



*Instructions for using*

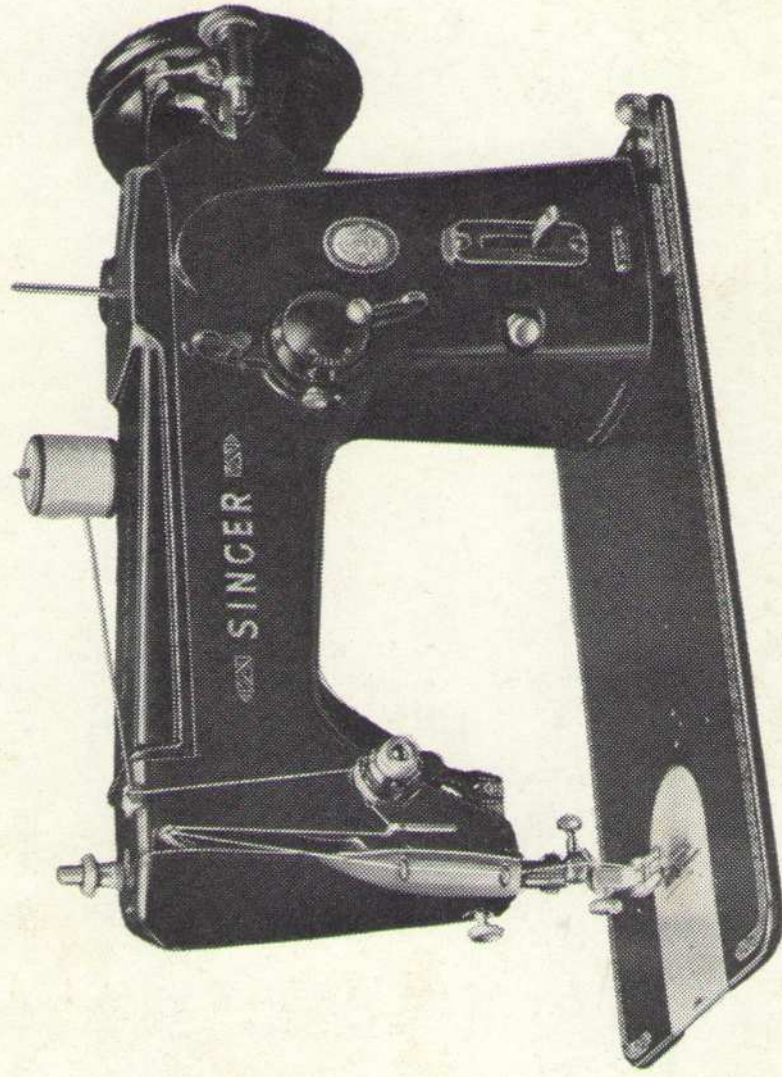
**SINGER**

*Sewing Machine 306K*

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

# **SINGER<sup>®</sup>** **SEWING MACHINES** **306K22 AND 306K23**

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**FOR  
COMBINED  
STRAIGHT  
AND  
ZIGZAG  
LOCK STITCHING**

Form K6038  
(1260)

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*Printed in Great Britain*

## **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.

Your SINGER 306K is the product of 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.

## **TO GET THE MOST ENJOYMENT FROM YOUR SINGER**

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

**\*A Trade Mark of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

## **SINGER\* SERVICE**

Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER Service close at hand. SINGER is interested in helping you keep your SINGER Sewing Machine in top running condition. That is why you should always call your SINGER SEWING CENTRE if your machine ever requires adjustment or repair. When you call your SINGER SEWING CENTRE you can be sure of obtaining the services of a trained SINGER repair man and can be assured of warranted SINGER\* parts when needed! Look for the famous red "S" Trade Mark on your SINGER SEWING CENTRE and the ever ready SINGER Service Car.

### **EVERYTHING FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS**

The answer to your sewing needs is at your SINGER SEWING CENTRE. There you will find a wide choice of sewing necessities and notions, sewing instructions and guidance and services for covering buttons, hemstitching, making belts and buckles, to mention a few. Look in your telephone directory under SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

## ADVANCED FEATURES OF THE SINGER 306K

**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.

**TWIN-NEEDLE DECORATIVE WORK** can now be done without attachments, using the special Twin Needles.

**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.

**REVERSIBLE FEED** for sewing either in a forward or backward direction—easy to back tack and to fasten ends of seams.

**CALIBRATED STITCH REGULATOR**—with finger-tip control.

**ONE-WAY NEEDLE CLAMP** makes it almost impossible to place needle in clamp incorrectly.

**POSITIVE FEED**—for handling all types of fabrics.

**FEED THROW-OUT DEVICE** permits darning and embroidering without attachments.

**ALUMINIUM CONSTRUCTION** means durability and light weight.

## FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH CHART

TYPES OF FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCH SETTINGS FOR STRAIGHT SEWING	
			INSIDE SEAMS	TOP STITCHING
FILMY MATERIALS comparable to Net, Marquisette, Chiffon, Silk and Chiffon Velvets, Voiles, Ninon	50 Embroidery 100 Cotton 50 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	50 Embroidery 80 to 100 Cotton 50 Silk Nylon Thread	11	12 to 15	15 to 20
LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS comparable to Gingham, Chambray, Pique, Poplin, Percalé, Crefonne, Chintz, Faille, Bengaline, Wool Flannel, Wool Jersey, Wool Crepe, Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Lightweight Suitings	50 Mercerised 60 to 80 Cotton 50 Silk	14 or 16	12	15 to 18
MEDIUM HEAVY MATERIALS comparable to Corduroy, Crasb, Gabardine, Rep, Heavy Suitings and Coatings	Heavy Duty Mer. 40 to 60 Cotton Nylon Thread	16	10	12
HEAVY MATERIALS comparable to Sailcloth, Denim, Ticking, Overcoatings	30 to 40 Cotton Thread	18	8	10
PLASTIC MATERIALS	50 Embroidery Nylon Thread 50 Mercerised	11 or 14	10	12

*When ordering needles, always specify "Class and Variety 206x13" (Catalogue 2029) and state the size and quantity required.*

*See Page 7 for ordering TWIN NEEDLES.*

## NEEDLES AND THREAD

For perfect stitching, thread should be selected according to fabric to be stitched and needle must be correct size for thread to pass freely through eye of needle. Select correct needle according to table on **Page 5**. Be sure that needle is not blunt or bent.

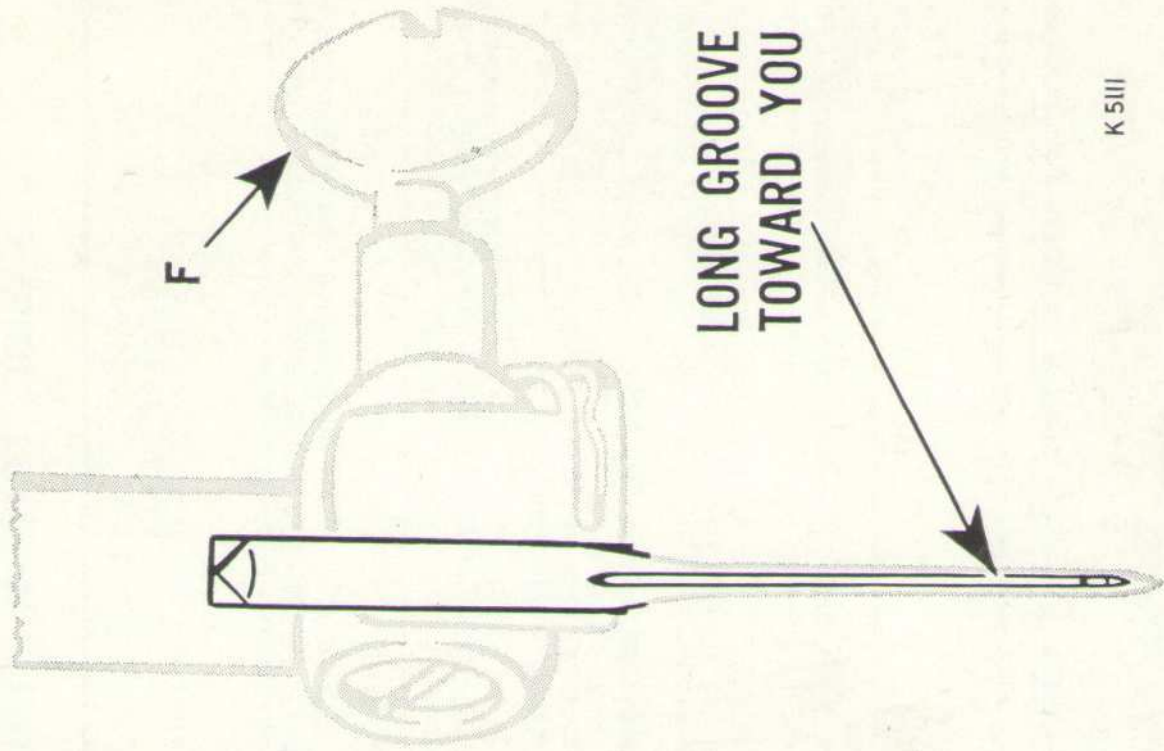
**Note:** Thread breakage is sometimes caused by variations in the diameter of thread. Such breakage is overcome by using the next size larger needle.

Use like threads for needle and bobbin. Do not use silk on bobbin and mercerized thread in needle or vice versa.

### TO SET THE NEEDLE

Raise the needle bar to its highest position and loosen thumb screw **F**, **Fig. 1** in the needle clamp. Insert needle into clamp as far as it will go with **flat side to the back** and **long groove toward you**. Then tighten thumb screw **F**.

206 x 13 (Catalogue 2029) NEEDLE



K 5111

*Fig. 1. Setting Needle  
in Needle Clamp.*

## TO SET TWIN NEEDLES

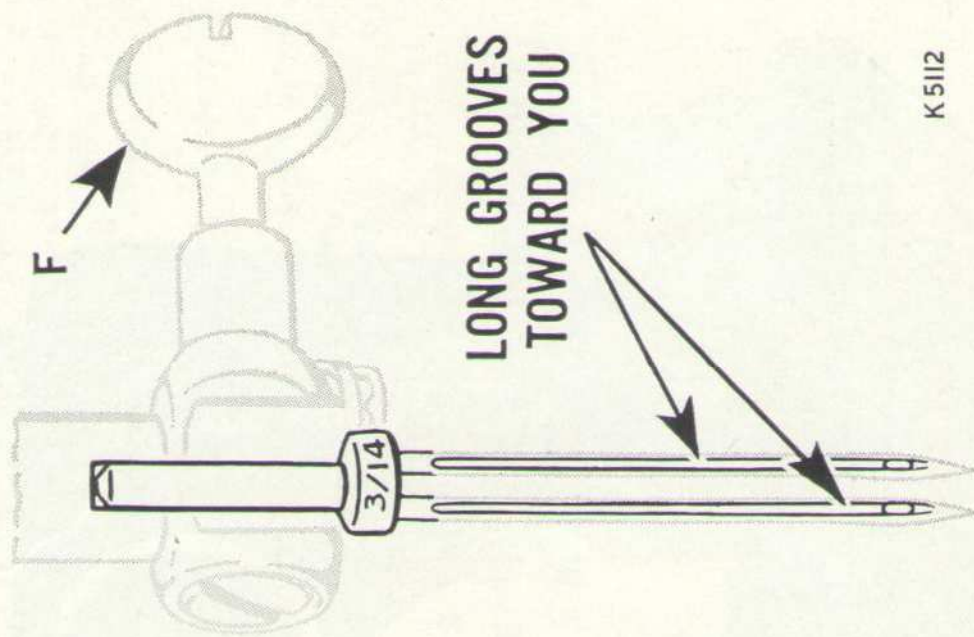
follow same procedure as described for setting single needle (see Page 6).

**CAUTION:** Before stitching with TWIN NEEDLES be sure that Needle Position Lever is set for central position as shown in Fig. 20, Page 17 and that the machine is not operated at a bight exceeding the number shown on the cross bar of the TWIN NEEDLES. Set bight limit screw F2, Fig. 22, at a point equivalent to the number on the cross bar using the method described on Page 18. Should a narrower bight be desired, screw E2, Fig. 22, is used in addition to screw F2.

In performing TWIN NEEDLE work, the All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot (or Special Purpose Presser Foot) must be used in addition to setting the machine as described above. **Failure to heed this caution will result in the blunting or breaking of the needles.** Straight stitching, zigzag stitching, as well as ornamental stitching can be performed when using TWIN NEEDLES.

When ordering TWIN NEEDLES, it is necessary to specify the class and variety (306x3), (Catalogue 2036) and the space number, such as "3," as well as the size of the needles.

306 x 3-3 (Catalogue 2036) NEEDLES



K 5112

Fig. 2. Setting Twin Needles in Needle Clamp.

## UPPER THREADING—SINGLE NEEDLE

Raise take-up lever 5 to its highest point. Place spool of thread on spool pin and hold spool with right hand. Lead thread into self-threading guide 1 from under side. Down and from right to left behind or in front of centre tension disc 2. (Centre disc separates threads for twin needle sewing). 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 start sewing.

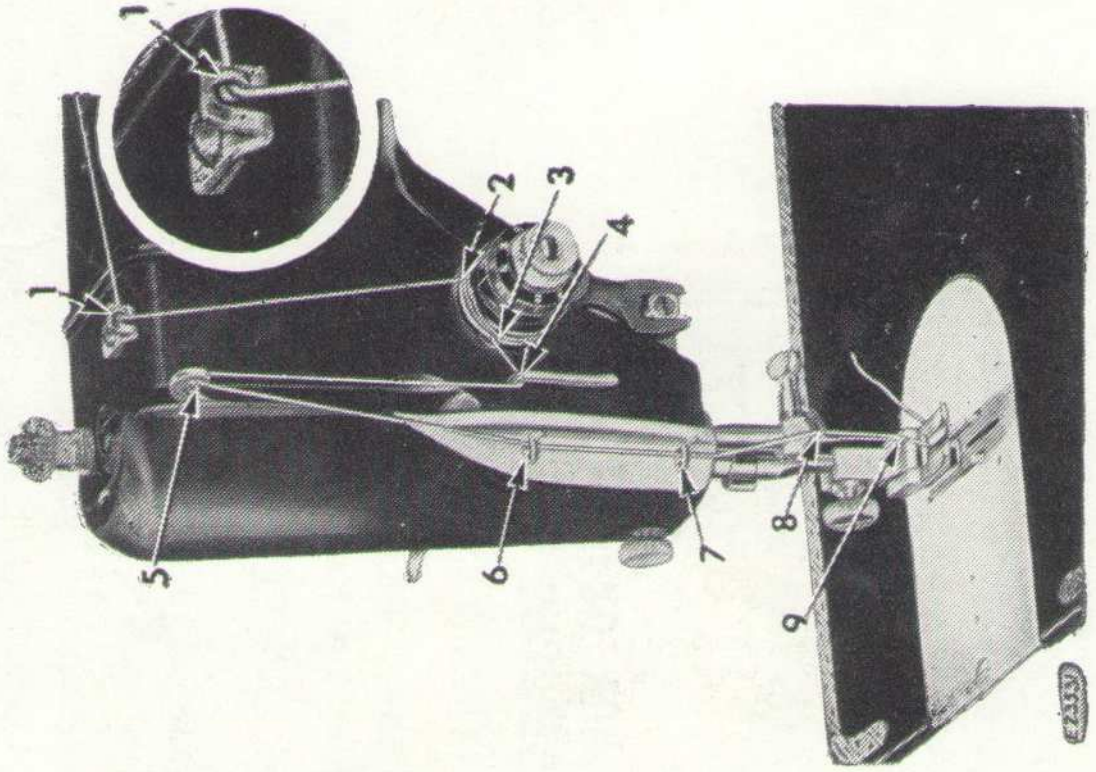


Fig. 3. Upper Threading.

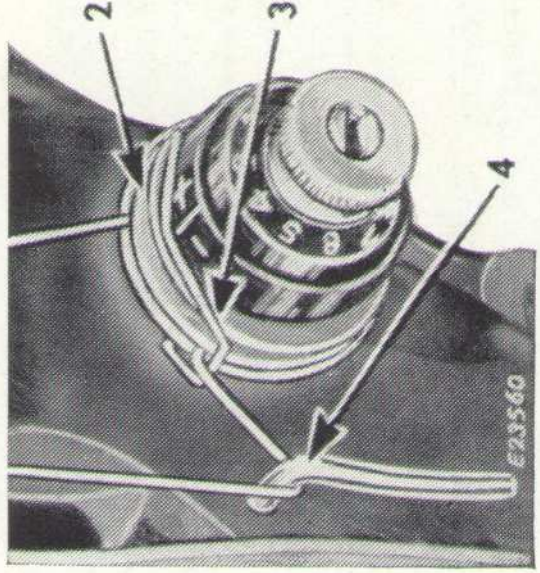


Fig. 4. Upper Threading Around Tension

## UPPER THREADING—TWIN NEEDLES

Raise take-up lever 5 to its highest point. Place a spool of thread on each of the two spool pins.

Thread each threading point with one thread at a time in the same manner as for single needle threading with the following exceptions:

Pass one thread between the rear and centre tension discs 2 and the other thread between the centre and front tension discs.

Thread eye of each needle from front to back.

Be sure that threads do not cross over or bind each other. Draw about two inches of thread through eye of each needle with which to start sewing.

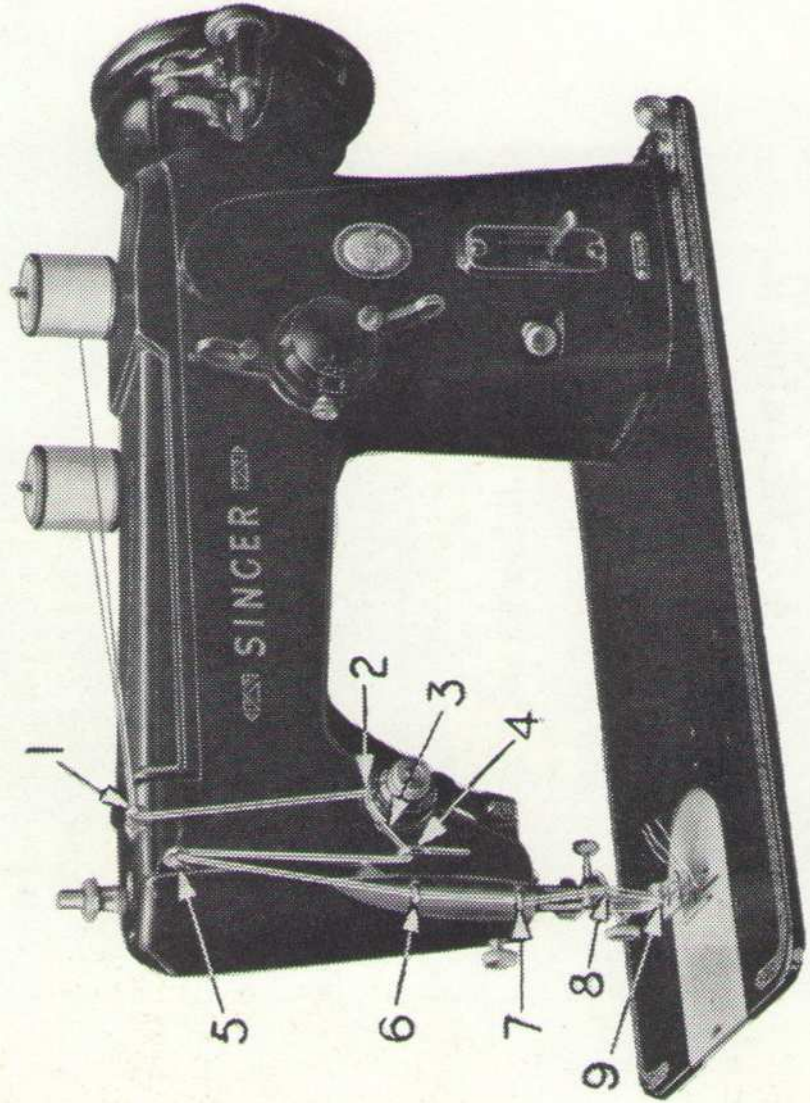


Fig. 5. Upper Threading (Twin Needles).

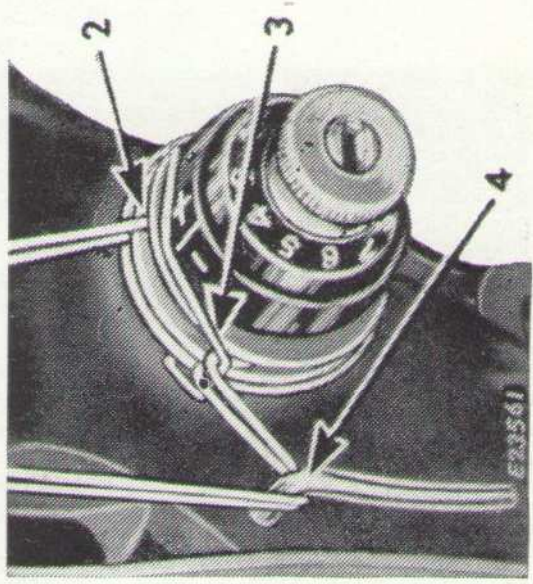
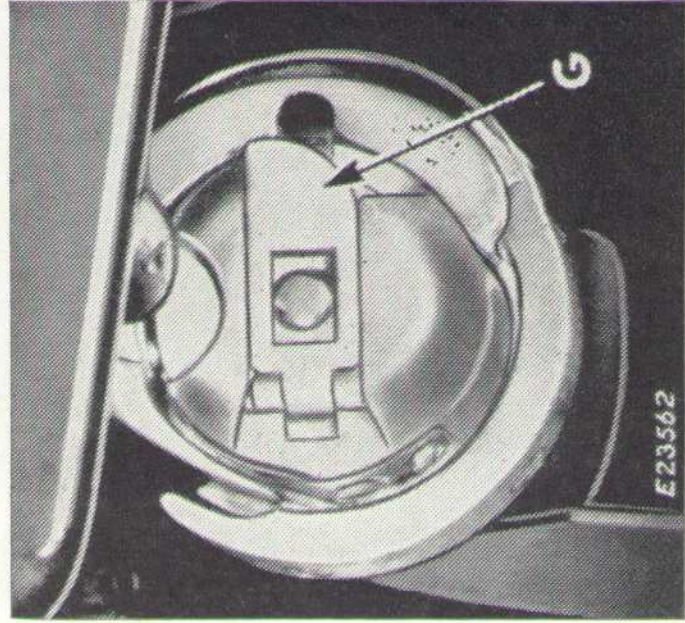


Fig. 6. Upper Threading Around Tension (Twin Needles).

## TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN

- Raise needle to its highest point.
- Tilt machine back on its hinges.
- Open latch **G**, **Fig. 7** and lift out bobbin case.
- Release latch and remove bobbin.



*Fig. 7. Removing Bobbin Case.*

## TO WIND THE BOBBIN

*See Figs. 8 and 9.*

Hold hand wheel **J** with left hand, and with right hand, loosen stop motion screw **K** to release hand wheel from stitching mechanism. Place bobbin on bobbin winder spindle and turn bobbin until spindle pin enters slot in right side of bobbin.

Lock bobbin in place by pressing bobbin winder against hand wheel until latch **H** engages.

Place spool of thread on either spool pin.

Draw thread through self-threading guide **2** on arm of machine and pass thread down and from left to right under tension **3** on bed. Lead thread up to bobbin and thread from inside, through slot in the left side of bobbin **4**.

Hold end of thread as shown in **Fig. 9** and operate machine as for sewing. End of thread must be held until it breaks off.

Allow tension discs **3**, **Fig. 8** to control flow of thread so that it winds on bobbin in uniform level rows. Do not guide or hold thread when winding bobbin.

The bobbin winder will stop automatically when the bobbin is filled. When less than a full bobbin is desired, lift latch **H**, **Fig. 8**.

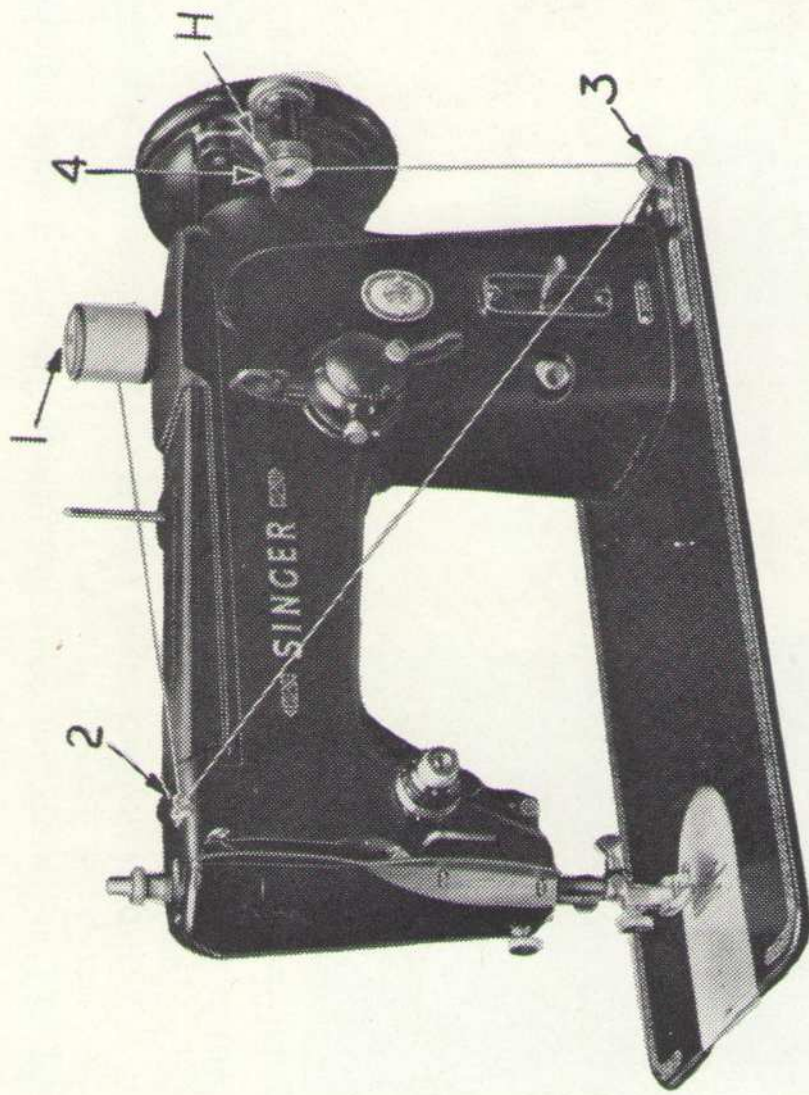


Fig. 8. To Wind the Bobbin.

Remove bobbin from spindle and retighten screw **K**, Fig. 9.

**Note:** If bobbin does not wind evenly, loosen screw which holds tension bracket **3** in position and move bracket to the left if bobbin winds high on the right; move bracket to the right if

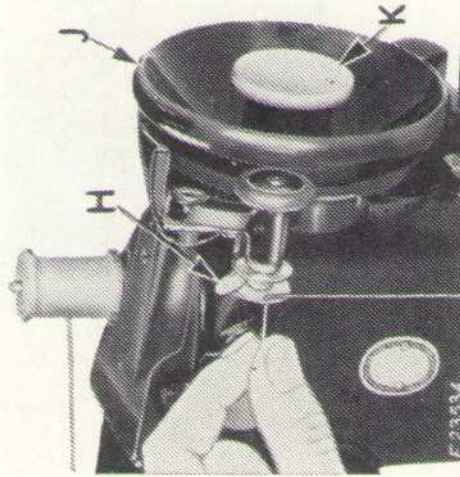


Fig. 9.

bobbin winds high on the left. When bracket is properly centred, thread will wind evenly across bobbin. Retighten tension bracket screw.

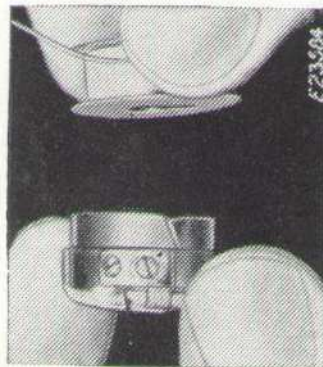
Bobbin can be wound while machine is sewing.

## TO THREAD BOBBIN CASE

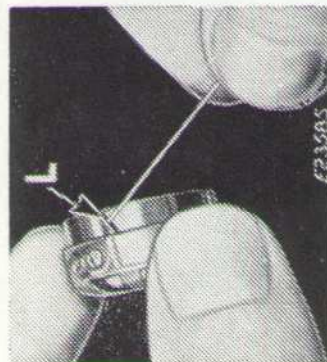
Hold bobbin so that thread will unwind in direction shown in **Fig. 10**.

Hold bobbin case as shown in **Fig. 10** and place bobbin into it.

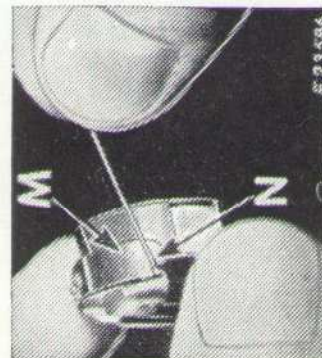
Pull thread into slot **L**, **Fig. 11** under tension spring **M**, **Fig. 12** and into slot **N** at end of spring. Allow about three inches of thread to hang free from bobbin case.



*Fig. 10.*



*Fig. 11.*

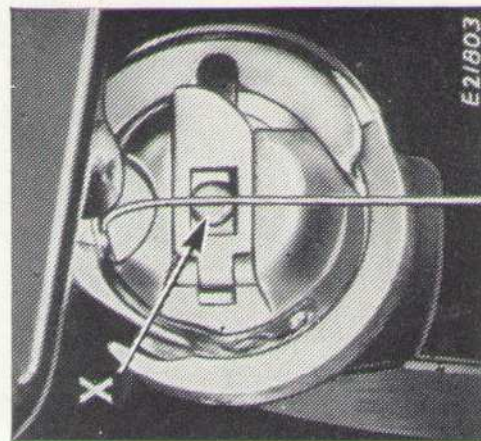


*Fig. 12.*

## TO REPLACE BOBBIN CASE

Hold bobbin case by latch and replace it on stud **X**, **Fig. 13**, 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.

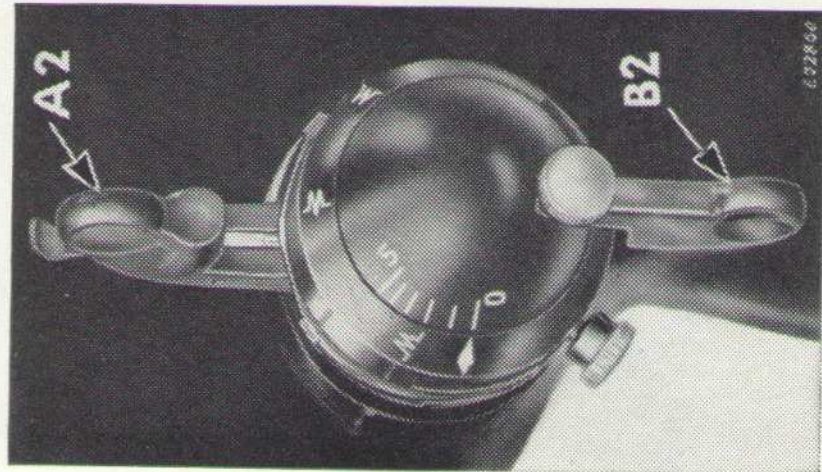


*Fig. 13. Bobbin Case Threaded and Replaced.*

**TO PREPARE FOR SEWING**

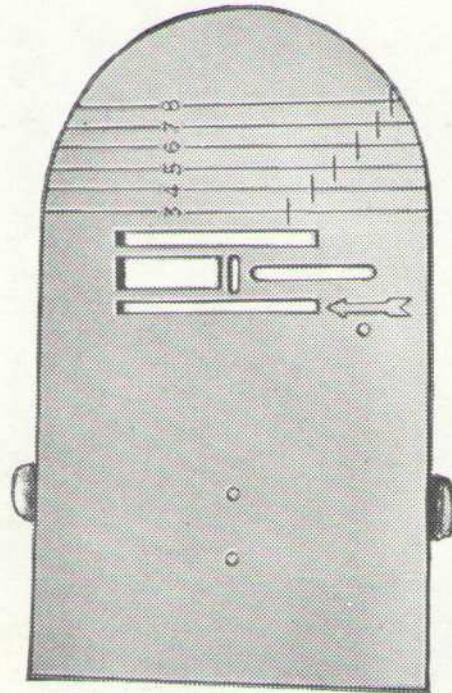
This SINGER Class 306K Machine comes equipped with an ALL-purpose Throat Plate and an ALL-purpose Hinged Presser Foot. The throat plate and presser foot have the same wide opening to accommodate the swing of the needle. With the equipment illustrated below, the machine can perform:

**STRAIGHT ... ZIGZAG ... ORNAMENTAL STITCHING**

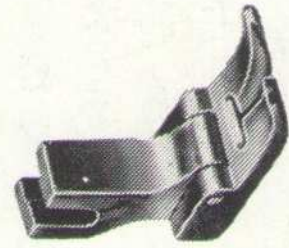


*Fig. 14. Bight Control Set for Straight Stitching.*

**FOR ALL-PURPOSE STITCHING use**



*173088 All-purpose Throat Plate.*



*105250 All-purpose Hinged Presser Foot.*

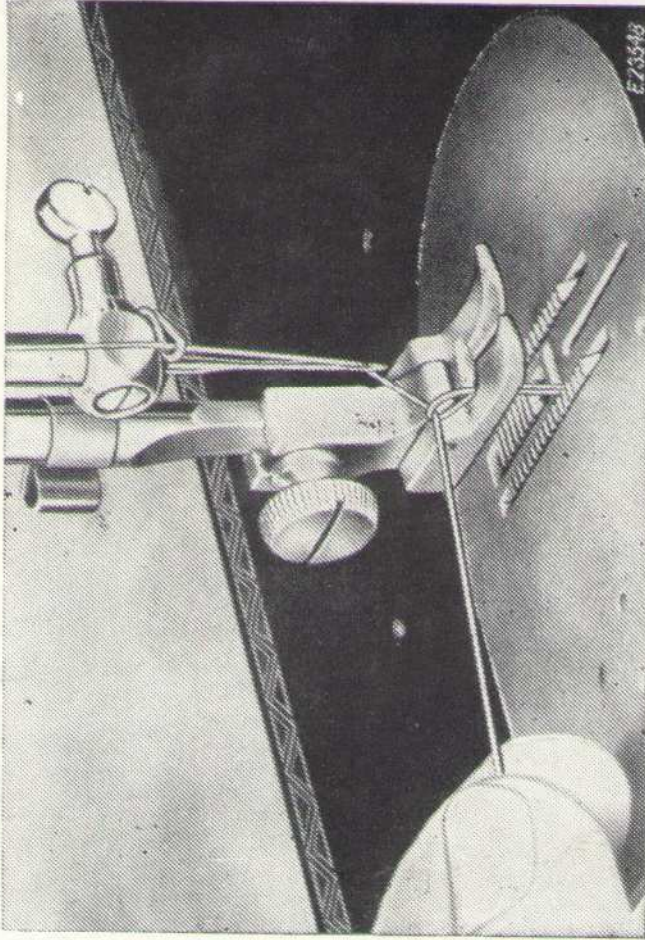
## TO PREPARE FOR SEWING—(Continued)

Set Needle Position Lever and Bight Control Lever for straight stitching as shown in **Fig. 14**.

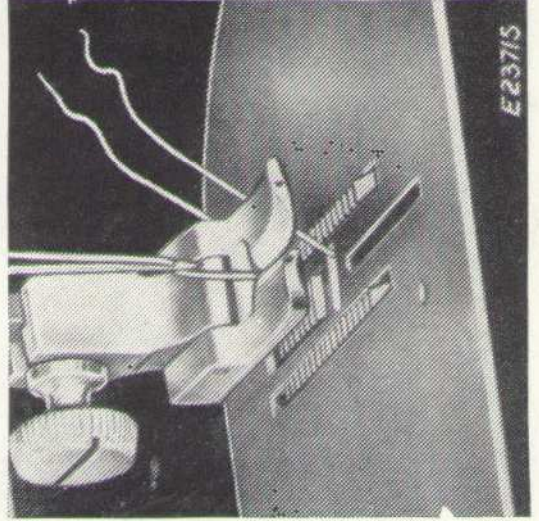
Hold end of needle thread with left hand and turn hand wheel over toward you until needle goes down and up again, and thread take-up lever **P**, **Fig. 17** is at its highest point.

Pull up needle thread and bobbin thread will come with it, as shown in **Fig. 15**.

Lay both threads back under presser foot diagonally across feed to the right or left depending upon the side of the needle on which material is to be located so that when the presser foot is lowered the threads will be firmly held between the feed and the presser foot.



*Fig. 15. Drawing Up Bobbin Thread.*



*Fig. 16. Threads in Position to Start Sewing.*

## TO START SEWING

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

Adjust Needle Position Lever (see **Page 17**) and Bight Control Lever (see **Page 18**) to the desired setting.

For zigzag stitching, turn hand wheel over toward you until needle is ready for its extreme left stroke at left needle position; or its extreme right stroke at right needle position.

Place the material beneath the presser foot **S**, position needle in fabric, lower the foot. Hold threads which have been drawn to back and right under the foot, and start to sew.

Most materials require only guiding for best sewing results. However, the miracle fabrics, such as nylons and similar materials, blend with various rayons, puffed weaves, sheers, jerseys and tricots, which, by their nature, require light pressure, also require support in the form of holding the material taut at the back and front of the needle as the needle enters the fabric. This support assures a smooth, even seam.

Never pull the material when sewing.

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

## TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop machine with thread take-up lever, **P**, **Fig. 17** at its highest point. Raise presser foot **S**, draw fabric back and to left and sever threads on thread cutter **R**. Place ends of threads under presser foot diagonally across feed **T** as shown in **Fig. 16**.

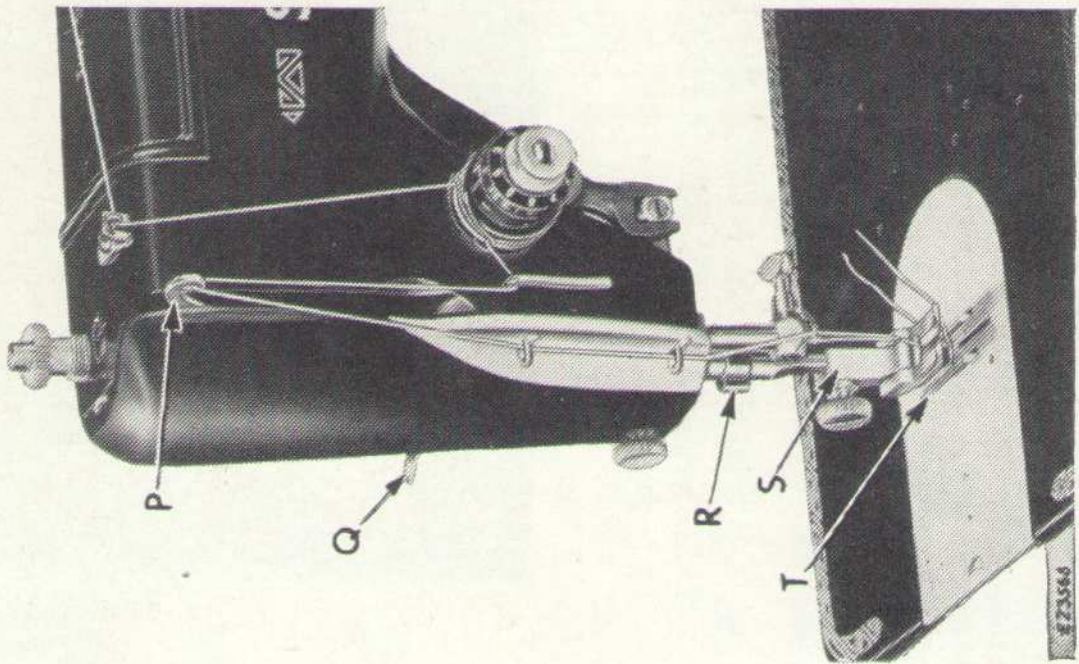


Fig. 17.

## TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

The machine is adjustable to make from 6 to 28 straight stitches per inch as indicated by the numerals on the left of the stitch indicator scale. When zigzag stitching, the stitch regulator controls the lengthwise distance between needle penetrations.

The top of the stitch regulator lever **J3** is the index for setting stitch lengths.

To lengthen stitch, loosen limit screw **K3** enough to allow stitch regulator lever **J3** to be lowered just below number desired.

Turn limit screw **K3** until top of stitch lever **J3** rises to setting desired.

The use of the limit screw **K3** is especially desirable in obtaining fine stitch adjustments between 25 and 0 for such work as bar tacking or satin stitching.

Numbers on the stitch regulator scale are relative and enable the operator to restore any previous stitch setting.

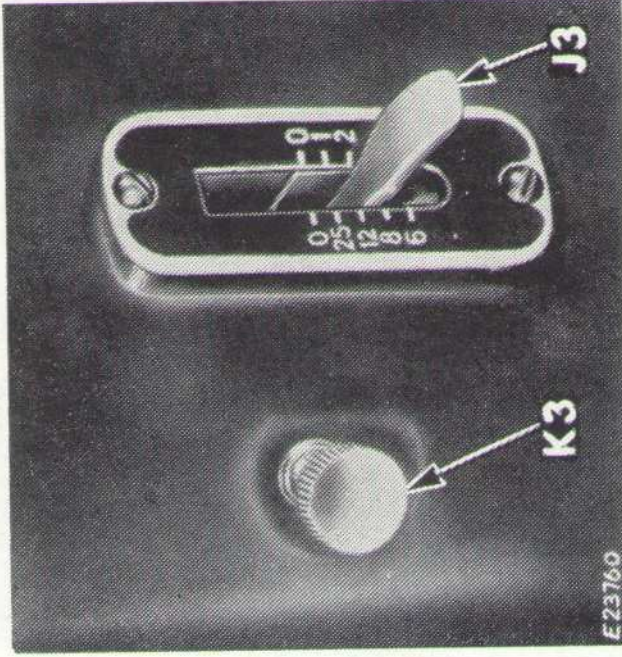
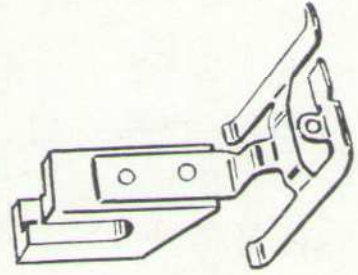


Fig. 18. Regulating Length of Stitch.

## TO REGULATE STITCH LENGTH FOR SATIN STITCHING

Satin stitching is done with stitch regulator lever **J3** set between 25 and 0 position. While stitching on a scrap of material carefully and slowly turn limit screw **K3** until stitches are packed closely together, allowing material to feed smoothly and evenly without irregularity. Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455 provides a channel for satin stitching and gives smooth uniform results.



161455 Special Purpose Presser Foot.

## NEEDLE POSITION CONTROL

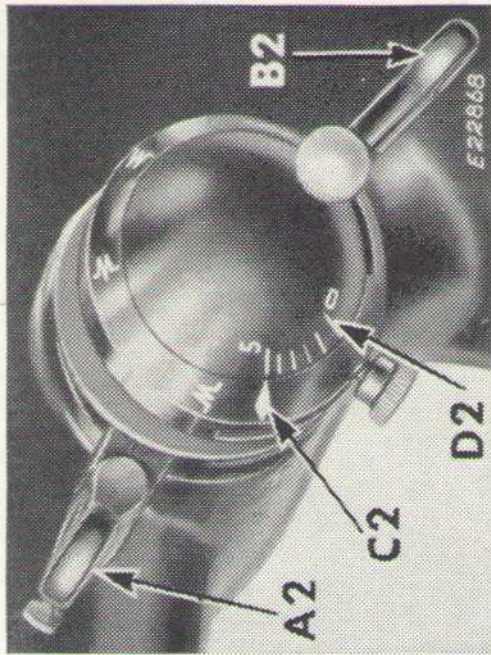


Fig. 19. Left Needle Position.

When Needle Position Lever A2 is set to the left on the dial, as shown in Fig. 19, the machine sews at the extreme left for straight stitching and, as the bight is changed from 0 to 5, the needle swings from the extreme left, as shown in Fig. 19A for zigzag stitching.

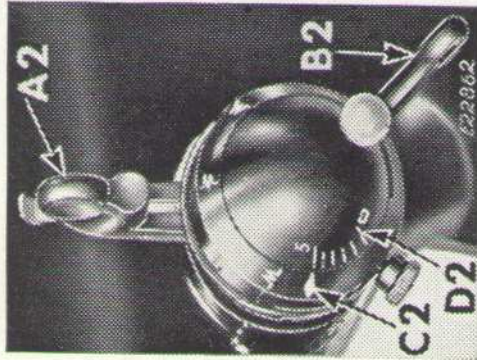
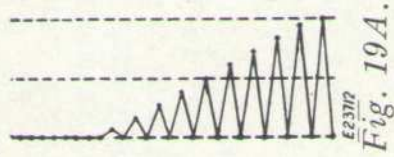


Fig. 20. Central Needle Position.

When Needle Position Lever A2 is set at the central position, as shown in Fig. 20, the needle swings equally to the left and right of centre, as shown in Fig. 20A.

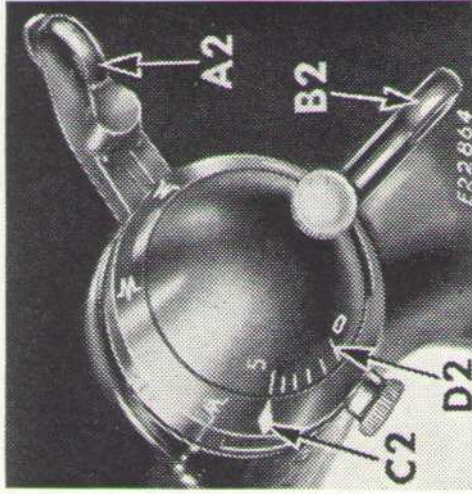
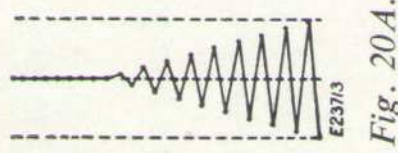
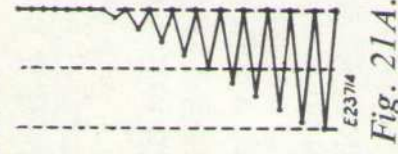


Fig. 21. Right Needle Position.

When Needle Position Lever A2 is set to the right on the dial, as shown in Fig. 21, the needle swings from the extreme right, as shown in Fig. 21A.



**CAUTION:** Left Needle Position and Right Needle Position are used only with the All-purpose Throat Plate, for straight stitching as well as zigzag stitching.

**Raise needle out of fabric before changing positions of Bight Control and Needle Position Levers.**

## BIGHT CONTROL

**Straight Stitching** can be made in any of the three needle positions described on **Page B17** when **Bight Lever B2** is set at "0."

It is recommended that the **Bight Lever B2** be locked in position with the **Maximum Bight Stop Screw F2**, by loosening, then retightening it.

Loosen and move **Intermediate Bight Regulator Screw E2** until it engages the notch, then retighten it.

**Zigzag Stitching.** The **Bight** or "swing of the needle" refers to the width of zigzag movement of the needle.

**Bight Lever B2** regulates the width of zigzag stitch or stitch pattern.

**Bight Scale** is marked "0" to "5." Each line between "0" and "5" denotes the width of stitch pattern obtainable up to a maximum of approximately  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch.

**Bight Indicator.** Arrow **C2** is the mark to which the desired point on the bight scale is set.

**CAUTION:** When Straight Stitching Throat Plate is used, **Bight Lever B2** must be set at 0, 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.

**Zero Bight** is synonymous with straight stitching, **Maximum Bight.** The machine will sew the maximum width of stitch or stitch pattern when **Bight Lever** is set at "5," approximately  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch. **Maximum Bight Stop Screw F2** restricts the movement of the **Bight Lever** to a maximum width of stitch of "5" or less when set at a given position. **Intermediate Bight Regulator Screw E2** acts as an intermediate spring stop for a desired minimum bight.

This spring-stop can be passed over to zero bight if desired.

These stops allow you to operate the **Bight Lever** manually between set positions without continual reference to the dial while sewing. For example: To limit zigzag stitching between "1" and "4," set **Bight Lever** at "4," loosen **Maximum Bight Lever Stop Screw F2**, then tighten. To set minimum position "1," set **Bight Lever** so that arrow **C2** is at "1," loosen **Intermediate Bight Regulator Screw E2** and move it up or down until you feel the notch engaged, then tighten screw **E2**. The **Bight Lever** is now set to limit the maximum bight at "4" and the minimum at "1." Other limits such as "1" and "3" or "2" and "3" can be obtained in the same manner.

When free movement of the **Bight Lever** is desired between zero and a given bight, screw **E2** should be moved down as far as it will go and then securely tightened. Screw **F2** is used to limit the maximum bight.

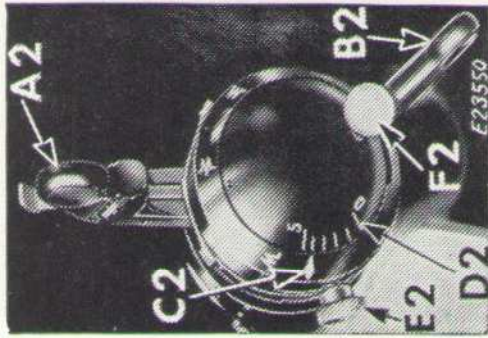


Fig. 22. Bight Control Dial.

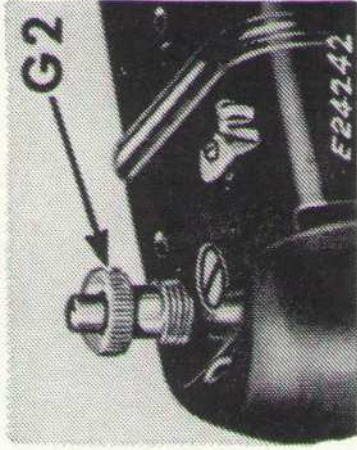
## TO REGULATE PRESSURE ON PRESSER FOOT

The surface finish on fabrics, as well as their weight, determine amount of pressure to be applied. The glazed surface of chintz and polished cotton, the loose nap surface of satin, the deep piled surface of velvet, the delicate and broken surface of lace and brocade, all require a lighter pressure.

To set a light pressure, turn thumb screw **G2**, **Fig. 23** upward until fabric moves easily under presser foot without slipping and without showing feed marks. Heavy, spongy fabrics like towelling, chenille, coating, etc., require heavier pressure.

To set a heavy pressure, turn thumb screw **G2** downward until the fabric moves easily and the seam edges are carried evenly by the foot and the feed.

The pressure should be heavy enough to prevent side creepage of material and to obtain uniform stitch length, yet light enough to carry the material without marking.



*Fig. 23. Thumb Screw for Regulating Pressure on Presser Foot.*

## THREAD TENSIONS FOR STRAIGHT STITCHING

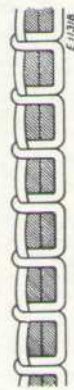
For perfect stitching, the tension on needle and bobbin threads must be heavy enough to pull threads to centre of material and make a firm stitch as shown in **Fig. 24**.

In the unbalanced tensions of **Fig. 25**, 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.

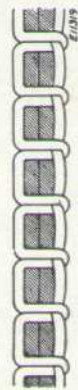
In the unbalanced tensions of **Fig. 26**, the bobbin thread lies straight along under side of material, caused by too light tension on needle thread or too heavy tension on bobbin thread.



*Fig. 24. Perfect Straight Stitching.*



*Fig. 25. Imperfect Straight Stitching.*



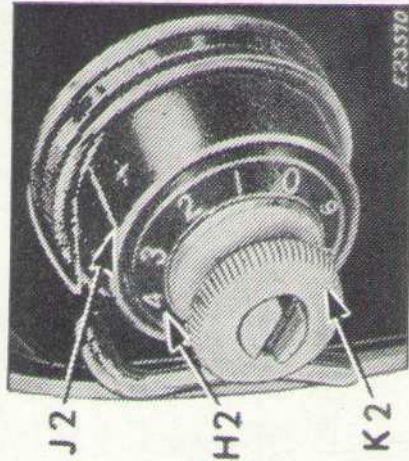
*Fig. 26. Imperfect Straight Stitching.*

## TO REGULATE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

The tension on needle thread can be tested **only** when presser foot is down.

The numerals "0" to "9" on dial **H2**, **Fig. 27**, indicate different degrees of tension that can be obtained. The numbers do not denote a particular size of thread.

When tension has been correctly set for average sewing, note number at indicator line **J2**. This setting may be quickly regained should the tension be altered for special work or change in size of thread.



*Fig. 27. Needle Thread Tension.*

To **increase tension**, turn thumb nut **K2** gradually to right (clockwise) until required tension is obtained. Each **higher** number denotes increased tension.

To **decrease tension**, turn thumb nut **K2** gradually to left (counter-clockwise) until required tension is obtained. Each **lower** number denotes less tension.

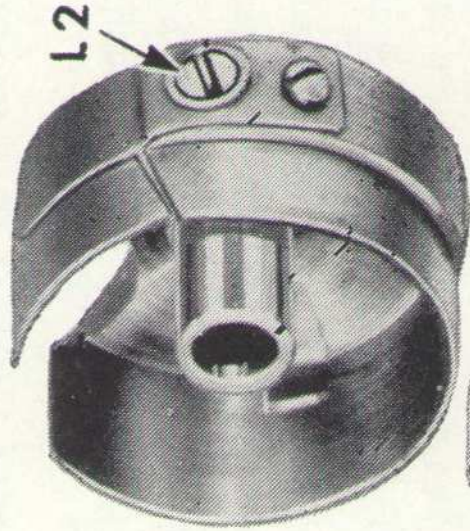
The tension indicator **J2** is marked with the signs + and -, which indicate the direction in which to turn the thumb nut for more or less tension.

## TO REGULATE BOBBIN THREAD TENSION

The tension on bobbin thread is regulated by the larger screw **L2**, **Fig. 28** which is nearest centre of tension spring on outside of the bobbin case.

**To increase tension**, turn screw **L2** gradually over to the right.

**To decrease tension**, turn screw **L2** gradually over to the left.

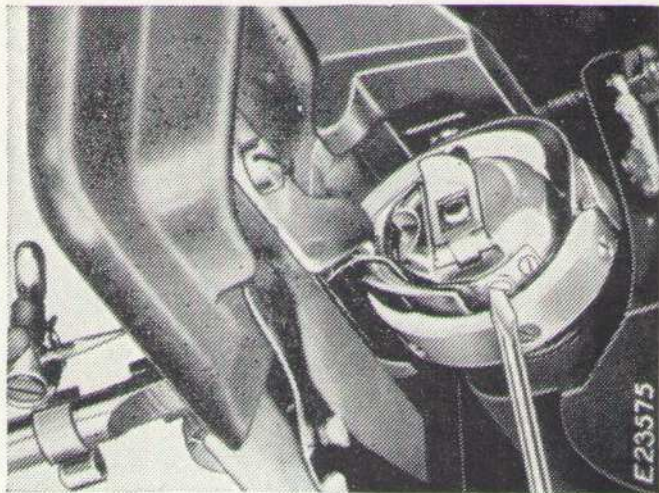


E23573

*Fig. 28. Bobbin Thread Tension.*

## TO REGULATE BOBBIN THREAD TENSION WITHOUT REMOVING BOBBIN CASE FROM MACHINE

The thread tension screw is conveniently adjusted while bobbin case remains in machine. To adjust, raise take-up lever almost to its highest point, tilt machine back on its hinges and turn the large screw on the bobbin case as shown in **Fig. 29**. Turn screw gradually over from operator to loosen tension and over toward operator to tighten tension.



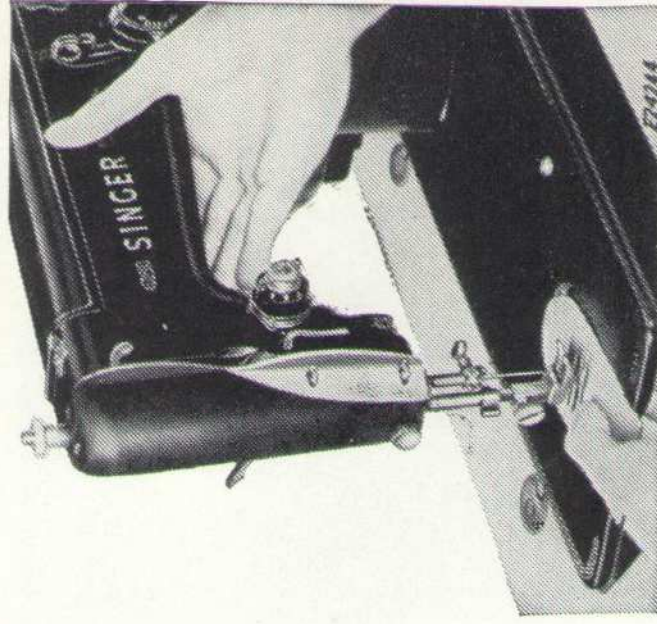
*Fig. 29*

## TO CHANGE THE THROAT PLATE

When changing from All-purpose Throat Plate to Straight Stitching Throat Plate or Embroidery Plate, **FIRST** raise take-up lever to its highest point, set the Needle Position Lever at its Central Position and set Bight Lever at "0." Tilt the machine head slightly with right hand, as illustrated in **Fig. 30**.

With the left hand tilt the rounded end of throat plate by pressing it up from the underside 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 over the feed dog, into position. Lower the machine head into place.



*Fig. 30. Changing the Throat Plate.*

## SEWING SUGGESTIONS

### Breaking of needles might be caused by:

1. Wrong size of needle for thread and material—see **Page 5**.
2. Wrong throat plate or presser foot for the type of work being done—see **Pages 29 to 31**.
3. Wrong setting of needle position lever and/or bight lever—see **Pages 17 and 18**.
4. Pulling of material when stitching—see **Page 15**.
5. Loosely fastened presser foot or special fittings.
6. Wrong class of needle—see **Page 5**.

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

1. A knot in thread.
2. Thread too coarse for needle—see **Page 5**.
3. Wrong threading—see **Pages 8 and 9**.
4. Upper tension too tight—see **Page 20**.
5. Needle blunt or bent.
6. Needle set incorrectly—see **Pages 6 and 7**.
7. Roughened hole in throat plate.
8. Wrong arrangement of threads when starting to sew—see **Page 14**.
9. Needle thread tension too light.

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

1. Wrong threading of bobbin case—see **Page 12**.
2. Bobbin thread tension too tight—see **Pages 20 and 21**.
3. Bent Bobbin.
4. Damaged Bobbin Case.

### Skipping of stitches might be caused by:

1. Wrong setting of needle—see **Pages 6 and 7**.
2. Needle blunt or bent.
3. Needle too small for thread—see **Page 5**.
4. Damaged presser foot.
5. Damaged throat plate.

### Looped Stitching might be caused by:

1. Wrong threading—see **Pages 8 and 9**.
2. Tensions set incorrectly—see **Pages 20 and 21**.
3. Needle too fine for thread used.
4. Improper presser foot.

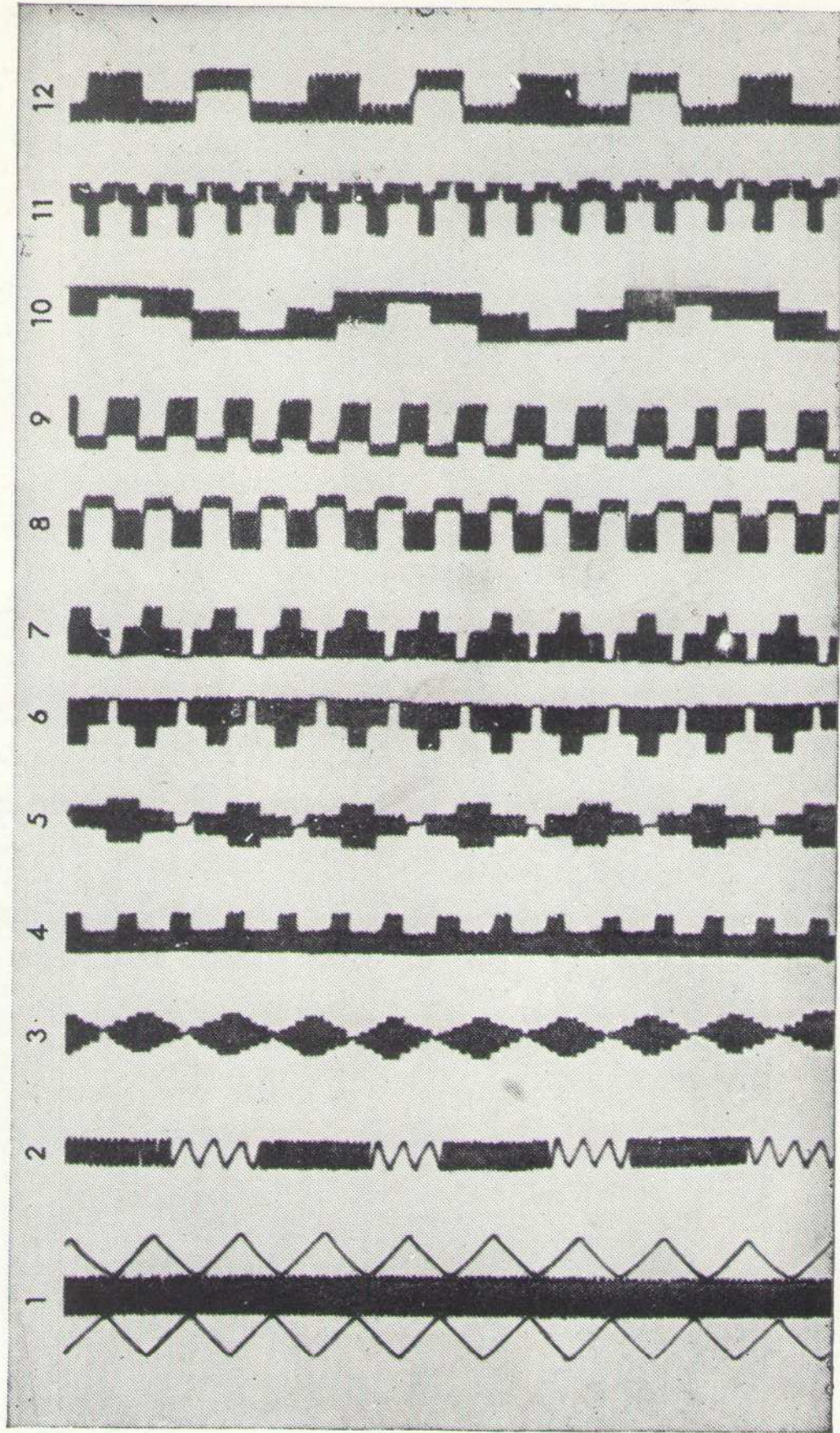
### Gathering or puckering of material might be caused by:

1. Failure to use paper or tarlatan backing when zigzag stitching with a very wide bight and/or on sheer materials.
2. Excessive needle and bobbin thread tensions.
3. Improper presser foot.

If the suggestions offered here do not correct your sewing problems, call at your local

SINGER SEWING CENTRE.

DESIGNS MADE BY VARIATION OF NEEDLE POSITION AND BIGHT



*Special Purpose Foot (161455) should be used with stitch length of "almost 0."  
Crisp lawn, organdie, or tarletan backing is used if material gathers on single thickness.*

## KEY TO STITCHES SHOWN ON PRECEDING PAGE

PATTERN	NEEDLE POSITION	BIGHT SETTING	STITCH LENGTHS	TENSION	VARIATION OF NEEDLE POSITION AND BIGHT	SETTING OF BIGHT LIMIT SCREWS—REFER TO FIG. 22
1	Central	5	Bar—Almost 0 Zigzag—6	Needle Thread— Very light for bar, Medium for zigzag line Bobbin Thread—Medium	Stitch bar then zigzag lines separately	F2 at 5 E2, below 0
2	Central	3	<sup>25</sup> Alternating with Almost 0	Needle Thread—Very light Bobbin Thread—Medium	At 25—6 stitches At almost 0—40 stitches	F2 at 3 E2, below 0
3	Central	0 to 5 to 0	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Light Bobbin Thread—Medium	2 stitches at each mark to 5 2 stitches at each to 0	F2 at 5 E2, below 0
4	Left	3-5	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Light Bobbin Thread—Medium	At 3—16 stitches At 5— 8 stitches	F2 at 5 E2 at 3
5	Central	0-3-5-3	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Very light Bobbin Thread—Medium	14 stitches at each bight setting	F2 at 5 E2 at 3
6	Right	0-3-5-3	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Very light Bobbin Thread—Medium	8 stitches at each bight setting	F2 at 5 E2 at 3
7	Left	0-3-5-3	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Very light Bobbin Thread—Medium	8 stitches at each bight setting	F2 at 5 E2 at 3
8	Left Alternating with Right	Alternating with 1	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Light Bobbin Thread—Medium	14 stitches at each setting Bight 4 at left needle position Bight 1 at right needle position	F2 at 4 E2 at 1
9	Right Alternating with Left	Alternating with 1	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Light Bobbin Thread—Medium	14 stitches at each setting Bight 4 at right needle position Bight 1 at left needle position	F2 at 4 E2 at 1
10	Left Alternating with Right	4-1-4	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Light Bobbin Thread—Medium	20 stitches at each setting Bight 4, 1 and 4 left needle position Bight 4, 1 and 4 right needle position	F2 at 4 E2 at 1
11	Left Alternating with Right	Alternating with 2-1-2	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Light Bobbin Thread—Medium	6 stitches at each setting Bight 4 at left needle position Bight 2, 0 and 2 right needle position	F2 at 4 E2 at 2
12	Left Alternating with Right	2-5-2 Alternating with 2	Almost 0	Needle Thread—Light Bobbin Thread—Medium	16 stitches at each setting Bight 2, 5 and 2 at left needle position Bight 2 at right needle position	F2 at 5 E2 at 2

0 Bight = Zero Bight      2 Bight = Medium Bight      5 Bight = Maximum Bight

## TO OIL THE MACHINE

### Preparation

Remove face plate and throat plate and swing back cover plate toward hand wheel.

Remove dust and lint with brush except from sewing hook. Wipe hook free of lint with cloth or remove with hand vacuum cleaner.

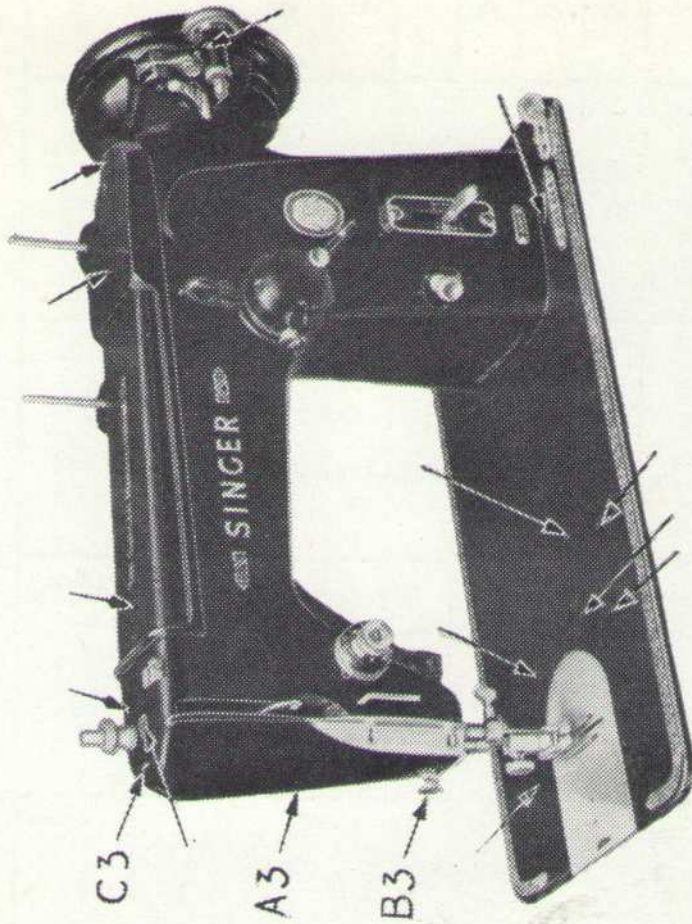


Fig. 31. Front View, Showing Oiling Points.

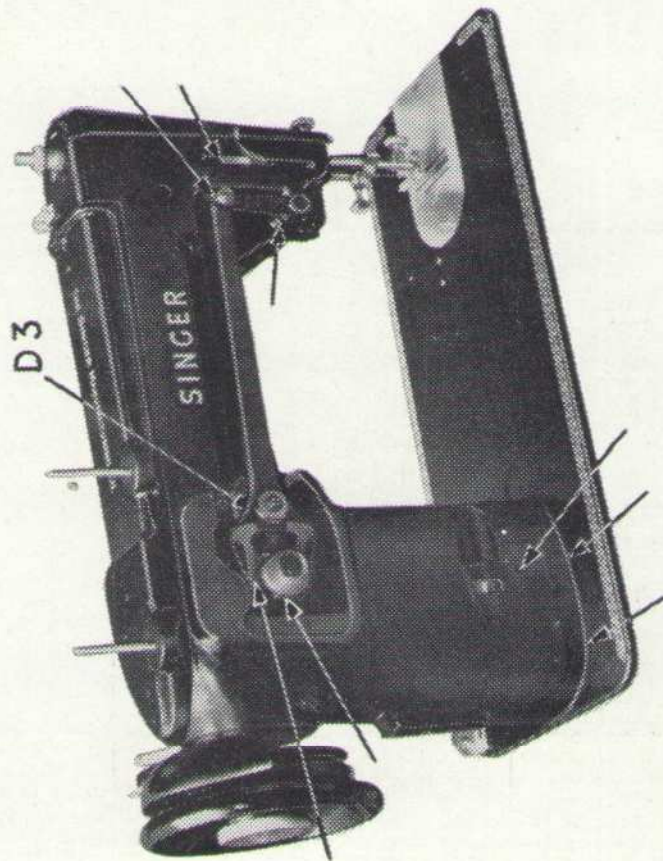


Fig. 32. Rear View, Showing Oiling Points.

### OILING

Apply a drop of oil to all points indicated by the unlettered arrows in **Figs. 31 to 35.**

Apply a small amount of **SINGER Lubricant** for Electric Motors to the slide block at **D3**, **Fig. 32.**

Remove face plate **A3**, Fig. 31 by taking out thumb screw **B3** and slipping plate up and off screw at **C3**. Oil the points indicated in Fig. 33 and then replace plate **A3**.

Apply a drop of oil to race of bobbin case holder as shown in Fig. 34.

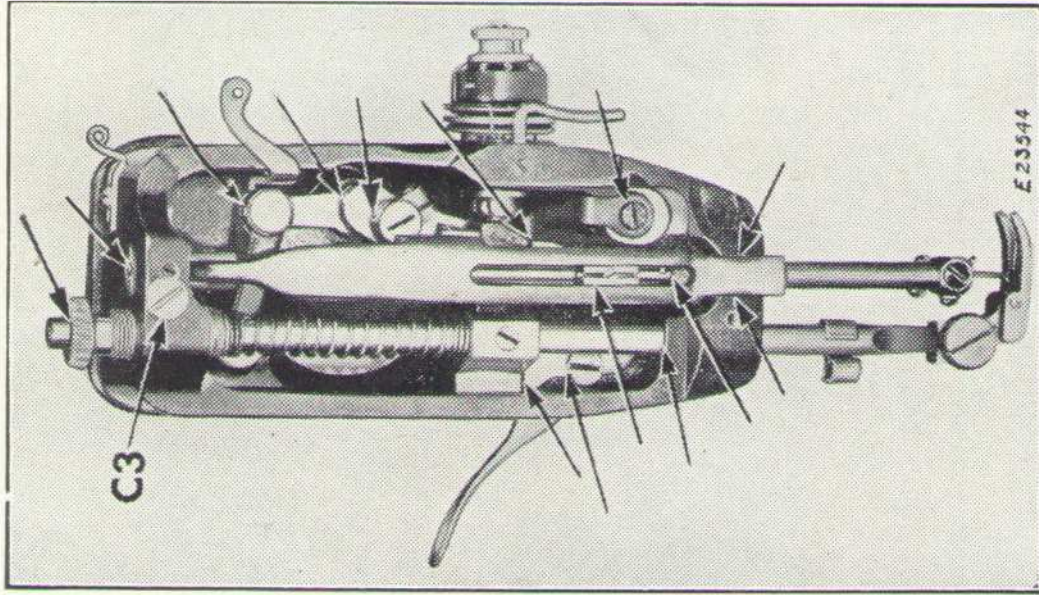


Fig. 33. Face Plate Removed, Showing Oiling Points.

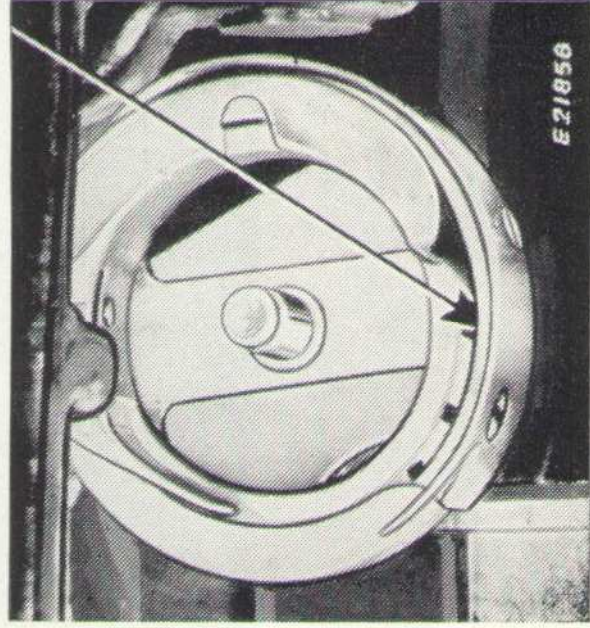
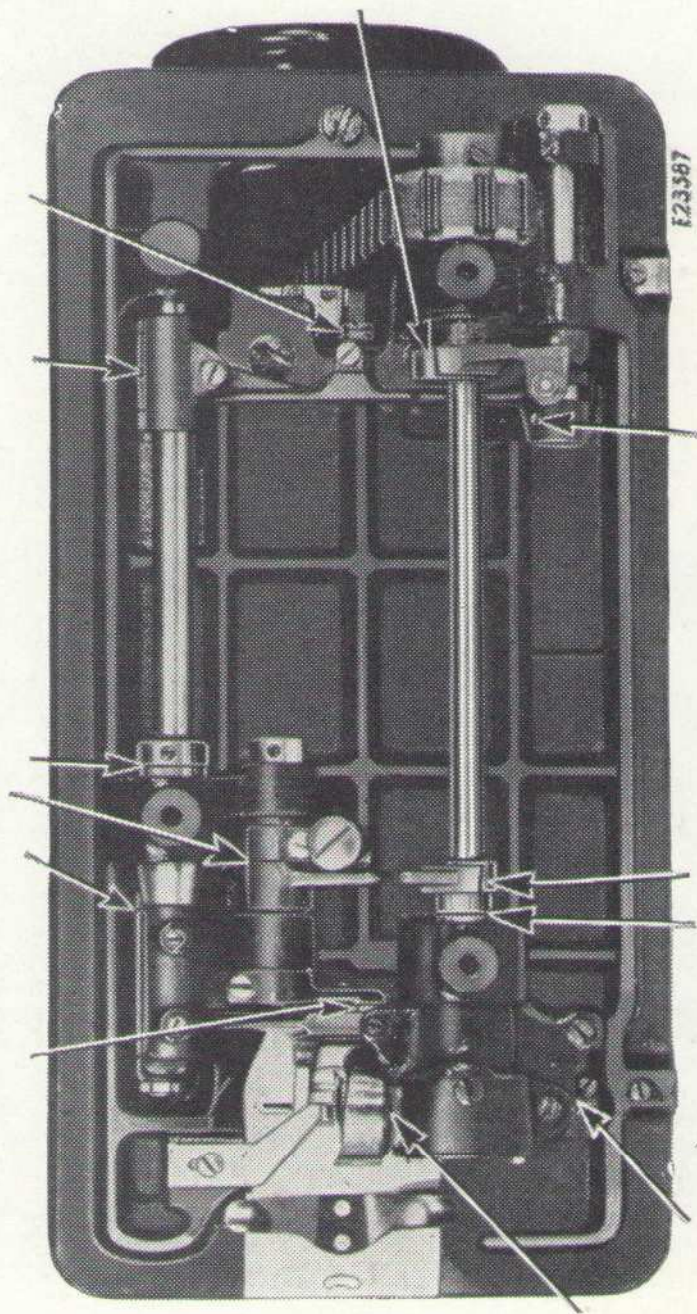


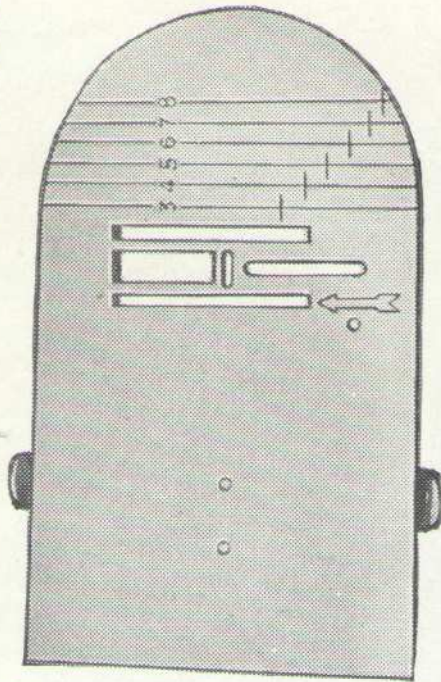
Fig. 34. Oiling Point in Bobbin Case Holder.

Turn the machine back  
on its hinges and oil the  
places shown in **Fig. 35**.

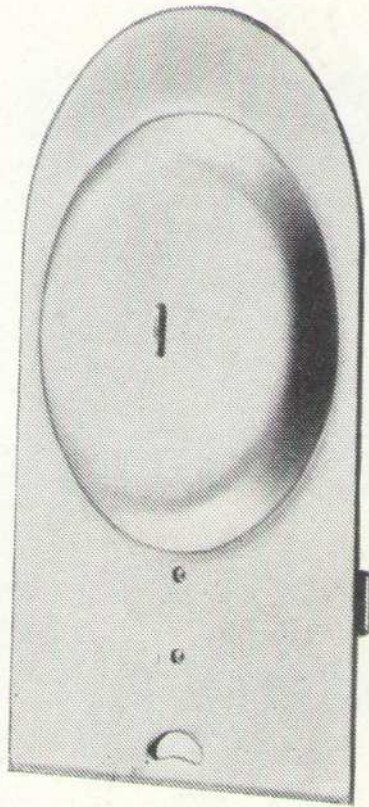


*Fig. 35. Oiling Points in Bed of Machine.*

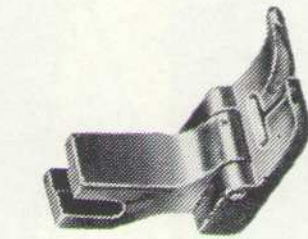
ALL-PURPOSE STITCHING EQUIPMENT



173088 All-purpose Throat Plate.



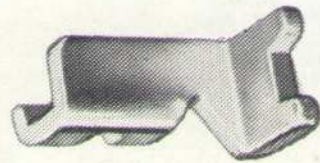
189632 Embroidery Plate.



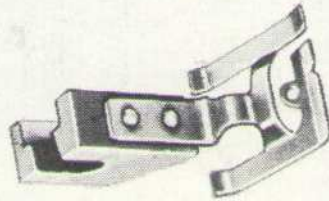
105250 All-purpose Hinged Presser Foot.



189648 Button-Sewing Foot.



161455 Special Purpose Presser Foot.

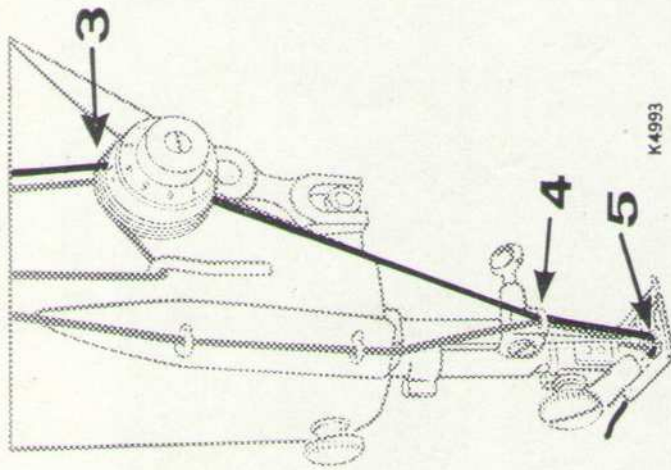


189653 Shell Hemmer.



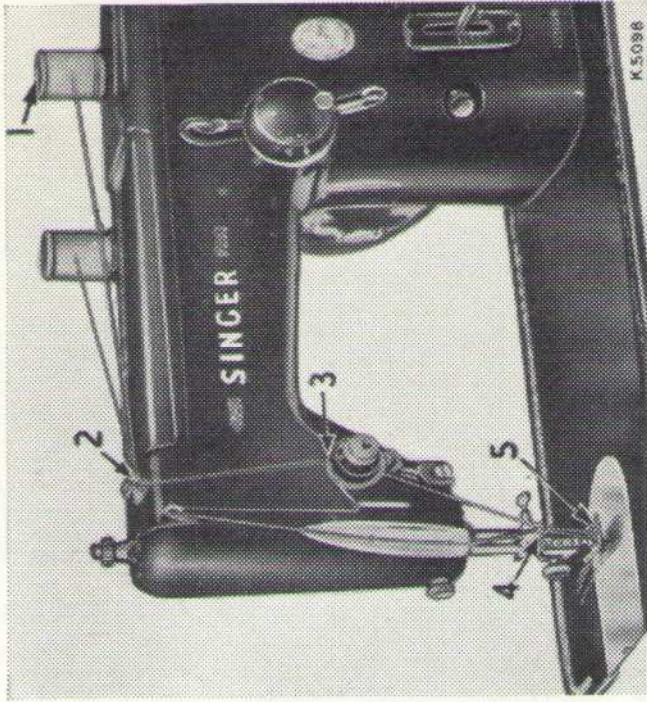
The wide openings in the equipment on this page will accommodate the full range of settings attained by moving the needle position and bight position levers to any point required.





K4993

Threading—Covering Cord with Special Purpose Presser Foot.



When covering cord with Special Purpose Presser Foot, place spool on spool pin 1. Pass cord through guide 2, into right side of tension discs 3, through needle clamp thread guide 4, and from front to back through eyelet 5 in cross piece of foot.

**NOTE:** With the equipment on this page and on Page 29, the full range of stitching variations may be attained. The settings for these stitch variations are attainable by moving the Needle Position and Bight Levers A2 and B2 to any point required.

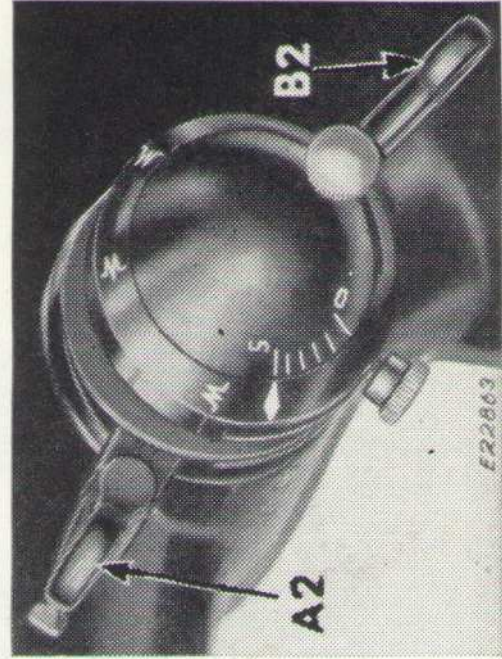
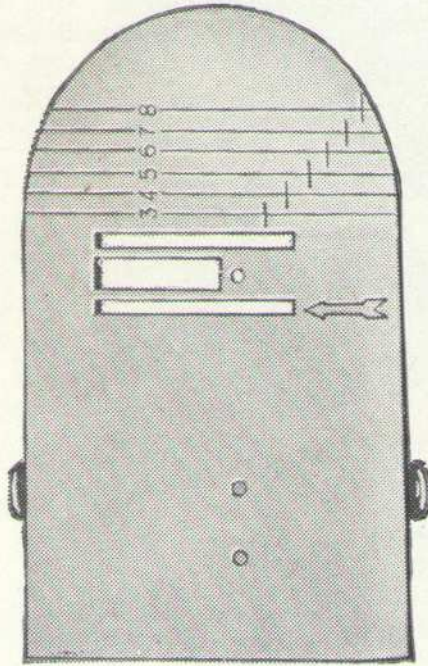
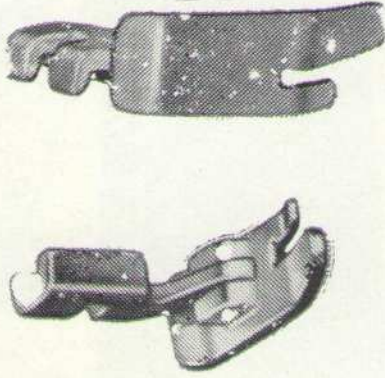


Fig. 36. Machine Set for Maximum Zigzag Stitch in Left Position.

**STRAIGHT STITCHING EQUIPMENT**



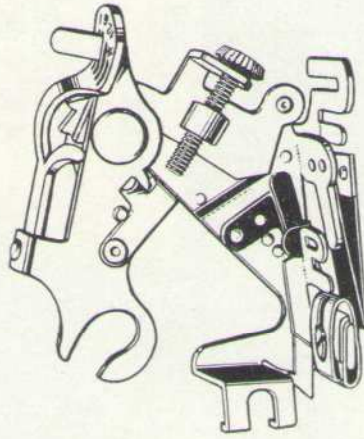
173090 Straight Stitching Throat Plate.



105248 Straight Stitching Presser Foot.



161127 Adjustable Cording or Zipper Foot.



86742 Ruffler.

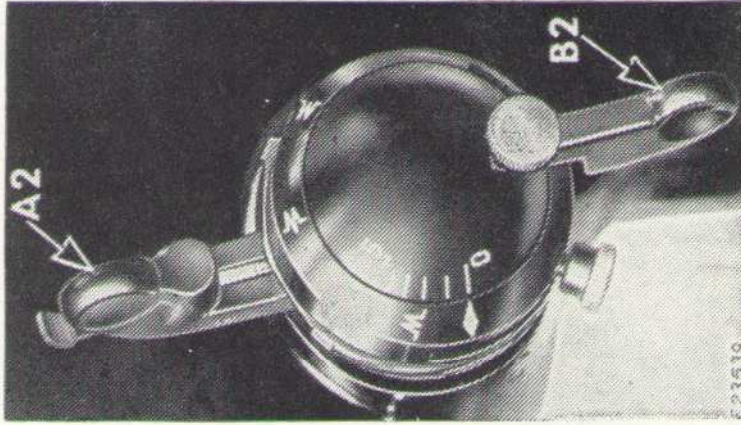


Fig. 37. Machine Set for Straight Stitching.

**CAUTION:** All of the parts shown on this page are designed for straight stitching only. They must not be used for zigzag stitching. Use only AFTER Needle Position Lever A2 is set at central position, and Bight Lever B2 is set at "0" as shown in Fig. 37.

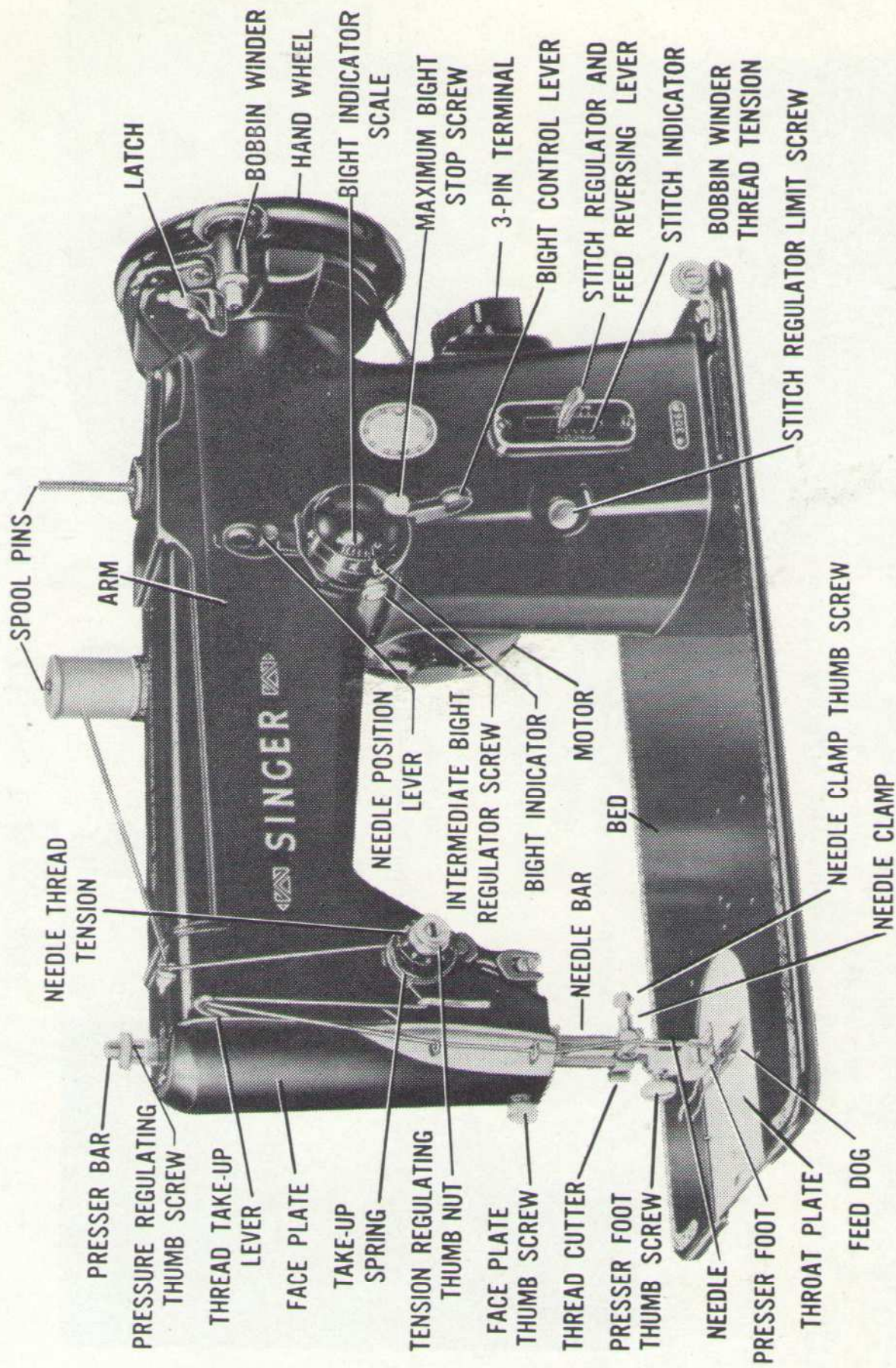


Fig. 38. Names of Principal Parts of Machine 306K23.

APPLICATION OF SINGER SWING NEEDLE  
TO CONSTRUCTION OF GARMENTS AND FURNISHINGS

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STRAIGHT STITCHING

**Straight stitching** is accomplished when the bight is set at zero.

**Central needle position** is used for straight stitching except in the unusual situation when it is desirable to alter the location of the needle in relationship to the centre of the presser foot.

**The All-purpose Presser Foot and All-purpose Throat Plate** are frequently used for both zigzag stitching and straight stitching.

**The Straight Stitching Presser Foot and Straight Stitching Throat Plate** are designed to accommodate delicate, soft fabrics, sheers, crepe

weaves and all fabrics where the weave or finish causes the fabric to cling to the needle, either on its upward or downward stroke. **The Straight Stitching Throat Plate** is always used when free hand straight stitching work is done where the presser foot is removed and the fabric is held in hoops, as described on **Page 71**.

**The Straight Stitching Presser Foot** is often more convenient for following the edge of a lapped seam, the fold of a pleat or when placing an edgestitching on a yoke or collar. The narrow right toe affords an excellent view at the right of the needle for such work.

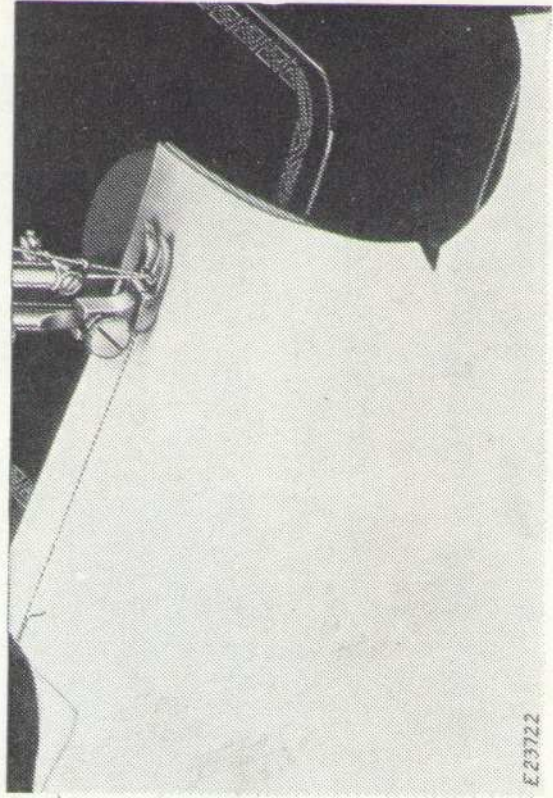
When straight stitching, set Bight Lever **B2** at zero and set maximum bight stop screw **F2** as shown in **Fig. 39**. Then bring the intermediate bight regulator screw **E2** beyond zero and tighten.

It is a good practice to test stitch on a scrap of fabric before stitching a garment to determine the correctness of tensions, length of stitch and pressure. Each of these points for regulating stitch and handling the fabric is simple and easy to regulate. Because of these facilities the SINGER Swing Needle is superior in its stitching of a wide range of weights and textures of fabrics, and with a variety of threads. The Fabric, Thread and Needle Chart on **Page 5** is a useful guide to the correct needle, thread and stitch length for a wide variety of fabrics.



*Fig. 39. Machine Set for Straight Stitching with Limit Screws Locked.*

Plain Seams comprise a large part of general sewing. Seam ends are stayed with back stitching to prevent their opening during fitting and assembling the garment. Position needle a few stitches from the edge of the garment. Hold threads which have been drawn to the back and right under presser foot. Stitch in reverse to the edge and then forward until end of seam is reached. Back stitch again to stay ends of seam.



*Fig. 40. Seaming Dress Sections.*

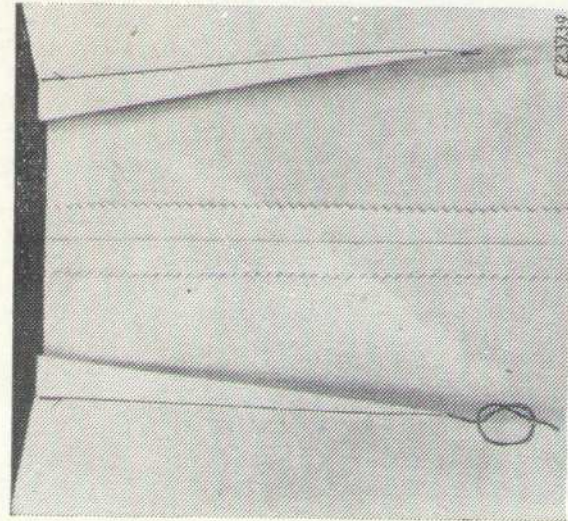


Fig. 41. Dart Thread being Tied.

Darts are conveniently stayed at the points by stitching beyond the fabric about one-half inch to form a thread chain. Tie these chained threads into a plain knot. The last three or four stitches of a dart must be very close and parallel to the fold, resulting in a smooth shaping of the garment.

### TORSO OR SHAPED DARTS

Torso and shaped darts are stronger and more flexible when stitched with a shallow zigzag. Stitch the points for a distance of one inch with straight stitching. Zigzag centre portion.

Use: **All-Purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**  
 Central Needle Position  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 Bight.  
 25 Stitch for Zigzag and 12 Stitch for Straight Stitching.



Fig. 42  
Torso or Shaped Darts.

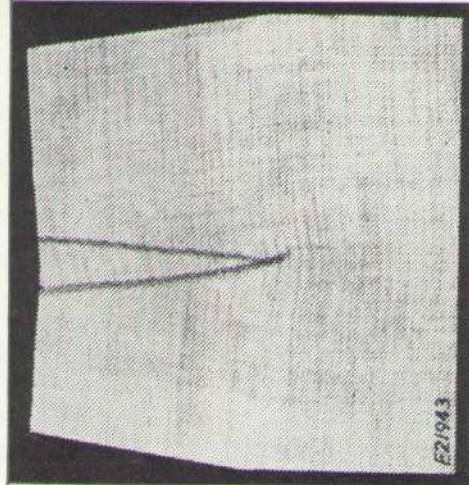


Fig. 43. Contour Dart Along Raw Edges.

### CONTOUR DARTS IN INTERFACINGS

Contour darts in interfacings provide permanent shaping without bulk when cut, lapped and zigzag stitched along raw edges as in Fig. 43. The dart is often cut away, edges abutted and stayed with straight grain strip of muslin as in Fig. 44.

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**  
 Central Needle Position.  
 5 Bight.  
 25 Stitch.

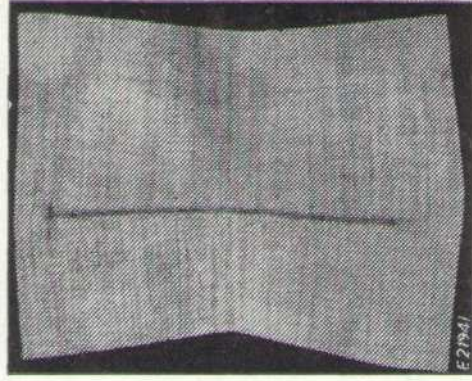


Fig. 44. Contour Dart with Abutted Edges.

## ACCENTED DARTS

Darts add styling and interest when stitched with the fold to outside of garment. Thread ends at the point of the dart are eliminated when the single thread principle for stitching is employed. With thread leading through the throat plate from bobbin, thread needle from back to front. Tie bobbin and upper threads together and draw knot through threading points toward spool until a sufficient length of the thread leading from the bobbin has passed the thread guide nearest the spool to complete stitching the full length of the dart. Stitch from point of dart toward edge of garment section and back stitch to reinforce.

Further accent is given to such a dart when an arrowhead is placed at the point. To form arrowhead, take four stitches at each bight 5, 4, 3, and 2. Take two stitches at zero bight.

For Arrowhead, use:

**All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**

Central Needle Position.

0 to 5 Bight.

Almost 0 Stitch length.

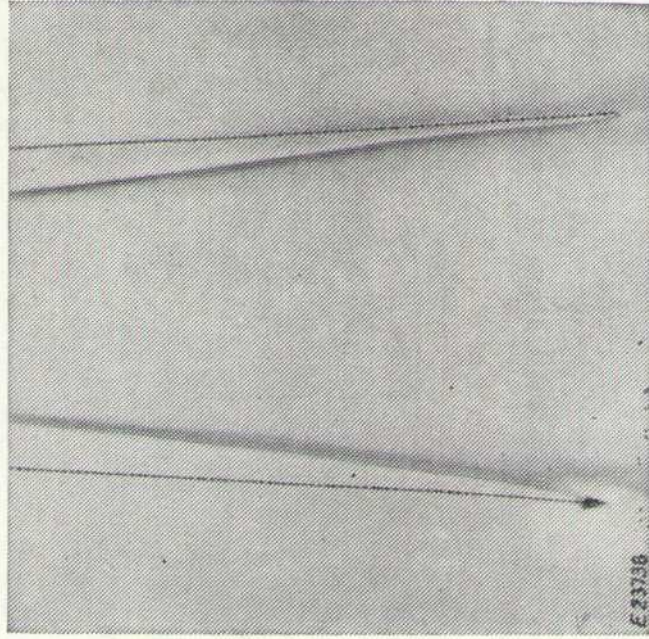


Fig. 45. Single Thread Darts

## CONTROL OF FULLNESS

Contour and shaping is accomplished in garments of soft and sheer fabrics by contour shirring. Equip machine for straight stitching, and with a stitch length of 12 or less, according to the fabric, place five rows of parallel stitching  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch apart, with the first row  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the outside edge. Draw threads to inside of garment at one end only and tie. Form a pin tuck across the ends of stitching. Form shirring by pulling the threads on inside of garment at second end until shirring has been drawn together sufficiently so that garment sections match. Knot thread ends and finish with a pin tuck. Join sections of garment together. Three rows of stitching are visible when finished.

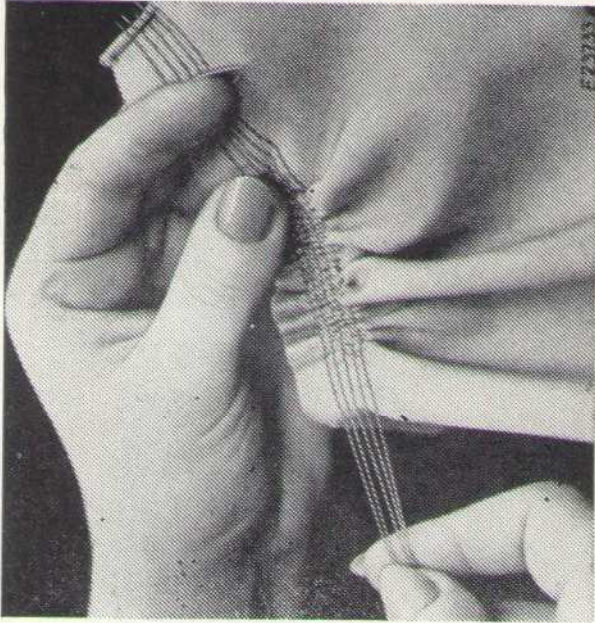


Fig. 46. Contour Shirring in Process.

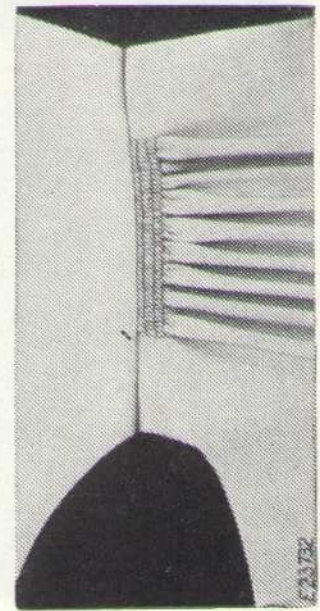


Fig. 47. Contour Shirring Completed.

When controlling eased fullness in a sleeve cap, at the elbow of a long fitted sleeve, in the shaping of a circular hem or in joining yoke or fitting seams, two lines of control stitching are used and pin tucks are omitted.

## COUCHED ELASTIC SHIRRING

Elastic thread is often used to control fullness at the waistline or cuff. Zigzag stitch over one or two strands of elastic thread, drawing the elastic thread to give the tautness desired. Knot ends securely. This treatment provides a snug fit with elasticity. Either side may be used as right side, depending upon the effect desired.

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**  
Central Needle Position.  
1 Bight.  
12 Stitch.

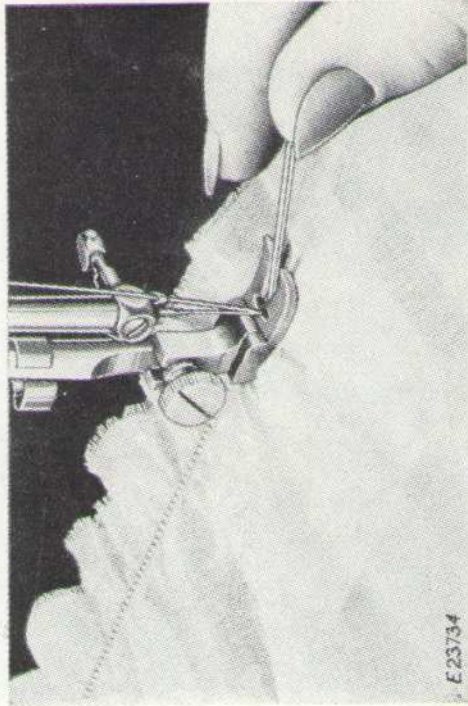


Fig. 48. *Couched Elastic Shirring in Process.*

## ELASTIC SHIRRING

Elastic thread is wound on the bobbin without stretching, while regular sewing thread is used in the needle. The machine is regulated for straight-stitching. Stitch parallel rows with a 10' stitch. The bobbin tension is regulated so that it is heavy enough to stretch the elastic thread when stitching, but light enough to avoid breaking or fraying. Thread ends are fastened securely by tying.

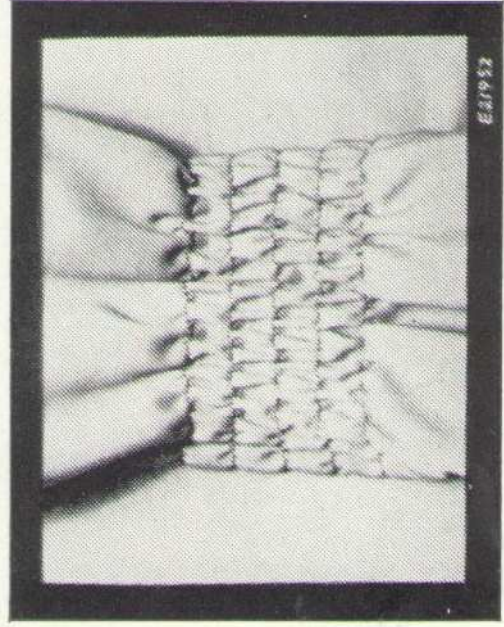


Fig. 49. *Elastic Shirring Completed*

## ZIG-ZAG SEAMING

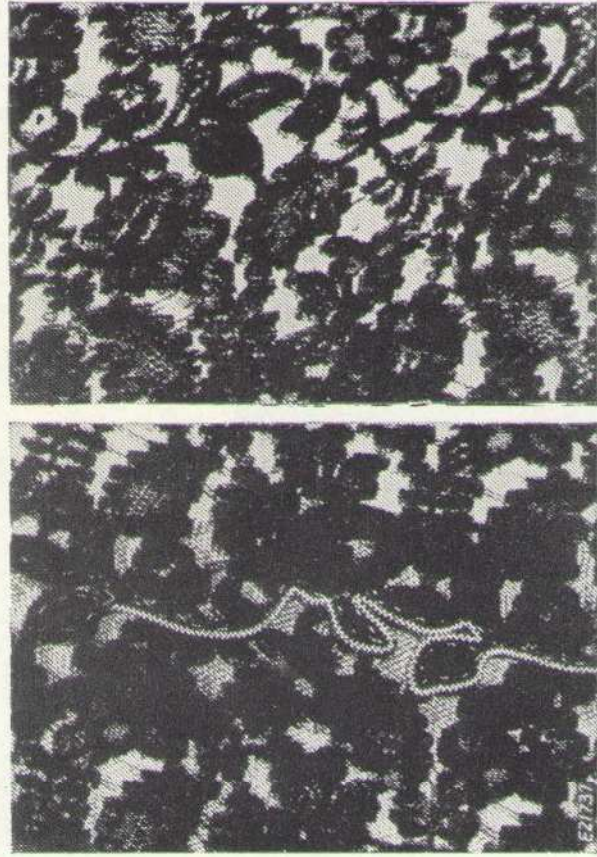


Fig. 50. *Invisible Seam for All-Over Lace.*

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

Use: All-purpose Throat Plate and Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455.  
Central Needle Position.  
1½ Bight.  
Above 25 Stitch.

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. Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455 (see Page 29) is used to follow outline of lace motif that runs through seam lap.

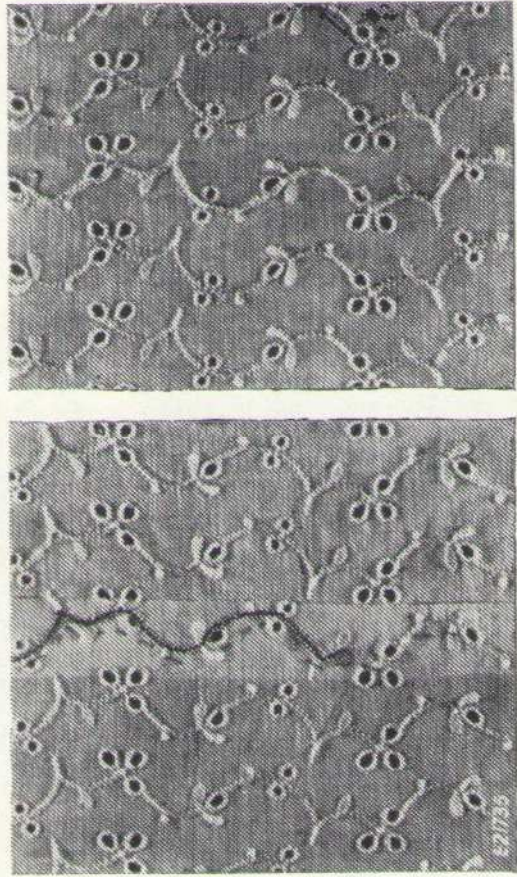


Fig. 51. *Invisible Seam for All-Over Lace Embroidery*

## CORDING SEAM WITH SPECIAL PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT 161455

Place a thread through the eye at the front of the foot and lead it underneath the foot. Cover thread with closely spaced zigzag stitches.

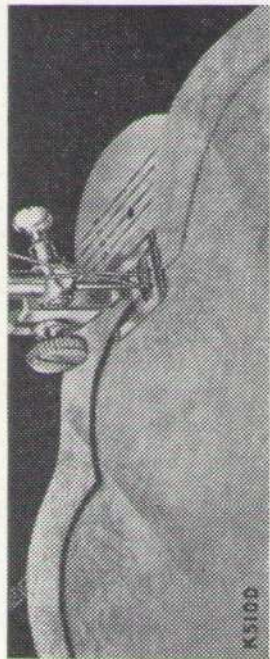


Fig. 52. Cording a Seam with Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455.

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate and Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455**

Central Needle Position. 2 Bight. Above 25 Stitch.

## HAIRLINE SEAM IN SHEERS

For a dainty hairline seam in sheers 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.

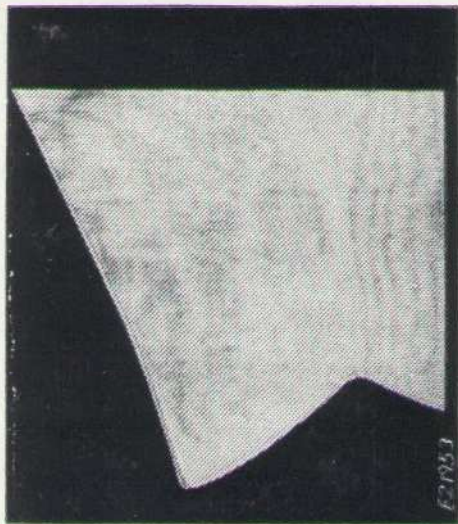


Fig. 53. Hairline Seam in Sheers.

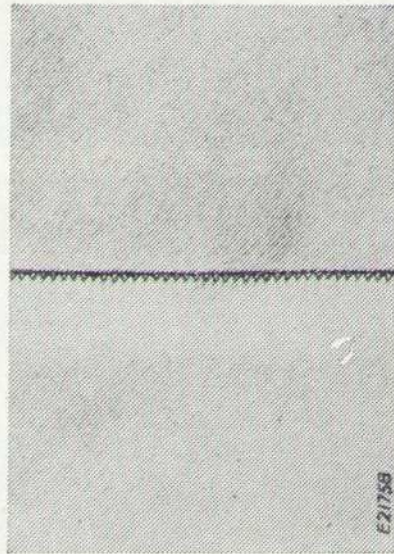


Fig. 54. Rip-proof Seam for Lingerie.

## 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: 0 Bight.

15 Stitch 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 and Presser Foot.**

Central Needle Position.

2 Bight. 25 Stitch.

## INVISIBLE SEAM FOR HORSEHAIR OR NET BANDINGS

Use: All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.

Central Needle Position.

1½ Bight.

25 Stitch.

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

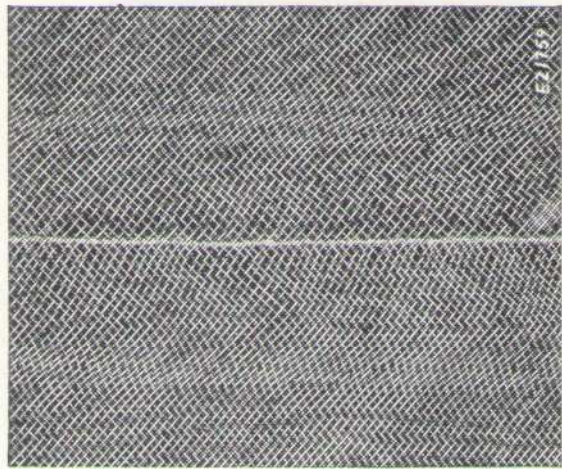


Fig. 55. Invisible Seam in Horsehair

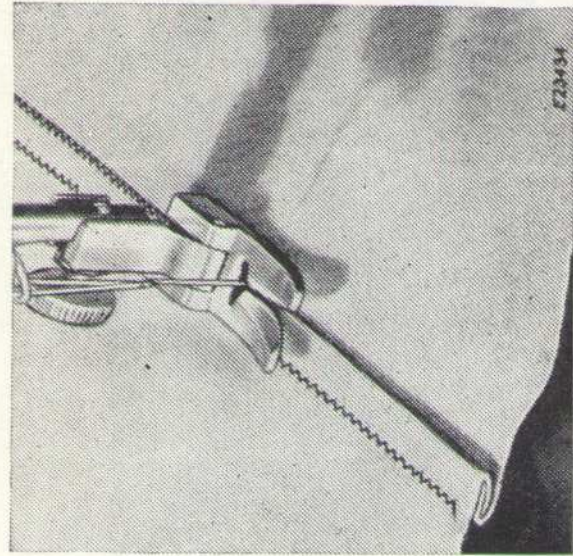


Fig. 56. Heavy Duty Reversible Seam.

## HEAVY DUTY REVERSIBLE SEAM

Use: All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.

Central Needle Position.

2 Bight.

Above 12 Stitch.

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 reinforced, with elasticity against strain when wearing.

## STAYED SEAM FOR JERSEY OR CREPE

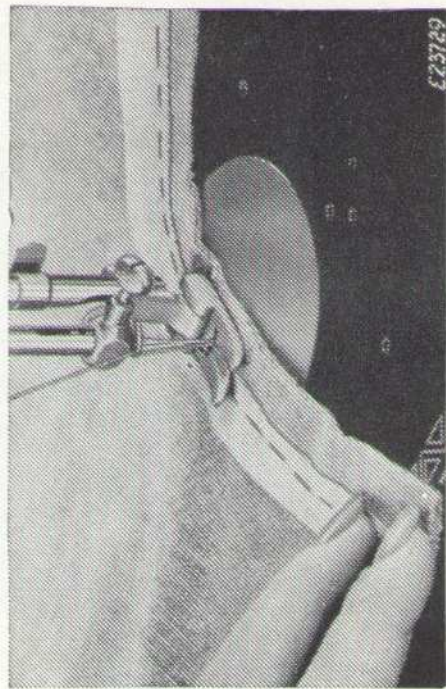


Fig. 57. Stayed Seam in Jersey.

Seams in fabrics that stretch or bias seams in firm fabrics are often stayed with seam tape for durability. Position seam tape with edge exactly on seam line. If seam is curved, shape seam tape by steaming at the ironing board. Hand baste if necessary. Stitch with fine zigzag stitching. Press seam open, after clipping on curve.

**Use: All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**

Central Needle Position.

$\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 Bight.

12 to 25 Stitch.

## TO OVERCAST OPEN SEAMS

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 swinging to the right, pierces material exactly at edge.

**Use: All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**

Central Needle Position.

2 Bight.

15 Stitch.

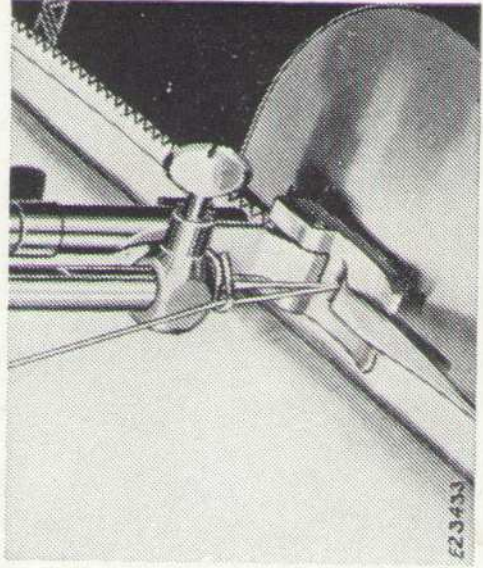


Fig. 58. Overcasting Open Seams.

## TO OVERCAST SEAMS

Seam edges support the garment and should always carry a durable finish if fit is to be maintained after long wearing. The zigzag stitch is especially durable and free of bulk when used as a seam finish.

When seam edges are pressed in the same direction, they are overcast together, and when pressed open, they are overcast separately.

**Use: All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**

Central Needle Position.

4 or 5 Bight.

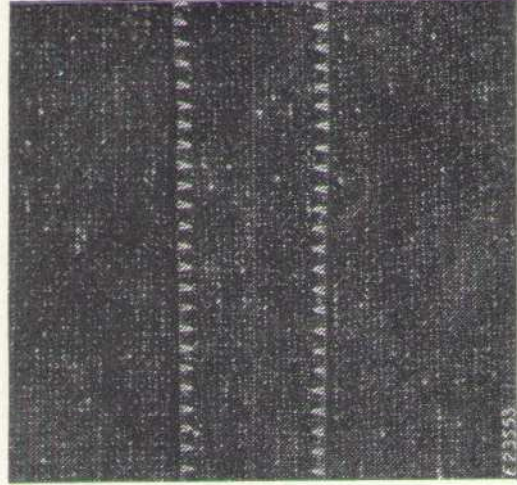
25 Stitch.



*Fig. 59. Overcasting Seam Edges Together.*



*Fig. 60. Overcasting Open Seams in Process.*



*Fig. 61. Overcasting Open Seams—Completed.*

## TO MAKE BUTTON HOLES

### Step 1. Marking the Material

Mark position and length of buttonholes with basting stitches (see Fig. 62) or marking chalk, allowing an extra  $\frac{1}{16}$ " in width for cutting space and an extra  $\frac{1}{8}$ " in length for  $\frac{1}{16}$ " bar allowance on each end.

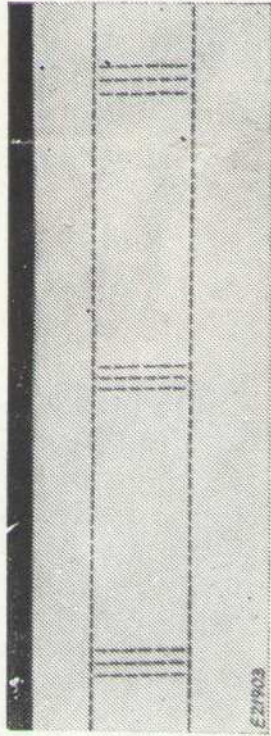
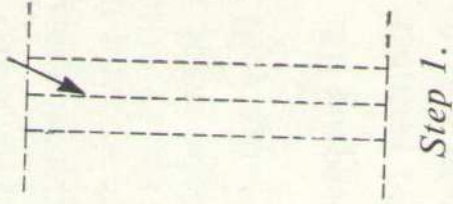


Fig. 62. Marking Location of Buttonholes with Basting Stitches.

## CENTRE LINE OF BUTTONHOLE



### Step 2. Setting the Machine.

Use: All-purpose Throat Plate and Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455 (see Page 29).

Left Needle Position (see Page 17).

Above 25 Stitch.

2 Bight for Side Stitches of Buttonhole.

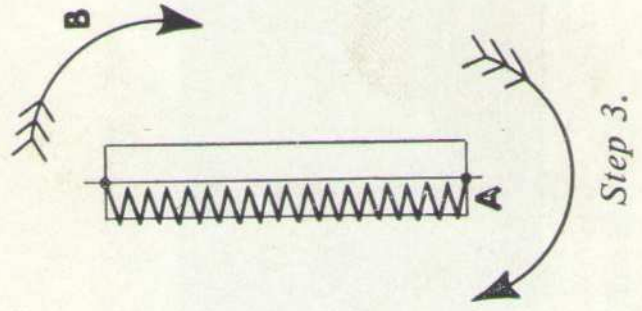
4 Bight for Barring Stitches.

0 Bight for Fastening Stitches.

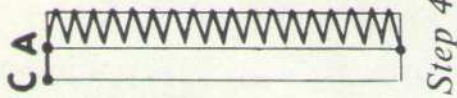
Note: Bight Settings of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  for Side Stitches and 5 for Barring Stitches make slightly heavier buttonholes.

### Step 3. Guiding

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

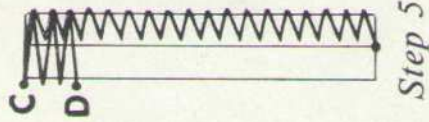


#### Step 4. Pivoting



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

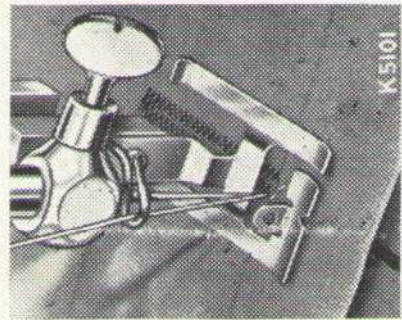
Raise foot and, using needle as a pivot, turn work around clockwise, as indicated at **B**. Lower Buttonhole Foot and take one (1) stitch, leaving needle in buttonhole marking at point **C**.



#### Step 5. Barring

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

Step 5.



#### Step 6. Finishing Buttonhole Edge

Return bight setting to "2" and stitch final edge of buttonhole, keeping centre notch of 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 foot.

Step 6.

Fig. 63.

### 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 centre marking.

### Raised or Gimp Buttonholes

Insert No. 8 Pearl Cotton or Cordonnet Thread through eyelet in front of Special Purpose Presser Foot, as shown in Fig. 65 and proceed as for regular buttonholes as instructed on Pages 44 and 45.

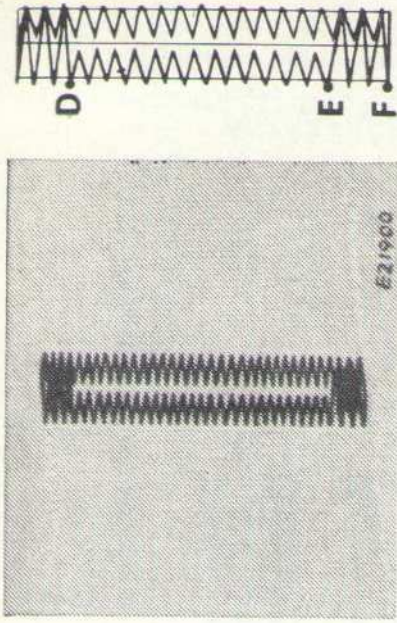


Fig. 64.

Step 7.



Fig. 65. Making Gimp Buttonholes.

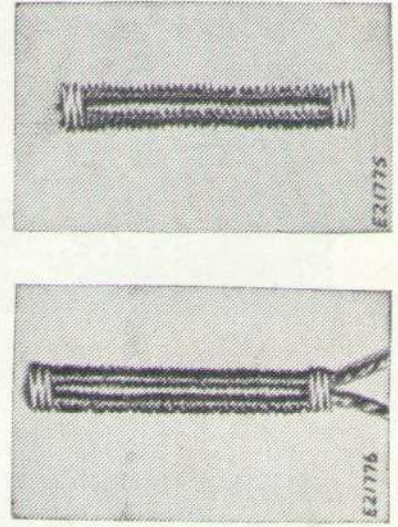


Fig. 66. Gimp Buttonholes.

## TO SEW ON BUTTONS

Lower the feed by turning machine back on its hinges and loosening screw **L3**, Fig 67, turning it over to left (using a screwdriver, if necessary) as far as it will go. Bring machine forward into place and move stitch regulator lever **J3**, Fig. 18, Page 16 to its neutral position at centre of slot.

When regular sewing is resumed, tighten feed throw-out screw **L3**, turning it to right as far as it will go.

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate Button Sewing Foot 189648**  
Left Needle Position.  
Approximately 3 Bight.  
0 Stitch.

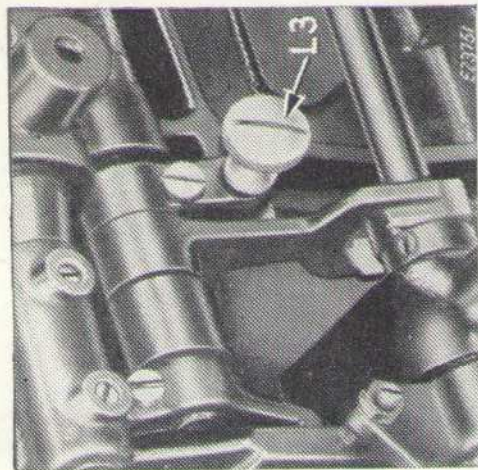


Fig. 67. To Lower the Feed.

With Bight at "0," position button, drop needle through centre of left hole. Then lower Button Sewing Foot. Turn hand wheel over toward you until needle rises. Set Bight at approximately "3" or so that needle, on its right swing, enters centre of right hole. Then stitch. Needle should enter each hole six times. To fasten stitch, set Bight at "0" and take 3 stitches in left hole of button.

## TO SEW ON BUTTONS WITH THREAD SHANK

Follow steps outlined above and in addition, hold pin or needle between holes in button to deepen stitches and provide thread shank. A long thread shank results when the heavy end of sewing machine needle is used in place of a pin. Tighten needle thread tension if stitches appear to be loosely set.

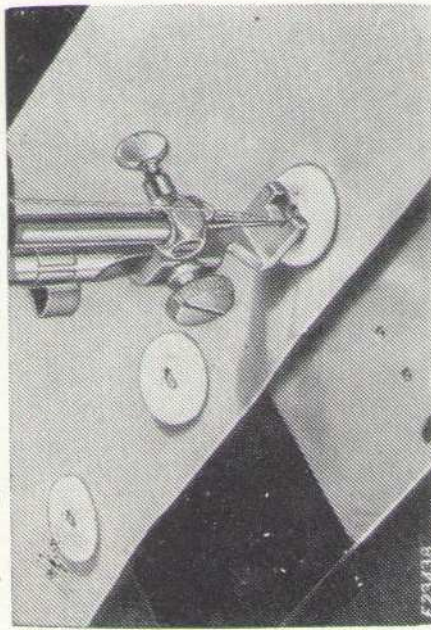


Fig. 68. Sewing on Buttons.

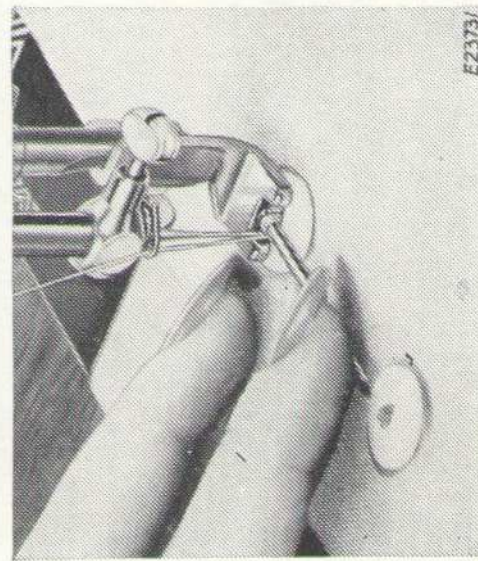


Fig. 69. Sewing Buttons with Thread Shank.

## 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.

**Lower the feed as instructed on page 47.**

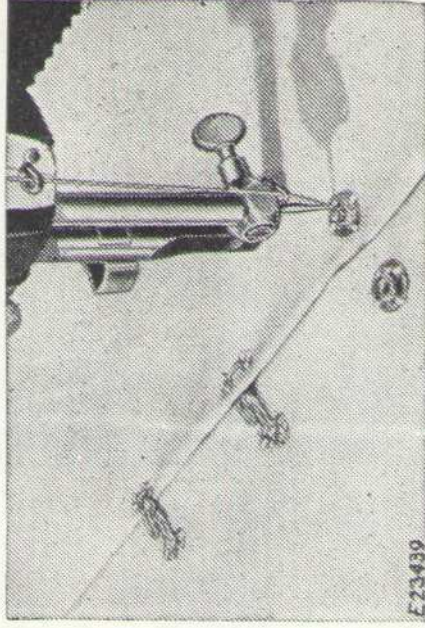
**Use: All-purpose Throat Plate.**

Left Needle Position.

0 Stitch setting.

2 Bight.

Centring 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, centre 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.



*Fig. 70. Sewing on Snaps and Hooks and Eyes.*

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 centre 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.

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.

## BLIND STITCHED ZIPPER INSERTION

On chiffons, sheers, velvets and all delicate or textured fabrics, zippers may be inserted with a blind stitch, equal to invisible hand stitching, by using Adjustable Zipper Foot. Allow seams  $\frac{1}{4}$ " deeper than average. Use machine basting with stitch length set at 8 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, then machine stitch the fold to tape, using 12 stitch length and **Cording Foot** at left of needle—see

**Fig. 71.**

Reinforce closure at each end by stitching across top and bottom of zipper tape and front seam allowance from seam edge toward side seam and back stitch.

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.



*Fig. 71. Cording Foot (At left of needle). Applying Fold to Zipper Tape.*

**Use: All-purpose Throat Plate and Adjustable Zipper Foot 161127.**

Central Needle Position.

Approximately 2 Bight.

6 to 8 Stitch.

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

Stitch, using Zipper Foot at right of needle (see Fig. 72), a 6 or 8 stitch and approximately 2 Bight. 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.

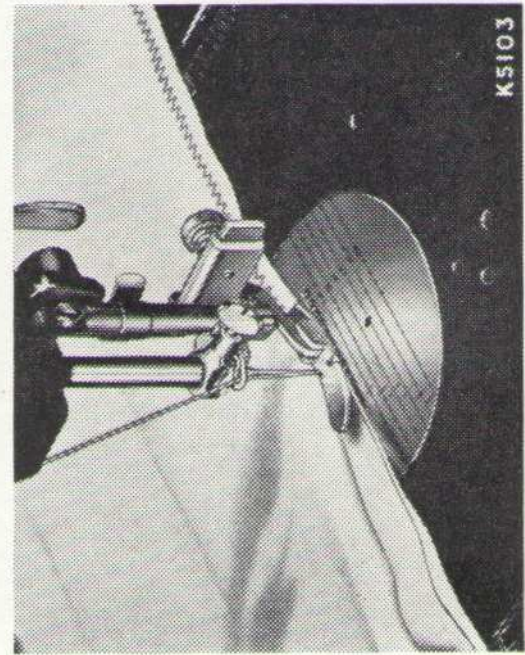


Fig. 72. Blind Stitching Zipper.

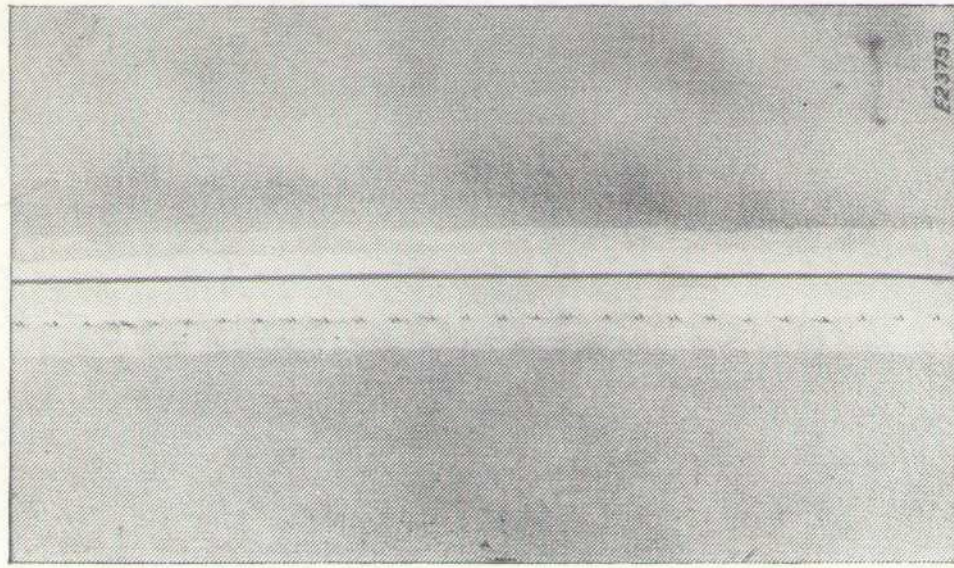


Fig. 73. Blind Stitched Zipper Insertion.

The needle position lever can be used slightly left of centre, the better to position the stitching and to control placement of sideward stitch. Should a deeper Bight than 2 be required for thick fabrics, **Left Needle Position** must be used.

## BLIND STITCHED AND DECORATIVE HEMS

### BLIND STITCHED HEMS WITH FOLDED EDGE

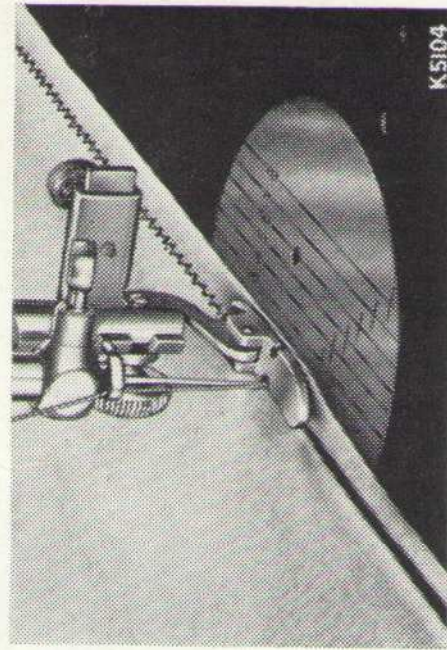


Fig. 74.  
*Blind Stitched Hem in Process.*

Blind stitched hems are appropriate for curtains, draperies, table linens and fabric furnishings. Fold, press and baste hem, keeping basting stitches at least  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from upper fold of hem.

Place hem against feed, turning the bulk of the work back in a soft fold. Position needle into folded edge of the hem near this soft fold. 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 the needle swings to left.

The bight is regulated at 2 or 3, depending on the weight and texture of the fabric.

The length of stitch regulates the distance between the blind stitches.

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate and Adjustable Cording**

**Foot 161127.**

**Central to Left Needle Position.**

**2 or 3 Bight.**

**6 to 8 Stitch.**

**CAUTION:** Left Needle Position must be used when Bight 3 or 4 is used with Cording Foot at right of needle.

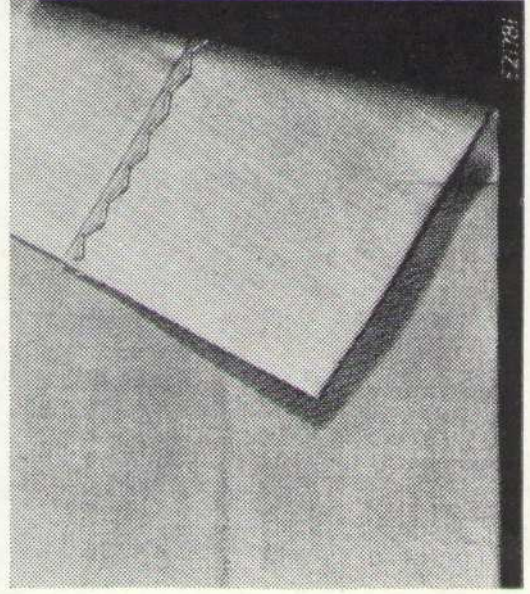


Fig. 75. *Blind Stitched Hem Completed.*

## SHADOW HEMS FOR TRICOT WEAR

**Use:** All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.  
Central Needle Position.  
2 Bight and 12 to 25 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.

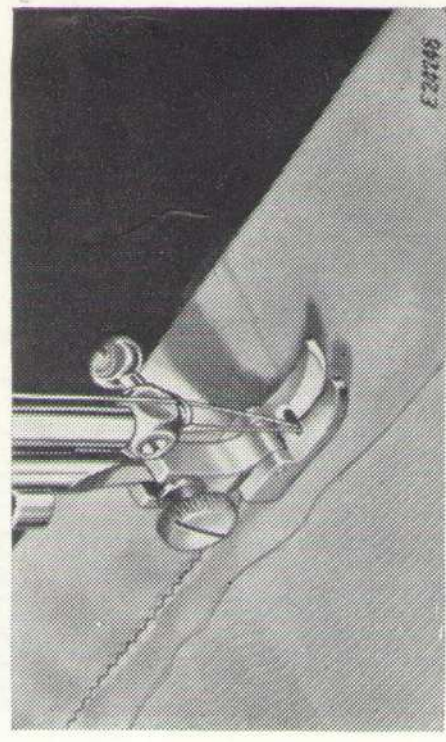


Fig. 76. *Stitching Shadow Hem.*

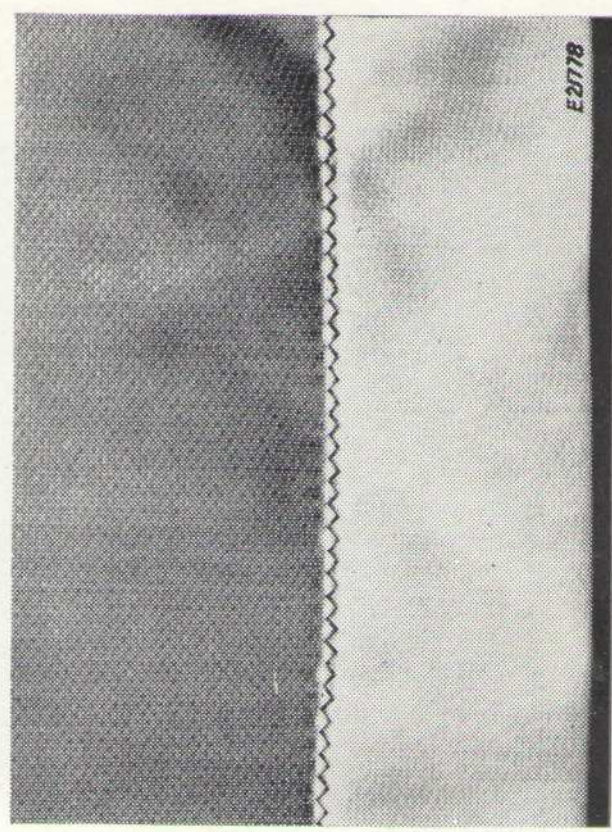


Fig. 77. *Finished Shadow Hem.*

## BLIND STITCHED HEM FINISHED WITH SEAM TAPE

Seam tape is first stitched to raw edge of garment.

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**

Central Needle Position.

1 Bight, 25 Stitch.

Turn hem to the desired depth and baste about  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge of seam binding.

Use: **Adjustable Cording Foot 161127.**

Central Needle Position.

2 Bight, 6 Stitch.

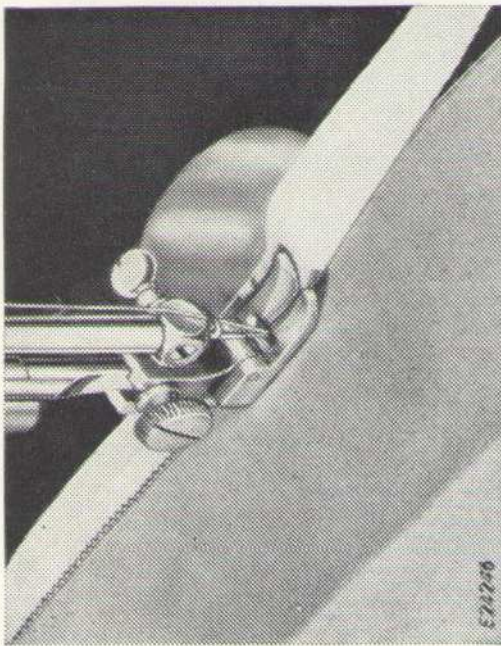


Fig. 78. Attaching Seam Tape to Raw Edge of Hem with All-purpose Foot.

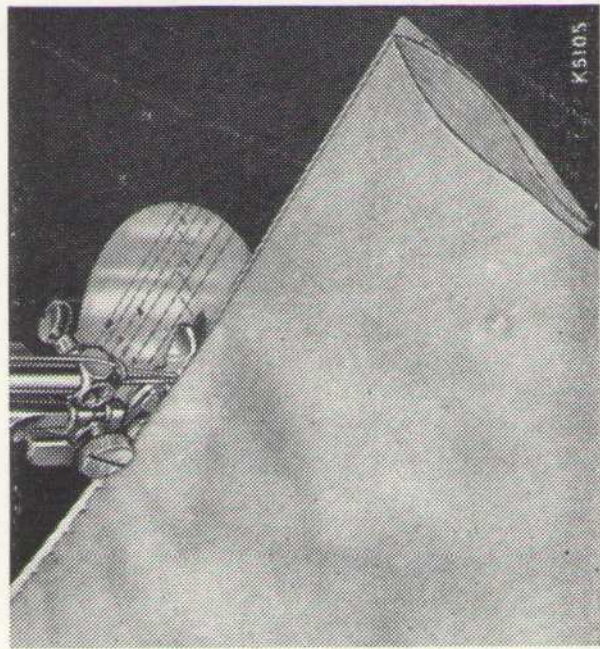


Fig. 79. Blind Stitching Hem with Seam Tape Finish.

Turn hem toward right side, exposing the  $\frac{1}{4}$ " free edge of seam tape, upon which Cording Foot (at right of needle) is lowered. Follow same procedure as for Blind Stitching a hem with folded edge.

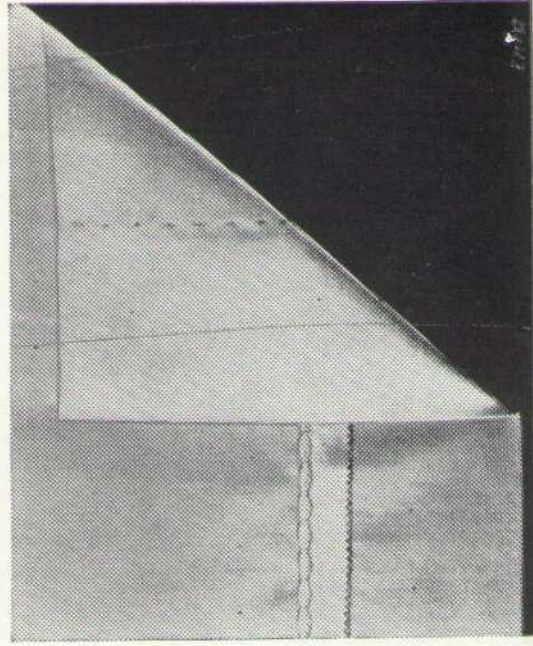


Fig. 80. Blind Stitched Hem with Seam Tape.

## APPLIQUÉ SHADOW HEMS

Shadow hems are lovely for table linens of crisp organdie or fine linen, as well as for dresses or aprons of sheer, crisp fabrics. Baste hem to full depth of design, corners mitred where necessary. Mark design on right side. Draw filler thread through opening in front of Special Purpose Presser Foot and follow design, with fine closely spaced zigzag stitching. When applique is complete, cut away surplus edge from wrong side close to stitching.

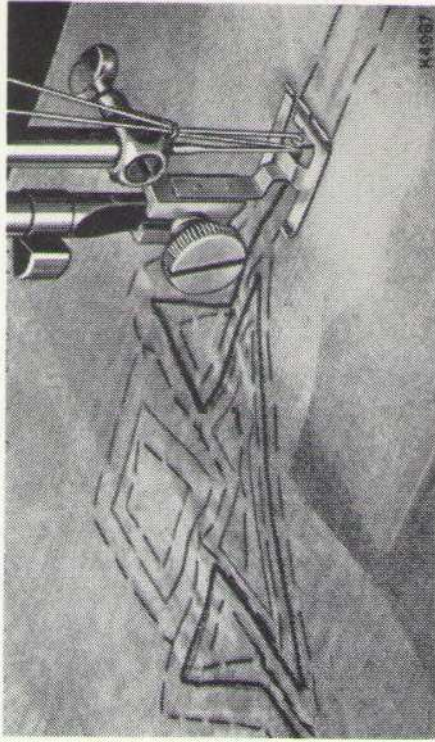
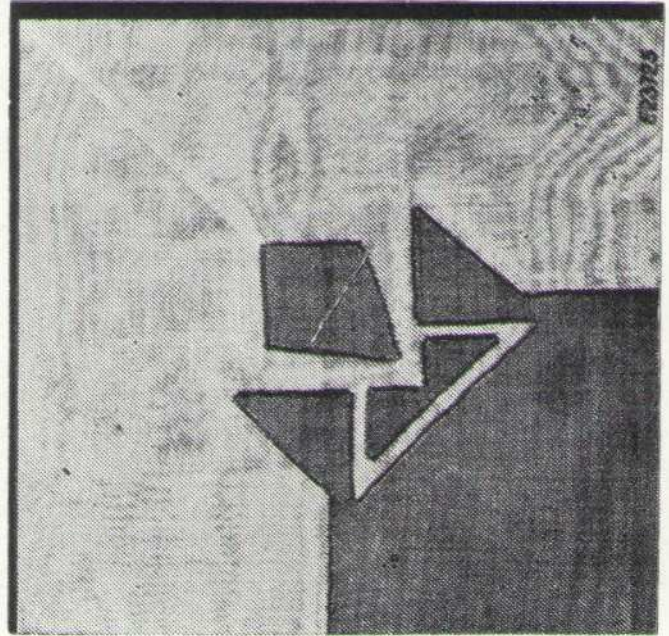


Fig. 81. Appliqué Shadow Hem in Process.



Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate.**  
**Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455.**  
**Central Needle Position.**  
**1 Bight.**  
**Almost 0 Stitch.**

Fig. 82. Appliqué Shadow Hem Completed.

## EMBROIDERED LACE OR VIENNA WORK

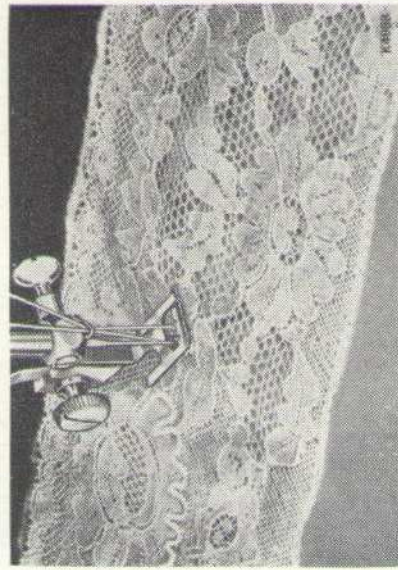


Fig. 83. Outlining Lace Motif with Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455.

Embroidered Lace or Vienna Work is characteristic of high-priced lingerie. Yet it may be very quickly and easily accomplished with Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455, using fine rayon or silk crochet thread as the filler thread to be covered.

**Use: All-purpose Throat Plate.**

Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455.

Central Needle Position.

1 Bight.

Almost 0 Stitch.

Use wide lace edging 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 proceeding 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.

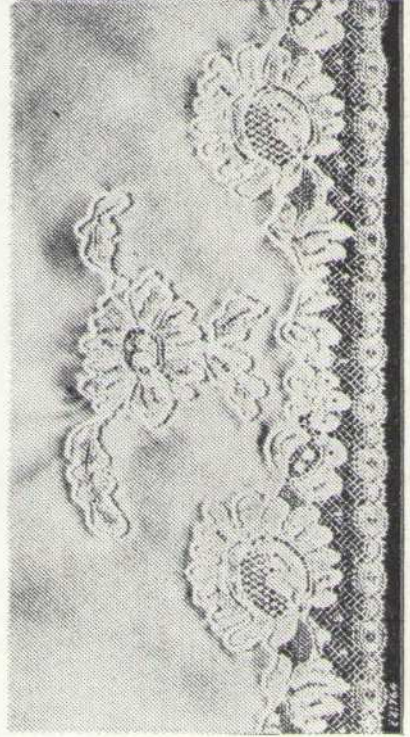


Fig. 84. Lace Motif Embroidered into Satin.

## SHELL STITCHED HEMS

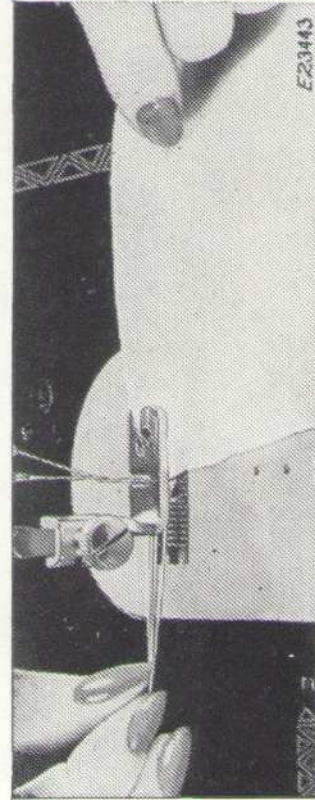


Fig. 85. Leading Raw Edge into Scroll of Shell Hemmer.

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 29).  
Right Needle Position.  
5 Bight.  
Stitch at 8.

Tighten both upper and lower tensions  
(see Pages 20 and 21).

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 (R, Fig. 17, Page 15). 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 threading of various types in matching or contrasting colours. Metallic Thread or Buttonhole Twist wound on bobbin, affords a delicately ornamental touch for Nylons, Chiffons and Paper Silk.



Fig. 86. Making Shell Stitched Hem.

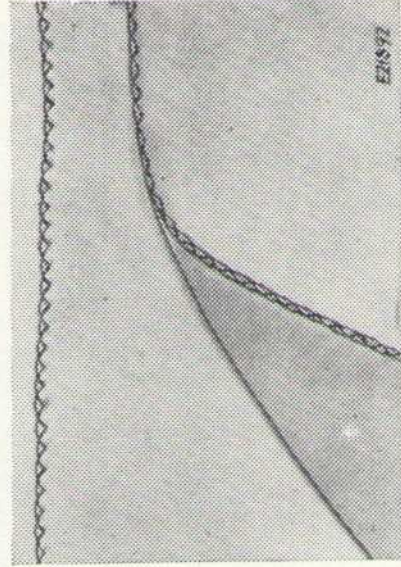


Fig. 87. Shell Stitched Hem for Sheers.

## SATIN STITCHED SCALLOPS

Satin stitched scallops provide a beautiful and durable finish for household linens as well as for wearing apparel.

Prepare the work for satin stitching by using a double thickness stayed with crinoline or organdie, or a single thickness backed with paper. Trace scallops in position, allowing a sufficient margin of fabric (about 2 inches) at right to grasp with right hand in guiding scallops. If, when cutting, sufficient length were not allowed, machine baste a piece of same fabric, or stay fabric just outside marked line of scallop.

Use size 11 needle, silk thread, very light upper tension and medium light bobbin tension and **most important**, the **Presser** on the **Presser Foot** must be set as light as possible so that the fabric can be moved from right to left while satin stitch is being made. The fabric remains straight at all times in line with the feed. Scallops are followed without turning by lightly moving the work, to right or left, so that the needle on its right swing follows the marking for the scallop. This will maintain parallel stitches, evenly spaced, automatically producing the effect of a narrower stitch at the point between scallops and widening to full depth at the arc.

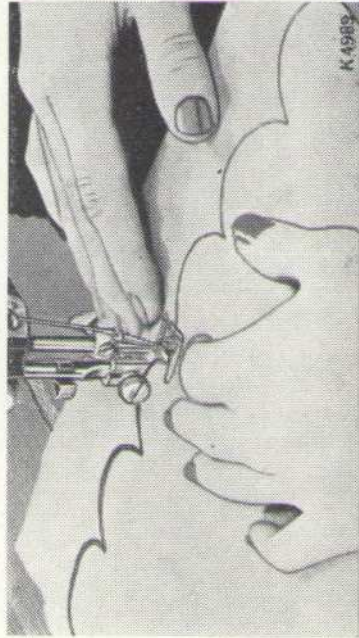


Fig. 88. *Satin Stitching Scallops.*

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate.**  
**Special Purpose Presser Foot**  
161455.  
**Central Needle Position.**  
**Almost 0 Stitch.**  
**5 Bight.**

## TO CORD SCALLOPS

A finely corded edge is used to complete satin stitched scallops used as an edge finish. Lead heavy duty thread into eye of Special Purpose Presser Foot and carry it through and under foot. Position needle close to edge of scallop, lower foot and stitch close to scallop, covering filler thread with closely spaced stitches, crowding against scallop all along the way.

If scallops border a hem, cut away surplus of hem on wrong side close to inside of scallop. If scallops form an edge, cut away surplus border close to cording stitches on outside of scallop, at the same time cutting away foundation crinoline or organdie.

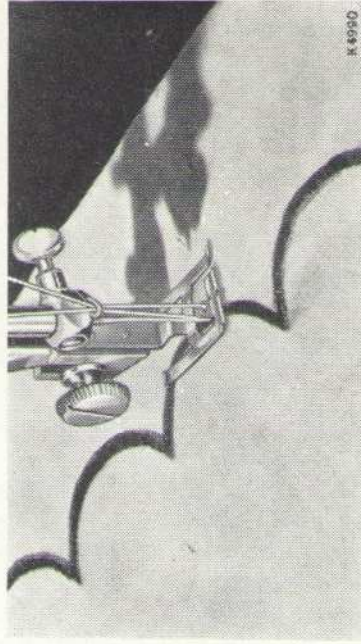


Fig. 89. *Cording the Scallops.*

**Use: All-purpose Throat Plate.**

**Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455.**

**Central Needle Position.**

**1 Bight.**

**Almost 0 Stitch.**

**Medium Pressure Adjustment.**

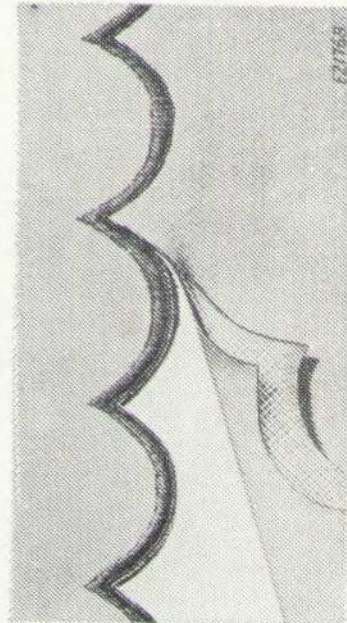


Fig. 90. *Trimming Scalloped Edge.*

## FRINGED EDGES

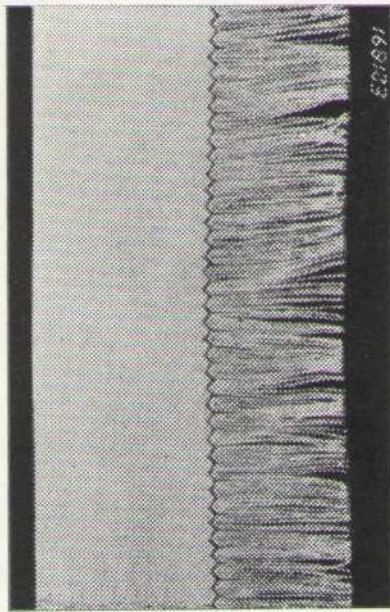
**Use:** All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.

Left Needle Position.

2 Bight.

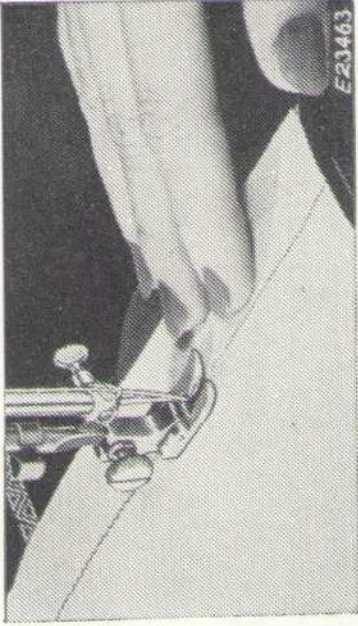
Stitch setting at 12 to 25.

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.

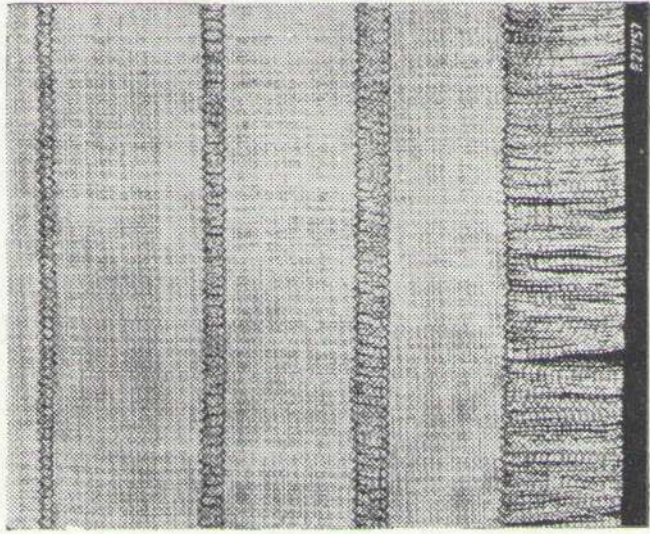


*Fig. 92. Fringed Edges.*

**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 centre threads from fabric between the rows of stitching.



*Fig. 91. Following Drawn Thread with All-purpose Presser Foot.*



*Fig. 93. Wide Hemstitching.*

## CORDED EDGES WITH FABRIC COVERED CORD

Use: All-purpose Throat Plate, or  
Straight Stitching Throat Plate.

Central Needle Position.

0 Bight.

Adjustable Cording Foot 161127.

**To Cover Cord** cut bias strip twice the width of the seam allowance plus cord. Fold bias over cord, raw edges even, and position needle close to cord, but not into it, and lower Cording Foot at left of needle. Stitch, guiding the edge of the foot next to the cord, but do not crowd the foot against it.

**Machine Baste Cord** to right side of garment using Cording Foot at right of needle.

**Applying Facing** and position under needle, with facing next to feed and garment next to foot, so that basting stitch will be in view. Stitch, this time crowding the foot against the cording and making stitches between the basting and the cording.

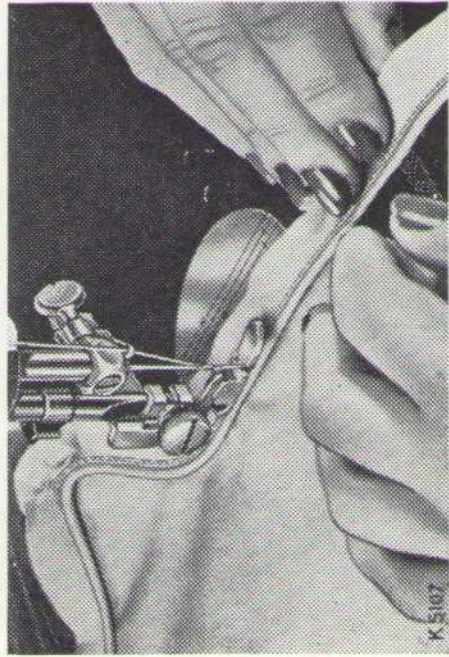


Fig. 95. Machine Basting Covered Cord to Garment.

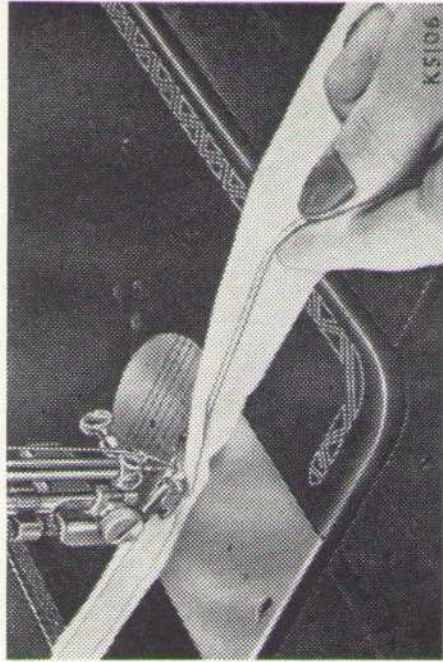


Fig. 94. Covering Cord with Cording Foot (at left of needle).

Before turning work, blend seams by cutting away seam allowances, the bias to  $\frac{1}{8}$ " and the garment and facing to  $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Corded seams and edges lend smartness to tailored garments. Cushion covers and slip covers are usually finished with corded seams. The cording foot is essential for making corded seams and edges and has many applications in addition to stitching zippers and hems, as described on Pages 49 to 51.

## SCRIPT STITCH

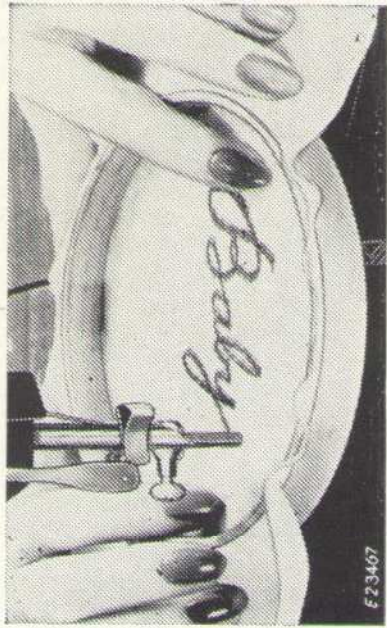


Fig. 96. *Script Stitching with Hoops.*

or initials to be worked, with right side inside hoops. position the needle and follow the outline traced. needle, decrease tension and use crisp lawn or organdie as an underlay.

Do not lower the feed.

Use: **Embroidery Plate 189632.**

**No Presser Foot.**

Central Needle Position.

3 Bight.

0 Stitch.

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

After tracing or marking lettering on right side of fabric, place in embroidery hoops large enough to encompass word

## SHADOW MONOGRAM

Shadow monograms have a dimensional appeal accomplished with threads of different colours or shades and with Twin Needles.

Proceed as for Script Stitch. **Limit bight to 3 or less** and use a needle thread tension slightly lighter than for Script Stitch. Stitch more slowly when crossing one line of stitching over another. Where lines cross, stitch the first line less dense and allow the second line of stitching to be more prominent.

Move embroidery hoops in forming letters so that most of the motion is away from you. Move hoops with the stroke of the needle, taking care not to bend or deflect needles.

Shadow monograms are equally appropriate for linens and wearing apparel.

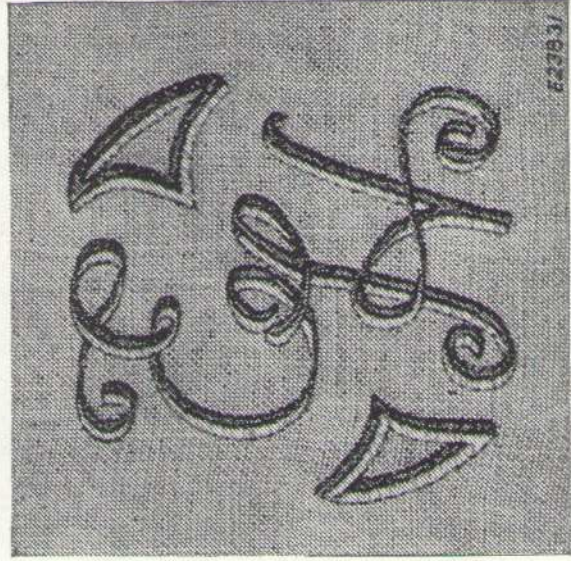


Fig. 97. *Shadow Monogram.*

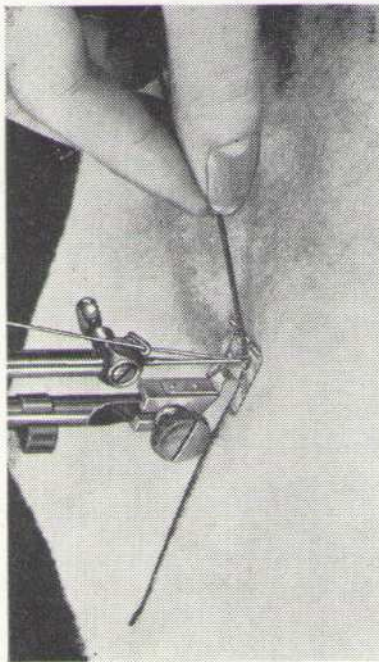


Fig. 98. *Soutache Braiding with Special Purpose Presser Foot.*

Position Soutache braid under Special Purpose Presser Foot, then draw braid upward into the needle slot of the foot so that it lies on top of the lateral section of the foot. Stitch carefully, following the design and adjusting braid at points or corners with a stiletto or small screw driver. The stitching will fall in the centre groove of the braid.

When stitching is completed draw ends of braid to back of fabric through an opening in the weave punctured with a stiletto or coarse needle. Fasten braid with hand stitching against the underside of the design for about an inch.

Soutache braid is available in both mercerised cotton and rayon. The mercerised cotton type is a suitable trimming for cottons, linens, homespuns, cotton tweeds and similar fabrics, while the rayon type is best for woollens, synthetic fabrics and silks. According to fashion trends, Soutache braid is featured for table linens, draperies, and fabric furnishings as well as for wearing apparel.

## BRAIDING

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate.**  
**Special Purpose Presser Foot 161455.**  
**Central Needle Position.**  
**0 Bight.**  
**12 to 25 Stitch.**

Choose a design with simple, continuous, open lines that neither cross nor fall too closely together. Stamp or trace design on face of fabric.

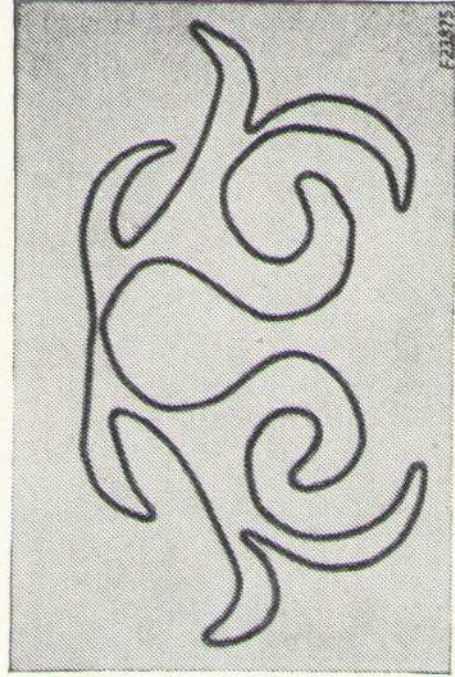


Fig. 99. *Soutache Braiding Design Completed.*

## APPLIQUÉ

Appliqué is effective on many types of apparel and fabric furnishings. Fabrics of like textures as well as fabrics of different textures and weaves are often used in appliquéing. For example in lingerie, lustrous satin is appliquéd to dull crepe to create beauty and interest by contrast in texture. Print fabrics are sometimes applied to plain fabrics in dresses, children's clothes, play clothes or linens, for accent. In draperies, motif and border prints may be applied to plain fabric of similar texture. When large motif designs are used in appliqué the lines or sections of the design are frequently accented by continuing the stitching around these sections to bring out the design. In fabric furnishings such design sections are frequently padded to further accent the design and to give it a dimensional quality. Shadow appliqué on sheer fabrics is an important variation of plain appliqué and is described on **Page 54.**

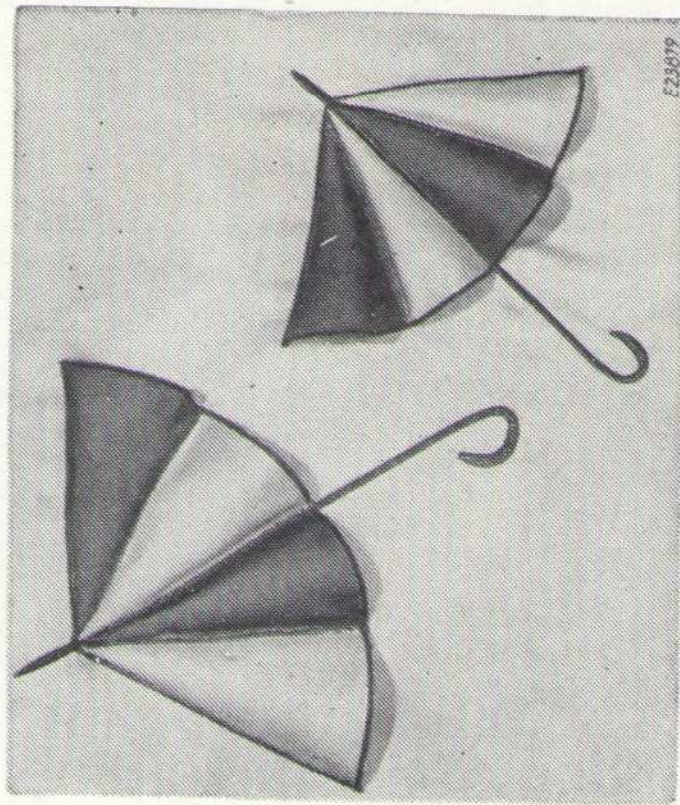
After stitching, portions of the design are cut away, giving shadow contrast between portions

of the design having double and single thickness. Bold monograms of contrasting fabric may be applied to bed spreads, blanket covers or other furnishings for the home.

A closely spaced satin stitch is usual for appliqué, making it unnecessary to turn raw edges to underside. The width of the satin stitch may be varied to accommodate the weave. Fine fabrics are appliquéd with a narrow satin stitch, while coarse fabrics require a wide satin stitch. In many cases the design is stitched to the garment with a satin stitch and the edges are trimmed away later. An alternative procedure is often used where the design is stitched to the fabric with a short straight stitch, the raw edges trimmed, and the satin stitch used to complete the outline, resulting in a smooth, lustrous edge. A trial sample is always made to determine the method most appropriate for the particular work being done, since appliqué is suitable on such a diversity of fabrics.

ing and edges are trimmed. A backing or double thickness of fabric is desirable in such a motif. All edges that are to be free of the garment are finished with satin stitching and trimmed. Edges that are to be secured to the garment are basted and stitched with straight stitching to the garment. After trimming raw edges away close to the straight stitching, these edges are appliquéd with a satin stitch. All thread ends are drawn to the underside of the fabric and tied.

Soft, lustrous, fine threads are appropriate for such stitching. A needle of a size suitable for the threads is used in accordance with the chart on **Page 5**. Increased pressure on the presser bar is frequently necessary to accommodate the multiple layers of material being handled under the foot. Pressure adjustment varies with the weight and texture of fabrics being used.



*Fig. 100. Appliqué in Umbrella Design.*

The outside lines are lightly indicated on the fabric to which the design is to be applied. Any portion of the design to be made with stitching only, is completed before the appliqué is done. The sections of the appliqué in the umbrella motif are joined with straight stitch-

## TWIN NEEDLE STITCHING

Use: All-purpose Throat Plate.  
All-purpose Presser Foot.  
Twin Needles.

Central Needle Position  
0 Bight.  
12 to 25 Stitch.

Simple decorative stitching is effective when used to produce a design of straight or diagonal lines of stitching. The two threads carried by the twin needles interlock with a single bobbin thread and when the tensions are increased the fabric between the lines of stitching is raised.

When stitching parallel lines, spacing should be such that foot does not ride over a previously stitched row, unless when using a special air tucking foot (see Form K6071) with parallel clearance grooves in its sole provided for the air tucks previously sewn.

Square corners are made by turning twice while the needles are out of the fabric.

Stitch until the inside needle has reached the corner. Raise presser foot when needles are out of the fabric. Make a one-eighth turn of the fabric, allowing the inside needle to enter for the second time into the corner stitch penetration. Turn hand wheel until the needles go down and up again and rise out of the fabric.

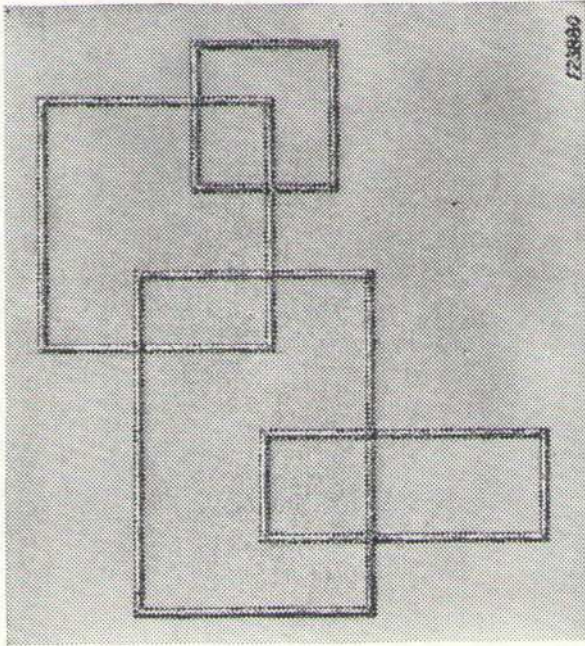


Fig. 101. Twin Needle Stitching.

Make the second eighth turn of the fabric. Allow the inside needle to enter for the third time into the corner stitch penetration. Continue to stitch in a straight line. When design is completed draw threads to the underside and tie.

Select thread of a size appropriate for the size of needle being used as well as a thread appropriate for the fabric. The Fabric, Thread, Needle and Stitch Length Chart on page 5 is a helpful guide.

## THE RUFFLER

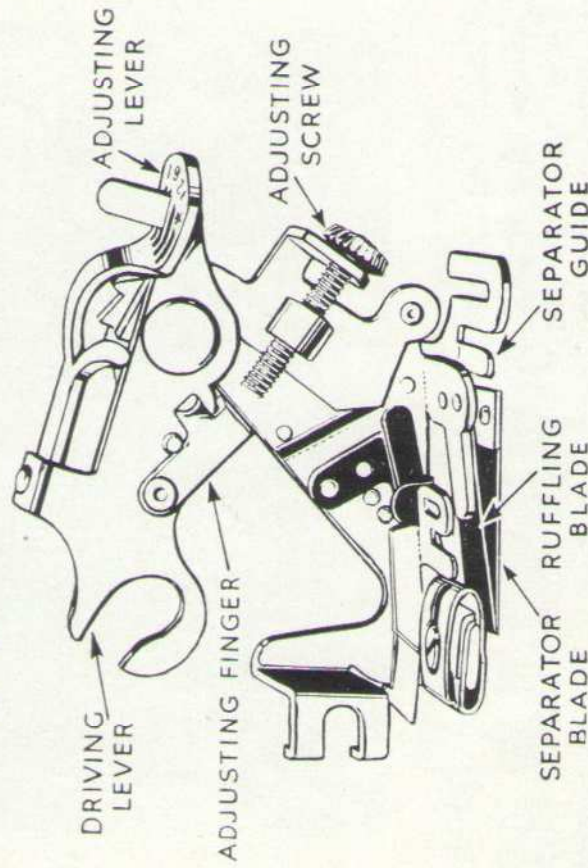
Use: Straight Stitching Throat Plate.

Ruffler 86742.

Central Needle Position.

0 Bight.

Occasionally apply a drop of oil to parts in movable contact.



This attachment offers a simple and effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles.

Ruffles may be made separately or made and applied at the same time.

The ruffler is attached to the machine in place of the presser foot.

## Adjusting Points

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

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

3. The adjusting screw regulates the fullness of gathers or pleats. When turned in (clockwise) to its limit with the adjusting finger in place, the attachment is set for its deepest pleat. When turned out (anti-clockwise) to its limit and the adjusting finger out of action, the ruffler gives only a hint of fullness.

## Activating Parts

The ruffling blade and the separator blade are of blue steel and hold the material to be gathered between them.

The **ruffling blade** forms the gathers or pleats by carrying the fabric to the needle according to the spacing and fullness to which the ruffler is adjusted. The **separator guide** is slotted to guide seam edges evenly and to separate the ruffle strip from the material to which the ruffle is attached.

### Preparation

Raise the needle to its highest point.

Locate the attachment on the machine in place of the regular presser foot, and at the same time fit the fork of the driving lever over the needle clamp screw. Make sure both the presser bar screw and the needle clamp screw are tightened securely.

### Gathering

- Set adjusting lever on No. 1 setting.
- Throw adjusting finger out of action.
- Turn adjusting screw for amount of fullness desired.

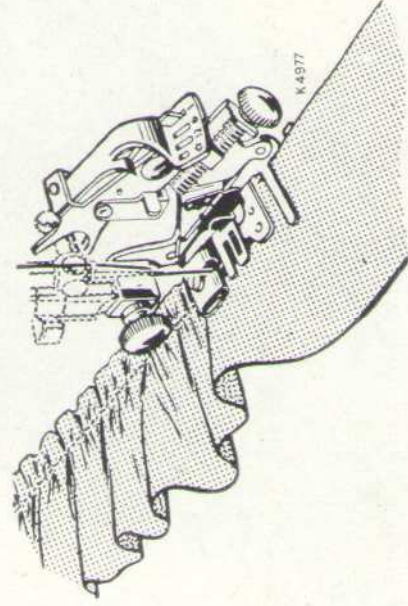
The attachment is set for maximum fullness by turning adjusting screw in (clockwise) as far as possible; for less fullness, turn adjusting screw out (anti-clockwise).

- Set stitch length to space the fullness.

A short stitch gives more fullness than a long stitch.



- Insert material to be gathered between the blue blades and through the first separator guide.
- Lower presser bar and stitch. Always test the stitch length and ruffler setting on a scrap of self fabric before proceeding with the actual work.



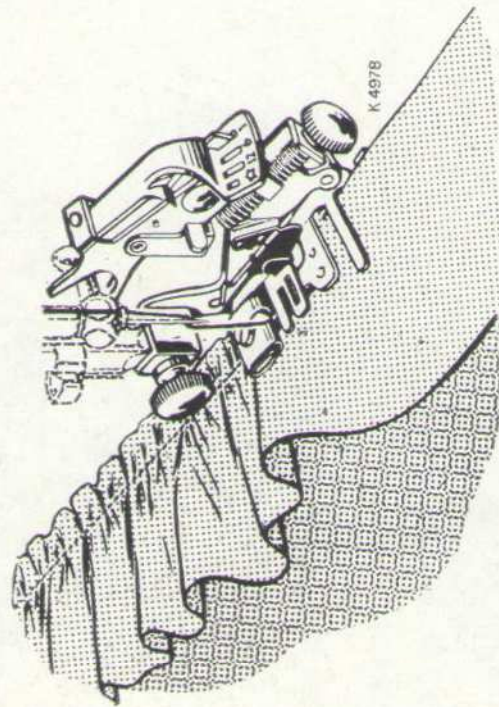
## Forming and Attaching a Ruffle in one operation—



- Place ruffle strip between the two blue blades and through the first separator guide.
- Place fabric to which ruffle is to be attached between the separator blade and the feed of the machine.

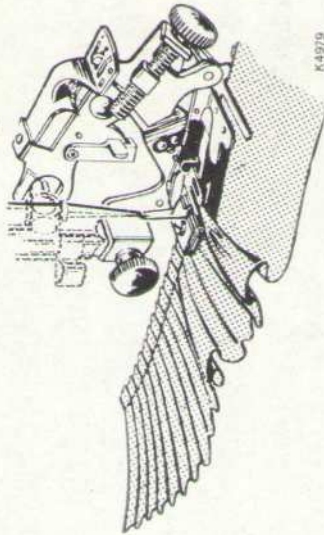
Right sides of the fabric are placed together when the seam is to fall to the inside.

- Proceed as for plain gathering.



## Pleating

- Move adjusting lever to space setting desired for pleats of either 6 or 12 stitches apart.
- Activate adjusting finger.
- For deepest pleat, turn adjusting screw in (clockwise) to its maximum. For shallower pleats, turn adjusting screw out (anti-clockwise).
- Set stitch length. A short stitch places pleats close together. A longer stitch separates the pleats for a greater distance.



- Insert fabric to be pleated between the blue blades and through the separator guide.
- Lower presser bar and stitch.

## Group Pleating

By using the star setting (plain stitching) alternately with the 6 or 12 setting, pleats are formed in groups. Even spacing between groups is easily accomplished by counting the number of stitches.

## FAMILY MAINTENANCE SEWING

### MENDING A RENT OR TEAR

Household linens, sheets, towels and pillow cases are quickly mended on the SINGER Swing-Needle Machine by holding an underlay of straight or bias fabric underneath the tear and zigzag stitching over the tear bringing the edges of the tear together and reinforcing them. The ends or corners are given added strength by using a shorter stitch length.

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**

Central Needle Position.

5 Bight.

12 to 25 Stitch.

### MENDING TROUSER POCKET

Regulate machine in the same way as for mending a tear, and stitch pocket together allowing the needle to stitch very close to the edge on its right stroke,

reinforcing the edge and closing the seam at the same time.

### GIRDLE REPAIRS

Zigzag stitching is well suited for use on garments of an elastic nature that require firm, flexible stitching. The stitch length and bight are regulated according to the need. A needle slightly larger in size than is used for regular stitching is sometimes necessary to accommodate the multiple layers of fabric and elastic. Where both lengthwise and crosswise elasticity is important, zigzag stitching is best suited.

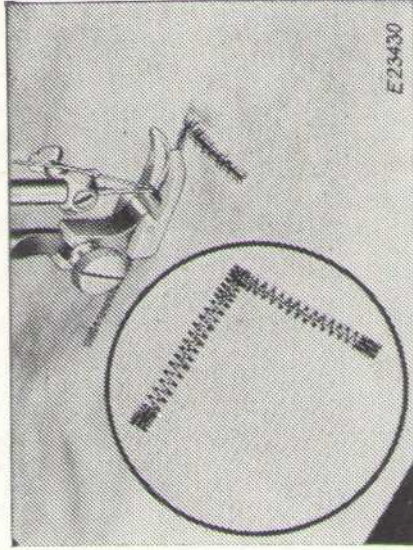


Fig. 103. Mending a Tear.

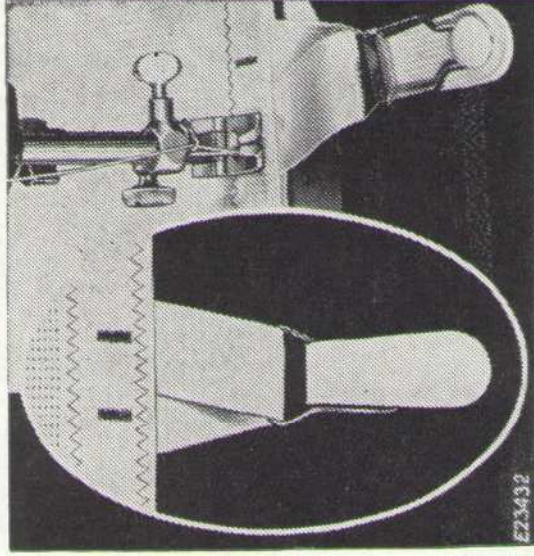


Fig. 105. Repairing a Girdle.

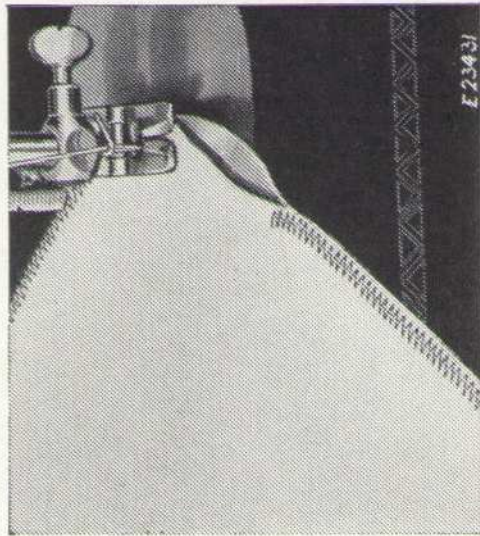


Fig. 104. Mending a Trouser Pocket.

## ELASTIC WAISTBANDS

Use: **All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot.**  
Central Needle Position.  
2 Bight.  
12 Stitch.

Stretch elastic while stitching to provide the degree of fullness required in the garment. If a waistband, fit elastic for snugness on the individual and join ends of elastic. Divide both elastic and garment into quarters and pin at these intervals. Stretch elastic between these points to dimension of garment while stitching. With top edge of elastic in line with raw edge of garment, zigzag two rows, following the cords in the elastic. Trim away raw edge of garment near top line of stitching.

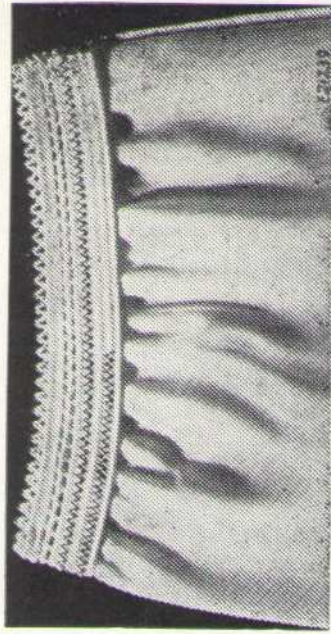


Fig. 106. *Renewed Elastic Waistband.*

## REPLACING BLANKET BINDING

The zigzag is an excellent stitch for applying blanket binding and affords both a decorative and durable finish.

Remove worn binding. Baste new binding securely in place. Stitch, using the **All-purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot, 5 Bight, 12 to 25 Stitch.** Increase pressure adjustment to accommodate the thickness of the blanket.

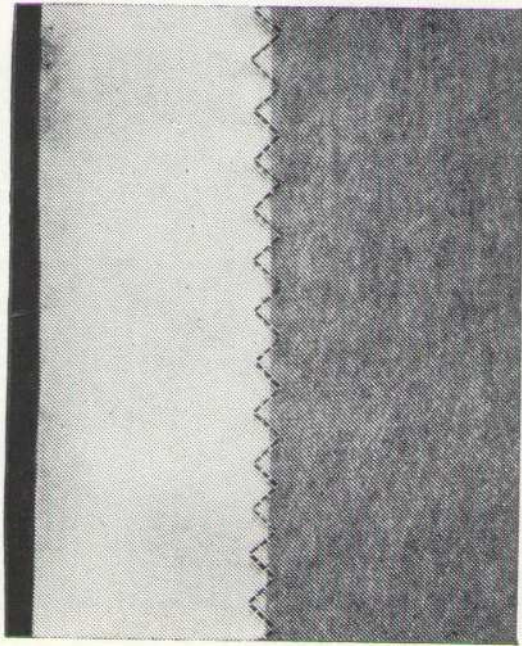


Fig. 107. *Blanket Binding Replaced.*

## DARNING

Stockings, children's balbriggans, leggings, and knit wear of all kinds, as well as household linens are often darned on the sewing machine. The area near the worn section must be held taut in embroidery hoops. The feed is lowered and the presser foot removed. Refer to **Page 47**, for lowering feed. Set **Needle Position** at **Central** and **Bight** at **0**, locking bight with screw, **E2**, **Fig. 22**, **Page 18**. When darning knitwear, reinforce opening by positioning needle  $\frac{1}{4}$ " outside of hole, lower the presser bar to engage tension discs, and run reinforcing stitches  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge completely around hole, moving hoops with both hands. This reinforcement may be omitted for firm fabrics whenever it seems to be desirable. With a steady, continuous movement, move hoops backward and forward across hole, keeping the lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length. Slow movement of hoops will produce a short stitch while rapid movement will produce a long stitch. For knit and tricot fabrics a longer stitch is best because it is softer when the garment is worn. A short stitch is best for cottons and household linens, because it approximates the weave of the fabric and is strong enough to withstand many launderings.

Use: **Lowered Feed** (see **Page 47**).

**Straight Stitching Throat Plate.**

Central Needle Position.

0 Bight.

0 Stitch.

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