

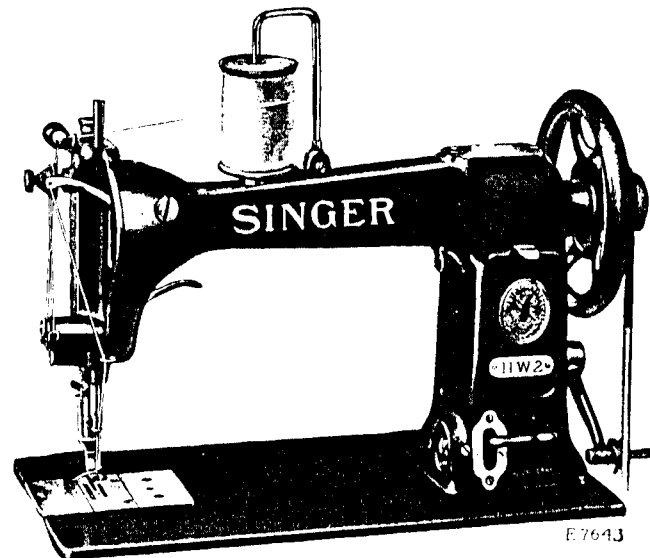
SINGER
11W2

1066 w
Revised

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

Singer Sewing Machine



No. 11w2

FOR

DRESSMAKING AND LIGHT TAILORING

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.

Purchasing of Parts and Needles

Supplies of parts and needles for Singer machines can be purchased at any Singer Shop for the Manufacturing Trade 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.

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

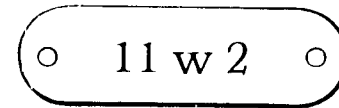
Needles in Containers marked
"For Singer Machines"
are not Singer made needles. 2

MACHINE No. 11 w 2

DESCRIPTION

Machine No. 11 w 2 is designed for sewing light and medium weight fabrics by foot power and is distinguished for absolute cleanliness of operation, a feature especially desirable in stitching white goods.

This machine is of the rotary motion type, lock stitch, quiet, light running and durable and is provided with knee lifter for lifting the presser foot. The feed motion is positive and has the reverse stitch feature for making fastening off stitches at the end of a seam.



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.

NEEDLES

Needles for Machine No. 11 w 2 are of Class and Variety 130 x 17 made in sizes 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18.

The needle which is best adapted for the work that the machine is fitted to do is set in the machine at the factory.

The size number of the needle is marked upon its shank.

The Sizes. 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 seriously interfered with.

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. 12 130 x 17 Needles."

RELATIVE SIZES OF NEEDLES AND THREAD

| NEEDLES FOR LEATHER WORK | | | FOR CLOTH WORK | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--|
| <i>Size Numbers of Needles</i> | <i>Cotton Thread</i> | <i>Silk Thread</i> | <i>Cotton Thread</i> | <i>Silk Thread</i> | |
| No. 10 | 70 | OO and O | 100 to 150 | OOO to OO | |
| " 11 | 60 | A | 90 " 100 | OO | |
| " 12 | 50 | B | 80 " 90 | O | |
| " 13 | 40 | C | 70 " 80 | A | |
| " 14 | 36 | D | 60 " 70 | A | |
| " 15 | 30 | D | 50 " 60 | B | |
| " 16 | 30 | E | 40 " 50 | C | |
| " 18 | 24 | - | 30 " 40 | C | |
| " 20 | 20 | - | 24 " 30 | D | |
| " 22 | 16 | - | 16 " 24 | E | |

TWIST, LINEN AND COTTON THREAD AND NEEDLES

Do not use poor thread or needles. Any good thread will work well, but you must not expect to make a smooth even stitch with poor rough thread, nor can you expect a machine

to work well with a cheap grade of needles made in imitation of ours. It is our interest to maintain the reputation of the machine and therefore we always supply the best. Persons living at a distance from a Singer Shop can send by mail, enclosing the money, and orders will be filled and forwarded promptly.

In using slack twist or uneven silk, should it be frayed or roughened, the needle is too fine or too sharp, or has a hooked point made by striking the throat plate. A hook may be easily honed off the needle.

For ordinary work use the same size of thread on the bobbin as in the needle.

Use the fine throat plate with needles from No. 10 to No. 16; for larger needles the coarse throat plate must be substituted, as the fine one would chafe off the thread.

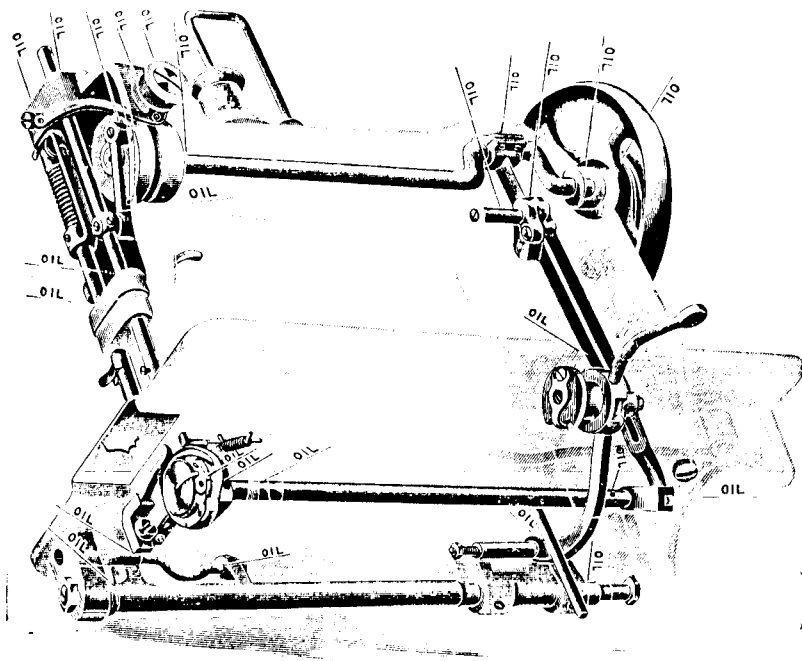


Fig. 2

TO OIL THE MACHINE

Good oil is the life of the machine and should be regularly used on any surface of metal which comes in movable contact with another surface.

The dotted lines (see Fig. 2) indicate the places where oil, in small quantities, should be applied every day when the machine is in constant use.

Loosen the balance wheel nut and oil the loose pulley which permits the belt to wind the bobbin without running the machine (see Fig. 6).

Oil the bobbin winder spindle.

There are four oil holes on top of the arm. Through the large hole near the needle bar, when the needle bar is at its highest position oil the needle bar connecting link, and when at its lowest position oil the groove in the take-up cam.

Oil the take-up lever bearing through the hole over the take-up lever. Oil the arm shaft bearing (front) through the next hole toward the right and oil the arm shaft bushing (back) through the hole near the balance wheel. Move the arm cap aside and oil the arm shaft connection and feed driving crank. Remove the arm side plate and oil the arm shaft connection slide block, the feed driving slide block and both ends of the feed driving crank link.

Oil the hook shaft bearing (back) through the hole near the base of the arm fronting toward the needle and oil the hook shaft bearing (front) through the hole in the bed slide (back).

Remove the face plate by loosening the large screw near the tension disc and pushing the face plate up over the head of the screw, then oil the needle bar connecting stud, the needle and presser bars and wherever there is friction. Loosen the balance wheel thumb nut and oil the balance wheel pulley for winding the bobbin without running the machine.

The parts on the underside of the machine may be cleaned and oiled best by removing the belt and tipping the machine back as shown (see Fig. 2).

A very little oil must be occasionally put upon the edge of the bobbin case, with an oiled rag to prevent a clicking sound (see Fig. 2).

Oil the feed lifting cam under the feed bar, the hook shaft crank, and the screw centers at both ends of the feed bar, feed driving rock shaft and crank.

After oiling, raise the presser foot and run the machine rapidly a minute; then wipe off all superfluous oil, to prevent soiling the goods. If the machine runs hard at any time, it is certain that some part needs oiling.

Never run the machine with the presser foot down except when sewing, as it will scratch the presser foot and dull the feed dog.

When the machine has been neglected or becomes gummed it should be soaked well with kerosene or benzine and run for a short time, keeping all parts flooded with oil until it runs freely, then wipe thoroughly to remove all old oil and dirt and oil as before directed.

TO SET THE NEEDLE

Turn the balance wheel from you until the needle bar is at its highest point, loosen the needle set screw, insert the shank of the needle in the needle bar with the long groove toward the upright part of the arm; be sure to push the needle as far up as it will go and secure it firmly by turning the needle set screw with a screw driver.

It may be necessary to turn the needle slightly to the right or left for some threads, if stitches are missed.

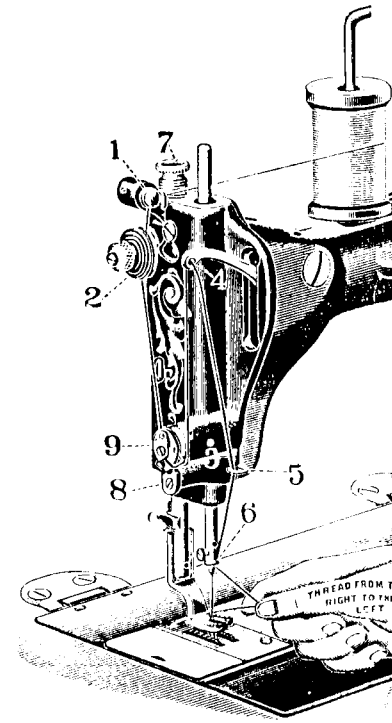


Fig. 3

TO THREAD THE NEEDLE

Place the spool on the spool holder, pass the thread under the thread retainer guide wire, through thread retainer (1), down (back) between tension discs (2), thence under thread controller spring (3), up into take-up lever (4), down to thread leader (5) and needle bar thread guide (6), then thread the needle from right to left as shown in Fig. 3 and draw two or three inches of thread through the eye of the needle when the take-up lever is at its highest point.

Do not let thread retainer (1) or tension discs (2) become clogged with lint, dirt or knots of thread.

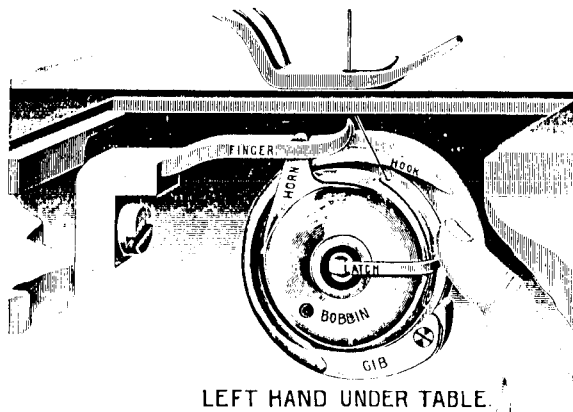


Fig. 4

TO TAKE OUT THE BOBBIN

Remove the bed slide (front); to open the latch easily with the left thumb, have the point of the hook toward you, as shown in Fig. 4.

With the ball of the thumb (not necessary to use the finger or the thumb nail), open the latch until it stands out straight, then brush the bobbin outward, until it hangs on the latch, for removal (see Fig. 5).

The inside of the bobbin case should be wiped out occasionally with an oiled rag to remove lint or dirt.

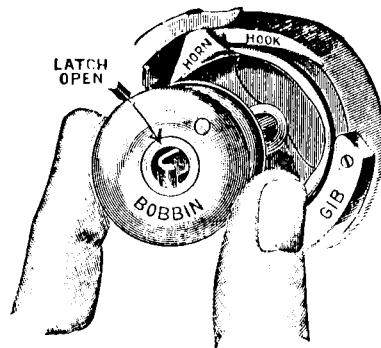


Fig. 5

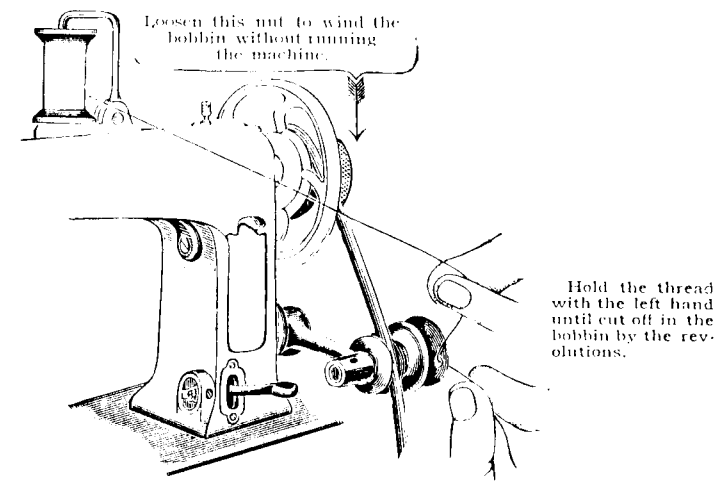


Fig. 6

TO WIND THE BOBBIN

To wind the bobbin without running the machine, hold the balance wheel with the left hand and with the right hand turn the balance wheel nut toward you to loosen the pulley.

Swing the bobbin winder until its pulley comes in contact with the belt, and place the bobbin on the spindle.

If the bobbin does not revolve with the spindle, spread the slot in the spindle with the screw driver.

Pass the end of the thread from the inside through the hole in the bobbin; hold the thread firmly until a few turns of the winder cuts off the thread in the bobbin. Be sure that the thread is cut off and does not hang out of the hole in the bobbin to make bad sewing.

Caution. Stop winding when the bobbin is nearly full—within three layers of thread from the top edge of the bobbin.

After winding the bobbin, push down the bobbin winder, then tighten the pulley securely by turning the balance wheel nut from you. Do not forget to tighten the pulley.

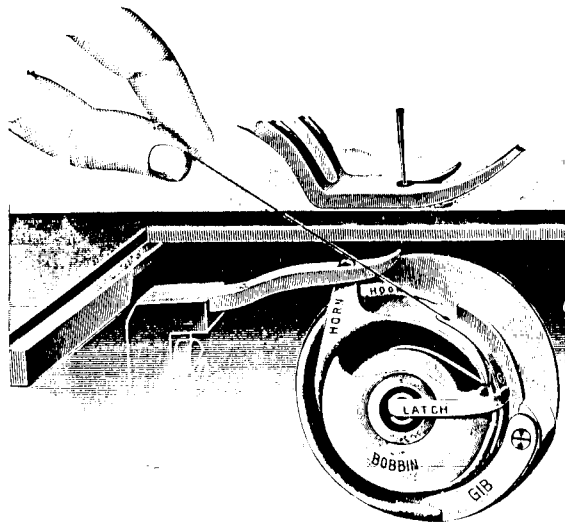


Fig. 7

TO PLACE THE BOBBIN AND THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE

With the left hand place the bobbin in the bobbin case with the thread leading from the top toward you; hold the end with the left hand (see Fig. 7); guide the thread into the notch and close the latch, then pull the thread from you until it is drawn up under the notch at the end of the tension spring.

The bobbin in Fig. 7 is shown partly cut away giving a view of the direction in which the thread should unwind.

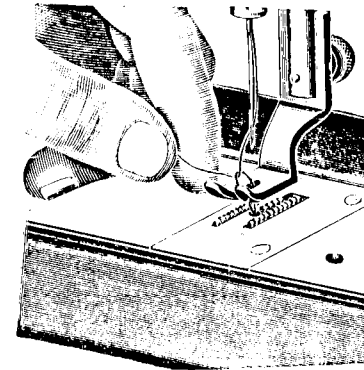


Fig. 8

TO DRAW UP THE UNDER THREAD

Let the thread extend through the needle two or three inches when the take-up lever is at its highest position. Hold the end of the upper thread slack between the hand and needle and turn the balance wheel carefully from you while the needle goes down and up, and the point down to the presser foot (see Fig. 3), bringing the take-up lever to its highest position. Keep your feet on the treadle, as foot pressure on the treadle holds the take-up lever at its highest position, then draw up the upper thread and the under thread will come up with it (see Fig. 8). Pass both threads back under the presser foot as shown in Fig. 9.

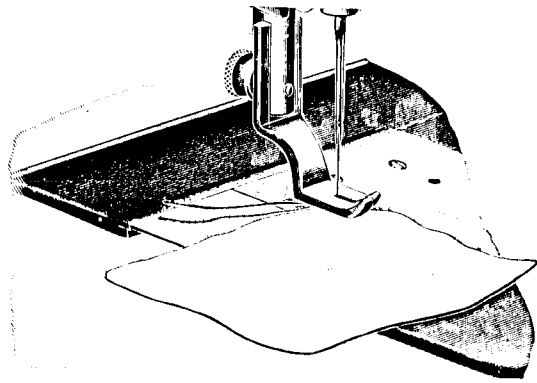


Fig. 9

TO COMMENCE SEWING

Pass both threads back under the presser foot (see Fig. 9), place the cloth under the presser foot, and let down the presser lifter. Start the machine by turning the balance wheel from you. Do not pull or push the work, the machine moves it.



Fig. 10

TO REGULATE THE TENSION

For ordinary stitching the upper and under threads should be locked in the center 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.

TENSION ON UPPER THREAD

Regulate the tension on the upper thread by turning the nut on top of tension (see 2, Fig. 3) toward you to tighten and from you to loosen the tension. When the presser lifter is down the upper tension may be tested by hand.

When making a very long stitch, the best tension is obtained by using the coarse throat plate instead of the fine one which is usually in the machine.

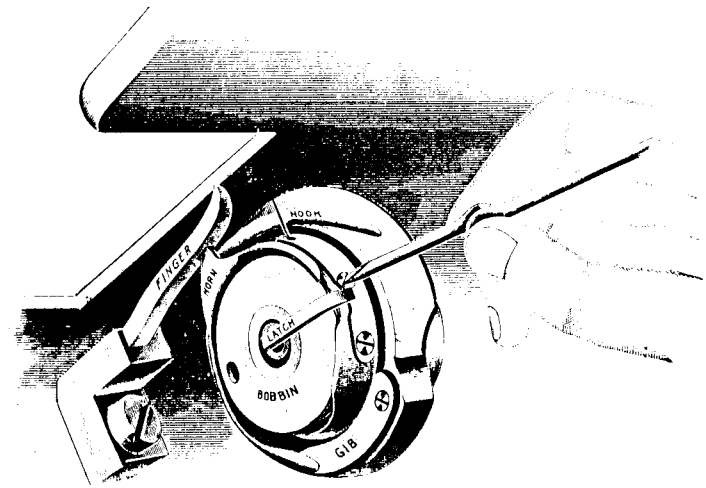


Fig. 13

TENSION ON UNDER THREAD

To regulate the under tension, remove the bed slide (front), tip the machine back and turn the balance wheel from you until the hook points toward you and the hook gib is below the latch as shown in Fig. 13.

The tension is regulated by the screw in the center of the spring above the latch. With the small screw driver turn this screw one-quarter or one-half around to the right to tighten, or to the left to loosen the tension.

The under tension, when once regulated, will rarely require any change, therefore, the proper relation of upper and under tensions should be produced by changes of the upper tension only.

For general work the tension on the under thread should be medium.

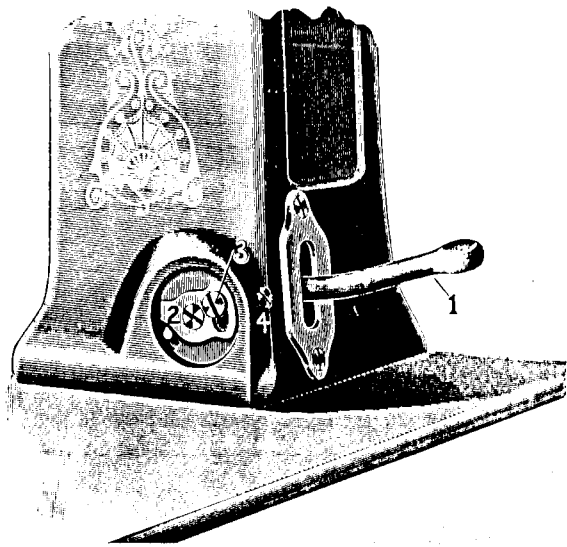


Fig. 14

TO CHANGE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

Raise feed regulating handle (1, see Fig. 14) as high as it will go and the machine will feed from you with the longest stitch. As the handle is pushed downward the stitch shortens until the goods will not move; continuing the downward movement of the handle reverses the feed and moves the goods toward you to tack or make fastening off stitches. If the stitch changes length while the machine is running, tighten screw (4). If the handle moves too hard, loosen screw (4) until it moves as easily as desired.

FEED REGULATOR AND REVERSER STOP

The upward movement of the feed regulating handle (see Fig. 14) may be stopped at any position desired by setting stop (2) for the purpose. Should the stitch be shortened or reversed, this adjustment assures the return of the feed to the same length of stitch used before making the change.

Loosen screw (3) and set stop (2) lower for a shorter stitch limit or higher for a longer stitch limit, and retighten the screw.

TO CHANGE THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT ON THE MATERIAL

Turn presser bar thumb screw (7, see Fig. 3) inward to make the pressure heavier or outward to make it lighter; the pressure should be only heavy enough to prevent the material from rising with the needle and to insure the feed moving the work along evenly; a heavier pressure would make the machine run harder and be of no benefit.

FOR SEWING BIAS SEAMS OR VERY ELASTIC MATERIAL

In sewing, if elasticity is required, as on bias seams or very elastic material, hold the work back slightly, while sewing, to keep the cloth stretched.

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.

TO REMOVE THE WORK

To remove the work, raise the presser lifter; turn the balance wheel from you until the point of the needle going down reaches the presser foot, bringing the take up lever to its highest position. Draw the work from you until you can draw the threads into the thread cutter. If the threads do not draw out easily, the needle is not in position, as directed. If the machine is stopped and held as directed, the needle will not unthread when you start to sew if only a short end is left through the needle.

For convenience in taking out the work, the tension of the upper thread is released whenever the presser lifter is raised; but it is not released by the rising of the presser foot as thick goods or seams pass under it.

Causes of the machine not working properly will usually be found in the tension not being correctly adjusted, or its discs may be clogged with lint or knots of thread, or the thread may be too coarse or too fine for the needle, or the needle and thread too coarse or too fine for the throat plate, or the needle bent or blunt. See that a straight needle is pushed up in the needle bar as far as it will go; any particle of lint or dirt which prevents it from going up can be removed through the cross hole in the needle bar.

TO REMOVE THE PRESSER FOOT

Raise the presser lifter and remove the presser foot screw, then draw the presser foot down and out.

THREAD CONTROLLER

The function of the thread controller spring is to hold back the slack of the upper thread until the eye of the needle reaches the goods in its descent.

It may be found advantageous to vary the position of the thread controller spring stop.

The thread controller stop is in the form of a crescent; push on the upper end of the stop to move it for less, and on the lower end for more controller action on the thread.

It may be found necessary to vary the tension of the spring for special requirements.

To vary the tension of the controller spring, loosen the set screw near (3, see Fig. 3) at the right of the spring, remove the face plate, then from the inside turn the stud forward or backward as required and tighten the set screw. In any case where an unusually light tension is used, the tension on the controller spring should be correspondingly light. The coils of the controller spring should be oiled occasionally.

To Place a New Thread Controller in Position. Remove the entire thread controller by taking out screw (8, see Fig. 3) and release the spring by removing screw (9). (Be careful not to

lose the small roller.) Place the new spring, roller and screw in their positions. Next put the entire thread controller on the face plate, taking care to slide the little tail, on the coil of the spring, into the notch in the stud over which the coil slides.

Oil the small roller occasionally.

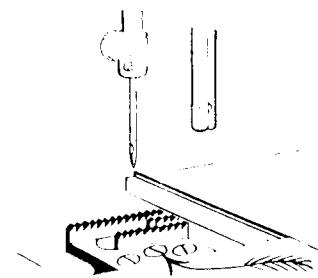


Fig. 15

TO CLEAN THE FEED

Remove the needle, presser foot and throat plate. Clean all of the parts about the feed bar, hook and bobbin case, and oil all of the parts where there is friction.

TO RAISE OR LOWER THE FEED DOG

Should the feed dog or feed bar become worn by long use, leaving the points too low, they may be raised by turning the middle screw to the right. (See arrow point in Fig. 15.) Turning the screw to the left will lower them. The points should rise about one thirty-second of an inch above the throat plate, or enough to raise the hemmer slightly when it is in the machine (see Fig. 18).

KNEE LIFTER

The knee lifter is used for raising the presser foot by knee pressure against the knee plate, leaving both hands free to manipulate the work. If the knee lifter does not raise the presser foot satisfactorily, adjust the rod in the rock lever which connects with the rod in the arm of the machine to lift the presser foot.

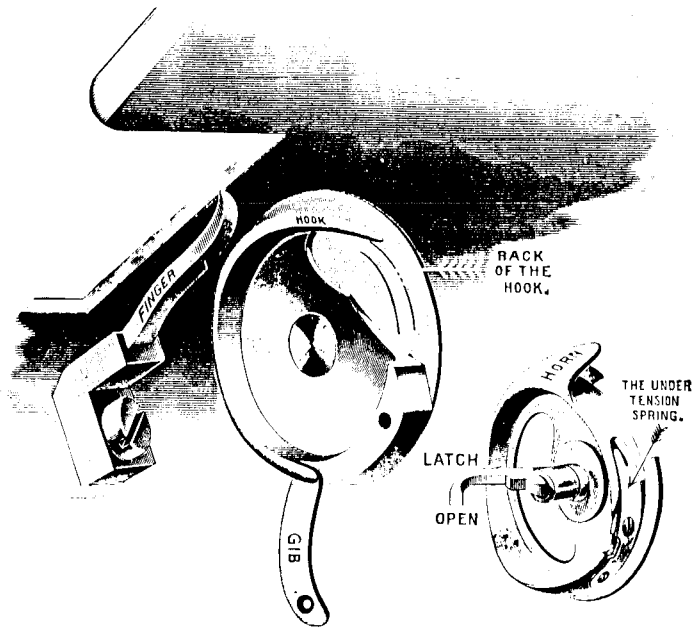


Fig. 16

Fig. 17

Figs. 16 and 17 show the Hook Gib open and the Bobbin Case removed.

To remove the bobbin case from the hook, to thoroughly clean the bobbin case and hook, turn the balance wheel until the heel of the hook is on a line with the second notch in the bobbin case, remove the screw at the end of the hook gib, and open the hook gib, as shown above, then lift out the bobbin case.

Back of the bobbin case should be kept clean to prevent soiling the thread or obstructing the loop. See that there is no lint or dirt under the tension spring.

When returning the bobbin case to the hook, be sure to have the bobbin case horn in the notch of the bobbin case stop, and the second notch of the bobbin case at the heel of the hook.

Close the hook gib and turn the screw in firmly, being careful not to damage the head of the screw.

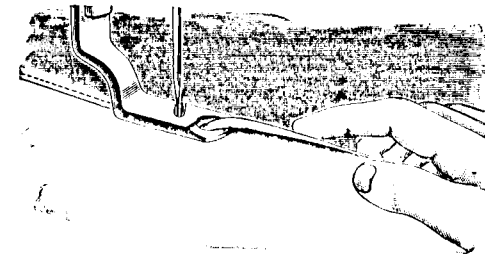


Fig. 18

THE FOOT HEMMER—HEMMING

To hem, clip off the right hand corner, and turn over the cloth about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, insert it in the hemmer and draw or push it along until under the needle hole. Let down the hemmer, take two or three stitches and draw gently on the ends of the threads to help the work along until the feed catches it. In guiding, give the hemmer enough cloth to turn under the raw edge.

In order to have the seam the proper distance from the edge of the hem, the hemmer can be adjusted from right to left by loosening the screw that holds the hemmer in the presser bar.

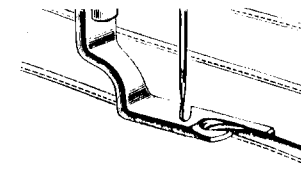


Fig. 19

THE FOOT HEMMER—FELLING

To fell, stitch two pieces of cloth together, with the edges to the right, guiding them so that the under piece runs even with the right side of the hemmer and the upper piece so the seam will be about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch from the edge. When stitched, open the work out flat, the edges standing up straight. Clip off the corners and taking the edges near the starting point in the right hand, and the ends of the threads in the left hand, draw the edges into the hemmer, without disarranging the work. Slightly lengthen the stitch.

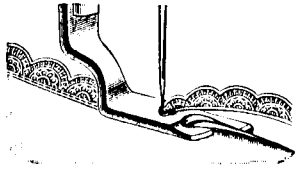


Fig. 20

THE FOOT HEMMER—HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE IN ONE OPERATION

Start the hem as previously explained and when well started, raise the needle to its highest point. Then raise the hemmer and pass the end of the lace down through the slot in the side of the hemmer and under the needle.

Care should be taken that the hem is not displaced in the hemmer, and in guiding be sure that the needle goes down through the lace and the hem.

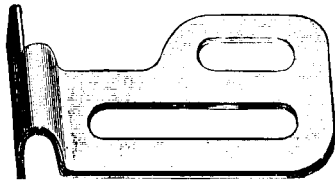


Fig. 21

GUIDE

For guiding a seam the desired distance from the edge of the goods, use the guide thumb screw to fasten the guide on the bed of the machine at the desired distance from the needle, and while sewing hold the cloth against the guide.

TO OPERATE THE TREADLE

Release the balance wheel by turning the balance wheel nut over toward you as far as it will go; the balance wheel will then turn freely without moving the sewing mechanism; place the feet squarely on the treadle and with the right hand start **the belt upward**, which will turn the hand wheel and the loose pulley from you.

Continue the motion thus begun by the pressure of the feet first on one, and then on the other side of the treadle; practice this motion until the balance wheel can be kept in continuous rotation by the use of the feet alone. Then turn the balance wheel nut over from you as far as possible, raise the presser foot by the lifter on the back of arm and run the machine, without trying to sew, until you can without any difficulty keep up a regular motion.

THE BELT

The leather belt which gives motion to the machine should always be tight enough not to slip and no tighter; not so tight as to prevent the easy motion of the machine. If the belt is too long, uncouple it and cut off squarely from one end to the desired length; make another hole about one-quarter of an inch from the cut end.

TO THROW OFF THE BELT

Turn the balance wheel from you and slip the belt off by pressing it to the right.

TO THROW ON THE BELT

Place the belt in the groove of the balance wheel and let it hang loosely; place your feet on the treadle and start the band wheel toward you, running it slowly so that the lug on the band wheel will catch the belt and switch it into the groove without further effort on your part.

TO OIL THE STAND

The stand must be oiled at each end of the treadle where the pivot screws enter, and at each end of the pitman and band wheel shaft.