

Form 7858
Revised
June, 1929

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USING
**SINGER TWO-THREAD
EMBROIDERY ATTACHMENT
35505**
ON
SINGER SEWING MACHINES
15, 66, 99, 101, 115, 127 AND 128
FOR FAMILY USE

When Requiring
Needles, Oil,
Parts or
Repairs for
Your Machine

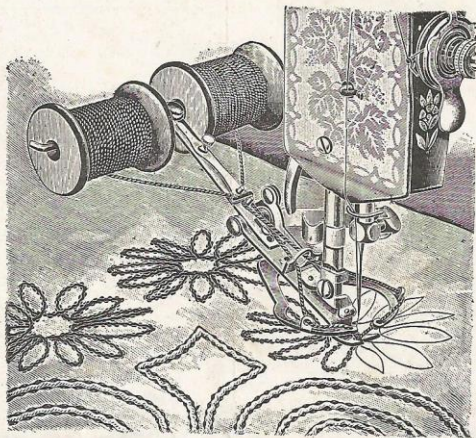


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To Put on the Attachment

Oil every place in the attachment where one piece of metal is in movable contact with another and thoroughly wipe off the surplus oil.

Raise the needle bar and the presser bar; take off the presser foot and fasten the attachment on in its place, having the fork of the driving lever engaged with the shank on the needle clamping screw; extend the arms of the spool bracket, place the hole near the end of this bracket over the head of the pin near the back end of the attachment, press down and toward you until the bracket is held firmly in position as shown in the illustration.

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To Thread the Attachment

The embroidery thread should be evenly wound on the spools and not criss-crossed.

Place the spools of embroidery thread upon the spool arms so that the thread will lead off from the under sides of the spools; lead them under the end of the tension spring and between the two pins near the end of the spring where they will be crossed; then down through the large hole, after which one is threaded through the two holes in the right hand arm and the other through those in the left hand arm, as shown in the illustration; lay both threads back under the presser foot.

To Use the Attachment

It is only necessary to follow the pattern previously stamped or otherwise marked on the material; the movement of the arms of the attachment causes the two embroidery threads to cross each other in advance of each stitch so that they are fastened to the fabric by the needle and shuttle threads.

Different effects can be produced by using different sizes, colors and quality of thread, or of cord, arrasene, chenille, worsted or tinsel, also by changing the length of the stitch.

Better results will be obtained by making a long stitch, especially when using a heavy embroidery thread. The stitch should never be shorter than twelve to the inch. In the finished work the thread carried by the right hand arm lies under that carried by the left hand arm, and if embroidery threads of different sizes are used at the same time,

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the heavier or larger thread should be carried by the right hand arm; very pretty effects can be produced by using arrasene or chenille, threading the right hand arm only and using a needle thread having a color which contrasts strongly with the arrasene or chenille.

The Tensions

The tension on the needle thread should be as tight as the thread will stand without breaking. The tension on the bobbin thread should be the same as for ordinary stitching.

The embroidery threads require no tension but just sufficient friction from the spring to keep them straight.

Turning Corners

Corners should be turned while the needle is in the goods and the arms of the attachment are separated; the stamped design can then be plainly seen on the fabric.