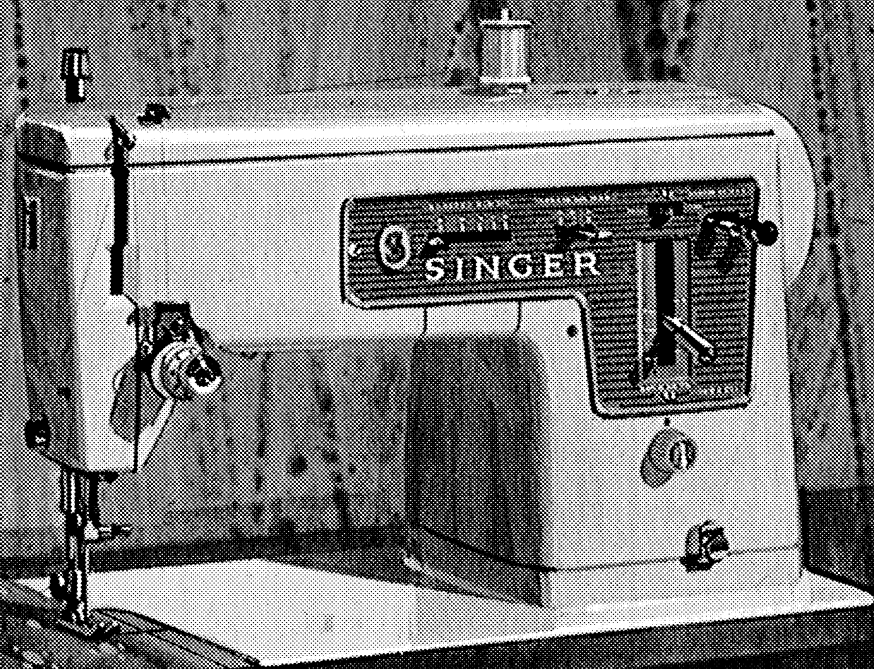




Instructions

Style-Mate*

STANDARD ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE BY SINGER
MODEL 347



*What's new for tomorrow is at SINGER today!**



Congratulations!

As the owner of the *Style-Mate** Standard Zig-zag Sewing Machine by SINGER, you are about to enter a wonderful new world of sewing! From the moment you begin to sew on your *Style-Mate* Model 347, you will be delighted with its easy, dependable operation.

- Perfect straight stitching.
- Practical and decorative zig-zag stitching.
- Easy-to-set tension and pressure regulators.

May we recommend that, before you begin to sew, you discover all the many advantages of your Model 347 by going through this instruction book step by step while seated at your machine.

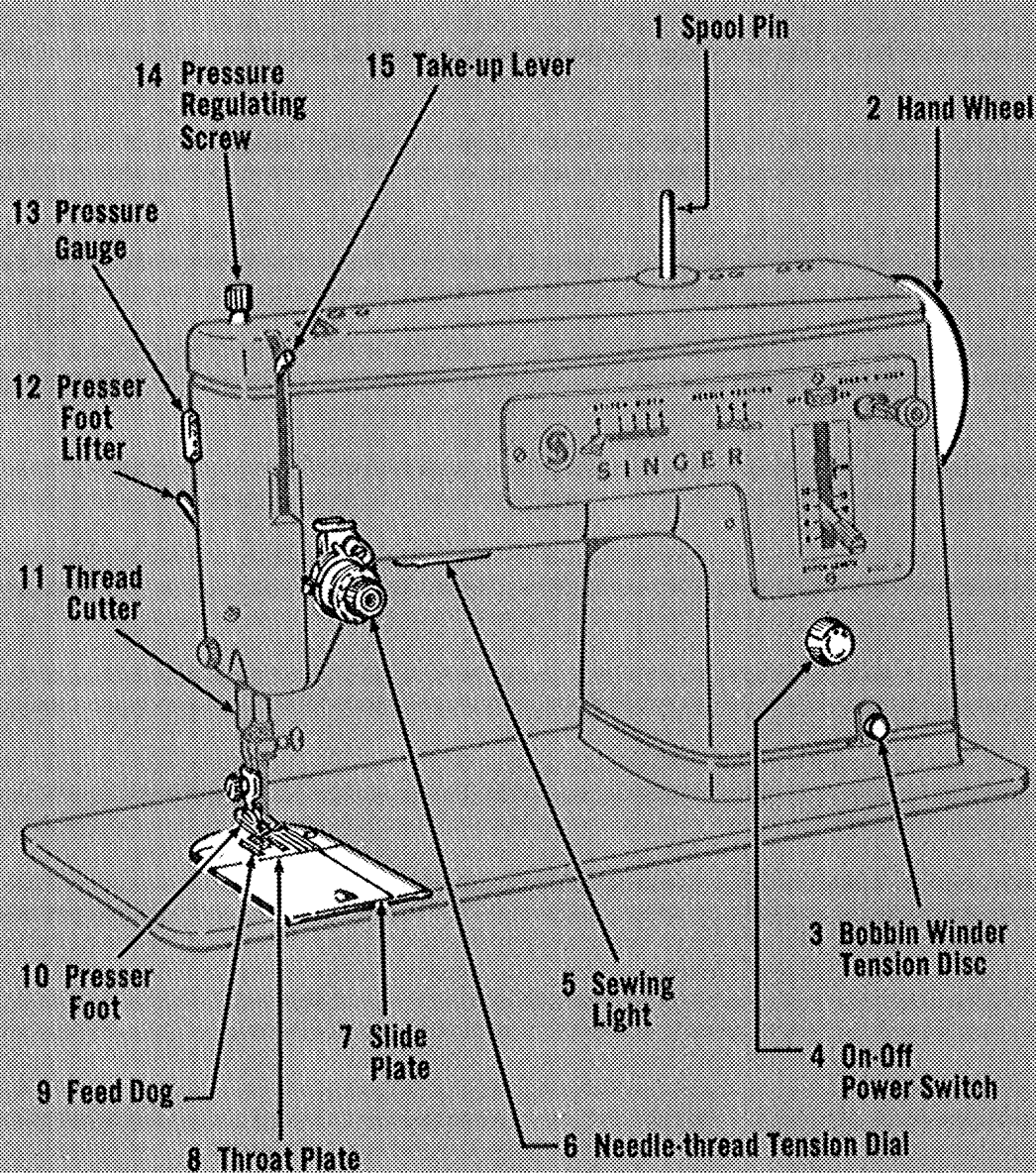
SINGER* service is always close at hand. If your sewing machine should need servicing, call your local SINGER CENTER to be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service. You will find the address under THE SINGER COMPANY in the telephone directory.

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Getting to Know Your Sewing Machine	2
Principal Parts	2
2. How to Thread Your Sewing Machine	6
The Bobbin Thread	6
The Needle Thread	9
Raising the Bobbin Thread	10
3. Straight Stitching	11
How to Position the Needle	11
How to Adjust for Your Fabric	12
How to Sew a Seam	18
4. Zig-Zag Stitching	21
How to Set Stitch Width and Needle Position	21
How to Set Stitch Length and Needle Thread Tension ..	22
5. Clothes and Home Decorations	
Seams	
Darts	
Buttons	
Buttonholes	3
Applique	34
Embroidery	36
Script Lettering	38
Mending	39
Darning	40
6. Caring for Your Sewing Machine	42
Every Week or So	42
Every Few Months	43
To Change the Light Bulb	45
To Replace the Slide Plate	45
Performance Check List	46
Fashion* Aids	47

1. Getting to know your sewing machine

PRINCIPAL PARTS

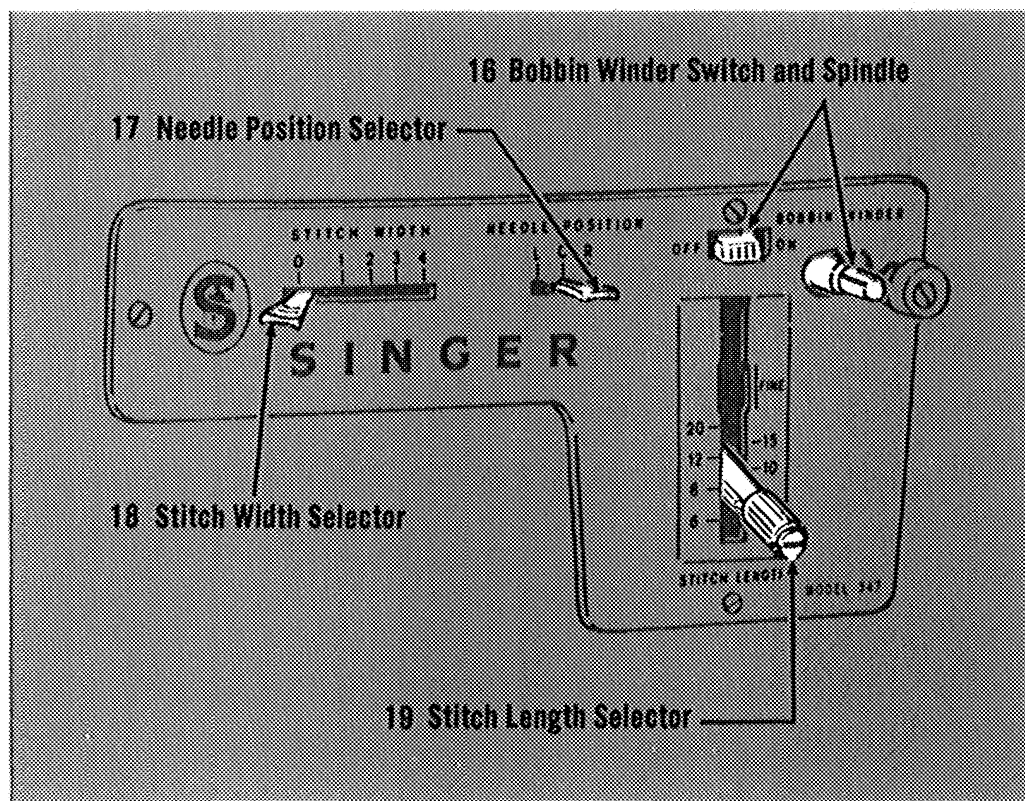


. . . And What They Do

- 1 **Spool Pin** — Holds thread spools of various sizes.
- 2 **Hand Wheel** — Controls movement of take-up lever and needle. Always turn it *toward you*.
- 3 **Bobbin Winder Tension Disc** — Regulates thread tension for bobbin winding.
- 4 **On-Off Power Switch** — Turns on the power and the sewing light simultaneously. When machine is not in use, the switch should be in OFF position.
- 5 **Sewing Light** — Pours light on sewing area.
- 6 **Needle-thread Tension Dial** — Numbers allow for exact, easy-to-duplicate tension settings.
- 7 **Slide Plate** — Opens easily for removal and replacement of bobbin.
- 8 **Throat Plate** — Numbered guidelines help you keep seams straight.
- 9 **Feed Dog** — Feeds fabric as it is being stitched.
- 10 **Presser Foot** — Holds fabric against feed dog.
- 11 **Thread Cutter** — Cuts thread conveniently and safely.
- 12 **Presser Foot Lifter** — At back of machine, raises and lowers presser foot.
- 13 **Pressure Gauge** — Numbers eliminate guesswork when duplicating settings.
- 14 **Pressure Regulating Screw** — Regulates degree of pressure exerted on fabric by presser foot.
- 15 **Take-up Lever** — Controls needle thread.

PRINCIPAL PARTS (Continued)

- 16 Bobbin Winder Switch and Spindle** — Lets you fill the bobbin with thread quickly and easily. Bobbin stops winding when full.
- 17 Needle Position Selector** — Places the needle in either left, center or right stitching position. CENTER position is used most often. LEFT and RIGHT settings are for special stitch placement.
- 18 Stitch Width Selector** — Settings 1 through 4 allow for a variety of zig-zag stitch widths. 0 setting is for straight stitching.
- 19 Stitch Length Selector** — Lets you stitch forward and in reverse. Numbers indicate number of stitches per inch; FINE area is for closed zig-zag stitching.



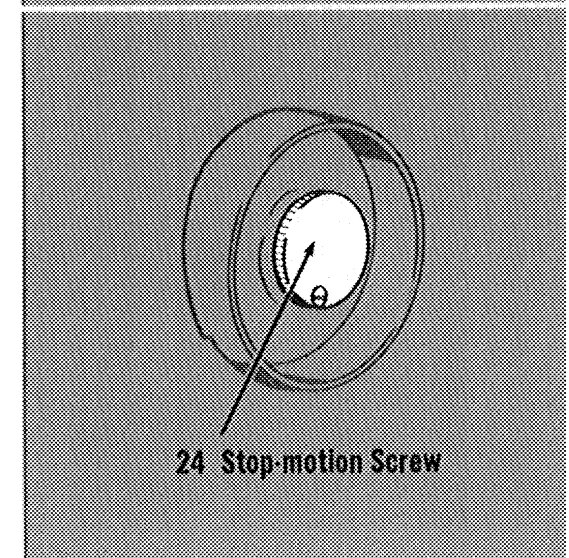
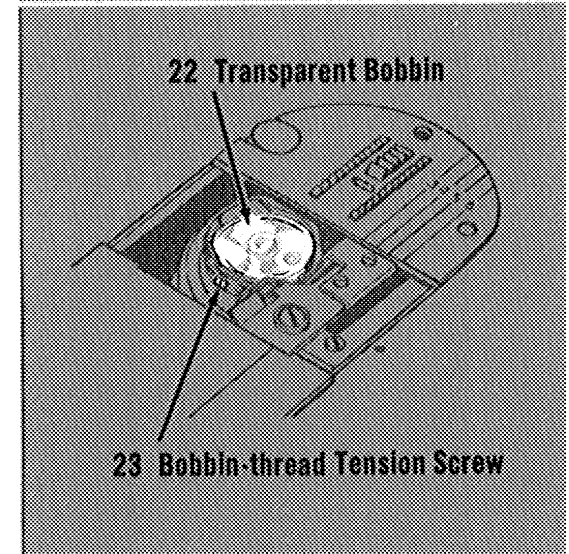
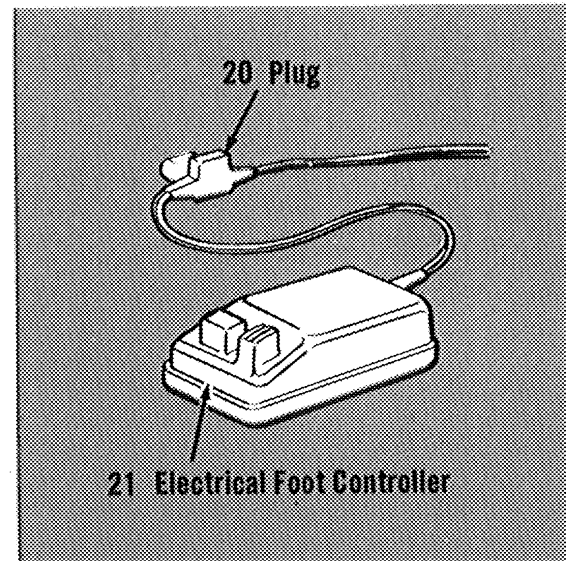
20 Plug — Before plugging in the machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plate under the hand wheel are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by your power company. To connect the machine, insert the three-hole plug into the three-pin receptacle at the right end of the machine. Insert the two-pin plug into an electrical outlet.

21 Electrical Foot Controller — Controls speed of the machine; the harder you press, the faster it will sew.

22 Transparent Bobbin — Shows thread supply; is easily removed for bobbin winding.

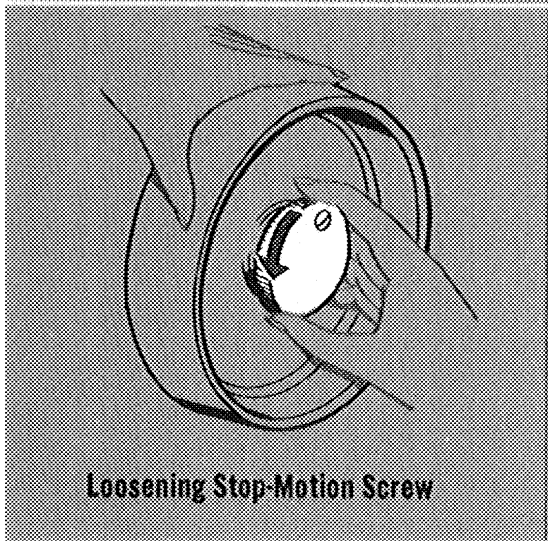
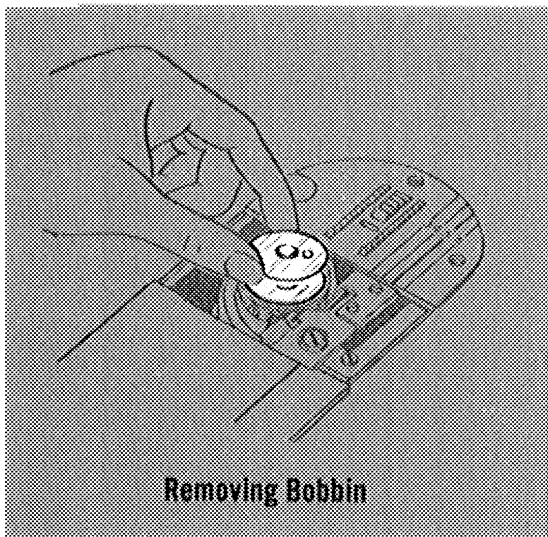
23 Bobbin-thread Tension Screw — Seldom needs adjustment. A very slight turn produces a noticeable change in tension.

24 Stop-motion Screw — Directs power to the needle. Loosen the screw for bobbin winding.



2. How to thread your sewing machine

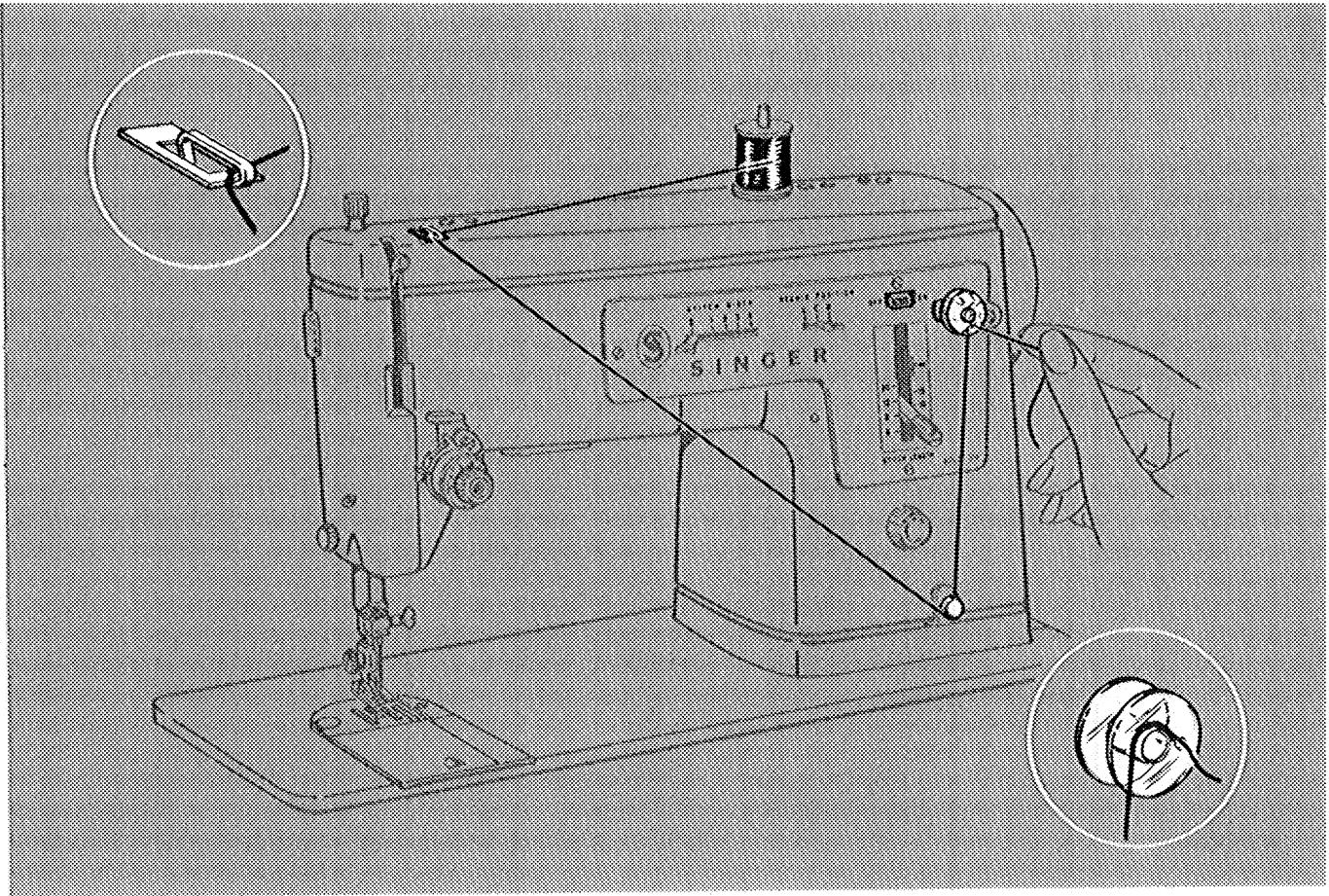
Like all sewing machines that produce what is called a “lockstitch”, your *Style-Mate* sewing machine sews with two threads. The upper thread comes from the spool and is threaded through the eye of the needle. The lower thread comes from the bobbin, the small plastic spool that you wind using the machine.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



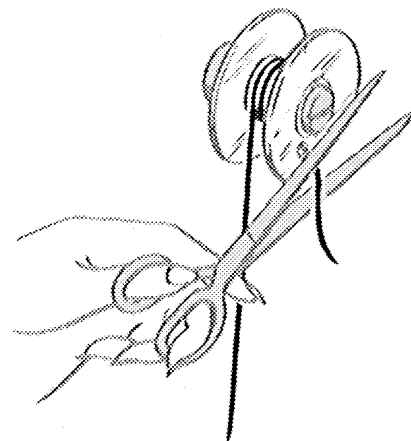
THE BOBBIN THREAD

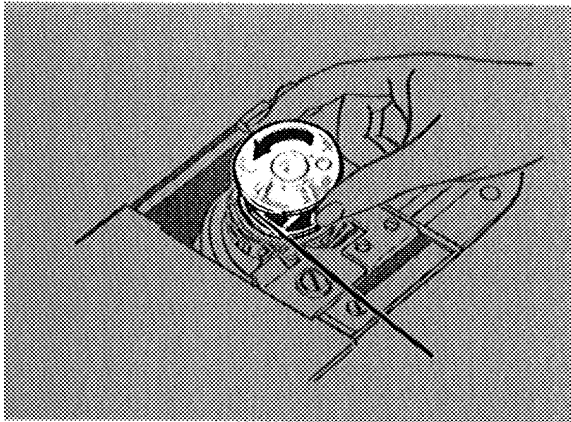
To Wind the Bobbin

1. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at its highest position.
2. Open the slide plate and lift out bobbin.
3. Loosen the needle stop-motion screw with your right hand while holding the hand wheel with the left.
4. Place bobbin on spindle.



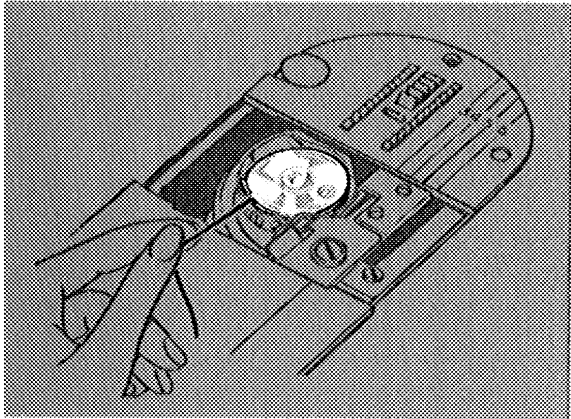
5. Place spool of thread on spool pin and lead thread through eyelet, and around tension disc.
6. Pass thread, from the inside, through hole in bobbin.
7. Move bobbin winder switch to ON position, hold thread end as shown and start the machine.
8. Cut off thread end after a few coils have been wound on the bobbin.
9. When required amount of thread has been wound (winding will stop when bobbin is full), move bobbin winder switch to OFF position, and cut thread.
10. Tighten stop-motion screw by turning it away from you with right hand, while holding the hand wheel with the left hand.



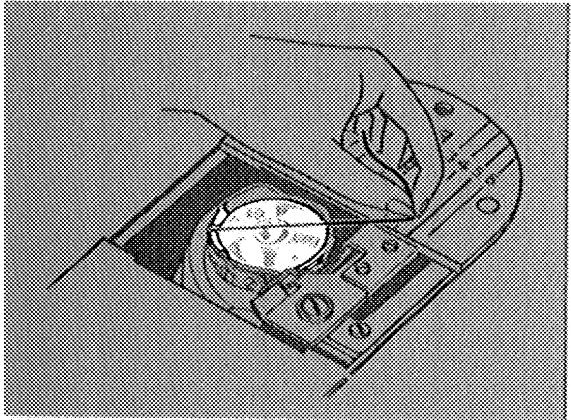


To Thread the Bobbin Case

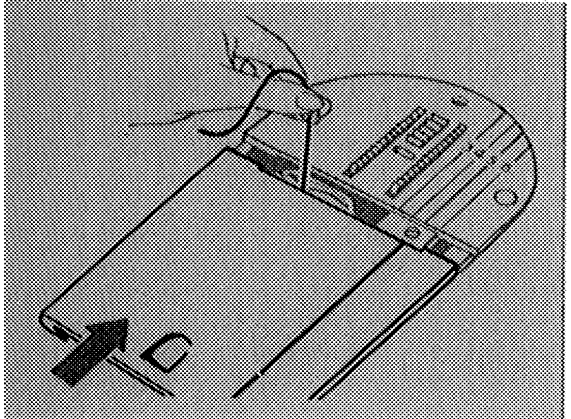
1. Hold bobbin so that thread unwinds in direction shown, and insert bobbin in bobbin case.



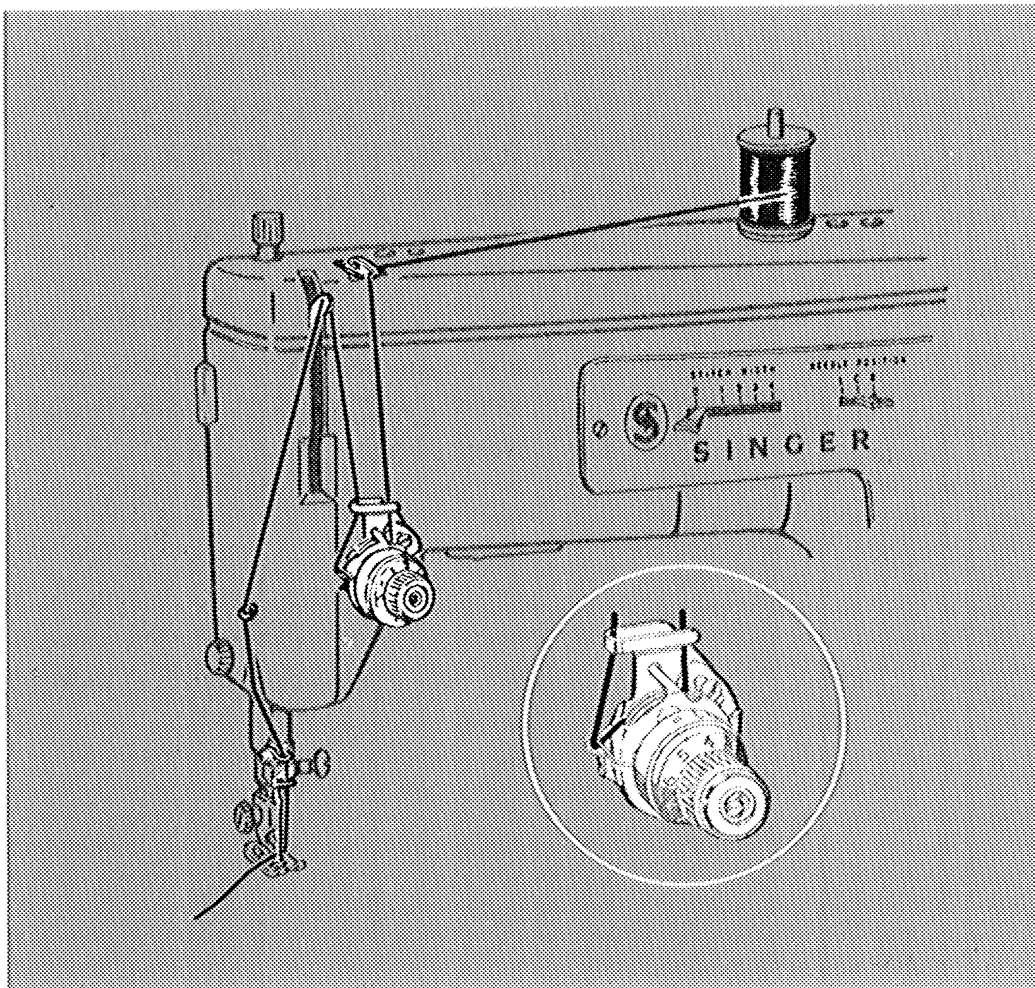
2. Pull thread into notch, draw it under tension spring, and into slot.



3. Draw about 3 inches of thread diagonally across the bobbin.

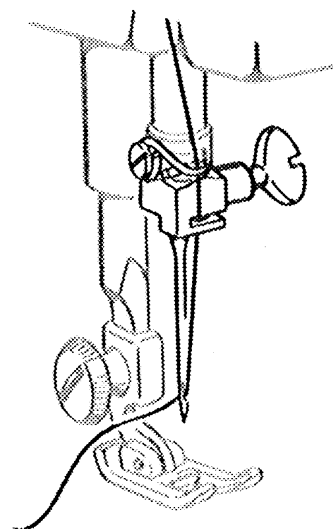


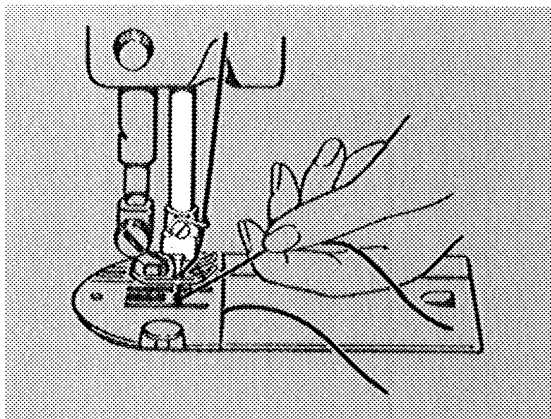
4. Close slide plate with the thread in slot between the throat plate and slide plate.



THE NEEDLE THREAD

1. Place spool of thread on spool pin at top of machine.
2. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
3. Lead thread through threading points shown. Thread the needle from front to back.
4. Draw about 3 inches of thread through eye of needle.

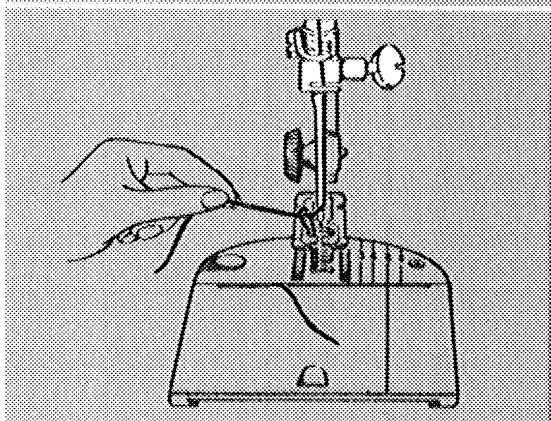




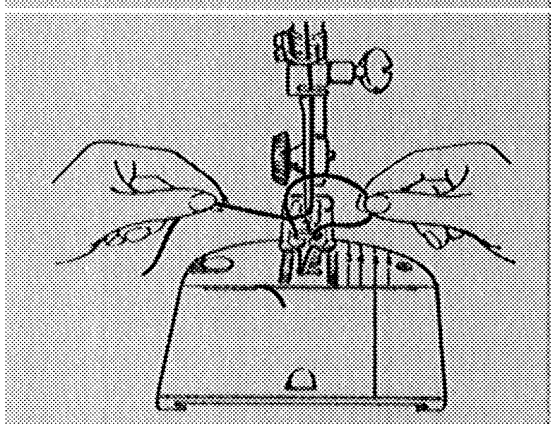
RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

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 throat plate.

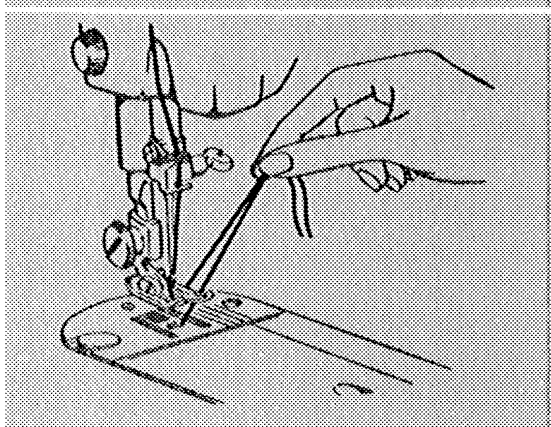
1. Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters throat plate.



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



3. Undo the loop with your finger.



4. Place both needle and bobbin threads under presser foot, and lay them diagonally across the feed dog.

. . . You are now ready to sew

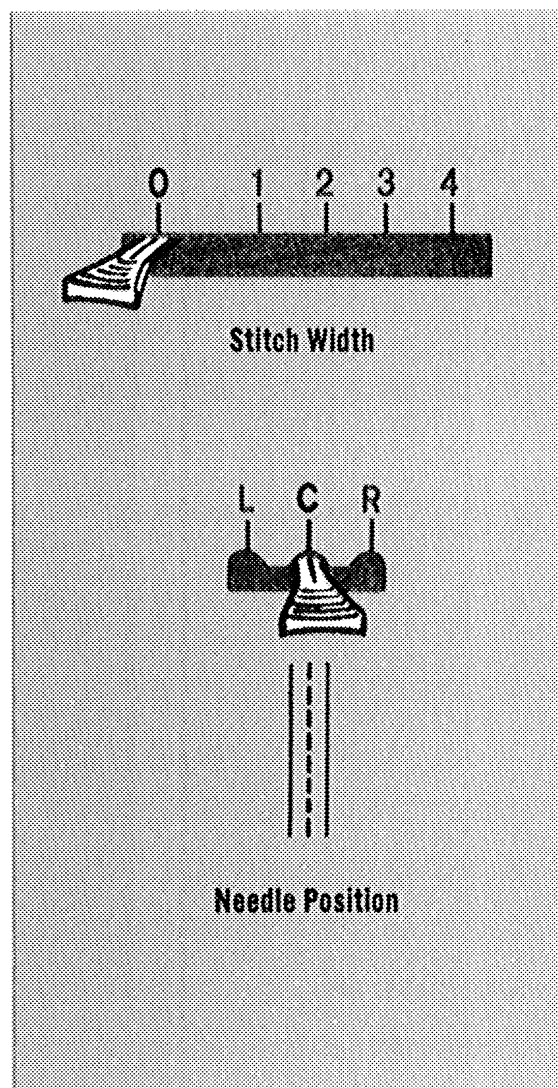
3. Straight stitching

Stitch Width: **O**

Needle Position: **C**

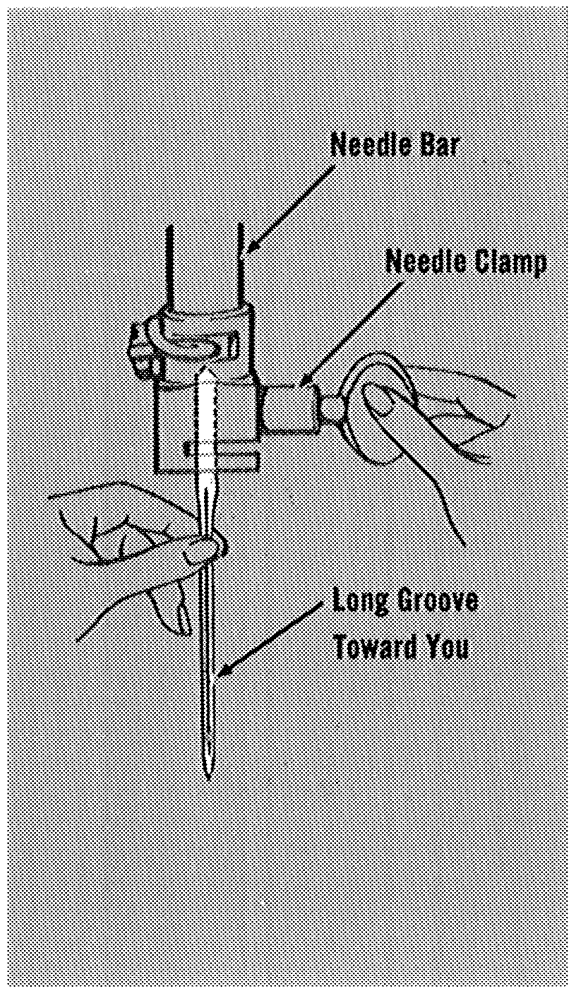
HOW TO POSITION THE NEEDLE

Before you set your *Style-Mate* sewing machine for any kind of stitching, turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the throat plate. Then, to set for straight stitching, simply move the Stitch Width Selector to O position and the Needle Position Selector to center (C) position. These settings locate your needle and control its movement so that it stitches straight up and down in the center of the needle hole with no sidewise movement as in zig-zag stitching.



HOW TO ADJUST FOR YOUR FABRIC

As you get ready to sew, take advantage of the flexibility of your sewing machine. With a choice of needle sizes and three easy-to-use selectors for stitch length, pressure, and needle-thread tension, you can adjust the machine to sew perfectly on a wide variety of fabrics. The table on page 13 will guide you in selecting the correct thread and needle sizes and stitch length according to the weight of your fabric.



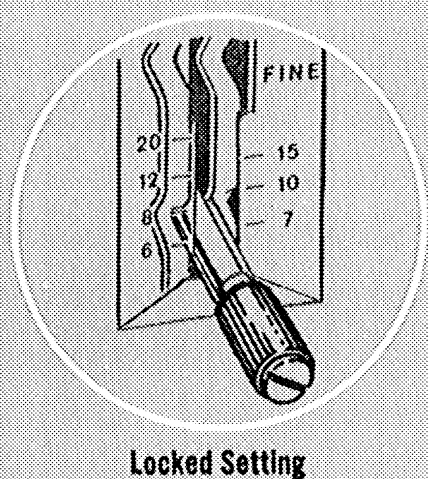
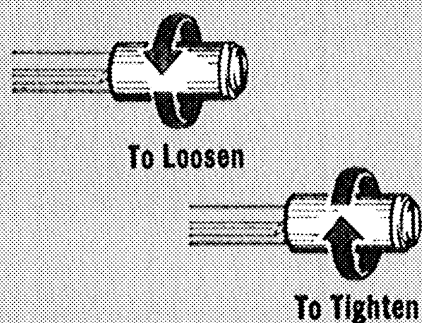
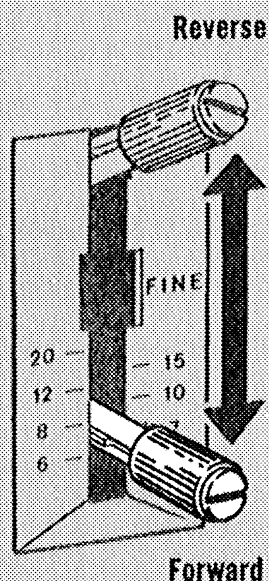
Changing the Needle

1. Turn hand wheel over toward you until needle is at highest position.
2. Loosen needle-clamp screw and remove needle.
3. Insert new needle in clamp with the flat side of the needle to the back, and the *long groove toward you*; push it up as far as it will go.
4. Tighten needle clamp screw.

This machine uses needle Catalog 2020 (15X1), available in sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.

FABRIC, NEEDLE, THREAD, AND STITCH LENGTH TABLE

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



Adjusting Stitch Length

The Stitch Length Selector does two jobs: it controls the number of stitches per inch, and it lets you sew either forward or in reverse.

The numbers on either side of the selector represent the number of stitches per inch: *the higher the number, the shorter the stitch*. As the Stitch Length Selector is moved up in the FINE area, stitch length diminishes to the vanishing point. The FINE area is used for closed zig-zag stitching only. Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric.

To Set Stitch Length

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

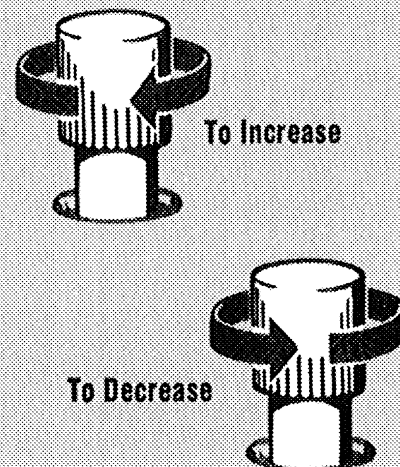
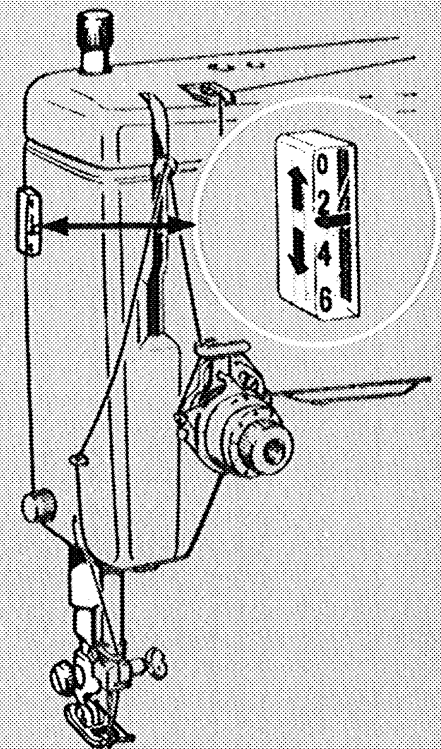
For reverse stitching, simply raise the selector as far as it will go. Do not loosen the thumb nut to reverse unless you are using the No. 6 setting, in the very bottom position.

Adjusting Pressure

The Pressure Screw 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 numbered settings on the pressure gauge will assist you in obtaining the correct pressure for the fabric you are using. Generally, heavier fabrics require a high number setting (heavier pressure); lightweight fabrics, a lower setting (lighter pressure). But fabric texture must also be considered. Soft fabrics, for example, require less pressure than crisp fabrics.

- To *increase* pressure, turn screw downward.
- To *decrease* pressure, turn screw upward.
- To *darn* (without an embroidery hoop), reduce pressure to 0.



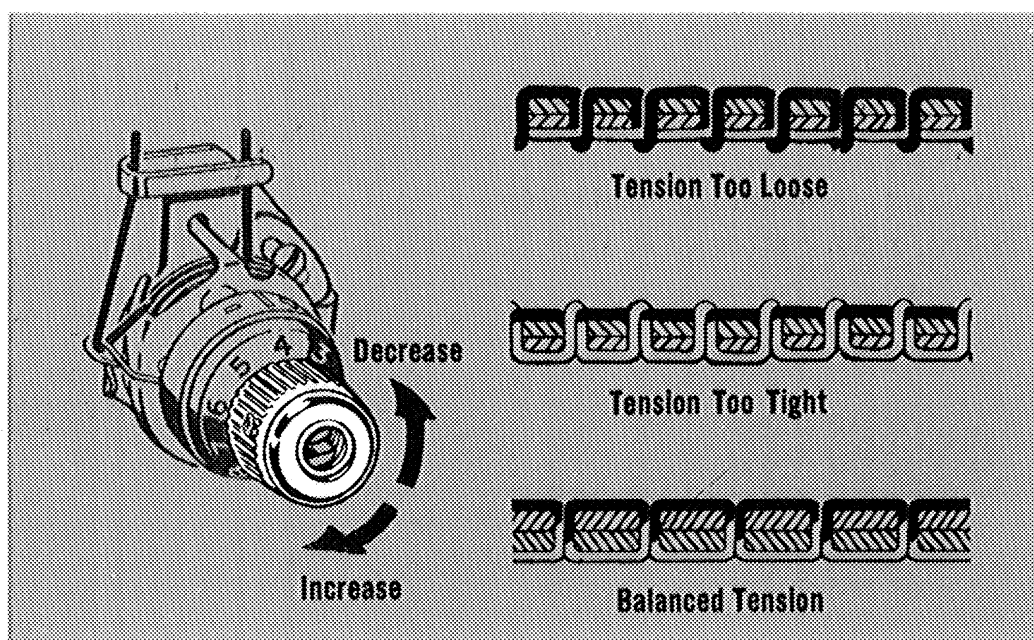
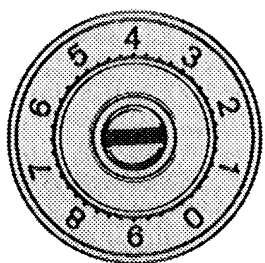
Adjusting Needle-thread Tension

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 eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.

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

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

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

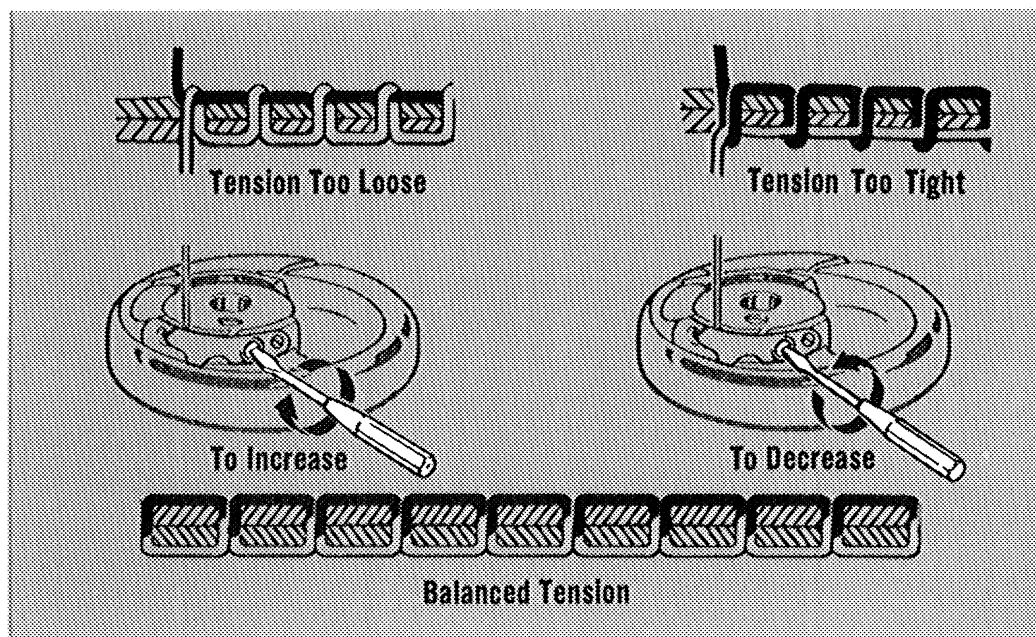


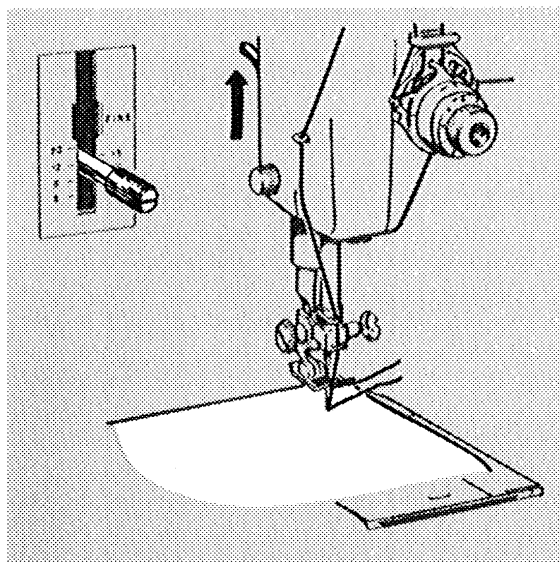
Adjusting Bobbin-thread Tension

Bobbin-thread tension is controlled by a screw located on the bobbin case. You will seldom need to adjust bobbin-thread tension since it is usually possible to obtain the correct balance by adjusting the needle-thread tension alone.

On those rare occasions when it becomes necessary to adjust the bobbin-thread tension, use the small screwdriver, which you will find in your accessory box. A very slight turn on the screw nearest the thread slot on the bobbin case will produce a noticeable change in bobbin-thread tension.

- To *increase* tension, turn screw clockwise.
- To *decrease* tension, turn screw counterclockwise.

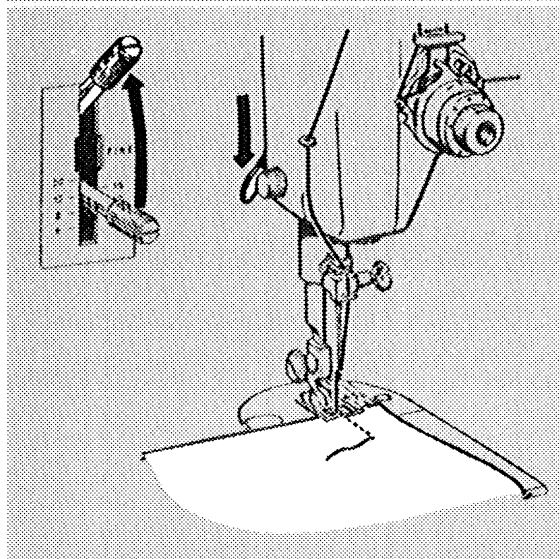




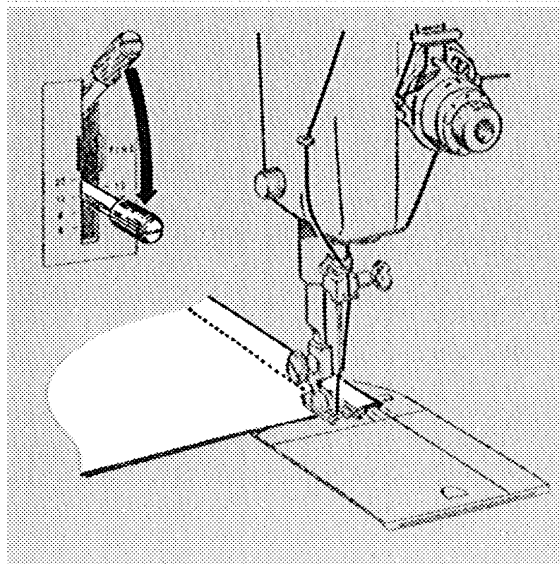
HOW TO SEW A SEAM

To Start 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 throat plate (as described on the following page). Position needle in fabric about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the edge.



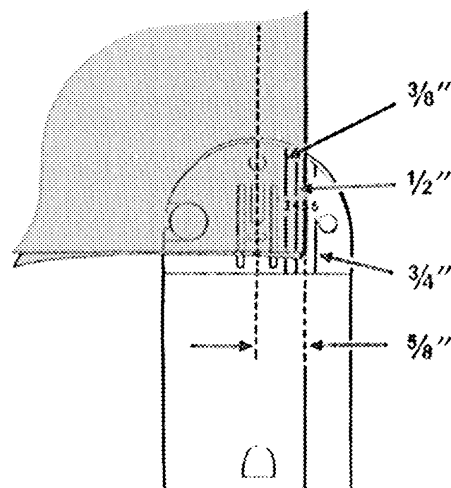
3. Lower presser foot and raise Stitch Length Selector to reverse.
4. Backstitch to edge of material for reinforcement.



5. Lower Stitch Length Selector for forward stitching, and stitch.

To Keep the Seam Straight

As you stitch, use one of the numbered lines on the throat plate as a guide to keep the seams straight. Numbers indicate distance, in 8ths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch seam, for example, line up your fabric with line 5.

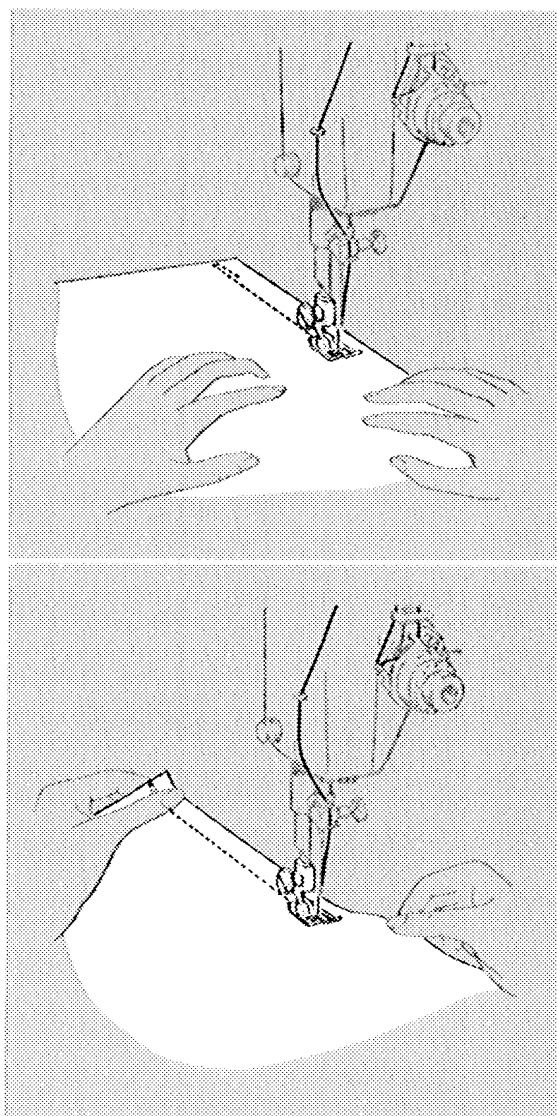


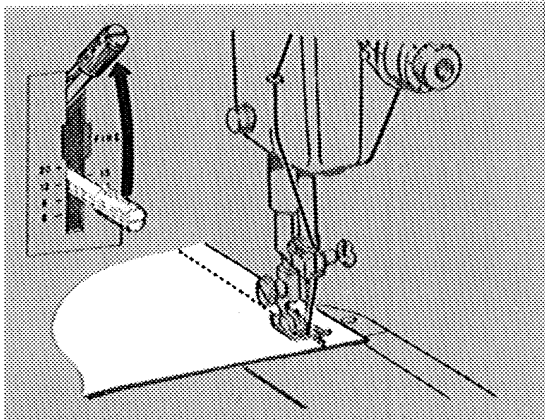
To Guide and Support Fabric

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

Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched:

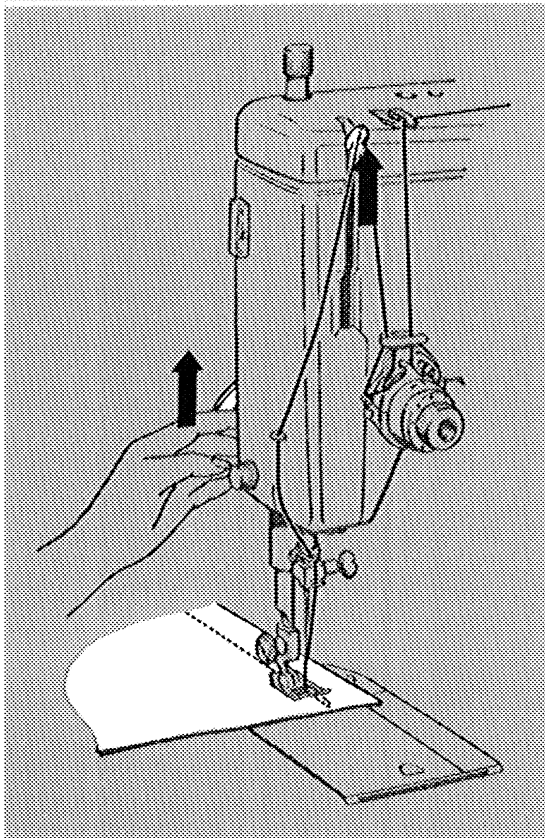
- For filmy sheers, knits, etc., apply *gentle* tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.
- For stretch fabrics, apply *firm* tension front and back when stitching in the same direction as the stretch. For seams not on the stretch direction, stitch in conventional manner, guiding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





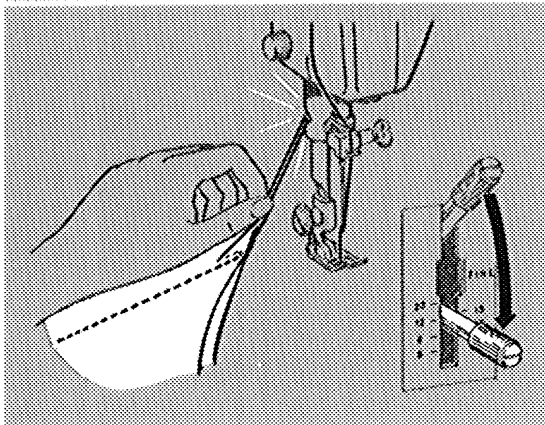
To End a Seam

1. Stitch to the fabric edge. Raise Stitch Length Selector as far as it will go, and backstitch to reinforce end of seam.



2. Turn hand wheel to bring needle to its highest point.

3. Raise presser foot and remove fabric.



4. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar. Lower Stitch Length Selector for forward stitching.

4. Zig-Zag stitching

Stitch Width: 1 - 4

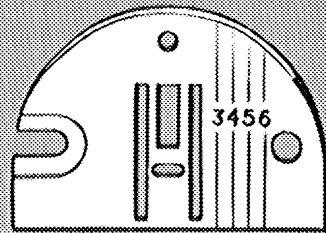
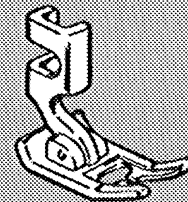
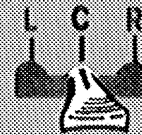
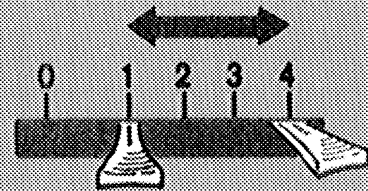
Needle Position: C

HOW TO SET STITCH WIDTH AND NEEDLE POSITION

To produce a zig-zag stitch, the Stitch Width Selector must be moved from its straight stitch position 0, to any setting between 1 and 4. The higher the number you select, the wider your stitch will be.

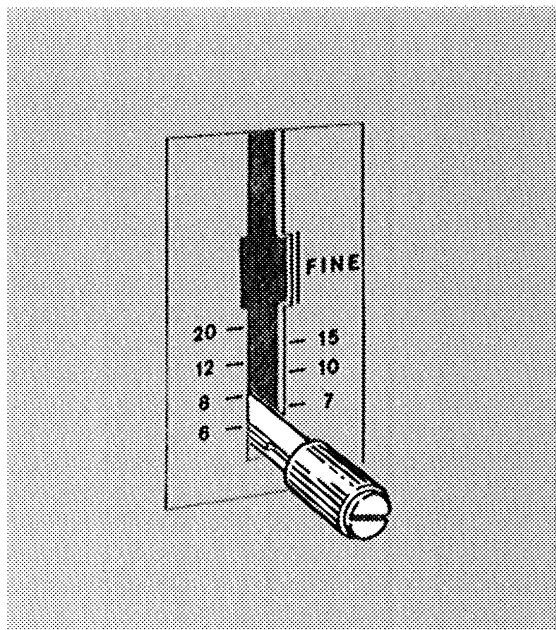
Be sure to raise the needle above the throat plate and fabric before changing the stitch width.

Most of your zig-zag stitching will be done at center needle position; left and right settings are used for special stitching requirements, such as buttonhole making and button sewing.



HOW TO SET STITCH LENGTH AND NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

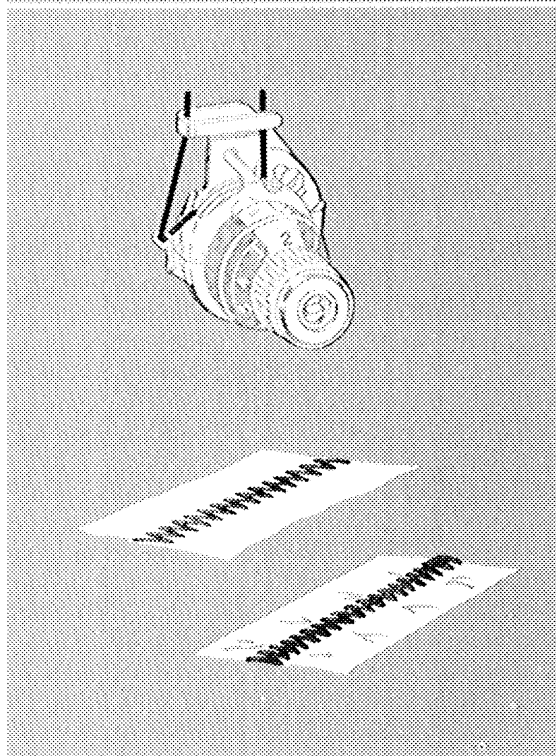
When you are preparing to do zig-zag stitching, make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use so that you can adjust your stitch length and needle-thread tension properly. If you need to adjust pressure, see page 15.



Stitch Length

For open zig-zag stitching, choose any stitch length from 6 to 20, depending on how open you wish the stitches to be. If you wish a closely packed zig-zag stitch:

1. Move Stitch Length Selector to bottom of FINE area.
2. Run machine at slow speed.
3. Gradually tighten thumb nut by turning it to right, until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.



Needle-thread Tension

All zig-zag stitching requires less tension than straight stitching; and closed zig-zag stitching requires even less tension than open zig-zag stitching. Furthermore, the wider the stitch, the lighter the tension on the thread must be. Thus, stitch width 4 requires the least tension; narrower stitching requires somewhat more.

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

5. Clothes and home decorations

SEAMS

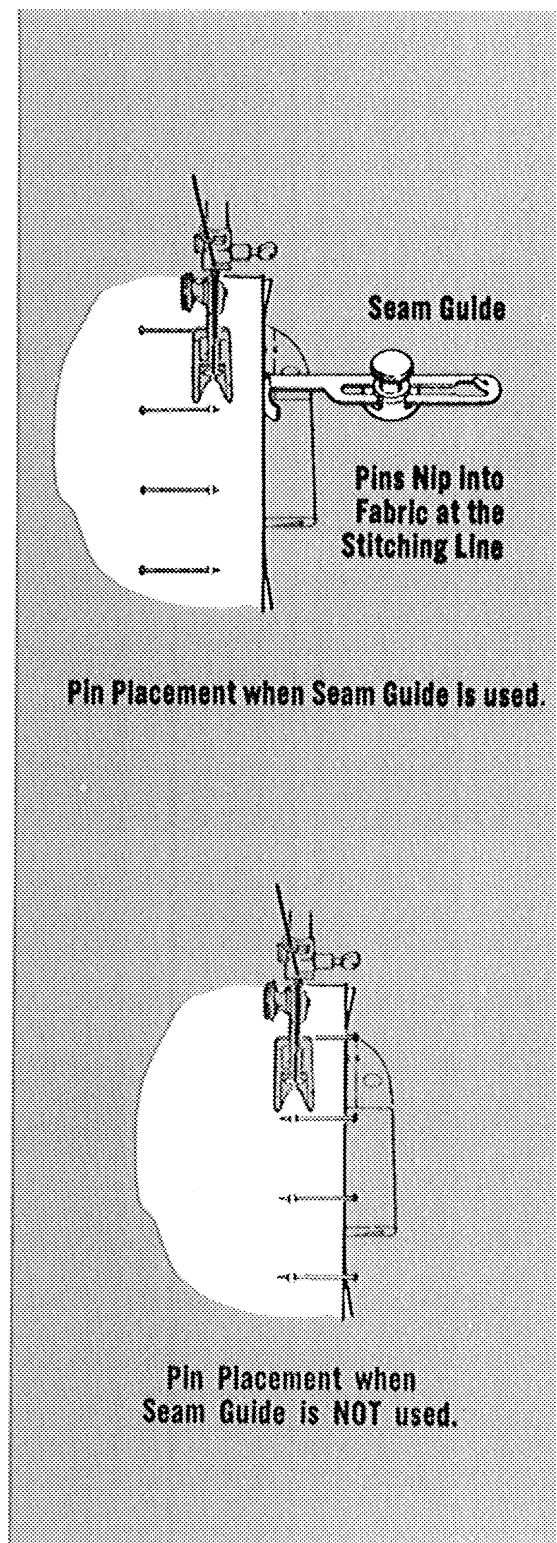
Pin Basting

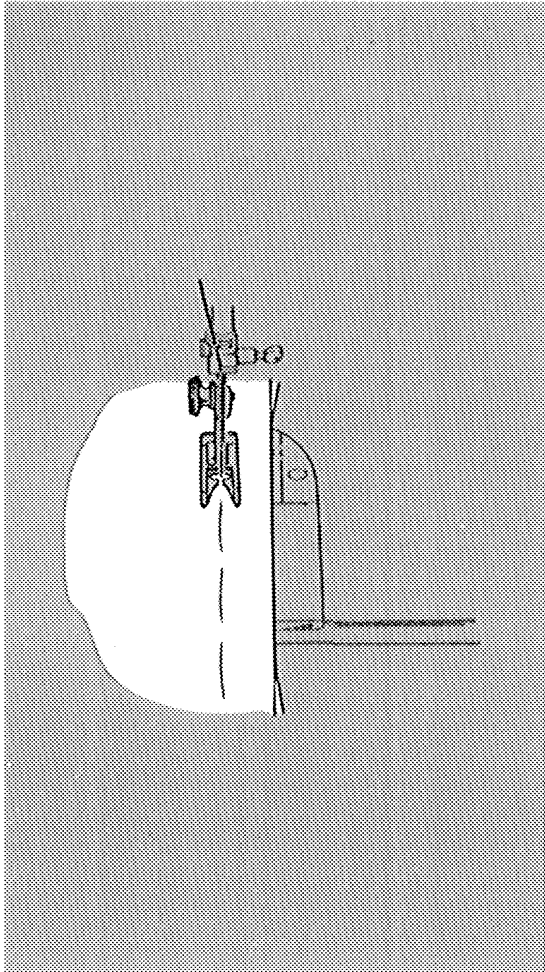
Pin basting is a time saver and can be used in place of hand basting when you are straight stitching seams in easy-to-handle fabrics. When sewing over pins it is important to use fine pins and to place them correctly in reference to the stitching line.

Place pins so that:

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

The Seam Guide is available for separate purchase.





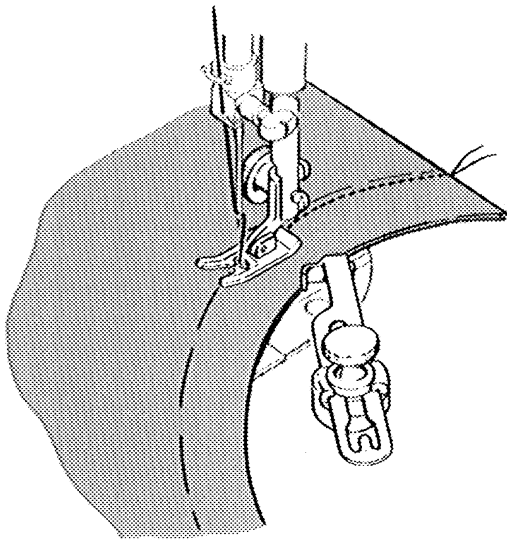
STRAIGHT SEAMS

Stitch Width: **0**

Needle Position: **C**

Stitch Length: **6-20**, depending
on fabric

1. Pin seam edges together or baste if necessary. If you pin baste, place pins as instructed on page 23 so that the hinged presser foot will ride freely over the points.
2. If you use the Seam Guide (available for separate purchase), align edge of guide with presser foot. Guide the fabric edges lightly against the guide while stitching.



CURVED SEAMS

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

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

LINGERIE SEAMS

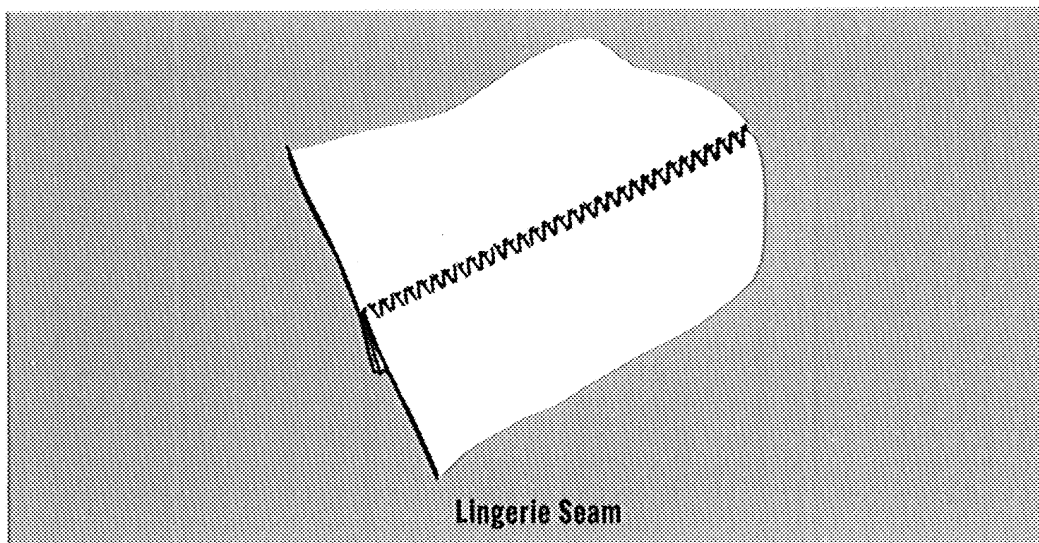
Stitch Width: 1 ½ -2

Needle Position: C

Stitch Length: 15-20, depending
on fabric

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

1. Straight-stitch the seam (with Stitch Width at 0) on wrong side.
2. Press both seam allowances in the same direction.
3. From the right side, top-stitch with zig-zag pattern (with Stitch Width at 1½), letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and seam thickness.



SEAMS IN KNIT FABRICS

Stitch Width: 2

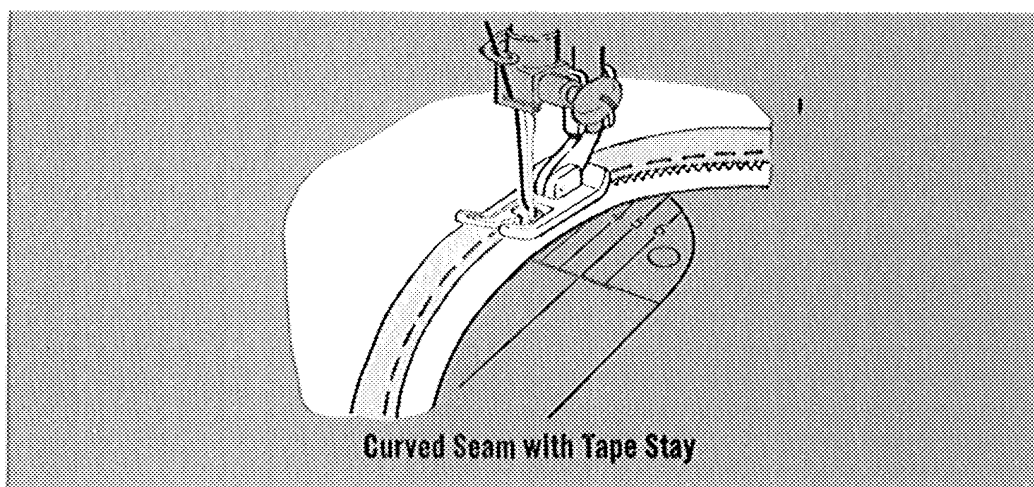
Needle Position: C

Stitch Length: About 20

A fine zig-zag stitch is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly desirable for underarm seams where elasticity and give are needed.

However, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching at neckline and waistline seams, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape. For a flat, smooth stayed finish:

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



FLAT FELLED SEAMS

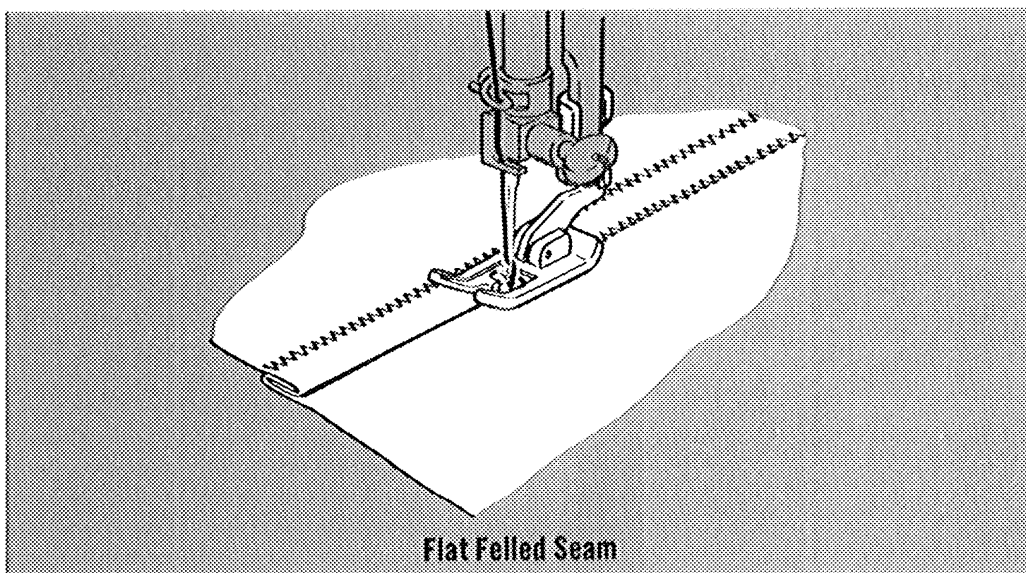
Stitch Width: $1\frac{1}{2}$

Needle Position: **C**

Stitch Length: **15-20**, depending
on fabric

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

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

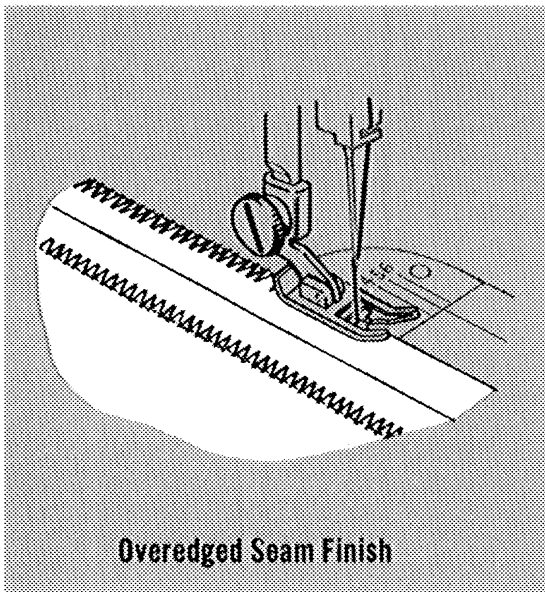
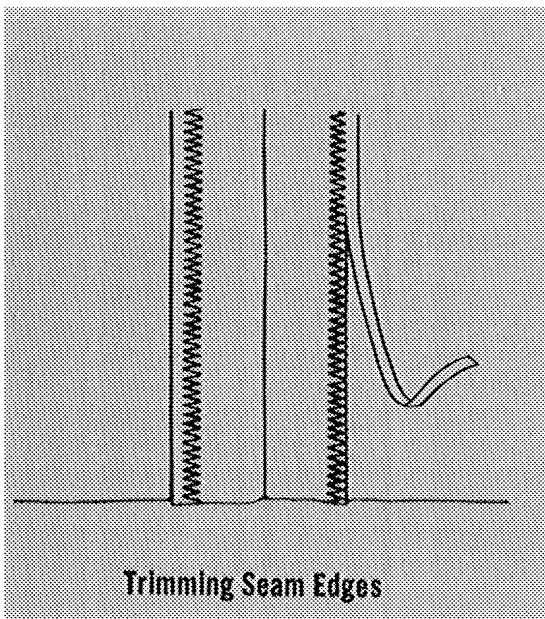


SEAM FINISHES

Stitch Width: To suit fabric

Needle Position: **C**

Stitch Length: **8-20**, depending on
choice of stitch
and fabric



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 what stitch length and stitch width best suit your fabric. Choose the setting that will give you the most "open" stitch that will secure the fabric edges; avoid harsh, over-stitched edges.
2. Trim seam edges evenly.
3. Place stitching *near* the edge of the seam allowance or over the raw edge as illustrated.

DARTS

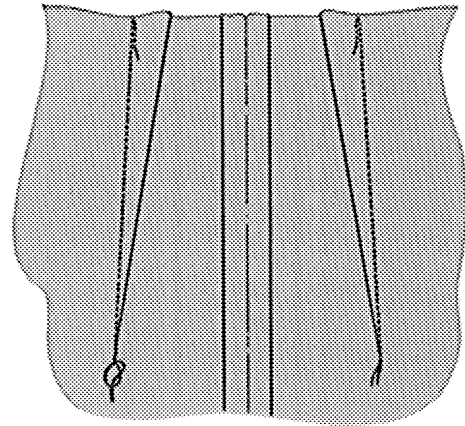
REGULAR DARTS

Stitch Width: 0

Needle Position: C

Stitch Length: About 12 or to
suit fabric

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



Regular Dart

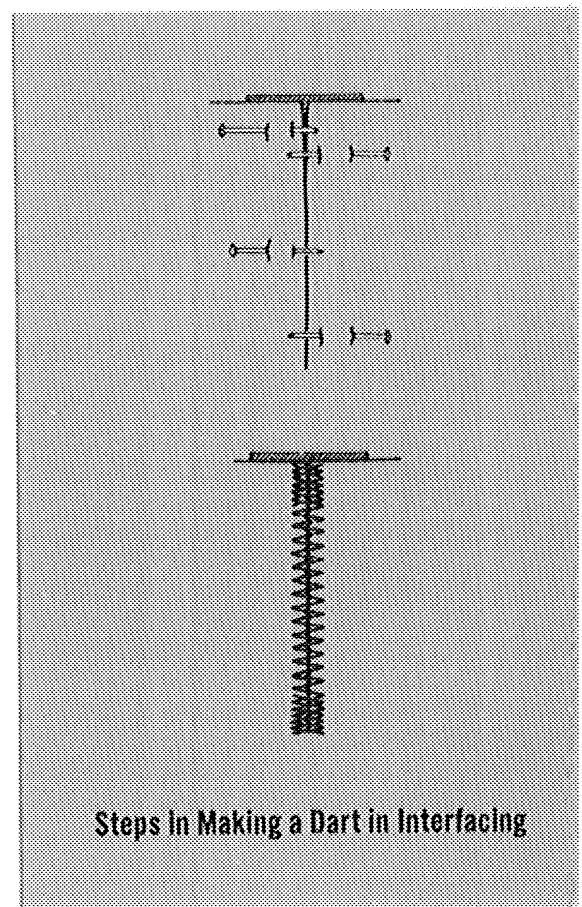
DARTS IN INTERFACING

Stitch Width: 4

Needle Position: C

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

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



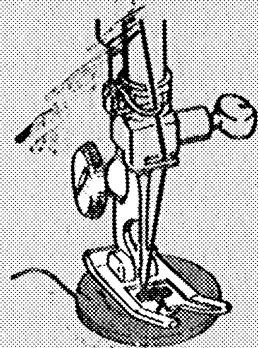
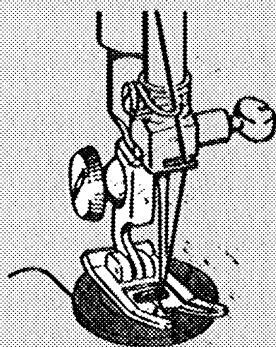
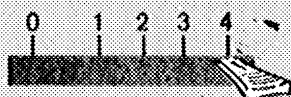
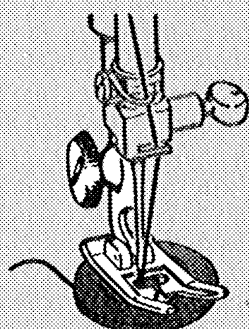
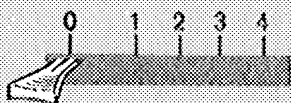
Steps in Making a Dart in Interfacing

BUTTONS

Stitch Width: 0 and 4

Needle Position: L

Feed Cover Plate over Throat Plate



The space between the holes in the button determines the stitch width settings. The 0 setting must always be used while positioning the needle over the left hole in the button and fastening stitching. For buttons with standard hole spacing, settings 0 and 4 are usually satisfactory. For buttons with narrow hole spacing, use setting 0 and decrease the width setting as necessary. To sew on two or four hole buttons, approximately one inch in diameter or larger:

1. Attach Feed Cover Plate, page 36.
2. Set stitch width at 0. Position button under foot so that the needle will enter the left hole. Lower foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of button and is just above the foot.
3. Set stitch width at 4. The needle should then enter into the *right* hole of the button. Take approximately six zig-zag stitches in this position. End on the left side.
4. To fasten stitching, return to stitch width setting 0 and take about three stitches.

For best results with buttons smaller than one inch in diameter, it is recommended that the Button Sewing Presser Foot (available for separate purchase) be used — see page 47.

BUTTONHOLES

Stitch Width: **2** and **4**

Needle Position: **L**

Stitch Length: **FINE** (above 20)

Always make a test buttonhole on a sample of your fabric. Be sure to duplicate the thickness of the garment and include interfacing if appropriate.

Stitch Width Settings:

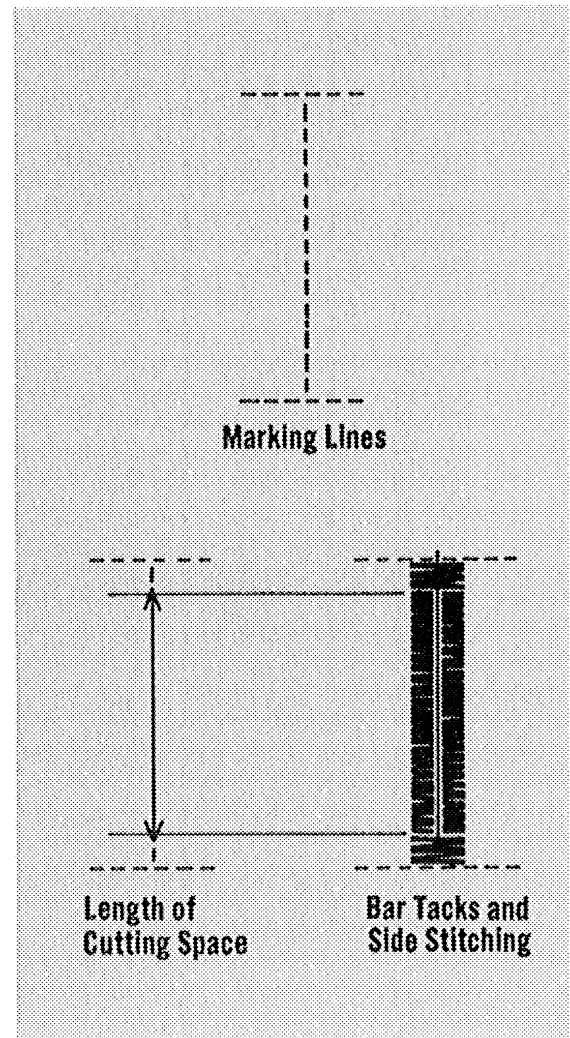
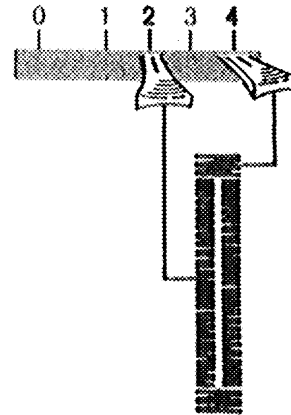
You will use two stitch width settings: for side stitching a stitch width of 2 and for the bar tacks (the closings at each end of the buttonhole) a stitch width of 4.

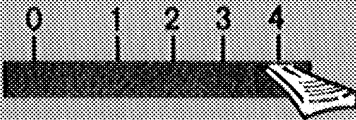
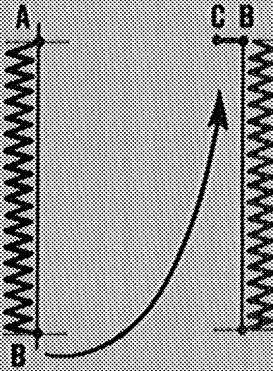
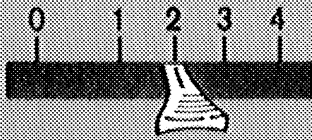
Buttonhole Length:

How long the opening needs to be will depend on the diameter and thickness of the button. To find the right length:

1. Cut a small hole in a scrap of your fabric and gradually enlarge it until the button slips through easily.
2. Add at least $\frac{1}{8}$ inch ($\frac{1}{16}$ inch for each bar tack), and mark the fabric as shown.

This bar-tack measurement is approximate; on some buttonholes, you may need to increase it to arrive at pleasing proportions.





Procedure:

Set Needle Position Selector at LEFT and Stitch Width Selector at 2. Place work under needle, aligning center marking of buttonhole with slot in the presser foot.

Side Stitching:

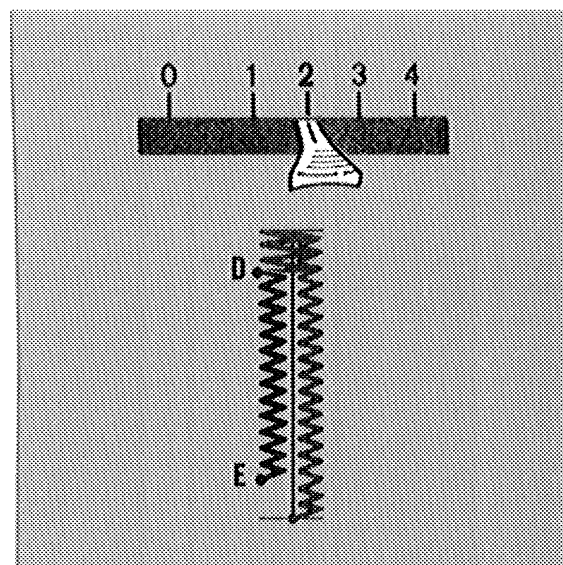
Position needle in fabric at point A. Lower foot and stitch to end of marking. Leave needle in fabric at point B. Raise foot and pivot work on needle. Lower foot. Take one stitch without changing width setting, bringing work to point C.

Bar Tack:

Adjust Stitch Width Selector for bar tacks and take at least six stitches. Stop at point D.

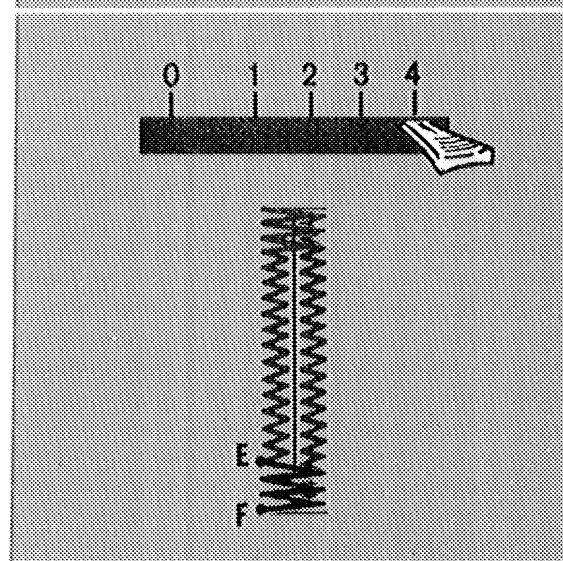
Side Stitching:

Readjust Stitch Width Selector for side stitching. Complete work to point E. Leave needle in fabric.



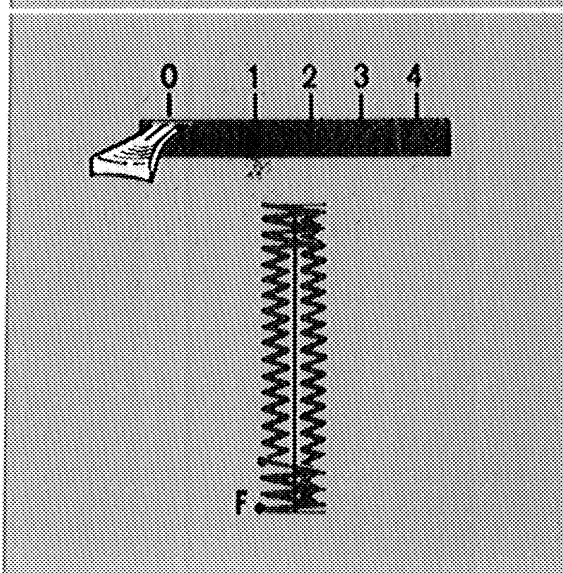
Final Bar Tack:

Adjust Stitch Width Selector for bar tacks, and take at least six stitches ending at point F.



Fastening Stitch:

To secure stitching, move Selector to 0 and take three stitches. Remove work, draw threads to underside, fasten and trim. Cut opening for button with sharp scissors.

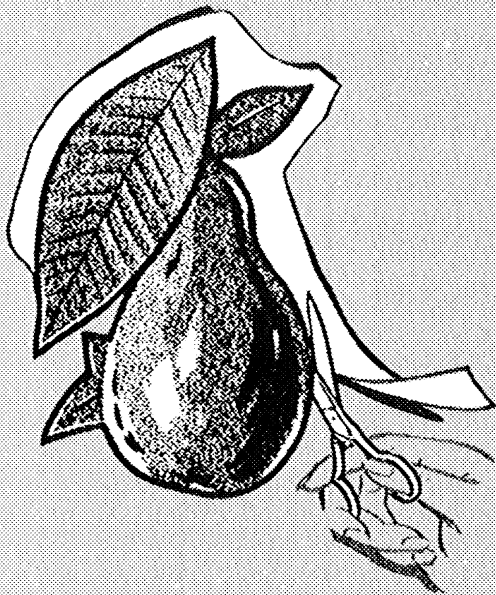


APPLIQUE

The stitch most commonly used in appliqueing is a closed zig-zag stitch. The width of this stitch can be varied to accommodate fabrics of different weaves and textures.

There are two methods of appliqueing: trimming after stitching or stitching after trimming. To decide which method you wish to use, make a sample to see which is most appropriate for your fabric and design:

- Position the design
- Baste it to the fabric



Method #1 — Trimming after Stitching

Method #1

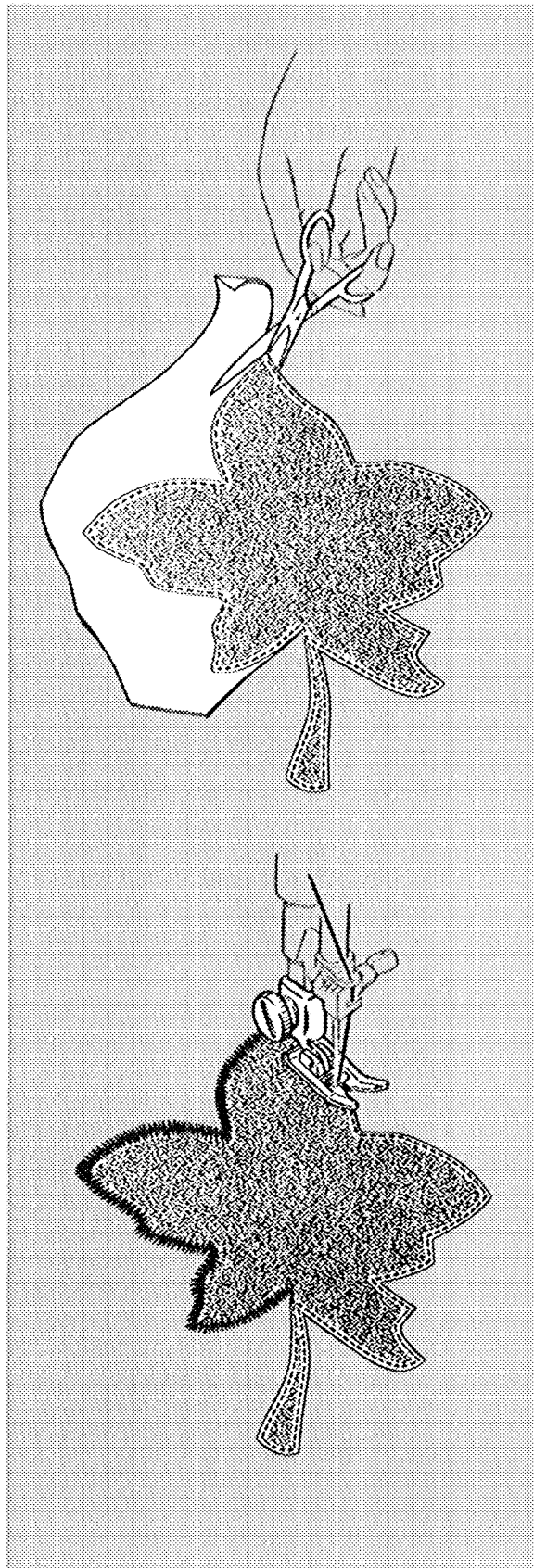
1. Set stitch width at desired setting, and set Stitch Length on FINE (above 20).
2. Stitch, outlining the design with applique stitching.
3. Trim any excess fabric on the outer edges of the stitching. Remove basting.

Method #2

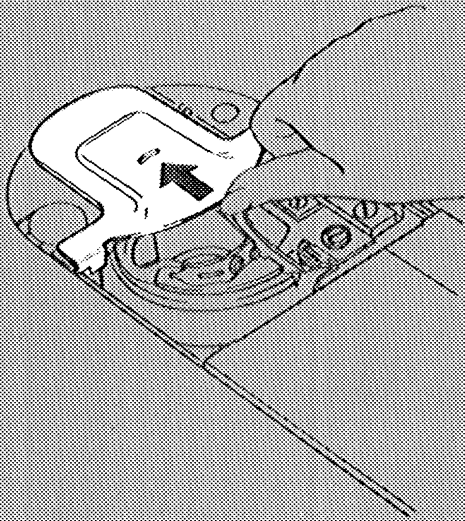
Stitch Width Selector: 0

Needle Position Selector: C

1. Outline the entire design with a short straight stitch.
2. Trim raw edges to the stitching.
3. Adjust Stitch Width Selector to desired width setting for applique pattern. Set Stitch Length Selector on FINE.
4. Stitch, following and covering the straight-stitch outline. This step will produce a smooth overedged finish, with no raw edges to be trimmed. Remove basting.

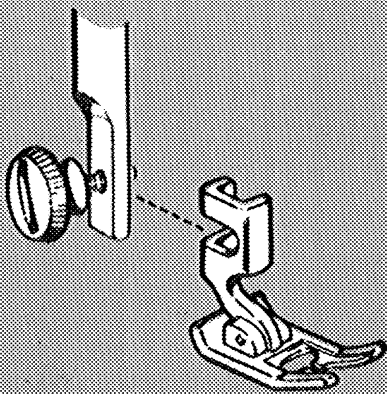


EMBROIDERY



Using the Feed Cover Plate

The Feed Cover Plate prevents the feed dog from moving the fabric and thus is used for free-motion darning and embroidery. To attach it to the machine, simply open the slide plate and slip the Feed Cover Plate over the machine throat plate. The Feed Cover Plate can be used with either straight or zig-zag stitch settings.



To Remove Presser Foot:

1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Loosen the presser foot screw. (You do *not* need to remove the screw.)
3. Remove the presser foot.

To Replace Presser Foot:

1. Hook presser foot around presser bar.
2. Tighten presser foot screw.

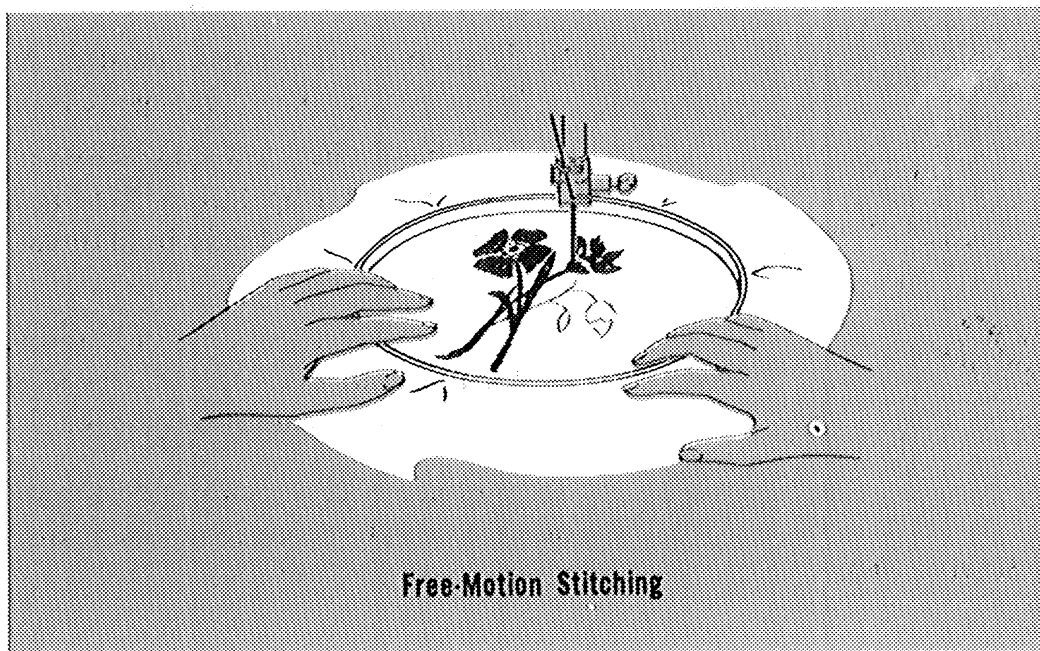
A Word About Free-Motion Work

Decorative designs of all kinds can be effectively accomplished with zig-zag stitching when the free-motion principle is used.

The design is placed in an embroidery hoop to hold the fabric taut. Then, with the presser foot removed from the machine, the hoop is moved slowly so that the needle follows the outline of the design. For all free-motion work be sure to attach the Feed Cover Plate as instructed on page 36.

Stitches can be shaded from wide to narrow by controlling the angle at which the work is placed and moved under the needle.

The application of free-motion work to script lettering is given on the following page. Free-motion stitching is also extremely useful for darning (see page 40 for instructions on free-motion darning).



SCRIPT LETTERING

If you wish to embroider a whole name — on a child's dress or shirt, for example — you can do so by free-motion stitching.

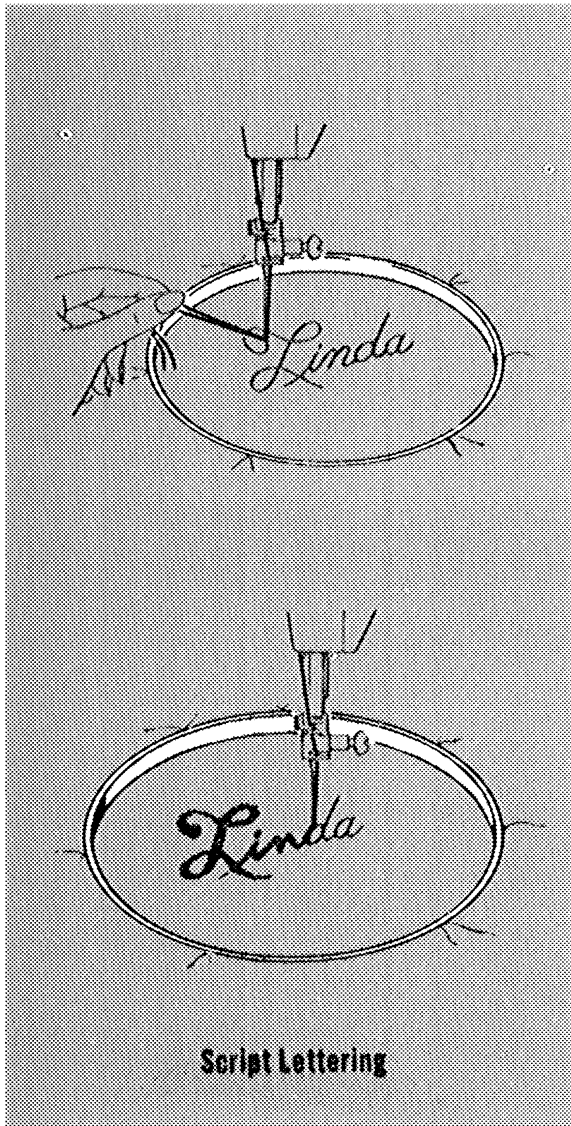
Stitch Width: 2-4

Needle Position: C

Stitch Length: FINE (above 20)

Presser Foot: None

Feed Cover Plate over Throat Plate



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

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

MENDING

The zig-zag stitch pattern is just as useful for mending as it is for creative sewing. The zig-zag stitch forms a firm, flexible bond for repairing tears and for reinforcing elastic.

Tears

Stitch Width: 2-4

Needle Position: C

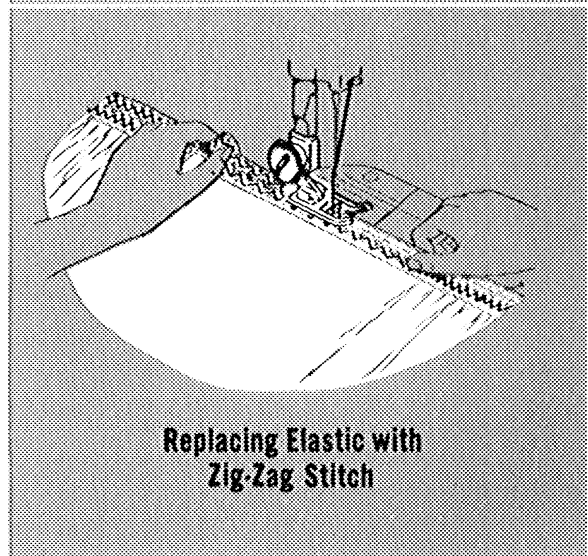
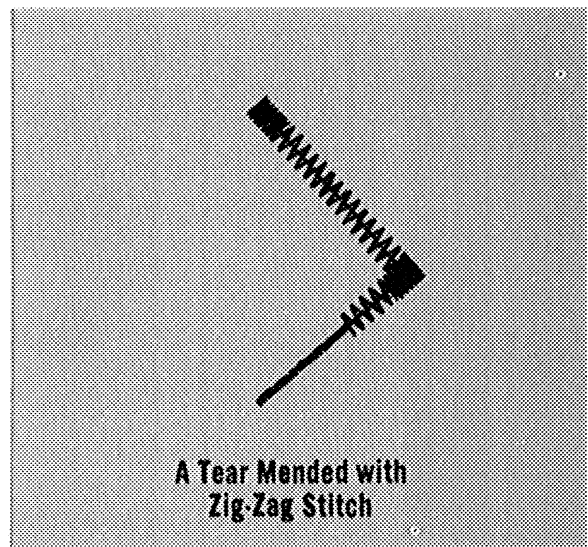
1. Trim ragged edges.
2. Place underlay on the wrong side of tear for reinforcement. (It is best not to baste or pin the underlay, since you will be bringing the edges of the tear together in the next step.)
3. Stitch on the right side, bringing the edges of the tear together.
4. Shorten stitch length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

Elastic

1. Use the same settings as for "Tears" above.
2. Hold the elastic taut as you stitch so that it will remain stretchable after stitching is completed.

Bar Tacks

Use a closed zig-zag stitch to bar-tack garters, pockets, zippers, shoulder straps, etc.



DARNING

You may choose to darn either with or without an embroidery hoop. When greater control is needed, free-motion stitching with an embroidery hoop is usually best.

Darning Without Embroidery Hoop

Stitch Width: **0**

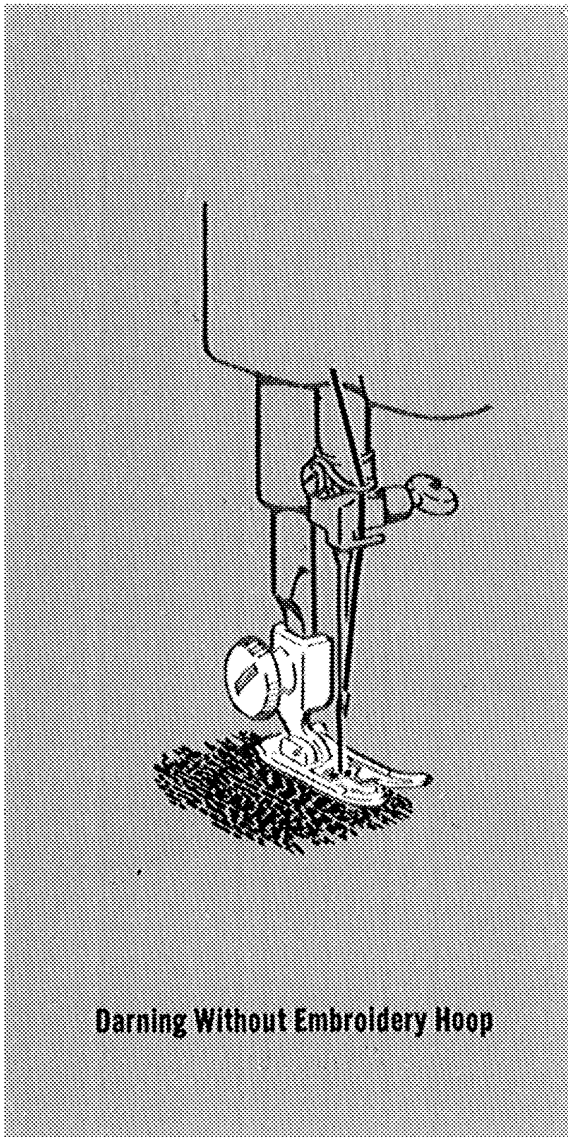
Needle Position: **C**

Stitch Length: **FINE** (above 20)

Pressure Dial: **0**

Feed Cover Plate over Throat Plate

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



Darning Without Embroidery Hoop

Darning With Embroidery Hoop

Stitch Width: **0**

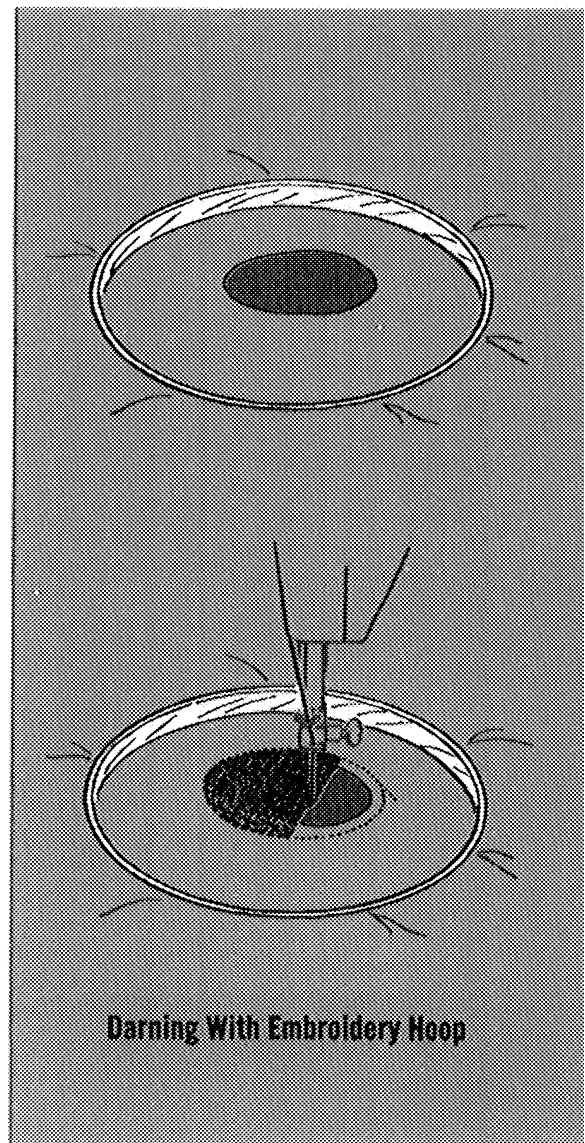
Needle Position: **C**

Stitch Length: **FINE** (above 20)

Presser Foot: **None**

Feed Cover Plate over Throat Plate

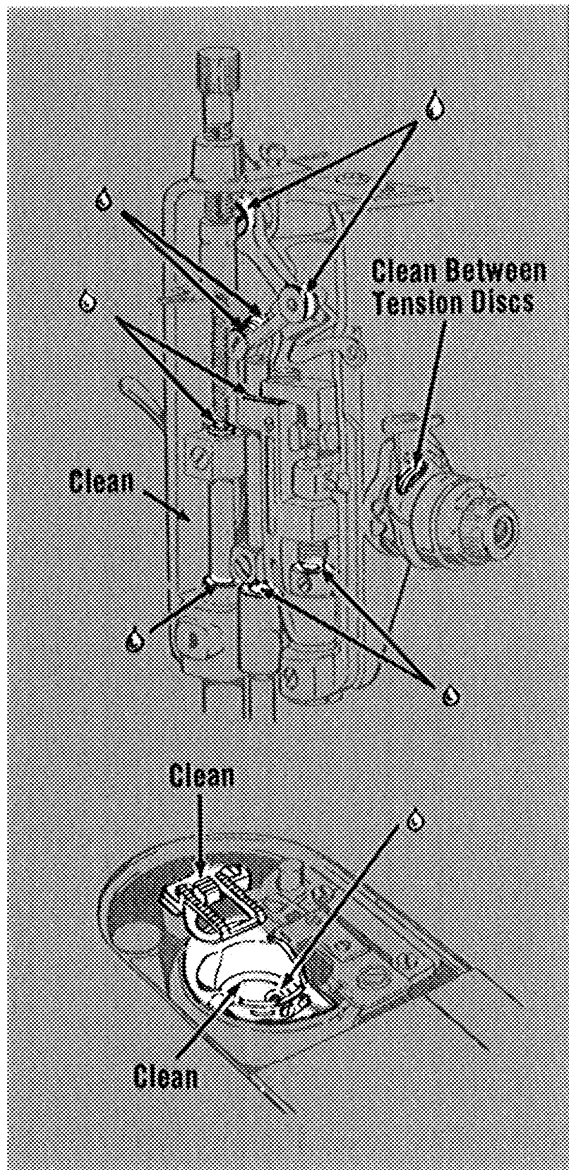
1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
2. Center worn section in embroidery hoop.
3. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.
4. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.
5. Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement.
6. Stitch across opening, moving hoop under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.
7. When opening is filled, cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.



Darning With Embroidery Hoop

6. Caring for your sewing machine

Your sewing machine is a fine yet sturdy precision instrument, and it will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few simple steps to keep it in good condition. How often you will need to clean, oil and lubricate the machine will depend on how often you use it and where you keep it. The following general guidelines assume that you will be sewing two or three times a week. But if you use the machine continuously, clean and oil it daily. Or, if you keep it in a very warm or damp place, oil and lubricate it more frequently than the guidelines suggest.



EVERY WEEK OR SO

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

With a soft cloth, clean:

- Tension discs
- Take-up lever and thread guides
- Presser bar and needle bar
- Machine surface (arm and bed)

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

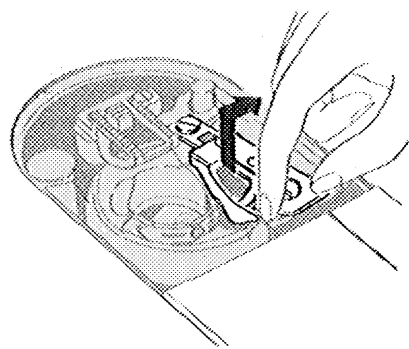
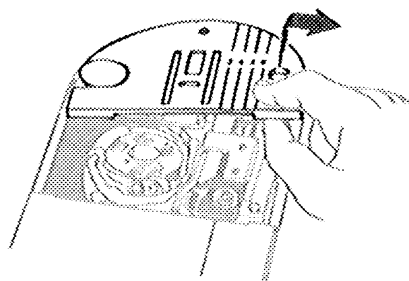
With a lint brush, clean:

- Behind face plate
- Bobbin area

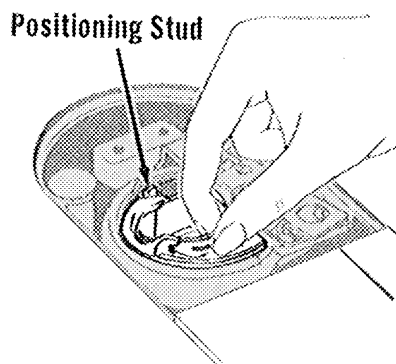
After each cleaning, apply a drop (but no more than a drop) of SINGER* oil to the areas shown. Then sew a line of stitching on a scrap of material to remove excess oil.

To Remove and Replace Bobbin Case

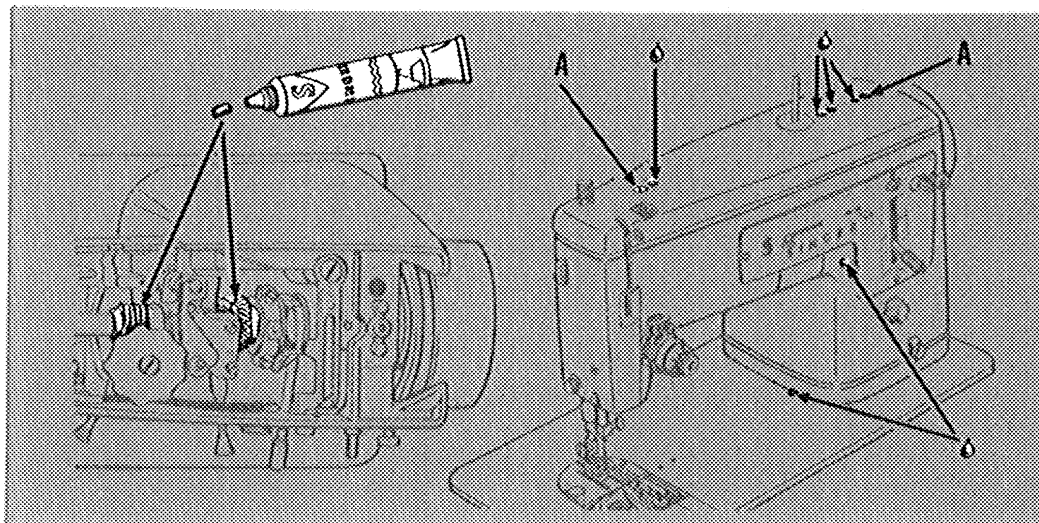
- Open slide plate, raise needle, place thumb under right side of throat plate and lift up to remove throat plate.
- Lift and push holder to right, as shown, and remove bobbin case.
- Remove all lint and fluff.
- Replace bobbin case — groove under tension spring fits on hook raceway and fork of case straddles positioning stud under feed dog.
- Push holder to left until it snaps into position.
- Replace throat plate under clamping pin, push to left, and press down until it snaps into place.



- Clean machine periodically.
- Apply a drop of oil where indicated.
- Remove screws A; lift off arm cover.
- Apply a small amount of lubricant to gears as shown. **NEVER APPLY OIL TO GEARS**



Disconnect Machine from electricity supply before removing Arm Top Cover or Bed Cover Plate.



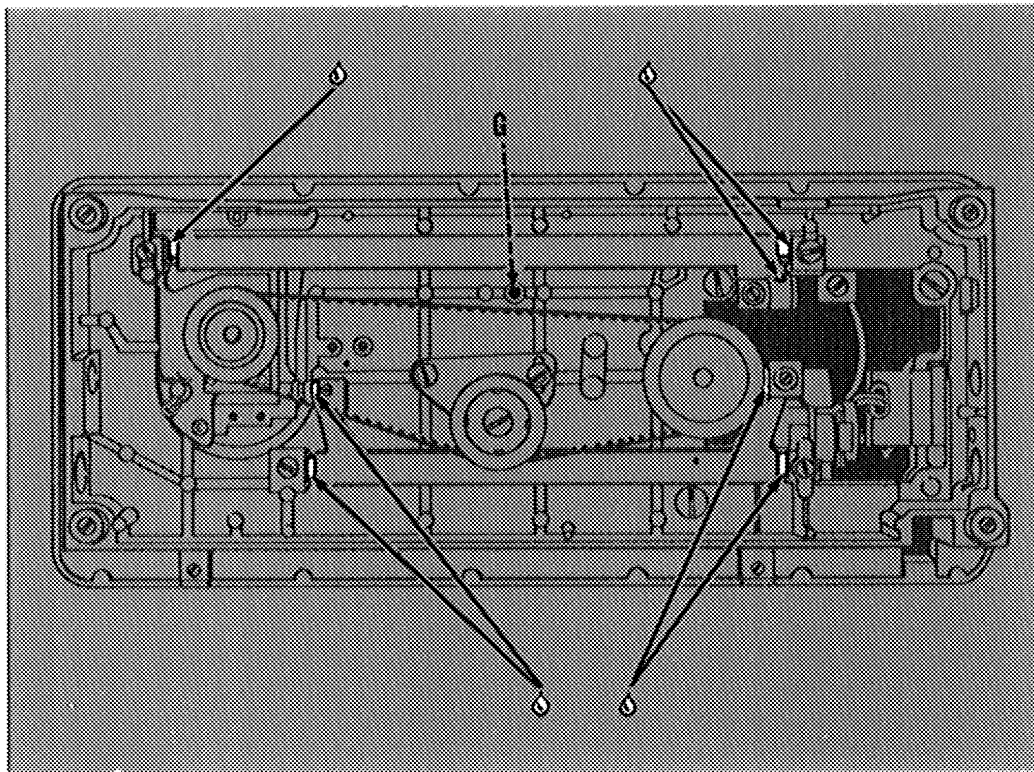
Tilt machine back and remove thumb nut from hole G, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove cover from underside of machine.

Oil each of the places indicated by arrows. Avoid getting oil on any part of the motor.

Replace bottom cover.

MOTOR REQUIRES NO LUBRICATION

IF THE MACHINE IS TO BE STORED, it is necessary to protect it from rust damage. Before storing give the machine a thorough brush-cleaning to remove all traces of lint and fluff. Follow by swabbing all exposed parts with a lint brush saturated with SINGER* oil.



TO CHANGE THE LIGHT BULB

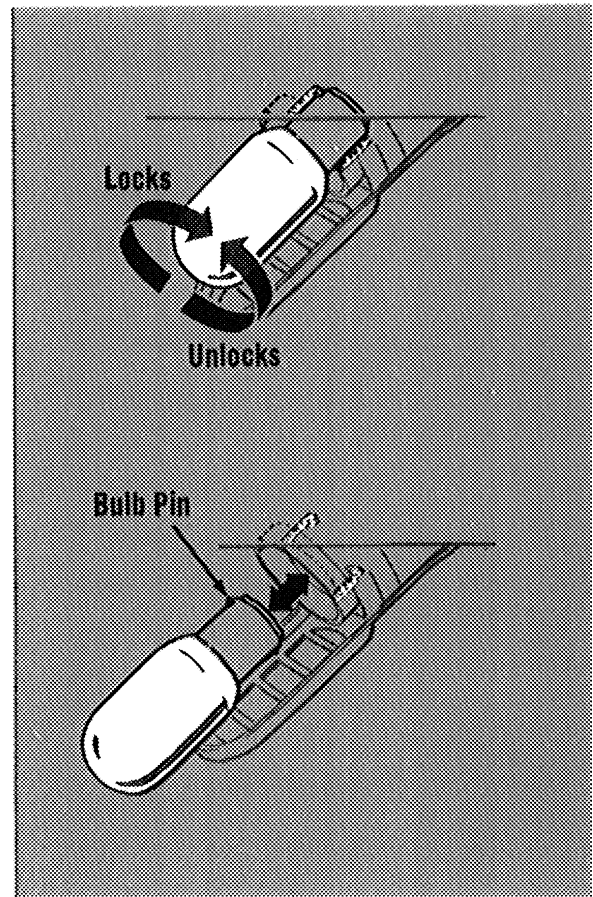
Be sure power and light switch is in "OFF" position.

To Remove Bulb:

With thumb of right hand, 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.

To Replace Bulb:

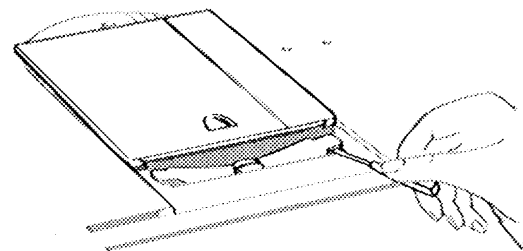
Press new bulb into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket, and turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb in position. Push entire assembly up until it snaps in position.



TO REPLACE SLIDE PLATE

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

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



PERFORMANCE CHECK LIST

If Machine Fails to Start:

- Are electrical plugs properly connected?
- Is Power and Light Switch on?

If Thread Breaks:

- Is machine properly threaded?
- Is needle the correct size for the thread and fabric you are using?
Is a Catalog 2020 (15x1) needle correctly inserted and securely tightened in the needle clamp?
- Is thread free of slubs and knots?
- Is needle-thread tension too tight?
- Are thread guides, tension discs and bobbin area lint-free?

If Fabric Fails to Feed:

- Is presser foot down?
- Is pressure adjusted properly for the weight and texture of your fabric?
- Is Stitch Length Selector properly set?

Remember To:

Refer to your Instruction Book. It was written to explain the most efficient way to operate and use this versatile new machine.

Keep your machine in good working condition by following the easy at-home-care steps outlined in the Instruction Book.



Enjoy sewing! If you have any questions, please write to:

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

FASHION* AIDS AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE

Among the many FASHION Aids that will fit your *Style-Mate* sewing machine are those described below. These are available at your local Singer Center. These aids will increase the versatility of your machine and enable you to give your sewing that extra professional designer touch.

The Edge Stitcher . . . regulates the placement of straight stitching close to a fabric edge by means of a series of slotted guides.

The Gathering Foot . . . ensures evenly spaced shirring with "locked-in" fullness.

The Ruffler . . . for gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles may be made separately or made and applied in one operation.

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

Special Purpose Foot . . a light flexible foot designed for zig-zag satin stitching, buttonholing and applique. The raised center section allows closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed smoothly and evenly. The small eyelets at the front of the foot hold filler cord when desired.

Zipper Foot . . . makes it easy to place stitching close to a raised edge. Thus, it is useful for corded seams and zipper insertions. The hinged foot easily rides over pins, heavy layers of fabric, or cross seams.

Hemmer Foot . . . using the Hemmer Foot, you can turn and stitch a hem in a single operation. Thus, you can eliminate basting or pinning whenever you are making narrow hems, ruffle edges, lingerie finishes, hemmed seams and the like.

Button Foot . . . this short open foot holds any two-hole button. The groove in the foot can be used to hold a needle, over which a thread shank can be formed.

Seam Guide . . . helps keep seam width uniform when extra control is needed, especially on unusually wide or narrow seams.

INDEX

	Page		Page
Applique	34	Pressure Gauge	3
Bobbin	5, 6	Principal Parts	2
Winding	6	Quilter	47
Bobbin Case	43	Reverse Stitching	14, 18
Threading	8	Ruffler	47
Button Foot	47	Script Lettering	38
Buttonholes	31	Seam Guide	47
Buttons	30	Seams, How to Sew	18
Check List	46	Curved	24
Cleaning	42	Finishes	28
Darning	40	Flat Felled	27
Darts	29	Knit Fabric	26
Edge Stitcher	47	Lingerie	25
Electrical Controller	5	Straight	24
Embroidery	36	Slide Plate	3, 45
Fabric, Needle, Thread and		Special Purpose Foot	47
Stitch Length Table	13	Spool Pin	3
<i>Fashion Aids</i>	47	Stitch Length	14, 22
Feed Cover Plate	36	Stitch Length Selector	4, 14
Feed Dog	3	Stitch Width	11, 21
Free-Motion Stitching	37	Stitch Width Selector	4, 11
Gathering Foot	47	Stop-Motion Screw	5
Guiding and Supporting Fabric	19	Straight Stitching	11
Hand Wheel	3	Adjusting for Fabric	12
Hemmer Foot	47	Needle Position	11
Light Bulb	45	Take-Up Lever	3
Lubrication	42	Tension Adjustment	3, 5
Mending	39	For Straight Stitching	16
Needle	12	For Zig-Zag Stitching	22
Replacement	12	Thread	13
Threading	9	Thread Cutter	3
Needle Position Selector	4, 11, 21	Threading the Machine	6
On-Off Switch	3	Throat Plate	2
Pin Basting	23	Changing	43
Presser Foot	2	Zig-Zag Stitching	21
Changing	36	Needle Position	21
Presser Foot Lifter	3	Stitch Width	21
Pressure Adjustment	3, 15	Zipper Foot	47

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

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

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