (as explained on under Braider), and attach the hemmer to the presser-foot by means of the thumb-screw at the back of the foot. The edge of the scroll will then be in a line with the needle, and the attachment ready for use. Pass the right hand edge of the fabric into the hemmer, turning it over and drawing it backward and forward until it fills the scroll; then lower the presser-foot and

The Binder

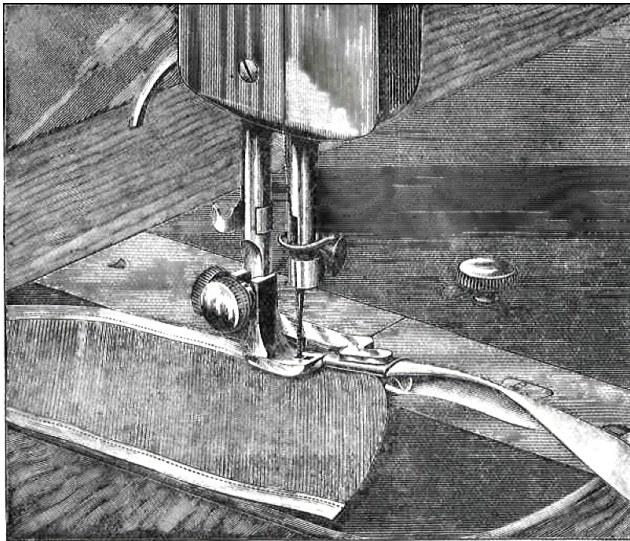


Fig. 16 The Binder

screw and adjust the binder to the desired position. The binding should be of sufficient width to fill the scroll, and should be cut on the bias, if convenient.

To bind a scalloped edge, fold the material at the point where two scallops meet, so that an almost straight edge is presented; then bind past the point and partly round the outer curve, and repeat the operation for each successive scallop.

Attach the binder in the same way as the wide hemmer. Then cut the end of the binding to a point and pass it into the scrolls as far as the needle. Then place the material to be bound in the recess of the binder, lower the presser-foot and proceed to sew, guiding the material so as to keep its edge within the recess and close to the binding. If the sewing is too close to, or too far from, the edge of the binding, loosen the

The binder sent out with machines is of the size most generally required, but other sizes can be obtained from the Company if desired.

The Quilter

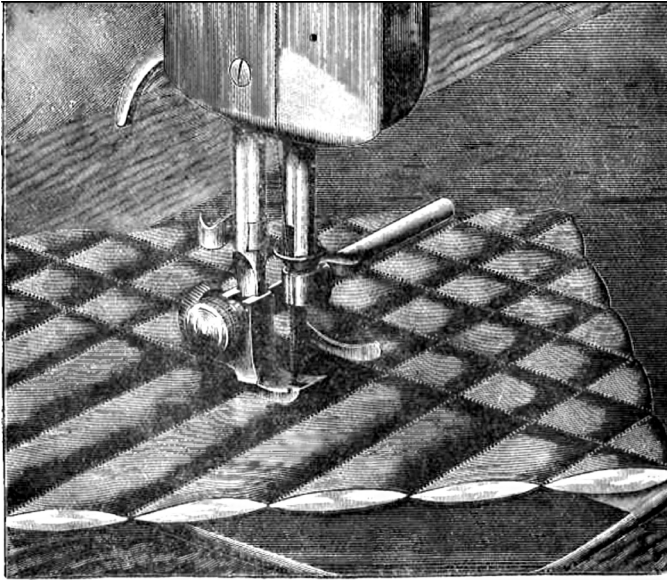


Fig. 17 The Quilter

Attach the quilter to the extra presser-foot (see Braider), and adjust the guide to space the required distance between the lines of stitching. In commencing to quilt, use the outer edge of the cloth, a crease formed by folding, or a chalk line for the first line of stitching. Each succeeding row may be made equidistant (or otherwise as desired) by keeping the last row of stitching under the quilter-guide.

The Ruffler - Ruffling

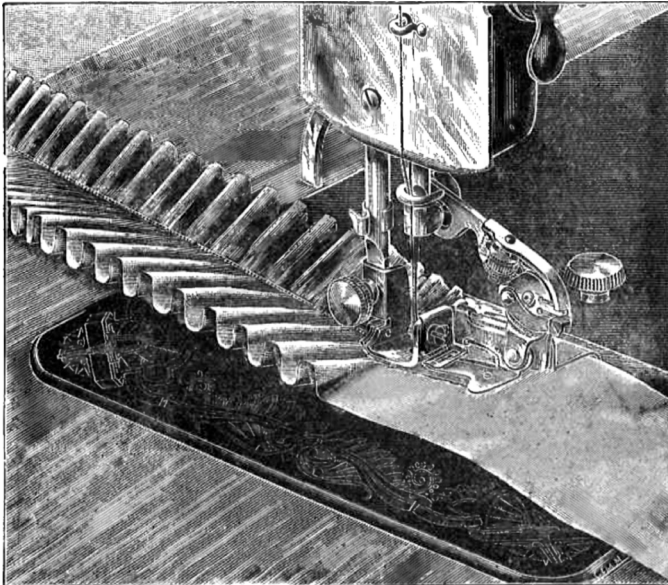


Fig. 18 The Ruffler - Ruffling

Remove the presser-foot and attach the Ruffler, in its place, connecting the lever with the needle-clamp as shown in the illustration.

Place the goods to be ruffled between the lower or separator plate and the ruffling blade, push forward until under the needle, lower the presser-bar and proceed.

The stroke of the ruffling blade is governed by the regulating nut in the lever. To make a fine gather, shorten the stitch and the stroke of the ruffling blade. A full gather requires a longer stroke of the ruffler blade.

To Ruffle and Sew on

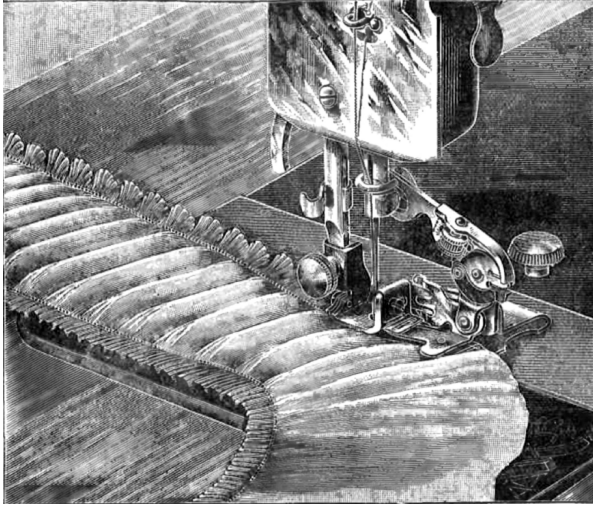


Fig. 18 The Ruffler - Ruffling

Place the band below the separator plate, the piece to be ruffled between the separator plate and ruffling blade, and proceed as in "Ruffling."

CAUTION - The Ruffler should never, under any circumstances, be operated without cloth between the blades.

The Ruffler is not included in the price of the Machine.

The Ruffler - Puffing

Cut the goods as wide as the puff is wanted, allowing for seams, and ruffle each edge alternatively as shown.

The puff may be made and stitched to a band at one operation by following instructions "To Ruffle and Sew on."

The Foot-Hemmer, for Narrow Hemming

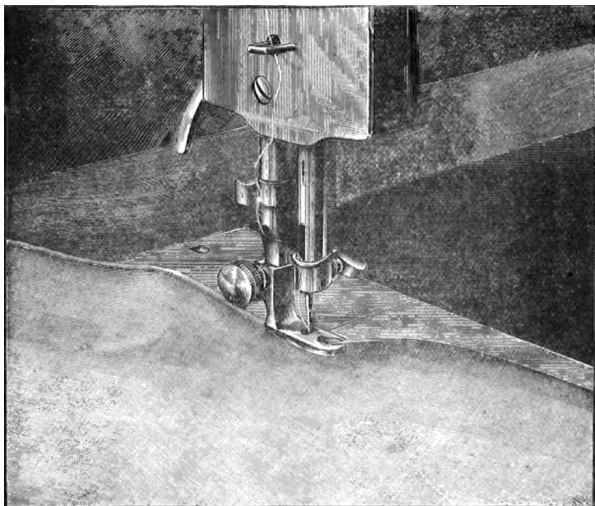


Fig. 20 The Foot-Hemmer

Adjust the foot-hemmer in the same manner as explained for the braider.

Trim a corner of the cloth and fold it over for about half-an-inch; insert it in the mouth of the hemmer and draw or push it along until it reaches the needle. Then let down the presser-bar, and when starting to sew, pull gentle on the ends of the threads to help the work along a few stitches until the feed catches it. Hold the edge of the

goods between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, taking care that the mouth of the hemmer is just full. Should the edge of the cloth begin to run out of the hemmer, raise the hand slightly to the right; should too much cloth run in, lower the hand slightly to the left.

The Foot-hemmers, Figs. 20, 21, and 22, are not included in the price of the Machine.

Hemming and Sewing on Lace in One Operation

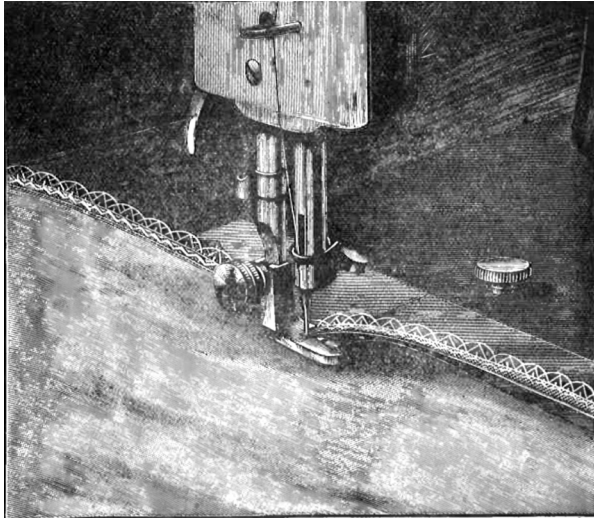


Fig. 18 The Ruffler - Ruffling

Start a narrow hem, as explained under Foot-Hemmer. When the hem is well started, raise the presser-bar and the needle. Pass the end of the lace through the slot in the right side of hemmer, carrying it backwards under the needle and the back of the hemmer, but on top of the hem.

Take care that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer, and that the needle will go down through the lace and hem together. Then let down the presser-bar and guide the lace over the front of the hemmer, taking care that the lace is well in the slot, and follow the instructions for hemming.

The Feller

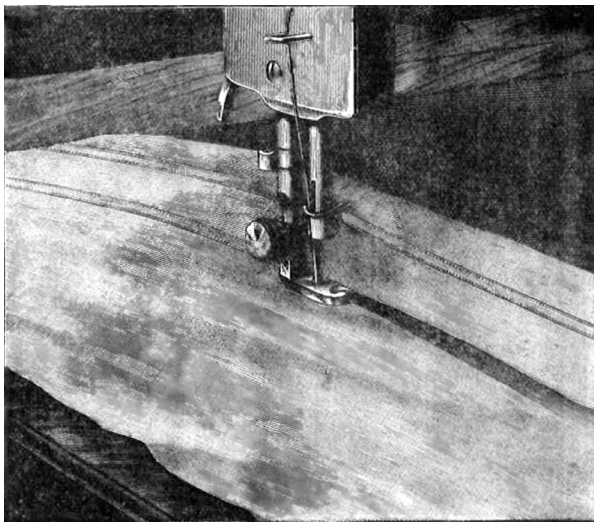


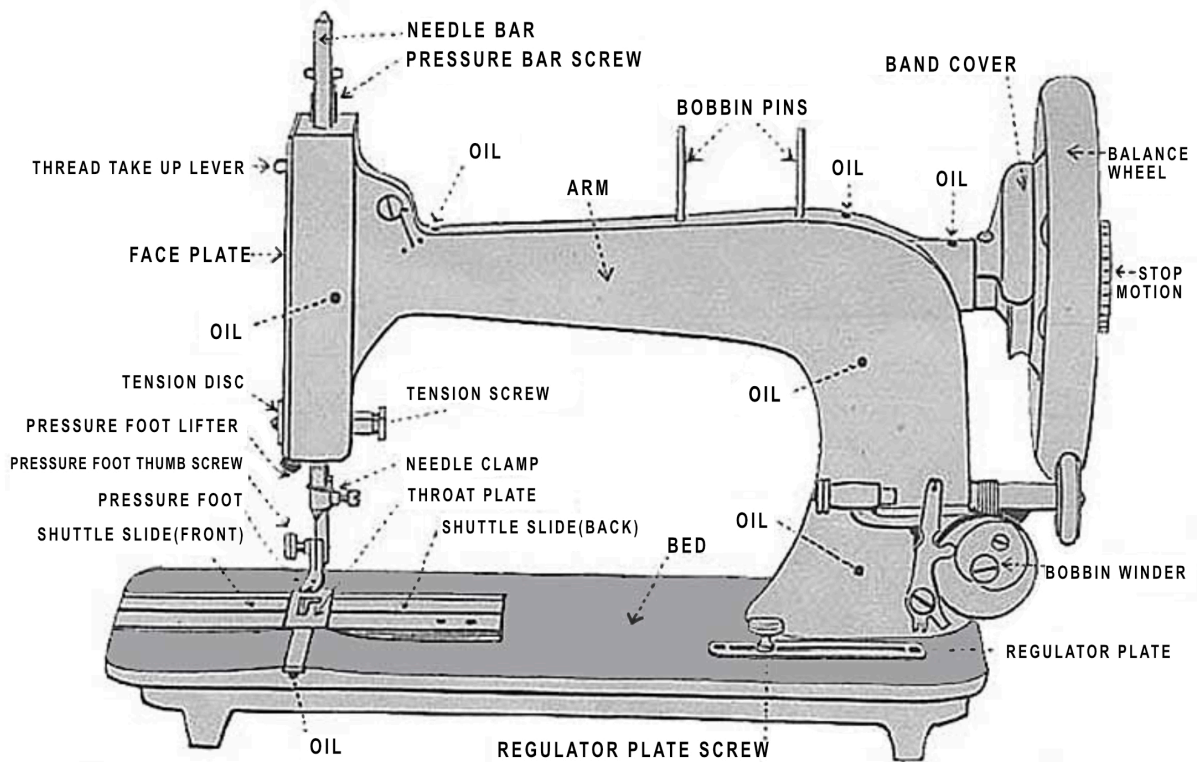
Fig. 18 The Ruffler - Ruffling

To make a fell seam first sew the two pieces of material together about one-fourth of an inch from the edges. The foot-hemmer (which is also the feller) can be used as an ordinary presser-foot in making this joining seam. Proceed, as in hand-felling, to trim one of the edges as close to the line of sewing as security permits, the wider edge being left of just sufficient width to

fill the scroll of the feller. Then open the work flat, wrong side up, the two edges standing up straight, and taking the work near the beginning of the first seam in the left hand and the ends of the thread in the right hand, introduce the edges of the material into the feller. let down the presser-bar and commence to sew the second seam - taking care that the first seam passes close to the left hand edge of the mouth of the feller over which both edges of the material should be made to pass.

The Foot-hemmer, Figs. 20, 21, and 22, are not included in the price of the Machine.

FIG. 3. Enlarge View from Page 1





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