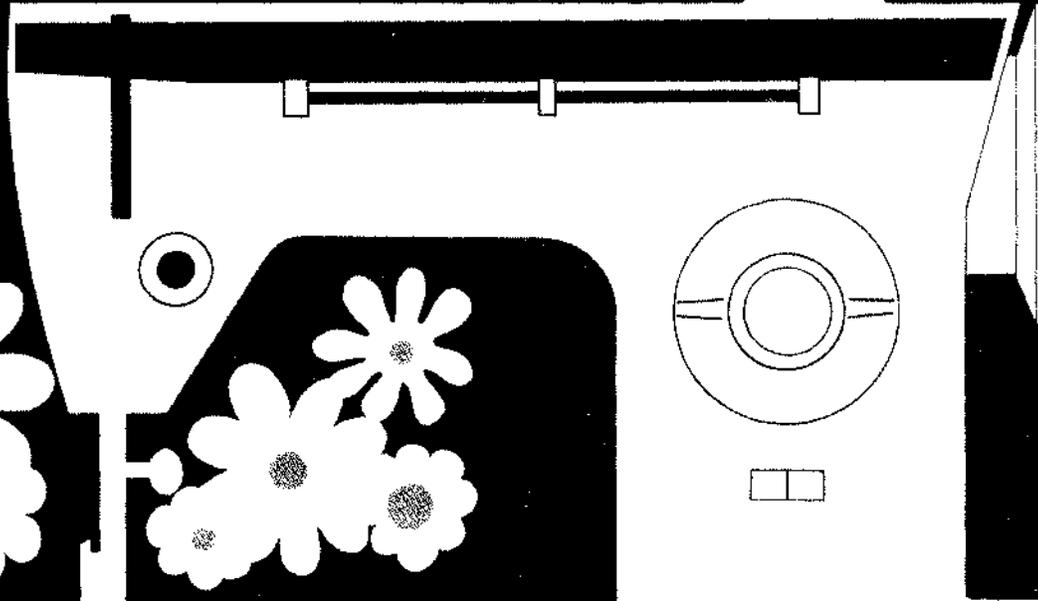


# Instructions

## *Fashion Mate*

Zig-Zag Sewing Machine/Model 360

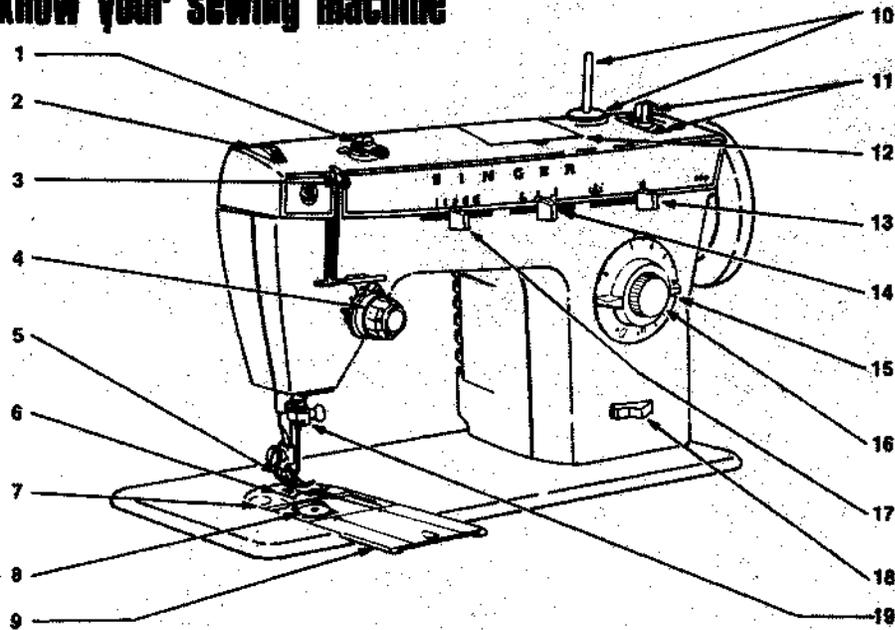
# SINGER



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# 1. Getting to know your sewing machine



## principal parts

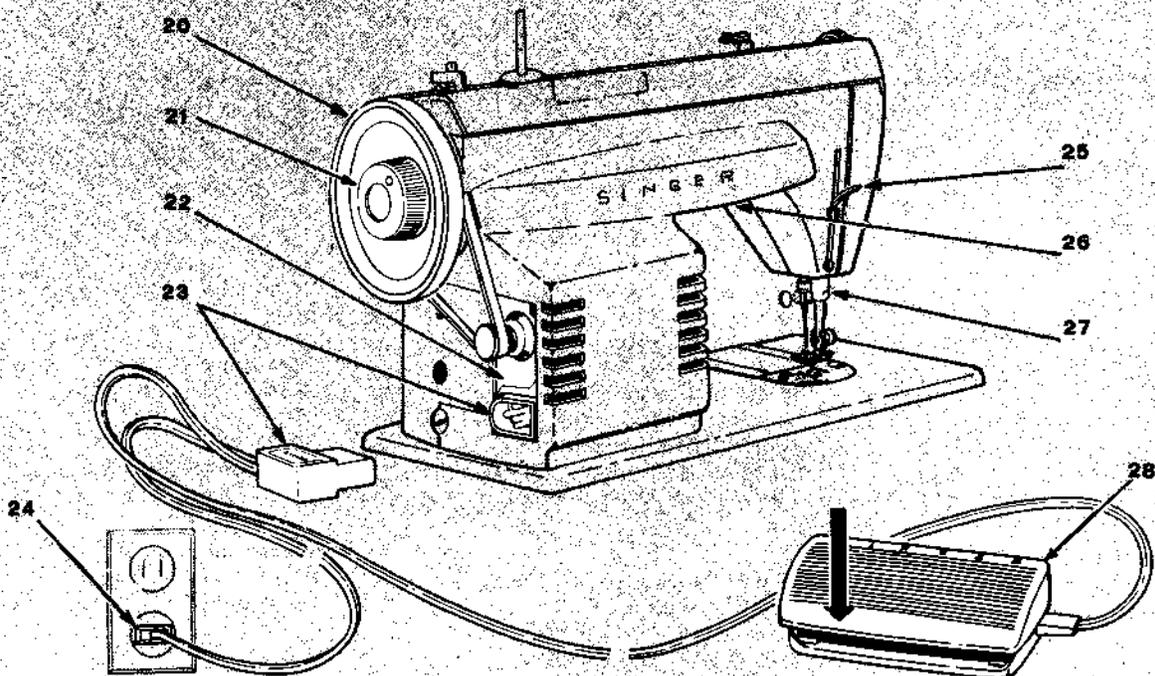
- 1. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc
- 2. Pressure Dial
- 3. Take-up Lever
- 4. Needle-Thread Tension Dial
- 5. Foot
- 6. Feed
- 7. Needle Plate
- 8. Transparent Bobbin

- 9. Slide Plate
- 10. Spool Pin and Felt
- 11. Bobbin Winder Spindle and Lever
- 12. Top Cover Lid

- 13. Pattern Selector
- 14. Needle Position Selector
- 15. Stitch Length Selector and Buttonhole Dial
- 16. Reverse Stitch Push Button
- 17. Stitch Width Selector
- 18. Power and Light Switch
- 19. Needle Clamp

2

## principal parts (continued)



- 20. Handwheel
- 21. Handwheel Knob
- 22. Motor

- 23. Machine Plug & Socket
- 24. Power Line Plug
- 25. Presser Foot Lifter

- 26. Light
- 27. Thread Cutter
- 28. Speed Controller

## 2. Getting Ready to Sew

### preliminary steps

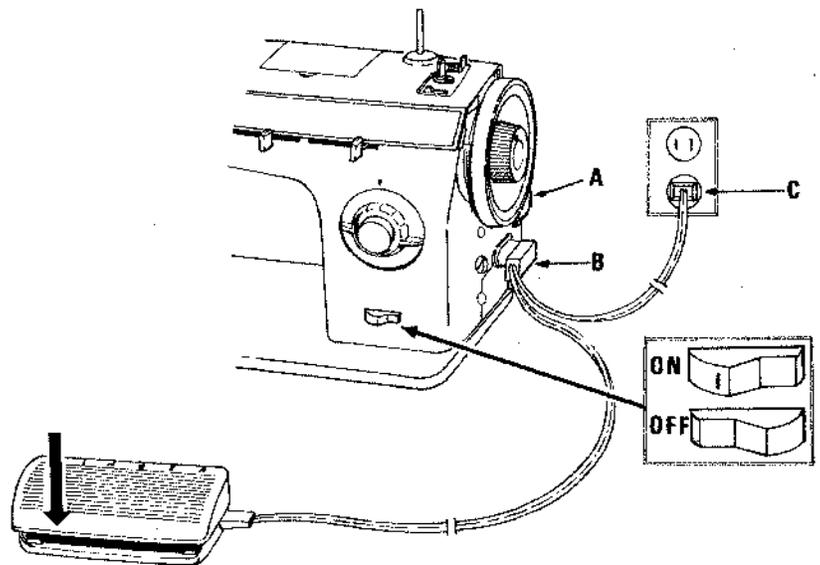
#### OPERATING THE MACHINE

##### With Electric Motor and Speed Controller

Before plugging in your machine, be sure the electrical information at the back of the machine (A) agrees with the range marked on your electric meter. Connect plug (B) to machine and plug (C) to your electrical outlet.

To turn the machine and light on or off, press switch as shown.

To run the machine and control speed, press the speed controller with your foot. The harder you press, the faster the machine will sew.



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

4

### accessories

The accessories that come with your sewing machine are designed to help you do many kinds of sewing easily and perfectly. Additional accessories can be purchased at your Singer Sewing Center.

#### 1. BOBBINS

- One transparent drop-in bobbin in place in your machine.
- Extra transparent drop-in bobbins.

Additional bobbins may be purchased at your Singer Sewing Center. Ask for transparent bobbin No. 172336.

#### 2. NEEDLES

- Needle, catalog 2020 (15x1), in your machine.
- Additional needles, catalog 2020 and 2045, with your accessories.

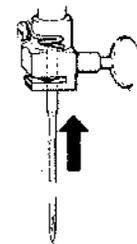
##### Changing the Needle

1. Raise needle bar to its highest position, loosen needle-clamp screw, and remove needle.
2. Insert new needle in clamp *with flat*

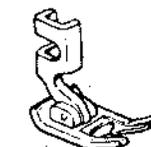
*side to the back*; push it up as far as it will go. Tighten needle-clamp screw.

#### 3. PRESSER FEET

- **General purpose foot**, in place on your machine, is used for all utility sewing, with either straight or zig-zag stitching.
- **Special purpose foot** for decorative zig-zag stitching.
- **Zipper foot** for inserting zippers and stitching corded seams.
- **Buttonhole Foot** is used to make four-step, bar tack buttonholes in fabrics of light and medium weight.



Changing the Needle



General Purpose Foot



Special Purpose Foot

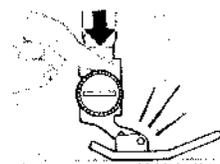
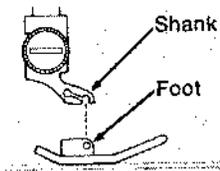


Buttonhole Foot



Zipper Foot

Presser Feet



Replacing Snap-on Foot

### Changing Presser Feet

The presser feet that are supplied with your machine snap on and off a common shank.

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

To remove the complete foot (with shank), as for free-motion darning or embroidery instructed on page 42, loosen the presser-foot screw and remove shank and foot together.

### 4. FASHION DISCS



Fashion Discs

- Blindstitch Fashion Disc in place in your machine. (Zig-Zag pattern is built-in).
- Six additional Fashion Discs with your accessories. Turn to page 23 for information on changing Fashion Discs.

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### 5. NEEDLE PLATE

General purpose needle plate on machine is used with all presser feet.

### 6. BLINDSTITCH GUIDE

The blindstitch guide provides close control when blindstitching hems on light- and medium-weight fabrics (see page 34 for instructions).

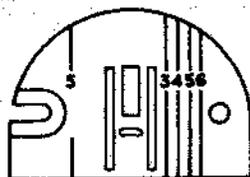
### 7. TENSION SCREWDRIVER

This screwdriver makes adjustment of bobbin-thread tension quick and easy (see page 16 for instructions).

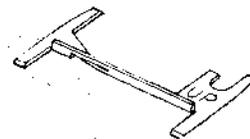
### 8. NEEDLE PLATE RAISING SHIM

For button sewing and free-motion work.

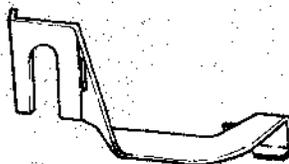
- To insert, open the slide plate, place the raising shim in the slideway and close the slide plate as shown in illustration A. The raising shim will slide into place under the needle plate, raising it above the feed.
- To remove, open the slide plate and pull the raising shim forward in the slideway. (See illustration B).



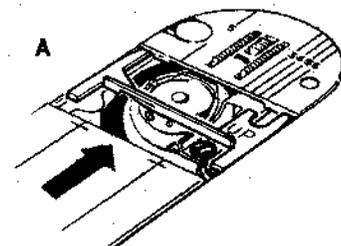
General Purpose Needle Plate



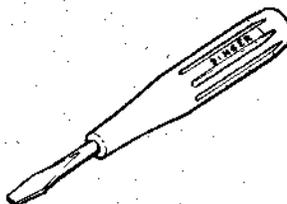
Needle Plate Raising Shim



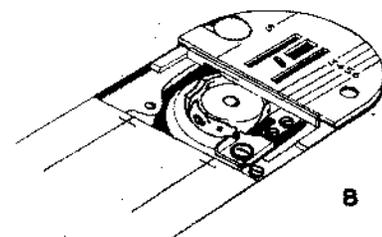
Blindstitch Hem Guide



A



Screwdriver



B

## choosing needle and thread

<b>Delicate</b> — tulle, chiffon, fine lace, organza	Fine mercerized cotton Fine synthetic thread	Catalog 2020 (15x1)	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 (15x1)	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 (15x1)	14
<b>Medium Heavy</b> — gabardine, tweed, sail-cloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics, vinyl, deep-pile fabrics	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 40 to 60 cotton Synthetic thread	Catalog 2020 (15x1)	16
<b>Heavy</b> — overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton 24 to 40 cotton Synthetic thread	Catalog 2020 (15x1)	18
<b>All Weights</b> — decorative top stitching	"D" silk (Buttonhole twist)	Catalog 2020 (15x1)	16 18
<b>Synthetic Knits and Stretch Fabrics</b> — polyester doubleknit, nylon tricot, jersey, spandex, ciré tricot, 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, lamb-skin, lined leathers	50 mercerized cotton Synthetic thread "A" silk Polyester core/cotton	Catalog 2032 (15x2)	11 14 16

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

The needle and thread you choose will depend upon the fabric being stitched. The table at left 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. For best results use a new Singer needle.

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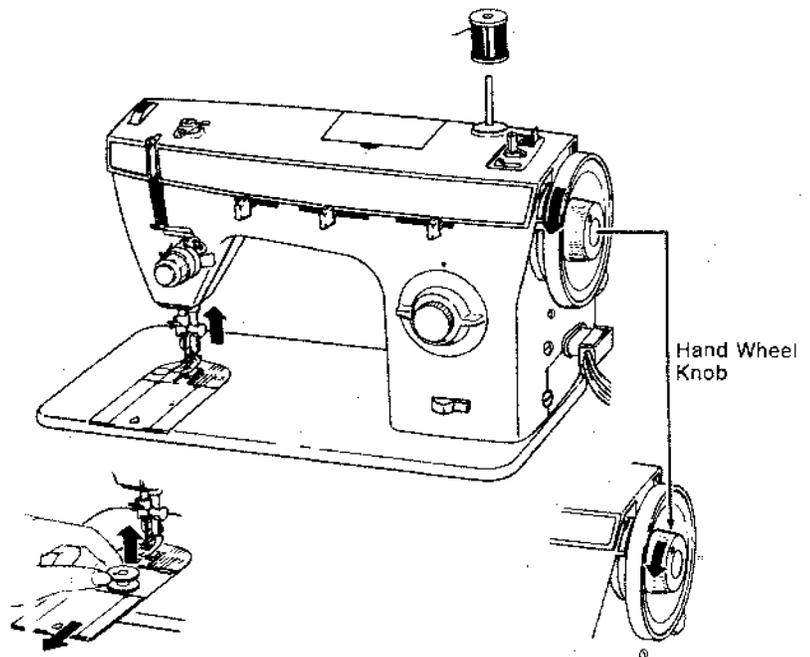
## threading the machine

Your sewing machine sews with two threads. One thread comes from the spool on top through the needle. The second thread comes from the transparent bobbin in the machine. It is best to wind the bobbin before threading the needle.

### THE BOBBIN THREAD

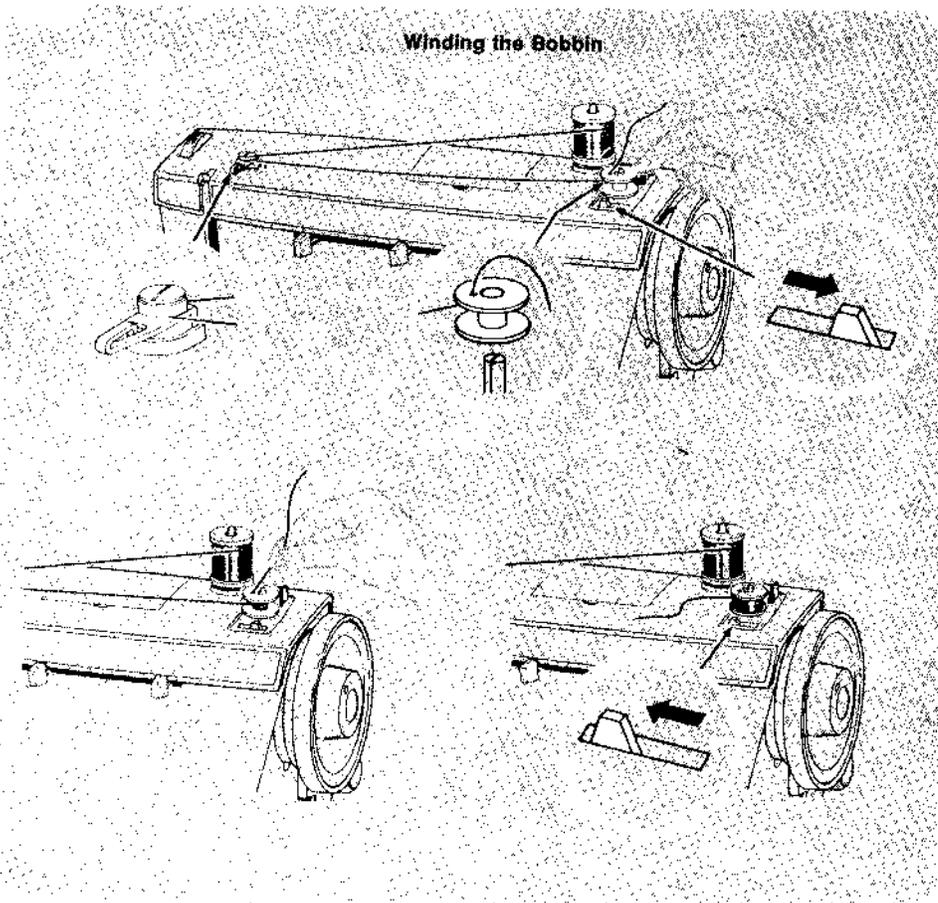
#### Winding the Bobbin

1. Raise the foot and turn hand-wheel towards you until needle is at its highest position.
2. Loosen handwheel knob by turning it towards you with the right hand while holding hand-wheel with the left hand.
3. Open slide plate and lift out bobbin.



Getting Ready to Wind the Bobbin

### Winding the Bobbin



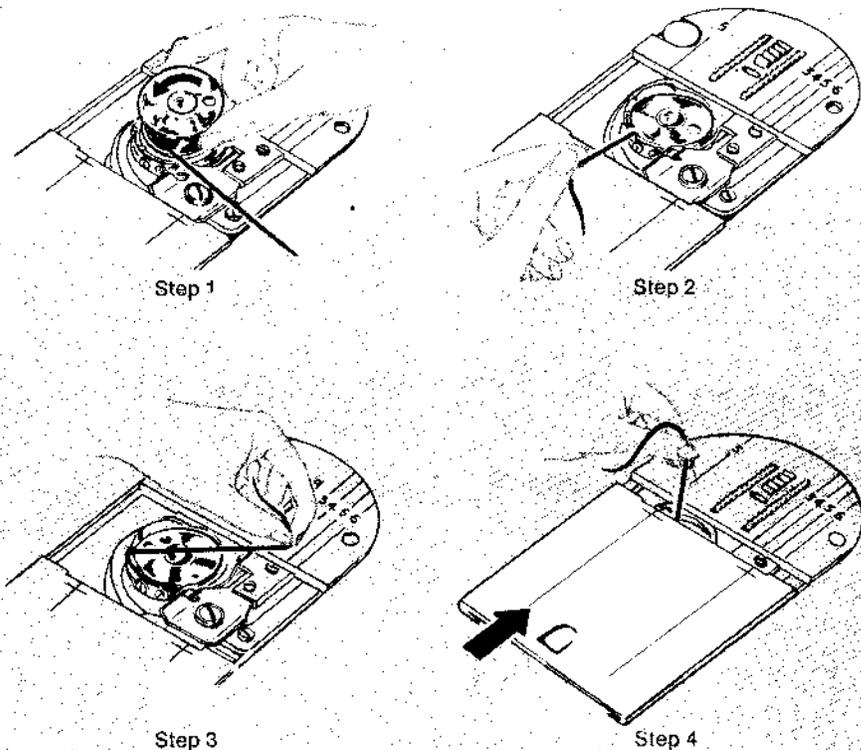
4. Place thread spool on spool pin. Lead thread around bobbin winder tension disc and through small hole in bobbin (from inside out).
5. Place bobbin on spindle and move bobbin winder lever to right.
6. Hold thread end as shown and start the machine. Cut off thread end after a few coils have been wound.
7. When required amount of thread has been wound (winding will stop when bobbin is full), stop the machine and cut connecting thread.
8. Move bobbin winder lever to left and remove bobbin from spindle.
9. Hold hand wheel and tighten hand wheel knob.

10

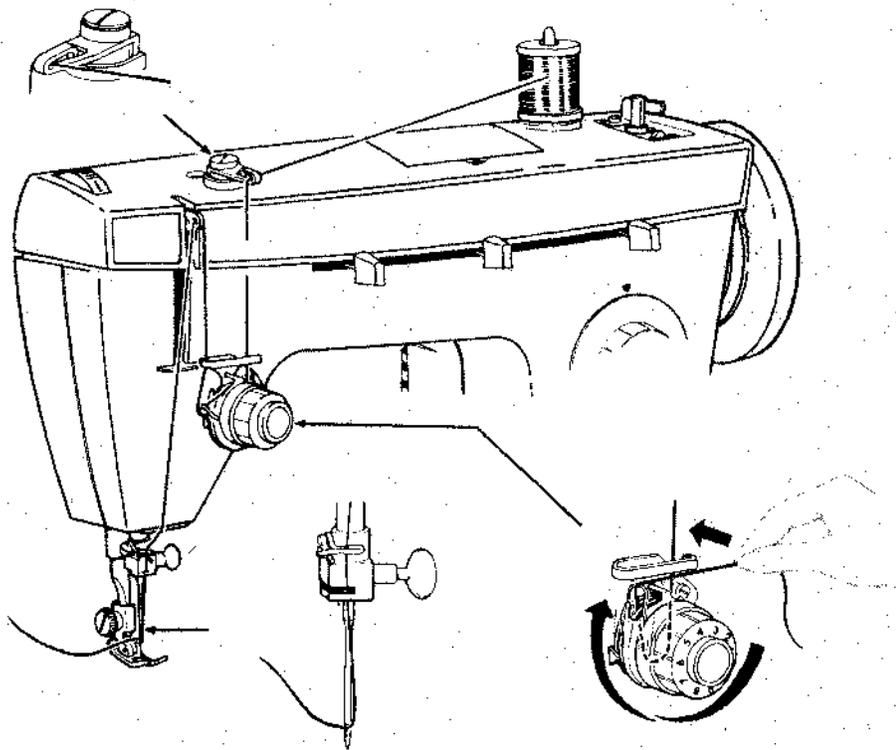
### Threading the Bobbin Case

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

### Threading Bobbin Case



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Threading the Needle

### THE NEEDLE THREAD

1. Raise presser-foot lifter to release needle-thread tension discs.
2. Place spool of thread on spool pin over the spool pin felt.
3. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise the needle to its highest position.
4. Lead thread through all threading points as shown, making sure to:
  - Hold thread taut while threading tension discs.
  - Thread the tension discs by leading thread down behind the thread guide, between and around tension discs, and up under spring on left side of assembly. Pull thread gently up and to the right, lifting the spring and allowing thread to slip into spring thread guard. Then lead thread up behind thread guide.
  - Thread take-up lever from right to left.
  - Lead thread through all remaining threading points.
  - Thread the needle from *front to back*, and draw about four inches of thread through eye of needle.

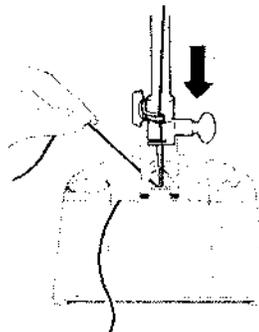
12

### RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

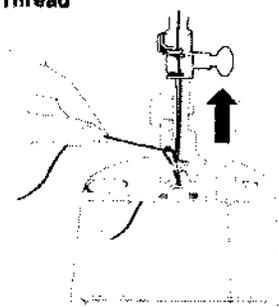
Now that you have wound the bobbin and threaded the needle, you will need to raise the bobbin thread through the hole in the needle plate.

1. Hold needle thread lightly with the left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters needleplate.
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 the presser foot and draw them to back of machine.

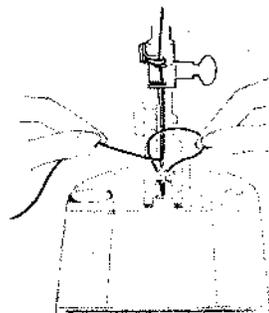
### Raising the Bobbin Thread



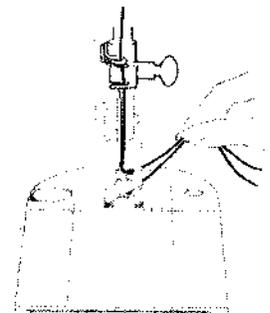
Step 1



Step 2



Step 3



Step 4

*...You are now ready to sew*

### 3. Straight Stitching

Before you move the selectors to set your machine for straight stitching, turn the handwheel towards you until the needle is above the needle plate.

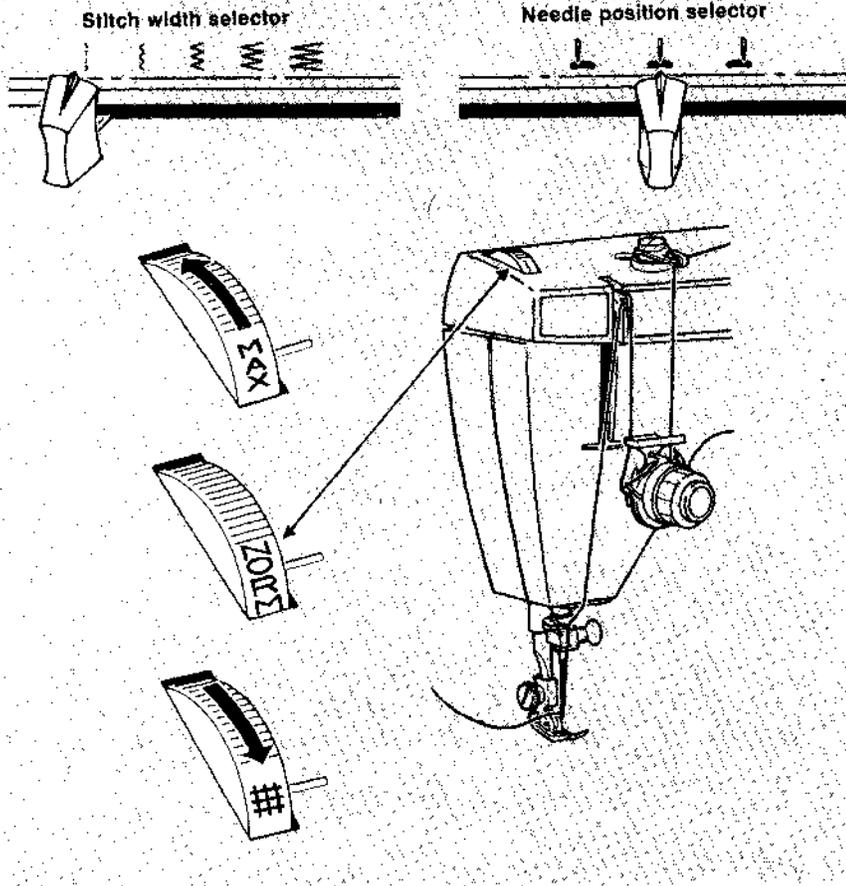
#### setting selectors

- Set stitch width selector at (straight stitch).
- Set needle position selector at (center).

#### FOOT PRESSURE

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

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



14

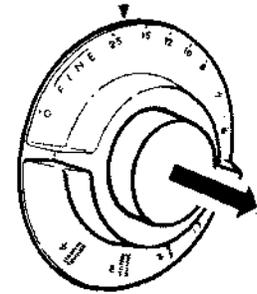
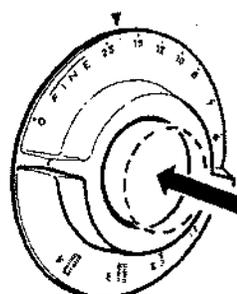
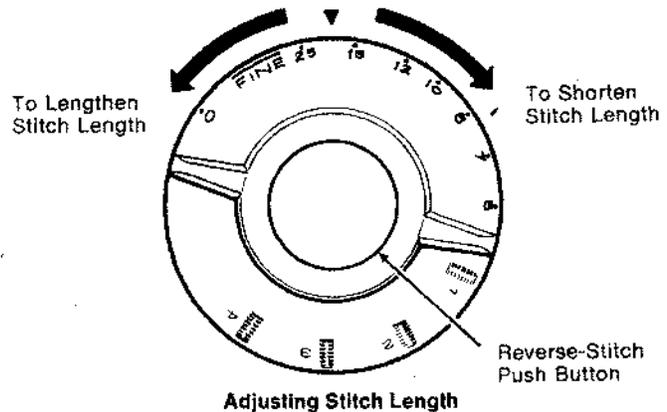
#### ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

The stitch length dial controls the length of stitches. The numbers around the edge of the 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 stitches for heavy fabric. The **FINE** area is used for the adjustment of zig-zag satin stitching (see page 24).

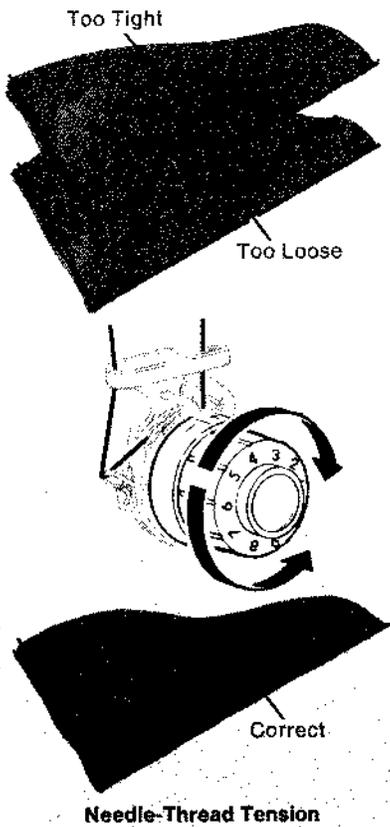
#### Setting the Dial

- Turn dial so that stitch length desired is positioned under symbol.
- 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.



#### Reverse Stitching



Needle-Thread Tension

## REGULATING THREAD TENSION

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

### Needle-Thread Tension

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

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

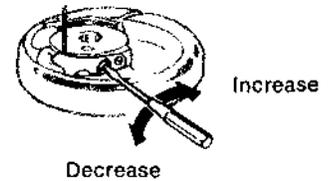
- **To increase tension**, turn dial to higher number.
- **To decrease tension**, turn dial to lower number.

### 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 the 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.



Bobbin-Thread Tension

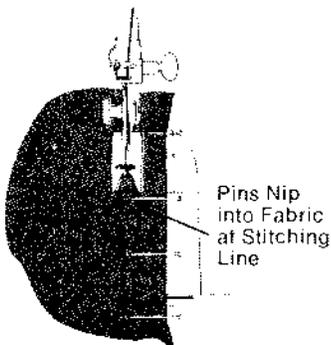
16

## sewing a seam

### PIN BASTING

Pin basting is a time-saver and can be used when you sew easy-to-handle fabric. Use line 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).

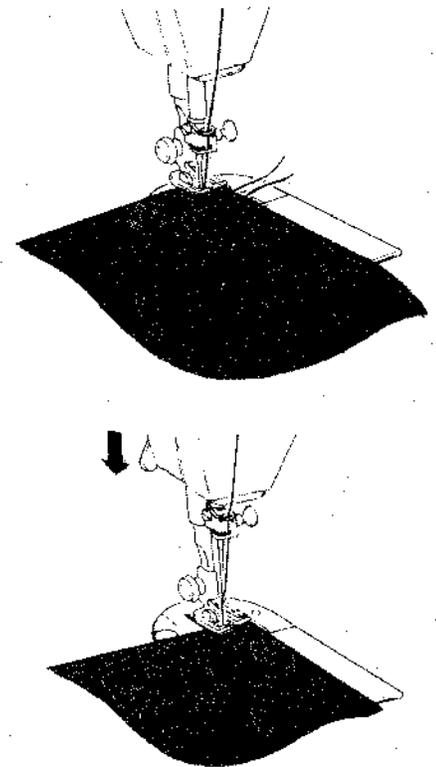


Pin Placement

### STARTING A SEAM

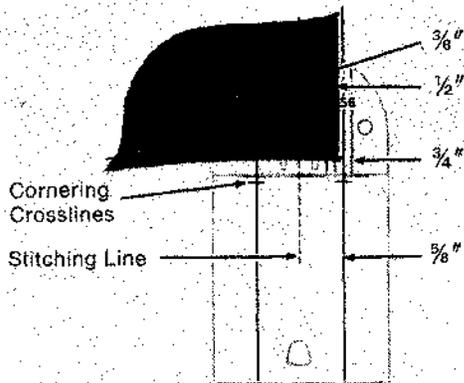
1. Set stitch length dial and raise the presser foot.
2. Place fabric under presser foot and align right edge with one of the seam guidelines on the needle plate (as described on the following page).
3. Lower the presser foot.
4. Backstitch to the edge of the fabric for reinforcement by pushing in the reverse-stitch push button located in center of the stitch length dial. Hold button in until stitching reaches edge of fabric.
5. Release push button for forward stitching.

**CAUTION** - Because of the up and down movement of the needle, you must work carefully and watch the sewing area when operating the machine.



Starting a Seam

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Keeping the Seam Straight

## KEEPING THE SEAM STRAIGHT

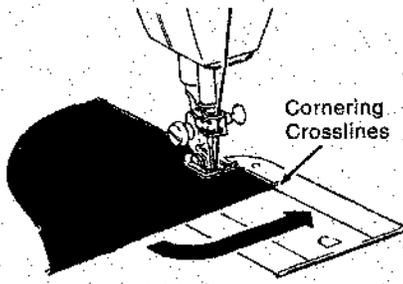
To keep the seam straight, use one of the numbered guidelines on the needle plate.

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

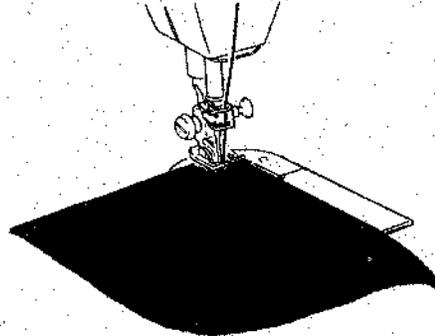
## TURNING SQUARE CORNERS

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

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



Fabric at Crosslines



Fabric after Turning

Turning Square Corners

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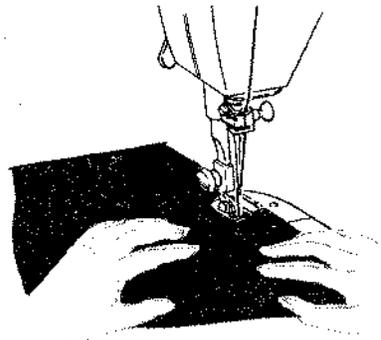
## GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

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

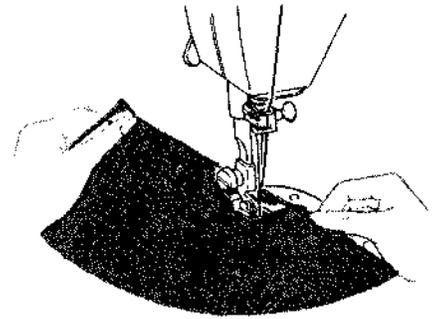
To guide and support knit and stretch fabrics, refer to page 25.

## REINFORCING END OF SEAM

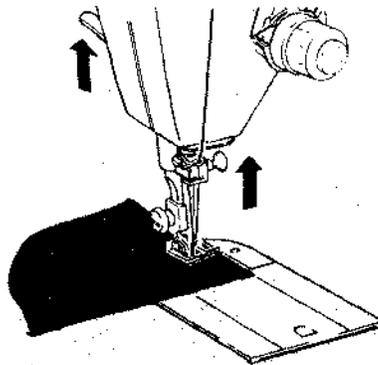
1. Stitch to the fabric edge.
2. Push in reverse-stitch push button and backstitch  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to reinforce the end of the seam.
3. Raise presser foot and remove fabric by drawing it to the back and left.
4. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar.



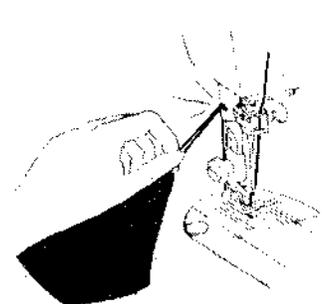
Guiding Fabric



Supporting Fabric

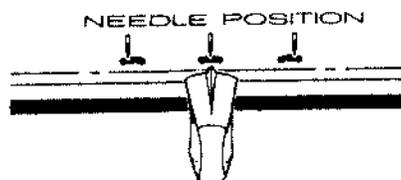
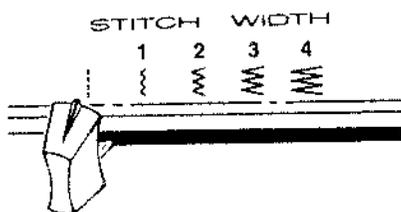
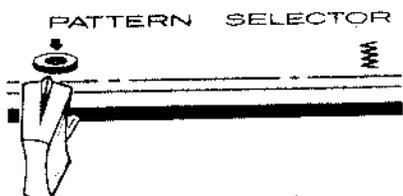


Ending a Seam



19

## 4. Zig-Zag Stitching



Setting Selectors

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

### how to set selectors

#### STITCH PATTERN SELECTOR

Before moving pattern selector, make sure needle is out of fabric.

For plain zig-zag stitching, slide pattern selector to .

For ornamental stitching, slide pattern selector to  and proceed as per instructions given at page 22.

#### STITCH WIDTH SELECTOR

Before moving selector, make sure needle is out of the fabric.

To produce a plain zig-zag or an ornamental stitch, the stitch width selector is moved from its straight stitch position  to any of its other four positions. The further you move the selector lever towards the right, the wider your stitch will be.

For your convenience, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 will be used throughout this book where instructions require stitch width settings.

#### NEEDLE POSITION SELECTOR

Before moving selector, make sure needle is out of the fabric.

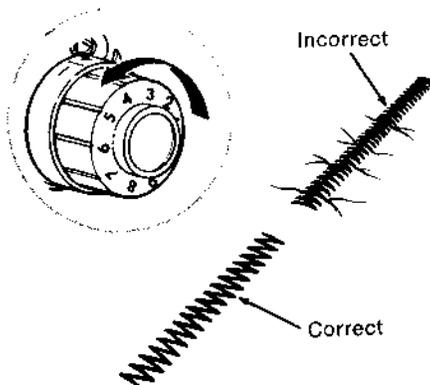
Most of your zig-zag stitching will be done in center () needle position. Left () and right () settings are used for special stitch placement, as in button sewing.

20

### ADJUSTING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

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

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



Adjusting Thread Tension

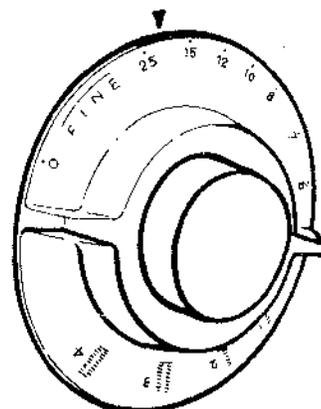
### ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

Any stitch length setting from 6 to 25 will give you an open zig-zag stitch of whichever pattern you select. The lower the number, the more open, or farther apart your stitches will be.

The FINE area, between 25 and 0 on the dial, is used for the adjustment of zig-zag satin stitching, a series of closely spaced plain zig-zag stitches that form a smooth, satin-like surface. (Turn to page 24 for satin stitching.)

### ADJUSTING PRESSER-FOOT PRESSURE

(Turn to page 14 for instructions.)



Stitch Length Selector

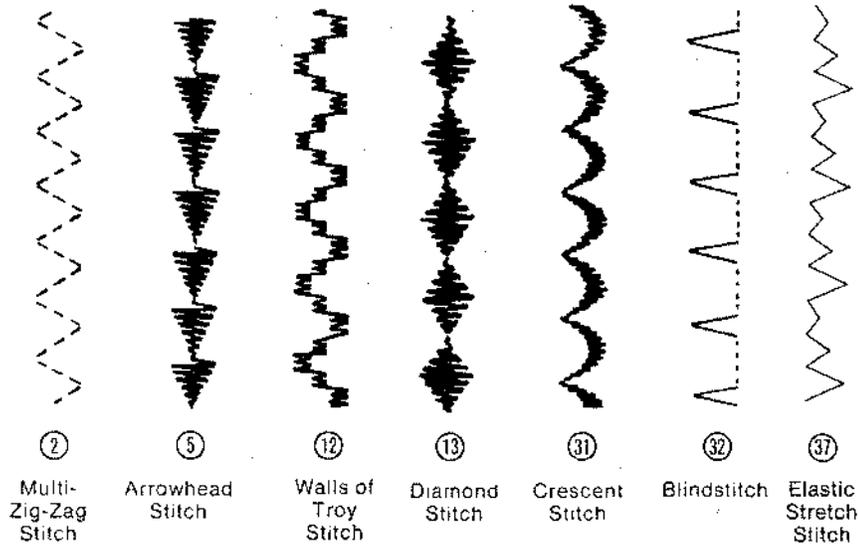
21

## USING THE *FASHION*\* DISCS

- *Fashion* Disc: Desired pattern
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Width: 1-4
- Pattern Selector: 
- Needle Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose or Special Purpose

The 7 interchangeable *Fashion* discs that come with your machine (1 assembled on machine, but interchangeable with others, and 6 in the accessory box) are zig-zag pattern discs. Each produces an individual design that will add a personal touch to all your sewing. Some discs are purely decorative while others are used for practical purposes as well.

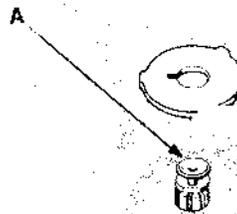
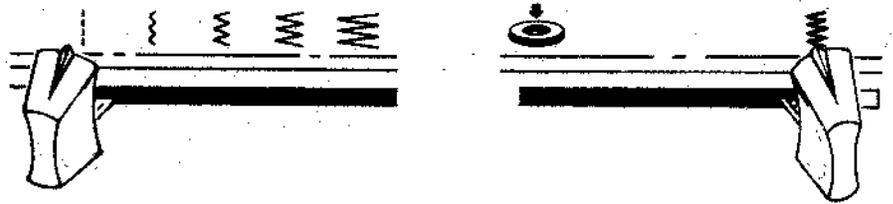
The interchangeable *Fashion* discs illustrated are included with your machine. The plain zig-zag pattern is built-in and not interchangeable with other *Fashion* discs.

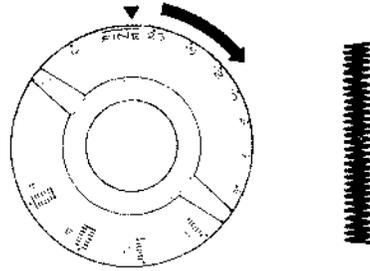
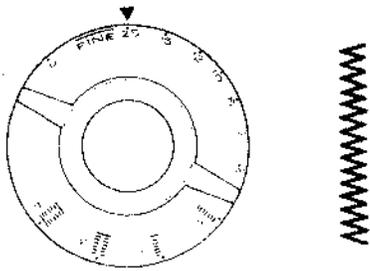


## REMOVING AND REPLACING *FASHION* DISCS

### REMOVING AND REPLACING *FASHION* DISCS

1. Set stitch width selector on  (straight stitch).
2. Set pattern selector on .
3. Raise *Fashion* disc cover and push button **A** until disc is disengaged.
4. Remove disc and press new disc on holder, making sure it snaps over the retaining spring.
5. Close cover and sew following the instructions given on page 20 for zig-zag stitching.





Adjusting Stitch Length

## satin stitching

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

### Selector Settings and Accessory

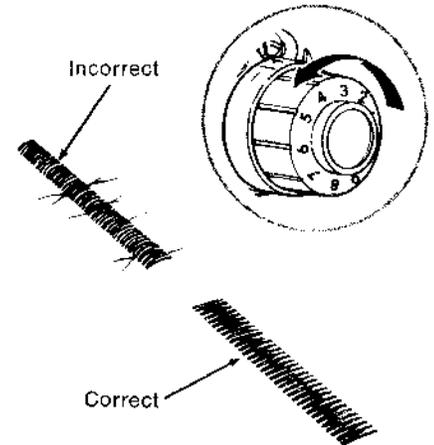
- Pattern: (plain zig-zag)
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Width: 1 to 4
- Stitch Length: FINE (above 25)
- Special Purpose Foot

### ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

1. Turn stitch length selector dial to 25 (the beginning of the **FINE** area).
2. Run the machine at a slow speed and gradually turn 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.



Adjusting Thread Tension

## 5. Sewing the Professional Way

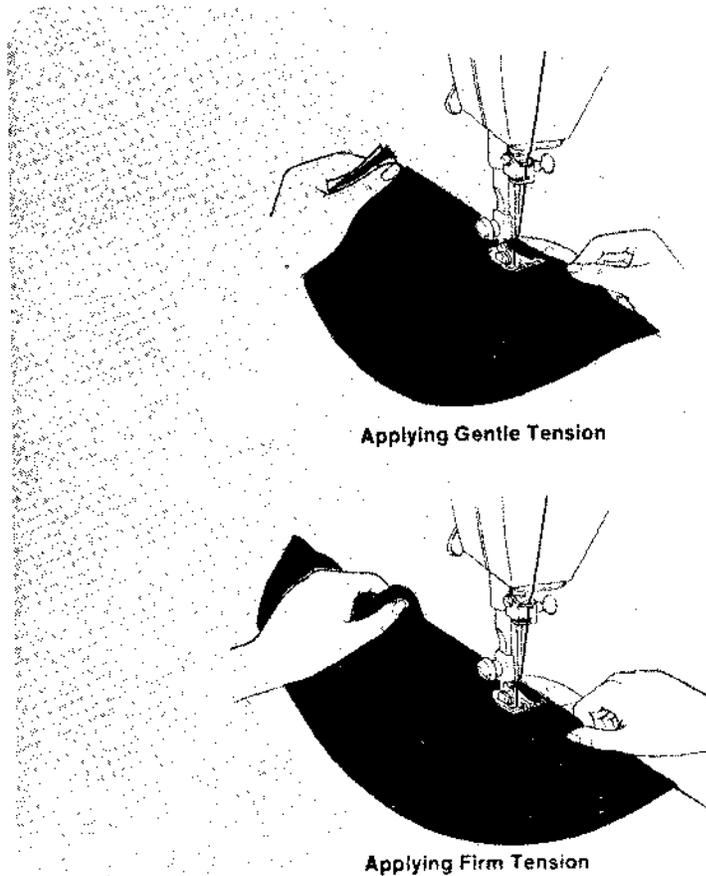
### stretchable seams

#### GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

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

The Elastic Stretch pattern (disc 37), with a narrow stitch width setting, is especially ideal for sewing stretch seams.

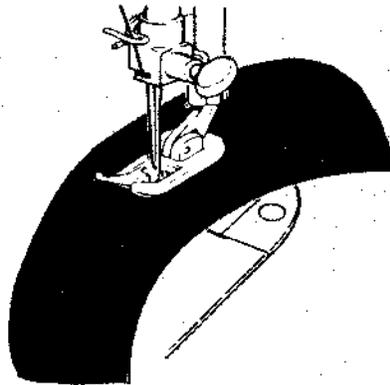
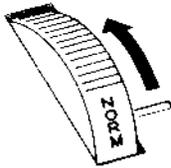
- For nylon tricot, ciré, panné velvet, and similar synthetic knits, apply **gentle** tension by holding fabric taut in front **and** back of the presser foot as you sew
- For elasticized fabric, stretch lace, and knits with an unusual amount of elasticity, apply **firm** tension in front and back of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



## ADJUSTING FOOT PRESSURE

Generally, fabrics of knit and stretch construction require heavier presser foot pressure than lightweight fabrics to enable the fabric to feed smoothly and evenly.

With the pressure dial set at **NORM** (normal), place sample of your fabric under the foot. Lower the foot and start the machine. If the fabric is not feeding smoothly and evenly, turn pressure dial, as illustrated, from **NORM** to a setting toward **MAX** (maximum) until correct fabric feeding is attained.



Plain Stretch Seams

## PLAIN STRETCH SEAMS

- Pattern: 
- Fashion Disc: Elastic Stretch Disc 37
- Stitch Width: 1 to 2
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: 15 to 25
- General Purpose Foot

A narrow, closely-spaced Elastic Stretch stitch (Disc 37) is ideal for seaming knit and stretch fabrics. It can be used in place of straight stitching to retain fabric elasticity and is particularly appropriate for underarm and crotch seams where stretch and give are essential.

Stitch and press seam edges open as when using a straight stitch. Where a narrow seam edge is desired, stitch along the seam line, trim seam allowance in half after stitching, and finish seam edges by overcasting with a medium-wide zig-zag stitch and an open stitch length.

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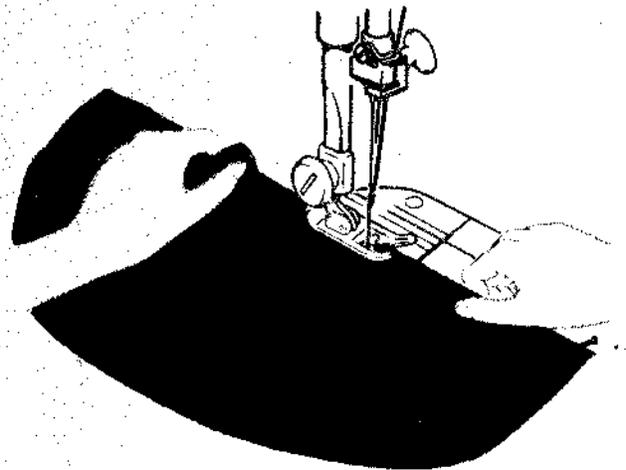
## ATTACHING ELASTIC

- Pattern:  or  (with  Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag Disc 2)
- Stitch Width: 2 to 4
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: About 25
- General Purpose Foot

Elastic will remain stretchable when it is attached with the zig-zag stitch. 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 sportswear.

### To Attach Waistline Elastic

1. Fit elastic for desired waistline snugness, allowing one inch for joining. Lap ends and join with zig-zag stitching.
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.



Attaching Elastic

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## OVEREDGED SEAMS

Seams in knit and stretch fabric can be joined and finished in one operation. Two different methods may be used. Method 1 (overedging) is recommended for firm fabrics in garments where a ¼-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.

### Selector Settings and Accessory

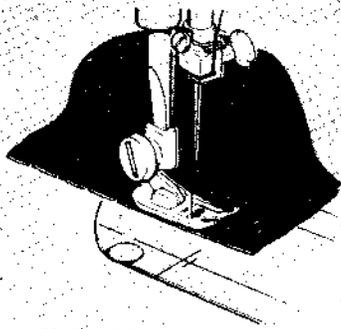
- Pattern: 
- Fashion Disc: | Blindstitch
- Stitch Width: 4 or 5
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: 8 to 25 depending on fabric
- General Purpose Foot

### Method 1 — Overedging

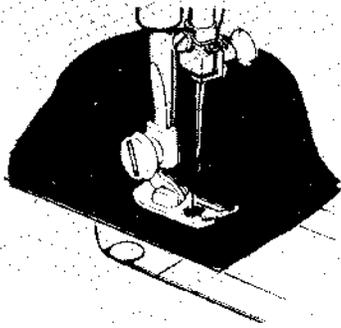
1. Cut and fit the garment, allowing for a ⅜-inch seam allowance. Baste seam line.
2. Trim seam edges evenly to a scant ¼ inch from seam-line basting.
3. Place trimmed seam under the presser foot so that the straight stitches fall on the basted seam line and the zig-zag stitches fall over the seam edge.

### Method 2 — Mock Overedging

1. Cut and fit the garment, allowing for a ⅜-inch seam allowance. Baste seam line.
2. Place seam under the presser foot so that the straight stitches fall on the seam-line basting and zig-zag stitches towards the seam allowance.
3. 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 #1 — Overedging with the Blindstitch



Method #2 — Mock Overedging with the Blindstitch

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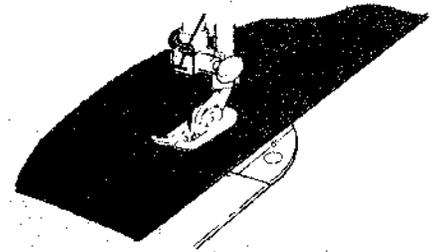
## LADDER SEAM

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.

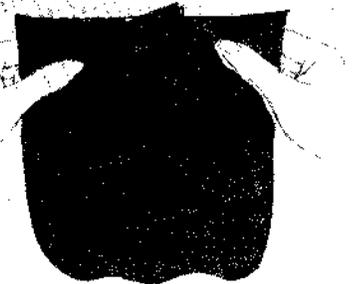
### Selector Settings and Accessory

- Pattern: 
- Fashion Disc: | Blindstitch
- Stitch Width: 4
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: 10 to 15
- Thread Tension: Light
- General Purpose Foot

1. Make a test sample 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 ⅜-inch seam allowance. Baste seam line.
3. Place fabric so that the straight stitches of the blindstitch pattern fall on the seam line and the points towards the center of the garment.
4. After stitching, open seam by pulling fabric back on opposite sides of seam to produce ladder effect. Press seam allowance of construction seams to one side. Seam allowance of enclosed seams should be pressed together in the usual way after seam has been opened.



Blindstitching a Ladder Seam



Opening Seam to Form Ladder Effect

## LINGERIE SEAMS

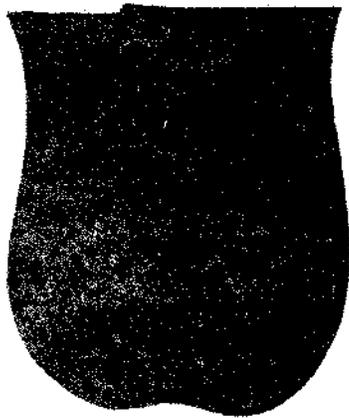
To make seams in lingerie durable and flexible, use a combination of straight and plain zig-zag stitching. Make a test sample to help you decide which of the following methods is most appropriate for your fabric and garment. Method #1 is particularly suitable for  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bias seams in woven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

### Method #1 – For $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch Seam

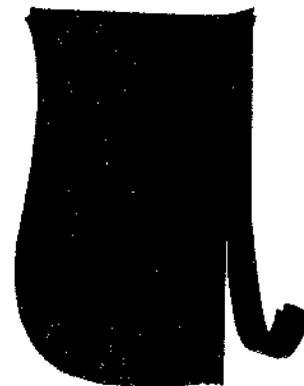
- Straight-stitch the seam on wrong side of fabric.
- Press both seam allowances in the same direction.
- From the right side, top-stitch with narrow zig-zag stitching (stitch width 1 or 2), letting the stitching alternately enter the seam line and seam thickness.

### Method #2 – For a Narrow Seam

- Allow for a  $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam allowance.
- Straight-stitch the seam line on wrong side of fabric.
- Place a line of medium-wide, open, plain zig-zag stitching close to the straight stitching. (Stitch width 2 to 3, stitch length about 20.)
- Trim away excess fabric close to stitching to produce a narrow seam edge.



Method #1



Method #2

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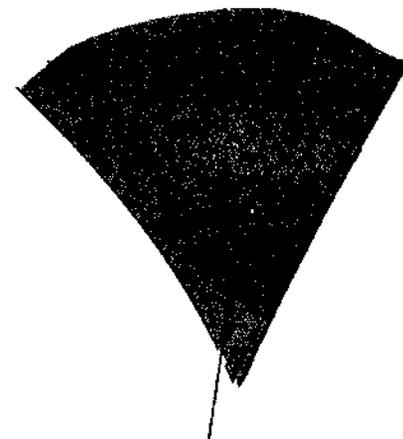
## sewing special fabrics

### 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.
- Use a long stitch (8 to 10 stitches per inch). A short stitch may cut 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 it 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 enclose the seam edge smoothly.

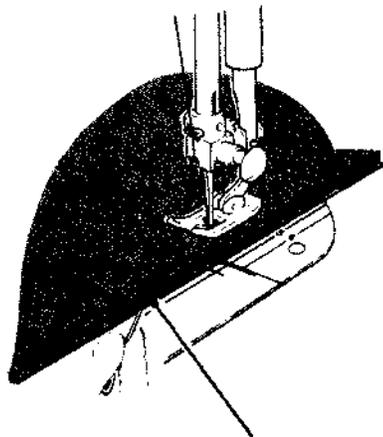
### CIRÉ (Wet-Look Taffeta and Tricot)

- 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 fabric.
- Sew seams under gentle tension by holding fabric slightly taut at front and back of needle.
- Stitch ciré taffeta with a fairly long stitch (8 to 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 closed plain zig-zag stitches do not cut the fabric.



Take One or Two Stitches Diagonally Across the Point

Turning a Sharp Corner on Leather-Look Vinyl



Smoothing Pile Away from Seam Allowance

Stitching Deep-Pile Fabrics (Fake Fur)

## DEEP-PILE FABRICS (Fake Fur)

- Pin, rather than baste, seams. Place pins at short intervals at right angles to the seam line. Pins with colored heads are easier 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 embroidery 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.
- Leather and leather-look fabrics complement fur fabrics. Use them for bound buttonholes and easy button loops.
- Coat hems are less bulky if narrow and finished with a three-inch fabric facing or grosgrain ribbon.
- Slash through the center fold of darts and finger-press open, or stitch with a narrow, plain zig-zag stitch and trim away excess fabric after stitching.

## VELVET AND VELVETEEN

- Use a light pressure 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.
- Pin or hand-baste seams and sew under gentle tension by holding fabric slightly taut in front and back of needle. Extra-long straight seams may be machine-basted with a long, wide, plain zig-zag stitch.
- To sew panne velvet, use a ball-point needle and a shorter-than-normal stitch length (12 to 15 straight stitches per inch).

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## construction details

### SEAMS IN FABRICS THAT RAVEL

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 seams in such fabrics: trimming seam edge or overedging. Make a test sample to determine which method best suits your fabric.

- Pattern:  or  (with *Fashion Disc 2*)
- Stitch Width: 3 or 
- Needle Position: 
- Stitch Length: 8 to 25, to suit fabric
- General Purpose Foot

#### Method 1 - Trimmed Seam Finish

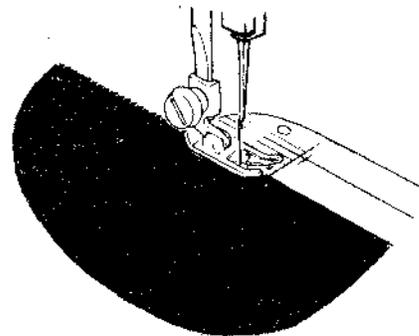
1. Adjust stitch width and length to give you the most "open" stitch that will secure the fabric edge; avoid harsh over-stitching.
2. Stitch near the edge of seam allowance, and trim seam edges evenly after stitching.

#### Method 2 - Overedged Seam Finish

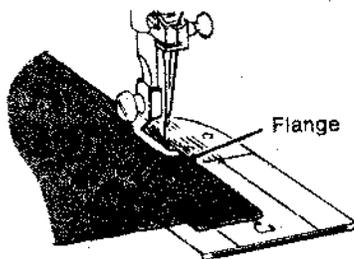
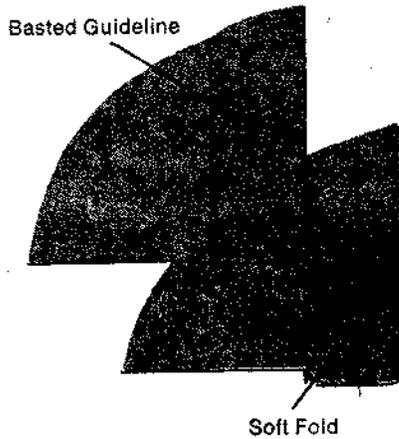
1. Adjust needle-thread tension, stitch width, and stitch length to suit fabric.
2. Trim seam edges evenly.
3. Place trimmed seam under the foot and overedge the seam allowance as illustrated.



Method 1



Method 2



Blindstitching a Hem

## BLINDSTITCH HEMS

- Pattern: 
- Fashion Disc:  Blindstitch
- Stitch Width: 1 to 4
- Needle Position:  or 
- Stitch Length: 10 to 25
- 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 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 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 fabric wrong side up, turn the hem under, creating a soft fold about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from the top edge of the hem. Press tightly.
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.

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## ZIPPERS

At the notions counter in your Singer Sewing Center, you will find many kinds of zippers with easy-to-follow instructions included in the package. Using the zipper foot, you will find it easy to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.

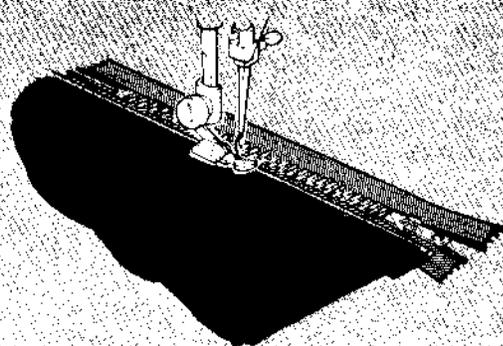
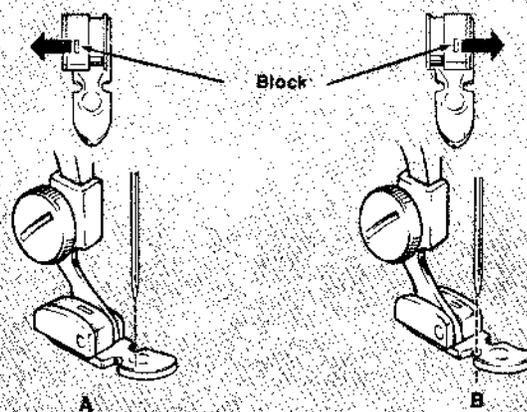
- Stitch Width: 
- Needle Position: 
- Zipper Foot

### Adjusting the Zipper Foot

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

1. Before attaching the zipper foot slide the adjusting block to the left. (See illustration A).
2. Snap on the zipper foot.
3. Check the position of the foot by lowering the needle into the side notch of the foot, making sure it clears the foot.

When zipper is to the **left** of the needle, adjust the foot to the **right** of the needle in the same way. (See illustration B).



Zipper Insertion

# buttonholes

## BUTTONHOLE POSITION

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

1. Mark center line of garment as indicated on your pattern. This guideline can be hand basted and should follow a lengthwise fabric thread.
2. Mark a position guideline for each buttonhole.

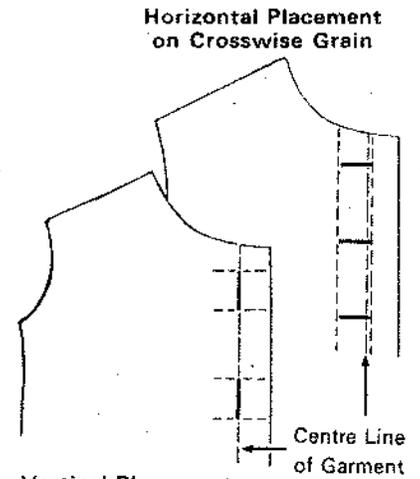
*Horizontal* buttonholes are placed to extend 1/8 inch beyond centerline basting of garment. Horizontal guidelines for buttonholes should follow a crosswise thread of fabric and, if basted, be longer than finished length of buttonhole. Determine length of buttonhole (as described at right) and mark ends of each buttonhole vertically.

*Vertical* buttonholes are placed so that center-line basting of garment is in center of buttonholes. Determine buttonhole length and mark ends of each buttonhole horizontally across center line and use center-line basting as a buttonhole guide when stitching.

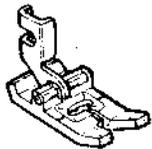
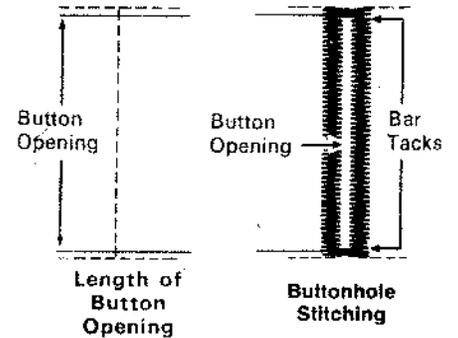
36

## BUTTONHOLE LENGTH

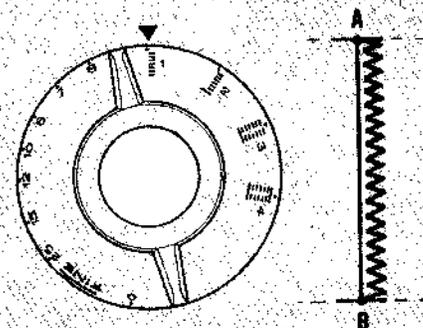
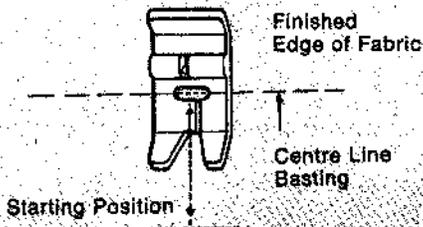
First, decide how long the button opening must be. Then, add 1/16 inch to measurement for each bar tack (closing stitches at each end of buttonhole). To find length of button opening, cut a slit in a scrap of fabric the diameter of button you intend to use. Increase length of opening until button slips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



Horizontal Placement on Crosswise Grain



Buttonhole Foot



## FOUR-STEP BUTTONHOLES

- Pattern:
- Buttonhole Foot
- Stitch Density Balance: Neutral

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

*Always make a test buttonhole on a sample of your fabric. Be sure to duplicate thickness of garment and include interfacing. If the two lines of stitching in your sample are of unequal density see page 39.*

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

## PROCEDURE

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

### Step 1: Side Stitching

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

## buttonholes (continued)

### Step 2: Bar Tack

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

### Step 3: Side Stitching

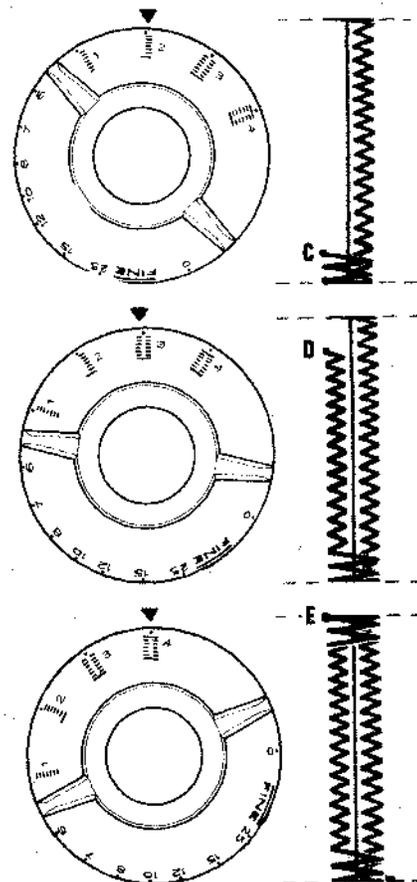
Raise the needle above the fabric. Turn buttonhole dial *counterclockwise* to step 3. Stitch to within a few stitches of the end of the buttonhole (point D).

### Step 4: Bar Tack

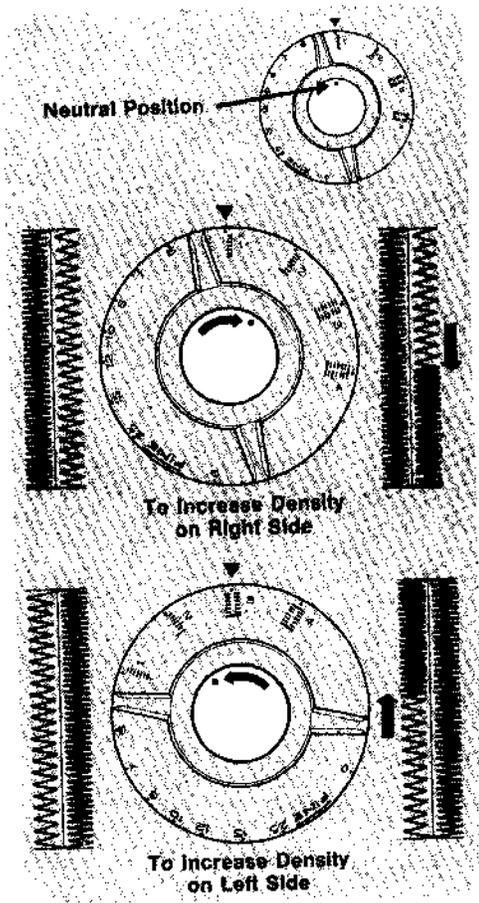
Raise the needle above the fabric. Turn buttonhole dial *counterclockwise* to step 4. Take four or five stitches (point E).

For a heavier buttonhole, stitch around the buttonhole twice. When stitching the second time, follow the same procedure as for stitching once around. It is not necessary to reposition your garment.

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



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## ADJUSTING FORWARD-REVERSE STITCH BALANCE

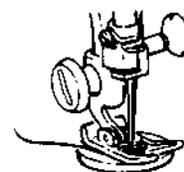
Differences in stitch density between the right and left sides of the buttonhole (forward and reverse stitching) are equalized by adjusting the reverse-stitch push button. A very slight rotation of the button will produce a noticeable change.

1. Make a test buttonhole with the push button in neutral position (indicator dot directly below ▼ symbol).
2. If stitches on right side of the buttonhole are too open, rotate the push button clockwise from its neutral position to increase density of stitching.
3. If stitches on left side of the buttonhole are too open, rotate the push button counterclockwise from its neutral position to increase density of stitching.

After buttonhole stitching is completed, return push button to its neutral position (indicator dot directly below ▼ symbol).

## buttons

### BUTTON SEWING

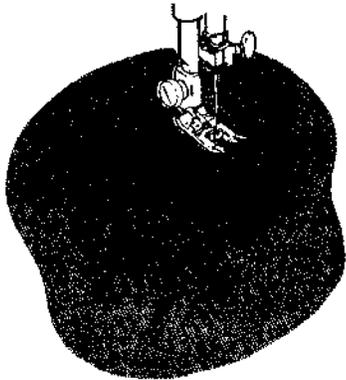


Flat buttons can be sewn on by machine using the plain zig-zag stitch. Insert the needle plate raising shim as instructed on page 7 and use the general purpose foot. Set the stitch width selector at | and needle position at | (left).

Place button under presser foot and lower the needle into left hole. Lower the foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above foot. Move stitch width selector to a medium-wide zig-zag setting and continue to turn hand wheel until needle is above right hole in button. Increase or decrease width setting to suit hole-spacing of button. Take six or more zig-zag-stitches to attach button. Move stitch width selector to | and take a few stitches in left hole of button to fasten threads. For best results button sewing foot No. 16163 is recommended.



Method #1 – Trimming after Stitching



Method #2 – Stitching after Trimming

## decorative satin stitching

### 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 textures combine equally well.

A closely spaced plain zig-zag stitch is used for applique work. Although you may vary stitch width to accommodate fabric weave and texture, never allow the stitch to be too wide. Make a test sample to help you decide which of the following methods is best for your fabric and design.

#### Preparation

- Baste applique design to fabric; outline design with a short, straight stitch.
- Remove basting and press.
- Attach the special purpose foot.

#### Method #1—Trimming after Stitching

1. Set pattern selector at (plain zig-zag) and stitch width at desired setting. 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 pattern selector at (plain zig-zag) and stitch width at desired setting. Adjust stitch length in **FINE** area of the stitch length dial.
3. Overedge the design with applique stitching. This step will produce a smooth, lustrous finish that requires no additional trimming.



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### MENDING A TEAR

The zig-zag stitch is just as useful for mending as it is for creative sewing.

- Pattern: or (with *Fashion Disc 2*)
- Stitch Width: 2 to 4
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Length: 15 to 25
- General Purpose Foot

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

### BLANKET BINDING

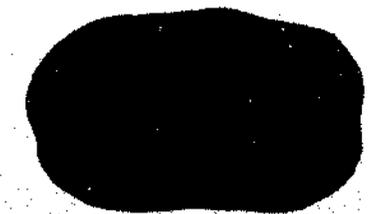
Often you can make an old blanket look almost new by replacing the binding. (See illustration **B**).

- Pattern: or (with *Fashion Disc 2*)
- Stitch Width: 4
- Needle Position:
- Stitch Length: 15 to 25
- General Purpose Foot

1. Remove worn binding and baste new binding in place.
2. Reduce pressure of fabric by turning the pressure dial to a setting below normal and increase stitch length, if necessary, so that blanket feeds freely.
3. Stitch, and remove basting.

### BAR TACKS

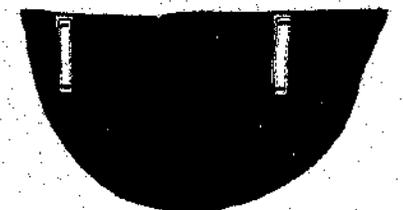
Bar tacks to reinforce points of strain, are made with the plain zig-zag stitch at satin stitch length. Use: belt loops and zipper openings. (See illustration **C**.)



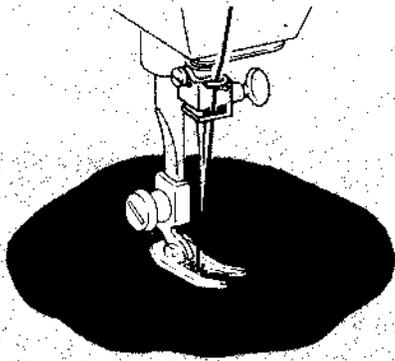
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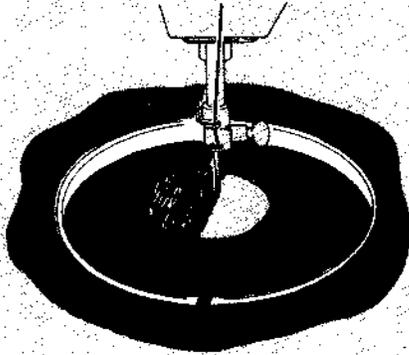
B



C



Darning without Embroidery Hoop



Darning with 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.

### Without Embroidery Hoop

- Stitch Width: |
- Needle Position: ↓
- Stitch Length: 12
- Pressure: ##
- General Purpose Foot

1. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
2. Place area to be darned under presser foot; lower the 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.

### With Embroidery Hoop

- Stitch Width: |
- Needle Position: ↓
- Stitch Length: Between 0 and 1
- Needle Plate Raising Shim
- No Foot, Presser Bar Lowered

1. Insert needle plate raising shim as instructed on page 7.
2. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned and centre worn section in embroidery hoop.
3. Position work under the needle and **lower presser bar to engage tension.**
4. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn handwheel 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. 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 or monogramming.

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## 6. Caring For Your Sewing Machine

### cleaning the machine

Your sewing 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 the machine disconnect power-line plug from your electrical outlet.

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

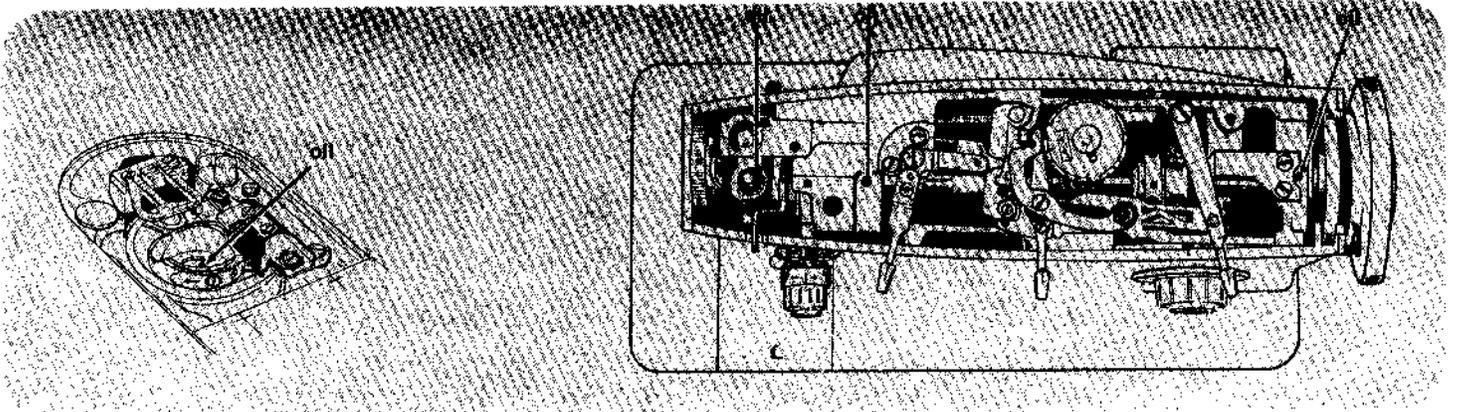
- Tension discs
- Take-up lever and thread guides
- Presser bar and needle bar
- Bobbin case (if there is excessive lint in the area, remove the bobbin case for cleaning. See page 44 for instructions for removal).
- Machine surface

If necessary, a mild solution of soap and water may be used to remove stubborn stains. No other cleaning liquid or powder should be used.

Remove needle plate as instructed on page 45 and, using a small brush, clean the rotating hook area under the needle plate and slide plate.

After cleaning, apply SINGER oil at points indicated in illustrations.

Clean and lubricate all moving and rotating machine connections periodically to ensure freedom of movement and to protect metal parts from excessive wear. To remove top cover follow instructions on page 44.

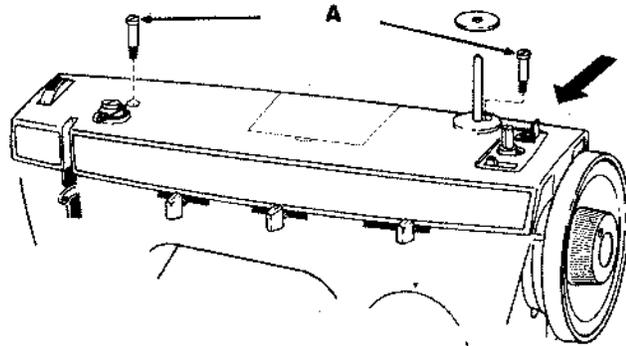


## removing needle plate, bobbin case, covers and bulb

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

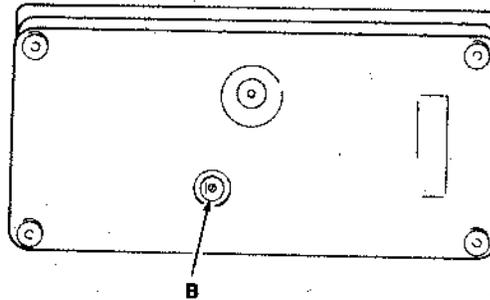
### REMOVING AND REPLACING TOP COVER

- Loosen and remove screws indicated (A). Push cover at point indicated by arrow towards frontal side of machine and lift it.
- Replace cover, acting in reverse order, replace and tighten screws.

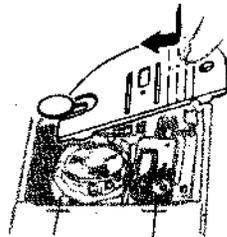
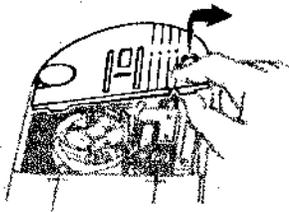


### REMOVING AND REPLACING CARRYING CASE BASE

- Tilt machine over on its back and remove screw (B) and washer from the center of the base. Set machine and base upright, and lift machine up and out of base.
- Replace by placing machine in case. Tilt machine and base over together and replace washer and screw on underside. Securely tighten screw.



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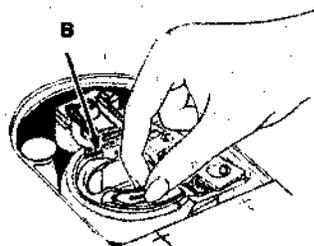
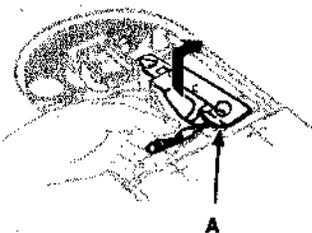


### REMOVING AND REPLACING NEEDLE PLATE

1. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at its highest position.
2. Open slide plate place thumb under right side of needle plate, lift it up and withdraw it to right.
3. Replace needle plate under clamping pin, push it gently to the left and press down until it snaps into place.

### REMOVING AND REPLACING BOBBIN CASE

- Raise needle to its highest position.
- Open slide plate and remove needle plate
- Remove bobbin.
- Lift and push bobbin case holder (A) to right, as shown, and lift out bobbin case.
- Replace bobbin case so that groove under tension spring fits on hook raceway and fork straddles positioning stud (B) under feed.
- Push bobbin case holder to left until it snaps into position.
- Replace needle plate and close slide plate.



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## CHANGING LIGHT BULB

**CAUTION:** Be sure that power-line plug is disconnected from your electrical outlet.

### Removing Bulb

With thumb of right hand push in and down on tab of light lens and lower the light bracket. Do not attempt to unscrew the bulb. Press it up into the socket and at the same time turn bulb over in direction shown to unlock the bulb pins.

### Replacing Bulb

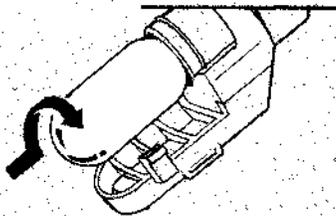
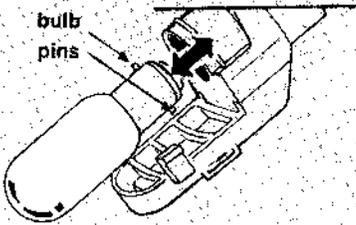
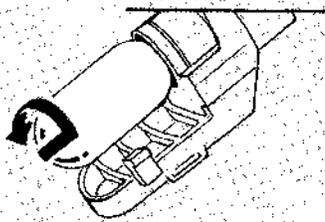
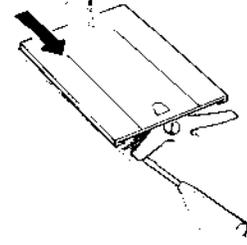
Press new bulb into socket, with bulb pins entering slots of socket, and turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb in position. Push entire assembly up until it snaps in position.

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

## REPLACING THE SLIDE PLATE

### If the slide plate needs replacing:

1. Raise foot and make sure needle is in its highest position.
2. Place slide plate in slide way with front edge close to, but not covering, the retaining spring (as shown).
3. With a small screwdriver, lift each end of the spring into the side grooves on the underside of the plate.
4. Draw the plate gently toward you to fully engage the spring.



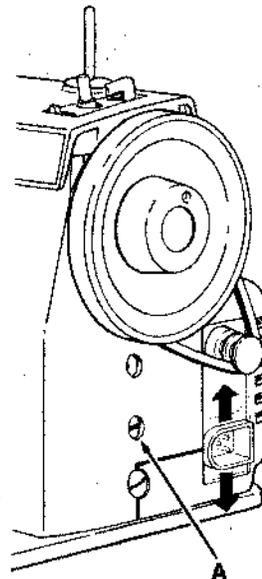
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## ADJUSTING MOTOR BELT TENSION

Tension on the belt should be just enough to keep the belt from slipping. If the belt is too tight, the machine will run slowly, overloading and possibly damaging the motor.

### If motor belt needs adjustment

- Loosen motor bracket screw (A) a full turn.  
To increase belt tension, lower the motor.  
To decrease belt tension, raise the motor.
- Tighten motor bracket screw (A).



Adjusting Belt Tension

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## *performance checklist*

### **Remember To . . .**

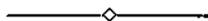
- Plug machine into an electrical outlet.
- Turn hand wheel toward you to position needle and take-up lever.
- Start and finish sewing with the take-up lever in its highest position.
- Test stitch on a fabric sample before starting a sewing job.
- Replace bent or burred needles.
- Lower presser foot before setting pressure dial.
- Tighten hand wheel knob and move bobbin-winder lever to left after winding a bobbin.
- Use a Catalog 2045 Ball-Point (yellow band) needle when sewing synthetic knits, spandex, or elastics.

### **If Fabric Fails to Feed, Make Sure . . .**

- Presser foot is in down position.
- Pressure dial is adjusted properly for the weight and texture of your fabric.
- Stitch length selector is properly set.
- Hand wheel knob is securely tightened.
- Lint has not accumulated around feed.

### **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.
- Bobbin and bobbin case are not damaged.
- Needle is straight and securely tightened in clamp.
- Thread is suitable for size of needle.
- Thread is even and free of knots.
- Thread is unwinding freely from spool.
- Needle-thread tension is light enough.
- Needle plate needle hole and presser foot are not damaged.



### *Enjoy Sewing!*

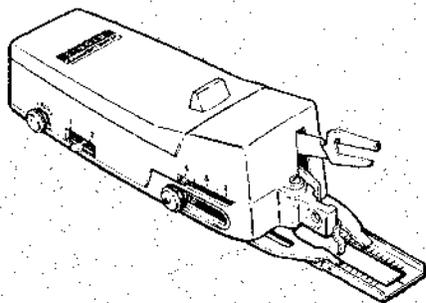
If you have any questions, please write to:  
Department of Sewing Education  
The Singer Company  
321 First Street, Elizabeth, N.J. 07207



## 7. FASHION Aids

### special accessories for special jobs

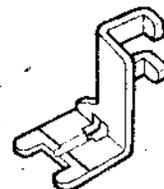
The *Fashion Aids* and Needles described on this page and following pages are designed to increase the versatility of your sewing machine. They are part of the complete selection of accessories that is available at your local Singer Sewing Center.



#### Professional Buttonholer

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

No. 102878



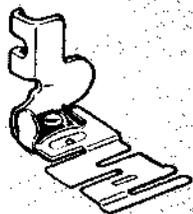
#### Button Foot

The button 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.

No. 161613

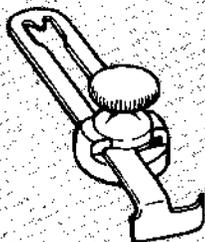
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#### Edge Stitcher

This accessory, used with the straight stitch setting, is ideal for joining and inserting lace, tucking from pin width up to 1/4 inch, French seaming and seam piping, facing, and seam finishing.

No. 36865



#### Seam Guide

The seam guide will help you to stitch seams of perfectly uniform width. It is especially useful for curved seams or top stitching, when absolute accuracy is required.

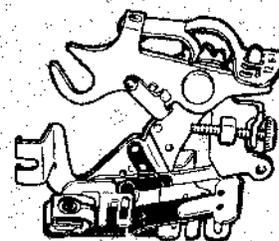
No. 161172



#### Hemmer Foot

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

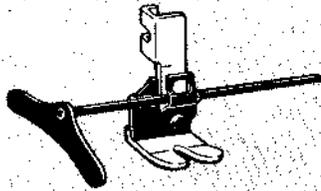
No. 161671



#### Ruffler

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

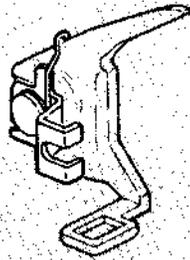
No. 86742



### Quilting Foot

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

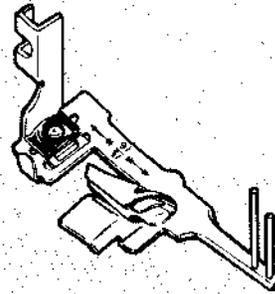
No. 35932



### Darning and Embroidery Foot

This foot is recommended for all types of free-motion work. It is ideal for embroidering, monogramming, and decorative designs because the transparent toe fully reveals the line of the design to be followed.

No. 161876



### Binder Foot

The binder foot is used to apply ready-made bias tape or unfolded bias binding to an unfinished edge. It can also be used for binding seam edges that might ravel.

No. 81245



### Needles

Ball Point (yellow band)  
Catalog 2045  
(for sewing synthetic knits, including nylon tricot)

Leather Sewing Needle  
Catalog 2032  
(for sewing leather and suede)

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With Embroidery Hoop . . . . .	42	Principal Parts . . . . .	2,3	Stitch Width . . . . .	20
Without Embroidery Hoop . . . . .	42	Reinforcing End of Seam . . . . .	19	Thread Tension . . . . .	21
Fashion Discs . . . . .	6,22				