



SINGER

437

THE SINGER COMPANY

IMPORTANT

“If the wires in the mains lead are coloured in accordance with the following code:

Blue	—	Neutral (N)
Brown	—	Live (L)

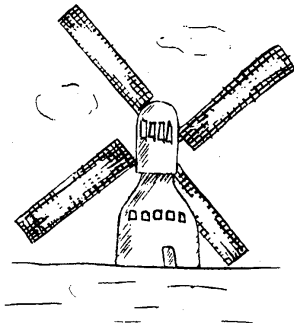
and do not correspond with the coloured markings identifying the terminals in your plug, proceed as follows:

The lead which is coloured brown must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter L or coloured red.

The lead which is coloured blue must be connected to the terminal which is marked with the letter N or coloured black.”



SINGER* **437**
With your new
you will have the
world of fashion
at your fingertips



CONGRATULATIONS . . . on your choice of a top quality fully-featured SINGER Sewing Machine. With it you will be able to create beautifully tailored clothing for your entire family, as well as handsome decorative additions to your home. The advantages built into this fine precision machine can be fully enjoyed

and appreciated only if you completely understand how properly to operate both the machine and its versatile accessories. BEFORE YOU SEW please go through this instruction book, page by page while seated at your machine. Examine each section and perform each sewing operation in the sequence shown.

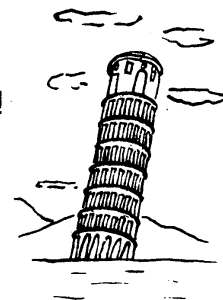


You can then proceed confidently with whatever fashion creation or other sewing project you may wish to accomplish.

Congratulations again on your wise choice of the SINGER Sewing Machine that will prove to you for many years to come . . .



WHAT'S NEW FOR TOMORROW
 IS AT SINGER TODAY!





SINGER* Service

Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER Service close at hand, SINGER will always assist you to keep your SINGER Sewing Machine properly functioning. For this reason you should always call your SINGER Sewing Centre or an Authorized SINGER Dealer's Shop if your sewing machine requires maintenance or repair. There you can obtain the services of a trained SINGER repair man, and warranted SINGER parts.

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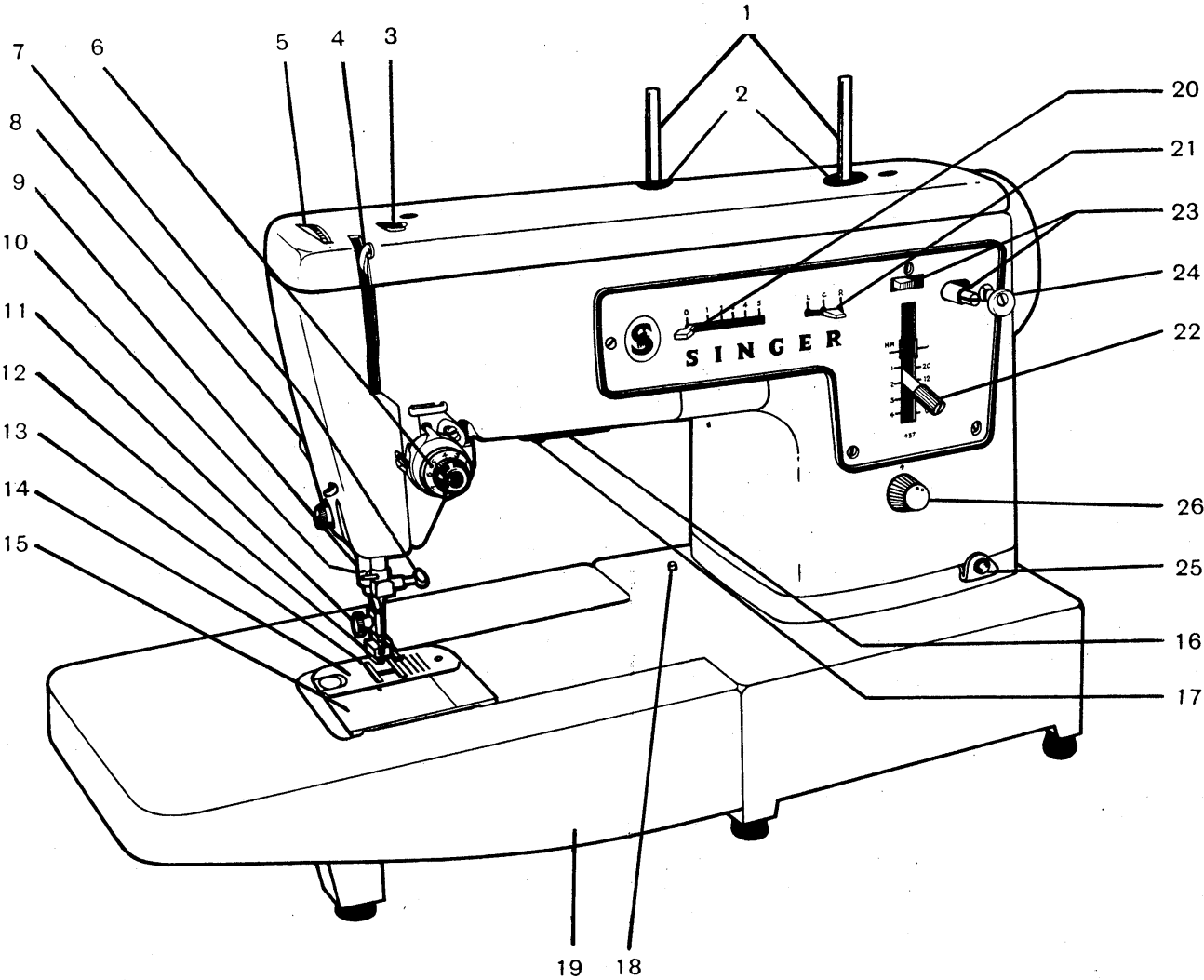
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I. Getting to know your sewing machine

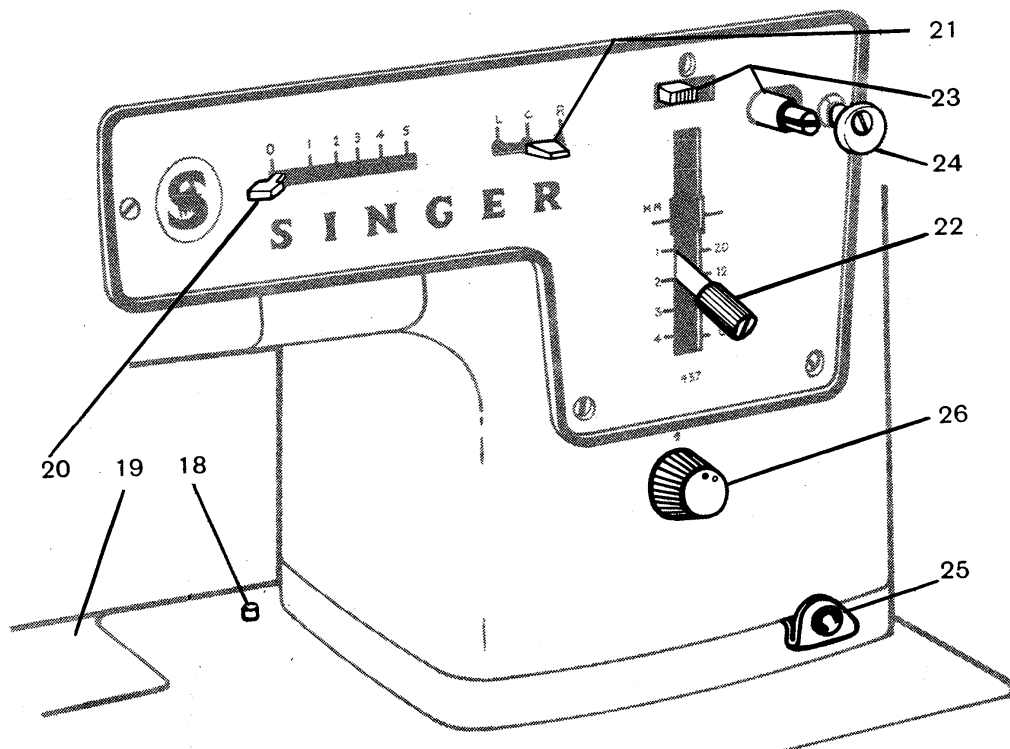
PRINCIPAL PARTS



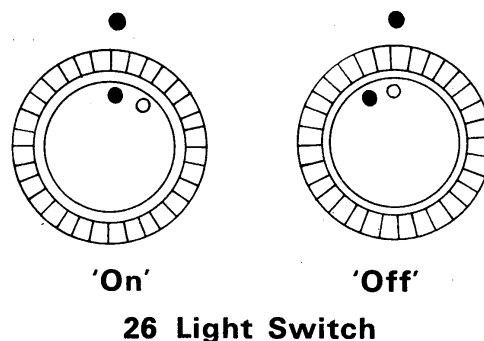
. . . And What They Do

1. **Spool Pin** — Holds thread spools of various sizes.
2. **Spool Pin Felt** — Helps thread unwind smoothly.
3. **Thread Guide** — Used for needle threading and bobbin winding.
4. **Thread Take-up Lever** — Releases needle thread for forming the stitch and pulls it taut for setting the stitch.
5. **Pressure Dial** — Regulates the degree of pressure exerted on the fabric by the presser foot. The numbers eliminate guesswork when duplicating settings.
6. **Needle Thread Tension Dial** — Numbers allow for exact, easy-to-duplicate tension settings.
7. **Needle Clamp** — Holds single and twin needles. It is designed to make needles self-setting and eliminate the possibility of incorrect insertion.
8. **Presser Bar Lifter** — Raises and lowers the presser bar.
9. **Presser Bar** — Carries the presser foot and must be lowered when sewing to engage the tension.
10. **Thread Cutter** — Cuts the thread conveniently and safely.
11. **Presser Foot Thumb Screw** — For attaching the presser foot to the presser bar.
12. **Presser Foot** — Holds fabric against the feed dog.
13. **Feed Dog** — Moves fabric as it is being stitched.
14. **Throat Plate** — Numbered guide lines help you keep the seams straight.
15. **Slide Plate** — Opens easily for removal and replacement of the bobbin.
16. **Sewing Light** — Concentrates light on the sewing area.
17. **Finger Grip** — Draws the light bracket down for easy replacement of the bulb.

- 18. Bed Release Push Button** — Unlocks detachable bed at the touch of your finger.
- 19. Detachable Bed** — Permits instant conversion of machine for either flat bed or tubular bed sewing ; stores neatly in carrying case when not in use.
- **To attach bed**, place machine on a flat surface, align cut-out in detachable bed with tubular bed and slide to the right guiding locking pins into bed openings. Snap bed into locked position.
 - **To remove bed**, press bed release push button to unlock and withdraw by sliding bed to the left.
- 20. Stitch Width Selector** — Settings 1 to 5 allow for a variety of zig-zag stitch widths, 0 setting is for straight stitching.
- 21. Needle Position Selector** — Places needle in left (L), centre (C), or right (R), stitching position. 'Centre' position is used most often, 'Left' and 'Right' settings are for special stitch placement.
- 22. Stitch Length Selector** — Allows for a variety of stitch lengths including the fine adjustment of zig-zag stitch length for satin stitching.
- 23. Bobbin Winder Spindle and Engaging Lever** — Lets you fill the bobbin with thread quickly and easily. Bobbin stops winding when full.
- 24. Bobbin Winder Stop** — Stops bobbin winding when bobbin is full (when fully wound the thread should be below the edges of the side of the bobbin).
- 25. Bobbin Winder Tension** — Regulates the thread tension for bobbin winding.

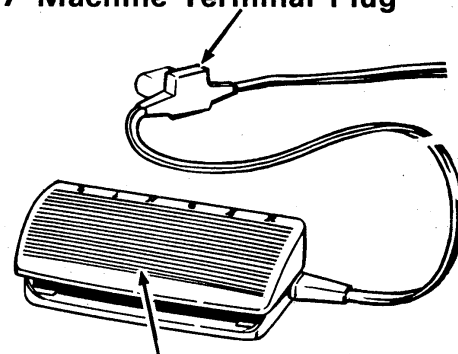


26. Rotary Light Switch — To switch on turn the switch to the right and to switch off turn the switch to the left so that the black dot is positioned as illustrated.



27. Plug — Before plugging in the machine, be sure that the voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plate under the hand wheel are within the range marked on your electric meter. To connect the machine push the machine terminal plug into the receptacle at the right end of the machine. Then connect the wall plug into an electrical outlet.

27 Machine Terminal Plug

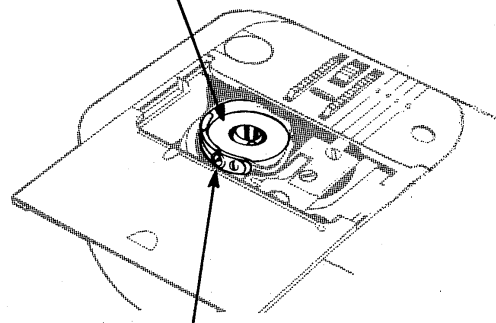


28. Electrical Speed Controller — Controls the speed of the machine by depressing the pedal: the harder you press the faster it will sew.

28 Electrical Speed Controller

29. Transparent Bobbin — Shows thread supply; is easily removed for bobbin winding.

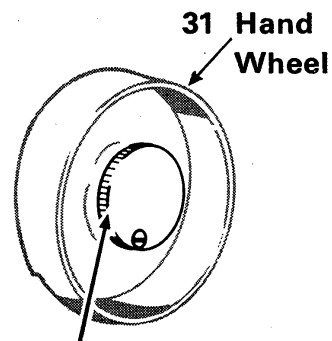
29 Transparent Bobbin



30. Bobbin-thread Tension Screw— Seldom needs adjustment. A very slight turn produces a noticeable change in tension.

30 Bobbin-thread Tension Screw

31. Hand Wheel — Controls movement of take-up lever and needle. Always turn it *toward you*.

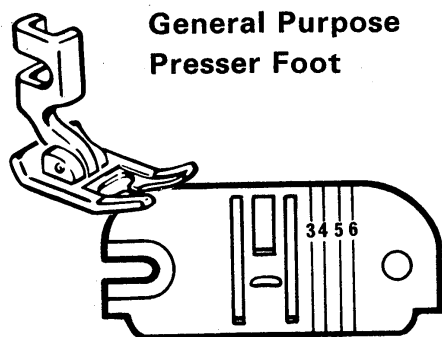


32. Stop-motion Screw — Directs power to the needle. Loosen the screw for bobbin winding.

32 Stop-motion Screw

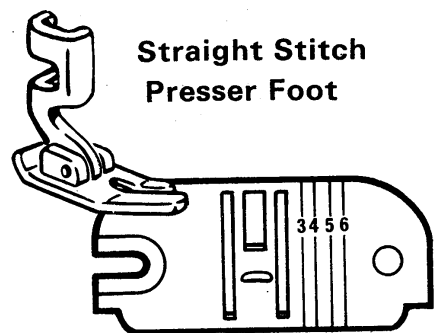
ACCESSORIES . . . And When To Use Them

The accessories that come with your 437 sewing machine will help you to sew with ease and comfort. They are simple to use and place a variety of sewing effects at your fingertips.



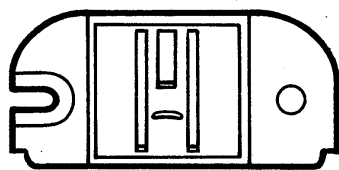
General Purpose Presser Foot

General Purpose Throat Plate



Straight Stitch Presser Foot

Straight Stitch Throat Plate



Feed Cover Throat Plate

General Purpose Presser Foot and Throat Plate

The general purpose presser foot and the general purpose throat plate are in place on the machine and can be used for either straight or zig-zag stitching. Ideal for all utility sewing.

These fittings must be used when :

- Alternating between straight and zig-zag stitching.
- Placing a line of stitching to the left or right of centre, or doing twin-needle stitching.

Straight Stitch Presser Foot and Throat Plate

The straight stitch presser foot and the straight stitch throat plate are used **only** with the stitch width selector at 0 and the needle position selector at C. Use these fittings for :

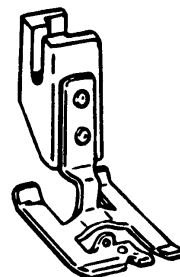
- Precision stitching of curved edges, top stitching, edge stitching, etc.
- Stitching on delicate fabrics, synthetics and knits.

Feed Cover Throat Plate

The feed cover throat plate is used for free-motion darning and embroidery and for button sewing. It covers the feed dog so it can not move the fabric.

Special Purpose Foot

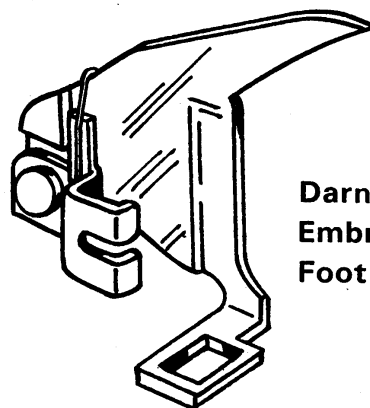
The special purpose foot is designed for zig-zag satin stitching, buttonholing, and applique. This light, flexible foot has a raised centre section that allows closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed evenly. The small eyelets at the front of the foot hold a filler cord when desired.



Special Purpose Foot

Darning and Embroidery Foot

Free-motion darning and decorative work are accomplished with greater ease and more expert results when the Darning and Embroidery Foot is used. This specially designed foot holds the fabric firmly as the needle enters and rises out of the work, while fully revealing the line of the design to be followed.



Darning and Embroidery Foot

Twin Needle

The twin needle makes it possible to place two parallel, closely spaced, decorative lines of stitching simultaneously. Either straight or zig-zag stitching can be used. For instructions, see page 29.



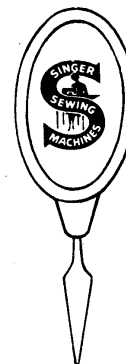
Twin Needle

Needles

One needle is in your machine. There are six extra needles, catalogue 2020 (15x1) three size 11 and three size 14 among your accessories.

Needle Threader

The needle threader makes it easier to thread the needle. Simply insert wire loop, from back to front, through the eye of the needle, pass thread through the loop and withdraw, threading the needle from front to back.



Needle Threader

Bobbins

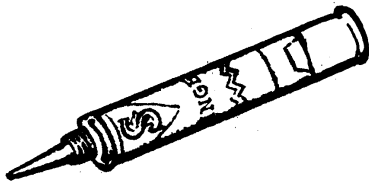
One transparent bobbin is in place in your machine. Three extra bobbins are among your accessories.



Tension Screwdriver

Tension Screwdriver

One small screwdriver is for turning the screw in the bobbin case on the rare occasions you have to adjust the bobbin-thread tension.

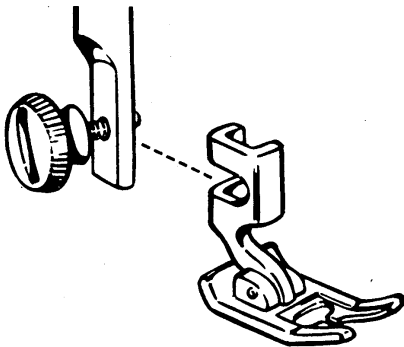


Tube of Oil

Tube of Oil

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

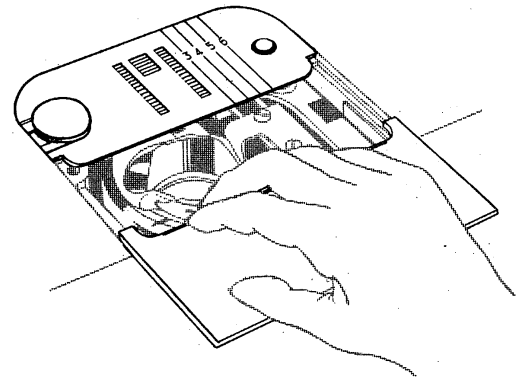
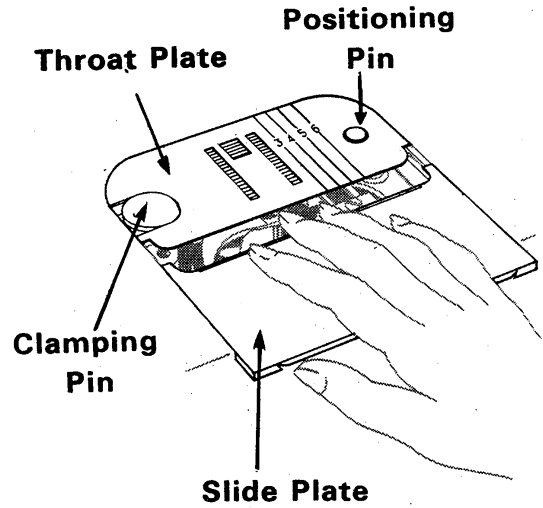
Instructions on at-home care of your sewing machine begin on page 55.



Changing Presser Feet

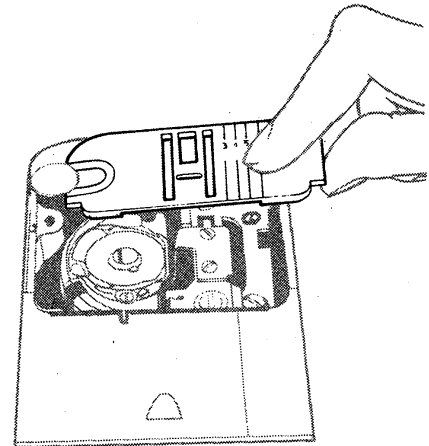
Changing Presser Feet

1. Raise the presser foot.
2. Loosen the presser foot screw.
3. Slip presser foot from around the presser bar.
4. Hook new presser foot around bar.
5. Tighten presser foot screw.



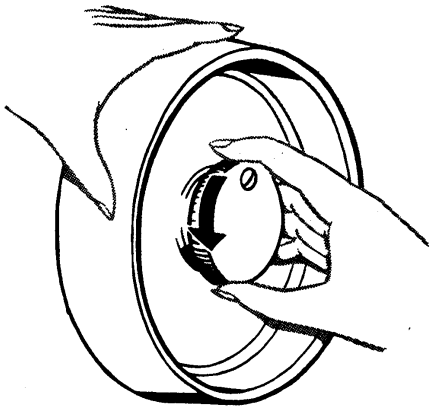
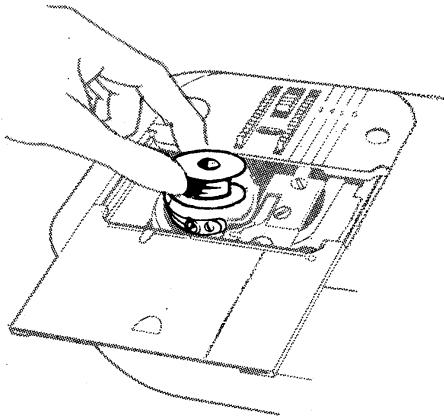
Changing Throat Plates

1. Raise presser foot.
2. Turn hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the presser foot.
3. Open slide plate as illustrated until bobbin is fully revealed.
4. Place fingers on edge of slide plate as illustrated and apply pressure to fully open the slide plate and release the clamping pin.
5. Insert thumb under throat plate and draw throat plate to the right to remove.
6. Insert new throat plate under clamping pin, locate on position pin and fully close slide plate. Make sure that throat plate is clamped in position.



2. Threading your sewing machine

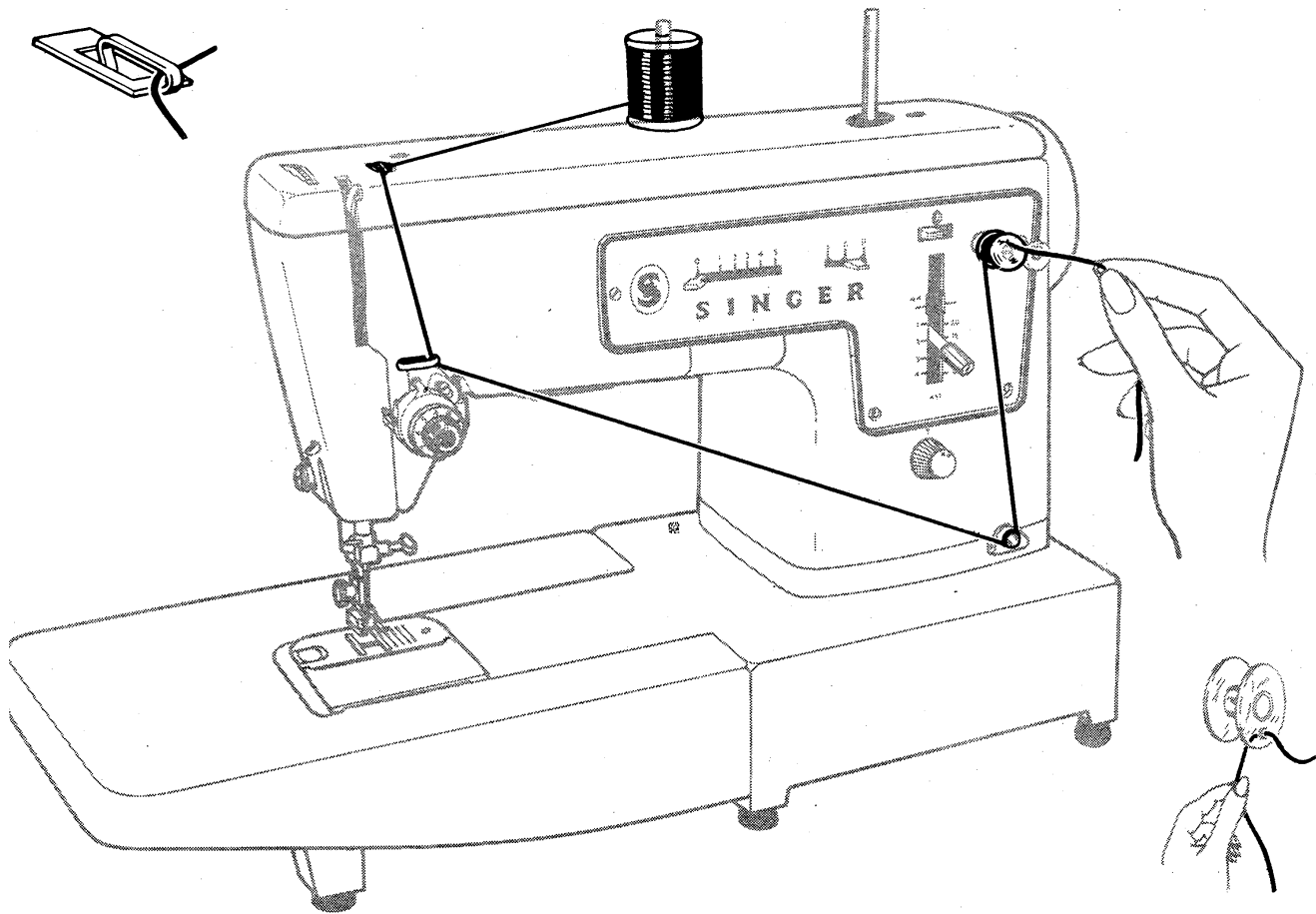
Like all sewing machines that produce a lockstitch, your 437 sewing machine sews with two threads. The upper thread comes from the spool and is threaded through the eye of the needle. The lower thread comes from the transparent plastic bobbin in the bobbin case. The bobbin is wound using the machine and it is better to have it wound before threading the needle.



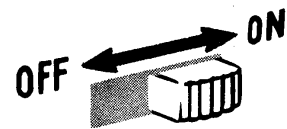
THE BOBBIN THREAD

Winding the Bobbin

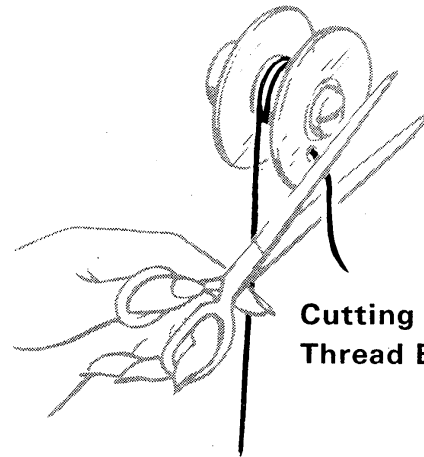
1. Raise presser foot.
2. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above the presser foot.
3. Open slide plate as illustrated until bobbin is fully revealed and lift out bobbin.
4. Fully close slide plate and make sure that throat plate is clamped in position.
5. Loosen the needle stop-motion screw with your right hand while holding the hand wheel with the left.
6. Place bobbin on spindle.



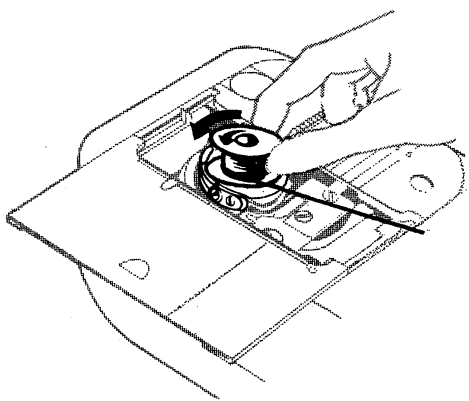
5. Place spool of thread on spool pin over the spool pin felt and lead thread through top cover and tension-assembly thread guides and around bobbin winder tension disc.
6. Pass thread, from the inside, through hole in bobbin.
7. Move bobbin winder switch to the right, hold thread end as shown, and start the machine.
8. Cut off thread end after a few coils have been wound on the bobbin.
9. When required amount of thread has been wound (winding will stop when bobbin is full), move bobbin winder switch to the left and cut thread.
10. Tighten stop-motion screw by turning it away from you with right hand, while holding the hand wheel with your left hand.



Bobbin Winder Switch

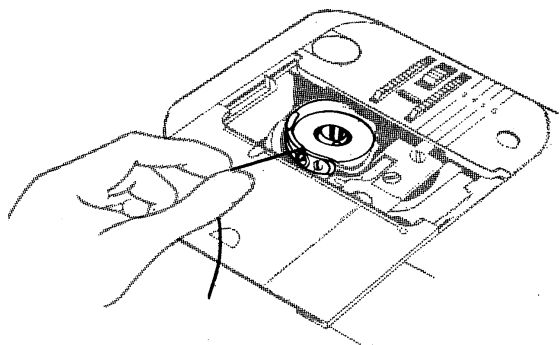


Cutting Off Thread End

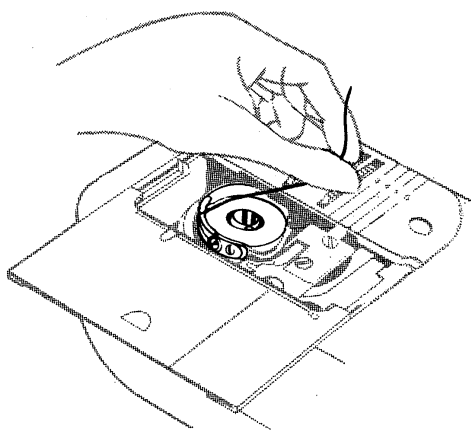


Threading the Bobbin Case

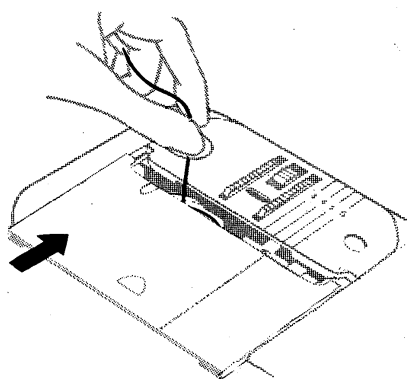
1. Raise presser foot.
2. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above the presser foot.
3. Open slide plate.
4. Hold bobbin so that thread unwinds in direction shown, and insert bobbin in bobbin case.



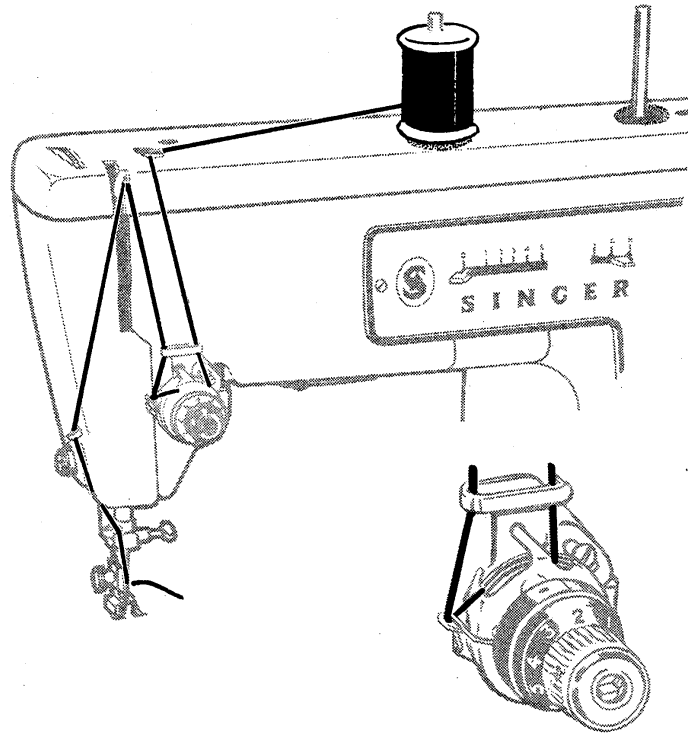
5. Pull thread into notch, draw it under tension spring, and into slot.



6. Draw about 3 inches (8cm) of thread diagonally across the bobbin.

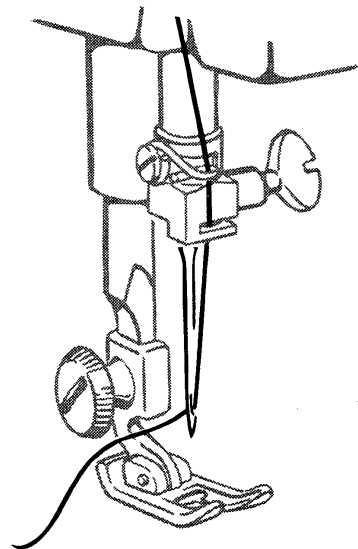


7. Fully close slide plate with the thread in slot between the throat plate and slide plate. Make sure that throat plate is clamped in position.



THE NEEDLE THREAD

1. Turn hand wheel toward you to raise needle to its highest position.
2. Make sure spool pin felt is around spool pin at top of machine.
3. Place spool of thread on spool pin and lead thread through threading points shown. Thread the needle from front to back.
4. Draw about 3 inches (8cm) of thread through eye of needle.



RAISING THE BOBBIN THREAD

Now that you have wound the bobbin and threaded the needle, you will need to raise the bobbin thread through the needle hole in the throat plate.

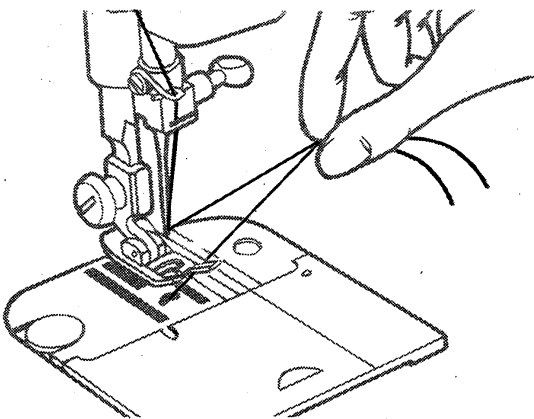
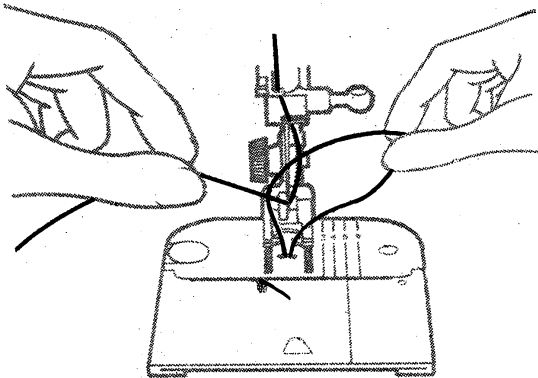
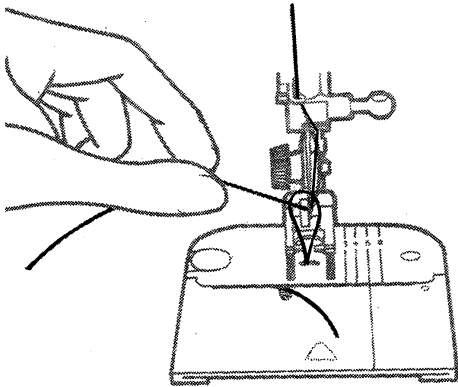
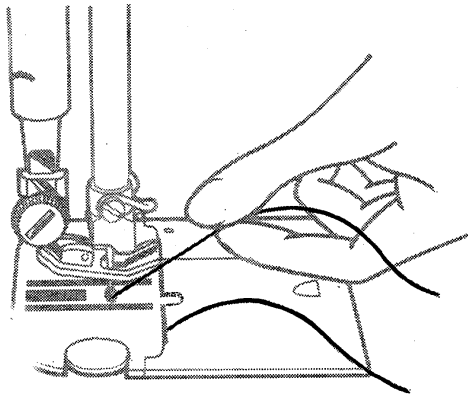
1. Hold needle thread lightly with left hand and turn hand wheel slowly toward you so that needle enters throat plate.

2. Continue turning hand wheel and holding needle thread until needle rises and brings up bobbin thread in a loop.

3. Undo the loop with your finger.

4. Place both needle and bobbin threads under presser foot, and lay them diagonally across the feed dog.

... You are now ready to sew



3. Straight stitching

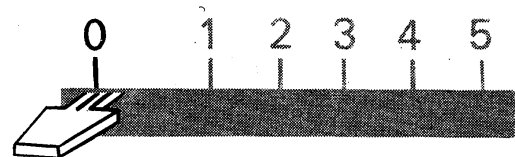
-
- Stitch Width: 0
 - Needle Position: C
 - Presser Foot: Straight Stitch
or General Purpose
 - Throat Plate: Straight Stitch
or General Purpose
-

SETTING NEEDLE POSITION

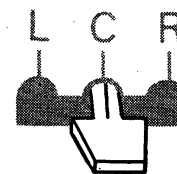
Before you set your 437 sewing machine for any kind of stitching, turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the throat plate. Then, to set for straight stitching, simply move the Stitch Width Selector to 0 position and the Needle Position Selector to centre (C) position. These settings locate your needle and control its movement so that it stitches straight up and down in the centre of the needle hole with no side-wise movement as in zig-zag stitching.

STRAIGHT STITCH ACCESSORIES

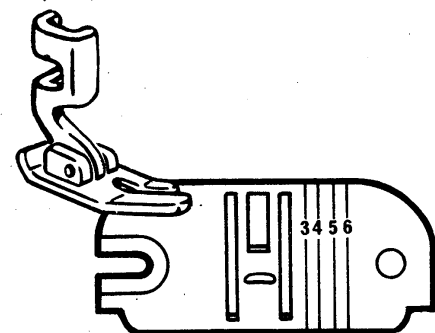
Best sewing results will be obtained if you use the Straight Stitch Presser Foot and Throat Plate. However, the General Purpose Presser Foot and Throat Plate may also be used.



Stitch Width



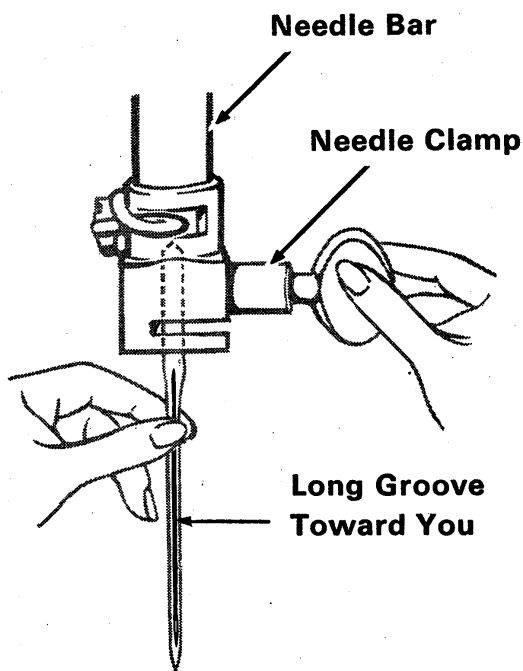
Needle Position



Straight Stitch Accessories

ADJUSTING FOR YOUR FABRIC

As you get ready to sew, take advantage of the flexibility of your sewing machine. With a choice of needle sizes and three easy-to-use selectors for stitch length, pressure, and needle-thread tension, you can adjust the machine to sew perfectly on a wide variety of fabrics. The table on page 19 will guide you in selecting the correct thread and needle sizes and stitch length according to the weight of your fabric.



Changing the Needle

The needle clamp has been designed so that the needle can only be inserted one way—the correct way, with the flat side of the shank to the back.

1. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is at highest position.
2. Loosen needle-clamp screw and remove needle.
3. Insert new needle in clamp with the flat side of the needle to the back and the long groove toward you; push it up as far as it will go.
4. Tighten needle clamp screw.

This machine uses needle catalogue 2020 (15x1), available in sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.

FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH TABLE

FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	STRAIGHT STITCHING MACHINE STITCHES	
			per inch	MM
DELICATE —tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdie.	Fine mercerized cotton, Fine synthetic	9	15 to 20	1 - 1.5
LIGHTWEIGHT —lawn, organdie, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk, crepe, chiffon velvet, plastic film.	50 mercerized cotton, Silk, Synthetic	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)	1.5 - 2 2.5 - 3
MEDIUM WEIGHT — gingham, lawn, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, velvet, suitings, stretch fabric, knits.	50 mercerized cotton, Silk, Synthetic, 60 cotton	14	12 to 15	1.5 - 2
MEDIUM HEAVY — gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics.	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton, 40 to 60 cotton, Synthetic	16	10 to 12	2 - 2.5
HEAVY — overcoatings, denim, upholstery fabrics, canvas.	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton, 24 to 40 cotton	18	6 to 10	2.5 - 3
ALL WEIGHTS — decorative top stitching.	Heavy silk† (buttonhole twist)	18	6 to 12	2 - 3

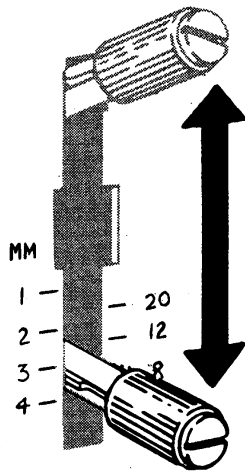
†Use with 60 mercerized cotton thread or fine silk thread in bobbin.

Adjusting Stitch Length

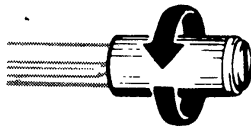
The stitch length selector does two jobs: it controls the length of stitches and it lets you sew either forward or in reverse.

The numbers on the left side of the selector represent stitch length in millimetres: *the lower the number the shorter the stitch*. The numbers on the right side of the selector express length in stitches per inch. Generally, shorter stitches are best for lightweight fabric; longer ones for heavy fabric. The area of the selector above 20 stitches (1mm), is used for the adjustment of zig-zag satin stitching. See page 28 for instructions.

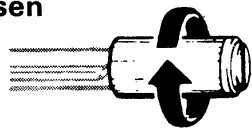
Reverse



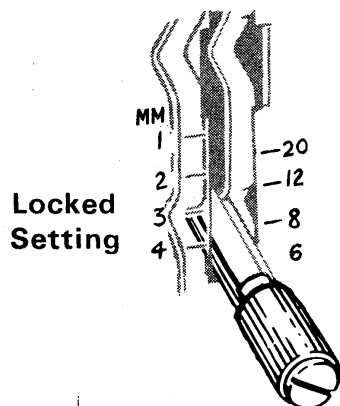
Forward



To Loosen



To Tighten



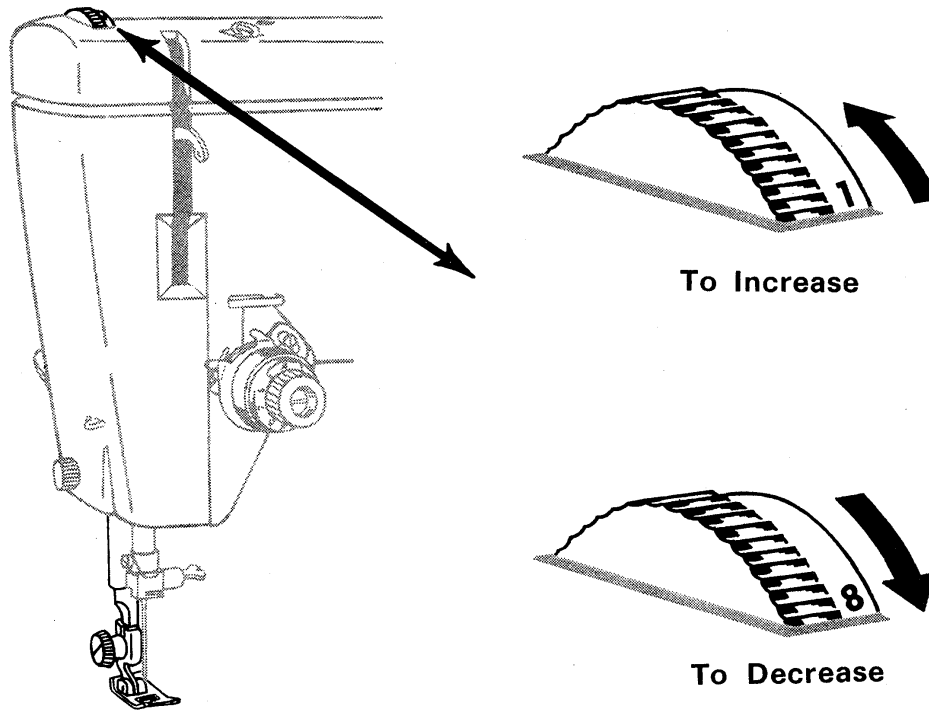
Setting Selector

- Loosen thumb nut by turning to left.
- Position lever for desired stitch length.
- Tighten thumb nut by turning to right.

For reverse stitching, raise the selector as far as it will go. Do not loosen the thumb nut to reverse unless you are using the No. 4 or No. 6 settings at the very bottom of the selector.

Stitch Length Selector

Adjusting Pressure



The pressure dial regulates the pressure that the presser foot exerts on the fabric.

Correct pressure is important because it means that the fabric feeds smoothly and evenly, without being marked.

Generally, heavy fabric requires heavy pressure; lightweight fabric, light pressure. But fabric texture must also be considered. Soft fabrics, for example, require less pressure than crisp fabrics. If the fabric is spongy or has a pile surface (velvet, for example), use fairly light pressure to prevent crushing.

See special instructions for darning on pages 49 and 50.

Lower the presser foot before setting pressure.

- To *increase* pressure, turn dial to a higher number.
- To *decrease* pressure, turn dial to a lower number.
- To *release* pressure, turn dial to D.

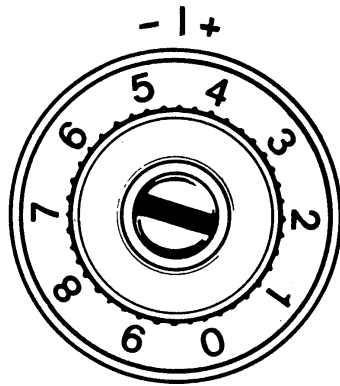
Adjusting Needle-Thread Tension

The tension dial regulates the degree of tension on your needle thread. Set it according to the type of thread and fabric you use. The numbers eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.

Correct tension is important because too much or too little will weaken your seams or cause your fabric to pucker. Set tension dial between 4 and 5. Make a test sample with the fabric and thread you plan to use and examine it. A perfect stitch will have the needle and bobbin threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom and no puckers.

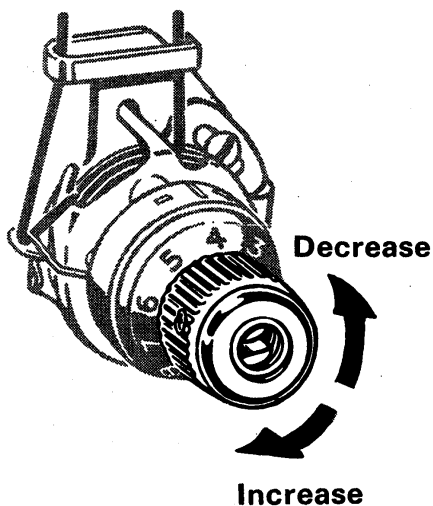
If stitches look loose, increase needle-thread tension. If the fabric puckers, decrease tension.

- To *increase* tension, turn dial to higher number.
- To *decrease* tension, turn dial to lower number.



Tension Dial

(For detailed instructions on adjusting tension for zig-zag stitching, see page 27.)



Needle Thread Tension
Too Loose



Needle Thread Tension
Too Tight



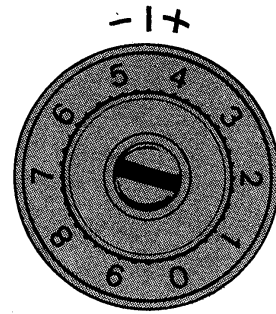
Balanced Tension

Adjusting Bobbin-Thread Tension

Bobbin-thread tension is controlled by a screw located on the bobbin case. You will seldom need to adjust bobbin-thread tension since it is correctly adjusted before leaving the factory to enable you to obtain the correct balance by adjusting the needle-thread tension alone.

On those rare occasions when it becomes necessary to adjust the bobbin-thread tension, use the small screwdriver that is among your accessories. A very slight turn on the screw nearest the thread slot on the bobbin case will produce a noticeable change in bobbin-thread tension.

- To *increase* tension, turn screw clockwise.
- To *decrease* tension, turn screw counter-clockwise.



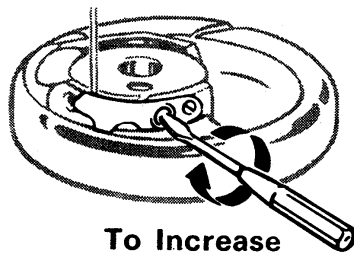
Set tension dial between 4 and 5 and sew a trial seam on medium weight fabric. Adjust bobbin-thread tension as required. When a perfect stitch is obtained any further adjustments should be made by adjusting the needle-thread tension only.



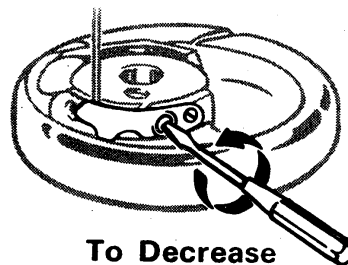
**Bobbin-Thread Tension
Too Loose**



**Bobbin-Thread Tension
Too Tight**



To Increase



To Decrease

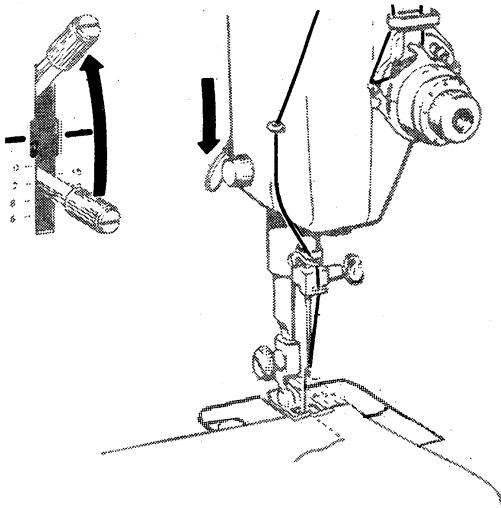
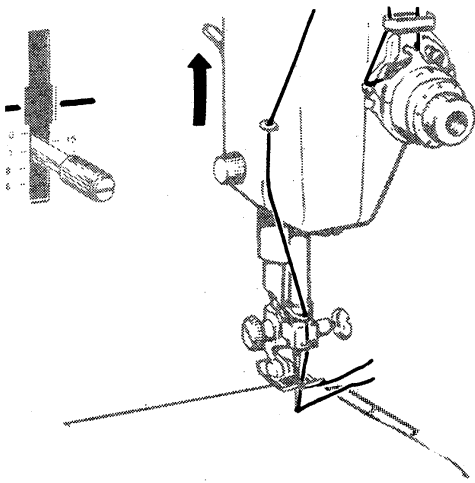


Balanced Tension

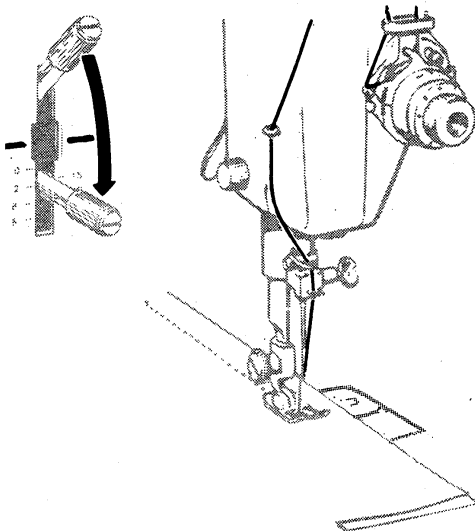
SEWING A SEAM

Starting a Seam

1. Set stitch length selector for desired stitch length.
2. With presser foot up, align fabric with appropriate seam guideline on throat plate (as described on the following page). Position needle in fabric about 1/2 inch (1cm) from the edge.



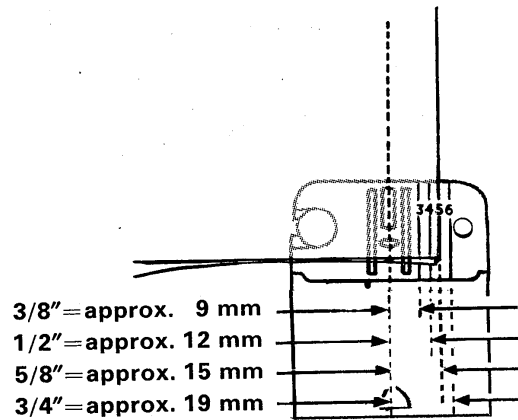
3. Lower presser foot and raise stitch length selector to reverse.
4. Backstitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.



5. Lower stitch length selector for forward stitching, and stitch.

Keeping the Seam Straight

As you stitch, use one of the numbered lines on the throat plate as a guide for keeping the seams straight. If you want a 5/8 inch (approx. 15mm) seam, for example, line up your fabric with line 5. Note that line 5, the one most commonly used, is extended on the slide plate for your convenience.

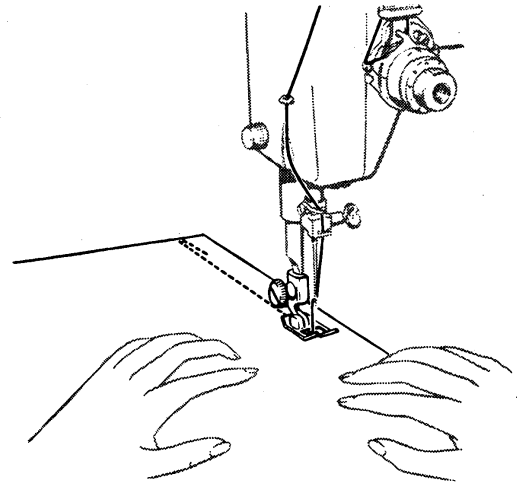


Guiding and Supporting the Fabric

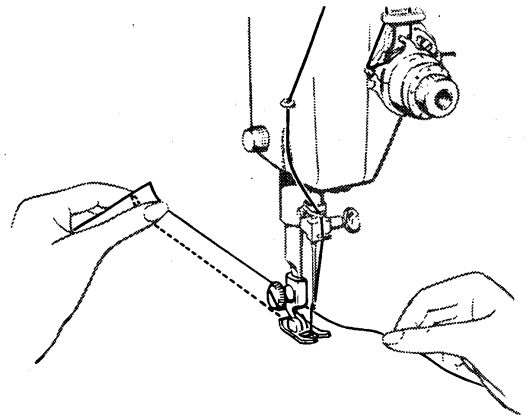
Most fabrics need only to be *guided* in front of the presser foot.

Some fabrics, however, require *support* while being stitched:

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

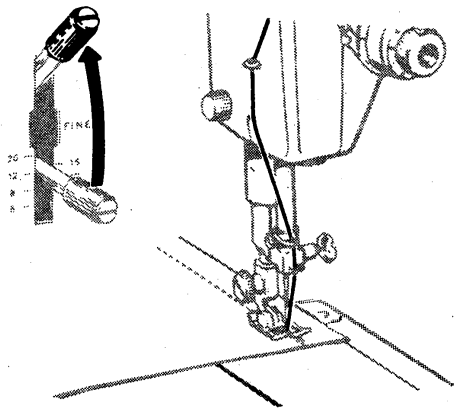


Guiding Fabric



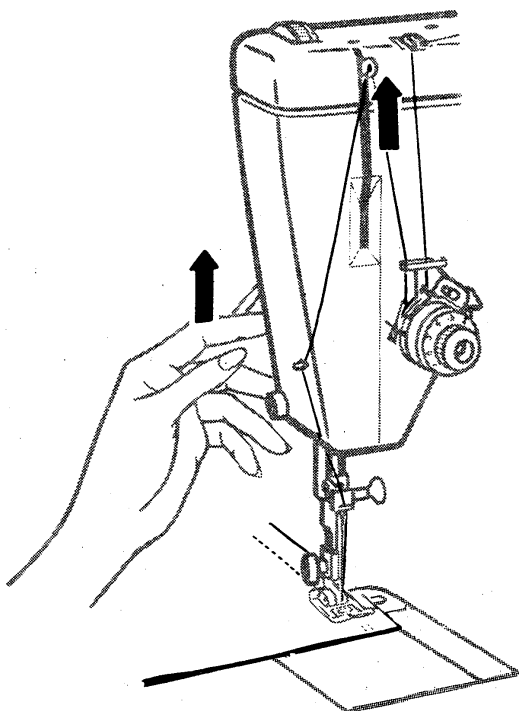
Supporting Fabric

STRAIGHT STITCHING (Continued)



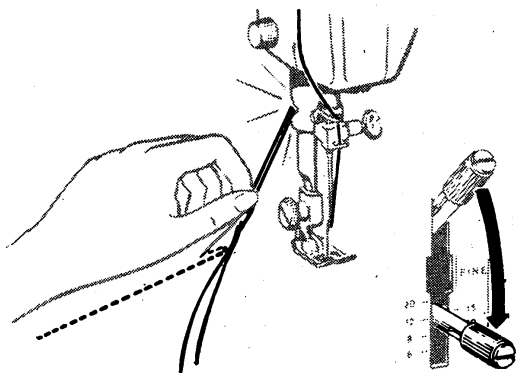
Ending a Seam

1. Stitch to the fabric edge. Raise stitch length selector as far as it will go, and backstitch approximately 1/2 inch (1cm) to reinforce end of seam.



2. Turn hand wheel toward you to bring needle to its highest point.

3. Raise presser foot and remove fabric by drawing it straight back.



4. Cut threads on thread cutter at rear of presser bar. Lower stitch length selector for forward stitching.

4. Zig-zag stitching

Stitch Width: 1 - 5

Needle Position: C

Presser Foot: General Purpose or
Special Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

SETTING STITCH WIDTH AND NEEDLE POSITION

With your 437 sewing machine you can produce a zig-zag stitch by simply moving the stitch width selector from its straight stitch position 0, to any setting between 1 and 5. The higher the number you select, the wider the stitch will be.

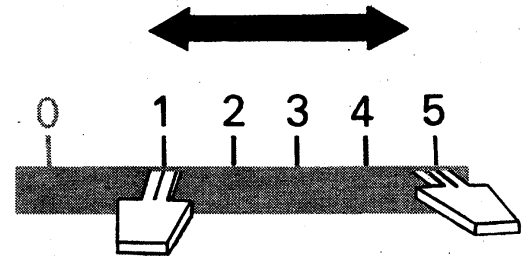
Be sure to raise the needle above the throat plate before moving the stitch width selector.

Most of your zig-zag stitching will be done at centre (C) needle position. Left (L) and right (R) settings are used for special stitching requirements, such as buttonholing, button sewing, and twin-needle work.

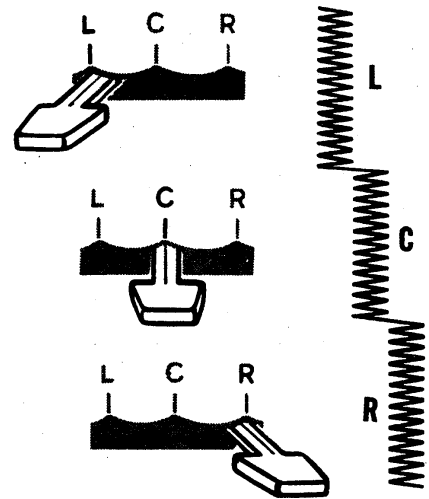
ZIG-ZAG STITCH ACCESSORIES

The general purpose throat plate must be used for all zig-zag sewing. The general purpose foot is used for zig-zag stitching at open stitch lengths. The special purpose foot is used for decorative satin stitching and buttonholes.

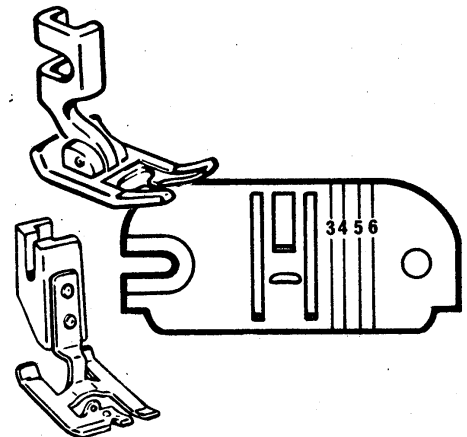
For instructions on changing the presser foot and throat plate, see page 10.



Stitch Width Selector



Needle Position Selector

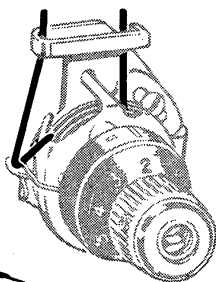
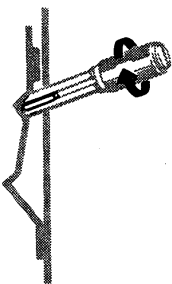
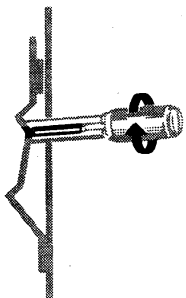


Zig-Zag Stitch Accessories

SETTING STITCH LENGTH AND NEEDLE-THREAD TENSION

When you are preparing to do zig-zag stitching make a test sample with your fabric so that you can adjust your stitch length and needle-thread tension properly. If you need to adjust pressure, see page 21.

For open zig-zag stitching, you can choose any stitch length from 6 (4mm) to 20 (1mm), depending on how open you wish the stitching to be. If you wish a closely spaced zig-zag stitch for buttonholes or decorative work a satin stitch length setting above 20 (1mm) is required.



Incorrect



Correct

SATIN STITCHING

Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zig-zag stitches, is accomplished by sewing a zig-zag stitch with the Stitch Length Selector set above 20 (1mm).

For best results the Special Purpose Presser Foot should be used.

Soft fabrics may require a backing to ensure a firm stitch. Crisp organdie or lawn is suitable for this purpose.

Stitch Width: 1 - 5

Needle Position: C

Presser Foot: Special Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

Stitch Length: Above 20 (1mm)

Stitch Length

1. Move stitch length selector to bottom of notched area above 20 (1mm).
2. Run the machine at a slow speed.
3. Gradually tighten thumb nut by turning it to the right until stitches are closely spaced and form a smooth surface.

Tension Adjustment

Satin stitching generally requires less tension than open zig-zag stitching. Furthermore, the wider the satin stitch, the lighter the tension must be.

If the stitching on your sample looks taut, or if the fabric is puckering, lower the needle-thread tension.

5. Twin-needle stitching

By using a twin needle, you can produce two parallel, closely spaced, decorative lines of stitching simultaneously. You can use either one or two colours of thread, and you can choose either a straight-stitch or a zig-zag stitch setting.

SETTING THE MACHINE

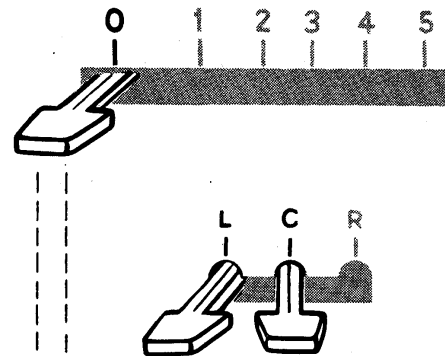
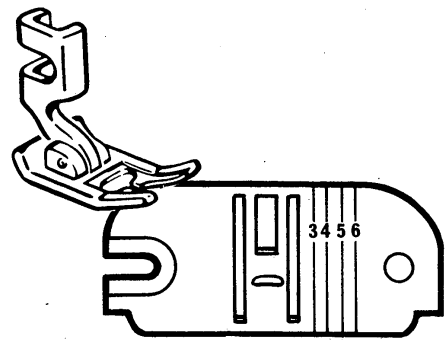
The general purpose throat plate must be used for all twin-needle sewing. The general purpose presser foot is used for twin-needle straight stitching and zig-zag stitching at open stitch lengths. The special purpose presser foot is used for twin-needle satin stitching.

Straight Stitching with a Twin Needle

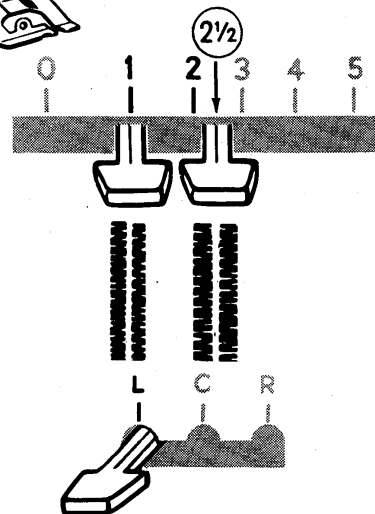
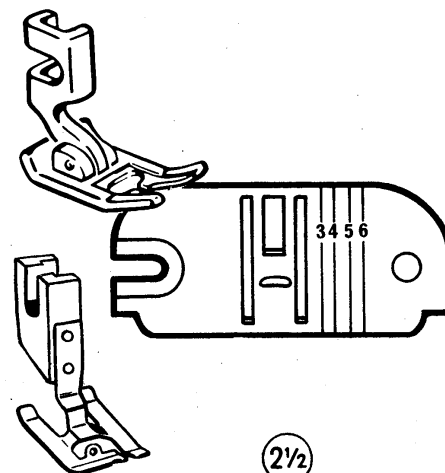
- Stitch Width: 0
- Needle Position: C or L only
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

Zig-Zag Stitching with a Twin Needle

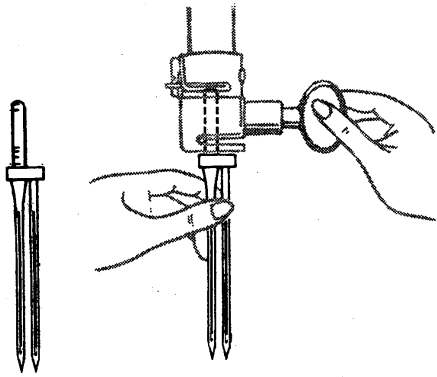
- Stitch Width: 1-2½ maximum
 - Needle Position: L only
 - Throat Plate: General Purpose
 - Presser Foot: General Purpose
(open zig-zag)
Special Purpose
(satin stitch)
-



Straight Stitching



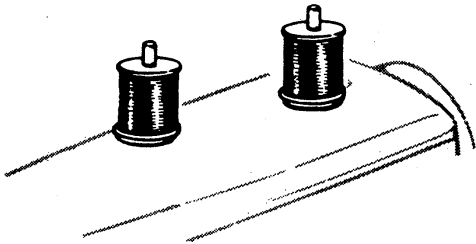
Zig-Zag Stitching



INSERTING THE TWIN NEEDLE

The needle clamp accommodates the twin needle, catalogue 2028 (size 14). Before inserting the needle make sure the needle position selector is set at L and stitch width selector at $2\frac{1}{2}$ or less.

To insert the twin needle, simply loosen the needle clamp screw, remove single needle, and insert the twin needle as instructed on page 18.

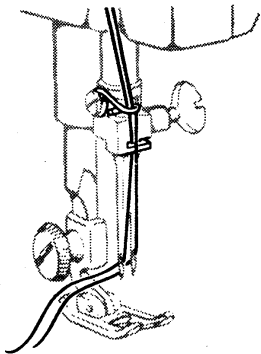
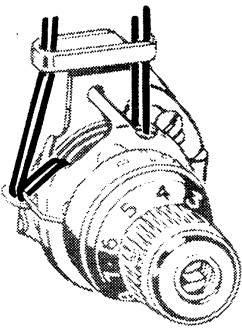


THREADING FOR TWIN-NEEDLE STITCHING

For best results, use No. 50 mercerized cotton thread.

Thread the machine in the same manner as for single-needle stitching except:

1. Be sure that threads are separated by centre tension disc as they pass around tension assembly.
2. Carry both threads through the wire loop thread guide above the needle at the same time.
3. Carry only one thread through the last thread guide before the needle.



6. Clothes and home decorations

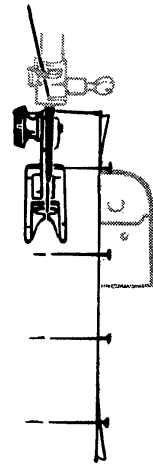
SEAMS

Pin Basting

Pin basting is a time saver and can be used in place of hand basting when you are straight stitching seams in easy-to-handle fabrics. The Straight Stitch Presser Foot is recommended, but the General Purpose Presser Foot may also be used. When sewing over pins with either foot, it is important to use fine pins and to place them correctly in reference to the stitching line.

Place pins so that:

- They are at right angles to the stitching line.
- They just nip into the fabric at the stitching line.
- There is minimum pin extension beyond the stitching line. Pins should not extend under both sides of the presser foot, and should never be placed on the underside of the fabric in contact with the feed dog.



Pin Placement

Straight Seams

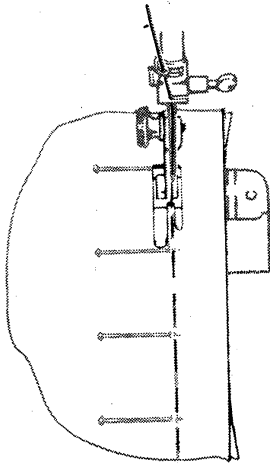
Stitch Width: **0**

Needle Position: **C**

Presser Foot: **Straight Stitch**

Throat Plate: **Straight Stitch**

Stitch Length: **6-20, (1-4MM)** depending on fabric



Straight Seam

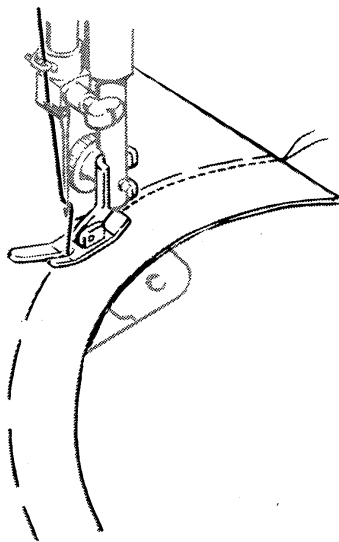
1. Pin seam edges together and baste if necessary. If you pin-baste, place pins as instructed on page 31 so that the hinged presser foot will ride freely over the points.
2. Guide the fabric edges lightly against one of the throat plate guidelines while stitching.

Curved Seams

Follow the same steps as for straight seams *except*:

Use a short stitch length for elasticity and strength. For example, if you use 12 stitches per inch (2MM) for straight seams, select 15 to 20 per inch (1-1.5MM) to stitch curved seams in the same fabric.

For accurate stitch placement and ease of operation, use the tubular bed of your machine to set sleeves and seam circular areas. See page 54.



Curved Seam

Lingerie Seams

Stitch Width: $1\frac{1}{2}$ - 2

Needle Position: C

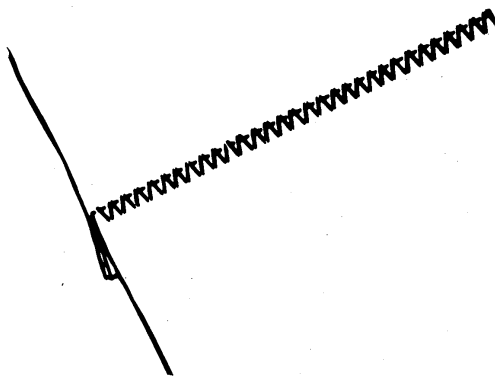
Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

Stitch Length: 15-20 (1-1.5MM),
depending on fabric

To make a lingerie seam both durable and flexible, use a zig-zag stitch. This treatment is particularly suitable for bias seams.

1. Straight-stitch the seam (with Stitch Width at 0) on wrong side.
2. Press both seam allowances in the same direction.
3. From the right side, top-stitch with zig-zag pattern (with Stitch Width at $1\frac{1}{2}$), letting the needle alternately enter the seam line and seam thickness.



Lingerie Seam

Inside Seams of Sheer Collars, Facings and Cuffs

Stitch Width: 1

Needle Position: C

Presser Foot: Special Purpose

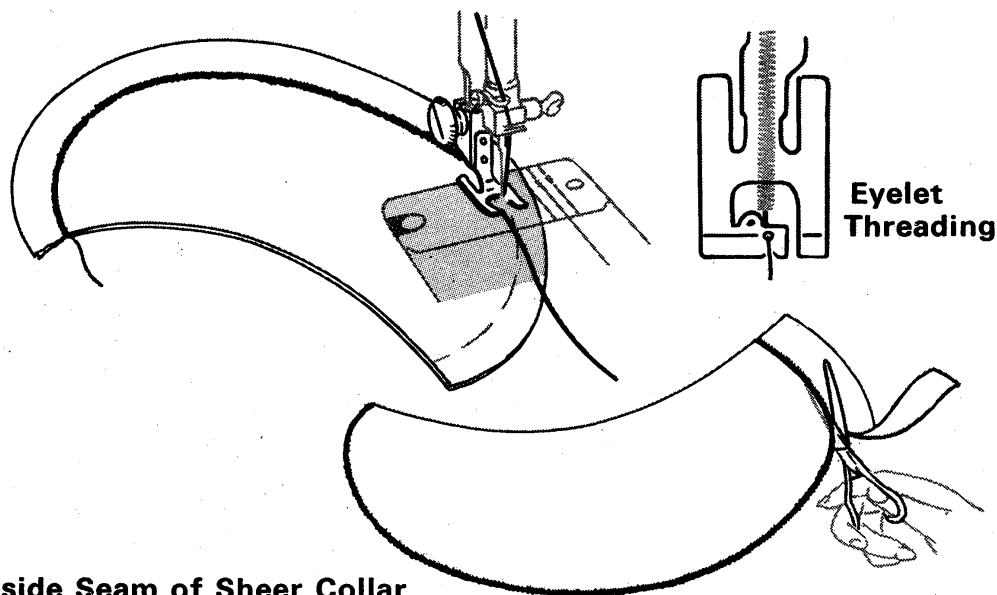
Throat Plate: General Purpose

Stitch Length: Above 20 (1MM)

Pressure Dial: 2 or 3

With a delicate hairline finish, seam allowances that ordinarily show through can be eliminated. If you wish to use a filler cord to give body to the seam, thread as shown, being sure to use the centre hole in the presser foot.

1. Stitch along seam outline (covering cord if used).
2. Trim seam allowance close to line of stitching.
3. Turn to the right side, and gently roll out curved edges. Press flat.



Inside Seam of Sheer Collar

Seams in Knit Fabrics

Stitch Width: **2**

Needle Position: **C**

Presser Foot: General Purpose

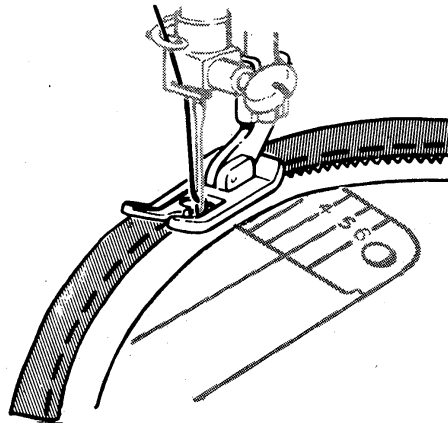
Throat Plate: General Purpose

Stitch Length: About **20** (1MM)

A fine zig-zag stitch is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly desirable for underarm seams where elasticity and give are needed.

However, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching at neckline and waistline seams, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape. For a flat, smooth stayed finish:

1. If seam is curved, pre-shape tape to fit by steam pressing.
2. Baste tape in place.
3. Stitch, allowing needle to enter seam tape and seam allowance alternately.



Flat Felled Seams

Stitch Width: $1\frac{1}{2}$

Needle Position: **C**

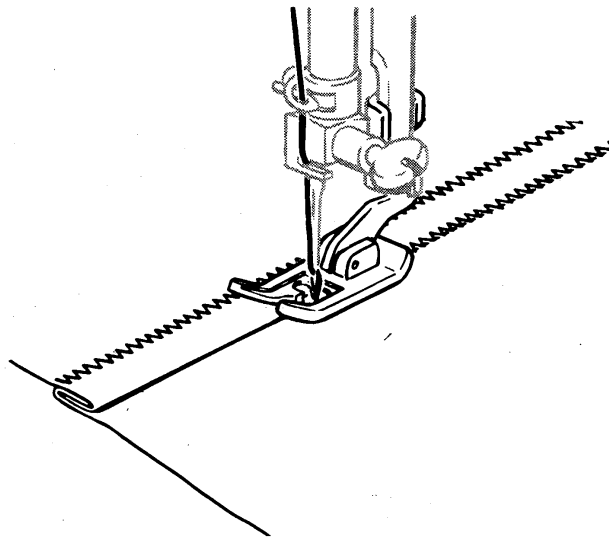
Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

Stitch Length: **15-20 (1-1.5MM)**,
depending on fabric

Zig-zag stitching gives strength and durability to flat felled seams.

1. Stitch the seam on the right side of the fabric, taking full seam allowance.
2. Press the seam allowance to one side, keeping the right side of the stitch on top.
3. Trim the under seam allowance to one-half its width.
4. Turn the upper seam allowance edge evenly over the trimmed edge, and top-stitch.



Seam Finishes

Stitch Width: To suit fabric, 2 - 5

Needle Position: C

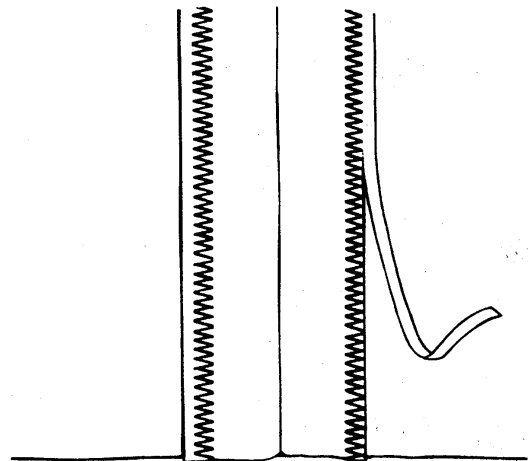
Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

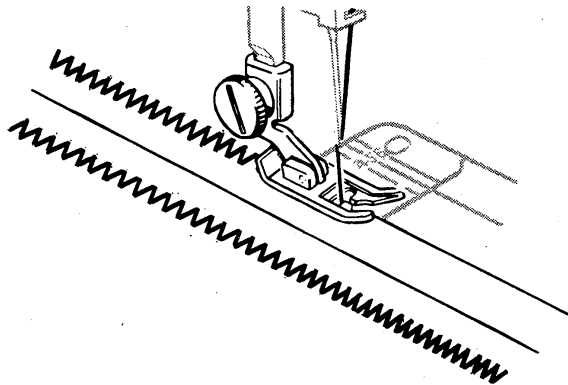
Stitch Length: 8-20 (1-3MM), depending on choice of stitch and fabric

Seam edges support the garment and should be given a durable finish if the fabric is likely to fray.

1. Make a test sample first and adjust stitch length and stitch width settings to suit fabric. Choose the settings that will give you the most "open" stitch that will secure the fabric edge; avoid harsh over-stitching.
2. Trim the seam edges evenly.
3. Place stitching near the edge of the seam allowance or over the raw edge as illustrated.
4. If stitching is placed near the edge of the seam allowance, trim away the excess fabric after stitching.



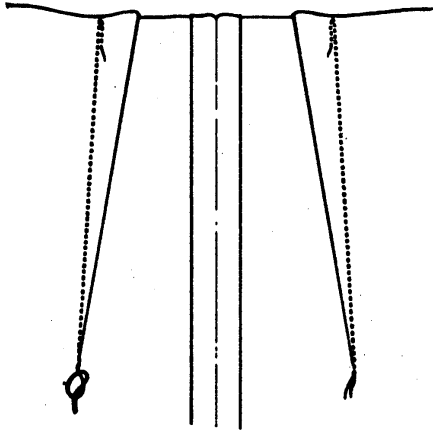
Trimming Seam Edges



Overedged Seam Finish

DARTS

Regular Darts



Regular Darts

Stitch Width: 0

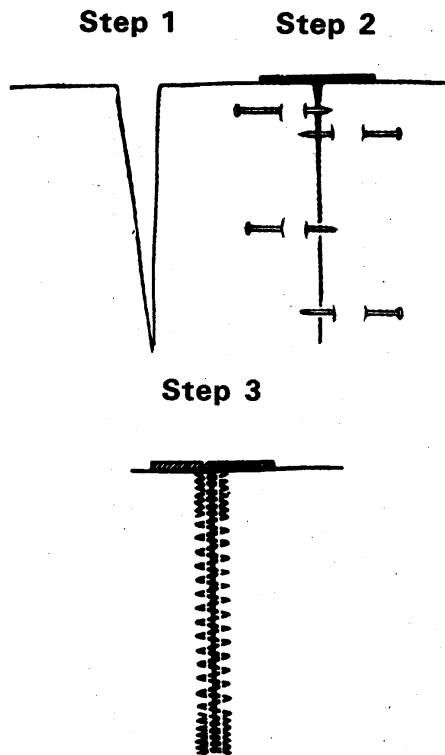
Needle Position: C

Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

Stitch Length: About 12 (2MM), or
to suit fabric

1. Stitch from the seam edge, tapering gradually to the point.
2. Stitch beyond the fabric to form a thread chain 1/2 to 3/4 inch (2cm) long.
3. Tie the thread ends into a single knot close to the stitching.



Steps in Making a Dart in Interfacing

Darts in Interfacing

Stitch Width: 5

Needle Position: C

Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

Stitch Length: To suit fabric

With zig-zag stitching, interfacings can be shaped without bulk.

1. Cut out the dart allowance on the stitching line.
2. Bring raw edges together and pin over a muslin stay.
3. Stitch, backstitching at both ends.

BUTTONS

Stitch Width: 0 and 5

Needle Position: L

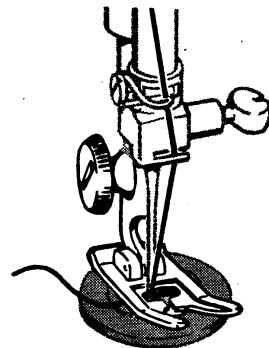
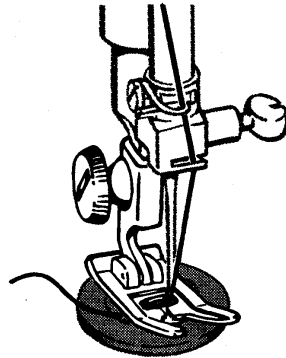
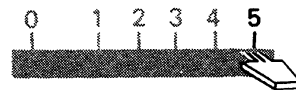
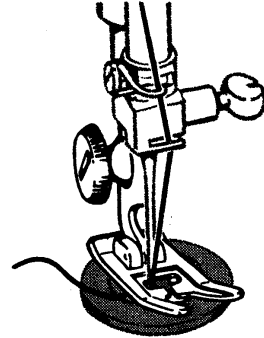
Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: Feed Cover

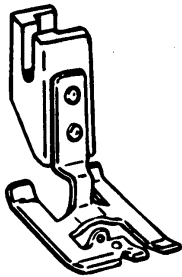
The space between the holes in the button determines stitch width settings. 0 setting must always be used to position button and fasten stitching. For buttons with standard hole spacing, settings 0 and 5 are usually satisfactory. For buttons with narrow hole spacing, use setting 0 and decrease width setting 5 as necessary.

1. Remove the regular throat plate and attach the feed cover throat plate.
2. Set stitch width at 0 and needle position selector at L. Position button under foot and lower the needle into the centre of the left hole. Lower the foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of button and is above the foot.
3. Move stitch width lever until needle is over the other hole in the button. Then, when you begin to stitch, the needle should enter into the *right* hole of the button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches at this setting. End on left side.
4. To fasten stitching, adjust stitch width to 0 and take about three stitches.

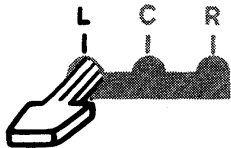
For best results, and when using buttons smaller than one inch in diameter, it is recommended that the Button Sewing Presser Foot (available for separate purchase) be used.



Stitch Width: as required
Needle Position: L
Presser Foot: Special Purpose
Throat Plate: General Purpose
Stitch Length: Above 20 (1mm)
Pressure Dial: 2 or 3



Special Purpose Foot



Needle Position Selector

Be sure the needle position selector is in left (L) needle position.

BUTTONHOLES

Always make a test buttonhole on a sample of your fabric. Be sure to duplicate the thickness of the garment and include interfacing if appropriate.

Buttonhole Position

Accurate guidelines are essential to keep buttonholes a uniform distance from the faced edge of the garment, evenly spaced, and on the grain of the fabric.

Be sure the centre line of the garment is marked with hand basting and that it follows the lengthwise grain of the fabric. With hand basting, mark a position guideline for each buttonhole, then mark the ends.

Horizontal buttonholes are placed to extend 1/8 inch beyond the centre line basting of the garment. Horizontal guidelines for the buttonholes should follow the crosswise grain of the fabric and be longer than the finished buttonhole. Determine the length of the buttonhole as described on the next page, then mark the ends.

Vertical buttonholes are placed so that the centre line basting of the garment is in the centre of the buttonholes. Mark the ends of each buttonhole horizontally across the centre line with basting and use the centre line basting as a buttonhole guide when stitching.

Be sure to mark and make the buttonholes on the correct side of the garment. Buttonholes in women's and girls' clothes are on the right side; on men's and boys' wear, on the left side.

Buttonhole Length

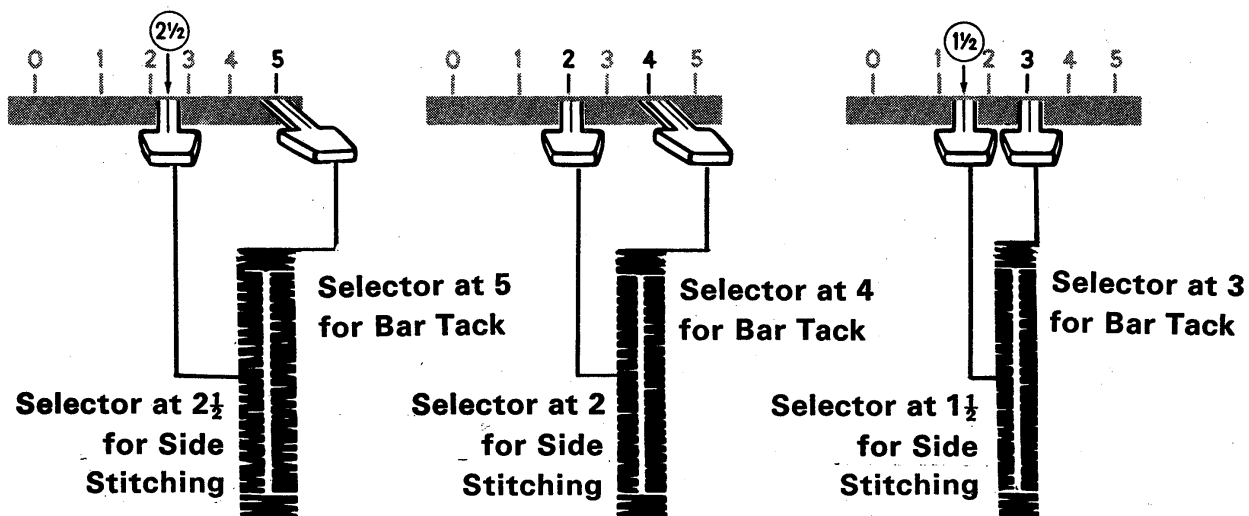
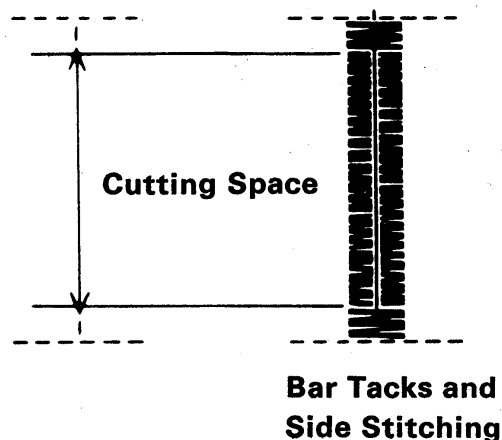
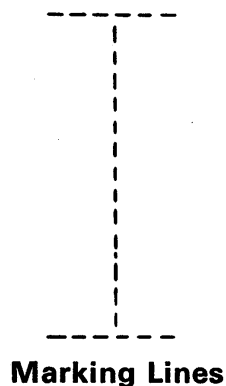
How long the opening needs to be depends on diameter and thickness of button. To find the right length:

1. Cut a small hole in a scrap of your fabric and gradually enlarge it until the button slips through easily.
2. Add at least 1/8 inch (3mm), (1/16 inch (1.5mm) for each bar tack, which is the closing at each end of the buttonhole), and mark the fabric as shown.

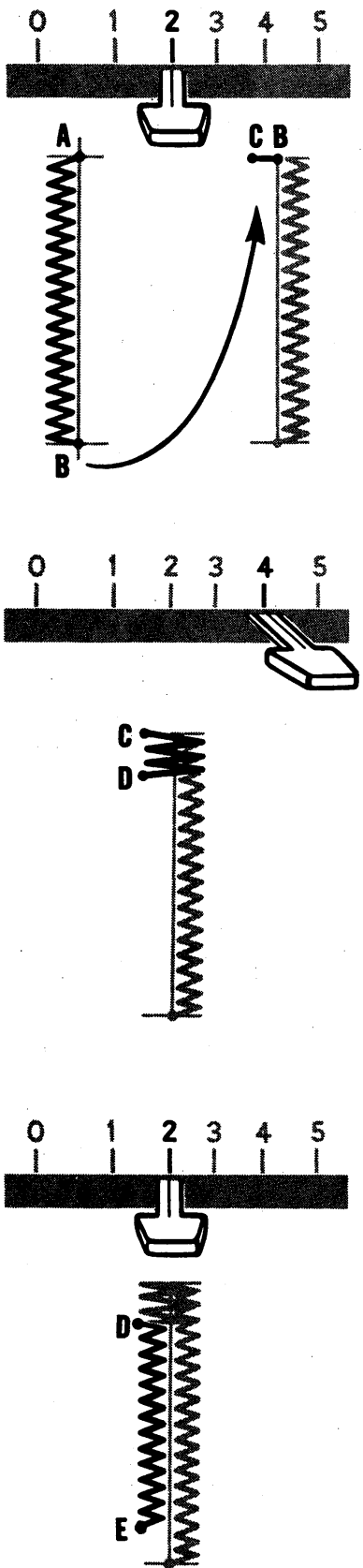
This bar-tack measurement is approximate; on some buttonholes, you may need to increase it to arrive at pleasing proportions.

Stitch Width

You will use two stitch width settings: one for the side stitching and one for the bar tack. Three possible combinations are illustrated.



BUTTONHOLES (Continued)



Procedure

Set the needle position selector at L, and stitch width selector at the width desired for the side stitching. Place work under needle, aligning centre marking of buttonhole with notch in the 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

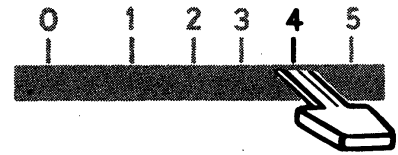
Raise needle. Adjust stitch width selector for bar tacks and take at least six stitches. Stop at point D.

Side Stitching

Raise needle. Readjust stitch width selector for side stitching. Complete work to point E.

Final Bar Tack

Raise needle. Adjust stitch width selector for bar tacks, and take at least six stitches ending at point F.



Fastening Stitch

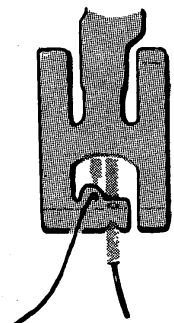
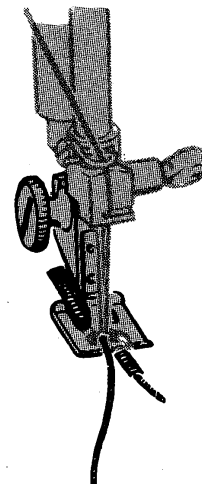
Raise needle. To secure stitching, move selector to 0 and take three stitches. Remove work, draw threads to underside, fasten, and trim. Cut opening for button with sharp scissors.



Corded Buttonholes

Soft threads used for embroidery and crocheting make suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes. A fine pearl cotton or heavy silk (buttonhole twist) is generally used.

1. Unwind a sufficient amount of the filler cord to avoid tension or strain on the cord.
2. 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.
3. Proceed with stitching as for regular buttonholes.
4. 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.
5. Carefully trim cord ends.



7. Finishing touches

APPLIQUE

Applique adds beauty and interest to clothes and household linens. Either contrasting or self fabric can be used effectively.

A zig-zag satin stitch is used for machine applique. The width of this stitch can be varied to accommodate fabrics of different weaves and textures.

There are two methods of appliqueing: trimming after stitching and stitching after trimming. To decide which method you wish to use, make a sample to see which is the more appropriate for your fabric and design.

- Position the design.
- Baste it to the fabric.

Method 1

Needle Position: **C**

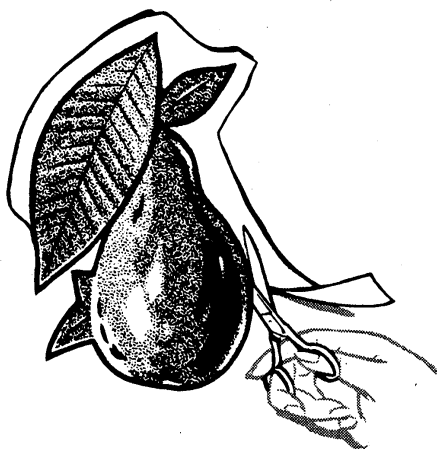
Stitch Width: **2-4**

Stitch Length: Above **20 (1mm)**

Presser Foot: **Special Purpose**

Throat Plate: **General Purpose**

Pressure Dial: **2 or 3**



Method 1
Trimming after Stitching

1. Set stitch width at desired setting, and set stitch length above 20 (1mm).
2. Stitch, outlining the design with zig-zag satin stitching.
3. Trim any excess fabric on the outer edges of the stitching. Remove basting.

Method 2

Stitch Width: **0** then **2-4**

Needle Position: **C**

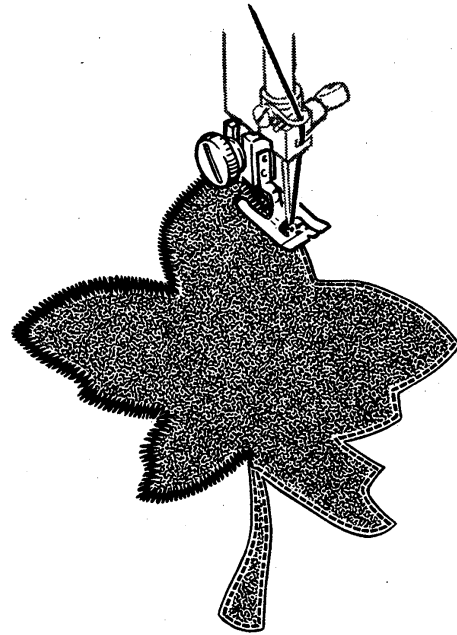
Presser Foot: **Special Purpose**

Throat Plate: **General Purpose**

Stitch Length: **15 (1.5mm)** then
above **20 (1mm)**

Pressure Dial: **2** or **3**

1. Outline the entire design with a short straight stitch.
2. Trim raw edges to the stitching.
3. Adjust Stitch Width Selector to desired width setting for zig-zag stitching. Set Stitch Length Selector above 20 (1mm).
4. Stitch, following and covering the straight-stitch outline with zig-zag satin stitching. This step will produce a smooth overedged finish, with no raw edges to be trimmed. Remove basting.



Corded Applique

Corded applique, which gives a raised, three-dimensional effect, is a particularly attractive finish for lace applique.

Follow either Method 1 or 2, but first insert a cord of crochet thread, or button-hole twist into the centre eyelet on the Special Purpose Presser Foot. (See "Corded Buttonholes", page 43, for threading instructions.)



Method 2
Zig-Zag Stitching after Trimming

EMBROIDERY

Stitch Width: 1-5

Needle Position: C

Presser Foot: Darning and
Embroidery Foot

Throat Plate: Feed Cover

Pressure Dial: 4

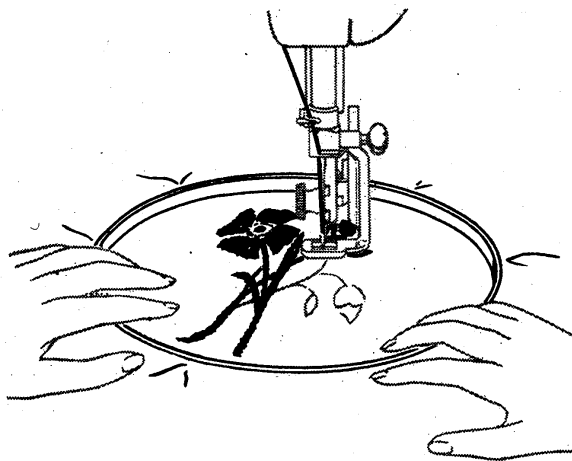
A Word About Free-Motion Work

Decorative designs of all kinds can be effectively accomplished with zig-zag stitching when the free-motion principle is used.

The design is placed in an embroidery hoop to hold the fabric taut; the hoop is moved slowly so that the needle follows the outline of the design.

Stitches can be shaded from wide to narrow by controlling the angle at which the work is placed and moved under the needle. For all free-motion work be sure to attach the feed cover throat plate.

The application of free-motion work to script lettering is given on the following page. Free-motion stitching is also extremely useful for darning (see page 50 for instructions on free-motion darning).



**Free Motion Stitching with
Darning and Embroidery Foot**

When using the embroidery hoop convert the machine for flat bed operation.

SCRIPT LETTERING

If you wish to embroider a whole name—on a child's dress or shirt, for example—you can do so by free-motion stitching.

Stitch Width: 1-5

Needle Position: C

**Presser Foot: Darning and
Embroidery Foot**

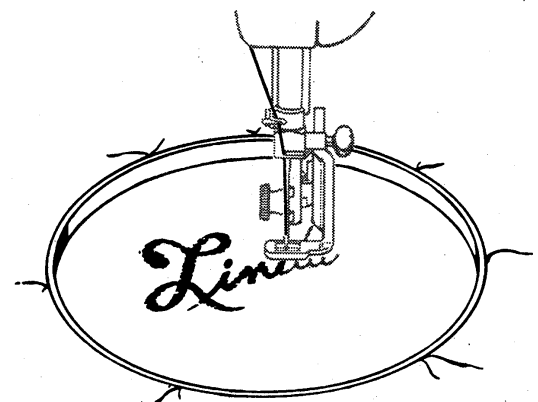
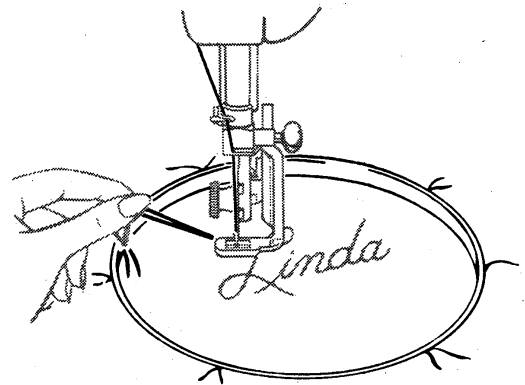
Throat Plate: Feed Cover

Pressure Dial: 4

Convert machine for flat bed operation.

1. Always make a sample first, to find the right stitch settings and spacing.
2. Trace or mark lettering on right side of fabric.
3. If the fabric is soft or loosely woven, add an underlay of crisp lawn or organdie.
4. Place work in embroidery hoop large enough to encompass the entire design. Be sure fabric is held taut.
5. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension.
6. Turn hand wheel toward you to bring bobbin thread up through fabric at start of design and hold both threads to start stitching.
7. Stitch, following outline of lettering. Maintain an even rate of speed so that stitches are uniformly spaced.

To produce a close satin stitch, move hoop slowly; to produce an open stitch, move hoop more rapidly.



Script Lettering

8. Keeping up appearances

MENDING

Zig-zag stitching is just as useful for mending as it is for creative sewing. The zig-zag stitch forms a firm, flexible bond for repairing tears, attaching elastic and bar-tacking. For convenience in mending hard-to-reach places, use the tubular bed. See page 53.

Tears

Stitch Width: 2-5

Needle Position: C

Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: General Purpose

Stitch Length: To suit Fabric

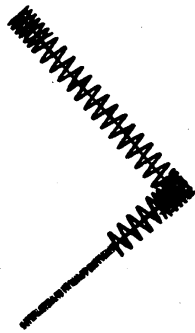
1. Trim ragged edges.
2. Place underlay on wrong side of tear for reinforcement. Do not baste.
3. Stitch on right side, bringing edges of the tear together.
4. Shorten stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.
5. Trim underlay.

Elastic

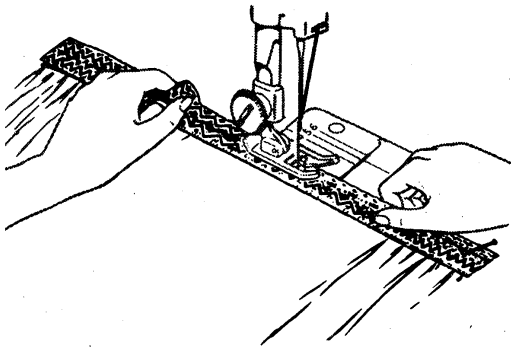
1. Use the same settings as for "Tears", above.
2. Elastic must be stretched as it is applied to ensure fullness required in the garment.

Bar Tacks

Use zig-zag stitching at satin-stitch length to bar-tack garters, pockets, zippers, shoulder straps, etc.



A Tear Mended with Zig-Zag Stitching



Replacing Elastic with Zig-Zag Stitching

DARNING

You may choose to darn either with or without an embroidery hoop. When greater control is needed, free-motion stitching with an embroidery hoop is usually best. Use the tubular bed when you darn knitwear to reach knee and elbow areas more conveniently.

Darning Without Embroidery Hoop

Stitch Width: 0

Needle Position: C

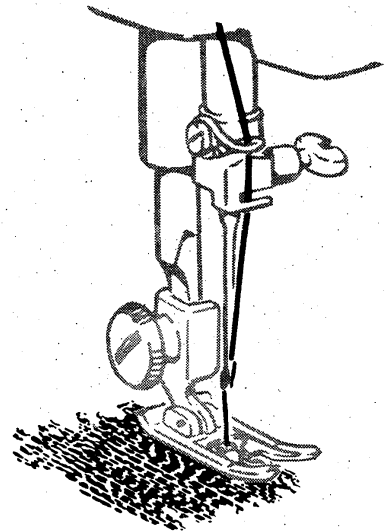
Presser Foot: General Purpose

Throat Plate: Feed Cover

Pressure Dial: D

1. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
2. Place area to be darned under presser foot.
3. Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately drawing fabric toward you and pulling it gently away from you.
4. Continue this forward and backward motion as you fill the area with parallel lines of stitching.
5. For additional strength, cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.

When Darning without an embroidery hoop on the Tubular Bed the use of the Darning and Embroidery foot at pressure dial setting 4 is recommended, see page 51.



Darning With Embroidery Hoop

Stitch Width: 0

Needle Position: C

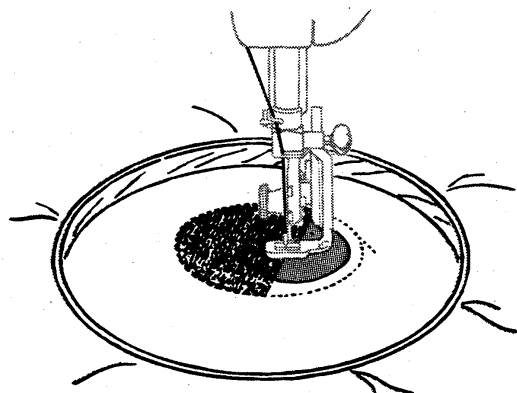
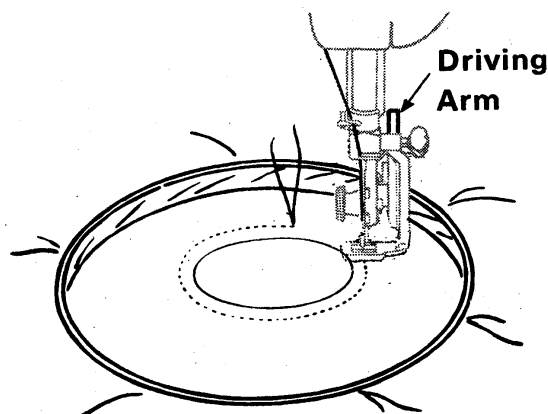
Presser Foot: Darning and
Embroidery

Throat Plate: Feed Cover

Pressure Dial: 4

Convert the machine for flat bed operation.

1. Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
2. Centre worn section in embroidery hoop.
3. Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage thread tension.
4. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel toward you, and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.
5. Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement.
6. Stitch across opening, moving hoop under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.
7. When opening is filled, cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.

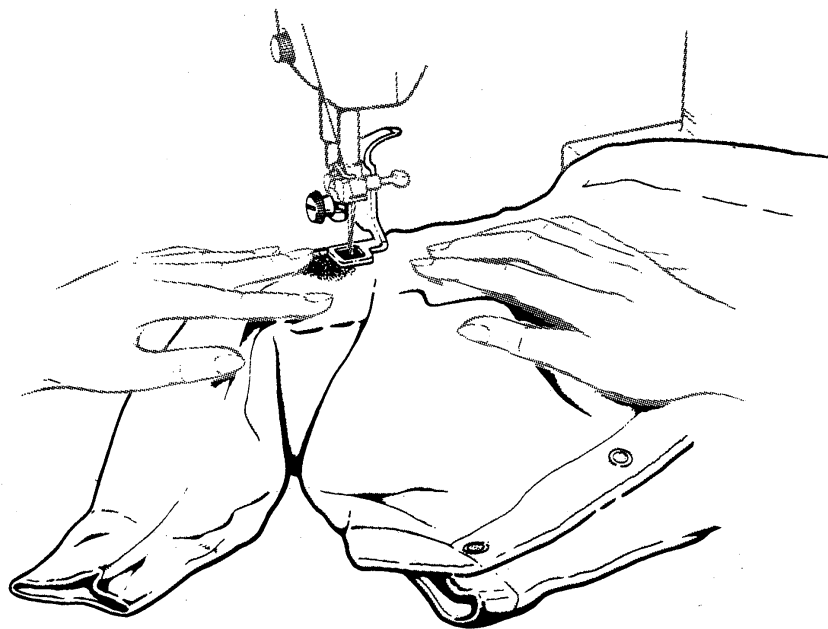
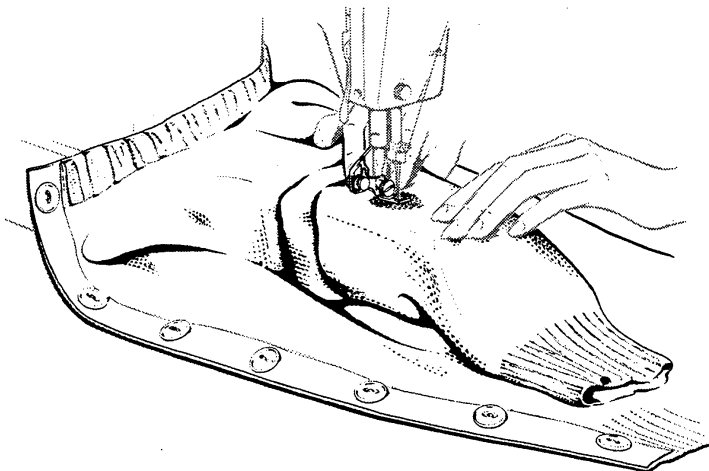


Darning With Embroidery Hoop

When attaching the darning and embroidery foot make sure the driving arm is located over the needle clamp.

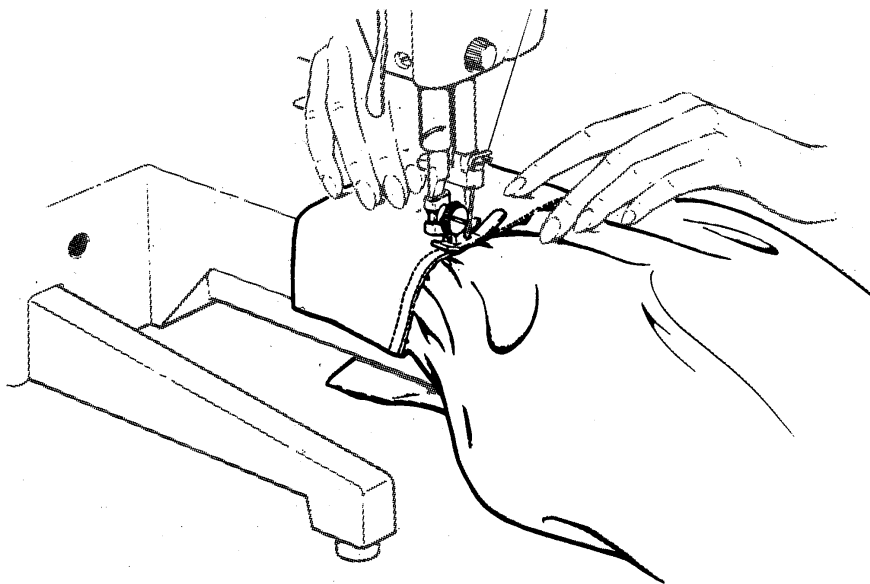
9. Tubular bed sewing

The tubular bed simplifies fabric handling when you sew circular and hard-to-reach garment areas. A few of the sewing jobs for which you will find it particularly useful are illustrated. To prepare your machine for tubular bed sewing, press the bed release push button and remove the detachable flat bed.



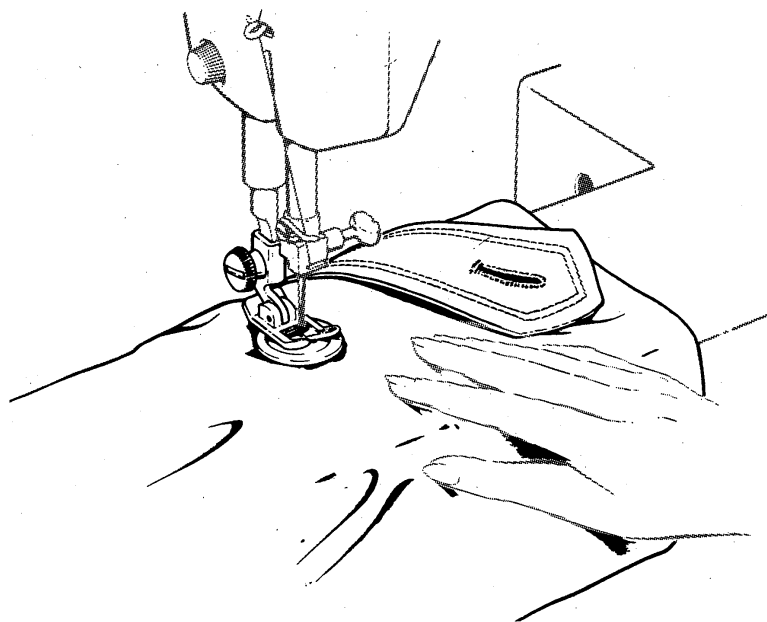
DARNING

Worn knee, elbow and underarm areas in children's clothes and knitwear become readily accessible for darning when slipped over the tubular bed. Follow the directions for darning given on page 49.



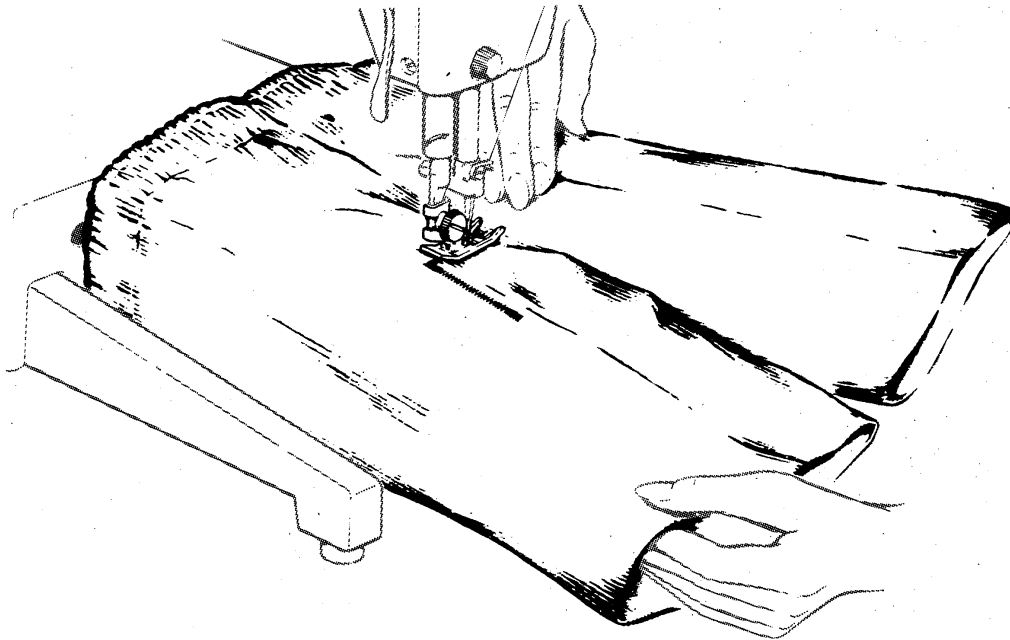
CUFFS

Attaching a cuff to a gathered sleeve or accenting it with top stitching are greatly simplified when you use the tubular bed. The fabric flows smoothly around the bed giving you full visibility and control of the seam line.



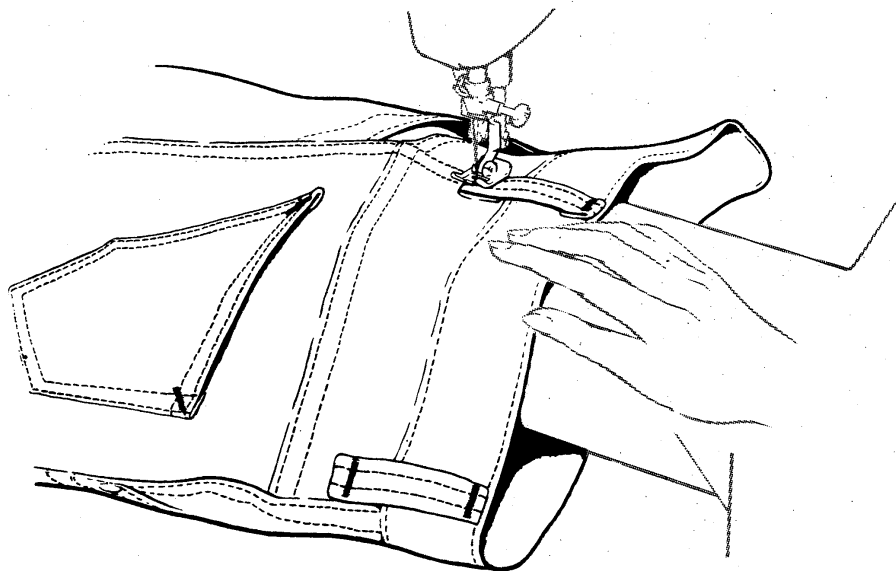
BUTTON SEWING

The tubular bed makes replacement of buttons missing from a cuff, waistband, or coat sleeve a simple matter. Turn to page 39 for specific button sewing directions.



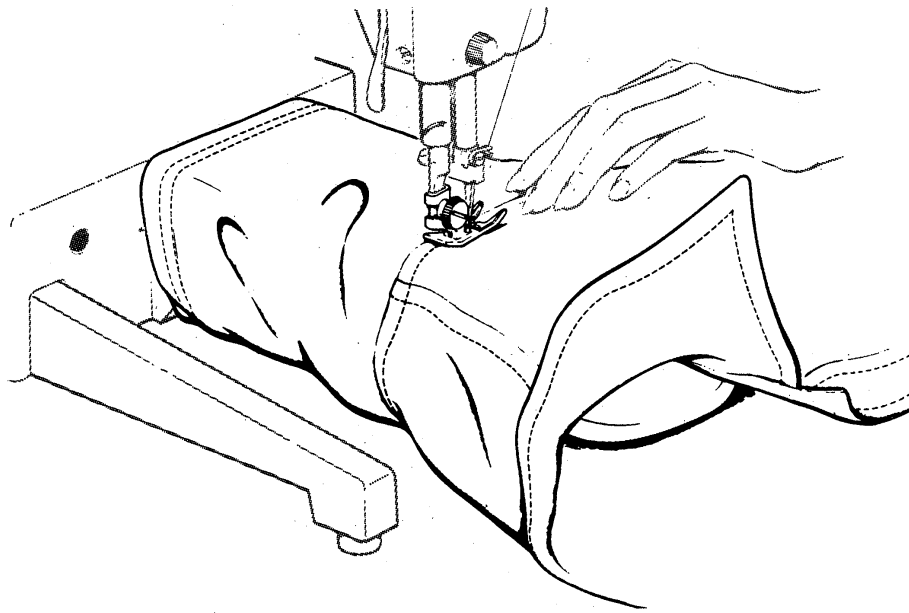
MENDING

Rips and tears can be mended and patches applied when pants, legs and jacket sleeves are placed over the tubular bed. The bed fits inside these garment areas making it unnecessary to open seams.



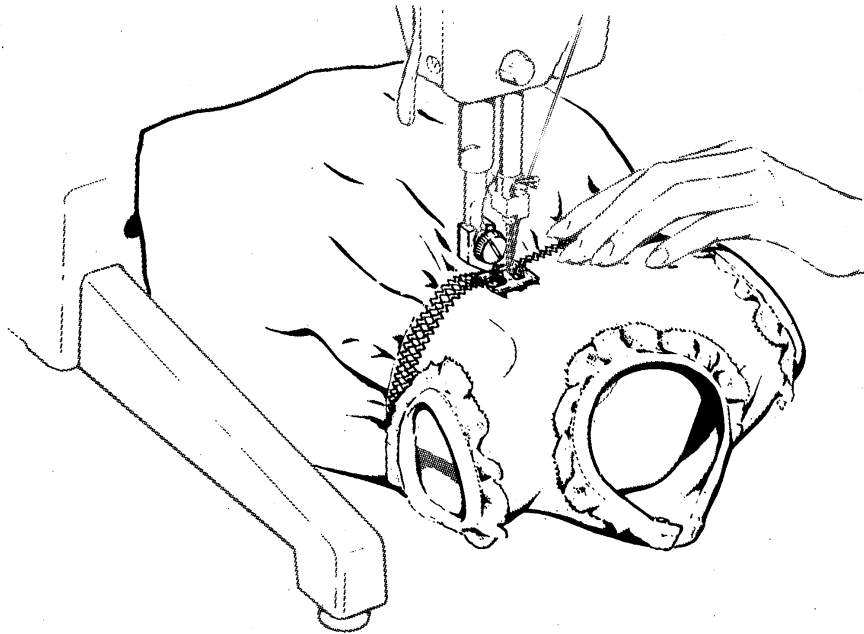
BAR TACKS

Bar tacks reinforce areas of strain. Use the tubular bed when you apply this detail to pockets, plackets, and waistlines of completed or ready-made garments to avoid fabric bulk around the needle.



SLEEVES

Tubular bed sewing takes the difficulty out of setting a sleeve. The bed lets the armhole rotate smoothly under the needle so that fullness can be controlled evenly and stitching accurately placed. Of particular advantage for flat-felled seams.



DOLLS' CLOTHES, INFANTS' WEAR, AND HATS

Use the tubular bed to make dolls' clothes, infants' wear and hats. You will find it a real advantage when seaming and decorating small circular garment areas and ideal for hat construction.

10. Caring for your sewing machine

Your sewing machine is a fine yet sturdy precision instrument, and it will serve you perfectly for many years if you take a few simple steps to keep it in good condition. How often you will need to clean, oil and lubricate the machine will depend on how often you use it and where you keep it. The following general guidelines assume that you will be sewing two or three times a week. But if you use the machine continuously, clean and oil it daily. Or, if you keep it in a very warm or damp place, oil and lubricate it more frequently than the guidelines suggest. SINGER* lubricant, as well as SINGER* oil, is available for purchase at your SINGER CENTRE.

Disconnect machine from electrical supply before removing arm top cover or bed cover plate.

EVERY WEEK OR SO

Remove lint and fluff from exposed parts.

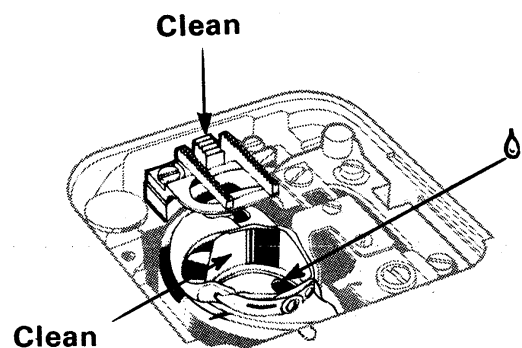
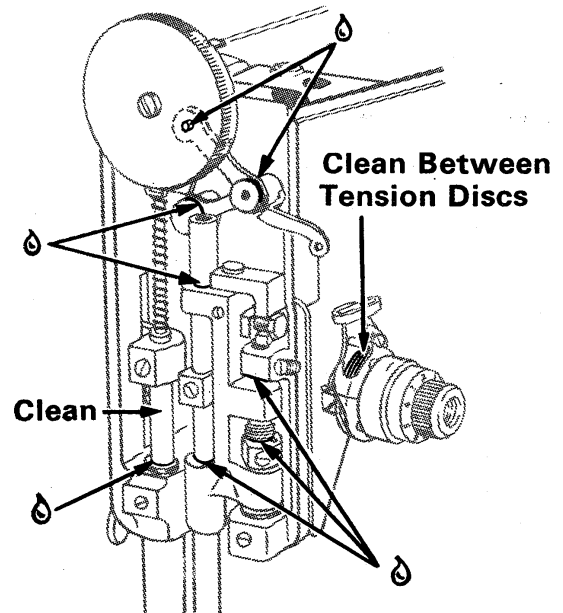
With a soft cloth, clean:

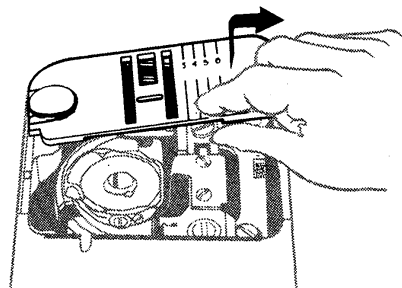
- Tension discs.
- Take-up lever and thread guides.
- Presser bar and needle bar. (For instructions on removing and replacing arm top cover, see page 57.)
- Machine surface (arm and bed).
If necessary, a mild solution of detergent in water may be used to remove stubborn stains on face plate; *never use strong solutions or abrasives.*

With a lint brush, clean:

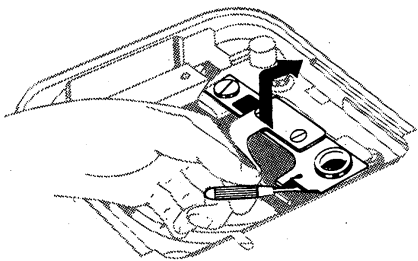
- Behind face plate.
- Bobbin area.
(For instructions on removing and replacing face plate and bobbin case, see page 56.)

After each cleaning apply a drop (but no more than a drop) of SINGER oil to the areas shown. Then sew a few lines of stitching on a scrap of material to remove excess oil.

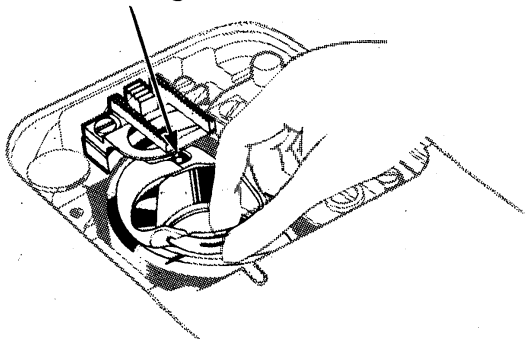




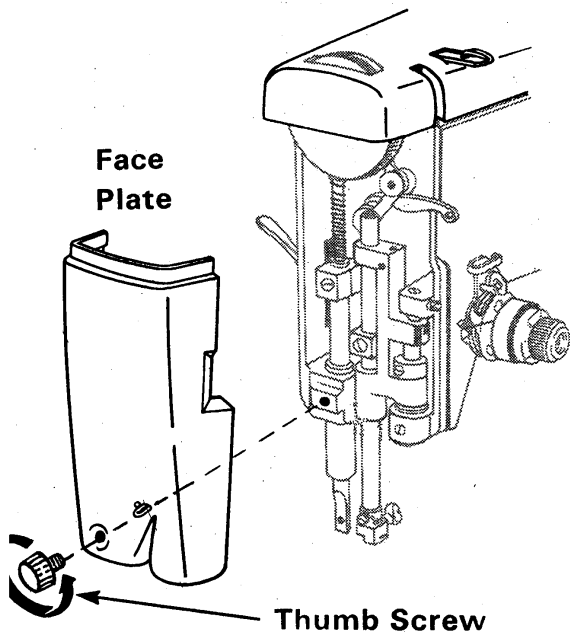
Clamping Pin



Positioning Stud



Face Plate



Thumb Screw

Removing and Replacing Bobbin Case

- Raise presser foot.
- Turn hand wheel toward you until needle is above the presser foot.
- Remove throat plate as instructed on page 11.
- Insert tension screwdriver under the lip of the bobbin case holder and lever to the right as illustrated.
- Remove bobbin case.
- Clean thoroughly, removing all lint and fluff.
- Replace bobbin case—groove under tension spring fits on hook raceway and fork of case straddles positioning stud under feed dog.
- Push holder to left until it snaps into position.
- Replace throat plate.
- Fully close slide plate making sure that throat plate is clamped in position.

Removing Face Plate

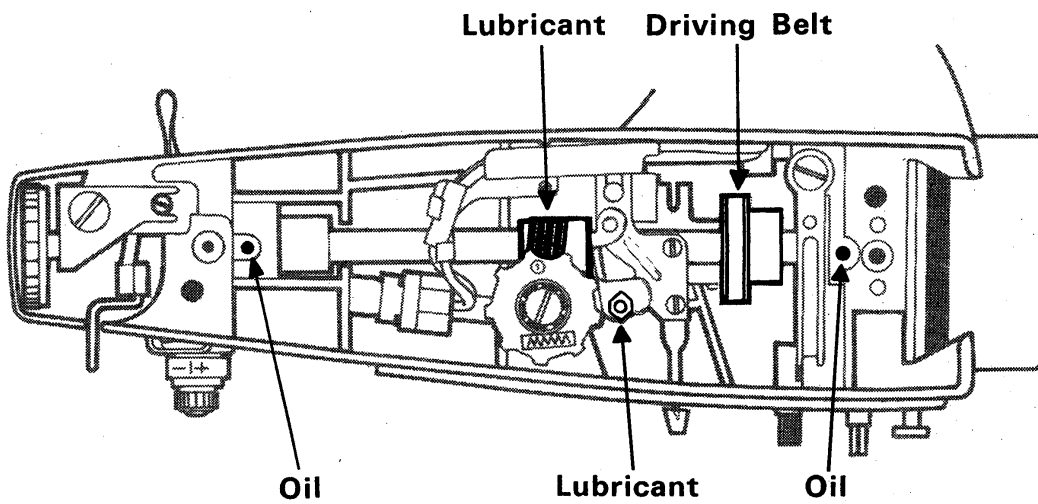
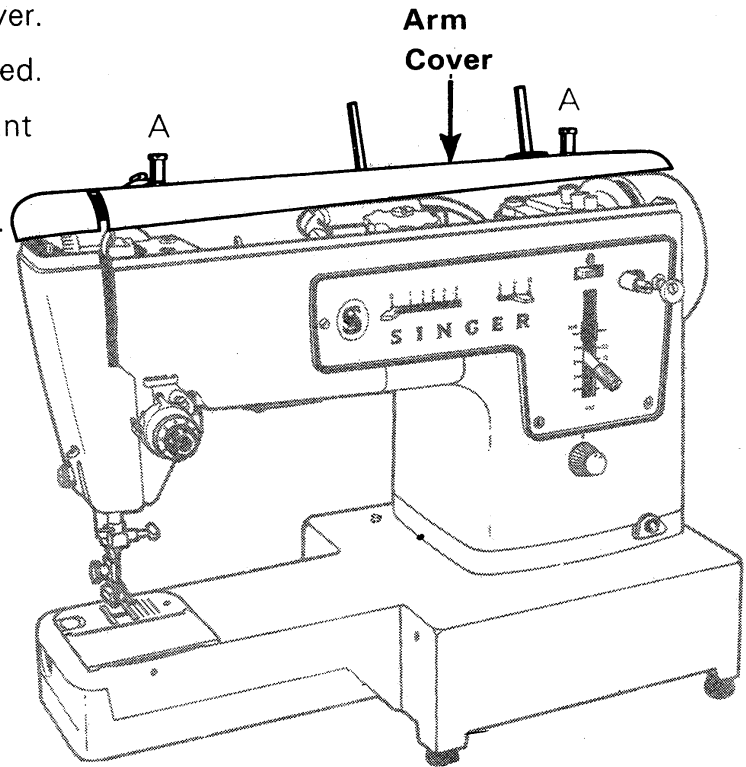
- Loosen and remove thumb screw and remove face plate by sliding it downward.

Replacing Face Plate

- Slide face plate up so that rim is engaged under edge of arm cover.
- Align screw hole at lower edge of plate with screw hole in machine and replace and tighten thumb screw.

EVERY FEW MONTHS

- Lubricate parts under the arm cover.
- **Disconnect machine from electrical supply before removing arm top cover or bed cover plate.**
- Remove screws A, lift off arm cover.
- Apply a drop of oil where indicated.
- Apply a small amount of lubricant to gears as shown.
NEVER APPLY OIL TO GEARS.
- Replace arm cover.



Lubricate Top of Machine

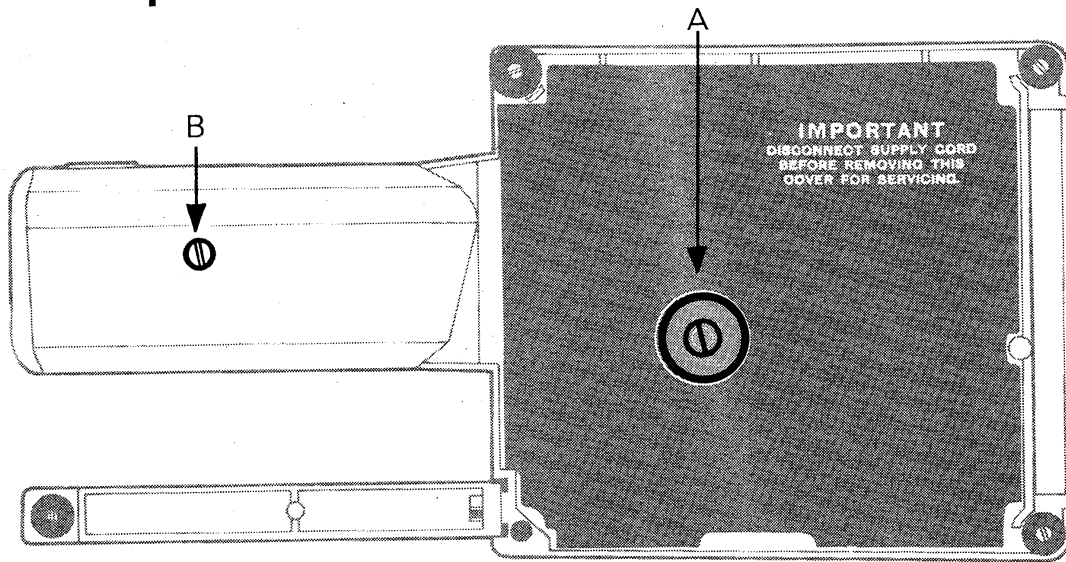
Lubricate parts under bottom covers.

- Remove detachable bed and disconnect machine plug from electrical receptacle at right end of machine.
- Turn machine over to expose the underside. Loosen and remove screw A, being careful not to lose felt washer and remove bottom cover plate.
- Loosen screw B and lift bottom cover from tubular bed.
- Apply SINGER oil and lubricant to places indicated. Avoid getting oil on any part of the motor or driving belt.

Never Apply Oil To Gears

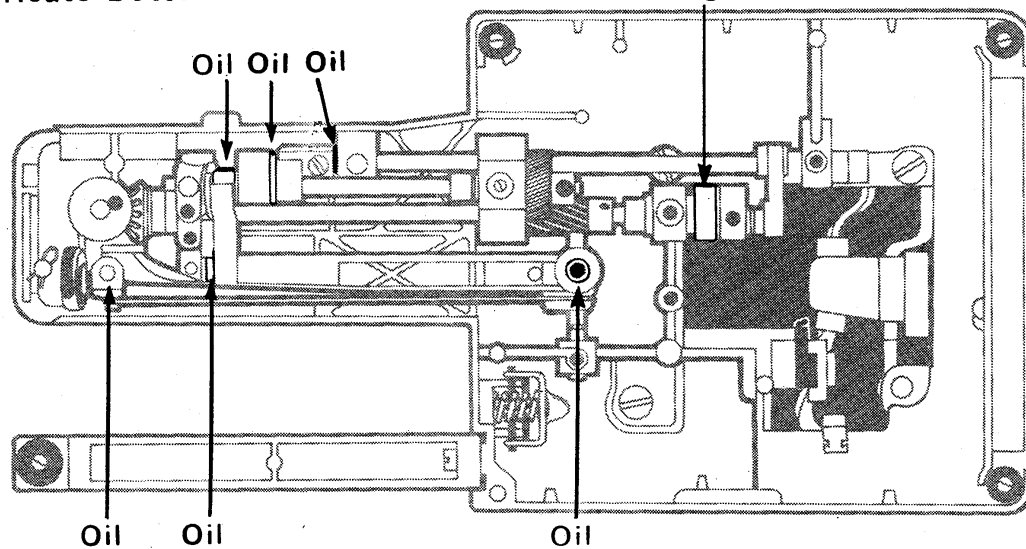
- Replace bottom cover plate, felt washer and retaining screw and the tubular bed cover and screw.
- Tighten screws with a screwdriver.

Motor Requires No Lubrication



Lubricate Bottom of Machine

Driving Belt



Special Care

If the machine is to be stored or before extended periods of inactivity, clean and apply appropriate lubrication to **all** moving machine connections to protect metal parts.

CHANGING THE LIGHT BULB

The light is turned 'on' or 'off' by the light switch located on the control panel under the stitch length selector.

- Turn light switch left to 'off' position.
- Disconnect plug from electric outlet.
- Lower light bracket with finger grip and hold in down position.

Removing the Bulb:

Do not attempt to unscrew bulb. Press it up into socket and turn it in 'unlock' direction, as shown, and withdraw.

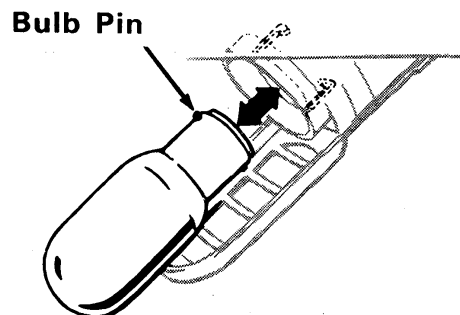
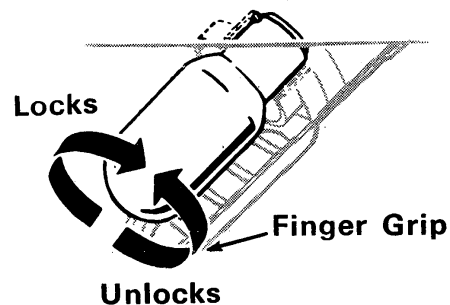
Replacing the Bulb:

Press new bulb into socket, with bulb pin entering slot of socket, and turn it over in 'lock' direction shown to lock bulb in position. Release bracket and entire assembly will snap back into recess.

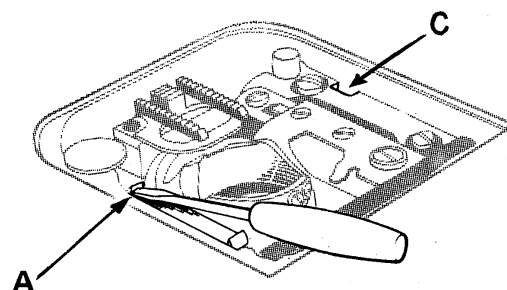
REPLACING THE SLIDE PLATE

You will not have any occasion to remove the slide plate. However, if it should accidentally become disengaged from the machine, it is easily replaced.

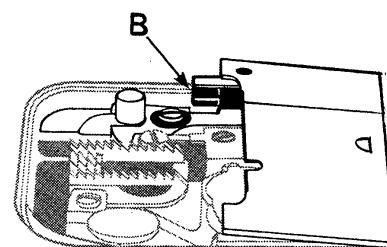
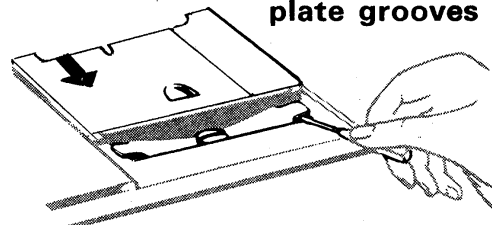
- Raise the presser foot.
- Turn hand wheel toward you until the needle is above the presser foot.
- Remove the throat plate as instructed on page 11.
- Push slide A forward as shown.
- Place slide plate in slide way with the front edge close to, but not covering the retaining spring (as shown).
- With a screwdriver, lift each end of the spring into each of the side grooves on the underside of the plate.
- Draw the slide plate gently toward you and fully engage the spring, making sure that guide B drops through slot C.
- Replace the throat plate as instructed on page 11 and close slide plate.



Changing the Light Bulb



Lift retaining spring into slide plate grooves



Replacing the Slide Plate

II. Performance check list

Whenever sewing difficulty is encountered, review the sections of the instruction book that explain the operation that you are performing to make sure you are using the machine properly. If the problem still exists, the following hints will help you to correct it.

MACHINE DOES NOT SEW

Needle bar does not move

Make sure . . .

- The voltage and number of cycles stamped on the plate under the hand wheel are within the range marked on your electric meter.
- Machine is connected to electrical supply.
- Stop motion screw is tightened.

Needle bar moves but stitch is not formed

Make sure . . .

- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle class is correct for machine.
- Needle size is correct for the thread you are using.
- Machine is correctly threaded.
- Bobbin contains thread.
- Bobbin and bobbin case are correctly inserted in machine.
- Bobbin case area is free of lint and loose thread ends.

Fabric does not move

Make sure . . .

- Presser foot is down (particularly when you are sewing dense fabric or doing free-motion darning and embroidery). Pressure dial is adjusted for the weight and texture of your fabric.
- Stitch length regulator is properly set.
- Feed cover plate has been replaced with the correct throat plate for the stitching you are doing.
- All lint is removed from around feed dog.

Needle breaks

Make sure . . .

- Needle is straight and sharp, correct for machine, and proper size for the thread you are using.
- Needle is fully inserted in needle clamp.
- Stitch width selector is at 0 and needle position selector is at C when you are using the straight stitch foot and throat plate.
- Stitch width setting does not exceed 2.5 setting when a twin needle is being used.
- Presser foot or accessory is securely fastened to presser bar.
- Fabric is not pulled to one side as you remove work from the machine.
- Fabric being guided or supported behind the needle is not being pulled too hard or too fast.

BOBBIN WINDING DIFFICULTIES

Thread does not wind correctly onto bobbin

Make sure . . .

- Bobbin winder lever is pushed to the right.
- Bobbin is pushed in all the way on the spindle.

STITCHING DIFFICULTIES

Needle thread breaks

Make sure . . .

- Machine is correctly threaded.
- Thread is free from slubs and knots.
- Needle is correct size for thread.
- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle thread tension is not too tight.
- Bobbin thread is wound evenly.
- Bobbin case is correctly threaded and properly inserted.
- Throat plate needle hole and presser foot are undamaged.
- Threads are correctly placed under presser foot when you start to sew.
- Presser foot is securely fastened to presser bar.

Bobbin thread breaks

Make sure . . .

- Bobbin has been correctly wound.
- Bobbin case is correctly threaded and properly inserted.
- Bobbin or bobbin case have not been damaged.
- Bobbin case area is free of lint.

Skipped stitches

Make sure . . .

- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle is correct class for machine and size for thread.
- Machine is correctly threaded.
- Fabric is held down firmly (particularly when you are doing free-motion darning and embroidery).

Loose stitches on underside of fabric

Make sure . . .

- Needle is straight and sharp.
- Needle is correct class for machine and size for thread.
- Sufficient tension is being exerted on needle thread.
- Bobbin case area is free of lint.
- Presser bar has been lowered (particularly when you are sewing dense fabrics or doing free-motion darning and embroidery).

Fabric does not lie flat after stitching

Make sure . . .

- Needle-thread tension is not too tight.
- There is sufficient presser foot pressure to hold fabric.
- Stitch length is short enough for fabric.
- Correct presser foot is being used.
- Machine is correctly threaded.

PRESSURE DIAL DIFFICULT TO ADJUST

Make sure . . .

- Presser foot is *down* before rotating dial.

SLUGGISH AND/OR NOISY MACHINE

Make sure . . .

- Bobbin case and feed dog area are free of lint and loose thread ends.
- Machine is lubricated periodically.

FASHION* AIDS AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE

Those *Fashion Aids* which are not furnished with your machine are available for purchase at your local Singer Sewing Centre.

Among the many *Fashion Aids* that will fit your 437 sewing machine are those described below. These aids will increase the versatility of your machine and enable you to give your sewing that extra professional designer touch.

The Edge Stitcher (36865) . . . This attachment provides a series of slotted guides which regulate the placement of stitching in relation to a fabric edge. Among many decorative and practical applications are the joining and insertion of lace, tucking from pin width to 1/4 inch (8mm), French seaming, piping, facing and seam finishing.

The Ruffler (86742) . . . For gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles may be made separately or made and applied in one operation.

The Binder (81245) . . . For the application of commercial and self fabric bias binding.

The Gathering Foot (161659) . . . Ensures evenly spaced shirring with "locked-in" fullness.

The Hemmer Foot (161671) . . . Using the Hemmer Foot, you can turn and stitch a hem in a single operation. Thus, you can eliminate basting or pinning whenever you are making narrow hems, ruffle edges, lingerie finishes, hemmed seams and the like.

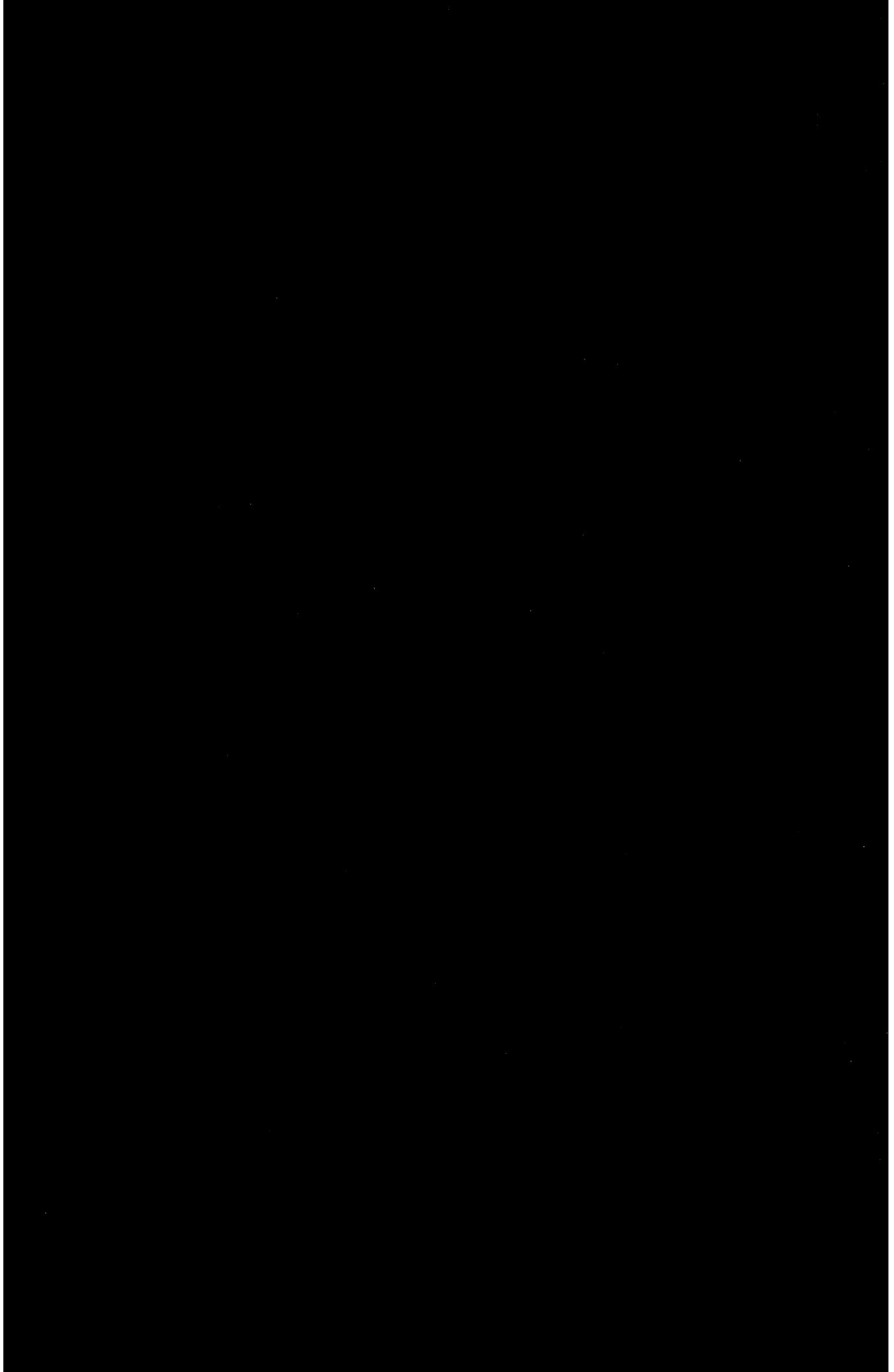
The Quilter (35932) . . . The Quilter is excellent for the placement of stitching in block, floral or scroll designs, is especially well adapted to stitching lightly padded materials. The short open foot permits following curved lines with ease and accuracy; the adjustable space guide placed to the right or left of the needle keeps rows of stitching parallel.

The Button Foot (161613) . . . This short, open foot holds any two-hole or four-hole button securely for stitching. The groove in the foot can be used to hold a needle, over which a thread shank can be formed.

The Seam Guide (161172) . . . The Seam Guide helps keep seam width uniform when extra control is needed, especially on unusually wide or narrow seams. Used as a guide for top stitching and blindstitch hemming.

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