
SINGER
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CONGRATULATIONS . . .

You are about to discover the wonderful pleasure of sewing with your new *Stylist* Zig-Zag Sewing Machine by SINGER. We know you are eager to get started on a sewing project . . . but we urge you to become familiar with this book before you begin. It is designed to help you get the benefit of all the capabilities of your machine. Especially, we recommend that you keep the following points in mind:

- Choose the correct needle and thread for your fabric–if either is the wrong size or type, you may encounter broken or knotted thread, or faulty stitching. The Fabric, Thread, and Needle Table on page 9 will help you make a perfect choice.

- Make sure that the needle is not bent or blunt. If the needle is damaged—or improperly inserted in the machine—it can cause skipped stitches. See page 6 for instructions.

- Follow the instructions on page 10 for threading the machine. Note particularly the directions for threading the tension discs.

- Place the thread properly when you insert a wound bobbin. Page 12 tells you how to do this perfectly.

- Become familiar with the instructions for regulating stitch length (page 16), presser-foot pressure (page 18) and thread tension (page 17). Take advantage of the capability of your sewing machine!

- Clean the machine regularly, as instructed on page 48. Don't allow thread ends to accumulate in the bobbin case area—they can cause jamming or excessive noise.

Above all, *do* enjoy sewing!

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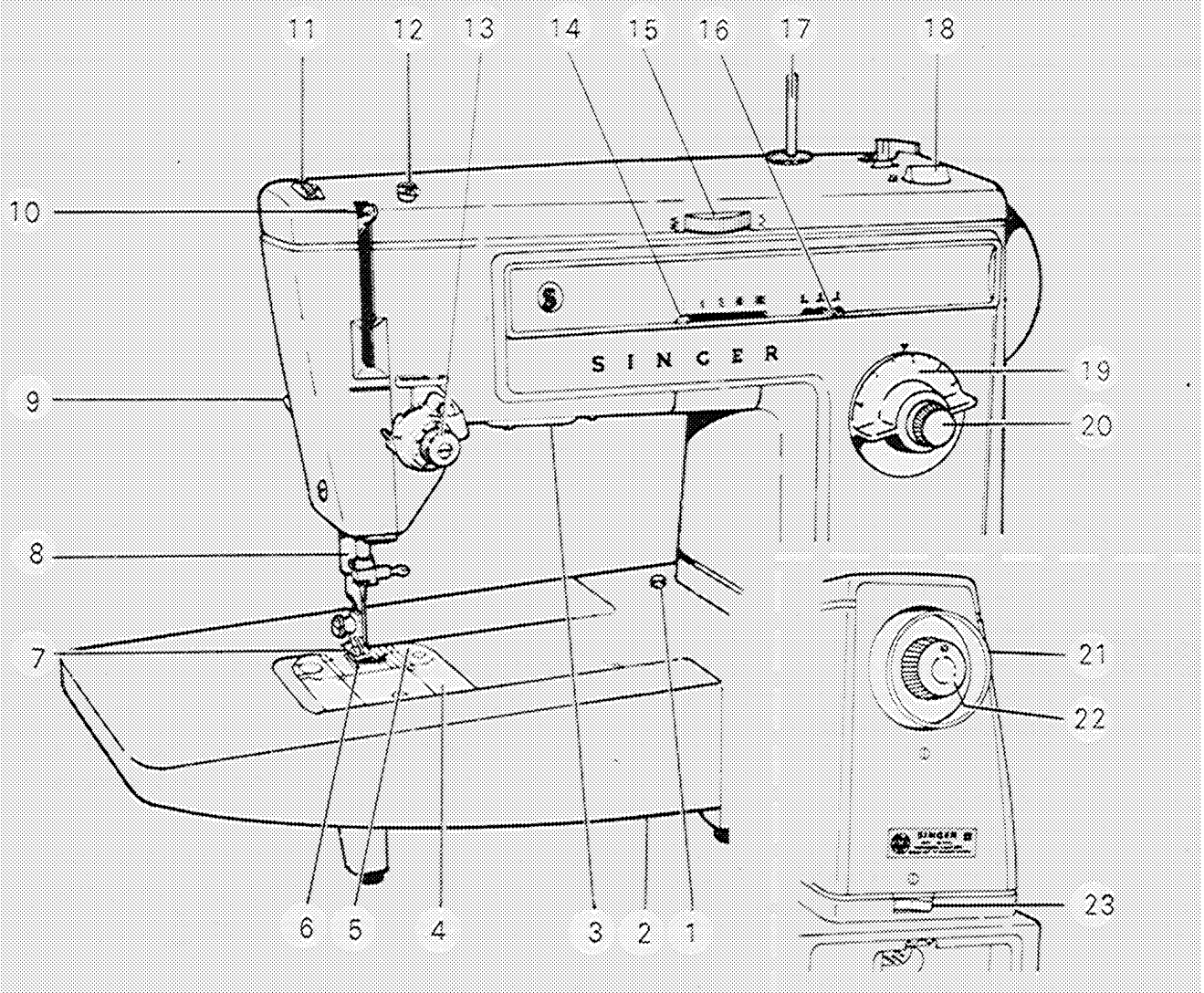
SINGER® Service

Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER Service close at hand. SINGER will always assist you to keep your SINGER Sewing Machine properly functioning. For this reason you should always call your SINGER Sewing Centre or an Authorized SINGER Dealer's Shop if your sewing machine requires maintenance or repair. There you can obtain the services of a trained SINGER repair man, and warranted SINGER parts.

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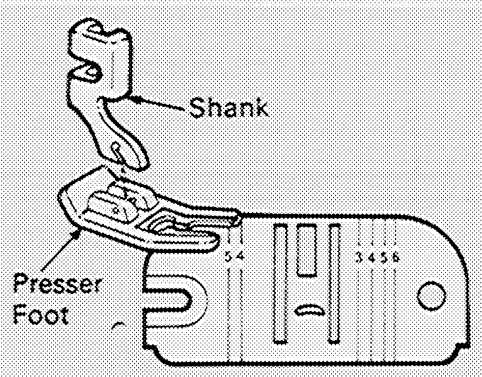
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Principal parts

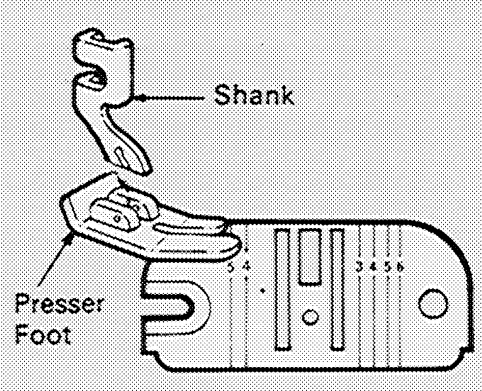


1. Extension Table Release Push Button
2. Extension Table
3. Sewing Light
4. Slide Plate
5. Needle Plate
6. Feed
7. Presser Foot
8. Needle Clamp
9. Presser Foot Lifter
10. Thread Take-up Lever
11. Pressure Dial
12. Bobbin Winder Tension
13. Needle-Thread Tension
14. Stitch Width Selector
15. Pattern Selector
16. Needle Position Selector
17. Spool Pin and Felt
18. Bobbin Winder
19. Stitch Length Dial
20. Reverse-Stitch Push Button
21. Hand Wheel
22. Hand Wheel Disc
23. Power and Light Switch

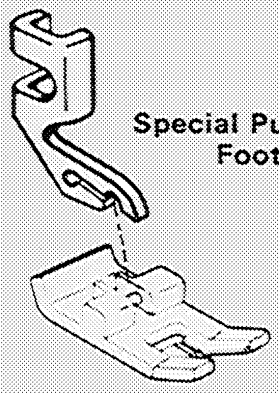
Accessories

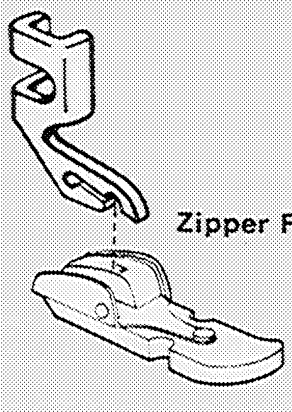


General Purpose Fittings



Straight Stitch Fittings





. . . and when to use them

The accessories that come with your sewing machine will help you to sew with ease and comfort. They are simple to use and place a variety of sewing effects at your fingertips.

The accessories shown in this instruction book are not necessarily furnished with your machine. Those that are not included are available for separate purchase at your Singer Sewing Centre.

General Purpose Fittings

The general purpose presser foot and needle plate are in place on the machine and can be used for either straight or zig-zag stitching.

Straight Stitch Fittings

For greater control when straight stitching on delicate and fine fabrics, use a straight stitch presser foot and needle plate.

- These fittings should only be used with the stitch width selector at ⋮ and the needle position selector at  .

Special Purpose Foot

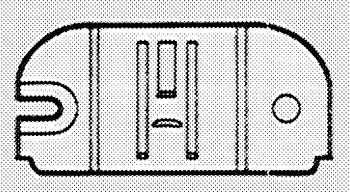
The special purpose foot is designed for zig-zag satin stitching, buttonholing and applique. The channel on the underside allows closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed evenly.

Zipper Foot

This foot makes it easy to place stitching close to a raised edge. Thus, it is useful for corded seams as well as zipper insertions (page 31). The hinged foot easily rides over pins, heavy layers of fabric or seams.

Feed Cover Needle Plate

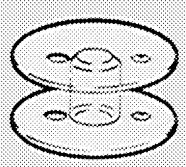
The feed cover needle plate is used for free motion darning and embroidery and for sewing on buttons. It covers the feed so that the fabric does not move.



Feed Cover Needle Plate

Bobbins

The transparent bobbin shows thread supply at a glance.
One bobbin is in place in your machine. Extra bobbins are among your accessories.



Bobbin

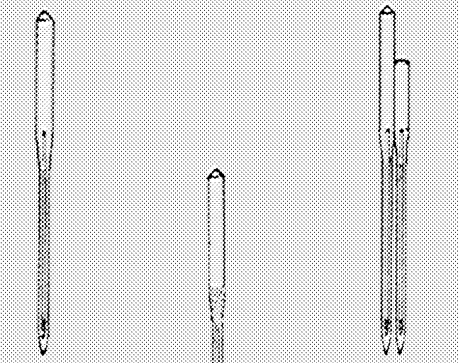
Needles

Regular Needles (Cat. 2020) for all-purpose sewing.

Yellow-Band Needles (Cat. 2045) for sewing knits and stretch fabrics.

Twin Needle (Cat. 2028) for decorative twin-needle stitching.

IMPORTANT: Your SINGER sewing machine has been designed to obtain best results with SINGER needles. You should follow the recommendations in this instruction book on the needle package for correct style and size of needle for different types and weights of fabrics.



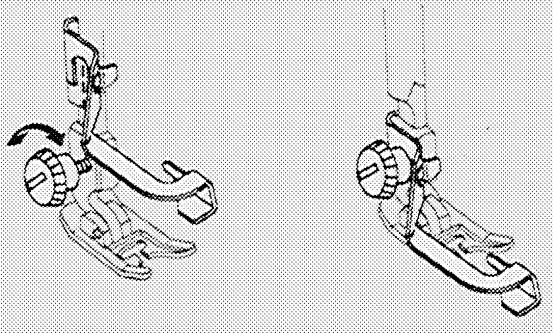
Regular Needle (Cat. 2020)

Twin Needle (Cat. 2028)

Yellow-Band Needle (Cat. 2045)

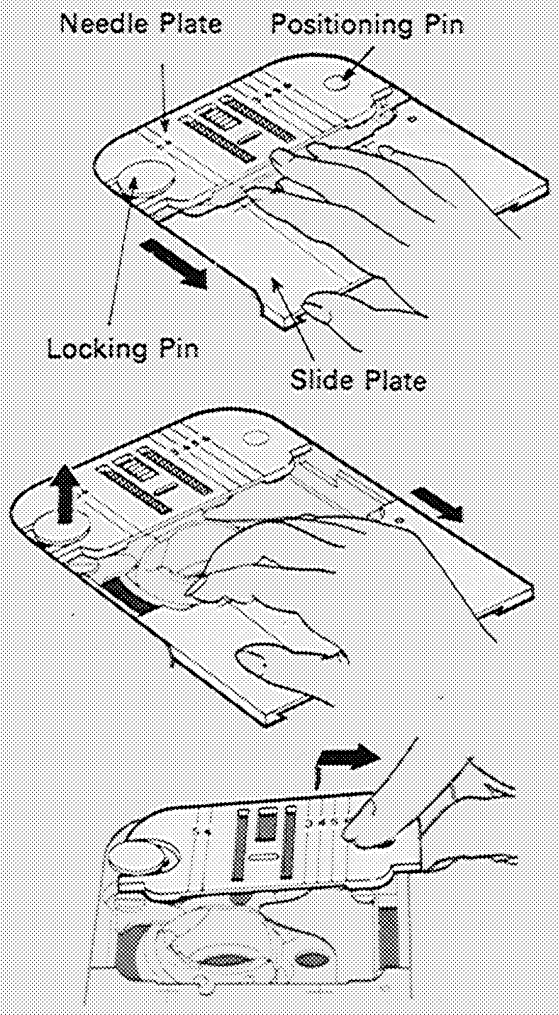
Blindstitch Hem Guide

The blindstitch hem guide, used with the general purpose foot, positions the hem fold in front of the needle for blindstitch hemming. To attach, simply loosen presser foot screw and slip the guide between presser foot screw and presser foot shank. The guide is then positioned over the left toe of the foot. For blindstitch hemming instructions see page 36.



Blindstitch Hem Guide

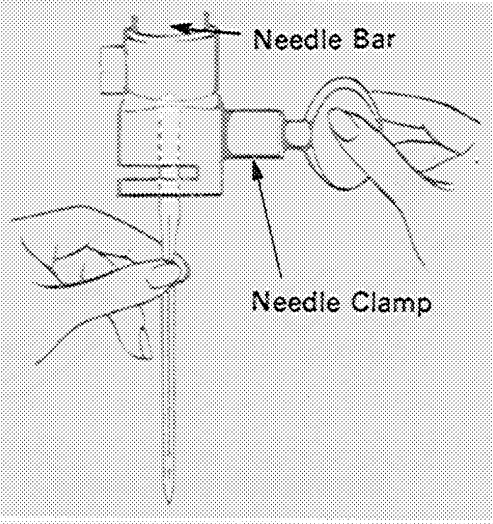
CHANGING NEEDLE PLATE



Changing Needle Plates

1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Turn hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the presser foot.
3. Open slide plate with finger pressure as illustrated.
4. Place fingers on edge of open slide plate and press down to fully open plate and raise the needle plate locking pin.
5. Insert thumb under needle plate and withdraw needle plate to the right to remove.
6. Insert new needle plate under locking pin and locate on position pin. Fully close slide plate to lower the needle plate locking pin and secure the needle plate.

CHANGING THE NEEDLE



Changing the Needle

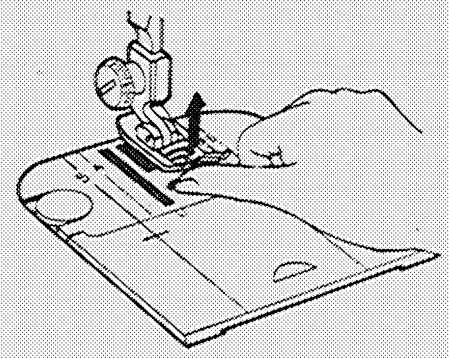
The needle clamp has been designed so that the needle can only be inserted one way—the correct way, with the flat side of the shank to the back.

1. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at its highest position.
2. Loosen needle clamp screw and remove needle.
3. 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.
4. Tighten needle clamp screw.

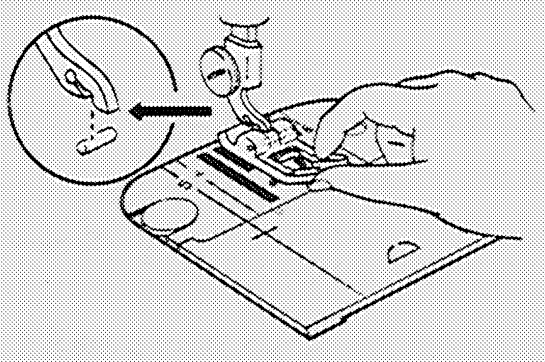
For regular sewing, this machine uses SINGER needles catalogue 2020 (15x1), available in sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.

Changing Presser Feet

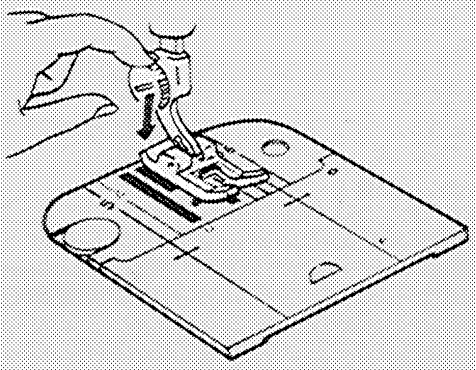
1. Raise the presser foot and make sure the needle is at its highest point.
2. With your thumb under the presser foot and your index finger at the back, tilt presser foot away from you and remove it.



3. Centre the new presser foot under the shank and hold it in position.
4. Lower the presser bar so that the front opening in the shank fits over the pin in the presser foot.

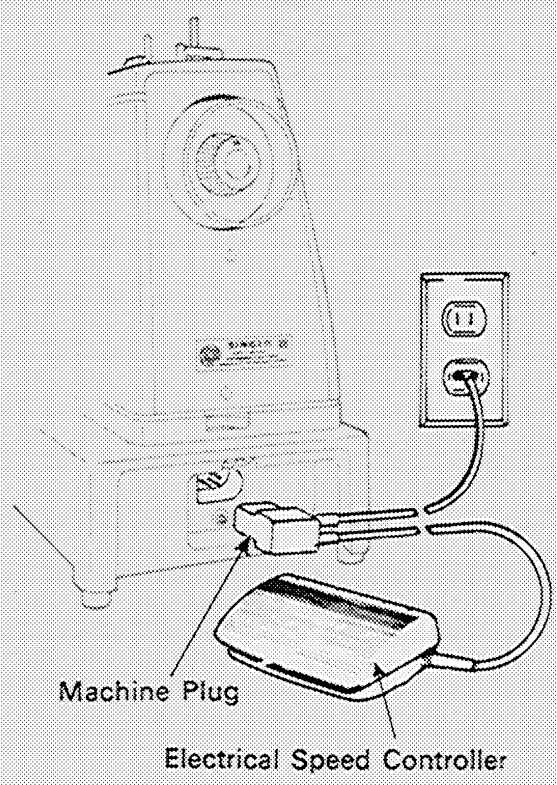


5. Press down on the presser foot screw until the foot snaps into place.

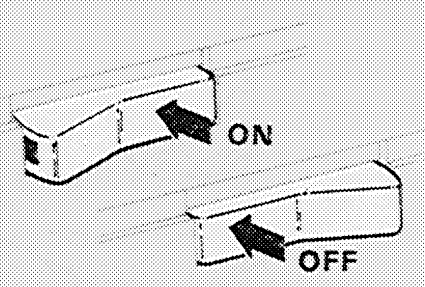


Operating your sewing machine

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS



POWER AND LIGHT SWITCH



Before plugging in your machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles indicated on the plate under the hand wheel conform to your electrical power supply.

CAUTION: Because of the up-and-down movement of the needle, you must work carefully and watch the sewing area when operating the machine.
We recommend that you switch off the power and light before changing needles, presser feet and needle plates and when leaving the machine unattended. This eliminates the possibility of starting the machine by accidentally pressing the speed controller.

ELECTRIC DRIVE

- Raise the presser foot (the higher lifting position allows placement of bulky fabrics).
- Place material under the presser foot and lower presser foot.
- Insert machine plug into the receptacle at the right end of the machine, and connect the wall plug to the electrical outlet. Switch on the power and light. Start the machine by pressing down on foot controller. The speed of the machine is regulated by amount of pressure on foot controller.
- Practice operating machine (without thread) until you become accustomed to guiding material and regulating machine speed.

NOTE: Do not operate machine without material under presser foot as this may damage the feed and presser foot.

FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH TABLE

STRAIGHT STITCHING

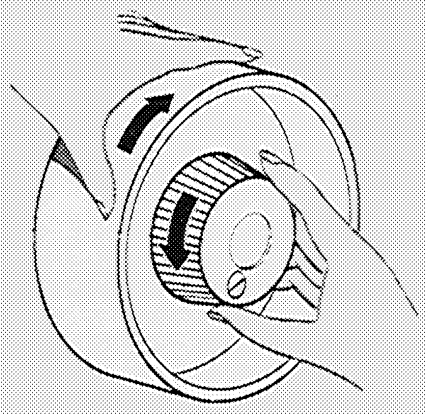
Use the chart as a general guide; with the ever increasing development of synthetic fibres, all fabrics are not covered. We recommend as a golden rule to use a synthetic fibre thread to sew synthetic fibre fabrics and natural fibre thread to stitch natural fibre fabrics. Be sure to use the same size thread in both needle and bobbin.

FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	STITCH LENGTH SETTINGS
DELICATE—tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdie.	Fine mercerized cotton, fine synthetic	9 (Cat. 2020)	1-1.5
LIGHTWEIGHT—lawn, organdie, voile, taffeta, silk, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film.	50 mercerized cotton, silk, fine synthetic	11 (Cat. 2020)	1.5-2 (2.5-3 for plastic)
SYNTHETIC KNITS AND STRETCH FABRICS—polyester double knit, nylon tricot, jersey, bonded fabrics, ciré, panné velvet, raschel	50 mercerized cotton, silk, fine synthetic	14 (Cat. 2045)	1.5-2
MEDIUM WEIGHT—gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, velvet, suitings, stretch fabric.	50 mercerized cotton, silk, fine synthetic, 60 cotton	14 (Cat. 2020)	1.5-2
MEDIUM HEAVY—gaberdine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics, deep-pile fabrics.	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton, 40 to 60 cotton, synthetic thread	16 (Cat. 2020)	2-2.5
HEAVY—overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas.	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton, 24 to 40 cotton	18 (Cat. 2020)	2.5-3
ALL WEIGHTS—decorative top stitching.	Buttonhole twist*	18 (Cat. 2020)	2-4
LEATHERS—suede, kidskin, lined leather.	50 mercerized cotton or synthetic thread	11, 14, 16 (Cat. 2032)	2-4

*Use with No. 50 mercerized cotton thread or fine silk thread in bobbin.

Threading your sewing machine

LOOSENING HAND WHEEL KNOB



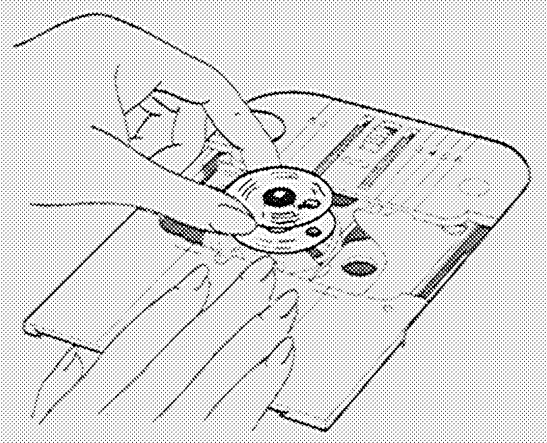
THE BOBBIN THREAD

Winding the Bobbin

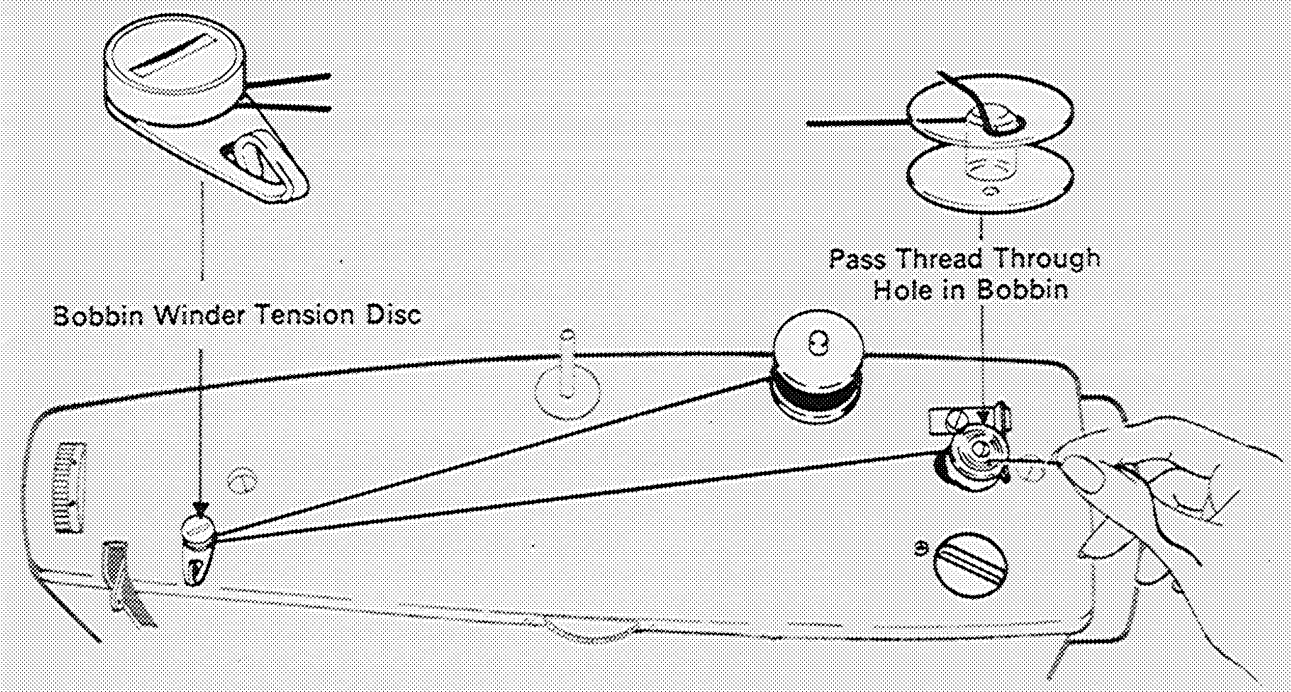
Always wind the bobbin before threading the needle.

1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above the presser foot.
3. Loosen the hand wheel knob.

REMOVING BOBBIN

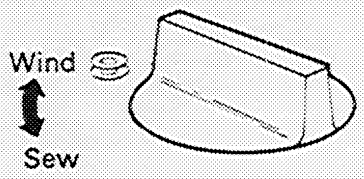


4. Open slide plate with finger pressure as illustrated. Draw slide plate toward you until it stops.
5. Lift out bobbin.
6. Fully close slide plate to make sure that needle plate is secure.

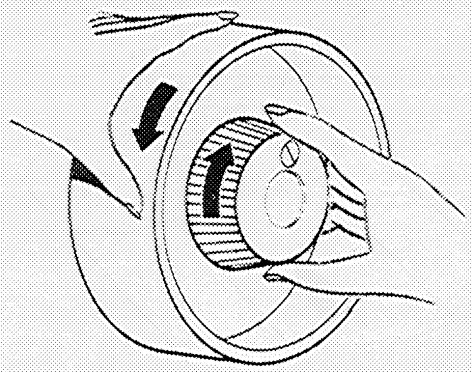


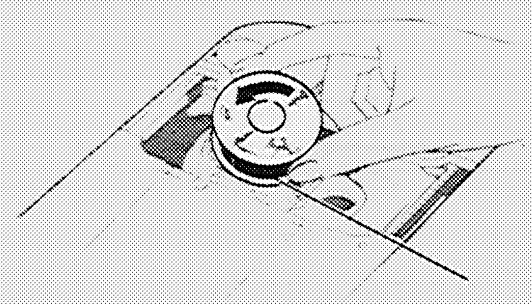
7. Place spool of thread on spool pin over the spool pin felt and lead thread around bobbin winder tension disc.
8. Pass thread, from the inside, through hole in bobbin and place bobbin on spindle.
9. Turn bobbin winder switch clockwise to "wind" position, hold thread end as shown and start the machine.
10. Cut off thread end after a few coils have been wound on the bobbin.
11. When required amount of thread has been wound (winding will stop when bobbin is full), turn bobbin winder switch counter-clockwise to "sew" position and cut thread.
12. Tighten the hand wheel knob.

BOBBIN WINDER SWITCH



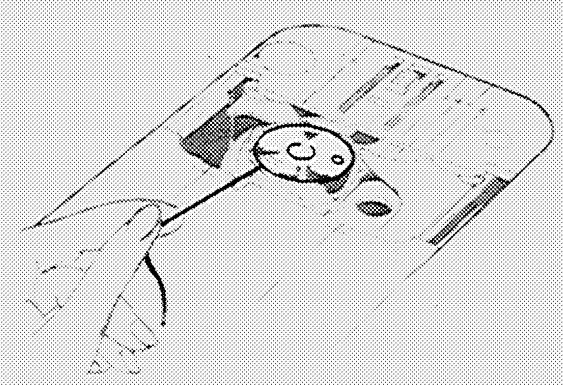
TIGHTENING HAND WHEEL KNOB



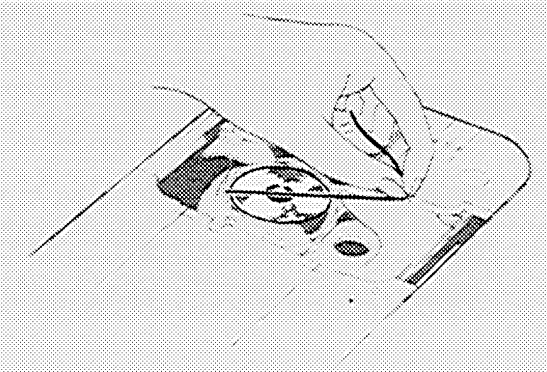


Threading the Bobbin Case

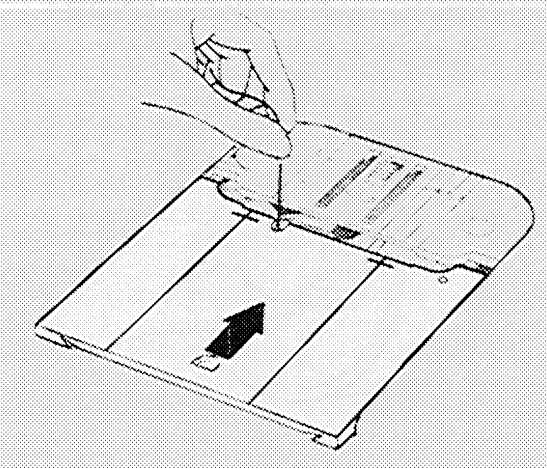
1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above the presser foot.
3. Open slide plate just enough to make bobbin case accessible.
4. Hold bobbin so that thread unwinds in direction shown, and insert bobbin in bobbin case.



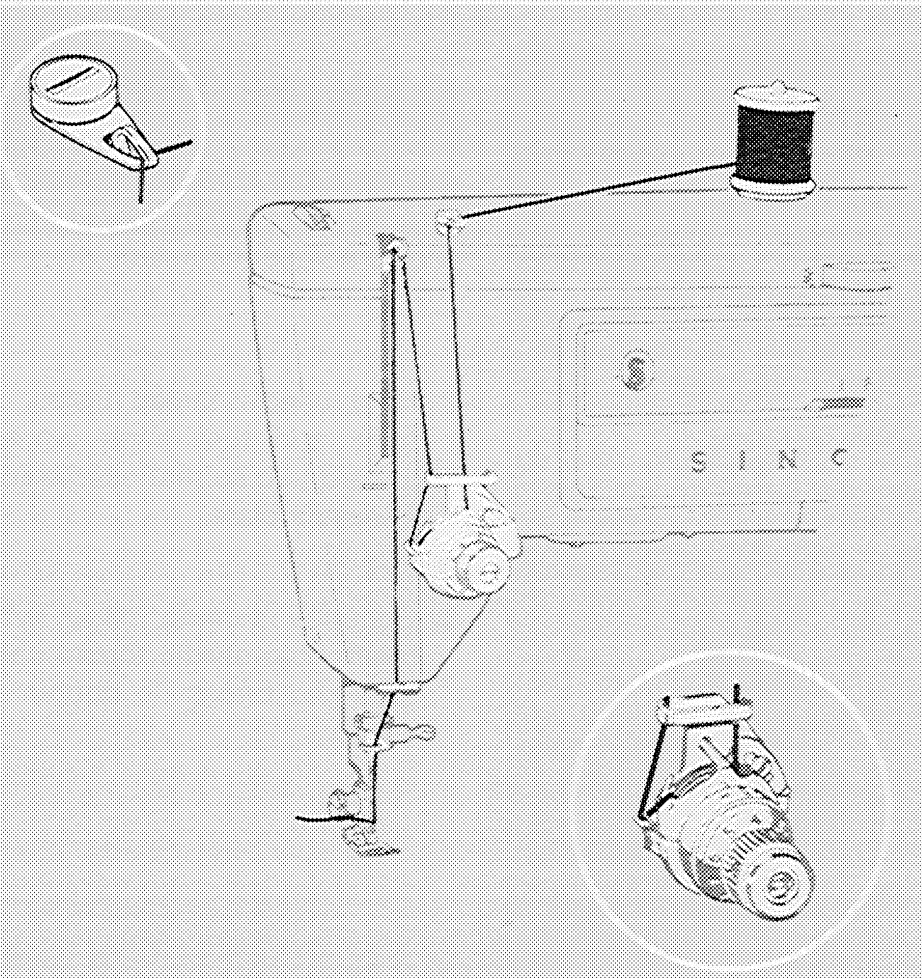
5. Pull thread into notch, draw it under tension spring, and into slot.



6. Draw about 10cm (4″) of thread diagonally across the bobbin.

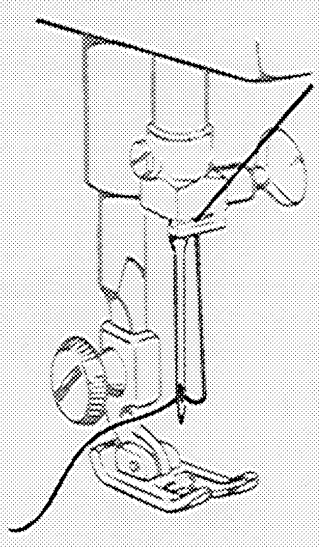


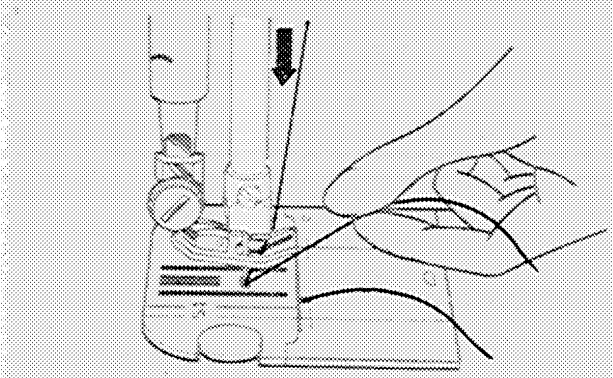
7. Fully close slide plate with the thread in slot between the needle plate and slide plate. Make sure that needle plate is secure.



THE NEEDLE THREAD

1. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
2. Place spool of thread on spool pin over felt and lead thread through threading points shown. Thread the needle from front to back.
3 Draw about 10cm (4″) of thread through eye of needle.

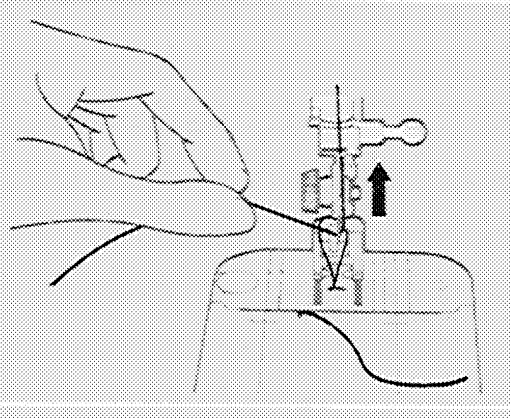




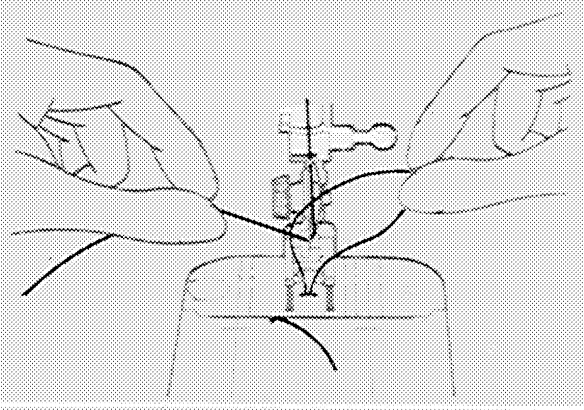
RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

Now that you have wound the bobbin and threaded the needle, you will need to raise the bobbin thread through the needle hole in the needle plate.

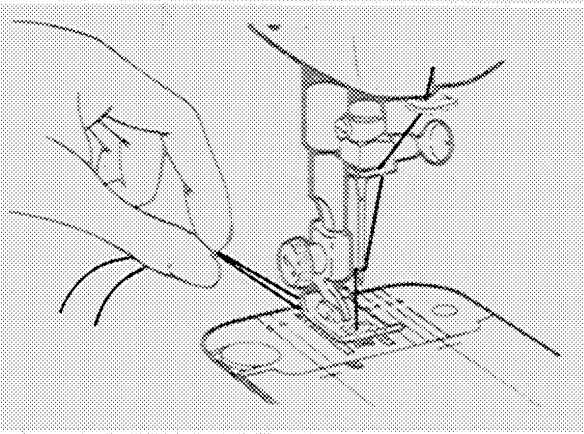
1. Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters hole in needle plate.



2. Continue turning hand wheel and firmly hold needle thread until needle rises and brings up bobbin thread in a loop.



3. Undo the loop with your fingers.



4. Place both needle and bobbin threads under presser foot, and draw them toward the back of the machine.

. . . You are now ready to sew

Straight stitching

SETTINGS

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

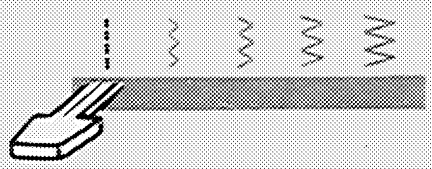
Stitch Length: See page 16
Pressure: See page 18
Tension: See page 17
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

SETTING NEEDLE POSITION

Before you set your sewing machine for any kind of stitching, turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the needle plate.

Check:

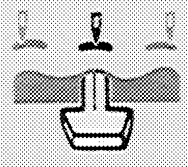
- That the stitch width selector is set at
- That the needle position selector is set at



Stitch Width

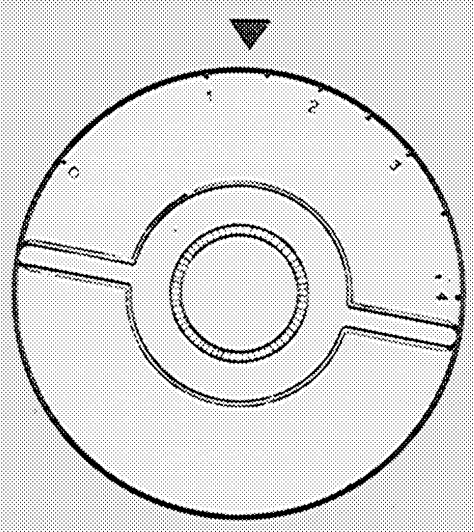
ADJUSTING FOR YOUR FABRIC

As you get ready to sew, take advantage of the versatility of your sewing machine. With a choice of needle sizes and three easy-to-use selectors for stitch length, pressure, and needle-thread tension, you can adjust the machine to sew perfectly on a wide variety of fabrics. The table on page 9 will guide you in selecting the correct thread, needle sizes and stitch length according to the weight of your fabric.



Needle Position

STITCH LENGTH DIAL



Adjusting Stitch Length

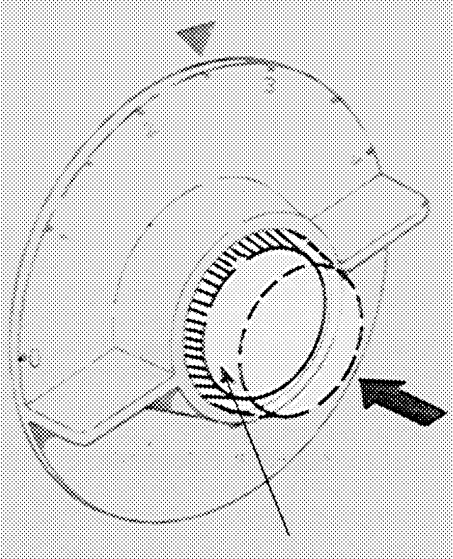
The stitch length dial controls the length of the stitch. It is graduated from 0-4; the *higher* the number, the longer the stitch.

Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric. The area between 1 and 0 is used for zig-zag satin stitching only.

Setting Selector

- Turn dial so that the stitch length desired is positioned under the arrowhead ▼ on the control panel.
- To *shorten* the stitch, turn dial to the right.
- To *lengthen* the stitch, turn dial to the left.

REVERSE STITCHING



For reverse stitching, press the reverse-stitch push button in as far as it will go and hold in place (the button can be pushed in while the machine is sewing). Release pressure on the push button to return to forward stitching.

Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension

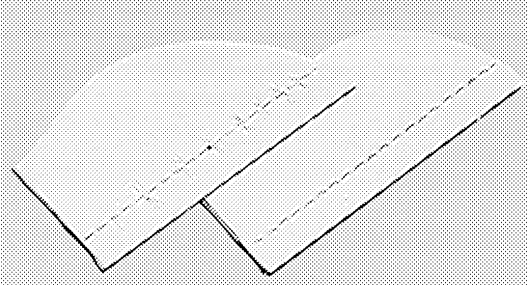
Set needle-thread tension according to the type of fabric you use. The numbers eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.

Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams or cause your fabric to pucker. Set tension dial between 4 and 5. Make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use and examine it. A perfect stitch will have the needle and bobbin threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom and no puckers.

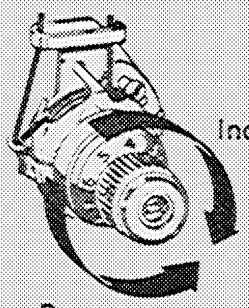
If stitches look loose, increase needle-thread tension. If the fabric puckers, decrease tension.

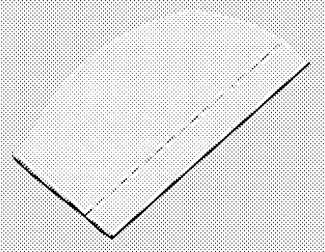
- To *increase* tension, turn dial to a higher number.
- To *decrease* tension, turn dial to a lower number.

NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION



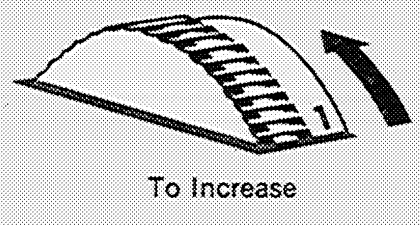
Too Tight Too Loose



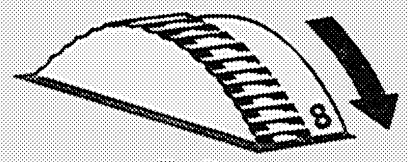


Correct

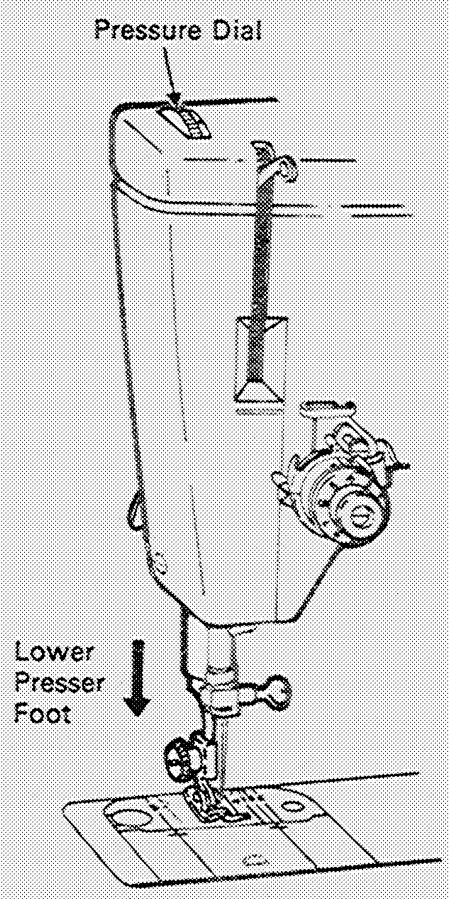
ADJUSTING PRESSURE DIAL



To Increase



To Decrease



Adjusting Pressure

The pressure dial regulates the pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric. Correct pressure is important because it enables the fabrics to feed smoothly and evenly without being marred. The normal setting at 4 is an all purpose setting which can be used for a wide variety of fabrics of different weights and textures. Intermediate settings, above and below the normal setting are also provided. When you need extra control to sew, regulate the pressure to heavier or lighter pressure to suit the fabric being used.

- The setting **D** denotes the setting for darning.

Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.

- To *increase* pressure, turn dial to a higher number.
- To *decrease* pressure, turn dial to a lower number.

Zig-zag stitching

Pattern Selector: See below
Stitch Width:
Needle Position:
Stitch Length: See page 20
Pressure: See page 18
Tension: See page 20
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

With your sewing machine you can do two kinds of zig-zag stitching: plain zig-zag and blindstitching.
The pattern selector, located above the stitch width selector on the front of the machine, controls stitch selection.

SETTING PATTERN SELECTOR

Set the stitch width selector on ⋮ before rotating pattern selector dial.

For Plain Zig-Zag Stitching

● Rotate selector dial toward .

For Blindstitching

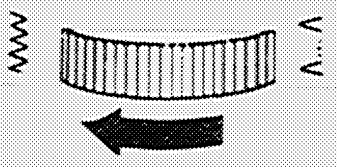
● Rotate selector dial toward .

SETTING STITCH WIDTH AND NEEDLE POSITION

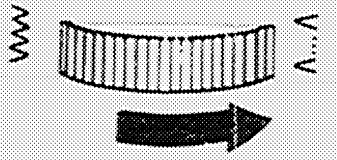
Always raise the needle above the needle plate and fabric before changing the stitch width or needle position.
To produce a zig-zag stitch turn the stitch width dial from its straight stitch position to any zig-zag setting.
Most of your zig-zag stitching will be done at centre needle position; left and right settings are used for special stitching as in buttonholing and twin-needle work.

SETTINGS



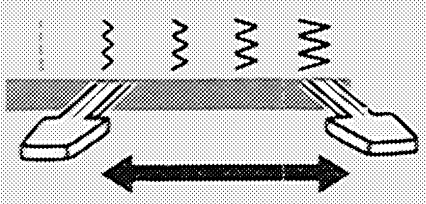


For Zig-Zag Stitching

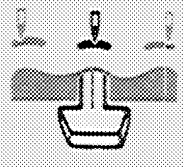


For Blindstitching

Pattern Selector

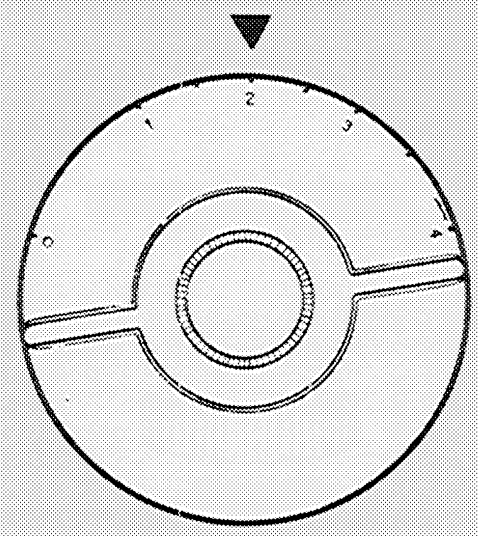


Stitch Width Selector



Needle Position Selector

STITCH LENGTH



Stitch Length Dial

SETTING STITCH LENGTH AND NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

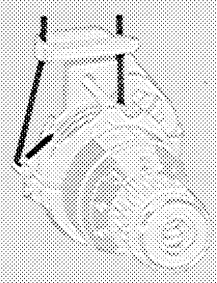
Make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use so that you can adjust your stitch length and needle-thread tension properly. If you need to adjust pressure, see page 18.

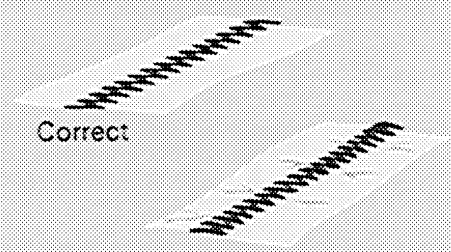
Stitch Length

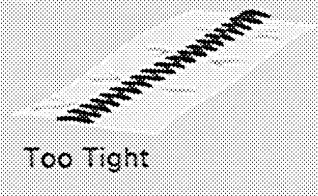
Any stitch length setting from 4 to 1 will give you an open zig-zag stitch of whatever width of stitch you select. The higher the number, the more open, or farther apart, your stitches will be.

The area between 1 and 0 is used for the adjustment of closed zig-zag, or satin stitching, and is explained on page 21.

NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION







Too Tight

Needle-Thread Tension

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

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

SATIN STITCHING

Satin stitching is accomplished by sewing a zig-zag stitch with the stitch length selector in the area between 1 and 0. As the selector is turned clockwise, the stitch length diminishes to zero. For best results, the special purpose presser foot should be used.

Soft fabrics may require a backing such as crisp organdie or lawn to ensure firm satin stitching.

Pattern Selector:

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: 1-0
Pressure: Light
Tension: See below
Special Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

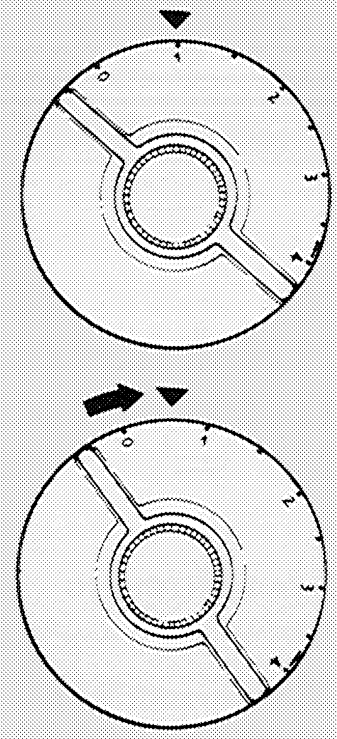
Stitch Length

1. Turn stitch length selector to 1.
2. Run the machine at a slow speed.
3. Turn stitch length selector slowly in clockwise direction until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.

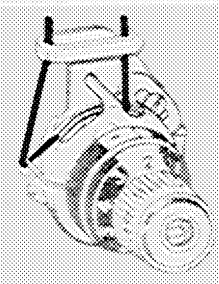
Tension Adjustment

Satin stitching generally requires even less tension than open zig-zag stitching. Furthermore, the wider the satin stitch, the lighter the tension must be. Thus, maximum stitch width setting requires the least tension. Make a test sample and lower the tension on your needle thread as required.

STITCH LENGTH



TENSION





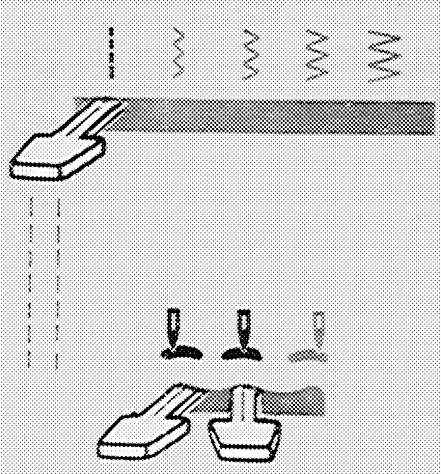
Incorrect



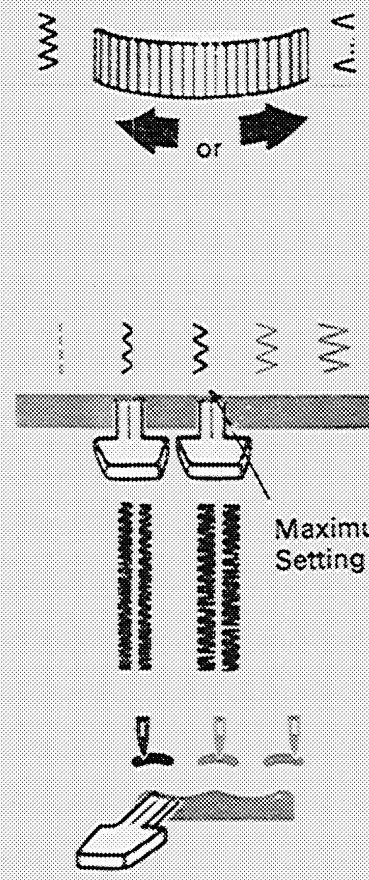
Correct

Twin-needle stitching

STRAIGHT STITCHING



ZIG-ZAG STITCHING



By using the twin needle you can produce two parallel, closely spaced, decorative lines of stitching simultaneously. You can use either one or two colours of thread; and you can choose a straight stitch or a zig-zag stitch setting.

SETTING THE MACHINE

Straight Stitching

Stitch Width:

Needle Position: or only

Stitch Length: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

Zig-Zag Stitching

Pattern Selector: Desired Pattern

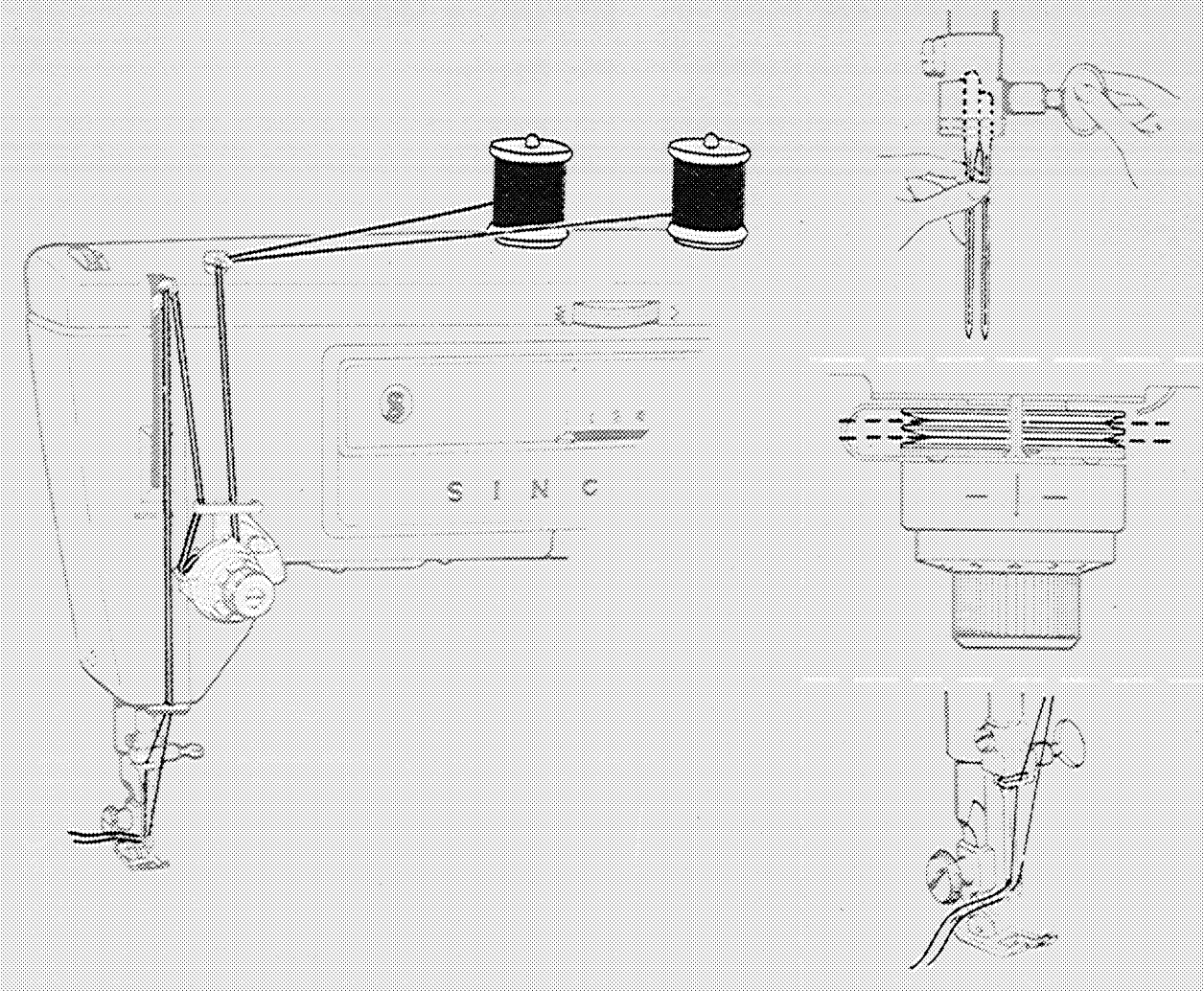
Stitch Width:

Needle Position: only

Stitch Length: Optional

Presser Foot: General Purpose
(open patterns)
Special Purpose
(satin stitch)

General Purpose Needle Plate



Use SINGER twin needle, Catalogue 2028 (size 14).

INSERTING THE TWIN NEEDLE

Before inserting the twin needle, make sure you are using the general purpose needle plate and that the needle position lever is set at and the stitch width lever is set mid-way (or less).

To insert the twin needle, simply raise needle to highest point and loosen the needle clamp screw. Remove single needle and insert the twin needle in its place. Tighten needle clamp screw securely.

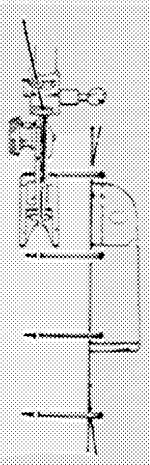
THREADING

For best results, use No. 50 mercerized cotton thread.

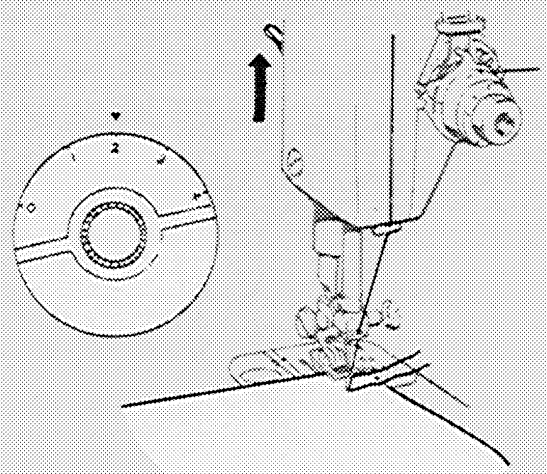
Thread the machine in the same manner as for single-needle stitching except:

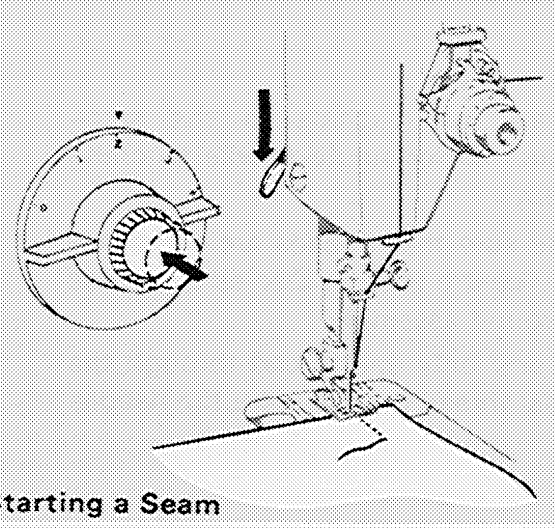
1. Be sure that threads are separated by centre tension disc as they pass around assembly.
2. Carry only one thread through the last thread guide before the needle.

Sewing the professional way



Pin Placement





Starting a Seam

SEWING A SEAM

Pin Basting

Pin basting is a time saver and can be used in place of hand or machine basting when you are straight stitching seams in easy-to-handle fabric.

Use fine pins and place them so that:

- They are at right angles to the presser foot and just nip into the fabric at the stitching line.
- They do not extend under both sides of the presser foot. *Never place pins on the underside of the fabric in contact with the feed.*

Starting a Seam

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

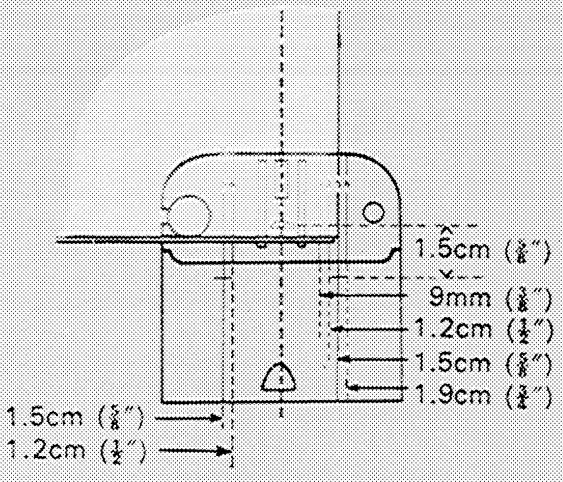
Stitch Length: **1-4** depending on fabric
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

1. Pin seam edges together and baste if necessary.
2. Select stitch length.
3. With presser foot up, align fabric with appropriate seam guideline on needle plate (as described on the following page). Position needle in fabric about 1cm ($\frac{1}{2}$") from the edge.
4. Lower presser foot, depress push button and hold in this position for reverse.
5. Backstitch to edge of material for reinforcement.
6. Release push button for forward stitching, and stitch.

Keeping the Seam Straight

As you stitch, use one of the numbered lines on the needle plate as a guide for keeping the seams straight. If you want a 1.5cm ($\frac{5}{8}$″) seam, for example, line up your fabric with right or left guidelines 5, which are extended on the slide plate for your convenience.

USING GUIDELINES



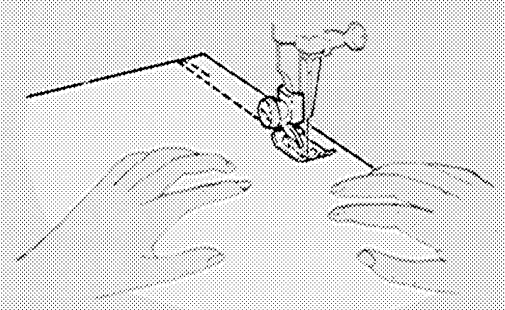
HOLDING THE FABRIC

Guiding and Supporting the Fabric

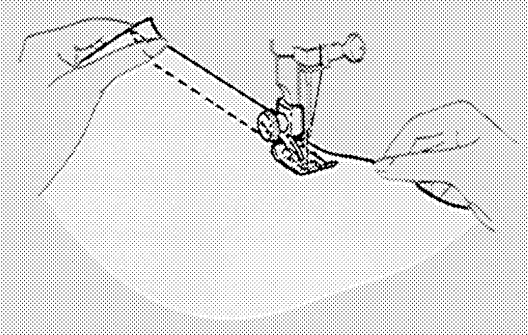
Most fabrics need to be guided in front of the presser foot only, as shown.

Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched:

- For filmy sheers, for example, apply *gentle* tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.

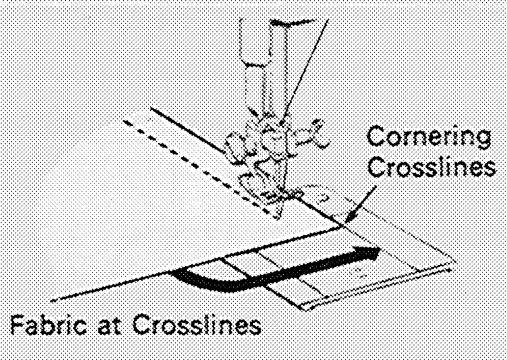


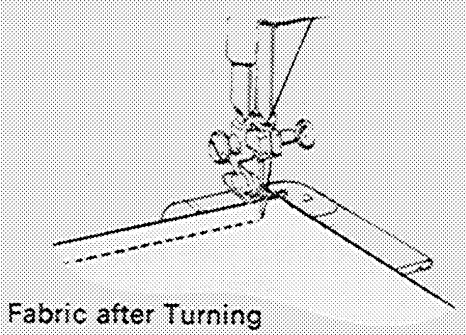
Guiding Fabric



Supporting Fabric

PIVOTING AT CORNER



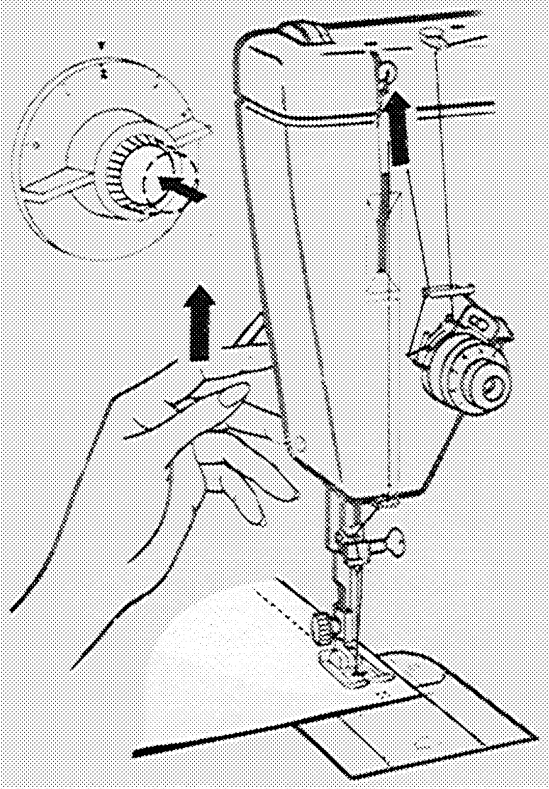


Turning Square Corners

To turn a square corner 1.5cm ($\frac{5}{8}$") from the fabric edge, you need not measure or mark the seam. Simply use the crosslines on the slide plate.

- Line up your fabric with right or left guideline 5 on the needle plate. Stitch seam, slowing speed as you approach corner.
- Stop stitching, *with the needle down,* when the bottom edge of the fabric reaches the cornering crosslines on the slide plate.
- Raise presser foot and turn fabric on needle, bringing bottom edge of fabric in line with guideline 5.
- Lower the presser foot and stitch in new direction.

ENDING A SEAM



Ending a Seam

1. Stitch to the fabric edge. Depress fully reverse push button and hold in place: backstitch approximately 1cm ($\frac{1}{2}$") to reinforce end of seam. Release push button.
2. Turn hand wheel to bring needle to its highest point.
3. Raise presser foot and remove fabric by drawing straight back.
4. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar.

Ladder Seams

A ladder seam made with blindstitching is functional and decorative at the same time. Particularly appropriate for knit and stretch fabrics, the blindstitch provides stretchable, decorative construction seams, and edge finishes for necklines, pockets and collars in sportswear and swim-wear.

Pattern Selector:

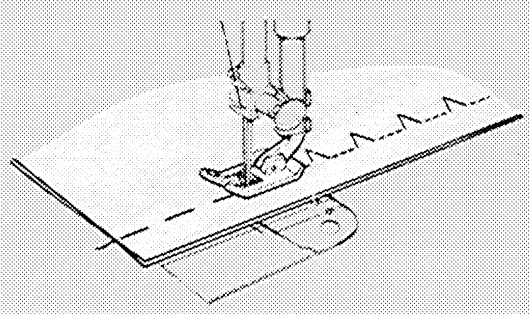
Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

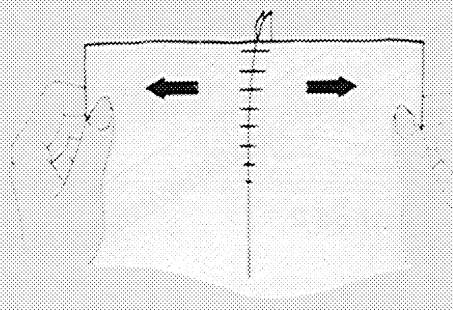
Stitch Length: **1-1.5**
Pressure: Light
Tension: Light
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

1. Make a test sample first to adjust thread tension and stitch length to suit your fabric. Needle thread tension should be *lighter* than normal.
2. Cut and fit garment allowing for 1.5cm ($\frac{5}{8}$") seam allowance. Baste seam line.
3. Place stitching so that the *straight stitches* of the blindstitch pattern fall *on* the seam line.
4. After stitching, open seam by pulling fabric back on opposite sides of seam to produce ladder effect. Press seam allowances of construction seams to one side. Seam allowances of enclosed seams are pressed together in the usual way after seam has been opened.

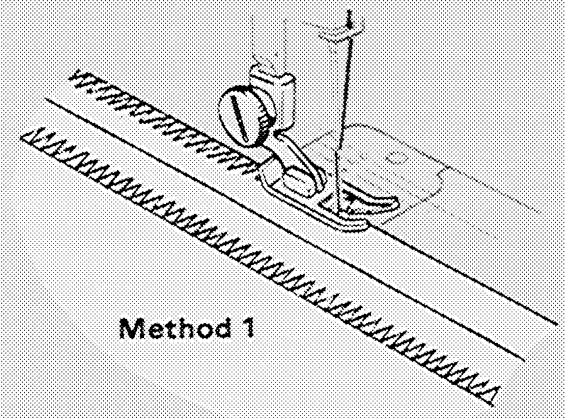
LADDER SEAMS



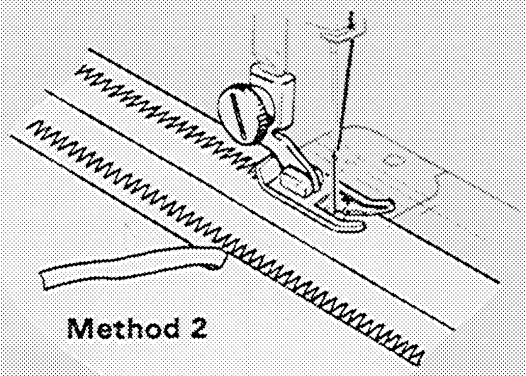
Blindstitching Ladder Seam



Opening Seam to Form Ladder Effect



Method 1



Method 2

Seam Finishes

After you have stitched your seams and pressed them open, you may, particularly if your fabric frays, wish to oversew the edges.
There are several methods, some of which are contained in this and the following pages.

Pattern Selector:

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: 1-1.5
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

1. Make a test sample first to determine which one best suits the fabric. Also adjust stitch width and length to suit the fabric.
   Choose the settings that will give you the most "open" stitch that will secure the fabric edges without giving a harsh edge.
2. Trim seam edges evenly.
3. Place the type of stitching you have chosen on the seam allowance, as illustrated.

Method 1

This method is suitable for medium and heavier weight fabric. The stitching comes to the edge of the seam allowance, as illustrated.

Method 2

This method is suitable for finer fabrics which are inclined to curl or fray badly. Set stitch width and length to suit fabric and place the seam allowance under the presser foot with the edge of the seam in line with the side of the presser foot as illustrated. Then trim the fabric away to the stitch line.

Method 3

Pattern Selector: or

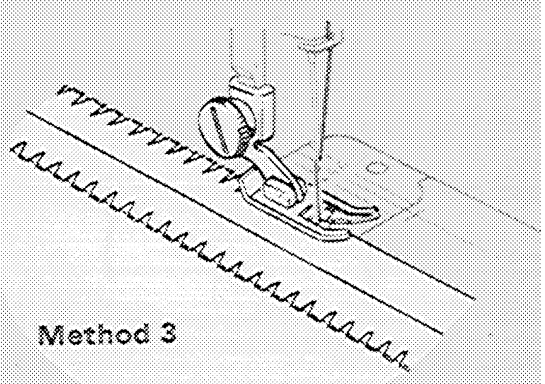
Stitch Width: To suit fabric

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: 2.5-3
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

Seam edges support the garment and should be neatened if the fabric is likely to fray.

1. Make a test sample first to determine whether zig-zag stitch or blindstitch best suits your fabric. Also adjust stitch length and stitch width to suit fabric. Choose the settings that will give you the most "open" stitch that will secure the fabric edges; avoid harsh, over-stitching.
2. Trim seam edges evenly.
3. Place stitching *near* the edge of the seam allowance or over the raw edge as illustrated.



Method 3

Lingerie Seams

Pattern Selector:

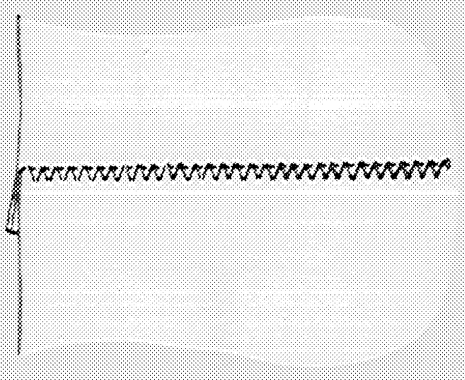
Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: 1-1.5
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

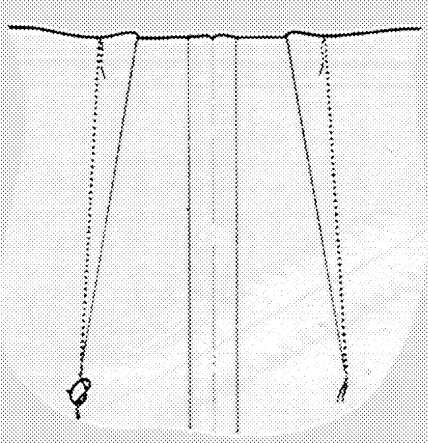
To make a lingerie seam both durable and flexible, use a plain zig-zag stitch. This treatment is particularly suitable for bias seams.

1. Straight-stitch the seam (with stitch width at ⋮) 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 at ⦚-⦚) letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and seam thickness.



LINGERIE SEAMS

REGULAR DARTS



DARTS

Darts can be made in the usual way on your sewing machine.

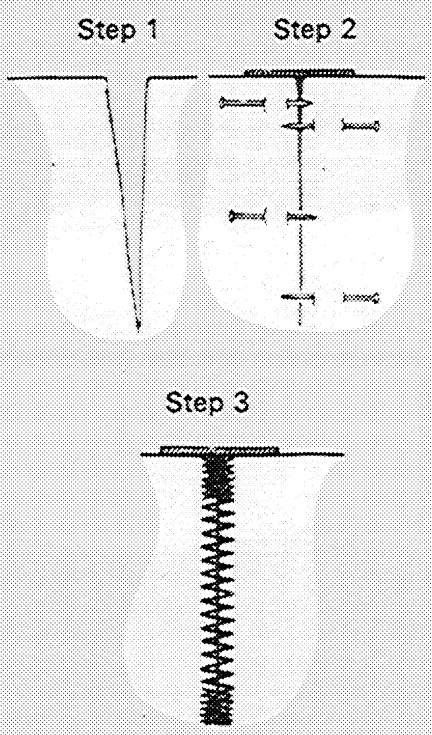
Begin stitching at the wide end of the dart, reversing if suitable as you would at the end of a seam. Stitch to the point and either reverse for 9mm ($\frac{3}{8}$") or tie the ends of the thread, depending on the thickness of your fabric.

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

STEPS IN MAKING A DART IN INTERFACING



DARTS IN INTERFACING

Pattern Selector:

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

Interfacings can be shaped without bulk with zig-zag stitching.

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.

ZIPPERS AND CORDING

Zippers

There are many different kinds of zippers. Your zipper package will contain easy-to-follow instructions. Using the zipper foot, you will find it easy to sew a straight line of stitching close to either side of the zipper.

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

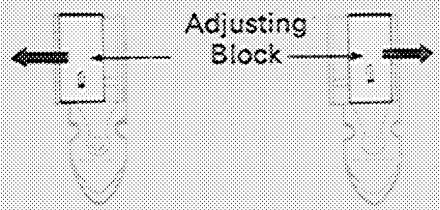
Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
Zipper Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

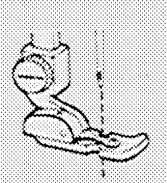
When the zipper is to the *right* of the needle:

1. Before attaching the zipper foot, slide the adjusting block to the *left*.
2. Snap on the zipper foot, see page 7.
3. Check the position of the foot by lowering the needle into the side notch of the foot, making sure it clears the foot.

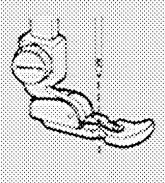
When the zipper is to the *left* of the needle, adjust the foot to the *right* of the needle in the same way.

ADJUSTING THE ZIPPER FOOT

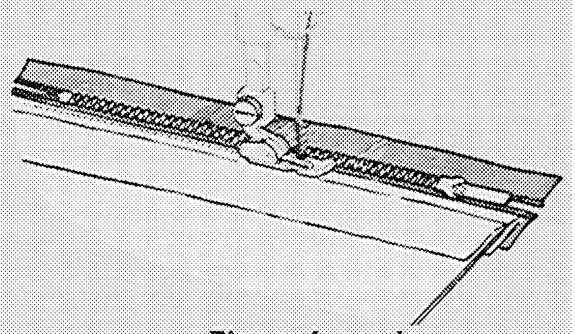




Zipper Foot
to Left of Needle

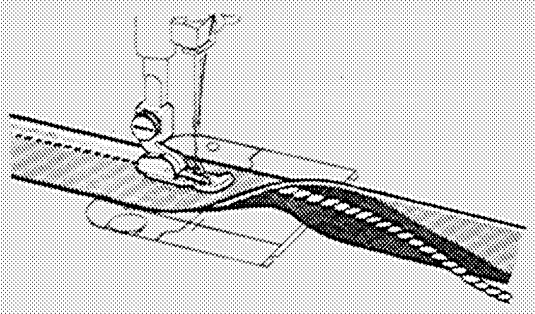


Zipper Foot
to Right of Needle



Zipper Insertion

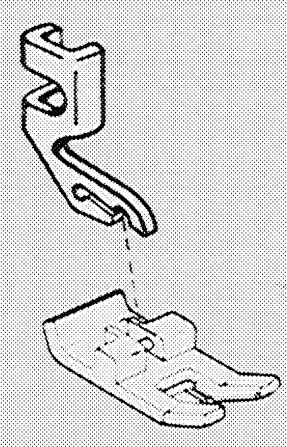
CORDING



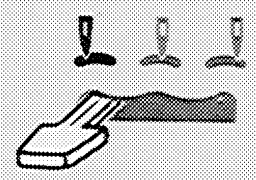
Cording

The zipper foot can be used to make cording for slip covers, etc. Cover a cord with a strip of bias fabric and sew as shown.

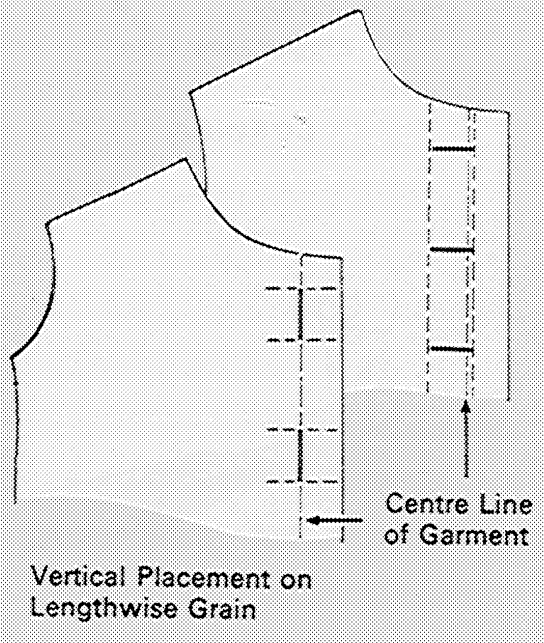
BUTTONHOLE POSITION



Special Purpose Foot



Needle Position Selector



BUTTONHOLES

Buttonhole Position

Pattern Selector:

Needle Position:

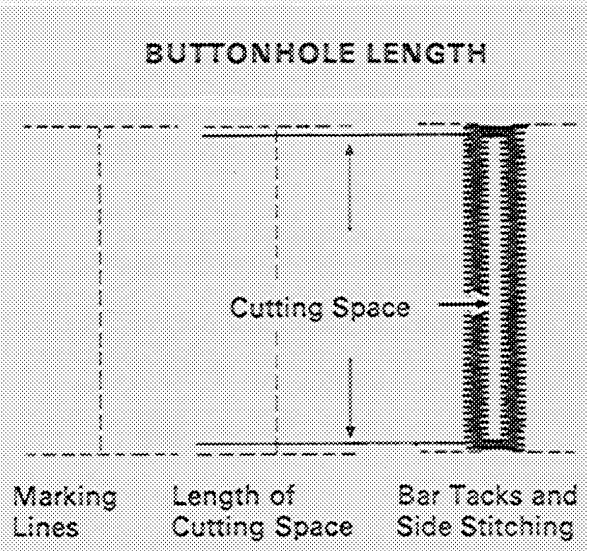
Stitch Width: as required
Stitch Length: **0-1**
Pressure: Light
Special Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

Accurate guidelines are essential to keep buttonholes a uniform distance from the faced edge of the garment, evenly spaced, and on the grain of the fabric. Place guidelines as follows:

1. Mark the centre line of the garment as indicated on your pattern. This guideline can be hand basted and should follow a lengthwise fabric thread.
2. Mark a position guideline for each buttonhole.
   - *Horizontal* buttonholes are placed to extend 3mm ($\frac{1}{8}$") beyond the centre line basting of the garment. Horizontal guidelines for the buttonholes should follow a crosswise thread of the fabric and, if basted, be longer than the finished length of the buttonhole. Determine the length of the buttonhole (as described on page 33) and mark ends of each buttonhole vertically.
   - *Vertical* buttonholes are placed so that the centre line basting of the garment is in the centre of the buttonholes. Determine buttonhole length and mark ends of each buttonhole horizontally across the centre line and use the centre line basting as a buttonhole guide when stitching.

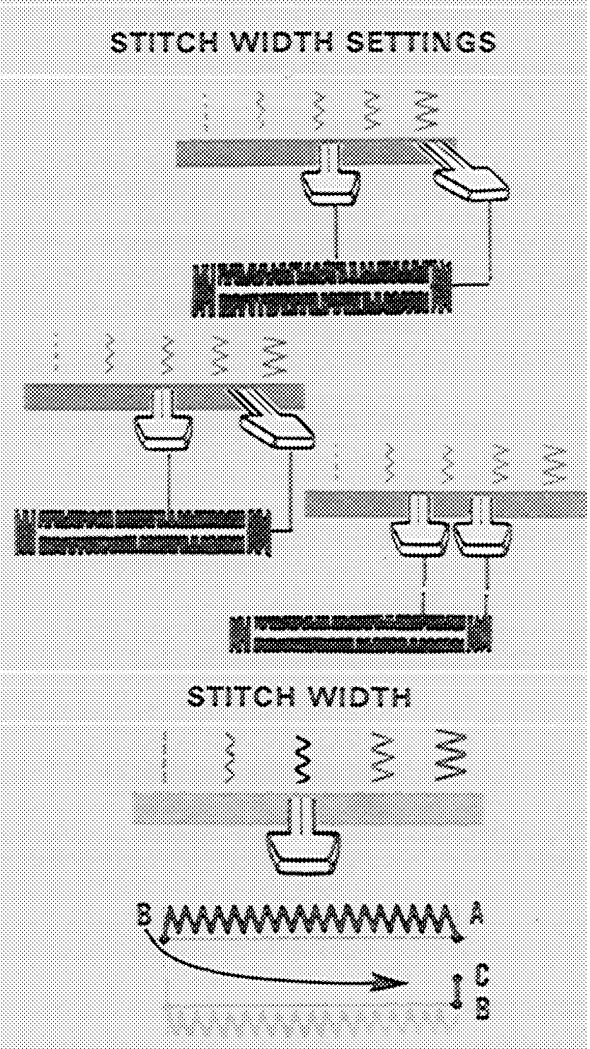
Buttonhole Length

First, decide how long the button opening must be, then add 2mm (1/16") to the measurement for *each* bar tack (the closing stitches at each end of the buttonhole). To find the length of the button opening, 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.



Stitch Width

Two stitch width settings are required for making buttonholes: one for side stitching and one for the bar tack. Three possible combinations are illustrated.

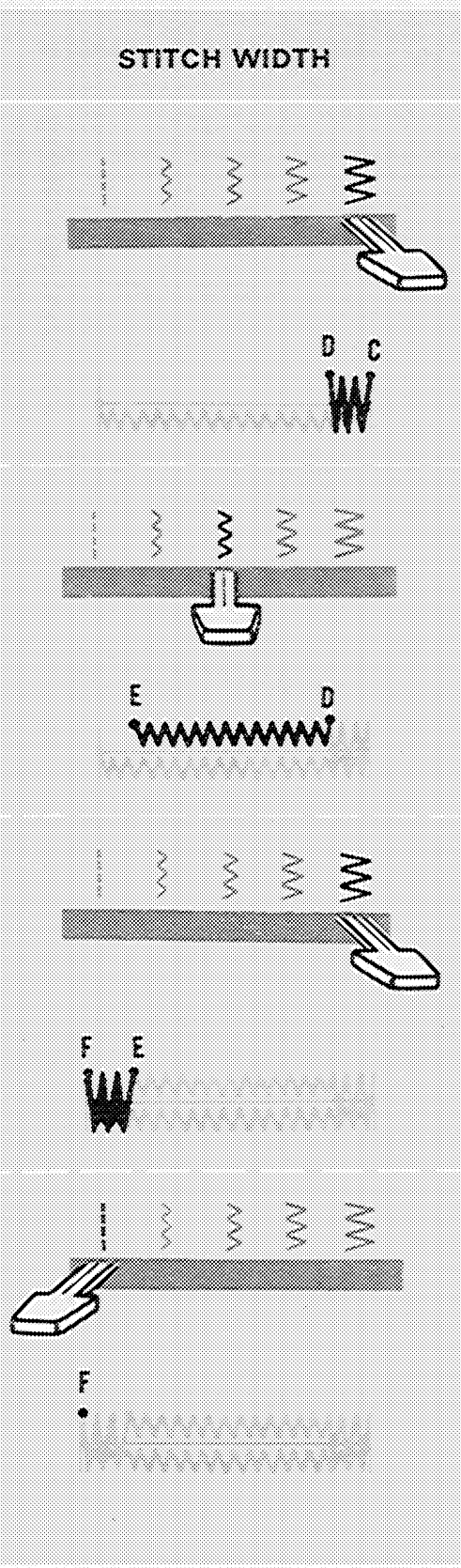


Procedure

Set the pattern selector at ≋, needle position selector at ⊥, and stitch width selector at the width desired for the side stitching. Turn hand wheel over toward you until needle is in the centre position above the presser foot. Place work under needle, aligning centre marking of buttonhole with black line on the 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

Raise needle. Adjust stitch width selector for bar tacks and take at least six stitches. Stop at point D.

Side Stitching

Raise needle. Readjust stitch width selector for side stitching. Complete work to point E.

Final Bar Tack

Raise needle. Readjust stitch width selector for bar tacks, and take at least six stitches ending at point F.

Fastening Stitch

Raise needle. To secure stitching, move selector to ⋮ and take three stitches. Remove work, draw threads to underside, fasten, and trim. Cut opening for button with sharp scissors.

BUTTONS

Pattern Selector:

Stitch Width: as required

Needle Position:

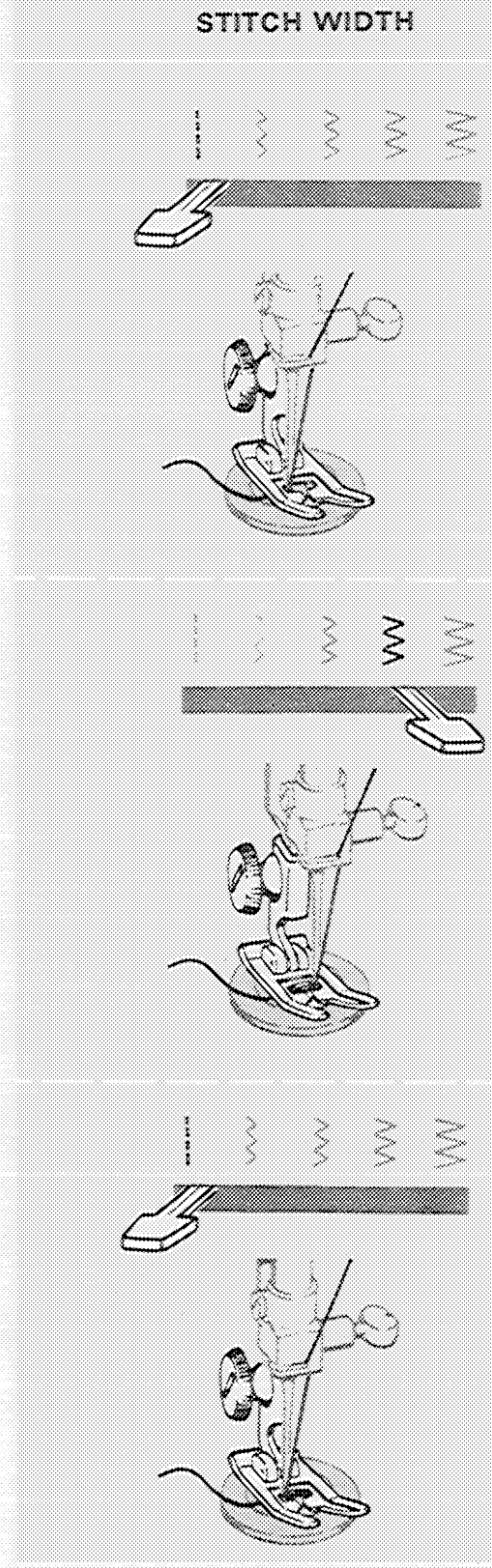
Stitch Length: 0

General Purpose Presser Foot

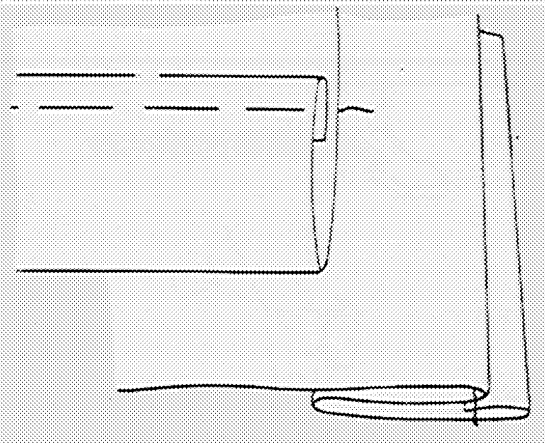
Feed Cover Needle Plate

Flat buttons can be sewn on quickly and easily using plain zig-zag.
The space between the holes in the button determines stitch width settings.

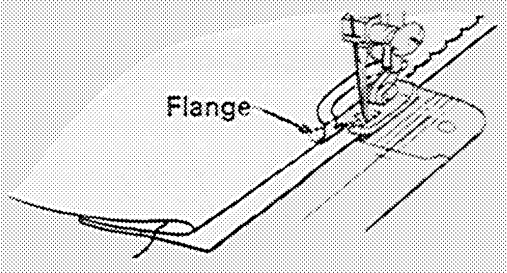
1. Insert feed cover needle plate.
2. Set stitch width at ⋮ and needle position selector at . Position button under foot and lower the needle into the centre of the left hole. Lower the foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of button and is above the foot.
3. Move stitch width lever until needle is over the other hole in the button. Then, when you begin to stitch, the needle should enter into the *right* hole of the button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches to attach button. End on left side.
4. To fasten stitching, adjust stitch width to ⋮ and take three or four stitches.

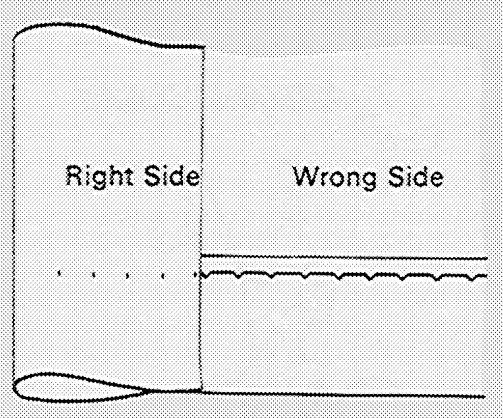


BLINDSTITCHING HEM



Turn and Press Hem





HEMS

Blindstitch Hems

Pattern Selector:

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: **1.5-2.5**
Blindstitch Hem Guide
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

Blindstitching provides a durable hem finish that can be used on a variety of light and medium weight fabrics. It is best suited to straight hems.
Oversewn, turned, taped, bound, or unfinished hem edges can be blind-stitched with equal ease. Blindstitching takes a little practice, so make a test sample first.

1. Raise presser foot, loosen presser foot screw, and slip blindstitch hem guide between the screw and the shank of the general purpose presser foot. Make sure the underside of the guide clears the slide plate and the front of the presser foot. Tighten screw.
2. Mark, turn, and press hem in the usual way. Baste the turned hem to hold it in place. Place the basting at least 1cm ($\frac{1}{2}$") below the top edge of the hem.
3. With the work wrong side up, turn the hem under thus forming a soft fold about 6mm ($\frac{1}{4}$") from the top edge of the hem.
4. Position the hem under the presser foot with the soft fold resting against the wall of the hem guide. Make sure the flange of the hem guide is between the soft fold and top of hem.
5. Lower the presser foot and stitch so that the straight stitches fall on the hem edge and the sideward stitches pierce the soft fold. While stitching, guide the hem edge in a straight line and feed the soft fold evenly against the wall of the hem guide.

Finishing touches

DRAWN-THREAD WORK

Pattern Selector:

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Pressure: Light
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose or Special Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate
Speed: Moderate

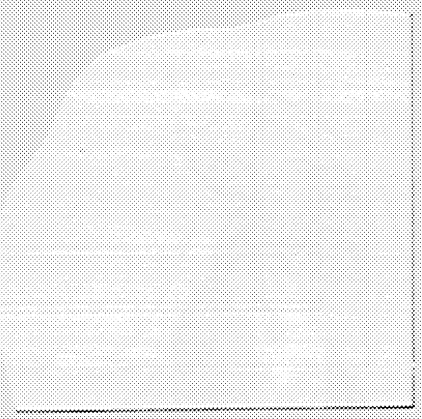
Drawn-thread work is a simple decorative treatment that can be used to add interest to table linens, dresses, and blouses. It is accomplished by drawing threads from plain-weave fabrics to form open-work bands and accenting the band edges with zig-zag stitching.
Choose a linen or linen-like fabric from which threads can be easily withdrawn and use a size 18 needle and a fine sewing thread.

Procedure:

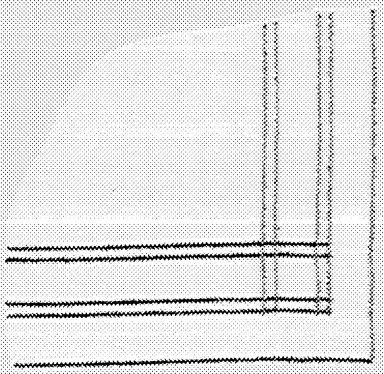
1. Draw one (or more) threads from the fabric to mark edges of open-work bands.
2. Stitch, in drawn-thread channels, placing the fabric so that the needle alternately enters the thread channels and the body of the fabric. If the fabric is soft, stitch through an underlay of tissue paper.
3. After stitching is completed, draw remaining threads from the fabric to form the open work between rows of stitching. Whenever stitching crosses threads that are to be drawn, cut threads close to stitching before drawing them out.

To form a fringe, draw a thread to mark fringe depth. Stitch in drawn-thread channel (with fabric edge to the right). Ravel threads between stitching and fabric edge.

DRAWN-THREAD WORK

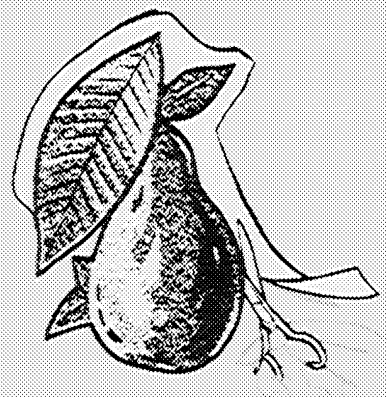


Drawn-Thread Channels



Completed Drawn Work with Fringed Edges

APPLIQUE



APPLIQUE

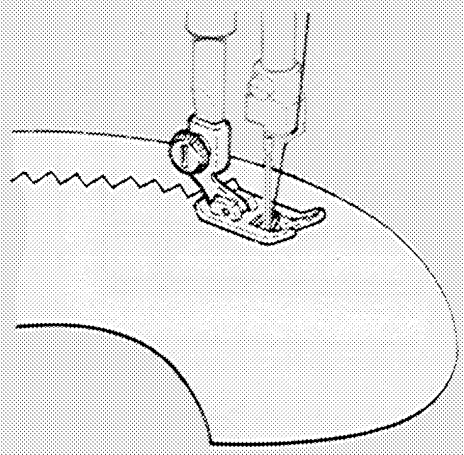
Applique adds beauty and interest to clothes and household linens. Either contrasting or self fabric can be used effectively.

A closed zig-zag stitch is used for machine applique. The width of this stitch can be varied to accommodate fabrics of different weaves and textures.

- Position the design.
- Baste it to the fabric.
- Attach special purpose presser foot and general purpose needle plate.

1. Set pattern selector at  .
2. Set stitch width at desired setting and set stitch length for satin stitching.
3. Stitch, outlining the design with zig-zag satin stitching.
4. Trim any excess fabric on the outer edges of the stitching. Remove basting.

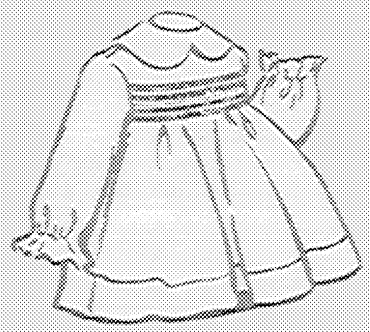
TOP STITCHING WITH ZIG-ZAG STITCH

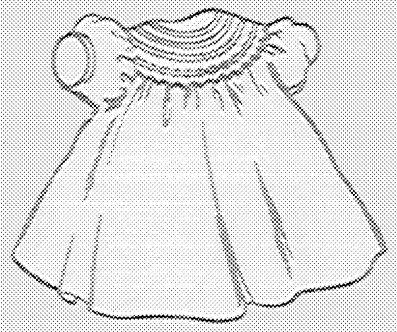


TOP STITCHING

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, seams, etc. For a tailored look, use lines of regular straight stitching; sew them with buttonhole twist for added emphasis. For decorative interest, use zig-zag stitching.



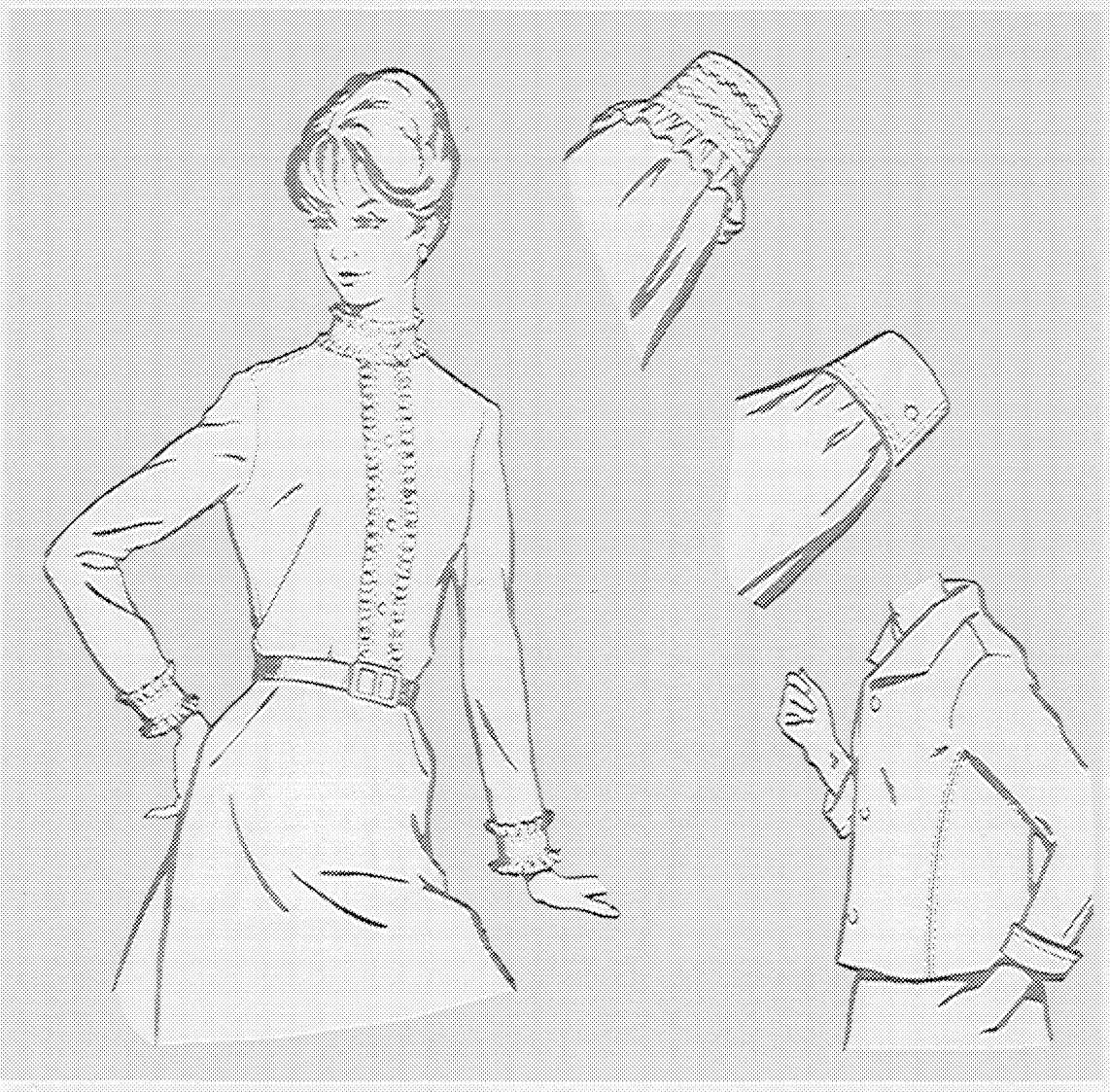


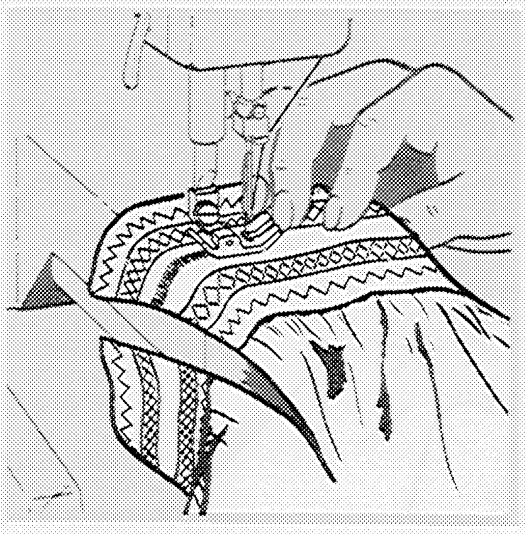


Tubular bed sewing

The tubular bed simplifies fabric handling when you sew circular and hard-to-reach garment areas. A few of the sewing jobs for which you will find it particularly useful are illustrated. To prepare your machine for tubular bed sewing, press the bed-release push-button and remove the detachable flat bed.

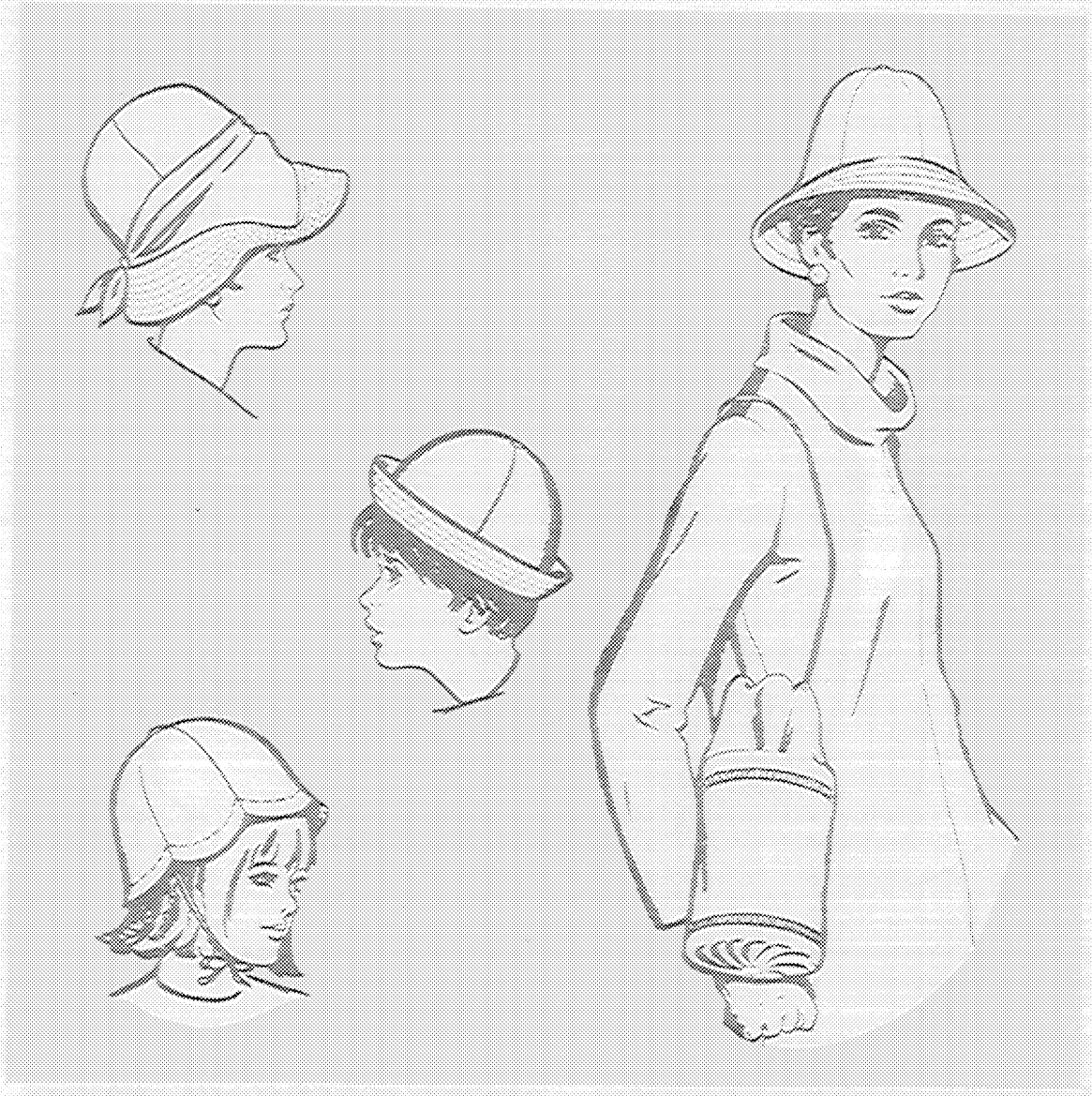






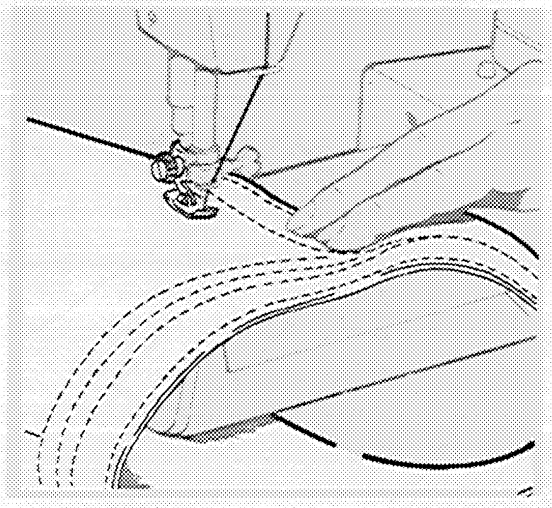
CUFFS

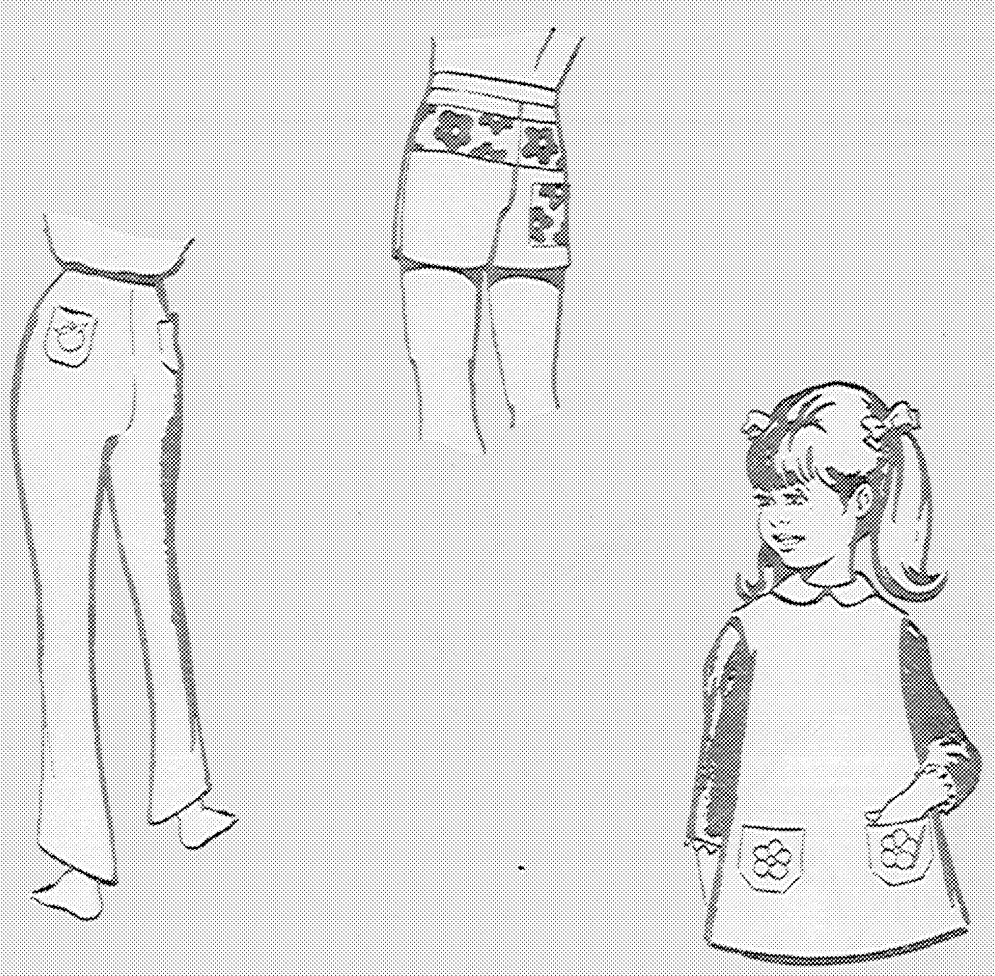
Attaching a cuff to a gathered sleeve or accenting it with top stitching is greatly simplified when you use the tubular bed. The fabric flows smoothly around the bed giving you full visibility and control of the seam line.

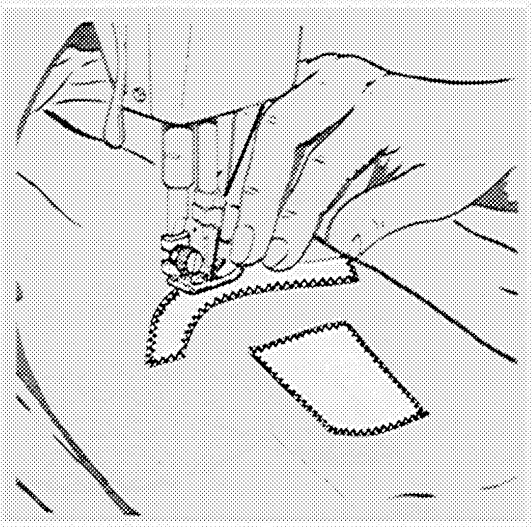


HATS, BAGS AND DOLLS' CLOTHES

Use the tubular bed of your machine when you make hats, bags and dolls' clothes. You will find it a real advantage for seaming small circular areas, and in the placement of top stitching.







BADGES, EMBLEMS AND INSIGNIA

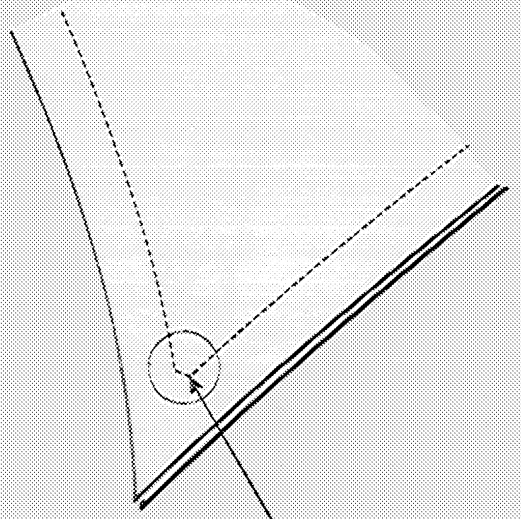
Badges, emblems and insignia of all sizes and shapes can be quickly attached to shirts and uniforms when the tubular bed is used. Slip the sleeve or other hard-to-reach area over the tubular bed and secure emblem with zig-zag sewing.

Hints on sewing special fabrics

LEATHER-LOOK VINYL†

- Use masking tape or zipper adhesive tape instead of pins or basting to hold seams, zippers and hems in place for stitching.
- Stitch with a long stitch (2.5 - 3.5). A short stitch may cut the fabric.
- Sew with a steady, even pace and stitch accurately. Seams cannot be ripped out without leaving needle marks in the fabric.
- The shiny side of some vinyls tends to stick to metal surfaces. Use a strip of tissue paper between the fabric and metal machine surfaces to prevent this. Other remedies include dusting fabric with talcum powder or wiping surface with a damp sponge.
- Reinforce button and buttonhole areas with interfacing. Bound buttonholes are the best choice for vinyls with knit backing.
- Top stitching holds seams and garment edges smooth and flat and adds a decorative note.
- For sharp points on collars and lapels, take one or two stitches diagonally *across* the point to allow enough space to smoothly enclose the seam edge.

LEATHER-LOOK VINYL



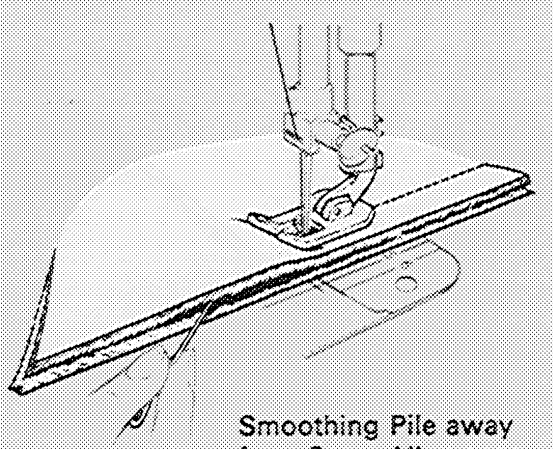
Stitch diagonally across the point

CIRÉ (Wet-Look Taffeta and Tricot)†

- Do not use pins in any area of the garment that will be visible when completed.
- Use masking tape or zipper adhesive tape instead of pins or basting to hold seams, zippers and hems in place for stitching.
- Stitch accurately; seams cannot be ripped out because needle marks remain in the fabric.
- Sew seams under light tension by holding fabric slightly taut at front and back of needle.
- Stitch ciré taffeta with a fairly long stitch (2.5 - 3.5) and use an enclosed edge finish for seams and hems.
- Stitch ciré knits with a medium length stitch (2) and use a yellow-band needle.
- Machine-worked buttonholes (as well as bound buttonholes) can be made in ciré fabric. Always use an interfacing and make sure the close zig-zag stitches do not cut the fabric.

†The Even Feed Foot, available for separate purchase, is designed to aid in sewing these fabrics.

DEEP-PILE FABRICS



Smoothing Pile away from Seam Allowance

DEEP-PILE FABRICS (Fake Fur)*

- Pin, rather than baste, seams. Place pins at close intervals at right angles to the seam line. Pins with coloured heads are easy to see and remove.
- Sew in direction of nap.
- Stitch with a fairly long machine stitch (2.5 - 3.5) and use polyester/cotton thread in a size 14 or 16 Catalogue 2020 needle.
- As seam is stitched, smooth pile *away* from seam allowance with a darning needle or upholstery pin.
- After stitching seams with a 1.5cm ($\frac{5}{8}$″) seam allowance, use small hand scissors to shear pile from entire seam allowance to reduce bulk.
- Stitch 6mm ($\frac{1}{4}$″) pre-shrunk tape into neckline and shoulder seams for stability and reinforcement.
- Leather and leather-look fabrics complement fur fabrics; use them for bound buttonholes and easy button loops.
- Coat hems are less bulky if narrow and finished with a 8cm (3″) fabric facing or grosgrain ribbon.
- Slash through the centre fold of darts and finger-press open or stitch with a narrow zig-zag stitch and trim away excess fabric after stitching.

VELVET AND VELVETEEN*

- Use a light pressure dial setting to prevent crushing pile.
- Mark and baste with silk thread.
- Use a Catalogue 2020, size 11 needle and a fine thread for seaming. For velvet, '60' silk or nylon thread is recommended.
- Always stitch in the direction of the nap.
- For unpuckered seams, pin or hand baste together and then stitch under light tension (see page 17). Extra long straight seams may be machine basted with a long, wide zig-zag stitch.
- To sew panné velvet, use a yellow-band needle and a shorter-than-normal stitch length (1.5–2)

*The Even Feed Foot, available for separate purchase, is designed to aid in sewing these fabrics.

Keeping up appearances

MENDING

The plain zig-zag stitch is just as useful for mending as it is for creative sewing. It forms a firm, flexible bond for repairing tears.

TEARS

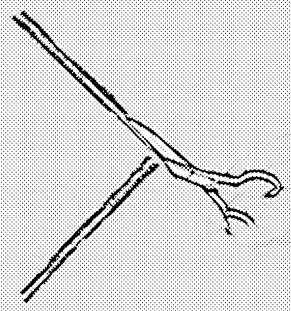
Pattern Selector:

Stitch Width:

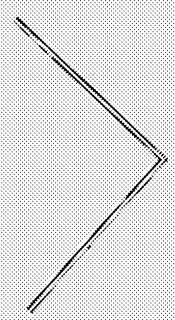
Needle Position:

Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Pressure: To suit fabric
Tension: To suit fabric
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

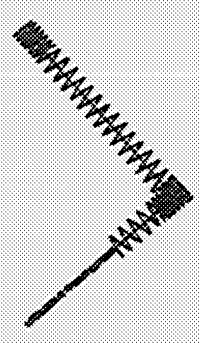
1. Trim ragged edges.
2. Place underlay on wrong side of tear for reinforcement. Do not baste.
3. Stitch on right side, bringing edges of the tear together.
4. Shorten stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.
5. Trim underlay.



Trim Ragged Edges

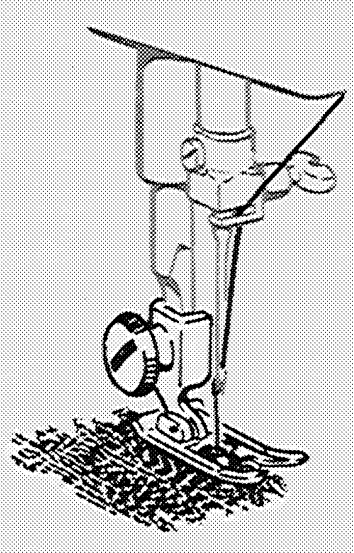


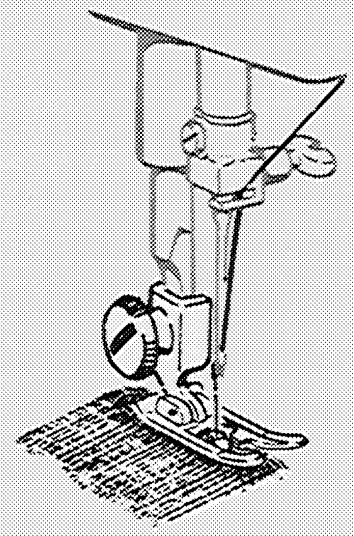
Tear Ready for Stitching



Tear Mended with Zig-Zag Stitch

DARNING





DARNING

Worn or torn spots on children's clothes, knits, and household linens can be darned effortlessly and quickly with a little practice. You may choose to darn with or without an embroidery hoop. When greater control is needed, an embroidery hoop is usually best.
(The Darning and Embroidery Hoop is available for separate purchase at your local Singer Sewing Centre.)

Darning without Embroidery Hoop

Stitch Width :

Needle Position :

Stitch Length : Optional **1-4**
Pressure Dial : **D**
General Purpose Presser Foot
General Purpose Needle Plate

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.

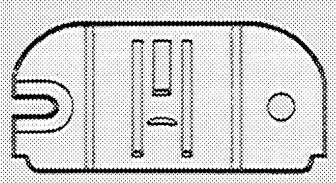
Darning with Embroidery Hoop†

Pattern Selector:

Stitch Width:

Needle Position:

Stitch Length: In Fine Area
Feed Cover Needle Plate
No Presser Foot
Presser Bar: Lowered



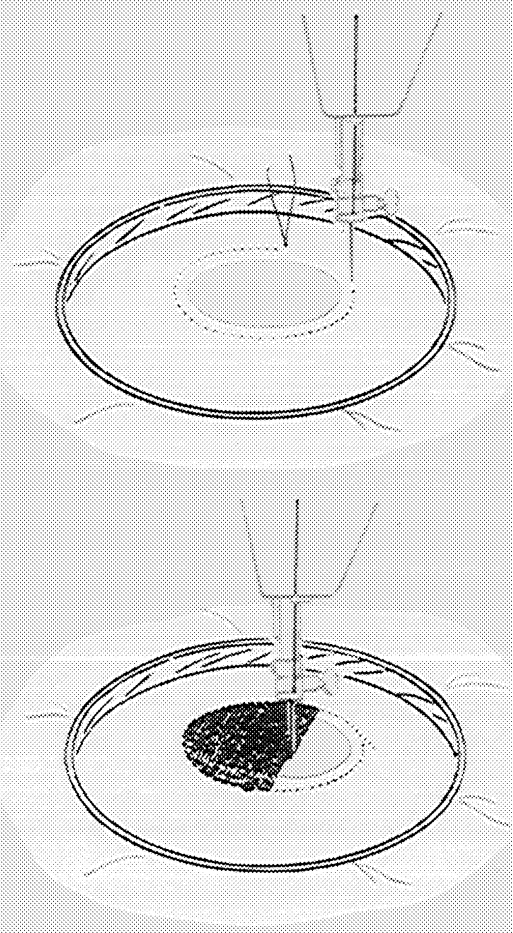
Feed-Cover Needle Plate

Preparation

Remove presser foot with shank and attach feed cover needle plate. Instructions for changing the needle plate are given on page 6.

1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
2. Centre worn section in embroidery hoop.
3. Position work under needle over feed cover plate 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.

This method of controlling fabric movement with an embroidery hoop may be used to do embroidering and monogramming.

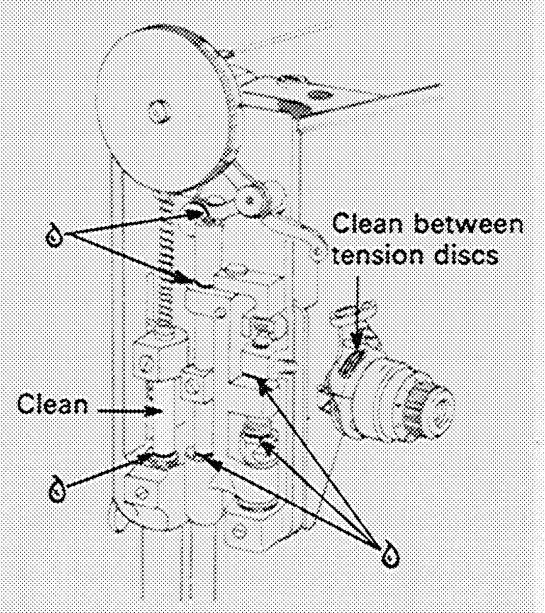


†The Darning and Embroidery Hoop is available for separate purchase at your Singer Sewing Centre.

Caring for your sewing machine

CAUTION: Disconnect power-line plug from electrical supply before cleaning your machine or removing top cover, bottom cover, carrying case base or bobbin case.

Your sewing machine is a fine yet sturdy precision instrument which will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few simple steps to keep it in good condition.



Periodically

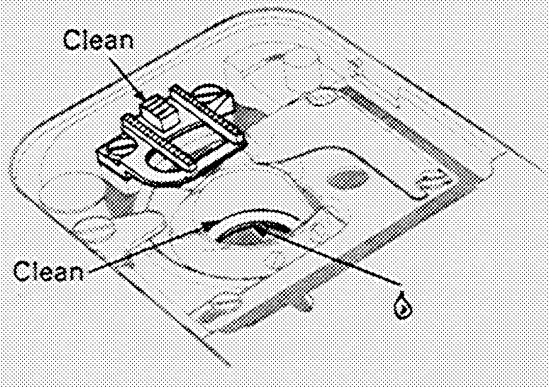
Remove lint and fluff from exposed parts.

With a soft cloth, clean:

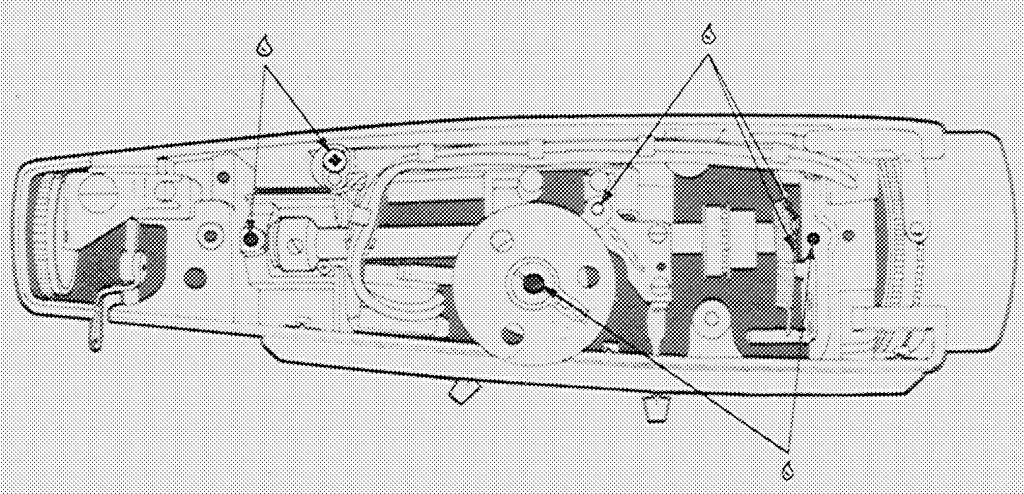
- Tension discs.
- Take-up lever and thread guides.
- Presser bar and needle bar. (For instructions on removing and replacing top cover, see page 49.)
- Machine surface.
  If necessary, a mild solution of soap in water may be used to remove stubborn stains on face plate: *never use strong solutions or abrasives.*

With a lint brush, clean:

- Behind face plate.
- Bobbin area.
  (For instructions on removing and replacing face plate and bobbin case, see page 51.)
  After each cleaning apply a drop (but no more than a drop) of SINGER* oil† to the areas shown. Then sew a few lines of stitching on a scrap of material to remove excess oil.



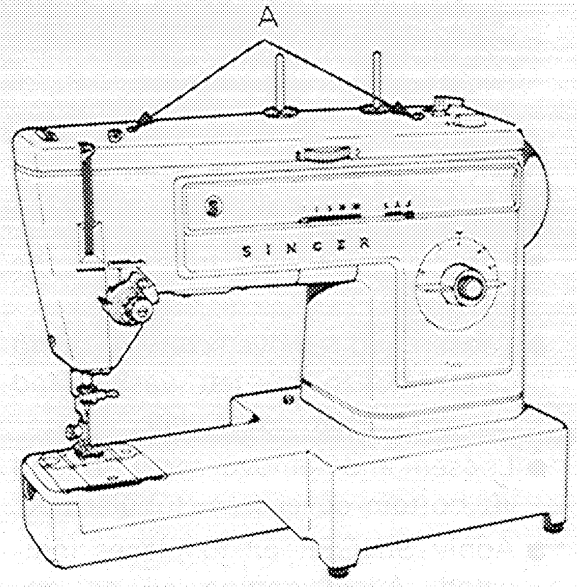
†SINGER oil is available for purchase at your Singer Sewing Centre.

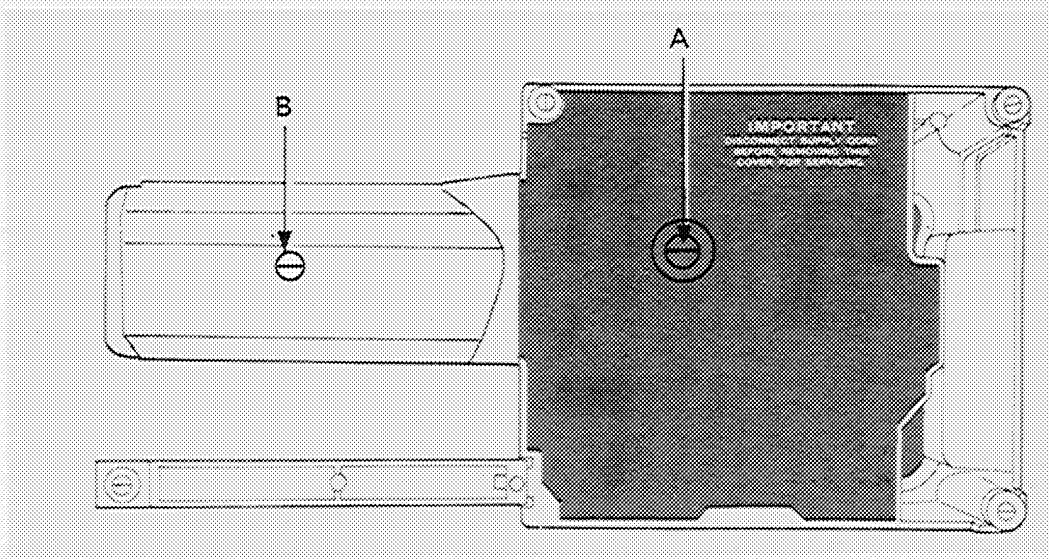


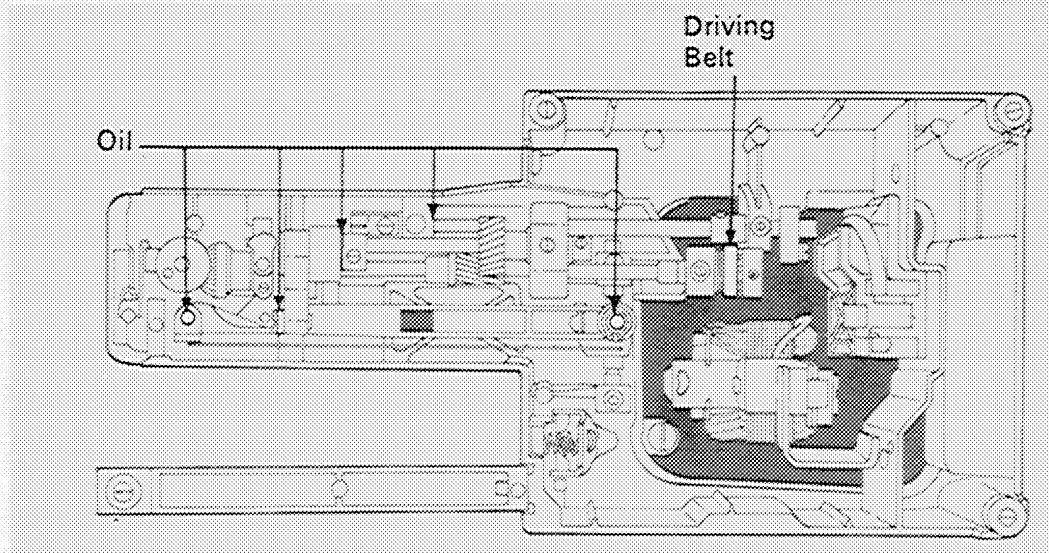
EVERY FEW MONTHS

Lubricate parts under the top cover.

- *To remove,* loosen and remove screws A and lift off top cover.
- Apply a drop of SINGER oil where indicated.
- *To replace,* position cover on top of machine and replace and tighten screws A.







Lubricate parts under bottom covers.

- Remove detachable bed.
- Turn machine over to expose the underside.
- Loosen and remove screw A, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove bottom cover plate.
- Loosen and remove screw B and lift bottom cover from tubular bed.
- Apply SINGER oil to places indicated. Avoid getting oil on any part of the motor or driving belt.
- Replace bottom cover plate, felt washer and retaining screw and the tubular bed cover and screw.
- Tighten screws with screwdriver.

Motor Requires No Lubrication

SPECIAL CARE

If the machine is to be stored, or before extended periods of inactivity, clean and apply SINGER oil to all moving machine connections to protect metal parts.

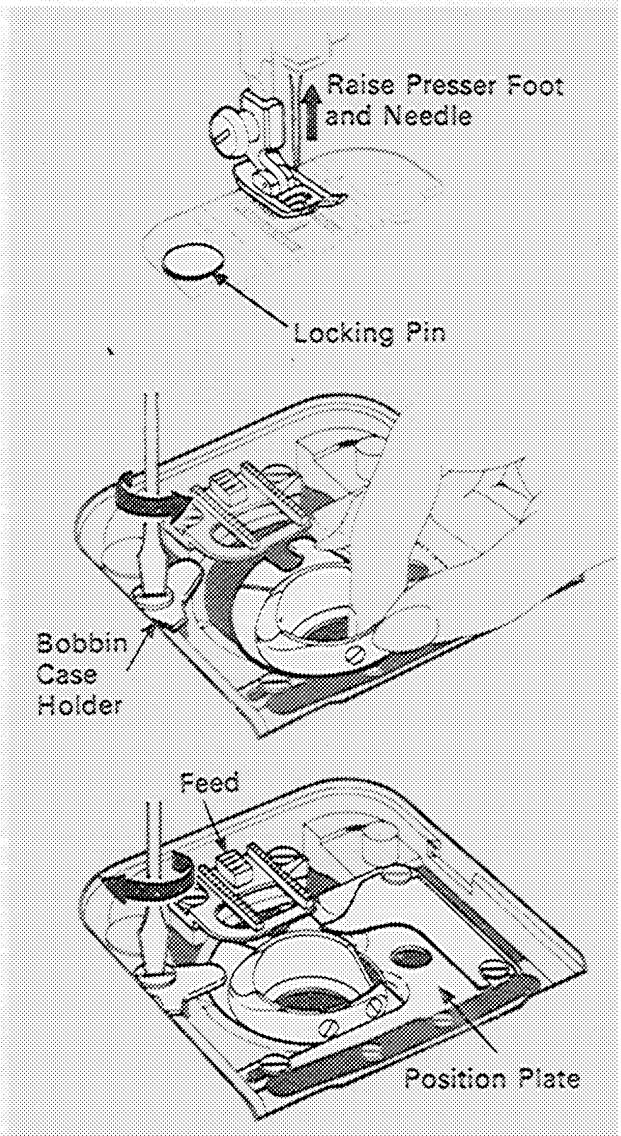
Removing and Replacing Bobbin Case

- Raise the presser foot.
- Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above the presser foot.
- Remove needle plate as instructed on page 6.
- Remove bobbin.

To remove bobbin case, turn bobbin case holder to back as far as it will go. Lift out bobbin case.

To replace bobbin case, guide the forked end under the feed and then draw the bobbin case under the position plate as illustrated. Turn holder all the way forward to lock bobbin case in position. After locking bobbin case in position, check that bobbin case is not jammed, but has slight rotational movement.

- Replace bobbin.
- Replace needle plate.
- Fully close slide plate to lower the needle plate locking pin and secure the needle plate.

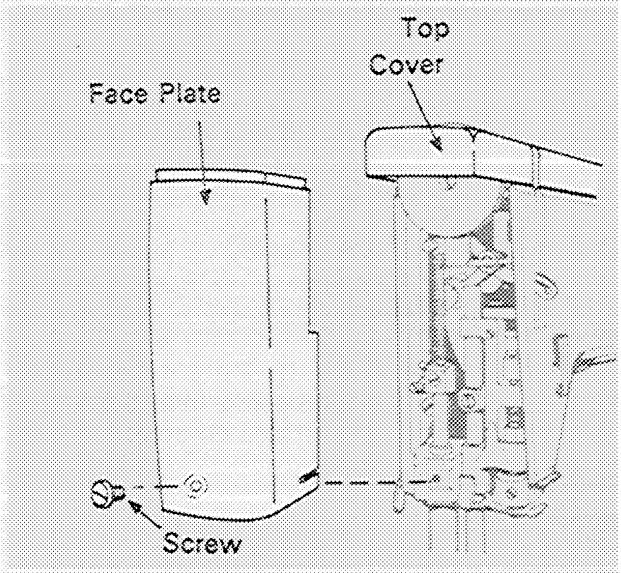


Removing Face Plate

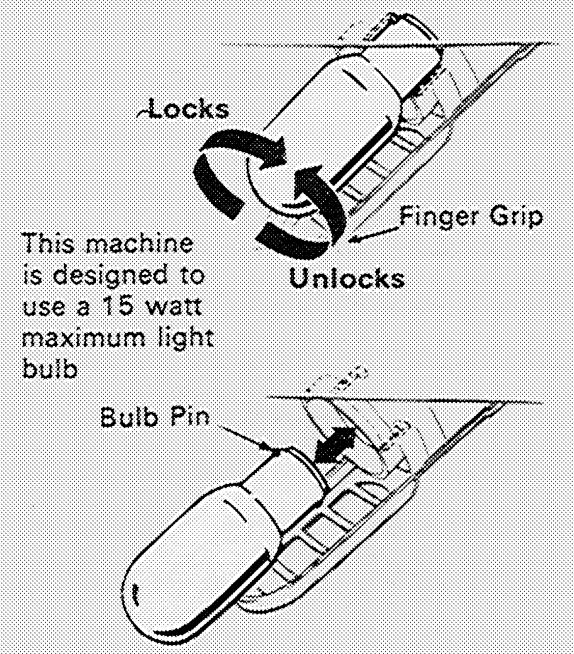
- Loosen and remove screw and remove face plate by sliding it downward.

Replacing Face Plate

- Slide face plate up so that rim is engaged under edge of top cover.
- Align screw hole at lower edge of plate with screw hole in machine and replace and tighten screw.



CHANGING THE BULB



CHANGING THE LIGHT BULB

CAUTION: Disconnect power-line plug from electrical supply before removing light bulb.

- Lower light bracket with finger grip.

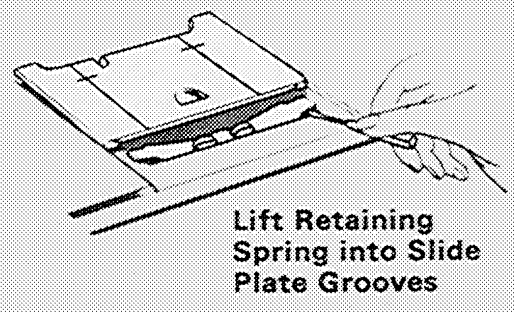
Removing the Bulb

Do not attempt to unscrew bulb. Press it up into socket and turn it in 'unlock' direction, as shown ,and withdraw.

Replacing the Bulb

Press new bulb into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket, and turn it over in 'lock' direction shown to lock bulb in position. Push bracket back into recess. *This machine is designed to use a 15 watt maximum light bulb.*

REPLACING THE SLIDE PLATE



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 the needle.
- Place slide plate in slide way with the front edge close to, but not covering the retaining spring (as shown).
- With a 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.

Hints for home service

Whenever sewing difficulty is encountered, review the sections of the instruction book that explain the operation that you are performing to make sure you are using the machine properly. If the problem still exists, the following hints will help you to correct it.

MACHINE DOES NOT SEW

Needle bar does not move

Make sure . . .

- The voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plate under the hand wheel are within the range marked on your electric meter.
- Machine is connected to electrical supply.
- Power and light switch is on.
- Hand wheel knob is tightened.

Needle bar moves but stitch is not formed

Make sure . . .

- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle class is correct for machine.
- Needle size is correct for the thread you are using.
- Machine is correctly threaded.
- Bobbin contains thread.
- Bobbin and bobbin case are correctly inserted in machine.
- Bobbin case area is free of lint and loose thread ends.

Fabric does not move

Make sure . . .

- Presser foot is down (particularly when you are sewing dense fabric).
- Pressure dial is adjusted for the weight and texture of your fabric.
- Stitch length regulator s properly set.
- Feed cover plate has been replaced with the correct needle plate for the stitching you are doing.
- All lint is removed from around feed.

Needle breaks

Make sure . . .

- Needle is correct for machine, and proper size for the thread you are using.
- Needle is fully inserted in needle clamp.
- Stitch width setting does not exceed mid-way setting when a twin needle is being used.
- Presser foot or accessory is securely fastened to presser bar.
- Needle plate is positioned under locking pin, located on position pin and slide plate is fully closed.
- Fabric is not pulled to one side as you remove work from the machine.
- Fabric being guided or supported behind the needle is not being pulled too hard or too fast.

BOBBIN WINDING DIFFICULTIES

Thread does not wind correctly on to bobbin

Make sure . . .

- Bobbin winder switch is turned to "WIND" position.
- Bobbin is pushed in all the way on the spindle.

STITCHING DIFFICULTIES

Needle thread breaks

Make sure . . .

- Machine is correctly threaded.
- Thread is free from slubs and knots.
- Needle is correct size for thread.
- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle thread tension is not too tight.
- Bobbin thread is wound evenly.
- Bobbin case is correctly threaded and properly inserted.
- Needle plate and presser foot are undamaged.
- Threads are correctly placed under presser foot when you start to sew.
- Presser foot is securely fastened to presser bar.

Bobbin thread breaks

Make sure . . .

- Bobbin has been correctly wound.
- Bobbin case is correctly threaded and properly inserted.
- Bobbin or bobbin case has not been damaged.
- Bobbin case area is free of lint.

Skipped stitches

Make sure . . .

- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle is correct class for machine and size for thread.
- Machine is correctly threaded.
- Fabric is held down firmly (particularly when you are doing free-motion darning or embroidery).

Loose stitches on underside of fabric

Make sure . . .

- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle is correct class for machine and size for thread.
- Sufficient tension is being exerted on needle thread and fabric.
- Bobbin case area is free of lint.
- Presser bar has been lowered.
- Machine is correctly threaded.

Fabric does not lie flat after stitching

Make sure . . .

- Needle-thread tension is not too tight.
- There is sufficient presser foot pressure to hold fabric.
- Stitch length is short enough for fabric.
- Correct presser foot is being used.
- Machine is correctly threaded.

PRESSURE DIAL DIFFICULT TO ADJUST

Make sure . . .

- Presser foot is *down* before rotating dial.

SLUGGISH/NOISY MACHINE

Make sure . . .

- Bobbin case and feed area are free of lint and loose thread ends.
- Machine is lubricated periodically.

Your personal measurement chart

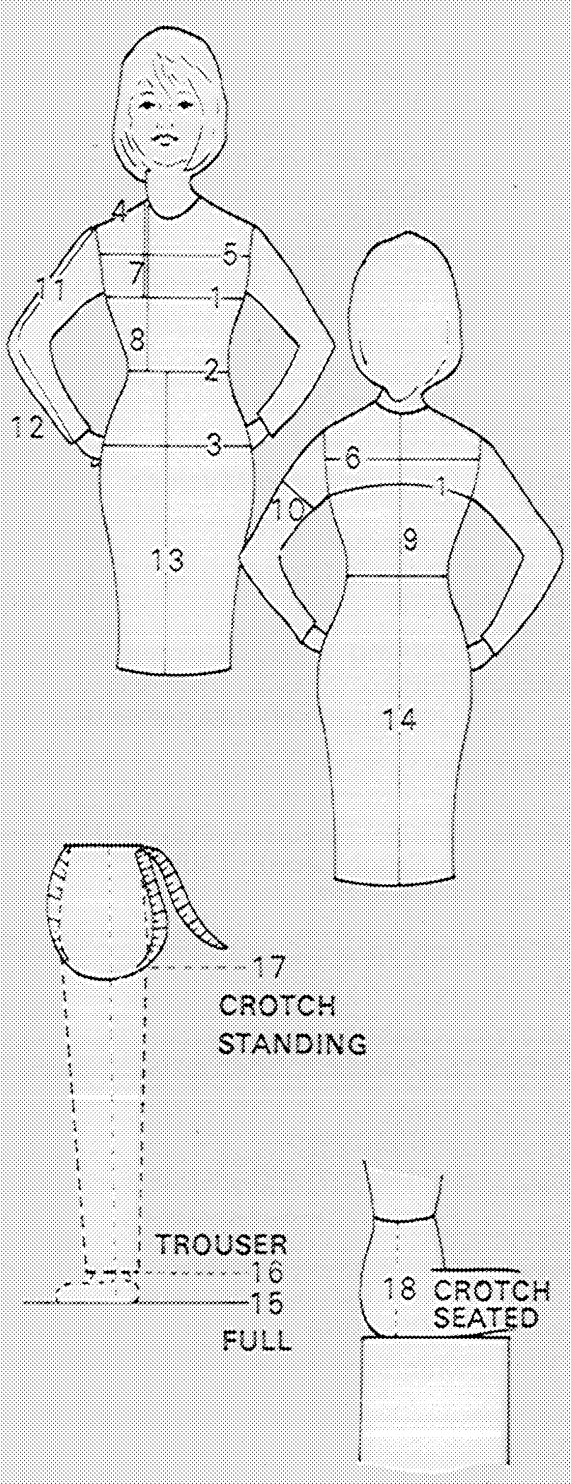
This chart will enable you to keep a record of your measurements. You will need the assistance of someone to help you take the measurements carefully with an accurate tape measure.
The figures (below) show where the tape measure should be placed when taking each measurement.

c.m. (inches)

1. BUST—*Fullest part—slightly higher in back* . . ..
2. WAIST—*Around natural waistline* . . . .
3. HIP— ..... *inches below natural waistline (fullest part)* .....
4. SHOULDER—*From base of neck to top of arm* . . . .
5. FRONT BODICE WIDTH—*From armhole to armhole 5" (12.70 c.m.) down from centre shoulder* . . ..
6. BACK BODICE WIDTH—*From armhole to armhole 4" (10.16 c.m.) down from centre shoulder* . . ..
7. SHOULDER TO BUST—*From neck base at shoulder to a line even with point of bust* . . . .
8. FRONT WAIST LENGTH—*From neck base at shoulder over fullest part of bust to waistline* . . . .
9. BACK WAIST LENGTH—*From the prominent bone at base of neck to natural waistline* . . . .
10. SLEEVE WIDTH—*Around arm at upper edge of underarm seam* . . . .
11. SLEEVE LENGTH—*Shoulder to elbow* . . . .
12. SLEEVE LENGTH—*Elbow to wrist* . . . .
13. FRONT SKIRT LENGTH—*Down centre from waistline to hem* . . . .
14. BACK SKIRT LENGTH—*Down centre from waistline to hem* . . . .

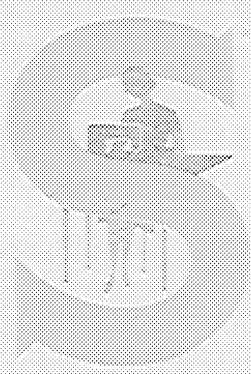
TROUSER MEASUREMENT CHART

15. FULL LENGTH—*Waist to floor at side seam* . . . .
16. TROUSER LENGTH—*Waist to ankle* . . . .
17. CROTCH SEAM (standing)— .....
18. CROTCH DEPTH (seated)—*Waist to chair at side seam* .....



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Here, there, everywhere...**SINGER**

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(Part No. 116437-001)

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