

Instructions for using

SINGER

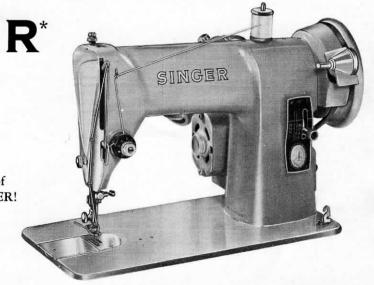
Sewing Machine 185K3

Instructions for using

SINGER*

185*

Another in a long line of quality products by SINGER!



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AS THE OWNER OF THE SINGER 185K

you have a beautifully styled, smooth running 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.

SINGER* SERVICE

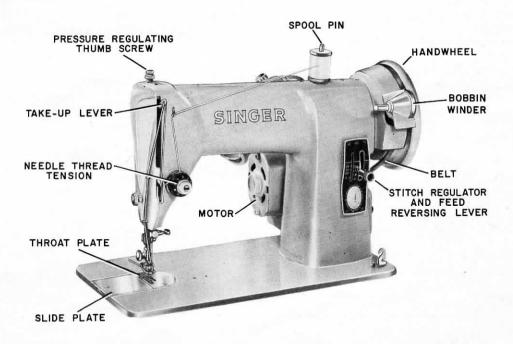
SINGER is interested in helping you keep your machine in top running condition. That's why you should always call your SINGER SEWING CENTER if ever your machine requires adjustment or repair. Only from a SINGER SEWING CENTER can you obtain the services of trained repair men plus warranted SINGER* parts.

Look for the famous red "S" and SINGER Trademarks at your SINGER SEWING CENTER. See phone book under SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO. for address nearest you.

AND REMEMBER

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

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MACHINE 185K



FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH CHART

TYPES OF FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCH SETTINGS FOR STRAIGHT SEWING	
			INSIDE SEAMS	TOP STITCHING
Filmy materials comparable to Net, Marquisette, Chiffon, Silk and Chiffon Velvets, Voiles, Ninon	50 Embroidery 100 Cotton Synthetic Thread	9	15 to 20	15 to 20
Sheer materials comparable to Lawn, Dimity, Synthetic Sheers, Paper Taffetas, Pure Silks, Gossamer Silks, Silk or Synthetic Tricots, Synthetic Velvets, Satins	50 Embroidery 80 to 100 Cotton Synthetic Thread	11	12 to 15	15 to 20
Lightweight materials comparable to Gingham, Chambray, Pique, Poplin, Percale, Cretonne, Chintz, Faille, Bengaline, Wool Flannel, Wool Jersey, Wool Crepe, Cotton Velvets and Velveteens, Lightweight Suitings	50 Mercerized 60 to 80 Cotton A Silk	14 or 16	12	15 to 18
Medium heavy materials comparable to Corduroy, Crash, Gabardine, Rep, Heavy Suitings and Coatings	Heavy Duty Mer. 40 to 60 Cotton Synthetic Thread	16	10	12
Heavy materials comparable to Sailcloth, Denim, Ticking, Overcoatings	20 to 40 Cotton Thread	18 19 or 21	8	10
Plastic Materials	50 Embroidery Synthetic Thread 50 Mercerized	11 or 14	10	12

When ordering needles, always specify "Class and Variety 15 x 1" and state the size and quantity required.

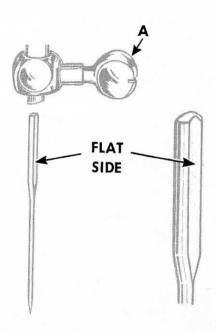
NEEDLES AND THREAD

This machine uses a 15 x 1 needle. Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19 and 21

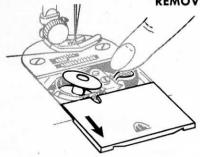
For perfect stitching, choose needle and thread which correspond to the fabric according to the chart on page 4. Be sure to use like threads for both needle and bobbin.

NEEDLE INSERTION

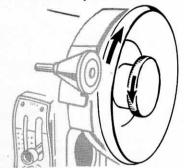
- Raise needle bar to its highest point.
- Loosen clamp screw A.
- Insert needle (flat side to the right) up into needle clamp as far as it will go.
- Tighten clamp screw A.



REMOVING AND WINDING THE BOBBIN



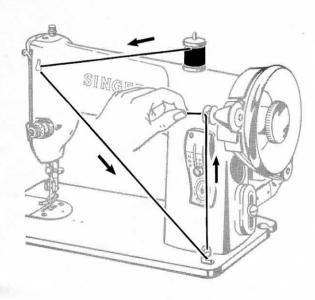
- Raise needle to its highest point.
- Open slide plate.
- Press bobbin ejector and lift out bobbin.



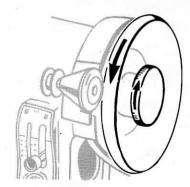
• Loosen stop motion screw.



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



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

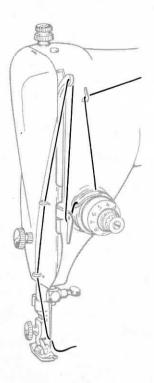


When bobbin is full-

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

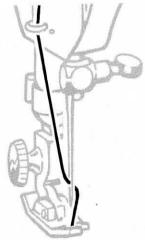
If thread doesn't wind evenly on bobbin-

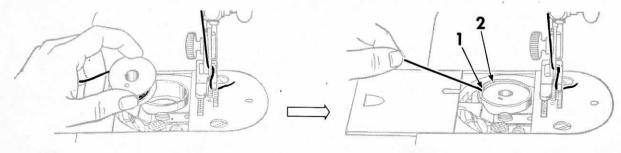
- Loosen the screw which holds thread guide to bed of machine.
- Turn guide to left if bobbin winds high on right.
- Turn guide to right if bobbin winds high on left.



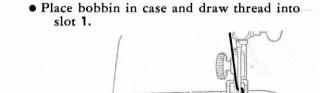
UPPER THREADING

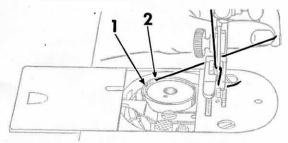
- Raise take-up lever to its highest point.
- Place spool of thread on spool pin.
- Thread machine as shown at left.
- Thread needle from left to right as shown below.





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



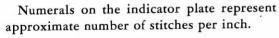


• Draw thread between case and tension spring until it reaches notch 2.

• Pull about 3 inches of thread across bobbin.

 Close slide plate, allowing thread to enter notch in slide plate.

STITCH LENGTH REGULATOR



The "red dot" C indicates the stitch setting.

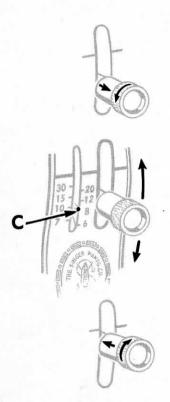


• Turn thumb nut to the left.

• Move lever until "red dot" C is at desired stitch setting.

 Turn thumb nut to the right until it rests against indicator plate.

Once thumb nut is against indicator plate, reverse stitching is accomplished by raising lever to its highest position.



PRESSURE ADJUSTMENTS



• To decrease pressure, turn thumb screw up.



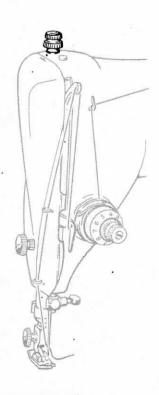
• To increase pressure, turn thumb screw down.

Pressure is the force the presser foot exerts on the fabric.

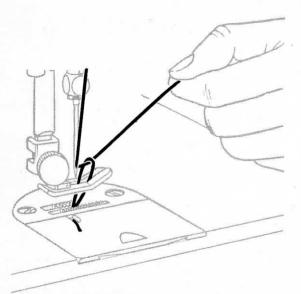
Too light a pressure will cause irregular feeding, which affects both quality of stitch and evenness of seams.

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

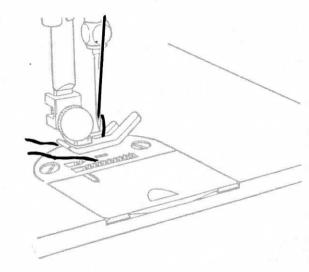
Surface finish, as well as weight and texture of the fabric, must be considered when determining the amount of pressure needed.



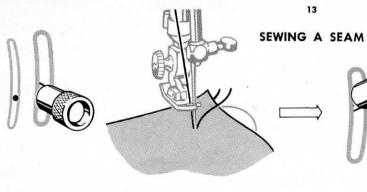
PREPARING TO SEW

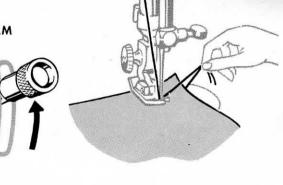


- Have take-up lever at its highest point.
- Hold needle thread lightly with left hand.
- Turn hand wheel so that needle enters plate and brings up bobbin thread.

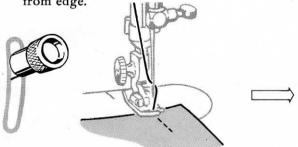


- Pull end of bobbin thread up through needle hole in plate.
- Lay both threads diagonally under presser foot.



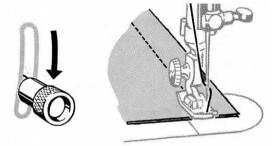


- Set for desired stitch length.
- Position needle in fabric about ½ inch from edge.

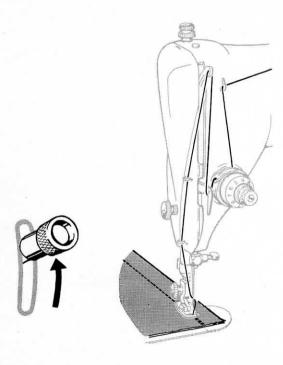


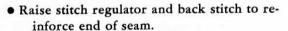
 Back stitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.

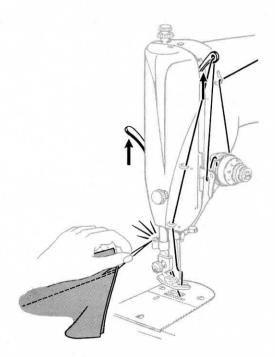
- Raise stitch regulator to reverse.
- Lower presser foot.



 Lower stitch regulator for forward stitching of seam.

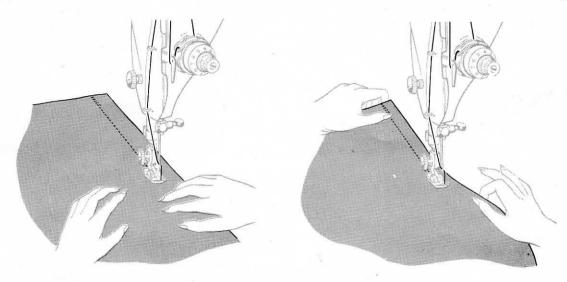






 With take-up lever at its highest point, raise presser foot, draw fabric back and cut threads on thread cutter.

GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRICS



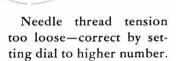
Most fabrics need only to be guided in front of the presser foot.

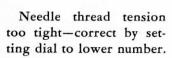
Fabrics of unusual texture and weave, filmy sheers, crepes, knits, tricots, etc., require support while being stitched.

For such fabrics apply gentle tension on the seam by holding fabric in front and in back of the presser foot.

NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

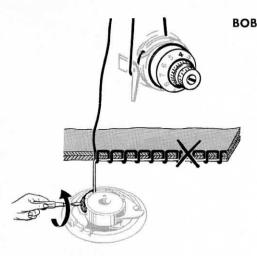




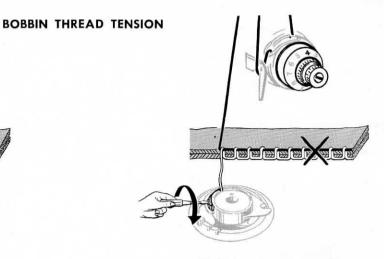




A perfectly formed stitch results when both tensions are balanced so that the needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into the fabric.



Bobbin thread tension too tight—correct by turning screw in direction indicated.



Bobbin thread tension too loose—correct by turning screw in direction indicated.



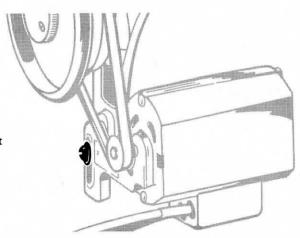
A perfectly formed stitch results when both tensions are balanced so that the needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into the fabric.

BELT TENSION

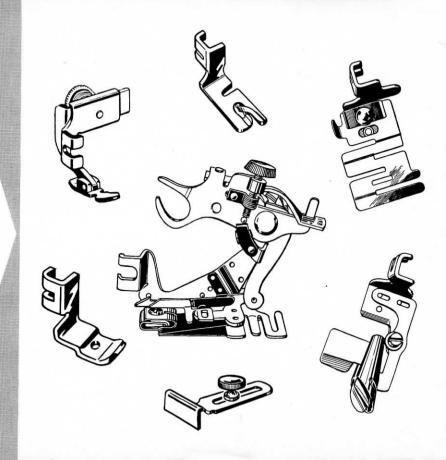
Tension on the belt should be only heavy enough to keep the belt from slipping.

To adjust—

- Loosen bracket screw a full turn.
- Allow weight of motor to supply correct belt tension.
- Tighten bracket screw.



INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USING
ATTACHMENTS



THE FOOT HEMMER



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

Applications

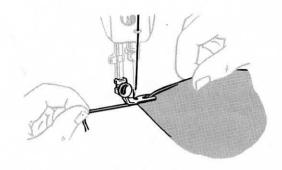
Fine hems Edging ruffles Sheer seams Hemming with lace Lace insertion Lingerie finishes

Hemming

- Form a double 1/8" fold at the very edge of the fabric.
- Crease this fold for about 2".
- Draw the needle and bobbin threads under the hemmer.

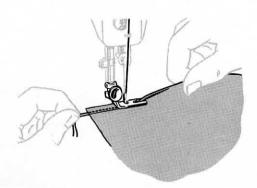
- Place the creased hem edge under the foot and take several stitches through the fold.
- Grasp the thread ends and the single fold in front of the hemmer and lift the single fold into the hemmer scroll.

Soft fabrics will enter the scroll best with the foot down, firm crisp fabrics with the foot raised.



 Stitch slowly for several inches until hem is well started. Hold thread ends in back of foot with the left hand and guide the raw fabric edge into the mouth of the scroll with the right hand.

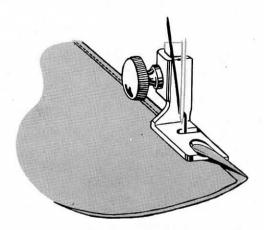
Even feeding is essential to good hemming. The same width of fabric must be kept in the scroll of the hemmer at all times.



Hemmed Seams

Hemmed seams are often substituted for French seams where a fine narrow seam is appropriate.

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



Hemming With Lace

Most of the popular kinds of lace edging and insertion can be applied with the foot hemmer. It is an excellent way to trim children's clothes and to finish lingerie hems.

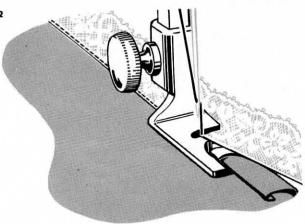
Lace Applied Over Hem

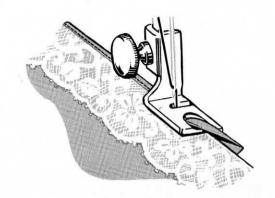
- Fold and start hem in usual way.
- Starting about 1 inch down from end of lace, place selvage under the needle, then lower the needle to hold lace firmly.
- Raise hemmer foot slightly and slip lace under back part of foot.
- Stitch slowly, guiding fabric with right hand and lace with left hand. Take care not to stretch the lace.

Lace Applied Under Hem

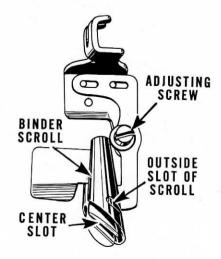
When using lace underneath the fold of a hem, the procedure is the same as when making a hemmed seam (page 21). Slip the lace in from the left as you would the second piece of fabric.

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 binding as well as self-fabric bias to an unfinished edge.

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

Inserting the Binding

Pre-folded commercial bias binding is inserted from the right into the outside slot of the binder scroll.

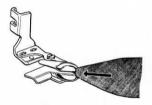
- Cut the binding diagonally to form a long point.
- Insert the pointed end into the slot and pull through the scroll until the evenly folded edges are under the needle.



Self-fabric bias binding should be cut 15/6" wide on the true bias.

 Insert the unfolded binding directly into the two folds at the end of the scroll and draw it back under the needle.

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

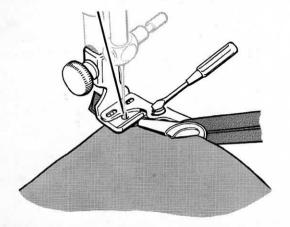


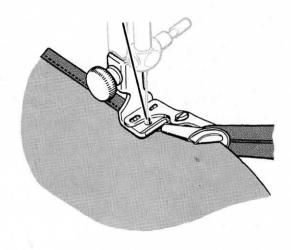
Adjustment and Operation of the Binder

The edge to be bound is guided into the center of the scroll. Stitching is positioned close to the edge of the binding by adjusting the scroll portion of the attachment.

 Loosen the adjusting screw and move the scroll to the right to bring the stitching closer to the binding edge. For a wider adjustment, move the scroll to the left.

Be sure that the screw is well tightened after making an adjustment.





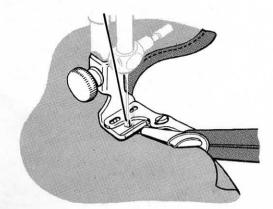
Never pull the binding as it feeds through the scroll. Allow the attachment to do the work. Merely guide the edge to be bound well into the center of the scroll as you stitch.

Binding Curved Edges

Curved edges can be bound as easily as straight edges, but require slightly different fabric handling.

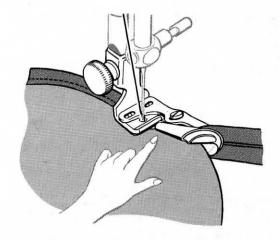
Inside Curves

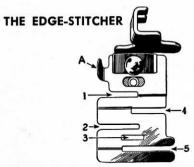
Inside curves are straightened as they are fed into the binder. If the fabric is soft and has a tendency to stretch, reinforce the edge with a single row of stitching before binding.



Outside Curves

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





The edge stitcher provides a series of slotted guides which regulate the placement of stitches in relation to a fabric edge.

It is attached to the machine in place of the presser foot.

Applications

Joining lace and insertion
French seams
Facing and seam finishes

Tucking with lace
Straight and pin tucks
Seam piping

Joining Lace and Insertion

Lovely lingerie detail is simple to accomplish with the edge stitcher by joining lace insertion or alternate bands of fabric and lace. Slots 1 and 4 are used for this work. Since

slot 1 overlaps slot 4, the edge inserted into slot 1 will be the top stitched edge.

• Place the first band (the fabric band where

used) into slot 1.

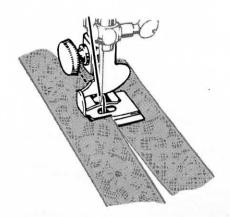
 Adjust lug A to position the stitching close to the edge of this band.

• Place the second band (lace) into slot 4.

 Adjust pressure to correct degree of lightness for even feeding.

Use a short stitch length and balanced tensions.

 Hold both band edges against the ends of the slots while stitching.



French Seams

The edge stitcher makes very fine French seams, so well adapted to sheer fabrics where raw seam edges must be concealed.

- Trim away seam allowances to ¼".
- Lay seam edges together, right sides of fabric outward, and insert into slot 1.
- Move lug A to the left to position stitching 1/8" from the edge.
- Stitch and press.
- Fold with right sides of fabric together and insert into slot 1.
- Move lug A to extreme left, allowing just enough margin to conceal raw edges.
- Stitch.

Tucking

Dainty tucks from "pin" width to ¼" may be produced with the edge stitcher. Tucks are usually made on the lengthwise grain of the fabric.

 Draw a single thread from the fabric, or measure from the selvage to locate the first tuck on the straight grain of the fabric. For succeeding tucks, crease fabric or draw a thread at distance desired from previous tuck.

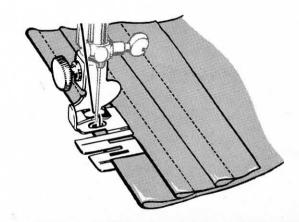
• Press tuck folds before stitching.

 To make "pin" tucks, insert the tuck fold in slot 1 and adjust lug A to locate stitching a pin width from the fold.

• To make 1/4" tucks, insert the tuck fold into slot 5, and move lug A to its extreme left

position.

Use a short stitch length and perfectly balanced tensions.



THE GATHERING FOOT



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

Applications

Plain shirring Elastic shirring

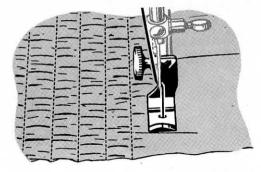
Waffle shirring Machine smocking

Shirring

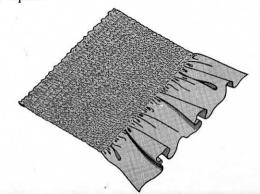
Shirring is usually done on the crosswise grain of the fabric. Soft fabrics lend themselves to shirring better than firm fabrics.

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

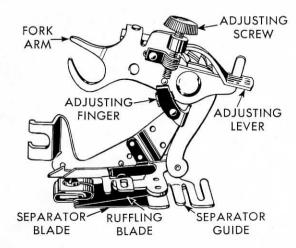
A long stitch produces more fullness than a short stitch. Balanced tensions are always required, but heavy tensions, both upper and lower, produce more fullness than light tensions.



Many lovely effects are accomplished with simple rows of evenly spaced shirring. A yoke section, insert or trimming band of self-fabric affords an interesting contrast of texture when stitched with the gathering foot in rows 1/4" apart.



THE RUFFLER



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

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

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

Adjusting Points

- 1. The adjusting lever sets the ruffler for gathers or pleats. The Number 1 space setting is for gathers, and places fullness at every stitch. Numbers 6 and 12 are space settings for pleats, spacing them either 6 or 12 stitches apart. The star is for plain stitching, and is used when grouping gathers or pleats.
- 2. The adjusting finger is used only for pleating and affects the width of the pleat. It is thrown out of action by bringing it out of contact with the adjusting screw, located directly above it.
- 3. The adjusting screw regulates the fullness of gathers or pleats. When turned down to its limit with the adjusting finger in place, the attachment is set for its deepest pleat. When turned upward to its limit and the adjusting finger out of action, the ruffler gives only a hint of fullness.

Activating Parts

The ruffling blade and the separator blade are of blue steel and hold the material to be gathered between them. The ruffling blade forms the gathers or pleats by carrying the fabric to the needle according to the spacing and fullness to which the ruffler is adjusted. The separator guide is slotted to guide seam

edges evenly and to separate the ruffle strip from the material to which the ruffle is attached.

Preparation

Raise the needle to its highest point.

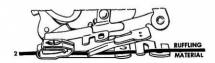
Locate the attachment on the machine in place of the regular presser foot, and at the same time fit the fork arm over the needle clamp screw. Make sure both the presser bar screw and the needle clamp screw are tightened securely.

Gathering

- Set adjusting lever on #1 setting.
- Throw adjusting finger out of action.
- Turn adjusting screw for amount of fullness desired.

The attachment is set for maximum fullness by turning adjusting screw all the way down; for less fullness, turn adjusting screw up. • Set stitch length to space the fullness.

A short stitch gives more fullness than a long stitch.



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



Forming and Attaching a Ruffle in one operation—



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

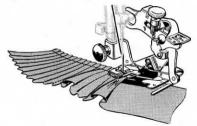
Right sides of the fabric are placed together when the seam is to fall to the inside.

• Proceed as for plain gathering.



Pleating

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



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

Group Pleating

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

THE SEAM GUIDE



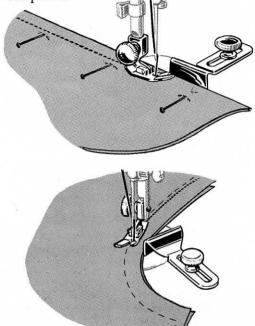
The seam guide is adjustable for spacing stitching at any distance between 1/8" and 11/8" from a fabric edge. It is used in connection with the presser foot.

Applications

Seams Stay stitching
Top stitching—single and multiple rows

- Attach the guide to the machine with the thumb screw in either of the two threaded holes at the right of the needle.
- · Adjust for width desired.,
- For straight edges, align guide with the presser foot.
- For curved edges, set the guide at an angle so that the end closest to the needle acts as a guide.

 For pinned seams, place the pins with the points toward the seam edge so that they nip into the fabric at the stitching line. The hinged foot will then ride freely over the points.



THE ZIPPER FOOT



The zipper foot is designed for accurate placement of stitches 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 presser foot, and may be adjusted to either side of the needle.

Applications

Zipper insertions Corded seams Tubular cording Slip cover welting

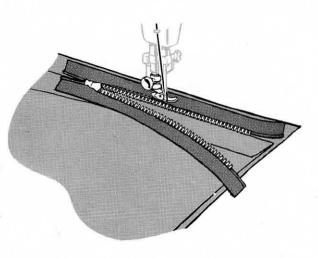
Preparation

- Attach zipper foot to machine in place of presser foot.
- Loosen zipper foot thumb screw and adjust foot to right or left of needle, as desired.

- Align the notch in the toe with the needle hole in the throat plate.
- Check adjustment by lowering needle into side notch, making sure it clears the foot.
- Lock foot in position by tightening thumb screw.

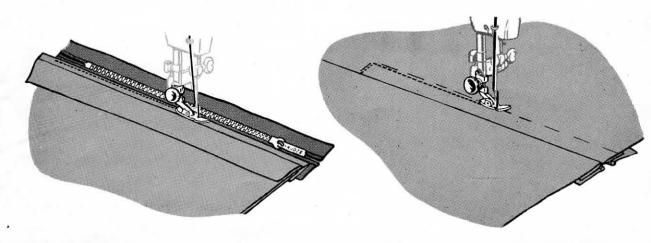
Skirt Zipper

- Machine baste placket opening of skirt and press this seam open.
- Attach zipper foot to machine in place of presser foot.
- Position zipper foot to right of needle.
- Open zipper.
- Place zipper face down on seam allowance with edge of teeth at seam line.
- Turn the back seam allowance away from body of skirt.
- Stitch zipper tape to the seam allowance.



- Move foot to the left of needle.
- Close zipper and turn it face up.
- Smooth back the seam allowance at the edge of the zipper.
- Top stitch the seam allowance to the tape close to the folded edge.

- Turn skirt to right side.
- Fold zipper to front of skirt.
- Pin in place from right side.
- Baste.
- Move foot to right of needle.
- Stitch across lower end of zipper and up to waistline.
- Remove basting.

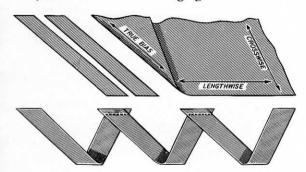


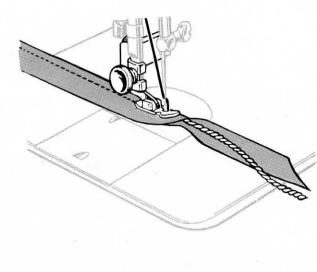
Corded Welting

Cable cord comes in a variety of sizes and when covered with a firmly woven fabric makes a corded welting that is an excellent seam finish.

This welting is prepared in advance and then stitched into the seam. Cut a true bias strip 1½ inches wide, plus three times the width of the cord of either self or contrasting fabric. Sew strips together on the lengthwise grain to obtain desired length.

- Adjust zipper foot to left side of needle.
- Encase cord in bias strip, raw edges even.
- Lower presser bar.
- Stitch close to cord, using a stitch length slightly longer than for plain seaming of same fabric.
- Do not crowd stitching against cord.



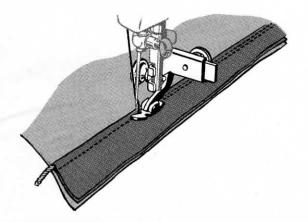


Corded Seams

The corded seam is a typical treatment for slip covers, children's clothes, blouses and lingerie.

When cording a seam the zipper foot is usually adjusted to the right of the needle so that the bulk of the work will fall to the left.

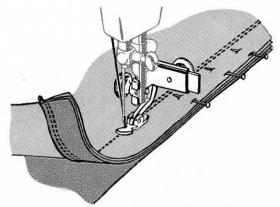
 Attach corded welting to right side of a single seam edge, using same length stitch as used for welting (page 36). Guide edge of foot next to cord, but do not crowd.



- Place attached corded welting over second seam edge, and pin or baste together.
- Keep the first stitching uppermost as a guide and position the seam under the needle.
- Stitch, this time crowding the foot against the cord.

This method produces evenly joined seam edges and tightly set welting.

Curved seams are corded as easily as straight seams, except that a shorter stitch is used. Since the seam allowance of the welting is bias, it is easy to shape it to the seam.



The following section is devoted to the CARE and MAINTENANCE of your SINGER 185K

CLEANING



This special lint brush is ideal for cleaning lint and dust from the face plate area and the stitch-forming mechanism of your machine. It may be purchased at your local SINGER SEWING CENTER.

Cleaning information on pages 39 to 41.

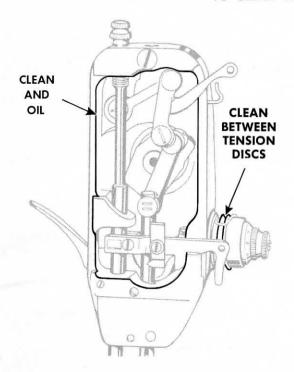
OILING



Use SINGER* Oil! It is an extra quality product especially prepared for sewing machines and should always be used in the care of your machine.

Oiling information on pages 42 to 44.

TO CLEAN THE MACHINE



When in regular use the machine should be cleaned periodically.

Remove face plate and clean the area inside. Remove bobbin case as instructed on page 40 and clean the stitch forming mechanism.

After each cleaning, oil the machine as instructed on pages 42 to 44.

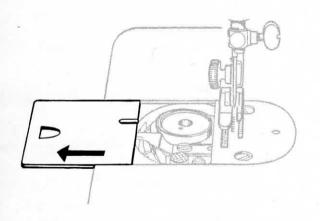
If the machine is to be stored for an indefinite period, brush away all traces of lint and fluff, then swab all exposed parts with a lint free brush saturated with SINGER oil to protect against rust damage.

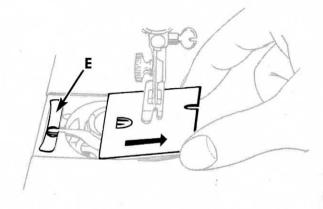
The area in the head of the machine that should be cleaned and covered with a protective coat of oil is shown at the left.

Also clean the stitch-forming mechanism and cover the exposed parts with a coat of oil.

REMOVING AND REPLACING BOBBIN CASE

(To clean stitch forming mechanism)

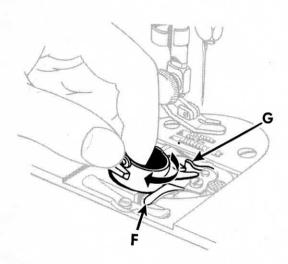




To clean stitch forming mechanism, remove bobbin case as follows:

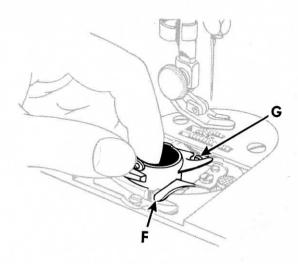
- Raise needle and presser foot.
- Draw slide plate to the left.

- Remove bobbin from case.
- Lift edge of slide plate and draw it to the right until it is disengaged from spring E.





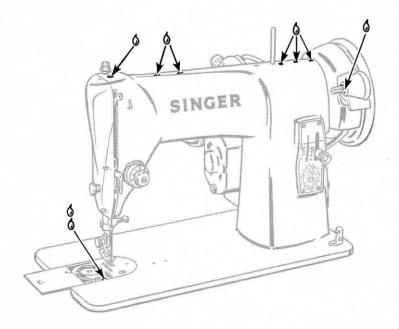
- Grasp bobbin case as shown.
- Tilt case to the left to raise the forked end above bracket G.
- Turn forked end toward you, then lift out bobbin case.



After cleaning-

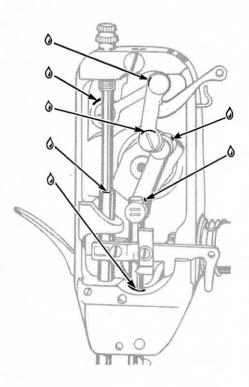
- Replace bobbin case with its fork straddling bracket G.
- Twist case to the left, then gently press down and back until edge of sewing hook engages groove under rim of bobbin case.
- Return latch F to its original position.

TO OIL THE MACHINE

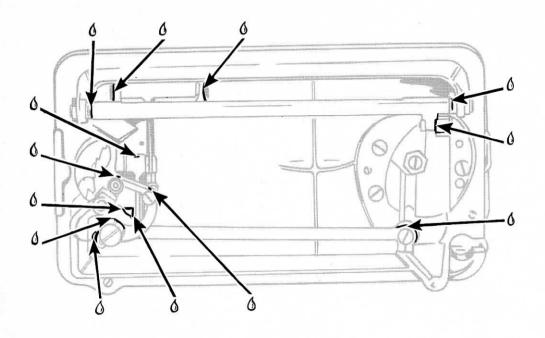


Apply a drop of oil to each of the places indicated.

Apply a few drops of oil to the felt pad under the slide plate.



Remove face plate and apply a drop of oil to each of the places indicated.



Tilt machine back and apply a drop of oil to each of the places indicated.

ELECTRICAL INFORMATION



The SINGER* Electric Motor in your sewing machine is furnished for operation on an alternating current of 110-120 volts, 25 to 75 cycles, or on 110-120 volts direct current.

Before Inserting Electric Plug be sure that the voltage and the number of cycles stamped on the motor nameplate are within the range marked on your electric meter installed by your power company.

Electrical Connection

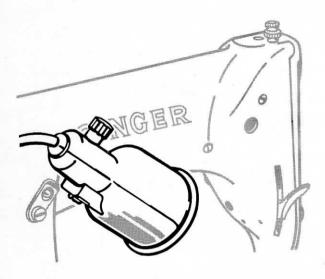
Attach the terminal plug at the end of the electric cord to the nearest electrical outlet, and the machine is ready for operation.

Speed Controller

The speed of the machine is regulated by the amount of pressure on the pedal of the foot controller or the knee lever.

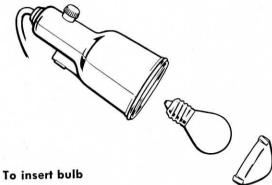
SPOTLIGHT

The spotlight is turned "on" or "off" by the knurled switch at the top.



To remove bulb

- · Press in lens.
- Turn lens approximately 1/3 of a turn and it will drop out.
- Unscrew bulb.



- Screw bulb into socket.
- ullet Insert lens and turn it approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of a turn until it slips behind the lens stops and is secure.

INDEX

PAGE	PAG
Attachments	Cording
Binder	Seams
Edge Stitcher	Welting36
Foot Hemmer20-22	Edge Stitcher
Gathering Foot28	Edge Stitcher
Ruffler	French Seams
Seam Guide32	Joining Lace and Insertion
Zipper Foot	Tucking27
Belt Tension18	Electrical Information
	Controller
Binder	Motor45
Adjustment	Spotlight46
Binding Curved Edges	Fabric, Thread, Needle and
Inserting Binding	Stitch Length Chart4
Operation24	Fabrics
Binding	
Curved Edges	Guiding and Supporting15
Insertion	Foot Hemmer
Bobbin	Hemmed Seams
Case Threading9	Hemming with Lace
Preparing to Sew	French Seams
Removing	
	Gathering30
Replacing 9 Thread Tension 17	Gathering Foot28
	Group Pleating
Winding6	
Bobbin Case	Guiding and Supporting Fabrics
Removing	Hemming
Replacing41	Hemmed Seams
Threading9	Hemming with Lace
Bobbin Thread Tension	
Chart For Fabric, Thread, Needle and	Lace
Stitch Length	Hemming
	Joining Lace and Insertion
Cleaning	Length of Stitch
Controller	Regulating10
	0

PAGE	PA	GE
Light Bulb Replacement	Seam Guide	32
Lubricating	Seams Corded	37
Machine Parts	Curved	32
	French	27
Motor 18	Hemmed	21
Belt Tension	Straight	32
	Supporting and Guiding	15
Needle Insertion5	Welted	30
Thread Tension	Sewing a Seam13-	14
Threading8	Shirring	28
Needle, Thread, Fabric and	SINGER Service	. 2
Stitch Length Chart4	Stitch Length	
Needle Thread Tension	Regulating	10
Needle Thread Tension	Reversing	10
Needle Threading	Stitch Length, Fabric, Thread and	
Oiling42	Needle Chart	
Pleating31	Tension Adjustments Bobbin Thread	17
Prepare to Sew12	Motor Belt	18
Pressure Adjustments	Needle Thread	16
Principal Parts of Machine3	Thread Needle Fabric and	
Regulating Pressure on Material	Stitch Length Chart	. 4
Regulating Stitch Length	Threading	
Reverse Stitching10	Bobbin Case	٠,
Ruffler	Needle	2-
Activating Parts29	Tucking	21
Adjusting Points	Welting	
Forming and Attaching Ruffle31	Winding the Bobbin	3- /
Gathering30	Zipper Foot33-	3
Group Pleating31	Corded Seams	3/
Pleating31	Corded Welting	3
Principal Parts29	Zipper Hisertion	,

To all whom it may concern:

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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.