SINGER
147-117,-118

Free sewing machine manuals to download at singermachines.co.uk
USE ONLY SINGER* OILS and 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 a stainless oil is desired, use:

**TYPE D** — MANUFACTURING MACHINE OIL, STAINLESS, HEAVY GRADE

OTHER SINGER LUBRICANTS

**TYPE E** — STAINLESS THREAD LUBRICANT

For lubricating the needle thread of sewing machines for stitching fabrics or leather where a stainless 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 or in 55 gallon drums.

GEAR LUBRICANT

This specially prepared grease is recommended for gear lubrication on manufacturing sewing machines.

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. Furnished in 1 lb. and 4 lb. tins.

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USING AND ADJUSTING

SINGER*
SEwing MACHINES

147-114 and 147-116

TWO NEEDLES AND ONE LOOPER

AUTOMATIC OILING SYSTEM

MACHINE 147-116

Special attention is called to the lubricating instructions on pages 4, 5 and 6.

*A TRADE MARK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The improper placing or renewal of the Trade Mark "SINGER" or any other of the Trade Marks of The Singer Manufacturing Company (all of which are duly Registered Trade Marks) on any machine that has been repaired, rebuilt, reconditioned, or altered in any way whatsoever outside a SINGER factory or an authorized SINGER agency is forbidden.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF USING SINGER* PARTS AND NEEDLES IN SINGER MACHINES

The successful operation of SINGER machines can only be assured if SINGER parts and needles are used. Supplies are available at all SINGER Shops for the Manufacturing Trade, and mail orders will receive prompt attention.

SINGER Needles should be used in SINGER Machines.
These Needles and their Containers are marked with the Company's Trade Mark "SIManco.*" 1

Needles in Containers marked "FOR SINGER MACHINES" are NOT SINGER made needles. 2

DESCRIPTION

Machine 147-114 has two needles and one looper and simultaneously makes two parallel lines of chain stitching on the upper surface of the work. The looper thread is interwoven between the two needle threads on the under surface of the work, producing a neat, durable and elastic seam.

This machine is designed for cording, imitation or air cording and air tucking garments of woven and knitted materials, gloves, millinery, mattresses and similar materials.

This machine has a drop feed and is equipped with intermediate and rear ball bearings for the balanced arm rotary shaft.

The oiling system automatically oils all principal bearings.

It is regularly equipped with a foot lifter. A knee lifter will be furnished, instead of a foot lifter, when specified, on order.

Needle gauges are from 3/64 to 1/8 inch, in steps of 1/64 inch. Orders must specify the gauge required.

Needle bar stroke is 1-7/32 inches.

The machine is adjustable to produce from 6 to 25 stitches to the inch.

The machine base is 16-1/2 inches long.

The space at right of needles is 8-1/4 inches.

Machine 147-116 is designed for vamping and foxing shoes, and is similar to Machine 147-114 with the following exceptions:

It is equipped with a roller presser, and has a thread lubricator with gravity (sight feed) oil cup which is adjustable to control oil flow.

It is equipped with an upper thread nipper.

The needle gauges are 1/32 inch, 3/64 inch or 1/16 inch. Orders must specify the gauge required.

Needle bar stroke is 1-1/8 inches.

The machine is adjustable to produce from 10 to 25 stitches to the inch.

TO SET UP THE MACHINES

Before placing the machine on the iron base, see that the rubber bushings are in the four holes in the machine bed, and that the four felt pads are over the studs in the corners of the base. Place the machine on these pads, with the four studs through the rubber bushings.

CAUTION—After setting up, do not start the machines until they have been thoroughly oiled as instructed on pages 4, 5 and 6.

SPEED

Maximum speeds are:
For Machine 147-114—4000 stitches per minute.
For Machine 147-116—3800 stitches per minute.

The machines should be operated at less than maximum speeds until moving parts have become glazed by their action upon each other.

The balance wheel should always turn over from the operator.
TO OIL THE MACHINES

These machines are each equipped with an oiling system which automatically delivers the required quantity of oil to all principal bearings. An agitator on the lower end of the connecting rod contacts the oil in the reservoir at each revolution of the main shaft and lubricates, by splash, various bearings inside the machine arm. Some of this oil is distributed through pipes and wicks, to the principal bearings outside the machine arm.

To insure operation of this oiling system, it is essential that the following instructions be observed to the letter. Failure to do this will result in serious damage to the machines.

CAUTION—Use "TYPE B" or "TYPE D" OIL sold only by Singer Sewing Machine Company. For description of these oils, see inside front cover.

NOTE—It is not necessary to remove the work plate for the first servicing or subsequent oiling of the machines. For this purpose merely remove the right-hand slide plate. The work plate and the throat plate are removed in Figs. 2 and 3 for clearer illustration only.

1st. Lift up and turn aside the cover AA, Fig. 2, and apply oil to the filler CC, Fig. 2, until the oil stands at the mark OO, Fig. 3, on the oil gauge. The oil supply must be maintained at this level. After applying oil to the filler, turn the cover AA to closed position.

CAUTION—This cover must be kept closed at all times except when opened for oiling.

2nd. Saturate the wicks at UU, BB, and NN, Fig. 2 and at RR, TT and WW, Fig. 3.

3rd. Apply oil to the oil holes or troughs at HH, JJ, KK, LL and MM, Fig. 2 and at DD, Fig. 3.

4th. Fill the main oil pipe to overflowing through the oil hole SS, Fig. 3. This is important as it primes various oil wicks.
5th. Apply an occasional drop of oil to EE, Fig. 2 for foot-lifting lever, and at GG, Fig. 2 where the presser bar passes through its bushing, also at VV, Fig. 3 where the needle bar passes through its bushing.

NOTE—After a machine has run at a moderate speed for about five minutes, stop it and let it stand idle for a few minutes. Then check the oil in the reservoir and, if necessary, add sufficient oil to bring it to the oil-level mark OO, Fig. 3, on the gauge.

A machine in daily use must be oiled as follows:

1st. Apply oil to the oil filler CC, Fig. 2, as instructed on page 5.

NEVER PERMIT THE LEVEL OF THE OIL TO BECOME LOWER THAN ¼ INCH BELOW THE OIL-LEVEL OO WHEN THE MACHINE IS AT REST.

2nd. Fill the oil cup FF, Fig. 2, twice daily.

3rd. Apply oil twice daily to all oil holes marked “oil”.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The letter “o”, marked on oil couplings PP, Figs. 2 and 3, must always be at the top. This is to insure that the oil spoon, attached to the inner end of each coupling, is open side up to receive the oil.

THREAD LUBRICATOR

Fill the thread lubricator sight feed oil cup X2, Fig. 3A. Turn the thumb nut R2 downward to decrease the oil feed to the thread lubricating pad S2, or turn the nut R2 upward to increase the oil feed.

To completely shut off the oil flow, set the lever T2 horizontally.

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NEEDLES

Needles for these Machines are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>Gauge of Machine</th>
<th>Class and Variety of Needles</th>
<th>Sizes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3/64&quot;</td>
<td>62 x 27</td>
<td>7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62 x 29</td>
<td>7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16&quot;</td>
<td>62 x 31</td>
<td>7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62 x 33</td>
<td>7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18 and 19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/64&quot; to 1/8&quot;</td>
<td>62 x 43</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/32&quot;</td>
<td>62 x 22</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62 x 24</td>
<td>7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/64&quot;</td>
<td>62 x 26</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62 x 28</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/16&quot;</td>
<td>62 x 30</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>62 x 32</td>
<td>9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The size of the needle to be used is determined by the size of the thread, which must pass freely through the eyes of the needles.

The use of rough or uneven thread, or thread which passes with difficulty through the eyes of the needles, will interfere with the successful use of the machines.

Orders for needles must specify the Quantity required, the Size numbers, also the Class and Variety numbers, separated by the letter “x”.

Following are examples of intelligible orders:

"100 No. 16, 62 x 27 Needles"
"100 No. 18, 62 x 30 Needles"

The best stitching results will be obtained with needles furnished by Singer Sewing Machine Company.

TO SET THE NEEDLES

Turn the balance wheel over from you until the needle bar reaches its highest position, then loosen the two set screws in the needle clamp. Insert the needles up into the needle clamp as far as they will go, with the single continuous groove of each needle toward you, then tighten the two set screws in the needle clamp.
THREADING THE NEEDLES
MACHINE 147-114
(See Fig. 4)

To Thread the Left-Hand Needle, lead the thread from the unwinder through the hole 1 in the rear tension discs bracket, then around the front of, and between, the rear tension discs 2, then to the left through the hole 3 in the rear tension bracket, then to the left through the rear hole 4 in the thread guide on the front side of the machine arm, to the left through the rear hole 5 in the slack thread regulator, to the left through the hole F in the thread take-up, up and through the auxiliary take-up G, up and to the left through the rear hole 6 in the needle bar thread take-up, down through the left-hand hole 7 in the needle clamp, then down and from front to back (away from the operator) through the eye 8 of the left-hand needle. Draw about two inches of thread through the needle eye with which to commence sewing.

To Thread the Right-Hand Needle, lead the thread from the unwinder through the hole A in the front tension discs bracket, then around the front of, and between, the front tension discs B, then to the left through the hole C in the front tension bracket, then to the left through the front hole D in the thread guide on the front side of the machine arm, to the left through the front hole E in the slack thread regulator, to the left through the hole F in the thread take-up, up and through the auxiliary take-up G, up and to the left through the front hole H of the needle bar thread take-up, down through the right-hand hole J in the needle clamp, then down and from front to back (away from the operator) through the eye K of the right-hand needle. Draw about two inches of thread through the needle eye with which to commence sewing.

THREADING THE NEEDLES
MACHINE 147-116
(See Fig. 5)

To Thread the Left-Hand Needle, lead the thread from the unwinder through hole 1 in the rear tension discs bracket, then around the front of, and between, the rear tension discs 2, then to the left through the hole 3 in the rear tension discs bracket, then to the left through the hole D in the thread nipper bracket, to the left over and between the thread nipper discs E, to the left through the hole F in the thread nipper bracket, to the left through the rear hole 4 in the slack thread regulator, to the left through the hole H in the thread take-up, up and through the auxiliary take-up J, up and to the left through the rear hole S, of the needle thread take-up, down and under the thread lubricator pad S2, down through the slotted guide L, in the needle bar clamp, then down and from front to back (away from the operator) through the eye 6 of the left-hand needle. Draw about two inches of thread through the needle eye with which to commence sewing.

To Thread the Right-Hand Needle, lead the thread from the unwinder through the hole A in the front tension discs bracket, then around the front of, and between, the front tension discs B, then to the left through the hole C in the front tension discs bracket, then to the left through the hole D in the thread nipper bracket, to the left under and between the thread nipper discs E, to the left through the hole F in the thread nipper bracket, to the left through the front hole G in the slack thread regulator, to the left through the hole H in the thread take-up, up and through the auxiliary take-up J, up and to the left through the front hole K of the needle thread take-up, down and under the thread lubricator pad S2, down through the slotted guide L of the needle clamp, then down and from front to back (away from the operator) through the eye M of the right-hand needle. Draw about two inches of thread through the needle eye with which to commence sewing.
TO THREAD THE LOOPER

(See Figs. 6 and 7)

Remove the right-hand slide plate. Load the thread from the unwinder through the hole N in the looper thread tension discs bracket at the rear side of the machine arm, then over and between the looper thread tension discs P, down through the hole Q in the tension bracket, down and forward through one of the two holes in the upright guide R at the rear of the machine arm, then forward through the hole S in the cloth plate guard and through the slot in the cloth plate, then pass the thread through the guide T on the stripper plate, forward under the stripper U, forward through the guide V, forward through the hole W in the heel of the looper, and from front to back away from the operator through the eye X of the looper. Allow about two inches of thread to hang from the looper eye with which to commence sewing. Replace the right-hand slide plate.

NOTE—It is not necessary to remove the throat plate for looper threading. It is removed in Fig. 7 for purposes of illustration only.

TO REGULATE THE TENSIONS

To increase the tension on the needle threads, turn the two thumb nuts Z, Fig. 8 downward, or turn them upward for less tension. Tension on the needle threads should be just sufficient to set the stitch properly in the material.

To increase the tension on the looper thread, turn thumb nut Y, Fig. 8 inward, or turn it outward for less tension. Tension on the looper thread should be light, but sufficient to control the thread.

TO REGULATE THE PRESSURE ON THE MATERIAL

To increase the pressure of the presser foot or the roller presser on the material, turn wing nut O, Fig. 8 downward, or turn it upward for less pressure.

TO REGULATE STITCH LENGTH

Stitch length is regulated by means of the large screw D3, Fig. 9 which projects beyond the body of the feed eccentric on the rotary shaft.

To increase the length of stitch, loosen clamping screws C3, Fig. 9 and turn the large screw D3 over to the left and outward. To shorten the stitch, turn the large screw D3 over to the right and inward. When the desired length of stitch is obtained, securely tighten clamping screws C3.
TO SET THE LOOPER THE CORRECT DISTANCE FROM THE NEEDLES

When the needle bar is at its lowest position, the distance from the center of the right-hand needle to the point of the looper should be 9/64 inch.

If the distance is less than 9/64 inch, loosen the right-hand screw F2, Fig. 10 in the looper holder bracket, and tighten the left-hand screw G2, Fig. 10. If the distance is more than 9/64 inch, loosen the left-hand screw G2 and tighten the right-hand screw F2. When the correct distance from the center of the right-hand needle to the point of the looper is obtained, see that the two screws G2 and F2 are securely tightened.

Fig. 10. Setting the Looper

TO CHANGE THE SIDEWISE POSITION OF THE LOOPER WITH RELATION TO THE NEEDLES

The looper should be set to pass equally close to the needles on its forward and backward strokes. To change the sidewise position of the looper with relation to the needles, loosen screw E2, Fig. 10 and move the looper holder as required, then securely tighten the screw E2.

In this position, the eye of the right needle should be about 3/6 inch below the point of the looper, to insure that the eyes of both needles and the eye of the looper will be in perfect alignment when they pass each other during the loop taking stroke.

When the needle bar is not set at the correct height, loosen the needle bar clamping screw T2, Fig. 11 and move the needle bar up or down, as required. Then securely tighten clamping screw T2, making sure that the needles center in their respective notches in the needle hole in the throat plate.

NOTE—For some threads it may be necessary to vary the height of the needle bar, owing to the differences in finish, twist, elasticity, etc. This applies also where different materials are sewn.
Diagrams of Machine showing wicks and bearings oiled by automatic splash, also bearings oiled by gravity through tubes on outside of the machine.
TO SET THE FEED DOG AT CORRECT HEIGHT

When the feed dog is at its highest position, approximately the full depth of the teeth should project through the slots in the throat plate.

The height of the feed dog is determined by the stop screw D2, Fig. 12 which may be turned downward, or upward, as required, after removing the feed dog. Note that the feed dog should always rest upon the stop screw D2.

TO LEVEL OR TILT THE FEED DOG

The feed dog may be leveled, or tilted, to any desired position after loosening feed dog screw J2, Fig. 13 and screw C2, Fig. 13.

When the feed dog is in the desired position, press it down firmly to insure that it rests upon the stop screw D2, then securely tighten the screws J2 and C2.

TO ADJUST THE ROLLER PRESSER

Machine 147-116

The roller presser K2 should be set with the inside edge of its rim close to, but not touching, the needles, as shown in Fig. 14.

To adjust, loosen locknut U2 and turn adjusting screw V2 inward or outward until proper setting is obtained, then securely tighten locknut U2.

TO ADJUST ROLLER NEEDLE GUARD

Machine 147-116

The roller needle guard H2, Figs. 14 and 15 should be set close to the right-hand needle, as shown in Fig. 14, but not so close as to deflect the needle.

To adjust, loosen screw Q2 and set the guard, as instructed above, then securely tighten screw Q2.
TO ADJUST THE SLACK THREAD REGULATOR

The slack thread regulator A2, Fig. 16 should be set so that when the looper is shedding the needle loops, on its backward stroke, the threads will not snap from the point of the looper nor be drawn through the tension discs. To set the slack thread regulator, it is best to start with the regulator in a low position and then continue raising it until the looper backs out of the needle loops with a little tension on the threads. To adjust, loosen clamping screw W2, Fig. 16 and raise or lower the slack thread regulator, as may be required, then securely tighten clamping screw W2.

TO ADJUST THE AUXILIARY THREAD TAKE-UP

The auxiliary thread take-up X2, Fig. 16 should be set to take up the slack of the needle threads after the looper has shed the needle loops and as the needle bar finishes its downward stroke and as the stitch is set. To adjust, loosen screw N2, Fig. 16 and raise or lower the take-up X2 as required, then tighten screw N2.

NOTE—For some threads it will be necessary to set the auxiliary thread take-up at a height different from that required by others, owing to the difference in finish, twist, elasticity, etc.

TO SET THE NEEDLE THREAD TAKE-UP

With the needle bar at its lowest position, the needle thread take-up O2, Fig. 16 should have about 1/4 inch clearance above the top of the needle bar upper bushing. To adjust, loosen clamping screw P2, Fig. 16 and set this take-up as instructed, having it parallel with the face plate of the machine, then tighten screw P2.

TO ADJUST THE AUTOMATIC THREAD NIPPER

(Machine 147-116)

The automatic thread nipper K3, Fig. 17 makes it possible to set the stitch tightly, without using a heavy tension on the needle threads. The nipper discs should open wide enough to permit free passage of the threads, and should close and nip the threads immediately after the looper has cast off the needle loops on the downward stroke of the needle bar. To adjust, loosen set screw R3, Fig. 17 and move the nipper body inward, away from the operator, for a wider opening of the discs, or outward for less opening, then tighten set screw R3.

TO ADJUST THE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION RELEASER

The function of the needle thread tension releaser is to release the tension on the needle threads when the presser bar is raised.

If the tension releaser does not release the threads when the presser bar is raised, or if the tension is partially released when the presser foot or roller presser is down, loosen set screw S2, Fig. 18 and turn the shaft R2 to right or left until correct adjustment is obtained, then tighten set screw S2.
TO CHANGE THE EXTENT OF THE NEEDLE-AVOIDING MOTION OF THE LOOPER

The extent of the sidewise movement of the looper is regulated by moving the rotary shaft endwise, toward the needles for less sidewise motion, or away from the needles for more sidewise motion.

To adjust, loosen the two screws L4, Fig. 19 in the rock shaft crank; also loosen the set screw in the hub of the under thread rotary take-up T3, Fig. 20 and loosen the three screws L2, Fig. 20 in the feed eccentric M2, Fig. 20.

Remove the balance wheel cap screw and loosen the two screws in the belt groove of the balance wheel, then take off the balance wheel.

Loosen ball bearing case screw K4, Fig. 21. To move the rotary shaft toward the needles, turn the three position screws J4, Fig. 21 uniformly inward, and tap the ball bearing case L4, Fig. 21 until the required extent of sidewise movement is obtained, then tighten screw K4. To move the rotary shaft away from the needles, turn the three screws J4 uniformly outward, then tighten screw K4. Replace the balance wheel and turn the screws in the belt groove lightly into the grooves in the shaft. Tighten the cap screw and then tighten the two screws in the belt groove of the balance wheel. Turn the balance wheel a few times by hand to permit the rock shaft and feed eccentric to align themselves. Then securely tighten screws F4, Fig. 19, against their flats, and time the feed as instructed on page 24. Then time the under thread take-up, as instructed on page 24.

UNDER THREAD ROTARY TAKE-UP GUARD

The underview, Fig. 22, shows the fibre guard S3 attached.

The looper thread take-up T3, Fig. 23 should be set in close contact with this guard to prevent the end of the thread, in case of breakage, from being carried around the take-up.

TO ADJUST THE LOOPER THREAD TAKE-UP GUIDES

The function of the looper thread take-up guides E3, Fig. 23 is to position the looper thread on the looper thread take-up T3, Fig. 23.

The guides should be set with their front ends about flush with the front edge B3 of the stripper plate as shown in Fig. 23. To adjust, loosen the two screws F3 and set the guides correctly, then tighten the two screws F3.

TO SET THE NEEDLE GUARD

The function of the needle guard V3, Fig. 24 is to prevent the needles from springing into the path of the looper when the looper is on its forward stroke.

The needle guard should be set as close as possible to the needles, but not touch them.

To set the needle guard in correct position, loosen set screw E4, Fig. 24 and move the guard toward or away from the needles, as may be required, then securely tighten set screw E4. The needle guard can also be adjusted to right or left to clear the feed dog, after loosening screw U3, Fig. 24.
TO TIME THE FEED

The feed should be timed so that it starts its feeding movement immediately after the needles leave the goods, and finishes before the needles reach the goods on their downward stroke.

To time the feed, loosen the three set screws, L2, Fig. 20, Page 22 in the feed eccentric M2, Fig. 20, and turn this eccentric on the shaft until correct timing is obtained, then tighten the first two of the three set screws L2 against their flats on the rotary shaft. The first of these three screws is the one nearest the stitch regulator screw D3, Fig. 20, the second being the one which follows the first when the balance wheel is turned over from the operator.

After tightening these two screws against their flats, tighten the third screw against the shaft. Then time the looper thread take-up, as instructed below and on page 25.

TO TIME THE LOOPER THREAD TAKE-UP

The looper thread take-up T3, Fig. 25 must contact the threads just as the looper is commencing its backward stroke, or loop-shedding action, as shown in Fig. 25, and keep the threads taut until the points of the needles, on their downward stroke, have entered the triangles formed by the looper blade, the looper thread and the needle loops, as shown in Fig. 26.

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TO CENTRALIZE THE FEED DOG IN THE THROAT PLATE SLOTS

The feed dog should be centered in the throat plate slots so that it moves equi-distant from both ends of the slots during the feeding movement.

To adjust, loosen clamp screw H3, Fig. 27 and rotate the hinge pin J3, then tighten clamp screw H3.

Fig. 27. Centralizing the Feed Dog

TO ALIGN THE FEED DOG IN THE THROAT PLATE SLOTS

Loosen the three screws L2, Fig. 28 in the feed eccentric M2, Fig. 28; also loosen the two screws A3, Fig. 27 in the feed rocking frame bushings. Then tap the inside edge of the feed frame lug at Z2, Fig. 27 to move the feed dog to the left, or tap it at Y2, Fig. 27 to move it to the right.

Take out excessive end play by tapping the opposite bushing toward the feed frame, but use caution when making this adjustment, as there should be some slight end play between the two bushings.

Fig. 28. Aligning the Feed Dog

TO REMOVE THE LOOPER MECHANISM

Remove the presser foot or turn the roller, resser up and out of the way. Remove throat plate, thread guard, cloth plate and feed dog. Take out screw Y3, Fig. 29 and remove looper holder together with the looper. Take out screw E4, Fig. 29 and remove needle guard holder together with the needle guard.

Take out the four screws X3, Fig. 29 and remove looper shaft connection cap.

Remove cap screw Z3, Fig. 29; insert screwdriver into the hole and unscrew shaft A4, Fig. 29 from the looper carrier, then remove the looper assembly.

TO REMOVE THE LOOPER SHAFT

To remove the looper shaft A5, Fig. 30, loosen clamping screw H3, Fig. 31, page 28 and, from the needle bar end of the machine, withdraw feed bar eccentric hinge pin J3, Fig. 31 and remove the feed bar. Unscrew oil coupling nut B4, Fig. 29, take out screw D4, Fig. 29 and remove bracket C4, Fig. 29, then turn the balance wheel until the looper shaft screw F5, Fig. 30 is at the top.

Take out this screw and remove the looper shaft from the rotary shaft by tapping against the flange E5, Fig. 30 of the feed eccentric with a piece of brass. Be careful not to spring this shaft when removing or replacing it, as this would cause it to bind and heat when the bracket C4, Fig. 29 is replaced.

Fig. 29. Removing the Looper Mechanism

Fig. 30. Removing Looper Shaft
TO REMOVE AND REPLACE THE FEED MECHANISM

Remove the feed dog. Remove presser foot from Machine 147-114, or turn the roller presser on Machine 147-116 up and out of the way. Remove throat plate, thread guard and cloth plate.

Turn the balance wheel until the looper moves all the way back, then loosen clamp screw H3, Fig. 31 and withdraw the feed bar hinge pin J3.

The feed bar, with feed dog attached, can then be removed from the machine.

The feed rocking frame can be removed, if desired, after loosening the two set screws R5, Fig. 31 and withdrawing the feed rocking frame hinge pin G3.

After replacing the feed mechanism, the feed dog should be centralized and aligned in the throat plate slots, as instructed on page 26.

Fig. 31. Removing Feed Mechanism

TO REMOVE THE ARM ROCK SHAFT

Remove the face plate and the needles and remove the needle clamp from the needle bar. Loosen clamping screw O4, Fig. 32 and remove the needle bar from the top of the machine.

Remove the presser foot from Machine 147-114, or remove roller presser complete from Machine 147-116. Remove the wing nut O, Fig. 32 from the presser bar spring at the top of the machine, to release the presser bar spring. Loosen set screw P4, Fig. 32 and remove the presser bar from the top of the machine.

Loosen screw M4, Fig. 32 and remove the presser bar guide U4, Fig. 32 and presser bar lifting bracket R4, Fig. 32. Remove needle bar connecting link hinge screw N4, Fig. 32 to remove needle bar connecting link. Take out lifting lever hinge screw T4, Fig. 32 and remove foot lifting-lever S4, Fig. 32.

Remove cap P3, Fig. 33, page 30 and screw and washer O3, Fig. 33
at the rear end of the rock shaft. Remove round cover plate at the rear side of the machine arm, carefully saving the gasket.

Loosen the two screws F4, Fig. 33 in the rock shaft crank and, with the connecting rod at midway position, withdraw the rock shaft from the needle bar end of the machine.

TO REPLACE THE ARM ROCK SHAFT

To replace the parts, reverse the foregoing order of removal.

For the rock shaft replacement, have the connecting rod at midway position.

Replace the screw and washer O3 in the end of the shaft, then turn the balance wheel a few times by hand to permit alignment of the rock shaft crank before tightening the two screws F4 on their flats. The end play in the rock shaft is regulated by loosening set screw M3 and moving the bushing N3 endwise.

NOTE—Permit a little end play in the rock shaft, when cold, to compensate for the expansion which occurs when the machine is warmed up.

TO REMOVE THE ARM ROTARY SHAFT

Remove the presser foot, or turn the roller presser up and out of the way. Remove needles, throat plate, thread guard and cloth plate.

Take out the screw Y3, Fig. 29, page 27 and remove the looper holder together with the looper. Take out screw W5, Fig. 31, page 28 and remove the stripper plate bracket together with the stripper plate.

Remove the feed bar as instructed on page 28. Remove screw F5, Fig. 30, page 27 which holds the looper shaft to the rotary shaft. Remove the oil sump at the under side of the machine bed, being careful not to injure the gasket. Through the opening thus exposed, see Fig. 34, take out the two hexagon nuts L3, Fig. 34 together with the lock washers B2, Fig. 34 and remove the connecting rod cap. Loosen the three set screws L2, Fig. 31, page 28 in the feed eccentric M2; also loosen set screw in hub of looper thread take-up T3, Fig. 31.

Loosen ball bearing case screw K4, Fig. 34 and remove the arm rotary shaft together with the ball bearing case. Tap against the inside of the balance wheel rim to assist in the removal of the shaft.

TO REPLACE THE ARM ROTARY SHAFT

When making replacement, tighten the three set screws L2, Fig. 31 in the feed eccentric M2, Fig. 31 in the order mentioned in "To Time the Feed" page 24. Be sure to have the "Flat" of the ball bearing case where the ball bearing case screw K4 will be tightened against it.

To replace the connecting rod cap, first have the two cap screws in place, then apply the lock washers B2, Fig. 34, then the hexagon nuts L3, Fig. 34. Do not tighten these nuts too much as this would cause binding of the shaft. When the nuts L3 have been properly tightened, bend up the lugs of the washers B2.

When replacing the sump at the under side of the machine bed, see that the gasket is properly in place to prevent leakage of oil, before tightening the four fastening screws.