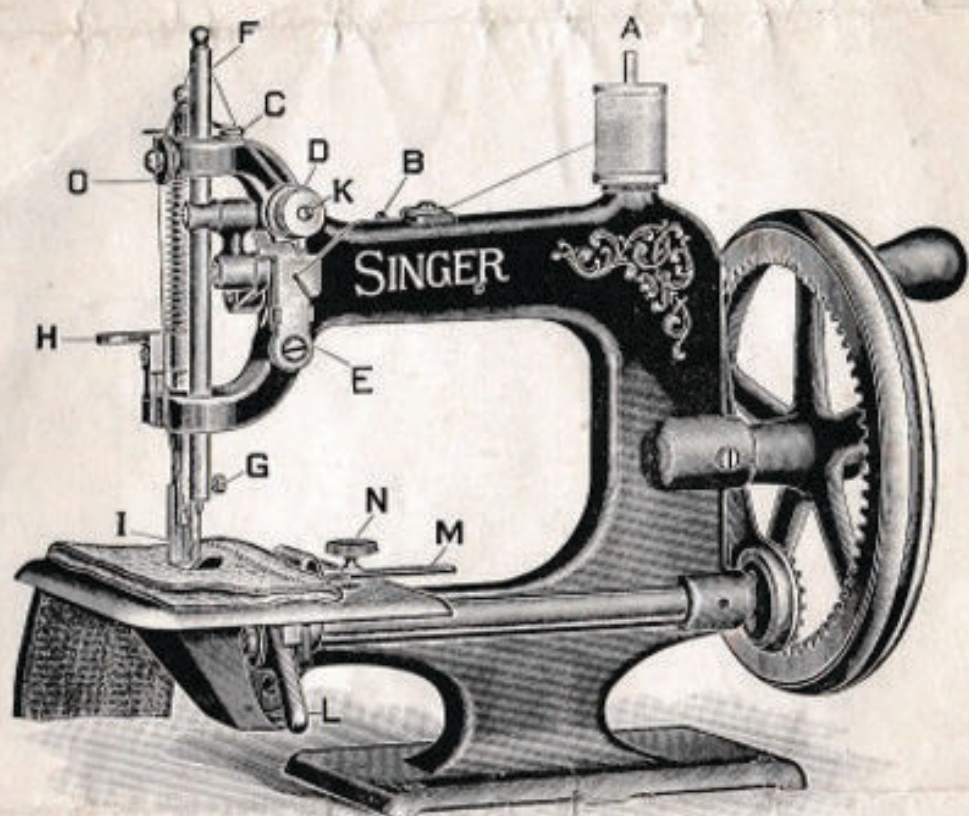


INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER SEWING MACHINE

No. 30



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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. SPOOL PIN | H. PRESSER BAR LIFTER |
| B. THREAD PULL-OFF | I. PRESSER AND BRAIDER FOOT |
| C. THREAD EYELET | K. TENSION THUMB NUT |
| D. TENSION DISCS | L. STITCH REGULATOR |
| E. THREAD NIPPER | M. CLOTH GUIDE |
| F. THREAD HOLE IN NEEDLE BAR | N. CLOTH GUIDE THUMB SCREW |
| G. NEEDLE SET SCREW | O. RETAINER DISCS |

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

DESCRIPTION.

Machine No. 30 makes a firm but elastic single thread chain stitch, and the seam will not unravel if it is properly fastened when the stitching is finished. The seam may, however, be unravelled if required, by unfastening the thread at the end where the machine left off sewing and pulling it out.

The Balance Wheel Handle must be screwed into the spoke of the Balance Wheel by the screw furnished for the purpose. The machine is operated by turning the balance wheel from you.

To Oil the Machine. To ensure easy working of the machine, it is necessary that all moving parts in contact with each other should be covered with a film of oil; a drop of oil is sufficient at any place, and this may be applied by the pointed end of a match or splinter of wood.

Needles. The needles used in Machine No. 30 are of Class and Variety 24 x 1; the size of needle most suitable for use with threads Nos. 60 to 80 is No. 14, but finer or coarser needles may be obtained for other sizes of thread. The thread must pass freely through the eye of the needle to ensure good results.

To Set the Needle. Loosen the needle set screw (G), remove the old needle, and push the shank of the new one up into the needle bar as far as it will go, taking care that the long groove in the needle blade is at your left, and the flat part of the shank at your right; then secure the needle in position by tightening the set screw.

To Thread the Needle. Place a reel of thread on the spool pin (A) and pass the end of thread through the two holes in the arms of the thread pull-off (B) at the back of the arm; hold the end of thread in the left hand and from the front draw it into the slot of the nipper (E), then up from the back draw it between the tension discs (D), through the eyelet (C) and from right to left through the hole (F) at the top of the needle bar, then under the projecting piece at the left of the needle bar, and back and between the retainer discs (O), finally passing it from left to right through the eye of the needle, as illustrated on front page.

To Sew. Raise the presser bar by means of the lifter (H), place the work under the needle and lower the presser foot (I) upon it; hold the end of the thread loosely with left hand only until the needle bar has descended and risen again; then hold the thread firmly while a few stitches are made, after which it may be placed under the presser foot and the stitching continued.

To Remove the Work. Stop the machine with the needle at its highest point, raise the presser foot by means of the lifter (H) and draw the work out back from you, breaking the thread in so doing; this fastens the thread, but the seam can be readily pulled out if the end of thread is withdrawn from the last loop on the under side and pulled.

The Tension on the thread is regulated by means of the thumb nut (K) in front of the tension discs (D). The nut should be tightened in order to make the tension stronger and loosened to make it lighter.

To Change the Length of Stitch. The length of stitch is regulated by means of the lever (L), which is located below the cloth plate. When the lever is moved from you the stitch is made longer; by moving the lever towards you the stitch is shortened.

The Guide (M) is used for making a seam parallel with and at a certain distance from the edge of the work; it is used only for straight or convex edges. Set it at the required distance from the needle and fasten firmly by means of the thumb screw (N). The guide may be removed if not required for use.

To Turn a Corner. While the needle is in the material lift the presser foot and turn the work, the needle itself acting as a pivot. Lower the presser foot and proceed with the sewing.

To Fasten off the Work. Stop the machine while the needle is well in the work, place the fingers on the work close to the presser foot to prevent the work from moving. Raise the presser foot and make one more stitch in the last hole made; break off the thread close to the fabric and fasten off the same as at the end of the seam.

To Take Out a Seam. A seam can be taken out if required by loosening the fastening stitches and drawing out the thread in the opposite direction to that in which the seam was originally sewn; it can only be drawn out in that direction, therefore all seams should be started at the end which will be most exposed to strain.

In the case of seams, both ends of which are likely to be trimmed, as in fitting a garment, etc., always begin the seam at the end that will surely be trimmed, and at the other end reverse the work and stitch back a sufficient distance to allow for trimming.

Breakage of Thread. If the thread breaks, it is probably due to it having become wound around the looper which is under the cloth plate; in this case pull down the hinged cover and remove all thread from the looper, leaving it clean; if the needle is bent so that it strikes the throat plate, this will also cause breakage of thread and bad stitching generally.

Braiding. The presser foot (I) is also used for sewing on braid; pass the braid through the hole in the presser foot and lead the end back under the needle; the pattern should previously be stamped upon the material.

EQUIPMENT

EACH MACHINE IS FURNISHED WITH:—

1 Cloth Guide.	5 24 × 1 Needles.
1 Cloth Guide Screw.	1 Oiler.
1 Hemmer (Double)	1 Screw Driver.
1 Instruction Book	

