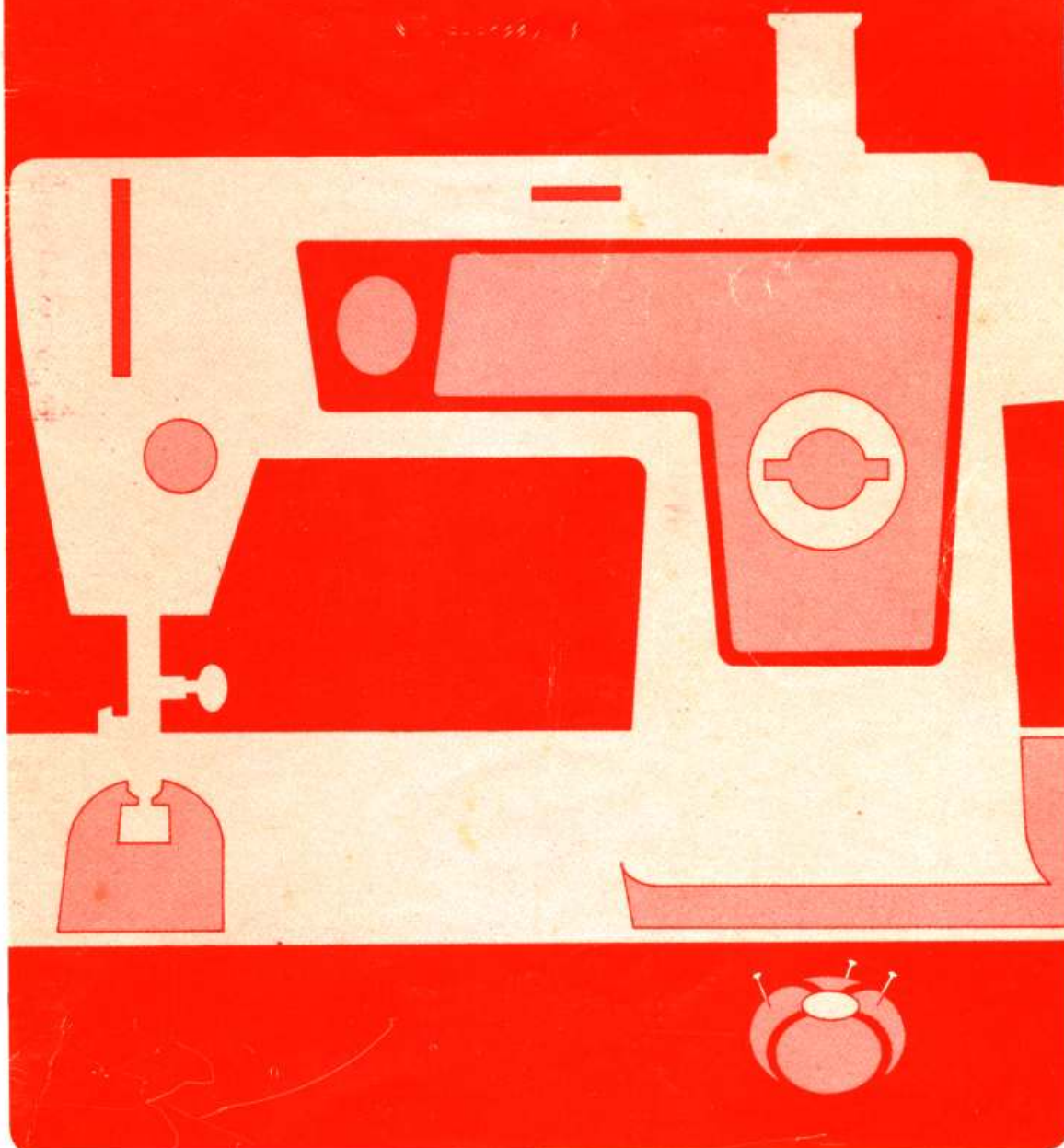


# Instructions

*Stylist*

SPECIAL ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE/MODEL 418

**SINGER**



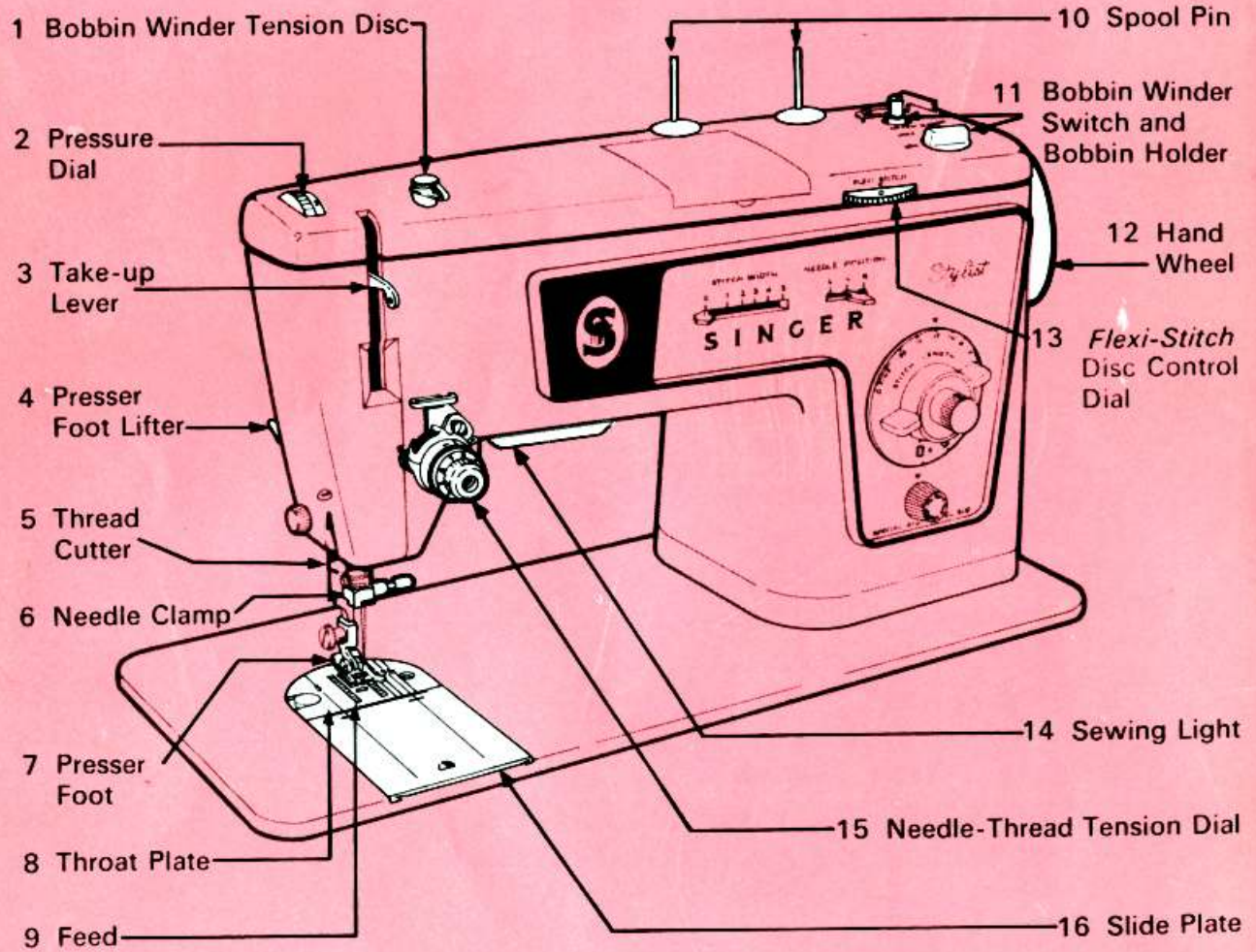
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# GETTING TO KNOW YOUR

## *principal parts*



# SINGER SEWING MACHINE

## *and what they do*

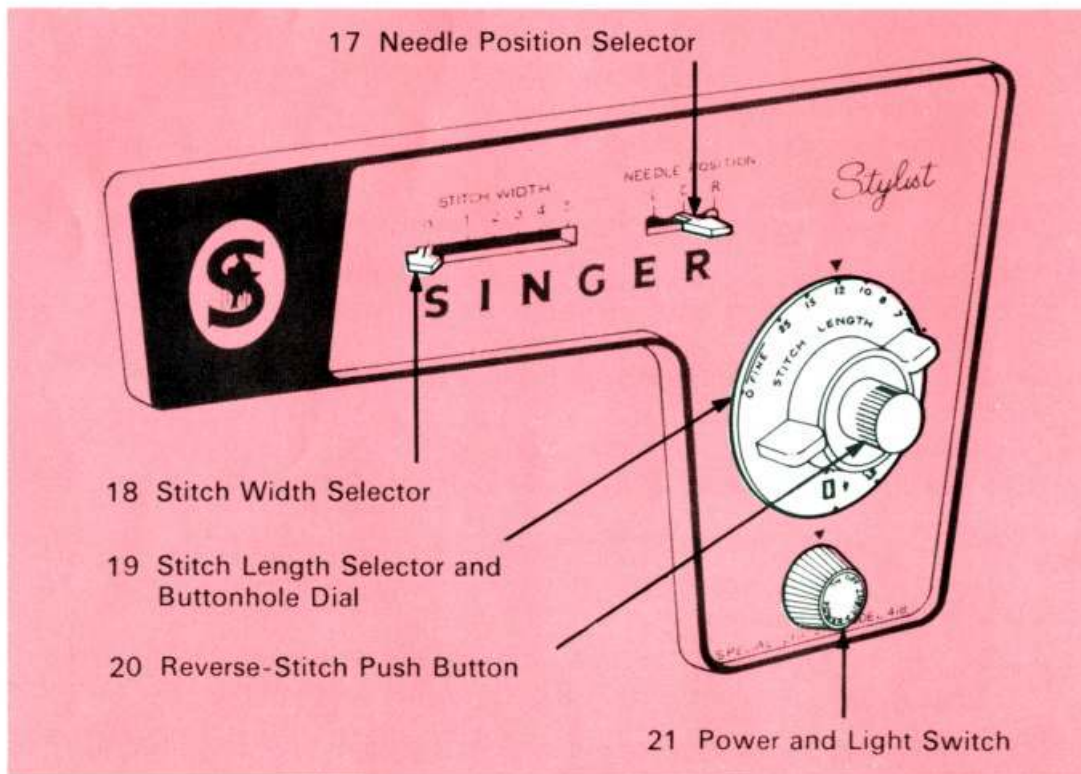
1. **Bobbin Winder Tension Disc** regulates thread tension for bobbin winding.
2. **Pressure Dial** regulates presser foot pressure on fabric. Has eight numbered settings and a special setting for darning.
  - **To increase pressure**, lower presser foot and turn dial to a higher number.
  - **To decrease pressure**, lower presser foot and turn dial to a lower number.
  - **For darning**, lower presser foot and set dial at D.
1. **Take-up Lever** controls flow of needle thread.
4. **Presser Foot Lifter**, at back of machine, allows you to raise and lower presser foot.
5. **Thread Cutter** is built into presser bar for safety and convenience.
6. **Needle Clamp** holds single and twin needles and is designed to eliminate the possibility of inserting needle backwards.
7. **Presser Foot** holds fabric against feed. The most commonly used feet snap off for quick removal.
8. **Throat Plate** lifts out for easy removal. Guidelines on right *and* left sides extend to slide plate to help you keep seams straight.
9. **Feed** moves fabric under the presser foot.
10. **Spool Pin** holds thread spool. Felt helps thread unwind smoothly.
11. **Bobbin Winder Switch and Bobbin Holder** let you fill the bobbin with thread quickly and easily.
  - **To wind bobbin**, turn switch to WIND position. Bobbin stops winding when full.
12. **Hand Wheel** positions take-up lever and needle. Always turn it toward you.
13. **Flexi-Stitch Disc Control Dial** sets the machine for *Flexi-Stitch* disc sewing and varies the balance of *Flexi-Stitch* disc patterns in order to correct pattern appearance.
  - **To set**, turn dial until red bar ■ is centered under index line.
  - **To adjust balance**, turn dial to the right or to the left until the desired effect is obtained.

*Dial must be in off position O when not in use.*
14. **Sewing Light** illuminates the sewing area.
15. **Needle-Thread Tension Dial** lets you select just the right tension for your stitch, thread and fabric.
  - **To increase tension**, turn dial to bring higher number under indicator line.
  - **To decrease tension**, turn dial to bring lower number under indicator line.
16. **Slide Plate** opens for easy removal and replacement of the bobbin and raises and lowers the pin that holds the throat plate in place.
  - **To raise pin** for throat plate removal, open slide plate as far as it will go.
  - **To lower pin** to lock throat plate in place, fully close the slide plate.



## PRINCIPAL PARTS (Continued)

17. **Needle Position Selector** places needle in either left, center or right stitching position. Use center position for straight stitching.
  - **To set**, depress lever and position under desired setting.
18. **Stitch Width Selector** controls the width of zig-zag stitching and positions needle for straight stitching.
  - **To set**, position lever under desired width setting (the higher the number the wider the stitch). Use 0 setting for straight stitching.
19. **Stitch Length Selector and Buttonhole Dial** allows for a variety of stitch lengths, including FINE for zig-zag satin stitching. Has special settings for buttonholing and *Flexi-Stitch* disc sewing.
  - **To set**, turn dial until desired setting is under ▼.
20. **Reverse-Stitch Push Button** has two separate functions. It lets you reverse stitching direction and balance buttonhole stitch density.
  - **To reverse stitching**, press the push button in as far as it will go and hold in place.
  - **To balance buttonhole stitch density**, turn push button to right or left until the desired balance is obtained.
21. **Power and Light Switch** turns on the power and the sewing light simultaneously.



**22. Interchangeable Stitch Pattern Discs** provide for a variety of decorative uses as well as serving such practical purposes as sewing stretch fabrics. There are two kinds of discs: *Fashion* discs (black), and *Flexi-Stitch* discs (light colored). Each disc is numbered and its design is reproduced on its surface for quick recognition. *Flexi-Stitch* disc patterns are shown in red on *Flexi-Stitch* discs. Always keep a disc on the disc holder, even when you are straight stitching.

- **To change discs**, move stitch width selector to 0 and make sure *Flexi-Stitch* disc control dial is set on 0 (off).

**23. Stitch Pattern Disc Holder** holds any one of the interchangeable stitch pattern discs. Always keep a disc on the holder, even when straight stitching.

**24. Hand Wheel Knob** engages hand wheel to sewing mechanism. Loosen knob for bobbin winding.

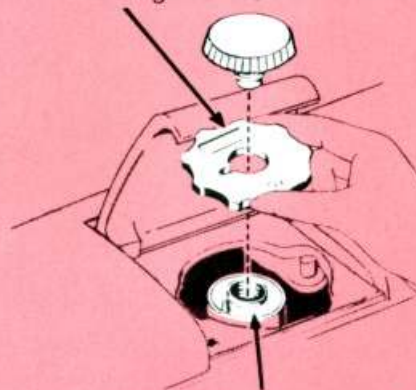
**25. Transparent Bobbin** shows thread supply. Easily removed for winding.

**26. Bobbin Thread Tension Screw** controls bobbin thread tension. A very slight turn produces a noticeable change in tension.

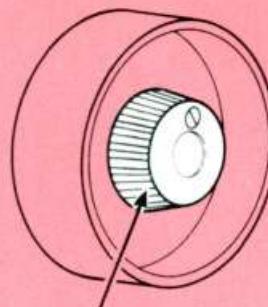
**27. Electrical Connections and Speed Controller** are designed for convenience and safety.

- **To run the machine and control speed**, press the speed controller. The harder you press, the faster the machine will sew.
- **To stop the machine**, remove pressure from the speed controller.

22 Interchangeable Stitch Pattern Discs



23 Stitch Pattern Disc Holder

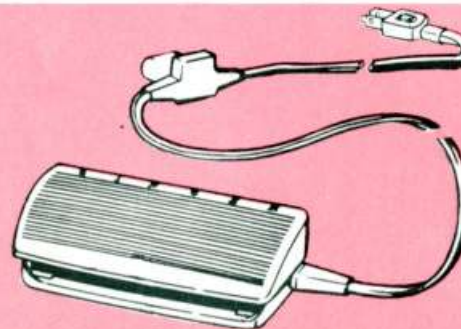


24 Hand Wheel Knob

25 Transparent Bobbin



26 Bobbin Thread Tension Screw



27 Electrical Connections and Speed Controller

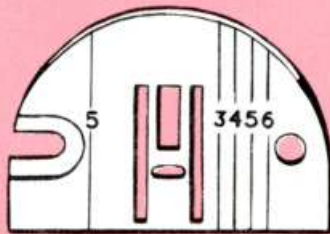


## accessories... and when to use them

The accessories that come with your *Stylist* sewing machine are designed to help you do many kinds of sewing easily and perfectly. Additional accessories, listed on page 73 at the back of this instruction book, are available for purchase at your local Singer Sewing Center.



General Purpose Foot



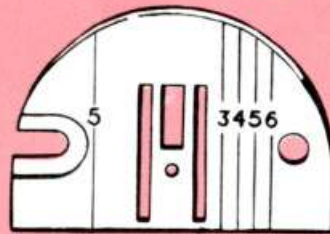
General Purpose Throat Plate

### GENERAL PURPOSE FOOT AND THROAT PLATE

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



Straight Stitch Foot



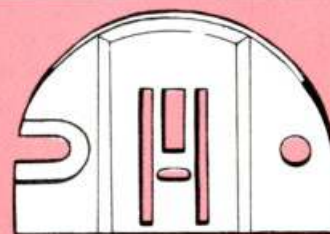
Straight Stitch Throat Plate

### STRAIGHT STITCH FOOT AND THROAT PLATE

The straight stitch foot (snap-on type) and the straight stitch throat plate are used when your fabric or sewing procedure requires close control.

Especially useful for:

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



Feed Cover Throat Plate

### FEED COVER THROAT PLATE

The feed cover throat plate replaces the general purpose throat plate (or straight stitch throat plate) when fabric feeding is *not* desired. Use it for button sewing (page 36) and free-motion darning (page 67).

## SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT

The special purpose foot is used with the general purpose throat plate for all kinds of decorative zig-zag stitching. The small eyelets at the front of the foot hold a filler cord when that is desired. Use it for:

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

## BUTTONHOLE FOOT

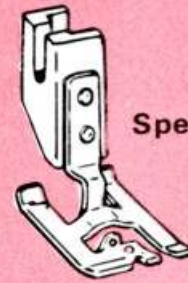
The buttonhole foot, a snap-on, transparent foot, is used with the general purpose throat plate to make four-step, bar-tack buttonholes in fabrics of light and medium weight. For instructions, see page 38.

## ZIPPER FOOT

The zipper foot is used to place stitching close to a raised edge. Thus, it is as useful for corded seams and tubular cording as it is for zipper insertion (page 51). It can be adjusted to either the right or the left side of the needle and may be used with the straight stitch or general purpose throat plate.

## BUTTON FOOT

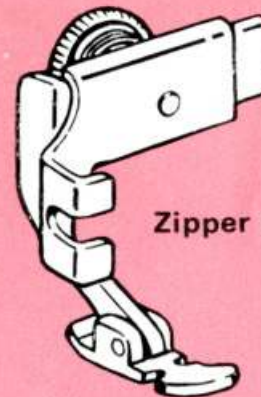
This short, open foot holds any two-hole or four-hole button securely for stitching. The groove in the foot can be used to hold a needle, over which a thread shank can be formed. For instructions, see page 36. Use with the feed cover throat plate.



Special Purpose Foot



Buttonhole Foot



Zipper Foot



Button Foot



Shank for  
Snap-on  
Presser Foot



Snap-On Presser Foot



Changing One-Piece Presser Foot

## CHANGING PRESSER FEET

### Snap-on Presser Feet

These presser feet snap on and off a common shank.

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

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

### One-Piece Presser Feet

1. Raise needle to its highest position and raise the presser foot.
2. Loosen presser foot screw and remove the foot.
3. Position new foot around the presser bar and tighten presser foot screw.

## CHANGING THROAT PLATES

Raise presser foot (you do not need to remove it).

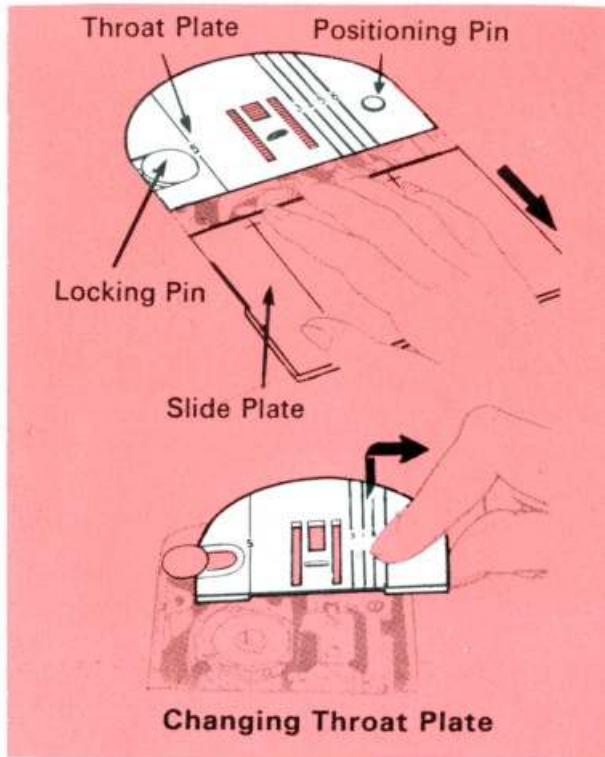
Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is in its highest position.

Open slide plate with downward finger pressure. Draw plate toward you, opening it *all the way* to raise the throat plate clamping pin and unlock the throat plate.

Place thumb under throat plate and draw plate to the right to remove.

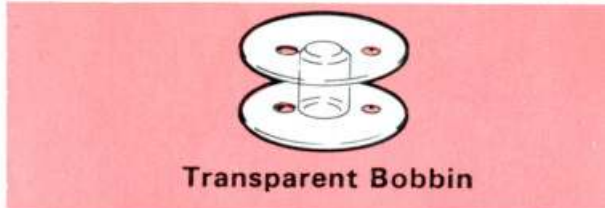
Insert new throat plate under clamping pin and over position pin.

Close slide plate to lower locking pin and secure the throat plate.



## BOBBINS

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



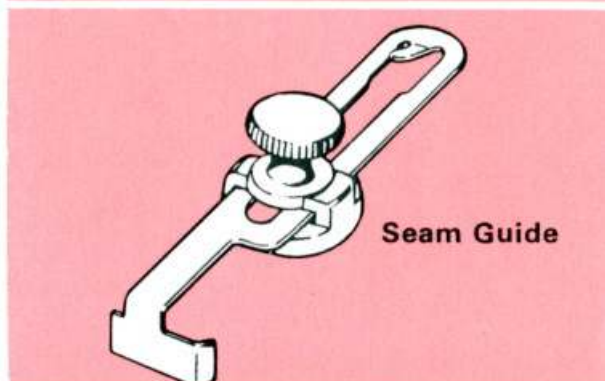
## BLINDSTITCH HEM GUIDE

The blindstitch hem guide is used with the general purpose foot to position the hem fold for blindstitch hemming (page 53). To attach, simply loosen presser foot screw and slip guide between screw and presser foot shank. Position guide so that it clears both slide plate and presser foot toe. Tighten screw.

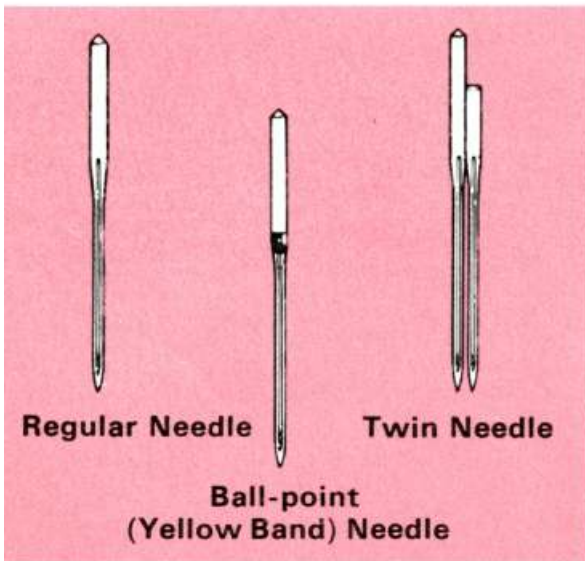


## SEAM GUIDE

The seam guide helps keep seam width uniform. It is especially useful for unusually wide or very narrow seams and as a guide for top stitching and edge stitching. To attach, place the screw in the hole to the right of the slide plate; line up straight edge of the guide with the throat plate guideline for desired seam width, and tighten screw.

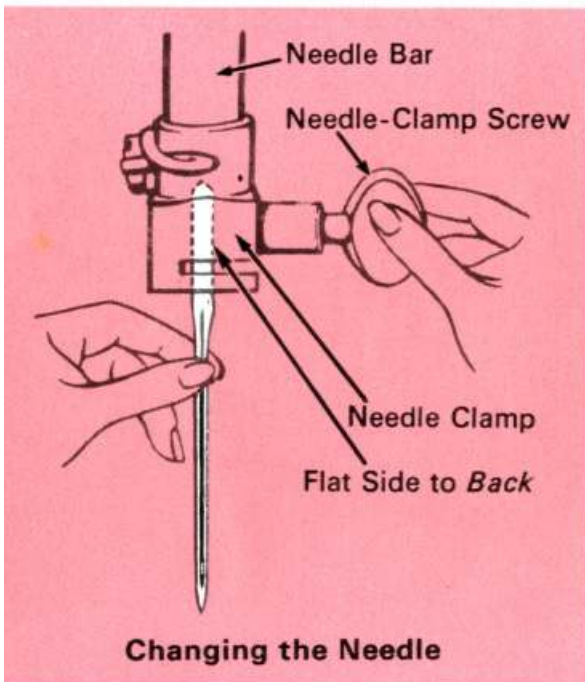






## NEEDLES

- Catalog 2020 needles for all-purpose sewing.
- Catalog 2045 ball-point (yellow band) needles for sewing synthetic knits and stretch fabrics.
- Catalog 2028 twin needle for decorative twin-needle stitching.



## CHANGING THE NEEDLE

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

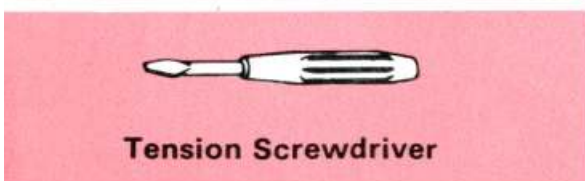
1. Raise needle bar to its highest position, loosen needle clamp screw, and remove needle.
2. Insert new needle in clamp, with the flat side of the needle to the back; push it up as far as it will go.
3. Tighten needle clamp screw.



## STITCH PATTERN DISCS

- Six *Fashion* discs (black).
- Five *Flexi-Stitch* discs (light colored).

Turn to page 26 for information on changing stitch pattern discs.



## TENSION SCREWDRIVER

Designed to fit the bobbin case screw, this screwdriver makes adjustment of bobbin-thread tension quick and easy. See page 21 for instructions.

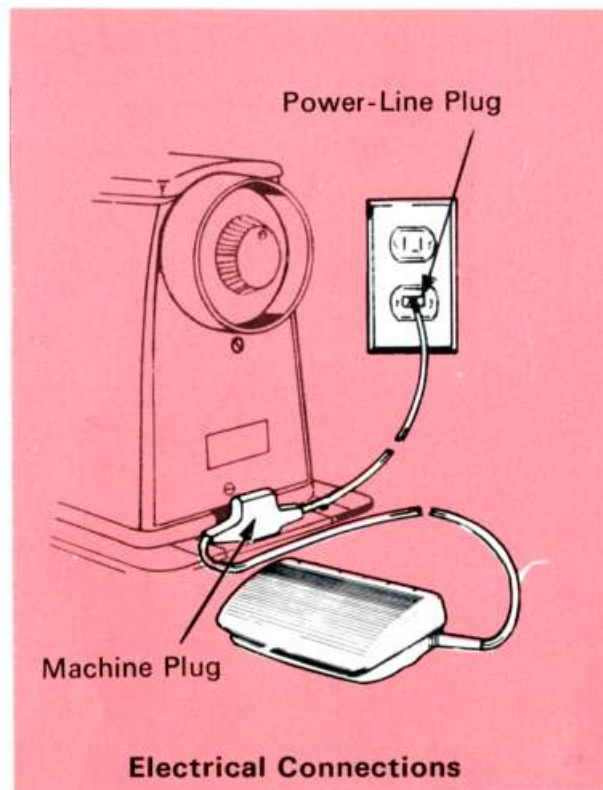
# GETTING READY TO SEW

## *preliminary steps*

### CONNECTING MACHINE

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

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



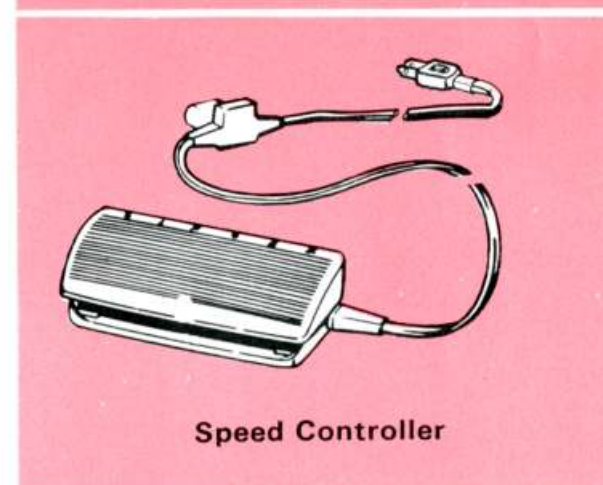
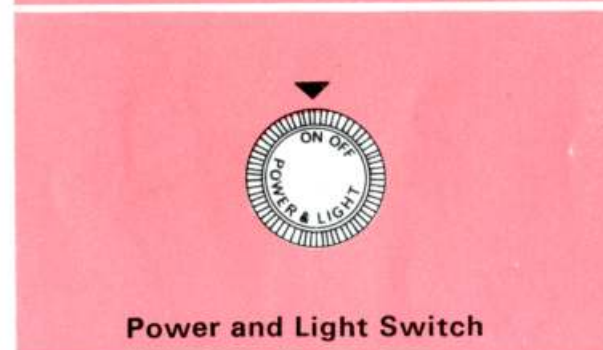
### OPERATING MACHINE AND CONTROLLER

To turn on both machine and sewing light, turn power and light switch to the right to ON position. To turn off machine and light, turn switch to left to OFF position.

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

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

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





## choosing needle and thread

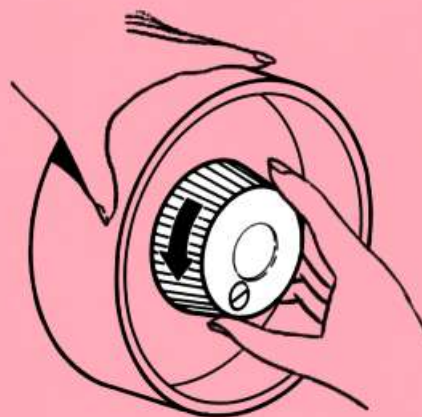
The needle and thread you choose will depend upon the fabric being stitched. The table below is a practical guide to needle and thread selection. Refer to it before starting a sewing project. Be sure to use the same size and type of thread in both needle and bobbin.

**FABRIC, THREAD AND NEEDLE TABLE**

Fabric	Thread	Needles	
		Type	Size
<b>DELICATE</b> — tulle, chiffon, fine lace, organza	Fine mercerized cotton Fine synthetic thread	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	9
<b>LIGHTWEIGHT</b> — batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film	50 mercerized cotton "A" silk Synthetic thread Polyester core/cotton	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	11
<b>MEDIUM WEIGHT</b> — gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, velvet, suitings, knits, deep-pile fabrics, vinyl	50 mercerized cotton 60 cotton "A" silk Synthetic thread Polyester core/cotton	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	14
<b>MEDIUM HEAVY</b> — gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics, vinyl, deep-pile fabrics	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 40 to 60 cotton Synthetic thread	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	16
<b>HEAVY</b> — overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 24 to 40 cotton Synthetic thread	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	18
<b>ALL WEIGHTS</b> — decorative top stitching	"D" silk † (Buttonhole twist)	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	18
<b>SYNTHETIC KNITS and STRETCH FABRICS</b> — polyester doubleknit, spandex, nylon tricot, ciré tricot, jersey, pannelé velvet	"A" nylon 50 mercerized cotton "A" silk Polyester core/cotton	CATALOG 2045 Ball-Point (Yellow Band)	14
<b>LEATHER</b> — suede, kidskin, capeskin, lambskin, lined leathers	50 mercerized cotton Synthetic thread "A" silk Polyester core/cotton	CATALOG 2032 (15 × 2)	11 14 16
<b>LIGHT and MEDIUM WEIGHTS</b> — decorative twin-needle stitching	50 mercerized cotton	CATALOG 2028 (twin)	14

## *threading the machine*

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

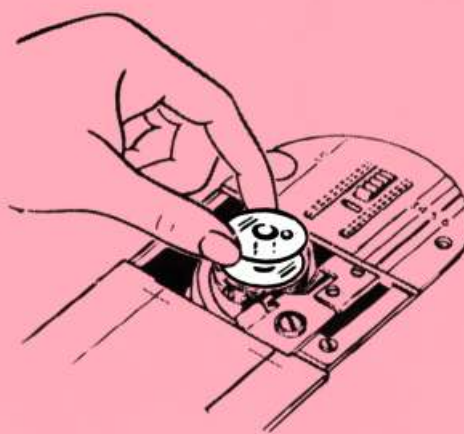


**Loosening Hand Wheel Knob**

## **THE BOBBIN THREAD**

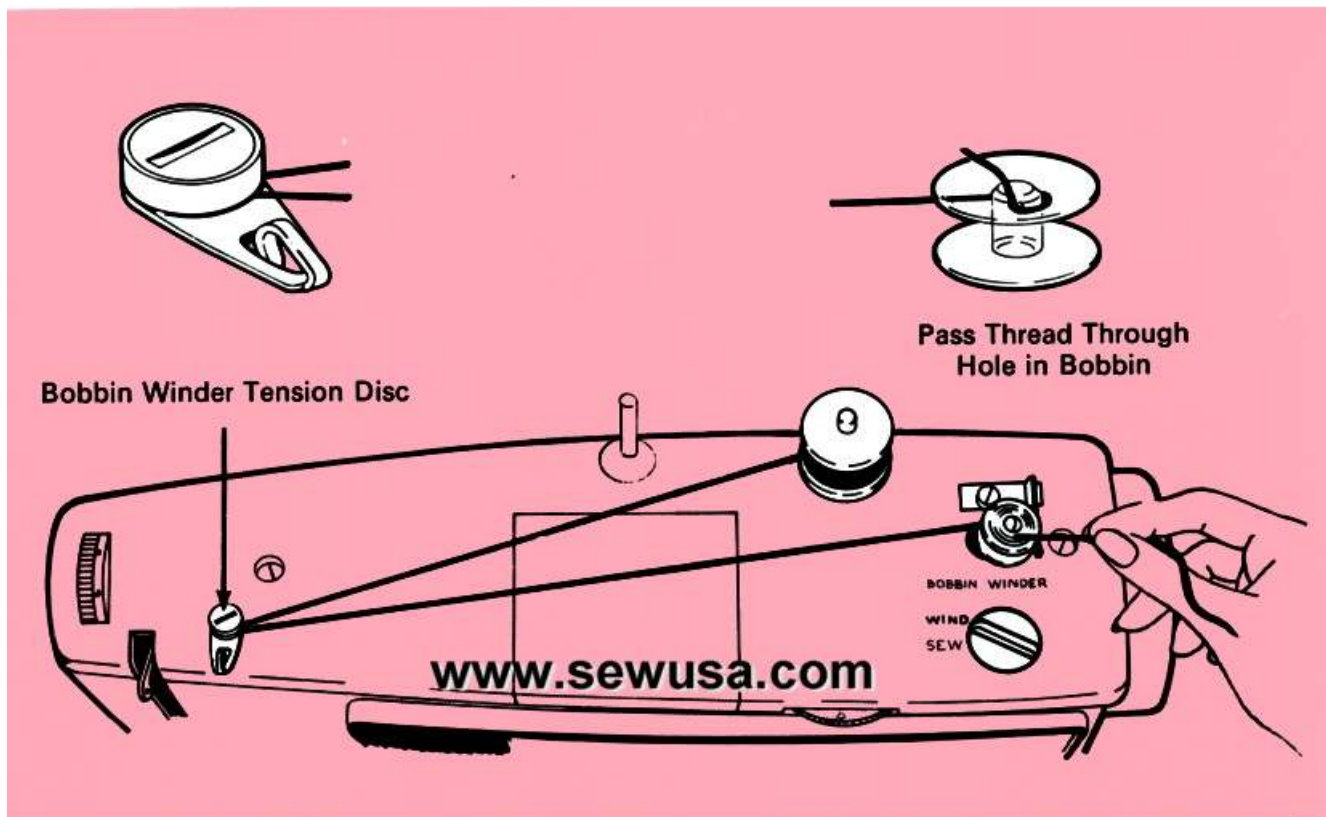
### **Winding the Bobbin**

- Raise the presser foot and turn the hand wheel toward you until needle is at its highest position.
- Loosen the hand wheel knob by turning it toward you with the right hand while holding the hand wheel with the left hand.
- Open slide plate. Draw plate toward you, opening it just enough to make bobbin accessible (opening it all the way raises the pin that holds the throat plate in place).
- Lift out bobbin and close slide plate to make sure throat plate is secure while winding.

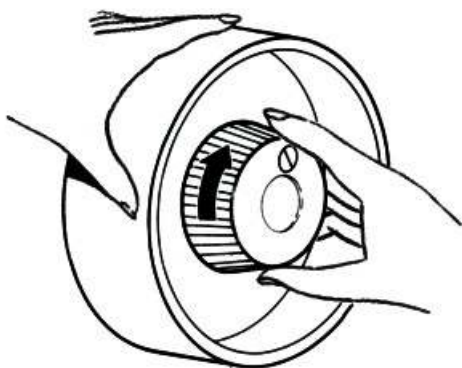


**Removing Bobbin**





**Bobbin Winder Switch**

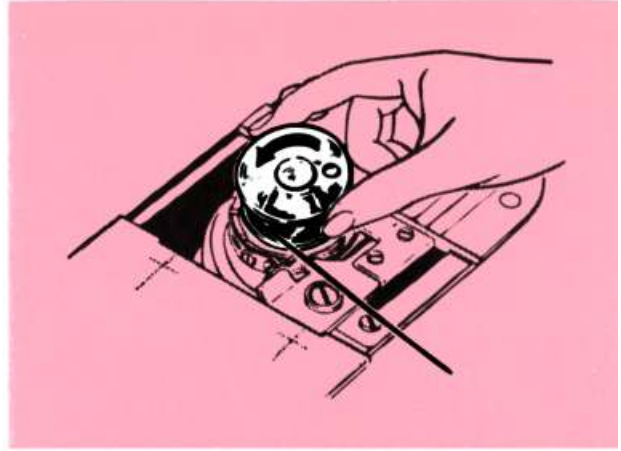


**Tightening Hand Wheel Knob**

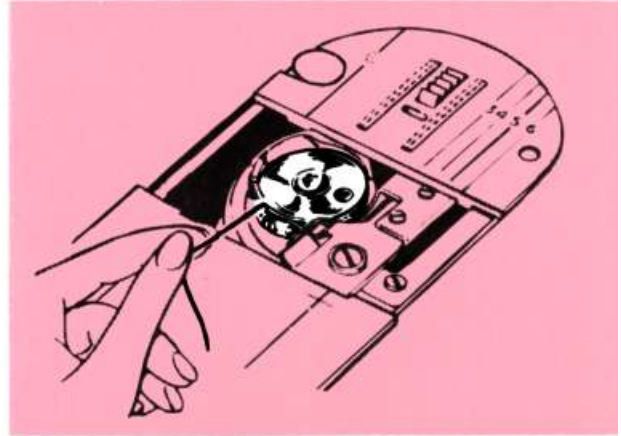
- Place thread spool on spool pin over felt. Lead thread around bobbin winder tension disc and through small hole in bobbin (from the inside).
- Place bobbin on holder and turn bobbin winder switch to **WIND**.
- Hold thread as shown and start the machine. Cut off thread end when winding is well under way.
- When required amount of thread has been wound (winding will stop by itself when bobbin is full), stop the machine and cut connecting thread.
- Turn bobbin winder switch to **SEW** and remove bobbin from holder.
- Tighten hand wheel knob.

## THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

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



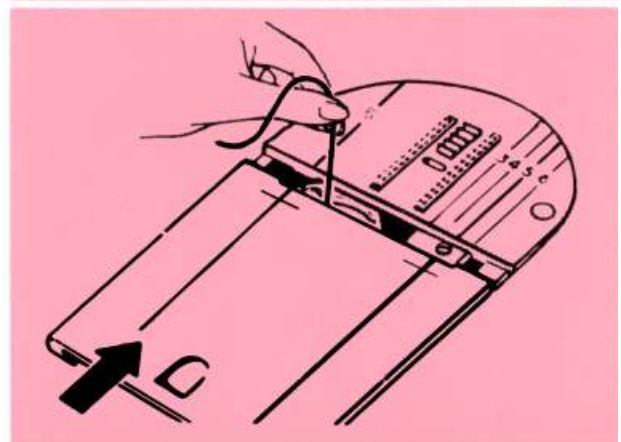
2. Pull thread into notch, draw it under tension spring and back into slot.



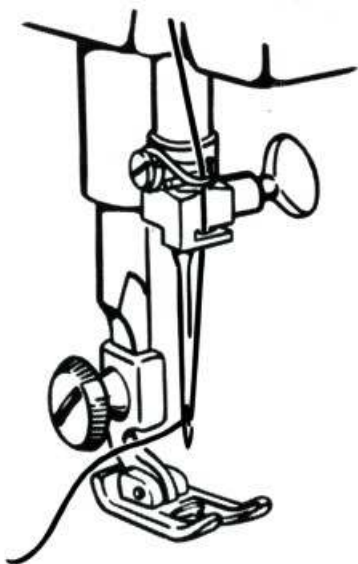
3. Draw about three inches of thread diagonally across the bobbin.



4. Close slide plate allowing thread to enter slot between the throat plate and slide plate.







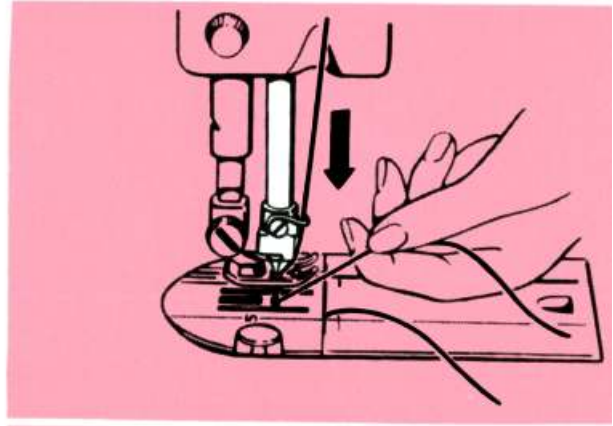
## THE NEEDLE THREAD

1. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position and raise presser foot.
2. Place spool of thread on spool pin over felt and lead thread through all threading points shown. Thread the needle from front to back.
3. Draw about three inches of thread through eye of needle.

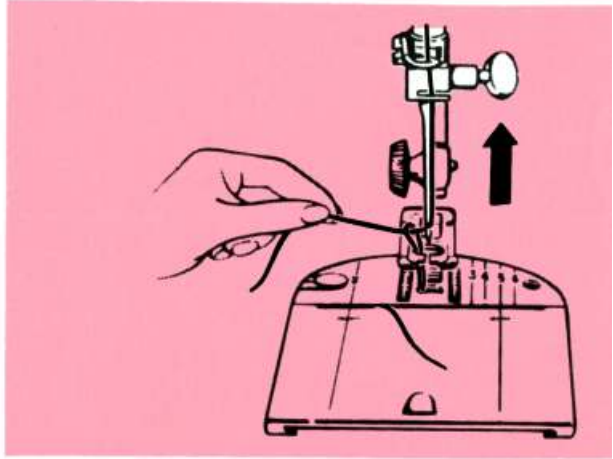
## RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

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

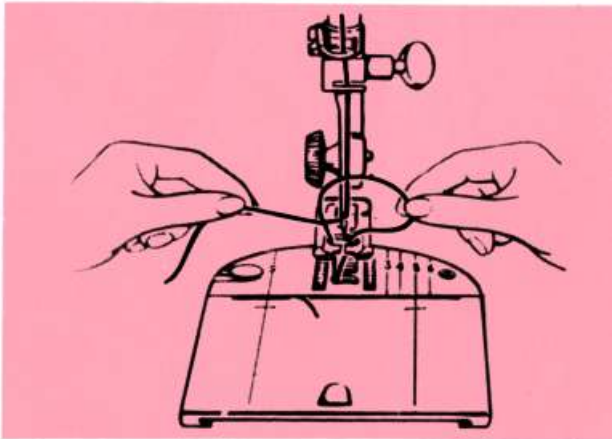
1. Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters hole in throat plate.



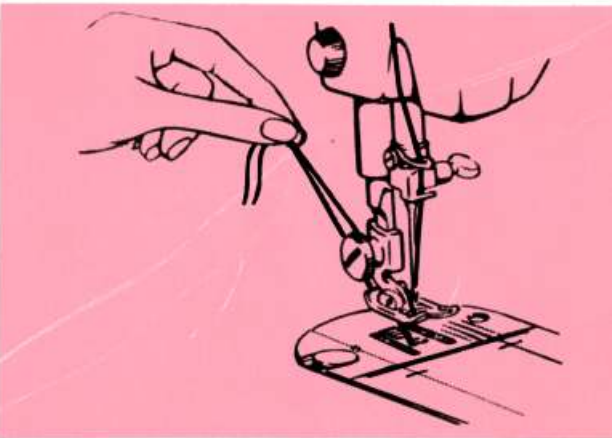
2. Continue turning hand wheel and holding needle thread until needle rises and brings up bobbin thread in a loop.



3. Undo the loop with your fingers.



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



... You are now ready to sew



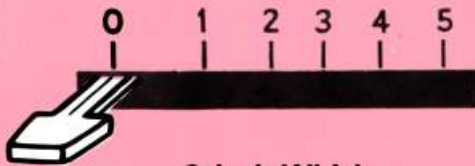
## STRAIGHT STITCHING



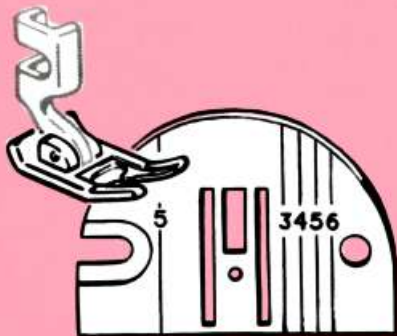
**Flexi-Stitch Disc Dial Off**



**Needle Position**



**Stitch Width**



**Straight Stitch Accessories**

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial : **0** (Off)
- Needle Position : **C**
- Stitch Width : **0**
- Stitch Length : To suit fabric
- Straight Stitch Throat Plate or General Purpose Throat Plate
- Straight Stitch Foot or General Purpose Foot

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

### SETTING THE MACHINE

- Turn *Flexi-Stitch* disc dial to off position 0.
- Move needle position selector to center C.
- Set stitch width selector on 0.

### CHOOSING ACCESSORIES

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

### STARTING TO SEW

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

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

*For information on straight stretch stitching turn to page 43.*

## *adjusting selectors for your fabric*

### **ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH**

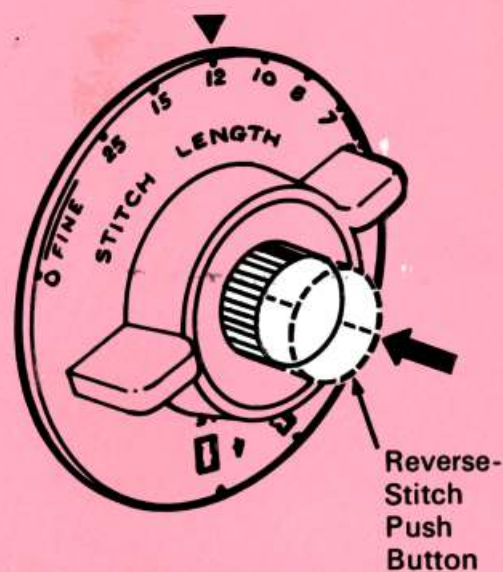
The stitch length selector controls the length of stitches. The numbers around the edge of the selector dial express stitch length in stitches per inch; the higher the number, the shorter the stitch. Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric. The FINE area is used for the adjustment of zig-zag satin stitching.

#### **Setting Selector**

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

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

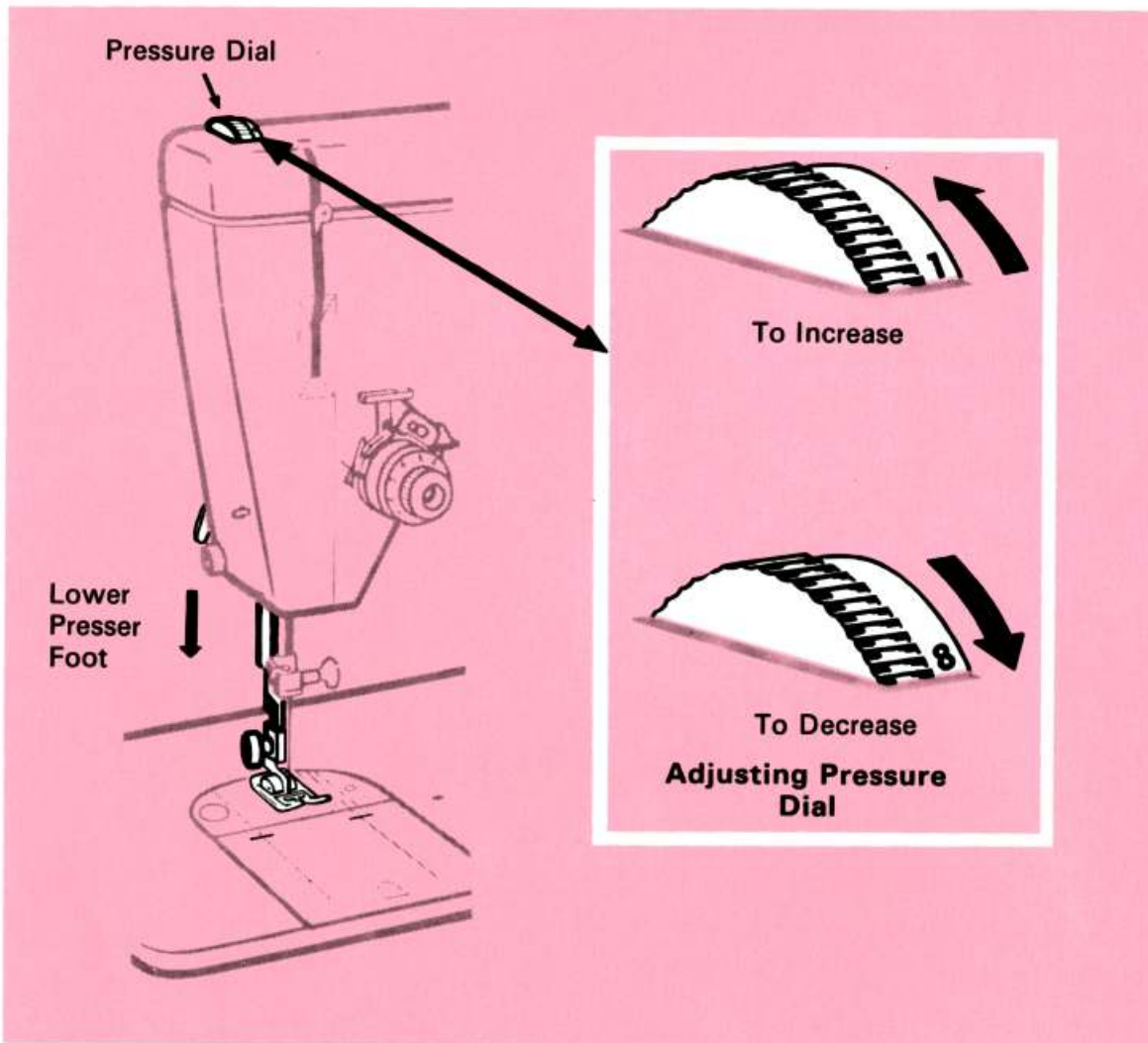
*(For detailed instructions on adjusting the stitch length for zig-zag satin stitching, see page 30.)*



**Stitch Length Dial**



## ADJUSTING PRESSURE



The pressure dial regulates the pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric. Correct pressure is important because it enables the fabric to feed smoothly and evenly, without being marred. The numbered settings on the pressure dial will assist you in obtaining the correct pressure for the fabric you are using. Generally, heavier fabrics and fabrics of knit and stretch construction require a high number setting (heavier pressure); lightweight fabrics, a lower setting (lighter pressure). But fabric texture must also be considered. Soft fabrics, for example, require less pressure than crisp fabrics.

When darning without an embroidery hoop, you should set the dial at the lowest setting, D. See page 66 for instructions.

*Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.*

- To *increase* pressure, turn dial to higher number.
- To *decrease* pressure, turn dial to lower number.
- For darning, set dial on D.

## REGULATING THREAD TENSION

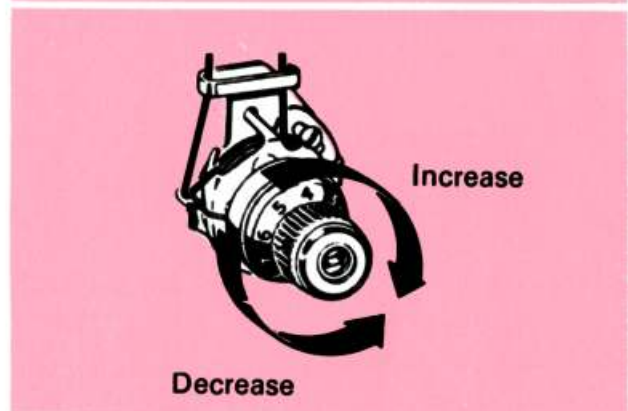
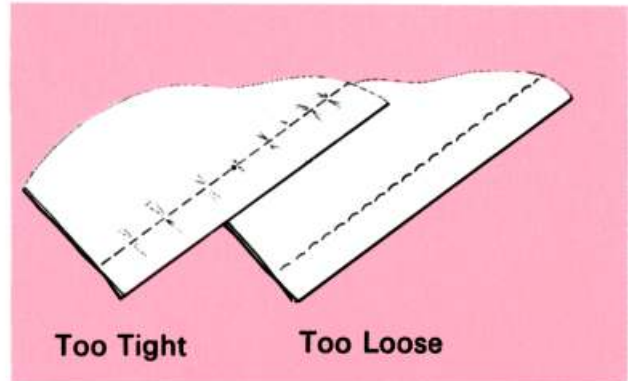
Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams or cause your fabric to pucker. Make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use and examine it. A perfect stitch will have the needle and bobbin threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops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

### Needle-Thread Tension

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

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

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

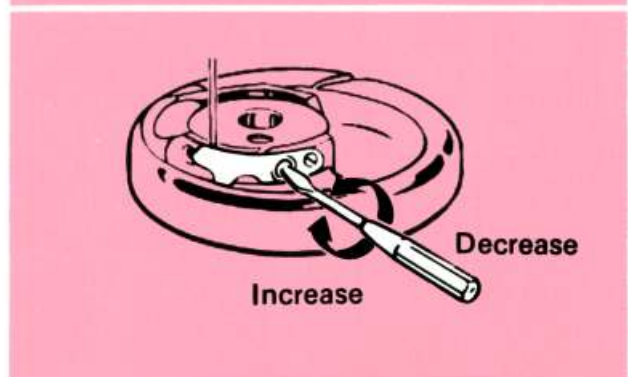
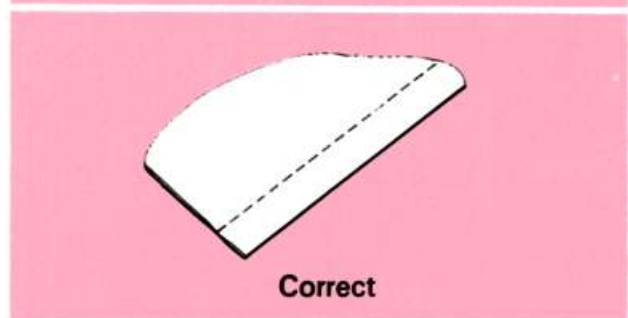


### Bobbin-Thread Tension

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

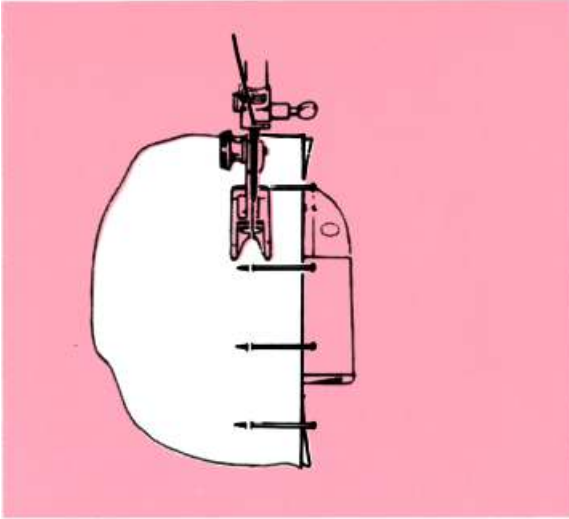
On those rare occasions when it becomes necessary to adjust the bobbin-thread tension, use a small screwdriver. A very slight turn on the screw nearest the thread slot on the bobbin case will produce a noticeable change in bobbin-thread tension.

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





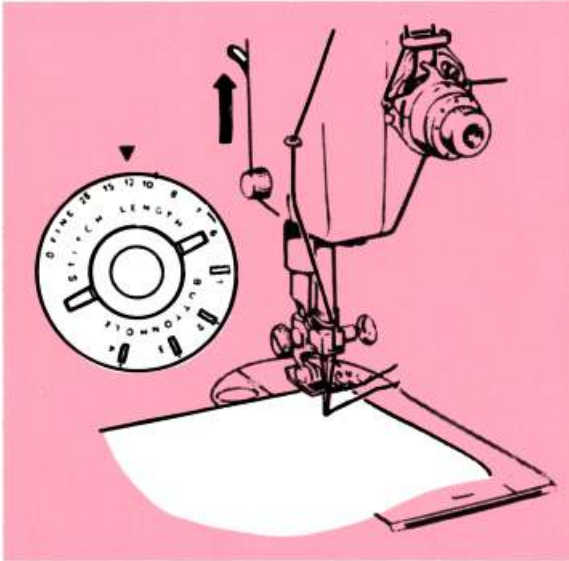
## sewing a seam



### PIN BASTING

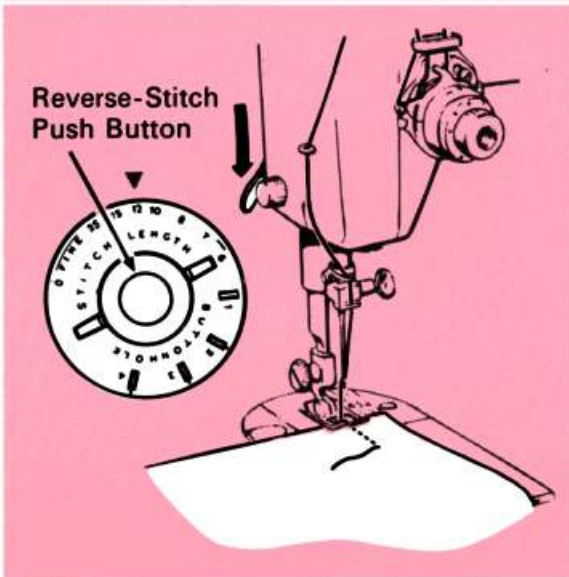
Pin basting is a time-saver and can be used when you sew easy-to-handle fabric. Use fine pins and place them:

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



### STARTING A SEAM

1. Set stitch length selector for desired number of stitches per inch.
2. With presser foot up, align fabric with appropriate seam guideline on throat plate (as described on the following page). Position needle in fabric about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the back edge.

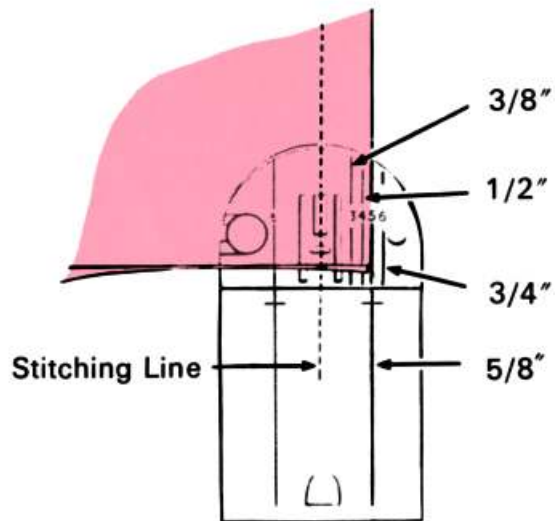


3. Lower presser foot. Backstitch to the edge of the fabric for reinforcement by pushing in the reverse-stitch push button located in the center of the stitch length selector dial. Hold the button until the stitches reach the edge of the fabric and then release for forward stitching.

## KEEPING THE SEAM STRAIGHT

As you stitch, use one of the numbered lines on the throat plate as a guide for keeping the seams straight. Numbers indicate distance, in eighths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam, for example, keep the right-hand edge of your fabric on the number 5 guideline.

For extra control, use the seam guide described on page 9.

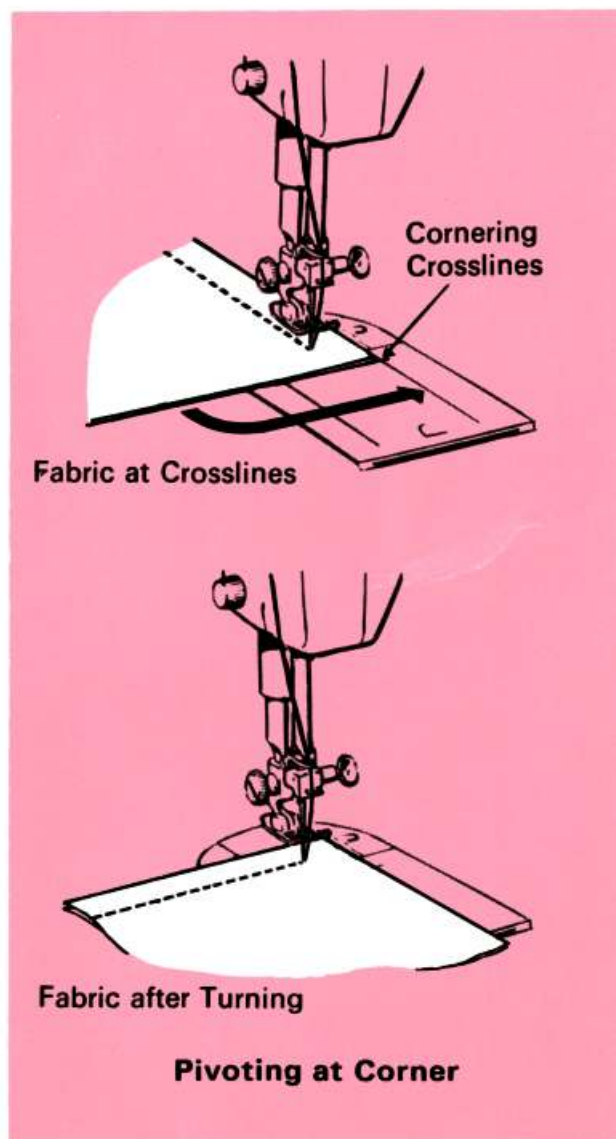


Using Guidelines

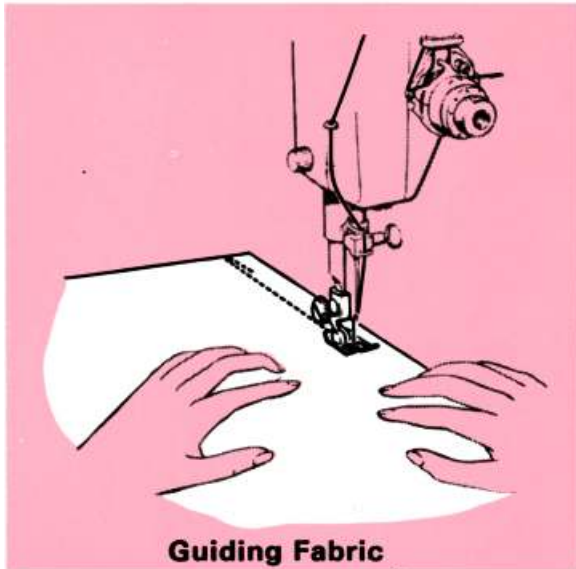
## TURNING SQUARE CORNERS

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





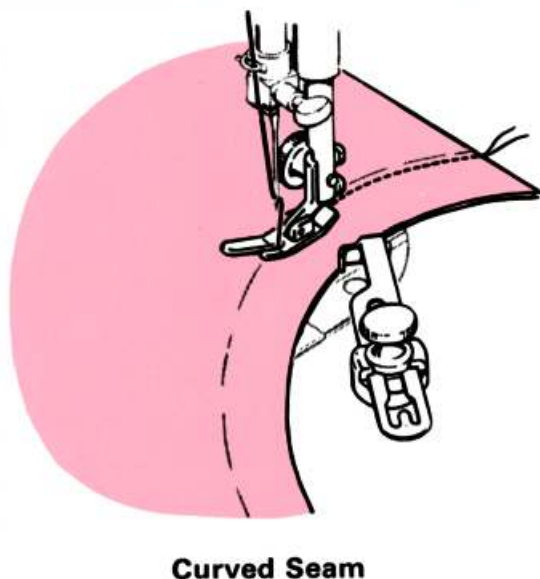


### GUIDING AND SUPPORTING THE FABRIC

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



For information on sewing knit and stretch fabrics with zig-zag stitching, refer to page 41.

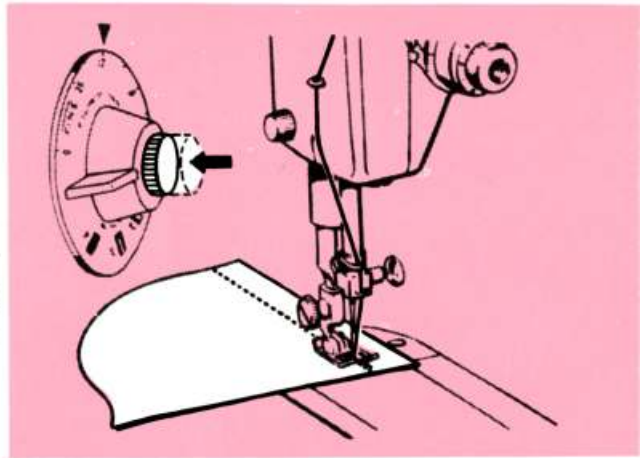


### CURVED SEAMS

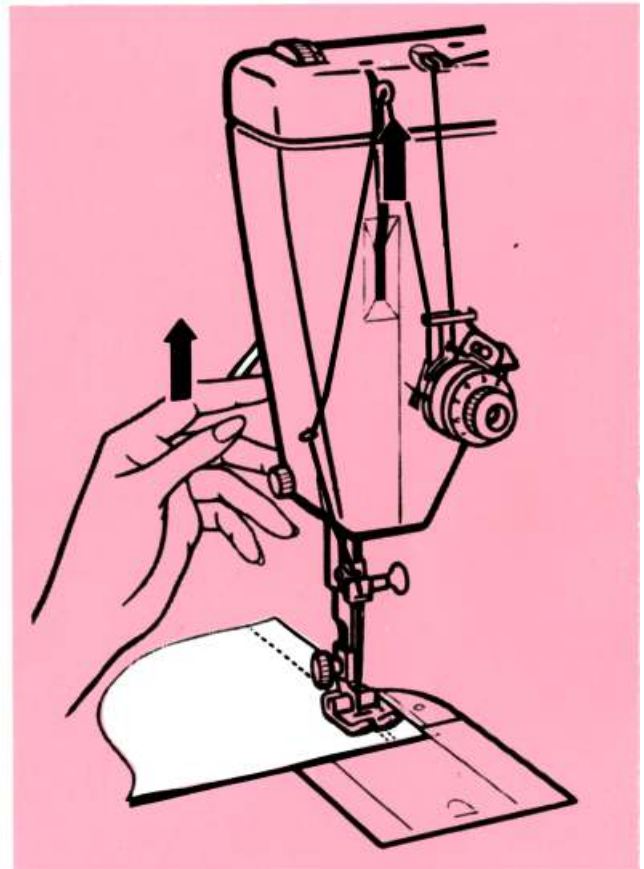
1. Use a short stitch length for elasticity and strength. For example, if you use 12 stitches per inch for straight seams, select 15 to 20 per inch to stitch curved seams in the same fabric.
2. For the greatest accuracy, use the straight stitch foot and seam guide.
3. If you use the seam guide, attach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

## REINFORCING END OF SEAM

1. Stitch to the fabric edge. Backstitch  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to reinforce the end of the seam by pushing in the reverse-stitch push button and then releasing.

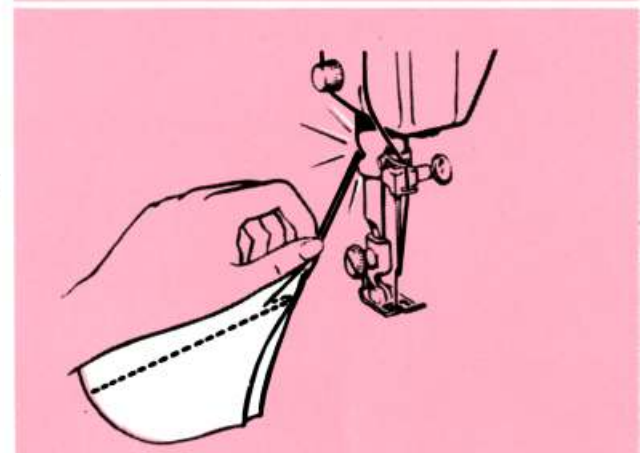


2. Turn hand wheel toward you to bring needle to its highest point.



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

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





## ZIG-ZAG STITCHING

### *how patterns are produced*

All stitch patterns are produced from interchangeable discs that are inserted into the machine. *Fashion* discs (black) control side-to-side needle movement and produce basic zig-zag stitches. *Flexi-Stitch* discs (light colored) control needle and fabric movement and produce a variety of decorative and utility stitches, including stitches that stretch. Instructions for both decorative and practical uses of these stitches begin on page 31. Information on stretch stitching begins on page 41.



***Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial Off**



**Changing Discs**

### **CHANGING *Fashion* AND *Flexi-Stitch* DISCS**

Make sure the needle is above the presser foot.

1. Set stitch width selector at 0 and make sure *Flexi-Stitch* disc control dial is in off position 0.
2. Open disc cover; loosen and remove screw.
3. Remove disc by flipping it upward.
4. Position new disc on holder, replace screw and tighten securely.
5. Set stitch width selector and *Flexi-Stitch* disc control dial on desired settings. See pages 28 and 32.

Always keep a stitch pattern disc on the holder, even when you are straight stitching.

## FASHION discs

The six interchangeable *Fashion* discs (black) that come with your machine produce the stitches illustrated below.

### ***Fashion* DISC PATTERNS**

Circled numbers indicate *Fashion* disc numbers.



③



④



⑤



⑥



⑫



③①

③ ***Blindstitch.*** Indispensable for finishing hems and seam edges and for zipper insertions.

④ ***Straight Stitch Scallop.*** Produces tiny, evenly spaced scallops for faced edge finishes.

⑤ ***Arrowhead Stitch.*** Ideal for motifs and decorative borders.

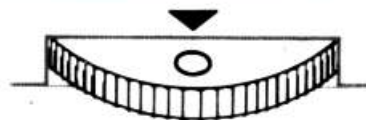
⑥ ***Domino Stitch.*** A decorative pattern for single- and twin-needle work.

⑫ ***Walls of Troy.*** An interesting pattern for decorative stitching.

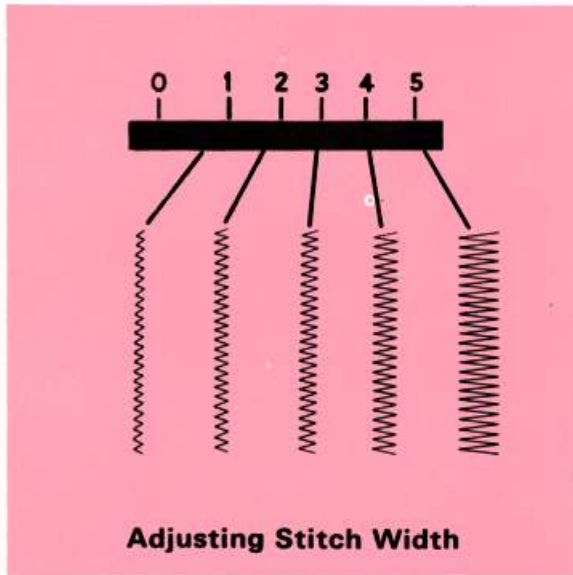
③① ***Crescent Stitch.*** Produces perfectly formed satin-stitch scallops for a decorative edge or surface trim.

### **TO USE A *Fashion* DISC**

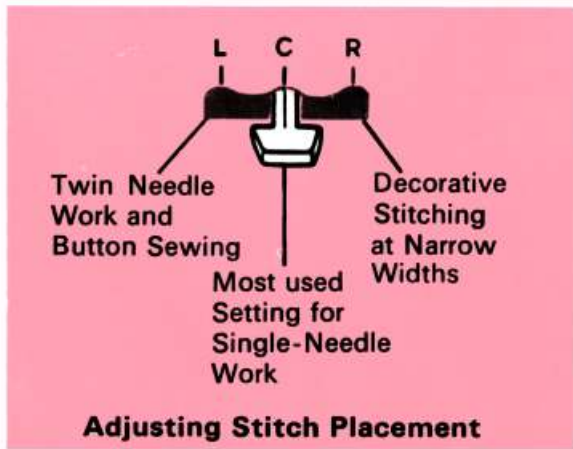
- Insert disc in machine.
- Set *Flexi-Stitch* disc control dial in off position 0.
- Adjust needle position, stitch width, stitch length and needle-thread tension as instructed on following pages.



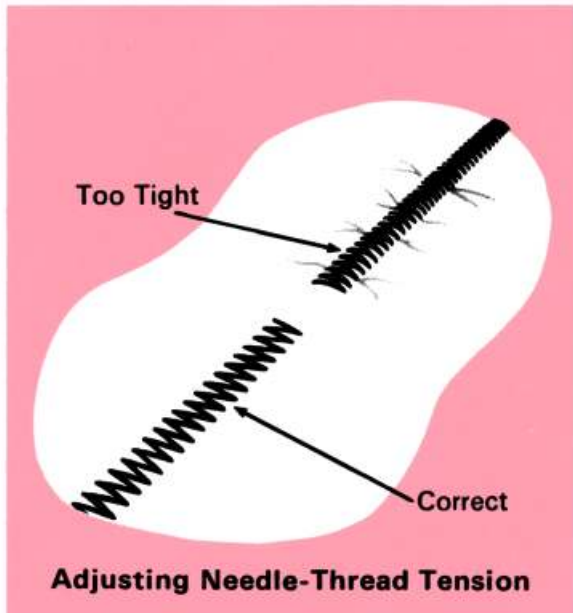




Adjusting Stitch Width



Adjusting Stitch Placement



Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension

### ADJUSTING WIDTH OF DESIGN

To produce the stitch pattern of a *Fashion* disc or the basic zig-zag pattern of *Flexi-Stitch* discs, 201, 202, 232, move the stitch width selector from straight-stitch setting 0 to any setting between 1 and 5. The higher the number, the wider the stitch.

### ADJUSTING STITCH PLACEMENT

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

### ADJUSTING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

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

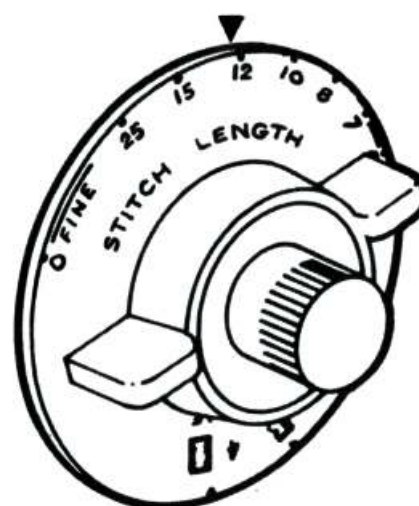
If the stitches are not flat and the fabric is puckered, lower the needle-thread tension by turning the dial to a lower number.

*Before moving stitch width and needle position selectors, make sure needle is above fabric and stitch length dial is not on a buttonhole setting.*

## ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

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

When using *Flexi-Stitch* discs 201, 202 and 232 for basic zig-zag stitch patterns be sure the *Flexi-Stitch* disc dial is in off position O.



Stitch Length Dial

## ADJUSTING PRESSURE AND CHOOSING ACCESSORIES

Turn to page 20 under straight stitching for instructions on adjusting pressure.

For information on choosing accessories refer to pages 6 and 7 and to detailed instructions for sewing with zig-zag stitch patterns included in the section called "Sewing the Professional Way" that starts on page 41.



Special Purpose Foot



General Purpose Foot

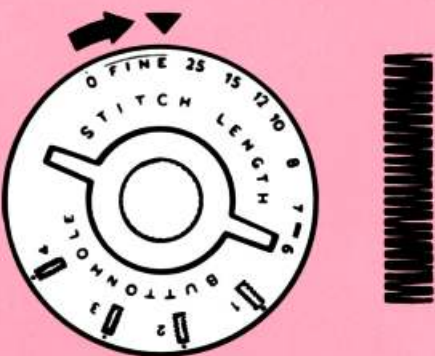
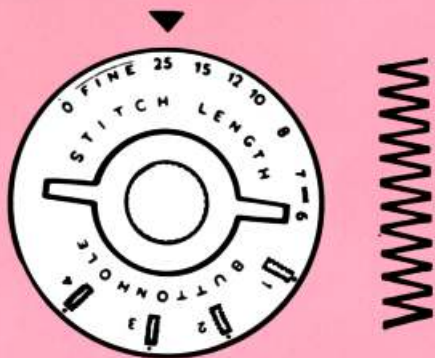


General Purpose Throat Plate

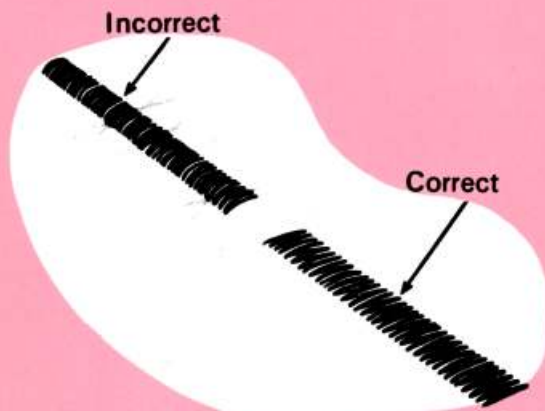


Button Foot





**Adjusting Stitch Length**



**Adjusting Thread Tension**

## SATIN STITCHING

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

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

### ACCESSORIES AND SELECTOR SETTINGS

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial : 0
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc : Super Zig-Zag 201 or *Fashion* Disc : Desired Pattern
- Needle Position : C
- Stitch Width : 1 - 5
- Stitch Length : FINE (25 or above)
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- Special Purpose Foot
- Pressure : 2 or 3

### Adjusting Stitch Length

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

### Adjusting Thread Tension









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

## FLEXI-STITCH discs

Five interchangeable *Flexi-Stitch* discs (light colored) come with your machine. Each produces one or more *Flexi-Stitch* disc patterns and several produce a basic zig-zag stitch pattern as well.

*Flexi-Stitch* disc designs are shown in red on each disc.

### PATTERNS PRODUCED BY *Flexi-Stitch* DISCS

FLEXI-STITCH DISC PATTERNS					BASIC ZIG-ZAG PATTERNS		
							
<b>201</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>232</b>

Boxed Numbers Indicate *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Numbers

#### *Flexi-Stitch* DISC PATTERNS

- 201** *Straight Stretch Stitch* (Super Ziz-Zag Disc). For stretchable seams in knit and stretch fabrics.
- 201** *Ric-Rac Stitch* (Super Zig-Zag Disc). For decorative applications and heavy-duty stretch sewing.
- 202** *Feather Stitch*. Appropriate for fagoting, embroidering and quilting.
- 232** *Overedge Stretch Stitch*. For seams that are overedged and reinforced in one operation.
- 240** *Paris Point Stitch*. Indispensable for hemstitching, picot edging and applique.
- 241** *Multi-Stretch Stitch*. Ideal for attaching elastic.

#### BASIC ZIG-ZAG PATTERNS

- 201** *Plain Zig-Zag Stitch* (Super Zig-Zag Disc). For buttonholing, button sewing, making bar tacks and appliqueing.
- 202** *Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag Stitch*. For mending, joining and reinforcing without bulk.
- 232** *Overedge Stitch*. For making a flexible overedge seam finish.

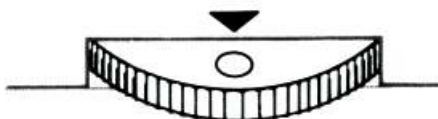
#### To Produce a *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Pattern

- Insert *Flexi-Stitch* disc in machine.
- Set *Flexi-Stitch* disc and stitch length dials on red symbols.
- Adjust stitch placement, stitch width, thread tension, and stitch balance as instructed on following pages.
- Sew at moderate speed.



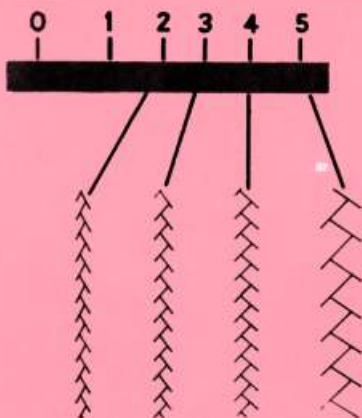
#### To Produce a Basic Zig-Zag Pattern with a *Flexi-Stitch* Disc

- Insert *Flexi-Stitch* disc in machine.
- Set *Flexi-Stitch* disc dial on off position 0 and adjust selectors as when using a *Fashion* disc. See pages 28, 29 and 30.





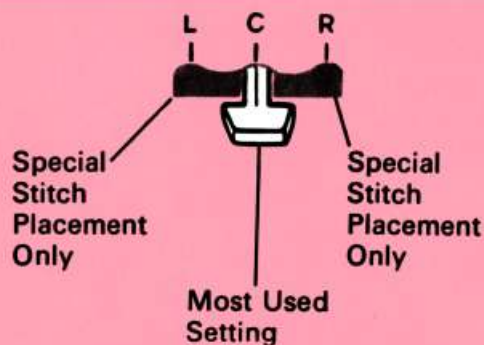
## FLEXI-STITCH DISCS (Continued)



**Adjusting Width of Design**

### Adjusting Width of Design

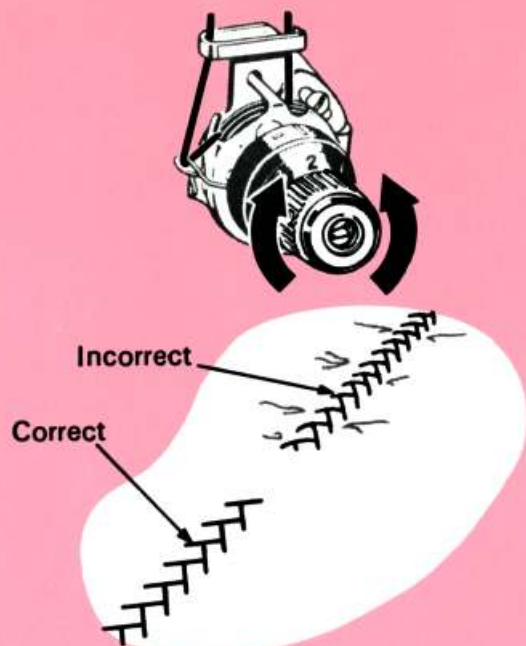
To produce a *Flexi-Stitch* disc pattern, the stitch width selector must be moved from the straight-stitch setting 0 to a setting from 2 to 5. The higher the number, the wider the stitch will be.



**Adjusting Stitch Placement**

### Adjusting Stitch Placement

*Flexi-Stitch* disc patterns can be sewn in either L (left), C (center) or R (right) needle positions. Center needle position C is recommended.



**Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension**

### Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension

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

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

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

## SETTING STITCH LENGTH DIAL

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

To set, turn dial until red bar ■ is centered under the arrowhead ▼ on the control panel.

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

Use numerical settings for stitch length adjustment when using a *Flexi-Stitch* disc to produce a basic zig-zag stitch pattern.

## ADJUSTING STITCH BALANCE

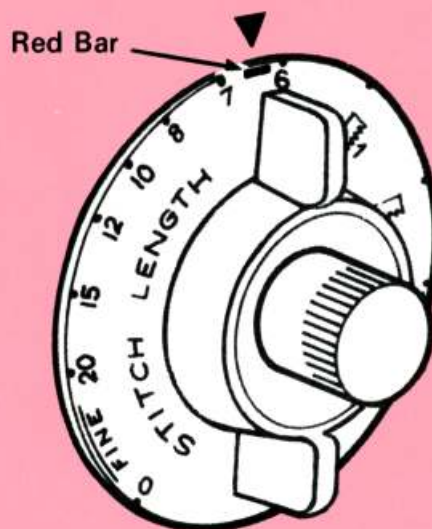
You may need to adjust the *Flexi-Stitch* disc dial when using a *Flexi-Stitch* disc pattern in order to achieve the correct pattern appearance. Before you move the *Flexi-Stitch* disc dial from its neutral position (red bar ■ centered under arrowhead ▼), make a test sample. If adjustment is required,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

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

## ADJUSTING PRESSURE AND CHOOSING ACCESSORIES

Turn to page 20 under "Straight Stitching" for instructions on adjusting pressure.

For information on choosing accessories refer to detailed instructions for sewing with *Flexi-Stitch* disc patterns included in the section called "Sewing the Professional Way," which starts on page 41.



Stitch Length Dial



Turn Dial to Right to Bring Stitches Together

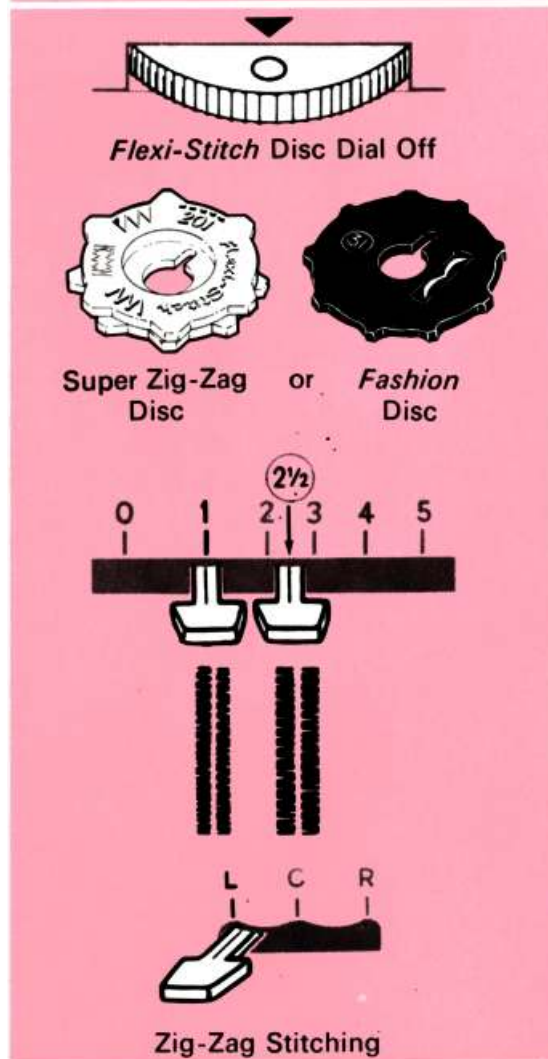
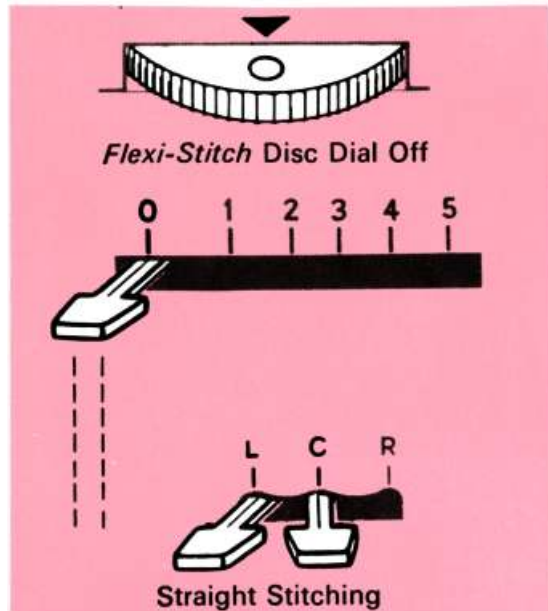


Turn Dial to Left to Separate Stitches

Adjusting Stitch Balance



## TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING



By using a twin needle, you can produce two parallel, closely spaced, decorative lines of stitching simultaneously. You can use either one or two colors of thread, and you can choose either a straight-stitch zig-zag stitch, or a *Fashion* disc pattern.

### preparation

### SETTING THE MACHINE

#### Straight Stitching

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: **0** (Off)
- Needle Position: **C** or **L** only
- Stitch Width: **0**
- Stitch Length: Optional
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot

#### Zig-Zag Stitching

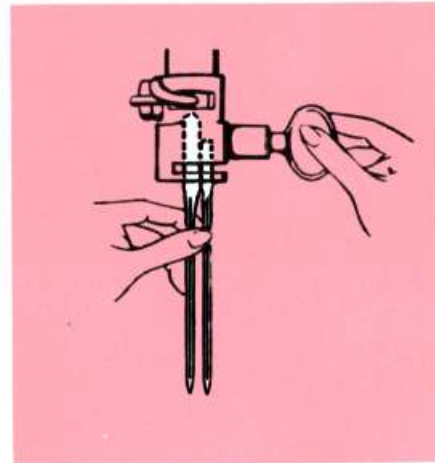
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: **0** (Off)
- *Fashion* Disc: All Patterns or Super Zig-Zag Disc (for Plain Zig-Zag)
- Needle Position: **L** only
- Stitch Width: **2 1/2** only
- Stitch Length: Optional
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot (Open Stitching)
- Special Purpose Foot (Satin Stitching)

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

## INSERTING THE TWIN NEEDLE

Before inserting the twin needle, make sure you are using the general purpose throat plate and that the needle position selector is set at L and the stitch width selector is set at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  (or less).

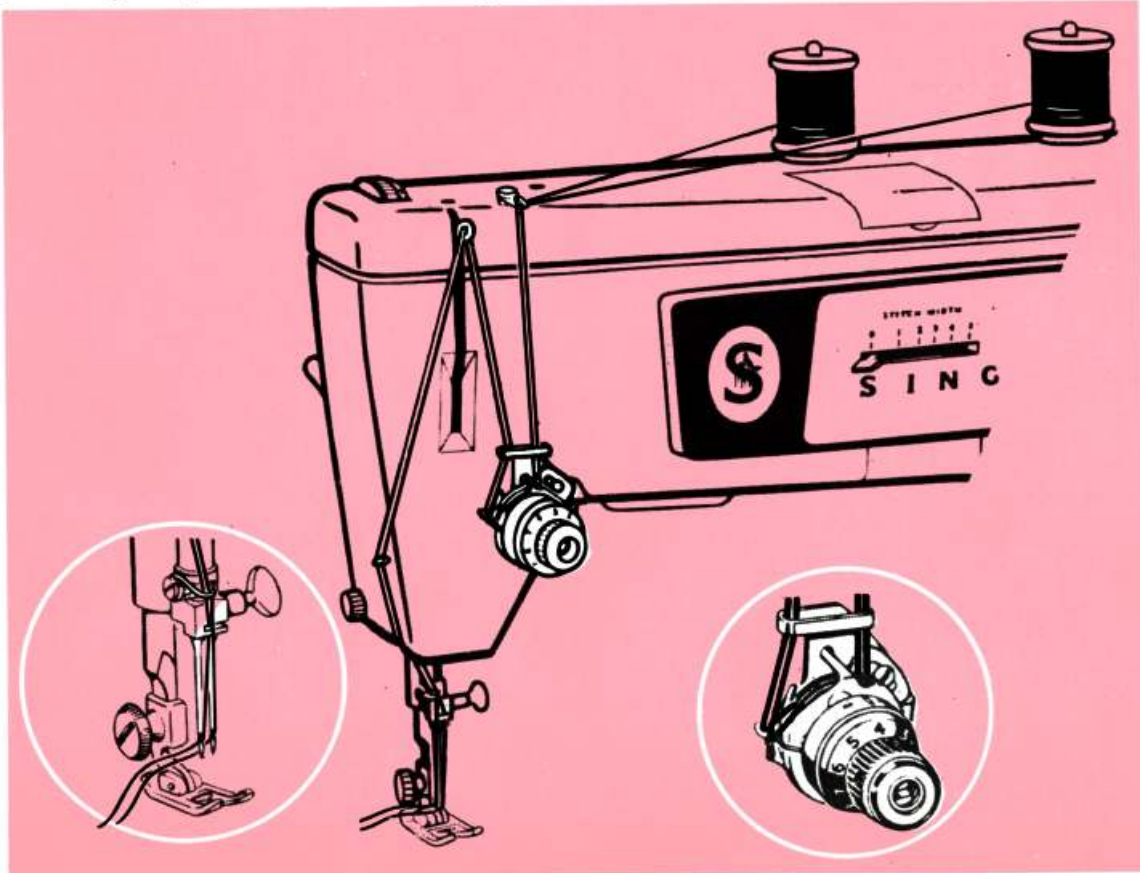
To insert the twin needle, simply raise needle to highest point, loosen the needle clamp screw. Remove single needle and insert the twin needle in its place. Tighten needle clamp screw securely.



## *threading for twin-needle stitching*

For best results, use No. 50 mercerized cotton thread. Thread the machine in the same manner as for single-needle stitching except:

1. Be sure that threads are separated by center tension disc as they pass around tension assembly.
2. Carry both threads through the wire loop thread guide above the needle at the same time.
3. Carry only one thread through the last thread guide before the needle.



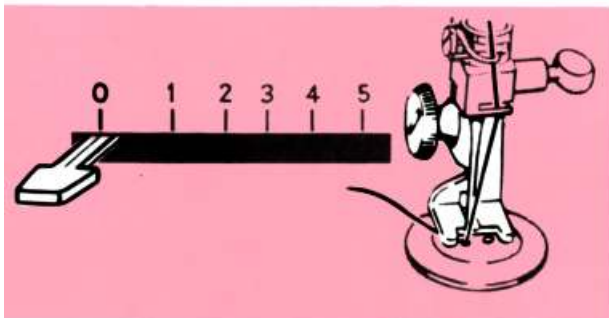


# BUTTONS AND BUTTONHOLES

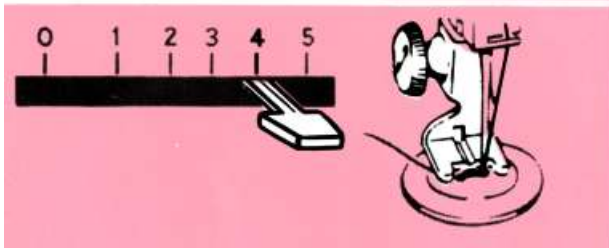
## buttons

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: **0**
- Super Zig-Zag Disc: **201**
- Needle Position: **L**
- Stitch Width: **0** and **4**
- Feed Cover Throat Plate
- Button Foot

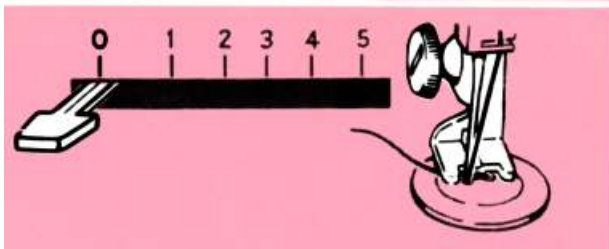
Flat buttons can be sewn on quickly and easily using the plain zig-zag stitch pattern. The space between the holes in the button determines stitch width settings. For buttons with standard hole spacing, use settings 0 and 4. For buttons with unusual hole spacing, use setting 0 and increase or decrease the width (4) as necessary.



1. Attach feed cover throat plate (see page 9), and turn *Flexi-Stitch* disc dial to 0.



2. Set stitch width at 0. Position button under foot and lower needle into center of left hole by turning hand wheel toward you. Lower foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of button and is just above the foot.



3. Set stitch width at 4. Check setting by turning hand wheel slowly toward you; the needle should enter the right hole of the button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches to attach button. End on left side.

4. To fasten stitching, return to stitch width 0 and take three or four stitches. Replace feed cover throat plate with general purpose or straight stitch throat plate when work is completed.



Needle in Groove of Button Foot

Forming a Thread Shank

## 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 as illustrated.

## buttonholes

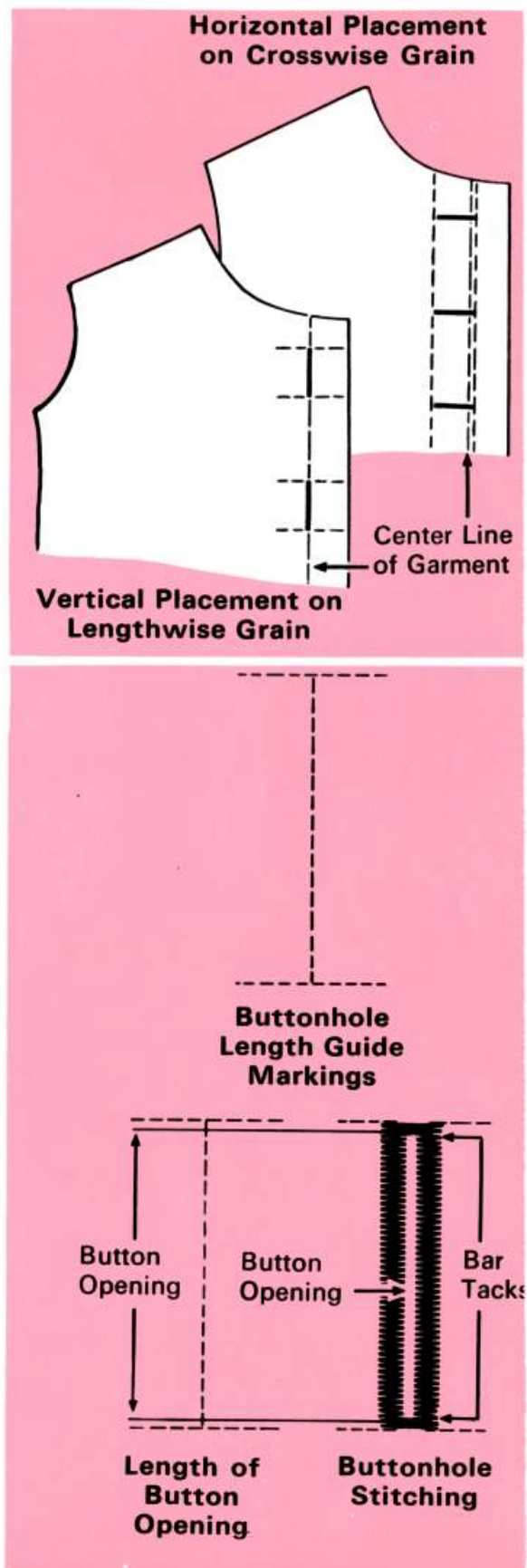
### BUTTONHOLE POSITION

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

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

### BUTTONHOLE LENGTH

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



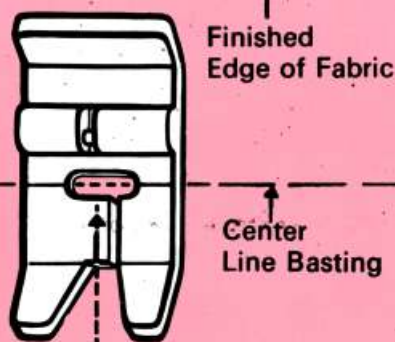


## FOUR-STEP BUTTONHOLES



Buttonhole Foot

- Flexi-Stitch Disc Dial : 0
- Super Zig-Zag Disc
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- Buttonhole Foot
- Stitch-Density Balance : Neutral

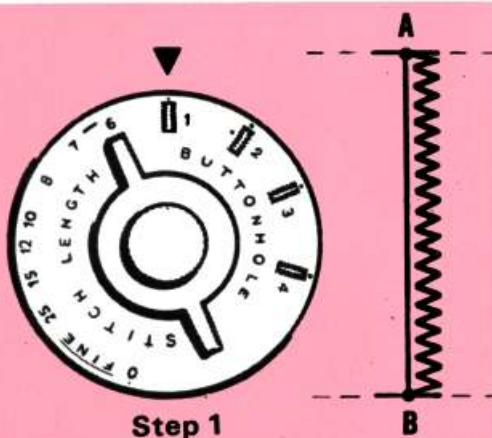


Starting Position

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

*Always make a test buttonhole on a sample of your fabric. Be sure to duplicate the thickness of the garment and include interfacing. If the two lines of stitching in your sample are of unequal density, see page 40.*

*Raise the needle above the fabric before turning the buttonhole dial.*



Step 1

### Procedure

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

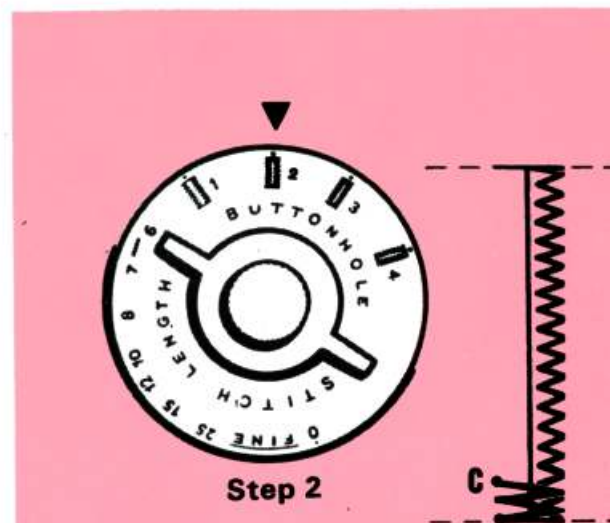
### Step 1: Side Stitching

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

## Step 2: Bar Tack

Raise the needle above the fabric by turning the hand wheel toward you.

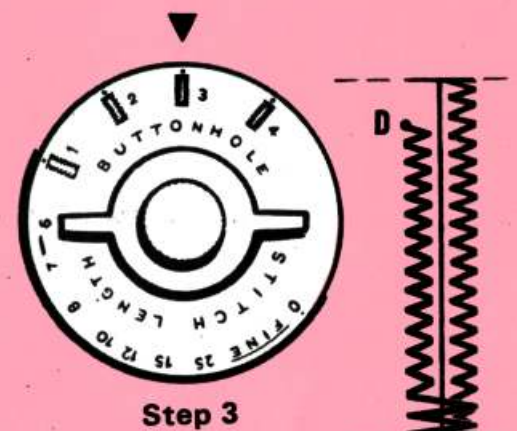
Turn the buttonhole dial *counterclockwise* to step 2. Take four or five stitches (point C).



## Step 3: Side Stitching

Raise the needle above the fabric.

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



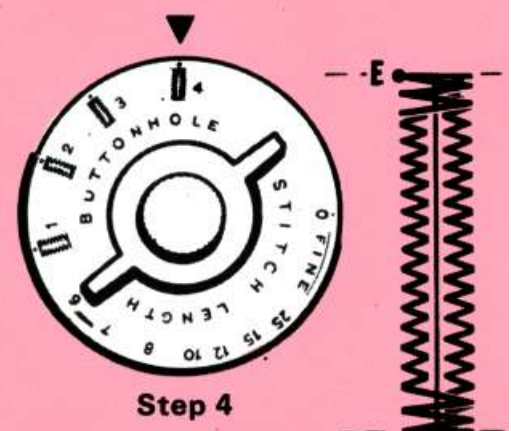
## Step 4: Bar Tack

Raise the needle above the fabric.

Turn buttonhole dial *counterclockwise* to step 4. Take four or five stitches (point E).

Remove the work, draw threads to the underside, tie, and trim.

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







Incorrect

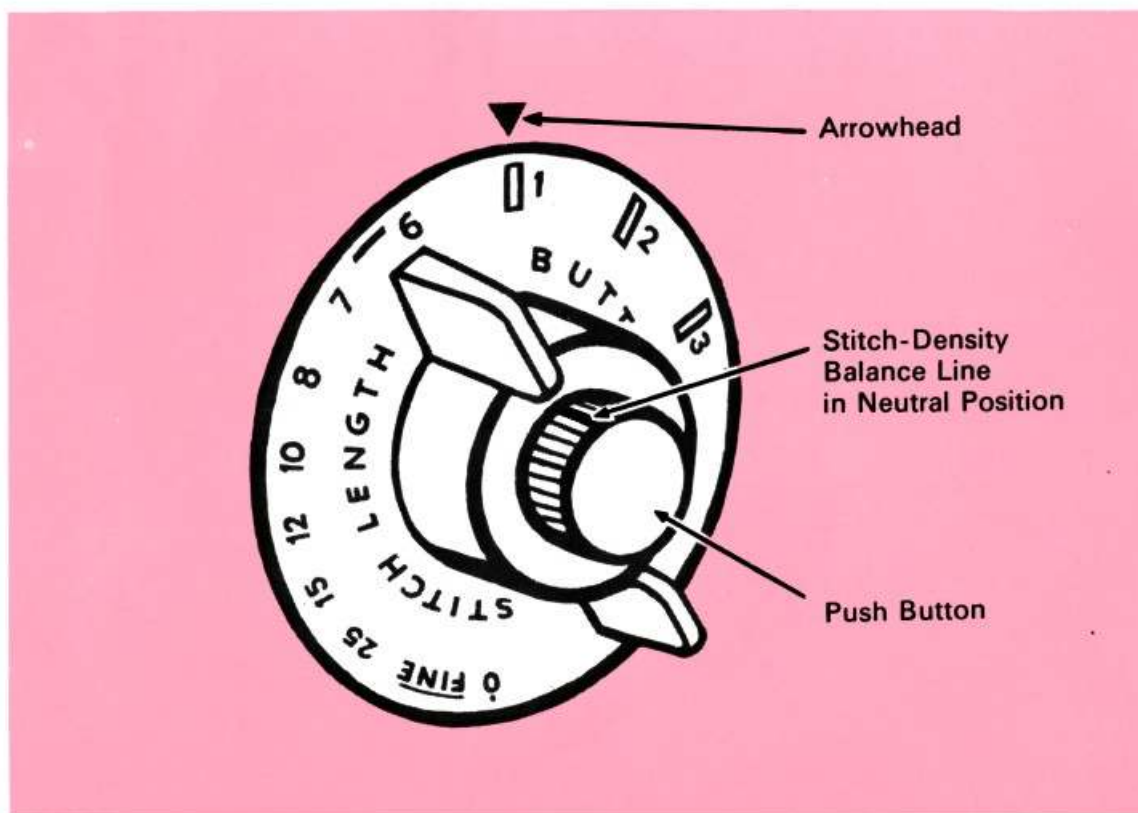


Correct

### BALANCING THE TWO LINES OF STITCHING

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

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











## SEWING THE PROFESSIONAL WAY

### *sewing knit and stretch fabric*

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

Remember to use a ball-point needle (Catalog 2045) in the machine and increase presser bar pressure when you attach elastic or sew a synthetic knit or stretch fabric.

#### STRETCH STITCH CHART

	Stitch	Where to Use
	<b>Straight Stretch Stitch</b> Super Zig-Zag Disc 201	Plain seams that s-t-r-e-t-c-h (press-open or closed construction) — Crotch seaming — Sleeve and gusset insertion — Flexible top stitching — Swim and ski suit construction — Attaching patch pockets — Repairing and reinforcing seams.
	<b>Overedge Stretch Stitch</b> <i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Disc 232	Overedge seams that stretch in sportswear, knitwear, slacks, and bathing suits.
	<b>Multi-Stretch Stitch</b> <i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Disc 241	Overcast seams in bulky knits and terry cloth — Sweater construction — Attaching elastic and stretch lace — Seam, hem and facing edge finishes.
	<b>Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag Stitch</b> <i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Disc 202	Attaching elastic and stretch lace — Lingerie and swimsuit construction — Girdle seams — Seam finishes — Casings and waistband finishes.
	<b>Plain Zig-Zag</b> Super Zig-Zag Disc 201	All-purpose stretch sewing — Lingerie seams — Attaching stay tapes — Seam finishing — Edge finishing — Attaching stretch lace.
	<b>Ric-Rac Stitch</b> Super Zig-Zag Disc 201	Heavy-duty, all-purpose stretch sewing — Reversible top-stitch applications.
	<b>Blindstitch</b> <i>Fashion</i> Disc 3	Flexible blindstitch hemming — Overcast seam finishing — Shell hems in lingerie — Ladder seams — Blindstitch zipper insertion.
	<b>Feather Stitch</b> <i>Flexi-Stitch</i> Disc 202	Swimsuit seams — Attaching stretch lace — Lingerie and girdle seams.

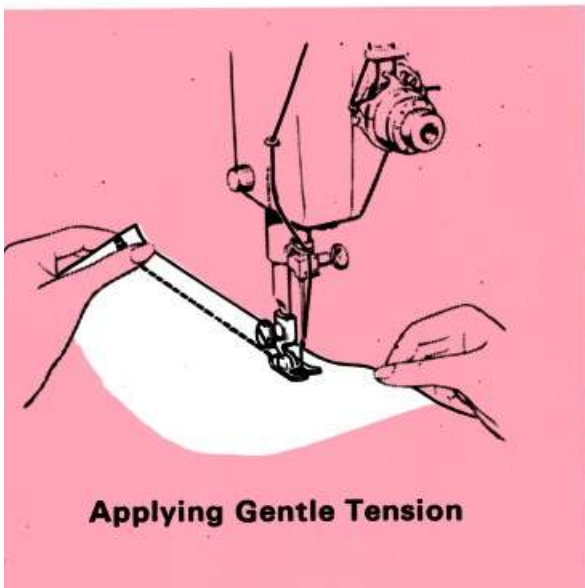


## GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

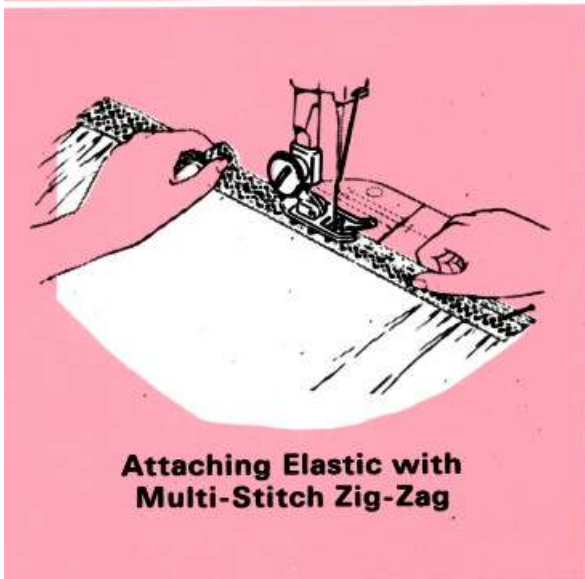
Most fabrics of stretch or knit construction need only to be guided in front of the presser foot when you use one of the stretch stitches. Simply increase presser bar pressure and let the machine move the fabric to make the stitches that give *s-t-r-e-t-c-h* to the seam.

Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched.

- For nylon tricot, ciré, panné velvet and similar synthetic knits, apply *gentle* tension by holding fabric taut in front *and* back of the presser foot as you sew.
- For elasticized fabric, stretch lace, and knits with an unusual amount of elasticity, apply *firm* tension in front and back of the presser foot to stretch the seam as the stitches are being placed.



**Applying Gentle Tension**



**Attaching Elastic with Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag**

## ATTACHING ELASTIC

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

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: 0 (Off)
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc: 202
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Width: 4 - 5
- Stitch Length: About 20
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot

### To Attach Waistline Elastic

1. Fit elastic for desired waistline snugness, allowing one inch for joining. Lap ends and join with multi-stitch zig-zag.
2. Divide elastic band and garment waistline into quarters or eighths. Place elastic over fabric and pin the two together at these points.
3. Take a few stitches to anchor elastic to fabric, then stretch elastic between pins as you sew, using both hands to hold elastic taut in front and back of the presser foot.

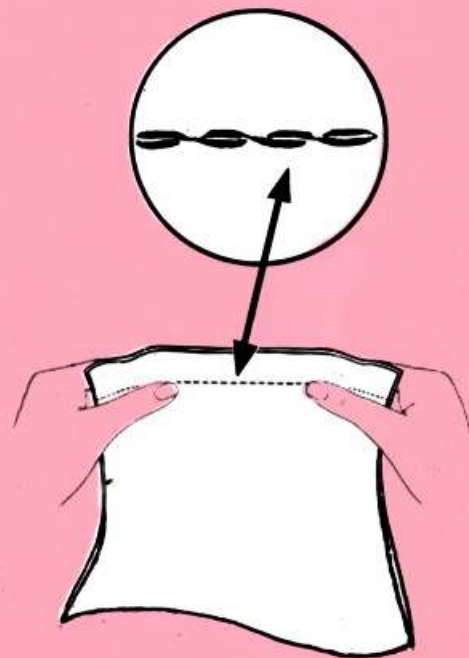
## PLAIN STRETCH SEAMS

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: Red ■
- Super Zig-Zag Disc 201
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Width: 0
- Stitch Length Dial: Red ■
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed: Moderate

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

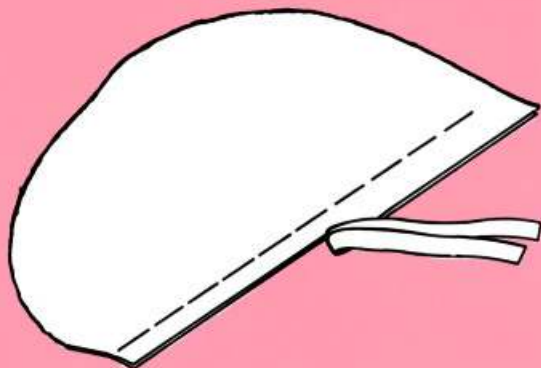
### Procedure

1. Make a test sample to determine thread tension and stitch balance. Be sure to insert a ball-point (yellow band) needle in machine if you are stitching a synthetic knit fabric, and increase presser bar pressure if necessary.
2. Stitch and guide fabric as you do for plain seams stitched with the regular straight stitch, letting the machine make the back-and-forth stitches that gives *s-t-r-e-t-c-h* to the seam. If fabric has an unusual amount of elasticity, it should be stitched under tension as instructed under "Guiding and Supporting Fabric" on page 42.
3. Press seam as when using the regular straight stitch.

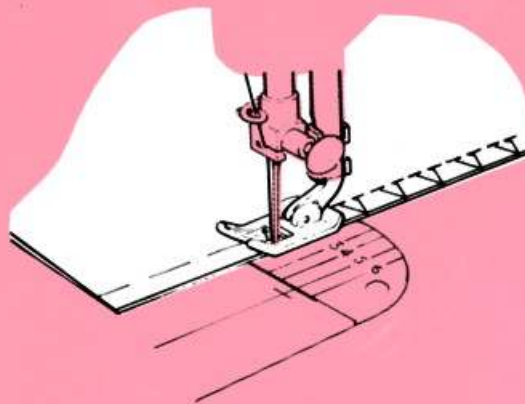


**Straight Stretch Stitching**





**Trimming Seam Edges**



**Method # 1 — Overedging**

## OVEREDGED SEAMS

Seams in knit and stretch fabric can be joined and finished in one operation with the overedge stretch stitch (*Flexi-Stitch* disc 232). Two different methods may be used. Method #1 (overedging) is recommended for firm fabrics in garments where a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch seam allowance is adequate. Method #2 (mock overedging) is most appropriate for bulky knits and fabrics that have a tendency to curl or fray and should be used where a wider seam allowance is needed. Make a test sample to help you decide which method is best for your fabric and garment. Be sure to duplicate the cut of the garment seam in your test.

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

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: Red ■
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc: 232 (Overedge Stretch)
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Width: 5
- Stitch Length Dial: Red ■
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed: Moderate

### Method # 1 — Overedging

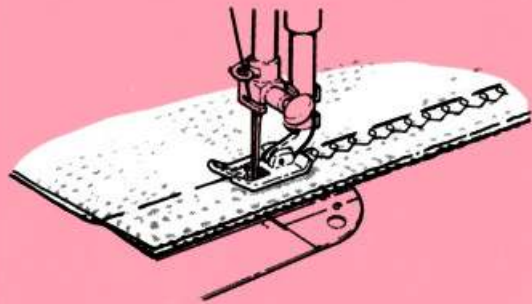
1. Cut and fit the garment allowing for a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam allowance. Baste seam line.
2. Trim seam edges evenly to a scant  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from seam-line basting.
3. Place trimmed seam under the presser foot so that the straight stitches fall on the basted seam line and the zig-zag stitches fall over the seam edge.

## Method # 2 — Mock Overedging

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: Red ■
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc: **232** (Overedge Stretch) or **241** Multi-Stretch
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Width: **5**
- Stitch Length Dial: Red ■■
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed: Moderate

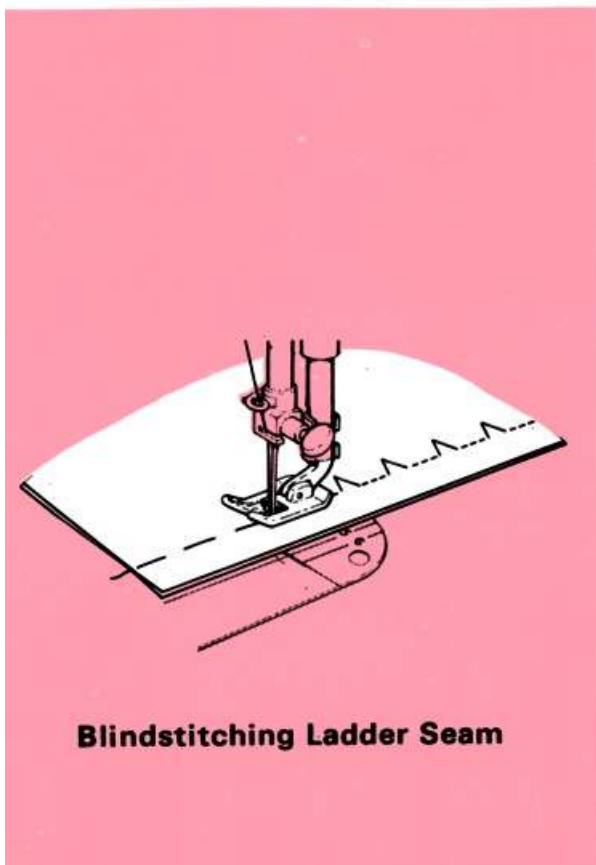
When it is not practical to overedge a seam because of the construction of the garment or the fabric, a mock overedge finish can be applied. This finish is appropriate for bulky knits, fine tricots and fabrics that curl or fray.

1. Make a test sample before beginning garment construction to help you decide which stitch is best for your fabric. Be sure to duplicate the cut of the garment seam in your test, and use a ball-point (yellow band) needle if you are sewing a synthetic knit fabric.
2. Cut and fit the garment allowing for a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam allowance. Baste seam line.
3. Place seam under the presser foot so that the stitches on the left side of the pattern will penetrate the basted seam line.
4. Press after stitching and trim away excess fabric to produce a narrow seam edge. When the seam supports the garment, omit the trimming step.



**Method # 2 —  
Mock Overedging with  
the Multi-Stretch Stitch**



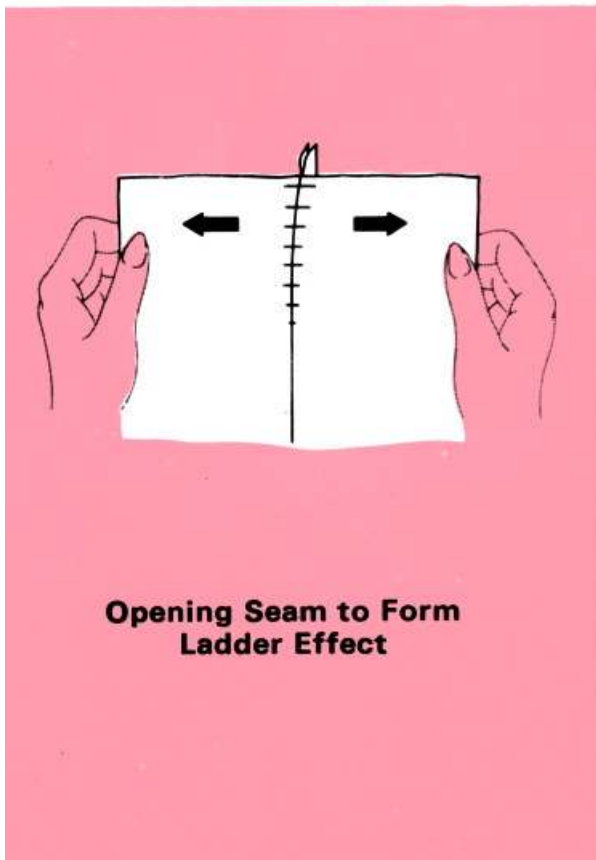


**Blindstitching Ladder Seam**

## LADDER SEAMS

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

- 
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: **0** (Off)
  - *Fashion* Disc: **3** (Blindstitch)
  - Needle Position: **C**
  - Stitch Width: **5**
  - Stitch Length: **10 to 15**
  - Thread Tension: **Light**
  - General Purpose Throat Plate
  - General Purpose Foot
- 



**Opening Seam to Form Ladder Effect**

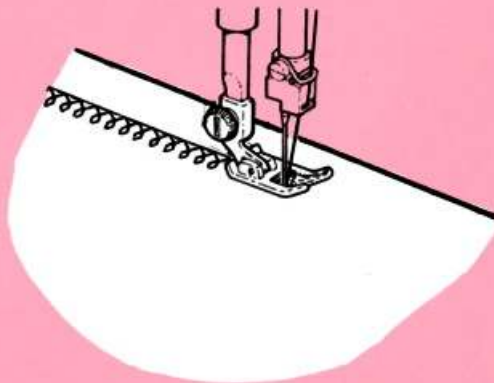
1. Make a test sample first to adjust thread tension and stitch length to suit your fabric. Needle-thread tension should be lighter than normal.
2. Cut and fit garment allowing for  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam allowance. Baste seam line.
3. Place stitching so that the straight stitches of the blindstitch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

## FINISHES FOR HEMS AND FACINGS

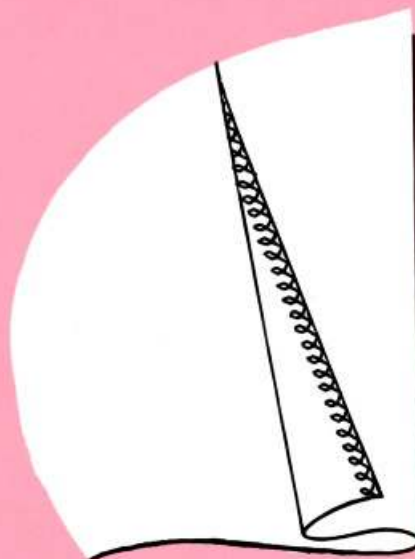
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial : Red ■
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc : 241 (Multi-Stretch Stitch)
- Needle Position : C
- Stitch Width : 5
- Stitch Length : Red ■■
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot

Hem and facing edges in knit and stretch fabrics will be less apt to press through and mark when given a flat edge finish. Edge finishing with the multi-stretch stitch (*Flexi-Stitch* disc 241) eliminates the bulk of turned-in edges and retains fabric flexibility. The multi-stitch zig-zag stitch, produced with *Flexi-Stitch* disc 202, may also be used.

1. Make a test sample.
2. Place stitching about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from hem or facing edge.
3. Press after stitching and trim away excess fabric close to the stitching line.

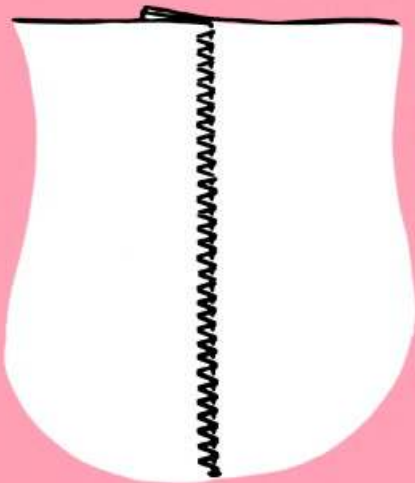


**Applying Facing Finish**

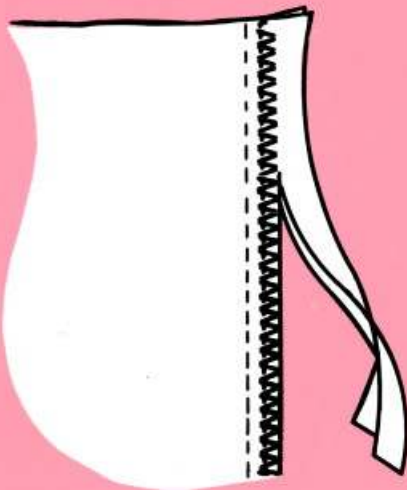


**Finished Facing**





**For a 5/8-inch Seam**



**For a Narrow Seam**

## LINGERIE SEAMS

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

### Method # 1

For a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam:

- Straight-stitch the seam (with stitch width at 0) on wrong side of fabric.
- Press both seam allowances in the same direction.
- From the right side, top stitch with narrow zig-zag stitching, letting needle alternately enter seam line and seam thickness.

### Method # 2

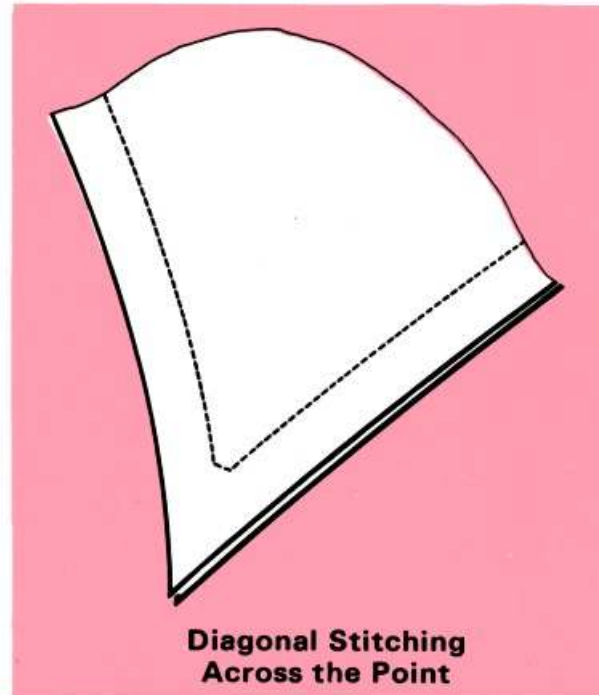
For a narrow seam:

- Cut the fabric for a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam allowance.
- Straight stitch seam line on wrong side of fabric using a regular or stretch stitch.
- Place a line of medium-width, open zig-zag stitching close to the straight stitching. (Stitch width  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4; stitch length 20.)
- Trim away excess fabric close to stitching to produce a narrow seam edge.

## *hints on sewing special fabrics*

### **LEATHER-LOOK VINYL**

- Use masking tape or zipper adhesive tape instead of pins or basting to hold seams, zippers and hems in place for stitching.
- Stitch with a long stitch (8 to 10 straight stitches per inch). A short stitch may cut the fabric.
- Sew with a steady, even pace and stitch accurately. Seams cannot be ripped out without leaving needle marks in the fabric.
- The shiny side of some vinyls tends to stick to metal surfaces. Use a strip of tissue paper between the fabric and metal machine surfaces to prevent this. Other remedies include dusting fabric with talcum powder or wiping surface with a damp sponge.
- Reinforce button and buttonhole areas with interfacing. Bound buttonholes are the best choice for vinyls with knit backing.
- Top stitching holds seams and garment edges smooth and flat and adds a decorative note.
- For sharp points on collars and lapels, take one or two stitches diagonally *across* the point to allow enough space to smoothly enclose the seam edge.

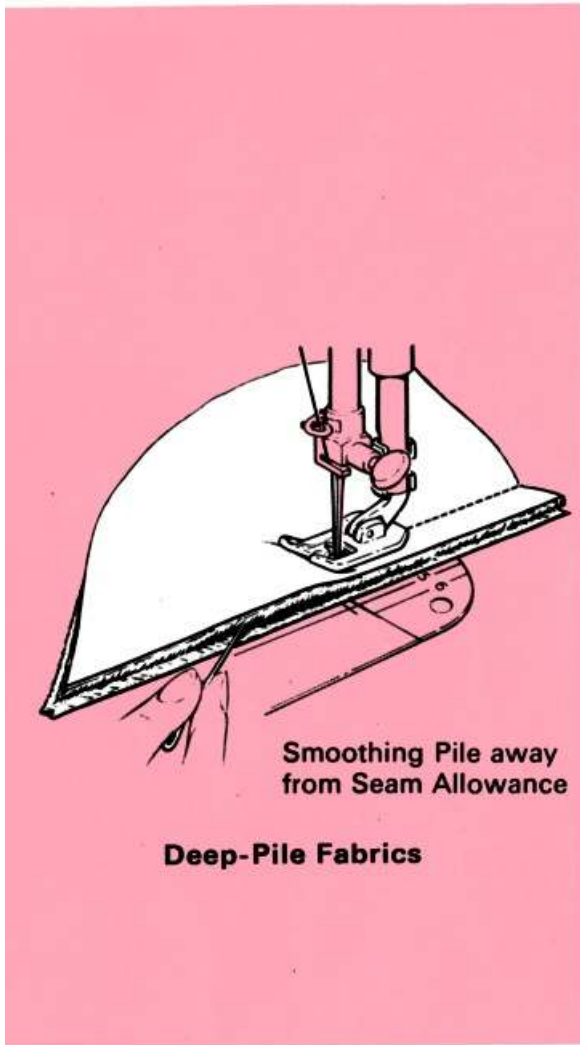


**Diagonal Stitching  
Across the Point**

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

- Do not use pins in any area of the garment that will be visible when completed.
- Use masking tape or zipper adhesive tape instead of pins or basting to hold seams, zippers and hems in place for stitching.
- Stitch accurately; seams cannot be ripped out because needle marks remain in the fabric.
- Sew seams under light tension by holding fabric slightly taut at front and back of needle.
- Stitch ciré taffeta with a fairly long stitch (8-10 straight stitches per inch) and use an enclosed edge finish for seams and hems.
- Stitch ciré knits with a medium-length stitch (12 straight stitches per inch) and use a fine ball-point needle.
- Machine-worked buttonholes (as well as bound buttonholes) can be made in ciré fabric. Always use an interfacing and make sure the close zig-zag stitches do not cut the fabric.





### DEEP-PILE FABRICS (Fake Fur)

- Pin, rather than baste, seams. Place pins at close intervals at right angles to the seam line. Pins with colored heads are easy to see and remove.
- Sew in direction of nap.
- Stitch with a fairly long machine stitch (8 to 10 straight stitches per inch) and use polyester/cotton thread in a size 14 or 16 Catalog 2020 needle.
- As seam is stitched, smooth pile away from seam allowance with a darning needle or upholstery pin.
- After stitching seams with a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam allowance, use small hand scissors to shear pile from entire seam allowance to reduce bulk.
- Stitch  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch pre-shrunk tape into neckline and shoulder seams for stability and reinforcement or stitch with the straight stretch stitch.
- Leather and leather-look fabrics complement fur fabrics; use them for bound buttonholes and easy button loops.
- Coat hems are less bulky if they are narrow and finished with a 3-inch fabric facing or grosgrain ribbon.
- Slash through the center fold of darts and finger-press open, or stitch with a narrow zig-zag stitch and trim away excess fabric after stitching.

### VELVET AND VELVETEEN

- Use a light-pressure dial setting to prevent crushing pile.
- Mark and baste with silk thread.
- Use a Catalog 2020, size 11 needle, and a fine thread for seaming. "A" silk or nylon thread is recommended for velvet.
- Always stitch in the direction of the nap.
- For unpuckered seams, pin or hand baste together and then stitch under light tension (see page 21). Extra-long, straight seams may be machine basted with a long, wide zig-zag stitch.
- When inserting a zipper, use the blindstitch for an almost invisible finish (see page 52).
- To sew panne velvet, use a ball-point needle and a shorter-than-normal stitch length (12 to 15 straight stitches per inch).

## construction details

### ZIPPERS

At your Singer Sewing Center you will find many kinds of zippers, one of which will be just right for your needs. 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.

- Flexi-Stitch Disc Dial: 0 (Off)
- Any Pattern Disc
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Width: 0
- General Purpose Throat Plate or Straight Stitch Throat Plate
- Zipper Foot

### Adjusting the Zipper Foot

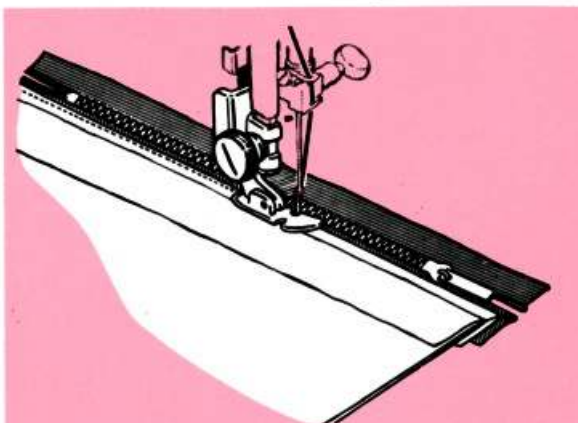
When the zipper is to the *right* of the needle:

1. Loosen the thumb screw at the back of the foot, and slide the foot to the *left* of the needle.
2. Check the position of the foot by turning the hand wheel to lower the needle into the side notch of the foot, making sure it clears the foot.
3. Lock the foot into position by tightening the thumb screw.
4. Lower presser bar. Make sure the needle clears the foot on all sides of the notch.

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

### 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, then stitch it into the seam. For both steps, use the zipper foot so you can place the stitching close to the cord.



Zipper Insertion

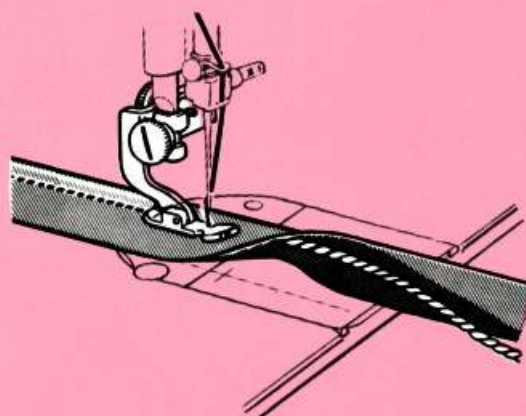


Zipper Foot to  
Left of Needle

Zipper Foot to  
Right of Needle



Adjusting the Zipper Foot

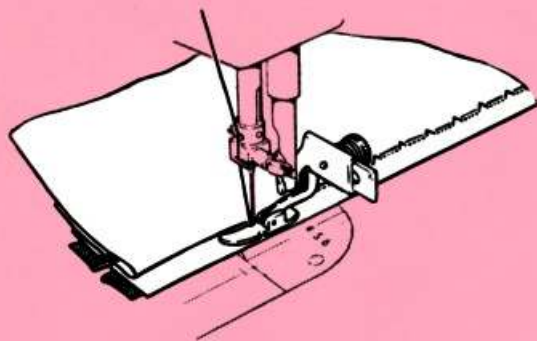


Making Welting for  
a Corded Seam



## BLINDSTITCH ZIPPER INSERTION

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: 0 (Off)
- *Fashion* Disc: 3 (Blindstitch)
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Width:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3
- Stitch Length: 12
- Zipper Foot
- General Purpose Throat Plate



**Final Step of Blindstitch Zipper Insertion**



**Completed Blindstitch Zipper Insertion**

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

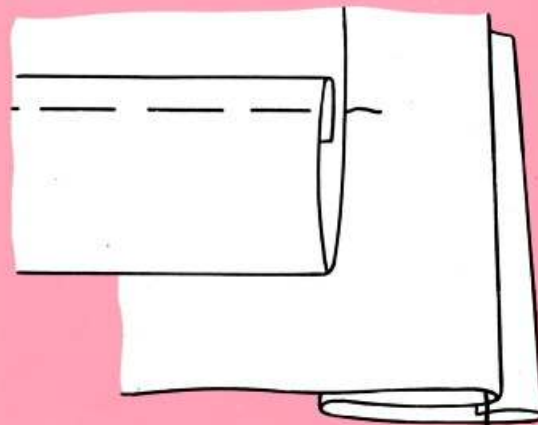
1. Allow for a  $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch seam allowance in the zipper area when you cut garment.
2. Insert zipper in the usual way up to the final step, then, turn garment right side out and spread flat with zipper face up.
3. Work from the right side and pin zipper tape into position.
4. Baste a guideline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

## BLINDSTITCH HEMS

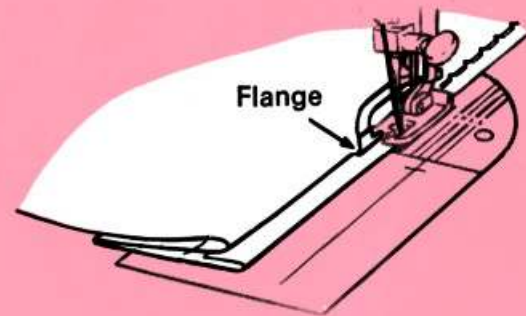
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial : 0 (Off)
- *Fashion* Disc : 3 Blindstitch
- Needle Position : L or C
- Stitch Width : 2 - 5
- Stitch Length : 10 - 20
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Blindstitch Hem Guide

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

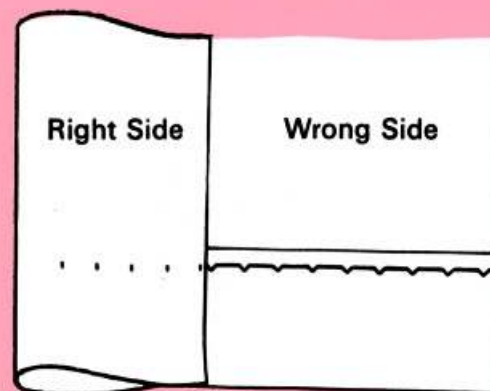
1. Raise presser foot, loosen presser foot screw, and slip blindstitch hem guide between the screw and the shank of the general purpose foot. Make sure the underside of the guide clears the slide plate and the front of the foot. Tighten screw.
2. Mark, turn, and press hem in the usual way. (You may want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



Turn and Press Hem



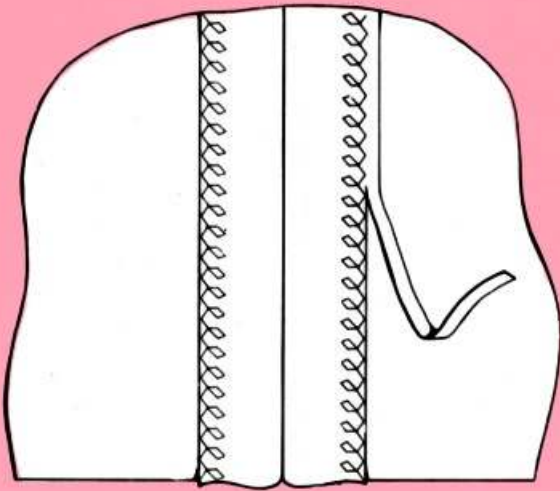
Blindstitching Hem



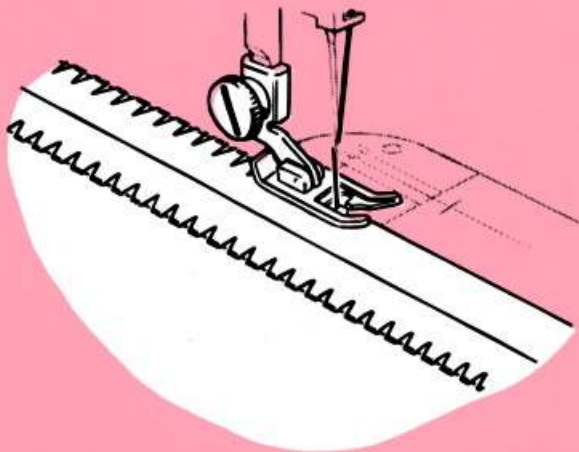
Blindstitch Hem Completed



## SEAMS IN FABRICS THAT RAVEL



Trimming Seam Edges after  
Stitching with  
Multi-Stretch Stitch



Overedging Trimmed Seam Edge  
with Blindstitching

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial : Red ■ or 0 (Off)
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc : 241 Multi-Stretch,  
232 Overedge Stretch  
or 201 Super Zig-Zag
- *Fashion* Disc : 3 Blindstitch
- Needle Position : C
- Stitch Width : 4 or 5
- Stitch Length : 8 -20, depending on  
choice of stitch and  
fabric
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot

Seam edges support the garment and should be given a durable finish if the fabric is likely to ravel. There are two methods of finishing seam edges in such fabrics: overedging or trimming after stitching.

1. Make a test sample first to determine the stitch pattern and method that best suits your fabric.
2. Adjust stitch length and stitch width to suit fabric. Choose the settings that will give you the most "open" stitch that will secure the fabric edges; avoid harsh, over-stitched edges.
3. Trim the seam edges evenly.  
Place stitching *near* the edge of the seam allowance or *over* the raw edge as illustrated.
4. If stitching is placed *near* the edge of the seam allowance, trim away the excess fabric after stitching.

## TOP STITCHING

A practical, simple way to accent the lines of a dress or coat is to place one or more rows of stitching along collars, lapels, facing edges, pockets, seams, etc. For a tailored look, use lines of regular straight stitching; use the straight stitch foot and sew them with buttonhole twist for added emphasis. For decorative interest, use a decorative *Fashion* disc or *Flexi-Stitch* disc pattern. To add firmness to hems and seams in knit and stretch garments, top-stitch with the straight stretch stitch. The seam guide will help you place stitching accurately.

## DARTS IN INTERFACING

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: **0** (Off)
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc: **202** Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag or **201** Super Zig-Zag
- Needle Position: **C**
- Stitch Width: **5**
- Stitch Length: **20** or to suit Fabric
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot

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

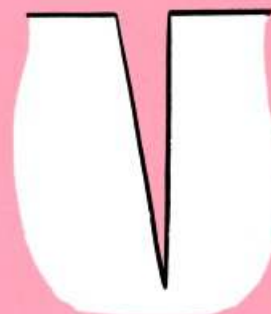
1. Cut out the dart allowance on the stitching line.
2. Bring raw edges together and pin or baste in place over a muslin stay.
3. Stitch, backstitching at both ends of dart for reinforcement.



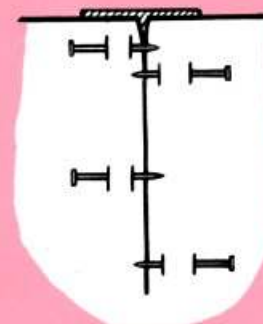
Top Stitching with Crescent Stitch

### Steps in Making a Dart in Interfacing

Step 1



Step 2



Step 3





## *decorative touches*

### **APPLIQUE**

Applique 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 (produced with the Super Zig-Zag disc) is most commonly used in applique 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 appliqueing, make a test sample to help you decide which of the following methods is most appropriate for your fabric and design.

#### **Preparation**

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



**Method # 1**  
**Trimming after Stitching**

#### **Method # 1** **Trimming after Stitching**

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

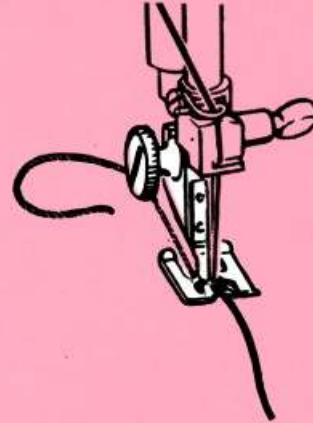
#### **Method # 2** **Stitching after Trimming**

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

## Corded Applique

Corded applique, which gives a raised, three-dimensional effect, is a particularly attractive finish for lace applique. Either method #1 or #2, previously described, may be used. Method #1 is recommended for intricate lace designs. The only change in the procedure is the introduction of a filler cord over which the applique stitch is formed.

Buttonhole twist and crochet thread make excellent filler cords. Thread them through the eyelet in the center of the special purpose foot as shown.



## Hemstitched Applique

Designs applied with the Paris point stitch, *Flexi-Stitch* Disc 240, are particularly beautiful and especially effective on closely woven, smooth textured, and sheer fabrics when a fine thread and large needle are used to emphasize a hemstitched effect.



Corded Lace Applique

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: Red ■
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc: 240 Paris Point
- Stitch Width: 2 to 4
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length Dial: Red ■■
- Speed: Moderate
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- Special Purpose Foot

1. Insert a size 18 needle and thread the machine with a fine mercerized cotton, silk, or synthetic sewing thread.
2. Follow instructions of either method #1 or method #2 for appliqueing, described on previous page.



Hemstitched Applique



## PARIS POINT HEMSTITCHING

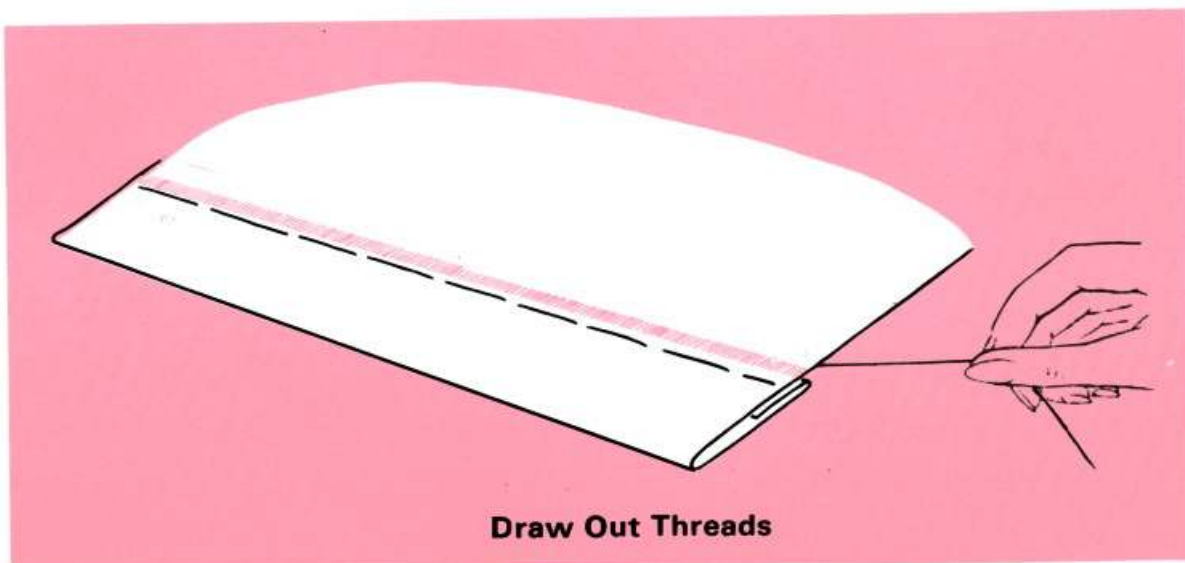
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- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial : Red ■
  - *Flexi-Stitch* Disc : 240 Paris Point
  - Stitch Width : 2 to 3
  - Needle Position : C
  - Stitch Length Dial : Red ■
  - Pressure : Light
  - Speed : Moderate
  - General Purpose Throat Plate
  - General Purpose or Special Purpose Foot
- 

A touch of quiet elegance is added to table and bed linens when hems are finished with Paris point hemstitching. This decorative treatment is effective on firm, plain-weave fabrics such as lawn or organdy, or fabrics from which threads can be drawn readily, such as linen.

### Preparation

1. Insert a size 18 needle (because large needle holes are desirable in hemstitching), and thread the machine with a fine cotton, silk, or synthetic sewing thread.
2. Turn edge of fabric over twice to make hem of desired width. Fold and press on lengthwise or crosswise thread of fabric. Baste in place.
3. Draw out 2 to 4 threads just above top edge of hem. The number of threads drawn will depend on the texture of the fabric and the depth of the open work desired. (If threads cannot be drawn, mark or baste a guideline on the right side of fabric.)



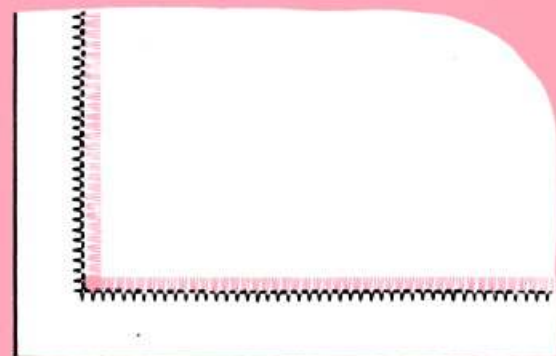
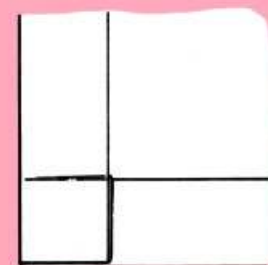
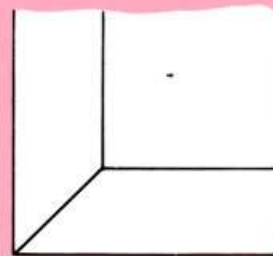
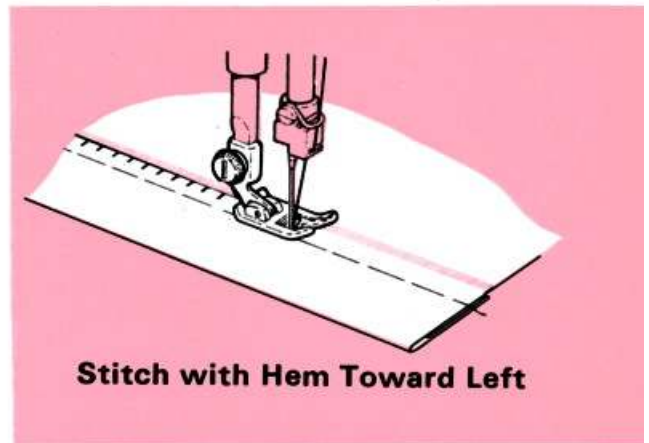
**Draw Out Threads**

## Procedure

1. Place work, right side up, under presser foot *with the hem toward the left.*
2. Lower the presser foot and stitch, guiding the hem edge under the needle so that the straight stitches are made in the drawn-thread channel (or through the single thickness of fabric) and the sideward stitches (or points) *in the hem.*

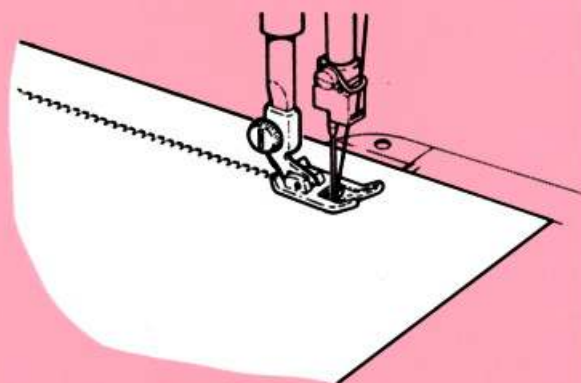
## Turning a Corner

Hems in household linens are usually mitered at the corners, but they may also be turned with a double overlap and stitched from edge to edge. If corners are mitered, work should be pivoted on the needle at the inside point of the miter. To pivot, leave the needle in the fabric at the corner, making sure your last stitch is a straight stitch before a zig-zag (or sideward) stitch.





## PICOT EDGES



**Stitching a Picot Edge**



**Trim Fabric Close to Stitching**

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: Red ■
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc: 240 Paris Point
- Stitch Width: 2
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length Dial: Red ■
- Speed: Moderate
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose or Special Purpose Foot

A dainty, picot-like edge can be made in fine, sheer fabrics by using the Paris point stitch. The fine hemstitched finish produced by this disc is appropriate for edging ruffles because it eliminates bulk. Use it, too, as a foundation stitch for hand-rolled hems; it will make bias-cut edges firm and easy to handle. Soft fabrics, such as chiffon and voile, can be given a picot edge if they are supported by a crisp fabric underlay while being stitched. Make a test sample to determine the need for an underlay, and to find the correct thread tension and stitch balance.

### Procedure

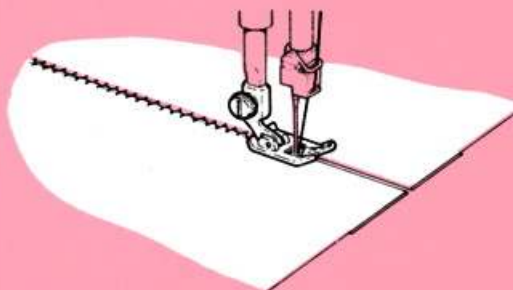
1. Use a large needle (size 18 is recommended) and a fine cotton thread.
2. Mark stitching line approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in from raw edge of fabric. Stitch along marked line, placing fabric so that the edge to be finished is turned to the right.
3. Trim fabric close to the right side of line of stitching as shown.

## FAGOTING

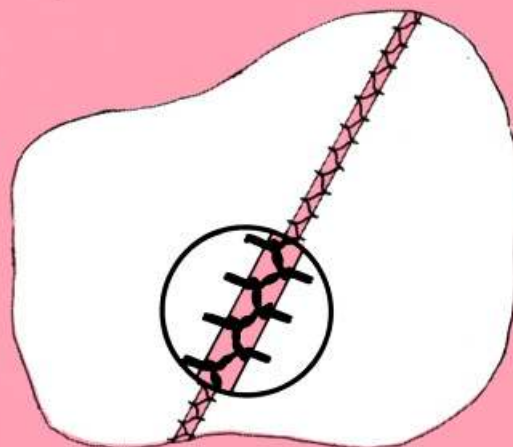
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: Red ■
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc: 202 Feather Stitch
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Width: 5
- Stitch Length: Red ■■
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed: Moderate

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

- Turn under (and hem by slipstitching) the raw edges of the fabric strips or seams to be joined. Press flat.
- Stitch, guiding the two fabric edges under the center of the presser foot a scant  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch apart (abut edges for bathing suit seams). Allow the needle to alternately make a stitch in each fabric strip and two stitches in the center of the opening.



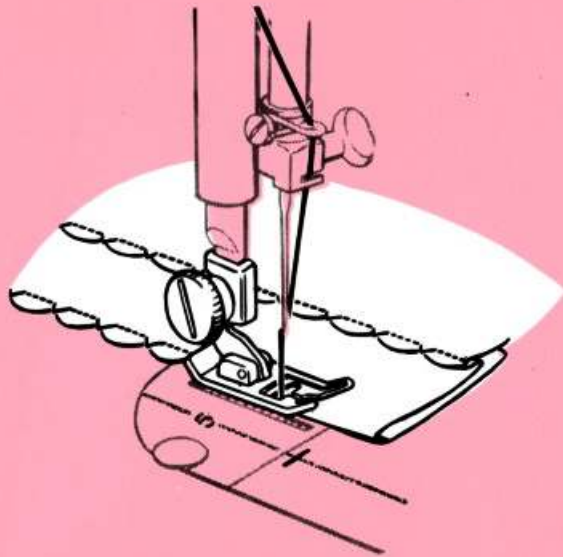
**Fagoting a Seam**



**Fagoted Seam Detail**



## SHELL EDGING



**Shell Edging with  
the Blindstitch**

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial : 0 (Off)
- *Fashion* Disc : 3 Blindstitch
- Needle Position : C
- Stitch Width : 3 to 5
- Stitch Length : 12 to 25
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot

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

Make a test on a sample of your fabric to find the right thread tension, stitch length, and stitch width.

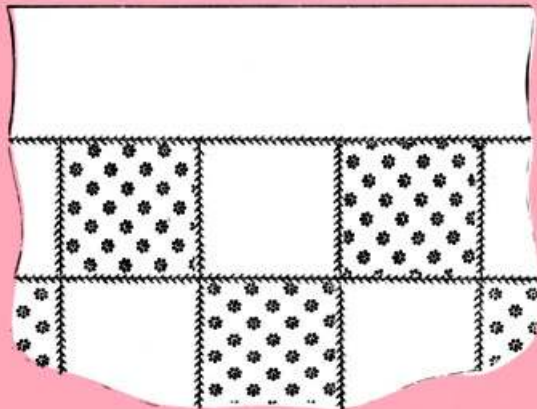
1. Place folded hem (basted, if necessary) or bias fold under presser foot, with hem or fold to the left.
2. Stitch slowly, guiding fabric so that the sideward stitches are made *over* the folded edge.

## PATCHWORK QUILTING

Patchwork for quilts and wearing apparel, formerly put together with hand stitching, can be quickly "pieced" and decorated at the same time by using the feather stitch (*Flexi-Stitch* Disc 202). Joinings are both flexible and durable when this *Flexi-Stitch* disc is used.

### Procedure

1. Set machine to sew the feather stitch at maximum stitch width 5. Make sure *Flexi-Stitch* disc dial is on Red I.
2. Cut a fabric underlay to size. (Baste a light layer of padding to underlay if a quilted effect is desired.)
3. Prepare patches, turning under  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch seam allowance.
4. Baste patches to underlay in arrangement desired, butting all edges.
5. Stitch at moderate speed in lengthwise and crosswise rows, allowing stitches to straddle patches.



**Patchwork Quilting with  
the Feather Stitch**

## SMOCKING

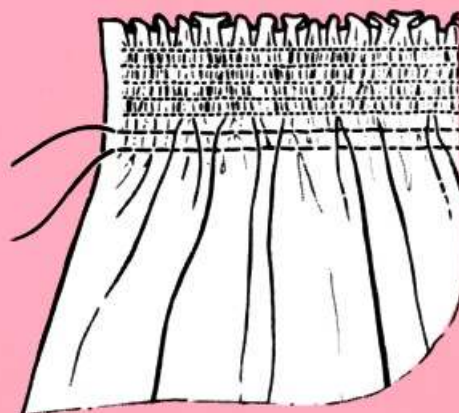
Smocking is a youthful decorative detail that is particularly charming when used for a yoke, insert or band on baby clothes, little girls' dresses, or lingerie.

When worked by hand, smocking is a time-consuming process. However, the heavy-stitched look, typical of hand work, can be stitched quickly and easily with your machine when you use *Flexi-Stitch* disc patterns.

### Procedure

1. Space rows of straight stitching,  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart, on the crosswise fabric grain.
2. Pull up evenly for the amount of fullness desired.
3. Baste to underlay.
4. Stitch over and between rows of shirring with decorative stitching. Create your own design or adapt the one illustrated. Use thread that contrasts with or matches your fabric, depending on the effect desired.

A test sample is always advisable to check stitch settings. Be sure to use the same fabric and degree of fullness you plan for your garment.



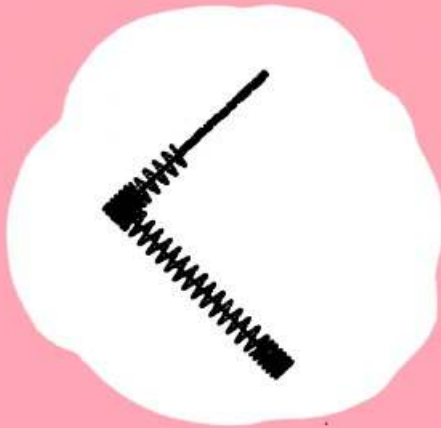
**Gathering Stitches for Smocked Band**



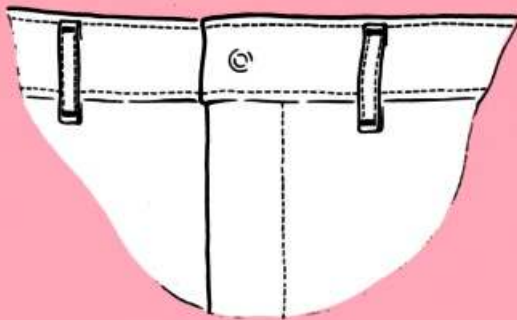
**Smocked Band Completed**



## keeping up appearances



**Tear Mended with  
Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag**



**Bar-Tacked Belt Loops**

### MENDING

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

#### Mending a Tear

- 
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: 0 (Off)
  - *Flexi-Stitch* Disc: 202
  - Needle Position: C
  - Stitch Width: 4 or 5
  - Stitch Length: About 20
  - General Purpose Throat Plate
  - General Purpose Foot
- 

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

#### Bar Tacks

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

## Repairing Stretch Garments

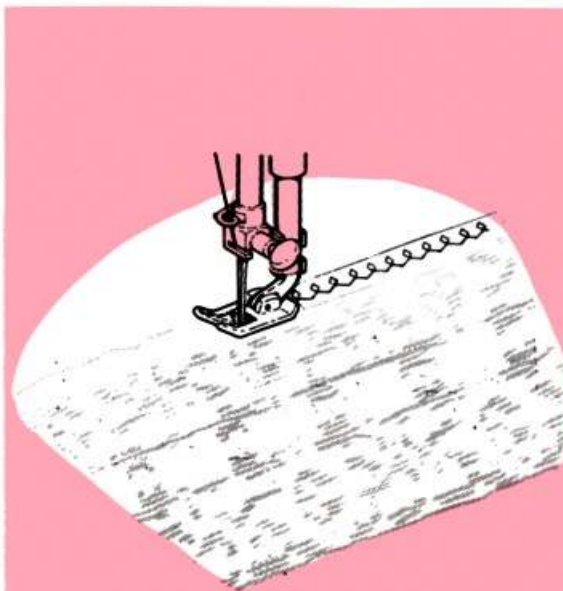
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial : Red ■
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc : 241 Multi-Stretch Stitch
- Needle Position : C
- Stitch Width : 3 to 5
- Stitch Length : Red ■■
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose Foot
- Speed : Moderate

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

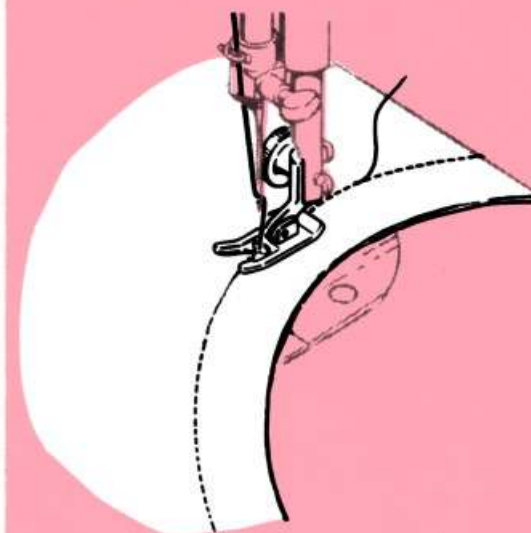
## Repairing Seams

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

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



**Stretch Garment Repair**



**Seam Repair**





**Darning Without  
Embroidery Hoop**

## **DARNING**

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

### **Darning without Embroidery Hoop**

---

- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: **0** (Off)
  - Any Pattern Disc
  - Needle Position: **C**
  - Stitch Width: **0**
  - Stitch Length: **12**
  - General Purpose Throat Plate
  - General Purpose Foot
  - Pressure: **D**
- 

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

## Darning with Embroidery Hoop

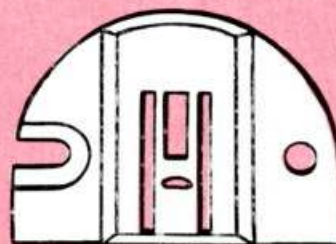
- *Flexi-Stitch* Disc Dial: 0 (Off)
- Any Pattern Disc
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Width: 0
- Stitch Length: In Fine Area
- Feed Cover Throat Plate
- No Presser Foot
- Presser Bar: Lowered

### Preparation

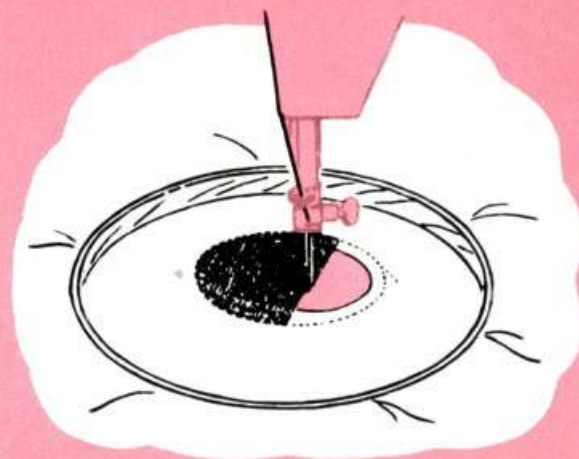
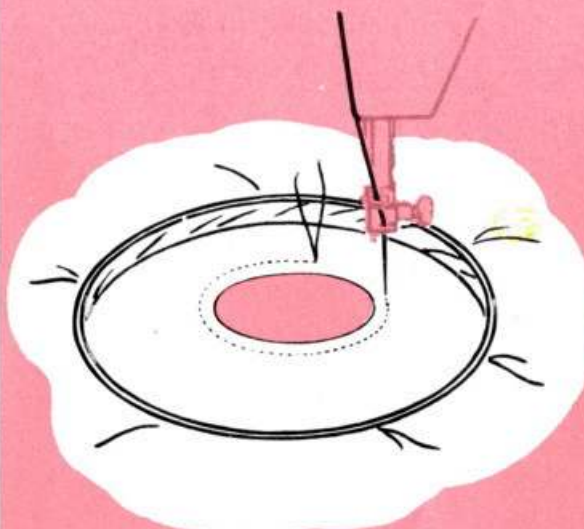
Remove presser foot with shank as shown on page 8 and attach feed cover throat plate. Instructions for changing the throat plate are given on page 9.

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

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



Feed Cover Throat Plate



Darning With Embroidery Hoop

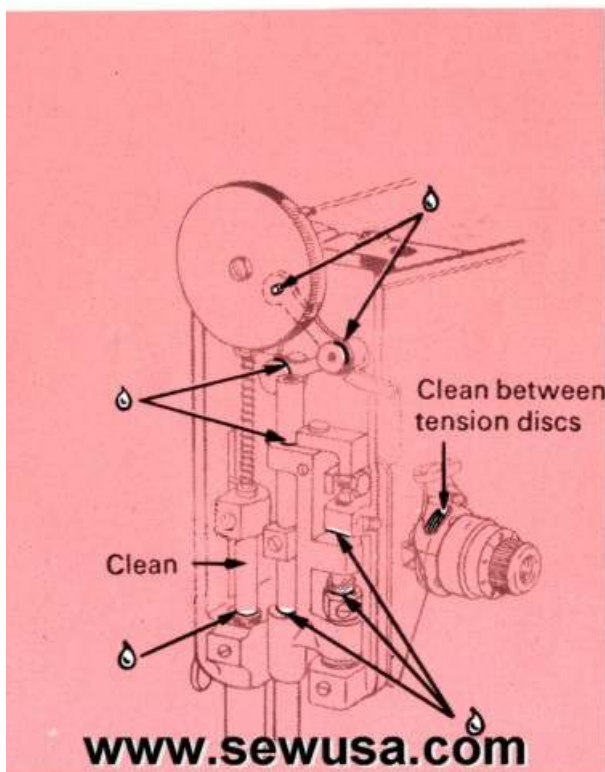


## CARING FOR YOUR MACHINE

### *cleaning the machine*

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

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



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

- Tension discs, take-up lever, and thread guides.
- Presser bar and needle bar.
- Bobbin case. (If there is an excessive amount of lint in the area, remove the bobbin case for cleaning. See page 70 for instructions.)
- Machine surface. (If necessary, dampen the cloth and use a mild soap.)

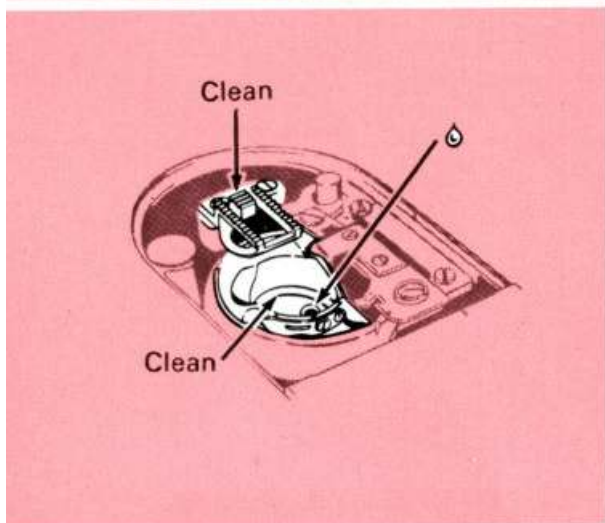
Remove face plate as instructed on page 69, and clean area behind it with a lint brush†.

Remove throat plate as instructed on page 9 and, using a brush, clean the rotating hook area under the throat plate and slide plate.

After cleaning, apply SINGER\* oil at points indicated on these pages.

Approximately once every year under normal conditions, clean and lubricate all moving or rotating machine connections to ensure freedom of movement and to protect metal parts from excessive wear. To remove top and bottom covers, follow instructions on page 69.

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

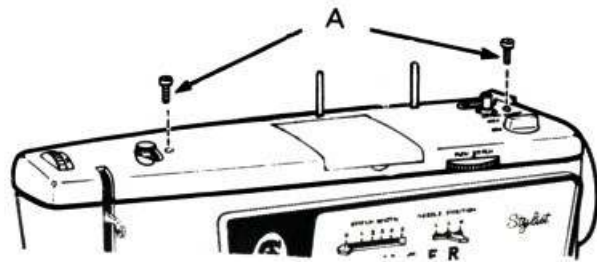


## removing cover, bobbin case and bulb

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

### REMOVING AND REPLACING TOP COVER

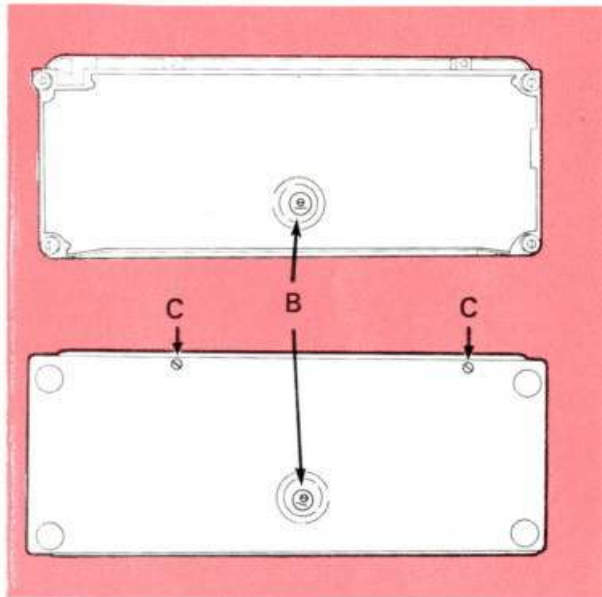
- To remove, loosen and remove screws A and lift off top cover.
- To replace, position cover on top of machine and replace and tighten screws A.



### REMOVING AND REPLACING BOTTOM COVER

If your machine is a portable, remove the carrying case base as instructed below.

- To remove, tilt machine back and remove retaining nut B, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove cover from underside of machine.
- To replace, position cover over bottom of machine and replace felt washer and retaining nut. Tighten retaining nut with a screwdriver.

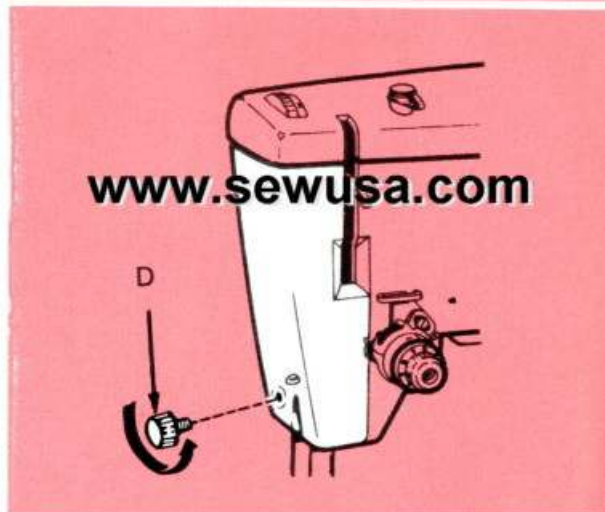


### REMOVING AND REPLACING CARRYING CASE BASE

- Turn machine so that back is toward you. Tilt machine back and loosen and remove the two screws C at the back of base, and remove the retaining nut B from the center.
- Set machine upright and lift up and out of base.
- Replace machine in base, after bottom cover has been attached.
- Turn machine so that back is toward you; tilt back and replace screws and retaining nut. Tighten screws and retaining nut with a screwdriver.

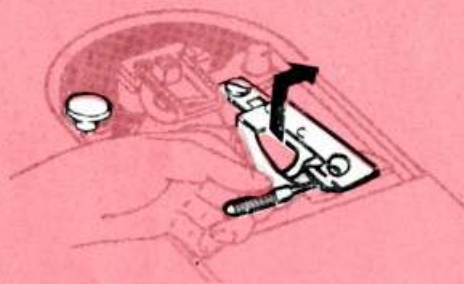
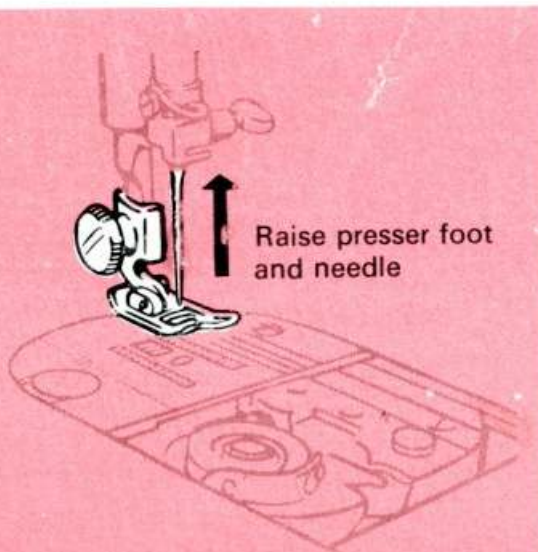
### REMOVING AND REPLACING FACE PLATE

- Loosen and remove screw D and remove face plate by sliding it downward.
- Replace face plate by sliding top edge of plate under edge of arm top cover.
- Align screw hole in plate with screw hole in machine and replace and tighten thumb screw D.

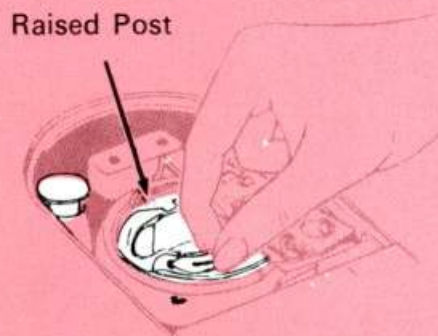




## REMOVING AND REPLACING BOBBIN CASE



Raise Bobbin Case Holder



Replace Bobbin Case

- Raise presser foot.
- Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is in its highest position.
- Open slide plate with downward finger pressure. Draw plate toward you, opening it *all the way* to raise the throat plate clamping pin.
- Remove throat plate.
- Insert tension screwdriver under the lip of the bobbin case holder and lift up and to the right.
- Remove bobbin case. Clean thoroughly, removing all lint and fluff.
- Replace bobbin case, guiding notched end under feed on to raised post. Slide bobbin case to the left, engaging rotating ring.
- Return holder to the left until it snaps down to lock bobbin case in place.
- Replace throat plate.
- Close slide plate to lower throat plate clamping pin and secure throat plate.

## CHANGING THE LIGHT BULB

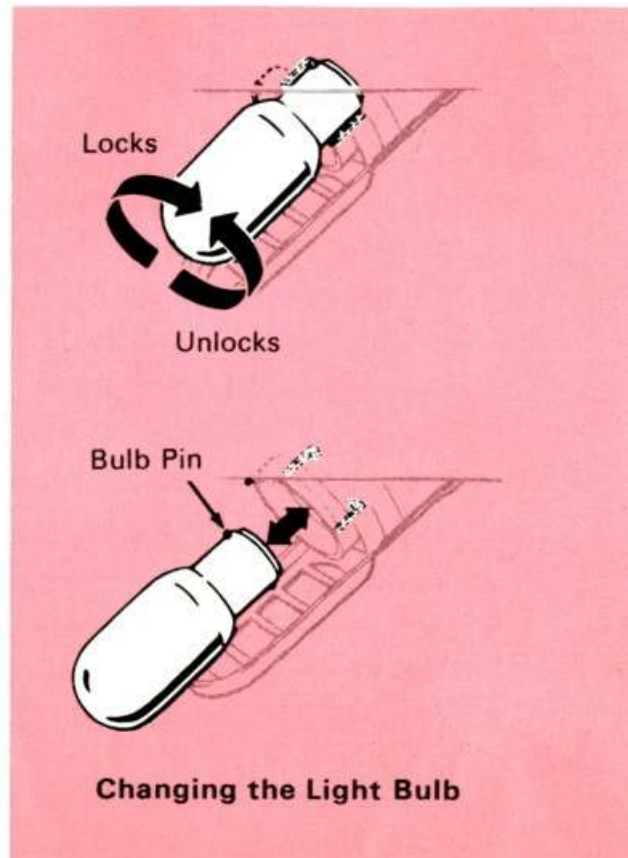
Disconnect power-line plug from electrical supply.

### Removing the Bulb

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

### Replacing the Bulb

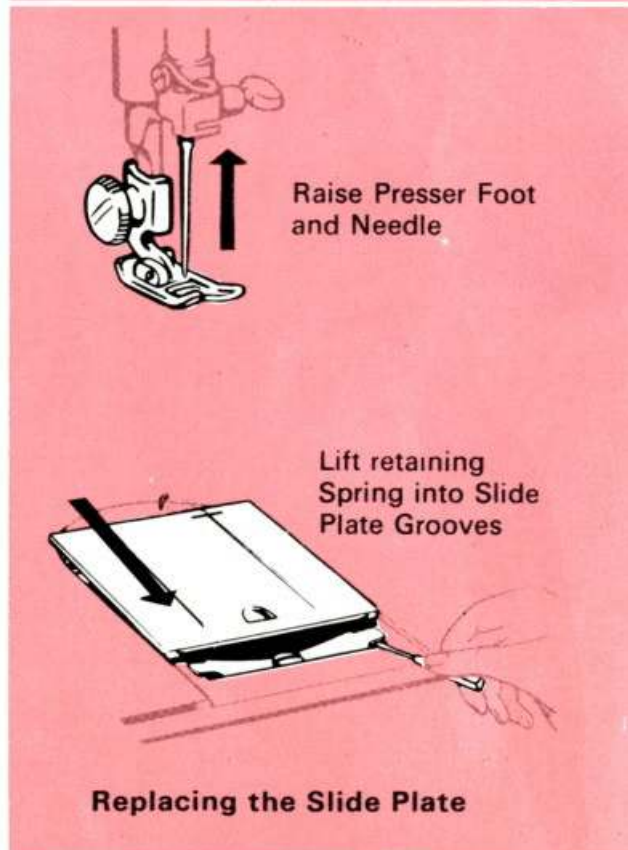
Press new bulb into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket, and turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb in position. Release bracket, and entire assembly will snap back into recess.



## REPLACING THE SLIDE PLATE

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

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





## *performance checklist*

### **REMEMBER TO**

- Turn on power and light switch.
- Turn hand wheel toward you to position needle and take-up lever.
- Keep a stitch pattern disc on the holder at all times, even when you are straight stitching.
- Tighten attaching screw securely after changing a pattern disc.
- Raise needle above fabric before making adjustments to stitch width and needle position.
- Use red selector settings for *Flexi-Stitch* disc sewing.
- Turn *Flexi-Stitch* disc dial to 0 when making buttonholes.
- Start and finish sewing with the take-up lever in its highest position.
- Adjust stitch length, pressure, and thread tension to suit your fabric.
- Test stitch on a fabric sample before starting a sewing job.
- Replace bent or burred needles.
- Lower presser foot before setting pressure dial.
- Tighten hand wheel knob and move bobbin winder switch to SEW after winding a bobbin.
- Remove feed cover throat plate after button sewing and after darning with an embroidery hoop.
- Sew at a moderate speed when using a *Flexi-Stitch* disc pattern.

### **IF THREAD BREAKS, MAKE SURE**

- Machine is correctly threaded.
- Bobbin case is correctly inserted and threaded.
- Bobbin case area is free of lint and loose thread ends.
- Needle is straight and securely tightened in clamp.
- Thread is suitable for size of needle.
- Thread is free of slubs and knots.
- Needle-thread tension is light enough.
- Throat plate needle hole and presser foot are undamaged.
- Bobbin and bobbin case are undamaged.

**Enjoy Sewing!**

If you have any questions, please write to:

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

## FASHION AIDS

### special accessories for special jobs

*Fashion* 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 on this and the following pages are just a few of the complete selection available at your local Singer Sewing Center.

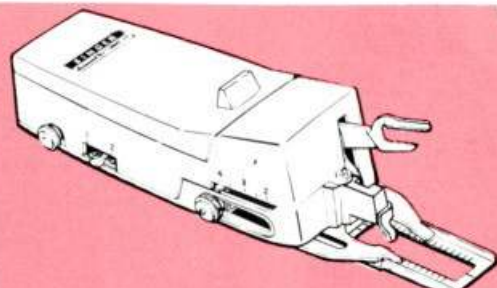
**Professional\* Buttonholer No. 102575** sews six kinds of buttonholes, plus eyelets, in a wide variety of fabrics.

**Monogrammer No. 171269** makes  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch-high initials to form monograms or names that add a charming individual touch to handkerchiefs, blouse collars, ties, etc.

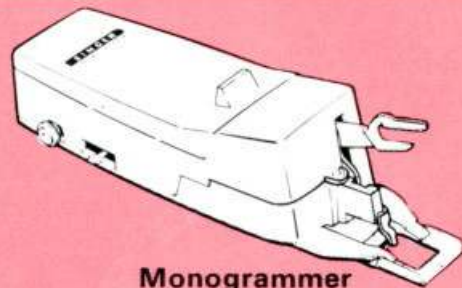
**Ruffler No. 86742** offers a simple, effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. The ruffler is used for straight stitching only.

**Edgestitcher No. 36865**, used with the straight stitch setting, is ideal for joining and inserting lace, tucking from pin width up to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, French seaming and seam piping, facing, and seam finishing.

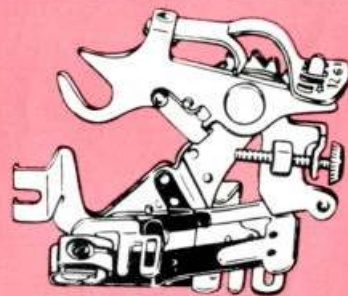
**Gathering Foot No. 161659** can be used for evenly spaced shirring as well as for a single line of gathering. This foot is used for straight stitching only.



**Professional Buttonholer**



**Monogrammer**



**Ruffler**



**Edgestitcher**



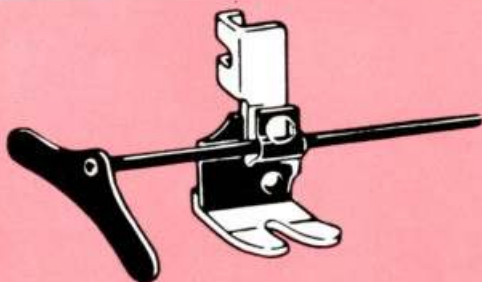
**Gathering Foot**





Hemmer Foot

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



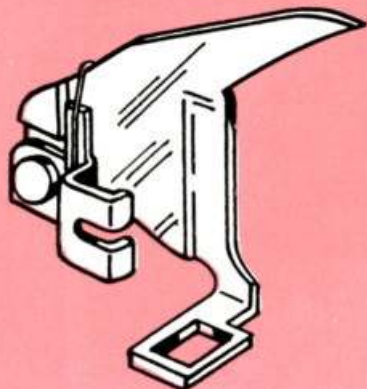
Quilting Foot

**Quilting Foot No. 35932** is especially well adapted to stitching lightly padded fabrics. It is excellent for placement of straight stitching in block, floral or scroll designs. This short, open foot permits following curved lines with ease and accuracy.



Binder Foot

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



Darning and Embroidery Foot

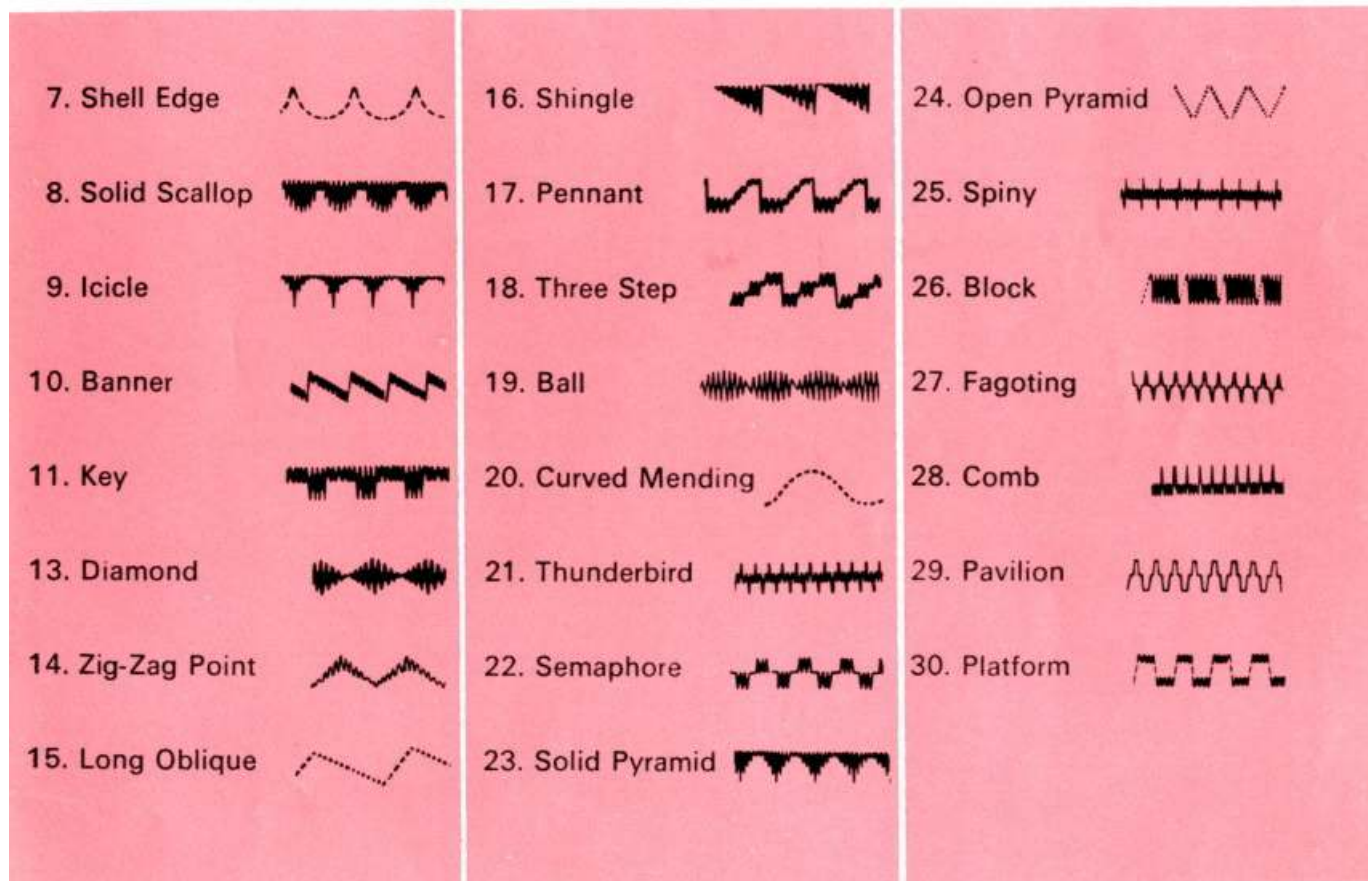
**Darning and Embroidery Foot No. 161876** is recommended for all types of free-motion work. It is ideal for embroidery, monogramming and decorative designs because the transparent toe fully reveals the line of the design to be followed.

## NEEDLES

- **Ball-Point (yellow band) Needle**, Catalog 2045, is used for sewing synthetic knits, including nylon tricot.
- **Twin Needle**, Catalog 2028, is used for stitching two lines of decorative stitching simultaneously.
- **Leather-Sewing Needle**, Catalog 2032, is used for sewing leather and suede.

## Fashion Discs

The following additional *Fashion* discs are available at your Singer Sewing Center:



## DELUXE MONOGRAMMER No. 171278

With the deluxe monogrammer you will have the pleasure of stitching initials  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches high to create monograms that are ideal for adding a personal touch to table linens, towels and wearing apparel. An attractive flower motif can also be made.



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