

How to  
use your

**SINGER**  
**SEWHANDY**

MODEL 20 SEWING MACHINE

The NeedleBar



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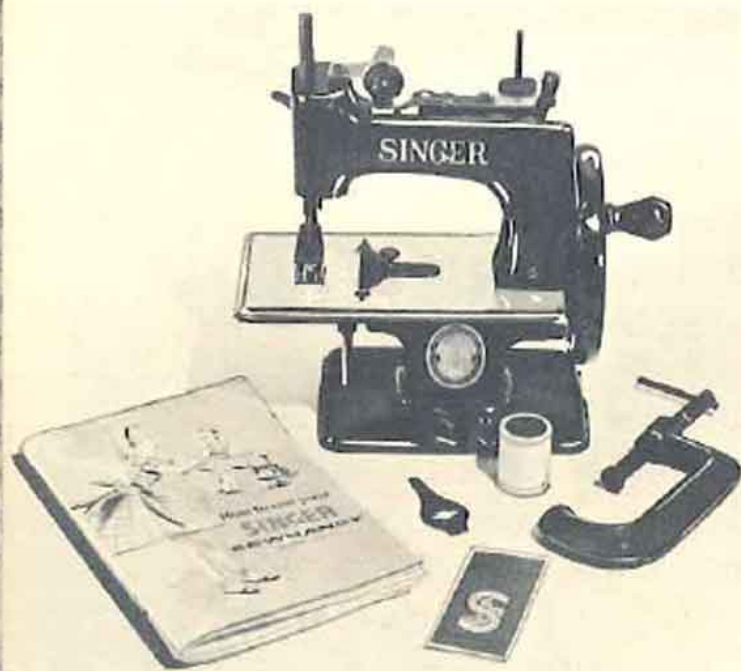
## Your **SINGER** sewing machine...

is a sturdy, dependable one, designed especially for you. The threading points are marked, the adjustments for tension and stitch length are simple, and the presser foot acts as a finger guard to protect your fingers from coming in contact with the needle. This is a real machine — not a toy. Using this machine you will learn the basic principles of machine sewing, first making your dolly's clothes and perhaps small gift articles; then your own play clothes, shorts, pinafores, skirts, and clothes for little sister.

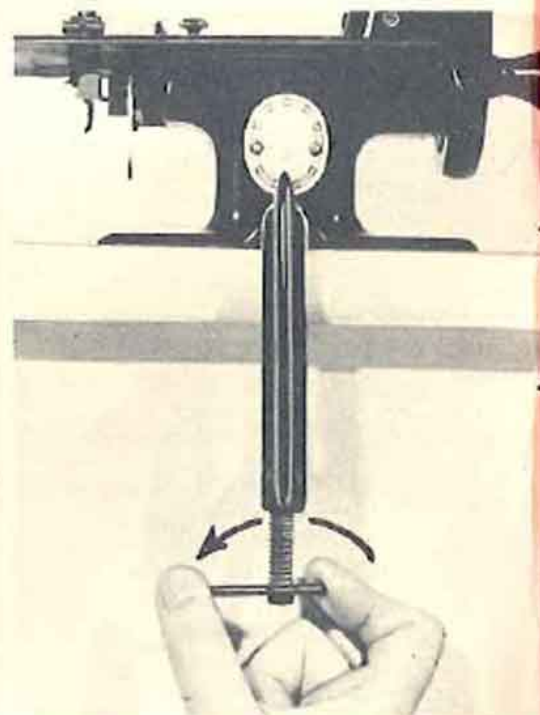
You'll want to take your machine with you on vacations with the family, weekend visits with friends, and finally to college. Ever ready for mending or making a simple garment.

One of the many things you'll enjoy about this machine is that you can use it so many places — your own play table, a desk, the breakfast table, or the leaf of your mother's sewing machine.

*Let's examine the parts*



**FIGURE 1.** The box in which your SEWHANDY\* comes contains Instruction Book, Clamp, Screw driver, Needles, and Spool of thread.



**FIGURE 2.** Place the sewing machine on the table. Position clamp as shown. Tighten clamp by turning crossbar to right.

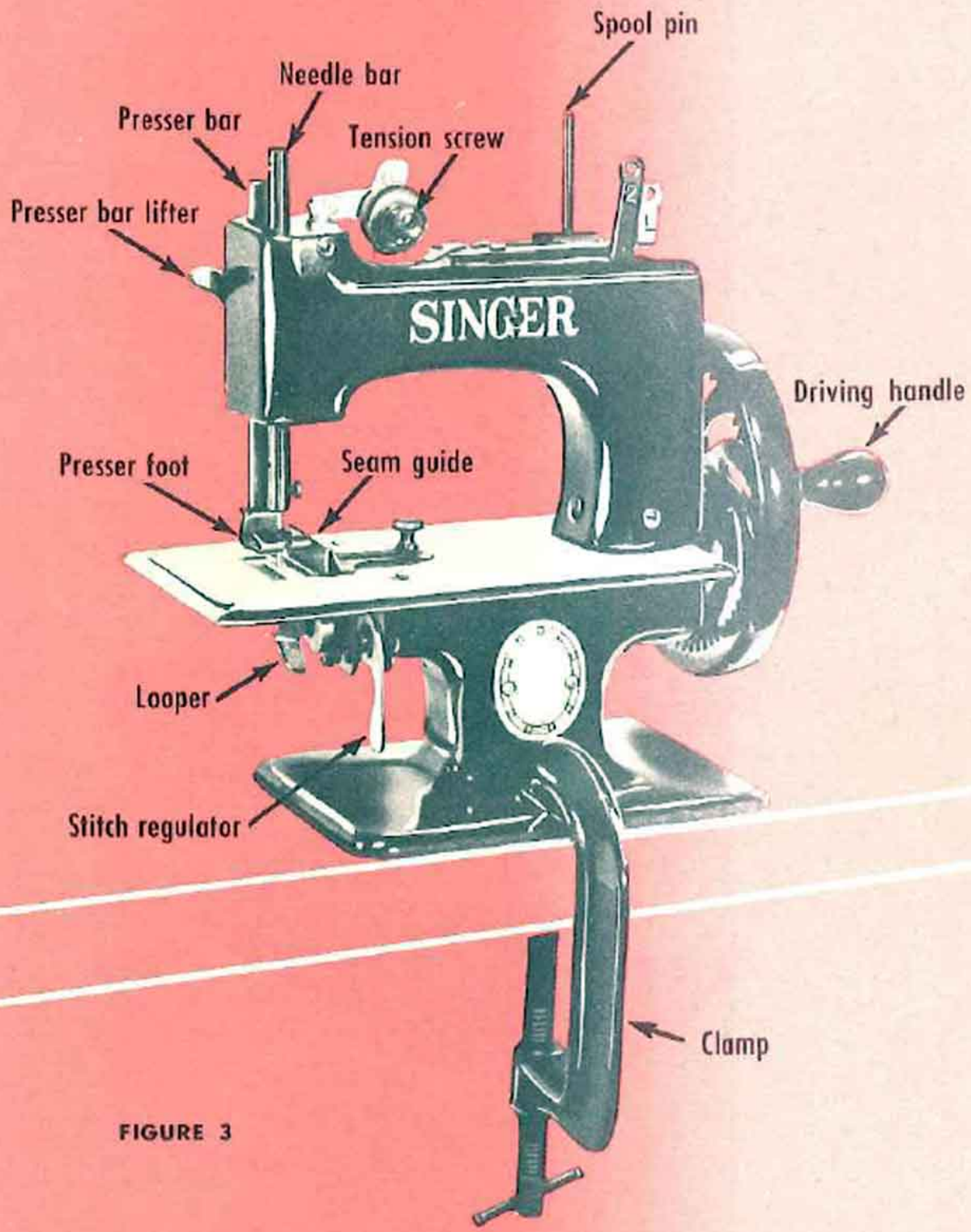


FIGURE 3

To thread the machine

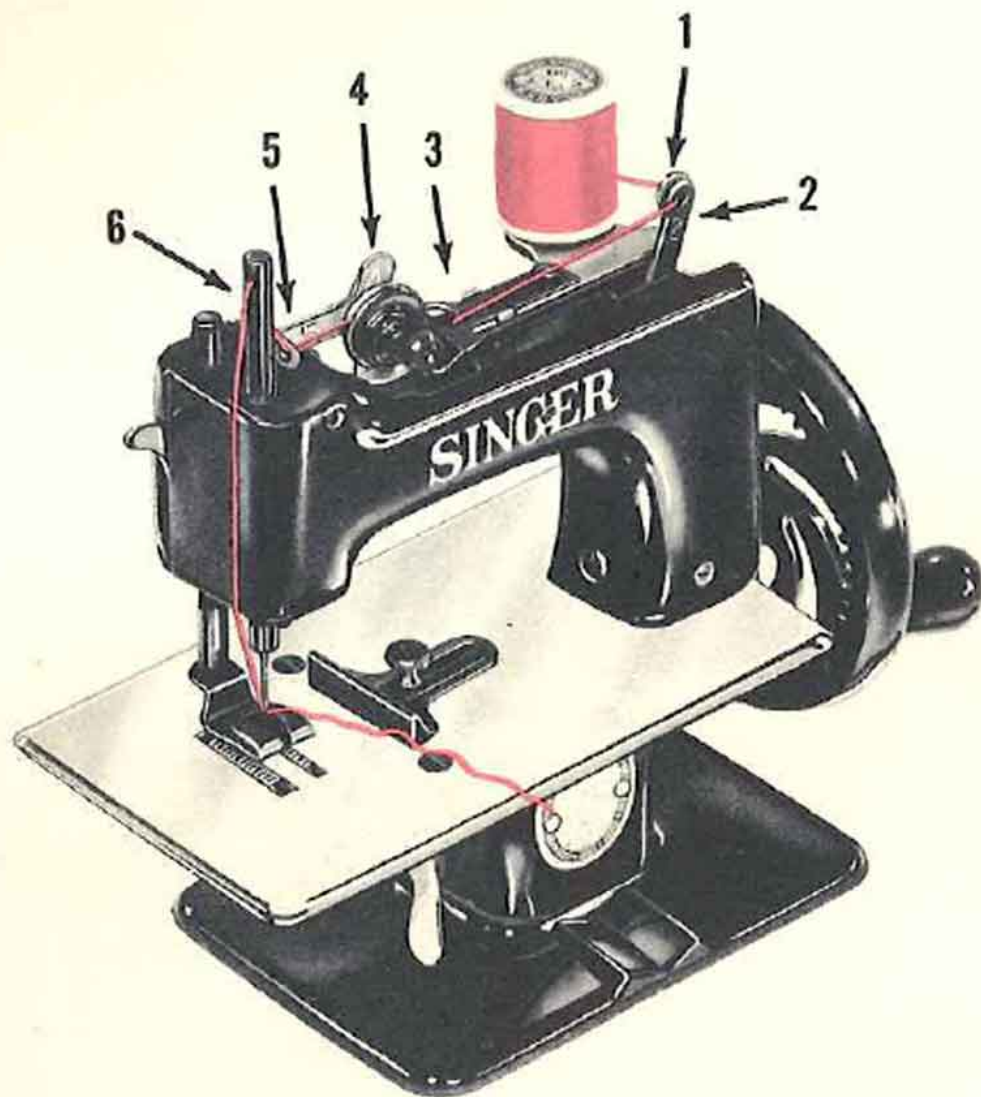


FIGURE 4



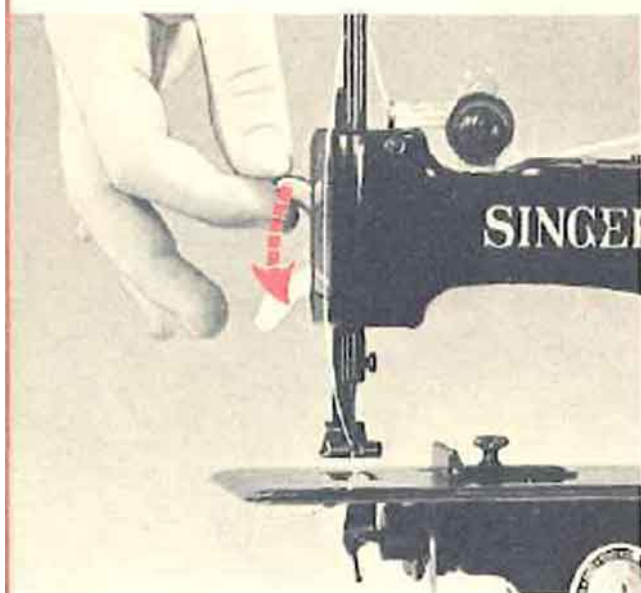
FIGURE 5

Turn the wheel, following direction of the arrow, Figure 5, over away from you until the needle moves to its highest point.

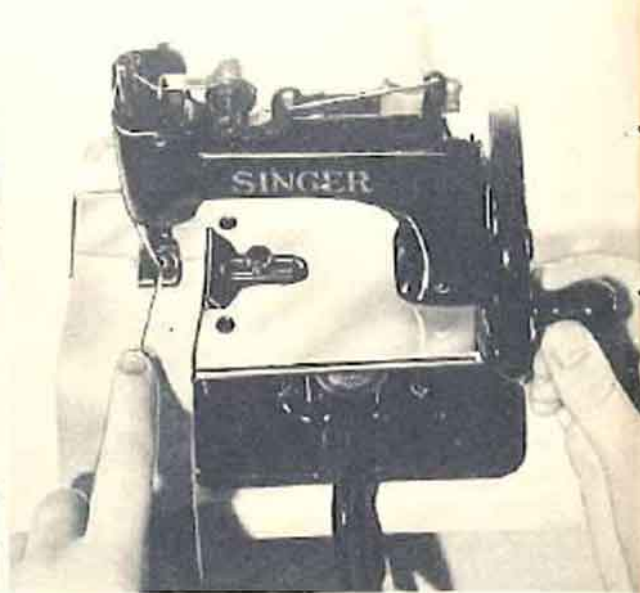
Place your spool of thread on the spool pin. Now follow the numbers and red line as shown in Figure 4. First pass thread through 1, forward through 2, across to your left and down through 3, over and between the discs point 4, straight across and through point 5, up and through point 6 at top of needle bar. Now draw thread straight down to the eye of needle.

Thread needle from left to right and draw two inches of thread through the needle.

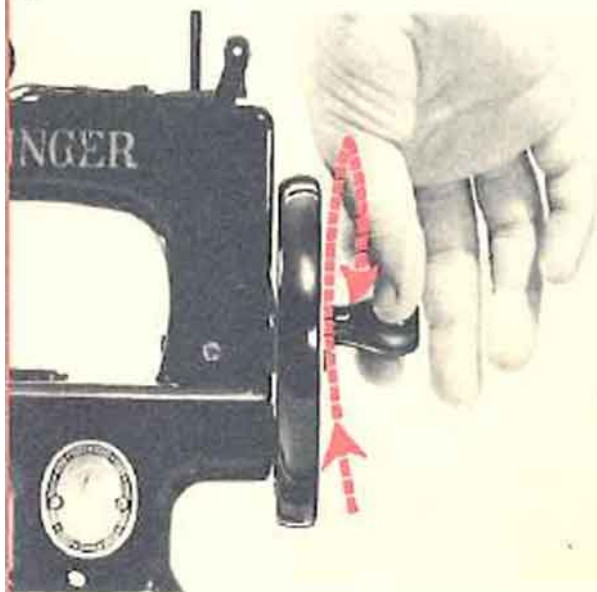
To sew:



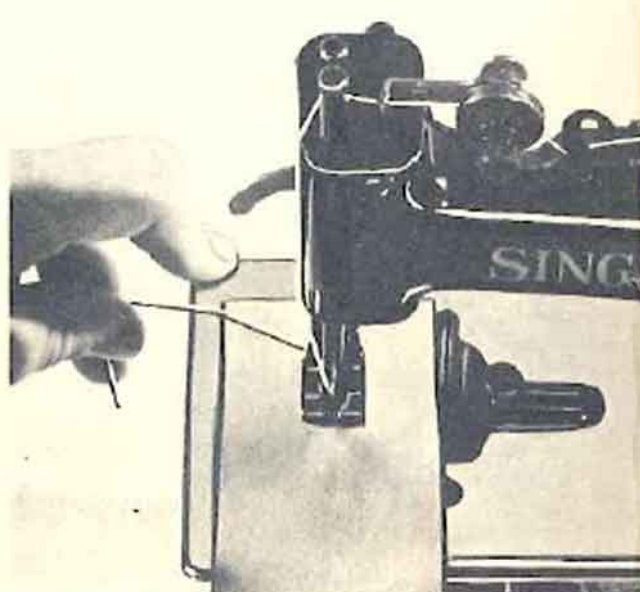
**FIGURE 6.** Raise presser foot. Place material under presser foot. Lower presser bar.



**FIGURE 7.** Lay forefinger of left hand on thread.



**FIGURE 8.** Turn the hand wheel over from you until the first two or three stitches are made.



**FIGURE 9.** Then place thread under presser foot and continue sewing.



## To finish a seam



FIGURE 10

Make two stitches past the edge of the seam. Stop machine with the needle bar at highest point. With left hand draw about two inches through point 6. See Figure 10.

With right hand, using your scissors or screw driver draw thread through eye of needle as shown in Figure 11.



FIGURE 11



FIGURE 12

Pull thread up from work and cut thread close to the material. See Figure 12.

Raise presser bar and pull material straight back as in Figure 13.

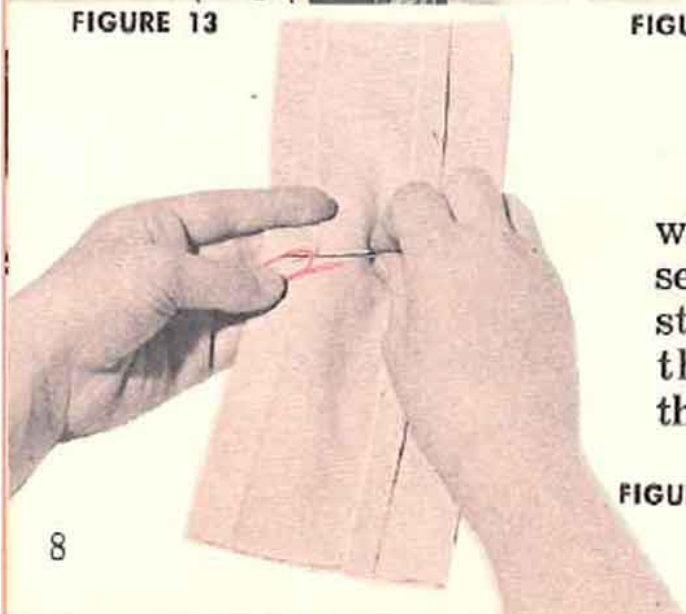
**TO FASTEN OFF THE STITCHING IN THE WORK**, as for a tuck or pleat, stop machine with the needle bar at the highest point. Draw about 6 inches of thread through point 6 and through the eye of needle as given in Figure 11. Cut thread about 2 inches from needle eye as in Figure 14. Raise presser bar and draw work from the back of the presser foot.



FIGURE 13



FIGURE 14



Thread hand needle with thread at end of seam and take two hand stitches, drawing needle through loop of the thread. See Figure 15.

FIGURE 15

## The right stitch

If the seam puckers as shown in Figure 16, there is too much pull on the thread. This is a simple adjustment. Turn the tension screw, Figure 17, one full turn over toward the needle bar. Then test stitching. If still too tight, turn the tension screw another full turn and test stitching.

If loops and uneven stitches appear in the stitching as in Figure 18, there is too little pull on the thread. To adjust, turn the tension screw over to the right. Test stitch and adjust again if necessary.

The proper stitch should be even and material smooth as shown in Figure 19.

Always test your stitch on a scrap of material, using correct thread — cotton for cotton material and silk thread for silk or wool.



FIGURE 16

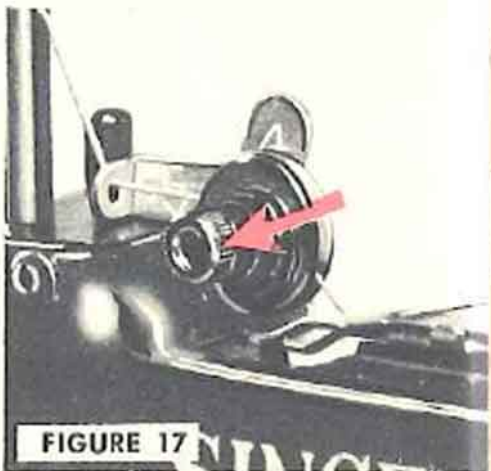


FIGURE 17

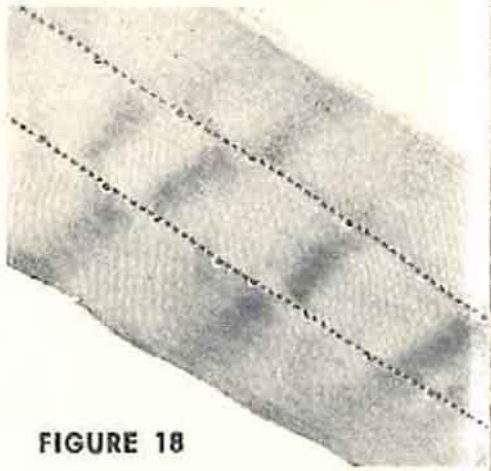


FIGURE 18

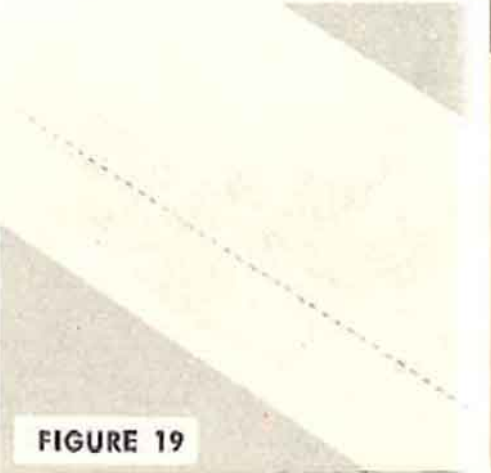


FIGURE 19

## To change length of stitch

For shortest stitch lift lever to highest position as in Figure 20.

For longest stitch move lever away from you as far as possible as in Figure 21.

For medium length stitch position lever in center as in Figure 22.

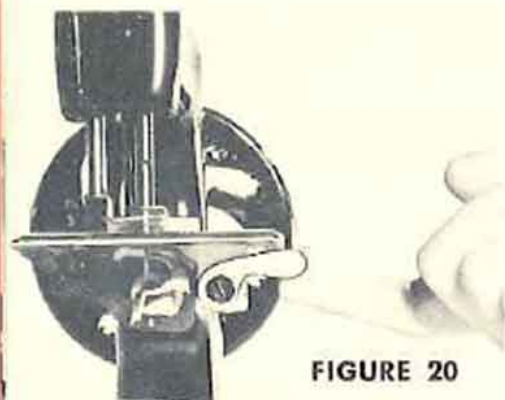


FIGURE 20

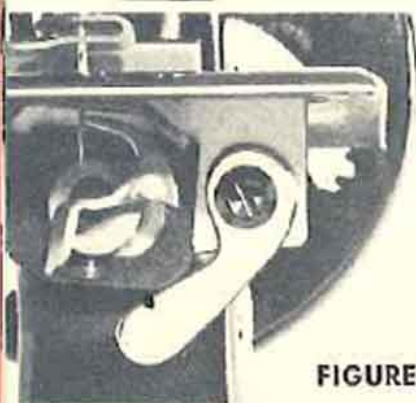


FIGURE 21

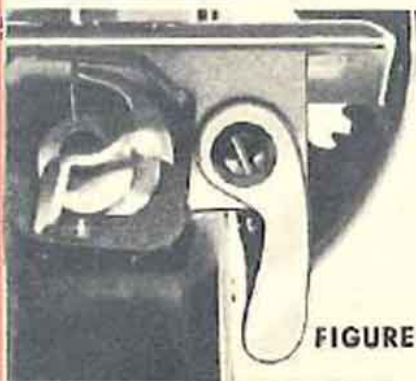
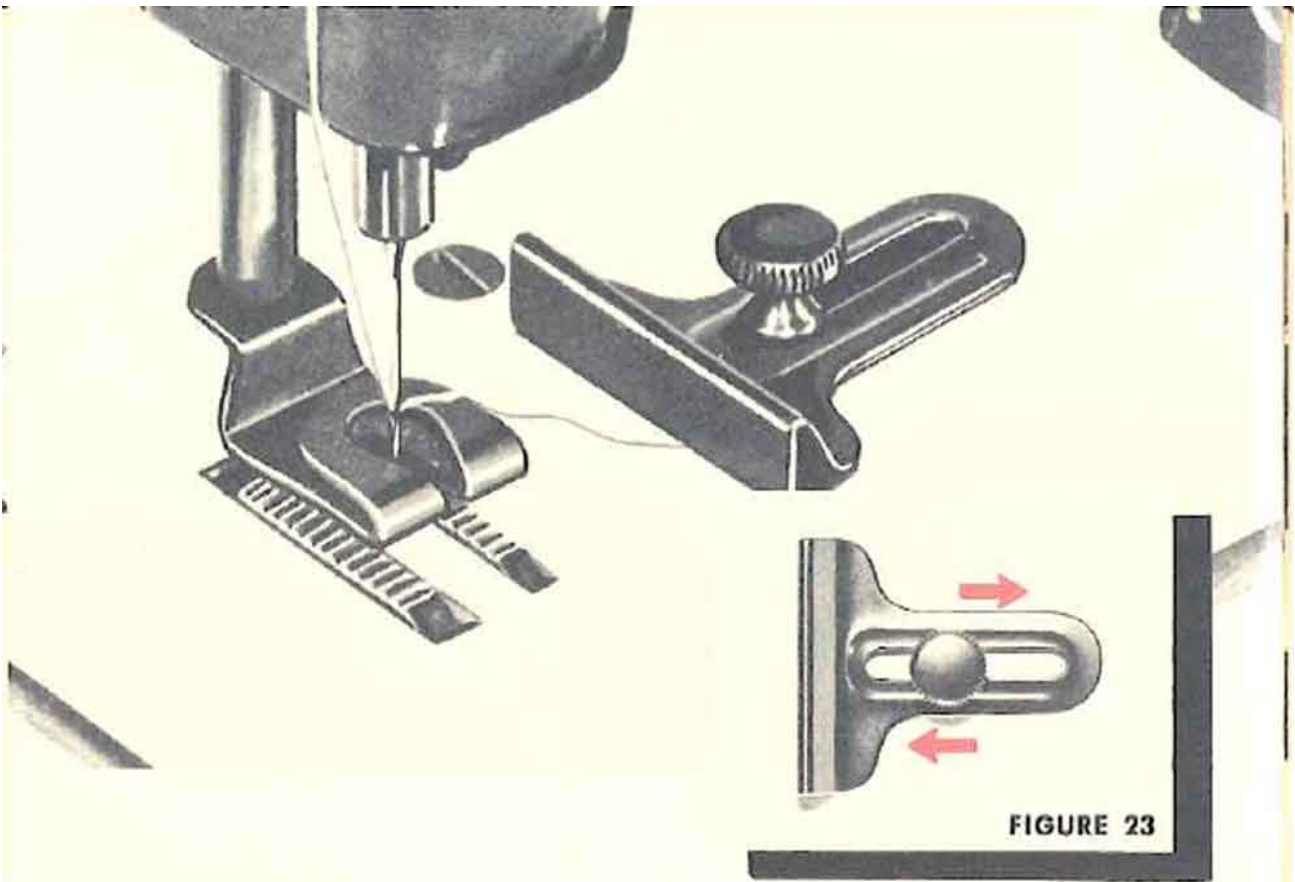


FIGURE 22

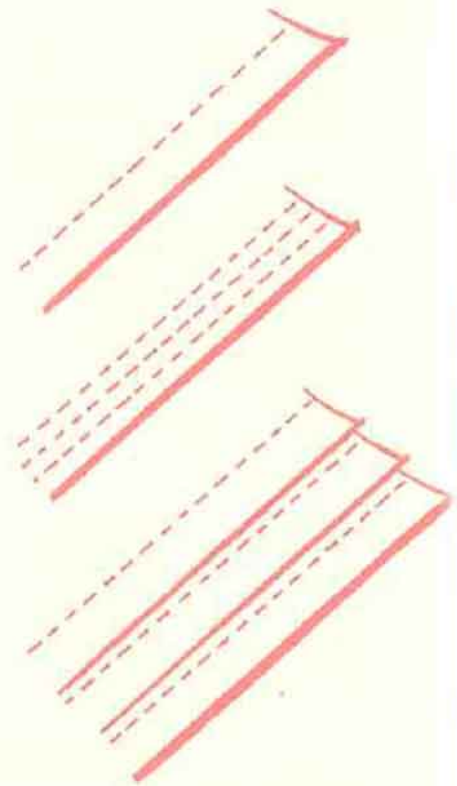


## The seam guide

This you will find helpful for making

**EVEN SEAMS**  
**ROWS OF STITCHING**  
**TUCKING**

The adjustment is made by loosening the screw, and moving guide to the desired position, right or left. See Figure 23. Tighten screw.



## To oil the machine

Your sewing machine should be oiled occasionally, the same as your mother's. Borrow her can of SINGER\* sewing machine oil and apply one drop to each place where one part moves against another as shown in Figure 24.

## About needles & thread

When you need needles, and you will want a selection of sizes for the different sizes of thread and types of materials used, they are available at the SINGER SEWING CENTER. Ask for Class 24x1 and size desired. Be guided by chart on the right.

## To change needles

To remove needle, raise needle to highest point, loosen screw with screw driver. Figure 25. Draw needle down.

**TO REPLACE NEEDLE** hold needle with left hand with flat side of needle toward the right hand. Push needle up as far as it will go. Tighten set screw.

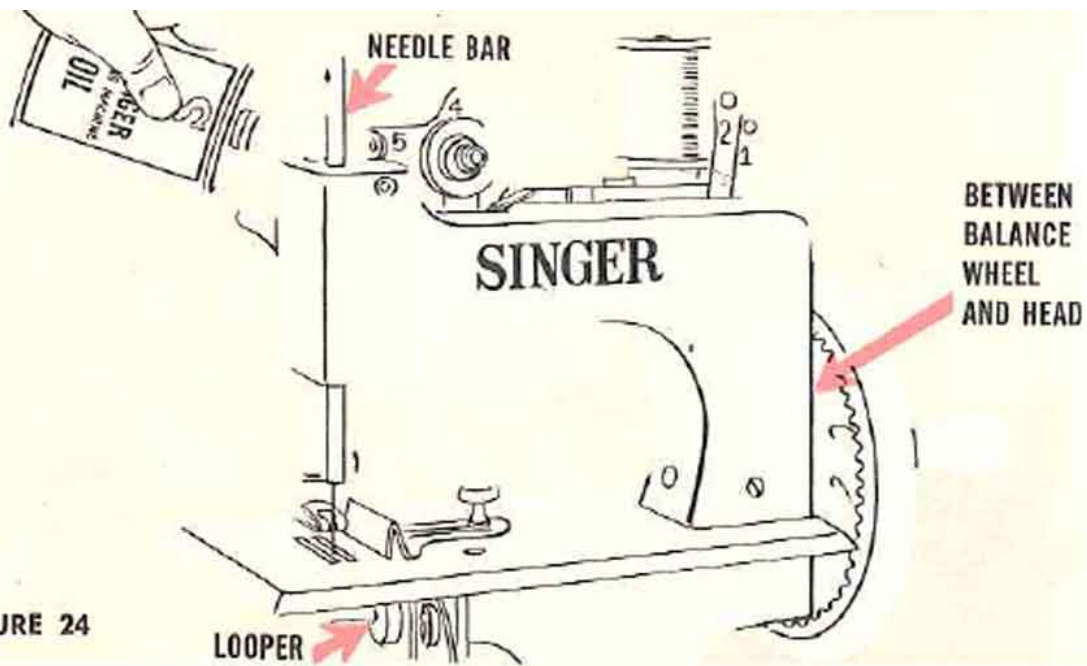
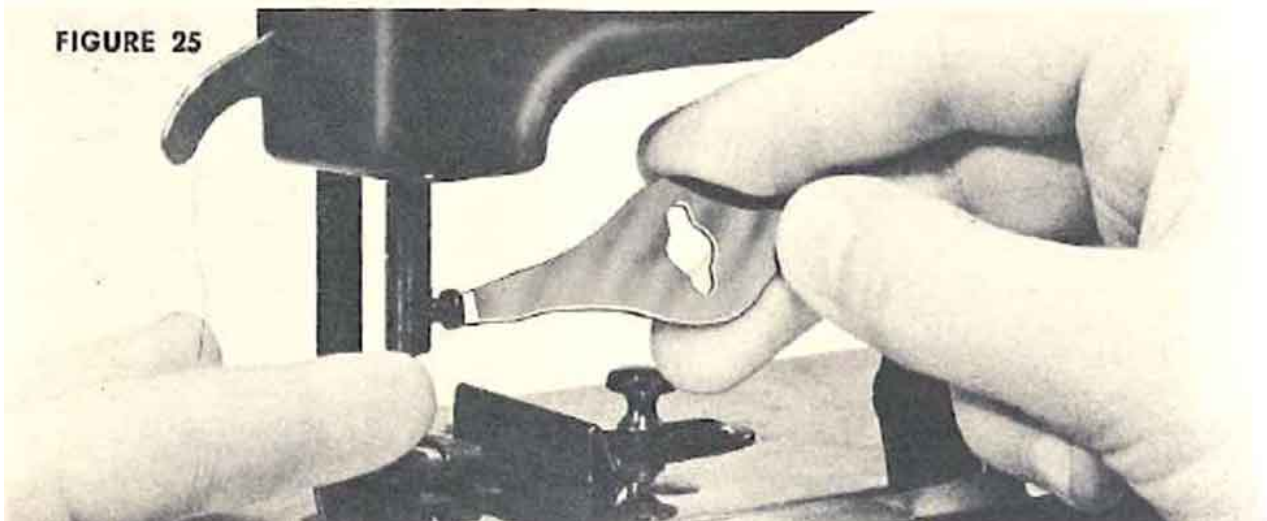


FIGURE 24

Types of Fabrics	Sizes of Needles	Cotton	Silk
Very fine silks, chiffons, lawns, batiste, etc.	9	200 150 120	000 000 000
Fine silks goods, lawns, linens, cambrics, muslins, etc.	11	100 90	000 000
Shirtings, sheetings, muslins, dressmaking, etc.	14	80 70 60	00 O A
Light woolen goods, flannels, heavy silk, etc.	16	50 40 30	B C D

FIGURE 25



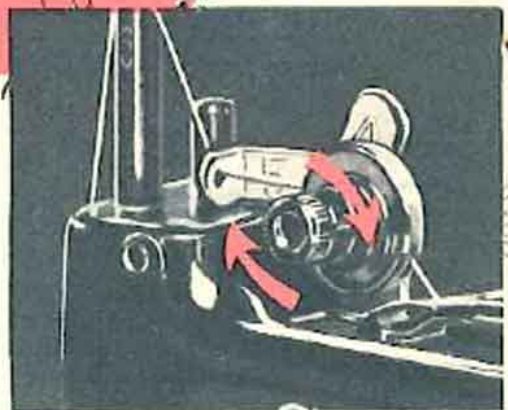
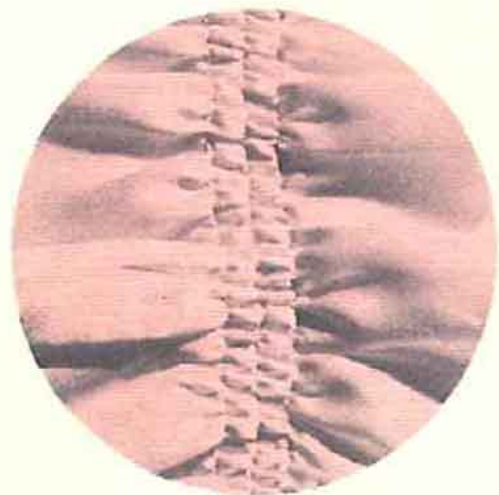


FIGURE 26





## Shirring

You'll want to do much more than straight stitching with your sewing machine. For example — shirring. This you will use for your dolly's full skirts, blouses, and where several rows are used as a trim.

To adjust machine for shirring simply tighten the tension by turning the tension screw — over to the right as shown in Figure 26. Test for fullness desired. Use your presser foot as a guide for spacing rows of shirring.

# Quilting

For your doll's skirts — skating costume, crib cover or a hot dish holder for mother — quilting is effective, easy and fun to do. To vary the design use the underneath or chain of the stitch on the right side.





## Preparation of materials

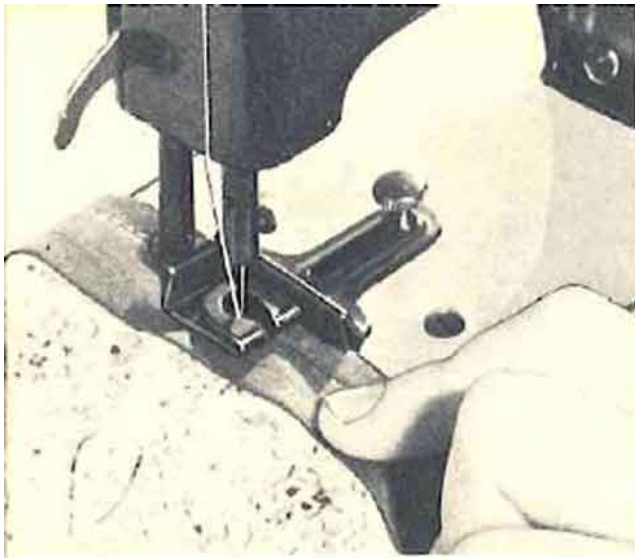


The Fabric of your choice is used for the top surface (A). Outing flannel is used for padding (B). Lawn or organdy, on which a design may be stamped or drawn, is used for backing (C). Place the materials together as shown in Figure 27. Then baste — using long, even hand stitching as indicated. Stitch with machine, following design or parallel rows.

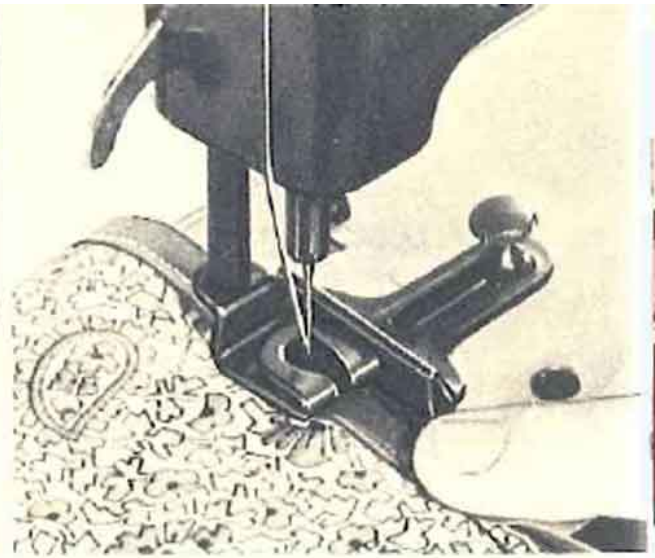
## Finishing edges

The edge of the hot dish holder is bound with bias binding. Use #5 bias. Press open one folded edge. Place right side of binding to wrong side of material. Keep the two edges together and stitch on crease as in Figure 28. Press. Turn folded edge to the right side and stitch as in Figure 29.

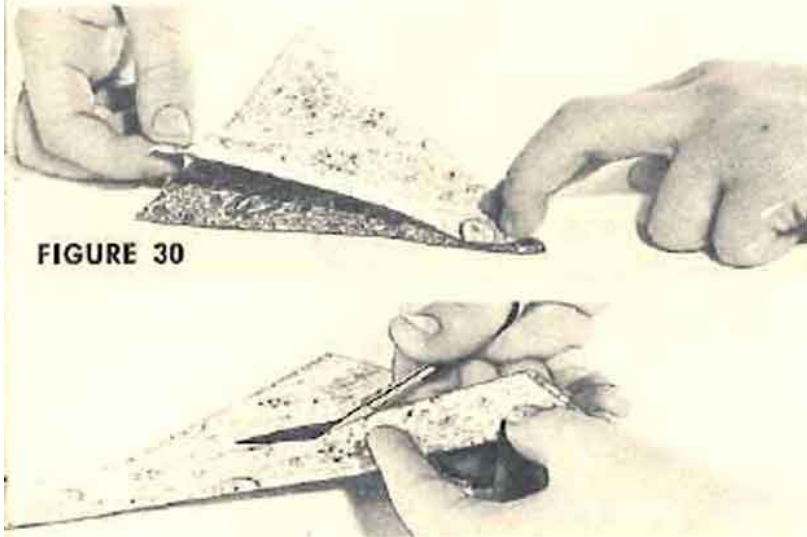
If you want to cut bias strips for finishing: First determine bias of your material by folding material to form a triangle as in Figure 30, that is the placing of the crosswise edge of the material to the lengthwise edge. The folded edge is the bias. Cut the bias strip six times the width of the edge finish desired as in Figure 31. For example, for a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " edge, cut strip  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Fold strip as in Figure 32 and press. Place the two edges to right side of the edge to be finished. Stitch, taking a scant  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam as shown in Figure 33. Press. Now turn folded edge to underneath and catch edge down by hand as in Figure 34.



**FIGURE 28**



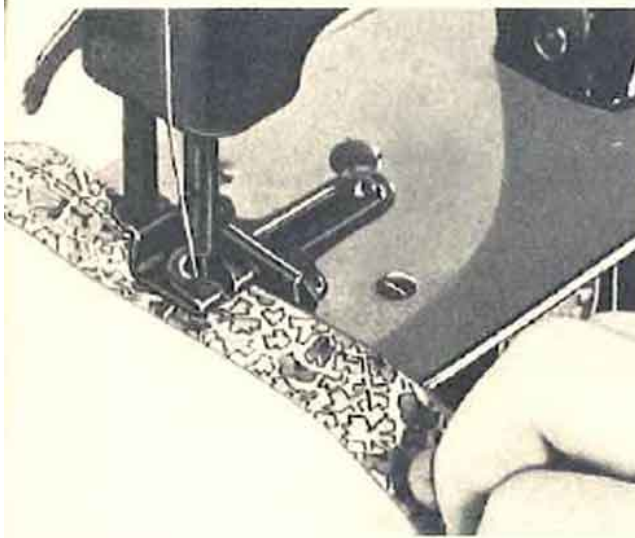
**FIGURE 29**



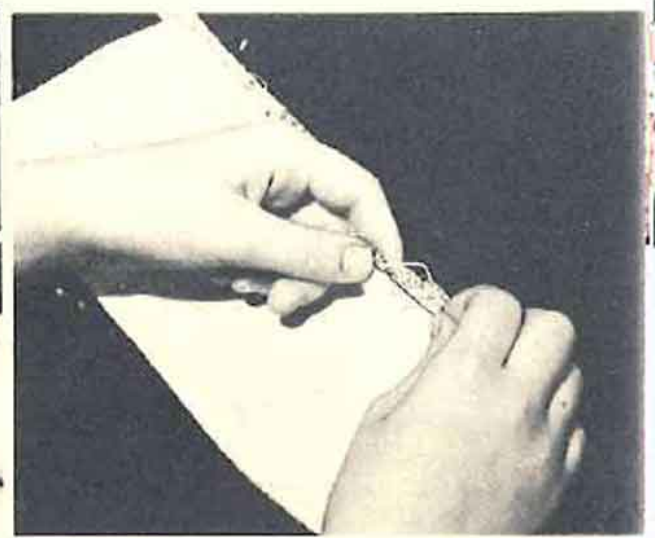
**FIGURE 30**



**FIGURE 32**



**FIGURE 33**



**FIGURE 34**

Tucking



First determine size of tuck and the space desired between each tuck. Then mark — dot with pencil every 2", or crease the material for each tuck. See Figure 35. Fold material on dotted line or crease and stitch using the seam guide for even stitching. Figure 36.

Spacing — for example, if you want to make a group of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " tucks with  $\frac{1}{4}$ " space, your markings — dots or crease should be 1" apart. If no space between is desired markings should be  $\frac{3}{4}$ " apart. For  $\frac{1}{8}$ " tucks  $\frac{1}{8}$ " space between make markings  $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart, or no space between  $\frac{3}{8}$ " apart.

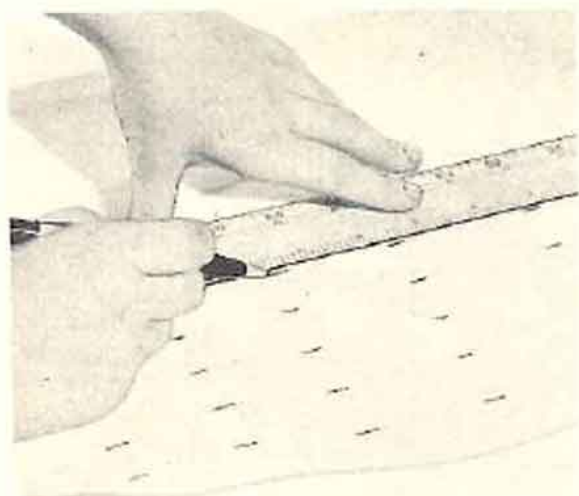


FIGURE 35

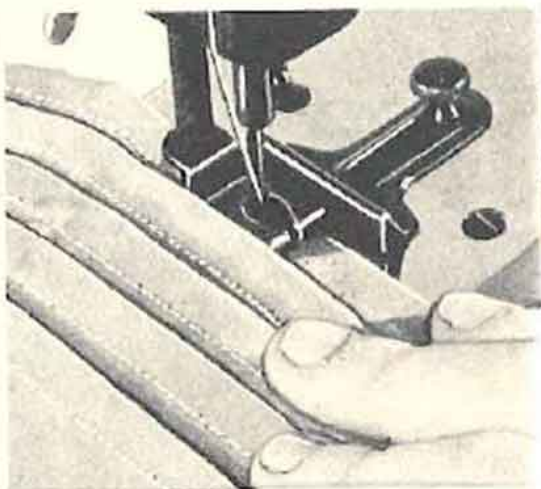


FIGURE 36

## Pleats and ruffles

Strips for ruffles should be cut the crosswise (from selvedge to selvedge) grain of the material. For ruffling make the same adjustment as for shirring—tighten tension by turning the tension screw over to the right. First row of stitching about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge then another row about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from first row. See Figure 37.





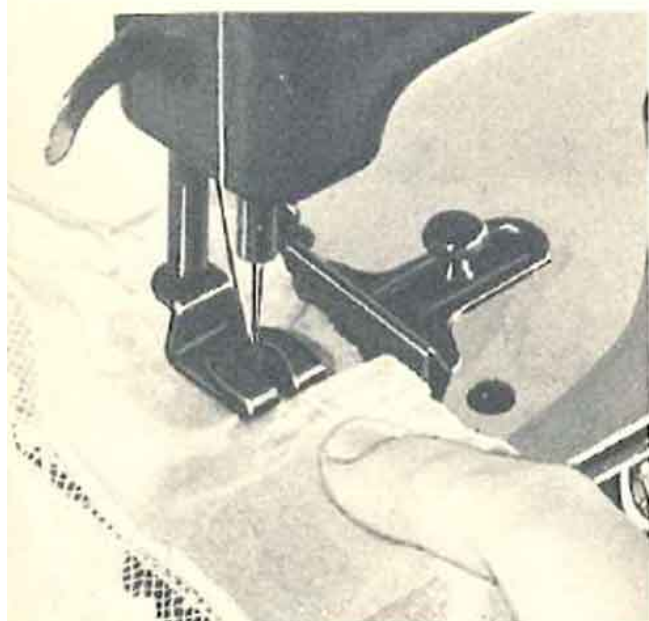


FIGURE 37

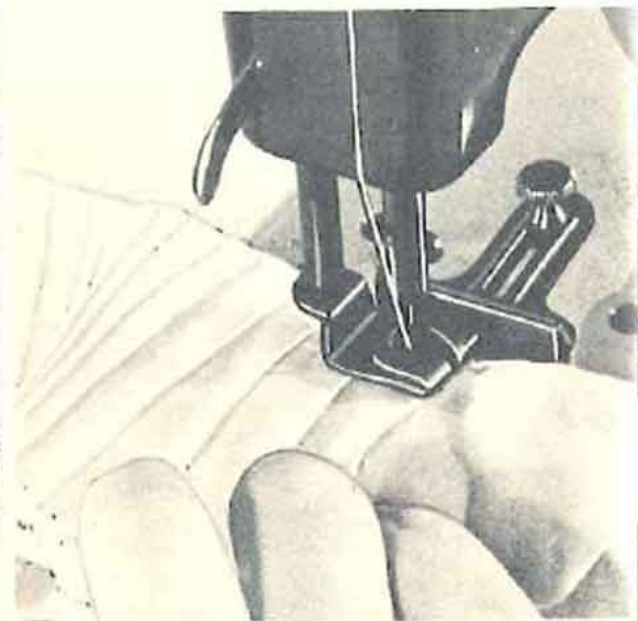


FIGURE 38

For pleating—adjust tension for straight stitching. Fold material for depth of pleat desired —  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $\frac{1}{4}$ " for ruffles. Pleats should not over-lap. With a little practice you will find it easy to make even pleats. Figure 38.



To sew on lace,  
bands & ric-rac



**LACE EDGE** — Turn edge of material under a scant  $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Place heading of lace over turned edge and stitch. Figure 39.

**BANDS** — Mark line or design for bands. Pin or baste band to place. Stitch on very edge of band. Figure 40.

**RIC-RAC** — Mark design for even spacing unless applied directly to edge. Use sewing thread to match the color of the ric-rac. Stitch through center of ric-rac as shown in Figure 41. If used as edge trim follow instructions for sewing on lace.

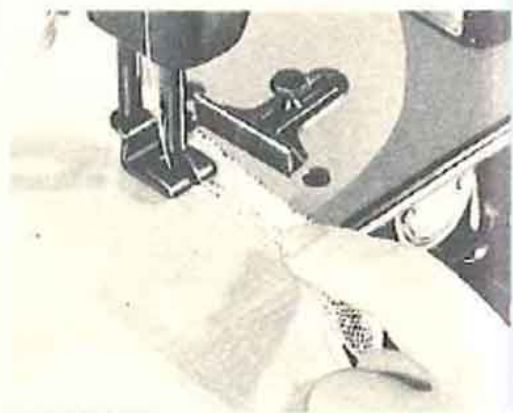


FIGURE 39



FIGURE 40



FIGURE 41

## Seams

**PLAIN** — Keep two edges even and pin baste. Stitch as in Figure 42 . . . remove pins as you work. When using a pattern follow instructions for width of seam allowed.

**FRENCH** — Place wrong sides of material together. Take  $\frac{1}{8}$ " seam. Figure 43. Press. Crease on line of stitching, Figure 44, enclosing the two edges and stitch taking a *full*  $\frac{1}{8}$ " seam. Figure 45. Seam used in blouses, slips.

**FLAT FELL** — For Play Clothes — blouses, undergarments. Take full seam allowed  $\frac{3}{8}$ ",  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or  $\frac{5}{8}$ " — place wrong sides of material together. Stitch. Trim under side of seam to  $\frac{1}{8}$ " as shown in Figure 46. Turn edge of top side  $\frac{1}{8}$ " or  $\frac{1}{4}$ " depending on size of seam desired. Pin or baste, Figure 47, and stitch on folded edge as in Figure 48.

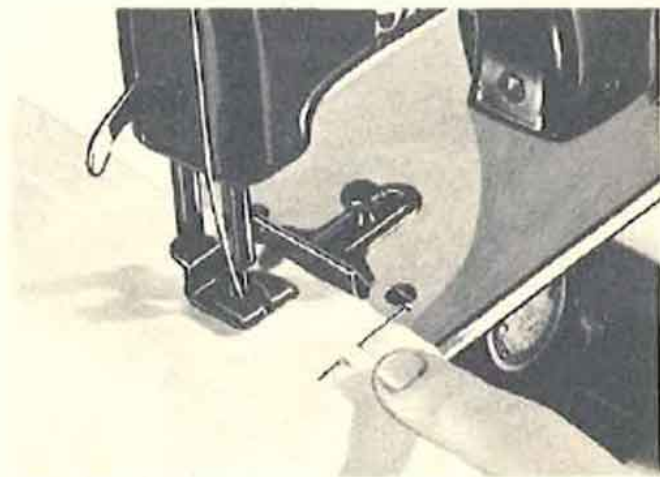


FIGURE 42

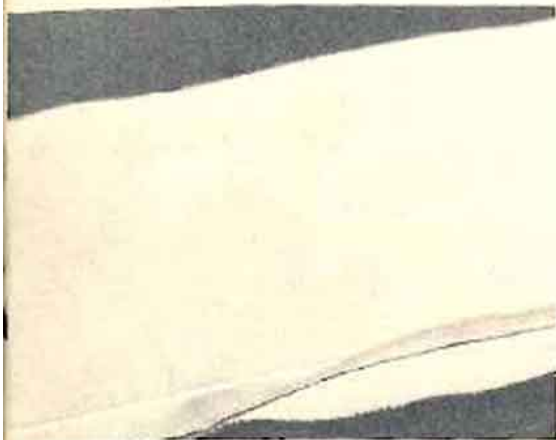


FIGURE 43

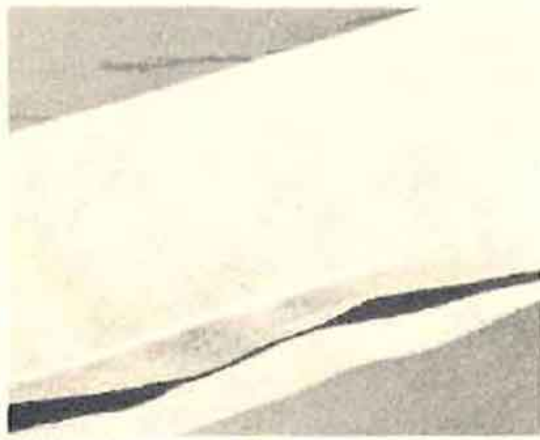


FIGURE 46

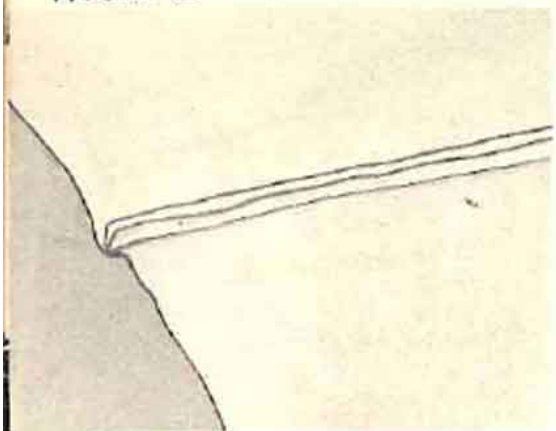


FIGURE 44



FIGURE 47

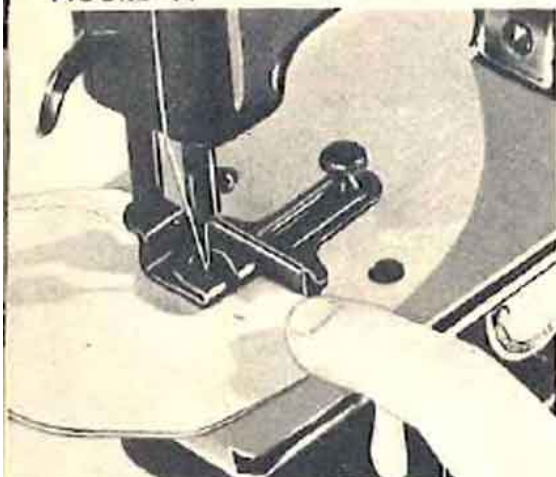


FIGURE 45

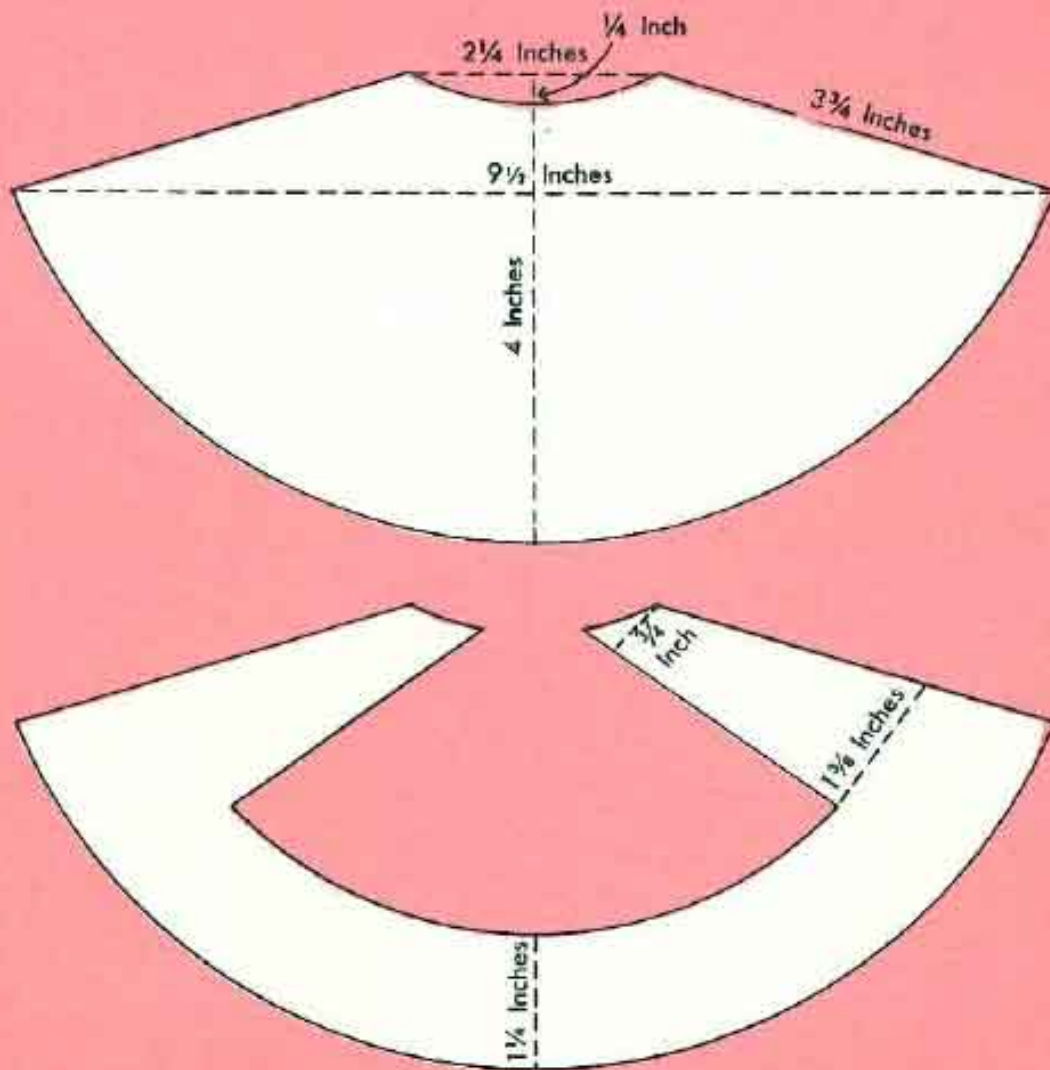


FIGURE 48

# An apron for dolly... and one for you

Make them of organdy for dress up occasions.

**DOLL'S APRON.** First cut a paper pattern, as follows:

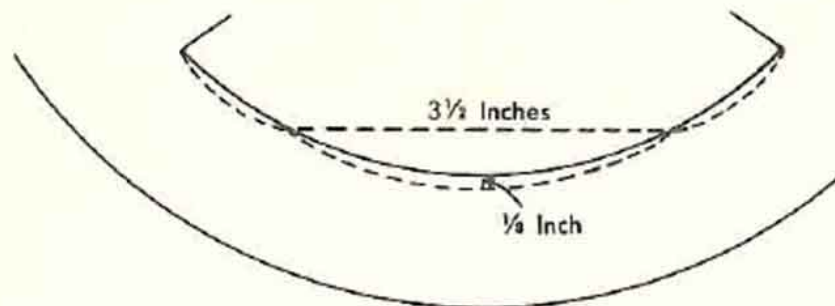


The outside measurement for facing same as for apron.

Place right side of facing to right side of apron. Stitch the sides and lower edge taking  $\frac{1}{8}$ " seam.

Turn facing to wrong side — creasing on the stitching line. Press.

Pin facing or hand stitch to apron.

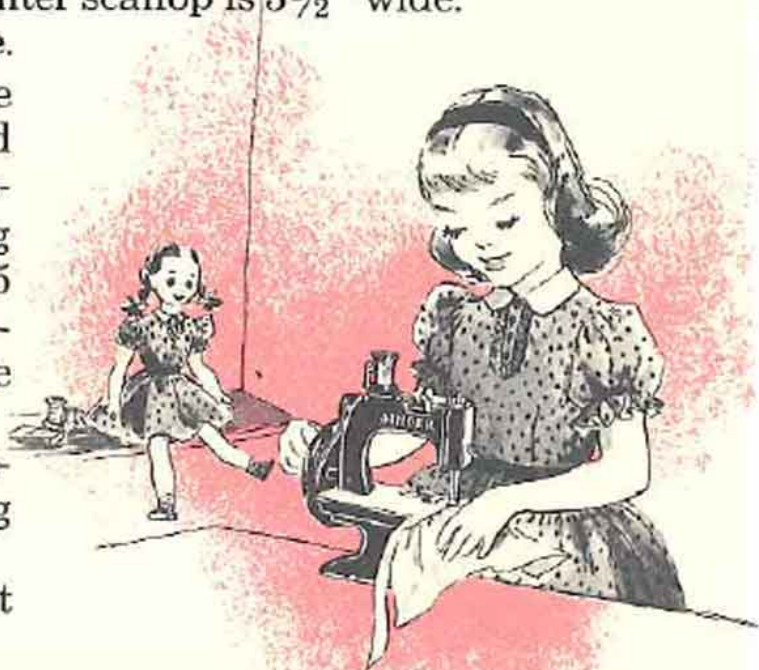


Draw line for shallow scallops on facing  $\frac{1}{8}$ " below edge. Center scallop is  $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. See diagram above.

Stitch on line with silk thread same color as material or contrasting color. Make 3 or 5 rows of stitching — one against the other.

Trim edge of facing above stitching line.

Cut strip for belt



and ties 16" long and 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide.

Fold strip lengthwise — crease fold.

Pin fold to center front waistline.

Stitch belt to apron taking  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam.

Hem ties from belt all around. Turn edge  $\frac{1}{16}$ " then turn again a scant  $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Stitch.

Trim waistline seam to  $\frac{1}{8}$ ".

Turn belt down to wrong side covering seam. Catch down by hand same as in Figure 34, Page 19.

**YOUR APRON.** Cut it 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ " long and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.

Cut facing same shape and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.

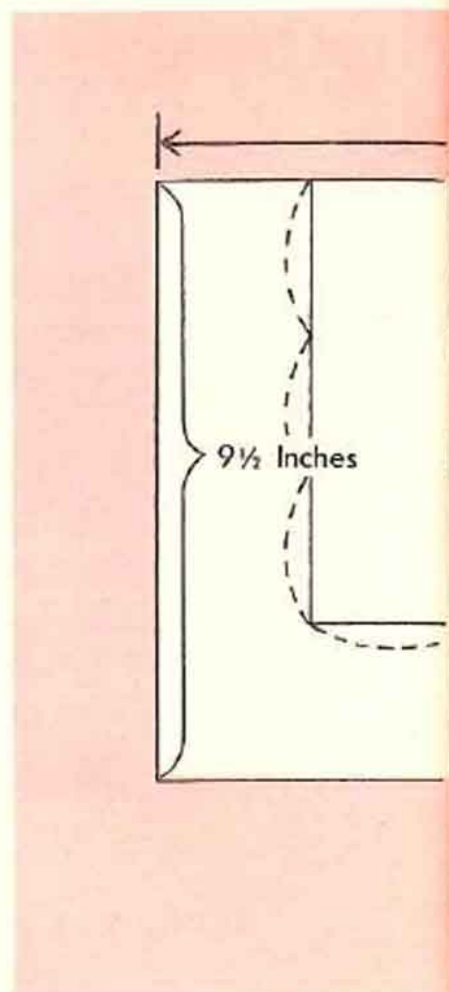
Stitch facing to apron taking  $\frac{1}{8}$ " seam.

Turn facing to wrong side, creasing on stitching. Press.

Draw shallow scallops — 3 down side and 5 across front —  $\frac{1}{4}$ " below edge of facing.

Stitch on line using same color thread or contrasting color. Put in 3-5 or 7 rows of stitching — one row against the other.

Gather at waistline on each side 1" from center front to facing.





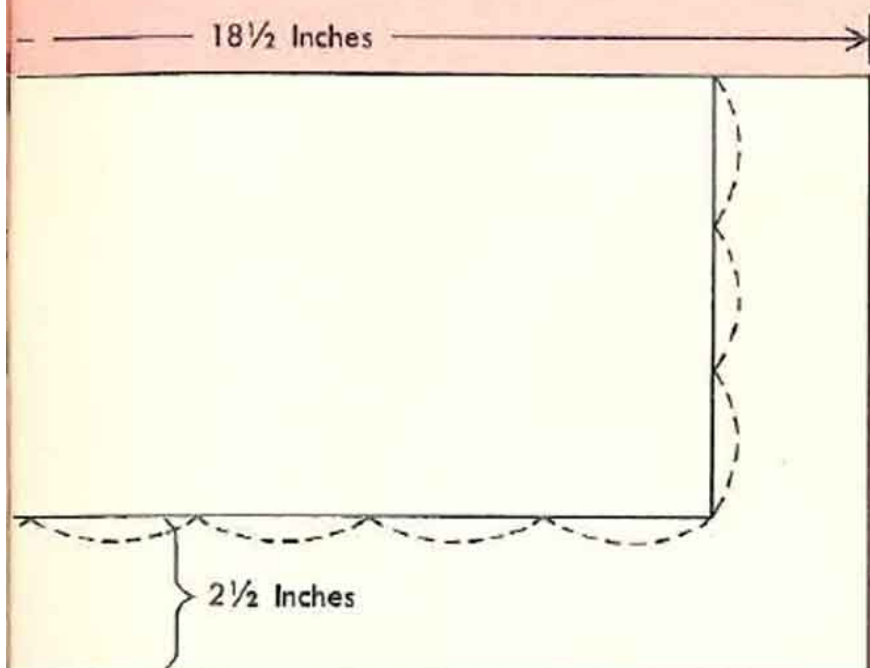
Fold  $\frac{1}{2}$ " pleat in facing — both sides.

Cut lengthwise strip for belt 18" long and 2" wide.

Cut two strips for ties 14" long and 2" wide.

Pin center of belt to center front of apron — right sides together. Stitch, taking  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam.

Hem ties on both sides and across one end — same as for doll's apron.



Fold pleat in ends of ties to  $\frac{3}{4}$ ".  
Sew ties to front ends of belt, taking  
 $\frac{1}{8}$ " seam.  
Crease back edge of belt  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".  
Turn belt down, covering seam full  
length. Baste.  
Stitch on turned edges.



## A special message to mother

The SINGER Sewhandy is a strong, well-built and safe little sewing machine—not just a toy. With it your little girl will have lots of fun making new clothes for her doll.

Big sister, too, can also use it for making simple garments, towels, aprons and do other plain sewing and at the same time learn some of the fundamentals of sewing that will be so useful in later life.

You too will find it practical and handy for travelling. Small and compact, it can be packed in a corner of a suitcase or trunk. It is also ideal for emergency use on vacation or at the summer home.



**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.**

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