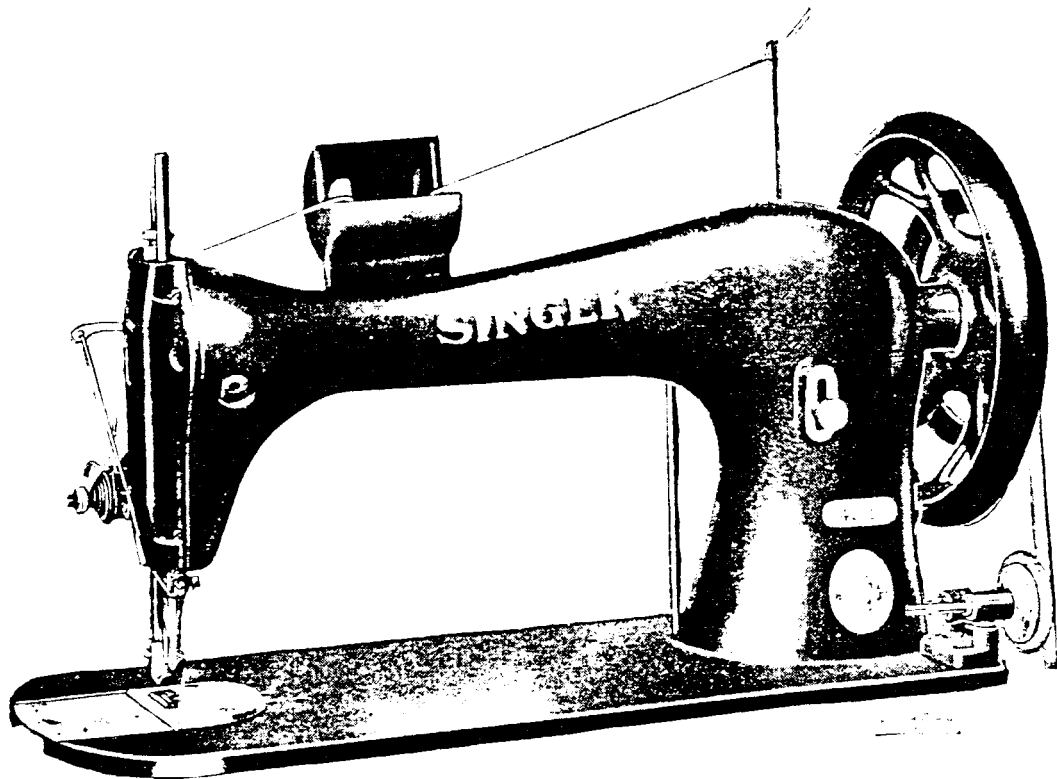


# **SINGER**

**42 Class**

INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USING  
SINGER SEWING MACHINES



OF  
CLASS 42

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

To all whom it may concern:

The placing or renewal of the name "Singer" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) or any of the trade marks of The Singer Manufacturing Company on any machine that has been repaired, rebuilt, reconditioned, or altered in any way whatsoever outside a Singer factory or an authorized Singer agency is forbidden.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING  
GENUINE SINGER PARTS AND NEEDLES  
IN SINGER MACHINES

The successful operation of Singer machines can only be assured if genuine Singer parts and needles are used. Supplies are available at all Singer Shops for the Manufacturing Trade and mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Genuine Singer Needles should be used  
in Singer Machines.  
These Needles and their Containers  
are marked with the  
Company's Trade Mark "SIMANCO." 1

Needles in Containers marked  
"For Singer Machines"  
are not Singer made needles. 2

## DESCRIPTION

Following are descriptions of the different varieties of Machines of Class 42:

Machine 42-1, for leather, has drop feed at the left of the needle, a roller presser and central bobbin shuttle and can be operated up to the speed of 400 stitches per minute.

Machine 42-2, for cloth, has drop feed at both sides of the needle, a hinged presser foot and central bobbin shuttle. Speed 400.

Machine 42-3, for cloth, has drop feed at both sides of the needle, a vibrating presser and central bobbin shuttle. Speed 400.

Machine 42-4, for leather, has drop feed at the left of the needle, a roller presser, and long beak cylinder shuttle. Speed 1000.

Machine 42-5, for stitching automobile and carriage tops, curtains, cushions, wagon covers, horse blankets and heavy textiles, has drop feed at the left of the needle, alternating pressers and long beak cylinder shuttle. Speed 1000.

Machine 42-6, for leather, has drop feed at both sides of the needle, vibrating presser and central bobbin shuttle. Speed 400.

Machine 42-7, for sewing heavy textiles, has drop feed at the left of the needle, vibrating presser and long beak cylinder shuttle. Speed 1000.

Machine 42-8, for stitching awnings, sails, tarpaulins, trunk covers, etc., has drop feed at both sides of the needle, alternating pressers and central bobbin shuttle. Speed 400.

## To Oil the Machine

The oil holes lead to all bearings and wearing points which cannot be reached without them. Every bearing and point which is in movable contact with another, must be oiled, and particular care taken that no oiling place be overlooked.

### Needles

**THE SIZES.** The sizes of needles for machines of Class 42 are Nos. 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. The selection of the size to be used should be determined by the size of the thread, which must pass freely through the eye. 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.

**THE CLASS.** Needles for these machines are of Class and Variety 16 x 63 for cloth, or 16 x 64 for leather.

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

The following are details of an intelligible order:

“100 No. 23, 16 x 63 Needles,” if for cloth.

“100 No. 23, 16 x 64 Needles,” if for leather.

### Thread

Left twist thread should be used in the needle. Either right or left twist can be used in the bobbin.

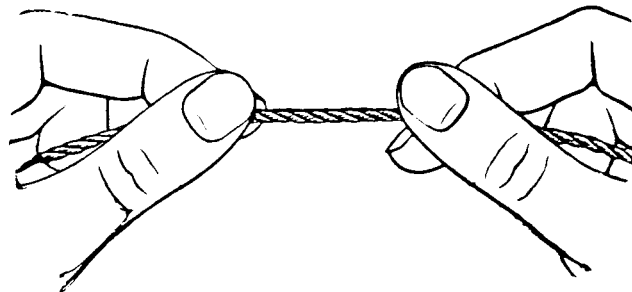


FIG. 2. HOW TO DETERMINE THE TWIST

Hold the thread as shown above. Turn the thread over toward you between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand; if left twist, the strands will wind tighter; if right twist, the strands will unwind.

### **To Set the Needle**

Turn the balance wheel toward 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 directly in line with the arm of the machine, then screw fast. The needle will usually require no further adjustment; but if the loop for the shuttle to pass through does not stand at a right angle to the line of motion of the shuttle, the needle should be turned slightly to bring it in this position.

### **To Thread the Needle**

Place the spool of thread on the spool pin; draw the thread through the eyelet on the back edge of the head of the arm and between the discs of the thread retainer guide, downward between the tension discs from the back, up over the tension staple from the back, through the hook of the take-up spring, pass up and through the eyelet in the end of the take-up lever from the back, draw down into the eyelet on the front of the face plate, into the eyelet at the lower end of the needle bar, and pass from left to right through the eye of the needle. Enough thread should be drawn through the needle to leave a free end two inches long when the take-up is at its highest point, with which to commence sewing.

### **To Remove the Central Bobbin**

The central bobbin and bobbin case are for Machines 42-1, 42-2, 42-3, 42-6 and 42-8.

Turn the balance wheel until the needle bar is at its highest point. Lift the left hand end of the latch lever on the front of the bobbin case and draw out the bobbin case; turn the open end downward, release the latch and the bobbin will drop out.

### **To Wind the Bobbin**

Place the bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle at the right of the operator and bring the bobbin winder friction pulley in contact with the balance wheel; then run the balance wheel the same as in sewing.

### **To Thread the Central Bobbin Case and Replace it in the Shuttle**

Turn the open end of the bobbin case upward and drop the bobbin in it; draw the thread into the slot in the bobbin case, under the tension spring and into the delivery eye at the end of the tension spring.

After threading, place the bobbin case on the centre pin of the shuttle body with the position finger turned enough to the right to clear the feed raising bar, press in until the finger on the bobbin case reaches the shuttle race, then turn on its centre pin to the left until the finger on the bobbin case is opposite the notch in the top of the shuttle race and press it back until it enters the notch, and the bobbin case is latched.

### **To Remove the Bobbin from the Cylinder Shuttle**

The cylinder shuttle and bobbin is for Machines 42-4, 42-5 and 42-7.

Turn the balance wheel until the cylinder of the shuttle is in a perpendicular position; then press back the cylinder latch, swing the lower end of the cylinder outward and the bobbin will drop out.

### **To Thread the Cylinder Shuttle**

Replace the bobbin in the cylinder and press the cylinder backward until it is again latched. Then draw the bobbin thread upward under the tension spring and into the delivery eye of the cylinder.

### **To Commence Sewing**

With the left hand take hold of the needle thread (leaving it slack between the hand and the needle), turn the balance wheel toward 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 with it through the hole in the throat plate, and lay both threads back across the feed points; then place the material beneath the needle, lower the presser foot upon it and commence to sew, turning the wheel over toward you.

## The Tensions

The shuttle tension is regulated by the screw which holds the tension spring to the bobbin case, or to the shuttle cylinder.

When once properly adjusted it 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.

The tension on the upper thread is regulated by the thumb nut in front of the tension discs.

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 on the top, it should be diminished and so adjusted that the lock will be in the centre of the fabric. If it is found difficult to draw up the under thread sufficiently to leave the lock in the centre without requiring so much tension on the upper thread as to cause it to break frequently, 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 upper side of the fabric, better results may be obtained by tightening the *shuttle* tension.

## 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 until the slack in the thread is taken up, then cut the threads close to the goods.

## The Feed Regulator

The feed is regulated by the thumb screw on the front of the upright portion of the arm. When the desired length of stitch is obtained, tighten the thumb screw to retain the adjustment.

## The Pressure on the Material

is regulated by the thumb screw which forms the upper bearing of the presser bar. This seldom requires changing for ordinary work.