
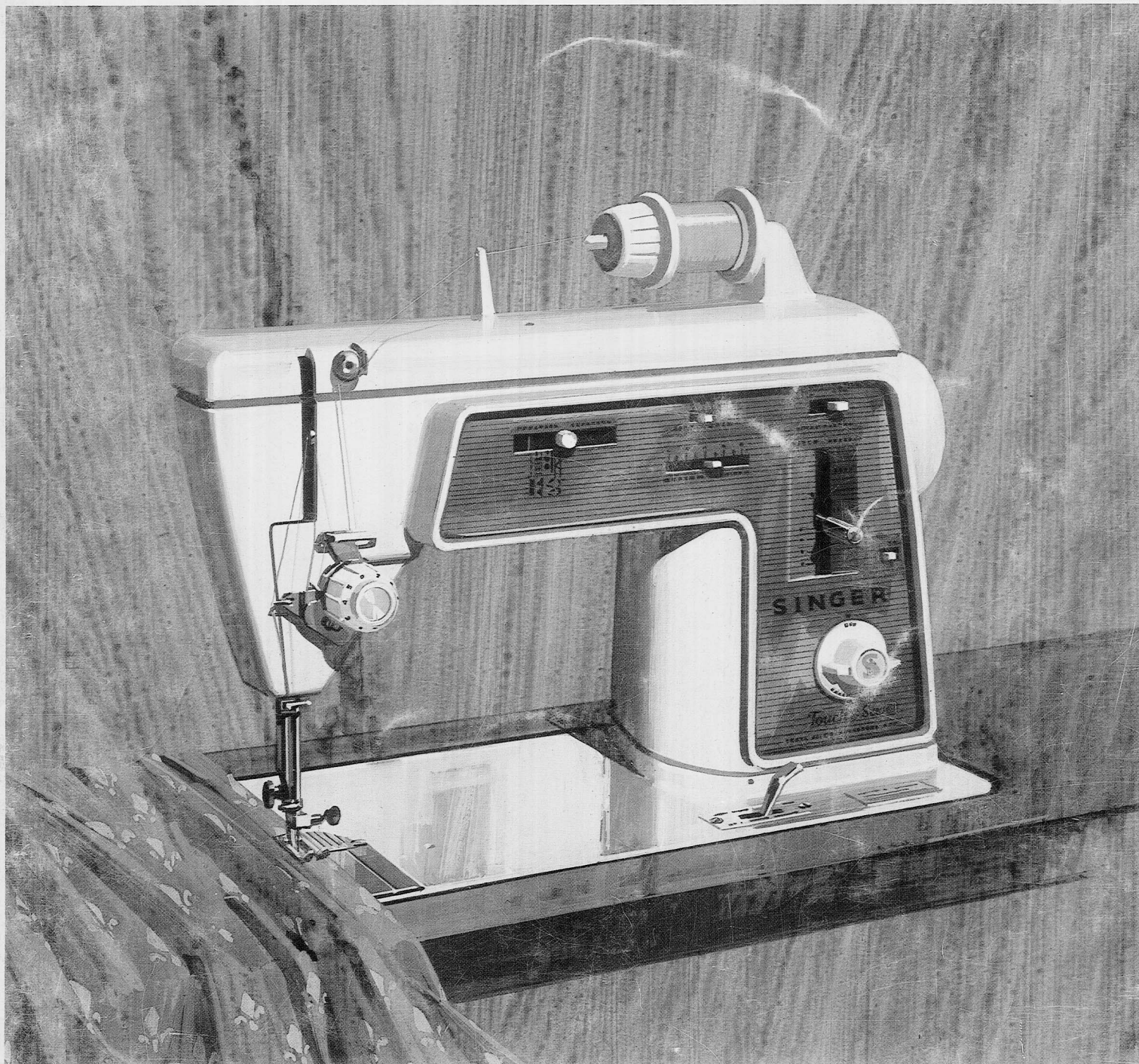


Instructions

Touch & Sew 

DELUXE ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE/MODEL 636

SINGER



What's new for tomorrow is at SINGER today!



The *Touch & Sew* *

Deluxe Zig-Zag Sewing Machine by **SINGER**

Congratulations! As the owner of the new *Touch & Sew* Deluxe Zig-Zag sewing machine, you are about to enter a wonderful new world of sewing! In addition to the familiar SINGER exclusive features—Push-Button Bobbin, Built-in Threading Chart, and Friction-Free Spool Holder—this machine offers you:

- Two-step built-in Buttonhole System that takes the difficulty out of making round-end buttonholes.
- Seven built-in Stitch Patterns, easily selected, enable you to create decorative and practical stitches . . . all without ever changing a disc.
- Snap-on Presser Feet that are quickly removed and easily replaced.
- One-way needle insertion that makes it impossible to insert needle incorrectly.
- Built-in Needle Threader that allows you quick threading.
- Four-position Throat Plate that can be raised or lowered for more effective handling of different weights of fabric and unlocked for easy removal.
- Unusual group of accessories, including a Circular Stitcher, a Twin Needle, and chainstitch fittings, to enhance and expand the capacity of the machine.

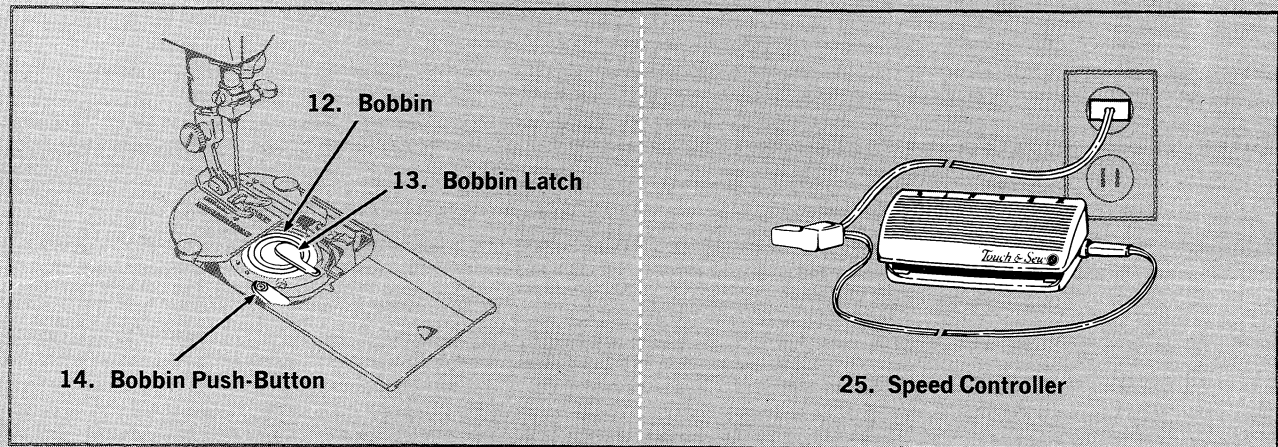
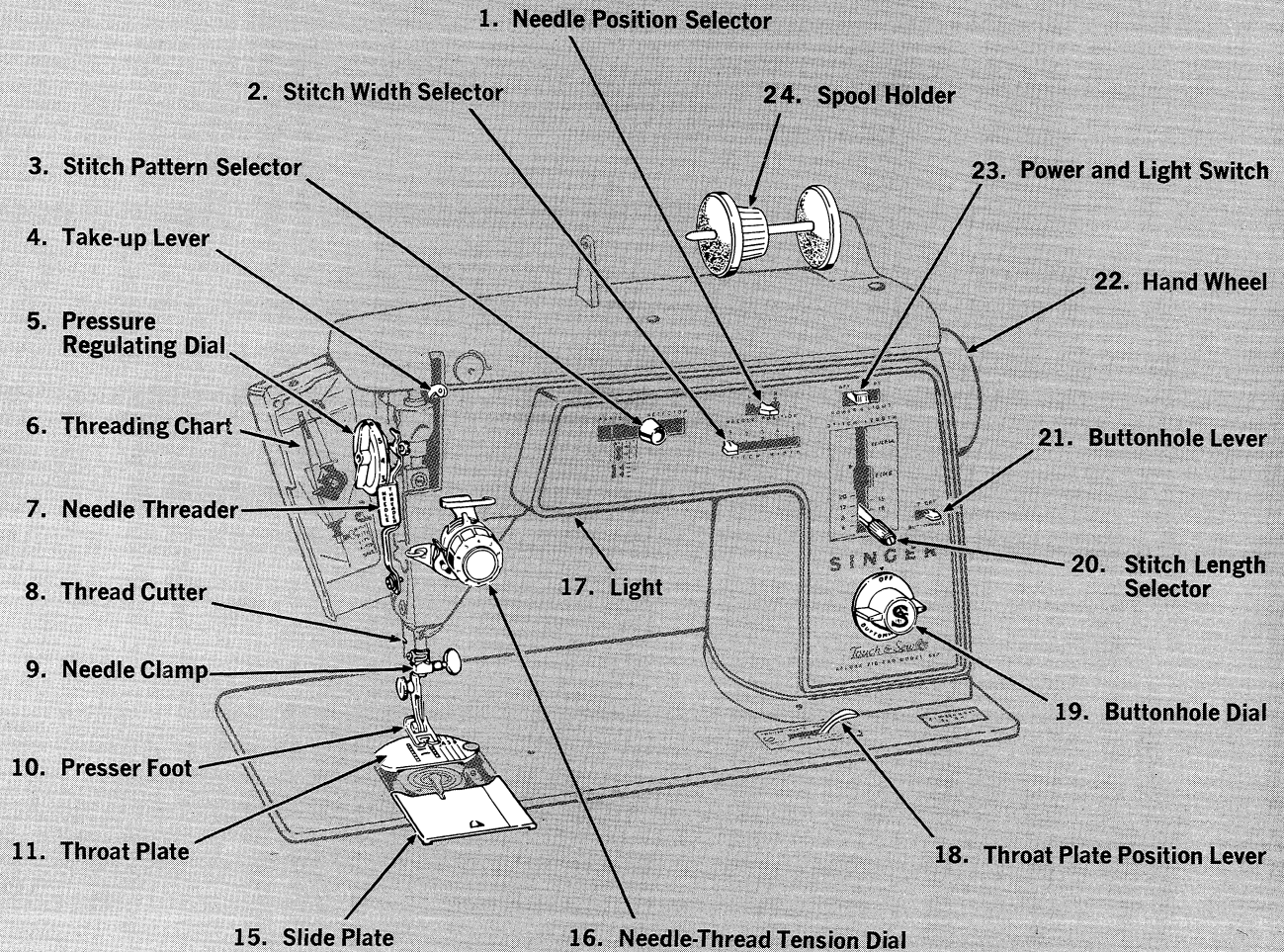
May we recommend that, before you actually start to use your new sewing machine, you discover all the many advantages and the ease of operation by going through this instruction book step by step while seated at your machine.

SINGER* Service is always close at hand. If your sewing machine should need servicing, call your local SINGER CENTER to be sure of warranted SINGER Parts and Service. You will find the address under THE SINGER COMPANY in the telephone directory.

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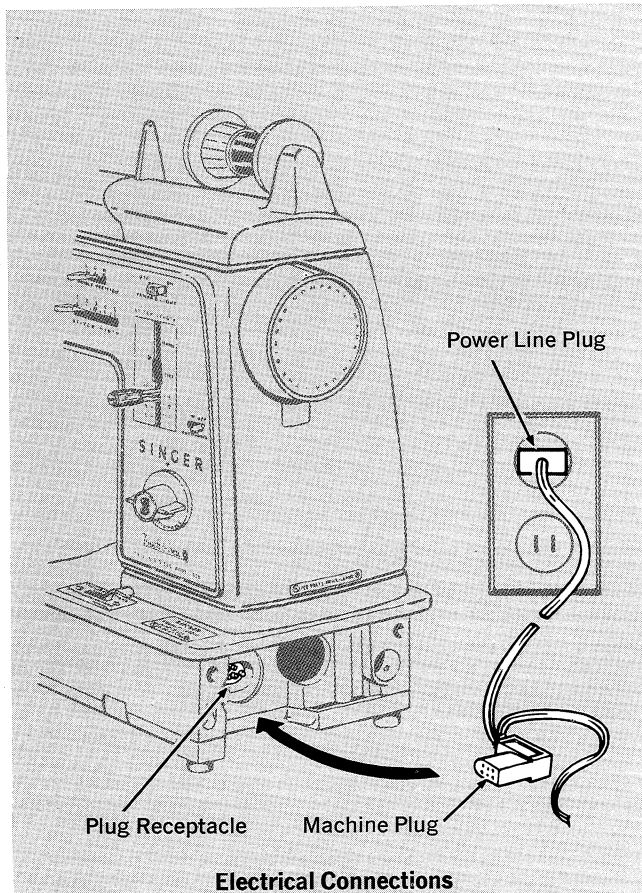
1. GETTING TO KNOW YOUR SINGER



principal parts—what they are called

1. **Needle Position Selector** allows for placement of the needle in either left, center, or right stitching position. Has a special (▼) setting for two-step buttonholing.
2. **Stitch Width Selector** allows for variety of zig-zag stitch widths, as well as positioning needle for bobbin winding and straight stitching.
3. **Stitch Pattern Selector** with illustrated settings allows for easy selection of seven decorative and practical stitches, and straight stitching.
4. **Take-up Lever** controls the needle thread.
5. **Pressure Regulating Dial** has eight numbered settings (from low for light pressure to high for heavy) and special setting for darning.
6. **Threading Chart** on swing-open face plate is convenient, easy to read. Shows how to thread machine and insert needle.
7. **Built-in Needle Threader** allows you to thread the needle easily and conveniently.
8. **Thread Cutter** built into presser bar is designed for safety, convenience.
9. **Needle Clamp** holds single and twin needles. It is designed to make needles self-setting and eliminate the possibility of incorrect insertion.
10. **Presser Foot** holds fabric against feed dog. Snaps off for quick removal. (Presser foot lifter at back of machine, not shown, allows you to raise and lower presser foot.)
11. **Elevator-type Throat Plate** is easily placed in any of three sewing positions: REGULAR, FINE, DARN; and UNLOCK position for easy removal.
12. **Transparent Bobbin** shows thread supply. Two halves can be unscrewed to remove unwanted thread.
13. **Bobbin Latch** flips up at a touch of your finger.
14. **Bobbin Push-Button** allows you to switch from sewing to bobbin winding without removing bobbin.
15. **Slide Plate** opens easily, lets you see bobbin. Automatically releases bobbin push-button from winding to sewing position when closed.
16. **Needle-Thread Tension Dial** allows for exact settings.
17. **Built-in Sewing Light** pours light on sewing area.
18. **Throat Plate Position Lever** raises and lowers the throat plate.
19. **Buttonhole Dial** with two simple settings controls steps in making round-end buttonholes. *Dial must be in OFF position when not in use.*
20. **Stitch Length Selector** allows for variety of stitch lengths including FINE for zig-zag satin stitching; has special (▶) setting for two-step buttonholing.
21. **Buttonhole Lever** locks into stitch length selection system to control stitch length and stitching direction automatically when you make two-step buttonholes. *Lever must be in OFF position when not in use.*
22. **Hand Wheel** manually positions needle. *Always turn it toward you.*
23. **Power and Light Switch** turns on machine and sewing light simultaneously.
24. **Friction-free Spool Holder** with horizontal pin holds spools of various sizes; holders let thread unwind without tug or drag. *The spool does not turn.*
25. **Electrical Connections and Speed Controller** are designed for your convenience and safety.

principal parts— how they are used



1. CONNECTING MACHINE

Before plugging in your machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plug receptacle (at the right end of the machine) are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by your power company.

Push the machine plug into the receptacle. Then connect the power line plug to your electrical outlet.

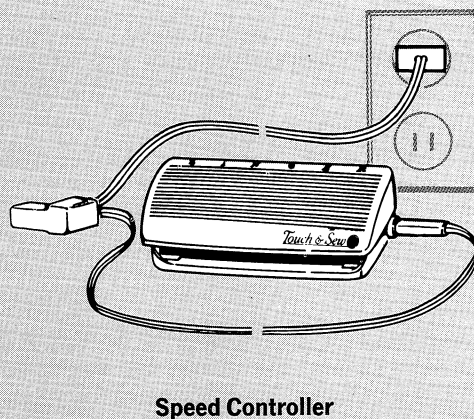
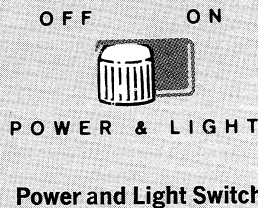
2. TURNING ON MACHINE AND LIGHT; CONTROLLING SPEED; TURNING OFF MACHINE AND LIGHT

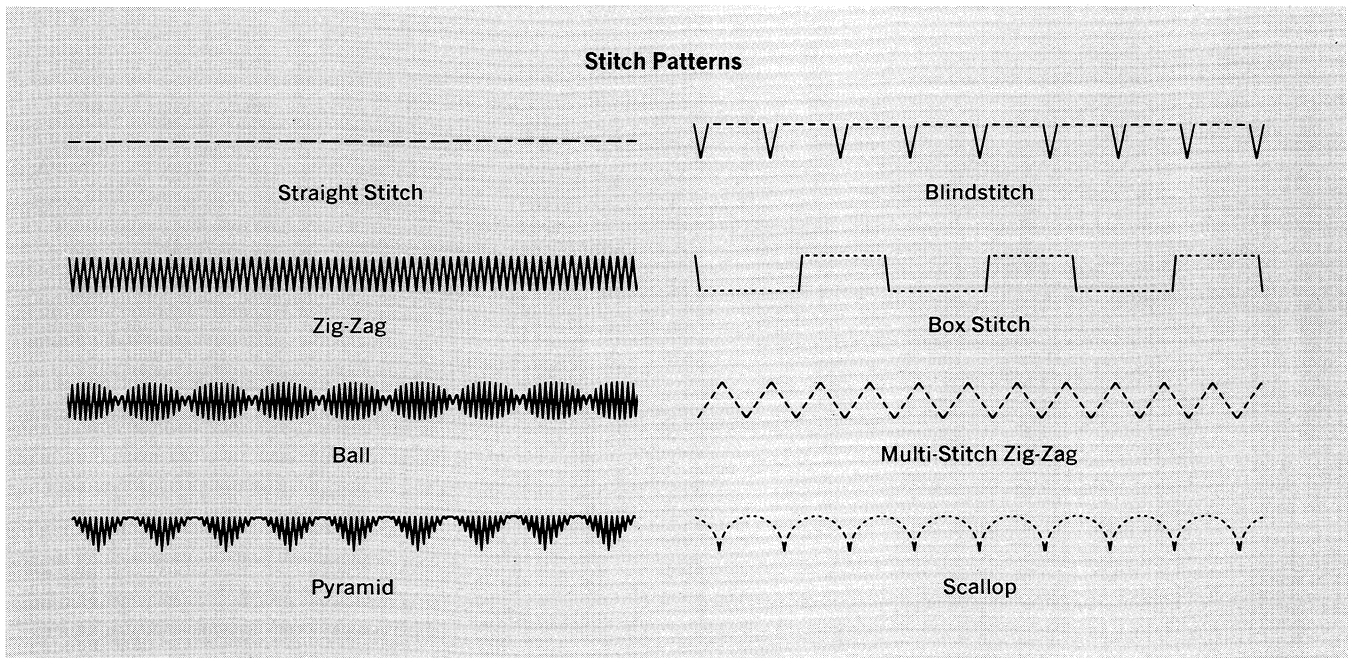
To turn on both the machine and the sewing light, slide the power and light switch to ON position.

To run the machine and control speed, press the speed controller (or knee lever). The harder you press, the faster the machine will sew.

To turn off both the machine and the light, return the power and light switch to the OFF position.

This unique electrical system offers several advantages: you see at a glance when the machine is ON or OFF by means of the light; you can turn off the power with the convenient switch instead of having to unplug the machine; and since the power and light switch must be moved to the ON position before the machine will start, there is less chance of accidentally starting the machine by pressing on the speed controller.



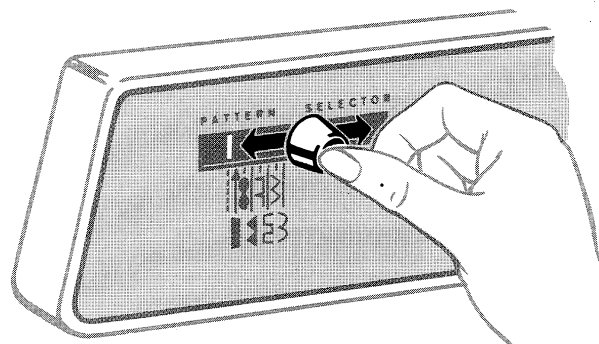


3. SETTING STITCH PATTERNS

The stitch pattern selector offers you a choice among seven decorative and practical stitch patterns in addition to the straight stitch. The (▲) symbol indicates the zig-zag setting used for two-step buttonholing.

Make sure buttonhole controls are in OFF position before moving selector.

To select a pattern, push selector button in and slide either left or right to bring indicator line to desired setting. Release button.



- Push In
- Slide
- Release

Stitch Pattern Selector

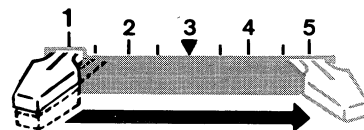
4. SETTING STITCH WIDTH

The stitch width selector does two jobs: it sets the machine for bobbin winding and it controls the stitch width in zig-zag stitching and two-step buttonholing.

Make sure buttonhole controls are in OFF position before moving selector.

To set stitch width, press down on the selector, slide to desired position, and release.

- Straight Stitch Setting: 1
- Zig-Zag Width Setting: 2 through 5



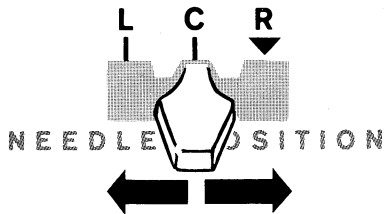
- Press Down
- Slide
- Release

Stitch Width Selector

Bobbin Winding and Straight Stitching: Set selector at straight stitch position 1.

Zig-Zag Stitching: First be sure you set the pattern selector (see instructions above). Then set selector at any position between 2 (narrow) and 5 (wide).

Two-Step Buttonholing: Set selector under (▼) symbol.



- Press Down
- Slide
- Release

Needle Position Selector

5. SETTING NEEDLE POSITION

The needle position selector places the needle in either left, center, or right stitching position. You will need to set it for bobbin winding, as well as for straight or zig-zag stitching and two-step buttonholing.

Before moving selector, make sure buttonhole controls are in OFF position and needle is above fabric.

Bobbin Winding: Always set selector at **C**.

Straight Stitching: Set selector at **C**.

Zig-Zag Stitching: You will use **C** position most often; **L** and **R** settings are for special stitch placement. For example: **L** setting is required for button sewing, and twin-needle work. **L** or **R** setting is used to place narrow zig-zag stitching to the left or right of center in decorative work.

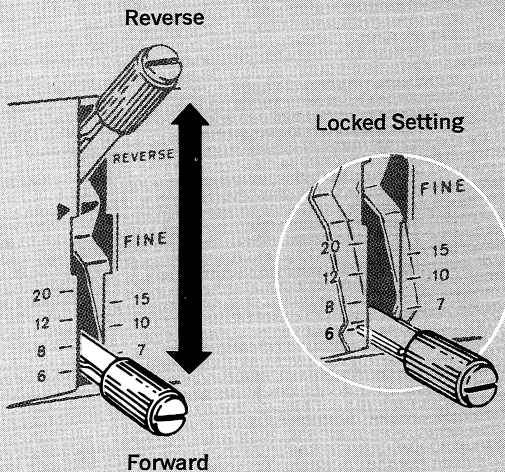
Two-Step Buttonholing: Set selector under (▼) symbol.

6. SETTING STITCH LENGTH

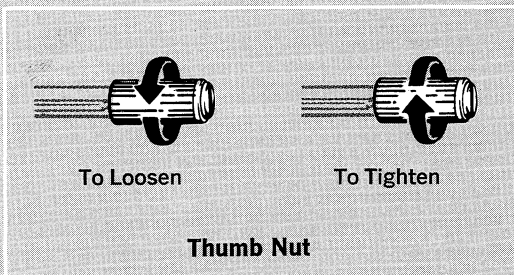
The stitch length selector does two jobs, which are common to both straight and zig-zag stitching: it controls the length of stitches and the direction of stitching (either forward or reverse).

The *numbers* on either side of the lever represent the number of stitches per inch: *the higher the number, the shorter the stitch*. Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric. The **FINE** area, which represents over 20 stitches per inch, is used for zig-zag satin stitching. For detailed instructions on adjusting for satin stitching, see page 30.

The (▶) symbol indicates a special setting for sewing round-end buttonholes.



Stitch Length Selector



Thumb Nut

Setting Selector

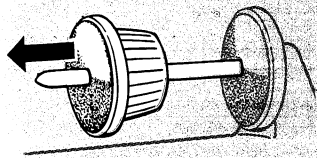
Make sure buttonhole lever is in OFF position before setting stitch length selector for any purpose except two-step buttonholing.

- Loosen thumb nut by turning to left.
- Position lever for desired stitch length.
- Tighten thumb nut by turning to right.

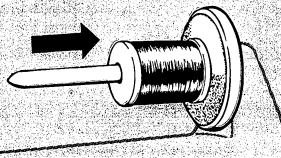
For reverse stitching, simply raise lever as far as it will go. Do not loosen the thumb nut to reverse unless you are using the No. 6 setting, in the very bottom position.

For two-step buttonholing, first move buttonhole lever to proper setting as indicated on page 50 and then set stitch length selector at (▶). *Always remember that the buttonhole lever must be set before you adjust the stitch length selector.*

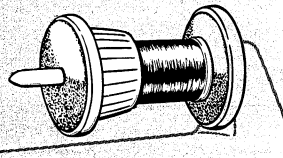
7. THREADING THE NEEDLE



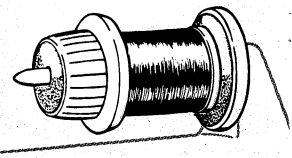
Remove spool holder from spindle by sliding it to the left.



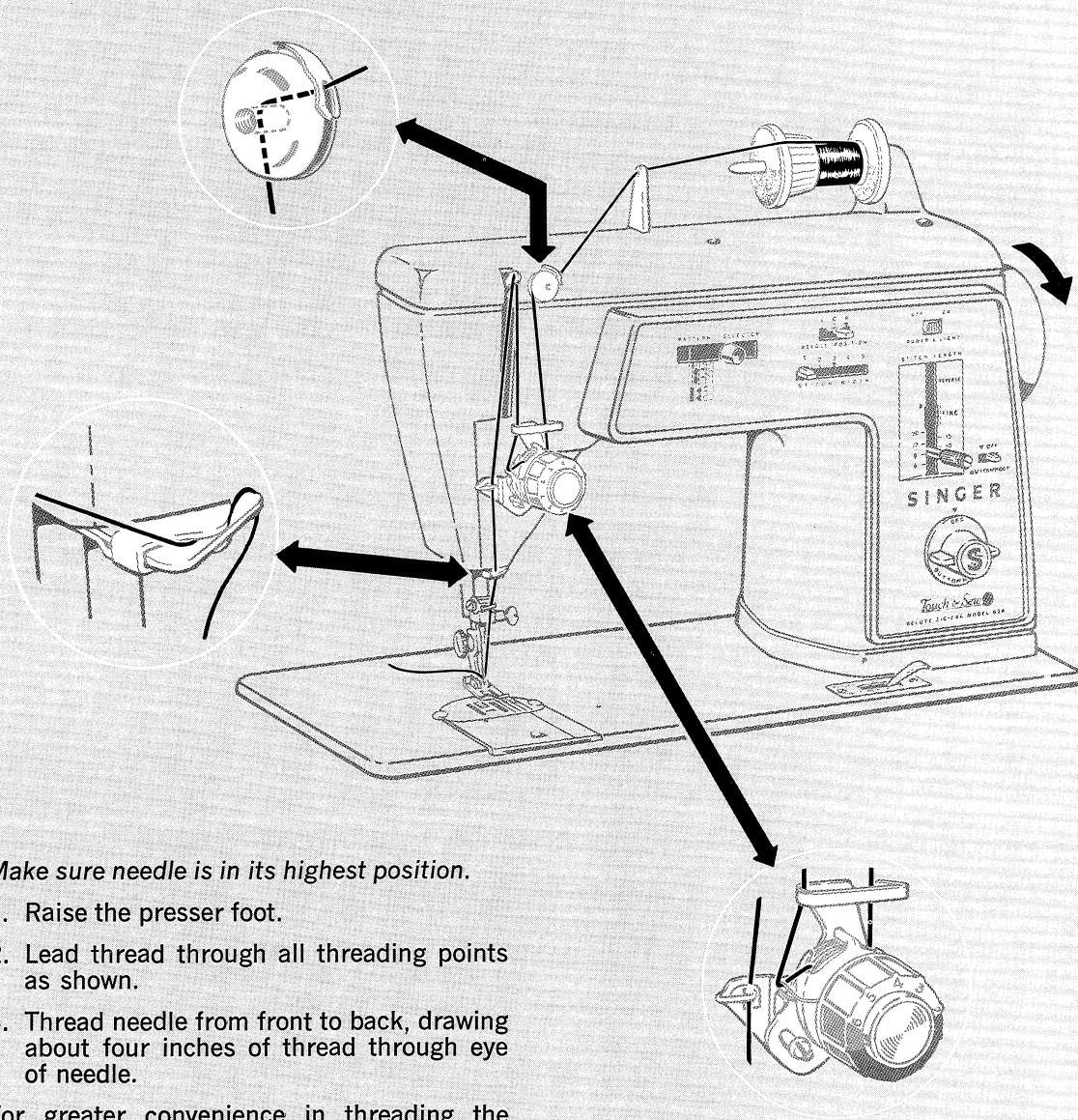
Slip spool of thread onto spindle.



To hold small spools — Turn small end of spool holder to the right and slide onto spindle. Press spool holder firmly against spool.



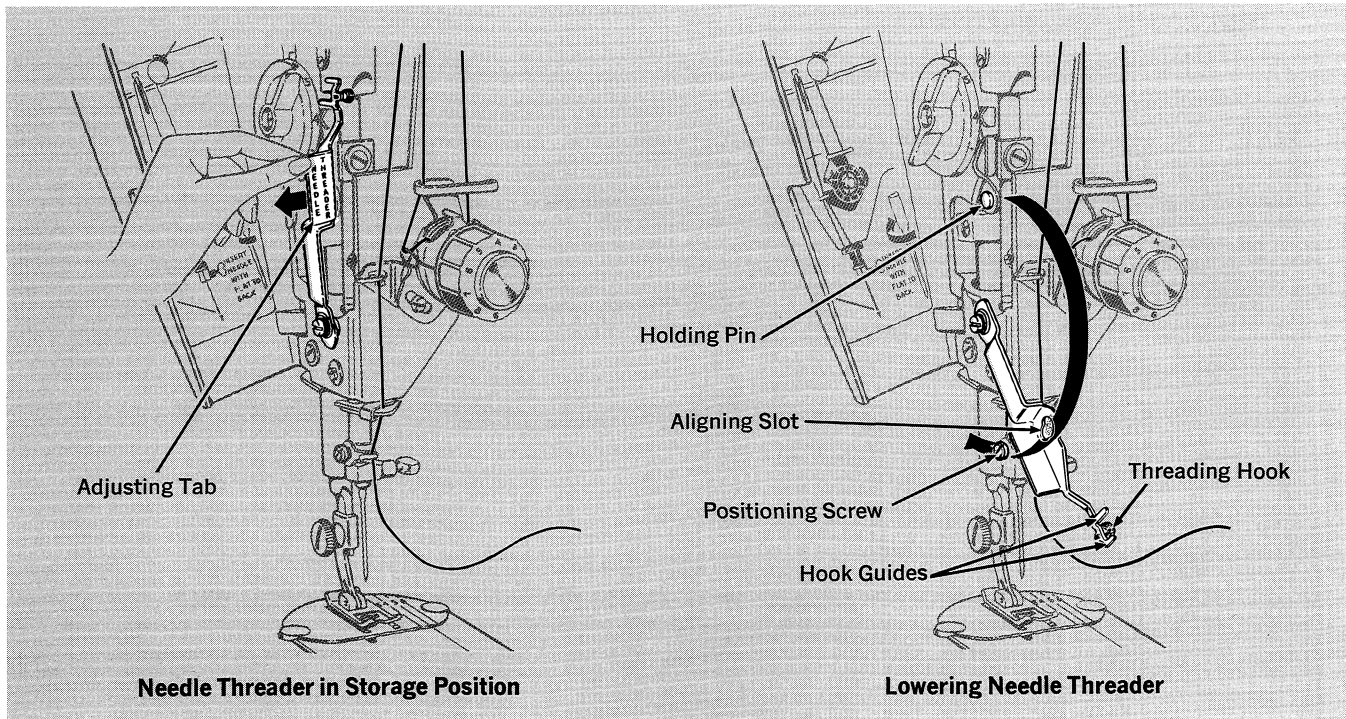
To hold large spools — Turn wide end of spool holder to the right and slide onto spindle. Press spool holder firmly against spool.



Make sure needle is in its highest position.

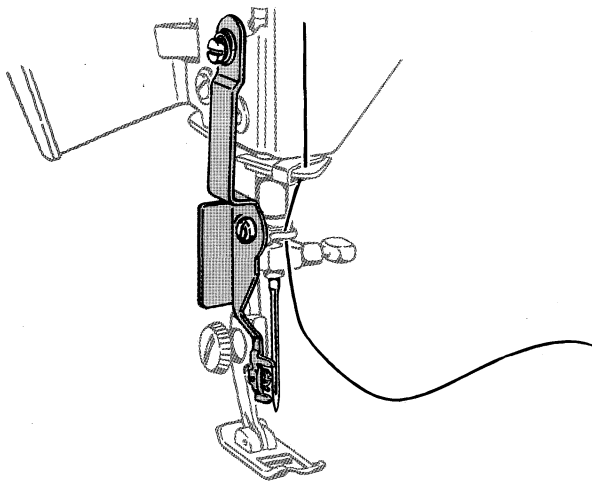
1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Lead thread through all threading points as shown.
3. Thread needle from front to back, drawing about four inches of thread through eye of needle.

For greater convenience in threading the needle, use the built-in needle threader (see next page for instructions).

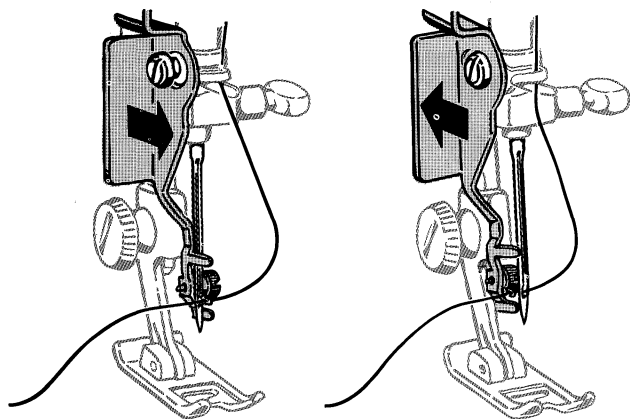


Needle Threader in Storage Position

Lowering Needle Threader



Needle Threader in Position



Drawing Thread Through Needle Eye

Threading Needle with Built-in Needle Threader

1. Draw approximately five inches of thread through threading points on machine. Then lower the presser bar and make sure the needle is in its highest position.
2. Open face plate and release needle threader from its storage position by gently pulling it away from holding pin and lowering threader arm in line with the needle.
3. Position aligning slot in threader arm over positioning screw on needle clamp, bringing threader hook and guides behind the needle.
4. Pull tab toward you so that the upper and lower hook guides straddle the needle (one on either side) and the threading hook comes through the eye of the needle.
5. Place thread across the threading hook, keeping two to three inches of slack thread to the right of hook and one to two inches to the left. Withdraw hook from needle eye by pushing threader arm gently back and to the left.
6. Release thread from hook *carefully* and return threader to storage position behind face plate. Be sure aligning slot in threader arm fits onto holding pin.
7. Close face plate.

8. WINDING THE BOBBIN

The push-button bobbin will make your sewing go faster than ever before — whether you are using a lot of one kind of thread or small quantities of different threads, as you are likely to do when mending or darning.

You will find a bobbin already in place in your machine, located under the slide plate. (To open slide plate, simply slide it gently toward you.) Notice the white rings on the bobbin. Each ring represents an approximate yardage of No. 50 mercerized cotton thread. The third, or outer ring, marks the full limit of the bobbin and you should *never wind beyond that ring*. If you are using fine thread, yardage on the bobbin will be greater. If you use thread heavier than No. 50, the yardage will, of course, be less.

The bobbin is ready for winding as you find it in the machine. If the bobbin runs out of thread while you are sewing, you can rewind it without removing it from the machine.

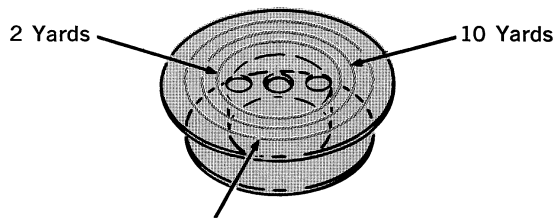
Preparation Steps

Make sure buttonhole controls are in OFF position.

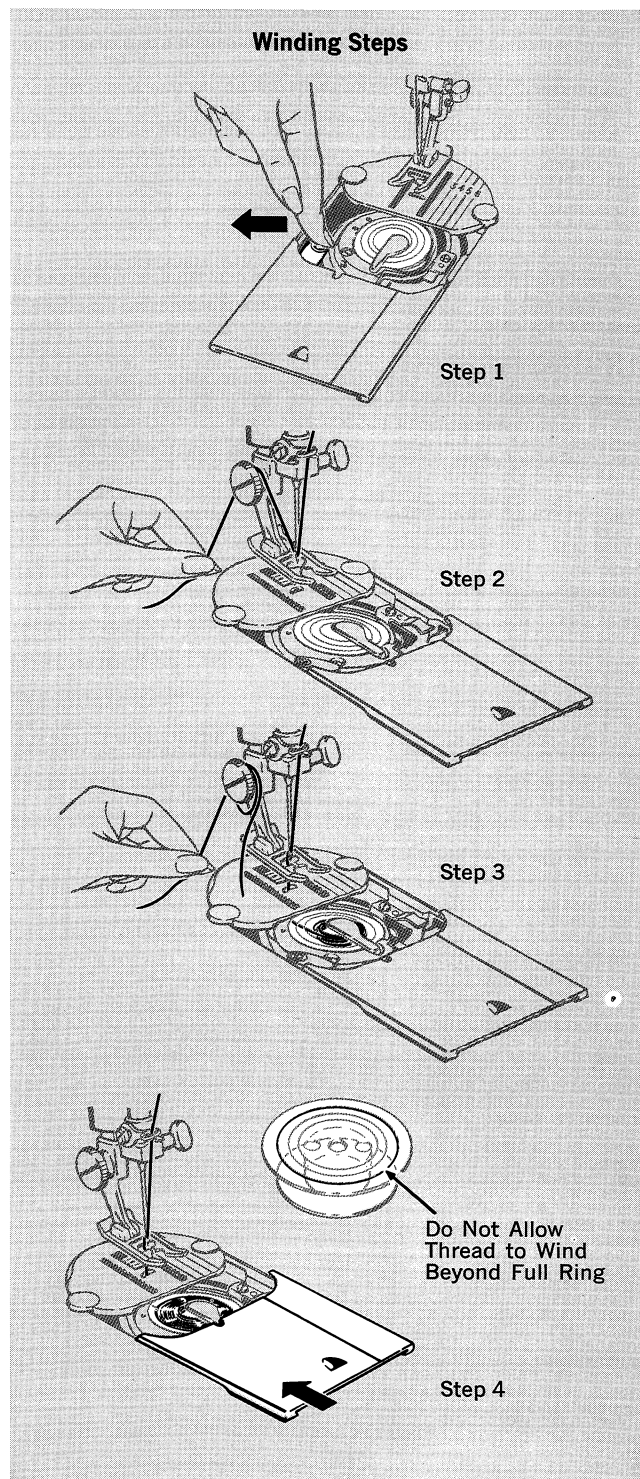
1. Use general purpose, special purpose, or straight stitch presser foot. The general purpose foot is in place when the machine is delivered to you.
2. Raise presser foot to release tension on thread, and make sure the needle is in its highest position.
3. Open slide plate and make sure bobbin is empty. For removal of bobbin and thread, see next page.
4. Set stitch pattern selector at straight stitch, stitch width selector at **1**, and needle position selector at **C**.

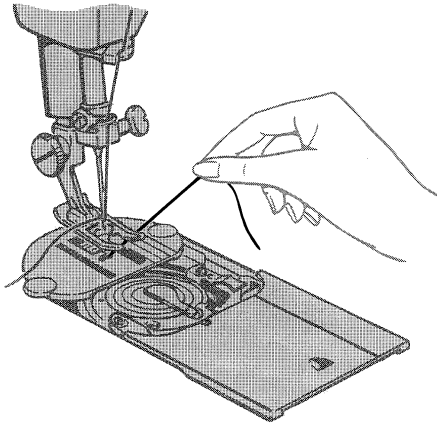
Winding Steps

1. Press bobbin push-button to the left.
2. Wrap thread around presser foot screw, and hold end of thread firmly.
3. Start the machine.
 - Run the machine at a moderate speed.
 - Pull thread end away after a few coils have been wound.
 - Keep your eye on the bobbin and fill with desired quantity of thread. *Do not allow thread to wind beyond FULL ring.*
4. Close slide plate to release push-button. (For instructions on starting to sew with a newly wound bobbin, see page 23.)

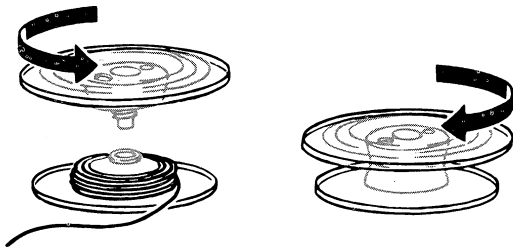


Full Bobbin (approximately 20 yards)





To Remove Short Thread, Pull Through Throat Plate



To Remove Long Thread, Unscrew Two Halves of Bobbin

Removing Thread

Thread can be removed from the bobbin in either of two ways. If there is not much thread left on the bobbin, simply pull the thread end through the throat plate.

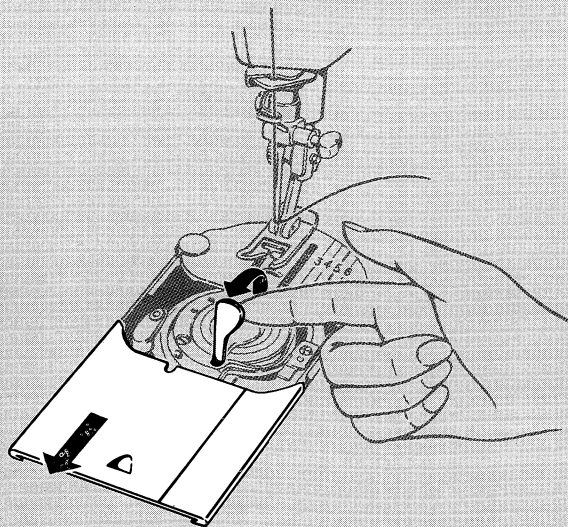
If there is a lot of thread left, remove the bobbin (as described below), unscrew the two halves, and remove all the thread at once.

Removing Bobbin

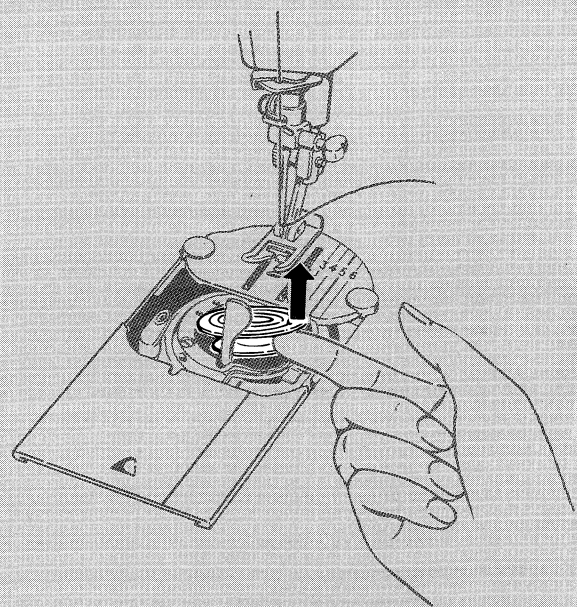
Make sure needle is in its highest position.

1. Open slide plate; leave bobbin push-button in sewing position.
2. Raise bobbin latch by inserting fingernail under end of latch at center of bobbin.
3. Insert fingernail under rim of bobbin immediately to right of latch and remove bobbin.

Removing Bobbin



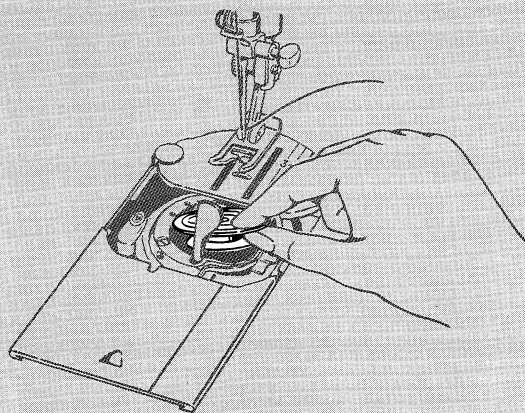
Open Slide Plate and Raise Latch



Lift Out Bobbin

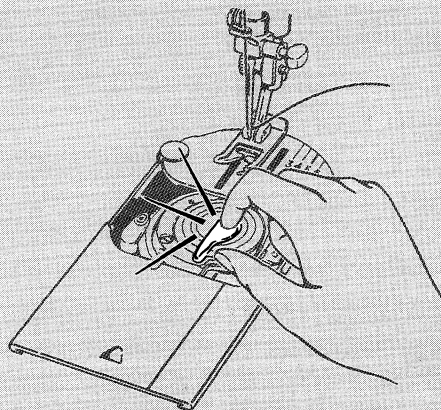
Replacing an Empty Bobbin

1. Tighten bobbin halves securely.
2. With latch raised, slip bobbin (wide side up) into bobbin case.



Slip Bobbin into Case

3. Snap latch down to secure bobbin.
4. Leave the slide plate open until you have finished winding.

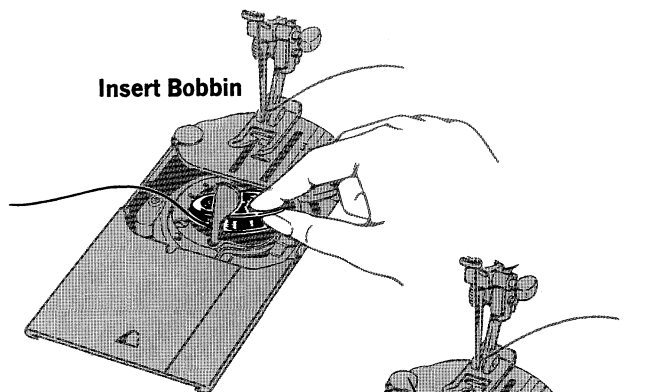


Snap Latch Down

Inserting a Previously Wound Bobbin

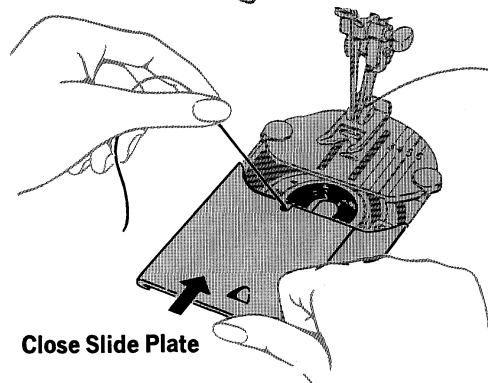
Make sure needle is in its highest position.

1. Open slide plate; leave bobbin push-button in sewing position.
2. Draw three or four inches of thread from bobbin and place bobbin in case with thread leading off to left side of latch.
3. Snap latch down to secure bobbin.
4. Close slide plate, allowing the thread to enter the notch in the slide plate. (For instructions on starting to sew with a previously wound bobbin, see page 23.)

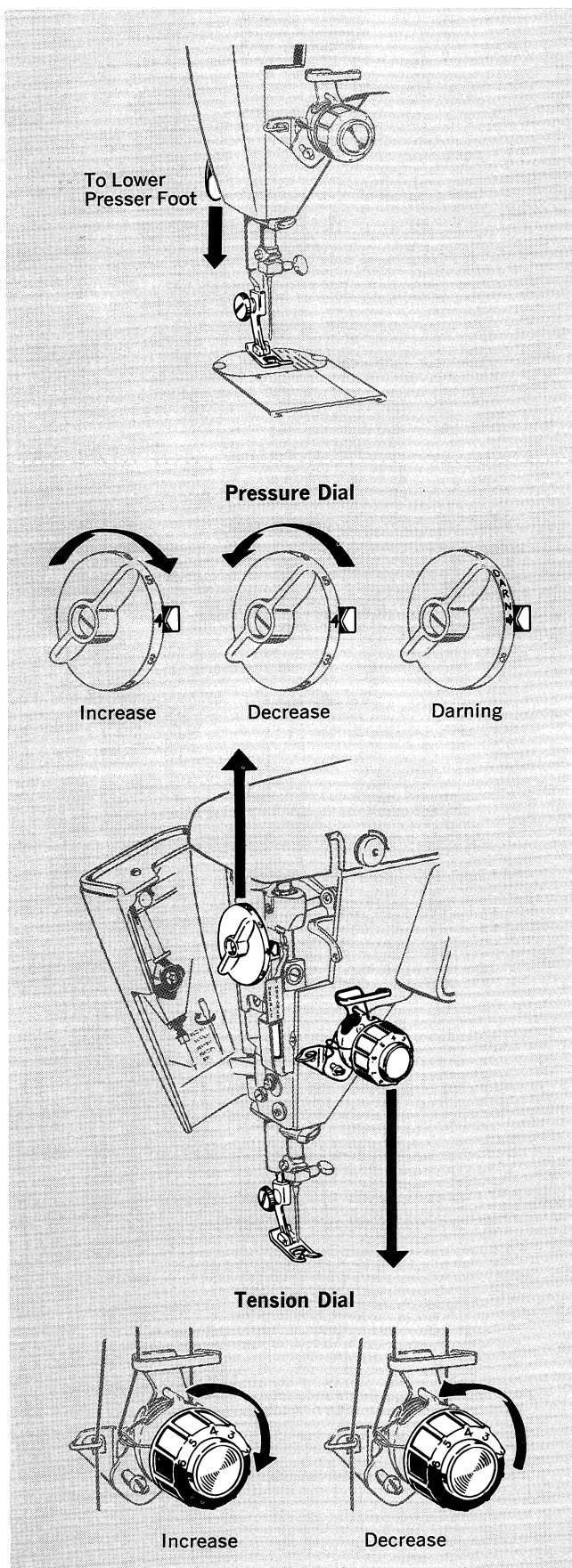


Insert Bobbin

Snap Latch Down



Close Slide Plate



9. REGULATING PRESSURE

The pressure dial regulates the pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric. Correct pressure is important because it means fabric feeds smoothly, evenly, without being marred. Generally, heavy fabric requires a high number setting; lightweight fabric requires a low number setting. But fabric texture must also be considered; soft fabrics, for example, require less pressure than crisp fabrics.

Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.

- **To increase pressure**, turn dial to higher number.
- **To decrease pressure**, turn dial to lower number.
- **For darning**, turn dial to **DARN**, which releases pressure and permits darning without an embroidery hoop.

10. REGULATING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

The needle-thread tension dial regulates the degree of tension on your needle thread and lets you select just the right setting for your stitch pattern, thread, and fabric. The numbers eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.

Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams or mar the appearance of decorative work. To determine correct tension setting, make a test on a sample of your fabric. If the fabric puckers, decrease tension. If the stitches look loose, increase tension. (For detailed instructions on adjusting zig-zag satin stitch tension, see page 29.)

- **To increase tension**, turn to higher number.
- **To decrease tension**, turn to lower number.

Note: This dial governs needle-thread tension only. Bobbin-thread tension has been correctly set at the factory, and you do not need to adjust it.

11. SETTING BUTTONHOLE CONTROLS

The buttonhole lever and the buttonhole dial are used to engage the built-in buttonholing mechanism of the machine.

The Buttonhole Lever

The buttonhole lever locks into the stitch length selection system to automatically control stitch length and stitching direction.

- **To set**, press down and slide lever to (▼) symbol.
- **To disengage**, press down and slide lever to **OFF** position.

The lever should always be in OFF position when not in use.

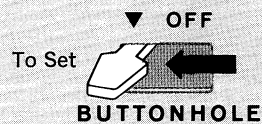
The Buttonhole Dial

The buttonhole dial lets you control the two-step sequence for making the buttonhole.

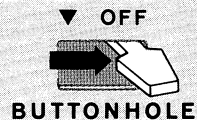
- **To set**, rotate dial to the right until setting **1** or setting **2** is under the (▼) symbol and is fully engaged. To ensure engagement, turn dial until mechanism clicks.

The dial automatically rotates to the **OFF** position as step **2** of stitching is completed.

The dial should always be in OFF position when not in use.



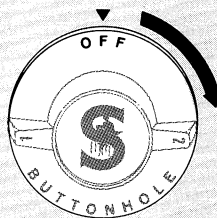
BUTTONHOLE



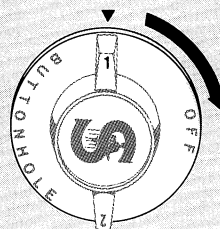
BUTTONHOLE

- Press Down
- Slide
- Release

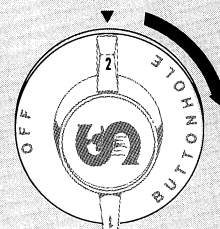
Buttonhole Lever



- Rotate Clockwise
- Set Numbers Under ▼

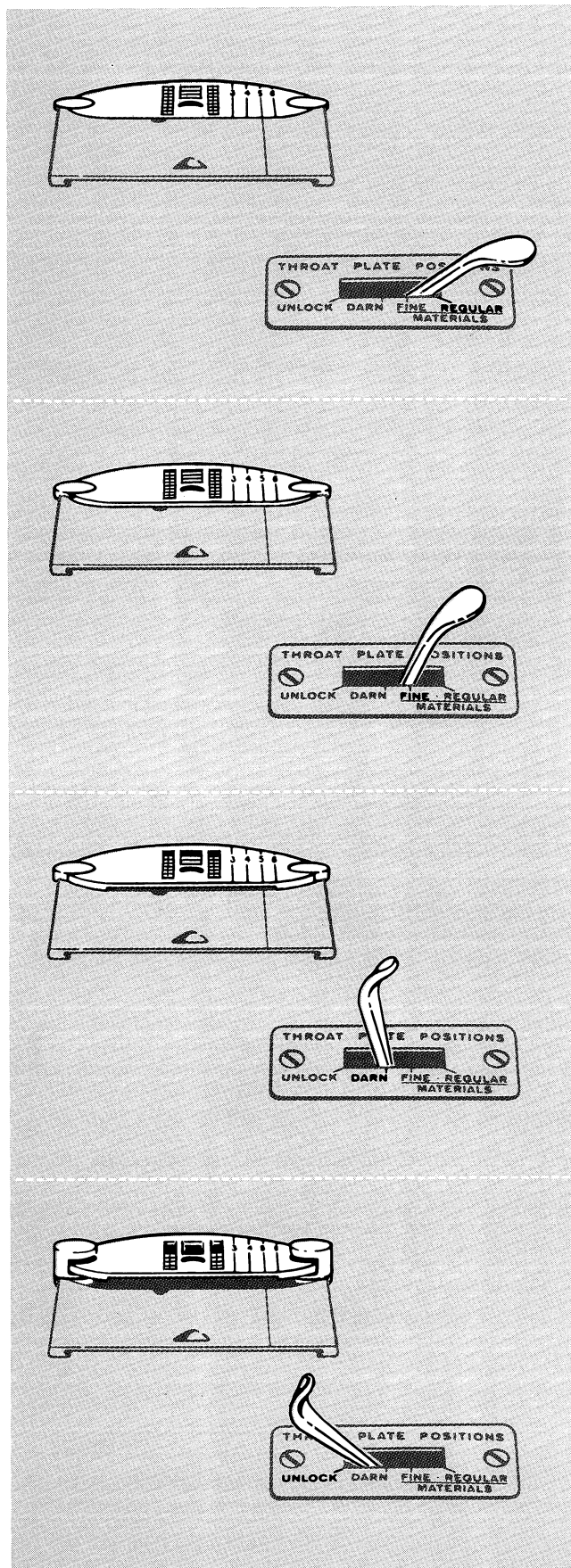


Setting 1



Setting 2

Buttonhole Dial



12. POSITIONING THROAT PLATE

The throat plate can be placed in any one of its four positions — REGULAR, FINE, DARN, UNLOCK — by gently moving the throat plate position lever into place above the appropriate designation. When each position is reached, you will feel a slight resistance to the movement of the lever.

Throat plate in **REGULAR** position for sewing on most fabrics and for all chainstitching, no matter what kind of fabric is used.

Throat plate in **FINE** position for sewing (other than chainstitching) on delicate or lightweight fabrics such as silk, batiste, crepe, or organdy; and on fabrics that may mark easily.

Throat plate in **DARN** position for free-motion darning and embroidery and for button sewing.

Throat Plate in **UNLOCK** position for removal and replacement. (See page 19 for instructions on changing the throat plate.)

accessories

The accessories that come with your *Touch & Sew* sewing machine are designed to help you do many kinds of sewing easily and perfectly. And, they can be attached and removed with no trouble at all.

To increase the versatility of your sewing machine still further, a number of additional accessories, such as the ruffler, the quilting foot, and the *Professional** buttonholer, are available for purchase at your local SINGER CENTER. (Some of these accessories are described on pages 75 and 76 at the end of this instruction book.)

The following accessories come with your machine. Those that are already in place on your machine are so noted.

1. BOBBINS

- One transparent drop-in bobbin in place in your machine.
- Two extra bobbins.

2. NEEDLES

- One needle, Catalog 2020 (15x1) Size 14, in place in your machine.
- Six extra needles:
 - Three Catalog 2020 (15x1) Size 14
 - Three Catalog 2020 (15x1) Size 16
- One twin needle:
 - Catalog 2028, Size 14

Changing the Needle

Make sure needle bar is in its highest position.

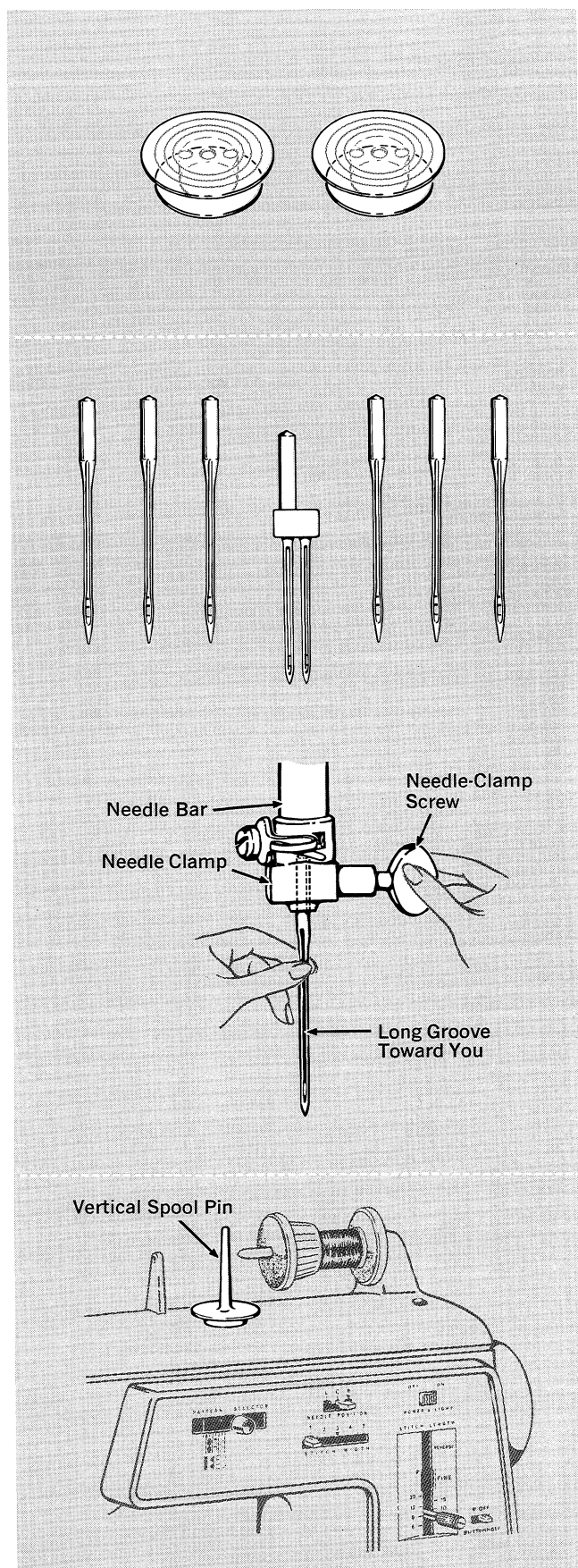
1. Loosen the needle-clamp screw and remove the needle.
2. Insert new needle in clamp, with the *flat* side of the needle to the back and the *long groove toward you*; push it up as far as it will go.
3. Tighten needle-clamp screw.

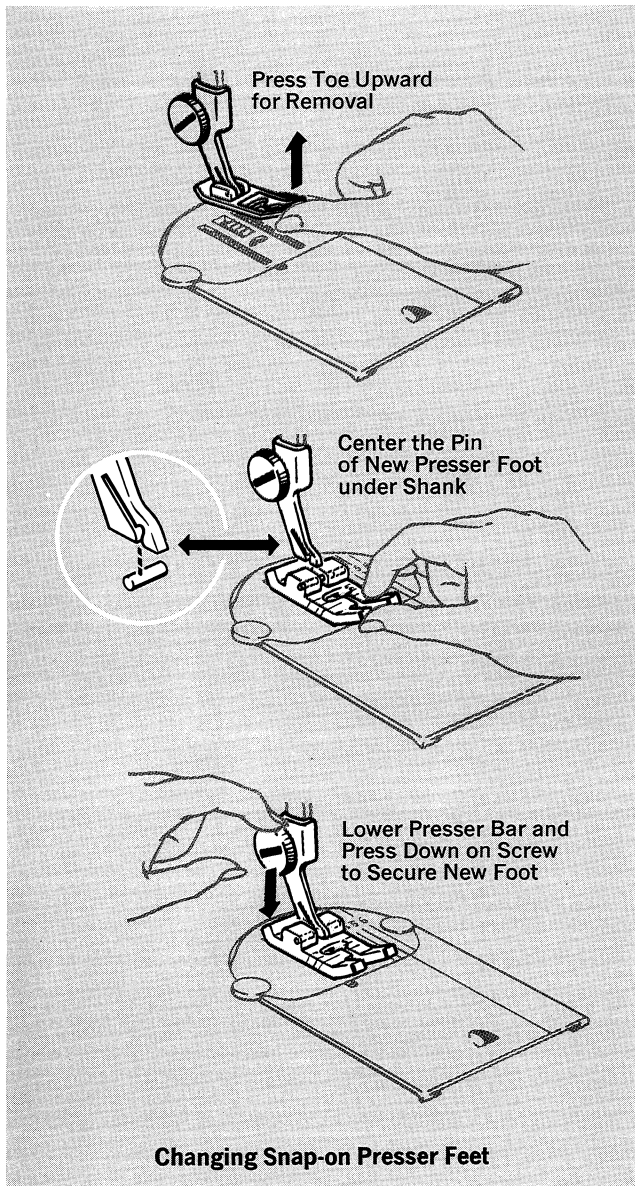
**This machine uses needles
catalog 2020 (15X1)
sizes 9, 11, 14, 16, and 18.**

3. VERTICAL SPOOL PIN

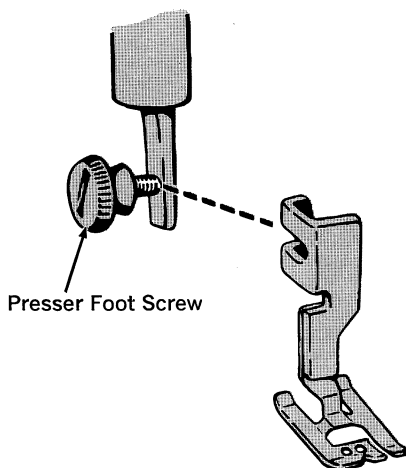
- One vertical spool pin.

The vertical spool pin is used for twin-needle stitching (see page 31 for detailed instructions).





Changing Snap-on Presser Feet



Changing One-Piece Presser Feet

4. PRESSER FEET

- The general purpose presser foot on your machine.
- Six additional presser feet:

• Straight stitch foot	• Zipper foot
• Special purpose foot	• Binder foot
• Buttonhole foot	• Button foot

Changing Snap-on Presser Feet

- General purpose foot
- Straight stitch foot
- Buttonhole foot

These presser feet quickly and easily snap off and snap on a common shank.

1. Raise presser foot and make sure the needle is in its highest position.
2. Press toe of presser foot upward (as far as it will go) and then snap down to remove.
3. Center the new presser foot under the shank.
4. Lower the presser bar so that the shank opening fits over the presser foot pin.
5. Press down on the presser foot screw until the foot snaps into place.

The snap-on presser foot shank is changed in the same way as one-piece presser feet.

Changing One-Piece Presser Feet

- Special purpose foot
- Zipper foot
- Binder foot
- Button foot

1. Raise presser foot and make sure the needle is in its highest position.
2. Loosen presser foot screw. (You do *not* need to remove the screw.)
3. Remove presser foot
4. Hook new presser foot around presser bar.
5. Tighten presser foot screw.

Three Most Used Presser Feet

The three presser feet illustrated on this page will be used most often. The others are for special sewing needs and are described on the next page.

General purpose presser foot

Use the **general purpose presser foot with the general purpose throat plate** for all utility sewing. These general purpose fittings *must* be used when alternating between straight and zig-zag stitching. (For discussion of throat plates, see page 19.)

Straight stitch presser foot

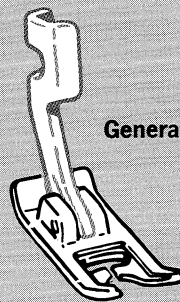
Use the **straight stitch presser foot with the straight stitch throat plate**, and selectors set for straight stitching, when your fabric or sewing procedure requires close control. This narrow, hinged foot rides over pins and allows you to control the fabric easily when stitching in a curve or close to the fabric edge. The narrow slot prevents fabric from rising with the needle. Use these fittings for:

- Precision stitching of curved and scalloped edges, top stitching, edge stitching, etc.
- Stitching on delicate or spongy fabrics, synthetics, and knits, particularly tricot.

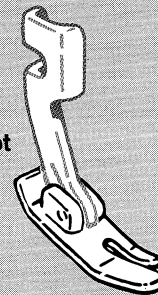
Special purpose presser foot

Use the **special purpose presser foot with the general purpose throat plate** for zig-zag satin stitching. This light, flexible foot has a raised center section, which allows closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed evenly. The small holes in the front hold a filler cord when that is desired. Use these fittings for:

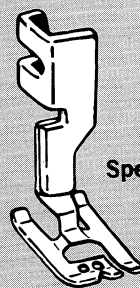
- Ornamental stitching
- Bar-tack buttonholes
- Applique



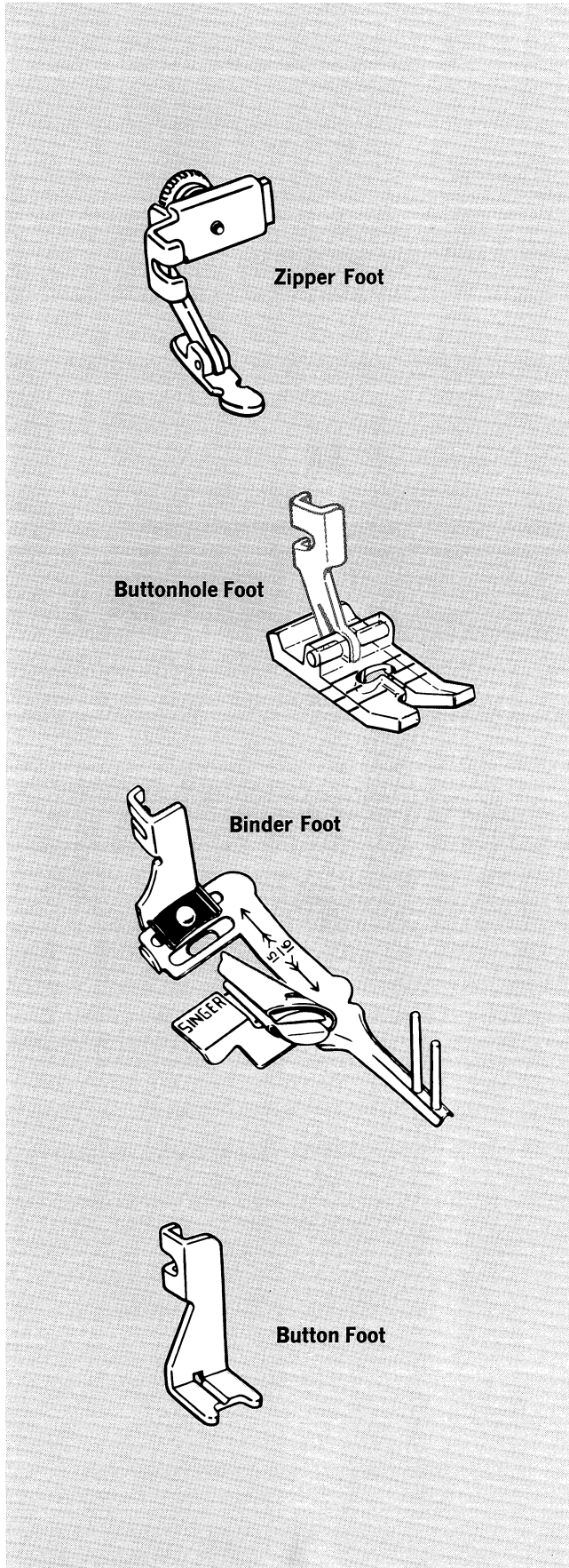
General Purpose Presser Foot



Straight Stitch Presser Foot



Special Purpose Presser Foot



Presser Feet for Special Sewing Needs

You will use the zipper, buttonhole, binder, and button feet for special needs, as described below.

Zipper foot

The zipper foot makes it easy to place stitching close to a raised edge. Thus it is useful for corded seams (page 42) as well as zipper insertion (page 56). It can be adjusted to either the right or the left side of the needle. The foot's hinge allows it to ride over pins, heavy layers of fabric, or seams.

Buttonhole foot

This snap-on transparent presser foot is used to make two-step round-end buttonholes in fabrics of light to medium-heavy weights. The channels on the underside allow closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed freely and permit buttonholes to be double stitched when extra strength is needed. Horizontal guidelines around the needle hole simplify buttonhole placement and make it easy to gauge buttonhole length. For instructions, see page 50.

Binder foot

The binder foot is used to apply ready-made bias tape or unfolded bias binding to an unfinished edge. Such a trim can form a colorful finish to children's clothes, aprons, and household linens. It can also be useful for binding seam edges that might ravel. For instructions, see page 46.

Button foot

This short, open foot holds any two-hole or four-hole button securely for stitching. The groove in the foot can be used to hold a needle, over which a thread shank can be formed. For instructions, see page 54.

5. THROAT PLATES

- The general purpose throat plate in place on machine. (For use with general purpose and special purpose presser feet.)

Two additional throat plates:

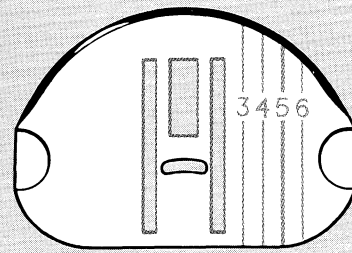
- Straight stitch throat plate (For use with straight stitch presser foot.)
- Chainstitch throat plate (This throat plate is one of three chainstitch fittings that must be used together and is discussed under the heading, “Chainstitch Fittings” on page 20.)

Interchanging Straight Stitch and General Purpose Throat Plates

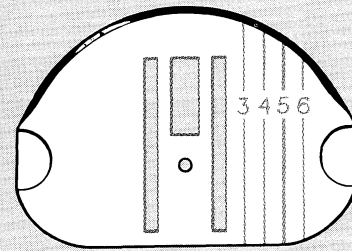
(For instructions on attaching and removing chainstitch throat plate, see “Chainstitching” beginning on page 35.)

(Note: Remove bobbin if it contains thread.)

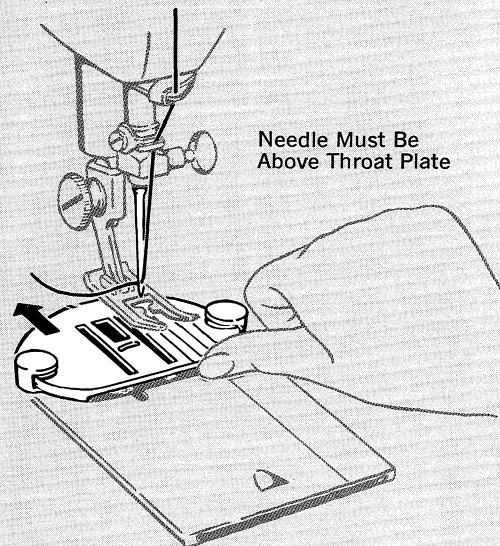
1. Raise presser foot and make sure needle is at its highest point. (You do *not* need to remove the presser foot.)
2. Move throat plate lever to **UNLOCK** position.
3. Remove throat plate by sliding it out.
4. Insert new throat plate by sliding it into place between the slots in the pins.
5. Move throat plate lever toward right to lock throat plate in place.



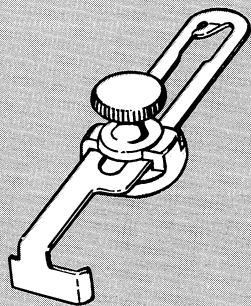
General Purpose Throat Plate



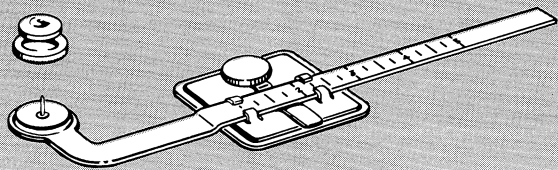
Straight Stitch Throat Plate



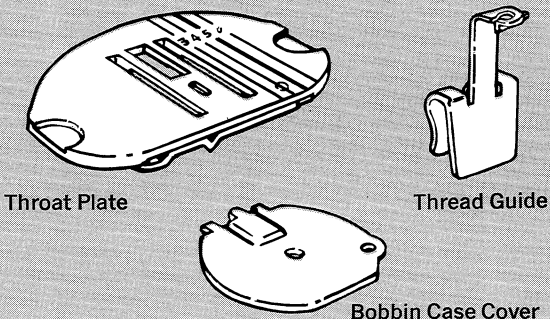
Removing Throat Plate



Seam Guide



Circular Stitche

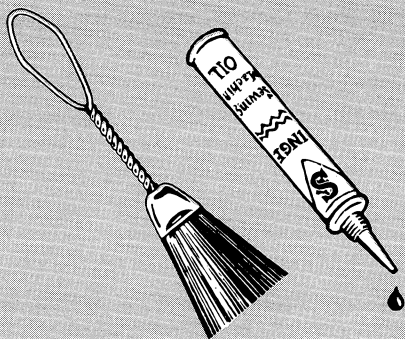


Throat Plate

Thread Guide

Bobbin Case Cover

Chainstitch Fittings



Cleaning and Oiling Tools

6. SEAM GUIDE

- One seam guide

The seam guide will help you to stitch seams of perfectly uniform width. It is especially useful for curved seams or top stitching, when absolute accuracy is required. Also, because it allows you to guide stitches at any distance between $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches from fabric edge, it is useful for very narrow or unusually wide seams. (For instructions on the use of the seam guide, see page 25.)

Attaching the Seam Guide

Place screw in hole to the right of the slide plate; line up straight edge of guide with the throat plate guideline for desired seam width; and tighten screw.

7. CIRCULAR STITCHER

- One circular stitche

The circular stitche lets you make circular designs with straight stitching or with any zig-zag pattern. With the aid of the gauge, you can make perfect full or half circles, two inches to ten inches across, as well as geometric motifs or scallops. All of these may be done without having to follow a pattern. You can even use a twin needle and decorate, in the round, with two colors at once. (For detailed instructions on the use of the circular stitche, see page 34.)

8. CHAINSTITCH FITTINGS

One set of three fittings:

- Bobbin case cover
- Throat plate
- Thread guide

Chainstitching has many decorative as well as practical uses. (See section called "Chainstitching" beginning on page 35 for detailed instructions on chainstitch applications.)

9. CLEANING AND OILING TOOLS

- One lint brush
- One tube SINGER* sewing machine oil

Your sewing machine is a fine yet sturdy precision instrument, and it will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few simple steps to keep it in good working condition. Instructions on at-home care of your sewing machine begin on page 69.

2. STRAIGHT STITCHING

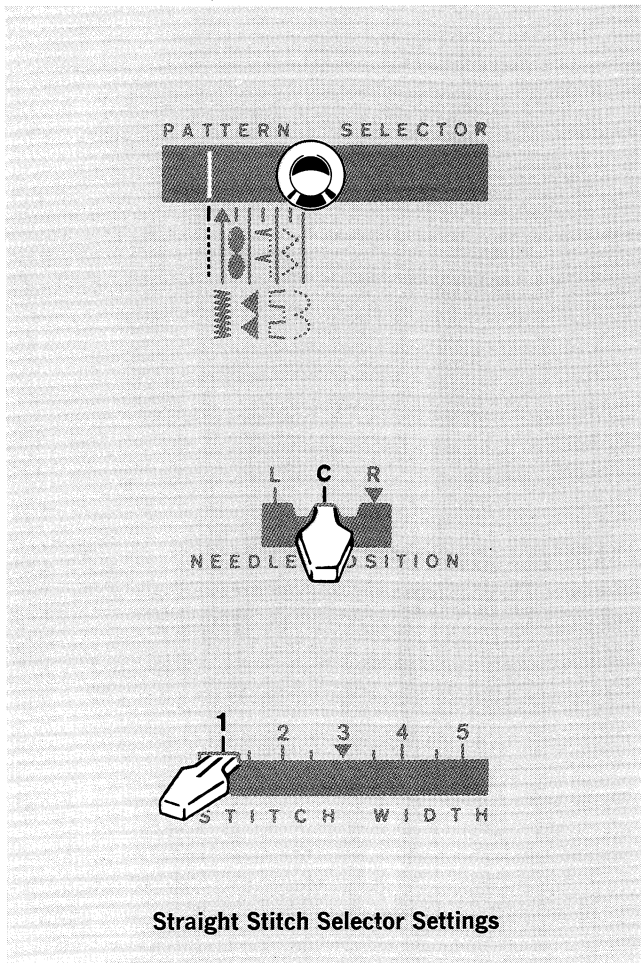
preparation

FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE, AND STITCH LENGTH TABLE †

FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	STITCH LENGTH SETTING
DELICATE —tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdy, fine tricot	Fine mercerized 100 to 150 cotton Synthetic thread	9 ††	15 to 20
LIGHTWEIGHT —batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film	50 mercerized 80 to 100 cotton "A" silk Synthetic thread	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
MEDIUM WEIGHT —gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, velvet, suitings, stretch fabric	50 mercerized 60 to 80 cotton "A" silk Synthetic thread	14	12 to 15
MEDIUM HEAVY —gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy-duty mercerized 40 to 60 cotton	16	10 to 12
HEAVY —overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy-duty mercerized 20 to 40 cotton	18	6 to 10

†Does not apply to chainstitching.

††Size 9 needle recommended for sewing only. For bobbin winding, use larger size needle.



MACHINE SETTINGS AND ACCESSORIES

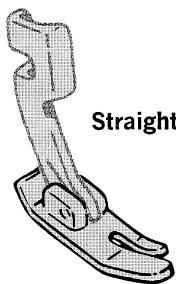
Before making any setting adjustments, make sure buttonhole controls are in **OFF** position and needle is out of fabric.

Your choice of accessories will depend on the fabric and stitching requirements.

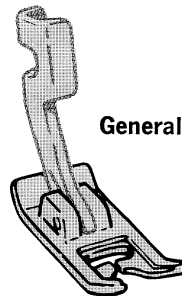
- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (- - - - -)
- Stitch Width Selector: **1**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: To suit fabric
- Throat Plate: Straight Stitch or General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Straight Stitch or General Purpose

Use the straight stitch presser foot with the straight stitch throat plate when your fabric or sewing procedure requires close control. This narrow, hinged foot rides over pins and allows you to control the fabric easily when stitching in a curve or close to the fabric edge. The narrow slot prevents fabric from rising with the needle.

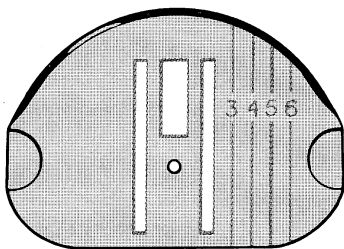
Use the general purpose presser foot with the general purpose throat plate for all utility sewing. These general purpose fittings *must* be used when alternating between straight and zig-zag stitching.



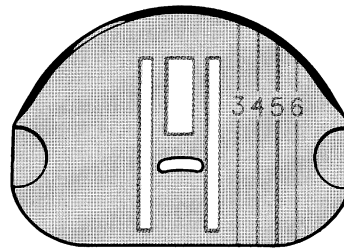
Straight Stitch Presser Foot



General Purpose Presser Foot



Straight Stitch Throat Plate



General Purpose Throat Plate

NEEDLE AND BOBBIN THREADS

How you begin stitching depends on whether you are using a newly wound or a previously wound bobbin.

When you have just wound a bobbin, you will have *one continuous thread* leading from the needle into the bobbin.

When you have just inserted a bobbin that was previously wound, you will have *two separate threads*: the upper or needle thread and the lower or bobbin thread. Before you can start to stitch, you must bring the bobbin thread up through throat plate needle hole.

Instructions for both conditions are given below. (These instructions also apply to zig-zag stitching.)

With a Newly Wound Bobbin

If you are starting to stitch *at* the fabric edge:

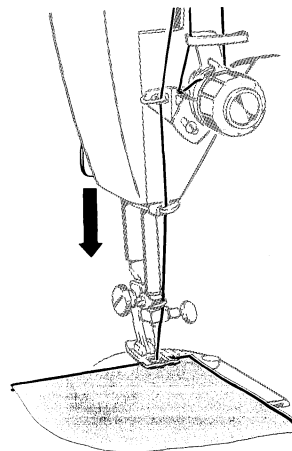
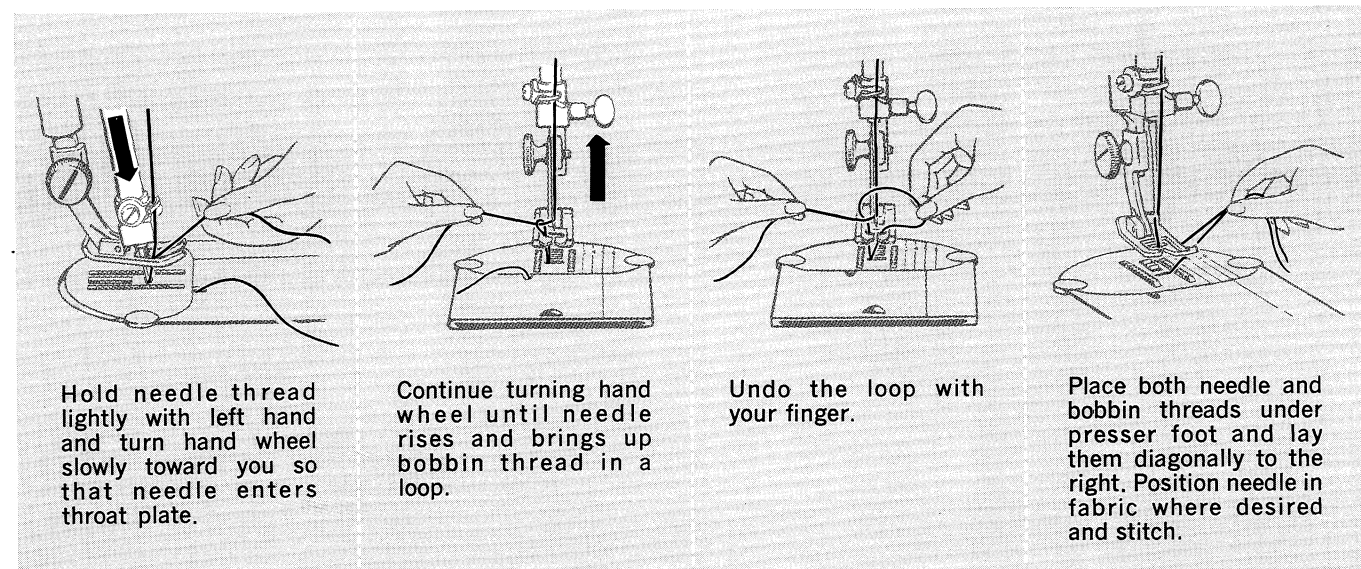
- Close slide plate.
- Position needle in very edge of fabric.
- Lower presser foot and stitch. Thread will “lock” over fabric edge.

If you are starting to stitch *away* from fabric edge:

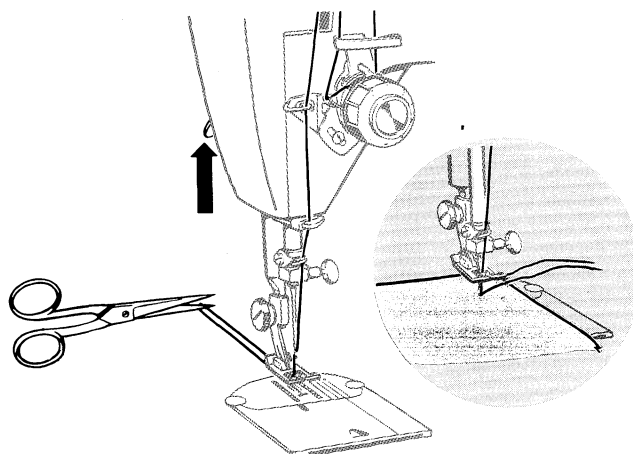
- Close slide plate.
- Pull thread back under presser foot and cut.
- Position needle in from fabric edge where desired and stitch.

NOTE: Should the bobbin run out of thread after you have already begun a line of stitching, remove the fabric, rewind the bobbin, and follow the three immediately preceding steps.

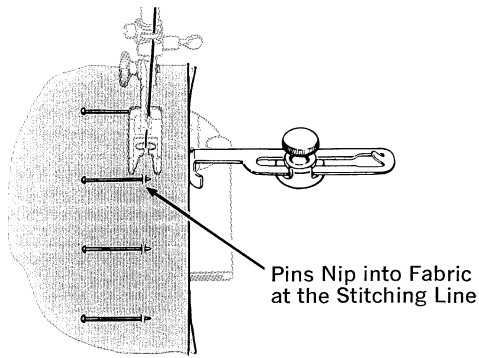
With a Previously Wound Bobbin



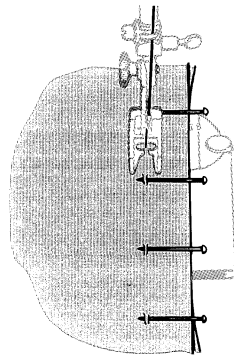
Starting at Fabric Edge with a Continuous Thread



Cutting Continuous Thread to Start Away from Fabric Edge



Pin Placement When Seam Guide is Used



Pin Placement When Seam Guide is Not Used

sewing a seam

PIN BASTING

Pin basting is a time saver and can be used in place of hand basting when you are straight stitching seams in easy-to-handle fabrics. The straight stitch presser foot is recommended, but the general purpose presser foot may also be used. When sewing over pins with either foot, it is important to use fine pins and to place them correctly in relation to stitching line.

Place pins so that:

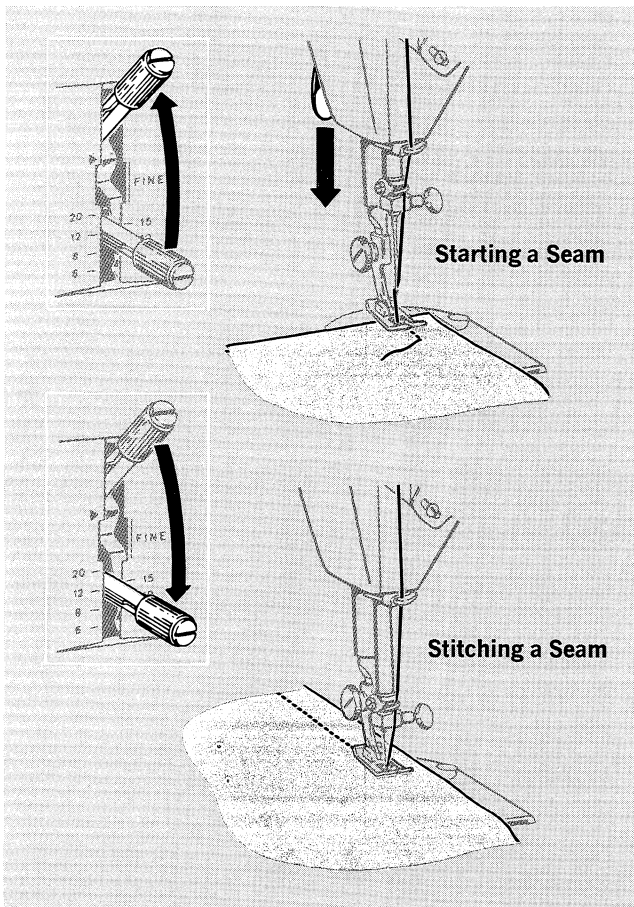
- They are at right angles to the stitching line.
- They just nip into the fabric at the stitching line.
- There is minimum pin extension beyond the stitching line. Pins should not extend under both sides of the presser foot, and should never be placed on the underside of the fabric in contact with the feed dog.

STRAIGHT SEAMS

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (-----)
- Stitch Width Selector: **1**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: **6 to 20** depending on fabric
- Throat Plate: Straight Stitch or General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Straight Stitch or General Purpose

Starting a Seam

1. With presser foot up, turn hand wheel toward you to position needle in fabric about ½ inch in from the starting edge.
2. Lower the presser foot and raise stitch length selector to **REVERSE**. Backstitch to edge of material for reinforcement.
3. Lower the stitch length selector for forward stitching, and stitch.

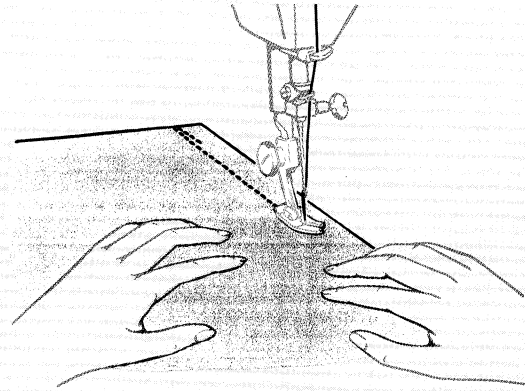


Guiding and Supporting Fabric

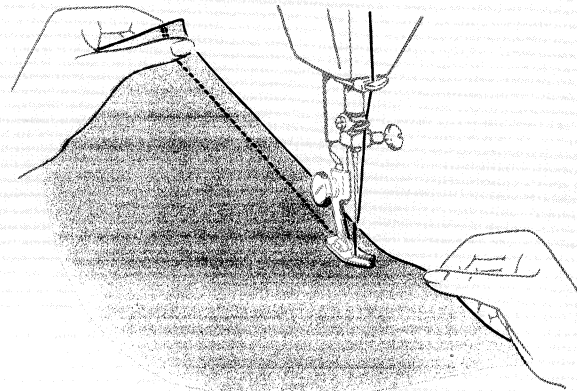
Most fabrics need only to be guided in front of the presser foot, as illustrated.

Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched. These fabrics require using the straight stitch presser foot, as shown.

- For filmy sheers, knits, tricots, etc., apply *gentle tension* by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.
- For stretch fabrics, apply *firm tension* front and back when stitching in the same direction as the stretch. For seams not on the stretch direction, stitch in conventional manner, guiding fabric in front of presser foot.



Guiding Fabric

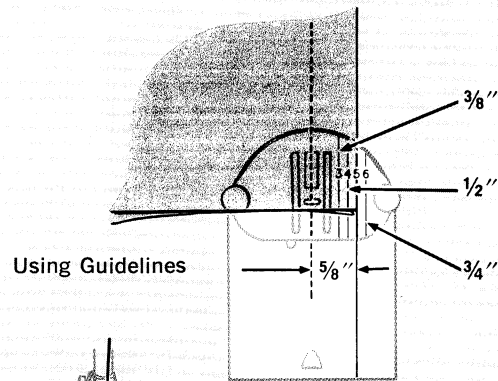


Supporting Fabric

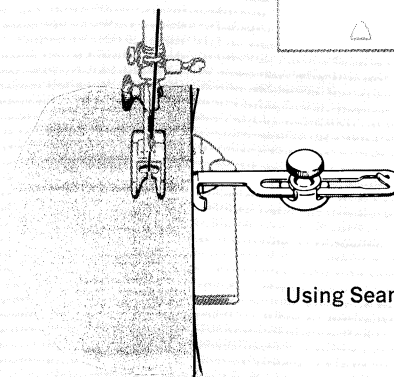
Keeping Seam Straight

To keep the seam straight as you stitch, use one of the numbered guidelines on the throat plate. Numbers indicate distance, in eighths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch seam, for example, line up your fabric with line 5. Note that line 5, the one most commonly used, is extended on the slide plate for your convenience.

For additional guidance, you may wish to use the seam guide.

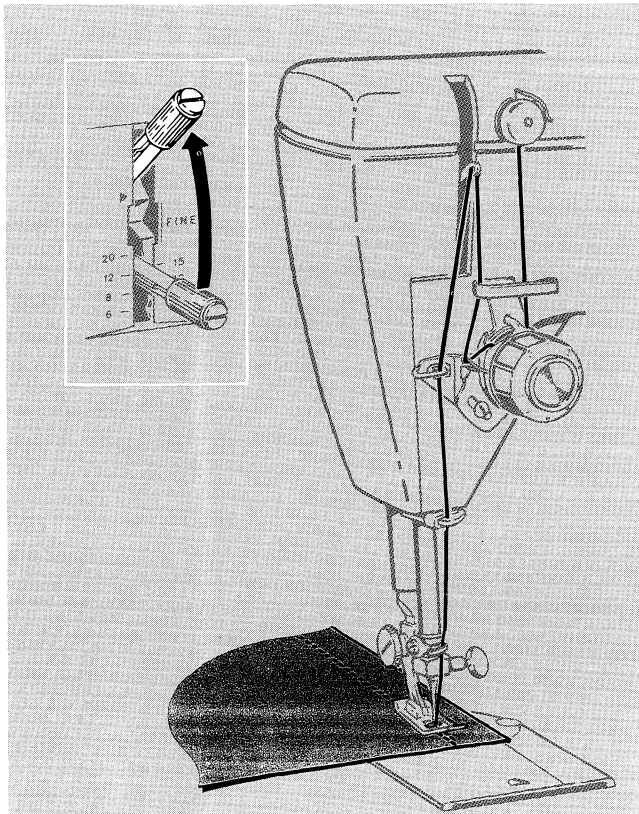


Using Guidelines



Using Seam Guide

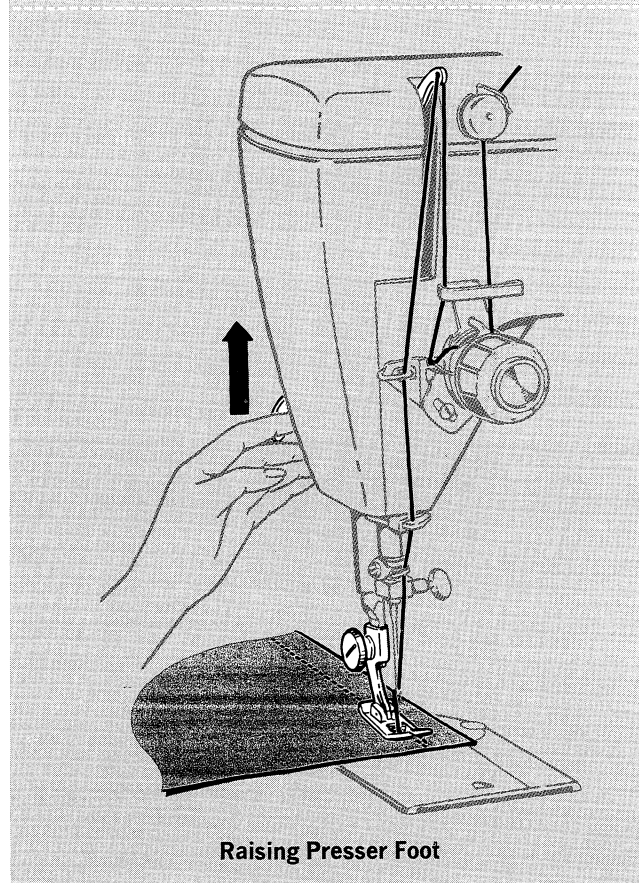
Keeping Seam Straight



Ending a Seam

Ending a Seam

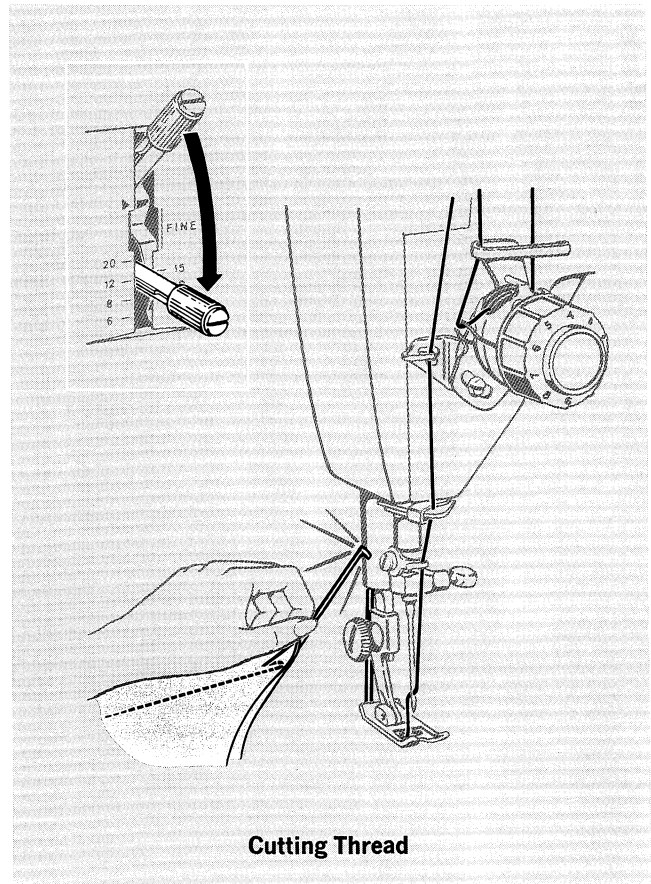
1. Stitch to the edge of the fabric.
2. Raise stitch length selector and backstitch to reinforce end of seam.



Raising Presser Foot

3. With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot and remove fabric by drawing it to the back and left.

4. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar. Reset stitch length selector down for forward stitching.

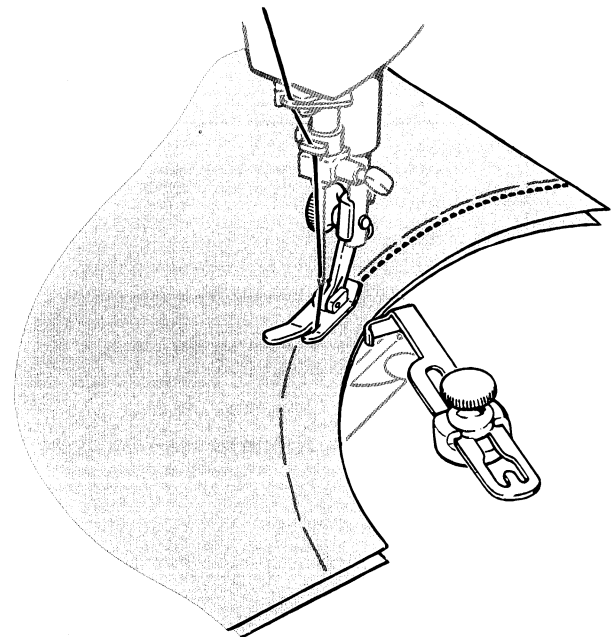


Cutting Thread

CURVED SEAMS

Follow the same steps as for straight seams *except*:

1. Use a short stitch length for elasticity and strength. For example, if you use 12 stitches per inch for straight seams, select 15 to 20 per inch to stitch curved seams in the same fabric.
2. Use the straight stitch presser foot for greatest accuracy.
3. If you use the seam guide, attach it at an angle so that the edge that is closer to the needle acts as a guide.



Stitching a Curved Seam

3. ZIG-ZAG STITCHING

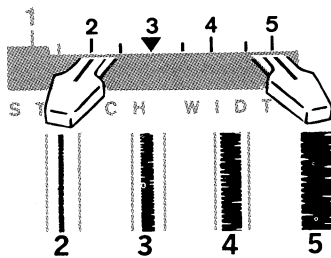
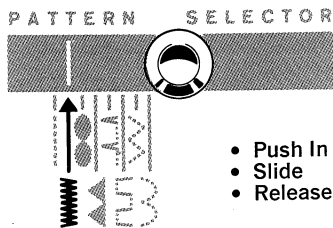
The seven stitch patterns that are built into your machine will do a variety of jobs with a minimum of effort. Some you will use for practical purposes — buttonholes and button sewing; seaming, seam finishes, and blindstitching; and even mending. Others

are purely decorative and will give an individual touch to your clothes and home. Illustrations of all seven patterns are shown on page 5.

The plain zig-zag (W W W W W W W W W W), which is placed second from the left on your selector, is especially useful for many steps in sewing, and is used for two-step buttonholing.

To set the pattern selector, push selector button in and slide it to right or left until indicator line is aligned with the stitch pattern you choose. Then release button.

Before moving selectors, make sure buttonhole controls are in OFF position and needle is above fabric.



adjusting width of design

To produce a zig-zag stitch, the stitch width selector must be moved from straight-stitch position **1** to any setting between **2** and **5**. The higher the number you select, the wider your stitch will be.

Before moving selector, make sure buttonhole controls are in OFF position and needle is above fabric.

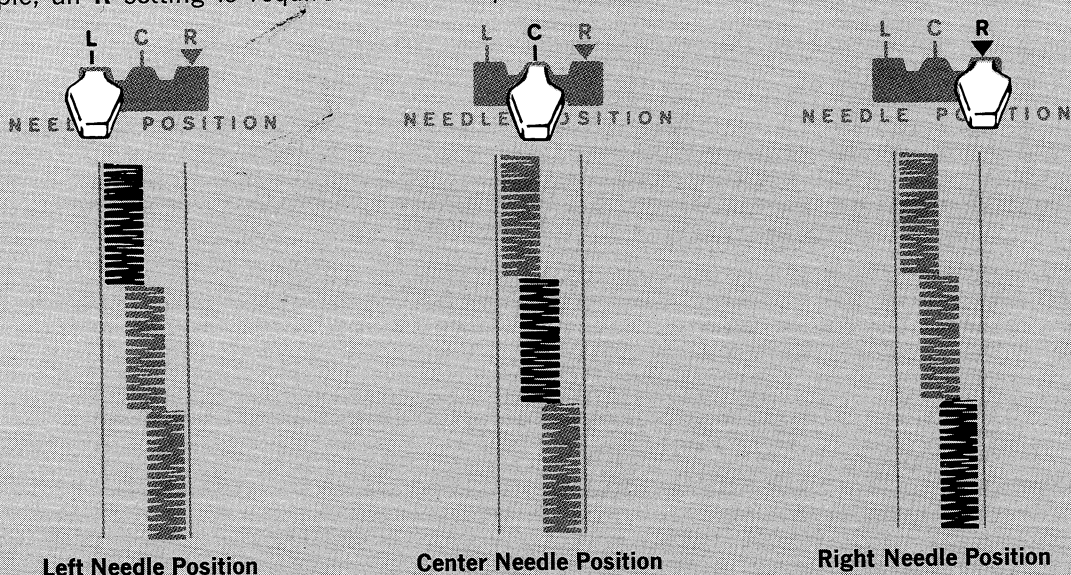
adjusting stitch placement

A needle position selector setting of **C** places the needle in center stitching position. Selector settings **L** and **R** place the needle in left and right stitching positions at widths less than **5**.

Selector setting **C** is used most often. Settings **L** and **R** are for special placement of stitching. For example, an **R** setting is required for two-step

buttonholes and an **L** setting for button sewing. An **L** or **R** setting is used to place narrow zig-zag stitching to the left or right in decorative work.

Before moving selector, make sure buttonhole controls are in OFF position and needle is above fabric.



adjusting stitch length and needle-thread tension

When you are preparing to do zig-zag stitching, make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use so that you can adjust your stitch length and needle-thread tension properly. If you need to adjust pressure, see page 12.

STITCH LENGTH

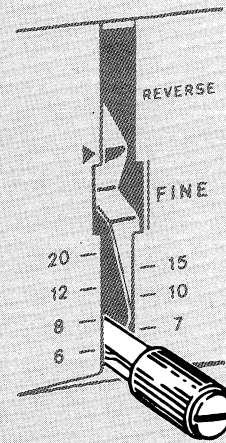
Any stitch length setting from **6** to the bottom of the **FINE** area will give you an open zig-zag stitch of whatever pattern you select. The lower the number, the more open, or farther apart, your stitches will be. The **FINE** area of the stitch length selector is used for the adjustment of zig-zag satin stitching. For specific instructions on satin stitch length adjustment, turn to the next page.

Before moving stitch length selector, make sure buttonhole lever is in OFF position.

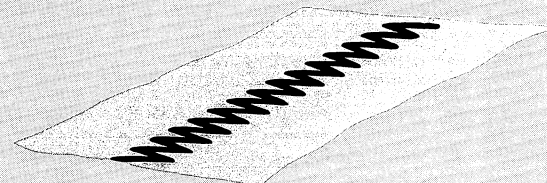
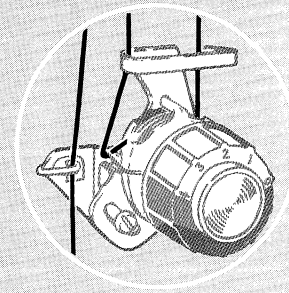
NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

Zig-zag stitching requires less tension than straight stitching. Notice the stitching on your test sample. The stitches should be flat against the fabric without being too taut or without causing the fabric to pucker.

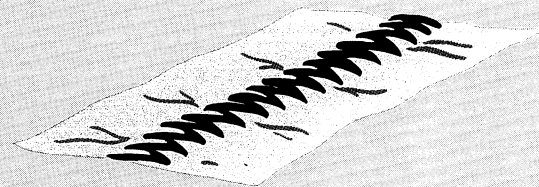
If the stitches are not flat and the fabric is puckering, lower the needle-thread tension by turning the dial to a lower number.



Needle-Thread Tension



Correct



Too Tight

satin stitching

Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zig-zag stitches that form a smooth, satin-like surface, is useful for both utility and decorative work. It is accomplished by sewing a zig-zag stitch with the stitch length selector in the **FINE** area. For best results, the special purpose presser foot must be used.

When you wish to produce a satin stitch, make a test sample first so that you can adjust the stitch length and thread tension properly.

Soft fabric may require a backing to ensure firm satin stitching. Crisp organdy or lawn is suitable for this purpose.

MACHINE SETTINGS

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Any zig-zag pattern
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** through **5**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: **FINE**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Special Purpose

ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH FOR SATIN STITCHING

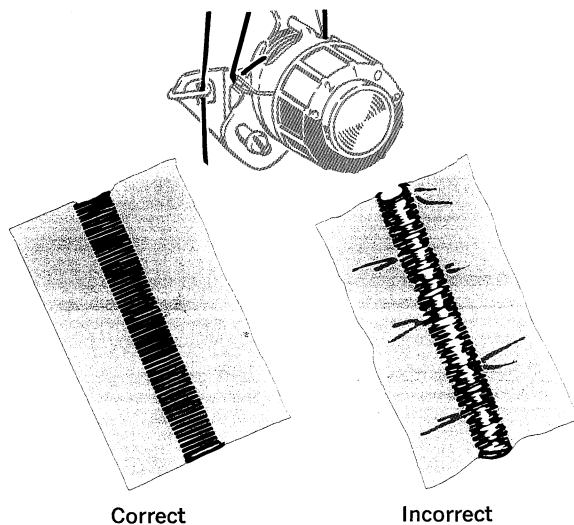
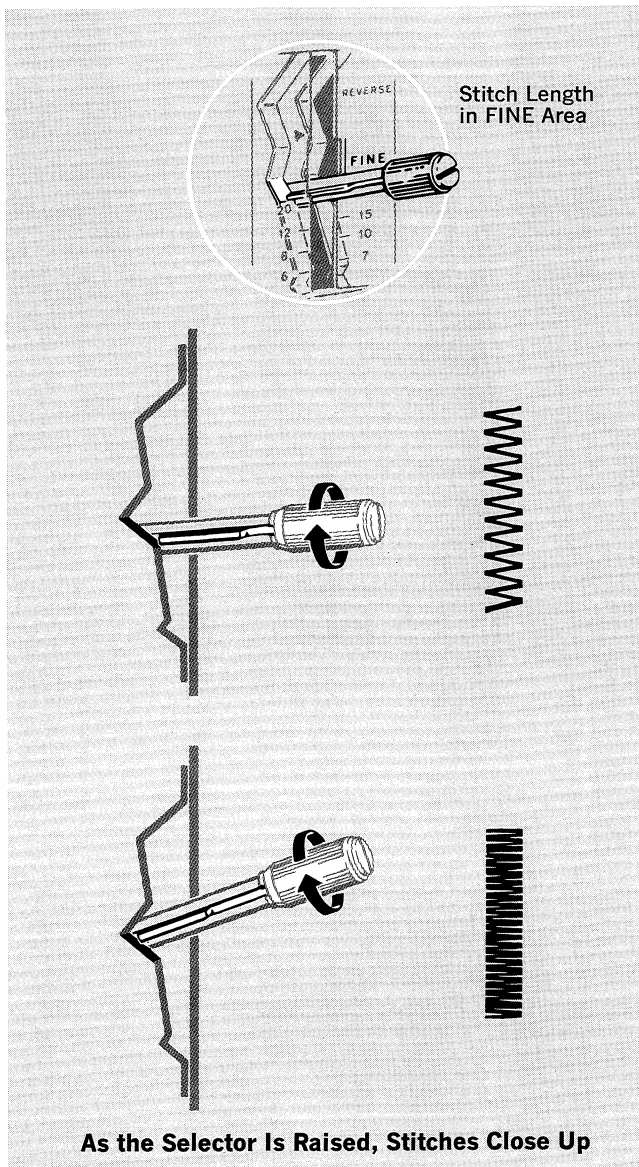
Make sure buttonhole lever is in OFF position.

1. Move stitch length selector to *bottom* of **FINE** area.
2. Run the machine at a slow speed.
3. Gradually tighten thumb nut by turning it to the right until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface. As the thumb nut is tightened, the stitch length selector is raised.

ADJUSTING TENSION FOR SATIN STITCHING

Satin stitching generally requires even less tension than open zig-zag stitching. Furthermore, the wider the satin stitch, the lighter the tension on the thread must be. Thus, a stitch width setting of **5** requires the least tension; narrower stitching requires somewhat more.

Notice the stitching on your sample. If the stitching looks too taut, or if the fabric is puckering, lower the needle-thread tension by turning the tension dial to a lower number.



Tension Adjustment for Satin Stitching

4. TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING

By using a twin needle, you can produce two parallel, closely spaced, decorative lines of stitching simultaneously. You can use either one or two colors of thread; and you can choose either a straight stitch or any of the seven stitch patterns built into your machine.

Some of the attractive designs you can create are shown on page 33.

preparation

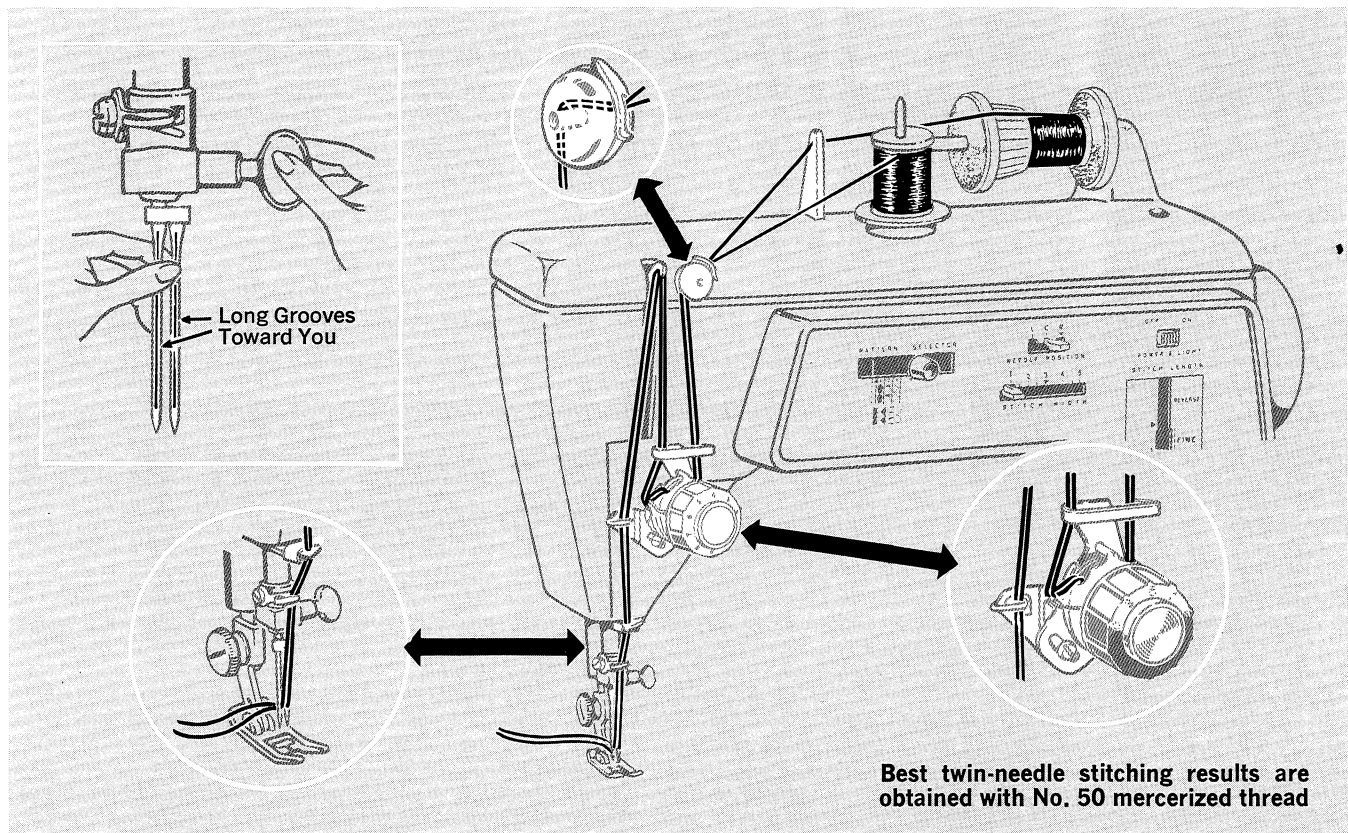
1. Fill bobbin with enough thread to complete stitching. (Since the bobbin cannot be filled after a twin needle is inserted, it is often wise to keep an extra wound bobbin at hand for replacement.)
2. Close slide plate.
3. Pull out a loop of thread between the needle and the throat plate.
4. Cut thread four inches from needle hole, and unthread the machine.

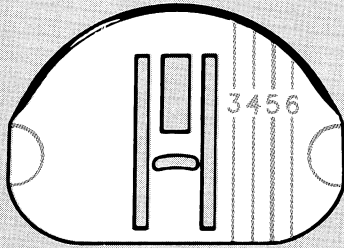
5. Loosen thumb screw on needle clamp, remove single needle, and insert twin needle, as illustrated.

Note: When inserting a previously wound bobbin, follow the instructions on page 23.

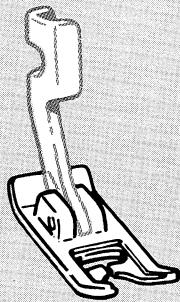
threading the needle

1. Place spool of thread on horizontal spool spindle. Thread as for one-needle stitching *except*:
 - Pass thread between **center** and **back** tension discs and through *right* eye of needle.
2. Insert detachable vertical spool pin into hole provided for it in the center of the top cover of the machine.
3. Place spool of thread on vertical spool pin, as shown below. Thread as for one-needle stitching *except*:
 - Do not attempt to pass thread through guide behind the spool pin.
 - Pass thread between **center** and **front** tension discs and through *left* eye of needle.

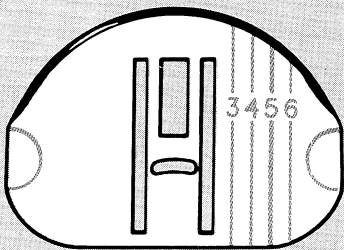




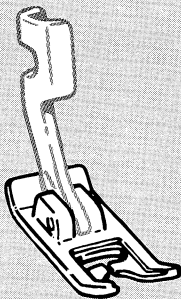
General Purpose Throat Plate



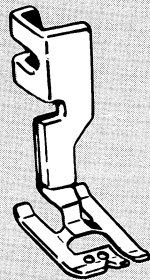
General Purpose Presser Foot



General Purpose Throat Plate



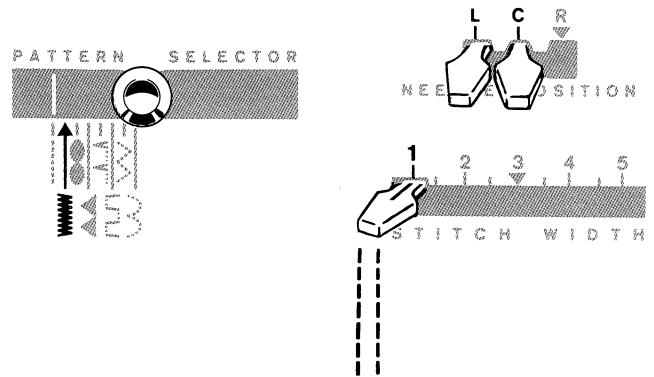
General Purpose Presser Foot



Special Purpose Presser Foot

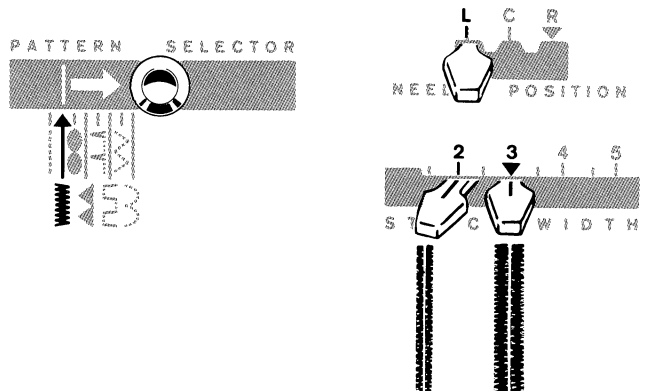
straight stitching with a twin needle

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (- - - - -)
- Stitch Width Selector: 1
- Needle Position: C or L only
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose



zig-zag stitching with a twin needle

- Stitch Pattern Selector: All patterns
- Stitch Width Selector: 2 or 3 maximum
- Needle Position: L only
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose (open patterns)
Special Purpose (satin stitching)



decorative twin-needle stitching



Zig-Zag



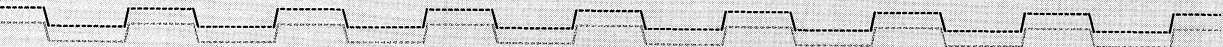
Ball



Pyramid



Blindstitch



Box



Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag



Scallop

5. CIRCULAR STITCHING

Straight stitch, plain zig-zag, or decorative zig-zag stitching can be used with the circular stitchee to produce an endless variety of symmetrical circles, scallops, and geometric motifs. (For instructions on such applications of circular stitching, see the section called "Decorative Touches.")

- Stitch Pattern Selector: All settings
- Stitch Width Selector: 1 through 5
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: To suit stitch and fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose, Straight Stitch or Special Purpose
- Circular Stitchee

preparation

Plan the Design. Plan the design beforehand and carry it out with needle perforations on paper (sew without thread). The pivot pin hole may be reinforced by backing it with Scotch tape. From this pattern, make a fabric sample to be sure of the suitability of the design, stitch pattern, machine settings, etc.

Back the Fabric. For best results, baste a backing of lawn or organdy to the wrong side of the fabric to reinforce the design area. If backing is not appropriate (where transparency is desired, for example), place the area to be worked in an embroidery hoop to hold it taut.

Thread the Machine and Fill the Bobbin before attaching the circular stitchee.

Attach the Circular Stitchee. Place screw in hole to the right of the slide plate; line up edge of gauge bracket with edge of slide plate; tighten screw.

Set the Circular Stitchee Gauge. The numbers on the gauge express in inches the distance of the pivot point from the needle. The pivot point is at the center of the circle and thus a gauge setting of 1 will result in a circle of two inches across, a setting of 2 a four-inch circle, etc.

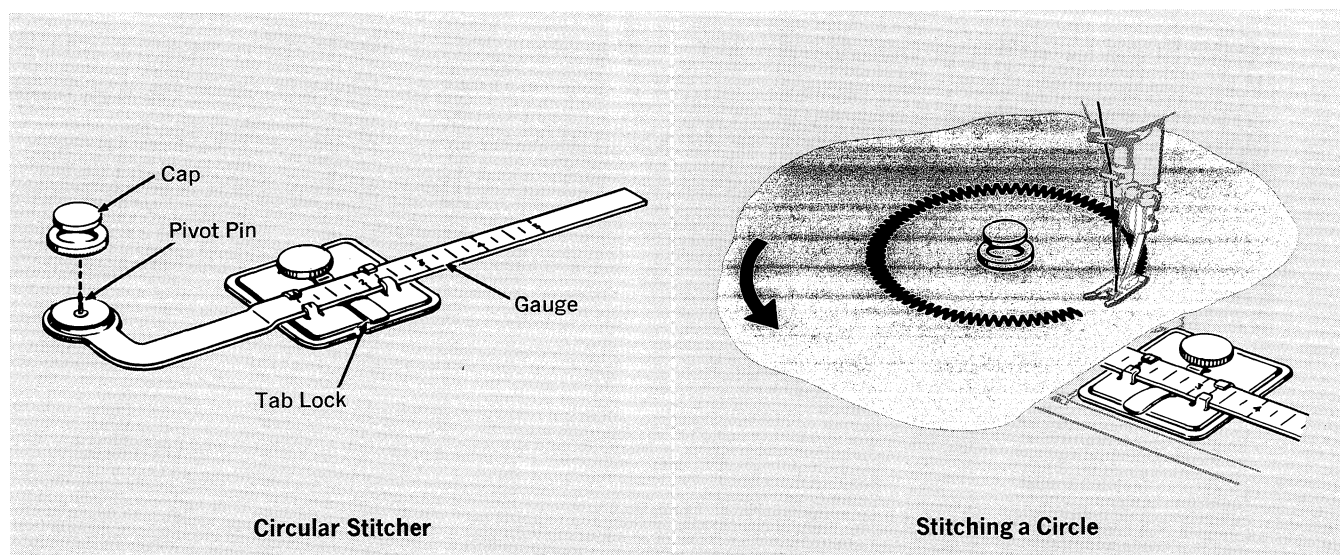
- Depress tab lock, slide gauge so that arrow points to desired setting.
- Release tab to lock gauge into position.

NOTE: Should you have to rewind the bobbin while the circular stitchee is in place, you need not remove the entire accessory. The gauge may be removed for easy access to the bobbin. Depress the tab lock and slide the gauge out to the left. To replace the gauge, simply slide it back into place and release tab to lock gauge into desired position.

Secure the Fabric. The fabric is held in place by the pivot pin. Remove cap, position fabric over pivot pin, press cap over pin to hold fabric in place.

feeding fabric

It is very important that the fabric be kept smooth in front of the needle. The circular stitchee will guide the fabric, but any interference with the feeding of the fabric will cause a distortion in the design. Stitch at a moderate speed. If you are sewing on large fabric pieces, roll or fold them so that they pass freely under the machine arm.



3. CHAINSTITCHING

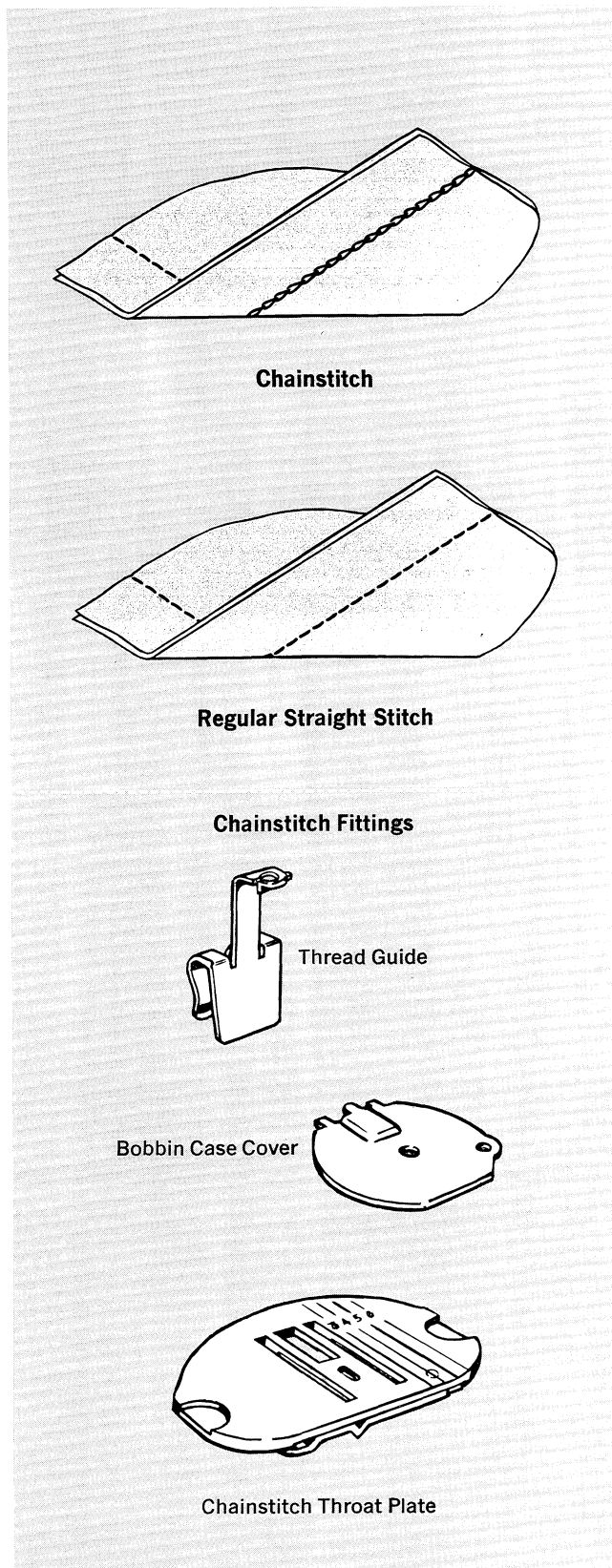
a word about single-thread chainstitching

Single-thread chainstitching looks like regular straight stitching on top, but is a series of interlocking loops on the underside of the fabric. The stitches are produced by the needle thread alone — so you do not need a bobbin thread or a bobbin. Because the stitches are formed by a single thread, the interlocked loops unravel easily. The entire line of stitching can be removed with just a pull on the thread end. Also, the loop formation of the stitches makes them less taut than regular straight stitches. That's what makes chainstitching flexible.

where to use chainstitching

Here are a few of the many sewing jobs for which you will find chainstitching useful. Pages 40 and 66 show you how chainstitching can save you time and work.

- Basting —
 - Trial seams for fitting
 - Construction guidelines
 - Zipper openings, linings, and interfacings
- Stay-stitching to preserve garment shape during assembly
- Fastening removable trimming —
 - Fur collars
 - White collars and cuffs
- Hemming curtains and draperies that may need to be altered
- Sewing temporary tucks to extend the life of —
 - Children's clothes
 - Curtains and linings that might shrink
- Making welting for corded seams, and making tubular cording for trimming and button loops
- Attaching hem tape
- Making stay chains to anchor linings, or to hold belts or shoulder pads in place



preparation

1. Attach chainstitch fittings.

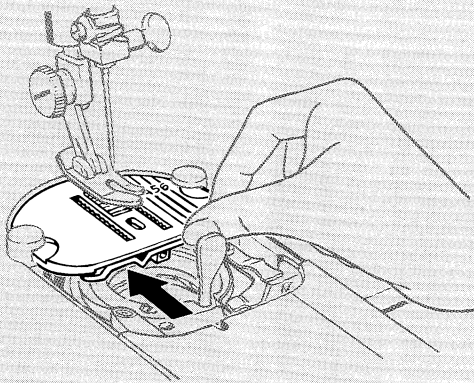
Make sure needle is at its highest point and button-hole controls are in OFF position.

- Raise presser foot, open slide plate, and remove bobbin.
- Unlock throat plate and remove.
- Slide chainstitch throat plate into place from *front*. Lock it in **REGULAR** position.
- Insert bobbin case cover in bobbin case. The finger-lift tab goes to the right. Close slide plate.
- Open face plate and slip chainstitch thread guide into place. Close face plate.

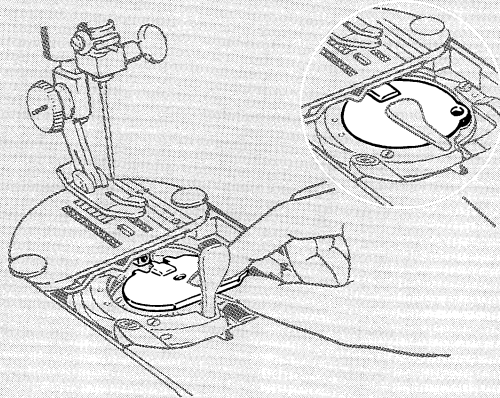
2. Thread your machine in the usual way *except* pass thread from take-up lever through self-threading eyelet in the chainstitch thread guide.

Soft, pliable threads of light and medium weight are most suitable for chainstitching. No. 50 mercerized cotton and "A" silk are recommended. Use these threads in a size 14 needle.

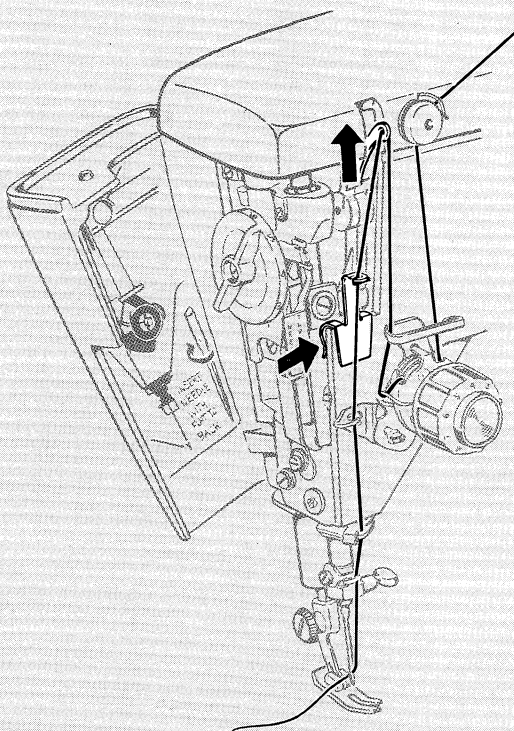
3. Adjust thread tension. Chainstitching requires approximately the same needle-thread tension as regular straight stitching, provided the same kind of thread is used. When the tension is correctly adjusted, the chain will be flat and smooth. Puckers in the fabric and pinched loops indicate too much tension; turn dial to a lower number. Large, irregular loops indicate too little tension; turn dial to a higher number.



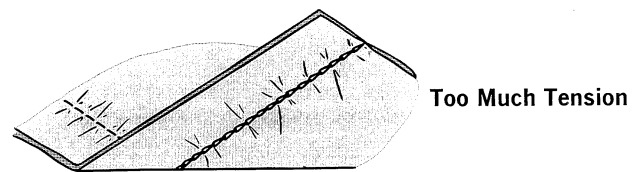
Insert Throat Plate



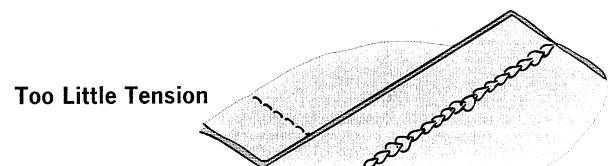
Position the Bobbin Case Cover



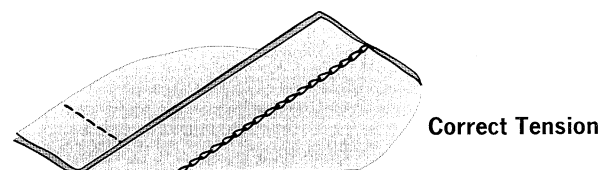
Attach the Thread Guide



Too Much Tension



Too Little Tension



Correct Tension

sewing a chainstitch seam

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (- - - - -)
- Stitch Width Selector: 1
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: 8 to 12 only
- Presser Foot: Straight Stitch or General Purpose

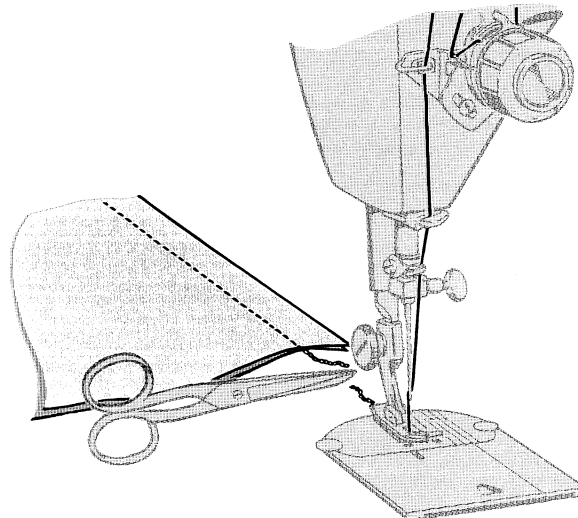
STARTING AND CHAINING OFF

1. Be sure that throat plate is in **REGULAR** position, then turn hand wheel toward you to position needle in very edge of fabric. Lower presser foot.
2. Start the machine, and stitch to end of seam. Continue stitching beyond edge of fabric, making a chain from one to two inches long.
3. Cut chain between fabric and presser foot.
4. After chaining off, start a new line of stitching by raising the presser foot slightly and positioning the fabric in front of needle. Lower presser foot and stitch to end of seam.

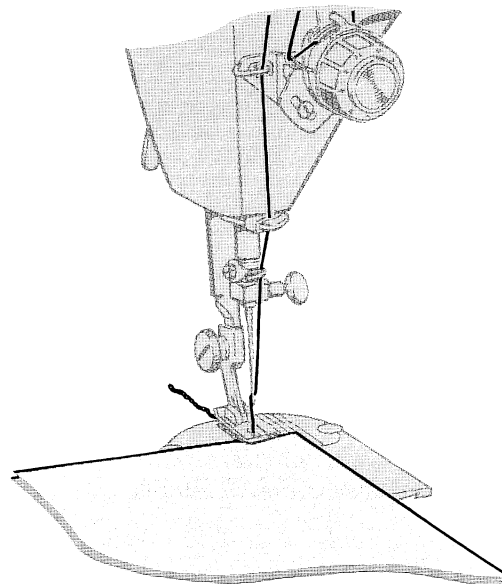
RELEASING THE CHAIN FROM THE MACHINE

When you finish chainstitching, the chain can easily be removed from the machine.

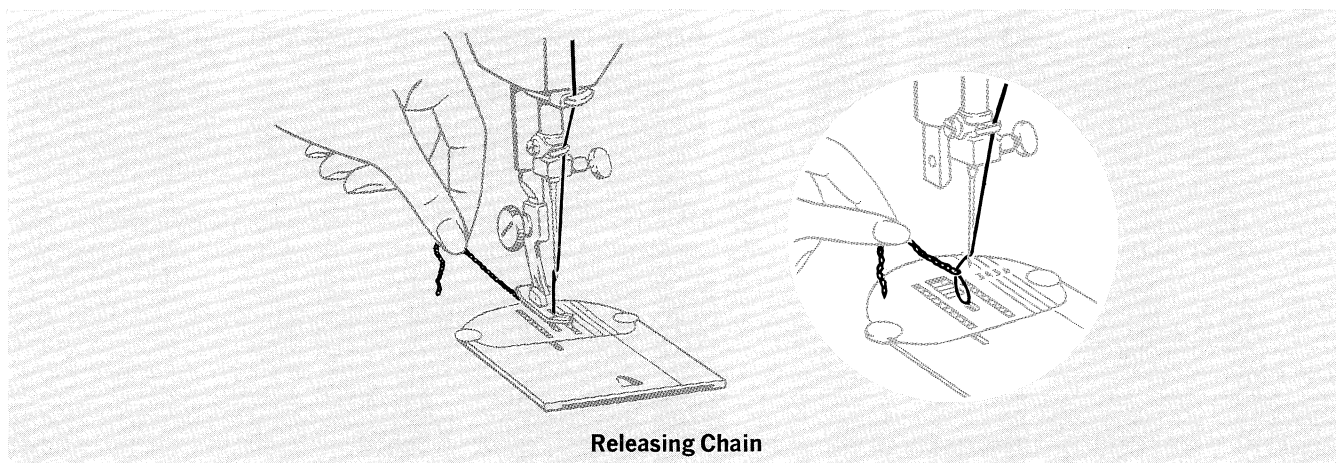
1. Raise presser foot.
2. Hold end of chain with your left hand.
3. Turn hand wheel slowly *toward* you with your right hand until needle is all the way down in the needle hole.
4. Then turn hand wheel slowly *away* from you, pulling gently on chain, which will unravel as needle rises.



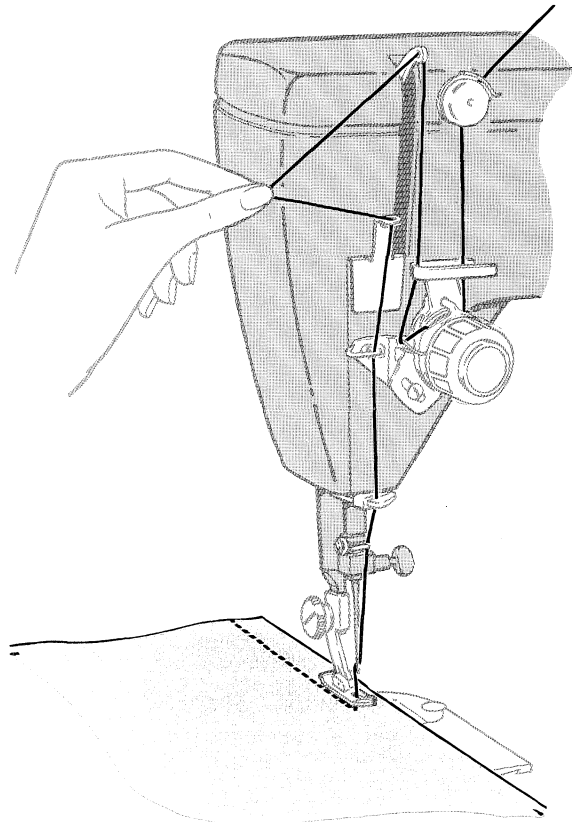
Chaining Off



Stitch Starting Point after Chaining Off



Releasing Chain

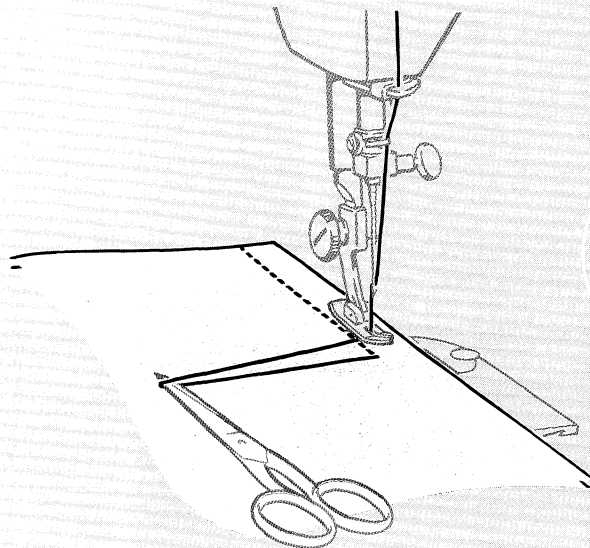


Form a Loop between Take-up Lever and Chainstitch Thread Guide

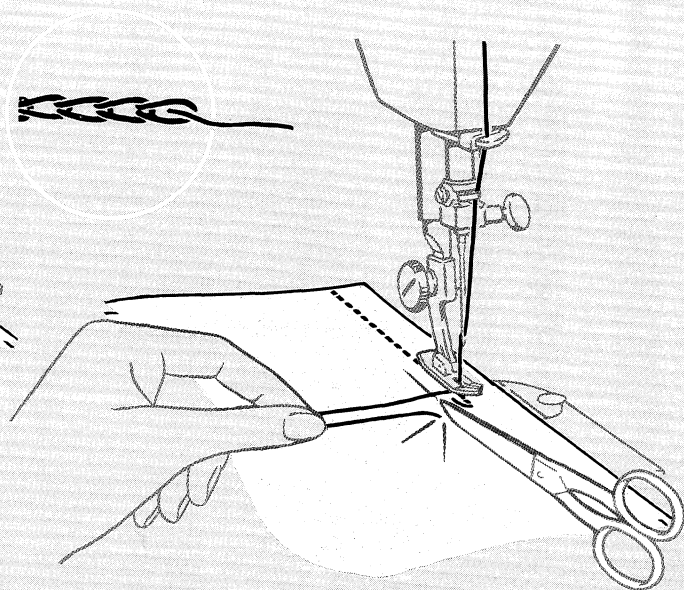
ENDING THE STITCHING IN THE FABRIC

Occasionally you may need to end your stitching in the fabric. Basted hems and temporary tucks, for example, as well as partially stitched-down pleats can be completed in this way:

1. Stop stitching at desired point. Make sure take-up lever is in its highest position.
2. Raise presser foot.
3. With your finger, pull the thread through the take-up lever, forming a loop between the take-up lever and chainstitch thread guide.
4. Pass scissors under presser foot so as to draw the loop down to the left of the foot.
5. Hold the loop and cut the thread close to the end of the stitching.
6. Remove fabric from machine by pulling it straight back, away from you. This will cause the thread end to pull through the fabric to the underside and form a temporary lock.
7. If you wish to secure this temporary lock, fold the thread end back over the chain and fasten with hand stitching.



Draw the Loop Down to Left of Foot

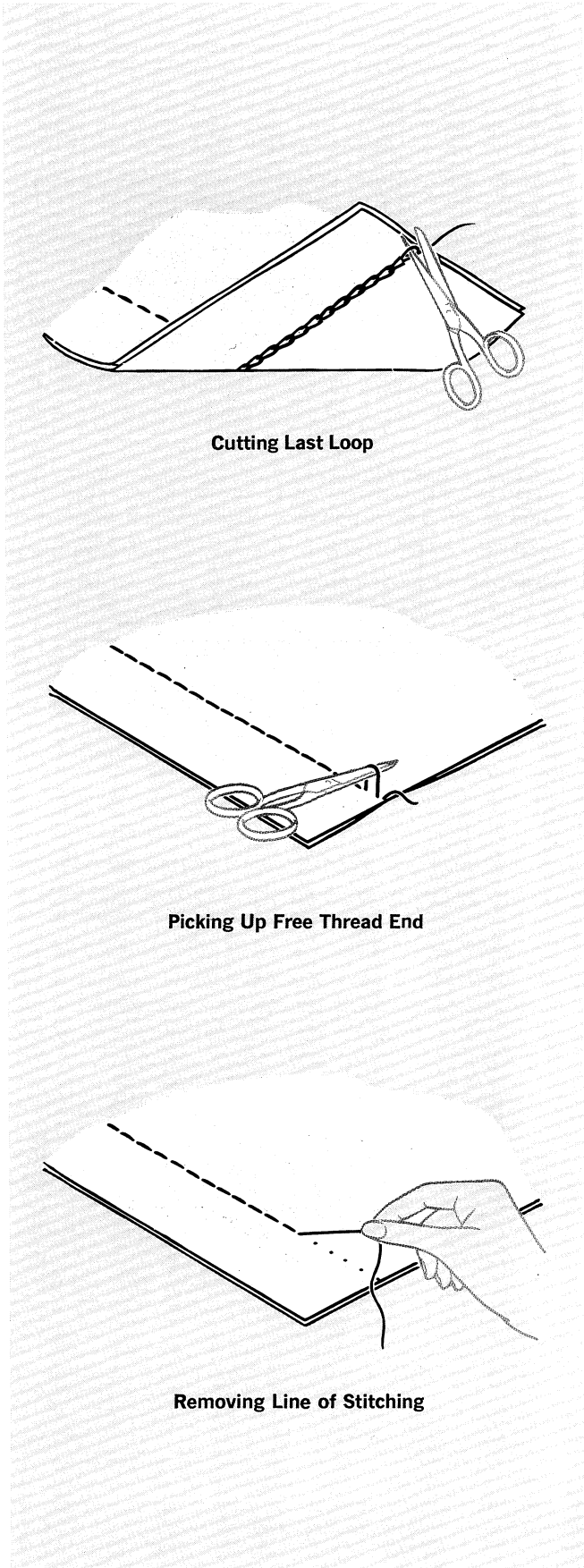


Cut Close to End of Stitching

removing the stitching

Chainstitching can be removed smoothly and cleanly in seconds by freeing the last stitch formed in the fabric.

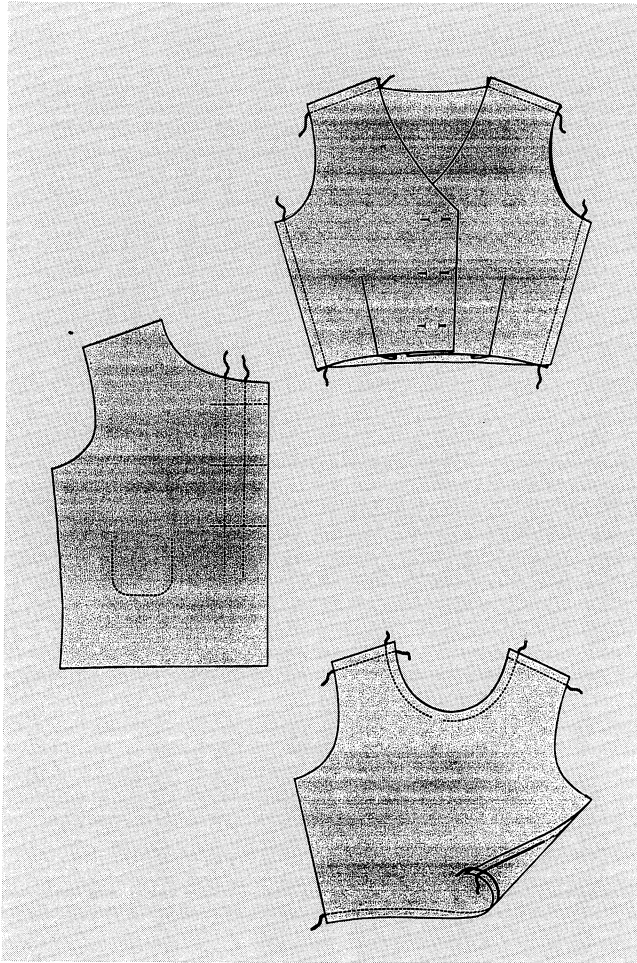
1. Simply cut the last loop formed on the underside of the fabric.
2. Then pick up the free thread end from the top surface of the fabric.
3. Pull the free thread end, removing entire line of stitching.



removing the fittings

1. Release chain from machine.
2. Make sure needle is at its highest point.
3. Open slide plate.
4. Remove bobbin case cover.
5. Replace bobbin and snap down latch.
6. Unlock the throat plate and remove by sliding it toward you.
7. Remove chainstitch thread guide.

7. CLOTHES AND HOME DECORATIONS



temporary stitching

Here are several ways in which you will find chainstitching preferable to either regular straight stitching or hand basting.

GARMENT FITTING

Time and energy can be saved when chainstitching is used to baste garment sections or muslin shells for trial fittings. The firmness of the stitch ensures accuracy in fitting, yet the stitching can be ripped out in seconds if adjustments are necessary.

CONSTRUCTION GUIDELINES


In many instances, construction guidelines for pockets, buttonholes, and other details can be advantageously marked with chainstitch basting. The stitching will give a clearly defined line marking. Yet, unlike chalk or pins, it will not rub off or become lost as the fabric is handled. This method lends itself particularly to use on wools and other fabrics that do not retain needle penetrations.

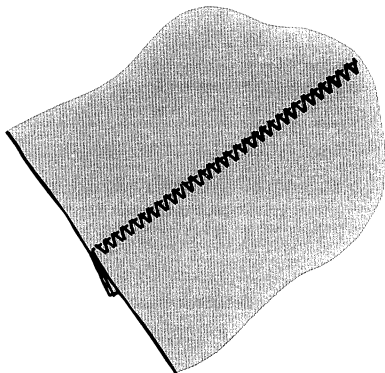
STAY STITCHING

Chainstitching can be used to stay-stitch necklines, shoulderlines, and waistlines before garment assembly. Flexible, yet firm, this stitching will hold the original shape of these areas and prevent stretching.

seams

LINGERIE SEAMS

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag ()
- Stitch Width Selector: $2\frac{1}{2}$
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: 15 to 20 depending on fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose




Lingerie Seam

To make a lingerie seam both durable and flexible, use a zig-zag stitch. This seam treatment is particularly suitable for bias seams.


1. Straight-stitch the seam (with stitch width selector at 1) on wrong side.
2. Press both seam allowances in the same direction.
3. From the right side, top-stitch with zig-zag pattern (with stitch width selector at $2\frac{1}{2}$), letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and seam thickness.

INSIDE SEAMS OF SHEER COLLARS, FACINGS, AND CUFFS

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag ()
- Stitch Width Selector: 2
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: FINE (above 20)
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Special Purpose

With a delicate hairline finish, seam allowances that ordinarily show through can be eliminated. You may wish to use a filler cord to give body to the seam. For easy handling of the cord, place spool on the table, floor, or in your lap. Unwind a sufficient amount to avoid tension or strain on the cord. Lead the end of the cord under the toe of the presser foot and up through the right eyelet. Draw cord over cross bar to the back of the foot. The same threading is used for corded applique or for applying cord to all curved edges. Threading for corded buttonholes (or other straight lines of stitching) differs from the above and is described on page 53 under “Corded Bar-Tack Buttonholes.”

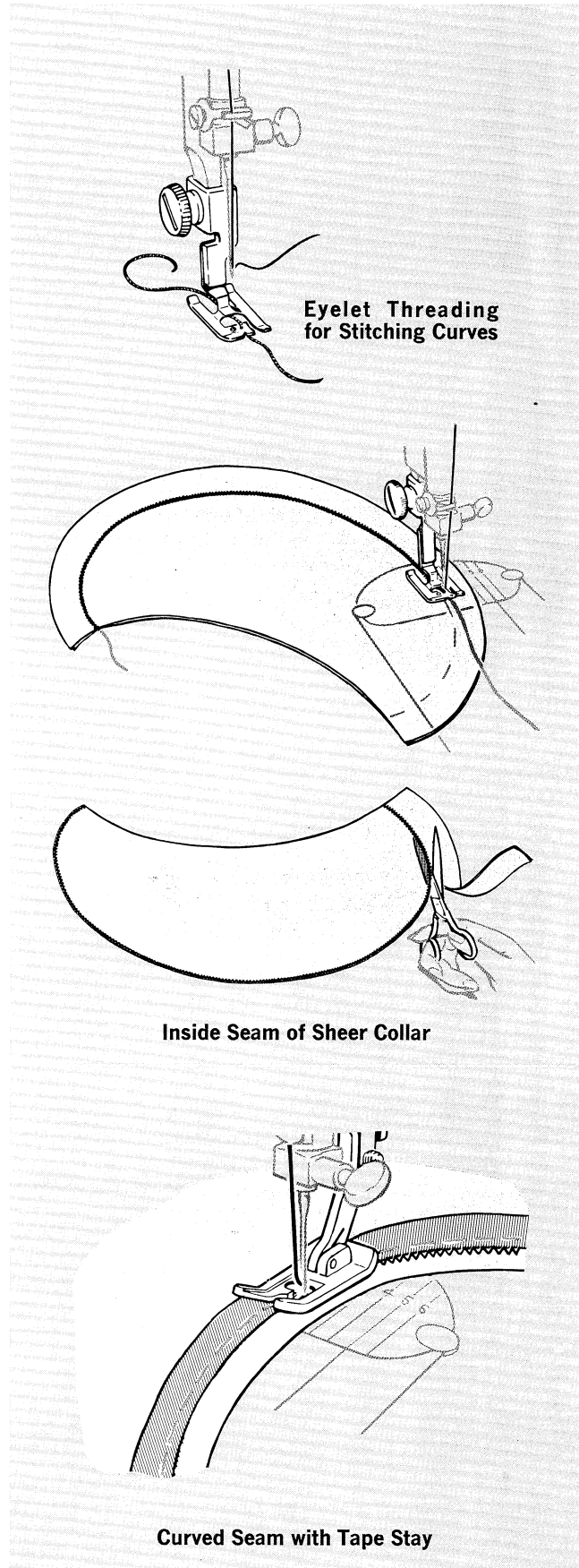
SEAMS IN KNIT FABRICS

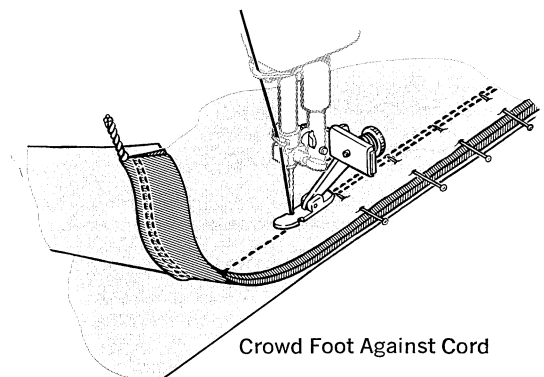
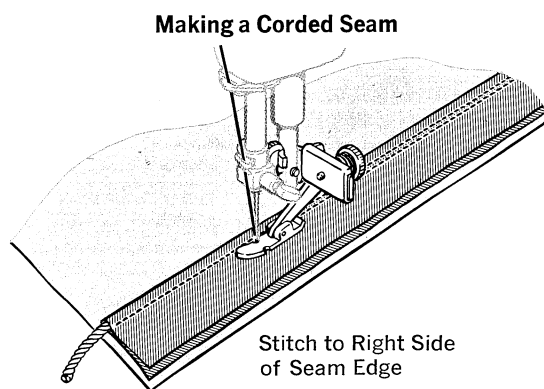
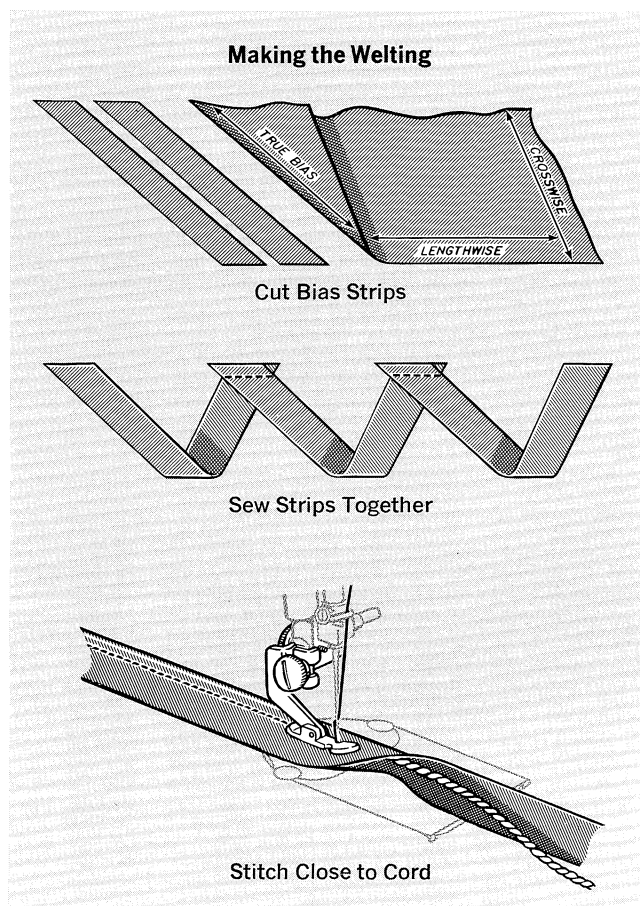
- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag ()
- Stitch Width Selector: 2
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: About 20
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

A narrow, closely spaced, zig-zag stitch is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly appropriate for underarm seams where elasticity and give are needed. Stitch, and press seams as when using a straight stitch.

Where a stay is needed to prevent stretching, at neckline and shoulder seams for example, this same fine zig-zag stitch can be used to apply seam tape. For a flat, smooth stayed finish:

1. If seam is curved, pre-shape tape to fit by steam pressing.
2. Baste tape in place.
3. Stitch, allowing needle to enter seam tape and seam allowance alternately.





CORDED SEAMS

The corded seam is a professional treatment for slip-covers, children's clothes, blouses, and lingerie. To make a corded seam, make the welting first (or buy it ready-made at a notions counter), then stitch it into the seam. For both construction steps, use the following settings and accessories:

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (-----)
- Stitch Width Selector: 1
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: Slightly longer than for regular seaming
- Throat Plate: General Purpose or Straight Stitch
- Presser Foot: Zipper Foot

Making the Welting

1. Buy cable cord (at notions counter) of desired size.
2. Cut bias strips of fabric (width: three times the diameter of the cord plus 1 ¼ inches).
3. Sew strips together on the lengthwise grain to obtain desired length.
4. Fold resulting strip over cord, raw edges even.
5. Adjust zipper foot to the left side of the needle. (For instructions on adjusting zipper foot, see page 56.)
6. Lower the presser foot.
7. Stitch close to the cord (but do not crowd stitching against cord), pulling gently on the strip, both in front and in back of the zipper foot.

Stitching Welting into Seam

1. Adjust zipper foot to the right of the needle so that the bulk of the fabric will fall to the left.
2. Stitch welting to the right side of a single seam edge; guide the edge of the foot next to the cord but do not crowd.
3. Place the attached welting over the second seam edge, and pin or baste together.
4. Place the work under the needle, with the first stitching on top so that you can use it as a guide.
5. Stitch, this time crowding the foot against cord.

FLAT-FELLED SEAMS

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag (WWWWMMMM)
- Stitch Width Selector: 3
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: 15 to 20 depending on fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

Zig-zag stitching gives strength and durability to flat felled seams.

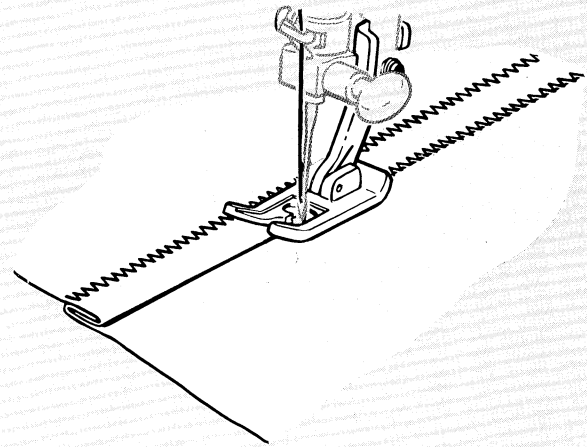
1. Stitch the seam on the right side of the fabric, taking full seam allowance.
2. Press the seam allowance to one side, keeping the right side of the stitch on top.
3. Trim the under seam allowance to one-half its width.
4. Turn the upper seam allowance edge evenly over the trimmed edge, and top-stitch.

SEAM FINISHES

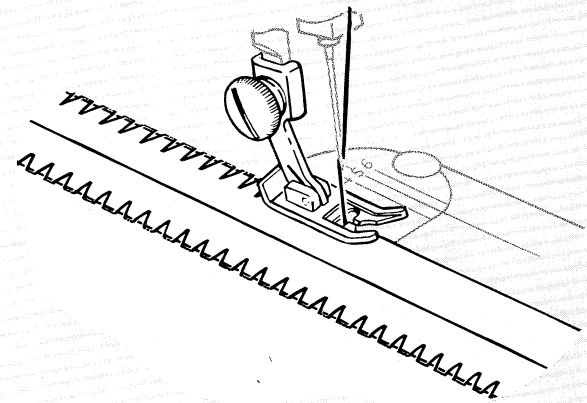
- Stitch Pattern Selector:
Zig-Zag (WWWWMMMM)
Blindstitch (V-V-V) or
Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag (^^^^)
- Stitch Width Selector: 4 or 5
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: 8 to 20, depending on choice of stitch and fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

Seam edges support the garment and should be given a durable finish if the fabric is likely to ravel.

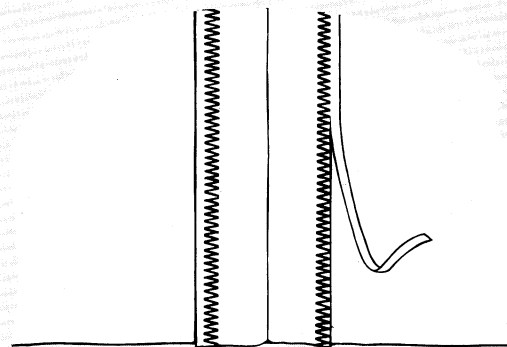
1. Make a test sample first to determine whether zig-zag stitch (WWWWMMMM), blindstitch (V-V-V), or multi-stitch zig-zag (^^^^) best suits your fabric.
2. Adjust stitch length and stitch width settings to suit fabric. Choose the setting that will give you the most “open” stitch that will secure the fabric edges; avoid harsh, over-stitched edges.
3. Place stitching *near* the edge of the seam allowance or *over* the raw edge as illustrated.
4. If stitching is placed *near* the edge of the seam allowance, trim edges evenly.



Flat-Felled Seam



Overedged Seam Finish



Trimmed Seam Edges

darts

Darts can, of course, be made in the usual way on your sewing machine. That is, you can begin stitching at the wide end of the dart, stitch to the point, and then fasten the two thread ends. However, thanks to the push-button bobbin, you can avoid the problem of fastening the thread ends by making a “continuous-thread” dart and stitching in the opposite direction. This method is particularly useful for darts in sheer fabrics, where transparency requires a neat, clean finish. It is also useful for darts made on the right side of a garment as a style detail.

REGULAR DARTS

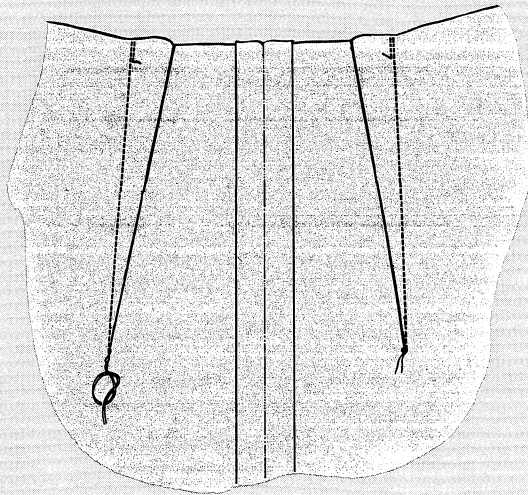
- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (-----)
- Stitch Width Selector: 1
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: About 12 or to suit fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

1. Stitch from the seam edge, tapering gradually to the point.
2. Stitch beyond the fabric to form a thread chain $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.
3. Tie the thread ends into a single knot close to the stitching.

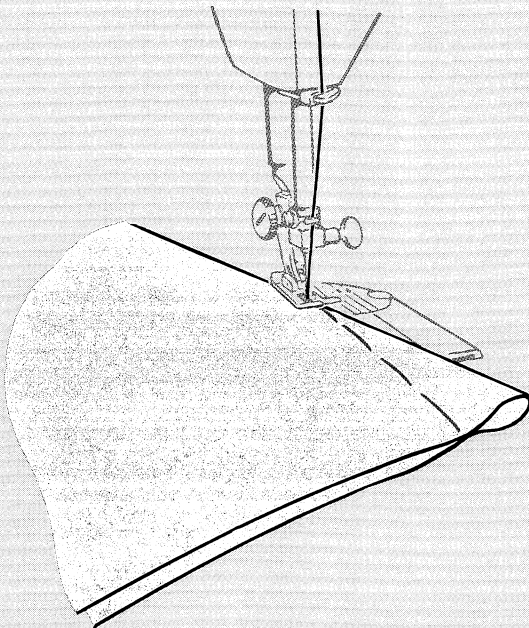
CONTINUOUS-THREAD DARTS

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (-----)
- Stitch Width Selector: 1
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: About 12 or to suit fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

1. Wind an empty bobbin with enough thread to make a single dart (usually less than one yard).
2. Close slide plate.
3. Position the needle in the very edge of the fold, at the point of the basted or pinned dart.
4. Lower the presser foot.
5. Stitch carefully toward the wide end of the dart.





Regular Dart



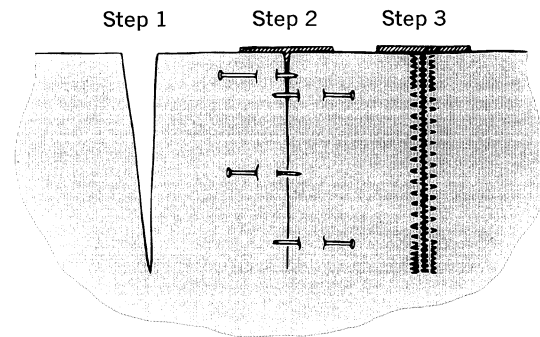
Continuous-thread Dart

DARTS IN INTERFACING

- Stitch Pattern Selector:
Zig-Zag () or
Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag ()
- Stitch Width Selector: **5**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: About **20** or to suit fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

With zig-zag stitching, interfacings can be shaped without bulk.


1. Cut out the dart allowance on the stitching line.
2. Bring raw edges together and pin over a muslin stay.
3. Stitch, backstitching at both ends.



Steps in Making a Dart in Interfacing

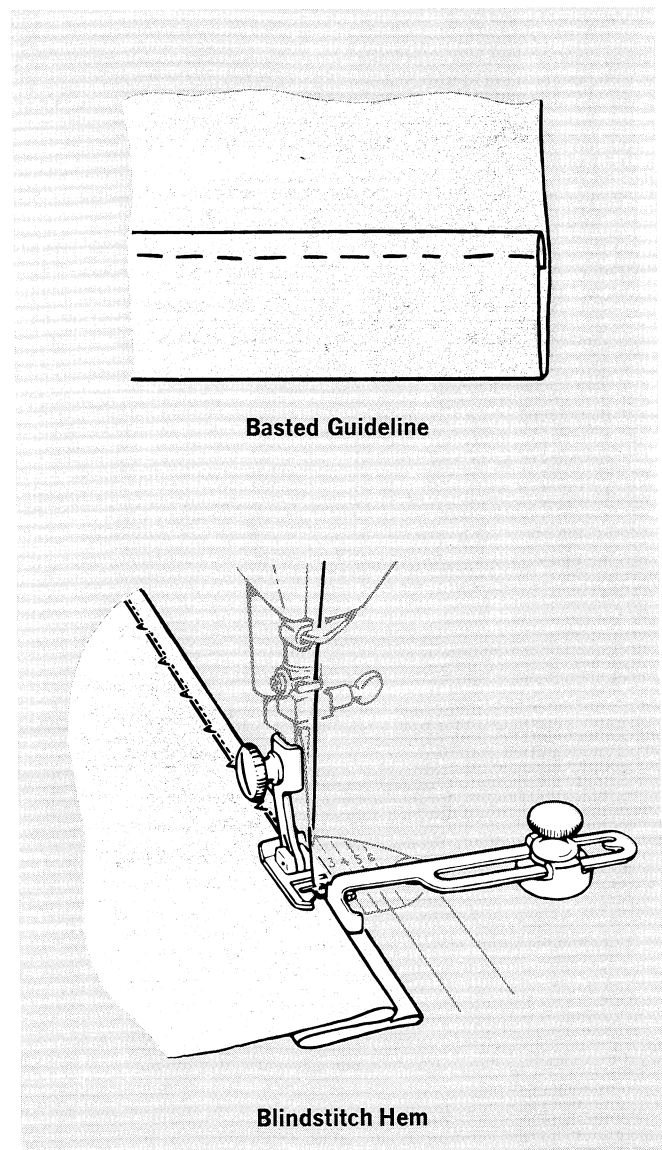
hems

BLINDSTITCH HEMS

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Blindstitch ()
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** through **5**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: **10** to **20**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose
- Seam Guide

Blindstitching provides a durable hem finish that is almost invisible. It is best suited to straight and slightly curved hems. Taped, bound, turned, or unfinished hem edges can be blindstitched with equal ease. Blindstitching takes a little practice, however, so make a test sample first.

1. Mark, turn, and press hem in the usual way.
2. Baste a guideline $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from top of hem edge.
3. Place hem edge over feed of machine, turning bulk of fabric to the left and creating a soft fold.
4. Screw seam guide into the hole at the right of the slide plate and adjust it over the right toe of the presser foot so that it rests next to the soft fold.
5. Stitch so that straight stitches fall on hem edge and sideward stitches pierce the soft fold. While stitching, feed the fold against edge of guide.
6. When stitching is completed, swing the seam guide out of position before raising presser foot.



Basted Guideline

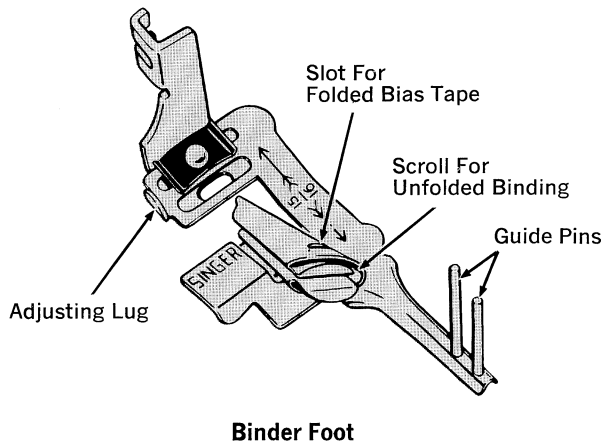
Blindstitch Hem

edge finishes

BOUND EDGES

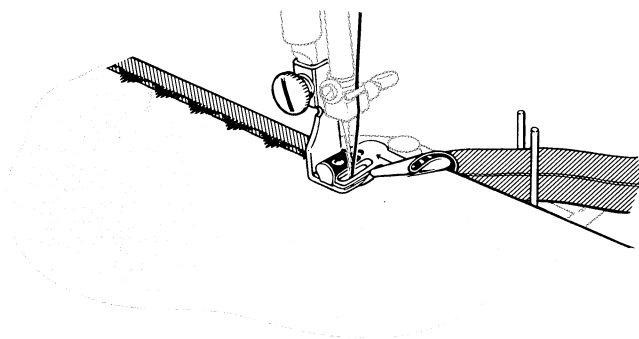
With the binder foot, you can apply bias binding to an unfinished edge in a single operation. Straight, plain zig-zag, or decorative zig-zag stitching can be used. The illustration shows the pyramid pattern.

If you use ready-made bias tape, buy No. 5 which will be $\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch wide and will come already folded. If you make the binding yourself, be sure to cut it $\frac{15}{16}$ of an inch wide on the bias.



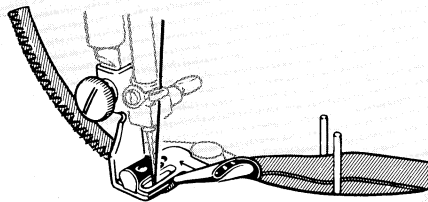
Binder Foot

- Stitch Pattern Selector: All settings
- Stitch Width Selector: 1 through 5
- Needle Position: C
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Binder Foot



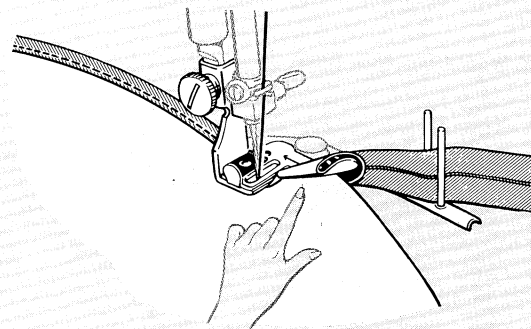
Bias Binding with Decorative Stitch

1. Cut end of binding diagonally (as you would cut the end of a ribbon) and insert in scroll. If tape is already folded, insert it (from the outside of the scroll) in the slot near the end of the scroll. If tape is not folded, insert it in the wide end of the scroll.
2. Pull binding through scroll until evenly folded edges are under the needle. Let free length of binding fall between guide pins.
3. Insert edge of fabric to be bound into center of scroll.
4. Position stitching by moving scroll portion of foot to right or left by means of adjusting lug.



Inside Curves

Curved edges require slightly different fabric handling from straight edges. Inside curves are straightened as they are fed into the binder. If fabric is soft and has a tendency to stretch, reinforce the edge with a single row of stitching before binding.



Outside Curves

Outside curves tend to lead away from the center slot of the scroll and should be guided so that a full seam width is taken at the needle point. Do not attempt to pull or straighten fabric into the full length of the scroll.

buttonholes

TWO BUTTONHOLE STYLES

You have a choice between round-end buttonholes and bar-tack buttonholes.

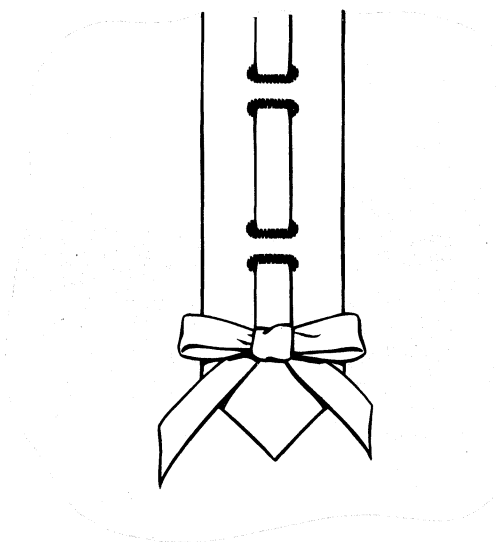
Round-End Buttonholes

The built-in buttonhole system of your machine lets you make round-end worked buttonholes in any length, with two simple buttonhole dial settings. Use these easy-to-make buttonholes in light, medium and medium-heavy fabric for suits, dresses, blouses . . . just about everything including decorative beading as illustrated below.

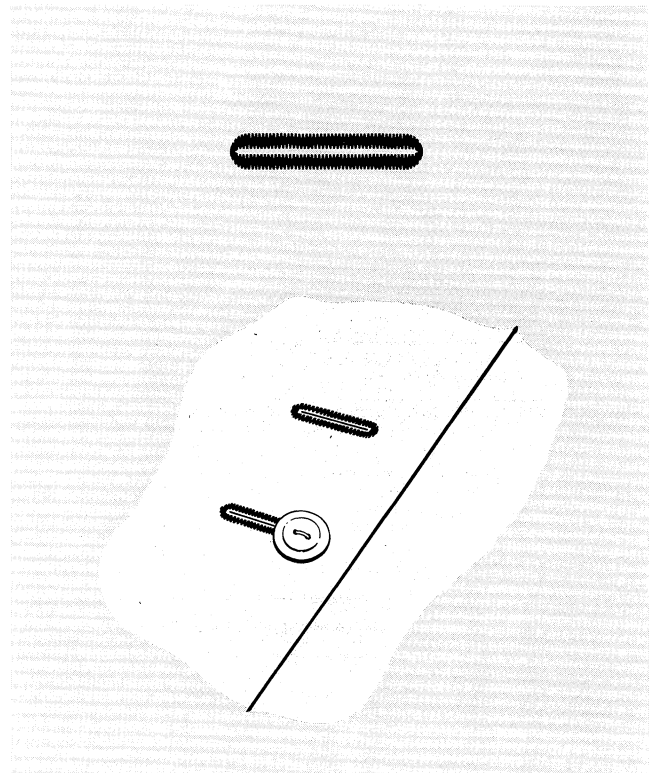
Bar-Tack Buttonholes

Bar-tack buttonholes with square ends are made manually in four steps. Use them in lightweight fabrics. They are ideal for shirt studs and for infants' and children's wear because they can be made in very small sizes.

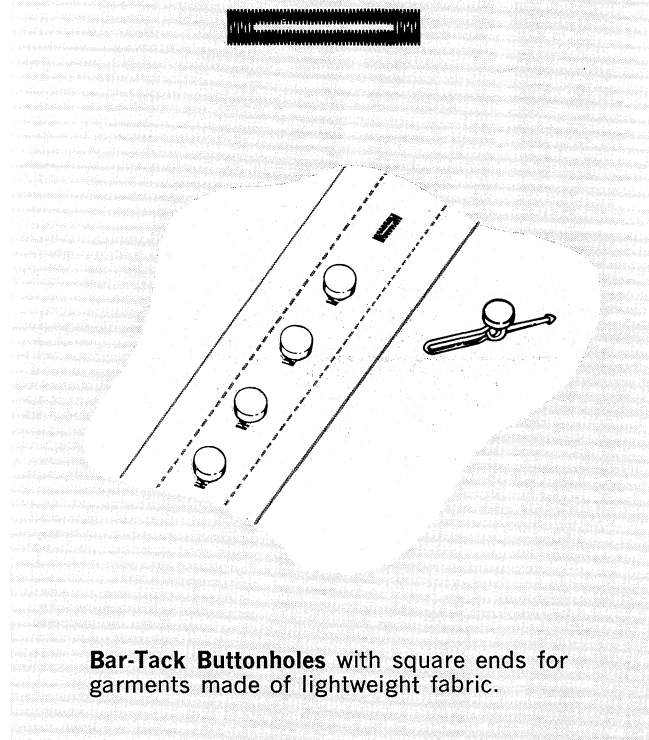
Turn to page 50 to learn how to make round-end buttonholes and page 52 for bar-tack buttonholes. On those pages, detailed instructions are given for making each buttonhole; but you will find the following information basic to both.



Buttonhole Beading in a Decorative Band



Round-End Buttonholes for suits, dresses, and blouses . . . just about everything.



Bar-Tack Buttonholes with square ends for garments made of lightweight fabric.

BUTTONHOLE POSITION

Accurate guidelines are essential to keep buttonholes at a uniform distance from the edge of the garment, evenly spaced, and on the grain of the material.

1. Mark the center line of the garment. This guideline can be made by hand basting. The space from the center line to the finished edge of the garment must be from three-quarters to once the diameter of the button. With this spacing, the button will not extend beyond the edge when the garment is buttoned. Make sure that the center line marking follows a lengthwise fabric thread.

2. Mark a position guideline for each buttonhole with hand basting.

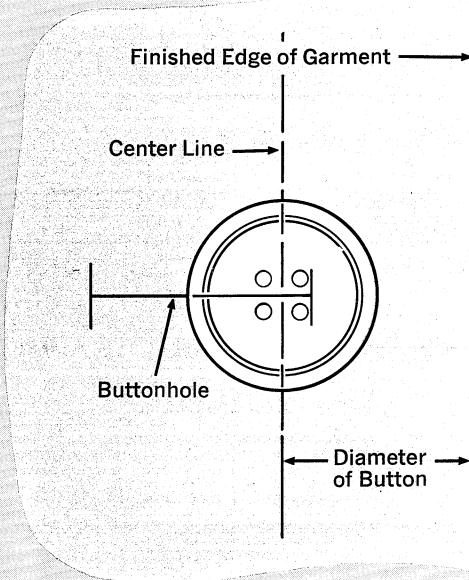
- **Horizontal** buttonholes are placed to extend $\frac{1}{8}$ inch beyond the center line of the garment, as illustrated, so that the buttons will be in the center of the figure when the garment is fastened. Horizontal buttonhole guidelines should follow a crosswise fabric thread and be longer than the finished length of the buttonhole. Mark ends of each buttonhole vertically. See page 50 for specific markings for round-end buttonholes and page 52 for bar-tack buttonholes.

- **Vertical** buttonholes are placed so that the center line of the garment is in the center of the buttonhole, as illustrated. Mark the ends of each buttonhole horizontally across the center line basting and use the center line marking as the buttonhole guide when stitching.

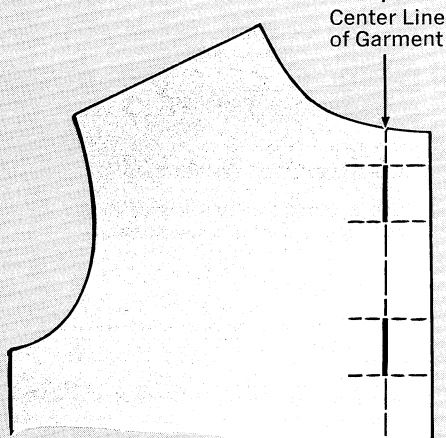
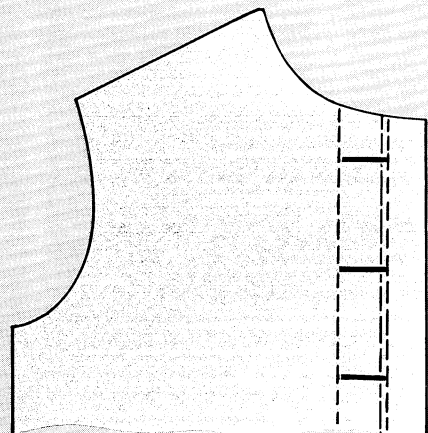
3. Additional reminders:

- Remember to mark and make buttonholes on the correct side of the garment. Buttonholes in women's and girls' clothes are on the right hand side; on men's and boys' wear on the left hand side.

- Spaces between buttonholes should be equal. When a line of buttonholes crosses the waistline (as on a coat or jacket), be sure that one buttonhole will fall exactly on the waistline. Then measure the other buttonhole markings from that point.



Horizontal Placement on Crosswise Grain



Vertical Placement on Lengthwise Grain

BUTTONHOLE LENGTH

A buttonhole should be just long enough to allow the button to slip through the opening without stretching it. You can estimate the proper buttonhole length by measuring the width plus the thickness of the button. To make sure the measurement is correct, cut a slit in a scrap of fabric the diameter of the button you intend to use. Increase length of opening until button slips through easily. This test is particularly advisable for buttons of unusual shape or thickness.

BUTTONHOLE INTERFACING

It is almost always wise to use an interfacing in the buttonhole area. An interfacing holds the fabric firmly so that a neat buttonhole may be stitched and keeps the finished buttonhole in shape. Interfacing is essential when the fabric is loosely woven or is a crepe or knit that stretches easily.

When planning your garment remember that both round-end and bar-tack buttonholes are stitched through three thicknesses of fabric (garment, interfacing, and facing) after the facing has been attached.

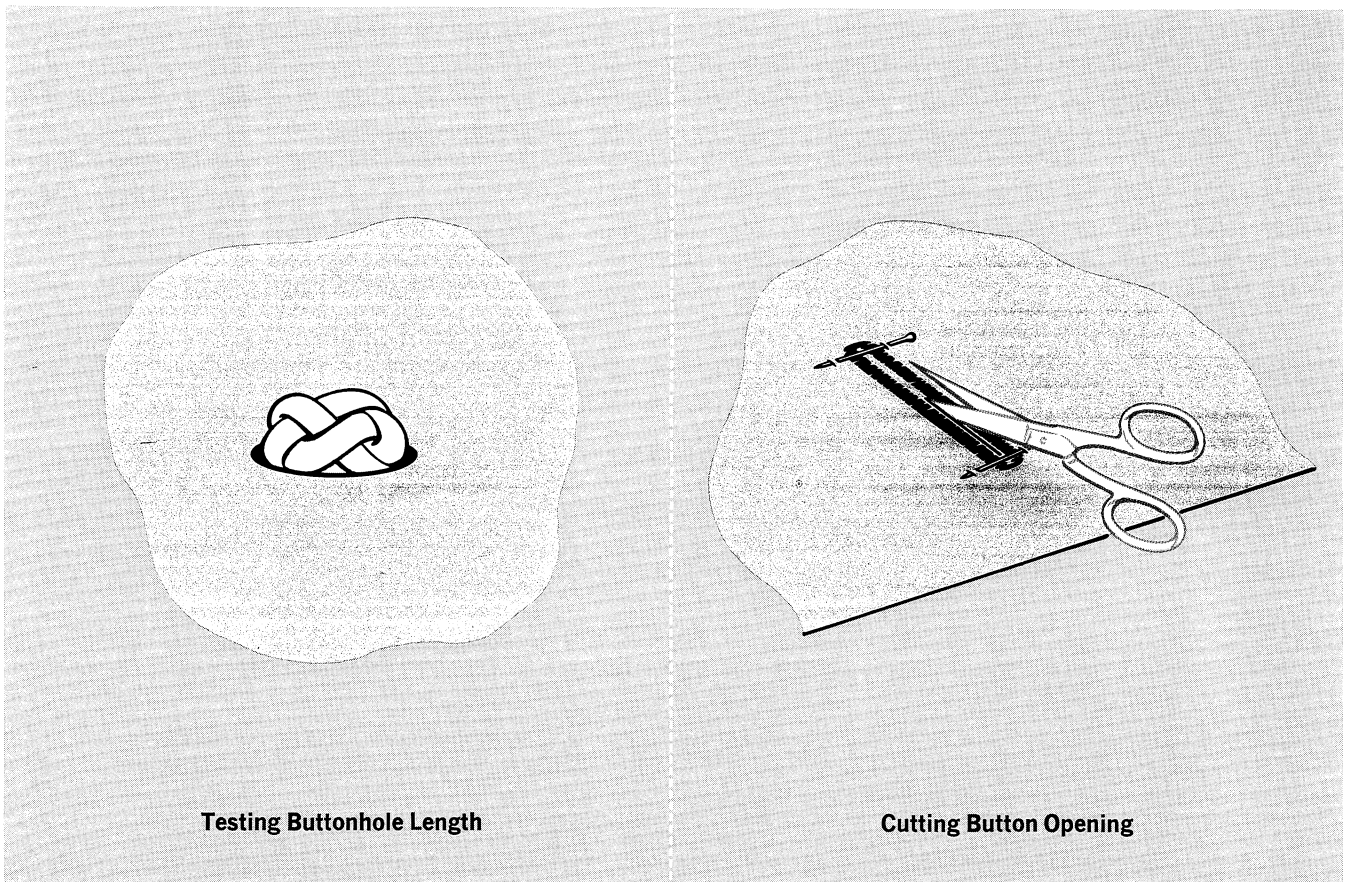
TEST SAMPLE

Always make a test buttonhole in a sample of your fabric to determine suitability of buttonhole style, buttonholing method, and machine settings. Be sure to duplicate the number of fabric layers in the garment and include interfacing if appropriate.

When you make your test buttonhole, choose a pressure adjustment that is suitable for the weight, texture, and weave of your fabric. Remember, too, that loosely woven and medium weight fabrics require buttonholes with wider side stitching than firmly woven or lightweight fabrics. Finally, check to see that the opening for the button can be cut without damaging buttonhole stitching.

CUTTING BUTTON OPENING

Use a pair of small sharp scissors to cut the button opening. Insert blade in center of buttonhole cutting space and cut from this point in either direction. Place a pin across the cutting space at each end of buttonhole to protect end stitching.

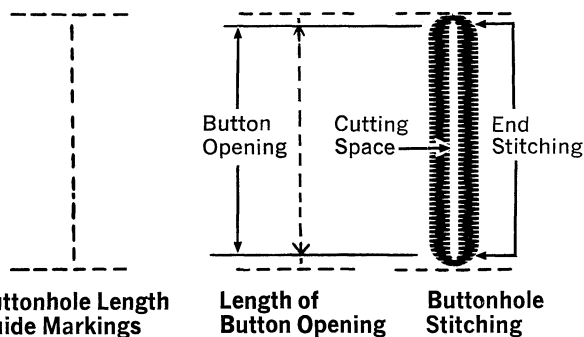
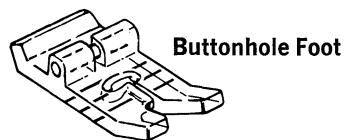


Testing Buttonhole Length

Cutting Button Opening

ROUND-END BUTTONHOLES

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag ()
- Stitch Width Selector: (▼)3
- Needle Position: (▼)R
- Stitch Length: ► (see instructions)
- Buttonhole Lever: (▼)
- Buttonhole Dial: (see instructions)
- Pressure Dial: Light 2-3
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Buttonhole Foot



Buttonhole Length

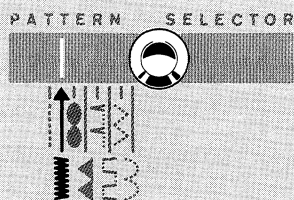
First decide how long the button opening must be. This will depend on the diameter and thickness of the button as explained on page 49. Then add 1/8 inch for end stitching (1/16 inch for each end of buttonhole.) The end-stitching allowance is approximate and should be increased slightly if the buttonhole is to be stitched twice. Fabric thickness and thread diameter will also vary end-stitching depths, so be sure to check measurements by making a test buttonhole. Mark the fabric as illustrated. See page 48 for additional buttonhole placement information.

Buttonhole Stitch Width

The stitch width setting **3**, designated by (▼) symbol, is an approximate setting; use it to make your test buttonhole. You may need to increase or decrease stitch width slightly to suit fabric, to arrive at more pleasing buttonhole proportions, or to change the width of the buttonhole cutting space. When making stitch width setting adjustment, remember that as stitch width is increased, the cutting space in the center of the buttonhole is decreased. Attach transparent buttonhole foot, and engage the built-in buttonhole mechanism of the machine by setting the selectors in the order shown below.

Selector Settings ▼

Set stitch pattern selector at (▲) setting.



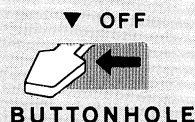
Set stitch width selector under (▼) symbol.

This stitch width setting is approximate. It may be increased or decreased slightly to suit the needs of the fabric or change the width of the cutting space.



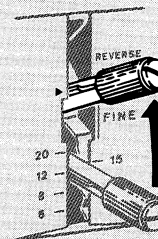
Move buttonhole lever from OFF to (▼) setting.

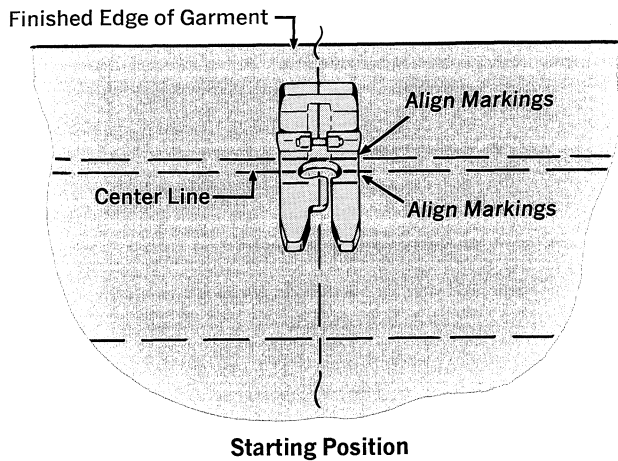
Always set this lever before positioning the stitch length selector.



Loosen thumb nut completely and move stitch length selector up (or down) toward (►) symbol until it locks into place.

Selector must be positioned after buttonhole lever is set in order to achieve a lock.





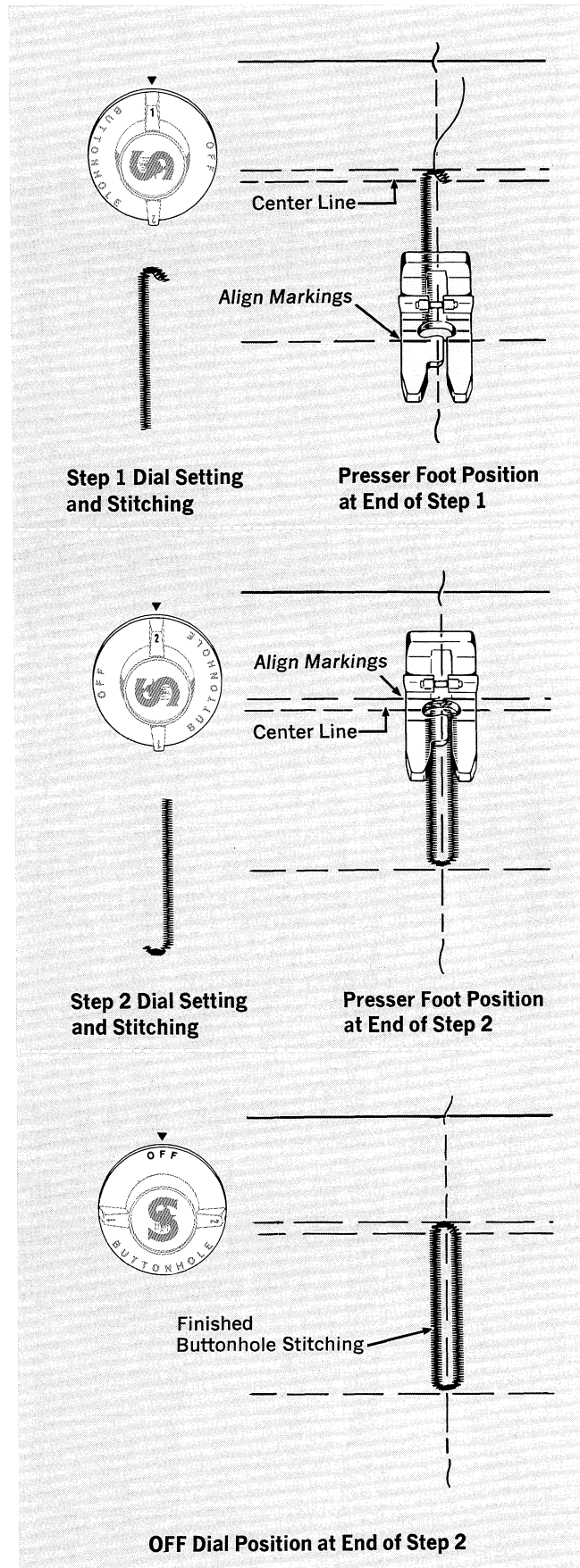
Starting Position

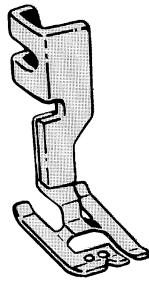
Procedure

1. Place garment under presser foot so that buttonhole position marking is centered.
2. Align *back* gauge line of buttonhole foot with end-of-buttonhole length marking. The center gauge line of foot and center line of garment will coincide, automatically positioning your buttonhole correctly, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch beyond the center line of the garment.
3. Lower the presser foot.
4. Turn buttonhole sequence dial to the right until setting **1** is engaged (audible click indicates engagement).
5. Stitch across the end and down left side of buttonhole. Stop stitching when *front* gauge line on buttonhole foot reaches the end-of-buttonhole guideline on garment.
6. Turn buttonhole sequence dial to the right until setting **2** is engaged (starts to click).
7. Stitch across the end and up right side of buttonhole. Stop stitching when *back* gauge line on buttonhole foot is in line with the end-of-buttonhole guideline on garment. Take one or two stitches if necessary to overlap stitching at starting point.
For a smooth, satiny appearance and greater durability, stitch around the buttonhole a second time by repeating the two-step dial sequence.
8. Remove work from the machine, clip thread ends and cut button opening with sharp scissors.

When buttonholes are completed, move buttonhole lever to **OFF** and re-set stitch length, stitch pattern and stitch width selectors. *Remember that the stitch length selector will remain locked as long as the buttonhole lever is engaged.*

The buttonhole sequence dial automatically rotates to the **OFF** position during second-step stitching.




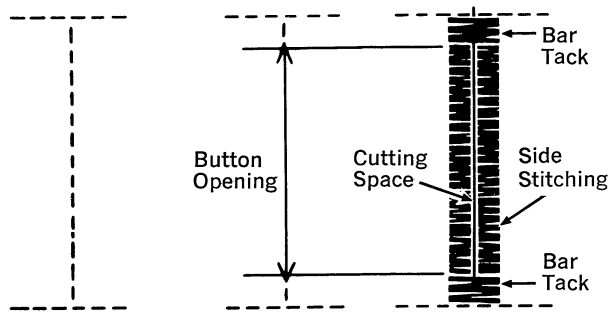


Special Purpose Presser Foot

BAR-TACK BUTTONHOLES

Plain Bar-Tack Buttonholes

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag ()
- Stitch Width Selector: (see below)
- Needle Position: L
- Stitch Length: FINE (above 20)
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Special Purpose
- Buttonhole Lever: OFF
- Buttonhole Dial: OFF



Buttonhole Length Guide Markings

Length of Button Opening

Buttonhole Stitching

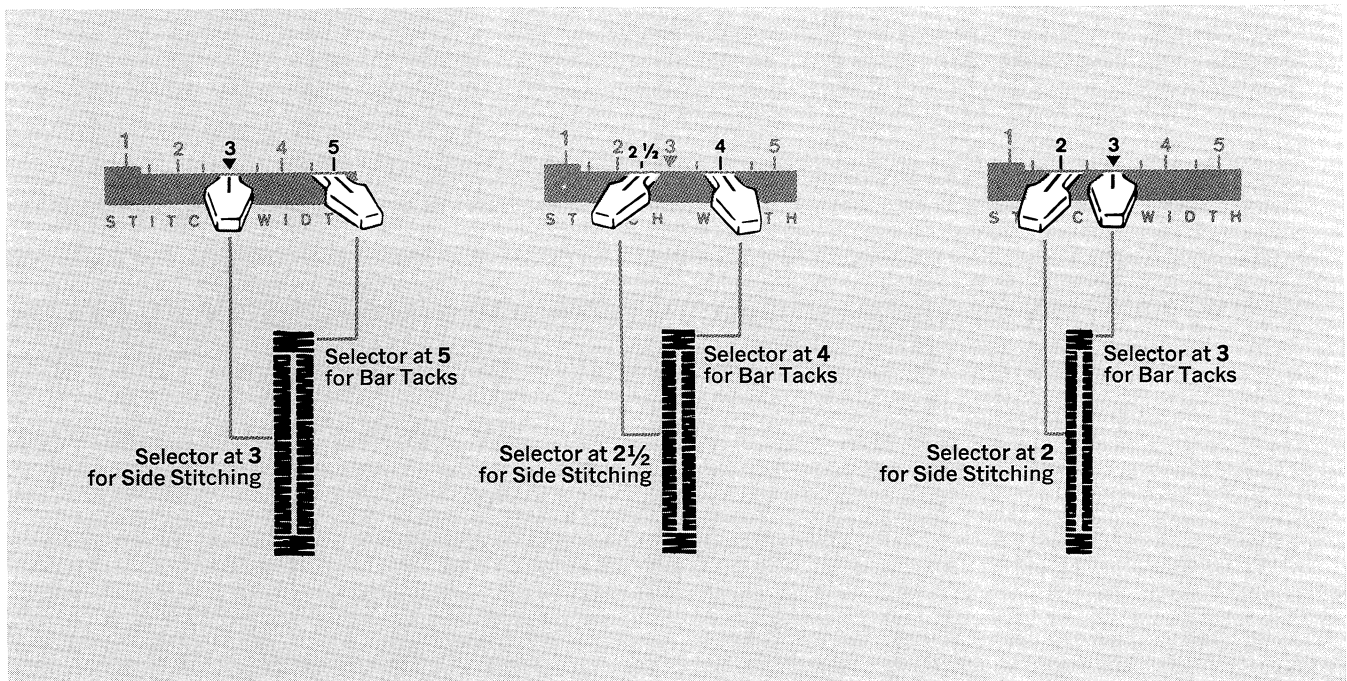
Buttonhole length:

First determine the length of the button opening. This will depend on the diameter and thickness of the button as explained on page 49. Then add at least $\frac{1}{8}$ inch ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch for each bar tack), and mark the fabric as illustrated. This bar-tack measurement is approximate; on some buttonholes, you may need to increase it to arrive at pleasing proportions.

Buttonhole stitch width:

Next, select the stitch width settings that you will need: one for side stitching and one for bar tacks. The three possible combinations are shown below.

Bar-tack buttonholes are not made with the built-in buttonhole facility of your machine, so be sure the buttonhole lever and buttonhole dial are turned *off* before you start to sew.



Procedure

Set stitch pattern selector at zig-zag (WWWWWWW), needle position selector at **L**, and stitch width selector on desired setting for side stitching of buttonhole. Place work under needle, aligning the center marking of buttonhole with the center score line of special purpose foot.

Side stitching: Position needle in fabric at point **A**. Lower foot and stitch to end of marking. Leave needle in fabric at point **B**. Raise foot and pivot work on needle. Lower foot. Take one stitch without changing width setting, bringing work to point **C**.

Bar tack: Adjust stitch width selector for bar tacks and take at least six stitches. Stop at point **D**.

Side stitching: Readjust stitch width selector for side stitching. Complete work to point **E**. Leave needle in fabric.

Final bar tack: Adjust stitch width selector for bar tacks, and take at least six stitches *in reverse*, ending at point **F**.

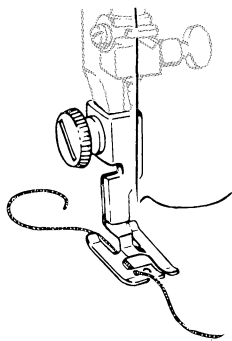
Fastening stitch: To secure stitching, move stitch width selector to **1** and take three stitches. Remove work, draw threads to underside, fasten, and trim. Cut opening for button with sharp scissors.

Corded Bar-Tack Buttonholes

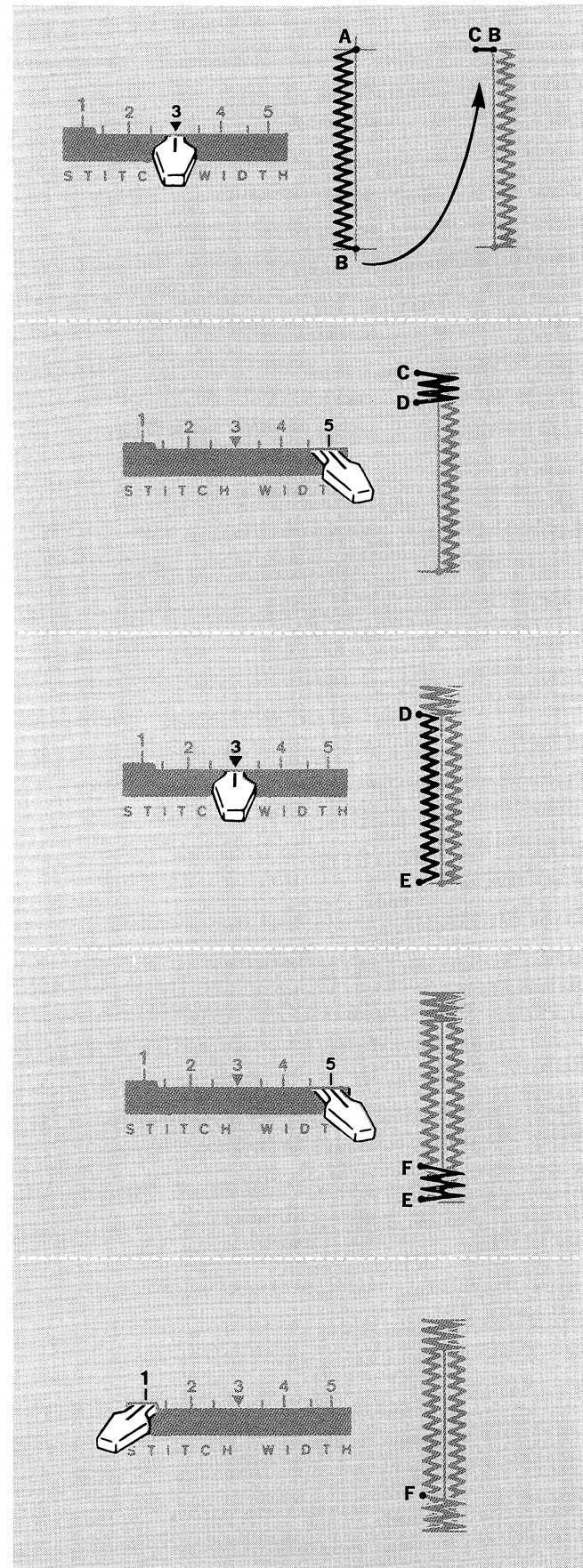
Soft threads used for embroidery and crocheting make suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes. A fine pearl cotton (size No. 8) or silk buttonhole twist is generally used.

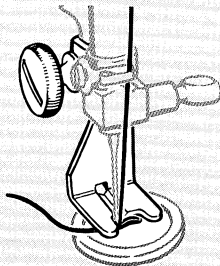
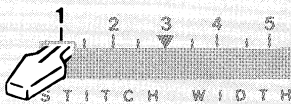
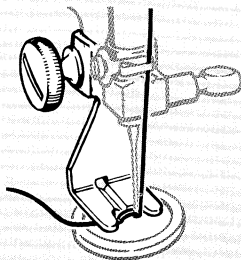
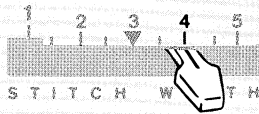
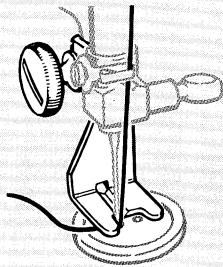
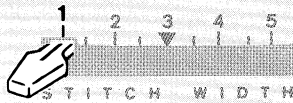
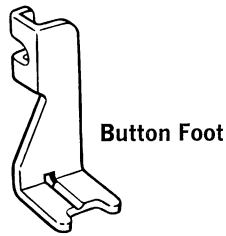
To thread the special purpose foot, lead the end of the cord *from above* through the left eyelet guide. Draw the cord *under* the cross bar to the back of the foot.

Proceed with stitching as for plain bar-tack buttonholes, but just before making the final bar tack, cut the filler cord close to the eyelet guide. Complete the bar tack and fasten buttonhole stitching as usual. Carefully trim cord ends.



Eyelet Threading for Corded Buttonholes





buttons

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag (WWWWWWW)
- Stitch Width Selector: 1 and 4
- Needle Position: L
- Throat Plate: General Purpose (**DARN** position)
- Presser Foot: Button Foot

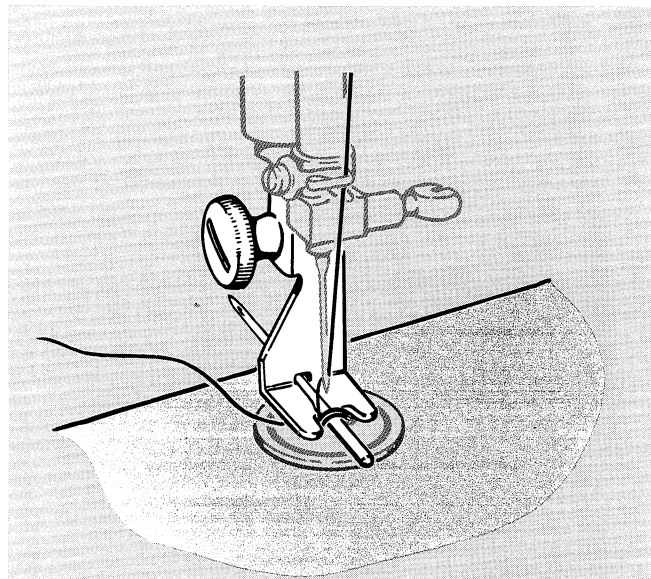
The space between the holes in the button determines the stitch width settings. The **1** setting must always be used to position the button and to fasten stitching. For buttons with standard hole spacing, use settings **1** and **4**. For buttons with unusual hole spacing, use setting **1** and increase or decrease the width setting (**4**) as necessary.

1. Set stitch pattern selector at zig-zag (WWWWWWW), needle position selector at **L**, and stitch width selector at **1**. Raise throat plate to **DARN** position. Position button under foot and lower the needle into center of left hole. Lower the presser foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until the needle rises out of button and is just above the foot.
2. Set stitch width selector at **4**. Then when you begin to stitch, the needle should enter the right hole of the button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches at this setting. End on the left side.
3. To fasten stitching, return to stitch width setting **1** and take about three stitches.

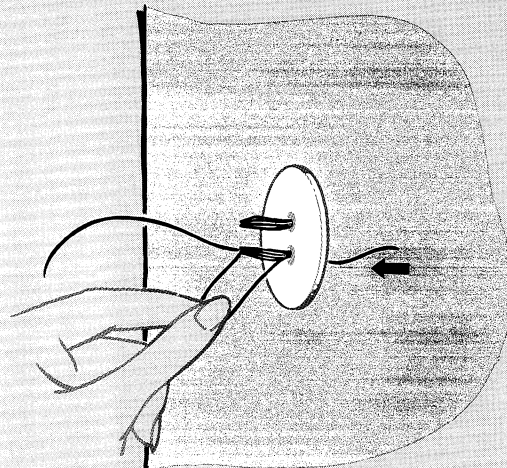
THREAD SHANK

In order to form a thread shank, you stitch over the blade of a regular machine needle. Buttons sewn on heavy fabrics or on coats and jackets should have thread shanks to make them stand away from the fabric.

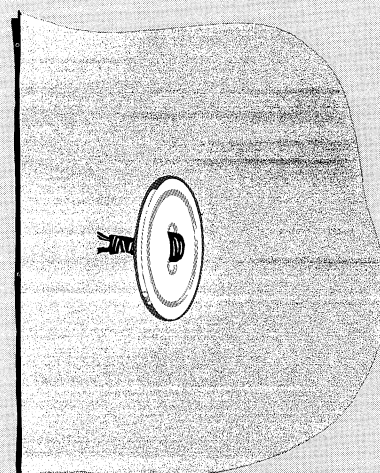
1. Position button by following step 1 of button sewing (page 54).
2. Slide needle through the groove of the button foot until the point emerges through the hole in the back of the foot. To form a longer shank, push the needle in further so you will stitch over the heavy end of the needle.
3. Set stitch width selector at **4**. Then, when you begin to stitch, the needle should enter the right hole of the button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches at this setting, ending on the left side.
4. To fasten stitching, return to stitch width **1** and take approximately three stitches.
5. After removing fabric from under presser foot, pull needle thread ends to the back of the button. Form a firm shank or stem between the button and the fabric by winding thread ends tightly around the attaching stitches. Fasten the thread ends securely.



Needle in Groove of Button Foot



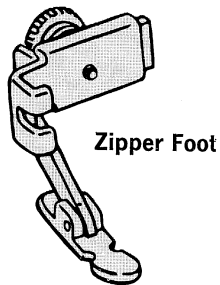
Pull Needle Threads to Back of Button



Thread Shank Completed

zippers

At your notions counter you will find many kinds of zippers which include detailed sewing instructions in the package. If you use the zipper foot, you will find it easy to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.



STRAIGHT STITCH ZIPPER INSERTION

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (-----)
- Stitch Width Selector: 1
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: 10 to 15
- Throat Plate: General Purpose or Straight Stitch
- Presser Foot: Zipper Foot

When the zipper is to the *right* of the needle:

1. Loosen the thumb screw at the back of the foot, and slide the foot to the *left* of the needle.
2. Check the position of the foot by lowering the needle into the side notch of the foot, making sure it clears the foot.
3. Lock the foot into position by tightening the thumb screw.

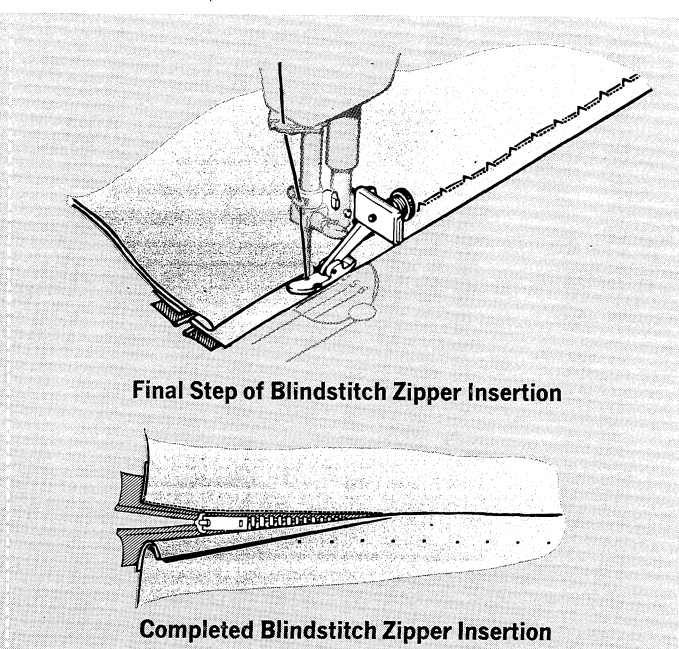
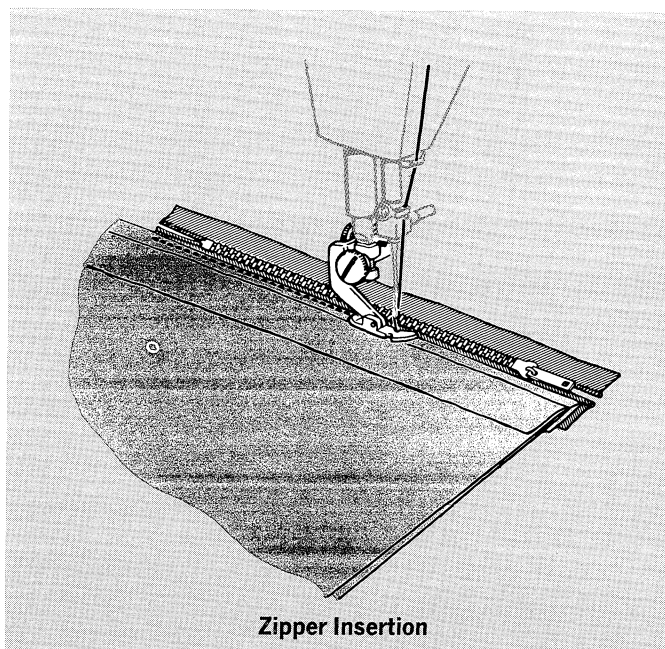
When the zipper is to the *left* of the needle, adjust the foot to the *right* of the needle in the same way.

BLINDSTITCH ZIPPER INSERTION

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Blindstitch (V V V)
- Stitch Width Selector: 2½ or 3
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: 12
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Zipper Foot

On chiffons, velvets, and sheer fabrics, you can blindstitch the final step of a zipper insertion to give a fine finish that is almost invisible.

1. Allow a ⅞-inch seam allowance.
2. Start the insertion in the regular way, but omit the final step.
3. Work from the right side of the garment and pin the zipper tape into position. Pin through all layers, smoothing the fabric as you pin.
4. Baste a line about ⅜ inch from the seam line to provide a guide for blindstitching. Remove pins.
5. Adjust zipper foot to proper side as described in "Straight Stitch Zipper Insertion."
6. Turn garment inside out.
7. Place zipper tape over feed and turn back the front section of the garment to the line of basting, creating a soft fold.
8. Adjust stitch width selector and position work so that the straight stitches go through the seam allowance and zipper tape, and the sideward stitches pierce a few threads of the fold.
9. Lower zipper foot and stitch slowly.
10. Remove basting and press.



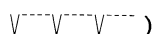
decorative touches

TOP STITCHING

A practical, simple way to accent the lines of a dress or coat is to place one or more rows of stitching along collars, lapels, facing edges, pockets, sleeves, etc. For a tailored look, use lines of straight stitching. For decorative interest, use decorative stitching. The seam guide will help you place the rows accurately. (See page 20 for instructions on attaching guide.)

SHELL EDGING

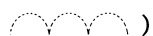
On soft, fine fabrics, shell edging makes an attractive finish for narrow hems or bias folds.

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Blindstitch ()
- Stitch Width Selector: **3** through **5**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

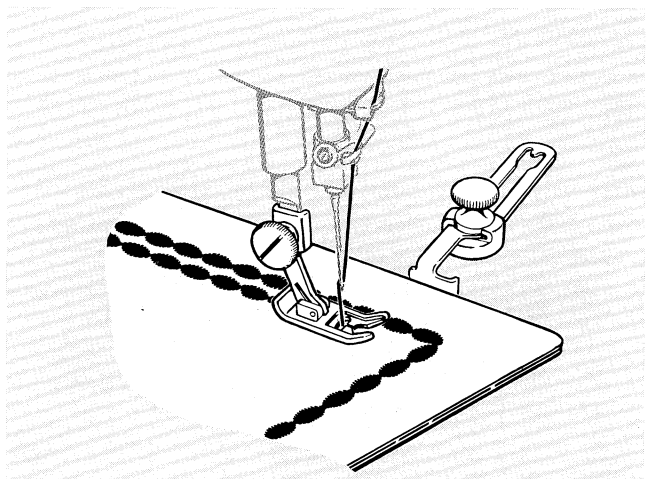
1. Make a test on a sample of your fabric to find the right thread tension, stitch length, and stitch width.
2. Place folded hem (basted, if necessary) or bias fold under presser foot, with hem or fold toward the left.
3. Stitch slowly, guiding fabric by hand so that the sideward stitches do not pierce the folded edge.

SCALLOPING

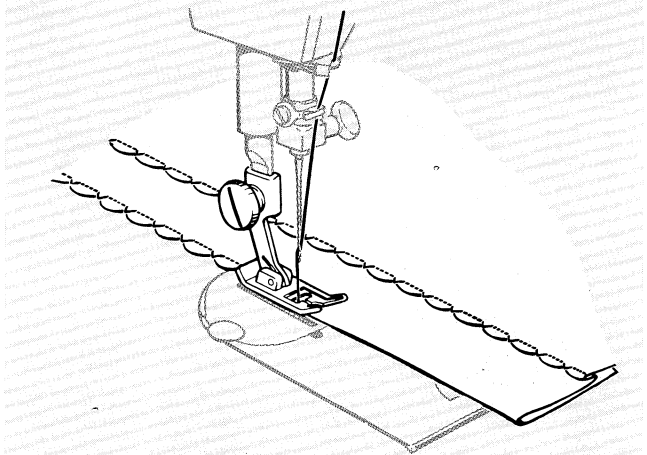
Scalloping adds interest to blouses, dresses, lingerie, and children's clothes. Scallops will be perfect in form and evenly spaced when you use the scallop stitch.

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Scallop ()
- Stitch Width Selector: **3** through **5**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: **10** to **15**
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

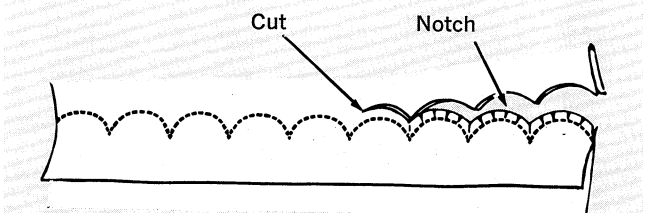
1. Place right sides of fabric together. (Shaped or bias edges should be interfaced.) Stitch scallops.
2. After stitching, trim seam allowance to 1/8 inch or less.
3. Clip points of scallops with scissors and, if necessary to make scallops lie flat, clip along curves.
4. Turn to the right side and gently push scallops out. Press flat.



Top Stitching



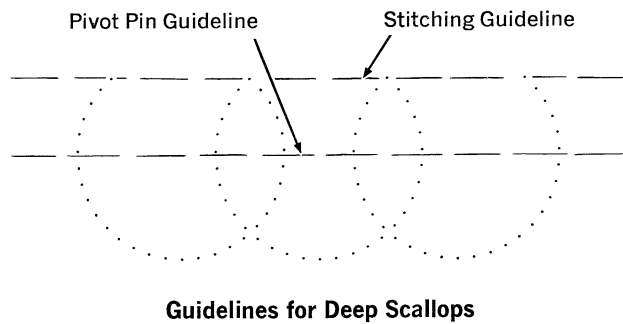
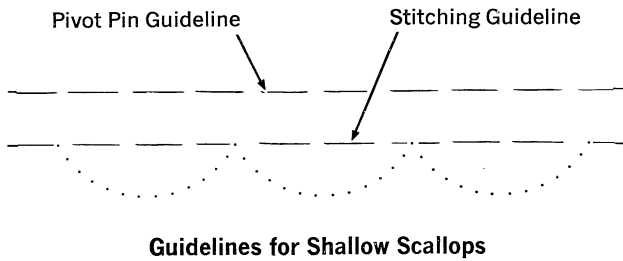
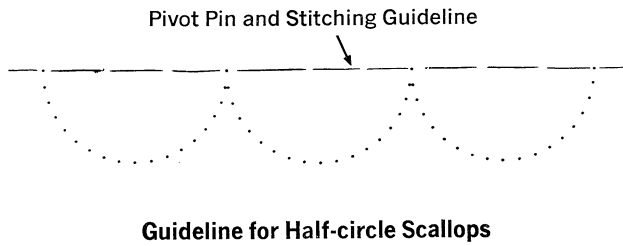
Shell Edging



Wrong Side of Scallop



Right Side of Scallop



Scalloping — Using the Circular Stitcher

You can vary the widths and depths of scallops by using the circular stitcher. Scallop width is determined by gauge setting (from two inches to ten inches), and proportionate scallop depth is controlled by guideline placement. Scallops outlined with zig-zag satin stitching or faced straight-stitched scallops make excellent edge finishes.

Preparation

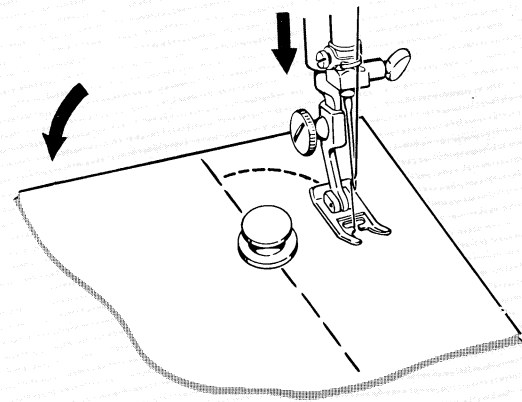
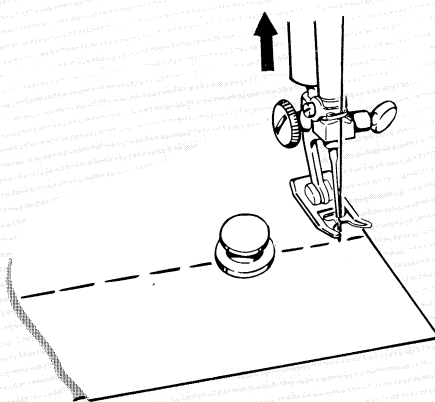
Remember to test your design beforehand and to use a backing on your fabric.

1. Baste a guideline on fabric for pivot pin placement. Scallops less than “half-circle” depth require the addition of a stitching guideline *below* the pivot pin basting; scallops more than “half-circle” depth require a stitching guideline *above* the pivot pin basting.
2. Mark center of first scallop at right end of pivot pin basting.
3. Set machine for stitch desired (straight, zig-zag satin stitching, or decorative stitch pattern). Use appropriate presser foot.

Stitching a scallop

1. Insert pivot pin through fabric at center marking for first scallop. Cap pivot pin.
2. Swing fabric under presser foot and turn hand wheel to position needle on stitching guideline to right of pivot pin.
3. Lower presser foot and stitch; stop when stitching reaches guideline.

Straight-Stitched Scallops for a Faced Edge



4. *Leave needle in fabric*, raise presser foot, and remove fabric from pivot pin.
5. Pivot fabric on needle in a clockwise direction, re-position pivot pin on pivot pin guideline to left of needle, and replace pivot pin cap. Lower the presser foot and stitch second scallop.

Repeat procedure, working from right to left across the work, positioning pivot pin and starting and ending stitches on their guidelines.

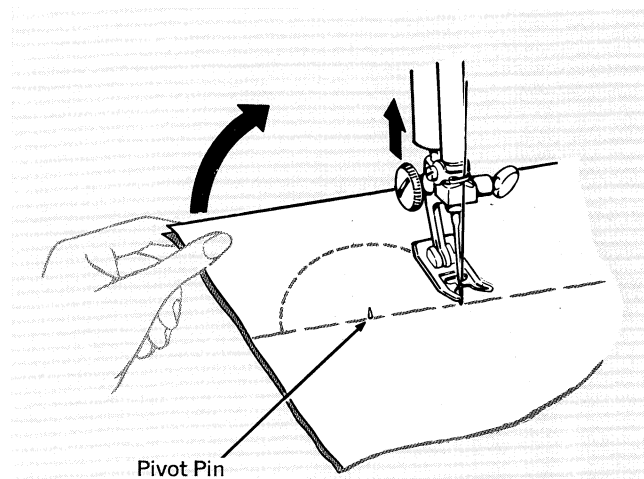
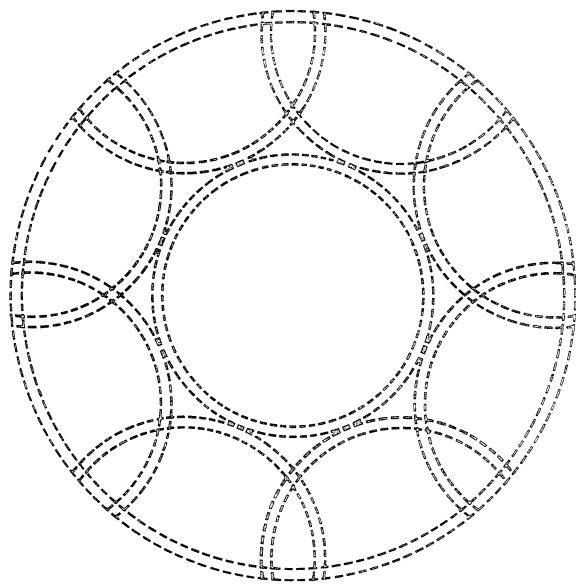
When scallops are formed with zig-zag stitching, the needle should be on the right side of the zig-zag swing when work is pivoted.

When scallops are straight stitched, as for a faced edge, remove fabric from pivot pin and turn hand wheel to take a single stitch across the base of each scallop before pivoting the work so that the corners between the scallops can be clipped and turned readily.

After stitching, finish work appropriately.

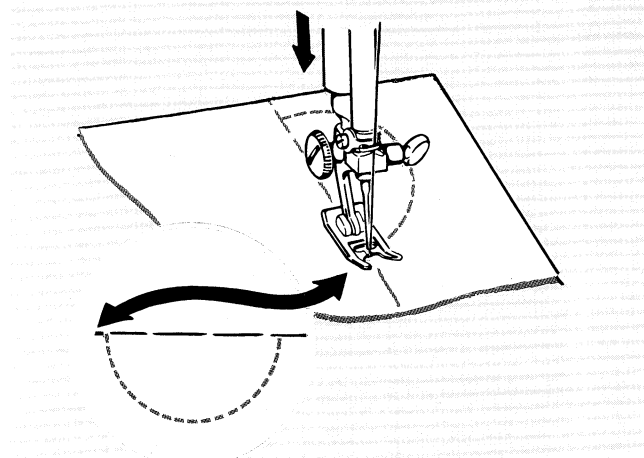
TWIN-NEEDLE CIRCULAR DESIGNS

Circular stitching and twin-needle stitching may be combined to produce an infinite variety of decorative touches, such as the straight-stitch sample illustrated. Simply follow the instructions for twin-needle stitching beginning on page 31 and basic instructions for circular stitching on page 34.

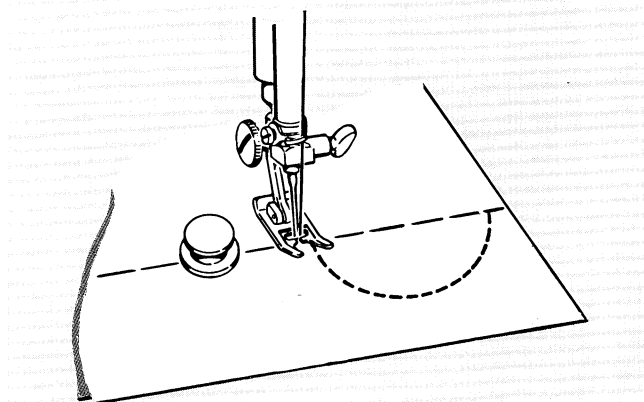


Pivot Pin

Remove Fabric from Pin and Pivot



Take One Stitch and Pivot



Start Second Scallop

APPLIQUE

Applique adds beauty and interest to clothes and household items. Either contrasting or self fabric can be used effectively.

The stitch most commonly used in appliqueing is a plain zig-zag stitch, closely spaced to form a satin stitch. The width of this stitch can be varied to accommodate fabrics of different weaves and textures. The pyramid and ball stitch patterns can also be used to applique with decorative stitching. Circular stitching lends itself to applique, and you will find an interesting treatment of this on the following page.

To prepare for appliqueing, make a sample to help you decide which of the following two methods is the most appropriate for your fabric and design.

- Position the design
- Baste it to the fabric
- Attach special purpose presser foot (and general purpose throat plate)

Method #1

1. Set stitch pattern and stitch width selectors for desired applique stitch. Set stitch length selector on **FINE** (above **20**).
2. Outline the entire design with applique stitching.
3. Trim any excess fabric on the outer edges of the stitching. Remove basting.

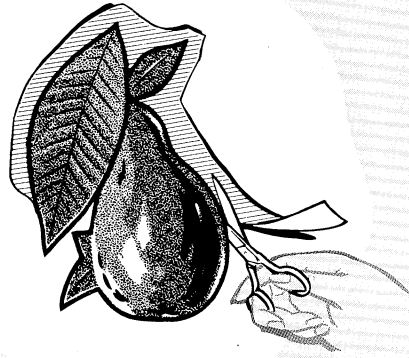
Method #2

1. Adjust selectors for straight stitching.
2. Outline the entire design with a short stitch.
3. Trim raw edges to the stitching.
4. Readjust selectors for stitch pattern and width desired, and set stitch length selector on **FINE**.
5. Stitch, following the straight stitch outline. This step will produce a smooth overedged finish, with no raw edges to be trimmed. Remove basting.

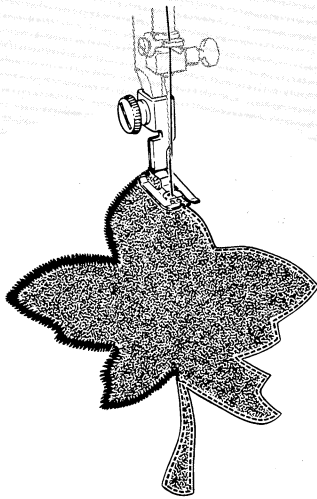
Corded Applique

Corded applique, which gives a raised, three-dimensional effect, is a particularly attractive finish for lace applique.

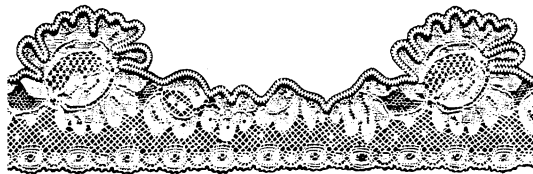
Follow either Method #1 or #2, described above, but first insert a cord of gimp, crochet thread, or buttonhole twist into the center eyelet on the special purpose presser foot, as instructed under "Inside Seams," page 41.



Method #1 — Trimming after Stitching



Method #2 — Stitching after Trimming



Corded Lace Applique

Applique with the Circular Stitcher

Interesting effects can be created when fabric is appliqued in a series of interlocking circles and trimmed to give contrast and depth. The fabric chosen for applique should be different from the base fabric in color, texture, or weave. Use the circular stitcher with the machine settings and accessories recommended for applique method #1 on the previous page. See page 34 for instructions on attaching and using the circular stitcher.

Preparation

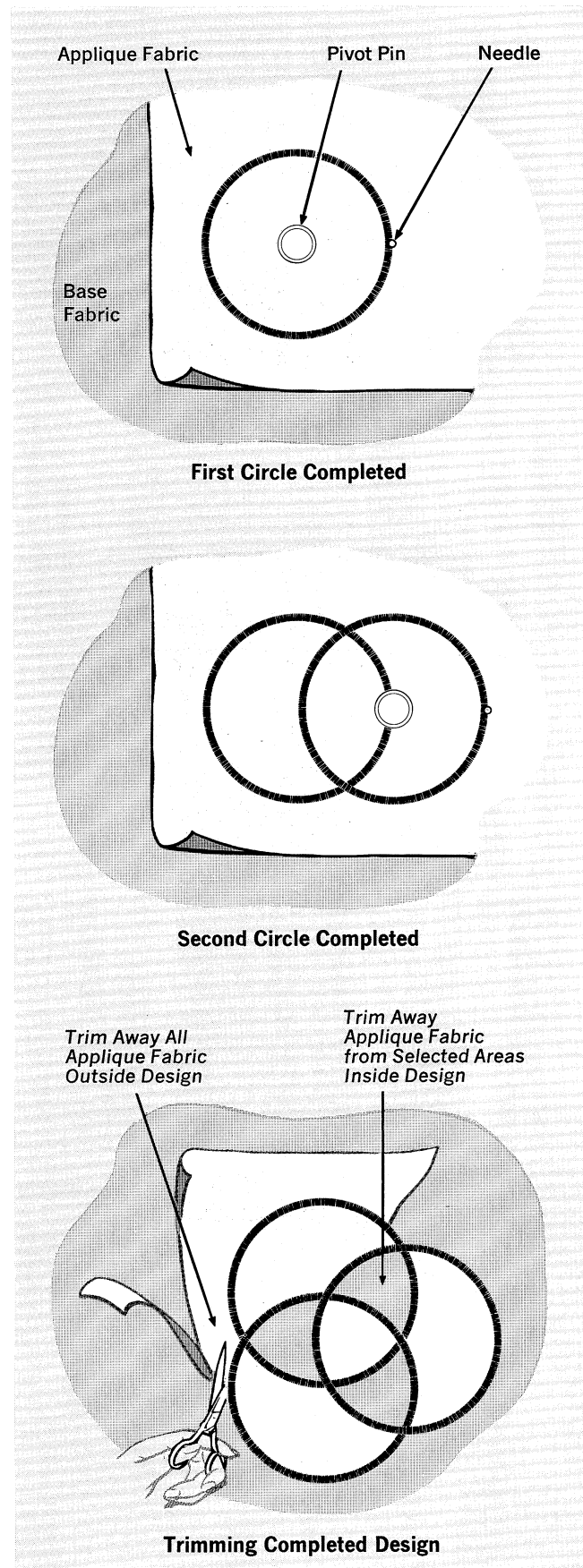
Remember to test your design beforehand and to use a backing on your fabric or place it in a hoop.

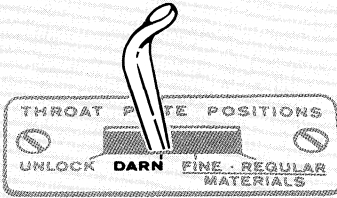
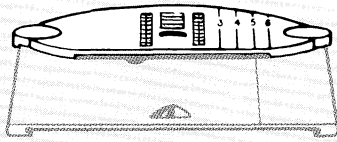
1. Cut applique fabric large enough to accommodate entire design.
2. Mark location of center of first circle on base fabric.

Appliqueing

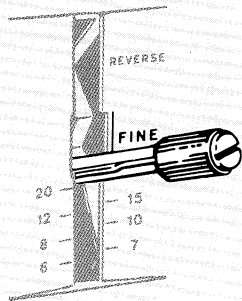
1. Insert pivot pin through base fabric at center of circle mark; place layer of applique fabric over pivot pin and cap pin.
2. Stitch complete circle through both fabric layers.
3. Position pivot pin anywhere on edge of first circle; stitch second circle.
4. Locate pivot pin where circles overlap and stitch third circle.
5. Trim away all applique fabric on the outer edge of the three circles.
6. Trim away applique fabric layer from selected areas inside the circles to give form to the design.

Trim close to stitching, taking care not to damage base fabric underneath while trimming applique layer.

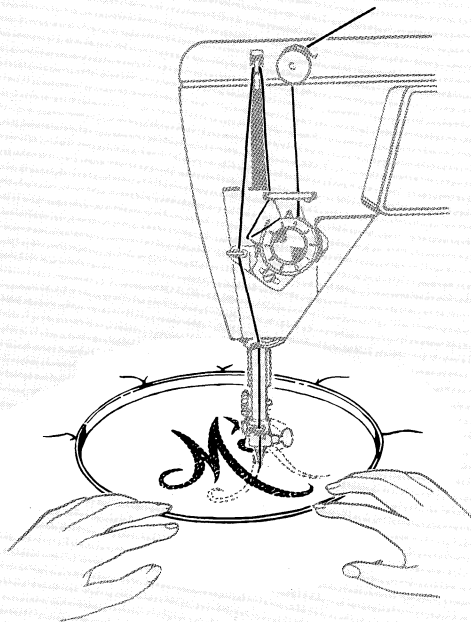




Throat Plate in DARN Position



Stitch Length Selector in FINE Area



Free-motion Monogram

EMBROIDERY

A Word about Free-Motion Stitching

In free-motion stitching, you sew without a presser foot and instead control fabric movement (and hence stitch length) yourself, by means of an embroidery hoop. Either a straight or a zig-zag stitch setting can be used. Because you can move the hoop in any direction — forward or backward, from side to side, and even diagonally — free-motion stitching is extremely useful for intricate embroidery designs. On the other hand, it is equally useful for that most humdrum but necessary task, darning.

If you are **embroidering**, you can vary the length of stitches simply by moving the hoop faster or slower. The faster you move it, the more open the stitches will be. A slow hoop movement will produce closely packed stitches. You can also vary the width of the stitches, from a hairline to the full width of whatever stitch width setting you have chosen, simply by moving the hoop. If you move it sideways and stitch in a horizontal line, you will get a hairline; if you move it forward or backward and stitch in a vertical line, you will get full stitch width. Thus you can produce a ribbon-like effect in script lettering or create delicate flower designs. This takes practice, but you can achieve some lovely effects that look much like hand embroidery. See following pages for specific directions.

For **darning**, the embroidery hoop used in free-motion stitching enables you to hold the fabric taut — a real advantage when your fabric is lightweight or soft and thus is likely to pucker. See page 68 for directions.

Preparing for Free-Motion Stitching

1. Get an embroidery hoop large enough to encompass the entire design or area to be darned.
2. Remove presser foot.
3. Raise throat plate to **DARN** position.
4. Raise stitch length selector to **FINE** area.

Monograms and Motifs

Many of the decorative stitch patterns can be used for monograms or motifs — for adding a personal touch to a blouse collar, for example, or for initialing household linens. You can buy designs — or create them yourself.

Stitching a monogram or motif

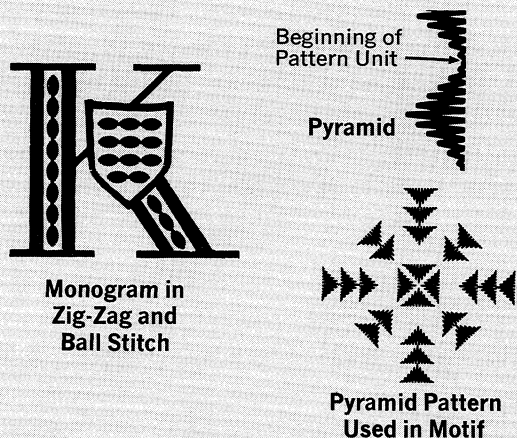
- Stitch Pattern Selector:
for zig-zag stitching (W W W W W W W W W W)
See page 5 for decorative stitches
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** through **5**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: **FINE** (above **20**)
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: Special Purpose

1. Make a sample first to determine suitability of stitch pattern and find the right stitch length and width, thread tension, and pressure.
2. Transfer the design (by tracing, usually) to the right side of the fabric.
3. If the fabric is soft or loosely woven, baste a backing of lawn or organdy onto the wrong side.
4. After stitching, trim the backing close to the stitching.

Finding the beginning of the pattern unit

When you use decorative stitch patterns in a motif, always start stitching at the beginning of a pattern unit — that is, at the beginning of the pyramid, ball, or whatever pattern you are using. To find the beginning:

1. On a scrap of material, stitch until you come to the end of a complete pattern unit. Now you are ready to start stitching at the beginning of the next unit.
2. Raise presser foot and remove scrap.
3. Position motif under needle; lower presser foot; and stitch.



Script Lettering

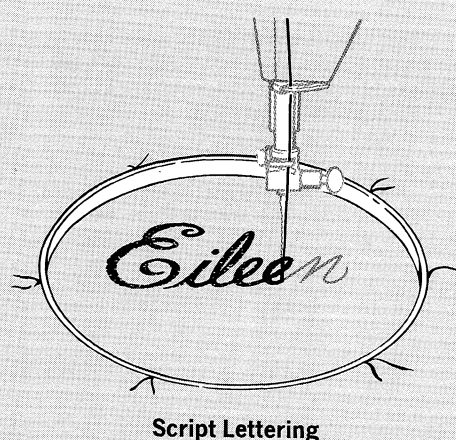
- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag (W W W W W W W W W W)
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** through **5**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: **FINE** (above **20**)
- Throat Plate: General Purpose (**DARN** position)
- Presser Foot: None

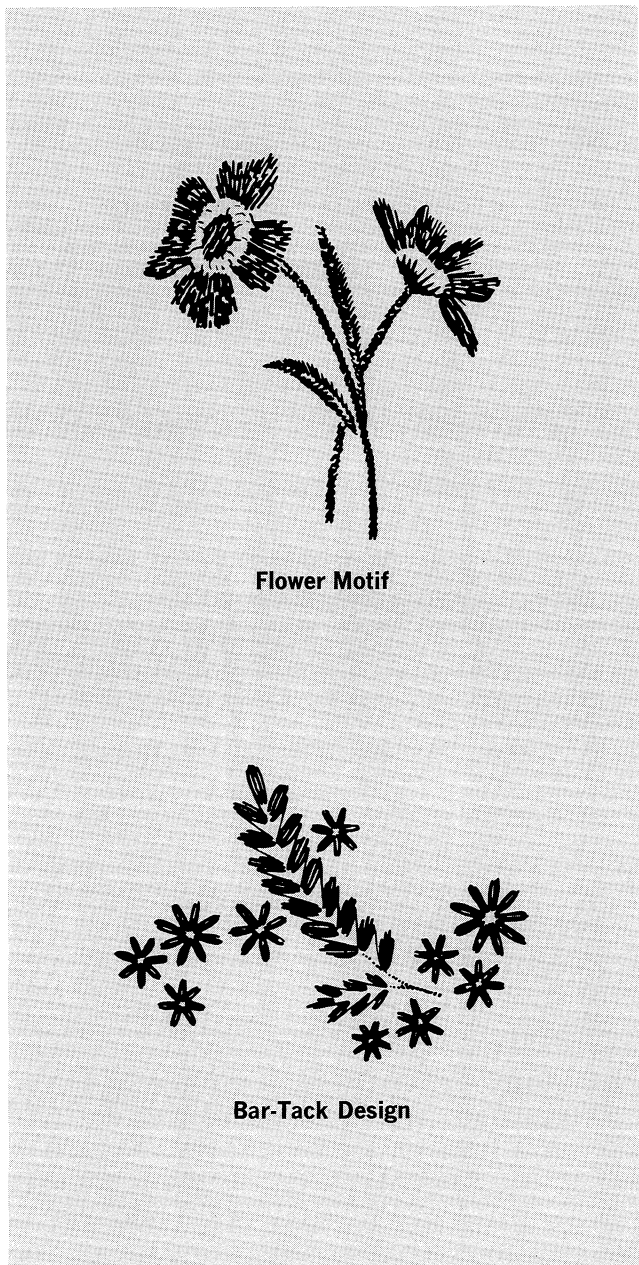
If you wish to embroider a whole name, you can do so by free-motion stitching.

1. Always make a sample first to find the right stitch settings and spacing.
2. Trace or mark lettering on right side of fabric.
3. If the fabric is soft or loosely woven, add an underlay of crisp lawn or organdy.
4. Place work in embroidery hoop large enough to encompass the entire work design. Be sure fabric is held taut.
5. Position work under needle and lower the presser bar to engage tension.
6. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand and turn hand wheel toward you to bring bobbin thread up through fabric at start of design. Hold both threads to start stitching.
7. Stitch, following outline of lettering. Maintain an even rate of speed so that stitches are uniformly spaced.

To produce a close stitch, move the hoop slowly; to produce an open stitch, move the hoop more rapidly.

To shade the lettering from wide to narrow stitching, turn the work slightly so that you will be moving it at an angle as you stitch.






Flower Motif

Bar-Tack Design

Flower Embroidery

Whether you have artistic ability or not, with your *Touch & Sew* sewing machine and a little practice you will be able to embroider flowers on table linens, pillow covers, and other home decorations, as well as on dresses and blouses. If you have designing skill, you will enjoy creating your own patterns. Otherwise, you can buy attractive transfer patterns.

-
- Stitch Pattern Selector: Zig-Zag ()
 - Stitch Width Selector: 2 through 5
 - Needle Position: C
 - Stitch Length: FINE (above 20)
 - Throat Plate: General Purpose (DARN position)
 - Presser Foot: None
-

Prepare the machine and your fabric in the same way as for free-motion script lettering (page 63). On your test sample, try out different stitch width settings to determine the one or more best suited to your design.

When filling in outlines, place stitches in parallel lines, shifting the direction of the hoop movement as appropriate to the design. For a smooth satin stitch that will catch the light, place the parallel stitches close together, moving the hoop slowly and steadily. For an irregular texture, move the hoop more rapidly, allowing some stitches to overlap.

A series of bar tacks can be used to form spray-like leaves or flowers. This technique adds variety and lightness to many designs. Leaves and petals formed in this way may carry the thread from one bar tack to the next. The carrying thread eliminates tying of thread ends.



Flower, Leaf, and Bud Design


Geometric Flowers Made with the Circular Stitcher

Large geometric flowers, two to ten inches across, can be made by using the circular stitcher. Designs are based on the repeat of a simple three-petal figure. Basic shapes can be given dimension with fabric applique and additional interest with stitch pattern decoration (as illustrated).

Preparation

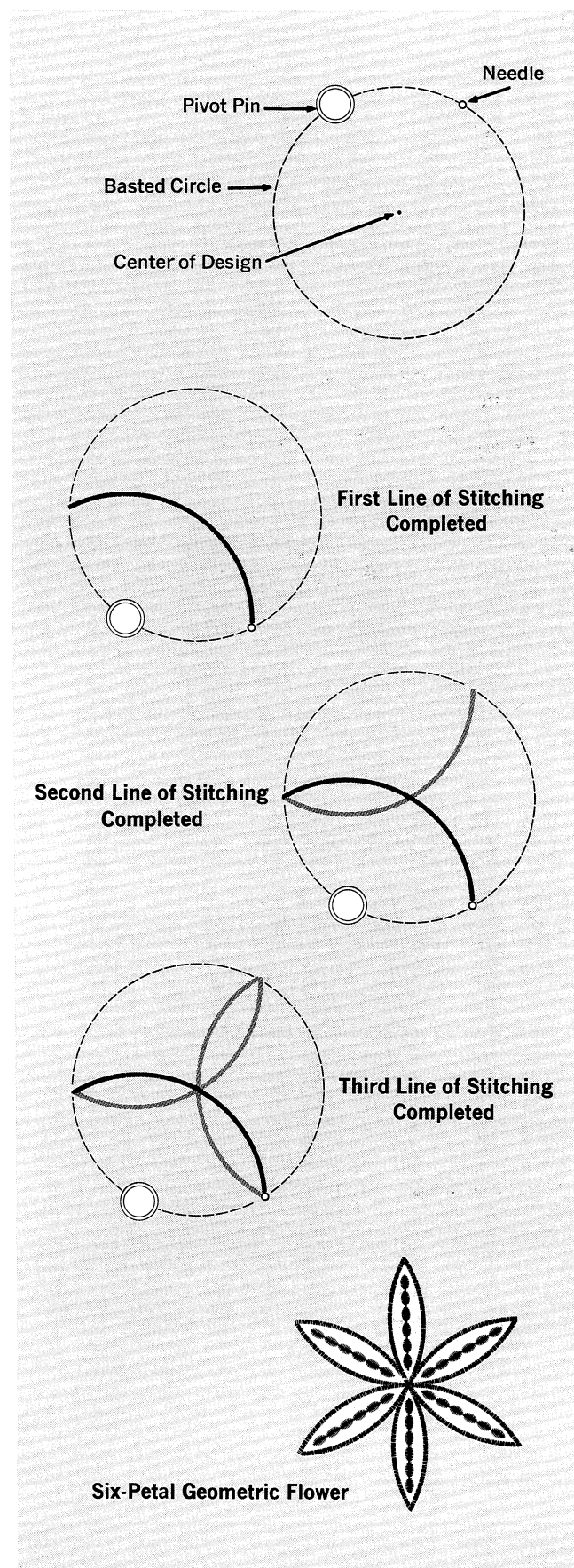
Remember to test your design beforehand and to use a backing on your fabric.

1. Mark the location of the flower center on the right side of the fabric.
2. Machine baste, using the straight stitch setting with the stitch length at 6, a circle of foundation stitching of the size desired for the flower. Hand baste circle if fabric retains needle punctures.

- **Stitch Pattern Selector:**
for zig-zag stitching ()
See page 5 for decorative stitches
- **Stitch Width Selector:** 3 for flower petals
2 through 5 for decorative stitches
- **Needle Position:** C
- **Stitch Length:** FINE (above 20)
- **Throat Plate:** General Purpose
- **Presser Foot:** Special Purpose
- **Circular Stitcher**

Stitching petals

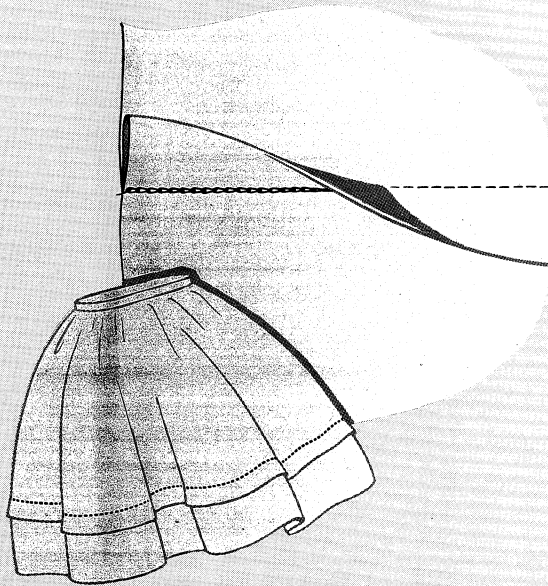
1. Set machine for zig-zag satin stitching.
2. Insert pivot pin at any point on the basted circle and cap pin.
3. Swing fabric around (clockwise) under presser foot and position needle at edge of circle; lower presser foot and stitch in an arc across the circle ending at the basted circle line.
4. Leave needle in the fabric (on the right zig-zag swing) where the stitching meets the circle; raise presser foot and remove fabric from pivot pin.
5. Rotate work *on the needle* in a clockwise direction and reposition pivot pin on edge of circle. Recap pin, lower the presser foot, and stitch across circle again. Repeat steps 4 and 5 until a three-petal motif is completed.
6. The same three-petal figure is repeated to make six-petal and twelve-petal designs. After each three-petal sequence is completed, the pivot pin is positioned at end of previously stitched petal.
7. Remove circle of basting and press.



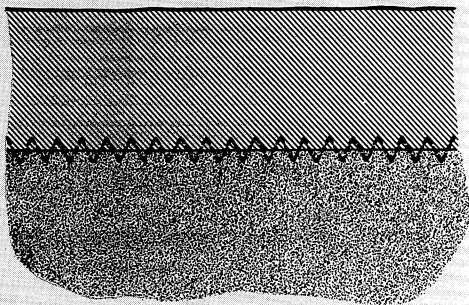
keeping up appearances

GROWTH AND SHRINKAGE TUCKS

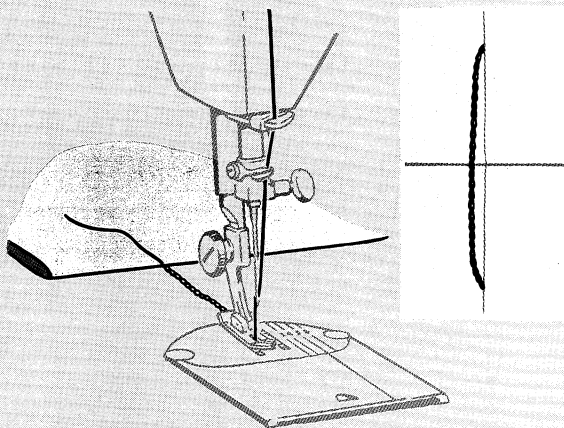
Tucks are frequently put into curtains, linings, and children's clothes to allow for the child's growth or fabric shrinkage. "Letting down" is no longer a chore when tucks are chainstitched. Simply unlock the last loop of the chain formed on the underside of the tuck and pull out the stitching. Turn to page 35 for more information on chainstitching.



Growth and Shrinkage Tucks




Blanket Binding



Belt Carriers and Stay Chains

BLANKET BINDING

Often you can make an old blanket look almost new by replacing the binding.



- Stitch Pattern Selector: Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag ()
- Stitch Width Selector: 5
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: 15 to 20
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

1. Remove worn binding.
2. Baste new binding securely.
3. Reduce pressure (on pressure dial) and increase stitch length if necessary, so that blanket feeds freely.
4. Stitch, and remove basting.


BELT CARRIERS AND STAY CHAINS

Stay chains (sometimes called French tacks) and belt loops, normally time-consuming hand-worked detail finishes, can now be quickly chainstitched. To produce a chain, place the first stitch in the fabric. Stitch off fabric and continue stitching until a sufficient length of chain is produced. Thread chain through an embroidery or darning needle and tack to garment or lining. A stitch length setting of 12 is recommended. Turn to page 35 for more information on chainstitching.

MENDING

Many of the zig-zag stitch patterns are just as useful for mending as they are for creative sewing. The multi-stitch zig-zag () forms a firm, flexible bond for repairing tears, for reinforcing, or for replacing elastic. The plain zig-zag () is useful for making bar tacks to repair lingerie.

Tears


- Stitch Pattern Selector:
Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag ()
- Stitch Width Selector: **2** through **5**
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Length: About **20** or to suit fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

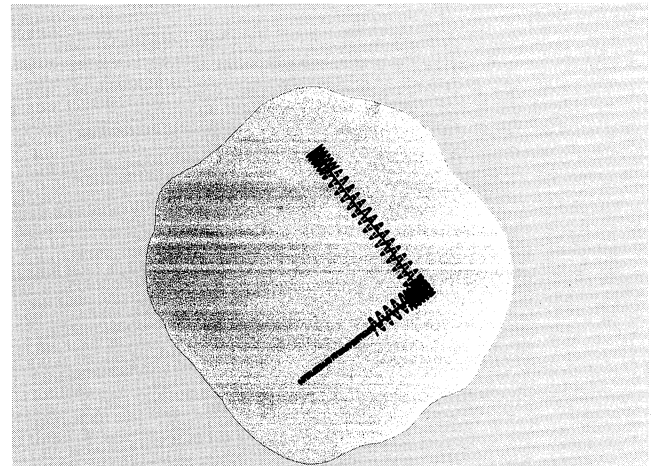
1. Trim ragged edges.
2. Place underlay on the wrong side of tear for reinforcement. (It is best not to baste or pin the underlay since you will be bringing the edges of the tear together in the next step.)
3. Stitch on the right side, bringing the edges of the tear together.
4. Shorten stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.
5. Trim underlay.

Elastic

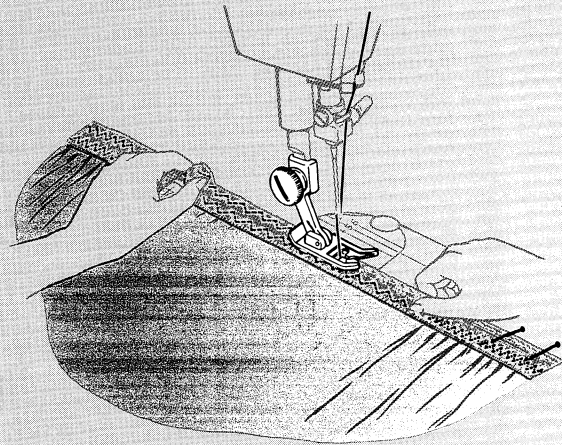
1. When replacing waistline elastic use the same settings and accessories as for “Tears” above.
2. Fit elastic for desired snugness at waistline, allowing one inch for joining. Lap the ends and join with multi-stitch zig-zag.
3. Divide the elastic band and garment waistline into quarters. Lap the elastic over the fabric and pin the two together at these intervals. Place pins at right angles to the stitching line.
4. Take a few stitches to anchor elastic to fabric, then hold the elastic taut as you stitch so that it will remain stretchable after stitching is completed.

Bar Tacks

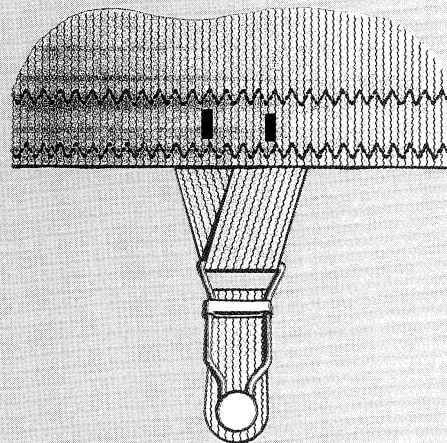
Use a plain zig-zag () stitch at satin-stitch length to bar-tack garters, pockets, zippers, shoulder straps, etc.



A Tear Mended with Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag



Replacing Elastic with Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag



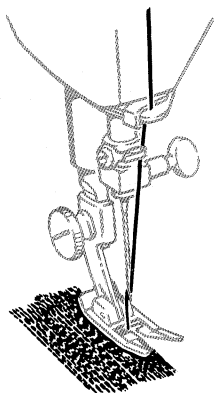
Bar Tacks

DARNING

Worn or torn spots on children's clothes, knits, and household linens can be darned effortlessly and quickly with little practice. You may choose to darn either with or without an embroidery hoop. When greater control is needed, free-motion stitching with an embroidery hoop is usually best.

Without Embroidery Hoop

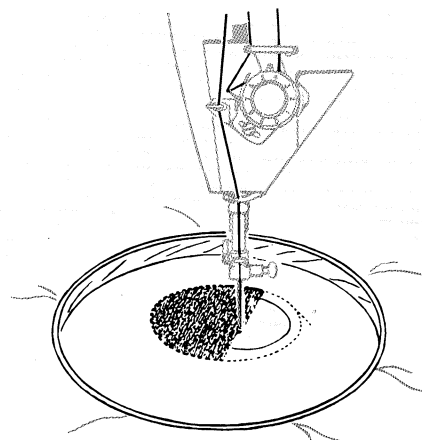
- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (-----)
 - Stitch Width Selector: **1**
 - Needle Position: **C**
 - Stitch Length: **10 to 15**
 - Throat Plate: General Purpose
 - Presser Foot: General Purpose
 - Pressure Dial: **DARN**
1. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
 2. Place area to be darned under presser foot.
 3. Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately drawing fabric toward you and pulling it *gently* away from you.
 4. Continue this forward and backward motion as you fill the area with parallel lines of stitching.
 5. For additional strength, cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.



Darning without Embroidery Hoop

With Embroidery Hoop

- Stitch Pattern Selector: Straight Stitch (-----)
 - Stitch Width Selector: **1**
 - Needle Position: **C**
 - Stitch Length: **FINE** (above **20**)
 - Throat Plate: Straight Stitch (**DARN** position)
 - Presser Foot: None
1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
 2. Center worn section in embroidery hoop.
 3. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.
 4. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.
 5. Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement.
 6. Stitch across opening, moving hoop under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.
 7. When opening is filled, cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.



Darning with Embroidery Hoop

cleaning, oiling, and lubricating the machine

How often you will need to clean, oil, and lubricate your machine will depend on how often you use it and where you keep it. The following general guidelines assume that you will be sewing two or three times a week. But if you use the machine continuously, clean and oil it daily. Or if you keep it in a very warm or damp place, oil and lubricate it more frequently than the guidelines suggest.

EVERY WEEK OR SO

Remove lint or fluff from exposed parts. (As a matter of fact, you will be able to see the lint and fluff gathering on these parts, and we recommend that you remove them *immediately*.)

With a soft cloth, clean:

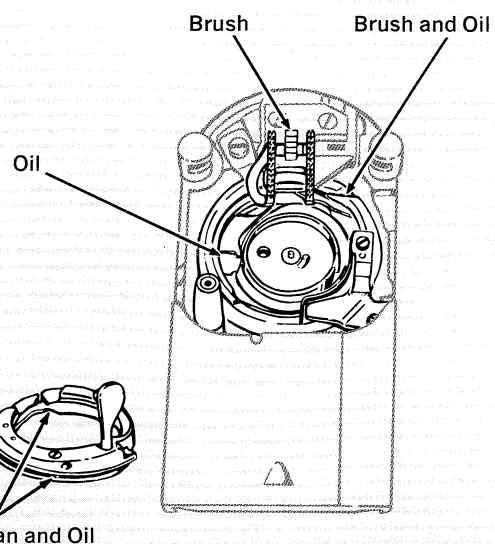
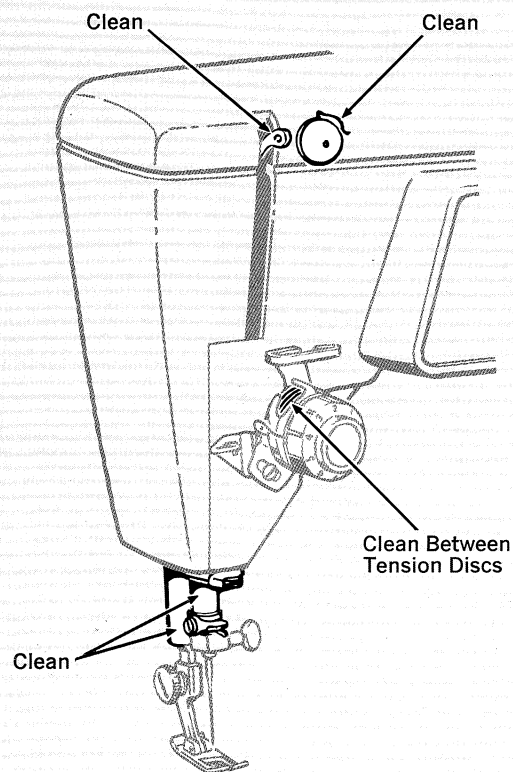
- Tension discs
- Take-up lever and thread guides
- Presser bar and needle bar
- Bobbin case (for instructions on removal, see next page)
- Machine arm and bed

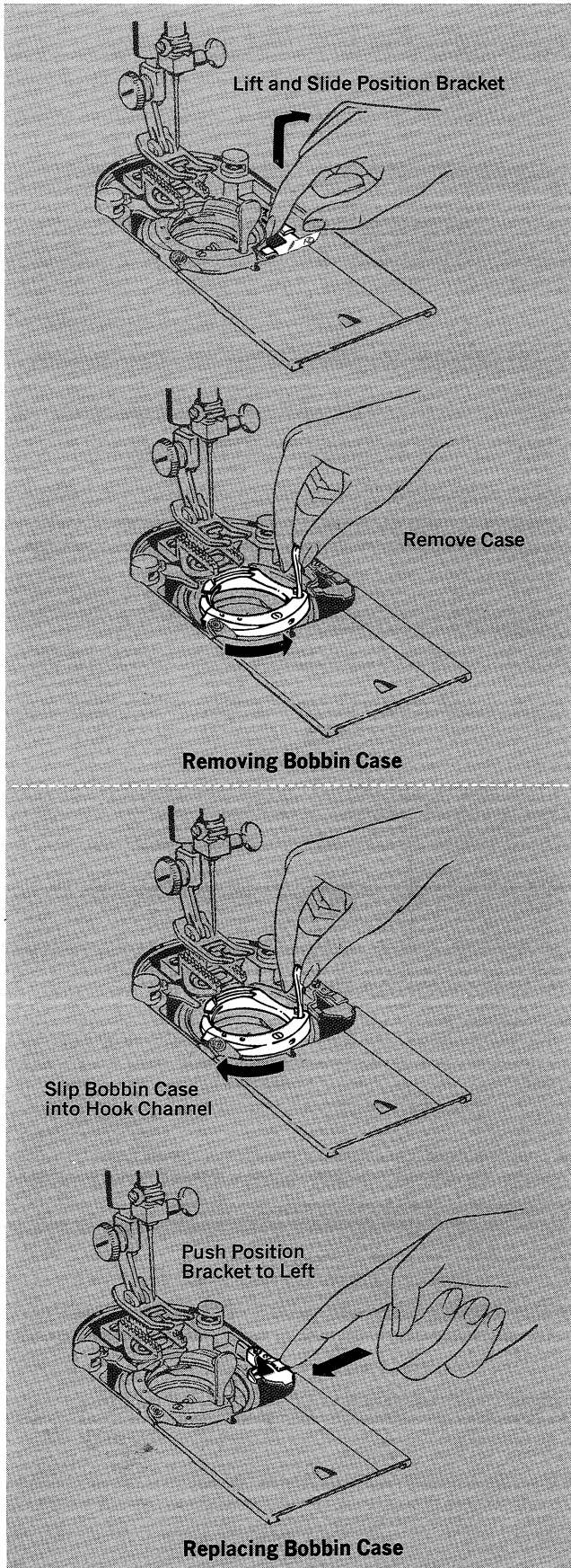
If necessary, dampen the cloth to clean the machine surface. *Do not use detergents.*

With the lint brush that comes with your machine, clean:

- Feed dog
- Rotating hook (area under throat plate and slide plate)

After each cleaning, apply a drop (*but no more than a drop*) of SINGER* Oil to the areas indicated. Then sew a line of stitching on a scrap of material to remove excess oil.



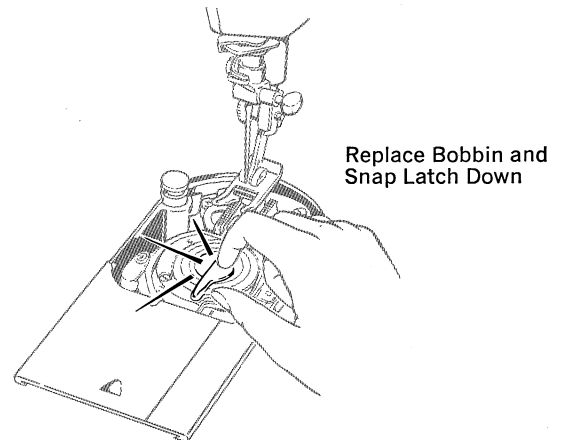


Removing the Bobbin Case

1. Open slide plate and remove throat plate (see page 19 for instructions).
2. Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest point.
3. Remove bobbin. Keep bobbin push button in sewing position.
4. To unlock bobbin case, lift position bracket (at right of case) and slide to right.
5. To remove bobbin case, hold latch, twist case to right, and lift it out.

Replacing the Bobbin Case

1. Turn hand wheel to raise the take-up lever to its highest point. Keep bobbin push button in sewing position.
2. Hold bobbin case by latch and, with latch to right of needle, slip case in position so that the groove engages hook channel.
3. Twist bobbin case to left until latch is in center.
4. Push position bracket to left until it snaps down, locking bobbin case in place.
5. Replace bobbin and snap latch down.
6. Replace throat plate and close slide plate.



EVERY FEW MONTHS

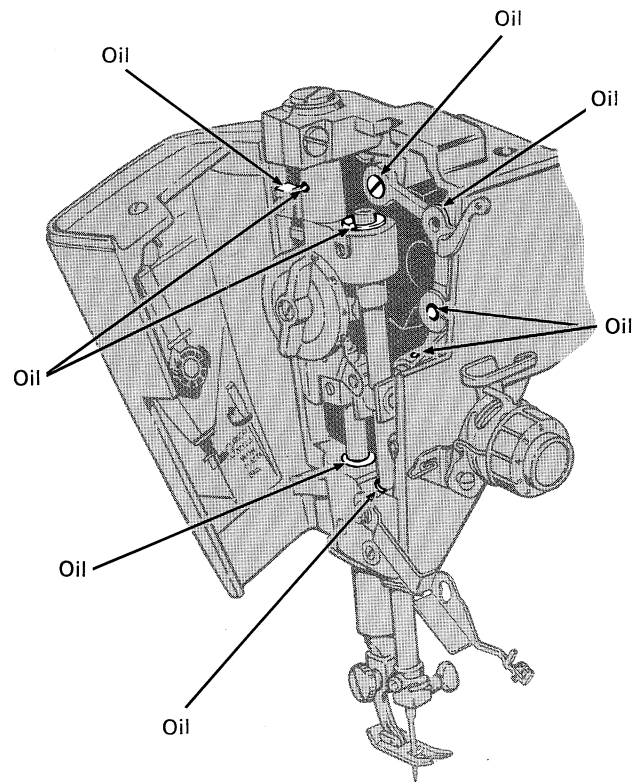
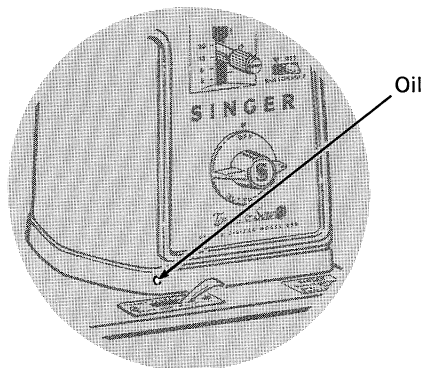
Clean and oil area behind face plate.

- You will find this easier to do if you remove the top cover first, as described below.

Place a drop of oil in the hole behind the throat plate lever.

Oil and lubricate the top of the machine as shown on the next page.

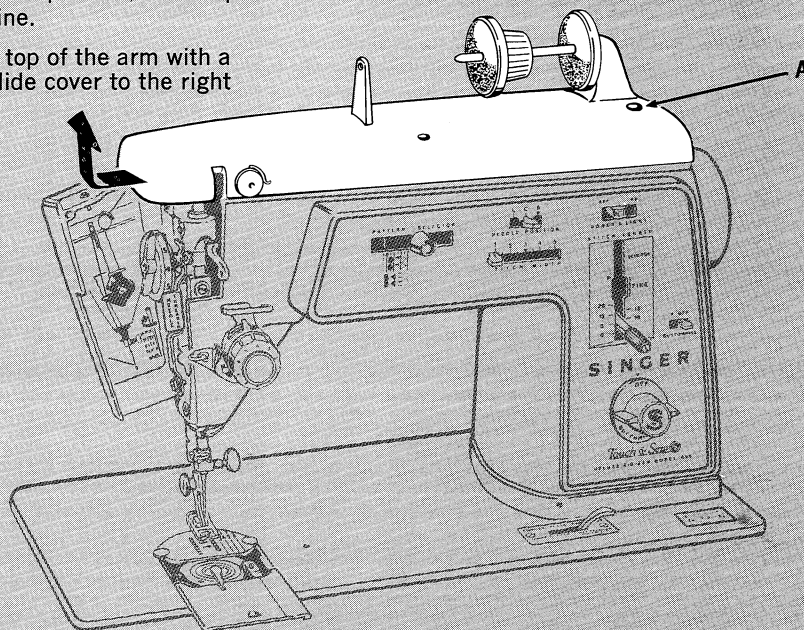
- After oiling, always sew a few lines of stitching on a scrap of material to remove excess oil.
- SINGER* lubricant, as well as oil, is available for purchase at your SINGER CENTER.

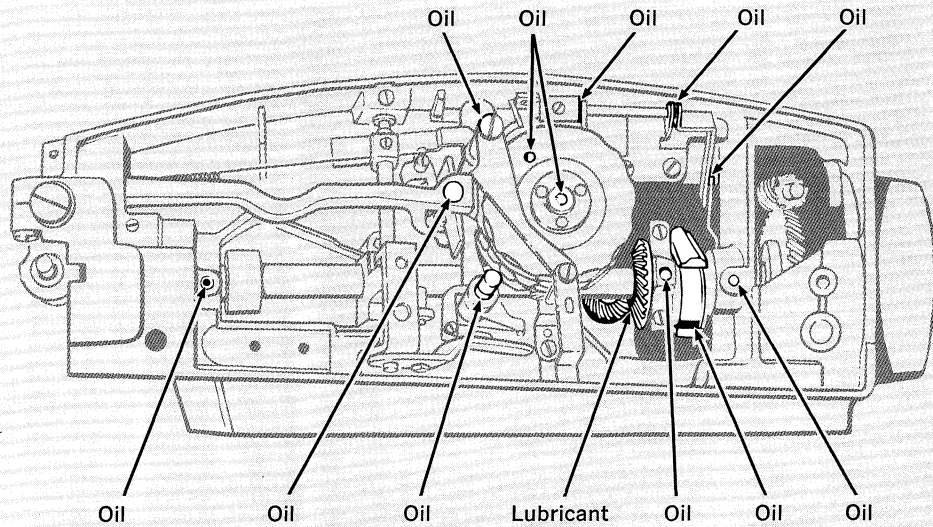


Apply a Drop of Oil to Each Spot Shown

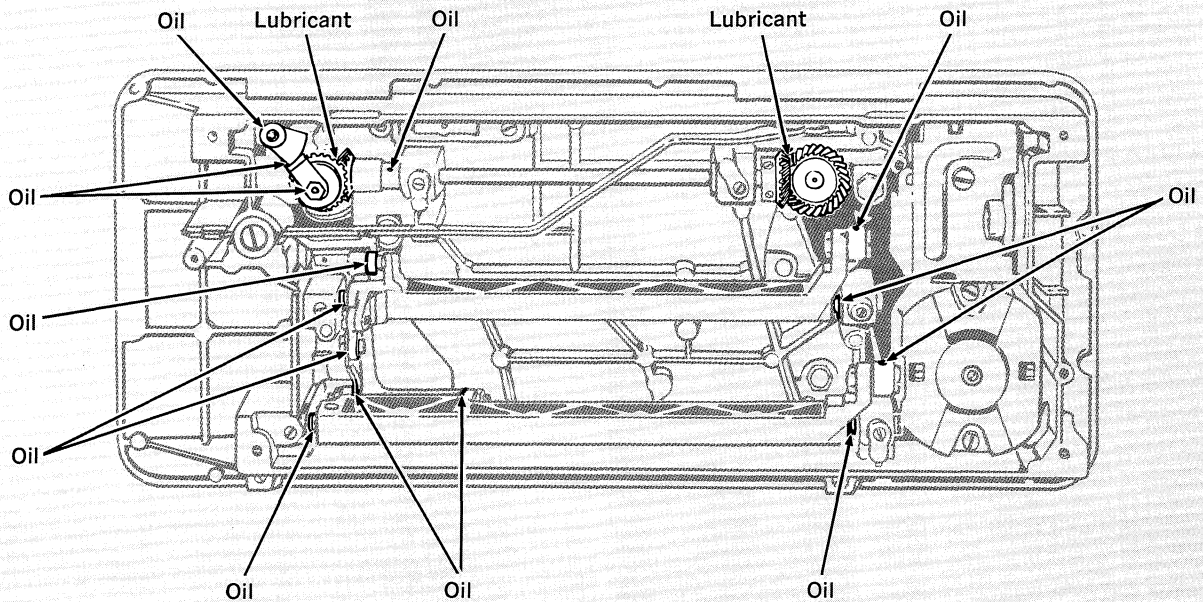
Removing and Replacing Top Cover

1. Move take-up lever to a low point.
2. Remove screw **A** from right end of top cover; slide top cover toward left and off the machine.
3. Replace cover by positioning it on top of the arm with a *slight overhang on the left side*; slide cover to the right until it locks in place.
4. Replace and tighten screw **A**.





Oil and Lubricate Top of Machine



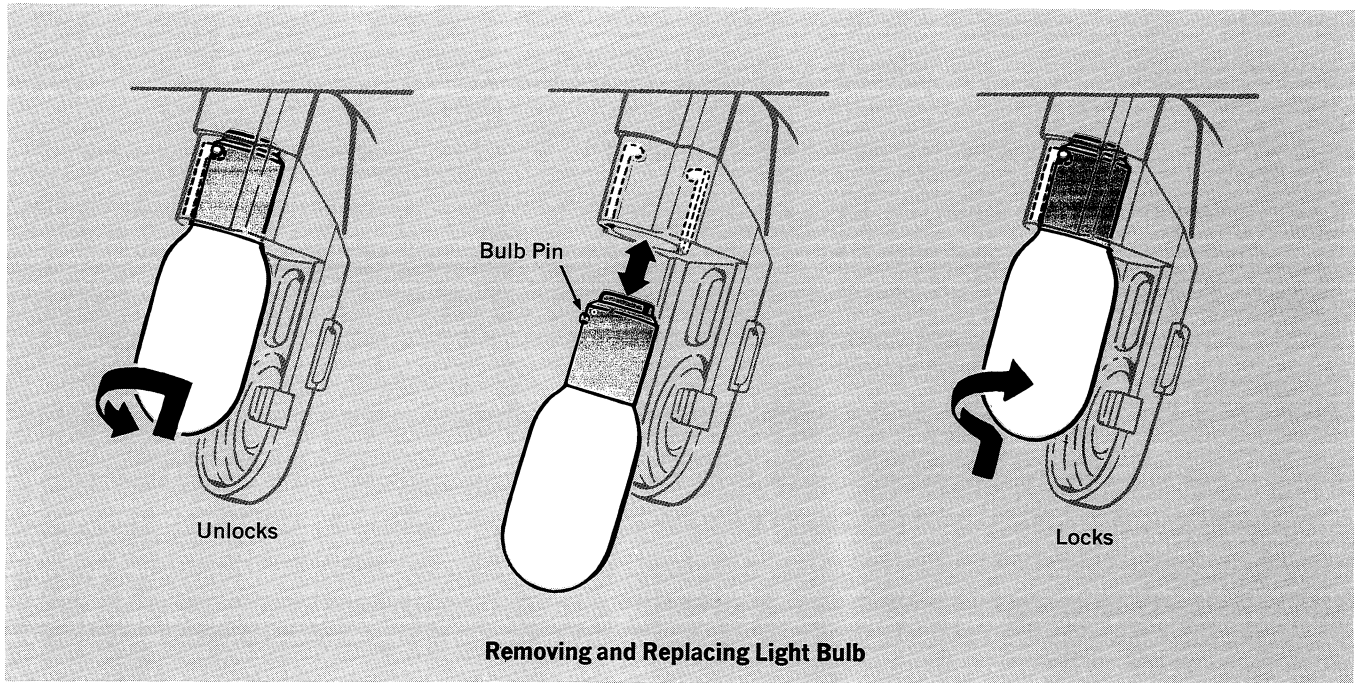
Oil and Lubricate Bottom of Machine

Oiling and Lubricating Bottom of Machine

1. Disconnect plug from electrical outlet.
2. Tilt machine back, loosen screws at the four corners of the machine bed, and remove bottom cover.
3. Apply SINGER oil and lubricant.
4. Replace bottom cover.

IF THE MACHINE IS TO BE STORED

1. Disconnect electrical controller from machine and electrical outlet.
2. Clean all exposed parts and area behind face plate.
3. Swab all exposed *metal* parts and parts behind face plate with lint brush saturated with SINGER oil, to protect against rust.



CHANGING THE LIGHT BULB

Be sure that power and light switch is in OFF position.

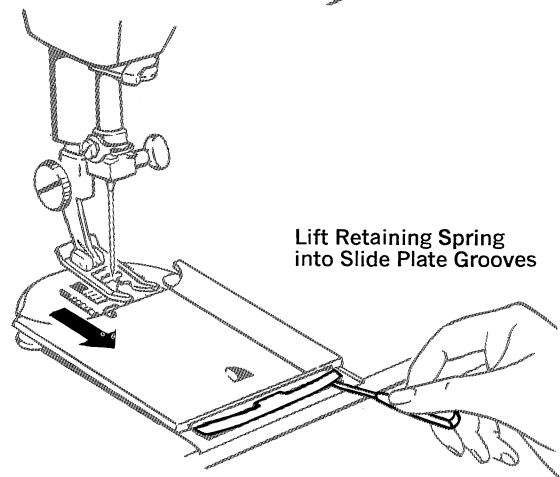
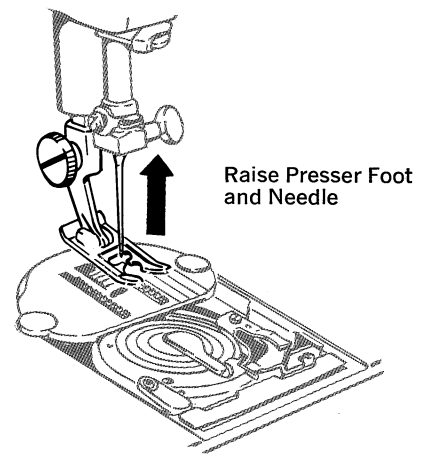
Removing the bulb. With thumb, push in and down on tab of light lens and lower the light bracket. *Do not attempt to unscrew the bulb.* Press it up into the socket and at the same time turn bulb over in direction shown to unlock bulb pin.

Replacing the bulb. Press new bulb into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket, and turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb in position. Push entire assembly up until it snaps in position.

REPLACING THE SLIDE PLATE

You will not have any occasion to remove the slide plate. However, if it should accidentally become disengaged from the machine, it is easily replaced.

- Raise the presser foot and make sure needle is in highest position.
- Place slide plate in slide way with the front edge close to, but not covering, the retaining spring (as shown).
- With a small screwdriver, lift each end of the spring into each of the side grooves on the underside of the plate.
- Draw the plate gently toward you and fully engage the spring.
- Close slide plate.



Replacing the Slide Plate

performance check list

REMEMBER TO

- Turn on power & light switch.
- Place buttonhole controls in OFF position before setting the pattern selector, needle position selector, and stitch width selector for any purpose.
- Set buttonhole lever in OFF position before setting the stitch length selector for any purpose *except* buttonholing.
- Remove all thread from bobbin before rewinding
- Fill empty bobbin
 - ... in center needle position with stitch width selector on **1**
 - ... before fitting accessories to machine
 - ... before inserting twin needle
- Close slide plate after winding bobbin
- Position needle *out of fabric* when making stitch width, needle position, and stitch pattern adjustments
- Clear your machine of lint and fluff periodically and apply oil
- Use your instruction book. It was written to explain the most efficient way to operate and use this remarkable new machine

IF THREAD BREAKS

- Is the machine properly threaded?
- Is the thread spool secured by the spool holder?
- Is the spool holder positioned correctly?
- Is a catalog 2020 (15X1) needle securely tightened in the needle clamp?
- Is the needle straight and sharp?
- Is the thread suitable for the size of the needle?
- Is the thread free of slubs and knots?
- Is the thread unwinding freely from the spool?
- Is the needle-thread tension too tight?
- Is the presser foot raised for bobbin winding?
- Is a moderate speed used for bobbin winding?
- Are the bobbin halves evenly and securely screwed together?
- Is the bobbin properly seated and secured by the latch in the bobbin case?
- Is the bobbin-case area free of lint and loose thread ends?
- Are the thread guides and tension discs also lint-free?

Enjoy Sewing!

If you have any questions, please write to:

Department of Sewing Education
The Singer Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020

9. FASHION AIDS

special accessories for special jobs

These *Fashion Aids* have been especially designed to increase the versatility of your *Touch & Sew* sewing machine and enable you to give your sewing that extra professional touch. The ones described below are just a few of the complete selection available at your local SINGER CENTER.

PROFESSIONAL BUTTONHOLER No. 161829

The *Professional* buttonholer works with your machine to sew six kinds of buttonholes plus eyelets in a wide variety of fabrics. You choose the style and the length. You can even adjust the width and cutting space, and make perfect buttonholes every time.

GATHERING FOOT No. 161169

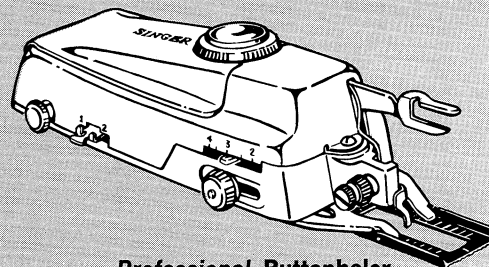
Designed to lock fullness into each stitch, the gathering foot can be used for shirring as well as for a single line of gathering. For evenly spaced shirring, simply keep the same stitch length and tension setting for all lines of stitching. This foot is used for straight stitching only.

RUFFLER No. 161561

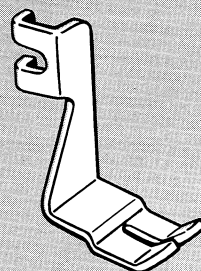
This accessory offers a simple, effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles can be made separately or made and applied at the same time. The ruffler is used for straight stitching only.

QUILTING FOOT No. 160691

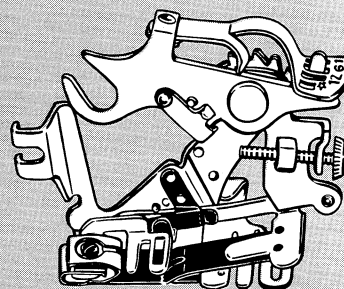
The quilting foot is excellent for the placement of straight stitching in block, floral, or scroll designs and is especially well adapted to stitching lightly padded materials. The short, open foot permits following curved lines with ease and accuracy; the adjustable space guide, placed to the right or left of the needle, keeps rows of stitching parallel.



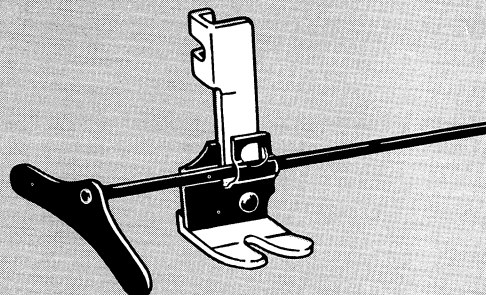
Professional Buttonholer



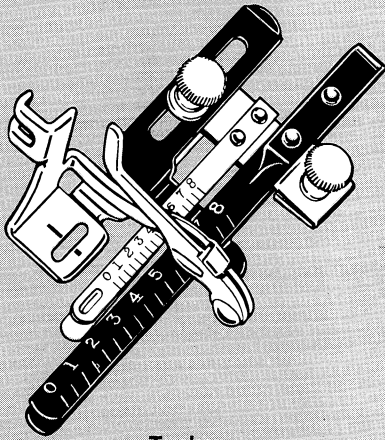
Gathering Foot



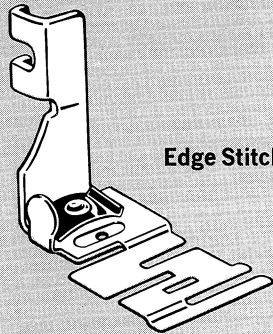
Ruffler



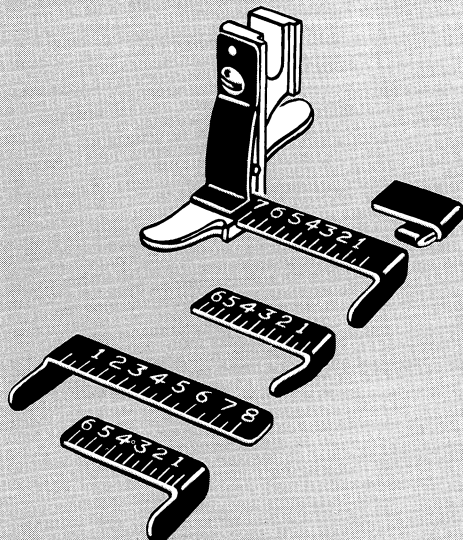
Quilting Foot



Tucker



Edge Stitcher



Gauge Presser Foot

TUCKER

No. 161226

Since the beauty of tucking lies in perfect accuracy, the tucker will contribute greatly to the attractiveness of this work. Tucks up to one inch can be stitched and marked in one operation. Two adjustable scales are provided to gauge tuck width and spacing. Either a straight or decorative stitch setting may be used.

EDGE STITCHER

No. 160625

This accessory, used with the straight stitch setting, has slotted guides that regulate placement of stitching at edge of fabric. Among its many applications are the joining and insertion of lace, tucking from pin width to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, French seaming and seam piping, facing, and seam finishing.

GAUGE PRESSER FOOT

No. 160755

Single or multiple rows of stitching can be gauged evenly along lapel and facing edges, welt seams, or hems. An accurate set of gauges, lined at $\frac{1}{16}$ inch and numbered at $\frac{1}{8}$ inch intervals accompanies the gauge presser foot, in addition to a small removable toe.

DARNING AND EMBROIDERY FOOT No. 161875

This accessory is recommended for all types of free-motion work. Ideal for embroidery, monogramming, and decorative designs because the transparent toe holds fabric firmly as the needle enters and leaves the work while fully revealing the line of the design to be followed.

HEMMER FOOT No. 161195

You can turn and stitch a narrow hem in a single operation if you use the hemmer foot. Thus, you can eliminate basting or pinning whenever you are making ruffle edges, lingerie finishes, and the like.

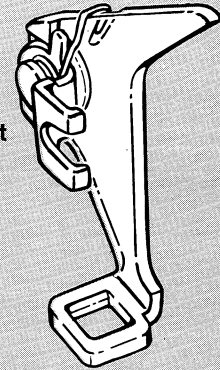
LEATHER AND SUEDE NEEDLE Catalog 2032 (15x2)

This needle is recommended whenever you stitch leather or suede. Its slim wedge point pierces skins cleanly to ensure a neat, uniform stitch. Use it in place of the 2020 (15x1) needle. Available in sizes 11, 14, and 16.

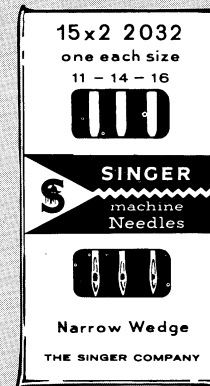
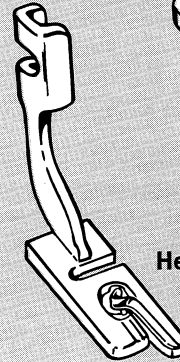
FINGER GUARD No. 161681

By protecting fingers from the needle, the finger guard provides extra safety for the new sewer, the student, or the blind person. A permanently mounted, swing-away type, No. 22563, is available on special order.

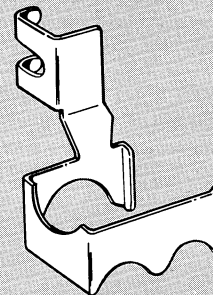
Darning and Embroidery Foot



Hemmer Foot



Leather and Suede Needles



Finger Guard



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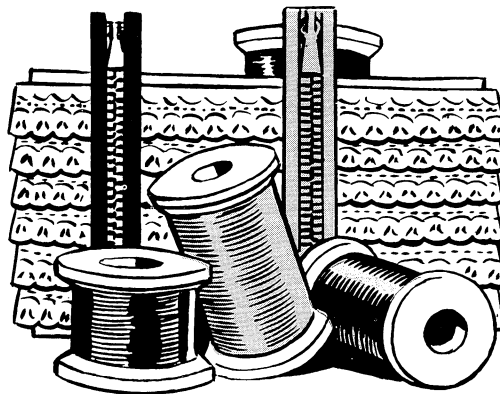
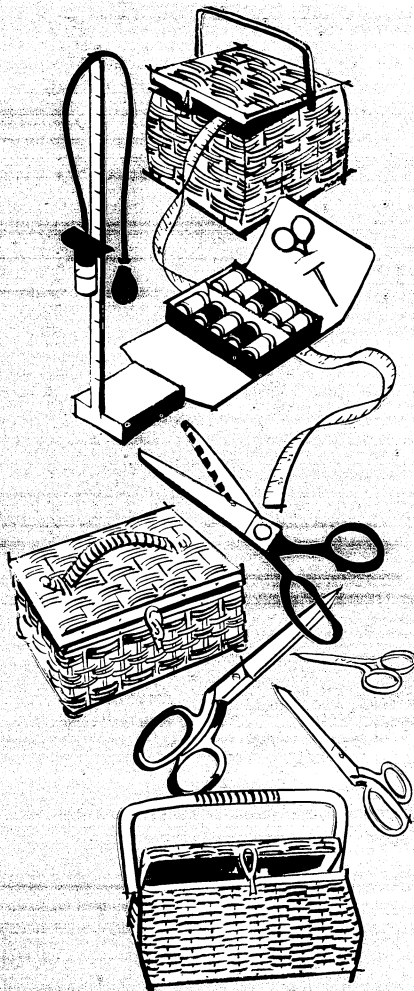
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SINGER

GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE that each **SINGER*** sewing machine has been carefully manufactured and is in perfect operating condition on delivery. When subject to normal family use and care, any parts requiring replacement at any time owing to defects in material or workmanship will be replaced without charge.

THIS GUARANTEE does not apply to parts requiring replacement owing to natural wear or to abuse or negligence of the user or in the event the machine is serviced by other than a **SINGER** representative or **Approved Dealer** or with parts other than those supplied by **The Singer Company**.

IN ADDITION to the above guarantee of parts, each machine will be inspected and adjusted whenever necessary without charge for labor for a period of one year from date of purchase.

THIS GUARANTEE is effective only with respect to the person making the purchase from **The Singer Company** or one of its **Approved Dealers**. The original **Sales Agreement**, or **Cash Receipt**, must be presented to obtain the benefits of the guarantee.

AGREEMENTS inconsistent with the foregoing shall be void and of no effect.

THE SINGER COMPANY