

# SINGER

## Walking Presser Foot



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**THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

**SINGER\***

**WALKING PRESSER FOOT**

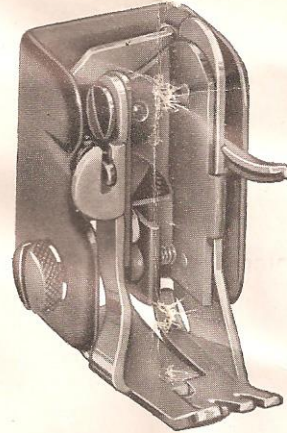
**160741**

**FOR SINGER\* LOCK STITCH  
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES**

**(Except Machine 301)**

**CAUTION:**

Before using the Walking Presser Foot on Machine 206, adjust the machine for straight stitching with the needle in central position. This attachment must not be used for zigzag stitching.



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Form 20551  
(1153)

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The **SINGER** Walking Presser Foot is designed to produce superior stitching on fabrics which, by the nature of their texture, surface, or weave, tend to ease, stretch, or adhere when stitching. Fabrics typical of this group are:

Plastics and coated fabrics, Napped fabrics, Pile fabrics, Rough texture fabrics, Knitted fabrics, Polished surface fabrics.

It is also recommended for stitching suede leather, kid, capeskin and fine supple leather used for wearing apparel or trimming accents.

The construction of the Walking Presser Foot provides two toes; the left moves in unison with the feed of the sewing machine, carrying the two piles of material without slipping or stretching; the right toe holds the material firmly in position while the left toe returns for each succeeding stitch.

This delicate but firm handling of the material makes the **SINGER** Walking Presser Foot especially useful in many construction and finishing steps in sewing, where several layers of fabric are stitched, where bias edges are joined, and where fabrics of different textures are combined such as in:

- Binding Blankets and other binding operations where binding is guided by hand
- Stitching pre-folded hems, or free hand hems in fabrics and plastics
- Stay stitching of bias edges
- Stitching curved and bias seams
- Welt or slotted Seams
- Multiple stitching on lapels and facings
- Applying patch pockets

### TO ATTACH WALKING PRESSER FOOT

The Walking Presser Foot is quickly attached to your sewing machine. Remove regular presser foot thumb screw and presser foot from machine. (On Machines 99 and 221 also remove thread cutter.)

Raise thread take-up lever to its highest position.

Fasten Walking Presser Foot to presser bar with special thumb screw **A**, so that lever **B** is below needle clamp, as shown in Fig. 1.

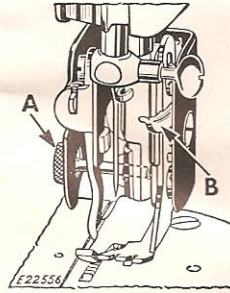


Fig. 1  
Walking Presser Foot  
Attached to Machine

Thread and operate sewing machine as when stitching with regular presser foot.

### TENSIONS

Length of stitch and tensions are regulated according to thread and fabric in same way as when using regular presser foot. Increase lower tension slightly if machine is adjusted for light tensions.

### AMOUNT OF PRESSURE ON FABRIC

Pressure on presser bar is regulated for medium-light pressure for all fabrics. When stitching across thick seams, regulate pressure heavy over cross seam, then return pressure to medium-light adjustment and continue stitching.

## STAY STITCHING

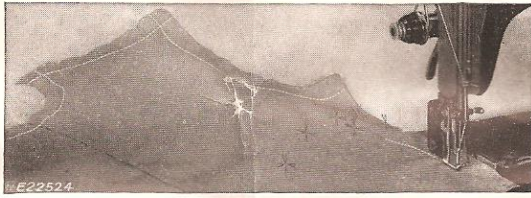


Fig. 2. Staying Seam Line on Blouse Front

Stay stitching prevents stretching bias and curved edges while assembling and fitting garment sections. The neckline, shoulder seams, armholes, waistline of skirt, left side seam where zipper is inserted, and curved yoke seams are often supported with a row of machine stitching within the seam allowance when fabrics tend to stretch.

The Walking Presser Foot does especially accurate stay stitching because of its gripping action in feeding that prevents stretching the weave of the fabric. The Seam Guide (sold separately) is convenient to use when placing stay stitching since it guides the stitching uniformly.

Stay stitching prevents stretching the neckline, shoulders and armholes during fitting and assembling garment.

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## STAY STITCHING



Fig. 3  
Full View of Blouse Back Showing Seam Lines Stayed

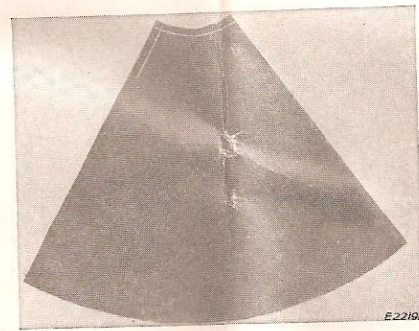


Fig. 4. Skirt Section, Showing Seams Stayed at Waistline and Left Side Where Zipper Will be Inserted

### STITCHING SEAMS WITH THE WALKING PRESSER FOOT

Bias and curved seams in a garment must provide a degree of elasticity and flexibility if they are to wear well and withstand the strains of pulling and stretching that occur in wearing, laundering, dry cleaning and pressing. The durability of a garment can be improved by stitching bias and curved portions of the garment with the Walking Presser Foot, since, when placing the rows of stitching, the fabric is handled in such a way as neither to ease nor stretch the weave of the fabric.

#### BIAS SEAM—

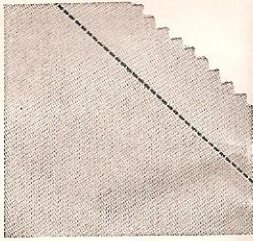
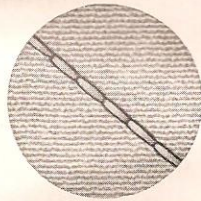


Fig. 5. Bias Seam

Bias seams stitched with the Walking Presser Foot are durable and sturdy since in stitching, the weave of the fabric is neither eased nor stretched.



#### CURVED SEAM—

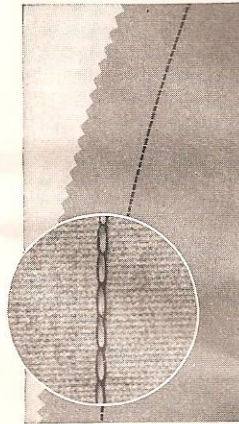


Fig. 6. Curved Seam

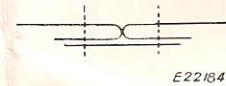
Curved seams, such as occur on the side seam above the hip line, wear well when stitched with the Walking Presser Foot.

#### SLOTTED SEAM—



Fig. 7. Slotted Seam

The slotted seam is the mark of quality sewing and is produced by basting the seam together into a plain seam, but with a long stitch made with the Walking Presser Foot. Press open, then place an underlay of



self fabric or contrast in position and hand baste. The final stitching, made with the Walking Foot, is placed an even distance on each side of the center basted seam. The Walking Foot is especially designed for this construction since it handles the three thicknesses of fabric without stretching or slipping.

#### WELT SEAM—

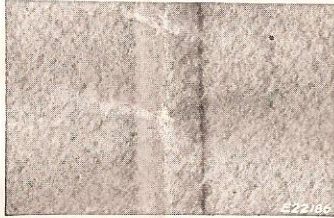


Fig. 8. Welt Seam

The Welt Seam is used on men's and boys' wear as well as on tailored skirts, jackets and dresses. When stitching heavy seams, the heavy portions of the seam should fall to the right. The Walking Presser Foot handles the final stitching through several thicknesses of fabric extremely well.

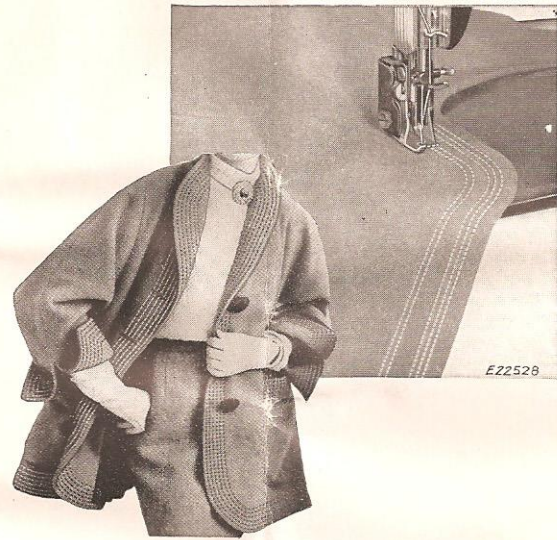


Fig. 9. Necklines, Lapels and Facings with Multiple Rows of Stitching

The Walking Presser Foot produces multiple rows of stitching as used on necklines, lapels, and facings with great facility. These constructions often carry an interfacing of haircloth, muslin, or taffeta, necessitating handling fabrics of different textures at one time. The Walking Presser Foot, due to its feeding qualities, accomplishes stitching such as this with smoothness and ease.

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## PATCH POCKETS

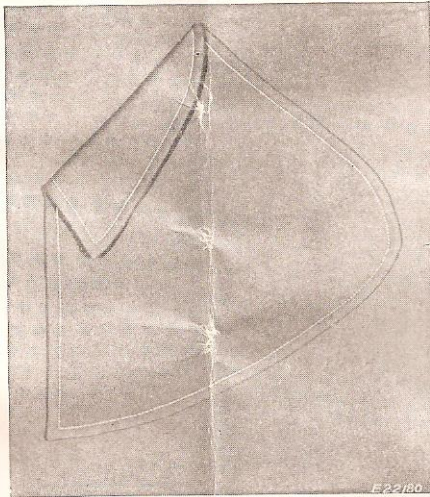


Fig. 10. Patch Pocket

The Walking Presser Foot is excellent for applying patch pockets smoothly and with no distortion of the grain of the fabric. A medium-light pressure on the presser bar produces best results on heavy fabrics. When stitching heavy seams, the heavy portions should fall to the right.

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## BLANKET BINDING

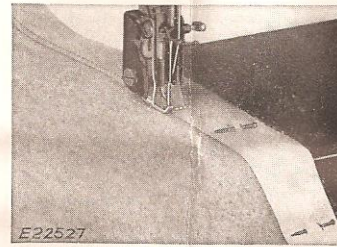


Fig. 11. Stitching Binding to Blanket with Walking Presser Foot

Replacing worn bindings on blankets is simplified when the Walking Presser Foot is used. After removing old binding, pin new binding over edge of blanket, being careful that lower and upper edges of binding extend equally over edge of blanket. Pin, then stitch with Walking Presser Foot about 1/4 inch from edge of binding.

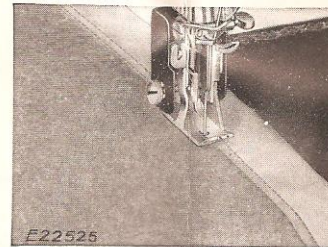


Fig. 12. The Second Row of Stitching is Placed on the Edge of the Blanket Binding

12  
HEMS

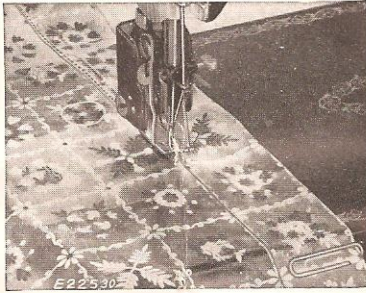


Fig. 13. Hemming Plastic Material

The Walking Presser Foot stitches folded hems on plastics without allowing hem edge to stretch. The feeding action afforded by this attachment carries the hem evenly without slipping. Seams on plastics are accomplished with equal ease.

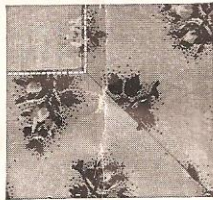


Fig. 14. Hem on Chintz

Hems on unlined draperies of chintz, textured fabrics, or smooth surfaced fabrics are more beautiful when stitched with the Walking Presser Foot, since the grain of the fabric within the hem remains straight with the grain in the body of the drapery.

13  
HEMS

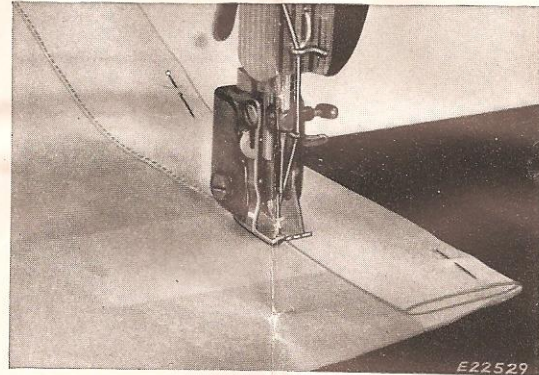
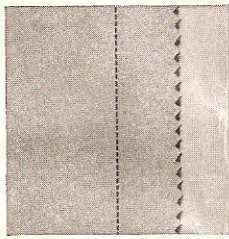


Fig. 15. Hemming Glass Curtains

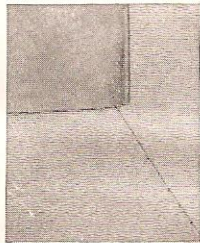
Glass curtains are often finished with a double fold hem since the added firmness of this double edge makes them hang more smoothly. After forming the double fold hem, pressing and pinning, the Walking Presser Foot is used to stitch the hem into position, eliminating the usual hand basting step.



## DRAPERY CONSTRUCTION



**Fig. 16**  
Joining Lining to  
Drapery Fabric



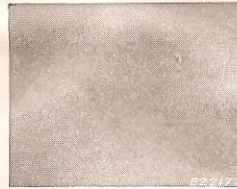
**Fig. 17**  
Inside Finish of Hem and  
Lining for Lined Drapery

Joining lining to drapery fabric often necessitates forming a seam where the textures of the two fabrics are very different. The Walking Presser Foot seams two fabrics of different textures without easing or stretching, and results in draperies that hang evenly, avoiding edges that sag.

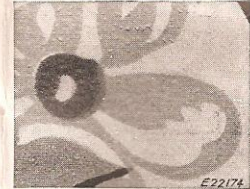
The Walking Presser Foot saves precious time by eliminating many basting steps presently necessary in many stitching operations where a superior quality of workmanship is desired.

## FABRICS

Seams stitched smoothly with the edges neither eased nor stretched produce a garment with more beautiful line and fit. The Walking Presser Foot provides the delicate yet firm handling that is required by the fabrics illustrated.



**Fig. 18**  
Plastics



**Fig. 19**  
Coated Fabrics



**Fig. 20**  
Polished Fabrics—  
Chintz, Satin, Sateen



**Fig. 21**  
Textured Fabrics—  
Homespun, Brocades

When preparing seams for stitching, pin at each end, at notches and at convenient intervals for controlling seam edges. Hand basting is sometimes advisable if seam edges tend to creep to the side.

When stitching seams on napped or pile fabrics, it is preferable to interlock the nap or pile of the layers of fabric, by pressing together with the fingers as they are being stitched. Stitch in the same direction as the pile lies.

When stitching heavy seams, the heavy portions of the work should fall to the right.

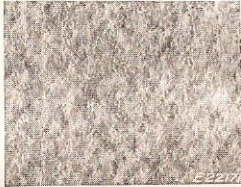


Fig. 22  
Napped Fabrics—Fleece,  
Coatings, Wool Broadcloth

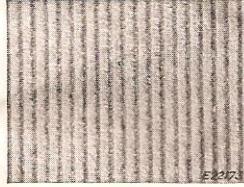


Fig. 23  
Pile Fabrics—  
Corduroy, Velvet, Velveteen

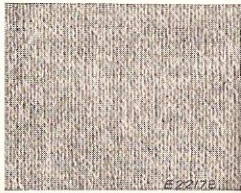


Fig. 24  
Knitted Fabrics—  
Jersey, Tricot

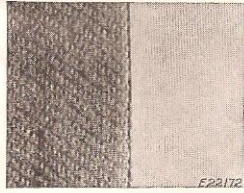


Fig. 25  
Combining Fabrics of  
Different Textures

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## TO LUBRICATE THE ATTACHMENT

The **SINGER** Walking Presser Foot will give long dependable service and requires no attention other than applying a drop of sewing machine oil at the points **C** and **D** and a little **SINGER\*** Motor Lubricant to the cam **E**, Fig. 26, when needed.

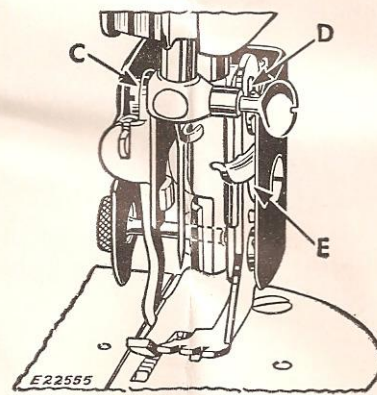


Fig. 26. Lubricating Points  
on Walking Presser Foot