


*Smart
Fashion
Stitches*
by SINGER



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THE Featherweight SHOP

SMART FASHION STITCHES

by

SINGER

New high-style stitches *without attachments*. Smart decorative touches that will impart individuality and style to any garment. Here's the cleverest collection of fashion stitches you have ever seen.

Ornamental Stitch

Bouclé Stitch

Etching Stitch

Cordonnet Stitch

Signature Stitch

Spiral Stitch

Spark Stitch

Cable Stitch

Metallic Stitch

... and every one is a breeze on a SINGER* Sewing Machine. Leaf through this booklet; see these exciting stitches and how easy it is to achieve them.

Each stitch illustration is accompanied by a description of its construction and application. There are three simple adjustments necessary to prepare your sewing machine for fashion stitching. These adjustments of the Presser Foot, Feed Dog and Tension are explained in detail at the end of this booklet. And, if you need additional assistance, remember, your SINGER SEWING CENTER stands ready to serve you. There you can learn how to do them all, in one short lesson—absolutely free of charge.

See how easy it is to give that expensive look to the sewing you do for yourself, your children and your home. Stop in at your nearest

SINGER SEWING CENTER

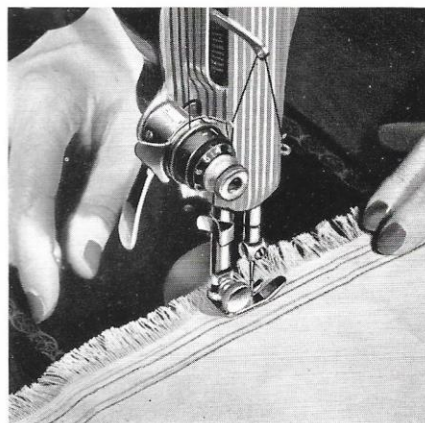


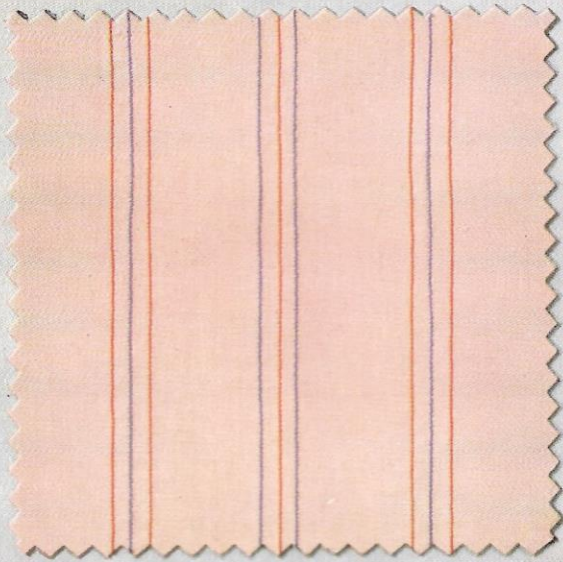
ORNAMENTAL STITCH

Prepare your material by drawing one or two lengthwise or crosswise threads at the point where the ornamental lines should come. Set the stitch regulator of your sewing machine for about thirty stitches to the inch. Tensions, upper and lower, should be normal. Do not remove presser foot. Using very fine thread, in contrasting color, for both needle and bobbin, and a #9 or #11 needle, stitch along the lines of the drawn threads. #00 to #0000

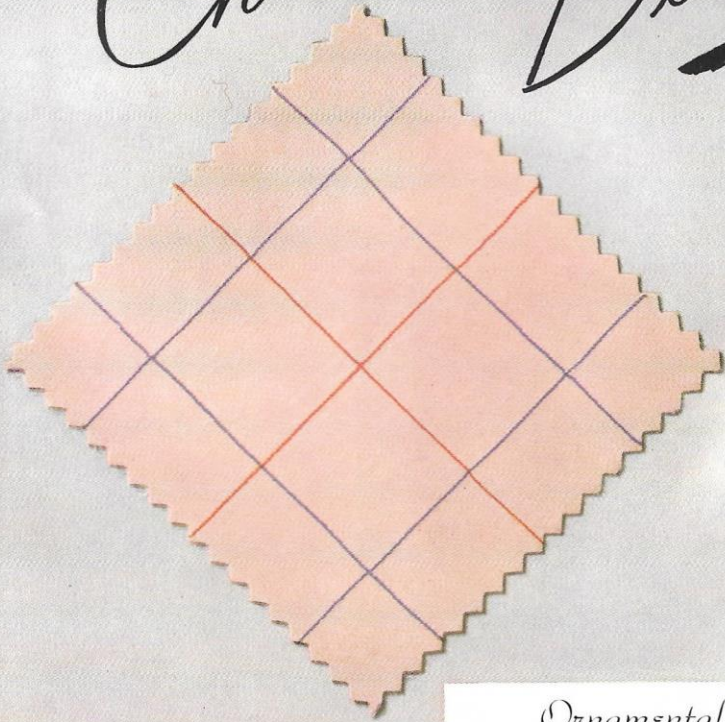
mercerized thread is best for this work.

Geometric design must be employed because of the drawn threads but can be very effective when the lines cross. When short lines, terminating at different points, are chosen for your design, draw the bobbin thread up through the eye of the needle and into all points of upper threading, in reverse, then stitch as described above. This will afford a locked stitch with no loose ends.

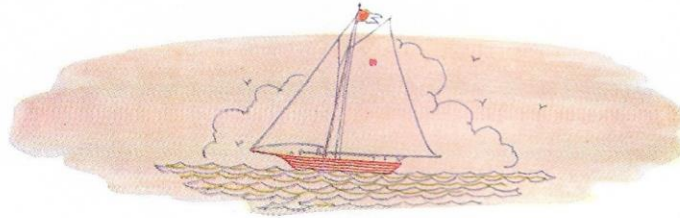




Charming Delicate Trim



Ornamental Stitch



ETCHING STITCH

Firm fabrics, such as nainsook, Indian Head, linen, etc., are best for this type of stitch. Slightly heavier thread should be used for the bobbin, such as #40 for the bobbin with #60 in the needle. The needle should be size 11 or 14 and upper and lower tensions should be evenly balanced, as for ordinary stitching. Remove presser foot.

Lower the feed dog, or cover with feed cover plate. In order to maintain small, even stitches, it is well first to practice control in the direction of the hoops and the movement of the sewing machine. On a test piece of fabric, draw two parallel lines about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart and place in the hoops so that the lines run horizontally. Place hoops under the presser bar. Lower presser bar. Draw the bobbin thread through and fasten with two or three stitches at the upper left corner. Then pro-

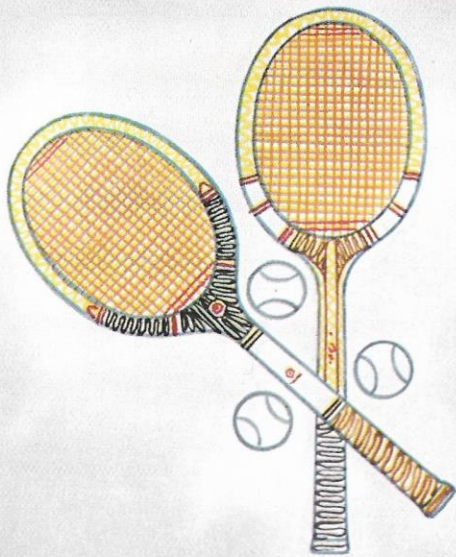
ceed with ordinary stitching, about 12 stitches to the inch, and endeavor to maintain this same length stitch throughout the exercise. When you have reached the lower left corner, give the hoops one-fourth of a turn and take one stitch along the lower line. Then lower the needle, and again giving the hoops $\frac{1}{4}$ of a turn, stitch the second line parallel with the first. Repeat several times, then diminish the length of the stitches until the stitches are very small and the lines very close together.

You are now ready to place your fabric with a stamped design inside the hoops and follow the design with the small, even stitch called the Etching Stitch. This is particularly good for figures, persons, or animals in outline and is well adapted to children's clothes, luncheon cloths, fingertip towels, aprons and blouses.

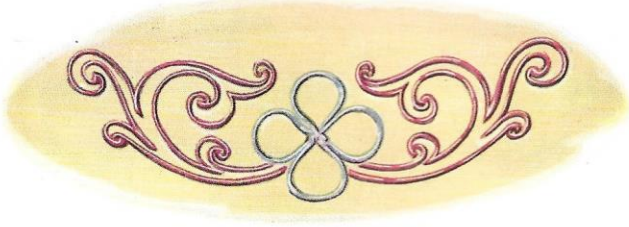




*Delightful—
yet distinctive*



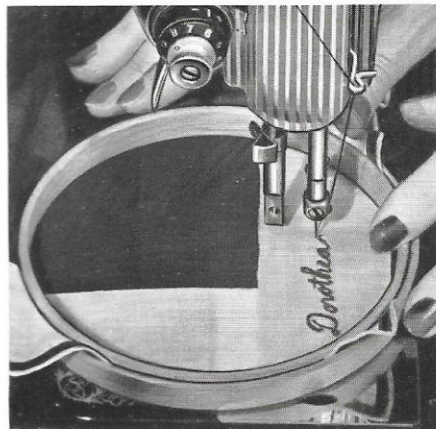
Etching Stitch



SIGNATURE STITCH

Signature Stitching is done with heavy-duty, mercerized, or silk thread. A finer thread is used on the bobbin. The lower tension is looser than for ordinary stitching and the top tension is normal, or slightly tight. Remove presser foot and set stitch length regulator at neutral. Drop feed or cover with feed cover plate. A #11 or #14 needle is used, and the work is done on the right side. The design is stamped on the

fabric in the usual way. Place material in embroidery hoops so that it is taut. Insert hoops under needle and presser bar. Lower presser bar as for regular sewing. Hold the end of the needle thread and lower needle through fabric to pick up bobbin thread. Draw bobbin thread through to the top. Run machine fast and move hoops slowly so that stitches seem to pile one on the other and a solid cord appears on top.

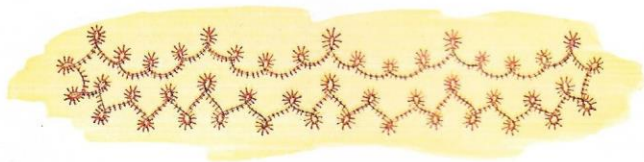




the Personal Touch

Signature Stitch

THE Featherweight SHOP

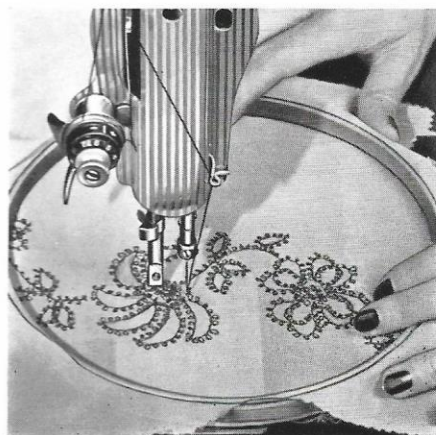


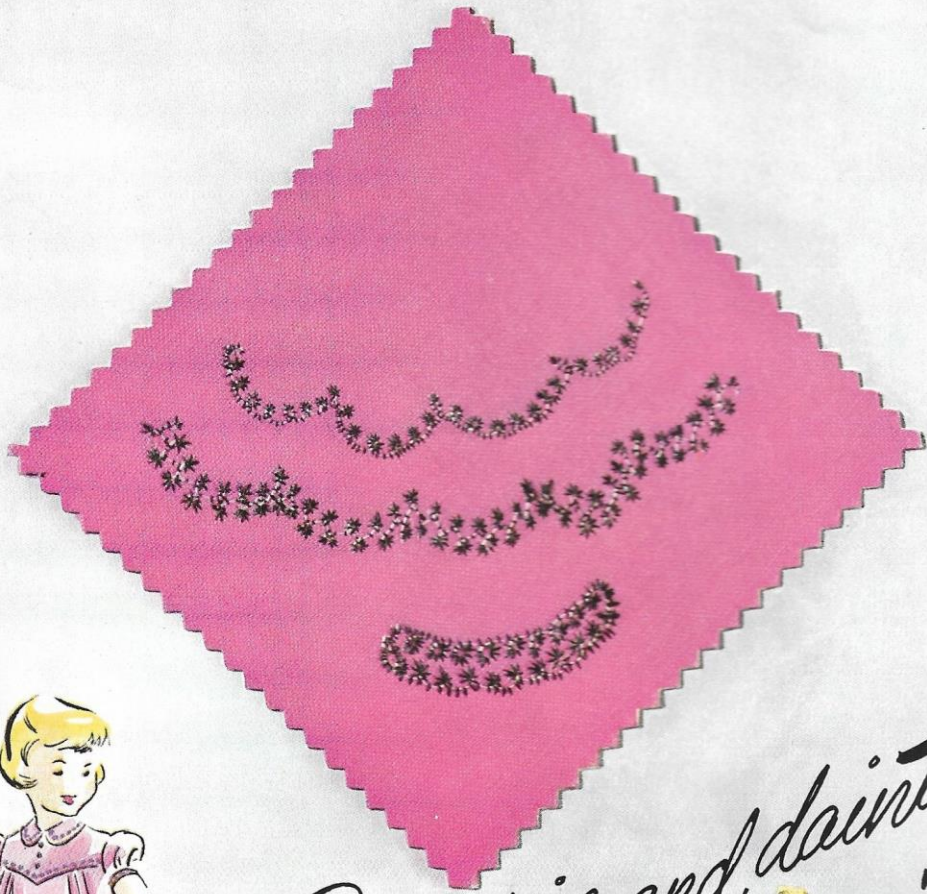
SPARK STITCH

The Spark Stitch is done with fine silk, or fine mercerized thread on the bobbin and heavy silk or heavy-duty mercerized thread on top. The bobbin, or lower tension is loose. The upper tension is normal or slightly tight. The feed of the sewing machine is dropped or a feed cover plate is used. Remove the presser foot.

The design is stamped or drawn on the right side of the fabric. Place material in hoops—in-

sert hoops under needle and presser bar. Lower presser bar. Hold end of top thread, lower needle, and draw bobbin thread through to top. The work is guided about in an even circular motion while following the design. The result is like tiny, radiant sparks. This is usually free-hand work and is done on the right side of the garment. If following a pattern is preferred, select one recommended for braiding.





Decorative and dainty



Spark Stitch

THE
Featherweight
SHOP



BOUCLÉ STITCH

Use pearl cotton #5 or #8 or sock yarn on bobbin with mercerized thread in a #14 needle.

Stamp design on organdie or lawn and baste this piece into position on the wrong side of the fabric to be embroidered.

Prepare the machine as usual—lower feed or attach feed cover plate. Remove presser foot and set stitch regulator at neutral. Place

stamped design in hoops. Insert hoops under presser bar. Lower presser bar. Hold end of top thread—lower and raise needle to pick up the bobbin thread and draw thread to the top. Follow the design with a circular motion.

This Bouclé Stitch is especially good for single motifs or decoration on dresses, robes and sportswear. Equally good for Turkish towels, bedspreads or college pennants.

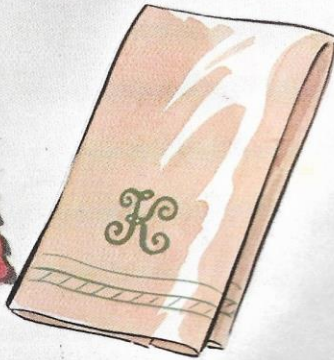




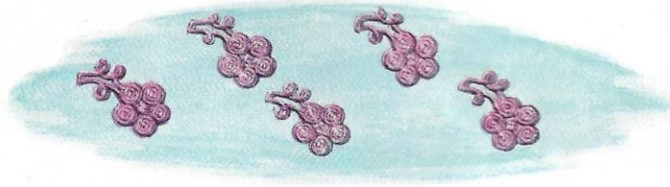
Flamorous



but so easy,



Bouclé Stitch

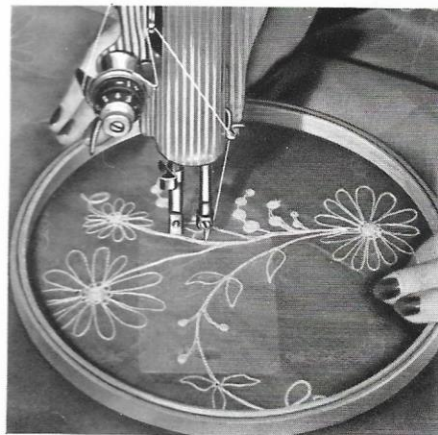


CORDONNET STITCH

Use Cordonnet Thread on the bobbin and the same color in silk thread for the needle. Loosen lower tension to accommodate the Cordonnet Thread but maintain a normal or light tension for upper threading. Remove presser foot. Drop feed or cover with feed cover plate. Set the stitch regulator at neutral. Stamp the design to be followed on the wrong side of the fabric.

Place stamped design in hoops. Insert hoops under presser bar. Lower presser bar. Draw

bobbin thread to the top by holding end of top thread and lower and raise the needle. In following the design, try to keep an unbroken line, crossing over, rather than ending off the stitch, wherever possible. When filling in a circle, begin in the center of the circle and then follow in a close spiral to the outer edge until the entire circle is covered. This may be used on any type of fabric but is particularly effective on sheers, giving a frosty effect.





*Dainty -
yet so simple*



Cordonnet Stitch



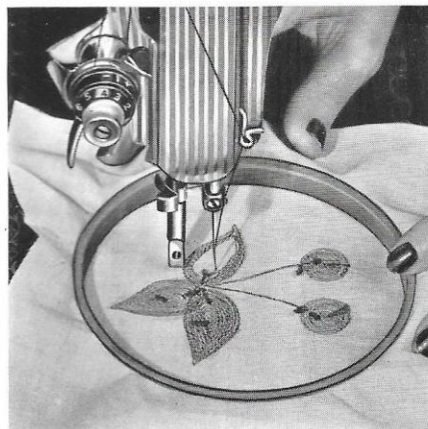
SPIRAL STITCH

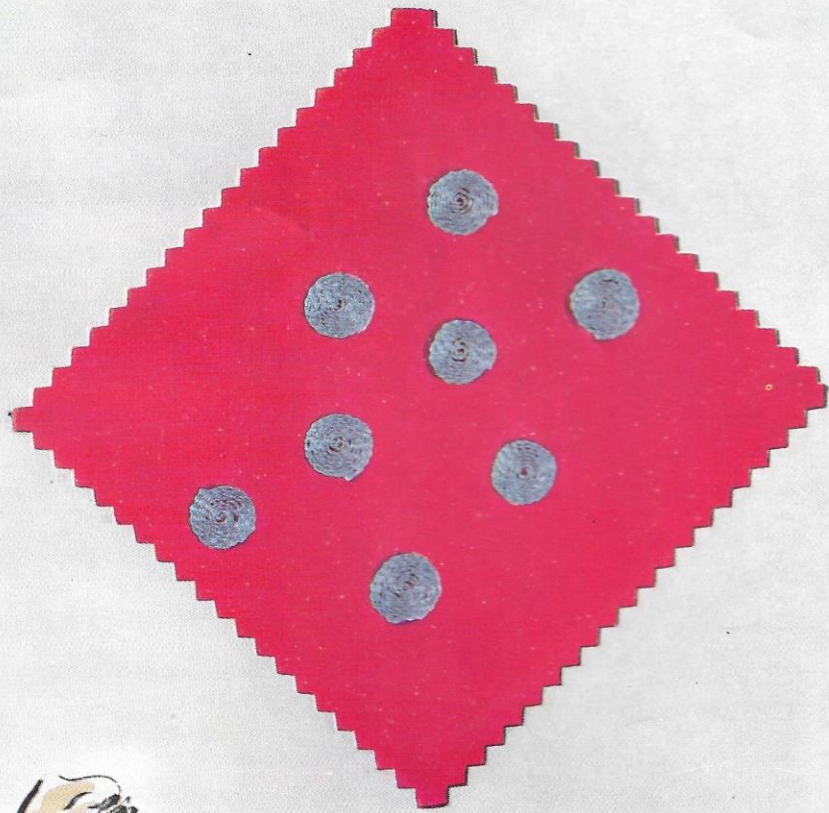
The Spiral Stitch is done with pearl cotton #5 wound on the bobbin and matching silk or mercerized thread in the needle. Use a #11 needle and drop the feed or use a feed covering plate. The lower, or bobbin tension, should be easy enough to accommodate pearl cotton. The upper tension is normal. Set stitch regulator at neutral. Remove presser foot.

Draw circles around coins of different diameters to provide variety in the design. With work placed in embroidery hoops, insert hoops

under presser bar—lower presser bar. Draw bobbin thread to top—begin in center of the circle, draw lower thread through and continue stitching with spiral motion until circle is filled.

The work is done on the wrong side of the fabric so that the bobbin thread will make the design. This is excellent for casual trim and may be applied to blouses, skirts, sleeves, scarves, or to children's clothes and household furnishings.





*Tailored-
yet Feminine*

Spiral Stitch

THE
Featherweight
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CABLE STITCHING

Cable Stitching on the sewing machine may be made by winding pearl cotton, #5 or #8, heavy embroidery silk, sock yarn, metallic thread, or embroidery floss on the bobbin and using mercerized cotton or silk thread in the needle. The lower tension is released. The thread should pull perfectly free from the bobbin. The stitching is then done as for plain sewing, with the right side of the material down. If desired, a thread of contrasting color may be used on top to show between the

stitches. Thread the machine in the usual way and pull up the lower thread before starting to stitch. Do not remove presser foot.

Cable Stitching adds a smart touch to tailored garments and accessories. Any simple design carrying a continuous line may be stamped on the wrong side.

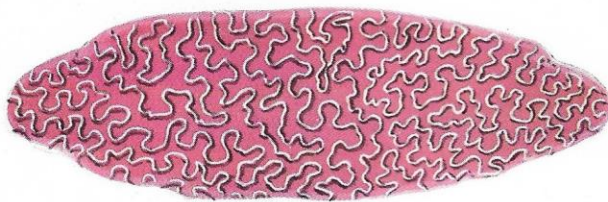
When the design is finished, the end of the thread may be threaded into a hand sewing needle and pulled through to the under side for fastening.



Added Touches



Cable Stitching



METALLIC STITCH

Metallic Stitching is done with metallic thread wound on the bobbin and silk in a matching color threaded through the needle. The lower tension is light enough to accommodate the metallic thread while the upper tension remains normal. Remove presser foot, drop feed or cover with feed cover plate, and set the stitch length regulator at neutral. A #14 needle is used and the work is done on the wrong side.

Mark a guide line for desired effect or stamp design on the wrong side of fabric and insert in embroidery hoops with marked side of

fabric facing you. Insert hoops under presser bar. Lower presser bar. Hold the end of the needle thread and lower needle through fabric to pick up bobbin thread. Draw bobbin thread through to the top. Stitch with a medium speed along guide line in freehand design or follow the stamped outline. Continue stitching until desired area of fabric in hoops is finished. Pivot with needle down, remove stitched section from hoops and insert another section of fabric into hoop. Continue stitching until desired area is completely stitched. Raise presser bar and cut top thread.





*Custom-made
look*

Metallic Stitch

THE
Featherweight
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Preparation of SINGER Sewing Machines

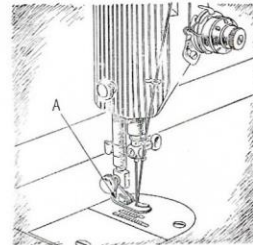
NOTE: The Class of your sewing machine can be determined by consulting the instruction booklet which you received with your machine.

The preparation of your SINGER Sewing Machine for fashion stitching is accomplished in three simple operations:

- Removal of PRESSER FOOT
- Adjustment of FEED DOG or placement of FEED COVER PLATE
- Adjustment of UPPER and LOWER TENSION

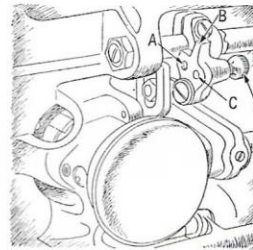
Removal of Presser Foot

To remove the presser foot on all SINGER Machines, raise presser bar to its highest point, unscrew screw (A), and remove foot.

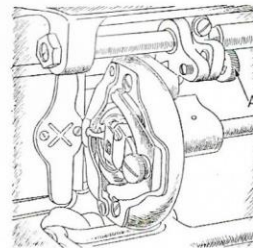


Adjustment of Feed Dog

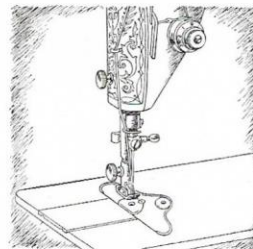
To adjust the feed dog on SINGER 201 Class Machines, turn the machine back on its hinges. Unscrew thumb screw (D) located in lower hole (C). Move the feed lifting crank (B) down so that thumb screw (D) will enter hole (A). Tighten (D).



To adjust the feed dog on SINGER 15-90 and 15-91 Class Machines, turn the machine back on its hinges and unscrew thumb screw (A).

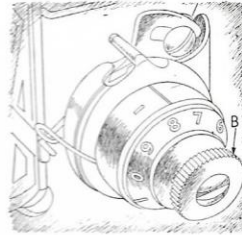


For SINGER 221-1 and 66 Class Machines, a feed cover plate and screw (#121309) are provided at a slight charge. This plate easily slips on and is secured by one screw.



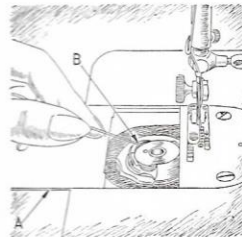
Tension Adjustment, Upper:

The upper thread tension is regulated on SINGER Sewing Machines by the calibrated tension dial. Remember, however, this tension can be controlled only when the presser foot is down. To increase tension, turn thumb nut (B) to the right, to decrease tension, turn to the left.



Lower Tension:

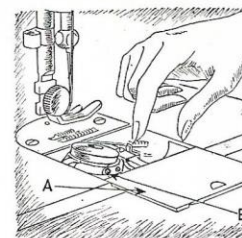
To regulate lower thread tension on SINGER 201-2 Class Machines, draw bed slide plate (A) to the left. Tension is regulated by screw (B). To increase tension, turn screw toward you. To decrease tension, turn screw away from you.



To regulate lower thread tension on SINGER 15-90 and 15-91 Class Machines, draw bed slide plate to left and remove bobbin case. Tension is regulated by screw (A) on the outside of the bobbin case. To increase tension, turn screw to your right. To decrease tension, turn screw to your left.



To regulate lower thread tension on SINGER 66-16 and 66-18 Class Machines, draw bed slide plate (A) to the left. Tension is regulated by larger screw (B). To increase tension, turn screw toward you. To decrease tension, turn screw away from you.



To regulate lower thread tension on SINGER 221-1 Class Machines, raise the bed extension and remove bobbin case. Tension is regulated by screw (A). To increase tension, turn screw to the right. To decrease tension, turn screw to the left.

