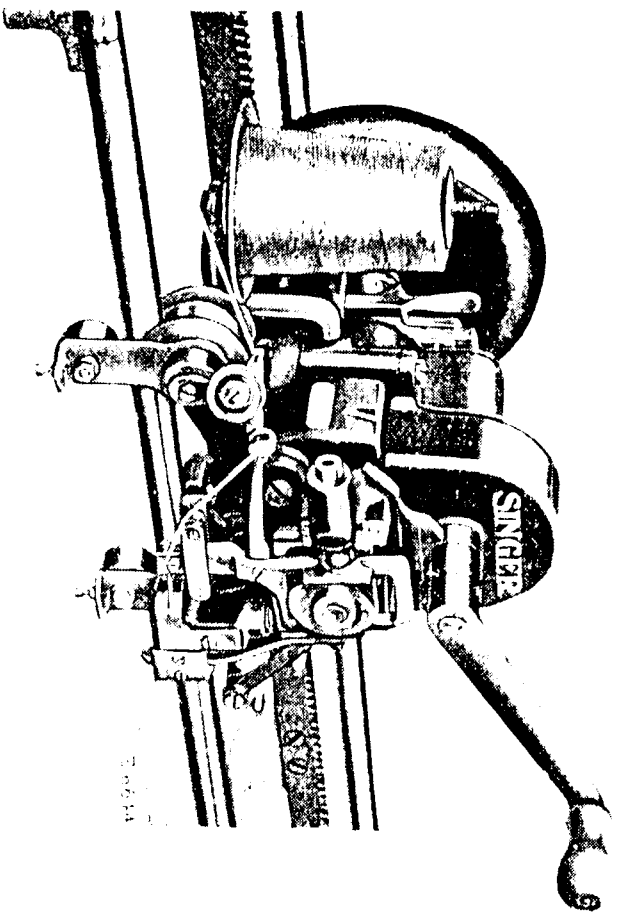


SINGER
34W1

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER MACHINE 34 w 1

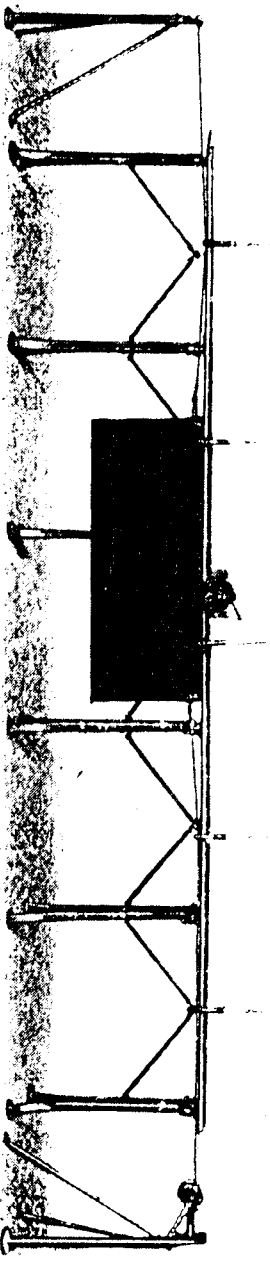


FOR SEWING CARPETS

(HAND OPERATION)



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.



E6643

DESCRIPTION

Machine 34 w 1 makes the two-thread elastic chain stitch and is designed for sewing all descriptions of carpets and rugs from the lightest up to the heaviest grades.

The machine is operated by hand and travels on a track, two positive feed points which alternately engage a feed rack, moving the machine one-quarter inch along the track at each stitch, each revolution of the hand crank producing two stitches.

The carpet or rug is suspended between two stretching clamps which are supported by standards independent of the track and located at each end. One of the stretching clamps is stationary and the other is attached to a windlass by which the breadths of the carpet or rug are drawn taut. The carpet or rug is supported, at convenient intervals between the stretching clamps, by hanging clamps which are hung from an overhead frame or from the ceiling. The clamps grasp the carpet near the edges to be stitched and hold the edges sufficiently high so that they are drawn tightly up into the guide of the machine. The pattern in the carpet is matched as the hanging clamps are adjusted.

Four guides are regularly sent with each machine, but other guides will be furnished, on order, at an additional charge.

When a very long carpet is being sewn (longer than the track), the stitching is continued as far as the track will permit, then the carpet is released from the clamps. The carpet and machine are then moved to the left at the beginning of the track, the carpet is reclamped and suspended as before and the stitching continued any desired length.

To Oil the Machine

To ensure easy running and prevent unnecessary wear of the machine, all parts which are in movable contact should be thoroughly oiled at least twice each day. Oil should also be regularly applied to the feed rack.

Needles

Needles for Machine 34 w 1 are of Class and Variety 36 x 3 and are made in sizes 25 and 26.

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:

“50 No. 25, 36 x 3 Needles.”

The best results will be obtained by using the needles furnished by the Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Thread

The thread must pass freely through the eye of the needle and the looper. If rough or uneven thread is used, or if it passes with difficulty through the eye of the needle and the looper, the successful use of the machine will be interfered with.

Use No. 18 thread in the needle and No. 25 in the looper.

To Thread the Needle

Place the thread cop on the thread fixture (1, Fig. 3) and fasten the disc in position above the cop. Then pass the threading wire 250412 upward through the center hole (2, Fig. 3) of the threading fixture and draw the thread downward. Pass the thread through the eyelet (3, Fig. 3), under and between the tension discs (4, Fig. 3), through the eyelet (5, Fig. 3) and by means of the threading wire 250412 draw the thread through the two holes (6 and 7, Fig. 3) in the take-up block. Pass the threading wire 250412 from front to rear through the small hole (8, Fig. 3) in the needle slide and draw the thread toward you through this hole. Draw off an excessive amount of thread and form a small loop about 1" long which should be held in the left hand. With the right hand, place the needle threader 244223 on the under side of the needle and move it forward until the small hook enters into the eye of the needle (9, Fig. 3). Pass the looped end of thread over the top of needle and forked end of needle threader. draw the loop taut around the threader and carefully draw the threader downward. This action should allow the hooked end

Skipping Stitches

In the majority of cases, skipping of stitches is due to a bent needle.

If the needle is bent, it may be caused by:

- Letting carpet out of clamp before cutting thread at end of seam.
- Clamping the carpet too low.
- Starting a seam when the carpet is not in its correct position in the guide.
- Placing both breadths of the carpet in one side of the guide, or one breadth on the outside of the guide.

Changing Needle or Looper

When changing either the needle or the looper, be sure to push them close up against the stop before fastening them in place.

Tensions

The tension on the needle thread and looper thread should always be light. The machine makes a tight seam with a loose tension. If the tension is too tight, it will break the needle thread.

Serging

When sewing a serged edge to an ordinary selvage edge, the serged edge should be kept on the outside, or the side next to the operator. The guides are made to suit this condition.

To Time the Machine

Turn the hand wheel of the machine until the needle moves to its outermost position. The needle should have moved in 1/8 inch from this position when the looper point comes under the centre line of the needle.

Guides

It is important to use a guide of the size best suited to the thickness of the carpet being sewn. If too large a guide is used, it will permit the carpet to move in it after the needle has penetrated, thus bending the needle.

Although the respective guides bear the names of the different kinds of carpets for which they are generally best suited, the indication thus given cannot always be followed for the reason that there is so much difference in the thickness of the various kinds. A guide marked "Wilton" might be better for use on a light Axminster or vice versa. Each guide should be pushed in until it strikes the stop, otherwise you are liable to break the guide, the spreader, or both.

When sewing a border, care should be taken to stop the machine before it comes into contact with the seam at the mitre so as to prevent bending or breaking the guide.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

ADJUSTERS AND MACHINISTS

To Adjust the Guide Holder

The guide holder is set to correspond with a standard gauge for the depth of the seam, before the machine leaves the factory. If, however, a variation from this standard is required, it can be obtained by adjusting the guide holder to make the desired depth of seam. When changing the adjustment of the guide holder, be careful to ascertain that the needle clears the walls of the needle hole in the guide. Turn the sewing machine slightly by hand until the needle passes through the needle hole in the guide, then adjust the guide holder while the needle is in this position and securely tighten the guide holder screw.

To Set Feed Guide and to Test Feed and Locking Points to Show When Sufficiently Worn to be Replaced by New Parts

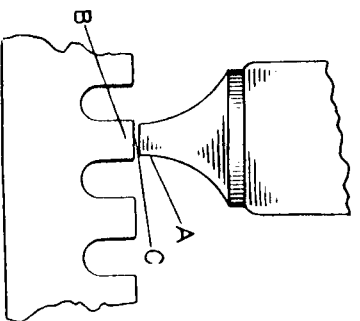


FIG. 5

The test gauge (F, Fig. 6) for setting the feed guide and testing the feed and locking points, represents the correct distance from the feed point (A, Fig. 5) to the feed rack (B, Fig. 5) when the feed point (A) is in its highest position over the solid wall (C) as shown in Fig. 5. When in this position, the end of the test gauge (F) should pass between the feed point (A) and the top of the tooth (B) and should exactly fill the space (C, Fig. 5).

To adjust the feed guide that slides on the rack, loosen the set screw on the short needle slide and turn the bar from the slotted eccentric end until the test gauge (F) exactly fills the space (C), then securely tighten the set screw.

The feed and locking points should be replaced when the slot (D, Fig. 6) in the test gauge will slip on the feed point (E) as shown in Fig. 6.

Under no circumstances should the feed and locking points be continued in use when the test gauge slips over the points as explained above and shown in Fig. 6. If the points are used when worn to this extent, they will give an irregular jumping motion to the machine which is liable to bend the needle. They will also cause undue wear on other parts of the machine, which would have no perceptible wear if the feed and locking points were kept in good condition.

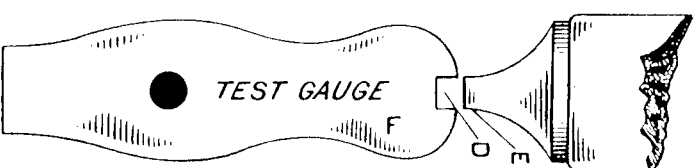


FIG. 6

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.