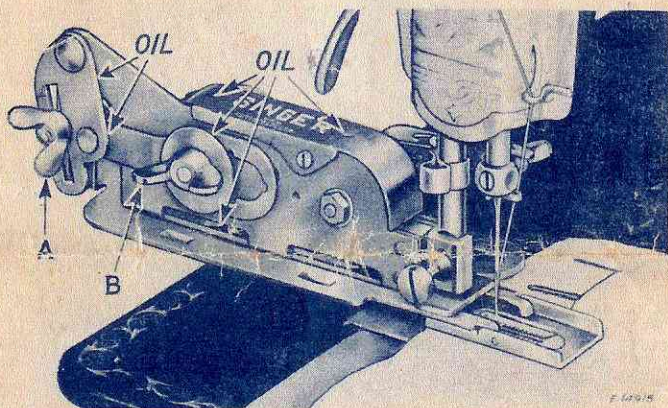


INSTRUCTIONS
AND
LIST OF PARTS
FOR THE
SINGER BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT
121795



For Singer Lockstitch
Family Sewing Machines

This attachment will make complete buttonholes from $\frac{3}{8}$ to one inch long, without any special skill on the part of the operator. The length of buttonhole, the width of the stitch, and the amount of cutting space can be changed at will.

Form 19459 (340)

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Fastening Attachment to Machine

Remove the presser foot and screw from the machine. Place the feed cover plate (H) in position as shown in Fig. 2 so that the needle passes through the center of the needle hole in the plate. Fasten with the screw (J).

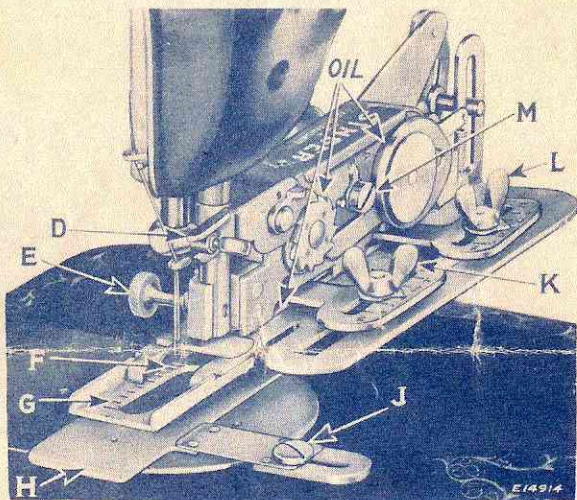


Fig. 2. Right Side, Showing Feed Cover Plate

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

Before making buttonholes in a finished garment it is advisable to use a scrap piece of the garment material for testing purposes until all adjustments have been completed for producing the desired buttonhole.

Preparation for Stitching a Buttonhole

The machine should be threaded the same as for ordinary sewing and the bobbin thread should be drawn up through the needle hole

of the feed cover plate. The pressure of the presser bar spring should be only sufficient for the cloth clamp to hold the cloth firmly, usually a little heavier than for ordinary sewing.

For best results in soft or thin fabrics such as light cotton and woolens, rayon and celanese, insert a piece of organdie or lawn, or even light weight bond or wrapping paper, between the facing and the garment for reinforcement.

With the edge of the garment even with the rear of the feeding foot, the finished end of the buttonhole will be 1/4 inch from the edge of the garment when the longest buttonhole is made, and 1/2 inch from the edge when the shortest buttonhole is made. The distance of the buttonhole from the edge of the garment can be varied by moving the edge of the garment forward or back from the rear of the feeding foot.

A buttonhole may be started at any point by turning the thumb nut (E, Fig. 1) toward you until the clamp moves to the desired position. To make it easier to position the material properly and to keep the outer end of the buttonhole neat in appearance, it is suggested that the buttonhole be started and finished at its inner end, with the foot all the way back.

Place the material under the foot in the desired position and lower the presser bar quickly so as to sink the teeth of the foot into the goods. Run the machine slowly and allow the attachment to feed the material freely to right and left and forward and back as the buttonhole is made.

Threads and Tension

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. Purl silk or fine mercerized thread should be used on the bobbin for best results, with the same color of heavy six-cord No. 40 or 50 cotton thread in the needle.

For whipstitch buttonholes, use ordinary or heavy bobbin thread tension and lighter top tension to draw lock of stitch to underside of buttonhole. Fine upper thread makes the prettiest whipstitch

buttonholes. The bobbin thread need not be so fine. Mercerized upper and lower threads give very good results.

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

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.

Adjustments

1. ADJUSTMENT FOR LENGTH OF BUTTONHOLE.

Loosen the thumb nut (A, Fig. 1) and move it down in the slot for longer buttonholes, or upward for shorter buttonholes.

2. ADJUSTMENT FOR SPACING OF STITCHES.

The space between the stitches is determined by the position of the pointer (M, Fig. 2). For larger space turn pointer toward "L" and for smaller space toward "S".

3. ADJUSTMENT FOR BIGHT (WIDTH) OF STITCH.

More bight is necessary for loosely woven or thin material than for tightly woven or thick material. To change the width of bight loosen thumb nut (K, Fig. 2) and move it toward "W" for wider bight or toward "N" for narrower bight.

Changing the bight affects the cutting space, therefore it is necessary to also adjust the cutting space.

4. ADJUSTMENT FOR CUTTING SPACE.

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

To change the width of the cutting space loosen the thumb nut (L, Fig. 2) and move it toward "W" for wider space or toward "N" for narrower space.

To Make Buttonholes Exceeding One Inch in Length

Adjust the attachment to make the longest buttonhole (one inch) that the adjustments provide. With the spacing of stitches, the bight, and the cutting space set as desired, locate the edge of the garment so that the point where the end of the buttonhole is desired is $1/4$ inch from the rear of the feeding foot, or just in front of the last mark on the foot. Lower the presser bar and turn the thumb nut (B, Fig. 1) toward you by hand, thereby moving the foot and garment, until the second graduation line (G, Fig. 2) from the front end of the feeding foot is beside the needle when the foot is traveling toward you. The stitching should now be started, continued around the first turn of the buttonhole, and stopped when opposite the starting point (G), **ALLOWING THE NEEDLE TO REMAIN IN THE MATERIAL**. Raise the presser bar, turn the thumb nut (B) toward you by hand so that the feeding foot travels over the stitching just completed, and stop turning when the second graduation line from rear of feeding foot (F, Fig. 2) is opposite the needle and the foot has started away from you. This will make a buttonhole of maximum length ($1-7/8$ inches). If a shorter buttonhole is desired, the foot should be moved further back before stopping it, so that the needle is opposite one of the other marks (between F and G). Each mark stamped on the foot represents $1/8$ inch of length of the buttonhole. Now lower the presser bar and continue stitching until joining with the first stitches previously made.

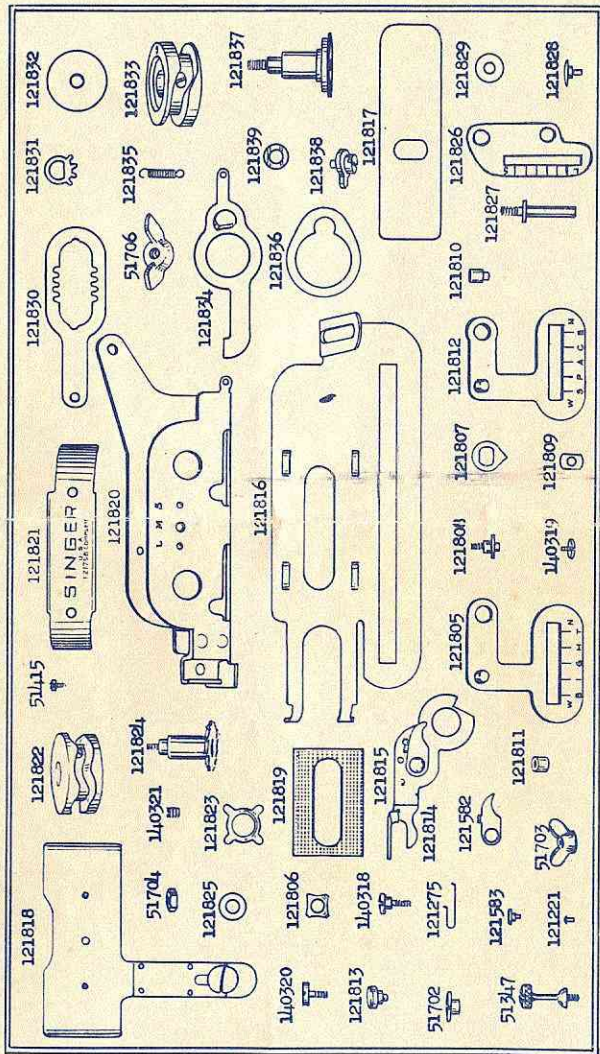
Tacking

When the nut (L) is moved all the way back to "N", there is no cutting space and the two rows of stitching overlap to form a single tack, whose length, width and stitch spacing can be regulated the same as a buttonhole.

Lubricating the Attachment

Occasionally apply a little oil or petroleum jelly to the points shown by arrows in Figs. 1 and 2, then wipe dry so as not to stain the work.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PARTS



Parts For Buttonhole Attachment No. 121795

No.	Description
121820	Frame
121821	" Dust Cover
51415H	" " " Screw
121816	Feed Blade
121817	" " Retainer
121819	Feeding Foot
121805	Bell Crank (front) including Stud 121810
140318J	" " " Hinge Screw
51702W	" " " " " Nut
121812	" " (rear) including Stud 121810
121813	" " " Hinge Stud
121806	" " (front or rear) Friction Washer
121807	" " " " " Indicator
121808	" " " " " Screw Stud
140319W	" " " " " " Cap Screw
51703W	" " " " " " Thumb Nut (also Length Adjusting Nut)
121809	" " " " " " Slide Block
121810	" " " " " Stud
121811	" " " " " " Roller
121814	Driving Lever only
121815	" " complete, including 121814
121822	Front Cam including Set Screw 140321C
121824	" " Shaft with Ratchet Wheel
51704W	" " " Nut
121582	" " " Ratchet Wheel Pawl
121583	" " " " " " Rivet (also for Length Adjusting Arm)
121275	" " " " " " Spring
121221	" " " " " " Rivet
121825	" " " Washer (also Length Adjusting Nut Washer)
121833	Rear Cam including Set Screw 140321C
121834	" " Clutch Lever
121835	" " " Spring
121836	" " " Retaining Ring
121837	" " Shaft including Washer 121832
51706W	" " " Thumb Nut
121832	" " " Washer (also Rack Washer)
121823	Cam (front or rear) Friction Washer
140321C	" " " " Set Screw

(Cont'd)

No.	Description			
121826	Length	Adjusting	Arm	
121827	"	"	"	Position Pin
51703W	"	"	"	" " Thumb Nut (also Bell Crank Nut, front and rear)
121825	"	"	"	" " Washer (also Front Cam Shaft Washer)
121828	"	"	"	Rivet (large)
121583	"	"	"	" (small) (also for Pawl 121582)
121829	"	"	"	Spacing Washer
121830	Rack			
121831	"	Segment		
121832	"	"		Washer (also Rear Cam Shaft Washer)
121838	Stitch	Adjusting	Pointer	including Stud
121839	"	"	"	Friction Washer
51347A	Buttonhole	Attachment	Screw	
121818	Feed	Cover	Plate	including Screw 140320W
140320W	"	"	"	Screw

Order parts by number, mentioning attachment No. 121795.
Duplicate parts are obtainable from Singer Shops.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY