

# SINGER



Style-Mate

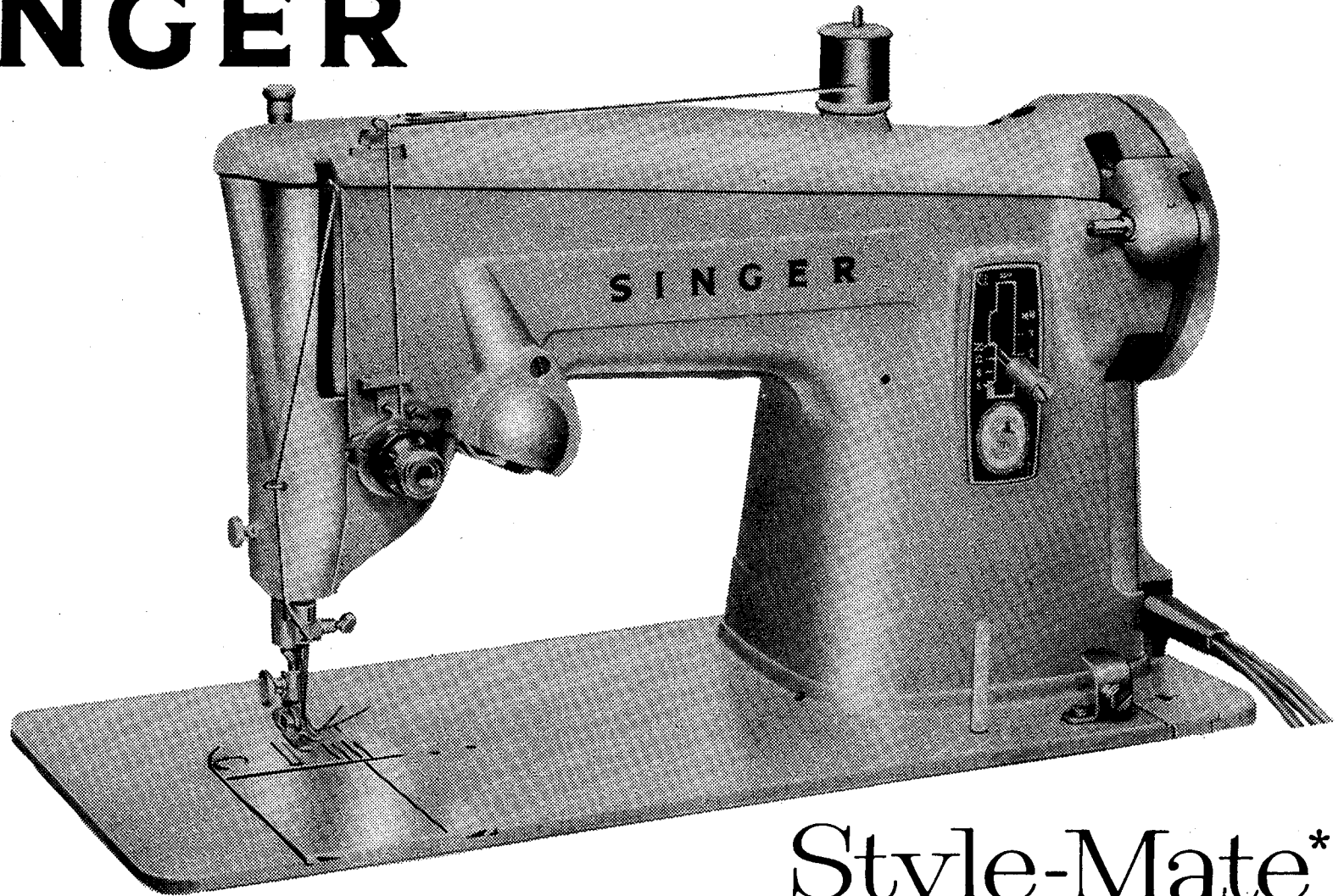
329 K

T H E S I N G E R M A N U F A C T U R I N G C O M P A N Y

Form K6425 (761)

Printed in Great Britain

# SINGER



\* A Trademark of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Style-Mate\*  
sewing machine model 329K

## AS THE OWNER OF THE SINGER\* 329K . . .

You have a modern, smooth running sewing machine which offers you a new world of sewing enjoyment. Exclusive dresses for yourself, clothing for your family, and numerous items for the home — all will be yours at a fraction of their ready-made cost.



### Outstanding features include

- **“DROP-IN” BOBBIN . . .** located in front of needle.
- **SINGLE TURN TENSION . . .** calibrated for accurate adjustment.
- **REVERSIBLE FEED . . .** easy to back stitch and fasten seam ends.
- **CLAMP-TYPE THROAT PLATE . . .** easy to remove.
- **ALUMINUM CONSTRUCTION . . .** lightweight and durable.
- **MECHANISM COMPLETELY ENCLOSED . . .** motor and light are built in.



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## SINGER SERVICE

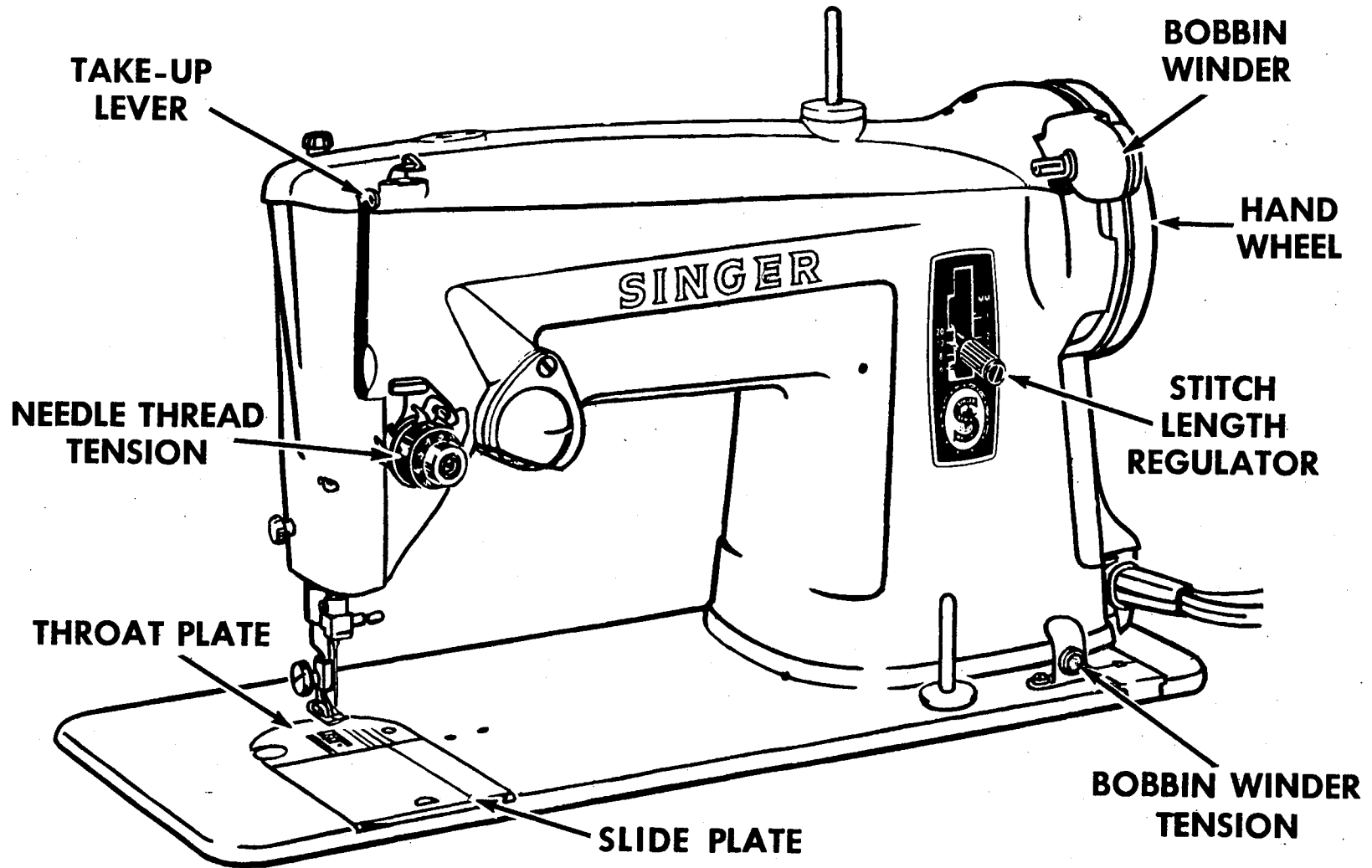
Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER\* Service close at hand. SINGER is interested in helping you keep your SINGER Sewing Machine in top running condition. That is why you should always call your SINGER SEWING CENTER if your machine ever requires adjustment or repair. Only from your SINGER SEWING CENTER can you obtain the services of a trained SINGER repairman and warranted SINGER\* parts.



## EVERYTHING FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS

The answer to your sewing needs is at your SINGER SEWING CENTER. There you will find a wide choice of sewing aids, notions, sewing information and services. Look for the famous red "S" and SINGER trademarks on your SINGER SEWING CENTER and the ever ready SINGER Service Car. Look under SINGER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, in phone book, for address nearest you.

# PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MACHINE 329K



## FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH CHART

FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCHES PER INCH
<b>DELICATE</b> —tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk organdy, fine tricot	Fine Mercerized 100 to 150 Cotton Synthetic Thread	9	15 to 20
<b>LIGHTWEIGHT</b> —batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk crepe, plastic film	50 Mercerized 80 to 100 Cotton A Silk Synthetic Thread	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
<b>MEDIUM WEIGHT</b> —gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, suitings	50 Mercerized 60 to 80 Cotton A Silk Synthetic Thread	14	12 to 15
<b>MEDIUM HEAVY</b> —gabardine, tweed, sail-cloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy Duty Merc. 40 to 60 Cotton	16	10 to 12
<b>HEAVY</b> —overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy Duty Merc. 24 to 40 Cotton	18	8 to 10

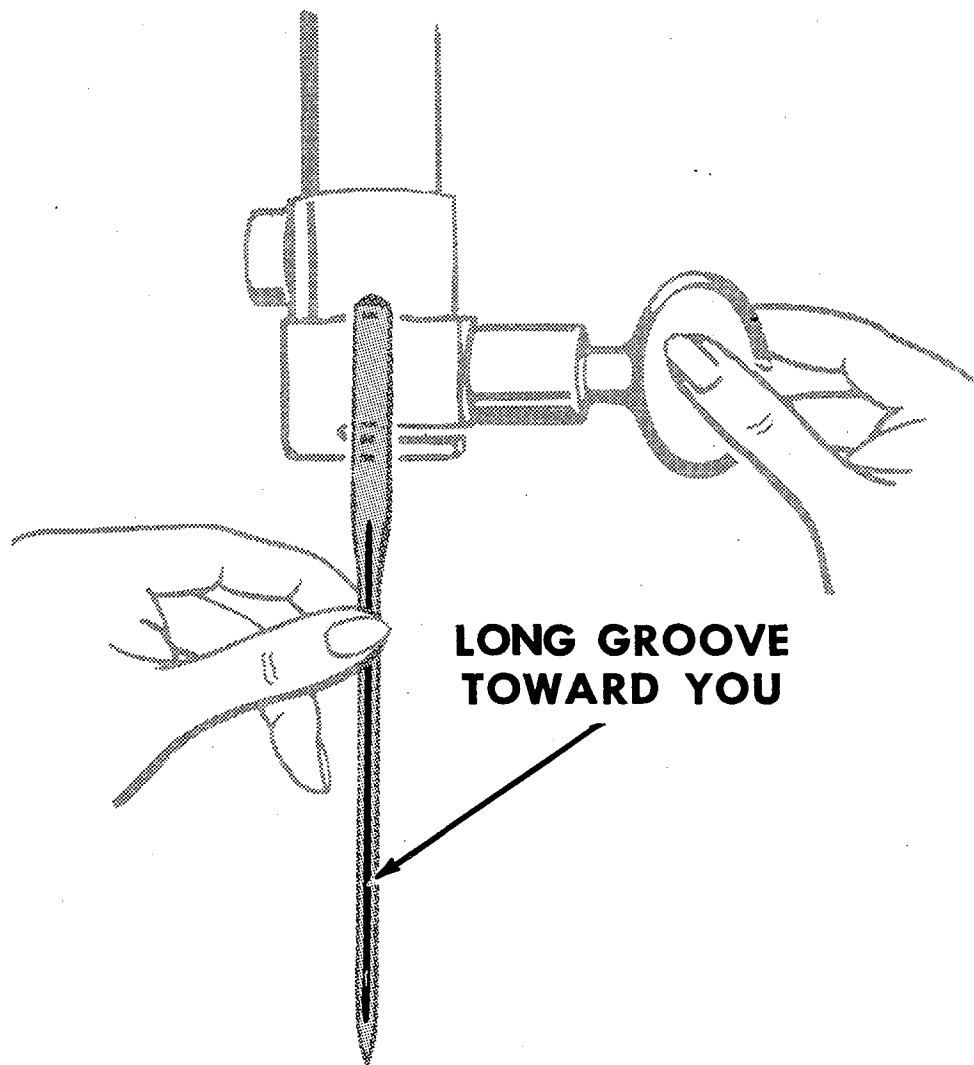
## NEEDLES AND THREAD

This machine uses needle, Catalog 2020 (15 x 1). Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.

For perfect stitching, select correct needle and thread to correspond with fabric according to table on **page 5**. Be sure to use like threads for both needle and bobbin.

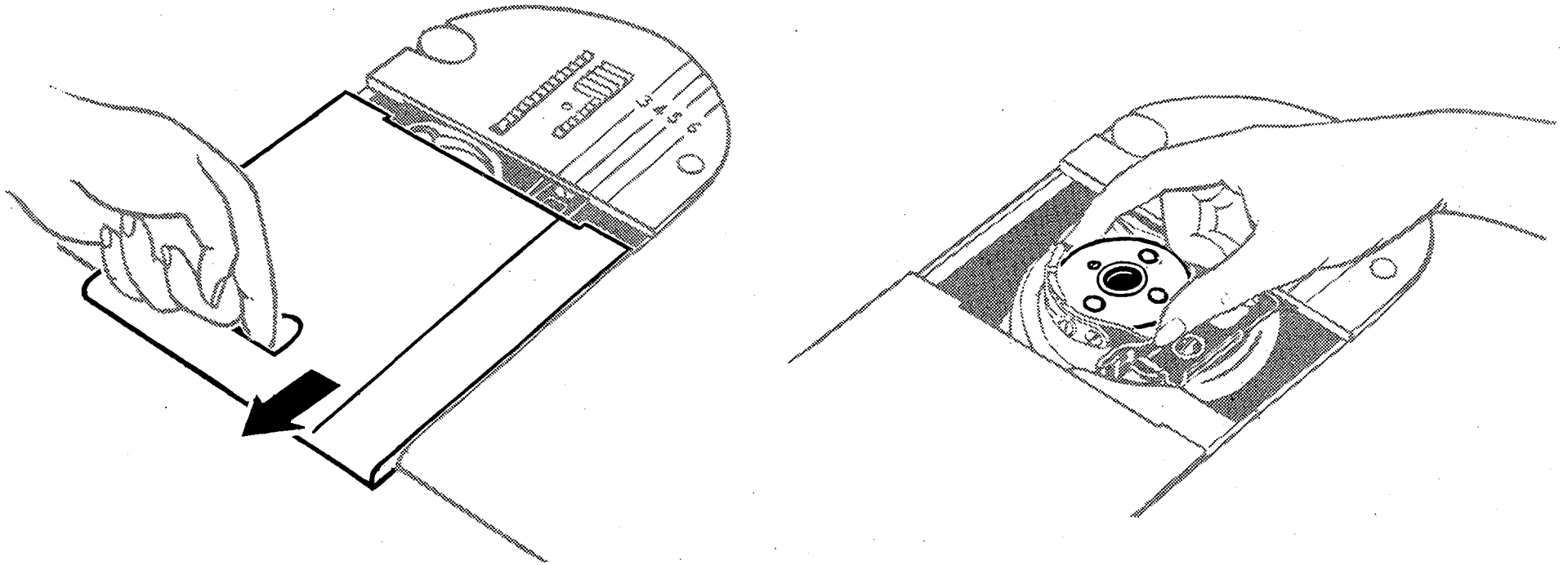
### NEEDLE INSERTION

- Raise needle bar to highest point by turning hand wheel toward you.
- Loosen needle clamp screw.
- Insert needle upward into clamp as far as it will go, with flat side of needle to back and **long groove toward you**.
- Tighten needle clamp screw.



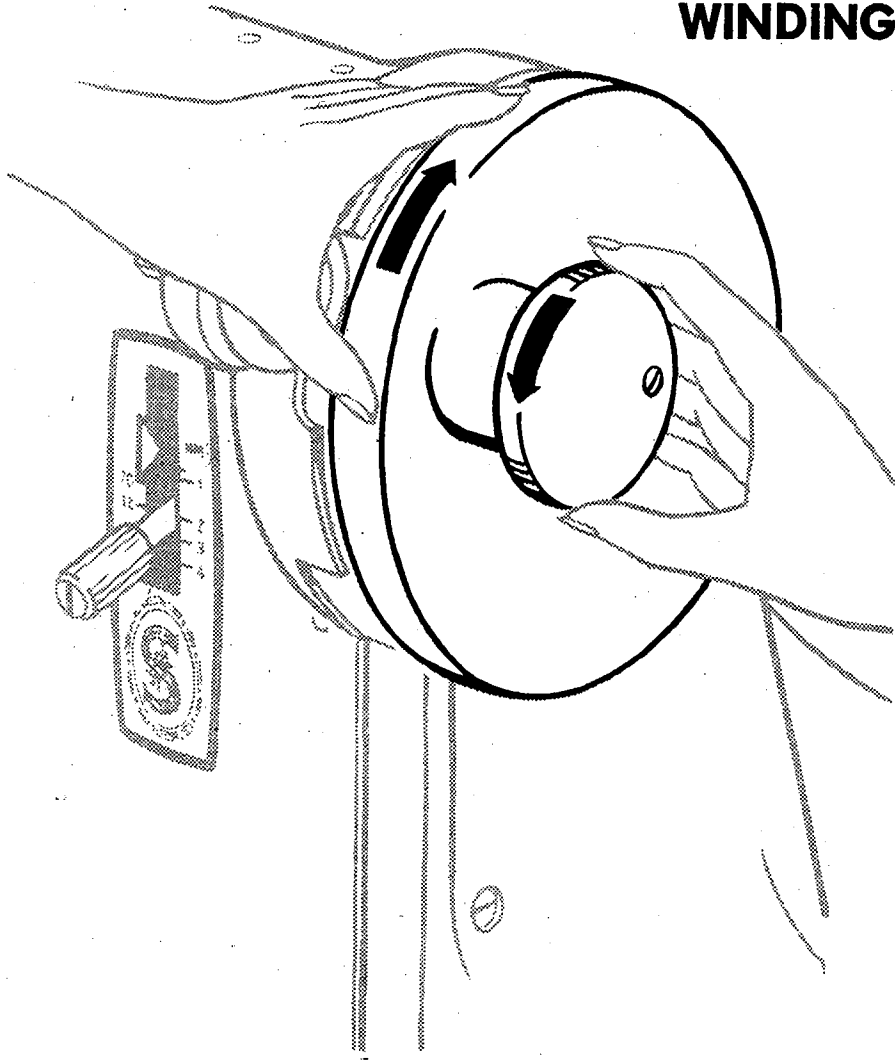


## REMOVING THE BOBBIN

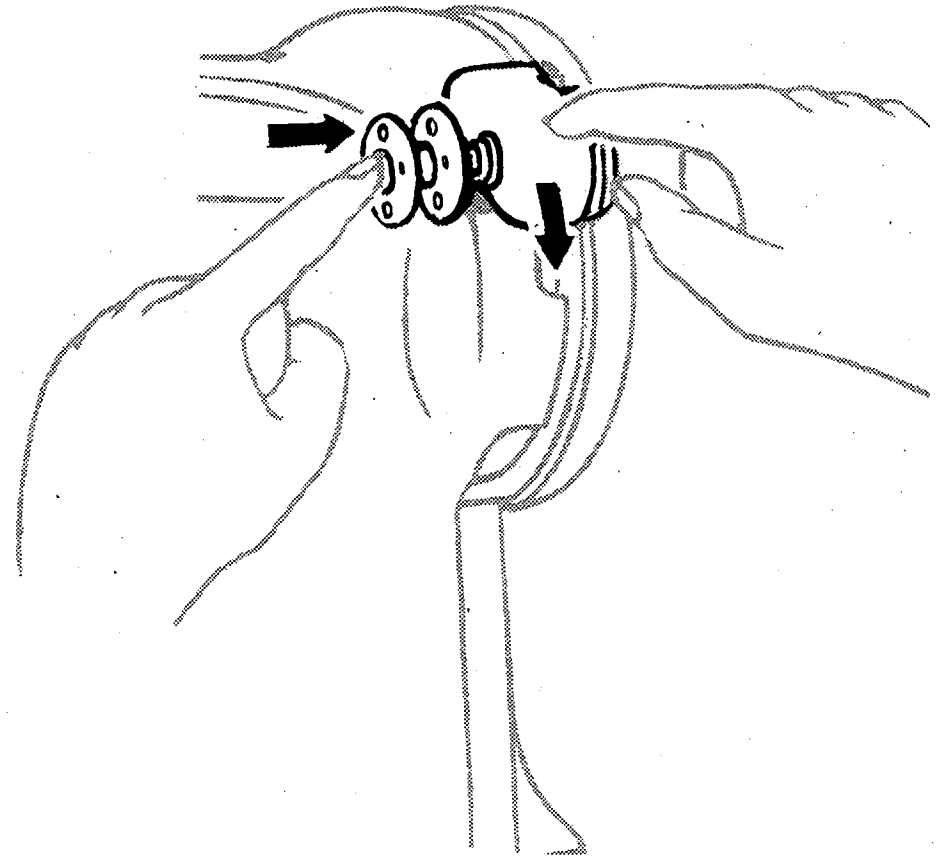


Open slide plate and lift out bobbin.

## WINDING THE BOBBIN

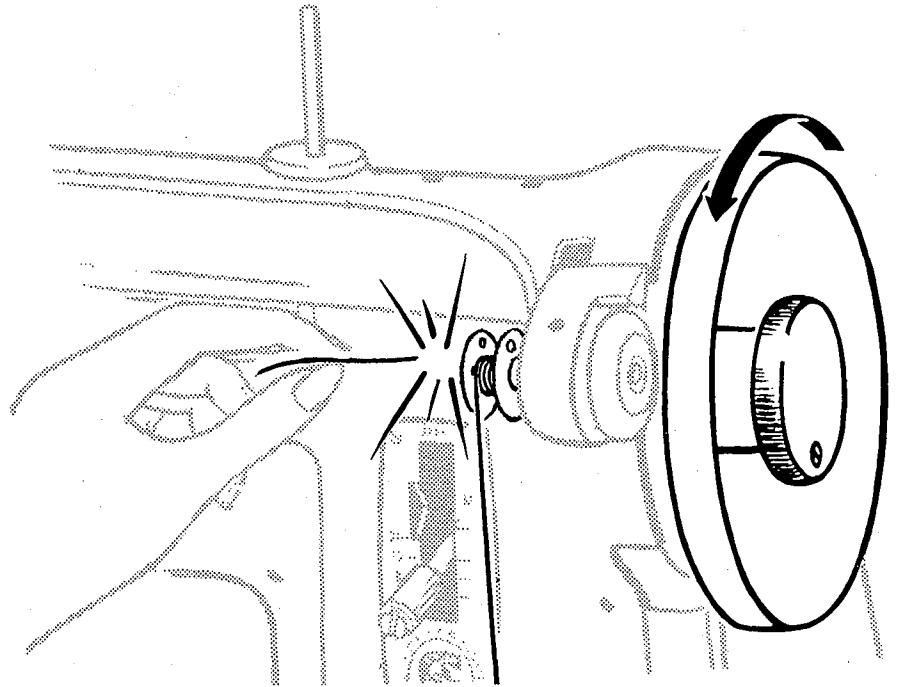
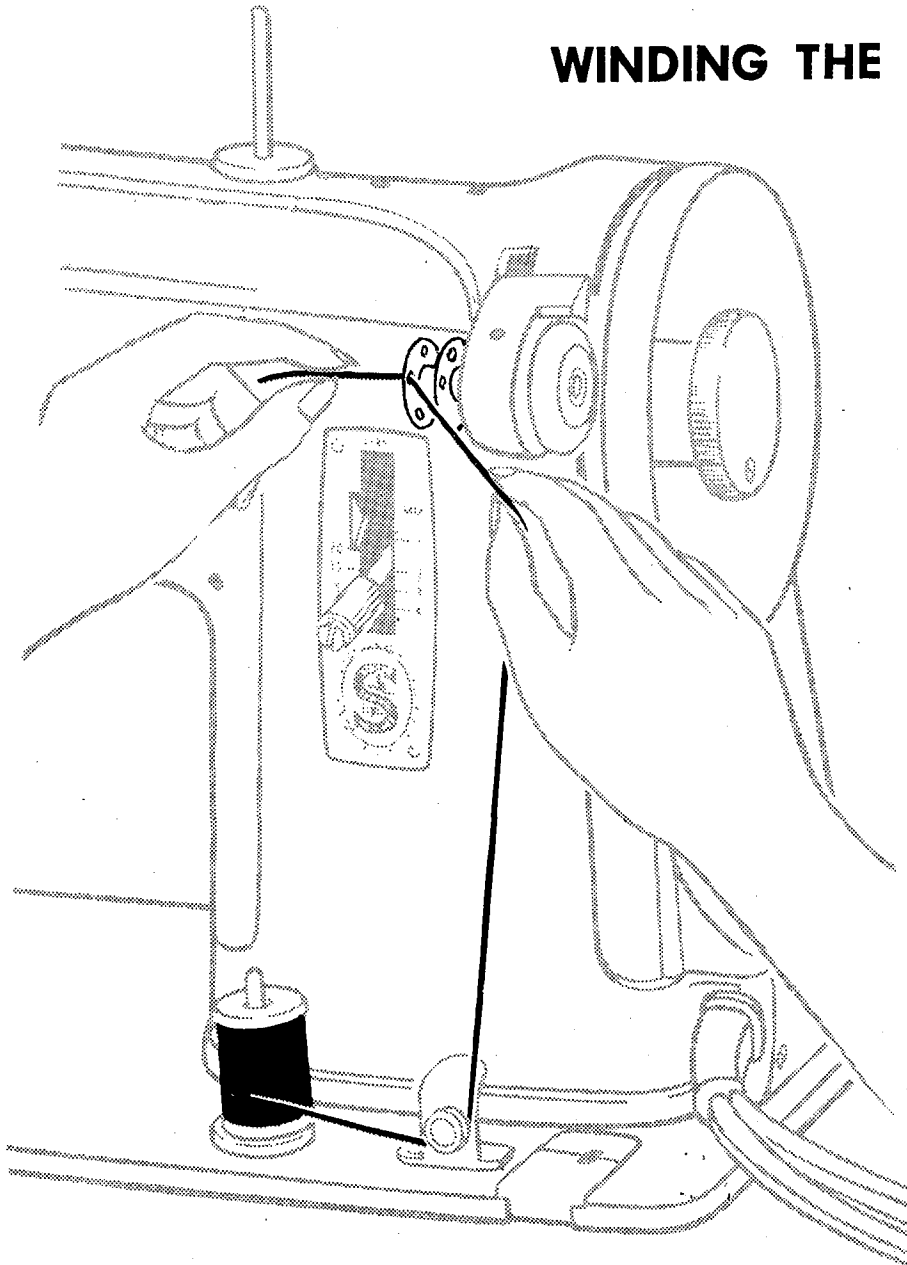


- Loosen stop motion screw with right hand.



- Place empty bobbin on spindle.
- Press bobbin winder down against hand wheel.

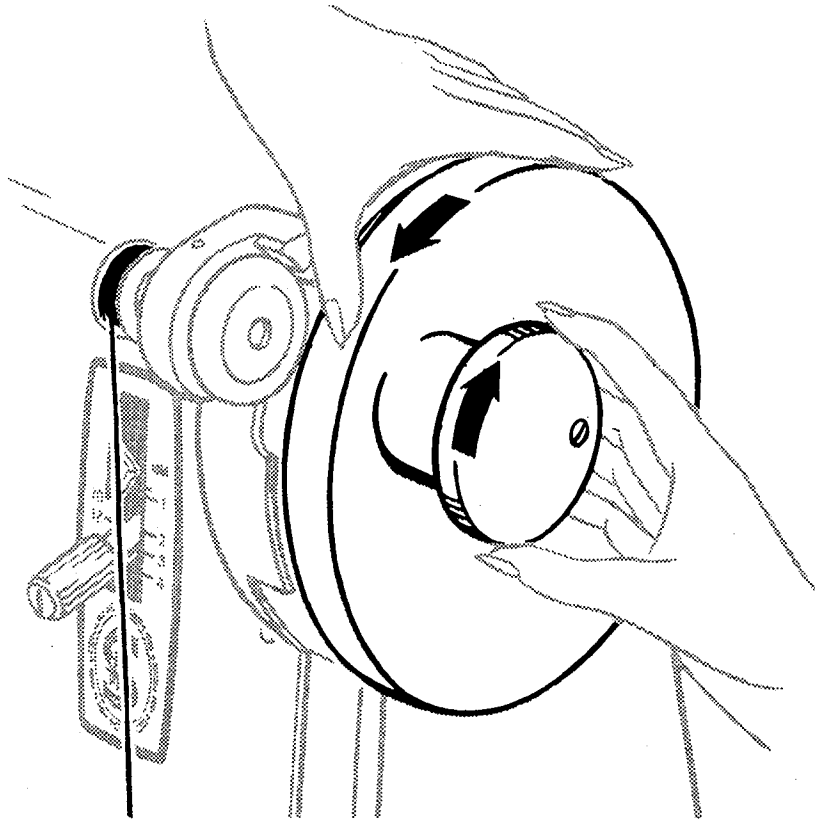
## WINDING THE BOBBIN (Cont'd)



- Place spool of thread on spool pin.
- Thread between tension discs and through bobbin as shown.
- Hold end of thread and start machine. (End of thread will break off after a few coils have been wound on bobbin.)

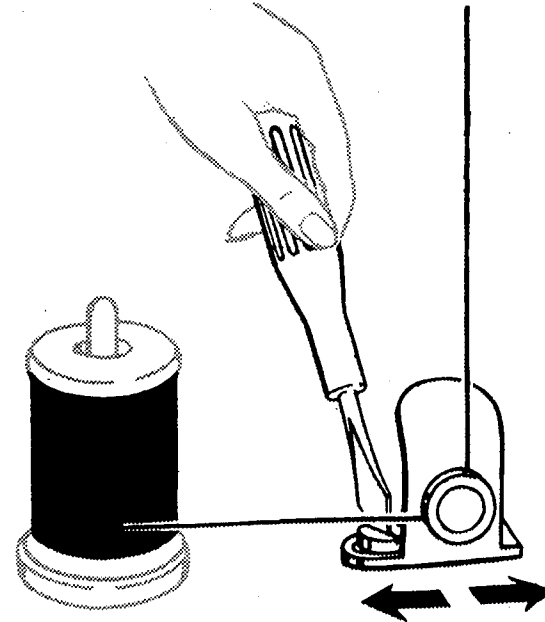
## WINDING THE BOBBIN (Cont'd)

*When bobbin is full*



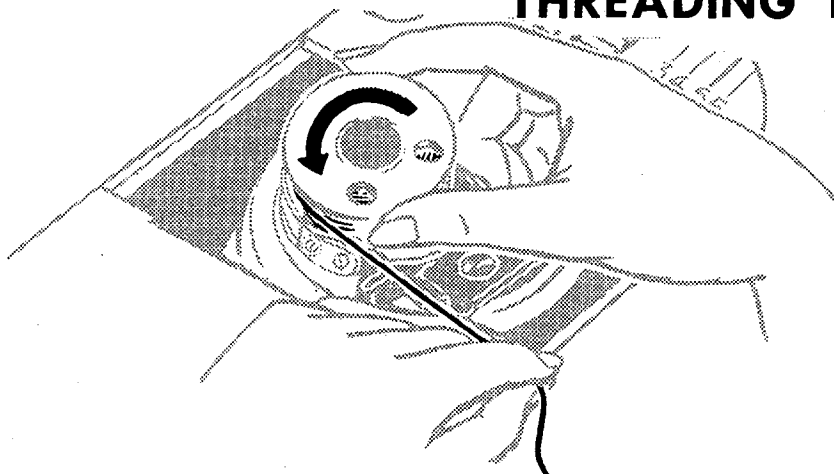
- Stop machine.
- Lift bobbin winder away from hand wheel and remove bobbin.
- Tighten stop motion screw.

*If thread doesn't wind evenly*

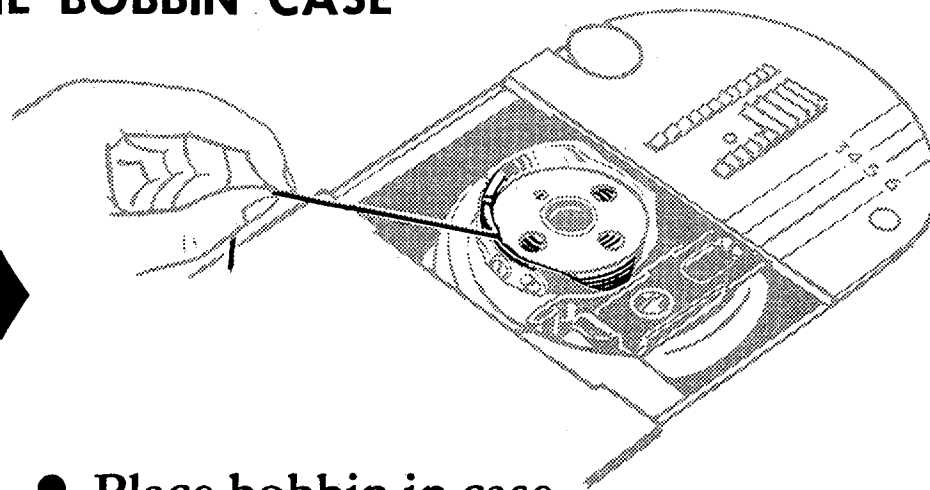


- Loosen screw which holds bobbin winder tension bracket to machine bed.
- Move bracket to left if bobbin winds high on right; move to right if bobbin winds high on left.
- Tighten tension bracket screw.

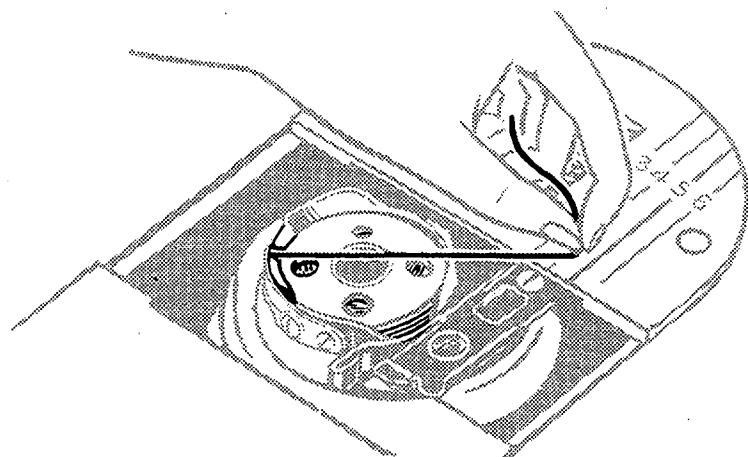
## THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE



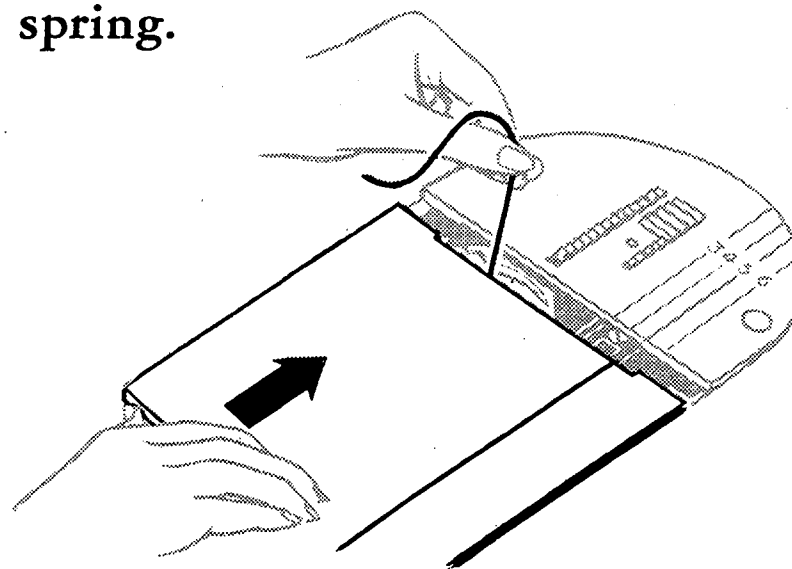
- Hold bobbin so that thread leads off in direction shown.



- Place bobbin in case.
- Lead thread into slot and under spring.



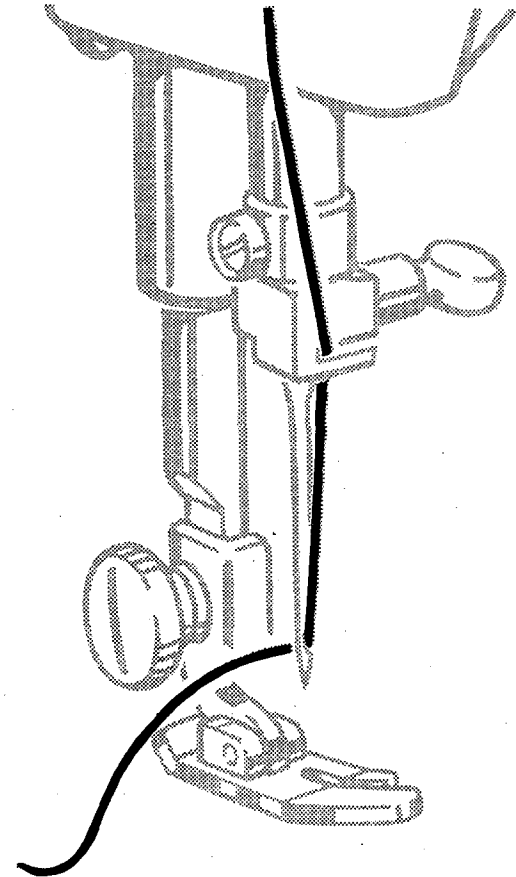
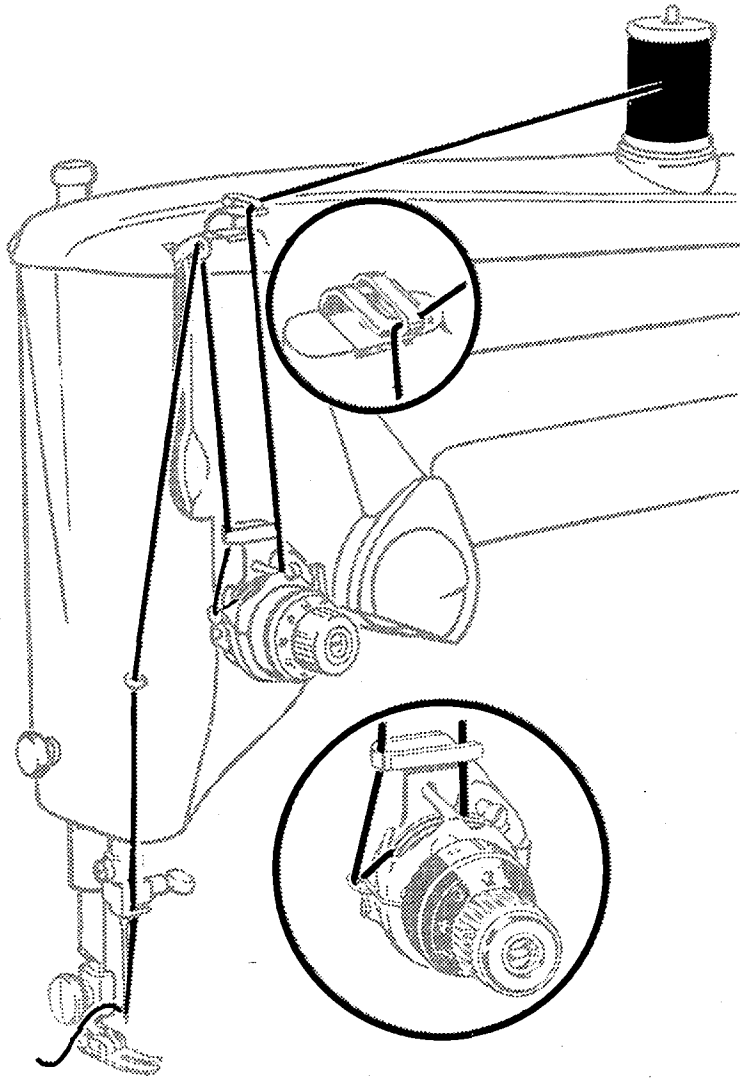
- Draw thread into notch at end of spring; pull about 3 inches of thread across bobbin.



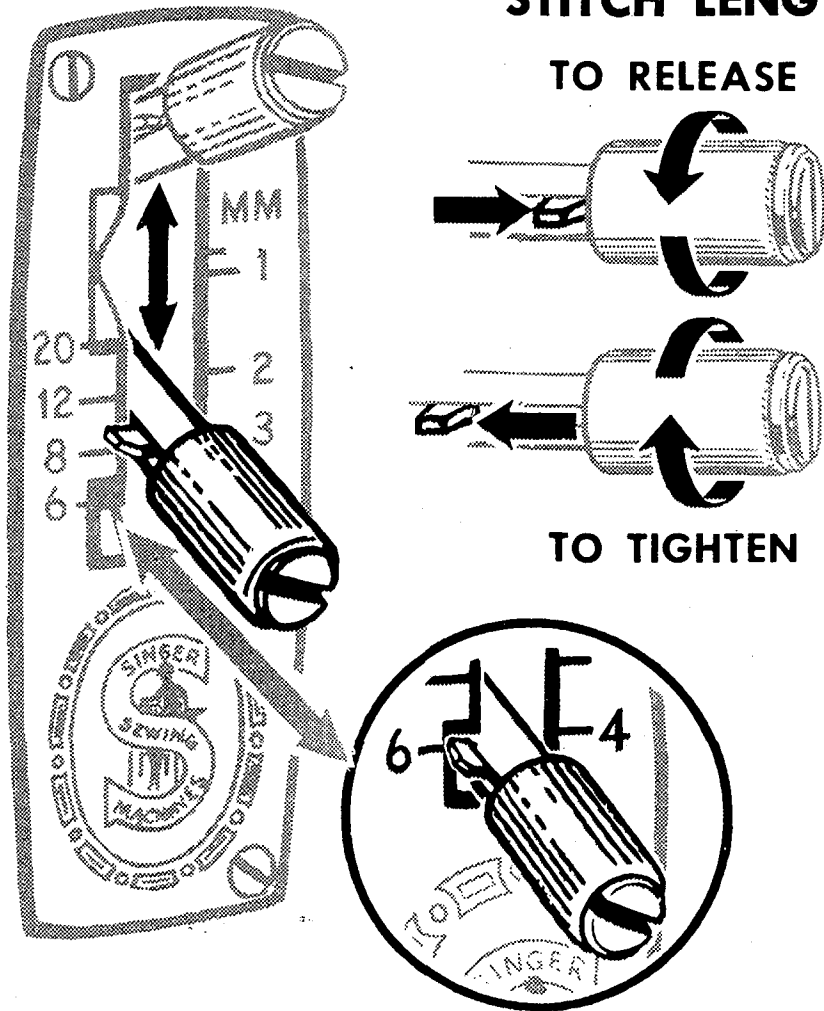
- Close slide plate.

## UPPER THREADING

- Raise take-up lever to highest point.
- Lead thread through threading points shown.
- Draw sufficient thread through eye of needle with which to start sewing.



## STITCH LENGTH REGULATOR



Numerals on left side of indicator represent number of stitches per inch. Numerals on right side represent stitch length in millimeters.

Upper inclined area of the regulator represents stitch lengths above 20.

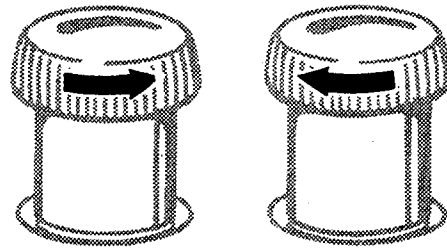
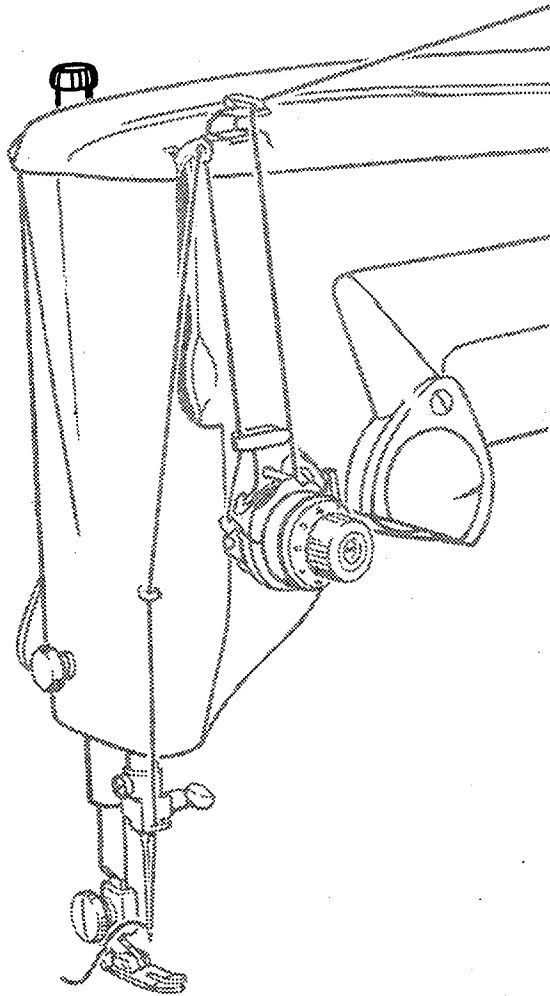
Lower inclined area of the regulator allows the #6 stitch length setting to be "locked" in place when stitching folds, pleats or multiple layers of heavy fabric.

### *To set stitch length*

- Release pointer by turning thumb nut to the left.
- Position lever for desired stitch length.
- Tighten pointer against plate by turning thumb nut to the right.

Once the pointer has been positioned, reverse stitching is accomplished by raising the lever to its highest point. The #6 "locked" position must be unlocked for reverse stitching.

## PRESSURE ADJUSTMENTS



**Decrease      Increase**

- To decrease pressure, turn thumb screw upward.
- To increase pressure, turn thumb screw downward.

Smooth, even handling of several thicknesses of fabric results when pressure is correctly regulated.

Surface finish, as well as the weight and texture of the fabric, must be considered in determining the amount of pressure needed.

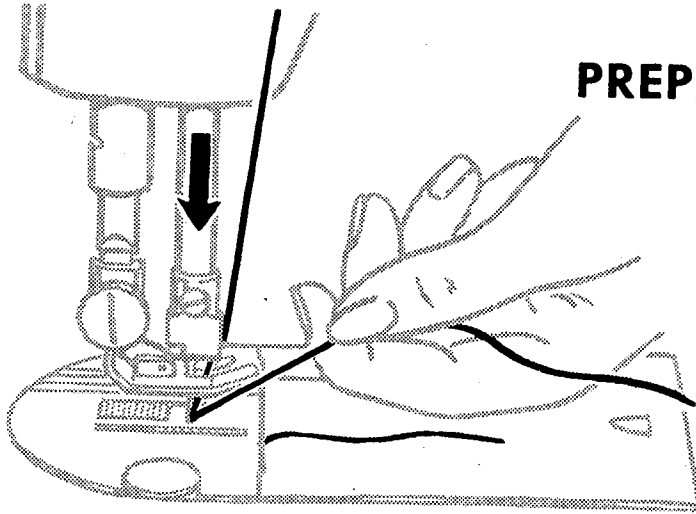
Adjustment of the thumb screw regulates the amount of pressure exerted on the material while it is being stitched.

Too light a pressure will result in irregular feeding which affects both quality of stitch and evenness of seams.

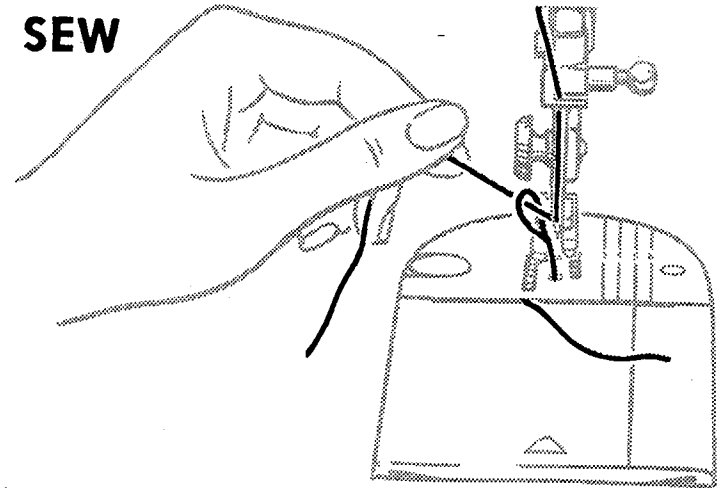
Too heavy a pressure not only affects stitch and seam quality but will mar smooth surfaces and pile fabrics.



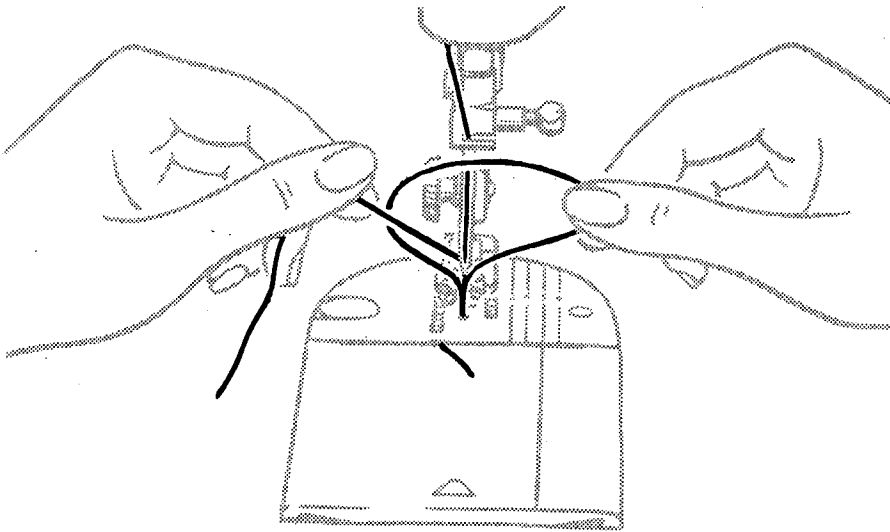
## PREPARING TO SEW



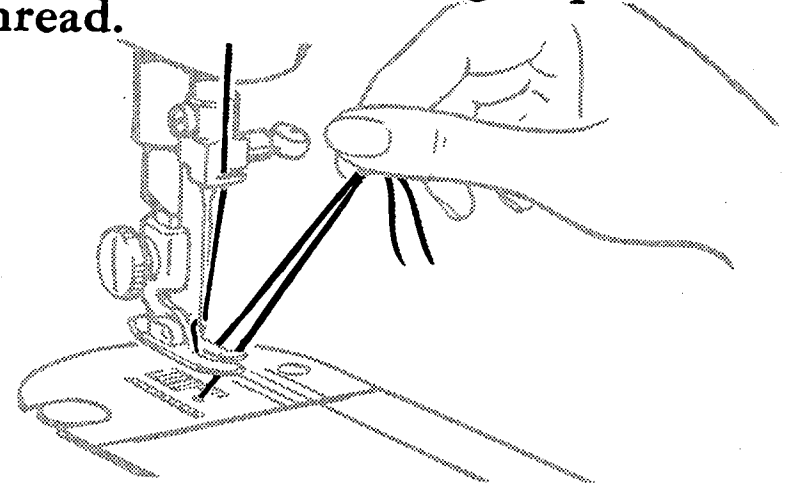
- Hold needle thread lightly with left hand.



- Turn hand wheel so that needle enters plate and brings up bobbin thread.



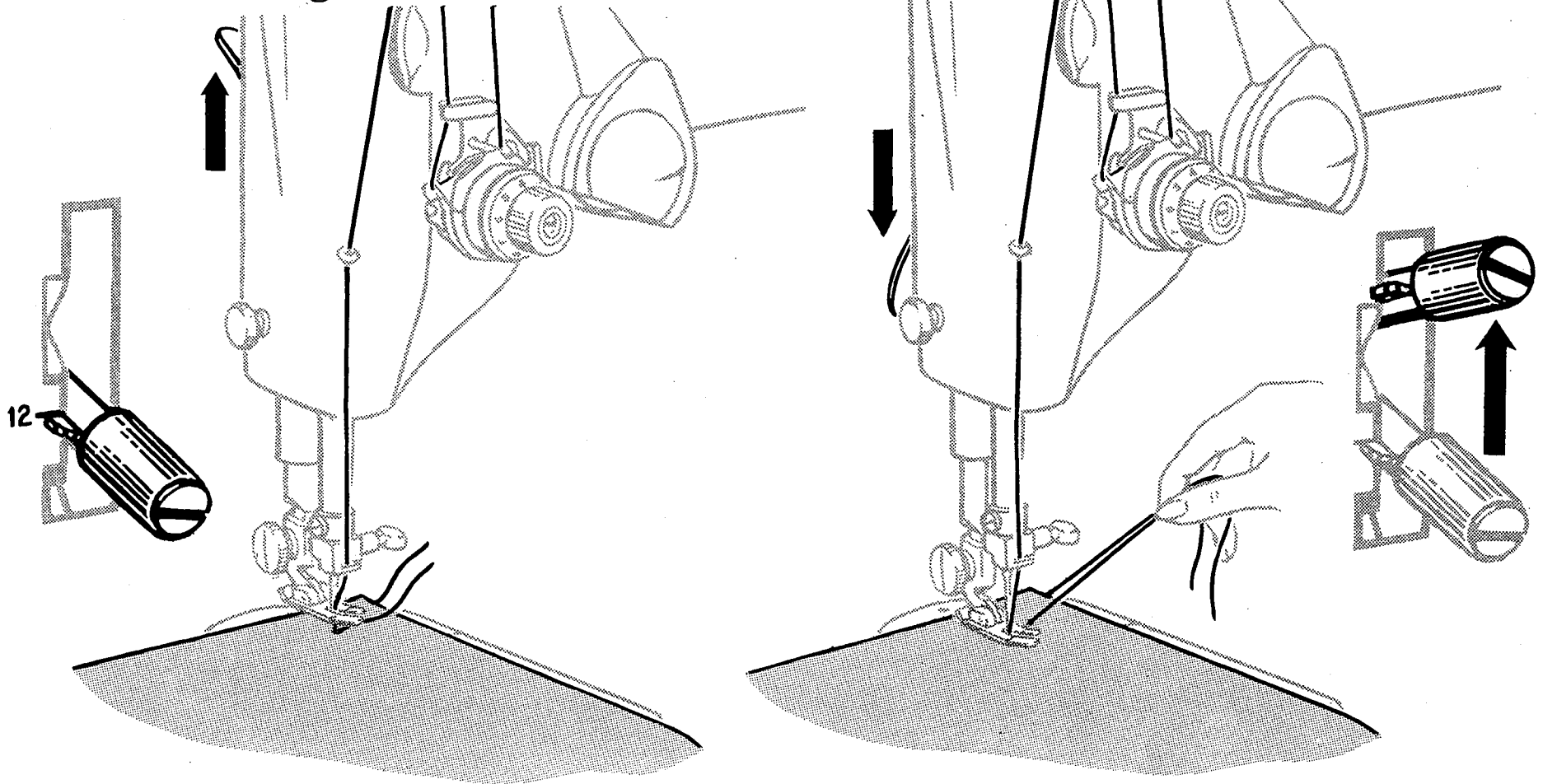
- Pull end of bobbin thread up through throat plate.



- Place both needle and bobbin threads diagonally under presser foot.

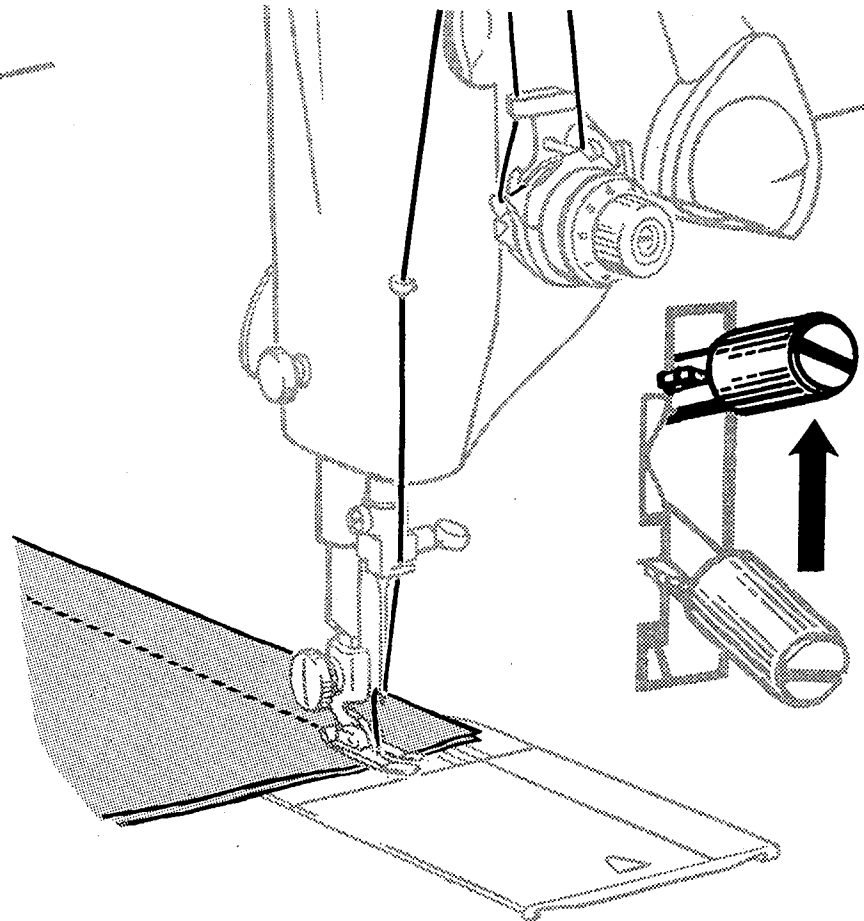
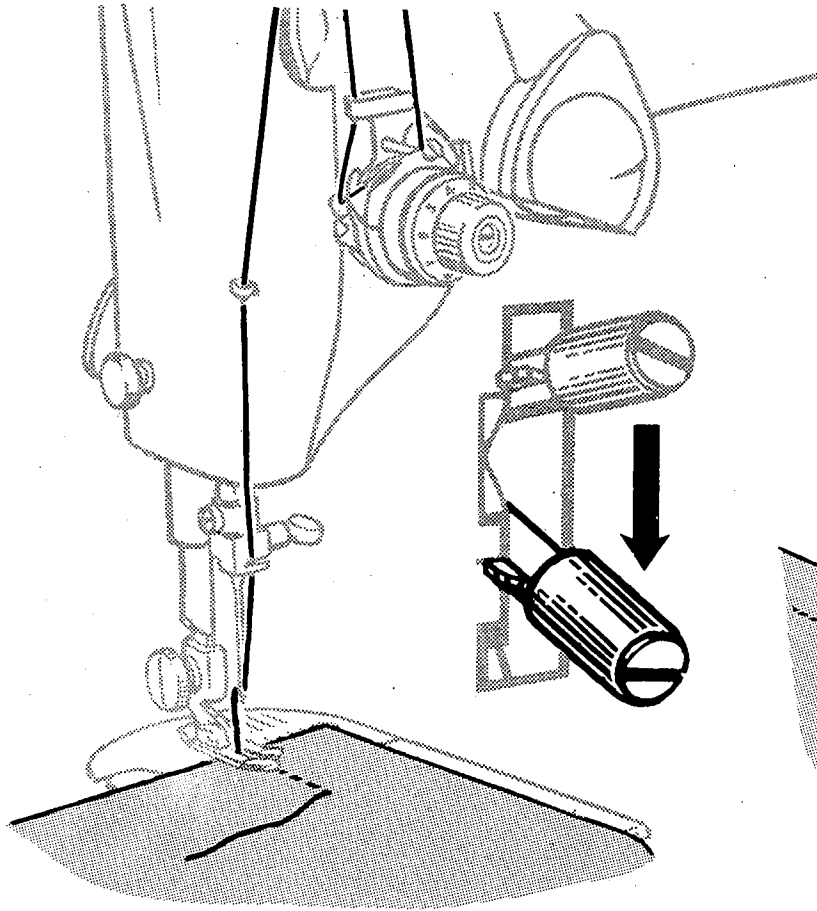
## SEWING A SEAM

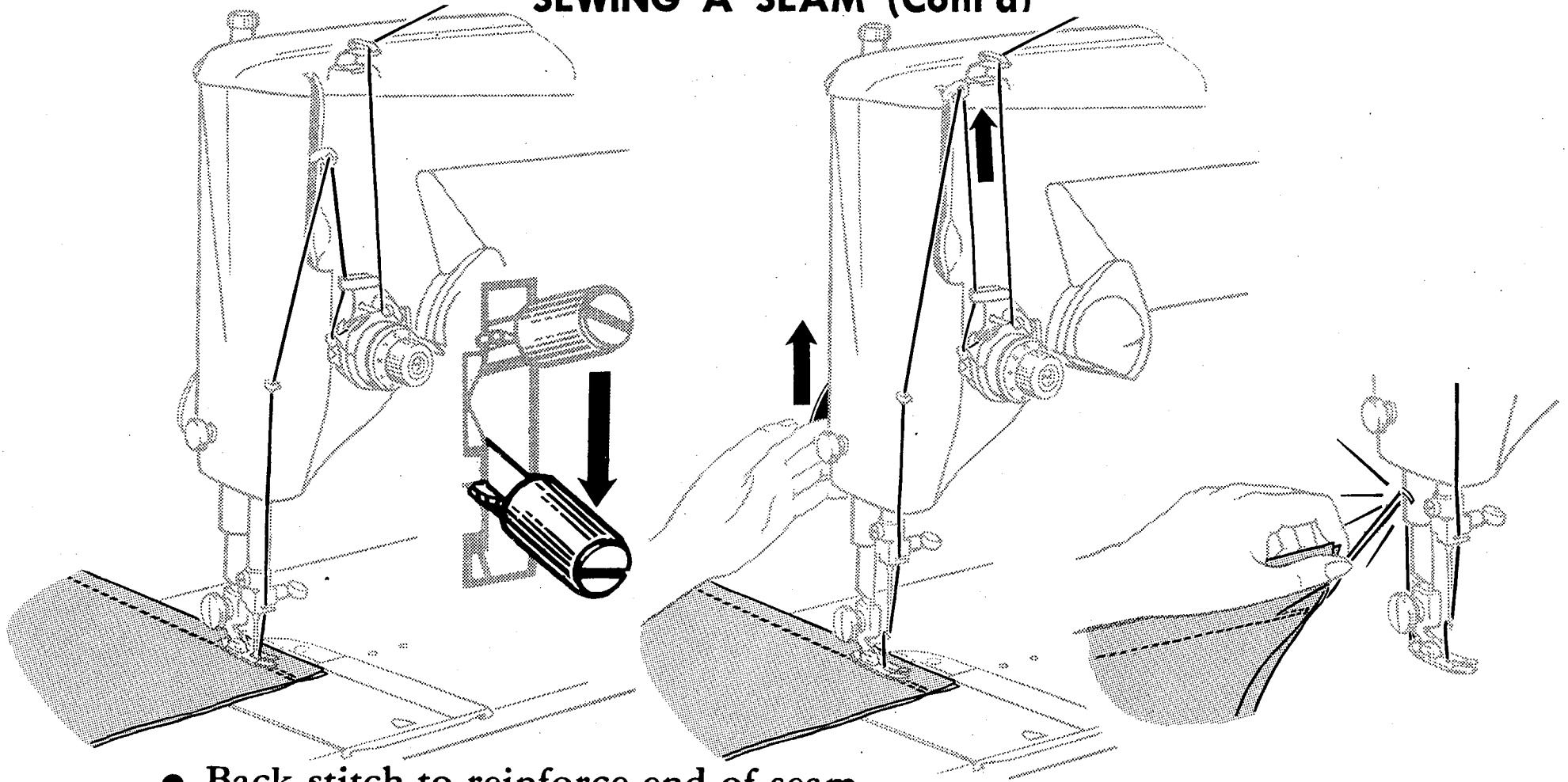
- Set stitch regulator for desired stitch length.
- Position needle into fabric about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from edge.
- Lower presser foot.
- Raise stitch length regulator to reverse.



## SEWING A SEAM (Cont'd)

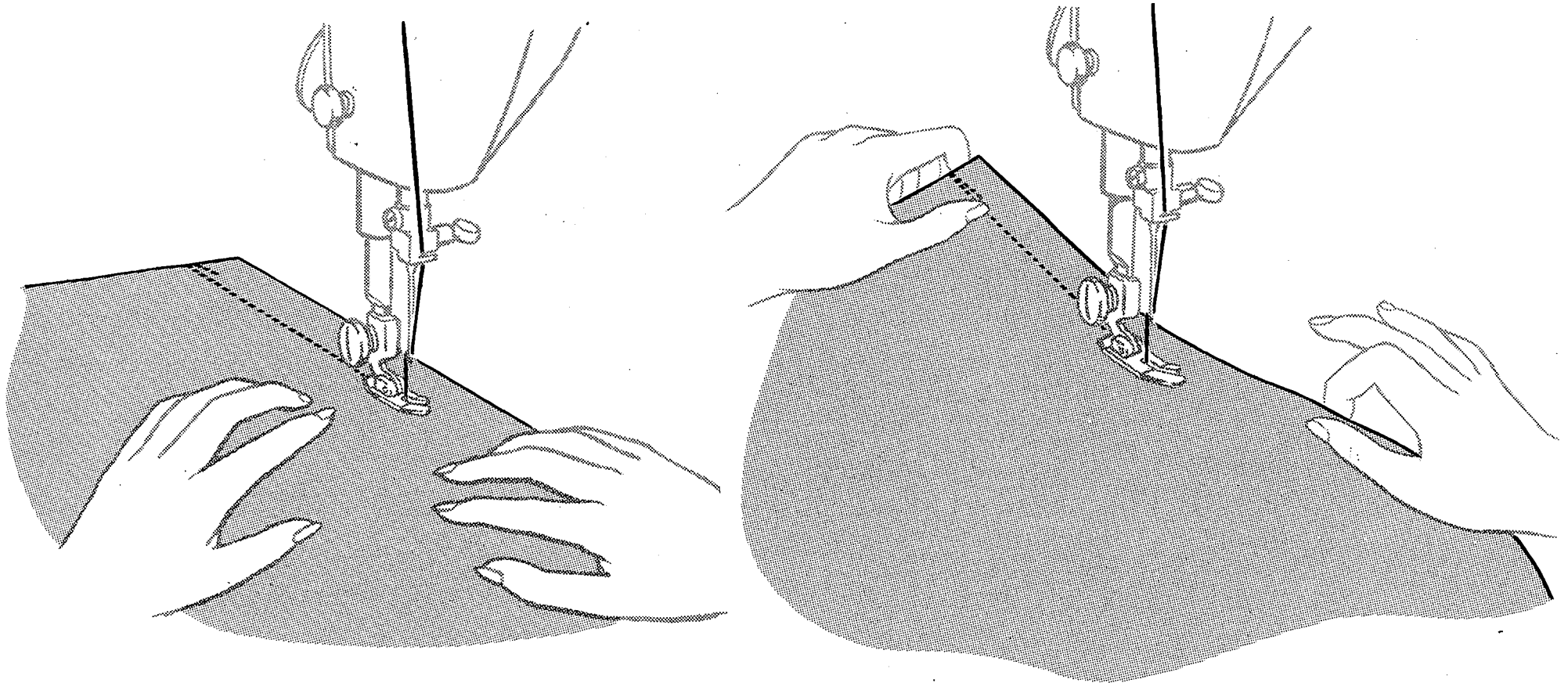
- Back stitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.
- Lower stitch length regulator.
- Stitch to end of seam.
- Raise stitch length regulator.



**SEWING A SEAM (Cont'd)**

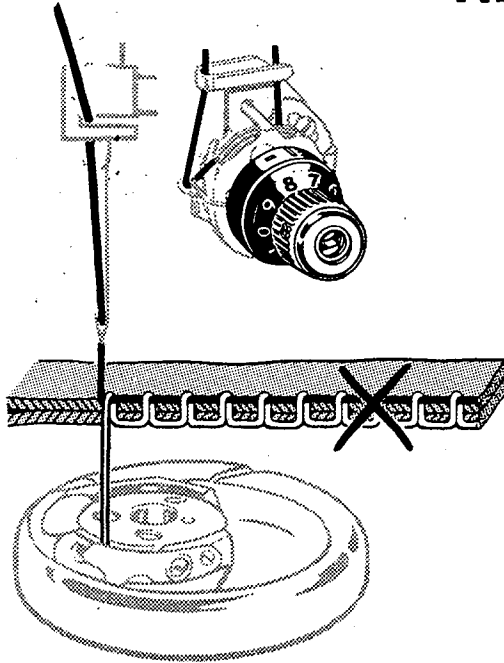
- Back stitch to reinforce end of seam.
- Lower regulator to forward stitching position.
- With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot and remove fabric.

## GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC

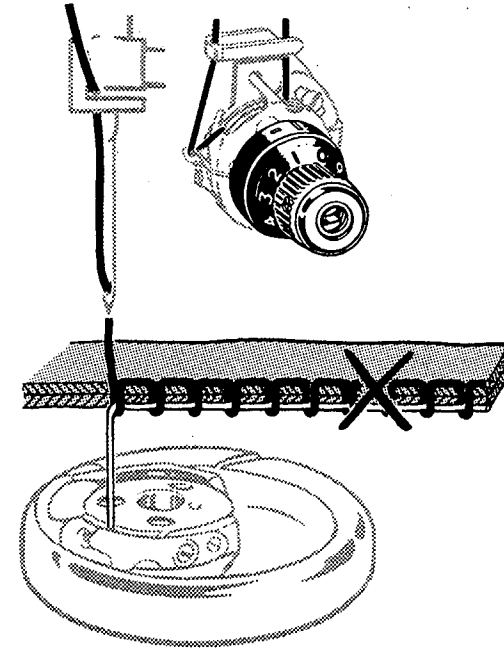
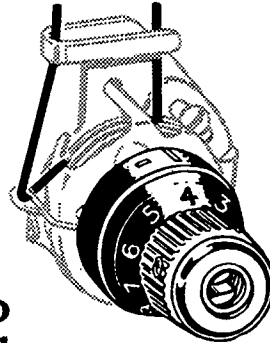


Most fabrics need to be guided only in front of the presser foot. Fabrics of unusual texture and weave, filmy sheers, crepes, knits, tricots, etc., require support while being stitched. For such fabrics apply a gentle tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot as illustrated.

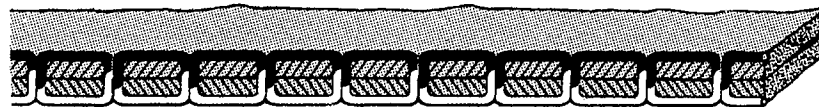
## NEEDLE THREAD TENSION



Needle thread tension too tight—correct by setting dial to lower number.

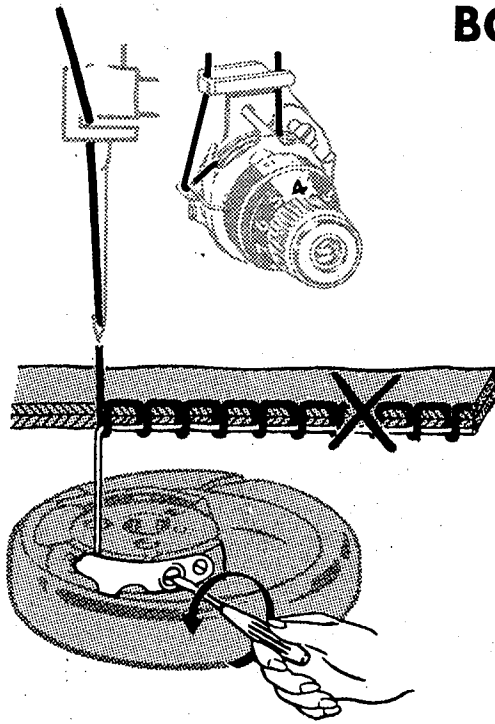


Needle thread tension too loose—correct by setting dial to higher number.

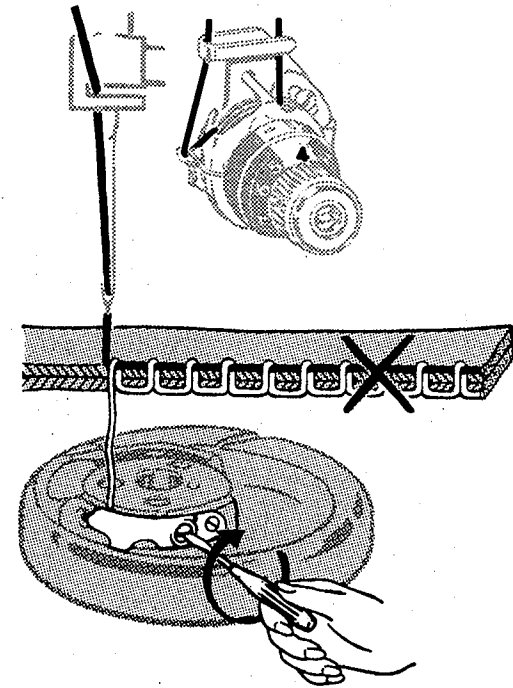


A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

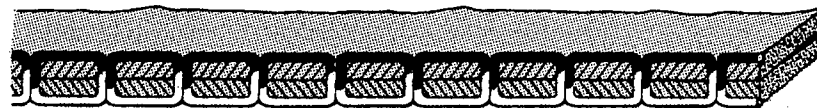
## BOBBIN THREAD TENSION



Bobbin thread tension too tight  
—correct by turning screw counterclockwise.

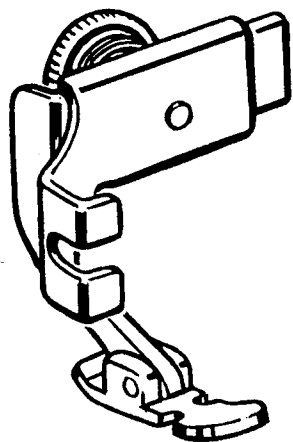


Bobbin thread tension too loose  
—correct by turning screw clockwise.

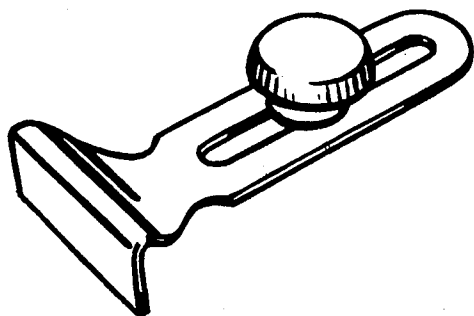


A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

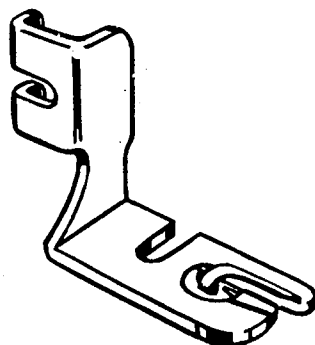
# Instructions for using the ATTACHMENTS .....



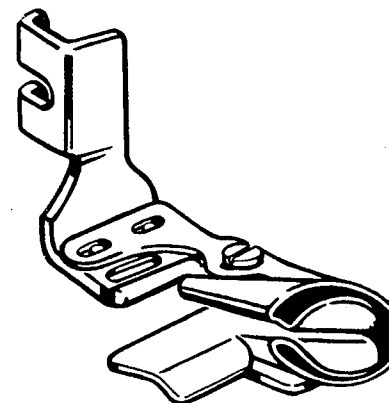
**Zipper Foot**  
Page 36



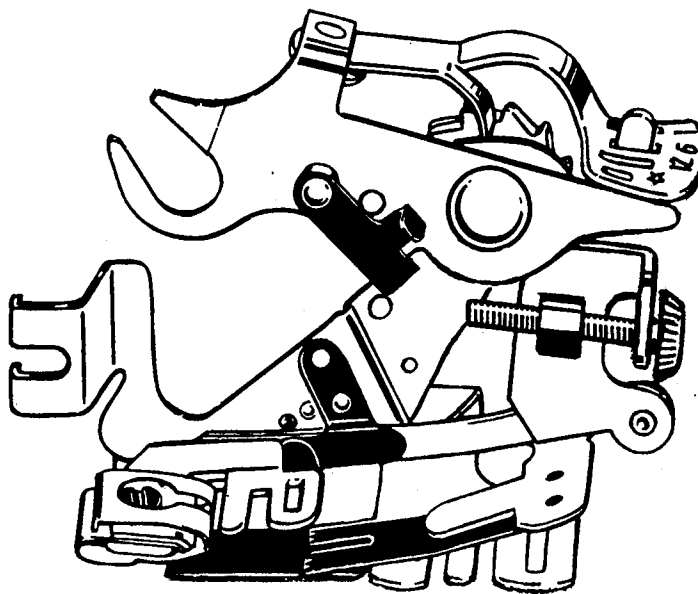
**Seam Guide**  
Page 35



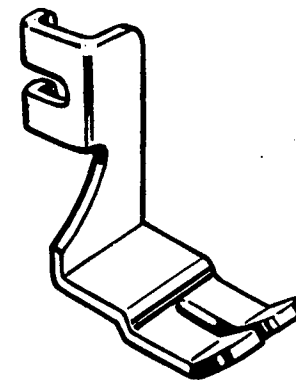
**Foot Hemmer**  
Page 23



**Binder**  
Page 25



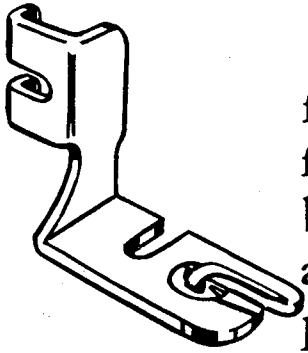
**Ruffler**  
Page 29



**Gathering Foot**  
Page 28



## THE FOOT HEMMER



The narrow hemmer forms and stitches a perfectly turned hem without basting or pressing. It is attached to machine in place of regular presser foot.

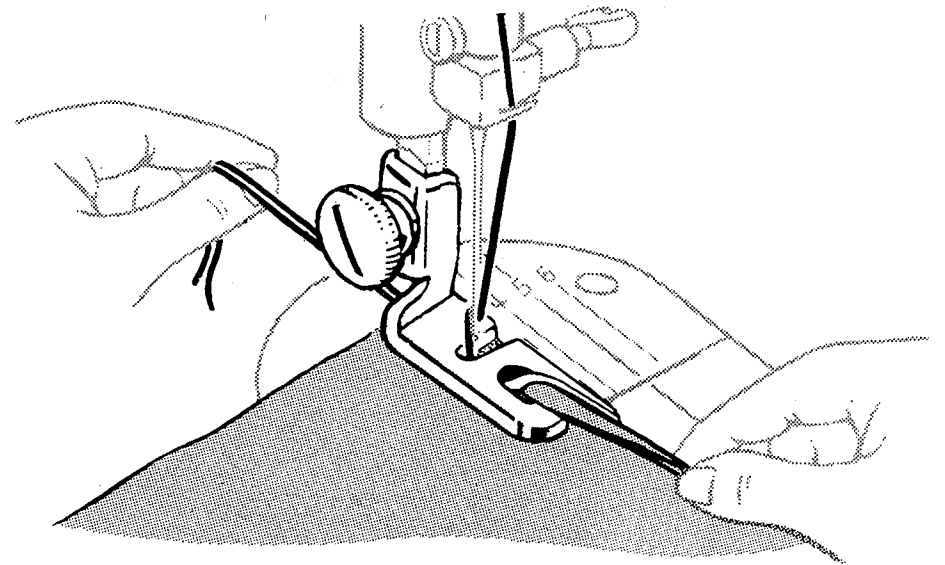
### APPLICATIONS

Fine Hems	Hemming with Lace
Edging Ruffles	Lace Insertion
Hemmed Seams	Lingerie Finishes

### Procedure

- Form a double  $\frac{1}{8}$ " fold at edge of fabric; crease fold for about 2".
- Draw bobbin and needle threads under hemmer.
- Place creased hem under foot and take several stitches through fold.

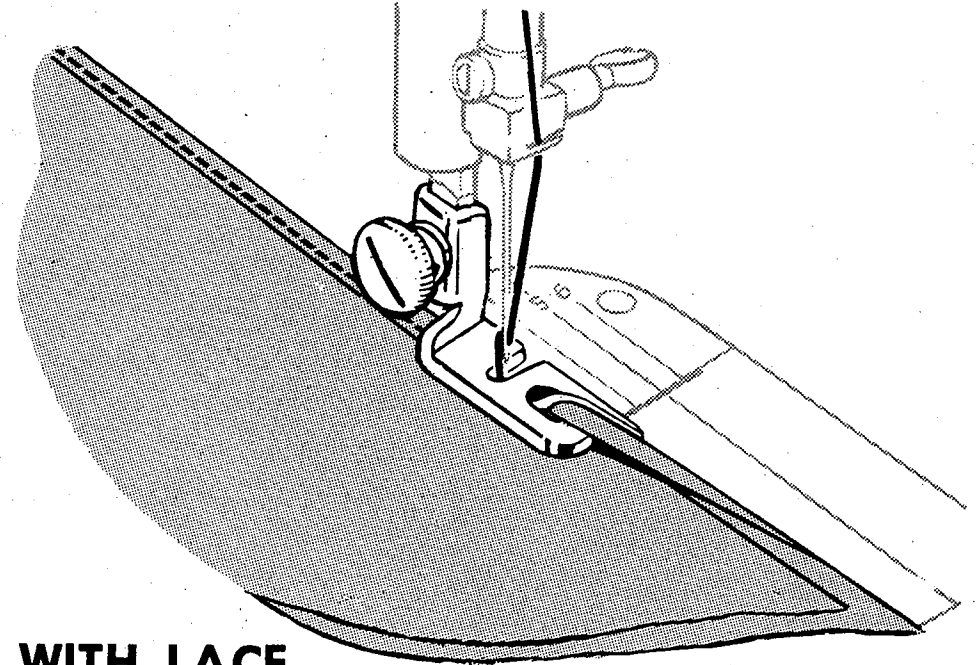
- Hold thread ends in left hand and guide raw edge in front of hemmer evenly into scroll.
- Sew slowly, still holding thread ends until hem is well started.
- Feed material evenly into hemmer scroll.



## HEMMED SEAMS

Hemmed seams are appropriate where a fine narrow seam is desired.

- Allow a scant  $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam allowance.
- With right sides of fabric together, place upper layer  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to left of lower layer.
- Insert two fabric edges into hemmer and proceed as for plain hem.

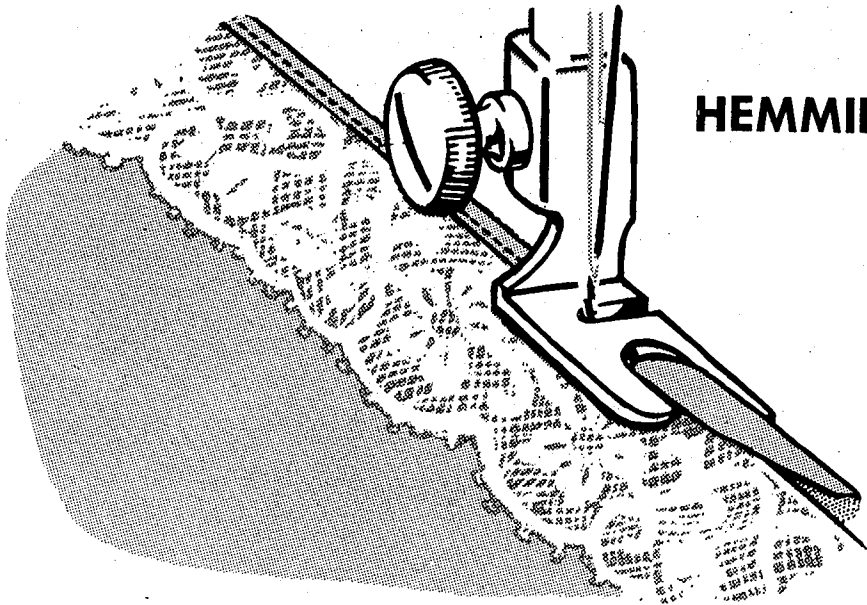


## HEMMING WITH LACE

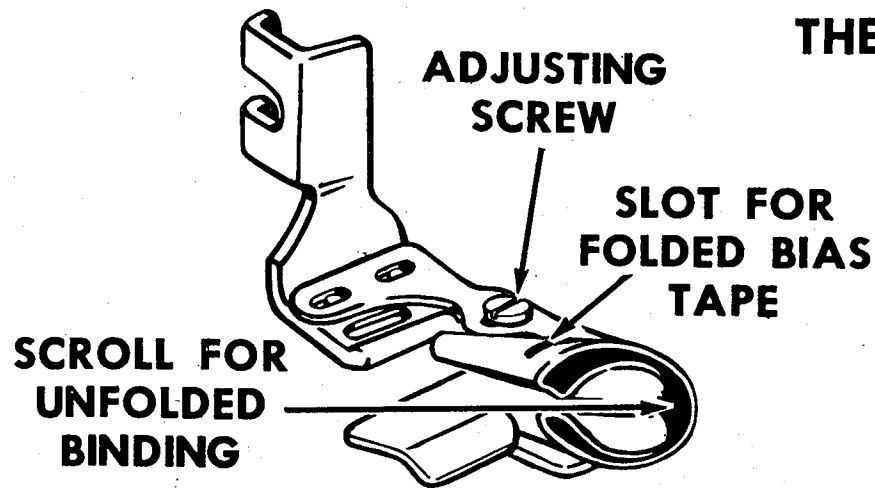
Proceed the same way as when making a hemmed seam.

- Slip lace in from left as you would the second piece of fabric.

This method is used where a neat finish is desired on both sides of the material.



## THE BINDER



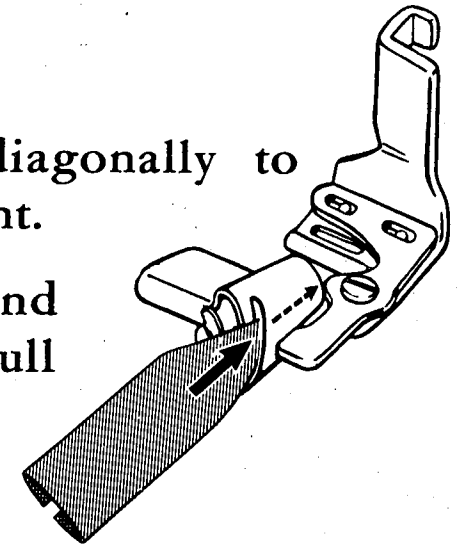
The binder is used to apply commercial as well as self-fabric bias to an unfinished edge.

This colorful trim is attractive when applied to children's wear, aprons and household textiles. It is a practical finish for seam edges that ravel and for making bound seams.

### Inserting the Binding

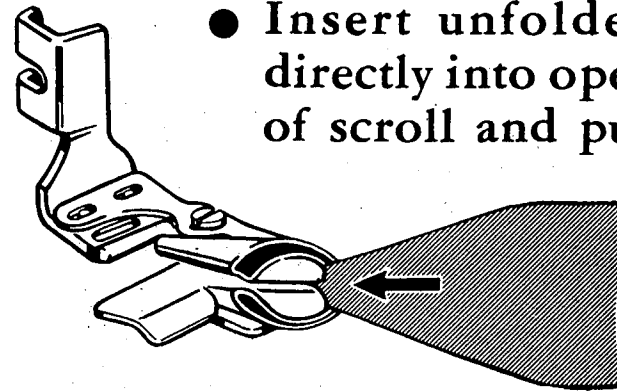
Commercial single fold bias tape is inserted from the right into slot in binder scroll.

- Cut binding diagonally to form a long point.
- Insert pointed end into slot and pull through scroll.



Self-fabric bias binding should be cut  $15/16$ " wide on true bias.

- Insert unfolded binding directly into opening at end of scroll and pull through.

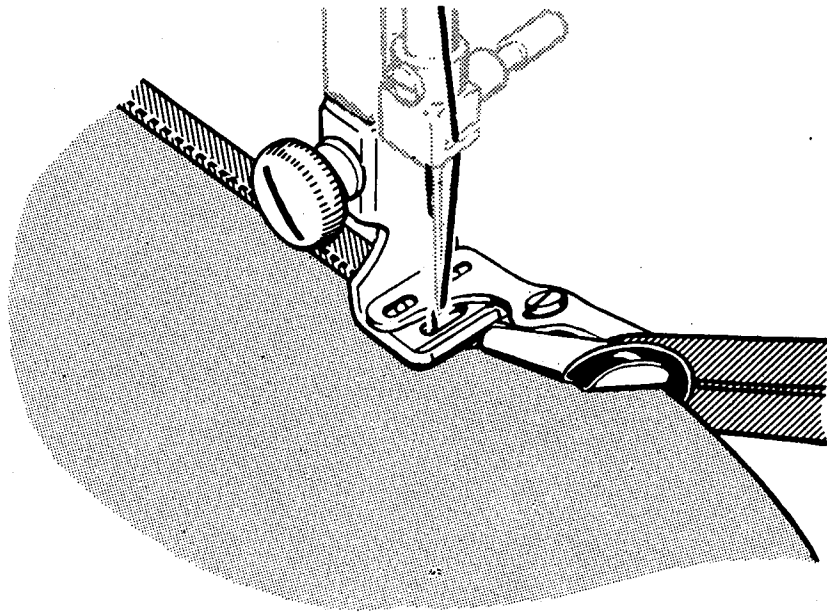


As binding passes through scroll, the raw edges are turned in.

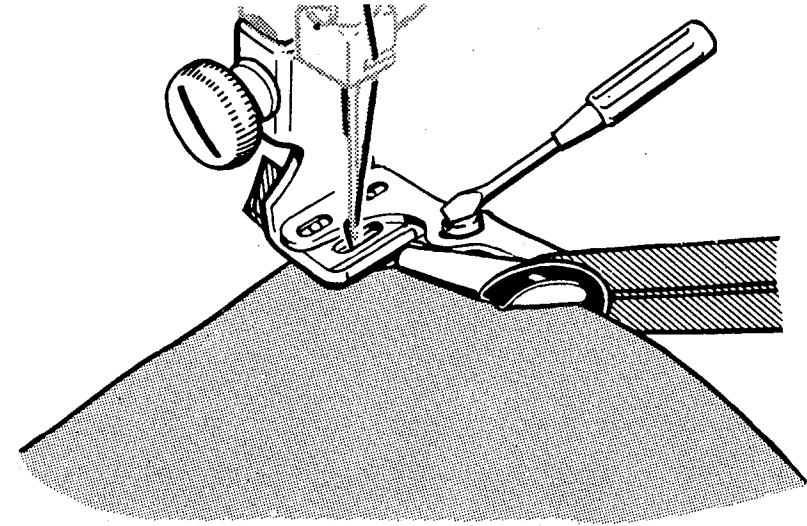
## THE BINDER (Cont'd)

### Procedure

- Attach binder to presser bar in place of regular presser foot.
- Pull binding through scroll until evenly folded edges are under needle.
- Insert edge to be bound into center slot of scroll.
- Position needle, lower presser bar and stitch.



### To adjust binder

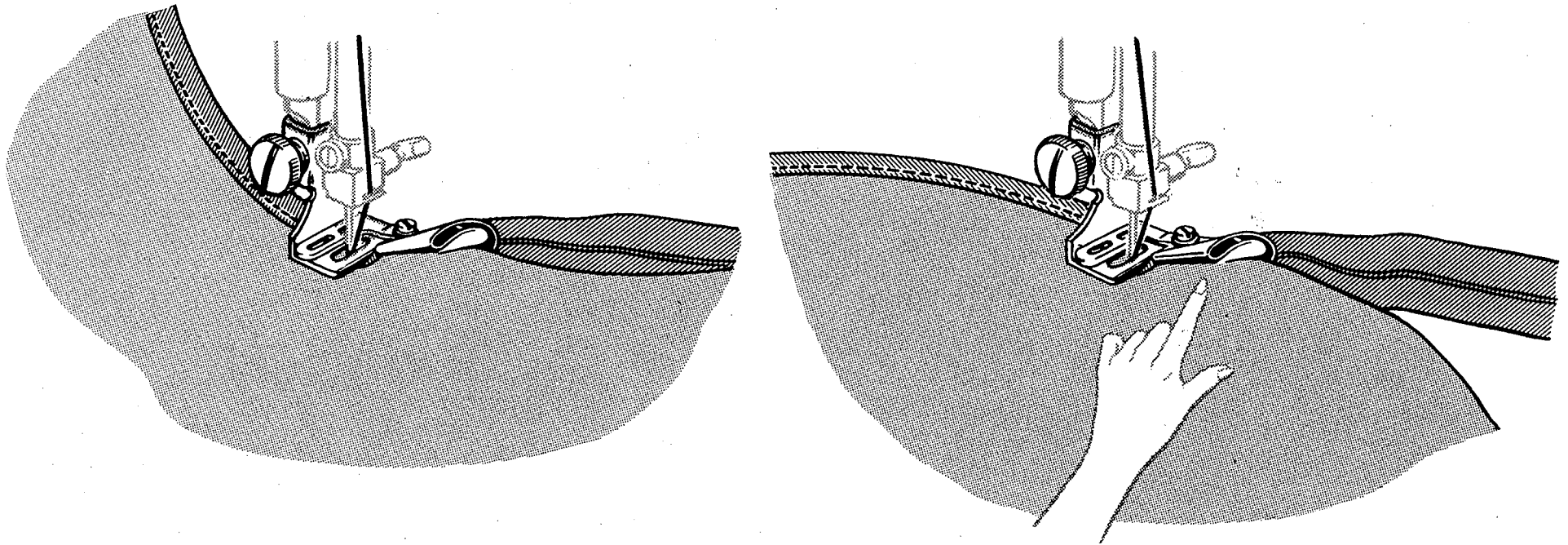


Stitching is positioned in relation to binding edge by adjustment of binder scroll.

- Loosen adjusting screw.
- Move scroll to right or left as necessary.
- Tighten adjusting screw.

Never pull binding as it feeds through scroll. Allow attachment to do the work. Merely guide edge to be bound into center of scroll as you stitch.

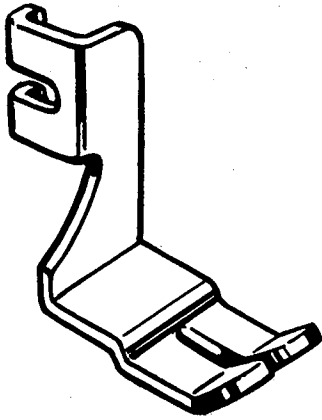
## BINDING CURVED EDGES



Curved edges require slightly different fabric handling from straight edges. Inside curves are straightened as they are fed into binder. If fabric is soft and has a tendency to stretch, reinforce edge with a single row of stitching before binding.

Outside curves tend to lead away from center slot of scroll and should be guided so that a full seam width is taken at needle point. Do not attempt to pull or straighten fabric into full length of scroll.

## THE GATHERING FOOT



Single or multiple rows of shirring can be quickly and expertly placed with the gathering foot. Evenly spaced shirring is ensured as this foot is designed to lock fullness into every stitch.

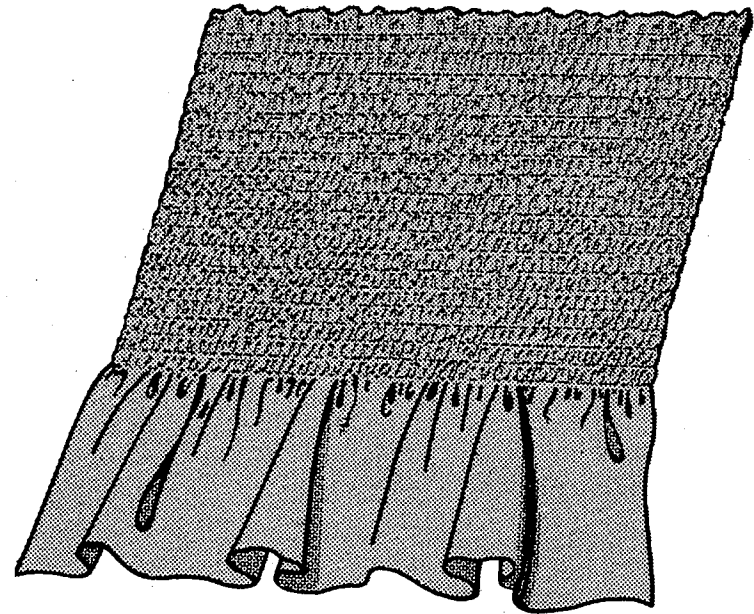
### Procedure

- Attach gathering foot to presser bar in place of regular presser foot.
- Place material under gathering foot and stitch in usual way.

Shirring is usually done on the cross-wise grain of the fabric. Soft fabrics lend themselves to shirring better than firm fabrics.

The amount of fullness is very simply controlled by stitch length and degree of tension.

Longer stitch lengths and heavier needle and bobbin thread tensions produce more fullness than shorter stitch lengths and lighter tensions. Both upper and lower tensions should always be balanced.



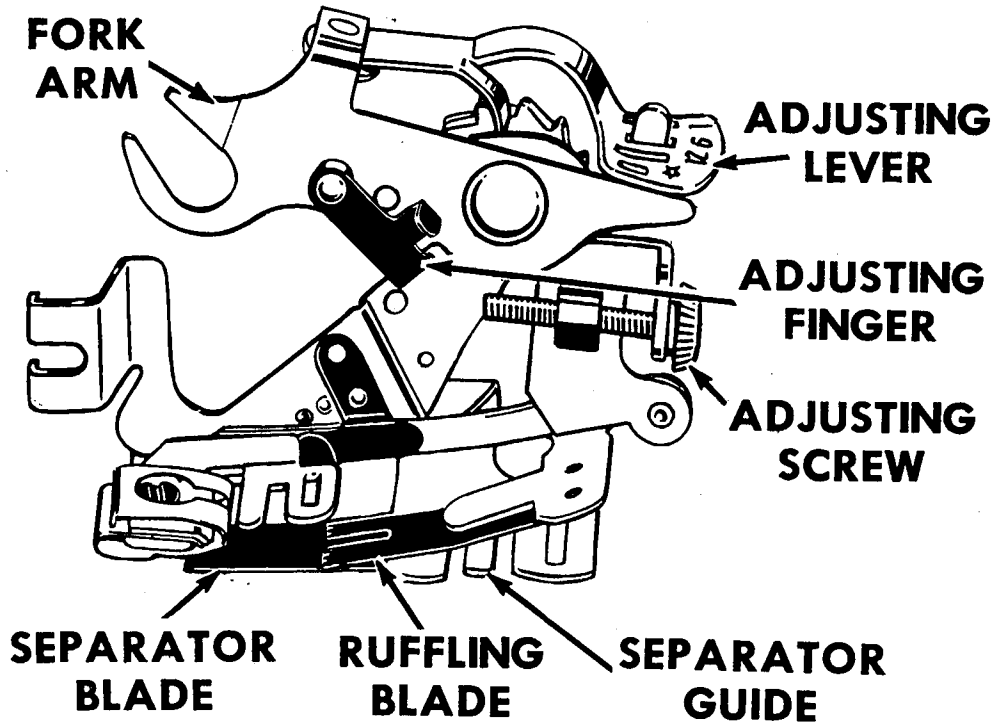
## THE RUFFLER

### Adjusting Points

1. **Adjusting lever** sets ruffler for gathers or pleats. Number 1 space setting is for gathers and places fullness at every stitch. Numbers 6 and 12 are space settings for pleats, spacing them 6 or 12 stitches apart. Star is for straight stitching and is used when grouping gathers or pleats.

2. **Adjusting finger** is used only for pleating and affects width of pleat. It is disengaged by bringing it out of contact with adjusting screw.

3. **Adjusting screw** regulates fullness of gathers or pleats. When turned in to its limit with adjusting finger in place, attachment is set for its deepest pleat. When turned outward to its limit, with adjusting finger out of action, ruffler gives only a hint of fullness.



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 (Cont'd)

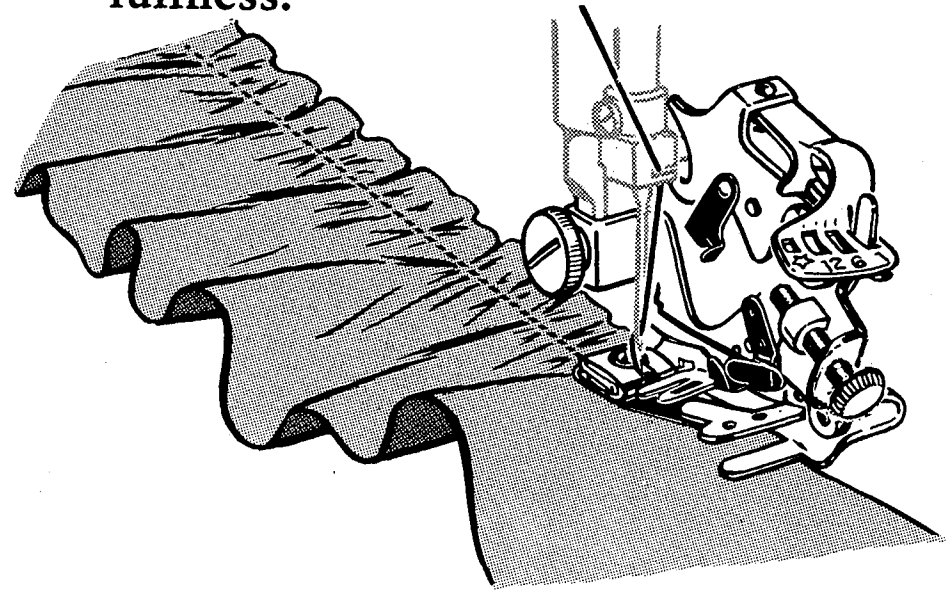
**Activating Parts.** Ruffling blade and separator blade are of blue steel and hold material to be gathered between them. Ruffling blade forms gathers or pleats by carrying fabric to needle according to spacing and fullness to which ruffler is adjusted. Separator guide is slotted to guide seam edges evenly and to separate ruffled strip from material to which ruffle is attached.

### **Preparation**

- Raise needle to highest point.
- Locate ruffler on presser bar with fork arm over needle clamp screw. Securely tighten both presser bar and needle clamp screws.

### **Gathering**

- Set adjusting lever on Number 1 setting and throw adjusting finger out of action.
- Turn adjusting screw for amount of fullness desired and set stitch length to space fullness. Turn screw in for more fullness; turn out for less fullness.

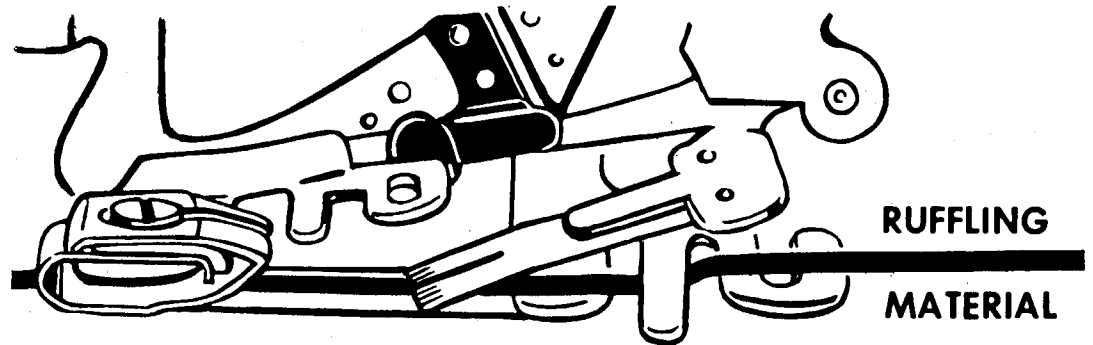




## THE RUFFLER (Cont'd)

Length of sewing machine stitch also affects ruffle fullness. Since a given attachment setting puts an equal amount of fullness into each stitch regardless of its length, shortening the stitch (more stitches to inch) makes ruffle fuller; lengthening the stitch (fewer stitches to inch) makes it less full. For fine, closely spaced gathering, use a short stitch and an outward adjustment of adjusting screw. For deeper, less closely spaced gathering, turn adjusting screw inward and use a medium length stitch.

- Insert material to be gathered between blue blades and through first separator guide.

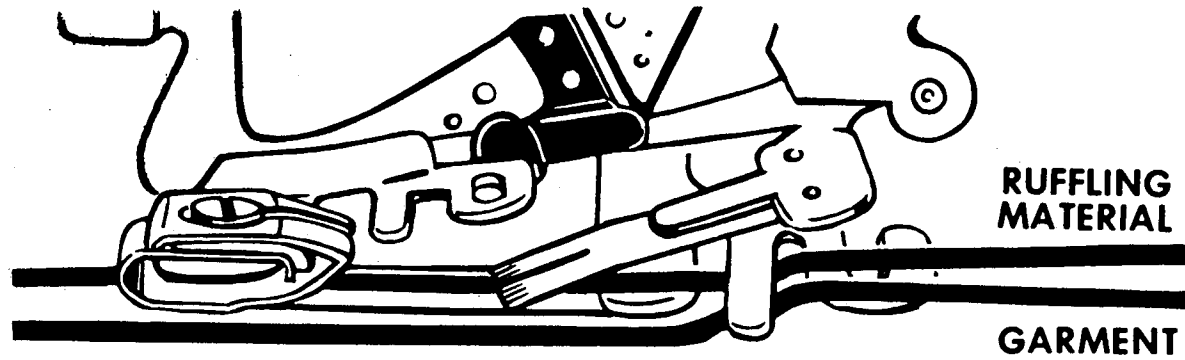


- Draw to back of needle.
- Lower presser bar and stitch.

Fabric texture influences performance of ruffler as well as results. Soft fabrics, cut on crosswise grain, are best adapted for gathering ruffles. Always test stitch length and ruffler setting on a scrap of self-fabric before proceeding with the actual work.

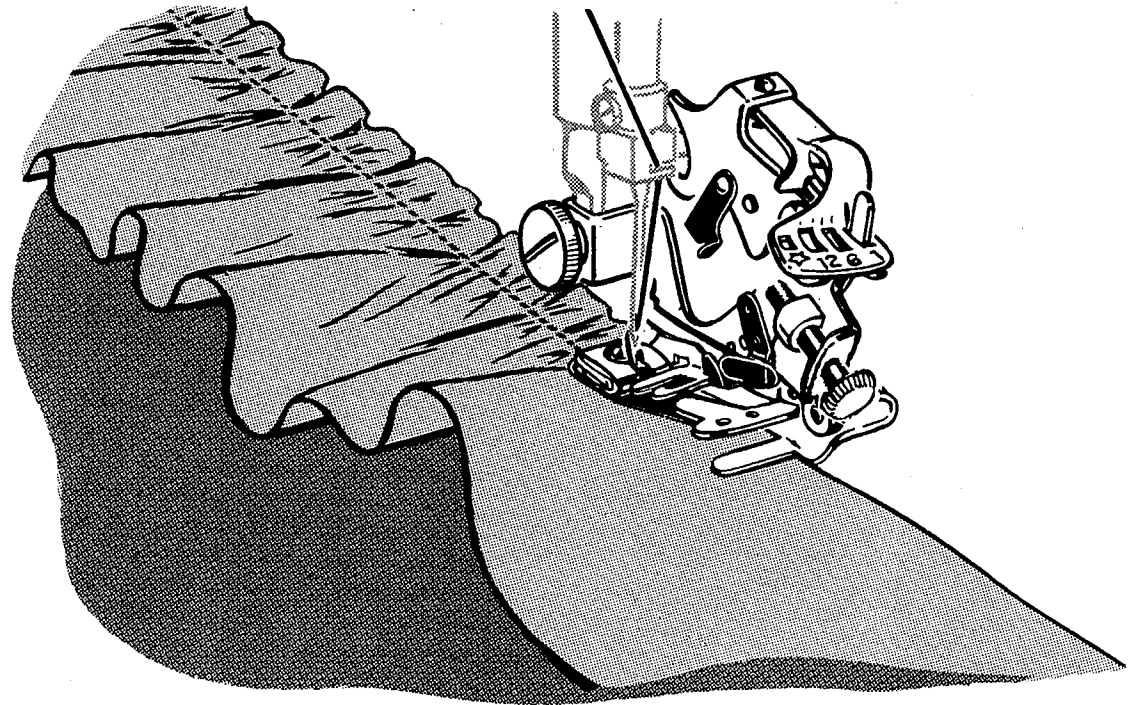
## THE RUFFLER (Cont'd)

### Attaching ruffle



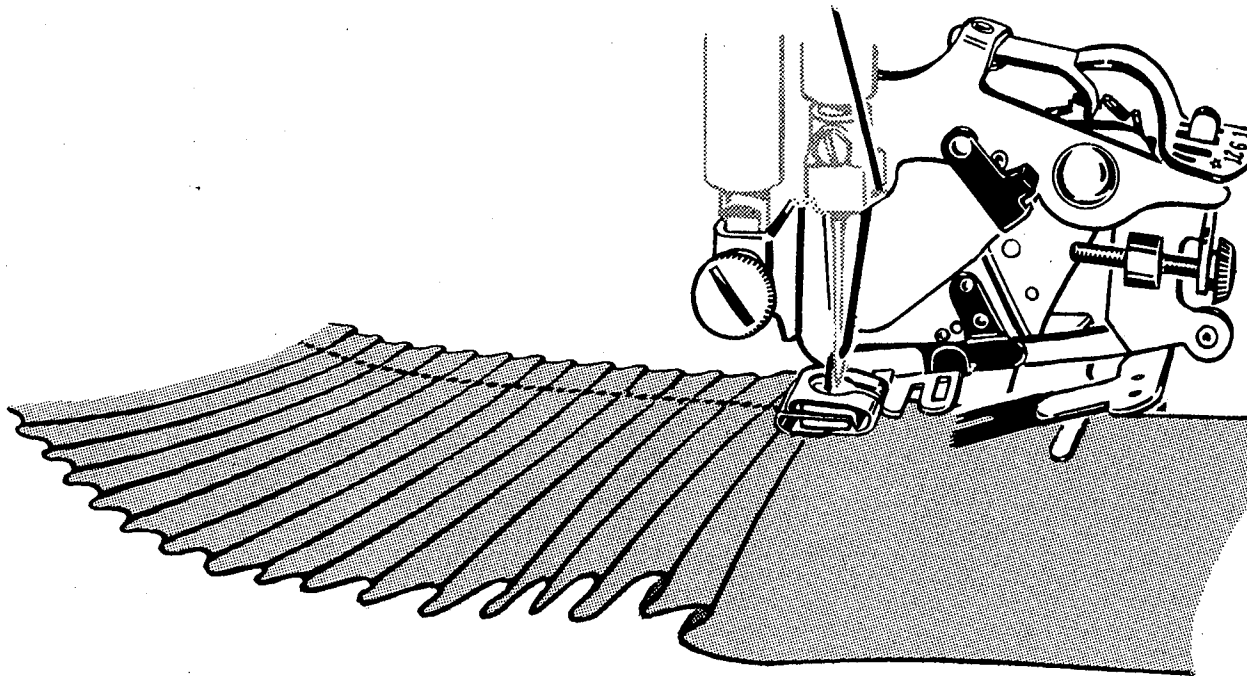
- Place ruffle strip between two blue blades and through first separator guide.
- Place material to which ruffle is to be attached between separator blade and feed of machine.
- Proceed as for plain gathering.

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



## THE RUFFLER (Cont'd)

### Pleating



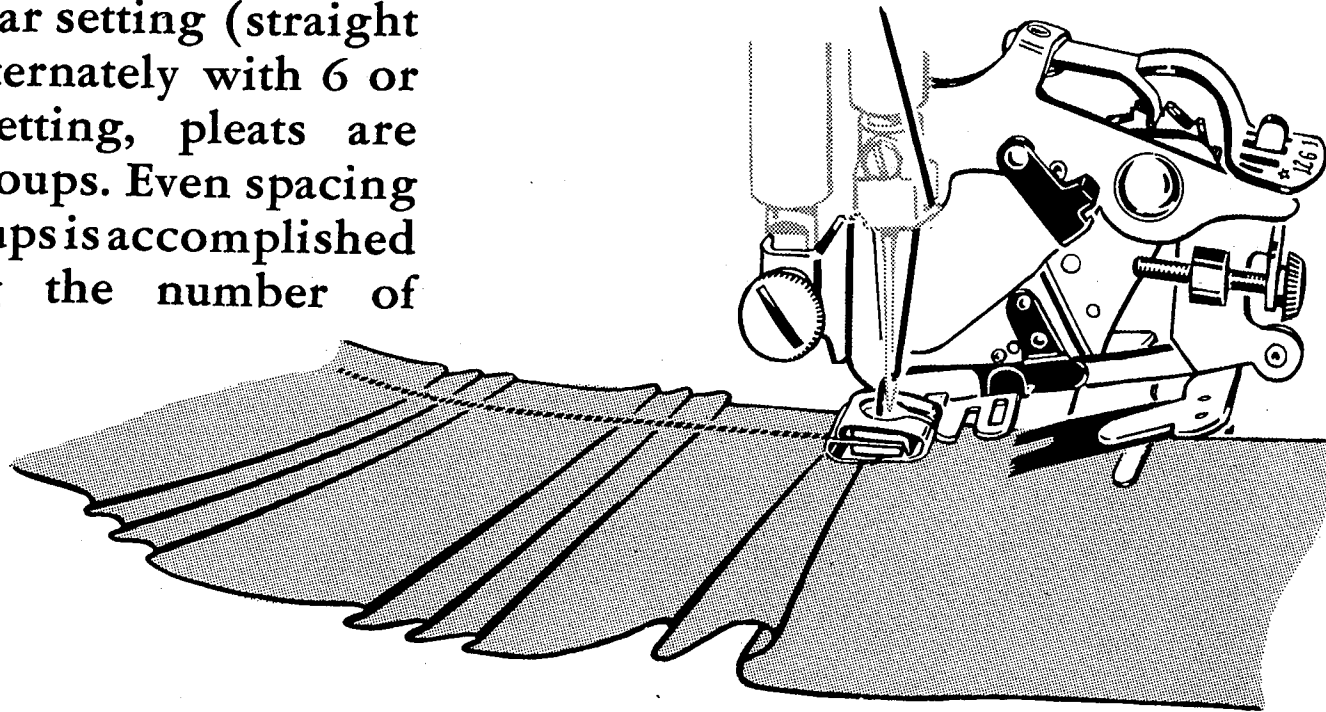
- Move adjusting lever of ruffler to desired space setting for pleats either 6 or 12 stitches apart.
  - Set stitch length.
- For deepest pleat, activate adjusting finger and turn adjusting screw inward to its maximum setting. For smaller pleats turn adjusting screw outward.
- A short stitch places pleats more closely together; a long stitch separates the pleats for a greater distance.
- Insert fabric to be pleated between blue blades and into first separator guide.
  - Lower presser bar and stitch.

## THE RUFFLER (Cont'd)

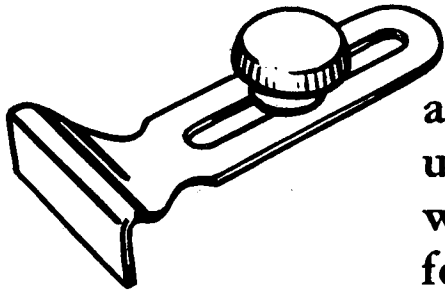
Crisp fabrics cut on the crosswise grain form the sharpest pleats. Glazed fabrics handle best if the glazed side is downward and the soft backing is next to the ruffler blade.

### *Group Pleating*

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



## THE SEAM GUIDE



The seam guide aids in attaining uniformity of seam width. It provides for stitching to be placed at any distance between  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $1\frac{3}{8}$ " from edge of fabric.

### APPLICATIONS

Seams

Stay Stitching

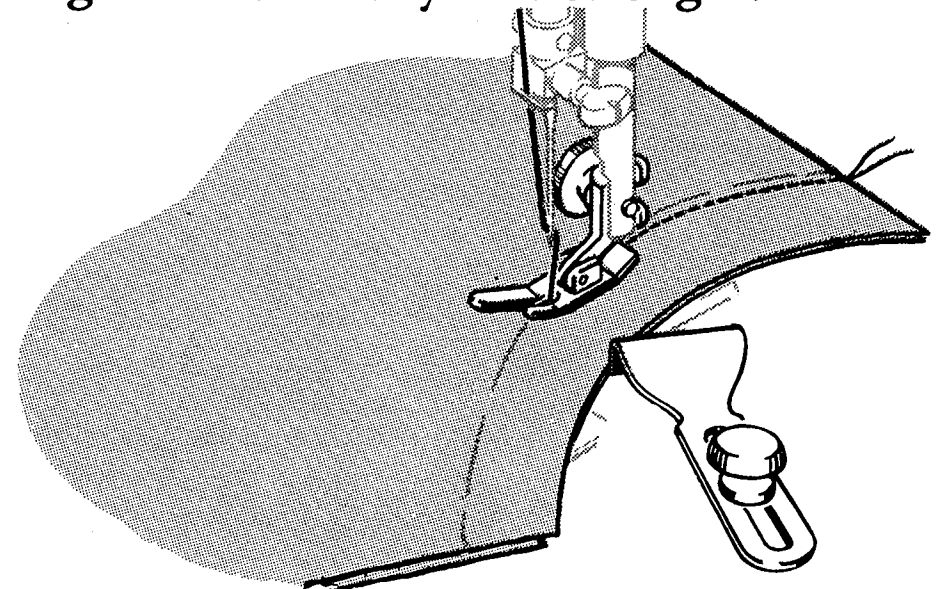
Top Stitching - Single  
or Multiple Rows

Attachment is used in connection with a presser foot. It is secured to bed of machine in either of threaded holes to right of needle.

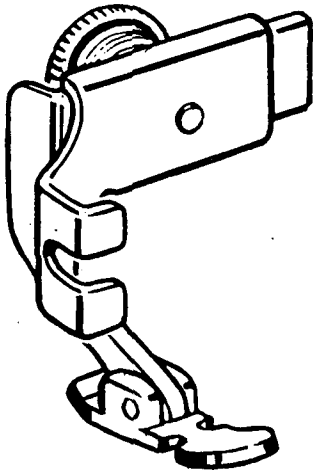
## SEAMS

*For straight seams.* Align guide with presser foot. Pin seam edges and baste if necessary. Guide fabric edges lightly against guide while stitching.

*For curved seams:* Set attachment at an angle so that end closest to needle acts as a guide. Shorten stitch length for greater elasticity and strength.



## THE ZIPPER FOOT



This foot is designed to facilitate the placement of stitching close to a raised edge. The hinged feature of this foot insures even feeding over pins, heavy layers of fabric or cross seams. It is attached to the machine in place of the regular presser foot, and may be adjusted to either the right or left of the needle.

### APPLICATIONS

Zipper Insertions

Tubular Cording

Corded Seams

Slip Cover Welting

### **Preparation**

- Secure zipper foot to presser bar as you would the regular presser foot.

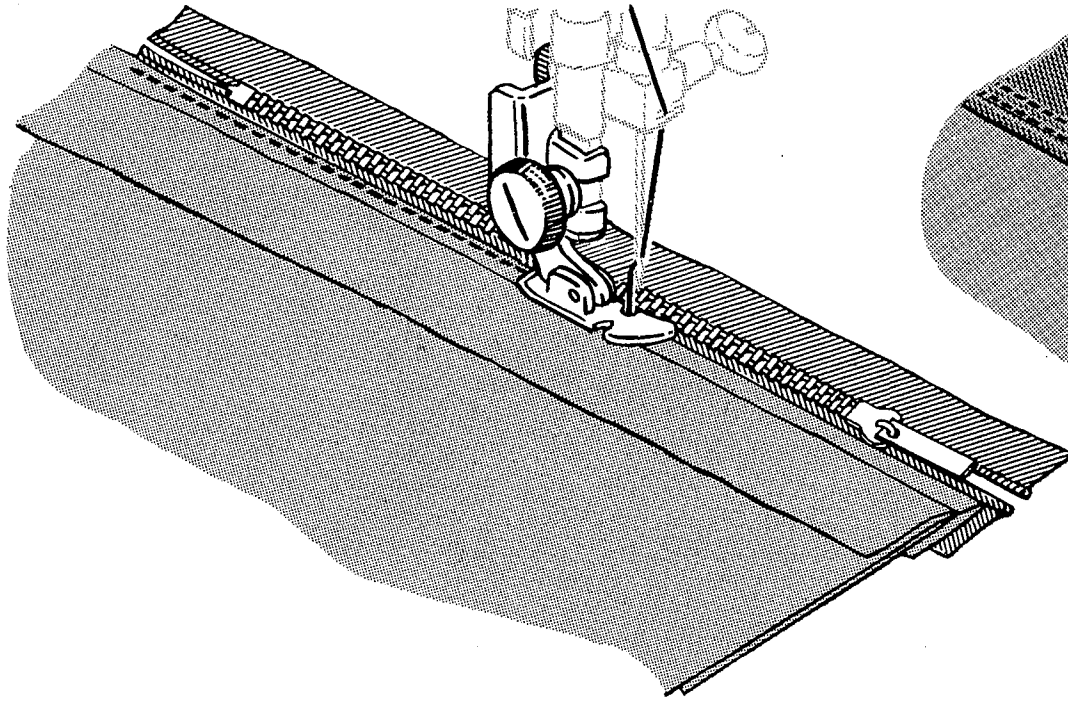
Adjustment to right or left of needle is made by loosening thumb screw at back of foot.

With foot down, check position of foot by lowering needle into side notch, making sure it clears foot.

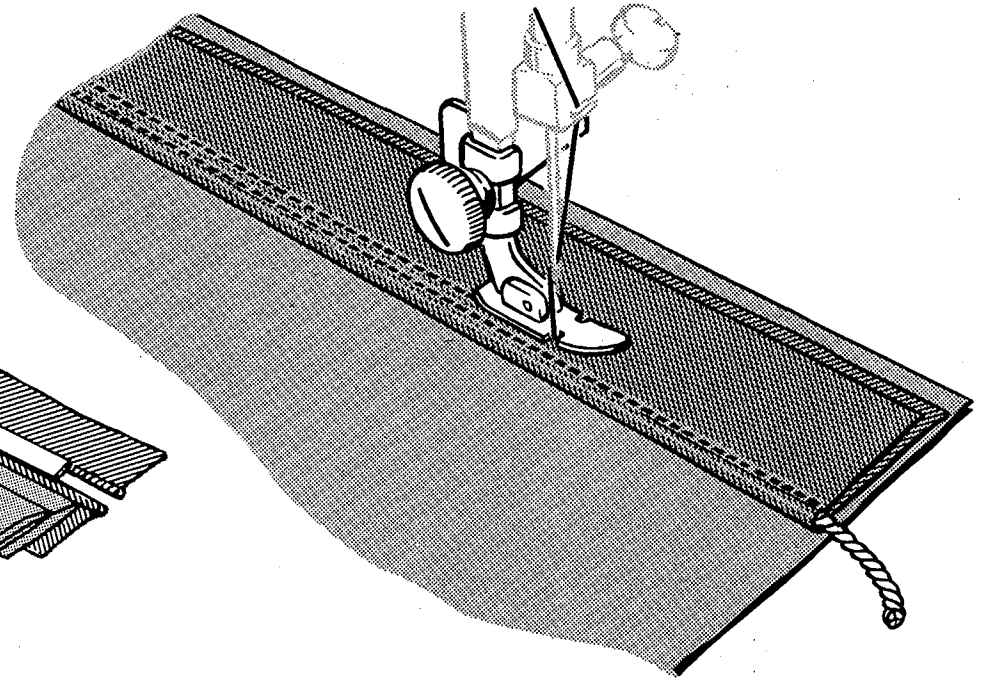
Lock into position by tightening thumb screw.

## THE ZIPPER FOOT (Cont'd)

**Zipper Insertion**



**Corded Seams**



Several methods are used to insert a zipper and in any method used, the zipper foot enables you to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.

- When raised edge is placed to right—adjust foot to left of needle.
- When raised edge is placed to left—adjust foot to right of needle.

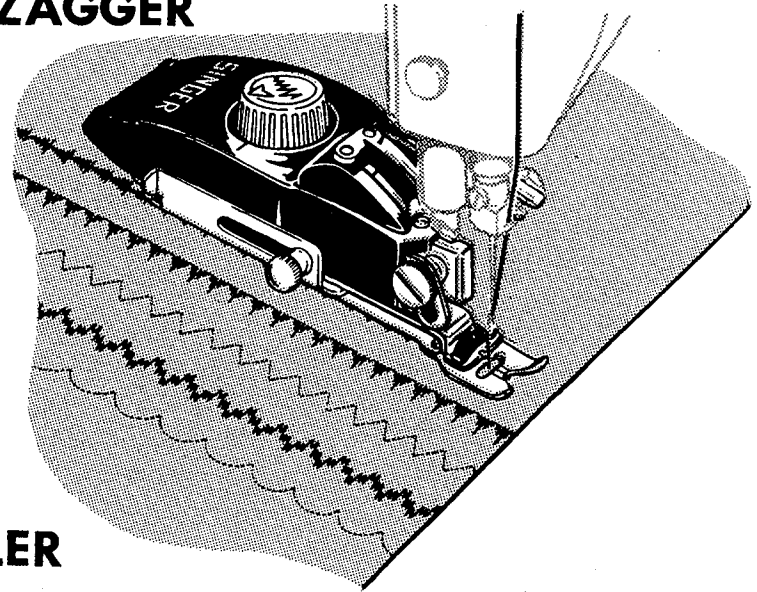
## FASHION\* AIDS

(available for separate purchase at your local SINGER SEWING CENTER)

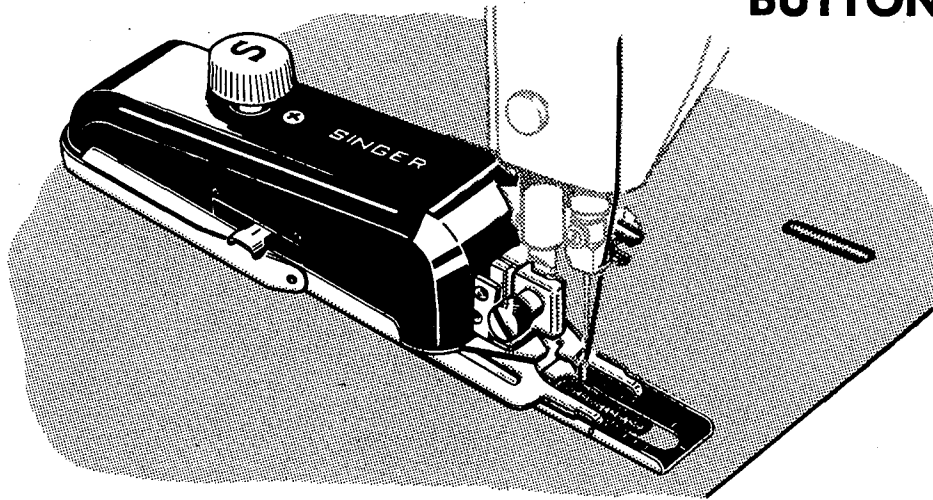
### AUTOMATIC ZIGZAGGER

Decorative stitch patterns for border designs, lace applications and applique are accomplished automatically with the SINGER Zigzagger.

This time-saving attachment will also blindstitch hems, mend rips and tears, reinforce seams, overedge seam edges and stitch scallop edges easily and quickly.



### BUTTONHOLER



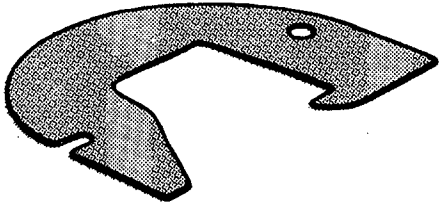
Beautiful, evenly stitched buttonholes are quickly and easily made with the SINGER Buttonholer.

The attachment makes both straight and eyelet-end styles, automatically guiding them to the size and shape selected.

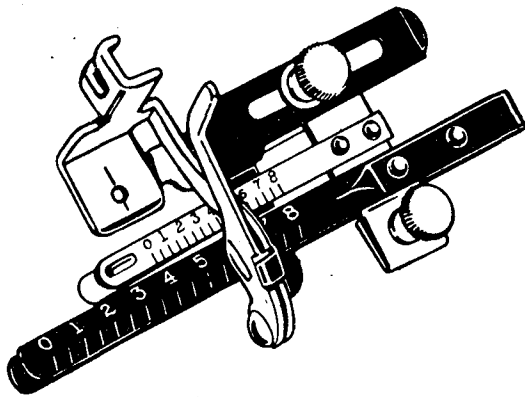
Nine different lengths are available, ranging from  $5/16$ " to  $1-1/16$ ".



### **Throat Plate Lifting Plate**



This attachment serves as an invaluable aid to free motion darning and decorative work. It enables the feed unit to be out of contact with material while doing such free motion work as darning, embroidery, mending, monogramming and decorative stitching. It is attached to the machine directly beneath the throat plate.



### **Tucker**

Since the beauty of tucking lies in its explicit accuracy, use of the Tucker will contribute greatly to the attractiveness of the work.

With this time-saving attachment, tucks up to one inch may be stitched and marked in one operation.

Two adjustable scales are provided to gauge tuck width and spacing.

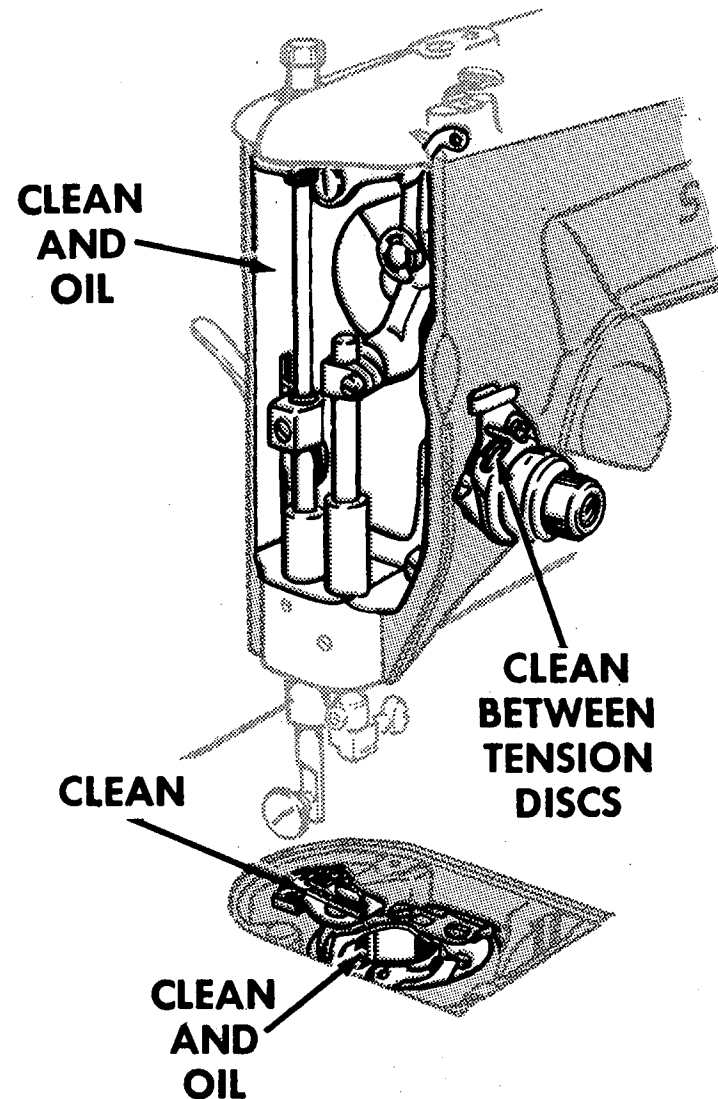
## TO CLEAN THE MACHINE

### *When in regular use*

Machine should be cleaned periodically to remove lint and fluff which may have accumulated around working parts. To clean bobbin case area, remove bobbin case as instructed on **page 41**. Oil machine after each cleaning as instructed on **pages 43, 44 and 45**.

### *When stored*

If machine is to be stored away for an indefinite period, a thorough brush-cleaning to remove all traces of lint and fluff, followed by swabbing of all exposed parts with SINGER\* Oil is necessary to protect machine against rust damage.

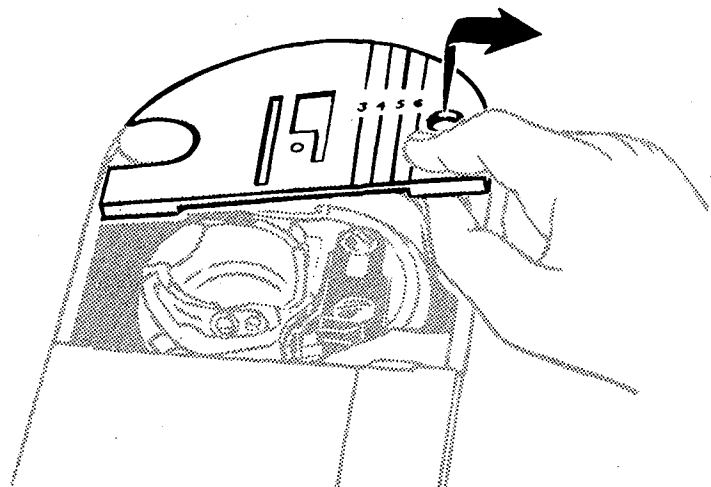


## TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN CASE

### Preparation

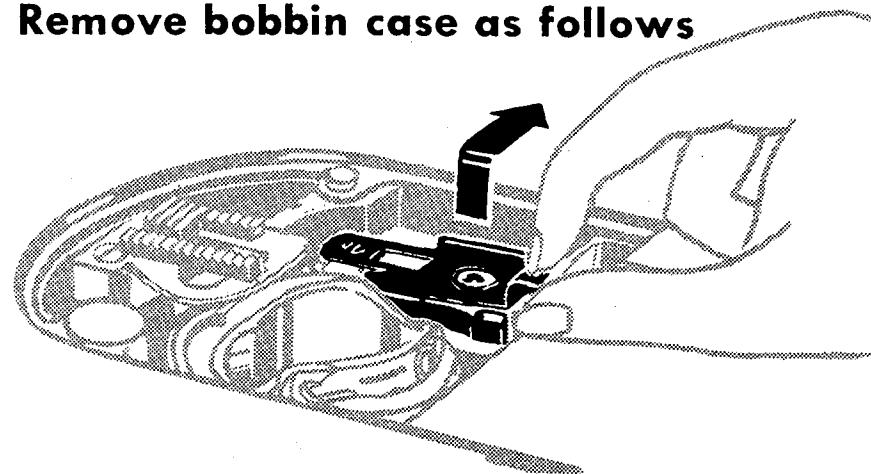
- Raise needle bar and presser bar.
- Open slide plate.
- Remove bobbin from bobbin case.

### Remove throat plate as follows

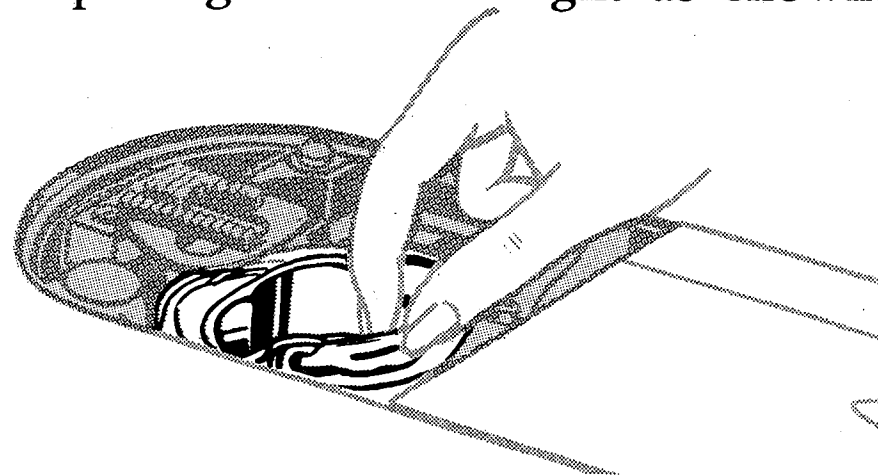


- Place thumb under right front end of throat plate and raise until clamping pin lifts up.
- Draw toward right to disengage.

### Remove bobbin case as follows



- Unlock bobbin case by lifting and pulling holder to right as shown.

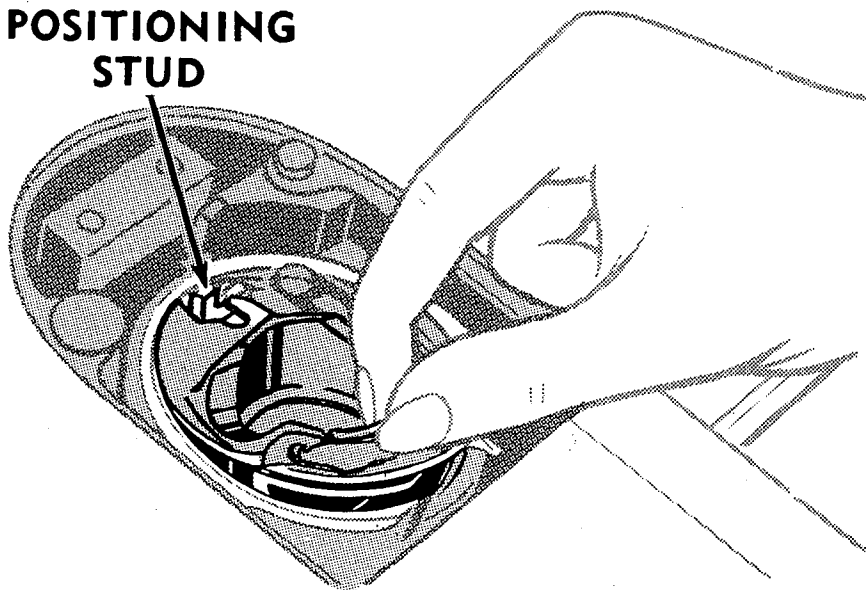


- Remove bobbin case from machine.

## TO REPLACE THE BOBBIN CASE

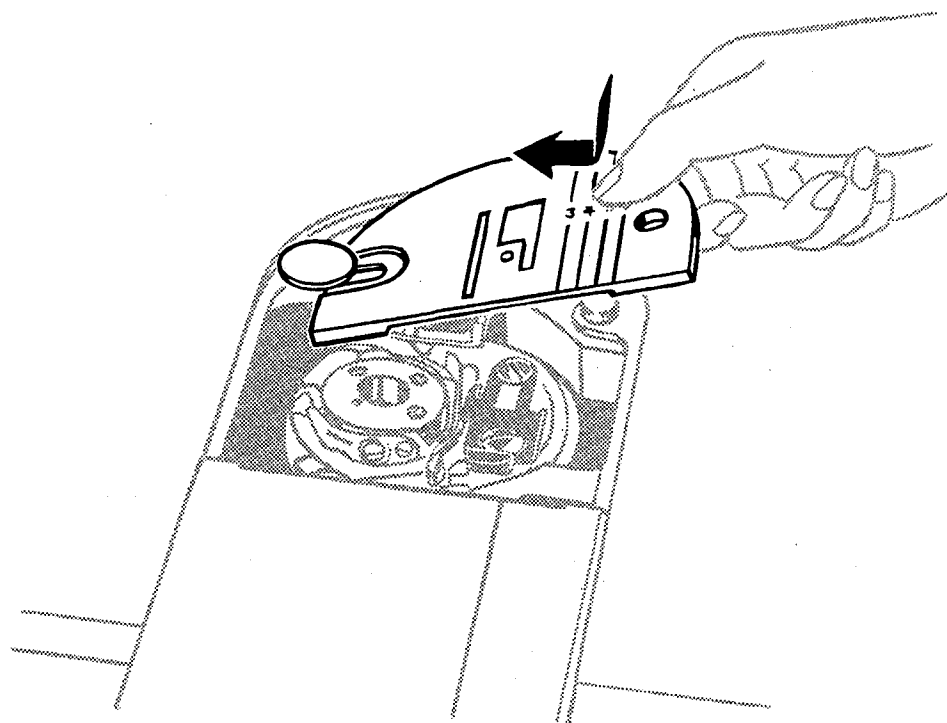
After all lint, fluff, dust or loose thread ends have been removed from bobbin case and feed area, replace bobbin case as follows:

### POSITIONING STUD



- Replace bobbin case so that groove under tension spring fits on hook raceway and fork of case straddles positioning stud.
- Push bobbin case holder to left until it snaps down into lock position.

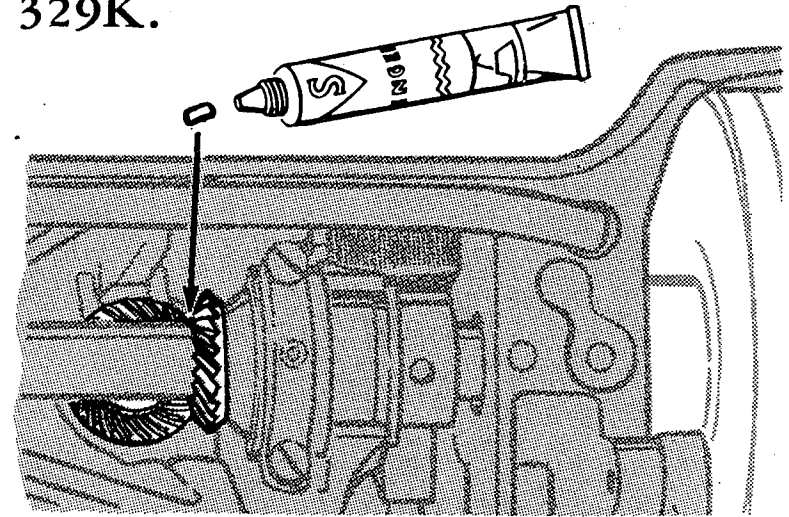
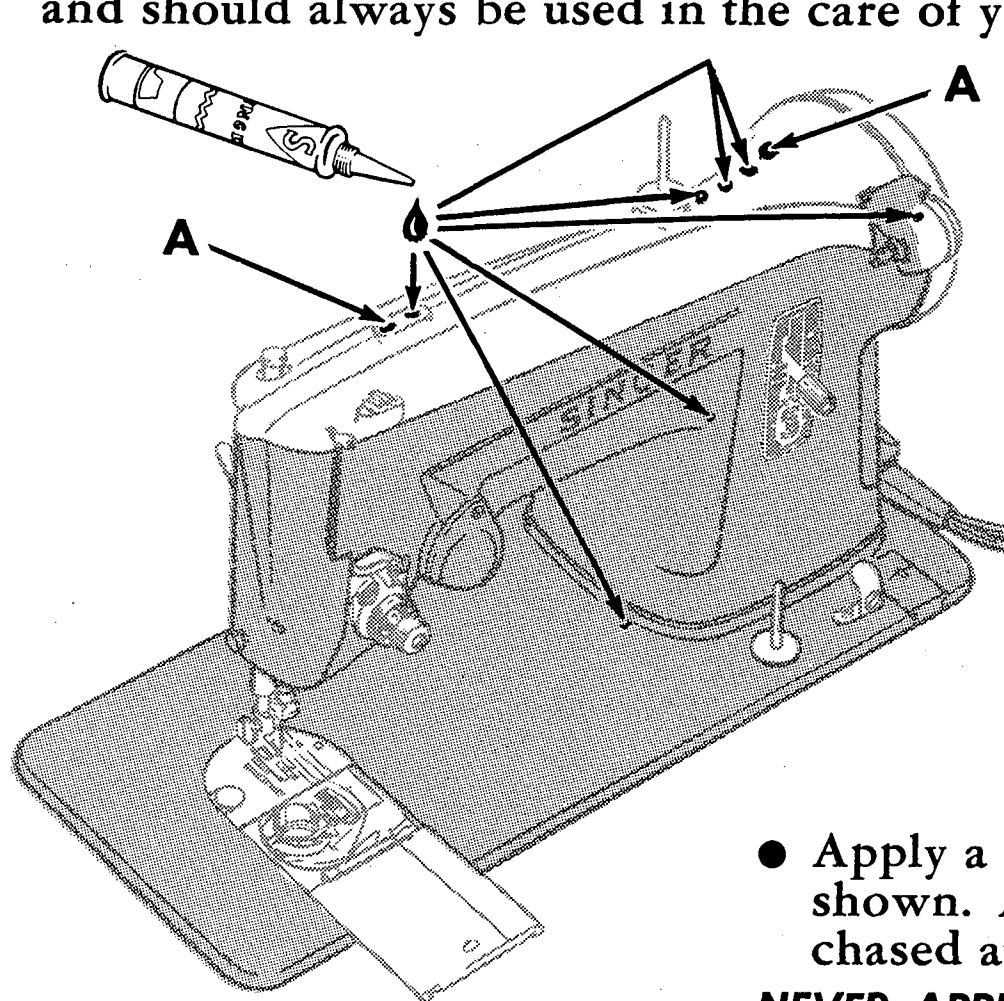
Replace throat plate as follows



- Position fork of throat plate under clamping pin as shown above.
- Push to left and press down until plate snaps into position.
- Close slide plate.

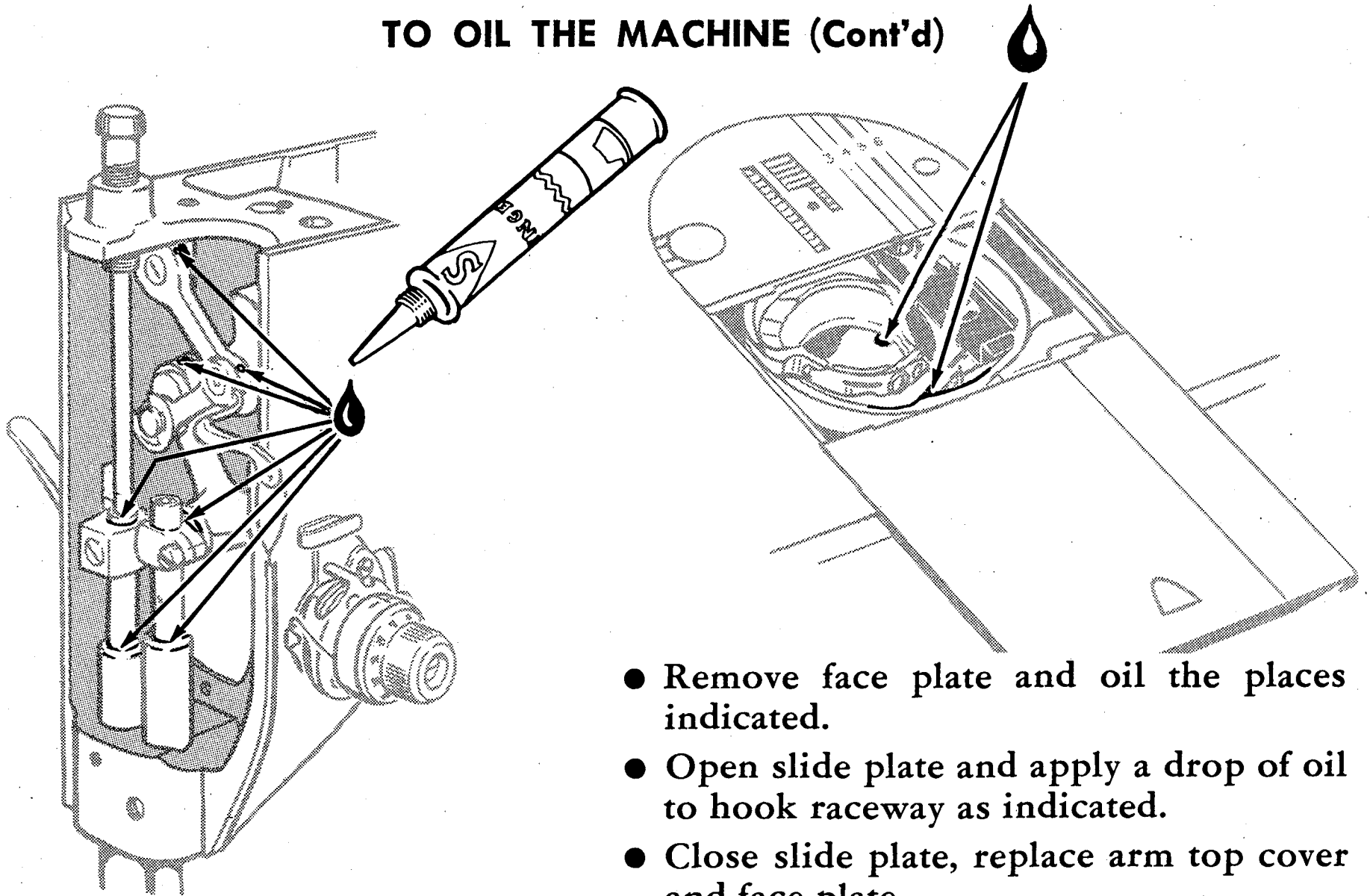
## TO OIL THE MACHINE

To keep your machine in top running condition, use SINGER Oil and SINGER\* Lubricant. Both are quality products especially prepared for sewing machines, and should always be used in the care of your 329K.

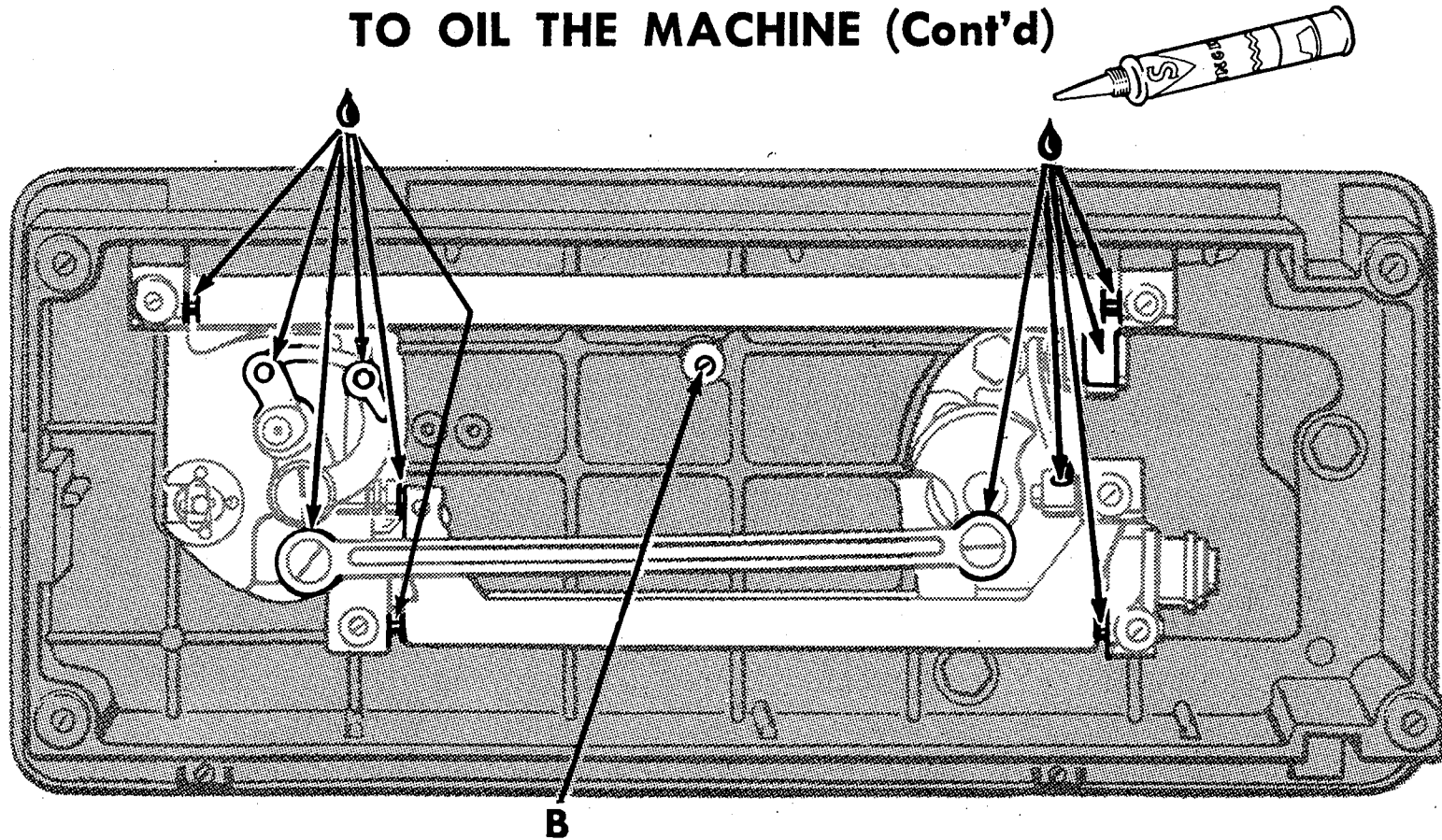


- Clean machine periodically as instructed on **page 40**.
- Apply a drop of oil to each place indicated.
- Remove screws **A** and lift off arm top cover.
- Apply a small amount of lubricant to gears as shown. A tube of this lubricant can be purchased at your SINGER SEWING CENTER.

**NEVER APPLY OIL TO GEARS**

**TO OIL THE MACHINE (Cont'd)**

- Remove face plate and oil the places indicated.
- Open slide plate and apply a drop of oil to hook raceway as indicated.
- Close slide plate, replace arm top cover and face plate.

**TO OIL THE MACHINE (Cont'd)**

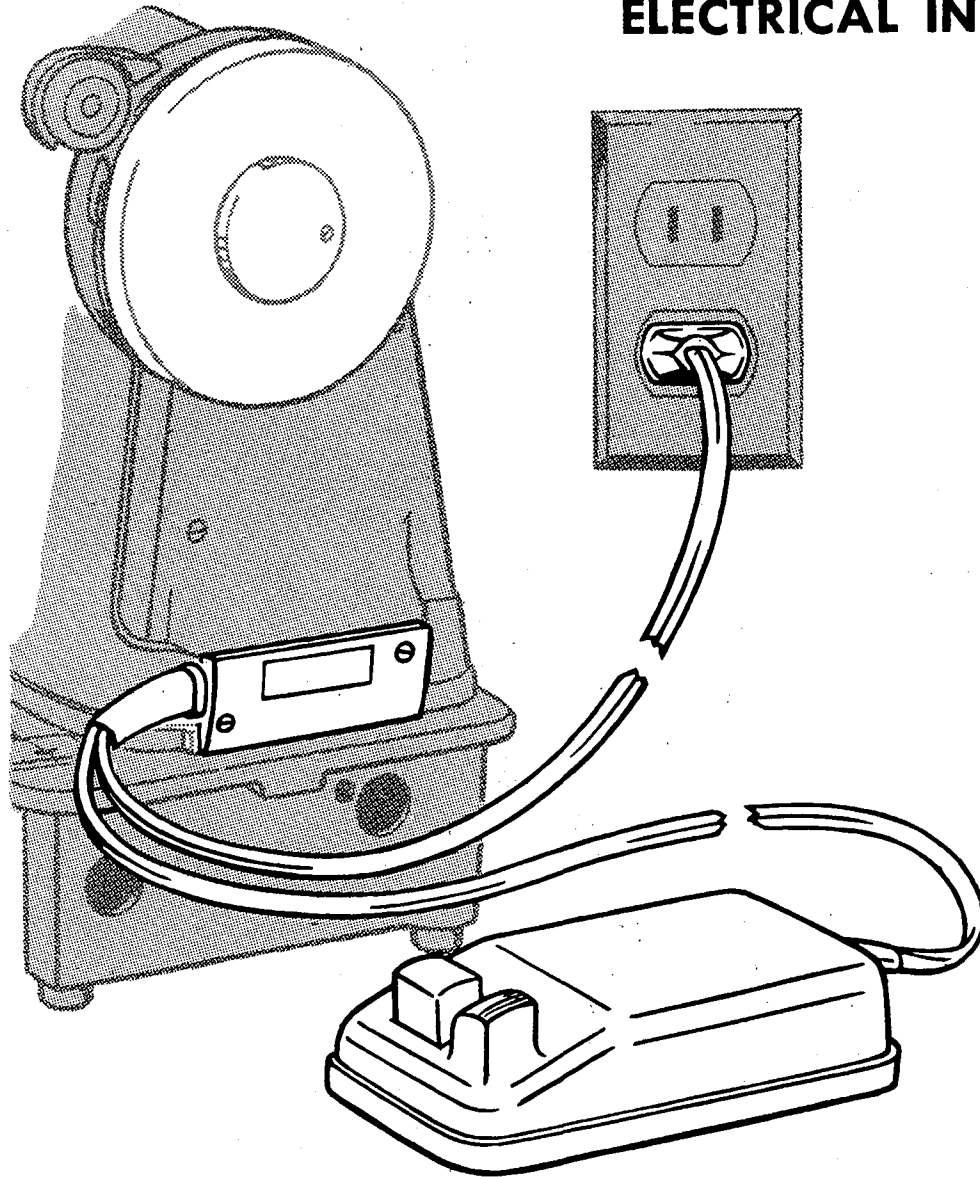
Tilt machine back and remove thumb nut from screw **B**, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove cover from underside of machine.

Oil each of the places indicated by arrows. Avoid getting oil on any part of the motor.

Replace bottom cover.

**THE MOTOR REQUIRES NO LUBRICATION**

## ELECTRICAL INFORMATION



The *SINGER*\* Electric Motor in your machine is furnished for operation on an alternating current of 110-120 volts, 50/60 cycles. Special motors are available for direct or alternating current for any voltage between 50 and 145, and for 32 volts direct current.

**Before Inserting Electric Plug,** be sure that voltage and cycles stamped on terminal cover are within range marked on your electrical meter installed by your power company.

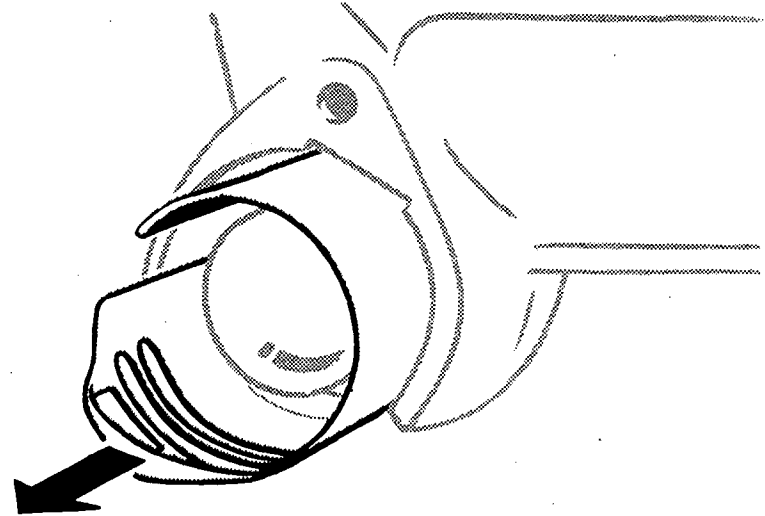
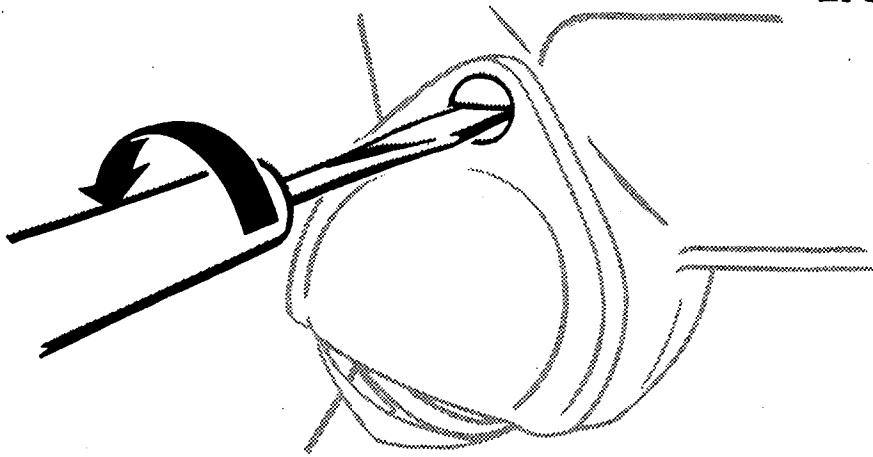
**Electrical Connection.** Insert plug into nearest electrical outlet and the machine is ready for operation.

**Speed Controller.** Speed of machine is regulated by amount of pressure on pedal of foot controller or knee lever.

**CAUTION:** Do not attempt to remove the Motor Cover Plate.



## LIGHT



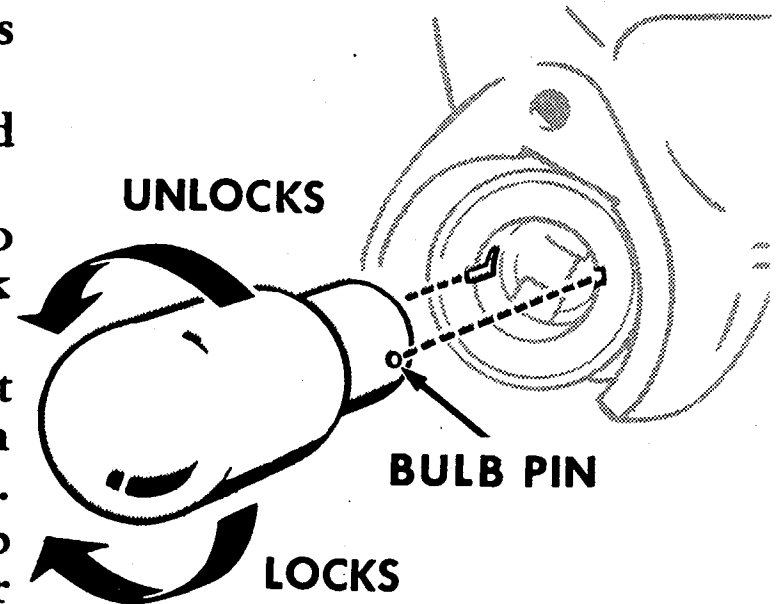
Light turns on automatically when plug is connected to electric outlet.

**To Remove Bulb.** Remove lamp cover screw and remove lamp cover. Pull out light guard.

Do not attempt to unscrew bulb. Press it into socket and turn bulb over to the left to unlock bulb pins. Remove bulb.

**To Replace Bulb.** Press new bulb into socket with bulb pins entering slots of socket. Turn bulb to the right to lock bulb pins in position.

Slip light guard over socket, replace lamp cover and fasten it in position with lamp cover screw.



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## **To all whom it may concern:**

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

# For your protection

SINGER Sewing Machines are sold and serviced wherever you see the famous SINGER and Red "S" Trademarks. When your machine needs servicing call your SINGER SEWING CENTER to be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service. See address in the classified telephone directory.

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