

Instructions

Fashion Mate

ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE/MODEL 237

SINGER

ALSO
MODELS

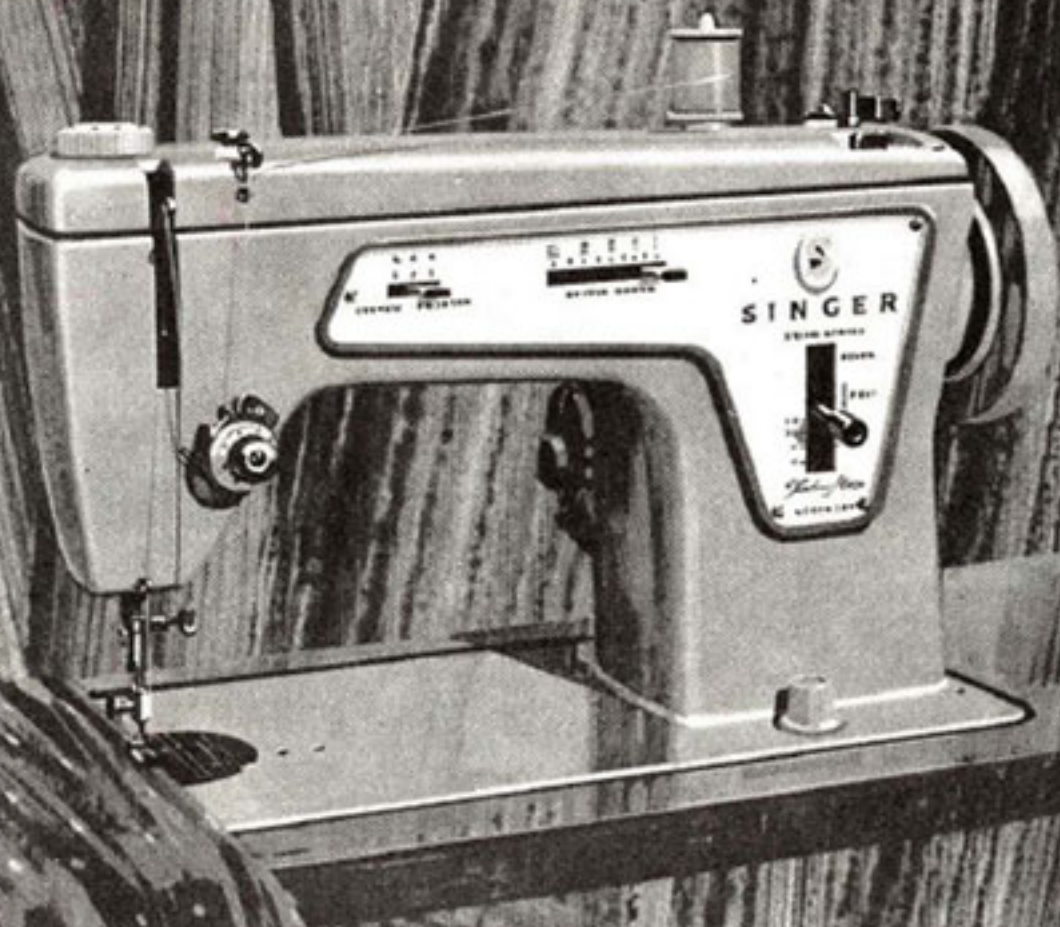
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505



What's new for tomorrow is at **SINGER** *today!*

Congratulations!

As the owner of a *Fashion Mate** Sewing Machine/Model 237 by Singer, you are about to enter a wonderful new world of sewing! From the moment you begin to sew on your *Fashion Mate* sewing machine, you will be delighted with its easy dependable operation.

May we recommend that before you begin to sew you discover all the many advantages of your *Fashion Mate* machine by going through this instruction book step by step while seated at your machine.

SINGER* service is always close at hand. If your sewing machine should need servicing, call your local **SINGER CENTER** to be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service. You will find the address under **THE SINGER COMPANY** in the telephone directory.

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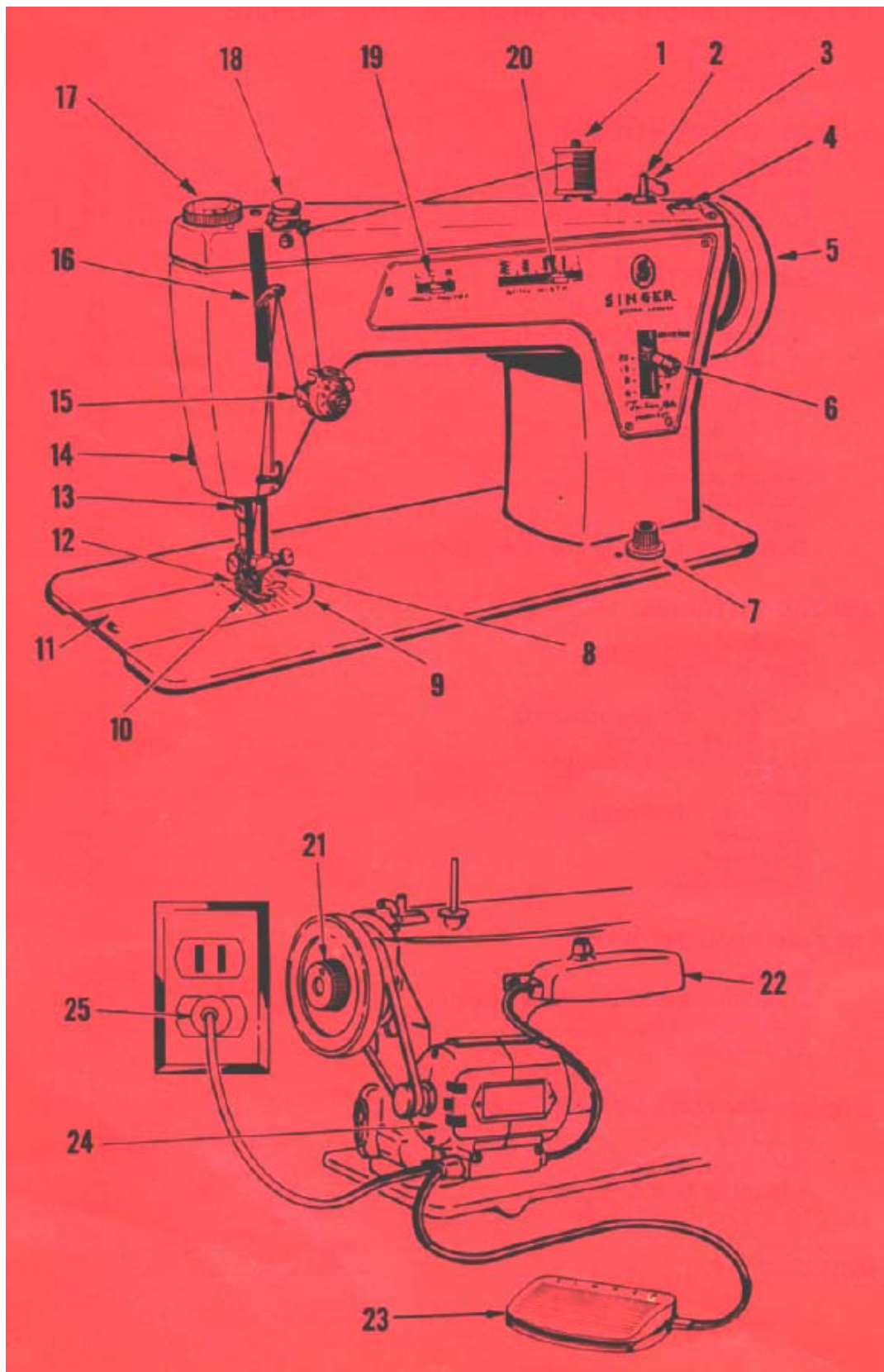
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Getting to know your SINGER

principal parts



sewing machine

.....and what they do

- 1 SPOOL PIN AND FELT** – Pin holds thread spools of various sizes and felt helps thread unwind smoothly.
- 2 BOBBIN WINDER SPINDLE** – Holds bobbin for winding.
- 3 BOBBIN WINDER STOP** – Controls amount of thread on bobbin.
- 4 BOBBIN WINDER LEVER** – Move to right to wind bobbin.
- 5 HAND WHEEL** – Controls movement of take-up lever and needle.
Always turn it *toward you*.
- 6 STITCH LENGTH SELECTOR** – Lets your stitch forward and in reverse.
Numbers indicate number of stitches per inch.
- 7 FEED REGULATING KNOB** – Controls feed dog height for sewing and darning.
- 8 NEEDLE CLAMP** – Holds needle in place.
- 9 THROAT PLATE** – Numbered guidelines help you keep seams straight.
- 10 FEED DOG** – Feed fabric as it is being stitched.
- 11 SLIDE PLATE** – Opens easily for removal and replacement of bobbin.
- 12 PRESSER FOOT** – Holds fabric against feed dog.
- 13 THREAD CUTTER** – Cuts thread conveniently and safely.
- 14 PRESSER FOOT LIFTER** – At back of machine, it raises and lowers presser foot.
- 15 NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION REGULATOR** – Numbers allow for exact, easy –to-duplicate tension settings.
- 16 TAKE-UP LEVER** – Controls needle thread.
- 17 PRESSURE REGULATING DIAL** – Regulates degree of pressure exerted on fabric by presser foot. Has special setting for darning.
- 18 BOBBIN WINDER TENSION BRACKET AND THREAD GUIDE** – Disc regulates thread tension for bobbin winding and eyelet guides thread from spool to tension regulator for sewing.
- 19 NEEDLE POSITION SELECTOR** – Allows choice of three different positions.
- 20 STITCH WIDTH SELECTOR** – Allows four settings for zig-zag stitching and one for straight stitching.
- 21 STOP-MOTION SCREW** – Directs power to the needle. Loosen the screw for bobbin winding.
- 22 SEWING-LIGHT** – Located at back of machine, it pours light on sewing area.
- 23 ELECTRICAL SPEED CONTROLLER** – Controls speed of the machine; the harder you press, the faster it will sew.
- 24 ELECTRIC MOTOR** – Located at back of machine.
- 25 PLUG** – Before plugging in the machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plate under the hand wheel are within the range marked on your electric meter.

Accessories and their uses

In the envelope accompanying your sewing machine you will find the following accessories:

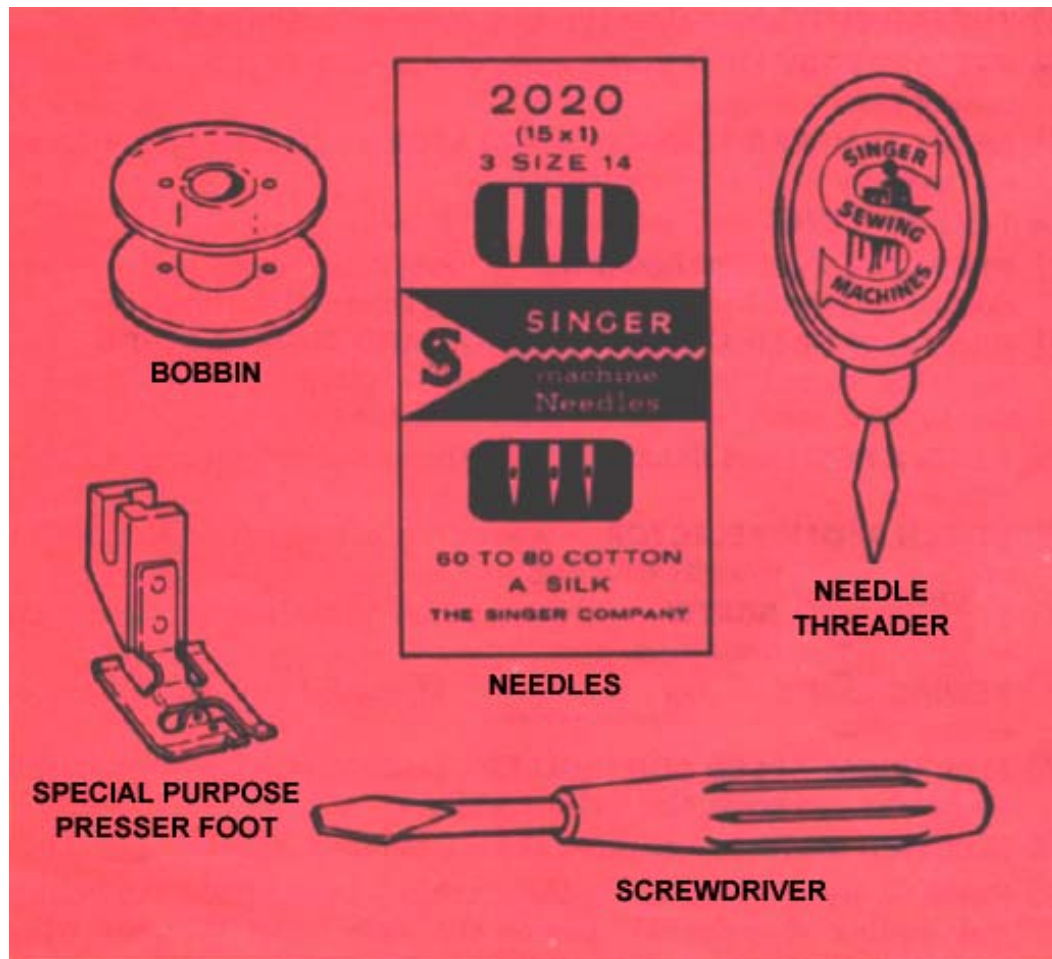
Three bobbins – these extra bobbins allow you to have various color threads ready to use.

Three needles – catalog 2020 (15 x 1) size 14, are replacements for the needle in your machine.

One needle threader – make threading the sewing machine needle simpler.

One small screwdriver – use to turn screw in bobbin case to regulate bobbin tension.

One Special Purpose Presser Foot – designed for zigzag satin stitching, ornamental stitching, buttonholing, and applique work. This light, flexible foot has a raised center section that allows closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed evenly. The small eyelets at the front of the foot hold a filler cord when desired.



Threading the machine

Like all sewing machine that produce what is called a “lockstitch,” your sewing machine sews with two threads. The upper thread comes from the spool and is threaded through the eye of the needle. The lower thread comes from the bobbin, which is simply a small spool that you wind yourself, using the machine. On the *Fashion Mate* machine it is best to wind the bobbin before threading the needle.

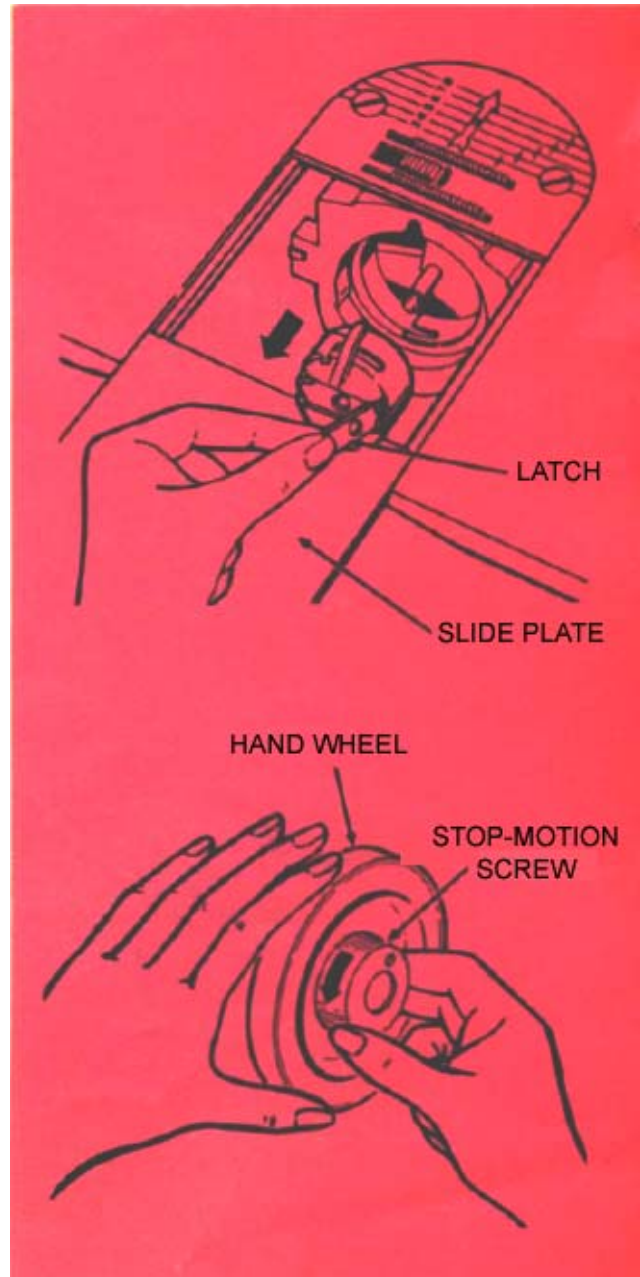
the bobbin thread

REMOVING THE BOBBIN

- 1 Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at its highest position.
- 2 Open slide plate.
- 3 Reach down with left hand, open bobbin case latch, and lift out bobbin case.
- 4 Release latch and remove bobbin from bobbin case.

WINDING THE BOBBIN

- 1 Stop motion of needle by loosening stop-motion screw. Hold hand wheel with left hand while turning stop-motion screw toward you with right hand.



THREADING THE MACHINE (*continued*)



WINDING THE BOBBIN (*continued*)

- 2** Place empty bobbin on spindle.
- 3** Move bobbin winder lever to the right.
- 4** Place spool of thread on spool pin over the spool pin felt and pass thread around bobbin winder tension bracket disc.
- 5** Draw thread, from the inside, through a hole in the top side of the bobbin.
- 6** Hold thread end as shown and start the machine. Thread end will break off after a few coils have been wound.
- 7** Do not guide or hold thread while winding bobbin – let the machine do the work. Winding will stop when bobbin is full.

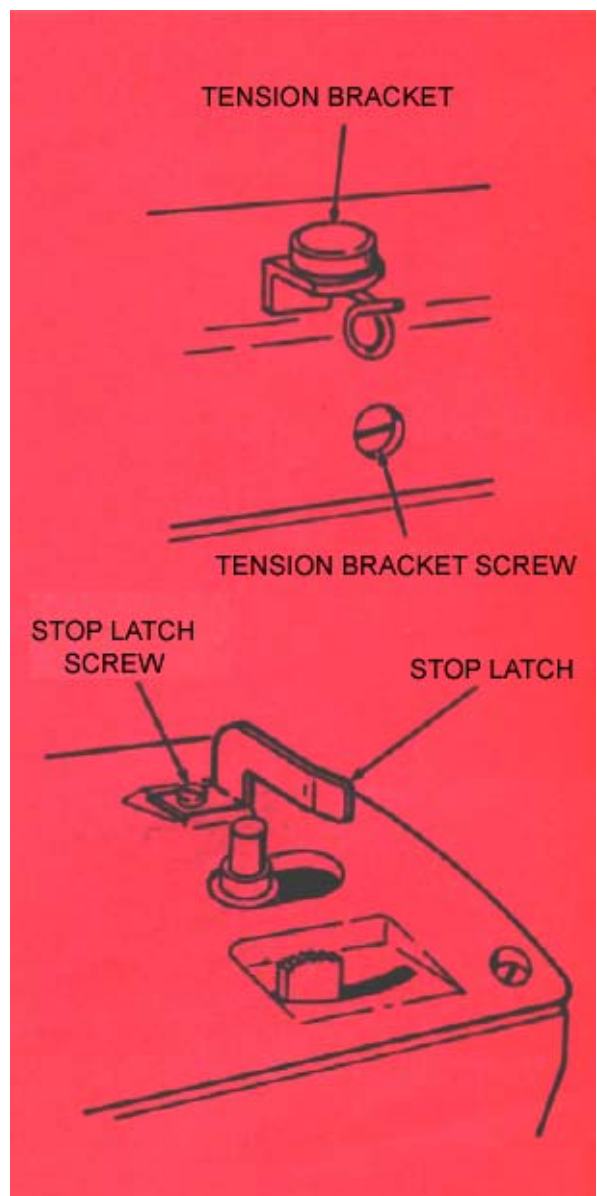
- 8** Stop machine and move bobbin winder lever to the left.
- 9** Cut connecting thread about three inches from bobbin and remove bobbin from spindle.
- 10** Tighten stop-motion screw with right hand while holding handwheel with left hand.

IF THREAD DOES NOT WIND EVENLY

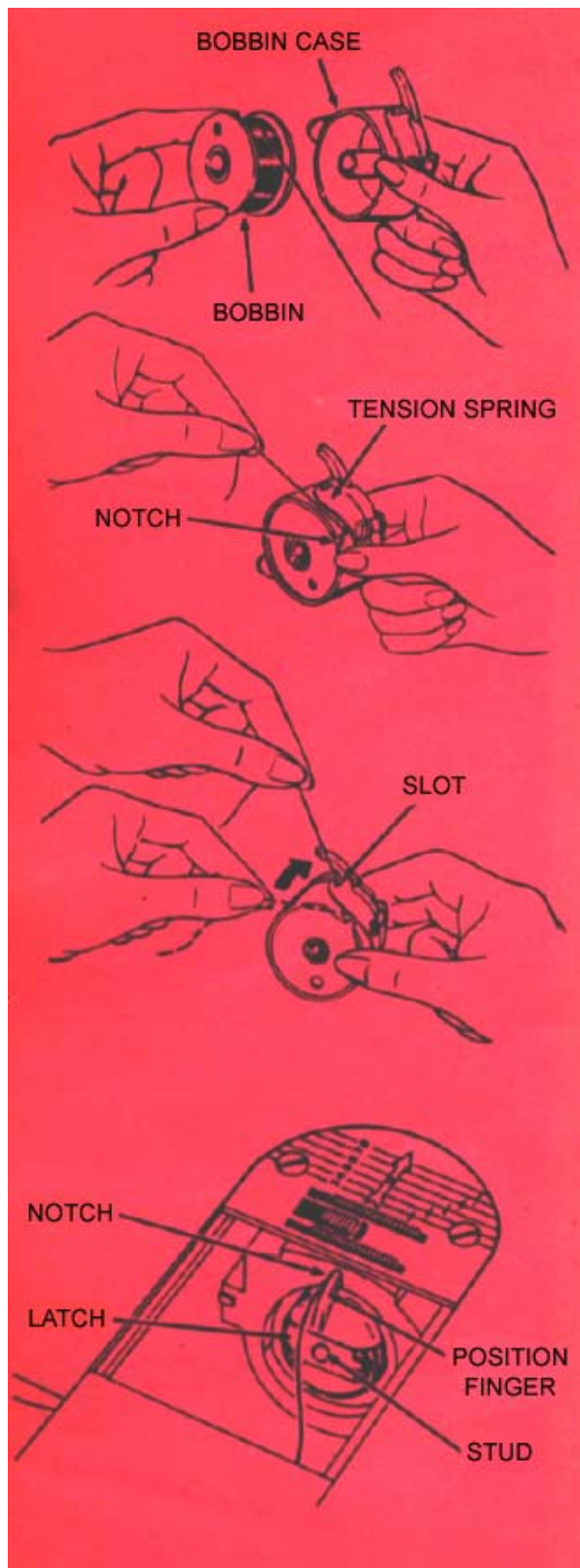
- 1** Loosen tension bracket screw.
- 2** Lower bracket if too much thread is wound on top of bobbin.
- 3** Raise bracket if too much thread is wound on bottom of bobbin.
- 4** Tighten tension bracket screw.

TO CONTROL AMOUNT OF THREAD ON BOBBIN

- 1** Loosen stop latch screw.
- 2** Move stop latch to left for less thread on bobbin.
- 3** Move stop latch to right for more thread on bobbin.
- 4** Tighten stop latch screw.

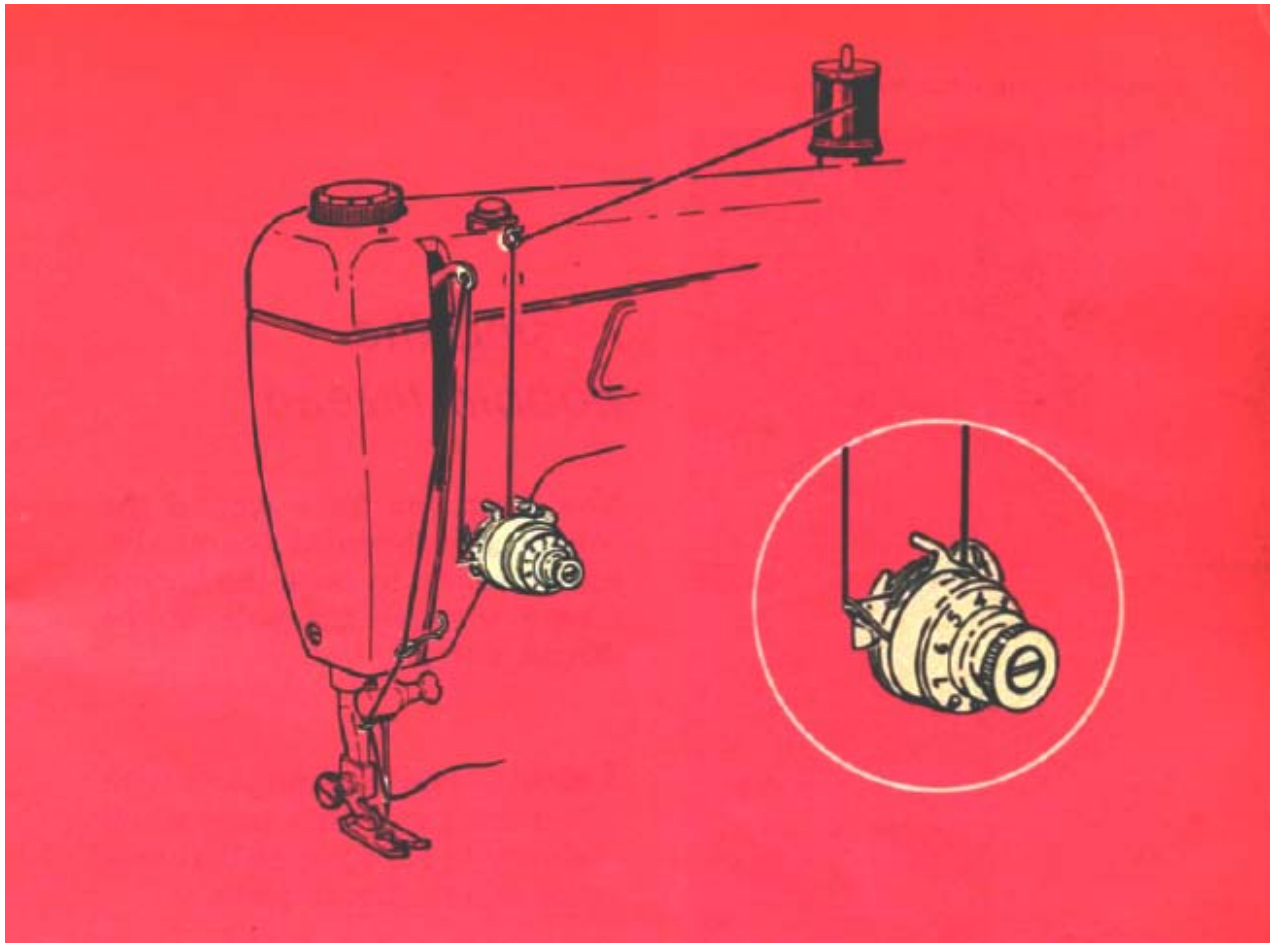


THREADING THE MACHINE (*continued*)



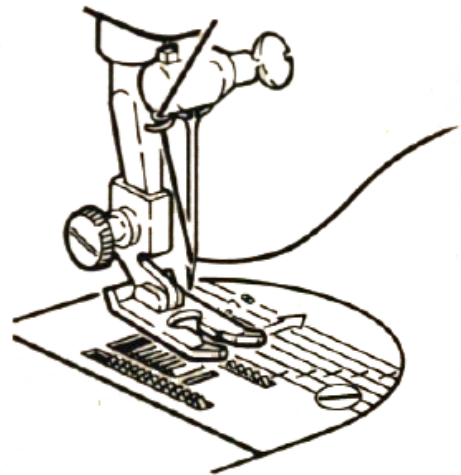
REPLACING THE BOBBIN

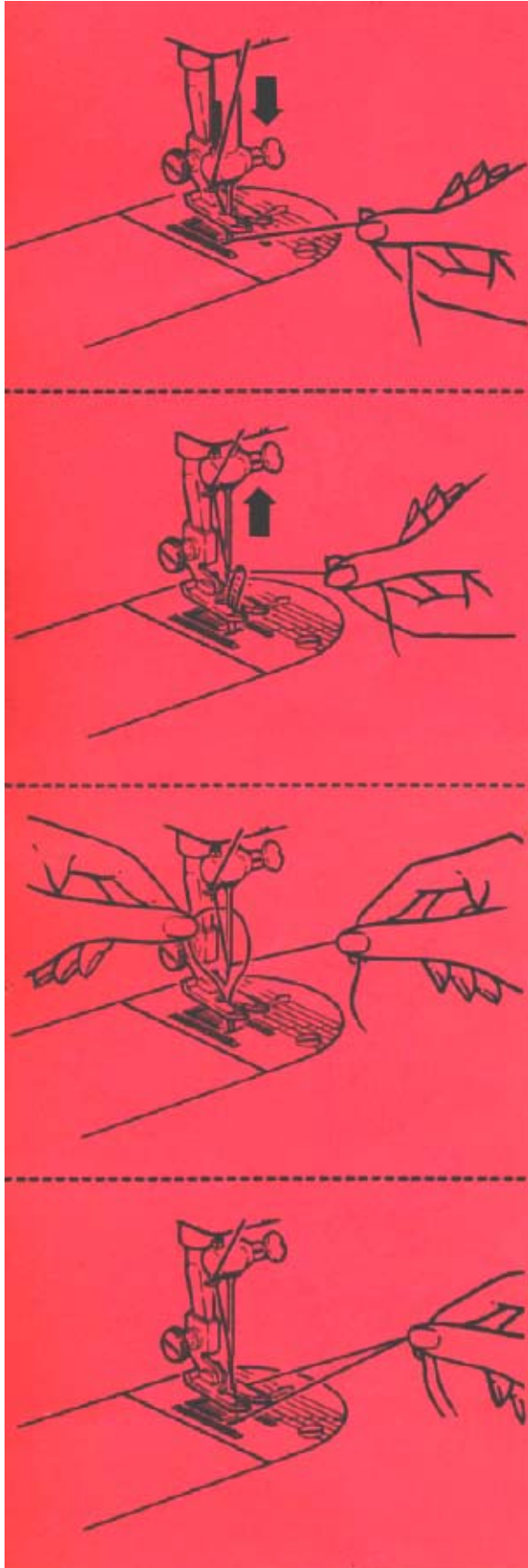
- 1** Hold bobbin so that thread unwind in the direction shown, and put bobbin in bobbin case.
- 2** Pull thread into notch; draw it under tension spring and into slot. Allow about three inches of thread to hang freely from bobbin case.
- 3** Raise take-up lever to highest point.
- 4** Hold bobbin case by open latch and place it on spindle of shuttle body so that position finger enters notch at top of shuttle.
- 5** Thread should draw from top of bobbin case, as shown.
- 6** Release latch and press bobbin case until it clicks into place.
- 7** Close slide plate.



the needle thread

- 1** Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
- 2** Make sure spool pin felt is on spool pin.
- 3** Place spool of thread on spool pin and lead thread through threading points shown. Thread the needle from left to right. The arrow on the throat plate shows the correct threading direction.
- 4** Draw about three inches of thread through eye of needle.





raising the bobbin thread

Now that you have wound the bobbin and threaded the needle, you will need to raise the bobbin thread through the hole in the throat plate.

- 1** Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters throat plate.
- 2** Continue turning hand wheel and holding needle thread until needle rises and brings up bobbin thread in a loop.
- 3** Undo the loop with your finger.
- 4** Place both needle and bobbin threads under presser foot and lay them diagonally to the right.

*... you are now
ready to sew*

Straight stitching

positioning the needle

Before you set your *Fashion Mate* sewing machine for any kind of stitching, turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the throat plate.

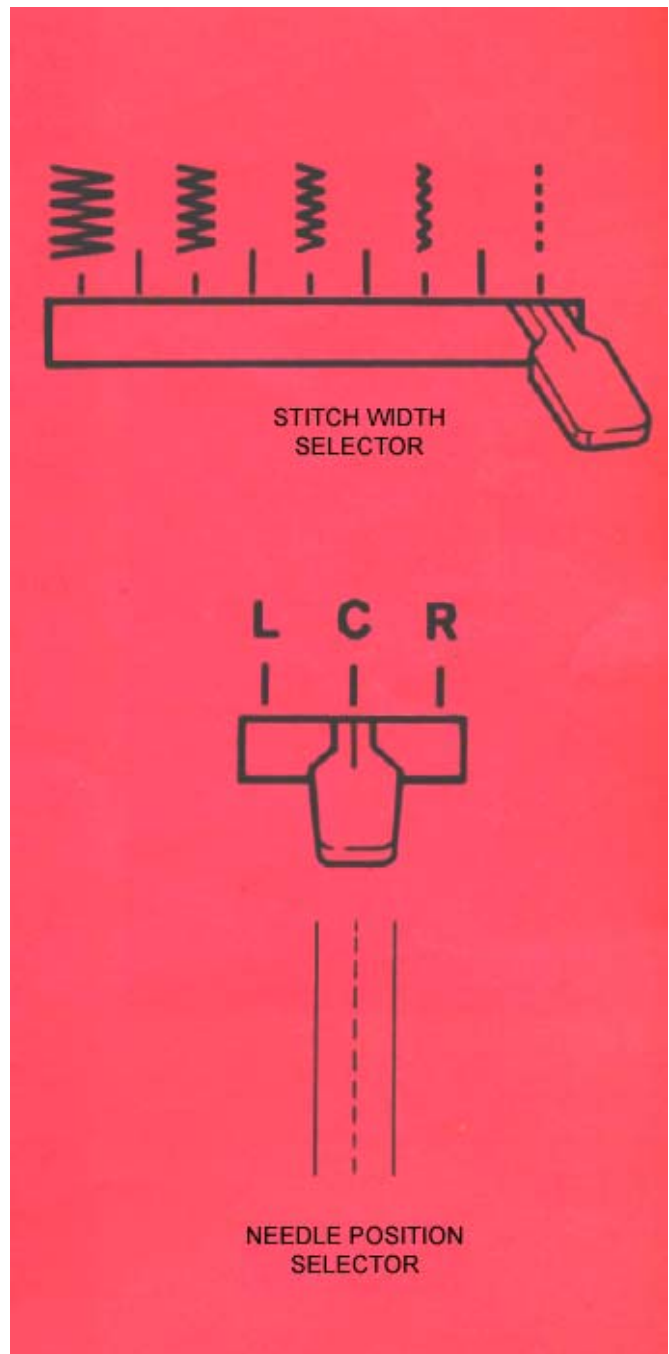
THE STITCH WIDTH SELECTOR

To set for straight stitching, press down on the Stitch Width Selector and move it to the far right.

THE NEEDLE POSITION SELECTOR

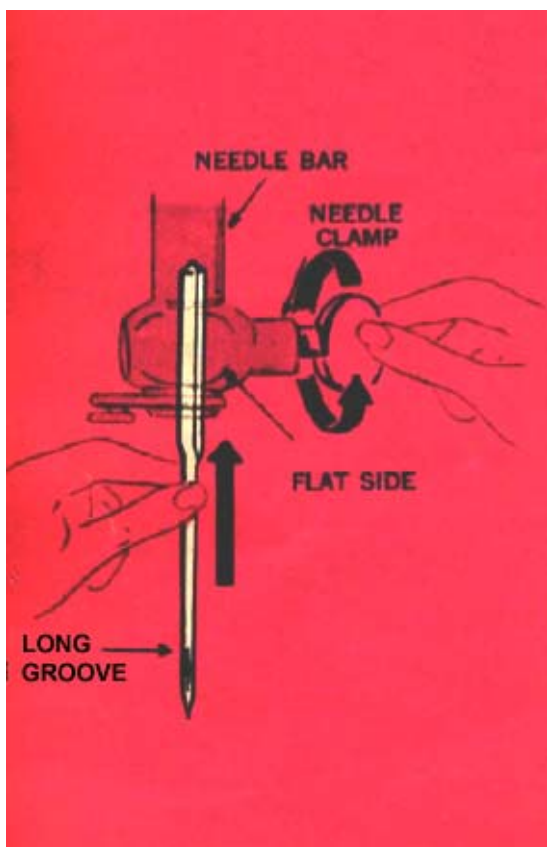
Press down on the Needle Position Selector and move it to center (C) position. this setting locates the needle hole in the throat plate.

For instructions on setting the Stitch Width Selector and the Needle Position Selector in other position, see page 23.



regulating the machine for your fabric

As you get ready to sew, take advantage of the flexibility of your sewing machine. With a choice of needle sizes and four easy-to use selectors for stitch length, pressure, feed height, and needle-thread tension, you can adjust the machine to sew perfectly on a wide variety of fabrics. The table on page 13 will guide you in selecting correct thread, needle sizes, and stitch length according to the weight of your fabric. Be sure to use like threads for both needle and bobbin.



CHANGING THE NEEDLE

- 1 Turn hand wheel over toward you until needle is at highest position.
- 2 Loosen needle-clamp screw and remove needle.
- 3 Insert new needle into clamp with the flat side of the needle to the right and the *long groove to the left*; push it up as far as it will go.
- 4 Tighten needle-clamp screw.

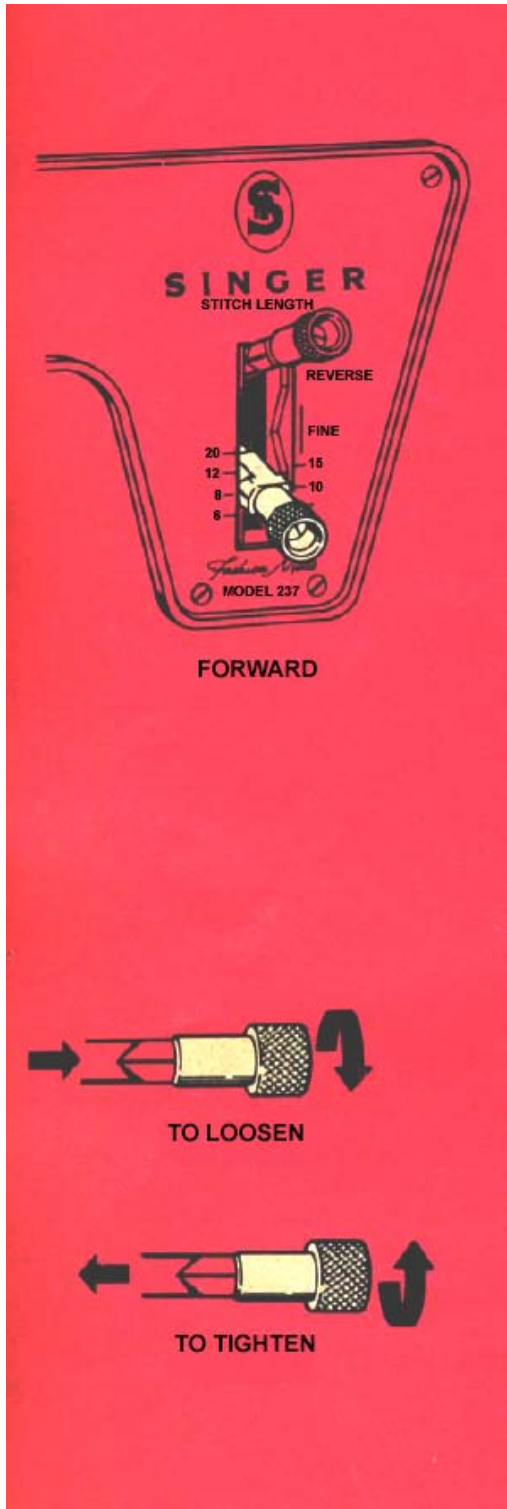
This machine uses needle Catalog 2020 (15x1), available in sizes 9, 11, 14, 16, and 18.

FABRIC, NEEDLE, THREAD, AND STITCH LENGTH TABLE

Fabrics	Thread Sizes	Needle Sizes	Stitch Length Setting
Delicate – tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdy	Fine mercerized cotton Fine synthetic thread	9	15 to 20
Lightweight – batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, tafetta, silk, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film	50 mercerized cotton “A” silk thread Synthetic thread	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
Medium weight – gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, corduroy, velvet, suitings, stretch fabric, knits	50 mercerized cotton 60 cotton “A” silk thread Synthetic thread	14	12 to 15
Medium heavy – gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy duty Mercerized cotton 40 to 60 cotton Synthetic thread	16	10 to 12
Heavy - overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy duty Mercerized cotton 24 to 40 cotton	18	6 to 10
All weights – decorative top stitching	“D” silk † (Buttonhole twist)	18	6 to 12

† Use with 50 mercerized cotton or “A” silk thread in bobbin.

STRAIGHT STITCHING (continued)



REGULATING STITCH LENGTH

The Stitch Length Selector does two jobs: it controls the number of stitches per inch, and it lets you sew either forward or in reverse.

The numbers on either side of the selector represent the number of stitches per inch: *the higher the number, the shorter the stitch*. As the Stitch Length Selector is moved up into the FINE area, stitch length diminishes to the vanishing point. The FINE area is used only for closed zig-zag stitching. Generally, shorter stitches are best for light-weight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric.

SETTING STITCH LENGTH

- 1 Loosen thumb nut by turning to left.
- 2 Position lever for desired stitch length.
- 3 Tighten thumb nut by turning to right.

For reverse stitching, simply raise the selector as far as it will go.

For detailed instructions on setting. Stitch Length Selector for zig-zag stitching, see page 24.

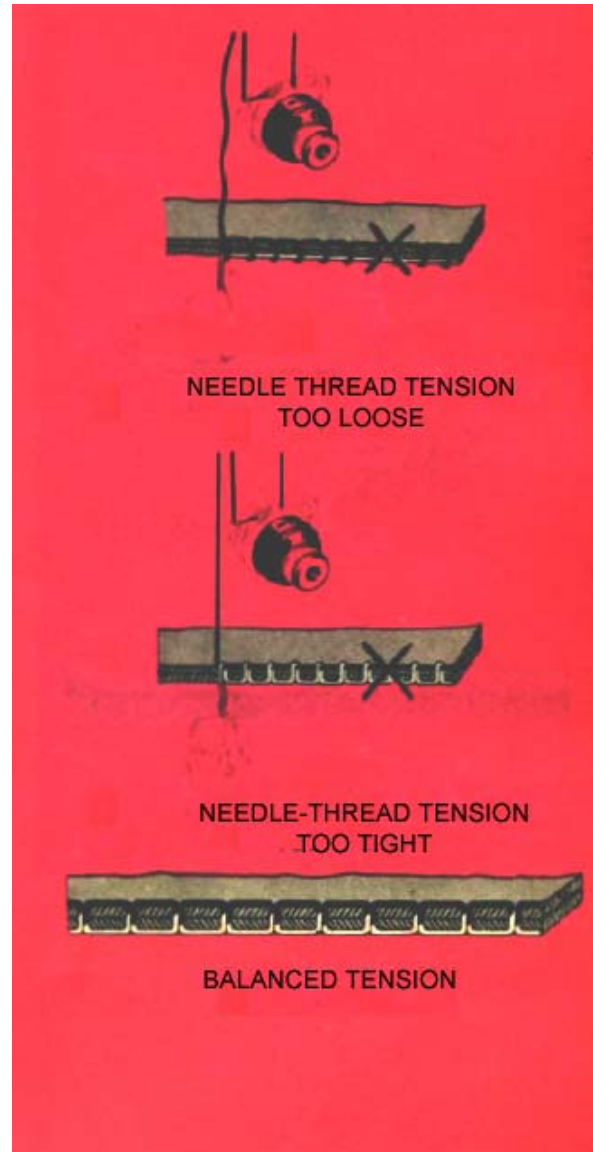
REGULATING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

The Tension Dial regulates the degree of tension on your needle thread and lets you select just the right setting for your fabric and thread. The numbers eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings. Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams. To determine the correct tension, make a test on a small sample of your fabric.

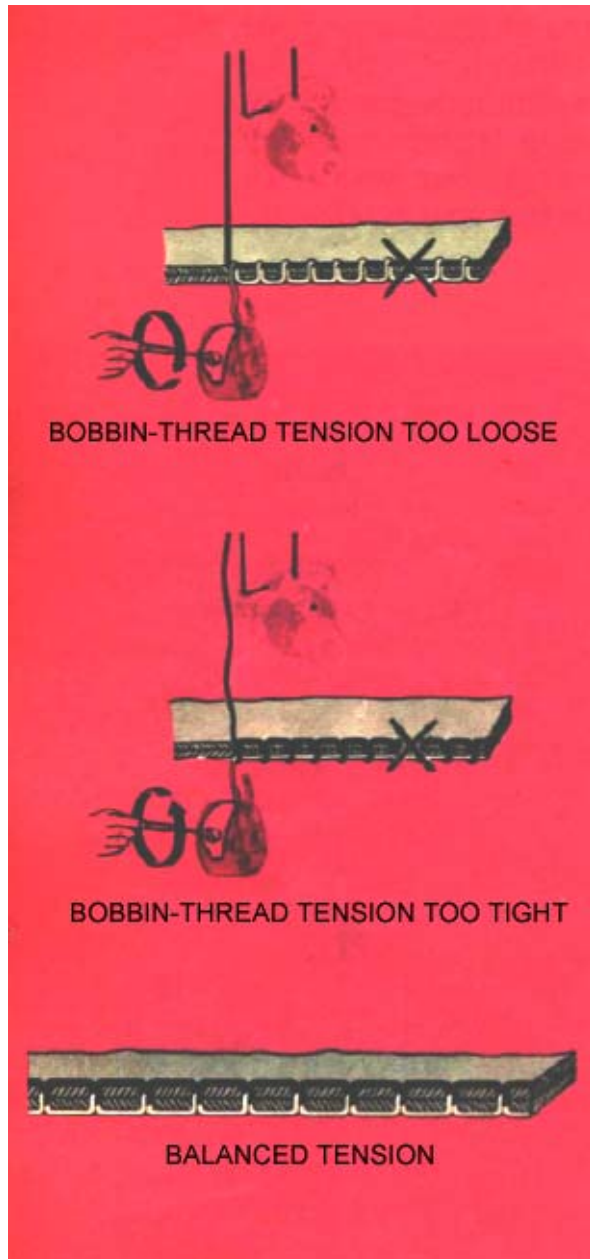
If the fabric puckers, decrease needle-thread tension. If the stitches look looser, increase tension.

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

A locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric. For detailed instructions on regulating tension for zig-zag stitching, see page 24.



STRAIGHT STITCHING (continued)



REGULATING BOBBIN-THREAD TENSION

You will seldom need to adjust bobbin-thread tension. Usually it is possible to obtain a balanced stitch by adjusting the needle-thread tension alone. Should it be necessary to regulate bobbin thread tension, you can do so by turning the screw on the bobbin case. A very slight turn of the screw will produce a noticeable change in bobbin-thread tension.

- To increase tension, turn screw clockwise.
- To decrease tension, turn screw counterclockwise.

Use the small screwdriver supplied with your machine to make adjustments.

REGULATING PRESSURE

The pressure dial regulates the pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric.

Correct pressure is important because it means that the fabric feeds smoothly, evenly, without being marred.

Generally, heavy fabric requires heavy pressure: lightweight fabric, light pressure. But fabric texture must also be considered. Soft fabrics, for example, require less pressure than crisp fabrics in order to feed smoothly. If the fabric is spongy or has pile (velvet, for example), use fairly light pressure to prevent crushing. When darning without an embroidery hoop, set the dial at D.

Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.

- To increase pressure, turn dial to a higher number.
- To decrease pressure, turn dial to a lower number.

REGULATING FEED HEIGHT

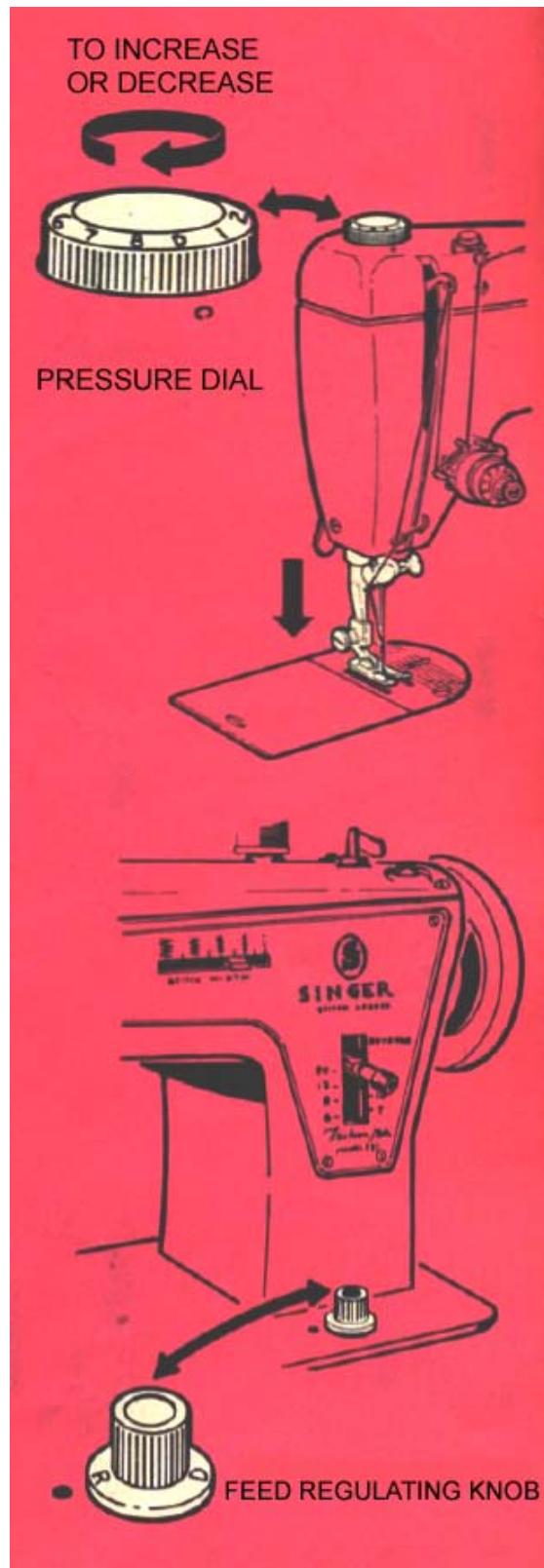
The feed dog can be placed in either of two position, R or D, by rotating the feed regulating knob.

R (Regular) is used for sewing. The feed is raised above the throat plate and moves fabric.

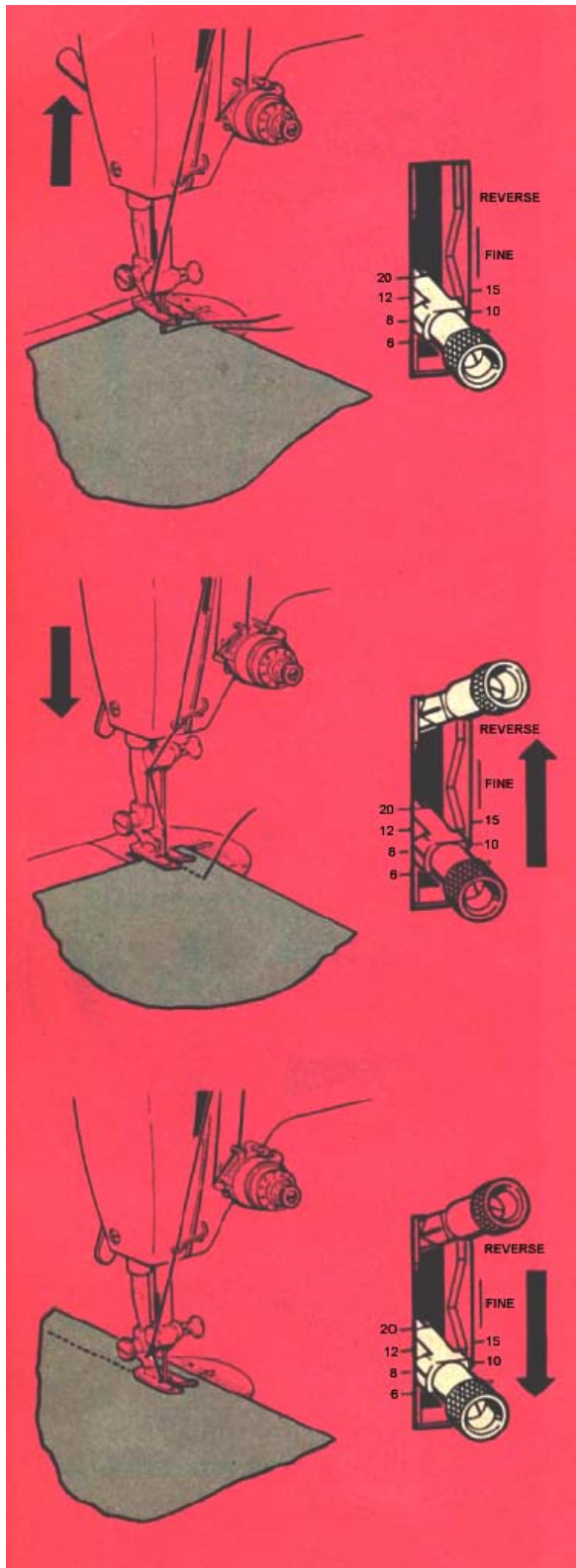
D (Darn) is used for darning, free-motion embroidery, and button sewing. The feed is lowered below the throat plate and does not move the fabric.

Raise the presser foot before setting knob.

- To drop the feed rotate dial clockwise to D.
- To raise the feed rotate dial counter-clockwise to R.



STRAIGHT STITCHING (continued)



sewing a seam

STARTING A SEAM

- 1 Set Stitch Length Selector for desired number of stitches per inch.
- 2 With pressure foot up, align, fabric with appropriate seam guideline on throat plate (as described on the following page). Position needle in fabric about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the back edge.
- 3 Lower presser foot and raise Stitch Length Selector to reverse.
- 4 Backstitch to edge of material for reinforcement.
- 5 Lower Stitch Length Selection for forward stitching and stitch.

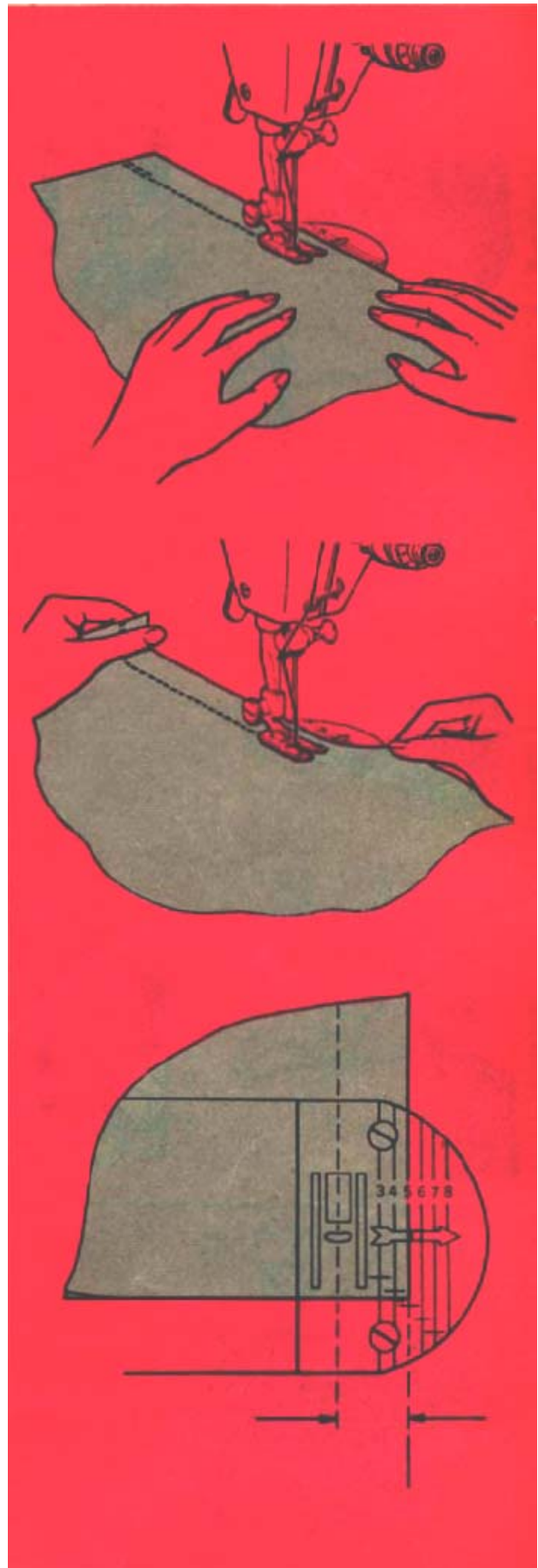
GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

Most fabric fabrics need only to be guided in front of the presser foot as shown at right. some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched.

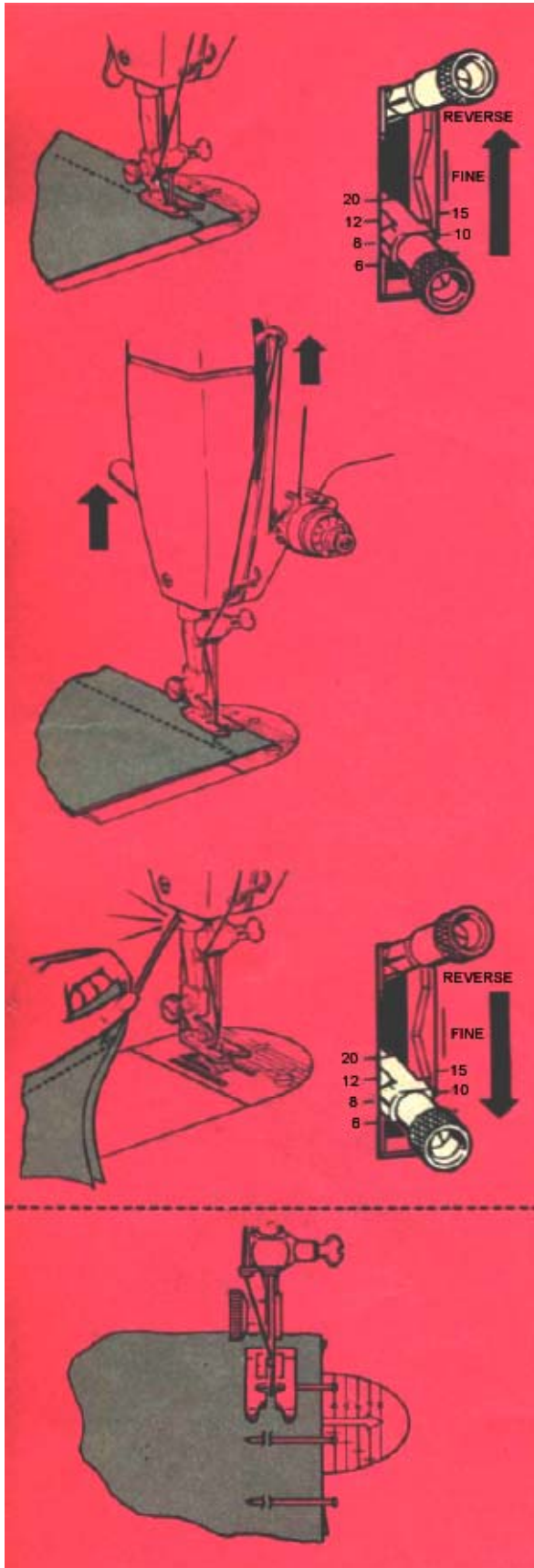
- For filmy sheers, knits, etc., apply gentle tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.
- For stretch fabrics, apply firm tension front and back of the presser foot.
- For stretch fabrics, apply firm tension front and back when stitching in the same direction as the stretch. For seams not on the stretch direction, stitch in conventional manner, guiding fabric in front of presser foot.

KEEPING THE SEAM STRAIGHT

Use one of the numbered lines on the throat plate as a guide to keep the seam straight. Numbers indicate distance, in 8ths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch seam, for example, line your fabric with line 5. Crosslines serve as guides when turning square corners.



STRAIGHT STITCHING (continued)



ENDING A SEAM

- 1 Stitch to the fabric edge. Raise Stitch Length Selector as far as it will go, and backstitch to reinforce end of seam.
- 2 Turn hand wheel to bring take-up lever to its highest point.
- 3 Raise presser foot and remove fabric.
- 4 Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar. Lower Stitch Length Selector for forward stitching.

pin basting

Pin basting is a time a saver and can be used in place of hand basting when you are straight stitching seams in easy to-to-handle fabrics. When sewing over pins, use fine pins and place them so that:

- They are at right angles to the stitching line.
- They just nip into the fabric at the stitching line.
- There is minimum pin extension beyond the stitching line. Pins should not extend under both sides of the presser foot and should never be placed on the underside of the fabric in contact with the feed dog.

sewing darts

Darts can be made by either of two methods: “regular” or “continuous-thread.”

REGULAR DARTS

- 1 Stitch from the seam edge, tapering gradually to the point.
- 2 Stitch beyond the fabric to form a thread chain $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch long.
- 3 Tie the thread ends into a single knot close to the stitching.

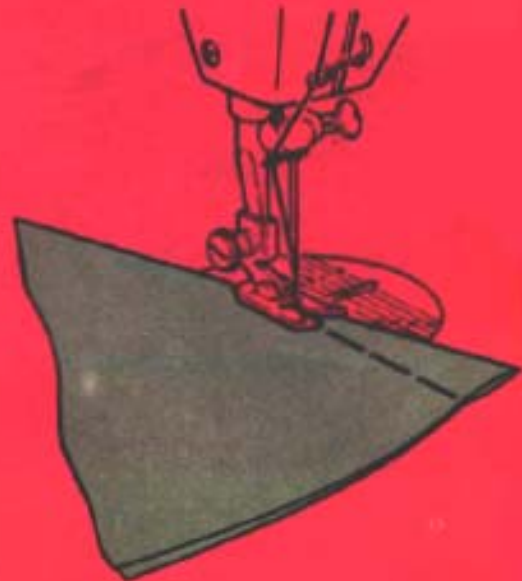
CONTINUE-THREAD DARTS

The continuous-thread method is particularly useful for darts in sheer fabrics, where transparency requires a neat, clean finish. It is also useful for darts made on the outside of a garment as a styling detail.

- 1 Raise the presser foot and unthread the needle. Pull up the bobbin thread and draw it through the needle from *right* to *left* (in the opposite direction from usual threading).
- 2 Tie bobbin and upper threads together, and draw knot through threading points toward spool until enough of the bobbin thread has passed the thread guide nearest the spool to complete stitching the full length of the dart. Make sure that there is no slack thread between spool and bobbin.
- 3 Stitch from point of toward edge of garment, backstitch to reinforce.



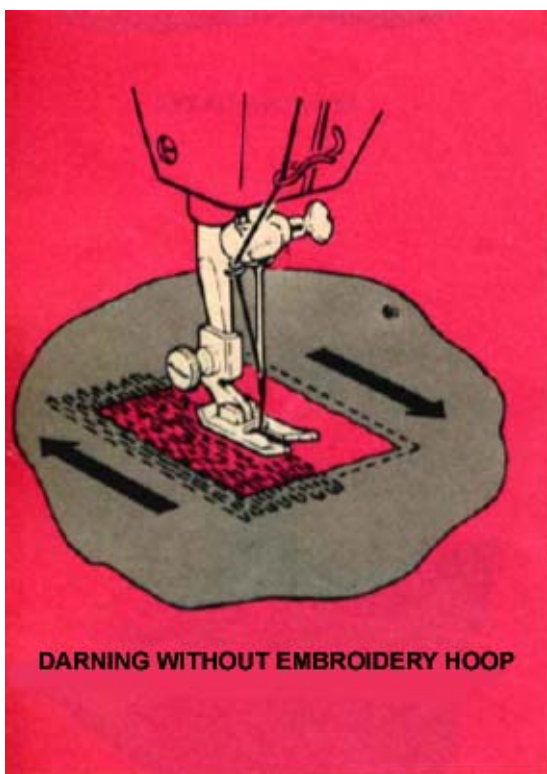
REGULAR DARTS



START OF CONTINUOUS-THREAD DART

darning without embroidery hoop

You may choose to darn either with or without an embroidery hoop. When greater control is needed, free-motion stitching with an embroidery hoop is usually best. For directions on darning with an embroidery hoop, see page 33.



- 1**Set Pressure Regulating Dial on D and rotate Feed Regulating Knob from R to D setting and set Stitch Length Regulator in FINE area.
- 2**If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
- 3**Place area to be darned under presser foot.
- 4**Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately drawing the fabric gently toward you and pulling it gently away from you.
- 5**Continue this forward and backward motion as you fill the area with parallel lines of stitching.
- 6**For additional strength, turn the fabric and cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.

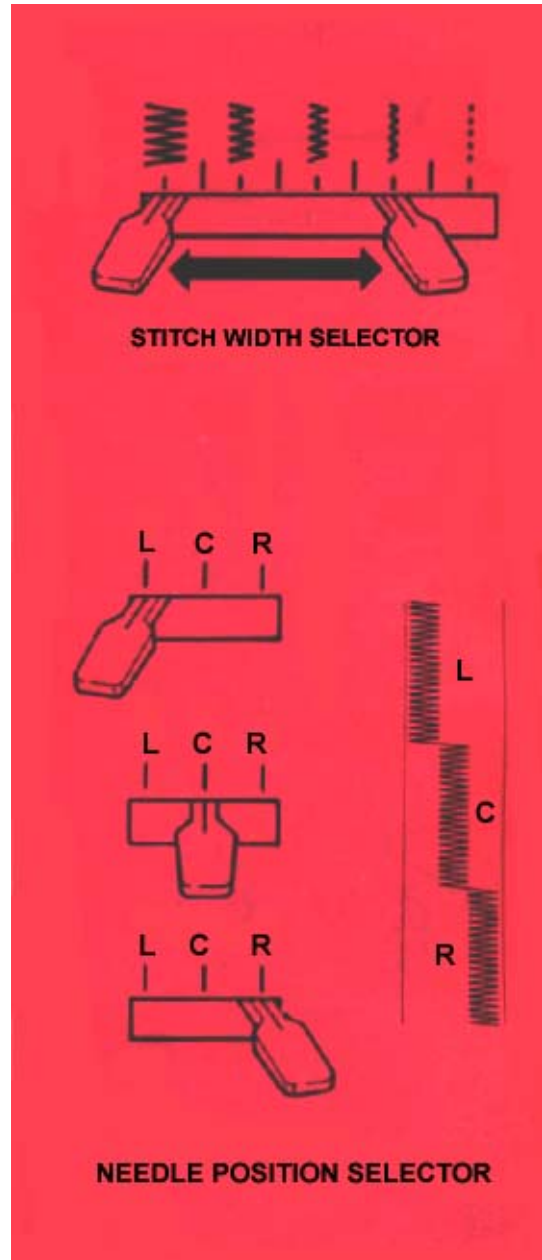
Zig-Zag stitching

setting stitch width and needle position

STITCH WIDTH SELECTOR

To produce a zig-zag stitch, the Stitch Width Selector must be moved from its straight stitch position to any setting on the left. Your stitch will be wider as you move the Selector to the left.

To set your stitch width, push down on the Selector, slide to desired position, and release.

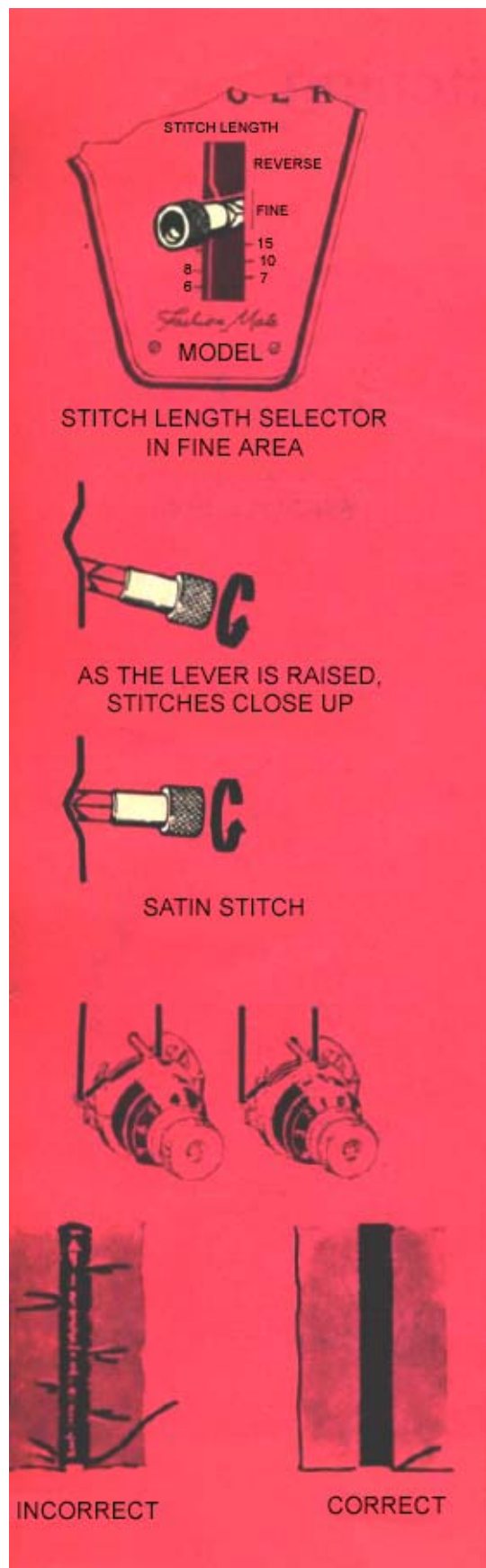


NEEDLE POSITION SELECTOR

Most of your zig-zag stitching will be done in center (C) needle position. Left (L) and right (R) settings are used for special stitch placement, such as buttonholing.

To set needle position, push down on the Selector, slide to desired position, and release.

Be sure to raise the needle above the throat plate and fabric before changing the stitch width and needle position.



When you are preparing to do zigzag stitching, make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use so that you can adjust your stitch length and needle-thread tension properly.

For best results when doing satin stitching, use the Special Purpose Presser Foot.

regulating stitch length

OPEN ZIG-ZAG STITCHING

Choose any stitch length from 6 through the bottom of the FINE area, depending on how open you wish the stitches to be.

SATIN STITCHING

- 1 Move Stitch Length Selector to bottom of FINE area.
- 2 Run machine at slow speed.
- 3 Gradually tighten thumbnut by turning it to right, until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.

regulating needle thread tension

All zigzag stitching requires less tension than straight stitching; and satin stitching requires even less than open zigzag stitching. Furthermore, the wider the satin stitch, the lighter the tension on the thread must be. Thus, the widest stitch requires the least tension; narrower satin stitching requires somewhat more.

Notice the stitching on your sample. If the stitching looks too taut, or if the fabric is puckering, lower the needle-thread tension by turning the Tension Dial to a lower number.

sewing seams

LINGERIE SEAMS

Dainty lingerie seams can be made durable with plain zigzag stitching.

- 1 After straight-stitching seam on the wrong side, press both seam allowances in the same direction.
- 2 Set Stitch Width Selector in the middle and the stitch Length Selector at 12 or 15.
- 3 From the right side, topstitch, letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and the seam thickness.



LINGERIE

SEAM FINISHES

Seam edges support the garment and should be given a durable finish if the fabric is likely to ravel.

- 1 Set Stitch Width Selector to the left and the Stitch Length Selector at 12 or 15.
- 2 Place stitching near the edge of the seam allowance.
- 3 Trim seam edges evenly, as illustrated.



SEAM LINE

FLAT-FELLED

Zigzag stitching gives strength and durability to flat-felled seams.

- 1 Set Stitch Width Selector in middle.
- 2 Form the seam on right side of fabric, taking full seam allowance.
- 3 Press the seam to one side, keeping the right side of the zigzag stitch uppermost.
- 4 Trim half the under-seam allowance. Then turn the upper seam edge evenly over the trimmed seam, and topstitch.



FLAT-FELLED SEAM



KNIT FABRIC SEAMS

A fine zigzag stitch is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly desirable for underarm seams where elasticity and give are needed.

For neckline and waistline seams, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape. To stay a knit seam:

- 1** Set Stitch Width Selector in middle.
- 2** Set Stitch Length Selector at about 20.
- 3** If seam is curved, pre-shape tape to fit by steam pressing.
- 4** Baste tape in place.
- 5** Stitch, allowing needle to enter seam tape and seam allowance alternately.

darts in interfacing

With zigzag stitching, interfacings can be shaped without bulk.

- 1** Select the widest stitch width and a short stitch length (about 20).
- 2** Cut out the dark allowance on the stitching line.
- 3** Bring raw edges together and pin over a muslin stay.
- 4** Stitch, backstitching at both ends.

mending

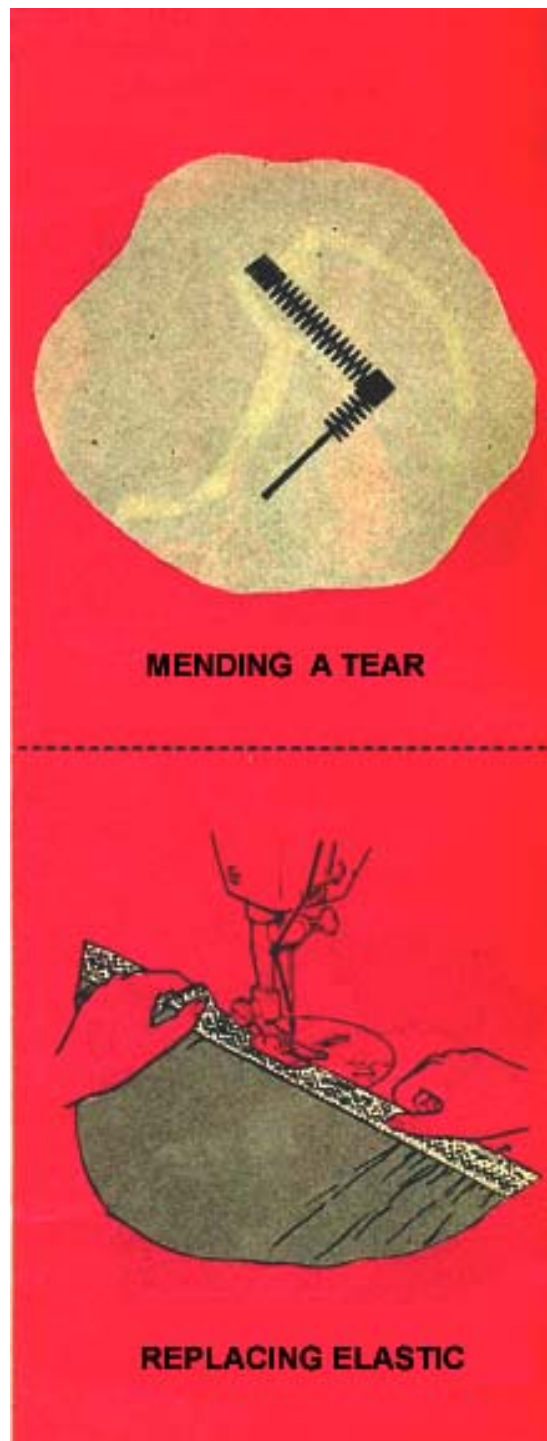
The zigzag stitch is just as useful for mending as it is for creative sewing. The zigzag stitch forms a firm, flexible bond for repairing tears and for reinforcing elastic. Set Stitch Width Selector at the widest width (the far left).

TEARS

- 1** Set Stitch Length Selector in FINE area.
- 2** Trim ragged edges.
- 3** Place underlay on the wrong side of tear for reinforcement. Do not baste.
- 4** Stitch on the right side, bringing the edges of the tear together.
- 5** Shorten stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.
- 6** Trim underlay.

ELASTIC

- 1** Set Stitch Length Selector at 12 or 15.
- 2** Fit elastic for desired snugness at waistline, allowing one inch for joining. Lap the ends one inch, turn the ends under, and join with zigzag stitching.
- 3** Divide the elastic band and garment waistline into quarters. Lap the elastic over the fabric and pin the two together at these intervals.
- 4** Hold the elastic taut as you stitch so that it will remain stretchable after stitching is completed.



appliqué

The stitch most commonly used in appliquéing is a closed zigzag stitch. The width of this stitch can be varied to accommodate fabrics of different weaves and textures.

There are two methods of appliquéing: trimming after stitching or stitching after trimming. To decide which method you wish to use, make sample to see which is most appropriate for your fabric and design:



- Position the design
- Baste it to the fabric
- Attach the Special Purpose Presser Foot

METHOD #1

- 1** Set Stitch Width Selector at desired setting, and set Stitch Length Selector on FINE (above 20).
- 2** Stitch, outlining the design with appliqué stitching.
- 3** Trim any excess fabric on the outer edges of the stitching. Remove basting.

METHOD #2

- 1** Outline the entire design with a short straight stitch.
- 2** Trim raw edges to the stitching.
- 3** Adjust Stitch Width Selector to desired width setting for appliqué pattern. Set Stitch Length Selector on FINE.
- 4** Stitch, following and covering the straight-stitch outline. This step will produce a smooth over edged finish, with no raw edges to be trimmed. Remove basting.

buttonholes

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

STITCH WIDTH SETTINGS

You will use two stitch width settings: for side stitching, a medium stitch width and for the bar tacks (the closings at each end of the buttonhole), a wide stitch width.

BUTTONHOLE LENGTH

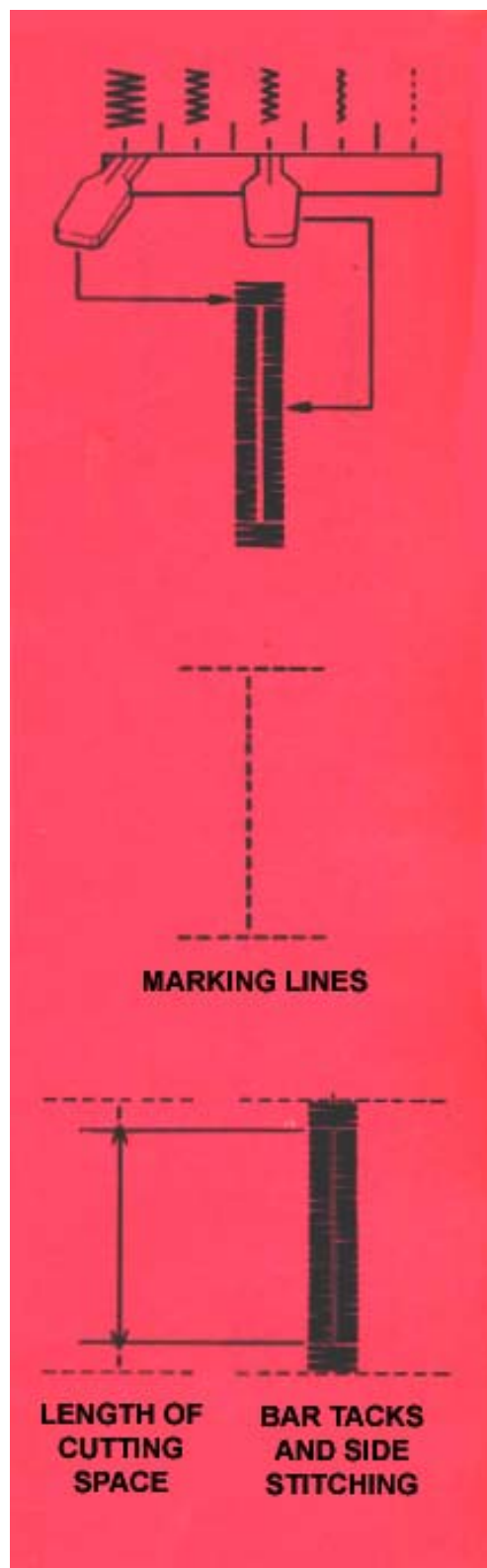
How long the opening needs to be will depend on the diameter and thickness of the button. To find the right length:

- 1 Cut a small hole in a scrap of your fabric and gradually enlarge it until the button slips through easily.
- 2 Add at least 1/8 inch (1/16 inch for each bar tack), and mark the fabric as shown.

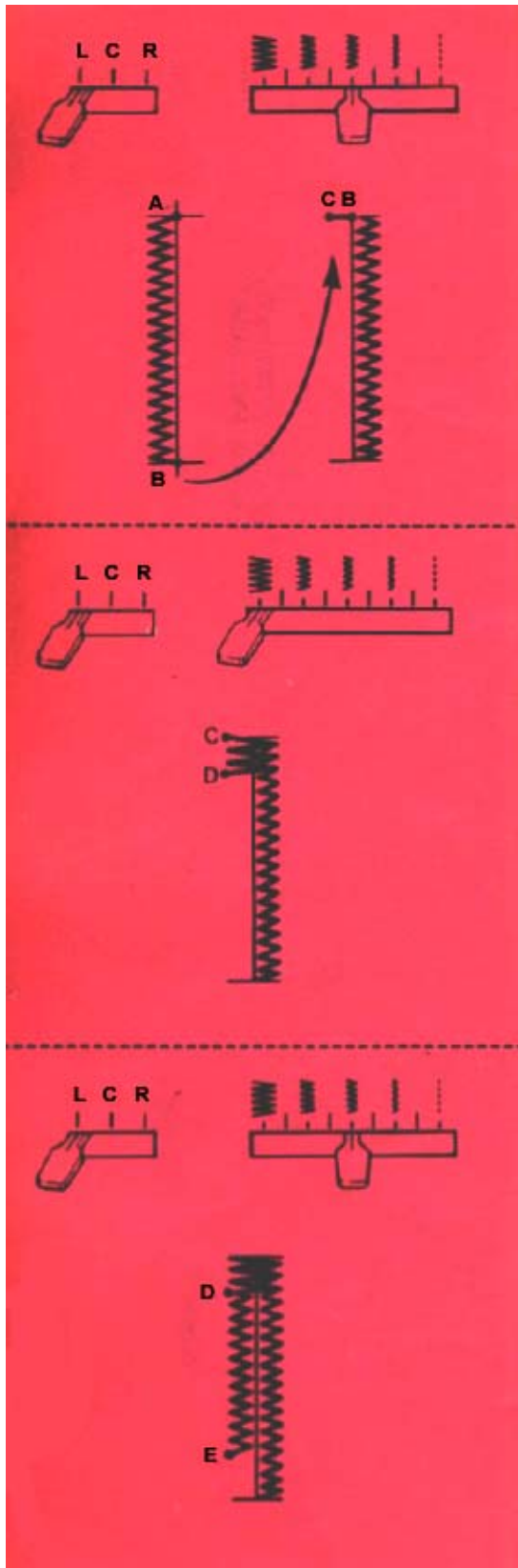
This bar-tack measurement is approximate; on some buttonholes, you may need to increase it to arrive at pleasing proportions.

STITCH LENGTH SETTING

Set Stitch Length Selector in FINE area (see Satin Stitching, page 24).



BUTTONHOLES (continued)



PROCEDURE

Attach the Special Purpose Presser Foot. Set Needle Position Selector at far left (L) and Stitch Width Selector in the middle. Place work under needle, aligning center marking of buttonhole with the notch in the center of the Special Purpose Presser Foot.

SIDE STITCHING

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

BAR TACK

Adjust Stitch Width Selector to far left for back tacks and take at least six stitches. Stop at point D.

SIDE STITCHING

Readjust Stitch Width Selector in the middle for side stitching. Complete work to point E. Leave needle in fabric.

FINAL BAR TACK

Adjust Stitch Width Selector to far left for bar tacks, and take at least six stitches ending at point F.

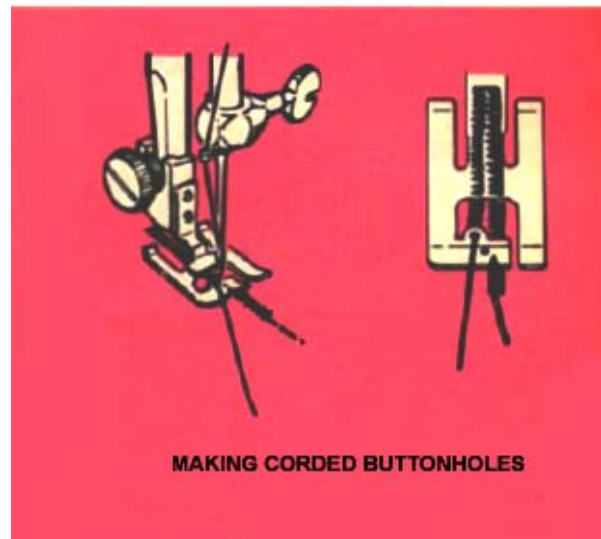
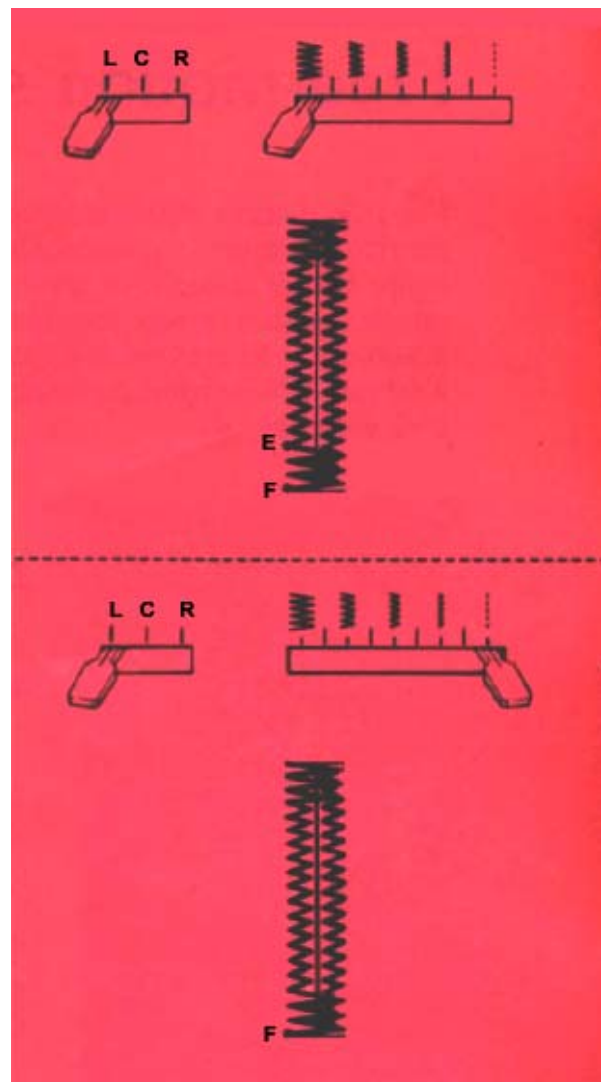
FASTENING STITCH

To secure stitching, move Selector to far right and take three stitches. Remove work, draw threads to underside, fasten and trim. Cut opening for button with sharp scissors.

CORDED BUTTONHOLES

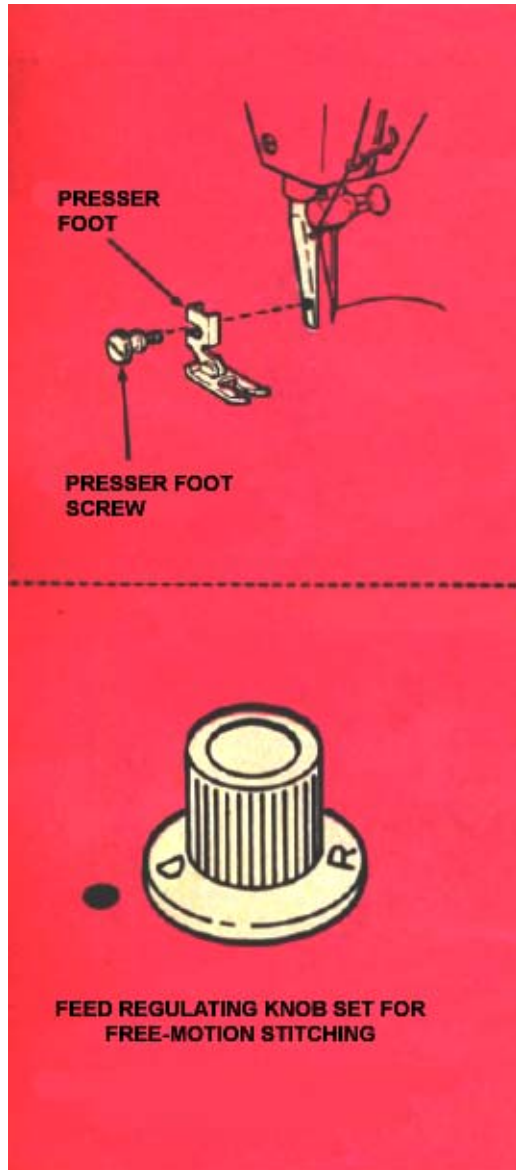
Soft threads used for embroidery and crocheting make suitable filler cords for corded buttonholes. A fine pearl cotton (size 8) or silk buttonhole twist is generally used.

- 1 Unwind sufficient filler cord to avoid tension or strain on the cord.
- 2 Lead the end of the cord through the raised eyelet on the Special Purpose Presser Foot. Draw the cord under and behind the foot.
- 3 Proceed with stitching as for regular buttonholes.
- 4 Just before making the final bar tack, cut the filler cord close to the eyelet guide. Complete the bar tack and fasten buttonhole stitching as usual.
- 5 Carefully trim cord ends.



Free-motion stitching

For free-motion, you sew without the presser foot and control the fabric movement yourself by means of an embroidery hoop. Either straight or zigzag stitch settings can be used. With removal of the presser foot and the setting of the Feed Regulating Knob on D to prevent the feed-dog from moving the fabric, your Fashion Mate sewing machine is ready to do free-motion darning and embroidery.



preparation

REMOVING PRESSER FOOT

- 1 Raise the presser foot.
- 2 Loosen the presser foot screw.
- 3 Remove the presser foot.

To replace the presser foot, hook it around the presser bar and tighten the presser foot screw.

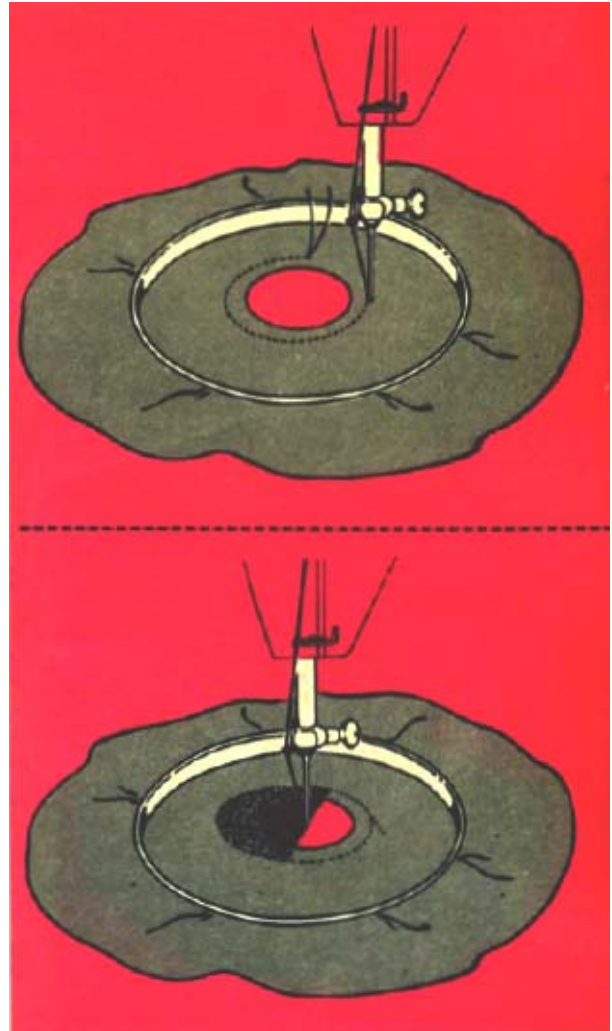
SETTING SELECTORS

- 1 Raise the presser foot and set Feed regulator on D.
- 2 Set Stitch Length Regulator in Fine area.

When finished doing free-motion stitching, rotate Feed Regulating Knob to R setting to reset feed dog for regular sewing.

darning with embroidery hoop

1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
2. Center worn section in embroidery hoop.
3. Set Stitch Width Selector at far right (straight stitch); the Needle Position Selector in center (C) position; and the Stitch Length Selector in FINE area.
4. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.
5. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel toward you, and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.
6. Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement. Place stitches $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from edge of open area.
7. Stitch back and forth across opening, moving hoop under needle with a steady, continuous motion. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even length.
8. When opening is filled, turn work and cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.

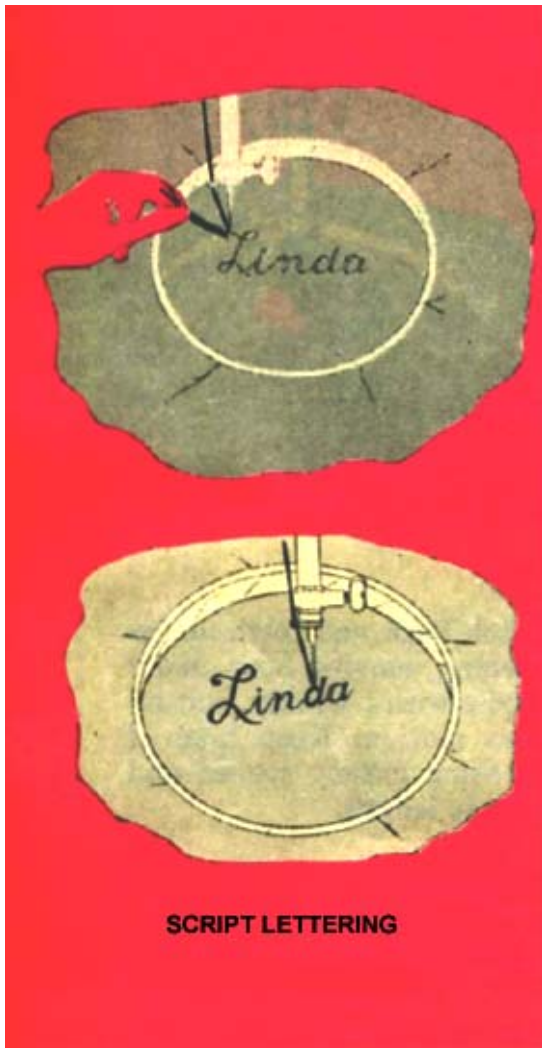


Run machine at moderate speed. Slow movement of hoop will produce a short stitch; more rapid movement lengthens the stitch.

script lettering

If you wish to embroider a whole name-on a child's dress or shirt, for example- you can do so by free-motion stitching.

1. Always make a sample first to find the right stitch settings and spacing. Set the Stitch Width Selector at FINE, and the Needle Position Selector in center (C) position.
2. Trace or mark lettering on right side of fabric.
3. If the fabric is soft or loosely woven, add an underlay of crisp lawn or organdy.
4. Place work in embroidery hoop large enough to encompass the entire design. Be sure fabric is held taut.
5. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.
6. Turn hand wheel toward you to bring bobbin thread up through fabric at start of design. Hold both thread ends and lower the needle into fabric.
7. Stitch, following outline of lettering. Maintain an even rate of speed so that stitches are uniformly spaced.
8. To produce a close satin stitch, move hoop slowly; to produce an open stitch, move hoop more rapidly.



embroidery

Decorative designs of many kinds can be effectively accomplished with zig-zag stitching when the free-motion principle is used.

The design is placed in an embroidery hoop to hold the fabric taut; the hoop is moved slowly so that the needle follows the outline of the design.

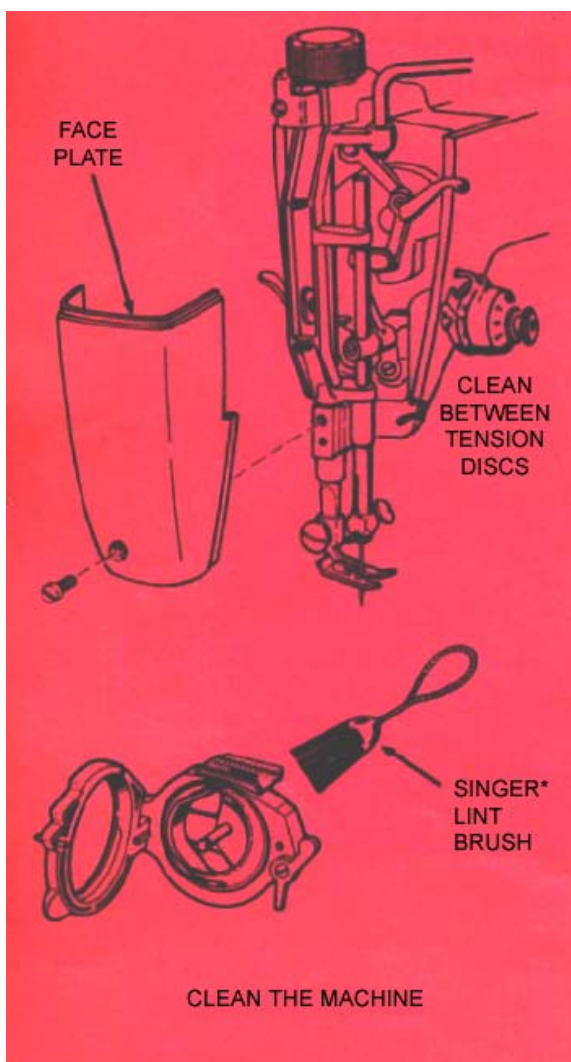
Stitches can be shaded from wide to narrow row by controlling the angle at which the work is placed and moved under the needle.



Caring for your sewing machine

Your sewing machine is a fine yet sturdy precision instrument, and it will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few simple steps to keep it in good condition. How often you will need to clean, oil, and lubricate the machine will depend on how often you use it and where you keep it. The following general guidelines assume that you will be sewing two or three times a week. But, if you use the machine continuously, clean and oil it daily. Or, if you keep it in very warm or damp place, oil and lubricate it more frequently than the guidelines suggest.

every week or so: clean



Remove lint and fluff from exposed parts. (As a matter of fact, you will be able to see the lint and fluff gathering on these parts, and we recommend that you remove them as they accumulate.)

With a soft cloth, clean:

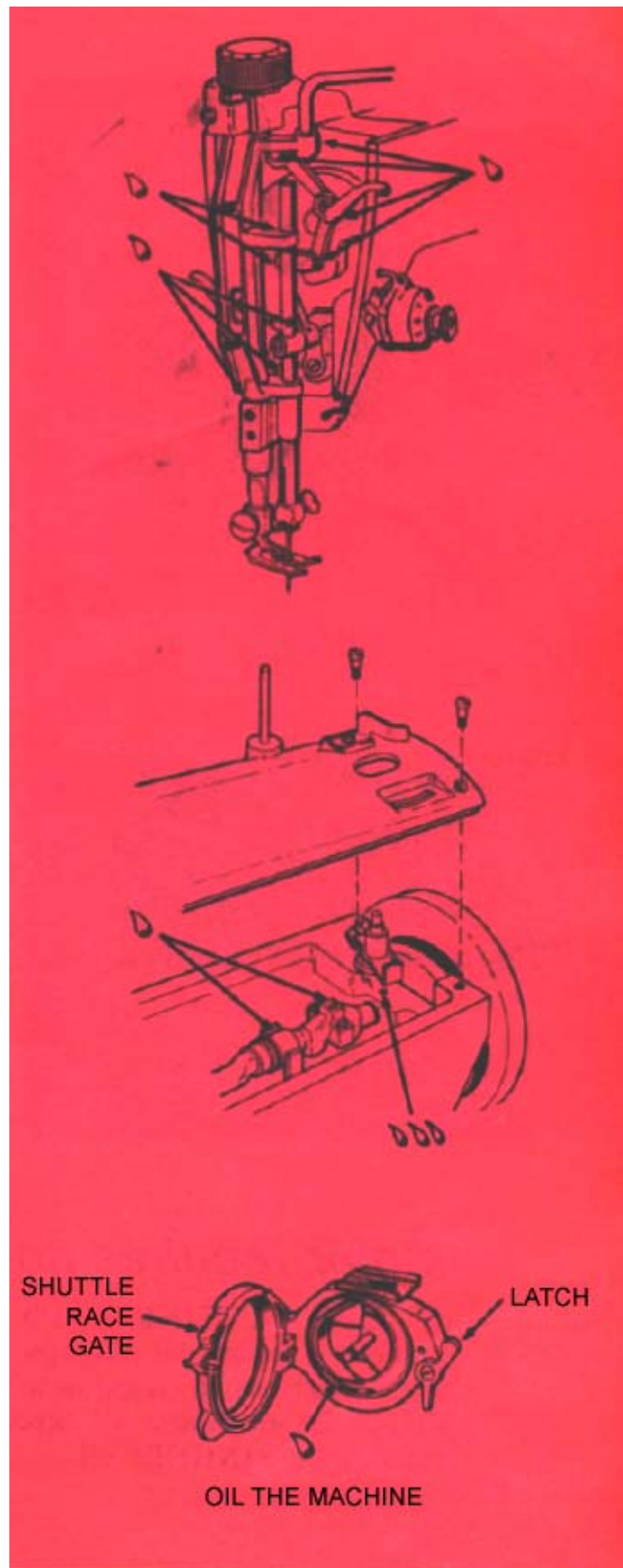
- Tension disc
- Take-up lever and thread guides.
- Presser bar and needle bar
- Machine surface (arm and bed)
- If necessary, dampen the cloth to clean the machine surface. *Do not use detergents.*

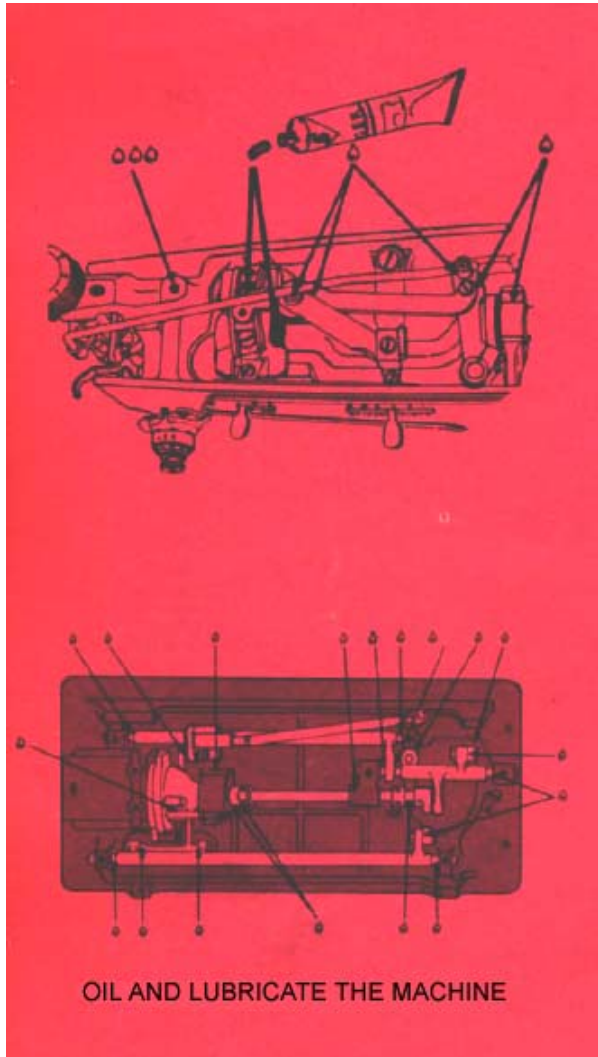
With a lint brush, clean:

- Behind face plate (Disconnect machine from electricity supply before unscrewing covers and plates.)
- Bobbin area
- Shuttle (Remove bobbin case and throat plate, release latch, open shuttle race gate, and clean shuttle.)

*every week
or so: oil*

- Remove face plate and top cover and oil in places indicated at right.
- Remove throat plate and apply one drop of oil to shuttle race.
- Replace covers and plates.
- After each oiling, sew a few lines of stitching on a scrap of fabric to remove excess oil.





*every month or so:
oil and lubricate*

- Clean and oil machine as indicated in weekly instructions.
- Apply a small amount of SINGER* lubricant to gears as shown. NEVER APPLY OIL TO GEARS.
- Tilt machine back.
- Apply one drop of oil to bottom of machine at each of the places indicated.

motor requires no lubrication

IF THE MACHINE IS TO BE STORED, it is necessary to protect it from rust damage. Before storing, give the machine a thorough brush cleaning to remove all traces of lint and fluff. Follow by swabbing all exposed parts with a lint brush saturated with SINGER* oil.

adjusting belt tension

on rare occasions, you may find it necessary to adjust the tension on the motor belt. Tension on the belt should be just strong enough to keep the belt from slipping. If the belt is too tight, the machine will run slowly. This will overload and possibly damage the motor.

- 1 Loosen bracket screw (A) a full turn.
- 2 Allow weight of motor to supply correct belt tension.
- 3 Tighten bracket screw.

changing light bulb

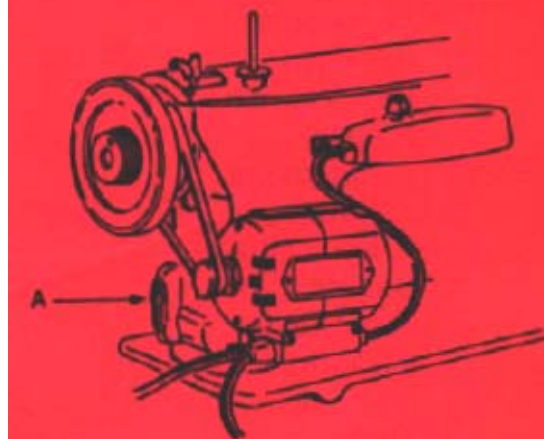
be sure you have disconnected the plug from the electrical outlet.

REMOVING BULB

Hold light cover with right hand. Bring left hand up under machine arm. Press bulb into socket and at same time turn bulb over in direction shown to unlock bulb pin. Withdraw bulb.

REPLACING BULB

Press new SINGER* bulb (bay-onet-type) into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket. Turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb into position.



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

SINGER

GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE that each SINGER* sewing machine has been carefully manufactured and is in perfect operating condition on delivery. When subject to normal family use and care, any parts requiring replacement at any time owing to defects in material or workmanship will be replaced without charge.

THIS GUARANTEE does not apply to parts requiring replacement owing to natural wear or to abuse or negligence of the user or in the event the machine is serviced by other than a SINGER representative or Approved Dealer or with parts other than those supplied by The Singer Company.

IN ADDITION to the above guarantee of parts, each machine will be inspected and adjusted whenever necessary without charge for labor for a period of one year from date of purchase.

THIS GUARANTEE is effectively only with respect to the person making the purchase from The Singer Company or one of its Approved Dealers. The original Sales Agreement, or Cash Receipt, must be presented to obtain the benefits of the guarantee.

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