

SINGER

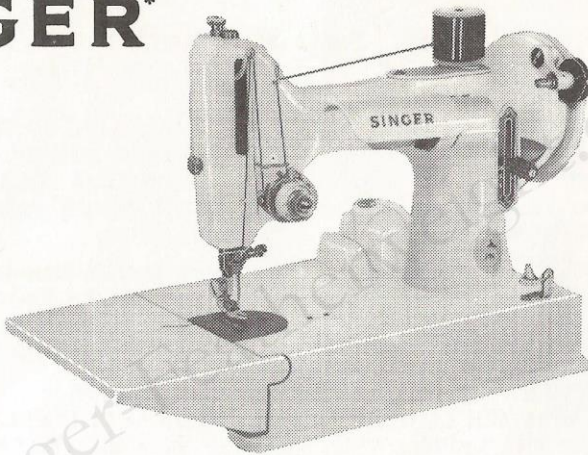


FEATHERWEIGHT
PORTABLE ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

model 221

THE SINGER COMPANY

SINGER*



FEATHERWEIGHT*

Portable Electric Sewing Machine

© 1967 by The Singer Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
All rights reserved throughout the world.

*A Trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	page		page
GETTING TO KNOW YOUR			
FEATHERWEIGHT	5	PREPARING TO SEW	21
PRINCIPAL PARTS	5	SEWING A SEAM	22
FIVE BASIC CONTROLS	7	TURNING A SQUARE CORNER	25
Electrical Controller	8	GUIDING & SUPPORTING FABRICS 26	
Stitch Length Regulator	9	DARNING	27
Pressure Regulator	10	HOW TO USE THE ATTACHMENTS	28
Needle-Thread Tension Regulator....	11	THE ZIPPER FOOT	29
Bobbin-Thread Tension Regulator....	12	THE BINDER FOOT	31
HOW TO USE YOUR		THE SEAM GUIDE	34
FEATHERWEIGHT	13	FASHION AIDS	35
CHOOSING THE RIGHT NEEDLE,		THE BUTTONHOLER	35
THREAD, & STITCH LENGTH	13	THE EDGE STITCHER	36
INSERTING THE NEEDLE	14	THE GATHERING FOOT	36
THREADING	15	THE HEMMER FOOT	37
To Remove the Bobbin Case and		THE QUILTER	37
Bobbin	15	HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR	
To Wind the Bobbin	16	FEATHERWEIGHT	38
To Thread the Bobbin Case	18	HINTS FOR HOME SERVICE	49
To Replace the Bobbin Case	19		
To Thread the Machine	20		

CONGRATULATIONS !

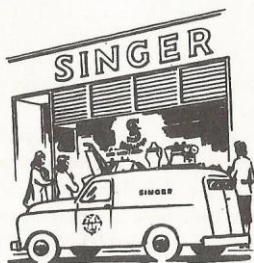
As the owner of a SINGER* Featherweight, you are about to enter a wonderful new world of sewing! From the moment you begin to sew on your Featherweight, you will be delighted with its easy, dependable operation.

May we recommend that, before you begin to sew, you discover all the many advantages of your Featherweight by going through this instruction



book step by step while seated at your machine.

If you are an experienced sewer, much of the information will be familiar to you. But whether you are experienced or not, we suggest that you get to know the book so that you will know where to find the answers to any questions you may have during the many years you will be enjoying your Featherweight.



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 call your SINGER SEWING CENTRE if your machine ever requires adjustment or repair. Only from your SINGER SEWING CENTRE can you obtain the services of a trained SINGER repair man and warranted SINGER parts.

EVERYTHING FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS

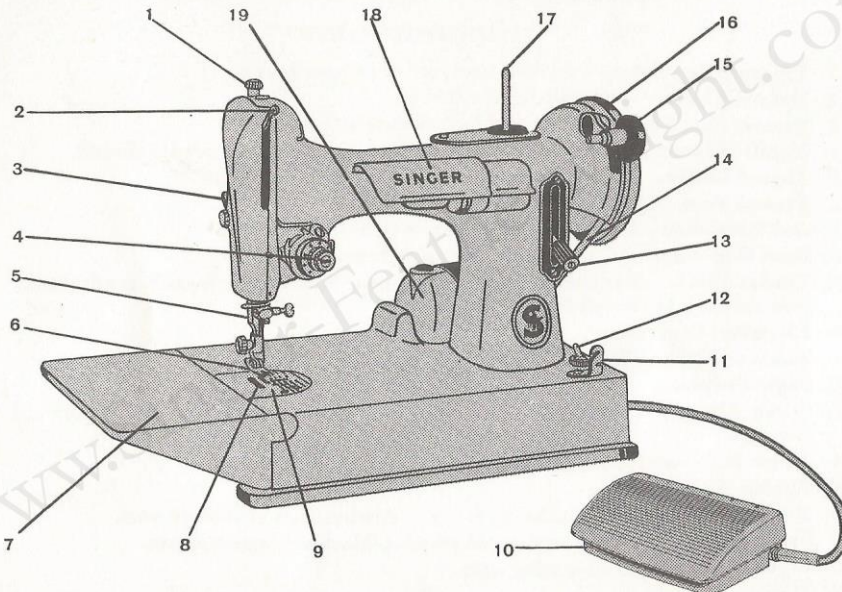
The answer to your sewing needs is at your SINGER SEWING CENTRE. There you will find a wide choice of sewing aids, notions, sewing information and services. Look for the famous red "S" and SINGER trademarks on your SINGER SEWING CENTRE and the ever-ready SINGER SERVICE VAN. Look under SINGER SEWING MACHINE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

GETTING TO KNOW YOUR FEATHERWEIGHT

PRINCIPAL PARTS

1. **Pressure Regulator**—controls pressure of presser foot on fabric.
2. **Take-Up Lever**—controls needle thread.
3. **Presser Foot Lever**—raises and lowers presser foot.
4. **Needle-Thread Tension Regulator**—tightens and loosens needle thread.
5. **Thread Cutter**. Slot on back of bar cuts thread easily, safely.
6. **Presser Foot**—holds fabric against feed dog.
7. **Bed Extension**—lifts up for easy access to bobbin.
8. **Feed Dog**—moves fabric as it is being stitched.
9. **Throat Plate**. Numbered lines show seam width in 1/8-inch gradations. Arrow reminds you to thread from right to left.
10. **Electrical Controller**.
11. **Bobbin-Winding Thread Guide**.
12. **Light Switch**.
13. **Stitch Length Regulator**—controls number of stitches per inch, forward and in reverse.
14. **Motor Belt**—activates machine.
15. **Bobbin Winder**.
16. **Hand Wheel**—controls take-up lever. Always turn it toward you.
17. **Spool Pin**. Wire coil keeps spool steady; felt disc keeps it silent.
18. **Light**—pours light on sewing area.
19. **Motor**.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF FEATHERWEIGHT



FIVE BASIC CONTROLS

Your Featherweight has five basic controls that enable you to direct the machine to sew just as you want it to. You will use some of these controls every time you sew; others, only occasionally. We suggest that you get acquainted with all of them now, however, so that you will be ready to use them with ease as the need arises.

- No. 1 **Electrical Controller**
- No. 2 **Stitch Length Regulator**
- No. 3 **Pressure Regulator**
- No. 4 **Needle-Thread Tension Regulator**
- No. 5 **Bobbin-Thread Tension Regulator**

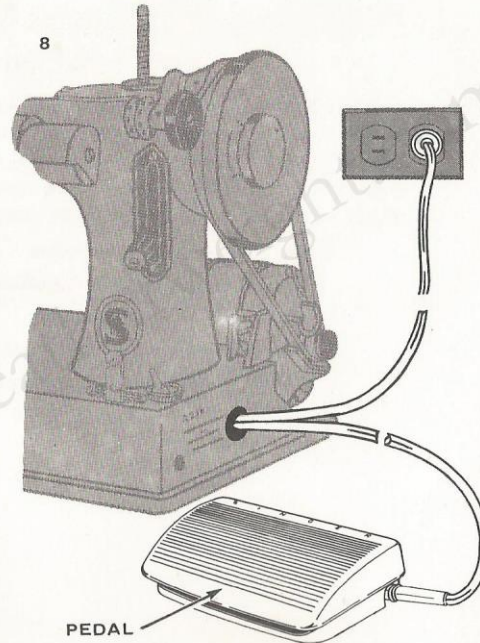
No. 1 Electrical Controller

Let us begin with the control that makes the machine go.

Before you put the plug in your wall outlet, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles (stamped on the plate on top of the motor) are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by your power company.

Speed Controller. Speed of machine is regulated by amount of pressure on pedal of foot controller.

SAFETY: DISCONNECT PLUG FROM ELECTRICITY SUPPLY WHEN MACHINE IS NOT IN USE.



FIVE BASIC CONTROLS—Continued

No. 2. Stitch Length Regulator

The numbers on either side of the lever represent the approximate number of stitches per inch. The higher the number, the shorter the stitch.

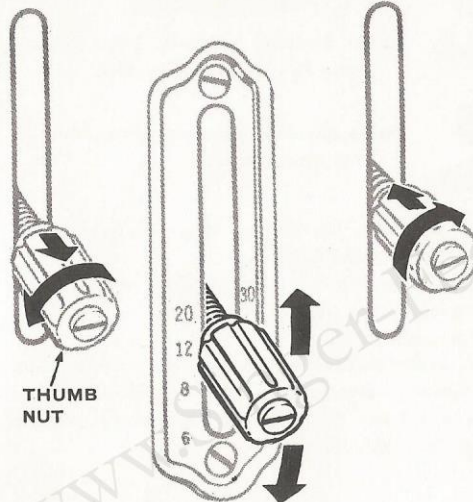
In general, lightweight fabrics require short stitches (a high number setting) and heavyweight fabrics require longer ones (a low number setting).

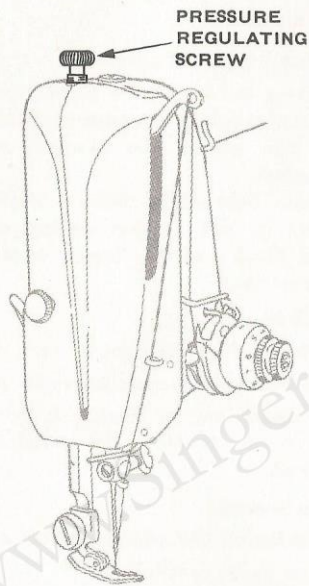
To set stitch length—

1. Loosen thumb nut by turning it to the left.
2. Move lever to desired stitch length setting.
3. Tighten thumb nut by turning it to the right until it touches the numbered indicator plate.

To stitch in reverse—

1. Set stitch length and tighten thumb nut.
2. Raise lever as far as it will go.





No. 3 Pressure Regulator

- To increase pressure, turn thumb screw in clockwise direction.
- To decrease pressure, turn screw in anti-clockwise direction.

This screw regulates the degree of pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric.

Pressure should be heavy enough to prevent the fabric from slipping sideways and light enough to carry the fabric without marking it.

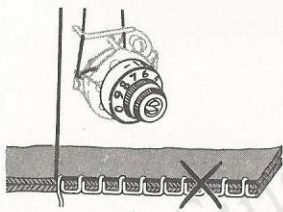
In general, heavy fabrics require heavier pressure than lightweight fabrics. But surface finish and fabric texture must also be considered: crisp fabrics, for example, require more pressure than soft fabrics.

FIVE BASIC CONTROLS—Continued

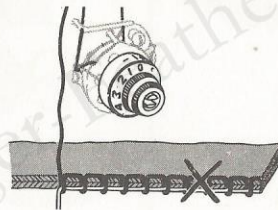
No. 4 Needle-Thread Tension Regulator

The numbers on the dial represent the degree of tension on the needle thread. The **higher** the number, the **tighter** the thread.

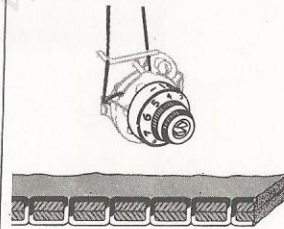
Correct needle-thread tension is important because too tight a thread will cause fabric to pucker. Too loose a thread, on the other hand, will produce slack stitches and weak seams.



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



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

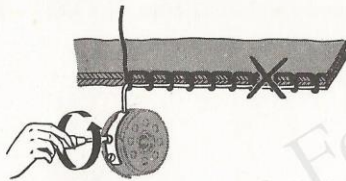


A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

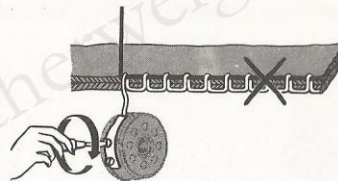
No. 5 Bobbin-Thread Tension Regulator

This "regulator" is simply a screw on the bobbin case. (For instructions on removing bobbin case, see page 15). A very slight turn of the screw nearer the thread slot on the bobbin case will produce a noticeable change in bobbin-thread tension.

You will seldom need to adjust bobbin-thread tension. Usually it is possible to obtain correct tension by adjusting the needle-thread tension alone.



Bobbin-thread tension too tight—correct by turning screw counter-clockwise.



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.

HOW TO USE YOUR FEATHERWEIGHT CHOOSING THE RIGHT NEEDLE, THREAD, AND STITCH LENGTH

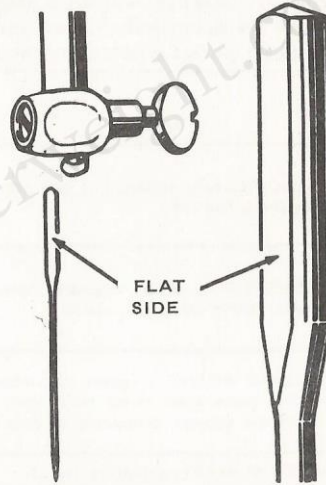
Your Featherweight will stitch perfectly on almost any kind of fabric. All you have to do is choose the right needle, thread, and stitch length. Use the table below to make sure that you will get perfect results every time.

FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCHES PER INCH STRAIGHT STITCHING
DELICATE—tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdie, fine tricot	60 Mercerized 100 Cotton Fine Synthetic Thread	9	15 to 20
LIGHTWEIGHT—batiste, organdie, Jersey, voile, taffeta, silk, crepe, plastic	50 Mercerized 80 to 100 Cotton Pure Silk Synthetic Thread	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
MEDIUM WEIGHT—gingham, man-made fabric, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, suitings, cotton-backed plastic	50 Mercerized 60 to 80 Cotton Pure Silk Synthetic Thread	14	12 to 15
MEDIUM HEAVY—gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, furnishing fabrics	40 Mercerized 40 to 60 Cotton	16	10 to 12
HEAVY—overcoatings, twill, upholstery fabrics, canvas	36 Mercerized 24 to 40 Cotton	18	8 to 10

INSERTING THE NEEDLE

1. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise take-up lever to its highest point.
2. Loosen needle-clamp screw by turning it toward you.
3. Hold needle with flat side to left and push it up into the needle clamp as far as it will go.
4. Tighten clamp screw.

This machine uses needle Catalogue No. 2020 (15 x 1) Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16, and 18.

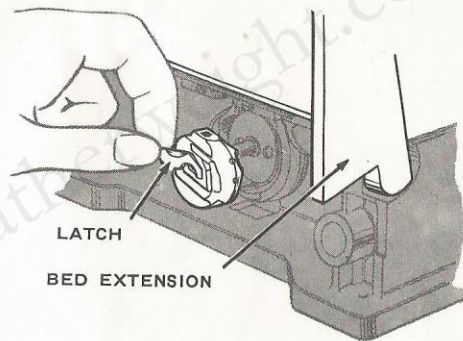


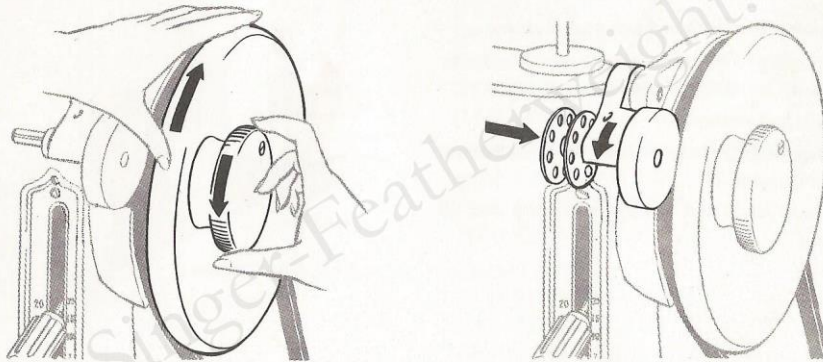
THREADING

When you prepare to sew, wind the bobbin first, then thread the machine.

To Remove the Bobbin Case and Bobbin—

1. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise take-up lever to its highest position.
2. Raise bed extension.
3. Grasp bobbin-case latch and withdraw bobbin case.
4. Release latch and bobbin will drop out of case.

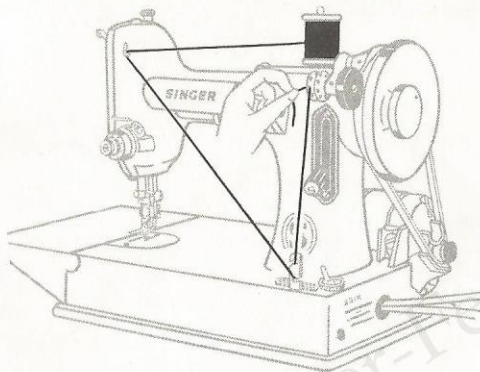




To Wind The Bobbin—

1. Loosen stop-motion screw with right hand while holding hand wheel with left hand.
2. Place empty bobbin on bobbin-winder spindle.
3. Press bobbin winder down against motor belt.

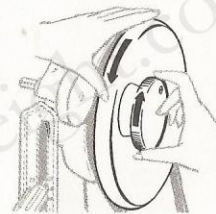
THREADING—Continued



To Wind the Bobbin—Continued

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

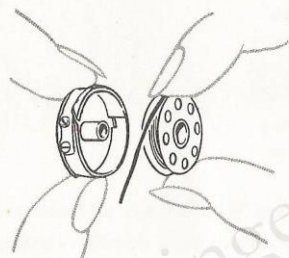
7. When bobbin is full, stop machine.
8. Cut thread.
9. Lift bobbin winder away from belt and remove bobbin.
10. Tighten stop-motion screw.



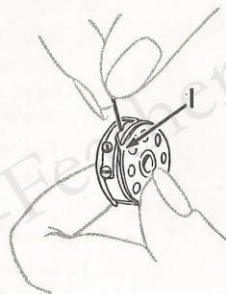
If Thread Does Not Wind Evenly on Bobbin—

1. Loosen screw that holds bobbin-winding thread guide (reverse "S") on bed of machine.
2. Move thread guide to left if thread winds high on right of bobbin.
3. Move thread guide to right if thread winds high on left of bobbin.
4. Tighten thread guide screw.

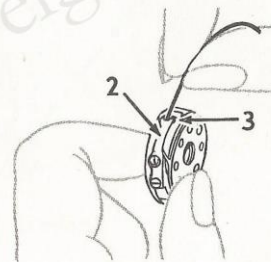
To Thread the Bobbin Case—



1. Hold bobbin case and bobbin so that thread leads off in direction shown above.



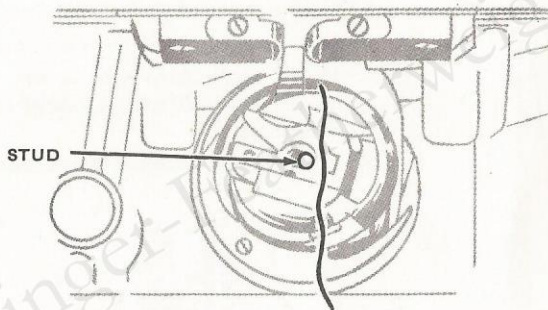
2. Place bobbin into bobbin case. Pull thread into slot (1).



3. Pull thread under tension spring (2) and into slot (3) at end of spring, as shown.

THREADING—Continued

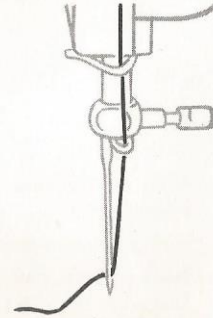
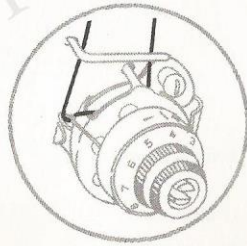
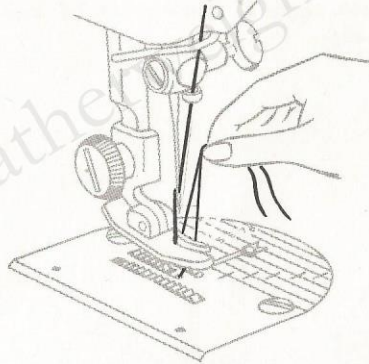
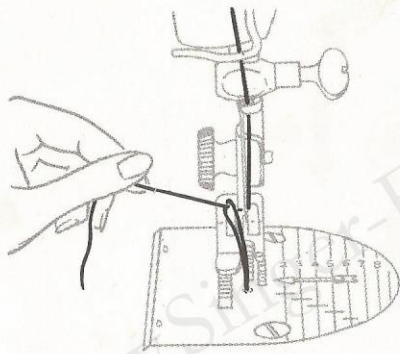
To Replace the Bobbin Case—



1. Hold bobbin case by latch, with thread leading off top of case.
2. Slide case on to stud as far as it will go.
3. Release latch, and allow about 3 inches of thread to hang free from bobbin case.

To Thread the Machine—

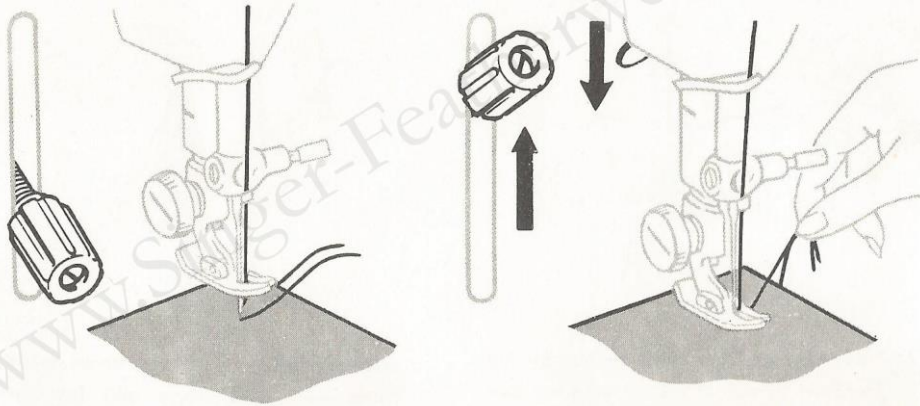
1. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise take-up lever to its highest position.
2. Place spool of thread on spool pin.
3. Lead thread through threading points shown.
4. Thread needle from right to left. (The arrow on the throat plate will remind you of the correct threading direction.)
5. Draw about 3 inches of thread through the needle.

**PREPARING TO SEW**

1. Have take-up lever at its highest position.
2. Hold needle thread lightly with left hand.
3. Turn hand wheel so that needle enters plate and brings up bobbin thread in loop.
4. Untie loop with finger and lay both threads diagonally under presser foot.

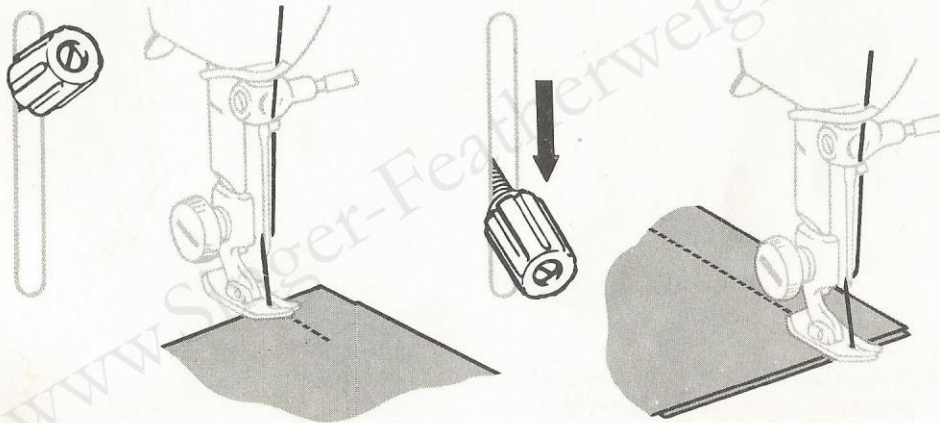
SEWING A SEAM

1. Set stitch regulator for desired stitch length.
2. Position needle in fabric about 1/2 inch from edge.
3. Raise stitch regulator to reverse.
4. Lower presser foot.



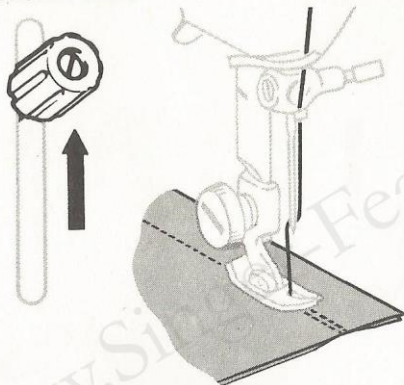
SEWING A SEAM—Continued

5. Backstitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.
6. Lower stitch regulator for forward stitching of seam.

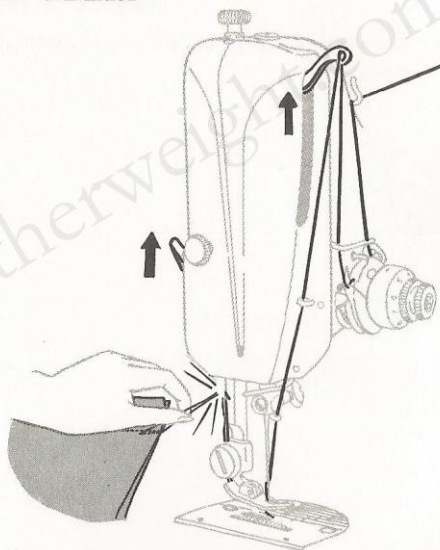


SEWING A SEAM—Continued

7. When you reach the end of the seam, raise stitch length regulator and backstitch to reinforce seam.



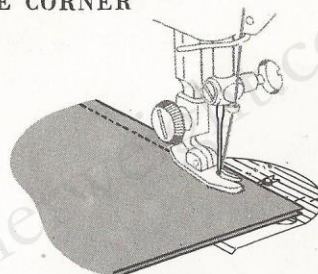
8. With take-up lever at its highest position, raise presser foot, remove fabric by drawing straight back and cut threads with thread cutter as shown.



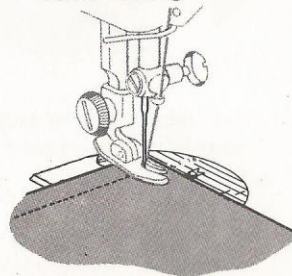
TURNING A SQUARE CORNER

If you wish to stitch a square corner, the guidelines on the throat plate will enable you to make a perfect right angle without measuring. (Each short horizontal line represents the same distance from the needle as the vertical line it crosses.) Suppose, for example, that you wish to make a square corner on a $5/8$ -inch seam:

1. Line up fabric edge on guideline 5.
2. Stitch until the bottom edge of the fabric is on the horizontal line that crosses guideline 5.
3. Stop the machine as the needle is entering the fabric.
4. Raise presser foot.
5. Pivot the fabric counterclockwise: again line up seam edge with guideline 5.
6. Lower presser foot and continue stitching.

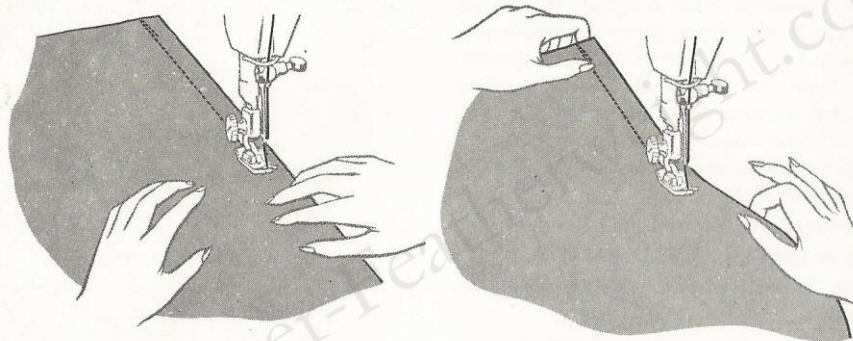


Before Pivoting



After Pivoting

GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRICS



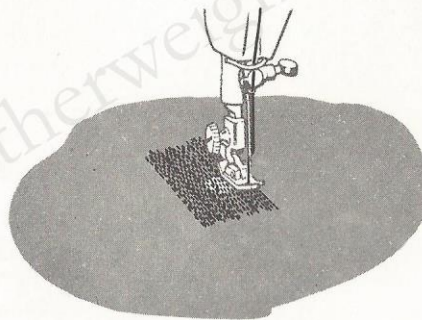
Most fabrics need to be guided in front of the presser foot only, as shown at left. Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched:

- For filmy sheers, knits, tricots, etc., apply **gentle tension** by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.
- For stretch fabrics, apply **firm tension** front and back when stitching in the same direction as the "stretch". For seams not on the "stretch" direction, stitch in conventional manner, guiding fabric in front of presser foot.

DARNING

With just a little practice you will be able to darn clothing and household linens effortlessly and quickly on your Featherweight.

1. Adjust Stitch Length Regulator for desired stitch length (usually about 10 or 12).
2. Decrease pressure by turning Pressure Regulator thumb screw anti-clockwise. Pressure should be lighter than for normal sewing but not too light to prevent work from feeding smoothly.
3. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
4. Place area to be darned under presser foot.
5. Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately letting fabric feed normally away from you and then **gently** pulling fabric toward you. Continue this forward and backward motion until area to



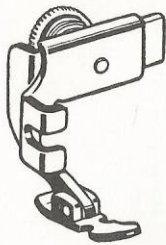
- be darned is filled with parallel lines of stitching.
6. For additional strength, turn fabric and cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.

HOW TO USE THE ATTACHMENTS



The attachments that come with your Featherweight are designed to help you do tricky sewing jobs with ease. Resist the temptation to hide them in the back of your sewing drawer!

THE ZIPPER FOOT (Part No. 161127)



The narrow Zipper Foot makes it easy to place stitching close to a raised edge—either a zipper or cording. Also, the hinge in the foot makes it ride easily over pins, heavy layers of fabric, or cross seams.

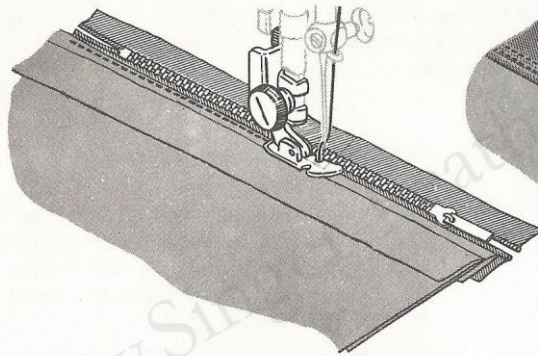
Use the Zipper Foot for—

Zipper Insertions
Tubular Cording
Corded Seams
Slipcover Welting

To Attach the Zipper Foot—

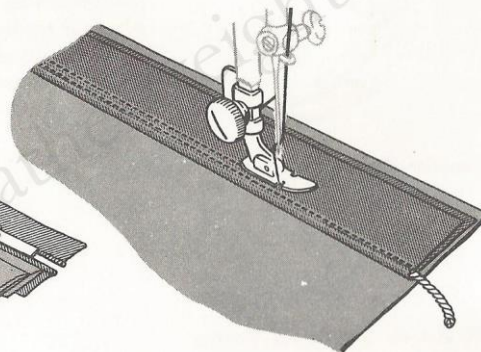
1. Loosen the large screw at the left of the presser bar and remove presser foot. (You do not need to remove the screw.)
2. Hook the prongs of the Zipper Foot around the presser bar from the back, and tighten the presser-bar screw.
3. If the raised edge (zipper or cording) is to the right of the needle, adjust the Zipper Foot by loosening the thumb screw at the back of the foot and sliding foot to the left of the needle. If the raised edge is to the left, slide foot to right.
4. With presser foot down, check its position by lowering needle into side notch, making sure it just clears the foot.
5. Tighten thumb screw to lock foot into position.

Zipper Insertion



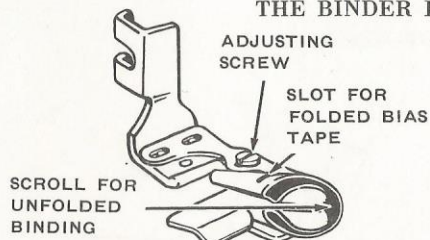
● When raised edge is placed to right—
adjust foot to left of needle.

Corded Seams



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

THE BINDER FOOT (Part No. 121464)



With the Binder Foot, you can apply bias binding to an unfinished edge in a single operation. Such binding can be a colourful trim for children's clothes, aprons, or household textiles. Or it can be a practical finish for seam edges that might ravel.

If you buy ready made binding use that which measures $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide. This may be purchased from any Singer Sewing Centre, is specially made for use in the binder and is available in a good range of colours. If you make binding yourself be sure to cut it one inch wide to allow for turnings.

To Attach the Binder Foot—

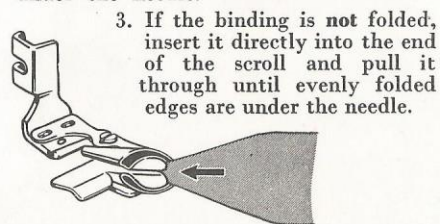
1. Loosen the large screw at the left of the presser bar and remove the presser foot. (You do not need to remove the screw.)

2. Hook the prongs of the Binder Foot around the presser bar from the front, and tighten the presser-bar screw.

To Apply Binding—

1. Cut end of binding diagonally to form a long point (as you would cut a ribbon).

2. If the binding is folded, insert pointed end (from the outside of the scroll) into the slot and pull it through the scroll until evenly folded edges are under the needle.

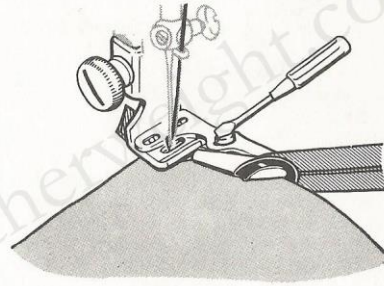
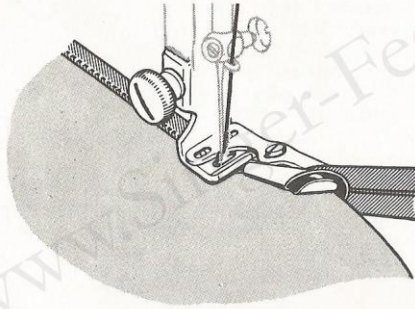


3. If the binding is not folded, insert it directly into the end of the scroll and pull it through until evenly folded edges are under the needle.

THE BINDER FOOT—Continued

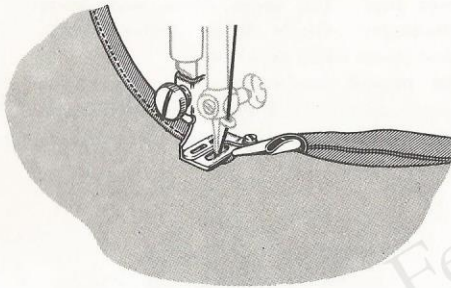
4. Insert edge to be bound in centre slot of scroll.
5. Position needle in fabric, lower presser foot, and stitch.

Never pull binding as it feeds through the scroll. Let the Binder Foot do the work. Just guide the edge to be bound into the centre of the scroll as you stitch.

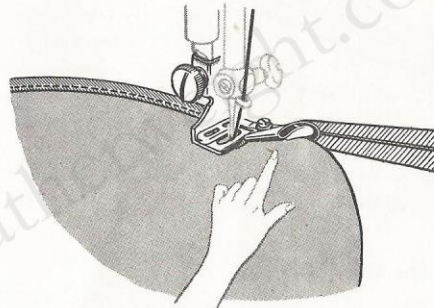
**To Adjust Binder Foot—**

To position stitching in relation to the binding edge, adjust the Binder Foot.

1. Loosen adjusting screw.
2. Move scroll to right or left as necessary.
3. Tighten adjusting screw.



INSIDE CURVE



OUTSIDE CURVE

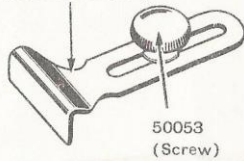
To Bind Curved Edges—

Curved edges require slightly different fabric handling from straight edges. Inside curves should be 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 centre 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 SEAM GUIDE (Part No. 25527)

(Part No. 25527)



The Seam Guide will help you stitch seams of perfectly uniform width. It is especially useful for hard-to-handle fabrics or for curved seams. When you use it, you can place stitching at any distance between $\frac{1}{8}$ inch and $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch from the edge of the fabric.

Use the Seam Guide for—

- Seams
- Stay Stitching
- Top Stitching - Single or Multiple Rows

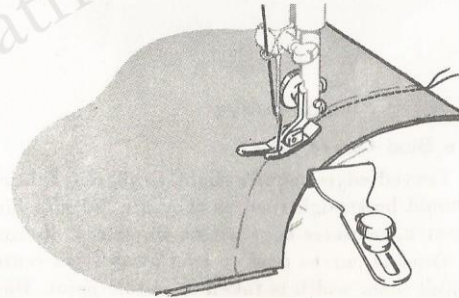
To Attach the Seam Guide—

Place screw in either of the two holes to the right of the slide plate.

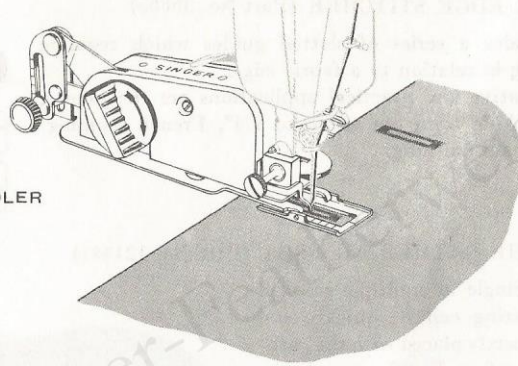
SEAMS

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 closer to needle acts as a guide. Shorten stitch length for greater elasticity and strength.



FASHION* AIDS



THE BUTTONHOLER
(Part No. 86718)

This attachment produces neat and durable buttonholes in a great variety of fabrics without any special skill on the part of the operator. The buttonholes are produced in a fraction of the time required for hand work and they are firmer and more even than those made by hand.

The attachment can be adjusted to make buttonholes from $\frac{3}{8}$ to one inch long and the spacing of stitches, width of stitch and amount of cutting space can also be changed at will. When desired, buttonholes longer than one inch can also be made by following the instructions supplied with the attachment.

*Fashion Aids are available for purchase at your local SINGER SEWING CENTRE.

THE EDGE STITCHER (Part No. 36865)

This attachment provides a series of slotted guides which regulate the placement of stitching in relation to a fabric edge.

Among its many decorative and practical applications are the joining and insertion of lace, tucking from pin width to 1/4", French seaming, seam piping, facing and seam finishing.

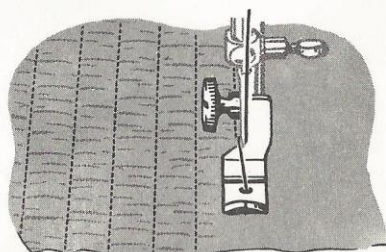
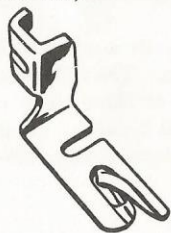
**THE GATHERING FOOT (Part No. 121441)**

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.



Use the Gathering Foot for—

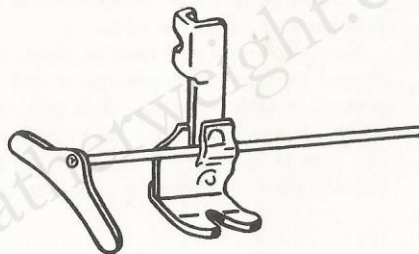
Plain shirring Waffle shirring
Elastic shirring Machine smocking

**FASHION AIDS—Continued****THE HEMMER FOOT (Part No. 120842)**

The Hemmer Foot forms a perfectly turned hem without basting or pressing.

It can be used for—

Fine Hems
Ruffle Edges
Hemmed Seams
Lingerie Finishes

THE QUILTER (Part No. 35932)

The Quilter is excellent for the placement of stitching in block, floral or scroll designs and is especially well adapted to stitching lightly padded materials. The short open foot permits following curved lines with ease and accuracy; the adjustable space guide placed to the right or left of the needle keeps rows of stitching parallel.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEATHERWEIGHT

Your Featherweight is a fine yet sturdy precision instrument, and it will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few simple steps to keep it in good working condition.

How often you will need to clean, oil, and lubricate your machine will depend on how often you use it and where you keep it. The following general guidelines assume that you will be sewing two or three times a week. If you use the machine continuously, clean and oil it daily. Or, if you keep it in a very warm or damp place, oil and lubricate it more frequently than the following guidelines suggest.

THE MOTOR REQUIRES NO LUBRICATION

EVERY WEEK OR SO—

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

With a soft cloth, clean:

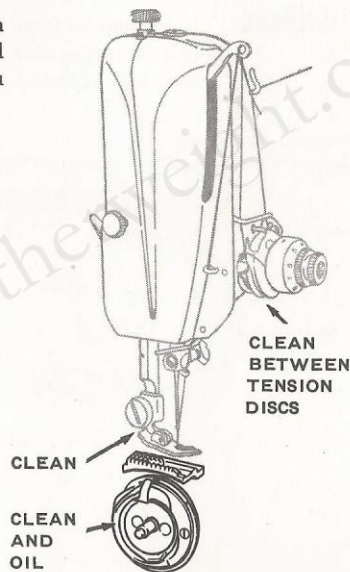
- Between tension discs.
- Area around needle and presser foot.
- Take-up lever and thread guides.
- Bobbin case. (For instructions on removing bobbin case, see page 15).

With a soft brush, clean:

- Bobbin-case area.
- Feed dog. (Remove throat plate first).

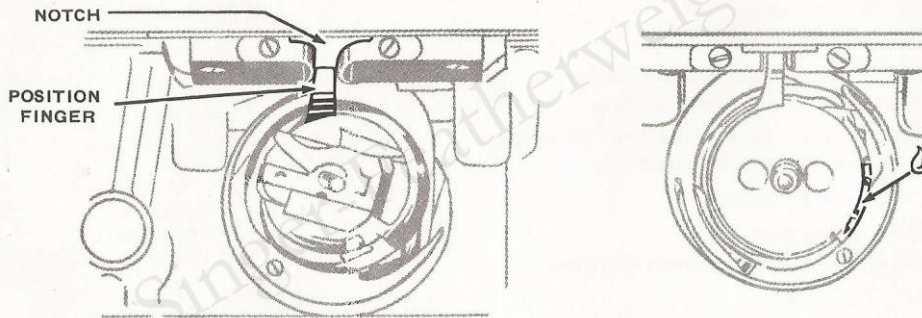


OIL



EVERY WEEK OR SO—Continued

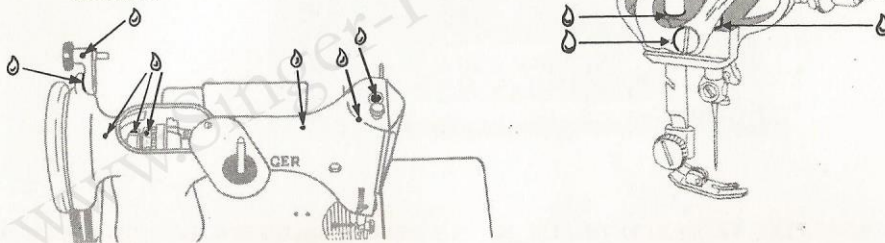
CAUTION: Make certain, when replacing throat plate that position finger of bobbin-case base enters notch of position plate attached to underside of throat plate, as shown below.



After cleaning the bobbin-case area, apply a drop of SINGER oil, as shown.

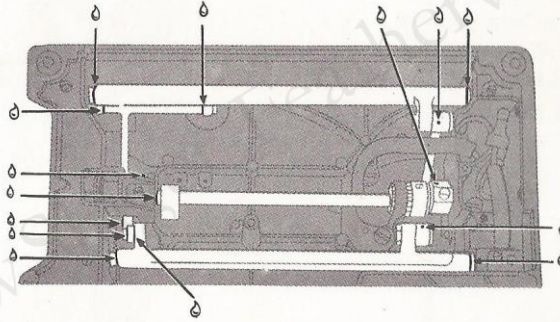
EVERY FEW MONTHS—

1. Clean and oil the parts behind the face plate.
 - To remove face plate, turn hand wheel until take-up lever reaches its highest point.
 - Then remove face-plate thumb screw, raise face plate and carefully pass it toward you over end of take-up lever.
 - Brush lint and fluff away and apply a drop of SINGER oil to each spot indicated.
2. Clean and oil the top and back of the machine.



EVERY SIX MONTHS—

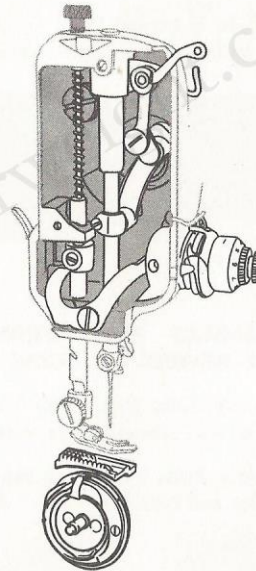
- Clean and oil the underside of the machine.
- Apply SINGER oil to spots indicated.
- Remove screw and cover plate from underside of machine.
- Replace bottom cover.



DISCONNECT PLUG FROM ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BEFORE REMOVING BOTTOM COVER

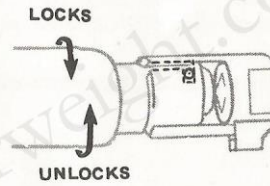
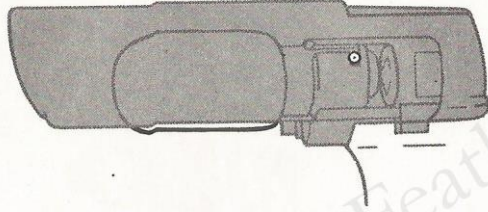
IF THE MACHINE IS TO BE STORED—

- Brush away all traces of lint and fluff.
- Swab all exposed parts with a soft, lint-free brush saturated with SINGER oil to protect against rust damage.
- Swab parts behind face plate with oil.



CHANGING THE LIGHT BULB—

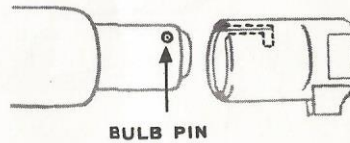
The light is turned “on” or “off” by the switch located on bed of machine at the right.



DISCONNECT PLUG FROM ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BEFORE CHANGING BULB.

To Remove Bulb. Press bulb into socket and turn it in “unlock” direction, as shown, and withdraw.

To Replace Bulb. Press bulb into socket with bulb pin in slot and turn it in “lock” direction, as shown.



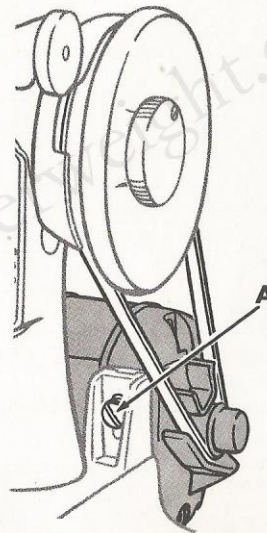
ADJUSTING BELT TENSION—

On rare occasions, you may find it necessary to adjust the tension on the motor belt. Tension on the belt should be just strong enough to keep the belt from slipping. If the belt is too tight, the machine will run slowly.

This will overload and possibly damage motor.

To Adjust—

1. Loosen bracket screw (A) a full turn.
2. Allow weight of motor to supply correct belt tension.
3. Tighten bracket screw.



INDEX

	page		page
Attachments	28-34	Hints, Home Services	49-54
Binder Foot	31-33	Light Bulb	
Seam Guide	34	To Change	44
Zipper Foot	29-30	Principal Parts of Featherweight	6
Belt		Maintenance of the Machine	
To Adjust Belt Tension	45	Oiling and Lubrication	41-43
Bobbin		To Clean the Machine	39
Removing	15	Needle Insertion	14
Winding	16-17	Pressure Adjustment	10
Bobbin Case		Sewing	
Removing	15	Guiding and Supporting Fabric	26
Replacing	19	Preparing to Sew	21
Threading	18	Sewing a Seam	22-24
Chart for Fabric, Thread, Needle		To Regulate Length of Stitch	9
and Stitch Length	13	Threading	
Darning	27	Bobbin Case	18
FASHION Aids		Needle	20
Buttonholer	35	Thread Tensions	
Edge Stitcher	36	Bobbin Thread	12
Hemmer Foot	37	Needle Thread	11
Gathering Foot	36		
Quilter	37		

To all whom it may concern:

The improper placing or renewal of the trademark "**SINGER**" or any other of the trademarks of The Singer 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 CENTER to be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service. See address in the classified telephone directory.

THE SINGER COMPANY