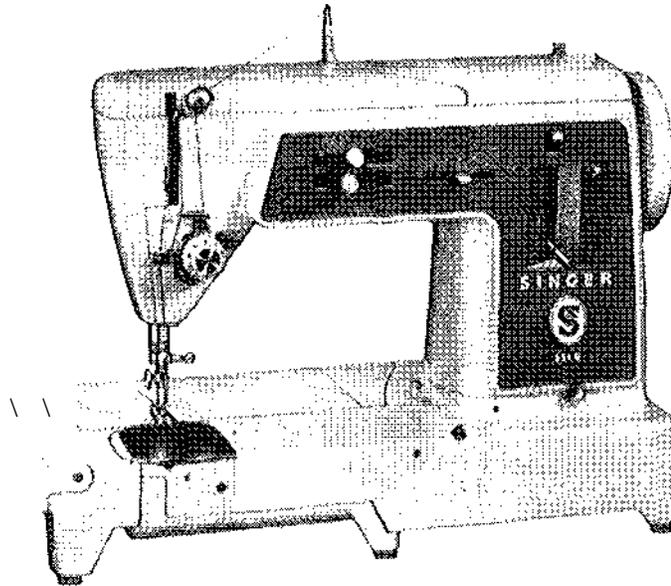
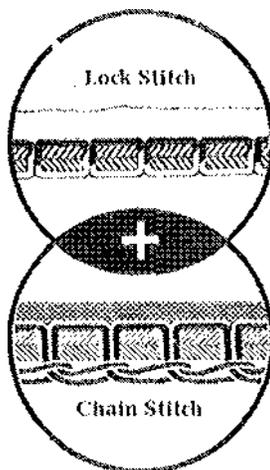


Instructions for Using SINGER™ Sewing Machine Model 631



The SINGER Confectionery Co. will provide you with
CHAIN STITCH feature

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the applications of the modmii family sewinrj maihine, (iYu deiated
insiructions conceining operation and application, .see page 20.)

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® SINGIIR has WORL.D'S FIRST At.iTOMATiC wiih ilouble-easy
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level slith diait, with push bulon seleelion lor wliatever lam y
stitch you want!

OTHER OUTSTANDING FEATURES ARE:

- CYLINDER BED simplifies sewing of articles of a curved or cylindrical nature.....converts to flat bed with the push of a button.
- PERFECT STITCHING ... straight and zigzag.
- Ⓜ NEEDLE CLAMP holds one or two regular needles same or different sizes for exciting two needle stitching.
- NEW TYPE SPOOL HOLDER ensures a smooth flow of the needle thread.
- Ⓜ THROAT PLATE with seam guide markings. Meld with magnets for easy removal and replacement.
- Ⓜ SUPERFINE CONTROL of stitch length ensures perfect satin stitching.
- PRESSURE OF PRESSER FOOT can easily be adjusted according to regulator.

HINGED FACE PLATE, houses threading darts and swings open for easy access to oiling points.

BUILT-IN MOTOR with worm wheel drive, no belts required, excellent penetrating power when sewing heaviest materials without manual assistance.

BUILT-IN LIGHT focused on sewing area, which swings down for easy bulb replacement.

ALL MECHANISM completely enclosed.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT.

FLEXIBLE SEAM GUIDE.

HINGED BED EXTENSION for increased work area,

COMPARTMENT for attachments and accessories built into detachable cloth plate.

TO GET THE MOST ENJOYMENT FROM YOUR SINGER 631

Take advantage of the free sewing lessons to which you are entitled! Skilled, SINGER-trained teachers will give you personal guidance and assist you in learning the fundamentals of home sewing.



SINGER SERVICE

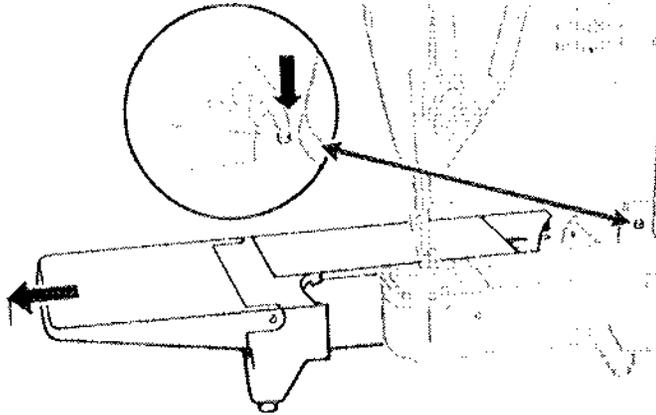
Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER' Service close at hand, SINGER is interested in helping you keep your SINGER Sewing Machine in top running condition. That is why you should always call your SINGER SEWING CENTRE if your machine ever requires adjustment or repair. Only from your SINGER SEWING CENTRE can you obtain the services of a trained SINGER repair man and warranted SINGER* parts.



EVERYTHING FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS

The answer to your sewing needs is at your SINGER SEWING CENTRE. There you will find a wide choice of sewing aids, notions, serving instructions and services. Look for the famous red "S" and SINGER trademarks on your SINGER SEWING CENTRE and the ever ready SINGER Service car. See phone book for address nearest you.

TO REMOVE AND RE-ATTACH CLOTH PLATE



To detach cloth plate from machine, press button on machine bed and withdraw plate.

Replace cloth plate in same manner, locating two pins in plate with corresponding holes in machine bed. Push cloth plate to tight until it snaps in locked position.

See pages 88 to 93 for applications of center bed feature.

NEEDLE AND THREAD SELECTION

The selection of thread should be based on the fabric to be stitched. The thread should blend with the fabric in colour, fibre and size.

Silk and wool fabrics should be stitched with silk thread; cotton fabrics should be stitched with cotton or cotton mercerized thread, etc. The thread must be of a size that will embed itself into the texture of the fabric. Thread that is too heavy for the fabric will remain on the surface and become weakened by friction and abrasion.

The selection of the needle should be based on both the fabric and thread being used. The eye of the needle must be large enough for the thread to pass freely through it. The blade of the needle must be fine enough not to mar the fabric with too large a puncture, yet heavy enough to pierce the fabric without binding or deflecting.

You will obtain best stitching results from your Sewing Machine if it is fitted with a SINGER* Needle.

NEEDLE AND THREAD

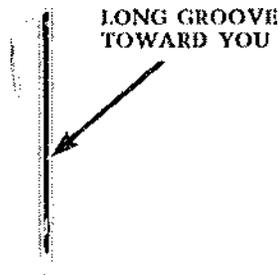
This machine uses needles
Catalogue 2020 (15X1),
Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18,

For perfect stitching, select correct needle and thread to correspond with fabric (see page 6),

Be sure to use similar threads for both needle and bobbin.

NEEDLE INSERTION

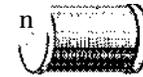
Raise the needle bar to highest point by turning the hand wheel toward you. Loosen the needle clamp screw. Insert needle upward into clamp as far as it will go, with the flat side of the needle to the back and the long groove toward you. Tighten needle clamp screw.



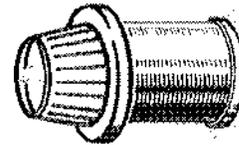
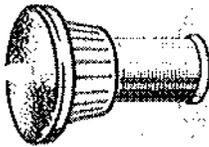
SPOOL HOLDER



1. Slip spool seat on to spindle (Cushion side facing spool of thread).



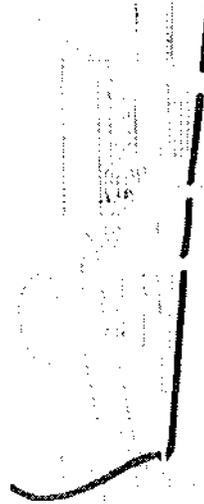
2. Slip spool of thread on to spindle.



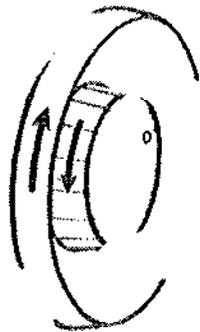
3. Press thread lead-off against spool of thread. Select thread lead-off according to the size of thread spool used, as shown.

UPPİR THRI-AOING-SINCU; NİKDIJİ

Raise take-up lever to highest point. Place thread on spool holder and load through threading points shown. Thread needle from front to back. Draw sufficient thread through eye of needle which to start sewing.

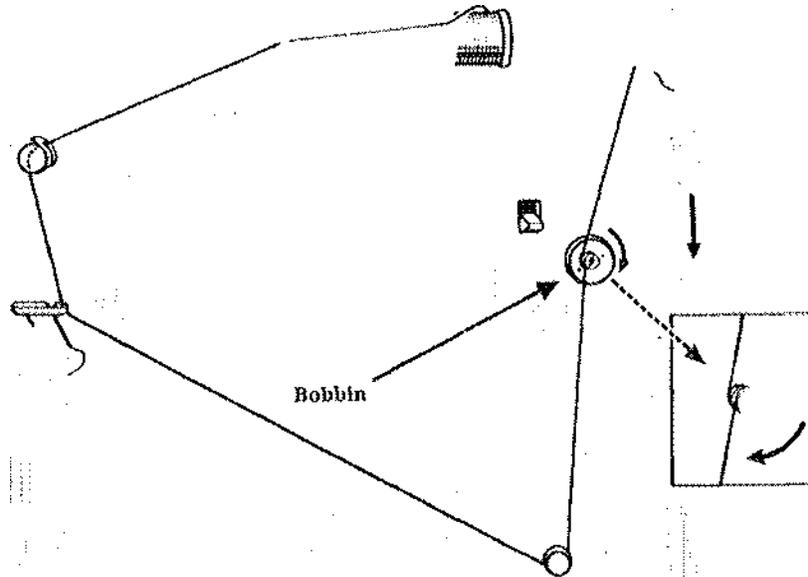


WIND THE BOBBIN



Release hand wheel, turn stop motion screw with right hand in direction shown by arrow. Slip bobbin on to bobbin winder spindle.

WIND THE BOBBIN (Conftl.)



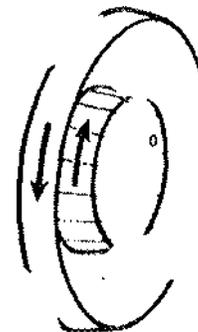
Wind several coils of thread around the bobbin and depress bobbin winder engaging lever.

WIND THE BOBBIN (Conf'd.)

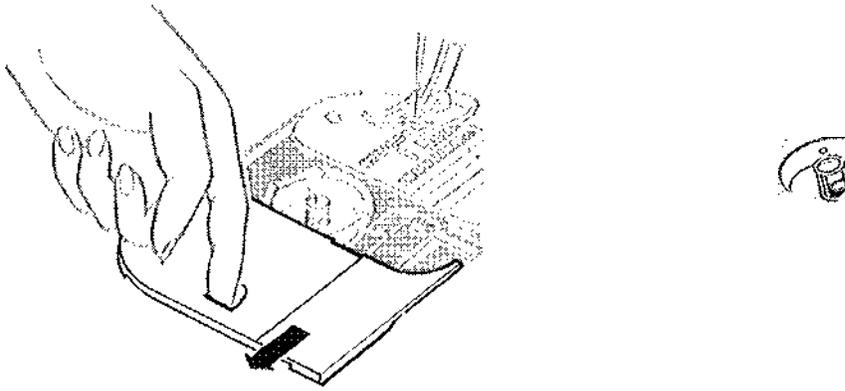
Do not wind too much thread, otherwise there would be no free run of the bobbin in the bobbin case.

Stop machine, raise bobbin winder engaging lever and remove bobbin from bobbin winder spindle.

Tighten stop motion screw with right hand in direction shown by arrow.



REMOVE THE BOBBIN



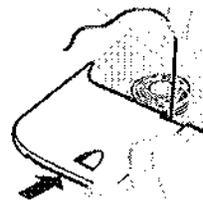
Open slide plate and remove bobbin.

13

THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE



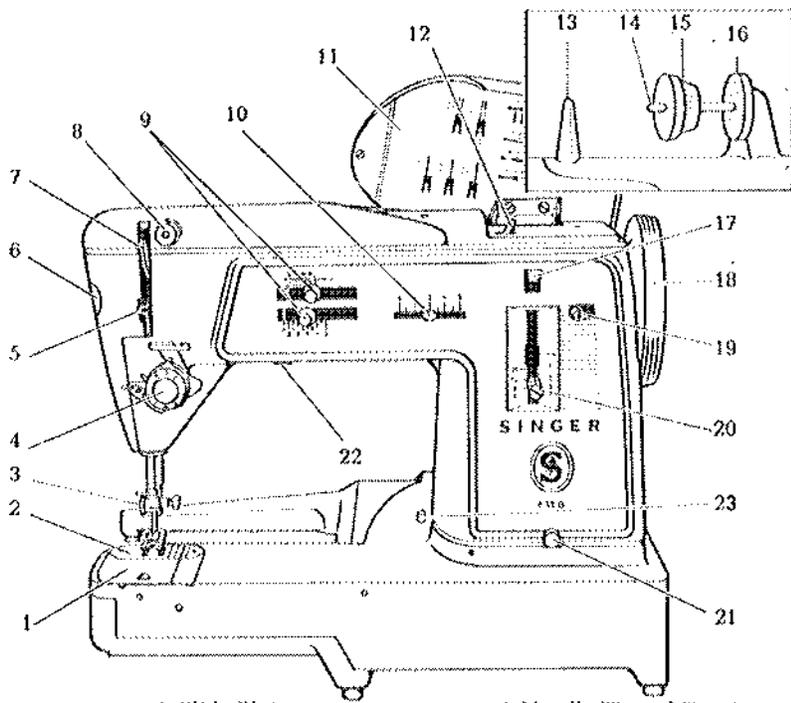
Hold bobbin so that thread leads off in direction shown. Place bobbin in case. Guide thread into slot and under spring.



Draw thread into notch at end of spring, pulling off about 3 inches of thread across the bobbin. Close slide plate, allowing thread to enter notch.

M

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MACHINE 031



- 1 Slide Plate
- 2 Throat Plate
- 3 Presser Foot Screw
- 4 Needle Thread Tension
- 5 Chain Stitch Thread

- 6 Presser Release Button
- 7 Throat Plate Lock
- 8 Pre-tension Lever
- 9 Pattern Selector
- 10 Bobbin
- 11 Stitch Width Lever
- 12 Stitch Chart
- 13 Thread Guide
- 14 Spool Support
- 15 Thread Lead-off
- 16 Spool Stand
- 17 Bobbin Winder
- 18 Hand Wheel
- 19 Bobbin Winder Spindle
- 20 Stitch Length Regulator
- 21 Bobbin Winder Pre-tension
- 22 Bobbin Release Lever
- 23 Cloth Plate

STITCH LENGTH INDICATOR

Numerals on the left side of the indicator represent the number of stitches per inch. Numerals on the right side represent stitch length in millimeters.

LOCK

A speed control can be made in case of stitches less than 1 mm or stitches per inch (20).

W) KLVHRS

The greatest stitch length of 4 mm or 0 stitches per inch can be locked in place when stitching folds, pleats or multiple layers of heavy fabric.

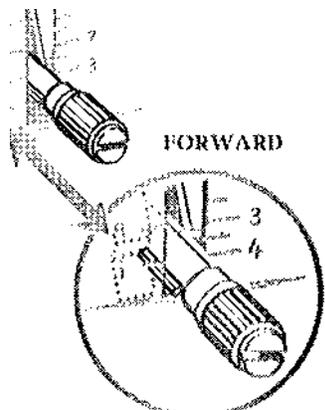
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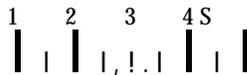
To set stitch length; Loosen by turning thumb nut to the left as shown, Position lever for desired stitch length. Tighten by turning thumb nut to the right.

It

LOCKS

By raising the stitch length regulator to the highest point, reverse stitching is accomplished at the same stitch length as forward. When in locked position, 4 mm or stitches per inch (G) cannot be reversed. If reverse stitching is desired with this stitch length position, turn thumb nut to the left until the stitch length regulator can be adjusted to its highest point at reverse stitching.





A stitch width or needle position setting is necessary for both straight and zigzag stitching.

When used with a straight stitch setting, the lever places stitching in left, centre or right needle position (see pages 26 and 27).

When used with a decorative stitch setting, the lever controls width of primary patterns and produces variations of combination patterns (see pages 41 and 43).

To position, depress lever and slide it left or right to desired setting. Numerals indicate five positions but intermediate settings may also be used.

PATTERN SELECTOR

Please note: Do not make selector adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

When making Pattern selection set stitch width lever at 3,

3

VI

PATTERN SELECTION

To Select Required Pattern

1. Depress Push Button A and keep depressed until selection is completed.
2. Push Pattern Selector Buttons.
3. Select required Pattern.
4. Release Pattern Selector Buttons.
5. Release Push Button A.

I, N, P, R
K, M, Q, Special

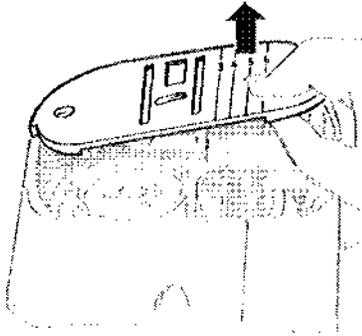
M, I, I, I, I, I, I
A, I, C, I, E, J, G, I, f
B, D, F, H, J

Settings from K through Special are made by the upper button.

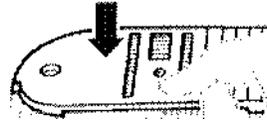
Settings from A through J are made by the lower button.

THROAT PLATE
REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT

Removal of throat plate



Replacement of throat plate

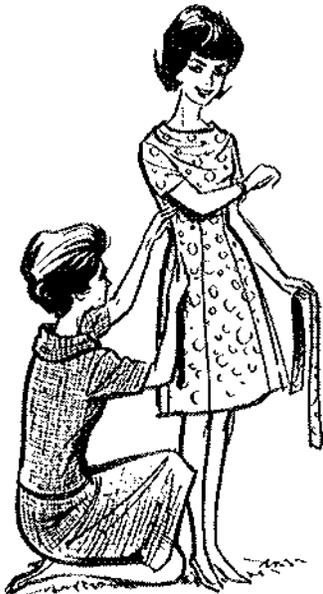


Raise pressor bar. Turn hand wheel to raise needle to its highest position. (i) Open slide plate. Place thumb pins and then close slide plate under front end of throat plate and lift plate from machine.

Place throat plate in position over two clamping

19

CHAIN STITCH



More than any other sewing machine the new SINGKR 631 will eliminate a considerable amount of time-consuming and burdensome work previously done by hand. This machine has the unique feature of being capable of producing not only conventional lock stitching but selectively single thread chain stitching.

The main advantage of this type of stitching is that the single thread chain stitching can easily and quickly be removed by a single pull on the chain stitch seam. By means of the chain stitch the necessary tacking and basting operations indispensable for sewing perfectly fitted dresses or other garments can now be produced on a machine. Even a section of a chain stitch seam can be removed without any effort as is frequently required when fitting the dress or garment (side and waist seams). Once the dress or garment fits, the final lock stitching is stitched in a close parallel line to the chain stitch. Then the temporary seam is removed by a single pull without leaving remains of the thread in the fabric. Thus sewing-in of the basting seam is very unlikely. For basting, regular thread or darning thread may be used.

The single thread chain stitch has a wide range of applications and can be employed for a variety of operations, for instance:



Hedge basting on jackets, coats and costumes - sleeve inserting — attaching collars hems on skirts, blouses etc.;

Basting canvasses to the fronts of costumes and jackets instead of sewing them with zigzag stitches;

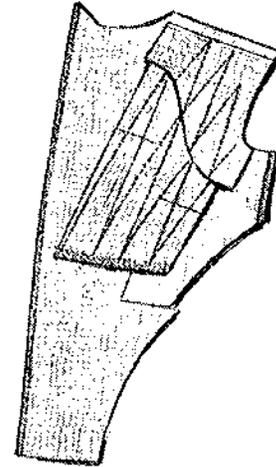
Sewing shrinking tucks on garments as shirts, pyjamas etc. as well as on ready made clothes and curtains made from fabrics which are likely to shrink. The temporary stitching of the curtains and also the final stitching can be performed on the same machine. Stitching growth tucks which can be opened on clothes for growing children, as desired;

Re-sewing waist and leg horns on ladies' and men's underwear of tricot or interlock fabrics when replacing elastics;

- Adjusting length and width of ladies' slips (shortening for short persons, taking-in width (or slim persons) particularly to maternity fashions when dresses have a certain degree of transparency making a slip essential.

Another most distinctive feature of the chain stitch which will certainly be appreciated by the homemaker for artisan type production is that the chain stitch is formed exclusively by the needle thread thus freeing the operator from bobbin winding. This, in turn, is a time saving factor. In addition to the above mentioned applications the artisan worker will use the chain stitch for --

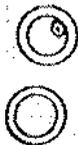
- first contour stitching on shirt collars - - sewing on labels -
- finishing operations on neckties and umbrellas in short, all operations where the chain stitch proves to be advantageous with respect to convenience, quality and time.



21

TO PREPARE THE MACHINE FOR CHAIN STITCH SEWING

Set selectors at AK and stitch width lever at .3

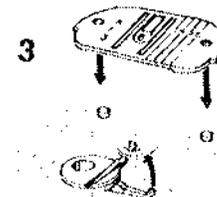


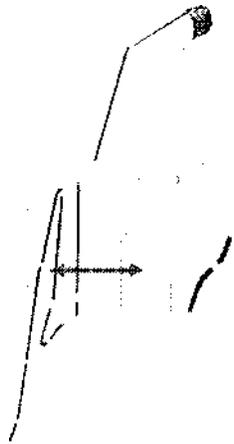
i. Remove regular throat plate and bobbin.

ii. Insert chain stitch looper retainer into bobbin case (Illustration 1)

Tilt latch (Illustration 2) and turn to the left against stop (Illustration 3).

Insert chain stitch throat plate.





CHAIN STITCHING

A chain stitch strain has the same appearance as a lock stitch, but the side of the fabric, if woven, the knotting of the thread does not occur in the material as in a properly made lock stitch; instead the thread forms loops on the underside of the fabric which are small arrowheads. These are of a form peculiar to the chain stitch point of view.

When starting to make sure that the take-up lever is in its highest position, it will prevent the needle thread from pulling through the needle the thread has been cut too short. Sew forward only! If the machine is pivoted at the needle for operations where correction is required, make certain the needle is on its upward movement (approx. 1 cm above its lowest point) to avoid skipping stitches. Then continue to sew.

Use the upper thread in the chain stitch. Use the lower thread in the chain stitch. Use the lower thread in the chain stitch.

Stitch length: Normally set for maximum length, approx. 0.5 inches to 1 inch (14 mm) (ie. 10 mm of machine on the side of the needle).

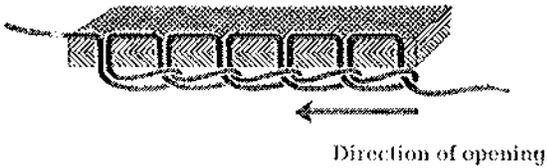
Upper thread adjustment may be left at default and the lower thread used.

TO KNOCK-OUT THE TOOTH

TO OPEN THE SHAM

The easiest way of removing the material is to sew off the edge of the fabric with a slightly pointed needle on the machine, this produces a diagonal which should be a certain distance away from the fabric. However, if the seam is ended before the edge of the fabric, the take-up lever for its highest position. Turn the take-up lever from the top of the spool pin. Now, the loose thread from the presser foot and the material to the right with the scissors and then the thread. By removing the thread the free end of the thread is automatically pulled to the underside of the material and the seam is securely locked.

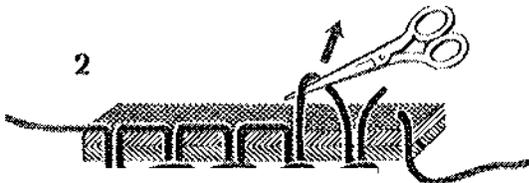
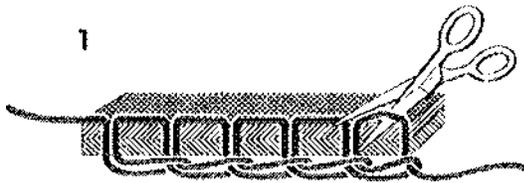
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TO OPEN THE SHAM

The chain stitch seam can be opened in one direction only, from the end of the seam towards the start of the seam. The opening direction is distinguished by the arrowheads on the underside of the fabric which point towards the beginning of the seam.

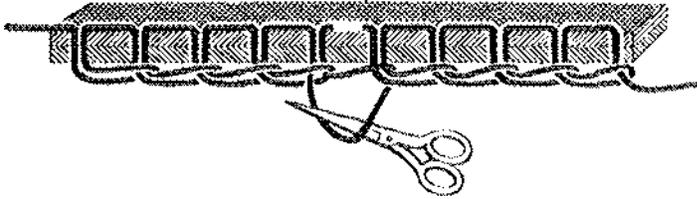
To open the seam, cut the last stitch on the top side of the fabric and then pull up the thread. With the free thread end the seam can be removed by a single pull. In the same manner the seam may be opened and removed at any desired place by pulling the thread end in arrowhead direction. The remaining section to the end of the seam will be retained.



Section to ionu'tin

Section to be; opened

Section to lernain



Moreover, if the section towards the beginning of the seam is to remain and the segment towards the end of the seam is to be removed, either partly or completely, the remaining section must be locked first, in this purpose, cut the seam at the desired place on the top side and pull the loop out of the fabric on the underside of same. Then the desired segment of the seam can be removed as stated above.

TO CHANGE: FROM CHAIN STITCHING TO LOCK STITCHING

Changing to lock stitching requires only unthreading of the chain stitching guide (see page 2,1), replacing the bobbin and inserting the desired zigzag or straight stitch throat plate,

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STRAIGHT STITCHING
A K 1



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Set Selector at AK.

Stitch width lever at 1 To lock stitching in central position.

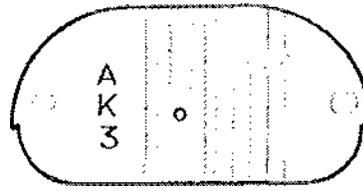
General purpose throat plate and presser foot.

Use general purpose throat plate and presser foot for all utility sewing, long straight seams, etc., and where there is occasion to alternate between straight and zigzag stitching.

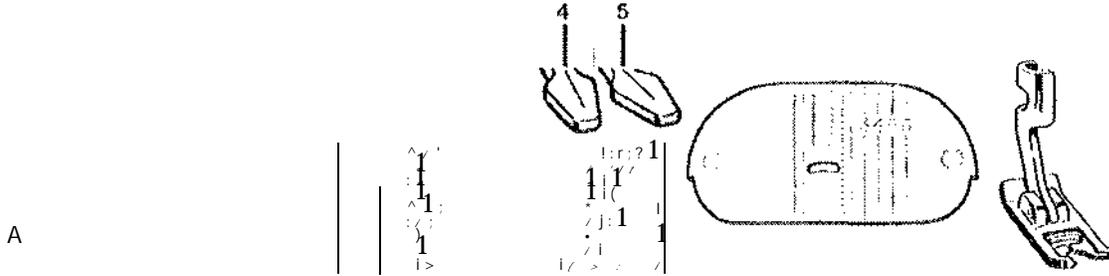
STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT

Use the straight stitch throat plate and presser foot where fabric and sewing procedure require close control. . . for precision stitching of curved and scalloped edges, top stitching, edge stitching, etc.

For best results, this equipment should be used when stitching sheer and light fabrics, knits and tricot (particularly synthetics) and all soil sensitive materials.



STRAIGHT STITCHING WITH UPPER AND RIGHT NEEDLE; ROTATION



Set Selector at AK.
Stitch width lever at 1, 2, 4 or S.
General purpose throat plate and presser foot.

Do not make stitch width lever adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

To meet special requirements a line of stitching may be placed to the right or left of center.

Stitch width lever settings 1 and 2 locate stitching to the left. Settings 4 and 5 place it to the right. Intermediate settings may also be used.

PREPARATION TO STW

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Hold needle lightly with left hand. Turn hand wheel so that needle enters plate and brings up bobbin thread.

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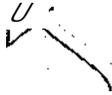
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Pull end of bobbin thread through plate and place both needle and bobbin threads diagonally under presser foot.

SHWING A SHAM



Set stitch regulator for stitch length desired. Position needle into fabric about 1/8 inch from edge and lower presser foot. Raise; stitch regulator to reverse.

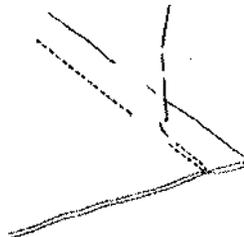
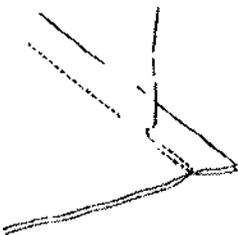


Back stitch to center of fabric for reinforcement, lower regulator for forward stitching of seam. Raise stitch regulator,

29

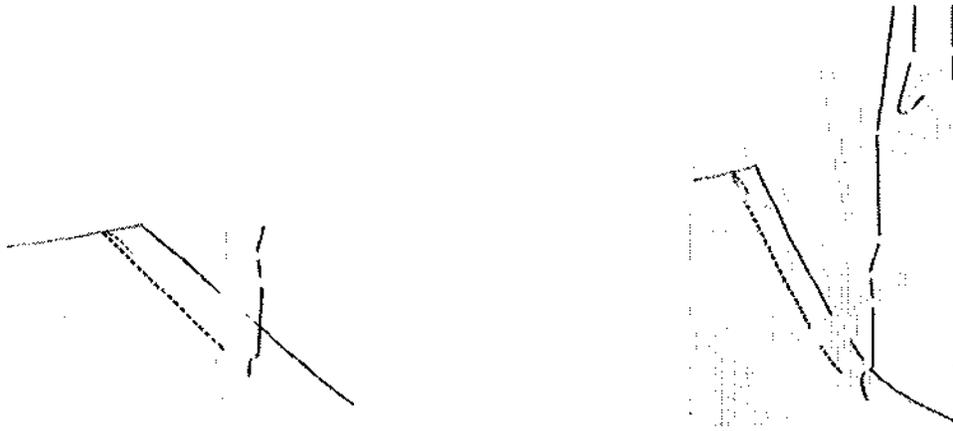


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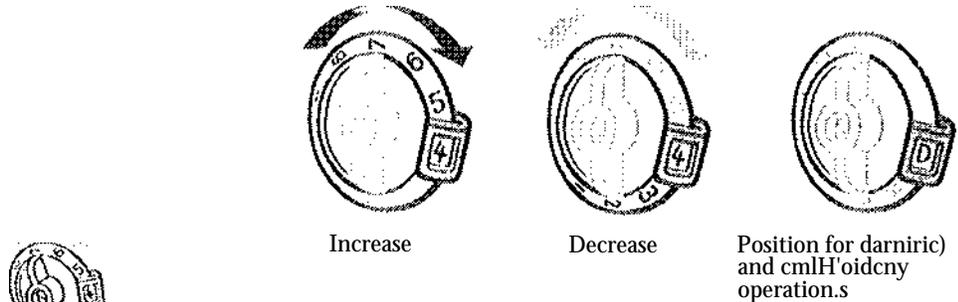
Back stitch to reinforce end of seam, and lower regulator to forward stitching position. With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot and remove fabric.

30



Most fabrics need only to be (adjusted in front of 11k; piece) lot.
 fabrics of unusual texture and weave, filmy silks, CK's, knits, tights, etc., (K[uie sup])it while
 being used.
 For Mich fabrics, use 11k! straight 'stitch throat plate' and HCSSFT foot, and apply gentle tension to the
 seam by holding the fabric in front and in back of the presser foot as illustrated.

Pin-SSUio; AOJUSTM.P.N.TS



Pressure, is the force the presser foot exerts on fabric while it is being stitched.

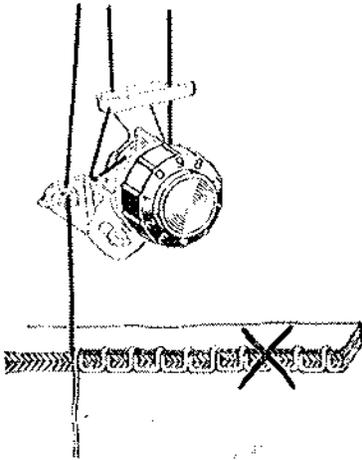
The presser foot must be lowered prior to adjustments. Slightly, even handling of several thicknesses of fabric results when pressure is correctly regulated. Heavy pressure is for thick fabric and light pressure is for thin fabric.

Too light a pressure will result in irregular feeding which affects both quality of stitch and evenness of seams.

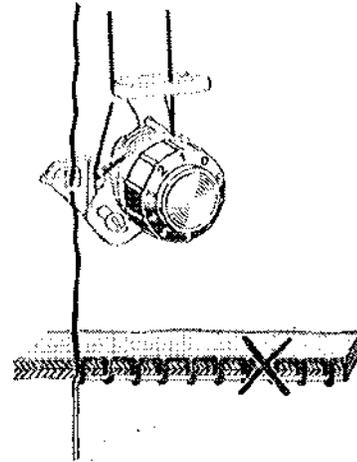
Too heavy a pressure not only affects stitch and seam quality but will also mar smooth surfaces and pile fabrics.

Surface finish, as well as the weight and texture of the fabric, must be considered in determining the amount of pressure needed.

NI-I-DU; THRAB THNSION
STRAIGHT STITCHING



Needle thread tension too tight
correct by setting dial to lower mim-
bor.

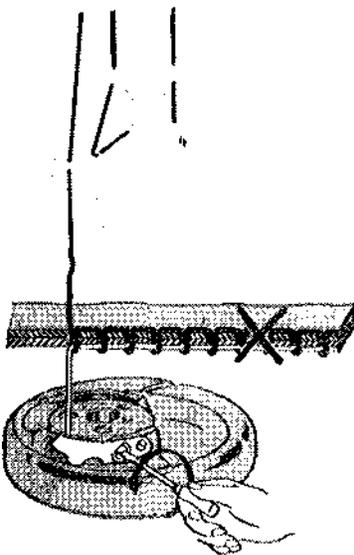


Needle thread tension too tooso
correct by setting dial to higher mim-
ber.

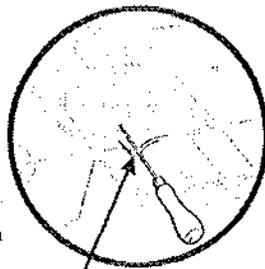


A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric,

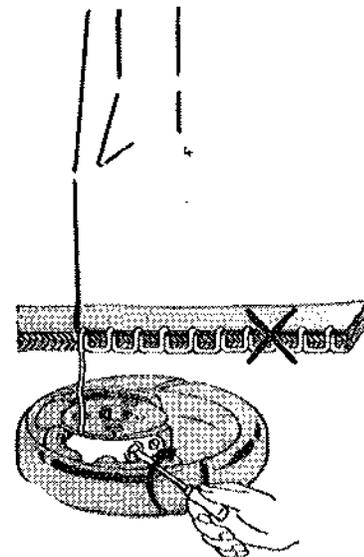
BOBBIN THREAD TENSION
STRAIGHT STITCHING



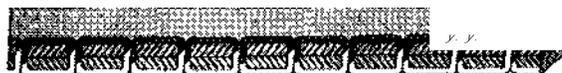
Bobbin thread tension too tight ---
correct by turning screw in direction
indicated.



Insert for tension screwdriver

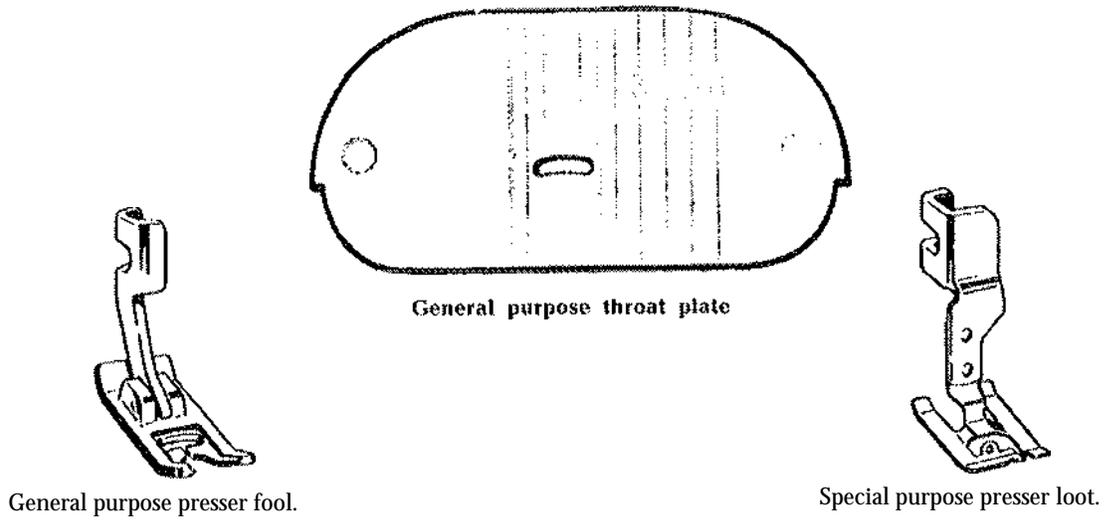


Bobbin thread tension too loose ---
correct by turning screw in direction
indicated.

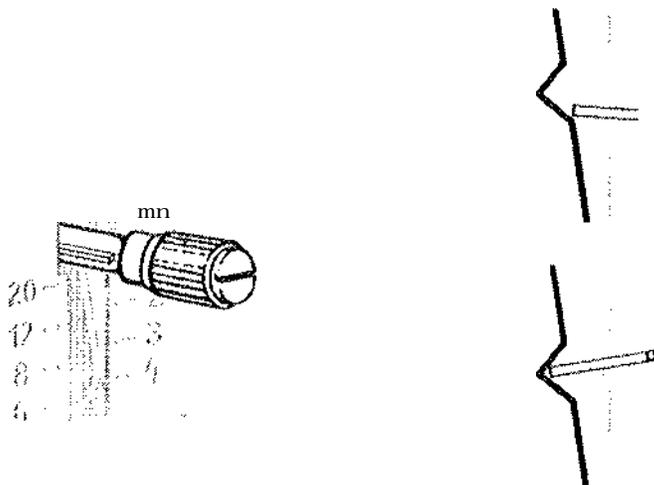


A perfectly locked stitch results with the upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric,

ZIGZAG STITCHING EQUIPMENT



STITCH LENGTH ADJUSTMENT FOR SATIN STITCHING



The upper indented area behind the stitch indicator provides a means of gradually shortening the stitch length.

As the regulator knob is turned, the pointer rides deeper into this indentation until a closed satin stitch is obtained.

The exact stitch length will vary with the texture of the fabric. It is advisable to make a test on a scrap of self fabric, using the Special Purpose foot, before proceeding with actual work.

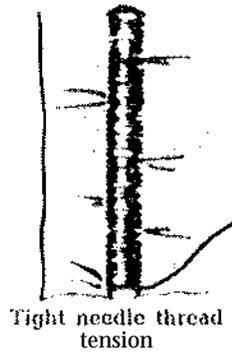
SATIN STITCH
TENSION ADJUSTMENT

Satin stitching requires a lighter needle thread tension than straight stitching or open designs. The wider the satin stitching the lighter the tension required.

Wide satin stitching, Stitch Width at 5, requires the least amount of tension. For narrower satin stitching slightly more tension should be used.

To determine correct tension setting, a test sample should be made on self fabric using the Special Purpose Foot. A properly balanced satin stitch should lie flat across the material. Any tautness or puckering indicates too high a needle thread tension.

Some soft fabrics may require the addition of a backing to insure good stitching results. Crisp organdy and lawn are suitable for this purpose.



37

PRIMARY PATTERNS -- BUJI/MN THE MACHINE

See pages 17 and 18 for operation of stitch width lever and selector.

U N P R
I m l o I Q j Special



The operation of the upper selector button between L and Special controls the function of the primary patterns shown below.

The setting of the lower selector button at B places the stitching in the central needle position.

The stitch width lever controls the width of primary patterns.

Do not make stitch width lever or selector settings while the needle is in the fabric.

L

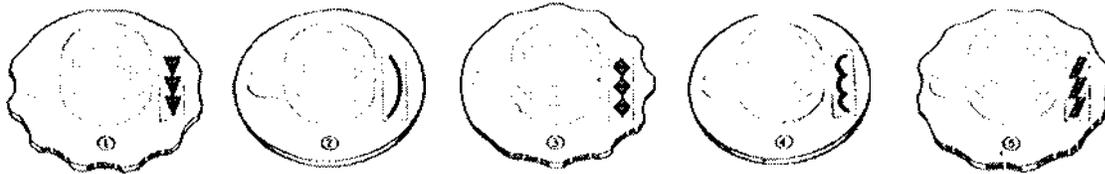
Q

S
P

s

<

PRIMARY PATTERNS
SPECIAL DISCS



Those five interchangeable Special Discs, classified as Primary Patterns, are included with the machine. Each produces an individual design.

Circled numbers (for example @)

book indicate Special Disc numbers.

PRIMARY PATTERNS
REPLACEMENT OF SPECIAL DISCS

L N P R
k l m o l q l
i i h l i l

A^o

Special



To replace any of these discs, move pointer of the upper Selector off Special.

Raise the stitch chart at top of the machine. Remove disc and place another disc onto spindle, pushing downward until disc snaps in place.

Set pointer of the upper Selector on Special to engage the disc.

PRIMARY PATTERNS
 STITCH WIDTH LEVER CONTROL OF WIDTH

2 3

L N P R
 MIOIQ Special

The width of Primary Patterns is controlled by the stitch width lever. Settings range from a maximum of 5 to a minimum of 2.

41

PRIMARY PATTERNS
 NEEDLE POSITIONS

L N P R
 Imloq] Special

Selector setting of B places stitching in central needle position. Selector settings A and C place the stitching in left and right needle positions at widths less than 5.

LEFT

CENTER B

RIGHT



1- N P R
 i|M|O|Q| Special

L N P
 I mlolq] Special

Selector setting B is preferred. Settings A and C are only used when special placement of stitching is desired. For example: Buttonholes, button sewing.

A|C|f.|j|!
 B D i- H <i

COMBINATION PATTERNS AND VARIATIONS

1. : r

J L 3

J L 2

J L 4

A great variety of additional stitch patterns can be created by combining any lower Selector setting from D through J with any upper Selector setting from L through Special.

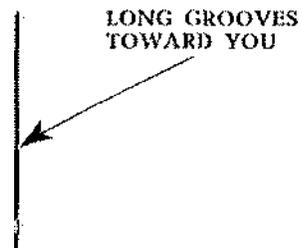
A stitch width lever setting of 3 results in a Combination Pattern. Settings of 2 and 4 produce Variations.

43

TWO needles

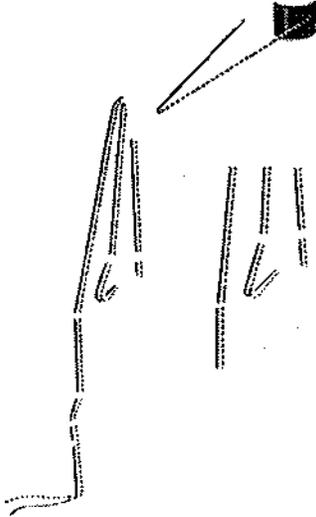
The needle clamp accommodates two Cat. 2020 (SXL) needles, generally of the same size. However, where special effects are desired, needles of different sizes may be used together, with corresponding threads. Loosen the thumb screw and insert the additional needle from the right, (See page 7 for procedure.)

li li



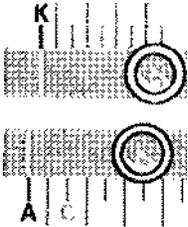
TWO NEEDLES
UPPER THREADING

Thread as for single needle first (see page 9). provided (see illustration). Slip second spool of thread on to the auxiliary spool holder and thread second needle as shown.

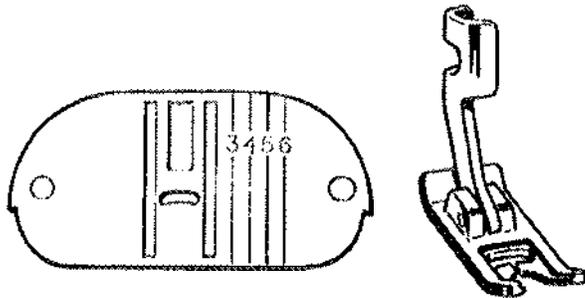


Make certain that threads are separated by the centre tension disc. Carry only one thread through the last guide at the needle clamp.

TWO NEEDLES
STRAIGHT STITCHING AK 2



Selector setting: AK.
Stitch width lever: 2 only.
General purpose foot and throat plate.



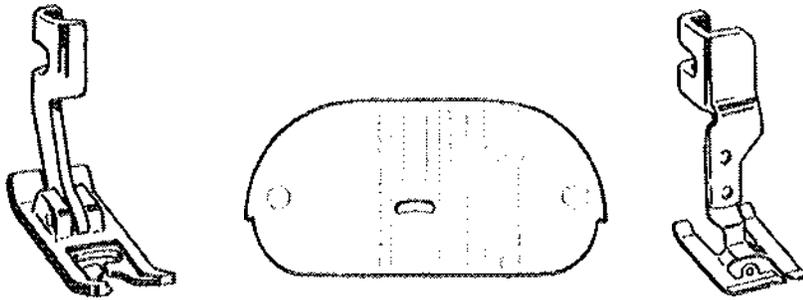
TWO NKEDtES
PRIMARY PATTKRNS

1. N P R
im|0|0| Special

2 3

CM

Seleclor setting: A - -L through speeiat
Stitch width lever: 2 or 3 maximum.
General purpose throat plate.
General purpose foot or special purpose foot



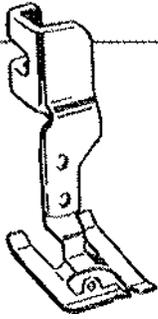
47

Instructions for using ATTACHMENTS...



NO'iH: Tlio attachemnts which are not regularly furnished with your machine are avnilahie
for separate purchase at your local SINGER SEWING ClINTRE,

SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT



This special purpose foot is designed for satin-stitching. It provides excellent visibility and maneuverability while allowing closely spaced zigzag stitches to feed freely.

It is ideal for accurate placement of satin stitching in buttonholes, monograms, motifs and applique work.

The eyelet on the left side of the foot accommodates a filler cord.

APPLICATIONS

Buttonholes
Applique
Monograms

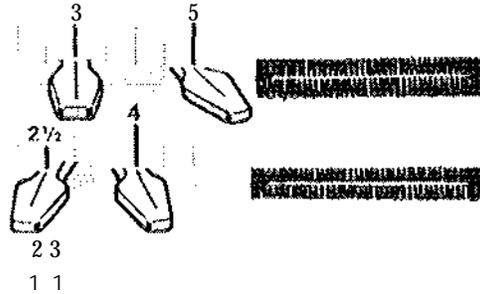
Decorative Stitching
Clustering
Motifs

BUTTONHOLES

Selector: AL
Stitch width lever: See below
Throat plate: General purpose
Special purpose foot
Stitch length: Fine

To establish the correct stitch setting and length of buttonhole, a sample must first be made.

If these Stitch Width settings are available, fabric weight and buttonhole size will determine the selection.

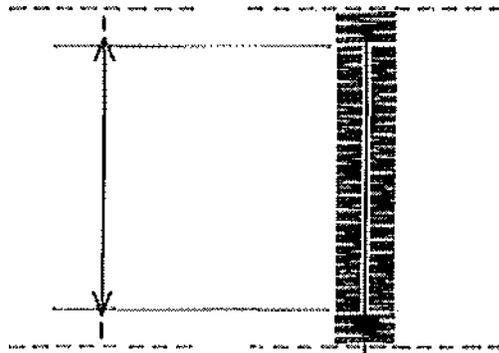


BUTTONHOLES

Marking lines

Length of cutting space

Bar licks and side stitching



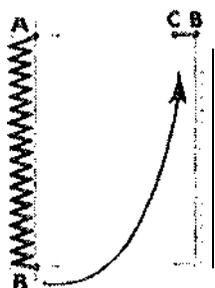
The length of cutting space, the opening through which the button passes, is measured by the width and thickness of the button.

The length of the finished buttonhole will be the cutting space plus 1/8 inch for bar licks

Work a sample buttonhole in the same fabric as the garment. Use a double fold, duplicating a facing, and include interfacing if this has been used.

BUTTONHOLES

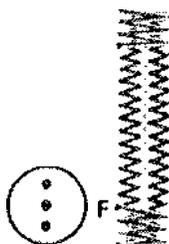
da)



Stitching Procedure. Set Selector and stitch width lever. Place work under the needle, aligning the center marking of buttonhole with center score line of foot.

To form side stitching, turn hand wheel toward you so the needle enters fabric at point A. Lower foot and stitch to end of marking. Leave needle in fabric at point B. Raise foot, pivot work on needle. Reverse foot. Take one stitch without changing stitch width lever setting, bringing work to point C. Adjust to stitch width lever setting for bar tacks and take no less than six stitches. Stop at point O. Readjust to stitch width lever setting for side stitching. Complete to point P. Move to stitch width lever setting for bar tacks and duplicate tack previously made, ending at point V.

BUTTONHOLES

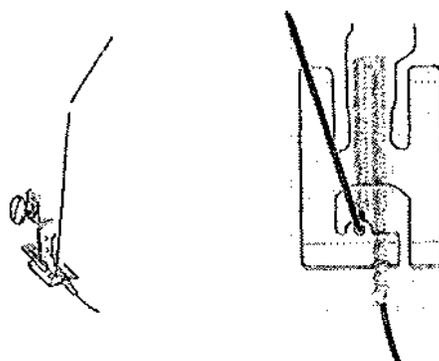


Raised or Corded Buttonholes. Both No. 8 pearl cotton and buttonhole twist make suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes.

Place the spool of filler cord on the second spool pill. Carry the cord through the first thread guide, straight down between the center and back tension discs, into the large thread guide and then through the eyelet on the Special Purpose Foot. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot and proceed as for regular buttonholes.

To secure stitching move stitch width lever to No. 1 setting and take three stitches. Remove work, draw threads to the underside, fasten and trim.

With sharp embroidery scissors cut opening for button.



APPMQUI;

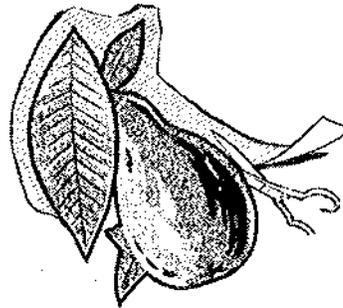
Applique iwUs beauty and iitoresl to wearing apparel, linens and fabric furnishings.

liither contrasting or self fabric may be u.scd effectively. The mo.st versatile stitch in applique- ing is a closely sid zigzag stitch (Primary Pattern BL). The width of this stitch may be vnrioti to accommodate weaves and textures of fabrics. Combination Patterns and Variations present many interesting ways to «ppligne with decorative stitching.

Preparation. There are two methods by which applique work may bo done. The appropriate method is determined by the fabric being used, and a test sample is advisable.

Position the design properly and baste it to the fabric. Attach the Special Purpose Foot to the pres- ser bar.

Method No. 1. Sot Selector and lever for the desired stitch pattern, P'otlowing the shape of the design, outline it entirely with applique stitching. Any excess fabric on the outer edges is trimmed away after the stitching has been completed.



53

APPLIQUE;

Method No. 2. Set Selector and Lever to AK 3 for straight stitching. Outline the entire design with a short stitch. Trim the raw edges down to the stitching.

Set Selector and Lever to the stitch pattern desired, and overedge the design with this stitching. A smooth, lustrous finish results, whidi requires no additional trimming.

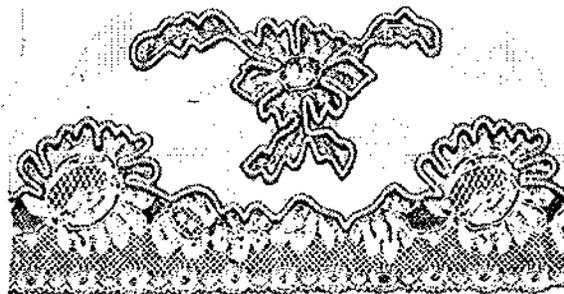


Corded Appli-iue. The Special Purpose Foot, which provides for a filler cord, is perfect for corded applicjiic work. Gimp, crochet thread or button- hole twist are generally used.

See page 52 for threading.

hither method of appliqueing may bo used when cording is desired. The only change in procedure is tl>c introduction of the cord, ov'cr which the appli- que stitching is formed.

This stitching technique results in a raised, dimensional effect, and is an idea! finish for lace applique.



MONOGRAMS AND MOTIFS

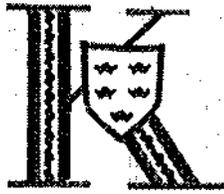
Any of the many stitch patterns are perfect for monograms and motifs.

Select a design from the many transfer patterns available or sketch one to suit your purpose.

Some fabrics may require a backing of lawn or organdy.

Position the design on the right side of the material. Trim backing away when stitching is completed, if necessary.

To reproduce a specific portion of a stitch pattern, first stitch on a scrap of material until the desired point in the design is reached.



Remove the material from under the presser foot. Now position motif or monogram under the needle. Lower presser foot and stitch.

This procedure is recommended for all precise design placement. Leaves, and flower petals, for example are created in this way.

55

SEAMING SHEERS

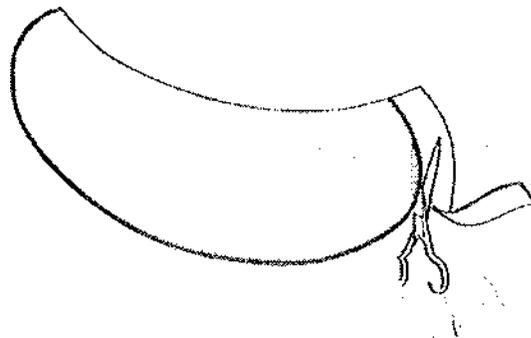
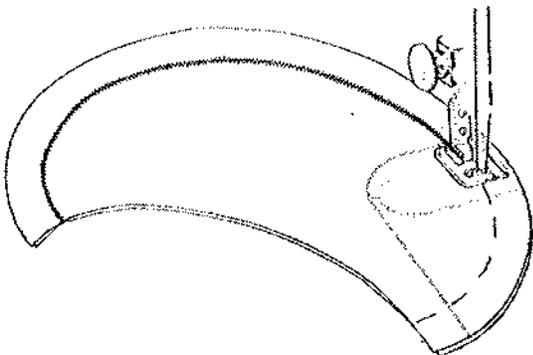
Selector: BL
 Stitch Width: 2
 Throat plate: General Purpose
 Special purpose foot
 Stitch length: Fine (above 20)

A dainty hair-line finish is particularly desirable for the inside seams of sheer collars, facings and yokes. Seam allowances that ordinarily show through are eliminated,

Both heavy duty thread and tatting thread make suitable filler cords (see page 52 for threading).

Follow the illustration; seam outline covering the cord. Cut away seam allowance close to line of stitching.

Turn and press.



COUCHING

Novel effects are obtained by combining gimp, yarn or braid with stitch patterns.

Spaced patterns are the most appropriate as they allow the decorative cords to show as part of the design.

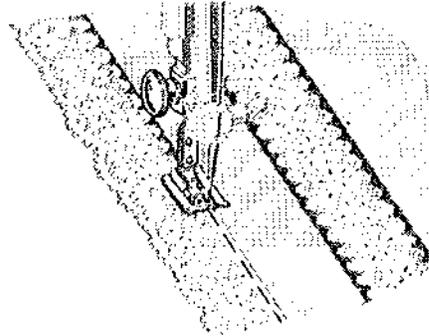
The Special Purpose Foot is ideally suited to this work (see page 52 for threading).

A.1;A.4A.v

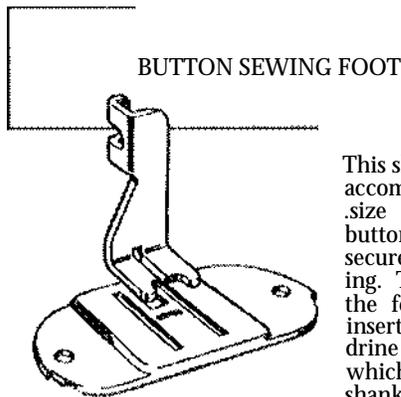
EDGING AND INSERTION

Delicate, yet durable zigzag stitching is especially appropriate for the application of lace edgings and insertions.

Many decorative stitch patterns can be used effectively serving as both finish and trim.



.57



This short, open foot accommodates any size sew-through button, and holds it securely for stitching. The groove in the foot allows for insertion of a machine needle, over which a thread shank may be formed.

The foot is used in connection with the General Purpose Feed Cover Plate.

Selector setting: AT
Stitch width lever: 1 and 4
Feed Cover Plate
Button sewing foot
Stitch length: above 20

X

Space between holes in button determines stitch width lever settings. Numbers 1 and 4 generally apply to standard buttons. Number 1 setting is constant, but 4 can be increased or decreased to accommodate buttons with unusual spacing.

Set Selector at AT and stitch width lever at 1. Attach feed cover plate to machine in place of regular throat plate in same manner as instructed on page 19.

Position button under foot so that needle will enter into left hole. Lower foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of fabric and is just above foot.

BUTTON SKWING FOOT

Set Lavcy at 4. The needle should then enter into the right hole of the button. Take approximately six zigzag stitches in this position. End at the left side.

To fasten stitching, adjust to number 1 Stitch Width setting and take approximately three stitciios.

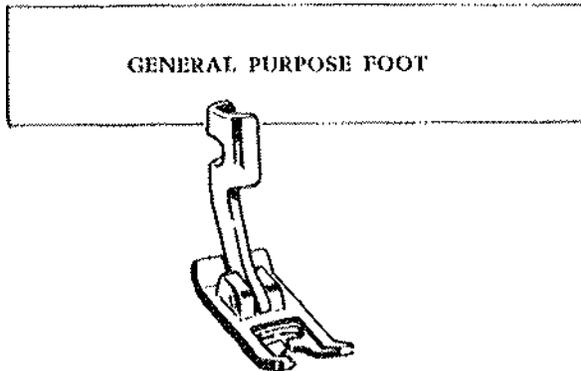


THREAD SHANK

In order to form a shank, stitching is done over a regular machine needle. Position button and lower button foot. Place needle in the groove of the foot so the point enters the hole.

A larger shank results when the heavy end of the needio is utiiiiitcd.

59

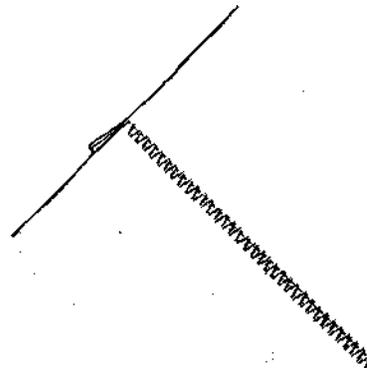


a V o i? O 9 ti » O o ^ o a * o » s > i t' J < s > o V -

SEAMS

ONGFRIF SHAMS

Dainty lingerie seams are made durable! ami rij)-proof wltli zigzag stitching (Bh 2'/i), After straight stitching the fitted seam on the wrong side, press both seam ailowances in the same direction. Frocn lie right side, top stitch wiiii a fine zigzag setting, kitting llic! needle enter the seam line and then the seam tiickness. Particularly good evhere flat bias scams are desired.



ITsed with the getiora! purpo.se throat plate this foot provides a wide noodle slot which accommodates all stitch settings and cais be used for most sewing operations.

APPHICATFONS

Seams and Darts Automatic Scalloping
Mending and Maintenance Seam Ihnishes

SHAMS

rr,AT

SPAMS

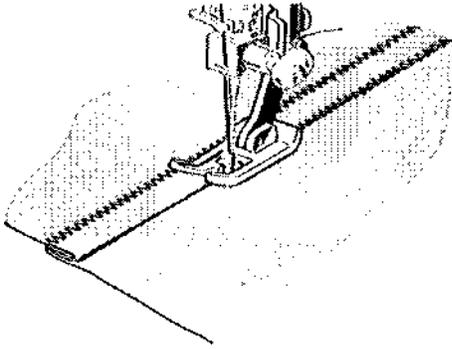
Zigzag stitching gives strength and durability to flat felled seams.

Form the seam to the right side of the fabric, taking full seam allowance, using a zigzag stitch (Bl. 3).

Press the seam open, then fold and press the two edges together, keeping the right side of the zigzag stitch uppermost.

Trim away half the under seam edge.

Fold the upper seam edge evenly over the trimmed seam, and top stitch.

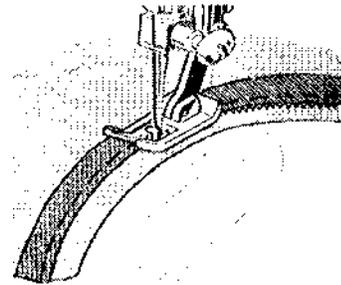


KNIT TAimiC SHAMS

A fine zigzag stitch (BL V/i) is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. Particularly desirable for underarm seams and otluu' seams where elasticity and give are needed.

For neckline and waistline seams, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape. To insure a flat, smooth finish, position the seam tape with the edge exactly on the seam line. If seam is curved, pre-shape tape to fit by steaming, and press in place.

Stitch, allowing the needle alternately to enter the seam tape and seam line.



61

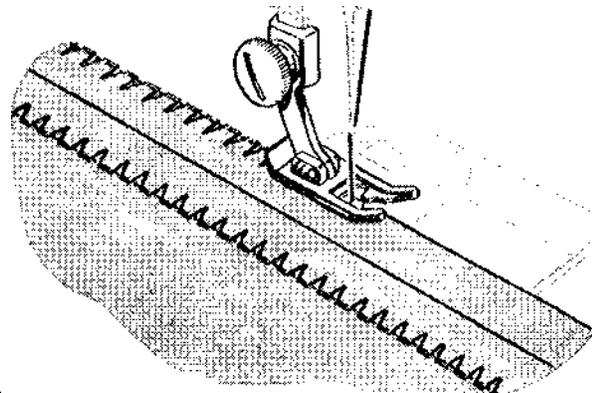
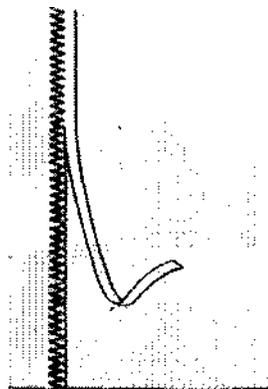
SHAM ITNISFIHS

Seam edges support the garment and should be given a durable finish where fabrics have a tendency to fray.

The zigzag stitch BL is ideal for such finishing. Place the stitching near the edge of the seam allowance, and then trim away excess fabric.

For an overedged seam, the blind stitch BO makes a durable bulkless finish. Good for straight grain, lengthwise seams.

Seam edges should be trimmed evenly, and the stitch then formed over the raw edge.



62.

Darts provide fit and contour in a garment and should be accurately stitdied.

A straight stitch dart (AK 3) is usually formed by stitching from the seam edge, tapering gradually to the point, where the last 3 or 4 stitdies parallel the fold. Stitch beyond the fabric to form a thread chain Vr to V< inch in length. Tic the thread ends into a single knot close to the stitdiing.

SINGLE THREAD DARTS

Darts add styling and interest when stitched with the fold to the outside of garment. Thread ends at tire point of the dart are ediminated when the single thread principle is employed.

Unthread the needle. Use the thread leading off the bobbin and rethread the needle from back to front. Tie bobbin and upper threads together. Draw bobbin thread up through, threading points, winding enough on the spool to complete a single dart. Lower the needle into the very edge of the fold at the point of the dart. Take any slack out of the thread by turning the spool. Lower the presser foot and stitch carefully toward the seam edge.

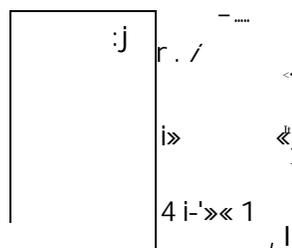
This method is also ideal for inside darts in sheer fabrics as thread ends are eliminated at the point of the dart.



DARTS IN INTERLACING

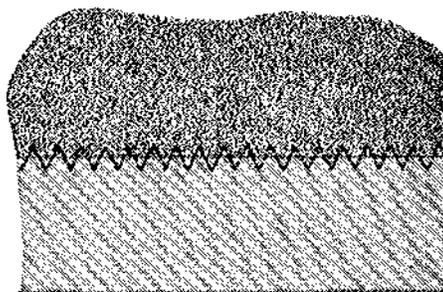
Non-woven interfacings can be shaped without bulk with zigzag stitching. Selector setting M. or BQ may be used.

Cut out the dart allowance on the stitching line and bring the raw edges together. Pin, over a muslin stay, and stitch. Back stitch at both ends.



BLANKET BINDING

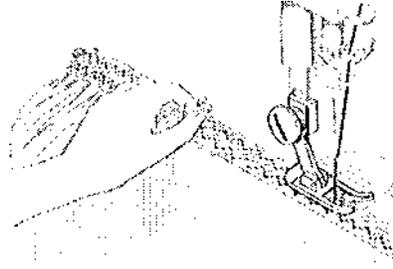
The multiple stitch zigzag (BQ) is an excellent stitch for applying blanket bindings and affords both a decorative and durable finish. Remove worn binding. Baste new binding securely in place and stitch. Adjust pressure if necessary, to accommodate the thickness of the blanket.



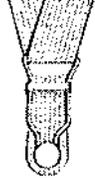
MENDING

Zigzag stitching is well suited for all types of household mending. Selector setting BQ provides a firm, flexible bond for the repair of rents and tears, and is ideal for the reinforcement and application of elastic. Stitch length and width are regulated according to need.

Unl or Tear. Trim away ragged edges. Place an underlay to the wrong side of the tear for reinforcement. Using the multiple stitch zigzag (BQ) follow the line of the tear bringing the edges together. Shorten the stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.



Application of elastic.



Elastic, such as used in waist bands, must be stretched as it is applied, to insure fullness required in the garment.

65

SCALLOPING

Dainty scalloped edges are used extensively as self trimming on blouses, dresses, lingerie and children's wear.

Perfectly formed and evenly spaced scallops are produced automatically at Selector Settings 15R and BS

BR results in a 12-stitch scallop.

BS <D, a 21-stitch scallop.

Stitch regulator and lever settings vary the length and depth of the scallop.

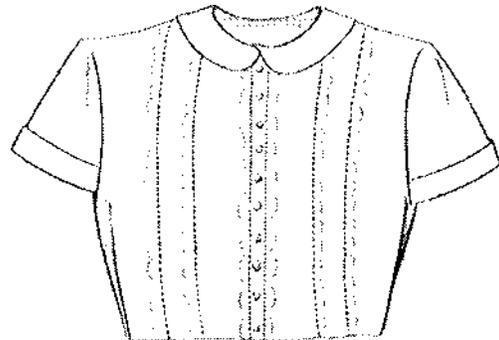
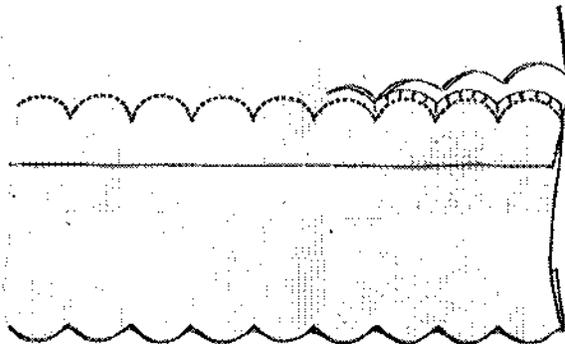
After stitching, trim seam allowance to less than 1/4" and clip into the points between scallops.

Some fabrics may also need notching, for a smooth, evenly turned edge.

Turn, gently roll out scallops between the fingers and press.

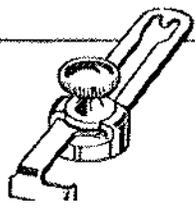
When scalloping a shaped or bias edge it is best to use an interfacing.

When forming scalloped trims, add an extra 1/4" to tuck allowance for seaming.



66

THE SEAM GUIDE



The seam guide aids in attaining uniformity of seam width, it provides for stitching to be spaced at any distance between 1/8" to 1/4" from the edge of the fabric.

APPLICATIONS

Seams
Top Stitching

Blind Stitching
Decorative Stitching

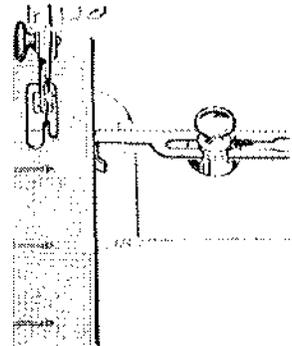
The attachment is used in connection with a presser foot.

It is secured to the bed of the machine in either of the threaded holes to the right of the needle.

SHAMS

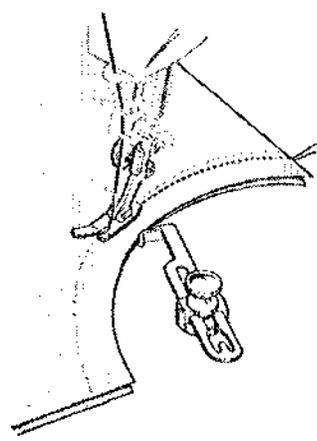
To guide seam stitching straight and parallel to the edge of the fabric, adjust the attachment for proper seam width. Align the guide with the presser foot. (Set Selector at AK, lever at 3.)

Pin seam edges and baste if necessary. Hand basting can be eliminated on easy-to-handle fabrics. Place pins with the points toward the seam edge so they will not interfere with the stitching line. The tined presser foot will ride freely over the points. Guide the fabric edges lightly against the guide while stitching.



SHAMS (Cont'd.)

Curved seams require additional treatment in handling. A shorter stitch will provide greater elasticity and strength. Set the attachment at an angle so that the end closest to the needle acts as a guide.

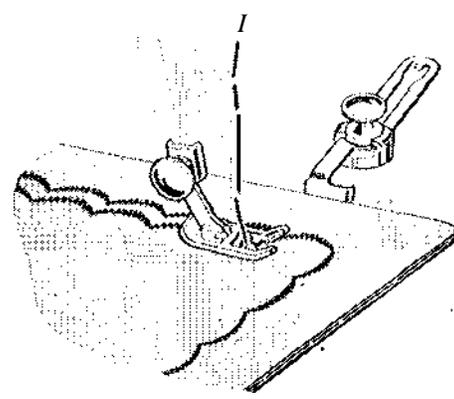


TOP STITCHING

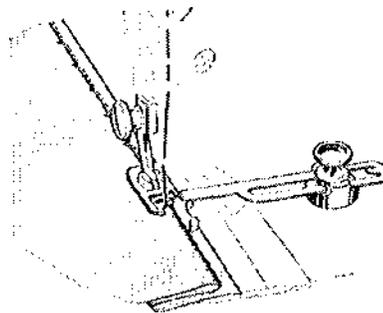
A simple and practical way to accent the lines of a garment and at the same time give additional firmness.

Either single or multiple rows of stitching can be exactly placed along lapels and facing edges, around collars and pockets and as a hem finish.

A subtle effect may be achieved by using straight stitching, or a decorative touch may be added by using any of the attractive stitch patterns accomplished with this machine.



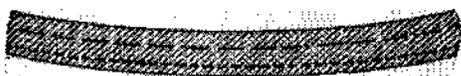
Selector: BO
 Stitch width lever: 2 -5
 Stitch length: 10 20
 Presser foot: O'etierii! puipose
 Throat plate: Geheral purpose
 Seam guide



Blind stitching provides a durable hem finish that is almost invisible, and comparable to hand sewing. It is equally suited to straight as well as circular hems. Taped, bound, turned or unfinished hem edges can all be blind stitched with equal ease.

Mark, (turn and press the hem in the usual way. Place a basting guide line approximately "A" from top horn edge.

Set Selector at BC). This setting produces four straight stitches, separated by a single sideward stitch to the left.



Stitch width level setting for width of stitch is determined by the weight and texture of the fabric used.

Place the hem edge over the feed of the machine, turn back the bulk of the fabric to the line of basting, creating a soft fold.

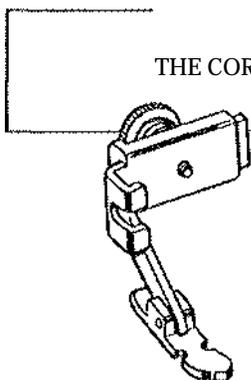
Position the work so that the straight stitches are made on the hem edge and the sideward stitches pierce the fold.

The stitch length will regulate the distance between the blind stitches (10 to 20 stitches per inch).

Adjust the seam guide over the right toe of the foot until it rests next to the soft fold. When stitching, keep the fold against the flat of the guide.

A test sample in self fabric should be made to determine correct settings.

THE CORDING FOOT



Í . a a *! .> 0 o ^ <i 0 s ñ -ii 0 : r- >

This foot is designed to facilitate the placing of stitching close to a raised edge. The hinged feature of this foot ensures even feeding over pins: heavy layers of fabric or cross seams. It is attached to the machine in place of the regular presser foot, and may be adjusted to either the right or left side of the needle. Straight stitch or zigzag settings may be used.

APPLICATIONS

Zip Fastener Insertions
 Corded Seams

Tubular Cording
 Slip Cover Piping

Preparation. Secure the cording foot to the presser bar as you would the regular presser foot. Set Selector and Lever. Adjustment to the right or left of the needle is made by loosening the thumb screw

at the back. Check the position of the foot by lowering the needle into the side notch, making sure it clears the foot. Lock it into position by tightening the thumb screw.

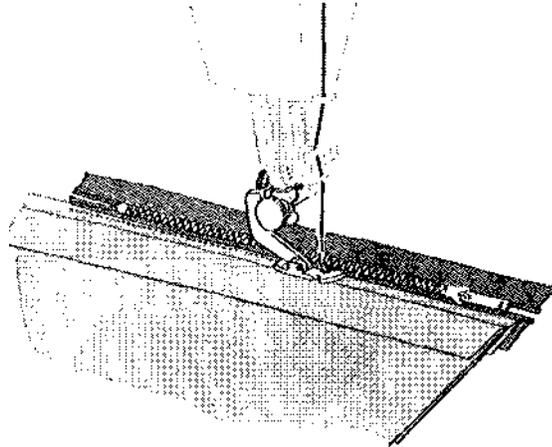
ZIP FASTENER INSERTION

Straight stitch setting: AK 3
 Throat plate: General purpose
 Cording Foot

Many different types of zips are available for you to choose. There are several satisfactory methods for insertion. Detailed sewing instructions are included in the zip packet. For any method used, the Cording Foot enables you to form an even line of stitching close to the zip.

When the zip is to the right of the needle
 ① Adjust the Cording Foot to the left of the needle.

When the zip is to the left of the needle
 ② Adjust the Cording Foot to the right of the needle.



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BLIND STITCHING ZIP FASTENER INSERTION

Selector setting: HO
 Stitch Width: 2'A or 3
 Throat plate: General purpose
 Stitch length: 12
 Cording foot

Blind stitching the final step of a zip insertion results in a fine finish that is almost invisible and comparable to hand sewing. Particularly suitable for chiffons, sheers, velvets and all delicate fabrics where too much stitching would be too harsh.

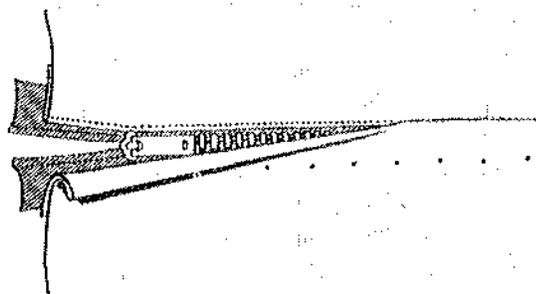
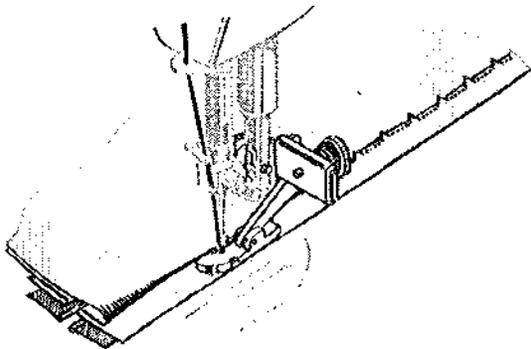
Allow a 1/8" seam allowance. Start the insertion in the regular way but omit the final step.

Work from the right side of the garment and pin the front of the zip tape into position.

Roll the work over finger to ease fabric and pin through all thicknesses. Baste about 1/8" from seam line to provide guide for blind stitching. Remove pins.

Set stitcher and adjust cording foot to the right side of the needle.

Turn garment inside out. Place zip tape over feed of machine and turn back the front section of garment to line of basting, creating a soft fold. Position work so that the straight line of stitching is made through front seam allowance and zip tape, and the sideways stitch pierces a few threads of the fold. Lower pressor bar and stitch slowly. Remove bastings. Press.



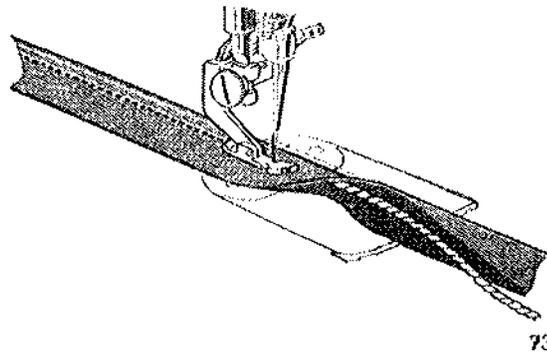
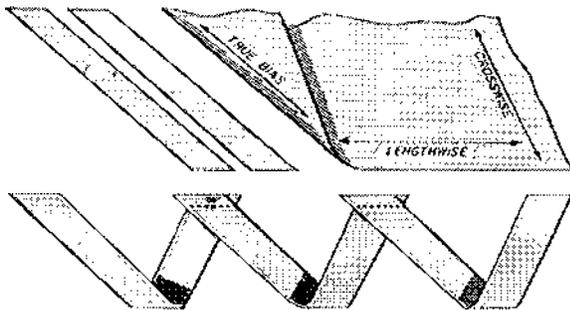
CORDING PIPING

Stitch setting: AK 3
 Throat plate: General purpose or straight stitch
 Cording foot

Piping cord comes in a variety of sizes and, when covered with a firmly woven fabric, makes a piping cord an excellent seam finish.

This piping is prepared in advance and then stitched into the seam. Cut a true bias strip 1 1/4 inches wide, plus three times the width of the cord, of either self or contrasting fabric. Sew strips together on the lengthwise grain to obtain desired length.

Adjust cording foot to the left side of the needle. Encase the cord in the bias strip, raw edges even, lower presser bar. Stitch close to the cord, applying gentle tension to bias strip in front and back of the cording foot. Use a stitch length slightly longer than for regular seaming. Do not crowd the stitching against the cord.



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CORDED SEAMS

Straight stitch setting; AK 3
 Throat plate: General purpose, or straight stitch
 Cording foot

The corded seam is a professional treatment for slip covers, children's clothes, blouses and lingerie. When cording a seam the cording foot is usually adjusted to the right of the needle so that the bulk of the work will fall to the left.

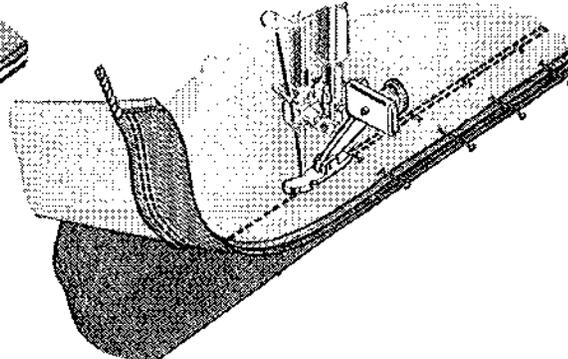
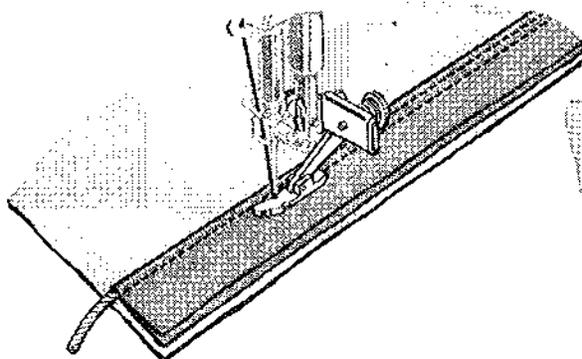
Attach the piping to the right side of a single seam edge, with the same stitch length used to make the piping (page 73). Guide the edge of the foot next to the cord, but do not crowd.

Place the attached piping over the second seam edge, and pin or baste together.

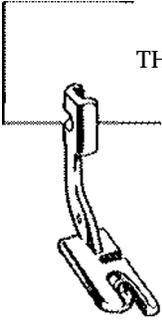
Keep the first stitching uppermost as a guide and position the seam under the needle. Still, this time, crowd the foot against the cord.

This method produces evenly joined seam edges and eliminates set welting.

Curved seams are corded as easily as straight seams, except that a shorter stitch length is used. Since the seam allowance of the welting is bias, it is not difficult to shape it to the seam.



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THK NARROW HEMMER

The Jiarrow hemmer forms and stiUhes a perfc'tiy turned hem without basting or pressing. It is attached to the machine in place of the regular presscr foot.

the fabric under the foot and stitch the creased fold for several stitches. Hold the thread ends in the left hand and guide the raw edge in front of the hemmer evenly into the .scroll. Sow slowly, still holding thread ends until the hem is well started.

Soft fabrics will enter the scroll best with the foot down; firm, crisp materials v/ith the foot raised.

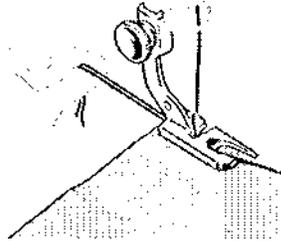
Even feeding is essential to good hemming. The same width of fabric must be kept in the scroll of the hemmer at all times, A little praclice will result in perfectly formed hems.

APPLICATIONS

Fine hems
Edging ruffles
Hemmed seams

Hemming with lace
Lingerie finishes

Stratghf sUfth setting: AK 3
Throat plate: Stratglil stitch
Narrow hemmer



HEMMING

Crease a double Vs" fold for about 2 indies along the edge of the fabric to be hemmed. Draw tire Irobbin and noodle thrcads under the licrnmcr. Place

HEMMED SEAMS

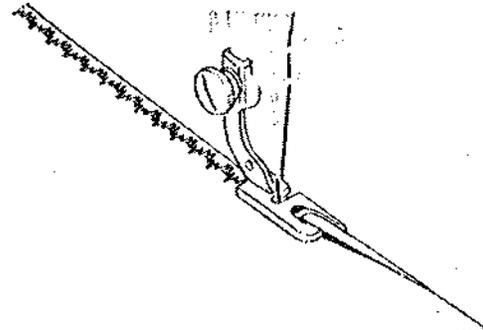
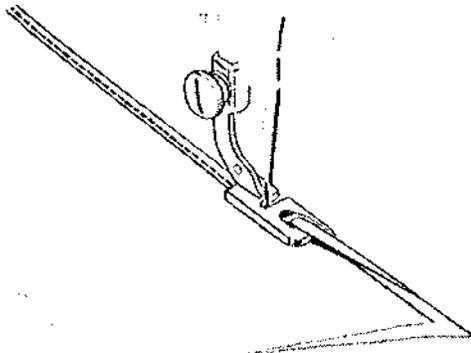
Straight sUtch setting: AK 3
Throat plate: Straight stitch
Narrow hemmer

A hemmed seam is applied where a tine narrow seam is appropriate. Allow a scant */<" scam allowance. With both sides of fabric together, place upper layer Vs" to left of lower layer. Itrserf two fabric edges into hemmer and proceed as for plain hem.

DECORATIVE HEMS

Selector: All settings
Stitch Widfti; 2 to 4
Throat plate: General purpose
Narrow hemmer

Narrow hem edges can ho tunred and decorated in one operation usijig the narrow hemmer and a stitch pattern. This time-saving fini.sh is especially suited to ruffle edges and aprons.

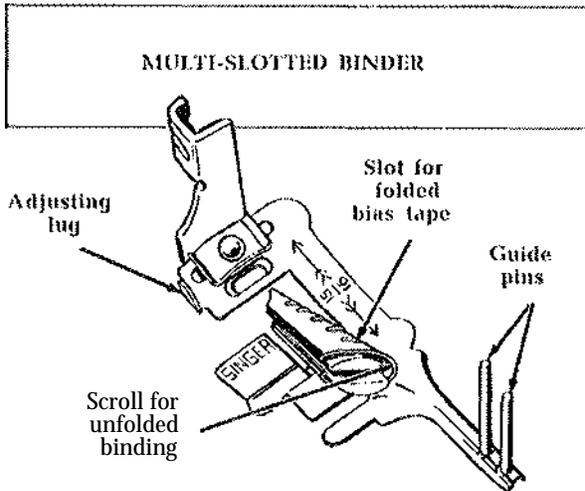
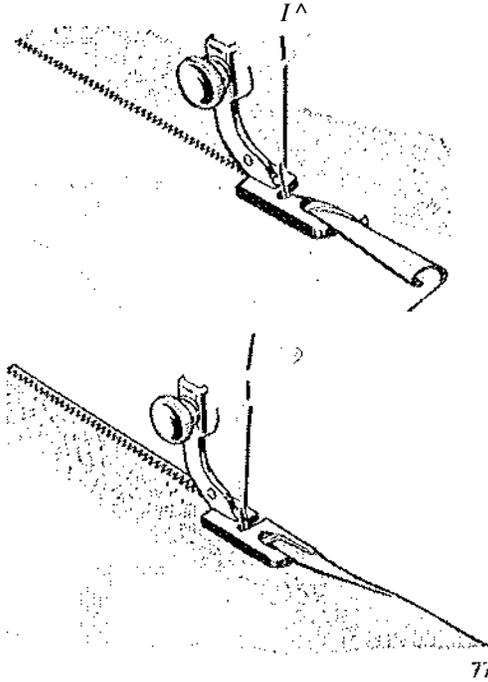


Selector setting: III.
 Stitch Width: 3
 Throat plate: General purpose
 Narrow hemmer

Lace edgings can be applied with the Narrow Hemmer to trim lingerie hems, children's clothes, etc.

Lace Applied Over Hem. Fold and start the hem in the usual way. Starting about 1" down from the end of the lace, place the selvage under the needle and lower needle to hold lace firmly. Raise the foot slightly and slip the lace under the back portion of the foot, without disturbing the position of the fabric. Stitch slowly, guiding the fabric with the right hand, the lace with the left. Take care not to stretch the lace.

Lace Applied Under Hem. When using lace underneath the fold of a hem, the procedure is the same as when making a hemmed seam. Slip the lace in from the left as you would the second piece of fabric. This method is used where a neat finish is desired on both sides of the material.



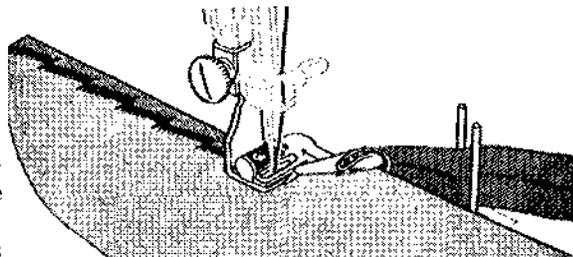
Commercial single fold bias tape is inserted from the rigid ink) the slot (it the wide end of the scroll, 1. infolded bias "Vu" wide is inserted into the opening at the end of the scroll.

Cut binding diagonally and pull through the scroll until evenly folded edges are under the needle, the length of binding is held between the guide pins.

Insert the edge to be bound into the centre of the scroll. Position stitching by moving the scroll portion of the binder to the right or left by means of the adjusting hook.

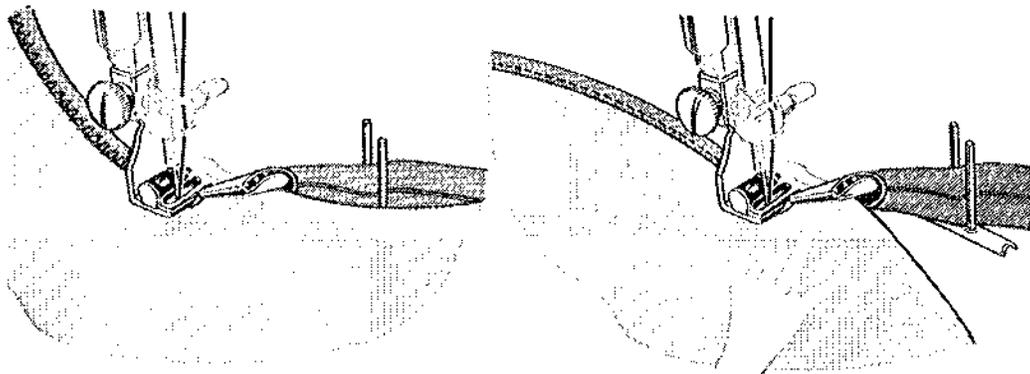
Selector settings: All
 Throat plate: General purpose

The multi-slotted binder is used to apply commercial binding as well as self-fabric bias to an unfinished edge. This colorful trimming is a favorite when applied to children's wear, aprons and household linens. It is a practical finish for seam edges that fray and for making bound seams.



Curved edges require slightly different handling from straight edges. Inside curves are straightened as they are fed into the binder. If fabric is soft and has a tendency to stretch, reinforce the edge with a single row of stitching before binding.

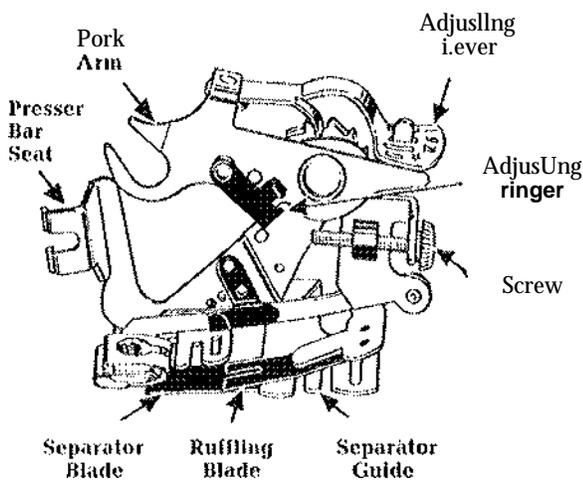
Outside curves tend to loaf away from the centre slot of the scroll and should be guided so that a full seam width is taken at the needle point. Do not attempt to pull or straighten fabric into the full length of the scroll.



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THb RUFElIR

ii C * is • SSS>SS: S r> *



Straight stitch setting: AK 3
Throat plate; Straight stitch
Ruffier

Adjusting Points

The adjusting lever sets the ruffler for gathers or pleats. The number 1 space setting is for gathers and plates fullness at every stitch. Numbers 6 and 12 are space settings for pleats, spacing them 6 or 12 stitches apart. The star is for straight stitching <ild is used when grouping gathers or pleats.

The adjusting finger is used only for pleating and affects the width of the pleat. It is thrown out of action by bringing it out of contact with the adjusting screw.

The adjusting screw regulates the fullness of gathers or pleats. When turned inward to its limit with the adjusting finger in place, the attachment is set for its deepest pleat. When turned outward to its limit, with the adjusting finger out of action, the ruffler gives only a hint of fullness.

This attachment offers a simple and effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles may be made separately or made and applied at the same time. The ruffler is attached to the machine in place of the regular presser foot and is used with a straight stitch setting only.

MI RUFFLER (Cont'd.)

Adjustable Parts

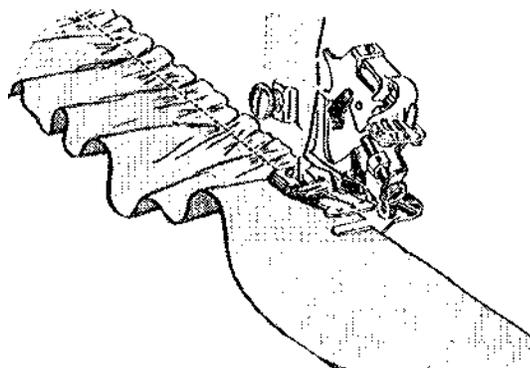
The ruffler blade and the separator blade are of blue steel and hold the material to be gathered between them. The ruffler blade forms the gathers or pleats by carrying the fabric to the needle according to the spacing and fullness to which the ruffler is adjusted. The separator guide is slotted to guide the edges evenly and to separate the ruffle strip from the material to which the ruffle is attached.

Preparation

- # Raise needle to its highest point.
- 0 Lower ruffler on presser bar with fork, arm over needle clamp screw. Securely tighten both presser bar and needle clamp screws.

Gathering

- 0 Set adjusting lever on Number 1 setting and throw adjusting linger out of action.
- 0 Turn adjusting screw for amount of fullness desired and set stitch length to same fullness. Turn screw in for more fullness; turn out for less fullness.

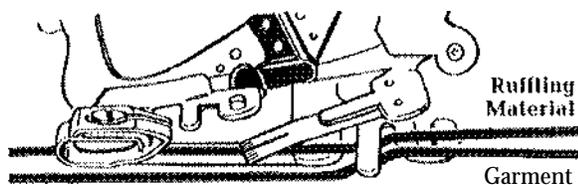


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MI RUFFLER (Cont'd.)

Length of sewing machine stitch also affects ruffle fullness. Since a given amount of fullness is put into each stitch regardless of its length, shortening the stitch (more stitches to the inch) makes ruffle fuller; lengthening the stitch (fewer stitches to the inch) makes it less full. For line, closely spaced gathering, use a short stitch and an outward adjustment of adjusting screw, that is, less closely spaced gathering, turn adjusting screw inward and use a medium stitch length.

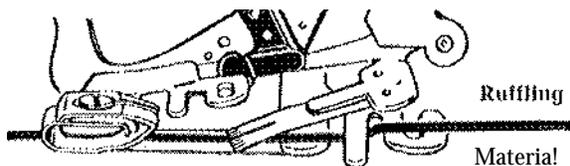
Attaching



Ruffling Material

Garment

- Place strip to be gathered between two blades and through first separator guide.
 - Place material to which full is to be attached between separator blade and feed of machine.
 - Proceed as for plain gathering.
- Right sides of fabric are placed together with the seam to fall to the inside.



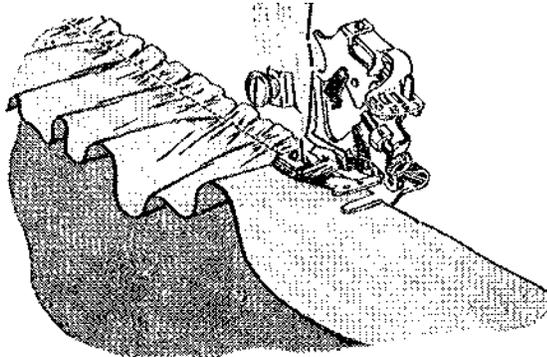
Ruffling Material

Material

- Insert material to be gathered between blue blades and through first separator guide.
- Draw material to back of needle.

- 0 Lower presser bar and stitch.

Fabric texture influences performance of ruffler as well as results. Soft fabrics, cut on crosswise grain, are best adapted for gathered fulls. Always test stitch length and ruffler setting on a scrap of self-fabric before proceeding with the actual work.



PleatiiiMj

- # Move adjustiag lever to desired space settinej for pleats either 6 or 12 stitches apart.
- # Sot stitch length.

For deepest pleat; set adjusting finger and turn adjustiing screw/ inward to its maximum setting. For smaller pioat.s, turn acijusting screw outward.

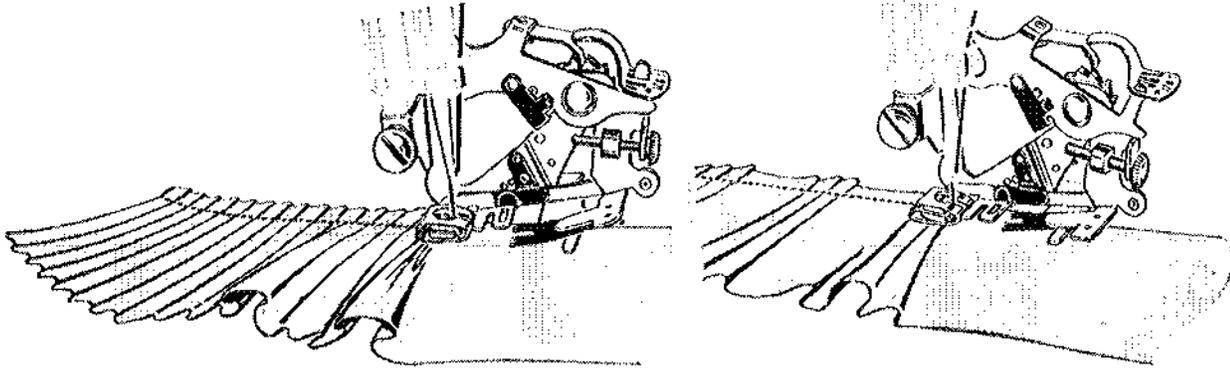
A short stitch places pleats more closely together; a long stitch soiraratcs the pleats for a greater distance,

- ® Insert fabric to be pleated between blue blades and into first sceparator guide,
- ® Lower pi'csser bar and stitch.

Crisp fabrics cut on the crosswise grain form the sharpest pleats. Glazed fabrics handle best if the glazed side is downward and the soft backing is next to the ruffier blade.

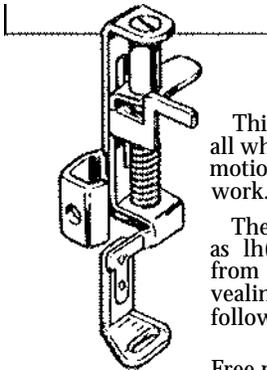
Group pleating

By using the star setting {straight stitching} alternately with 6 or 12 space .otting, pleats are formed in groups, Kven spacing between groui->s is accomplished by counting the mtmbor of stitches.



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DARNING AND RMHUOIDf-RY FOOT



This attachment is an aid to all who desire perfectionii in free motion darning and embroidery work.

The foot firmly holds the fabric as lh(! necklle enters and rises from the work, while fully revealing the lin<! of design to be followed.

Free motion evork darning

Straight stitch selling: AK 3

Jmed cover plate

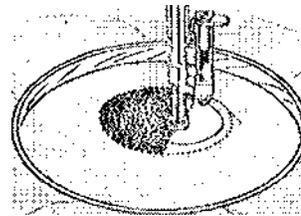
Darning and embroidery foot

Stitch length: Above 20

Trim ragged edge.s from area to be darned, (.amtre worn section in embroidery hoops.

Attach feed cover plate to machine bed in place of regular throat plate.

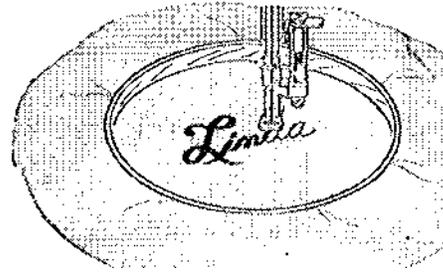
Locate darning and embroidery foot ois pressor bar with lifting finger over needle clamp screw.



- Position work underr needle and lower pressor bar. Mold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over and draw bobbin lhrCAD up throughli fabric. Mold both thread ends and lower needle iirto fabric,
- Outline opening with running stitches Vc" from edge for reinfarcoment.
- Stitch across opening, moving hoops under noodfe at a slight angle, from lower left to upper right, Keej) lines of stitching closely and evenly spaced.
- ® When opening is filled, turn w'ork 90'^ and continue slitdiing until darn is completed.
- ® Run inadiine at moderate speed and control hoops with a steady continuous movement. Slow movement of hoops will produce a short stitch; more rapid movement lengthens the stitch, l-airly long stitches are best for knit and tricot fabric.s; short stitches are l)esf for cottons and linens a.s they appro.ximalc weave of fabric.

FKEI; MOTION WORK
 MONOGRAMS I;MBUOU)I:UY

Selector setting:)5I,
 Slith Width: 2 — 5
 Feed cover plate
 Darning and embroidery foot
 Stitch length: Above 20



Script monograms and embroidery can be effectively accomplished with the zigzag stitch when the free motion principle is employed.

- Trace or mark design on right side of fabric.
- Place work in embroidery hoops large enough to encompass entire design. Be sure fabric is held taut.
- Attach feed cover plate to machine here in place of regular throat plate.
- Locate darning and embroidery foot on presser bar with lifting finger over needle clamp screw.
- Position work under needle and lower presser foot. Bring bobbin thread up through fabric at start of design. Hold both thread ends to start stitching.

Move hoops slowly, following outline of design. Maintain an even rate of speed so that stitches are uniform.

Slow movement of hoops produces a close satin stitch; more rapid movement lengthens the stitch and results in an open effect.

Shading stitches from wide to narrow is controlled by the angle at which work is placed and moved under needle.

A test sample should always be made before proceeding with the actual work to determine stitch setting and spacing. Some fabrics may require addition of an underlay of crisp lawn or organdy.

m

DECORATIVE STITCH PATTERNS
 Examples of Stitch Patterns and their Selector Settings

n/ijmrmnnfirmnimimrumimrymn^^
 DP4

DS (5) 2

DS (D) 3

I;P2

F02

FR2

PS (D) 3

Di-COKATIVE STITCH PATTERNS
Examples of StUdfi Patterns and their Selector Settings

GM 4

Ia.^ VAwV^{^yA...A}Ia.>/ Va.,A 1a~v/
^{^T>Aw}VaTMv/^{s..Ay'-Ak}y<y[^] ^yN..A- U\..A IaTMX^{*s^vv.^fc}\a>w</ Va~>¥ Va^{^oAvvA^} Va~»
 GP 4

IJUU ^W JAi.E%^UljIUwX^JIM)IAM^)%MAI>UljjiUiMjXuiMi>^4Ji>.Ulij^.U/MaiuMJUM^^
 GS @ 2

GS (3) 4

HS (D 4

^/SAAA/vAAA/v SAAAA/ u-\|A/"\AAA ^Ar^u\|AA.Ay'^A/vAAAA\A7\A/
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IS d) 4

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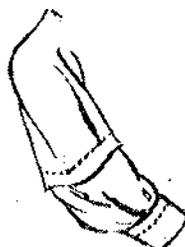
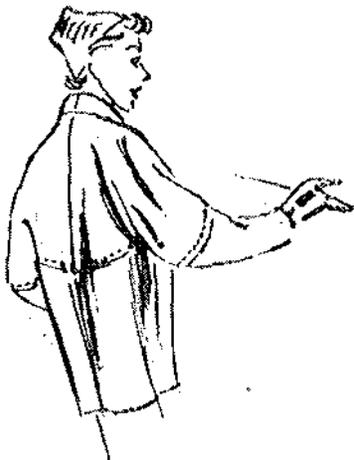
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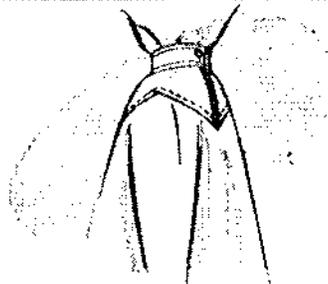
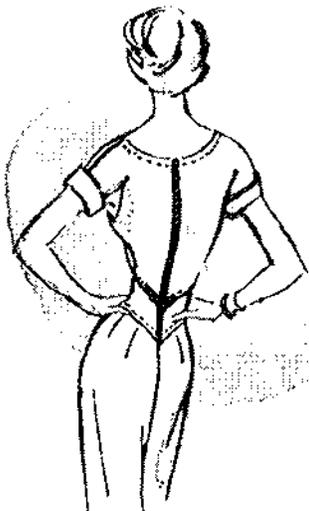
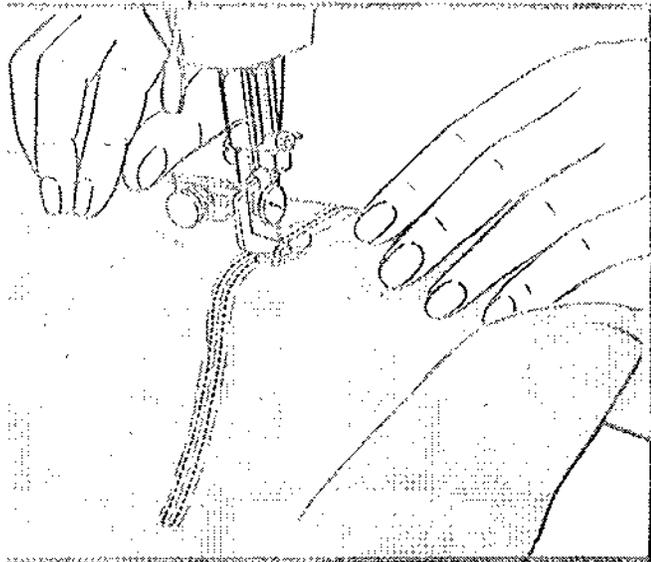
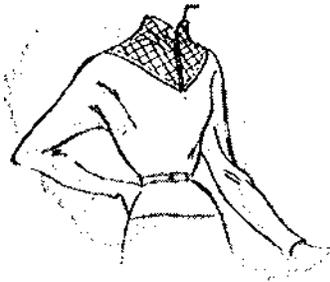
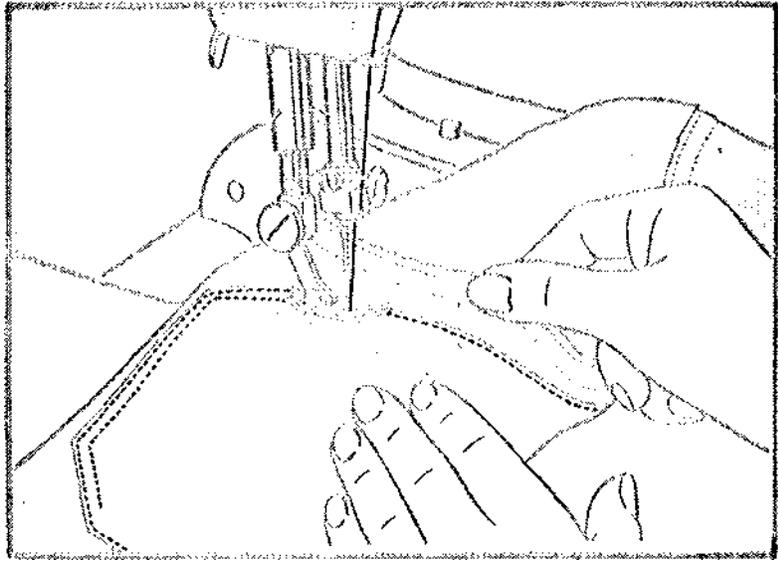
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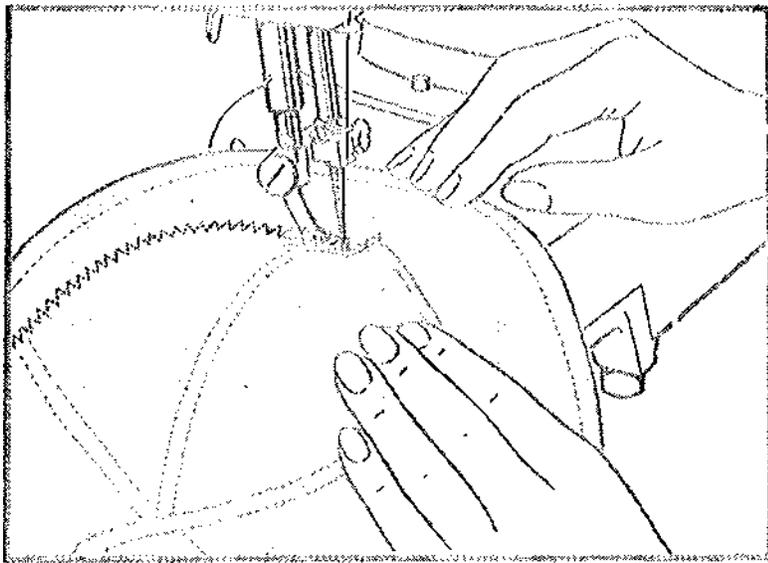
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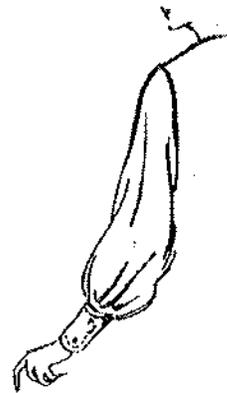
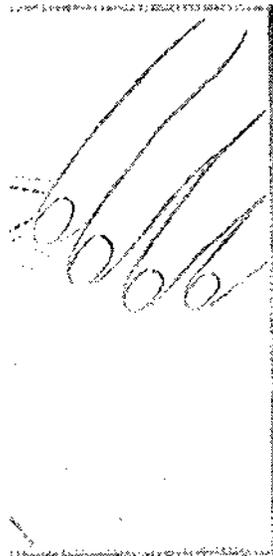
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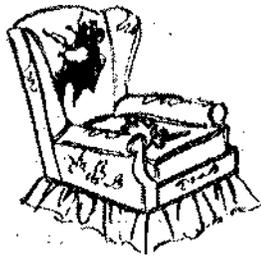
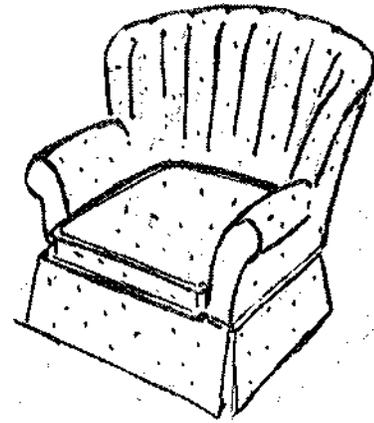
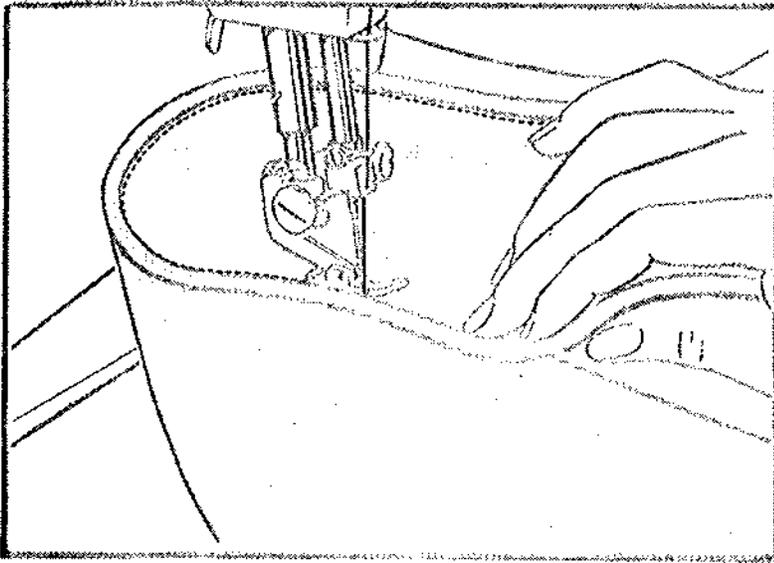
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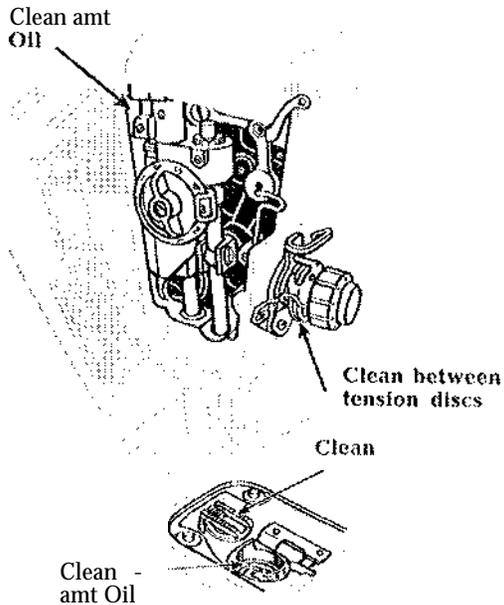
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93

TO CLEAN THE MACHINE



Your sewing machine was built to exacting standards of precision and workmanship. Its performance depends on the care and treatment it receives when in use and before storing it away.

When in regular use, the machine should be oiled periodically to remove the lint and fluff which may have accumulated around the working parts. To clean the bobbin case area, see instructions (or removing and replacing bobbin case on pages 95 and 90. Oil the machine after each cleaning as instructed on pages 97, 98 and 99.

If the machine is to be stored away for an indefinite period of time, a thorough brush-cleaning to remove all traces of lint and fluff, followed by swabbing of all exposed parts with a lint-free brush saturated with SINGER® Oil, is necessary to protect the machine against rust damage. The areas that should be cleaned and covered with a protective coat of oil are shown in the illustration at the left.



TO REMOVE AND REPLACE BOBBIN CASE



To clean hook raceway, remove bobbin case as follows;

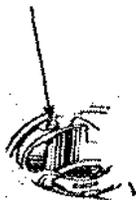
1. Remove throat plate (see page 19) and open slide plate (see page 13).
2. Unlock bobbin case by lifting and pulling holder to right as shown.
3. Remove bobbin case from machine.
4. Remove all lint, fluff, loose thread ends or any other foreign matter which might clog the machine.



95

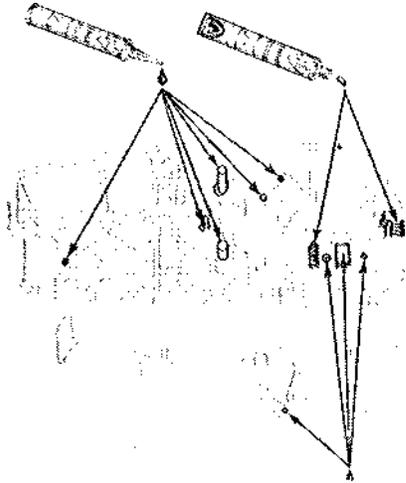
TO REMOVE AND REPLACE BOBBIN CASE

POSITIONING
STUD



5. Replace bobbin case so that groove under tension spring fits on hook raceway and fork of case straddles positioning stud,
6. Push bobbin case holder to left as shown until it snaps down into lock position,
7. Close bod slide and replace throat plate.

96



ti Pi

Use SINGEE Oil and SINGEE Lubricant!

Both are extra quality products especially prepared for sewing machines, and should always be used in the case of your 631.

Clean the machine periodically as instructed on page 91,

Apply a drop of oil to each place indicated.

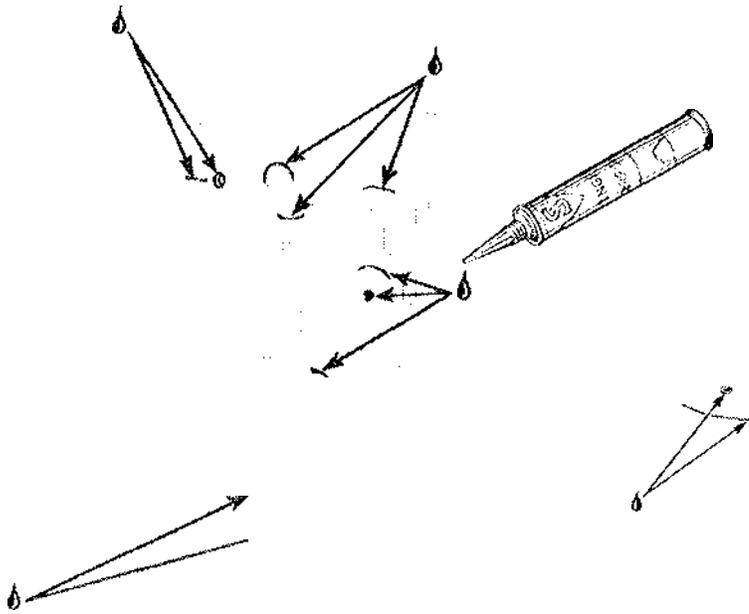
Remove screw 'A' and lift arm top cover slightly and slide off toward left and away from machine. The thread take-up lever must be in its lowest position.

Apply a small amount of lubricant to the gears as shown.

A tube of this lubricant can be purchased at your Singer Sewing Centre,

Never apply Oil to these gears.

97

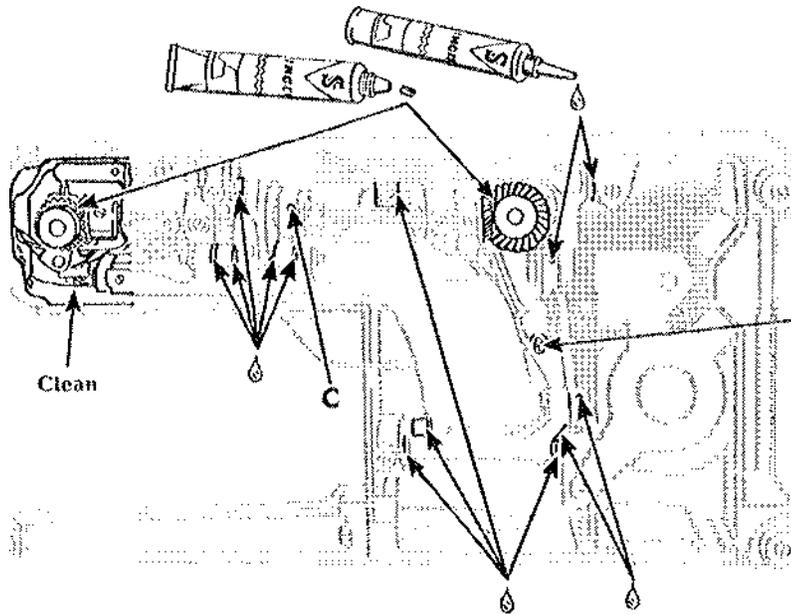


Swing face plate to left and oil the places indicated.

Open the slide plate and apply a drop of oil to the hook raceway as indicated.

Close slide plate, replace arm top cover and close face plate.

TO UJURICATK THH MACHINE (CoiU'fl.)



Tilt machine back and remove thumb nut from screw li, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove cover from underside of machine.
 Remove .screw C and remove cylinder cover.
 Clean hook and gear area, oil each of the places indicated, and occa.sionally apply a small quantly of lubricant lo teeth of gears as shown.
 Replace bottom cover and cylinder cover.
 The motor requires no lubrication.

99

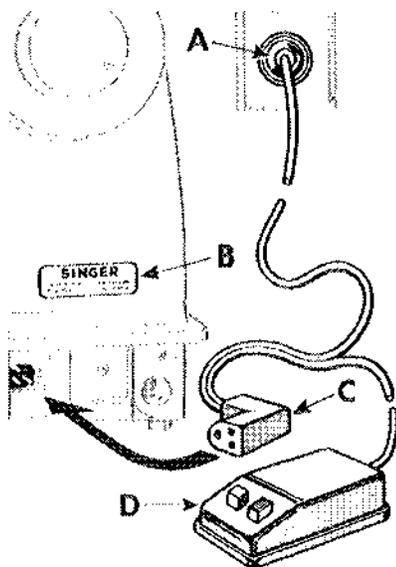
ELECTRICAL INFORMATION

The SINGER* Electric Motor in the electric machine is furnished for operation on an ailernathrg or direct current. Orders must state the catalogue number of the motor, or the voltage, and in the case of alternating current, the number of cycles.

Before Inserting Electric Plug A, be sure, that voltage and cycles .stamped on electrical name-plate B arc within range marked on your electric meter installed by your power company.

Electrical Connections for Madtine. Push 3-pin terminal plug C on 3-pin terminal block at right of machine and connect plug A at other end of cord to electric oullel.

Speed Controller. The speed of machine is regulated by amount of pressure on the pedal of the foot controller D.



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