

SINGER

85-1,2

USE ONLY SINGER OILS and LUBRICANTS

*They insure freedom from lubricating trouble and
give longer life to sewing equipment*

“Singer Oil for High Speed Sewing Machines”

(Cloth and Leather)

For all manufacturing sewing machines except where a stainless oil is desired.

“Singer Stainless Oil for High Speed Sewing Machines”

For all manufacturing sewing machines where a stainless oil is desired.

“Singer Motor Oil”

For oil-lubricated motors, power tables, transmitters and machinery in general.

“Singer Stainless Thread Lubricant”

For lubricating the needle thread of sewing machines for stitching fabrics or leather where a stainless thread lubricant is required.

NOTE: All of the above oils are available in 1 quart, 2 quart, 1 gallon and 5 gallon cans or in 55 gallon drums, and can also be supplied in customer's containers.

“Singer Gear Lubricant”

This specially prepared grease is recommended for gear lubrication on manufacturing sewing machines.

“Singer Ball Bearing Lubricant”

This pure grease is specially designed for the lubrication of ball bearings and ball thrust bearings of motors and electric transmitters, ball bearing hangers of power tables, etc.

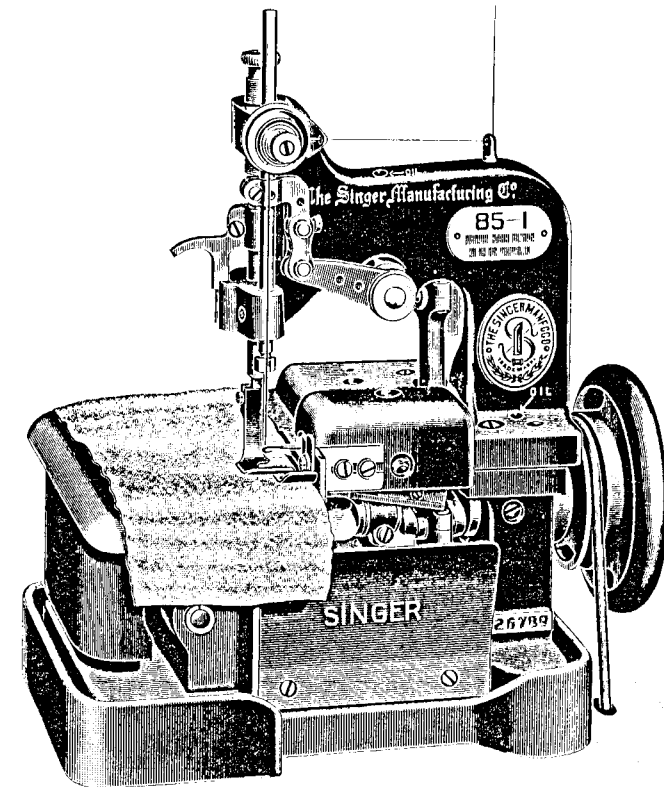
NOTE: The above greases are furnished in ¼ lb. tubes and 1 lb. and ¼ lb. tins.

8011

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER SEWING MACHINES



NOS. 85-1 AND 85-2

FOR OVEREDGING THICK FABRICS

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.

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

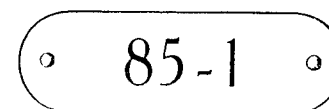
The successful operation of Singer machines can only be assured if genuine Singer parts and needles are used. Supplies are available at all Singer Shops for the Manufacturing Trade and mail orders will receive prompt attention.

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

MACHINES NOS. 85-1 AND 85-2

The specific designation of each Singer Sewing Machine consists of two numbers, separated by a hyphen or letter and stamped upon a number plate, which is attached to the machine, usually upon the arm.



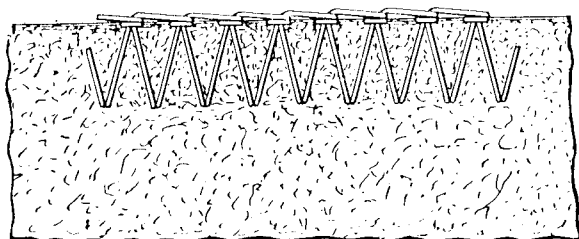
The number before the hyphen or letter designates the *Class* to which the machine belongs, and the number after, the *Variety* of the machine in its Class.

When supplies for a machine are to be ordered and there is any uncertainty as to the correct numbers of needles or parts, the Class and Variety numbers of the machine, as shown on the number plate, should be given to ensure a correct understanding of the order.

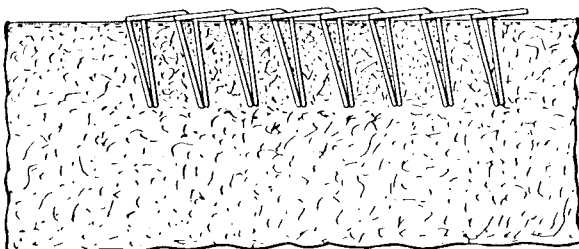
DESCRIPTION

Machines Nos. 85-1 and 85-2 are designed for overedging blankets, harness pads or other articles made of thick, soft fabrics, wherein it is desirable to cover the edge with a durable and ornamental overseam, with or without a purled edge, and with or without hems. They are to be driven at a speed not exceeding 1500 stitches per minute. The distance between stitches may be $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inch when using Machine No. 85-1, or $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch when using Machine No. 85-2; the greatest width of bight on the goods is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for either machine; with the exception above noted of the different distances between stitches that can be made by the two machines the forms of stitches produced are exactly alike, and are shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3.

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UPPER SIDE



UNDER SIDE

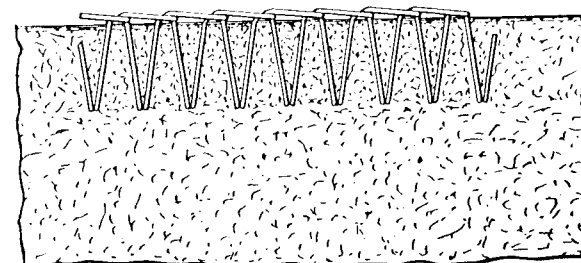


EDGE

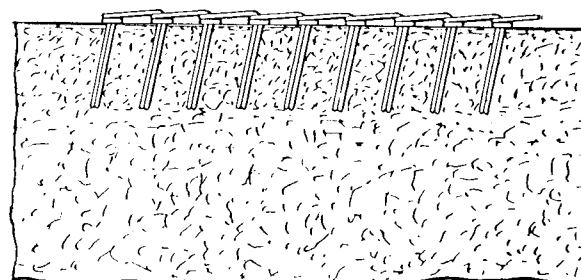
FIG. 1. SHOWING STITCH No. 1

These machines have regular, continuous motions obtained from eccentrics, run practically without noise and are capable of producing a well finished edge, using a soft yarn in the needle. In stitching, the latch hook moves to the right and left alternately on the different sides of the goods; when above the goods the hook takes the thread below the point of the needle; when below the goods the thread is taken above the eye of the needle. Three different styles of stitch can be made; stitches Nos. 1 and 2 show a lock and purl on the edge and No. 3 a zigzag lock.

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UPPER SIDE



UNDER SIDE



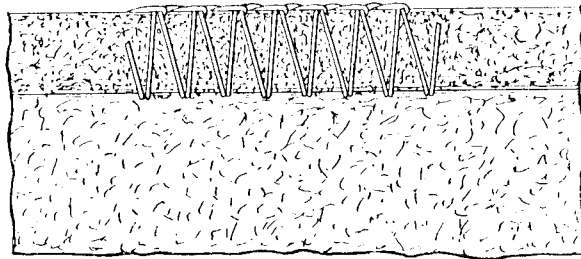
EDGE

FIG. 2. SHOWING STITCH No. 2

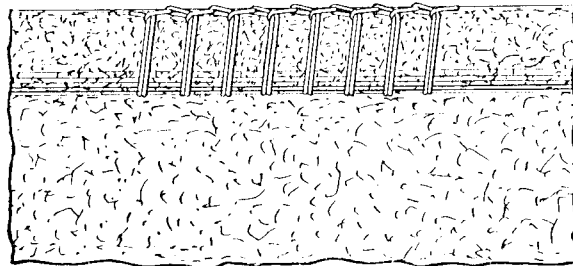
TO OIL THE MACHINE

SEE FIG. 4

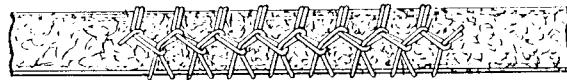
The frame of the machine is in one piece to which all of the moving parts are attached; the cloth plate at the left can be swung around to reach the mechanism in the end of the machine; the top cover, is fastened to the frame by two screws, and can be taken off if the screws are removed and the needle bar lowered. With the cover removed turn the machine slowly by hand and put a drop of oil into each hole in the different parts and upon every place where two surfaces of metal are in movable contact; there are holes in



UPPER SIDE



UNDER SIDE



EDGE

FIG. 3. SHOWING STITCH No. 3

the top cover that lead to some of these oil holes. Oil the hook connections and slide, the needle bar and both ends of its link, the upper end and hole in the side of its connecting rod and ball at the back, the holes marked "OIL" on the arm, and the oil holes under the cloth plate, the depression just back of the throat plate, both ends of crank connection and the rock shaft from which the hook slide is driven. After becoming familiar with the positions of the oiling places it will not be necessary to remove the top cover for this purpose.

NEEDLES

The needles for Machines Nos. 85-1 and 85-2 are of Class and Variety 85 x 1 and are made in sizes Nos. 22, 23, 21 and 25. When ordering needles the *quantity, size, class* and *variety* must be given.

TO SET THE NEEDLE

Needles No. 85 x 1 have a long groove on one side and a clearance above the eye on the other. Loosen the needle clamping nut at the lower end of the needle bar, push the needle up into the bar as far as it will go, with the long groove toward you and tighten the clamping nut. The needle eye must be large enough to allow the thread to pass freely, otherwise serious difficulty will be encountered.

TO THREAD THE NEEDLE

Lead the thread from the cone on the unwinder through the eyelet on the arm, through the thread eye near the tension discs, down and from you through the eye of the needle.

TO SET THE LATCH HOOK

A gauge, consisting of a flat piece of steel, having a point, and a recess on one side, is provided for setting the latch hook; have the hook set screw loose, push in the new hook having the latch at right angles with the body, the end of the hook against the end of the recess of the gauge and the point of the gauge against the end of the hook slide, raise the end of the latch very slightly and screw fast.

THE TENSION

A soft, coarse yarn is largely used in edging blankets, etc., therefore the tension must be very light, a slight turn of the nut to the right to tighten or to the left to loosen is all that is required.

TO REGULATE THE DISTANCE BETWEEN STITCHES

Have the needle at its lowest position; loosen the screw stud in the feed regulator at the back of the machine under the frame cover with the wrench provided, move the end of the regulator outward to increase or inward to decrease the distance between stitches.

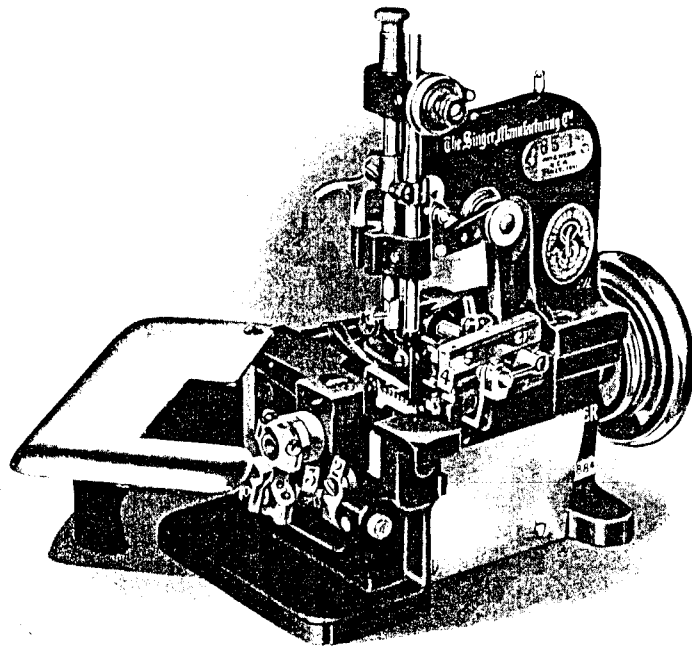


FIG. 4

ADJUSTMENTS

In Fig. 4 the screw (1) is loosened to allow the hook slide to be adjusted higher or lower; if screw (2) is loosened and the joint connecting the hook slide lever with the driving arm that extends to the right is pushed downward, the hook is caused to move farther on its throw under the goods and not as far on its throw above; if the joint is raised the conditions are reversed and the longer throw of the hook is above the goods. The screw (3) fastens the hook slide rock shaft driving lever ball stud into the hook shaft crank; if this screw is loosened the ball stud can be moved farther out of the crank making the throw of the latch hook shorter, or farther in, making the throw longer; a very slight movement in or out makes considerable difference in the throw of the hook. Screws 1, 2 and 3 must be fastened very firmly. No. 4 (Fig. 4) is the chaining finger which can be set lower or higher by means of its fastening screw at the right.

For stitch No. 1 it is necessary that the hook slide should be low, the chaining finger as high as possible, allowing the latch hook to clear it, and the motion of the hook must be adjusted so that the loops of thread will slip back of the end of the latch on the UPPER forward throw of the hook, and be thrown off the hook on the backward throw, while on the LOWER forward throw the loop brought down from above must not slip by the end of the latch but remain on the hook, together with the loop just taken from the needle and carried above and slipped off over the new upper loop; the lock of the purl is formed on the upper side.

For stitch No. 2 the hook should be set as high as possible and not touch the under side of the feed dog, the chaining finger as low as possible without allowing the hook to touch it, and the hook adjusted so that the loops will slide over the end of the latch on the lower throw of the hook but remain on the hook on its upper forward throw; the lock of the purl is formed on the under side.

For stitch No. 3 the latch hook should be set in a medium position, neither high nor low, the chaining finger at medium height and the throw of the hook adjusted so that the loops will be thrown off by the latch at each retraction of the hook above and below; this stitch shows a zigzag on the edge, formed by the interlocking of the upper and lower loops.