FORM K 83.
I.F.C.B. & I.M.C.B.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

The Singer Manufacturing Company's

CENTRAL BOBBIN

(15 K AND 16 K)

SEWING MACHINES

FOR MANUFACTURING.

1900

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING THE

I.F.C.B. & I.M.C.B. MACHINES.

To Oil the Machine.

OIL-HOLES will be found for all bearings which cannot be reached without them. To oil the needle-bar link turn the balance-wheel until the upper end of the link comes opposite the hole in the face-plate. The shuttle-race should be oiled sparingly, but frequently, if the machine is in constant use. When oiling the spooler-spindle, carefully avoid getting oil on the rubber-ring. The large hole to the right of the spool-pin is for oiling the main crank. Special care must be taken when oiling this crank that the needle-bar is at its lowest point, as the crank will then be in correct position for oiling. In no case should more oil be used than is needed—a single drop being sufficient at any point. 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 because some place has been overlooked. If the machine runs hard after standing for some time

use a little paraffin oil or naphtha on the wearing points, run rapidly, wipe clean, and then oil as before directed. If the machine still runs hard, it is because some bearing has been overlooked in cleaning and oiling. The machine should be oiled at least once a-day if in constant use, and if running at a high rate of speed it will require oiling more frequently than when driven at a moderate rate; especially in regard to the main crank, the shaft-bearings to the left of the balance-wheel, the hole at each end of the short rock-shaft beneath the bed, and the slide-way for the roller on the rock-shaft. After standing for some time the machine should always be cleaned and oiled before using.

To Oil the Stand.

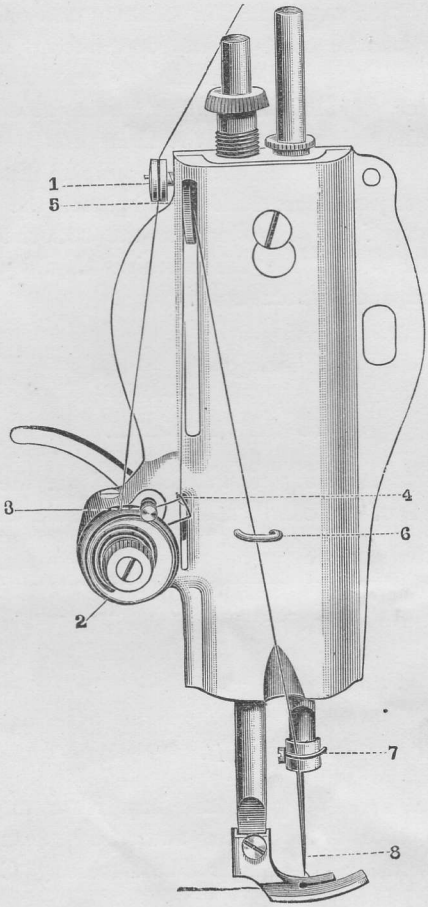
The points requiring oil in the stand are the bearings at each end of the band wheel crank, treadle, and treadle pitman.

The rule given for cleaning the machine, and quantity of oil used in oiling, applies also to the stand.

Oil.

To make sure of good oil, buy it at any of the Company's offices or from their authorised salesmen. See that the words, "The Singer Manufacturing Company," are moulded in relief upon the bottle.

FIG. 1.



To Set the Needle.

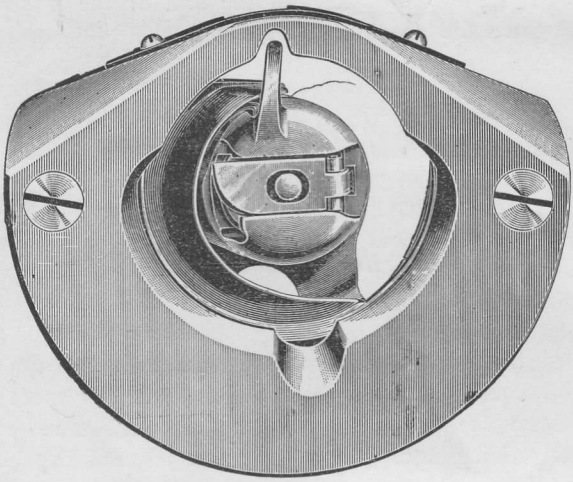
First turn the balance-wheel towards you until the needle-bar moves up to its highest point; loosen the screw in the needle-clamp; and put the needle up into the clamp as far as it will go, with its long groove to the left and the eye in line with the arm of the machine then tighten the needle-clamp screw.

To Thread the Needle.

FIG. 1.

Turn the balance-wheel towards you until the thread take-up lever is at its highest point; place the spool of thread on the spool-pin; pass the thread between the thread retaining discs (1) on the back edge of the face-plate, downward between the tension discs (2) from the back, up, and over the tension release pin (3) from behind, and into the hook of the take-up spring (4), up and through the eyelet in the end of the take-up lever (5) from the back, down into the eyelet on the front of the face-plate (6), into the eyelet at the lower end of the needle-bar (7), and from left to right through the eye of the needle (8). Sufficient thread should be drawn through the eye to leave an end about two inches long, when the take-up lever is at its highest point, with which to commence sewing.

FIG. 2.



To Remove the Bobbin-Case and Bobbin.

With the take-up lever remaining at its highest point, draw out the slide in the bed of the machine, using the left hand, lift the left-hand end of the latch lever on the front of the bobbin-case and draw out the bobbin-case, turn its open end down, and the bobbin will drop out.

FIG. 3.

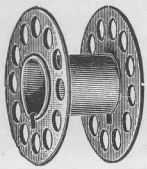
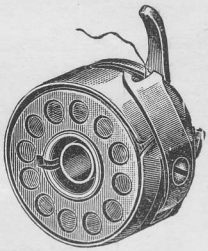


FIG. 4.



To Wind the Bobbin.

Press the bobbin on the bobbin-winder spindle till it reaches the shoulder; then pass the free end of the thread from the spool on the spool-pin of the machine about an inch through one of the holes in the outer flange of the bobbin from the inside, and operate the treadle the same as in sewing. Hold the end of the thread outside the bobbin till enough is wound to secure it; then break off the end.

To Thread the Bobbin-Case.

Turn the open end of the bobbin-case upwards, drop the bobbin into it, and draw the thread into the slot in the bobbin-case and under the tension spring, into the delivery eye in the end of the tension spring, leaving a free end two inches long. Fig. 4 shows the bobbin in the bobbin-case and the bobbin-case threaded ready to be replaced in the shuttle body. After threading, place the bobbin case on the centre pin of the shuttle body with the position finger opposite the opening in the shuttle

race cap, and press it back until the position finger enters the opening and the bobbin-case is latched as in fig. 2.

Care must be taken to keep the inside of bobbin-case clean. Moisten with oil a small piece of cloth and wipe the inside of bobbin-case; also the centre pin of shuttle three or four times a-day if in constant use.

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 towards 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. Draw the shuttle-thread up through the hole in the throat-plate, and lay both threads back underneath the presser-foot; then place the material beneath the needle, lower the presser-foot upon it, and commence to sew, turning the wheel towards you.

To Remove the Work.

Let the take-up lever rest at its highest point; take hold of the upper thread between the take-up lever and the eyelet on the front of the face-plate, draw down about two inches of thread, raise the presser-foot and draw the fabric back and to the left till this slack in the thread is taken up, then cut the threads close to the goods.

To Regulate the Tensions.

To regulate the shuttle-tension, first remove the bobbin case; the shuttle-tension may then be regulated by the screw in the tension-spring nearest the delivery eye (see fig. 4). Using the small screw-driver, turn the screw to the right to increase the tension, and in the opposite direction to diminish it.

When once properly adjusted, the shuttle-tension will seldom require to be changed for any kind of thread commonly used, as a perfect stitch can usually be obtained by regulating the tension on the upper or needle-thread.

To regulate the upper tension, turn the small thumb-screw in front of the tension discs towards you to increase the tension, and from you to diminish it. If there are loops or a straight thread on the under side of the fabric, the upper or needle-tension should be increased; but if the under thread is drawn up so that the lock in the stitch shows at the top of the fabric, the tension should be diminished and so adjusted that the lock will be in the centre of the fabric, and the stitch alike on both sides. If it is found difficult to draw up the under thread sufficiently to leave the lock in the centre of the fabric, without requiring so much tension on the upper thread as to cause it to break frequently, it is quite evident that there is too much tension on the *under* thread. Or, if it is found necessary to use a very *light* upper tension to prevent the upper thread from lying straight on the *top* of the fabric, better results may be obtained by slightly tightening the *shuttle*-tension.

To Alter the Length of Stitch.

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

To Change the Pressure on the 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 need never 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. Customers can be supplied with needles, etc., by mail, on receipt of Post Office or Postal Orders in payment.

Relative Sizes of Needles and Thread.

Round Point Needles for Cloth.	Wedge and Twist Points for Leather Work.
B.... { 80, 100 Cotton. 24, 30 Silk.	O .....24, 36 Silk.
½. ... { 60, 80 Cotton. 20 Silk.	B .....18, 20 Silk.
1.... { 40, 60 Cotton. 16, 18 Silk.	½.....12, 16 Silk.
2.... { 24, 40 Cotton. 10, 12 Silk.	1..... { 40 to 60 Cotton. 10, 12 Silk.
3.... { 20, 24 Cotton. 60, 80 Linen.	2..... { 40, 60 Linen. 8 Silk.
4.... { 40, 60 Linen, or very coarse Cotton.	3.....35, 40 Linen.
5.... 24, 40 Linen.	4..... ..24, 35 Linen.

The Company use and recommend DEWHURST'S SUPERIOR GLACÉ and SIX-CORD COTTON.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

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