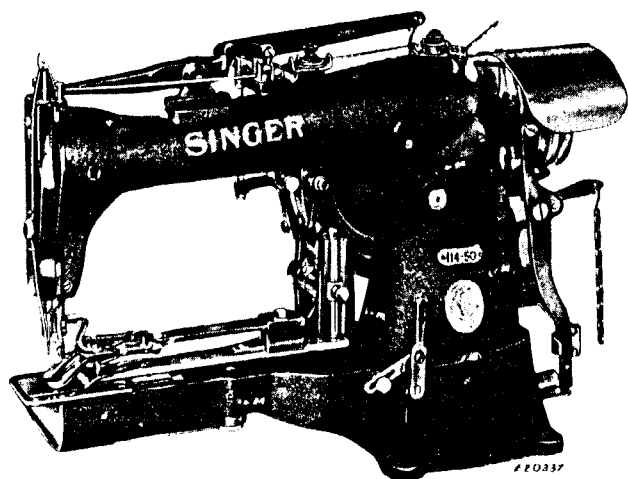


SINGER
114-50 thru 114-56

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USING
SINGER^{*}
SEWING MACHINES

114-50, 114-51, 114-52, 114-53,
114-54, 114-55 and 114-56

SINGLE THREAD CHAIN STITCH



Machine 114-50

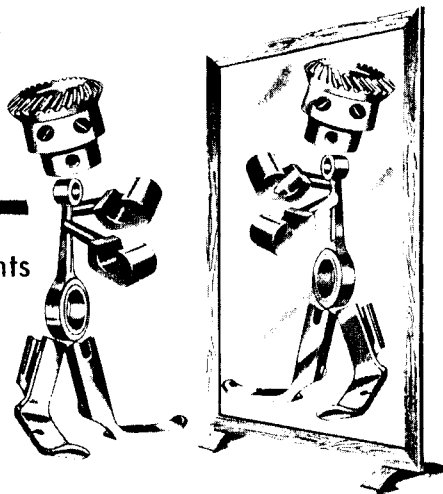
THE SINGER COMPANY

*A Trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

The Same!

DESCRIPTION

To get replacements that are the same as parts in new machines...



BUY PARTS AND NEEDLES MADE BY SINGER*

TO BE DOUBLY SURE...

of new machine performance, make sure that all replacement parts and needles are precisely identical to those in new SINGER machines.

Look for the trademark

SINGER or SIMANCO

- ① on every package or container
- ② on the needle or numbered part

Needles in containers marked "For Singer Machines" are NOT made by SINGER.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The improper placing or renewal of the Trademark "SINGER" or any other of the Trademarks of The Singer Company (all of which are duly Registered Trademarks) 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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These button-sewing machines have a cylinder bed, one needle and one looper and make the single thread chain stitch. On each of these machines the thread is broken by the button clamp, and the belt is automatically shifted to the ball bearing loose pulley, at the completion of the sewing operation.

Machine 114-50 sews two hole, four hole or bar buttons on white goods, waists, underwear, shirts and other clothing with **twenty-one stitches**, including the cross-over and fastening stitches. This machine makes two **parallel** bars of stitches in four hole buttons, with a right angle cross-over stitch. (See Fig. 8, page 7).

Machine 114-51 is the same as Machine 114-50, except that it makes **sixteen stitches**, including the cross-over and the fastening stitch.

Machine 114-52 is the same as Machine 114-50, except that it makes **fourteen stitches**, including the cross-over and the fastening stitch.

Machine 114-53 sews two hole, four hole or bar buttons with **twenty-one stitches**, making two **cross** bars of stitches in four hole buttons. (See Fig. 7, page 7).

Machine 114-54 is the same as Machine 114-53, except that it makes **sixteen stitches**.

Machine 114-55 is the same as Machine 114-50, with the addition of an **automatic button clamp lifter**.

Machine 114-56 is the same as Machine 114-51, with the addition of an **automatic button clamp lifter**.

The **SINGER Universal Button Clamp**, regularly fitted on these machines, vibrates **across** the cylinder and holds flat buttons from 14 to 24 lignes in diameter while they are being sewn. There are 40 lignes to the inch.

Other button clamps for special styles and larger sizes of buttons can be furnished, on order, in place of the regular button clamp.

NEEDLES AND THREAD

Needles for these machines are of **Class** and **Variety** 108x1 and are made in sizes 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22.

The size of the needle to be used should be determined by the size of the thread, which must pass freely through the eye of the needle. Do not use rough or uneven thread or thread which passes with difficulty through the needle eye, as such thread interferes with the proper formation of the stitch. **Left twist** thread should always be used.

Orders for needles must specify the **Quantity** required, the **Size** number, also the **Class** and **Variety** numbers separated by the letter x.

The following is an example of an intelligible order:

"100 No. 16, 108 x 1 Needles"

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

TO OIL THE MACHINE

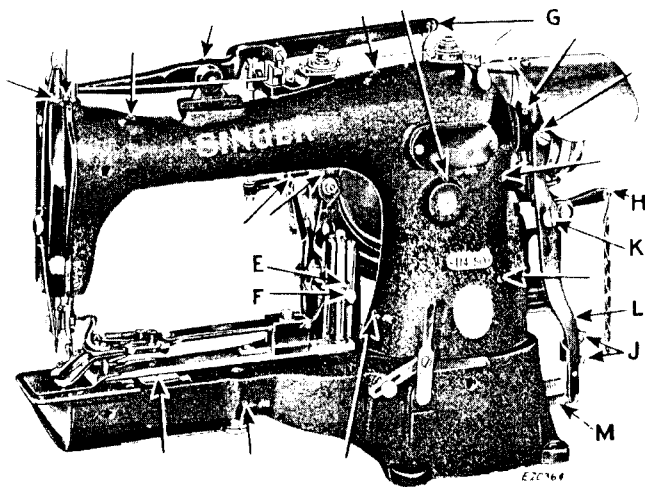


Fig. 2. Oiling Points at the Right of the Machine

To insure easy running and to prevent unnecessary wear of the machine, the parts which are in movable contact should be regularly oiled at the points shown by the unlettered arrows in Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Use **"TYPE B"** or **"TYPE D"** OIL, sold only by Singer Sewing Machine Company. For description of oils, see inside of front cover.

NOTE: Figures 3, 4 and 5 illustrate Machines 114-55 and 114-56.

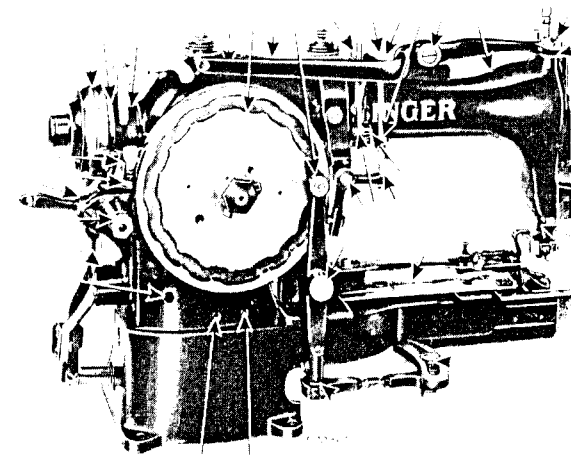


Fig. 3. Oiling Points at the Left of the Machine

Loosen the screw at the upper end of the face plate, remove the face plate and oil the places shown in Fig. 4.

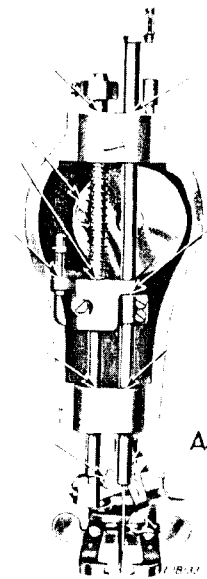


Fig. 4. Oiling Points at Front of the Machine

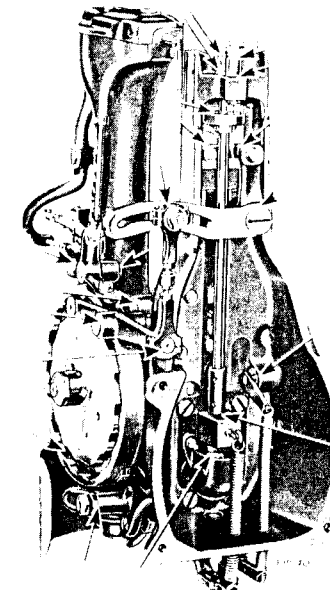


Fig. 5. Oiling Points in the Bed of the Machine

Remove the two front screws in the machine base, turn the machine back on its hinges, pull out the sliding cover on the underside of the cylinder bed and oil the points shown in Fig. 5.

TO SET THE NEEDLE

Loosen the set screw **A3**, Fig. 6 in the needle bar and put the needle up into the bar as far as it will go, with its long groove toward the front, then tighten the set screw **A3**.

TO THREAD THE NEEDLE

(See Fig. 6)

Pass the thread from the spool on the thread unwinder, into the wire guide at the top of the unwinder, down and back and forth through the holes in the thread nipper bracket **1** on top of the machine, around to the left and between the automatic thread nipper discs **2**, into eyelet **3**, through hole **4** in the tension bracket, around to the left and between the tension discs **5**, through eyelet **6**, through pull-off **7** and through slot **8**.

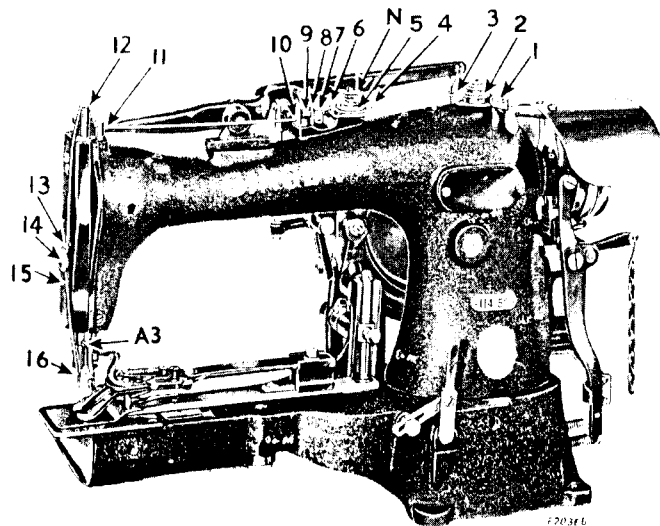


Fig. 6. Threading the Needle

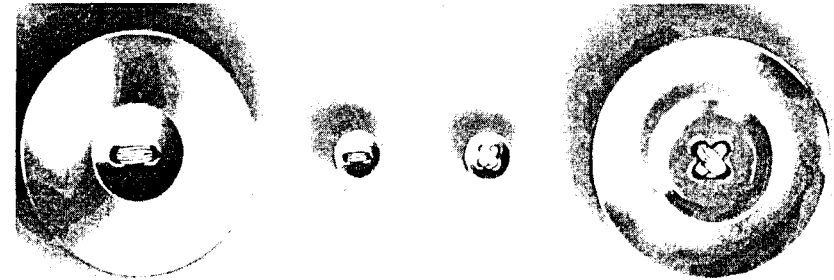
Press down left end of thread nipper **9** and pass thread under thread nipper, then through slot **10**, forward and through eyelet **11**, forward over roller in take-up bracket **12** at the top of the needle bar, down into the thread guide **13** on the face plate, down around to the left and between the tension discs **14**, down through thread guide **15** and from front to rear through the needle eye **16**.

Release tension on thread nipper **9** and draw about two inches of thread through the needle eye with which to commence sewing.

TO REGULATE THE TENSION ON THE THREAD

The tension on the thread should be as tight as possible, without breaking the thread. The tension is regulated by turning the thumb nut **N**, Fig. 6, as required.

SIZES OF BUTTONS WHICH CAN BE SEWN



E 20188

Fig. 7. Range of Buttons, which can be Sewn with Twenty-one Stitches by Machine 114-53 or with Sixteen Stitches by Machine 114-54

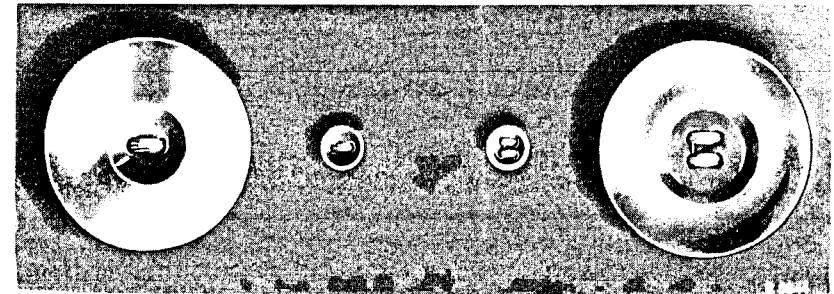


Fig. 8. Range of Buttons, which can be Sewn with Twenty-one Stitches by Machines 114-50 and 114-55; with Sixteen Stitches by Machines 114-51 and 114-56; or with Fourteen Stitches by Machine 114-52

The range of buttons handled by these machines, as shown in Figs. 7 and 8, is determined by the limits of adjustment of the button clamps and length of stitch. All of these machines will sew buttons in which the holes, from center to center, are not more than $3/16$ inch nor less than $5/64$ inch apart.

TO ADJUST THE BUTTON CLAMP FOR DIFFERENT SIZES OF BUTTONS

(See Fig. 10)

Raise the button clamp **Q**, loosen the thumb screw **O** and by means of the lever **P** open the clamp and insert the button, pushing it back as far as it will go. Then move the lever **P** slightly forward, so that the clamp firmly grips the button, and tighten the screw **O**.

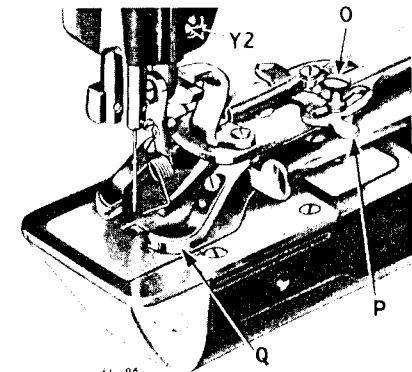
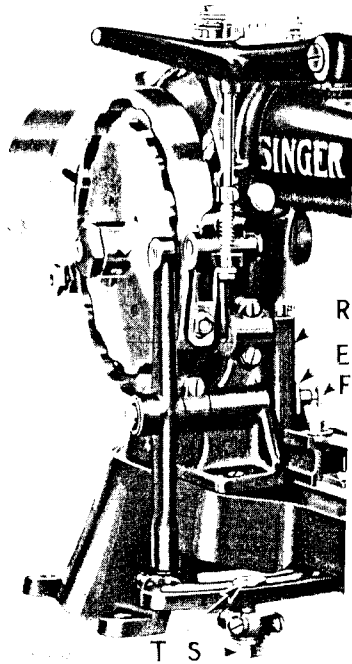


Fig. 9. Adjusting Button Clamp

TO REGULATE THE MOVEMENT OF THE BUTTON CLAMP ALONG THE BED

(See Fig. 10)



The distance that the button clamp will move **along** the bed of the machine is regulated by the sliding block **E** in the upright slide **R** of the feed regulator.

To regulate this movement, loosen the thumb screw **F** and move the sliding block downward to increase the movement, or upward to decrease the movement. When the desired setting is obtained, make sure that the needle will descend into the center of each hole in the button, then securely tighten the thumb screw **F**.

When the sliding block is at its highest position in the upright slide **R** there will be no movement of the button clamp **along** the bed of the machine.

This is the correct setting for sewing two-hole or bar buttons.

Fig. 10

Regulating the Movement of the Button Clamp

TO REGULATE THE MOVEMENT OF THE BUTTON CLAMP ACROSS THE BED

(See Fig. 10)

The distance that the button clamp will move **across** the bed of the machine is determined by the position of the stud **T** in the slide-way to the left of the bed of the machine. To regulate this movement, loosen the hexagon nut **S** and move the stud **T** to the right in the slide-way to increase the crosswise movement, or to the left to decrease this movement.

When the desired setting is obtained, make sure that the needle will descend into the center of each hole of the button, then securely tighten the hexagon nut **S**.

NOTICE TO OPERATOR

NEVER REST FOOT ON STARTING TREADLE. As soon as machine is "tripped" this treadle must be completely released in order to operate efficiently. Failure to observe this caution may result in severe damage to machine.