

It can be difficult to understand manuals and repair tips if you don't know the language. Below are a few pages from the "Singer Students Manual of Machine Sewing". These pages identify and label some of the more common sewing machine parts/components. So, now you will know what that do-hickey, what-cha-ma-call-it is really called! 😊

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CARE AND OPERATION OF FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

The Principal Parts of Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines and Their Uses

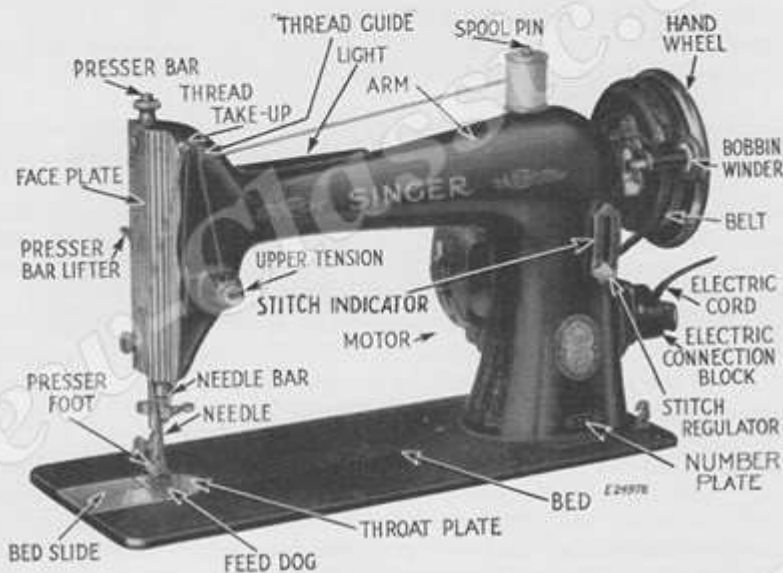


Fig. 1. Principal Parts of the Head
Class 66 Machines

Head—the complete sewing machine, without cabinet or stand, as shown in Fig. 1.

Arm—the curved part of the head containing the mechanism for driving the needle and handling the upper thread.

Spool Pin—spindle on which spool rests.

Bed—the flat portion of the head, under which is mounted the shuttle, feed and lower thread-handling mechanism.

Hand Wheel—the wheel at the right of the head driven by the belt.

Bobbin Winder—the mechanism for automatically winding bobbins.

Stitch Regulator—the part which controls the stroke of the feed dog, thereby regulating the length of the stitch.

Upper Tension—the means for controlling the delivery of the upper thread from the spool.

Thread Take-up—the mechanism which pulls up the slack in the thread and locks the stitch.

Thread Guide—supports the thread in its passage from the spool to the tension disc.

- Needle Bar**—the vertical bar to which the **needle** is attached and which moves the needle with the upper thread down through the fabric at each stitch.
- Presser Bar**—the vertical bar to which the **presser foot** is attached. This bar passes through a coil spring which exerts a pressure on the bar and holds the fabric down against the feed dog when sewing. The presser bar and foot may be raised by means of the **presser bar lifter**.
- Face Plate**—the vertical plate on the left of the arm which may be removed to give access to the needle bar, presser bar and take-up.
- Throat Plate**—the plate in the bed directly under the needle through which the needle passes and through which the feed dog projects upward.
- Feed Dog**—the toothed part which projects upward through slots in the throat plate, moving the fabric at each stitch. The stroke of the feed dog is controlled by the stitch regulator to give the desired length of stitch.
- Bed Slide**—the flat plate at the left of the bed which may be opened to give access to the shuttle or bobbin case and other parts of the lower stitch-forming mechanism.
- Bobbin**—the metal spool on which thread is wound to furnish the lower or under thread supply.
- Shuttle or Bobbin Case**—the container in which the bobbin is placed and around which the loop of the needle thread is passed to form the lock stitch.
- Rotary or Oscillating Hook**—the part which enters a loop of needle thread and carries it around the bobbin case to form the lock stitch. In the long bobbin machine (SINGER No. 127) this function is performed by the shuttle, which also acts as a bobbin case.
- Lower Tension**—the spring on the shuttle or bobbin case which controls the delivery of thread from the bobbin.
- Motor**—the electric motor drives the machine by means of a belt. It is attached by a single screw to the back of the arm.
- Sewing Light**—the electric lamp and reflector which throws its rays on the bed of the machine.
- Three-Pin Terminal**—the plug and socket arrangement which connects the electric supply cord to the motor, light and controller.

The 66 Class Machine, the principal parts of which are illustrated and described in the foregoing, is used extensively in schools and colleges throughout the country. However, newer types of lock stitch electric machines, that sew backward as well as forward, are now being sold to schools, and some of their features (different from those described above for the 66 Class Machine) are shown on page 5. The machine illustrated is the 15-91, while the deluxe rotary 201-2 Machine also possesses all the features mentioned.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE 15-91 AND 201-2 MACHINES

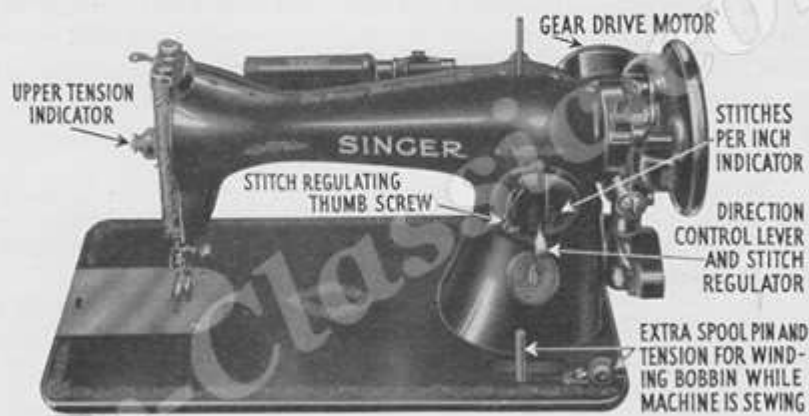


Fig. 2

Bobbin Winder—The extra spool pin and tension on the bed of the machine makes it possible to wind bobbins separately while the machine is in motion.

Stitch Regulating Thumb Screw—for controlling the space through which the Direction Control Lever is to move according to the number of stitches for which it is set on the stitch indicator.

Direction Control Lever—for reversing the direction of the feed and regulating the length of the stitch. When the lever is in the lower part of the slot, the machine will stitch in a forward direction. For reverse stitching, the lever is raised to its highest point.

Upper Tension Indicator—easily-read graduations denote different degrees of tension that can be produced. By noting the position of the indicator, the correct tension for a particular grade of work may readily be reproduced.

Feed Lowering Device—By loosening the thumb screw in the lower end of the feed lifting crank, the feed dog will be lowered below the throat plate so that it cannot interfere with the free movement of the work when darning or embroidering. For regular sewing, the feed may be restored to normal operation by firmly tightening the screw.

Motor—This motor is gear-driven, a spiral pinion of the motor meshing with a spiral gear on the hand wheel hub of the sewing machine, to produce a positive silent drive of the sewing mechanism.