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INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

OF

Class 24

ONE NEEDLE. SINGLE THREAD CHAIN STITCH

FOR MANUFACTURING

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

THE IMPORTANCE OF USING SINGER OIL FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE

"The Best is the Cheapest"

KNOWING from many years' experience the great importance of using GOOD OIL, we put up an extra quality machine oil, especially prepared for sewing machines.

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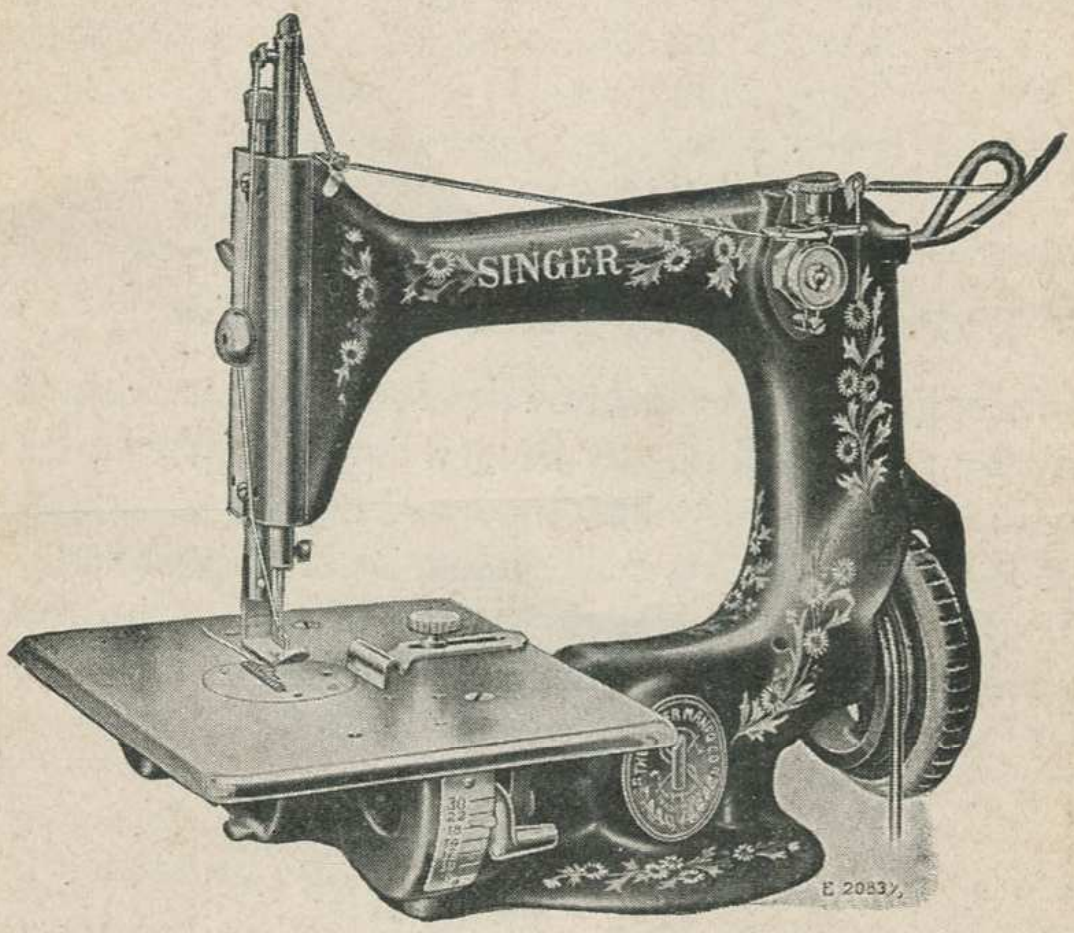
SINGER SEWING MACHINES



OF

Class 24

ONE NEEDLE. SINGLE THREAD CHAIN STITCH

FOR MANUFACTURING

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Purchasing of Parts and Needles

Supplies of parts and needles for Singer machines can be purchased at any Singer shop or ordered by mail. If orders are sent by mail, money or a post office order covering their value, including postage, should be enclosed and the order will then be promptly filled and forwarded by mail or express.

DESCRIPTION

Machines Nos. 24-6, 24-7, 24-26, 24-31, 24-32, 24-33 and 24-53 are designed for plain stitching in light and medium weight fabrics and are used in the manufacture of a great variety of articles.

Machine No. 24-13 is fitted with an adjustable gathering feed for gathering at high speed, light material for infants' wear, aprons, dresses, etc.

Machines Nos. 24-14 and 24-34 are fitted with a special tuck marking attachment for tucking aprons, dresses, infants' wear, etc.

Machine No. 24-19 is fitted with a plaiting attachment for making knife plaits, single, double and triple box plaits.

Machine No. 24-23 is fitted with ruffling mechanism for ruffling aprons, dresses, infants' wear, shirts, wrappers, underwear, etc.

Machines Nos. 24-39 and 24-52 are designed for seaming, imitation spoke stitching, etc., in the manufacture of umbrellas and parasols.

Machine No. 24-54 is designed for forming and stitching picot edging upon casket linings, curtains, draperies, etc.

Machine No. 24-56 is designed for use in the manufacture of caps. All sizes of caps from the smallest to the largest are easily handled, the bed being so arranged that it can be instantly made wide or narrow as desired.

Machine No. 24-57 is designed for making linings for women's hats. It is fitted with a combination attachment which will fold a bias strip to form piping into which a cord may be inserted, while the gathering feed with which the machine is also fitted, gathers the side of the encircling strip, the whole being simultaneously stitched to the crown of the lining.

Speed

The following list gives the maximum speed recommended for Machines of Class 24 having one needle.

MACHINE	STITCHES PER MINUTE
24–6	2000
24–7	2000
24–13	2500
24–14	2500
24–19	1000
24–23	2000
24–26	2500
24–31	2500
24–32	2500
24–33	2000
24–34	2500
24–39	2500
24–52	2500
24–53	2500
24–54	2000
24–56	3200
24–57	2000

These machines should be run slower than the maximum speed at first until the parts which are in movable contact have become glazed by their action upon each other. When these machines are in operation the balance wheel should always turn over from the operator.

Instructions for Operating the Machine on a Treadle Stand

Raise the presser foot by means of the presser bar lifter to prevent injury to the foot and feed. Place your feet upon the treadle and with the right hand turn the balance wheel over from you. This will start the band wheel, treadle and pitman. Continue the motion thus begun by an alternate pressure of heel and toe on the treadle until a regular and easy movement is acquired, and the balance wheel kept in continuous rotation by the use of the feet alone. The band wheel can only turn in one direction.

When you are thoroughly familiar with the treadle movement place a piece of cloth under the presser foot, let the foot down upon it, and operate the machine in this way without being threaded, until you have become accustomed to guiding the material.

To Ensure Perfect Action of the Machine

Do not run the machine with the presser foot resting on the feed without cloth under the presser foot.

Do not run the machine when the needle is threaded unless there is cloth under the presser foot.

Do not try to help the machine by pulling the fabric lest you bend the needle. The machine feeds the work without assistance.

Needles

Needles for Machines of Class 24 having one needle are of the Class and Variety numbers given in the following table:

Machines	Class Variety Nos. of Needles	Sizes
24-6 24-7	24 x 1 For Cloth	7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
	24 x 2 For Leather	8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
24-13 24-14 24-19 24-26 24-52 24-53 24-54 24-57	24 x 1	7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
24-23 24-31 24-32 24-33 24-34 24-39	24 x 7	7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.
24-56	24 x 11	7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.

The size of the needle to be used should be determined by the size of the thread which must pass freely through the eye of the needle. If rough or uneven thread is used, or if it passes with difficulty through the eye of the needle the successful use of the machine will be interfered with.

Orders for needles must specify the *quantity* required, the *size* number, also the *class* and *variety* numbers separated by an x.

The following is an example of an intelligible order:

"100 No. 14, 24 x 1 Needles," if for Cloth.
"100 No. 11, 24 x 2 Needles," if for Leather.
"100 No. 11, 24 x 7 Needles."

No other needles will give as good results as those furnished by the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Relative Sizes of Needles, Thread and Stitches

Classes of Work	Sizes of Needles	Cotton	Silk	Stitches per Inch
Very fine silks, chiffons, batiste, etc.	7	200	OOO	30
	8	150	OOO	30
	9	120	OOO	30
Fine silk goods, lawns, linens, cambrics, muslins, etc.	11	100	OOO	26
	13	90	OOO	26
Shirtings, sheetings, muslins, dressmaking and all classes of general work.	14	80	OO	22
	14	70	O	22
	14	60	A	20
Light woolen goods, flannels, heavy silk, etc.	16	50	B	18
	16	40	C	18
	17	30	D	14
Heavy woolens and all coarse fabrics, etc.	18	20	E	12

To Set the Needle

Turn the balance wheel over from you until the needle bar moves up to its highest point. Loosen the set screw or nut, as the case may be, in the lower end of the needle bar and put the needle up into the bar as far as it will go with the long groove of the needle toward the left, the eye of the needle being directly in line with the arm of the machine, then tighten the set screw or nut.

To Thread the Needle

Pass the thread from the unwinder through the thread guide (1, Fig. 2), from right to left through

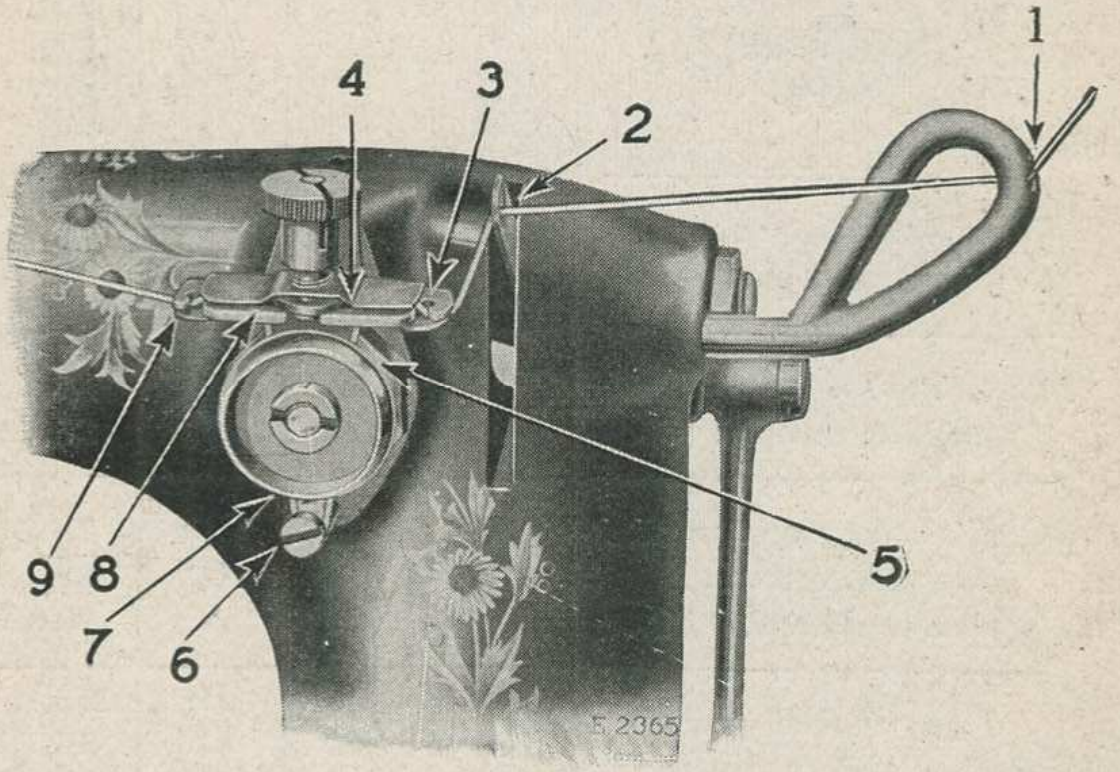


FIG. 2. THREADING THE NEEDLE ON MACHINE NO. 24-26

the hole in the end of the thread pull-off (2, Fig. 2), upward through the hole (3, Fig. 2), into the notch (4, Fig. 2) passing the thread between the thread retainer plate and frame. Then pass the thread down through the tension (5, Fig. 2) under from

right to left around the tension stud (6, Fig. 2), up through the tension (7, Fig. 2) into the notch

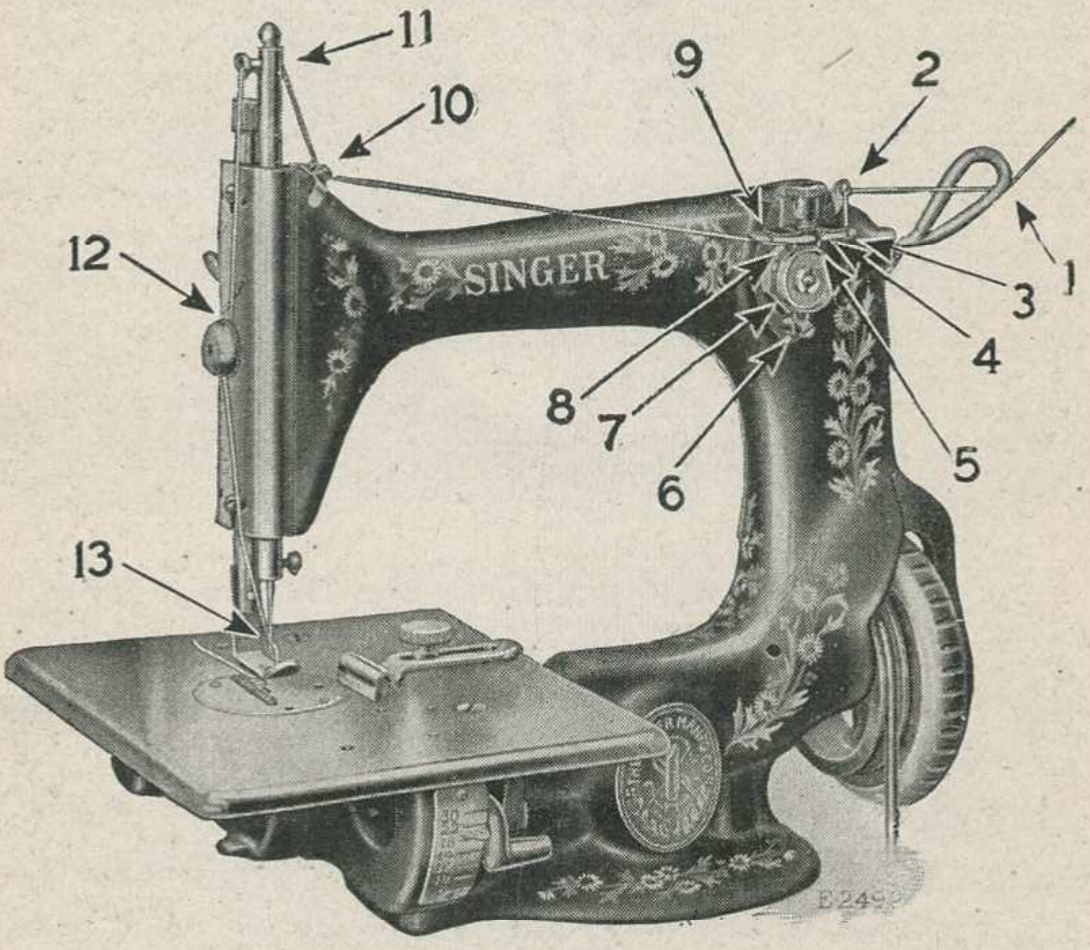


FIG. 3. THREADING THE NEEDLE ON MACHINE NO. 24-26

(8, Fig. 2) and under the thread retainer plate, down through the hole (9, Fig. 2), through the thread guide (10, Fig. 3), from right to left through the tube (11, Fig. 3) in the upper end of the needle bar, down back of the thread retainer (12, Fig. 3) and from left to right through the eye of the needle (13, Fig. 3). Draw about three inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to commence sewing.

To Commence Sewing

Place the material beneath the presser foot and lower the presser foot. Lay the forefinger of the left hand gently on the end of the thread and turn the balance wheel over from you until the first stitch is made. Then place the end of the thread back under the presser foot and commence to sew.

To Remove the Work

Sew two stitches past the end of the seam and stop the needle bar at its highest point, then with

FIG. 4. STITCHING FASTENED AT THE END OF A SEAM

the left hand draw about three inches of thread through the tension discs. With the right hand draw the slack thread through the eye of the needle, then pull the thread upward from the work, the presser foot being down, and cut the thread close to the goods. Raise the presser foot, pull the work from you and the end of the thread will be drawn through the loop; then pull the end of the thread to fasten as shown in Fig. 4.

To Fasten Off the Stitching in the Work

When it is necessary to fasten off the last stitch in the work, stop the machine with the needle in

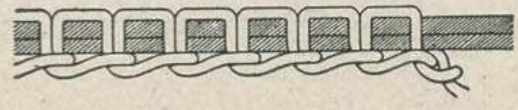


FIG. 5. STITCHING FASTENED OFF IN THE WORK

the work, place the fingers on the material close to the presser foot to prevent the work from moving, raise the presser foot and take one more stitch in the last hole made (see Fig. 5, page 10) and stop the needle bar at its highest point, then with the left hand draw about three inches of thread through the tension discs. With the right hand draw the slack thread through the eye of the needle, then pull the thread upward from the work and cut the thread close to the goods.

Pull the work from you and the end of the thread will be drawn through the loop; then pull the end of the thread to fasten as shown in Fig. 5, page 10.

To Take Out a Seam

The seam can be readily taken apart without injury to the material by unfastening the last stitch and drawing out the thread in the opposite direction to that in which the seam was sewn.

In cases where both ends of a seam are likely to be trimmed, as in fitting a garment, etc., always begin the seam at the end which is sure to be trimmed; at the other end reverse the work and stitch back sufficient distance to allow for trimming.

To Regulate the Tension

On Machines Nos. 24-13, 24-14, 24-26, 24-32, 24-39, 24-52, 24-54 and 24-57 the tensions are automatic and require no changing for the variations in the length of stitch or the thickness of the material.

On Machines Nos. 24-6, 24-7, 24-19, 24-23, 24-31, 24-33, 24-34, 24-53 and 24-56 the tension is regulated by the thumb nut at the front of the tension discs. To increase the tension turn the thumb nut over to the right. To decrease the tension turn the thumb nut over to the left.

To Regulate the Length of Stitch

The length of stitch is regulated by moving the stitch regulator (A, Fig. 6, page 13) located under the cloth plate, up or down.

The stitch index shown in Fig. 6, located under the cloth plate, is marked with figures corresponding with the range of stitches to the inch that the machine will make. The pointer shows the number of stitches to the inch that the machine is ready to make.

The length of stitch must be regulated according to the size of cotton or silk as shown in the table on page 7.

To Turn a Corner

Stop the machine as the needle is leaving the goods. Raise the presser foot and turn the work as desired, using the point of the needle as a pivot.

To Regulate the Pressure on the Material

The pressure on the material is regulated by the thumb screw (A, Fig. 7, page 13) at the top of the machine. To increase the pressure turn this thumb screw over to the right. To decrease the pressure turn the thumb screw over to the left.

The pressure should be only heavy enough to enable the feed to move the work along evenly.

To Oil the Machine

To ensure easy running the machine requires oiling and if used continuously it should be oiled at least twice each day.

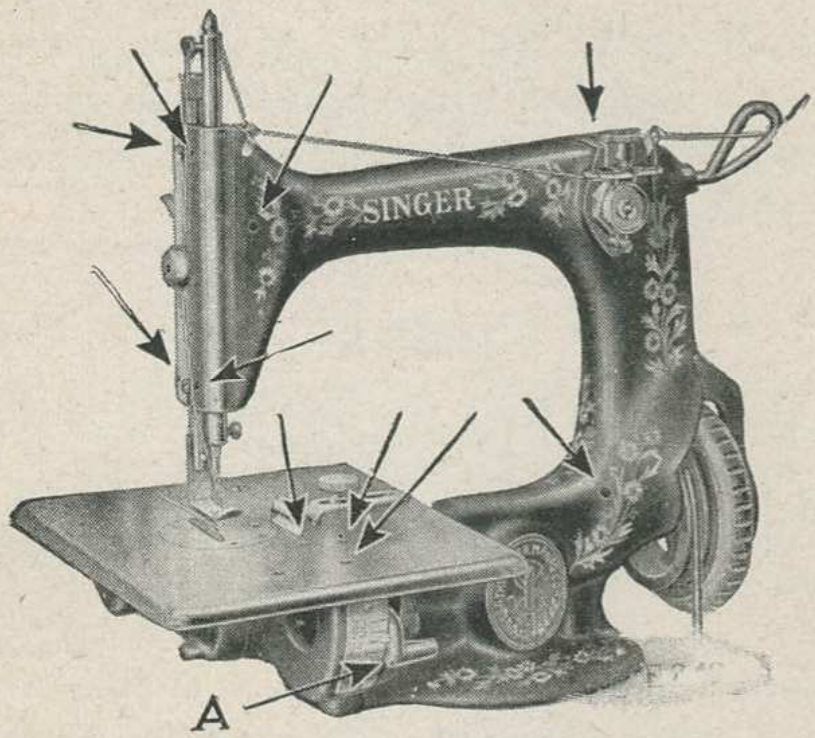


FIG. 6 OILING POINTS AT THE FRONT OF THE MACHINE

Oil should be applied at each of the places shown by arrows in Figs. 6 and 7. Do **not** oil the automatic tension.

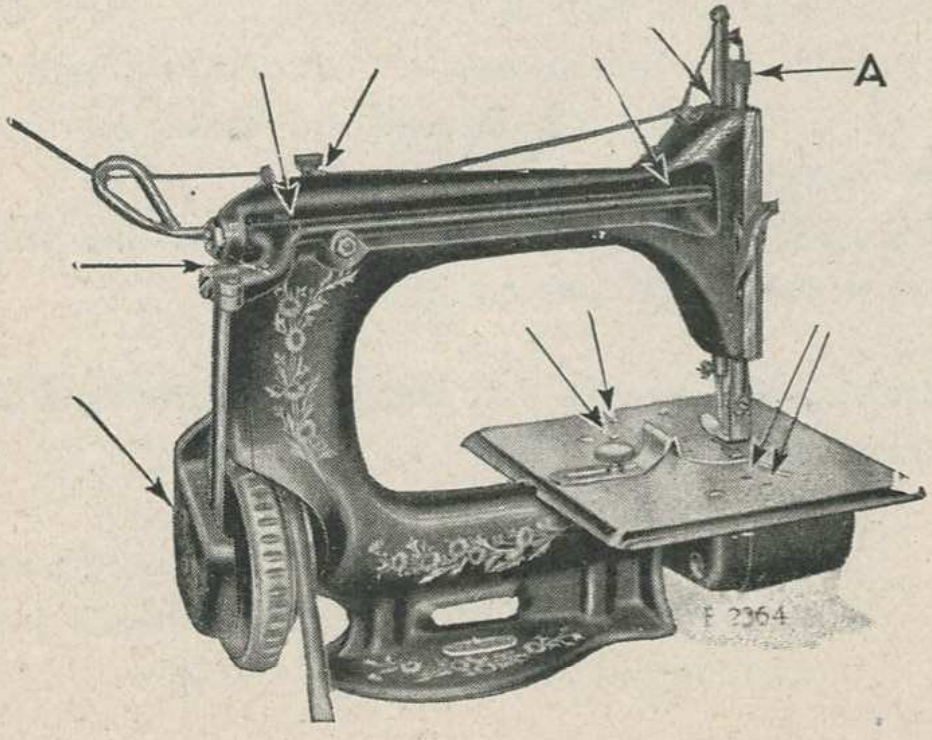


FIG. 7. OILING POINTS AT THE BACK OF THE MACHINE

To oil the stand, put a drop of oil on the centres upon which the band wheel and treadle works, and both ends of the pitman rod which connects the treadle with the band wheel.

HINTS

The Belt. See that the belt is not too tight; it should always be tight enough not to slip. If too loose remove the hook at one end, shorten the belt and rejoin.

Machine Working Heavily. If the machine runs hard after standing idle for some time use a little kerosene in the oiling places, run the machine rapidly then wipe clean and oil.

To Avoid Breaking Needles. See that the presser foot is securely fastened by the thumb screw. Do not sew heavy seams or very thick goods with too fine a needle. A large needle and thread to correspond should be used on heavy work (see page 7).

See that the needle is not bent and avoid pulling the material when stitching.

Breaking Thread. If the thread breaks it may be caused by:

Improper threading.
The thread being too coarse for size of needle.
The needle being bent, having a blunt point, or being set incorrectly.

Skipping Stitches. The needle may not be accurately set into the needle bar or the needle may be blunt or bent. The needle may not correspond to the size of the thread as given in the table on page 7.

Thread Caught on the Looper. When this difficulty occurs pull down the looper gate covering the looper under the cloth plate and clear the thread from the looper, being careful not to scratch the looper.

THE IMPORTANCE OF USING SINGER NEEDLES FOR SEWING MACHINES

The best stitching results will be obtained from sewing machines fitted with Singer Needles.

Singer Needles can be purchased from any Singer Shop or Singer Salesman.

This Trade Mark Embossed in Brass
Is on the Arm of Every
Singer Sewing Machine