

*Instructions for using*

**SINGER**

*Sewing Machine 206*

**206k25**

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

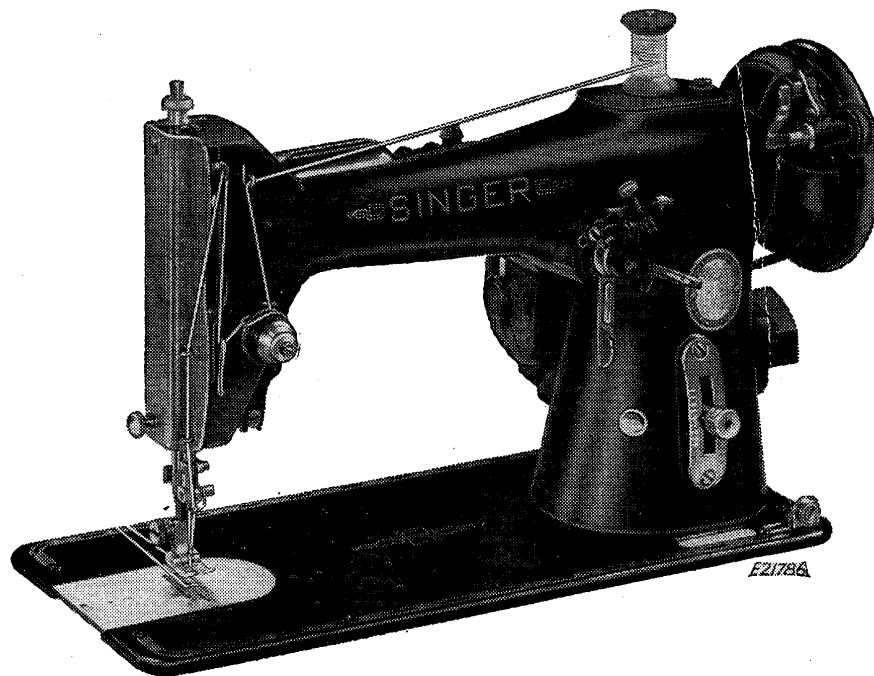
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

**SINGER\***  
ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE  
206K25



FOR  
COMBINED  
STRAIGHT  
AND  
ZIGZAG  
LOCK STITCHING

---

\*A TRADE MARK OF  
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

## **WHAT SINGER SERVICE MEANS TO YOU**

Over 1200 SINGER SEWING CENTERS in the United States alone are fully equipped to serve women who sew.

There you'll find a wide selection of FABRICS, PATTERNS, BUTTONS, THREAD, and FINISHING SERVICES which include COVERING BUTTONS, MAKING BELTS AND BUCKLES, HEMSTITCHING, etc., plus:

FREE INSTRUCTION in "Sewing Skills" given to purchasers of new SINGER Sewing Machines. Skilled teachers give personalized instruction in home dressmaking, home decoration and Fashion Stitching. They will also assist you in the selection of accessories best suited to your particular needs.

REPAIR SERVICE is as convenient as your telephone. Whenever your machine needs adjustments, a trained, courteous SINGER representative will gladly call at your home. SINGER\* Service assures excellent workmanship, guaranteed repairs, and SINGER\* parts. A written estimate is given you in advance for approval.

And remember, your SINGER SEWING CENTER and the ever ready SINGER Service Car can be easily identified by the famous SINGER Red "S" Trade Mark.



**AS THE OWNER OF THIS SINGER SEWING MACHINE:**

You have a machine made with the same care and craftsmanship that have been the hallmark of SINGER Machines for more than a century. We are acutely aware that SINGER Sewing Machines have become an American tradition and are intensely proud of, and determined to continue, this heritage.

Your SINGER "206" is the product of this pride, and of the determination and the unsurpassed technical skill of SINGER. This smooth-running machine-of-today will amaze and thrill you with its versatility and ease of operation.

Utilize all the advanced features, combine them with your own skill and discover a new world of sewing enjoyment. Exclusive dresses for yourself, clothing for your family and a multitude of items for your home will be yours — all at a fraction of their ready-made cost.

**ADVANCED FEATURES OF THE SINGER 206**

- **MORE VERSATILE STITCHING** than ever before possible.
- **FAST, EFFICIENT, EVER-READY** for “on-the-spot” sewing, whether it be to mend a glove, sew on a button, make a dress or a trousseau, a buttonhole or a complete layette, a slip-cover or an embroidered guest towel, a snow-suit or a bridal veil.
- **FRONT THREADING NEEDLE** — visible eye is quickly threaded.
- **ROTARY MOVEMENT** — for smooth, quiet performance.
- **FULL VISION BOBBIN CASE** — facilitates removal and replacement.
- **EXTRA-CAPACITY, TIME SAVING BOBBIN.**
- **CALIBRATED TENSION** — for accurate adjustment to any type of fabric.
- **CALIBRATED STITCH REGULATOR** — with finger-tip control.
- **SMOOTH, SEAMLESS THROAT PLATES** — clip on to insure snag-free performance.
- **POSITIVE FEED** — for handling all types of fabrics.
- **EASY STARTING** — no coaxing necessary — lightly press the knee or foot control and your 206 starts to sew instantly.
- **PERFECT CONTROL** — whether high speed or stitch-by-stitch retarding is required, the “pick-up” and “stop” **IS QUICK AND EFFORTLESS.**
- **SINGERLIGHT** — illuminates working area — prevents eye-strain — lamp easily renewed.

## ELECTRICAL INFORMATION

### *The SINGER\* Electric Motor*

is located at the back of the machine, and is regularly furnished for operation on an alternating current of 110-120 volts, 25-75 cycles, or on 110-120 volts direct current. Special motors can be furnished for direct or alternating current for any voltage between

50 and 250, and for 32 volts direct current.

### *Before Inserting Electric Plug —*

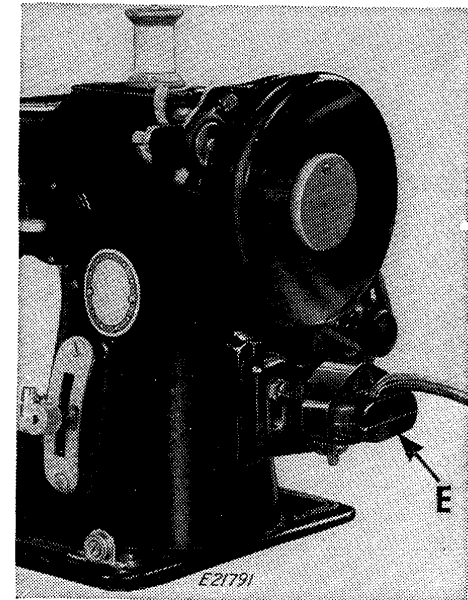
be sure that voltage and number of cycles stamped on motor nameplate are within range marked on electric meter installed by electric power company.

### *Electrical Connections for Machine*

Push 3-pin terminal plug **E**, **Fig. 1** on 3-pin terminal block at right of machine and connect plug at other end of cord to electric outlet.

### *Speed Controller*

The speed of machine is regulated by amount of pressure on foot controller or knee controller.



*Fig. 1. Electrical Connection for Machine*

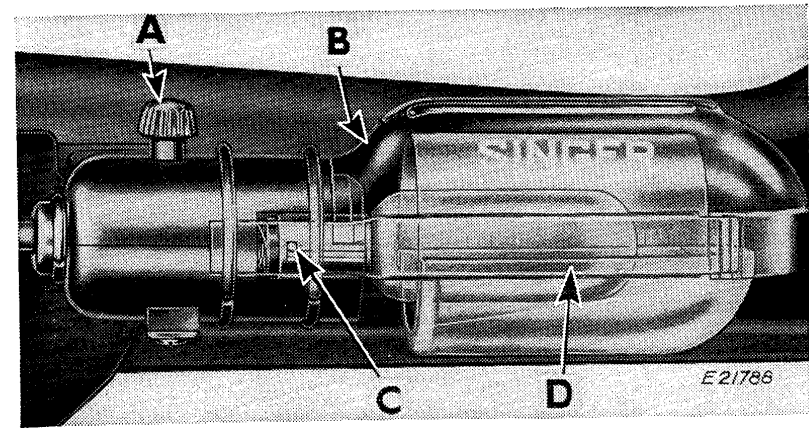
## **SINGERLIGHT\***

### ***To Turn SINGERLIGHT “on” or “off”***

Reach over machine arm and turn switch **A**, Fig. 2 to right.

### ***To Remove the Bulb***

Grasp SINGERLIGHT socket so that thumb extends over switch **A**. Then press shade with thumb at **B** to release shade from two catches and slide it halfway out of shade holder **D**. Then press bulb into socket and at same time turn bulb over from machine as far as it will go, then withdraw the bulb.



*Fig. 2. Replacing the Bulb*

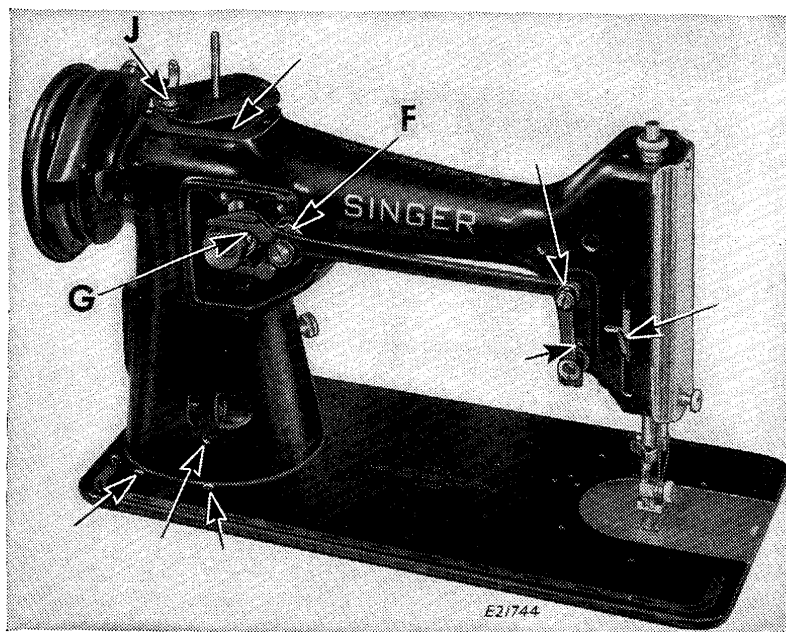
### ***To Insert a New Bulb***

Press bulb into socket and turn it over toward machine until bulb pin **C** enters notch in socket, then return shade to its normal position, as shown in **Fig. 2**.

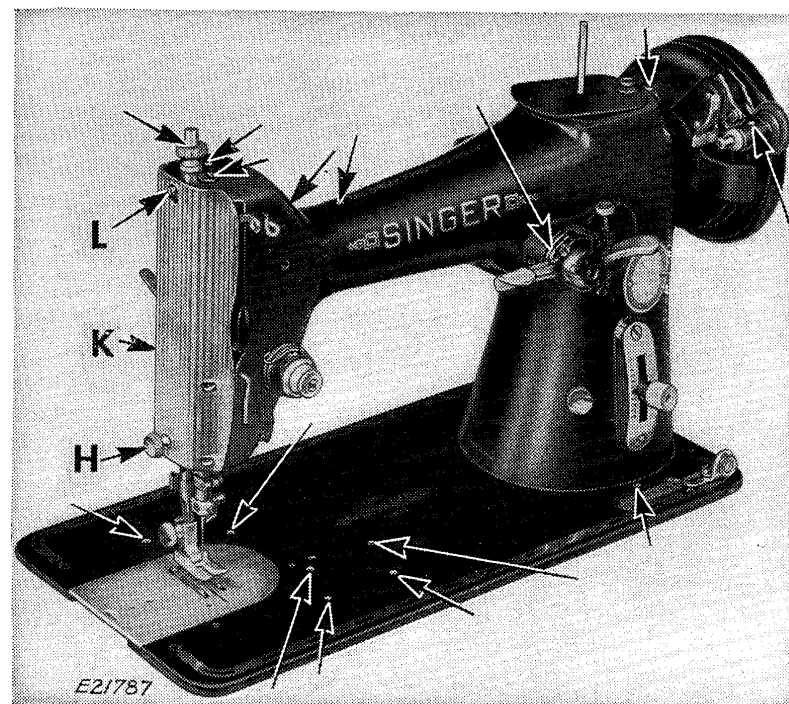
## TO OIL THE MACHINE

Occasionally apply a drop of oil to all points indicated by the arrows in **Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7**, and carefully clean the machine to insure smooth and satisfactory performance.

Loosen screw **J**, **Fig. 4** and swing plate aside for access to oiling points under plate.



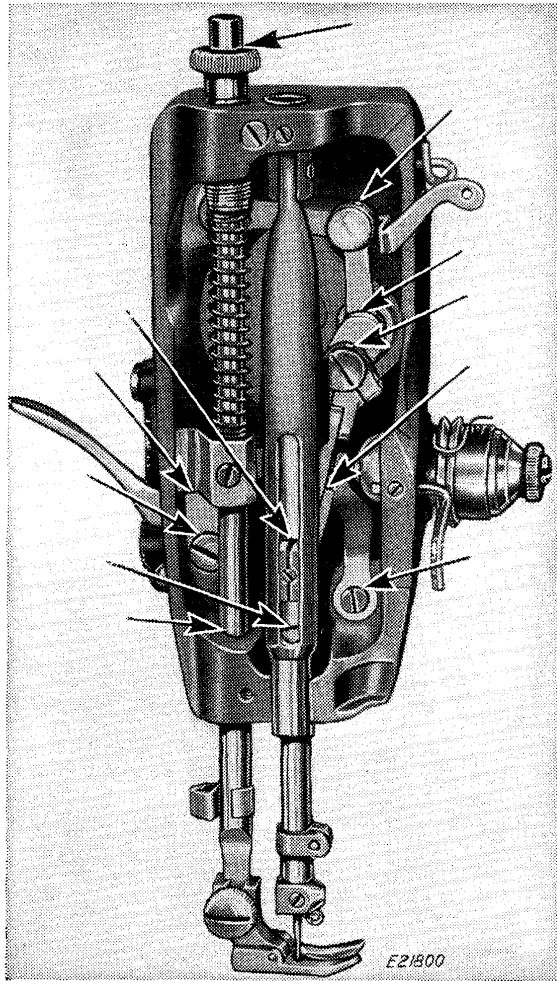
*Fig. 4. Rear View,  
Showing Oiling Points*



*Fig. 3. Front View,  
Showing Oiling Points*

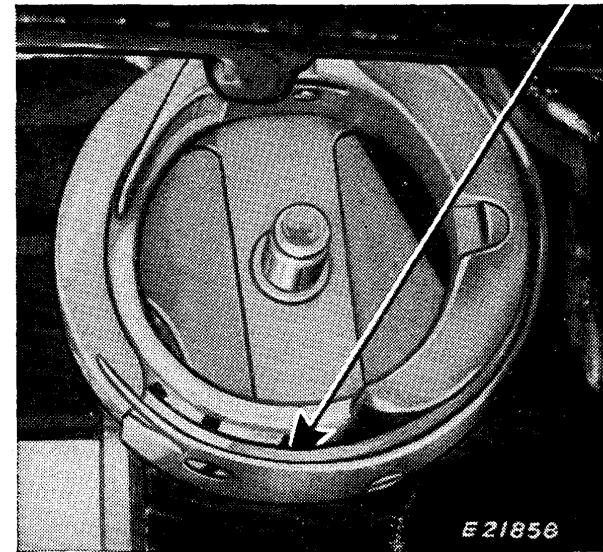
Loosen thumb screw on cover plate at back of arm and swing plate out of the way to oil the bight mechanism at **F** and **G**, **Fig. 4**.

**NOTE:** Motor and SINGERLIGHT have been removed in oiling illustrations for clearer views of parts, but need not be removed when actually oiling the machine.



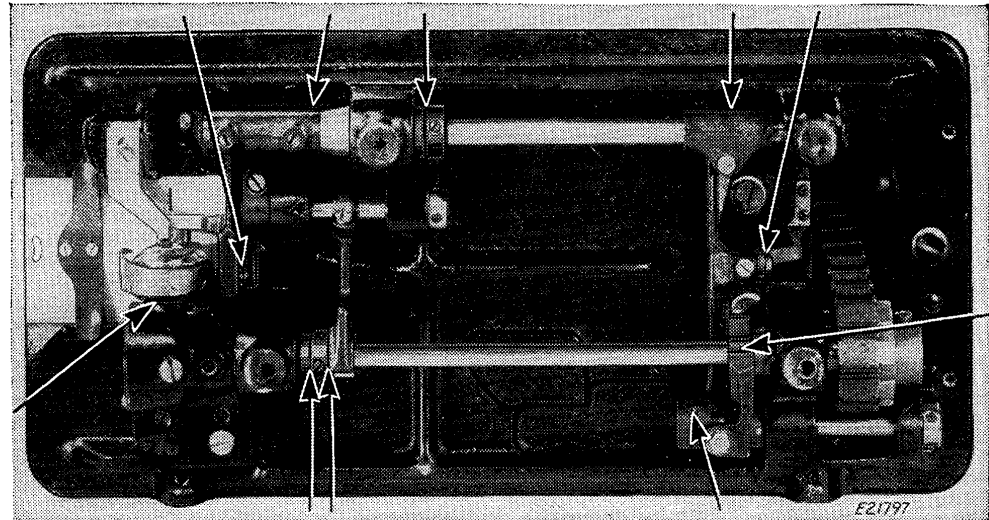
*Fig. 5. Face Plate Removed,  
Showing Oiling Points*

Remove face plate **K**, **Fig. 3** by taking out thumb screw **H** and loosening screw **L** near top of plate. Slip plate over screw **L**. Oil the points indicated in **Fig. 5** and then replace plate **K**, **Fig. 3**. Occasionally apply a drop of oil to race of bobbin case holder as shown in **Fig. 6**.



*Fig. 6. Oiling Point in Bobbin  
Case Holder*

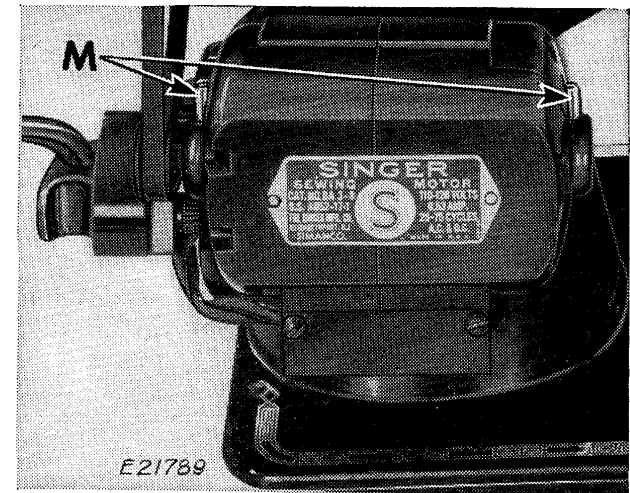
Turn the machine head back on its hinges and oil the places shown in **Fig. 7**.



*Fig. 7. Oiling Points in Base of Machine*

### **TO LUBRICATE THE MOTOR**

NEVER USE OIL OR ORDINARY GREASE ON THE MOTOR. USE ONLY **SINGER** MOTOR LUBRICANT furnished with the machine. When the machine is shipped from the factory, the two grease tubes **M**, **Fig. 8** are filled with enough lubricant for approximately six months' use. Refill grease tubes **M** at least once each six months by inserting tip of lubricant container into grease tubes **M** and squeezing enough lubricant into each tube to fill it.



*Fig. 8. Motor Lubricating Points*

**CHART SHOWING RELATIONSHIP OF TYPES OF FABRICS, THREAD AND  
NEEDLE SIZES AND MACHINE STITCHES TO THE INCH**

TYPES OF FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCHES PER INCH	
			INSIDE SEAMS	TOP STITCHING
Filmy materials comparable to Net, Marquisette, Chiffon, Silk and Chiffon Velvets, Voiles, Ninon	Mercerized 00 100 Cotton 00 and 000 Silk Nylon Thread	9	15 to 20	15 to 20
Sheer materials comparable to Lawn, Dimity, Synthetic Sheers, Paper Taffetas, Pure Silks, Gossamer Silks, Silk or Synthetic Tricots, Synthetic Velvets, Satins	Mercerized 0 80 to 100 Cotton 0 Silk Nylon Thread	11	12 to 15	15 to 20
Lightweight materials comparable to Gingham, Chambray, Pique, Poplin, Percale, Cretonne, Chintz, Faille, Bengaline, Wool Flannel, Wool Jersey, Wool Crepe, Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Lightweight Suitings	Mercerized A 60 to 80 Cotton A Silk	14	12	15 to 18
Medium heavy materials comparable to Corduroy, Crash, Gabardine, Rep, Heavy Suitings and Coatings	Heavy Duty Mer. 40 to 60 Cotton Nylon or Dacron Thread	16	10	12
Heavy materials comparable to Sailcloth, Denim, Ticking, Overcoatings	30 to 40 Cotton Dacron Thread	18	8	10
Plastic materials	Mercerized Thread 0 to A	9 or 11	10	12

*When ordering needles, always specify "Class and Variety 206 x 13" and state the size and quantity required.*



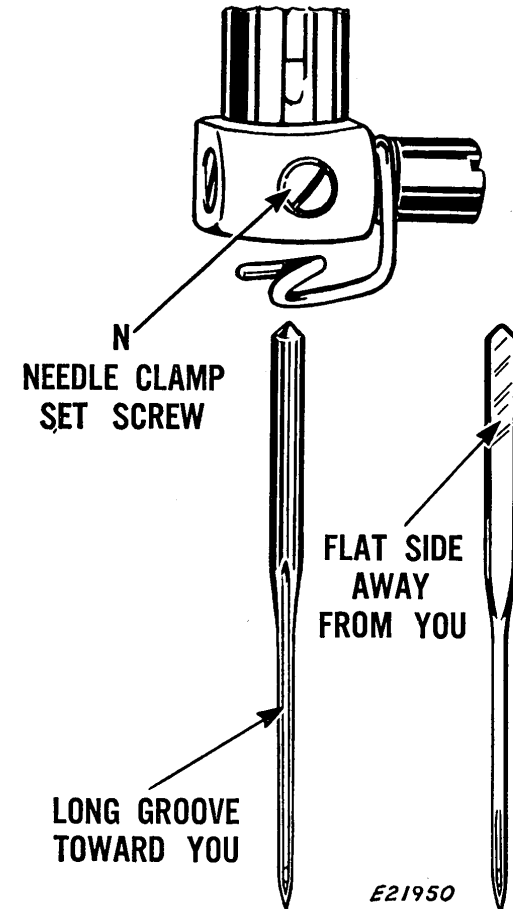
## NEEDLES AND THREAD

For perfect stitching, thread should be selected according to fabric to be stitched and needle must be correct size for thread which must pass freely through eye of needle.

### TO SET THE NEEDLE

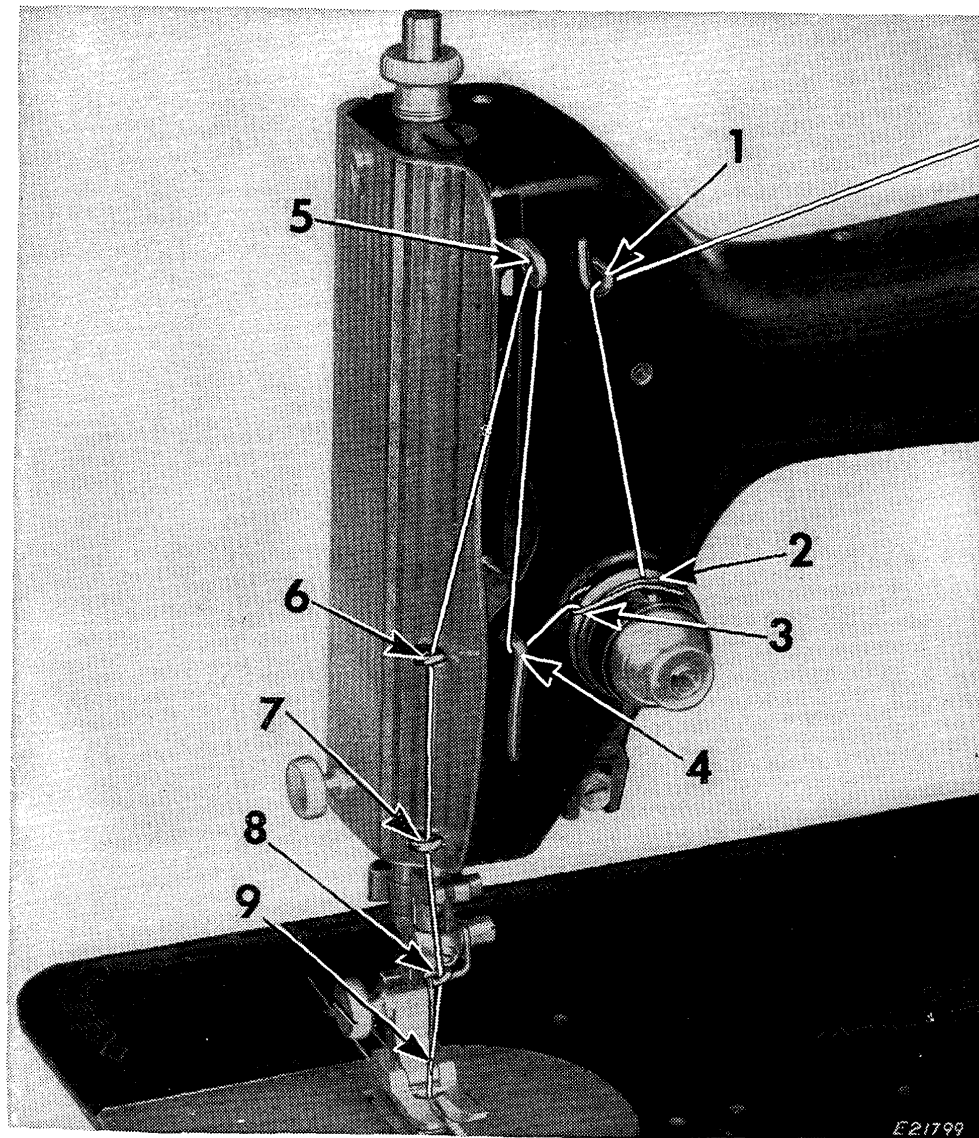
Select correct needle according to table on **page 10**. Be sure that needle is not blunt or bent. Raise the needle bar to its highest position and loosen set screw **N**, **Fig. 9** in front of the needle clamp with screwdriver. Insert needle into clamp as far as it will go, with **flat side to the back** and **long groove toward you**. Then tighten set screw **N** with screwdriver.

## 206 x 13 NEEDLE



E21950

*Fig. 9. Setting Needle  
in Needle Clamp*



*Fig. 10. Upper Threading*

## UPPER THREADING

*See Figs. 10 and 11*

**Raise take-up lever 5 to its highest point.**

Place spool of thread on spool pin

Lead thread into thread guide 1

Down and from right to left between tension discs 2

Into the loop of the take-up spring 3

Under the slack thread regulator 4

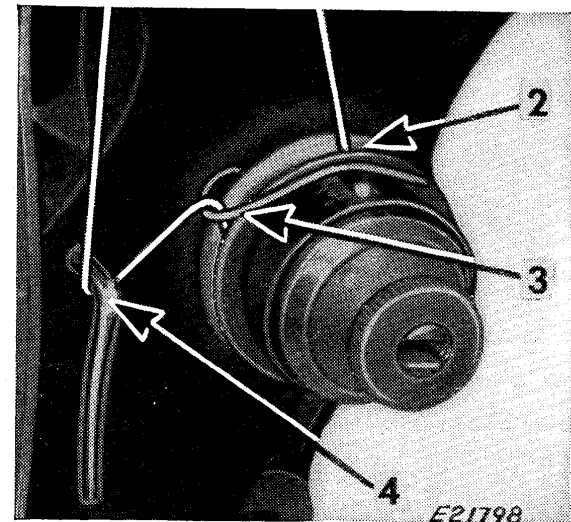
Up and from right to left through hole in take-up lever 5

Down through guides 6 and 7 on face plate

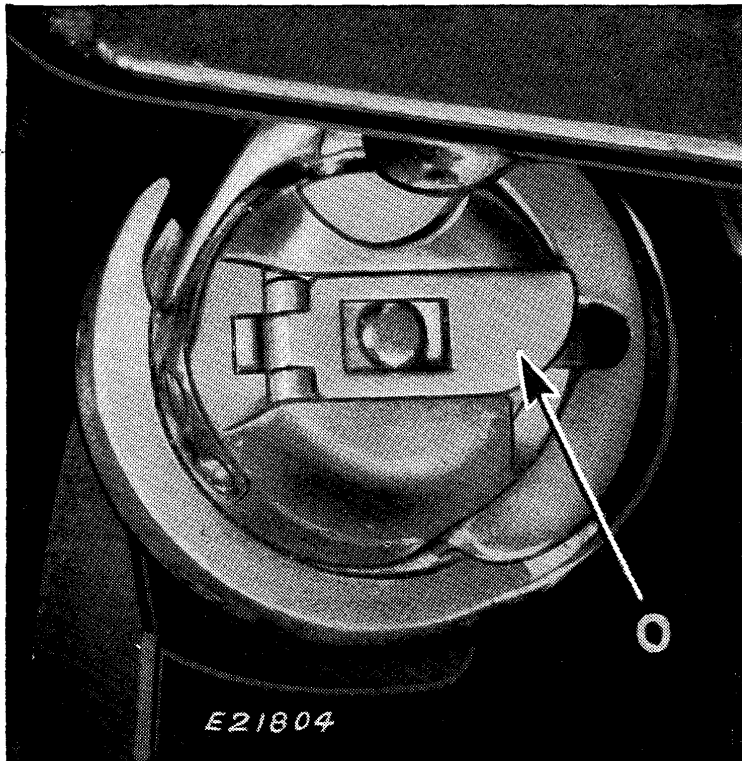
Into guide 8 on needle clamp

From **front to back** through eye of needle 9.

Draw about two inches of thread through eye of needle with which to commence sewing.



*Fig. 11. Upper Threading  
around Tension*



*Fig. 12. Removing  
Bobbin Case*

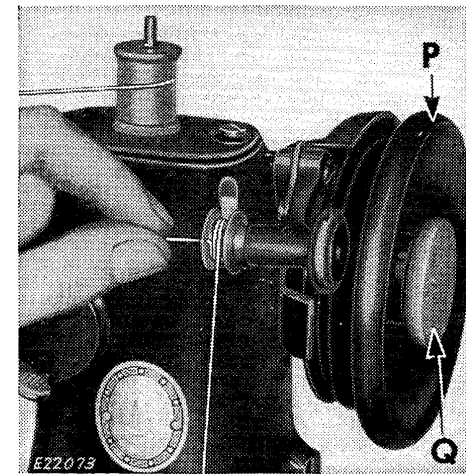
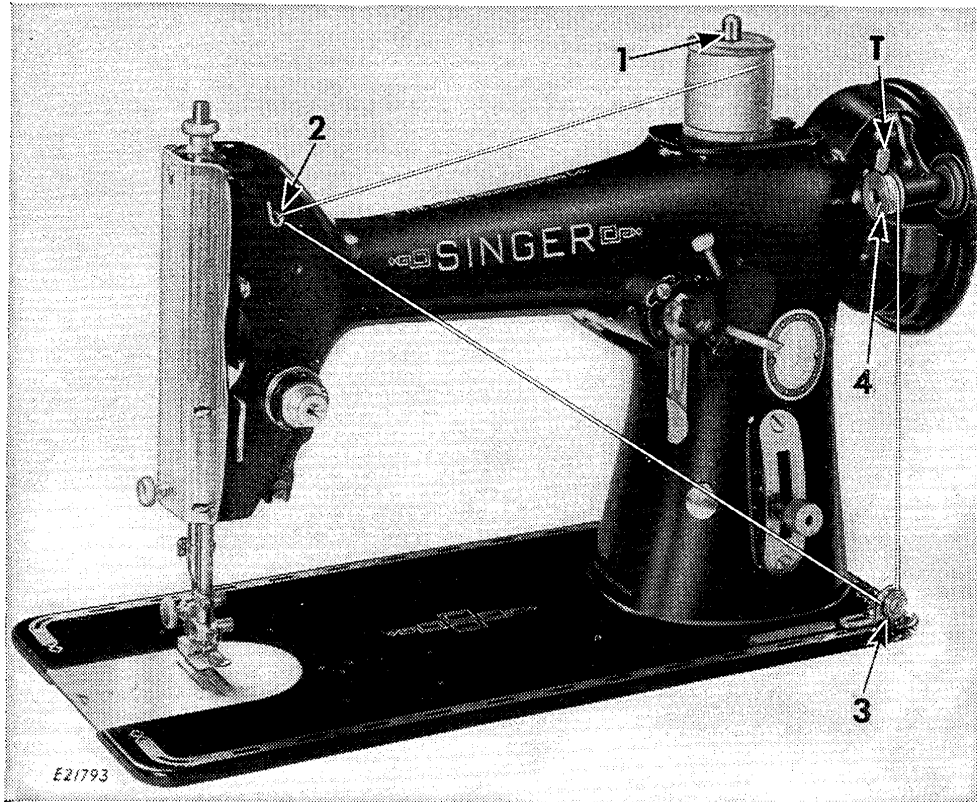
### **TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN**

Raise needle to its highest point. Tilt machine back on its hinges. Open latch **O**, **Fig. 12** and lift out bobbin case. Release latch and remove bobbin.

### **TO WIND THE BOBBIN**

*See Fig. 13*

Hold hand wheel **P** with left hand and, with right hand, loosen stop motion screw **Q** to release hand wheel from stitching mechanism. Place spool of thread on spool pin **1**. Draw thread through guide **2**, **Fig. 13** on arm of machine and pass thread down and from left to right under tension **3**. Pass thread up and, from inside, through slot in left side of bobbin **4** and press bobbin on to winder spindle until spindle pin enters slot in right side of bobbin. Press bobbin winder against hand wheel until latch **T** engages.



*Fig. 13. Winding the Bobbin*

Holding free end of thread as shown in **Fig. 13**, press controller as for sewing. After a few coils have been wound around bobbin, break off end of thread. The bobbin winder

will stop automatically when sufficient thread is wound on bobbin. Remove bobbin from bobbin winder spindle and re-tighten stop motion screw **Q**, **Fig. 13**.

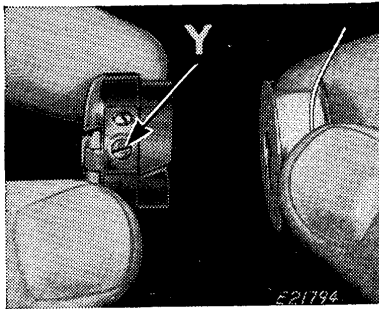


Fig. 14

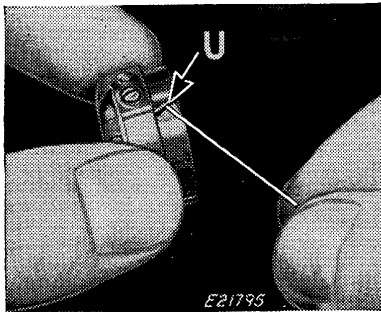


Fig. 15

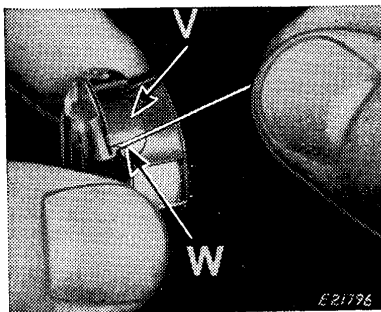


Fig. 16

### TO THREAD BOBBIN CASE

Hold bobbin so that thread will unwind in direction shown in **Fig. 14**.

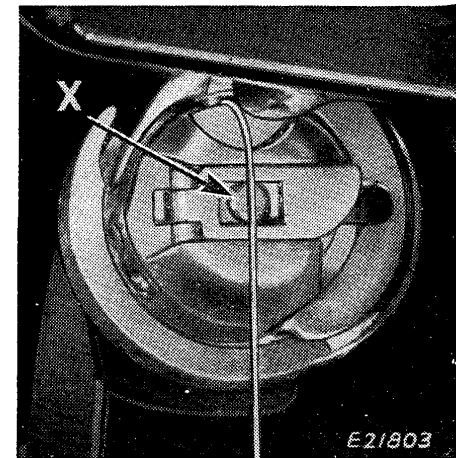
Hold bobbin case as shown in **Fig. 14**, and place bobbin into it.

Pull thread into slot **U**, **Fig. 15** under tension spring **V**, **Fig. 16** and into slot **W** at end of spring. Allow about three inches of thread to hang free from bobbin case.

### TO REPLACE BOBBIN CASE

Hold bobbin case by latch and replace it on stud **X**, **Fig. 17**, having thread draw from top of bobbin case.

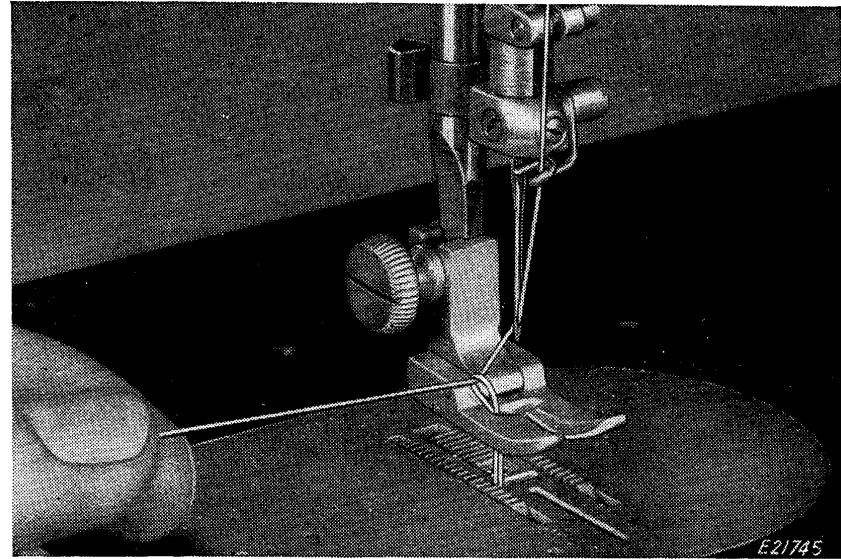
Release latch and press bobbin case back until latch catches groove near end of stud. Allow about three inches of thread to hang free from bobbin case.



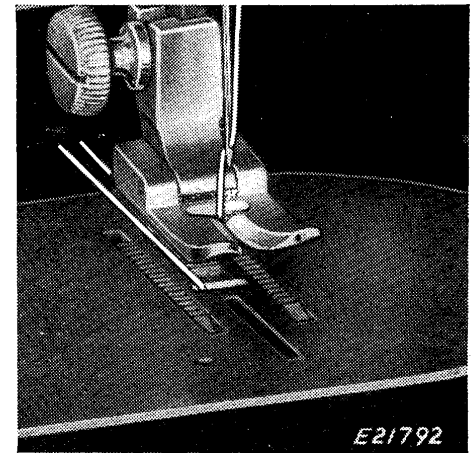
*Fig. 17. Bobbin Case Threaded and Replaced*

## TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

Hold end of needle thread with left hand and turn hand wheel over toward you until needle goes down and up again and thread take-up lever **5**, **Fig. 10** is at its highest point. Pull up needle thread and bobbin thread will come with it, as shown in **Fig. 18**. Lay both threads straight back under presser foot as shown in **Fig. 19**, place needle in position, and lower the presser foot.



*Fig. 18. Drawing Up  
Bobbin Thread*



*Fig. 19. Threads in Position  
to Commence Sewing*



*Fig. 20. Correct Position  
at Machine*

## **OPERATING**

Press controller to start machine. The speed depends upon amount of pressure you apply to controller. Start slowly, maintain an even speed, and stop gradually. Never pull material along when stitching. Guide material lightly.

**Never operate machine without cloth under presser foot.**

## **TO REMOVE THE WORK**

Stop machine with thread take-up lever **5**, **Fig. 10** at its highest point. Raise presser foot by means of presser bar lifter, draw fabric back and to left and sever threads on thread cutter. Place ends of threads straight back under presser foot, as shown in **Fig. 19**.



**IMPORTANT**

This SINGER Class 206 Machine is equipped with an **All-purpose Throat Plate 105053** (see **page 22**), having a wide throat, to accommodate the swing of the needle when zigzagging and for **all** types of stitching.

The **All-purpose Hinged Presser Foot 189646** (see **page 22**) is mated to the **All-purpose Throat Plate**, having the same wide opening to accommodate the swing of the needle for **all** types of stitching.

With this equipment the machine can perform:

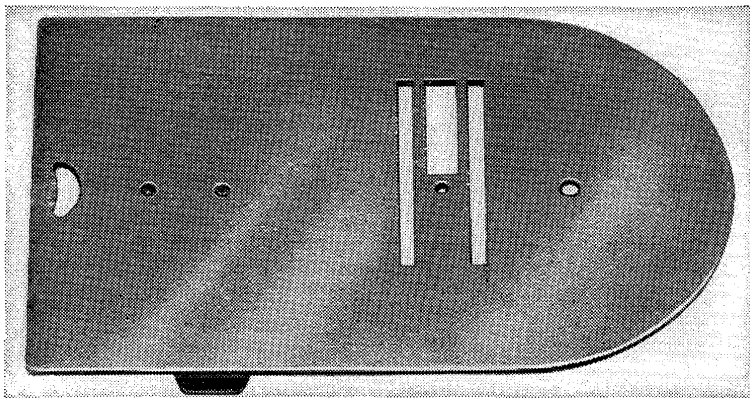
Straight Stitching  
Zigzag Stitching  
All types of Ornamental  
Stitching

For extra convenience, especially when the fabric being sewn is particularly soft, or open meshed, **Straight Stitching Throat Plate 105055** (see **page 20**) with its mated **Straight Stitching Presser Foot 189647** (see **page 20**) is provided.

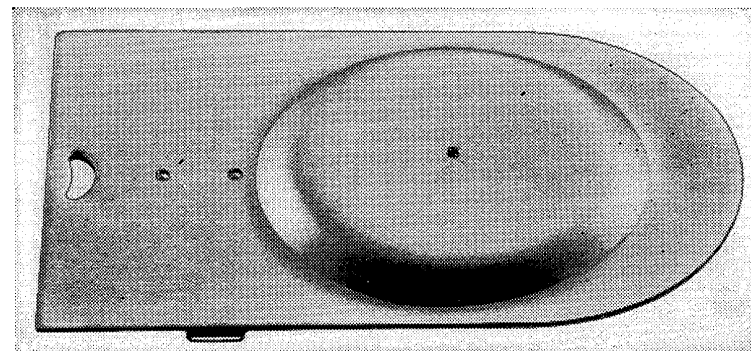
**CAUTION:** Straight stitching equipment cannot be used for zigzag stitching. It can be used **only** AFTER the Bight Lever is set at O and the Needle Position Lever is at its lowest point for Central Position.

## STRAIGHT STITCHING EQUIPMENT

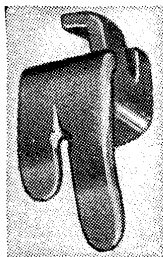
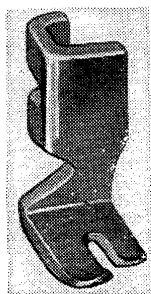
All of the parts shown on this page and on page 21 are designed for straight stitching **only** and must not be used for zigzag stitching.



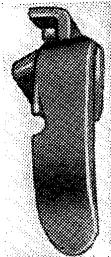
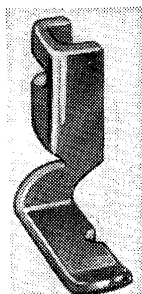
*105055 Straight Stitching  
Throat Plate*



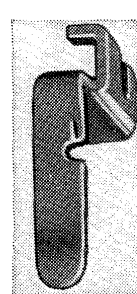
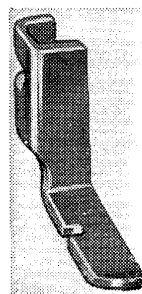
*189723 Darning Plate*



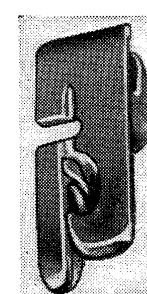
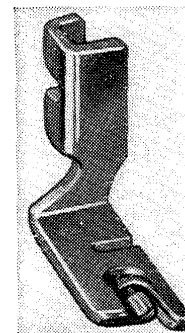
*189647 Straight Stitching  
Presser Foot*



*160845 Cording Foot  
(Left Toe)*

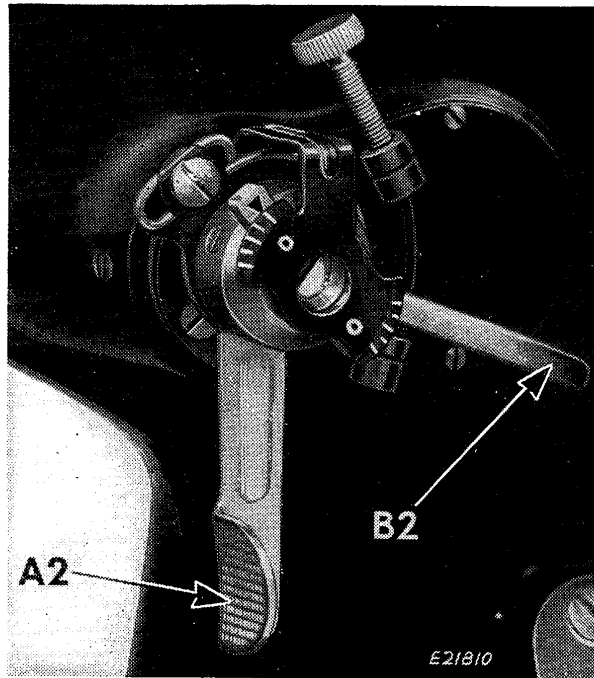


*160846 Cording Foot  
(Right Toe)*

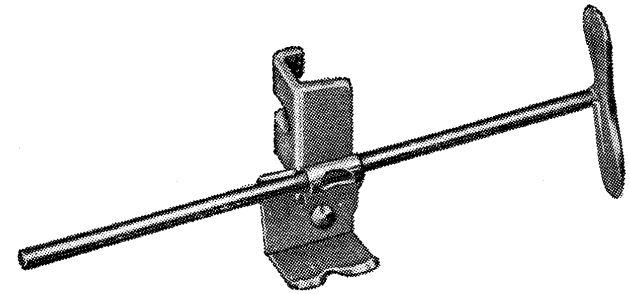


*120842 Hemmer Foot*

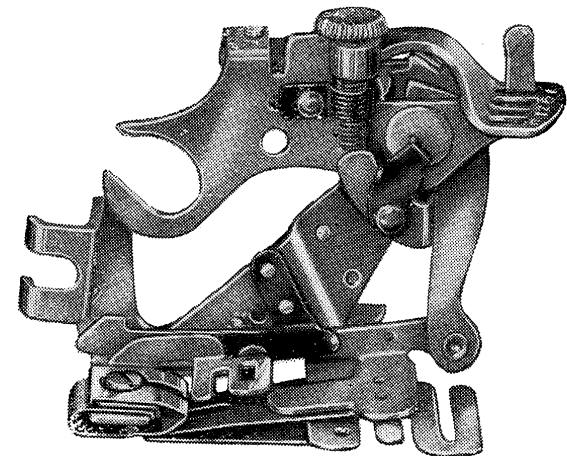
**CAUTION:** Equipment shown on this page and on page 20 can be used **only** AFTER Needle Position Lever **A2** is set at lowest point and Bight Lever **B2** is set at O, as shown in **Fig. 21**.



*Fig. 21. Machine Set For  
Straight Stitching*

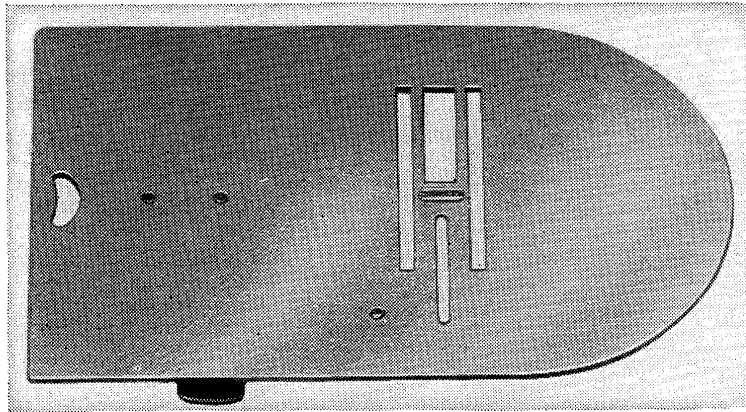


*35932 Quilter*

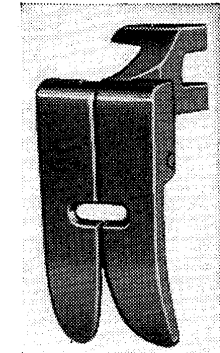
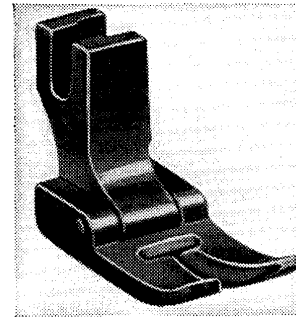


*120598 Ruffler*

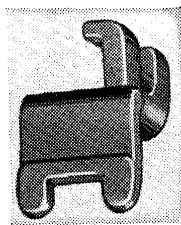
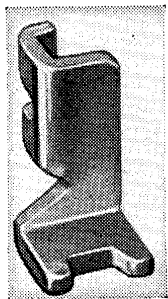
**ALL-PURPOSE STITCHING EQUIPMENT**



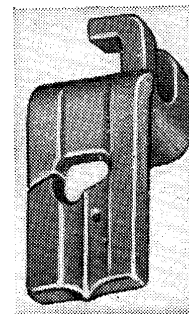
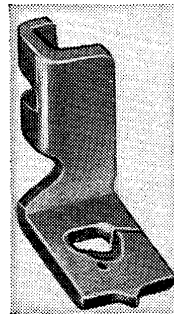
*105053 All-Purpose Throat Plate*



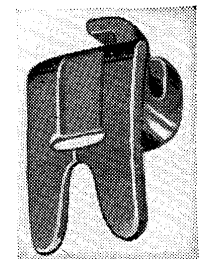
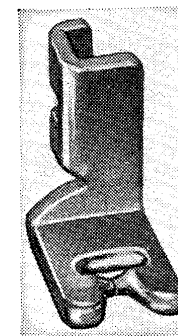
*189646 All-Purpose Hinged Presser Foot*



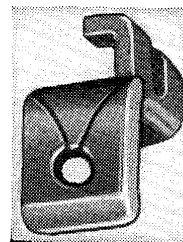
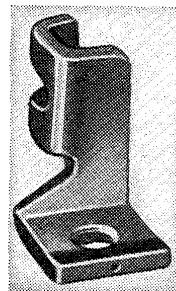
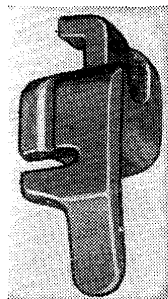
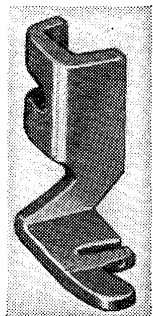
*189648 Button-Sewing Foot*



*86616 Buttonholer Foot*



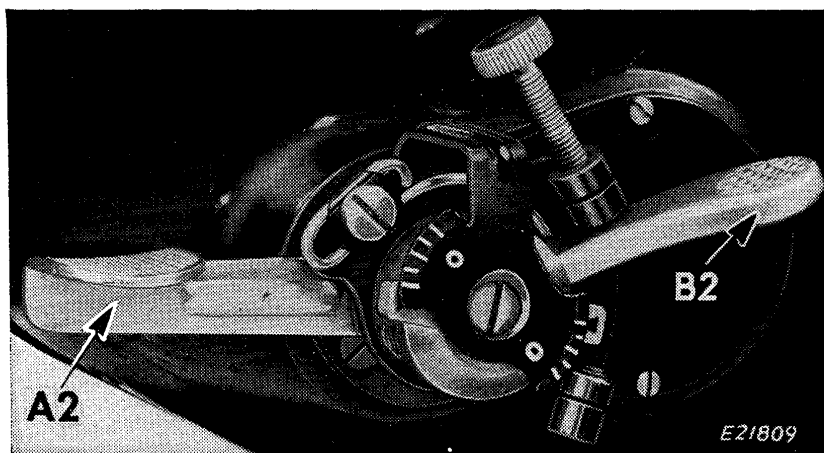
*189649 Satin Stitch Foot*



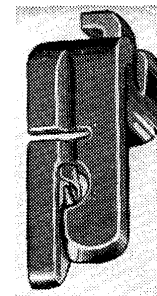
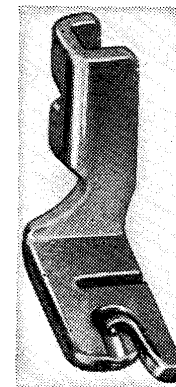
*189650 Cord-Covering  
and Appliqué Foot*

*189651 Embroidery  
and Appliqué Foot*

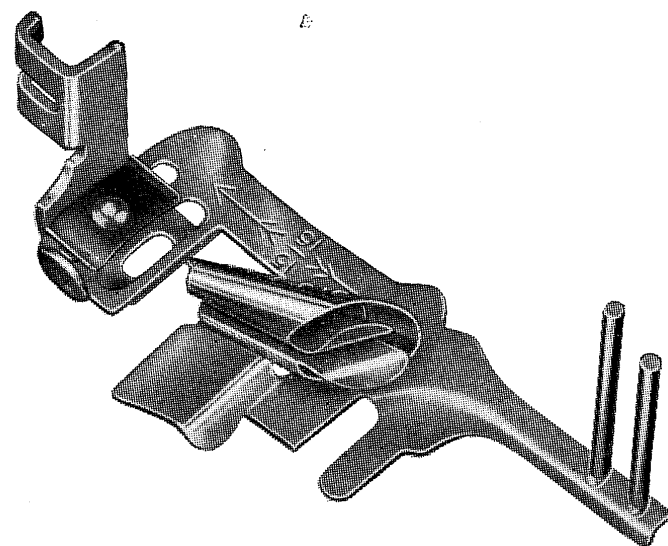
**NOTE:** With the equipment on this page and on page 22, the full range of stitching variations may be attained. The settings for these stitch variations are attainable by moving the Position and Bight Levers **A2** and **B2** to any point required.



*Fig. 22. Machine Set For Maximum  
Zigzag Stitch in Left Position*

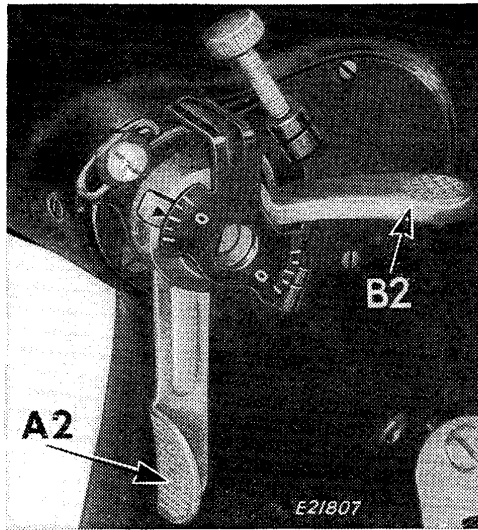


*189653 Shell Hemmer*

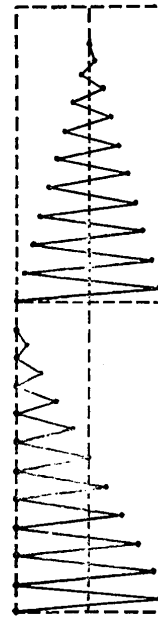


*160847 Multi-slotted Binder*

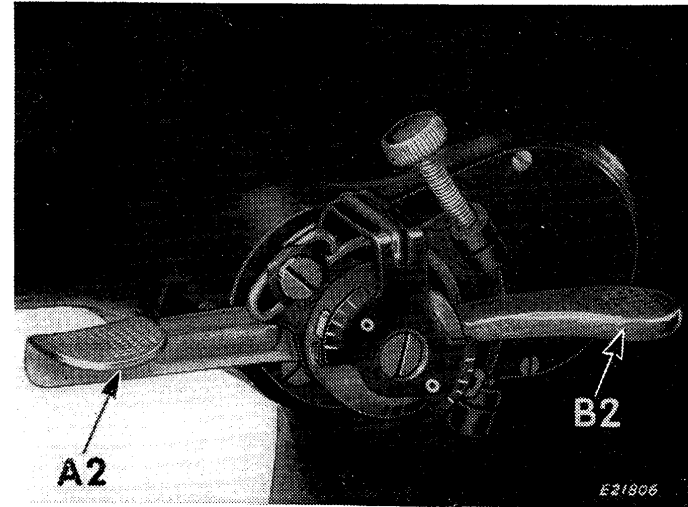
## NEEDLE POSITION CONTROL



*Fig. 23. Central  
Needle Position*



*Fig. 25*



*Fig. 24. Left  
Needle Position*

When Needle Position Lever **A2** is set at its lowest point, as shown in **Fig. 23**, the needle swings equally to the left and right of center. Straight stitches are made when Bight Control Lever **B2**, **Fig. 23** is set at O. Any required width of zigzag stitches (up to approximately 3/16") can be made when Lever **B2** is set at any point other than O. Upper half of **Fig. 25** shows various

widths of zigzag stitch when needle swings equally to left and right of center. When Needle Position Lever **A2** is set at its highest point, as shown in **Fig. 24**, the needle swings from the extreme left as shown in lower half of **Fig. 25**. Left Needle Position is necessary when sewing on buttons, sewing and barring button-holes and for ornamental stitching.

**CAUTION:** LEFT NEEDLE POSITION is used **only** with ALL-PURPOSE THROAT PLATE.

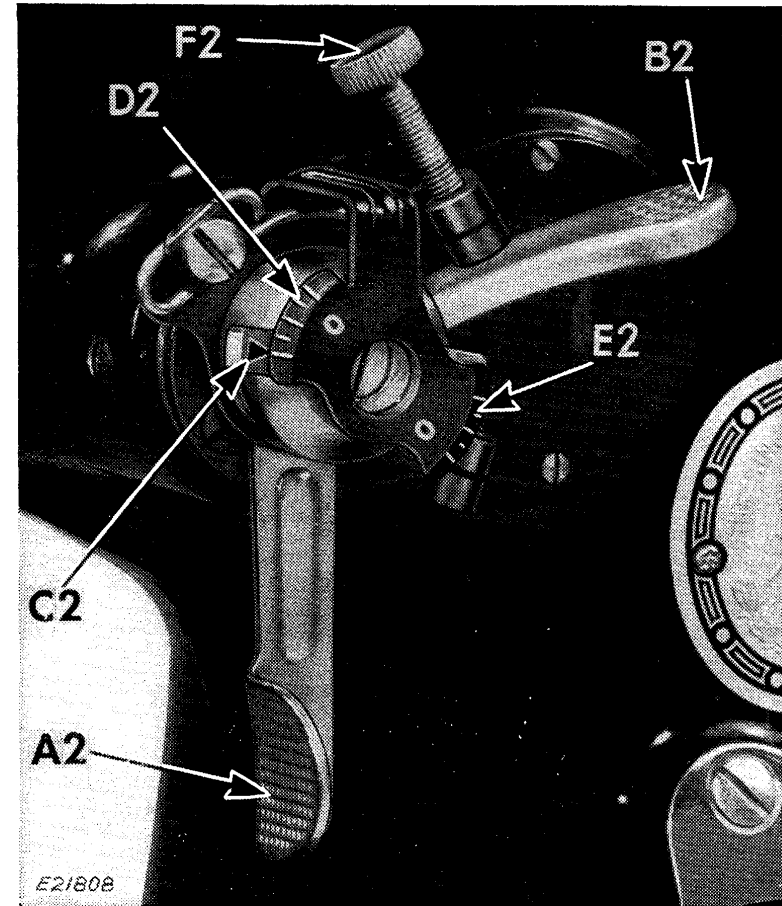
## BIGHT CONTROL

Bight Lever **B2** controls swing of needle from left to right. As Bight Lever is moved up or down, Red Arrow Bight Indicator **C2** moves along the scale **D2** or **E2** to show amount of swing of needle. When Central Needle Position is used (Lever **A2** in its lowest position), the red arrow points to scale **D2** at left. When Left Needle Position is used (Lever **A2** in its highest position), red arrow points to scale **E2** at right.

Both Bight Lever and Needle Position Lever can be moved, while stitching, for varied uses and effects. The Bight Limit Screw **F2**, when set at any particular point, ensures a uniform width of bight without continual reference to indicator scales **D2** or **E2**.

**CAUTION:** When Straight Stitching Throat Plate 105055 is used, Bight Lever **B2** must be set at **O**, and needle must be set at **Central Position**.

**Do not make any Zigzag stitch or needle position adjustments while needle is in goods when the machine is not in operation.**



*Fig. 26. Bight Limit Screw  
and Indicator Scales*

### TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

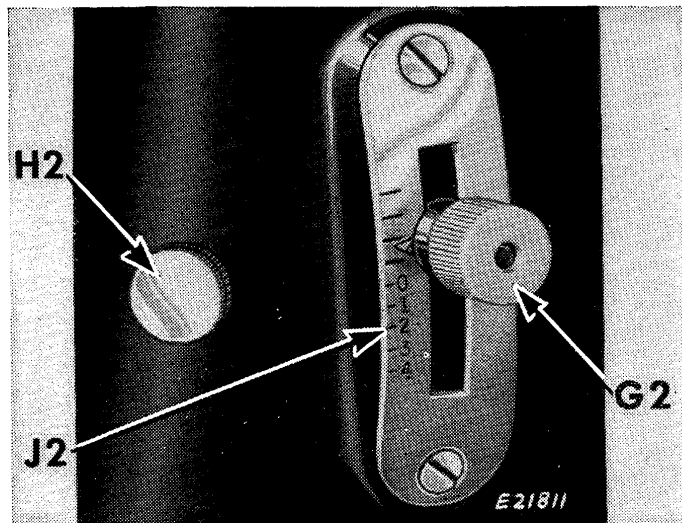
The length of stitch determines the space between the zigzag stitches. A long stitch setting spreads the zigzag and a short stitch setting

brings the zigzag together. The machine is adjustable to make from 6 to 30 straight stitches per inch. The numbers on stitch regulator scale **J2** are relative.

Settings between 0 and 1 equal 30 to 24 stitches per inch  
 Settings between 1 and 2 equal 24 to 12 stitches per inch  
 Settings between 2 and 3 equal 12 to 8 stitches per inch  
 Settings between 3 and 4 equal 8 to 6 stitches per inch

To regulate length of stitch, loosen screw **H2**, set the pointer on lever **G2** slightly below the number indicating the stitch desired, and

tighten the screw **H2** until the pointer is moved up directly opposite the desired number.



*Fig. 27. Regulating Length of Stitch*

### TO REGULATE DIRECTION OF FEED

The same number of stitches per inch may be made in a backward direction by moving lever **G2** upward as far as it will go, according to the length of stitch that has been set. The direction of feed can be reversed at any point in sewing without removing work from machine. The reverse feed makes it easy to back-tack and to fasten ends of seams.



## TO REGULATE PRESSURE ON PRESSER FOOT

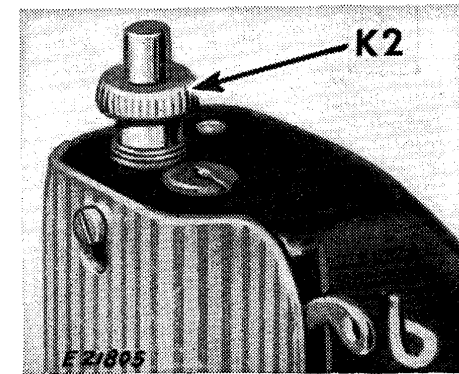
The surface finish on fabrics, as well as their weight, determines amount of pressure to be applied. The glazed surface of chintzes and polished cottons, the loose nap surface of satins, the deep piled surface of velvets, the delicate and broken surface of laces and brocades, all require a lighter pressure. To set a light pressure, turn thumb screw **K2**, **Fig. 28** upward until fabric moves easily under presser foot without slipping and without showing feed marks. Heavy, spongy fabrics like towel-ing, chenilles, coatings, etc., require heavier pressure. To set a heavy pressure, turn thumb screw **K2** downward until the fabric moves easily and the seam edges are carried evenly by the foot and the feed.

## THREAD TENSIONS

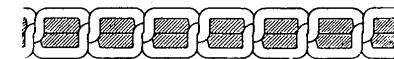
For perfect stitching, the tension on needle and bobbin threads must be heavy enough to pull threads to center of thickness of material and make a firm stitch as shown in **Fig. 29**.

In the unbalanced tensions of **Fig. 30**, the Needle Thread lies straight along top side of material, caused by too heavy tension on needle thread or too light tension on bobbin thread.

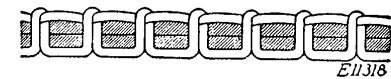
In the unbalanced tensions of **Fig. 31**, the Bobbin Thread lies straight along underside of material, caused by too light tension on needle thread or too heavy tension on bobbin thread.



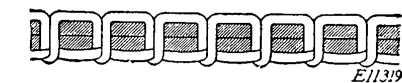
*Fig. 28. Thumb Screw  
For Regulating Pressure  
on Presser Foot*



*Fig. 29. Perfect Stitching*



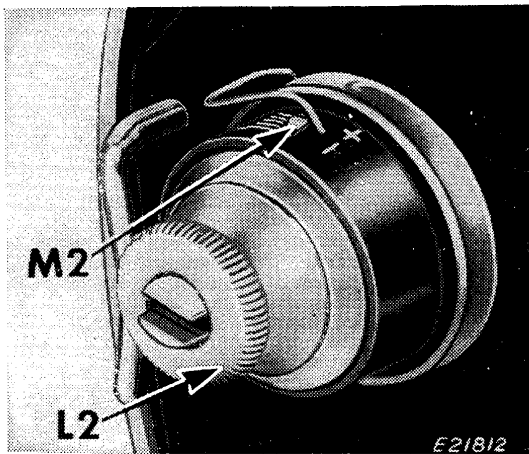
*Fig. 30. Imperfect Stitching*



*Fig. 31. Imperfect Stitching*

### TO REGULATE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

The tension on needle thread can be regulated only when the presser foot is down.



*Fig. 32. Needle Thread Tension*

The degree of tension is shown by the position of the indicator **M2**. The minus sign (—) indicates a looser tension, and the plus sign (+) indicates a tighter tension.

**To increase tension**, turn thumb nut **L2**, **Fig. 32** gradually to right (clockwise) until required tension is obtained. The degree of tension is shown by the position

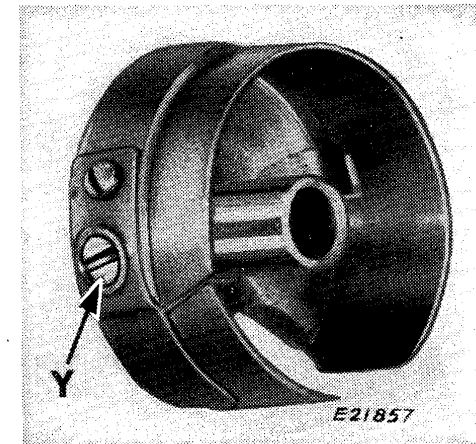
**To decrease tension**, turn the thumb nut **L2** gradually to the left (counterclockwise) until required tension is obtained.

### TO REGULATE BOBBIN THREAD TENSION

The tension on bobbin thread is regulated by the larger screw **Y**, **Fig. 33** which is nearest center of tension spring on outside of the bobbin case.

**To increase tension**, turn screw **Y** gradually over to the right.

**To decrease tension**, turn screw **Y** gradually over to the left.

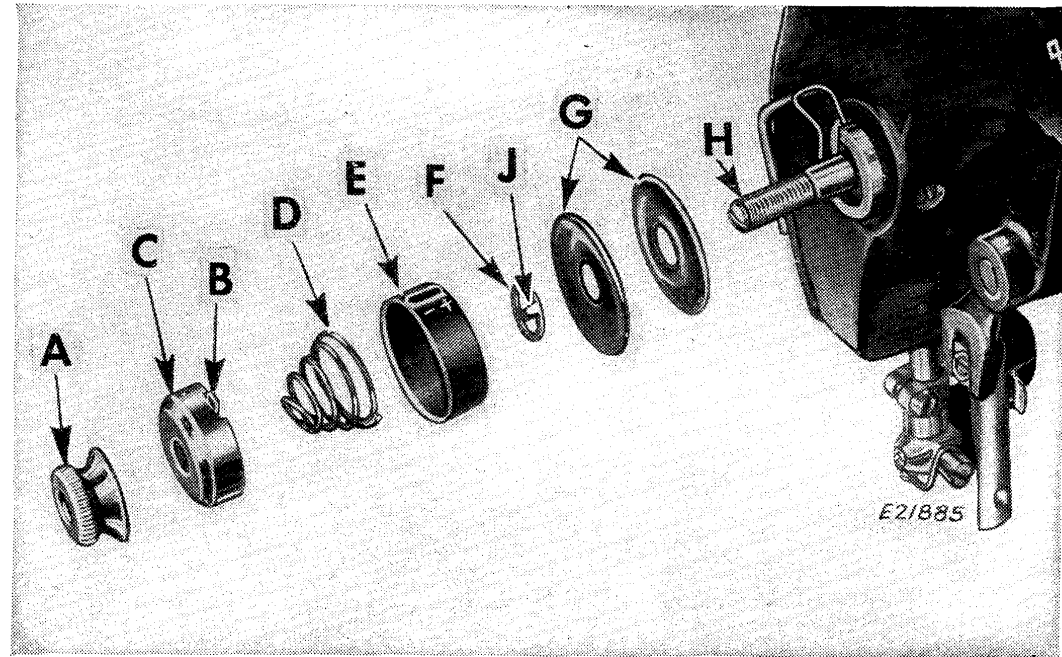


*Fig. 33. Bobbin Thread Tension*

## TO REMOVE AND REPLACE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

Remove the parts of the tension from the tension stud **H** in the order shown in **Fig. 34** beginning with the thumb nut **A**.

*Fig. 34. Needle Thread  
Tension Assembly*

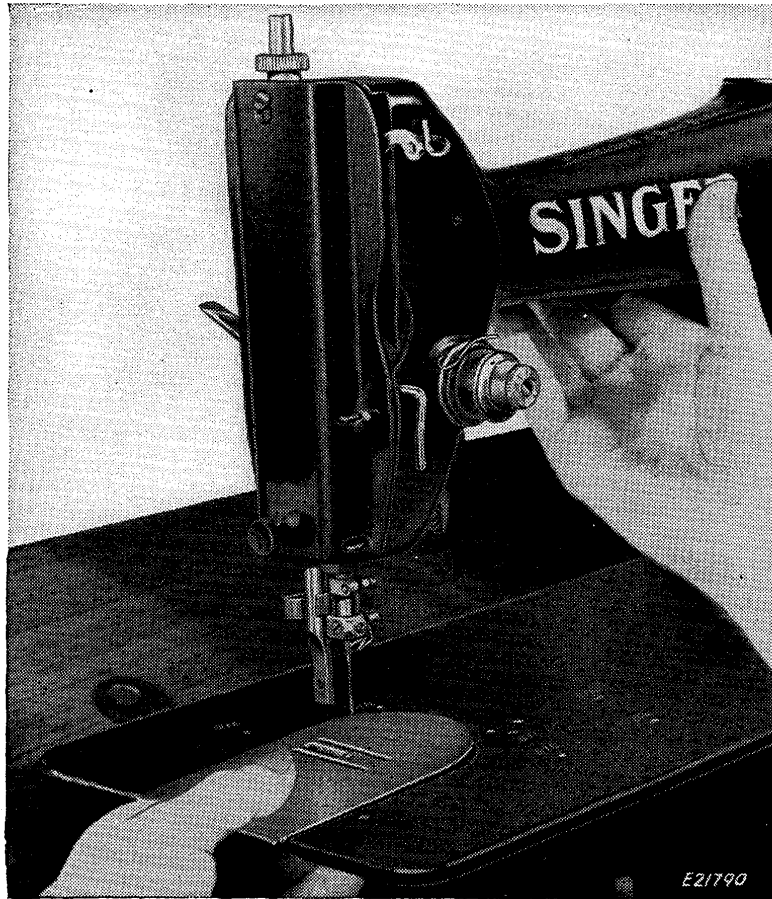


**To reassemble the tension,** replace the parts on the tension stud **H** as follows: Replace the two tension discs **G** with their convex surfaces toward each other. Then replace the small washer **F** and replace the graduated collar **E** so that its indicator slot is in the most

readable position and so that pin **J** enters one of the holes in the rear surface of the graduated collar. Fit the spring **D** into the graduated collar and replace the collar **C** so that its projection **B** fits into the slot in the graduated collar **E**. Then replace the thumb nut **A**.

## TO CHANGE THE THROAT PLATE

When changing from All-purpose Throat Plate to Straight Stitching Throat Plate or to the Darning Plate, **FIRST** set the Needle Position Lever at its **lowest** point for Central Needle Position and set the Bight Lever at O. Raise the needle to its highest point. Raise the machine head slightly by placing the right hand under the arm of the machine as illustrated in **Fig. 35**.



*Fig. 35. Changing the Throat Plate*

With the left hand tilt the throat plate by pressing it up from the underside, raising the rounded end enough to clear the feed dog. Then slide the plate to the left.

**To Insert the Throat Plate**, slip both ends of its spring beneath the edges of the opening, and, while it is slightly tilted, slide it into position.

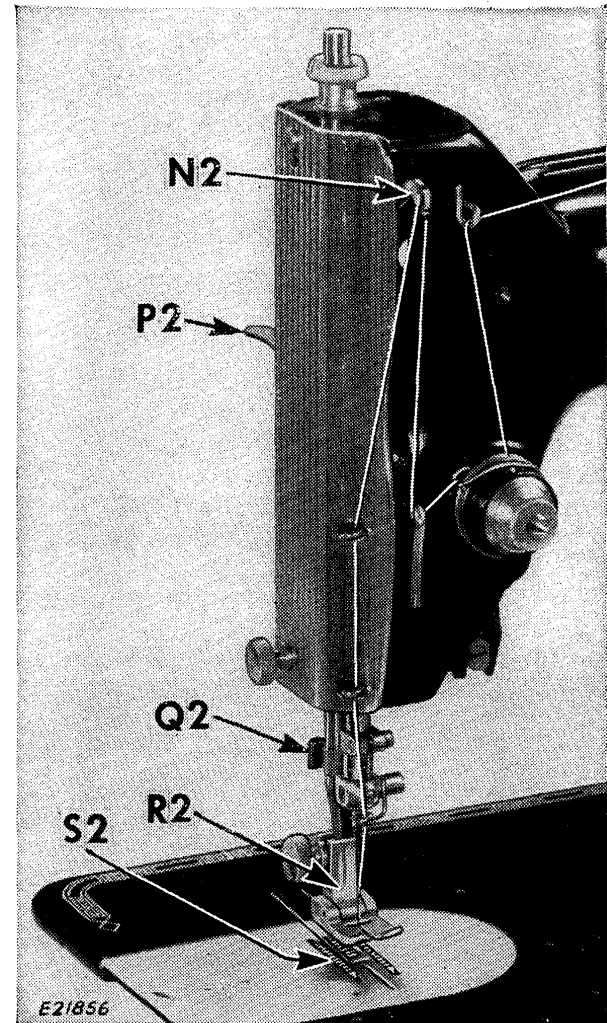
Lower the machine head into place.

## TO COMMENCE SEWING

Be sure to have take-up lever **N2** at its highest point.

Adjust Needle Position Lever (Page 24) and Bight Lever (Page 25) to the desired setting and turn hand wheel over toward you until needle is ready for its extreme left stroke. Place the material beneath the presser foot **R2**, position needle in fabric, lower the foot by means of the presser bar lifter **P2** and commence to sew.

- N2** — Take-up Lever
- P2** — Presser Bar Lifter
- Q2** — Thread Cutter
- R2** — Presser Foot
- S2** — Feed Dog



*Fig. 36*

## SEWING SUGGESTIONS

### *Breaking of needles might be caused by:*

1. Wrong size of needle for thread and material—see **page 10**.
2. Wrong throat plate or presser foot for the type of work being done—see **pages 19-25**.
3. Wrong setting of needle position lever and/or bight lever—see **pages 19, 21, 23, 24 and 25**.
4. Pulling of material when stitching—see **page 18**.
5. Loosely fastened presser foot or special fittings.
6. Wrong class of needle—see **page 10**.

### *Breaking of needle thread might be caused by:*

1. A knot in thread.
2. Thread too coarse for needle — see **page 10**.
3. Wrong threading—see **pages 12 and 13**.
4. Upper tension too tight—see **pages 27-29**.
5. Needle blunt or bent.
6. Needle set incorrectly—see **page 11**.
7. Roughened hole in throat plate.
8. Wrong arrangement of threads when starting to sew—see **page 17**.

### *Breaking of bobbin thread might be caused by:*

1. Wrong threading of bobbin case — see **page 16**.
2. Bobbin thread tension too tight — see **pages 27 and 28**.

### *Skipping of stitches might be caused by:*

1. Wrong setting of needle—see **page 11**.
2. Needle blunt or bent.
3. Needle too small for thread—see **page 10**.

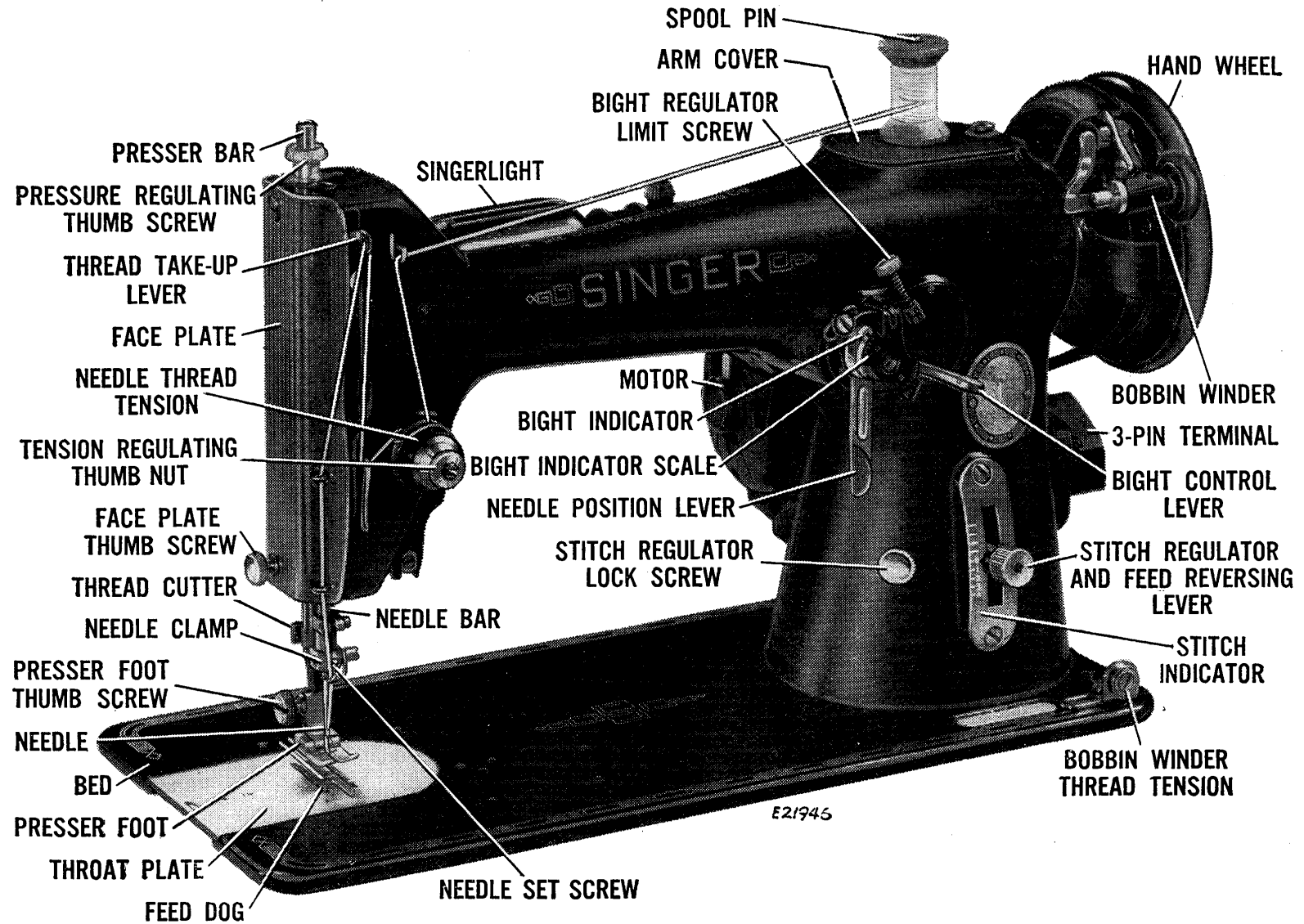
### *Stitches looping might be caused by:*

1. Wrong threading — see **pages 12, 13 and 16**.
2. Tensions set incorrectly — see **pages 27 to 29**.

### *Gathering or puckering of material might be caused by:*

1. Failure to use paper backing when zigzag stitching with a very wide bight and/or on sheer materials.

**If machine runs heavily** after standing idle for a long period, apply a few drops of kerosene at all oiling points, run the machine for a few minutes, then wipe clean and apply SINGER oil as described on **pages 7, 8 and 9**.

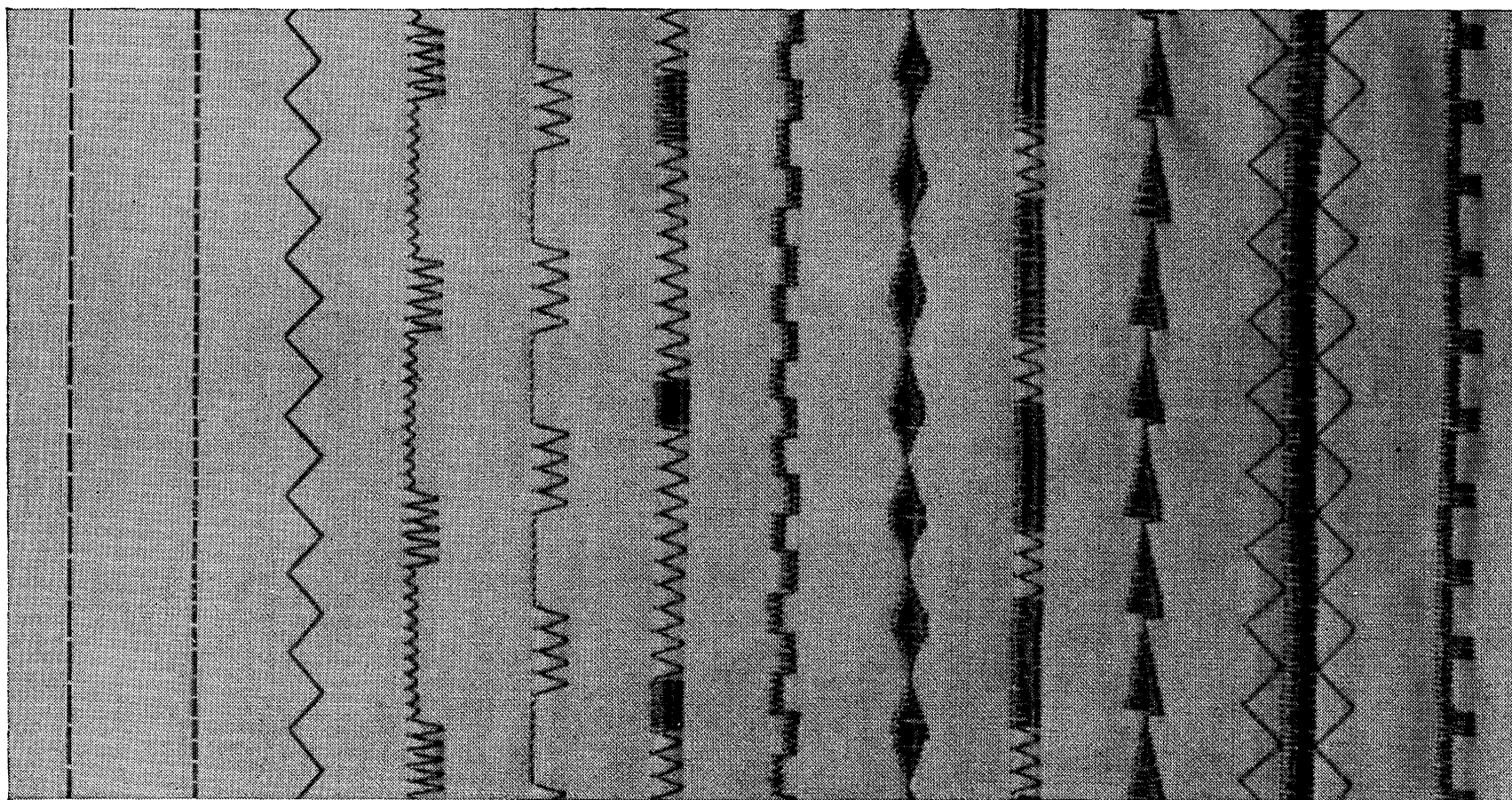


*Fig. 37. Names of Principal Parts of Machine 206K25*



**VARIETY OF STITCHES MADE WITH  
ALL-PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT 189646 and ALL-PURPOSE THROAT PLATE 105053**

1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10      11      12



*See corresponding stitch numbers in chart on following page for key to above stitches.*

*Zigzag stitching should not be done without paper backing if material gathers.*

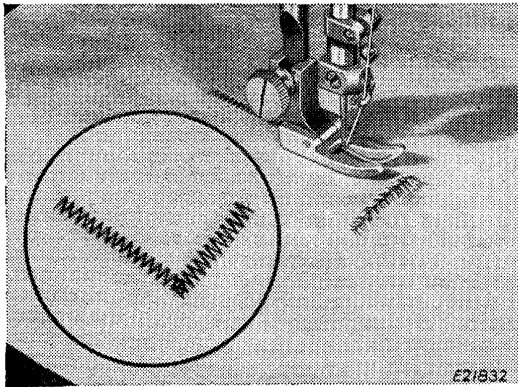


## KEY TO STITCHES

TYPE OF STITCH	NEEDLE POSITION	BIGHT SETTING	STITCH LENGTH	TENSION	DETAILS REGARDING VARIATIONS OF NEEDLE POSITION AND BIGHT
1. BASTING STITCH	Central	0	6	Light	
2. STRAIGHT STITCH	Central	0	12	Medium	
3. WIDE ZIGZAG	Left	4	6	Light	
4. NARROW and WIDE ZIGZAG	Left	2 alternating with 4	28	Light	At 2 Bight take 20 stitches At 4 Bight take 10 stitches
5. STRAIGHT STITCH and WIDE ZIGZAG	Left	0 alternating with 4	24	Light	At 0 Bight take 8 stitches At 4 Bight take 8 stitches
6. FENCE STITCH	Central	3	24 alternating with 30	Tighter Lower Tension	At 24 Stitch Setting take 20 stitches At 30 Stitch Setting take 20 stitches
7. WALLS OF TROY	Central alternating with Left	2	30	Tighter Lower Tension	At Central Position take 11 stitches At Left Position take 11 stitches Needle IN at Right; Needle UP at Left
8. BEAD STITCH	Central	0 to 4 to 0	30	Tighter Lower Tension	Take 2 stitches at each Bight mark up to 4 Take 2 stitches at each Bight mark back to 0
9. GATE STITCH	Central	3	24 alternating with 30	Tighter Lower Tension	At 24 Stitch Setting take 6 stitches At 30 Stitch Setting take 40 stitches
10. ARROW STITCH	Central	0 to 4 0 to 4	30	Tighter Lower Tension	Take 2 stitches at 0 Bight Take 4 stitches at each Bight mark up to 4 With needle up change to 0 Bight, take 2 stitches and repeat process
11. DIAMOND BACK STITCH	Central	4	30—Bar 6—Zigzag	Tight Lower Light Upper	Stitch Bar First Zigzag separately on each side of Bar
12. KEY STITCH	Left	2 to 4	30	Tight Lower	At 2 Bight take 16 stitches At 4 Bight take 8 stitches Needle UP at change of Bight

0 Bight = Zero Bight    2 Bight = Medium Bight    4 Bight = Maximum Bight

The following pages illustrate and explain methods of performing various sewing operations for both straight stitching and zigzag work on the 206 Machine.

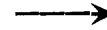


### TO QUICKLY MEND A TEAR OR RENT

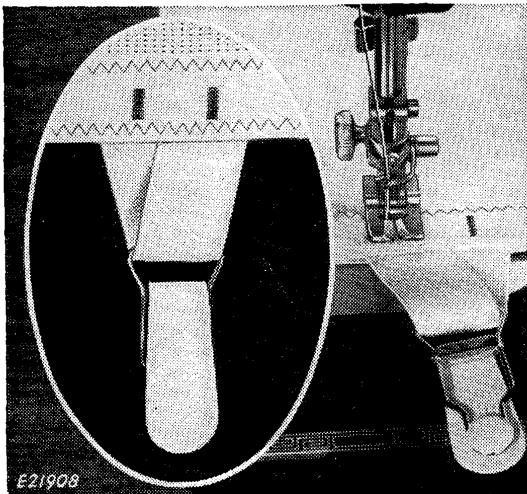


Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot,** Central Needle Position, Stitch at #2 for 12 stitches per inch. Bight set to width of tear.

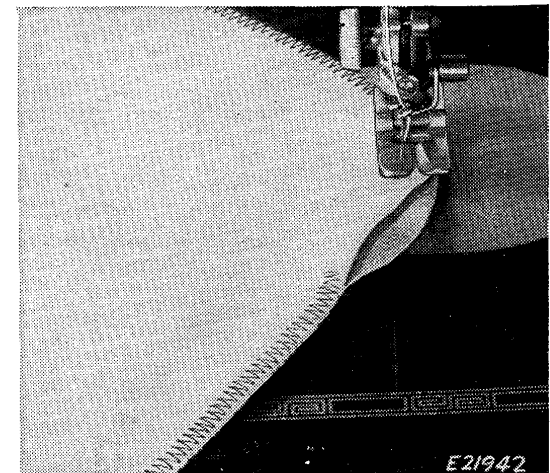
### TO QUICKLY MEND A TROUSER POCKET, GLOVE SEAM OR WALLET SEAM



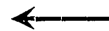
Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot,** Central Needle Position, 3 or 4 Bight, Stitch between #2 and #1 for 12 to 20 stitches per inch, according to fabric.



Overlock seam by alternating stitches outside and inside raw edges.



### TO REINFORCE HEAVY DUTY GARMENTS, GIRDLES, GARTERS, ETC.

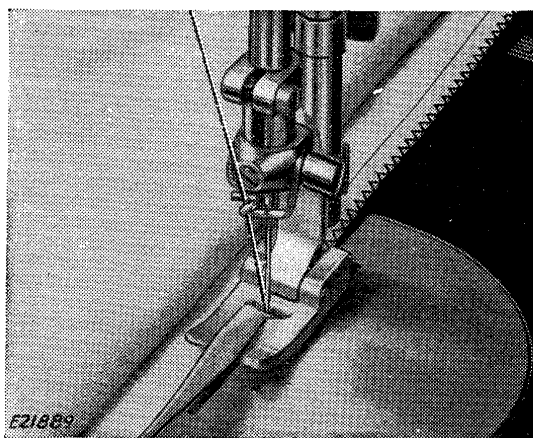


Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot,** Central Needle Position, 3 or 4 Bight, according to need, Stitch between #2 and #1 for 12 to 20 stitches per inch, according to fabric and degree of strain.

### TO RENEW ELASTIC WAISTBANDS OR CUFFS ON LINGERIE KNIT WEAR OR TRICOT

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot**, Central Needle Position, 2 Bight, Stitch at #2 for 12 stitches per inch. —→

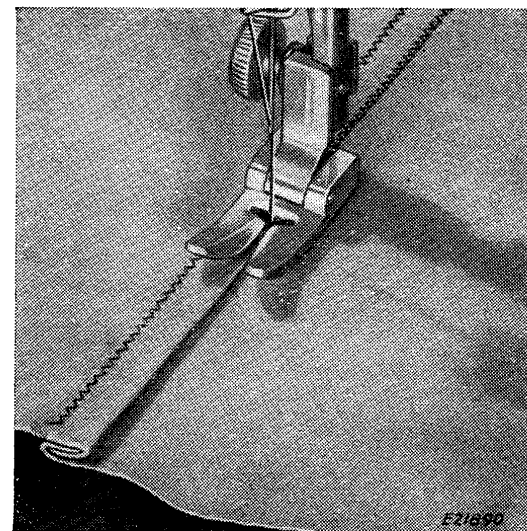
Stretch elastic, while stitching, to degree of fullness required in garment. With top edges of elastic in line with raw edge of garment, zigzag 2 rows at top and bottom of elastic, following cords of elastic.



### TO OVERCAST OPEN SEAMS

← Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot**, Central Needle Position, 2 Bight, Stitch at #11½ for 15 stitches per inch.

Turn raw edge toward wrong side and, while stitching, let it pass over flanged toe of All-purpose Presser Foot and through slot. Guide material so that needle, when vibrating to right, pierces material exactly at edge.



### HEAVY DUTY, STRAIN-PROOF AND REVERSIBLE SEAM

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot**, Central Needle Position, 2 Bight, Stitch at #11½ for 15 stitches per inch. —→

For heavy duty, strain-proof seams, use double interlocked seam, zigzagged on both sides. Turn **under** raw edge of one section, and turn **up** raw edge of joining section. Interlock two raw edges and zigzag across one seam on right side and across other seam on wrong side, producing a double fell, doubly re-enforced, with elasticity against strain when wearing.

**RIP-PROOF SEAM FOR LINGERIE**

For rip-proof seams in lingerie, first straight stitch fitted seam on wrong side and press both edges to one side.

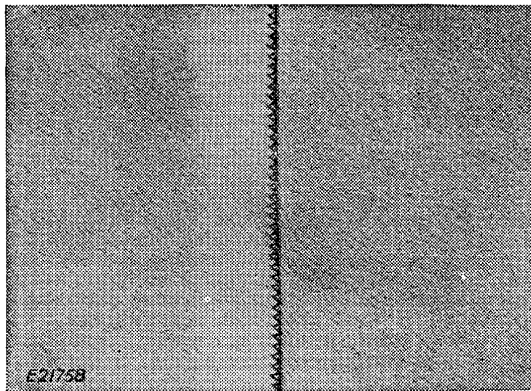
Use Central Needle Position,

0 Bight,

Stitch at #11½ for 15 stitches per inch for straight stitching.

On right side of garment, top stitch with a fine zigzag stitch letting needle first enter channel of seam, then seam thickness.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot**, Central Needle Position, 2 Bight, Stitch at #1 for 20 stitches per inch for zigzag stitching.

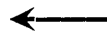
**CHANNEL SEAM FINISHED WITH CROSSED TOP STITCHING FOR ACCENT**

First assemble seam with basting stitch (see **Pages 34 and 35**), Use Central Needle Position, 0 Bight, 6 Stitch.

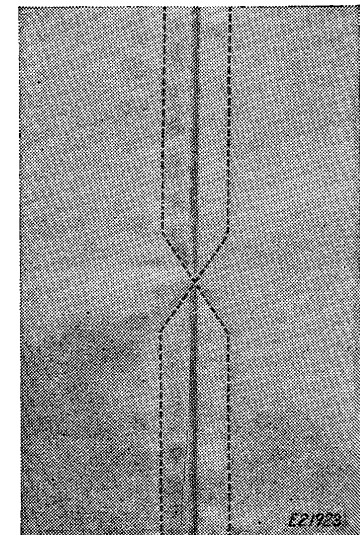
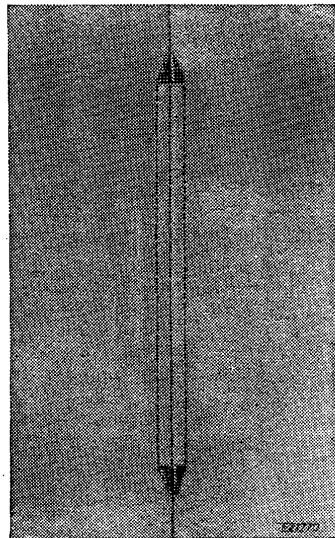
Press seam open and cut a strip, of contrasting fabric, the same width as open seam, attaching raw edges to both sides of open seam with zigzag stitches.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot**, Central Needle Position, 4 Bight, Stitch at #2 for 12 stitches per inch.

Turn to right side and top stitch with straight stitch in same color as channel strip, on both sides of seam and, for additional accent, crossing at center. See **pages 34 and 35** for straight stitch. Remove basting stitch from original seam.

**SLOT SEAM FINISHED WITH ARROWHEADS FOR ACCENT AND RE-ENFORCEMENT**

Slot seam is made like channel seam except that opened seam is machine basted to contrasting strip on wrong side. After top-stitching, all original basting lines are removed. The arrow is made by following procedure outlined on **pages 34 and 35, line 10**, and may be used singly, or doubly to accommodate width of seam. When made double, use Left Needle Position.



**HAIRLINE SEAM IN TRICOT**

For a strong elastic seam, in Tricot weaves, that will not curl or lose its shaping, zigzag along seam line, then cut surplus seam away, near line of stitching. Turn to right side and press.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**All-purpose Presser Foot,**  
 Central Needle Position,  
 2 or 3 Bight,  
 Stitch at #1 for 24 stitches per inch.

(This seam is also quick and efficient for closely woven cottons.)



in fan-shaped groove beneath this foot, and covering thread with closely spaced zigzag stitches.

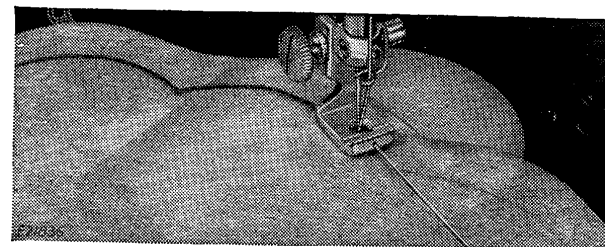
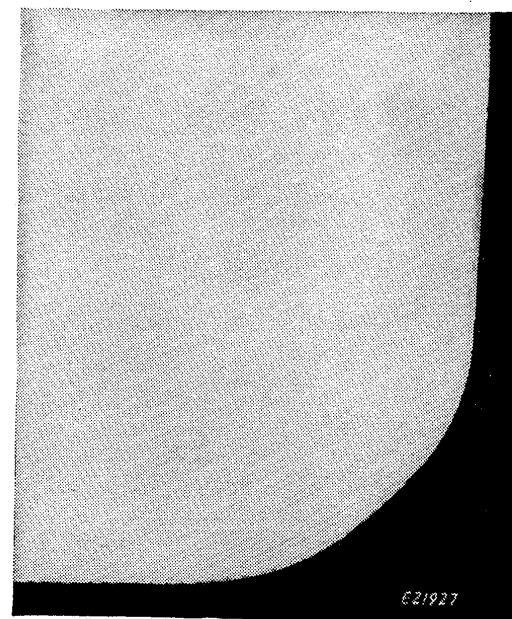
Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Embroidery Foot 189651,**  
 Central Needle Position,  
 2 Bight,  
 Stitch at #1½ for about 27 or 28 stitches per inch.

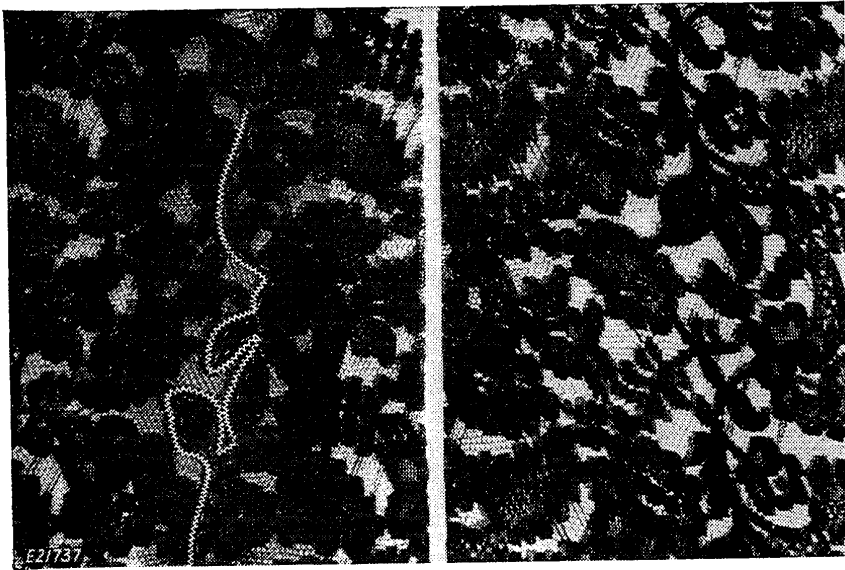
**HAIRLINE SEAM IN SHEARS**

For a dainty hairline seam in Shears that is also fray-proof, follow shaped seam line with a fine cording stitch, then cut surplus seam away close to line of stitching. This type of seam may be used either inside or outside.

**CORDING SEAM WITH EMBROIDERY FOOT 189651**

For Cording Stitch use Embroidery Foot 189651, placing a thread





*Fig. 50. Invisible Seam For All-Over Lace*

Use **Embroidery Foot 189651** to follow curves of lace motif more easily,

Central Needle Position,

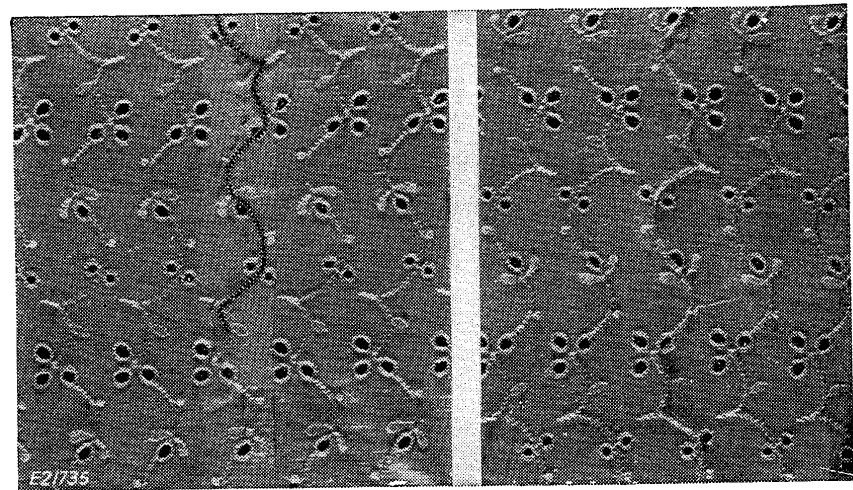
1½ Bight,

Stitch at nearly 0 for 30 stitches per inch.

Cut away excess seam up to stitching on both right and wrong sides, using curved embroidery scissors.

## **INVISIBLE SEAM FOR ALL-OVER LACE OR LACE EMBROIDERY**

After seams have been basted and fitted, mark outline of seam on both sections of garment with hand basting. Remove basting that joined seams and lay one section over other with seam lines matching and hand baste. Remove marking stitches. Embroidery Foot 189651 (see **page 23**) is used to follow outline of lace motif that runs through seam lap.



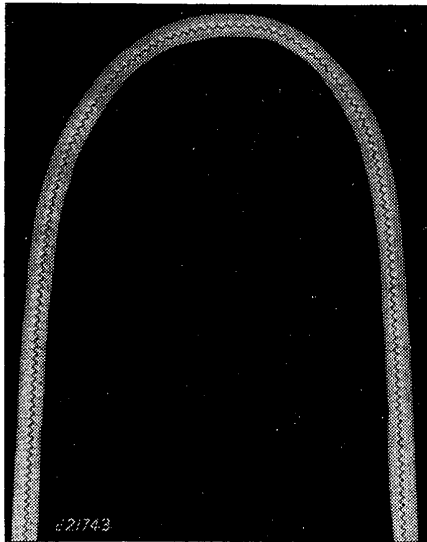
*Fig. 51. Invisible Seam for All-Over Lace Embroidery*



**INVISIBLE SEAM FOR HORSEHAIR OR NET BANDINGS**

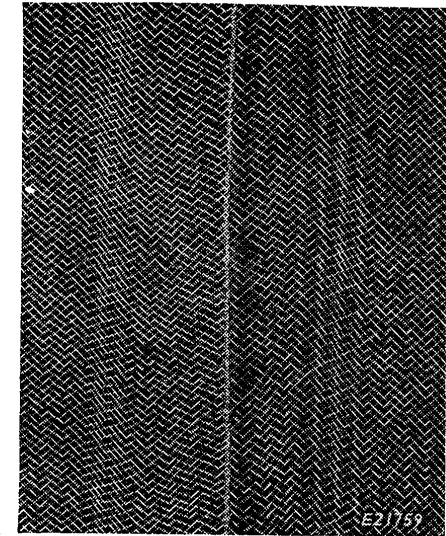
Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**All-purpose Presser Foot,**  
 Central Needle Position,  
 1½ Bight,  
 Stitch at #1 for 30 stitches per inch.

Guide braid or banding so that edges are abutted as they meet when passing under slot of foot.

**DECORATIVE ABUTTED SEAM FOR LOOPS AND STRAPS**

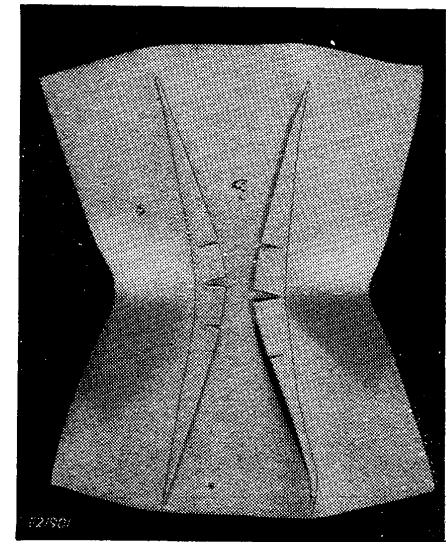
Decorative abutted seams for loops and straps are particularly good for Tricot lingerie. Cut crosswise strips, exactly ¾" wide. Turning both raw edges so that they meet at the center, insert the fold through slot of All-purpose Presser Foot and zigzag raw edges together along center.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**All-purpose Presser Foot,**  
 Central Needle Position,  
 2 Bight,  
 Stitch at #1½ for 15 to 18  
 stitches per inch.

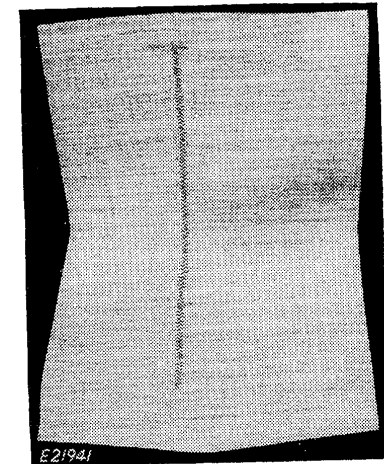
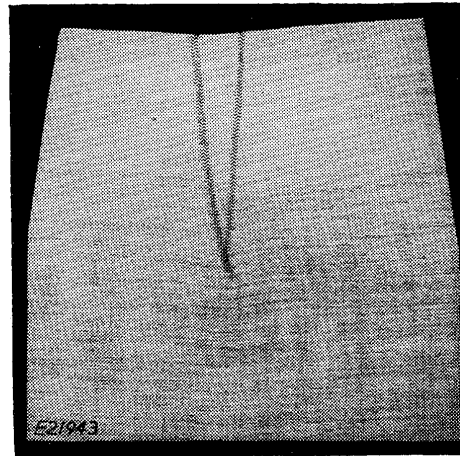
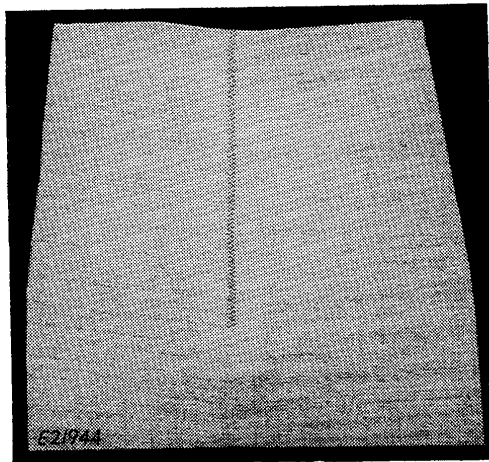
**TORSO OR SHAPED DARTS**

Torso or shaped darts are stronger and more flexible when stitched with a shallow zigzag.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot,**  
 Central Needle Position, 1 Bight, Stitch at #2 for 12  
 stitches per inch, Lighter Tensions.



## CONTOUR DARTS IN INTERFACING



*Fig. 55. Contour Darts in Interfacing*

Contour Darts in Interfacings provide permanent shaping without bulk when cut, lapped and zigzag stitched along raw edges.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot, Central Needle Position, 4 Bight, Stitch at #1 for 20 to 24 stitches per inch, Light Tensions.**



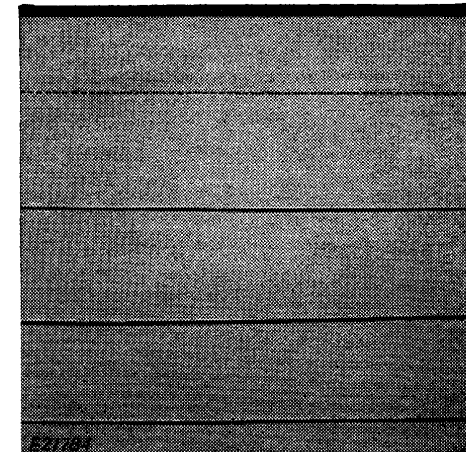
*Fig. 56. Graduated Tucks*

### GRADUATED AND SHUTTER TUCKS

Decorative Tucks may be quickly made by laying fold of tuck in line with right toe of All-purpose Presser Foot and zigzagging in contrasting thread.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, All-purpose Presser Foot, Central Needle Position, 2 Bight, Stitch at #2 for 12 stitches per inch.**

Graduated Tucks and Shutter Tucks may be made by following along markings with straight stitching (**line 2, pages 34 and 35**).

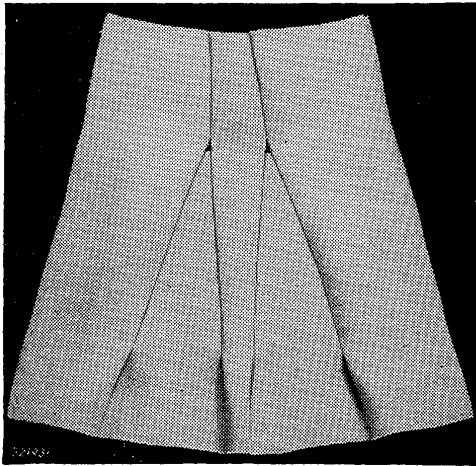


*Fig. 57. Shutter Tucks*



## DESIGNER'S TUCKS

Designer's Tucks, contour making and flattering, are formed by pairs of tapered tucks radiating from a common center and stitched on the wrong side.

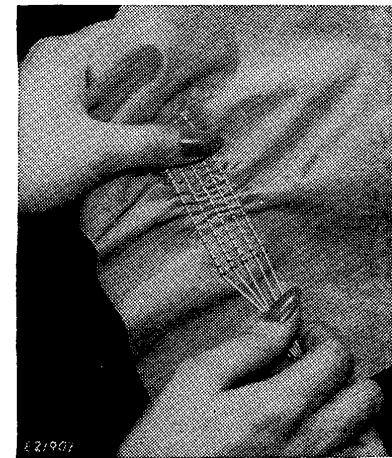
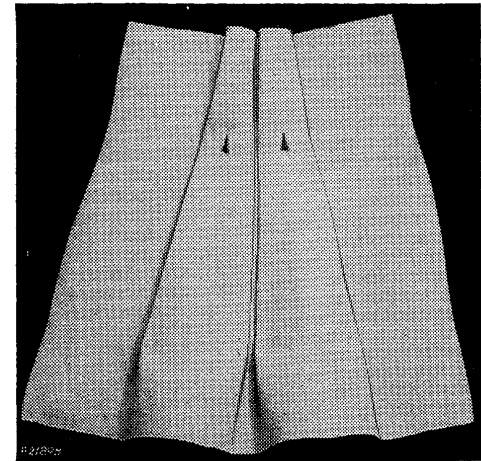


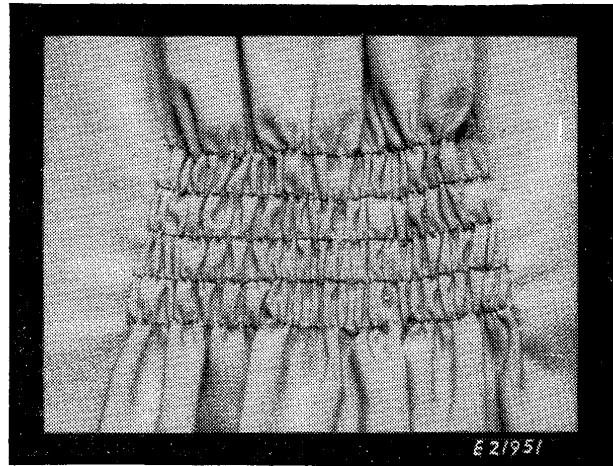
The points of Designer's Tucks are further accented by tiny arrowheads worked in silk to meet seams of radiating tucks in contrasting color. For making arrowheads, see **line 10, pages 34 and 35.**

## CONTOUR SHIRRINGS

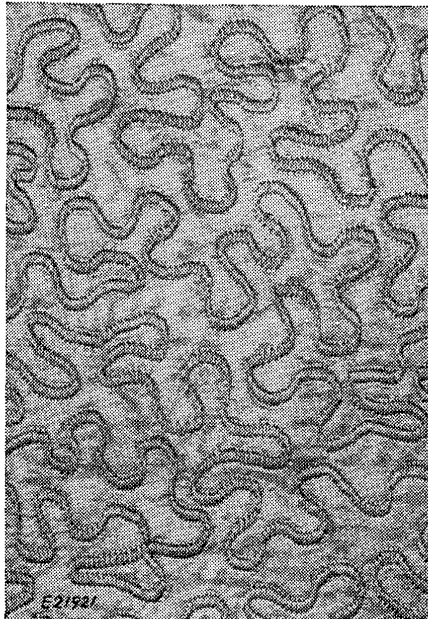
For Contour Shirrings wind Dacron thread on bobbin, and use mercerized or silk thread in needle.

Straight stitch (see **pages 34 and 35, line 2**), using toe of **All-purpose Presser Foot** as guide for  $\frac{1}{4}$ " spacings or follow pattern markings. Draw needle threads to underside, and tie to bobbin threads on *one* end of cluster only. Draw on loose hanging, strong Dacron threads to distribute fullness, then tie. Finish by making a pin-tuck at each end of cluster on wrong side.





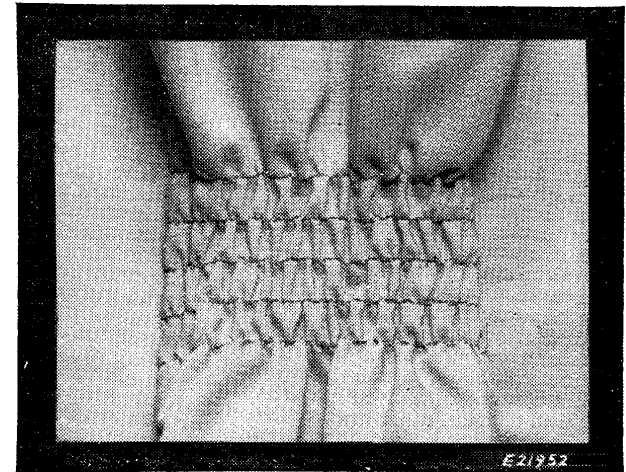
*Fig. 61. Contour Shirrings Completed*



*Fig. 63. French Quilting*

## ELASTIC SHIRRINGS

Elastic Shirrings are made same as Contour Shirrings except that elastic thread is wound on bobbin and need not be drawn. After bringing needle thread to wrong side, tie and finish with pin-tuck at each end of cluster. When used for cuffs, waistbands, etc., the ends may be fastened by the stitching of the closing seam.



*Fig. 62. Elastic Shirrings*

## FRENCH QUILTING

French Quilting, underlaid with taffeta, organdy or haircloth (Armo) for stiffening,

or with flannel for weight, may be made with wide or narrow zigzag stitches following an open ornamental design.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Embroidery Foot 189651** (see page 23),  
 Central Needle Position,  
 3 Bight,  
 Stitch at almost 0 for 30 stitches per inch.

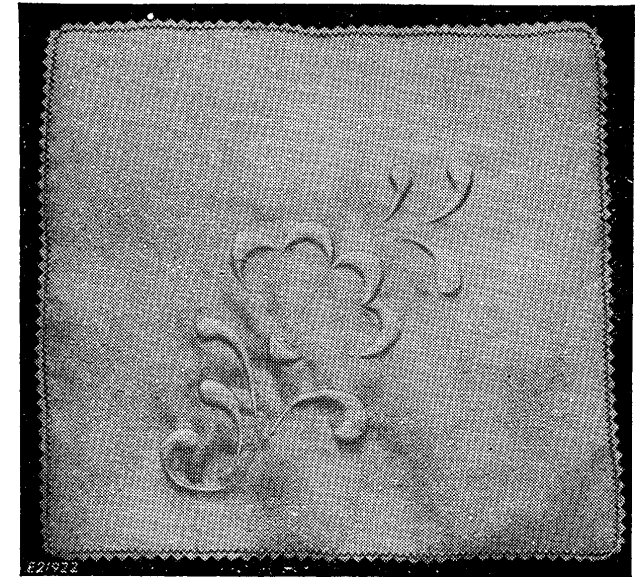
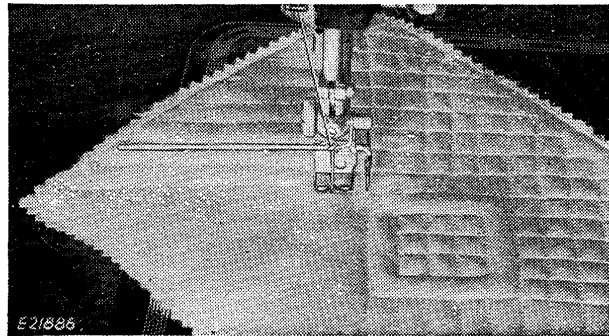
## ITALIAN QUILTING

Italian Quilting may be done on sheers underlaid with soft silk of contrasting or matching color, or on fine soft wools or satins underlaid with silk. Stamp pattern on underlying fabric and baste to section to be quilted.

Follow pattern with small straight stitches (about 24 per inch), and

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**, or  
**Straight Stitching Throat Plate** (see **Page 20**),  
**Quilting Foot 35932** (see **page 21**),  
 Central Needle Position,  
 0 Bight.

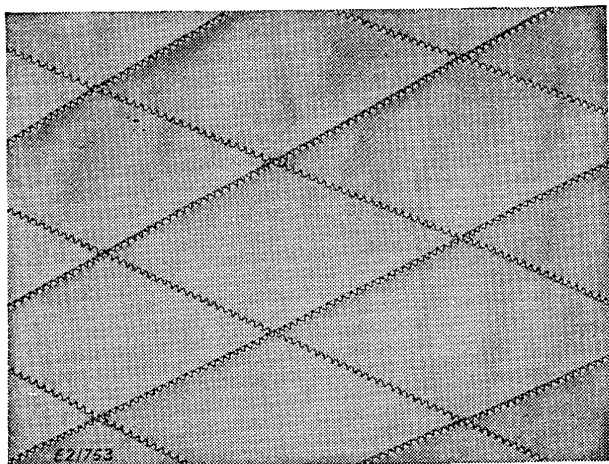
After pattern has been stitched, thread a heavy, blunt point, crewel hand needle with soft knitting yarn, and insert needle between underlay and surface fabric. Carry knitting yarn through design of pattern between stitches.



## GEOMETRIC QUILTING

Geometric quilting may be done with underlay of any fabric or filler, but it is usually best with cotton batting. Patterns may be stitched without stamping or marking, if Guide is used with Quilter. Vertical, horizontal, or diagonal lines may be used to form box, bar or diamond patterns. Quilter Guide does not touch fabric but may be set same distance from needle that lines of quilting should be spaced. The Guide being in line with last row stitched ensures accurate spacing of each line added.

Use **Straight Stitching Throat Plate** (see **page 20**),  
**Quilter** (see **page 21**),  
 Central Needle Position,  
 0 Bight,  
 #2 to #11½ Stitch for 12 to 15 stitches per inch.



## ACCENTED QUILTING



For Accented Quilting follow same procedure as for Geometric Quilting, but wind contrasting thread or yarn on bobbin for accent, using #5 Pearl Cotton, Buttonhole twist, or Metallic threads. Loosen tension on bobbin (see **page 28**), to accommodate the yarn employed. Set stitch length between #3 and #4 for 6 to 8 stitches per inch and follow design on wrong side so that accenting bobbin thread or yarn will appear on right side when finished.

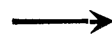
## TO SEW ON BUTTONS

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Button Sewing Foot 189648,**

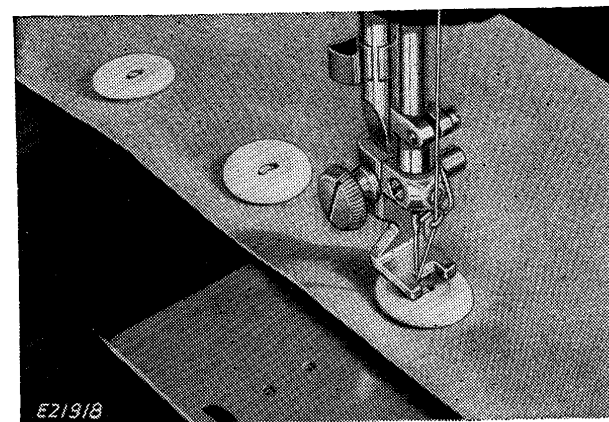
Left Needle Position,

Approximately 3 Bight,

Stitch at 0 for 30 stitches per inch.



Position button, center needle in **left** hole of button and lower the Button Sewing Foot over it. Test Bight setting by turning hand wheel over towards you once by hand, to be sure that needle enters center of **right** hole. Then stitch. Needle should enter each hole of button six times. To fasten stitch, set Bight at 0 and take 3 straight stitches in left hole of button. If a thread shank is desired, place a blotter between button and fabric, breaking it away when last stitch has been taken.



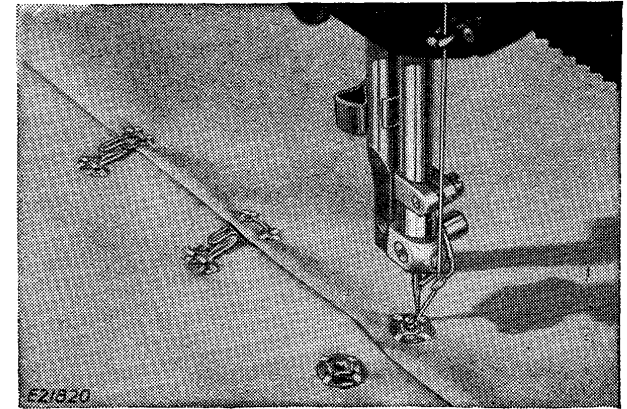
## TO SEW ON SNAPS AND HOOKS AND EYES

No **Presser Foot** is used for sewing on snaps. Instead, hold snap in place with tweezers, stiletto, or the point of embroidery scissors.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**,  
 Left Needle Position,  
 0 Stitch setting,  
 2 Bight.

Centering needle in first hole, take 6 overedging stitches, leaving needle in hole at left position on last stitch. Change Bight to 0 and take 3 fastening stitches. Carrying thread across snap, center needle in next hole and **change Bight to 2**. Take 6 overedging stitches, then **returning Bight to 0**, take 3 fastening stitches. Continue this process with each hole.

The same procedure and settings are followed when sewing on hooks and eyes except that after taking 6 overedging stitches in first hole of hook, leave needle in center of hole and turn work so that next 6 overedging stitches will carry across bar of hook, then proceeding to second hole, take 6 overedging stitches and changing Bight to 0, finish with 3 fastening stitches.



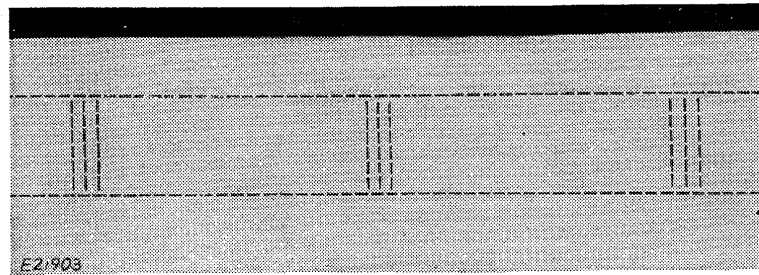
*Fig. 68. Sewing on Snaps and Hooks and Eyes*

Follow same procedure for sewing on eye, taking 6 overedging stitches in first hole, 6 overedging stitches across to second hole, 6 overedging stitches to side of hole, and, changing Bight to 0, finish with 3 fastening stitches.

## TO MAKE BUTTONHOLES

### Step 1. Marking the Material

Mark position and length of buttonholes with basting stitches (see **Fig. 69**) or marking chalk, allowing an extra  $\frac{1}{16}$ " in width for cutting space and an extra  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in length for  $\frac{1}{8}$ " bar allowance on each end.



*Fig. 69. Marking Location of Buttonholes with Basting Stitches*

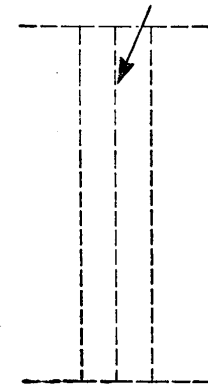
### Step 2. Setting the Machine

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**,  
**Buttonhole Foot 86616** (see **page 22**),  
 Left Needle Position (see **page 24**),  
 Almost 0 Stitch (28 stitches per inch),  
 2 Bight for side Stitches of Buttonhole,  
 4 Bight for Barring Stitches,  
 0 Bight for Fastening Stitches.  
 (Note slot in Buttonhole Foot for drawing needle and bobbin threads through.)

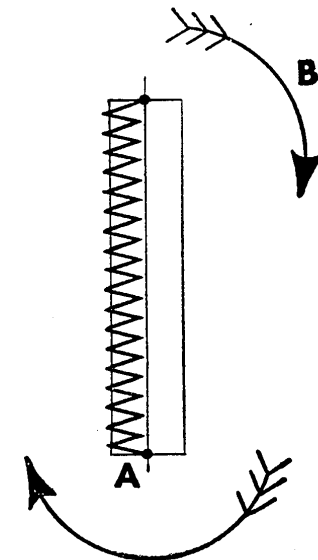
### Step 3. Guiding

Set bight regulator at 2, position needle just left of central marking ready for left swing, and stitch, using point of buttonhole foot as a guide to keep stitches just left of central marking and astride side marking.

**CENTER LINE  
OF BUTTONHOLE**



*Step 1*

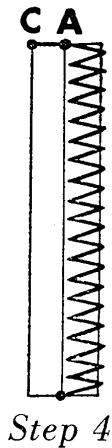


*Step 3*

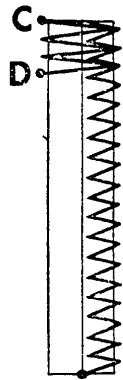
**Step 4. Pivoting**

When point of buttonhole foot reaches end of marking, leave needle in fabric at the point nearest central marking, as shown by **A** in illustrations.

Raise buttonhole foot and, using needle as a pivot, turn work around clockwise, as indicated at **B**. Lower buttonhole foot and take one (1) stitch, leaving needle in buttonhole marking at point **C**.



Step 4



Step 5

**Step 5. Barring**

Set bight regulator at 4 for widest swing and take six (6) stitches, leaving needle in fabric at point **D** at left.

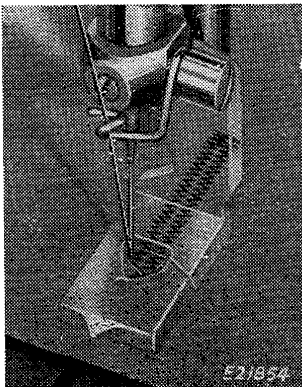
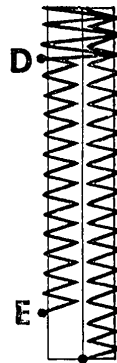


Fig. 70. Step 6

**Step 6. Finishing Buttonhole Edge**

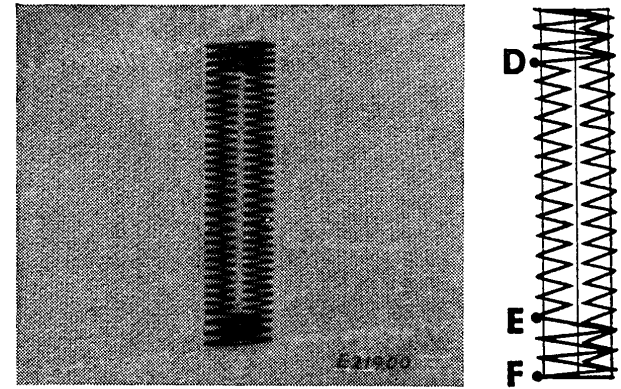
Return bight setting to 2 and stitch final edge of buttonhole, keeping point of buttonhole foot just left of central marking to provide sufficient cutting space.

Stop within six stitches of end, leaving needle in fabric at point **E** at outside marking. This point may be easily determined, while stitching, by observing last stitch in first row at lower edge of opening in buttonhole foot.



### **Step 7. Finishing Final Bar and Fastening Stitch**

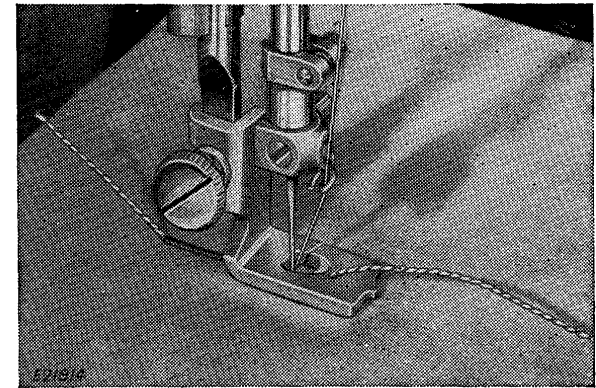
Set bight regulator at 4 for widest stitch and take six (6) stitches to complete final bar. Set bight regulator at 0 and stitch length at 0 and take three (3) fastening stitches at point **F**. Cut buttonhole along line of center marking.



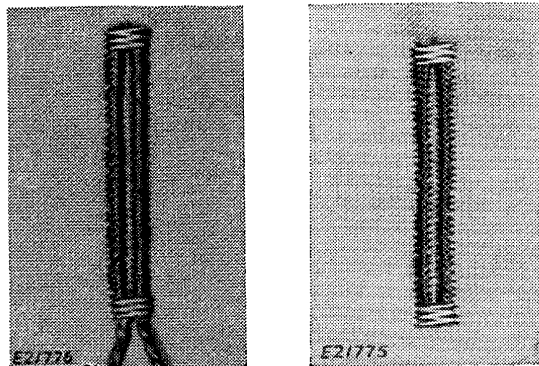
*Fig. 71. Step 7*

### **Raised or Gimp Buttonholes**

Insert No. 8 Pearl Cotton or Cordonnet Thread through eyelet in front of buttonhole foot, as shown in **Fig. 72** and proceed as for regular buttonholes as instructed above.



*Fig. 72. Making Gimp Buttonhole*



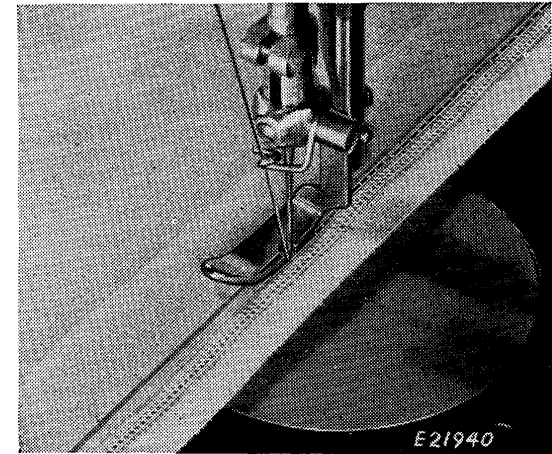
*Fig. 73. Gimp Buttonholes*



## BLIND STITCHED ZIPPER INSERTION

On chiffons, sheers, velvets and all delicate fabrics, zippers may be inserted with a blind stitch, equal to invisible hand stitching, by using Right and Left Cording Feet. Allow seams  $\frac{1}{4}$ " deeper than average. Use machine basting with stitch length set at 4, or about 6 stitches per inch, to close placket on seam line.

Turn a fold in back seam allowance  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from basted seam line and pin this fold to Zipper Tape, rolling both over finger, while pinning, to ease fabric. Baste and machine stitch fold to tape, using stitch length set at #2 for 12 stitches per inch. Apply with Left Cording Foot (see **page 20**).



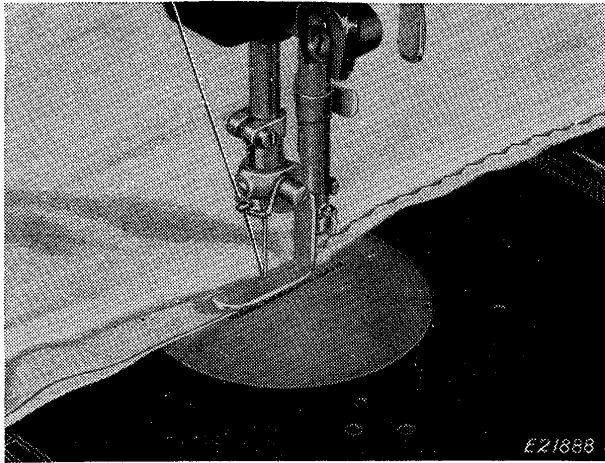
*Fig. 74. Left Cording Foot Applying Fold to Zipper Tape*

Turn garment right side out and pin front zipper tape into position, placing pins on right side of garment, through all thicknesses, while rolling over finger to ease fabric. Baste about  $\frac{3}{8}$ " from seam line to provide guide for Blind Stitching.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Right Cording Foot** (see **page 20**),

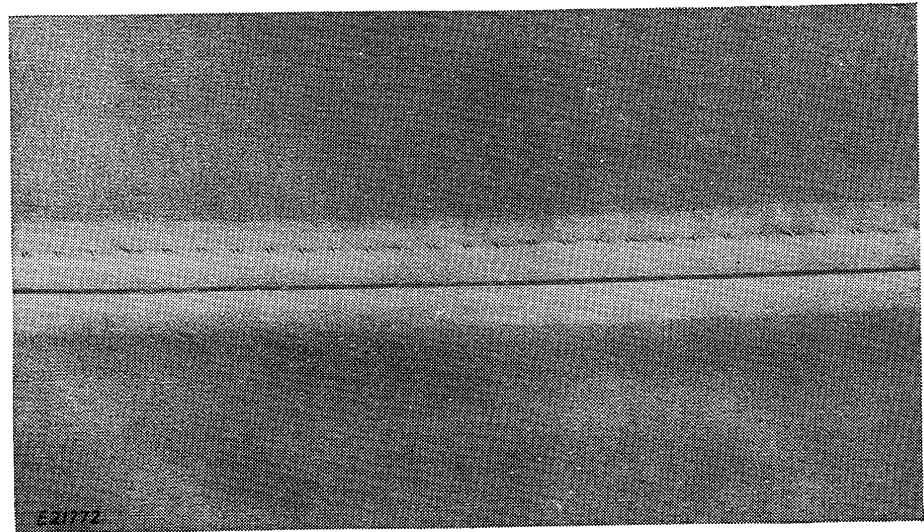
Central Needle Position,  
2 Bight,  
#4 Stitch Setting.

Turning garment inside out, lay slide fastener over feed of machine and turn back front section of garment to line of basting, creating a soft fold.



*Fig. 75. Blind Stitching Zipper*

Move Central Needle Position slightly to left and, positioning needle in seam of fold, lower the Right Cording Foot. Take first stitch through zipper tape and front seam. Take next stitch through fold of front section and continue to alternate catching a thread or two of fabric fold as needle swings to left.

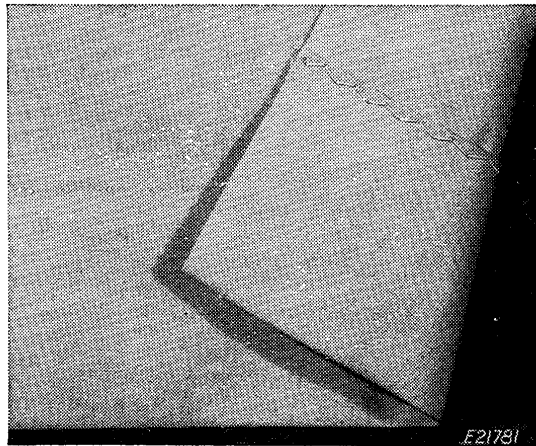


*Fig. 76. Blind Stitched Zipper Insertion*

## BLIND STITCHED HEMS

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Right Cording Foot 160846,**  
 Central Needle Position,  
 2 Bight,  
 Stitch at #4.

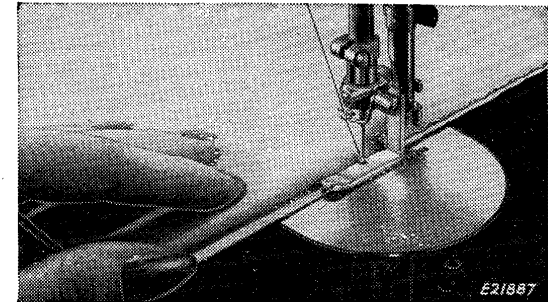
Follow same procedure as for Blind Stitching Zipper (see **pages 51 and 52**). For best results use a fine needle and fine thread matching color of fabric. Mark, baste and press hem same as for hand stitching, keeping basting stitches at least  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from upper fold of hem.



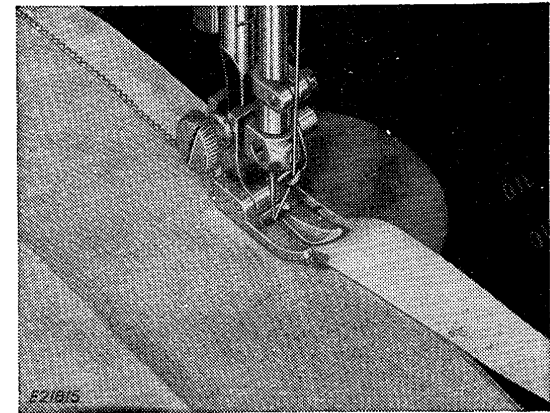
*Fig. 78. Blind Stitched Hem*

After basting, turn hem toward right side of garment, creating a soft fold in garment section and exposing folded edge of hem. Lay hem against feed of machine as shown in **Fig. 77**. Position needle in seam of fold ready for **right** swing and lower the Right Cording Foot. Take the first stitch through folded edge of hem, next stitch through fold of garment, and so alternate, catching just a thread or two of the fabric fold, as needle swings to left.

## BLIND STITCHED HEM WITH FOLDED EDGE



*Fig. 77. Blind Stitching with Folded Edge*



*Fig. 79. Attaching Seam Tape to Raw Edge of Hem*

## BLIND STITCHED HEM FINISHED WITH SEAM TAPE

Seam tape is first stitched to raw edge of garment.

Use **All-purpose Presser Foot,**

1½ Bight,

#1 Stitch.

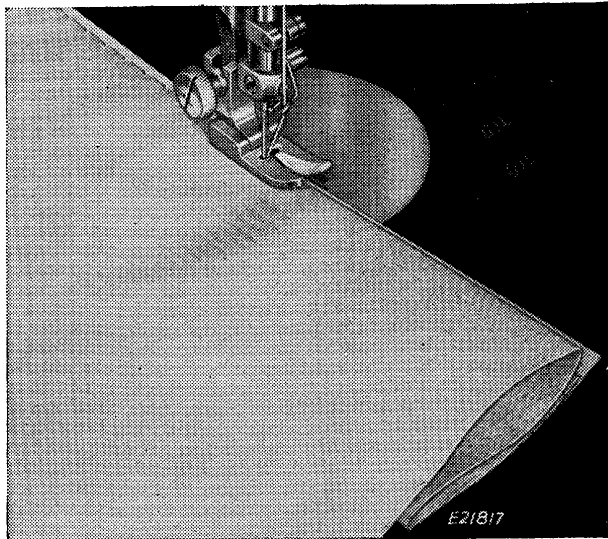
Turn hem to the desired depth and baste about ¼" from edge of seam binding.

Use **Right Cord-**  
**ing Foot,**

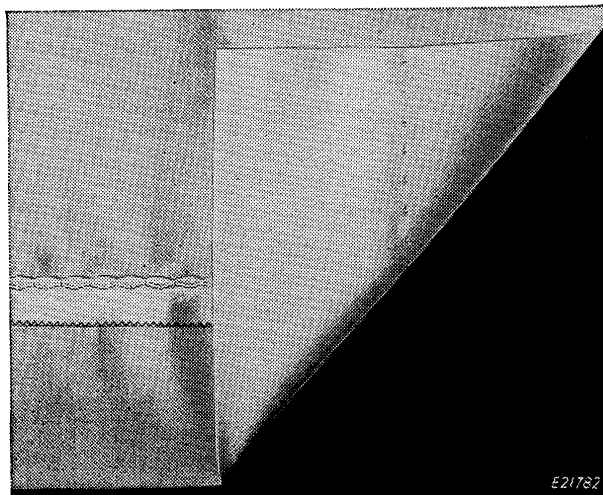
2 Bight,

#4 Stitch.

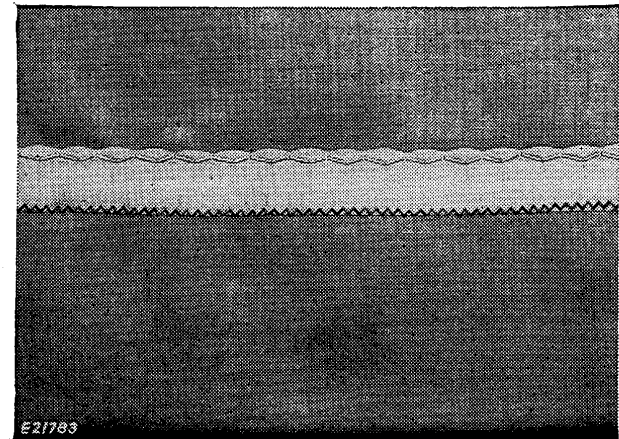
Turn hem toward right side, exposing the ¼" free edge of seam tape, upon which Right Cording Foot is lowered. Follow same procedure as for Blind Stitching a hem with folded edge.



*Fig. 80. Blind Stitching Hem with Seam Tape Finish*



*Fig. 82. Blind Stitched Hem with Seam Tape Showing Outside of Garment*

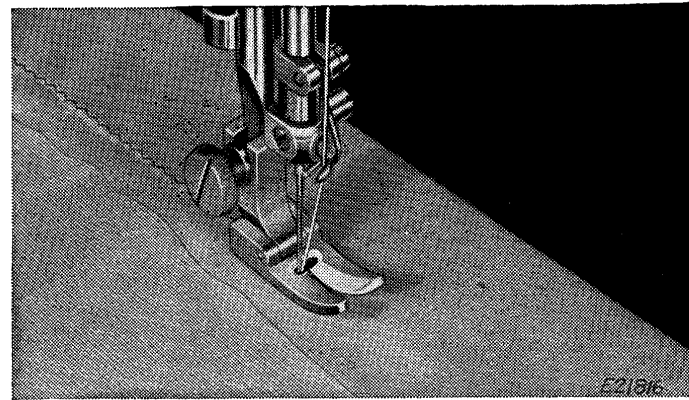


*Fig. 81. Blind Stitched Hem Finished with Seam Tape*

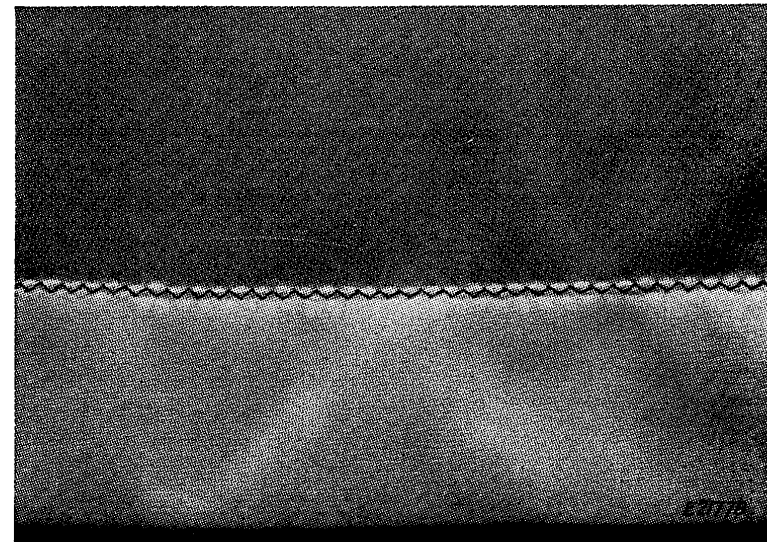
## SHADOW HEMS FOR TRICOT WEAR

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**All-purpose Presser Foot,**  
Central Needle Position,  
2½ Bight and #11½ Stitch setting.

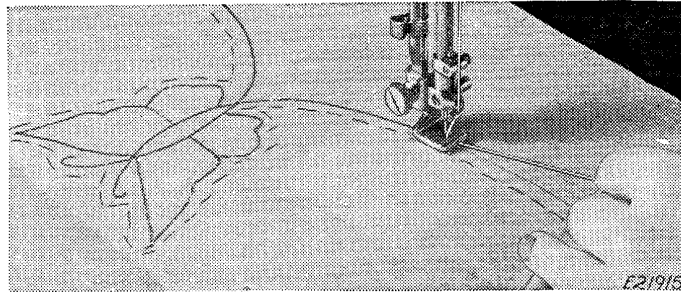
After marking garment for length desired, turn on the markings and baste for depth desired. With All-purpose Presser Foot follow just below basted line and trim away raw edge close to stitches. This method may also be used for shadow panels.



*Fig. 83. Stitching Shadow Hem*



*Fig. 84. Finished Shadow Hem*

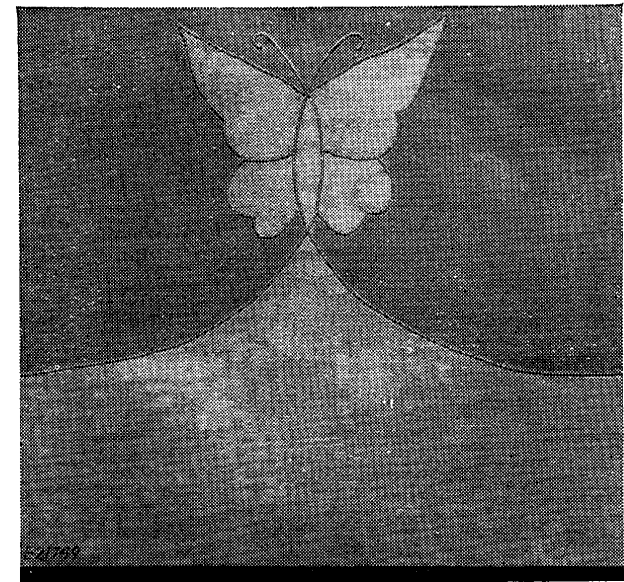


*Fig. 85. Appliquéing Hem*

## **WIDE HEM FOR SHEERS FINISHED WITH APPLIQUÉD CORD**

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Embroidery and Appliqué Foot 189651**  
(see **page 23**),  
Central Needle Position,  
1 Bight,  
0 Stitch setting.

Baste hem to full depth of design desired. Stamp or mark design over folded hem on right side of garment. With hand basting follow outline of design about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from lines as shown in **Fig. 85**. Placing a thread in groove beneath Appliqué Foot, follow design by appliquéing thread with closely-spaced stitches, avoiding crossed lines wherever possible. When appliqué is complete, remove bastings and cut away surplus edges from wrong side, close to stitching, using embroidery scissors.



*Fig. 86. Appliquéd Hem*



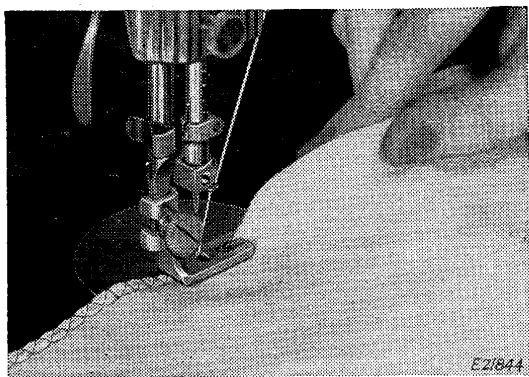
## SHELL STITCHED HEMS

Shell Stitched Hems provide a soft, ornamental finish for delicate fabrics, particularly when material is cut on the bias.

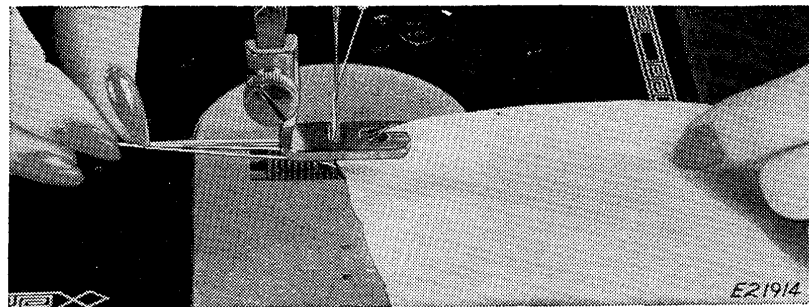
Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**,  
**Shell Hemmer 189653** (see **page 23**),  
 Central Needle Position,  
 3 Bight,  
 Stitch at #3,  
 Tighten both upper and lower  
 tensions (see **page 28**).

Lower Shell Hemmer over raw edge of fabric on wrong side of material. Take one stitch, letting needle enter fabric and rise again. Holding both threads, raise Shell Hemmer, draw the work back and cut off threads on Thread Cutter (**Q2**, **Fig. 36**). Still holding both threads, lead raw edge of fabric lightly into scroll of

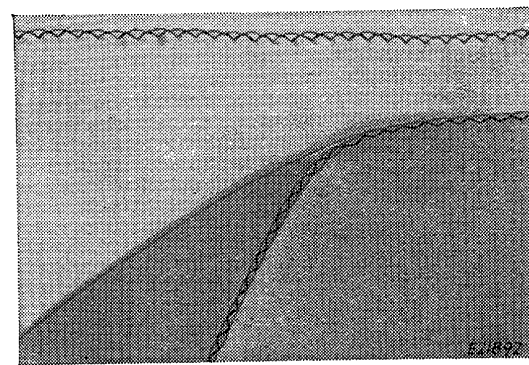
Hemmer, drawing on threads to carry it through. On reaching slot of Hemmer, lower the needle into hem, then lower Hemmer and stitch. Many variations of the soft scallop may be obtained by using different stitch settings and threads of various types in matching or contrasting colors. Metallic Thread or Buttonhole Twist wound on bobbin, affords a delicately ornamental touch for Nylons, Chiffons and Paper Silk.



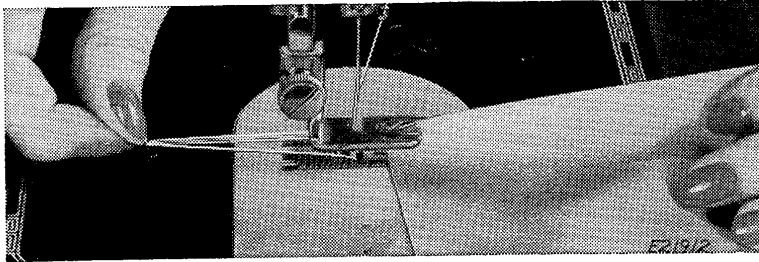
*Fig. 88. Making Shell Stitched Hem*



*Fig. 87. Leading Raw Edge Into Scroll of Shell Hemmer*



*Fig. 89. Shell Stitched Hem For Sheers*



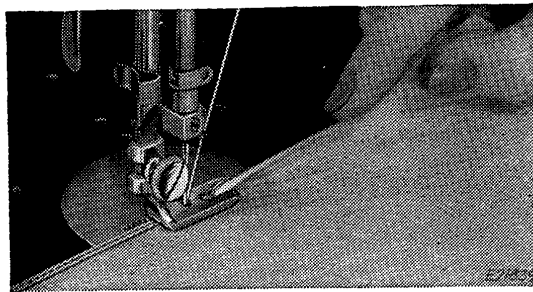
*Fig. 90. Leading Raw Edge Into Scroll of Hemmer*

### **NARROW HEMS**

The Narrow Hem, straight stitched, is a favorite for children's clothes, ruffled curtains and general utility wear.

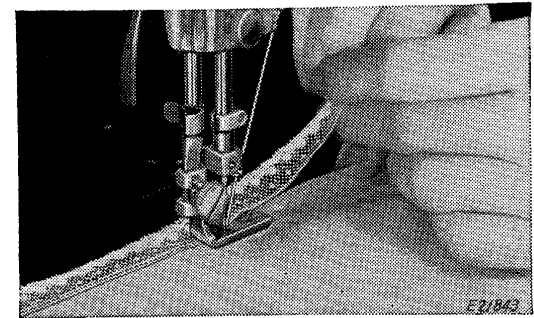
Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**, or **Straight Stitching Throat Plate**, **Straight Stitching Hemmer 120842** (see page 20), Central Needle Position, 0 Bight, Stitch at #1 for about 24 stitches per inch.

Place raw edge, face down, over feed, and lower the Hemmer with inside edge in line with raw edge to be hemmed. Take 1 or 2 stitches. Raise Hemmer, draw fabric back and cut off threads with Thread Cutter on Presser Bar. Holding the threads firmly with thumb and finger of right hand, lead raw edge into scroll of Hemmer by drawing on these threads until edge is fully wrapped around lead finger inside scroll of Hemmer. Then draw edge toward you until lead threads are in position under needle. Picking up needle and bobbin thread along with lead threads, lower the Hemmer, then lower the needle into fold of hem. Still holding all threads firmly for first few stitches, continue to hem, lifting raw edge slightly so that it feeds fully into mouth of Hemmer.



*Fig. 91. Hemming*

**Lace Edging** may be applied at same time by inserting edge of lace into open slot of Hemmer and back under its heel. Guide hem with right hand and lace with left hand, catching lace with needle as needle enters fold of hem. When applying lace, it is best to lay wrong side of garment against feed.

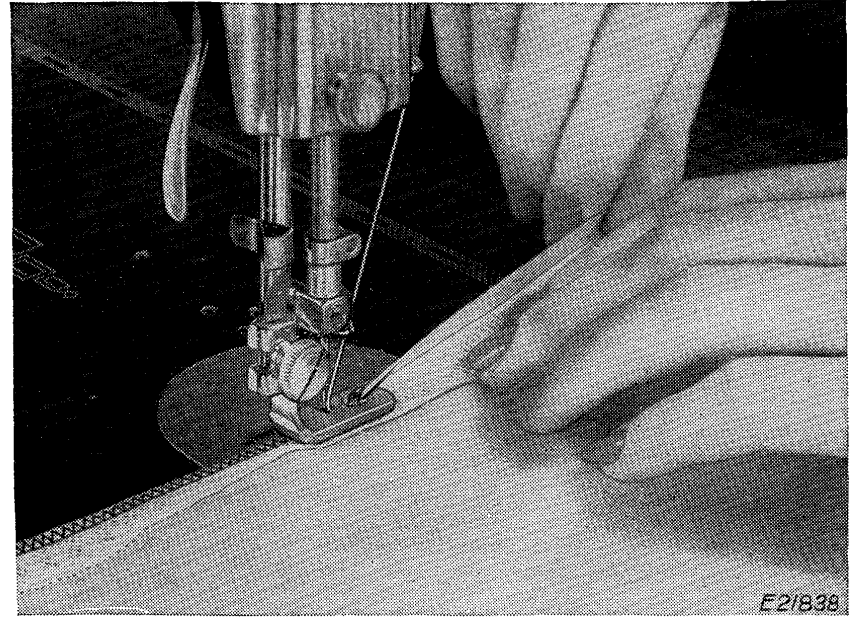


*Fig. 92. Applying Lace While Hemming*

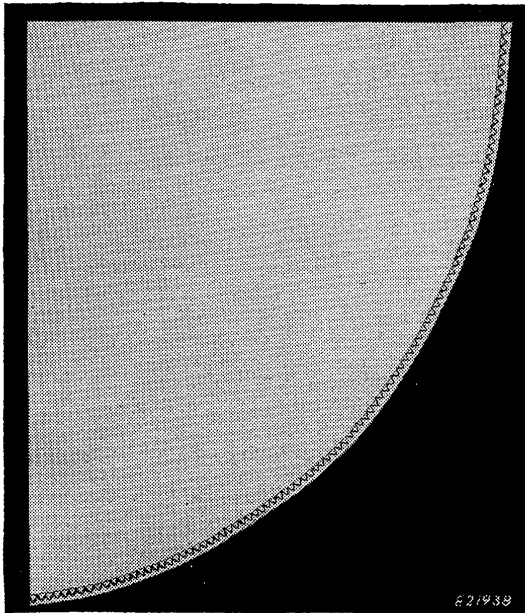


## INVISIBLY APPLIED LACE

Invisibly Applied Lace may be French Hemmed, by inserting edge of lace beneath foot of Hemmer and within the fold as shown in **Fig. 93**. After stitching, hem is pressed to the wrong side, revealing lace edge (without stitches) on the right side of garment.



*Fig. 93. French Hemmed Lace Edging*



*Fig. 94. Curved Edges Hemmed  
With Zigzag Stitch*

The elasticity of the zigzag stitch makes it especially good for hemming curved sections.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**

**Hemmer Foot 120842** (see page 20),

Central Needle Position,

2 Bight **ONLY,**

About #1½ Stitch setting for about 15 stitches per inch.

**CAUTION:** Any setting beyond 2 Bight will break the needle when using Narrow Hemmer 120842.

Follow same procedure for hemming as that given for straight stitched hems.

## BIAS BOUND EDGES

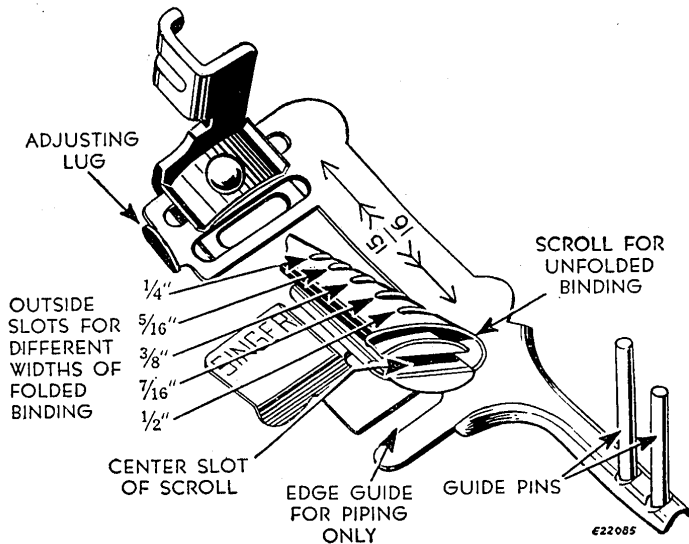
The Multi-slotted Binder is provided with a wide throat to permit the use of zigzag stitching when using ready-folded Bias Binding. This affords a very elastic and durable flat finish for any type curve, scallop or patterned edge. The Binder will apply pre-folded bias binding in size 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ",  $\frac{5}{16}$ ",  $\frac{3}{8}$ ",  $\frac{7}{16}$ " and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width respectively). Bindings are fed through slots of corresponding size in the binder scroll. To attach binding with zigzag stitching,

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Multi-slotted Binder,**

Central Needle Position,

2 to 4 Bight (according to fabric and effect desired),

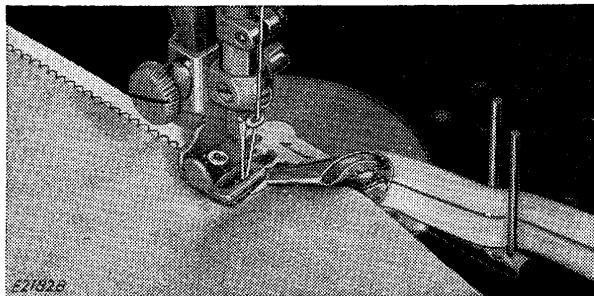
Stitch at #3 to #1 $\frac{1}{2}$  for 8 to 15 stitches per inch.



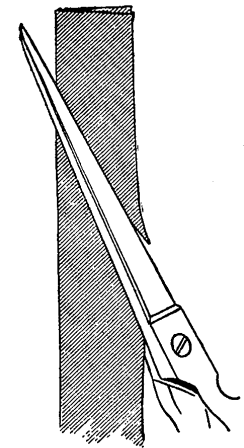
*Fig. 95. Multi-slotted Binder*

Cut binding to a long point from edges to center fold as shown in **Fig. 97**.

Inserting pointed end of binding into appropriate slot for its width, pull binding through until the evenly folded edges are under needle. Slip free length of binding between two upright pins which act as a guide for lightly feeding binding into Binder while it is being stitched. Place raw edge to be bound as far to right as it will go into mouth of scroll, as shown in **Fig. 96**, and stitch, allowing raw edge to pass freely through scroll, guiding fabric lightly from back of Binder and to the left, permitting unfinished edges to swing naturally into scroll of Binder.



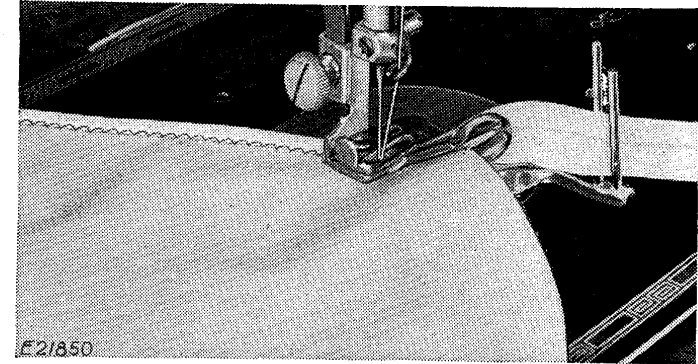
*Fig. 96. Applying Binding to Garment*



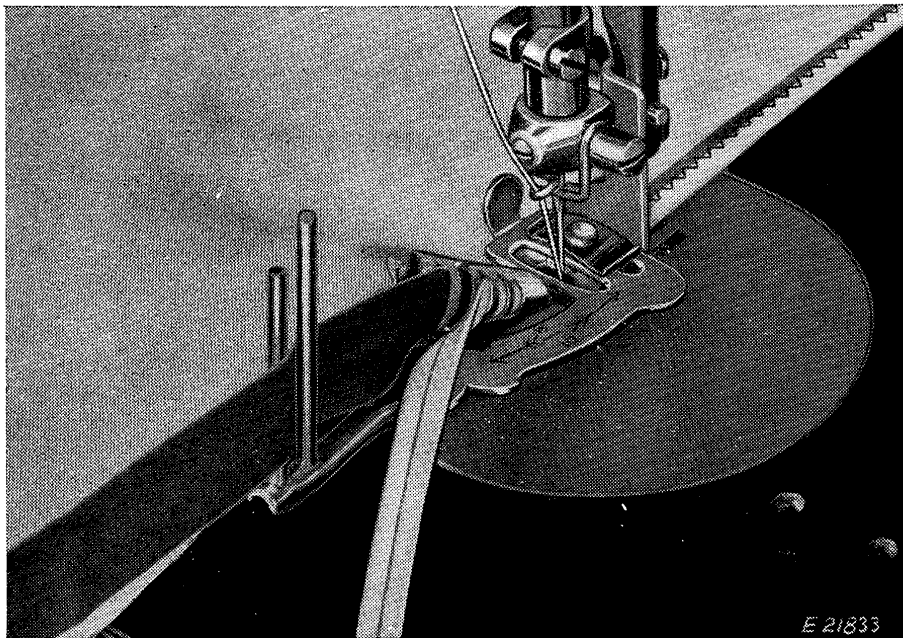
*Fig. 97*

Never pull binding while it is being fed through Binder as the Bias will stretch, making folds too narrow for needle to reach. Turn material slowly when binding around curves. The scroll can be adjusted to right or left for needle to catch edges of fold.

A great variety of effects may be obtained with the use of the Multi-slotted Binder by adjusting for different combinations of Bight and Stitch, by using contrasting color for thread, and by using different sizes of binding.

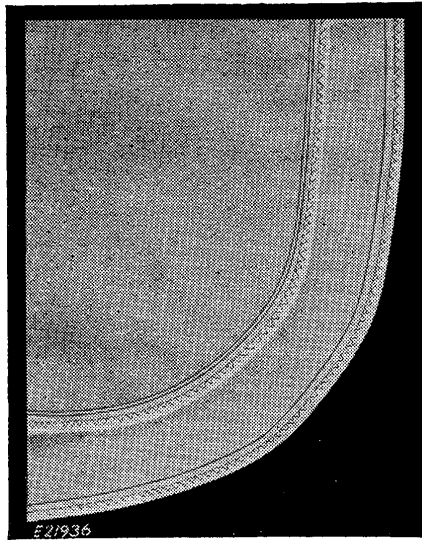


*Fig. 98. Binding Curved Edge*

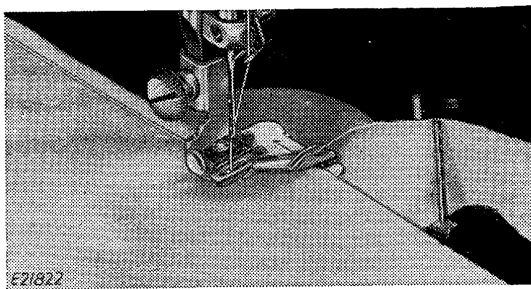


*Fig. 99. Piped Binding*

Piped binding is very effective when piping is in contrast to both the bound edge and the garment and when it is stitched in a contrasting color. For **Fig. 99** green bias binding #5 ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ "") was used in slot 5 to serve as piping; white bias binding #3 ( $\frac{3}{8}$ "") was used in slot 3 to serve as binding; red silk was used for zigzag stitch set for 2 Bight and #2 Stitch length, and fabric being bound was gray. The result was white bound edges, with green piping stitched in red, on gray fabric.



*Fig. 100. French Folds  
Applied with Binder*



*Fig. 101. Applying Unfolded  
Bias Binding With Straight  
Stitch*

**French Folds** may be applied by guiding same binding through Binder over surface of garment about  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from bound edge as shown in **Fig 100**.

Delicate fabrics that fray easily, like chiffon velvets, sheer metallics, etc., may have seam edges bound with Nylon net. Cut net into  $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide strips and insert, **unfolded**, into slot 5 of Binder.

Use Central Needle Position,

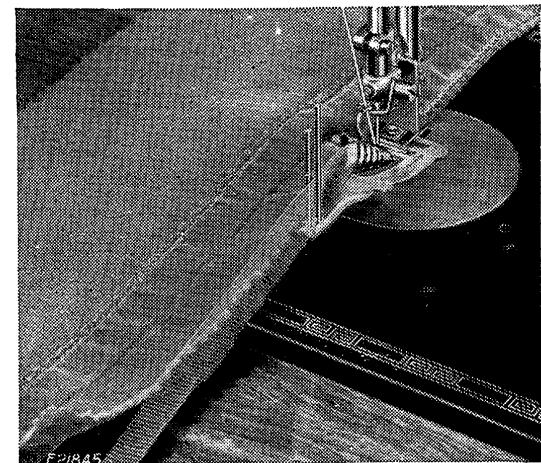
2 Bight,

#1 Stitch setting.

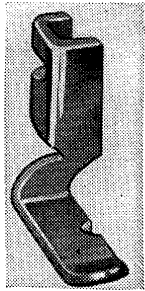
Feed seam edges into Binder with napped or right side up. This will ensure against fraying without adding bulk.

**Self Fabric Bias Binding** should be cut  $\frac{15}{16}$ " wide on the true bias. Insert this unfolded binding directly into two folds of scroll as shown in **Fig. 101** and draw it back folded by the scroll, under the Binder.

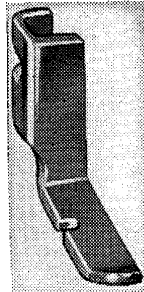
Adjust position of scroll so needle enters folded edge of binding above and below garment, lower Binder, and stitch. If preferred, a straight stitch may be employed for binding instead of zigzag stitch. For straight stitching, set Bight Lever at 0. All other operations are same as for binding done with zigzag stitches.



*Fig. 102. Net Bound Seams For  
Velvets or Sheer Metallics*



*Fig. 103. Left  
Cording Foot  
160845*

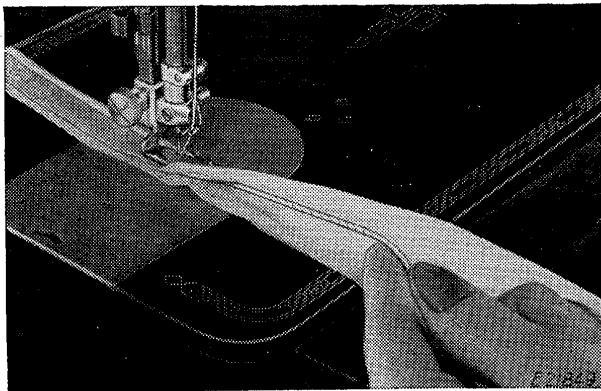


*Fig. 104. Right  
Cording Foot  
160846*

raw edges even. Position needle close to cord but not into it, lower the Left Cording Foot with edge of foot close to cord but without crowding it, and stitch.

Replace Left Cording Foot with Right Cording Foot and machine baste covered cord to right side of garment with all seam edges even. Then place facing right side down over cord with seam edges even. Turning garment to wrong

side with facing against feed and covered cord sandwiched between garment and facing, having all seam edges even, machine stitch together, crowding cord with edge of Cording Foot all along the way.



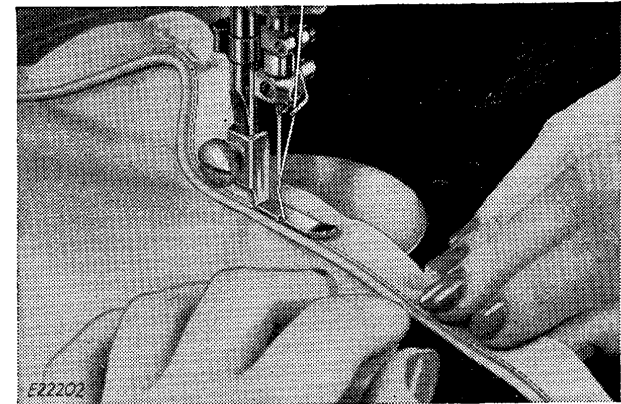
*Fig. 105. Left Cording Foot  
Covering Cord*

## **CORDED EDGES, WITH FABRIC COVERED CORD**

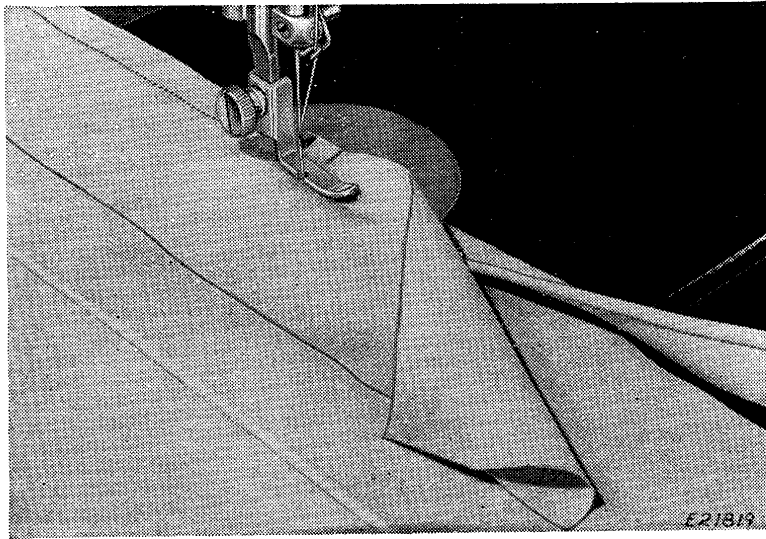
Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**, or  
**Straight Stitching Throat Plate**,  
Central Needle Position,  
0 Bight and Stitch at #2.

**Left Cording Foot 160845** to cover cord.  
**Right Cording Foot 160846** to insert cord.

Cut Bias Strips twice width of seam allowance plus circumference width of cord. Fold bias strip over cord with



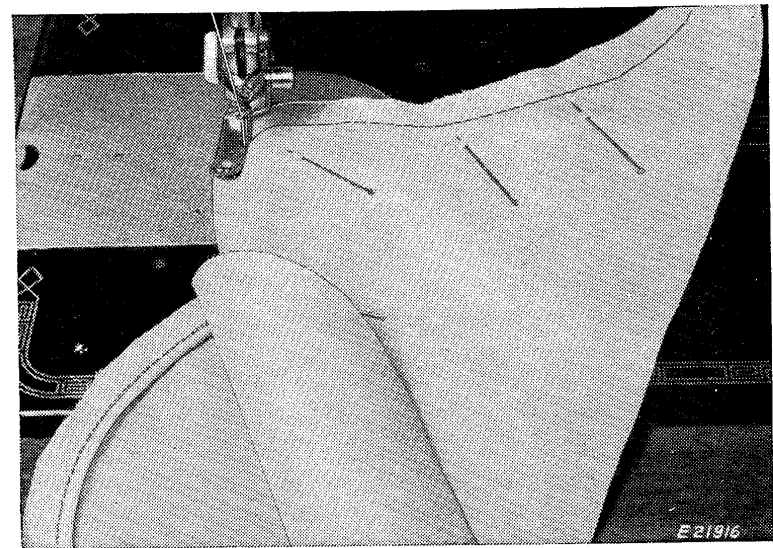
*Fig. 106. Machine Basting Covered  
Cord To Garment*



*Fig. 107. Inserting Covered Cord Between Garment and Facing*

Before turning, blend seams by cutting away seam allowance of cording edges to  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the stitching and cut garment and facing seams to within  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from stitching to reduce the bulk.

When inserting covered cord along a curved edge, remember to ease seam allowance while stitching an inside curve and slightly stretch it while stitching an outside curve, keeping all seams even.



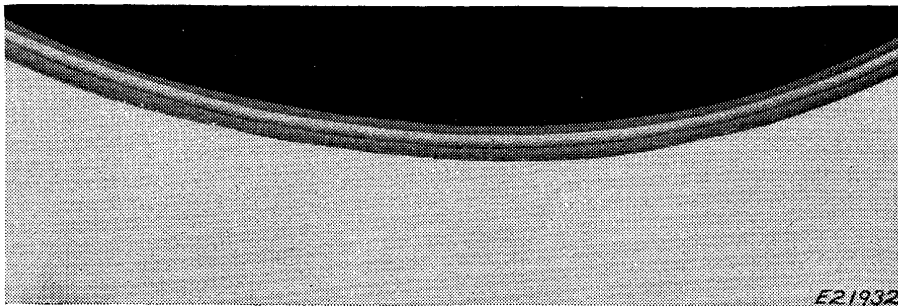
*Fig. 108. Inserting Covered Cord Between Garment and Facing*



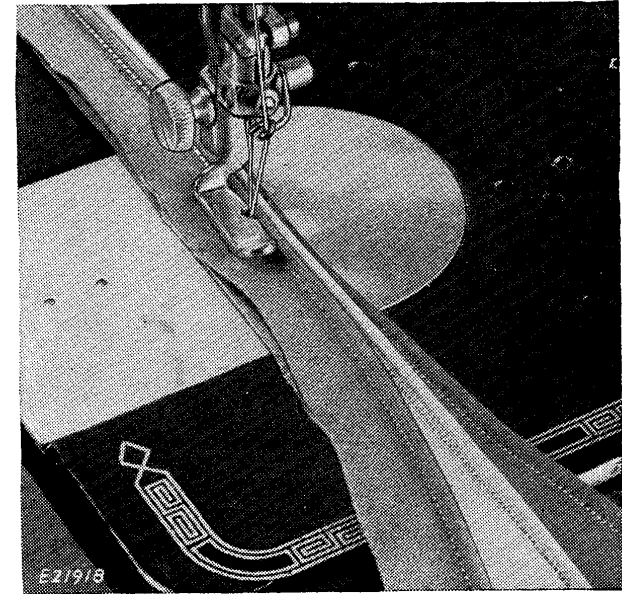
**Triple Corded Edges** are effective in three colors, using the smallest size cord #9.

For cord laid nearest edge of garment, cut bias strip twice width of seam allowance plus circumference width of cord. For cord to be placed in center, cut bias strip **twice** width of seam allowance plus **twice** circumference width of cord. For cord laid furthest from edge of garment, cut bias strip **twice** width of seam allowance plus **three** times circumference width of cord.

With Left Cording Foot, stitch the covering over each cord, then, crowding cords against each other, with all seam edges even, machine baste together with Left Cord-

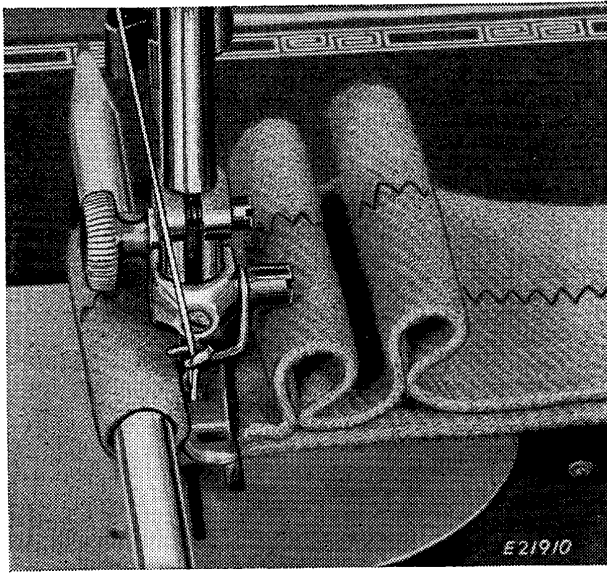


*Fig. 110. Triple Covered Cord Edge*



*Fig. 109. Machine Basting Triple Covered Cords Together*

ing Foot close to cord to be laid nearest edge of garment. Replace Left Cording Foot with Right Cording Foot and insert triple covered cords between garment and facing, as instructed on **page 64**, crowding close to nearest covered cord with Right Cording Foot.

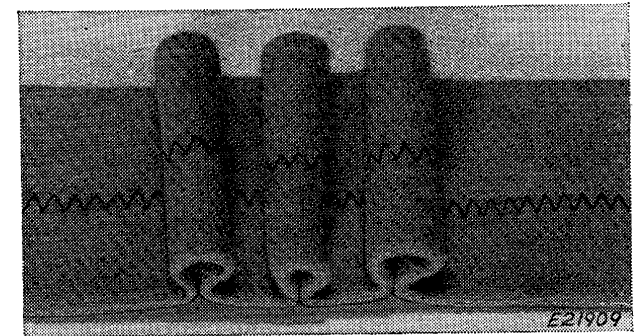


*Fig. 111. Stitching Cartridge Pleats*

### **CARTRIDGE PLEATS**

Cartridge Pleats may be easily made with Right Cording Foot by encircling a round lead pencil with the fabric and stitching close to it, with edge of Cording Foot crowding pencil. Remove pencil and repeat as close as completed pleat will permit. For smaller pleats, use an orangewood stick or a knitting needle. The stitching should begin and end with a back-tacking stitch. To back-tack, lift the stitch setting lever to its highest position for setting the stitch in reverse. (See **page 26**.) Cartridge pleats afford effective narrow trim for belts, bands or pockets.

In belt shown in **Figs. 111 and 112**, wool fabric interlined with Armo afforded the right stiffness. Cut the Armo interlining the size of finished belt, and cut the fabric twice the size plus  $\frac{1}{4}$ " for ease. Machine baste the



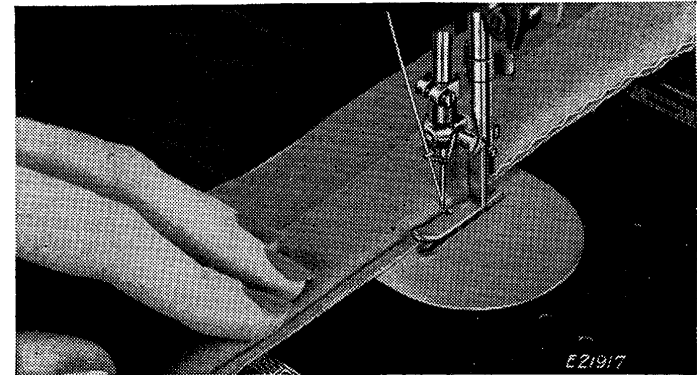
*Fig. 112. Belt Finished With Cartridge Pleats*



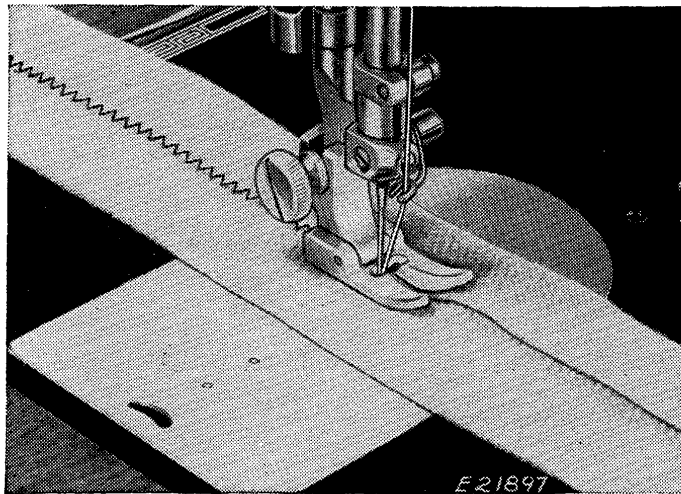
Armo interlining to the exact center of wool strip. Then, turning back the fabric in a soft fold, blind stitch each raw edge of the Armo to the fabric, following the procedure outlined on **page 53**.

Use **Right Cording Foot 160846** (see **Fig. 104, page 63**),

**All-purpose Throat Plate.**

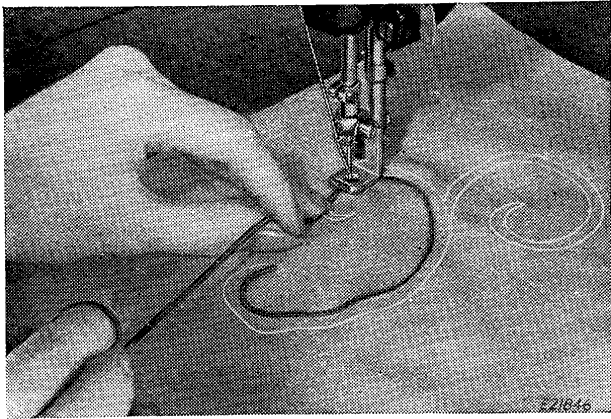


*Fig. 113. Blind Stitching Armo Interlining to Belt*



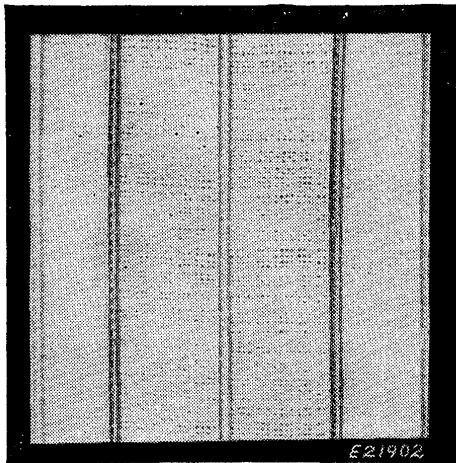
*Fig. 114. Abutted Seam Edges Joined With Overlocking*

Remove center basting, and laying the two raw edges of fabric together, right sides out so that they meet at center, follow the same procedure as outlined on **page 41**, using the **All-purpose Presser Foot 189646** (see **page 22**). Press with edges of seam abutting one another, for a perfectly flat finish. The belt is now ready for the Cartridge Pleats.



*Fig. 115. Applying Raised Braiding  
With Embroidery Foot 189651*

tache braid, ready for right swing, lower Embroidery Foot and apply stitches, from center of braid, **over one side only**, throughout the

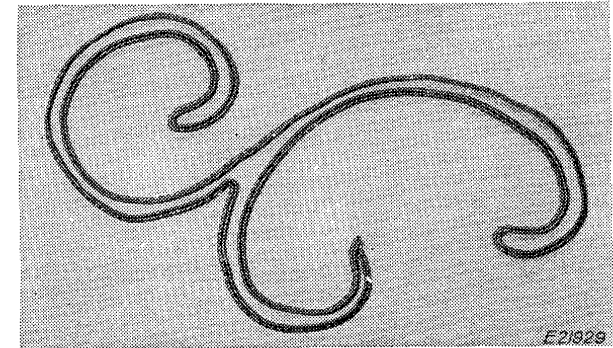


*Fig. 117. Straight Stitch  
Flat Braiding*

## BRAIDING

**For Raised Braiding,**  
Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Embroidery Foot 189651** (see **page 23**),  
Soutache Braid, Central Needle Position,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Bight,  
Stitch at  $\# \frac{1}{2}$  for about 27 stitches per inch.  
Light tensions, fine needle and silk thread.

Choose design with flowing, open lines avoiding crossed lines where possible. Stamp design on face of garment. Position needle in center of soutache braid, ready for right swing, lower Embroidery Foot and apply stitches, from center of braid, **over one side only**, throughout the design. When completed, cut braid about 3" beyond last stitch and draw ends of braid through to underside by puncturing a tiny hole in fabric with a stiletto or coarse needle. Then, taking a few stitches with a hand needle in end of braid, pass hand needle through puncture carrying braid with it. Turning braid over stitches of design on underside, fasten it down with hand stitching for about an inch, and cut surplus braid away. Turn fabric over to right side and raise free edge of braid by passing blade of very small screwdriver under it. Braiding will then have the curled look of fine hand braiding. Soutache may also be applied flat, where desired, by using straight stitching applied directly through center channel. For this effect,



*Fig. 116. Raised Soutache Braiding*

Use either **All-purpose Throat Plate,** or **Straight Stitching Throat Plate,** **Embroidery Foot 189651,** Central Needle Position, 0 Bight,  $\# \frac{1}{2}$  Stitch for 27 stitches per inch, Fine needle #11, and silk thread.

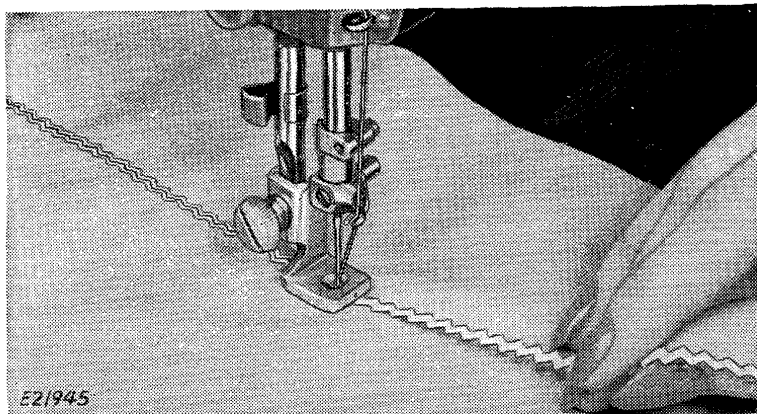
## RIC-RAC BRAIDING

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, Embroidery Foot 189651** (see page 23), which accommodates braid through channel on its under-side.

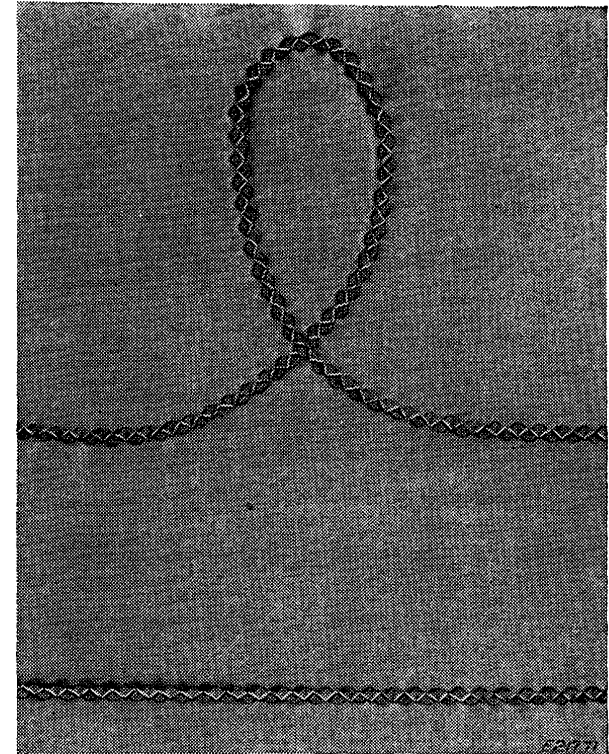
Central Needle Position,

2 Bight and #21½ Stitch.

Fine needle #11 and silk thread.

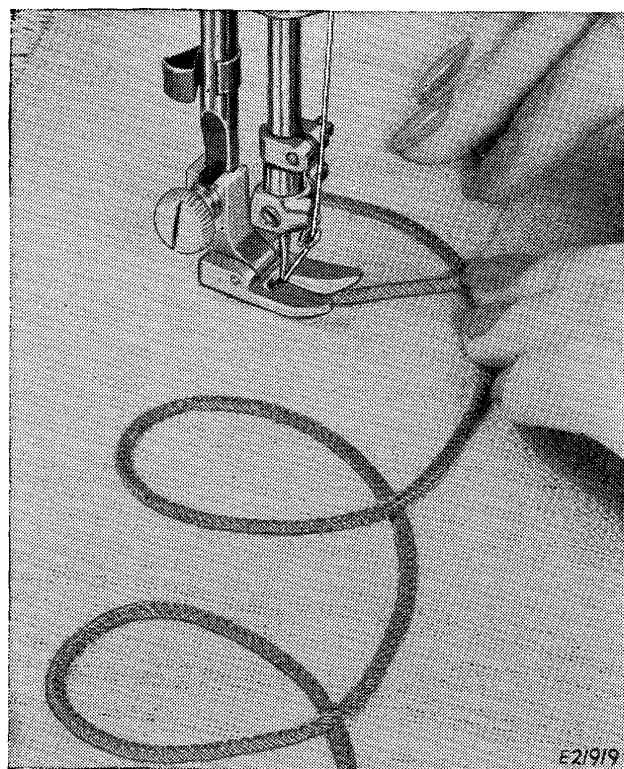


*Fig. 119. Ric-rac Braiding Following Scallops*



*Fig. 118. Ric-rac Braiding With Enclosed Scallops*

Ric-rac Braiding may be applied with stitches enclosing each scallop or through center following scallop. When applied with contrasting colored silk, embroidered effect is enhanced.



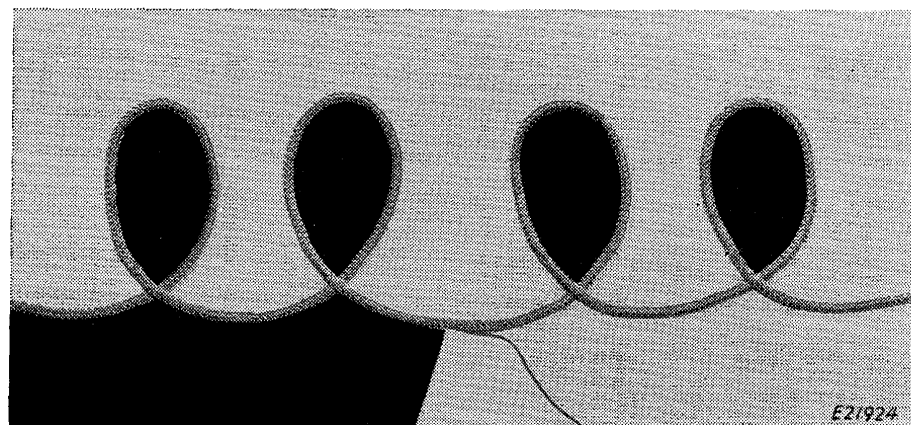
*Fig. 120. Applying Corded Braiding  
With All-purpose Presser Foot  
189646*

After braiding the design, draw the braid through to the underside as described for soutache braiding (see **page 68**). Then, with embroidery scissors, cut away surplus edge close to stitching, repeating inside each circle of design.

## **CORDED BRAIDING**

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**All-purpose Presser Foot 189646,**  
Central Needle Position,  
3 Bight,  
Stitch at #2.

Corded Braiding may be used for both finishing of edges and for ornamentation, making it particularly effective for cut-out design as shown in **Fig 121.**



*Fig. 121. Corded Braiding in Cut-out Design*

## THREAD CORDING

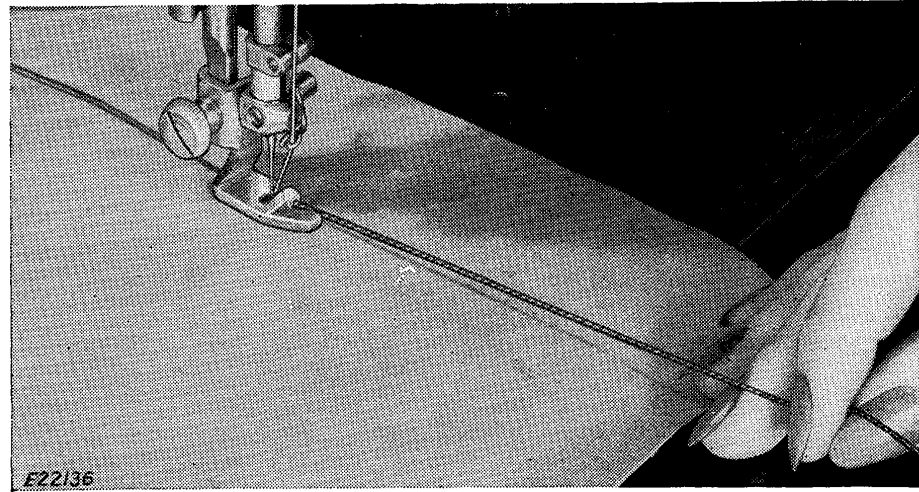
Thread Cording, so much in demand for children's wear because of its daintiness and durability, may be done in matching or contrasting color, in single or multiple rows.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**Appliqué Foot 189650,**  
 Central Needle Position,  
 1½ Bight,  
 Stitch at #1½.  
 #11 Needle and silk thread.  
 Light tension.

The thread to be covered may be same as used for needle and bobbin or, it may be heavy duty thread, fine gimp or #8 Pearl Cotton. Metallic thread is also used for women's wear or accessories.

It is usually best to match color of filler thread with covering threads, but contrasting color may also be used for variation of treatment, particularly if filler thread be gimp, pearl cotton or metallic.

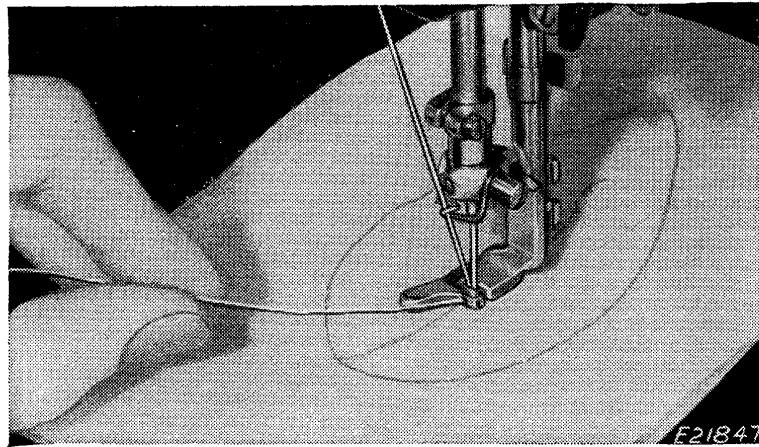
Insert filler thread in eye of Cord Covering Appliqué Foot, using tailor's wax to point the



*Fig. 122. Thread Cording With Appliqué Foot 189650*

end of gimp or pearl cotton. Position needle at point to be corded and lower the foot, covering filler thread with closely spaced stitches. For contrasting effect, follow same procedure but lengthen stitch setting according to effect desired.





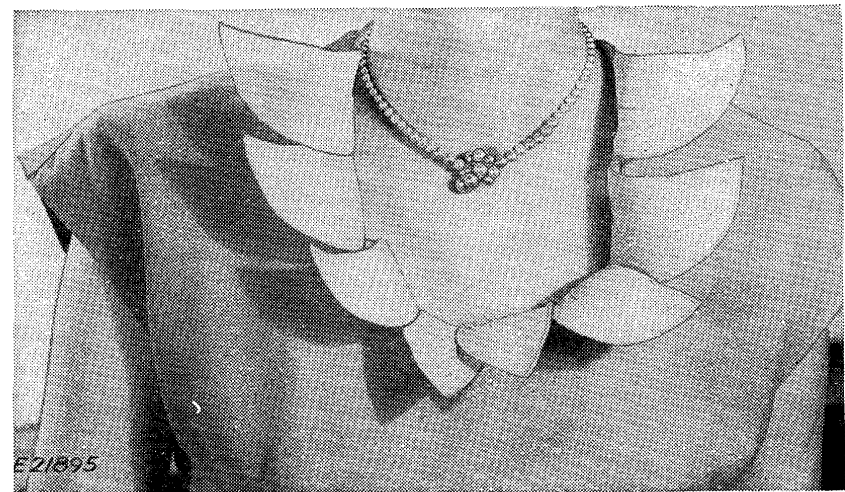
*Fig. 123. Covering Wire For Stiffening*

Insert wire into eye of Appliqué Foot 189650, as a filler thread, and cover it with very closely spaced stitches using Stitch setting of  $\#1/2$  or slightly less, all other settings being same as for Thread Cording (**page 71**). When wire has been completely covered with tiny stitches, raw edge of fabric may be cut away close to stitching.

Collar in **Fig. 124** illustrates use of wire on edges as well as center spine of each petal. The petals may be softly flared into any shape desired, the fine wire being flexible enough to take, and hold, any position.

## WIRED EDGES

For permanent flare or shaping of soft fabrics, wired edges may be accomplished in same way as for Thread Cording except that  $\#32$  fine galvanized wire (obtainable by the spool in hardware stores) is used instead of filler thread. It is important that **galvanized wire** be used since this type of wire will not rust or stain in laundering or dry cleaning.



*Fig. 124. Wired Edge and Spine Applied to Petal Collar*

## THE RUFFLER

**Ruffling, Puffing and Pleating** are best accomplished with the **Ruffler**, using straight stitching.

Use **Straight Stitching Throat Plate**,

**Ruffler 120598**,

Central Needle Position,

0 Bight,

Stitch setting for length according to fullness desired.

### PRINCIPAL PARTS OF RUFFLER

**A—Foot**—attaches ruffler to presser bar.

**B—Fork Arm**—straddles needle clamp.

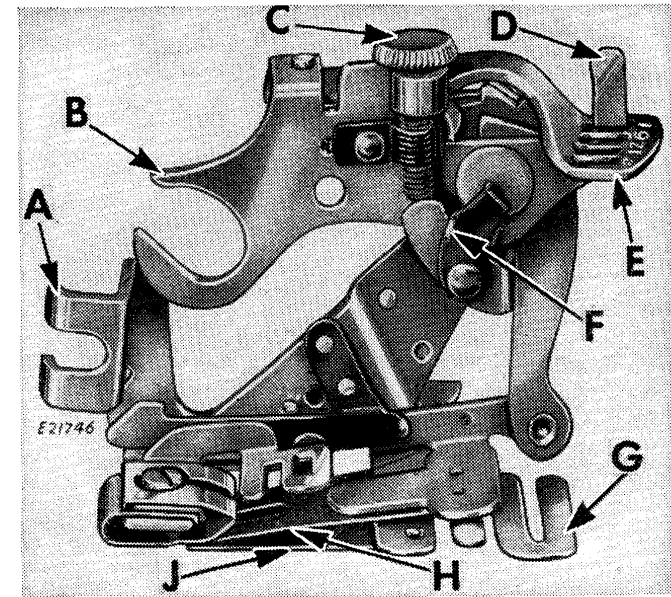
**C—Adjusting Screw**—regulates fullness of gathers.

**D—Projection**—engages slots in adjusting lever.

**E—Adjusting Lever**—sets Ruffler for gathers or pleats.

**F—Adjusting Finger**—regulates depth or size of pleats.

**G—Separator and Seam Guides**—separates ruffle strip from fabric and facing—guides seam edges evenly.

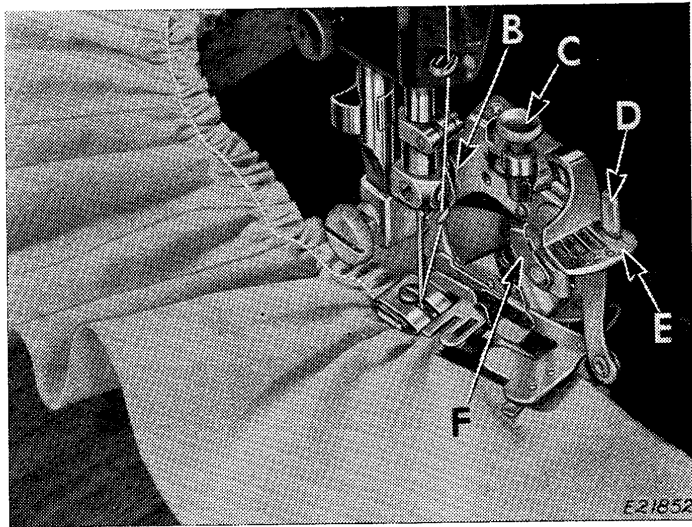


*Fig. 125. Principal Parts of Ruffler*

**H—Ruffling Blade**—the upper, blue steel blade with teeth.

**J—Separator Blade**—lower blue blade keeps Ruffling Blade Teeth separate from Feed Dog Teeth.



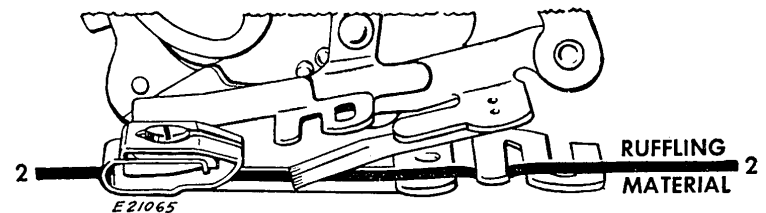


*Fig. 126. Gathering With Ruffler*

blue blades and under separator guide (**Line 2, Fig 127**). Draw material slightly back of needle, lower presser bar and commence to sew. For fine gathering, turn adjusting screw **C** upward to shorten stroke. Set machine for a shorter stitch. For full gathering, turn adjusting screw **C** downward to lengthen stroke. Set the machine for a longer stitch.

**To Attach Ruffler**, raise needle to its highest point, loosen presser foot thumb screw and attach ruffler in place of presser foot, at same time placing fork arm **B** astride needle clamp. See that needle enters center of needle hole in ruffler.

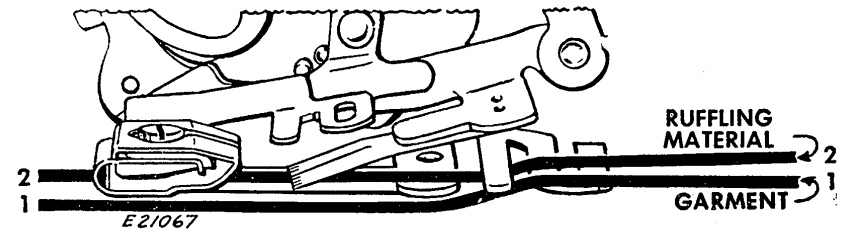
**To Adjust Ruffler for Gathering**, swing adjusting finger **F** away from needle. Raise adjusting lever **E** and move it until projection **D** can be entered in slot marked "1". Insert material to be ruffled between two



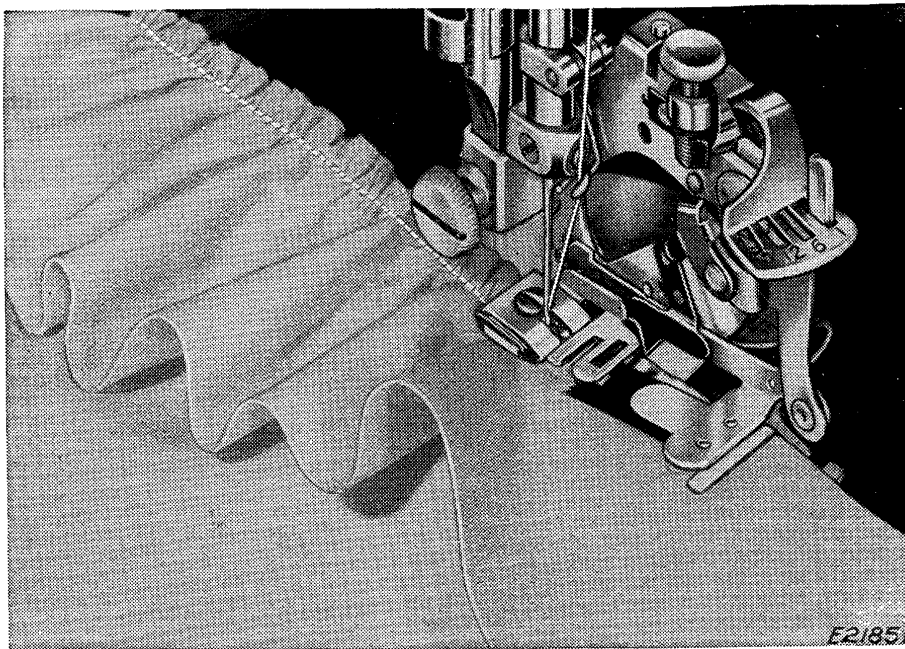
*Fig. 127. Correct Position for Material to be Ruffled*

***To Make a Ruffle and Sew it to a Garment in One Operation***

Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades and under separator guide (**Line 2, Fig. 128**).

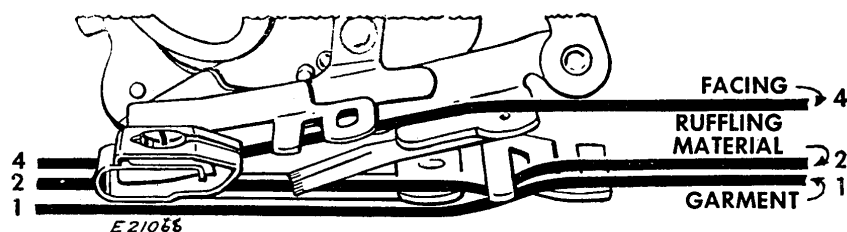


*Fig. 128. Correct Positions for Materials*



*Fig. 129. Making a Ruffle and Attaching It in One Operation*

Place material to which ruffle is to be attached under separator blade and under separator guide (**Line 1, Fig. 128**). Proceed the same as for plain gathering.

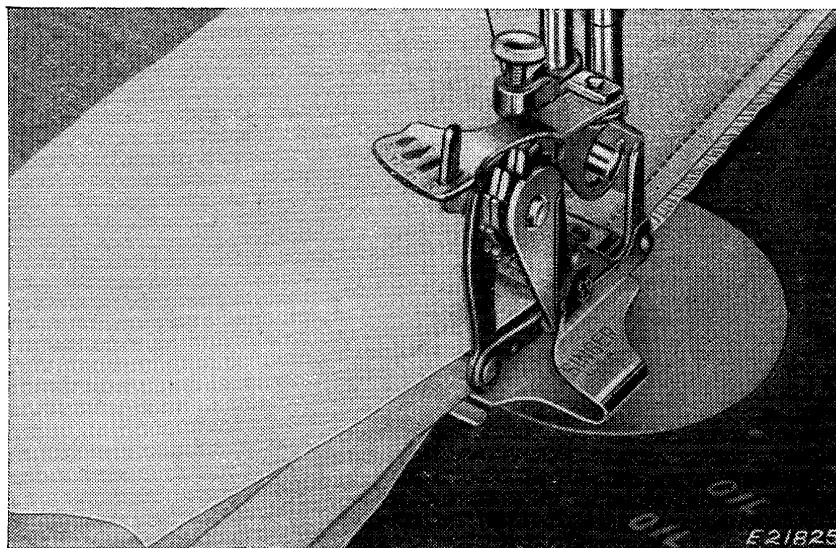


*Fig. 130. Correct Positions for Materials*

Place facing material over upper blue blade (**Line 4, Fig. 130**). If facing is to be on **right side** of garment, place wrong sides of garment and ruffle together. If facing is to be on **wrong side**, place right sides of garment and ruffle together.

### *To Make a Ruffle and Attach it with a Facing in One Operation*

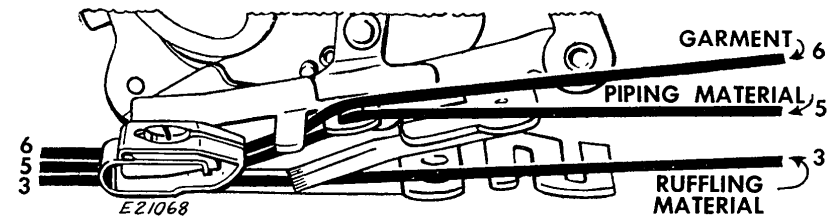
Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades and under separator guide (**Line 2, Fig. 130**). Place material to which ruffle is to be attached under separator blade and under separator guide (**Line 1, Fig. 130**).



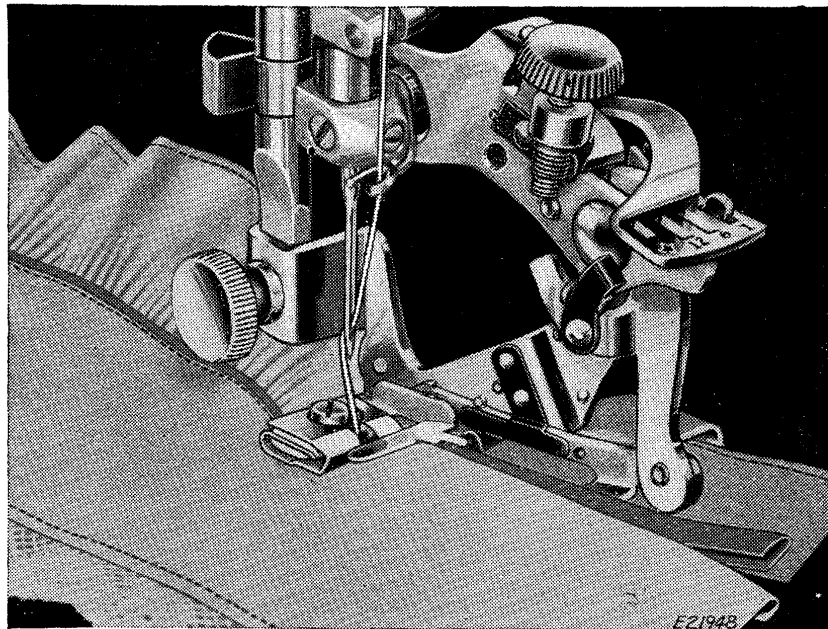
*Fig. 131. Making a Ruffle and Attaching It with a Facing in One Operation*

### *To Pipe a Ruffle*

Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades from the right (**Line 3, Fig. 132**). This material must not exceed  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " in width.

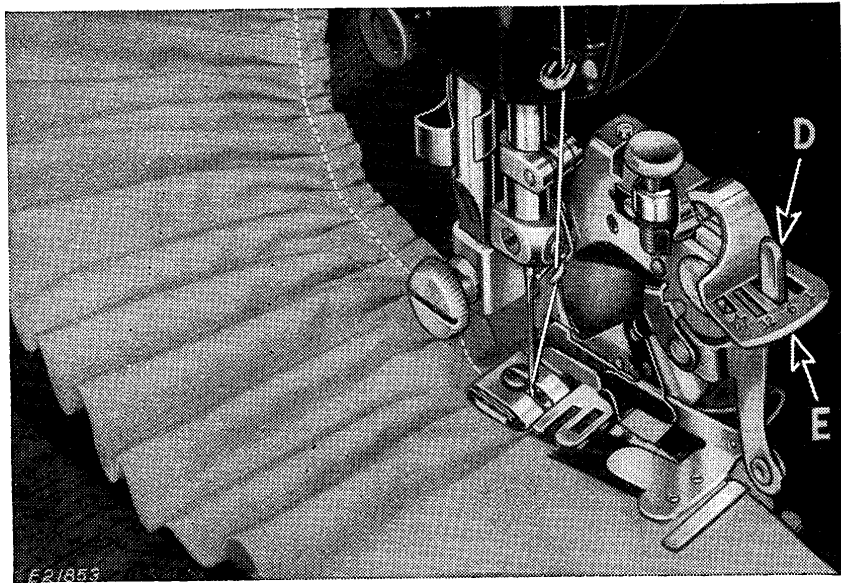


*Fig. 132. Correct Positions for Materials*



*Fig. 133. Piping a Ruffle*

The piping material is usually cut on the bias and it should be about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide when folded in center. Place piping material in ruffler, following **Line 5, Fig. 132** with folded edge of piping to the right. Fold edge of material to which piping and ruffling are to be attached and insert it in ruffler from the left, following **Line 6, Fig. 132**.

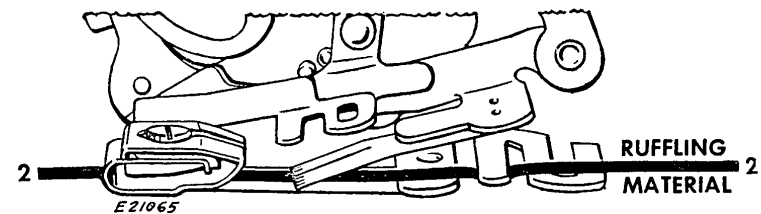


*Fig. 134. Pleating with Ruffler*

To increase width of pleat, move adjusting finger **F** back toward needle and turn adjusting screw **C** downward. To make a smaller pleat, turn adjusting screw **C** upward. The distance between pleats is regulated by length of stitch.

### ***To Adjust Ruffler for Pleating***

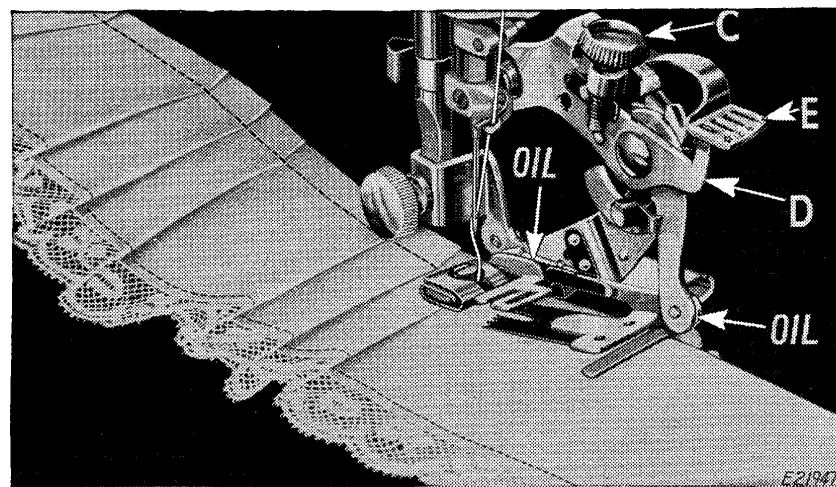
Raise adjusting lever **E** and move it until projection **D** can be entered in slot marked “6”. The ruffler will then pleat once every 6 stitches. To pleat once every 12 stitches, have projection **D** enter slot “12” in adjusting lever **E**. Insert material to be pleated between two blue blades and under the separator guide (**Line 2, Fig. 135**).



*Fig. 135. Correct Position for Material*

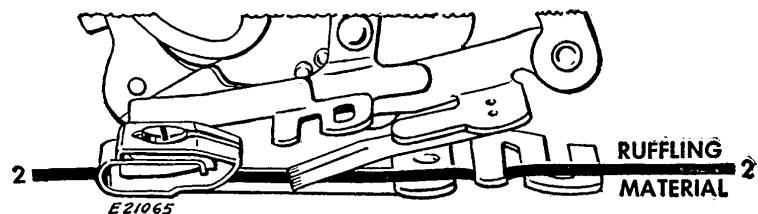
### *To Adjust Ruffler for Group Pleating*

To make the space between the groups of pleats, raise adjusting lever **E** and move it until projection **D** can be entered in small slot indicated by star on adjusting lever **E**. The ruffler will then stop pleating and plain stitching will be made.



*Fig. 136. Group Pleating with Ruffler*

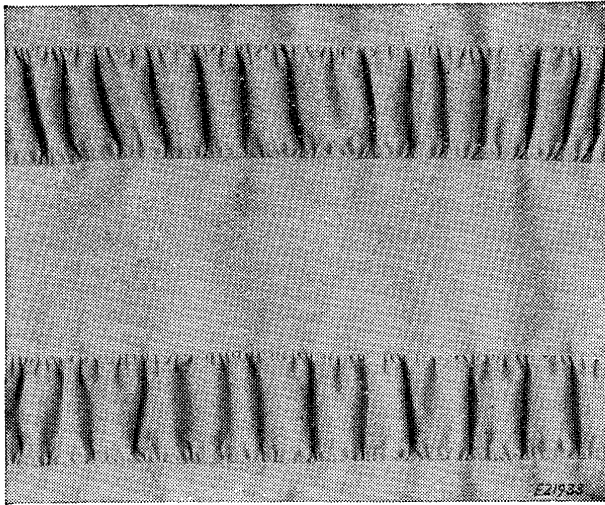
When desired space is made, set projection **D** in either of slots “6” or “12”. Insert material to be pleated between two blue blades and under separator guide (**Line 2, Fig. 137**).



*Fig. 137. Correct Position of Material*

### *To Oil The Ruffler*

Occasionally apply a drop of oil to working parts of ruffler at places indicated in **Fig. 136**.

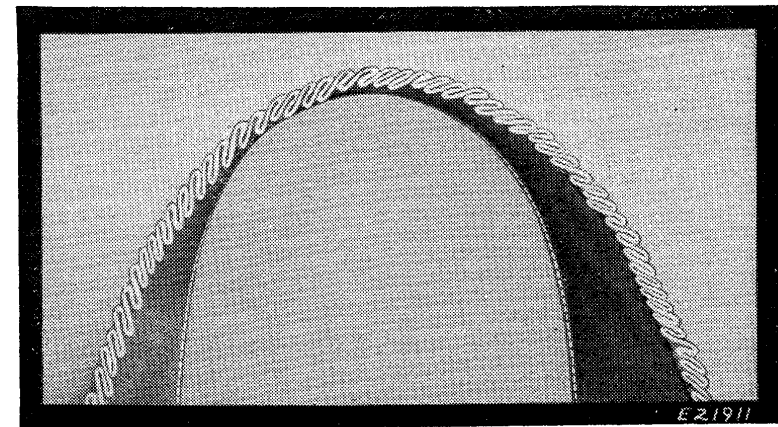


*Fig. 138. Puffing Inserted Between Bands with the Ruffler*

time it is inserted between garment and facing. Use ribbon 1" wide or cut linen strips  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " wide. Folding linen strip in half, press with a hot iron. Insert ribbon **or** linen strip into Ruffler with garment below and facing above it as shown on **page 76**. Then, with projection in slot "6", adjusting screw **C** turned down as far as it will go, adjusting finger **F** turned back in position under screw **C** and Stitch set at  $\#1\frac{1}{2}$ , proceed to pleat, keeping all seam edges even. Turn to right side to reveal the closely spaced, round edged pleats called Gophering or Ruching Pleats.

**Puffing** is made by inserting narrow bands of self or contrasting fabric into garment with Ruffler. The narrow strip for puffing is first attached to garment while it is being gathered, in same manner as instructed on **page 75** for making and attaching a ruffle. **Opposite** edge of puffing strip is then inserted between blades of Ruffler and another band attached beneath it while it is being gathered. This process is repeated for as many bands as desired, the Ruffler keeping the gathers balanced and permanently stroked to produce the puffed effect.

**Gophering or Round Pleating** of narrow fabric for ruchings may be easily accomplished with Ruffler at same

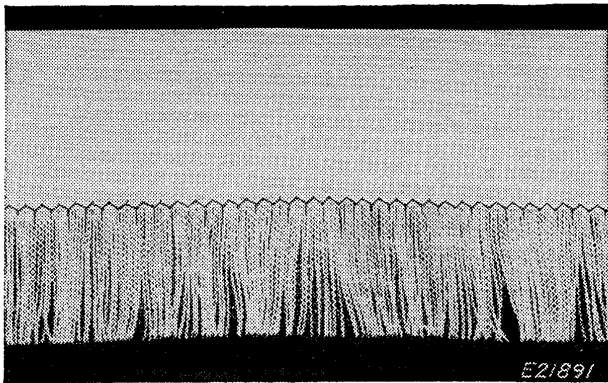


*Fig. 139. Gophering or Round Pleating Made with Ruffler*



## FRINGED EDGES

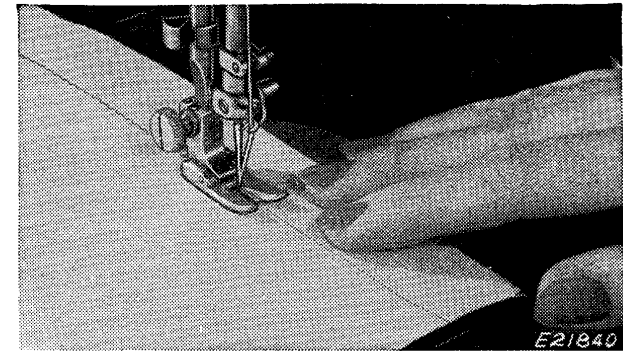
Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**,  
**All-purpose Presser Foot 189646** (see page 22),  
**Left Needle Position**,  
 2 Bight,  
 Stitch at  $\#1\frac{1}{2}$ .



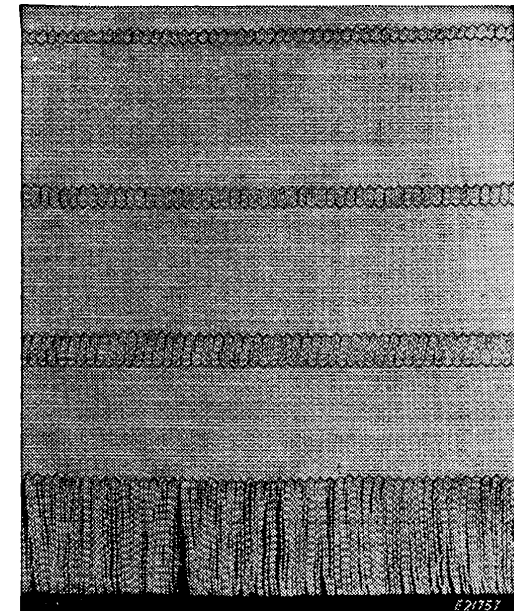
*Fig. 141. Fringed Edges*

**Wide Hemstitching** is done in same manner as Fringed Edges, except that threads are drawn from body of fabric beginning with two threads drawn the distance apart that the hemstitching is desired. Stitch along these drawn threads and position needle as before. When first line is completed, turn fabric around to begin second line directly opposite last stitch taken in first line. Be careful to match opposite swing of stitches. Then draw remaining center threads from fabric between the rows of stitching.

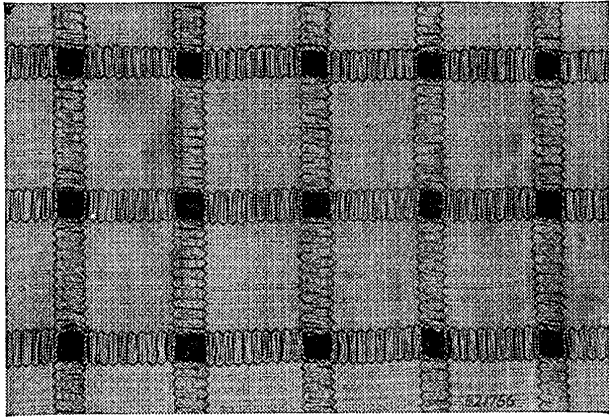
Draw a thread the distance from the raw edge of fabric that you have determined should be the depth of the fringe. Positioning the needle on line of drawn thread, lower All-purpose Presser Foot and stitch along this line. Beginning at raw edge, draw out thread by thread up to the stitched line.



*Fig. 140. Following Drawn Thread with All-purpose Presser Foot 189646*



*Fig. 142. Wide Hemstitching*



*Fig. 143. Patterned Wide Hemstitching*

Wide hemstitching may be developed in a pattern based on lengthwise and crosswise threads, as shown in **Fig. 143**, but all stitching should be completed before drawing center threads.

### **SATIN STITCHED SCALLOPS**

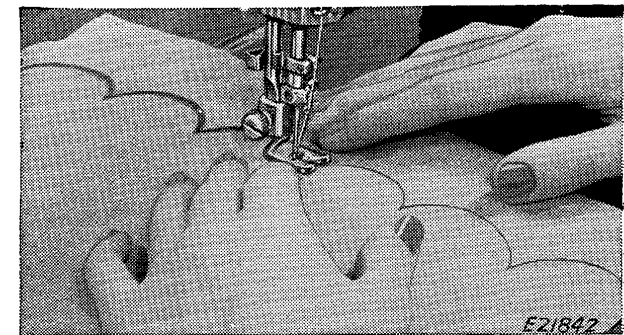
Finely corded edges on satin stitched scallops provide a beautiful and durable edge finish for household linens as well as for lingerie and accessories. For the scallops,

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**,  
**Satin Stitch Presser Foot 189649** (see **page 22**),  
 Central Needle Position,  
 4 Bight, almost 0 Stitch setting.

**CAUTION:** Whenever a very wide zigzag bight is used, paper backing must be placed under the fabric to prevent gathering or puckering of the material.

Use #9 Needle, silk thread, a very light upper tension, tight lower tension and, **most important**, the **Pressure** on Presser Foot must be set as light as possible so that fabric will feed without resistance (see **page 27**).

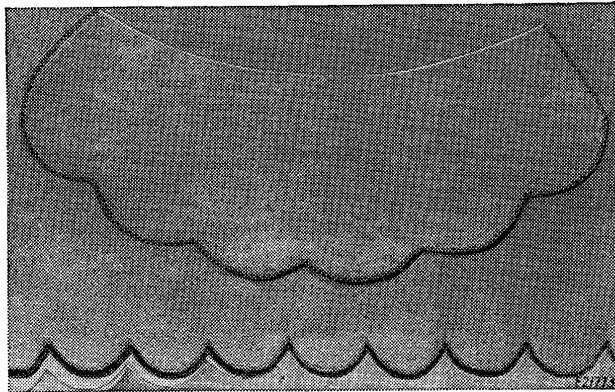
Owing to depth of Bight for scallop, this work is best done over two thicknesses of material. When used as a hem border, turn up a hem allowance twice depth desired; that is, if bordered hem is to be 2" deep, turn up 4", baste and press. Stamp or trace scallops on right side of fabric at least 2" from fold. When scallops are to finish a single thickness, stamp or trace scallops at least 2" from raw edge and underlay fabric with crinoline or organdy. When stitching, material must remain straight at all times in line with the feed. Scallops must be followed without turning, but by lightly moving the work to right or left in rhythm with needle. This will maintain parallel stitches, evenly spaced, automatically producing the effect of a narrower stitch at point of scallop and widening to full depth at the arc.



*Fig. 144. Stitching Scallops*

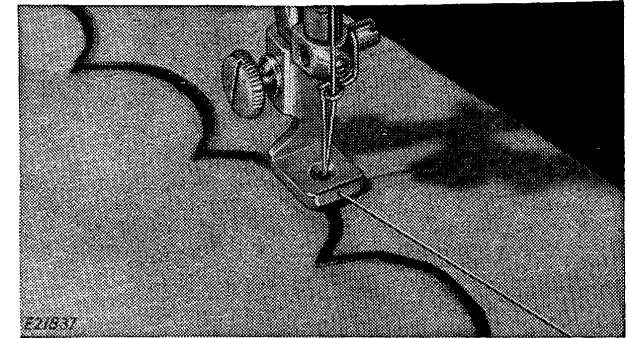
## TO CORD THE SCALLOPS

Use **Embroidery Foot 189651** (see **page 23**) and change Bight to #1. Replace the **Pressure** on presser foot to normal. Use Heavy Duty Thread as a filler.



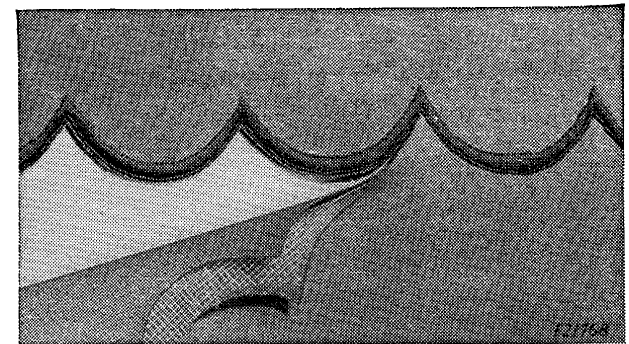
*Fig. 146. Scallop Bordered Hem*

If scallops are to border a hem, repeat cording inside curve of scallop, and cut away surplus hem edge from wrong side, cutting close to inside cording stitches with sharp embroidery scissors. If scallops are to form edge, cut away surplus border close to cording stitches on **outside** of scallop, from wrong side of fabric. Also cut away foundation crinoline or organdy.

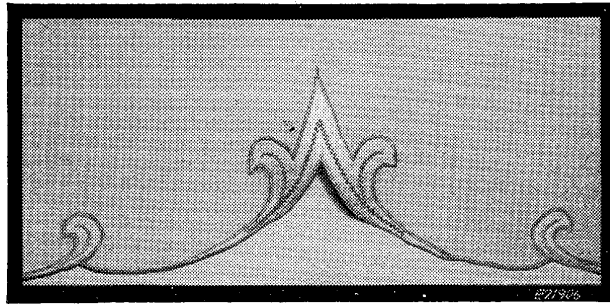


*Fig. 145. Cording the Scallops*

Threading Heavy Duty Thread into eye in toe of Embroidery Foot, carry it through and under foot. Position needle close to edge of scallop, lower Embroidery Foot and trace close to scallop, covering filler thread with tiny lateral stitches crowded against scallops all along the way.



*Fig. 147. Scalloped Edge*



*Fig. 148. Satin Appliquéd to Chiffon in Border Design*

bands. Stamp or trace outline of design on right side of satin. Center design with Walls of Troy stitch (see **Line 7, pages 34 and 35**), setting Bight and Intervals in proportion to outline. For design in **Fig. 148**, machine was set for 2 Bight. Central Needle Position was alternated with Left Needle Position every 5 stitches.

For outline, use **Satin Stitch Foot 189649** (see **page 22**), Central Needle Position, 2 Bight, Almost 0 Stitch setting.

After completing the outline, use small sharp embroidery scissors to cut away surplus lower edges of satin, organdy and chiffon, cutting from wrong side of fabric. Then cut away surplus satin and organdy **above** design, very close to stitches, and press from wrong side of fabric.

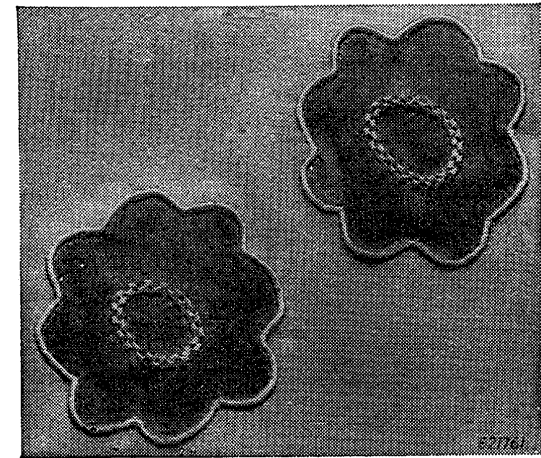
Satin Appliqué may be used on body of garment in separate scattered motifs, as shown in **Fig. 149**, following same procedure but without the cutting. This type of work is very effective in household linens, particularly table cloths, napkins, etc., using linen appliquéd to organdy.

## **SATIN APPLIQUÉD TO CHIFFON WITH WALLS OF TROY EMBROIDERY**

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**,

**All-purpose Presser Foot 189646** (see **page 22**) for Walls of Troy.

Overlay chiffon with a strip of satin and underlay with crinoline or organdy, cutting both 2" wider than maximum depth of border design. Baste into position across top and bottom of

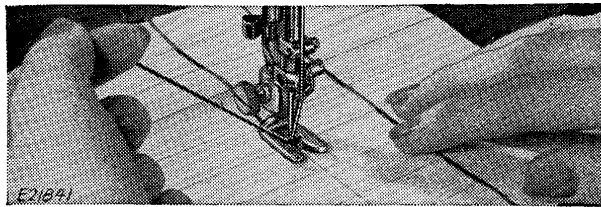


*Fig. 149. Satin Appliquéd to Chiffon in Motif Design*

## CARRIER STITCHES FOR RIBBON THREADED SURFACE TRIM

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**,  
**Satin Stitch Foot 189649** (see page 22),  
 Central Needle Position,  
 2 Bight, almost 0 Stitch setting.

Mark lines to be followed on face of garment, spacing them about  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " apart lengthwise and about  $\frac{3}{4}$ " apart crosswise.

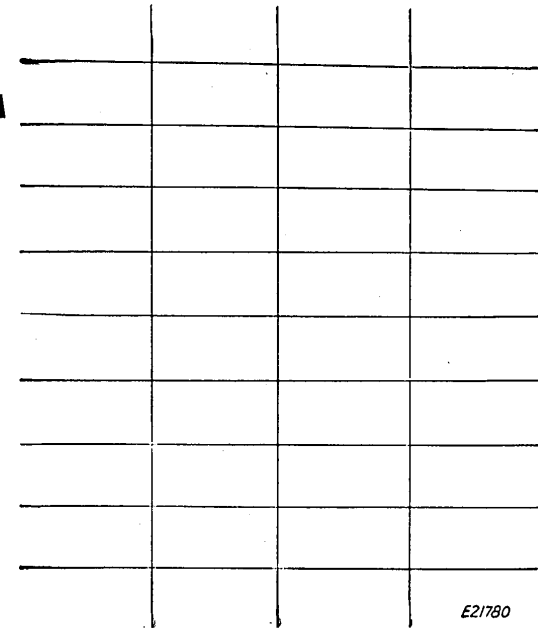


*Fig. 151. Position of Yarn  
While Free Stitching*

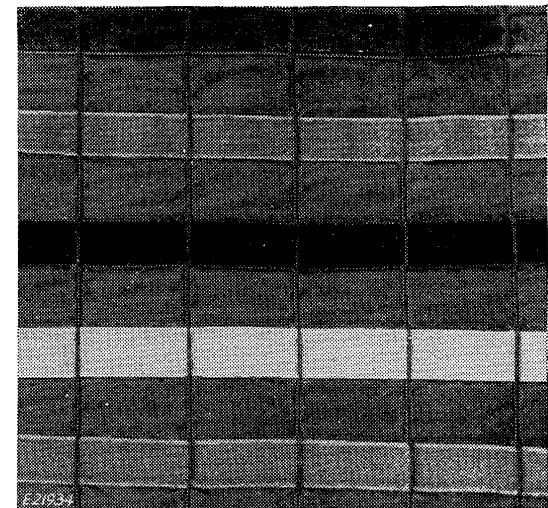
Placing yarn under Satin Stitch Foot, bring yarn up between toes and into wide throat of Foot. Holding yarn high, overlay it into position along first lengthwise line and up to first horizontal line. Then, swinging yarn to left, continue to stitch along lengthwise line free of yarn, up to second horizontal line. Picking up yarn again, overlay it up to third line when it is held aside again in order to free stitch up to fourth line. Continue to alternate in this way, overlaying and then free stitching all along lengthwise lines and up to each horizontal line. Using free loops of yarn as carriers, thread velvet or satin ribbon through them, as shown in **Fig 152**, using a different harmonizing color for each row. This treatment is particularly effective for a swing skirt, laying rows of ribbon from waist to hem. It is also effective when used for a bolero, scarf or stole.

Placing yarn under Satin Stitch Foot, bring yarn up between toes and into wide throat of Foot. Holding yarn high, overlay it into position along first lengthwise line and up to first horizontal line.

Then, swinging yarn to



*Fig. 150. Markings for  
Carrier Stitch*



*Fig. 152. Ribbon Threaded  
Carrier Stitches*

## DIMENSIONAL APPLIQUÉ

Dimensional Appliqué is the term applied to embroidered motifs having sections free from body of garment but attached to it at a central or basic point forming part of design. This provides a very interesting third dimensional effect. In the flower illustrated (**Fig. 153**), the nine petals of the daisy and the two leaves are each embroidered separately before being cut out for appliqué.



*Fig. 153. Dimensional Appliqué*

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate, Satin Stitch Presser Foot 189649, Central Needle Position,** very light upper tension, and a tight lower tension with Stitch setting at about 0. The Pressure is raised to point of permitting feeding without resistance around outlines of design.

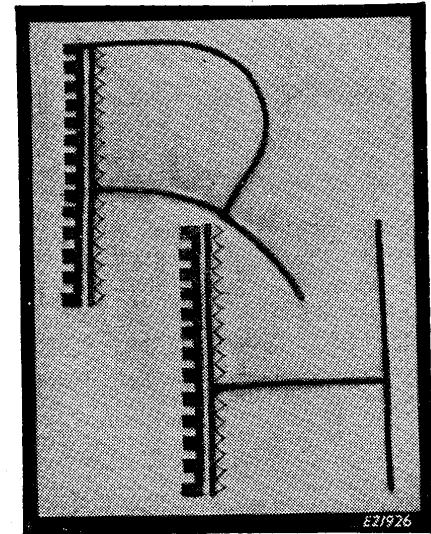
For the petals of the daisy, trace or stamp each petal separately on sheer white organdy. Then with Bight set at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , cover outline with Satin Stitch. For the leaves, trace design for each, separately, on sheer green organdy. Cover outline of each leaf with Satin Stitch using 2 Bight. Outline can be very easily seen through net which is added to provide a life-like texture to the leaves. Trace or stamp center and stem of daisy on white linen. Using 2 Bight, cover stem with Satin Stitches in green. Cut out each petal and leaf, close to stitches, and tack one end of each into position around center of daisy and on stem, overlaying petals as desired. Attach leaves with Satin Stitch **along lines of center vein only**, using 2 Bight. Attach petals with Satin Stitch used to form center of daisy, varying Bight from 1, gradually to 4, and gradually back again to 1. Petals and leaves may now be raised and curled by passing closed blades of small embroidery scissors lightly over ends.



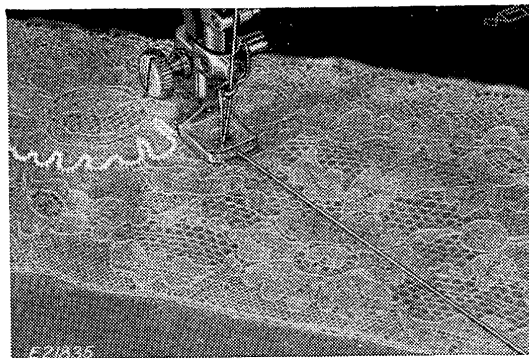
## MONOGRAMS

Monograms may be developed with unlimited variety by using or combining stitches described on **pages 34 and 35**. The monogram in **Fig. 154** combines the Key Stitch (using **Satin Stitch Presser Foot 189649** and following **Line 12, pages 34 and 35**); covered Cord Stitch (using **Appliqué Foot 189650** as described on **page 71**); and Zigzag Stitch (using **All-purpose Presser Foot**).

Mark or stamp initials and then make the Key Stitch as on **pages 34 and 35**, except to take 10 stitches at 2 Bight and 16 stitches at 4 Bight. Then make Zigzag Stitch changing Needle Position to Central, Bight to 2, and Stitch setting to  $\#1\frac{1}{2}$  and using **All-purpose Presser Foot**. Finally add Covered Cord Stitch using **Appliqué Foot 189650**, and setting machine for Central Needle Position,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Bight and almost 0 Stitch setting. Insert Pearl Cotton  $\#8$  into eye of Appliqué Foot to raise corded effect. For all three stitches, use a light upper and tight lower tension.



*Fig. 154. Monogram*



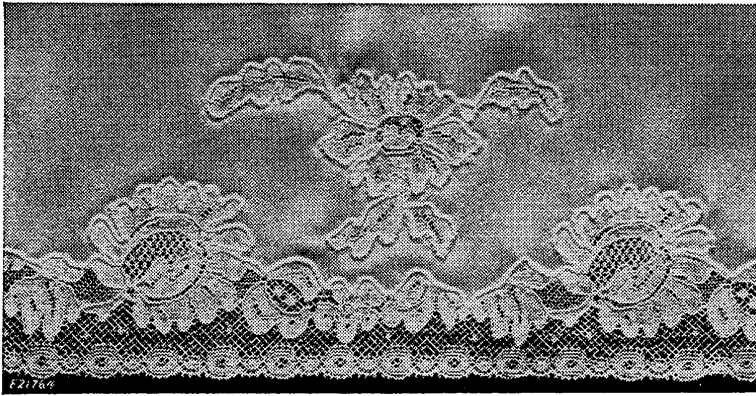
*Fig. 155. Outlining Lace Motif with Embroidery Foot 189651*

## VIENNA WORK OR EMBROIDERED LACE

Vienna Work or Embroidered Lace is characteristic of high-priced lingerie. Yet it may be very quickly and easily accomplished with Embroidery Foot 189651, using fine rayon or silk crochet thread as the filler thread to be covered.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate**,  
**Embroidery Foot 189651**,  
 Central Needle Position,  
 1 Bight,  
 $\#1\frac{1}{2}$  Stitch setting, light tensions and very light pressure.





*Fig. 156. Lace Motif Embroidered Into Satin*

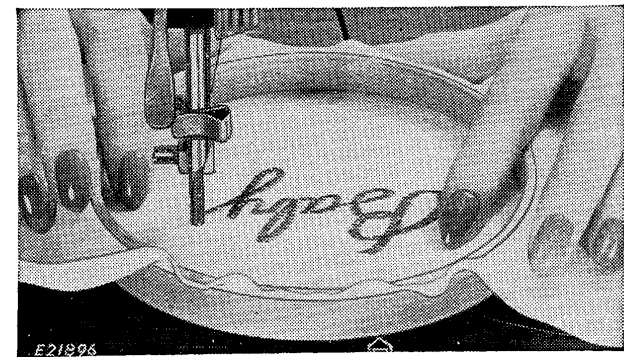
## SCRIPT STITCH

Script Stitch is most effective for marking baby blankets, household linens, lingerie or accessories.

Use **All-purpose Throat Plate,**  
**No Presser Foot,**  
 Central Needle Position,  
 3 Bight,  
 0 Stitch setting.

After tracing or marking lettering on right side of fabric, place in embroidery hoops large enough to encompass word or initials to be worked, with right side inside hoops. Place work under needle, lower the presser bar, position the needle and follow the outline traced. This work is very rapid and spontaneous and is often most effective when lettering is done freely, without stamping or tracing, but using the needle as one would a pen, to personalize the script with characteristic handwriting.

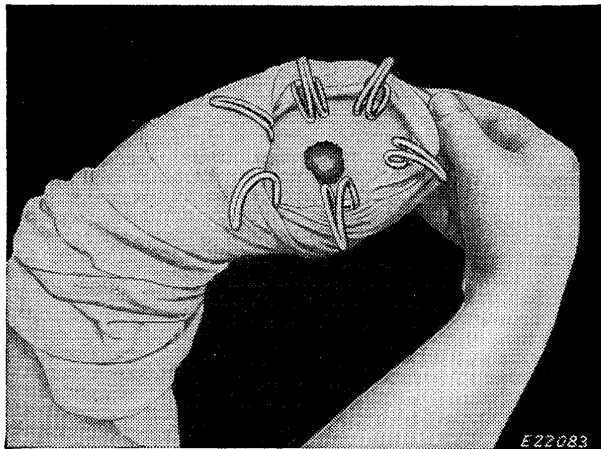
Use lace edging, at least 6" wide, with a definite floral design, and baste into position, where desired, on right side of fabric. First follow upper lines of motif nearest edge, covering filler cord with tiny stitches along lines of motif, and continuing in an unbroken, continuous line. Then choose a section of the motif nearest edge and fully outline this separate motif, repeating at evenly spaced intervals for length of the lace. Finally, remove bastings, cut away surplus lace close to stitches of corded outlines and, from wrong side of garment cut away surplus satin along edge, close to lines of cording.



*Fig. 157. Script Stitch in Hoops*

## DARNING STITCH

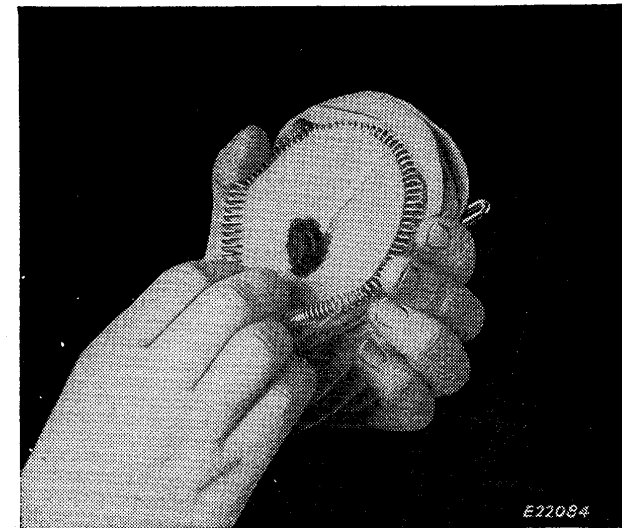
Darning Stitch is used for repairing socks, stockings, children's balbriggans, leggings and knit wear of all kinds as well as household linens. The **SINGER\*** Stocking Darner will assist you in keeping the area to be darned taut and separate from rest of garment. Although not supplied with your machine, this Darner is available at your nearest **SINGER SEWING CENTER**. Run your hand inside stocking or sleeve to place to be darned, and grasp frame of Darner, turning stocking or sleeve inside out over your hand, rolling excess length softly under anchoring hooks. This will bring right side of stocking or garment inside Darner with hole to be darned in direct center. Attach spring by fitting it into groove of



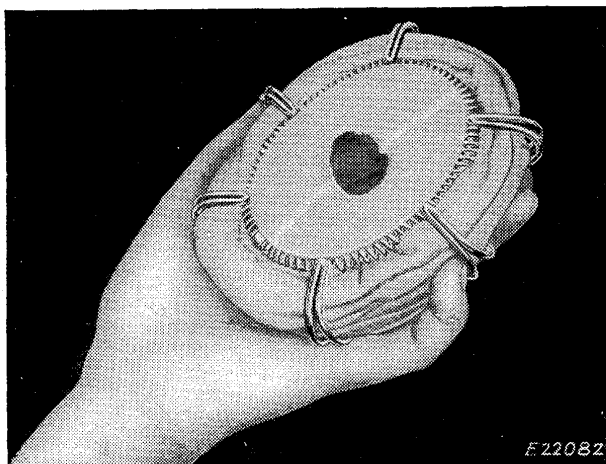
*Fig. 159. Locating Darner on Stocking*



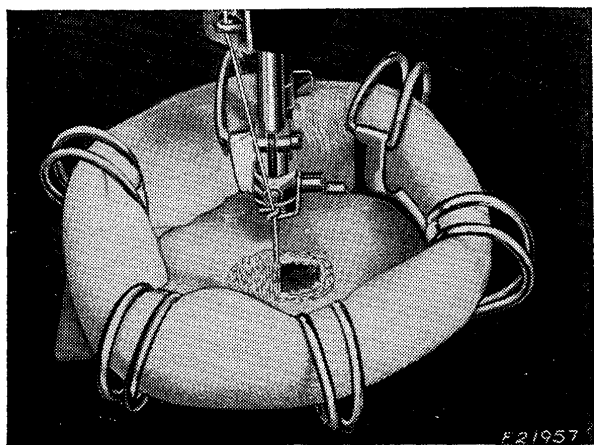
*Fig. 158. Child's Balbriggan Shirt Darned with Stripes Matching in the Darn*



*Fig. 160. Attaching Darner Spring*



*Fig. 161. Stocking Length Softly Rolled Under Hinged Arms*

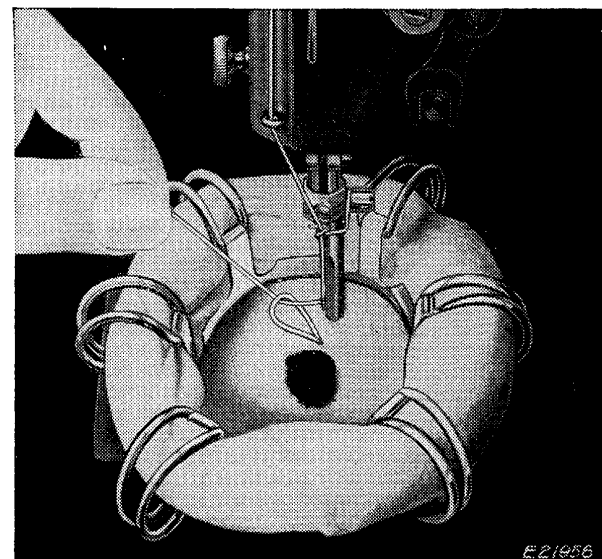


*Fig. 163. Partly Finished Darn*

Darner, over the stocking, and pulling it into place. Turn hinged arms over rolled stocking and ease soft roll under needle. To prepare machine for darning,

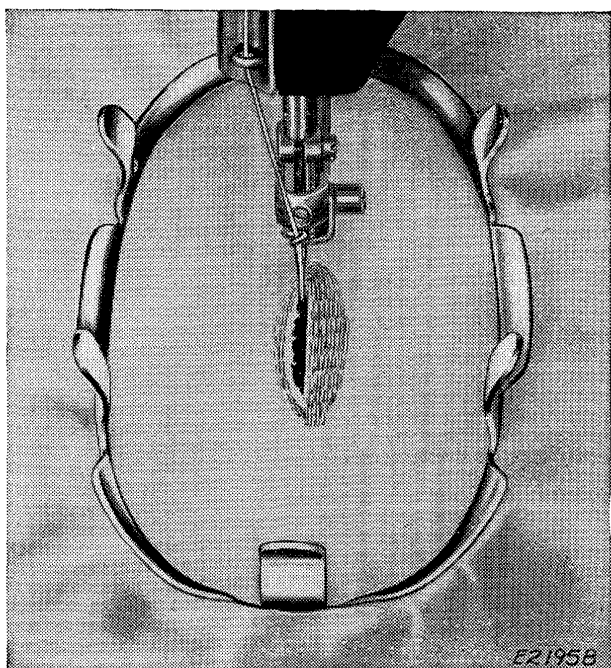
Use **Darning Plate 189723** (see **Page 20**) to cover feed, remove Presser Foot and use Needle only **without foot**, Central Needle Position, 0 Bight, 0 Stitch setting, tight upper and lower tensions, #11 Needle and fine Mercerized Thread.

Position needle about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " outside hole, lower the presser bar and run re-enforcement stitches  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge completely around hole, moving hoops with both hands. Then, with a steady, continuous movement, work backward and forward across hole, keeping the lines of stitching closely spaced and even, blending into the weave of stocking or garment. Slow movement of hoops will produce a short stitch, while quick movement will produce a longer stitch. In either case, the movement must be steady and rhythmic. For socks and all knit or tricot weaves, the longer

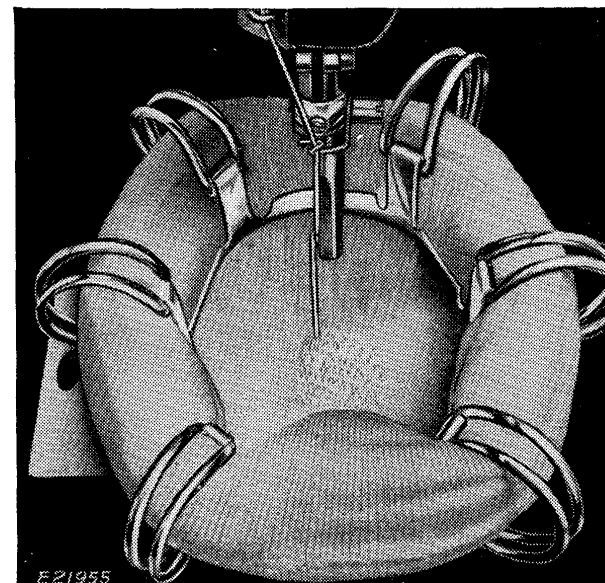


*Fig. 162. Preparing to Darn*

stitch is best, because it is softer when the garment is worn. For cottons and household linens, the short stitch is best, because it not only approximates the weave, but it also is strong enough to withstand many launderings.



*Fig. 165. Darning Table Linen*

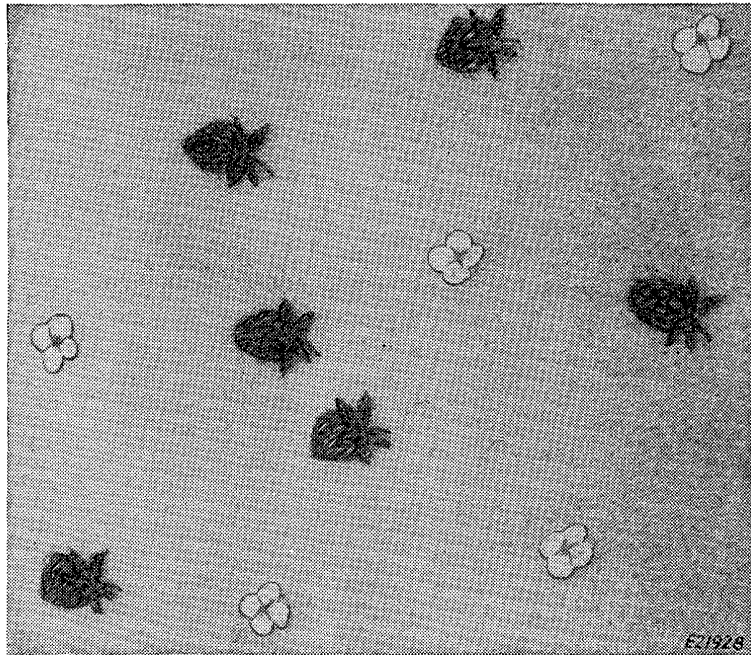


*Fig. 164. Completed Darn*

Where the garment to be darned is striped or printed in several colors, the stripe or print should be matched in the darn, as shown in the illustration of the child's balbriggan shirt (see **Fig. 158, page 89**). In addition to the **SINGER** Stocking Darner, a **SINGER\*** Darner for Linens and Flat Work is also available at low cost in your nearest **SINGER SEWING CENTER**.

## FASHION STITCHES

The Darning Stitch is the simplest of Fashion Stitches, capable of many variations, according to rate of motion in moving hoops and direction in which stitches are laid.



*Fig. 166. Fruit and Flower in Darning Stitch and Spark or Shadow Stitch*

**NOTE:** With the familiarity of constant use, you will soon find it possible to obtain most of the stitching effects outlined in this book, using only the All-Purpose Throat Plate and All-Purpose Presser Foot, but for your convenience, and to expedite your work, the Extra Attachments are placed at your disposal.

Use **Darning Plate 189723** to cover feed.

Remove Presser Foot and use needle only **without foot**, Central Needle Position, 0 Bight, 0 Stitch setting, light upper and lower tensions, #11 needle and fine silk threads in appropriate colors.

Darning Stitch was used on both the strawberries and stems in **Fig. 166**. For strawberries, hoops are moved back and forth in a short, quick, rhythmic motion, laying stitches evenly, but not too close, and in a succession of rows, each about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " deep, leaving a tiny spot free now and then, to represent seed spots of strawberry. For stems, darning stitches are laid very close and follow design as stamped on fabric.

Tiny blossoms are worked in Spark Stitch on **wrong** side of fabric. Loosening lower tension further, and tightening upper tension a degree or two, Spark Stitch is obtained by moving hoops in slow rhythm around each petal, beginning with top petal and working counterclockwise to finish the four petals. Since fabric is sheer, the result is a Shadow Stitch from the right side.

## INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Accented quilting.....	46	Cartridge pleats.....	66 & 67
All-purpose stitch equipment.....	22 & 23	Central needle position.....	24
Appliquéd cord on wide hem for sheers.....	56	Changing throat plate.....	30
Appliquéd hem .....	56	Channel seams.....	38
Appliqué work .....	56, 84 & 86	Chiffon with satin appliqué.....	84
Arrowheads on slot seam.....	38	Commencing to sew.....	31
Belt with cartridge pleats.....	66	Contour darts.....	42
Bias bound edges.....	60 & 61	Contour shirrings.....	43 & 44
Bight control.....	25	Corded braiding.....	70
Bight indicator scale.....	25	Corded edges .....	63, 64 & 65
Bight limit screw.....	25	Cording .....	63, 64 & 65
Binding curved edge.....	61	Cording scallops.....	83
Blind stitched hem.....	53 & 54	Cording seam.....	39
Blind stitched zipper insertion.....	51 & 52	Correct position at machine.....	18
Bobbin, removing.....	14	Crossed top stitching on channel seam.....	38
Bobbin, winding.....	14 & 15	Curved edge, binding.....	61
Bobbin case, removing.....	14	Curved edges, hemming.....	59
Bobbin case, replacing.....	16	Darning .....	89, 90 & 91
Bobbin case, threading.....	16	Decorative abutted seams.....	41
Bobbin thread tension, regulating.....	28	Designer's tucks.....	43
Braiding .....	68	Dimensional appliqué .....	86
Buttonholes, gimp.....	50	Direction of feed, regulating.....	26
Buttonholes, making.....	48, 49 & 50	Drawing up bobbin thread.....	17
Buttonholes, raised.....	50	Drawn thread work.....	81 & 82
Buttons, sewing on.....	46	Edge with scallop.....	83
Carrier stitches.....	85	Edges, fringed .....	81

## INDEX (Continued)

	PAGE		PAGE
Elastic shirrings.....	44	Hem finished with seam tape, blind stitched	54
Electric motor.....	5	Hem for sheers.....	56
Electrical connections.....	5	Hem, narrow.....	58
Electrical information.....	5 & 6	Hem, shell stitched.....	57
Embroidered lace or Vienna work.....	87 & 88	Hem with folded edge, blind stitched.....	53
Examples of stitches.....	34	Hem with lace edging.....	58 & 59
Eyes and hooks and snaps, sewing on.....	47	Hemming curved edges.....	59
		Hems, blind stitched.....	53 & 54
Fashion stitches.....	92	Hemstitching .....	81 & 82
Flat braiding.....	68	Hooks and eyes, sewing on.....	47
Foot controller.....	5		
Fringed edges .....	81	Inserting covered cord between garment	
French folds.....	62	and facing.....	64
French hemmed lace edging.....	59	Inserting new bulb in SINGERLIGHT.....	6
French quilting.....	44	Inserting zipper.....	51 & 52
		Invisible seam for all-over lace.....	40
Gathering with ruffler.....	74	Invisible seam for all-over lace embroidery..	40
Geometric quilting.....	45	Invisible seam for horsehair or net bandings	41
Gimp buttonholes.....	50	Italian quilting.....	45
Gophering or round pleating.....	80		
Graduated tucks.....	42	Lace edging, French hemmed.....	59
Group pleating .....	79	Lace edging on narrow hem.....	58
		Left needle position.....	24
Hairline seam in sheers.....	39	Length of stitch, regulating.....	26
Hairline seam in tricot.....	39	Lubricating motor.....	9
Heavy duty, strain-proof and reversible			
seam .....	37	Machine, oiling.....	7, 8 & 9
Hem bordered with scallops.....	83	Machine setting for straight stitching.....	21



**INDEX (Continued)**

	PAGE		PAGE
Machine setting for zigzag stitching.....	23	Overcasting open seams.....	37
Making buttonholes.....	48, 49 & 50	Petal collar with wired edge.....	72
Mending a tear or rent.....	36	Piped binding.....	61
Mending a trouser pocket, glove seam or wallet seam.....	36	Piping a ruffle.....	77
Method of making various types of stitches .....	34 & 35	Pleating .....	73, 78, 79 & 80
Monograms .....	87	Preparing to sew.....	17
Motor, electric.....	5	Pressure on presser foot, regulating.....	27
Motor lubrication.....	9	Puffing .....	73 & 80
Multi-slotted binder .....	60, 61 & 62	Quilting .....	44, 45 & 46
Names of principal parts of Machine		Raised braiding.....	68
206K25 .....	33	Raised buttonholes.....	50
Narrow hem.....	58	Re-enforcing heavy duty garments, girdles, garters, etc.....	36
Needle chart.....	10	Regulating direction of feed.....	26
Needle position control.....	24	Regulating length of stitch.....	26
Needle thread tension, regulating.....	28	Regulating needle thread tension.....	28
Needle thread tension, removing and replacing .....	29	Regulating pressure on presser foot.....	27
Needle, threading of.....	12 & 13	Removing bobbin.....	14
Needles and thread.....	10 & 11	Removing bobbin case.....	14
Net bound seams.....	62	Removing bulb from SINGERLIGHT.....	6
Oiling bobbin case holder.....	8	Removing needle thread tension.....	29
Oiling the machine.....	7, 8 & 9	Removing work from machine.....	18
Oiling the ruffler.....	79	Renewing elastic waistbands in cuffs on lingerie, knit wear or tricot.....	37
Operating the machine.....	18	Replacing bobbin case.....	16

**INDEX (Continued)**

	PAGE		PAGE
Replacing needle thread tension.....	29	Speed controller.....	5
Ric-rac braiding.....	69	Stitch length, regulating.....	26
Rip-proof seam for lingerie.....	38	Straight stitch equipment.....	20 & 21
Round pleating or gophering.....	80	Suggestions for sewing.....	32
Ruffler .....	73		
Ruffler parts.....	73	Tensions, thread.....	27
Ruffling .....73 to 80		Thread cording.....	71
		Thread tensions.....	27
Satin appliquéed to chiffon.....	84	Threading bobbin case.....	16
Satin stitched scallops .....	82	Threading needle.....	12 & 13
Scallop bordered hem.....	83	Threading ribbons through carrier stitching	85
Scalloped edge.....	83	Throat plate, changing.....	30
Scallops .....82 & 83		Torso or shaped darts.....	41
Script stitch.....	88	Tricot wear with shadow hem.....	55
Setting needle in needle clamp.....	11	Triple corded edges.....	65
Sewing on buttons.....	46	Tucks .....42 & 43	
Sewing on snaps, hooks and eyes.....	47		
Sewing suggestions.....	32	Upper Threading.....	12 & 13
Shadow hem.....	55		
Shadow stitch.....	92	Velvets bound with net.....	62
Sheer metallics bound with net.....	62	Vienna work or embroidered lace.....	87 & 88
Shell stitched hem.....	57		
Shutter tucks.....	42	Wide hem.....	56
SINGERLIGHT .....	6	Wide hemstitching.....	81 & 82
Slot seam finished with arrowheads.....	38	Winding bobbin.....	14 & 15
Snaps, hooks and eyes, sewing on.....	47	Wired edges.....	72
Soutache braiding.....	68		
Spark stitch.....	92	Zipper insertion.....	51 & 52

**TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:**

**The improper placing or renewal of the Trade Mark "SINGER" or any other of the Trade Marks of The Singer Manufacturing Company (all of which are duly Registered Trade Marks) on any machine that has been repaired, rebuilt, reconditioned, or altered in any way whatsoever outside a SINGER factory or an authorized SINGER agency is forbidden.**

## For your protection

SINGER sells its machines only through SINGER SEWING CENTERS, identified by the Red "S" on the window, and never through department stores or other outlets.

When your machine needs servicing, call your SINGER SEWING CENTER and be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service.

See address in classified telephone directory listed only under

**SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY**

