Instructions and List of Parts for SINGER BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT No. 86662 for SINGER Lockstitch Family Sewing Machines THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY www.Singer-Featherweight.com
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Instructions and List of Parts for
SINGER
BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT No. 86662

This attachment is intended for use on SINGER Lock Stitch Family Sewing Machines and produces neat and dorable buttonholes in a great variety of fabrics without any special skill on the part of the operator. The buttonholes are produced in a fraction of the time required for hand work and they are firmer and more even than those made by hand.

The attachment can be adjusted to make buttonholes from 1/4 to one inch long and the spacing of stitches, width of stitch and amount of cutting space can also be changed at will. When desired, buttonholes longer than one inch can also be made by following the instructions given on pages 6 and 7.

TO FASTEN ATTACHMENT TO MACHINE

Note: On Machines 99E, 221K and 222K it is necessary to remove the Thread Cutter (G) before lifting the Buttonhole Attachment. On Machines 10K & 128K it is sufficient to move the Thread Cutter up the presser bar to clear the attachment.

1. Remove the presser foot and presser foot screw from the machine.

2. Fasten feed cover plate (H) in position as shown in Fig. 2.

3. Fasten feed cover plate to the bed of the machine with the screw (J), making sure that the needle passes through the centre of the needle hole in the plate.

4. Guide the attachment into position from the rear of the machine so that the fork (D) straddles the hub of the needle clamp, and securely fasten the attachment to the presser bar with the slotted clamping screw (E).

5. Slightly increase the pressure on the presser bar so that it is just sufficient to hold the cloth firmly.

6. Thread the machine as for ordinary sewing and draw the bobbin thread up through the needle hole of the feed cover plate.

The machine and attachment are now ready for making buttonholes.

It is suggested that before making buttonholes on finished garments, the user should make a number of sample buttonholes so as to become familiar with the operation of the attachment and with the various possible adjustments.

IMPORTANT. Needles above size 18 are unsuitable for use with this attachment.

MAKING OF BUTTONHOLES AND ADJUSTMENTS

Use of Backing with Medium or Light-Weight Materials

For best results in medium or light-weight materials, insert a piece of organdie or lawn, or light-weight bond or writing paper between the facing and the garment for reinforcement.

If it is not possible to insert the paper between the facing and the garment, the same result may be obtained by placing the backing on the underside of the material.
TO START THE BUTTONHOLE

1. Mark the size and position of the buttonhole on the garment with a soft pencil or with basting stitches.
2. Turn the thumb nut (B) toward you until the feeding foot (G) is in its farthest forward position, i.e., closest to you.

3. Lower the needle into the end of the buttonhole you have marked out nearest to the edge of the garment.
4. Lower the presser bar quickly so as to sink the teeth of the foot into the goods.

NOTE: The stitching can be started at any point on the circumference of the buttonhole, but the nearest and strongest buttonholes will result from starting and finishing at the end closest to the edge of the garment, which is accomplished by following the instructions given above.

SPEED OF MACHINE

Best results will be obtained by running the machine slowly. Allow the attachment to feed the material freely to right and left forward and back.

THREADS AND TENSION

Whipsitch Buttonholes

For whipsitch buttonholes use ordinary or heavy bobbin thread tension, and lighter top tension to draw the back of the stitch to the underside of the buttonhole. Fine upper thread makes the prettiest whipsitch buttonholes. The bobbin thread need not be so fine. Mercerized upper and lower threads give very good results.

Purl Buttonholes

For purl buttonholes, resembling hand-made buttonholes, have the bobbin thread tension very light and adjust the needle thread tension according to the material being used, so as to draw the lock of the stitch to the top of the material. It may not be necessary to alter the adjustment of the bobbin thread tension if fine thread or silk is used on the bobbin. Either No. 90 or No. 60 Mercerized, or No. 40 to No. 60 cotton thread, or “A” silk should be used on the bobbin for best results, with the same colour of No. 49 to No. 60 cotton thread or heavy duty Mercerized thread in the needle.

TO SECURE EXTRA STRENTH

The buttonhole can be stitched over twice or more before stopping the machine, if extra strength is desired.

LENGTH OF BUTTONHOLE

To Adjust Length of Buttonholes

From 1 Inch to 1 Inch Long

Loosen the thumb nut (A). Move it down in the slot for longer buttonholes, or upward for shorter buttonholes.

Using a scrap of material, adjust the spacing of stitches, the bite and the cutting space, as desired.

TO MAKE BUTTONHOLES LONGER THAN 1 INCH BUT NOT EXCEEDING 1 1/2 INCHES

Loosen the thumb nut (A) and move it all the way down in the slot to make a one-inch buttonhole, then tighten thumb nut.

Adjust the pointer (M) for the desired number of stitches per inch, as it is not possible to stitch the buttonhole a second time. (See spacing of stitches on page 8).

It is advisable to increase slightly the cutting space for extended buttonholes. (See cutting space on page 8).

Mark length and position of buttonholes on the garment, adding a mark 2 1/4 from the inner end of the buttonhole, as shown at A in Step 1.

STEP 1

Edge of Garment

STEP 2

Edge of Garment

STEP 3

Edge of Garment

STEP 4

Edge of Garment

Stitch as for the average buttonhole, stopping with the needle directly opposite the first stitch taken and leaving the needle in the material, on the inside of the buttonhole.

NOTE—Each line on the indicator plate of the feeding foot represents

When after the second turning in Step 3, the feeding foot is moved until line 10 at bottom of indicator plate is opposite the needle, the extended buttonhole will measure 1 1/2 inches.
SPACING OF STITCHES

The space between the stitches is determined by the position of the pointer (M). For larger space turn pointer toward L, and for smaller space toward S.

WIDTH OF BIGHT

The width of stitch used for making a buttonhole is called the bight. More bight is necessary for loosely woven or thin material than for tightly woven or thick material.

To change width of bight, loosen thumb nut (K) and move it toward W for wider bight, or toward N for narrower bight.

THE STRIPPER FOOT

A curved finger, called the Stripper Foot (F), presses firmly on the fabric before each plunge of the needle and lifts it in advance of the movement of the Feeding Foot (G) as each stitch is made, acting exactly as your finger would do in working fine hand-made buttonholes, and so prevents skipped or broken stitches.

CUTTING SPACE

There should be just enough cutting space to permit cutting the buttonhole without cutting the stitches. Too much cutting space will make a ragged-looking buttonhole.

To change the width of the cutting space, loosen the thumb nut (L) and move it toward W for wider space, or toward N for narrower space.

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PROPORTIONS OF BUTTONHOLE

Whenever an adjustment is made in length of the buttonhole, a corresponding adjustment may be required in the spacing of stitches, the bight of the stitch and the cutting space so as to produce a well-proportioned buttonhole. If the bight of the stitch is increased or decreased, this naturally affects the cutting space and it is necessary to adjust this accordingly.

CUTTING THE BUTTONHOLE

When buttonhole is completed, cut opening with sharp pointed or embroidery scissors. Start in center of buttonhole first; cutting toward one end; then cut toward other end of buttonhole until opening is complete. Care should be exercised, of course, not to cut any of the stitches making the buttonhole.

TACKING

When it is desirable to make tacking for reinforcement on various parts of a garment, the buttonhole attachment can be used. The result is a strong row of double stitching, stitched twice over, which can be adjusted as to width and length. Tacking is used to strengthen the ends of plackets and other openings or seam joinings where special strain is placed. It lengthens the life of clothing and is especially effective on children's garments. It makes a neat, professional finish that will not tear out.

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To make a tack, move the nut (L) all the way back to N.

This eliminates the cutting space so that the two rows of stitching overlap to form a single tack, the length, width and stitch-spacing of which can be regulated in the same manner as in making buttonholes.

LUBRICATION OF ATTACHMENT

Occasionally apply a drop of SINGER® oil to the points indicated in Fig. 3, then wipe dry so that the work may not be stained. It is also advisable to remove screw N, take off the cover and give a touch of SINGER® Lubricant for Electric Motors to all moving parts in contact. SINGER® Lubricant is supplied in small tubes.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PARTS

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### PARTS FOR BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT

No. 84662

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<td>(x) Nut</td>
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(Continued)

### IMPORTANT

To obtain the best results from your Sewing Machine it is necessary to use the Best Quality of Oil and Good Needles.

**SINGER OIL**, specially prepared for sewing machines, is supplied in tins which have the self-serve SINGER Red "S" printed thereon.

**SINGER NEEDLES** are stamped with the Company’s Trade Mark U.S. N.M.C. and are sold in green packets which also bear the SINGER Red Letter "S".

To avoid trouble, be sure to purchase your Oil and Needles from a SINGER Shop or SINGER Salesman.
NEEDLE THREADER
No. 121632

For use on all machines where the needle is threaded from right to left, or from left to right.

Threading Needle from Right to Left

Threading Needle from Left to Right

SINGER® SERVICE...

Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER Service nearby. SINGER is interested in helping you keep your SINGER Sewing Machine in top condition. That is why it makes sense to call your SINGER representative if your machine ever requires attention. He will submit a written estimate for your approval. Look for the familiar Red "S" on your SINGER SEWING CENTRE.

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