



The **Gennie**^{*} Portable Zig-Zag Sewing Machine by SINGER

Congratulations...

You are about to discover a wonderful world of sewing pleasure with your **Gennie** sewing machine. You will enjoy its lightweight portability and its many features —

- New elastic stretch stitch... for knits, stretch fabrics and elastic.
- Plain zig-zag stitching for buttonholes, buttons, and decorative needle work.
- Multi-stitch zig-zag stitching for mending, joining, and reinforcing without bulk.
- Blindstitching for overedged seams and almost invisible hems.
- Exclusive drop-in, front bobbin for quick, convenient bobbin removal and replacement.
- *Plus* the most-wanted accessories, including a zipper foot for corded seams and zippers, and ball-point needles for synthetic and stretch fabrics... all neatly stored in a handy pouch packed with the machine.

As you go through this book, you will discover how these and many other features enable you to sew beautifully and easily.

Form B254
Rev. 1-79

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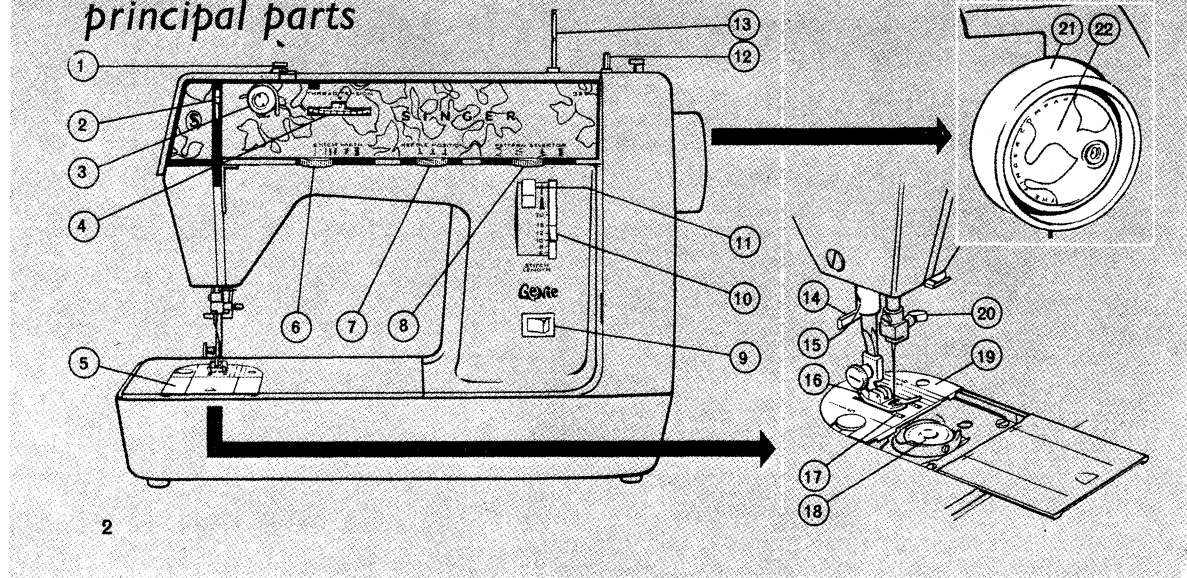
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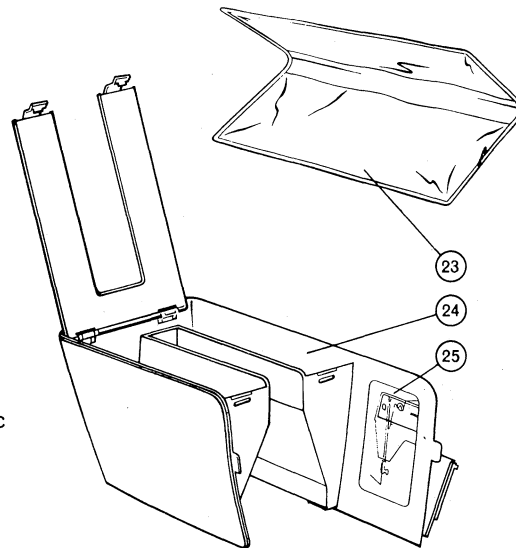
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1 GETTING TO KNOW YOUR SEWING MACHINE

principal parts

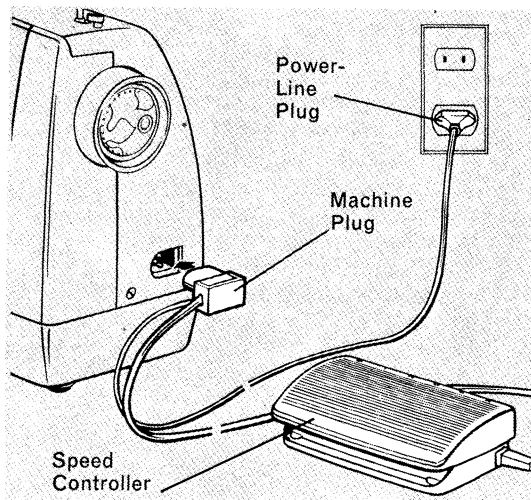


- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Bobbin-Winder Tension Disc | 11. Reverse-Stitch Push Button |
| 2. Take-up Lever | 12. Bobbin Winder |
| 3. Needle-Thread Tension Discs | 13. Spool Pin |
| 4. Needle-Thread Tension Dial | 14. Presser-Foot Lifter |
| 5. Slide Plate | 15. Thread Cutter |
| 6. Stitch Width Selector | 16. Presser Foot |
| 7. Needle Position Selector | 17. Feed |
| 8. Stitch Pattern Selector | 18. Bobbin |
| 9. Power & Light Switch | 19. Needle Plate |
| 10. Stitch Length Control | 20. Needle Clamp |
| | 21. Hand Wheel |
| | 22. Hand Wheel Disc |
| | 23. Pouch |
| | 24. End Cover |
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2 GETTING READY TO SEW



4

preliminary steps

1. CONNECTING THE MACHINE

Before plugging in your machine, be sure that the electrical information indicated on the bottom of your machine conforms to your electrical power supply.

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

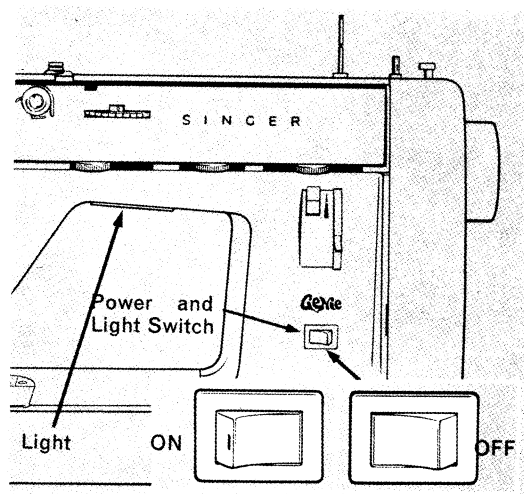
2. OPERATING MACHINE AND CONTROLLER

To turn on both machine and sewing light, press right side of power and light switch to ON position (red bar on switch will be visible). To turn off machine and light, press left side of switch to OFF position.

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

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

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



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choosing needle and thread

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

selection. Refer to it before starting a sewing project. Be sure to use the same size and type of thread in both needle and bobbin.

FABRIC, THREAD AND NEEDLE TABLE

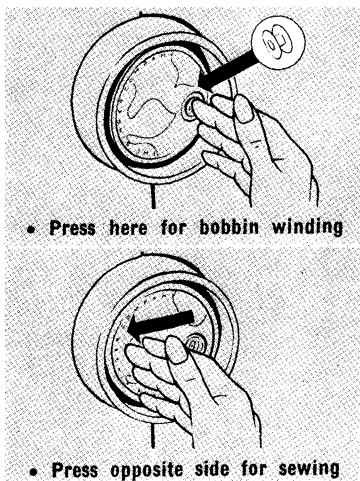
FABRIC	THREAD	NEEDLE	SIZE
DELICATE — tulle, chiffon, fine lace, organza, chiffon velvet	Fine polyester, nylon, or cotton thread	Style 2020 (15 × 1)	9
LIGHTWEIGHT — batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film, satin, surah, peau de soie, shantung, brocade	50 mercerized cotton Cotton wrapped polyester 100 % polyester "A" nylon, "A" silk	Style 2020 (15 × 1)	11
MEDIUM WEIGHT — gingham, percale, piqué, linen, chintz, faille, fine corduroy, velvet, suitings, vinyl, seersucker, terry cloth, challis, twill	50 mercerized cotton Cotton wrapped polyester 100 % polyester 60 cotton "A" silk	Style 2020 (15 × 1)	14

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FABRIC	THREAD	NEEDLE	SIZE
MEDIUM HEAVY — gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics, vinyl, deep-pile fabrics, corduroy, bonded fabric	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton Cotton wrapped polyester 40 to 60 cotton	Style 2020 (15 × 1)	16
HEAVY — overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton Cotton wrapped polyester 40 cotton	Style 2020 (15 × 1)	18
WOVEN FABRICS (All Weights) — decorative straight stitch topstitching	"D" silk † (Buttonhole twist)	Style 2020 (15 × 1)	16 18
KNITS, WOVEN STRETCH AND ELASTIC — double knits, bonded knits, spandex, nylon tricot, ciré tricot, jersey, pannel velvet	Cotton wrapped polyester 50 mercerized cotton 100 % polyester "A" silk, "A" nylon	Style 2045 Ball Point (Yellow Band)	14
LEATHER — suede, kidskin, capeskin, lambskin, lined leathers, calf, patent, simulated leathers	Cotton wrapped polyester 50 mercerized cotton 100 % polyester "A" nylon, "A" silk	Style 2032 (15 × 2)	11 14 16

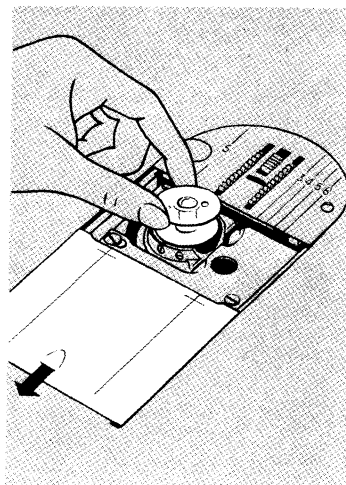
† Use with 50 mercerized cotton or "A" silk in bobbin.

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WINDING THE BOBBIN

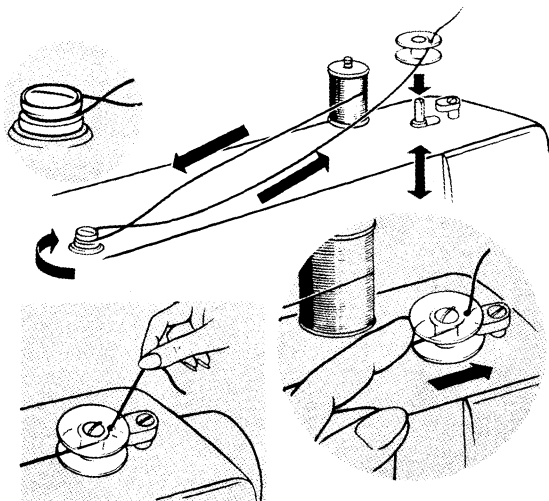
- Press hand wheel disc at  symbol.
- Open slide plate just enough to make bobbin accessible, and lift out bobbin.
- Close slide plate.



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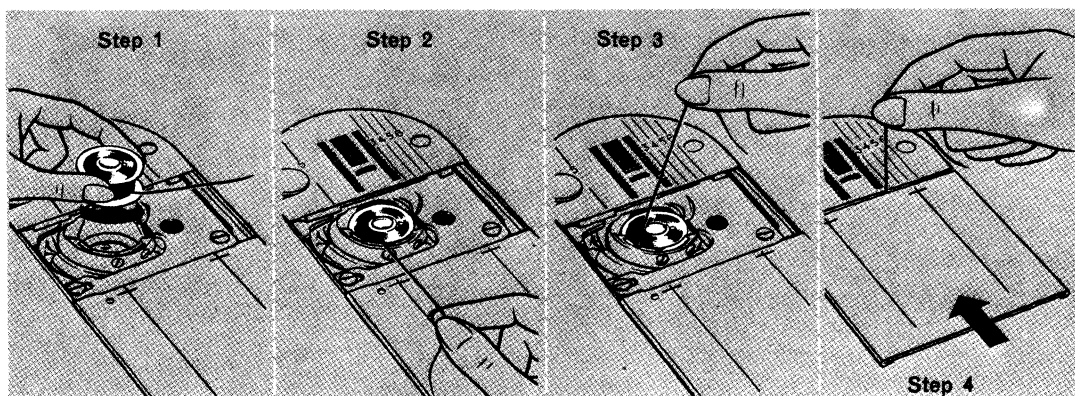
Winding Steps

- Raise spool pin and place felt washer (included with your attachments) on spool pin. Break paper at end of spool if necessary, and place thread spool on pin. Lead thread around tension disc and through small hole in bobbin (from the inside).
- Place bobbin on holder and push bobbin to right (to engage bobbin winder).
- Hold thread as shown and start machine. Cut off thread end when winding is well under way.
- When required amount of thread has been wound (winding will stop by itself when bobbin is full), stop machine and cut connecting thread.
- Push bobbin toward left to disengage bobbin winder.
- Press hand wheel disc for sewing (see page 8).



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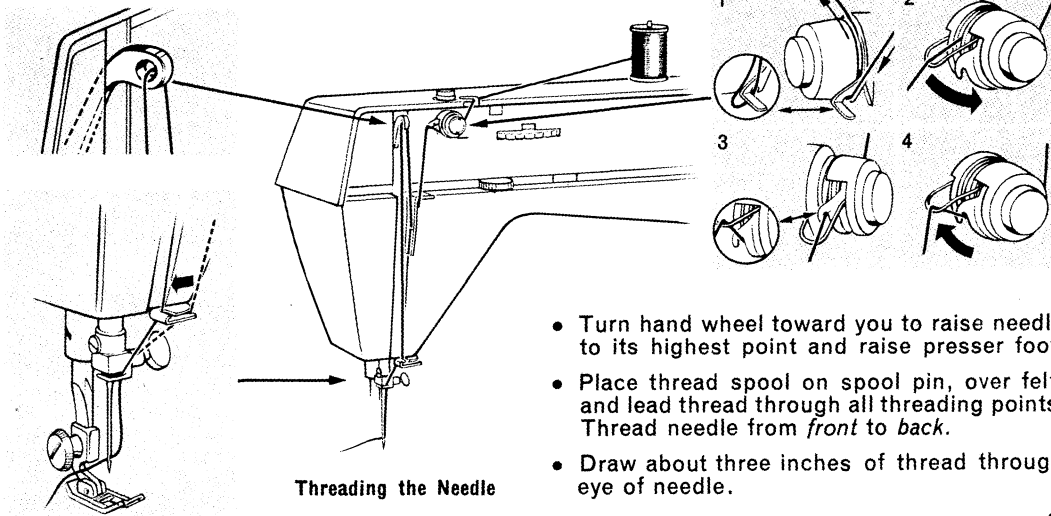
THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE



- Hold bobbin so that thread unwinds as shown. Place bobbin in bobbin case.
- Pull thread into the notch, draw it under tension spring and back into slot.
- Draw about three inches of thread diagonally across the bobbin.
- Close slide plate, allowing thread to enter slot between slide and needle plate.

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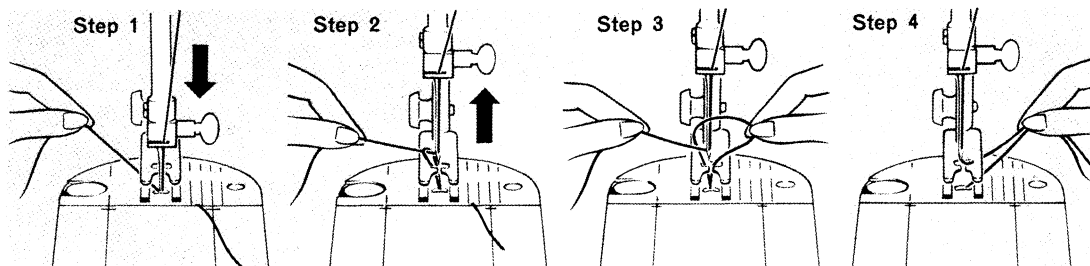
THREADING THE NEEDLE



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RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

Now that you have threaded the machine, you will need to raise the bobbin thread through the needle hole in the needle plate. To do this :



- Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters hole in needle plate.
- Continue turning hand wheel and holding needle thread until needle rises. Tighten your hold on the needle thread and bring up bobbin thread in a loop.
- Open the loop with your fingers.
- Place both needle and bobbin threads under presser foot and draw to back of machine.

... You are now ready to sew

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3 STRAIGHT STITCHING

Pattern Selector: Any setting

Needle Position: Center

Stitch Width: Straight Stitch

Stitch Length: To suit fabric

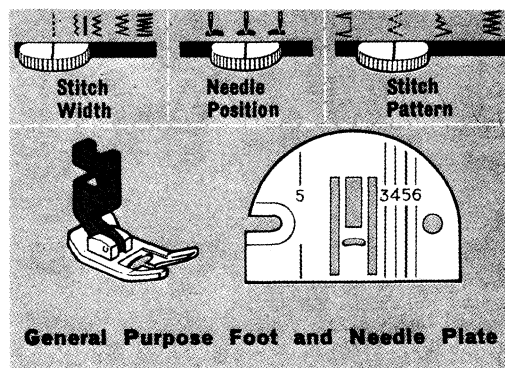
General Purpose Needle Plate and Foot

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

STARTING TO SEW

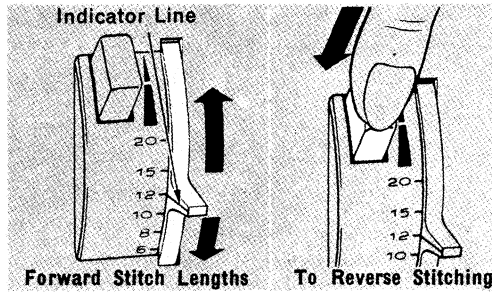
- Raise presser foot.
- Position needle in fabric where stitching is to start.
- Lower presser foot and start machine.

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



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adjusting selectors



ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

The stitch control lets you select the length of stitches. Numbers to left of the control represent the number of *straight* stitches per inch; the higher the number, the shorter the stitch. Generally, shorter stitches are

best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric. The FINE ▲ area is used for the adjustment of zig-zag satin stitching (see page 23).

SETTING STITCH LENGTH

- Position control so that indicator is aligned with stitch length number.
- To *shorten* the stitch, move control upward to a higher number.
- To *lengthen* the stitch, move control downward to a lower number.

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

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REGULATING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

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

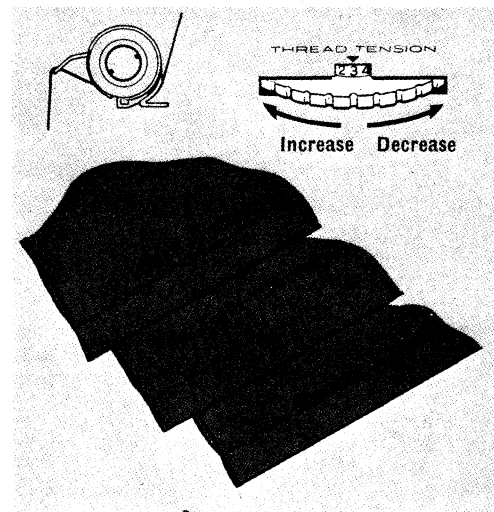
The tension dial regulates the degree of tension on your needle thread. Set it according to type of thread and fabric you use. Numbers on dial eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.

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

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

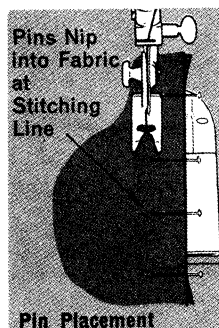
PRESSER - FOOT PRESSURE

Presser - foot pressure has been preset for all your sewing.



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sewing a seam



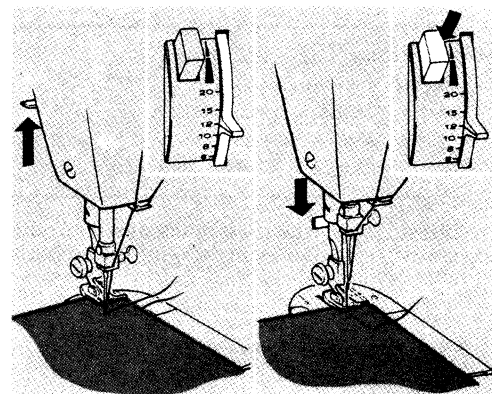
PIN BASTING

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

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

STARTING A SEAM

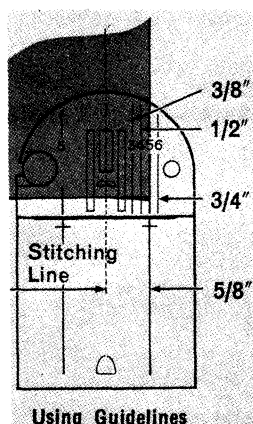
- Set stitch length selector for desired number of stitches per inch.
- Align fabric with appropriate seam guideline (see page 17).
- Position needle in fabric about 1/2 inch from back edge.



- Backstitch to edge for reinforcement by pushing in reverse-stitch push button. Hold button until stitches reach edge of fabric, then release for forward stitching.

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KEEPING THE SEAM STRAIGHT



Using Guidelines

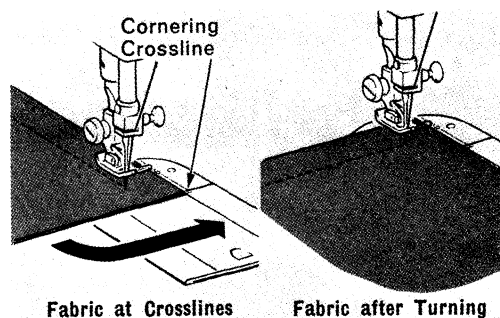
The numbered lines on the needle plate are guides for keeping

seams straight. Numbers indicate distance, in 8ths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a 5/8-inch seam, for example, keep right-hand edge of fabric on number 5 guideline.

TURNING SQUARE CORNERS

To turn a square corner 5/8-inch from fabric edge, use the crosslines on the slide plate.

- Line up fabric with right or left guideline 5 on needle plate.
- Stitch seam, slowing speed as you approach corner.

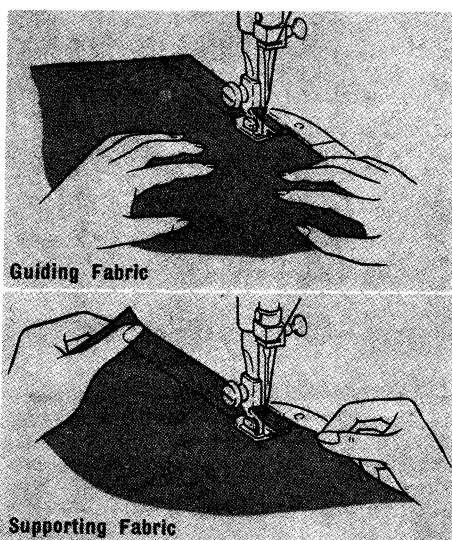


Fabric at Crosslines

Fabric after Turning

- Stop stitching, with *needle down*, when bottom edge of fabric reaches cornering crosslines on slide plate.
- Raise presser foot and turn fabric on needle, bringing bottom edge of fabric in line with guideline 5.
- Lower foot and stitch in new direction.

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Guiding Fabric

Supporting Fabric

GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

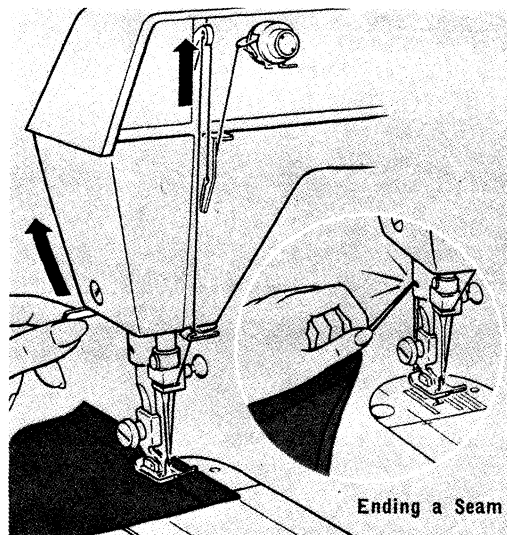
Most fabrics need only to be *guided* in front of the presser foot. Some fabrics, however, require *support* while being stitched (see page 31).

CURVED SEAMS

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

REINFORCING END OF SEAM

- Stitch to the fabric edge. Backstitch 1/2 inch to reinforce the end of the seam by pushing in the reverse-stitch push button and then releasing it.
- Turn hand wheel toward you to bring needle to its highest point.
- Raise presser foot and remove fabric by drawing it to the back and left.
- Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar.



Ending a Seam

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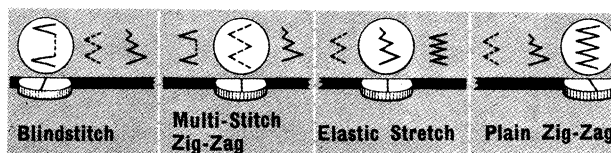
4 ZIG-ZAG STITCHING

The basic zig-zag stitches built into your sewing machine, and the selector settings for obtaining these patterns are shown below.

BASIC ZIG-ZAG PATTERNS	
	Plain Zig-Zag Stitch —Used for buttonholes, button sewing, bar tacks, and applique.
	Elastic Stretch Stitch —Indispensable for plain and overedged seams in knit and stretch fabrics.
	Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag Stitch —Lets you mend, join and reinforce without bulk.
	Blindstitch —Indispensable for finishing hems and seam edges, and for zipper insertion.

SETTING PATTERN SELECTOR

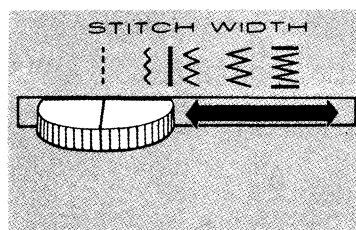
- Set stitch width at 1 each time before moving pattern selector.
- Adjust stitch length, stitch placement, stitch width and needle-thread tension as instructed on the following pages.



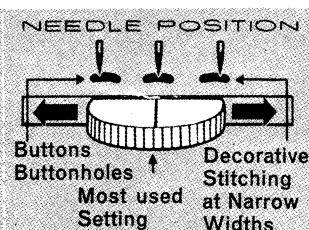
20

adjusting selectors

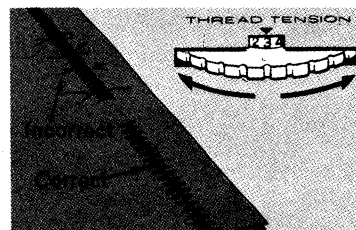
ADJUSTING WIDTH OF DESIGN



ADJUSTING STITCH PLACEMENT



ADJUSTING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION



Before adjusting stitch pattern, stitch width or needle position selectors, make sure needle is above fabric.

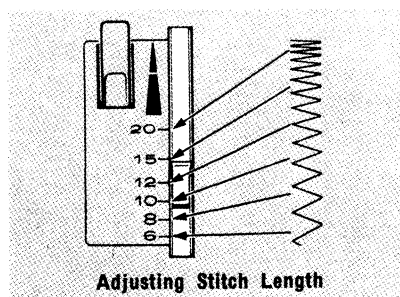
Move selector to width setting desired. Use blue line to adjust width of elastic stretch stitch for plain seams (see page 42).

Most zig-zag stitching will be done in center (1) needle position. Left (2) and right (3) settings are for special stitch placements, as shown above.

Zig-zag stitching requires less needle-thread tension than straight stitching. If stitches do not lie flat and fabric is puckered, lower tension by turning dial to a lower number.

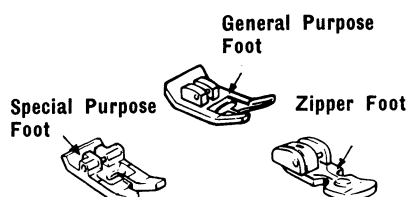
21

ZIG-ZAG STITCHING (Continued)



ADJUSTING STITCH LENGTH

Any stitch length setting from 6 to just below the "FINE" area will give you an open zig-zag stitch of the zig-zag pattern you select. The lower the number, the more open your stitches will be. The "FINE" stitch area is used for adjusting zig-zag satin stitching (see page 23).



CHOOSING ACCESSORIES

Refer to pages 26 and 27, and to detailed instructions included in the section called "Sewing the Professional Way", beginning on page 30.

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satin stitching

Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zig-zag stitches, is useful for both utility and decorative work; for example, buttonholes, applique and bar tacks.

Make a test sample first so you can adjust stitch length and thread tension properly. Soft fabrics require a backing to ensure a firm stitch. Crisp organdy or lawn is suitable for this purpose.

SELECTOR SETTINGS AND ACCESSORIES

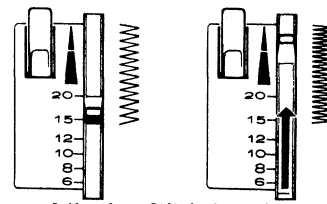
- Pattern Selector: Plain Zig-Zag
- Needle Position: Center
- Stitch Width: to
- Stitch Length: (Fine Area)
- General Purpose Needle Plate and Special Purpose Foot

Adjusting Stitch Length

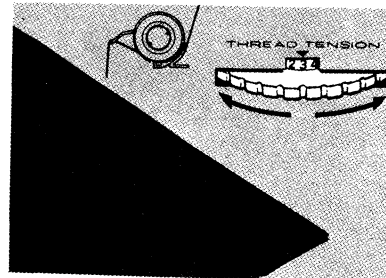
Gradually move stitch control upward until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.

Adjusting Thread Tension

If fabric is puckered, lower needle-thread tension by turning tension dial to a lower number. The tension should be decreased as the stitch width is increased.

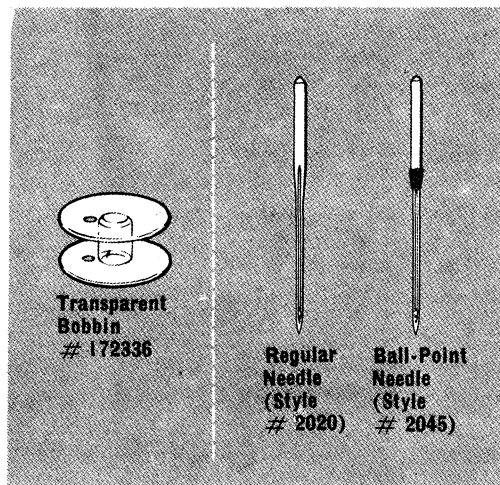


Adjusting Stitch Length for Satin Stitching

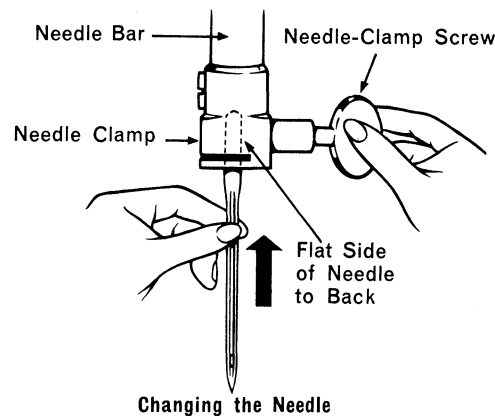


23

5 ACCESSORIES



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... and when to use them

The following accessories come with your Genie sewing machine. Additional accessories, listed on page 51, are available at your local Singer Sewing Center.

BOBBINS

Transparent, drop-in bobbin, No 172336, shows thread supply at a glance.

NEEDLES

IMPORTANT: Your SINGER sewing machine has been designed to obtain best results with SINGER® needles. You should follow the recommendations in this instruction book and on the needle package for correct style and size of needle for different types and weights of fabrics.

Your machine is fitted with a style No 2020, size 14 needle for all-purpose sewing.

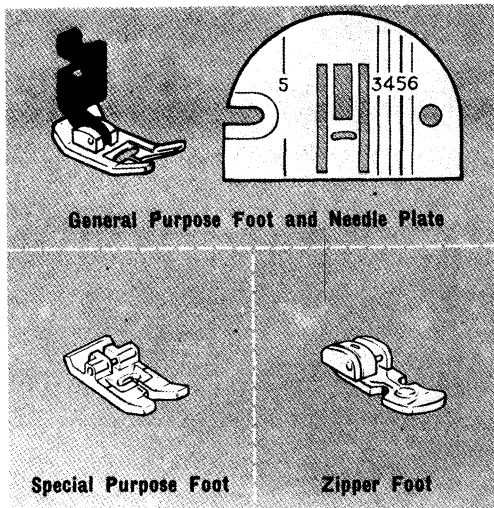
The needle pack supplied with your accessories contains additional style 2020 needles for all-purpose sewing, as well as style 2045 ball-point (yellow band) needles for sewing synthetic knits and stretch fabrics.

CHANGING THE NEEDLE

The needle clamp is designed so that the needle cannot be inserted backward. To change the needle:

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

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26

CHANGING PRESSER FEET

The presser feet that are supplied with your machine snap on and off a common shank. To change the foot:

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

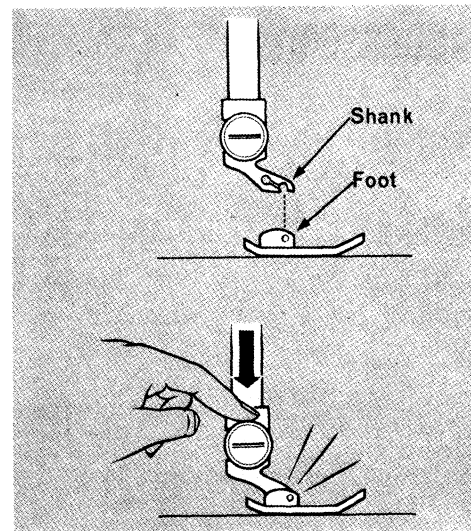
GENERAL PURPOSE FOOT AND NEEDLE PLATE are in place on the machine. Use them for all utility sewing, with either straight or zig-zag stitching.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT is used for all kinds of decorative zig-zag stitching. Use this foot for:

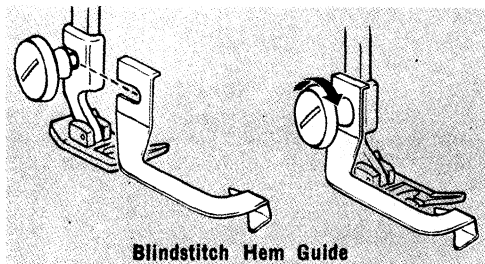
- Zig-zag satin stitching
- Applique
- Buttonholes

ZIPPER FOOT is used to place stitching close to a raised edge. It can be fitted to the presser-foot shank for use on either right or left side of the needle. Use it for:

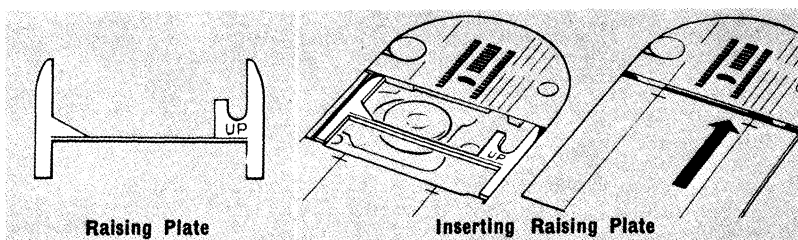
- Corded seams
- Tubular cording
- Zipper insertion



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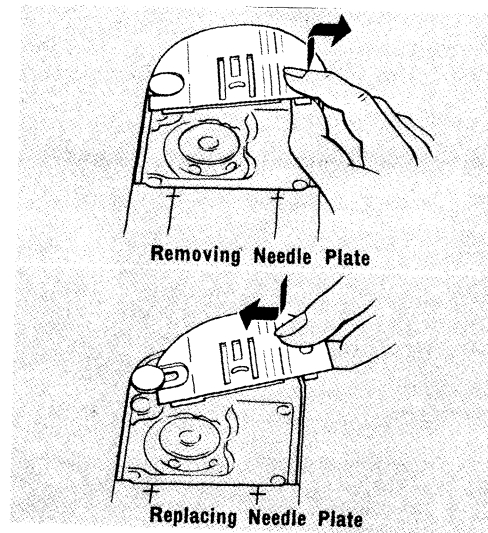
BLINDSTITCH HEM GUIDE is used with the general purpose foot to position the hem fold for blindstitch hemming (page 44). To attach, simply loosen presser-foot screw and slip guide between screw and presser-foot shank. Position guide so that it clears both slide plate and presser-foot toe. Tighten screw.



RAISING PLATE is inserted under the needle plate when fabric feeding is not required, as for button sewing (page 35) and free-motion darning (page 38). Place raising plate in slideway, and close slide plate so that it pushes raising plate under needle plate, as shown at left.

REMOVING AND REPLACING NEEDLE PLATE

1. Raise presser foot (you do not need to remove it).
2. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is in its highest position.
3. Open slide plate.
4. Place thumb under right side of needle plate; lift it up and withdraw it to right.
5. Replace needle plate under clamping pin, push it gently to the left, and press down until it snaps into place.



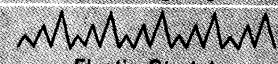
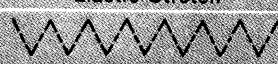
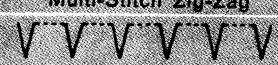
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6 SEWING THE PROFESSIONAL WAY

sewing knit and stretch fabrics

When you sew stretch fabrics, doubleknit, tricot and jersey, choose a stitch pattern that sews stretch into the seam. The table below will help you make the right selection.

Remember to use a ball-point needle (Style # 2045) in the machine when you attach elastic or sew a synthetic knit or stretch fabric.

	General purpose stretch sewing—Lingerie seams—Seam finishing—Edge finishing—Attaching elastic.
	Plain overedged seams that stretch—Waistband, neckband and seam finishes in knitwear, shorts and slacks—Ski suit, snow suit and swim suit construction—Attaching stretch lace and elastic.
	Attaching elastic and stretch lace—Lingerie and swim suit construction—Girdle seams—Seam finishes—Casings and waistband finishes.
	Flexible blindstitch hemming—Overcast seam finishing—Shell hems in lingerie—Ladder seams.

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hints on sewing special fabrics †

GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

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

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

LEATHER-LOOK VINYL

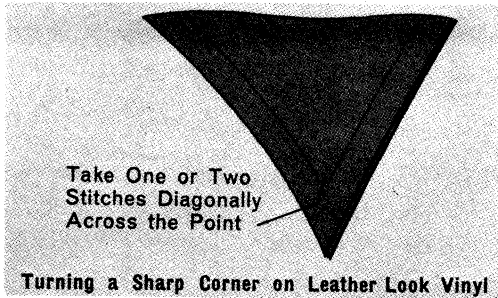
- Use masking tape or zipper adhesive tape instead of pins or basting to hold seams, zippers, and hems in place for stitching.
- Stitch with a long stitch (8 to 10 stitches per inch). A short stitch may cut the fabric.
- Sew with a steady, even pace and stitch accurately. Seams cannot be ripped out without leaving needle marks in the fabric.
- The shiny side of some vinyls tends to stick to metal surfaces. Use a strip of tissue paper between the fabric and metal machine surfaces to prevent this.
- Reinforce button and buttonhole areas with interfacing.

† The Even Feed foot, listed on page 51, is designed to aid in sewing hard-to-feed fabrics.

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LEATHER-LOOK VINYL (Continued)

- Topstitching holds seams and garment edges smooth and flat and adds a decorative note.



- For sharp points on collars and lapels, take one or two stitches diagonally across the point to allow enough space to smoothly enclose the seam edge.

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- Machine-worked buttonholes (as well as bound buttonholes) can be made in ciré fabric. Always use an interfacing and make sure the closed plain zig-zag stitches do not cut the fabric.

VELVET AND VELVETEEN

- Mark and baste with silk thread.
- Use a Style # 2020, size 11 needle, and a fine thread for seaming. "A" silk or nylon thread is recommended for velvet.
- Always stitch in the direction of the nap.
- Pin or hand-baste seams and sew under gentle tension by holding fabric slightly taut in front and back of needle. Extra-long

CIRÉ (Wet-Look Taffeta and Tricot)

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

straight seams may be machine-basted with a long, wide, plain zig-zag stitch.

- To sew panné velvet, use a ball-point needle and a shorter-than-normal stitch length (12 to 15 straight stitches per inch).

DEEP-PILE FABRICS (Fake Fur)

- Pin, rather than baste, seams. Place pins at short intervals at right angles to the seam-line. Pins with colored heads are easier to see and remove.
- Sew in direction of nap.
- Stitch with a fairly long machine stitch (8 to 10 straight stitches per inch) and use cotton wrapped synthetic thread in a size 14 or 16, Style # 2020 needle.

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DEEP-PILE FABRICS (Fake Fur) (Continued)

- As seam is stitched, smooth pile away from seam allowance with a darning needle or embroidery pin.
- After stitching seams with a 5/8-inch seam allowance, use small hand scissors to shear pile from entire seam allowance to reduce bulk.
- Stitch 1/4-inch pre-shrunk tape into neckline and shoulder seams for stability and reinforcement.
- Leather and leather-look fabrics complement fur fabrics. Use them for bound buttonholes and easy button loops.
- Coat hems are less bulky if narrow and finished with a three-inch fabric facing or grosgrain ribbon.
- Slash through the center fold of darts and

finger-press open, or stitch with a narrow, plain zig-zag stitch and trim away excess fabric after stitching.



buttons and buttonholes

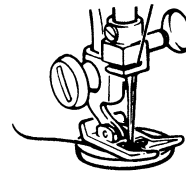
BUTTONS

- Pattern Selector: Plain Zig-Zag
- Needle Position: Left
- Stitch Width: See below
- Raising Plate (See page 28)
- Special Purpose or General Purpose Foot

Flat buttons can be sewn on by machine using the plain zig-zag stitch. Insert raising plate under needle plate and attach special purpose or general purpose foot. Set stitch width selector at for straight stitching and needle position at (left).

Place button under presser foot and lower needle into left hole. Lower foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above foot. Move stitch width selector to a medium-wide

zig-zag setting and continue to turn hand wheel until needle is above right hole in button. Increase or decrease stitch width setting to suit hole-spacing of button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches to attach button and end with needle on left side. Move stitch width selector to and take a few stitches in left hole of button to fasten threads.



Button Sewing

For best results, Button Sewing Foot No. 161613 is recommended (see page 51).

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BUTTONHOLES

- Pattern Selector: Plain Zig-Zag
- Needle Position: Left
- Stitch Width: See illustrations
- Stitch Length: Above (Fine Area)
- General Purpose Needle Plate
- Special Purpose Foot

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

Stitch Width Settings

Use two stitch width settings: one for side stitching and one for bar tacks.

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

Side Stitching: Readjust stitch width selector for side stitching, making certain that stitching does not overlap other row of side stitching (to ensure correct cutting space). Complete work to point **E**. Leave needle in fabric.

Final Bar Tack: Adjust stitch width selector for bar tacks, and take at least six stitches ending at point **F**.

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

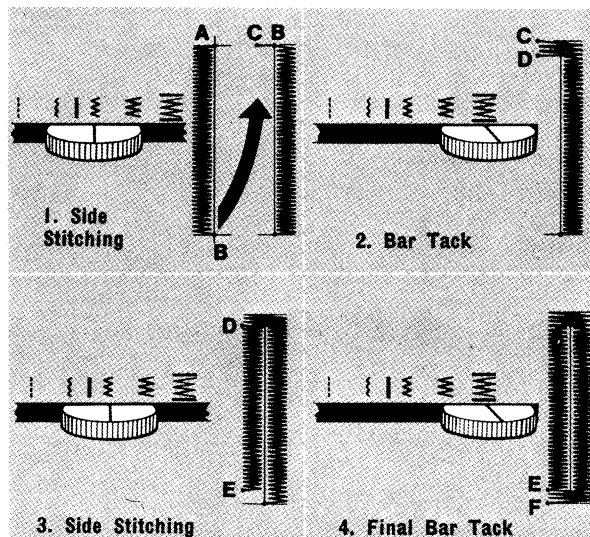
Buttonhole Length

The length of the opening depends on the diameter and thickness of the button. To find the right length, cut a small slit in a scrap of your fabric and gradually enlarge it until the button slips through easily. Add at least 1/8 inch (1/16 inch for each bar tack), and mark the fabric.

Procedure:

Place work under needle, aligning center marking of buttonhole with slot in the presser foot.

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

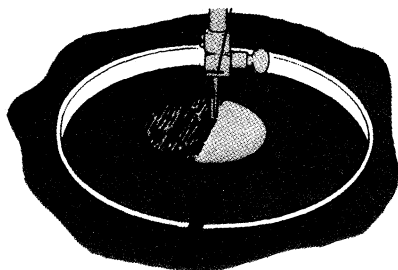


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darning

Worn or torn spots on children's clothes, knits, and household linens can be darned quickly and easily with little practice.

- Stitch Width: | Straight Stitch
- Needle Position: | Center
- Stitch Length: ▲ (Fine Area)
- Raising Plate (See page 28)
- No Presser Foot, Presser Bar Lowered
- Moderate Machine Speed



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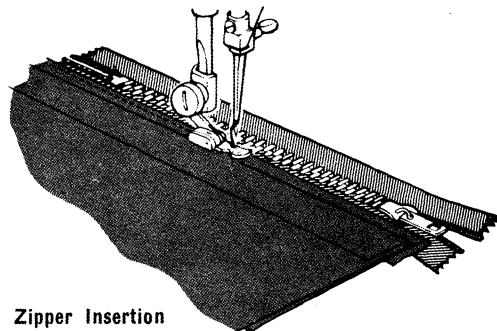
1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned, and center worn section in embroidery hoop.
2. Position work under needle; *lower presser bar to engage tension.*
3. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over, and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower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

This method of controlling fabric movement with an embroidery hoop may be used to do embroidery or monogramming with the zig-zag stitch.

NOTE: For extra control or darning *without an embroidery hoop*, the use of the Darning and Embroidery Foot is recommended. (See page 51).

zippers

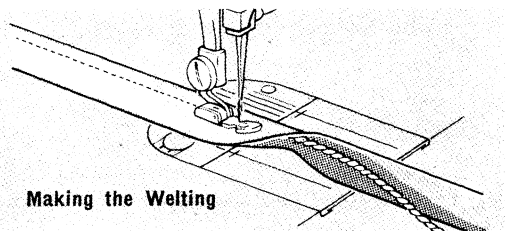
At the notions counter in your Singer Sewing Center, you will find many different kinds of zippers, one of which will be just right for whatever you want to sew. The zipper package will contain easy-to-follow instructions for inserting the zipper. And, with the zipper foot, you will find it easy to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper. See instructions for attaching the zipper foot on the following page.



Zipper Insertion

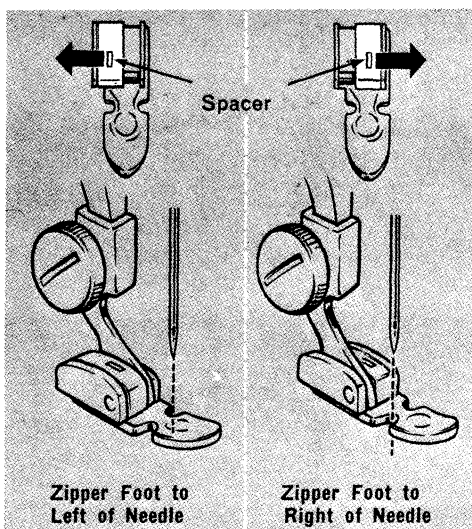
CORDED SEAMS

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



Making the Welting

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Zipper Foot to Left of Needle

Zipper Foot to Right of Needle

Attaching the Zipper Foot:

- Adjust stitch width selector to straight stitch position.

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

- Move spacer on zipper foot to *left*, to allow shank to enter *right* side of foot, so that needle will enter *right* notch in foot.

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

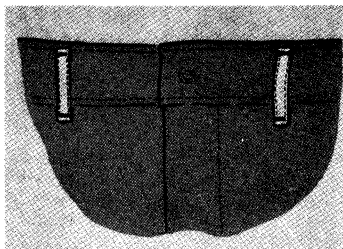
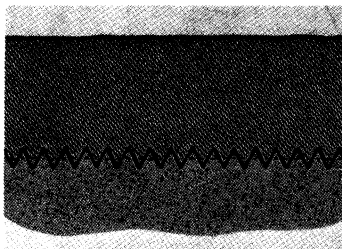
- Move spacer on zipper foot to *right*, to allow shank to enter *left* side of foot, so that needle will enter *left* notch in foot.

(The zipper foot is snapped on to shank as instructed on page 27).

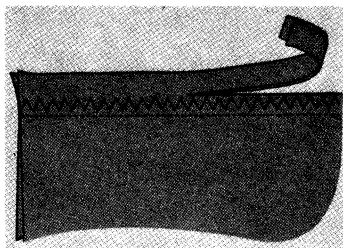
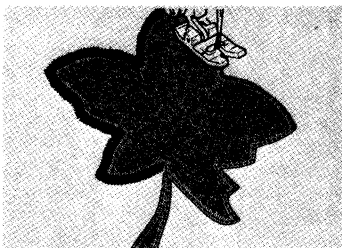
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using the plain zig-zag stitch

- **Blanket Binding**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 6-12
General Purpose Foot



- **Applique**
Stitch Width  and 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length  FINE
Special Purpose Foot



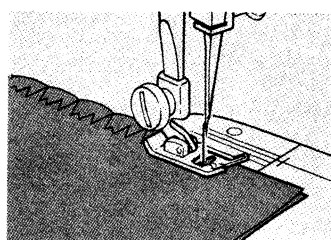
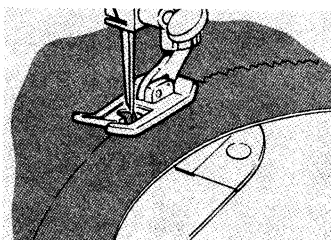
- **Bar Tacks**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length  FINE
General Purpose Foot

- **Lingerie Seam**
Stitch Width  and 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 20
General Purpose Foot

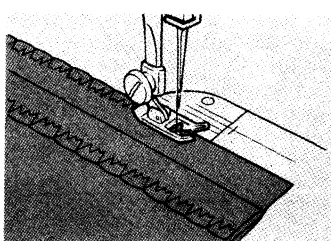
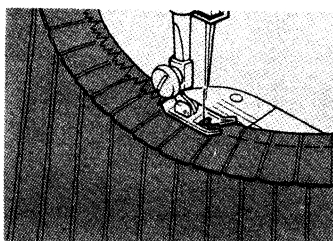
41

using the elastic stretch stitch

- **Plain Stretch Seam**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 15-20
General Purpose Foot



- **Attaching Ribbing**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 15-20
General Purpose Foot



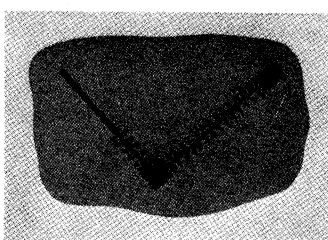
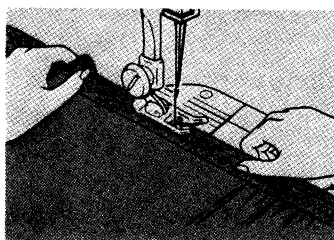
- **Overedged Stretch Seam**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 15-20
General Purpose Foot

- **Seam Edge Finish**
Stitch Width  
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 12-20
General Purpose Foot

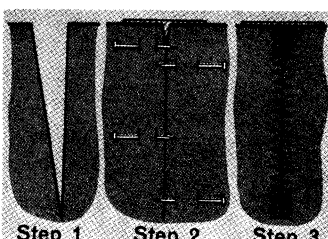
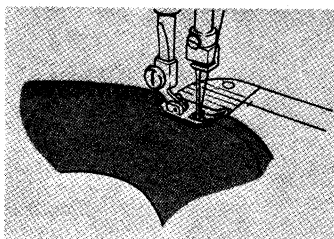


using the multi-stitch zig-zag

- **Attaching Elastic**
Stitch Width  
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 20
General Purpose Foot



- **Applying Facing Finish**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 8-20
General Purpose Foot



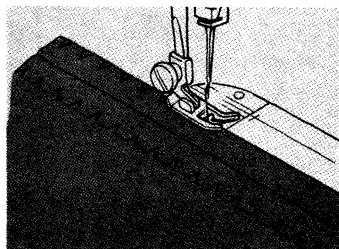
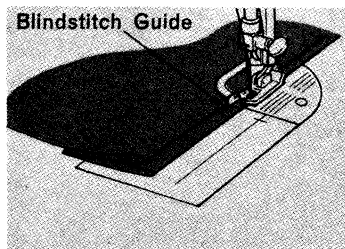
- **Mending a Tear**
Stitch Width  
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 20
General Purpose Foot

- **Darts in Interfacing**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 20
General Purpose Foot

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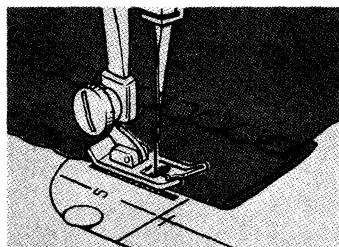
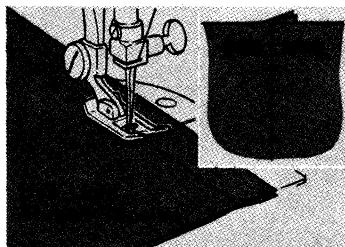
using the blindstitch

- **Blindstitch Hem**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 10-15
General Purpose Foot



- **Seam Edge Finish**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 8-15
General Purpose Foot

- **Ladder Seam**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 10-15
General Purpose Foot



- **Shell Edging**
Stitch Width 
Needle Position 
Stitch Length 12-20
General Purpose Foot

7 CARING FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE

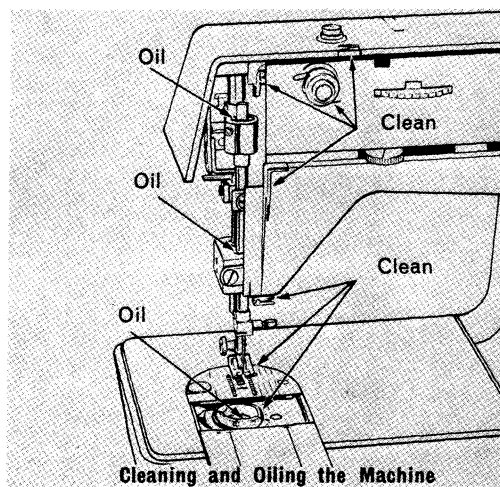
cleaning the machine

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

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

Remove lint or fluff from exposed parts. With a soft cloth, clean areas indicated in illustration at right.

- If there is excessive lint in the bobbin case area, remove bobbin case for cleaning. See page 47.
- To clean the machine surface, use a mild liquid dishwashing detergent in the same strength as used for dishes. Dry with damp cloth so that a thin film is left on the surfaces. Do not use abrasive or solvent cleaners.



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CLEANING THE MACHINE (Continued)

Remove face plate as instructed below and use a small brush to clean area behind face plate.

Remove needle plate (see page 29) and, using a small brush, clean area under needle plate and slide plate.

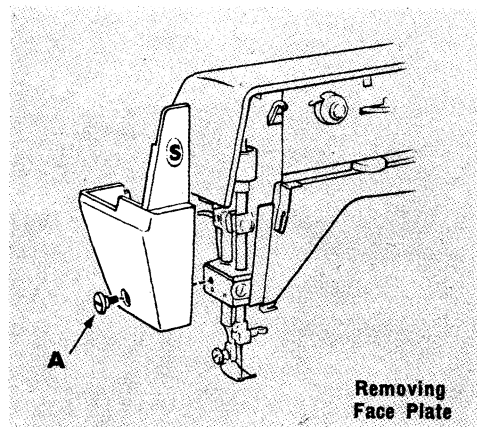
After cleaning, apply SINGER* oil at points indicated. SINGER oil is specially prepared and does not contain harmful deposits that can interfere with the smooth action of precision parts.

removing and replacing face plate

CAUTION: Before removing face plate, disconnect power-line plug from electrical outlet.

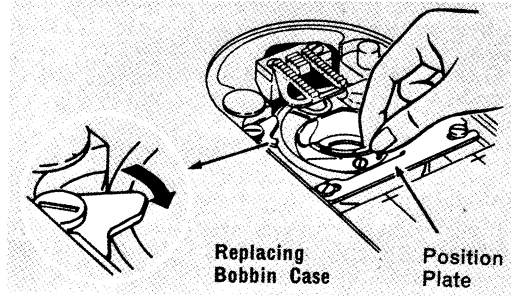
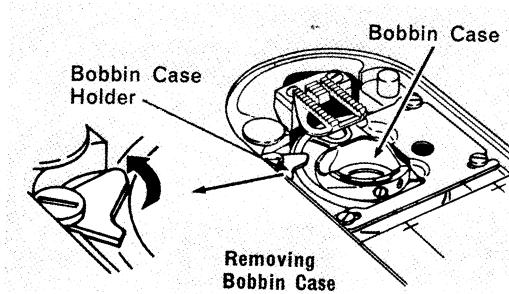
1. Loosen and remove screw **A**; remove face plate by sliding it downward.

2. Replace face plate by sliding top edge up under edge of top cover; replace and tighten screw **A**.



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removing and replacing bobbin case



CAUTION: Before removing bobbin case disconnect power-line plug from electrical outlet.

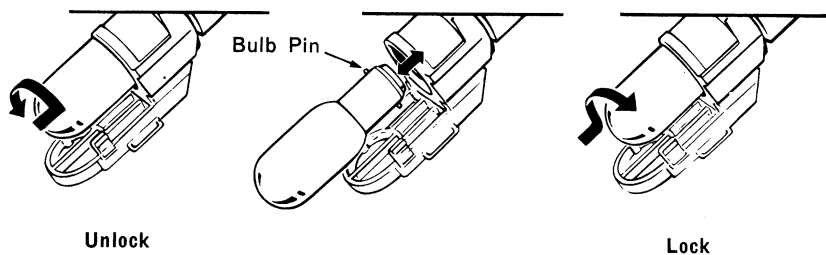
1. Raise needle to its highest position.
2. Open slide plate all the way and remove needle plate as instructed on page 29.
3. Remove bobbin.
4. To remove bobbin case:
Turn bobbin case holder to back as far as it

will go. Lift out bobbin case.

5. To replace bobbin case:
Insert bobbin case with a back-and-forth motion so that the front of the case is under the position plate as illustrated. Turn holder all the way forward to lock bobbin case in position.
6. Replace needle plate and close slide plate.

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changing light bulb



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

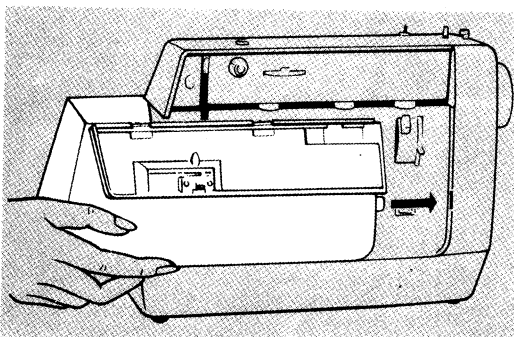
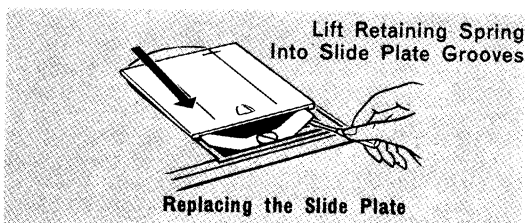
Make sure you have disconnected power-line plug from electrical outlet.

Removing Bulb. With thumb of right hand push in and down on tab of light lens and lower the light bracket. *Do not attempt to unscrew the bulb.* Press it up into the socket

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and at the same time turn bulb over in direction shown to unlock the bulb pins.

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



replacing slide plate

Should the slide plate accidentally become disengaged, replace it as follows:

- Raise presser foot and make sure needle is in its highest position.
- With a small screwdriver, lift each end of spring into each of side grooves on underside of the plate. Draw plate gently toward you and fully engage the spring. Close plate.

replacing end cover

- Make sure presser-foot lifter is lowered.
- Slide end cover on machine with bottom edge of cover located on grooves of machine bed.
- Gently push cover toward right until both cover tabs enter slots provided in machine. Close hinged flap.

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performance checklist

REMEMBER TO...

- Turn on power and light switch.
- Turn hand wheel toward you to position needle and take-up lever.
- Start and finish sewing with the take-up in its highest position.
- Test stitch on a fabric sample before starting a sewing job.
- Replace bent or burred needle.
- Use a Style # 2045 Ball-Point (yellow band) needle when sewing synthetic knits, spandex, or elastics.
- Make sure needle is out of fabric or above needle plate before adjusting selectors.

IF THREAD BREAKS...

- Is the machine properly threaded?
- Is the bobbin case properly inserted and threaded?
- Is the bobbin-case area free of lint and loose thread ends?
- Is the bobbin or bobbin case damaged?
- Is the needle straight and securely tightened in clamp?
- Is the thread suitable for size of needle?
- Is the thread free of uneven places and knots?
- Is the thread unwinding freely from spool?
- Is the needle-thread tension light enough?
- Is the needle plate, needle hole, or presser foot damaged?

Enjoy Sewing!

If you have any questions, please write to:
Department of Sewing Education
The Singer Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020

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FASHION AIDS

special accessories for special jobs

The Fashion Aids listed below are designed to increase the versatility of your sewing machine. They are part of the complete

selection of accessories that is available at your local Singer Sewing Center.

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Professional* Buttonholer No. 102878 | • Ruffler No. 86742 |
| • Deluxe Monogrammer No. 171278 | • Binder Foot No. 81245 |
| • Even Feed Foot No. 507806 | • Hemmer Foot No. 161671 |
| • Button Sewing Foot No. 161613 | • Darning & Embroidery Foot..... No. 161876 |
| • Seam Guide No. 161172 | • Gathering Foot No. 161659 |
| • Straight Stitch Foot No. 153267 | • Edge Stitcher No. 36865 |
| • Straight Stitch Needle Plate.... No. 171391 | |

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