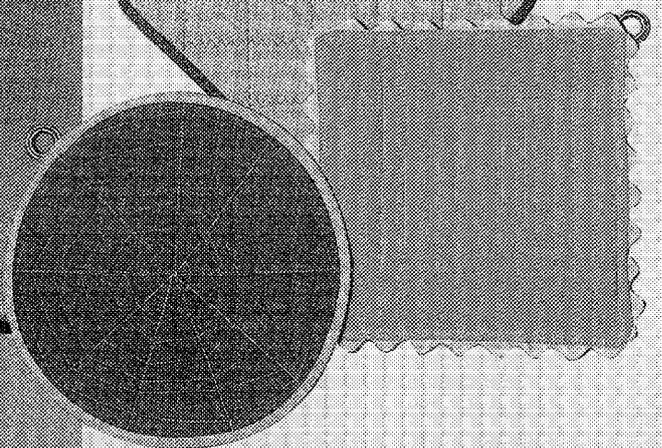
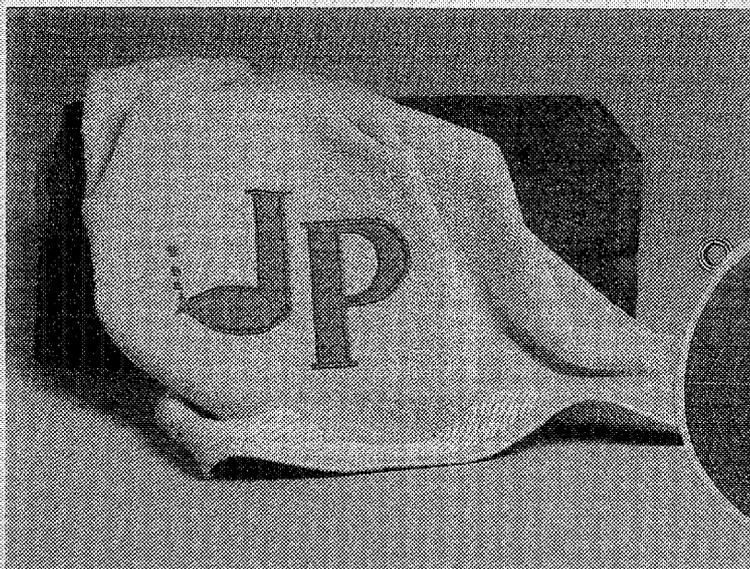
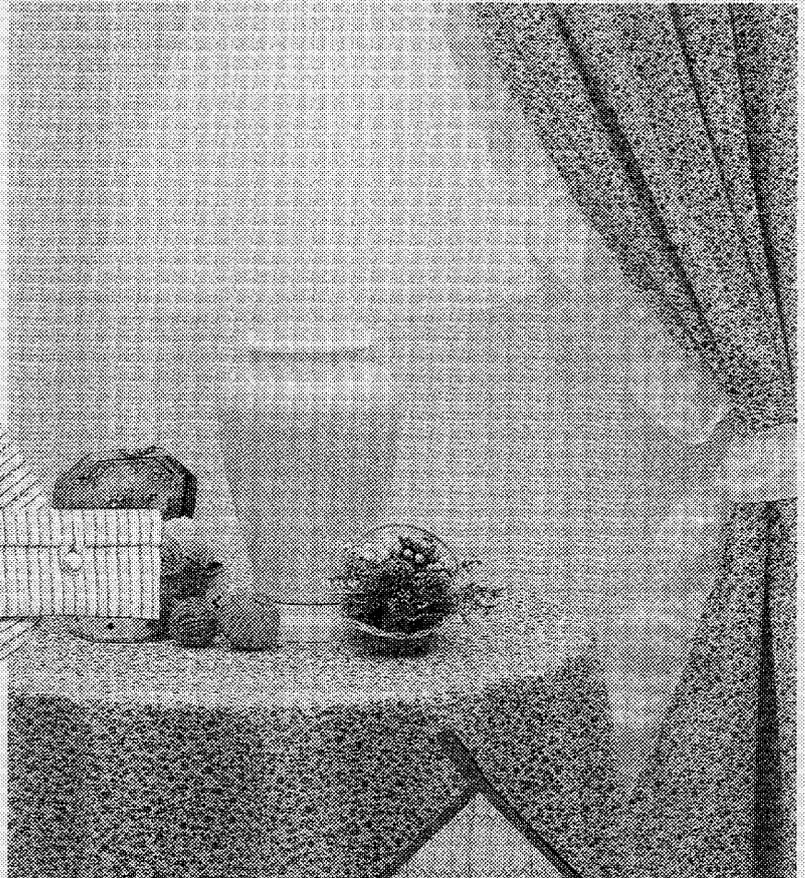
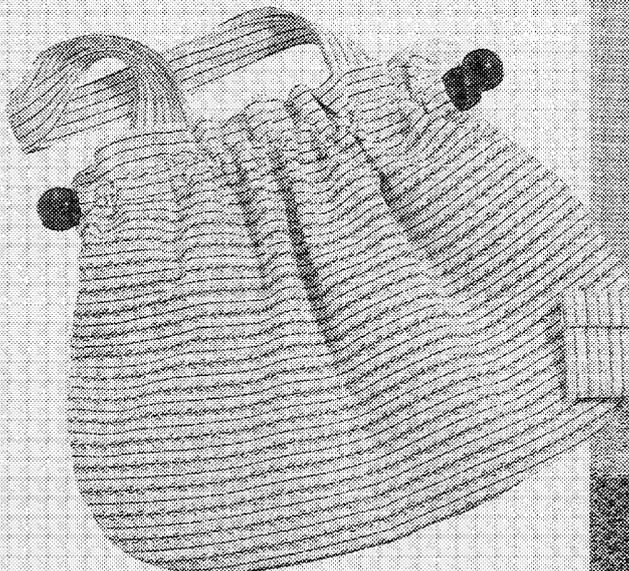


CREATIVE TOUCH

fashion Machine 1030

SUPER DELUXE FREE-ARM, STRETCH STITCH SEWING MACHINE

SINGER



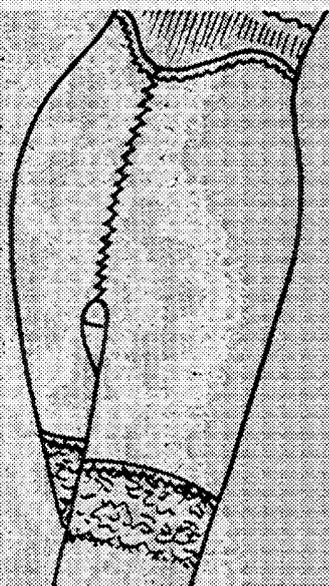
Sew like a pro with your
CREATIVE TOUCH[®]
fashion Machine 1030



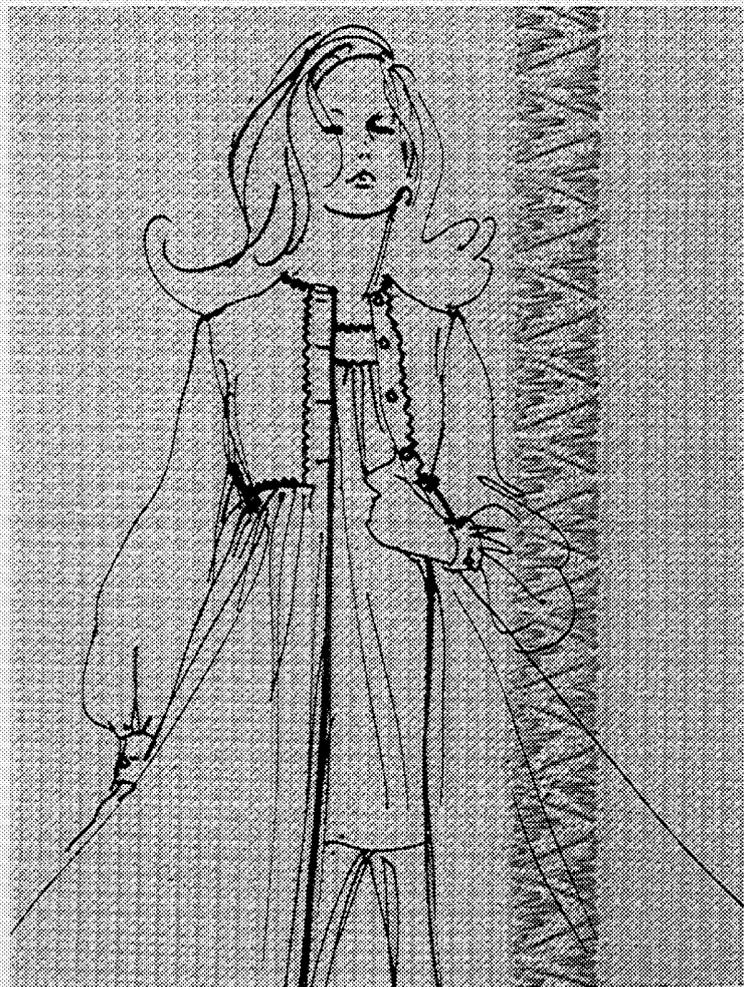
Flawless topstitching on leatherlike fabric



Delicate zig-zag stitching on satin

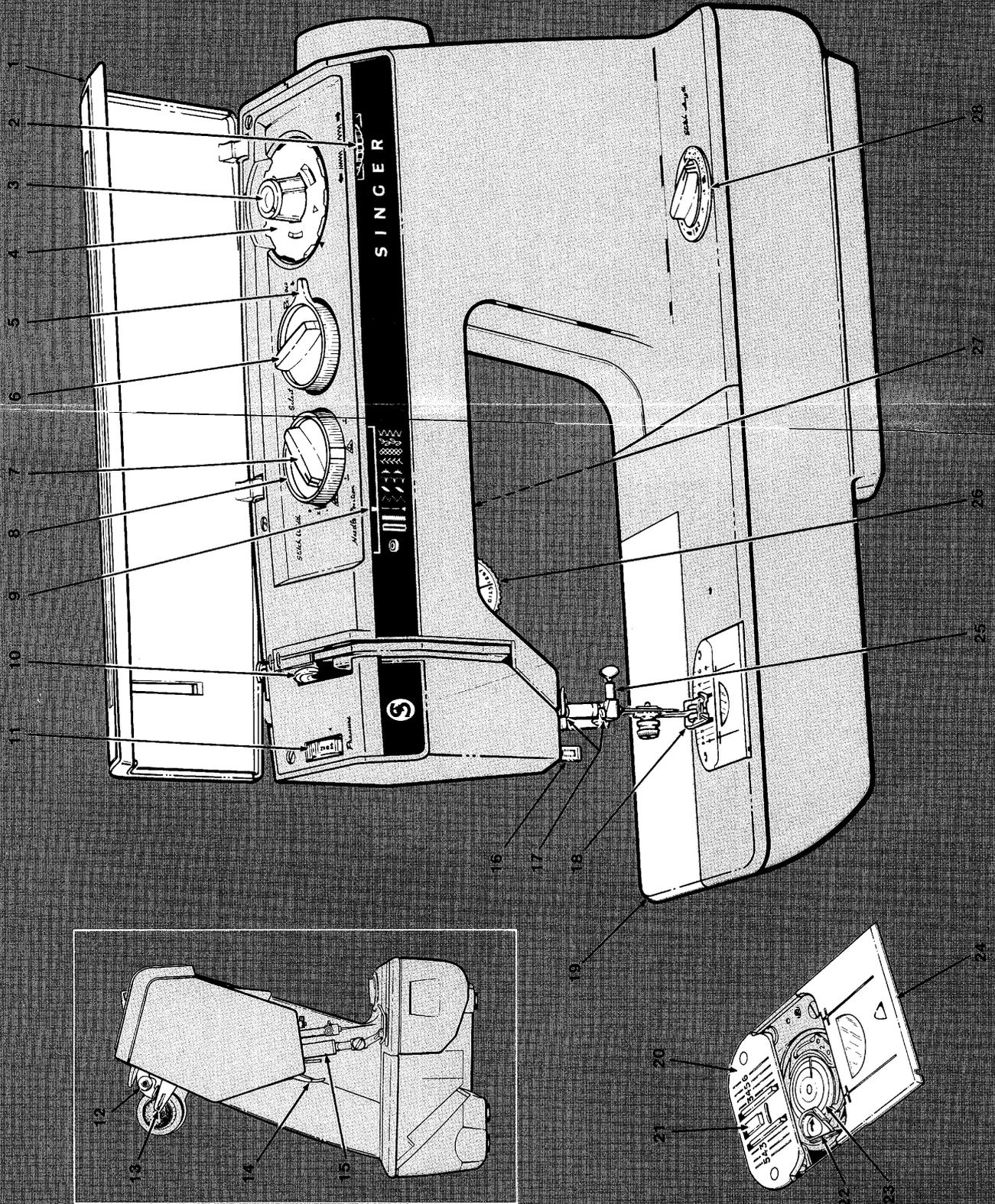


Featherstitching on spandex



Lace stitch pattern on tricot

1. GETTING TO KNOW YOUR MACHINE



CONTENTS

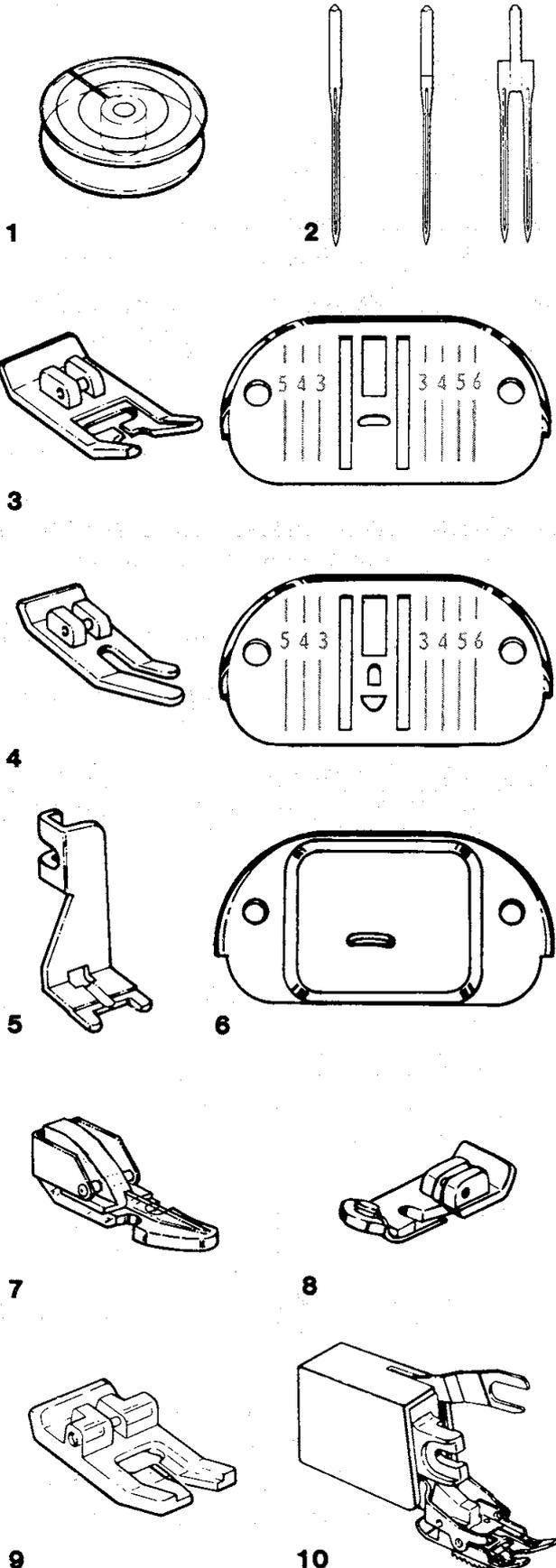
	Page
1. Getting to Know Your Machine	1
Principal Parts and What They Do	1
Accessories	2
2. Getting Ready to Sew	6
Needles	6
Operating Machine	7
Choosing Needle and Thread	8
Threading the Machine	9
Threading the Needle • Winding the Bobbin	
Changing the Bobbin	12
3. Tips on Straight Stitching	14
Adjusting Machine to Your Fabric	14
Setting Controls • Regulating Pressure • Regulating Needle-thread Tension • Setting Stitch Length	
Sewing a Seam	16
4. All About Zig-Zag Stitching	20
How Stitches Are Produced	20
Setting Pattern Selector • Adjusting Stitch Placement • Adjusting Stitch Width • Adjusting Needle-thread Tension • Adjusting Stitch Length	
Finding the Beginning of a Pattern Unit	23
Adjusting Stitch Balance When Using <i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Patterns	23
Interchangeable <i>Fashion</i> and <i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Discs	24
5. Twin-Needle Stitching	26
6. Temporary Stitching	28
7. Buttons and Buttonholes	34
Buttons	34
Buttonholes	35
8. Sewing the Professional Way	41
Construction Details	41
Zippers • Corded Seams • Blindstitch Hems • Darts	
Sewing Knit and Stretch Fabric	44
Stretch Stitch Chart • Starting to Sew Using a <i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Pattern • Guiding and Supporting Fabric • Adjusting Pressure • Plain Stretch Seams • Maxi-Topstitching • Overedged Seams • Mock Overedging • Finishes for Hems and Facings	
Handling Special Fabrics	50
Fabric-Handling Table • The <i>Even Feed</i> Foot	
Decorative Touches	54
Satin Stitching • Appliqué • Free-Motion Embroidery • Hesitation Embroidery • Topstitching	
Keeping Up Appearances	58
Darning • Mending • Replacing Lingerie Elastic • Stitch Centering	
9. Free-Arm Sewing	61
Your Personal Measurements	65
10. Caring for Your Sewing Machine	66
11. Sewing Aids	69
Index	70

principal parts and what they do

1. **Console Cover** protects against dust, is hinged for easy access to controls.
2. **Stitch-balance Dial** adjusts balance of *Flexi-Stitch* patterns and buttonholes.
3. **Disc Holder** holds any one of the interchangeable stitch-pattern discs.
4. **Interchangeable Stitch-pattern Discs** enlarge the scope of decorative as well as practical applications.
5. **Pattern-selector Release Lever** unlocks the pattern selector.
6. **Pattern Selector** controls pointer on stitch panel.
7. **Stitch-width Dial** controls zig-zag stitch width.
8. **Needle-position Ring** places needle in either  (left),  (center), or  (right) stitching position.
9. **Stitch Pattern Panel** pictures stitches and allows for quick selection.
10. **Take-up Lever** controls flow of needle thread.
11. **Pressure Dial** regulates presser-foot pressure on fabric.
12. **Rear Thread Guide** holds needle thread firmly in place while sewing.
13. **Snap-in Thread Guidepost** eliminates possible tangling of thread.
14. **Presser-foot Lifter**, at back of machine, allows you to raise and lower the presser foot.
15. **Thread Cutter** is built into presser bar for safety and convenience.
16. **Buttonhole Lever** sets the machine for buttonholing.
17. **Thread Guides**
18. **Zig-zag Foot** holds fabric against feed.
19. **Flip & Sew* Panel** converts machine for free-arm sewing.
20. **Zig-zag Plate** secured by magnets. Guidelines on right and left sides help you keep seams straight.
21. **Soft-touch Feed** moves fabric under presser foot. Soft surface does not injure fabric, even the most delicate.
22. **Bobbin Latch** allows you to switch from sewing to bobbin winding without removing bobbin.
23. **Transparent Bobbin** shows thread supply.
24. **Slide Plate** has a window to show bobbin thread supply at a glance.
25. **Needle Clamp** holds single and twin needles. It is designed to eliminate the possibility of inserting needle backwards.
26. **Tension Dial** lets you select just the right tension for your stitch, thread and fabric.
27. **Built-in Sewing Light** illuminates sewing area.
28. **Stitch-length Dial** allows for a variety of stitch lengths. **To reverse stitching**, press dial all the way down and hold in place.
29. **Electrical Connections and Speed Controller**
30. **Power and Light Switch** turns on the machine and the sewing light simultaneously.
31. **Hand Wheel** controls movement of take-up lever and needle.
32. **Friction-free Spool Holder**, with horizontal pin holds spools of various sizes.

accessories

The accessories that come with your sewing machine are designed to help you do many kinds of sewing easily and perfectly.



1. Transparent Bobbins (No. 181551)

2. Needles . . .

- Style 2020 for all-purpose sewing.
- Style 2045 for sewing knits, stretch fabrics and elastic.
- Style 2025† for twin-needle decorative stitching.

3. Zig-Zag Foot and Zig-Zag Plate, on your machine when delivered. Use them for alternating between straight and zig-zag stitching as well as utility zig-zag sewing. They can also be used for straight-stitching firm fabrics. Numbers on plate indicate distance from needle in eighths of an inch from center needle position.

4. Straight-stitch Foot and Straight-stitch Plate. Use these when your fabric or sewing procedure requires close control. Numbers on plate indicate distance from needle in eighths of an inch.

The straight-stitch plate is also used for chainstitching.

5. Button Foot holds most flat buttons securely for fastening.

6. Feed Cover Plate for button sewing and free-motion work.

7. Zipper Foot for inserting zippers and stitching corded seams.

8. Overedge Foot used with overedge stretch stitch for seams in stretch fabrics at stitch width 5 only.

9. Special-purpose Foot. Use this for all kinds of decorative stitching.

10. Even Feed Foot for sewing hard-to-feed pile, stretch, and bonded fabrics. Also excellent for matching plaids and stripes and for topstitching.

†CAUTION: Use this needle with the zig-zag needle plate and zig-zag or special purpose foot only. Do not use any other accessories with this needle as needle breakage will occur.

11. One-step Buttonhole Foot allows you to stitch complete buttonhole up to 1-1/2 inches in a single step. It determines the correct buttonhole length, either by placing button in foot or by using gauge on foot.

12. Spool Holders

- a. Small Spool Holder for use with small diameter tubes of thread.
- b. Large Spool Holder on your machine when delivered. For use with medium and large spools of thread.

13. Detachable Spool Pin for decorative twin-needle stitching and two-thread topstitching.

14. Seam Guide helps you keep seam allowances even.

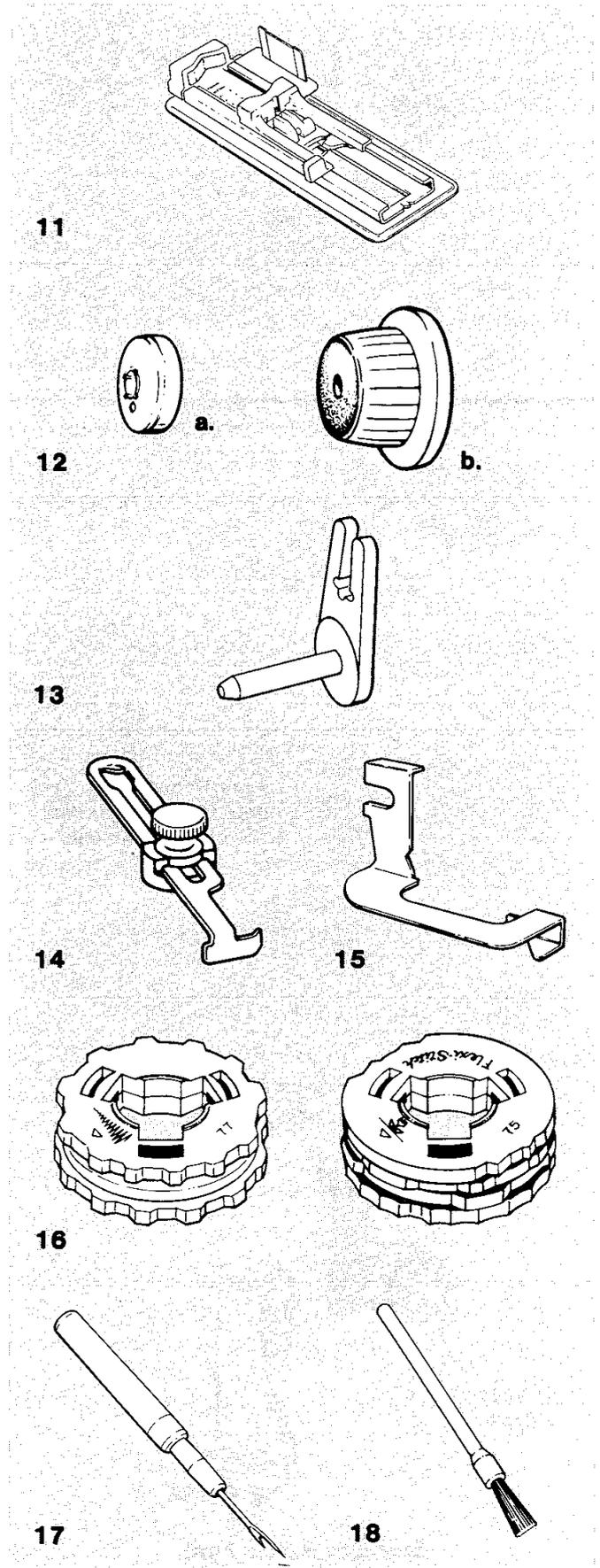
15. Blindstitch Hem Guide. Use this with the zig-zag foot to position and guide the hem.

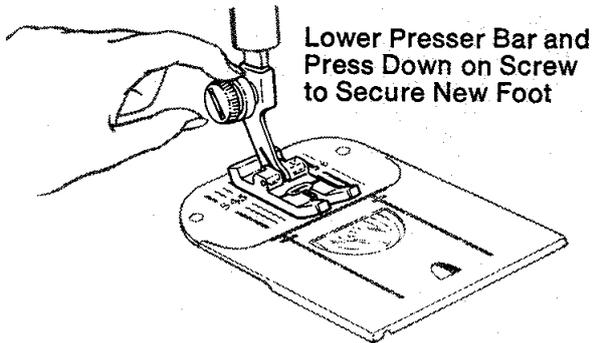
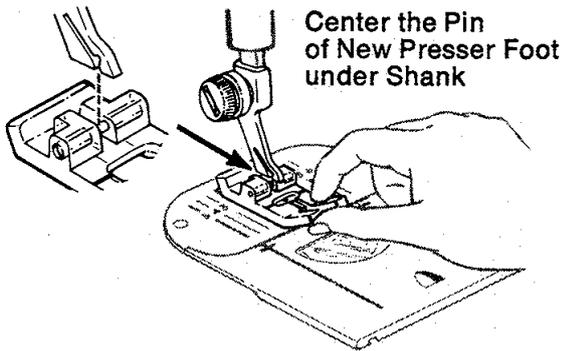
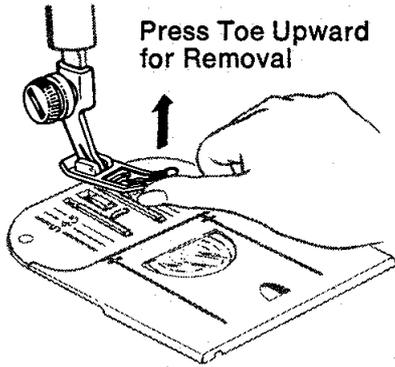
16. Stitch-pattern Discs

- One reversible *Flexi-Stitch* disc on holder in machine when delivered.
- Five discs in accessory box: three reversible *Flexi-Stitch** discs and two reversible *Fashion** Stitch discs.
- Each reversible disc produces two patterns.

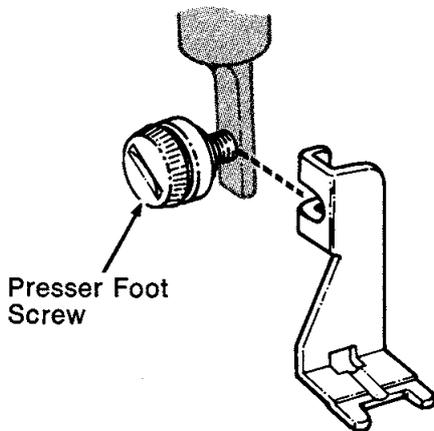
17. Seam Ripper to pick and cut threads quickly and neatly.

18. Lint Brush for cleaning your sewing machine.





Changing Snap-on Presser Feet



Changing Button Foot

CHANGING PRESSER FEET

Snap-on Presser Feet

Most of the presser feet furnished with your machine snap on and off a common shank.

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

To remove and replace the shank of snap-on presser feet, follow instructions below for one-piece presser feet.

One-piece Presser Feet

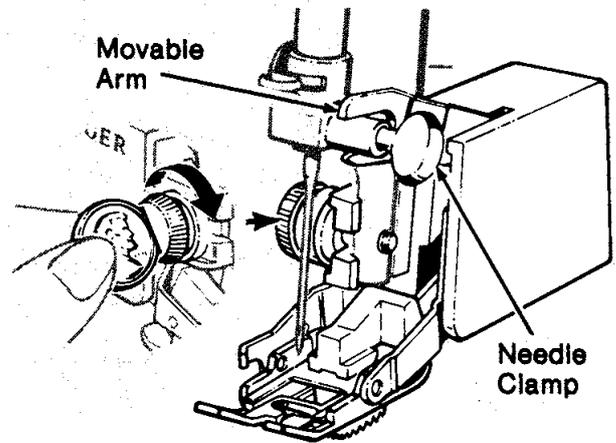
1. Raise take-up lever to its highest position by turning the hand wheel *toward you*.
2. Raise presser foot.
3. Loosen presser foot screw and remove the foot guiding it to the right.

The Button Foot

- Hook button foot around the presser bar and tighten presser-foot screw.

The *Even Feed* Foot

- Guide *Even Feed* foot into position from back of machine, making sure the movable arm straddles the needle clamp. Tighten presser-foot screw securely with a coin. To remove, loosen screw and guide foot to the right and away from you.

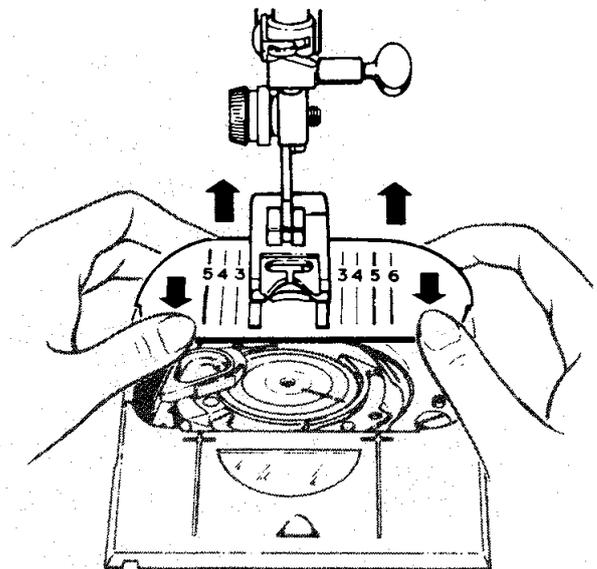


Changing *Even Feed* Foot

CHANGING PLATES

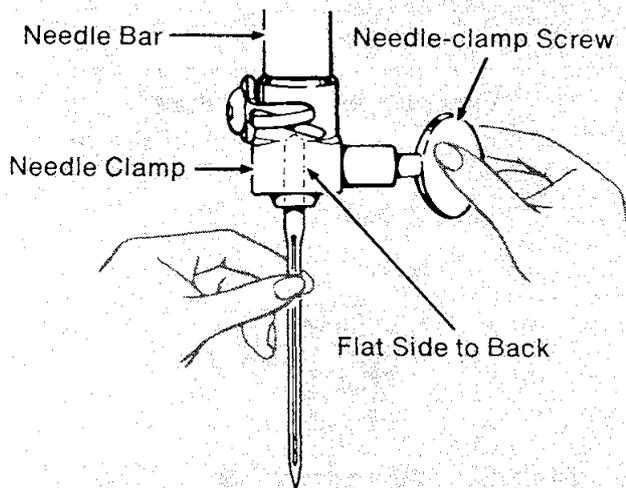
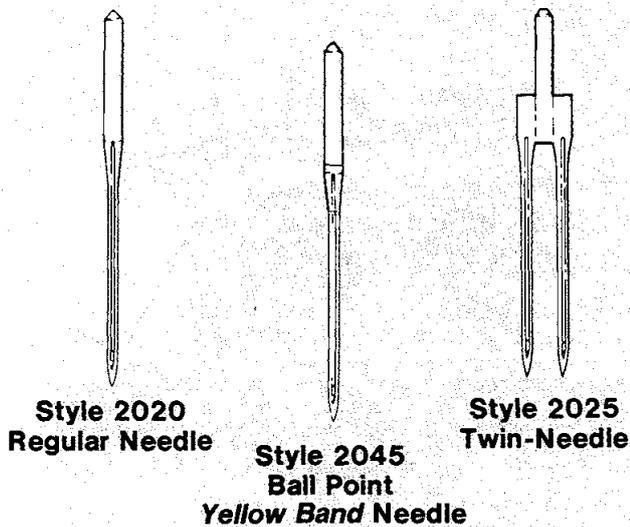
(Note: Remove bobbin if it contains thread in order to prevent thread being caught when plate is replaced.)

1. Raise take-up lever to its highest position by turning the hand wheel *toward you*.
2. Raise presser foot.
3. Open slide plate. Press down on front edge of plate and lift up and out.
4. Position new plate over pins and release. Plate is drawn into position by magnets. See special instructions on page 30 for attaching straight-stitch plate for chainstitching.
5. Close slide plate.

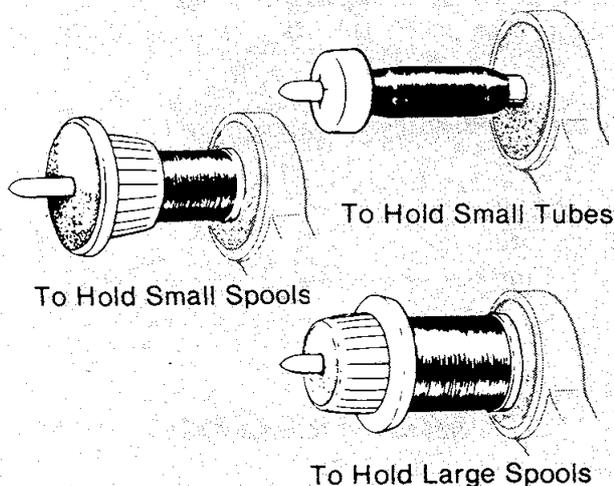


Removing Needle Plate

2. GETTING READY TO SEW



Changing the Needle



needles

The needle you use should be straight and not bent to ensure perfect stitch formation and needle penetration through the fabric. The needle should also be fine enough to prevent the fabric from being marred with large punctures, yet heavy enough to pierce the fabric without being bent or deflected. Remember, too, that the eye of the needle must be large enough for the thread to pass through freely; too fine a needle will cause the thread to fray.

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 fabric.

- Style 2020 (15x1) needles, for all-purpose sewing.
- Style 2045 ball-point *Yellow Band** needles, for sewing synthetic knits and stretch fabrics.
- Style 2025 needle, for twin-needle decorative stitching.

CHANGING THE NEEDLE

1. Raise needle to its highest point by *turning the hand wheel toward you*. Loosen needle-clamp screw, and remove the 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 HOLDER

Place spool or tube of thread on horizontal spool pin. If spool has a retaining slit, the slit should be placed against the spool cushion to the right. Select correct spool holder according to the type and diameter of spool being used. The diameter of the end of the spool holder should always be larger than that of the spool itself. Press holder firmly against spool to prevent it from turning.

operating machine

CONNECTING MACHINE

Before plugging in your machine, be sure that the voltage and number of amperes indicated at the right end of the machine, conform to your electrical power supply.

- Push the machine plug into the machine socket.
- Connect the power-line plug to your electrical outlet.

To turn on the machine and set speed range, push the power and light switch to desired speed. This will also turn on the sewing light.

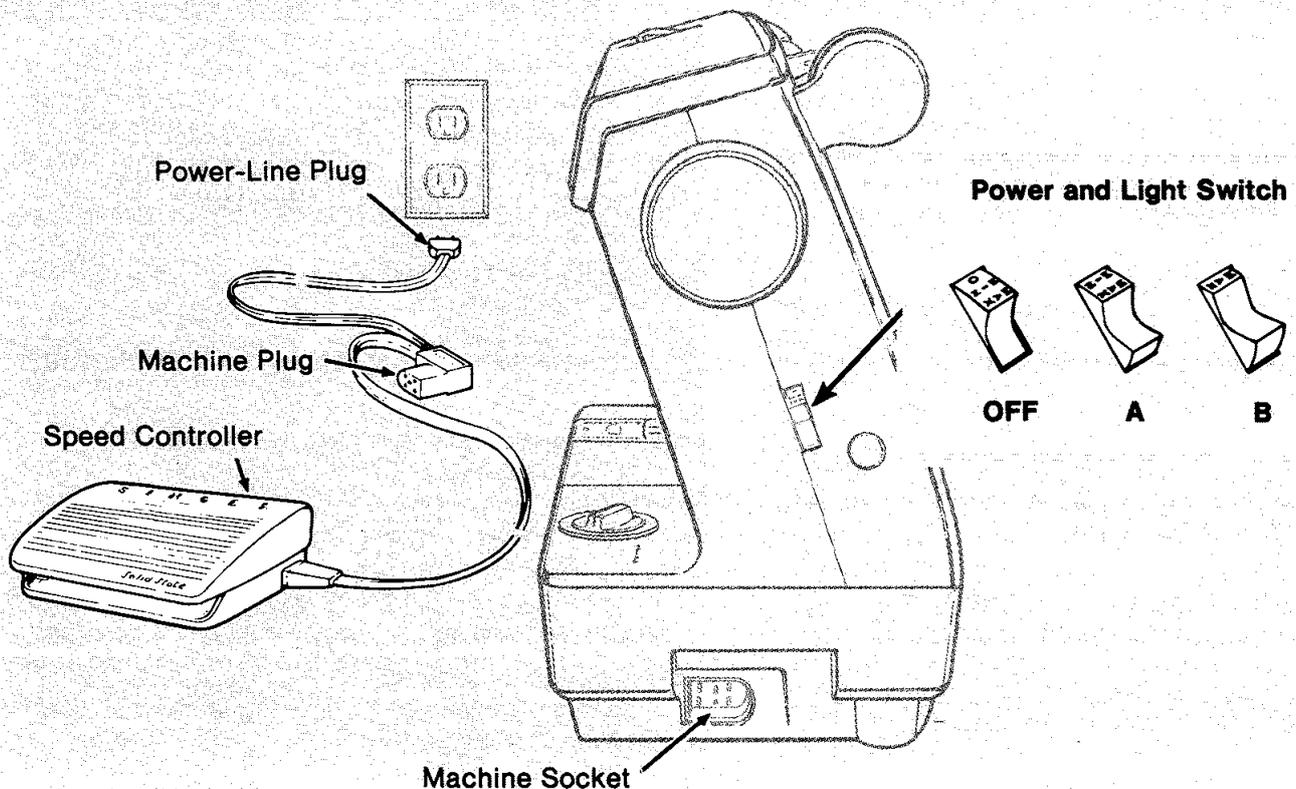
- The **MIN.** setting **A** (switch pressed in half-way) allows for maximum control. Use this setting for special jobs where intricate construction details require close control. The speed range this setting provides is appropriate for almost all of your sewing needs.

- The **MAX.** setting **B** (switch pressed in all the way) allows for full speed capacity of the machine. It is best for long, straight seams, and easy-to-handle fabrics.

To run the machine, press the foot or knee speed controller, The *harder* you press, the *faster* the machine will sew within the selected speed range. The *lighter* you press, the *slower* the machine will sew within the selected speed range.

CAUTION: Switch off the power and light switch when changing needles, feet or needle plates or when leaving the machine unattended. This eliminates the possibility of starting the machine by accidentally pressing the speed controller.

Connecting and Operating Machine



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 †

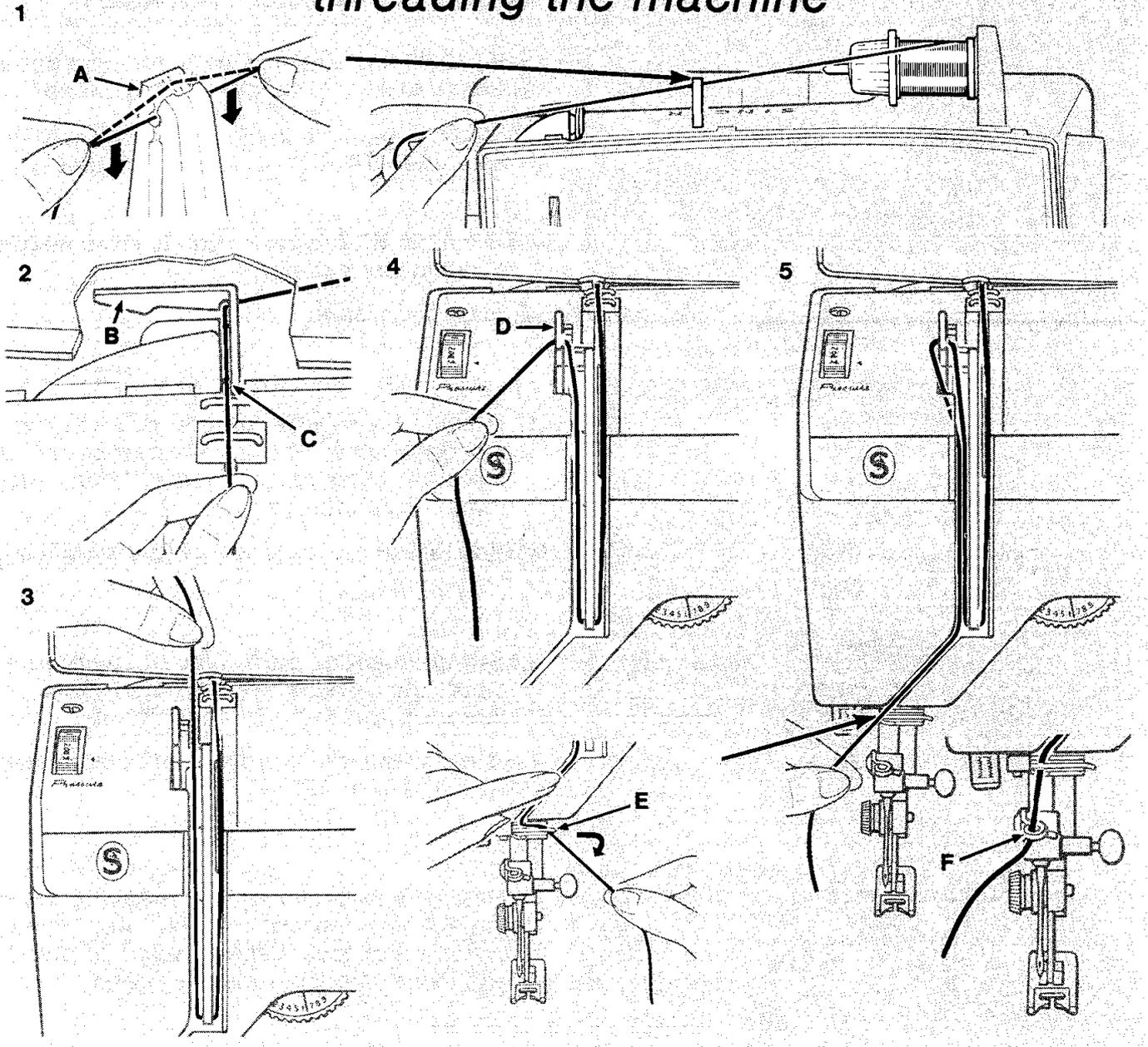
FABRIC WEIGHT AND TYPE	THREAD	NEEDLES	
		TYPE	SIZE
DELICATE — tulle, chiffon, fine lace, organza, chiffon velvet	Fine polyester, nylon, or cotton thread	Style 2020 (15x1)	9††
LIGHTWEIGHT — batiste, organdy, voile, taffeta, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film, satin, surah, peau de soie, shantung, brocade	Cotton-wrapped polyester (FINE) 100% polyester 50 mercerized cotton "A" nylon "A" silk	Style 2020 (15x1)	11
MEDIUM WEIGHT — gingham, seersucker, madras, percale, piqué, linen, chintz, faille, fine corduroy, velveteen, suitings, vinyl, terry cloth, challis, twill	Cotton-wrapped polyester 100% polyester 50 mercerized cotton 60 cotton "A" silk	Style 2020 (15x1)	14
MEDIUM HEAVY — gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, duck, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics, vinyl, deep-pile fabrics, corduroy, bonded fabric	Cotton-wrapped polyester 100% polyester Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 40 to 60 cotton	Style 2020 (15x1)	16
HEAVY — overcoatings, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Cotton-wrapped polyester Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 40 cotton	Style 2020 (15x1)	18
KNITS, WOVEN STRETCH AND ELASTIC — double knits, bonded knits, spandex, nylon tricot, ciré tricot, jersey, panne velvet, stretch terry	Cotton-wrapped polyester 100% polyester "A" nylon 50 mercerized cotton "A" silk	Style 2045 Ball Point Yellow Band	14
LEATHER — suede, kidskin, calf, capeskin, buckskin, cabretta, patent, cobra, lined leathers, simulated leathers	Cotton-wrapped polyester 100% polyester 50 mercerized cotton "A" nylon "A" silk	Style 2032 (15x2)	11 14 16
VINYLS (KNIT BACK) — suede, imitation reptile, crinkle patent, patent, embossed and printed vinyls	Cotton-wrapped polyester 100% polyester 50 mercerized cotton "A" nylon "A" silk	Style 2045 Ball Point Yellow Band	14
WOVEN FABRICS (ALL WEIGHTS) — decorative straight-stitch topstitching	"D" silk††† (Buttonhole twist)	Style 2020 (15x1)	16 18
LIGHT AND MEDIUM WEIGHTS (WOVEN) — decorative twin-needle stitching	Cotton-wrapped polyester 100% polyester 50 mercerized cotton	Style 2025 (twin)	14

†Does not apply to chainstitching.

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

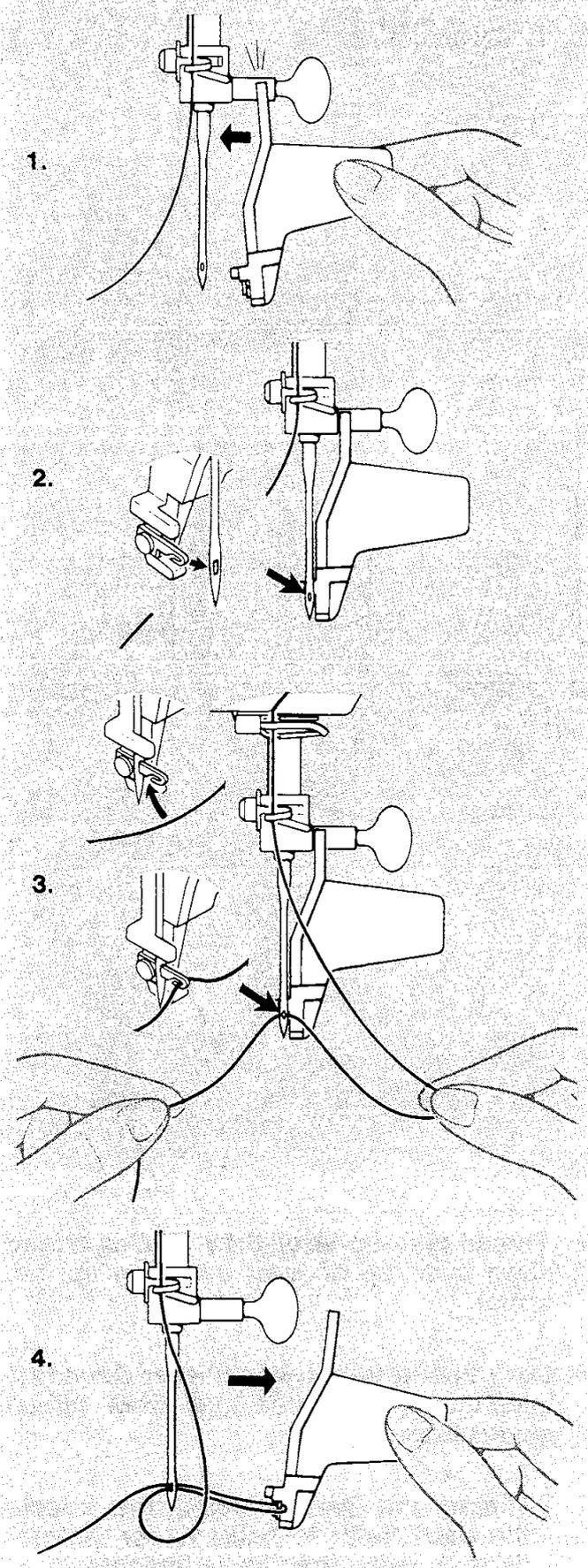
†††Use with mercerized cotton, "A" silk, or polyester thread in bobbin.

threading the machine



THREADING

- Raise take-up lever to its highest position by turning hand wheel toward you. **Raise presser foot to release the tension discs.**
1. Lead thread from spool holder and snap it down into thread guidepost **A**.
 2. Raise console cover and thread the rear thread guide by holding thread in left hand and guiding it over wing **B** and into channel **C**.
 3. Draw thread *firmly* between tension discs, down right-hand channel, and up left-hand channel.
 4. Thread take-up lever **D** by guiding thread down over top of lever and then up into eyelet.
 5. Lead thread from take-up lever down into left channel and then into lower thread guides **E** and **F**.
- Thread the needle using the needle threader. Refer to page 10 for instructions on using the needle threader.



USING THE NEEDLE THREADER

The needle threader may be purchased separately at your local Singer Sewing Center.

Thread the machine in the usual way up to the needle, then follow the instructions below.

- Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
- Lower the presser foot.

1. Holding the needle threader by its tab with the right hand, position U-shaped part of threader under bar of needle clamp. Snap threader up onto bar.

- Slide threader over to left, as far as it will go.

2. Swing threader back just far enough to clear the needle. Align metal hook of threader with the eye of the needle.

- Swing threader forward so that hook passes through eye of needle.

3. Holding approximately 3 inches (7.6cm) of thread between your hands, loop thread under metal hook. Leave slack in thread on each side of hook. Release thread.

4. Holding threader by its tab with right hand, draw metal hook and thread back through eye of needle.

- Slide threader to the right off bar of needle clamp. Carefully unhook thread from needle threader.

WINDING THE BOBBIN

You will find a bobbin in place under the slide plate of your machine. (To open slide plate, simply draw it gently toward you.) If the bobbin runs out of thread during sewing, you can re-wind it without removing it from the machine. The window in the slide plate lets you see bobbin-thread supply at a glance, to help avoid running out of thread in the middle of a seam.

Preparation Steps

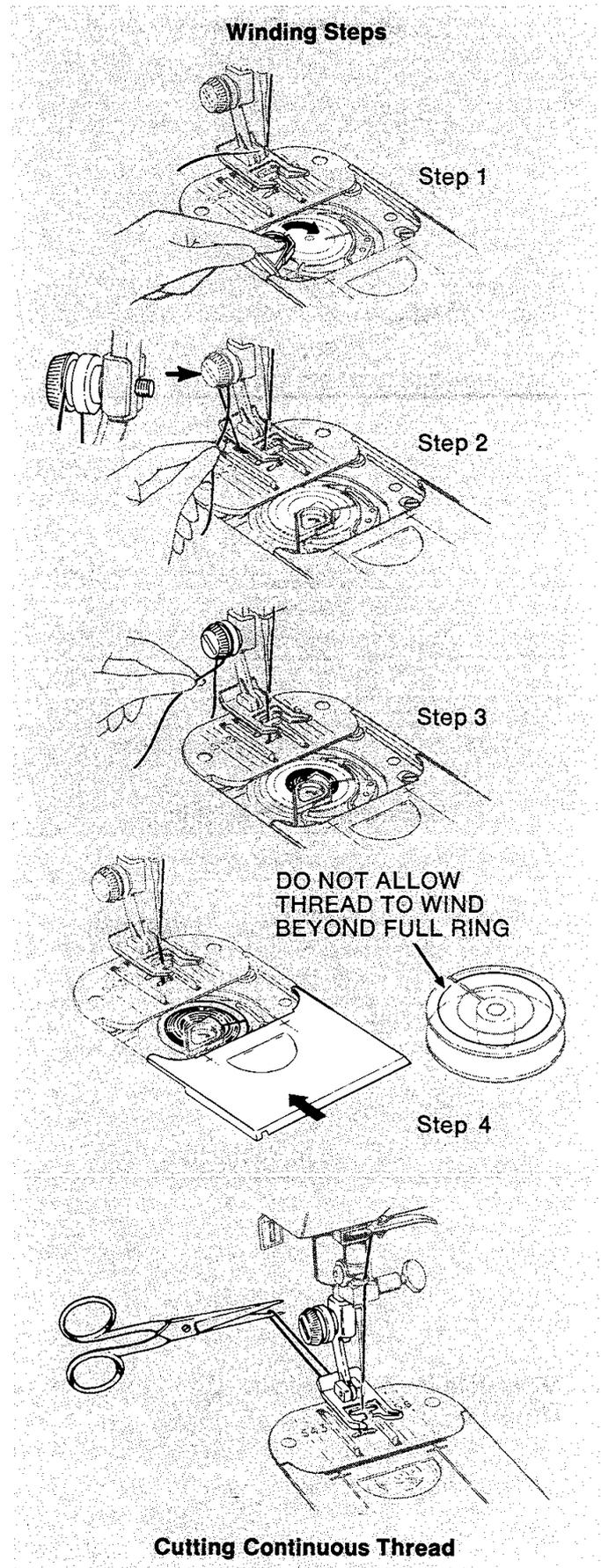
1. Raise the take-up lever to its highest position by pressing lightly on the speed controller or by turning the hand wheel toward you.
2. Raise the presser foot to release tension discs.
3. Open slide plate and make sure bobbin is empty. For removal of bobbin and thread, see page 12.
4. Set pattern-selector release lever by turning it clockwise, see page 14, and set stitch control dials for straight stitching: stitch pattern , needle position  (center) and stitch width .

If pattern-selector release lever fails to lock into place, turn the hand wheel slightly toward you and then reset lever.

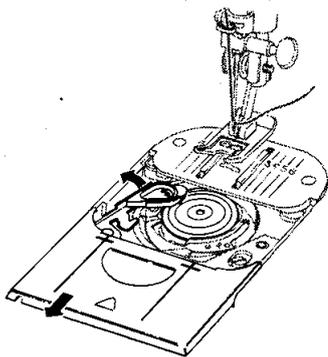
Winding Steps

1. Move bobbin latch to right (wind position).
2. Draw needle thread back between toes of presser foot, under left side of presser foot, then up, into and around thread retainer, as shown. **Do not hold thread end.** Start the machine, running it at a moderate speed.
3. Pull thread end away after it has separated from bobbin.
 - Keep your eye on the bobbin as it fills. Do not allow thread to wind beyond the outside FULL ring.
4. Close slide plate to release bobbin latch to sewing position.

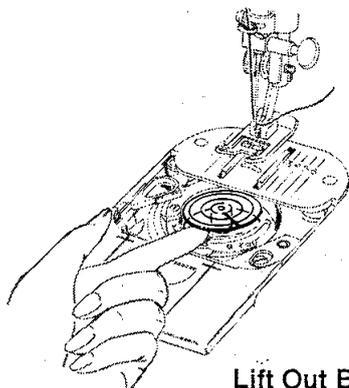
To start sewing, pull thread back under presser foot and cut. Place threads diagonally under foot to right or left side, position needle in fabric where desired, lower presser foot, and start machine.



Removing Bobbin

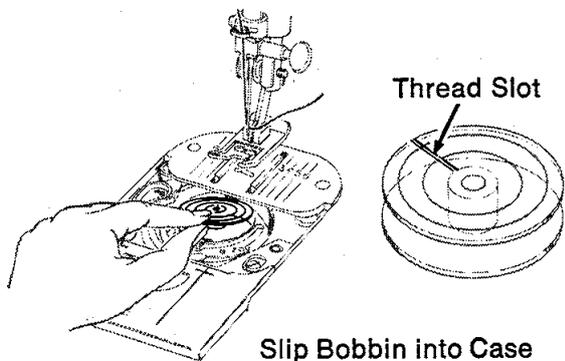


Open Slide Plate and Move Bobbin Latch to Left



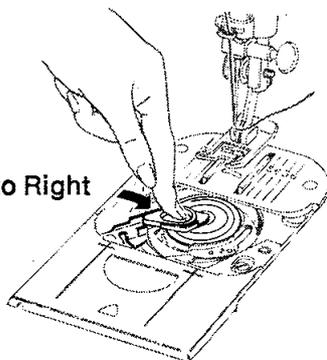
Lift Out Bobbin

Replacing Empty Bobbin



Slip Bobbin into Case

Move Bobbin Latch to Right
(Wind Position)



changing the bobbin

REMOVING THE BOBBIN

Raise take-up lever to its highest position.

1. Open slide plate; move bobbin latch to left.
2. Remove bobbin by inserting fingernail under rim of bobbin.

REPLACING AN EMPTY BOBBIN

1. Slip bobbin (slot on top) into bobbin case.
2. Move bobbin latch to right (wind position).
3. Leave slide plate open until you have finished winding the bobbin.

REMOVING THREAD FROM BOBBIN

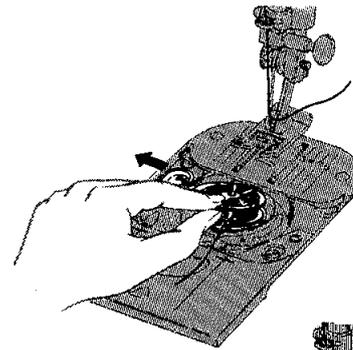
You can leave the bobbin in place while removing thread. With slide plate closed, pull thread end through the plate with a steady motion. Do not pull the thread across the feed as this may damage it.

Replacing a Wound Bobbin

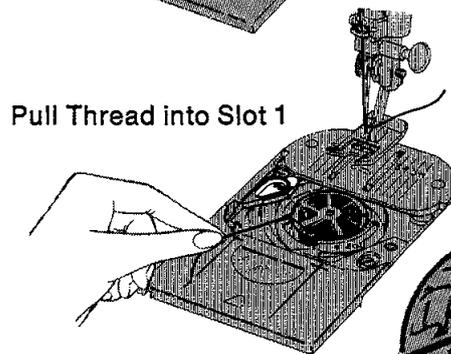
REPLACING A WOUND BOBBIN

Raise take-up lever to its highest position.

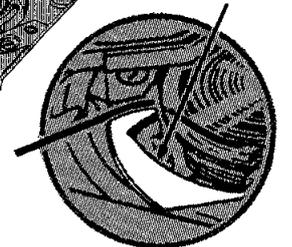
1. Open slide plate; move bobbin latch all the way to the left.
2. Draw about an inch of thread from bobbin and place bobbin in case.
3. Pull thread into bobbin-case slot (point 1), draw it under flat spring and around to (or slightly past) point 2, leaving two or three inches of free thread. (Leave slide plate open.)



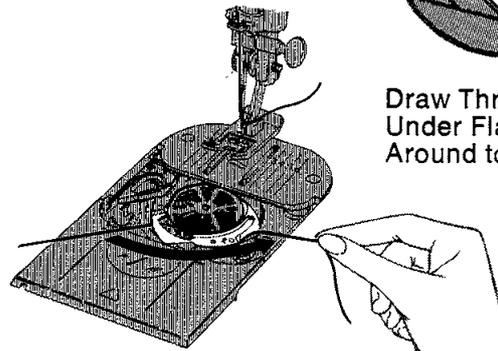
Insert Bobbin



Pull Thread into Slot 1



Flat Spring



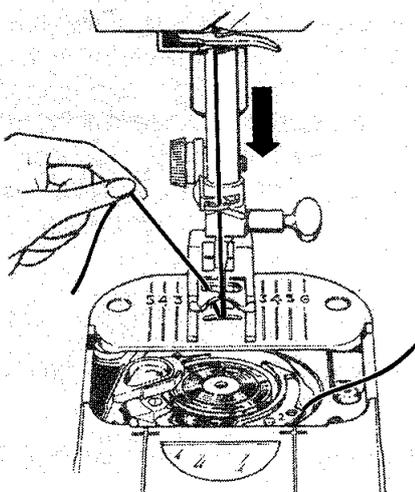
Draw Thread Under Flat Spring Around to Point 2

RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

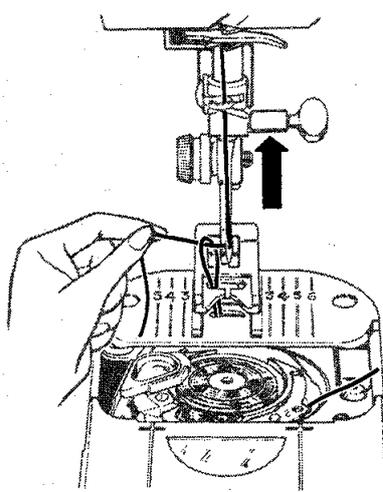
Set stitch width dial at .

1. Move bobbin latch to right (sewing position). Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so the needle enters 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, draw needle and bobbin threads under the presser foot and place them diagonally to right or left. Then close the slide plate.

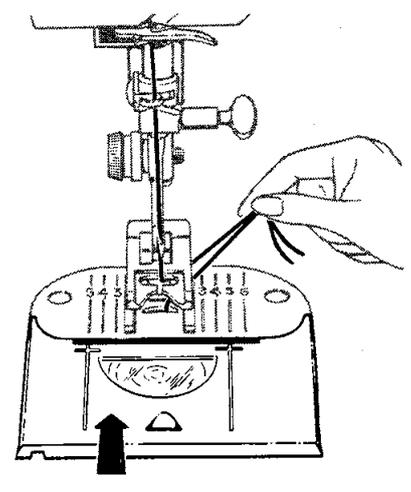
Raising the Bobbin Thread



Step 1



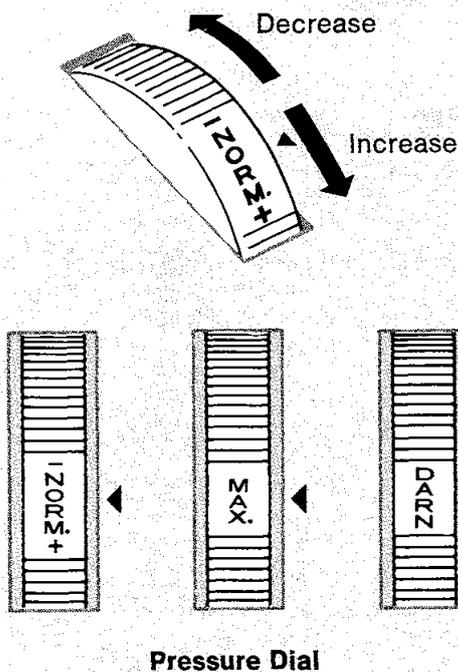
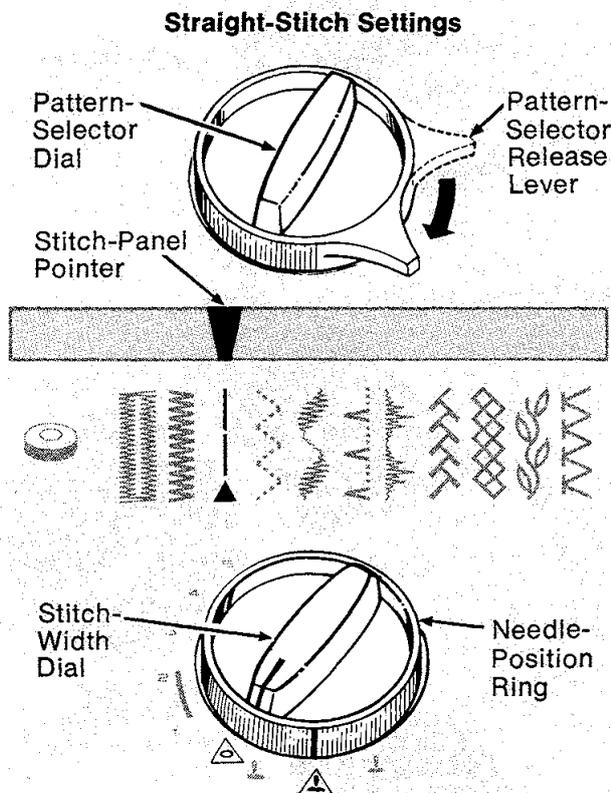
Step 2



Step 3

3. TIPS ON STRAIGHT STITCHING

adjusting machine to your fabric



SETTING CONTROLS

1. Set pattern-selector release lever by turning it clockwise until it locks in place. If lever fails to lock, turn hand wheel slightly and reset lever.

NOTE: Do not attempt to turn pattern-selector release lever after it is locked in place. It repositions itself when you start the machine or turn the hand wheel.

2. Turn pattern-selector dial until stitch-panel pointer is above  setting.

3. Turn stitch width dial to  and turn needle position ring to  (center).

4. Attach straight-stitch foot and straight-stitch plate (see pages 4 and 5).

NOTE: When alternating between straight and zig-zag stitching use the zig-zag foot and zig-zag plate, and set pattern selector on zig-zag setting .

REGULATING PRESSURE

The pressure dial regulates the pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric. The NORM (normal) setting can be used for sewing a wide variety of fabrics of different weight and texture. Intermediate settings, above and below NORM, are also provided. Generally *lighter than normal* pressure is best for thick, soft fabrics. See page 45 for adjusting pressure when sewing knits.

Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.

- To increase pressure, turn dial from **NORM** toward **MAX**.
- To decrease pressure, turn dial from **NORM** toward **DARN**.
- For darning, set dial on **DARN**.

REGULATING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

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

Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams. To find the correct tension setting, make a test on a sample of your fabric. If the fabric puckers or the bobbin thread is pulled to the fabric surface, decrease tension. If the surface or underside stitches look loose, increase tension.

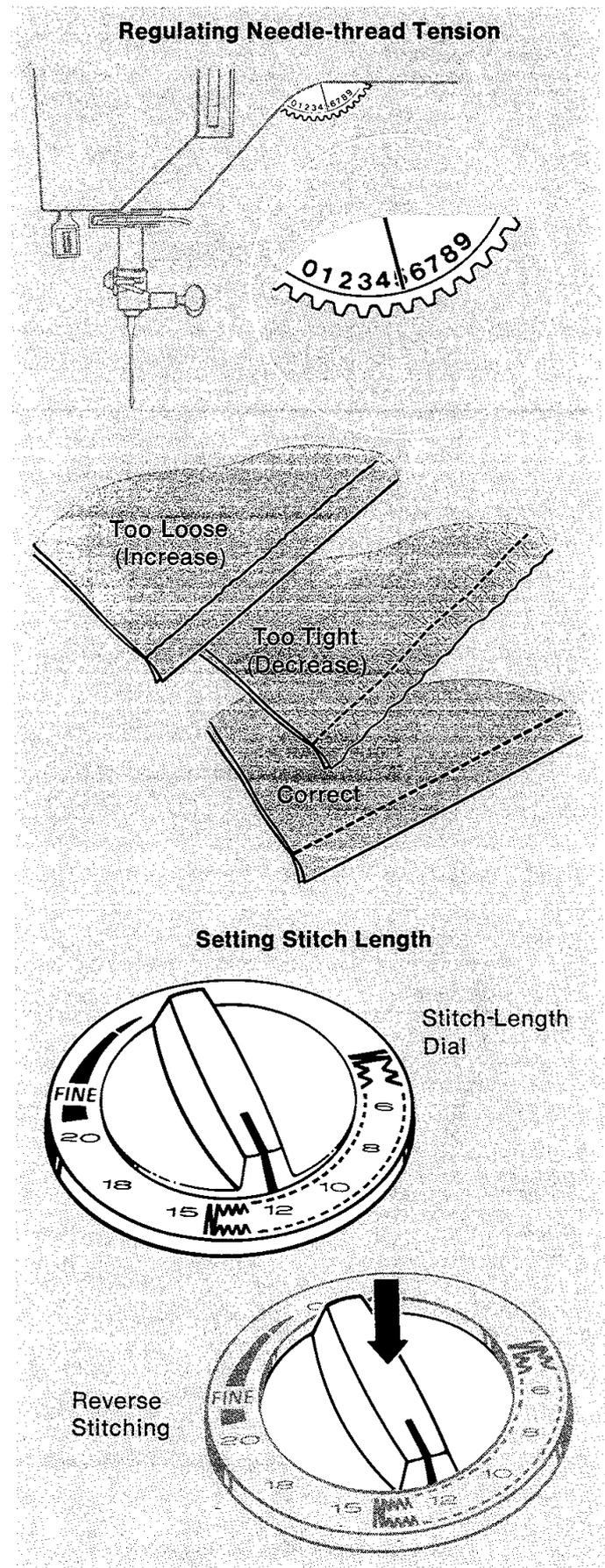
- **To increase tension**, turn dial to a higher number.
- **To decrease tension** turn dial to a lower number.

NOTE: *The tension dial controls needle-thread tension only. Bobbin-thread tension has been correctly set at the factory, and you do not need to adjust it.*

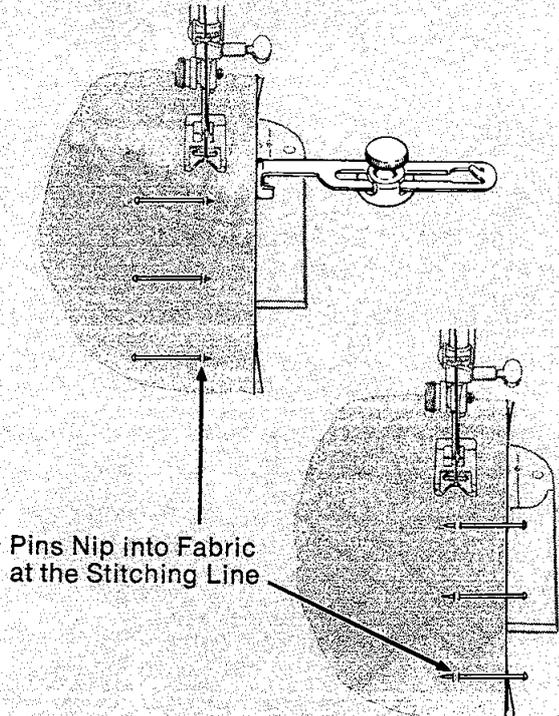
SETTING STITCH LENGTH

The stitch-length dial regulates the length of both straight and zig-zag stitches. The numbers **6** to **20** represent the number of straight stitches per inch: *the higher the number, the shorter the stitch*. Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric. Curved seams, bias-cut seams, and scallops require short straight stitches (**15** to **20**) for elasticity and smooth contours. Bound buttonholes should be sewn with a short stitch for durability and strength.

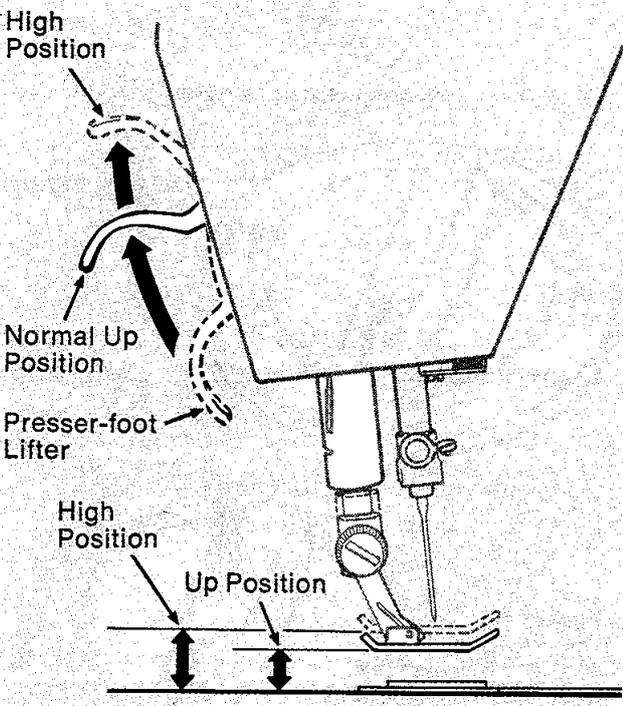
- **To set stitch length**, turn dial to setting desired.
- **For reverse stitching**, press dial all the way down and hold in place.



**Pin Placement
When Seam Guide is Used**



**Pin Placement
When Seam Guide is Not Used**



Presser-foot Lifter Settings

sewing a seam

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 so that:

- They are at right angles to the presser foot and just nip into the fabric at the stitching line.
- They do not extend under both sides of the presser foot. *Never place pins on the underside of the fabric in contact with the feed.*
- Sew, pulling pins out of fabric as you stitch. We do not recommend sewing over pins.

For information on speed basting by machine, turn to page 28.

PLACING FABRIC

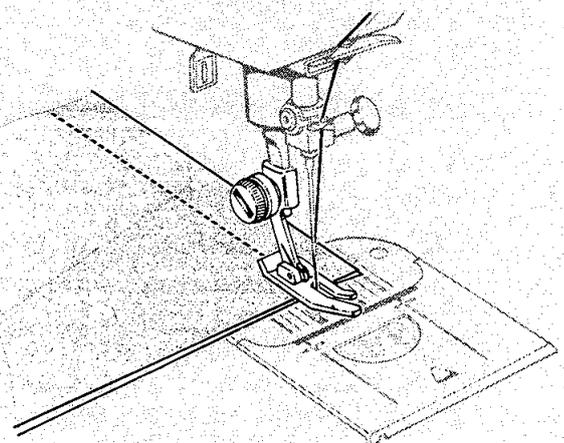
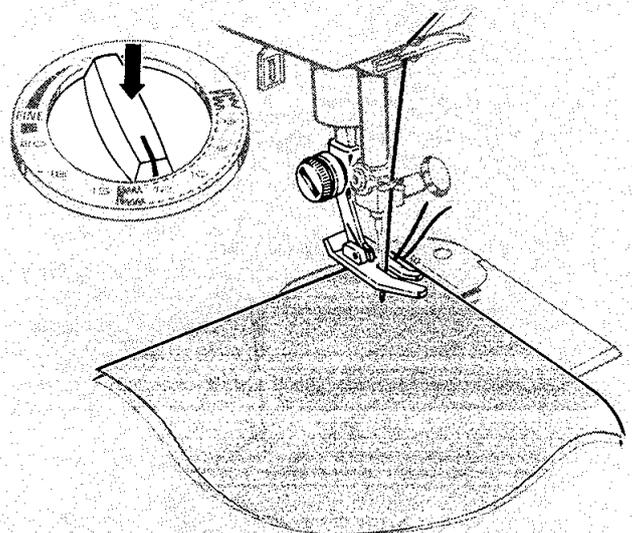
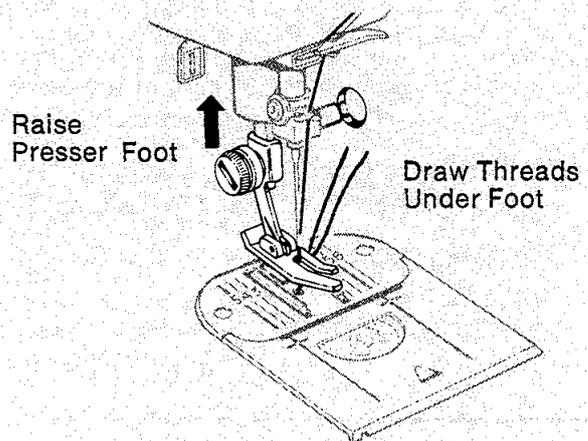
Most fabric can be placed under the presser foot by raising the presser-foot lifter to its up position. When placing bulky fabrics, such as coating, knit or terry cloth, or several fabric layers, raise the presser-foot lifter to its high position and make sure needle is at its highest point. Hold lifter in position (since it does not lock) while placing fabric under the presser foot. Make sure the lifter is all the way down before starting to sew.

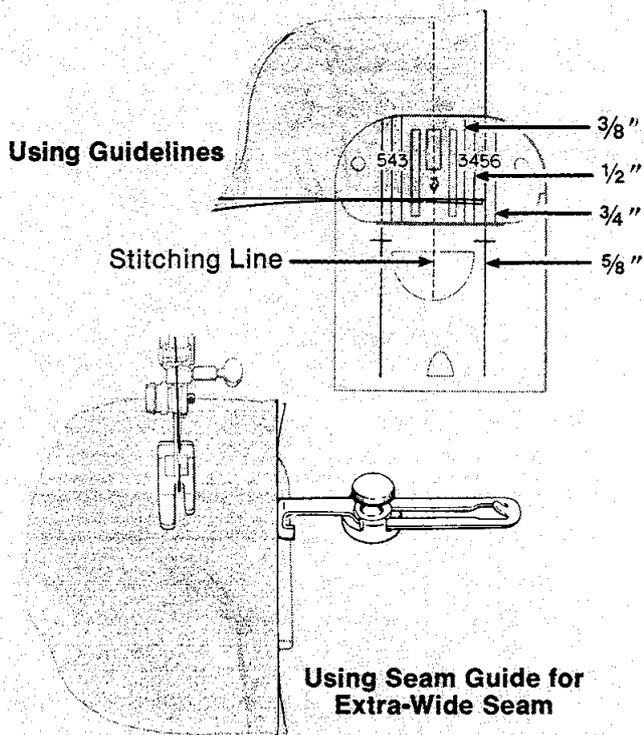
STARTING THE SEAM

Always test-stitch seams on fabric scraps before stitching your garment. This will enable you to get the feel of handling the fabric. Also, it will indicate whether tension, pressure, stitch length, needle and thread are correct.

To avoid tangled threads on the underside of the fabric, it is important to start and end seams carefully.

- Raise the take-up lever to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you or pressing lightly on the speed controller. Raise presser foot.
- Draw needle and bobbin threads under foot and place them diagonally to right.
- Hold thread ends and with a light touch on the speed controller or by turning the hand wheel toward you, position needle in fabric about 1/2 inch from fabric edge.
- Lower the presser foot.
- Press stitch-length dial all the way down and hold in place.
- Start machine and backstitch to edge of fabric. (Do not sew beyond edge of fabric.)
- Release the stitch-length dial and sew in forward direction.





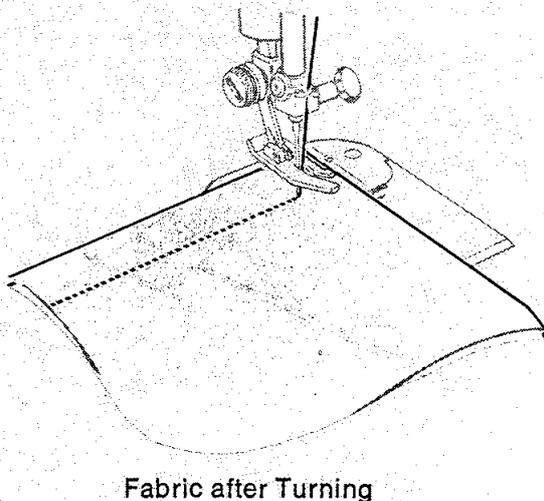
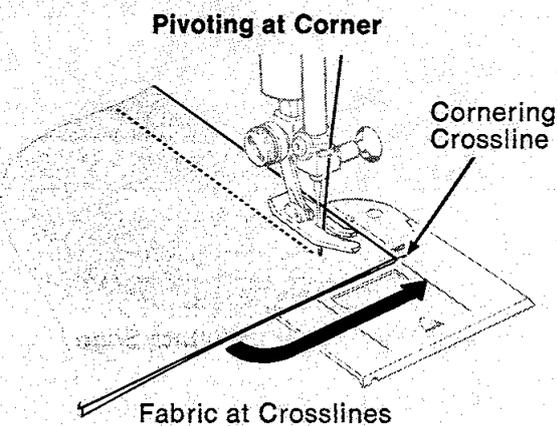
KEEPING SEAMS STRAIGHT

To keep the seam straight, use one of the numbered guidelines on the plate. The numbers indicate distance, in eighths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam, for example, line up your fabric with the number 5 guideline. Note that both number 5 guidelines (the most commonly used) are extended on the slide plate for your convenience; the crosslines serve as guides when stitching a square corner.

For extra help in keeping the seam straight, you may wish to use the seam guide. Because it allows you to guide stitches evenly between $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the fabric edge, it is particularly useful for very narrow or very wide seams.

Attaching Seam Guide

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



TURNING SQUARE CORNERS

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

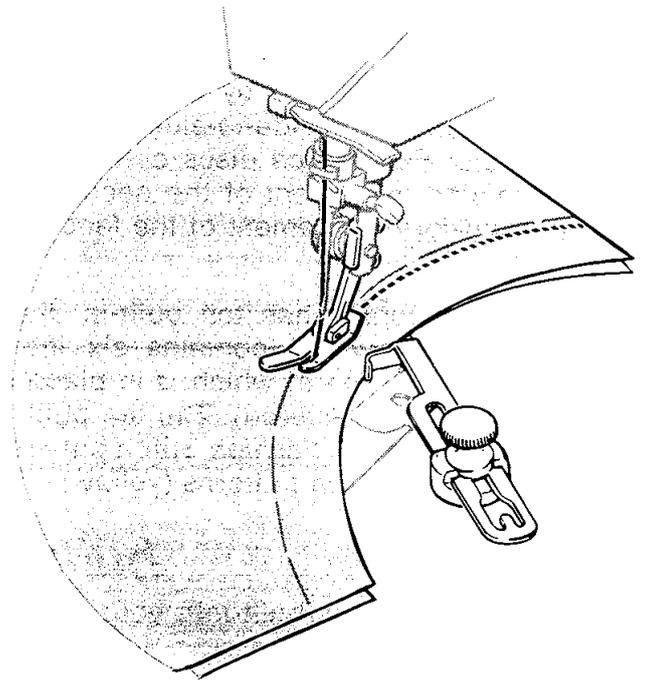
- Line up your fabric with right or left guideline 5 on the plate. Stitch seam, slowing speed as you approach corner.
- Stop stitching, *with the needle down*, when the bottom edge of the fabric reaches the cornering crosslines on the slide plate.
- Raise presser foot *slightly* and turn fabric on needle,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

CURVED SEAMS

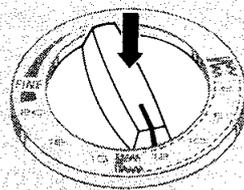
1. Use a short stitch for elasticity and strength. For example, if you use 12 stitches to the inch for straight seams, select 15 to 20 stitches per inch to stitch curved seams in the same fabric.
2. If you use the seam guide, attach it at an angle so that the edge that is closer to the needle acts as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

REINFORCING END OF SEAM

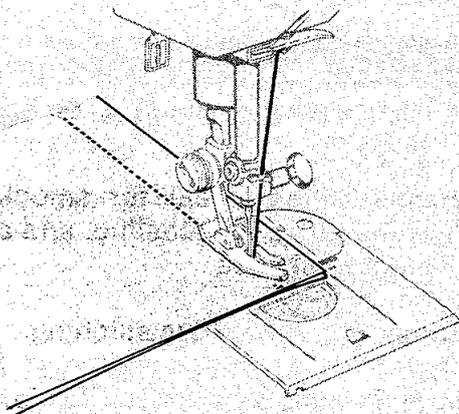
1. Stitch to the edge of the fabric. (Do not sew beyond edge of fabric.)
2. Press stitch-length dial all the way down and hold in place. Backstitch approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to reinforce end of seam. Release stitch-length dial.
3. Raise take-up lever to its highest position and raise presser foot. Remove the fabric by drawing it to the back and left.
4. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar.



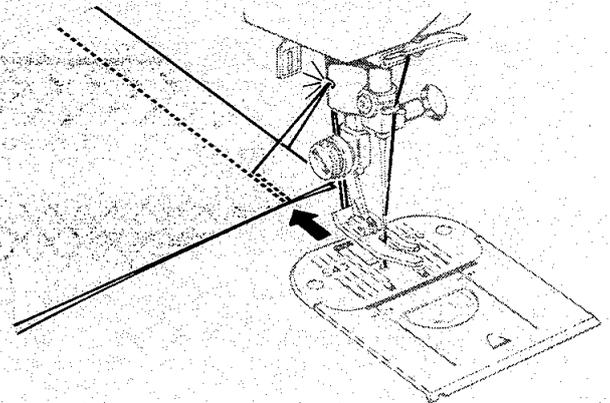
Stitching a Curved Seam



Reverse Stitching



Ending a Seam



Cutting Threads

4. ALL ABOUT ZIG-ZAG STITCHING

how stitches are produced

All stitches are produced by discs. *Fashion* Stitch discs control the side-to-side movement of the needle; *Flexi-Stitch* discs control both the side-to-side movement of the needle and the back-and-forth movement of the feed.

Your sewing machine has ten built-in discs and your accessory set contains six interchangeable discs (one of which is in place in the machine when delivered). The ten built-in discs can produce five *Fashion* Stitch patterns (white), four *Flexi-Stitch* patterns (yellow), and

a straight stitch. (The straight-stitch disc can also produce speed basting, see page 28.) All interchangeable discs have designs on both sides and produce 12 patterns — four *Fashion* Stitch and eight *Flexi-Stitch* patterns.

In addition to the obviously decorative uses of the stitch patterns, some serve very practical purposes. In the section called "Sewing the Professional Way," beginning on page 41, you will find instructions for both decorative and practical uses of these patterns.

built-in stitches

The ten discs built into your sewing machine produce the stitches illustrated



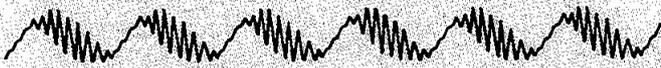
Plain Zig-Zag Stitch. Used for general-purpose stretch sewing, buttonholes, attaching buttons, bar tacks, and applique.



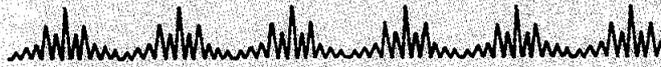
Straight Stitch. For seaming and speed basting.



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



Ribbon Stitch. A decorative pattern for single- and twin-needle work.



Icicle Stitch. Perfect for ornamental borders and edges.



Blindstitch. Indispensable for finishing hems.



Featherstitch. Extremely versatile. Use it for stretchable straight-stitch seams in knit and stretch fabrics and for fagoting, embroidering, and quilting.



Honeycomb Stitch. Ideal for smocking and useful for mending, overcasting, and attaching elastic and stretch lace.



Leaf Stitch. For decorative stitching.

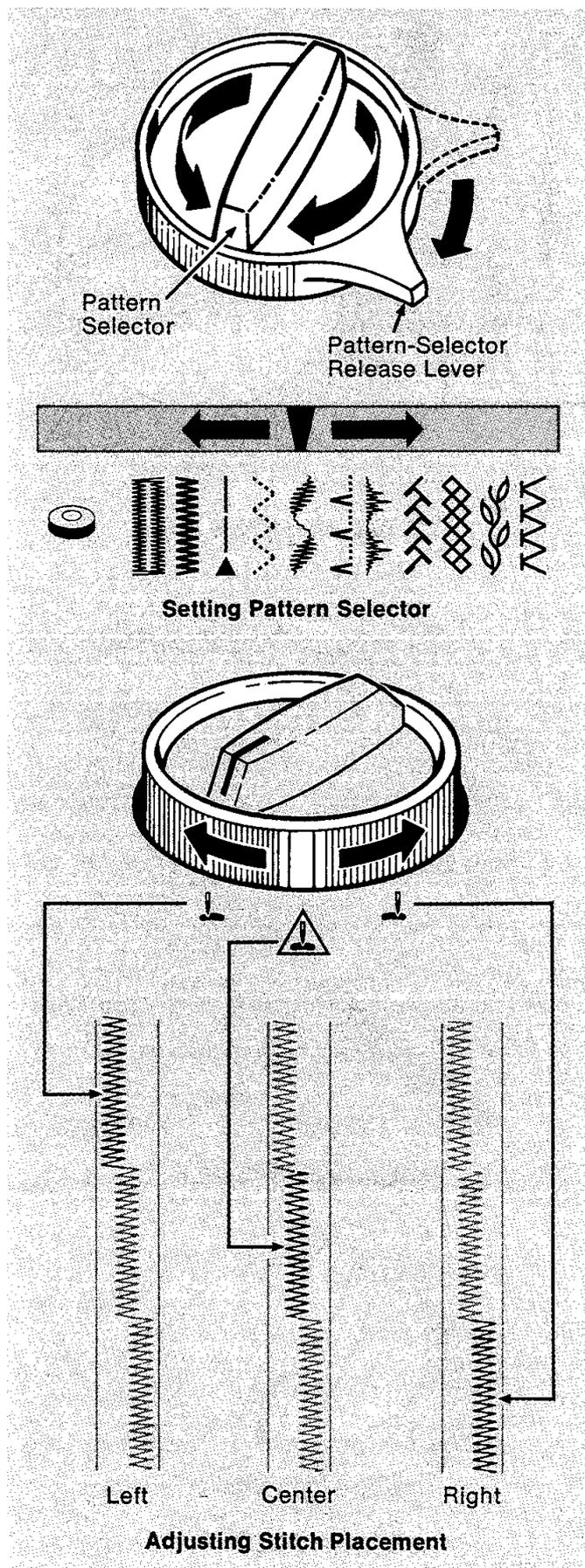


Overedge Stretch Stitch. Used for joining and overedging seams in knit and stretch fabrics in one operation.

SETTING PATTERN SELECTOR

Turn pattern-selector release lever toward you until it locks in place. Then turn pattern selector until pointer on panel is above desired stitch.

NOTE: If pattern-selector release lever fails to lock, turn hand wheel slightly toward you and reset lever. *Do not attempt to turn the release lever after it is locked in place.* It will reposition itself when you start the machine or turn hand wheel.

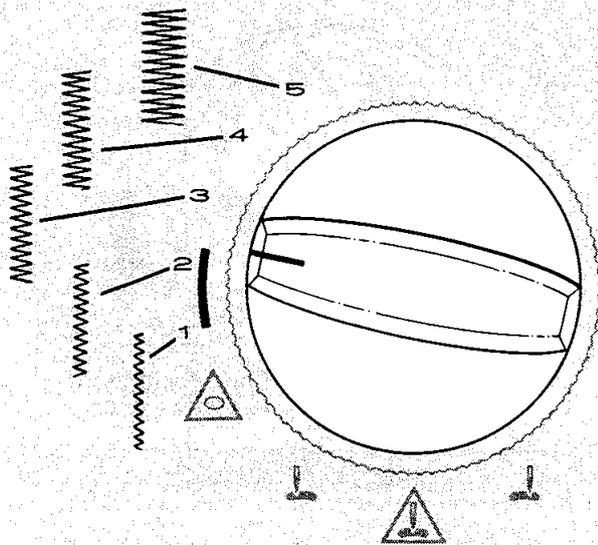


ADJUSTING STITCH PLACEMENT

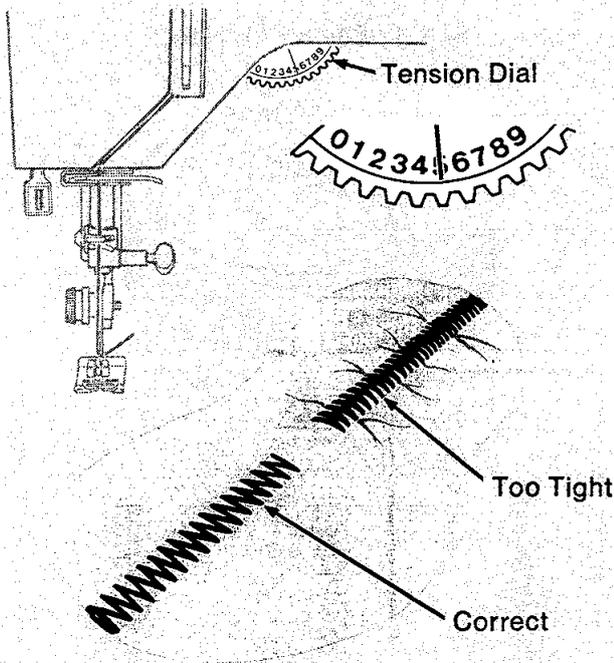
Needle-position setting  places the needle in center stitching position. Settings  and  place the needle in left and right stitching position at stitch widths less than 5.

Center setting  is used most often. Right  is required for buttonholing and left  for button sewing or  setting can be used for placing narrow zig-zag stitching to the left or right of center in decorative work.

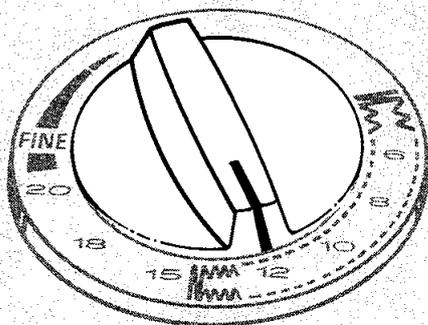
To set needle position, turn ring until desired setting is aligned with indicator line on ring.



Adjusting Width



Needle-thread Tension



Stitch-Length Dial

ADJUSTING STITCH WIDTH

To produce a zig-zag stitch, turn the stitch-width dial to any setting between 1 and 5. The higher the number, the wider the stitch.

ADJUSTING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

Generally, zig-zag stitching at open stitch lengths requires the same needle-thread tension as straight stitching. *Flexi-Stitch* patterns, however, may require more needle-thread tension than *Fashion* Stitch patterns. Make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use so that you can adjust the tension to suit the stitch you have chosen. 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 tension dial to a lower number.

For tension adjustment of *Fashion* Stitch patterns at satin-stitch length, turn to page 54.

ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

For *Fashion* Stitch Patterns

Any stitch length setting from 6 to 20 will give you an open zig-zag stitch of the pattern you select. The lower the number, the more open, or farther apart, your stitches will be. The symbol on the dial above 20 designates the **FINE** stitch area and is used for adjusting satin stitching (see page 54 for specific instructions).

For *Flexi-Stitch* Patterns

When you use a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern, set the stitch length dial in the 6 to 8 area indicated by the yellow band. The higher the number, the shorter your stitches will be. Dial numbers in this case do not represent length of stitches per inch.

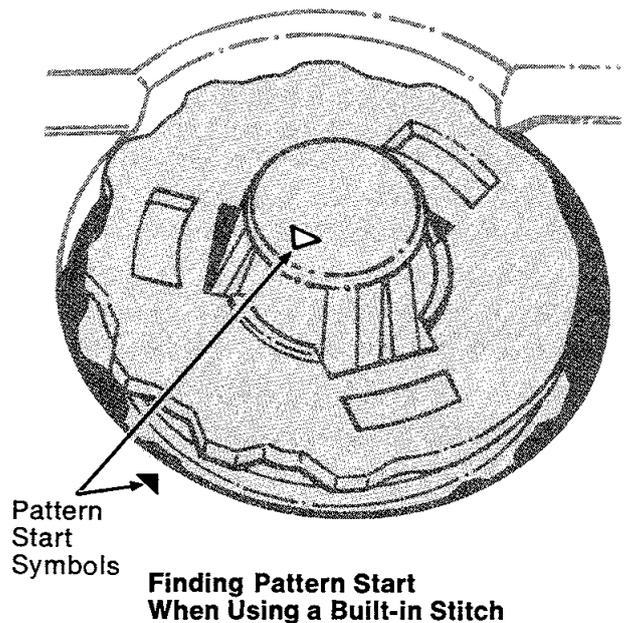
*Stitching cannot be reversed when using a **Flexi-Stitch** pattern.*

finding the beginning of a pattern unit when using a built-in stitch

To start stitching one of the built-in *Fashion Stitch* or *Flexi-Stitch* disc patterns at its beginning, align the start indicator ▽ on the disc holder with the pattern-start indicator ▲ on the machine.

To align both start symbols:

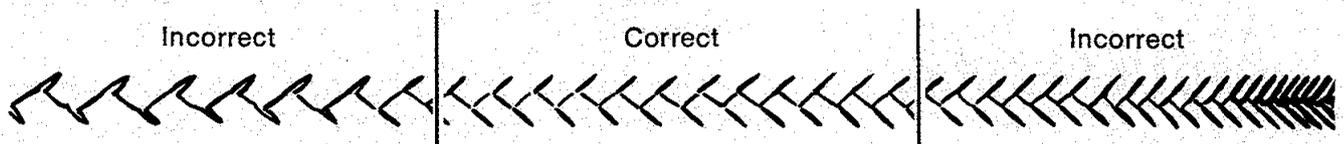
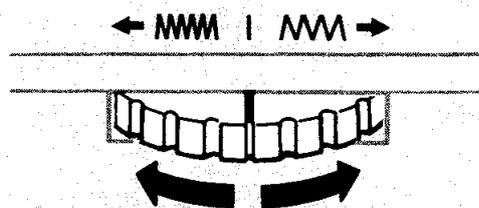
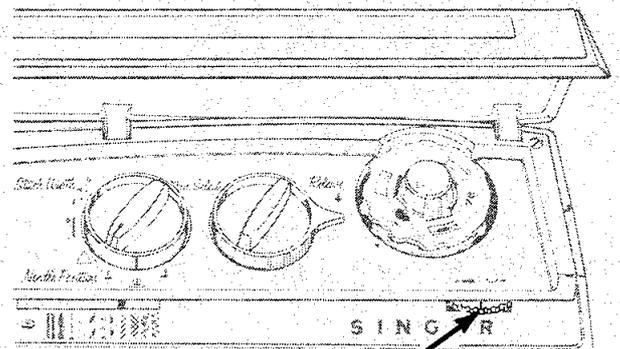
- Unthread the needle.
- Hold needle and bobbin thread ends.
- Run the machine until both ▲ symbols are aligned.
- Release the threads.
- Thread the needle and start to sew.



adjusting stitch balance when using Flexi-Stitch patterns

When using a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern, you may need to adjust the stitch-balance dial to correct the appearance of the stitch.

Before you move the stitch-balance dial from its neutral position, make a test sample. If adjustment is required, stitch slowly and move the stitch-balance dial as you sew.



Turn the dial slowly to *left* (←MMM symbol) to bring forward and reverse stitches of the pattern together.

Turn the dial slowly to *right* (MM→ symbol) to separate forward and reverse stitches of the pattern.

interchangeable Fashion and Flexi-Stitch discs

The six interchangeable discs that come with your machine produce the stitches illustrated below. All discs are reversible and produce two patterns. A reproduction of the pattern design and the disc number appear on each disc. *Flexi-Stitch* discs are identified by name.

Insert the desired disc (see next page for instructions) and set pattern-selector pointer over . Adjust needle position, stitch width

and length, and thread tension for all disc patterns (except maxi-topstitch) as you would when using a built-in pattern. See pages 21 and 22. **The maxi-topstitch requires special selector settings**, which are described on page 47. When using a *Flexi-Stitch* disc, adjust stitch length and stitch balance as instructed on pages 22 and 23, and set speed range at MIN.

INTERCHANGEABLE DISCS

Circled numbers indicate disc numbers.



Fashion Stitch Disc Patterns

77 Arrowhead Stitch — Combines beauty and utility. Individual pattern units reinforce points of strain. Use them on pocket corners in place of bar tacks.



78 Bead Stitch — A decorative stitch for single-needle and twin-needle work.



79 Scallop Stitch — Makes perfectly formed, evenly spaced scallops for edgings and tucks.

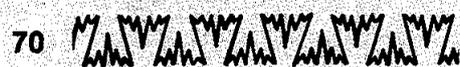


80 Zig-Zag Point Stitch — Finishes and decorates in one operation. Makes shadow hems, attaches lace, and inserts elastic.



Flexi-Stitch Disc Patterns

69 Maxi-Topstitch — Effective in producing bold topstitching. See page 47 for special selector settings.



70 Lace Stitch—A decorative pattern for single-needle work.



71 Scottie Dog Stitch — A novel design, especially appropriate for children's wear.



72 Surf Stitch — Attractive for borders and for smocking with elastic thread.



73 Paris Point Stitch — A traditional pattern used for hemstitching, drawn-thread work, picot-like edgings, and applique.



74 Ric-Rac Stitch — For heavy-duty, general-purpose stretch sewing. Also reversible topstitching.



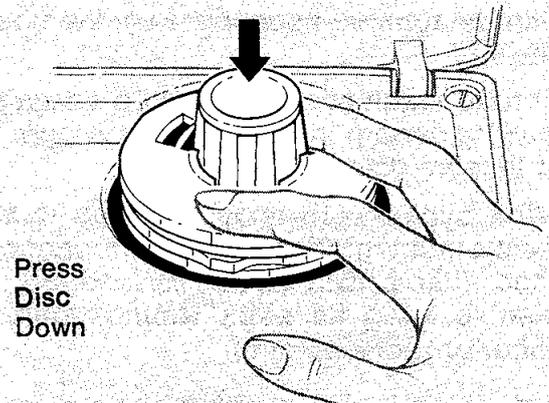
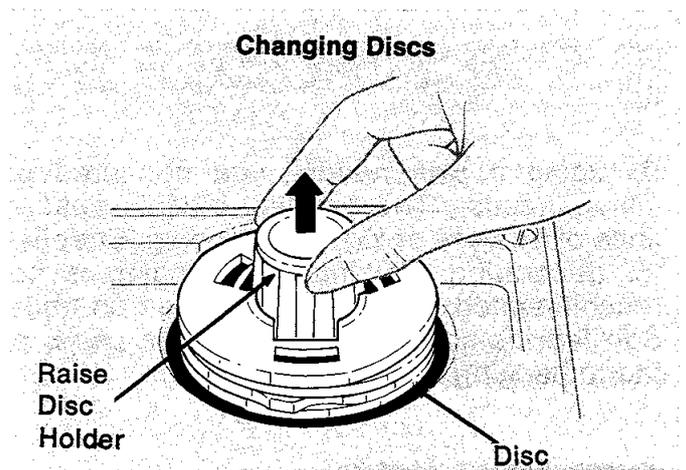
75 Tulip Stitch — Ideal trimming for collars and cuffs on little girls' dresses.



76 Slant Overedge Stitch — Provides flexibility. Ideal for sewing knit, stretch, and elasticized fabrics. Joins and finishes at the same time.

CHANGING DISCS

1. Open console cover.
2. Turn pattern-selector release lever clockwise until it locks in place. If lever fails to lock, turn hand wheel slightly toward you and reset lever.
3. Raise disc holder. (Disc will rise for easy removal.) Then remove disc from holder.
4. Place a new disc (desired pattern side up) on holder so that the three inside grooves fit properly on holder.
5. Press down on disc with fingers until it snaps into place.
6. Set pattern selector on  to activate disc.



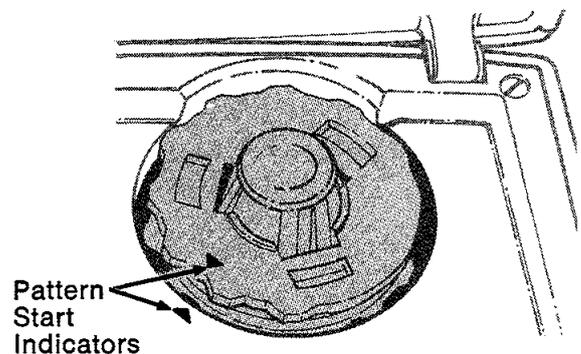
Set Pattern Selector on  to Sew

Finding the Beginning of a Pattern Unit When Using A Disc

To start stitching one of the *Fashion Stitch* or *Flexi-Stitch* disc patterns at its beginning, align the start symbol ▼ on the disc with the pattern-start symbol ▲ on the machine.

To align both start symbols:

- Unthread the needle.
- Hold needle and bobbin thread ends.
- Run the machine until both ▲ symbols are aligned.
- Release the threads.
- Thread the needle and start to sew.



Starting at Beginning of Pattern Unit

5. TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING

By using a twin needle, you can produce simultaneously two parallel, closely spaced lines of straight or zig-zag stitching. Effective for decoration, twin-needle stitching is not recommended for seams or for use on knits. Soft fabrics should be sewn with a paper or fabric backing.

preparation

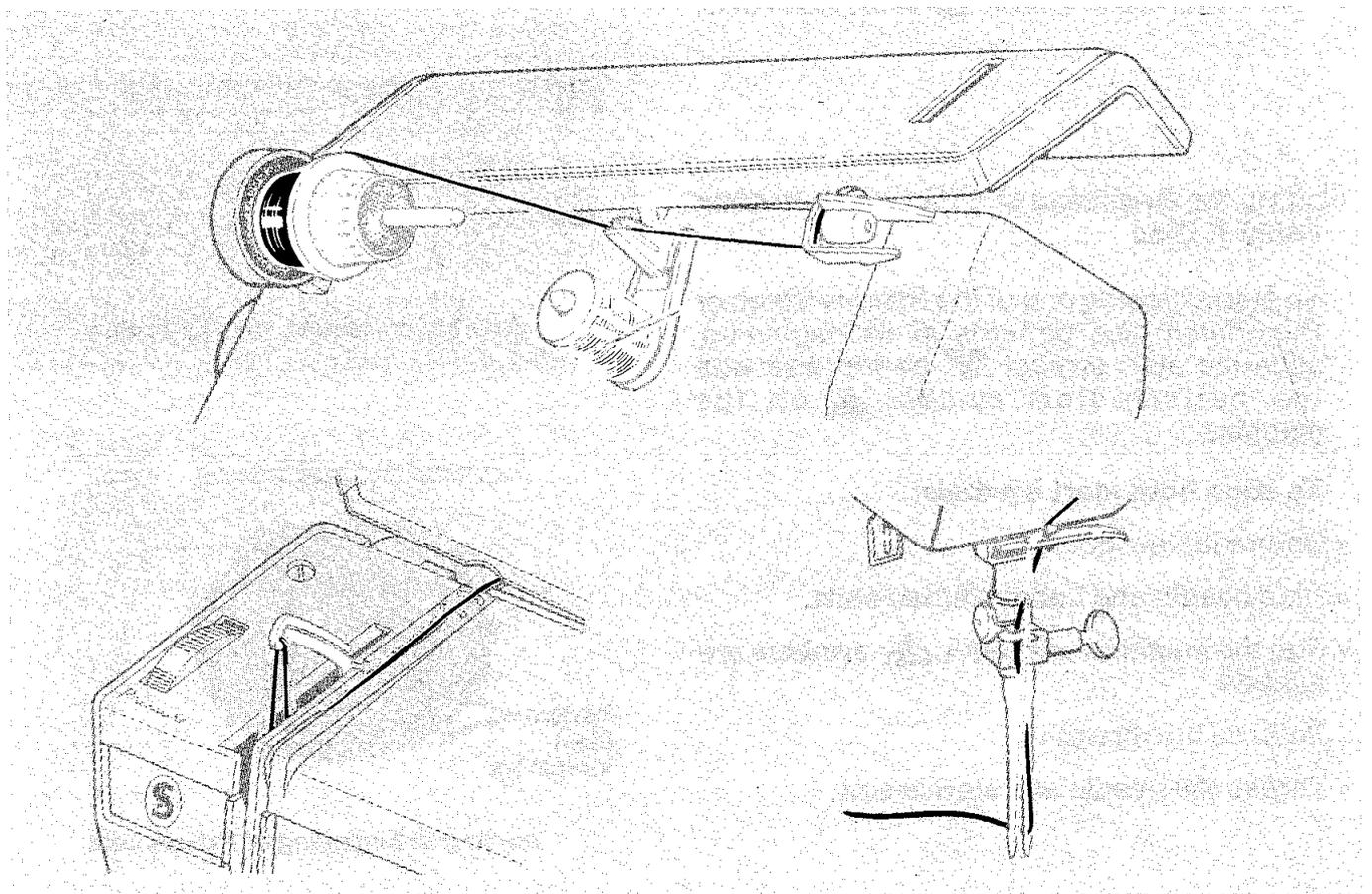
1. Clip detachable spool pin to guide post as shown.
2. Thread machine as instructed on page 9, making certain thread passes on **right** side of tension disc.
3. Wind bobbin with enough thread to complete stitching. (Since a bobbin cannot be filled after a twin needle is inserted, it is wise to keep an extra wound bobbin at hand for replacement.)

NOTE: When inserting a previously wound bobbin, follow the instructions on page 13.

4. Close slide plate and raise bobbin thread.
5. Cut thread about four inches from needle, and unthread the needle.
6. Remove the single needle and insert the twin needle.

threading the needle

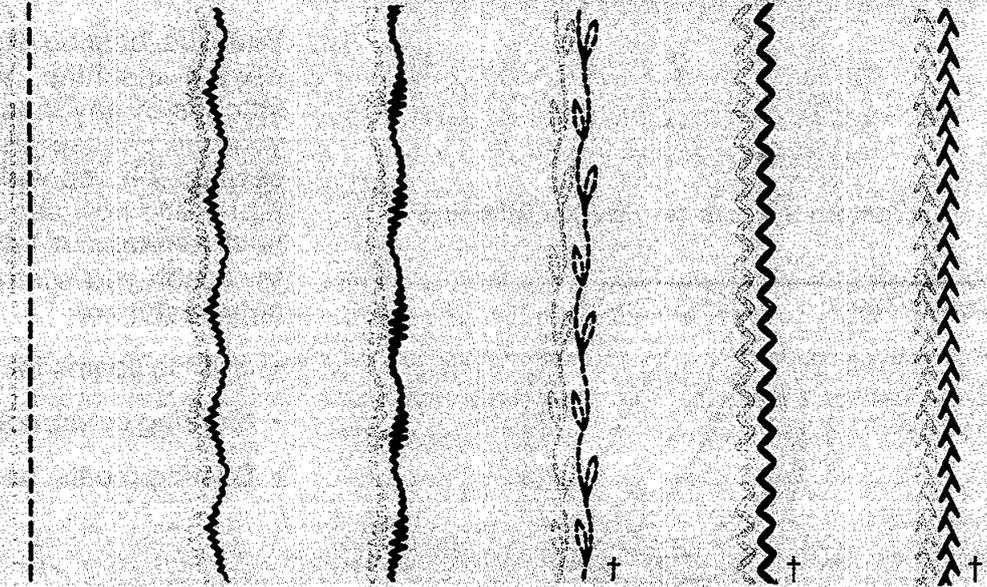
1. Pass thread through **right** eye of needle.
2. Place spool of thread on detachable spool pin and thread machine as for one-needle stitching **except**:
 - Pass thread on **left** side of tension disc.
 - Thread through remaining points making certain to omit the thread guide above the needle and pass thread through **left** eye of needle.



twin-needle stitch chart

To produce patterns at right, use settings, discs and accessories shown below.

†Sew this stitch with a paper backing.



Stitch Pattern



Disc No.

— 80 — — 74 —

Stitch Width^{††}

0 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5

Needle Position



Stitch Length

12 FINE FINE 6 (yellow) 6 (yellow) 6 (yellow)

Presser Foot

Zig-Zag Special Purpose Special Purpose Special Purpose Special Purpose Special Purpose

Plate

Zig-Zag Zig-Zag Zig-Zag Zig-Zag Zig-Zag Zig-Zag

Speed Setting

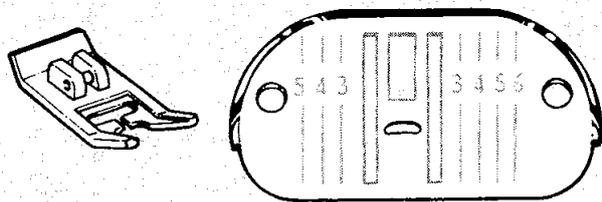
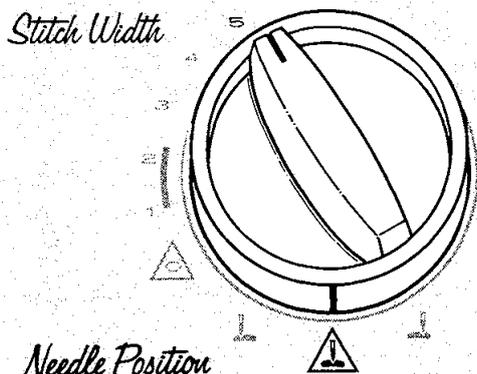
MIN MIN MIN MIN MIN MIN

††CAUTION: Do not use a stitch width greater than 2.5 when sewing with twin-needle. A wider stitch will result in needle breakage.

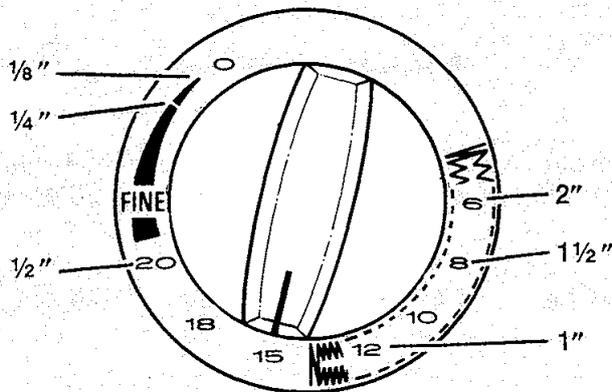
6. TEMPORARY STITCHING



Set Pattern Selector for Straight Stitching



Zig-Zag Foot and Plate



Stitch Length Settings for Speed Basting

speed basting

With the basting stitch that is built into your sewing machine, you can produce basting stitches of any length up to two inches. Thus, you can choose just the right length for your sewing job, considering the weight of your fabric and how securely the pieces need to be held together. A few of the many sewing jobs for which you will find speed basting particularly useful are:

- Joining seams for trial fittings.
- Marking construction guidelines.
- Basting pleats, hems, and seams.

-
- Stitch: Straight 
 - Stitch Width: **5** only
 - Needle Position:  only
 - Stitch Length: **6** through **FINE**
 - Speed: **MIN**
 - Zig-Zag Plate only
 - Zig-Zag Foot only
- NOTE: The *Even Feed* Foot cannot be used for speed basting.
-

Stitch Length

The stitch-length dial regulates the length of basting stitches but, because the basting disc changes the interval at which the needle enters the fabric, the numbers on the dial no longer represent stitches per inch.

The settings on the dial and the approximate length of the basting stitches they produce are illustrated. The very short stitches produced in the triangle above the **FINE** area are used to fasten stitching starts.

Thread Tension

Speed basting requires a light needle-thread tension. When tension is correctly adjusted, stitches up to 1 inch long should lie flat in firm fabrics. If stitches are more than 1 inch long, place tension on the fabric by holding it in front and back of the presser foot, as you sew, to prevent pucker.

PREPARATION

Select needle and thread according to your fabric: a fine needle and a soft pliable thread are recommended when basting stitches are not to be removed before pressing, as in the case of pleats or hems. Choose a thread color to contrast with your fabric so that it can be seen easily.

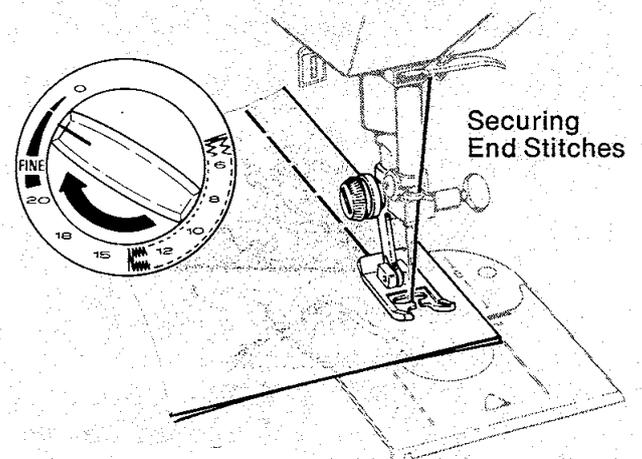
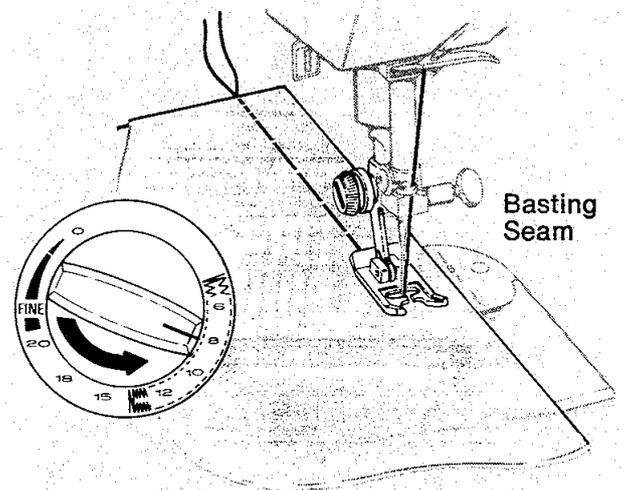
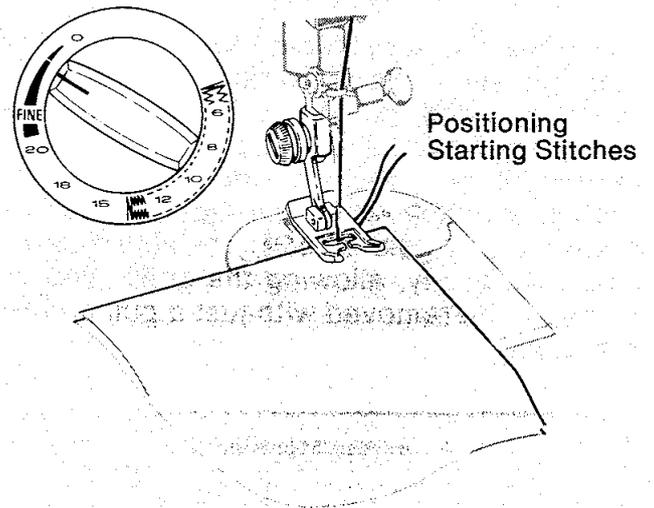
Thread the machine in the usual way and wind the bobbin using straight-stitch settings. If you insert a wound bobbin instead of winding a new one, set the stitch-width dial on  to raise the needle thread through the needle hole.

Make sure the zig-zag foot and zig-zag plate are on the machine and do not attempt to use the *Even Feed Foot*.

PROCEDURE

1. Set stitch-length dial for a short stitch in the triangle above the **FINE** area. Place work under the needle, lower the presser foot, and take a few stitches to position and secure basting start.
2. Reset stitch-length dial for the length of basting stitch desired (stitches less than 1 inch long are recommended for seam basting) and proceed as for regular sewing. Stitch slowly, supporting the fabric in front and back of the presser foot if stitches are more than 1/2 inch long.
3. To secure the end of basting, set dial for a short stitch in the **FINE** area and take a few stitches.

Basting a Seam



chainstitching

Single-thread chainstitching looks like regular straight stitching on top but is a series of interlocking loops on the underside of the fabric. The stitches are produced by the needle thread alone so you do not need a bobbin thread or a bobbin. Because the stitches are formed by a single thread, the interlocked loops ravel easily, allowing the entire line of stitching to be removed with just a pull on the thread end.

The straight stitch needle plate, packed in your accessory set, is also used for chainstitching. A bobbin-case insert must also be placed in the machine bobbin case to produce a chainstitch. The bobbin-case insert No. 171438-451 may be purchased separately at your local Singer Sewing Center.

Here are a few of the many sewing jobs for which you will find chainstitching useful.

- Sewing temporary hems and tucks to extend the life of children's clothes.
- Hemming curtains and draperies that may need to be altered.
- Basting for trial fittings.

PREPARATION

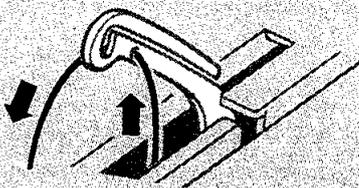
1. Raise take-up lever to its highest position and raise presser foot. Open slide plate.
2. Move bobbin latch to left and remove bobbin and plate.
3. Place bobbin-case insert in bobbin case as shown, with *finger of insert positioned under the feed*.
4. Position straight-stitch plate over holding pins, making certain that the post of the bobbin-case insert finger enters the hole in the plate. Close slide plate.
5. Select needle and thread according to your fabric. Thread the machine in the usual way *except* for the take-up lever. *For chainstitching, pass the thread through the small eyelet as shown.*

ADJUSTING TENSION

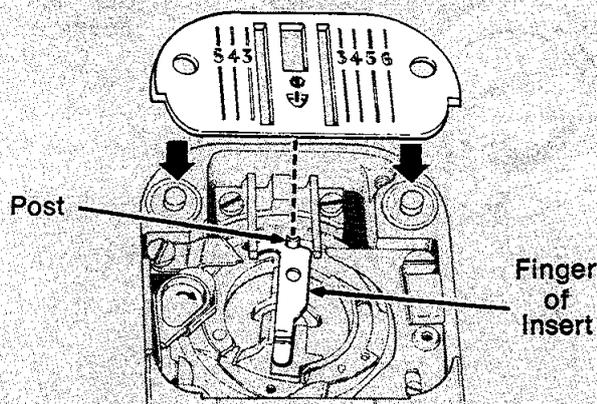
To find the correct tension setting for chainstitching, set the tension dial on **3** and make a test sample in your fabric. If the loops in the chain on the underside of the fabric are loose and irregular in size, increase tension. When the tension is correctly adjusted, the chain will be flat and smooth and the fabric unpuckered.

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

Preparing Machine

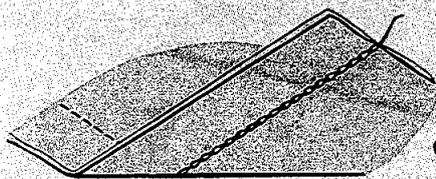
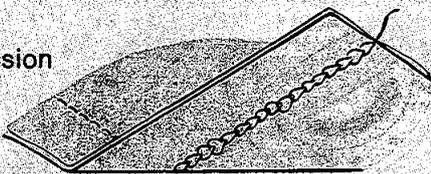


Threading Take-up Eyelet



Attaching Chainstitch Fittings

Too Little Tension



Correct Tension

Adjusting Tension

SEWING A CHAINSTITCH SEAM

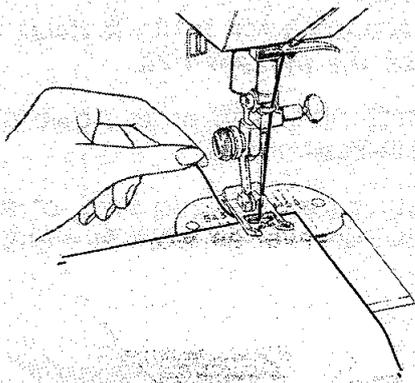
- Stitch: Straight ↓
- Stitch Width: 
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: 10 to 12 only
- Take-up Lever: Thread Eyelet
- Bobbin-case Insert
- Straight-stitch Plate
- Zig-Zag Foot

1. Draw thread under foot to back of machine, hold thread end and position needle in fabric. Lower foot.

- Start machine and stitch to end of seam, ending with needle in fabric. *Do not attempt to stitch in reverse or sew off the fabric edge.*

- Raise presser foot and turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest point.
2. Pass scissors under presser foot and draw out a loop of thread.
3. Hold loop and cut thread about an inch from end of stitching.
4. Remove fabric from machine by pulling it straight back, away from you. The thread end will pull through fabric to the underside and form a temporary lock.
- Instructions for releasing the chain from the machine without forming a temporary lock in the fabric are given on the following page.

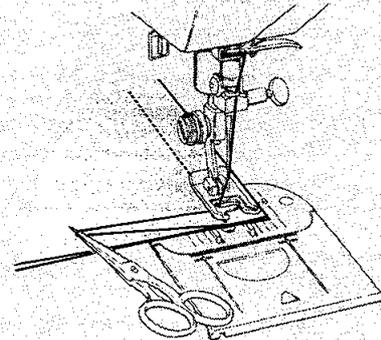
1



Starting to Sew

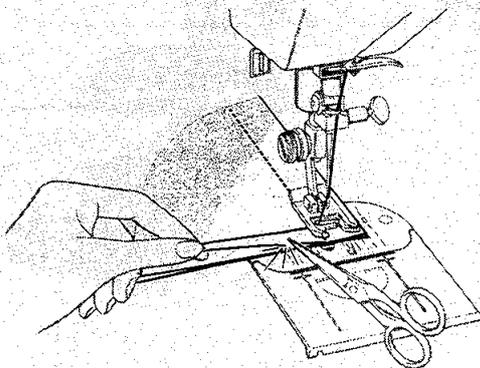
Sewing a Chainstitch Seam

2



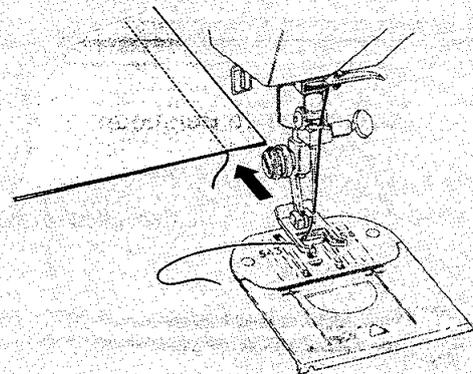
Pulling Out Loop of Thread

3



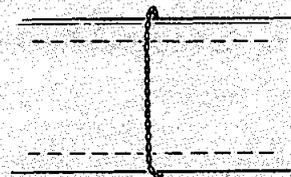
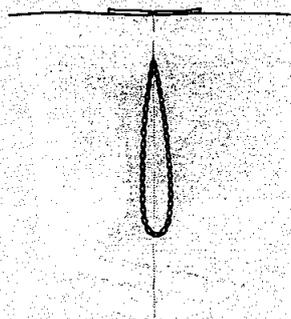
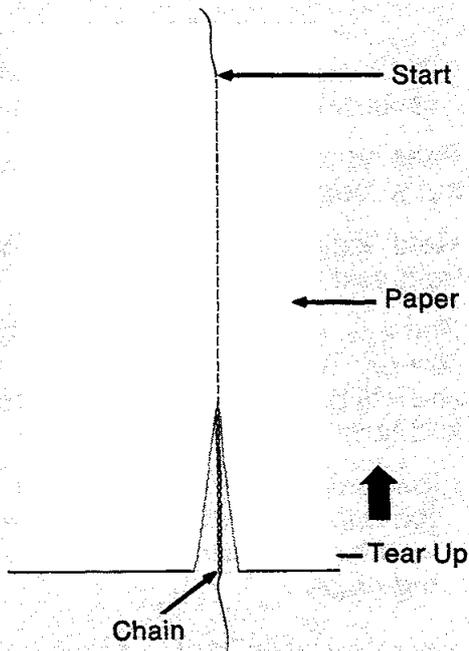
Cutting Thread

4

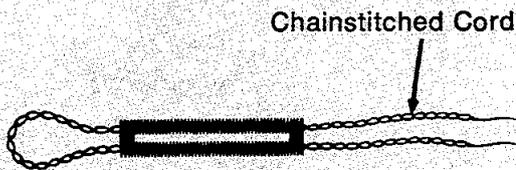


Removing Fabric

Making a Thread Chain



Chainstitched Belt Loop



Chainstitched Buttonhole Cord

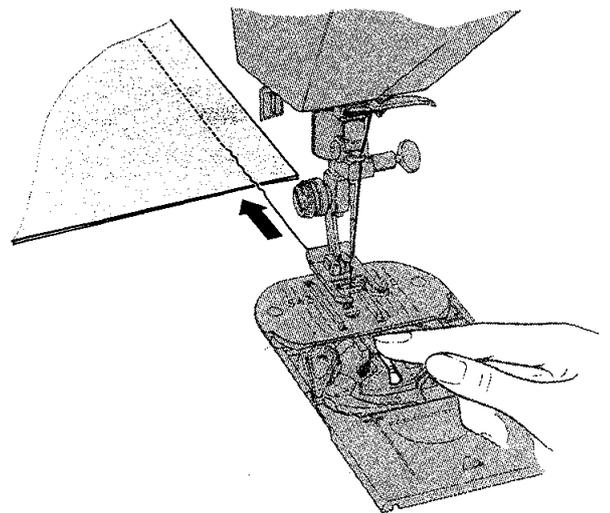
Making a Thread Chain

Stay chains (sometimes called French tacks), belt loops and chains for cording buttonholes, normally time-consuming hand-worked finishes, can be quickly chainstitched. To produce a chain, stitch on paper for desired length, remove work from machine and tear paper away from the stitching. Follow instructions on page 31 for starting and ending stitching.

Releasing the Chain from the Machine

To release the chain from the machine without locking end of stitching in fabric or paper:

- Raise take-up lever to its highest position and raise the presser foot.
- Open slide plate and press down on finger of bobbin-case insert.
- Draw fabric (or paper) to back of machine. Chain will unravel as work is withdrawn.



Releasing Chain from Machine

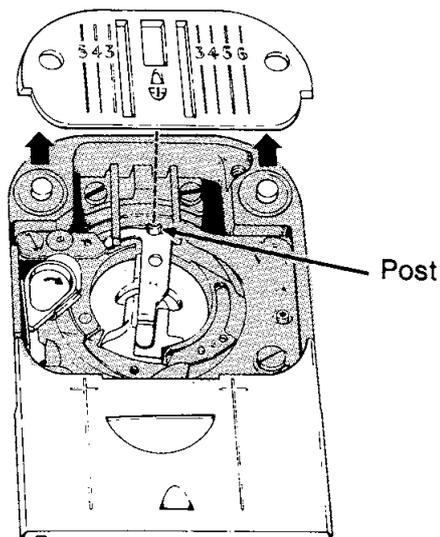
REMOVING STITCHING FROM FABRIC

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

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

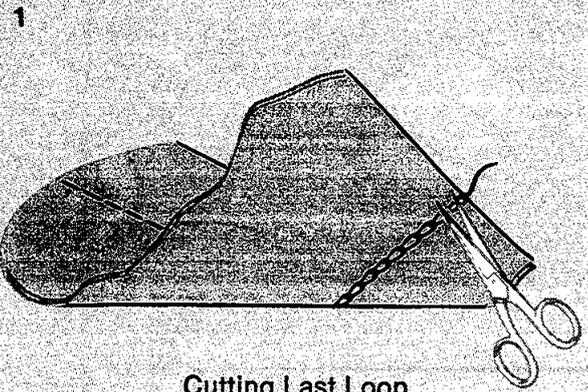
REMOVING THE CHAINSTITCH ACCESSORIES

- Raise take-up lever to its highest position and raise presser foot.
- Open slide plate and remove the straight-stitch plate.
- Move bobbin latch to left and lift out the bobbin-case insert by pushing down post and lifting insert out on an angle.
- Replace bobbin and zig-zag or straight stitch plate (see page 5). Close slide plate.
- Unthread chainstitch eyelet in take-up lever and rethread for regular sewing.

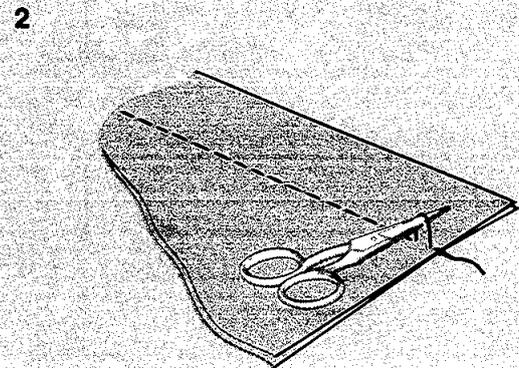


Removing Straight-stitch Plate after Chainstitching

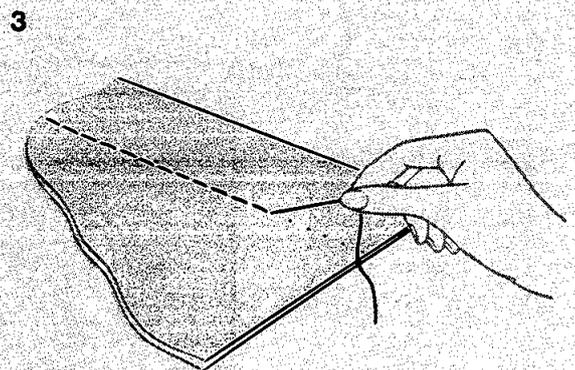
Removing the Stitching



Cutting Last Loop



Picking Up Free Thread End

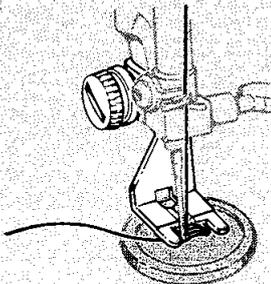
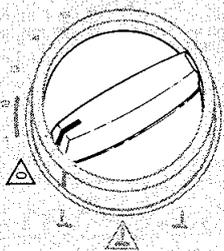
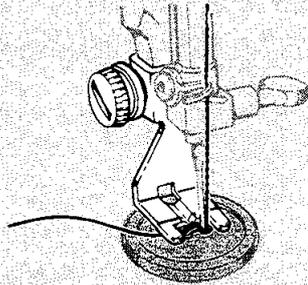
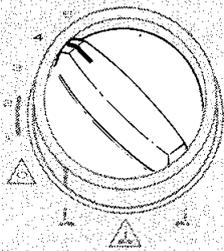
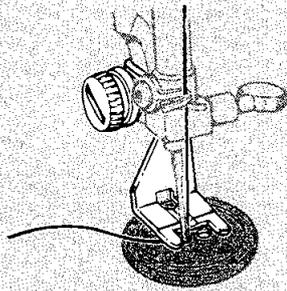
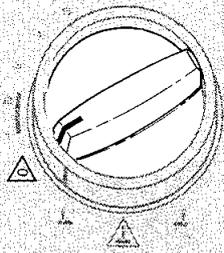


Removing Line of Stitching

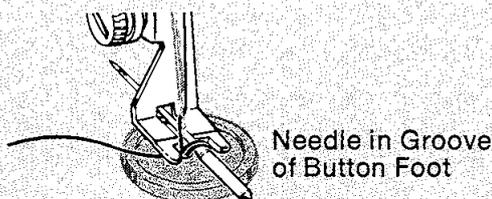
7. BUTTONS AND BUTTONHOLES

buttons

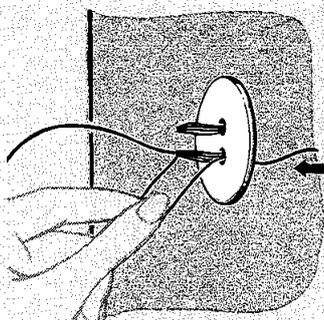
- Stitch: Plain Zig-Zag 
- Stitch Width: 0 and 4
- Needle Position: 
- Feed Cover Plate (See page 5 for attaching)
- Button Foot



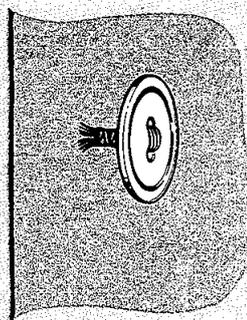
Attaching a Button



Needle in Groove of Button Foot



Pull Needle Threads to Back of Button



Thread Shank Completed

Forming Thread Shank

The space between the holes in the button determines stitch-width settings. The 0 setting must always be used to position the button and to fasten stitching. For buttons with standard hole spacing, settings 0 and 4 are usually satisfactory. For buttons with unusual hole spacing, use setting 0 and increase or decrease the width setting (4) as necessary.

1. Position button under button foot and lower the needle into center of left hole. Lower the foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until the needle rises out of the button and is just above the foot.
2. Set stitch width at 4. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is just above the right hole. Increase or decrease stitch width, if required, so that needle will enter the right hole of button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches at this setting, ending on left side.
3. To fasten stitching, return to stitch-width setting 0 and take about three stitches.

FORMING A THREAD SHANK

Buttons sewn on coats and jackets should have a thread shank to make them stand away from the fabric. To form a thread shank, sew over the blade of a regular machine needle.

- Position button and lower button foot. Place needle in groove of foot so that point enters the hole in the foot. The farther in you push the needle, the longer the shank will be.
- After stitching, remove needle from groove. Remove work from under presser foot, cutting threads about six inches from fabric. Pull needle-thread ends to back of button and form a firm shank between button and fabric by winding threads tightly around attaching stitches. Tie thread ends securely.

buttonholes

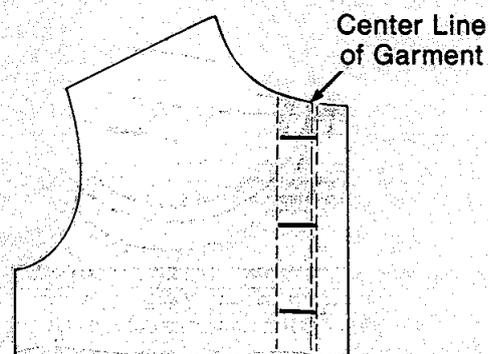
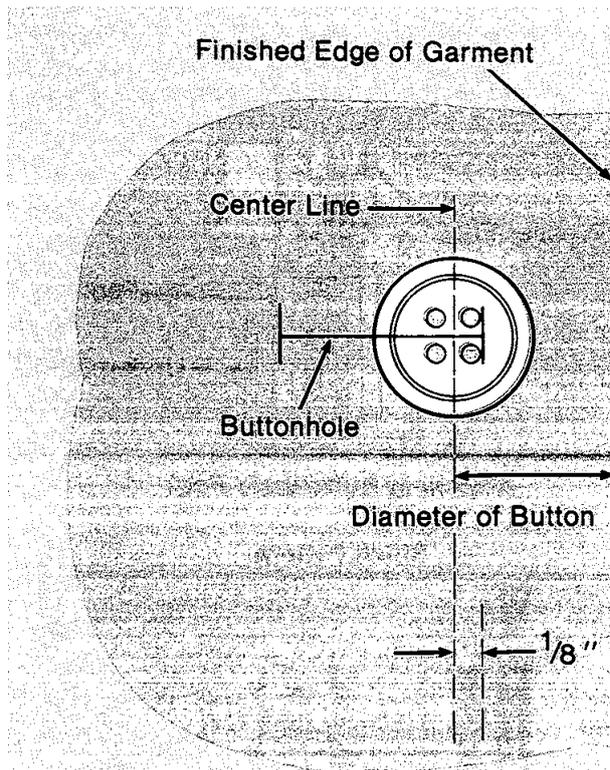
Most fabrics are suitable for machine-stitched buttonholes. If the suitability of the fabric is in doubt, make a test buttonhole in a sample of your fabric, being sure to duplicate the thicknesses of your garment, and include an interfacing.

The built-in buttonhole system of your machine allows you to stitch a complete buttonhole up to 1½ inches in a single step. To make sure the measurement is correct, and for buttons of irregular shape, cut a slit in a scrap of your fabric approximately the width of the button you intend to use, and increase length of opening until button slips through easily.

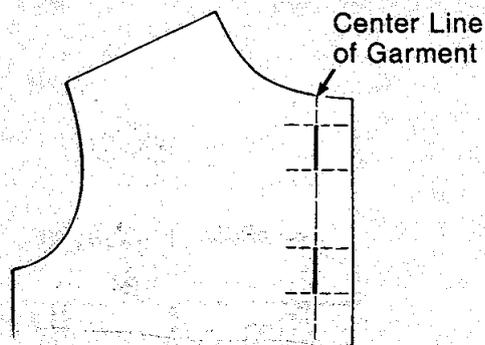
BUTTONHOLE POSITION

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

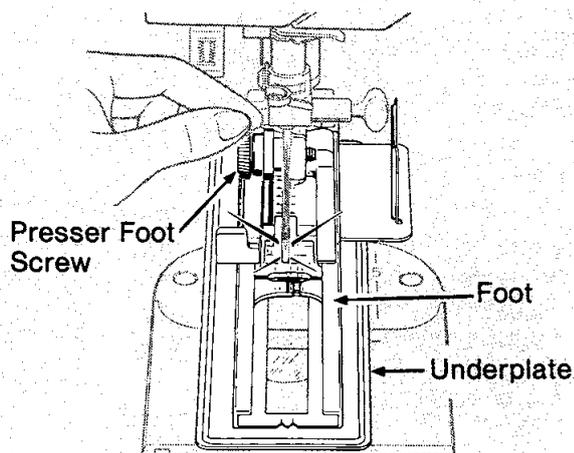
1. Mark center line of garment as indicated on your pattern. This guideline can be made by hand basting or machine speed basting and should follow a lengthwise fabric thread.
 2. Mark a guideline for each buttonhole. Fabrics may be marked lightly with tailor's chalk.
- **Horizontal** buttonholes are placed to extend 1/8 inch, beyond the center line of the garment, as shown, so that the buttons will be in the center of the figure when the garment is fastened.
 - Horizontal buttonhole guidelines should follow a crosswise fabric thread and be longer than the finished length of the buttonhole. Mark ends of each buttonhole vertically.
 - **Vertical** buttonholes are placed so that the center line of the garment is in the center of the buttonhole, as shown.
 - Mark the ends of each buttonhole horizontally across the center line basting and use the center line marking as the buttonhole guide when stitching.



Horizontal Placement on Crosswise Grain

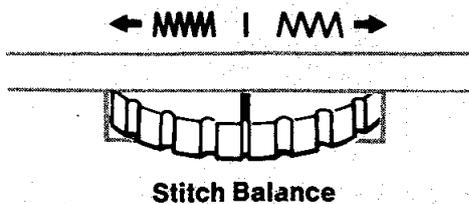
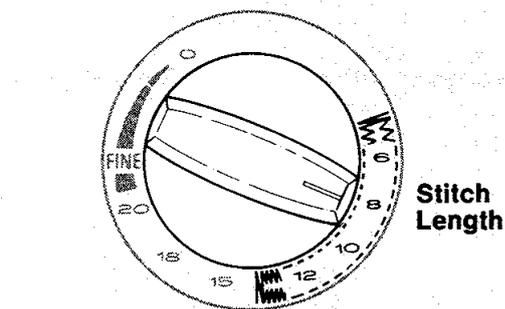
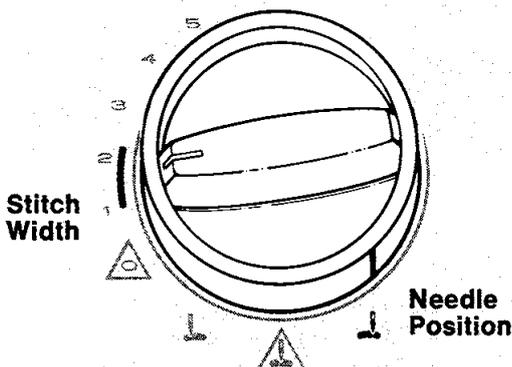


Vertical Placement on Lengthwise Grain



Attaching Buttonhole Foot

Stitch Pattern



ONE-STEP BUTTONHOLES

The One-step Buttonhole Foot allows you to stitch complete buttonholes for buttons up to 1 1/2 inches in a single step.

NOTE: See page 38 in reference to stitching complete buttonholes and stitch balance.

Red symbols indicate buttonhole settings

- Stitch: Buttonhole
- Stitch Width: Red (approximately 1 to 2)
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Length: Within
- Stitch Balance: Neutral
- Speed: **MIN**
- Zig-Zag Plate
- One-step Buttonhole Foot

Preparation

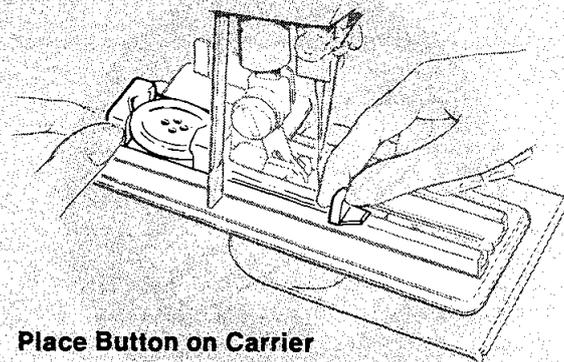
1. Fill bobbin with enough thread to complete buttonholes. The bobbin cannot be conveniently filled after the buttonhole foot is attached.
2. Attach the zig-zag plate and one-step buttonhole foot. Then pull down buttonhole lever.
 - To attach one-step buttonhole foot, place buttonhole foot behind the needle, then guide it forward. Center the foot under the shank and lower the presser foot lifter so that the shank fits over the presser foot pin. Press presser foot screw down firmly until foot snaps into place.
3. Set all dials on red symbols as illustrated. Set the stitch-length dial midway between **6** and **12** in the buttonhole area. Use this setting for your test buttonhole and then increase it or decrease it as necessary. See page 38.
4. Set stitch-balance dial in neutral position. Adjust if necessary to balance stitch density on right and left sides of the buttonhole. See page 38.

Procedure

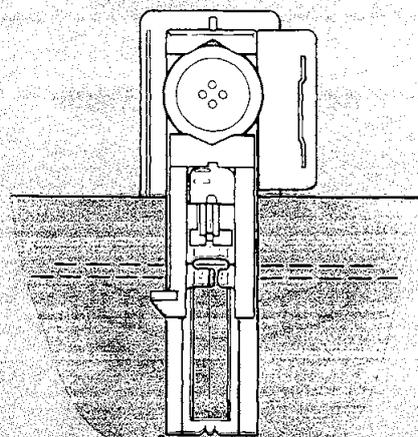
- Place the button you intend to use on the button carrier of the one-step buttonhole foot and slide clamp toward back to secure button. For use without a button, set the clamp with the gauge lines on the carrier. See page 39.
- Draw needle and bobbin threads under foot to back of machine.
- Place garment between foot and underplate. Align buttonhole guideline markings with the red guidelines on the foot. Lower foot.
- Press buttonhole lever *toward you*.
- Start machine and let it stitch the entire buttonhole. Maintain an even sewing speed (and use the same rate of speed for each buttonhole you sew).
- Stop machine when stitching starts to overlap the starting bar tack. Move stitch-width dial to  setting and take one or two fastening stitches.
- Remove work from machine, clip thread ends, and cut button opening. For additional information on the cutting of button openings, refer to page 40. If necessary, reset stitch-width dial on red  for next buttonhole.

When buttonholes are completed, push buttonhole lever up into machine and reset dials for regular sewing. *To remove buttonhole foot, press down on the button carrier on both sides of the presser foot shank.*

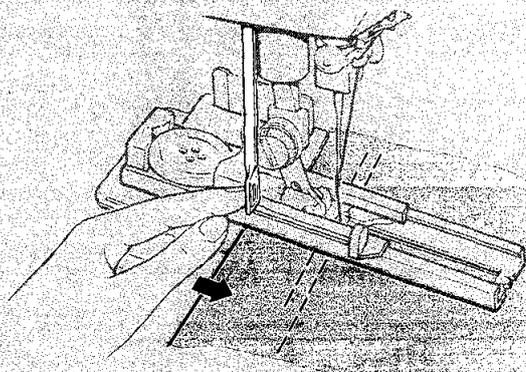
Turn to page 38 for information about adjusting test buttonhole.



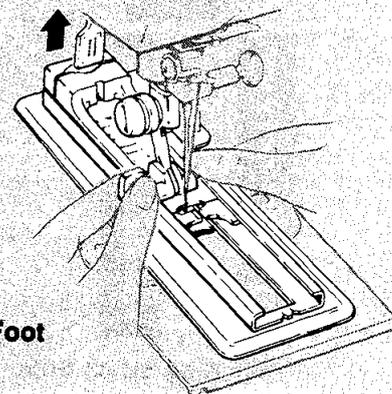
Place Button on Carrier



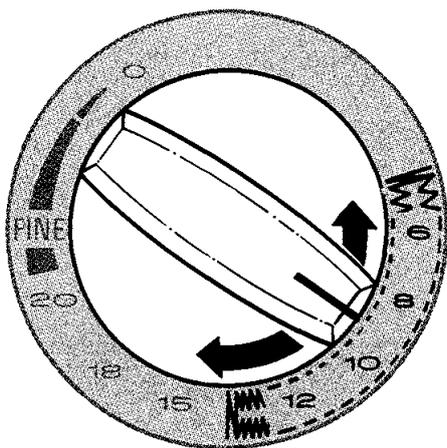
Aligning Guidelines



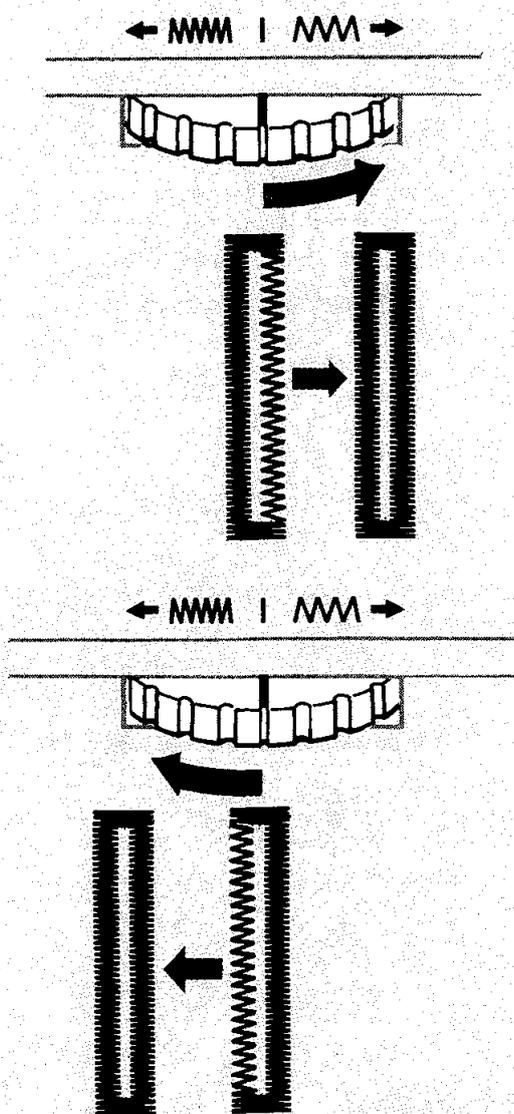
Engaging Buttonhole Lever



Removing Foot



Adjusting Stitch Length



Adjusting Stitch Balance

Stitching Complete Buttonholes

Whenever you make a buttonhole, be sure to stitch it *all the way around* (to complete stitching cycle) before re-setting the buttonhole lever for a new start.

If you make a false start when sewing a buttonhole in your garment, simply remove the work and complete the buttonhole stitching on scrap fabric.

BUTTONHOLE ADJUSTMENTS

Adjusting Stitch Length

Buttonhole stitch length is regulated by the stitch-length dial. Set it to suit your fabric within the red bracketed area. Generally, short stitches are best for lightweight, woven fabric; longer ones for heavier fabric and knits. Set dial in center of buttonhole symbol for your test buttonhole.

- For shorter stitches, turn the dial toward setting 15.
- For longer stitches, turn the dial toward setting 6.

Adjusting Stitch Balance

Stitch density on right and left sides of the buttonhole is balanced with the stitch-balance dial. A slight movement of the dial produces a noticeable change in density.

- If the stitches on the **LEFT** side of the buttonhole are too dense, turn the balance dial to the *right* (→MMM symbol) to give equal density to both sides of the buttonhole.

Turning dial to right opens left side and closes right side.

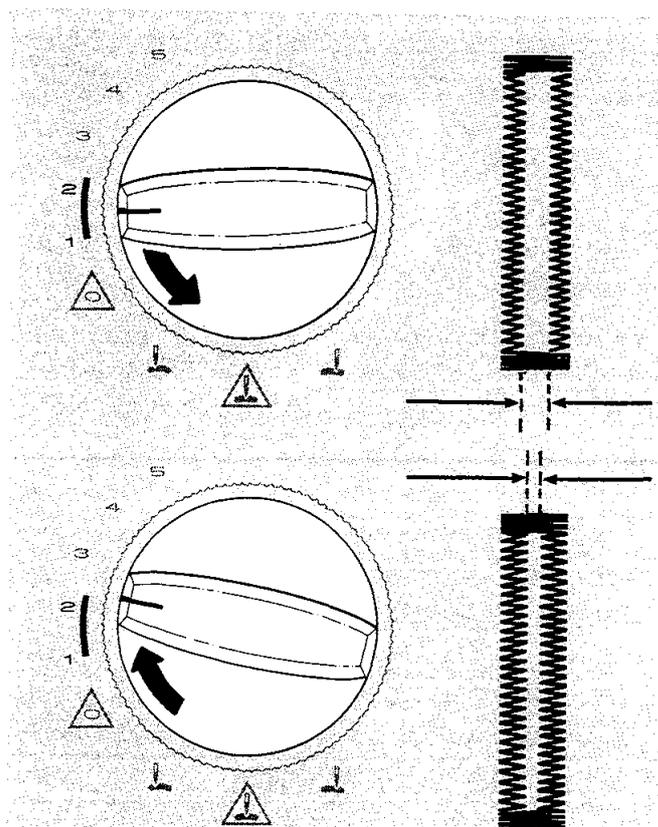
- If the stitches on the **LEFT** side of the buttonhole are too open, turn the balance dial to the *left* (←MMM symbol) to give equal density to both sides of the buttonhole.

Turning dial to left closes left side and opens right side.

Adjusting Width of Button Opening

The width of the button opening is regulated by the stitch-width dial.

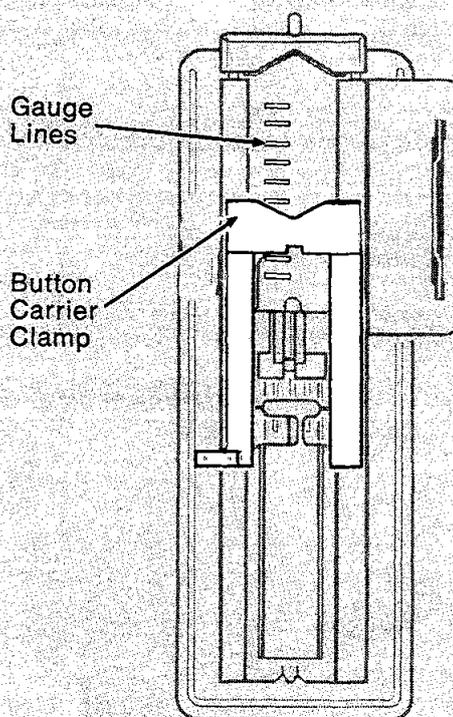
- To make button opening wider, turn dial very slightly toward the **1** setting.
- To make button opening narrower, turn dial very slightly toward the **2** setting.



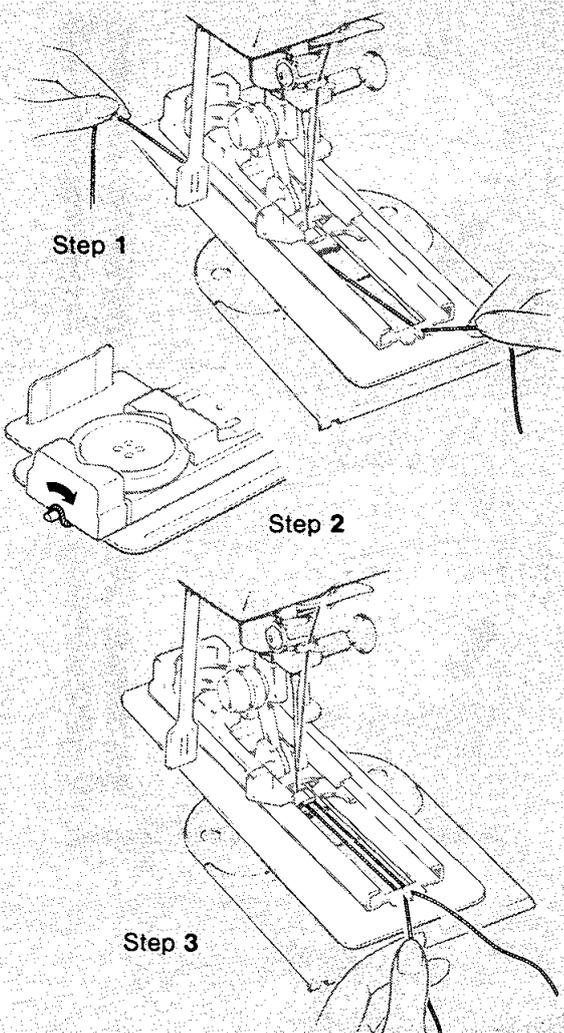
Adjusting Width of Button Opening

Adjusting Length of Button Opening

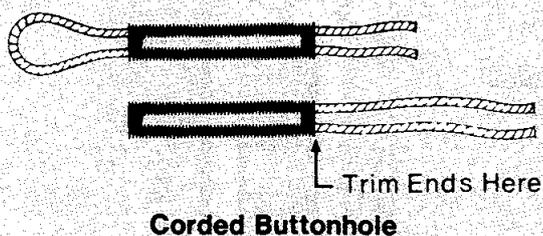
The length of the button opening in one-step buttonholes is controlled by the button-carrier clamp. If the button will not pass through the button opening of your test buttonhole, remove the button from the carrier and slide clamp forward to a new setting. Use the gauge lines ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart) on the carrier to set length and stitch buttonhole without a button in the carrier.



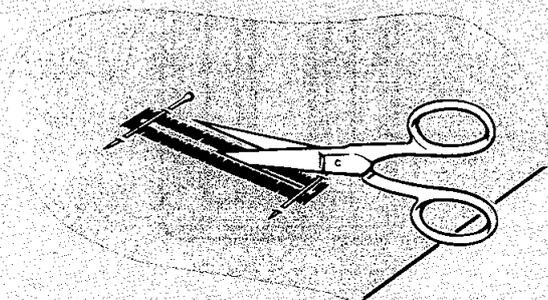
Adjusting Length of Button Opening When Using One-step Foot



Inserting Cord in One-step Buttonhole Foot



Corded Buttonhole



Cutting Button Opening

CORDED BUTTONHOLES

Corded or raised buttonholes are made by stitching over a filler cord. Embroidery or crochet threads make good filler cords, but double strands of sewing thread or a sew-off chain of needle and bobbin thread may also be used.

Inserting Cord in One-step Buttonhole Foot

- Raise foot. Hold filler cord in both hands, and insert it between foot and underplate, from left side (the side opposite underplate tab). Insert one end of the filler cord in the right notch in front of foot. Lead cord back under foot and loop it up and over the cord spur from right to left.
- Bring cord forward, between foot and underplate, and secure end in left notch.

Procedure

- Insert cord in buttonhole foot as shown and sew buttonhole in the usual way (see page 37 for one-step buttonholes).
- When stitching is completed, release cord from foot and remove work by drawing it to the back of the machine.
- Draw the loop of filler cord into the buttonhole stitching by holding fabric at the starting end of the buttonhole with one hand and pulling ends of filler cord firmly with the other.
- Trim ends of filler cord. Cut button opening.

CUTTING BUTTON OPENING

Before cutting button opening, place a pin across the cutting space at each end of the buttonhole to protect the bar tacks. Using a pair of small scissors, insert blade in center of cutting space and cut from this point in both directions. **Slip button through opening of test buttonhole to check length.** For information on adjusting buttonhole length, refer to page 39.

8. SEWING THE PROFESSIONAL WAY

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 wish to sew. How the zipper is inserted will depend on the type of garment and the location of the zipper. The zipper package will contain easy-to-follow instructions. And, if you use the zipper foot, you will find it easy to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.

-
- Stitch: Straight 
 - Stitch Width: 
 - Needle Position: 
 - Stitch Length: 10 to 15
 - Straight-Stitch Plate
 - Zipper Foot
-

ADJUSTING THE ZIPPER FOOT

When the zipper is to the right of the needle:

- Attach right side of zipper foot to shank (needle will enter right notch in foot).

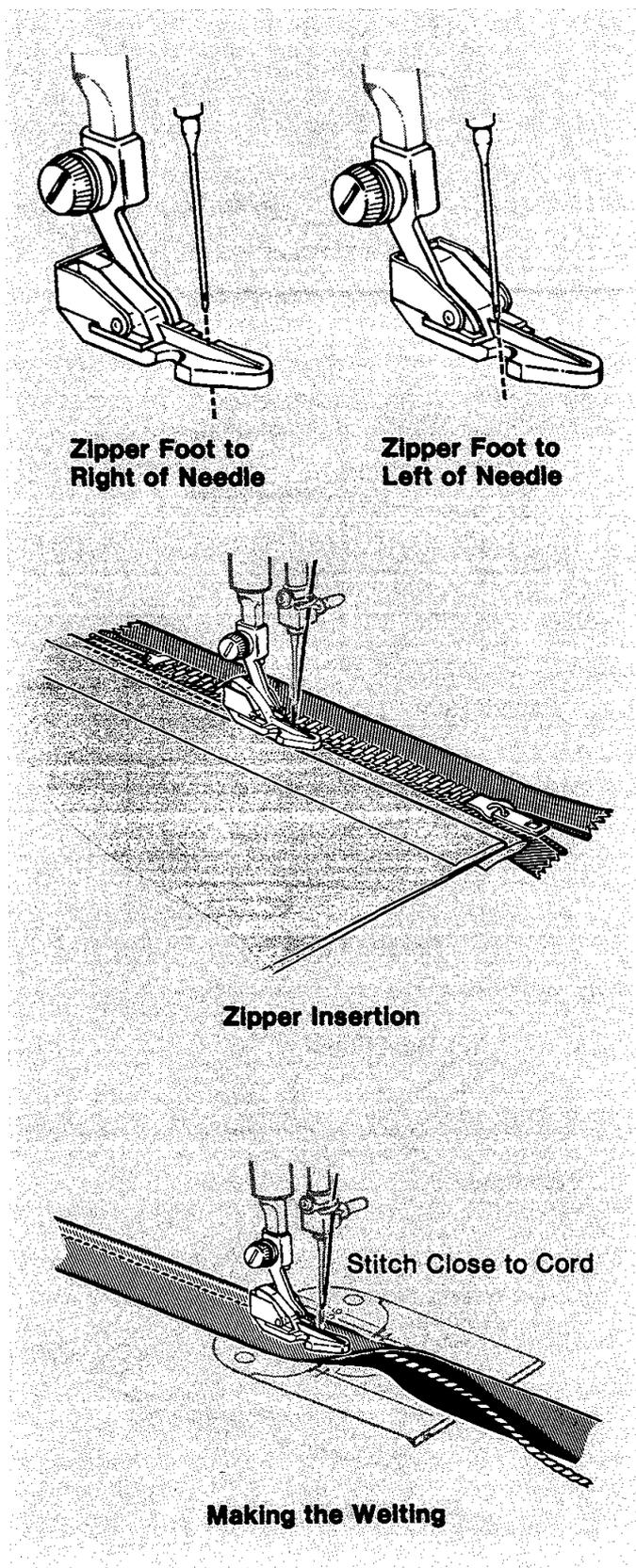
When the zipper is to the left of the needle:

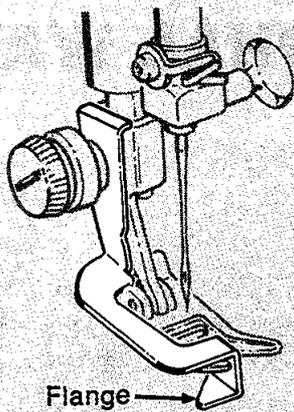
- Attach left side of zipper foot to shank (needle will enter left notch in foot).

CORDED SEAMS

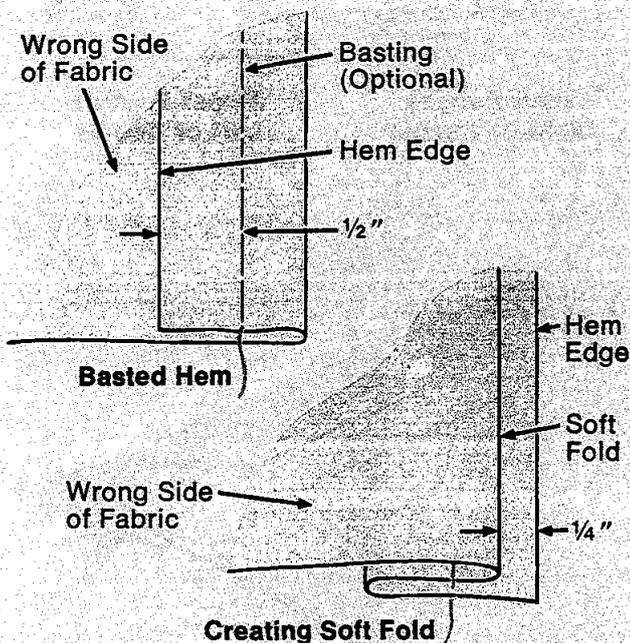
The corded seam is a professional treatment for slipcovers, children's clothes, blouses, and lingerie. To make a corded seam, make the welting first (or buy it ready-made at a notions counter), then stitch it into the seam. For both steps, use the zipper foot to place the stitching close to the cord.

CAUTION: Use the pattern selector to select straight stitch before attaching zipper foot to the machine. This eliminates the possibility of needle breakage.

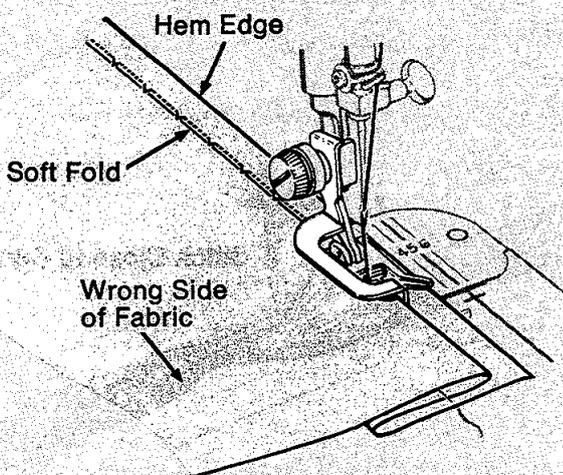




Blindstitch Hem Guide



Creating Soft Fold



Blindstitching a Hem

BLINDSTITCH HEMS

- Stitch: Blindstitch
- Stitch Width: 2 to 5 (depending on fabric)
- Needle Position:  or 
- Stitch Length: 6 to 12
- Zig-Zag Plate
- Zig-Zag Foot
- Blindstitch Hem Guide

Blindstitching takes a little practice, so make a test sample first.

Raise take-up lever to its highest position.

1. Raise presser foot, loosen presser-foot screw, and slip blindstitch hem guide between screw and shank of zig-zag foot. Make sure underside of guide clears slide plate and front of foot. Tighten presser-foot screw.
2. Turn up hem in width desired. Apply appropriate finish to hem edge and press. (You may want to baste the turned hem to hold it in place. If so, be sure to place basting at least 1/2 inch *below* top edge of hem.)
3. Fold the hem back against right side of garment, creating a soft fold about 1/4 inch from top edge of hem on wrong side of work. Press lightly.
4. Position hem under foot with soft fold resting against wall of guide. Make sure flange of guide is between the soft fold and top of hem.
5. Lower the foot and stitch so that the straight stitches fall on the hem edge and sideward stitches pierce the soft fold. While stitching, guide hem edge in a straight line and feed soft fold evenly against wall of hem guide.
6. Raise take-up lever to its highest position. Raise presser foot and remove work (by drawing it to the back).

NOTE: For an extended blindstitch, set the machine for speed basting *but use a stitch width setting of 4* (instead of 5). The reduced number of crossover stitches in the blindstitching produced in this way makes the stitch particularly appropriate for hemming knit and stretch fabrics.

DARTS

Darts can be made in the usual way on your sewing machine. That is, you begin stitching at the wide end of the dart, stitch to the point, and then fasten the two thread ends.

However, thanks to the push-button bobbin, you can avoid the problem of fastening the thread ends by making a "continuous-thread" dart and stitching in the opposite direction. This method is particularly useful for darts in sheer fabrics, where transparency requires a neat, clean finish. It is also useful for darts made on the right side of a garment as a style detail.

Regular Darts

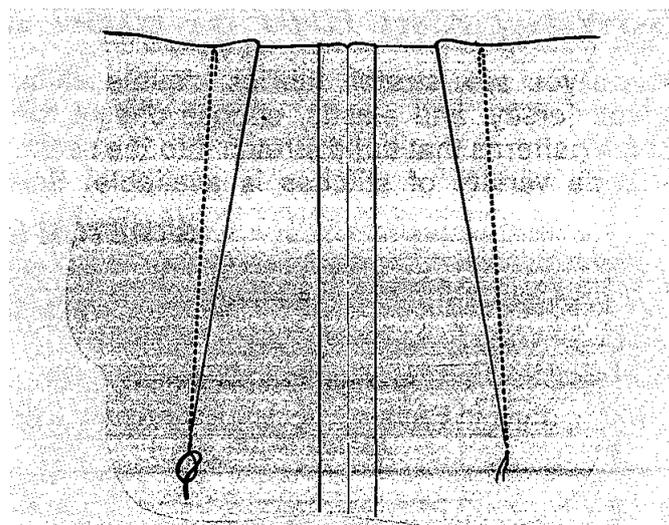
- Stitch: Straight ↓
- Stitch Width: 
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: About 12 or to suit fabric
- Straight-stitch Plate
- Straight-stitch Foot

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. Clip thread ends about 2 inches from dart point and tie the ends into a single knot close to the stitching.

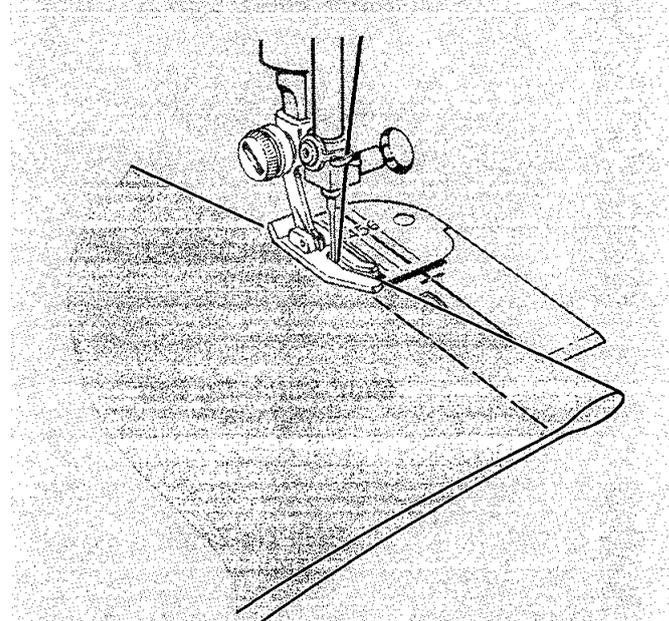
Continuous-thread Darts

1. Set the machine as for regular darts.
2. Wind an empty bobbin with a small amount of thread to make a single dart. (To hasten separation of starting thread end from the winding bobbin, pull thread end gently after winding has started.)
3. Close slide plate, and position the needle in the very edge of the fold, at the point of basted or pinned dart. Lower presser foot.
4. Stitch carefully from the point to the wide end of the dart at the seam edge.

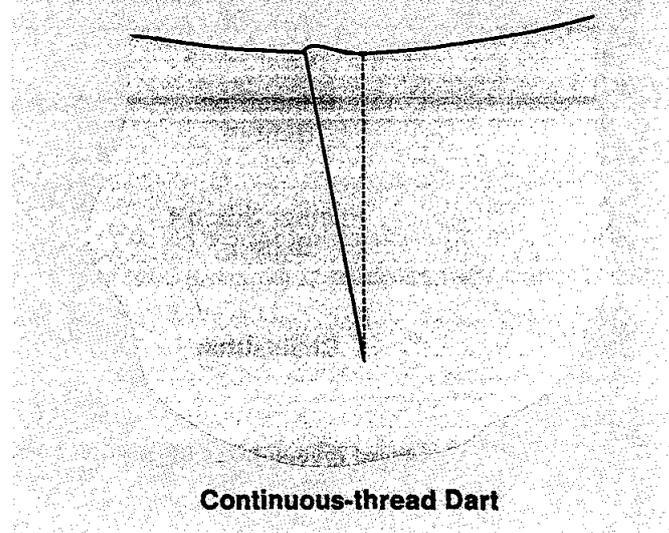
Remove excess thread from bobbin and re-wind for each dart.



Regular Darts



Starting to Stitch Continuous-thread Dart



Continuous-thread Dart

sewing knit and stretch fabric

When you sew stretch fabrics, double knits, tricot, jersey, and elastic, choose one of the stitch patterns that build stretch into the seam. A wide variety of stitches is available. See

table below.

Remember to use a ball-point Yellow Band needle in the machine when you attach elastic or sew knit or stretch fabric.

STRETCH STITCH CHART

Pattern	Where to Use
 <p>Straight Stretch Stitch Built-in Feather () or Honeycomb () (Stitch Width )</p>	Plain seams that s-t-r-e-t-c-h — Sleeve and gusset insertion — Swimsuit construction — Crotch seams — Repairing and reinforcing seams.
 <p>Maxi-Topstitch Disc 69 (Stitch Width 5 only)</p>	Wherever a bold topstitched effect is desired.
 <p>Overedge Stretch Stitch†</p>	Overedge seams that stretch—Crotch seams —Waistband and seam finishes in shorts and slacks—Ski-suit, snow-suit, and swimsuit construction.
 <p>Honeycomb Stitch † Built-in</p>	Attaching elastic and stretch lace—Lingerie and girdle repair—Swimsuit construction—Edge finishes for seams, hems, and facings.
 <p>Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag Built-in</p>	Attaching elastic and stretch lace—Lingerie and swimsuit construction—Girdle seams—Seam finishes—Casings and waistband finishes.
 <p>Plain Zig-Zag Built-in</p>	General-purpose stretch sewing—Lingerie seams—Attaching stay tape—Seam finishing —Edge finishing—Attaching stretch lace.
 <p>Ric-Rac Stitch † Disc 74</p>	Heavy-duty, general-purpose stretch sewing —Reversible topstitching.
 <p>Blindstitch Built-in</p>	Flexible blindstitch hemming—Overcast seam finishing—Shell hems in lingerie.
 <p>Feather Stitch † Built-in</p>	Swimsuit seams—Attaching stretch lace—Lingerie and girdle seams.
 <p>Chainstitch</p>	Flexible basting—Hem-tape application. Double-stitched seams in delicate knits.
 <p>Slant Overedge Stitch † Disc 76</p>	Sweater and swimsuit construction—Overcast seams in bulky knits and stretch terry cloth—Attaching elastic and stretch lace—Edge finishes for seams, hems, and facings.

†This stitch is designed for strength and permanence and cannot readily be ripped out without risk of fabric damage.

STARTING TO SEW USING A FLEXI-STITCH PATTERN

When using a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern, the forward-reverse stitching direction is controlled by the pattern disc. For this reason, *Flexi-Stitch* patterns cannot be reversed (back-tacked).

To start sewing with a *Flexi-Stitch* pattern, draw needle and bobbin threads under foot to back of machine. Hold thread ends and position needle in fabric with a light touch on the speed controller. Lower presser foot and hold thread ends at back of foot as you start to stitch. This will prevent the threads being drawn down into the needle hole. The *Flexi-Stitch* pattern itself will reinforce the ends of your seam.

GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

Most stretch and knit fabrics need only to be guided in front of the presser foot when you use one of the stretch stitches. Simply let the machine move the fabric to make stitches that give *s-t-r-e-t-c-h* to seams.

Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched.

- For nylon tricot and similar synthetic knits, apply *gentle* tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.

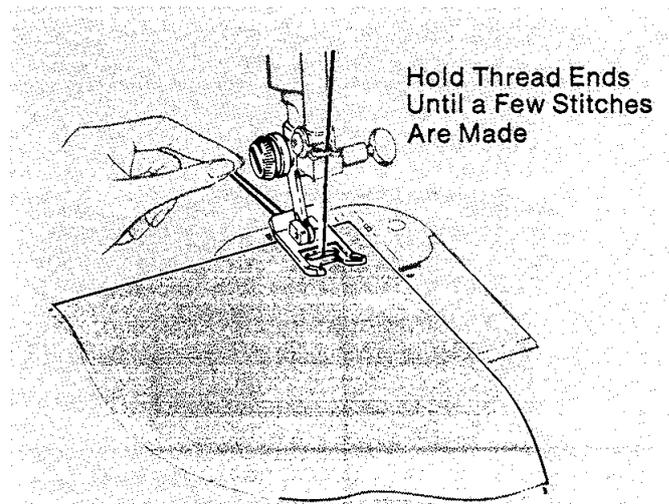
CAUTION: Do not pull the fabric while you are stitching as this may deflect the needle, causing it to break.

ADJUSTING PRESSURE WHEN SEWING KNIT AND STRETCH FABRIC

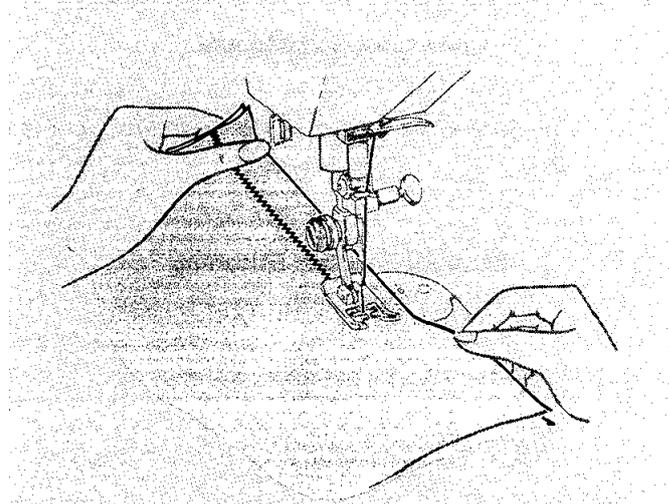
Some knit and stretch fabrics, because of their structure, require either more or less than normal (**NORM**) presser-bar pressure to feed smoothly and evenly.

- For thick, soft or very stretchy knits, decrease pressure by turning dial from **NORM** (normal) toward **DARN**.
- For nylon tricot, ciré and similar hard surface synthetic knits, increase pressure by turning dial from **NORM** (normal) toward **MAX** (maximum).

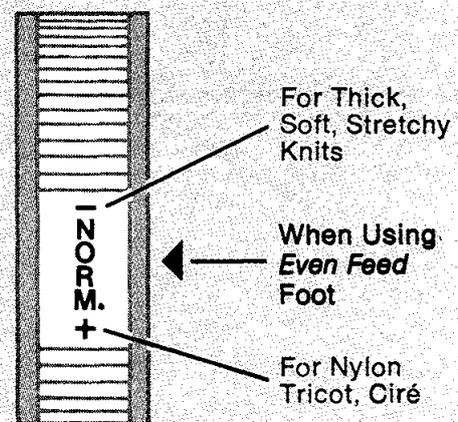
A **NORM** (normal) pressure setting is usually best for all types (and weights) of knit fabrics when the *Even Feed* Foot is used.



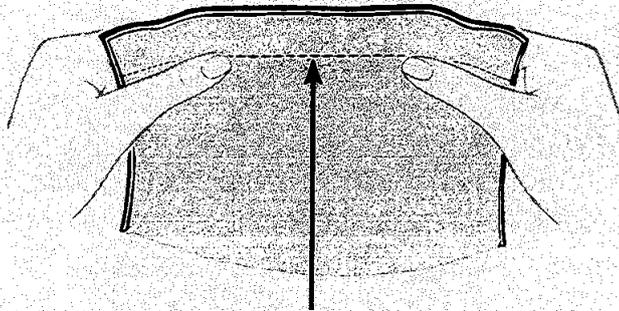
Starting to Sew Using a Flexi-Stitch Pattern



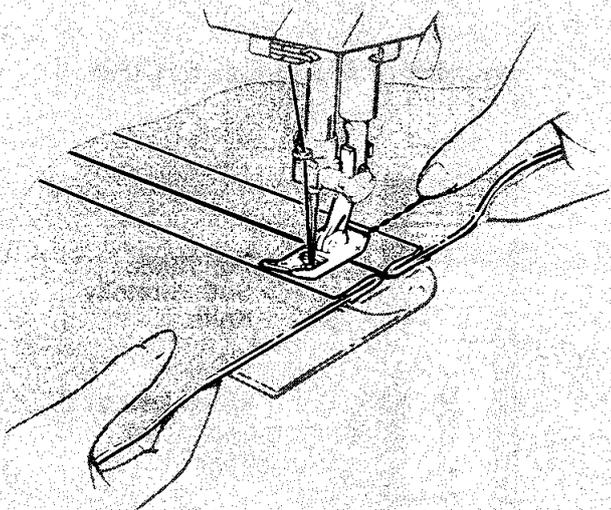
Applying Gentle Tension to Tricot



Pressure Settings for Sewing Knits



Straight Stretch Stitching



Applying Tension

Straight Stretch Stitch Seam

When you use the straight stretch stitch (produced with either Feather () or Honeycomb () pattern at  stitch width) 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 pressed-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. For example: crotch seaming, seam insertion, and construction seams in sportswear and swimsuits.

-
- Stitch: Feather  or Honeycomb 
 - Stitch Width: 
 - Needle Position: 
 - Stitch Length: 6 to 8 (in yellow area)
 - Stitch Balance: Equalized
 - Speed: **MIN**
 - Zig-Zag Plate
 - Zig-Zag Foot
-

Preparation

Make a test sample to determine thread tension and adjust stitch balance. (See page 23.) Be sure to insert a ball-point *Yellow Band* needle in machine if you are stitching a knit stretch or elastic fabric.

Procedure

1. Draw needle and bobbin threads under foot to back of machine. Hold thread ends and position needle in fabric with a light touch on the speed controller.
2. Lower the presser foot and start machine, holding the thread ends as the first few stitches are made.
3. Guide fabric lightly as you sew, letting the machine make the back-and-forth stitches that give s-t-r-e-t-c-h to the seam.
4. Press seam after stitching as when using the regular straight stitch.

Maxi-Topstitching

When you use the maxi-topstitch produced with *Flexi-Stitch* Disc 69, you can produce bold topstitching to enhance sporty garments with that professionally tailored look.

-
- Stitch: Maxi-Stretch  Disc 69
 - Stitch Width: **5 only**
 - Needle Position: 
 - Stitch Length: **6 to 12**
 - Stitch Balance: Equalized
 - Speed: **MIN**
 - Zig-Zag Plate **only**
 - Zig-Zag Foot **only**
- NOTE: Do **not** use the *Even Feed* Foot
-

Preparation

Make a test sample first to determine the best stitch length, stitch balance and tension settings for your fabric. Be sure to use a ball-point *Yellow Band* needle if you are stitching a knit or stretch fabric and adjust pressure as instructed on page 45.

Adjusting Stitch Length

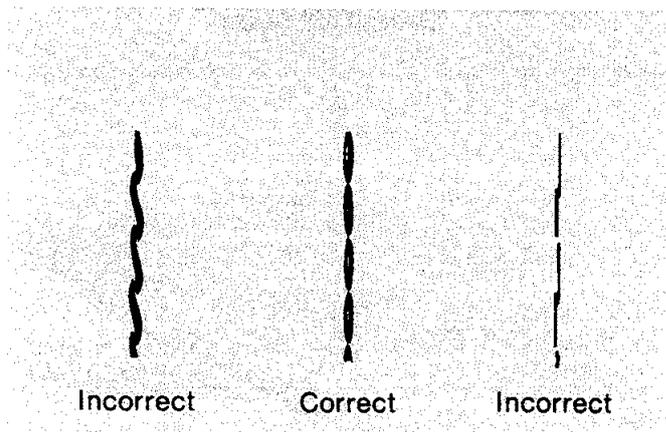
Maxi-topstitch length is adjusted in the same way as regular straight stitch length. See page 15. Stitch lengths from **6 to 12** are recommended.

Adjusting Stitch Balance

The balance of the maxi-topstitch is adjusted in the same way as other *Flexi-Stitch* patterns. See page 23. For good appearance, forward and reverse stitches should be of equal length.

Procedure

- Line up pattern start symbols on disc and machine. See page 25.
- Draw needle and bobbin threads under foot to back of machine. Hold thread ends and, with a light touch on the speed controller, position needle in fabric a scant $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in from starting edge.
- Lower presser foot and start machine, holding thread ends at back of foot as first few stitches are made.



Adjusting Stitch Balance



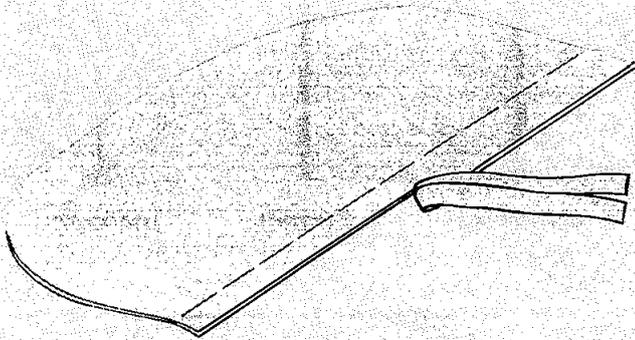
Maxi-Topstitched Jacket

- Guide fabric lightly, letting the machine make the back-and-forth stitches that form the maxi-topstitch.

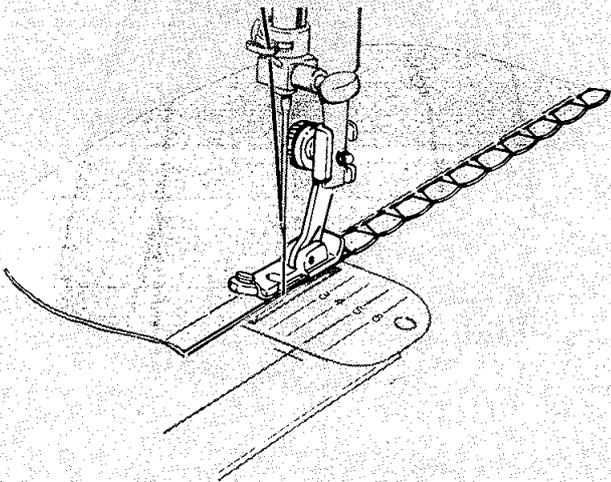
When stitching across folds and seam joinings, hold fabric taut in front and back of the presser foot, to assist feeding. This type of support is essential for heavy or dense fabrics.

CAUTION: Do not pull fabric while you apply gentle or firm tension, as this may deflect needle, causing it to break.

Overedged Seam



Trimming Seam Edges



Stitching Seam

OVEREDGED SEAMS

- Stitch: Overedge Stretch 
- Stitch Width: **5 only†**
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: **6 to 8**
- Stitch Balance: Equalized
- Speed: **MIN**
- Zig-Zag Plate
- Overedge Foot

Seams in knit and stretch fabrics can be joined and finished in one operation when you use the overedge stretch stitch.

Procedure

Make a test sample before beginning garment construction to test machine settings. (See page 23 for adjusting stitch balance.) 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.

- Baste the garment together on the seam line allowing for $\frac{5}{8}$ inch seam allowance and fit in usual way.
- After making any necessary adjustments, trim seam edge evenly to a scant $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from seam line basting.
- Place trimmed seam under the foot so that the straight stitches fall on the basted seam line and zig-zag stitches fall over the seam edge.

†If a narrower stitch width is desired, as for seam finishing of fine fabrics, use the zig-zag foot in place of overedge foot to prevent needle breakage.

MOCK OVEREDGING

- Stitch: Slant Overedge  Disc 76
- Stitch Width: 5
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: 6
- Stitch Balance: Equalized
- Speed: **MIN**
- Zig-Zag Plate
- Zig-Zag Foot

When it is not practical to overedge a seam because of fabric construction, a mock over-edge finish can be applied. This finish is appropriate for bulky knits, stretchy sweater knits, fine tricots, and fabrics that curl or fray.

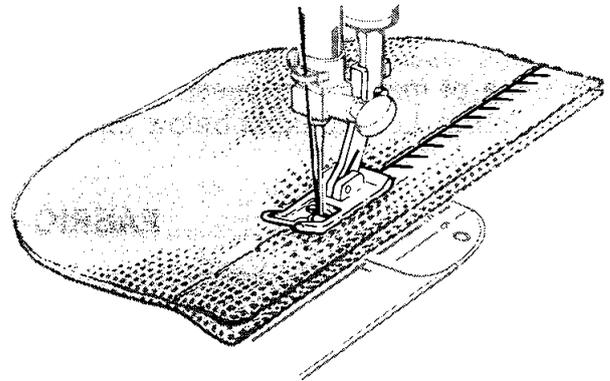
Procedure

Make a test sample to check machine adjustments, including pressure setting, before beginning garment construction.

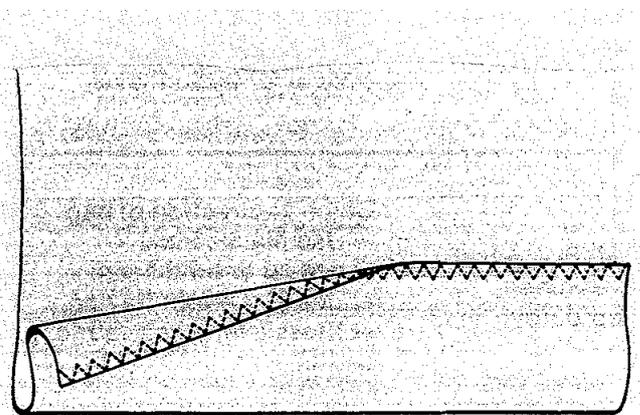
- Baste the garment together on the seam line and fit in the usual way.
- After making any necessary adjustments, place seam under the presser foot. Stitch so that the stitches on the left side of the pattern penetrate the basted seam line.
- Press after stitching and trim away excess fabric to produce a narrow seam edge. When the seam supports the garment, omit the trimming step.

FINISHES FOR HEMS AND FACINGS

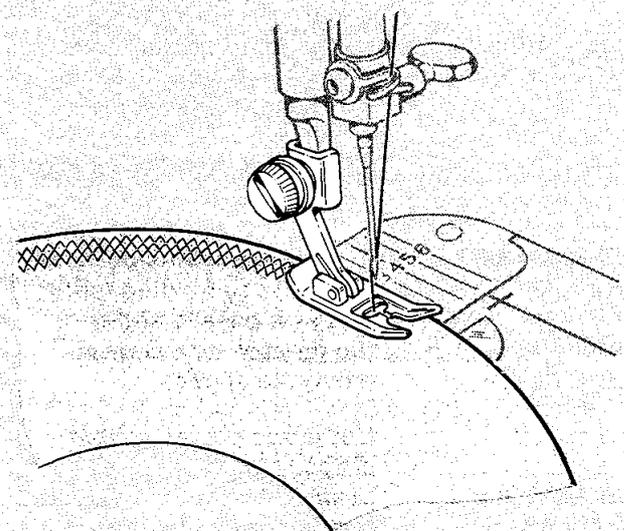
Hems and facing edges in knit and stretch fabrics will be less apt to press through and mark when given a flat edge finish. Edge finishing with the multi-stitch zig-zag stitch, honeycomb stitch or slant overedge stitch (disc 76) eliminates the bulk of turned-in fabric edges and retains fabric flexibility. Make a test sample to determine the best stitch for your fabric. Place stitching about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from hem or facing edge. Press after stitching and trim away excess fabric close to the stitching line.



Mock Overedging



Finished Hem Edge



Applying Facing Finish

handling special fabrics

Many fabrics, because of their construction or finish, demand special attention in sewing. Techniques used in stitching and handling, and choice of machine accessories, will vary with the fabric. Let the table below guide your

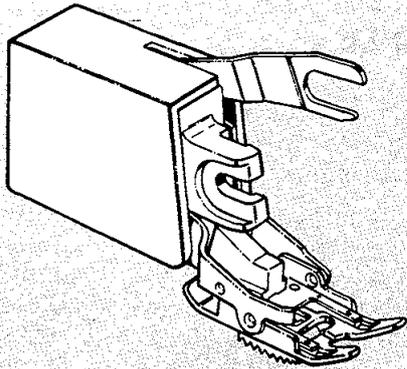
selection. Refer to page 52 for specific instructions on how to use the *Even Feed* foot and page 44 for instructions on sewing knit and stretch fabrics. Thread usage information is tabulated on page 8.

FABRIC-HANDLING TABLE

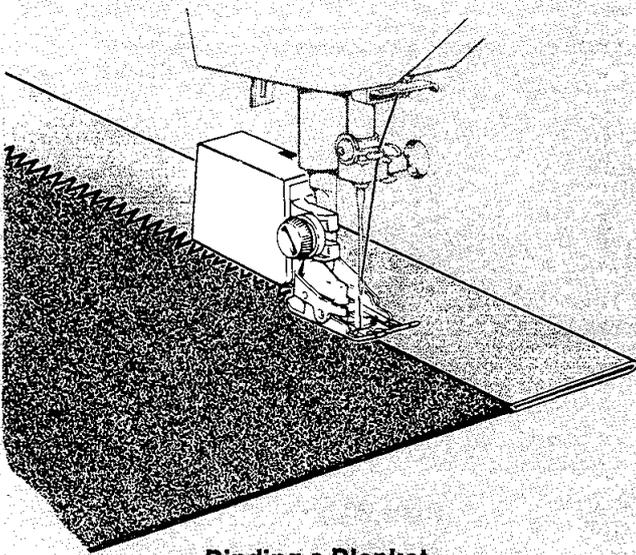
FABRIC	SPECIAL HANDLING	STITCH Length-Type	NEEDLE Style-Size	MACHINE ACCESSORIES
VINYL — leather-look patent, suede, reptile	Use transparent tape as a substitute for pins or basting — Topstitch to hold seams and edges flat — Avoid worked (machine) buttonholes.	6-8 ↓ Straight Stitch	Style 2020 Size 14 or 16 for woven backing Style 2045 Size 14 or 16 for knit backing	<i>Even Feed</i> Foot Zig-Zag Plate
PILE — velvet, velveteen, corduroy	Stitch in direction of nap — Use plain seams — Overcast or bind seam edges to prevent fraying — Press over a self-fabric cloth.	10-15 ↓ Straight Stitch for seams 12-15  Zig-Zag or Honeycomb Stitch  for over- casting	Style 2020 Size 14 Style 2045 Size 14 or 16 for panne velvet	<i>Even Feed</i> Foot (Zig-Zag Foot for overcasting) Zig-Zag Plate
DEEP PILE — fake fur	Pin rather than baste seams — Stitch in direction of nap — Use plain seams for short-hair furs; narrow overedged seams for shaggy, bulky furs — Shear pile from seam allowances to reduce bulk.	6-10 ↓ Straight Stitch for plain seams 12-20  Zig-Zag Stitch for overedged seams	Style 2020 Size 16	<i>Even Feed</i> Foot Zig-Zag Plate
PERMANENT PRESS — percale, broadcloth, shirting	Control seam tension manually by holding fabric taut as it passes under the presser foot. Sew at moderate speed.	10-15 ↓ Straight Stitch	*Style 2020 Size 11 or 14	Straight- Stitch Foot Straight- Stitch Plate
PLAIDS and STRIPES	Cut fabric pieces so that stripes match exactly at seam line — Line up stripes and fabric edges carefully at seam start — Pin or baste long seams.	To suit fabric	To suit fabric See chart, page 8.	<i>Even Feed</i> Foot Zig-Zag Plate

FABRIC-HANDLING TABLE

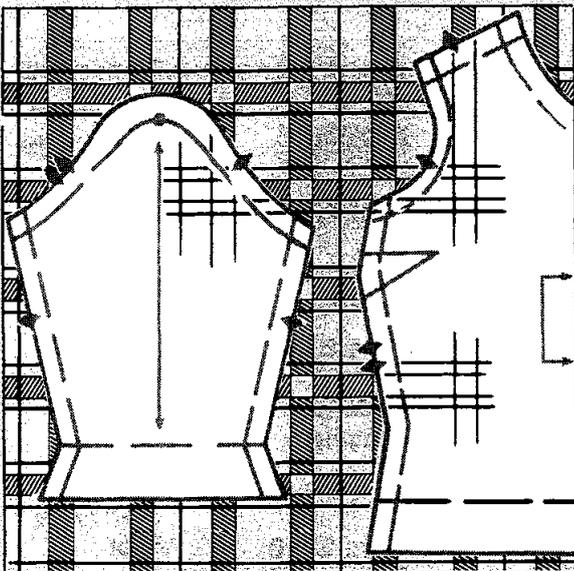
FABRIC	SPECIAL HANDLING	STITCH Length-Type	NEEDLE Style-Size	MACHINE ACCESSORIES
FINE KNITS — tricot, jersey	Use narrow overedged, double stitched, or French whipped seams — Hold thread ends securely for a few stitches at start of seam — Support seams while stitching. See page 45.— Increase presser-foot pressure.	8-12 ↓ Straight Stitch 12-15  Narrow Zig-Zag or Disc 76  Narrow Overedge	Style 2045 Size 11 or 14	Straight- Stitch Foot and Straight- Stitch Plate (for straight stitching) Zig-Zag Foot and Zig-Zag Plate (for zig-zag stitching)
BLANKET BINDING — satin face	Hand-baste binding to blanket (pin marks show) — Miter corners.	6-10 ↓ Straight Stitch 6-12  Zig-Zag Stitch or Decorative Stitch	Style 2020 Size 11 or 14	<i>Even Feed</i> Foot Zig-Zag Plate
SOFT SHEER — chiffon, voile, China silk	Use French seams, double stitched, or French whipped seams — Hold ends of needle and bobbin thread when you begin to stitch — Support fabric while stitching. See page 45.	12-15 ↓ Straight Stitch	Style 2020 Size 9 or 11	Straight- Stitch Foot Straight- Stitch Plate
BEADED and SEQUINED FABRIC	Remove beads from seam allowance — Baste seam line — Stitch with zipper foot to right of needle.	To suit fabric backing	To suit fabric backing	Zipper Foot Straight- Stitch Plate
BONDED OR LAMINATED FABRIC —	Use welt, flat-felled, or double-topstitched seams —Slash darts, grade seams, and reinforce button and buttonhole areas.	6-8 ↓ Straight Stitch	Style 2020 Size 14 for foam backing Style 2045 Size 14 for knit backing	<i>Even Feed</i> Foot Zig-Zag Plate
NAPPED FABRIC — cashmere, mohair, camel hair	Cut with nap running down — Sew in direction of nap — Topstitch to hold seams and edges flat.	6-12 ↓ Straight Stitch	Style 2020 Size 11-16	<i>Even Feed</i> Foot Zig-Zag Plate



Even Feed Foot



Binding a Blanket



Matching Plaids and Stripes

THE EVEN FEED FOOT

The *Even Feed* foot improves the feeding of fabrics that tend to stick, stretch, or slip while being sewn. The foot feeds top and bottom fabric layers together so that seams start even, feed evenly, and end even. At the same time, its hold-and-lift action makes it ideal for stay stitching and for topstitching. The *Even Feed* foot should always be used with the zig-zag plate.

Use It When Stitching:

- Knits, stretch fabrics, synthetics
- Shiny fabrics — vinyls, patents, satins
- Plaids, stripes, patterns
- Bonded fabrics
- Pile fabrics — velvets, fake furs, brushed fabrics
- Leather and leather-look fabrics
- Dungaree seams, welt and slot seams
- Belts, waistbands, and patch pockets
- Blanket binding and pleats

Do Not Use It When:

- Speed Basting
- Sewing with *Flexi-Stitch* patterns

Preparing Fabric

The *Even Feed* foot will not correct inaccuracies in weaving and cutting, so make sure the grain (of woven fabric) or rib (of knits) is true when you cut your garment. If you are sewing a stripe, plaid, or print, cut fabric pieces to match exactly *at the seam line*. Line up fabric edges (and first stripe) carefully at seam starts and secure with a pin placed at right angle to the seam line.

Most short seams need not be basted. But for seams in plaids and for long or shaped seams, basting or pinning is advisable.

Sewing a Seam

- Stitch: Straight  or Plain Zig-Zag
- Stitch Width: As needed
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: To suit application (see pages 50-51)
- Speed: **MIN**
- Zig-Zag Plate (Only)
- *Even Feed* Foot

Procedure:

- Attach the *Even Feed* foot (see page 5) and set machine for stitch desired.
- Line up fabric edges carefully at seam start and secure with a pin.
- Draw needle and bobbin threads under foot to back of machine.
- Raise presser-foot lifter to its high position and place work so that needle hole in foot is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in from starting edge of fabric.

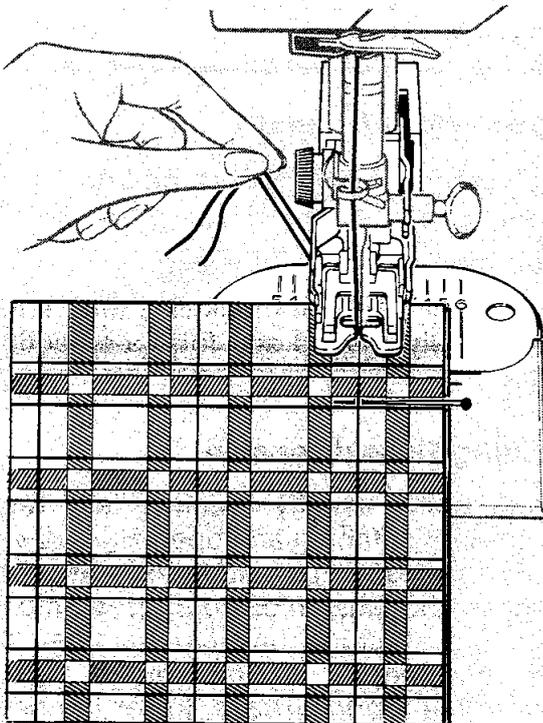
- Position needle in fabric with a light touch on the speed controller.
- Lower foot firmly.
- Hold ends of needle and bobbin thread at back of foot when you start to stitch.
- After just a few stitches, release thread ends and remove pin used to secure fabric. Guide fabric lightly under foot. *Do not over-handle.*

For a reinforced sewing start, place work so that needle hole in foot is approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in from starting edge of fabric; hold thread ends, stitch in reverse to edge of fabric. (Do not sew beyond edge of fabric.) Then stitch forward.

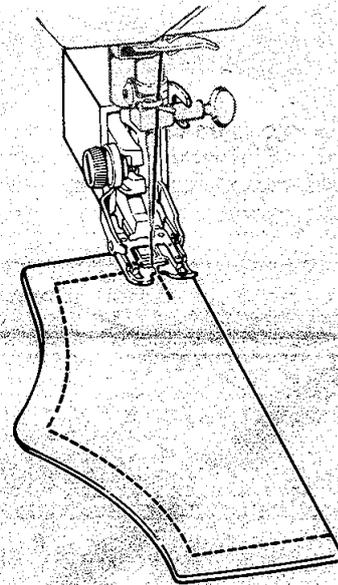
Where pattern matching has to be perfect, use a slightly *shorter* stitch length than usual for the fabric.

Topstitching

When topstitching smooth, shiny fabrics such as vinyl patent, or textured fabrics such as imitation reptile, suede or leather, use a slightly *longer* stitch length than usual.



Starting to Sew



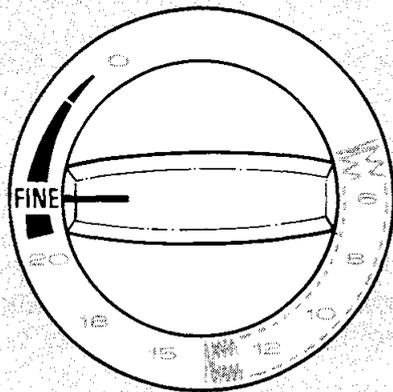
Attaching Pocket Flap

decorative touches

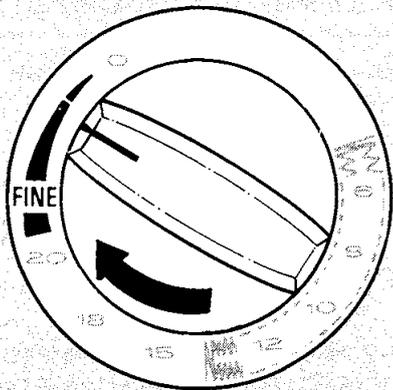
SATIN STITCHING

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. The plain zig-zag stitch, for example, is suitable for appliqué when closed up to form a satin stitch. Other built-in and interchangeable *Fashion* Stitch patterns (as illustrated on pages 20 and 24) can be sewn at satin-stitch length.

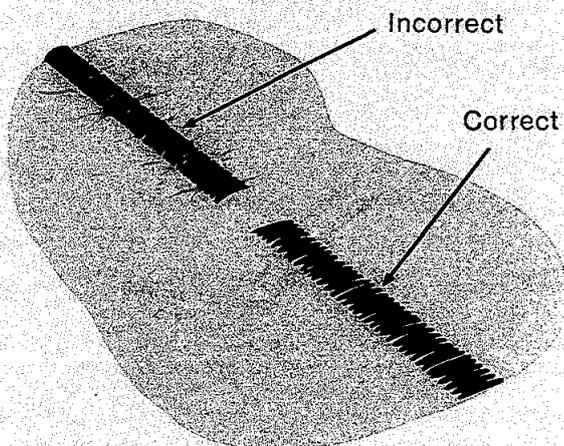
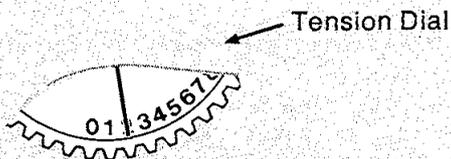
When you wish to produce a satin stitch, make a test sample first so that you can adjust the stitch length and thread tension properly. Soft fabric may require a backing to ensure firm satin stitching. Crisp lawn or organdy is suitable for this purpose. For best results, use the special purpose foot.



Stitch Length in FINE Area



As Dial Is Turned, Stitches Close Up



Adjusting Thread Tension

- Stitch: Desired *Fashion* Stitch
- Stitch Width: 2 through 5
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: **FINE** area
- Zig-Zag Plate
- Special Purpose Foot

Adjusting Stitch Length

1. Set stitch-length dial at bottom of **FINE** area.
2. Run machine at slow speed.
3. Gradually turn dial clockwise until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.

Adjusting Thread Tension

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

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 two methods is more appropriate for your fabric and design.

Preparation

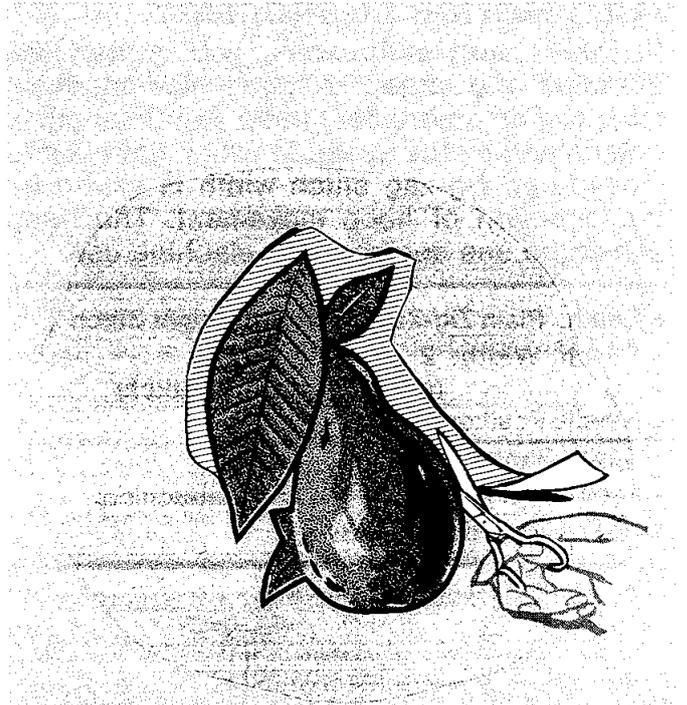
- Baste appliqué to fabric.
- Outline appliqué with straight stitching (use a short stitch).
- Remove basting and press.
- Attach special-purpose foot (and zig-zag plate).

Method #1 – Trimming after Stitching

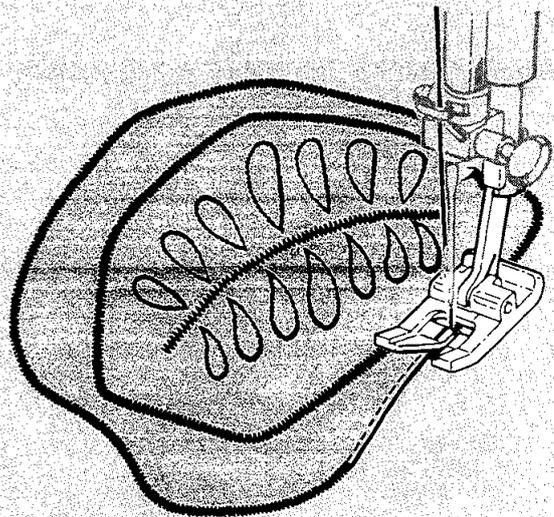
1. Set pattern selector and stitch-width dial for desired appliqué stitch. Adjust stitch length in the **FINE** area.
2. Outline the entire design with appliqué stitching.
3. Cut away the fabric on the outer edges of the stitching with embroidery scissors.

Method #2 – Stitching after Trimming

1. Trim outside fabric edges close to straight-stitch outline of design.
2. Set pattern selector and stitch-width dial for desired appliqué stitch. Adjust stitch length in the **FINE** area.
3. Overedge the design with appliqué stitching. This step will produce a smooth, lustrous finish.



Method #1 – Trimming after Stitching

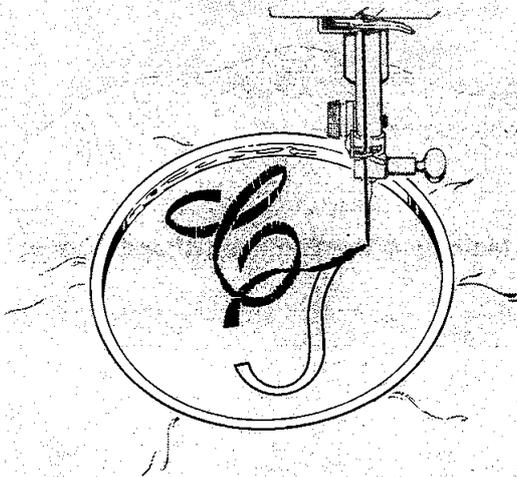


Method #2 – Stitching after Trimming

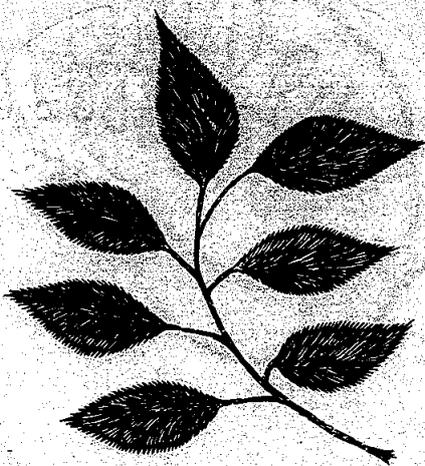
FREE-MOTION EMBROIDERY

In free-motion embroidery, you control the direction and speed of fabric movement by means of an embroidery hoop. Stitch length is determined by the speed at which the hoop is moved and zig-zag stitch width is varied by the direction of hoop movement. The hoop should be one designed for machine use.

-
- Stitch: Plain Zig-Zag  (or Straight Stitch )
 - Stitch Width: 2 through 5
(or  Straight Stitch)
 - Needle Position: 
 - Speed Range: **MIN**
 - Feed Cover Plate (See page 5 for attaching)
 - No Presser Foot or Shank
-



Monogramming with Plain Zig-Zag Pattern



Hesitation Embroidery

1. Attach feed cover plate.
2. Trace or transfer design outline to right side of fabric and center in embroidery hoop. Make sure fabric is taut.
3. Raise presser-foot lifter to its high position, place hoop under needle and lower presser bar to engage thread tension.
4. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over, and draw bobbin thread up through fabric.
5. Lower needle into fabric, hold thread ends and start stitching. After two or three stitches, cut thread ends.
6. Run machine at an even rate of speed, following or filling in design outline as appropriate. Move hoop rapidly to increase stitch length and change the direction of hoop movement. To shade change zig-zag stitch width from wide to narrow.

HESITATION EMBROIDERY

-
- Stitch: Straight 
 - Stitch Width: 5 only
 - Needle Position: 
 - Stitch Length: 0
 - Speed Range: **MIN**
 - Feed Cover Plate (See page 5 for attaching)
 - No Presser Foot or Shank
-

Hesitation embroidery is free-motion embroidery done at machine settings used for speed basting (except stitch length). The time lapse that occurs between needle penetrations permits unhurried hoop movement (appreciated by the beginner). It also permits unusually long stitches, as well as short ones for unique decorative effects.

1. Attach feed cover plate, *as instructed on page 5*, and set machine for speed basting. See page 28.
2. Trace or transfer design outline to fabric and center in embroidery hoop. Designs and motifs with shaggy outlines and textured surfaces are usually best.
3. Position hoop under needle, lower presser bar, and raise bobbin thread.
4. Move hoop back and forth, filling design with long and short stitches as in regular free-motion embroidery.

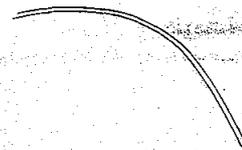
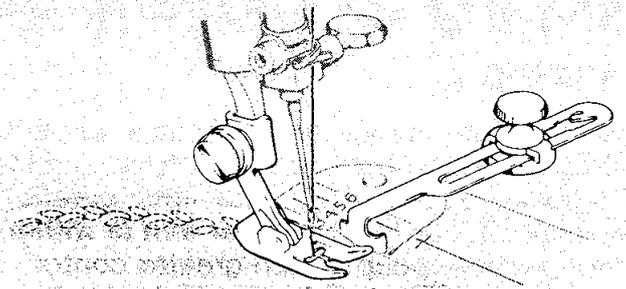
TOPSTITCHING

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, hems, pockets, seams, etc. For interest, use a decorative stitch. To keep stitching at an even distance from the fabric edge, use the seam guide.

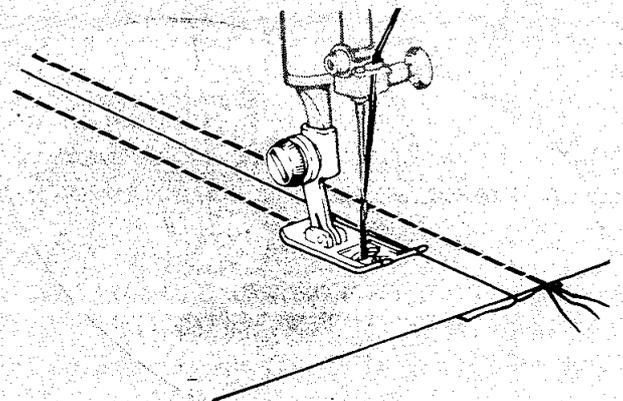
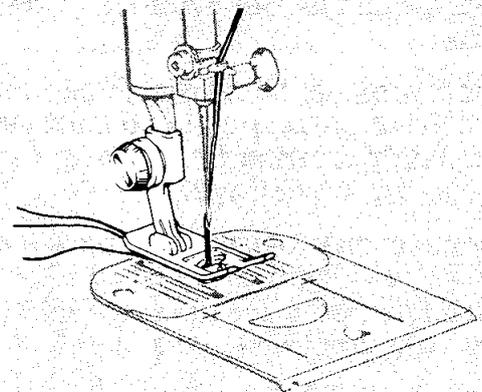
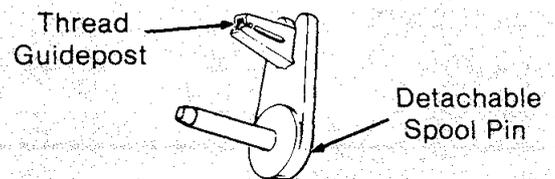
Two-thread Topstitching

Bold, well-defined topstitching is produced by using two strands of regular thread in the needle instead of a single strand. Ideal for summer knits, linens, cottons, denims, and vinyls, two thread topstitching is economical and particularly appropriate for use when a non-lustrous, washable finish is required.

- Select a size 16, Style 2020 needle for woven fabric and use a size 14, Style 2045 *Yellow Band* needle for knits.
- Set the machine for straight stitching.
- Clip detachable spool pin to thread guidepost by pushing open end of detachable spool pin around guidepost as illustrated.
- Using the two threads, thread the machine in the regular way for single-needle stitching. For best results, use size 50 mercerized cotton thread or cotton-wrapped polyester thread.
- Pass threads together into tension discs and threading points above the needle.
- Cut thread ends diagonally and draw both through the eye of the needle with the needle threader.
- Make a stitching test to determine the best stitch length and needle-thread tension. A long stitch, **6 to 10** per inch, is usually best.
- Sew at moderate speed.



Topstitching with Leaf Stitch



Two-thread Topstitching

keeping up appearances

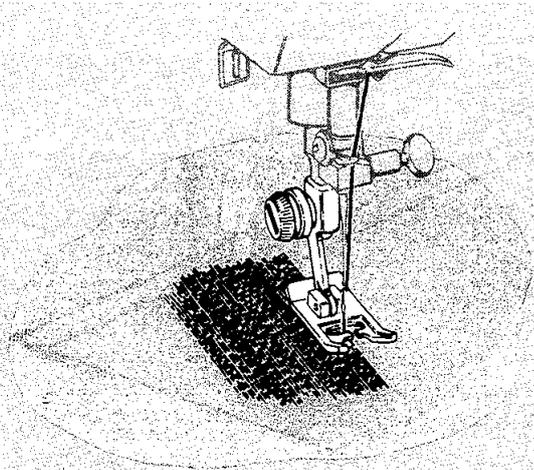
DARNING

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, use an embroidery hoop designed for machine use.

Without Embroidery Hoop

- Stitch: Straight ↓
 - Stitch Width: 
 - Needle Position: 
 - Stitch Length: 10 to 15
 - Pressure: **DARN**
 - Zig-Zag Plate
 - Zig-Zag Foot
-

1. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place. Set machine according to code.
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.

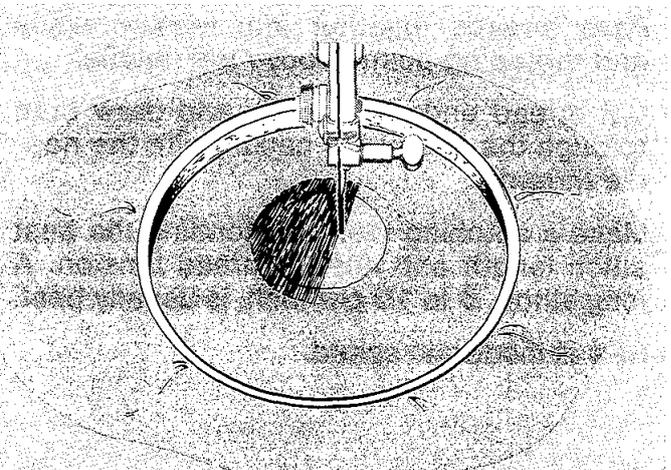


Darning without Embroidery Hoop

With Embroidery Hoop†

- Stitch: Straight ↓
 - Stitch Width: 
 - Needle Position: 
 - Stitch Length: In **FINE** area
 - Feed Cover Plate (See page 5 for attaching)
 - No Presser Foot or Presser Foot Shank
-

1. Attach feed cover plate (see page 5).
2. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned and center worn section in embroidery hoop designed for machine use.
3. Position work under needle and *lower the 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 back and forth under needle. 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

†For best results, *Flip & Sew* panel should be up when darning with embroidery hoop.

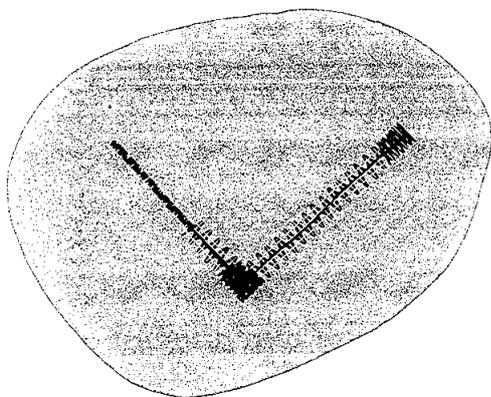
MENDING

Many stitch patterns are just as useful for mending as they are for creative sewing. The multi-stitch zig-zag, forms a firm, flexible bond that is ideal for repairing tears and replacing elastic. The straight stretch stitch provides for the repair and reinforcement of pressed-open seams. Bar tacks to reinforce points of strain are made with the plain zig-zag stitch or the arrowhead stitch.

Mending a Tear

- Stitch: Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag 
- Stitch Width: 3 to 5
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: 20
- Zig-Zag Plate
- Zig-Zag Foot

1. Trim ragged edges.
2. Place underlay on the wrong side of torn area for reinforcement. (Do not 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.



Tear Mended with Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag

REPLACING LINGERIE ELASTIC

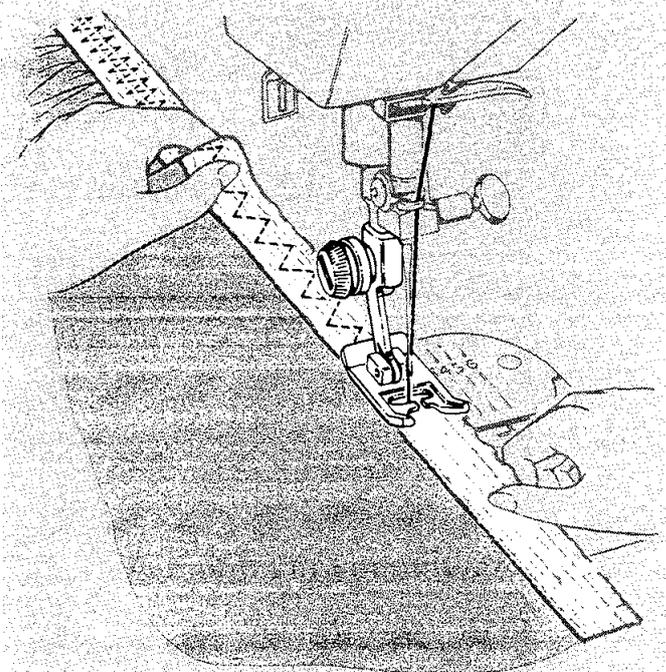
When replacing waistline elastic in lingerie, use the same settings and accessories as for mending a tear.

1. Fit elastic for desired snugness at waistline, allowing one inch for joining. Lap ends to form a band and straight stitch together as shown.
2. Divide elastic band into four equal segments and mark with pins. Do the same to the garment. Then pin together at corresponding points, pinning elastic over right side of fabric, top edges even.
3. Take a few straight stitches to anchor elastic to fabric. Select multi-stitch zig-zag. Then hold elastic and garment edge taut as you stitch so that it will remain stretchable after stitching is completed.

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



Joining Elastic



Replacing Lingerie Elastic

stitch centering

- Stitch: stitch desired
- Stitch width: to suit application or fabric
- Stitch length: to suit application or fabric
- Zig-zag plate
- Special purpose foot
- Speed: **MIN**

When sewing, it is important to correctly guide the stitches on your fabric to achieve centered stitching. A line of stitching is centered when it lies evenly on an imaginary line on the fabric. To clearly see what stitch centering is, and to practice even stitch guidance and machine control, try the test below.

Use a light color upper and lower thread for this test. This will demonstrate to you how a correctly centered line of stitching lies on a given line.

- Attach special purpose foot.
Notice that foot is transparent plastic for better visibility and has vertical black line in the center to guide stitch placement on fabric.
- Select pattern desired.

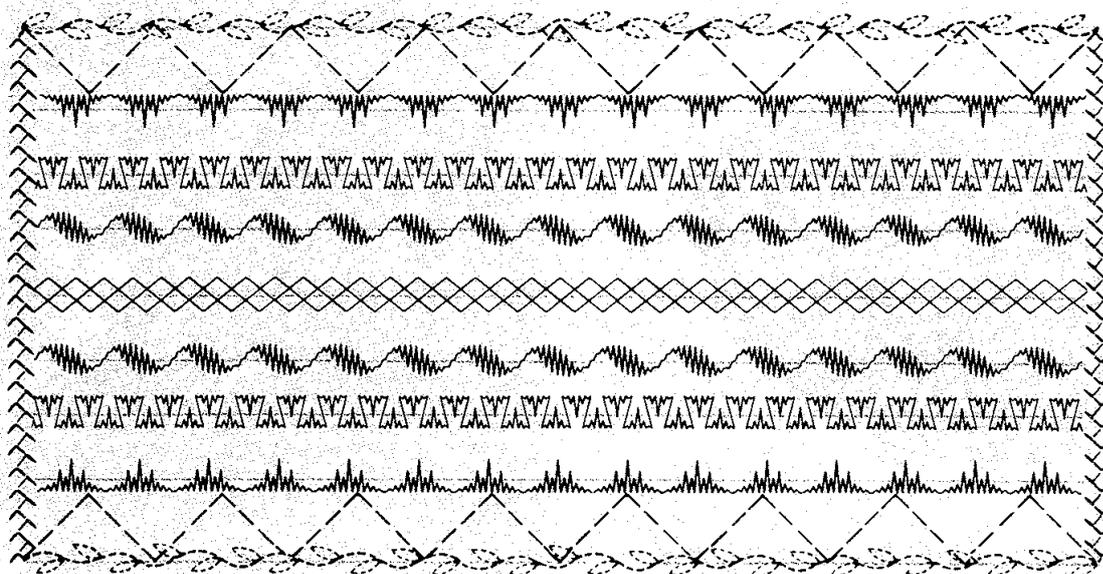
- Draw a vertical line on a sheet of paper or use graph paper, if available.
- Place paper under presser foot with drawn line centered under black vertical guideline of special purpose foot.
- Lower needle by turning hand wheel *toward you*, and position it on drawn line of paper.
- Lower presser foot.
- Carefully sew along the drawn line on the paper, using black vertical guideline of foot to guide stitching. Do not watch needle.
- After you have sewn along the drawn line, carefully remove paper from under presser foot.

If you have correctly guided the paper while sewing, the stitched line will be centered. Notice that the stitching lies evenly on the drawn line.

Try a paper sampler using a variety of stitches to practice stitch centering.

To assure centered stitching on the fabrics you sew, use a guideline marked with tailor's chalk.

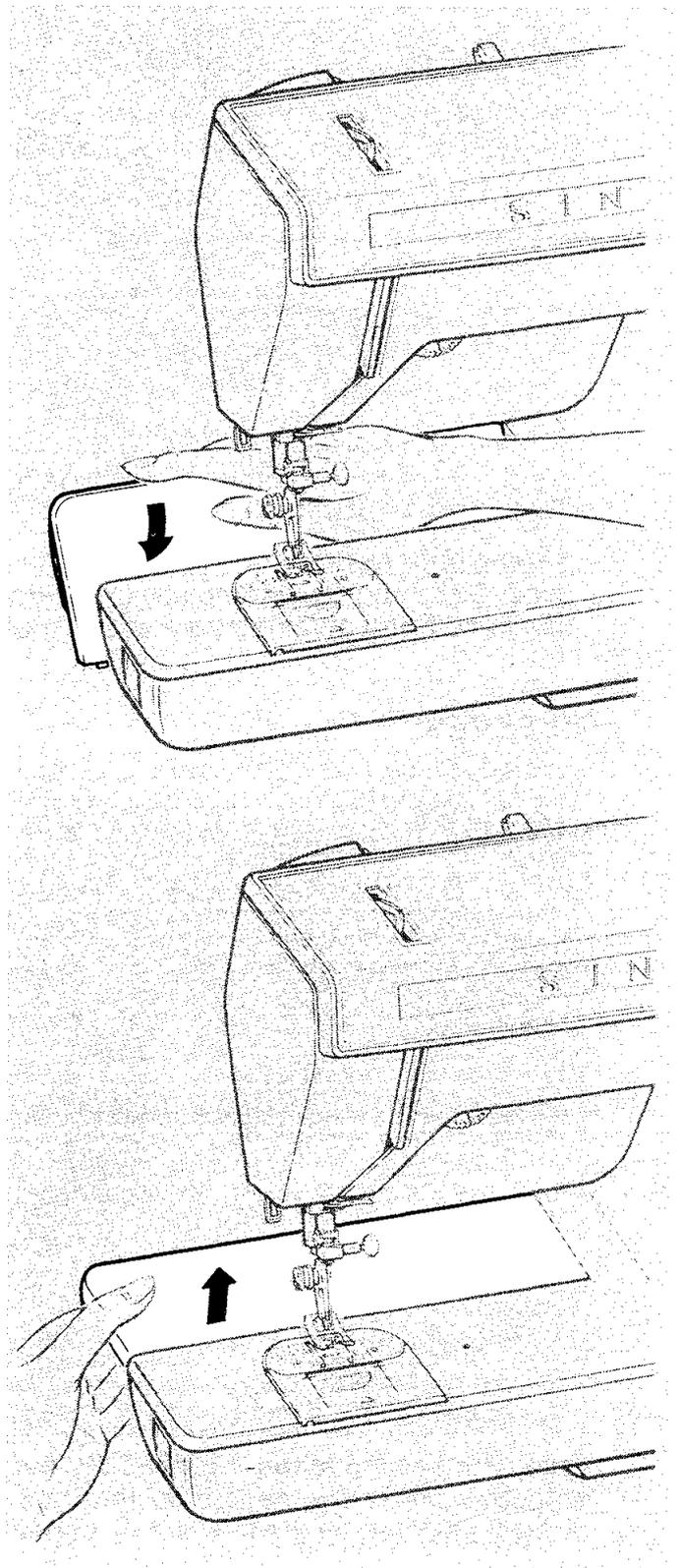
Centered Stitching on Sampler



9. FREE-ARM SEWING

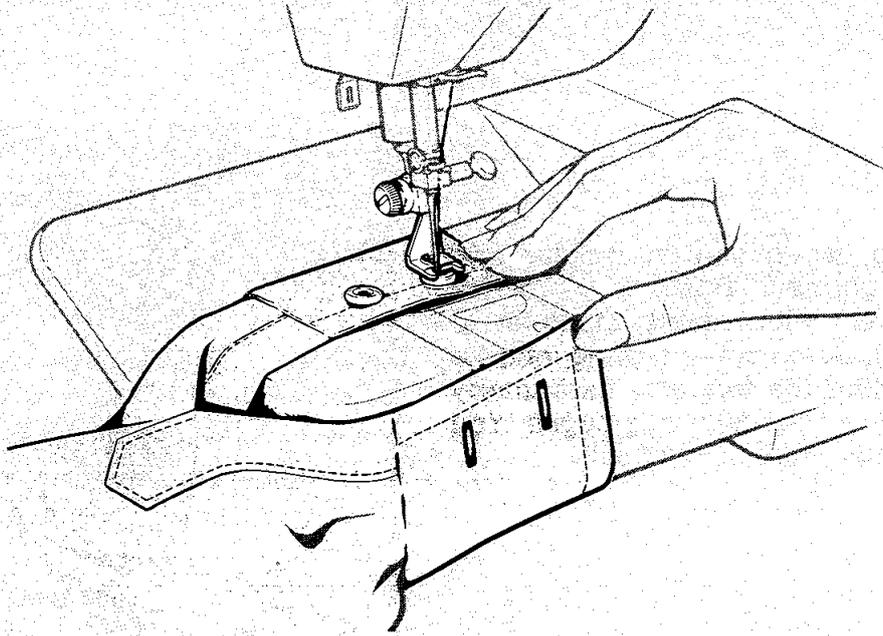
Fabric handling, when sewing tubular and hard to reach garment areas, is simplified when you convert your sewing machine to free-arm sewing. Some of the sewing jobs for which you will find the free-arm particularly useful are shown on the following pages. You will discover many more for yourself.

To convert to free-arm sewing, simply press down on corner of *Flip & Sew* panel on sewing machine with heel of right hand.



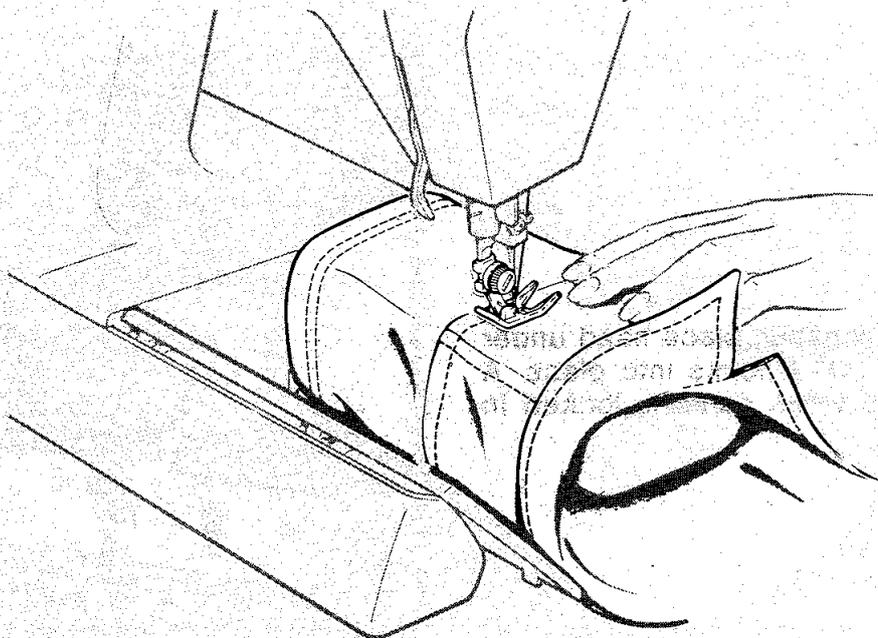
To raise *Flip & Sew* panel, place hand under panel and lift up until it locks into place. A click will be heard when panel is locked in position.

BUTTONS



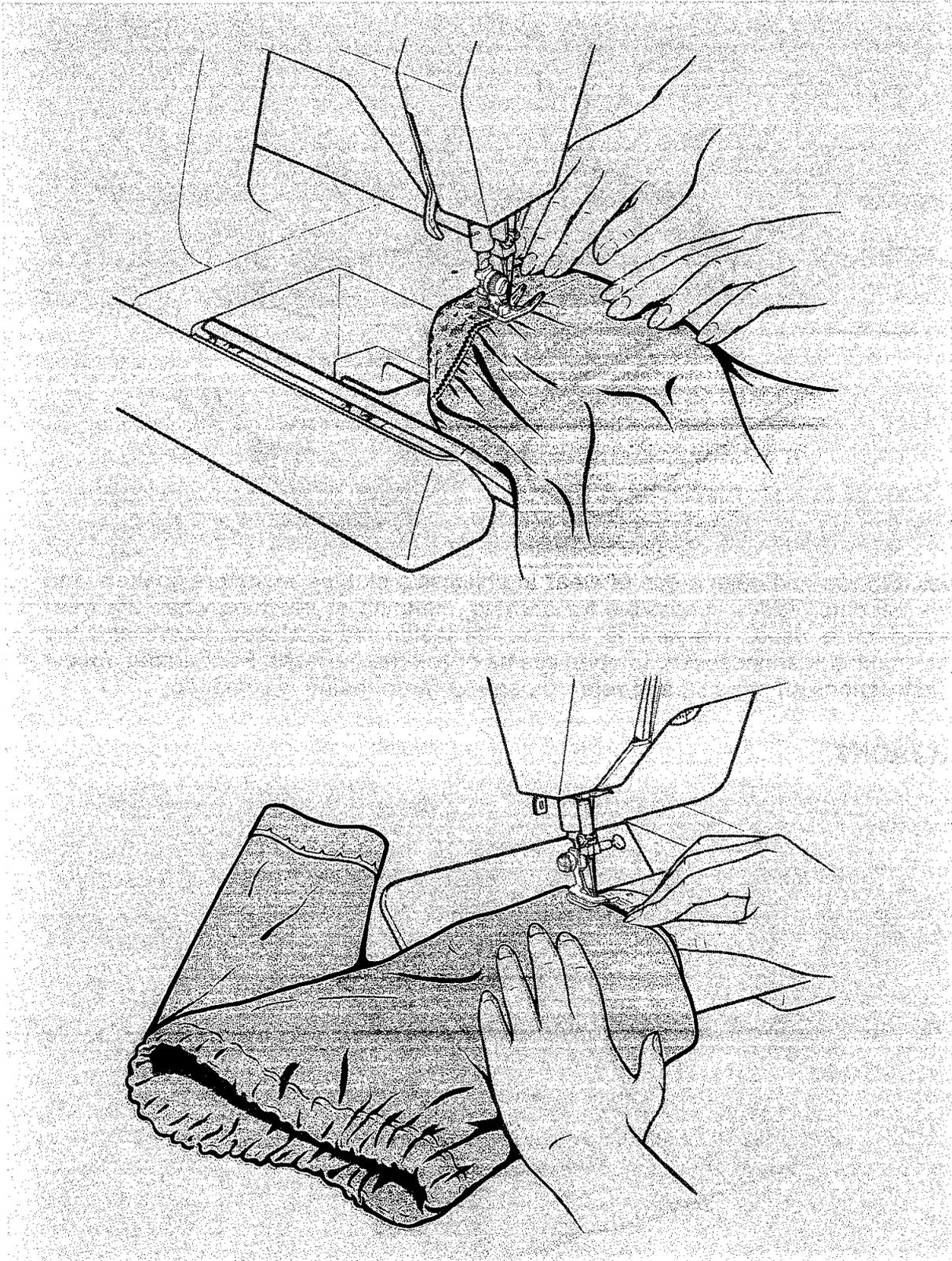
Sewing buttons on a cuff or neckband is no longer a task when the free-arm surface is used. Cuffs slip around the sewing surface without being pulled out of shape, so you can handle the stitching area easily. Button sewing instruction is given on page 34.

SLEEVES



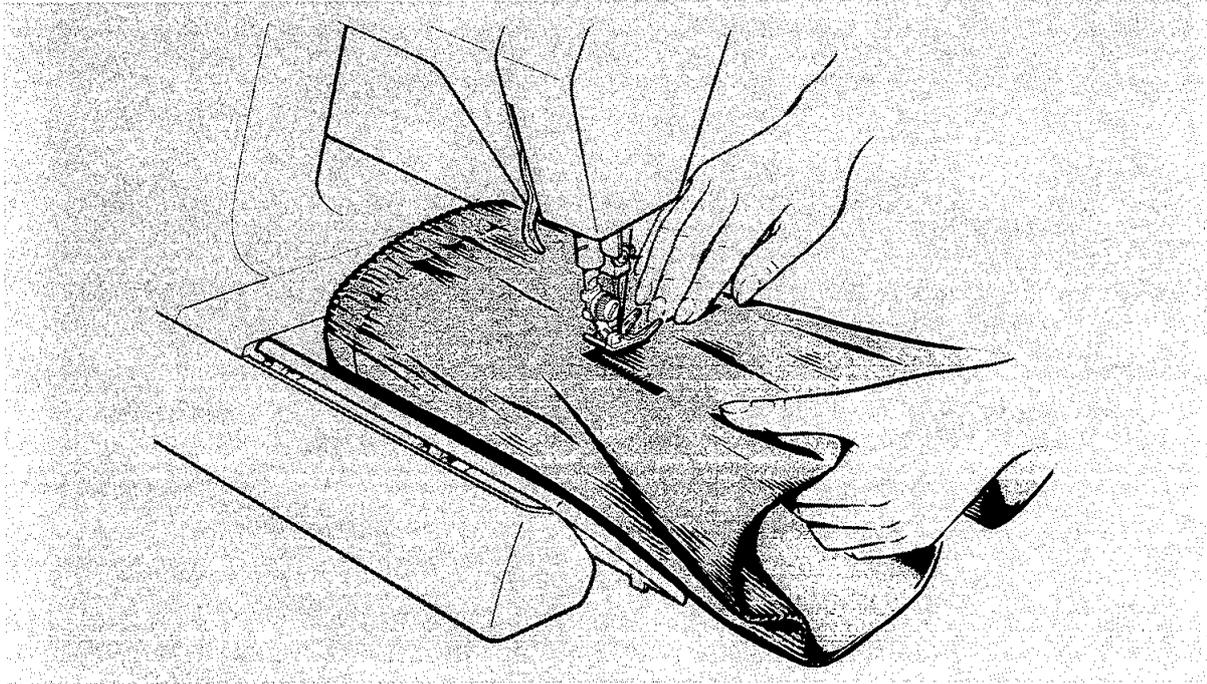
Free-arm sewing takes the difficulty out of stitching a sleeve. The armhole rotates smoothly under the needle so that you can place stitching accurately. The extra control afforded by the free arm is especially helpful for topstitching flat-fell seams.

EDGE FINISHES



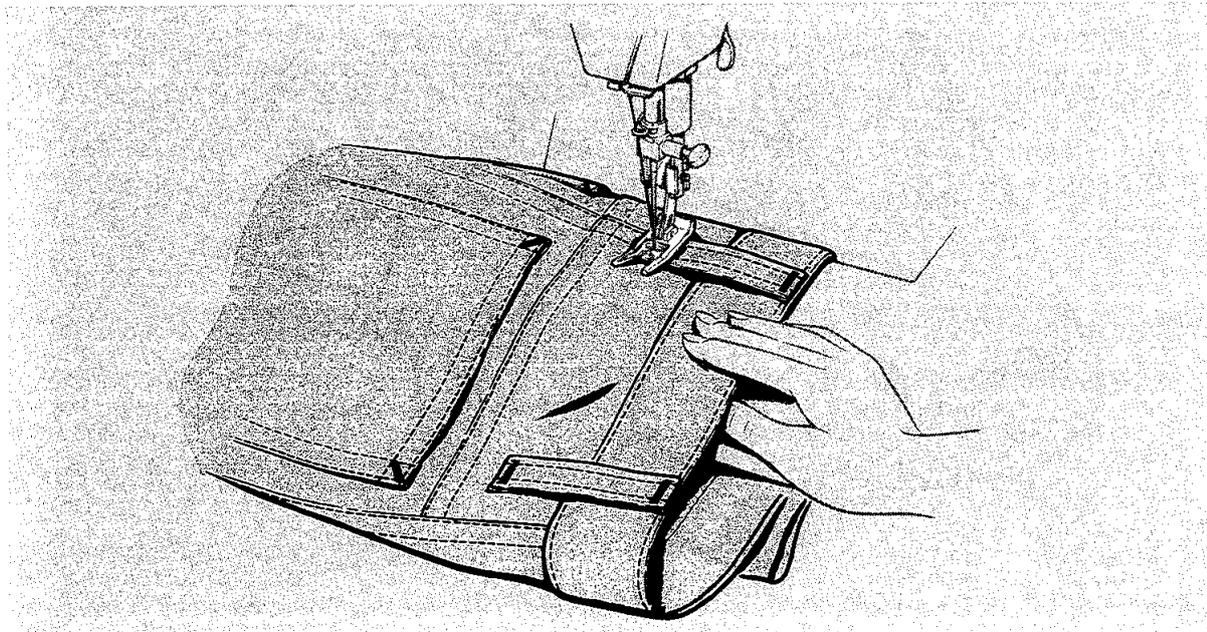
The free-arm surface makes it easy to finish sleeves, pant legs and waistlines. These circular garment areas rotate smoothly around the sewing surface, giving you full visibility and control as you blindstitch hems, attach elastic, or topstitch cuffs.

DARNING AND MENDING



Knees, elbows and other areas of wear in children's clothes, sweaters, jackets and shorts become readily accessible for darning, mending or patching when the free-arm surface is used. The sewing surface fits inside the enclosed sleeve and leg areas, making it unnecessary to open seams or roll the garment. For darning, follow the instructions on page 58 and refer to page 59 for mending information.

BAR TACKS



Bar tacks reinforce areas of strain and can be applied to ready-made garments, as well as to those sewn at home. Use the free-arm surface to avoid fabric bulk around the needle when you apply this detail to pockets, plackets, and waistlines.

your personal measurements

This chart will enable you to keep a record of your measurements. You will need the assistance of someone to help you to take the measurements carefully with an accurate tape measure.

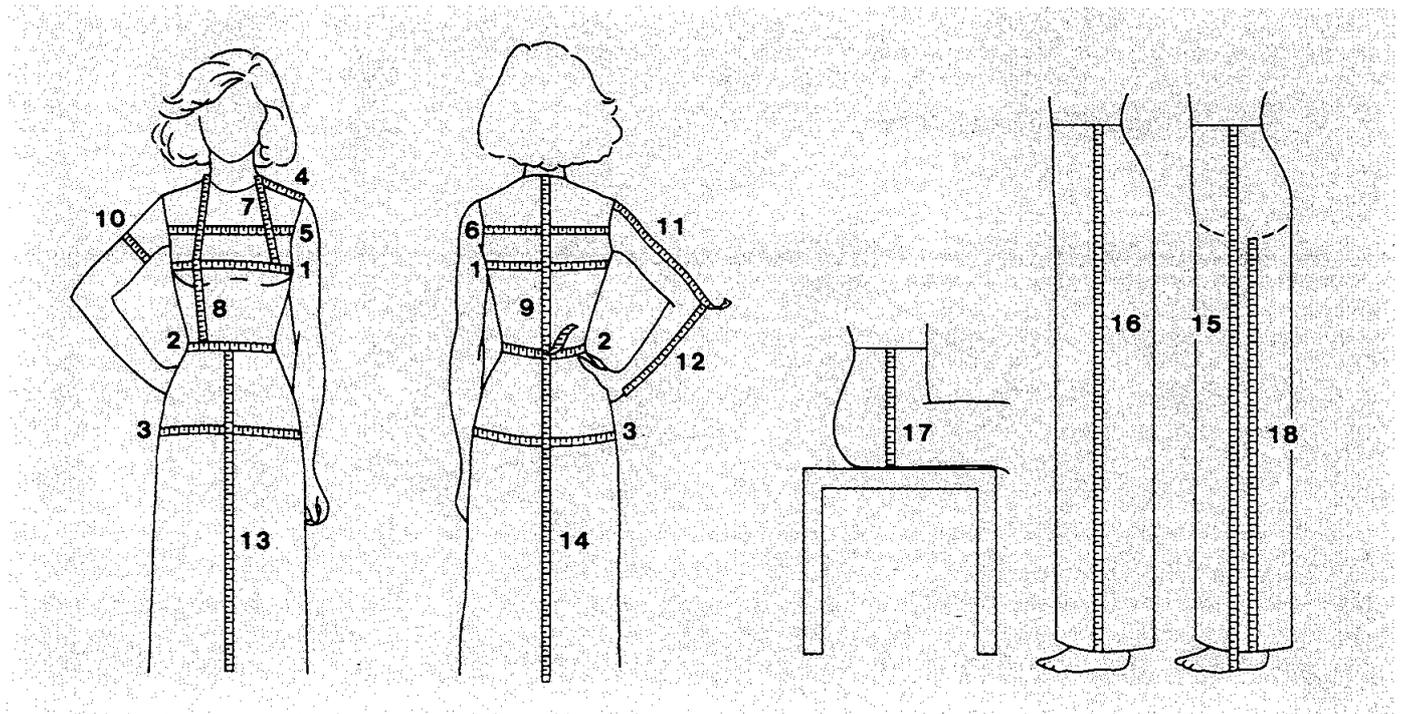
The illustrations show where tape measure should be placed when taking each measurement.

As a starting point, use a ribbon firmly but comfortably tied at the waist before taking measurements.

	inches	(cm)
1. Bust — Fullest part — slightly higher in back	_____	_____
2. Waist — Around natural waistline	_____	_____
3. Hip —inches (cm) below natural waistline (fullest part)	_____	_____
4. Shoulder — From base of neck to top of arm	_____	_____
5. Front Bodice Width — From arm hole to arm hole 5 inches (13cm) down from center shoulder	_____	_____
6. Back Bodice Width — From arm hole to arm hole 4 inches (10cm) down from center shoulder	_____	_____
7. Shoulder to Bust — From neck base at shoulder to point of bust	_____	_____
8. Front Waist Length — From neck base at shoulder over fullest part of bust to waistline	_____	_____
9. Back Waist Length — From the prominent bone at base of neck to natural waistline	_____	_____
10. Sleeve Width — Around arm at upper edge of underarm seam	_____	_____
11. Sleeve Length — Shoulder to elbow	_____	_____
12. Sleeve Elbow to Wrist	_____	_____
13. Front Skirt Length — Down center from waistline to hem	_____	_____
14. Back Skirt Length — Down center from waistline to hem	_____	_____

PANTS MEASUREMENT CHART

15. Full Length — Waist to floor at side seam	_____	_____
16. Pant Length — Waist to ankle	_____	_____
17. Crotch Depth (seated) — Waist to chair at side seam	_____	_____
18. Crotch Seam (standing) — Crotch depth 17 to be deducted from pant length 16	_____	_____



10. CARING FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE

cleaning the machine

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

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

Remove lint or fluff from exposed parts.

With a soft cloth or lint brush, clean:

- Tension discs, presser bar, and needle bar
- Take-up lever and thread guides
- Machine surface. (If necessary, dampen the cloth and use a mild soap.)

With a fine cord or multiple strands of thread, clean:

- Thread-retainer spring

Open slide plate, remove bobbin, and remove plate as instructed on page 5.

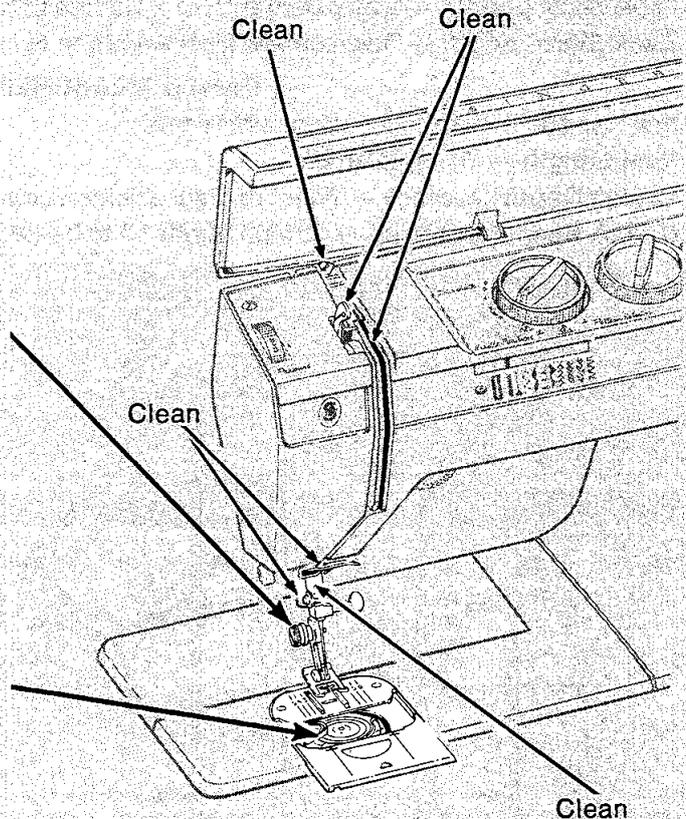
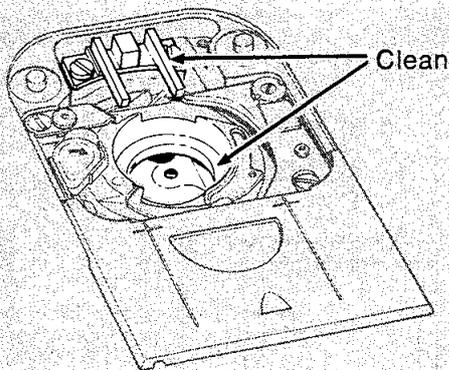
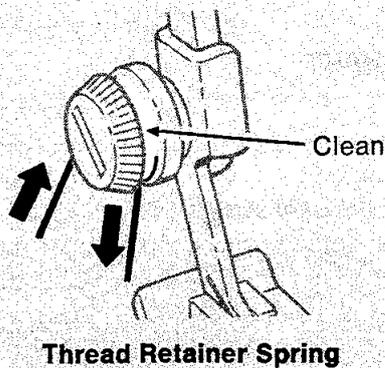
With the lint brush, clean:

- Area around feed
- Area in and around the bobbin case

With the lint brush or soft cloth, clean:

- Bobbin window (If necessary, tilt machine back slightly to clean underside of window.)

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.



changing the light bulb

CAUTION: Before changing light bulb, make sure you have disconnected power-line plug from electrical outlet.

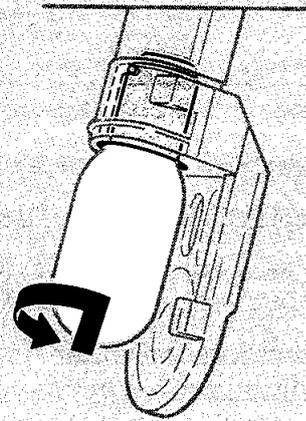
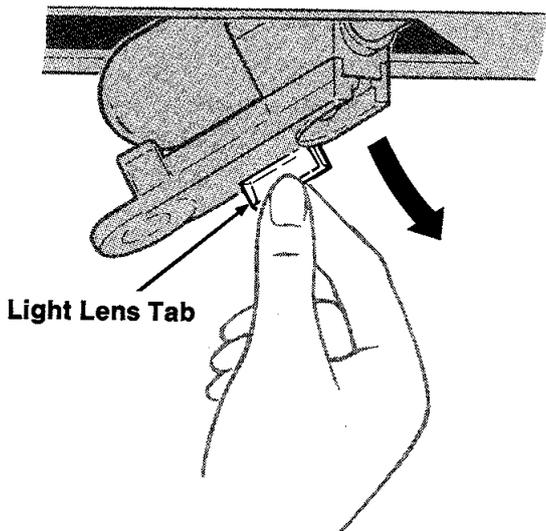
When changing to a new bulb be sure to use a 15-watt bayonet base bulb only.

REMOVING BULB

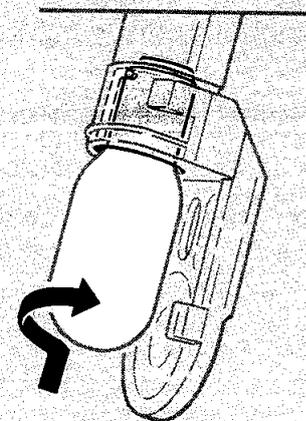
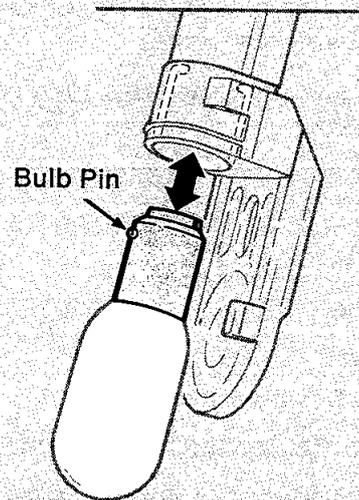
Using thumb and forefinger of right hand, pull down on tab located under light lens to lower the light bracket. Do not attempt to unscrew the bulb. Press bulb up into the socket and at the same time turn it over in the direction shown to unlock bulb pin.

REPLACING 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.



Unlocking Bulb



Locking Bulb

performance checklist

Should you encounter a sewing problem, review the sewing operation you are performing. If the problem persists, the following hints should help you correct it.

If the machine does not start: make sure

- Machine is connected to electrical supply.
- Power and light switch is on.
- Bobbin has not been wound too full. (Do not wind beyond outer ring on bobbin.) If too full, remove excess thread.

If the needle bar moves but the stitch is not formed: make sure

- Needle is straight.
- Needle size and style are correct for the thread you are using.
- Machine and needle are correctly threaded.
- Bobbin contains thread.
- Bobbin-case area is free of lint and loose thread ends.
- You are using a ball point *Yellow Band** needle to sew knit or stretch fabrics.

If fabric puckers: make sure

- Needle-thread tension is not too tight.
- Presser-foot pressure is correctly set.

If fabric does not move: make sure

- Presser foot is down and pressure dial is adjusted for the weight and texture of your fabric.
- Stitch-length dial is correctly set.
- All lint is removed from around the feed.
- Presser foot or accessory is correctly attached.

If stitching is irregular, or needle thread breaks: make sure

- Machine is correctly threaded.
- Thread is even and free of knots.
- Needle is straight and correct size for thread and fabric.
- Spool holder is pressed firmly against thread spool and thread unwinds smoothly from spool.
- Needle-thread tension is not too tight.
- Presser foot is raised for bobbin winding.
- Bobbin case is correctly threaded (when inserting a previously wound bobbin).
- Threads are correctly placed under presser foot when you start to sew.
- Bobbin-case area is free of lint and loose thread ends.
- Bobbin is not damaged.

To prevent needle breakage: make sure

- Twin needle does not strike plate during stitching (stitch width should not exceed 2.5).
- Needle is not bent or burred, is the correct style for your machine model, and is the proper size for the thread you are using.
- Needle is fully inserted in needle clamp.
- Presser-foot shank is securely fastened to presser bar.
- Fabric being guided or supported behind the needle is not being pulled too hard.
- Machine is set for straight stitching when you use straight-stitch foot.

Enjoy Sewing!

If you have any questions, please write to:

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

11. SEWING AIDS

special accessories for special jobs

Sewing Aids have been designed to increase the versatility of your sewing machine and enable you to give your sewing that extra professional touch. The ones described below are just a few of the complete selection available at your local Singer Sewing Center.

Hemmer Foot

No. 161195

Narrow hems can be turned and stitched in a single operation if you use the hemmer foot. Thus, you can eliminate basting or pinning whenever you are making ruffle edges, lingerie finishes, and the like.

Quilting Foot

No. 160691

The quilting foot is especially well adapted to stitching lightly padded fabrics. It is excellent for the placement of straight stitching in block, floral, or scroll designs. This short, open foot permits following curved lines with ease and accuracy.

***Professional** Buttonholer** No. 381116

The *Professional** Buttonholer sews six kinds of buttonholes, plus eyelets, in a wide variety of fabrics. You choose the style and length and make perfect buttonholes every time.

Finger Guard

No. 161681

The finger guard provides extra safety by protecting fingers from the needle. It is ideal for the student, new sewer, or the blind person.

Ruffler

No. 161561

This accessory offers a simple, effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. The ruffler is used for straight stitching only.

Gathering Foot

No. 161169

The gathering foot can be used for evenly spaced shirring as well as for a single line of gathering. This foot is used for straight stitching only.

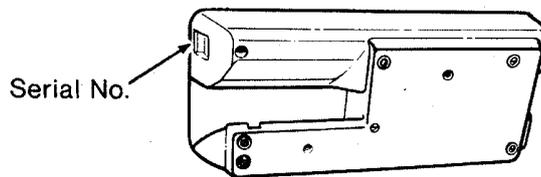
INDEX

Accessories	2	Performance Checklist	68
Adjusting Machine to Fabric	14	Plain Stretch Seams	46
Appliqué	55	Plates	2, 3, 5
Basting	16, 28	Changing Plates	5
Pin	16	Feed Cover Plate	2, 5
Speed Basting	28	Straight-stitch Plate	2, 3
Blindstitch Hem Guide	3	Zig-Zag Plate	2
Blindstitch Hems	42	Slide Plate	1
Bobbin	2, 11, 12, 13	Power and Light Switch	1, 7
Raising Bobbin Thread	13	Presser Feet	2, 3, 4, 52
Removing Bobbin	12	Button Foot	2
Removing Thread	12	Buttonhole Foot	3
Replacing an Empty Bobbin	12	Changing Presser Feet	4
Replacing a Wound Bobbin	13	<i>Even Feed</i> Foot	2, 52
Winding	11	Special-purpose Foot	2
Built-in Stitches	20	Straight-stitch Foot	2
Buttonholes	35	Zig-Zag Foot	2
One-step Buttonholes	36	Zipper Foot	2, 41
Corded Buttonholes	40	Pressure Adjustments	14, 45
Buttons	34	Principal Parts	1
Caring for your Machine	66	Replacing Lingerie Elastic	59
Chainstitching	30	Reverse Stitching	1, 19
Checklist, Performance	68	Satin Stitching	54
Choosing Needle and Thread	8	Seam Guide	3, 18
Corded Seams	41	Seams	16, 19, 31, 41, 46, 48
Darning	58	Chainstitch	31
Darts	43	Corded	41
Decorative Touches	54	Curved	19
Discs	3, 25	Overedged	48
<i>Fashion</i> Stitch Discs	3	Plain Stretch	46
<i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Discs	3	Straight	16
Changing	25	Sewing Aids	69
Elastic, Replacing	59	Sewing Knit and Stretch Fabric	44
Electrical Connections	7	Speed Controller	1, 7
Embroidery	56	Spool Holder	1, 6
<i>Even Feed</i> Foot	2, 52	Starting to Sew	17, 23, 45
Fabric-Handling Table	50-51	Stitch Balance	23
Fabric, Thread, and Needle Table	8	Stitch Length Adjustments	15, 22
<i>Fashion</i> Stitch Discs	3	Stitch Placement	21
<i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Discs	3	Stitch-width Dial	1, 22
Finishes for Hems and Facings	49	Straight Stitching	16, 18, 19
Free-Arm Sewing	61	Curved Seams	19
Free-motion Embroidery	56	Reinforcing End of Seam	19
Guiding and Supporting Fabric	45	Straight Seams	16
Interchangeable Discs	24	Turning Square Corners	18
Length of Stitch	22	Temporary Stitching	28
Light Bulb	67	Chainstitching	30
Mending	59	Speed Basting	28
Mock Overedging	49	Tension Adjustments	15, 22
Needle	2, 6, 10, 21, 26	Topstitching	57
Changing	6	Twin-Needle Stitching	26
Lifter	1	Threading the Needle	26
Position Ring	1, 21	Width of Stitch	22
Threading	10, 26	Your Personal Measurements	65
Overedged Seams	48	Zig-Zag Stitching	20
Pattern Unit, Starting Point	23, 25	Zippers	41
Pattern Selector	21		

Dear Customer:

We recommend that for future reference you record the serial number of your Sewing Machine in the space provided.

Refer to illustration at right for location of serial number on your machine.



Serial No.....



Enjoy Sewing!

If you have any questions, please write to:
The Singer Company
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