



Instructions for using

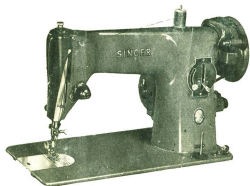
**SINGER**  
Sewing Machine  
201P

Instructions for using

**SINGER**\*

**ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE**

**201\***



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## **AS THE OWNER OF THIS SINGER SEWING MACHINE:**

You own a machine with a tradition of superior craftsmanship—a tradition you will recognize in the smooth, efficient operation of this splendid sewing machine. Operating either forward or backward, it forms a lock stitch.

The machine and the foot- or knee-operated speed control are stored in any one of a variety of versatile and attractive sewing machine cabinets with extra room for sewing accessories.



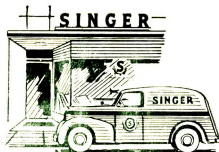
## **TO GET THE MOST ENJOYMENT FROM YOUR SINGER**

You are entitled to instructions on your machine when you become the owner of a new SINGER. A skilled, SINGER-trained teacher personally guides you and assists you in learning the fundamentals of home sewing. Other courses embracing all phases of home sewing are available at low cost.



## SINGER SERVICE

Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER Service nearby. SINGER is interested in helping you keep your SINGER Sewing Machine in top condition. That's why it makes sense to call your SINGER Representative if your machine ever requires attention. He will submit a written estimate for your approval. Look for the familiar red "S" on your SINGER SEWING CENTRE and the handy SINGER Service Car.



## EVERYTHING FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS

The answer to your sewing needs is at your SINGER SEWING CENTRE. There you will find a wide choice of patterns, buttons and thread, as well as Finishing Services such as covering buttons, making belts and buckles, to mention a few. Look under Singer Sewing Machine Company in your telephone directory for the SINGER SEWING CENTRE nearest you.



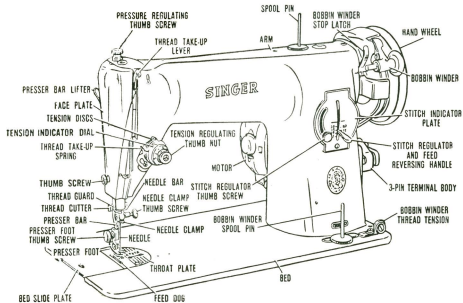


Fig. 2. Names of Principal Parts of Machine

## ELECTRICAL INFORMATION

### Motor

The SINGER\* electric motor, located at back of machine, is regularly furnished for operation from a 250 volt direct current or alternating current, 25 to 75 cycles, supply. Motors are also available for operation on AC and DC from supplies having a voltage other than 250. Special motors can be furnished for 32 volt direct current.

### To Connect Machine to Electric Service Line

Before connecting the machine to electric service line, be sure that the voltage and the number of cycles stamped on the motor nameplate are within the range marked on the electric meter installed by the electric power company.

Push terminal plug into the three-pin terminal body (see Fig. 2, page 4) at the right of machine and connect plug at other end of cord to an electric outlet.

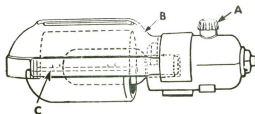
### CAUTION

When you have finished your sewing, always disconnect plug from electric outlet.

## LIGHT

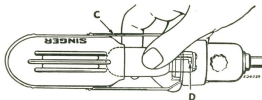
To Turn Light "on" or "off"

To turn on light, reach over machine arm and turn switch A, to right. To extinguish light turn switch to left.



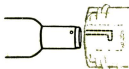
*SINGER Light*

*Fig. 3. Removing  
and Replacing the Bulb*





*Fig. 4. Locking or  
Unlocking Bulb Pin*



*Fig.15. Inserting  
Bulb in Socket*

### **To Remove the Bulb**

Grasp light socket so that thumb extends over switch **A** . Then press shade with thumb at **B** to release shade from two catches and slide it halfway out of shade holder **C** . Then press bulb into socket and at same time turn bulb over from machine as far as it will go to unlock pin **D** (see **Fig. 4**) . Withdraw the bulb.

### **To Insert a New Bulb**

Press bulb into socket and turn it over toward machine until pin **D** enters notch in socket (see **Fig. 4**) . Return shade to its normal position as shown in **Fig. 3** .

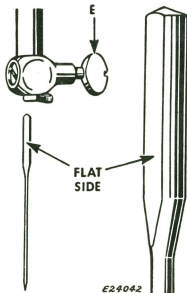
## NEEDLES AND THREAD

This machine uses a 15X1 Needle—available in sizes 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19 and 21.

For perfect stitching, the **thread** should be selected according to the fabric to be stitched and the **needle** must be the correct size for the thread which must pass freely through eye of needle. Select the correct needle according to the chart on **page 9**. Be sure that needle is not blunt or bent.

## TO SET THE NEEDLE

Raise needle bar to its highest position and loosen thumb screw **E** in needle clamp. Insert needle, with its flat side to the left, up into the needle clamp as far as it will go, then tighten thumb screw **E**.



*Fig. 6. Setting the Needle*

**CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF TYPES OF FABRICS, THREAD  
AND NEEDLE SIZES AND MACHINE STITCH SETTINGS**

TYPES OF FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCH SETTING	
			Inside Seams	Top Stitching
Thin Silk, muslin, all delicate fabrics such as organza, nylon organza, and sheer fabrics, such as chiffon.	Pure Silk Nylon 50 Mercerized 60 or 80 Cotton	9	20	30
Handkerchief Linen, Dress Nylon, Taffetas, All fine Synthetics, Silk Brocade, Silk Velvet.	Pure Silk 50 Mercerized 60 Cotton, Nylon	11	16	20
Shirtings, Linen, Dress Cottons, Fine Denim, Household Linen, Lightweight Wools, Rayon, Cotton and Silk Brocades, Velveteen Corduroy Velvet.	Pure Silk 50 Cotton 50 Mercerized	14	12	18
All heavy calicos, Heavy Wools, Fur Fabrics, Drill, Fine Plastic Leather, Heavy Denim.	40 Cotton 40 Mercerized	16	10	12
Bedding, Heavy Upholstery, Tickings, Leatherettes, Moquette	36 Mercerized Cotton 36 Cotton 40 Linen	18 or 19	8	10
Canvas, Burlap, Duck, Sails, All heavy or coarse materials	24 Cotton 40 Linen Heavy Cotton	21	6	8
Plastic Materials	Mercerized Cotton Nylon	11	10	12

*When ordering needles, always specify "Class and Variety 15 x 1" and state the size and quantity required.*

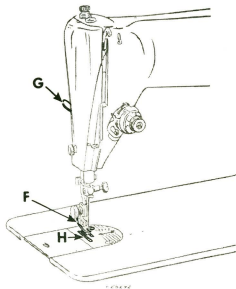
*You will obtain the best stitching results from your Sewing Machine if it is fitted with a SINGER needle.*

## TO OPERATE THE MACHINE

Raise presser foot **F** by means of presser bar lifter **G** to prevent injury to the foot **F** and feed **H**.

Place a piece of cloth under presser foot and let the foot down upon it.

Turn on electric current and, if the combination knee and foot controller is installed as a knee controller, press controller to the right, or, if controller is placed on the floor to be used as a foot controller, press down on pedal of controller. As the pressure on controller is increased, the speed of machine is increased, the speed being controlled entirely by amount of pressure on controller. Operate machine in this way, **without being threaded**, until you have become accustomed to guiding the material and operating the controller.



*Fig. 7. Front View of Machine*

## UPPER THREADING

Raise take-up lever 5 to its highest point.  
Place spool of thread on spool pin at top of machine

Pass thread through thread guide 1

Down, under and from right to left between tension discs 2 (thread guard J, Fig. 9 guiding thread between discs).

Hold spool tightly and pull thread against take-up spring 4 until it enters retaining fork 3

Pass thread from right to left through hole 5 in take-up lever

Down through guide 6 on face plate

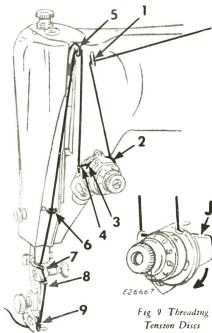
Into guide 7 on needle bar bushing

Into guide 8 on needle clamp

From right to left through eye 9 of needle.

Draw about two inches of thread through eye of needle with which to start sewing

*Fig. 8. Upper Threading*



*Fig 9 Threading  
Tension Discs*



## TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN

Raise take-up lever 5, Fig. 8 to its highest point. Draw the bed slide toward the left, in the bed of machine. Lift out bobbin with thumb and forefinger of left hand as shown in Fig. 10.

## TO WIND THE BOBBIN

See Fig. 11

1. Place bobbin on spindle with pin of spindle entering slot in right side of bobbin.
2. Lock bobbin in place by pressing bobbin winder down until latch N, Fig. 11 engages.
3. Hold hand wheel L and loosen large knurled screw on hand wheel by turning it over toward you.

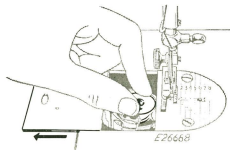
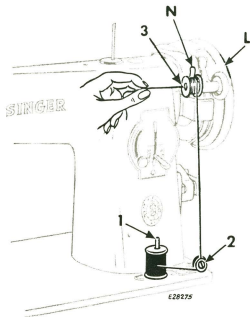


Fig. 10. Removing Bobbin

4. Place spool of thread on spool pin 1. Draw thread under and between tension discs 2. Lead thread up through hole in bobbin 3 from the inside.
5. Hold end of thread as shown in Fig. 11 and press controller as for sewing. Continue to hold end of thread until it breaks off.



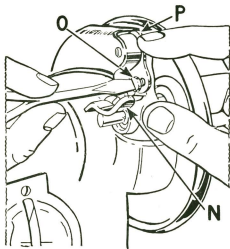
*Fig. 11. Winding the Bobbin*

Allow tension discs to control flow of thread. Do not guide or hold thread when winding bobbin.

The bobbin winder will stop automatically when the bobbin is filled.

Remove bobbin from spindle and tighten the large knurled screw on the hand wheel **L**.

If pressure of bobbin winder pulley against hub of hand wheel is insufficient for winding the bobbin, press down bobbin winder until latch **N**, Figs. 11 and 12 drops and holds it in position.



*Fig. 12 Adjustment of Bobbin Winder*

Loosen adjusting screw **O**, Fig. 12. With forefinger, push back upper end of slotted plate **P** as far as it will go, as shown in Fig. 12, and at the same time, press bobbin winder pulley against hub of hand wheel. Tighten adjusting

screw **O**. If thread does not wind evenly on bobbin, loosen screw which holds tension bracket **2**, Fig. 11 in position.

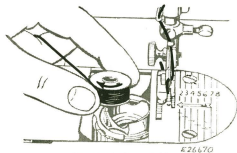
Move bracket to the left if bobbin winds high on right; move bracket to the right if bobbin winds high on left. When bracket is properly centred, thread will wind evenly across bobbin.

Bobbins can be wound while machine is sewing, by following instructions on page 12, omitting item 3.

#### **TO REPLACE THE BOBBIN AND THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE**

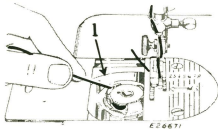
Hold bobbin between thumb and forefinger of left hand; thread drawing from right to left, as shown in Fig. 13. Place bobbin in bobbin case. Draw thread into slot **1**, in bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 14.

Draw thread toward front between bobbin case and tension spring until it passes notch **2**, in bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 15. Close slide and at same

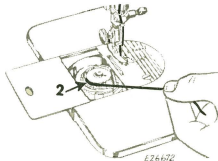


*Fig. 13. Replacing Bobbin*

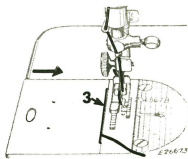
time draw thread into long notch in right edge of slide, as shown at 3, Fig. 16.



*Fig. 14. Threading Bobbin Case*



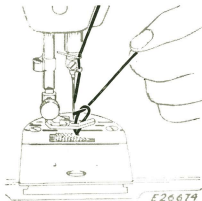
*Fig. 15. Bobbin Case Threaded*



*Fig. 16. Under Threading Completed*

## TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

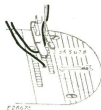
Hold end of needle thread with left hand and turn hand wheel over toward you



*Fig. 17. Drawing Up Bobbin Thread*

until needle goes down and up again and thread take-up lever 5, Fig. 19 is at its highest point. Pull up needle thread and bobbin thread will come with it, as shown in Fig. 17.

Lay both threads back under presser foot diagonally across the feed, as shown in Fig. 18, to the right or left, depending upon which side of needle the material is to be located, so that when presser foot is lowered, threads will be firmly held between the feed and the presser foot.



*Fig. 18*

## TO START SEWING

1. Bring take-up lever 5 to its highest position.
2. Place material under presser foot F.
3. Position needle in material.
4. Lower presser foot and start to sew.

### NOTE:

Most materials require only guiding for best sewing results. However, the miracle fabrics such as nylons, synthetic fabrics, blends with various rayons, puffed weaves, sheers, jerseys and tricots, which, by their nature, require light pressure, also require support in the form of holding the material taut at the back and front of the needle as the needle enters the fabric. This support assures a smooth, even seam. Never pull the material along when stitching.

Never operate the machine without cloth under presser foot.

The slide over the bobbin case should be kept closed when the machine is in operation.

The hand wheel must always turn over toward the operator.

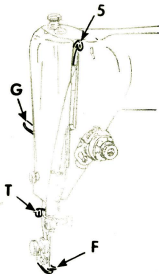


Fig. 19

## TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

The numerals on the stitch indicator plate **V** denote the approximate number of stitches per inch.

To change length of stitch, loosen thumb screw **X** and move it to bottom of slot. Move stitch regulating lever **W** until its upper side is in line with the number of the desired length of stitch.

Move thumb screw **X** until stitch regulating plate (inside) touches lever **W**. Tighten thumb screw **X**.

The machine will then make the indicated number of stitches to the inch in either a forward direction (lever **W** at lowest position) or a reverse direction (lever **W** at highest position).

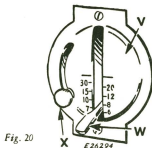


Fig. 20

## TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop machine with thread take-up lever **5**, Fig. 19 at its highest position. Raise presser foot, draw the fabric back and to the left, and sever the threads on thread cutter **T**, Fig. 19. Place ends of threads under presser foot, as shown in Fig. 18.

### **BASTING**

The longest stitch, No. 6 on the stitch regulator, adjusted by lever **W**, Fig. 20, is found satisfactory for basting. These basting stitches can be easily removed by clipping every sixth stitch and withdrawing the long, continuous thread.

Machine basting is firmer, more even and much quicker than hand basting.

### **TO REGULATE DIRECTION OF FEED**

To feed the material from you, push down stitch regulator lever **W**, Fig. 20 to the numeral of stitch desired.

To feed the material toward you, raise stitch regulator to the point where it will make the desired length of stitch.

### **TO TURN A CORNER**

Stop machine when needle is in material. Raise presser foot, turn work as desired, lower the presser foot and resume sewing.

### **TO SEW BIAS SEAMS**

Use a shorter stitch when sewing bias or curved seams to increase the elasticity of the seam and to prevent seam failure under strain. No change in tensions is required.

The direction of feed can be reversed at any point of a seam without removing work from machine.

The reverse feed makes it easy to "back stitch" and to fasten ends of seams.



# TO REGULATE PRESSURE ON PRESSER FOOT

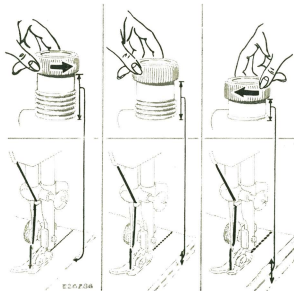
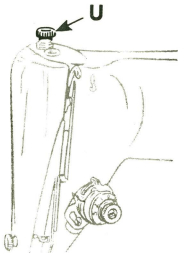


Fig. 21

Light

Medium

Heavy



*Fig. 22. Thumb Screw  
for Adjusting Pressure*

The amount of pressure influences the ease with which you achieve a straight seam and uniform stitching. The pressure should be heavy enough to prevent side creepage of material and light enough to carry the material without marking.

To set a light pressure, turn thumb screw U, Fig. 22 upward until fabric moves easily under presser foot without slipping and without showing feed marks.

To set a heavy pressure, turn thumb screw U downward until the fabric moves easily and the seam edges are carried evenly by the foot and the feed.

## THREAD TENSION

For perfect stitching, the tension on needle and bobbin threads must be heavy enough to pull threads to centre of material to make a firm stitch.

### TO REGULATE THE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

**NOTE:** Unless the bobbin thread tension has been altered, a wide range of threads, from fine silk to heavy cottons, can be formed into a perfect stitch by regulating the needle thread tension only.

The tension on needle thread can be tested only when presser foot is down.

The numerals "0" to "9" on dial Y indicate different degrees of tension that can be obtained. The higher the number the greater the tension. The numbers do not denote size of thread or ounces of tension.

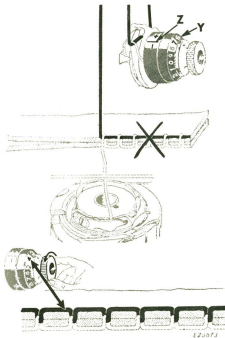


Fig. 23

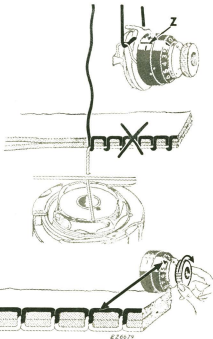
When tension has been correctly set for average sewing, note number at indicator line **Z**. This setting may be quickly regained should the tension be altered for special work or a change in size of thread.

In the unbalanced tensions shown at top of **Fig. 23** caused by too heavy tension on needle thread, the needle thread lies straight along top side of material.



In the unbalanced tensions shown at top of **Fig. 24**, caused by too light tension on needle thread, the bobbin thread lies straight along under side of material.

If perfect stitching cannot be obtained by regulating the needle thread tension, check for minimum tension at "0" position and if necessary adjust as instructed on **page 27**. Then regulate bobbin thread tension as instructed on **pages 24 and 25**.



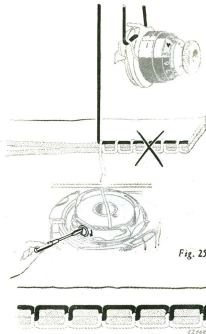
**Fig. 24**

## TO REGULATE THE BOBBIN THREAD TENSION

Set needle thread tension at "4", as shown in Figs. 25 and 26.

The tension on bobbin thread is regulated by the screw of the bobbin case tension spring. Fig. 25 shows the adjustment required when the bobbin thread tension is too loose.

When adjusting bobbin tension, a slight turn of the screw is all that is needed to make a fine adjustment.



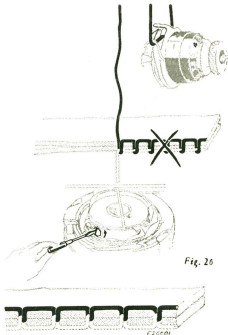
To increase tension, turn screw gradually over to the right, as shown in Fig. 25.



Fig. 26 shows the adjustment required when the bobbin thread tension is too tight.



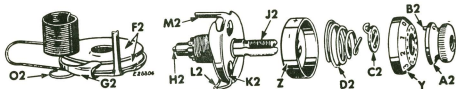
To decrease tension, turn screw gradually over to the left, as shown in Fig. 26.



## TO REMOVE AND DISASSEMBLE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

Turn thumb nut **A2**, Fig. 27 over toward the left until it stops at "O" on numbered dial **Y**. Press in dial to disengage pin **B2** in thumb nut and remove thumb nut. Then remove tension parts from stud **J2** as shown below

Remove tension assembly **K2**. To remove pin **H2** from stud **J2**, remove face plate from machine and tilt machine so that pin will drop out. **Do not remove stud J2.** (It is shown removed in Fig. 27, only for purpose of illustration.)



*Fig. 27. Needle Thread Tension Disassembled*

## TO REASSEMBLE AND REPLACE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

Replace face plate, insert tension releasing pin **H2** in stud. Place the two tension discs **F2**, with their flat, thread-bearing sides of discs together, on tension thread

guide **G2**. Then pass eyelet **O2** of thread take-up spring under thread guide, having coils of spring above tension discs. Place tension disc assembly **K2** on

stud **J2** so that extension **M2** enters hole in machine, and tail (inside the coil) of thread take-up spring enters one of grooves in the stud.

Next, replace indicator **Z** with the large open side facing end of stud (outward) so that the plus and minus signs can be readily seen from a sewing position. Insert tension spring **D2** in indicator so that first half turn **E2** of this spring will enter slot in tension stud. Guide stop washer **C2** onto stud so that extension **N2** will be above tension stud as shown in **Fig. 27**.

Next place numbered dial on stud so that numeral 2 is opposite stop washer extension **N2**, then push dial to compress spring so that thumb nut can be turned onto stud, carefully guiding pin in thumb nut into one of holes in numbered dial. Lower presser bar and turn thumb nut **A2** to left until it stops at

"0". Thread the tension with size 50 mercerized cotton and pull thread through tension discs to test amount of tension at "0" position. At this point there should be a barely perceptible pull on thread to indicate that there is a minimum tension, which will gradually increase with the turn of thumb nut to right, providing a full range of tensions from light to heavy within one revolution of thumb nut. If pull is too strong for a minimum tension, press in numbered dial **Y**, to disengage pin **B2** in thumb nut from dial and reset pin in one of holes to left of previous setting.

This resetting of pin will produce less tension at zero. On the other hand, should there be insufficient tension at zero, press in dial **Y** and reset pin **B2** in one of holes to right of previous setting. Repeat this process until the desired minimum tension is obtained.



## SEWING SUGGESTIONS

**Breaking of needles might be caused by:**

1. Incorrect size of needle for thread and material. See page 9.
2. Needle bent.
3. Pulling of material when stitching.
4. Needle striking improperly fastened presser foot or attachments.
5. Crossing thick seams with too small a needle.

**Breaking of needle thread might be caused by:**

1. A knot in the thread.
2. Incorrect threading. See page 11.
3. Upper tension too tight. See pages 22 and 23.

4. Needle set incorrectly. See page 8.
5. Needle blunt or bent.
6. Thread too coarse for needle. See page 9.
7. Roughened hole in throat plate.
8. Incorrect arrangement of threads to start sewing. See page 16.
9. Damaged sewing hook.

**Breaking of bobbin thread might be caused by:**

1. Incorrect threading of the bobbin case. See page 15.
2. Bobbin thread tension too tight. See pages 24 and 25.
3. Bobbin wound unevenly. See page 14.
4. Damaged bobbin.

**Skipping of stitches might be caused by:**

1. Incorrect setting of needle. See page 8.
2. Needle blunt or bent.
3. Needle too small for thread. See page 9.
4. Needle rubbing presser foot.

**Gathering or Puckering of material might be caused by:**

1. Failure to use crisp lawn or organdy backing when stitching on sheer materials.
2. Excessive needle and bobbin thread tensions.

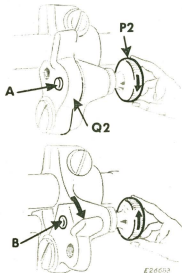
**NOTE:** If machine runs heavily after standing idle for a long period, apply a few drops of kerosene at all oiling points, run the machine for a few minutes, then wipe clean and apply SINGER\* Oil as described on pages 33 to 37.

**SINGER Needles should be used  
in SINGER Machines.  
These Needles and their Containers  
are marked with the  
Company's Trademark "SIMANCO". 1**

**Needles in Containers marked  
"FOR SINGER MACHINES"  
are NOT SINGER made Needles. 2**

Free instruction for using the machine is gladly given at any  
**SINGER SEWING CENTRE**

## DARNING AND EMBROIDERING



*Fig. 28. Preparation for Darning or Embroidery*

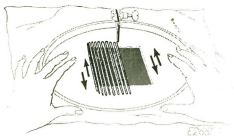
Turn machine back on its hinges. Unscrew the thumb screw P2, Fig. 28 out of the lower hole A in the crank Q2 until the crank Q2 is released.

Move feed lifting crank Q2 downward so that thumb screw P2 will enter upper hole B. Insert thumb screw P2 in this hole and tighten firmly. The feed is thus rendered inoperative and will not interfere with the free movement of the work. Bring machine forward into place.

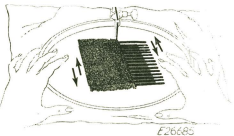
Move stitch regulating lever W, Fig. 20, page 18 to its neutral position in the centre of slot at front of machine.

Remove presser foot and let down presser bar lifter G, Fig. 19, page 17 to restore tension on needle thread which is released when lifter is raised.

Draw up bobbin thread as instructed on page 16.



*Fig. 29 Starting the Darn*



*Fig. 30. Darning in Process*

### Darning:

When darning flat work, it is advisable to use embroidery hoops to hold the work. Place the work in machine, having the unworn part near the hole under the needle. Start darning by making a line of stitches across the hole a little longer than width of hole. Continue making parallel lines of stitches across hole, moving the work backward and forward, as shown in Fig. 29, and at same time gradually moving the work sidewise until hole is covered with lines of stitches running across hole. Then turn the work 90°, as shown in Fig. 30 and continue as before moving the work backward and forward, forming parallel lines of stitches until the first group of stitches across hole are completely covered and the darn is finished.

When you have finished darning, raise presser bar lifter and replace presser

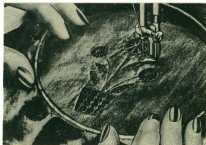
foot. Turn machine back on its hinges and turn thumb screw **P2**, **Fig. 28**, **page 30** out of upper hole **B**, **Fig. 28** in feed lifting crank **Q2**, **Fig. 28**, and into lower hole **A**, **Fig. 28**. Make sure that thumb screw is firmly tightened.

Bring machine forward into place, return stitch regulating lever **W**, **Fig. 20**, **page 18**, to its original position and the machine is ready for regular stitching. Stockings and socks, underwear, etc., can be more conveniently darned on the machine with the **SINGER® DARNING** and Embroidery Attachment.

#### **Embroidering:**

Prepare the machine the same as for darning as instructed on **page 30**.

#### **Lace Embroidery:**

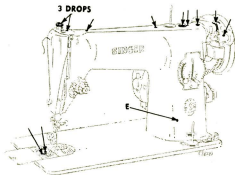
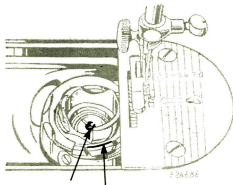


For lace embroidery, i.e. open work, replace the regular presser foot with spring foot 121094. For embroidery the feed should be lowered and the work handled as advised in the preceding paragraph.

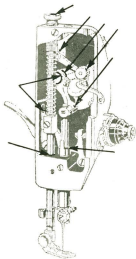
## TO OIL THE MACHINE

If machine is used continuously, it should be oiled daily. If moderately used, an occasional oiling is sufficient.

**Preparation:** Remove face plate. Draw bed slide plate to the left. Remove dust and lint (see instructions on page 38). Swing rear cover plate up toward hand wheel.



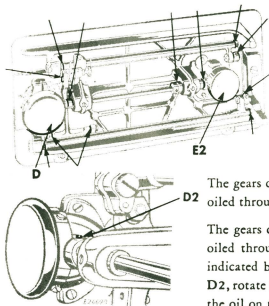
*Fig. 31. Front Views Showing Oiling Points*



*Fig. 32 End View Showing Oiling Points*

**Oiling:** Apply a drop of oil to the places indicated by unlettered arrows in Figs. 31, 32, 33 and 34, and 3 drops of oil to the places so indicated in Figs. 31 and 34.

After applying one drop of oil to the places indicated by the unlettered arrows in Fig. 32, replace face plate and fasten it as before.



*Fig. 33. Views, Showing Oiling Points in Base of Machine*

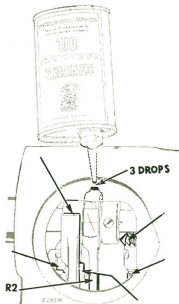
To reach parts underneath bed of machine, turn machine back on its hinges.

Apply one drop of oil to the places indicated by the unlettered arrows in Fig. 33.

The gears concealed by gear cover E2, Fig. 33 are oiled through oil hole E, Fig. 31.

The gears concealed by gear cover D, Fig. 33 are oiled through the space just above this cover, as indicated by arrow D2. After oiling the gears at D2, rotate the hand wheel toward you to distribute the oil on these gears.





Turn hand wheel over toward you until connecting rod R2, Fig. 34 is at its highest position. Then apply oil through hole in top of machine to the wick which is retained in cap of connecting rod, as shown in Fig. 34. Also oil the other moving parts inside and replace cover.

### Machine Working Heavily

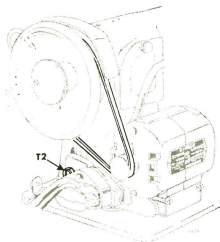
If the machine runs hard after standing idle for some time, use a little kerosene in the oiling places, run the machine rapidly, then wipe clean and oil.



*Fig. 34. Oiling Points At the Back of the Machine*

## BELT

See that the belt has the correct tension. This tension should be only enough to keep the belt from slipping. If the belt tension is incorrect, loosen the screw T2, Fig. 35, about one turn and allow the motor to drop downward until the belt has the correct tension, then tighten the screw T2.



*Fig. 35.*

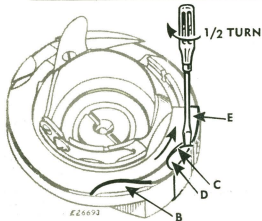
**The Motor Requires No Lubrication.**

## TO CLEAN THE STITCH FORMING MECHANISM

After considerable use, the stitch forming mechanism in bed of machine may become clogged with lint and this may interfere with the perfect operation of the machine.

Occasionally remove the bobbin case from machine, as instructed below, and remove any lint, etc., which has accumulated in machine.

## TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN CASE



Draw bed slide plate to the left. Turn hand wheel over toward you until needle is at its highest point and end of the hook ring E is toward the front of the machine, as shown in Fig. 36.

Insert the blade of small tension screwdriver 120378, which is furnished with the machine, into slot C between the ring and the edge of the spring, as shown in Fig. 36. With a downward pressure, turn the screwdriver one-half turn to the right so that the screwdriver will drop into the slot and unlock the spring. With the right hand, hold the hand wheel to prevent its turning, and, with the left, place the screwdriver

Fig. 36. View from Left End, Showing Position of Bobbin Case and Hook Ring for Removal from Machine

against the edge of the slot in the ring and push it around in the direction opposite to the hook rotation until the

circular cutout B is opposite the spring D, as shown in Fig. 37. The ring E and bobbin case may then be lifted out.

### TO REPLACE THE BOBBIN CASE

When replacing the parts, first place the bobbin case into position with the finger A, Fig. 37 in the opening in the position plate under the throat plate as shown in Fig. 37. Turn the bobbin case back and forth slightly to make sure that it is properly seated, then place the hook ring E in position with the cutout B opposite the spring D. Press the ring into place and turn it in the direction of hook rotation until the spring locks it in position. Then replace the bobbin.

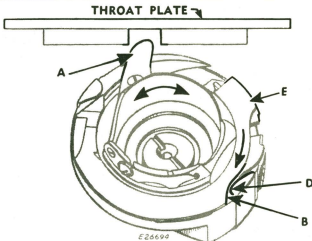


Fig. 37 View from Left End, Showing Replacement of Bobbin Case

*Instructions for using*

**ATTACHMENTS**

## THE FOOT HEMMER



Fig. 38  
Foot Hemmer

The foot hemmer may be used for hemming edge of material, making hemmed and felled seams and for hemming and sewing on lace in one operation.

Raise needle to its highest point, remove presser foot and attach foot hemmer to presser bar in place of presser foot.

Pull up bobbin thread as instructed on page 16.

### To Start Hem at Very Edge

1. Fold edge of material twice, about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch each time, for a distance of about two inches. Crease folds.

2. Lay about three inches of needle and bobbin threads back under hemmer. Place creased edge of material under hemmer with end of hem directly under needle. Lower hemmer and tack end of hem with two machine stitches.

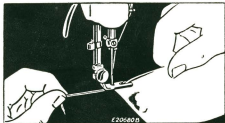
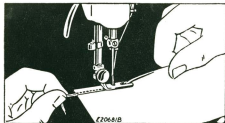


Fig. 39. Starting Hem at Very End of Material

3. Raise hemmer. Pull threads and hem slightly from you with left hand, then while holding threads, draw material toward you, with right hand, into scroll of hemmer until tacked end is caught in hemmer, as shown in Fig. 39.



*Fig. 40. Hemming Edge of Material and Pulling Back Threads While Sewing*

4. Lower hemmer and start to sew, slightly pulling threads back while sewing. Keep mouth of hemmer full to produce a smooth, even hem as shown in Fig. 40.

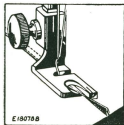
#### **To Make a Hemmed Seam with Foot Hemmer**



*Fig. 41. Making a Hemmed Seam (First Operation)*

1. When making this seam, the garment must first be fitted and the edge

of material trimmed, allowing for about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch of seam. Insert the two edges of material, right sides together, in the hemmer in same manner as a single hem as shown in Fig. 41. If the material is bulky, place edge of upper piece of material about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch left of edge of under piece.



*Fig. 42. Making a Hemmed Seam (Second Operation)*

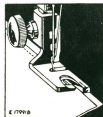
2. The free edge of hemmed seam may be stitched flat to garment, if desired. To do this, open the work out flat, wrong side up, then insert the hem in scroll of hemmer, holding edge of hem in position while it is being stitched. If seam is stitched flat to garment, one row of stitching is visible on the right side.

### **To Make a Felled Seam with Foot Hemmer**

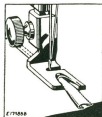
1. Place right sides of material together, having edge of upper piece about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch to the left of edge of under piece. Stitch the two pieces together, using hemmer as a presser foot. Guide both pieces by the projecting toe of hemmer, as shown in Fig. 43.



2. Open the work out flat, wrong side up, and hem free edge of seam, stitching it flat to garment as shown in Fig. 44.



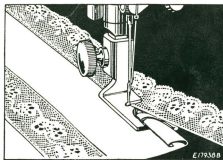
*Fig. 43. Making a  
Felled Seam  
(First Operation)*



*Fig. 44. Making a  
Felled Seam  
(Second Operation)*

### **To Hem and Sew on Lace in One Operation**

1. Start hem in regular way.
2. Hold hem in position with needle.
3. Raise presser bar and insert edge of lace in slot of hemmer and back under hemmer.
4. Lower presser bar and start sewing, catching edge of lace with needle.
5. Guide hem with right hand and lace with left hand, being careful not to stretch lace as it enters hemmer.



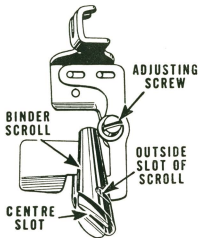
*Fig. 45. Hemming and Sewing on Lace*

## BINDER

The binder turns the edges of bias material and applies it to the seam or edge of a garment at one stitching. When properly adjusted, the stitching will come close to the edge of the binding.

This binder will apply **unfolded bias binding**  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch in width and commercial **folded binding**  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in width. (No. 5 width in standard brands usually measures  $\frac{1}{2}$ ".) Binding may be purchased in a variety of materials and colors.

It is found particularly useful when making children's wear, lingerie, summer dresses, and other dainty articles which call for narrower bindings.



*Fig. 46 Binder*

### To Attach the Binder

Raise needle to its highest position.  
Then attach binder to presser bar in  
place of presser foot.  
See that needle enters centre of needle  
hole.

### To Insert Binding in Binder

Cut all binding to a long point to the  
left, as shown in Fig. 47A.

Folded bias binding  
must be in-  
serted in the out-  
side slot of the  
scroll. See Fig.  
47B.

Unfolded or raw  
edge bias binding  
must be inserted  
in the open end of  
the scroll. See Fig.  
47C.



Fig. 47A

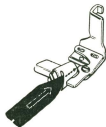


Fig. 47B. Inserting Folded Bias Binding



Fig. 47C. Inserting Unfolded Bias Binding

After inserting pointed end of binding  
in binder, push it through until full  
width of binding is under needle.

### To Insert Garment in Binder

Place edge to be bound as far to the right as it will go in centre slot of scroll and draw it back under binder foot. See Fig. 48.

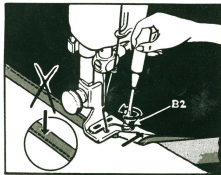


*Fig. 48. Inserting Garment in Binder*

Lower binder by means of presser foot lifter and start to sew. Keep material well within centre slot of scroll so that edge will be caught in binding.

### To Adjust Binder

To bring inner edge of binder closer to the stitching, loosen screw B2, Fig. 49, and move scroll to the right. This is the usual adjustment when binding straight edges.



*Fig. 49. Adjusting Binder*

When binding curves, move scroll to the left to bring inner edge of binding farther from stitching and allow for sweep or curve.

Never pull the binding as it feeds through the binder, as bias material is very easily stretched and will be too narrow when it reaches the needle. When this occurs the edges will not be turned.

### Piped Edge

To produce a piped edge on garments, loosen screw **B2**, **Fig. 49** and move scroll to left to bring stitching about midway of folded binding.

Crease raw edges of garment toward wrong side about  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, and insert folded edge, raw edges uppermost, into edge guide on binder and beneath binding.

When stitched, both sides of garment will be finished and right side will show piped edge.

### To Bind Outside Curves

Allow edge to be bound to pass freely through scroll without crowding against scroll wall. The material must be guided from back of binder and to left, permitting unfinished edges to swing naturally into scroll of binder.



*Fig. 50. Binding an Outside Curve*

Never pull binding while it is being fed through binder, as this may stretch binding, making it too narrow to stitch or to turn in the edges.

When binding curves, turn material only as fast as the machine sews. Do not push material in too fast as this will pucker edge.

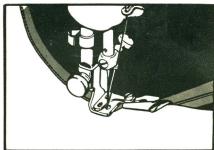
Do not stretch material as this will distort edge so that curve will not have proper shape when finished.

If stitching does not catch edge of binding, adjust scroll slightly to the left.

### **To Bind Inside Curves**

When binding an inside curve, straighten out edge of material, while feeding it into binder, being careful not to stretch material.

Soft materials, like batiste or crepe de



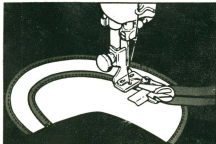
*Fig. 51. Binding an Inside Curve*

chine, require a row of stitching added close to edge of curve before binding.

### **To Apply French Folds to Curves**

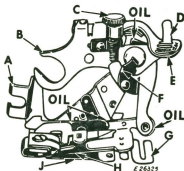
Place material into binder and stitch binding onto face of material as shown in **Fig. 52**.

## THE RUFFLER



*Fig. 52. Applying a French Curve*

For guidance in applying rows of French folds, mark material with a line of basting stitches or with chalk or pencil.



*Fig. 53. Principal Parts of Ruffler*

### Lubrication

At the beginning of each working day lubricate Ruffler to insure smooth operation and to prevent jamming, rust and wear.

Apply one drop of oil at each point indicated in Fig. 53. Wipe off excess

oil. Insert scrap of material in ruffler and operate attachment until no oil appears on work.

### **Principal Parts**

**A—Foot**—attaches ruffler to presser bar.

**C—Fork Arm**—straddles needle clamp.

**B—Adjusting Screw**—regulates fullness of gathers.

**D—Projection**—engages slots in adjusting lever.

**E—Adjusting Lever**—sets ruffler for gathers or pleats. Number 1 setting is for gathers, and places fullness at every stitch. Numbers 6 and 12 are space settings for pleats, spacing them either 6 or 12 stitches apart. Star setting is for straight stitching.

**F—Adjusting Finger**—regulates width or size of pleats.

**G—Separator Guide**—edge of material placed in slots to keep heading of ruffle even. Separates ruffling material from material to which ruffle is being attached.

**H—Ruffling Blade**—pushes material; forms pleats and pushes material toward needle.

**J—Separator Blade**—prevents ruffling blade teeth from damaging material or feed.

### **To Attach Ruffler**

1. Raise needle to its highest point.
2. Loosen presser foot thumb screw and attach ruffler to presser bar in place of presser foot, at same time placing fork arm **B** astride needle clamp.
3. See that needle enters centre of needle hole in ruffler.

### **To Adjust Ruffler for Gathering**

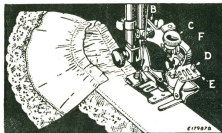
1. Swing adjusting finger **F** away from needle.
2. Raise adjusting lever **E** and move it until projection **D** can be entered in slot marked "1".





*Fig. 54 Correct Position for Material to be Ruffled*

3. Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades Line 2, Fig. 54.



*Fig. 55. Gathering with Ruffler*

4. Draw material slightly back of needle, lower presser bar and start to sew.
5. For fine gathering, turn adjusting screw C upward and shorten stitch.
6. For full gathering, turn adjusting screw C downward and lengthen stitch.

#### **To Make a Ruffle and Sew It to a Garment In One Operation**

1. Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades Line 2, Fig. 56.

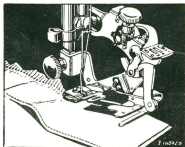


*Fig. 56 Correct Positions for Materials*

2. Place material to which ruffle is to be attached under separator blade Line 1, Fig. 56.
3. Proceed same as for plain gathering.

### **To Make a Ruffle and Attach It With a Facing in One Operation**

1. Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades Line 2, Fig. 58.



*Fig. 57. Making a Ruffle and Attaching It In One Operation*

2. Place material to which ruffle is to be attached under separator blade Line 1, Fig. 58.
3. Place facing material over upper blue blade Line 4, Fig. 58.

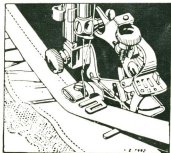


*Fig. 58. Correct Positions for Materials*

4. If facing is to be on right side of garment, place wrong sides of garment and ruffle together.
5. If facing is to be on wrong side, place right sides of garment and ruffle together.

### **To Pipe a Ruffle**

- 1 Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades Line 3, Fig. 60.



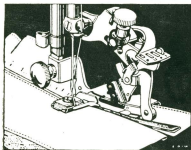
*Fig. 59. Making a Ruffle and Attaching It With a Facing In One Operation*

This material must not exceed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in width.



*Fig. 60. Correct Positions for Materials*

2. Piping material is usually cut on the bias and it should be about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide when folded in centre. Place piping material in ruffler, following Line 5, Fig. 60 with folded edge of piping to the right.
3. Fold edge of material to which piping and ruffling are to be attached



*Fig. 61. Piping a Ruffle*

and insert it in ruffler, following Line 6, Fig. 60.

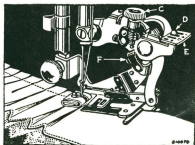
### To Adjust Ruffler for Pleating

1. Raise adjusting lever **E** and move it until projection **D** can be entered in slot marked "6". The ruffler will then pleat once every six stitches. To pleat once every 12 stitches, have projection **D** enter slot "12" in adjusting lever **E**.
2. Insert material to be pleated between two blue blades Line 2, Fig. 62.



*Fig. 62. Correct Position for Material*

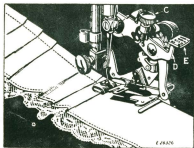
3. To increase width of pleat, move adjusting finger **F** back toward needle and turn adjusting screw **C** downward. To make a smaller pleat, turn adjusting screw **C** upward. The distance between pleats is regulated by length of stitch.



*Fig. 63. Pleating with the Ruffler*

### To Adjust Ruffler for Group Pleating

1. To make the space between groups of pleats, raise adjusting lever E and move it until projection D can be entered in small slot indicated by star on adjusting lever E. The ruffler will then stop pleating and plain stitching will be made.



*Fig. 64. Group Pleating with Ruffler*



*Fig. 65. Correct Position for Material*

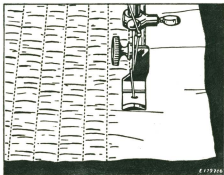
2. When the desired space is made, set projection D in either of slots 6 or 12.
3. Insert material to be pleated between two blue blades Line 2, Fig. 65.

### GATHERING FOOT

#### To Shirr with Gathering Foot

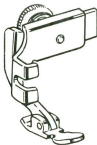
1. Fasten gathering foot to presser bar in place of presser foot.
2. Place material under gathering foot and stitch in usual way.

3. The fullness of shirring or amount of gathering is regulated by length of stitch. A longer stitch increases fullness of gathers.



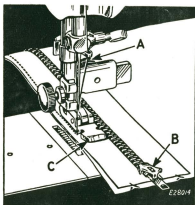
*Fig. 66. Shirring with Gathering Foot*

## ZIPPER FOOT



*Fig. 67. Zipper Foot*

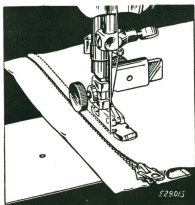
The zipper foot is designed to facilitate the placement of stitching close to a raised edge. The hinged feature of this foot insures even feeding over pins, heavy layers of fabric or cross seams. It is attached to the machine in place of the regular presser foot, and may be adjusted to either the right or left side of the needle.



*Fig. 68. Sewing on Zipper  
(First Operation)*

### **Preparation**

Fasten the zipper foot to the presser bar. Loosen thumb screw A, Fig. 68, and move the toe C to the right until the notch in the left side of the toe C is in line with the needle hole in the throat plate.

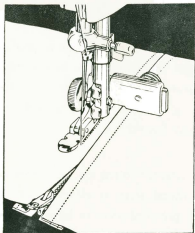


*Fig. 69. Sewing on Zipper  
(Second Operation)*

### **Zipper Insertion**

Place the garment and the zipper tape face to face, with the underside of the tape up, under the foot, as shown in Fig. 68. The tape should always be closed from end to end.

Lower the zipper foot, bringing the



*Fig. 70. Sewing on Zipper  
(Final Operation)*

zipper snugly against the right side of the toe as shown in Fig. 68. Then start to sew.

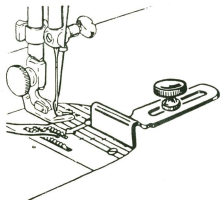
When the first line of stitching is completed, raise the zipper foot, turn the material over with the underside of the tape down, fold the material up along the centre line of the zipper as shown in Fig. 69, then lower the presser foot and start the second line of stitching close to the row of zipper, allowing sufficient clearance for the sliding portion B, Fig. 68, to move freely.

To stitch the opposite edge of the tape to the garment, loosen thumbscrew A, Fig. 68, and move toe C to the left until the notch in right side is in line with the needle hole in the throat plate and proceed as instructed previously.

Fig. 70 shows the final stitching operation on the zipper tape.



## Seam Guide



*The Seam Guide*

The seam guide enables you to produce straight stitching and to keep seams a uniform distance from a finished edge, guiding the fabric evenly at a desired distance from the needle.

It is attached to the machine by means of a thumb screw in either of the two holes provided and can be adjusted to space the stitching from  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $1\frac{3}{8}$ " from an edge.

# FASHION AIDS

The following FASHION\* Aids are available for separate purchase at your SINGER SEWING CENTRE.

## Automatic Zigzagger

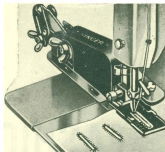


Zig zag stitching, decorative stitching, applique—all of these may be done *automatically* on your SINGER with the Automatic Zigzag Attachment.

You can blind stitch hems, mend rips and tears, reinforce seams, and overedge seam edges easily and quickly.

Merely insert one of the several stitch patterns into the Automatic Zigzagger and sew.

## The Buttonholer



Beautiful, evenly stitched buttonholes are done for you with your SINGER Buttonholer.

The attachment can be adjusted to make buttonholes from eyelet size, approximately  $\frac{1}{16}$  inch, to  $1\frac{7}{8}$  inches long. Spacing of stitches, width of stitch and amount of cutting space can also be changed at will.

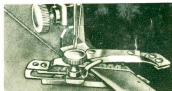
## Skirtmarker



SINGER\* Blow-type Skirtmarker provides an excellent method of marking a hem for skirt or dress sewing.

The marker slides on a rule to a desired height. A hemline is neatly marked by squeezing the attached rubber bulb which produces an even chalk line.

## Adjustable Hemmer



The Adjustable Hemmer forms and stitches a perfectly turned hem—in any size from  $\frac{3}{16}$  to  $\frac{15}{16}$  inch wide—without basting or pressing.



**The Edge-Stitcher** .....will be found an indispensable aid for sewing together laces, insertions, embroideries, piping or sewing flat braid to a garment.

# INDEX

	Page		Page
Attachments.....	40	Principal parts of Machine 201 .....	4
Binder.....	45	Reassembling and replacing needle thread	
Foot hemmer.....	41	tension.....	26, 27
Gathering foot.....	56	Regulating bobbin thread tension.....	24, 25
Ruffler.....	50	Regulating direction of feed.....	19
Seam Guide.....	60	Regulating needle thread tension.....	22, 23
Zipper Foot.....	57	Regulating pressure on presser foot.....	20, 21
Basting.....	19	Regulating stitch length.....	18
Cleaning stitch forming mechanism.....	38	Removing and disassembling needle thread	
Darning and Embroidering.....	30, 31, 32	tension.....	26
Electrical information.....	5	Removing the bobbin.....	12
Fashion Aids.....	61	Removing the bobbin case.....	38
Buttonholer.....	62	Removing the work.....	18
Edge Stitcher.....	63	Replacing the bobbin.....	15
Hemmer, Adjustable.....	63	Replacing the bobbin case.....	39
Skirtmarker.....	63	Setting the needle.....	8
Zigzagger, Automatic.....	62	Sewing bias seams.....	19
Light.....	6, 7	Sewing suggestions.....	28, 29
Machine working heavily.....	29, 36	SINGER Service.....	3
Motor.....	5	Starting to sew.....	17
Needle chart.....	9	Threading the bobbin.....	15
Needles and thread.....	8	Thread tension.....	22
Oiling the machine.....	33-36	Turning a corner.....	19
Operating the machine.....	10	Upper threading.....	11
Preparing to sew.....	16	Winding the bobbin.....	12, 13, 14





## 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 CENTRE to be sure of warranted SINGER parts and service. See address in the classified telephone directory.

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