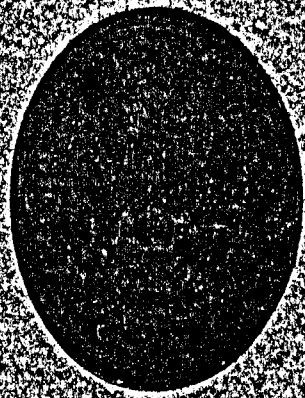


SINGER

96-3



This Trade Mark Embossed in Brass
Is on the Arm of Every
Singer Sewing Machine

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER SEWING MACHINE

No. 96-3

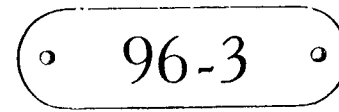


THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

8336

MACHINE NO. 96-3

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.

This machine is used at high speed for general work in the manufacture of cloaks, clothing and other work in cloth. It is practically noiseless and its fittings cover all the essentials for convenient and rapid handling of the work.

Speed

The maximum speed recommended for Machine No. 96-3 is 3000 stitches per minute. The machine should be run somewhat slower than the maximum speed at first until the parts which are in movable contact have become glazed by their action upon each other. If the fabric to be sewn is very closely woven or filled with dressing the high speed of the machine may cause the needle to become heated. In such cases the speed must, of course, be reduced.

Mounting the Machine

To ensure quiet running see that the machine does not rest upon its hinges, but upon the felt pads in the corners of the cut-out in the power table.

To Oil the Machine

It is absolutely necessary that swiftly moving sewing machines should be regularly and carefully oiled with **HEAVY** oil at least twice each day at each place designated in the instructions; the oil is led from these places to the moving surfaces, which are thus prevented from becoming dry and heating, or becoming rough from friction. Care in this matter will prevent delay and expense for repairs.

One drop of oil in each oiling place is sufficient at each time and better than a larger quantity, but the machine must be oiled often and the bearings not allowed to become hot for need of lubrication. Oil each of the four holes in the upper part of the arm head for the needle bar, presser bar and other mechanism back of the face plate, also other holes marked "oil" in upper surface of the arm and near the balance wheel; one oil hole under the arm in its base and one in the bed of the machine near the throat plate; these two are for the bearings of the rotating hook shaft under the bed; turn the machine back on its hinges, oil the pivots and connections of the feed moving parts near each edge of the bed, and place a drop on the flange of the bobbin case which can be seen when the point of the hook is toward you. After oiling the bobbin case bearing, stitch a short time upon fragments to absorb the excess of oil if there should be any tendency to make black stitches.

To Take Out the Bobbin

Have the thread take-up at its highest position; draw the slide at the left of the bed plate; reach under and lift the latch in front of the bobbin case with the thumb of the left hand, then draw out the bobbin case with the bobbin.

To Wind the Bobbin

The automatic bobbin winder is fastened to the power table with its pulley in front of the machine belt and the spool stand at some distance back from it and directly in line with the bobbin when the latter is in position on the spindle.

Place the bobbin on the spindle and push it up closely against the shoulder, having the small pin in the spindle enter the slot in the bobbin. Lead the thread from the spool or other source of supply into the tension discs on the spool stand, then to the bobbin; pass the end out through the hole in the side of the bobbin, and while holding the end push the pulley over against the belt until the latch drops down between the flanges of the bobbin; start the machine and the bobbin will be smoothly wound and stop automatically when filled. The bobbin may be wound while the machine is stitching.

To Replace the Bobbin Case and Bobbin

While stitching, the upper part of the bobbin must turn toward the operator as its thread is drawn off; drop the bobbin into the bobbin case and draw the thread into the slot in the edge of the case and under the tension spring; the upper edge of the bobbin should turn in the same direction as the movement of the thread under the spring.

Place the bobbin case with the bobbin in it upon the spindle, having the projection near the end of the latch toward you so that it will enter the slot provided for it, then push the case back and **BE SURE** that it is firmly latched in position.

Needles

Needles for Machine No. 96-3 are of Class and Variety 16 x 231 and are made in sizes Nos. 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18. 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 seriously interfered with. Orders for needles must specify the *quantity* required, the *size*, *class* and *variety*.

To Set the Needle

Loosen the set 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 tighten the set screw. Be careful to have the eye of the needle in direct line with the centre of the machine bed.

To Thread the Needle

Use smooth thread—left-hand twist; a good smooth six-cord thread will work well even if of right-hand twist, but a soft or loosely twisted thread of right-hand twist will very likely cause trouble and annoyance.

In this machine the thread is used so rapidly that the ordinary spool placed on the spool pin is rarely used, but the thread is taken from very large spools or cones and led from an unwinder placed at the back and side of the machine.

Lead the thread from the unwinder, or spool, through the eyelet in front of the upper part of the arm head, down and from right to left under and between the two tension discs, into the small wire spring above the tension discs, under the end of the slack thread regulator at the left, up, and back of the wire thread guard above the tension discs, up, and through the hole in the end of the take-up lever, down, and into the two thread guides on the face plate, into the eyelet at the lower end of the needle bar, and from left to right through the eye of the needle.

To Change the Length of Stitch

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

The Tensions

If the under thread is too tight or the upper thread too loose the under thread will lie straight on the under side of the fabric and there will probably be loops of the upper thread. If the upper thread is too tight or the under thread too loose the conditions will be reversed and the thread lie straight upon the upper surface

of the fabric; the tensions should be balanced so that the threads are locked together midway between the upper and under surfaces. The tension on the bobbin case will rarely need attention, but may be tightened or loosened when necessary by turning the machine back and turning the small screw at the bottom of the bobbin case to the right or left as required. The tension on the upper thread is regulated by turning the thumb nut in front of the tension discs to the right or to the left; this tension is released and inoperative when the presser lifter is raised and should be adjusted only while the presser foot is on the work.

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 over toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the under thread; draw up the needle thread and the under 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.

To Remove the Work

Let the take-up lever rest at its highest point; raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back and to the left and cut the threads close to the goods.

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.

Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread and Needles

To make a smooth, even stitch with your sewing machine, use good, firmly and smoothly finished thread—left-hand twist, that passes freely through the eye of the needle. No other needles will give as good results and satisfaction as those recommended on page 5. Supplies of parts or needles for the machines can be purchased at any Singer shop, or ordered by mail; money or

a post office order covering their value including postage, should be enclosed with the order, which will receive immediate attention, be promptly filled and forwarded by mail or express. Ready wound bobbins for Singer Sewing Machines are sold by thread manufacturers.

Accessories Furnished with Machine No. 96-3

5	40264	Bobbins
1	41348	Bobbin Winder
1	8879	Cloth Washer
1	20021	Drip Pan
1	25878	Guide
1	732	Guide Screw
1	2777	Knee Lifter Rock Shaft
4	12405	Machine Cushion
2	12361	Machine Hinge Connection
6	16 x 231	Needles
1	35677	Oiler, filled
1	26026	Screw Driver (machine)
1	26485	Screw Driver (bobbin case tension)

