

Manual-Master



Helping You Use & Enjoy  
Your Sewing Machine By:  
**MANUAL MASTER**

This Book should be carefully  
preserved for reference

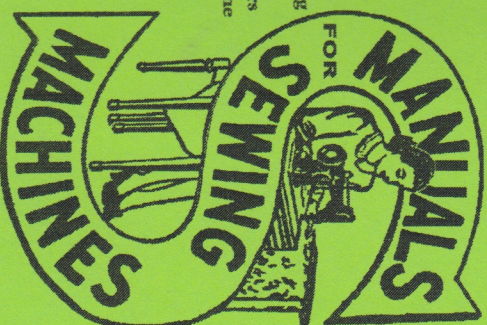
## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING AND ADJUSTING

# SEWING MACHINES

No's 29K71 and 29K73

(UNIVERSAL FEED-ARM)

When requiring  
Needles, Oil,  
Parts or Repairs  
for your Machine



Look for your  
Local Sewing Machine  
Service & Repair Centre  
in your town or city

THE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Printed in the UK

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# USE SEWING MACHINE OILS & LUBRICANTS

They insure freedom from lubricating trouble and give longer life to sewing equipment

The following are the correct lubricants for this machine:

## TYPE B — MANUFACTURING MACHINE OIL, HEAVY GRADE

When an oil is desired which will produce a minimum of stain on fabrics, even after a long period of storage, use:

## TYPE D — MANUFACTURING MACHINE OIL, HEAVY GRADE

## OTHER SEWING MACHINE LUBRICANTS

### TYPE E — THREAD LUBRICANT

For lubricating the needle thread of sewing machines for stitching fabrics or leather where a thread lubricant is required.

### TYPE F — MOTOR OIL

For oil lubricated motors and plain bearings in power tables and transmitters.

NOTE: All of the above oils are available in 1 quart, 1 gallon and 5 gallon cans.

### GEAR LUBRICANT

This specially prepared grease is recommended for gear lubrication on manufacturing sewing machines.  
Available in 1 lb. and 7 lb. tins.

### BALL BEARING LUBRICANT

This pure grease is specially designed for the lubrication of ball bearings and ball thrust bearings of motors and electric transmitters, ball bearing hangers of power tables, etc. Available in 1 lb. tins.

# INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING AND ADJUSTING

# SEWING MACHINES

No's 29K71 and 29K73

NOTE.—The machine is threaded when sent from the factory, and the operator should note carefully the manner in which this is done before removing the thread from the needle.

Machines of Class 29K may be fitted with the balance wheel and bobbin winder either at the side or at the pulley end of the machine.

THE SEWING MACHINE CO.



• 29K71 •

A plate, similar in shape to the above illustration, is fastened upon each of your Sewing Machine made for manufacturing purposes. This plate is usually at the right hand upon the arm, and bears the two numbers that designate the machine. As Class 29K Machines are furnished in a number of varieties, each differing in detail from the others, it is necessary when ordering parts or supplies (unless the correct number of each part is known) to state the class and variety of the machine, as shown on the brass plate, and so prevent misunderstanding and delay in filling orders.

### Speed of the Machine.

This should be regulated to suit the class of work being done. For thick work, patching, mending, and stitching elastics, put the driving belt upon the larger pulley of the machine and the smaller pulley of the stand, as this will give increased penetrating power. For light work, put the belt upon the smaller pulley of the machine and the larger pulley of the stand.

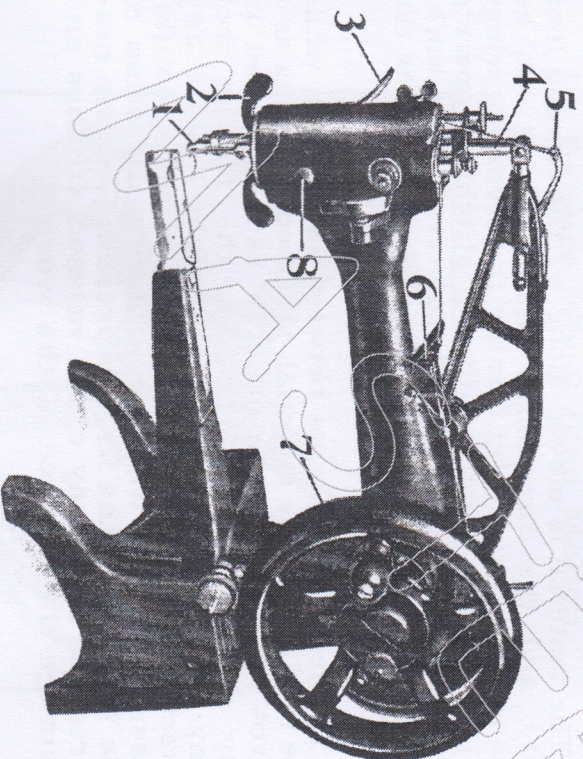


Fig. 1.

### To Operate the Machine.

(See Fig. 1.)

Raise the feeding foot (1) by means of the lifter (3) and place both feet upon the treadle. Turn the balance wheel (7) when its handle is at the top, from left to right, and allow the feet to move freely with the motion of the treadle. Continue to do this until a regular and easy movement is acquired, and you are able to re-start the machine without the balance wheel turning in the wrong direction.

When familiar with the working movement, place a piece of cloth or leather under the feeding foot (1); then lower the latter by means of the lifter (3), and operate the machine until you have become accustomed to guiding the material.



The material is moved along by the feeding foot only, and the direction of the stitching can be changed, as desired, by turning the revolving wings (2). To make a curved line of stitching, operate the machine slowly and, without turning the work, turn the revolving wings sufficiently to produce the desired curve.

The feeding foot rises between each stitch while the needle is in the material, the needle serving as a pivot upon which the material can be turned in any direction. When desired, the feeding foot may be fixed to work in a straight line, in any direction, by tightening the knurled set screw (8). **Never turn the work or alter the direction of the feed while the foot is pressing on the material, as this may cause missed stitches and damage the surface of the work.**

**To Ensure Perfect Action of the Machine**

If fitted at the side of the machine, the balance wheel must always turn over from left to right or clockwise.

If fitted at the end of the machine, the balance wheel must always turn from the top towards the operator.

The feeding foot must be raised, except when sewing.

Do not work the machine with the shuttle and needle threaded, unless there is material under the feeding foot.

Avoid pulling the material when stitching, as this may deflect the needle and cause it to strike on the needle plate and break.

**Balance Wheel Stop Motion**

(See Fig. 2)

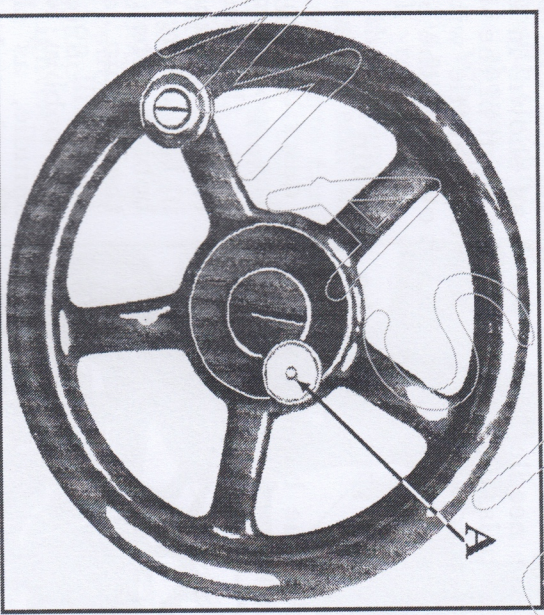


Fig. 2.

This device allows the balance wheel to run free so that bobbins may be wound by hand without operating the stitching mechanism. To loosen the wheel, draw out the plunger (A) and turn its knurled head slightly to the left or right. The wheel will then turn in either direction without operating the machine. When it is desired to operate the machine, turn the plunger head slightly and at the same time turn the wheel slowly to allow the plunger to engage in the hole in the inner disc.



### To Remove the Bobbin.

Raise the needle bar to its highest point and lift the feeding foot (1, Fig. 1) by means of the lifter (3, Fig. 1). Press down the lever (C, Fig. 8) and swing the needle plate round, as shown in Fig. 8. Turn the balance wheel until the point of the shuttle is nearest you, then lift out the shuttle with the thumb and fore-finger; turn it over and the bobbin will drop out.

### To Wind the Bobbin

(See Fig. 3)

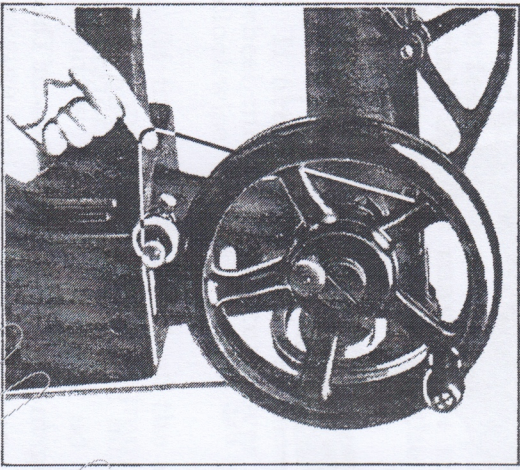


Fig. 3. Balance Wheel and Bobbin Winder at side of machine.

Loosen the balance wheel, as described on page 5. Place a reel of thread on the spool pin and pass the end of thread into the hole in the centre of the bobbin. Then press the bobbin, as far as it will go, on to the bobbin winder spindle, as shown. If the balance wheel is fitted at the side of the machine, it is important that the bobbin should be placed on the bobbin winder spindle with the slot in the side of the bobbin to the outside. If the balance wheel is fitted at the end of the machine the bobbin must be placed on the bobbin winder spindle with the slot in the side of the bobbin to the inside. Loosen the thumb screw on the bobbin winder, and lower it in the slot until the rubber ring presses against the balance wheel; then tighten the thumb screw.

### To Thread the Shuttle

Turn the balance wheel, as when sewing, at the same time guiding the thread with the finger, as shown in Fig. 4. When the bobbin is sufficiently full, remove it from the spindle and pass the end of the thread into the slot in its edge. Loosen the thumb screw on the winder, and move it up in the slot so that the rubber ring is out of contact with the balance wheel, then tighten the screw.

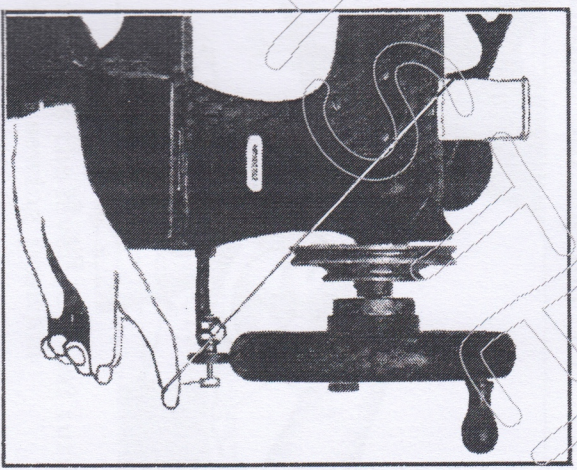


Fig. 4. Balance Wheel and Bobbin Winder at end of machine.

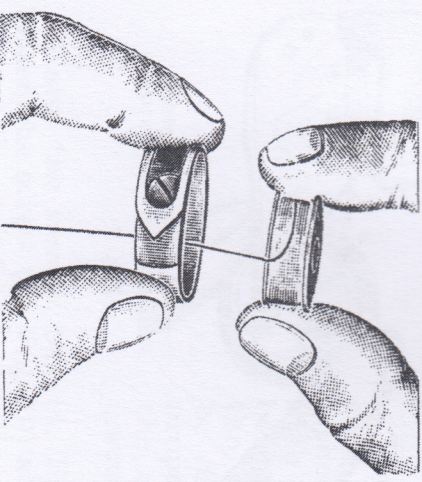


Fig. 5.

Hold the bobbin between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the slot in the edge of the bobbin being at the bottom, and allow two or three inches of thread to hang free from the bobbin. With the left hand hold the shuttle with the wide opening



### To Thread the Shuttle—continued

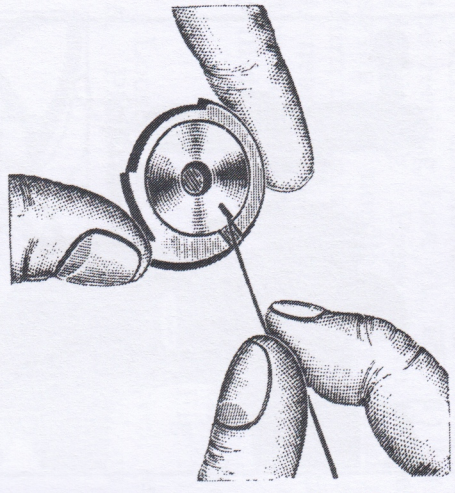


Fig. 6.

uppermost and, letting the end of thread pass through the shuttle (see Fig. 5), drop the bobbin into it.

Turn the shuttle over in the fingers, at the same time holding the bobbin in it, and draw the thread into the slot in the edge of the shuttle (see

Fig. 6) and under the end of the tension spring. Then pass the end of thread up through the small hole which is in the upper edge of the shuttle (see Fig. 7).

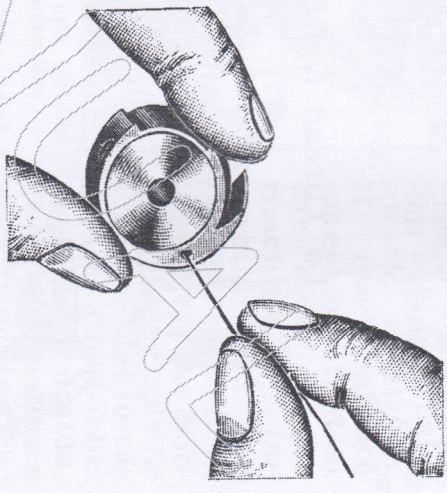


Fig. 7

### To Replace the Shuttle

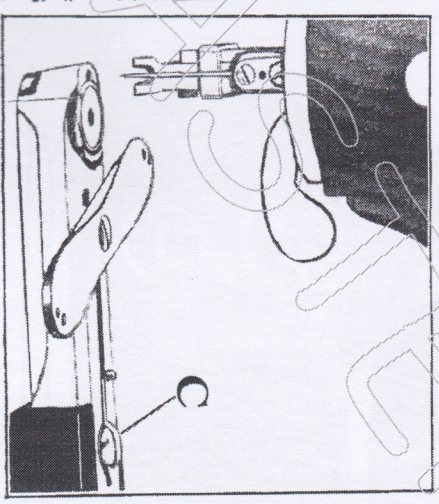


Fig. 8.

After threading the shuttle, turn the balance wheel until the upright part of the shuttle carrier is to the right. Then, with the point of the shuttle nearest you, and pointing towards the right, drop it into the recess provided, as shown in Fig. 8. Raise the needle bar to its highest point, press the lever (C), and turn back the needle plate to its sewing position.

### To Set the Needle

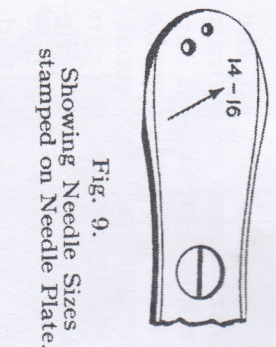


Fig. 9. Showing Needle Sizes stamped on Needle Plate.

There are two double-end needle plates furnished with each machine, each end of the plates being marked to indicate the range of needles to be used. See that the proper plate is applied to the machine and in the correct position.

Raise the needle bar (4, Fig. 1) to its highest, loosen the screw (B, Fig. 10) and insert the shank of the needle up into the needle clamp as far as it will



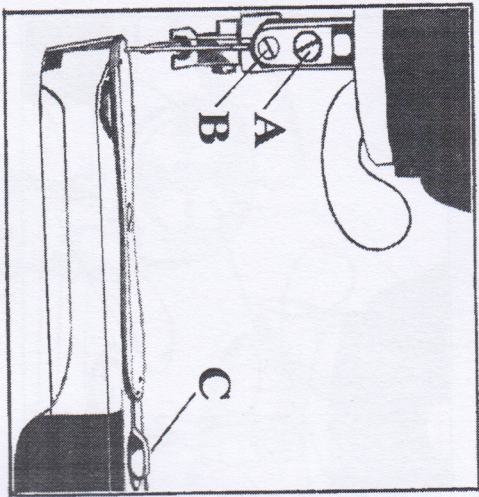


Fig. 10.

**Caution :** Always be sure to use a straight needle.

### To Thread the Needle for Stitching

(See Fig. 11)

Place a reel of thread on the spool pin on the arm of the machine, so that the thread will draw from the back. Raise the wire guide in the oil cup (6, Fig. 1) on the top of the arm and, after passing the thread under the wire guide, press it back into position. Then pass the thread at the back of the pin which is near the tension discs on the top of the machine head, from back to front and right to left between the tension discs, into the wire thread eyelet, and up and from front to back through the hole in the end of the take-up lever (5, Fig. 1). Draw about 10 inches of thread and insert the end into the slit in the end of the threading wire supplied with the machine. Now pass the wire from

go, with the long groove of the needle to the left, and its eye directly in line with the arm of the machine. Tighten the screw (B). Loosen the screw (A) and move the clamp to right or left until the needle passes through the centre of the hole in the needle plate, then tighten screw (A).

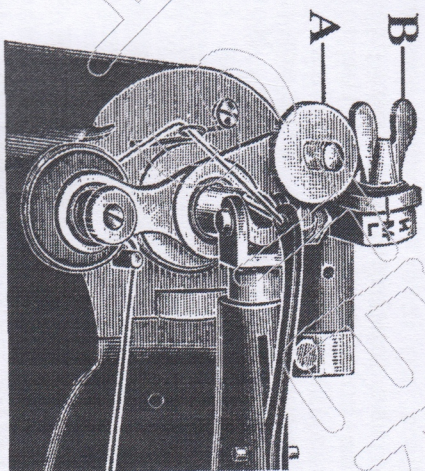


Fig. 11.

the back of the lever (5, Fig. 1) down through the hole in the centre of the needle bar. Remove the thread from the wire, withdraw the latter, and thread the needle from left to right, leaving an end 3 or 4 inches long with which to commence sewing.

### To Thread the Needle for Darning

(See Fig. 12)

Place a reel of thread on the spool pin on the arm of the machine, so that the thread will draw from the back.

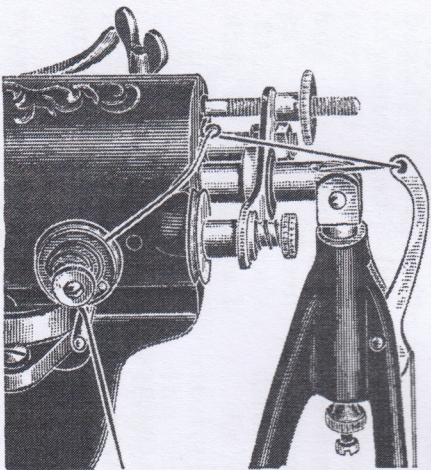


Fig. 12.

Raise the wire guide in the oil cup (6, Fig. 1) on the top of the arm and, after passing the thread under the wire guide, press it back into position. Then pass the thread over the pin near the tension discs in front of the arm (see Fig. 12), from right to left under and between the tension



discs, up into the wire eyelet on top of the arm of the machine, and from front to back through the hole in the end of the take-up lever (5, Fig. 1). Draw about 10 inches of thread and insert the end into the slit in the end of the threading wire supplied with the machine. Now pass the wire from the back of the lever (5, Fig. 1) down through the hole in the centre of the needle bar. Remove the thread from the wire, withdraw the latter, and thread the needle from left to right, leaving an end 3 or 4 inches long with which to commence sewing.

**To Prepare for Sewing**

With the left hand hold the end of the needle thread, leaving it quite slack from the hand to the needle. Turn the balance wheel towards you until

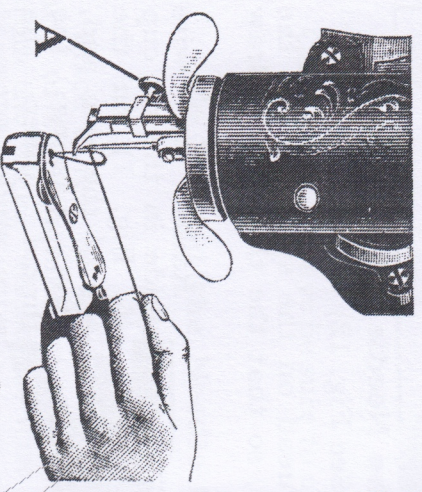


Fig. 13.

under the feeding foot.

**To Commence Sewing**

Place the material beneath the feeding foot, lower the foot upon it, and operate the machine by turning the balance wheel from the top towards you.

*NOTE. Do not try to help the feeding of the work by pulling the material, as this may affect the needle and cause it to break. The machine feeds without any assistance.*

the needle moves down and up again to its highest point, thus catching the under thread. Then pull the end of the thread you are holding and the shuttle thread will be brought up with it through the hole in the needle plate, as shown in Fig. 13. Lay both ends back

**To Remove the Work**

Raise the needle bar to its highest point by turning the balance wheel, lift the feeding foot by means of the lifter (3, Fig. 1), and draw the material backward about 3 inches; then, cut the threads close to the work. Leave both ends of thread under the feeding foot.

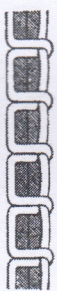
**To Regulate the Tensions**



Correct Stitch.

For ordinary stitching, the tension on the needle and shuttle threads should be equal, and just sufficiently strong to lock both threads in the centre of the work, as shown in the above illustration.

If either tension is stronger than the other, imperfect stitching will be the result, thus:—



Needle thread tension too strong.



Needle thread tension too weak.

**A correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tension on the needle thread (see Fig. 14).—**To increase the tension, turn the thumb nut in the direction illustrated by the arrow. To lessen the tension, turn the nut in the opposite direction.

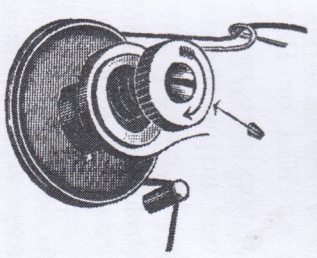


Fig. 14.

As all machines are correctly adjusted before leaving the factory, the shuttle tension seldom requires to be altered, but if this becomes necessary tighten the small screw in the end of the tension spring in the side of the shuttle to increase the tension, or loosen it slightly to lessen the tension. Always use thread with corresponding size of needle as per Table on page 3 of cover.



## Take-up Lever with Regulator Indicator.

(See Fig. 13)

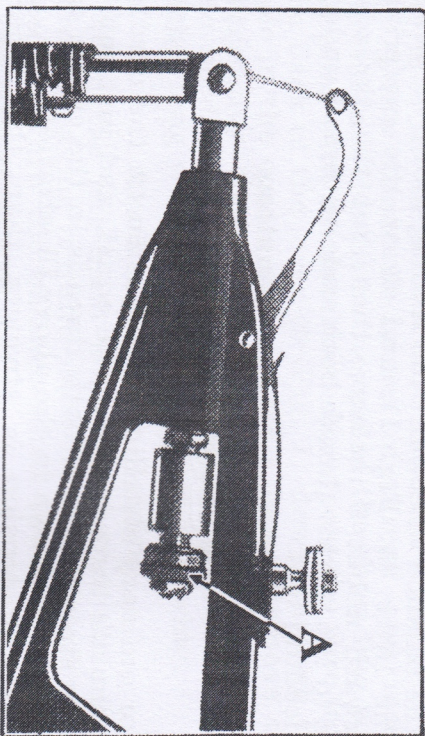


Fig. 15.

The travel of the take-up lever (5, Fig. 1) is regulated by means of the knurled nut (A), the barrel of which is marked with the figures 0 to 4. This indicator provides a useful guide to the operator in arranging the take-up movement most suitable for the material and thread being used. In the case of thin materials such as Kid or Box Calf, turn the knurled nut (A) until the zero mark is opposite the small plunger. Other adjustments can be made in steps by turning the nut to suit any thickness of material and thread within the capacity of the machine.

*All machines sent out from the factory are so adjusted that they will give satisfactory results on a general range of materials. Before any adjustment is made to the travel of the take-up lever, the needle bar should be raised to its maximum height.*

## To Alter the Length of Stitch

The length of stitch is regulated by the stitch regulator, which is held in position by a thumb screw at the back of the feeding foot bar. Loosen the thumb screw (A, Fig. 13) and move the regulator so that the arrow points to the number of stitches it is desired to make to the inch. The thumb screw must then be tightened.

## To Change the Pressure on the Material

The pressure on the material is regulated by the knurled nut (A, Fig. 11). Tighten the nut to increase the pressure, or loosen it to reduce the pressure. Heavier pressure is required for leather work than for sewing cloth or cotton materials, but it should be only heavy enough to enable the feed to move the work along evenly.

## To Turn a Corner

Stop the machine and turn the balance wheel by hand over towards you, until the feeding foot rises. Then turn the work as desired, using the needle as a pivot.

## To Regulate the Automatic Lift of the Feeding Foot

While the machine is in operation, the feeding foot rises after it has moved the work forward; then it moves towards the needle and descends again upon the fabric. It is advisable that the lift of the foot should be only sufficient to clear the thickest part of the work. To adjust the lift, raise the feeding foot by means of the lifter (3, Fig. 1), loosen the wing screw (B, Fig. 11) and move the screw towards you to increase the lift of the foot, or in the opposite direction to reduce it. When the desired height of lift is obtained, tighten the wing screw.



**Important.**—There is a tendency for fluff and dirt to gather behind the thread retaining spring, which is fitted to the needle bar near its bottom end, and this, if allowed to remain, may cause mis-stitching of the needle thread. To remove this dirt, pass a piece of tape or thread between the spring and the needle bar, working it backwards and forwards until the spring is cleaned. Care must be taken not to bend the spring away from the bar or permanent damage may be done to it.

### To Oil the Machine and Stand

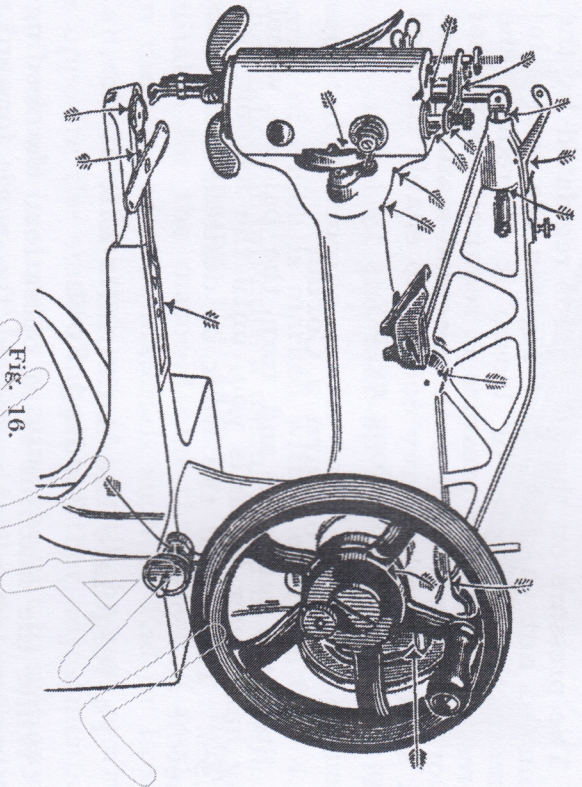


Fig. 16.

To ensure easy and quiet working of the machine, it is necessary that all moving parts in contact with each other should always be covered with a film of oil and not allowed to become dry. A drop of oil is sufficient at any place. The machine should be oiled at the places indicated by arrow points in Figs. 16 and 17, and a little oil should be rubbed over the face of the shuttle race.

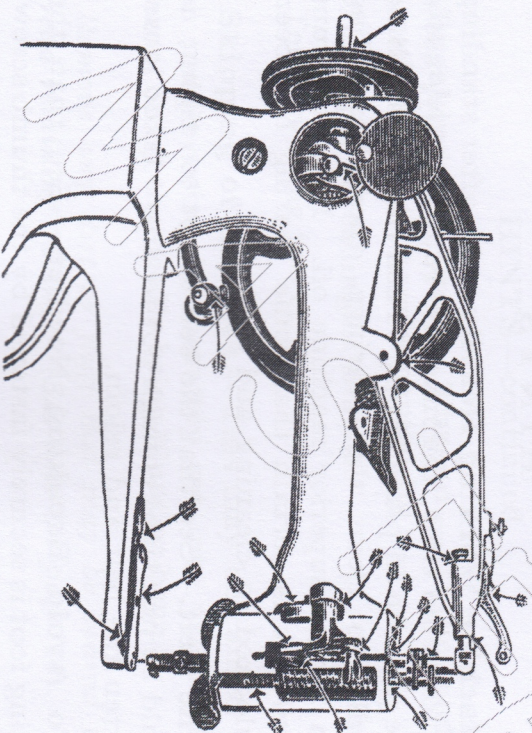


Fig. 17.

After oiling, run the machine for a few minutes to work the oil into the bearings. If the machine is in constant use, it should be oiled daily.

To oil the stand, apply a drop of oil to the centres upon which the band wheel and treadle work, and to both ends of the pitman rod connecting the treadle with the band wheel.

**Always use Sewing Machine Oil. Inferior oil clogs the bearings, prevents efficient working, and causes rapid wear of the mechanism.**



## H I N T S

**Machine Working Heavily.**—If, after standing idle for some time, the machine runs heavily, use a little paraffin in place of oil. Then run the machine rapidly to clean the bearings, thereafter oiling with Singer superior machine oil. If it still runs heavily, it is certain that some bearing has been overlooked in cleaning and oiling.

**The Belt.**—See that the belt is not too tight ; it should be just tight enough not to slip. If too loose, shorten the belt and rejoin.

**To Avoid Breaking Needles.**—See that the feeding foot is securely fastened by the thumb screw. Do not sew heavy seams or very thick material with a too fine needle. A large needle, and thread to correspond, should be used on heavy work (see table on inside of back cover).

See that the needle is not bent, and avoid pulling the material when stitching ; either will cause the needle to strike on the needle plate and break.

**Breaking of Upper Thread.**—If the upper thread breaks, it may be caused by :—

Improper threading of the machine.

Tension being too tight.

The thread being too coarse for the size of the needle.

The needle being bent, having a blunt point, or being set incorrectly.

## H I N T S—continued

**Breaking of Under Thread.**—If the under thread breaks, it may be caused by :—

Improper threading of shuttle.

Tension being too tight.

**Skipping of Stitches.**—This may be caused by the needle being inaccurately set into the needle clamp, or by the needle being blunt or bent.

*Remove any dirt or fluff that may be behind the thread retaining spring. (See note on page 16).*

*Examine the feeding foot occasionally and remove from the teeth any dirt or dressing which may be found, as this, if allowed to accumulate, will prevent regular feeding.*

**Working on old, hard leather.**—When working on old, hard leather it is advisable to soften it with oil, to use a coarse needle, and to make a long stitch, so as to prevent splitting.



# INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

## ADJUSTERS AND MECHANICS

### Adjustment of the Thread Take-up Lever Regulator Indicator.

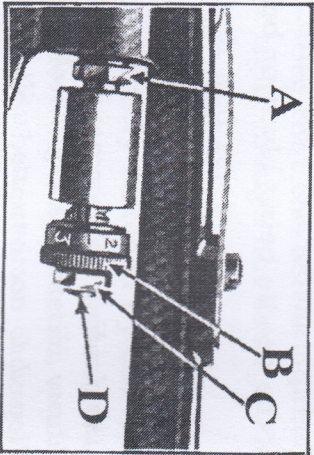


Fig. 18.

The range of adjustment given by the indicator when sent out from the factory, and referred to on page 14, should suffice for all general purposes, but, if desired, the range can be raised or lowered by means of the adjusting screw (D) at the extreme right. To alter the range, first loosen the lock nut (C) and turn the centre screw relative to the indicator head by means of a screw driver. Turning to the right will reduce the travel of the take-up lever, while turning to the left will increase the travel. Wear at the tip of the centre screw can also be taken up in this manner. When the proper adjustment has been obtained, tighten the lock nut (C).

It is most important that the hexagon head nut (A) be securely locked against the face of the piston.

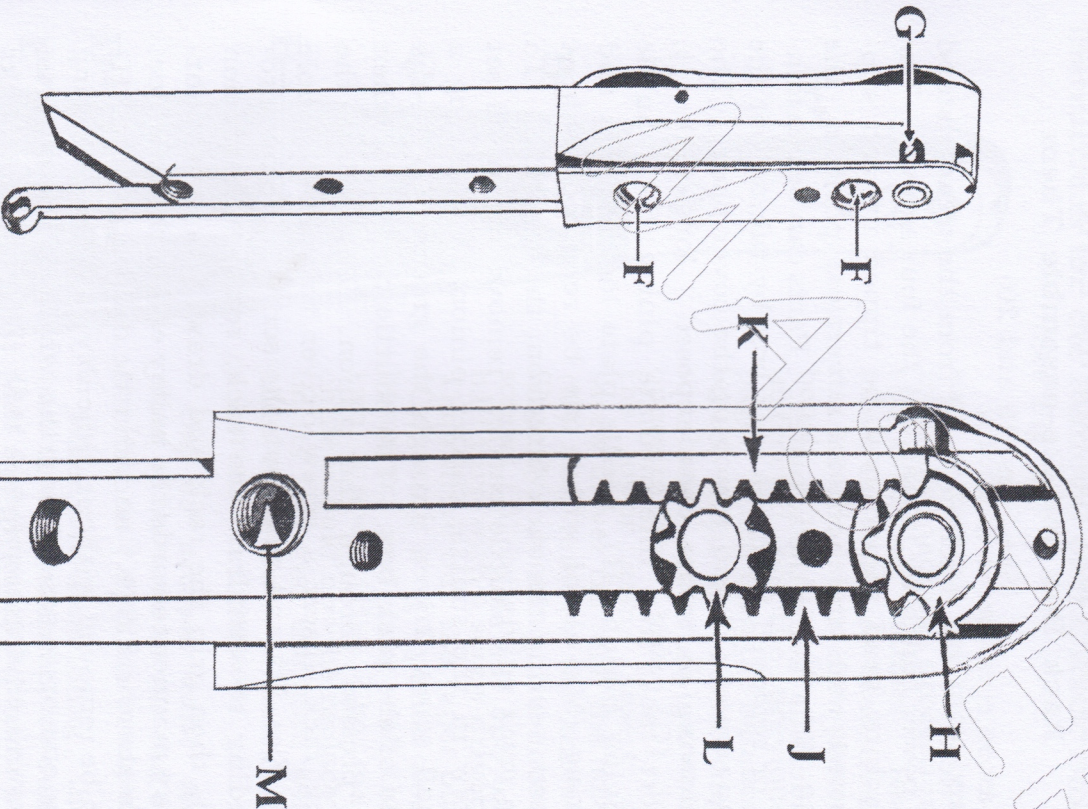


Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.



## To Examine and Remove the Parts from the Rack Box and Re-assemble Them

(See Figs. 19 and 20)

Remove the machine head from the treadle stand or power bench by taking out the four screws. The machine head should now be tipped up and supported with the horn in a vertical position, the underside facing the adjuster. Parts can be examined or removed from the rack box by taking out the two screws (F) and removing the cover plate. The following parts are then exposed: long rack (J), short rack (K), intermediate pinion (L), shuttle driving pinion (H), needle plate locating pin and spring (M), all of which can be removed without disconnecting the rack box from the machine. To take out the shuttle carrier, remove the small set screw in the shuttle carrier pinion by inserting a small screw driver through the groove (G) at the side of the rack box. The shuttle carrier can then be pressed through the pinion. To remove the long rack, insert a screw driver through the hole (D, Fig. 21) and take out the screw. Before proceeding to withdraw the rack, remove the pinion (L), then grip the rack and draw it in a straight-away manner towards the pulley end of the machine. The short rack (K) and shuttle driving pinion (H) can be removed without difficulty. When replacing any one or re-assembling the whole of these parts, care must be taken to see that the gears and racks are correctly emmeshed, as shown in the illustration (Fig. 20).

## Instructions for the Removal of the Rack Box

(See Fig. 21)

If for any reason it is necessary to remove the rack box from the machine, proceed in the following manner. Remove the machine head from its treadle stand or power bench and tip it up as instructed on the previous page. Then turn the balance wheel until the connecting rod hinge screw (E) comes opposite the hole (D) in the lower arm. Insert a screw driver through the hole (D) and remove the screw. Slightly loosen the two screws (B) by giving them a half turn with a screw driver. Then drive out the taper pin (C), using a  $\frac{1}{16}$ " punch and hammer, and take out the two screws (B). The machine should now be replaced on its feet and the horn will then come away if pulled in a horizontal direction.

*On no account raise the front of the horn or the end of the long rack may be damaged.*

When re-assembling the box to the machine, be sure that the taper pin is driven home before finally tightening the two screws.

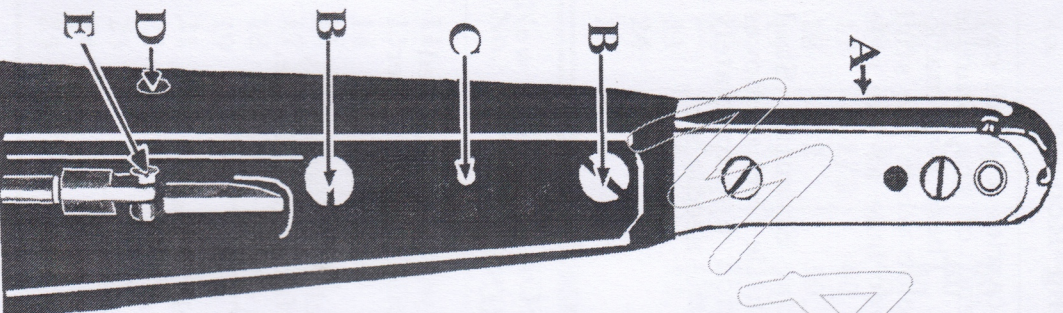


Fig. 21.



**Correct Position of the Eccentric Screw which connects the Shuttle Driving Lever and the Rack Connecting Rod**

The head of this screw stud carries a small cut, and a line is marked on the end of the Shuttle Driving Lever Connecting Rod. These two markings should approximately coincide when the stud head is opposite the screw driver hole at the side of the machine base.

To time the shuttle, turn the Eccentric Stud until the leading edge of the Shuttle Carrier moves at each oscillation to a position approximately one-third of the distance across the needle slot.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF USING QUALITY NEEDLES FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE.**

The best stitching results will be obtained by using the needles supplied by Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Singer Needles can be purchased from any Singer Agency for the Manufacturing Trade.

Genuine Quality Needles should be used in Your Machines.

← Europa  
← Amerika

**RELATIVE SIZES OF NEEDLES AND THREADS**

New No.	Old No.	Round Point Needles for Cloth, 29 x 3.	Wedge & Twist Points for Leather Work, 29 x 4
11	B	80, 100 Cotton. 24, 30 Silk.	80, 100 Cotton. 24, 30 Silk.
13	C	80 Cotton. 24 Silk.	80 Cotton. 24 Silk.
14	1/2	60, 80 Cotton. 20 Silk.	60, 80 Cotton. 20 Silk.
16	1	40, 60 Cotton. 16, 18 Silk.	40, 60 Cotton. 16, 18 Silk.
17	1 1/2	40 Cotton. 16 Silk.	40 Cotton. 16 Silk.
18	2	30, 40 Cotton. 10, 12 Silk.	30, 40 Cotton. 10, 12 Silk.
19	3	24, 30 Cotton. 60, 80 Linen.	24, 30 Cotton. 60, 80 Linen.
21	4	20, 24 Cotton. 40, 60 Linen.	20, 24 Cotton. 40, 60 Linen.
22	5	16, 20 Cotton. 25, 40 Linen.	16, 20 Cotton. 25, 40 Linen.
23	6	12, 16 Cotton. 16, 25 Linen.	12, 16 Cotton. 16, 25 Linen.
24	7		
25	8		

75  
90  
100  
110  
120  
130  
140