Instructions for using

SINGER
Sewing Machine 185K3

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Instructions for using

SINGER*

185*

Another in a long line of quality products by SINGER!

Copyright © 1958 by The Singer Manufacturing Company

*Trademark of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
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

- Pressure Regulating Thumb Screw
- Spool Pin
- Handwheel
- Bobbin Winder
- Belt
- Stitch Regulator and Feed Reversing Lever
- Take-up Lever
- Needle Thread Tension
- Motor
- Throat Plate
- Slide Plate
# FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPES OF FABRICS</th>
<th>THREAD SIZES</th>
<th>NEEDLE SIZES</th>
<th>MACHINE STITCH SETTINGS FOR STRAIGHT SEWING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>INSIDE SEAMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filmy materials comparable to Net, Marquisette, Chiffon, Silk and Chiffon Velvets, Voiles, Ninon</td>
<td>50 Embroidery 100 Cotton Synthetic Thread</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15 to 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheer materials comparable to Lawn, Dimity, Synthetic Sheers, Paper Taffetas, Pure Silks, Gossamer Silks, Silk or Synthetic Tricots, Synthetic Velvets, Satins</td>
<td>50 Embroidery 80 to 100 Cotton Synthetic Thread</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>12 to 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>50 Mercerized 60 to 80 Cotton A Silk or 16</td>
<td>14 or 16</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium heavy materials comparable to Corduroy, Crash, Gabardine, Rep, Heavy Suitings and Coatings</td>
<td>Heavy Duty Mer. 40 to 60 Cotton Synthetic Thread</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy materials comparable to Sailcloth, Denim, Ticking, Overcoatings</td>
<td>20 to 40 Cotton Thread</td>
<td>18 or 19 or 21</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic Materials</td>
<td>50 Embroidery Synthetic Thread 50 Mercerized</td>
<td>11 or 14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When ordering needles, always specify "Class and Variety 15 x 1" and state the size and quantity required.
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.
REMOTE Vehicle 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.
REPLACING THE BOBBIN AND THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

- Hold bobbin so that thread leads off in direction shown.
- Place bobbin in case and draw thread into slot 1.
- 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

Numerals on the indicator plate represent approximate number of stitches per inch.

The “red dot” C indicates the stitch setting.

To set stitch length—

- 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.
• 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.
SEWING A SEAM

- Set for desired stitch length.
- Position needle in fabric about ½ inch from edge.
- Raise stitch regulator to reverse.
- Lower presser foot.
- Back stitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.
- Lower stitch regulator for forward stitching of seam.
- Raise stitch regulator and back stitch to reinforce end of seam.

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

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

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

- 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.

- Form a double 1/6” fold at the very edge of the fabric.
- Crease this fold for about 2”.
- Draw the needle and bobbin threads under the hemmer.
- 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 ¼" seam allowance.
- With right sides of the fabric together, place the upper layer a scant ⅛" 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.
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 $\frac{15}{16}$" 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

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 Tucking with lace
French seams Straight and pin tucks
Facing and seam finishes 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 ¼” 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 ¼” 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 ¼” apart.
The Ruffler

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 \( \frac{1}{8} \)" and \( 1\frac{1}{8} \)" 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 1 1/4 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.
- Lift and move latch F to position shown.
- 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.
The spotlight is turned “on” or “off” by the knurled switch at the top.

**To remove bulb**
- Press in lens.
- Turn lens approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of a turn and it will drop out.
- Unscrew bulb.

**To insert bulb**
- Screw bulb into socket.
- Insert lens and turn it approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of a turn until it slips behind the lens stops and is secure.
# INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attachments</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>Cording</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Binder</td>
<td>23-25</td>
<td>Seams</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edge Stitcher</td>
<td>26-27</td>
<td>Welting</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot Hemmer</td>
<td>20-22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathering Foot</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Edge Stitcher</td>
<td>26-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruffler</td>
<td>29-31</td>
<td>French Seams</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seam Guide</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Joining Lace and Insertion</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zipper Foot</td>
<td>33-37</td>
<td>Tucking</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belt Tension</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binder</td>
<td>23-25</td>
<td>Electrical Information</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustment</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Controller</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding Curved Edges</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Motor</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inserting Binding</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Spotlight</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fabric, Thread, Needle and Stitch Length Chart</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curved Edges</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insertion</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fabrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Threading</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Guiding and Supporting</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparing to Sew</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Foot Hemmer</td>
<td>20-22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacing</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Hemmed Seams</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread Tension</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Hemming with Lace</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winding</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>French Seams</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin Case</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removing</td>
<td>40-41</td>
<td>Gathering</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replacing</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Gathering Foot</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threading</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Group Pleating</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bobbin Thread Tension</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Guiding and Supporting Fabrics</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chart For Fabric, Thread, Needle and Stitch Length</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hemming</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Hemmed Seams</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Controller</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Hemming with Lace</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hemming</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Joining Lace and Insertion</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Length of Stitch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regulating</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.