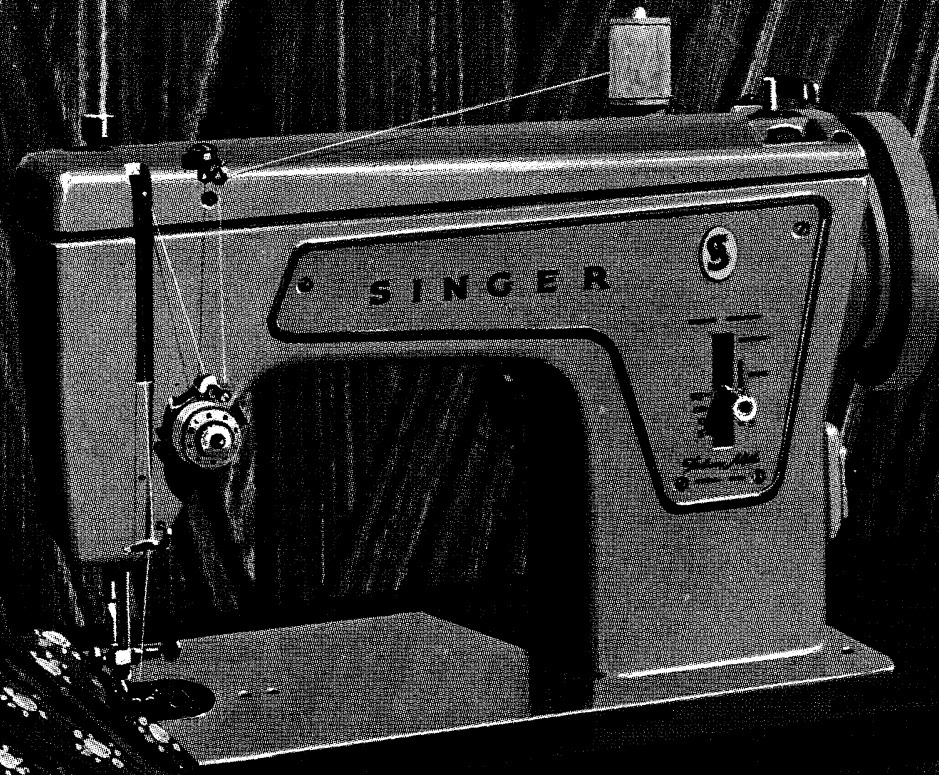


Instructions

Fashion Mate

STRAIGHT STITCH SEWING MACHINE/MODEL 239

SINGER



What's new for tomorrow is at SINGER today!

As the owner of a *Fashion Mate** Sewing Machine/Model 239 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.

- Perfect straight stitching
- Decorative free-motion stitching

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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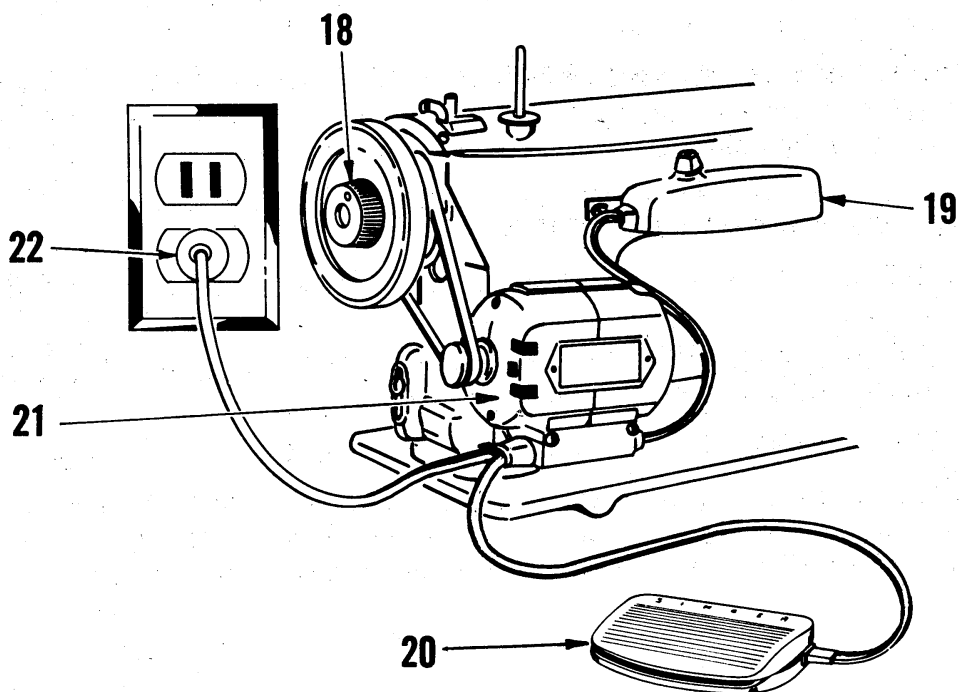
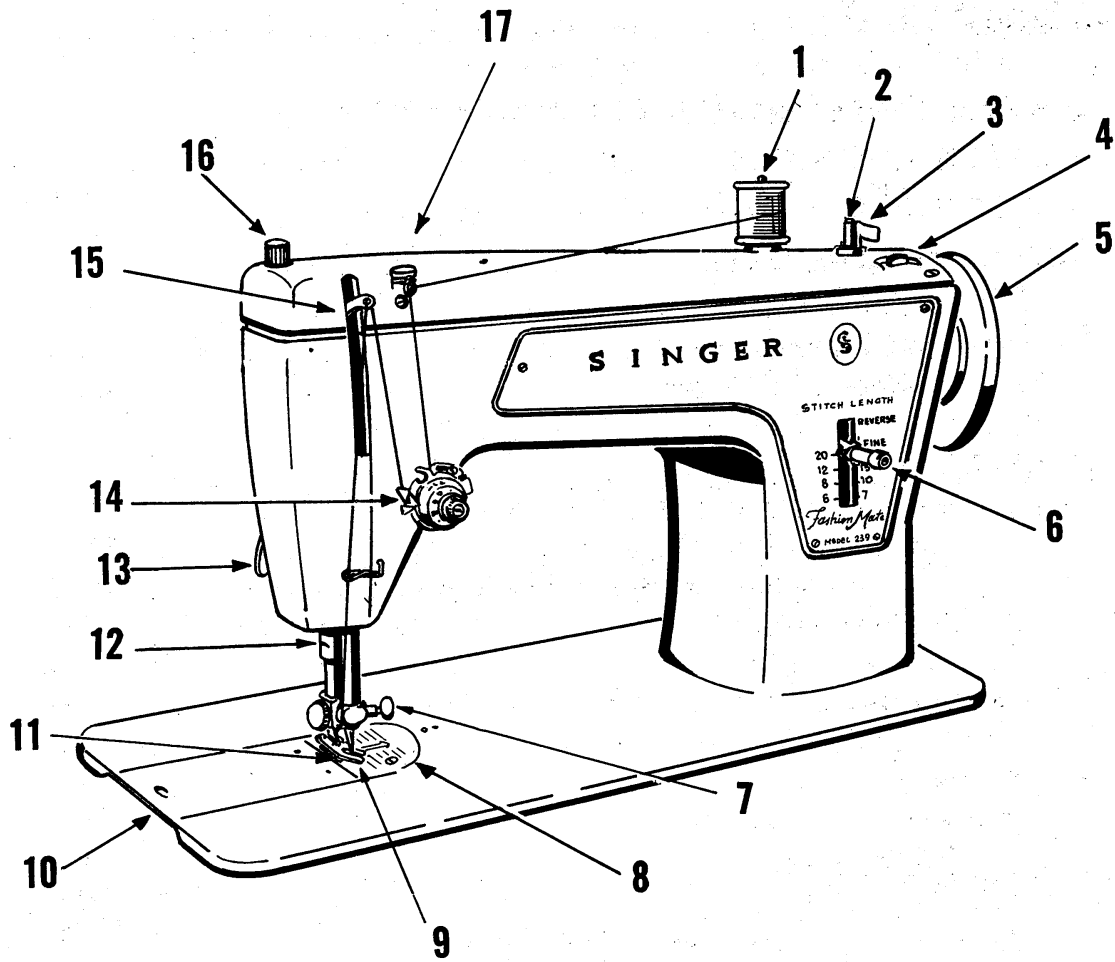
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Getting to know your SINGER

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 you stitch forward and in reverse. Numbers indicate number of stitches per inch.
- 7 **NEEDLE CLAMP** — Holds needle in place.
- 8 **THROAT PLATE** — Numbered guidelines help you keep seams straight.
- 9 **PRESSER FOOT** — Holds fabric against feed dog.
- 10 **SLIDE PLATE** — Opens easily for removal and replacement of bobbin.
- 11 **FEED DOG** — Feeds fabric as it is being stitched.
- 12 **THREAD CUTTER** — Cuts thread conveniently and safely.
- 13 **PRESSER FOOT LIFTER** — At back of machine, it raises and lowers presser foot.
- 14 **NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION REGULATOR** — Numbers allow for exact, easy-to-duplicate tension settings.
- 15 **TAKE-UP LEVER** — Controls needle thread.
- 16 **PRESSURE REGULATING SCREW** — Regulates degree of pressure exerted on fabric by presser foot.
- 17 **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.
- 18 **STOP-MOTION SCREW** — Directs power to the needle. Loosen the screw for bobbin winding.
- 19 **SEWING LIGHT** — Located at back of machine, it pours light on sewing area.
- 20 **ELECTRICAL SPEED CONTROLLER** — Controls speed of the machine; the harder you press, the faster it will sew.
- 21 **ELECTRIC MOTOR** — Located at back of machine.
- 22 **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:

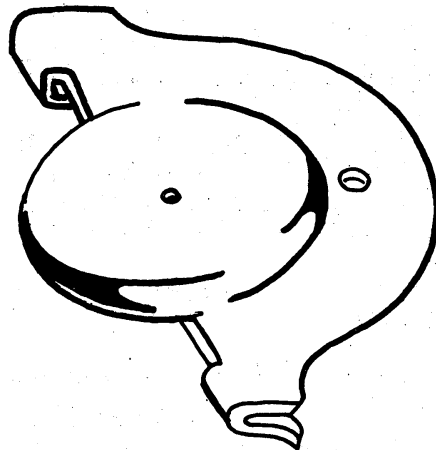
Three bobbins—these extra bobbins allow you to have various color threads ready to use.

Three 15 x 1 needles (#14)—in case needle in machine breaks, you have replacements.

One needle threader—makes threading the sewing machine needle simpler.

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

One feed cover plate—prevents the feed dog from moving fabric during free-motion sewing.

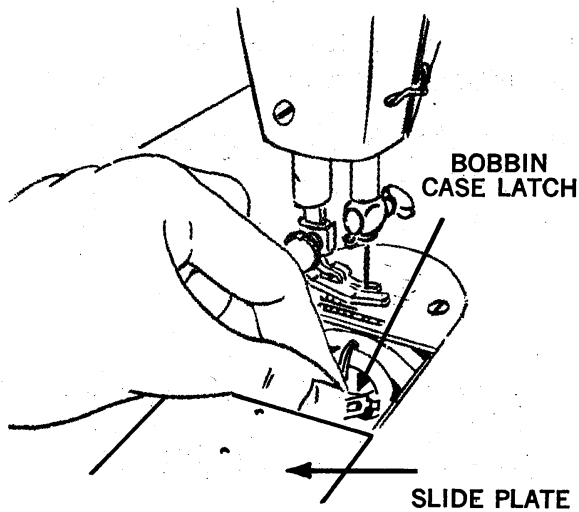


FEED
COVER
PLATE

For use of Feed Cover Plate, see "Free-Motion Stitching," page 24.

Threading the machine

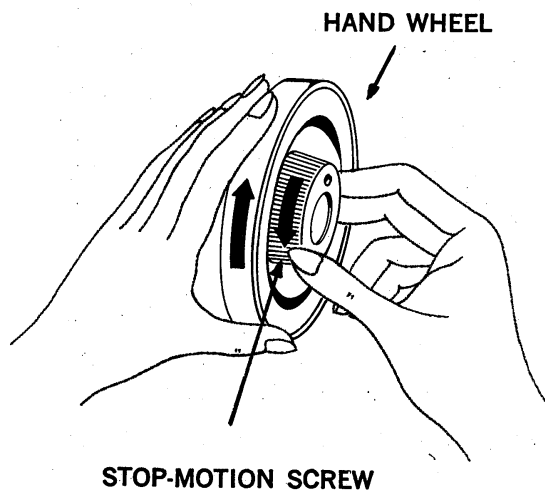
Like all sewing machines that produce what is called a “lockstitch,” your sewing machine sews with two threads. The upper thread comes from the spool and is threaded through the eye of the needle. The lower thread comes from the bobbin, which is simply a small spool that you wind yourself, using the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



the bobbin thread

REMOVING THE BOBBIN

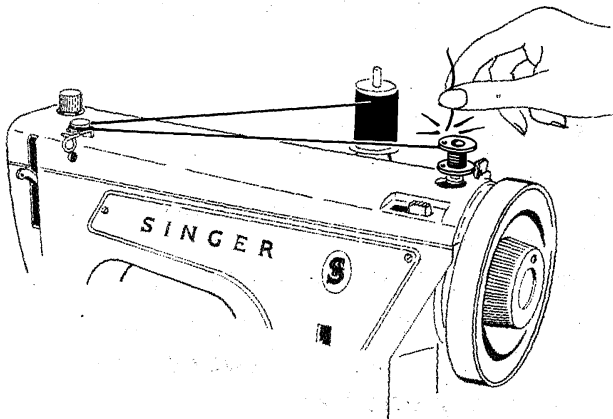
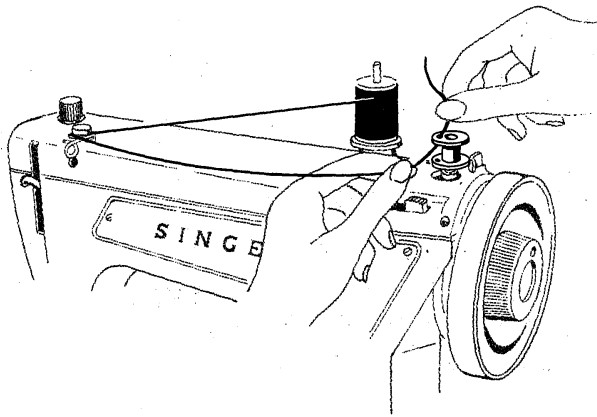
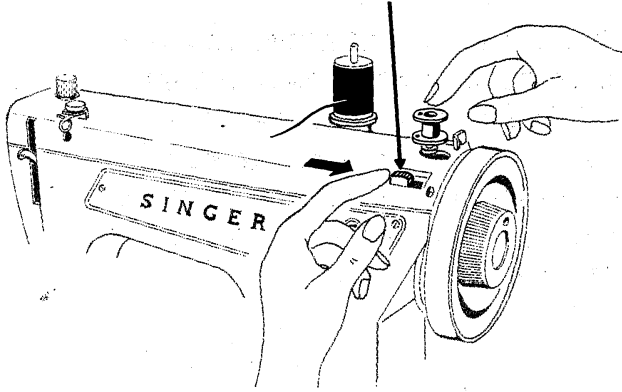
- 1 Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at its highest position.
- 2 Open slide plate.
- 3 Reach down with left hand, open bobbin case latch, and lift out bobbin case.
- 4 Release latch and remove bobbin from bobbin case.



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.

BOBBIN WINDER LEVER



WINDING THE BOBBIN
(continued)

2 Place empty bobbin on spindle.

3 Move bobbin winder lever to the right.

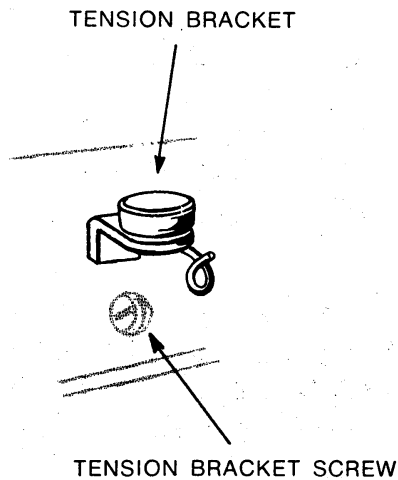
4 Place spool of thread on spool pin over the spool pin felt and pass thread around bobbin winder tension bracket disc.

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.

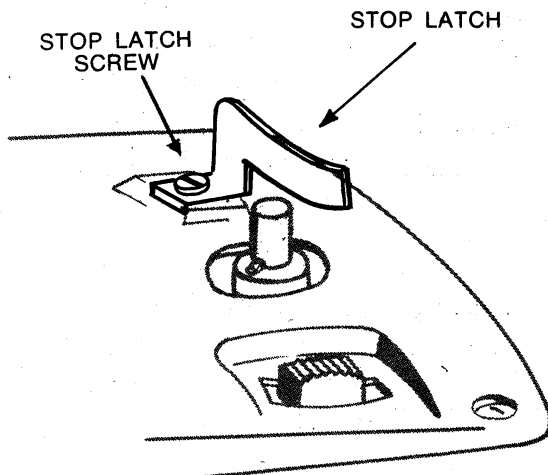
7 Do not guide or hold thread while winding bobbin - let the machine do the work. Winding will stop when bobbin is full.

- 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 hand wheel 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.

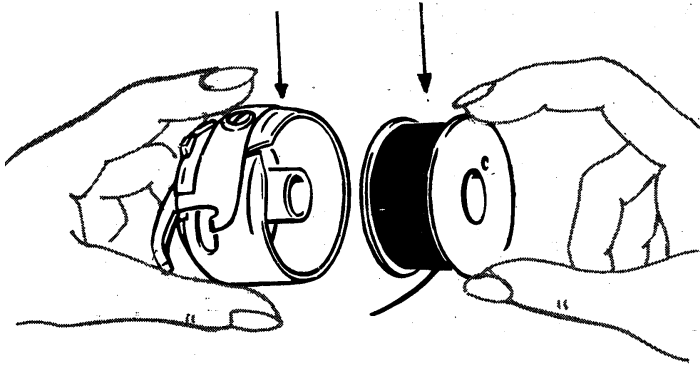


TO CONTROL AMOUNT OF THREAD ON BOBBIN

- 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.

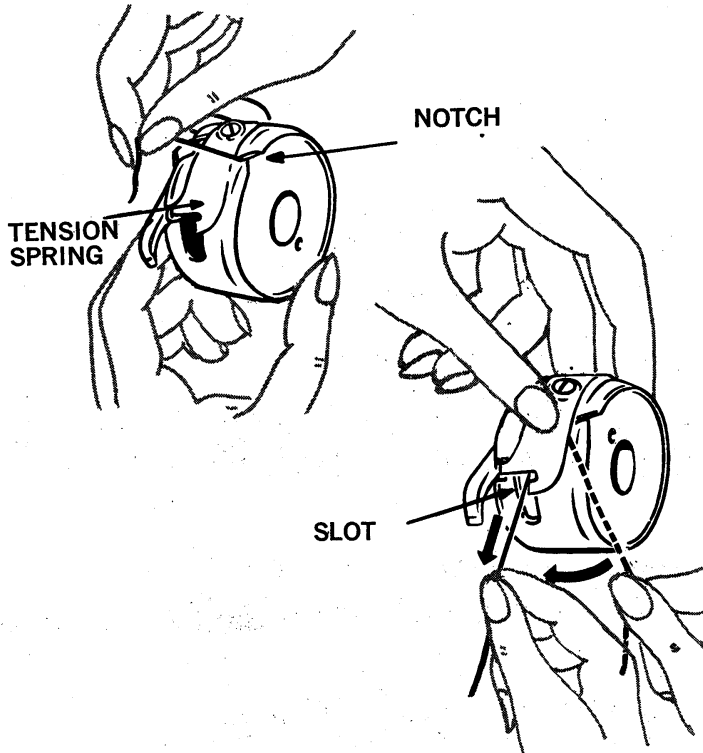
BOBBIN CASE

BOBBIN



REPLACING THE BOBBIN

1 Hold bobbin so that thread unwinds in the direction shown, and put bobbin in bobbin case.

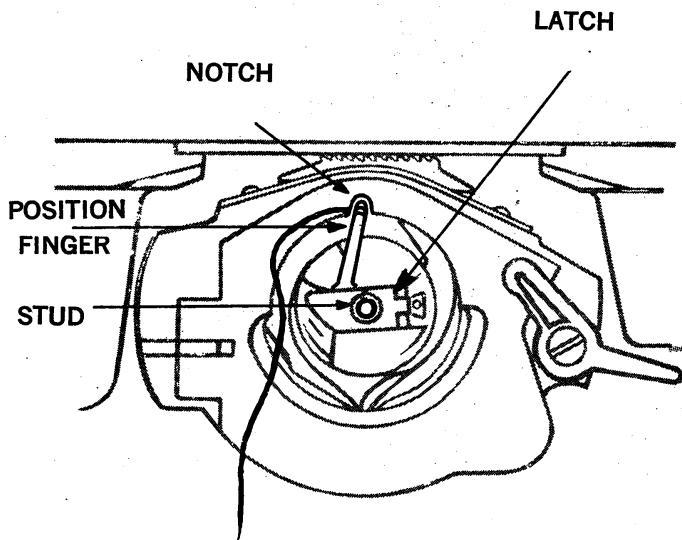


2 Pull thread into notch; draw it under tension spring and into slot. Allow about three inches of thread to hang freely from bobbin case.

3 Raise take-up lever to highest point.

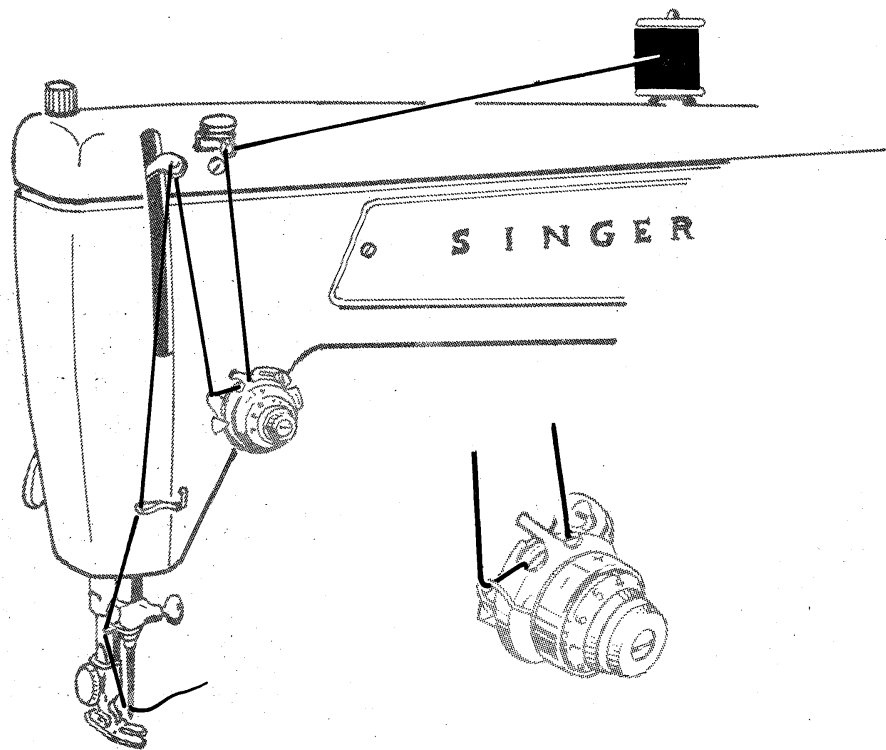
4 Hold bobbin case by open latch and place it on spindle of shuttle body so that position finger enters notch at top of shuttle.

5 Thread should draw from top of bobbin case, as shown.



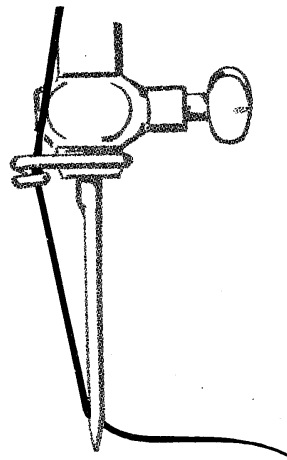
6 Release latch and press bobbin case until it clicks into place.

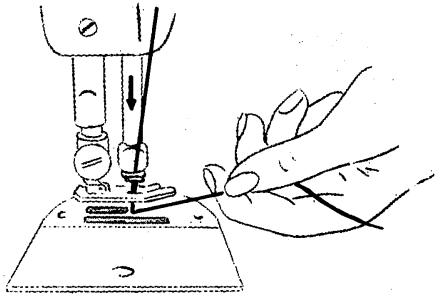
7 Close slide plate.



the needle thread

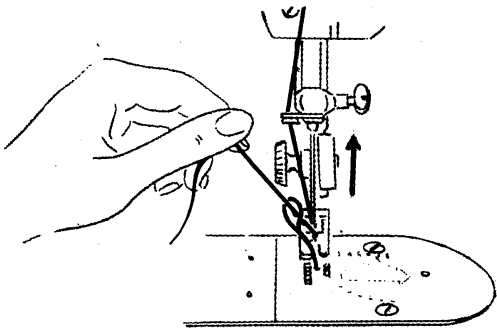
- 1** Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
- 2** Make sure spool pin felt is on spool pin.
- 3** Place spool of thread on spool pin and lead thread through threading points shown. Thread the needle from left to right. The arrow on the throat plate shows the correct threading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



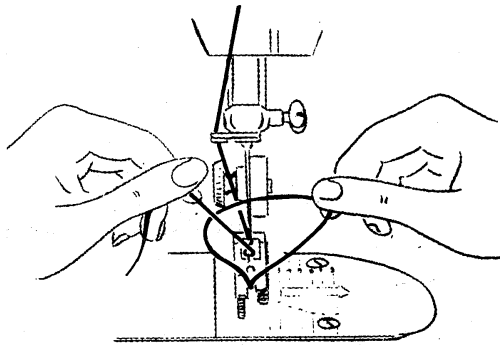


raising the bobbin thread

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.

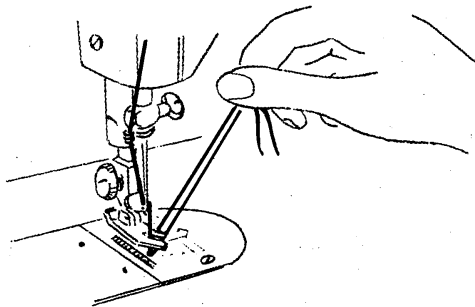


1 Hold needle thread *lightly* with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters throat plate.



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

Stitching

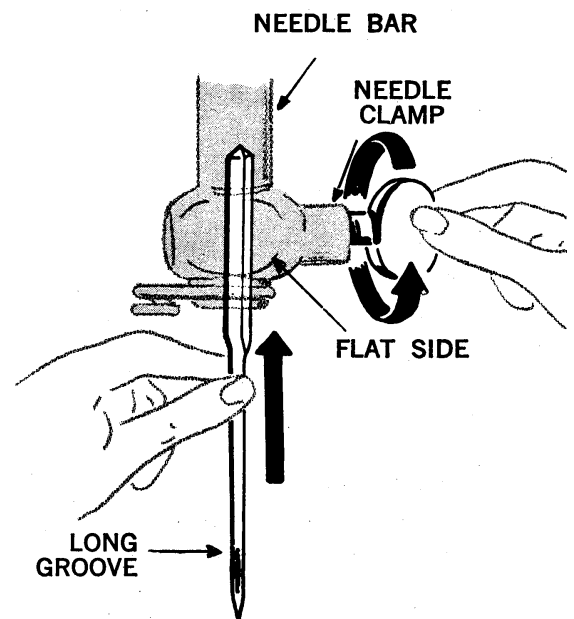
regulating the machine for your fabric

As you get ready to sew, take advantage of the flexibility of your sewing machine. With a choice of needle sizes and three easy-to-use selectors for stitch length, pressure, and needle-thread tension, you can adjust the machine to sew perfectly on a wide variety of fabrics. The table on page 12 will guide you in selecting the correct thread and 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 (15 x 1), 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 tricot	Fine Mercerized, 100 to 150 Cotton, Synthetic Thread	9	15 to 20
Lightweight — batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film	50 Mercerized, 80 to 100 Cotton, "A" Silk, Synthetic Thread	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
Medium weight —gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, velvet, suitings, stretch fabric	50 Mercerized, 60 to 80 Cotton, "A" Silk, Synthetic Thread	14	12 to 15
Medium heavy — gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy Duty Mercerized, 40 to 60 Cotton	16	10 to 12
Heavy —overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy Duty Mercerized, 20 to 40 Cotton	18	6 to 10

REGULATING STITCH LENGTH

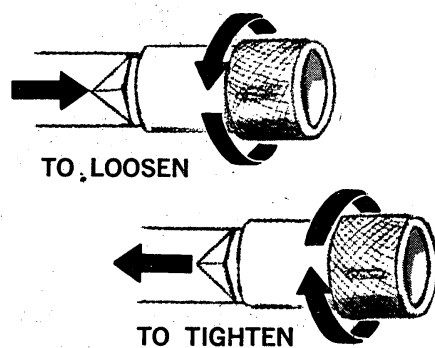
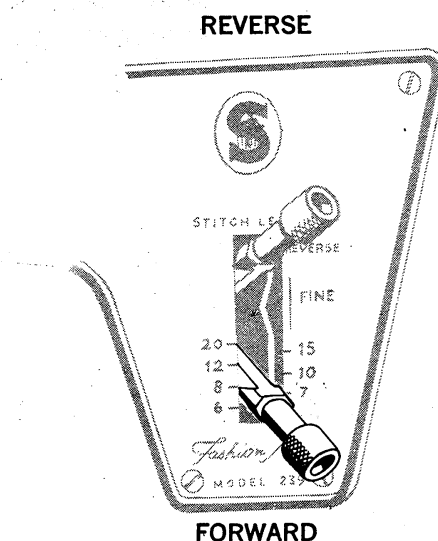
The Stitch Length Selector does two jobs: it controls the number of stitches per inch, and it lets you sew either forward or in reverse.

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. Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric.

SETTING STITCH LENGTH

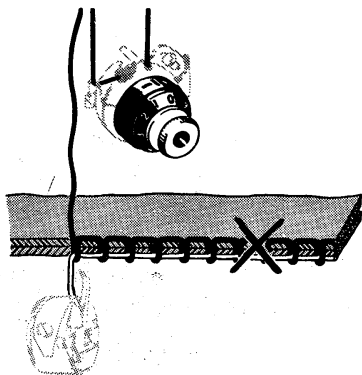
- 1 Loosen thumb nut by turning to left.
- 2 Position lever for desired stitch length.
- 3 Tighten thumb nut by turning to right.

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

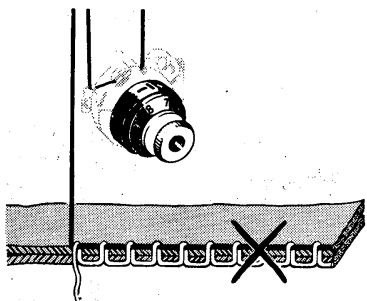


REGULATING NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

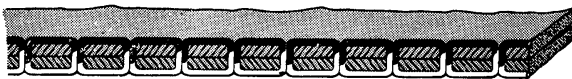
The Tension Dial regulates the degree of tension on your needle thread and lets you select just the right setting for your fabric and thread. The numbers eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings. Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams. To determine the correct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



NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION
TOO LOOSE



NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION
TOO TIGHT



BALANCED TENSION

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

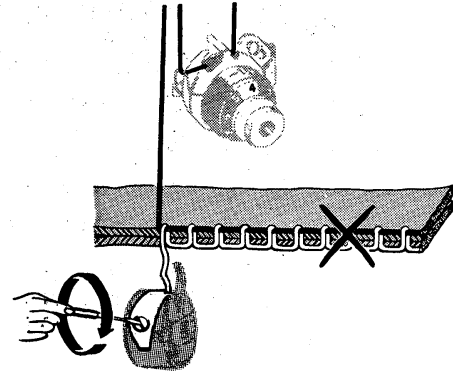
- *To increase* tension, turn dial to higher number.
- *To decrease* tension, turn dial to lower number.

A locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

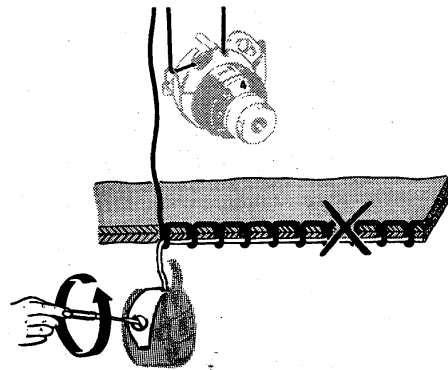
REGULATING BOBBIN-THREAD TENSION

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.

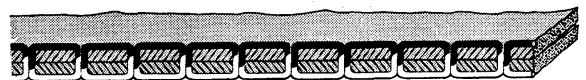
- *To increase tension, turn screw clockwise.*
- *To decrease tension, turn screw counterclockwise.*



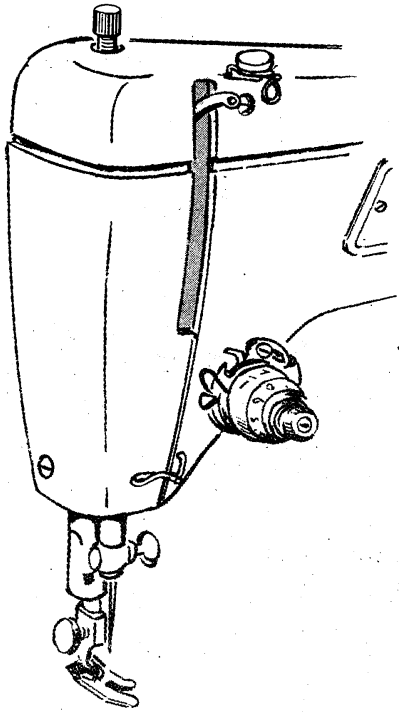
BOBBIN-THREAD TENSION TOO LOOSE



BOBBIN-THREAD TENSION TOO TIGHT



BALANCED TENSION

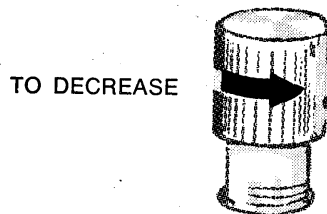
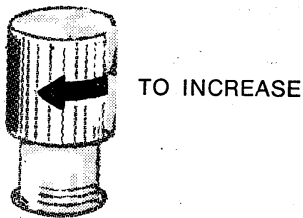


REGULATING PRESSURE

The pressure screw 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 a pile (velvet, for example), use fairly low pressure to prevent crushing.



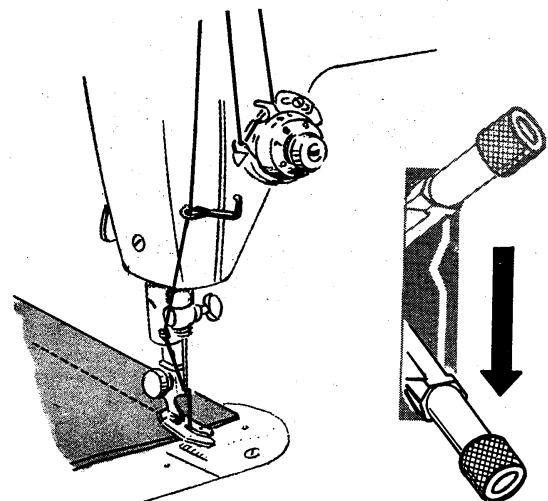
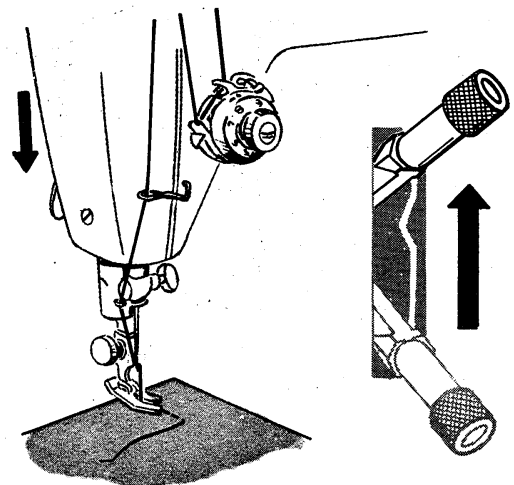
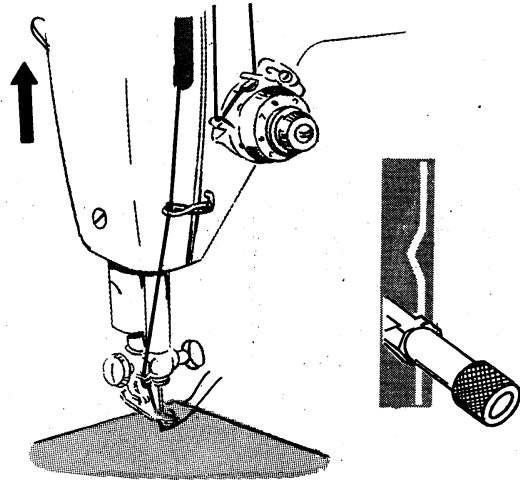
- *To increase* pressure, turn screw downward.

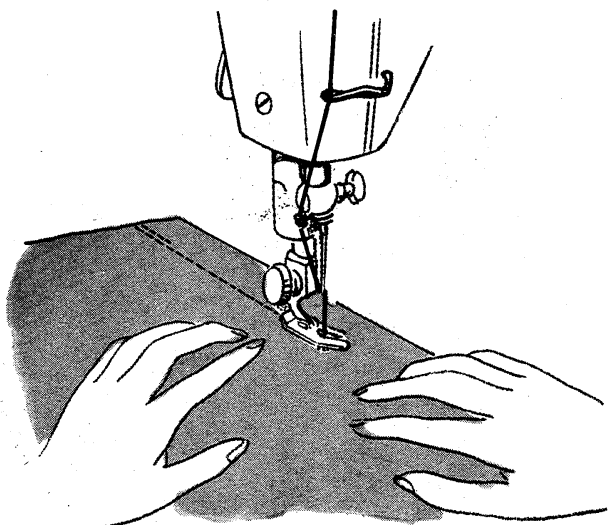
- *To decrease* pressure, turn screw upward.

sewing a seam

STARTING A SEAM

- 1 Set Stitch Length Selector for desired number of stitches per inch.
- 2 With presser 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 Selector for forward stitching, and stitch.

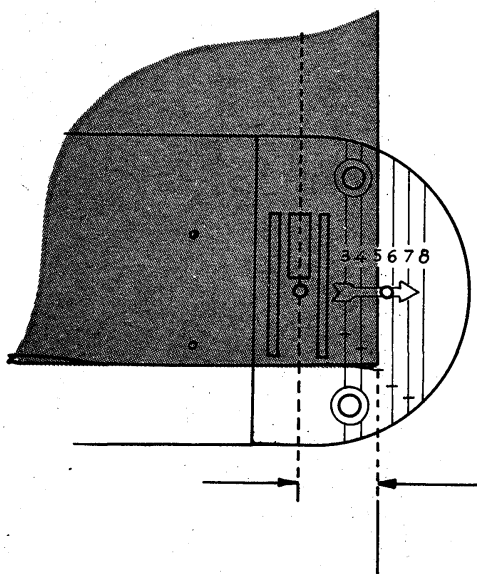
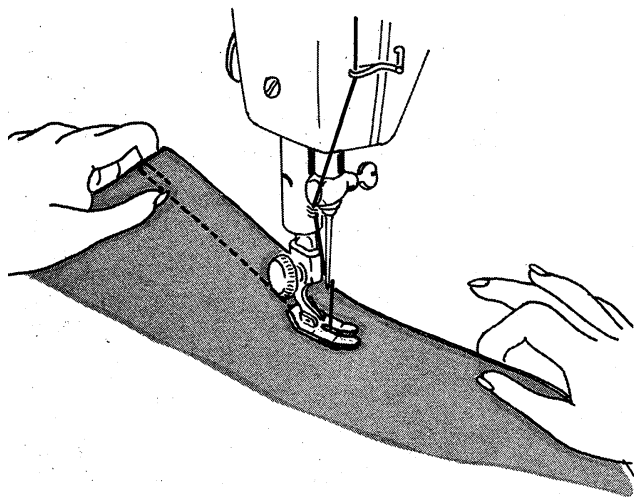




GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

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

- For filmy sheers, knits, tricots, etc., apply *gentle* tension by holding seam in 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.

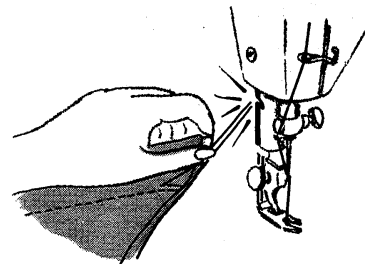
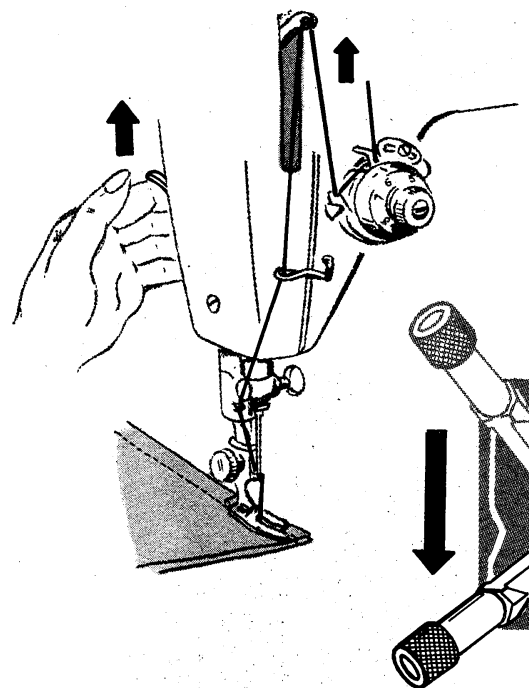
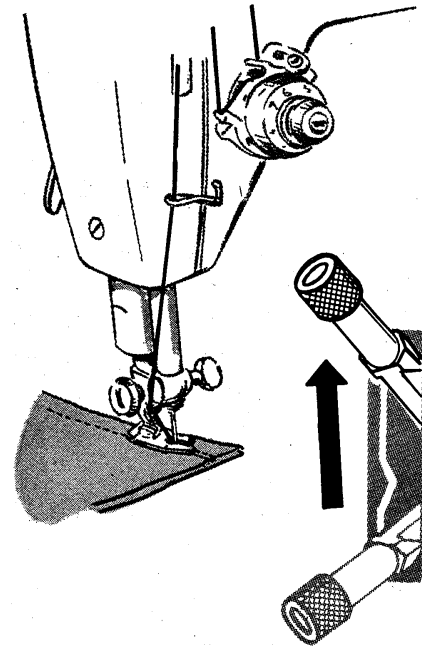


KEEPING THE SEAM STRAIGHT

Use one of the numbered lines on the throat plate as a guide to keep the seam straight. Numbers indicate distance, in 1/8ths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a 5/8-inch seam, for example, line up your fabric with line 5. Crosslines serve as guides when turning square corners.

ENDING A SEAM

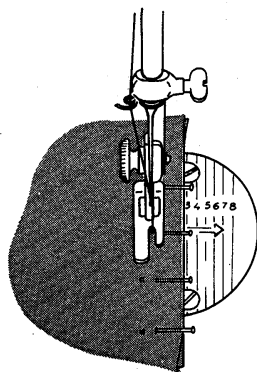
- 1 Stitch to the fabric edge. Raise Stitch Length Selector as far as it will go, and backstitch to reinforce end of seam.
- 2 Turn hand wheel to bring take-up lever to its highest point.
- 3 Raise presser foot and remove fabric.
- 4 Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar. Lower Stitch Length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



basting

PIN BASTING

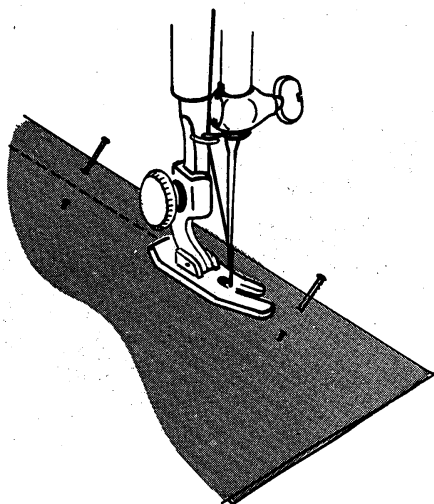
Pin basting is a time saver and can be used in place of hand basting when you are stitching seams in easy-to-handle fabrics. When sewing over pins, it is important to use fine pins and to place them correctly in relation to the stitching lines.



PIN BASTING

Place pins 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.



MACHINE BASTING

MACHINE BASTING

Pin the seam edges together as instructed above. Set the Stitch Length Selector at 6 or 8 and stitch on the seam line.

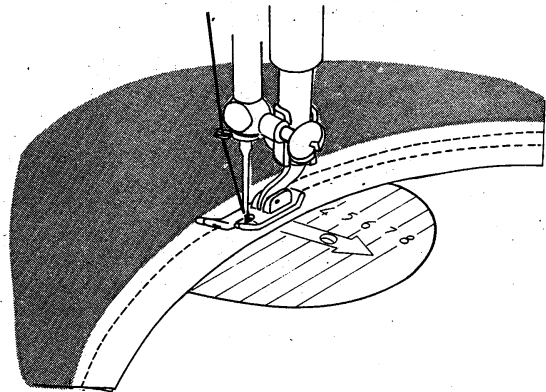
To remove, clip the top thread at intervals of about six stitches. Then, pull the long bottom thread.

Machine basting is quick, but it should be used only on fabrics where the needle puncture will not show.

sewing a curved seam

When sewing armhole and neckline seams, you usually will be sewing on a curve. To do this, follow the same procedure as sewing a straight seam (see page 17) except:

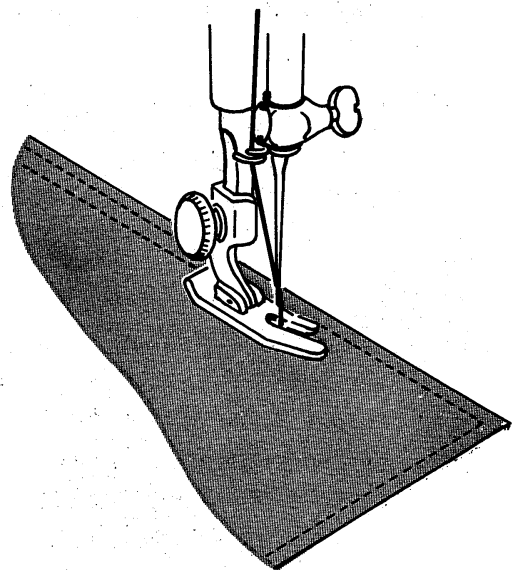
- Use a short stitch for elasticity and strength. For example, if you use 12 stitches per inch for straight seams, select 15 to 20 per inch to stitch curved seams in the same fabric.



A CURVED SEAM

top stitching

Top stitching is an excellent way to accent the lines of a dress or coat. A single line of stitching on a heavy fabric produces a welt effect. One or more rows of parallel stitching on lighter weight fabrics lend importance to finished edges of lapels, facing edges, collars, and pockets, as well as to style seams and hemlines.



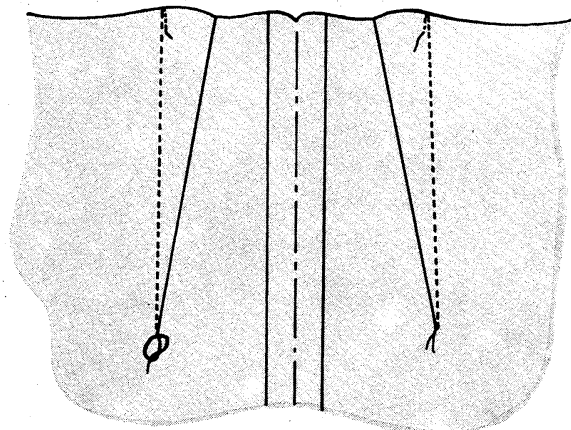
TOP STITCHING

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long.
- 3 Tie the thread ends into a single knot close to the stitching.

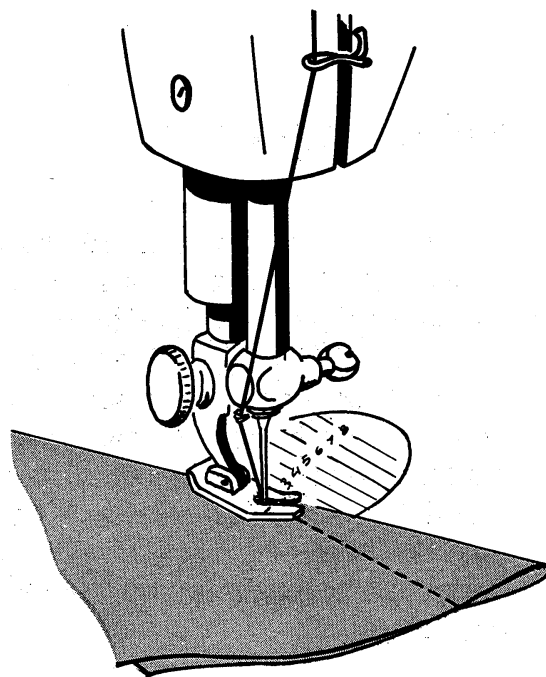


REGULAR DARTS

CONTINUOUS-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.

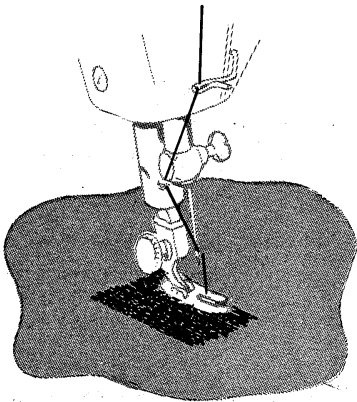
- 1 Unthread the needle. Pull up the bobbin thread and draw it through the needle from back to front.
- 2 Tie bobbin and upper threads together, and draw knot through threading points toward spool until enough of the bobbin thread has passed the thread guide nearest the spool to complete stitching the full length of the dart. Make sure that there is no slack thread between spool and bobbin.
- 3 Stitch from point of dart toward edge of garment, and backstitch to reinforce.



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 25.



DARNING WITHOUT EMBROIDERY HOOP

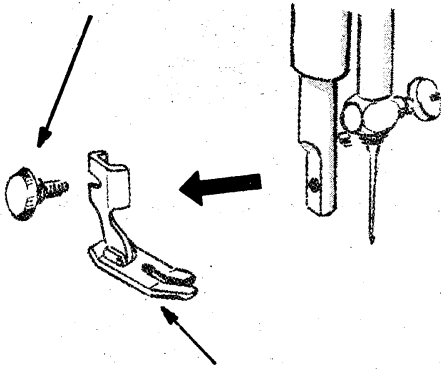
- 1** Set the Stitch Length Selector for the desired stitch length (about 10 or 12. See page 12).
- 2** If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
- 3** Place area to be darned under presser foot.
- 4** Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately allowing the fabric to feed normally away from you and pulling it gently toward 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.

Free-motion stitching

For free-motion stitching, you sew without the presser foot and control the fabric movement yourself by means of an embroidery hoop.

With the removal of the presser foot and attachment of the Feed Cover Plate that prevents the feed dog from moving the fabric, your *Fashion Mate* sewing machine is ready to do free-motion darning and embroidery.

PRESSER FOOT
SCREW



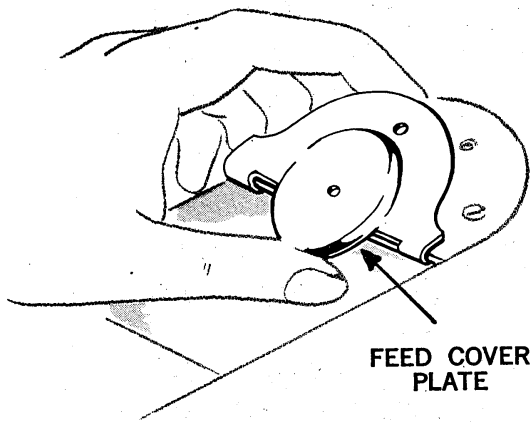
PRESSER FOOT

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.



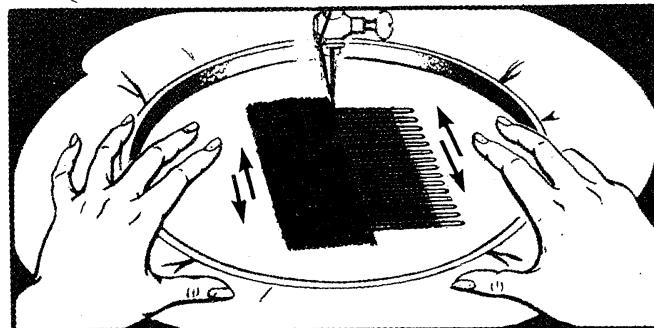
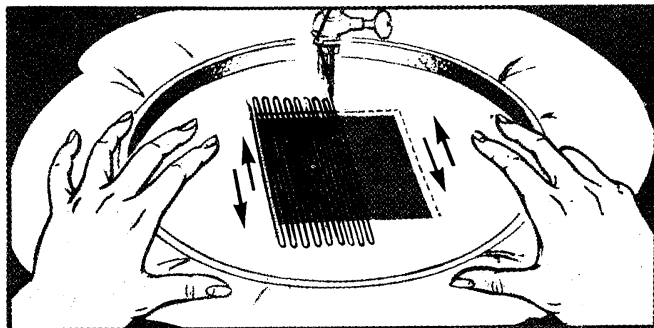
FEED COVER
PLATE

ATTACHING THE FEED COVER PLATE

- 1 Open the slide plate.
- 2 Slip the Feed Cover Plate over the machine throat plate.
- 3 Close the slide plate.

darning with embroidery hoop

- 1 Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
- 2 Center worn section in embroidery hoop.
- 3 Set 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 the stitches $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from edge of open area.



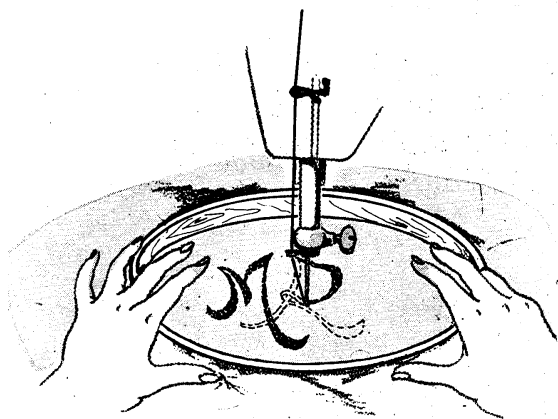
- 7 Stitch across opening, moving hoop under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.
- 8 When opening is filled, turn work 90 degrees and continue stitching until darn is completed.

Run machine at moderate speed and control hoop with a steady, continuous movement. Slow movement of hoop will produce a short stitch; more rapid movement lengthens the stitch. Fairly long stitches are best for knit and tricot fabrics; short stitches are best for cottons and linens, as they approximate the weave of the fabric and are strong enough to withstand many launderings.

creating monograms and decorative designs

If you wish to monogram or create a design — 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 and spacing.
- 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 Set Stitch Length Selector in FINE area.
- 6 Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.
- 7 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 the fabric.
- 8 Outline with a short running stitch.
- 9 Fill with closer stitches using back and forth motion.
- 10 Outline again with running stitch.
- 11 When finished, trim backing close to stitching.



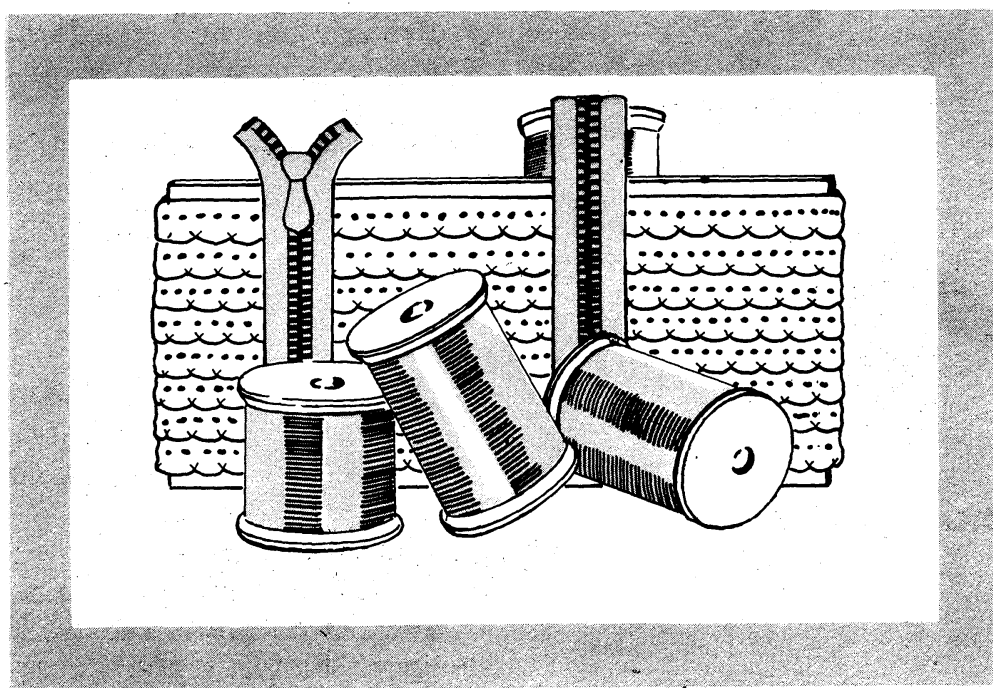
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Caring for your sewing machine

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 and oil 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 a very warm or damp place, oil it more frequently than the guidelines suggest.

every week or so: clean

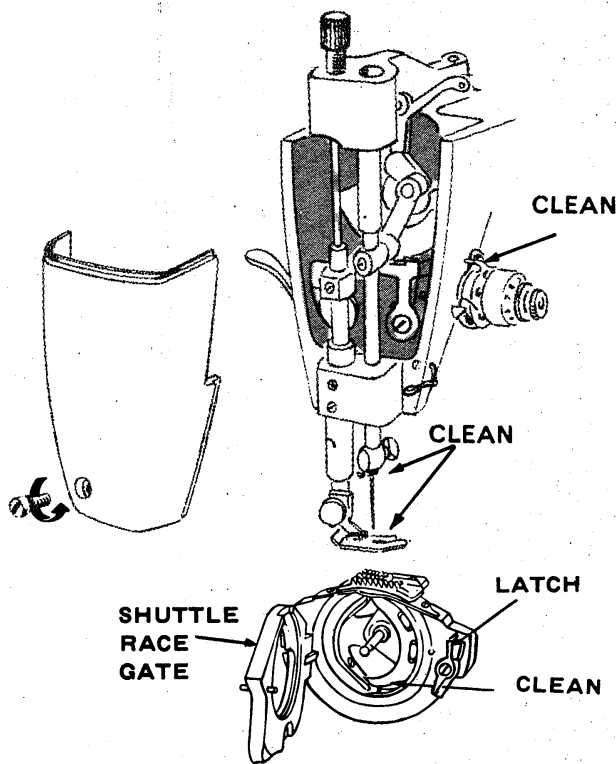
Remove lint and fluff from exposed parts. (As a matter of fact, you will be able to see the lint and fluff gathering on these parts, and we recommend that you remove them as they accumulate.)

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.

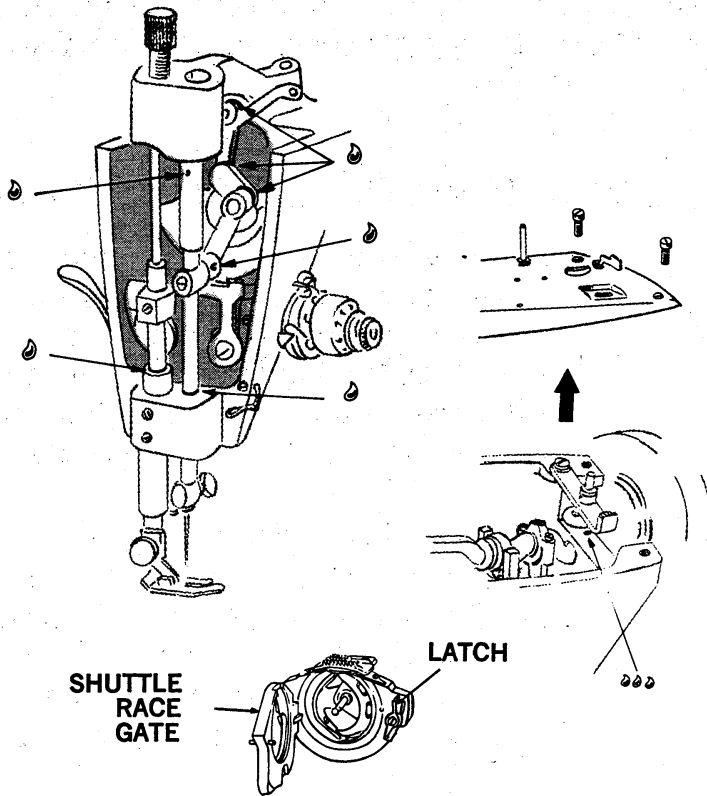
With a SINGER* lint brush, clean:

- 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.)



CLEAN THE MACHINE

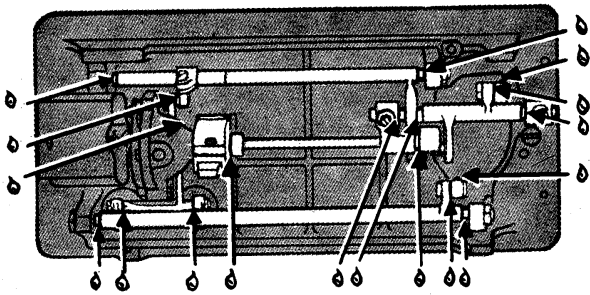
every week or so: oil



OIL THE MACHINE

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

every month or so: oil



OIL THE MACHINE

- Clean and oil machine as indicated in weekly instructions.
- Tilt machine back.
- Apply one drop of oil to bottom of machine at each of the places indicated.

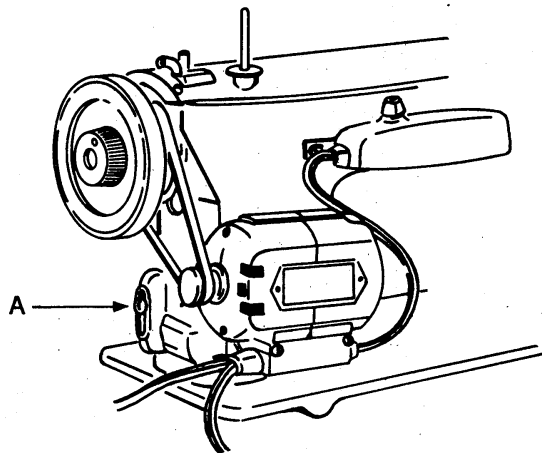
motor requires no lubrication

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.

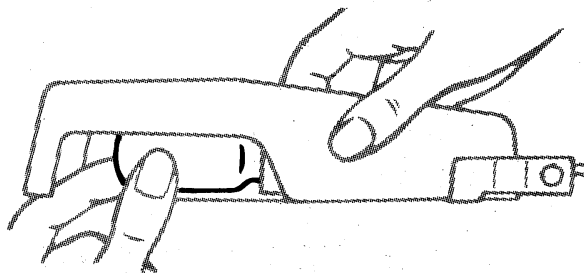


changing light bulb

Be sure you have disconnected the plug from the outlet.

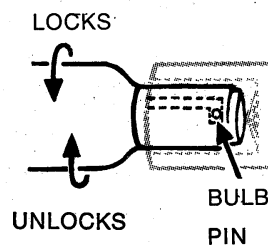
REMOVING BULB

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 (bayonet-type) into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket. Turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb into position. Push entire assembly up until it snaps 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.

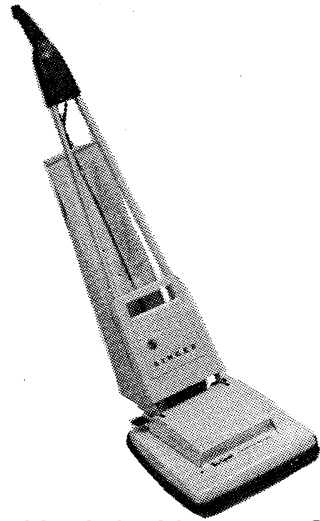
IN ADDITION to the above guarantee of parts, each machine will be inspected and adjusted whenever necessary without charge for labor for a period of one year from date of purchase.

THIS GUARANTEE is effective 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.

AGREEMENTS inconsistent with the foregoing shall be void and of no effect.

THE SINGER COMPANY

Exciting Products from **SINGER**



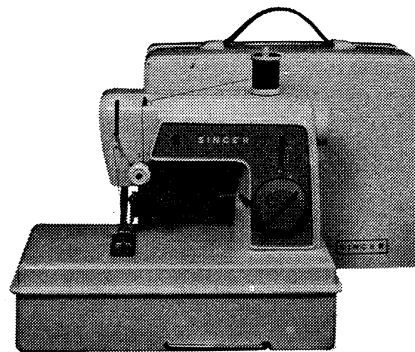
Power Upright Vacuum Cleaner has two-speed vibrator brush that loosens embedded dirt and sweeps rug surface. Dual-jet suction fans "air-wash" every strand. Choose from two cleaning positions—one for normal-pile rugs, one for deep-pile. Retractable cord reel and convenient carrying grip make cleaning easy.



PROFESSIONAL* Portable Typewriter. A handsomely styled deluxe model with office machine features and feel for fast, easy typing. 88-character keyboard, AUTO-MARGIN* control, push-button tabulator, touch regulator, custom-molded carrying case.



Portable Stereo Phonograph with Garrard Changer. Weighs only 19 pounds, runs on batteries (or electricity) so you can enjoy your records outdoors, at the beach or anywhere you like. Plays 16-, 33-, 45-, and 78-rpm records. Frequency Contoured* speakers produce amazingly clear tone.



The Little *Touch & Sew** Child's Sewing Machine runs by battery, electricity, or hand crank. It sews a real lockstitch and has such grown-up features as a bobbin, a tension dial, and seam guide lines. Simple and fun to use.