

Student's Manual

BY

SINGER

Zigzag Machine Sewing-Part I

APPLIED TO: DRESS CONSTRUCTION • HOME AND FAMILY MAINTENANCE SEWING

CONTENTS

How to Thread the Machine and Operate Controls
Zigzag Stitch Patterns
Buttonholes
Button Sewing
Seams and Seam Finishes
Hems and Decorative Edge Finishes
Blind Stitch Zipper Insertion

PUBLISHED BY

THE SINGER COMPANY

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT • 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA • NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

SLANT-O-MATIC 401 AND SLANT-O-MATIC Special 403

NEEDLES AND THREAD

For perfect stitching, select correct needle and thread to correspond with fabric. Refer to **Fabric, Thread, Needle and Stitch Length Chart**, on Page 21 of "Student's Manual of Straight Stitch Machine Sewing". Be sure to use like threads for both needle and bobbin.

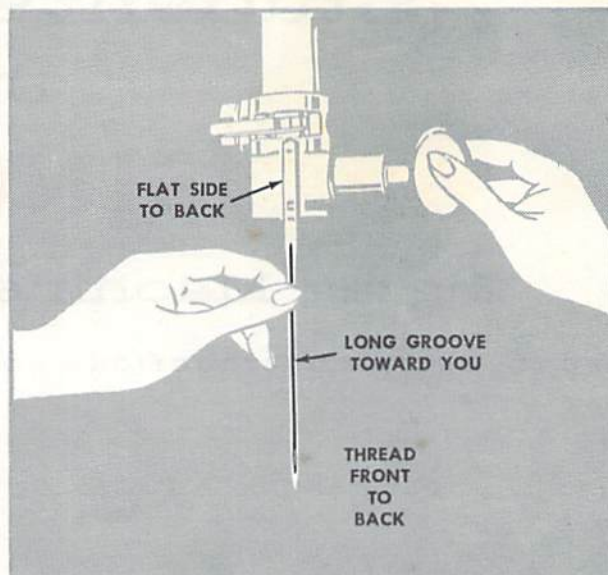
Needle Insertion

- Raise the take-up lever to its highest point.
- Loosen the needle clamp screw.

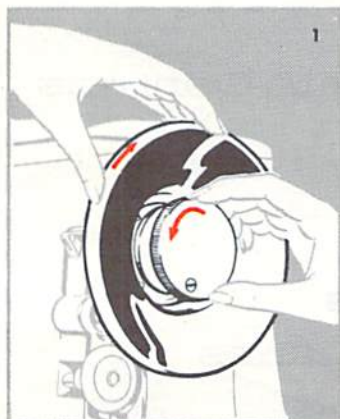
Insert the needle upward into the needle clamp as far as it will go, with **flat side** of needle to **back** and **long groove toward you**.

- Tighten needle clamp screw.

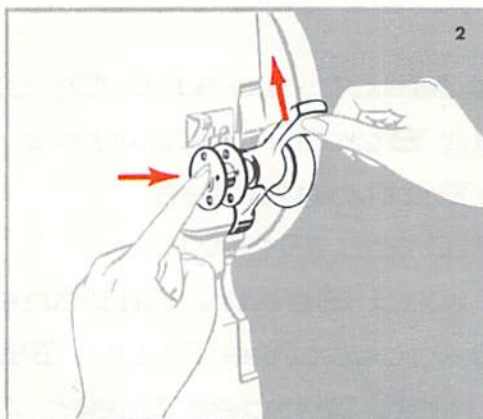
These machines use a 15x1 needle, (Catalog No. 2020), sizes 9, 11, 14, 16, 18.



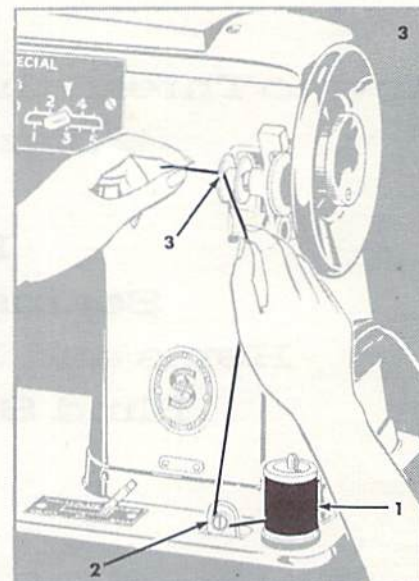
TO WIND THE BOBBIN



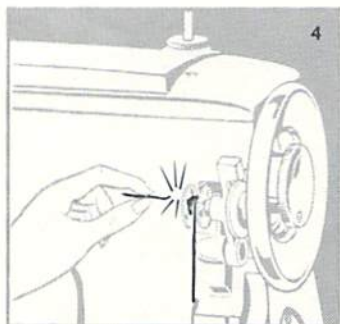
- Loosen stop motion screw as illustrated.



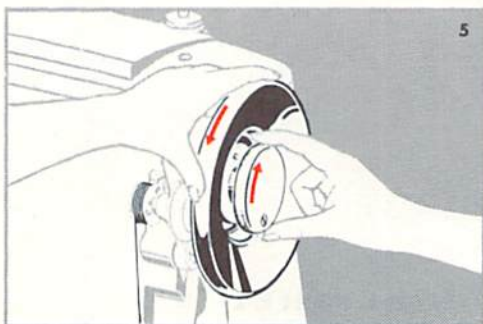
- Raise bobbin winder and position bobbin on spindle.
- Press winder against hand wheel.



- Place thread on spool pin and lead between bobbin winder tension discs.
- Thread through hole in left side of bobbin as shown.

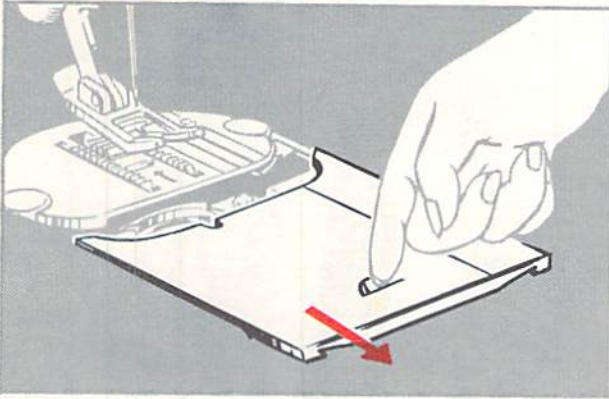


- Hold thread end to start winding.
- Activate machine

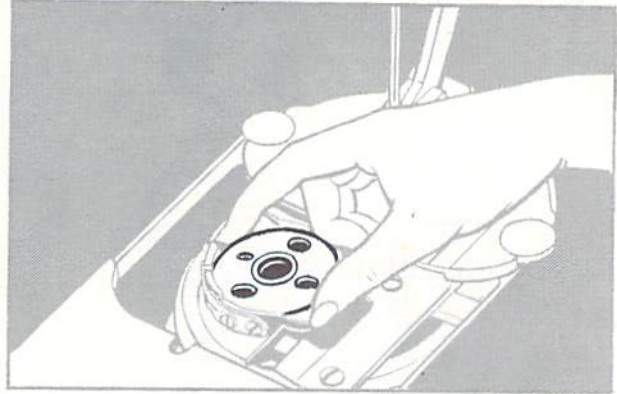


- Full bobbin will automatically release.
- Tighten stop motion screw.

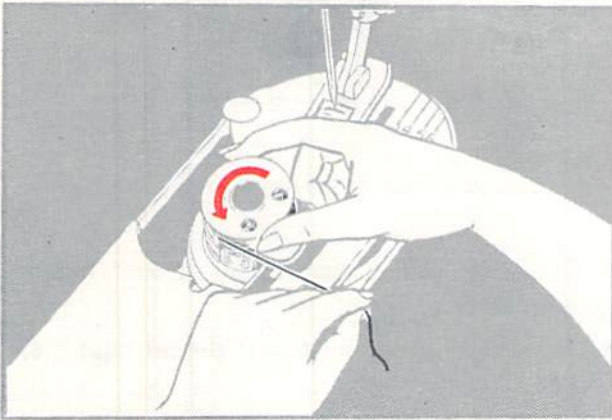
TO REMOVE THE BOBBIN



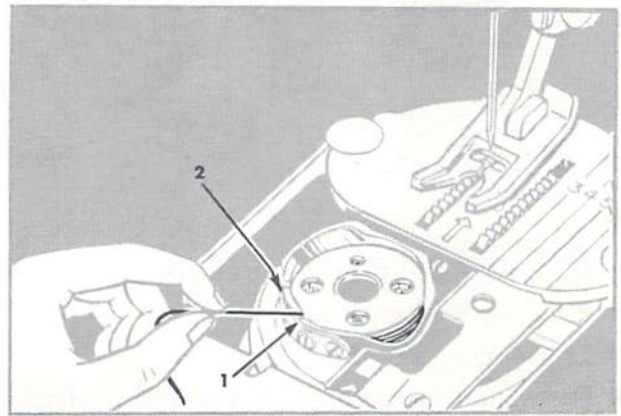
- Open slide plate and remove bobbin.



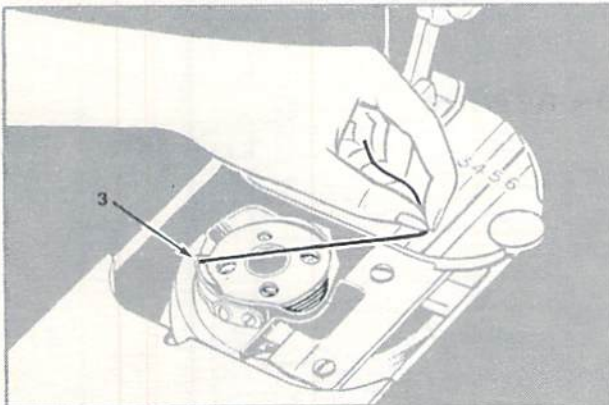
TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE



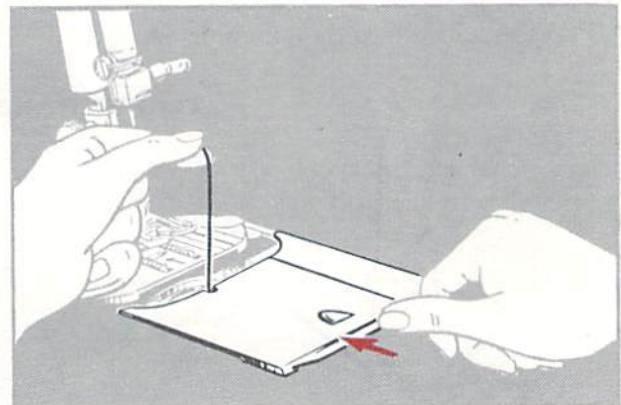
- Hold bobbin so that thread leads off in direction shown.



- Place bobbin in case.
- Lead thread into slot 1 and under spring 2.

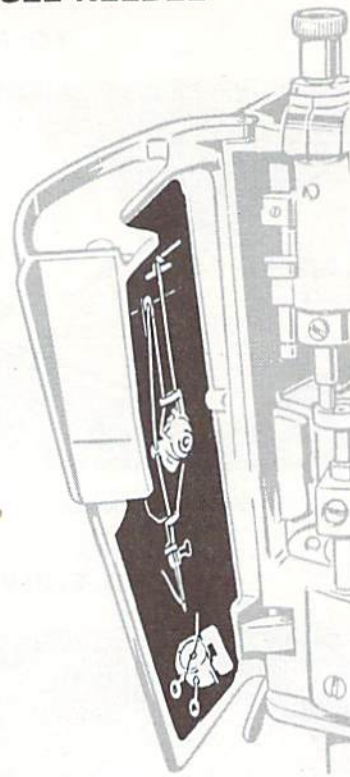
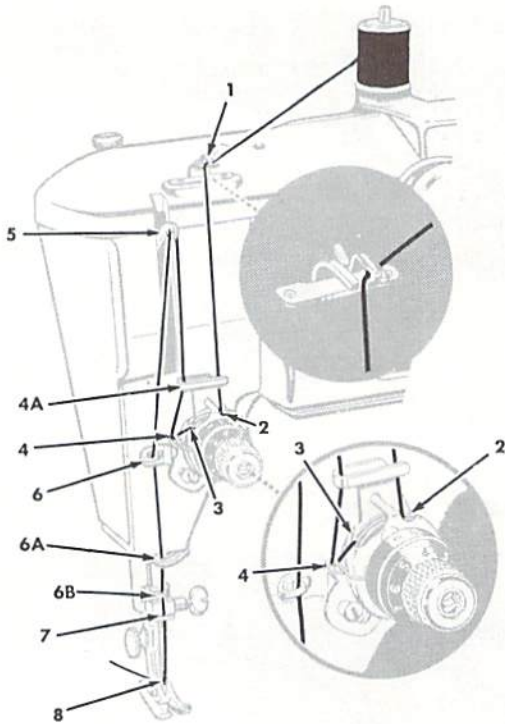


- Draw thread into notch in bobbin case 3. Pull about three inches of thread across the bobbin.



- Close slide plate allowing thread to enter notch.

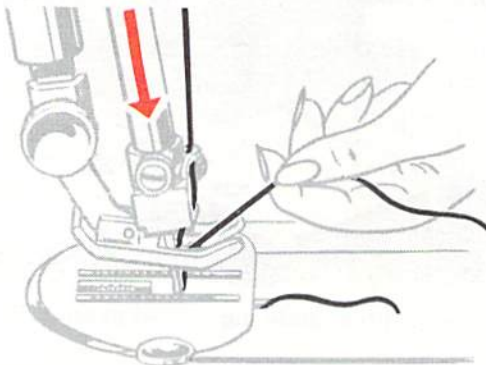
UPPER THREADING — SINGLE NEEDLE



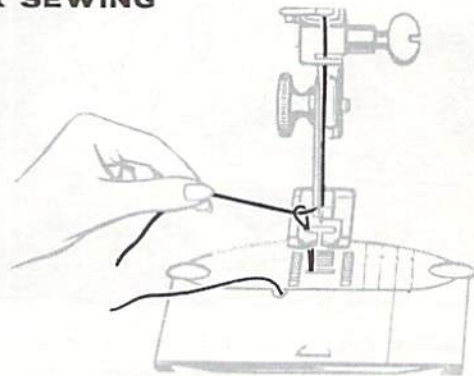
Face Plate Opened Showing Threading Chart

- Raise the take-up lever to its highest point.
- Place spool on spool pin.
- Lead thread into thread guide 1.
- Down, under and from right to left between the tension discs 2.
- Hold spool tightly and pull thread up against the take-up spring 4 until it enters the retaining fork 3.
- Pass thread up into thread guide 4A.
- From right to left, pass thread through hole in take-up lever 5.
- Down through eyelet 6 and thread guides 6A and 6B.
- Into thread guide 7 on needle clamp.
- From front to back through eye of needle 8.
- Draw sufficient thread through eye of needle with which to start sewing.

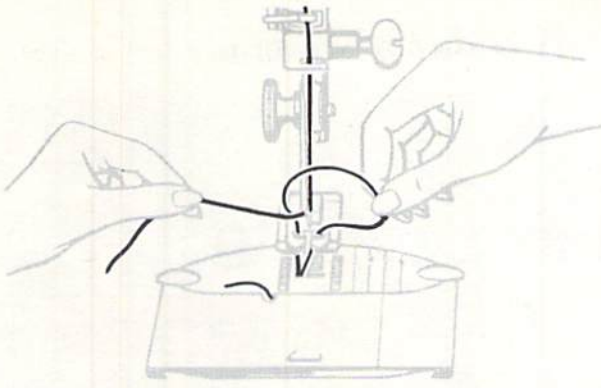
TO PREPARE FOR SEWING



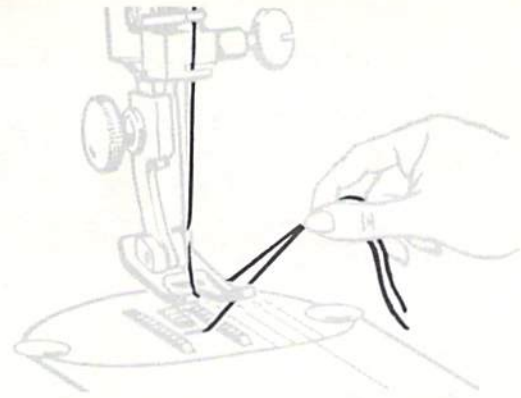
- Hold needle thread lightly with left hand.
- Turn hand wheel toward you until needle



- goes down and up again and take-up lever is at its highest point.
- Pull needle thread and bobbin thread will follow.



- Pull end of bobbin thread up through throat plate.



- Place both needle and bobbin threads diagonally under presser foot.

TO REGULATE THE STITCH LENGTH

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

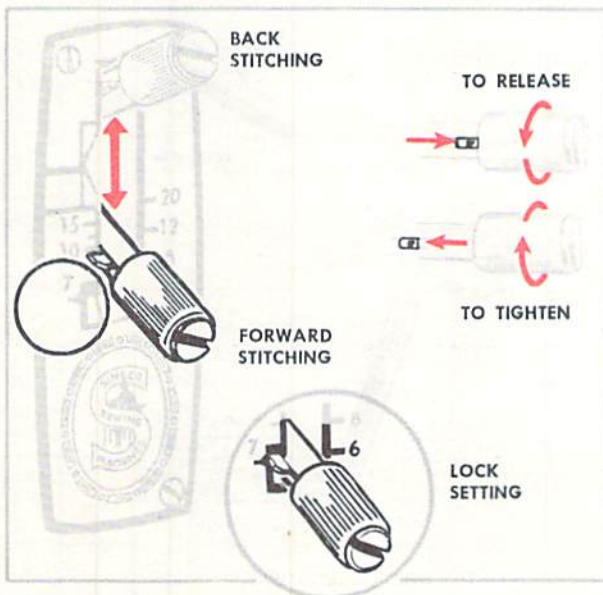
The "fine" area of the indicator represents stitch lengths above 20.

The lower indented area of the indicator allows the No. 6 stitch length setting to be "locked" in place when stitching folds, pleats or multiple layers of heavy fabric.

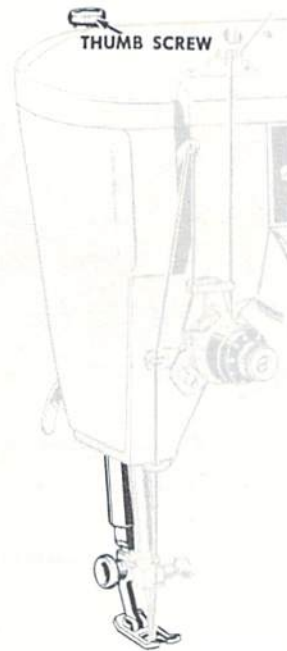
To set stitch length—

- Release pointer by turning thumb nut to the left.
- Position lever for desired stitch length.
- Tighten pointer against plate by turning thumb nut to the right.

Once the pointer has been positioned, back stitching is accomplished by raising the lever to its highest point. The No. 6 "locked" position cannot be reversed.



PRESSURE ADJUSTMENTS



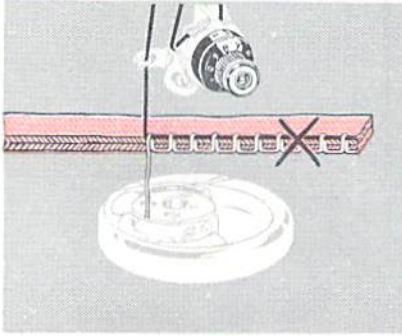
- To increase pressure, turn thumb screw to the right (clockwise).



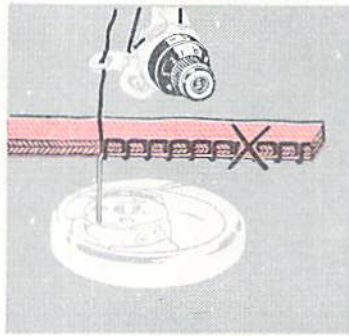
- To decrease pressure, turn thumb screw to the left (counterclockwise).

Pressure is the force the presser foot exerts on fabric while it is being stitched. Adjustment of the thumb screw regulates the amount of pressure exerted on the material while it is being stitched. Smooth, even handling of several thicknesses of fabric results when pressure is correctly regulated. **Too light** a pressure will result in irregular feeding which affects both quality of stitch and evenness of seams. **Too heavy** a pressure not only affects stitch and seam quality but will mar smooth surfaces and pile fabrics. Surface finish, as well as the weight and texture of the fabric, must be considered in determining the amount of pressure needed.

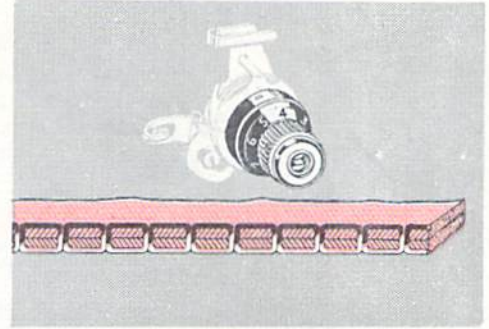
NEEDLE THREAD TENSION — STRAIGHT STITCHING



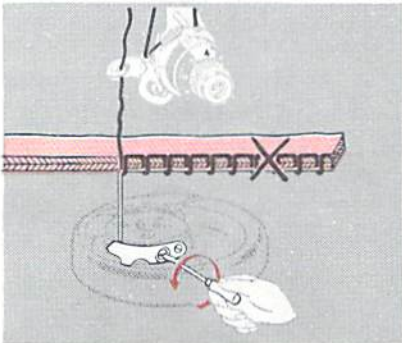
Needle thread tension too tight—correct by setting dial to lower number.



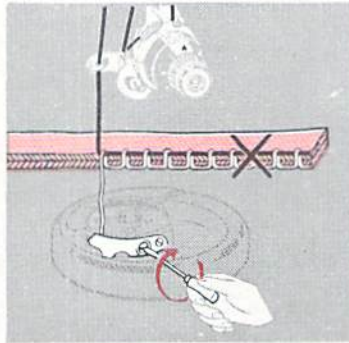
Needle thread tension too loose—correct by setting dial to higher number.



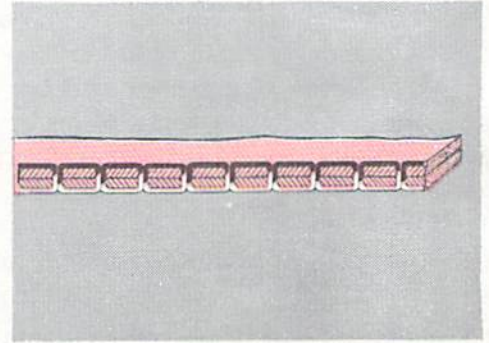
A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.



Bobbin thread tension too tight—correct by turning screw counterclockwise.

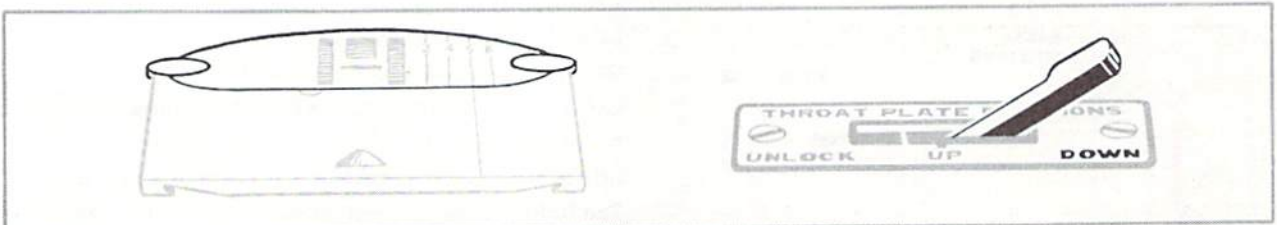


Bobbin thread tension too loose—correct by turning screw clockwise.

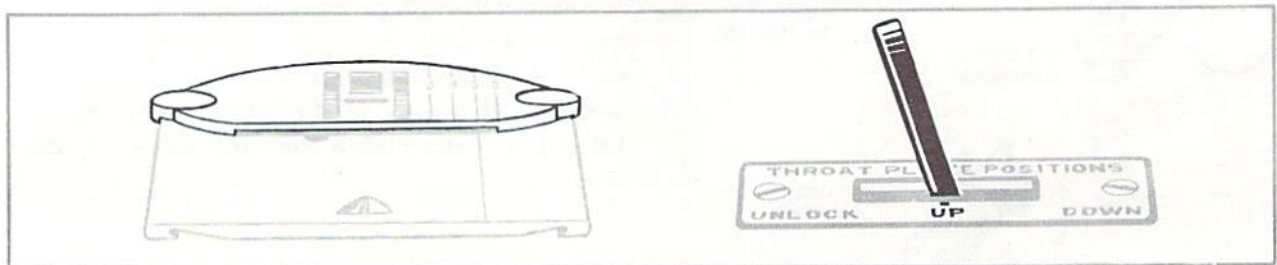


A perfectly locked stitch results with the upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

THROAT PLATE POSITIONS

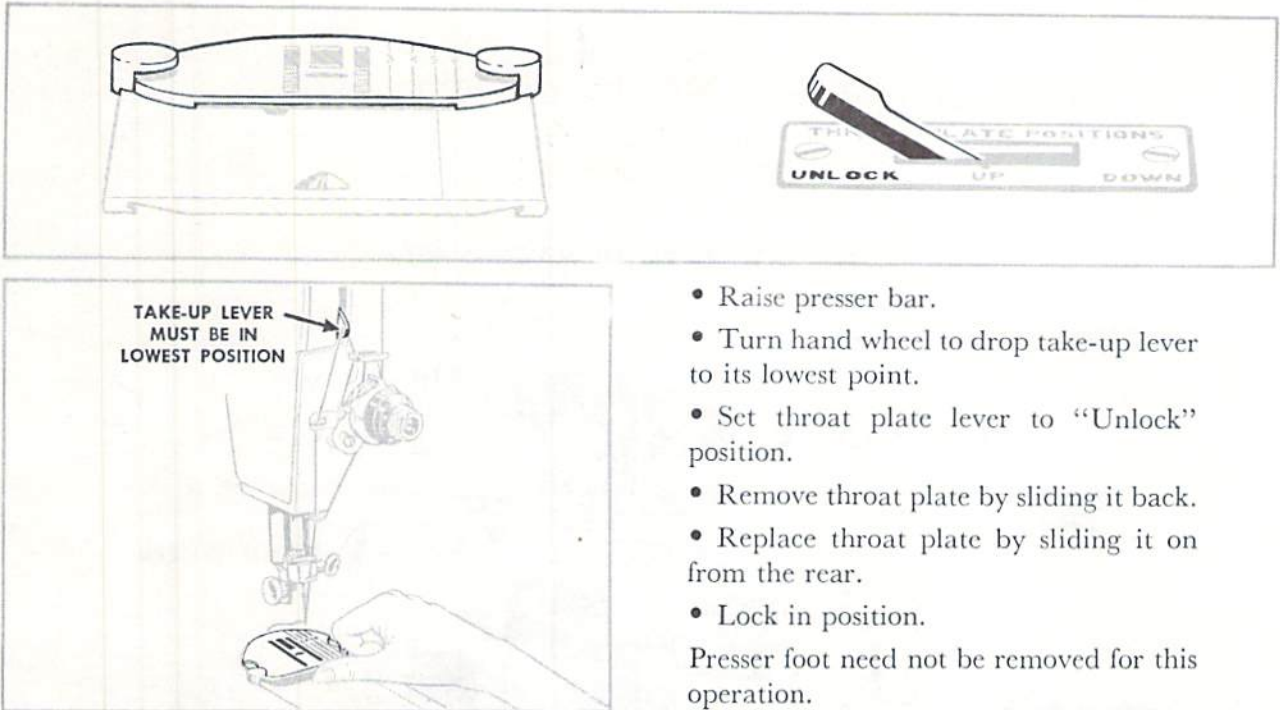


- Throat plate in “Down” position for general sewing.

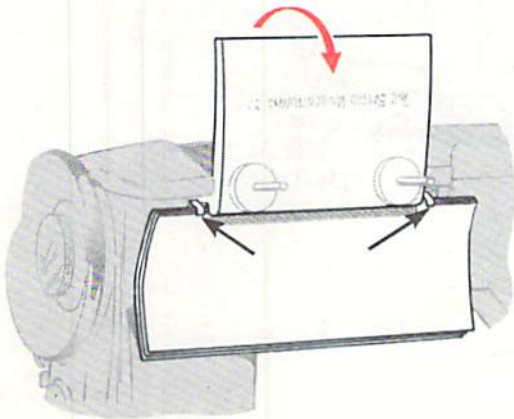


- Throat plate in “Up” position for darning and embroidering.

TO REMOVE AND REPLACE THE THROAT PLATE

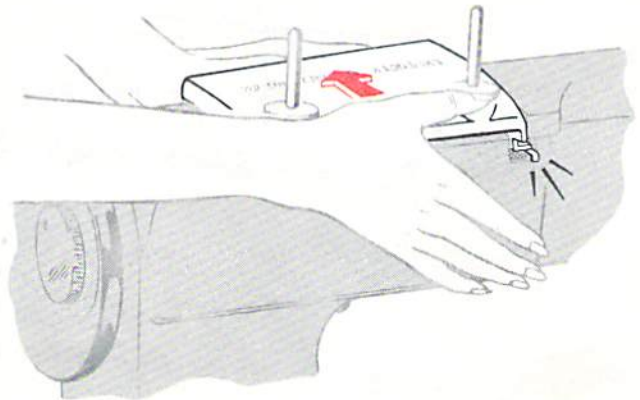


TO REMOVE AND REPLACE STITCH PATTERN PLATE COVER



To Remove

- Place several sheets of paper under the two springs as illustrated. Turn cover all the way back until it snaps off. The paper will prevent damage to machine arm during cover removal.

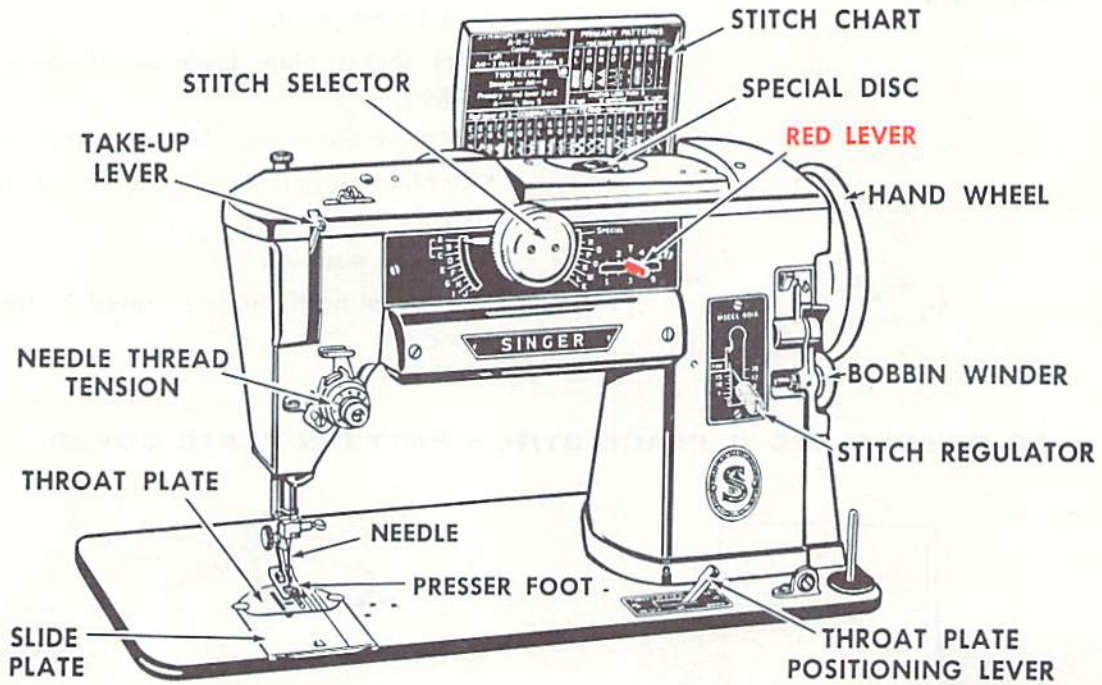


To Replace

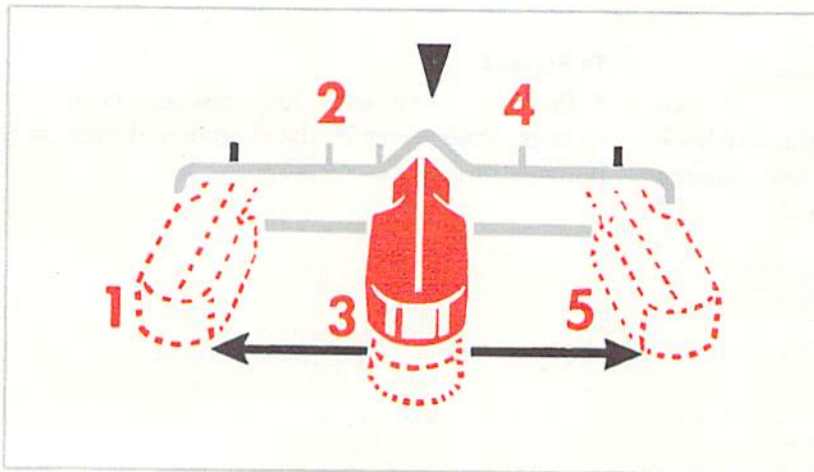
- Position cover with lugs resting on top of springs. Push cover in the direction shown until it snaps into place.

SLANT-O-MATIC Machine 401

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MACHINE 401



RED LEVER

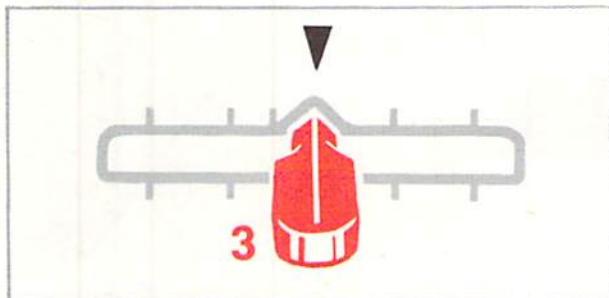


A Red Lever setting is necessary for both straight and zigzag stitching. Numerals indicate five positions, but intermediate settings may also be used.

- To position, depress Lever and slide it left or right to desired setting.

STITCH SELECTOR

Set **Red Lever** at **3**

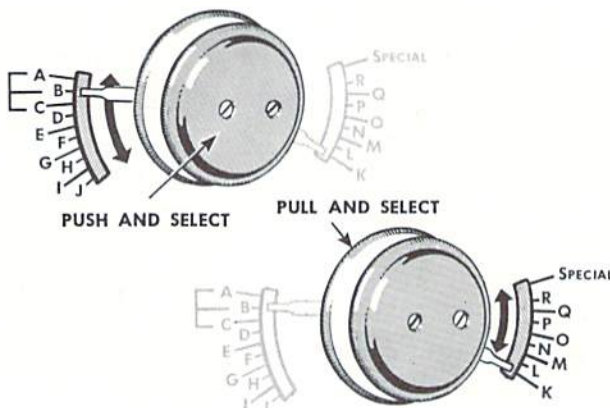
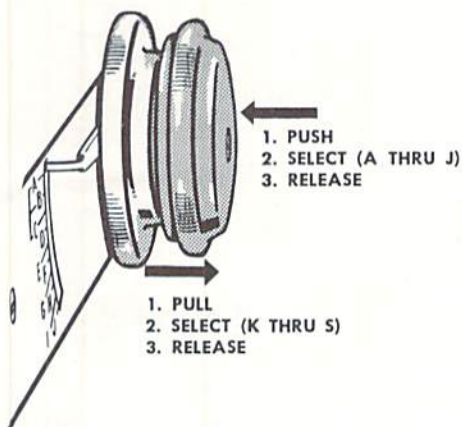


All settings on the left of the plate are controlled by the outer knob.

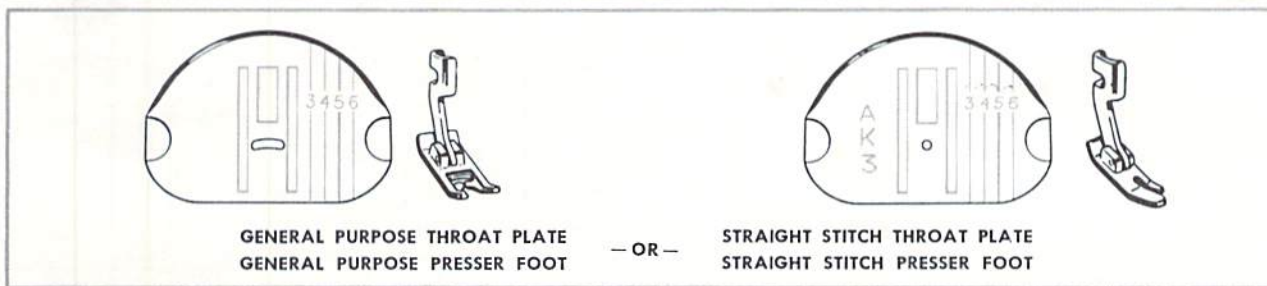
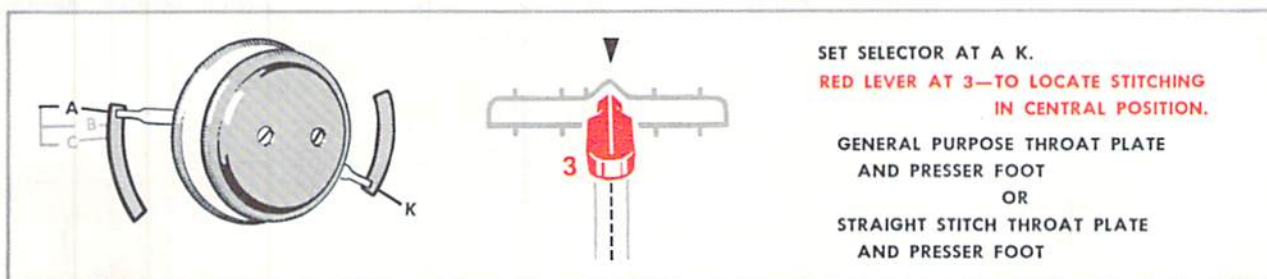
- Push (using right hand)—select desired setting and release.

All settings on the right of the plate are controlled by the inner knob.

- Pull (using left hand)—select desired setting and release.



STRAIGHT STITCHING — A K 3



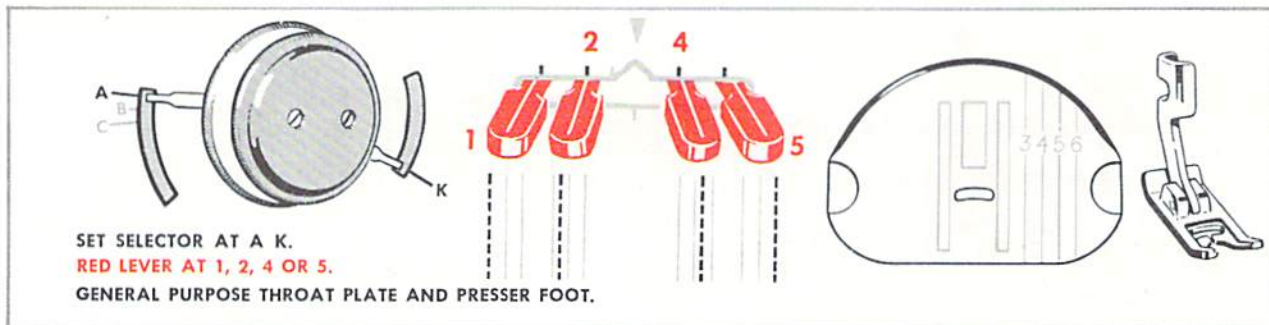
Straight Stitching Equipment

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

The General Purpose Equipment must be used when placing a line of stitching to the left or right of center to meet special requirements.

THE STRAIGHT STITCHING THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT are used where fabric or sewing procedure requires close control . . . for the precision stitching of curved and scalloped edges, top stitching, edgestitching, etc. This equipment should be used when stitching sheer and filmy fabrics, knits and tricots (particularly synthetics) and all soft spongy materials.

STRAIGHT STITCHING SECONDARY POSITIONS

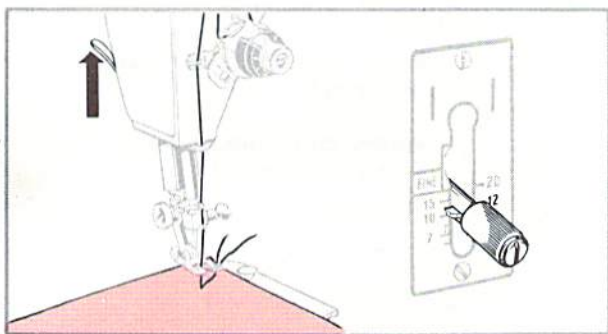


- Do not make **Red Lever** adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.
- To meet special requirements, a line of stitching may be placed to the right or left of center.
- Red Lever** settings 1 and 2 locate stitching to the left. Settings 4 and 5 place it to the right. Intermediate settings may also be used.

TO START AND END A SEAM

Successful stitching is closely related to the simple principles employed when starting and ending a seam. The steps should be observed in this sequence.

- Raise take-up lever to its highest point.
- Place both needle and bobbin threads diagonally under the presser foot.

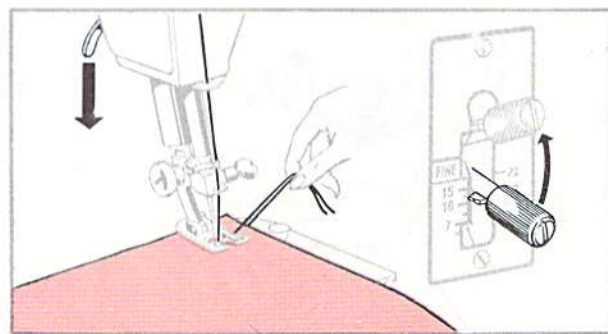


- Set stitch regulator for desired stitch length.
- Position needle into fabric about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from edge and seam width from right.

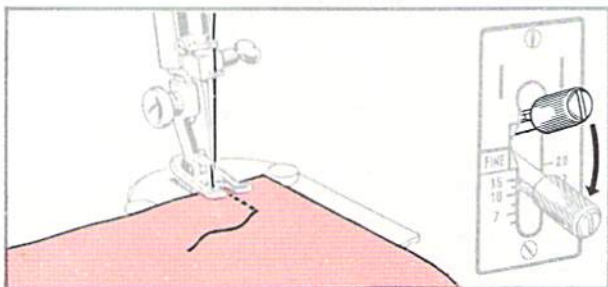
nally under the presser foot.

- Place the fabric under the presser foot with the fabric to the left and the seam edge extending to the right.

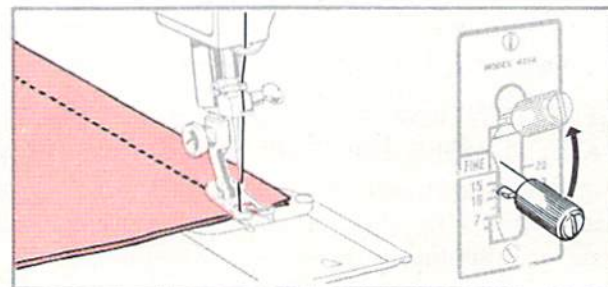
Never operate the machine without fabric under the presser foot.



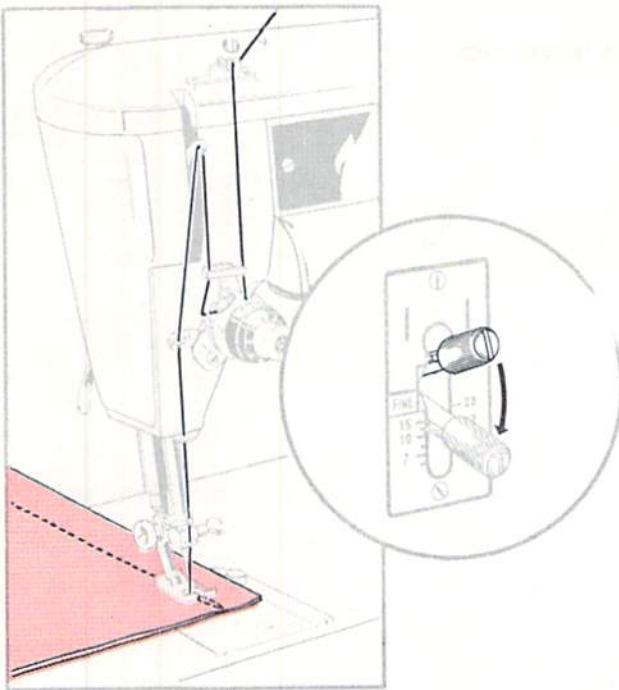
- Lower presser foot.
- Raise stitch regulator to reverse.



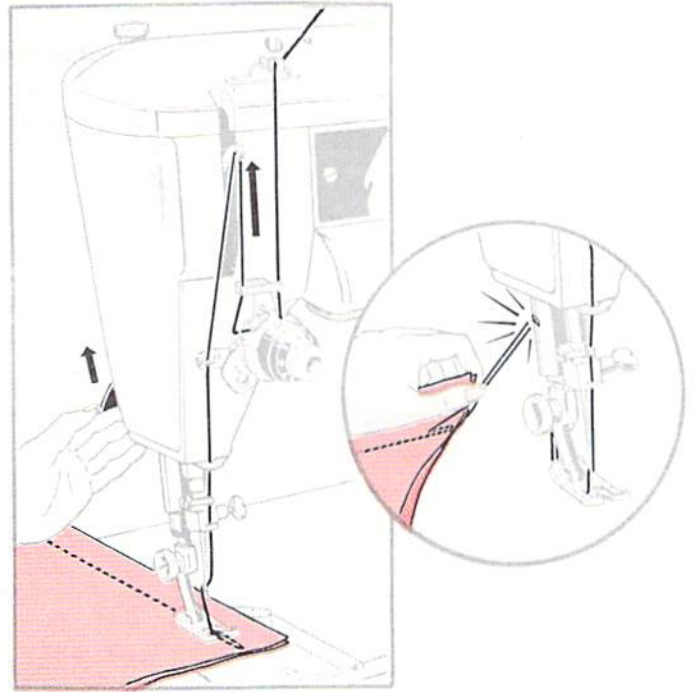
- Back stitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.
- Lower stitch regulator.



- Stitch to end of seam.
- Raise stitch regulator.

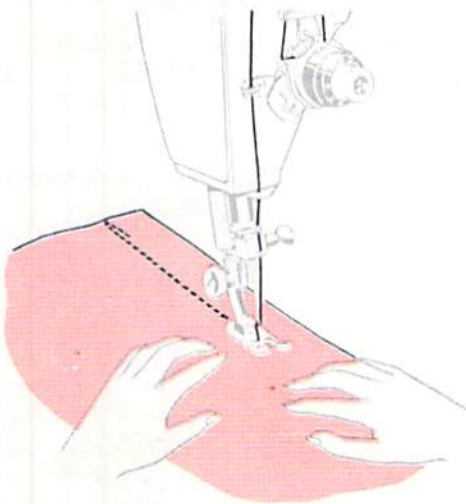


- Back stitch to reinforce end of seam.
- Lower stitch regulator to forward stitching position.



- With take-up lever at its highest point, raise presser foot, draw fabric back and cut threads on thread cutter.

TO GUIDE AND SUPPORT THE FABRIC



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

Fabrics of unusual texture and weave, filmy sheers, crepes, knits, tricots, etc., require support while being stitched.

For such fabrics, use the Straight Stitch Throat

Seam Guide Lines

There are distinct markings on the throat plate to guide the edge of seams and hems. These markings are at 1/8 inch intervals from 3/8 to 3/4 inch in distance from the right of the needle, and assist in guiding the fabric uniformly.

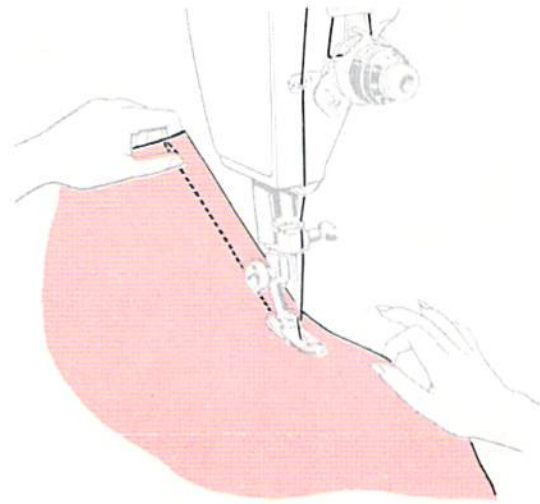
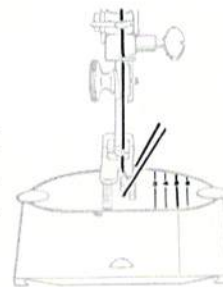
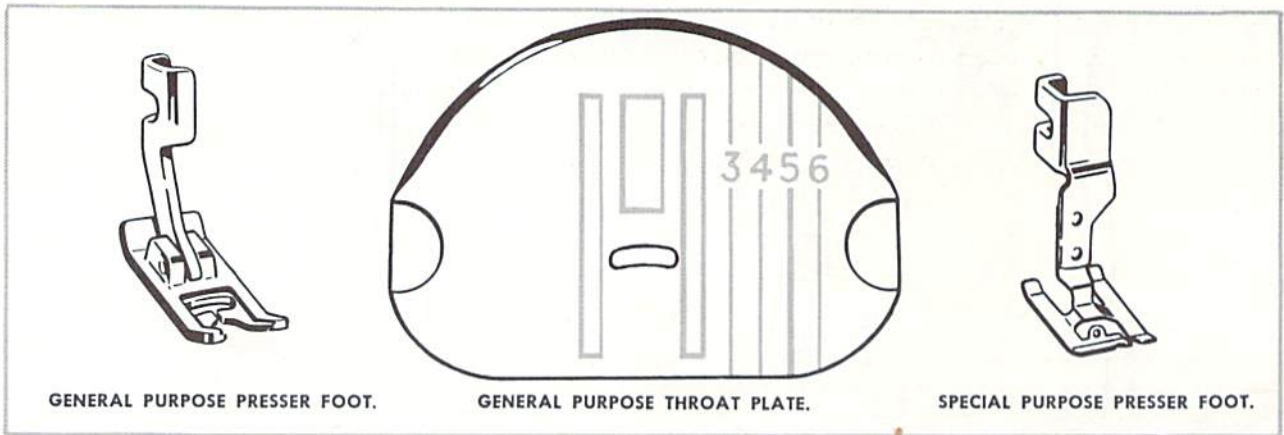


Plate and Presser Foot, and apply gentle tension to the seam by holding the fabric in front and in back of the presser foot as illustrated.

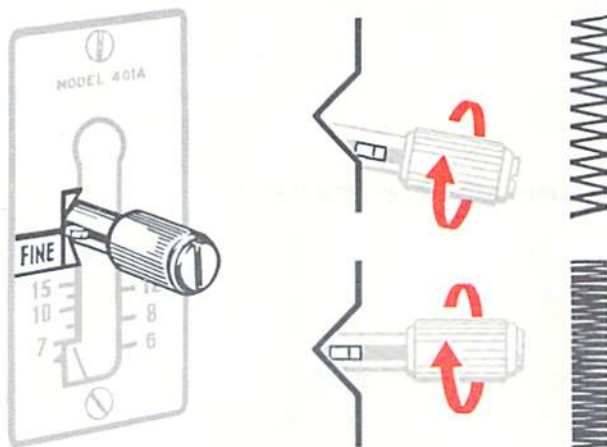
Never pull the fabric when sewing.



ZIGZAG STITCHING EQUIPMENT



STITCH LENGTH ADJUSTMENT FOR SATIN STITCHING



The "fine" area of the stitch indicator with its indented surface provides a means of gradually shortening the stitch length.

As the knob is turned, the pointer rides deeper into this indentation until a closed satin stitch is obtained.

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

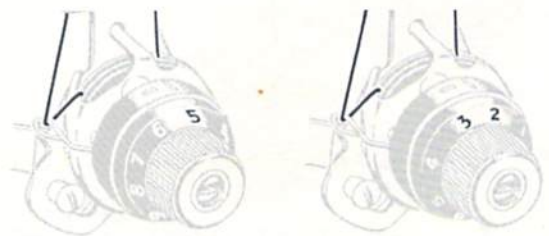
SATIN STITCH TENSION ADJUSTMENT

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

Wide satin stitching, **Red Lever** at 5, requires the least amount of tension. For narrower satin stitching slightly more tension should be used.

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

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



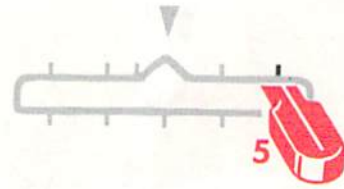
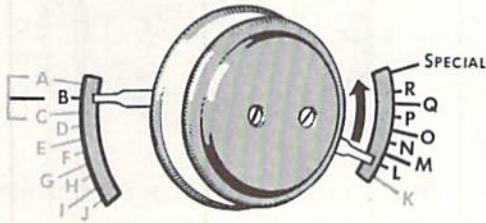
Tight Needle Thread Tension



Correct Needle Thread Tension

PRIMARY PATTERNS

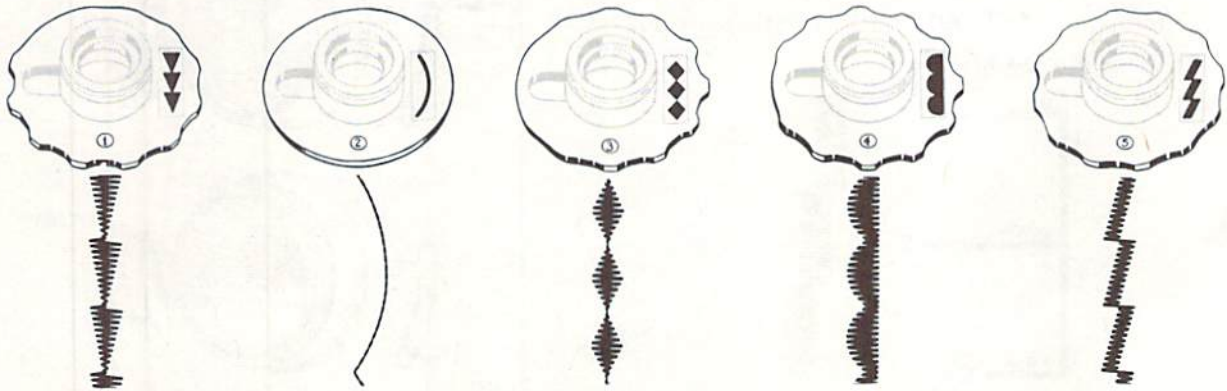
Refer to Pages 8 and 9 for operation of **Red Lever** and Selector.



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

- Do not make any **Red Lever** adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

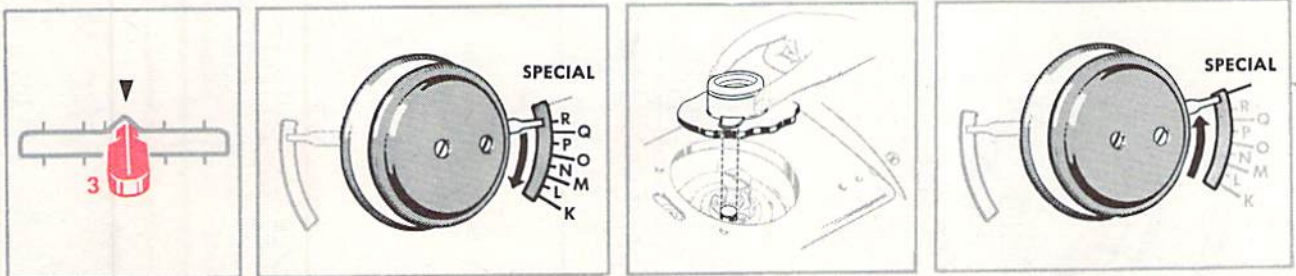
PRIMARY PATTERNS — SPECIAL DISCS



These five interchangeable Special Discs, classified as Primary Patterns, are included with the machine. Each produces an individual design.

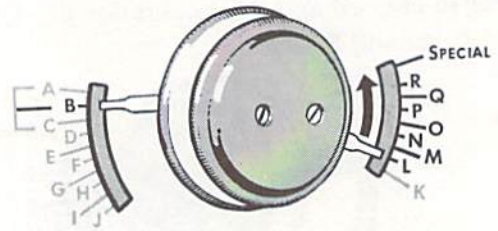
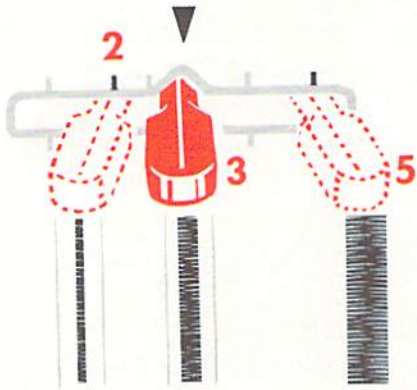
Circled numbers (for example ②) in this book indicate Special Disc numbers. Additional Special Discs are available for purchase at your local SINGER SEWING CENTER.

PRIMARY PATTERNS — REPLACEMENT OF SPECIAL DISCS



- To replace any of these discs, move right hand pointer of Selector **off** Special.
- Raise the stitch chart at top of the machine.
- Remove disc and place another disc onto spindle, pushing downward until disc snaps into place.
- Set right hand pointer on Special to engage the disc.

PRIMARY PATTERNS RED LEVER CONTROL OF WIDTH

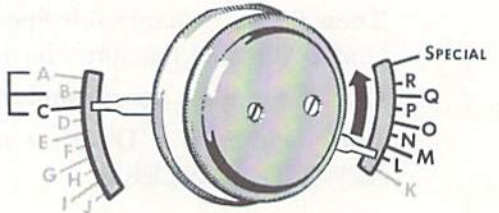
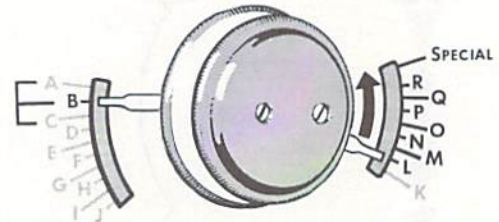
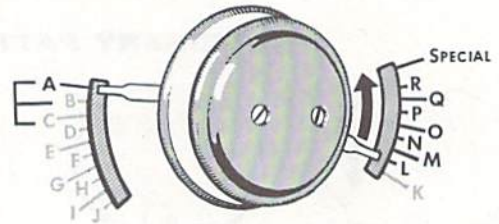
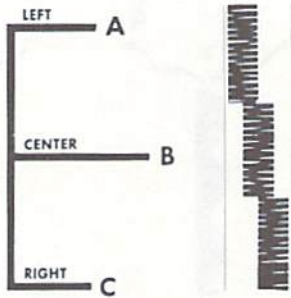


The width of Primary Patterns is controlled by the **Red Lever**. Settings range from a maximum of **5** to a minimum of **2**.

- Do not make any **Red Lever** settings while the needle is in the fabric.

PRIMARY PATTERNS — NEEDLE POSITIONS

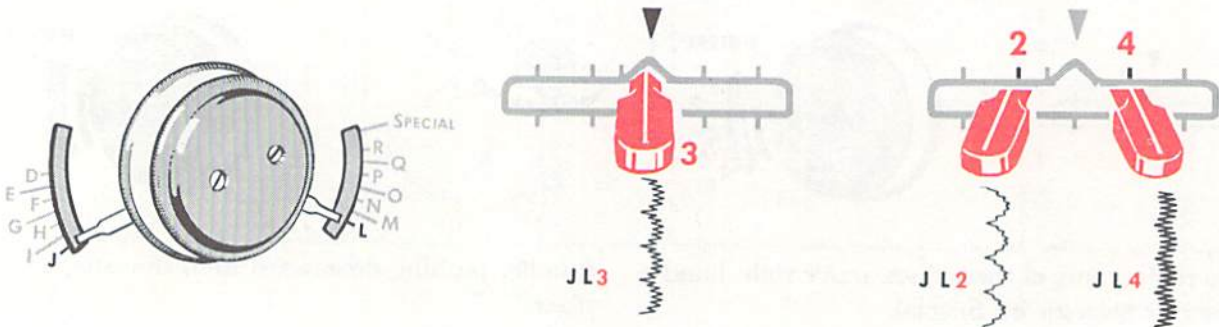
Selector setting of **B** places stitching in **CENTRAL** needle position. Selector settings **A** and **C** place the stitching in **LEFT** and **RIGHT** needle positions at widths less than **5**.



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

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

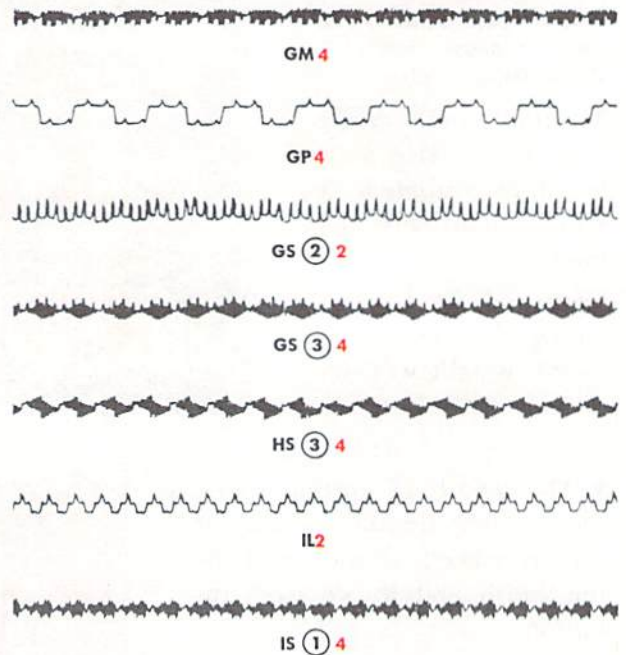
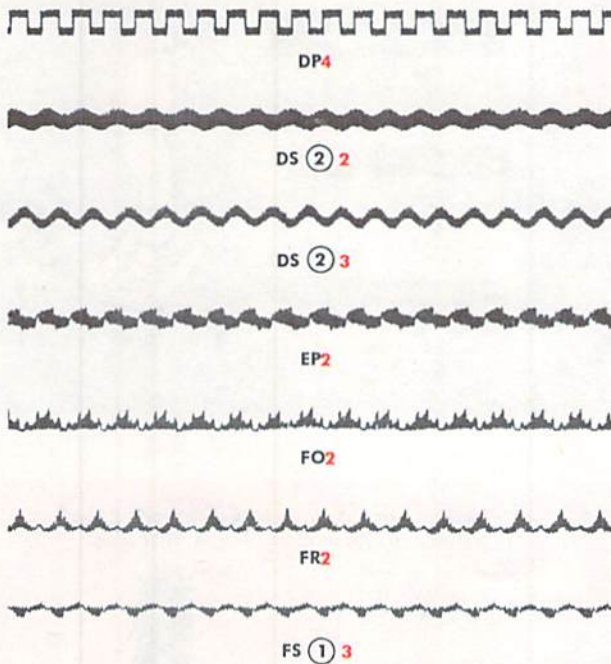
COMBINATION PATTERNS AND VARIATIONS



A great variety of additional stitch patterns can be created by combining any left hand Selector setting from **D** through **J** with any right hand Selector setting from **L** through **Special**. A **Red Lever** setting of **3** results in a **Combination Pattern**. Settings of **2** and **4** produce **Variations**.

DECORATIVE STITCH PATTERNS

Examples of Stitch Patterns and their Selector Settings



The decorative stitch patterns illustrated are by no means complete. A great variety of stitch patterns can be easily created by changing the Special Discs and combining any of the left hand Selector settings from D through J with right hand Selector setting on Special.

BORDER DESIGNS

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

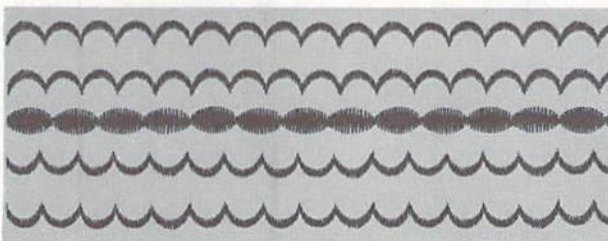
In addition to the suitability of such stitching for linens, draperies, and apparel as border designs, it can be effectively used on plain fabrics to simulate stripes and plaids.

Bands of ribbon and lace, applied with stitch patterns, offer additional opportunities for unusual and dramatic treatments.

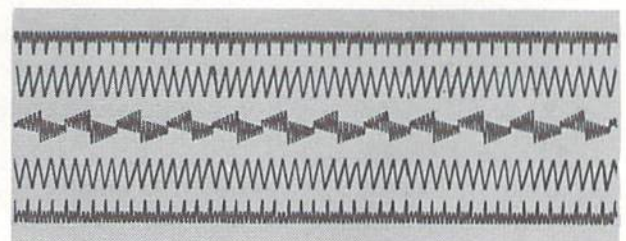
Mark lines with a light brush of the pencil or chalk where the design is to be placed. When several patterns are combined to form border designs, each row should be marked for stitching. Where a pattern is used as an edge finish, allow for a seam.

Before proceeding with the actual work, a test sample on self fabric should be made.

Use the Special Purpose Foot. For soft or loosely woven fabrics, use a backing of crisp lawn or organdy.



CENTER ROW BM5
SECOND ROWS DS (2) 3
OUTSIDE ROWS DS (2) 3



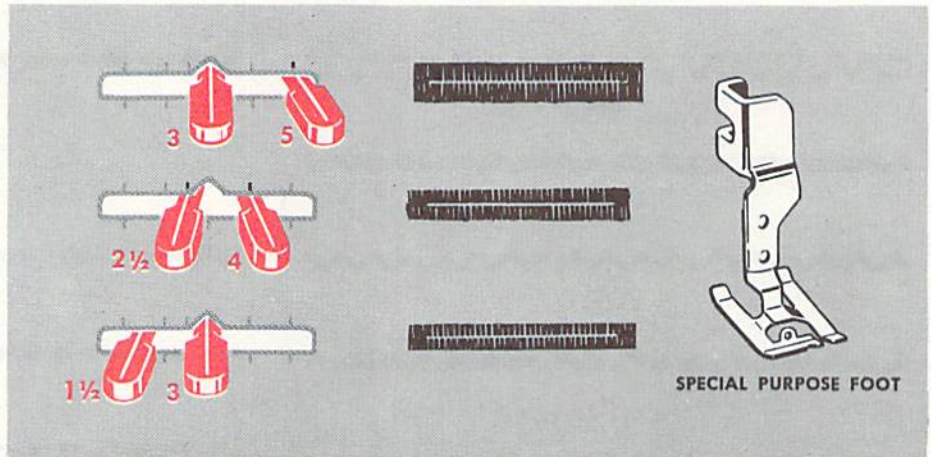
CENTER ROW EP2
SECOND ROWS BQ5
OUTSIDE ROWS GL3

BUTTONHOLES

SELECTOR: A L
 RED LEVER: SEE RIGHT
 THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
 SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT
 STITCH LENGTH: FINE

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

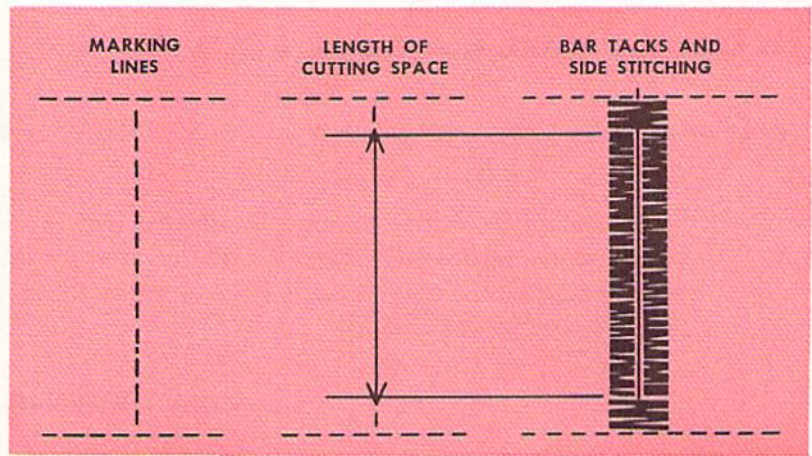
Three **Red Lever** settings are available. Fabric weight will determine the selection.



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

- The length of the finished buttonhole will be the cutting space plus 1/8 inch for bar tacks.

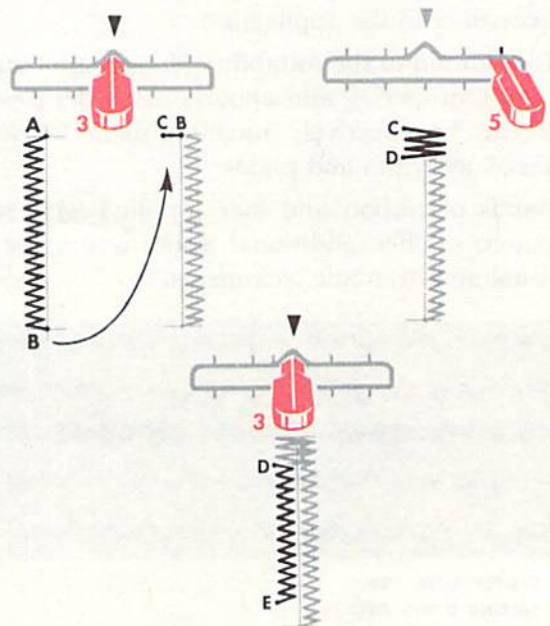
Work a sample buttonhole in the same fabric as the garment. Use a double fold, duplicating a facing, and include interfacing if this has been used.



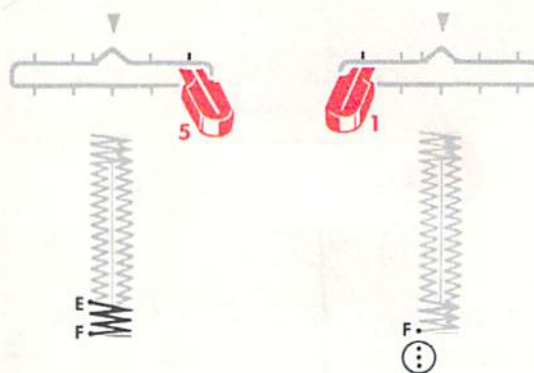
To Make Buttonholes

Procedure—

- Set selector and **Red Lever**
- Place work under the needle, aligning the center marking of buttonhole with center score line on foot.
- **Side Stitching.** Turn hand wheel toward you so that needle enters fabric at point **A**.
- Lower foot and stitch to end of marking. Leave needle in fabric at point **B**.
- Raise foot, pivot work on needle and turn as shown. Lower foot.
- Take one more stitch without changing **Red Lever** setting, bringing work to point **C**.
- **Bar Tack.** Adjust to **Red Lever** setting for bar tacks and take no less than six stitches. Stop at point **D**.



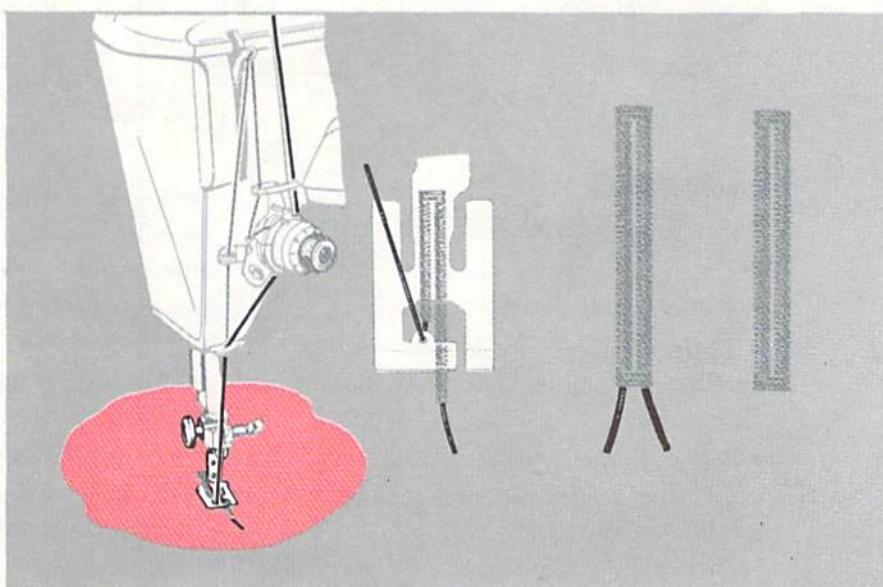
- **Side Stitching.** Readjust to **Red Lever** setting previously used for side stitching. Complete to point **E**, which is approximately six stitches from the end of the buttonhole.
- **Final Bar Tack.** Move **Red Lever** setting for bar tacks and duplicate tack previously made, ending at point **F**.
- **Fastening Stitch.** To secure stitching, move **Red Lever** to number **1** setting and take three stitches.
- Remove work, draw threads to underside and tie. Clip thread ends. Cut opening for button with sharp embroidery scissors.



Raised or Corded Buttonholes

Both #8 pearl cotton and buttonhole twist make suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes.

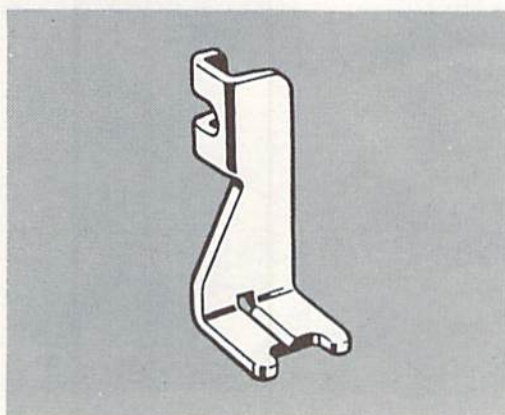
Place the spool of filler cord on the second spool pin. Carry the cord through the first thread guide, straight down between the center and back tension discs, into the large thread guide and then through the eyelet on the Special Purpose Foot. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot and proceed as for regular buttonholes.



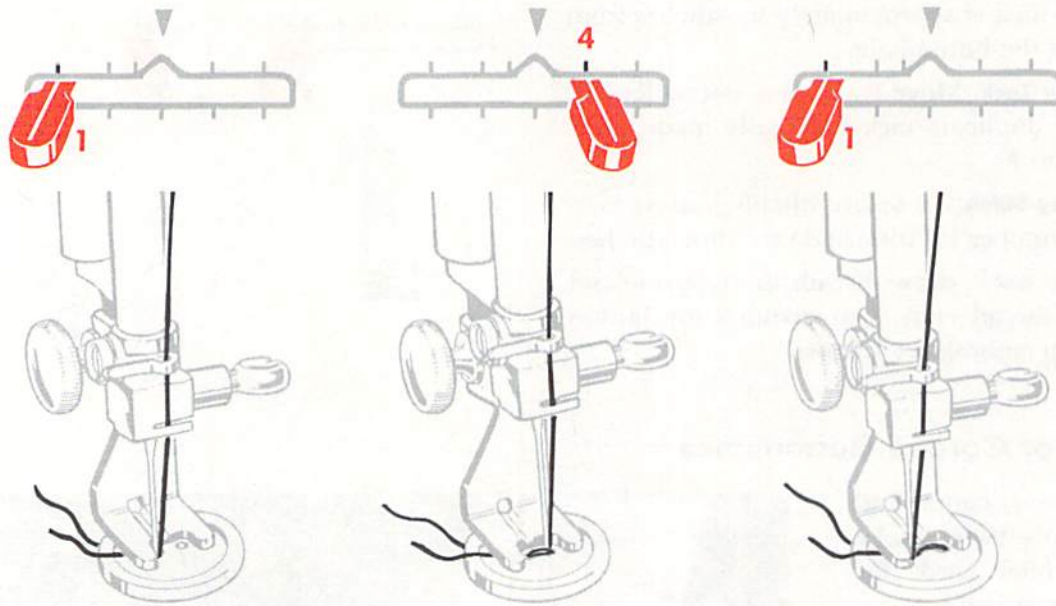
THE BUTTON SEWING FOOT

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

- SELECTOR: **AL**
- RED LEVER: **1 AND 4**
- THROAT PLATE: **GENERAL PURPOSE (RAISED)**
- BUTTON SEWING FOOT



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



Procedure--

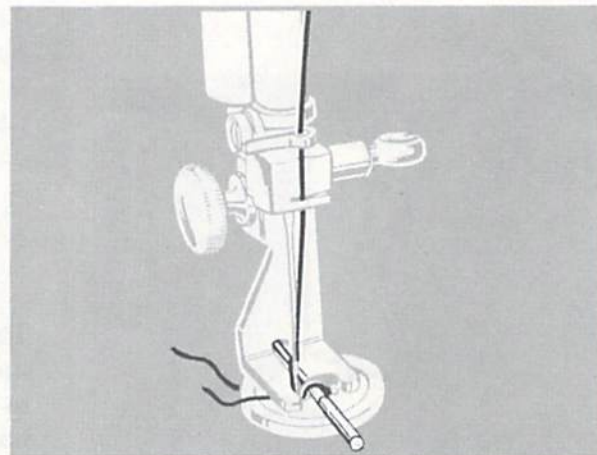
- Set Selector at AL and **Red Lever** at **1**.
- Raise throat plate.
- Position button under foot so that needle will enter into left hole. Lower foot.
- Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of fabric and left hole of button.

- Set **Red Lever** at **4**. The needle should then enter the right hole of the button. Take approximately six zigzag stitches in this position. End on the left side.
- To fasten stitching, adjust to number **1 Red Lever** setting and take approximately three stitches.
- Remove work and draw threads to underside and tie.

Thread Shank

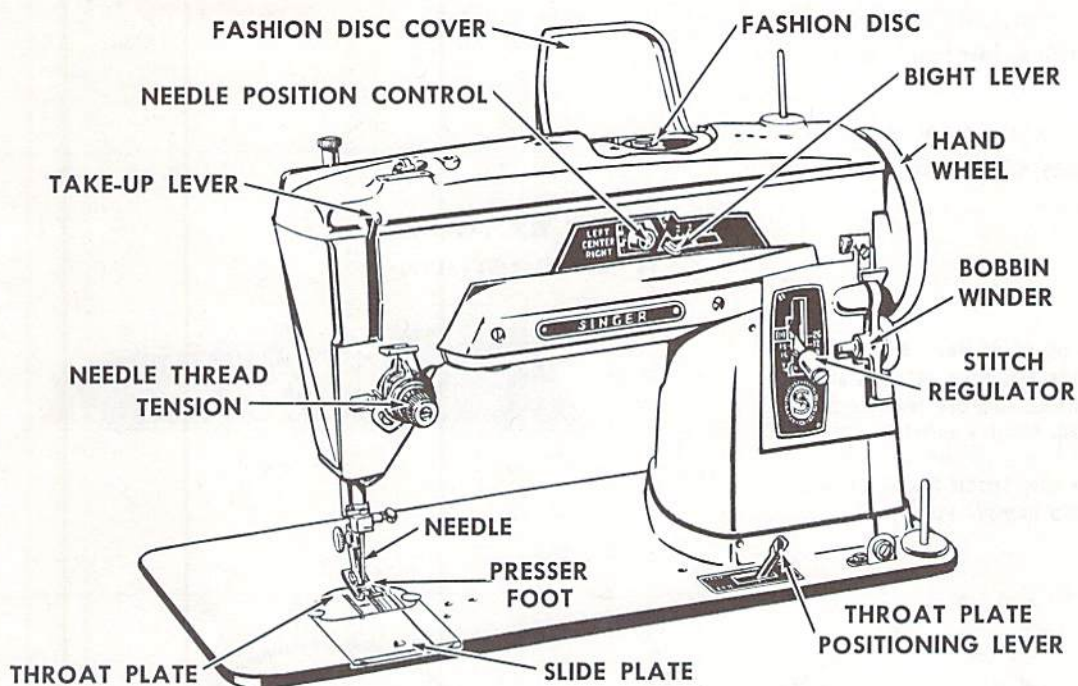
In order to form a shank, stitching is done over a regular machine needle. Position button and lower Button Foot. Place needle in the groove of the foot so the point enters the hole.

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

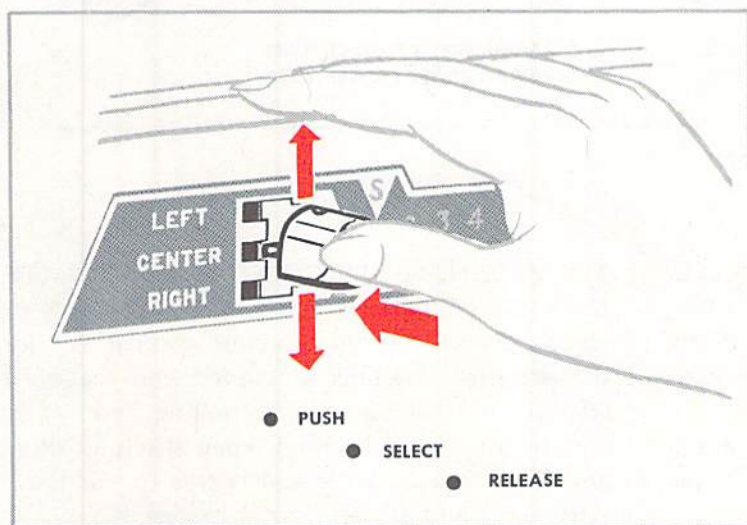


SLANT-O-MATIC Special Machine 403

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MACHINE 403



NEEDLE POSITION SELECTOR



LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT needle position settings are available for the placement of both straight and zigzag stitching.

- To position, push control in with the thumb and raise or lower to desired setting.
- Do not make any needle position adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

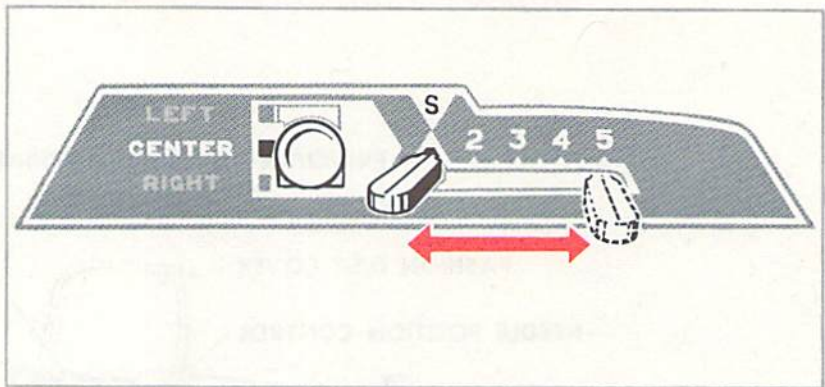
BIGHT SELECTOR

STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING "S"

ZIGZAG WIDTH SETTINGS 2 TO 5

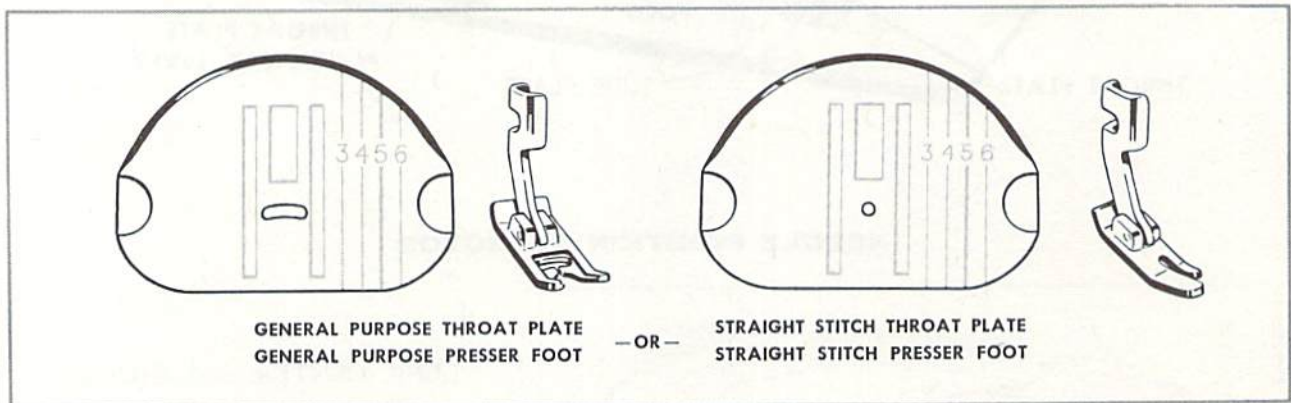
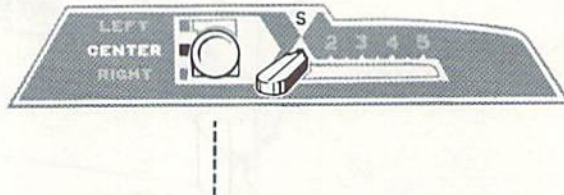
The Bight Lever regulates the swing of the needle from its straight stitching position "S" (zero bight) to its maximum width position 5 (3/16 inch bight).

- To position, depress lever and slide it left or right to the setting desired. Numerals indicate four width settings, but intermediate settings may also be used.
- Do not make any Bight Lever adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.



STRAIGHT STITCHING CENTER POSITION

SET BIGHT CONTROL AT "S"
NEEDLE POSITION AT "CENTER"
GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE
AND PRESSER FOOT
OR
STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE
AND PRESSER FOOT



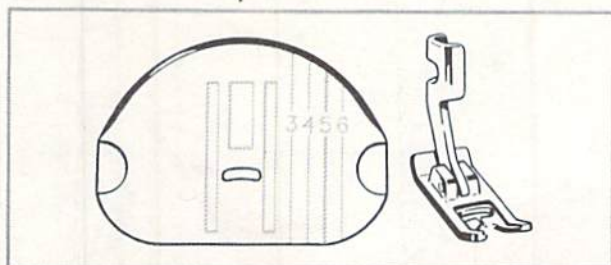
Straight Stitching Equipment

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

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

THE STRAIGHT STITCHING THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT are used where fabric or sewing procedure requires close control . . . for the precision stitching of curved and scalloped edges, top stitching, edgestitching, etc. This equipment should be used when stitching sheer and filmy fabrics, knits and tricots (particularly synthetics) and all soft spongy materials.

STRAIGHT STITCHING SECONDARY POSITIONS



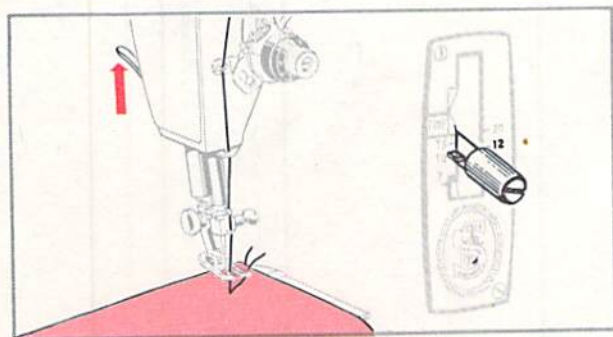
SET BIGHT CONTROL AT "5"
NEEDLE POSITION AT "LEFT" OR "RIGHT"
GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT

To meet special requirements, a line of stitching may be placed to the right or left of center. The General Purpose Throat Plate and Presser Foot *must* be used with these secondary needle positions.

TO START AND END A SEAM

Successful stitching is closely related to the simple principles employed when starting and ending a seam. The steps should be observed in this sequence.

- Raise take-up lever to its highest point.
- Place both needle and bobbin threads diagonally under the presser foot.

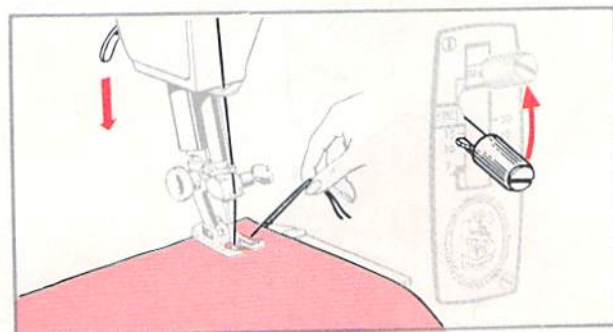


- Set stitch regulator for desired stitch length.
- Position needle into fabric about 1/2 inch from edge and seam width from right.

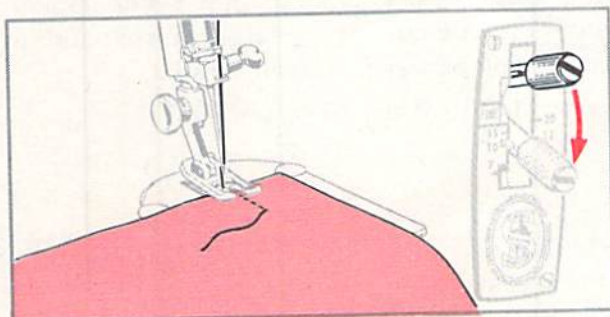
ally under the presser foot.

- Place the fabric under the presser foot with the fabric to the left and the seam edge extending to the right.

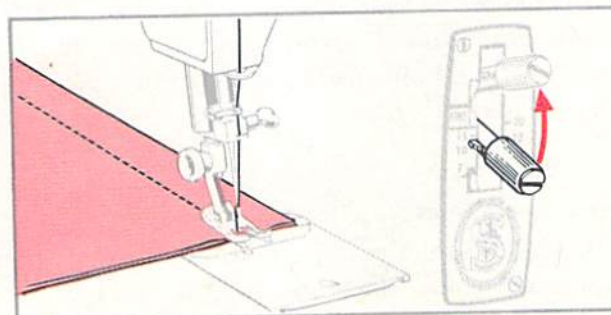
Never operate the machine without fabric under the presser foot.



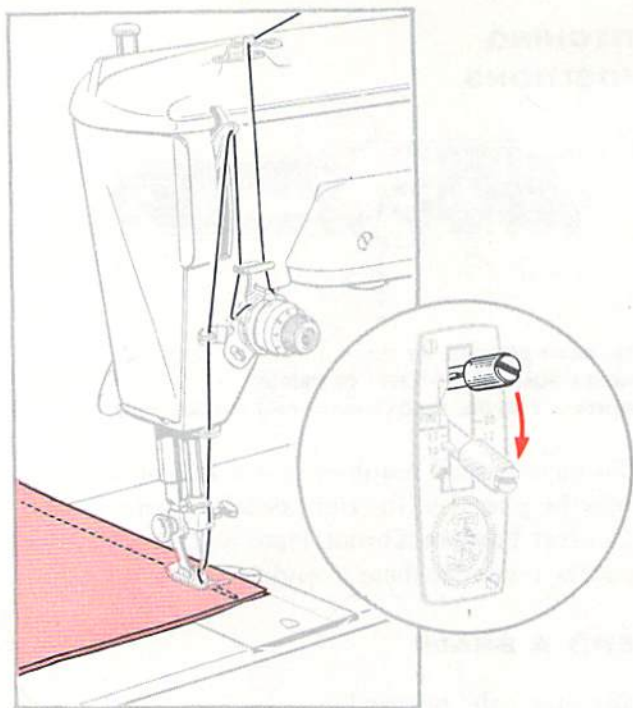
- Lower presser foot.
- Raise stitch regulator to reverse.



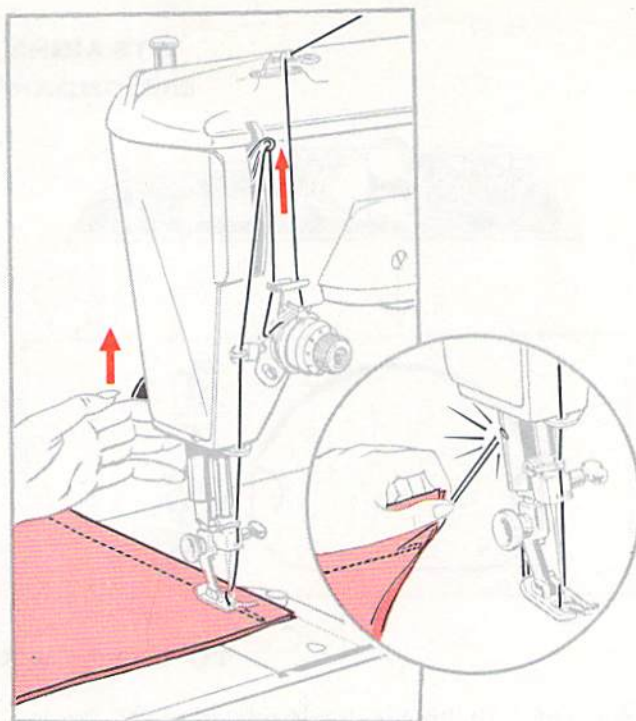
- Back stitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.
- Lower stitch regulator.



- Stitch to end of seam.
- Raise stitch regulator.

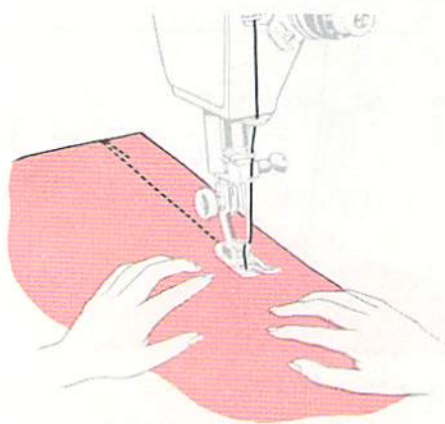


- Back stitch to reinforce end of seam.
- Lower stitch regulator to forward stitching position.



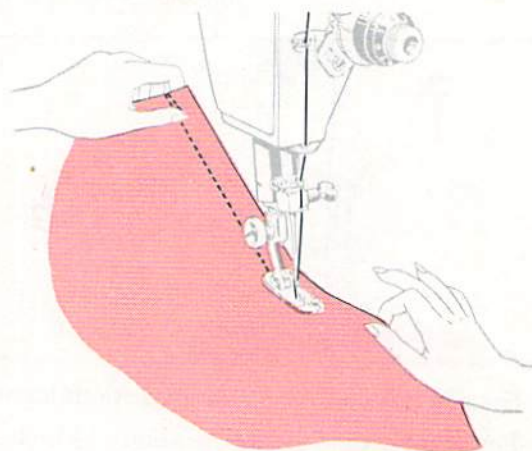
- With take-up lever at its highest point, raise presser foot, draw fabric back and cut threads on thread cutter.

TO GUIDE AND SUPPORT THE FABRIC



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

Fabrics of unusual texture and weave, filmy sheers, crepes, knits, tricots, etc., require support while being stitched.

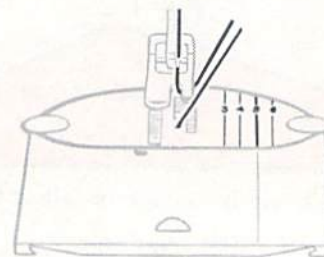


For such fabrics, use the Straight Stitch Throat Plate and Presser Foot, and apply gentle tension to the seam by holding the fabric in front and in back of the presser foot as illustrated.

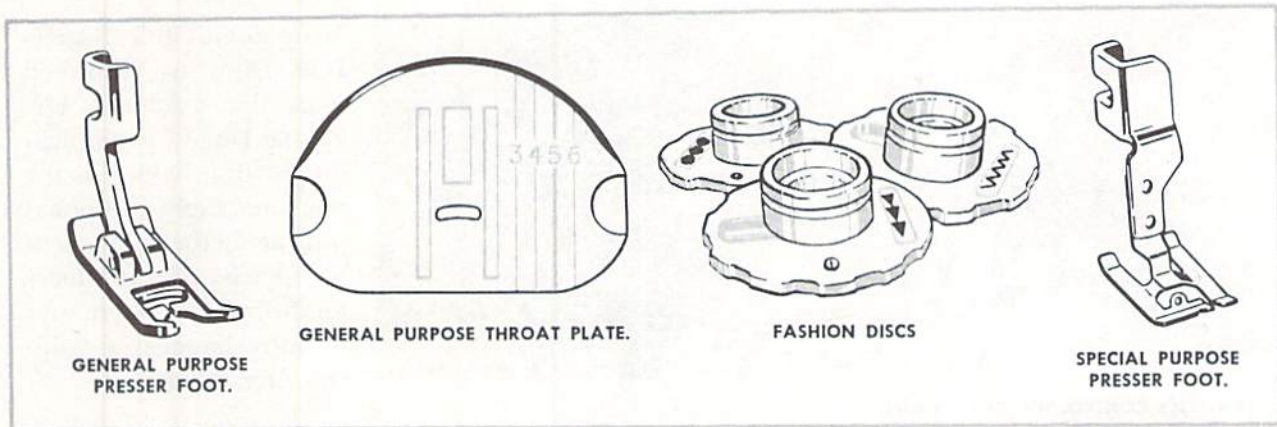
Never pull the fabric when sewing.

Seam Guide Lines

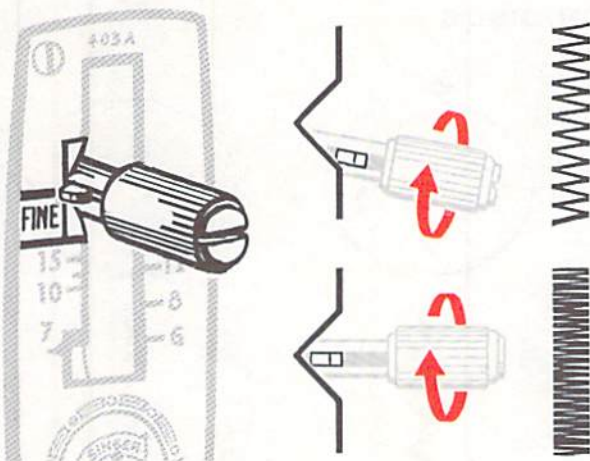
There are distinct markings on the throat plate to guide the edge of seams and hems. These markings are at 1/8 inch intervals from 3/8 to 3/4 inch in distance from the right of the needle, and assist in guiding the fabric uniformly.



ZIGZAG STITCHING EQUIPMENT



STITCH LENGTH ADJUSTMENT FOR SATIN STITCHING



The "fine" area of the stitch indicator with its indented surface provides a means of gradually shortening the stitch length.

As knob is turned, the pointer rides deeper into this indentation until a closed satin stitch is obtained.

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

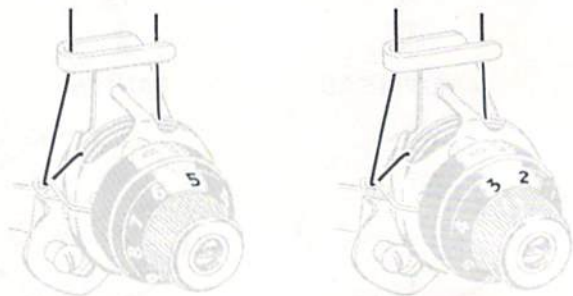
SATIN STITCH TENSION ADJUSTMENT

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

Wide satin stitching, Bight Lever at 5, requires the least amount of tension. For narrower satin stitching slightly more tension should be used.

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

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

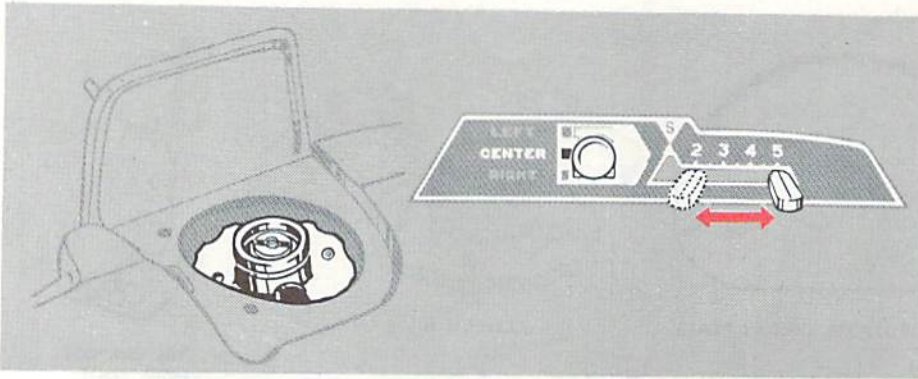


Tight Needle Thread Tension



Correct Needle Thread Tension

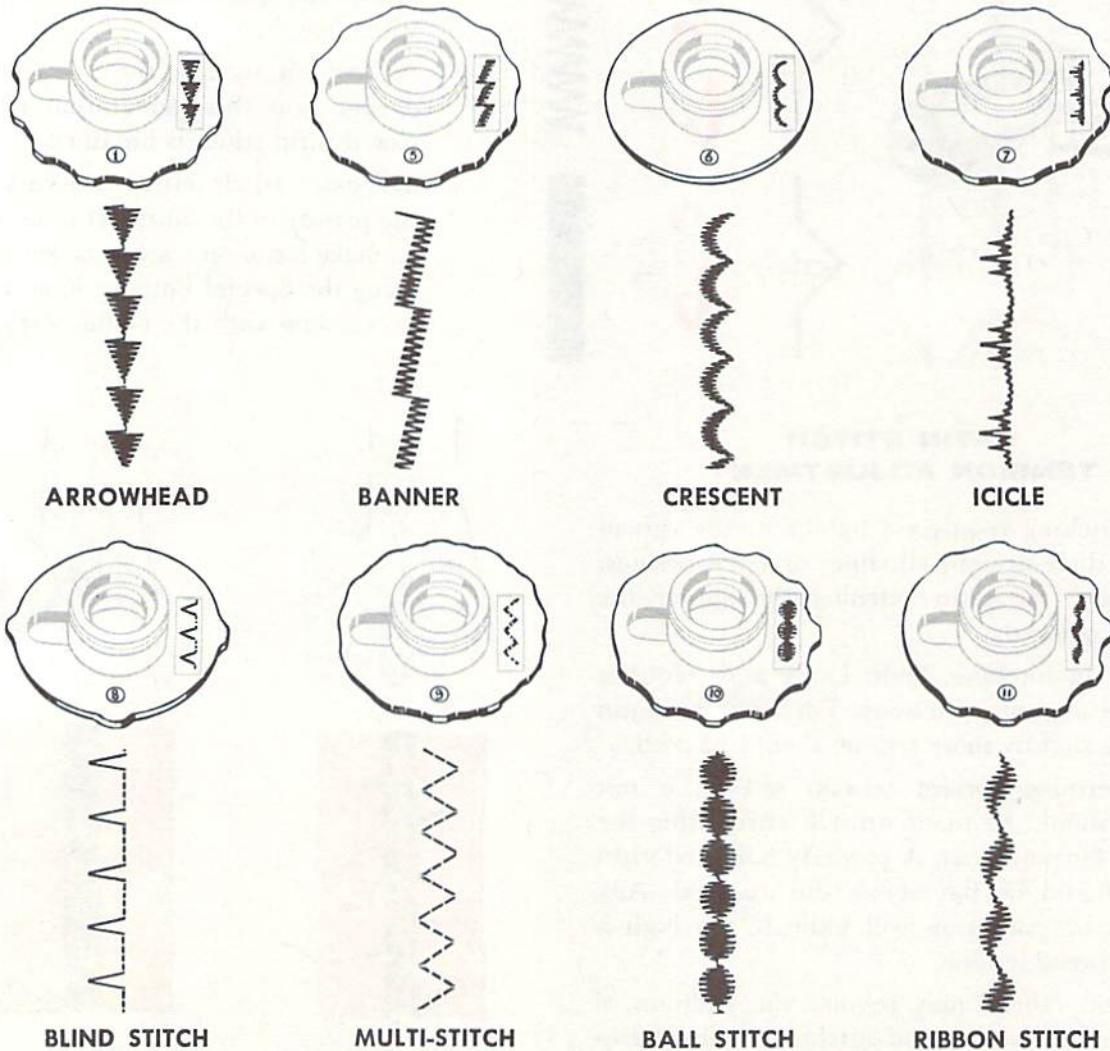
ZIGZAG STITCHING



Nine removable FASHION Discs are furnished with the machine. The Zigzag Disc ① is supplied on the disc holder in the machine. Eight additional discs are in the attachment set. Each disc produces an individual design, and is interchangeable with the Zigzag Disc.

FASHION DISCS CONTROL STITCH PATTERNS.
NEEDLE POSITION LOCATES STITCHING AT LEFT, CENTER OR RIGHT.
RIGHT LEVER CONTROLS WIDTH OF STITCH PATTERN.
STITCH REGULATOR CONTROLS LENGTH OF STITCH.

FASHION DISCS



These eight interchangeable FASHION Discs are included with the machine.

Additional Fashion Discs

The following additional FASHION Discs are available for purchase at your local SINGER SEWING CENTER.



② SCALLOP



③ SOLID DIAMOND



④ SOLID SCALLOP



⑫ DOMINO



⑬ FAGOTING



⑭ COMB



⑮ THUNDERBIRD



⑯ SHAG



⑰ CURLICUE



⑱ SOLID PYRAMID



⑲ BLOCK



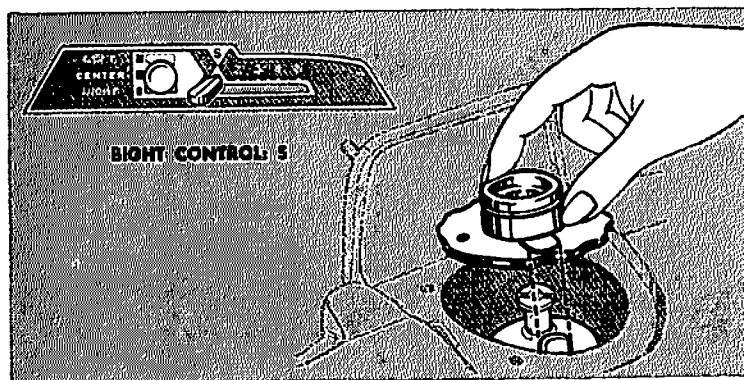
⑳ WALLS OF TROY



㉑ CHEVRON

Each stitch pattern can be varied in width by adjusting the Bight Lever.

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF FASHION DISCS

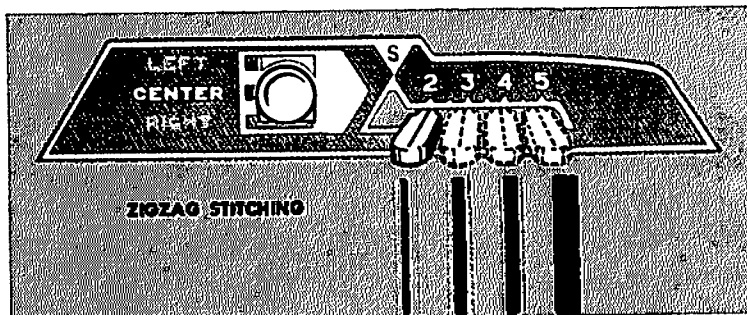


- To replace FASHION Discs, set Bight Lever at 5.
- Raise disc cover at top of machine.
- Remove disc by pulling upward; place another disc on the spindle and push downward until the disc snaps into place.
- Set Needle Position Control and Bight Lever at desired setting.

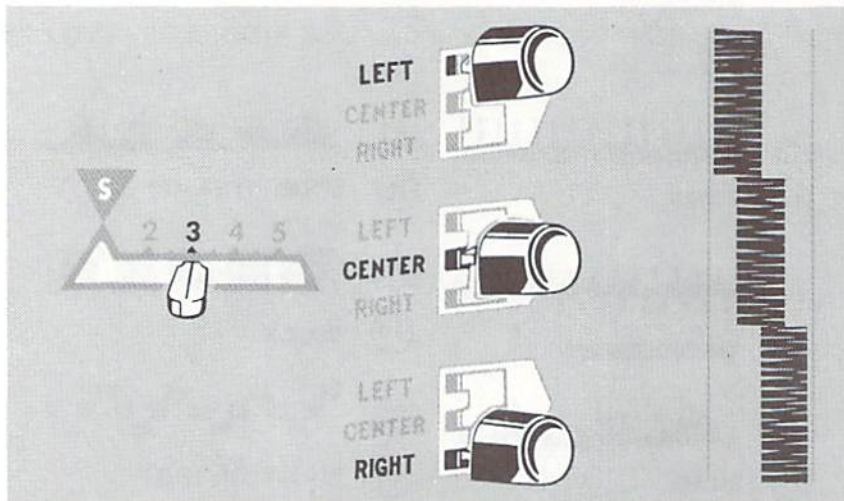
CONTROL OF WIDTH

The width of the Zigzag Stitch is controlled by the Bight Lever. As the lever is moved to the right, the width of the Zigzag Stitch is increased. Settings of 2 through 5 are indicated, but intermediate settings may also be used.

- Do not make any Bight Lever adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.



NEEDLE POSITIONS FOR ZIGZAG STITCHING



A needle position setting of **CENTER** places stitching in central position. Settings **LEFT** or **RIGHT** place stitching in left or right needle positions at widths less than **5**.

CENTER needle position is preferred. **LEFT** or **RIGHT** settings are only used when special placement of stitching is desired. For example: buttonholes, button sewing, blind stitching.

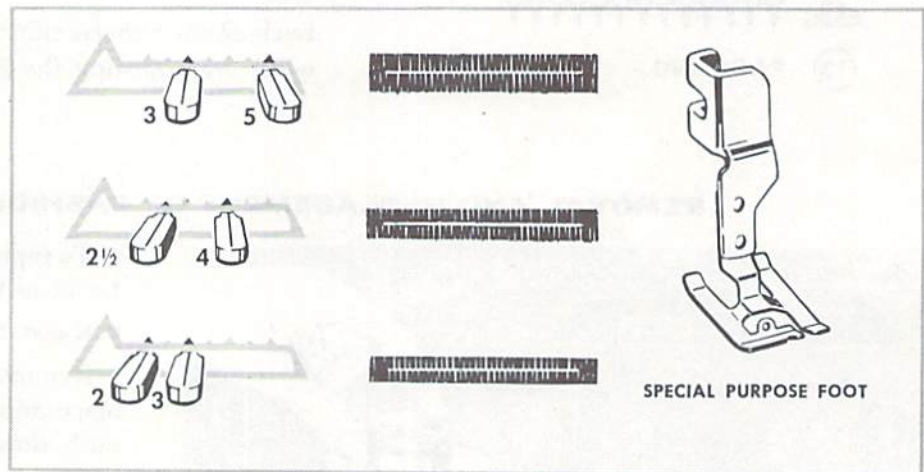
- Do not make any needle position adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

BUTTONHOLES

FASHION DISC: ZIGZAG ①
 BIGHT CONTROL: SEE RIGHT
 NEEDLE POSITION: LEFT
 THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
 SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT
 STITCH LENGTH: FINE

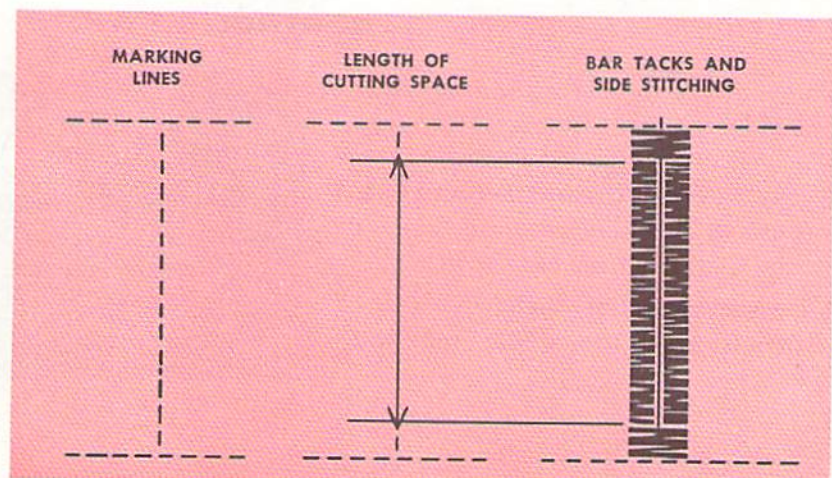
To establish the correct stitch setting and length of buttonhole, a sample must first be made.

Three Bight Lever settings are suggested. Fabric weight will determine the selection.



SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT

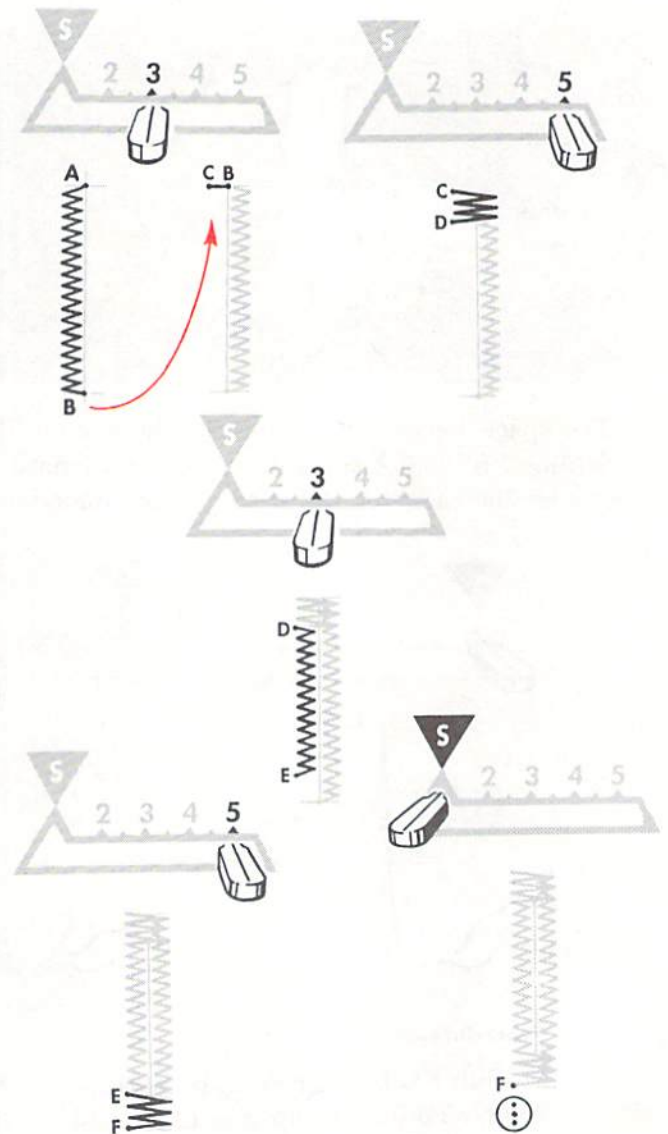
- The length of cutting space, the opening through which the button passes, is measured by the width and thickness of the button.
 - The length of the finished buttonhole will be the cutting space plus 1/8 inch for bar tacks.
- Work a sample buttonhole in the same fabric as the garment. Use a double fold, duplicating a facing, and include interfacing if this has been used.



To Make Buttonholes

Procedure—

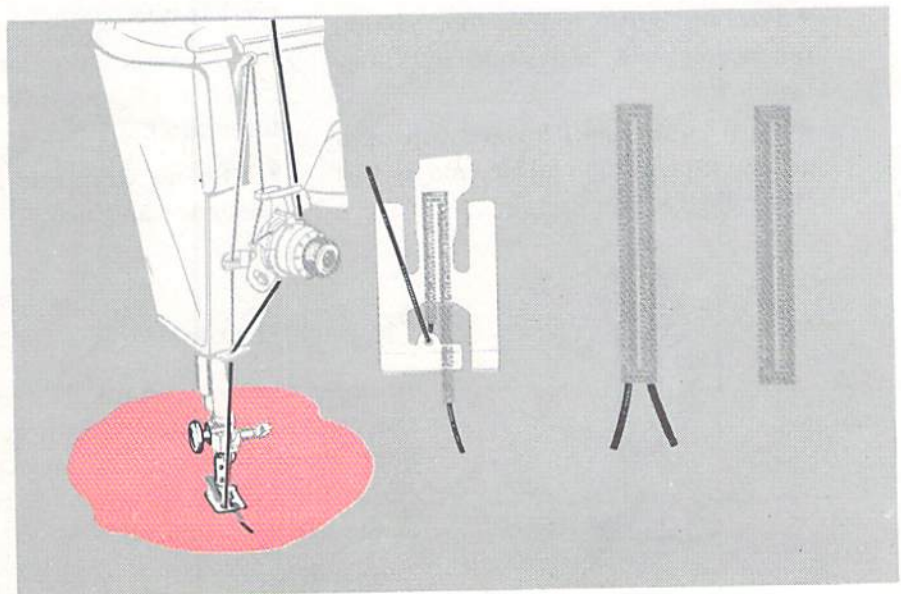
- Set Needle Position Control in **LEFT** position, and Bight Lever at setting desired for side stitching.
- Place work under the needle, aligning the center marking of buttonhole with center score line on foot.
- **Side Stitching.** Turn hand wheel toward you so that needle enters fabric at point **A**.
- Lower foot and stitch to end of marking. Leave needle in fabric at point **B**.
- Raise foot, pivot work on needle and turn as shown. Lower foot.
- Take one more stitch without changing Bight Lever setting, bringing work to point **C**.
- **Bar Tack.** Adjust Bight Lever setting for bar tacks and take no less than six stitches. Stop at point **D**.
- **Side Stitching.** Move to Bight Lever setting previously used for side stitching. Complete to point **E**, which is approximately six stitches from end of buttonhole.
- **Final Bar Tack.** Move to Bight Lever setting for bar tacks, and duplicate tack previously made, ending at point **F**.
- **Fastening Stitch.** To secure stitching, move Bight Lever to **S** setting and take three stitches.
- Remove work, draw threads to underside and tie. Clip thread ends. Cut opening for button with sharp embroidery scissors.



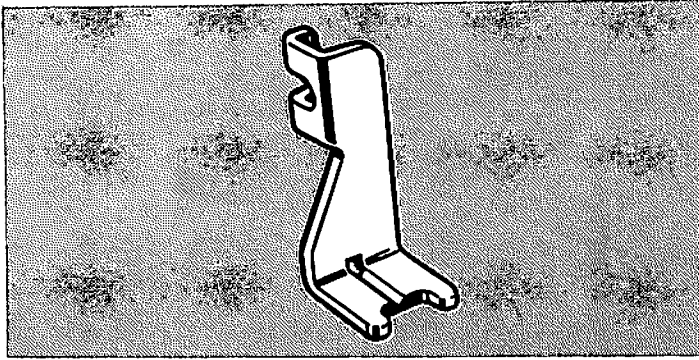
Raised or Corded Buttonholes

Both #8 pearl cotton and buttonhole twist make suitable filler cords for raised buttonholes.

Place the spool of filler cord on the second spool pin. Carry the cord through the first thread guide, straight down between the center and back tension discs, into the large thread guide and then through the eyelet on the Special Purpose Foot. Draw the cord under and in back of the foot and proceed as for regular buttonholes.



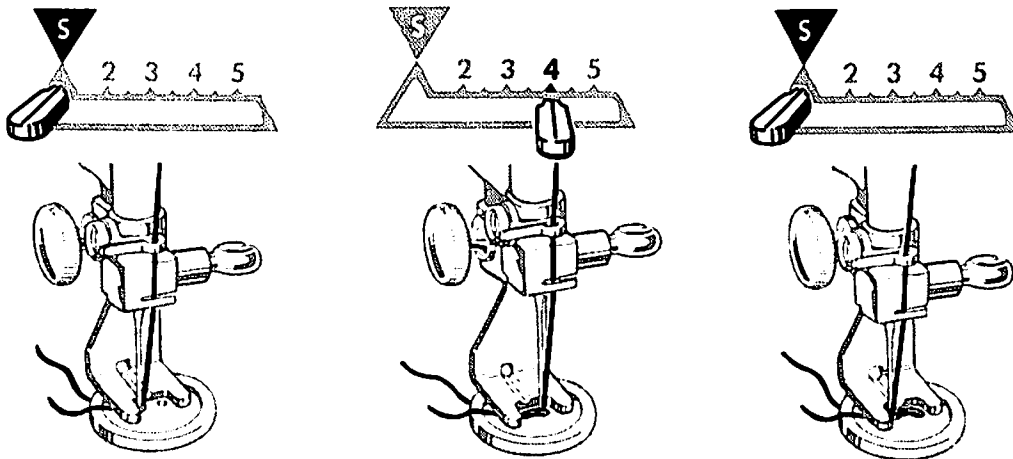
THE BUTTON SEWING FOOT



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

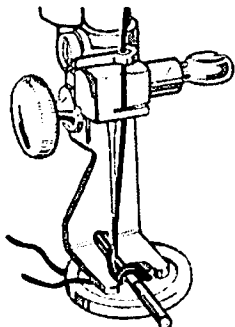
FASHION DISC: ZIGZAG ⑥
BIGHT CONTROL: 5 AND 4
NEEDLE POSITION: LEFT
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE (RAISED)
BUTTON SEWING FOOT

The space between the holes in the button determines the Bight Lever settings used. Settings "S" and 4 generally apply to standard buttons. The "S" setting is constant but 4 can be increased or decreased to accommodate buttons with unusual spacing.



Procedure—

- With FASHION Disc ⑥ in place, set Needle Position Control in LEFT position and Bight Lever at S.
- Raise throat plate.
- Position button under foot so that the needle will enter into left hole. Lower foot.
- Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of fabric and is just above the foot.
- Set Bight Lever at 4. The needle should then enter into the right hole in the button. Take approximately six zig-zag stitches in this position. End on the left side.
- To fasten stitching, adjust Bight Lever to S and take approximately three stitches.
- Remove work and draw threads to underside and tie.



Thread Shank

In order to form a shank, stitching is done over a regular machine needle. Position button and lower Button Sewing Foot. Place needle in the groove of the foot so the point enters the hole. A larger shank results when the heavy end of the needle is utilized.

BORDER DESIGNS

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

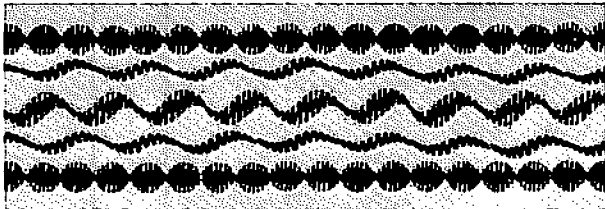
In addition to the suitability of such stitching for linens, draperies, and apparel as border designs, it can be effectively used on plain fabrics to simulate stripes and plaids.



Bands of ribbon and lace, applied with stitch patterns, offer additional opportunities for unusual and dramatic treatments.

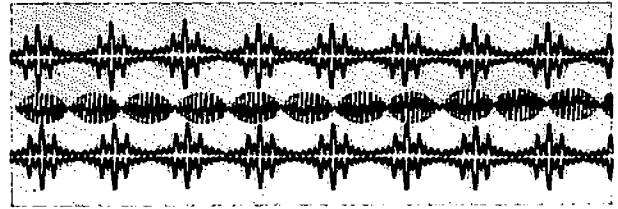
Mark lines with a light brush of the pencil or chalk where the design is to be placed. When several patterns are combined to form border designs, each row should be marked for stitching. Where a pattern is used as an edge finish, allow for a seam.



Before proceeding with the actual work, a test sample on self fabric should be made.

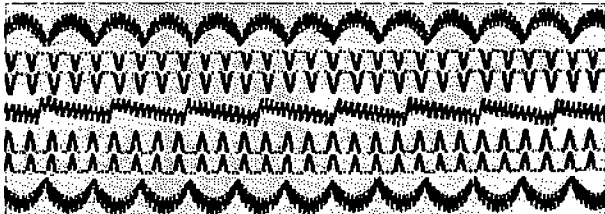
Use the Special Purpose Foot. For soft or loosely woven fabrics, use a backing of crisp lawn or organdy.






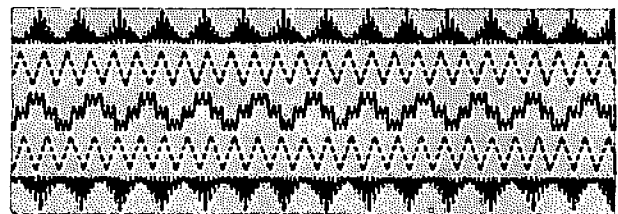
BALL.....  10
 RIBBON.....  11






ICICLE.....  7
 BALL.....  10



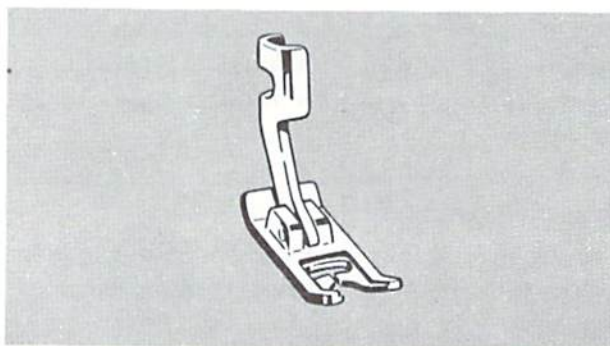
CRESCENT.....  6
 BLIND STITCH.....  8
 BANNER.....  5



SOLID PYRAMID.....  18
 MULTI-STITCH.....  9
 WALLS OF TROY.....  20

SLANT-O-MATIC 401 AND SLANT-O-MATIC Special 403

THE GENERAL PURPOSE FOOT



Used with the General Purpose Throat Plate, this foot provides a wide needle slot which accommodates all stitch settings and can be used for most sewing operations.

APPLICATIONS

Seams and Darts Automatic Scalloping
Mending and Maintenance Seam Finishes
Blind Stitched Hems

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: ALL SETTINGS
RED LEVER: 2 THRU 5
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
GENERAL PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISCS: ALL
BIGHT CONTROL: "S" THRU 5
NEEDLE POSITION: CENTER
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
GENERAL PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT

Seams

Lingerie Seams

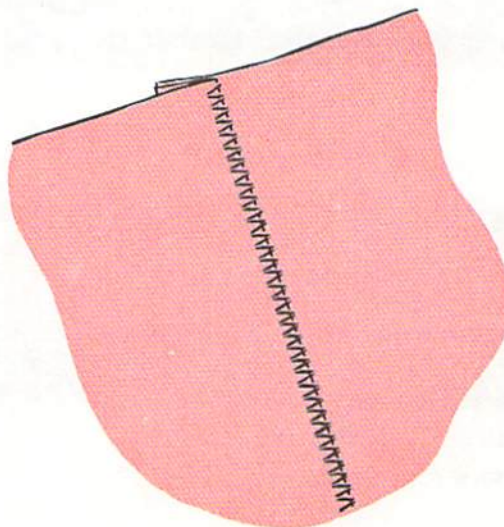
MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BL
RED LEVER: 2½
STITCH LENGTH: 12 TO 15

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ①
BIGHT CONTROL: 2½
STITCH LENGTH: 12 TO 15

Dainty lingerie seams are made durable and rip-proof with zigzag stitching. After straight stitching the fitted seam on the wrong side, press both seam allowances in the same direction. From the right side, top stitch with a fine Zigzag setting, letting the needle enter the seam line and then the seam thickness. This fine Zigzag setting is particularly good where flat bias seams are desired.



Flat Felled Seams

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BL
RED LEVER: 3
STITCH LENGTH: 12 TO 15

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ①
BIGHT CONTROL: 3
STITCH LENGTH: 12 TO 15

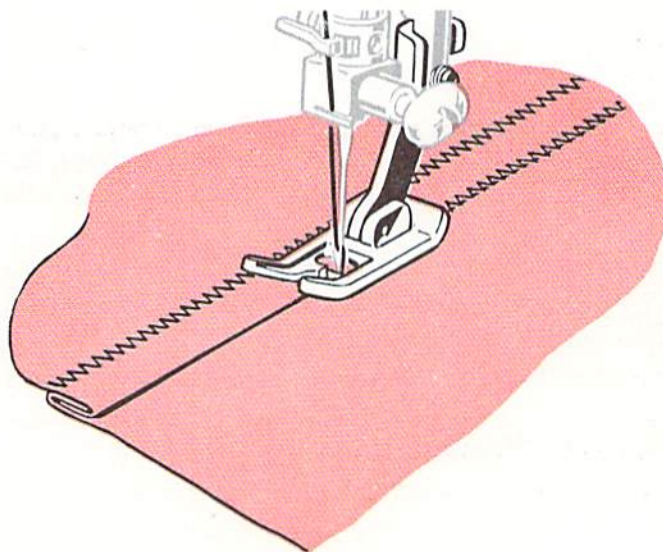
Zigzag stitching gives strength and durability to flat felled seams.

Form the seam to the right side of the fabric, taking full seam allowance, using a Zigzag Stitch.

Press the seam open, then fold and press the two edges together, keeping the right side of the Zigzag Stitch uppermost.

Trim away half the under seam edge.

Fold the upper seam edge evenly over the trimmed seam, and top stitch.



Knit Fabric Seams

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BL

RED LEVER: 1½

STITCH LENGTH: 12 TO 15

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ①

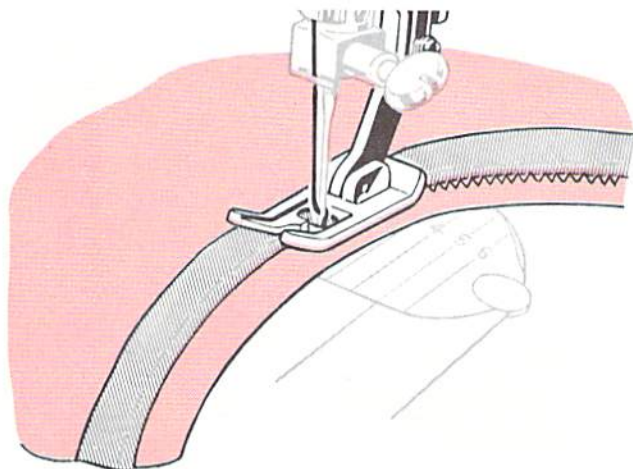
BIGHT CONTROL: BETWEEN 5 AND 2

STITCH LENGTH: 12 TO 15

A fine Zigzag Stitch is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly suitable for underarm seams, or other seams where elasticity and give are needed.

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

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



Seam Finishes

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BL

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ②

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

The Zigzag Stitch is ideal for such finishing. Place the stitching near the edge of the seam allowance, and then trim away excess fabric.

MACHINE 401 USE—

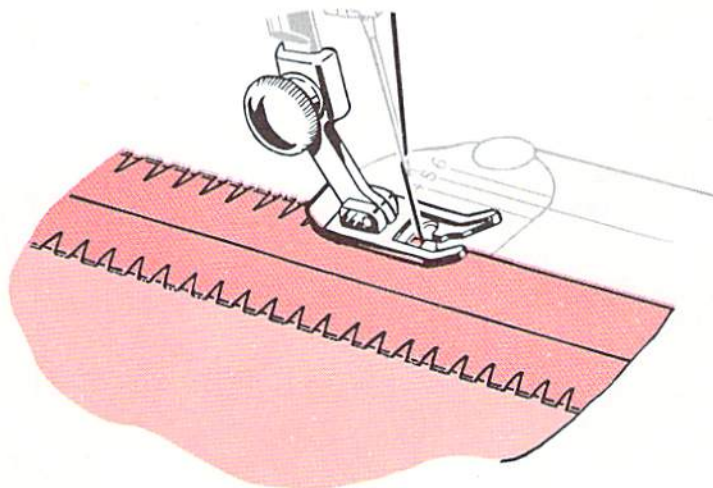
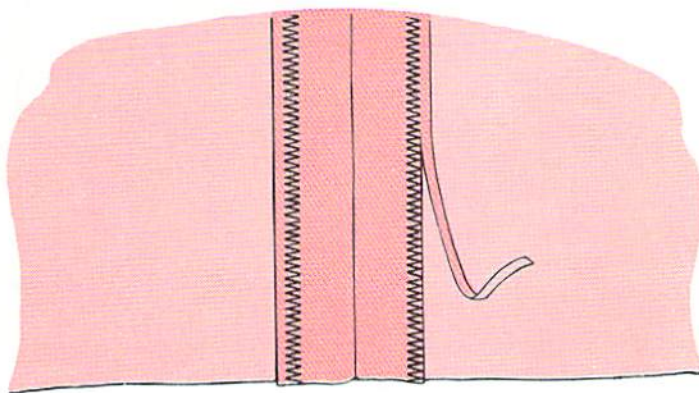
SELECTOR: BO

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ⑧

For an overedged seam, the Blind Stitch makes a durable bulkless finish which is good for straight grain, lengthwise seams.

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



Darts in Interfacing

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BL OR BQ

RED LEVER: 5

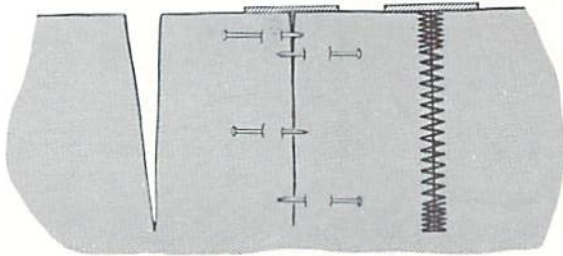
MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ① OR ⑨

BIGHT CONTROL: 5

Non-woven interfacing can be shaped without bulk with the Zigzag Stitch or the Multiple Stitch.

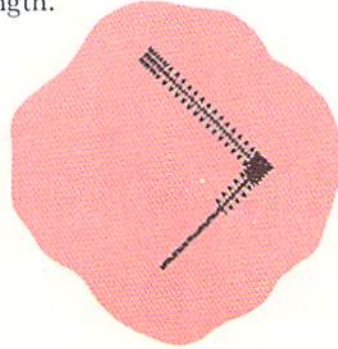
Cut out the dart allowance on the stitching line and bring the raw edges together. Pin over a muslin stay, and stitch. Back stitch at both ends.



and tears, and is ideal for the reinforcement and application of elastic. Stitch length and width are regulated according to need.

Rent or Tear

Trim away ragged edges. Place an underlay to the wrong side of the tear for reinforcement. Using the Multiple Stitch zigzag, follow the line of the tear, bringing the edges together. Shorten the stitch length at ends and corners to give extra strength.



Blanket Binding

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BQ

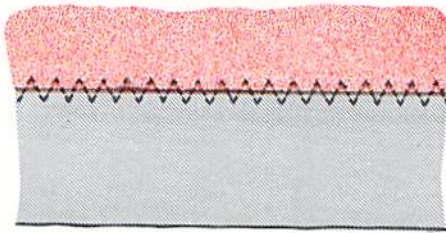
RED LEVER: 5

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ⑨

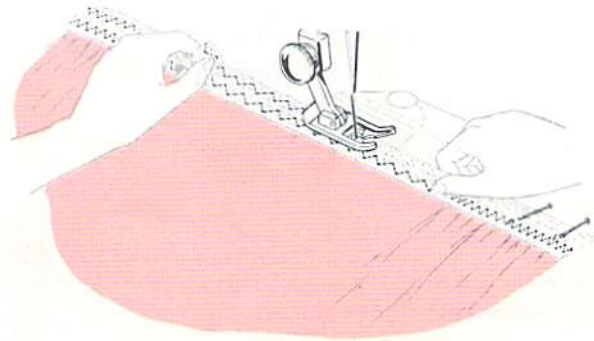
BIGHT CONTROL: 5

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



Application of Elastic

To apply woven elastic to the waistlines of tricot and other knit lingerie, fit elastic to desired snugness at waist and join ends with a Zigzag Stitch. Divide circle of elastic and waist of garment into quarters. From the right side, pin together at these intervals, placing the elastic over the seam allowance. Join with two rows of medium zigzag stitching. The Multiple Stitch zigzag is best suited for this work. Stretch the elastic between the pins as you sew. Trim away excess seam allowance. No turn under is needed for knit fabrics.



Mending

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BQ

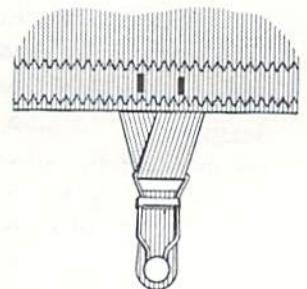
MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ⑨

Zigzag stitching is well suited for all types of household mending. Multiple Stitch zigzag provides a firm, flexible bond for the repair of rents

Girdle Repairs

The Multiple Stitch zigzag, as well as the plain Zigzag, is appropriate for such repairs. The stitch length and bight are regulated according to the need. A needle slightly larger in size than is used for regular stitching is sometimes necessary to accommodate the multiple layers of fabric and elastic. Where both lengthwise and crosswise elasticity is important, Multiple Stitch zigzagging is best suited.



THE MULTI-SLOTTED BINDER

Decorative treatments and construction methods with the Multi-Slotted Binder

For general instructions on using the Binder, refer to "Student's Manual of Sewing Machine Attachments".

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: ALL SETTINGS
RED LEVER: 2 THRU 5
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
MULTI-SLOTTED BINDER

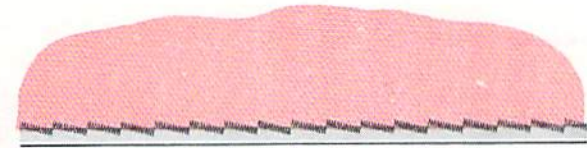
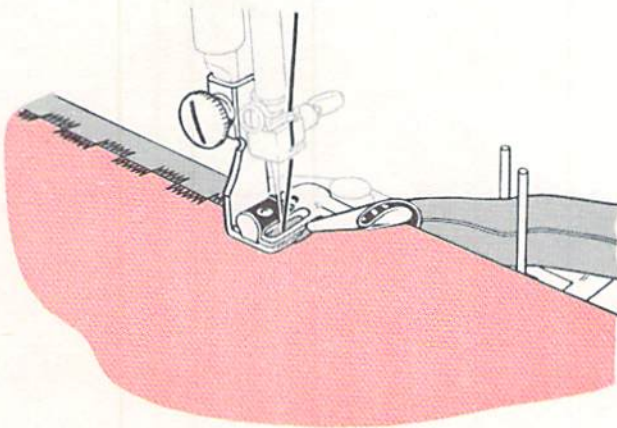
MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISCS: ALL
BIGHT CONTROL: 5 THRU 5
NEEDLE POSITION: CENTER
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
MULTI-SLOTTED BINDER

Decorative Binding

Edges can be bound and decorated in one operation with the Multi-Slotted Binder.

While the needle hole in the Binder will accommodate all of the decorative stitch patterns, as well as straight stitching, it is best to select the stitch patterns with care since some complement the binding more than others.



Construction Methods

Bound Seam

A bound edge is an excellent finish for tweed or any loosely woven fabric that will fray.

On some heavy coarse weave fabrics which tend to fray, place a row of stay stitching $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from edge of seam. Press.

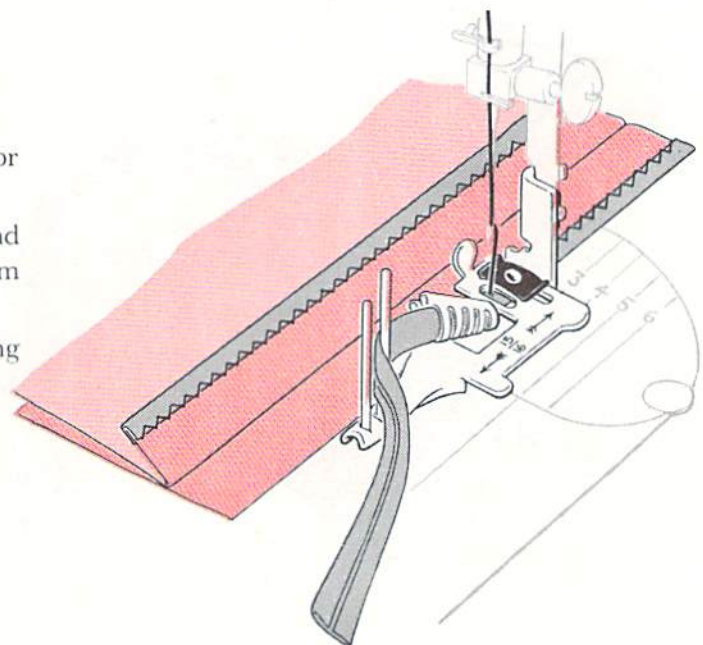
Silk bias binding is applied with the Binder using a Zigzag Stitch.

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BL
RED LEVER: 2½

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ①
BIGHT CONTROL: 2½



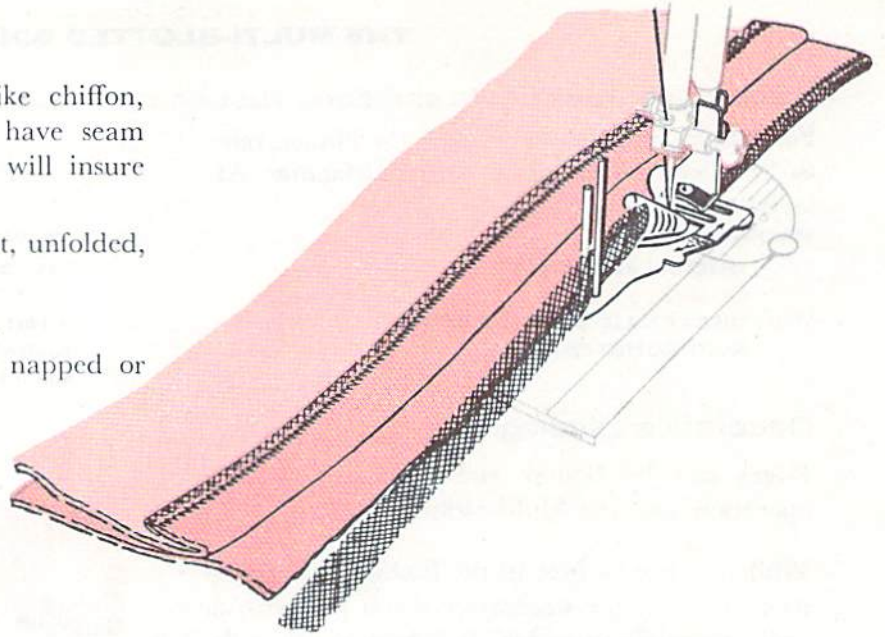
Net Bound Seams

Delicate fabrics that fray easily, like chiffon, velvets, sheer metallics, etc., may have seam edges bound with nylon net. This will insure against fraying without added bulk.

Cut net into $\frac{1}{2}$ inch strips and insert, unfolded, into slot 5 of Binder.

Stitch, using a narrow Zigzag Stitch.

Feed seam edges into Binder with napped or right side up.



Bound Hem

Heavy woolens, or fabrics that fray, are often finished with a bound edge. For preparation steps in forming a hem, refer to "Dressmaking by SINGER", Page 72, to the point of applying the binding.

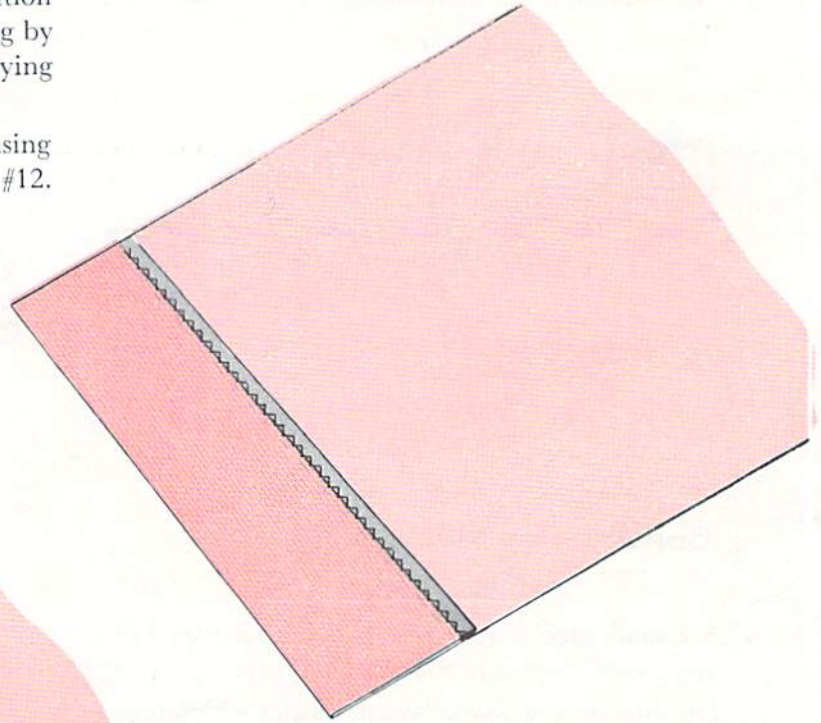
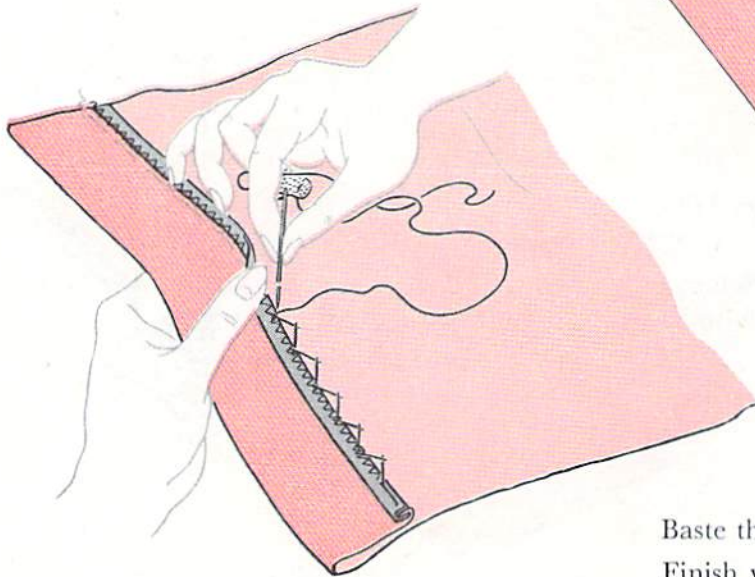
Silk bias binding is applied with the Binder using a Zigzag Stitch. The stitch length should be #12.

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BL
RED LEVER: 3

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ①
RIGHT CONTROL: 3



Baste the hem to the garment near binding.

Finish with a blind catch stitch, knotting every few stitches.

THE FOOT HEMMER

Decorative treatment with the Foot Hemmer

For general instructions on using the Hemmer, refer to "Student's Manual of Sewing Machine Attachments".

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: ALL SETTINGS

RED LEVER: 2 THRU 5

THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE

FOOT HEMMER

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISCS: ALL

BIGHT CONTROL: 2 THRU 4

NEEDLE POSITION: CENTER

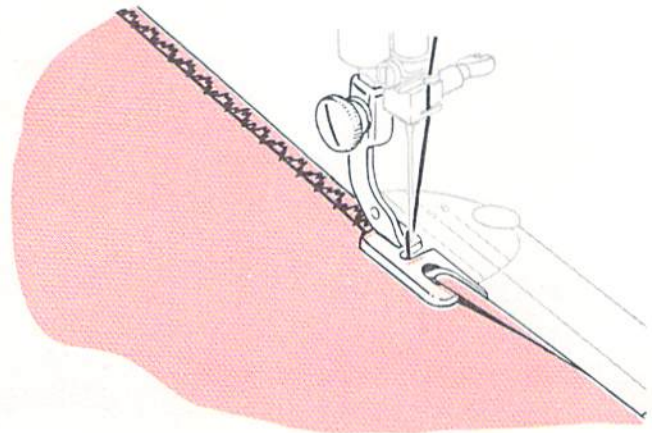
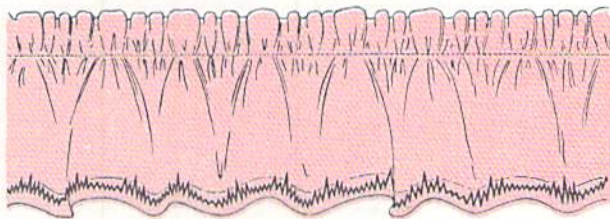
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE

FOOT HEMMER

Decorative Hems

Narrow hem edges can be turned and decorated in one operation with the Foot Hemmer.

This time-saving finish is especially suited to ruffle edges.



Lingerie and most delicate fabrics can be attractively finished with a soft shell edge. This effect is obtained by hemming with the Blind Stitch pattern or Multiple Stitch zigzag.

MACHINE 401 USE—

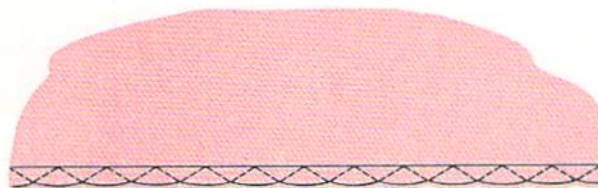
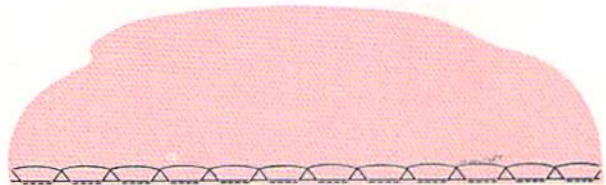
SELECTOR: B0 OR BQ

RED LEVER: 4

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ⑧ OR ⑨

BIGHT CONTROL: 4



Hemming with Lace

MACHINE 401 USE—

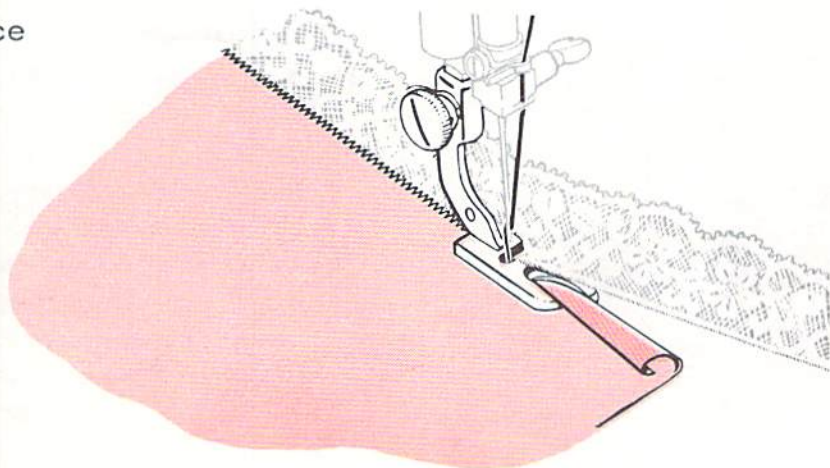
SELECTOR: BL

RED LEVER: 3

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: ①

BIGHT CONTROL: 3



THE SEAM GUIDE

Construction methods and decorative treatment with the Seam Guide

For general instructions on using the Seam Guide, refer to "Student's Manual of Sewing Machine Attachments".

MACHINE 401 USE—

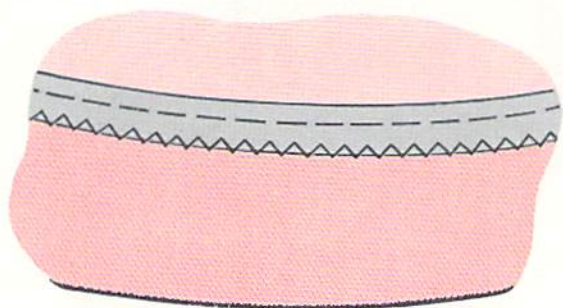
SELECTOR: **BO**
RED LEVER: **2-5**
STITCH LENGTH: **10-20**
PRESSER FOOT: **GENERAL PURPOSE**
THROAT PLATE: **GENERAL PURPOSE**
SEAM GUIDE

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: **Ⓢ**
BIGHT CONTROL: **2-5**
NEEDLE POSITION: **CENTER**
STITCH LENGTH: **10-20**
PRESSER FOOT: **GENERAL PURPOSE**
THROAT PLATE: **GENERAL PURPOSE**
SEAM GUIDE

Blind Stitched Hems

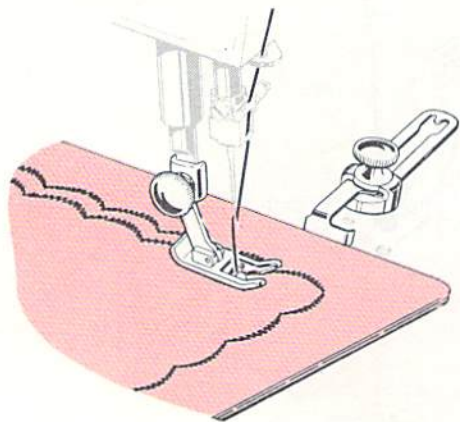
Blind stitching provides a durable hem finish that is almost invisible, and comparable to hand sewing. It is easily suited to straight as well as circular hems. Taped, bound, turned or unfinished hem edges can all be blind stitched with equal ease.



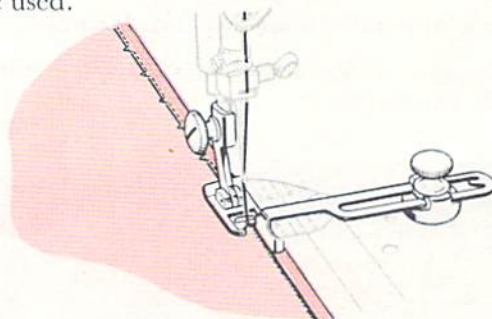
Prepare the hem the same as for hand finishing. Hand baste the hem to the skirt $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the finish. Refer to "Dressmaking by SINGER", Page 72.

When seam tape or bias tape is used, first baste the tape $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the hem edge, then stitch using a fine Zigzag Stitch. (Machine 401 use **BL**; Machine 403 use **FASHION Disc Ⓢ**).

The Blind Stitch produces four straight stitches, separated by a single sideward stitch to the left. Bight Lever or **Red Lever** settings for width are



determined by the weight and texture of the fabric used.



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

Position the work so that the straight stitches are made on the hem edge and the sideward stitches pierce the fold only one or two threads.

The stitch length will regulate the distance between the blind stitches (10 to 20 stitches per inch).

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

A test sample in self fabric should be made to determine correct settings.

Top Stitching

◀ A simple and practical way to accent the lines of a garment and at the same time give additional firmness.

Either single or multiple rows of stitching can be expertly placed along lapels and facing edges, around collars and pockets and as a hem finish.

A subtle effect may be achieved by using straight stitching, or a decorative touch may be added by using any of the attractive stitch patterns accomplished with these machines.

THE ZIPPER FOOT

Blind Stitched Zipper Insertion

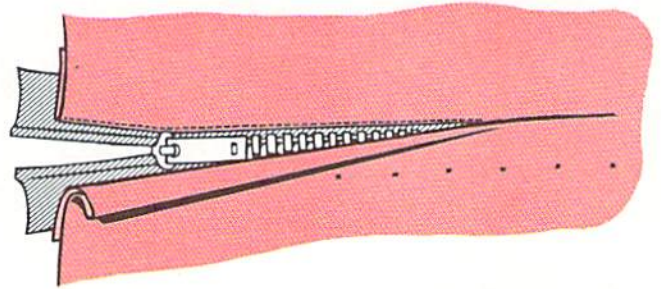
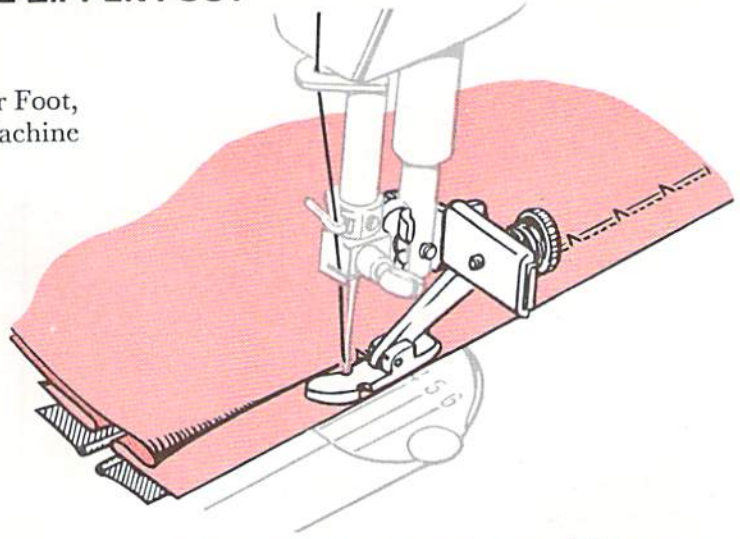
For general instructions on using the Zipper Foot, refer to "Student's Manual of Sewing Machine Attachments".

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: BO
RED LEVER: 2½ OR 3
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
STITCH LENGTH: 12
ZIPPER FOOT

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISC: (B)
BIGHT CONTROL: 2½ OR 3
NEEDLE POSITION: CENTER
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
STITCH LENGTH: 12
ZIPPER FOOT



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

Allow a $\frac{7}{8}$ inch seam allowance. Start the insertion in the usual way, but omit final top stitching. Working from the right side of the garment, pin the front of the zipper tape into position. Roll the work over the fingers to ease fabric and pin through all thicknesses. Baste about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch from seam line to provide guide for blind stitching. Remove pins.

Adjust Zipper Foot to right side of needle. Set stitch length.

Turn garment inside out.

Place zipper tape over feed of machine and turn back the front section of garment to the line of basting, creating a soft fold.

Position work so that the straight line of stitching is made through the front seam allowance and zipper tape, and the sideward stitch pierces a few threads of the fold.

Lower presser bar and stitch slowly. Remove bastings. Press.

Decorative Treatment with the Tucker

For general instructions on using the Tucker, refer to "Student's Manual of Sewing Machine Attachments".

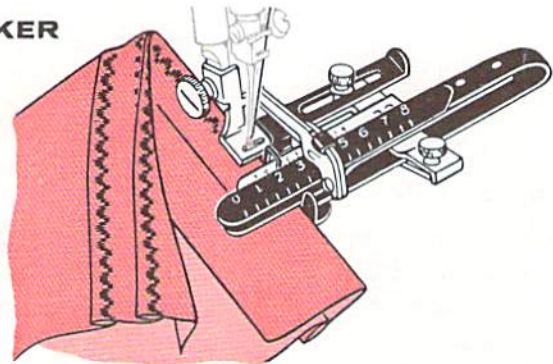
MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: ALL SETTINGS
RED LEVER: 2 THRU 5
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
TUCKER

MACHINE 403 USE—

FASHION DISCS: ALL
BIGHT CONTROL: "S" THRU 5
NEEDLE POSITION: CENTER
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
TUCKER

THE TUCKER



While the needle hole in the Tucker will accommodate all of the decorative stitch patterns, as well as straight stitching, it is best to select the stitch patterns with care since some are more appropriate for tucking.

FREE MOTION WORK

Darning

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

MACHINE 401 USE—

SELECTOR: AK

RED LEVER: 3

THROAT PLATE: STRAIGHT STITCH (RAISED)

PRESSER FOOT: NONE

MACHINE 403 USE—

BIGHT CONTROL: S

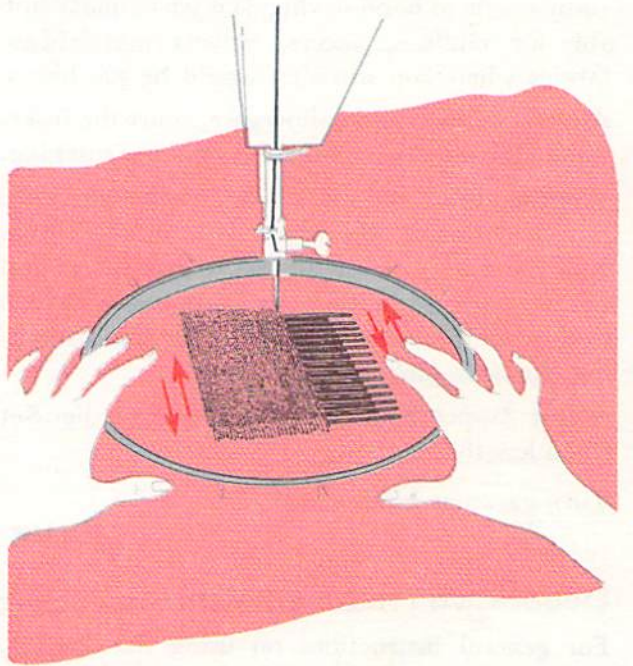
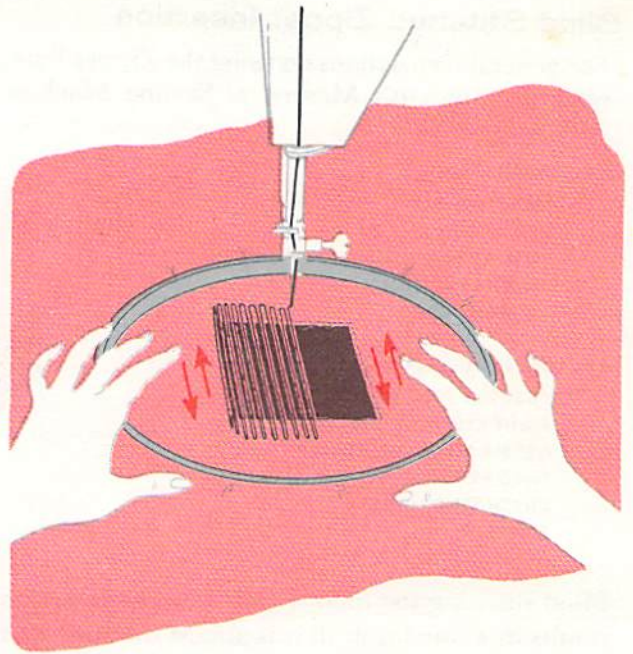
NEEDLE POSITION: CENTER

THROAT PLATE: STRAIGHT STITCH (RAISED)

PRESSER FOOT: NONE

Procedure—

- Trim away any ragged edges from the area to be darned.
- Center the worn section in embroidery hoops or the SINGER Stocking Darner (available separately) to hold it taut.
- Remove the presser foot and raise the throat plate to "up" position. Set needle position for straight stitching.
- Position the work under the needle and lower the presser bar to activate the tension.
- Hold the needle thread loosely with the left hand, turn hand wheel toward you and draw bobbin thread up through the fabric.
- Hold thread ends and lower the needle into the fabric.
- Outline the area to be darned with a running stitch for reinforcement. Place the stitching about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the open edge.
- Stitch across the opening, moving the hoops under the needle backward and forward and at a slight angle. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.
- When the opening is filled, turn the work 90° and continue as before, until the work is complete. Run machine at a moderate speed and control the hoops with a steady continuous movement.



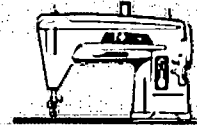
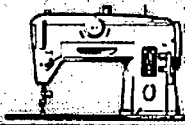
Slow movement of hoops will produce a short stitch, while more rapid movement lengthens the stitch. Fairly long stitches are best for knit and tricot fabrics as they are softer and more flexible when the garment is worn. Short stitches are best for cottons and household linens as they approximate the weave of the fabric and are strong enough to withstand many launderings.

SINGER

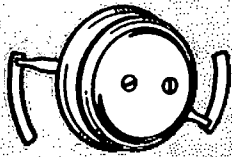
STITCH PATTERN COMPARISON CHART 401 AND 403 MACHINES

401

403



STITCH PATTERNS



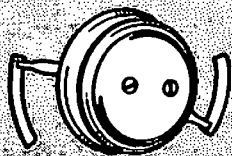
SELECTOR PATTERNS

Pattern obtainable only as a FASHION Disc — Individually packaged for separate purchase.



SPECIAL FASHION Discs

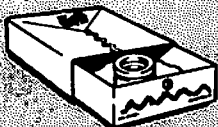
Furnished with machine—Arrowhead Disc ① on holder in machine. Four additional Discs in Attachment Box.



SELECTOR PATTERNS

FASHION Discs

Individually packaged—Available for separate purchase.



FASHION Discs

Individually packaged—Available for separate purchase for two needle work.

Primary Pattern B L		ZIGZAG	DISC ⑥
Primary Pattern B O		BLIND STITCH	DISC ⑧
Primary Pattern B Q		MULTI ZIGZAG	DISC ⑨
Primary Pattern B M		BALL	DISC ⑩
Combination Pattern D S ② 3		SCALLOP	DISC ⑥
Combination Pattern F O 3		ICICLE	DISC ⑦

DISC ⑪		RIBBON	DISC ⑪
--------	--	--------	--------

DISC ①		ARROWHEAD	DISC ①
--------	--	-----------	--------

DISC ⑤		BANNER	DISC ⑤
--------	--	--------	--------

DISC ②		24 STITCH SCALLOP	DISC ②
--------	--	-------------------	--------

DISC ③		DIAMOND	DISC ③
--------	--	---------	--------

DISC ④		SOLID SCALLOP	DISC ④
--------	--	---------------	--------

Combination Pattern H L 3		DOMINO	DISC ⑫
---------------------------	--	--------	--------

Variation Pattern I L 2		FAGOTING	DISC ⑬
-------------------------	--	----------	--------

Combination Pattern G L 3		COMB	DISC ⑭
---------------------------	--	------	--------

Variation Pattern F O 2		SHAG	DISC ⑰
-------------------------	--	------	--------

Combination Pattern G R 3		CURLIQUE	DISC ⑰
---------------------------	--	----------	--------

Primary Pattern B N		PYRAMID	DISC ⑱
---------------------	--	---------	--------

DISC ⑲		BLOCK	DISC ⑲
--------	--	-------	--------

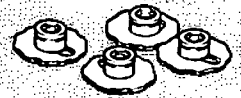
DISC ⑳		WALLS OF TROY	DISC ⑳
--------	--	---------------	--------

DISC ㉑		CHEVRON	DISC ㉑
--------	--	---------	--------

DISC ⑮		THUNDERBIRD	DISC ⑮
--------	--	-------------	--------

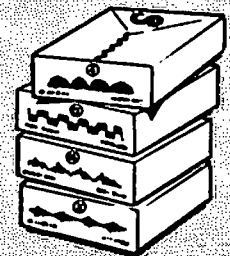
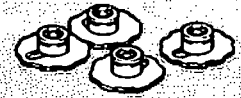
DISC ⑮		THUNDERBIRD	DISC ⑮
--------	--	-------------	--------

DISCS					ALL Discs
⑥ ⑦ ⑪ ⑫	⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯	⑰ ⑱ ⑳ ㉑			



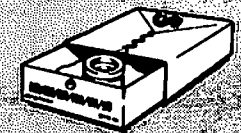
FASHION Discs

Furnished with machine—Zigzag Disc ⑥ on holder in machine. Eight additional Discs in Attachment Box.



FASHION Discs

Individually packaged—Available for separate purchase.



FASHION Discs

Suitable for two needle work.

TRUE or FALSE QUIZ

1. Machines 401 and 403 are alike in every respect.
True False
2. The needle is threaded from front to back on Machines 401 and 403.
True False
3. It is necessary to adjust the upper tension when making wide, closely set stitch patterns.
True False
4. It is not necessary to mark buttonholes.
True False
5. A straight stitch setting must be used with the Attachments on Machines 401 and 403.
True False
6. The needle should be inserted with the flat side to the back on Machines 401 and 403.
True False
7. The bobbin case must be properly threaded to obtain a good stitch.
True False
8. In darning it is necessary to draw up the bobbin thread through the fabric before starting to sew.
True False
9. Needle position and bight adjustments should not be made when the needle is in the fabric.
True False
10. The machine must be threaded properly.
True False
11. Mending can be done quickly and easily on the machine.
True False
12. The take-up lever should be at its highest point when starting to sew.
True False
13. **Red Lever** settings of 2 and 4 produce Variations of Combination Stitch Patterns.
True False
14. The needle should be positioned in the fabric before lowering the presser bar.
True False
15. Overcasting is used as a seam finish on all fabrics.
True False