

SINGER 457

THE SINGER COMPANY

CONGRATULATIONS!

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

- Perfect straight stitching.
- Timesaving blindstitching.
- Practical and decorative zig-zag stitching.
- Twin-needle stitching for those extra finishing touches.
- One-way needle insertion that makes it impossible to insert needle backwards.
- Quick-change throat plate.

May we recommend that, before you begin to sew, you discover all the many advantages of your Model 457 by going through this instruction book step by step while seated at your machine.

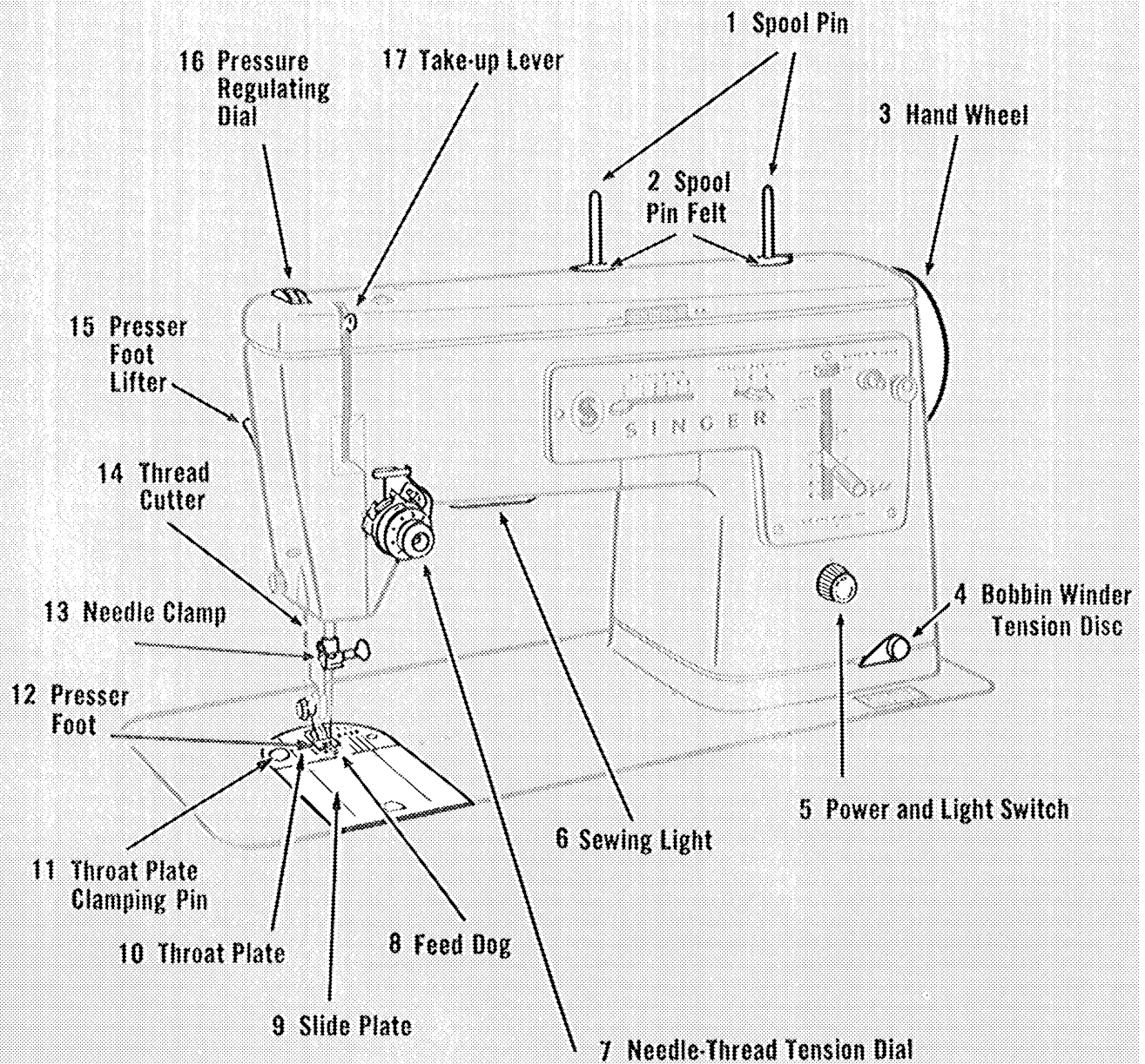
SINGER* service is always close at hand. If your sewing machine should need servicing, call your local Singer store to be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service. You will find the address under THE SINGER COMPANY in the telephone directory.

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Getting to know your SINGER

PRINCIPAL PARTS

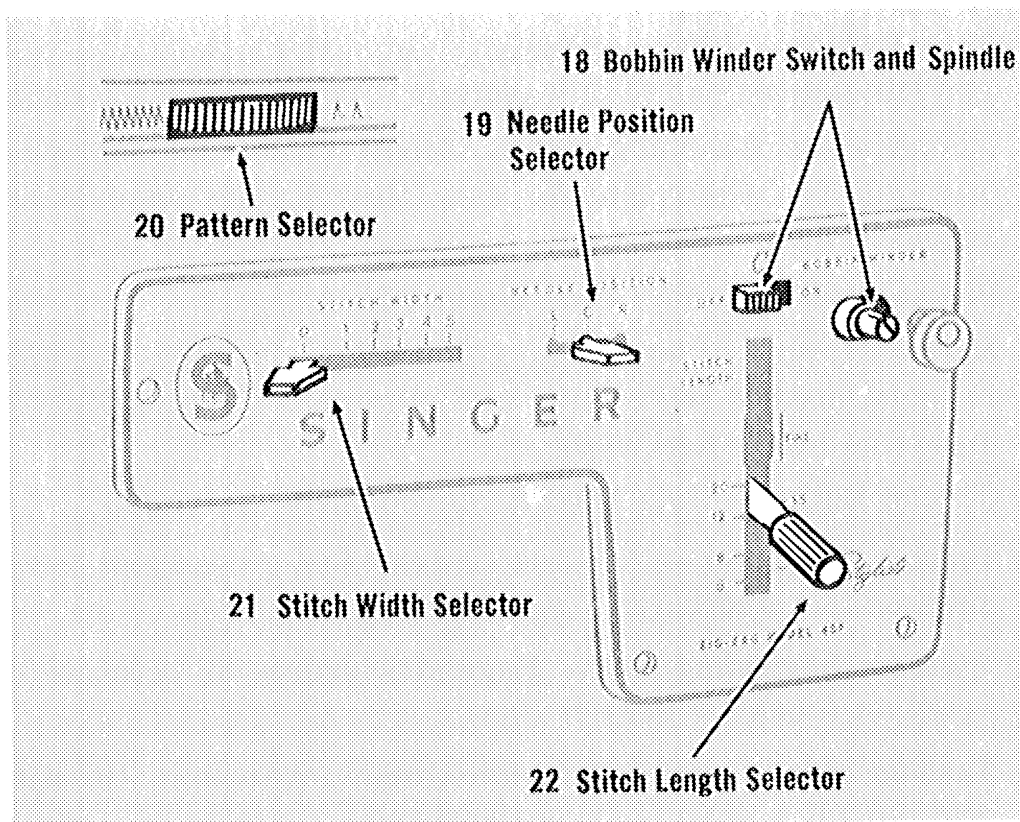


sewing machine

... AND WHAT THEY DO

1. **Spool Pin** — Holds thread spools of various sizes.
2. **Spool Pin Felt** — Helps thread unwind smoothly.
3. **Hand Wheel** — Turns *toward you* to move take-up lever and needle up and down.
4. **Bobbin Winder Tension Disc** — Regulates thread tension for bobbin winding.
5. **Power and Light Switch** — Turns on the power and the sewing light simultaneously. When machine is not in use, the switch should be in OFF position.
6. **Sewing Light** — Concentrates light on sewing area.
7. **Needle-Thread Tension Dial** — Numbers allow for exact, easy-to-duplicate tension settings.
8. **Feed Dog** — Moves fabric as it is being stitched.
9. **Slide Plate** — Opens for easy removal and replacement of bobbin. Locks and unlocks throat plate by raising and lowering the clamping pin.
10. **Throat Plate** — Lifts out for easy removal. Guidelines on right *and* left sides extend to slide plate, help you keep seams straight.
11. **Throat Plate Clamping Pin** — Holds throat plate in place. Actuated by slide plate for easy throat plate removal and replacement.
12. **Presser Foot** — Holds fabric against feed dog.
13. **Needle Clamp** — Holds single and twin needles. It is designed to make needles self-setting and eliminate the possibility of inserting needle backwards.
14. **Thread Cutter** — Cuts thread conveniently and safely.
15. **Presser Foot Lifter** — At back of machine, raises and lowers presser foot and bar.
16. **Pressure Regulating Dial** — Regulates degree of pressure exerted on fabric by presser foot.
17. **Take-up Lever** — Releases needle thread for forming the stitch and pulls it taut for setting the stitch.

18. **Bobbin Winder Switch and Spindle** — Lets you fill the bobbin with thread quickly and easily. Bobbin stops winding when full.
19. **Needle Position Selector** — Places the needle in either left, center, or right stitching position. Center (C) position is used most often. Left (L) and right (R) settings are for special stitch placement.
20. **Pattern Selector** — Lets you select plain zig-zag stitching (WWWWW) or blindstitching (A...A...).
21. **Stitch Width Selector** — Settings 1 through 5 allow for a variety of zig-zag stitch widths. Setting 0 is for straight stitching.
22. **Stitch Length Selector** — Lets you stitch forward and in reverse. Numbers indicate number of stitches per inch; FINE area is for zig-zag satin stitching.



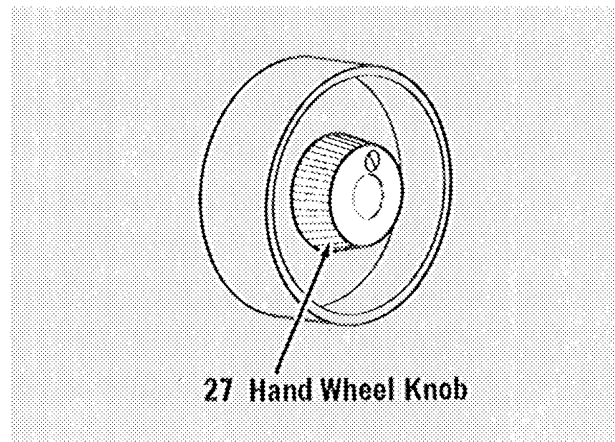
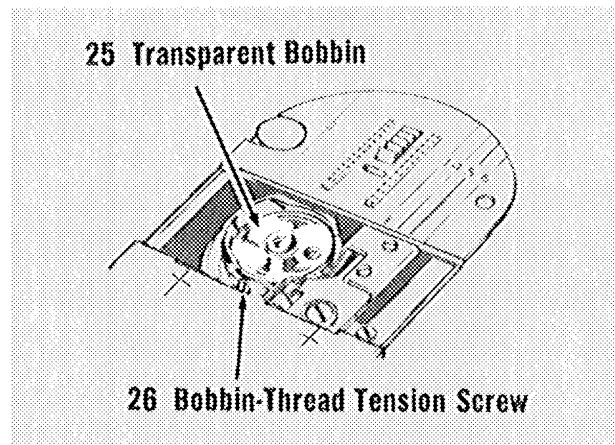
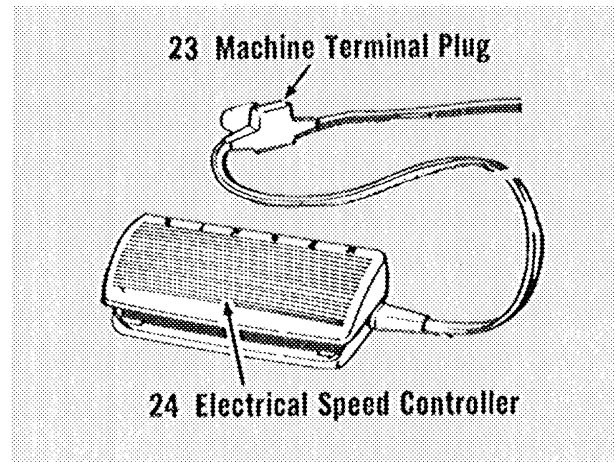
23. Plug — Before plugging in the machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plate under the hand wheel are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by your power company. To connect the machine, push the machine terminal plug into the receptacle at the right end of the machine. Then insert the wall plug into an electrical outlet.

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

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

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

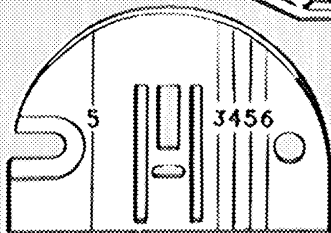
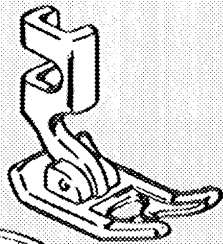
27. Hand Wheel Knob — Directs power to the needle. Loosen the knob for bobbin winding.



ACCESSORIES . . . And When To Use Them

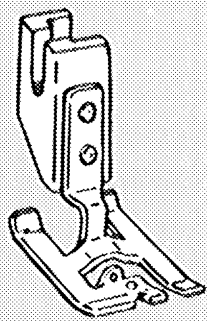
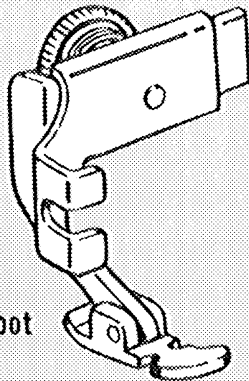
The accessories that come with your *Stylist* sewing machine will help you to sew with ease and comfort. They are simple to use and place a variety of sewing effects at your fingertips.

General Purpose Foot



General Purpose Throat Plate

Zipper Foot



Special Purpose Foot

General Purpose Foot and Throat Plate

The general purpose foot 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.

Zipper Foot

The zipper foot makes it easy to place stitching close to a raised edge. Thus, it is useful for corded seams (page 34) as well as zipper insertion (page 44). It can be adjusted to either the right or the left side of the needle; and the hinge allows it to ride over pins, heavy layers of fabric, or across seams.

Special Purpose Foot

The special purpose foot is designed for zig-zag satin stitching, buttonholing, and applique. This light, flexible foot has a raised center section that allows closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed evenly. The small eyelets at the front of the foot hold a filler cord when desired.

Feed Cover Throat Plate

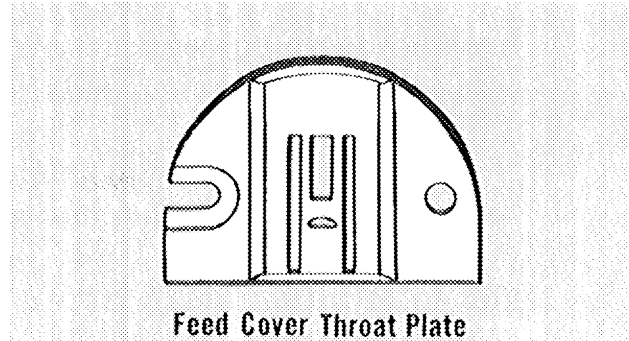
The feed cover throat plate is used in place of the general purpose throat plate when fabric feeding is *not* desired. Use it for button sewing (page 39), free-motion darning (page 52), embroidery (page 48) and script lettering (page 49).

Changing Throat Plate

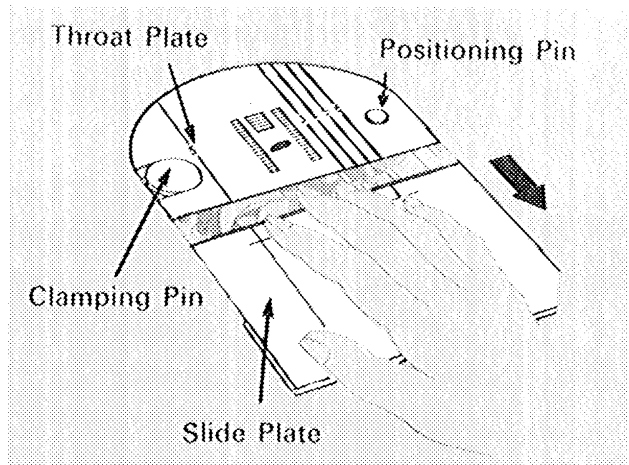
- Raise presser foot (you do not need to remove it).
- Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is in its highest position.
- Open slide plate with downward finger pressure. Draw plate toward you opening it *all the way* to raise the throat plate clamping pin and unlock the throat plate.
- Place thumb 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 clamping pin and secure the throat plate.

Changing Presser Foot

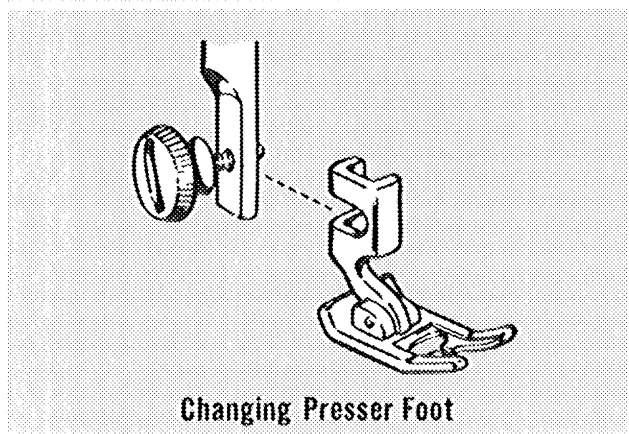
1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Loosen the presser foot screw.
3. Slip presser foot from around the presser bar.
4. Hook new presser foot around bar.
5. Tighten presser foot screw.



Feed Cover Throat Plate



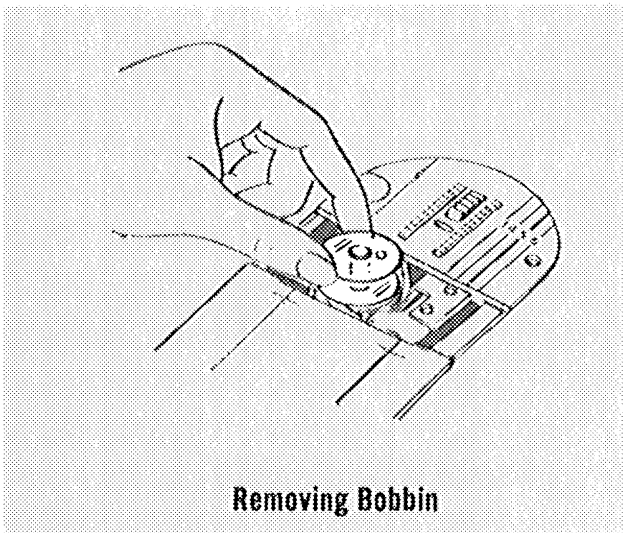
Changing Throat Plate



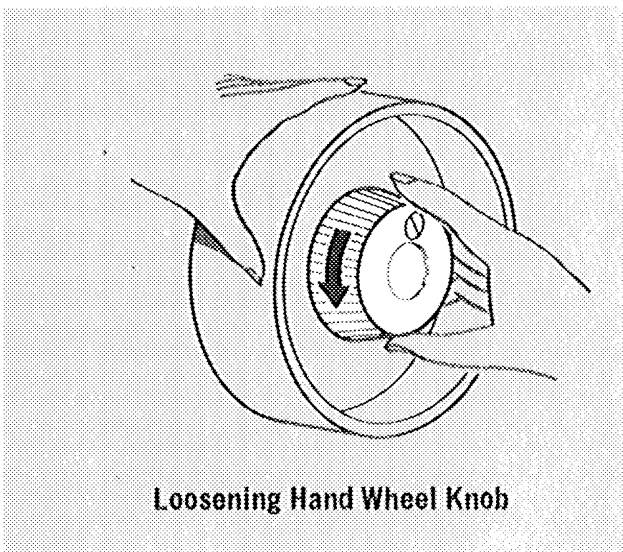
Changing Presser Foot

Threading your sewing machine

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



Removing Bobbin

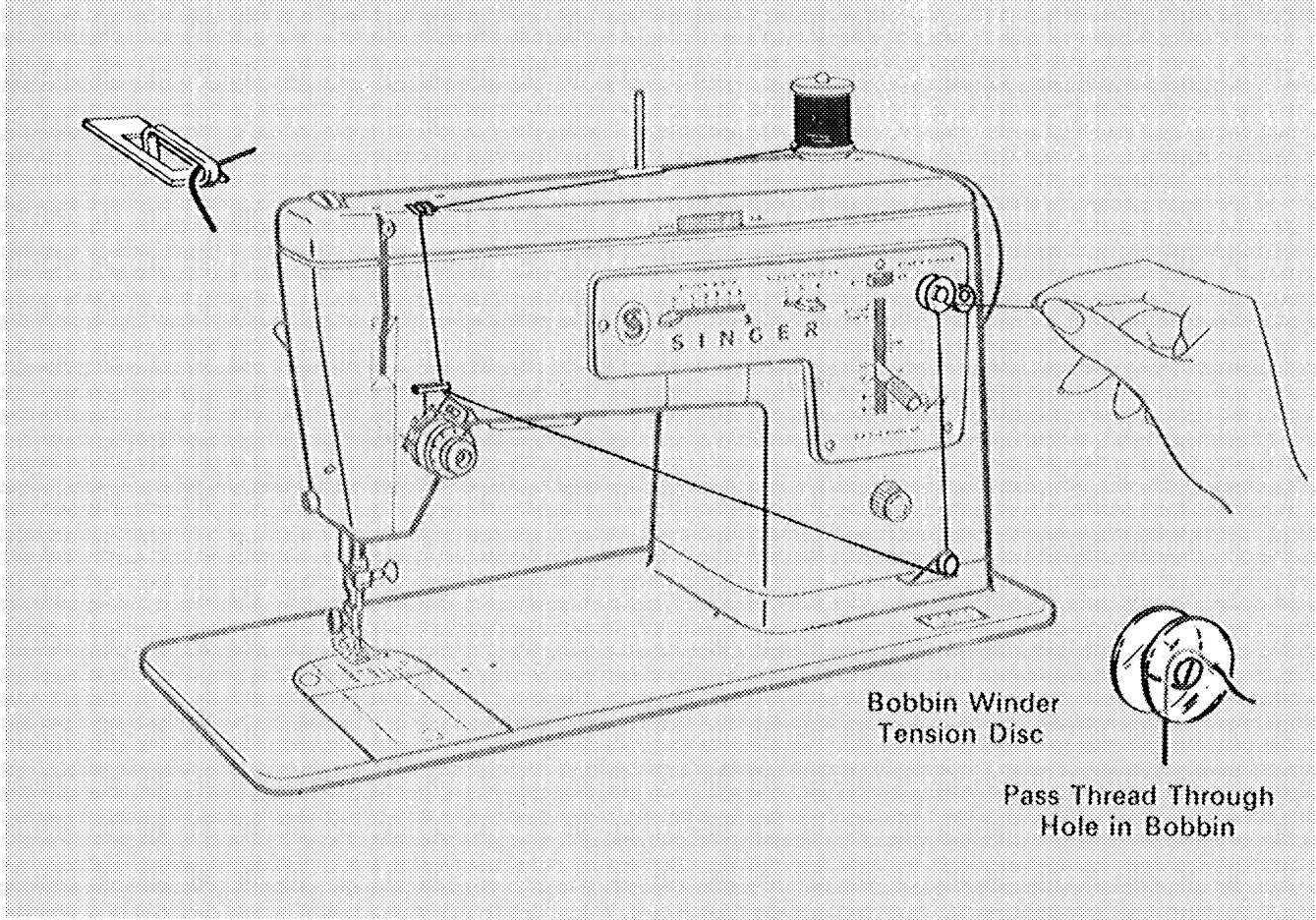


Loosening Hand Wheel Knob

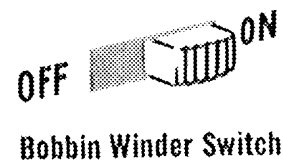
THE BOBBIN THREAD

Winding the Bobbin

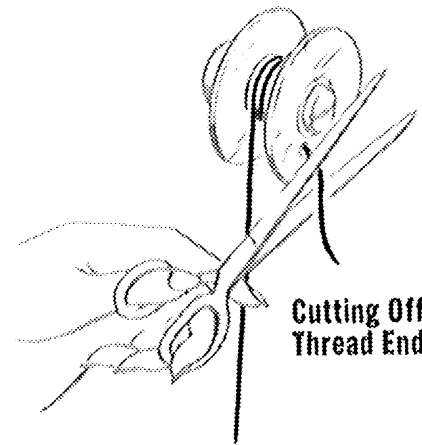
1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is in its highest position.
3. Open slide plate. Draw plate toward you, opening it just enough to make bobbin accessible (opening it all the way raises the pin that holds the throat plate in place).
4. Lift out bobbin and close slide plate to make sure throat plate is secure while winding.
5. Loosen the hand wheel knob with your right hand while holding the hand wheel with the left.
6. Place bobbin on spindle.



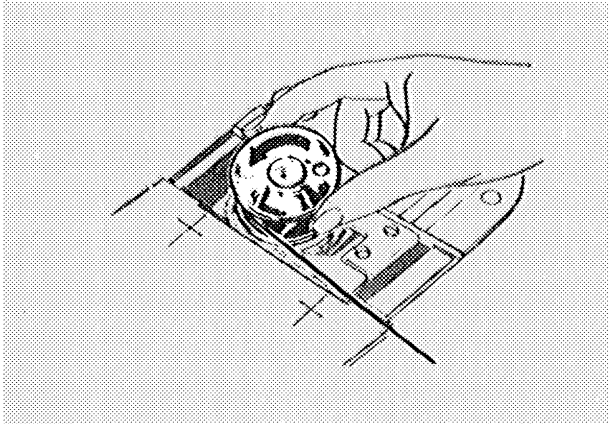
7. Place spool of thread on spool pin over the spool pin felt and lead thread through top-cover and tension-assembly thread guides and around tension disc.
8. Pass thread, from the inside, through hole in bobbin.
9. Move bobbin winder switch to ON position, hold thread end as shown, and start the machine.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



Bobbin Winder Switch

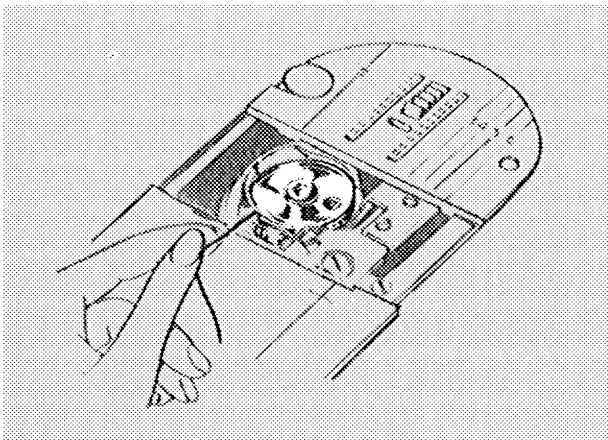


Cutting Off Thread End

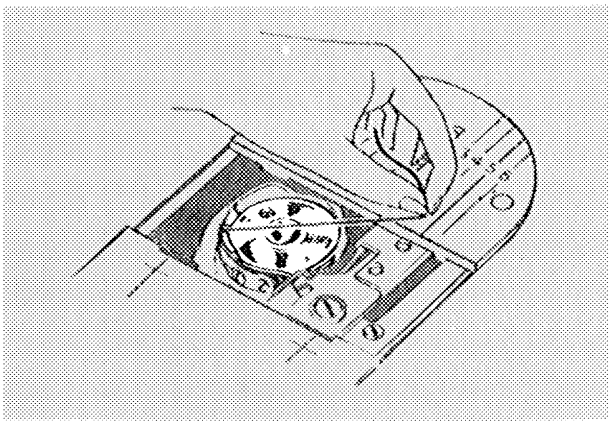


Threading the Bobbin Case

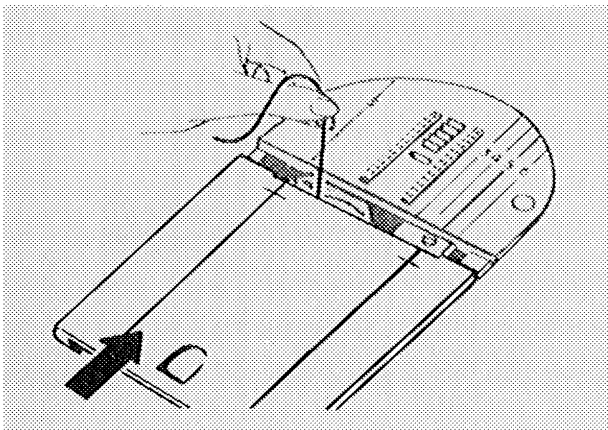
1. Hold bobbin so that thread unwinds in direction shown, and insert bobbin in bobbin case.



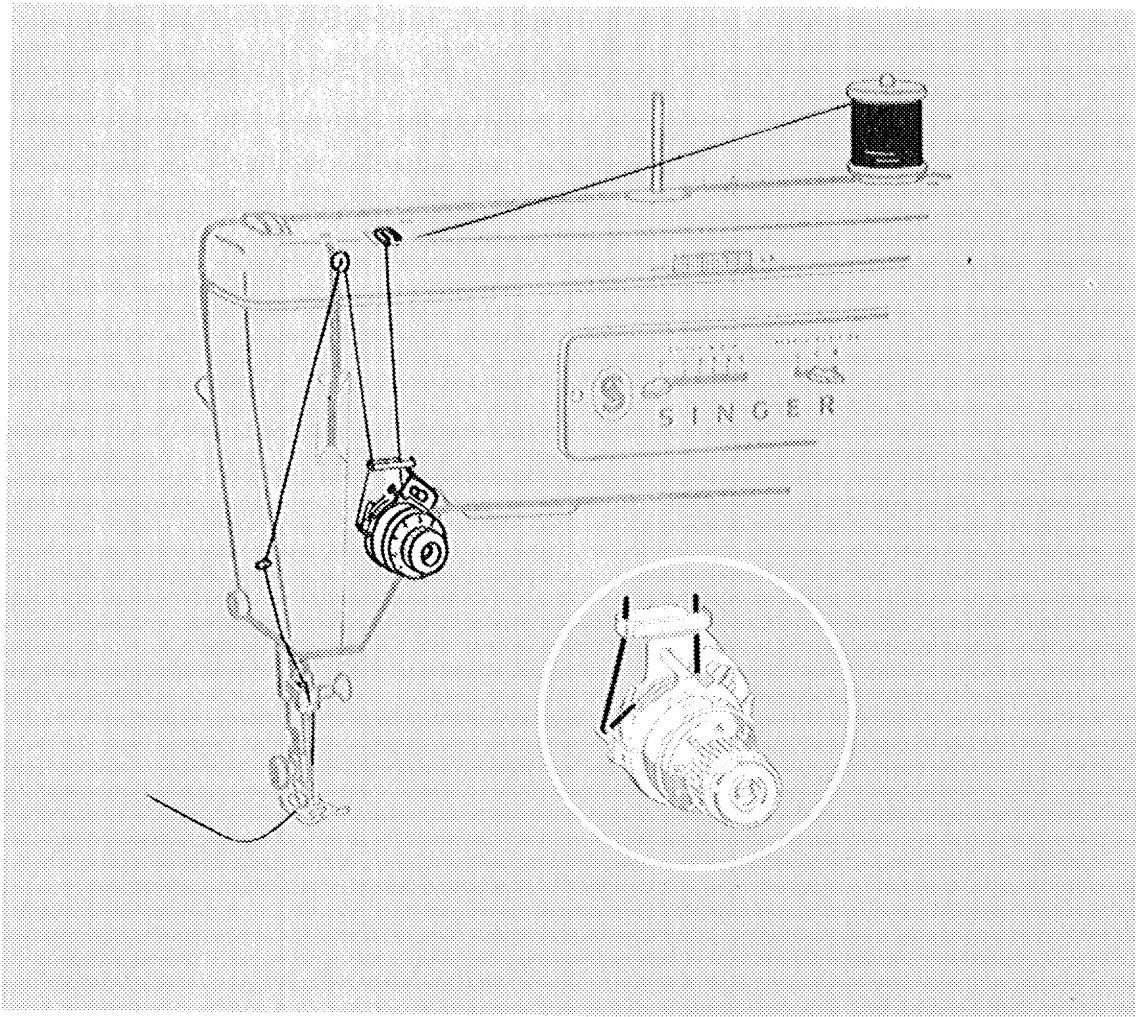
2. Pull thread into notch, draw it under tension spring and back into slot.



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

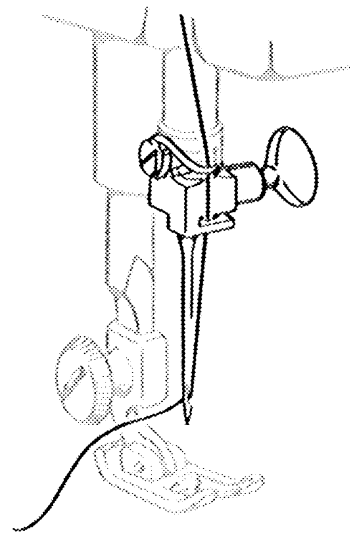


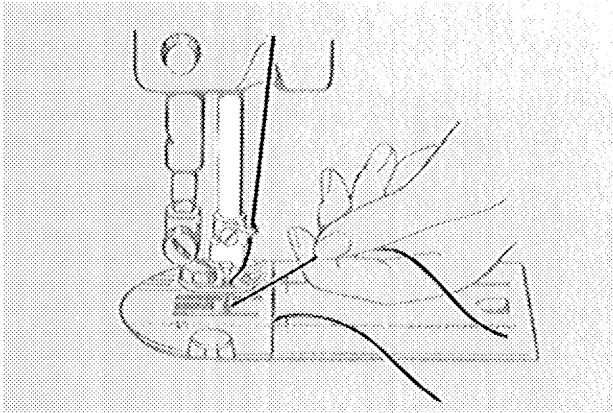
4. Close slide plate with the thread in slot between the throat plate and slide plate.



THE NEEDLE THREAD

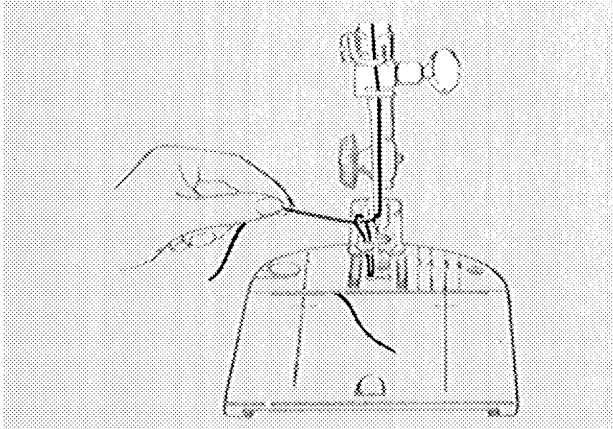
1. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
2. Make sure spool pin felt is on spool pin at top of machine.
3. Place spool of thread on spool pin and lead through threading points shown. Thread the needle from front to back.
4. Draw about three inches of thread through eye of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



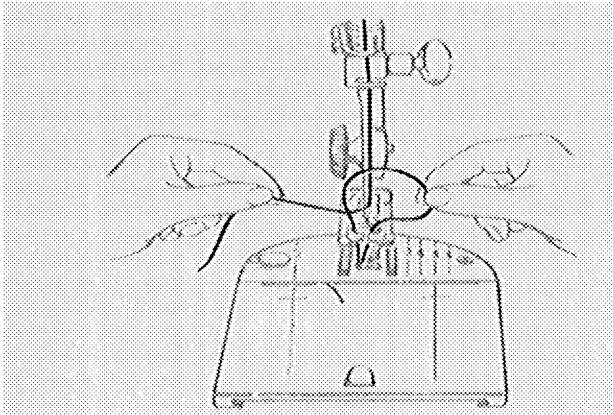


RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

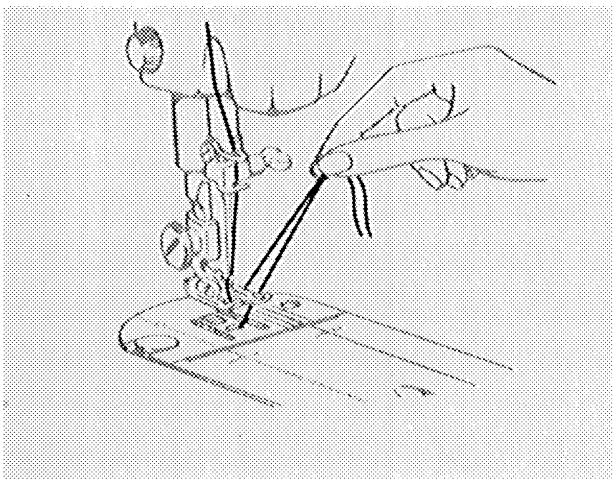
Now that you have wound the bobbin and threaded the needle, you will need to raise the bobbin thread through the needle hole in the throat plate.



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



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



3. Undo the loop with your finger.

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

... You are now ready to sew

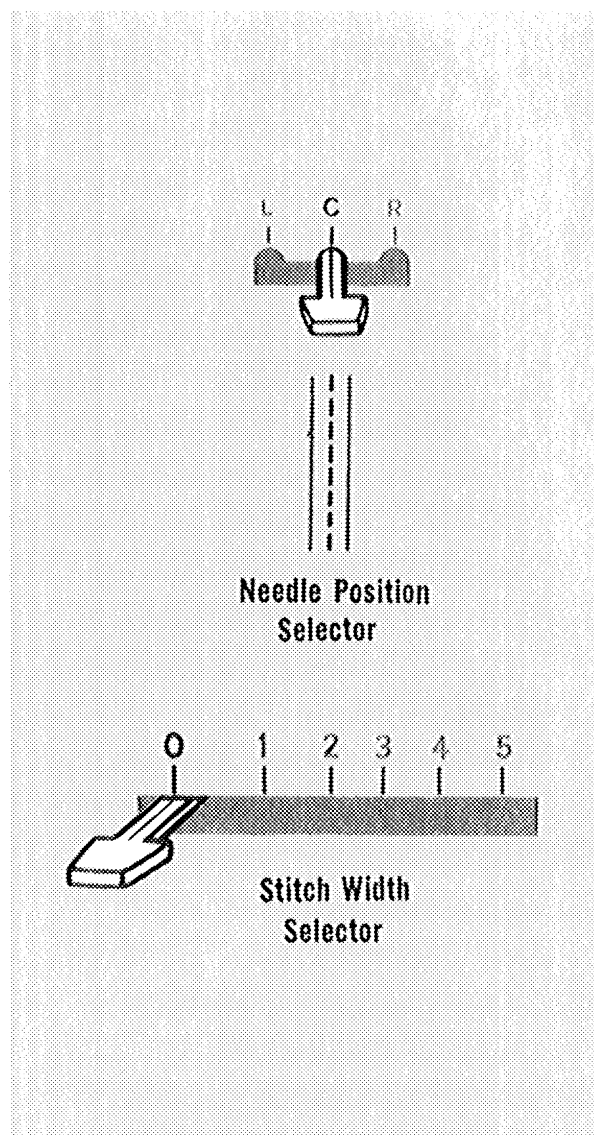
Straight stitching

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**
Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

POSITIONING THE NEEDLE

Before you set your *Stylist* sewing machine for any kind of stitching, turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the throat plate. Then, to set for straight stitching, simply move the needle position selector to center (C) position and the stitch width selector to 0 position. These settings locate your needle and control its movement so that it stitches straight up and down in the center of the needle hole with no sidewise movement. When alternating between straight stitching and zig-zag stitching, set the pattern selector at (WWWWWW).

For instructions on setting the stitch width selector and needle position selector in other positions, see page 23.



ADJUSTING FOR YOUR FABRIC

As you get ready to sew, take advantage of the flexibility of your sewing machine. With a choice of needle sizes and three easy-to-use selectors for stitch length, pressure, and needle-thread tension, you can adjust the machine to sew perfectly on a wide variety of fabrics. The table on page 15 will guide you in selecting the correct thread and needle sizes according to the weight of your fabric.

NEEDLES

Your machine is furnished with the following SINGER* Needles:

In your machine—

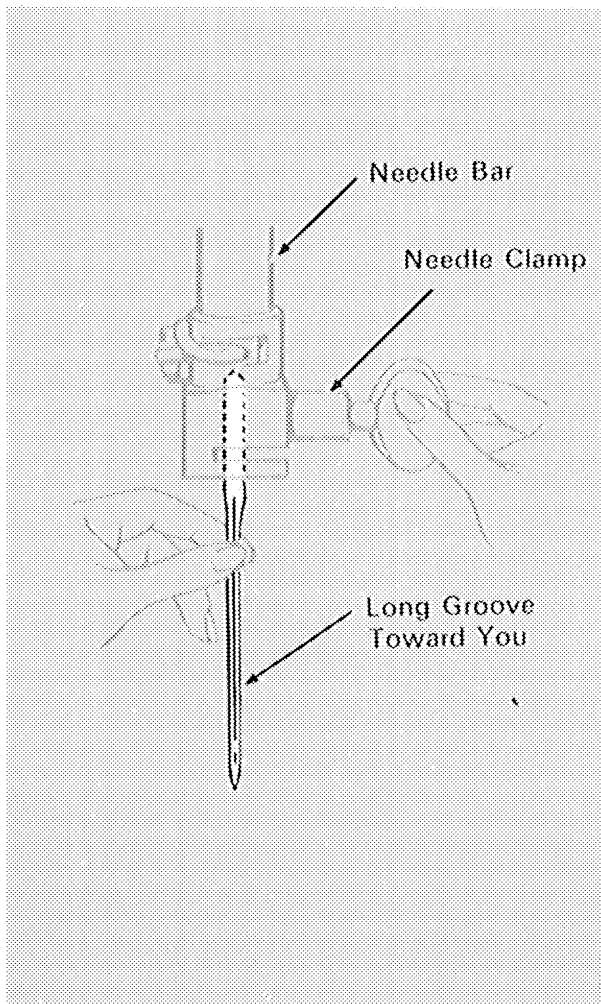
- Catalog 2020 (15 × 1), for all-purpose sewing.

With your accessories—

- Catalog 2020 (15 × 1), for all-purpose sewing.
- Catalog 2045 Ball-Point (yellow-band), for sewing synthetic knits, spandex and elastic.
- Catalog 2028 Twin Needle, for decorative twin-needle sewing.

Changing the Needle

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



CHOOSING NEEDLE AND THREAD

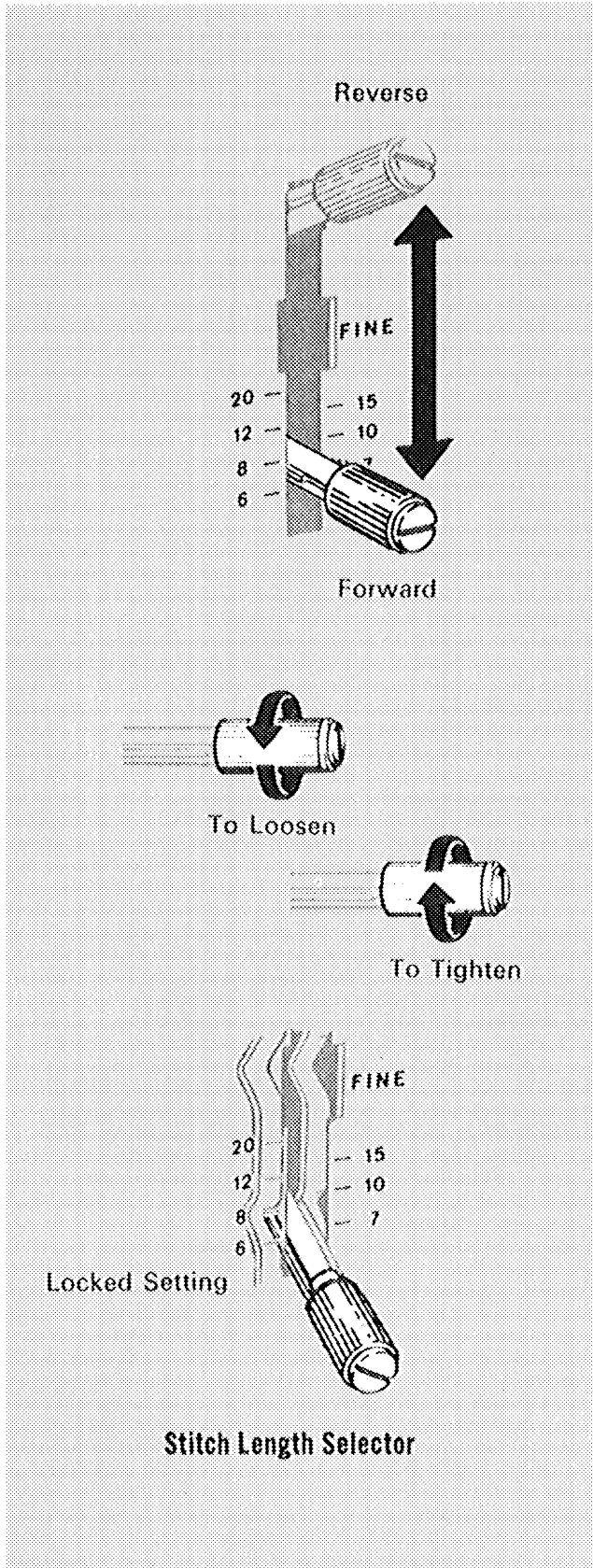
The needle and thread you choose will depend upon the fabric being stitched. The table below is a practical guide to needle and thread

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
DELICATE — tulle, chiffon, fine lace, organza	Fine mercerized cotton Fine synthetic thread	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	9
LIGHTWEIGHT — 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
MEDIUM WEIGHT — 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
MEDIUM HEAVY — 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
HEAVY — overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 24 to 40 cotton Synthetic thread	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	18
ALL WEIGHTS — decorative top stitching	"D" silk † (Buttonhole twist)	CATALOG 2020 (15 × 1)	18
SYNTHETIC KNITS and STRETCH FABRICS — polyester doubleknit, spandex, nylon tricot, ciré tricot, jersey, panné velvet	"A" nylon 50 mercerized cotton "A" silk Polyester core/cotton	CATALOG 2045 Ball Point (Yellow Band)	14
LEATHER — suede, kidskin, capeskin, lambskin, lined leathers	50 mercerized cotton Synthetic thread "A" silk Polyester core/cotton	CATALOG 2032 (15 × 2)	11 14 16
LIGHT and MEDIUM WEIGHTS — decorative twin-needle stitching	50 mercerized cotton	CATALOG 2028 (twin)	14

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



Adjusting Stitch Length

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

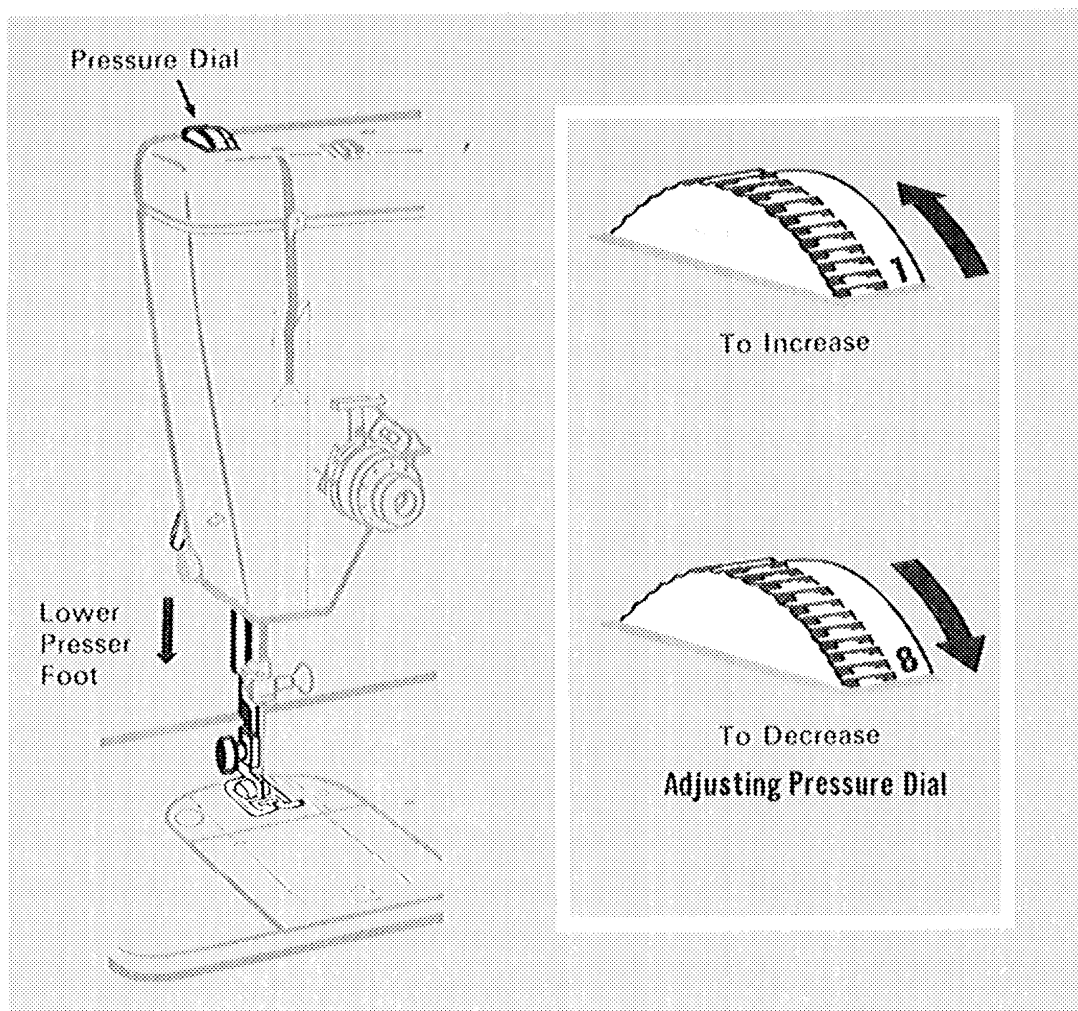
The numbers on either side of the selector represent the number of stitches per inch: *the higher the number, the shorter the stitch*. Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric. The FINE area, which represents over 20 stitches per inch, is used for zig-zag satin stitching only.

Setting Stitch Length

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

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

Adjusting Pressure



The pressure 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 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.

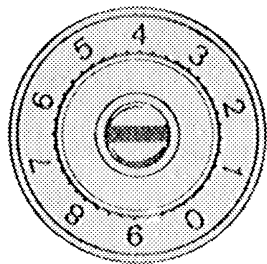
Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.

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

Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension

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

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

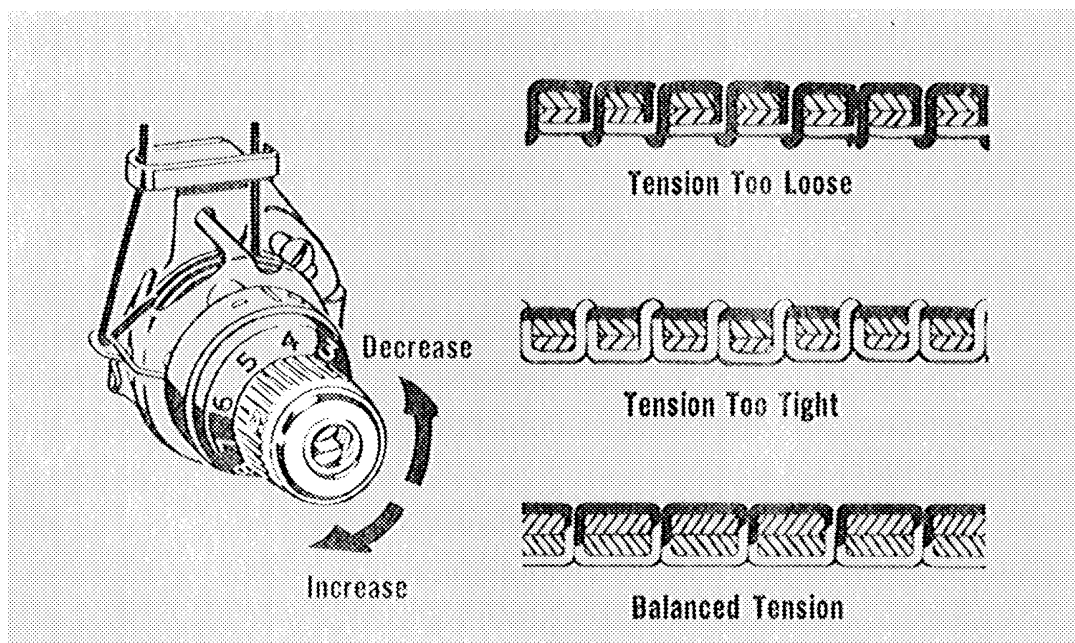


Tension Dial

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

(For detailed instructions on adjusting zig-zag satin stitch tension, see page 24.)

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

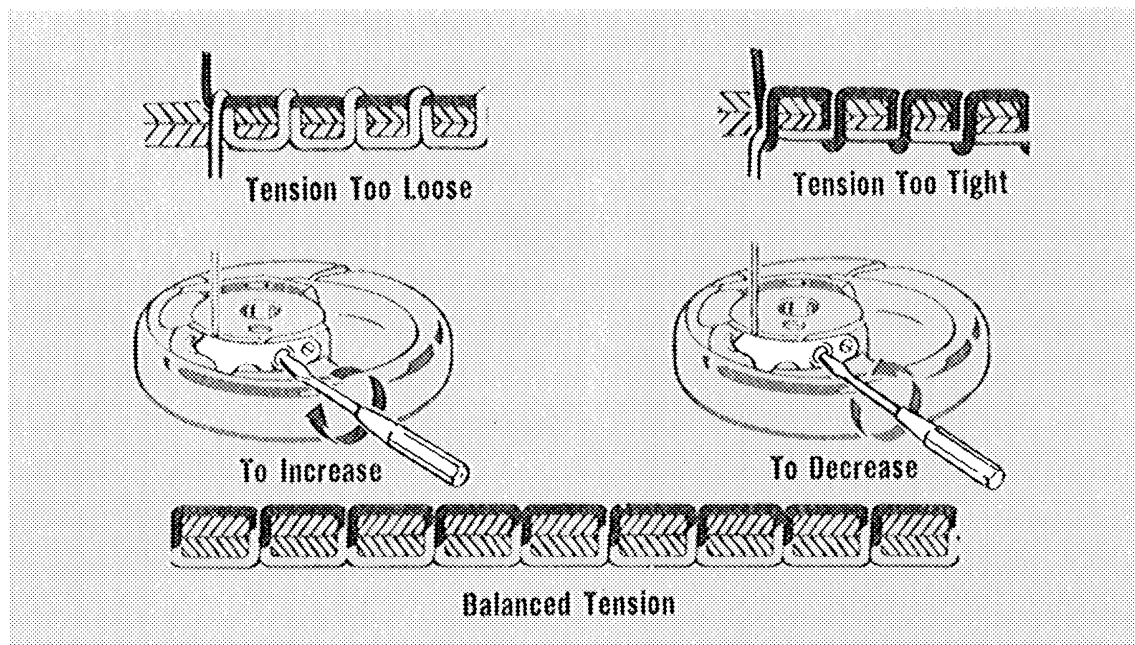


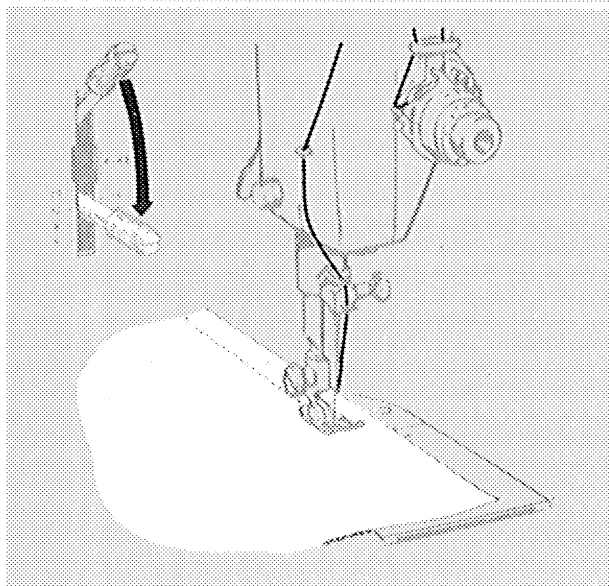
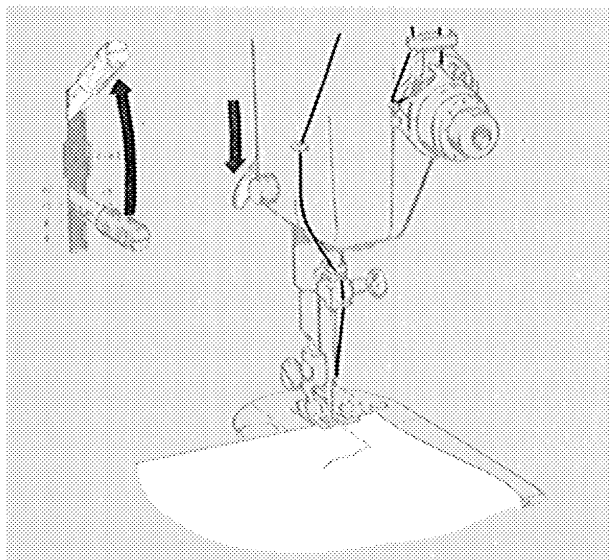
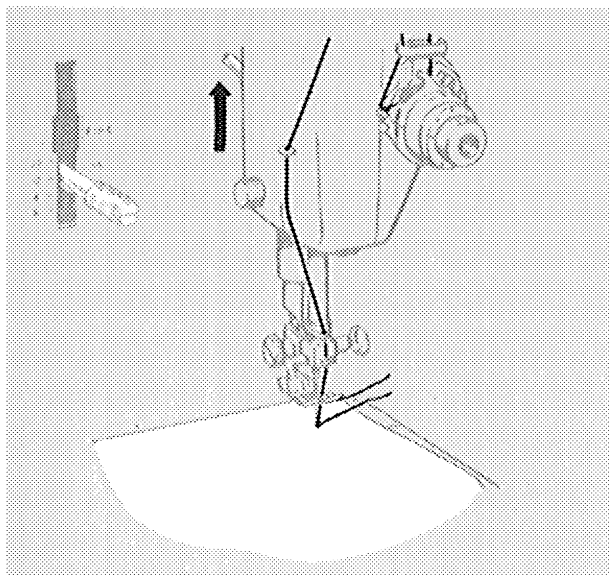
Adjusting Bobbin-Thread Tension

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

On those rare occasions when it becomes necessary to adjust the bobbin-thread tension, use the small screwdriver that is among your accessories. 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.





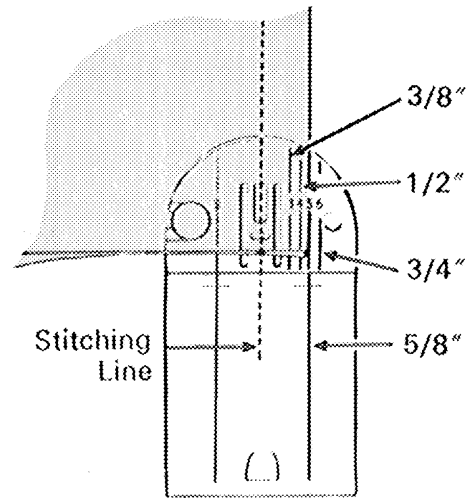
SEWING A SEAM

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 edge.
3. Lower presser foot and raise stitch length selector to reverse.
4. Backstitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.
5. Lower stitch length selector for forward stitching, and stitch.

Keeping the Seam Straight

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

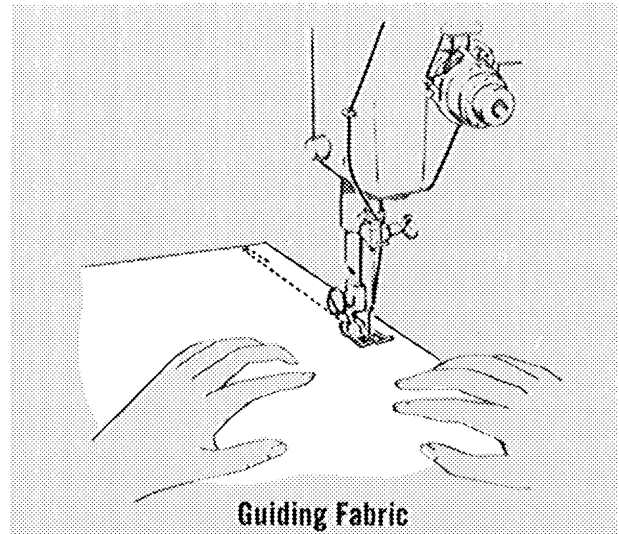


Using Guidelines

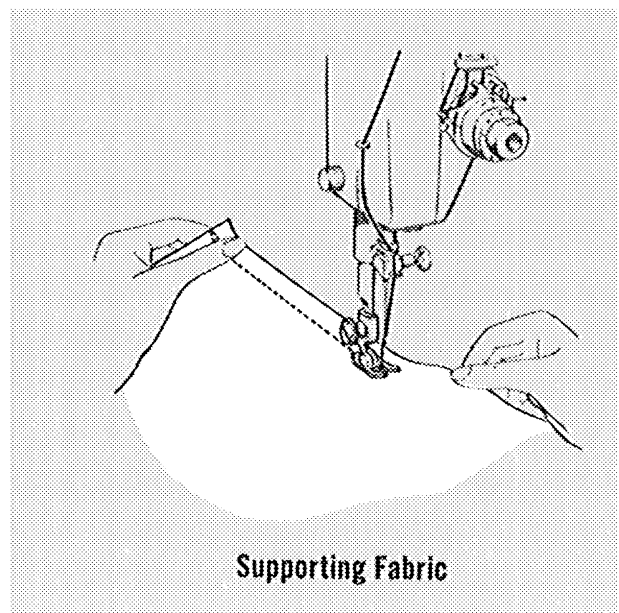
Guiding and Supporting the Fabric

Most fabrics need only to be guided in front of the presser foot. Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched.

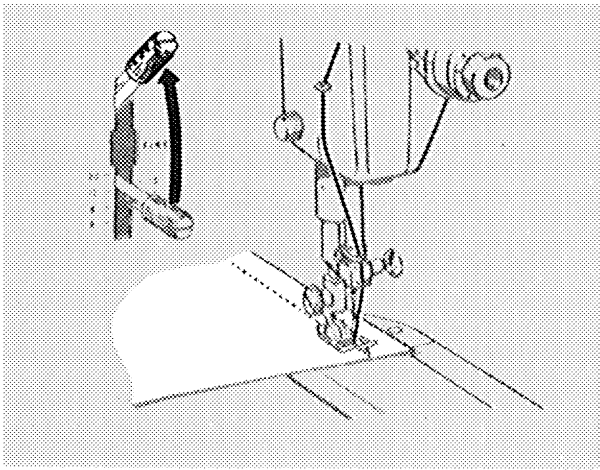
- For filmy sheers, knits, etc., apply *gentle* tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.
- For stretch fabrics, apply *firm* tension front and back when stitching in the same direction as the stretch. For seams not on the stretch direction, stitch in conventional manner, guiding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



Guiding Fabric

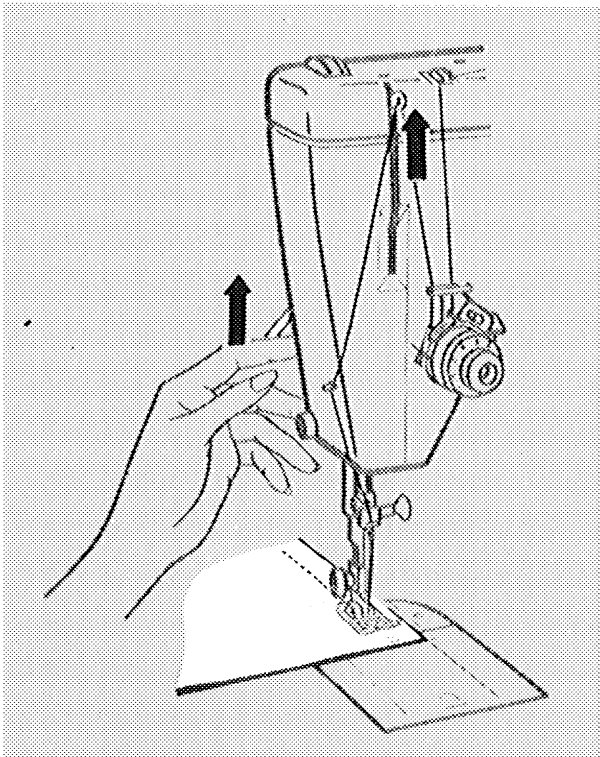


Supporting Fabric



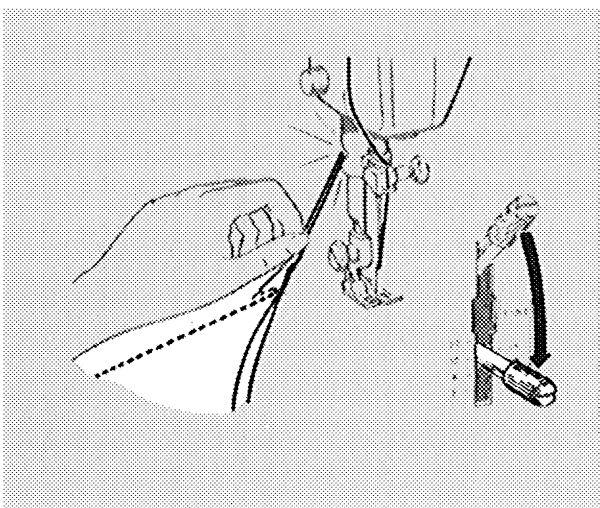
Ending a Seam

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



2. Turn hand wheel 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. Lower stitch length selector for forward stitching.

Zig-Zag stitching

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: 1-5
Presser Foot: General Purpose or
Special Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

With your *Stylist* sewing machine you can do two kinds of zig-zag stitching: plain zig-zag and blindstitching.

The pattern selector, located above the stitch width selector on the front of the machine, controls stitch selection.

Set the stitch width selector on 0 before rotating pattern selector dial.

SETTING PATTERN SELECTOR

For Plain Zig-Zag Stitching

Rotate selector dial toward WWWW

For Blindstitching

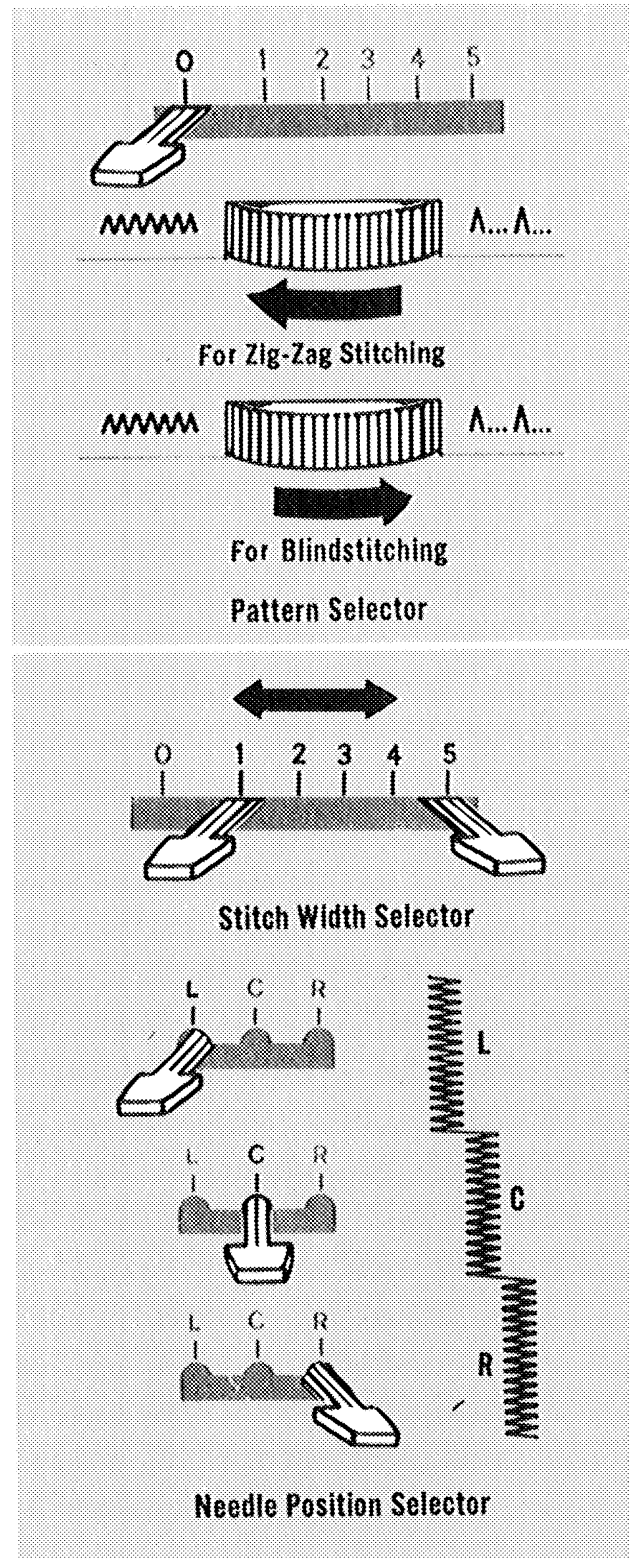
Rotate selector dial toward Λ...Λ...

SETTING STITCH WIDTH AND NEEDLE POSITION

To produce a plain zig-zag stitch or a blindstitch, the stitch width selector must be moved from its straight stitch position 0, to any setting between 1 and 5. The higher the number you select, the wider your stitch will be.

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

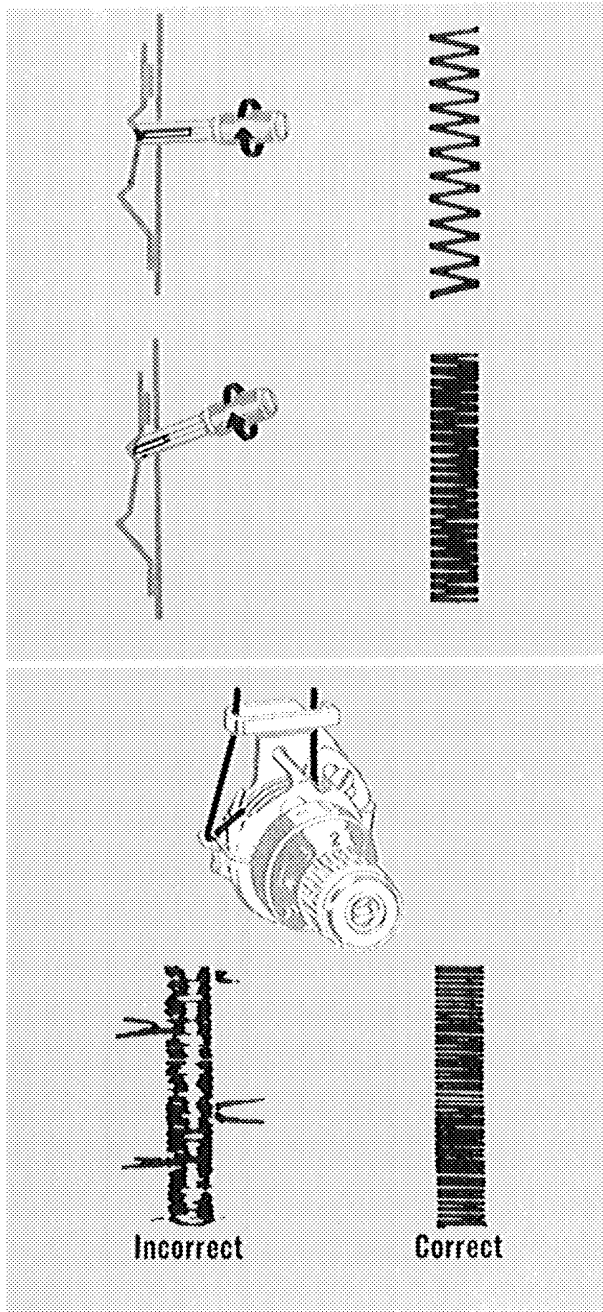
Most of your zig-zag stitching will be done at center (C) needle position. Left (L) and right (R) settings are used for special stitching requirements, such as buttonholing, button sewing, and twin-needle work.



SETTING STITCH LENGTH AND NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

When you are preparing to do plain zig-zag stitching or blind-stitching, make a test sample with your fabric so that you can adjust your stitch length and needle-thread tension properly. If you need to adjust pressure, see page 17.

For open zig-zag stitching, you can choose any stitch length from 6 to 20, depending on how open you wish the stitching to be. If you wish a closely spaced plain zig-zag stitch for buttonholes or decorative work, satin stitching is required.



SATIN STITCHING

Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zig-zag stitches that form a smooth, satin-like surface, is accomplished by sewing a plain zig-zag stitch with the stitch length selector in the FINE area. For best results, the special purpose presser foot must be used.

Soft fabrics may require a backing to ensure a firm stitch. Crisp organdy or lawn is suitable for this purpose.

Stitch Length

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

Needle-Thread Tension

Satin stitching generally requires less tension than open zig-zag stitching. Furthermore, the wider the satin stitch the lighter the tension must be. Thus, a stitch width setting of 5 requires the least tension.

If the stitching on your sample looks taut, or if the fabric is puckering, lower the needle-thread tension.

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 blindstitch setting.

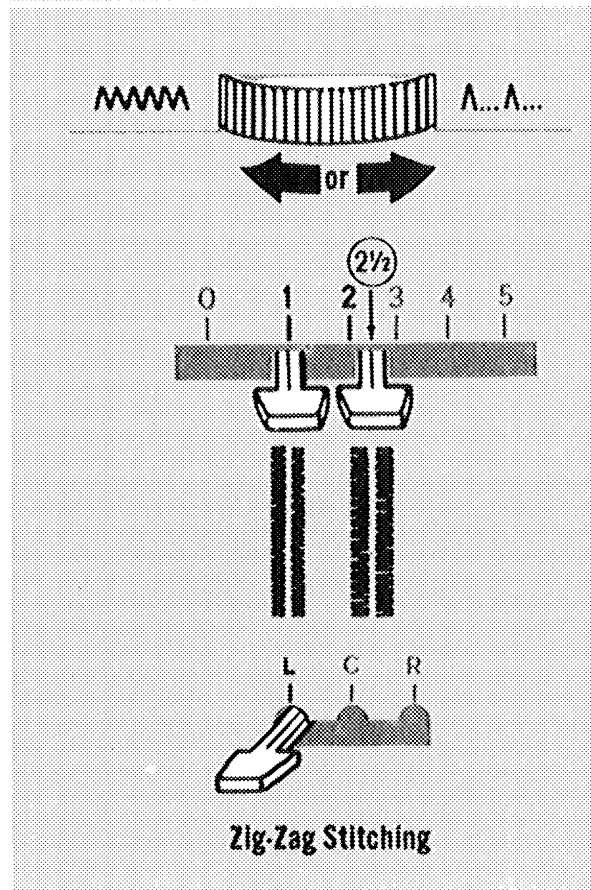
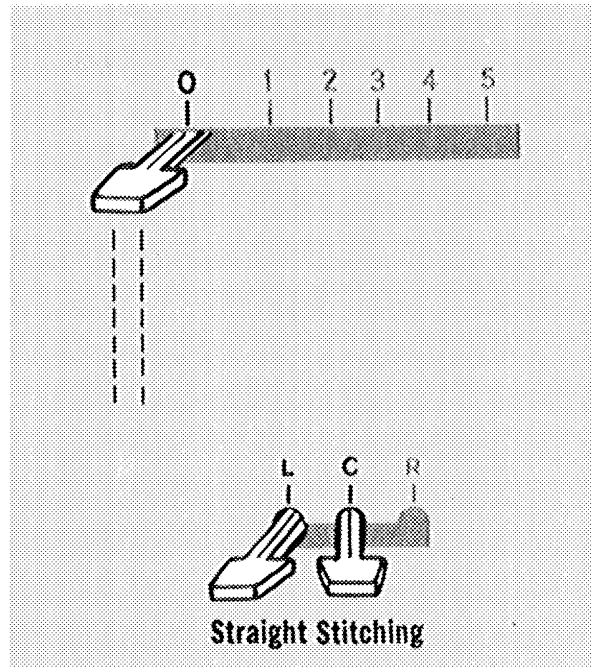
SETTING THE MACHINE

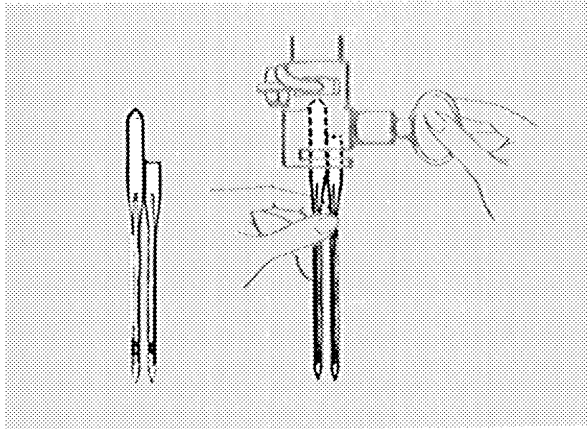
Straight Stitching

Needle Position: C or L only
Stitch Width: 0
Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

Zig-Zag Stitching

Pattern Selector: WWWW (for zig-zag)
or
Λ...Λ... (for blindstitch)
Needle Position: L only
Stitch Width: 1-2½ (maximum)
Presser Foot: Special Purpose or
General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

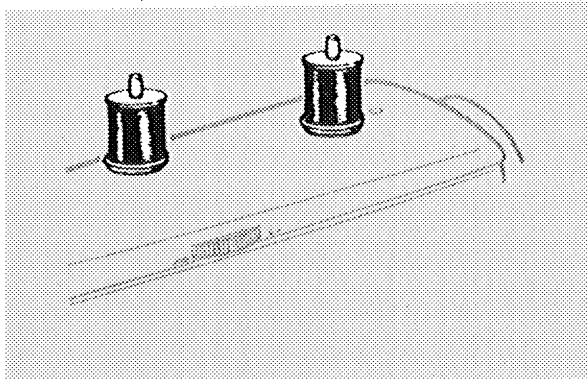




INSERTING THE TWIN NEEDLE

The needle clamp accommodates the twin needle.

To insert the twin needle, simply loosen the needle clamp screw, remove single needle, and insert the twin needle as instructed on page 14.

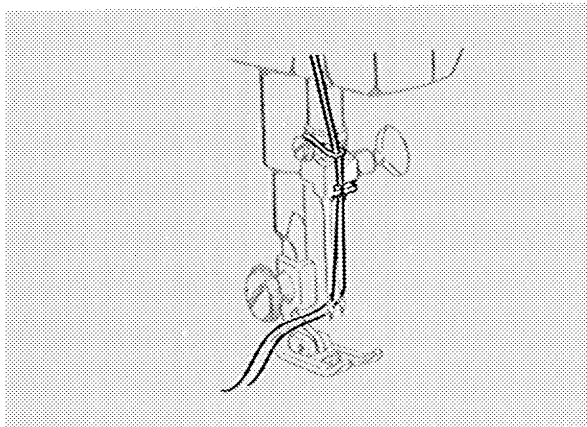
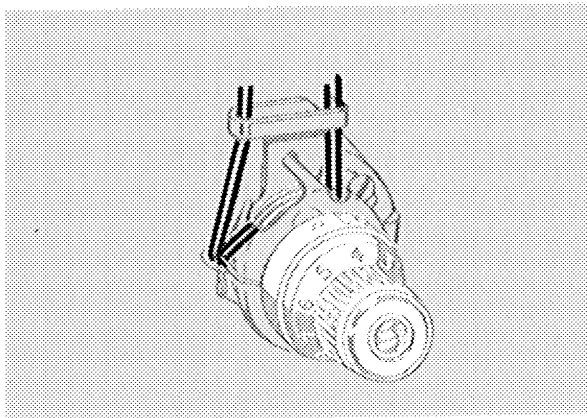


THREADING FOR TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING

For best results, use No. 50 mercerized 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 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.



Clothes and home decorations

SEAMS

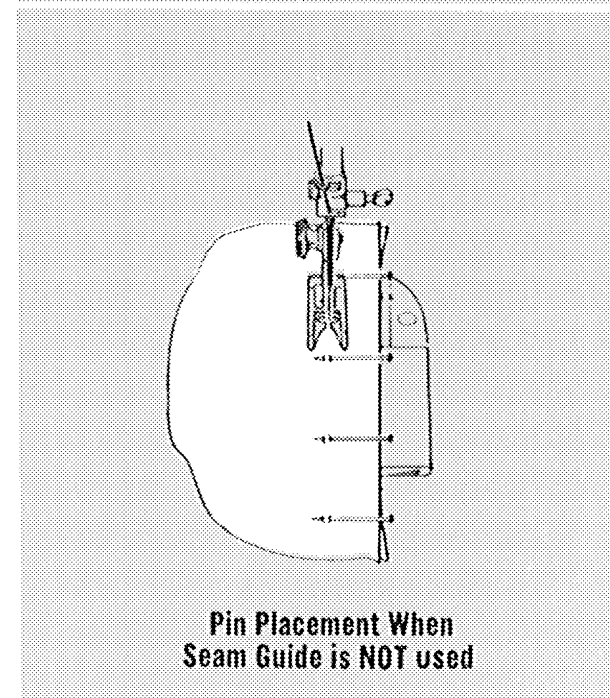
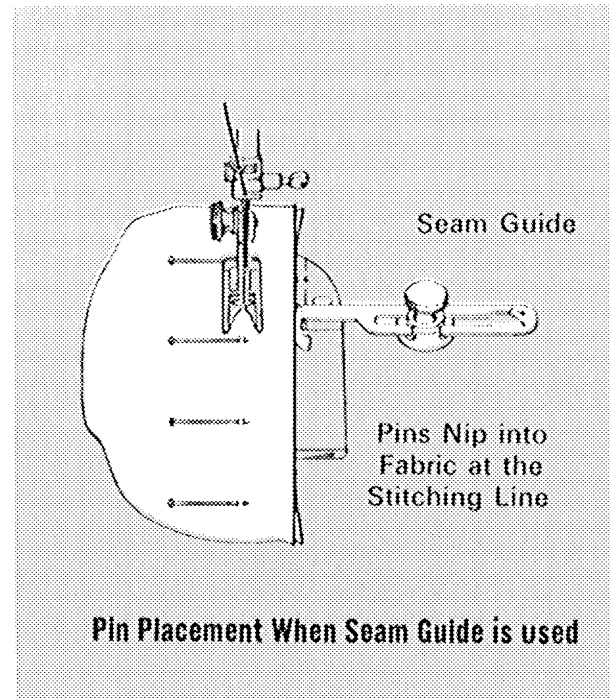
Pin Basting

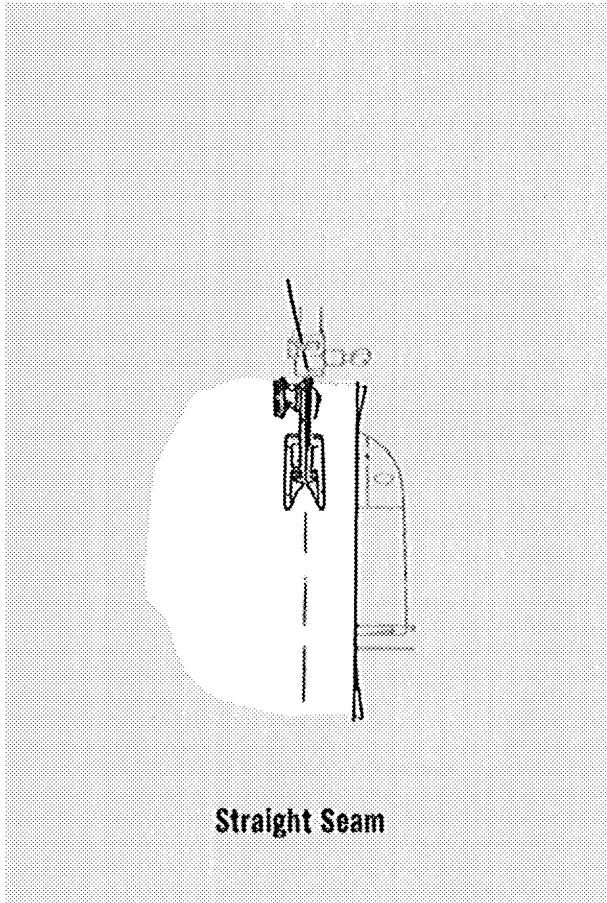
Pin basting is a time saver and can be used in place of hand basting when you are straight stitching seams in easy-to-handle fabrics. When sewing over pins, it is important to use fine pins and to place them correctly in relation to the stitching line.

Place pins so that:

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

The seam guide is available for separate purchase at your Singer store.



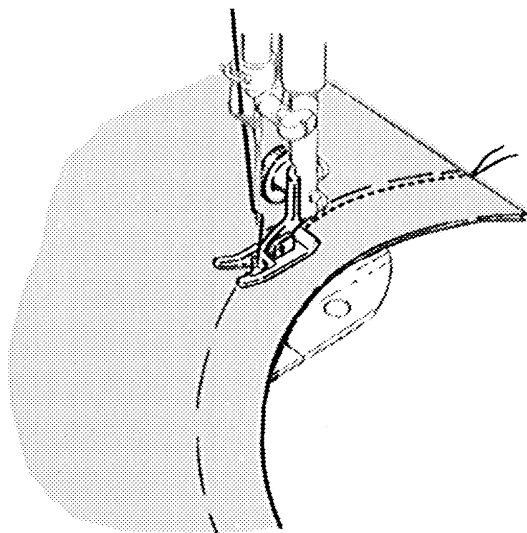


Straight Seam

Straight Seams

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**
Stitch Length: **6-20** depending
on fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

Pin seam edges together or baste if necessary. If you pin baste, place pins as instructed on page 27 so that the hinged presser foot will ride freely over the points.



Curved Seam

Curved Seams

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

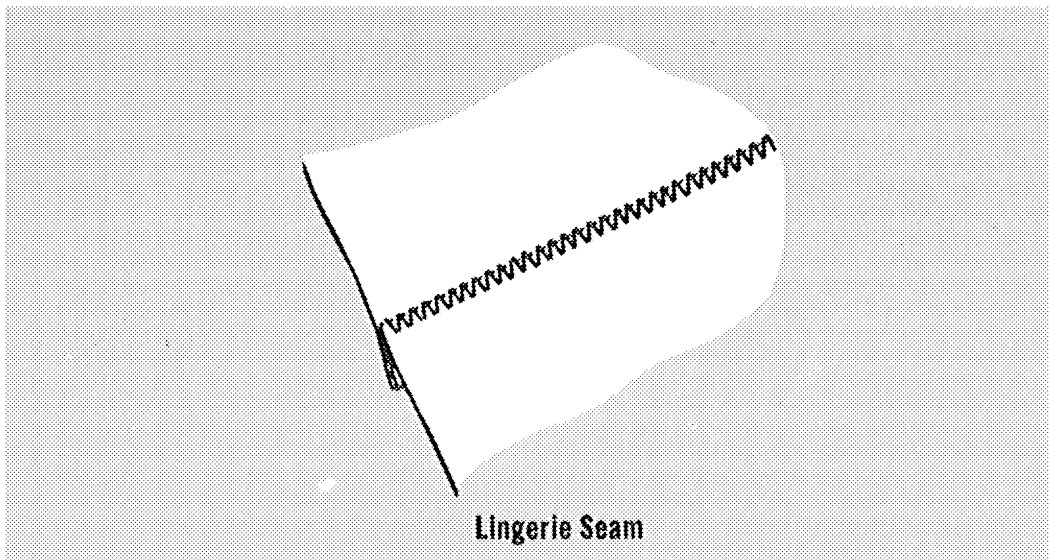
Use a short stitch length for elasticity and strength. For example, if you use 12 stitches per inch for straight seams, select 15 to 20 per inch to stitch curved seams in the same fabric.

Lingerie Seams

Pattern Selector: WWWWWW
Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: 1½-2
Stitch Length: 15-20 depending
on fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

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

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

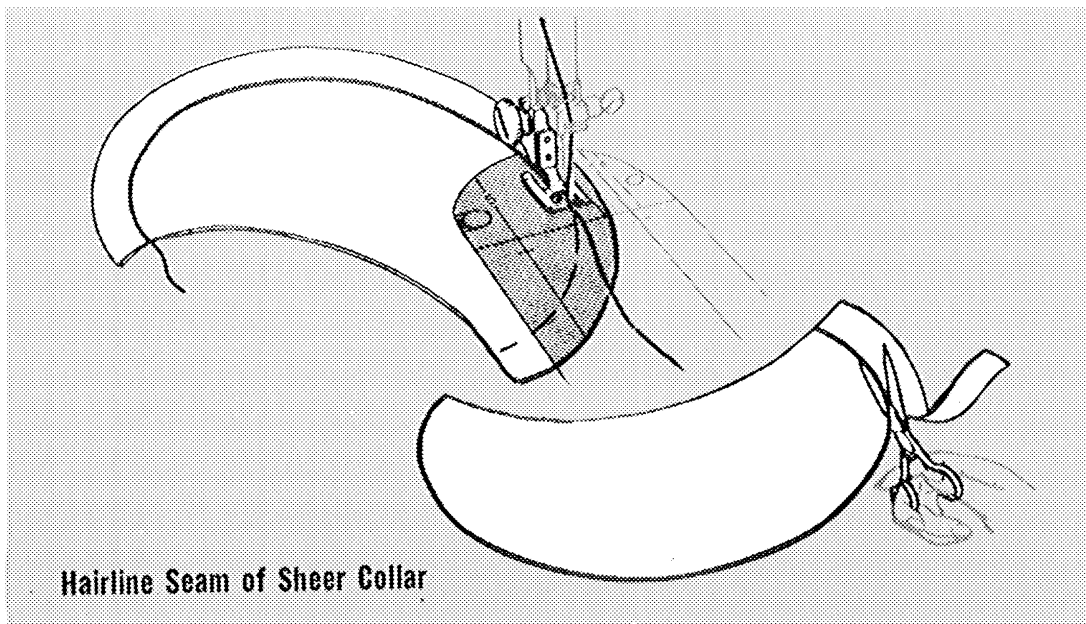


Hairline Seams Inside Sheer Collars, Cuffs, and Facings

Pattern Selector: WWWWWW
Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: 1 or 2
Stitch Length: FINE (above 20)
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

With a delicate hairline finish, seam allowances that ordinarily show through can be eliminated. Use a filler cord, such as buttonhole twist or fine pearl cotton, to give body to the seam. Lead the cord through the center eyelet on the special purpose foot. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot.

1. Stitch along seam outline, covering the cord.
2. Trim seam allowance close to line of stitching and press.
3. Turn and press.



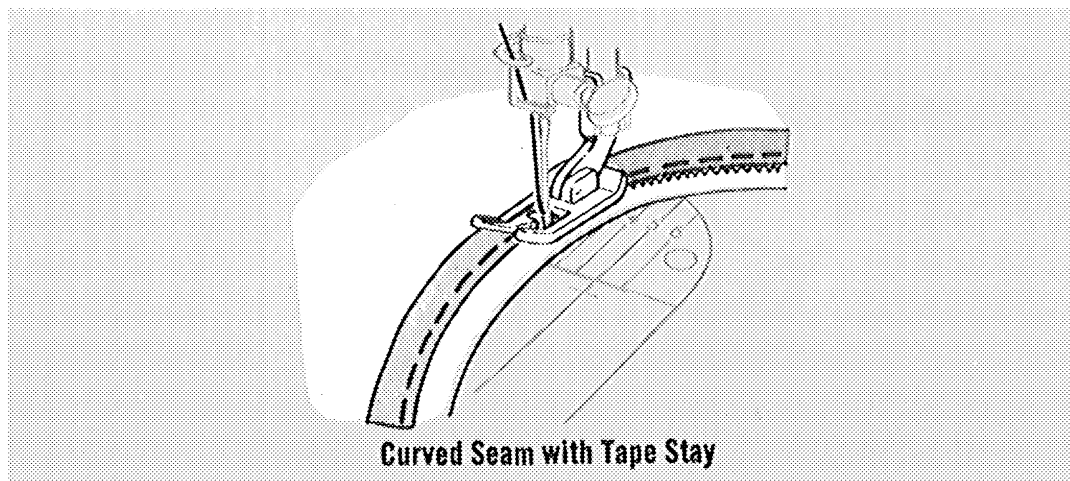
Seams in Knit Fabrics

Pattern Selector: WWWWWW
Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: 2
Stitch Length: About 20
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

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

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

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



Flat-Felled Seams

Pattern Selector: WWWWWW

Needle Position: C

Stitch Width: 1½

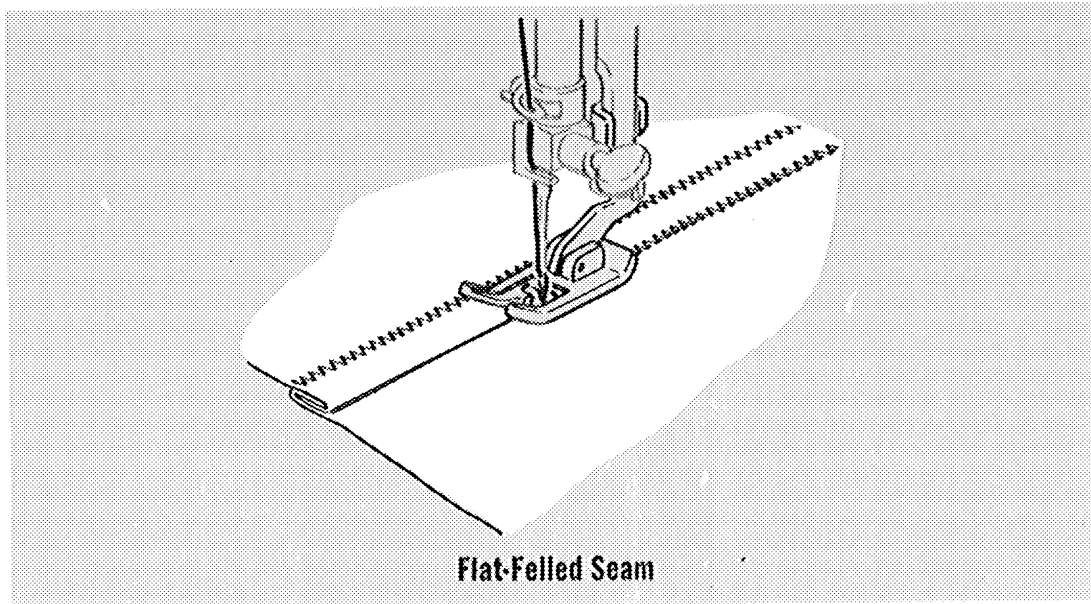
Stitch Length: 15-20, depending
on fabric

Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

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

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



Flat-Felled Seam

Seam Finishes

Pattern Selector: WWWWWW (for zig-zag)
or
^...^... (for blindstitch)

Needle Position: C

Stitch Width: To suit fabric, 2-4

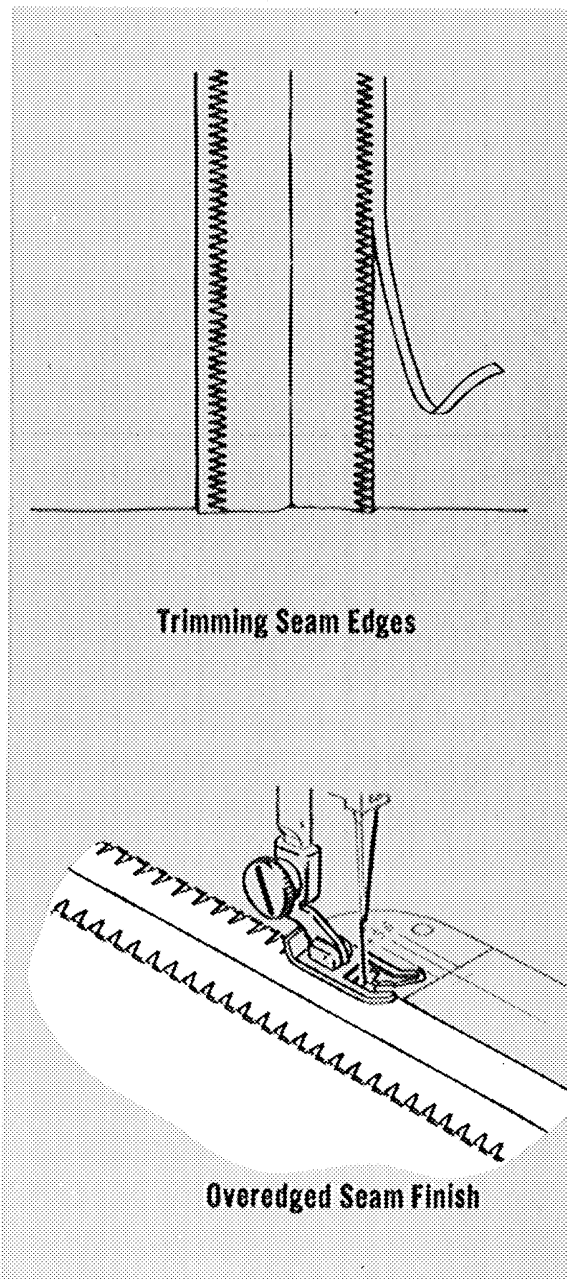
Stitch Length: 8-20, depending on
choice of stitch and
fabric

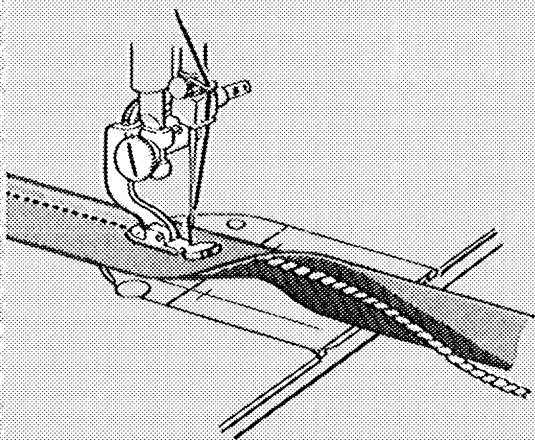
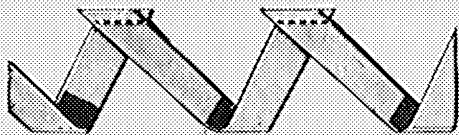
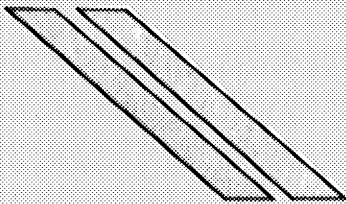
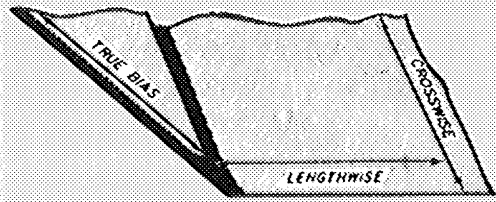
Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

Seam edges support the garment and should be given a durable finish if the fabric is likely to ravel.

1. Make a test sample first to determine whether zig-zag stitch (WWWWW) or blindstitch (^...^...) best suits your fabric. Adjust stitch length and stitch width settings 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.
2. Trim the seam edges evenly.
3. 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.





Making the Welting

Corded Seams

Needle Position: **C**

Stitch Width: **0**

Stitch Length: Slightly longer than for regular seaming

Presser Foot: Zipper Foot

Throat Plate: General Purpose

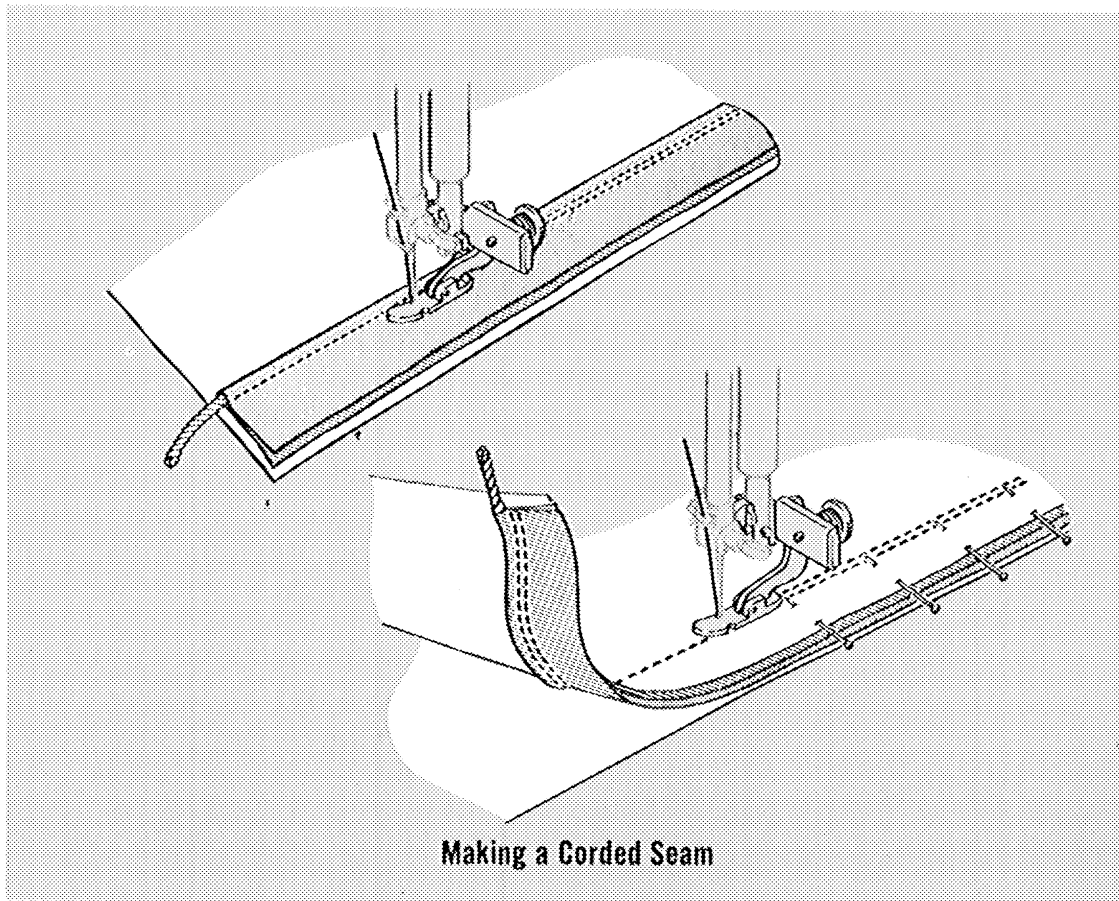
The corded seam is a professional treatment for slipcovers, children's clothes, blouses, and lingerie. To make a corded seam, make the welting first (or buy it ready made at a notions counter), then stitch it into the seam. For both steps, use the above settings and accessories.

Making the Welting

1. Buy cable cord of the desired size.
2. Cut bias strips of fabric (width: three times the diameter of the cord plus $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches).
3. Sew strips together on the lengthwise grain to obtain desired length.
4. Fold resulting strip over cord, raw edges even.
5. Adjust zipper foot to the left of the needle. (For instructions on adjusting zipper foot, see page 44.)
6. Lower foot.
7. Stitch close to the cord (but do not crowd stitching against cord), pulling gently on the strip, both in front and in back of the zipper foot.

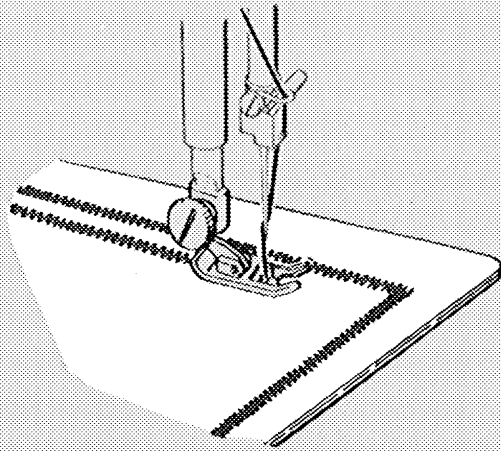
Stitching Welting into Seams

1. Adjust zipper foot to the right of the needle so that the bulk of the fabric will fall to the left.
2. Stitch welting to the right side of a single seam edge; guide the edge of the foot next to the cord but do not crowd.
3. Place the attached welting over the second seam edge, and pin or baste together.
4. Place the work under the needle, with the first stitching on top so that you can use it as a guide.
5. Stitch, this time crowding the foot against the cord.



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, sleeves, etc. For a tailored look, use lines of straight stitching. For decorative interest, use zig-zag stitching.



Top Stitching

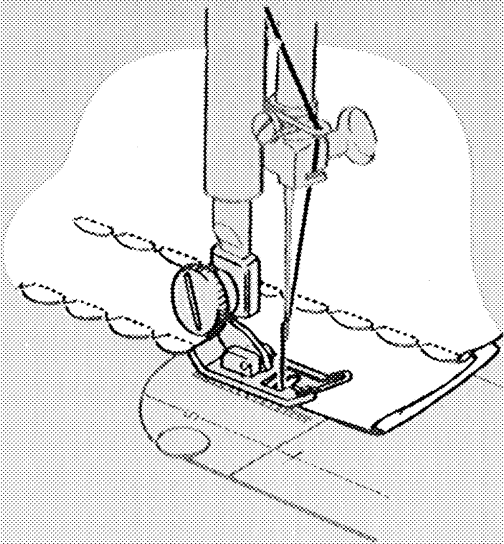
SHELL EDGING

Pattern Selector: Λ ... Λ ...
Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: To suit fabric
Stitch Length: To suit fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

On soft, fine fabrics, shell edging makes an attractive finish for narrow hems or bias folds.

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 toward the left.
2. Stitch slowly, guiding fabric by hand so that the sideward stitches do not pierce the folded edge.



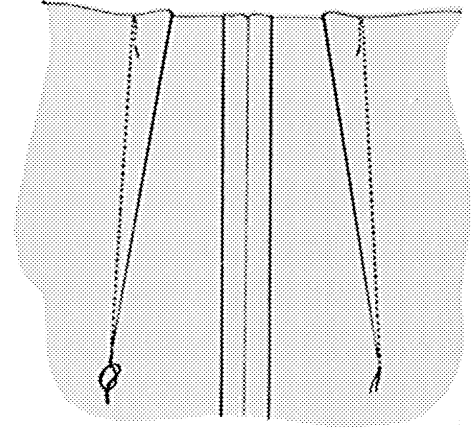
Shell Edging

DARTS

Regular Darts

Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: 0
Stitch Length: About 12 or to
suit fabric
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

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



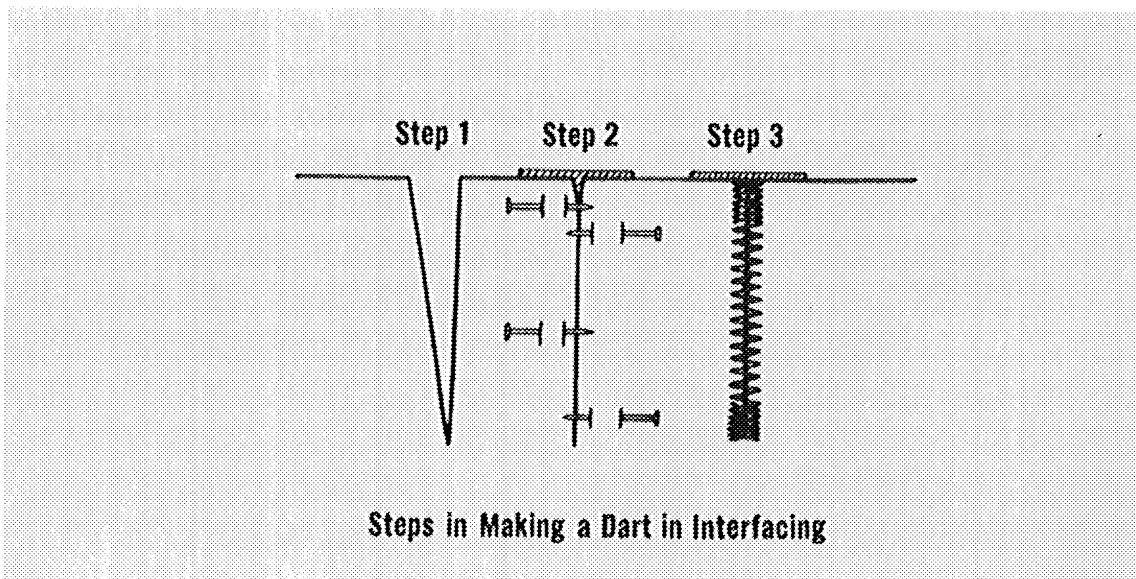
Regular Dart

Darts in Interfacing

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

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

Pattern Selector: WWWWWW
Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: 5
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose

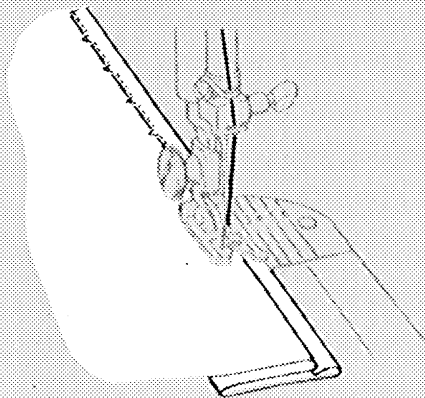


BLINDSTITCH HEMS

Pattern Selector: Λ ... Λ ...
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **2-4**
Stitch Length: **10-15**
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose



Basted Guideline




Blindstitch Hem

Blindstitching provides a durable hem finish that can be used on a variety of fabrics. It is best suited to straight and slightly curved hems. Taped, bound, turned, or unfinished hem edges can be blindstitched with equal ease.

1. Mark, turn, and press hem.
2. Baste a guideline $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the top of the hem edge.
3. Place hem over the feed of the machine, wrong side up; turn the hem under on the basting line, creating a soft fold and exposing the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem edge.
4. Stitch so that straight stitches fall on the hem edge and side-wise stitches pierce the soft fold.

BUTTONS

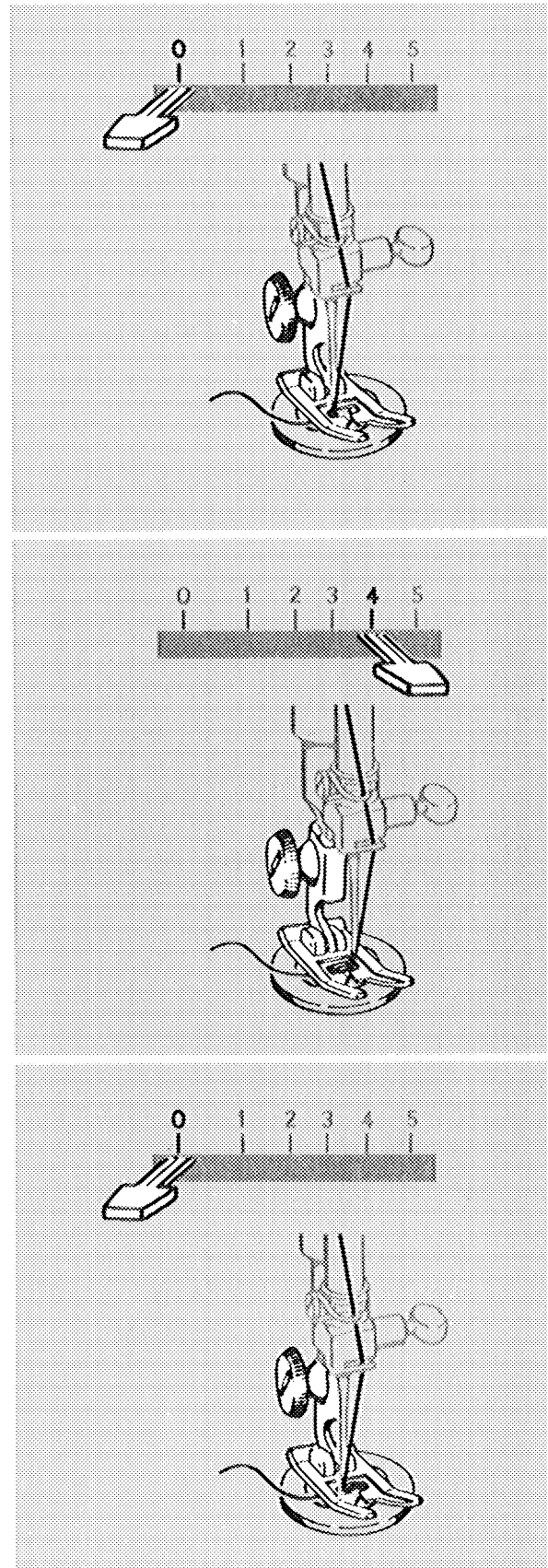
Pattern Selector: 
Needle Position: L
Stitch Width: 0 and 4
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: Feed Cover Plate


The space between the holes in the button determines stitch width settings. The 0 setting must always be used to position the button and fasten stitching at the end. 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.

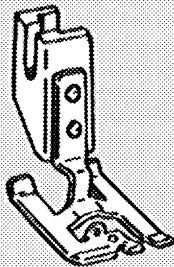
1. Attach feed cover plate (see page 7).
2. Set stitch width at 0. Position button under foot and lower needle into center of left hole by turning hand wheel toward you. Lower presser foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of button and is just above the foot.
3. Set stitch width at 4. Then, when you begin to stitch, the needle should enter the right hole of the button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches at this setting. End on left side.
4. To fasten stitching, return to stitch width 0 and take about three stitches.

Replace feed cover plate with general purpose throat plate when work is completed.

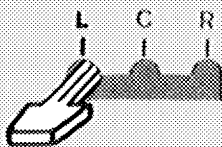
NOTE: For best results, and when using buttons less than one inch in diameter, the button sewing foot is recommended (available for separate purchase, see page 61).



Pattern Selector: 
Needle Position: L
Stitch Width: (see below)
Stitch Length: FINE (above 20)
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose
Pressure Dial: 2 or 3



Special Purpose Foot



Needle Position Selector

Be sure the needle position selector is in left (L) needle position.

BUTTONHOLES

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

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.

Be sure the center line of the garment is marked with hand basting and that it follows the lengthwise grain of the fabric.

With hand basting, mark a position guideline for each buttonhole, then mark the ends.

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 the crosswise grain of the fabric and be longer than the finished buttonhole. Determine the length of the buttonhole as described on the next page, then mark the ends.

Vertical buttonholes are placed so that the center line basting of the garment is in the center of the buttonholes. Mark the ends of each buttonhole horizontally across the center line with basting and use the center line basting as a buttonhole guide when stitching.

Be sure to mark and make the buttonholes on the correct side of the garment. Buttonholes in women's and girls' clothes are on the right side; on men's and boys' wear, on the left side.

Buttonhole Length

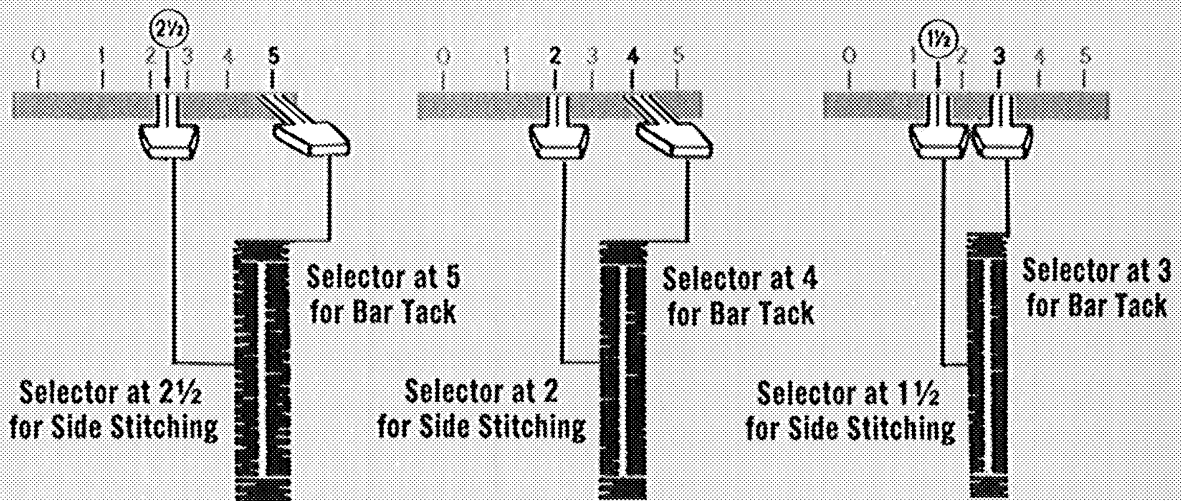
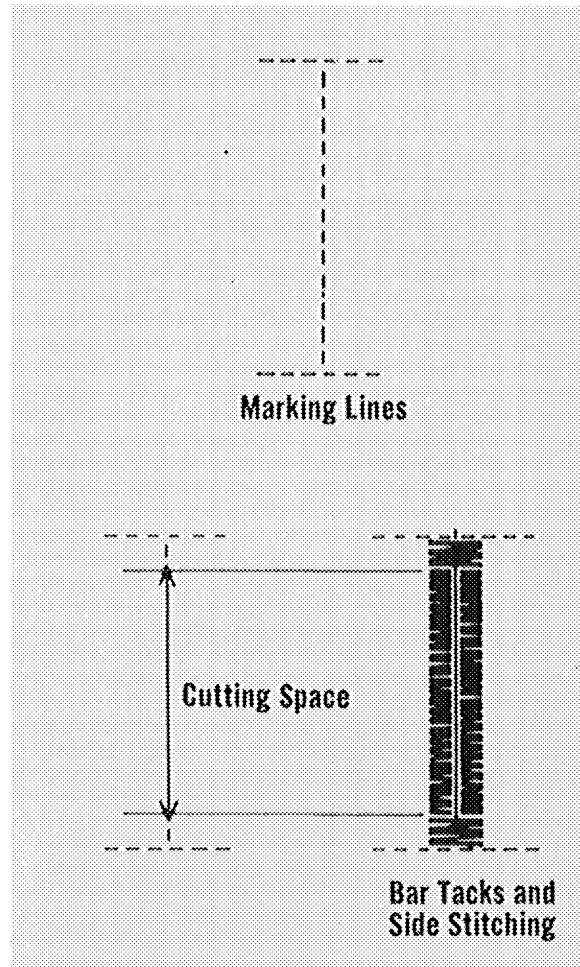
How long the opening needs to be depends on the diameter and thickness of the button. To find the right length:

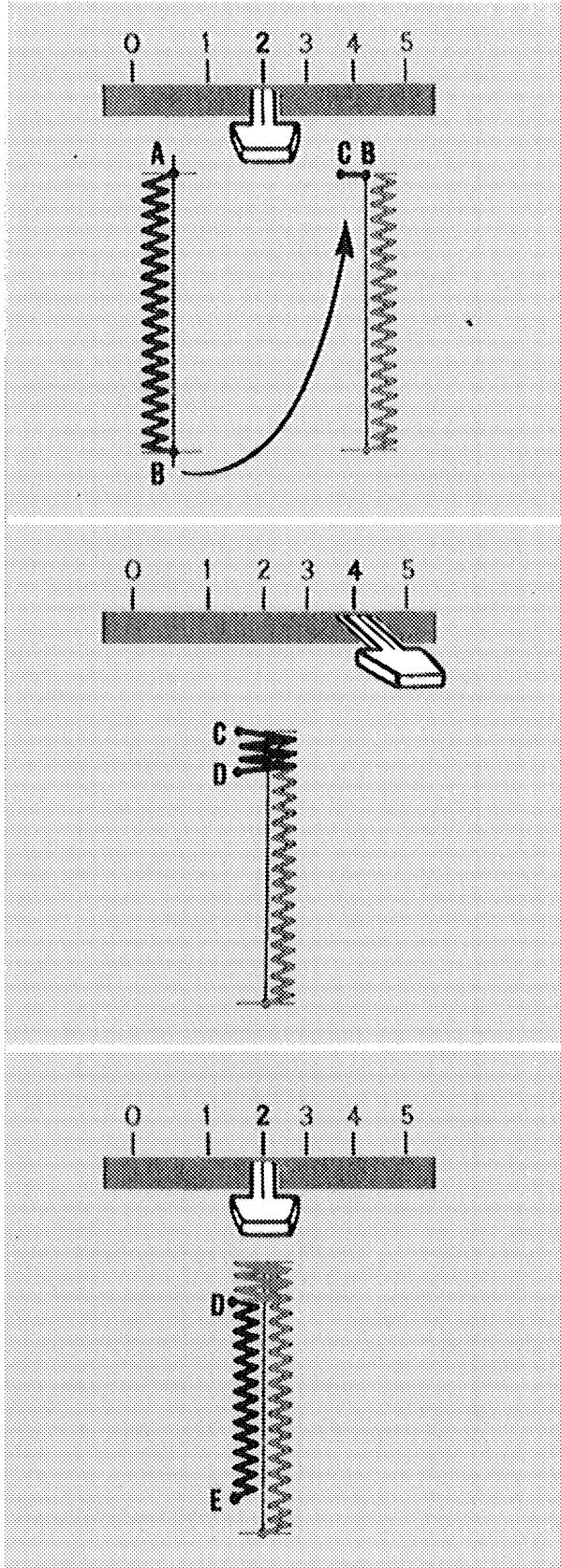
1. Cut a small hole in a scrap of your fabric and gradually enlarge it until the button slips through easily.
2. Add at least 1/8 inch (1/16 inch for each bar tack, which is the closing at each end of the buttonhole), and mark the fabric as shown.

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

Stitch Width

You will use two stitch width settings: one for the side stitching and one for the bar tack. Three possible combinations are illustrated.





Procedure

Set the pattern selector at WWWWWW , needle position selector at L, and stitch width selector at the width desired for the side stitching. Place work under needle, aligning center marking of buttonhole with notch in the special purpose foot.

Side Stitching

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

Bar Tack

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

Side Stitching

Readjust stitch width selector for side stitching. Complete work to point E. Leave needle in fabric.

Final Bar Tack

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

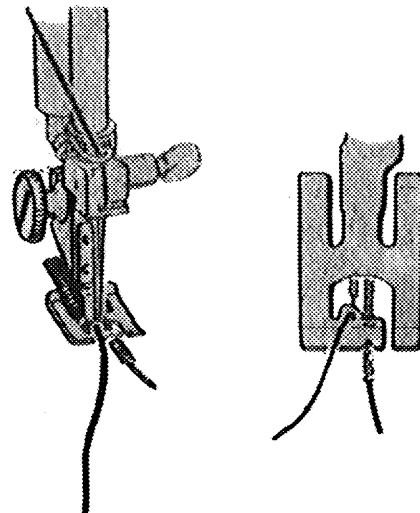
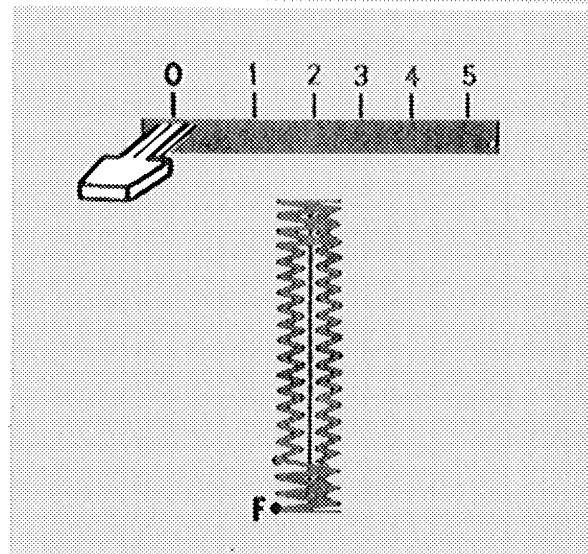
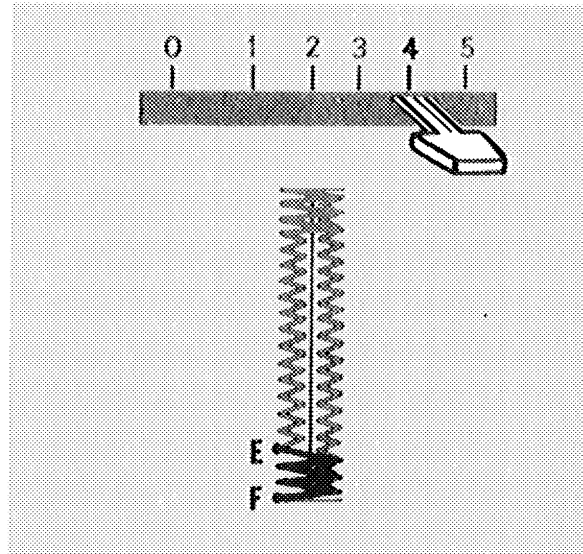
Fastening Stitch

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

Corded Buttonholes

Soft threads used for embroidery and crocheting make suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes. A fine pearl cotton (size No. 8) or silk buttonhole twist is generally used.

1. Unwind a sufficient amount of the filler cord to avoid tension or strain on the cord.
2. Lead the end of the cord through the raised eyelet on the special purpose foot. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot.
3. Proceed with stitching as for regular buttonholes.
4. Just before making the final bar tack, cut the filler cord close to the eyelet guide. Complete the bar tack and fasten buttonhole stitching as usual.
5. Carefully trim cord ends.



ZIPPERS

Straight Stitch Zipper Insertion

Needle Position: **C**

Stitch Width: **0**

Stitch Length: To suit fabric

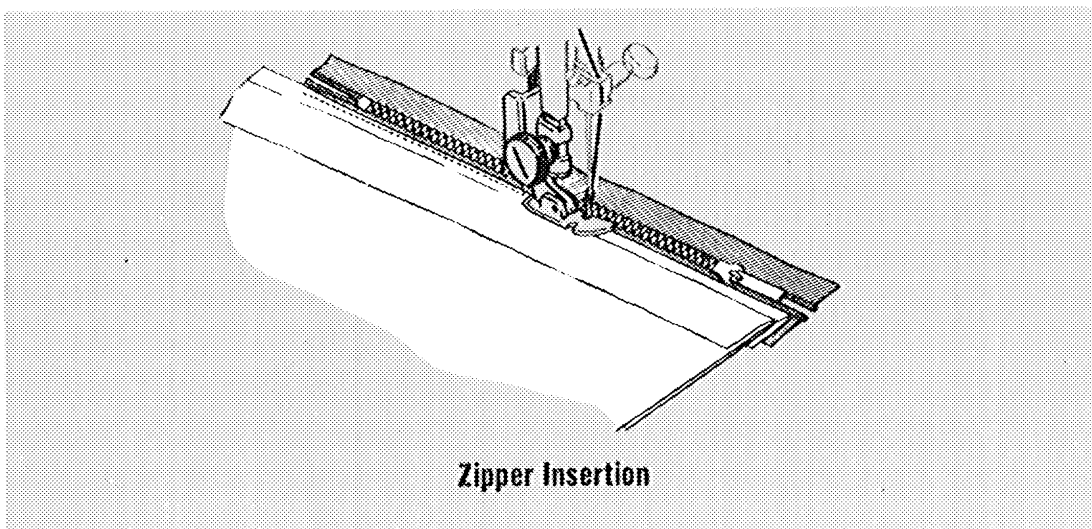
Presser Foot: Zipper Foot

Throat Plate: General Purpose

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 lowering 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.

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

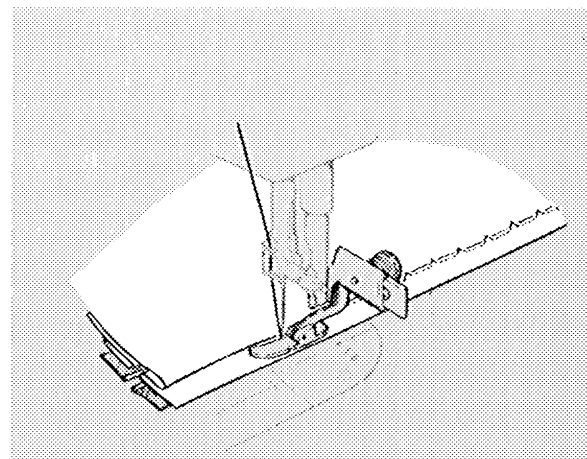


Blindstitch Zipper Insertion

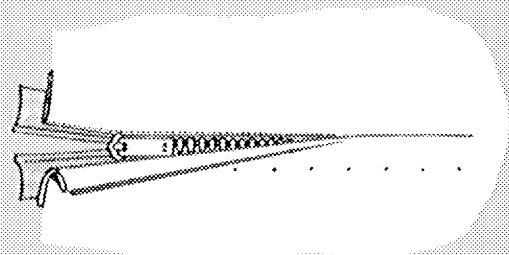
On chiffons, velvets, and sheer fabrics, blindstitching the final step of a zipper insertion gives a fine finish that is almost invisible.

1. Allow a $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch seam allowance.
2. Start the insertion in the regular way, but omit the final step.
3. Work from the right side of the garment and pin the zipper tape into position. Pin through all layers. Smooth the fabric as you pin.
4. Baste about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the seam line to provide a guide for blindstitching. Remove pins.
5. Adjust zipper foot to proper side as described at left under "Straight Stitch Zipper Insertion."
6. Turn garment inside out.
7. Place zipper tape over feed and turn back the front section of the garment to the line of basting, creating a soft fold.
8. Set stitch width selector and position work so that the straight stitches go through the seam allowance and zipper tape, and the sideward stitches pierce a few threads of the fold.
9. Lower zipper foot and stitch slowly.
10. Remove basting and press.

Pattern Selector: Λ ... Λ ...
Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3
Stitch Length: 12
Presser Foot: Zipper Foot
Throat Plate: General Purpose



Final Step of Blindstitch Zipper Insertion



Completed Blindstitch Zipper Insertion

APPLIQUE

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

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

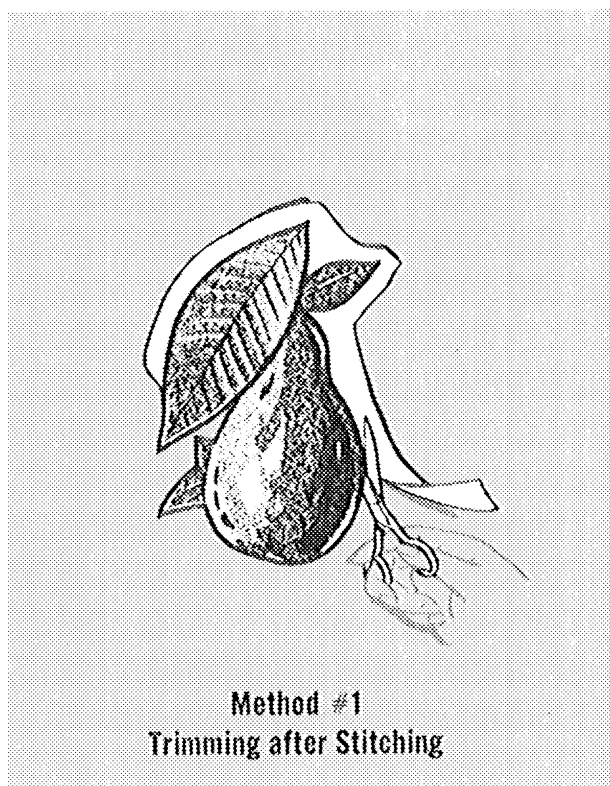
There are two methods of appliqueing: trimming after stitching and stitching after trimming. To decide which method you wish to use, make a sample to see which is the more appropriate for your fabric and design.

- Position the design
- Baste it to the fabric

Method #1

Pattern Selector:
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **2-4**
Stitch Length: **FINE** (above 20)
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose
Pressure Dial: **2** or **3**

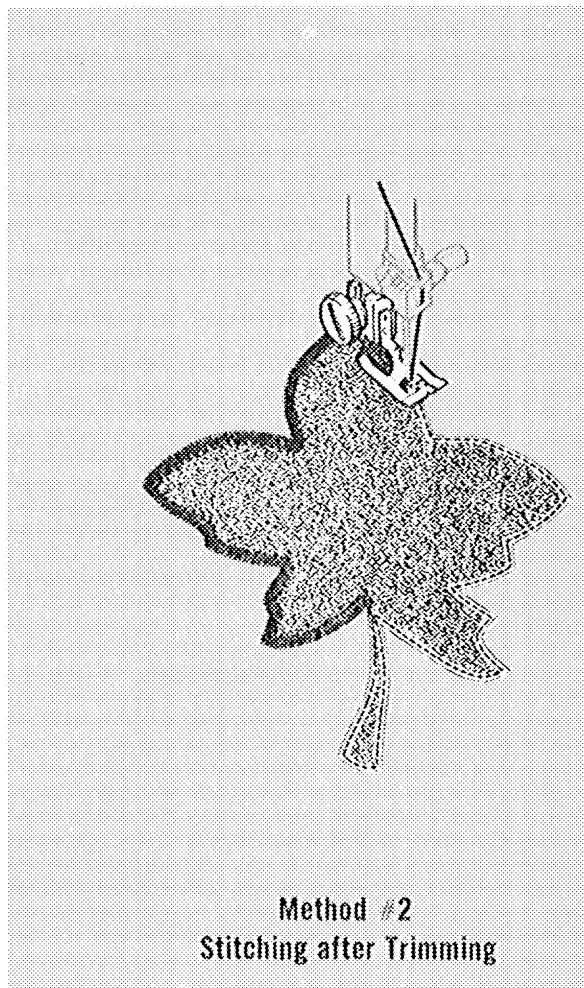
1. Select the zig-zag stitch, set stitch width at desired setting, and set stitch length on **FINE**.
2. Stitch, outlining the design with applique stitching.
3. Trim any excess fabric on the outer edges of the stitching. Remove basting.



Method #2

Pattern Selector: **WWWWWW**
Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**, then **2-4**
Stitch Length: **15 to 20**, then **FINE**
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose
Pressure Dial: **2 or 3**

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



Corded Applique

Corded applique, which gives a raised, three-dimensional effect, is a particularly attractive finish for lace applique.

Follow either Method #1 or #2, described above, but first insert a cord of gimp, crochet thread, or button-hole twist into the center eyelet on the special purpose presser foot. (See "Hairline Seams," page 30, for threading instructions.)



Corded Lace Applique

FREE-MOTION STITCHING

In free-motion stitching, you sew without a presser foot and instead control fabric movement (and hence stitch length) yourself, by means of an embroidery hoop. Either a straight or a zig-zag stitch setting can be used. Because you can move the hoop in any direction—forward or backward, from side to side, and even diagonally—free-motion stitching is extremely useful for intricate embroidery designs. On the other hand, it is equally useful for that most humdrum but necessary task, darning.

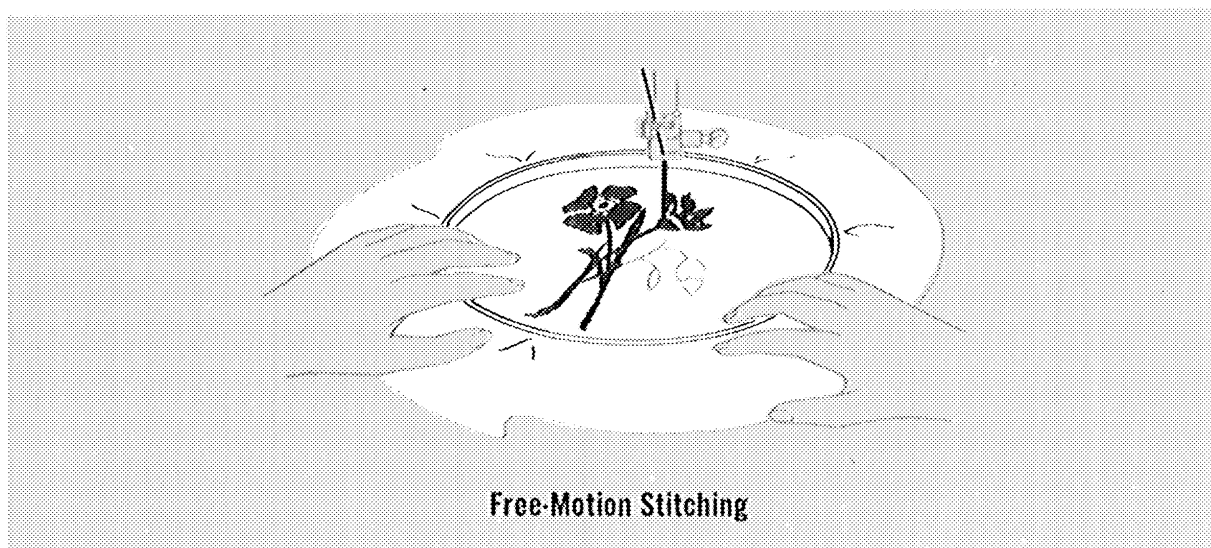
If you are **embroidering**, you can vary the length of stitches simply by moving the hoop faster or slower. The faster you move it, the more open the stitches will be. A slow hoop movement will produce closely packed stitches. You can also vary the width of the stitches, from a hairline to the full width of whatever stitch width setting you have chosen, simply by moving the hoop.

If you move it sideways and stitch in a horizontal line, you will get a hairline; if you move it forward or backward and stitch in a vertical line, you will get full stitch width. Thus you can produce a ribbon-like effect in script lettering. This takes practice, but you can achieve some lovely effects that look much like hand embroidery. See the next page for specific directions.

For **darning**, the embroidery hoop used in free-motion stitching enables you to hold the fabric taut—a real advantage when your fabric is lightweight or soft and thus is likely to pucker. See page 52 for directions.

Preparing for Free-Motion Stitching

1. Get an embroidery hoop large enough to encompass the entire design or area to be darned.
2. Remove presser foot.
3. Attach feed cover plate (page 7).
4. Set stitch length selector at FINE.



Free-Motion Stitching

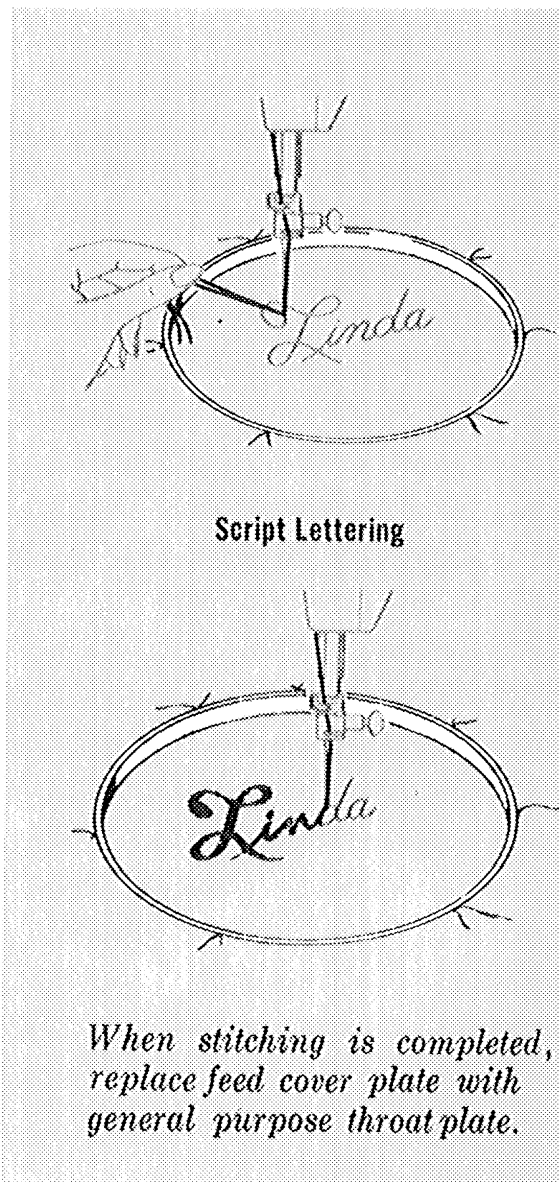
SCRIPT LETTERING

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

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

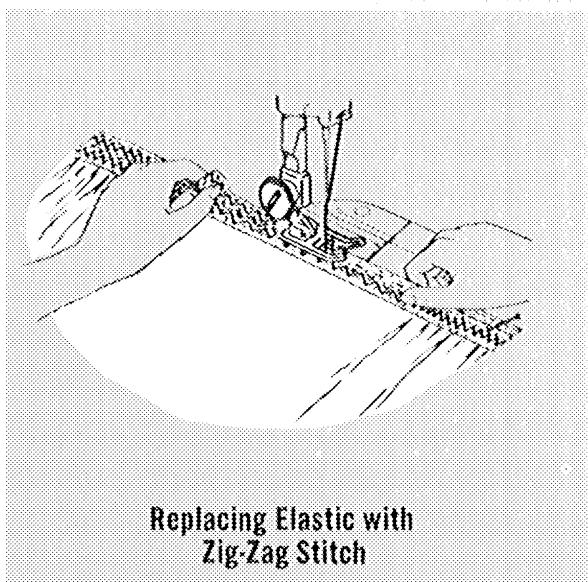
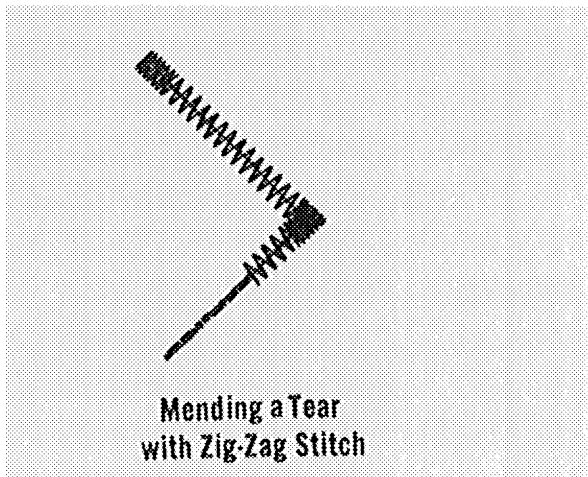
To produce a close satin stitch, move hoop slowly; to produce an open stitch, move hoop more rapidly. To shade the lettering from wide to narrow stitching, turn the work slightly so that you will be moving it at an angle as you stitch.

Pattern Selector: WWWWWW
Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: 2-5
Stitch Length: FINE(25 or above)
Presser Foot: None
Throat Plate: Feed Cover Plate



Keeping up appearances

Pattern Selector: WWWWWW
Needle Position: C
Stitch Width: 2-5
Stitch Length: 12 to 20
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose



MENDING

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

Tears

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

Elastic

1. Fit elastic for desired snugness at waistline, allowing one inch for joining. Lap the ends and join with zig-zag stitching.
2. Divide the elastic band and the garment waistline into quarters. Lap the elastic over the fabric and pin together at these intervals.
3. Take a few stitches to anchor the elastic to fabric, then hold the elastic taut as you stitch.

Bar Tacks

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

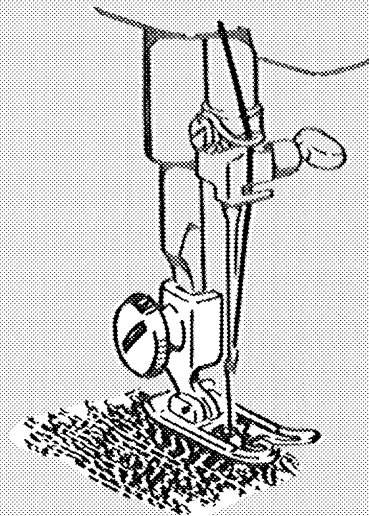
DARNING

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

Darning Without Embroidery Hoop

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0**
Stitch Length: **10-15**
Presser Foot: General Purpose
Pressure Dial: **D**
Throat Plate: General Purpose

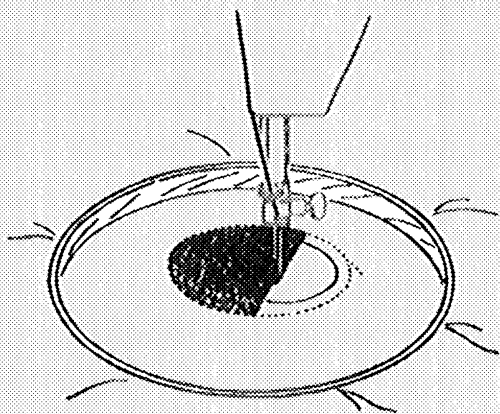
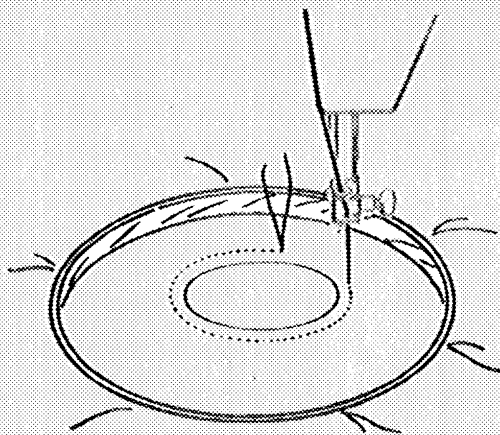
1. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
2. Place area to be darned under presser foot.
3. Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately drawing fabric *gently* toward you and pulling it *gently* away from you.
4. Continue this forward and backward motion as you fill the area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



Darning Without Embroidery Hoop

Darning With Embroidery Hoop

Needle Position: **C**
Stitch Width: **0** (straight stitching)
Stitch Length: **FINE** (above 20)
Presser Foot: **None**
Throat Plate: **Feed Cover Plate**



Darning With Embroidery Hoop

*When stitching is completed,
replace feed cover plate with
general purpose throat plate.*

1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
2. Center worn section in embroidery hoop.
3. Remove general purpose throat plate and attach feed cover plate to machine.
4. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.
5. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel toward you, and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.
6. Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement.
7. 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.
8. When opening is filled, turn work and cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.

Caring for your sewing machine

CLEANING AND LUBRICATING THE MACHINE

How often you will need to clean and lubricate your machine will depend on how often you use it. The following general guidelines assume that you will be sewing several times a week. But if you use the machine more frequently, lubricate it more often than the guidelines suggest.

Every Few Weeks

Remove lint or fluff from exposed parts with a soft cloth, and clean:

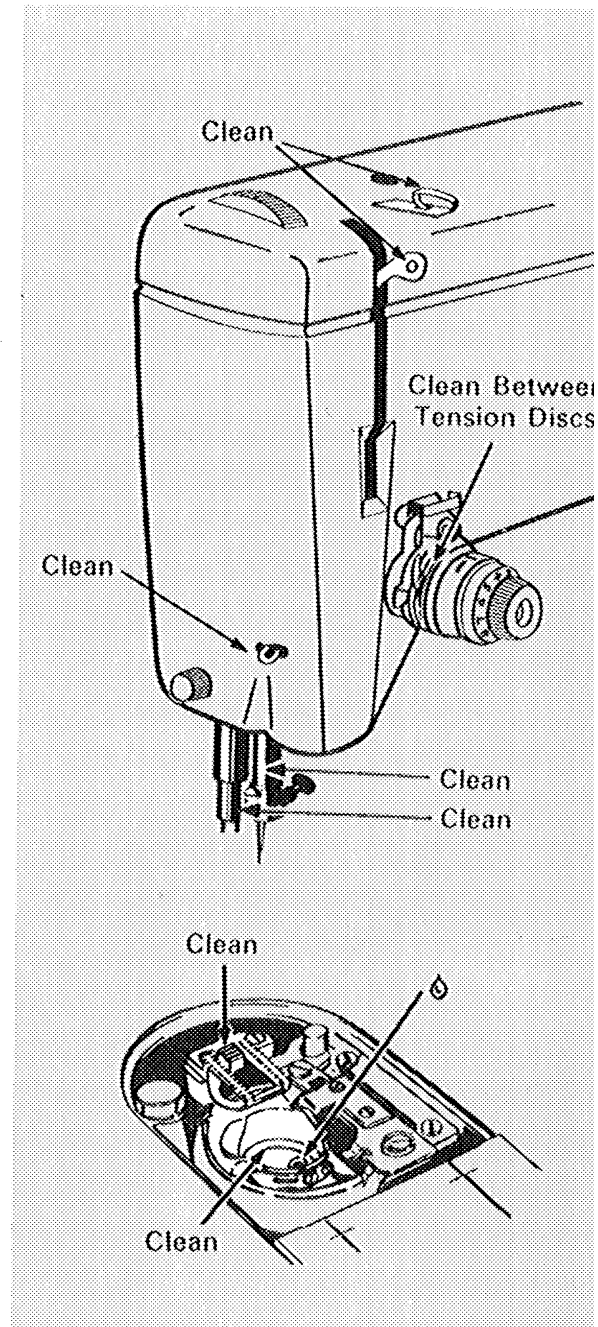
- Tension discs.
- Take-up lever and thread guides.
- Presser bar and needle bar.
- Bobbin case (If there is an excessive amount of lint in the area, remove the bobbin case for cleaning and oiling. See next page for instructions.)
- Machine arm and bed.

If necessary, dampen the cloth and use a mild soap to clean the machine surface.

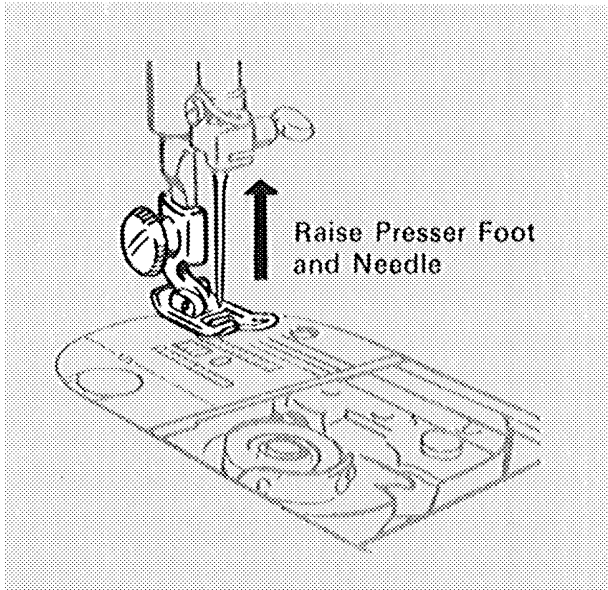
Remove throat plate, as instructed on page 7, and with a lint brush, clean:

- Feed dog.
- Rotating hook (area under throat plate and slide plate).

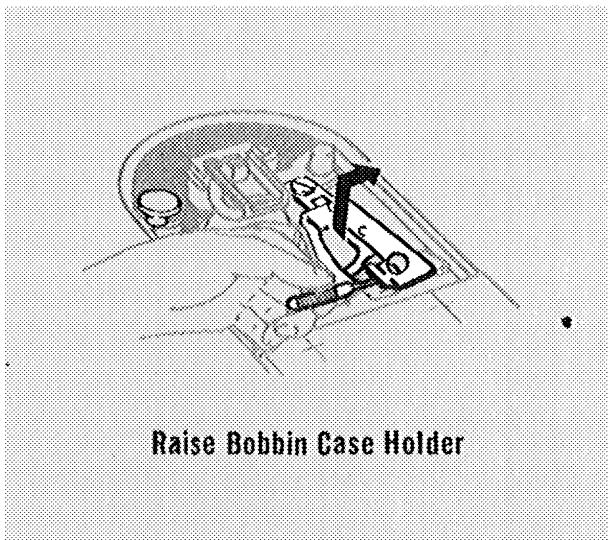
After each cleaning, apply a drop (*but no more than a drop*) of SINGER* oil to area indicated.



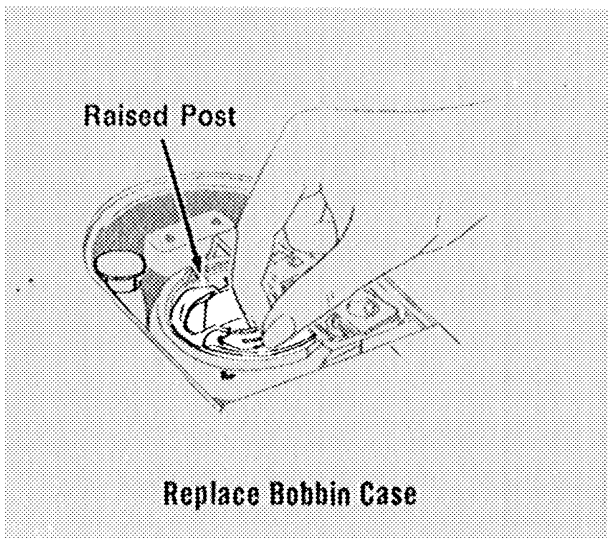
Removing and Replacing Bobbin Case



- 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 onto raised post. Slide bobbin case to left, engaging rotating ring.
- Return holder to left until it snaps down to lock bobbin case in place.
- Close slide plate to lower throat plate clamping pin and secure throat plate.

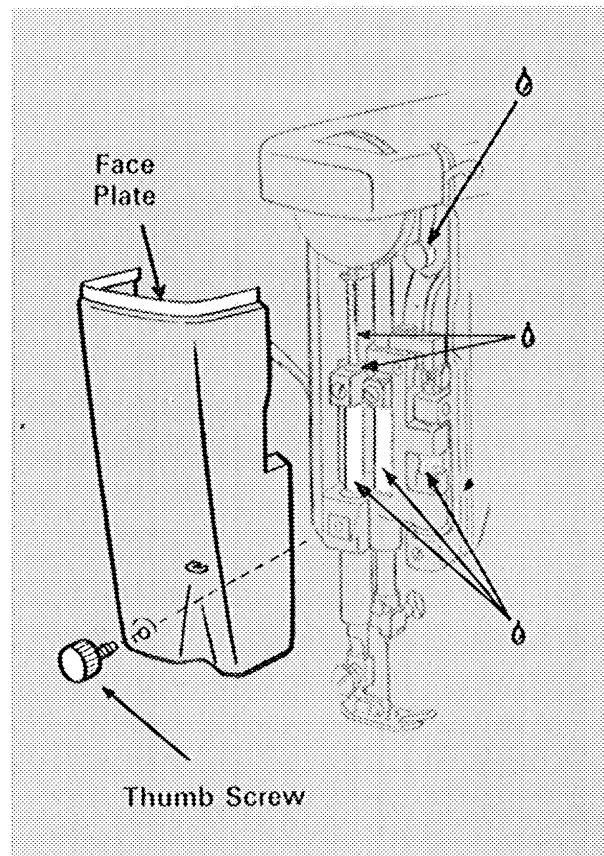
Every Few Months

Clean and oil area behind face plate.

- Remove face plate as instructed below.
- Apply a drop of oil to each spot shown.
- After oiling this area of the machine, sew a few lines of stitching on a scrap of fabric to remove excess oil.

Removing and Replacing Face Plate

- Loosen and remove thumb screw and remove face plate by sliding it downward.
- Replace face plate by sliding it up so that top edge of plate is engaged under edge of arm top cover.
- Align screw hole at lower edge of plate with screw hole in machine and replace and tighten thumb screw.

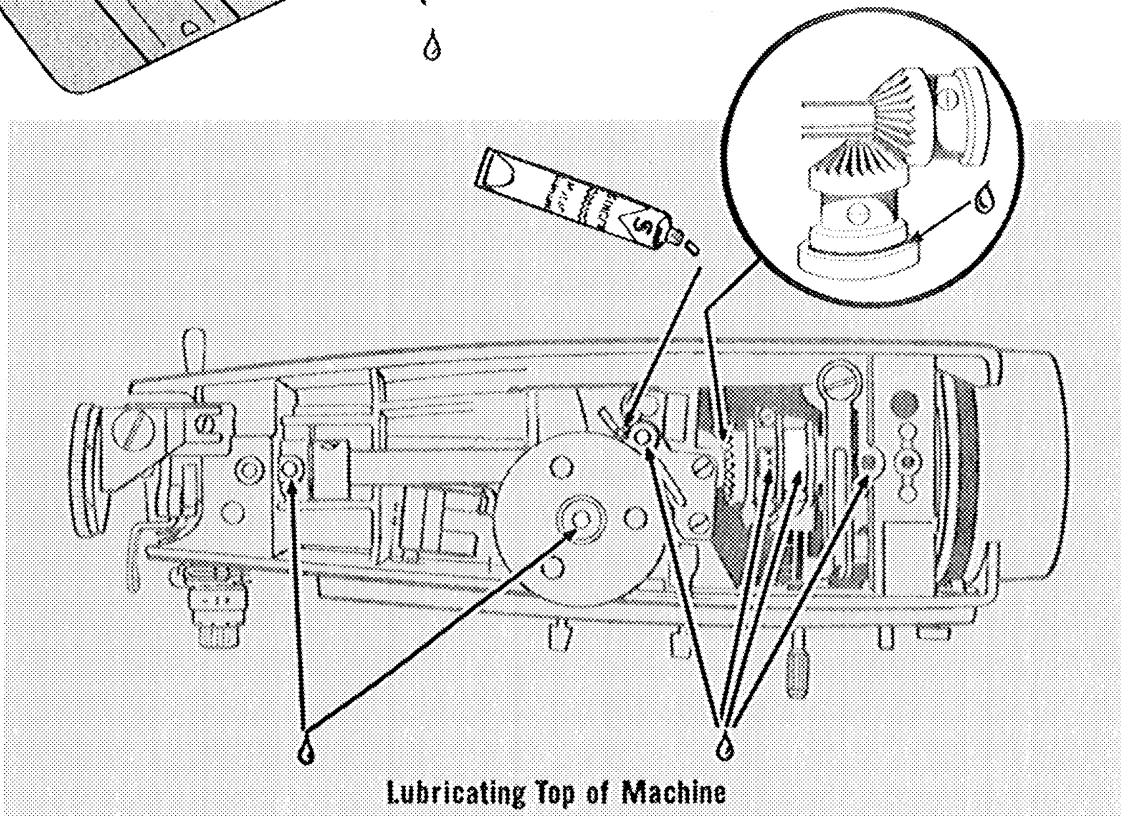
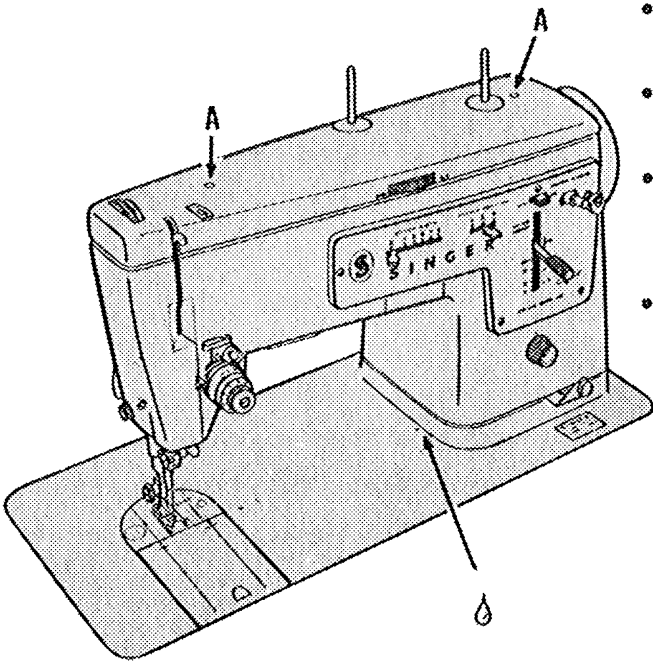


Every Year

Clean and lubricate driving mechanism at the top and bottom of the machine.

Lubricating Top of Machine

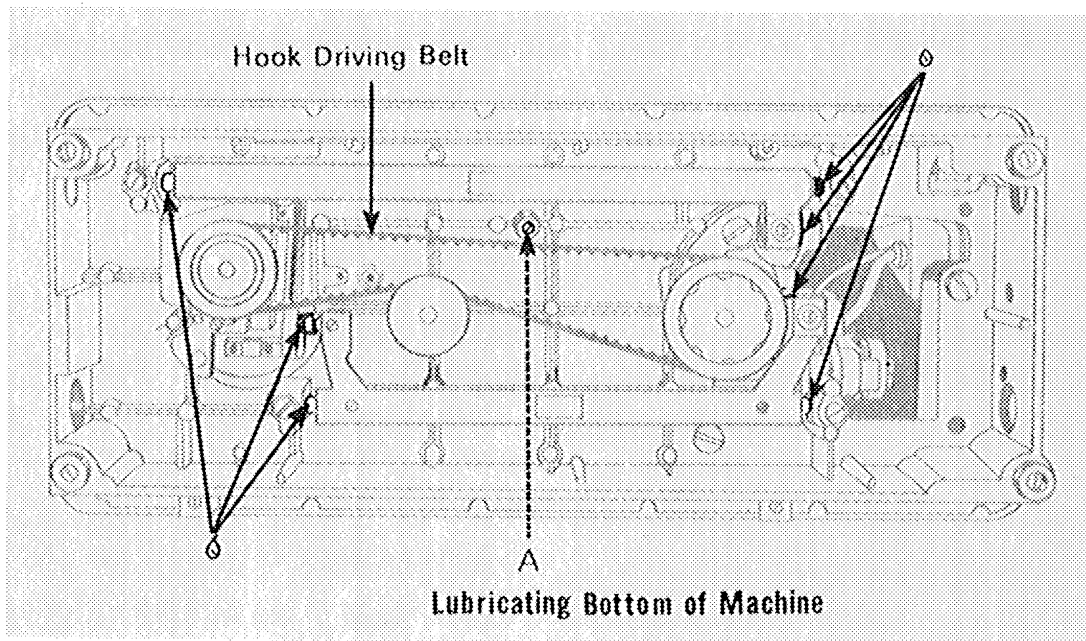
- Disconnect machine from electrical supply.
- Loosen and remove screws A; lift off top cover.
- Apply a drop of oil to each place shown.
- Apply a small amount of SINGER* lubricant to gears as shown. *Never apply oil to gears.*
- Replace top cover.



Lubricating Bottom of Machine

- Disconnect machine plug from the electrical receptacle at right end of machine. If your machine is a portable, remove the carrying case base (as instructed below).
- Tilt machine back and remove retaining nut from threaded stud A, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove cover from underside of machine.
- Oil each of the places indicated by arrows. Avoid getting oil on any part of motor or hook driving belt.
- Replace bottom cover, felt washer, and retaining nut. Tighten retaining nut with a screwdriver.

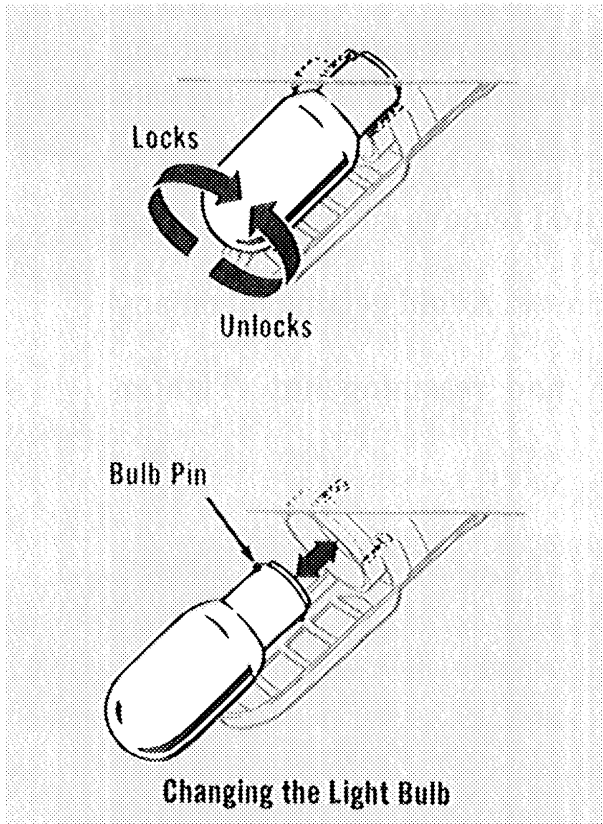
Motor Requires No Lubrication



Removing and Replacing Carrying Case Base

Disconnect machine plug from electrical receptacle at right end of machine

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



CHANGING THE LIGHT BULB

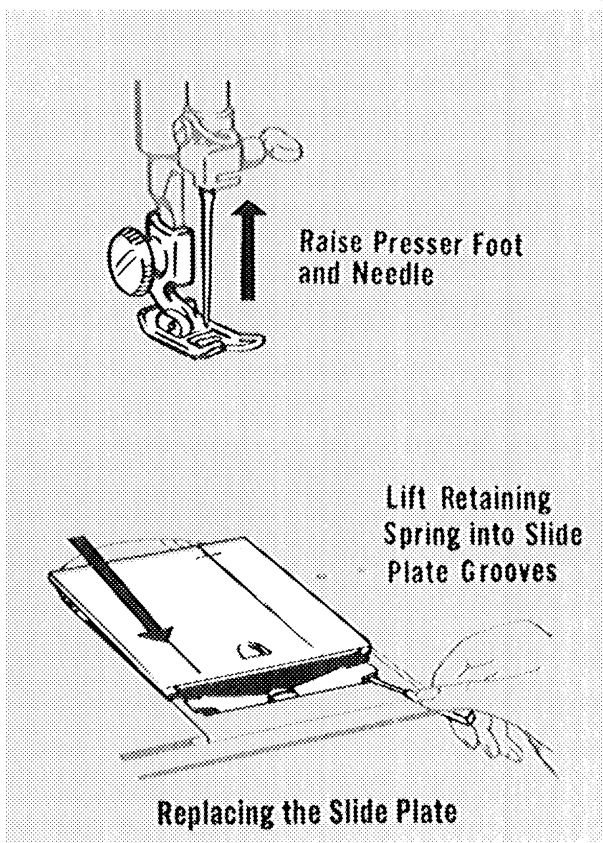
Be sure power and light switch is in OFF position.

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 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).
- With a screwdriver, lift each end of the spring into each of the side grooves on the underside of the plate.
- Draw the plate gently toward you and fully engage the spring.
- Close slide plate.

PERFORMANCE CHECK LIST

If machine fails to start:

- Are electrical plugs properly connected?
- Is power and light switch on?

If thread breaks:

- Is machine properly threaded?
- Is thread free of slubs and knots?
- Is needle the correct size for the thread and fabric you are using?
- Is the needle securely tightened in the needle clamp?
- Is needle-thread tension too tight?
- Are thread guides, tension discs, and bobbin area lint-free?

If fabric fails to feed:

- Is presser foot down?
- Is pressure adjusted properly for the weight and texture of your fabric?
- Is stitch length selector properly set?
- Is general purpose throat plate in place on machine?

Remember to:

Set stitch width selector on 0 before you rotate pattern selector dial.

Use a ball-point (yellow-band) needle to sew nylon tricot and synthetic knits.

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

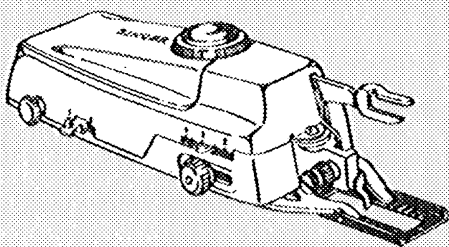
Keep your machine in good working condition by following the easy at-home-care steps outlined in the instruction book.

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

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

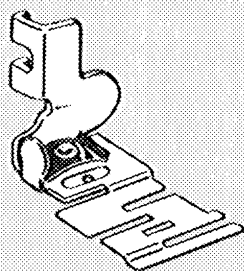
FASHION AIDS AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE

Among the many *Fashion* aids that will fit your *Stylist* sewing machine are those described below. These are available at your local Singer store. These aids will increase the versatility of your machine and enable you to give your sewing that extra professional designer touch.



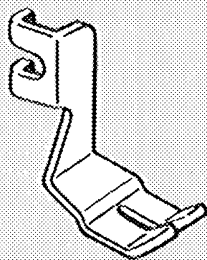
Professional* Buttonholer #102575

The *Professional* buttonholer enables you to make a buttonhole in a fraction of the time required by other methods. You choose the style and the size, and the buttonholer guides the fabric to make either straight or eyelet-end buttonholes. It will also make eyelets for studs and lacings.



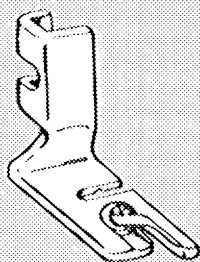
Edge Stitcher #36865

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



Gathering Foot #161659

The gathering foot is designed to ensure evenly spaced shirring with "locked-in" fullness.



Hemmer Foot #161671

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

Ruffler #86742

The ruffler offers a simple effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles can be made separately or made and applied in one operation.

Quilting Foot #35932

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

Button Foot #161613

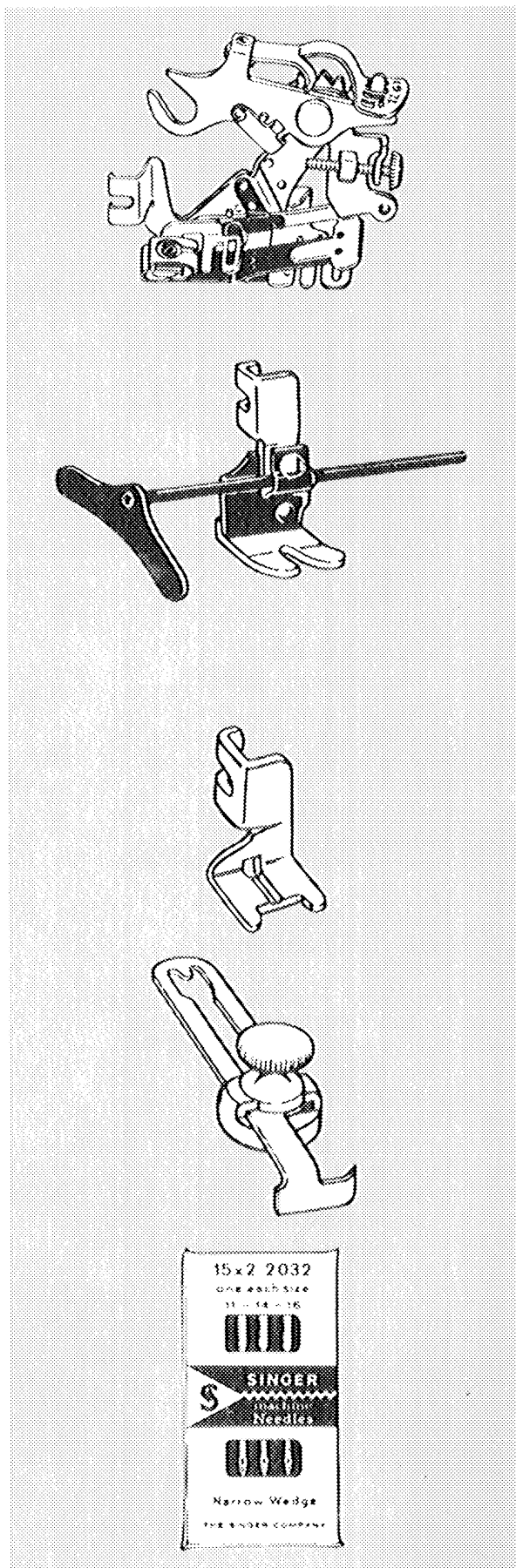
This short, open foot holds any two-hole or four-hole button securely for stitching. The groove in the foot can be used to hold a needle, over which a thread shank can be formed.

Seam Guide #161172

The seam guide helps keep seam width uniform when extra control is needed, especially on unusually wide or narrow seams. Used as a guide for top stitching and blind-stitch hemming.

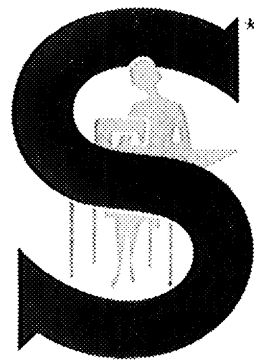
Leather and Suede Needle, Catalog 2032 (15x2)

This needle is recommended whenever you stitch leather or suede. Its slim wedge point pierces skins cleanly to ensure a neat, uniform stitch. Use it in place of the catalog 2020 (15x1) needle. Available in sizes 11, 14, and 16.



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