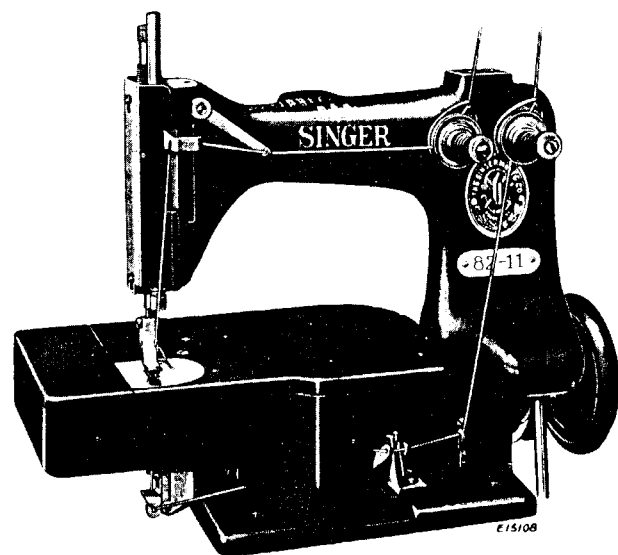


SINGER

82-11

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USING AND ADJUSTING
SINGER*
SEWING MACHINE



82-11

THE SINGER COMPANY

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DESCRIPTION

Machine 82-11 has one needle, one looper and one spreader and makes the two-thread chain stitch.

It is designed especially for silk, lisle thread and tricot glove work, and is also used for stitching chiffons, veilings and other materials in which a very elastic stitch is desirable.

SPEED

The maximum speed recommended for Machine 82-11 is 2500 stitches per minute depending upon the character of the work. The machine should be run slower than the maximum speed at first until the parts which are in movable contact have become glazed by their action upon each other.

When the machine is in operation, the machine pulley should turn over from the operator.

TO OIL THE MACHINE

To ensure easy running and prevent unnecessary wear of the machine, the parts which are in movable contact require oiling. Use "TYPE B" or "TYPE D" OIL sold by Singer Sewing Machine Company. When the machine is in continuous use, it should be oiled at least twice each day.

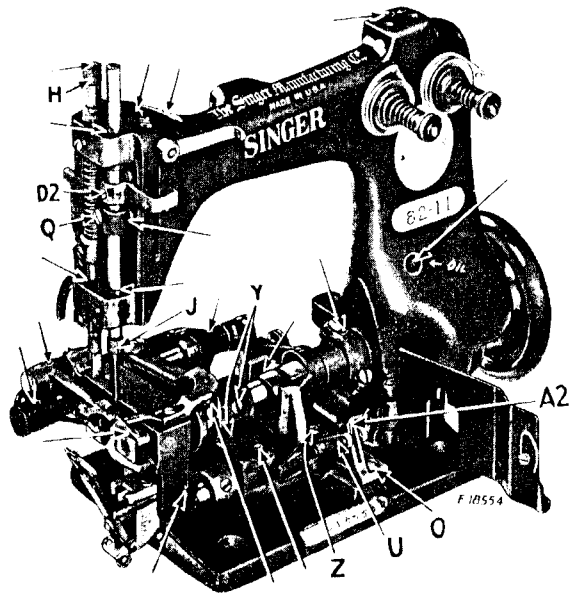


Fig. 2. Oiling, Front View

Apply oil to each of the oil holes and bearings indicated by the unlettered arrows in Figs. 2 and 3. At least once each day, the cloth plate should be removed and the lint and dust thoroughly brushed from the feeding mechanism.

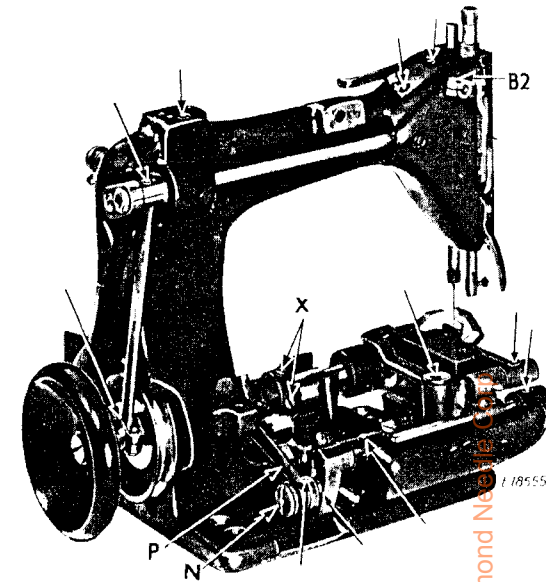


Fig. 3. Oiling, Rear View

NEEDLES AND THREAD

Needles for this machine are of Class and Variety 82x3, and are made in sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21 and 22.

The size of the needle to be used should be determined by the size of the thread, which must pass freely through the eye of the needle. The use of rough or uneven thread, or thread which passes with difficulty through the needle eye, will interfere with the proper formation of the stitch.

Orders for needles must specify the quantity required, the size number, also the Class and Variety numbers, separated by an x.

The following is an example of an intelligible order:

"100 No. 11, 82x3 Needles"

The best results will be obtained when using the needles sold by Singer Sewing Machine Company.

TO SET THE NEEDLE

(See Fig. 2)

Turn the machine pulley from you until the needle bar is at its highest point; let the presser foot down, loosen the nut J at the lower end of the needle bar and put the needle up into the bar as far as it will go, with its long groove toward the left, then securely tighten the nut J on the needle bar.

TO THREAD THE NEEDLE

(See Fig. 4)

Lead the thread from the unwinder down through the eyelet **A** in the left tension thread guide, down to the right between the tension discs **B**, through the hole in the slack thread regulator **C**, through the eyelet **D** of the thread take-up, the eye **E** of the thread controller and the eyelet **F** of the take-up, then down and from left to right through the eye **G** of the needle. Draw about three inches of thread through the eye with which to commence sewing.

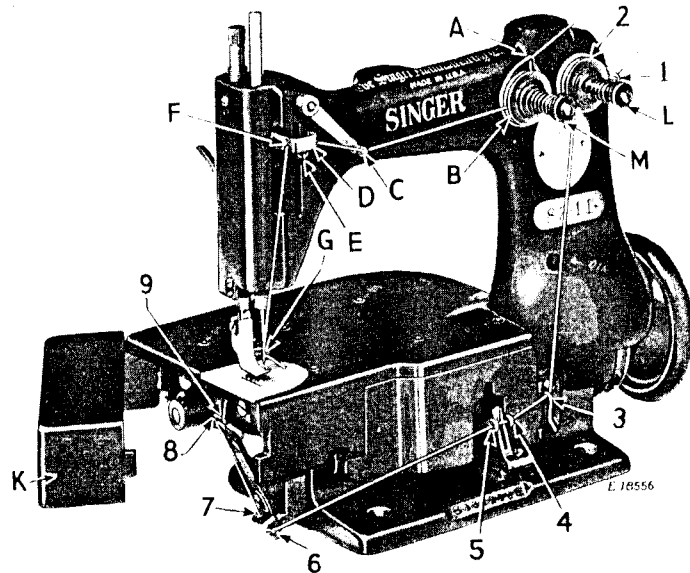


Fig. 4. Threading

TO THREAD THE LOOPER

(See Fig. 4)

Swing open the hinged section **K** of the cloth plate and push back the latch which holds the looper carrier arm in position, then swing the arm outward.

Lead the thread from the unwinder down through the eyelet **1** in the right tension thread guide, over to the left between the tension discs **2**, down under the thread guide **3**, through the right eyelet **4** of the take-up, in front of the take-up bracket and through the left eyelet **5** of the take-up; now draw the thread to the left under the cloth plate and through the eyelets **6** and **7** on the looper carrier arm, then up and from back to front through the hole **8** in the heel of the looper and to the right and upward through the looper eye **9**; draw two or three inches of thread through the eye with which to commence sewing.

Swing the looper carrier arm back into position and close the hinged section **K** of the cloth plate.

TO COMMENCE SEWING

Place the material beneath the presser foot, lower the presser foot and commence to sew.

TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop the machine with the needle bar at its highest point, raise the presser foot, draw the work back and cut the threads close to the goods. Lay the ends of the threads back under the presser foot.

THE THREAD TENSION

Machine 82-11 is especially valuable, because any desired degree of elasticity of the goods, after stitching, can be secured by proper manipulation of the tensions. The neatest stitch is made when twice as much thread is used on the under side as on the upper, forming a closely drawn but flexible chain below and one which is well drawn in but showing distinctly on the upper side.

The upper tension must always be tight enough so that the thread will not be drawn through between the discs while the needle is in the goods, otherwise the machine will not "chain-off" well.

The under tension is regulated by the thumb nut **L**, Fig. 4 and the upper tension by the thumb nut **M**, Fig. 4 on the front of the machine.

TO CHANGE THE LENGTH OF STITCH

The length of stitch is regulated by the lever **P**, Fig. 3, page 3, one end of which is held in position by the thumb nut **N**, Fig. 3. To lengthen the stitch, loosen the thumb nut **N** and move it upward. To shorten the stitch, move the thumb nut **N** downward. When the desired length of stitch is obtained, securely tighten the thumb nut **N**.

TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT ON THE MATERIAL

The pressure of the presser foot on the material is regulated by means of the thumb screw **H**, Fig. 2, page 2. The pressure should be only heavy enough to enable the feed to move the work evenly without slipping.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

ADJUSTERS and MECHANICS

TO SET THE NEEDLE BAR AT THE CORRECT HEIGHT

The needle bar should be set so that when it is at its lowest position, the top of the needle bar will be about 5.16 inch above the top of the casting. The needle bar may be raised or lowered after loosening the clamping screw **Q**, Fig. 2, page 2.

TO CENTRALIZE THE FEED DOG

The feed dog should be set so that its movement is equi-distant from the front and rear ends of the throat plate slot.

The feed dog may be moved toward the front or rear after loosening the screw **R**, Fig. 5. Securely tighten the screw **R** when the feed dog is correctly aligned.

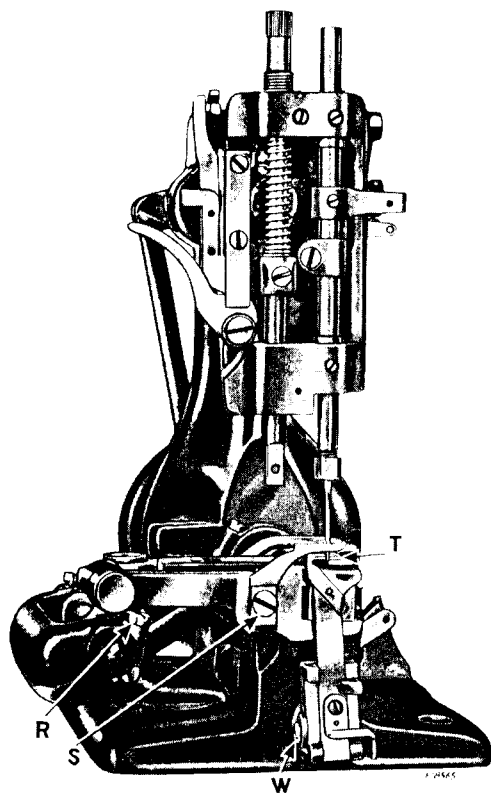


Fig. 5. Adjusting the Feed

TO SET THE FEED DOG AT THE CORRECT HEIGHT

The feed dog should be set so that when it is raised to its highest point, slightly less than the full depth of the teeth will project above the top surface of the throat plate. The feed dog can be raised or lowered to the desired height after loosening the screw **S**, Fig. 5 which holds it in position. When the feed dog is set at the required height, securely tighten the screw **S**.

TO ADJUST THE LOOPER IN RELATION TO THE NEEDLE

When the needle bar is at its lowest point, the looper **T**, Fig. 5 should be at its extreme rear movement and the distance from the center of the needle to the point of the looper **T** should be 1.8 inch.

To set the looper the correct distance from the center of the needle, loosen the screw **V**, Fig. 6 at the base of the machine, and move the looper holder as required, then securely tighten the screw **V**.

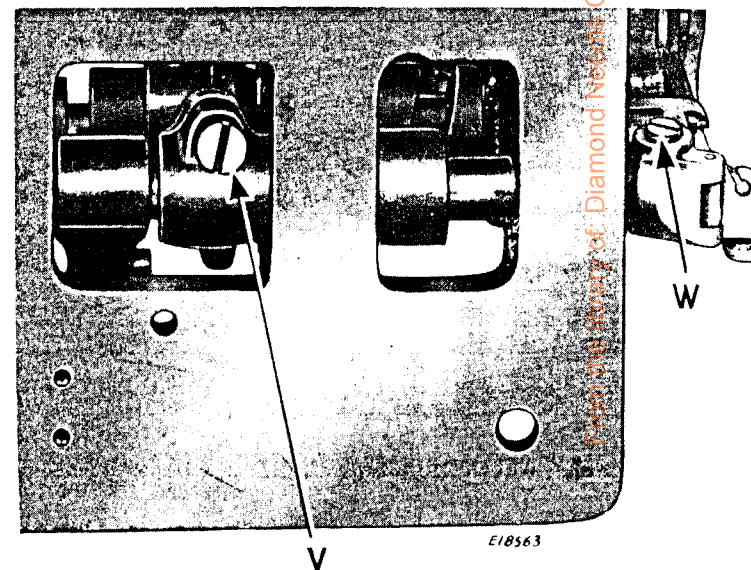


Fig. 6. Adjusting the Looper

TO ADJUST THE SIDEWISE POSITION OF THE LOOPER IN RELATION TO THE NEEDLE

The looper should be set to the right of and as close to the needle as possible without touching the needle on its forward stroke. To change the sidewise position of the looper in relation to the needle loosen the screw **W**, Fig. 6 and move the looper holder as required, then securely tighten the screw **W**.

TO TIME THE LOOPER

When the needle bar, after reaching its lowest point, rises $7/32$ inch, the point of the looper should be at the center of the needle on its forward stroke.

To time the looper, loosen the two set screws **X**, **Fig. 3**, page 3, on the looper cam and move the cam as required, then securely tighten the screws **X**.

TO TIME THE SPREADER

The spreader is set at the factory so that when the needle is at its highest point, the spreader will be directly over the looper at a distance sufficient to permit a No. 60 thread to pass between the looper and the spreader.

On downward stroke of the needle when the spreader is halfway between the needle eye and the needle point, the spreader should start its backward movement.

To adjust the spreader, loosen the two screws **Y**, **Fig. 2**, page 2, on the spreader cam and move the spreader as required. Check to see that the spreader does not hit the feed dog during its full movement and then securely tighten the two screws **Y**.

TO ADJUST THE PIN PULL-OFF STAPLE

The pin pull-off staple **U**, **Fig. 2** should be set so that when it is at its highest point, the distance from the bottom of the eyelet to the flat on the casting is $31/32$ inch.

To adjust the staple **U**, loosen the screw **Z**, **Fig. 2** and move as required, then tighten the screw **Z**.

TO ADJUST THE PIN PULL-OFF

The pin pull-off **A2**, **Fig. 2** should throw off the under thread when the eye of the needle is coming out of the goods. To adjust, loosen the screws **O**, **Fig. 2** and move the staple **U** as required.

TO ADJUST THE SLACK REGULATOR

The eyelet on slack regulator **C**, **Fig. 4**, page 4, should be set approximately 4 inches from cloth plate when needle bar is at its lowest point.

To adjust, loosen clamping screw **B2**, **Fig. 3** and move slack regulator **C** as required, then tighten screw **B2**.

TO ADJUST THE UPPER TAKE-UP

The upper take-up **F**, **Fig. 4** should be set so that its eyelet is $3/16$ inch above the top of the needle bar link **Q**, **Fig. 2**.

To adjust, loosen the set screw **D2**, **Fig. 2** and move the take-up as required. Then securely tighten set screw **D2**.