SINGER
240K12 AND 240K13

DESCRIPTION

Machines 240K12 and 240K13 are drop feed, single needle, single thread chain stitch (Federal Stitch Type 101) machines with a rotary looper, embodying various thread controlling features to suit the variety of work for which they are designed.

Machine 240K12, illustrated on page 1, has a plain tension, a thread nipper, a face plate thread retainer and a graduated, adjustable thread measuring device which measures off a pre-determined length of thread for each stitch. This relieves the needle bar take-up of its normal secondary function of pulling thread from the cone or spool. Designed for operations on light and medium weight fabrics such as neckties, umbrellas, lightweight cloth gloves, label stitching and similar articles, this machine has a 5/16" clearance under presser foot and a range of stitch lengths from 7 to 30 per inch.

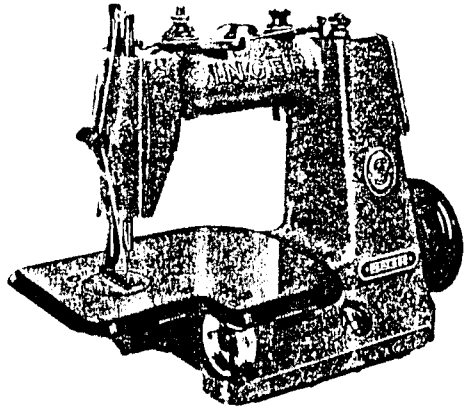


Fig. 2. 240K13 Machine.

Machine 240K13 has, in addition to the above features, a cloth plate which is reduced in work area to accommodate cylindrical work and the base length is reduced to provide extra clearance under the cloth plate. This machine is usually mounted on a base to enable the operator to utilise more fully the aforementioned clearances. Designed for operations on heavier materials such as caps, millinery and similar articles, this machine has a 5/16" clearance under presser foot and a range of stitch lengths from 4 to 16 per inch.

SPEED

Speed up to 5000 R.P.M. depending on materials used and operations performed.

It is advisable to run a new machine slower than maximum speed for the first few minutes to allow time for the oil to reach moving parts. The top of the machine pulley turns away from the operator.

Unless otherwise stated, all future references apply to both machines.

TO LUBRICATE THE MACHINE

This class machine does not require oil-can lubrication by the operator. The bed of the machine is an oil reservoir from which all moving parts within the frame are automatically lubricated by splash.

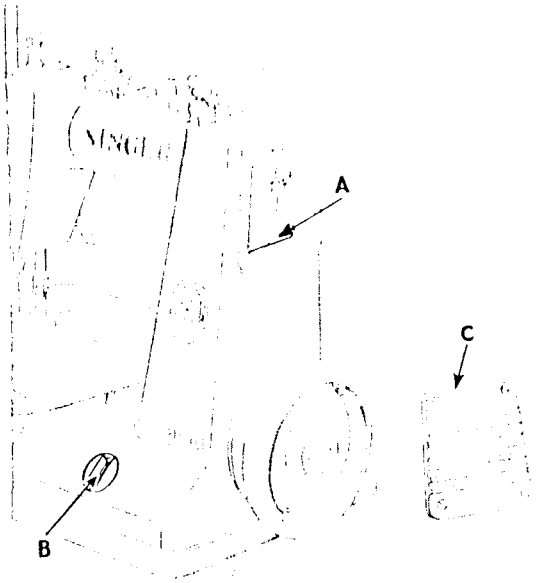


Fig. 3. Showing Oil Gauge B and Filling Point A for Oil Reservoir.

Before starting the machine, remove the cover C, Fig. 3 and fill the oil reservoir through opening A to the top red line on the gauge B with "TYPE C" OIL sold only by Singer Sewing Machine Company. For description of this oil, see inside front cover of this book. Replace cover C and securely tighten its four screws.

Approximately 4-1/2 fluid oz. of oil are initially used in filling the bed reservoir and the oil level should be maintained between the two red lines on the sight gauge B, Fig. 3. Check the oil level when the machine is not running. When the machine is running, bubbles will be observed travelling through the oil sight gauge. This is normal.

Under no circumstances allow the level to drop below the bottom red line. The addition of oil should not be necessary more than once every few months.

NEEDLES

For general work, needles, Catalogue 1111 (24×1) made in sizes 7, 9 to 19 and 21 to 25 are used.

The size of the needle to be used is determined by the size of the thread which must pass freely through the eye of the needle. Rough or uneven thread, or thread which passes with difficulty through the eye of the needle will interfere with the proper operation of the machine.

Orders for needles must specify the QUANTITY desired, the SIZE number and also the CATALOGUE number.

The following is an example of an intelligible order:—

100 size 11, Catalogue 1111 Needles.

The best stitching results will be obtained with needles sold by Singer Sewing Machine Company.

TO SET THE NEEDLE

Turn the top of the machine pulley over from you until the needle bar moves to its highest point; loosen the screw at the lower end of the needle bar and put the needle up into the bar as far as it will go, with the long groove of the needle toward the left and the eye of the needle directly in line with the arm of the machine, then tighten the screw.

Needles with a flat on the shank should be positioned with the flat toward the needle set screw.

THREAD

Either left twist or right twist thread may be used on these machines. It should prove more economical over a period of time to use a good grade of thread.

THREADING

Machines should be threaded as shown in the following illustration.

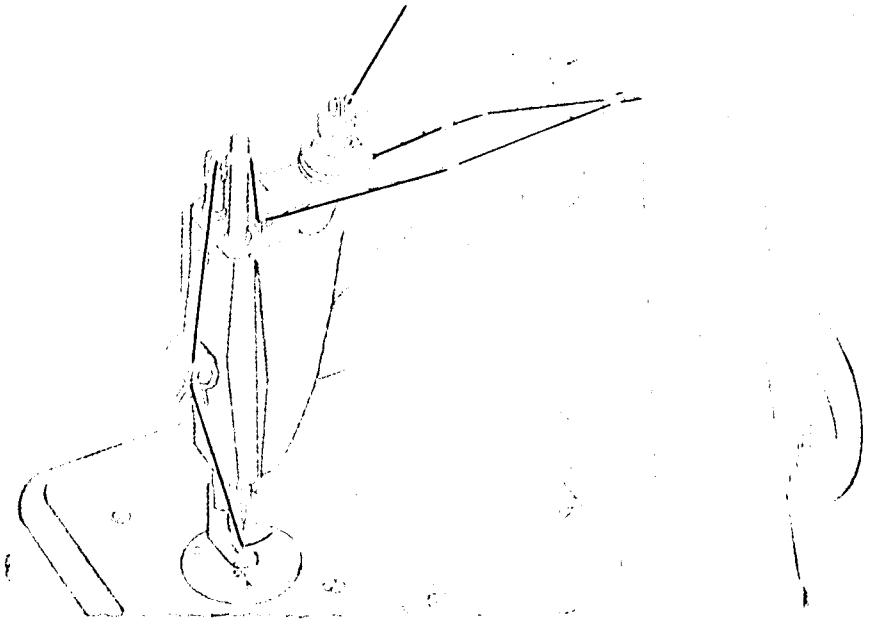


Fig. 4. Threading.

TO COMMENCE SEWING

Place the material beneath the presser foot, lower the presser foot and commence to sew, turning the top of the machine pulley away from you.

TO FASTEN-OFF THE STITCHING OFF THE WORK

Sew two or more stitches past the end of the seam and stop the needle bar at its highest point, then with the left hand draw about three inches of thread through the tension discs. With the right hand draw the slack thread through the eye of the needle, then pull the thread upward from the work, the presser foot being down, and cut the thread close to the material. Raise the presser foot, pull the work from you and the end of the thread will be drawn through the loop; then pull the end of the thread to fasten, as shown in Fig. 5.

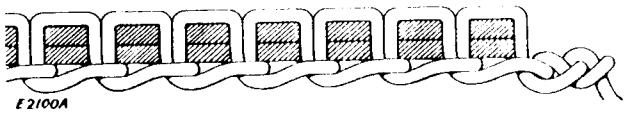


Fig. 5. Stitching Fastened at the End of a Seam.

TO FASTEN-OFF THE STITCHING IN THE WORK

When it is necessary to fasten-off the last stitch in the work, stop the machine with the needle in the work, place the fingers on the material close to the presser foot to prevent the work from moving, raise the presser foot and take one more stitch in the last hole made, see Fig. 6, and stop the

Fig. 6. Stitching Fastened-off in the Work.

needle bar at its highest point, then with the left hand draw about three inches of thread through the tension discs. With the right hand draw the slack thread through the eye of the needle, then pull the thread upward from the work and cut the thread close to the work.

Pull the work from you and the end of the thread will be drawn through the loop; then pull the end of the thread to fasten, as shown in Fig. 6.

TO TAKE OUT A SEAM

The seam can be readily taken apart without injury to the material by unfastening the last stitch and drawing out the thread in the opposite direction to that in which the seam was sewed.

In cases where both ends of a seam are likely to be trimmed, as in fitting a garment, etc., always begin the seam at the end which is sure to be trimmed; at the other end reverse the work and stitch back sufficient distance to allow for trimming.

To remove a partially sewed seam while the work is still under the presser foot, turn the machine pulley towards you for two stitches, (this, and when using a thread cutting looper for label sewing, are the only times turning the machine pulley towards you is permissible), raise the presser foot and remove the work. The stitching should leave the cloth easily.

TO REGULATE THE THREAD TENSION

Turn the small nut D, Fig. 7 above the tension spring in the direction indicated in Fig. 7 to increase or decrease the pressure on the tension discs.

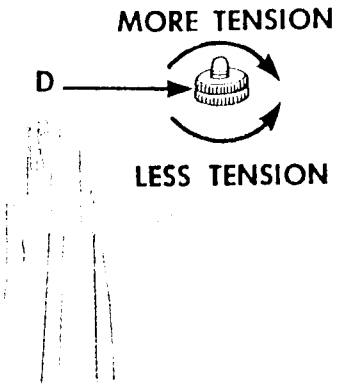


Fig. 7. Thread Tension Regulator.

Sufficient tension should be maintained so that the graduations on the thread measuring device closely correspond to the number of stitches per inch setting showing through the cloth plate opening.

TO REGULATE PRESSURE ON THE MATERIAL

The pressure of the presser foot on the material is regulated by thumb screw E, Fig. 8 adjacent to the top of the needle bar.

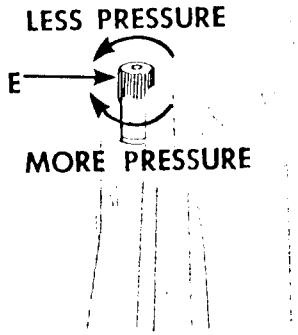


Fig. 8. Regulating Pressure on Material.

To increase or decrease the pressure, turn this screw as indicated in Fig. 8. It is advisable to use the lightest pressure possible on the work which will permit satisfactory feeding of the material.

TO REGULATE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

To obtain a desired stitch length, raise the locking tab F, Fig. 9 on the stitch regulating wheel and turn the wheel until the number of stitches per inch desired appears in the opening G, Fig. 9 in the cloth plate. Press locking tab downward to secure the feed at this figure. The thread measuring device should be regulated correspondingly, see Fig. 10.

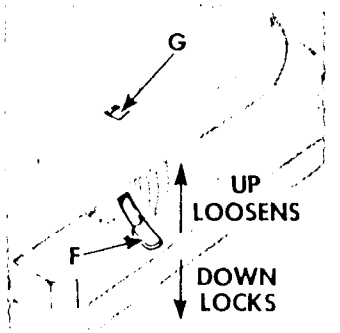


Fig. 9. Stitch Regulator.

TO REGULATE THE THREAD MEASURING DEVICE

Rotate the knob H, Fig. 10 so that more thread is measured off for longer stitches (or smaller number of stitches per inch) and less thread for the shorter stitch (or larger number of stitches per inch). The numbers on the knob should correspond approximately to the number of stitches per inch to be sewed.

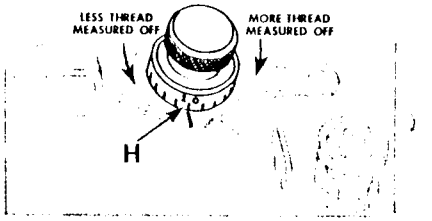


Fig. 10. Threading Measuring Device.

TO ADJUST THE FACE PLATE THREAD RETAINER

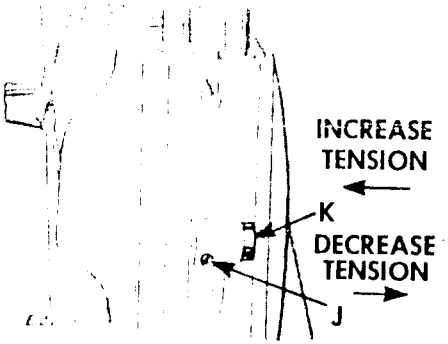


Fig. 11. Face Plate Thread Retainer.

When a different amount of tension is desired on the face plate thread retainer from an existing setting, loosen set screw J, Fig. 11 and position the centre stud K. Tighten the set screw J. Moving the stud as shown increases or decreases the tension. This retainer controls the thread between the work and the take-up.

TO CLEAR THREAD FROM THE LOOPER

To clear thread from around the looper, swing the looper guard by its tab L, Fig. 12 to the left and backward, clear looper, and snap guard back into place. To prevent personal injury or material damage, it is essential that this guard be kept closed at all times when access to the looper is not required.

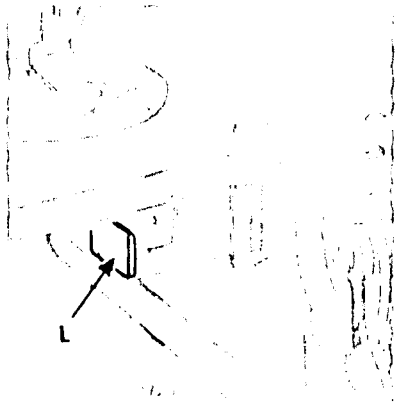


Fig. 12. Showing Looper Guard.

TO TIME THE LOOPER

Loosen the right looper set screw, then loosen the left looper set screw and leave the Allen Wrench inserted in the set screw. Turn the machine pulley counterclockwise until the Allen Wrench bottoms in hole of feed bar slide block. With the machine in this position, position the looper so that the looper point is at the centre of the needle and as close as possible without striking the needle. Then tighten both set screws.

TO ADJUST THE NIPPER

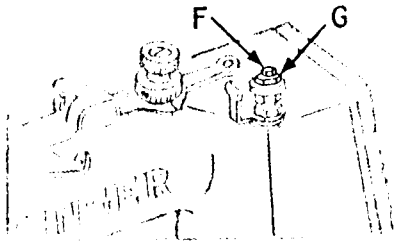


Fig. 13. Adjusting the Nipper.

Turn the machine pulley until the needle bar is at its highest position, loosen nipper lock nut F, Fig. 13, then turn nipper body G, Fig. 13 to the left to decrease the nipper disc opening and to the right to increase the nipper disc opening. On the 240K12 machine the nipper disc opening should be approximately .015", while on the 240K13 machine the nipper disc opening should be approximately .030". Before tightening the lock nut F, be sure the nipper thread guide is positioned so that the thread from the nipper travels in a straight path through the tension guide holes.

TO POSITION THE FEED DOG FORWARD OR BACKWARD

Loosen pinch screw in the feed regulating crank and rotate the eccentric stud forward or backward until the feed dog is in the desired position.

CAUTION: Be sure the feed dog does not strike either end of the throat plate slot.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROPER OPERATION

The top of the machine pulley must always turn away from the operator during normal sewing.

Do not run the machine with the presser foot resting on the feed without cloth under the presser foot.

Do not try to help the machine by pulling the fabric lest you bend the needle. The machine feeds the work without assistance.

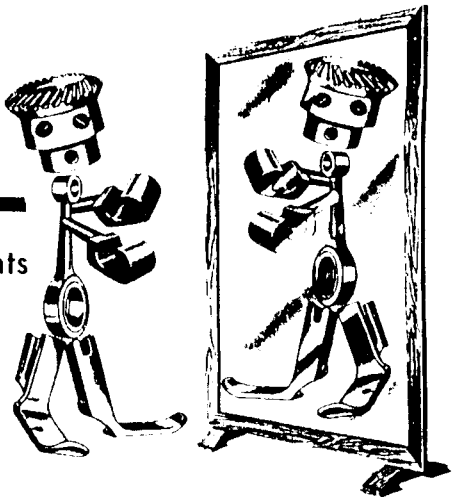
The guard around the looper should be kept closed when the machine is in operation.

Do not press the knee lifter lever while the machine is in operation, as this might prevent the work from feeding properly.

Occasionally remove the accumulation of lint from around the looper and from between the feed rows beneath the throat plate.

Do not run the machine with the needle threaded unless there is material clamped under the presser foot.

The Same!



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