

Form 7596
June 10, 1903
Supersedes Forms 7023 & 7448

Instructions

FOR USING

Singer Sewing Machines

—OF—



Class 28



The Singer M'f'g Company.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD OIL
FOR
SEWING MACHINES.

THERE is nothing connected with a Sewing Machine which better illustrates the proverb that "the best is the cheapest," than the small but important item of **OIL**.

BAD OIL does not last as long as good oil, and is really more expensive.

BAD OIL makes a Machine run hard.

BAD OIL leaves a **SEDIMENT** and the oily portion is soon exhausted.

BAD OIL clogs the oil holes, so that it does not reach the bearings, and thus prevents the efficient working of the Machine, besides causing rapid wear of the parts.

Knowing, from many years' experience, the great importance of **Good Oil**, we sell at all our Stores and through our authorized salesmen, an **Extra Quality Machine Oil**, in Bottles,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR SEWING MACHINES.

N. B.—See that the words "The Singer Manufacturing Company" are moulded in relief upon the bottle.

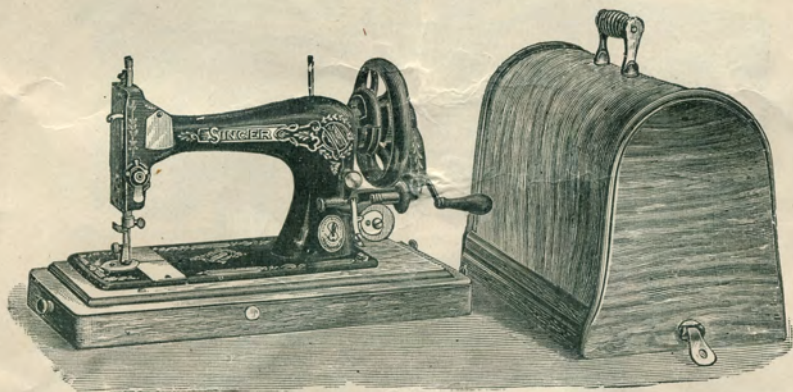
Any Order for **OIL**, **NEEDLES**, etc., handed to the Company's Salesmen, will receive prompt attention. -

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

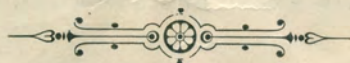
SINGER SEWING MACHINES

—OF—

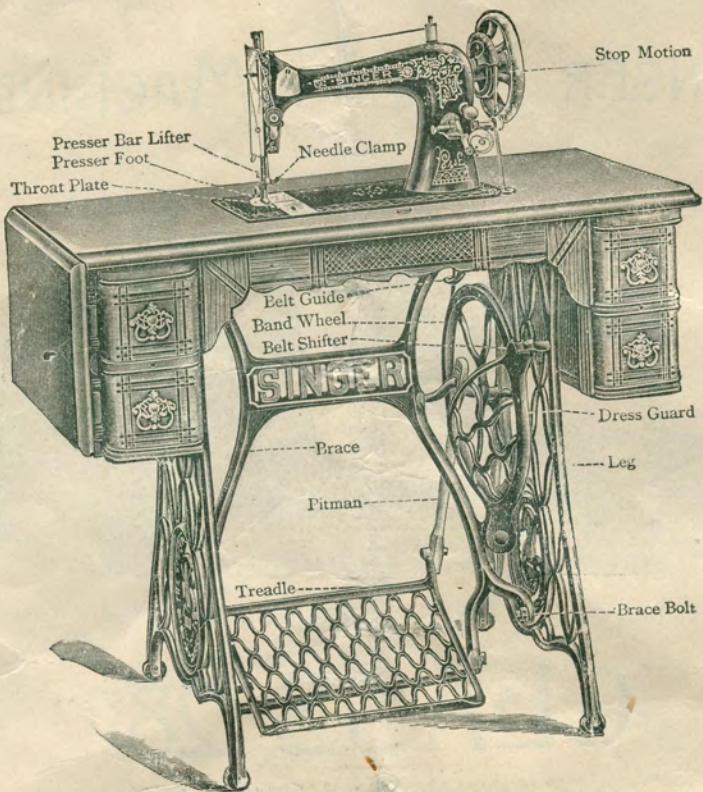


No. 28-4 WITH PORTABLE CASE.

CLASS 28



The Singer Manufacturing Co.



No. 28-3 ON STAND AND 5 DRAWER TABLE.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES OF CLASS 28.

Description.

Machines Nos. 28-3 and 28-4 are designed for family sewing, and are provided with strong, automatic mechanism for making the Lock Stitch from two threads, and for feeding or moving the fabric along after each stitch is formed, so as to make stitches of uniform length.

Machine No. 28-3 is fitted to be used upon a stand and table, and to be driven by foot power. Machine No. 28-4 differs from No. 28-3 only in being fitted to a wood base, and in being provided with a Hand Driving Attachment.

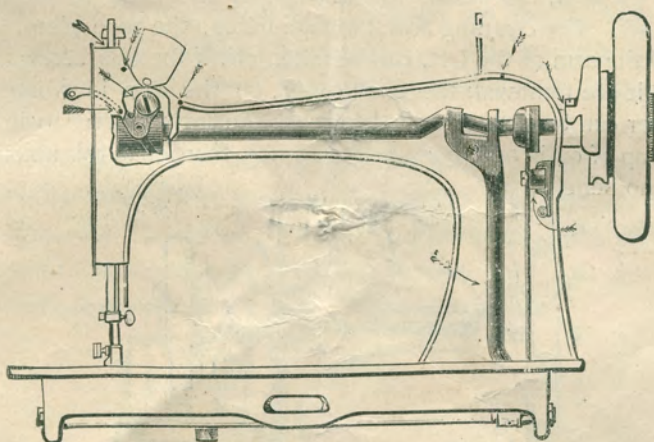


Fig. 1.

No. 28-3.—Parts in Arm.—Oiling Places Shown by Arrows.

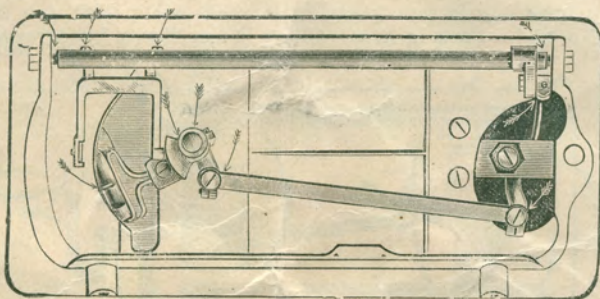


Fig. 2.

No. 28-3.—Parts Under Bed Plate.—Oiling Places Shown by Arrows.

To Oil the Machine.

To ensure the light and quiet running of the machine, it is necessary that the surfaces of the moving parts that are in contact with each other, should always be covered with a film of oil, and not allowed to become dry. The arrows in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 point to the places where oil, in small quantities, should be applied every day when the machine is in constant use. If the machine has not been used for some time, kerosene or benzine should be used to clean off the old oil, the machine run rapidly a few moments, wiped clean, and the parts then freshly oiled with the best Sewing Machine Oil. The parts under the bed plate, (Figs. 2 and 4), can be reached by turning the machine back on its hinges. The parts at the right hand, inside the arm, can be seen if the plate on the back of the arm is taken off. For cleaning and thorough oiling, the face plate, on the end of the arm at the left, can be taken off, if the two screws which fasten it are removed; the small cover, on the arm in front of the operator can be turned around to reach the parts covered by it. Only one drop of oil is necessary in each place, more than this amount will be of no benefit,

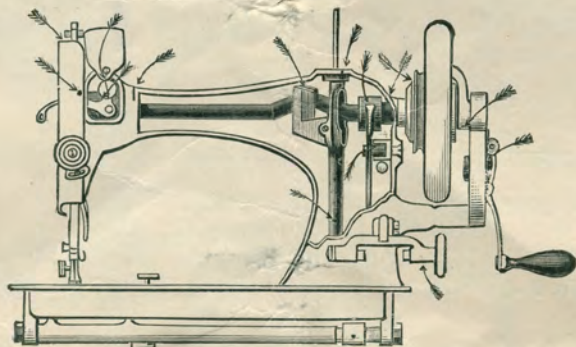


Fig. 3.

No. 28-4.—Parts in Arm.—Oiling Places Shown by Arrows.

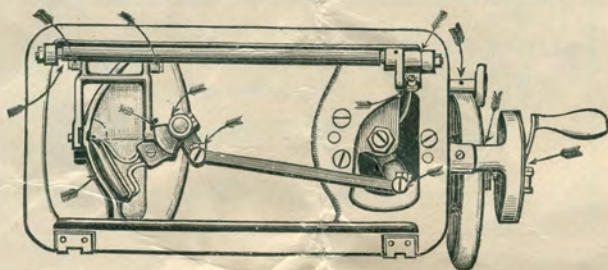


Fig. 4.

No. 28-4.—Parts Under Bed Plate.—Oiling Places Shown by Arrows.

The Stand for No. 28-3 should be oiled at each end of the treadle where the pivot screws enter it, at both ends of the wood pitman, and at the ends of the band wheel shaft.

To Operate the Treadle—(No. 28-3.)

Release the balance wheel by turning the stop motion on the outside of the balance wheel, over toward you as far as it will go; the balance wheel will then turn freely without moving the sewing mechanism; place both feet squarely upon the treadle, and turn the balance wheel by hand over toward you; this will start the band wheel, treadle and pitman; continue the motion thus begun, by the pressure of the feet, first on one, then on the other side of the treadle, until the balance wheel can be kept in continuous rotation by the feet alone; then turn the stop motion over from you as far as possible, raise the presser foot by the lifter on the back of the arm, and run the machine without trying to sew until you can without any difficulty keep up a regular motion.

To Take Out the Shuttle and Bobbin.

Pull out the front slide in the bed plate; turn the balance wheel over toward you until the shuttle in its carrier is as far as possible toward you, and press down upon the point of the shuttle; this will raise the back end of the shuttle so that it can be easily lifted out, and the bobbin removed.

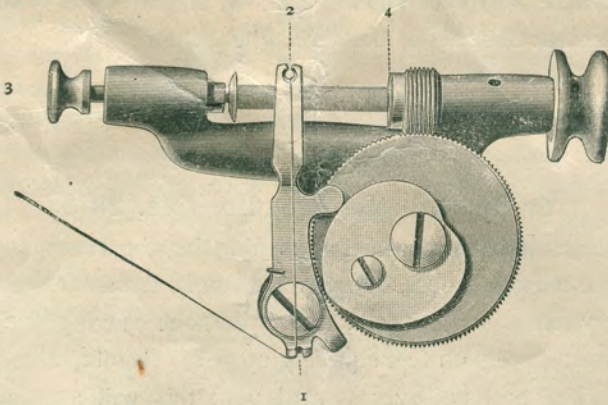


Fig. 5.

To Wind the Bobbin of Under Thread.

See Figs. 5 and 9.

Move the bobbin winder up until the rubber ring on its spindle touches the balance wheel; turn the large screw called the stop motion, which is outside the centre of the balance wheel, over toward you as far as it will go; the wheel will then turn loosely, without moving the stitching mechanism; place the spool of under thread upon the spool pin on the arm, and lead the thread into the eyelet (1) Fig. 9, on the face plate, then to the lower eyelet in the bobbin winder thread guide (1) Fig. 5, and into the upper eyelet (2) in the same piece; draw the left hand center (3) of the bobbin winder to the left and place the bobbin between the cup (4) at the right and the center hole at the left, at the same time placing the end of the thread between the cup and the end of the bobbin; now turn the balance wheel as in sewing and the bobbin will be wound regularly and automatically; take the filled bobbin out of the bobbin winder, and turn the Stop Motion over from you to clamp the balance wheel.

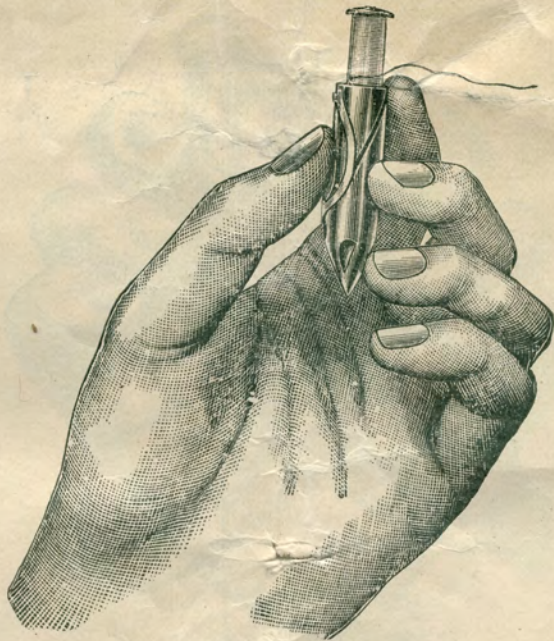


Fig. 6.

To Thread the Shuttle.

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

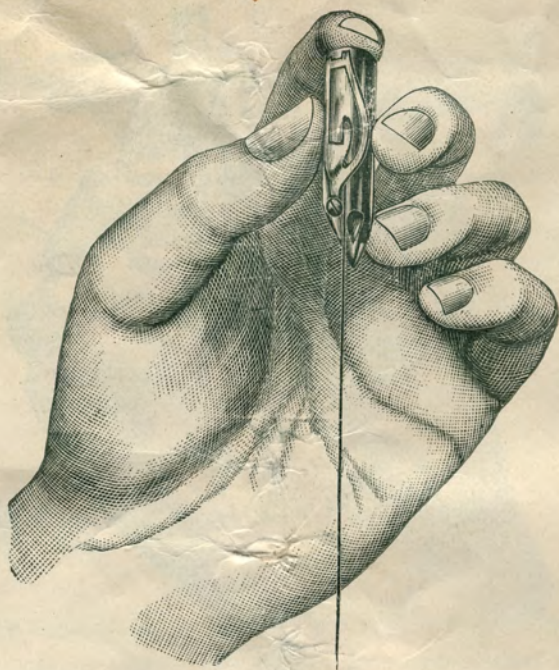


Fig. 7.

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 long 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. 8.

Then draw toward the back end again, until the thread lies under the spring, exactly as shown in Fig. 8, and until the bobbin commences to revolve. This completes the threading of the shuttle.

To Set the Needle.

Raise the needle bar to its highest point; hold the needle in the left hand, with the flat side of the shank toward the right, push it up into the needle clamp as far as it will go, and fasten by the thumb screw; no further adjustment of the needle will be necessary.

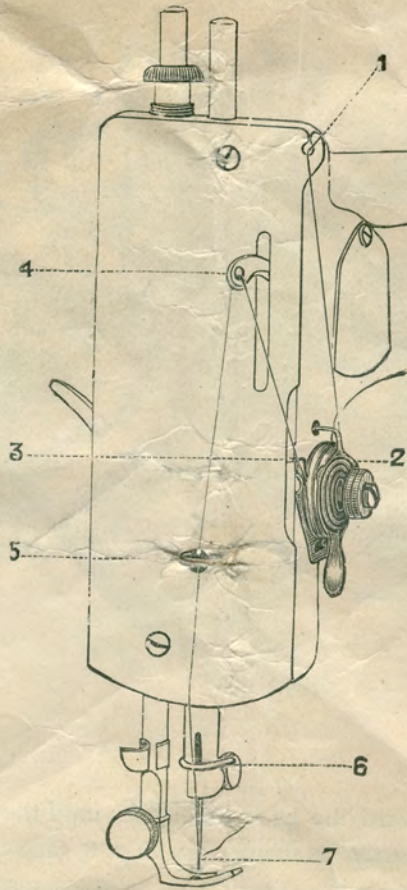


Fig. 9.

To Thread the Needle.

(See Fig. 9.)

Place the spool of upper thread upon the spool pin on the arm; lead the thread from the spool into the eyelet (1) in the upper edge of the face plate, down and around from right to left between the tension discs (2), into the eye of the thread take up spring (3), up and through the hole in the take up lever (4), into the thread guide (5), in front of the face plate, under the thread guide (6), near the lower end of the needle bar, and from left to right through the eye (7), of the needle.

To Prepare for Sewing.

Before commencing to sew, take hold of the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle, and turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point; the needle thread has then been carried around the under thread, which can be drawn up through the hole in the throat plate by the needle thread, and both should then be laid back under the presser foot.

To Commence to Sew.

Place the material under the needle, let the presser foot down upon it, and start the machine, turning the balance wheel over toward you.

To Regulate the Tension.



Fig. 10.

For ordinary stitching the upper and under threads should be locked in the centre of the thickness of the material as shown in Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

If the upper thread is held too tightly by its tension, or if the under thread is too loose, the thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material as shown in Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

If the under tension is too tight or the upper too loose, the thread will lie straight along the under side of the material as shown in Fig. 12.

The under tension is regulated by a small screw near the point of the shuttle on its upper side, see Fig. 7; turn this screw over to the right to make the thread draw off harder, or to the left to make it draw easier; after this tension has been once properly adjusted, it is rarely necessary to change it, as a correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tightness of the upper thread; the upper tension is regulated by the thumb screw, spring and discs, on the arm directly in front; turn the thumb screw over to the right to make the upper thread tighter, or to the left to make it looser.

To Turn a Corner.

Stop the machine while the needle is rising, but before it is out of the material, raise the presser foot, and turn the corner, using the needle as a pivot.

For Sewing Flannel or Bias Seams.

Use a short stitch and light tensions so that there will be sufficient thread in the seam to allow the goods to stretch if necessary.

To Remove the Work.

Let the thread take-up rest at its highest point; raise the presser foot, and draw the fabric back and to the left two inches or more; cut the threads close to the goods, leaving the ends under the presser foot.

To Alter the Length of Stitch.

Upon the side of the arm near the bobbin winder is a large thumb screw; turn it over to the right to make the stitch longer, or to the left to make it shorter.

To Change the Pressure of the Presser Foot on the Material.

Turn the large thumb screw at the top of the arm, directly over the presser foot, to the right to make the pressure heavier, or to the left to make it lighter, the pressure should be only heavy enough to prevent the material rising with the needle and to ensure that the feed moves the work along evenly, a heavier pressure would make the machine run harder, and be of no benefit.

Needles.

Needles for No. 28 Machine are of Class and Variety 15×1 and are made in sizes suitable for the different sizes of thread commonly used.

When ordering Needles give the quantity and size required, also the class and variety numbers, separated by ×; an order for a dozen No. ½ Needles should read:

“One Doz. No. ½, 15×1 Needles.”

Relative Sizes of Needles and Thread.

Sizes of Needle.	Class of Work to Sew.	Size of Cotton, Linen or Silk.
O	Very thin Muslin, Cambrics, Linen, etc.	100 to 150 Cotton OOO, OO silk twist
B	Very fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, fine Silk Goods, etc.	80 to 100 Cotton, Silk Twist.
½	Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Muslins, Silk, and general domestic goods, and all classes of general work.	60 to 80 Cotton, A & B Silk Twist.
1	All kinds of heavy Calicoes, light Woolen Goods, heavy Silk, Seaming, Stitching, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton, C Silk Twist.
2	Tickings, Woolen Goods, Trousers, Boy's Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, etc.	30 to 40 Cotton D Silk Twist.
3	Heavy Woolens, Tickings, Bags, Heavy Coats, Trousers, etc. Heavy Clothing generally.	24 to 30 Cotton, E Silk Twist. 60 to 80 Linen.

Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread and Needles.

poor thread or needles. Any good thread will work well. Do not expect to make a smooth, even stitch with poor thread, nor can you expect a machine to work well with cheap needles, made in imitation of ours. It is our intention to give the reputation of the *machine*, and therefore we will not sell cheap thread. Persons living at a distance from a Singer Sewing Machine Store, enclosing the money, and we will fill orders for thread and needles by express.