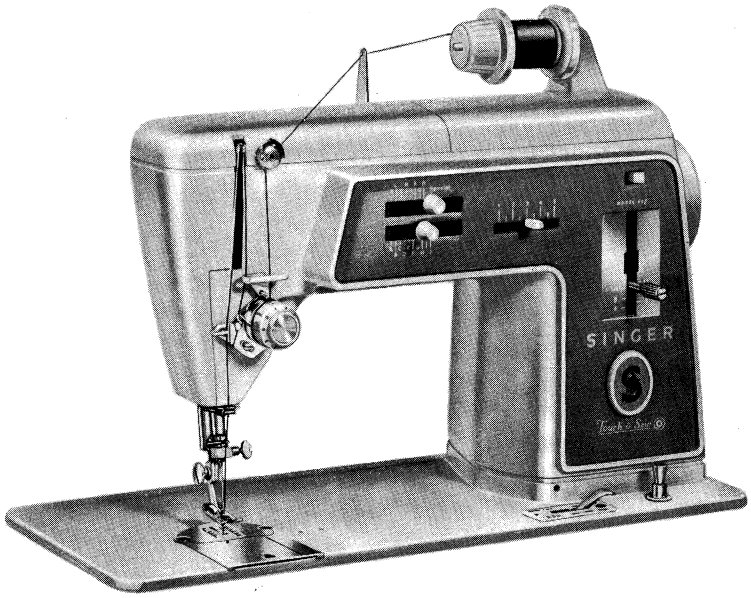
Instructions for Using

Touch & Sew

DELUXE ZIG-ZAG
Sewing Machine



Model 600

by **SINGER**

THE SINGER COMPANY

Touch & Sew®

DELUXE ZIG-ZAG
Sewing Machine

by **SINGER**®

Form 21307
(Rev. 1066)

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The TOUCH & SEW Deluxe Zig-Zag . . . with exclusive PUSH-BUTTON

Congratulations! As the owner of the new Touch & Sew Deluxe Zig-Zag, you are about to enter a wonderful new world of sewing! From the moment you first use your Touch & Sew, you will be delighted with these remarkable SINGER exclusive features.

• PUSH-BUTTON BOBBIN . . . Now you can wind your bobbin while it stays right in the machine.

• BUILT-IN THREADING CHART . . . Easy-to-follow diagram is always at hand.

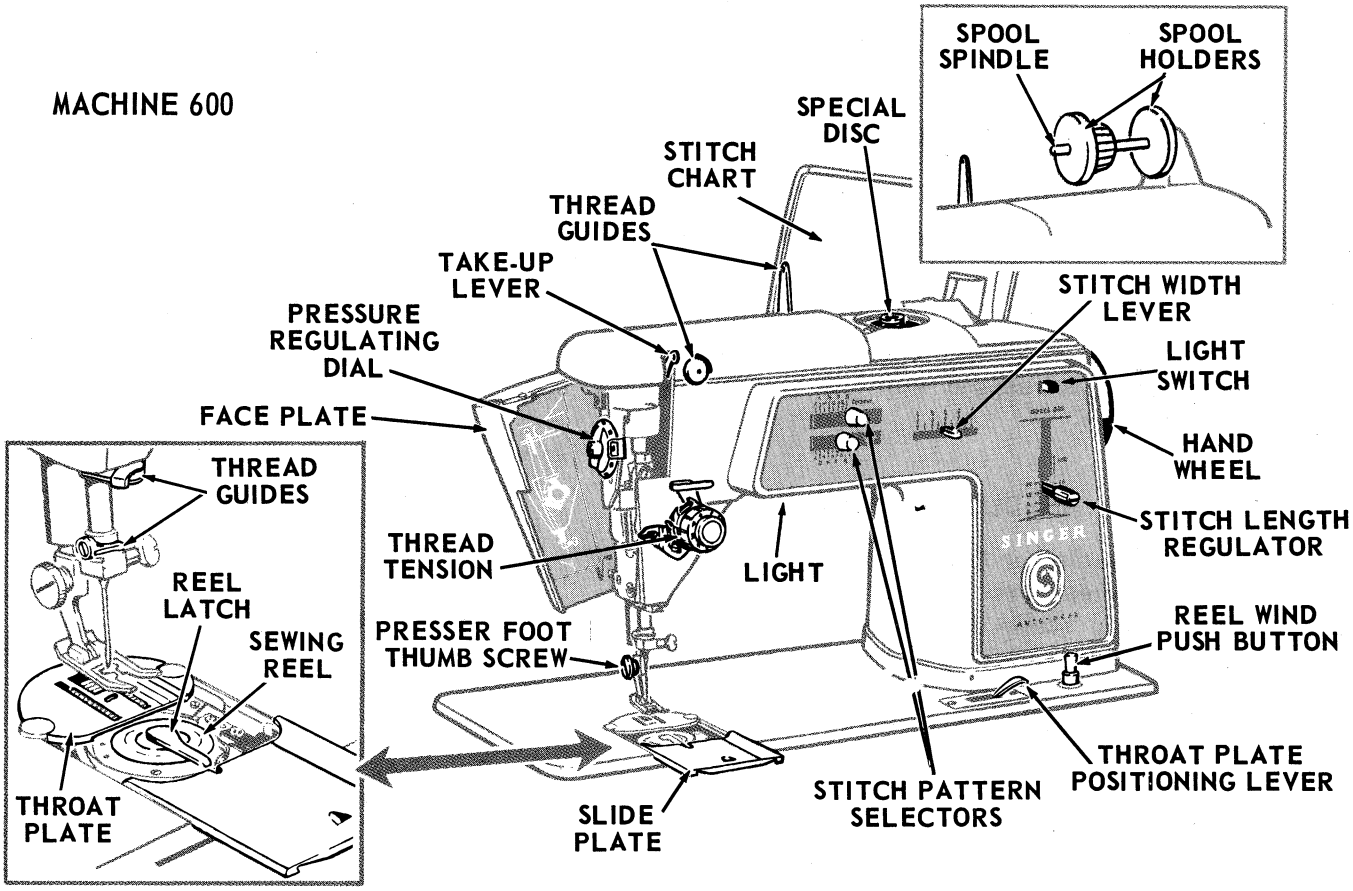
• BUILT-IN STITCH CHART . . . Just flip it up, and choose from a wide selection of stitch patterns.

• FRICTION-FREE SPOOL HOLDER . . . Horizontal pin holds spools of various sizes, holder lets thread unwind without tug or drag. The spool does not turn.

May we recommend that, before you actually start to sew on your new Touch & Sew, you discover all the many advantages and the ease of operation by going through this instruction book step by step while seated at your machine.

PRINCIPAL PARTS AND FEATURES

MACHINE 600



- **HORIZONTAL SPINDLE** permits thread to unwind smoothly, without tug or drag from spools of varying size and weight.
- **TWIN SPOOL HOLDERS** eliminate thread spilling and snarling. Designed to accommodate large and small size thread spools.
- **TRANSPARENT SEWING REEL** shows thread supply at a glance. Separates for the quick removal of unwanted thread.
- **SEWING REEL CASE** requires no threading and no tension adjustment.
- **BUILT-IN SEWING LIGHT** focuses on sewing area. Hinged, pull down bracket simplifies bulb replacement.
- **REEL WIND PUSH BUTTON** switches from sew to wind instantly . . . permits sewing reel to be filled with thread while in place.
- **STITCH LENGTH REGULATOR** with double locking fins for easy, accurate stitch length adjustment.
- **SUPERFINE CONTROL** of stitch length ensures perfect satin stitch adjustment.
- **HINGED FACE PLATE** swings open for easy access to threading chart and oiling points.
- **PRESSURE REGULATING DIAL.** Eight numbered settings eliminate guesswork in duplicating presser bar pressure. Special setting for darning.
- **ELEVATOR TYPE THROAT PLATE** with built-in seam guide markings. Lever operated . . . easy to remove and replace.
- **FINGER TIP TENSION,** calibrated for accuracy and easy duplication of settings. Complete range of adjustment within a single turn.
- **THREAD CUTTER** built into presser bar for safety and convenience.
- **ALUMINUM FRAME WORK . . .** durable and lightweight.
- **ALL MECHANISM COMPLETELY ENCLOSED** for maximum safety.
- **PERFECT** straight and zigzag stitching.
- **NEEDLE CLAMP** holds one or two regular needles for exciting two-needle stitching.

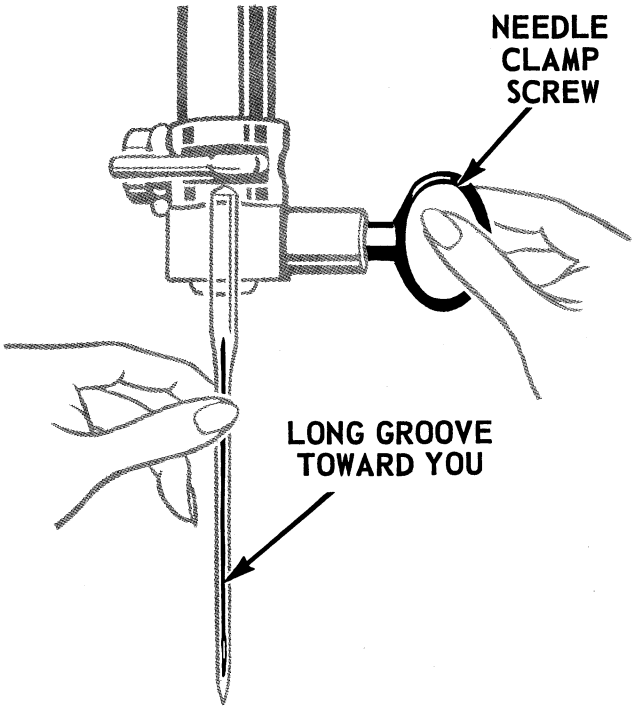
NEEDLES AND THREAD

This machine uses needles
Catalog 2020 (15x1),
Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.

For perfect stitching, select correct needle and thread to correspond with fabric according to table below.

NEEDLE INSERTION

Raise needle bar to highest position by turning hand wheel over toward you. Loosen the needle clamp screw. Insert needle upward into clamp as far as it will go, with the flat side of needle to the back and the **long groove toward you.** Tighten needle clamp screw.



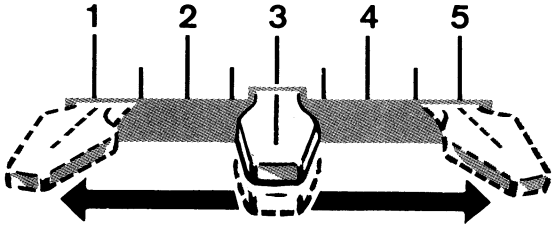
FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH CHART

FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCHES PER INCH
DELICATE—tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk organdy, fine tricot	Fine Mercerized 100 to 150 Cotton Synthetic Thread	9†	15 to 20
LIGHTWEIGHT—batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk crepe, plastic film	50 Mercerized 80 to 100 Cotton A Silk Synthetic Thread	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
MEDIUM WEIGHT—gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, suitings	50 Mercerized 60 to 80 Cotton A Silk Synthetic Thread	14	12 to 15
MEDIUM HEAVY—gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy Duty Merc. 40 to 60 Cotton	16	10 to 12
HEAVY—overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy Duty Merc. 24 to 40 Cotton	18	6 to 10

†Size 9 needle recommended for sewing only. For reel winding, use larger size needle.

STITCH CONTROLS

STITCH WIDTH AND NEEDLE POSITION SELECTOR



To position, depress lever and slide it left or right to desired setting. Numerals indicate five positions but intermediate settings may also be used.

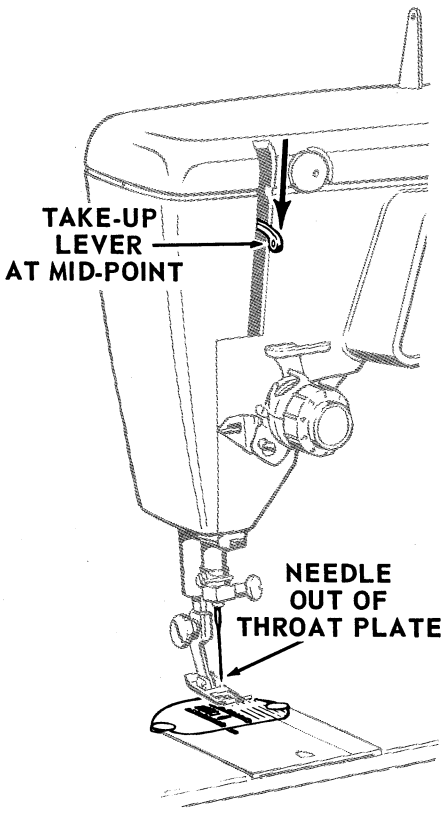
A stitch width or needle position setting is necessary for both straight and zigzag stitching. It is also necessary for reel winding which must be done with machine adjusted for straight stitching (see **pages 9** and **10**).

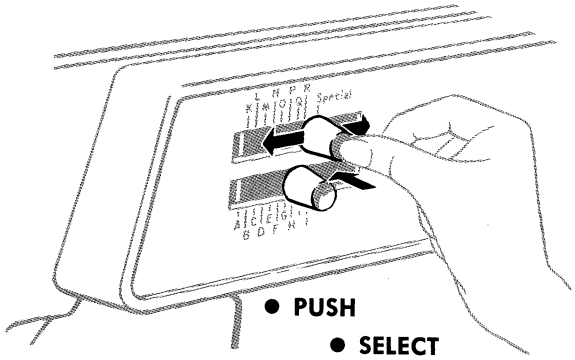
When used with a straight stitch setting, the lever places stitching in left, center or right needle positions (see **page 10**).

When used with a decorative stitch setting, the lever controls width of primary patterns and produces variations of combination patterns (see **pages 19** and **20**).

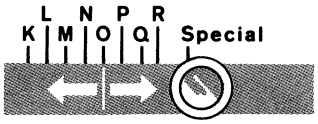
STITCH PATTERN SELECTOR

Before making any stitch pattern selector adjustments, turn hand wheel until take-up lever is at mid-point and needle is out of throat plate.

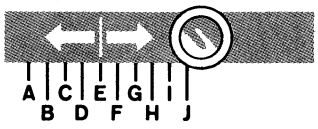




Push button (using thumb) and slide it as required to bring indicator line to desired setting.



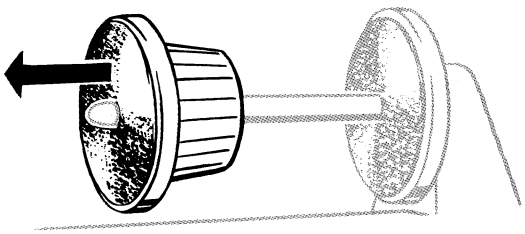
Settings **K** through **Special** are controlled by top push button.



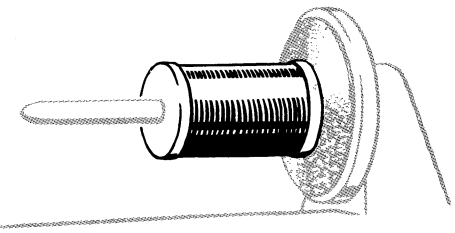
Settings **A** through **J** are controlled by bottom push button.

Do not make any selector adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

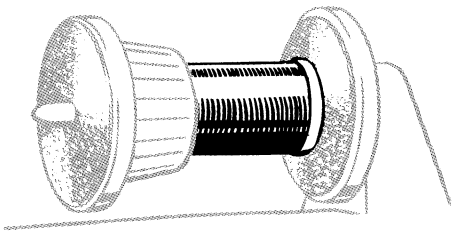
THREADING



- Remove spool holder from spindle by sliding it to the left.

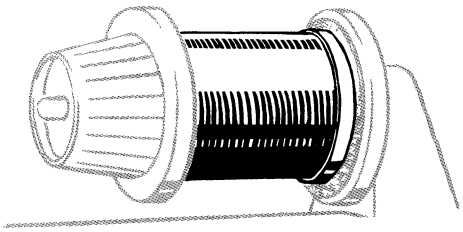


- Slip spool of thread on to spindle.



To retain small size spools –

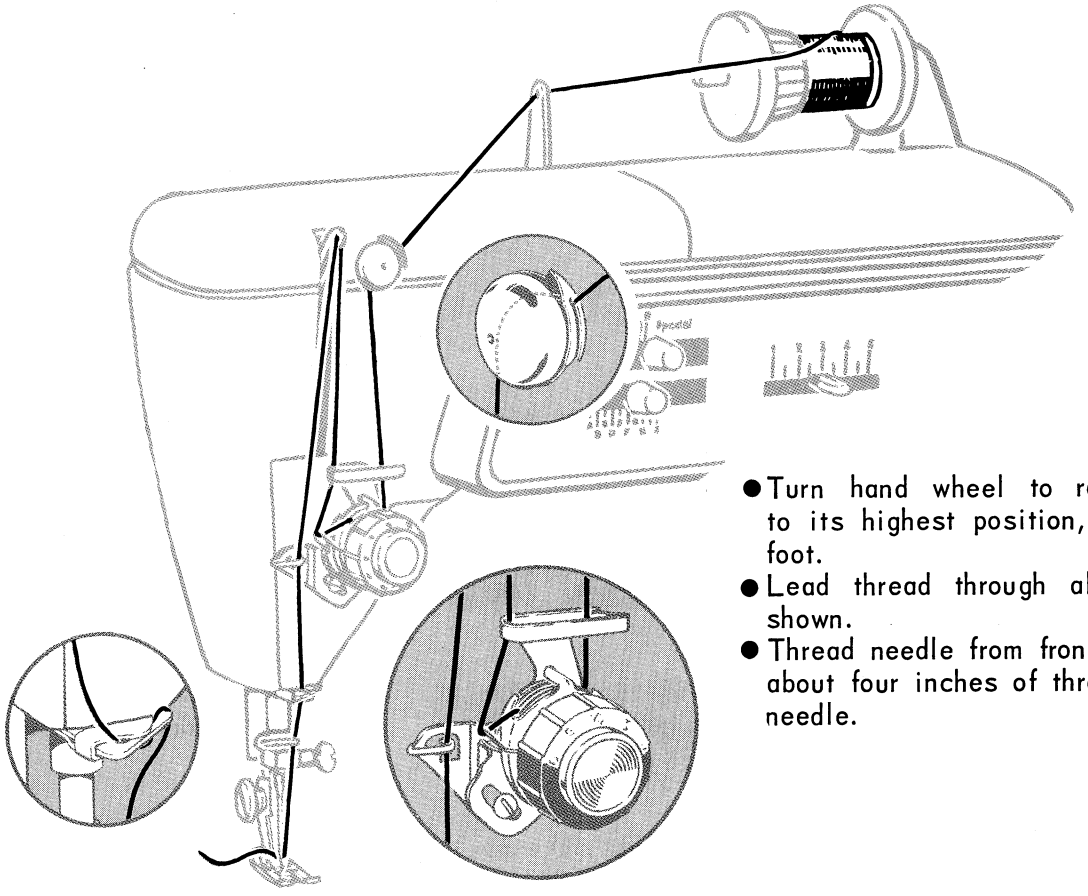
- Turn **small** end of spool holder to the right and slide on to spindle, making certain that spool holder covers wooden flange of thread spool.



To retain large size spools –

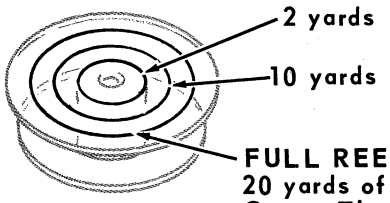
- Turn **wide** end of spool holder to the right and slide on to spindle.

- Press spool holder firmly against spool.



- Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest position, and raise presser foot.
- Lead thread through all threading points shown.
- Thread needle from front to back and draw about four inches of thread through eye of needle.

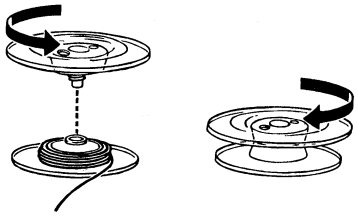
SEWING REEL

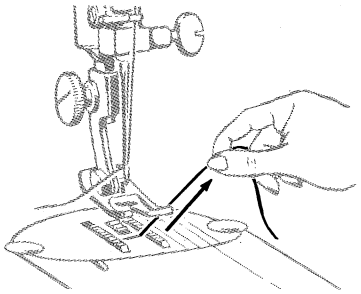


Thread is wound directly from the needle on to the sewing reel while the reel is in place.

The rings on the sewing reel are used to gauge thread quantity and represent approximate yardages using No. 50 Mercerized Cotton Thread. Yardage content will be greater when fine threads are used, and less with heavier threads. Thread should **not** be wound beyond the large outer ("FULL") ring of the reel.

To remove thread from reel –





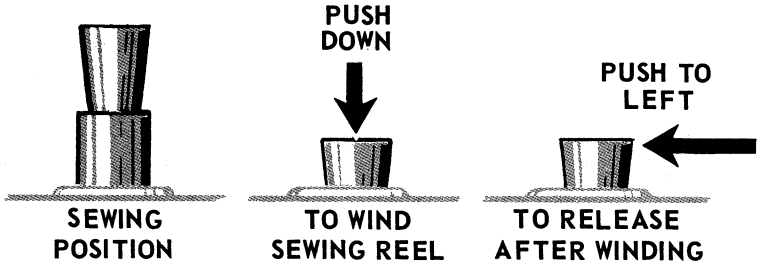
The sewing reel must be completely empty before winding it with a supply of thread. Extra reels are furnished with your machine for added convenience.

Unwanted thread may be easily removed by unscrewing the two halves of the reel as shown at left above, or by pulling the thread through the throat plate as shown at right above. REEL WIND push button (see below) must be in "SEW" position when removing thread through throat plate.

Removal and replacement of reel is described on **page 8.**

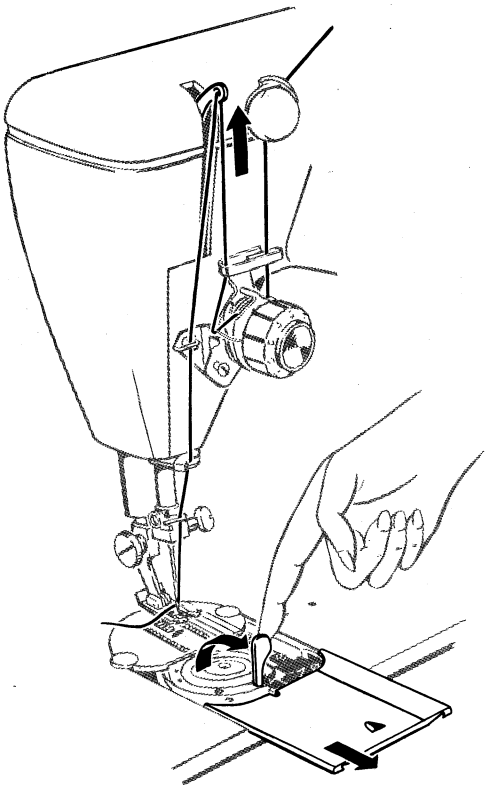
REEL WIND PUSH BUTTON

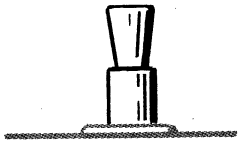
Note: For machines with bobbin push-button located under the slide plate, refer to pages 53 and 54 for winding instructions.



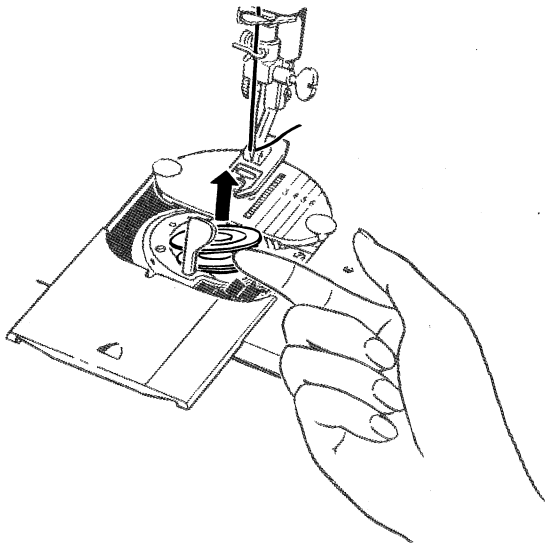
The REEL WIND push button, located on the bed of the machine, adjusts the sewing reel mechanism from "SEW" to "WIND" position.

REMOVING THE REEL





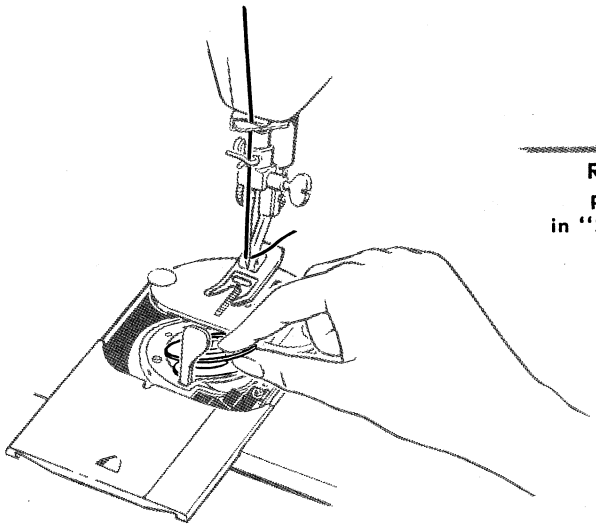
REEL WIND
push button
in "SEW" position

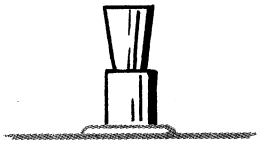


With REEL WIND push button in "SEW" position–

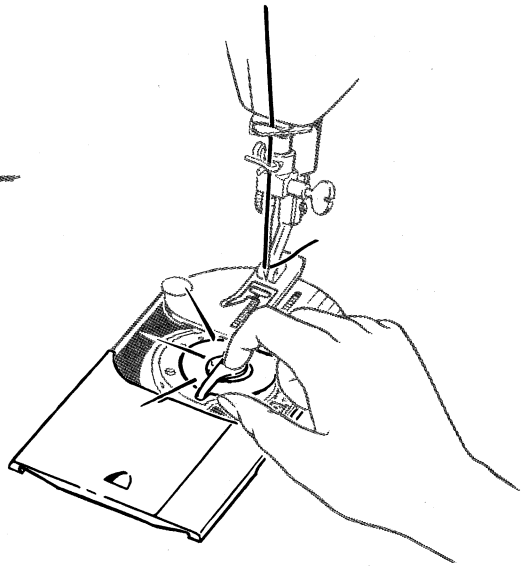
- Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest position.
- Open slide plate.
- Raise reel latch by inserting fingernail under end of latch at center of reel.
- Insert finger or thumb nail under rim of reel immediately to right of latch and remove reel.

REPLACING AN EMPTY REEL





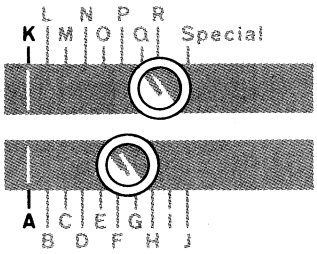
REEL WIND
push button
in "SEW" position

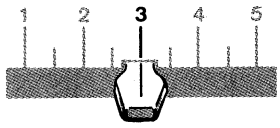


With REEL WIND push button in "SEW" position –

- Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest position.
- Tighten reel halves securely.
- With latch raised, slip reel (wide side up) into center of reel holder.
- Snap latch down to secure reel.

WINDING THE REEL

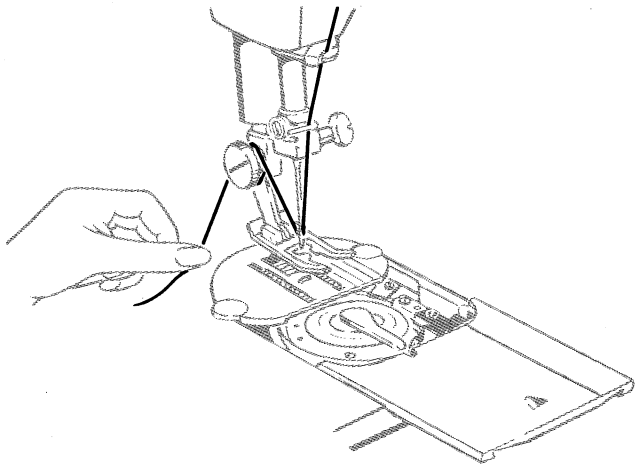


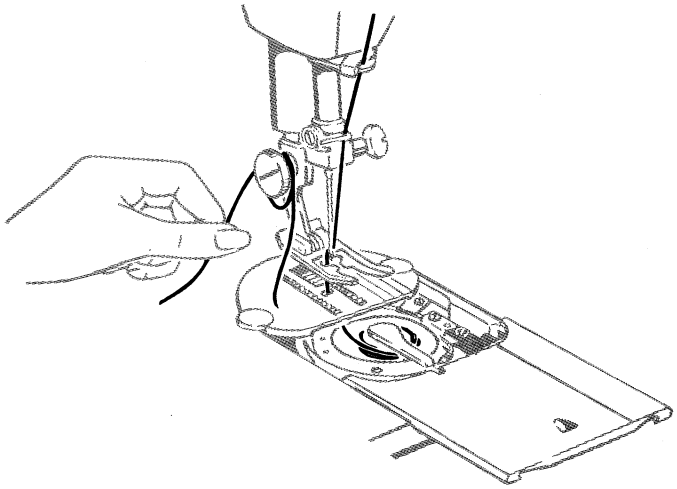


Set Stitch Controls at **AK3.** (see **page 5**). (All reel winding must be done with selectors set at **AK3.**)

Make certain that Stitch Chart is closed before winding a reel.

To wind thread on reel

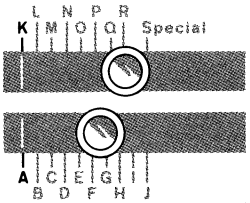


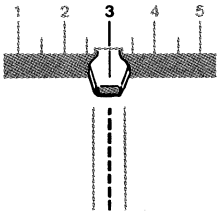


- Thread machine as illustrated on **page 6.**
- Open slide plate to observe thread being wound on reel.
- Place empty reel into center of reel holder. Snap latch down to secure reel.
- Raise presser foot to release tension on thread.
- Lead thread from the needle and wind once around the presser foot thumb screw.
- Hold end of thread firmly. (See illustration above.)
- Depress REEL WIND push button and run machine at a moderate speed.
- Pull thread end away after a few coils have been wound.
- Observe thread as it is wound on the reel.
- Release foot or knee from speed controller when reel is filled to desired amount. Do not allow thread to wind beyond "FULL" ring on reel.
- Release REEL WIND push button by moving it to the left.
- Close slide plate.
- Set stitch selectors for straight or zigzag stitching.

STRAIGHT STITCHING

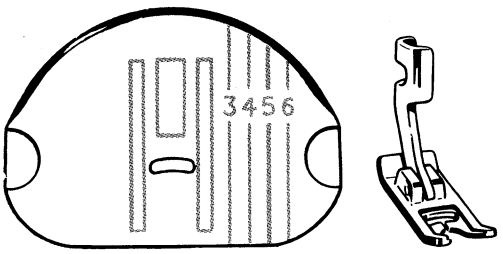
CENTER NEEDLE POSITION AK 3

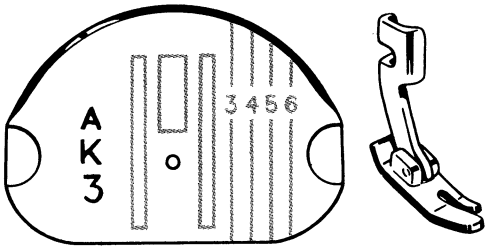




SELECTOR SETTING: **AK**
NEEDLE POSITION LEVER: **3** (CENTER POSITION)
GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE
AND PRESSER FOOT
OR
STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE
AND PRESSER FOOT

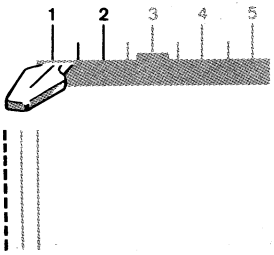
The general purpose throat plate and presser foot or the straight stitch throat plate and presser foot may be used when straight stitching (or reel winding) in center needle position. The choice of fittings will depend on the fabric and sewing procedure. See **pages 9, 15** and **17.**

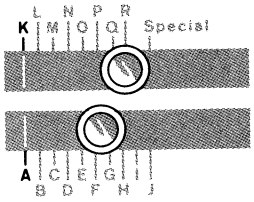




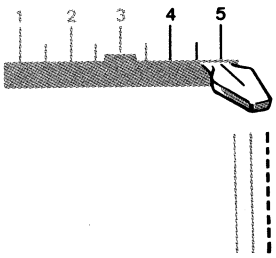
LEFT AND RIGHT NEEDLE POSITION

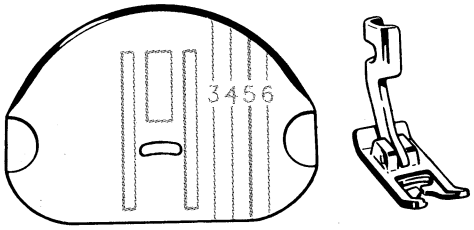
AK 1





AK 5



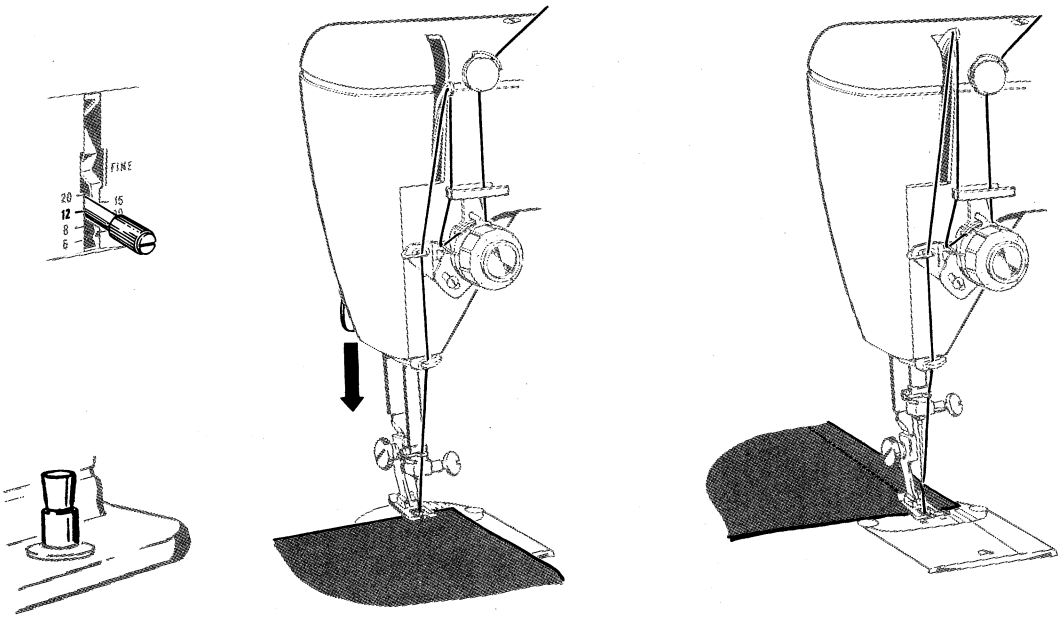


SELECTOR SETTING: **AK**
NEEDLE POSITION LEVER: **1** OR **5** **2** OR **4**
GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT

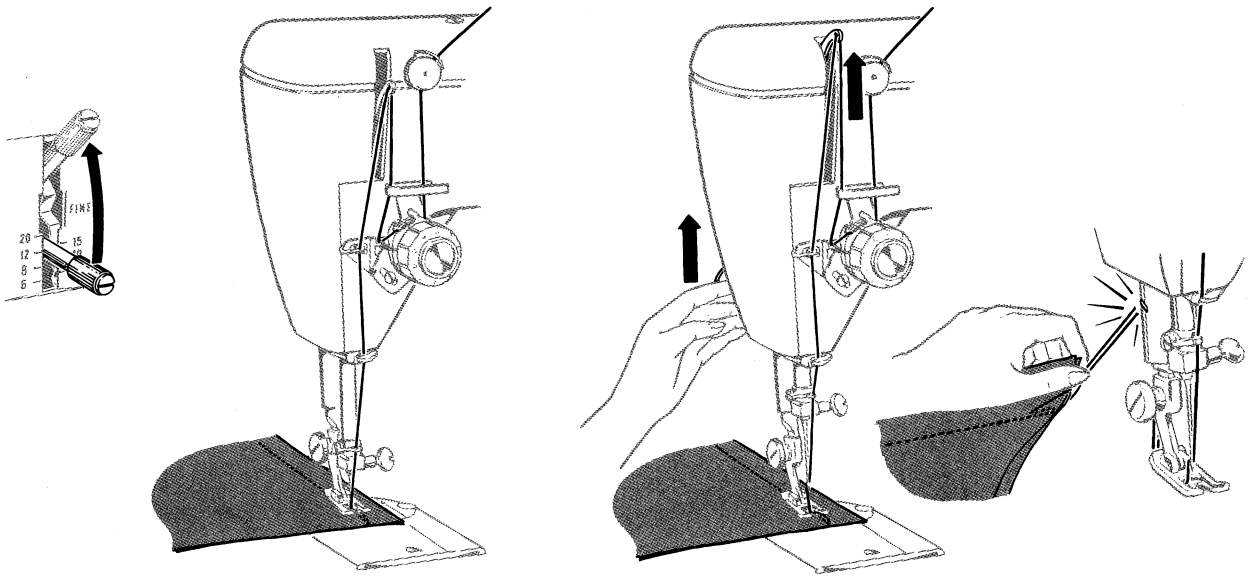
To meet special requirements a line of stitching may be placed to the left or to the right of center. Lever setting **1** locates stitching to the extreme left; lever setting **5** locates it to the extreme right. Intermediate left and right placement results when settings **2** and **4** are used.

The general purpose throat plate and presser foot **must** be used with left and right needle positions. Do not make any lever adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

SEWING A SEAM from a newly wound reel

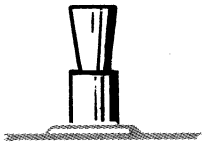


Release REEL WIND push button to "SEW" position and set stitch regulator for stitch length desired. Position needle in very edge of fabric and lower presser foot. (Thread will "lock" over fabric edge making it unnecessary to back stitch for reinforcement.) Stitch to end of seam.

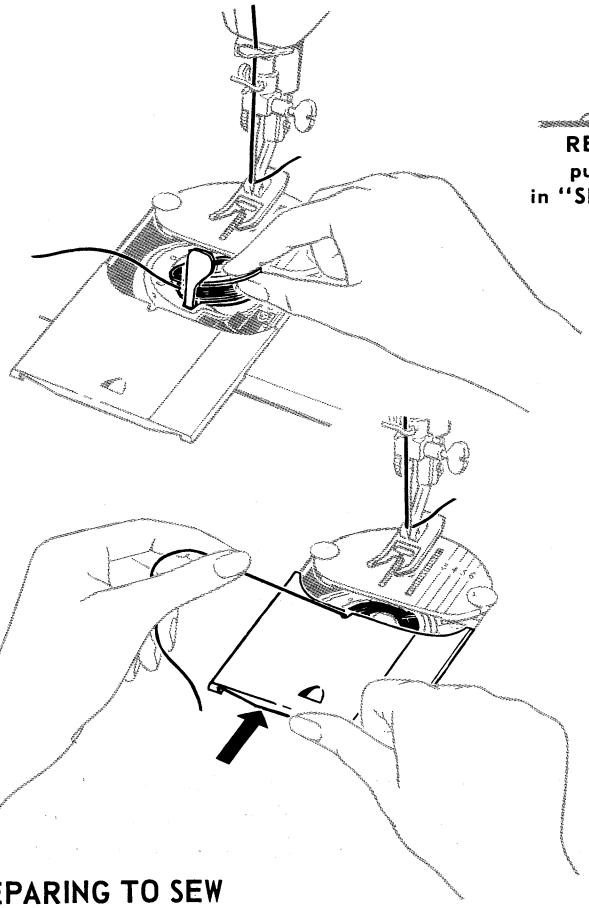


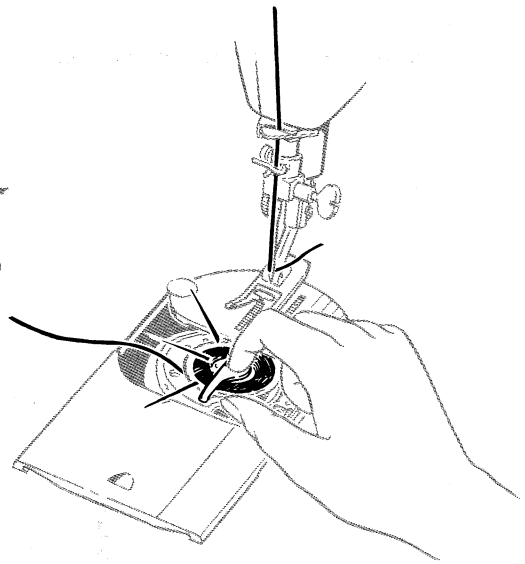
Raise stitch regulator and back stitch to reinforce end of seam. With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot and remove fabric. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar. Reset stitch regulator for forward stitching.

REPLACING A PREVIOUSLY WOUND REEL



REEL WIND
push button
in "SEW" position



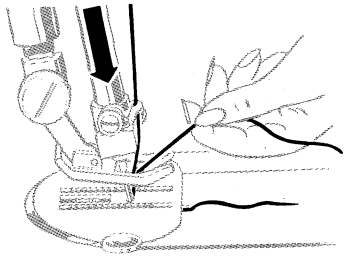


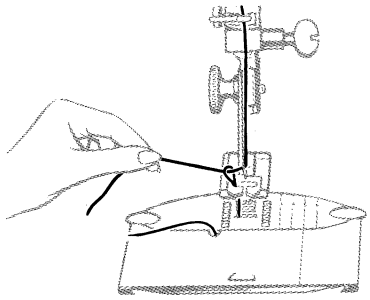
With REEL WIND push button in "SEW" position–

- Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest position.
- Draw three or four inches of thread from reel, and replace reel in holder with thread leading off to left side of latch.
- Snap latch down to secure reel.
- Close slide plate allowing the thread to enter the notch.

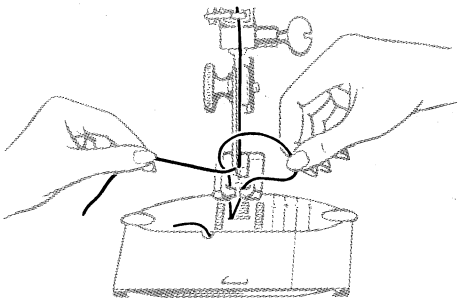
PREPARING TO SEW

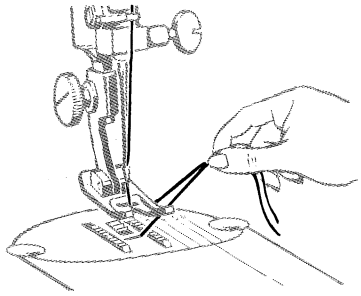
After replacing a previously wound reel –





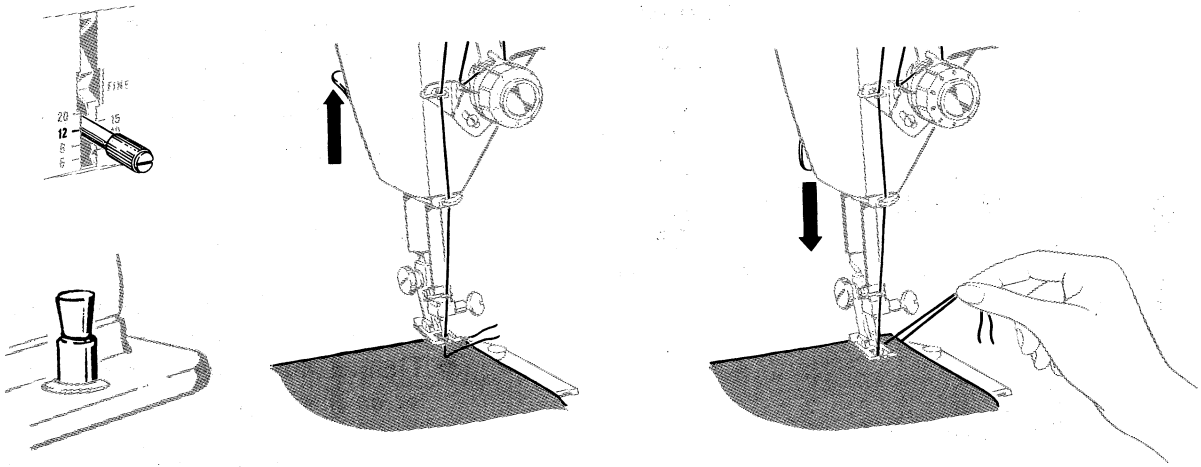
- Hold needle thread lightly with left hand.
- Turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters plate and brings up reel thread.



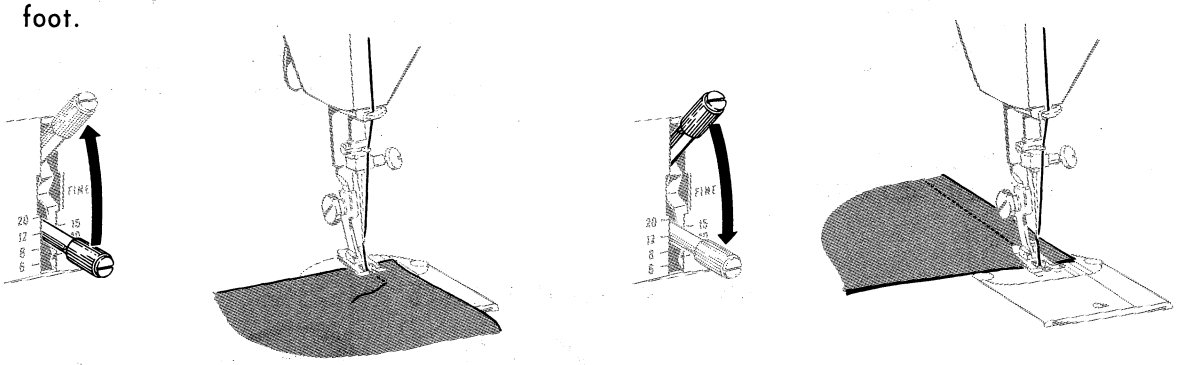


- Pull end of thread through plate and place both needle and reel threads diagonally under presser foot.

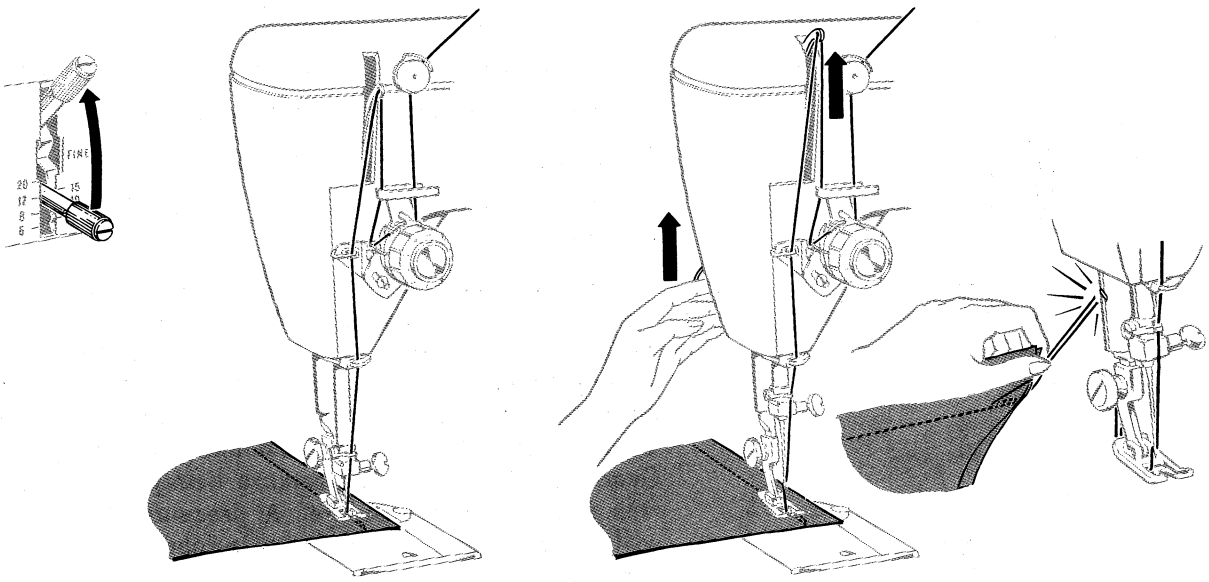
SEWING A SEAM from a previously wound reel



Be sure REEL WIND push button is in "SEW" position and set stitch regulator for stitch length desired. Position needle in fabric about 1/2 inch from edge and lower presser foot.

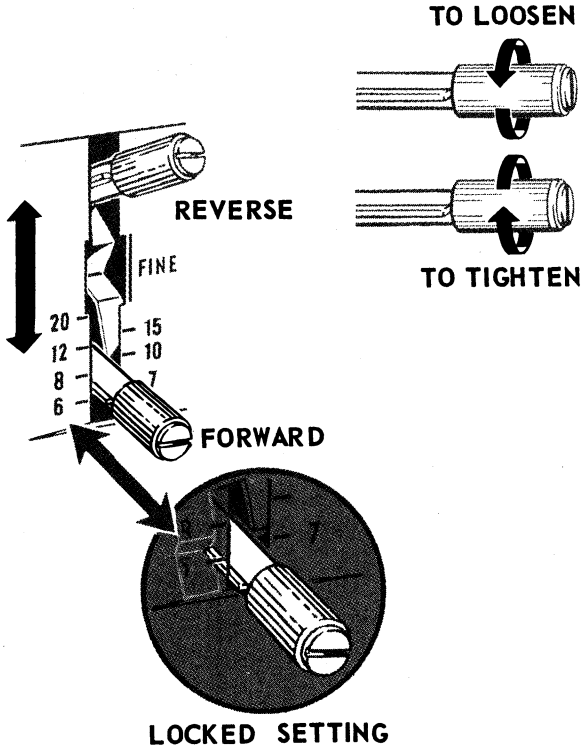


Raise stitch regulator to reverse and back stitch to edge of material for reinforcement. Lower regulator for forward stitching of seam.



Raise stitch regulator and back stitch to reinforce end of seam. With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot and remove fabric. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar. Reset stitch regulator for forward stitching.

STITCH LENGTH REGULATOR



Numerals on the indicator represent the numbers of stitches per inch.

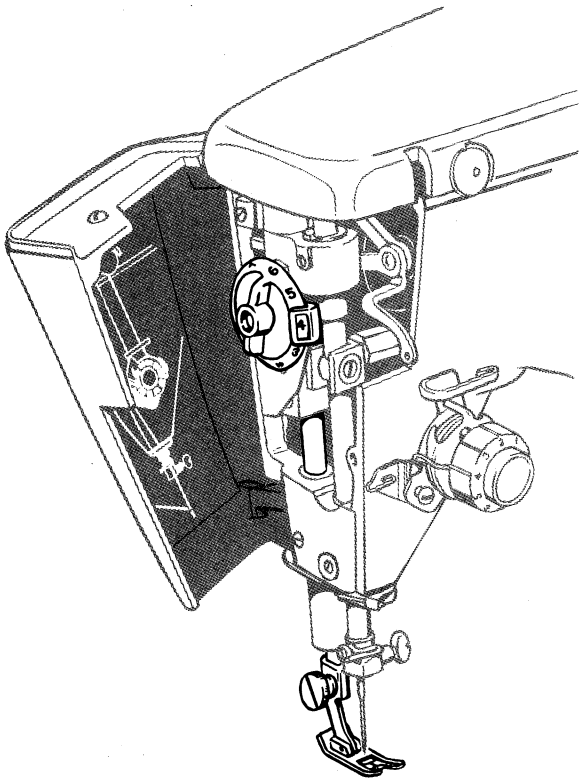
The "**FINE**" area of the indicator represents stitch lengths above 20.

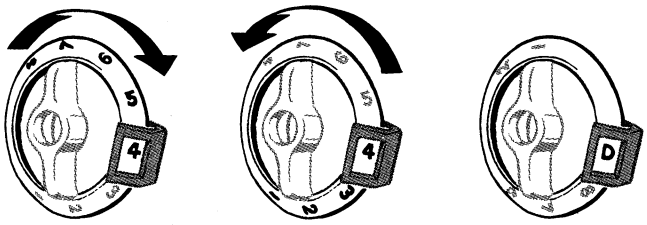
To set stitch length –

- Loosen thumb nut by turning to left.
- Position lever for desired stitch length.
- Tighten thumb nut by turning to right, as far as it will go.

Once the lever has been positioned, and the thumb nut completely tightened, reverse stitching is accomplished by raising the lever to its highest point. The No. 6 setting locks in place when thumb nut is completely tightened, and must be unlocked for reverse stitching.

PRESSURE ADJUSTMENTS





- Lower presser bar before making adjustments.

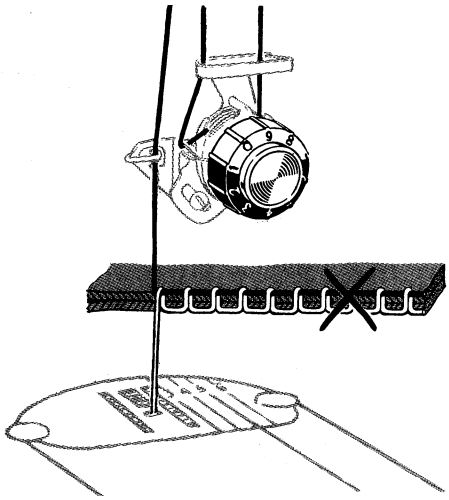
To **increase** pressure, turn dial clockwise to higher number.

To **decrease** pressure, turn dial counter-clockwise to lower number.

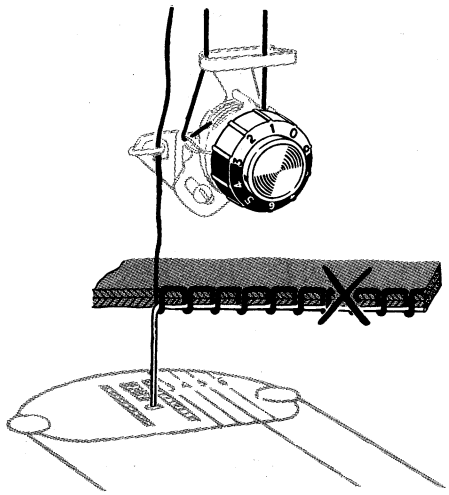
Pressure can be easily regulated to enable fabric to feed smoothly, evenly, and without marring. Surface finish, weight and texture of fabric must be considered in determining the amount of pressure needed. The clearly numbered dial allows for a wide range of pressure adjustments for all types of fabrics – from the finest to the heaviest. Generally, heavy fabrics require heavy pressure; fine fabrics require light pressure. A pressure that is too heavy will mar smooth surfaces and pile fabrics; too light a pressure can result in poor feeding.

Pressure can be released by turning dial to "**D**". This setting is recommended for darning without an embroidery hoop. For instructions, see **page 32.**

THREAD TENSION ADJUSTMENTS



Thread tension too tight—correct by turning dial **left** to lower number.

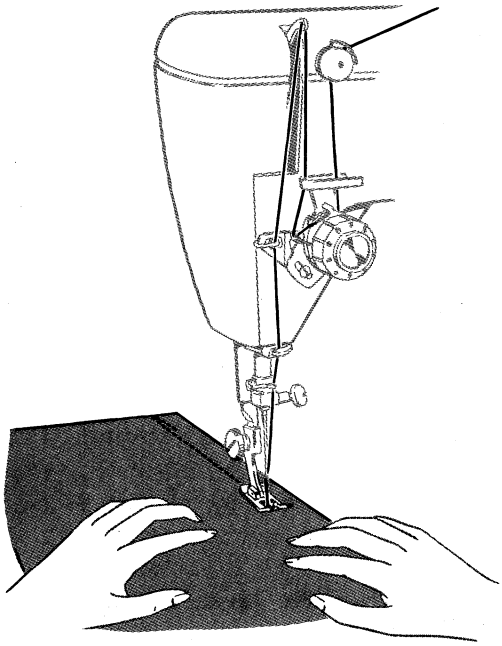


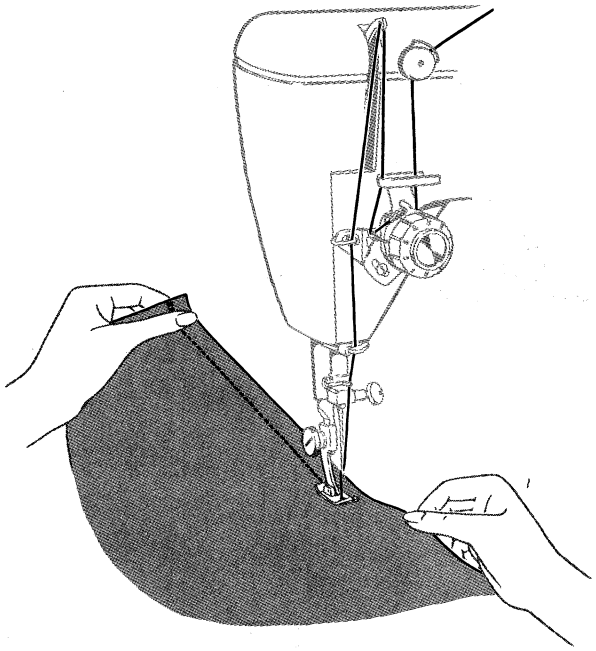
Thread tension too loose—correct by turning dial **right** to higher number.



A perfectly locked stitch results when needle and reel threads are drawn equally into fabric. (Reel tension has been correctly set at the factory and **does not require adjustment by the operator.**)

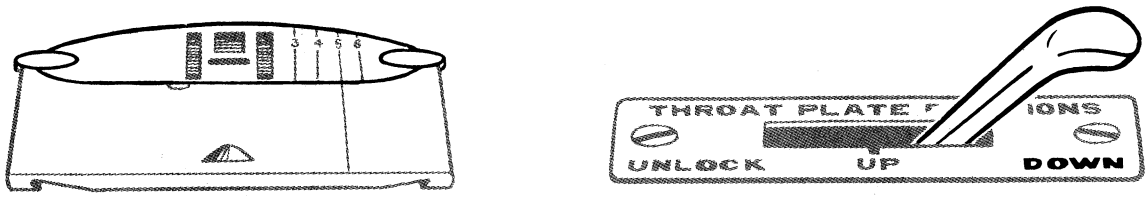
GUIDING AND SUPPORTING FABRIC



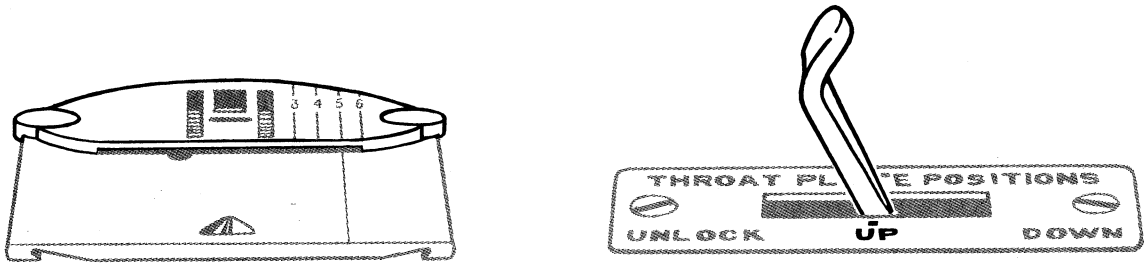


Most fabrics need to be guided only in front of the presser foot as shown at left. Many filmy sheers, crepes, knits, tricots, etc., require support while being stitched. For such fabrics, use the straight stitch throat plate and presser foot, and apply gentle tension by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot as shown at right.

THROAT PLATE POSITIONS

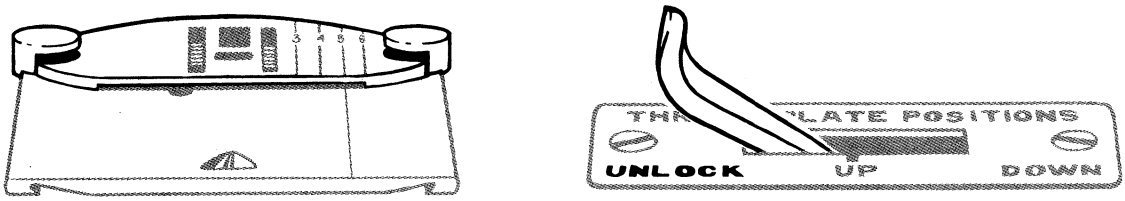


● Throat plate in "**DOWN**" position for general sewing.

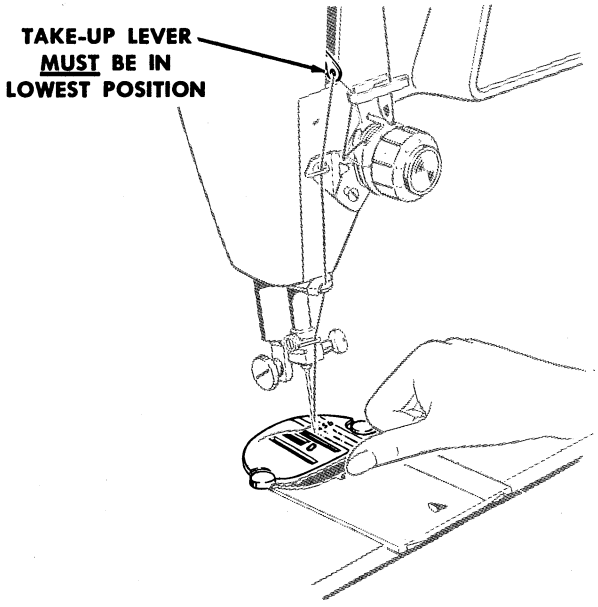


● Throat plate in "**UP**" position for free motion darning and embroidery.

THROAT PLATE
REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT



● Throat plate in "**UNLOCK**" position for removal and replacement.



Raise presser bar. Turn hand wheel to drop take-up lever to its lowest point. Move throat plate lever to extreme left position. This preparation applies to both removal and replacement.

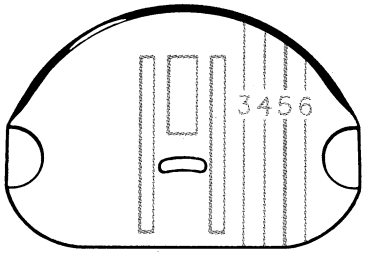
● Remove throat plate by sliding it back.

● Replace throat plate by sliding it on from rear.

Move throat plate lever to extreme right ("**DOWN**") position.

Presser foot need not be removed for this operation.

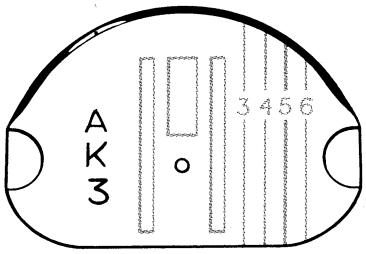
STRAIGHT STITCHING EQUIPMENT

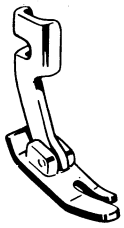




THE GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT are used for all utility sewing and where there is occasion to alternate between straight and zigzag stitching in the sewing procedure.

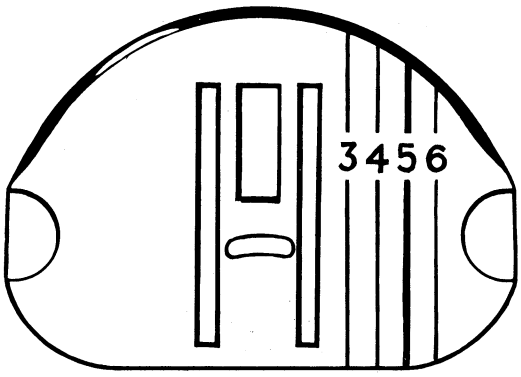
The general purpose equipment must be used when placing a line of stitching to the left or right of center.



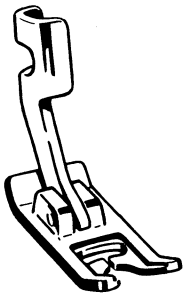


THE STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT are used where fabric and sewing procedure require close control . . . for the precision stitching of curved and scalloped edges, top stitching, edge stitching, etc. This equipment should be used when stitching delicate or spongy fabrics, synthetics and knits.

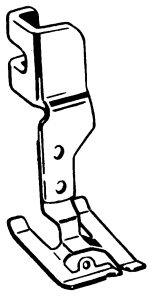
ZIGZAG STITCHING EQUIPMENT



GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE



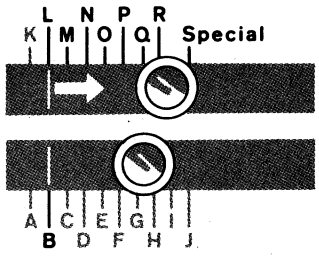
GENERAL PURPOSE
PRESSER FOOT

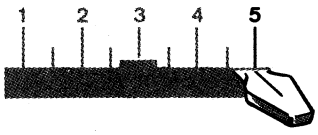


SPECIAL PURPOSE
PRESSER FOOT

ZIGZAG STITCHING

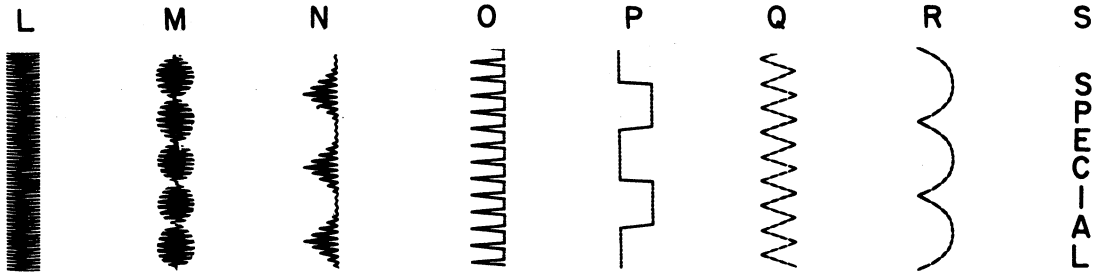
PRIMARY PATTERNS





SELECTOR SETTINGS **L** THROUGH **SPECIAL** CONTROL PRIMARY PATTERNS.
SELECTOR SETTING **B** PLACES STITCHING IN CENTRAL NEEDLE POSITION.
STITCH WIDTH LEVER CONTROLS WIDTH OF PRIMARY PATTERNS.

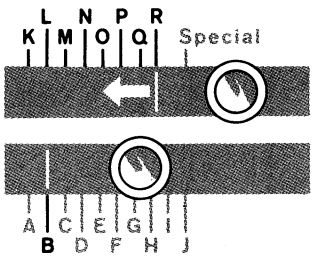
See **page 5** for operation of Stitch Width and Stitch Pattern Selectors.
Do not make any adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

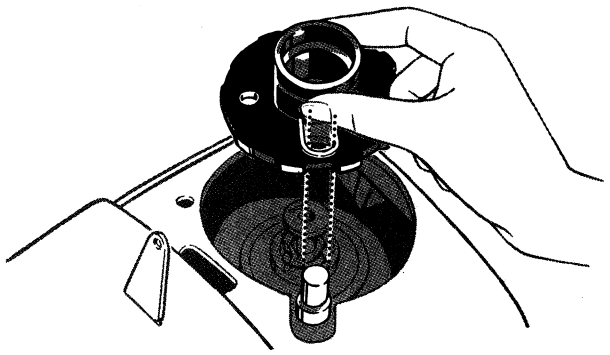


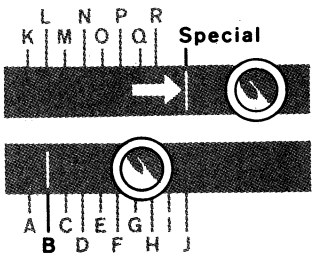
PRIMARY PATTERNS – SPECIAL DISCS

Seventeen interchangeable Special Discs, classified as Primary Patterns, are included with the machine. Each produces an individual design.
Circled numbers (for example (2)) in this book indicate Special Disc numbers.

REPLACEMENT OF SPECIAL DISCS







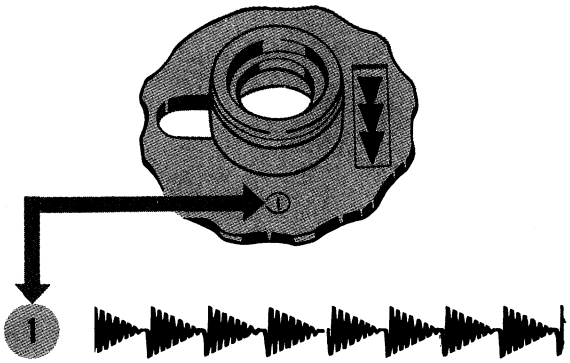
To replace any of these discs, move upper Selector push button off **Special.** Raise stitch chart at top of machine. Remove disc and place another disc onto spindle, pushing downward until disc snaps in place.

Set upper Selector push button for **Special** to engage the disc.

Make certain stitch chart is closed before proceeding with stitching.

SPECIAL DISCS

The following interchangeable SPECIAL DISCS are furnished with the machine.



1 ARROW HEAD

2 SCALLOP

3 SOLID DIAMOND

5 BANNER

6 CRESCENT

17 CURLICUE

11 RIBBON STITCH

19 BLOCK

7 ICICLE

13 FAGOTING

12 DOMINO

4 SOLID SCALLOP

20 WALLS OF TROY

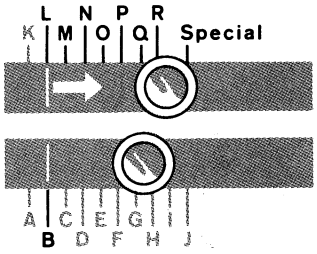
21 CHEVRON

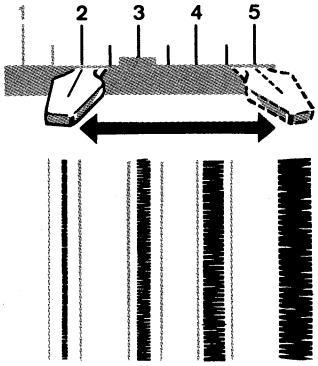
14 COMB

15 THUNDERBIRD

16 SHAG

PRIMARY PATTERNS
CONTROL OF WIDTH



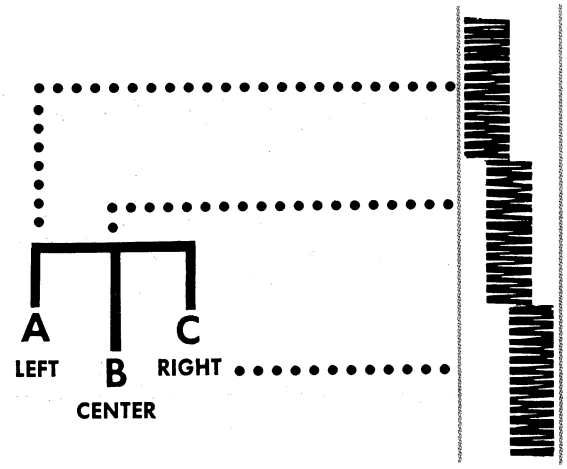


The width of Primary Patterns is controlled by the Stitch Width Selector. As the selector lever is moved to the right, the width of the stitch pattern is increased. Settings range from a minimum of 2 to a maximum of 5. Intermediate settings may also be used.

To avoid damage to needle and fabric, do not make any selector adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

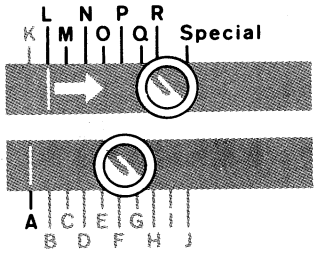
PRIMARY PATTERNS
NEEDLE POSITIONS

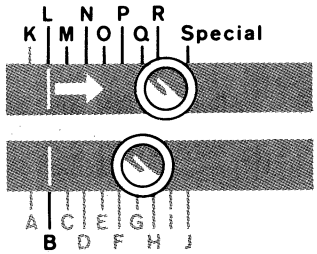
Selector setting of **B** places stitching in central needle position. Selector settings **A** and **C** place the stitching in left and right needle positions at widths less than 5.

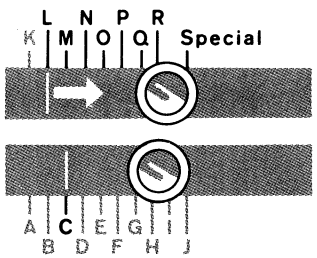


Selector setting **B** is preferred. Settings **A** and **C** are only used when special placement of stitching is desired. For example: buttonholes, button sewing.

Do not make any needle position adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

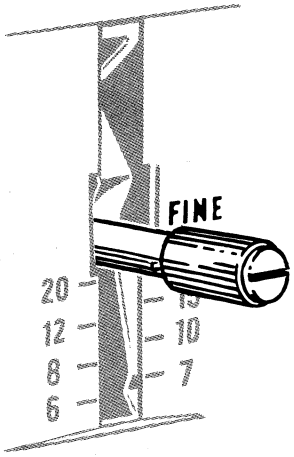


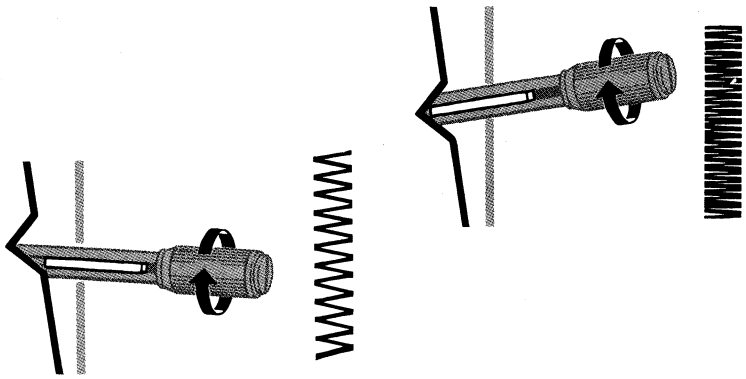




STITCH LENGTH ADJUSTMENT FOR SATIN STITCHING

The **FINE AREA** of the stitch regulator with its inclined surface provides a means of gradually shortening the stitch length.





As the thumb nut is turned, the pointer rides up the incline until a closed satin stitch is obtained.

The exact stitch setting will vary with the texture of the fabric. It is advisable to make a test on a scrap of self fabric, using the Special Purpose Foot, before proceeding with the actual work.

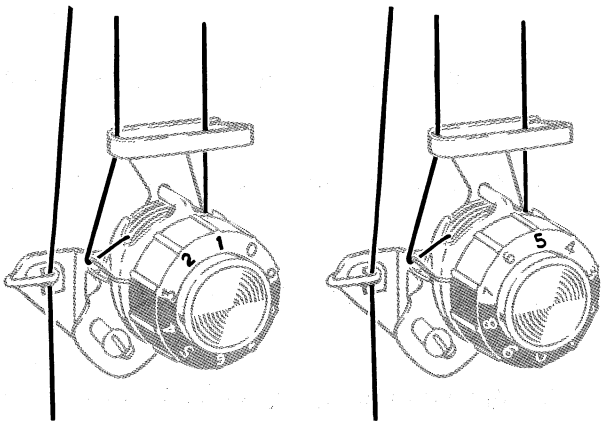
TENSION ADJUSTMENT FOR SATIN STITCHING

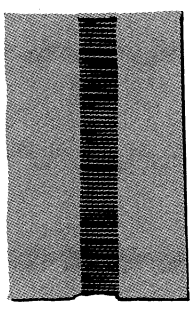
Satin stitching requires a lighter needle thread tension than straight stitching or open designs. The wider the satin stitching the lighter the tension required.

Wide satin stitching, (Stitch Width 5), requires the least amount of tension. For narrower satin stitching, slightly more tension should be used.

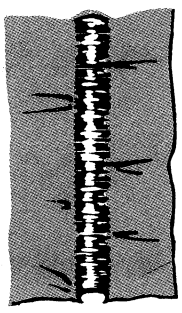
To determine correct tension setting, a test sample should be made on self fabric using the Special Purpose Foot. A properly balanced satin stitch should lie flat across the material. Any tautness or puckering usually indicates too high a needle thread tension.

Some soft fabrics may require the addition of a backing to insure good stitching results. Crisp organdy and lawn are suitable for this purpose.





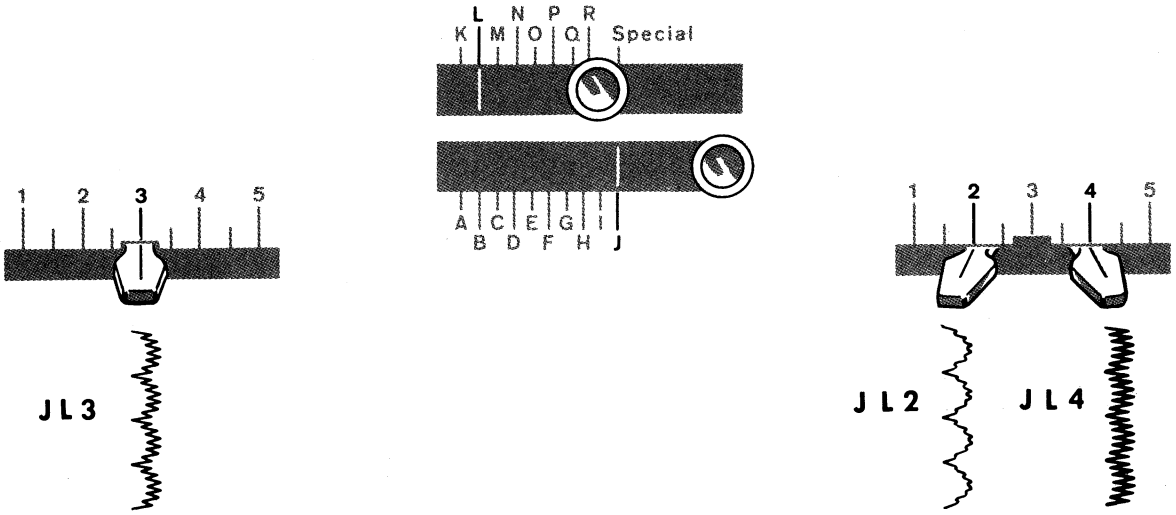
Correct



Incorrect

ZIGZAG STITCHING (Cont'd)

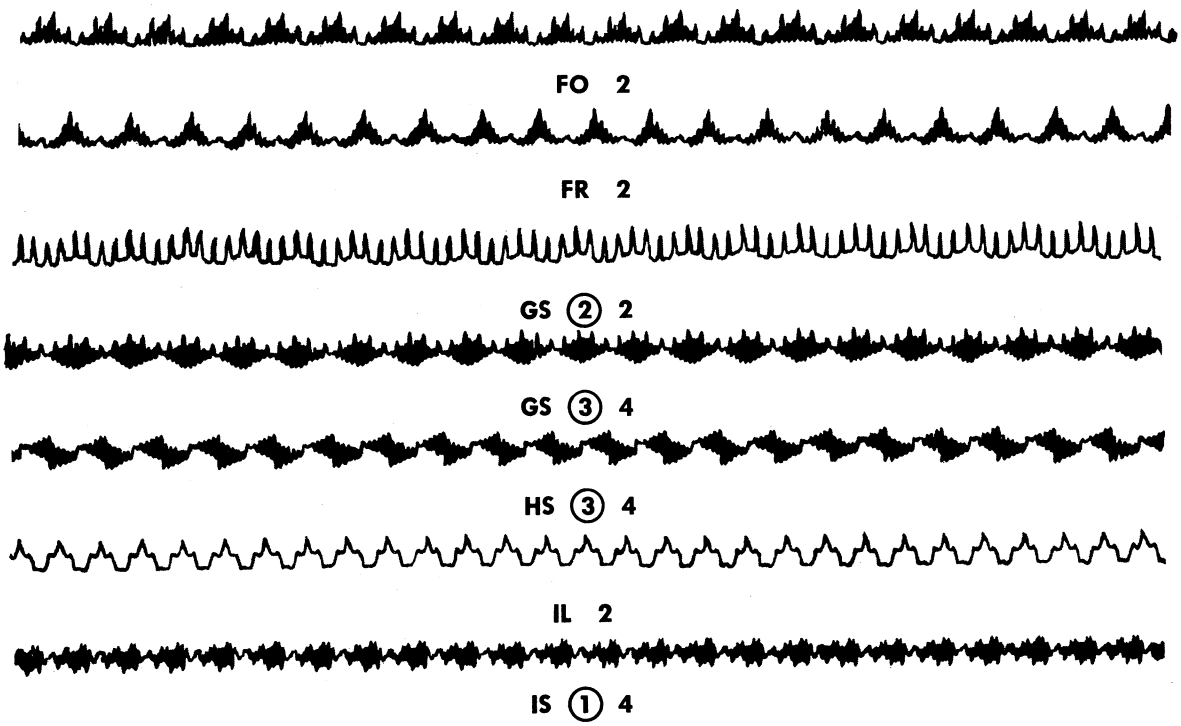
COMBINATION PATTERNS AND VARIATIONS



A great variety of additional stitch patterns can be created by combining any lower Selector setting from **D** through **J** with any upper Selector setting from **L** through **Special.**

Lever setting of **3** results in a Combination Pattern. Lever settings of **2** and **4** produce Variations.

Examples of Stitch Patterns and their Selector Settings

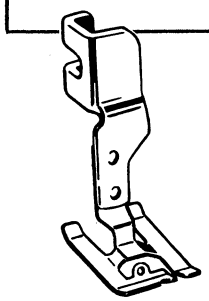


Instructions for using the ATTACHMENTS .....

It is advisable to fill extra reels with a supply of thread before sewing with attachments. Reel winding should be done with either the general purpose or straight stitch presser foot in place on the presser bar.

See **pages 9** and **12** for instructions for winding a reel and replacing previously wound reels.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT



This light, flexible foot is designed for satin stitching. It provides maximum visibility and allows closely spaced zigzag stitches to feed evenly.

It is ideal for accurate placement of satin stitching in buttonholes, monograms, motifs and applique work.

The eyelet on the left side of the foot accommodates a filler cord.

APPLICATIONS

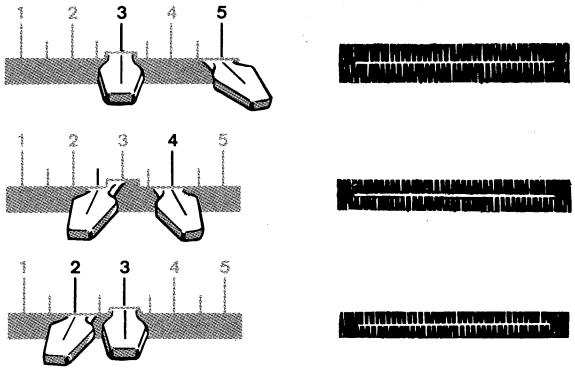
Buttonholes	Decorative Stitching
Applique	Couching
Monograms	Motifs

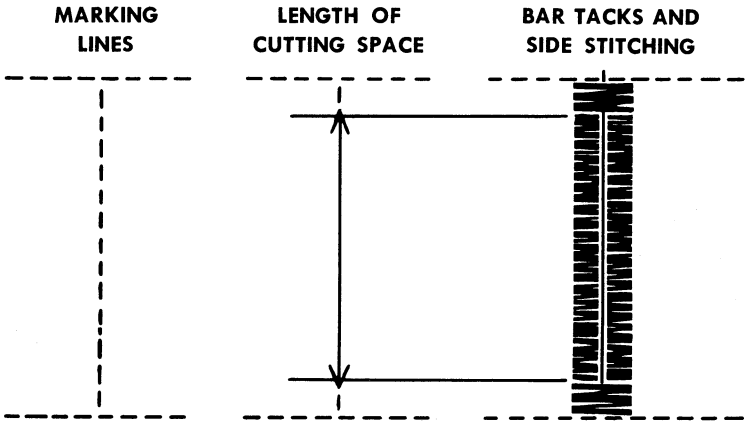
BUTTONHOLES

SELECTOR SETTING: **AL**
STITCH WIDTH: SEE BELOW
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT
STITCH LENGTH: FINE

To establish the correct stitch setting and length of buttonhole, a sample must first be made.

Three Stitch Width settings are available. Fabric weight and buttonhole size will determine the selection.



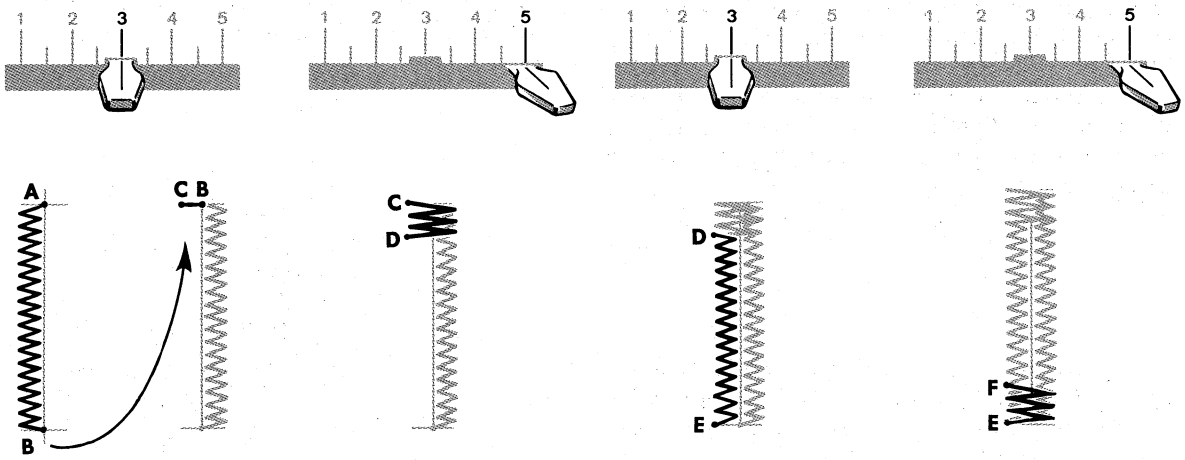


The length of cutting space, the opening through which the button passes, is measured by the width and thickness of the button.

The length of the finished buttonhole will be the cutting space plus ⅛ inch for bar tacks.

Work a sample buttonhole in the same fabric as the garment. Use a double fold, duplicating a facing, and include interfacing if this has been used.

Procedure. Set Selector (**AL**) and Width Lever (see **page 24**). Place work under needle, aligning center marking of buttonhole with center score line of Special Purpose Foot.

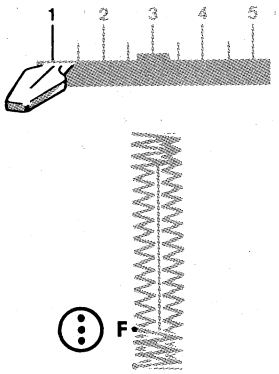


Side Stitching. Position needle in fabric at point **A**. Lower foot and stitch to end of marking. Leave needle in fabric at point **B**. Raise foot and pivot work on needle. Lower foot. Take one stitch without changing Width setting, bringing work to point **C**.

Bar Tack. Adjust Stitch Width for bar tacks and take no less than six stitches. Stop at point. **D**.

Side Stitching. Readjust Stitch Width for side stitching. Complete work to point **E**. Leave needle in fabric.

Final Bar Tack. Adjust Stitch Width for bar tacks, and take no less than six stitches in reverse, ending at point **F**.



Fastening Stitch. To secure stitching, move Stitch Width Lever to **1** setting and take three stitches.

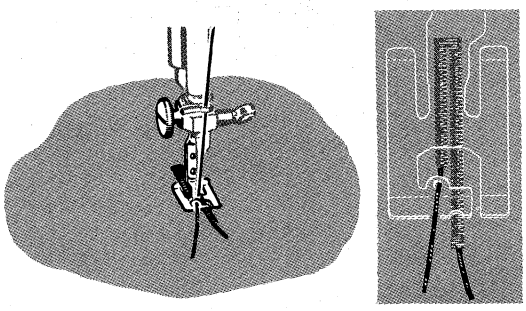
Remove work, draw threads to underside, fasten and trim. Cut opening for button with sharp embroidery scissors.

Raised or Corded Buttonholes.

Soft threads used for sewing embroidery and crocheting make suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes. A fine pearl cotton (size No. 8) and silk buttonhole twist are generally used.

Place the spool of filler cord on the table, floor, or in your lap. Unwind a sufficient amount to avoid tension or strain on the cord. Lead the end of the cord through the raised eyelet on the Special Purpose Foot. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot. Proceed with stitching as for regular buttonholes.

Just before making the final bar tack, cut the filler cord close to the eyelet guide. Complete the bar tack and fasten buttonhole stitching as usual. Carefully trim cord ends.



APPLIQUE

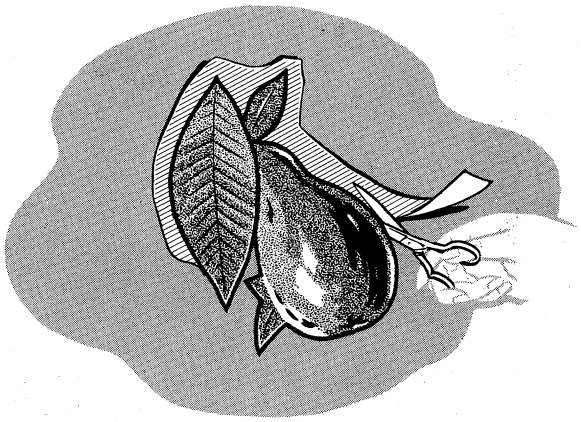
Applique adds beauty and interest to wearing apparel, linens and household textiles.

Either contrasting or self fabric may be used effectively. The most practical stitch in appliqueing is a closely set zigzag stitch (Primary Pattern **BL**). The width of this stitch may be varied to accommodate weaves and textures of fabrics. Combination Patterns and Variations present many interesting ways to applique with decorative stitching.

Preparation. There are two methods by which applique work may be done. The appropriate method is determined by the fabric being used, and a test sample is advisable.

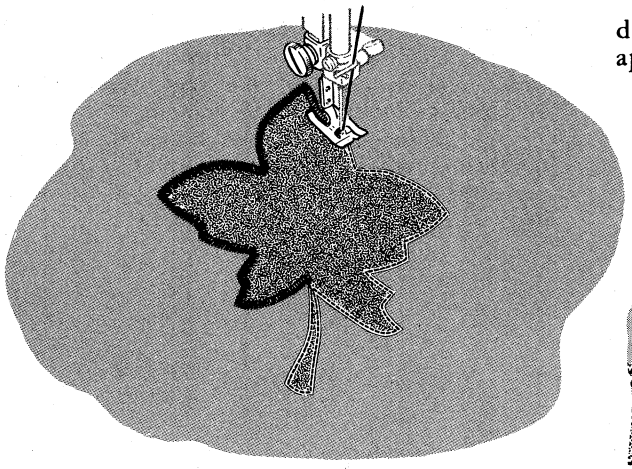
Position the design properly and baste it to the fabric. Attach the Special Purpose Foot to the presser bar.

Method #1. Select Stitch Pattern and Stitch Width. Follow the shape of the design, outlining it entirely with applique stitching. Any excess fabric on the outer edges is trimmed after the stitching has been completed.



Method #2. Adjust Selectors for straight stitching (**A K 3**). Outline the entire design with a short stitch. Trim the raw edges to the stitching.

Readjust Selectors for Stitch Pattern and Stitch Width desired. Overedge the design with this stitching. A smooth, uniform finish results, which requires no additional trimming.

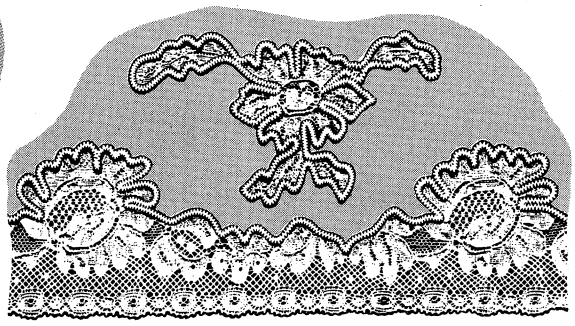


Corded Applique. The Special Purpose Foot, which provides for a filler cord, is perfect for corded applique work. Gimp, crochet thread or buttonhole twist are generally used.

See **page 25** for threading.

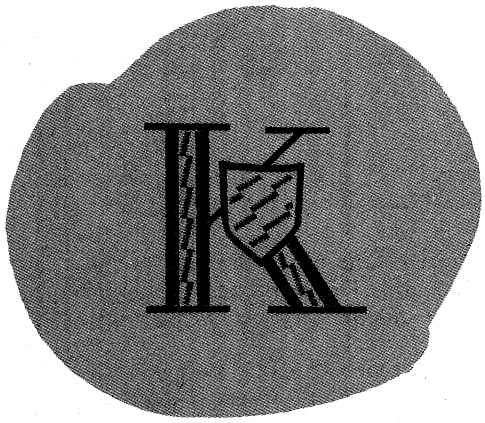
Either method of appliqueing may be used when cording is desired. The only change in procedure is the introduction of the cord, over which the applique stitching is formed.

This stitching technique results in a raised, dimensional effect, and is an ideal finish for lace applique.

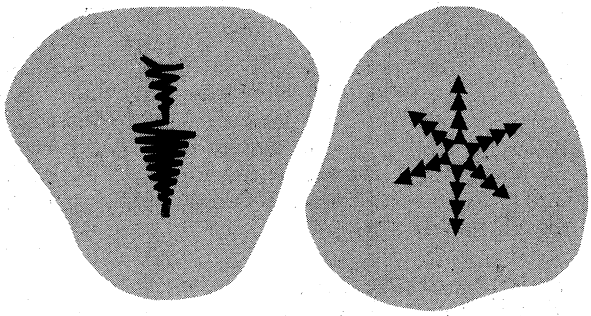


MONOGRAMS AND MOTIFS

Many of the decorative stitch patterns lend themselves to the creation of attractive monograms and motifs. Designs may be purchased or created and transferred or traced to the right side of the material. A test sample should be made before proceeding with actual work to determine suitability of stitch pattern, stitch width, and spacing. Some fabrics may require a backing of lawn or organdy which can be trimmed close to stitching when work is completed.



To reproduce a specific portion of a stitch pattern, first stitch on a scrap of material until the desired point in the design is reached.



Remove test sample from under the presser foot and position motif or monogram under the needle. Lower presser foot and stitch. This procedure is recommended for all precise placement of leaves and flower petals.

The Special Purpose Foot is especially designed for accurate satin stitch placement.

SEAMING SHEERS

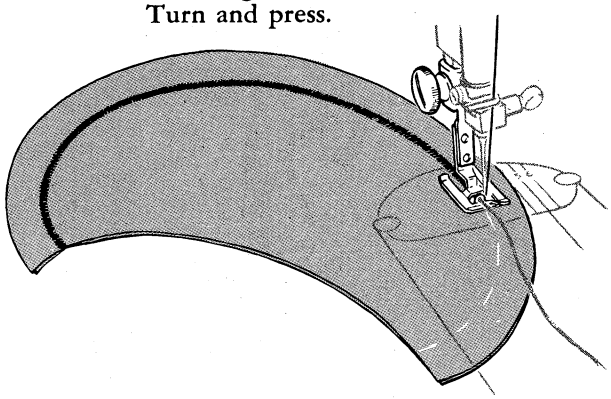
SELECTOR SETTING: **BL**
STITCH WIDTH: **2**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT
STITCH LENGTH: FINE (ABOVE 20)

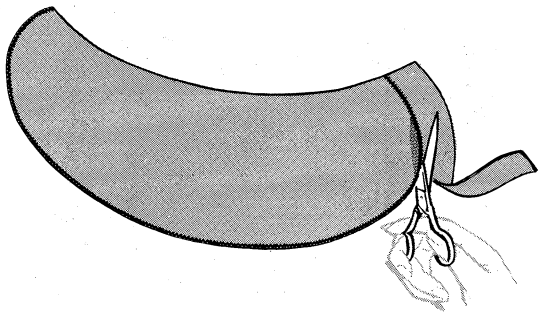
A dainty hair-line finish is particularly desirable for the inside seams of sheer collars, facings and yokes. Seam allowances that ordinarily show through are eliminated.

Both heavy duty thread and tatting thread make suitable filler cords (see **page 25** for threading).

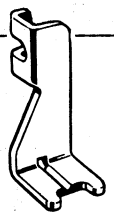
Follow the seam outline covering the cord. Trim seam allowance close to line of stitching.

Turn and press.

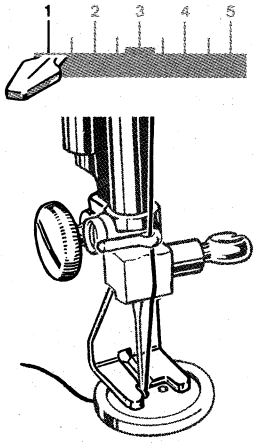




BUTTON SEWING FOOT



This short, open foot accommodates any two hole or four hole button, and holds it securely for stitching. The groove in the foot allows for insertion of a machine needle, over which a thread shank may be formed.



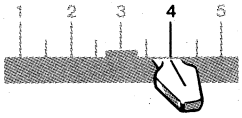
SELECTOR SETTING: **AL**
STITCH WIDTH: **1** AND **4**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE (RAISED)
BUTTON SEWING FOOT

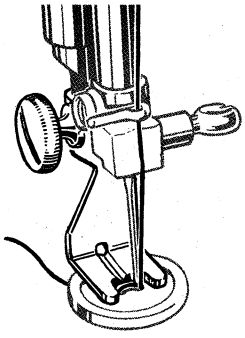
The space between the holes in the button determines the Stitch Width settings. Numbers **1** and **4** generally apply to standard buttons. The number **1** setting is constant, but **4** can be increased or decreased to accommodate buttons with unusual spacing.

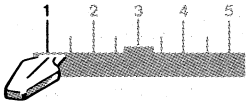
Set Selector at **AL** and Stitch Width at **1**. Raise throat plate. Position button under foot so that needle will enter left hole. Lower foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of fabric and is just above the foot.

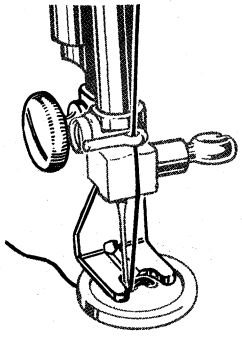
Set Lever at **4**. The needle should then enter into the right hole of the button. Take approximately six zigzag stitches in this position. End on the left side.

To fasten stitching, adjust to number **1** Stitch Width setting and take approximately three stitches.





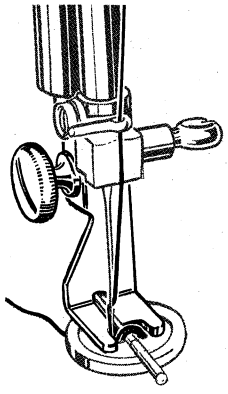




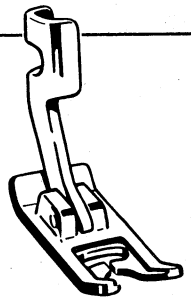
THREAD SHANK

In order to form a shank, stitching is done over a regular machine needle. Position button and lower button sewing foot. Place needle in the groove of the foot so the point enters the hole.

A large shank results when the heavy end of the needle is utilized.



GENERAL PURPOSE FOOT



Used with the general purpose throat plate this foot provides a wide needle slot which accommodates all stitch settings and can be used for most sewing operations.

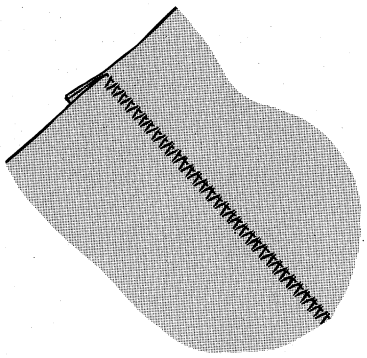
APPLICATIONS

Seams and Darts
Mending and Darning
Blind Stitched Hems
Seam Finishes

SEAMS

LINGERIE SEAMS

Dainty lingerie seams are made durable with zigzag stitching. After straight stitching seam on the wrong side, press both seam allowances in the same direction. From the right side, top stitch with a fine zigzag setting (**BL 2½**) letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and seam thickness. This finish is particularly suitable for bias seams.



FLAT FELLED SEAMS

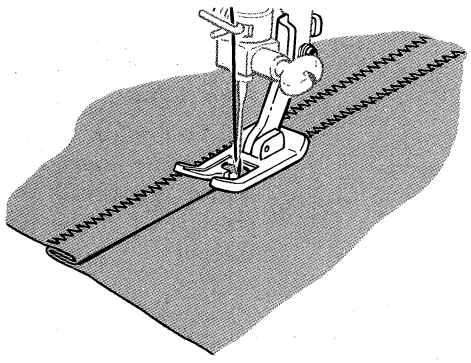
Zigzag stitching gives strength and durability to flat felled seams.

Form the seam to the right side of the fabric, taking full seam allowance, using a zigzag stitch (**BL 3**).

Press the seam to one side, keeping the right side of the zigzag stitch uppermost.

Trim half the under seam allowance.

Turn the upper seam edge evenly over the trimmed seam and top stitch.

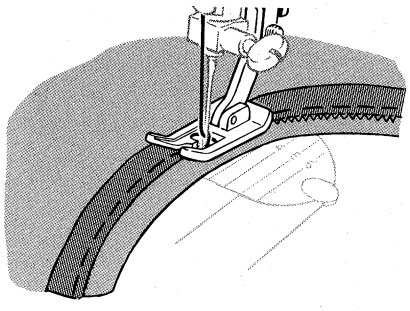


KNIT FABRIC SEAMS

A fine zigzag stitch (**BL 1½**) is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly desirable for underarm seams, or other seams where elasticity and give are needed.

For neckline and waistline seams, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape. To insure a flat, smooth finish, position the seam tape with the edge exactly on the seam line. If seam is curved, pre-shape tape to fit by steaming, and baste in place.

Stitch, allowing the needle to alternately enter the seam tape and seam allowance.



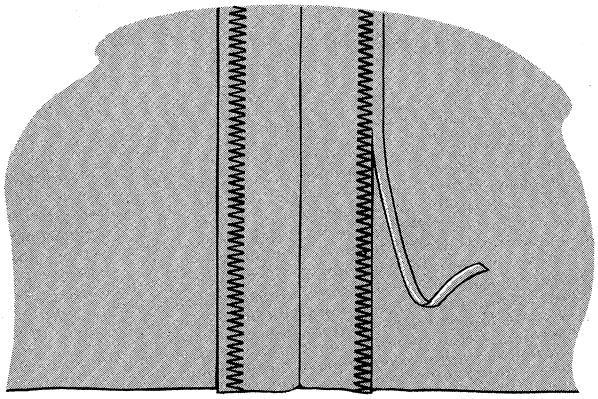
SEAM FINISHES

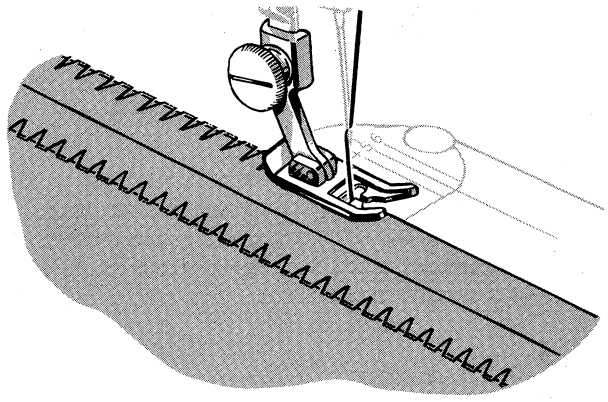
Seam edges support the garment and should be given a durable finish where fabrics have a tendency to ravel.

The zigzag stitch **BL** is ideal for such finishing. Place the stitching near the edge of the seam allowance, and then trim away excess fabric.

For an overedged seam, the blind stitch **BO** makes a durable bulkless finish. It is particularly suitable for lengthwise seams.

Seam edges should be trimmed evenly, and the stitch then formed over the raw edge.



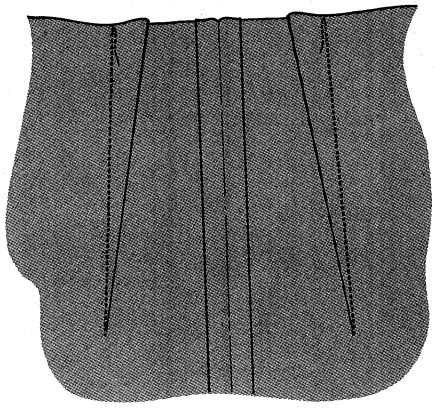


DARTS

(Set machine for **A K 3.**)

Darts provide fit and contour in a garment and should be accurately stitched.

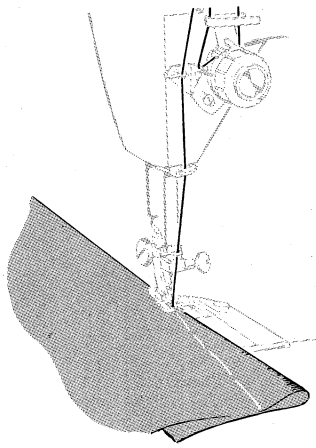
A straight stitch dart is usually formed by stitching from the seam edge, tapering gradually to the point, where the last 3 or 4 stitches parallel the fold. Stitch beyond the fabric to form a thread chain ½ to ¾ inch in length. Tie the thread ends into a single knot close to the stitching.



SINGLE THREAD DARTS

Darts add styling and interest when stitched with the fold to the outside of garment. Thread ends at the point of the dart are eliminated when the single thread principle is employed.

Thread the machine in the usual way. Insert an empty reel in reel holder of machine and wind enough thread to complete a single dart (usually less than 1 yard). Then set AUTO-REEL Push Button to "SEW".



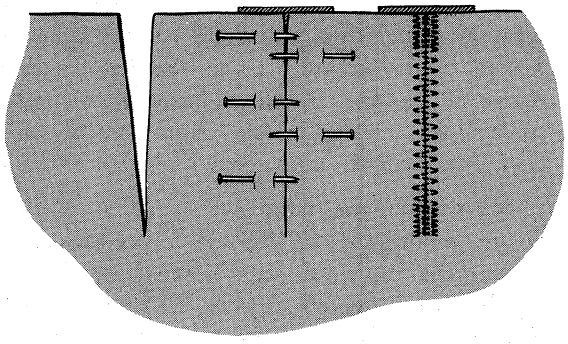
Lower the needle into the very edge of the fold at the point of the dart. Lower the presser foot and stitch carefully toward the seam edge.

This method is also ideal for inside darts in sheer fabrics as thread ends are eliminated at the point of the dart.

DARTS IN INTERFACING

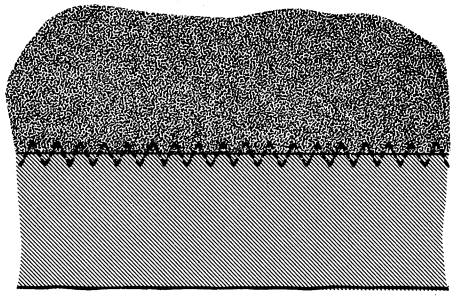
Non-woven interfacings can be shaped without bulk with zigzag stitching. Selector setting **BL** or **BQ** may be used.

Cut out the dart allowance on the stitching line and bring the raw edges together. Pin, over a muslin stay, and stitch. Back stitch at both ends.



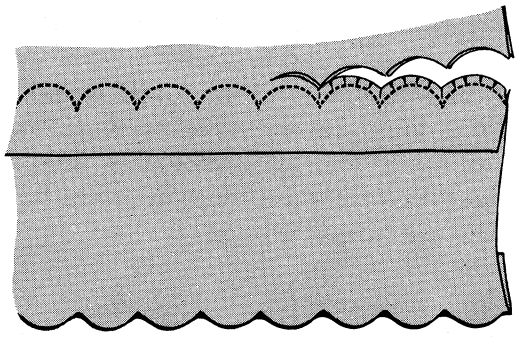
BLANKET BINDING

The multiple stitch zigzag (**BQ**) is an excellent stitch for applying blanket bindings and affords both a decorative and durable finish. Remove worn binding. Baste new binding securely in place and stitch. Adjust pressure if necessary, to accommodate the thickness of the blanket.



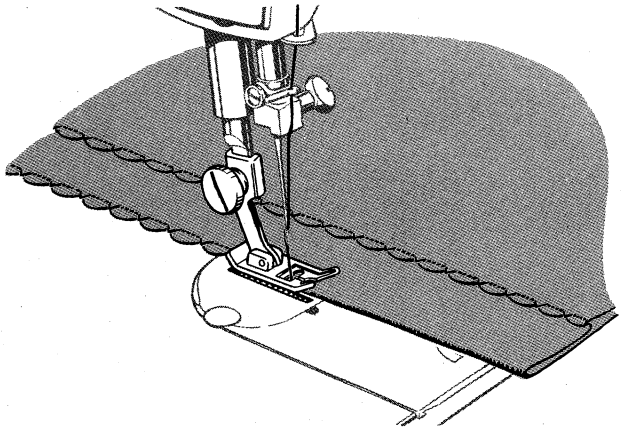
SCALLOPING

Scalloped edges add interest to blouses, dresses, lingerie and children's wear. Perfect, evenly spaced scallops can be produced automatically with Selector Setting **BR** (12 stitch scallop) and **BS** ② (Special Disc—24 stitch scallop). Stitch length and stitch width vary length and depth of scallop. After stitching, and before turning, trim seam allowance to ⅛″ or less and clip as illustrated. Seam allowances on some fabrics may require notching for a smooth, turned edge. Shaped or bias edges should be interfaced.



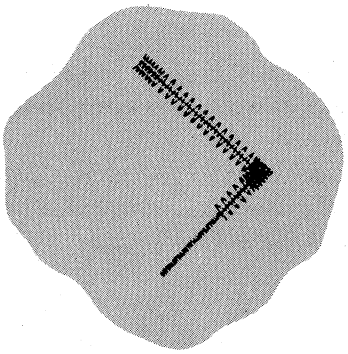
SHELL EDGING

Shell edging is a dainty finish for narrow hems or bias folds. Best results are obtained on soft, fine fabrics. Set Selectors at **BO**. Test sample fabric for tension, stitch length, and stitch width. Place pre-folded hem or bias fold under presser foot with hem or fold toward the left. Baste hem if necessary. Stitch slowly, guiding fabric by hand so that the sideward stitches do not pierce the hem or fold.

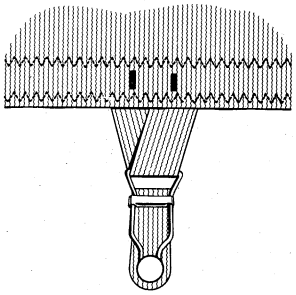


MENDING

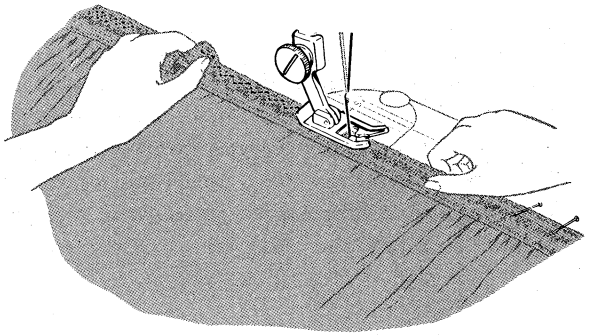
Zigzag stitching is well suited for all types of household mending. Selector setting **BQ** provides a firm, flexible bond for the repair of rents and tears, and is ideal for the reinforcement and application of elastic. Stitch length and width are regulated according to need.



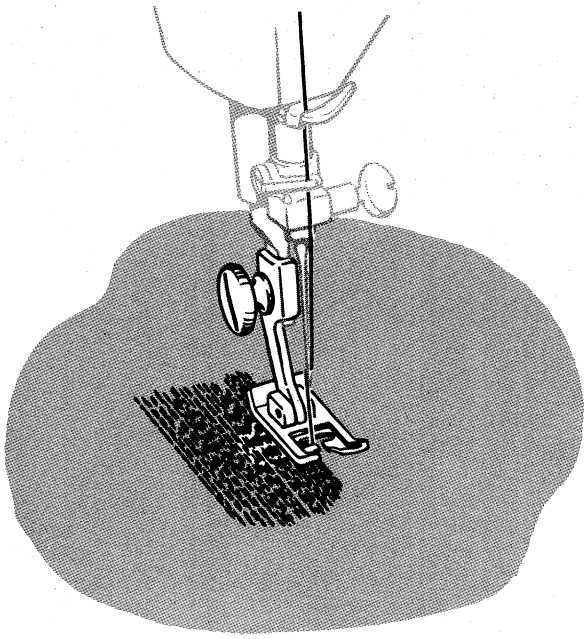
Tears. Trim ragged edges. Place an underlay to the wrong side of the tear for reinforcement. Using the multiple stitch zigzag (**BQ**) follow the line of the tear bringing the edges together. Shorten the stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.



Application of Elastic. Elastic, such as used in waist bands, must be stretched as it is applied, to insure fullness required in the garment.



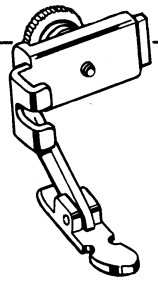
DARNING



Worn or torn areas on household textiles and clothing can be darned effortlessly and quickly with little practice. Set machine for straight stitching (**A K 3**), adjust Stitch Length Regulator for desired stitch length, and turn Pressure Regulating Dial to "**D**".

Place portion to be darned under the presser foot. Lower presser bar and start stitching, alternately drawing fabric *gently* 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. For reinforcement or additional strength, cover area with crosswise lines of stitching. Open areas require an underlay. Baste underlay in place before darning.

ZIPPER FOOT



This foot is designed to facilitate the placement of stitching 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 regular presser foot, and may be adjusted to either the right or left side of the needle. Straight stitch setting is used.

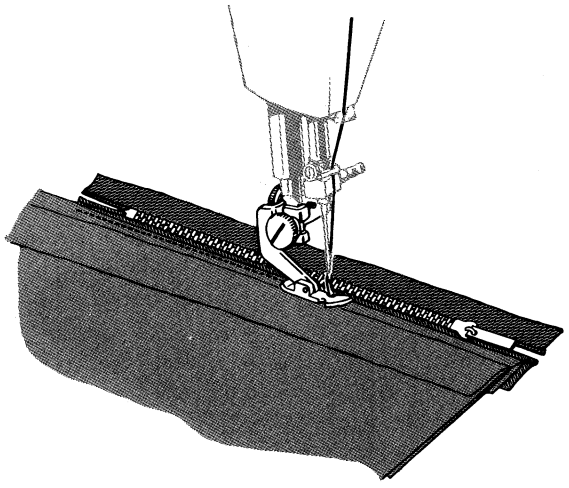
APPLICATIONS

Zipper Insertions
Corded Seams
Tubular Cording
Slip Cover Welting

Preparation. Secure the zipper foot to the presser bar in place of the regular presser foot. Adjustment to the right or left of the needle is made by loosening the thumb screw at the back. Check the position of the foot by lowering the needle into the side notch, making sure it clears the foot. Lock it into position by tightening the thumb screw.

ZIPPER INSERTION

STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING: **AK3**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
ZIPPER FOOT



Many different types of zippers are available for everything you sew. There are several satisfactory methods for insertion. Detailed sewing instructions are included in zipper packaging. For any method used, the Zipper Foot enables you to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.

When the zipper is to the right of the needle—
- Adjust the Zipper Foot to the left of the needle.

When the zipper is to the left of the needle—
- Adjust the Zipper Foot to the right of the needle.

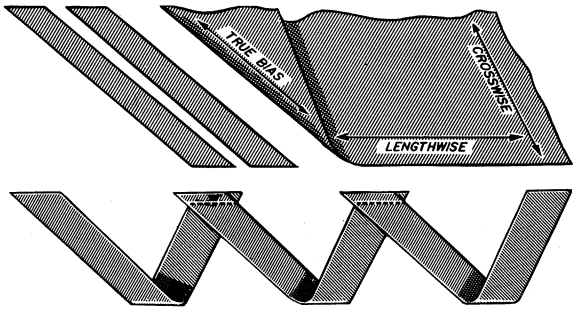
CORDED WELTING

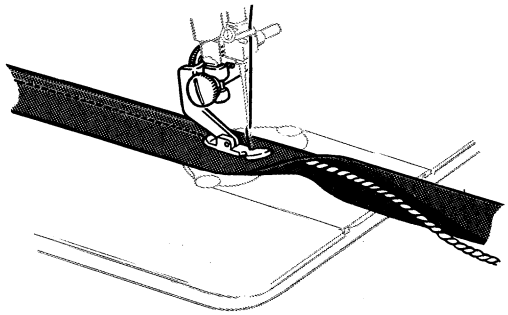
STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING: **AK3**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE OR STRAIGHT STITCH
ZIPPER FOOT

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

This welting is prepared in advance and then stitched into the seam. Cut a true bias strip 1¼ 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 the left side of the needle. Encase the cord in the bias strip, raw edges even. Lower presser bar. Stitch close to the cord, applying gentle tension to bias strip in front and back of the zipper foot. Use a stitch length slightly longer than for regular seaming. Do not crowd the stitching against the cord.





CORDED SEAMS

STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING: **AK3**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE OR STRAIGHT STITCH
ZIPPER FOOT

The corded seam is a professional 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.

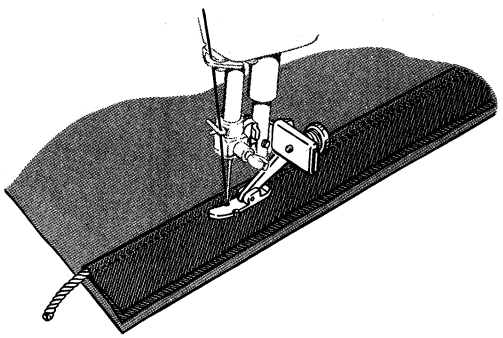
Attach the welting to the right side of a single seam edge, with the same stitch length used to make the welting . Guide the edge of the foot next to the cord, but do not crowd.

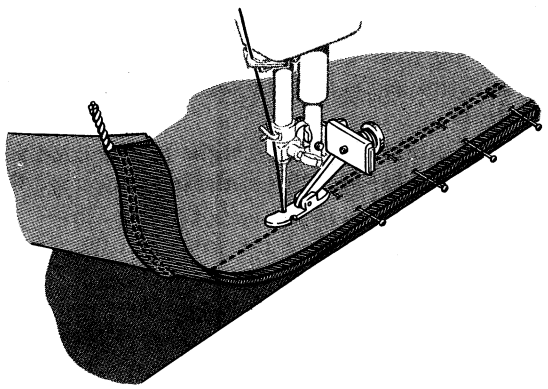
Place the attached welting over the second seam edge, and pin or baste together.

Keep the first stitching uppermost as a guide and position the seam under needle. Stitch, this time crowding the foot against the cord.

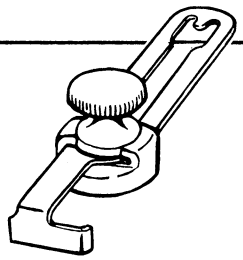
This method produces evenly joined seam edges and tightly set welting.

Curved seams are corded as easily as straight seams, except that a shorter stitch length is used. Since the seam allowance of the welting is bias, it is not difficult to shape it to the seam.





SEAM GUIDE



The seam guide aids in attaining uniformity of seam width. It provides for stitching to be spaced at any distance between 1/8" to 1¼" from the edge of the fabric.

APPLICATIONS

Seams	Blind Stitching
Top Stitching	Decorative Stitching

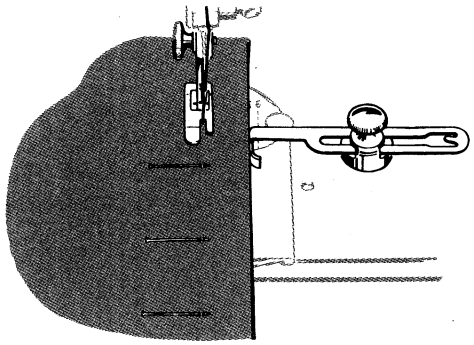
The attachment is used in connection with a presser foot.

It is secured to the bed of the machine in either of the threaded holes to the right of the needle.

SEAMS

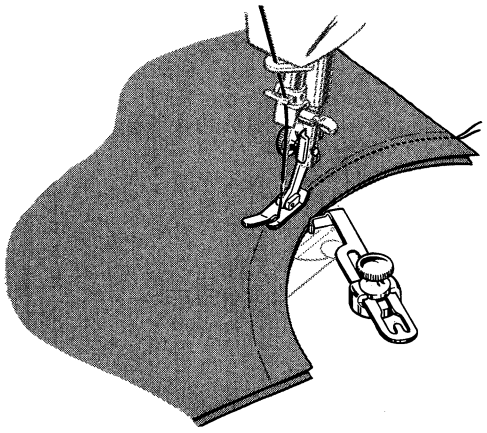
To guide seam stitching straight and parallel to the edge of the fabric, adjust the attachment for proper seam width. Align the guide with the presser foot. **(Set machine for A K 3.)**

Pin seam edges and baste if necessary. Hand basting can be eliminated on easy-to-handle fabrics. Place pins with the points toward the seam edge so they nip into the fabric at the stitching line. The hinged presser foot will ride freely over the points. Guide the fabric edges lightly against the guide while stitching.



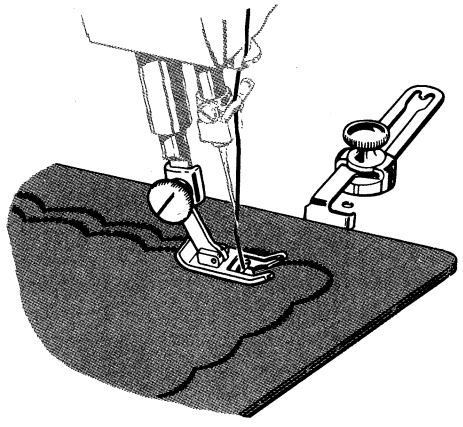
SEAMS (Cont'd)

Curved seams require additional treatment in handling. A shorter stitch will provide greater elasticity and strength. Set the attachment at an angle so that the end closest to the needle acts as a guide.



TOP STITCHING

A practical, simple way to accent lines of a garment is to place single or multiple rows of stitching along collars, lapels, facing edges, pockets, sleeves, etc. A tailored effect can be achieved with straight stitching or an interesting, decorative touch can be obtained by using any of the attractive stitch patterns. Rows of stitching can be accurately spaced with the aid of the seam guide.



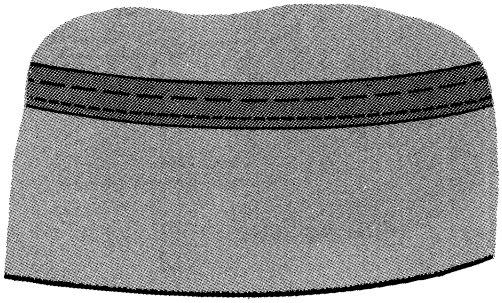
BLIND STITCHING

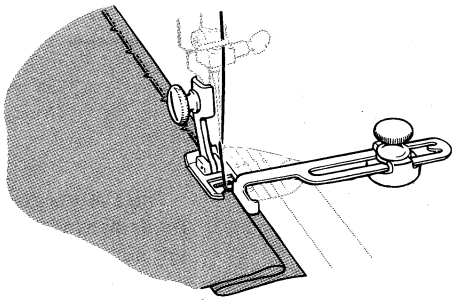
HEMS

SELECTOR SETTING: **B O**
STITCH WIDTH: **2 - 5**
STITCH LENGTH: **10 - 20**
PRESSER FOOT: GENERAL PURPOSE
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
SEAM GUIDE

Blind stitching provides a durable hem finish that is almost invisible and comparable to hand sewing.

Mark, turn and press hem in the usual way. Baste a guide line ¼" from the top of the hem edge.





Place the hem edge over the feed of the machine, turn back the bulk of the fabric to the line of basting, thereby creating a soft fold.

Position the work so that straight stitches are made on the hem edge and sideward stitches pierce the fold.

Adjust the seam guide over the right toe of the presser foot until it rests next to the soft fold. While stitching, feed the fold against the flat of the guide.

When stitching is completed, swing the seam guide out of position before raising presser foot.

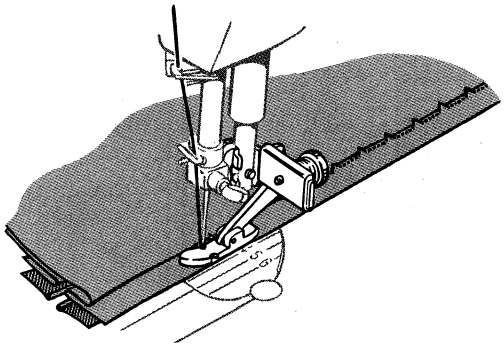
A test sample should be made to determine stitch width and stitch length for weight and texture of fabric used.

ZIPPER INSERTION

SELECTOR SETTING: **B O**
STITCH WIDTH: **2½ OR 3**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
STITCH LENGTH: 12
ZIPPER FOOT

Blind stitching the final step of a zipper insertion results in a fine finish that is almost invisible and comparable to hand sewing. Particularly suitable for chiffons, sheers, velvets and all delicate fabrics where top stitching would be too harsh.

Allow a ⅞" seam allowance. Start the insertion in the regular way but omit final step.

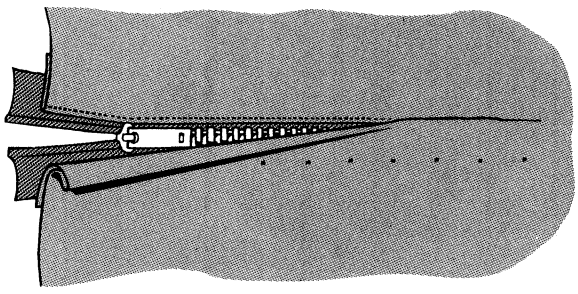


Work from the right side of the garment and pin the front of the zipper tape into position.

Roll the work over finger to ease fabric and pin through all thicknesses. Baste about ⅜" from seam line to provide guide for blind stitching. Remove pins.

Set stitch and adjust zipper foot to the right side of the needle.

Turn garment inside out. Place zipper tape over feed of machine and turn back the front section of garment to line of basting, creating a soft fold. Position work so that the straight line of stitching is made through front seam allowance and zipper tape, and the sideward stitch pierces a few threads of the fold. Lower presser bar and stitch slowly. Remove bastings. Press.



FOOT HEMMER



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

APPLICATIONS

Fine hems
Edging ruffles
Hemmed seams
Hemming with lace
Lingerie finishes

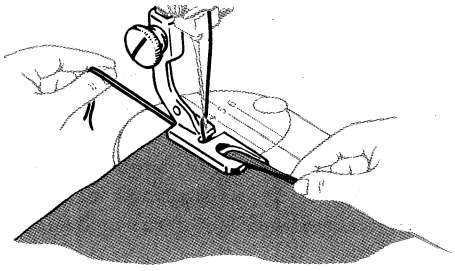
STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING: **AK3**
THROAT PLATE: STRAIGHT STITCH
FOOT HEMMER

HEMMING

Crease a double 1/8" fold for about 2 inches along the edge of the fabric to be hemmed. Draw the bobbin and needle threads under the hemmer. Place the fabric under the foot and stitch the creased fold for several stitches. Hold the thread ends in the left hand and guide the raw edge in front of the hemmer evenly into the scroll. Sew slowly, still holding thread ends until the hem is well started.

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

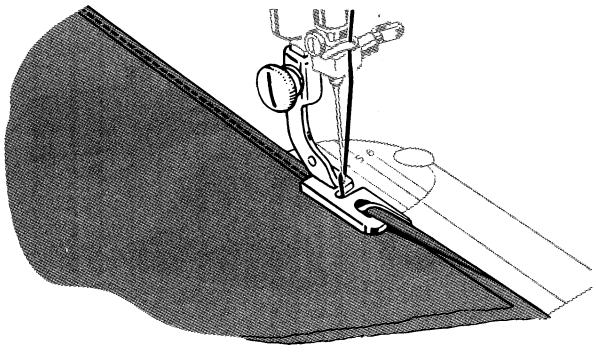
Even feeding is essential to good hemming. The same width of fabric must be kept in the scroll of the hemmer at all times. A little practice will result in perfectly formed hems.



HEMMED SEAMS

STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING: **AK3**
THROAT PLATE: STRAIGHT STITCH
FOOT HEMMER

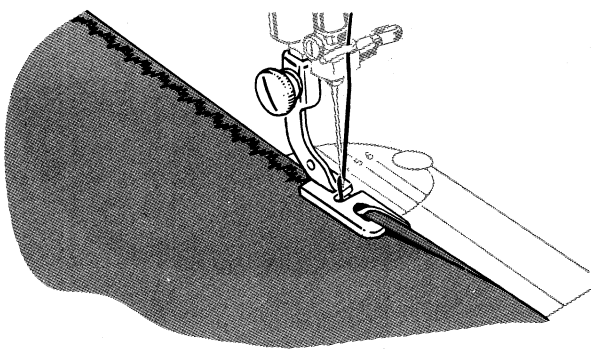
A hemmed seam is applied where a fine narrow seam is appropriate. Allow a scant 1/4" seam allowance. With both sides of fabric together, place upper layer 1/8" to left of lower layer. Insert two fabric edges into hemmer and proceed as for plain hem.



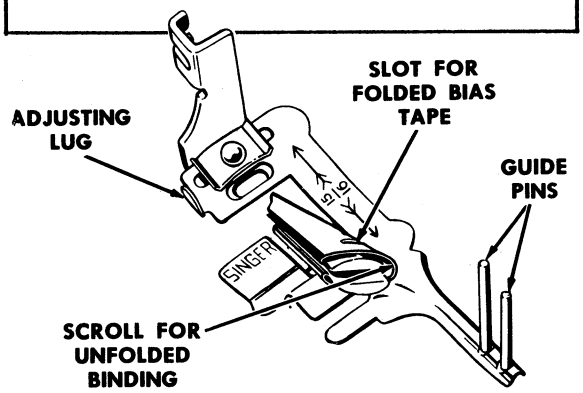
DECORATIVE HEMS

SELECTOR: ALL SETTINGS
STITCH WIDTH: **2** THRU **4**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
FOOT HEMMER

Narrow hem edges can be turned and decorated in one operation using the foot hemmer and a stitch pattern. This time-saving finish is especially suited to ruffle edges and aprons.



BINDER



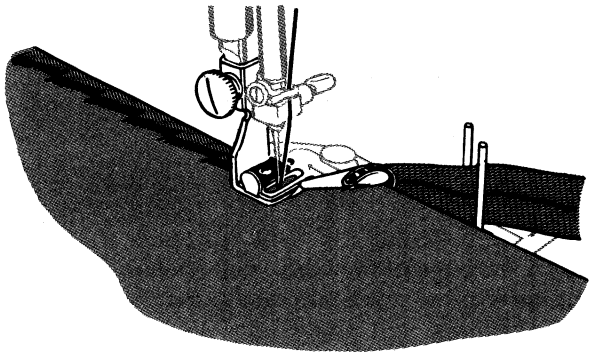
SELECTOR SETTINGS: ALL
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE

The binder is used to apply commercial binding as well as self-fabric bias to an unfinished edge. This colorful trim is attractive when applied to children's wear, aprons and household textiles. It is a practical finish for seam edges that ravel and for making bound seams.

Commercial single fold bias tape is inserted from the right into the slot at the wide end of the scroll. Unfolded bias $^{15}/_{16}$" wide is inserted into the opening at the end of the scroll.

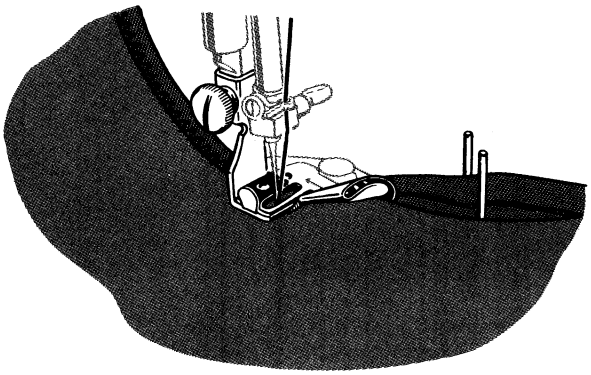
Cut binding diagonally and pull through the scroll until evenly folded edges are under the needle. Free length of binding is held between the guide pins.

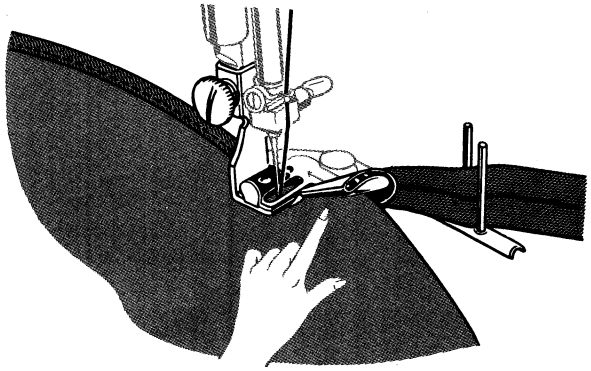
Insert the edge to be bound into the center of the scroll. Position stitching by moving the scroll portion of the binding to the right or left by means of the adjusting lug.



Curved edges require slightly different fabric handling from straight edges. Inside curves are straightened as they are fed into the binder. If fabric is soft and has a tendency to stretch, reinforce the edge with a single row of stitching before binding.

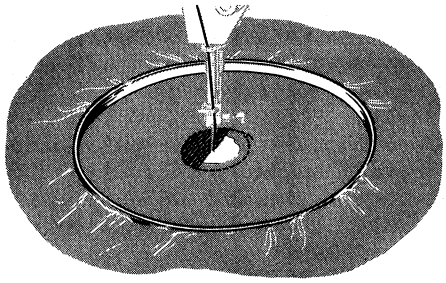
Outside curves tend to lead away from the center slot of the scroll and should be guided so that a full seam width is taken at the needle point. Do not attempt to pull or straighten fabric into the full length of the scroll.





FREE MOTION WORK

DARNING



STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING: **A K 3**
THROAT PLATE: STRAIGHT STITCH (RAISED)
PRESSER FOOT: NONE
STITCH LENGTH: ABOVE 20

Household linens, children's clothes and knit wear of all kinds can be repaired with the darning stitch.

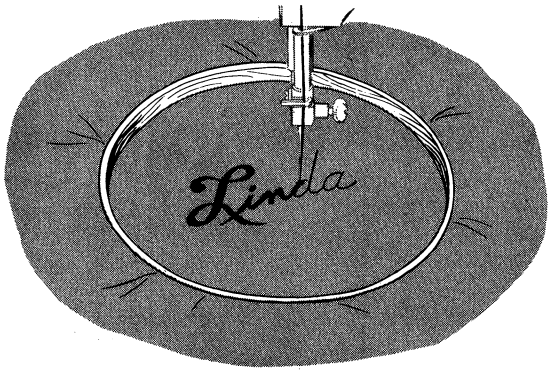
Procedure

- Trim ragged edges from area to be darned. Center worn section in embroidery hoops.
- Remove presser foot and raise throat plate.
- Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.
- Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement. Place stitches ¼" from edge of open area.
- Stitch across opening, moving hoops under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.
- When opening is filled, turn work 90° and continue stitching until darn is completed.
- Run machine at moderate speed and control hoops with a steady continuous movement. Slow movement of hoops will produce a short stitch; more rapid movement lengthens the stitch.

Fairly long stitches are best for knit and tricot fabrics; short stitches are best for cottons and linens as they approximate weave of fabric and are strong enough to withstand many launderings.

Darning and embroidery foot (available for separate purchase) provides a close control of stitch and fabric and aids in handling of difficult materials.

MONOGRAMS



SELECTOR SETTING: **B L**
STITCH WIDTH: **2 – 5**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE (RAISED)
PRESSER FOOT: NONE
STITCH LENGTH: ABOVE 20

Script lettering can be effectively accomplished with the zigzag stitch, when the free motion principle is employed.

- Trace or mark lettering on right side of fabric.
- Place work in embroidery hoops large enough to encompass entire design. Be sure fabric is held taut.
- Remove presser foot and raise throat plate.
- Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension. Bring bobbin thread up through fabric at start of design. Hold both thread ends to start stitching.
- Move hoops slowly, following outline of lettering. Maintain an even rate of speed so that stitches are uniformly placed.

Slow movement of hoops produces a close satin stitch; more rapid movement lengthens the stitch and results in an open effect.

Shading stitches from wide to narrow is controlled by the angle at which work is placed and moved under needle.

A test sample should always be made before proceeding with the actual work to determine stitch setting and spacing. Some fabrics may require addition of an underlay of crisp lawn or organdy.

FREE MOTION WORK
EMBROIDERY

SELECTOR SETTING: **BL**
STITCH WIDTH: **2 – 5**
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE (RAISED)
PRESSER FOOT: NONE
STITCH LENGTH: ABOVE 20

Of special interest to those with artistic ability, free motion machine embroidery has many applications to clothing and household linens. Many lovely effects comparable to hand embroidery can be achieved.

Original free hand sketches as well as transfer patterns may be used as guides for stitching.

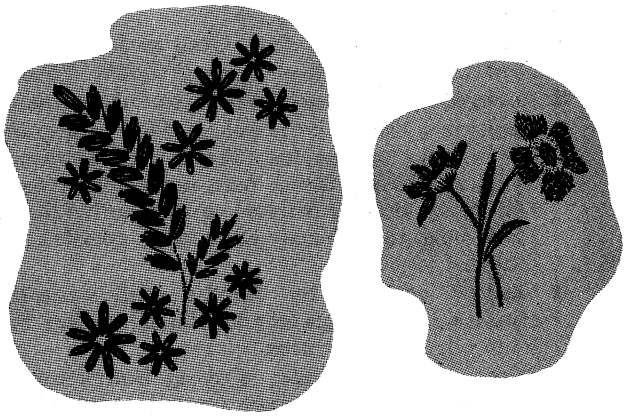
Prepare the machine and proceed as for free motion script lettering (**page 39**).

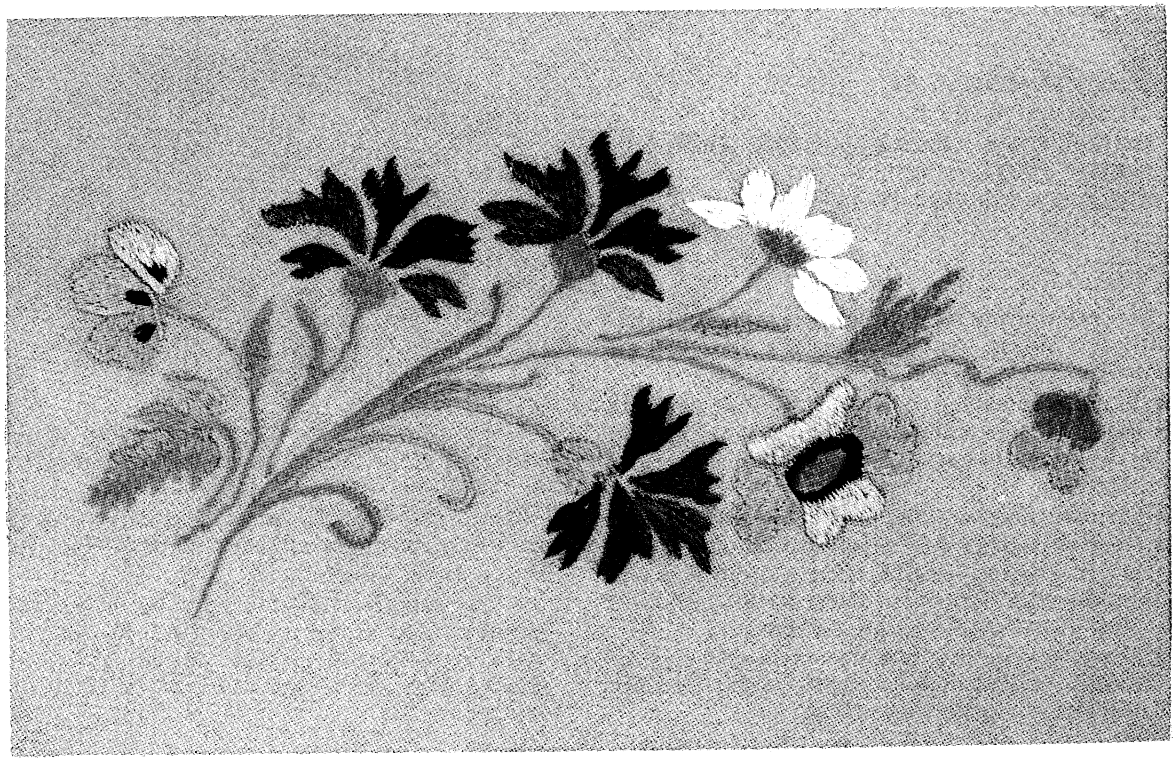
To achieve a dimensional effect, stitches should be laid to conform to the contour of the design. Smooth effects result when outlines are filled using a slow steady hoop movement; irregular textures when a fast side-to-side motion is employed.

Stitch Width settings are varied to accommodate the size of the area to be covered within a specific design. A test sample will help you determine the method and setting best suited to your purpose.

Placement of bar tacks in sequence can be used to form spraylike leaves and flowers. This technique adds variety and lightness to many designs.

Leaves and petals formed in this manner carry the thread from one bar tack to the next. This carrying thread adds to the attractiveness of the design, while eliminating tying-off of thread ends.

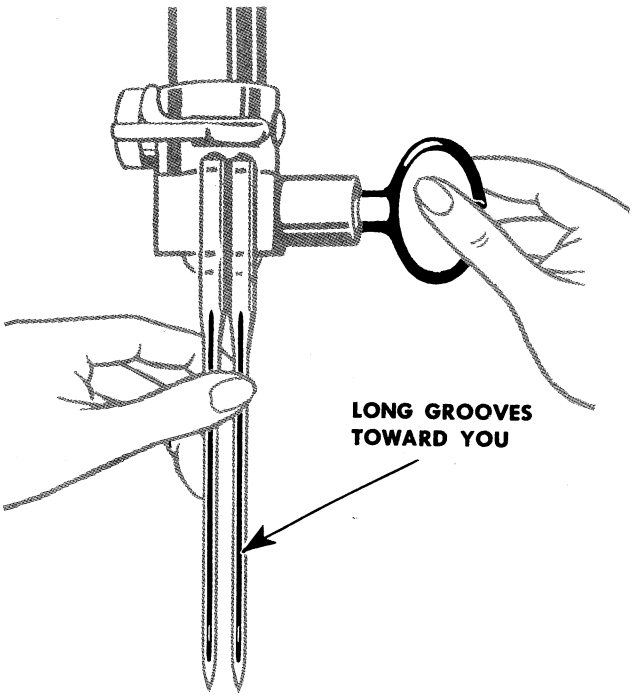




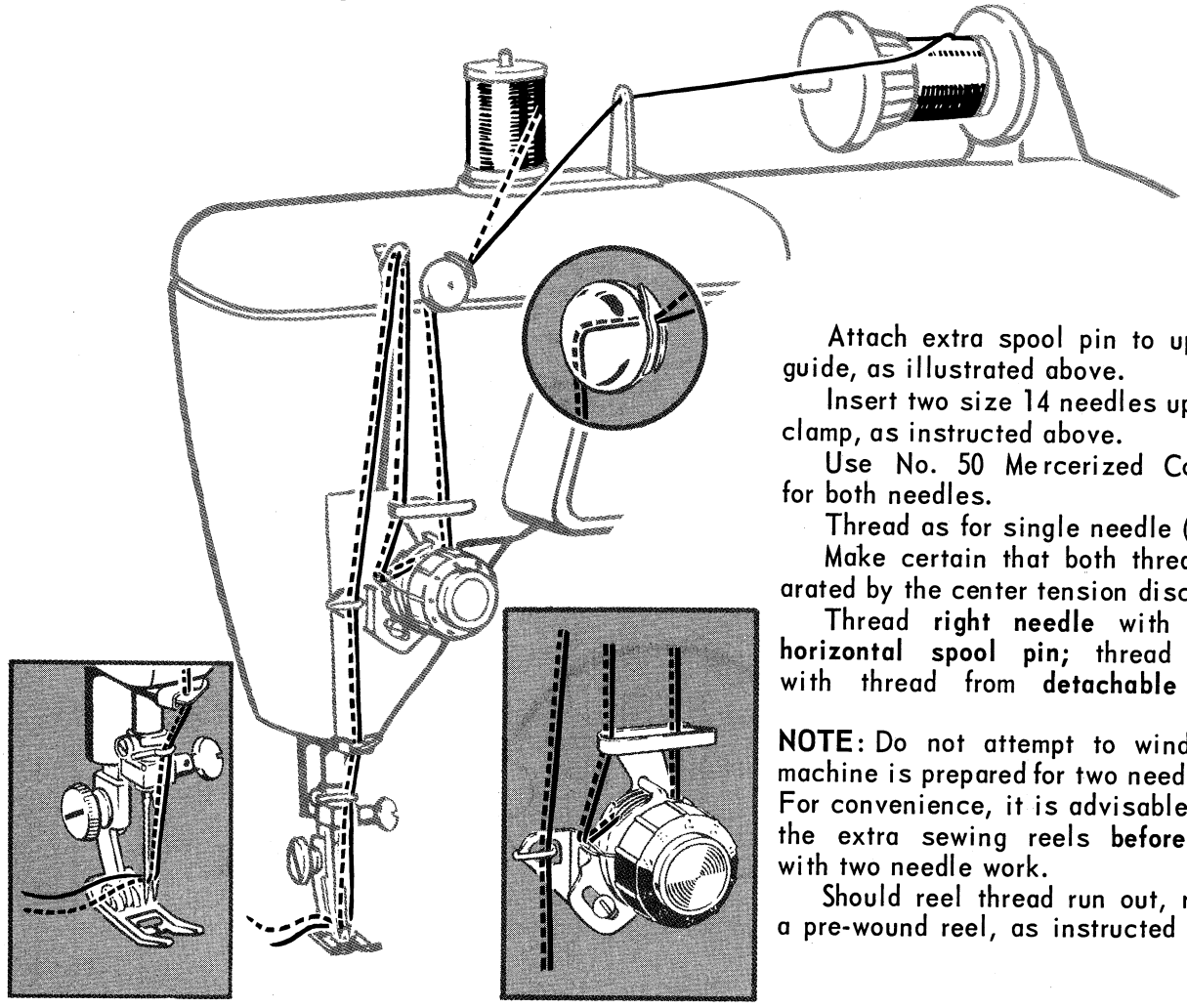
TWO NEEDLES

The needle clamp accommodates two Catalog 2020 Needles, size 14.

Loosen the thumb screw and insert the additional needle from the right. (See **page 4** for procedure.)



TWO NEEDLES THREADING



Attach extra spool pin to upright thread guide, as illustrated above.

Insert two size 14 needles up into needle clamp, as instructed above.

Use No. 50 Mercerized Cotton Thread for both needles.

Thread as for single needle (see **page 6**).

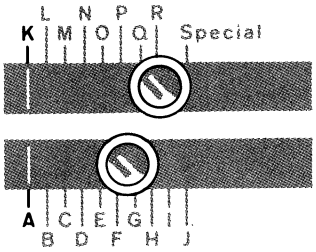
Make certain that both threads are separated by the center tension disc.

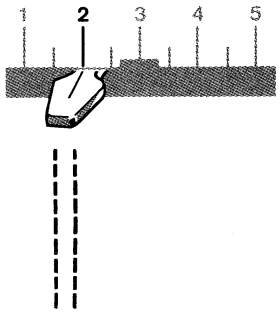
Thread **right needle** with thread from **horizontal spool pin;** thread **left needle** with thread from **detachable spool pin.**

NOTE: Do not attempt to wind reel while machine is prepared for two needle stitching. For convenience, it is advisable to pre-wind the extra sewing reels **before** proceeding with two needle work.

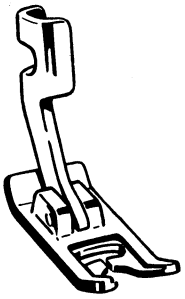
Should reel thread run out, replace with a pre-wound reel, as instructed on **page 12.**

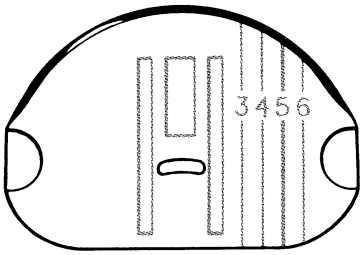
TWO NEEDLES
STRAIGHT STITCHING—AK 2



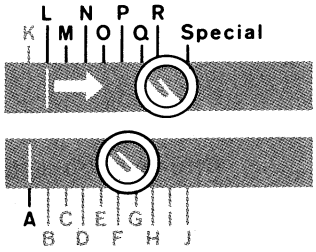


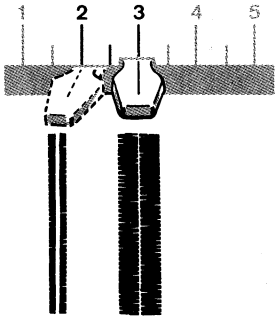
SELECTOR SETTING: **AK**
LEVER: **2** ONLY
GENERAL PURPOSE FOOT AND THROAT PLATE



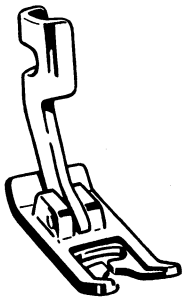


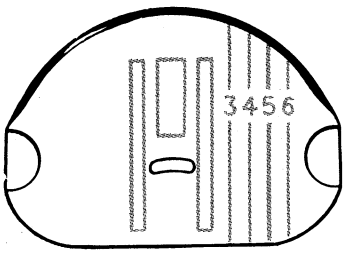
TWO NEEDLES
PRIMARY PATTERNS

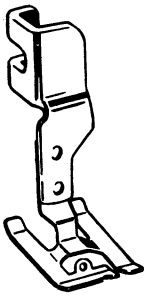




SELECTOR SETTING: **A-L** THROUGH **SPECIAL**
STITCH WIDTH: **2** OR **3** MAXIMUM
GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE
GENERAL PURPOSE FOOT OR SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT







DECORATIVE TWO NEEDLE STITCHING
Stitch Patterns and their Selector Settings



AS (5) 3 (Banner)



AQ 3 (Multi-stitch)



AN 3 (Pyramid)



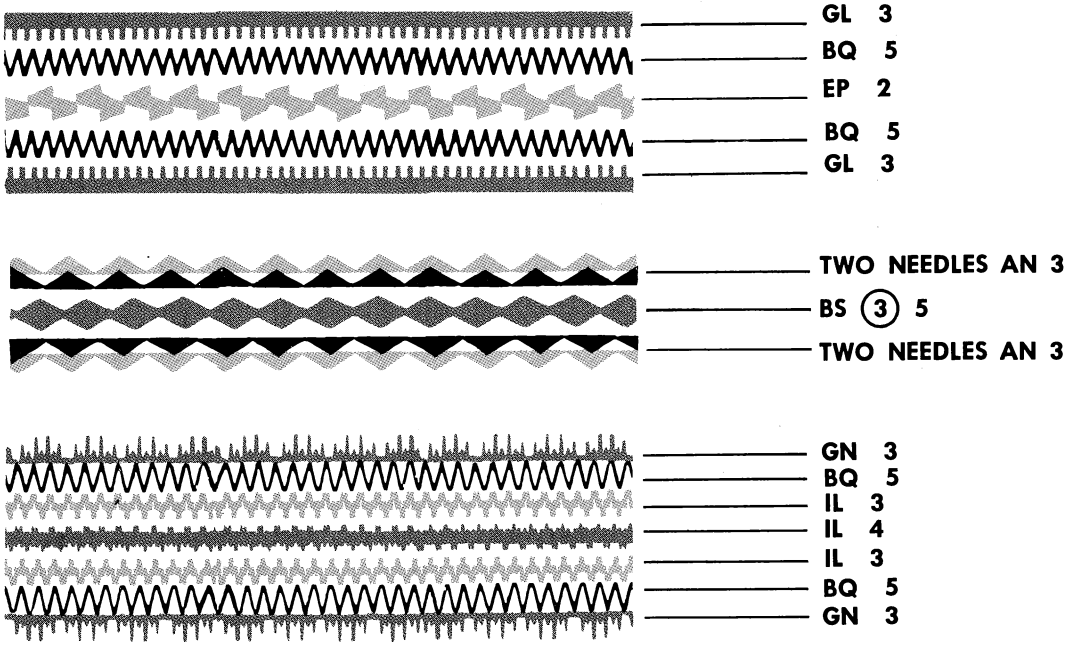
AO 3 (Blind stitch)



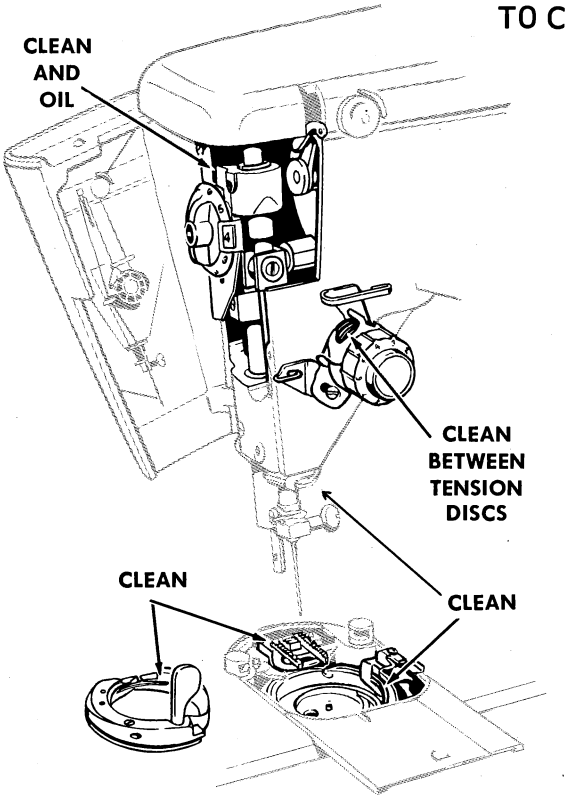
AS (4) 3 (Solid Scallop)

BORDER DESIGNS

Border designs of unlimited variety can be created when several stitch patterns are used in combination. Simple or elaborate, delicate or bold, the width and density of the border can be varied according to the application.



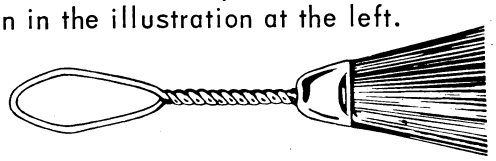
TO CLEAN THE MACHINE



Your machine was built to exacting standards of precision and workmanship. Its performance depends on the care and treatment it receives when in use and before storing it away.

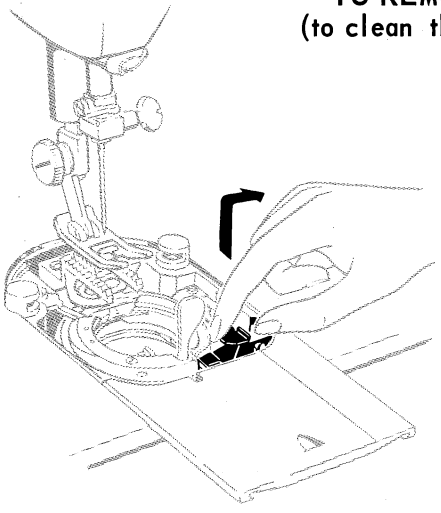
When in regular use, the machine should be cleaned periodically to remove the lint and fluff which may have accumulated around the working parts. To clean the reel and hook area, see instructions for removing and replacing reel holder below and on **page 45.** Oil the machine after each cleaning as instructed on **pages 45** and **46.**

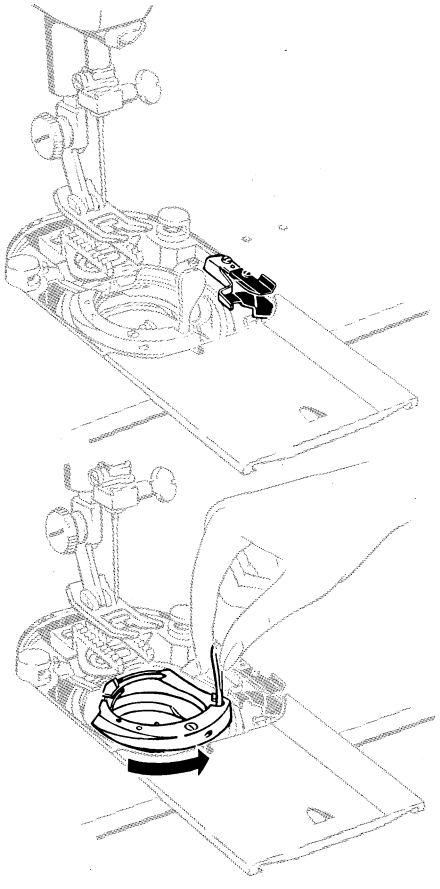
If the machine is to be stored away for an indefinite period of time, a thorough brush-cleaning to remove all traces of lint and fluff, followed by swabbing of all exposed parts with a lint-free brush saturated with SINGER* OIL, is necessary to protect the machine against rust damage. The areas that should be cleaned and covered with a protective coat of oil are shown in the illustration at the left.



CAUTION: Do not use detergents for cleaning machine. An occasional wiping with a damp cloth should be sufficient.

TO REMOVE THE REEL HOLDER
(to clean the stitch forming mechanism)

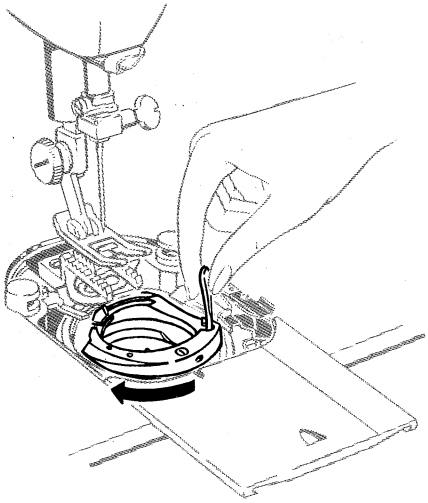


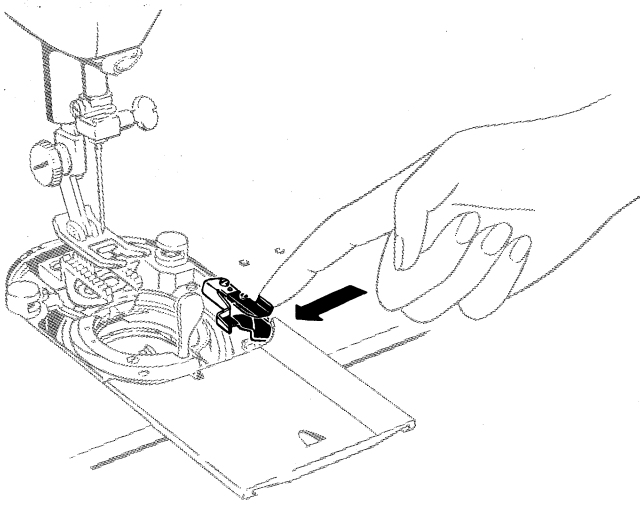


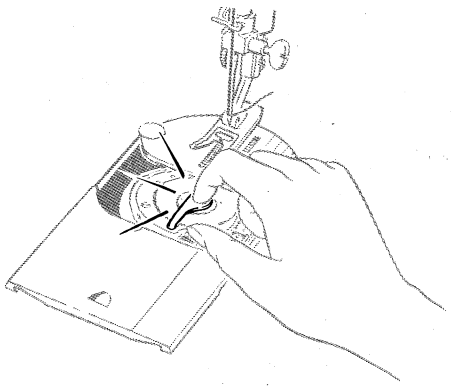
With REEL WIND push button in "SEW" position–

- Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest point.
- Open slide plate and remove throat plate (see **page 16).**
- Unlock reel holder by lifting and pulling position bracket to right as shown.
- Remove reel from reel holder (see **page 8).**
- Hold latch, twisting reel holder to right and lifting it out from machine.
- Remove all lint, fluff, loose thread ends or any other foreign matter which might clog the machine.

TO REPLACE THE REEL HOLDER







With REEL WIND push button in "SEW" position–

- Turn hand wheel to raise take-up lever to its highest point.
- Hold reel holder by latch and, with latch to right of needle, slip holder in position so that groove engages hook raceway.
- Twist holder to left until latch is centrally located.
- Push position bracket to left until it snaps down, locking reel holder in place.
- Replace reel and snap latch down to secure reel.
- Replace throat plate and close slide plate.

TO LUBRICATE THE MACHINE

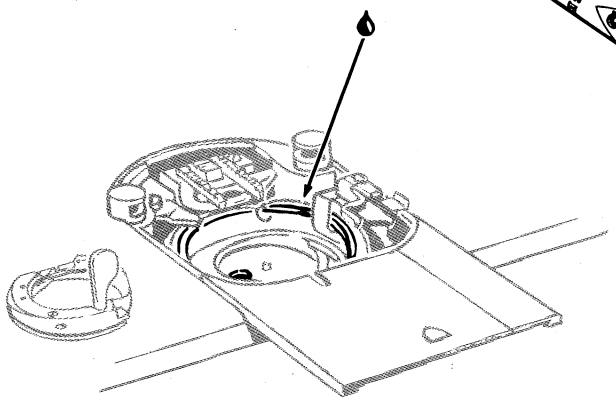
Use SINGER Oil and SINGER Lubricant!

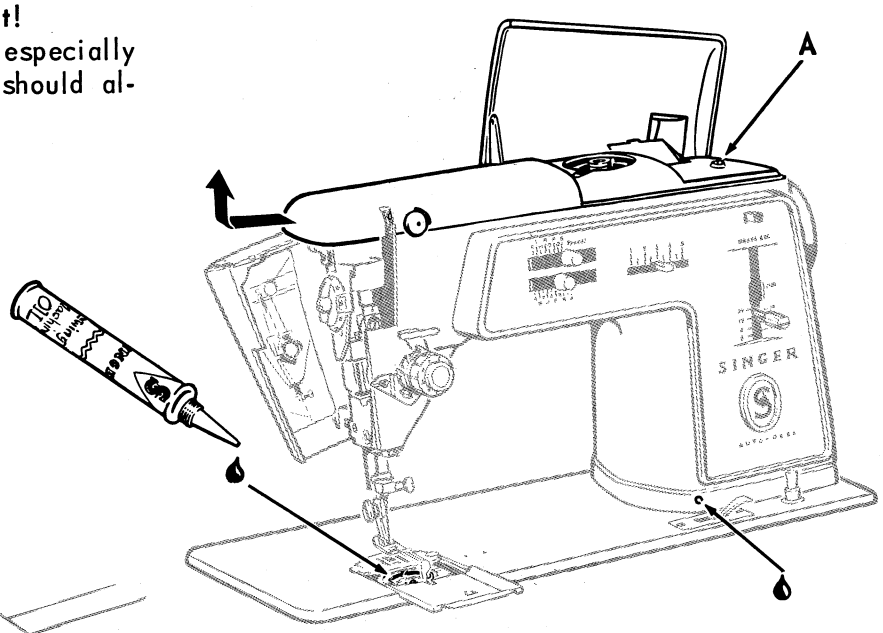
Both are extra-quality products especially prepared for sewing machines, and should always be used in the care of your 600.

Clean the machine periodically as instructed on **page 44.**

Remove screw **A** and slide top cover off toward left and away from machine.

Take-up lever must be in low position.

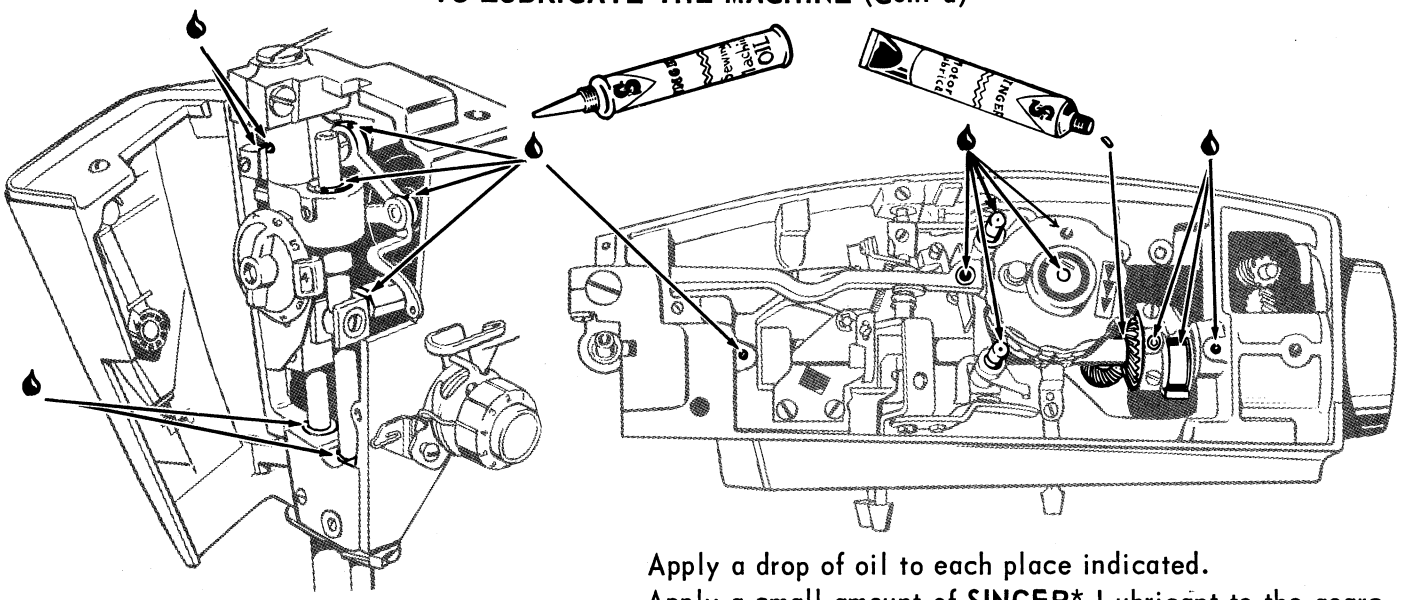




Open slide plate and remove reel holder (see **page 44**). Apply a drop of oil to the hook raceway as indicated.

Replace reel holder and close slide plate.

TO LUBRICATE THE MACHINE (Cont'd)



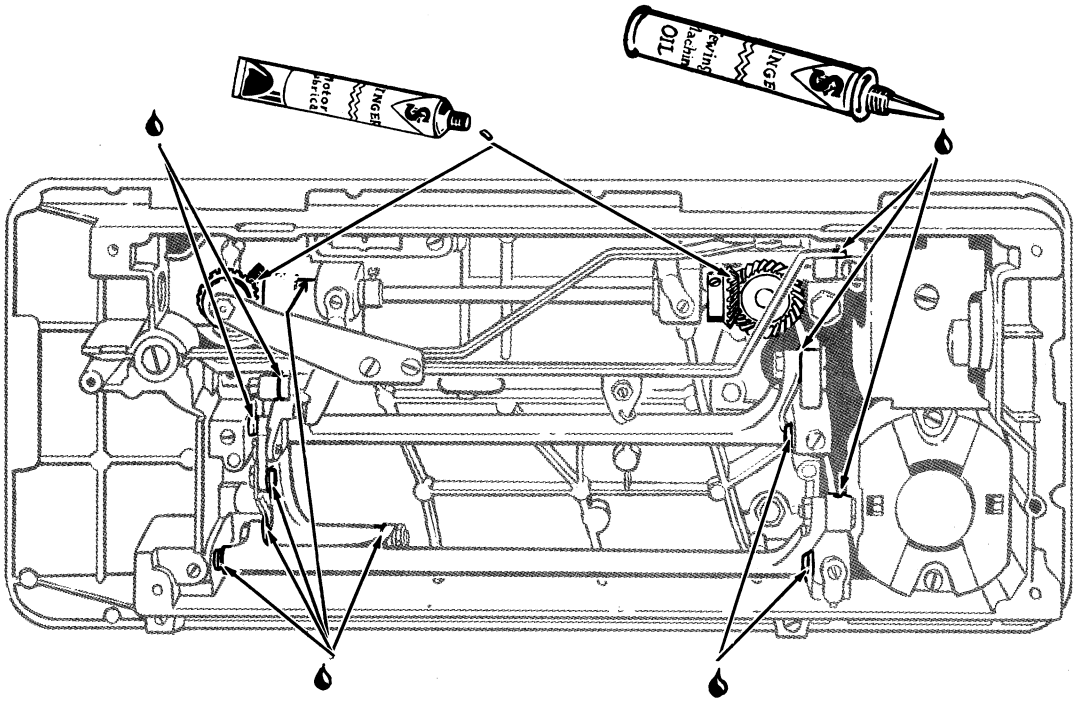
Swing face plate open and oil the places indicated.

Apply a drop of oil to each place indicated.

Apply a small amount of **SINGER*** Lubricant to the gears as shown. **NEVER APPLY OIL TO THESE GEARS.**

A tube of this lubricant can be purchased at you local **SINGER SEWING CENTER.**

Replace arm top cover and close face plate.



CAUTION: Disconnect plug from electrical outlet before removing bottom cover.

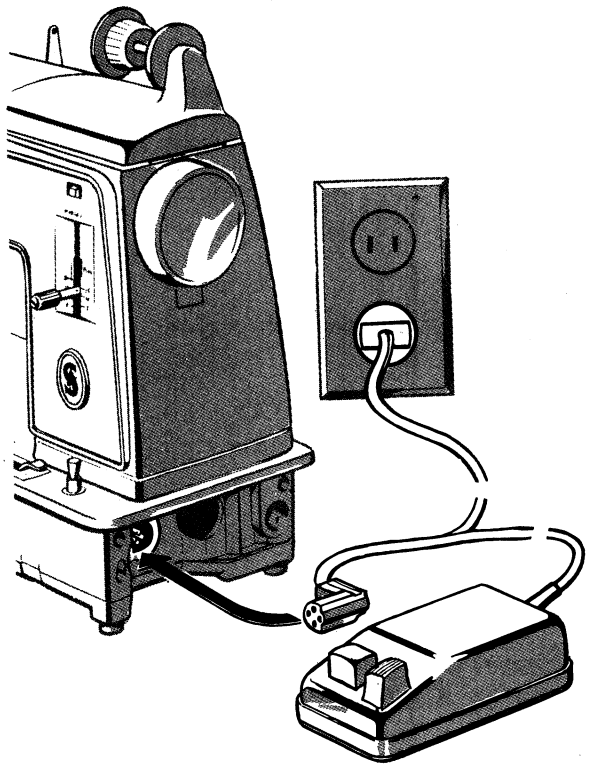
Tilt machine back and loosen screws from the four corners of machine bed to remove cover from underside of machine.

Oil each of the places indicated by oil drops.

Occasionally apply a small amount of lubricant to teeth of gears as shown.

Replace bottom cover.

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. Special motors can be provided through your **SINGER SEWING CENTER** for direct or alternating current for any voltage between 95 and 145.

Before Inserting Electric Plug, be sure that the voltage and the number of cycles stamped on the four-pin terminal receptacle are within the range marked on your electric meter installed by your power company.

Electrical Connections for Machine. Push four-pin terminal plug on four-pin receptacle at right end of bed and connect plug at other end of cord to the electrical outlet.

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

LIGHT

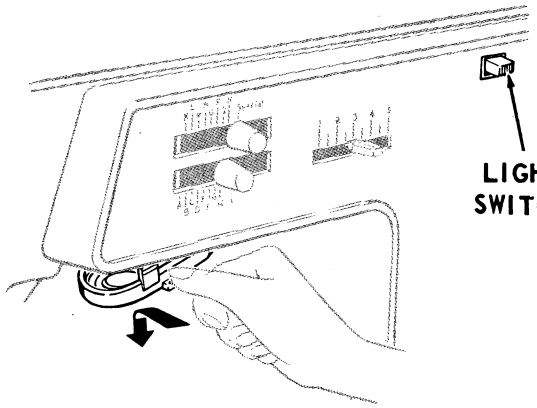
● Disconnect plug from electrical outlet before making light bulb replacement.

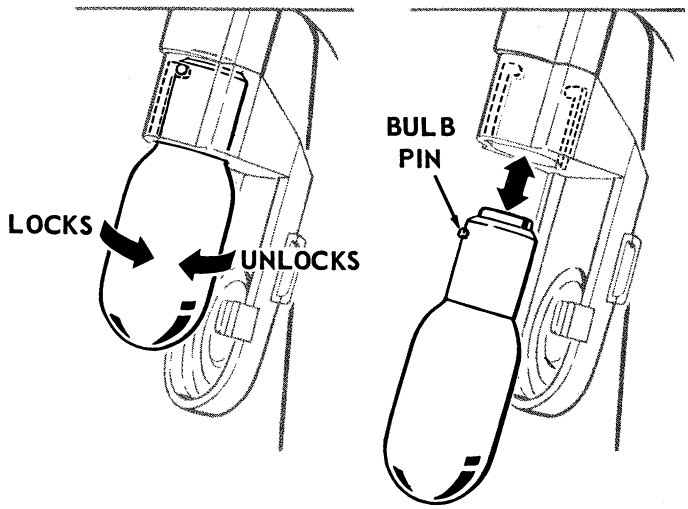
The light is turned "on" or "off" by means of the light switch on the control panel.

To Remove Bulb. With thumb of right hand, push in and down on tab of light lens and lower the light bracket.

Do not attempt to unscrew bulb. Press it up into socket and at same time turn bulb over in direction shown to unlock bulb pin.

To Replace Bulb. Press new bulb into socket with bulb pin entering slot of socket and turn it over in direction shown to lock bulb pin in position. Push entire assembly up until it snaps in position.





A CHECK LIST FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE

If Thread Breaks

Is the machine properly threaded?
Is the Stitch Chart Cover closed?
Is the thread spool secured by the Spool Holder?
Is the Spool Holder positioned correctly?
Is a Catalog 2020 (15x1) Needle correctly inserted and securely tightened in the Needle Clamp?
Is the needle straight and sharp?
Is the thread suitable for the size of needle?
Is the thread free of slubs and knots?
Is the needle thread tension too tight?
Is the Reel Wind Push Button correctly positioned?
Is the Presser Foot raised for reeling?
Is a moderate speed used for reeling?
Are the Reel halves evenly and securely screwed together?
Is the Reel properly seated and secured by the latch in the Reel Holder?
Is the Reel Holder area free of lint and loose thread ends?
Are the thread guides and Tension Assembly also lint free?

If Needle Breaks

Is a Catalog 2020 (15x1) Needle correctly inserted and securely tightened in the Needle Clamp?
Is the machine properly threaded?
Is the needle straight and sharp?
Is the thread suitable for the size of needle?
Is the needle too fine for the fabric?
Is the Presser Foot or attachment tightly fastened to the Presser Bar?
Is the thread free of slubs and knots?
Is the needle thread tension too tight?
Is the material allowed to feed without tugging or pulling while sewing?
Is the finished work removed from under the Presser Foot correctly and carefully?
Is the needle size correct for reeling?
Are the Throat Plate and Presser Foot correct for zigzag stitch setting?
Is the attachment adjusted to clear the needle when using the Zipper Foot?
Are Selector and Stitch Width settings correct when using the Button Sewing Foot?

A CHECK LIST FOR BETTER PERFORMANCE

If Machine Skips Stitches

Is the needle straight and sharp?
Is the Pressure Regulating Dial adjusted for the weight and texture of fabric?
Is the thread suitable for the size of needle?
Is a Catalog 2020 (15x1) Needle correctly inserted and securely tightened in the Needle Clamp?
Is the material allowed to feed without tugging or pulling while sewing?

If Fabric Fails to Feed

Is the Pressure Regulating Dial adjusted for the weight and texture offabric?
Is the Throat Plate in a "DOWN" position?
Is The Stitch Length Regulator Lever properly set?
Is the Reel Wind Push Button correctly positioned?

If Machine Fails to Start

Are the electrical connecting plugs securely attached to machine and to electrical outlet?

Remember to . . . . . .

- remove all thread from sewing reel before rewinding
- fill empty sewing reel
  - . . . in center needle position (AK3)
  - . . . before fitting attachments to machine
  - . . . before inserting additional needle for two needle work
- position take-up lever when using pattern selectors
- position needle out of fabric when making Stitch Width and Stitch Pattern adjustments
- clear your machine of lint and fluff periodically and apply oil
- use your Instruction Book. It was written with you in mind to explain briefly and clearly the most efficient way to operate and use this remarkable new machine

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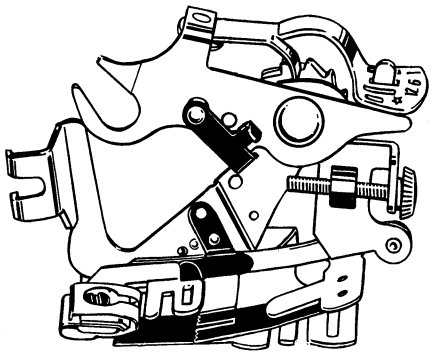
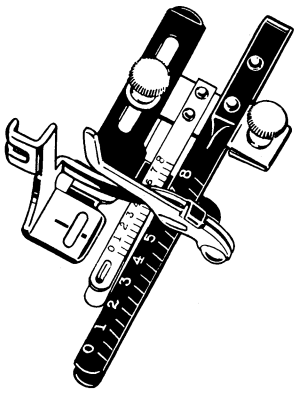
FASHION* AIDS

Available for separate purchase at your local SINGER SEWING CENTER

THE RUFFLER



This attachment offers a simple and effective way to make gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles may be made separately or made and applied at the same time. The ruffler is attached to the machine in place of the regular presser foot and is used with a straight stitch setting only.



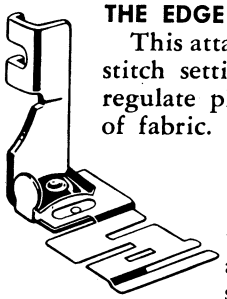
THE TUCKER

Since the beauty of tucking lies in explicit accuracy, the Tucker will contribute greatly to the attractiveness of this work.

Tucks up to 1″ may be stitched and marked in one operation.

Two adjustable scales are provided to gauge tuck width and spacing.

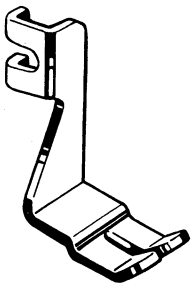
Use either straight or decorative stitch setting.



THE EDGE STITCHER

This attachment, used with the straight stitch setting, has slotted guides which regulate placement of stitching at edge of fabric.

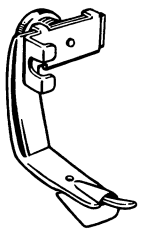
Among its many applications are the joining and insertion of lace, tucking from pin width to 1/4″, French seaming and seam piping, facing and seam finishing.



THE GATHERING FOOT

Single or multiple rows of shirring can be quickly and expertly placed with this attachment. Evenly spaced shirring is insured as this foot is designed to lock fullness into each stitch. The amount of fullness is very simply controlled by stitch length and degree of tension.

Use straight stitch setting only.



FINE HEMMER

The Fine Hemmer may be adjusted to right or left to form and stitch hems as fine as 1/16 inch wide. The flange and scroll of this special hemmer control the most delicate fabrics, forming very fine hems suitable for chiffon, sheer nylons, organdy and thin cottons. Bias edges can be hemmed with ease.

THE BOBBIN PUSH-BUTTON

This instruction sheet is for your information when using the Bobbin Push-Button on your new *Touch & Sew**sewing machine. The Bobbin Push-Button has been relocated under the slide plate for your convenience.

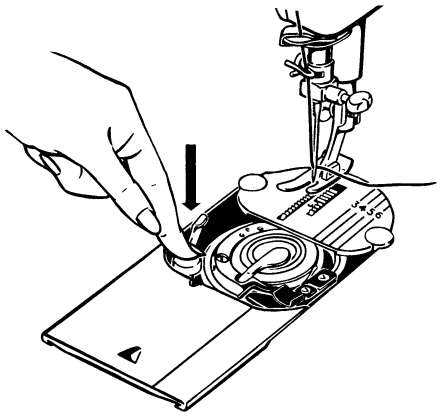
For instructions on removing and replacing the bobbin, threading the machine, and in general, "How to Use Your Sewing Machine", please refer to your instruction book.

TO WIND THE BOBBIN

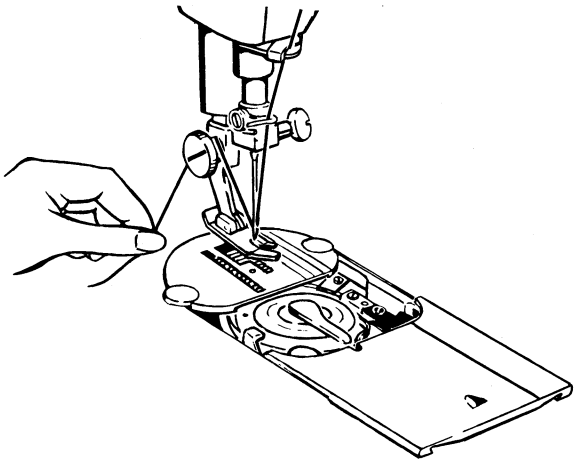
Preparation Steps

1. Set Stitch Pattern Selectors at **AK** and Stitch Width Selector at **3.**
2. Make sure General Purpose, Special Purpose, or Straight-Stitch presser foot is on machine.
3. Raise presser foot to release tension on thread.
4. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise take-up lever to highest point.
5. Open slide plate.
6. Make sure bobbin is empty.

Winding Steps

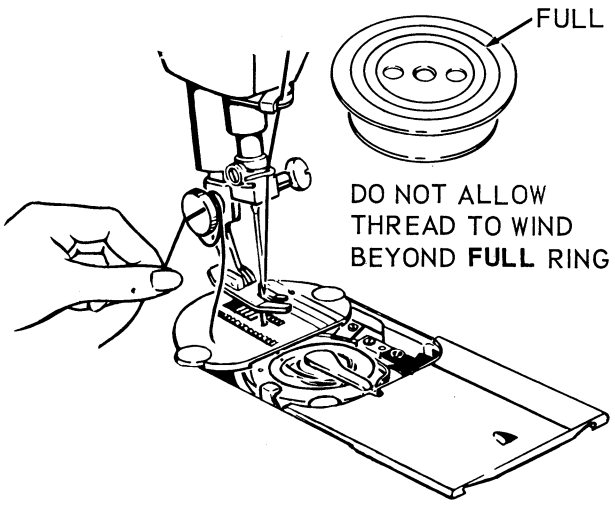


1. Press bobbin push-button.

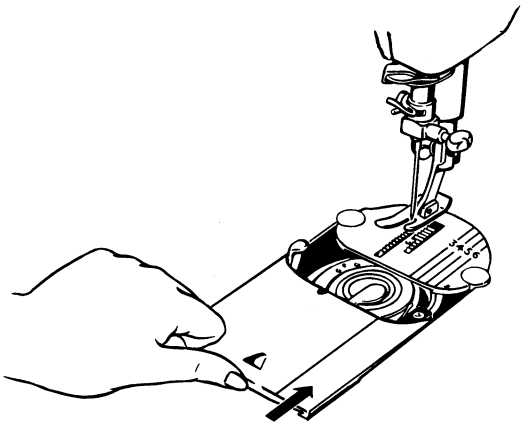


2. Wrap thread end around presser foot screw, and hold end of thread firmly.

Winding Steps (continued)



3. Start the machine.
   Run the machine at moderate speed.
   Pull thread end away after a few coils have been wound.
   Keep your eye on the bobbin and fill with desired quantity of thread. Do not allow thread to wind beyond FULL ring.

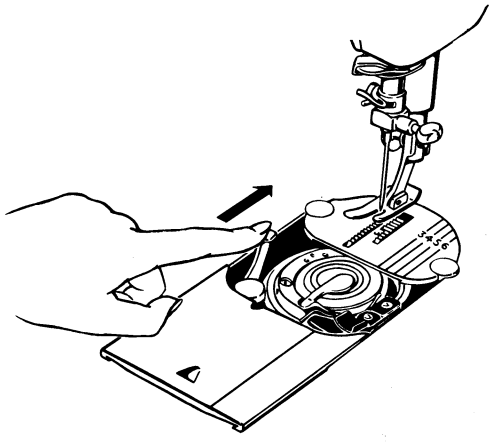


4. Close slide plate to automatically release push-button to sewing position.

TO RELEASE PUSH-BUTTON
without closing slide plate

The bobbin push-button must be in its up, or sewing position when the bobbin is removed or replaced.

If the push-button is in its down, or winding, position and you wish to release it without closing the slide plate, simply push the release lever forward with your finger.



PUSH LEVER TO RELEASE BUTTON

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.

THE SINGER COMPANY