

SINGER

24-70

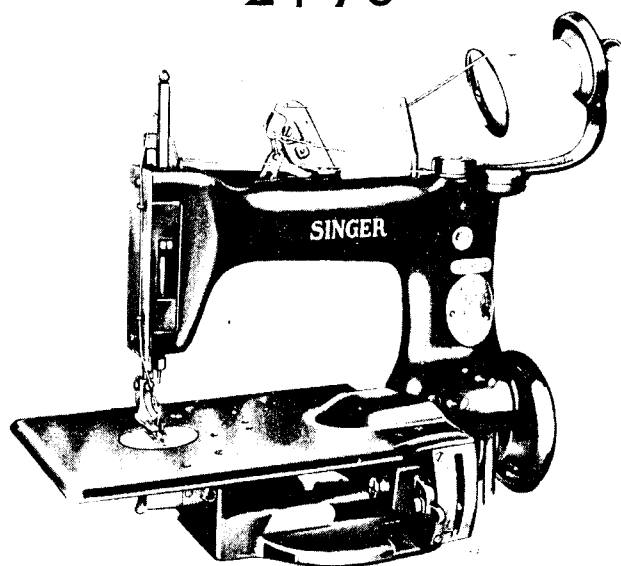
INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER

SEWING MACHINE

24-70



DESCRIPTION

Machine 24-70 is especially designed for sewing labels to shirts, union suits and other articles.

It has one needle and one looper and makes the single thread chain stitch.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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Speed

The maximum speed recommended for this machine is 2500 stitches per minute.

Needles

Needles for this machine are of Class and Variety 24X9 and are made in sizes 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18 and 19.

To Thread the Needle

(STANDING AT THE FRONT OF THE MACHINE)

Pass the thread from the spool, through the upper hole (1, Fig.2) in the thread guide pin on top of the machine, from front

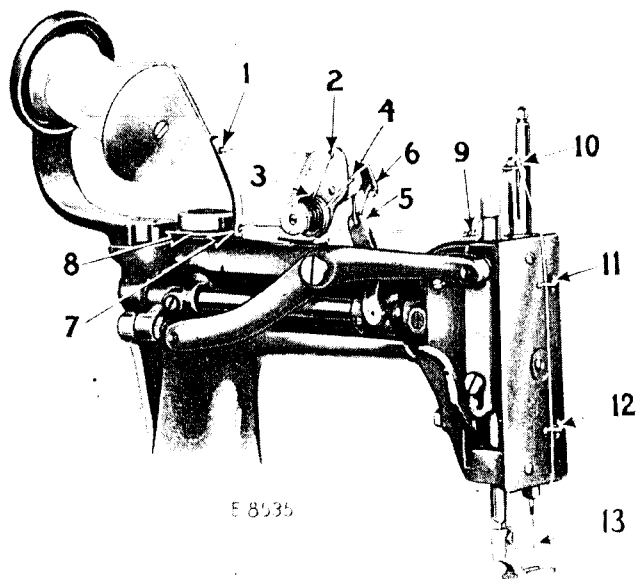


Fig. 2. Back View of Machine, Showing Threading

to back through the hole (2, Fig.2) in the tension bracket, under and between the tension discs (3, Fig.2), from back to front through the rear eyelet (4, Fig.2) of the thread measuring device, from back to front through the hole (5, Figs.2 and 3) in the thread pull-off, from back to front through the front hole (6, Figs.2 and 3) in the thread measuring device, through the lower hole (7, Figs.2 and 3) in the thread guide pin, under from left to right around the back of the tension cap (8, Figs.2 and 3), through the wire thread guide (9, Figs.2 and 3), up and over the take-up (10, Figs.2 and 3), down through the two thread guides (11 and 12, Figs.2 and 3) and from left to right through the eye of the needle (13, Figs.2 and 3). Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to commence sewing.

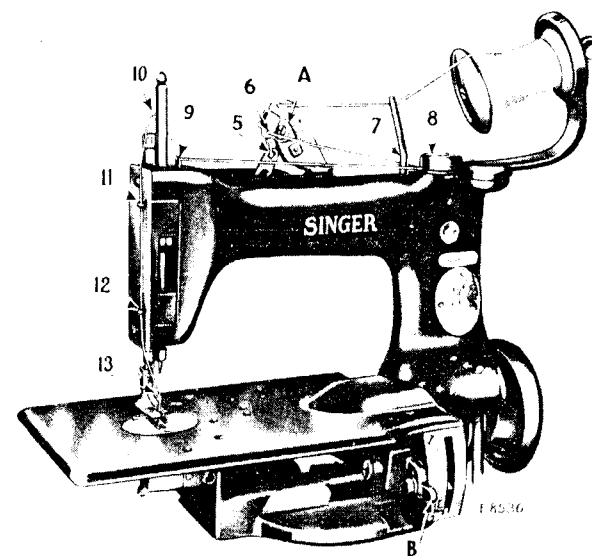


Fig. 3. Front View of Machine, Showing Threading To Operate the Machine

Move the stitch regulator (B, Fig.3) until the pointer in the slot of the stitch index plate is opposite the desired number of stitches to the inch.

Then set the pointer (A, Fig.3) of the thread measuring device at the number which corresponds with that at which the pointer is set on the stitch index plate.

By setting the pointers on the thread measuring device and stitch regulator index plate at the same figure, the exact amount of thread required for each stitch is pulled off.

Place the work under the presser foot, so that the stitching will start at one of the corners of the label. Then lower the presser foot, having the edge of the label rest against the spring guide (C, Fig.4) on the presser foot.

Commence sewing and hold the folded edge of the label against the spring guide on the presser foot, as shown in Fig.4, until the four sides of the label are stitched.

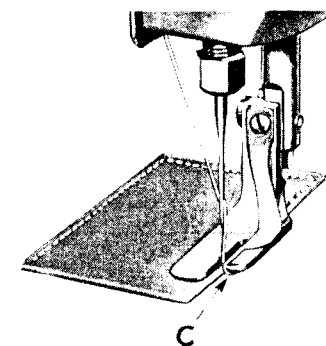


Fig. 4. Label Being Sewn On

IMPORTANT. When turning the label at the corners, stop the machine as the needle is leaving the goods, raise the presser foot and turn the work, using the point of the needle as a pivot. By turning corners in this way, corner stitches can be correctly placed and they will be of a uniform length. Care must be taken to see that the needle is not too far into the material when turning corners, or the machine will skip stitches.

When the last stitch is made in the label, stop the machine when the needle has just passed its highest position and started down about 1/8 inch. Then turn the balance wheel in the REVERSE DIRECTION until the needle moves up all the way to its highest position. This causes the knife which is attached to the looper to enter the taut loop of thread on the looper (which can be seen by swinging down the looper gate). Then raise the presser foot and pull the work back to remove it from the machine and the knife will cut the thread on the underside of the fabric.

To Set the Thread Pull-off Lever

The thread pull-off lever (R, Fig.5) should pull off just enough thread to make a smooth, flat stitch. To adjust the pull-

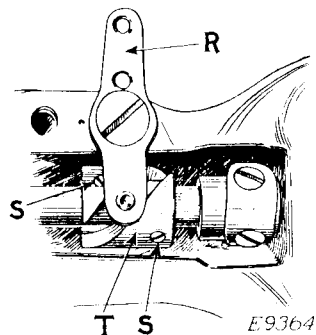


Fig. 5. Adjustment of Thread Pull-off Lever

off, see that the stitch regulator and the thread measuring device are set at the same figure as instructed on page 3, then loosen the two set screws (SS, Fig.5). Turn cam (T, Fig.5) so that the upper end of the pull-off lever (R) moves further toward the needle bar for a looser stitch, or further away from the needle bar for a tighter stitch. When the cam is correctly set, tighten the two screws (SS).