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INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USING
SINGER ADJUSTABLE
ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT
ON
SINGER LOCK STITCH
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

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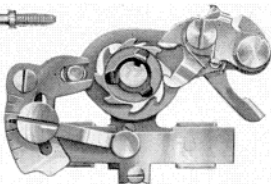
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.



**FASTENING
SCREW
51419**



**NEEDLE CLAMP
SCREW
51389**



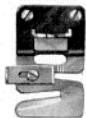
**ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT
121055**



**CORDING FOOT
121064**



**ZIGZAG FOOT
121241**



**SLOTTED FOOT
121265**

E10825

**Parts of the Zigzag Equipment
Complete No. 121056**

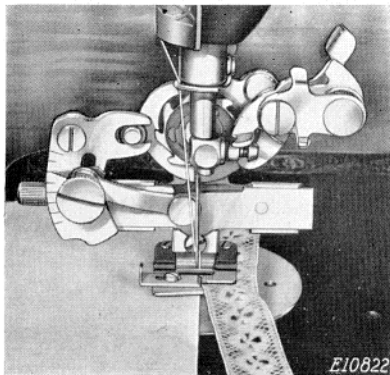


FIG. 2

LACE INSERTION BEING ATTACHED
TO EDGE OF MATERIAL WITH SINGER
ZIGZAG ATTACHMENT

Singer Adjustable Zigzag Attachment

This attachment is used to produce a great variety of useful and ornamental stitching effects on various materials. It is regularly furnished with the fittings illustrated on page 3, for straight or circular zigzag work, inserting of lace and cording.

The attachment is easily applied to the sewing machine and is simple in operation. An instant adjustment permits plain sewing to be accomplished without removing the attachment from the machine.

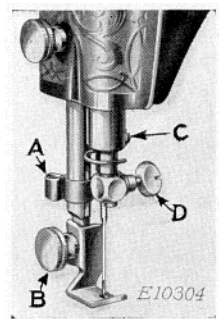


FIG. 3

**PREPARING MACHINE
BEFORE PLACING ATTACHMENT
ON MACHINE**

Before Placing the Attachment on the Machine

Remove the thumb screw (B, Fig. 3) and the presser foot from the machine, and slide the thread cutter (A, Fig. 3) upward as far as possible on the presser bar. Remove the thumb screw (D, Fig. 3) from the needle clamp and insert the special needle clamp screw, but do not replace the needle at this time.

On Singer 66- machines the screw (C, Fig. 3) should be loosened and the wire thread guard tipped close against the needle bar at the rear. On 15-30, 127- and 128- machines this thread guard should be removed but the screw must be replaced as it acts as a needle stop. On 99- machines the wire thread guard must be removed.

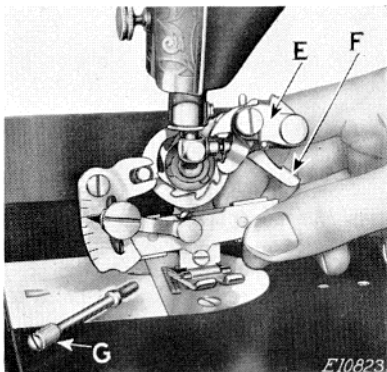


FIG. 4

PLACING THE ATTACHMENT
ON THE MACHINE

Installing of Attachment

Move the lever (F, Fig. 4) down to the position shown. With needle and presser bars up, slip the attachment between the needle bar and presser bar as shown, with the pawl lever (E, Fig. 4) above the needle clamp.

Secure the attachment to the presser bar by the special fastening screw (G, Figs. 4 and 5). On Singer 99- and 101-class machines this screw is placed through the **upper** hole in the shank of the attachment. On all other Singer lock stitch family machines the fastening screw is placed through the **lower** hole. Replace the needle, and tighten both the needle clamp screw and the fastening screw with a screwdriver.

To attach a different foot, lower the presser bar and turn the balance wheel until the slide of the attachment moves to the left, then stop the machine with the needle at its highest point. Raise the presser bar, loosen the screw (K, Fig. 5) and attach the foot desired.

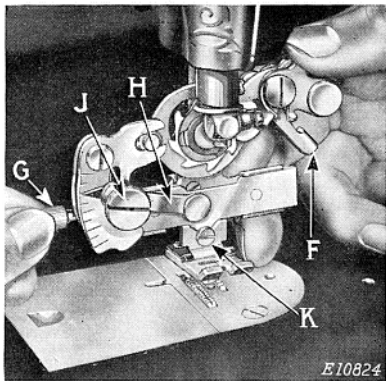


FIG. 5

PLACING THE ATTACHMENT
ON THE MACHINE

Adjusting the Attachment for Operation

The attachment is placed in operation by moving the lever (F, Fig. 5) all the way up, to the position shown in Fig. 2. The width of the zigzag stitch is determined by the sidewise movement of the material being stitched. This movement is controlled by the adjustment of the lever (H, Fig. 5). Loosen the screw (J, Fig. 5) and move the lever (H), bringing the pointer to any of the graduated marks as desired. Move upwardly for narrower width of stitch and downwardly for wider. The length of the stitch is controlled by the stitch regulator on the machine.

Plain sewing may be accomplished at any time. Simply stop the machine with the needle bar at its highest point, and move the lever (F, Fig. 5) down to its lower position against the stop.

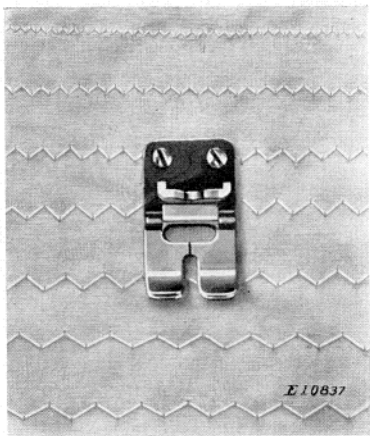


FIG. 6

WORK PRODUCED WITH ZIGZAG FOOT

The Zigzag Foot

The zigzag foot is used to produce work such as that shown in Fig. 6, on collars, cuffs and many other articles. There should be a light tension on the upper thread and a trifle lighter on the under thread for plain zigzag stitching.

The material is placed under the foot the same as for ordinary sewing and the machine should be run at about the same speed as for embroidery work, approximately 200 revolutions per minute. The width and shape of the stitch may be varied by changing the amount of sidewise motion and the length of the stitch.

This foot is hinged to permit the free passage of material of uneven surface, ensuring the production of flat and even work. The narrow slit in the front of the foot is for convenience in placing the threads under the foot after threading the needle.

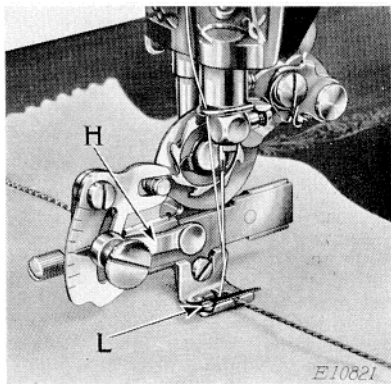


FIG. 7

CORDING FOOT IN OPERATION

The foot permits the use of different sizes of cord by adjusting the tension spring screw (L, Fig. 7), and the length of stitch may be changed to leave the cord exposed or to cover it.

Place the work under the foot in the usual manner. Slip the cord under the tongue of the spring and draw it to the left into the groove in the foot. Adjust the spring by means of the screw (L, Fig. 7) so that a slight tension is placed on the cord. Pull the surplus cord back toward you under the spring, leaving the end of the cord under the needle. When the machine is started the cord will be fed automatically. Adjust the lever (H, Fig. 7) so that the needle descends the same distance from the cord on either side, and adjust the length of stitch with the machine stitch regulator to produce the effect desired. The best results are obtained when the tensions on the upper and under threads are about the same as for regular sewing.

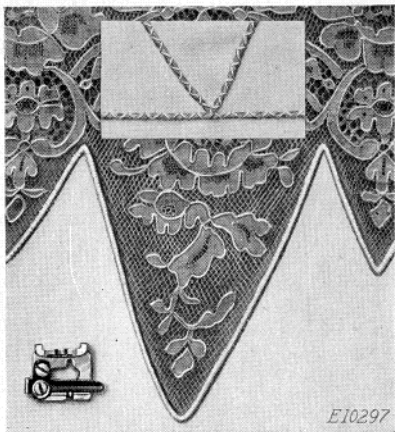


FIG. 8
WORK PRODUCED WITH CORDING FOOT

Cording Foot (Continued)

The sample at top of Fig. 8 is an example of decorative effect of cord on a plain background, laid with a fairly long stitch to leave cord exposed.

The lower sample shows the use of invisible cording which has the appearance of overedge stitching done by hand. This method is adopted for stitching lace to lingerie, etc. For work of this kind, the lace is first basted on the goods. Then a small cord is laid over the edge of the lace, using a short stitch to completely cover the cord. The cord should be of the same color and finish as the thread. The excess material is afterwards trimmed away from the back, close to the outline of the lace. To make the sharp turns necessary in the production of work similar to this sample, stop the machine with the needle in the goods, raise the presser bar and turn the goods around using the needle as a pivot.

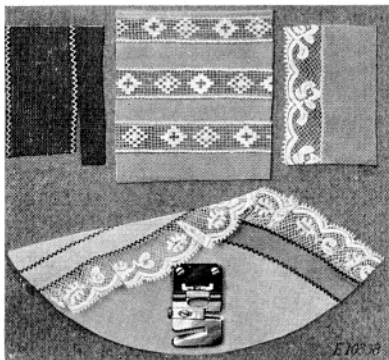


FIG. 9

WORK PRODUCED WITH SLOTTED FOOT

The Adjustable Slotted Foot

Work of the type shown in Fig. 9 is accomplished by the use of the adjustable slotted foot, which is attached to the zigzag attachment as shown in Fig. 2. For this work, there should be a light tension on both upper and under threads.

When attaching lace as in the upper right hand sample, the body of the material is fed through the left hand slot in the foot and the edge of the lace is fed through the right hand slot as shown in Fig. 2, keeping the edges of both materials against the ends of the slots. The right hand slot has an adjustable guide which may be set to allow the lace to overlap more or less on the goods, as desired. For fine materials this guide is usually set to the right and the attachment is adjusted to make a narrow zigzag stitch.

When inserting lace, as in top centre sample, Fig. 9, the body of the

material is placed under the foot the same as for ordinary sewing, and the lace is placed in the right hand slot. After one edge is stitched down in this manner, the work is run through again with the loose edge of the lace in the left hand slot of the foot. If the lace is narrower than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, it is guided under the foot instead of through the slot in foot when stitching down second edge. When both edges of lace have been stitched, the material back of the lace may be trimmed with scissors.

An ornamental edge similar to picot edging (see upper left hand sample, Fig. 9) may be produced by feeding the folded edge of the goods through the left hand slot of the foot, or simply feeding the goods under the foot without folding. The edge of the material is then trimmed off close to the stitching as shown. On some materials this stitch may be applied directly to the raw edge so that no trimming is necessary.

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