

**INSTRUCTIONS**

FOR USING

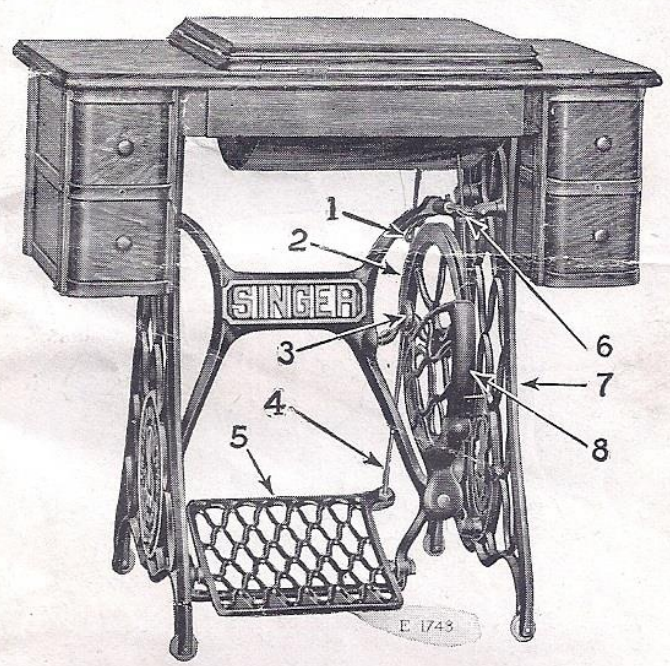
**SINGER SEWING MACHINE**

**No. 24**

CHAIN STITCH, FOR FAMILY USE

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**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**



PARTS OF THE MACHINE STAND

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. BELT GUIDE       | 5. TREADLE      |
| 2. BAND WHEEL       | 6. BELT SHIFTER |
| 3. BAND WHEEL CRANK | 7. LEG          |
| 4. PITMAN           | 8. DRESS GUARD  |

### Instructions for Operating the Machine

Raise the presser foot (4, Fig. 3) by means of the presser bar lifter (2, Fig. 3) to prevent injury to the

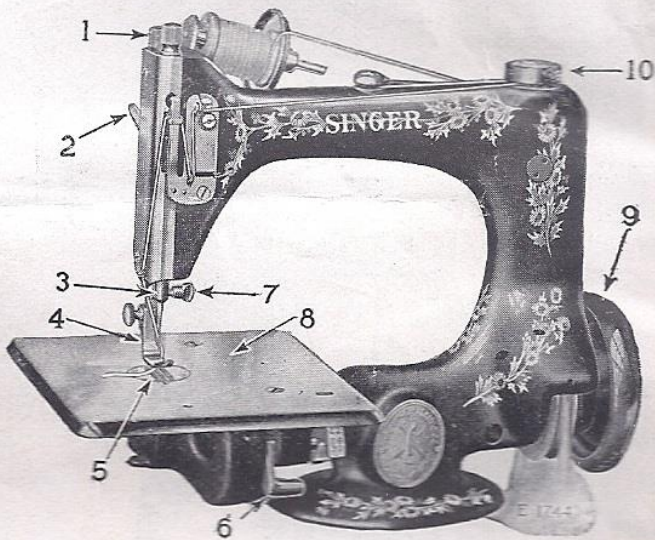


FIG. 3. FRONT VIEW OF THE MACHINE

foot (4, Fig. 3) and feed (5, Fig. 3). Place your feet upon the treadle and with the right hand turn the balance wheel (9, Fig. 3) 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.

### To Set the Needle

Turn the balance wheel over from you until the needle bar (3, Fig. 3, page 4) moves up to its highest point. Loosen the thumb screw (7, Fig. 3, page 4) in the lower end of the needle bar and put the needle up into the bar as far as it will go, with its flat side toward the right, then tighten the thumb screw.

To select the correct needle see page 32.

### To Thread the Needle for Regular Work

Turn the balance wheel over from you until the thread take-up (8, Fig. 5, page 7), moves up to its

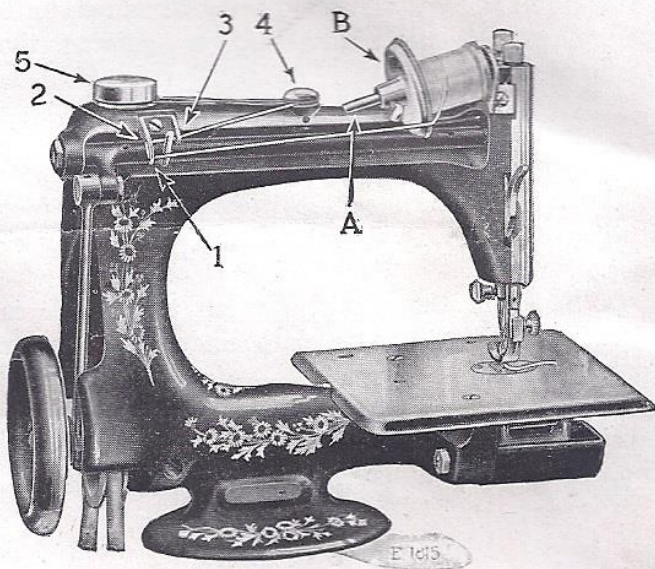


FIG. 4. THREADING THE NEEDLE

highest point, this will raise the tension cap (5, Figs. 4 and 5), for the admission of the thread. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin (A, Fig. 4), and fasten the spool pin disc (B, Fig. 4), on the spool pin as shown in Fig. 4. Lead the thread from the spool into the eyelet (1, Fig. 4), at the back of the machine, into the eyelet (2, Fig. 4), and through the eyelet (3, Fig. 4). Then pass the thread from back to front into the thread retainer (4, Figs. 4 and 5) at the top of the machine, and under from

left to right around the tension cap (5, Figs. 4 and 5), on the top of the machine, then from right to left

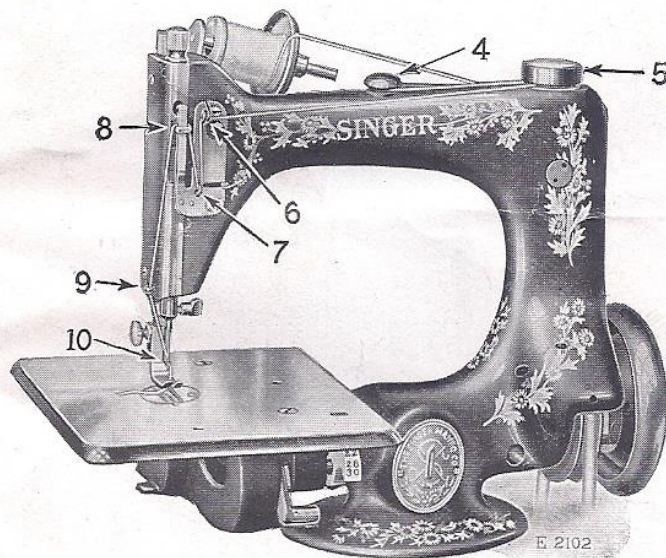


FIG. 5. THREADING THE NEEDLE

through the upper thread guide (6, Fig. 5), down and from right to left through the lower thread guide (7, Fig. 5), then up and over the thread take-up (8, Fig. 5), near the top of the machine, having the thread between the spring and the small post. Pass the thread down into the thread guide (9, Fig. 5), and from left to right through the eye of the needle (10, Fig. 5). Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to commence sewing.

### To Thread the Needle for Fine Work

When stitching fine silk, chiffon or similar fabrics which are liable to be drawn or puckered

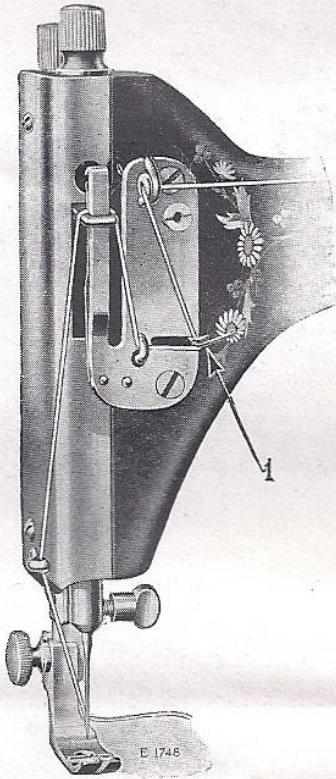


FIG. 6. THREADING THE NEEDLE FOR FINE WORK

when the machine is threaded regularly, the thread should also be passed through the embroidery spring (1, Fig. 6). The above threading is also correct for embroidery work.

### To Commence Sewing

Place the material beneath the needle, pass the thread under the presser foot and to the left, lower the presser foot and commence to sew, turning the balance wheel over from you.

### To Remove the Work

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

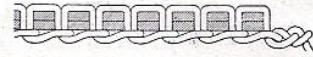


FIG. 7. STITCHING FASTENED AT THE END OF A SEAM

the left hand draw down about three inches of thread below the thread take-up (8, Fig. 5, page 7). 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. 7.

### 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. 8. 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. 8, page 9) and stop the needle bar at its highest point, then with the left hand draw down about three inches of thread below the thread take-up (8, Fig. 5, page 7). 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. 8, page 9.

### The Automatic Tension

The tension (10, Fig. 3, page 4) in this machine is automatic and requires no changing for the variations in the length of stitch or the thickness of the material.

### To Regulate the Length of Stitch

The length of stitch is regulated by moving the stitch regulator (6, Fig. 3, page 4), located under the cloth plate, up or down. The number of stitches to the inch that the machine is ready to make appears in the slot at the right of the cloth plate. The length of stitch must be regulated according to the size of cotton or silk as shown in the table on page 23.

### 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 (1, Fig. 3, page 4) 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 prevent the material from rising with the needle.

### 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 Oil the Machine

To ensure easy running the machine requires oiling and if used continuously it should be oiled



FIG. 9. OILING POINTS AT THE FRONT OF THE MACHINE

each day. With moderate use an occasional oiling is sufficient. Remove the cloth plate (8, Fig. 3,

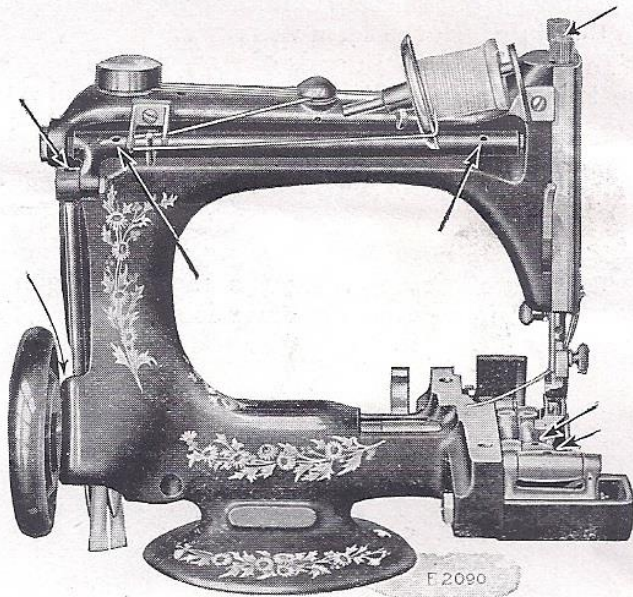


FIG. 10. OILING POINTS AT THE BACK OF THE MACHINE

page 4) after taking out the two screws which hold it. Oil should be applied at each of the places shown by arrows in Figs. 9, 10 and 11. One drop of oil at each point is sufficient. Oil holes are provided in the machine for bearings which cannot be directly reached.

Do **not** oil the automatic tension (10, Fig. 3, page 4).



FIG. 11. OILING POINTS IN STAND

To oil the stand, put a drop of oil on each of the places shown by arrows in the above illustration (Fig. 11).

## 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.

**To Throw Off and Replace the Belt.** The belt shifter (6, Fig. 2, page 3) is furnished for this purpose. By pressing down on the small lever of the belt shifter while the machine is running the belt will be thrown off the band wheel. To replace the belt allow the lever to spring back to its place and run the machine as in sewing. The band wheel can only turn in one direction.

**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 or attachments are 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 32).

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 32.

**Thread Caught on the Loper.** 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.

INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USING  
**ATTACHMENTS**  
WITH  
**SINGER SEWING MACHINE**  
No. 24



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FIG. 12. ARRANGEMENT OF THE ATTACHMENTS IN THE METAL BOX

ATTACHMENTS WITH THE MACHINE  
No. 35867

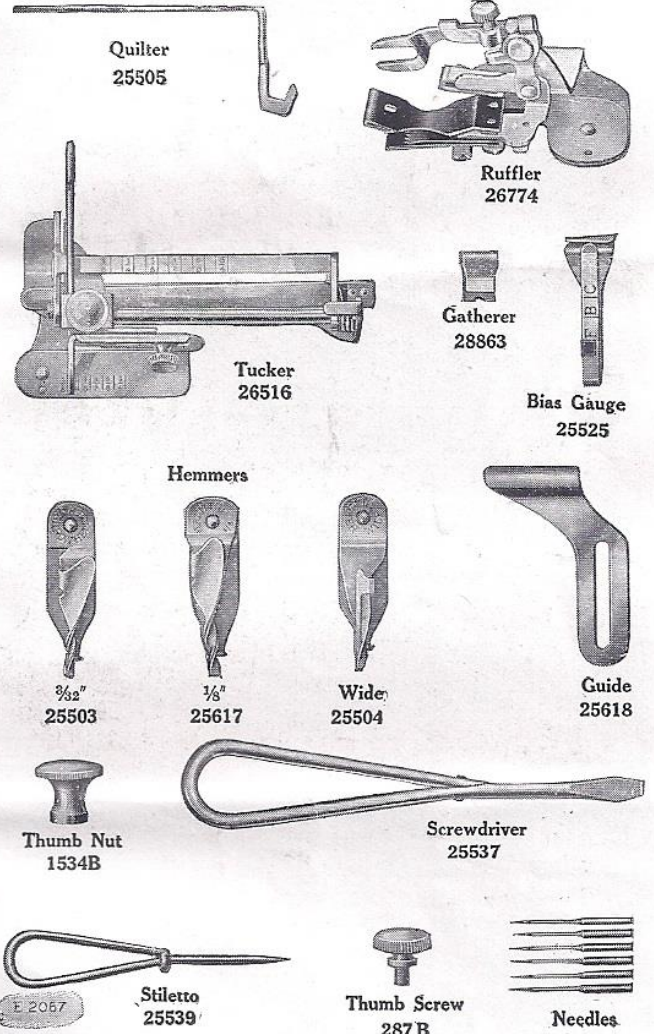


FIG. 13

### Narrow Hemmer

To attach the narrow hemmer to the cloth plate, place the projection under the point of the hemmer

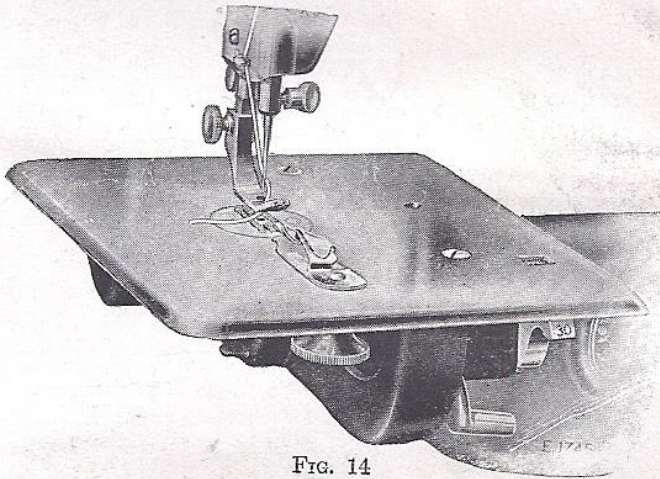


FIG. 14

in the hole in the cloth plate near the feed dog, place the screw stud of the hemmer shank in the hole near the front edge of the cloth plate and fasten the hemmer with the thumb nut (1534B, Fig. 13, page 19) underneath the cloth plate as shown in Fig. 14. The edge of the cloth to be hemmed should be cut and not torn. Enter the edge of the cloth into the hemmer and draw or push it along with the stiletto as shown in Fig. 15, page 21, until under the needle. Then lower the presser foot and commence to sew, being careful to so guide the cloth as to keep the hemmer full.

When using the narrow hemmer the best results will be obtained by setting the stitch regulator at 18 stitches per inch for No. 80 cotton, 22 stitches for No. 90 and 100 cotton, and 26 stitches for No. 150 cotton.

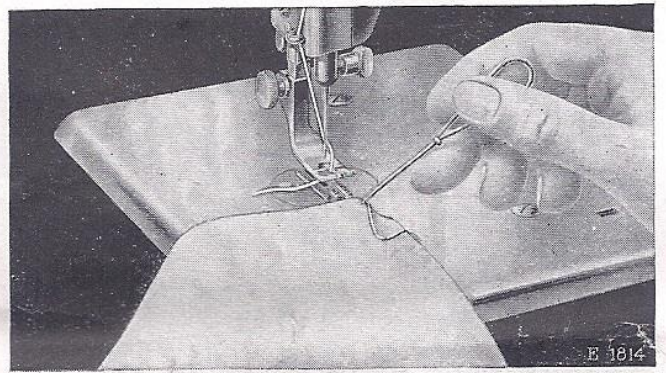


FIG. 15

### Narrow Hemmer—Hemming and Sewing on Lace

Start the hem as previously explained, and when it is well started raise the needle to its highest point.

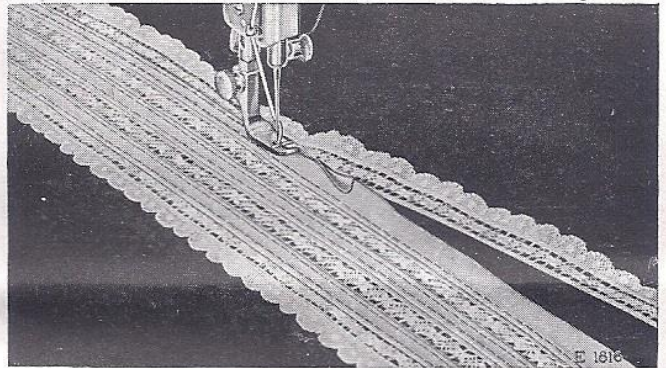


FIG. 16

Place the edge of the lace under the hem as shown in Fig. 16, and proceed to sew, taking care that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer and that the needle goes down through the lace and hem together.

### Medium Hemmer

This attachment is useful for hemming napkins, table cloths, towels, flannels, etc.

The instructions for using the medium hemmer are the same as given for the narrow hemmer on page 20.

### Wide Hemmer

Attach the wide hemmer to the cloth plate as directed for the narrow hemmer (see page 20).

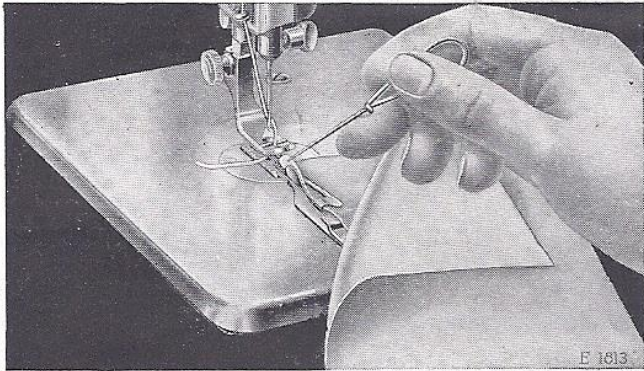


FIG. 17

The edge of the cloth to be hemmed should be cut and not torn. Fold and crease down a hem of the desired width, allowing enough cloth for turning in the edge. Place the edge of the cloth to be hemmed into the hemmer and push it along with the stiletto until under the needle as shown in Fig. 17; then pass the fold over it and proceed to stitch the hem. In Fig. 17 the top edge of the cloth has been turned back to show how the hem is started. While stitching the hem, the fold and cloth should be held down and the mouth of the hemmer kept full.

Fig. 18, below, shows the finishing of a wide hem, the upper edge of the cloth having been cut across and turned back to show the hemmer in operation.

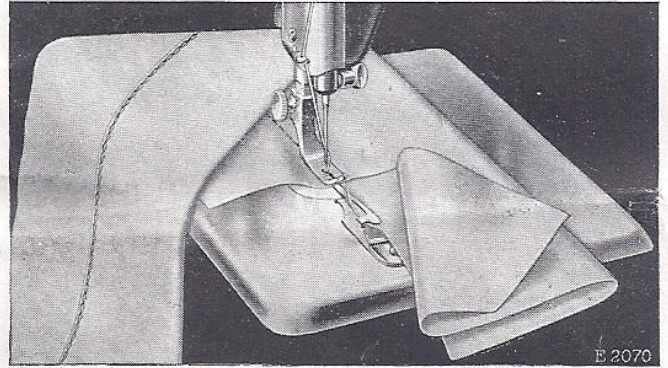


FIG. 18

### Wide Hemmer—Felling

The two pieces of cloth to be felled should be laid one over the other, right sides together, the edge of

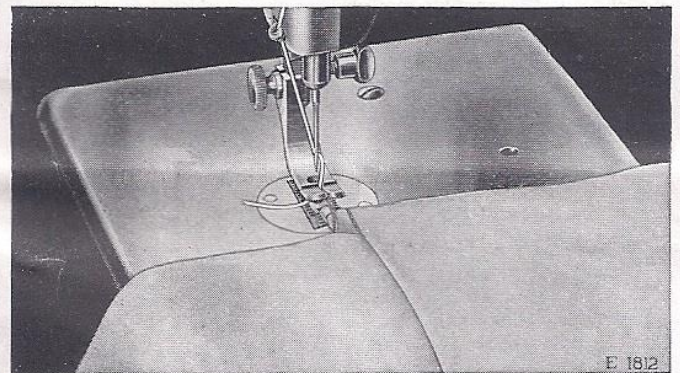


FIG. 19

the upper piece being about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch farther to the left than the under piece. Stitch them together

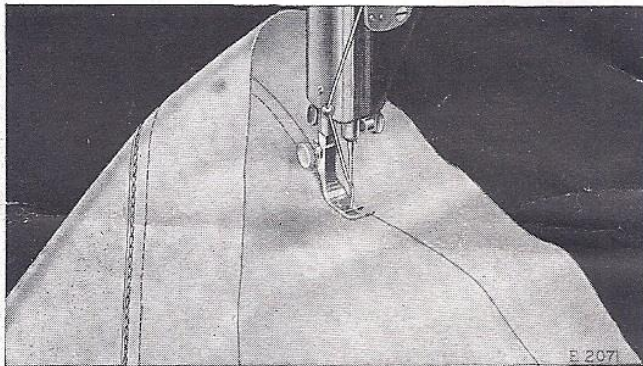


FIG. 20

about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch from the edge of the upper piece. Then open the work out flat with the wrong side up, the edges standing up straight, and taking the edges near the beginning of the seam in the right hand, insert them into the hemmer which will turn them as in hemming (see Fig. 20). Guide the edges as close to the side of the hemmer blade as they will go.

### Ruffler—Ruffling

To attach the ruffler, connect the ruffler arm with the needle thumb screw as shown in Fig. 21,

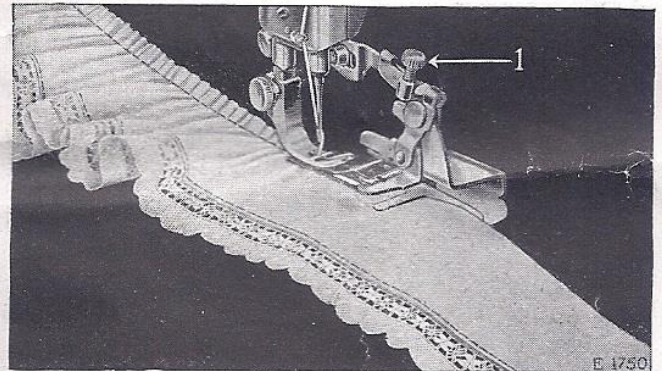


FIG. 21

and place the projection on the under side of the ruffler in the hole in the cloth plate near the feed dog; place the screw stud on the under side of the ruffler in the hole near the front edge of the cloth plate and fasten the ruffler with the thumb nut (1534B, Fig. 13, page 19) underneath the cloth plate.

Place the material to be ruffled between the lower or separator blade and the ruffling blade, draw the material slightly back of the needle, lower the presser foot and proceed to sew.

To make a finer gather shorten the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the regulating thumb screw (1, Fig. 21) over to the left or upward, also shorten the stitch. To make a fuller gather or plait lengthen the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the regulating thumb screw (1, Fig. 21) over to the right or downward, also lengthen the stitch.

### To Ruffle and Sew On

Place the material below the separator blade, and the piece to be ruffled between the separator

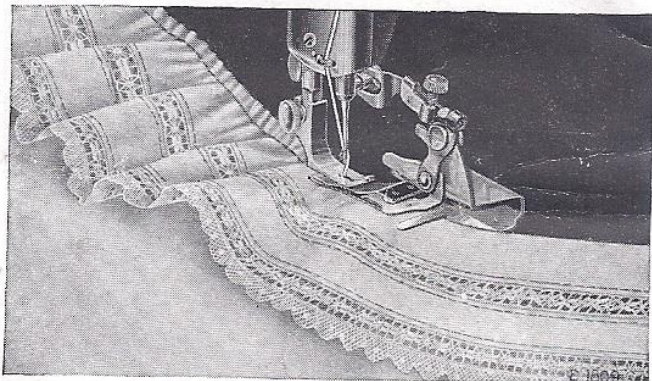


FIG. 22

blade and the ruffling blade, as shown in Fig. 22, and proceed to sew. The ruffler should never be operated without cloth between the blades.

### Tucker

To attach the tucker, raise the needle to its highest point and place the projection on the under side of the tucker in the hole in the cloth plate near the feed dog; place the screw stud on the under side of the tucker in the hole near the front edge of the cloth plate and fasten the tucker with the thumb nut (1534B, Fig. 13, page 19), underneath the cloth plate.

The width of tuck is determined by the scale of figures nearest the operator, which shows in eighths of an inch the distance of the edge of the fold from the line of stitching.

The crease or mark for the second and following tucks is determined by the scale nearest the needle.

For blind tucks without spaces set both scales at the same figure; to make spaces between the tucks

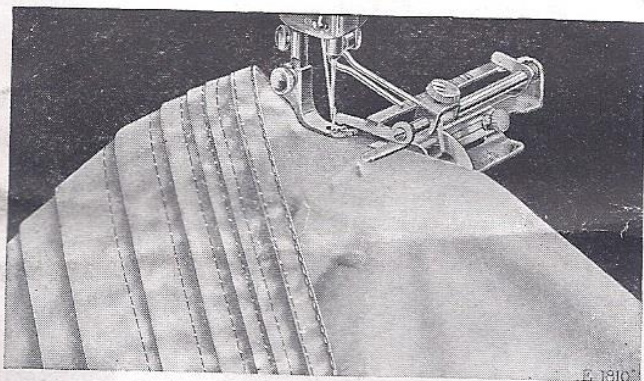


FIG. 23

move the back scale farther to the left until the desired space is obtained.

Having adjusted the scales for tuck and space as desired, fold the material and crease by hand; pass the folded edge between the flat spring and marking plate and back under the needle as shown in Fig. 23; draw to the right against the guide and lower the presser bar; see that the lever for the needle clamp screw to strike is in its right position under the needle clamp screw, then proceed with the first tuck. As the stitching proceeds, a distinct mark or crease for the edge of the next tuck is made in the goods. Fold carefully at this crease in making subsequent tucks, and place the edge of the tuck last made under the spur at the left. This serves to hold the goods up to the gauge and to secure a better mark for the next fold.

### Gatherer or Shirrer

Raise the presser foot, place the gatherer or shirrer on the front end of the presser foot and push it back

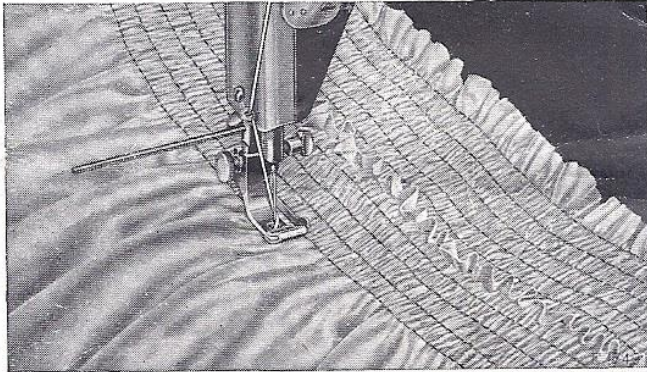


FIG. 24

as far as it will go, keeping it central with the needle as shown in Fig. 24. Then lower the presser foot and proceed to sew. To make a finer gather or shirr shorten the stitch. To make a fuller gather or shirr lengthen the stitch. When making successive rows of shirring, the quilter (see Fig. 13, page 19) is used to guide the work after the first row of shirring has been made.

### Quilter

To attach the quilter in its place loosen the thumb screw (1, Fig. 25) at the back of the presser

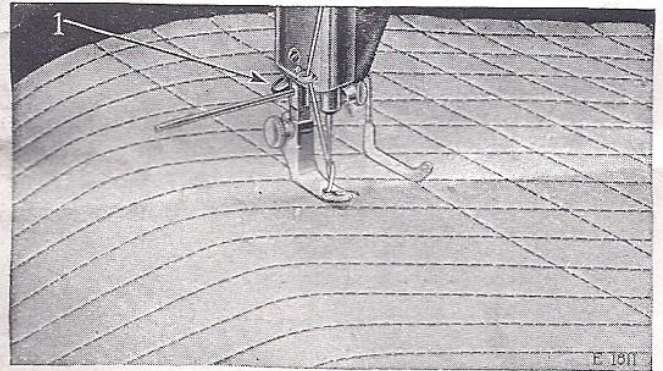


FIG. 25

bar and pass the shank of the quilter through the hole in the presser bar just above the presser foot as shown in Fig. 25, then tighten the thumb screw. The quilter guide can be used on either the right or left side of the needle and the distance of the guide from the needle determines the width of space between the rows of stitching.

For the first row of stitching, let the quilter guide follow the edge of the goods, a straight crease, or a chalk line, as the case may be. All succeeding rows are made straight and at a uniform distance apart by keeping the last row made steadily under the guide.

### Bias Gauge

The bias gauge may be used by placing it on the point of a pair of scissors, as shown below,

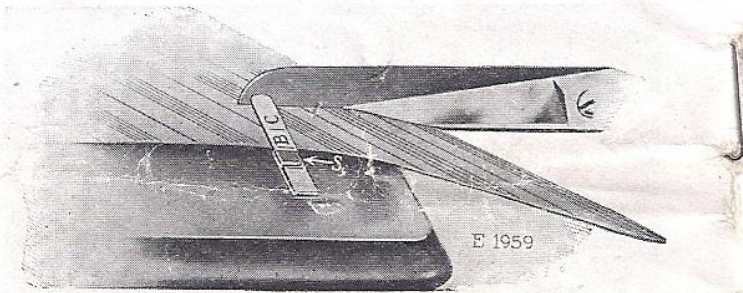


FIG. 26

and different widths of material may be cut by adjusting the slide "S" Fig. 26.

### Embroidery

The chain stitch produced on this machine is effectively used for embroidering table linens, cushions, centre pieces, pillow tops, etc.

The best results in embroidery work are obtained by using a No. 18 needle with E silk and 12 stitches to the inch.

For embroidery work, the machine is threaded the same as for fine work as shown in Fig. 6, page 8.