

# SINGER

## ...Makes great vacuum cleaners, too!

A good vacuum cleaner is like a good sewing machine. You use it day in, day out. It works hard. You expect years of dependable service.

You already know we make great sewing machines. But did you know we also make great vacuum cleaners? And we've been making them for over 46 years, with the same pride that goes into every Singer product.

For carpets, there's our Golden *Powermaster*\* upright Model U-69; it has our twin-fan suction system that distributes suction power evenly over the entire nozzle. (Fact: Only Singer makes a two fan system.) Plus one of the largest disposable dust bags in the industry. The high performance vibrator brush (approx. 4000 rpm) first shakes dirt free, then sweeps, then air-washes your carpet—that's triple action cleaning power!

For floors and above-the-floor jobs, we have powerful canister cleaners . . . like our *Golden Glide*\* canister Model C-17 . . . which offers a two stage motor with 3.3 peak horsepower! Plus a pair of "pop-up" indicators. One tells you when your bag should be changed; the other (an exclusive to Singer) lets you know if you've accidentally clogged your cleaner with socks, matchbooks, etc. . . . That's fail-safe cleaning! Plus an air-power control console that lets you adjust the suction power to 6 different cleaning jobs . . . including carpets. The C-17 has a separate motor-driven powerhead (for carpet cleaning) which adjusts to 4 different carpet pile heights!

And, there are other upright and canister models to choose from. Come in and see them today.

**SINGER** *The first name in sewing,  
the last word in cleaning.*

\* A Trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY



U-69



C-17

*Stylist*  
zig-zag sewing machine  
free-arm model 834



**SINGER**



## 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 11 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 9 for instructions.
- Follow the instructions on page 15 for threading the machine. Note particularly the directions for threading the tension discs.
- Place the thread properly when you insert a wound bobbin. Page 14 tells you how to do this perfectly.
- Become familiar with the instructions for regulating stitch length (page 18), presser-foot pressure (page 19), and thread tension (page 20). Take advantage of the capability of your sewing machine!
- Clean the machine regularly, as instructed on page 61. Don't allow thread ends to accumulate in the bobbin case area—they can cause jamming or excessive noise.
- Remember that expert, dependable SINGER\* service is always available. If your sewing machine should require maintenance or repair, be sure to call your Singer Sewing Center or Authorized Singer Dealer. You will find the number listed under SINGER COMPANY in your telephone book.

Above all, do enjoy sewing!

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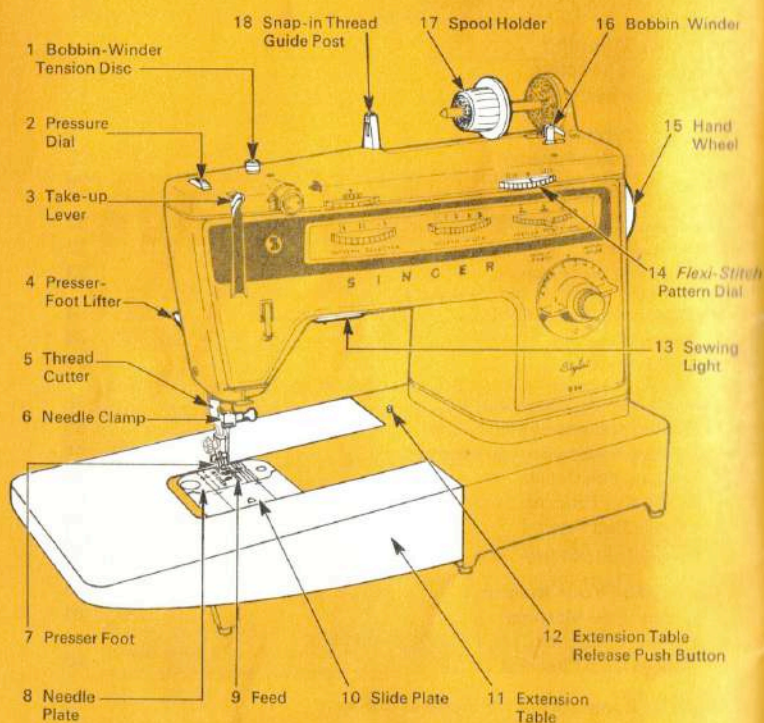
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## GETTING TO KNOW YOUR

### *principal parts*



## SINGER SEWING MACHINE

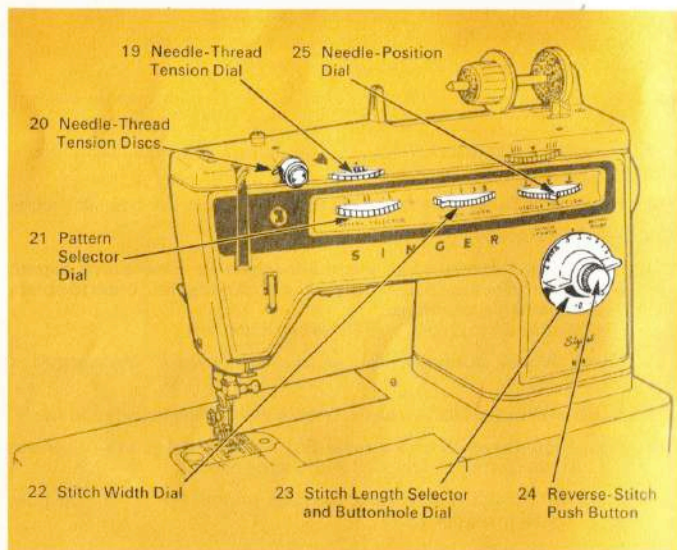
### *and what they do*

1. **Bobbin-Winder Tension Disc** regulates thread tension for bobbin winding.
2. **Pressure Dial** regulates presser-foot pressure on fabric. It has an all-purpose setting plus settings for extra-light and extra-heavy pressure, and for darning.
3. **Take-up Lever** controls flow of needle thread.
4. **Presser-Foot Lifter**, at back of machine, allows you to raise and lower presser foot. High-lift position allows easy placement of bulky fabrics.
5. **Thread Cutter** is built into presser bar for safety and convenience.
6. **Needle Clamp** holds single and twin needles and is designed to eliminate the possibility of inserting needle backwards.
7. **Presser Foot** holds fabric against feed. The feet snap off for quick removal.
8. **Needle Plate** lifts out for easy removal. Guidelines on right and left sides extend to slide plate to help you keep seams straight.
9. **Feed** moves fabric under the presser foot.
10. **Slide Plate** opens for easy removal and replacement of the bobbin, and raises and lowers the pin that holds the needle plate in place.
11. **Extension Table** lets you convert the machine for either flat or tubular bed sewing.
12. **Extension Table Release Push Button** unlocks the extension table.
13. **Sewing Light** illuminates the sewing area.
14. **Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial** sets the machine for *Flexi-Stitch* pattern sewing and varies the balance of *Flexi-Stitch* patterns in order to obtain desired pattern appearance.  
*Dial must be set in O (off) position when not in use.*
15. **Hand Wheel** positions take-up lever and needle. Always turn it toward you.
16. **Bobbin Winder** lets you fill the bobbin with thread quickly and easily.
17. **Spool Holder with Horizontal Pin** holds thread spools of various sizes. Holder lets thread unwind without tug or drag.
18. **Snap-in Thread Guide Post** provides smooth flow of thread from spool holder to tension discs.

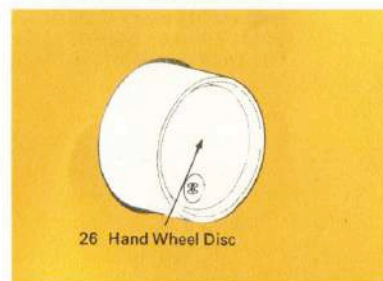


# PRINCIPAL PARTS (Continued)

19. **Needle-Thread Tension Dial** lets you select just the right tension for your stitch, thread, and fabric. The numbers eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.
20. **Needle-Thread Tension Discs**, controlled by the tension dial, regulate the amount of tension on your needle thread.
21. **Pattern Selector Dial** lets you select a variety of practical and decorative zig-zag and *Flexi-Stitch* patterns.
22. **Stitch Width Dial** controls the width of zig-zag stitching and positions needle for straight stitching. Use 1 setting for straight stitching.
23. **Stitch Length Selector and Buttonhole Dial** allows for a variety of stitch lengths, including FINE for zig-zag satin stitching. Has special settings for buttonholing and *Flexi-Stitch* pattern sewing.
24. **Reverse-Stitch Push Button** has two separate functions. It lets you reverse stitching direction and balance buttonhole stitch density.
25. **Needle-Position Dial** places needle in either left, center or right stitching position. Use center position for straight stitching.



26. **Hand Wheel Disc** engages hand wheel to sewing mechanism. Disengage hand wheel for bobbin winding by pressing  bobbin symbol on disc.



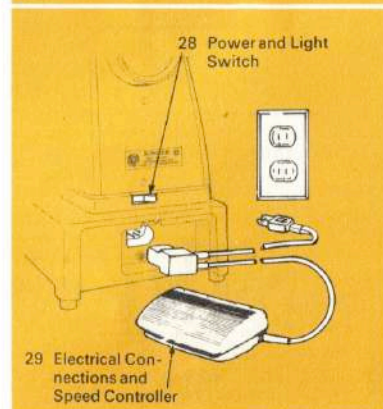
27. **Transparent Bobbin** shows thread supply . . . is easily removed for bobbin winding.



28. **Power and Light Switch** turns on the power and the sewing light simultaneously.

29. **Electrical Connections and Speed Controller** are designed for convenience and safety.

See instructions for connecting machine and operating machine and controller on page 10.



## accessories . . . and when to use them

The accessories that come with your *Stylist* sewing machine are designed to help you do many kinds of sewing easily and perfectly. Additional accessories, listed on page 66 at the back of this instruction book, are available for purchase at your local Singer Sewing Center.



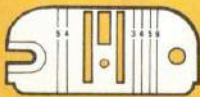
General-Purpose Foot



General-Purpose Needle Plate



Straight-Stitch Foot



Straight-Stitch Needle Plate



Feed-Cover Needle Plate

### GENERAL-PURPOSE FOOT AND NEEDLE PLATE

The general-purpose foot and the general-purpose needle plate are in place on the machine. Ideal for all utility sewing, these fittings can be used for either straight or zig-zag stitching. *Always use them together* when alternating between straight and zig-zag stitching.

### STRAIGHT-STITCH FOOT AND NEEDLE PLATE

The straight-stitch foot and the straight stitch needle plate are used when your fabric or sewing procedure requires close control.

Especially useful for:

- Precision stitching of curved and scalloped edges, topstitching, edge stitching etc.
- Stitching delicate or spongy fabrics, synthetics, and knits.

### FEED-COVER NEEDLE PLATE

The feed-cover needle plate replaces the general-purpose needle plate (or straight stitch needle plate) when fabric feeding is not desired. Use it for button sewing (page 34) and free-motion darning (page 60).

### SPECIAL-PURPOSE FOOT

The special-purpose foot is used with the general-purpose needle plate for all kinds of decorative zig-zag stitching. Use it for:

- Zig-zag satin stitching
- Ornamental stitching with *Flexi-Stitch* patterns
- Appliqué
- Twin-needle stitching



Special-Purpose Foot



Buttonhole Foot

### BUTTONHOLE FOOT

The buttonhole foot is used with the general-purpose needle plate to make four-step, bar-tack buttonholes in fabrics of light and medium weight. For instructions, see page 36.



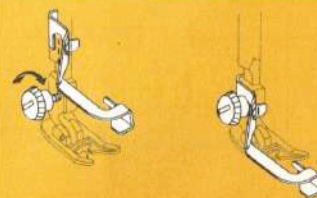
Zipper Foot

### ZIPPER FOOT

The zipper foot is used to place stitching close to a raised edge. Thus, it is as useful for corded seams and tubular cording as it is for zipper insertion (page 46). It can be fitted to either the right or the left side of the needle and may be used with the straight-stitch or general-purpose needle plate.

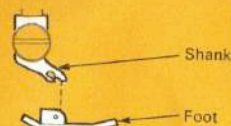
### BLINDSTITCH HEM GUIDE

The blindstitch hem guide is used with the general-purpose foot to position the hem fold for blindstitch hemming (page 48). To attach, simply loosen presser-foot screw and slip guide between screw and presser-foot shank. Position guide so that it clears both slide plate and presser-foot toe. Tighten screw.

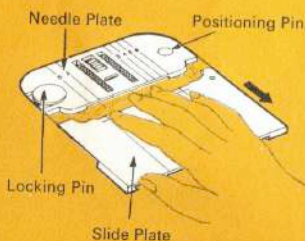


Blindstitch Hem Guide





Changing Presser Foot



Changing Needle Plate

### CHANGING PRESSER FEET

The presser feet that are supplied with your machine snap on and off a common shank. To change the foot:

1. Raise presser-foot lifter and turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
2. Press toe of presser foot upward (as far as it will go) and then snap down to remove the foot.
3. Center the new presser foot under the shank and lower the presser-foot lifter so that the shank fits over the presser-foot pin.
4. Press down on presser-foot screw until foot snaps into place.

To remove the complete foot (with shank), as for free-motion darning or embroidery, see page 60, loosen the presser-foot screw and remove shank and foot together.

### CHANGING NEEDLE PLATES

1. Raise needle to its highest position and raise the presser-foot lifter (you do not need to remove the presser foot).
2. Open slide plate with downward finger pressure. Draw plate toward you, opening it *all the way* to raise the locking pin that holds the needle plate in place.
3. Place thumb under right side of needle plate; lift and withdraw plate to the right.
4. Insert new needle plate under locking pin and over positioning pin.
5. Close slide plate to lower locking pin and secure the needle plate.

### BOBBINS

Transparent, drop-in bobbin, # 172336, shows thread supply at a glance.

### NEEDLES

- Style # 2020 needles for all-purpose sewing.
- Style # 2045 ball-point (yellow band) needle for sewing knits and stretch fabrics.
- Style # 2025 twin needle 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 and on the needle package for correct style and size of needle for different types and weights of fabrics.

### CHANGING THE NEEDLE

The needle clamp is designed so that the needle can only be inserted with the flat side of the needle to the back. To change the needle:

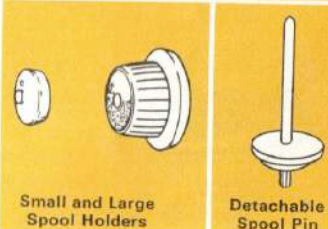
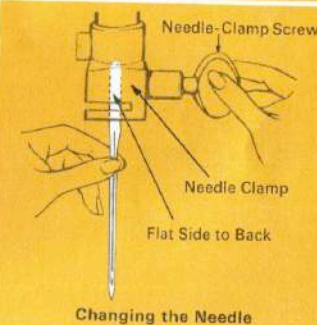
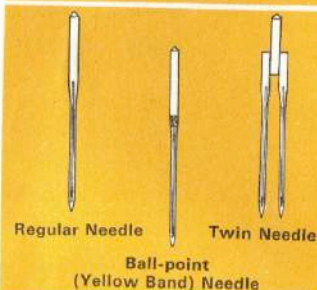
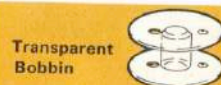
1. Raise needle bar to its highest position, loosen needle-clamp screw, and remove needle.
2. Insert new needle in clamp, with the flat side of the needle to the back; push it up as far as it will go.
3. Tighten needle-clamp screw.

### SPOOL HOLDERS

The spool holders hold spools of various sizes in position on the horizontal spool pin. Because the spool does not turn, thread unwinds without tug or drag.

### DETACHABLE SPOOL PIN

The secondary detachable spool pin is used for twin-needle stitching.



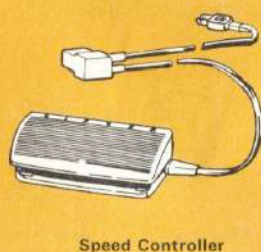
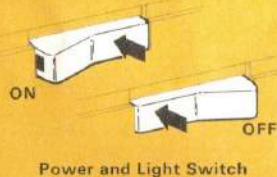
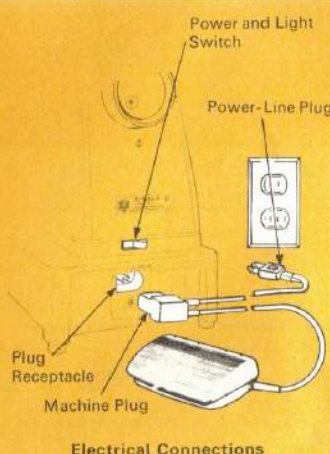
## GETTING READY TO SEW

### preliminary steps

#### CONNECTING THE MACHINE

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.

Push the machine plug into the receptacle at the right end of the machine bed. Then connect the power-line plug to your electrical outlet.



#### OPERATING MACHINE AND CONTROLLER

To turn on both machine and sewing light, press power and light switch to ON position (red bar on switch will be visible). To turn off machine and light, press switch at red bar to OFF position.

**CAUTION:** We recommend that you turn off the power and light switch before changing needles, presser feet, and needle plates and when leaving the machine unattended. This eliminates the possibility of starting the machine by accidentally pushing the speed controller.

To run the machine, press the speed controller. The harder you press, the faster the machine will sew.

To stop the machine from sewing, remove pressure from speed controller.

## choosing needle and thread

The needle and thread you choose will depend upon the fabric being stitched. The table below is a practical guide to needle and thread selection. Refer to it before starting a sewing project. Be sure to use the same size and type of thread in both needle and bobbin.

FABRIC, THREAD AND NEEDLE TABLE

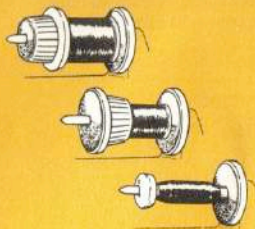
FABRIC	THREAD	NEEDLES	
		Type	Size
<b>DELICATE</b> —tulle, chiffon, fine lace, organza	Fine polyester, nylon, and cotton thread	STYLE 2020 (15x1)	9
<b>LIGHTWEIGHT</b> —batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, crepe, chiffon, velvet, plastic film	50 mercerized cotton "A" silk Polyester thread Cotton-wrapped polyester	STYLE 2020 (15x1)	11
<b>MEDIUM WEIGHT</b> —gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, velvet, suitings, deep-pile fabrics, vinyl	50 mercerized cotton 60 cotton "A" silk Polyester thread Cotton-wrapped polyester	STYLE 2020 (15x1)	14
<b>MEDIUM HEAVY</b> —gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics, vinyl, deep-pile fabrics	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 40 to 60 cotton Polyester thread	STYLE 2020 (15x1)	16
<b>HEAVY</b> —overcoatings, denim, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 24 to 40 cotton Polyester thread	STYLE 2020 (15x1)	18
<b>ALL WEIGHTS</b> —decorative straight stitch topstitching in woven fabrics	"D" silk† (Buttonhole twist)	STYLE 2020 (15x1)	16 or 18
<b>KNIT, WOVEN, STRETCH and ELASTIC FABRICS</b> —polyester doubleknit, spandex, nylon, tricot, crêpe tricot, jersey, panne velvet	"A" nylon 50 mercerized cotton "A" silk Cotton-wrapped polyester	STYLE 2045 Ball-Point (Yellow Band)	14
<b>LEATHER</b> —suede, kidskin, capeskin, lambskin, lined leathers	50 mercerized cotton Polyester thread "A" silk Cotton-wrapped polyester	STYLE 2032 (15x2)	11 14 16
<b>LIGHT and MEDIUM WEIGHTS</b> —decorative twin-needle stitching in woven fabrics	50 mercerized cotton	STYLE 2025 (twin)	14

† Use with 50 mercerized cotton or "A" silk in bobbin.

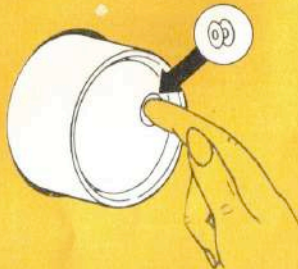


## threading your sewing machine

Like all sewing machines that produce what is called a "lockstitch", your *Stylist* sewing machine sews with two threads. The upper thread comes from the spool and is threaded through the eye of the needle. The lower thread comes from the bobbin, the small transparent spool that you wind using the machine. It is best to wind the bobbin before threading the needle.



Spool Holders




Press Here  
for Bobbin Winding

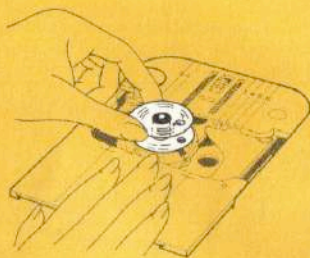
### THE SPOOL HOLDER

- Remove spool holder from spindle by sliding it to the left.
- Place spool of thread on horizontal spool pin. If spool being used has a retaining slit, this should be placed against the spool cushion on the right.
- Select correct spool holder according to type and diameter of the end of the spool being used. The diameter of the end of the spool holder should always be larger than that of the spool itself.
- Press spool holder **firmly** against spool.

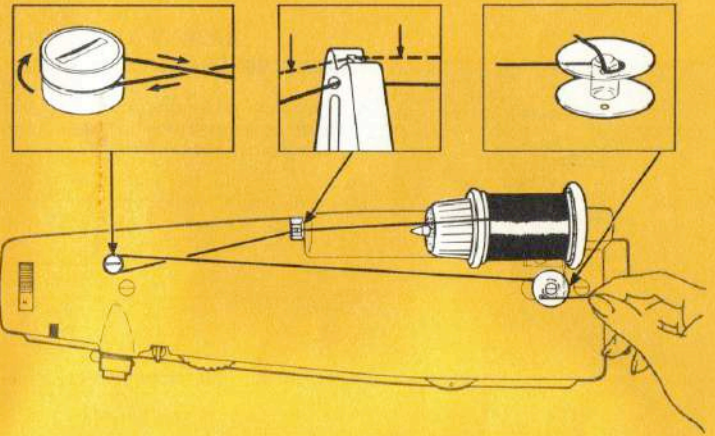
### THE BOBBIN THREAD

#### Winding the Bobbin

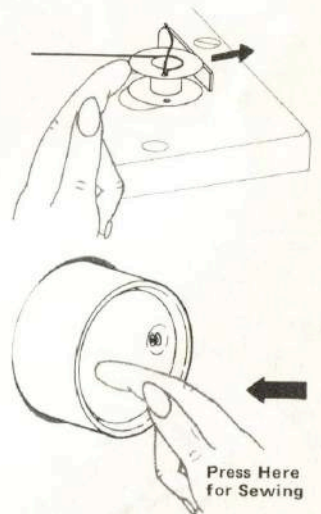
- Press hand wheel disc at bobbin symbol .
- Open slide plate. Draw plate toward you to make bobbin accessible.
- Lift out the bobbin and close slide plate to make sure needle plate is secure while winding.



Removing Bobbin

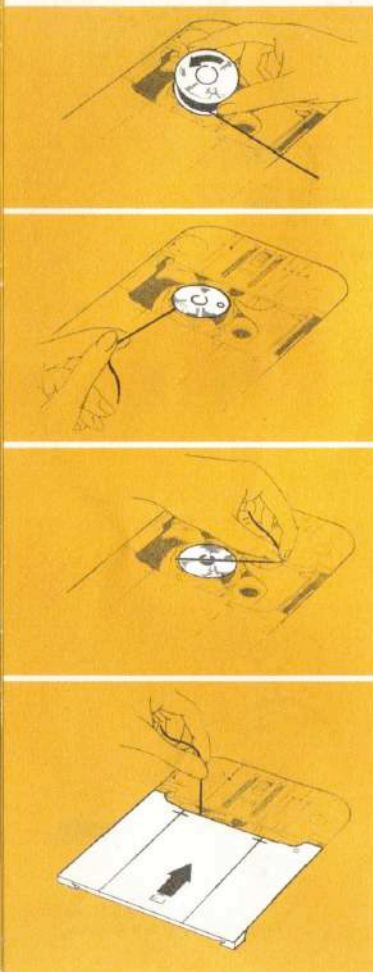


- Place spool of thread on spool pin. Snap thread in the thread guide post then lead thread around bobbin winder tension disc, as illustrated above.
- Pass thread, from the inside, through hole in bobbin and place bobbin on spindle.
- Push bobbin and spindle to the right to engage the bobbin winder. Hold thread end as shown and start the machine, winding at moderate speed.
- Cut off thread end after a few coils have been wound on the bobbin.
- When required amount of thread has been wound (winding will stop when bobbin is full), stop machine. Cut connecting thread.
- Push bobbin and spindle toward the left to disengage bobbin winder. Remove bobbin.
- Press hand wheel disc for sewing.



Press Here  
for Sewing

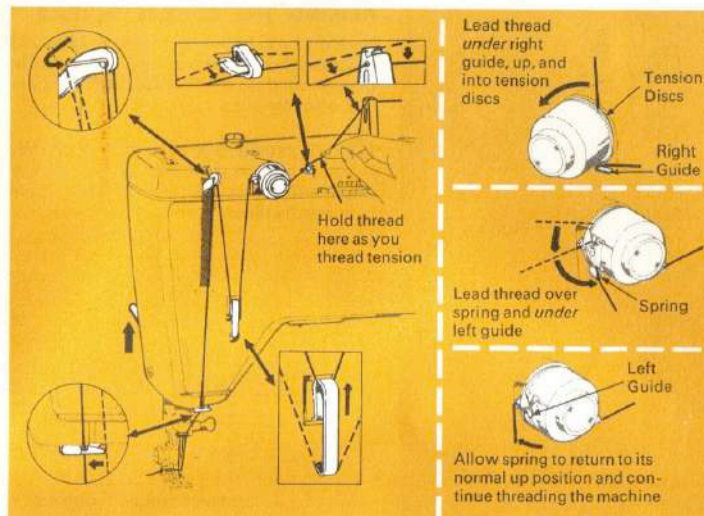




#### THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

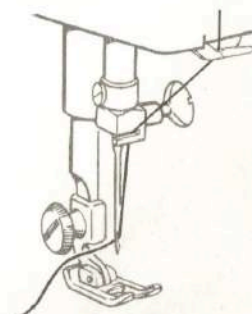
1. Open slide plate. Hold bobbin so that thread unwinds in direction shown, and put bobbin in bobbin case.
2. Pull thread into notch, draw it under tension spring and back into slot.
3. Draw about three inches of thread diagonally across the bobbin.
4. Close slide plate allowing thread to enter slot between the needle plate and slide plate.

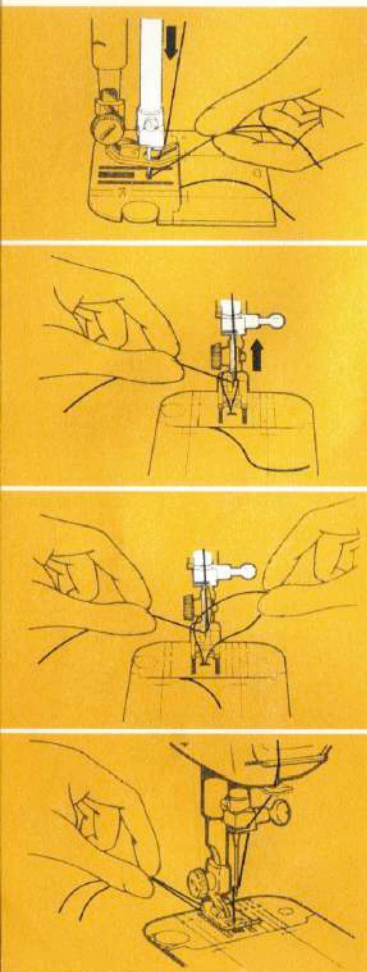
#### THE NEEDLE THREAD



#### Threading the Needle

1. Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest position, and raise presser foot to release the tension discs.
2. Place spool of thread on spool holder and lead thread through all points as shown, making sure to:
  - Hold thread as illustrated while guiding thread into tension discs.
  - Thread tension discs as illustrated.
  - Thread take-up lever from back to front, guiding thread down over top of lever and then up into eyelet.
  - Thread needle from front to back, drawing about four inches (10 cms) 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 holding needle thread until needle rises. Tighten your hold on the needle thread and bring up bobbin thread in a loop.

3. Open the loop with your fingers.

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

... You are now ready to sew

## STRAIGHT STITCHING

- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: **O**
- Pattern Selector: Any setting
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width:
- Stitch Length: To suit fabric
- Straight Stitch Needle Plate or General Purpose Needle Plate
- Straight Stitch Foot or General Purpose Foot

Before you move the selectors to set your sewing machine for straight stitching, turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the needle plate.

### SETTING THE MACHINE

- Turn *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial to off position **O**.
- Move needle position selector to center
- Set stitch width selector on

### CHOOSING ACCESSORIES

Best results will be obtained if you use the straight-stitch foot and needle plate. However, the general-purpose foot and needle plate may also be used.

### STARTING TO SEW

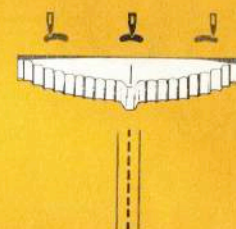
- Place needle and bobbin threads under presser foot and draw to back of machine.
- Position the needle in the fabric where stitching should start.
- Lower the presser foot and start the machine.

To sew perfectly on a wide variety of fabrics adjust stitch length, pressure and thread tension as instructed on the following pages.

For information on straight stretch stitching turn to page 39.



*Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial Off



Needle Position



Stitch Width



Straight-Stitch Accessories



## adjusting selectors for your fabric

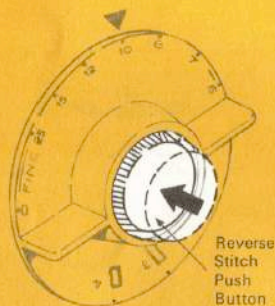


### ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

The stitch length selector controls the length of stitches. The numbers around the edge of the selector dial express stitch length in 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 is used for the adjustment of zig-zag satin stitching.

#### Setting Selector

- Turn dial so that the stitch length desired is positioned under the arrow-head ▼ on the control panel.
- To *shorten* the stitch, turn the dial clockwise to a higher number.
- To *lengthen* the stitch, turn the dial counterclockwise to a lower number.

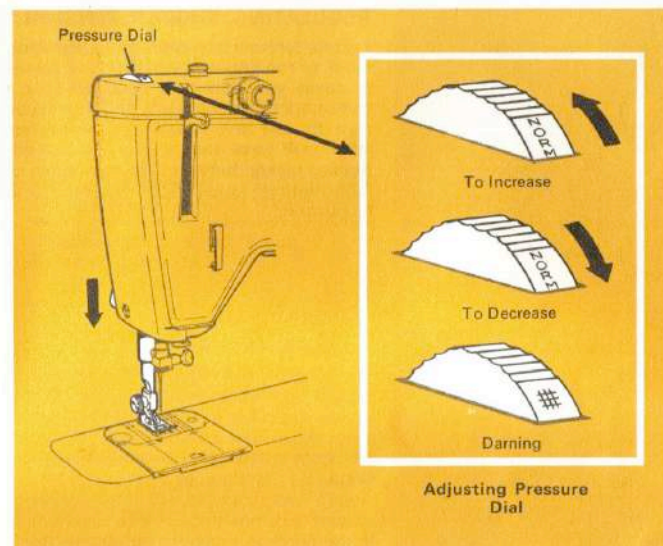


Stitch Length Dial

For reverse stitching, press the reverse-stitch push button (located in the center of the dial) 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.

(For detailed instructions on adjusting the stitch length for zig-zag satin stitching, see page 28.)

## ADJUSTING PRESSURE



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

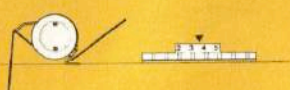
When darning without an embroidery hoop, set the dial at the lowest setting, #. See page 59 for instructions.

*Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.*

- To *increase pressure*, turn dial from NORM (normal) toward MAX (maximum).
- To *decrease pressure*, turn dial from NORM (normal) toward #.
- For *darning*, set dial on #.

## STRAIGHT STITCHING (Continued)

### Needle Thread Tension



### REGULATING THREAD TENSION

Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams or cause your fabric to pucker. 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.

### Needle-Thread Tension

The tension dial regulates the degree of tension on your needle thread. Set it according to the type of thread and fabric you use. The numbers on the dial eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.

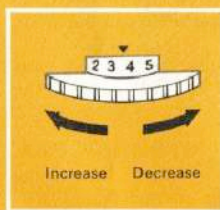
If the stitches in your test sample look loose, increase needle-thread tension. If the fabric puckers, decrease tension.

Too Tight

Too Loose



Correct



Increase Decrease

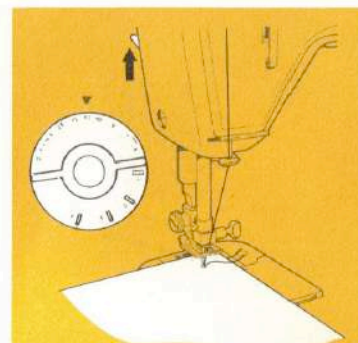
- To **increase** tension, turn dial to higher number.

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

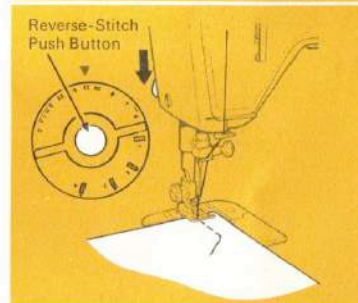
## sewing a seam

### STARTING A SEAM

1. Set stitch length selector for desired number of stitches per inch.
2. With presser foot up, align fabric with appropriate seam guideline on needle plate (as described below). Position needle in fabric about 1/2 inch (1.2 cm) from the back edge.

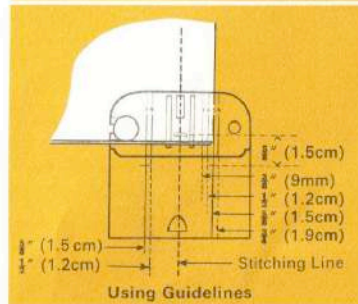


3. Lower presser foot. Backstitch to the edge of the fabric for reinforcement by pushing in the reverse-stitch push button located in the center of the stitch length selector dial. Hold the button until the stitches reach almost the edge of the fabric and then release for forward stitching.



### 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. Numbers indicate distance, in eighths of an inch from the needle. If you want a 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) seam, for example, keep the right-hand edge of your fabric on the number 5 guideline.



Using Guidelines



### TURNING SQUARE CORNERS

To turn a square corner  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch (1.5 cm) 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.

### PIN BASTING

Pin basting is a time-saver and can be used when you sew easy-to-handle fabric. Use fine pins and place them:

- On top of the fabric (never on the underside in contact with the feed).
- At right angles to the stitching line.
- Just nipping into the fabric at the stitching line (never extending under both sides of the presser foot).

### GUIDING AND SUPPORTING THE FABRIC

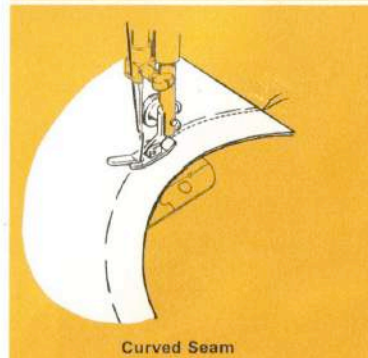
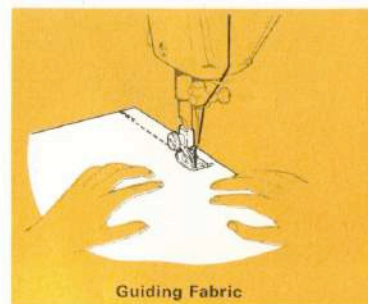
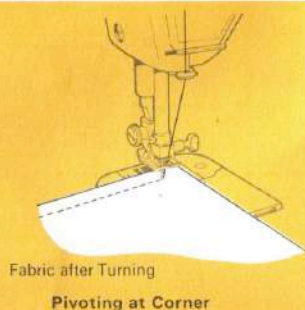
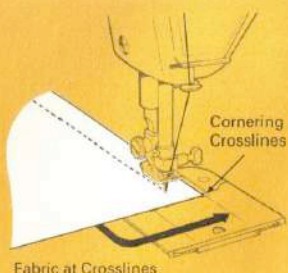
Most fabrics need only to be *guided* in front of the presser foot. Some fabrics, however, require *support* while being stitched. Filmy sheers, panne velvet, and tricot, for example, need to be held taut in front and back of the presser foot while being sewn.

For information on sewing knit and stretch fabrics with zig-zag stitching, refer to page 38.

**CAUTION:** Do not pull the fabric while you are stitching as this may deflect the needle causing it to break.

### CURVED SEAMS

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. For the greatest accuracy, use the straight-stitch foot and needle plate.



**REINFORCING END OF SEAM**

Stitch to the fabric edge. Backstitch 1/2 inch (1 cm) to reinforce the end of the seam by pushing in the reverse-stitch push button and then releasing.

**TO REMOVE WORK**

1. Turn hand wheel toward you to bring needle to its highest point.

2. Raise presser foot and remove fabric by drawing it to the back and left.

3. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar.

**ZIG-ZAG STITCHING**

The zig-zag stitches built in to your sewing machine include basic zig-zag patterns and *Flexi-Stitch* patterns. Basic zig-zag patterns and their selector settings are shown below; information on *Flexi-Stitch* patterns starts on page 29. You will find instructions for both decorative and practical uses of these patterns in the section called "Sewing the Professional Way" beginning on page 38.

**basic zig-zag patterns**

**Plain Zig-Zag Stitch.** Used for buttonholes, button sewing, bar tacks and appliqué.



**Blindstitch.** Indispensable for finishing hems and seam edges, also helpful for zipper insertion.



**Multi-Stitch, Zig-Zag Stitch.** Lets you mend, join and reinforce without bulk.

**SEWING A ZIG-ZAG STITCH PATTERN**

- Turn *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial to off setting 0.
- Set pattern selector for stitch desired.
- Adjust stitch length, stitch placement, stitch width and needle-thread tension as instructed on following pages.

Set the stitch width selector on before moving the stitch pattern selector.

**SETTING STITCH PATTERN SELECTOR****For Plain Zig-Zag Stitching**

- Move dial to .

**For Blindstitching**

- Move dial to .

**For Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag**

- Move dial to .



Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial Off



For Plain Zig-Zag



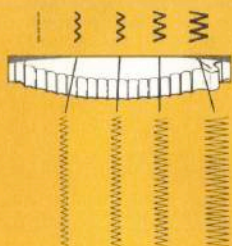
For Blindstitch



For Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag

Setting Pattern Selector



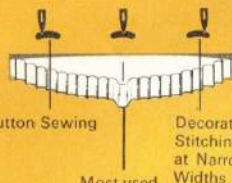


Adjusting Stitch Width

### ADJUSTING WIDTH OF DESIGN

*Before moving selector, make sure stitch length dial is OFF buttonhole settings and needle is above fabric*

To produce a zig-zag stitch pattern, move the stitch width selector dial from the straight-stitch setting to any zig-zag setting to the right. Stitch width is increased as the dial is moved to the right.

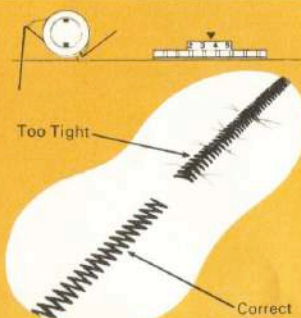


Adjusting Stitch Placement

### ADJUSTING STITCH PLACEMENT

*Before moving selector, make sure stitch length dial is OFF buttonhole settings and needle is above fabric*

Most of your basic zig-zag stitching will be done in center ( ) needle position. Left ( ) and right ( ) settings are used for special stitch placement, as in button sewing.



Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension

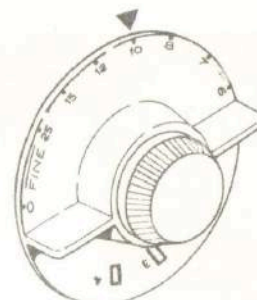
### ADJUSTING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

Basic zig-zag stitching requires less needle-thread tension than straight stitching. Make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use so that you can adjust the tension properly. The stitches should lie flat against the fabric without causing the fabric to pucker.

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

### ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

Any stitch length setting from 6 to 25 will give you an open zig-zag stitch of the basic zig-zag stitch pattern you select. The lower the number, the more open, or farther apart, your stitches will be. The FINE stitch area, between 0 and 25 on the dial is used for adjusting zig-zag satin stitching (see next page for specific instructions).



Stitch Length Dial

### ADJUSTING PRESSURE AND CHOOSING ACCESSORIES

Turn to page 19 under "Straight Stitching" for instructions on adjusting pressure.

For information on choosing accessories refer to pages 6 and 7 and to detailed instructions for sewing with zig-zag stitch patterns included in the section called "Sewing the Professional Way" that starts on page 38.



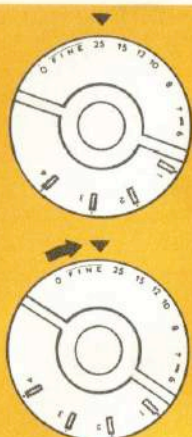
General-Purpose Needle Plate



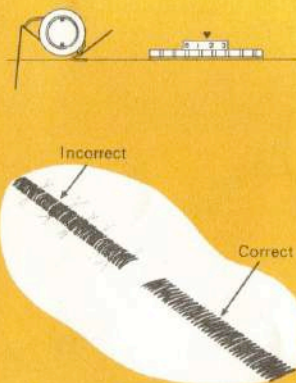
General-Purpose Foot



Special-Purpose Foot



Adjusting Stitch Length



Adjusting Thread Tension

## satin stitching

Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zig-zag stitches that form a smooth, satin-like surface, is useful for both practical and decorative work.

When you wish to produce a satin stitch, for appliqué or bar tacks, for example, 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 lawn or organdy is suitable for this purpose.

### ACCESSORIES AND SELECTOR SETTINGS

- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: 0
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: to
- Stitch Length: FINE
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- Special Purpose Foot
- Pressure: NORM

### Adjusting Stitch Length

1. Turn stitch length selector dial to 25 (the beginning of FINE area).
2. Run the machine at a slow speed.
3. Gradually turn the stitch length dial clockwise until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.

### Adjusting Thread Tension

Satin stitching requires less tension than straight stitching or open zig-zag stitching. Furthermore, the wider the stitch, the lighter the tension on the thread must be. Notice the stitching on your sample. If the fabric is puckered, lower the needle-thread tension by turning the tension dial to a lower number.

## Flexi-Stitch patterns

With your *Stylist* sewing machine you can sew four *Flexi-Stitch* patterns. Instructions for both decorative and practical uses of these patterns begin on page 38.

### Flexi-Stitch PATTERNS



**Ric-Rac Stitch.** An open reinforced zig-zag stitch for heavy-duty stretch sewing and decorative work.



**Feather Stitch.** Ideal for fagoting, embroidering and quilting.



**Slant Overedge Stitch.** Lets you seam and overedge in one operation.



**Straight Stretch Stitch.** A triple straight stitch, indispensable for seaming knit, stretch and elasticized fabric.

### To Sew a Flexi-Stitch Pattern Use Red Selector Settings

- Set *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial on red
- Set pattern selector for desired stitch.
- Set Stitch length dial on red
- Adjust stitch placement, stitch width, thread tension, and stitch balance as instructed on following pages.
- Sew at moderate speed.

### Setting Stitch Pattern Selector

Set the stitch width selector on before moving the stitch pattern selector.

#### For ric-rac stitch

- Move pattern selector to

#### For slant overedge stitch

- Move pattern selector to

#### For feather stitch

- Move pattern selector to

#### For straight stretch stitch

- Any pattern selector setting at stitch width



Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial



For Ric-Rac Stitch



For Slant Overedge Stitch



For Feather Stitch

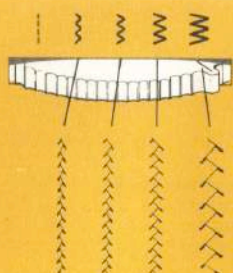


Straight Stretch Stitch

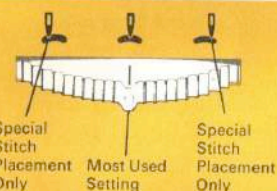
(At Stitch Width )

Setting Pattern Selector

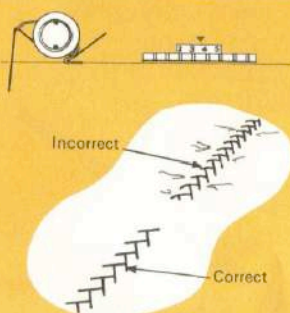




Adjusting Width of Design



Adjusting Stitch Placement



Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension

#### ADJUSTING WIDTH OF DESIGN

To produce a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern, the stitch width selector must be moved from the straight-stitch setting  $\vdots$  to a setting from  $\}$  to  $\infty$ . Stitch width is increased as the dial is moved to the right. On setting  $\vdots$  all width is removed from *Flexi-Stitch* patterns and the straight stretch stitch is produced.

#### ADJUSTING STITCH PLACEMENT

*Flexi-Stitch* patterns can be sewn in either  $\vdots$  (left),  $\vdots$  (center) or  $\vdots$  (right) needle positions. Center needle position  $\vdots$  is recommended.

#### ADJUSTING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

Some *Flexi-Stitch* patterns require more needle-thread tension than others. Make a test sample with the fabric, thread and presser foot you plan to use so that you can adjust tension to suit the stitch you have chosen.

For your test sample, set the tension dial on 3 or 4. Notice the stitching; if the fabric puckers, decrease tension by turning the dial to a lower number. Sew at moderate speed.

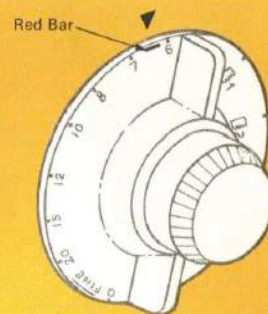
Before moving needle position and stitch width selectors make sure needle is above fabric and the stitch length dial is OFF buttonhole settings.

#### SETTING STITCH LENGTH DIAL

When you use a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern, stitch length is controlled with a single setting of the stitch length dial. No further adjustment should be made.

To set, turn dial until red bar  $\blacksquare$  is centered under the arrowhead  $\blacktriangledown$  on the control panel.

NOTE: Stitching cannot be reversed when the *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial is on red *Flexi-Stitch* setting.



Stitch Length Dial

#### ADJUSTING STITCH BALANCE

You may need to adjust the *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial when using a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern in order to achieve the correct pattern appearance. Before you move the *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial from its neutral position (red bar  $\blacksquare$  centered under  $\blacktriangledown$ ), make a test sample. If adjustment is required, stitch slowly and move the control dial as you sew.

- Turn the dial to the right to bring stitches of the pattern together.
- Turn the dial to the left to separate stitches of the pattern.



Turn Dial to Right to Bring Stitches Together



Turn Dial to Left to Separate Stitches

Adjusting Stitch Balance

#### ADJUSTING PRESSURE AND CHOOSING ACCESSORIES

Turn to page 19 under "Straight Stitching" for instructions on adjusting pressure. For information on choosing accessories refer to detailed instructions for sewing with *Flexi-Stitch* patterns included in the section called "Sewing the Professional Way", which starts on page 38.

## 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, zig-zag stitch, blindstitch, or multi-stitch zig-zag setting.

### preparation

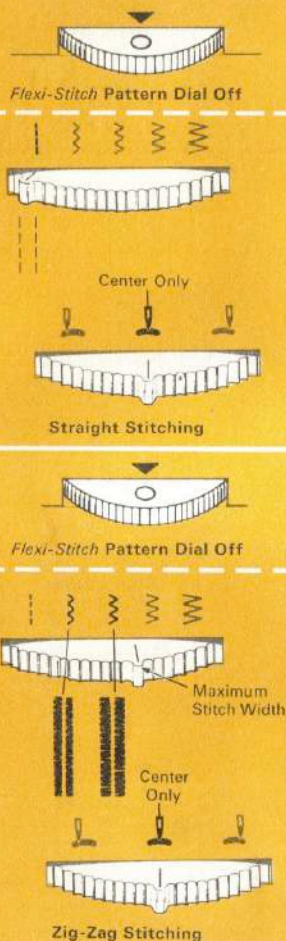
#### SETTING THE MACHINE Straight Stitching

- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: 
- Pattern Selector: Any setting
- Needle Position:  only
- Stitch Width: 
- Stitch Length: Optional
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot

#### Zig-Zag Stitching


- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: 
- Pattern Selector:  or  or 
- Needle Position:  only
- Stitch Width: See illustration at left
- Stitch Length: Optional
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot (open stitching)
- Special Purpose Foot (zig-zag satin stitching)

Twin-needle stitching can also be produced using a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern. Select one of the patterns illustrated on page 29. Center () needle position setting must be used. Stitch width must not exceed settings illustrated at left.

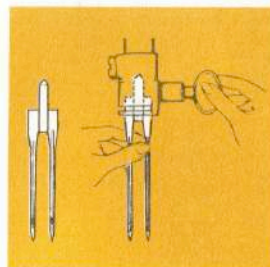


Use SINGER® twin needle, Style 2025 (size 14).

### INSERTING THE TWIN NEEDLE

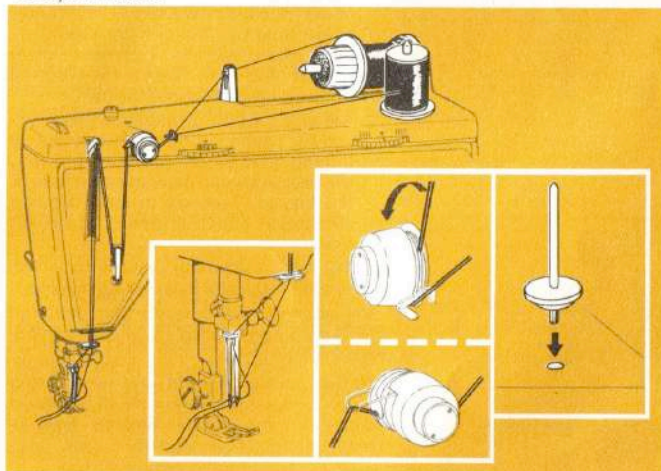
Before inserting the twin needle, make sure you are using the general-purpose needle plate and that the needle position dial is set at , and the stitch width does not exceed the settings shown on page 32.

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



### threading for twin-needle stitching

For best results, use No. 50 mercerized or synthetic thread. Thread the machine as for single-needle stitching, except pass thread between center and back tension discs, and through right eye of needle. Attach secondary spool pin in hole on top cover. Pass thread from second spool through guide (by-passing the snap-in thread guide post) as illustrated, then between center and front tension discs. Thread through remaining points, making certain to omit the thread guide above the needle and pass thread through left eye of needle.





## BUTTONS AND BUTTONHOLES

### ATTACHING A BUTTON



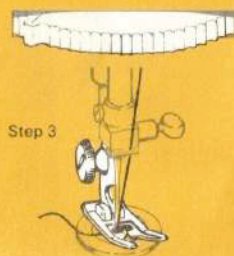
Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



### buttons

- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial:
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: See illustrations at left
- Feed Cover Needle Plate
- General Purpose or Special Purpose Foot

Flat buttons can be sewn on quickly and easily using the plain zig-zag stitch pattern. The space between the holes in the button determines stitch width settings. For buttons with standard hole spacing, use settings and as shown. For buttons with unusual hole spacing, use setting and increase or decrease the width () as necessary.

Attach feed-cover needle plate (see page 8), and turn Flexi-Stitch pattern dial to **O**.

1. Set stitch width at and needle position at (left). Position button under foot and lower needle into center of left hole by turning hand wheel toward you. Lower foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of button and is just above the foot.
2. Set stitch width at medium-wide zig-zag () setting. Check stitch width by turning hand wheel slowly toward you; the needle should enter the right hole of the button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches to attach button. End on left side.

3. To fasten stitching, return to stitch width and take three or four stitches.

Replace feed-cover needle plate when work is completed.

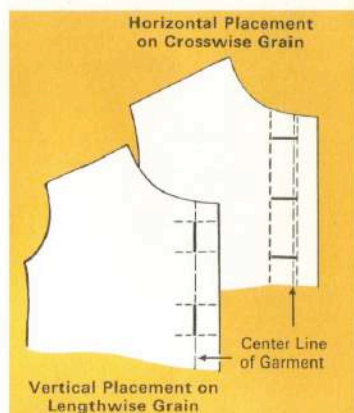
**NOTE:** For best results, and when using buttons less than one inch (2.5 cm) in diameter, the Button Sewing Foot is recommended (see page 66).

## buttonholes

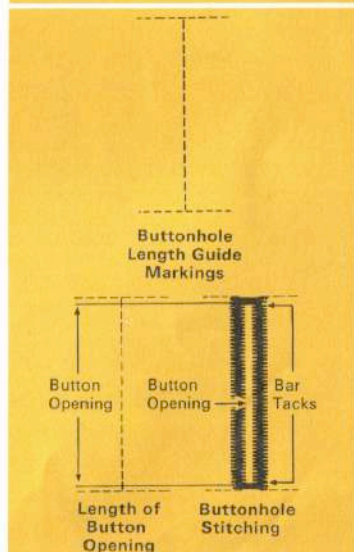
### BUTTONHOLE POSITION

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

1. Mark center line of 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 1/8 inch (3 mm) beyond center-line basting of garment. Horizontal guidelines for buttonholes should follow a crosswise thread of fabric and if basted, be longer than finished length of buttonhole. Determine length of buttonhole (as described below) and mark ends of each buttonhole vertically.
  - **Vertical** buttonholes are placed so that center-line basting of garment is in center of buttonholes. Determine buttonhole length and mark ends of each buttonhole horizontally across center line and use center-line basting as a buttonhole guide when stitching.



Vertical Placement on Lengthwise Grain

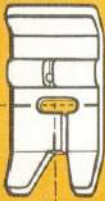


### BUTTONHOLE LENGTH

First, decide how long button opening must be. Then, add 1/16 inch (2 mm) to measurement for each bar tack (closing stitches at each end of buttonhole). To find length of button opening, cut a slit in a scrap of fabric the diameter of button you intend to use. Increase length of opening until button slips through easily.



Buttonhole Foot



Center Line Basting

Starting Position

#### FOUR-STEP BUTTONHOLES

- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: O
- Pattern Selector:
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- Buttonhole Foot
- Stitch-Density Balance: Neutral

The four dial settings for buttonholing are located on the stitch length selector dial. Raise the needle above the fabric before turning the buttonhole dial.

As you turn the dial for each step, your machine is set for correct needle position, stitch width, and stitch length, as well as stitching direction for that step. You need not turn fabric during buttonholing.

Always make a test buttonhole on a sample of your fabric. Be sure to duplicate thickness of garment and include interfacing. If the two sides of the buttonhole sample are of unequal density, adjust balance as instructed on page 37.

#### PROCEDURE

Place work under buttonhole foot, align center marking of buttonhole with center line on foot, and align end marking of buttonhole with horizontal line on foot. Do not lower the needle.

#### Step 1: Side Stitching

Turn buttonhole dial clockwise to step 1 (aligning it with arrowhead above dial). Position needle in fabric at point A. Lower foot and stitch to end of buttonhole (point B). End marking should be aligned with horizontal line on foot.

#### Step 2: Bar Tack

Raise needle above fabric by turning hand wheel toward you. Turn buttonhole dial counterclockwise to step 2. Take four or six stitches (point C).

#### Step 3: Side Stitching

Raise the needle above the fabric.

Turn buttonhole dial counterclockwise to step 3. Stitch to within a few stitches of the end of the buttonhole (point D).

#### Step 4: Bar Tack

Raise the needle above the fabric.

Turn buttonhole dial counterclockwise to step 4. Take four or six stitches (point E). For a heavier buttonhole, stitch around the buttonhole twice. When stitching the second time, follow the same procedure as for stitching once around. It is not necessary to reposition your garment.

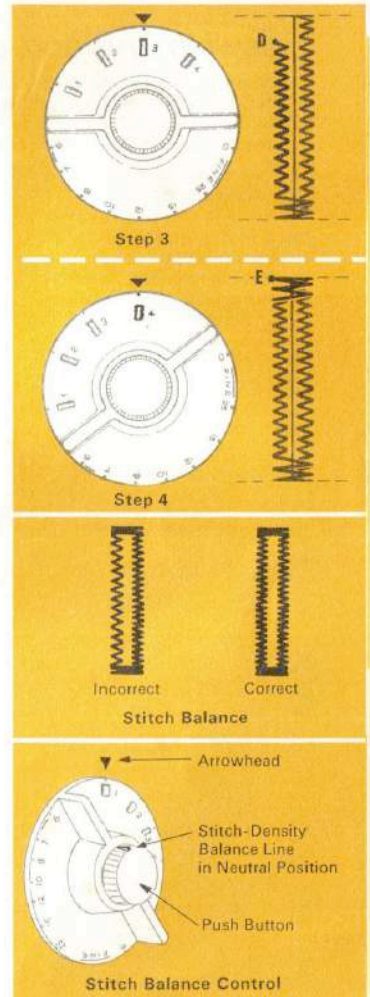
Remove the work, draw threads to the underside, tie, and trim. Place a pin across cutting space at each end of buttonhole to protect bar tack stitching. Then, using a pair of small, sharp scissors, cut button opening. Insert blade in center of buttonhole cutting space and cut from this point in either direction.

#### BALANCING THE TWO LINES OF STITCHING

On some kinds of fabrics, there may be a difference in the density of the stitches on the right and left sides of the buttonhole. This is easily adjusted by turning the push button to balance the stitching. A very slight turn will produce a noticeable change.

- Begin with the stitch-density balance line in a neutral position (aligned with arrowhead above dial).
- Turn the push button to the left to increase the density of the stitches on the left and decrease on the right.
- Turn the push button to the right to increase the density of the stitches on the right and decrease on the left.

When buttonholing is completed, bring stitch-density balance line back to its neutral position, if it has been altered.











## SEWING THE PROFESSIONAL WAY

### sewing knit and stretch fabric

When you sew stretch fabric, doubleknit, tricot and jersey, choose one of the stitch patterns that sew stretch into the seam. A wide variety of different stitches are available so you can choose just the right one for your fabric and sewing job. The table below will help you make the right selection.

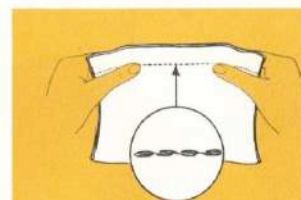
Remember to use a SINGER ball-point needle (Style # 2045) on the machine when you attach elastic or sew a knit or stretch fabric.

STRETCH STITCH CHART

Stitch	Where to Use
	<b>Straight Stretch Stitch</b> Plain seams that s-t-r-e-t-c-h (press-open or closed construction) — Crotch seaming — Sleeve and gusset insertion — Flexible topstitching — Swim and ski suit construction — Attaching patch pockets — Repairing and reinforcing seams.
	<b>Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag</b> Attaching elastic and stretch lace — Lingerie and swimsuit construction — Girdle seams — Seam finishes — Casings and waistband finishes.
	<b>Plain Zig-Zag Stitch</b> All-purpose stretch sewing — Lingerie seams — Attaching stay tapes — Seam finishing — Edge finishing — Attaching stretch lace.
	<b>Ric-Rac Stitch</b> Heavy-duty, all-purpose stretch sewing — Reversible topstitch applications.
	<b>Blindstitch</b> Flexible blindstitch hemming — Overcast seam finishing — Shell hems in lingerie — Ladder seams — Blindstitch zipper insertion.
	<b>Feather Stitch</b> Swimsuit seams — Attaching stretch lace — Lingerie and girdle seams.
	<b>Slant Overedge Stitch</b> Overedge seams that stretch in sportswear, knitwear, slacks, and bathing suits.

### PLAIN STRETCH SEAMS

- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: Red
- Pattern Selector: Any setting
- Needle Position: 1
- Stitch Width: 1
- Stitch Length Dial: Red
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed: Moderate



Straight Stretch Stitching

When you use the straight stretch stitch to seam knit, stretch, and elasticized fabric, *s-t-r-e-t-c-h* and strength are built in as the seam is being sewn. Because it is equally useful for closed or press-open seam construction and will not break thread under stress, the straight stretch stitch is also good for seams that receive an unusual amount of strain when worn. For example: crotch seaming, sleeve insertion, and construction seams in sportswear and bathing suits.

#### Procedure

1. Make a test sample to determine thread tension and stitch balance.

### GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

Most fabrics of stretch or knit construction need only to be guided in front of the presser foot when you use one of the stretch stitches. Simply increase presser bar pressure and let the machine move the fabric to make the stitches that give *s-t-r-e-t-c-h* to the seam. Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched.

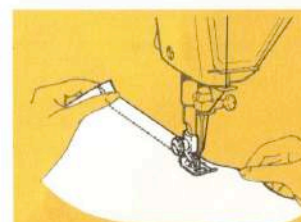
- For nylon tricot, ciré, pannelé velvet and similar synthetic knits, apply *gentle* tension by holding fabric taut in front and back of the presser foot as you sew.

Be sure to insert a ball-point (yellow band) needle in machine if you are stitching a synthetic knit fabric, and increase presser bar pressure if necessary.

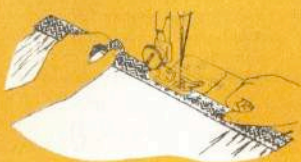
2. Stitch and guide fabric as you do for plain seams stitched with the regular straight stitch, letting the machine make the back-and-forth stitches that give *s-t-r-e-t-c-h* to the seam. If fabric has an unusual amount of elasticity, it should be stitched under tension as instructed below under "Guiding and Supporting Fabric."

3. Press seam as when using the regular straight stitch.

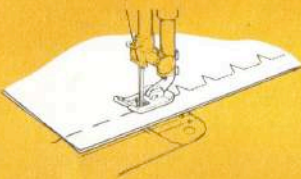
**CAUTION:** Do not pull the fabric while you are stitching as this may deflect the needle causing it to break.



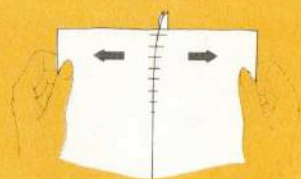
Applying Gentle Tension



Attaching Elastic with Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag



Blindstitching Ladder Seams



Opening Seam to Form Ladder Effect

### ATTACHING ELASTIC

Elastic will remain stretchable when it is attached with the multi-stitch zig-zag. The flexible joining produced by this stitch allows elastic banding to be stitched under, over, or between fabric layers, making it particularly useful in the construction of lingerie and swimsuits.

- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: O
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: or (maximum)
- Stitch Length: About 20
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot

### LADDER SEAMS

A ladder seam made with blindstitching is both functional and decorative. 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 swimwear.

- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: O
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: (maximum)
- Stitch Length: 10 to 15
- Thread Tension: Light
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot

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.

### LINGERIE SEAMS

To make seams in lingerie durable and flexible, use a combination of straight and zig-zag stitching. Make a test sample to help you decide which of the following methods is most appropriate for your fabric and garment. Method # 1 is particularly suitable for 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) bias seams in woven fabric and Method # 2 is best for seams in nylon tricot.

#### Method # 1

For a 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) seam:

- Straight-stitch the seam (with stitch width at ) on wrong side of fabric.
- Press both seam allowances in the same direction
- From the right side, topstitch with narrow zig-zag stitching, letting needle alternately enter seamline and seam thickness.

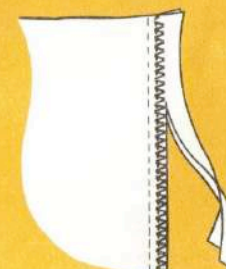


For a 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) Seam

#### Method # 2

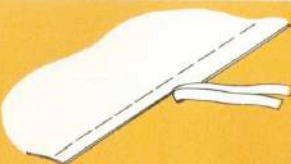
For a narrow seam:

- Cut the fabric for a 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) seam allowance.
- Straight-stitch seamline on wrong side of fabric, using a regular or stretch stitch.
- Place a line of medium-width, open zig-zag stitching close to the straight stitching. (Stitch width medium to medium-wide; stitch length 20.)
- Trim away excess fabric close to stitching to produce a narrow seam edge.

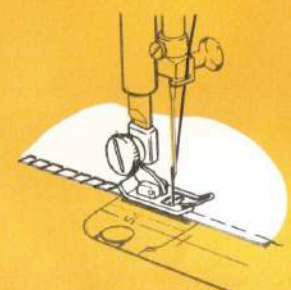


For a Narrow Seam

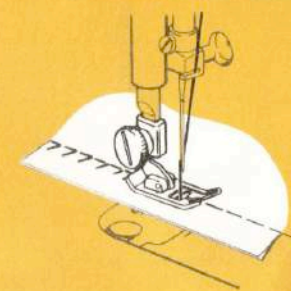




Trimming Seam Edges



Method # 1 — Overedging



Method # 2 — Mock Overedging

**OVEREDGED SEAMS**

Seams in knit and stretch fabric can be joined and finished in one operation with the slant overedge stretch stitch. Two different methods may be used. Method # 1 (overedging) is recommended for firm fabrics in garments where a 1/4 inch (6 mm) seam allowance is adequate. Method # 2 (mock overedging) is most appropriate for bulky knits and fabrics that have a tendency to curl or fray and should be used where a wider seam allowance is needed. Make a test sample to help you decide which method is best for your fabric and garment. Be sure to duplicate the cut of the garment seam in your test.

*Remember to use a ball-point (yellow band) needle if you are sewing a synthetic knit.*

- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: Red ■
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: (maximum)
- Stitch Length Dial: Red ■
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed: Moderate

**Method # 1 — Overedging**

1. Cut and fit the garment allowing for a 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) seam allowance. Baste seamline.
2. Trim seam edges evenly to a scant 1/4 inch (6 mm) from seamline basting.
3. Place trimmed seam under the presser foot so that the straight stitches fall on the basted seamline and the zig-zag stitches fall over the seam edge.

**Method #2 — Mock Overedging**

When it is not practical to overedge a seam because of the construction of the garment or the fabric, a mock overedge finish can be applied. This finish is appropriate for bulky knits, fine tricot, and fabrics that curl or fray.

1. Make a test sample before beginning garment construction to test machine adjustments. Be sure to duplicate the cut of the garment seam in your test, and use a ball-

point (yellow band) needle if you are sewing a synthetic knit fabric.

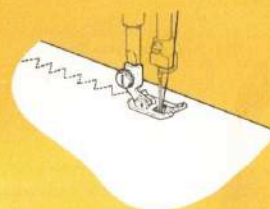
2. Cut and fit the garment allowing for a 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) seam allowance. Baste seamline.
3. Place seam under the presser foot so that the straight stitches fall on the seamline basting.
4. Press after stitching and trim away excess fabric to produce a narrow seam edge. When the seam supports the garment, omit the trimming step.

**FINISHES FOR HEMS AND FACINGS**

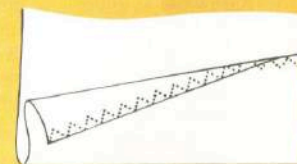
- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: O
- Pattern Selector: or
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: (maximum)
- Stitch Length: 8 to 25 (depending on fabric)
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot

Hem and facing edges in knit and stretch fabrics will be less apt to press through and mark when given a flat edge finish. Edge finishing with the multi-stitch zig-zag or blindstitch, eliminates the bulk of turned-in edges and retains fabric flexibility.

1. Make a test sample.
2. Place stitching close to hem or facing edge.
3. Press after stitching and trim away excess fabric close to the stitching line if necessary.



Applying Facing Finish

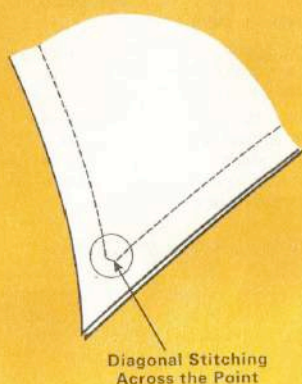


Finished Facing

## 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 slightly longer-than-normal stitch. 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.
- Topstitching holds seams and garment edges smooth and flat and adds a decorative note.
- Reinforce button and buttonhole areas with interfacing. Bound buttonholes are the best choice for vinyls with knit backing.
- 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.



Diagonal Stitching  
Across the Point

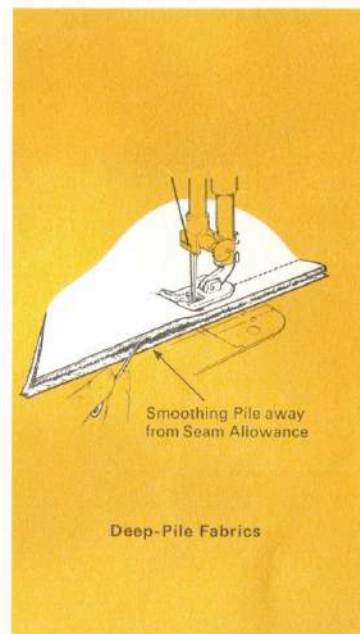
### CIRÉ (Wet-Look Taffeta and Tricot)†

- 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 and use an enclosed edge finish for seams and hems.
- Stitch ciré knits with a medium-length stitch and use a fine ball-point 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 described on page 66 is designed to aid in sewing this fabric.

### DEEP-PILE FABRICS (Fake Fur)†

- Pin, rather than baste, seams. Place pins at close intervals at right angles to the seamline. Pins with colored heads are easy to see and remove.
- Sew in direction of nap.
- Stitch with a fairly long stitch and use cotton-wrapped synthetic thread in a size 14 or 16 Style # 2020 needle.
- As seam is stitched, smooth pile *away* from seam allowance with a darning needle or upholstery pin.
- After stitching seams with a 5/8 inch (1.5 cm) seam allowance, use small hand scissors to shear pile from entire seam allowance to reduce bulk.
- Stitch a 1/4 inch (6 mm) pre-shrunk tape into neckline and shoulder seams for stability and reinforcement or stitch with the straight stretch stitch.
- 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 3 inch (8 cm) fabric facing or grosgrain ribbon.
- Slash through the center fold of darts and finger-press open or stitch with a narrow zig-zag stitch. Trim away excess fabric after stitching.



Deep-Pile Fabrics

### VELVET AND VELVETEEN†

- Use a light pressure dial setting to prevent crushing pile.
- Mark and baste with silk thread.
- Use a size 11 Style # 2020 needle, and a fine thread for seaming. "A" silk or nylon thread is recommended for velvet.
- Always stitch in the direction of the nap.
- For unpuckered seams, pin or hand baste together and then stitch under light tension (see page 20). Extra-long, straight seams may be machine basted with a long, wide zig-zag stitch.
- When inserting a zipper, use the blindstitch for an almost invisible finish (see page 47).
- To sew panned velvet, use a ball-point needle and a shorter-than-normal stitch length.

†The Even Feed Foot described on page 66 is designed to aid in sewing this fabric.



## construction details

### ZIPPERS

At the notions counter in your Singer Sewing Center, you will find many different kinds of zippers, one of which will be just right for whatever you want to sew. The zipper package will contain easy-to-follow instructions for inserting the zipper. And, with the zipper foot, you will find it easy to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.

- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: **O**
- Pattern Selector: Any setting
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width:
- General Purpose Needle Plate or Straight Stitch Needle Plate
- Zipper Foot

#### Attaching the Zipper Foot

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

- Move position block on zipper foot to left, to allow shank to enter right side of foot, so that needle will enter right notch in foot.

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

- Move position block on zipper foot to right, to allow shank to enter left side of foot, so that needle will enter left notch in foot.

(The zipper foot is snapped onto shank as instructed on page 8.)

### CORDED SEAMS

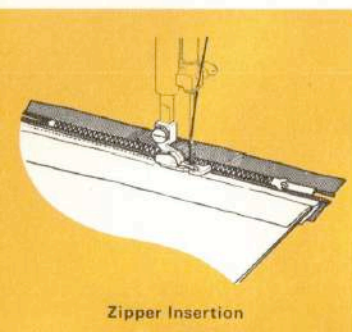
The corded seam is a professional treatment for slipcovers, children's clothes, blouses, and lingerie. To make a corded seam, make the welting first (or buy it ready-made at a notions counter), then stitch it into the seam. For both steps, use the zipper foot to place the stitching close to the cord.

### BLINDSTITCH ZIPPER INSERTION

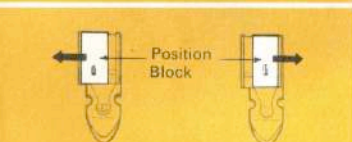
- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: **O**
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width:
- Stitch Length: **12**
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- Zipper Foot

Blindstitching, used instead of straight stitching for the final step in zipper insertion, gives a fine finish that is almost invisible. Ideal for knits, napped fabrics, and sheers.

1. Allow for a 7/8 inch (2.2 cm) seam allowance in the zipper area when you cut the garment.
2. Insert zipper in the usual way up to the final step; then, turn garment right side out and spread flat with zipper face up.
3. Work from the right side and pin zipper tape into position.
4. Baste a guideline for blindstitching alongside zipper, about 3/8 inch (1 cm) from garment seam. Make sure basting stitches go through all fabric layers and zipper tape. Remove pins.
5. Adjust zipper foot to right side of needle.
6. Turn garment wrong side out. Place lower end of zipper tape over feed and turn front section of garment back to line of basting, creating a soft fold to the left of the needle.
7. Set stitch width selector and position work so that the straight stitches will go through the seam allowance and zipper tape, and the sideward stitches catch a few threads of the fold.
8. Lower zipper foot and stitch slowly. After stitching, remove basting and press lightly.



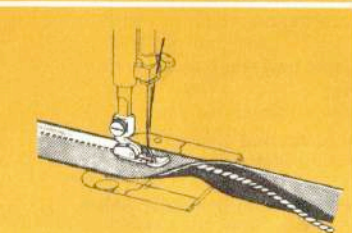
Zipper Insertion



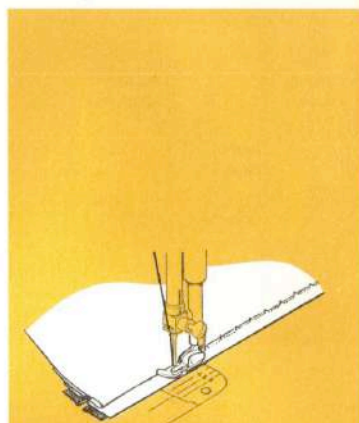
Position Block



Zipper Foot to Left of Needle      Zipper Foot to Right of Needle



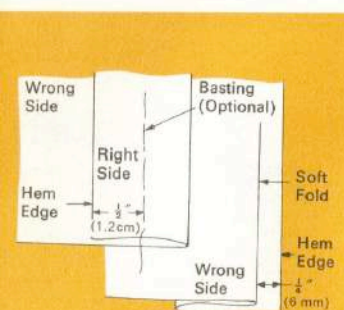
Making Welting for a Corded Seam



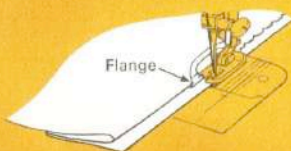
Final Step of Blindstitch Zipper Insertion



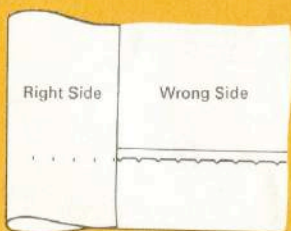
Completed Blindstitch Zipper Insertion



Creating Soft Fold



Blindstitching Hem



Blindstitch Hem Completed

**BLINDSTITCH HEMS**

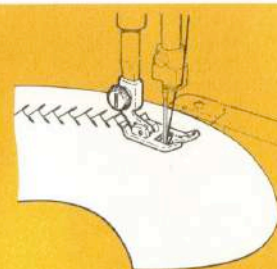
- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: **O**
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position: or
- Stitch Width: To suit fabric
- Stitch Length: **10 to 20**
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Blindstitch Hem Guide

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. 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. Attach blindstitch hem guide as instructed on page 7.
2. Mark, turn, and press hem in the usual way. (You may want to baste the turned hem to fold it in place. If so, be sure to place the basting at least 1/2 inch (1.2 cm) from hem edge.)
3. With the work wrong side up, turn the hem under, creating a soft fold about 1/4 inch (6 mm) from hem edge. Press lightly.
4. Position the hem under the foot with the soft fold resting against wall of guide. Make sure flange of 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 hem edge in a straight line and feed the soft fold evenly against the wall of the hem guide.

**TOPSTITCHING**

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; use the straight stitch foot and sew them with buttonhole twist for added emphasis. For decorative interest, use a decorative zig-zag or *Flexi-Stitch* pattern. To add firmness to hems and seams in knit and stretch garments, topstitch with the straight stretch stitch.



Topstitching with Feather Stitch

**DARTS IN INTERFACING**

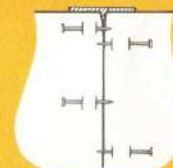
- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: **O**
- Pattern Selector: or
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: (maximum)
- Stitch Length: **20** or to suit fabric
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot

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 or baste in place over a muslin stay.
3. Stitch, backstitching at both ends of dart for reinforcement.



Step 1



Step 2









Step 3

Steps in Making a Dart in Interfacing

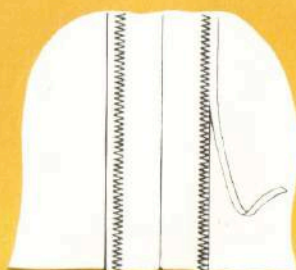


**SEAMS IN FABRICS THAT RAVEL**

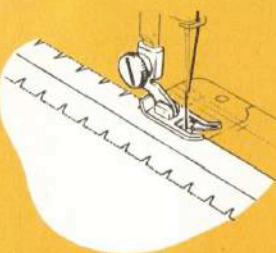
- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: **O**
- Pattern Selector:  or  or 
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Width:  or 
- Stitch Length: **8 to 20**, depending on choice of stitch and fabric
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot

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 the stitch pattern that best suits your fabric.
2. 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-stitched edges.
3. Trim the seam edges evenly. 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 away the excess fabric after stitching.



Trimming Seam Edges



Overedged Seam Finish

**decorative touches****APPLIQUÉ**

Appliqué adds beauty and interest to clothing and household linens. You can create your own design, trace a simple outline from a coloring book, or use a motif cut from a printed fabric. Fabrics of like or different texture combine equally well.

A closely spaced zig-zag stitch is most commonly used in appliqué work, but decorative stitch patterns may also be used effectively. Although you may vary stitch width to accommodate fabric weave or texture, never allow the stitch to be too wide.

When appliquéing, make a test sample to help you decide which of the following methods is most appropriate for your fabric and design.

**Preparation**

- Baste appliqué design to fabric.
- Outline design with straight stitching (use a short stitch).
- Remove basting and press.
- Attach special-purpose foot (and general-purpose needle plate).

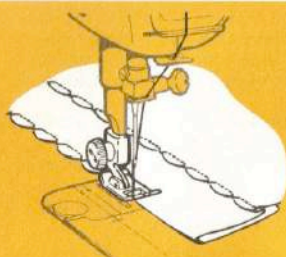
**Method # 1 — Trimming after Stitching**

1. Set machine for desired appliqué stitch and set stitch width. Adjust stitch length in the FINE area of the stitch length dial.
2. Outline the entire design with appliqué stitching.
3. Cut away the fabric on the outer edges of the stitching with embroidery scissors.

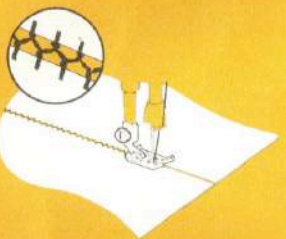
**Method # 2 — Stitching after Trimming**

1. Trim outside fabric edges close to straight stitch outline of design.
2. Set machine for plain zig-zag stitching and set stitch width. Adjust stitch length in the FINE area of the stitch length dial.
3. Overedge the design with zig-zag satin stitching. This step will produce a smooth, lustrous finish that requires no additional trimming.

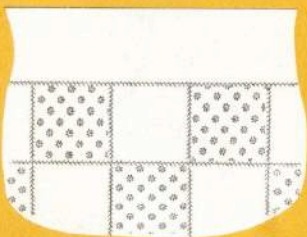
Method 1  
Trimming after StitchingMethod 2  
Stitching after Trimming



Shell Edging with the Blindstitch



Fagoting a Seam



Patchwork Quilting with the Feather Stitch

### SHELL EDGING

- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: O
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: to
- Stitch Length: 12 to 25
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot

On soft, fine fabrics such as tricot, voile and crepe, shell edging makes an attractive finish for narrow hems or bias folds in blouses, slips, and petticoats.

### FAGOTING

- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: Red
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width:
- Stitch Length: Red
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed: Moderate

The art of joining two pieces of fabric with an open, lacy decorative stitch is called fagoting. You can create this attractive trimming with the feather stitch. Use it for decorative stretch seams in bathing suits or for joining together narrow strips of fabric to make an entire garment section.

### PATCHWORK QUILTING

Patchwork for quilts and wearing apparel, formerly put together with hand stitching, can be quickly "pieced" and decorated at the same time by using the feather stitch. Joinings are both flexible and durable when this *Flexi-Stitch* pattern is used.

## 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 extension table release push-button and remove the extension table.

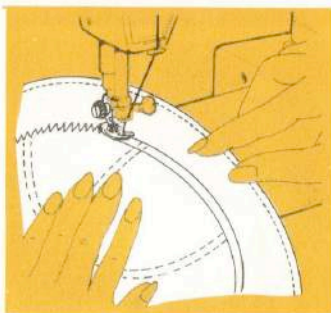






#### HATS, BAGS AND DOLLS' CLOTHES

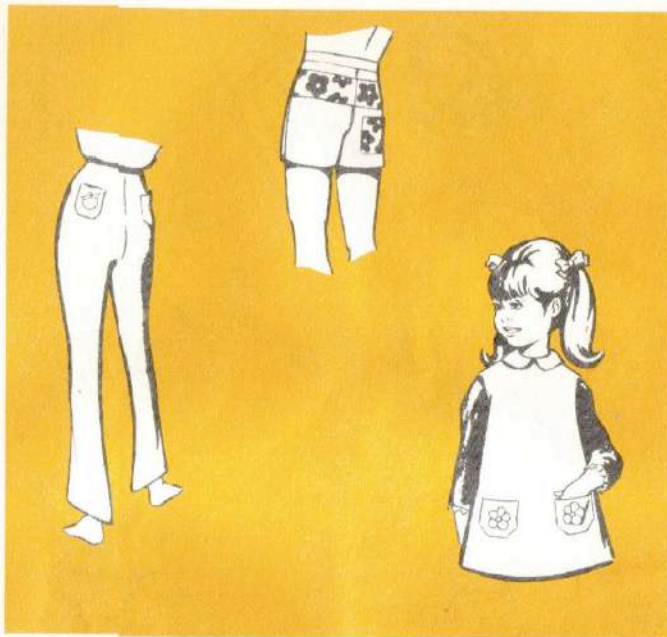
Use the tubular bed of your machine when you make hats, bags and dolls' clothes. You will find it a real advantage for seaming small circular areas, and in the placement of decorative top stitching.



#### CUFFS

Attaching a cuff to a gathered sleeve or accenting it with decorative 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.





#### 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.

## keeping up appearances

### MENDING

Many zig-zag and *Flexi-Stitch* patterns are just as useful for mending as they are for creative sewing. A few of the ways in which you will find them useful are shown on this and following pages. You will enjoy discovering others for yourself.

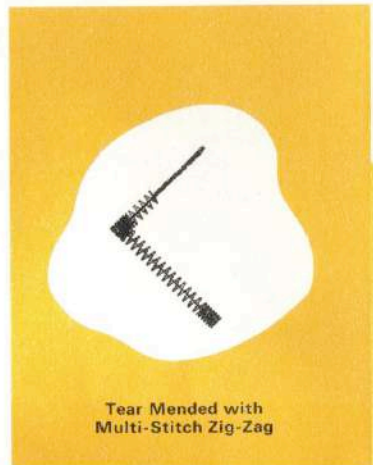
#### Mending a Tear

- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial : O
- Pattern Selector:
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: or
- Stitch Length: About 20
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot

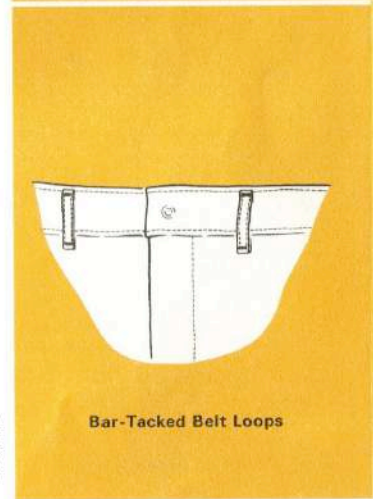
1. Trim ragged edges.
2. Place underlay on the wrong side of tear for reinforcement. (It is best not to baste or pin the underlay since you will be bringing the edges of tear together in the next step.)
3. Stitch on the right side, bringing the edges of the tear together.
4. Shorten stitch length at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

#### Bar Tacks

Bar tacks, to reinforce points of strain, are made with the plain zig-zag stitch at satin stitch length. Use them at pocket corners, to attach garters, secure shoulder straps, belt loops and zipper openings.

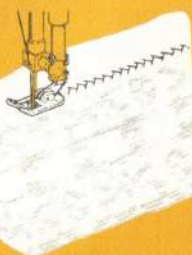


Tear Mended with Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag









Bar-Tacked Belt Loops





Stretch Garment Repair

### Repairing Stretch Garments

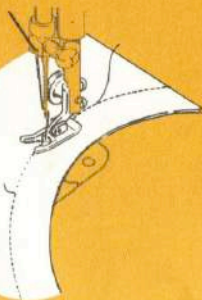
- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: Red 
- Pattern Selector: 
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Width:  to 
- Stitch Length: Red 
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed: Moderate

Seams in stretch garments and lingerie retain their elasticity when stitched with the feather stitch. This *Flexi-Stitch* pattern builds *s-t-r-e-t-c-h* into the seam as it is being sewn and is equally suitable when used to topstitch (as shown) or to over-edge. Make a test sample to check dial settings.

### Repairing Seams

Breaks in press-open seams can be repaired quickly and easily when you use the straight stretch stitch. This flexible stitch is ideal for knit and stretch fabrics and particularly useful for repairing or strengthening curved seams or seams that will receive strain when being worn.

1. Make a test sample to check dial settings.
2. Remove loose thread along the break and press seam edges together.
3. Re-stitch along original seamline, guiding seam under presser foot without stretching fabric, letting the machine move the fabric to make the back-and-forth stitches that give *s-t-r-e-t-c-h* to the seam. Overlap stitching one inch at each end. Press seam open.



Seam Repair

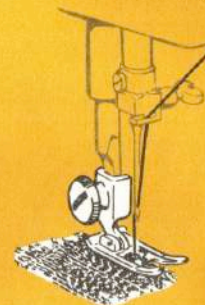
### DARNING

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, an embroidery hoop is usually best.

### Darning Without Embroidery Hoop

- *Flexi-Stitch* Pattern Dial: O
- Pattern Selector: Any setting
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Width: 
- Stitch Length: 12
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Pressure: 

1. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
2. Place area to be darned under presser foot; lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately drawing fabric toward you and pulling it *gently* away from you.
3. Continue this forward-and-backward motion as you fill the area with parallel lines of stitching. For additional strength, cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.



Darning without Embroidery Hoop



Feed-Cover Needle Plate

### Darning With Embroidery Hoop

- Flexi-Stitch Pattern Dial: O
- Pattern Selector: Any setting
- Needle Position: 1
- Stitch Width: 1
- Stitch Length: In FINE area
- Feed Cover Needle Plate
- No Presser Foot
- Presser Bar: Lowered

#### Preparation

Remove presser foot with shank (by removing the screw which fastens the shank to the presser bar). Attach feed-cover needle plate. Instructions for changing the needle plate are given on page 8.

1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
2. Center 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.

Darning with Embroidery Hoop

## CARING FOR YOUR MACHINE

### cleaning the machine

Your machine will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few moments of your time to keep it clean. How often you will need to clean the machine will depend on how often you use it.

**CAUTION:** Before cleaning your machine, disconnect power-line plug from electrical supply.

Remove lint or fluff from exposed parts. With a soft cloth, clean:

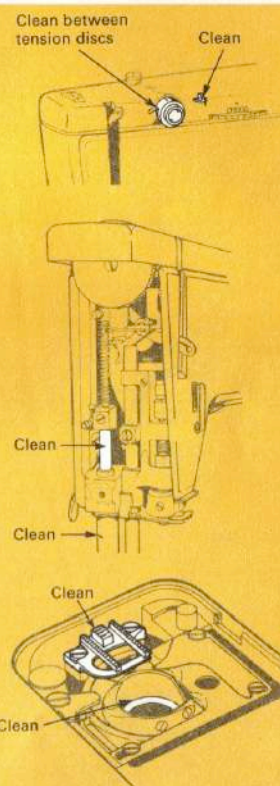
- Tension discs, take-up lever, and thread guides.
- Presser bar and needle bar.
- Bobbin case. (If there is an excessive amount of lint in the area, remove the bobbin case for cleaning. See page 62 for instructions.)
- Machine surface. (If necessary, dampen the cloth and use a mild soap.)

Remove face plate as instructed on page 62 and clean area behind it with a lint brush†.

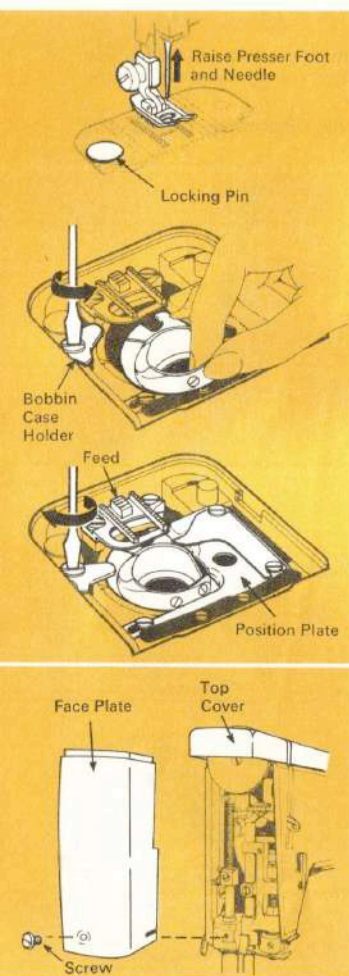
Remove needle plate as instructed on page 8 and, using a brush, clean the rotating hook area under the needle plate and slide plate.

**NOTE:** Your machine requires *no oiling* under normal conditions. Your SINGER representative, or Approved Dealer will examine the permanently lubricated parts whenever your sewing machine requires servicing.

†A lint brush designed for this purpose is available for separate purchase at your local Singer Sewing Center.







## removing bobbin case, face plate and bulb

**CAUTION:** Before removing bobbin case, face plate and light bulb, disconnect power-line plug from electrical supply.

### 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 9.
- 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 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.

This machine is designed to use a 15 watt maximum light bulb.

### CHANGING THE LIGHT BULB

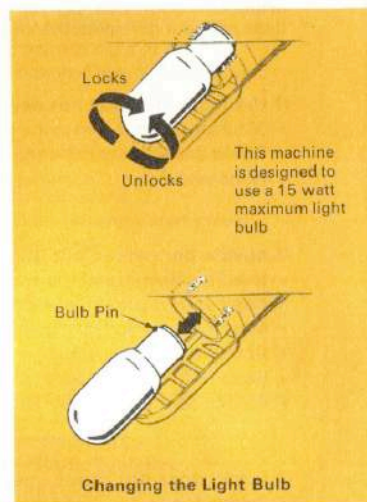
**CAUTION:** Before removing bulb, disconnect power-line plug from electrical supply.

#### Removing the Bulb

With thumb and forefinger lower the light bracket. Do not attempt to unscrew bulb. Press it up into socket and at same time turn bulb over in direction shown to unlock bulb pin.

#### Replacing the Bulb

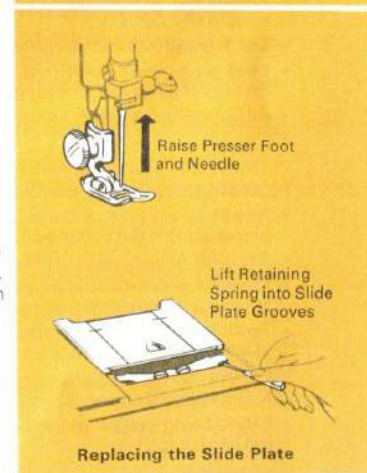
Press new bulb into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket, and turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb in position. Push bracket back into recess.



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



## performance checklist

Should sewing difficulty be encountered, review the sections of this instruction book that explain the sewing operation you are performing. If the problem still exists, the following hints will help you correct it.

### If the machine does not sew, make sure . . .

- Machine is connected to the electrical supply.
- Power and light switch is on.
- Hand wheel disc is in sewing position. (See page 13.)

### If needle bar moves but stitch is not formed, make sure . . .

- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle size is correct for the thread you are using. (See page 11.)
- 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.

### If fabric does not move, make sure . . .

- Presser foot is down and that pressure dial is adjusted for the weight and texture of your fabric.
- Stitch length selector is correctly set.
- Feed-cover needle plate has been replaced with the correct needle plate for the stitching you are doing.
- All lint is removed from around the feed.

### To avoid breaking of needles, make sure . . .

- Needle is not bent or burred, and that it is correct for the machine, and proper size for the thread you are using.
- Needle is fully inserted in needle clamp.
- Machine is set for straight stitching at center needle position when you are using the straight-stitch needle plate and foot.
- Twin needle does not strike needle plate when doing twin-needle stitching. (See page 32.)
- Presser-foot shank is securely fastened to presser bar.
- Needle plate is correctly seated and slide plate is fully closed.
- Fabric being guided or supported behind the needle is not being pulled too hard or too fast.

### If stitching is irregular, or needle thread breaks, make sure . . .

- *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial is set at **O** when straight or zig-zag stitching.
- *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial is balanced when sewing *Flexi-Stitch* patterns.
- Machine is correctly threaded
- Thread is even and free from knots.
- Needle is straight and sharp and right size for thread.
- Needle-thread tension is not too tight.
- Bobbin case is correctly threaded and properly inserted.
- Threads are correctly placed under presser foot when you start to sew.
- Bobbin case area is free of lint and loose thread ends.
- Bobbin or bobbin case is not damaged.

### Also remember to . . .

- Turn hand wheel toward you to position needle and take-up lever.
- Raise needle above fabric before making adjustments to stitch width and needle position.
- Use red selector settings for *Flexi-Stitch* pattern sewing.
- Turn *Flexi-Stitch* pattern dial to **O** when making buttonholes.
- Start and finish sewing with take-up lever in its highest position.
- Adjust stitch length, pressure, and thread tension to suit your fabric.
- Test stitch on a fabric sample before starting a sewing job.
- Lower presser foot before setting pressure dial.
- Press hand wheel disc for sewing and disengage bobbin winder after winding a bobbin.
- Remove feed-cover needle plate after button sewing and after darning with an embroidery hoop.
- Sew at a moderate speed when using a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern.
- Clean your machine periodically.

### Enjoy Sewing!

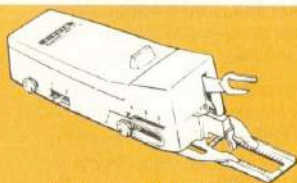
If you have any questions, please write to:

**Consumer Affairs Department  
The Singer Company  
321 First Street, Elizabeth, N.J. 07207**



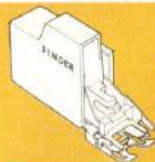
## special accessories for special jobs

*Fashion\** aids have been designed to enable you to give your sewing that extra professional touch. The ones described on these pages are just a few of the complete selection available at your local Singer Sewing Center.



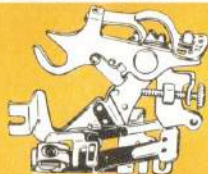
Professional Buttonholer

**Professional\* Buttonholer No. 102878** sews six kinds of buttonholes, plus eyelets, in a variety of fabrics.



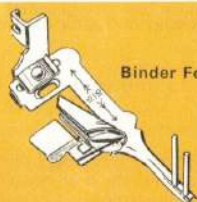
Even Feed Foot

**Even Feed Foot No. 507806** is effective in keeping fabric plies even and in matching plaids, stripes and patterns. It is an invaluable aid for sewing hard-to-feed vinyl and fake fur, pile, stretch, bonded and laminated fabrics. Ideal for topstitching on all fabrics.



Ruffler

**Ruffler No. 86742** offers a simple, effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. The ruffler is used for straight stitching only.



Binder Foot

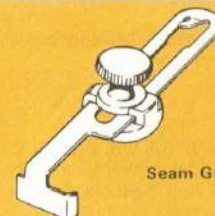
**Binder Foot No. 81245** is used to apply ready-made bias tape or unfolded bias binding to an unfinished fabric edge. It is particularly useful for binding seam edges that might ravel.



Button Foot

**Button Foot No. 161613** 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.

**Seam Guide No. 161172** helps keep seam width uniform when extra control is needed, especially on unusually wide or narrow seams. Used as a guide for topstitching and blindstitch hemming.



Seam Guide

**Edgestitcher No. 36865**, used with the straight stitch setting, is ideal for joining and inserting lace, tucking from pin width up to 1/4 inch (6 mm). French seaming and seam piping, facing, and seam finishing.



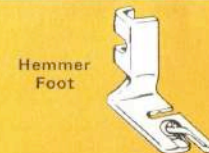
Edgestitcher

**Gathering Foot No. 161659** can be used for evenly spaced shirring as well as for a single line of gathering. This foot is used for straight stitching only.



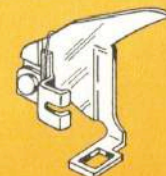
Gathering Foot

**Hemmer Foot No. 161671** is used for turning and stitching narrow hems in one operation. Thus, you can eliminate basting or pinning whenever you are making ruffle edges, lingerie finishes, and the like.



Hemmer Foot

**Darning and Embroidery Foot No. 161876** is recommended for all types of free-motion work. It is ideal for embroidery, monogramming and decorative designs because the transparent toe fully reveals the line of the design to be followed.



Darning and Embroidery Foot

**Leather-Sewing Needle, Style # 2032** is used for stitching leathers and suedes.

**SINGER Oil**, available in tube or one-application capsules, is especially prepared for leaving a fine film of lubricant on the precision bearing surfaces of your machine. It ensures freedom of parts movement and protects metal parts from excessive wear.

**Lint Brush**, with its nylon bristles, is an essential tool for cleaning the thread handling areas which can accumulate lint and fluff.

**SINGER Sewing Book** . . . a complete guide to sewing, with new ideas and new techniques for fashion sewing and home decorating. It has over 1500 color illustrations dramatizing every step of the instructions, and twenty-four pages of exciting color photographs.

**Deluxe Monogrammer No. 171278**. With the deluxe monogrammer you will have the pleasure of stitching initials 1-1/2 inches high to create monograms that are ideal for adding a personal touch to table linens, towels and wearing apparel. An attractive flower motif can also be made.

To be distributed freely. If you paid for this, you were ripped off by another site.

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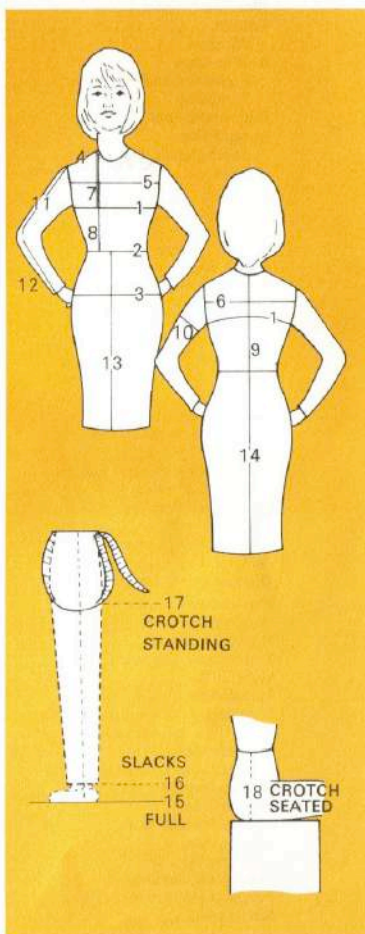
## your personal measurement chart

This chart will enable you to keep a record of your measurements. Have someone assist you in taking the measurements carefully with an accurate tape measure. The illustrations below show where the tape measure should be placed when taking each measurement.

- |   | Inches (cm) |
|---|-------------|
| 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 inches down from center shoulder .....        | .....       |
| 6. BACK BODICE WIDTH—From armhole to armhole 4 inches down from center 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 under-arm seam .....                             | .....       |
| 11. SLEEVE LENGTH—Shoulder to elbow .....   | .....       |
| 12. SLEEVE LENGTH—Elbow to wrist .....  | .....       |
| 13. FRONT SKIRT LENGTH—Down center from waistline to hem .....                                | .....       |
| 14. BACK SKIRT LENGTH—Down center from waistline to hem .....                                 | .....       |

### SLACKS MEASUREMENT CHART

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| 15. FULL LENGTH—Waist to floor at side seam .....           | ..... |
| 16. SLACKS LENGTH—Waist to ankle .....                      | ..... |
| 17. CROTCH SEAM (standing) — .....                          | ..... |
| 18. CROTCH SEAM (seated) —Waist to chair at side seam ..... | ..... |





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