

SINGER



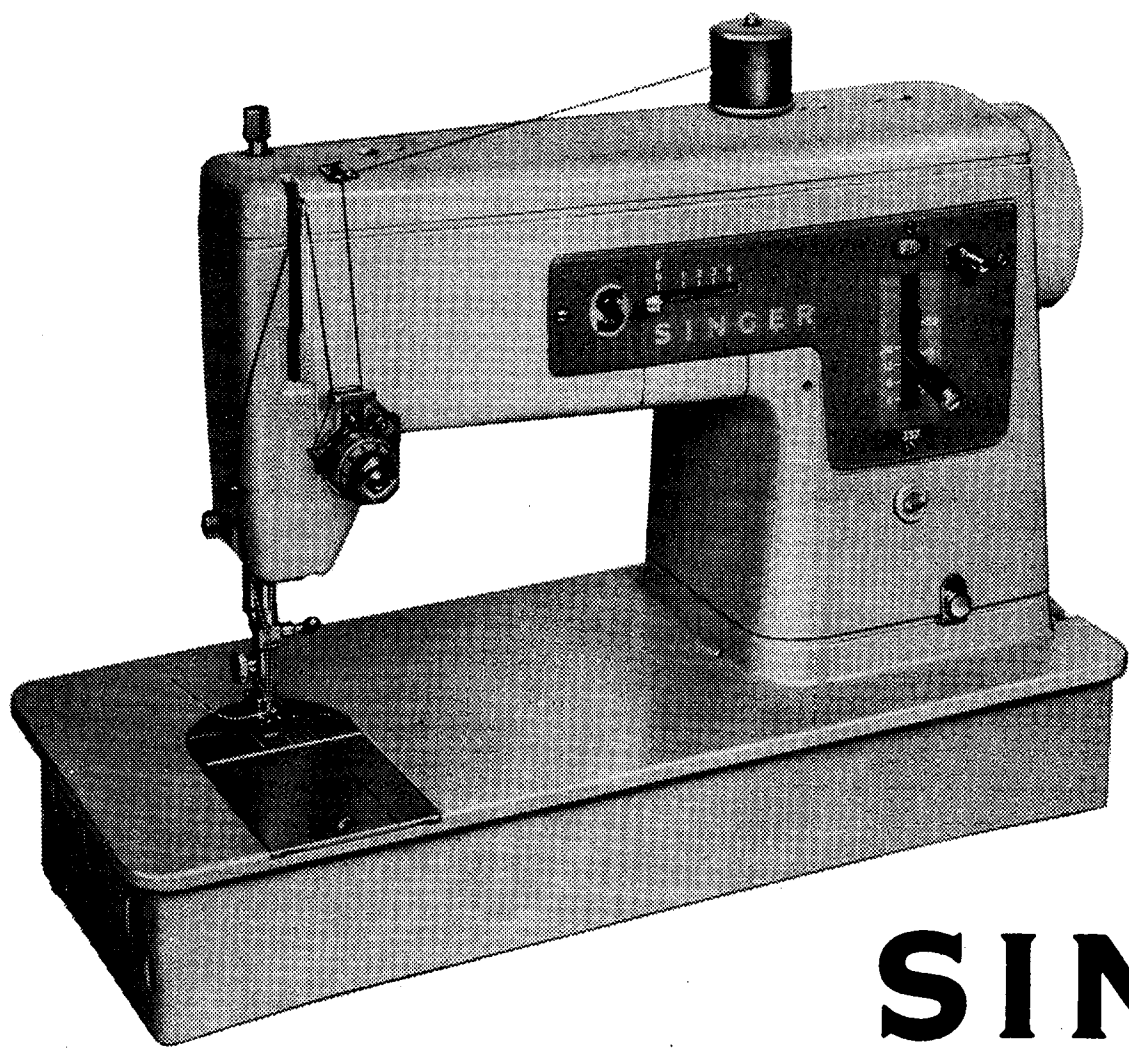
337

Sewing Machine

T H E S I N G E R C O M P A N Y

**Form K6644
(865)**

Printed in Great Britain



SINGER*
Sewing Machine Model 337

CONGRATULATIONS!

As the owner of a **SINGER***337 Sewing Machine . . . you have a dependable, smooth running zig-zag sewing machine that is outstanding in its simplicity of operation. You can overcast a seam, make a buttonhole or stitch a decorative applique. Then, switch instantly to straight stitching for seaming, machine basting, or darning.



You will find these features especially helpful

- **TRANSPARENT "DROP-IN" BOBBIN** . . . located in *front* of the needle; shows thread supply at a glance.
- **SINGLE-TURN TENSION** . . . numbered to eliminate guesswork in duplicating settings.

- **THROAT PLATE** . . . clamp type for easy removal; calibrated for control of seam width.

- **BUILT-IN SEWING LIGHT** . . . pull-down bracket for easy bulb replacement.

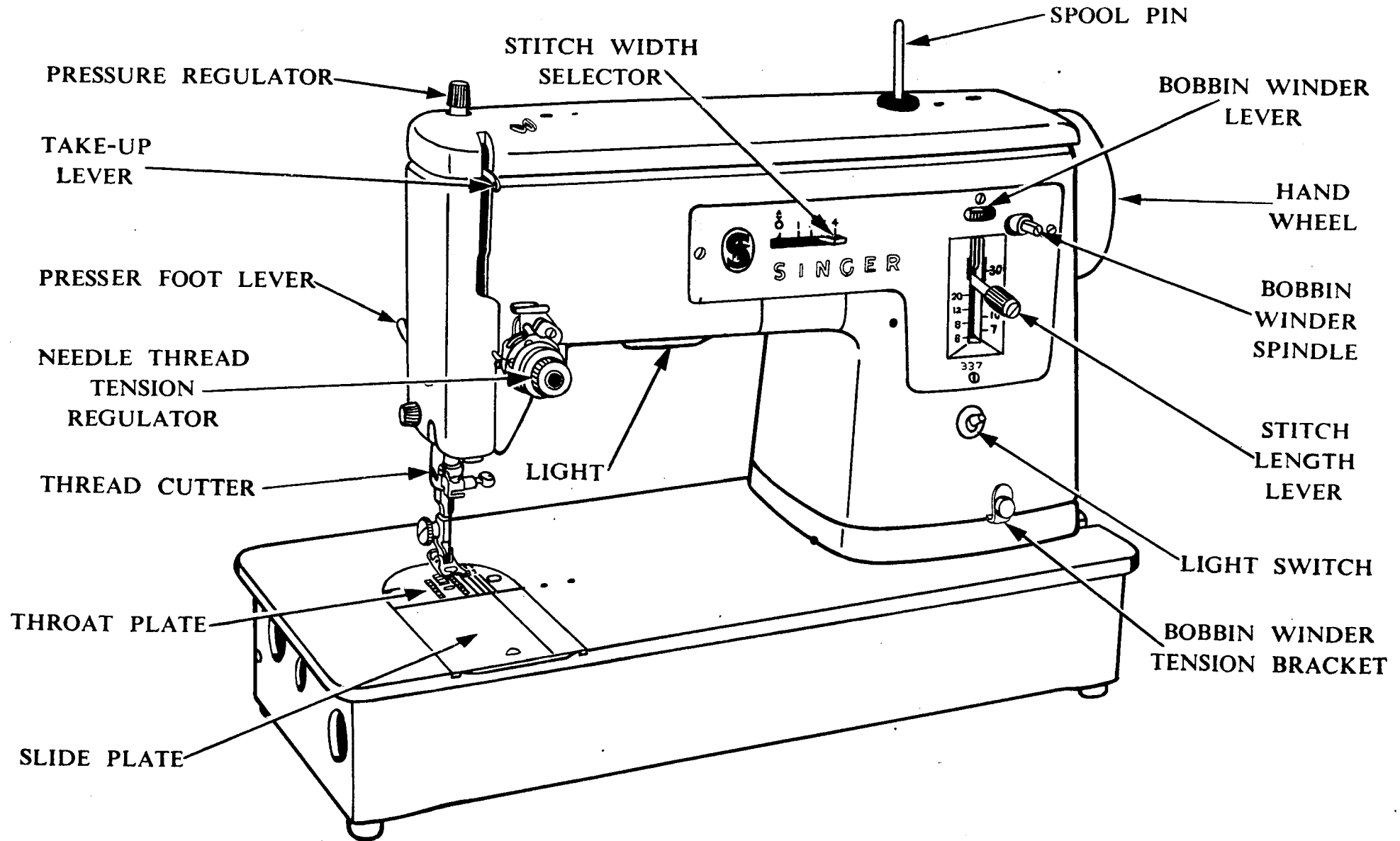
SINGER SERVICE

Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable **SINGER*** Service close at hand. Look under **SINGER COMPANY**, in the phone book, for the address of the nearest **SINGER CENTER**. Here, you can obtain the services of a trained **SINGER** repair man, warranted **SINGER** parts, sewing information and services, sewing aids and notions.

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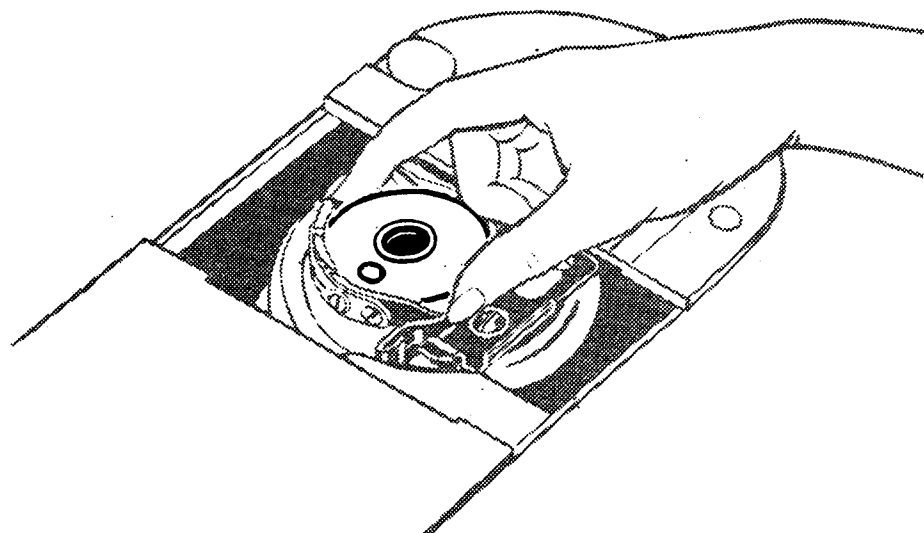
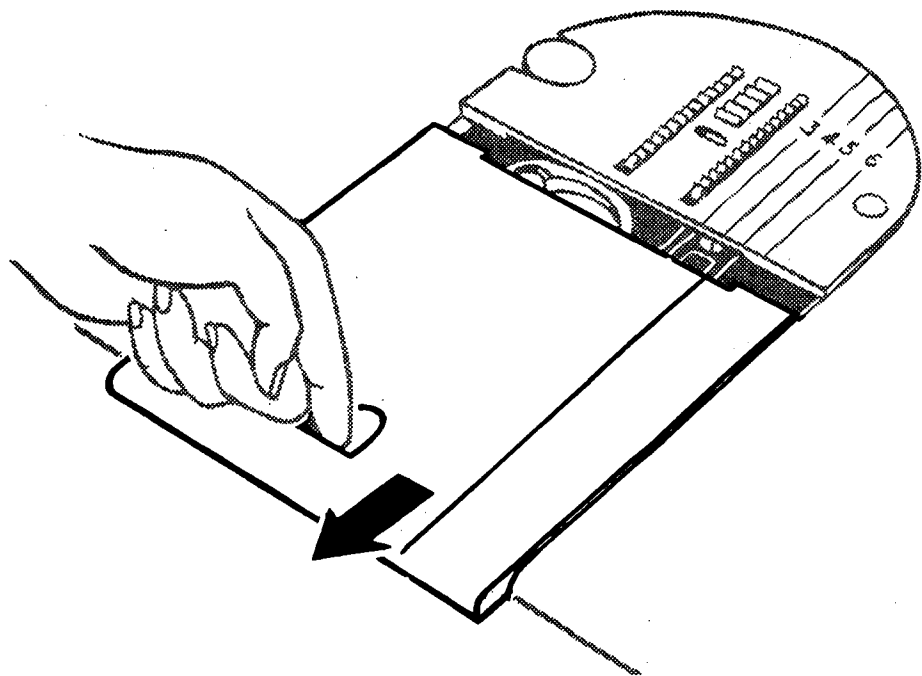
*A Trademark of **THE SINGER COMPANY**

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MACHINE 337



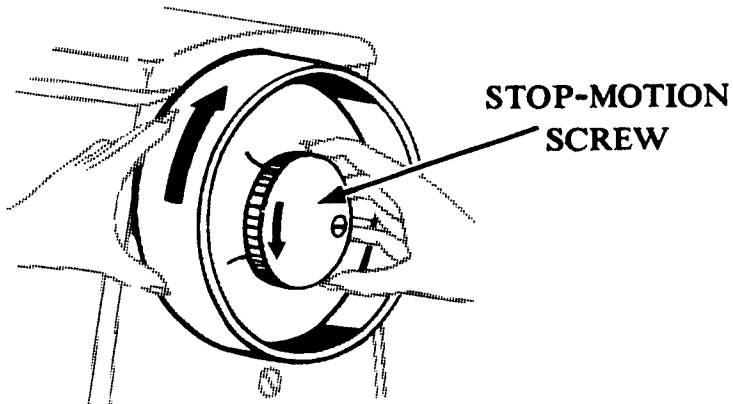
HOW TO WIND THE BOBBIN

To Remove the Bobbin—

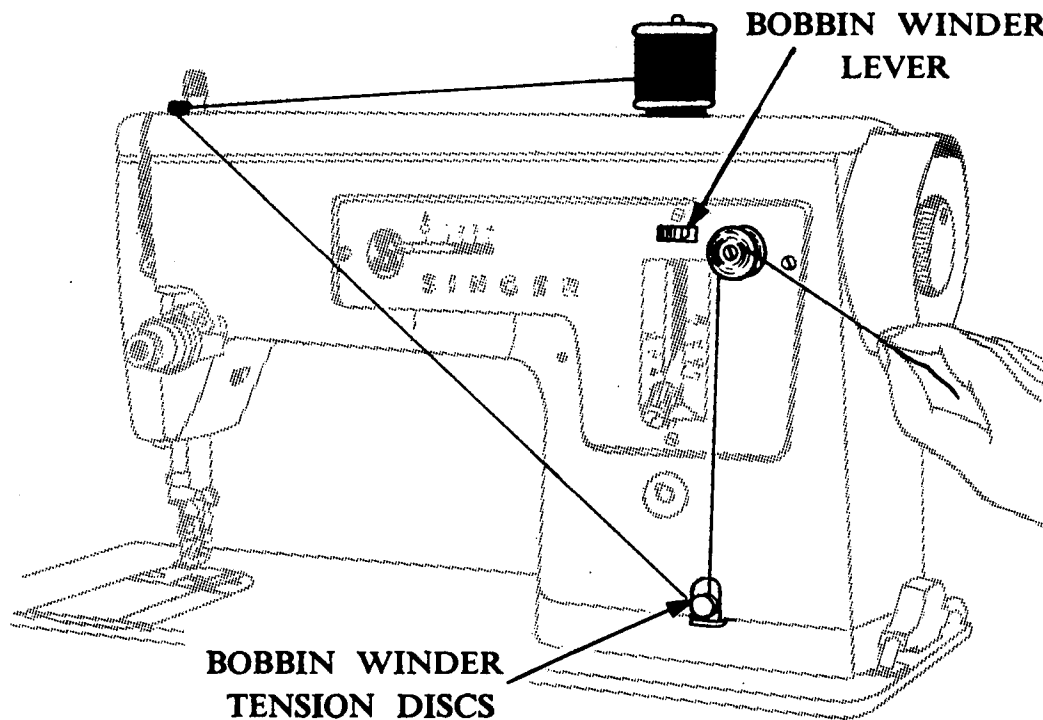


Open slide plate and lift out bobbin.

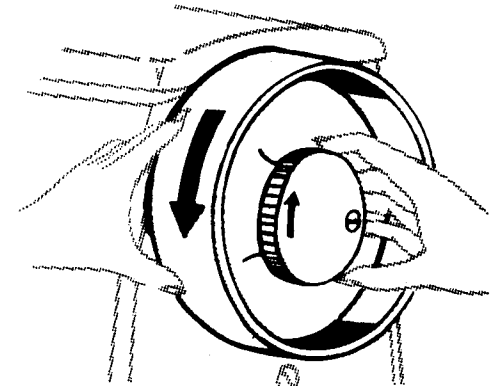
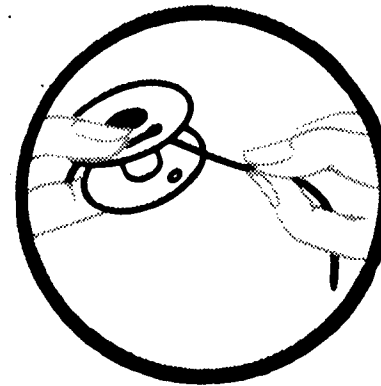
To Wind the Bobbin



- Loosen stop-motion screw.

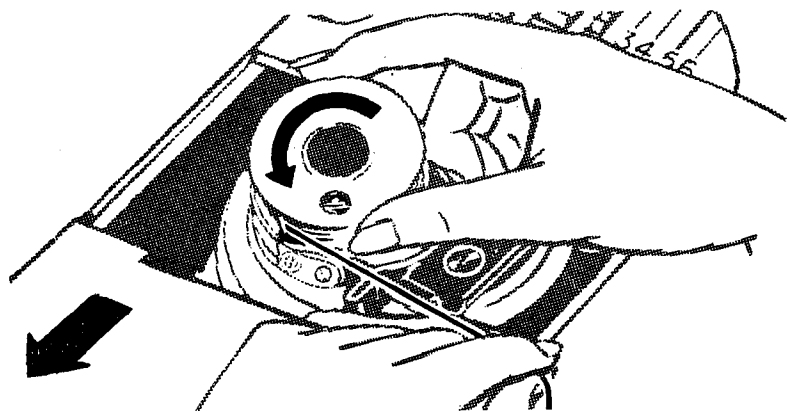


- Place spool of thread on spool pin.
- Thread through guide and between bobbin winder tension discs.
- Lead end of thread through hole in bobbin and place bobbin on spindle.
- Move bobbin winder lever to the right.
- Hold end of thread and start machine.
- Cut off thread end after a few coils have been wound on bobbin.

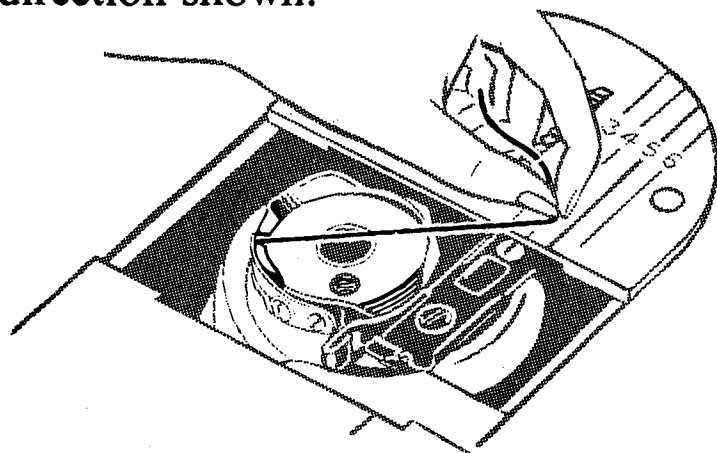


- When bobbin is full, stop machine.
- Cut connecting thread about 3 inches from bobbin.
- Move bobbin winder lever to left and remove bobbin.
- Tighten stop-motion screw, as shown above.

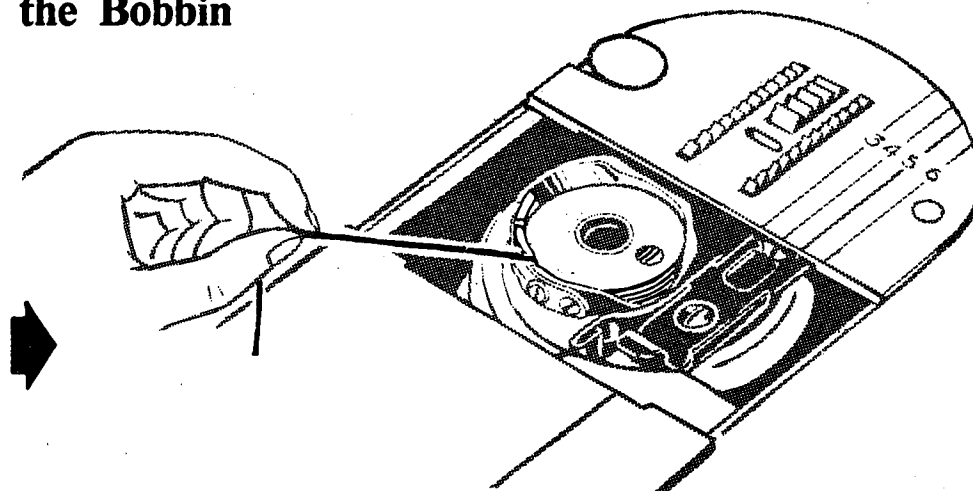
To Replace the Bobbin



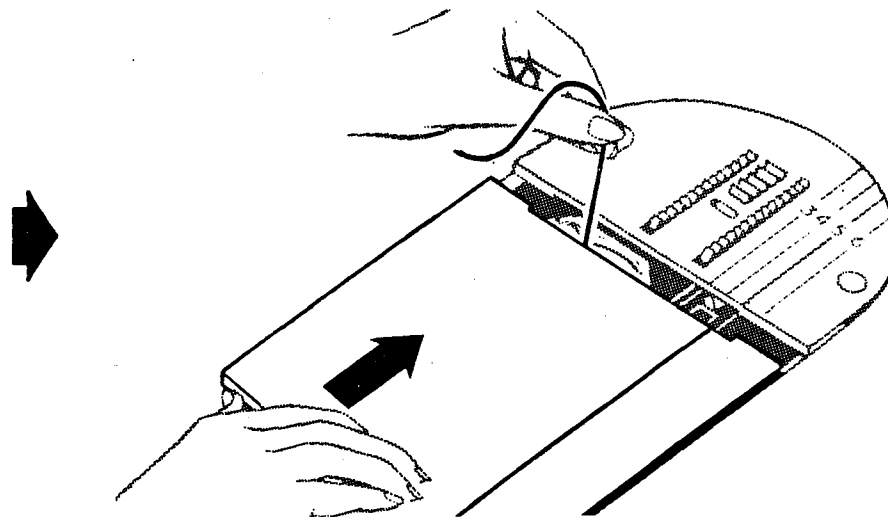
- Hold bobbin so that thread leads off in direction shown.



- Draw thread into notch at end of spring; pull about 3 inches of thread across bobbin.



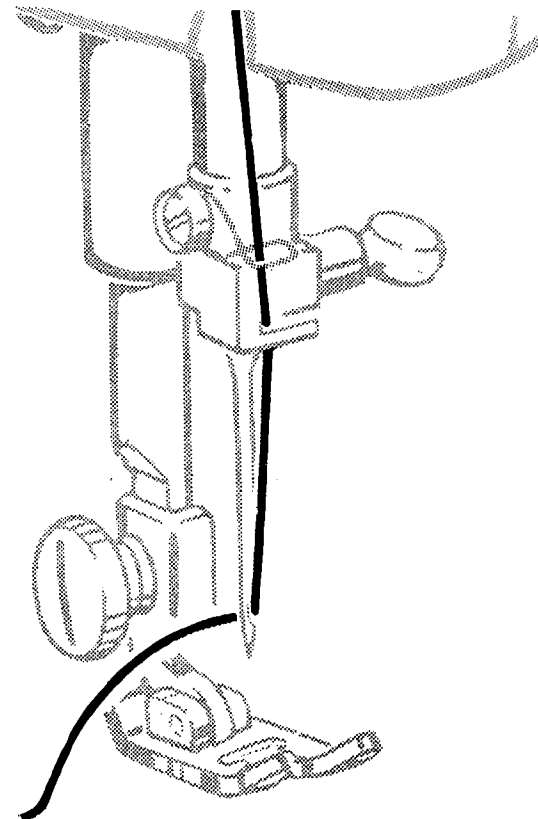
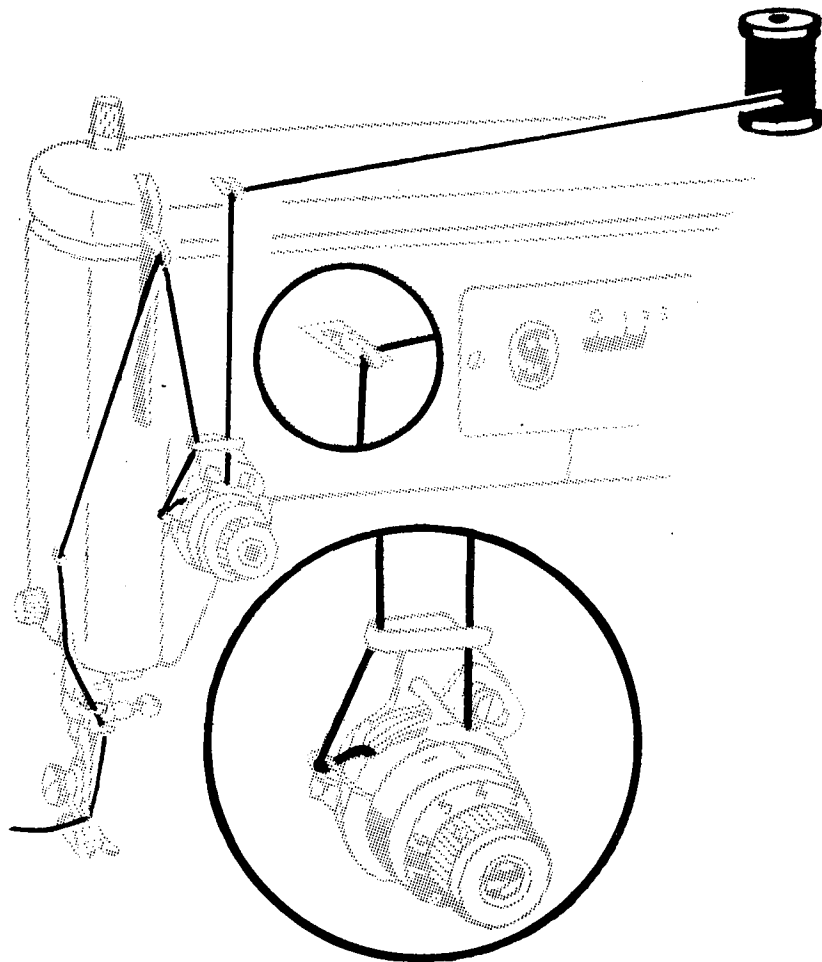
- Place bobbin in case.
- Lead thread into slot and under spring.



- Close slide plate.

HOW TO THREAD THE MACHINE

- Raise take-up lever to highest point.
- Lead thread through threading points shown.



- Thread needle from front to back.
- Draw about 4 inches of thread through eye of needle.

FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH CHART

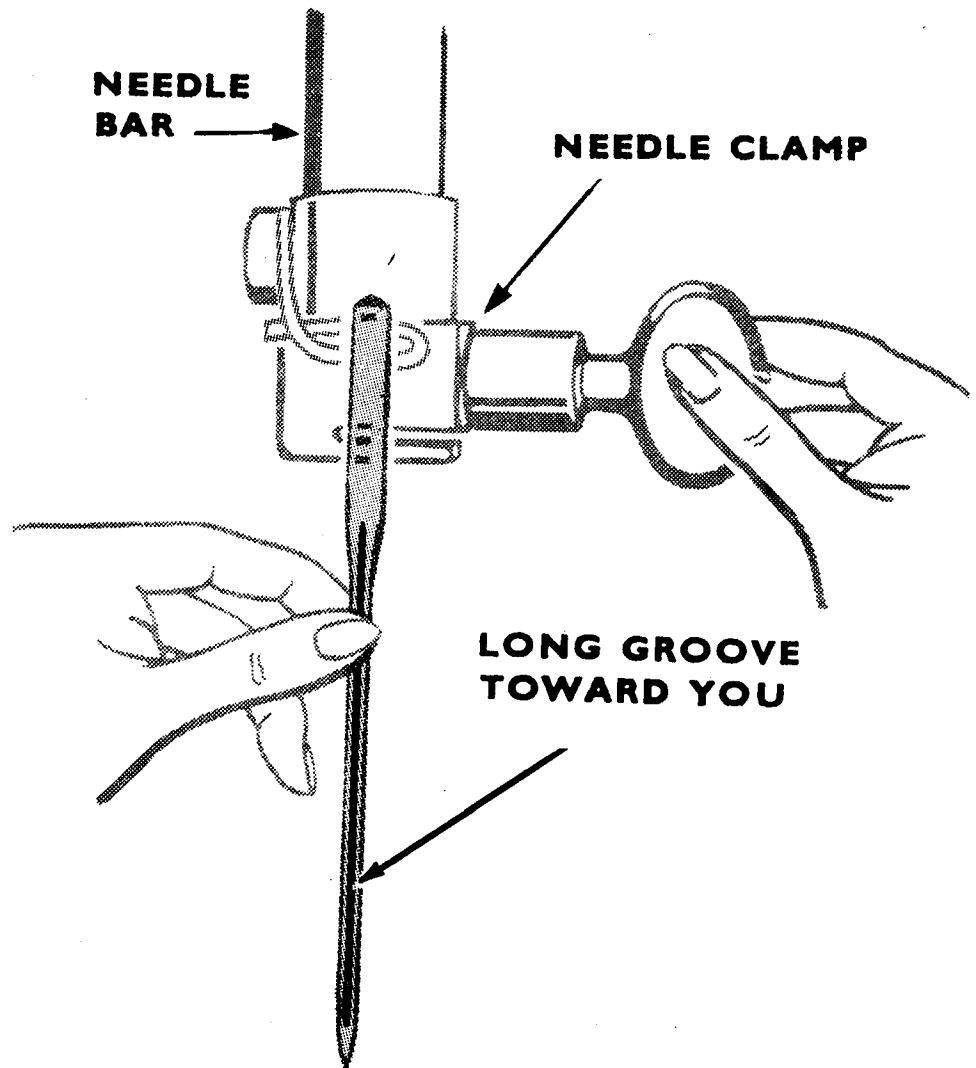
FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCHES PER INCH STRAIGHT STITCHING
DELICATE —tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdy, fine tricot	Fine Mercerized 100 to 150 Cotton Synthetic Thread	9	15 to 20
LIGHTWEIGHT —batiste, organdy, Jersey, voile, taffeta, silk crepe, plastic film	50 Mercerized 80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

HOW TO INSERT A NEEDLE

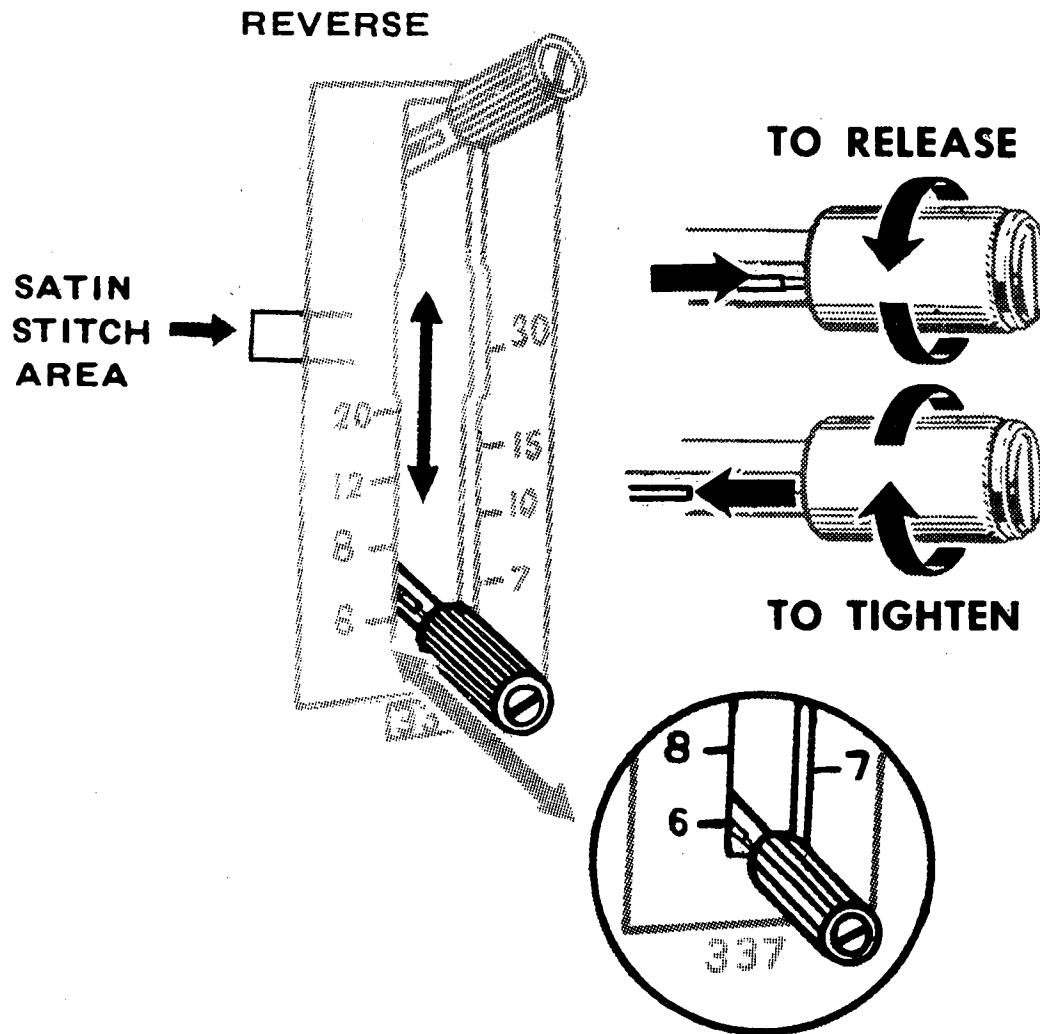
This machine uses needle, Catalog 2020 (15 × 1). Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.

For perfect stitching, select correct needle and thread to correspond with fabric according to table on page 8. Be sure to use like threads for both needle and bobbin.

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



STITCH CONTROLS



Stitch Length Lever

Numerals on either side of the lever represent number of stitches per inch. The *higher* the number, the *shorter* the stitch.

The area above '20' is used for adjusting zig-zag satin stitch length.

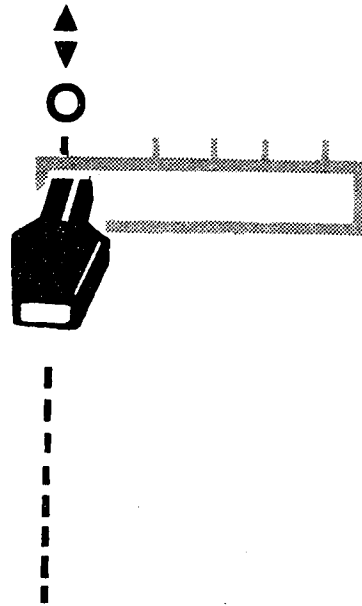
To set stitch length

- Loosen thumb nut by turning it to the left.
- Move lever to desired stitch length setting.
- Tighten thumb nut by turning it to the right.

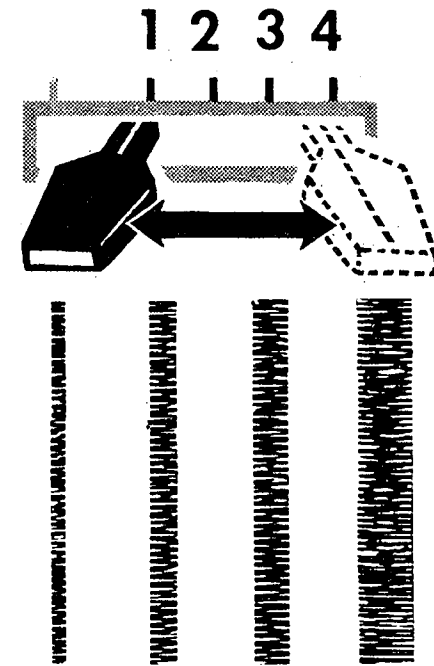
To stitch in reverse

Set stitch length as explained above, and raise lever as far as it will go. *Exception:* When lever is in No. 6 position, it is "locked" and thumb nut must be loosened before lever can be raised to reverse stitching position.

Stitch Width Selector



STRAIGHT STITCH SETTING
0

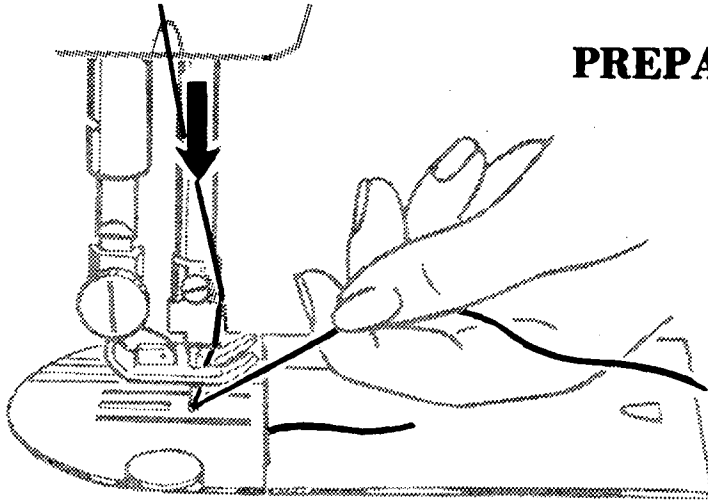


ZIG-ZAG STITCH SETTINGS
1 to 4

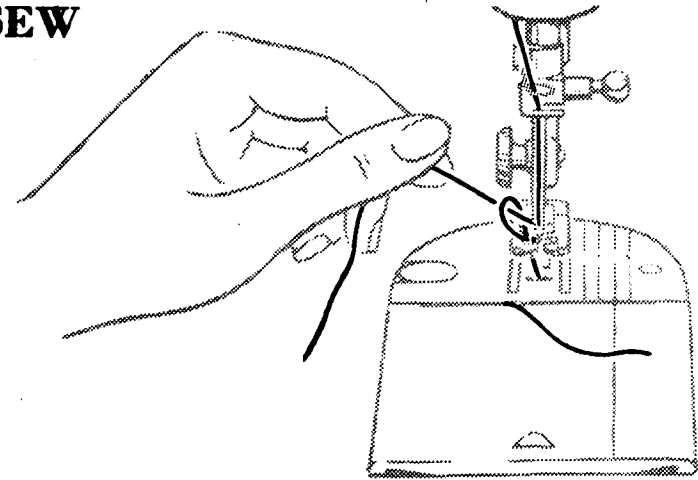
The stitch width selector regulates the swing of the needle from a straight position 0 to a maximum zig-zag width 4 ($5/32$ inch).

To position, slide selector to desired setting. As the lever is moved to the right the width of the zig-zag stitch is increased. Settings of 1 thru 4 are indicated but intermediate settings may also be used.

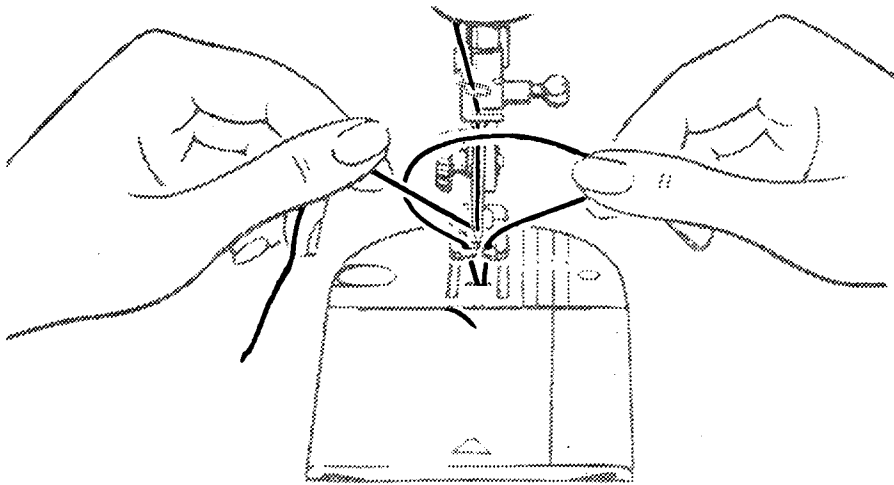
To avoid damage to needle and fabric, do not make any selector adjustments with the needle in the fabric.

PREPARING TO SEW

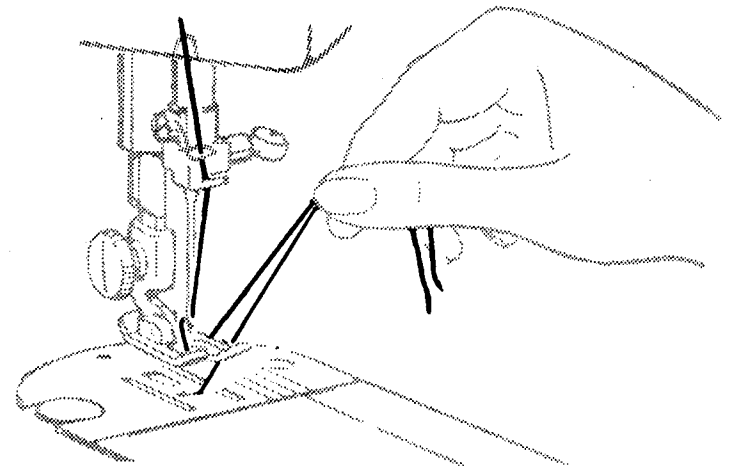
- Hold needle thread lightly with left hand.



- Turn hand wheel so that needle enters plate and brings up bobbin thread.

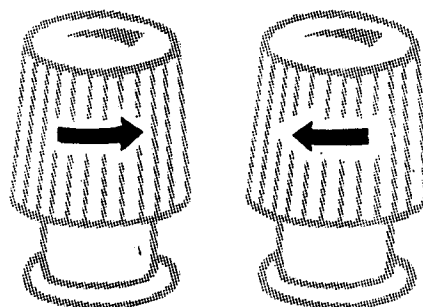
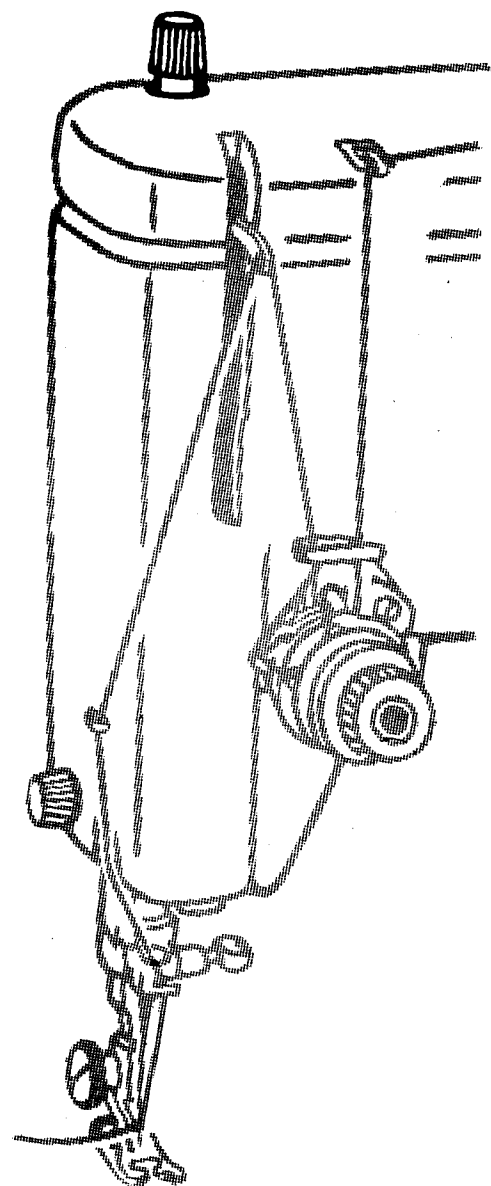


- Pull end of bobbin thread up through throat plate.



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

PRESSURE ADJUSTMENTS



DECREASE INCREASE

- To decrease pressure, turn thumb screw counterclockwise.
- To increase pressure, turn thumb screw clockwise.

Smooth, even handling of several thicknesses of fabric results when pressure is correctly regulated.

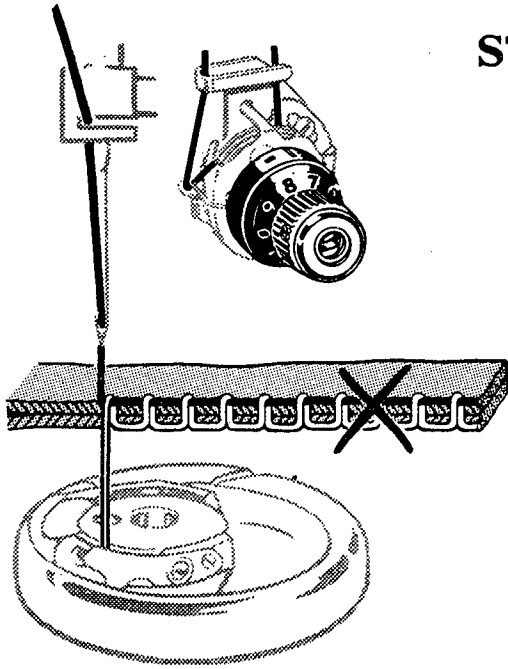
Surface finish, as well as the weight and texture of the fabric, must be considered in determining the amount of pressure needed.

Adjustment of the thumb screw regulates the amount of pressure exerted on the material while it is being stitched.

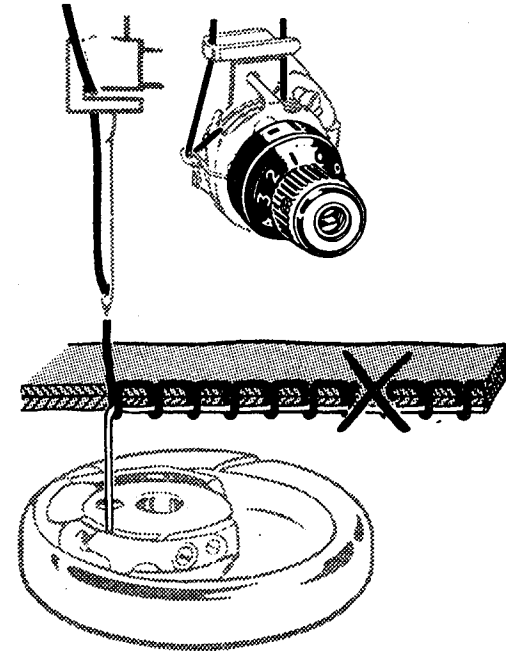
Too light a pressure will result in irregular feeding which affects both quality of stitch and evenness of seams.

Too heavy a pressure not only affects stitch and seam quality but will mar smooth surfaces and pile fabrics.

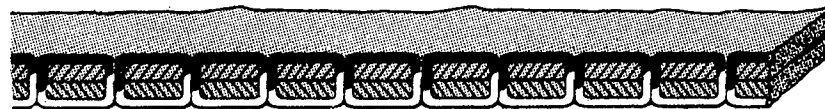
NEEDLE THREAD TENSION. STRAIGHT STITCHING



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

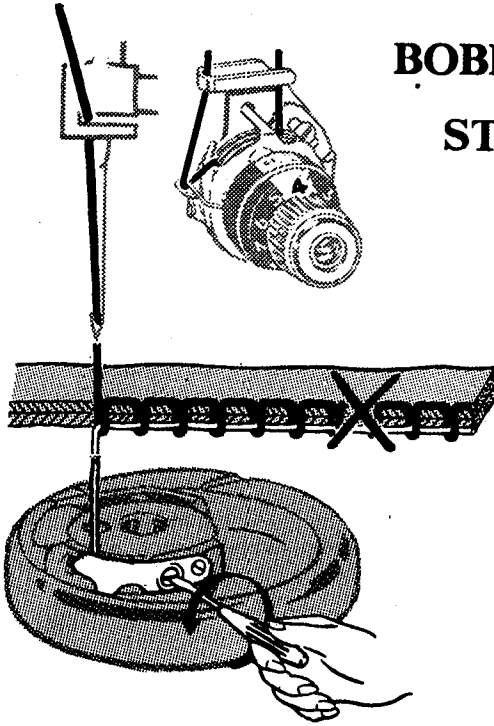


Needle thread tension too loose—correct by setting dial to higher number.

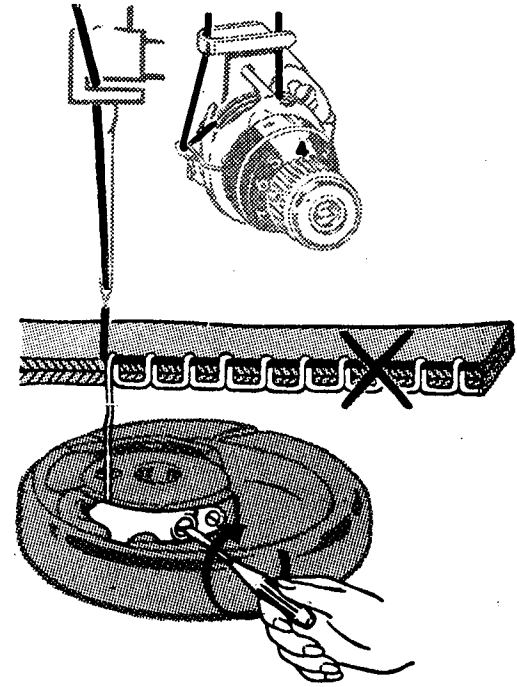


A perfectly locked straight stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

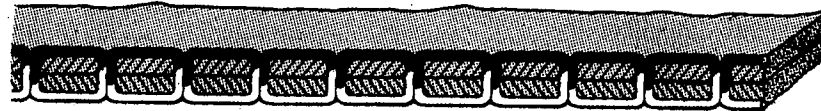
BOBBIN THREAD TENSION STRAIGHT STITCHING



Bobbin thread tension too tight—
correct by turning screw counterclock-
wise.

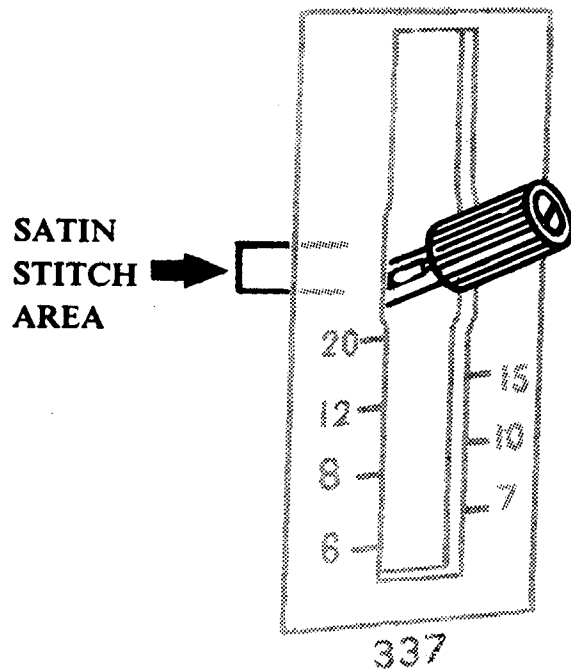


Bobbin thread tension too loose—
correct by turning screw clockwise.

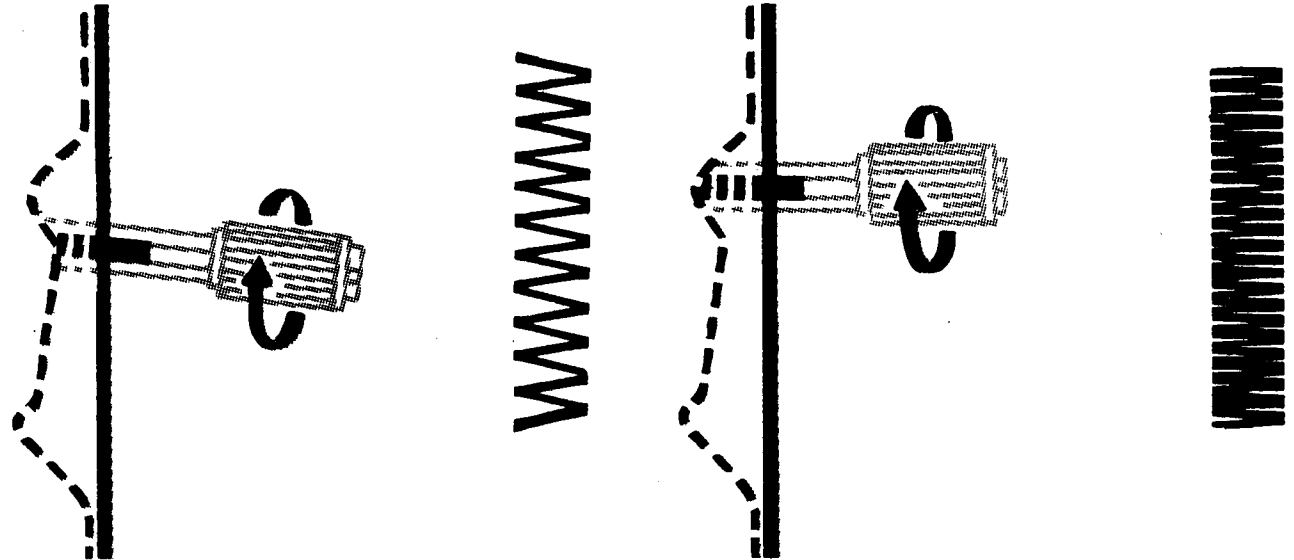


A perfectly locked straight stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced
so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

STITCH LENGTH ADJUSTMENT FOR ZIG-ZAG SATIN STITCHING



STITCH LENGTH LEVER
IN SATIN STITCH AREA



Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zig-zag stitches that form a smooth satin-like surface, is useful for both utility and decorative stitching.

To Adjust Stitch Length for Satin Stitching.

- Move stitch length lever above 20 to satin stitch area.
- Run machine at slow speed.
- Tighten indicator by turning thumb screw to the right, until stitches form a smooth surface.

Make a test sample first before proceeding with the actual work. The Special Purpose presser foot, described on page 26, is recommended for decorative satin stitching, and for making buttonholes.

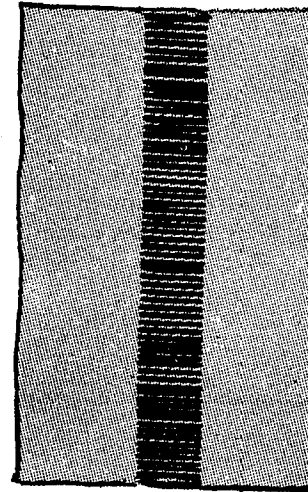
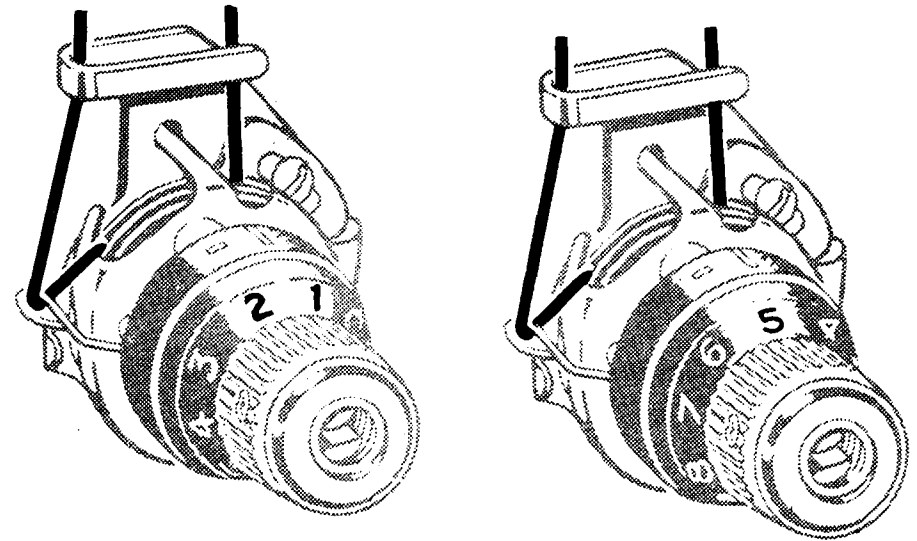
NEEDLE THREAD TENSION ADJUSTMENT FOR ZIG-ZAG SATIN STITCHING

Zig-zag stitching requires less needle thread tension than straight stitching; and closely spaced zig-zag stitches that form a smooth satin-like surface require less tension than widely spaced, open zig-zag stitches. Furthermore, the wider the satin stitching, the lighter the tension required.

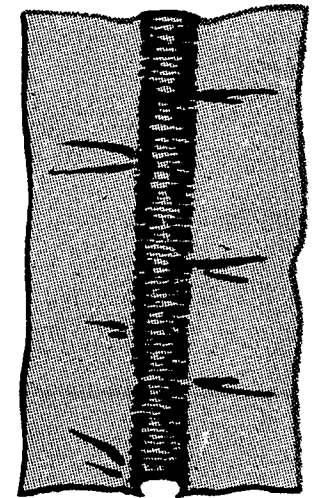
To determine correct tension setting, a test sample should be made on a scrap of the fabric to be used. A properly balanced satin stitch should lie flat across the material.

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

The Special Purpose presser foot, described on page 26, is recommended for decorative satin stitch work and for making buttonholes.



Correct

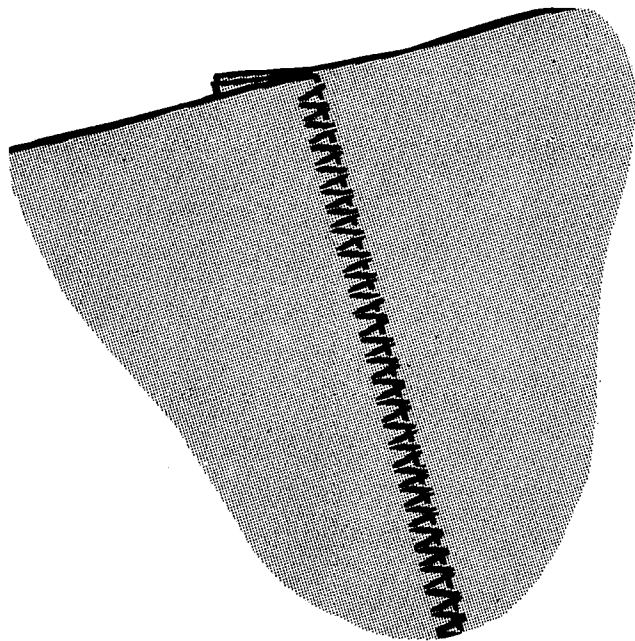


Incorrect

ZIG-ZAG APPLICATIONS

LINGERIE SEAMS

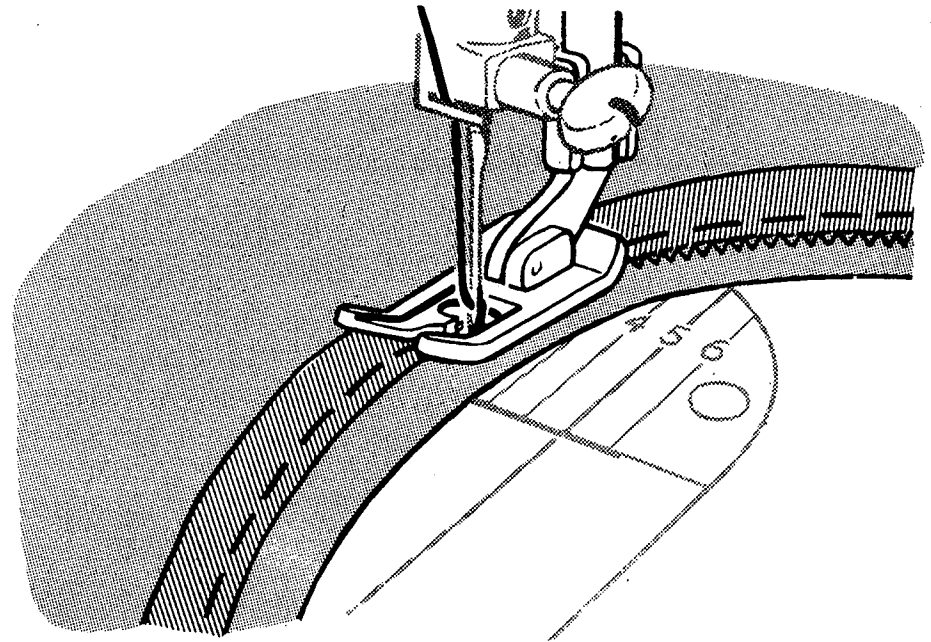
Dainty lingerie seams are made durable with zig-zag stitching. After straight stitching seam on wrong side, press both seam allowances in same direction. From right side, top-stitch with a fine zig-zag setting ($1\frac{1}{2}$ width), letting needle alternately enter seam line and seam thicknesses. This finish is particularly suitable for bias seams.



KNIT FABRIC SEAMS

A narrow zig-zag stitch is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly suitable for underarm seams, or other seams where elasticity and give are needed.

For curved or bias seams, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape.

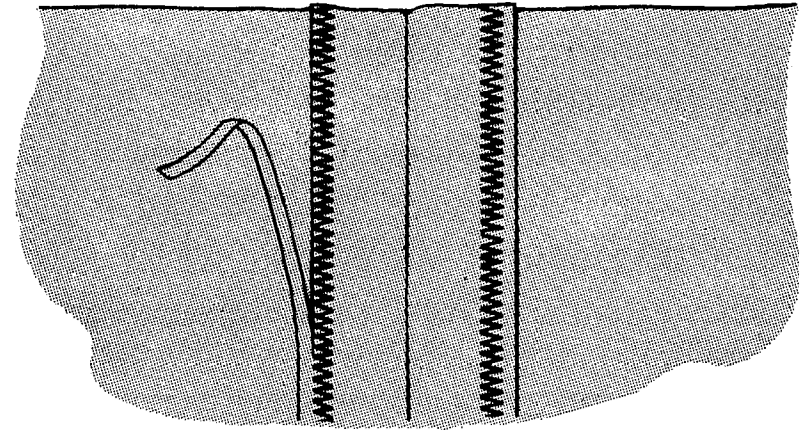


ZIG-ZAG APPLICATIONS

SEAM FINISHES

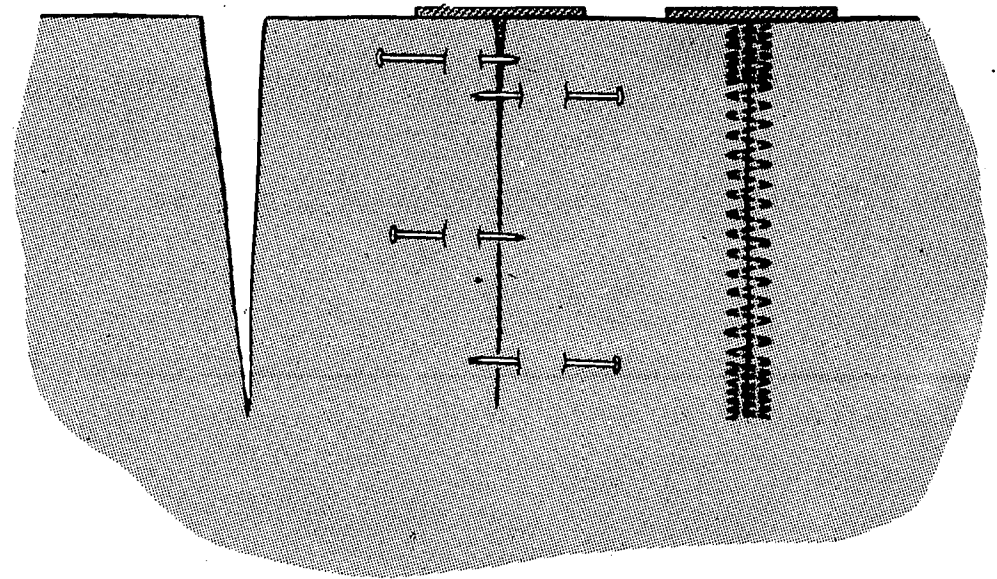
Seam edges support garment and should be given a durable finish where fabrics have a tendency to ravel.

The zig-zag stitch is ideal for seam finishing. Place stitching near edge of seam allowance, and then trim excess fabric.



DARTS IN INTERFACING

Interfacing can be shaped without bulk with zig-zag stitching. Cut out dart allowance on stitching line and bring raw edges together. Pin over a muslin stay and stitch. Reinforce both ends with reverse stitching.



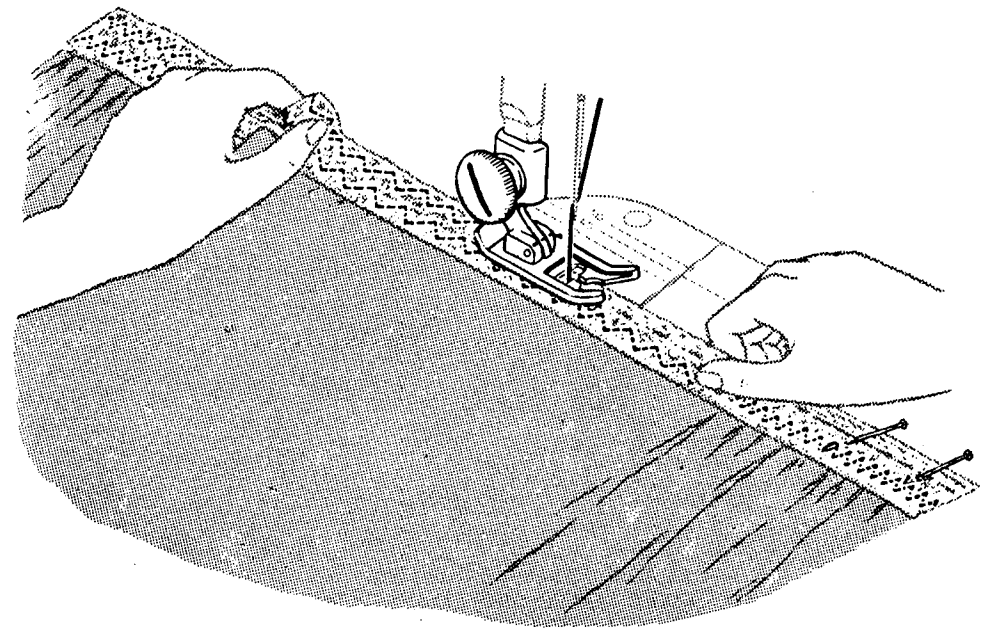
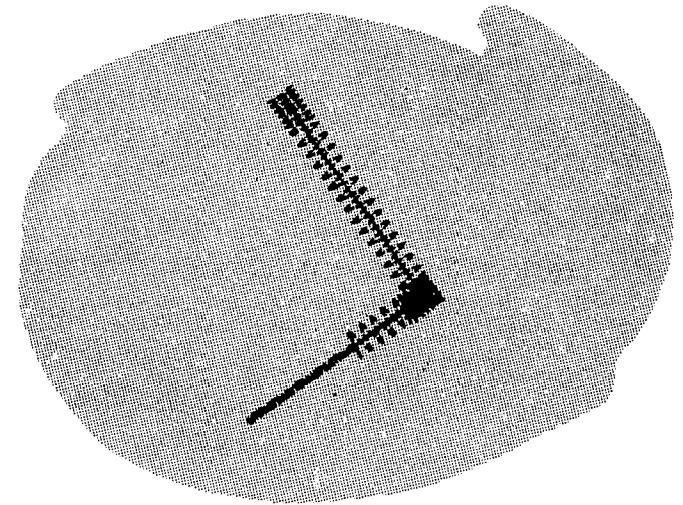
ZIG-ZAG APPLICATIONS

MENDING

Zig-zag stitching is well suited for all types of household mending. It provides a firm, flexible bond for repair of tears and is ideal for reinforcement and application of elastic. Stitch length and width are regulated according to need.

Tears. Trim ragged edges and reinforce tear with underlay. Shorten stitch length at ends and corners for added strength.

Application of Elastic. Elastic must be stretched as it is applied to insure fullness required in the garment.



ZIG-ZAG APPLICATIONS

APPLIQUE

Motifs or designs, applied with a zig-zag stitch, add beauty and interest to wearing apparel and household textiles.

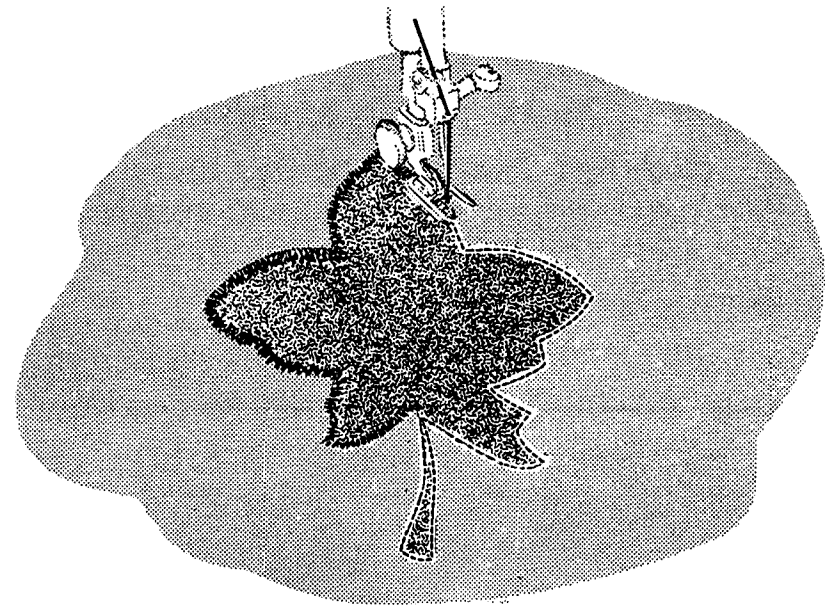
Bands, flowers, leaves or figures in contrasting or self fabric, may be effectively applied to another surface by two methods. The appropriate method is determined by the fabric being used. A test sample is advisable.

Method #1

Position and baste design to fabric. Outline entire design with a short straight stitch. Trim raw edges close to stitching. Set stitch width and stitch length for zig-zag stitch desired. Overedge design. This smooth uniform finish requires no additional trimming.

Method #2

Position and outline design as for **Method #1**. Follow the shape of the design, outlining it entirely with zig-zag stitching. Trim away excess fabric on the outer edges of the applique after stitching has been completed.

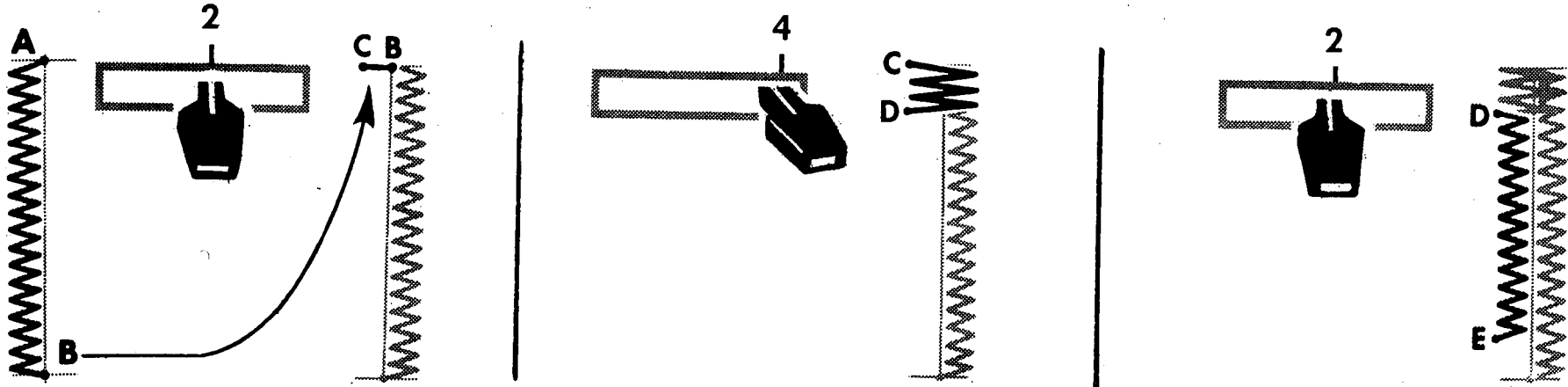


BUTTONHOLES

STITCH LENGTH: ABOVE 20

STITCH WIDTH: 2 AND 4

To establish exact stitch setting and buttonhole length a test sample is advisable. Be sure to use the same fabric and number of fabric layers as in the garment.



Procedure: Mark button length on garment. Allow 1/8" at each end for bar tacks.

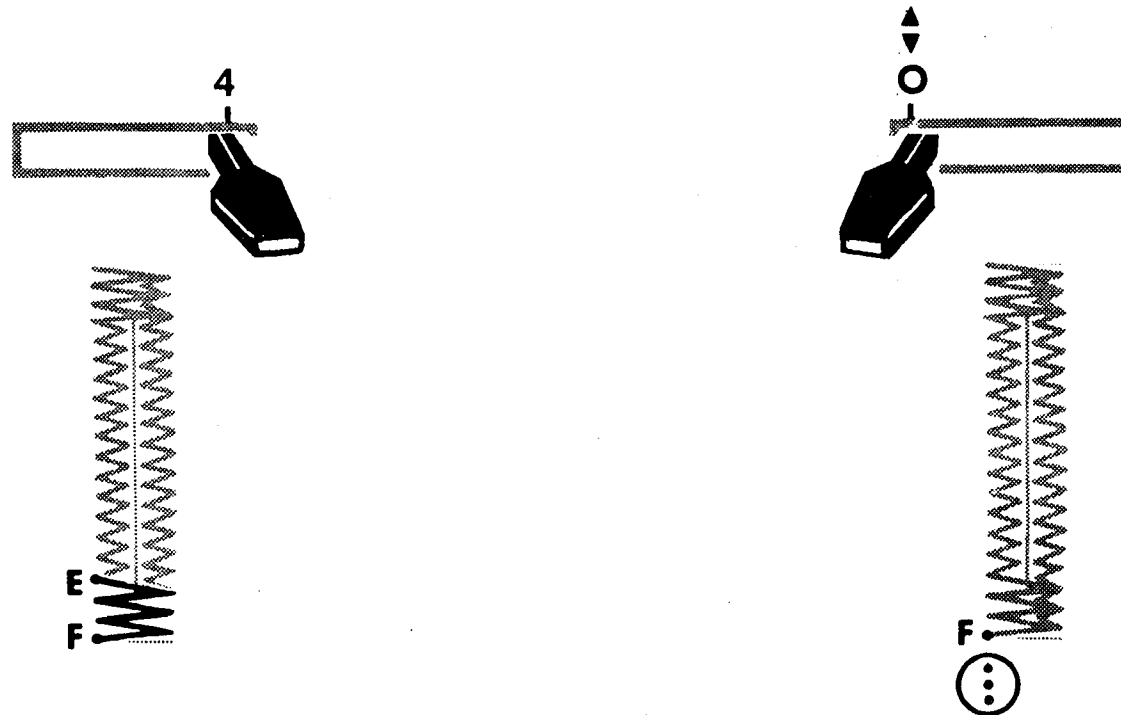
Side Stitching: Set stitch width at 2. Stitch down left side starting at point A and stopping at end of marking, point B. Leave needle in fabric. Raise presser foot and pivot work on needle. Lower foot and take one stitch at same width setting.

Leave needle in fabric at point C.

Bar Tack: With needle in fabric, raise presser foot and set stitch width at 4. Lower foot and take approximately six stitches to complete tack. **Leave needle in fabric at point D.**

Side Stitching: With needle in fabric, raise presser foot and re-set stitch width at 2. Lower presser foot and stitch to point E. **Leave needle in fabric at point E.**

BUTTONHOLES (Cont'd)



Final Bar Tack: With needle in fabric, raise presser foot and set stitch width at 4. Lower presser foot and duplicate tack previously made. **Leave needle in fabric at point F.**

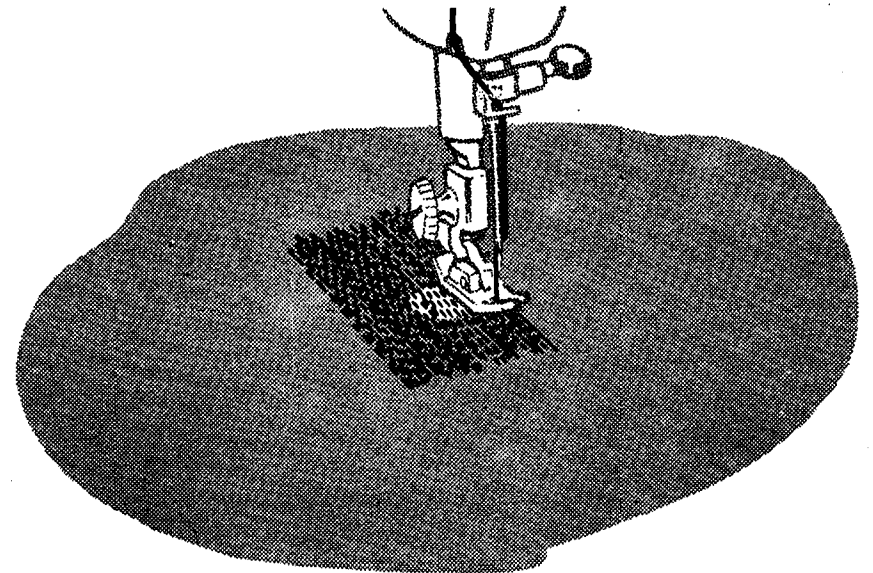
Fastening Stitch: With needle in fabric, raise presser foot and set stitch width at O; lower foot, take approximately three stitches.

Remove work, draw threads to wrong side and trim. Cut opening for button with a pair of sharp embroidery scissors.

DARNING

With just a little practice you will be able to darn clothing and household linens effortlessly and quickly.

1. Set Stitch Width Selector on O setting and adjust Stitch Length Lever for desired stitch length (usually about 10 or 12).
2. Decrease pressure by turning Pressure Regulator thumb screw to right. Pressure should be lighter than for normal sewing but not too light to prevent work from feeding smoothly.
3. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
4. Place area to be darned under presser foot.
5. Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately letting fabric feed normally away from you and then **gently** pulling fabric toward you. Continue this forward and backward motion until area to be darned is filled with parallel lines of stitching.
6. For additional strength, turn fabric and cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.



FASHION* AIDS AND ATTACHMENTS

Available for separate purchase at your local SINGER CENTER

Designed to cut down your sewing time, enlarge the scope of your accomplishment and produce “professional-looking” results, the following attachments are available for your use on the 337 Machine.

THE AUTO-PILOT BUTTONHOLER . . . automatically produces straight and eyelet-end worked buttonholes, embroidered eyelets, and perfectly aligned rectangles of straight stitching for bound buttonholes. Buttonholes may be made in a variety of basic sizes, up to 1½” in length, with the twelve templates that are furnished with the attachment. Additional templates, in sets of four, are available for separate purchase.

THE RUFFLER . . . for gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles may be made separately or made and applied in one operation.

THE STRAIGHT STITCH PRESSER FOOT AND THROAT PLATE . . . for delicate and spongy fabrics and for sewing procedures that require close control.

THE SEAM GUIDE . . . aids in maintaining uniform seam width; guides placement of top stitching.

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FASHION AIDS AND ATTACHMENTS (Cont'd)

THE ZIPPER FOOT . . . indispensable for the placement of stitching close to a raised edge. For zipper insertions, corded seams and slip cover welting.

THE BINDER FOOT . . . for the application of commercial and hand-made bias binding.

THE HEMMER FOOT . . . forms and stitches a perfect narrow 1/8" hem without pressing or basting.

THE TUCKER . . . a time saver for making tucks 1/8" to 1 inch in width. Gauges tuck width and tuck spacing; marks and stitches in one operation.

THE THROAT PLATE LIFTING PLATE . . . fits under the regular throat plate. Necessary for free motion darning and embroidery work, and for button sewing.

THE BUTTON SEWING FOOT . . . holds two- and four-hole buttons securely for stitching and provides for formation of thread shank.

THE GATHERING FOOT . . . ensures evenly spaced shirring with "locked-in" fullness.

THE EDGE STITCHER . . . regulates the placement of straight stitching in relation to a fabric edge by means of a series of slotted guides.

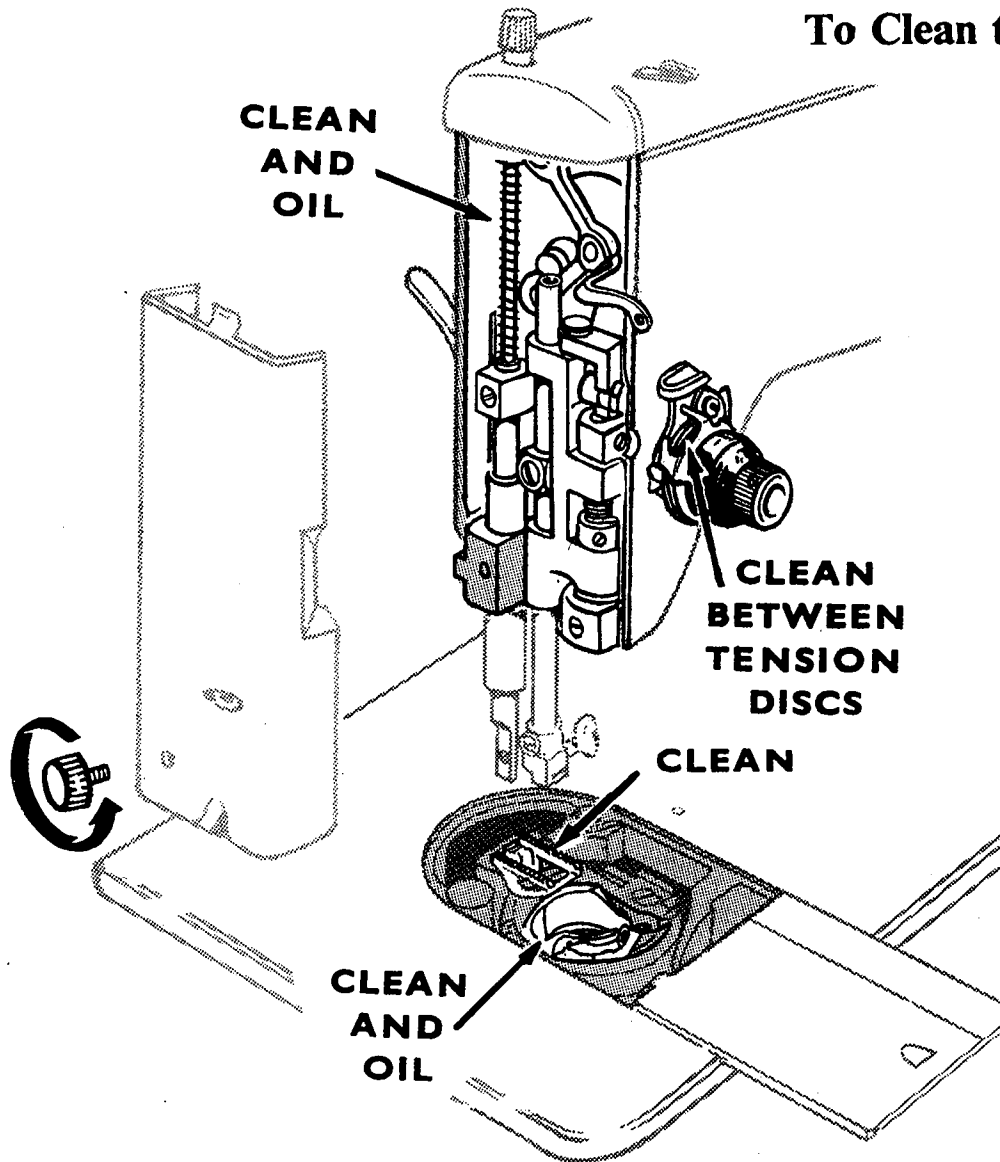
THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT . . . designed to facilitate the placement of satin stitching. It provides maximum visibility and allows closely spaced zig-zag stitches to feed freely.

Eyelet accommodates a filler cord.

For buttonholes, applique, and monograms.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE MACHINE

To Clean the Machine



When in regular use

Machine should be cleaned periodically with lint brush to remove lint and fluff which may have accumulated around working parts. To clean bobbin case area, remove bobbin case as instructed on **page 29**. Oil machine after each cleaning as instructed on **pages 30, 31 and 32**.

When stored

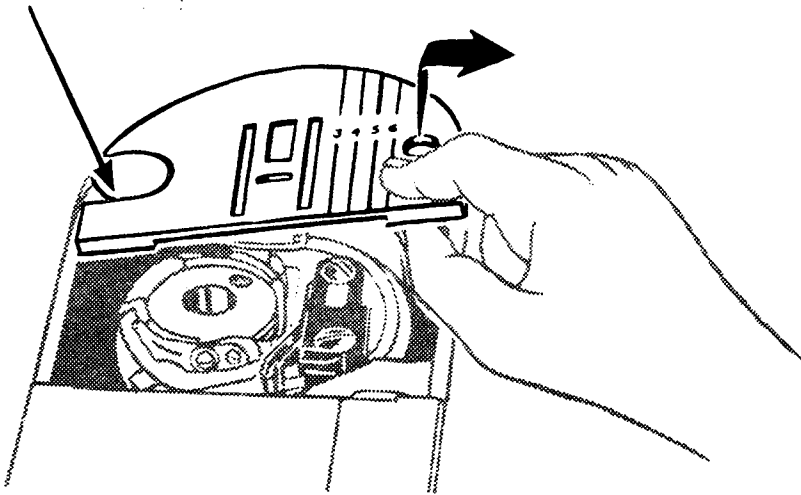
If machine is to be stored away for an indefinite period, a thorough brush-cleaning to remove all traces of lint and fluff, followed by swabbing of all exposed parts with a lint free brush saturated with SINGER* oil is necessary to protect machine against rust damage.

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To Remove and Replace Throat Plate

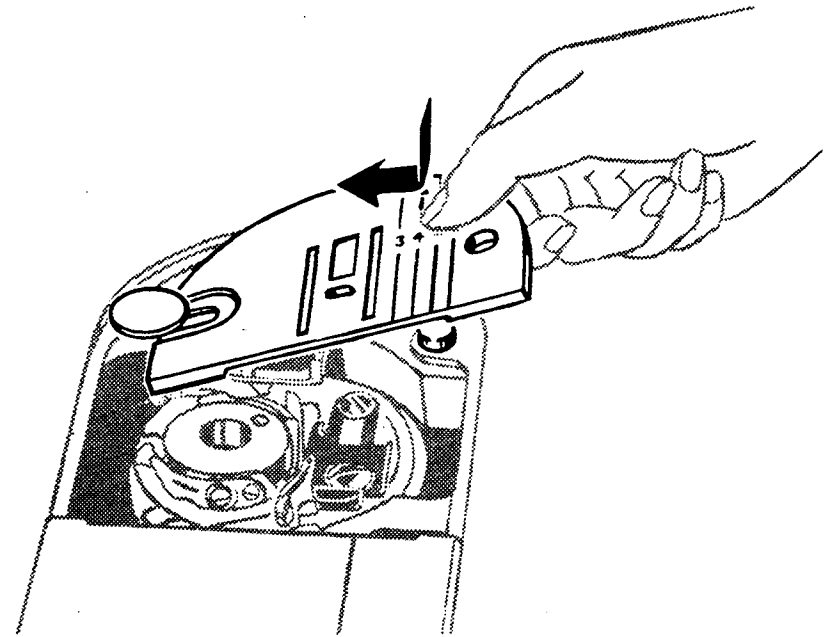
To remove the throat plate

CLAMPING PIN



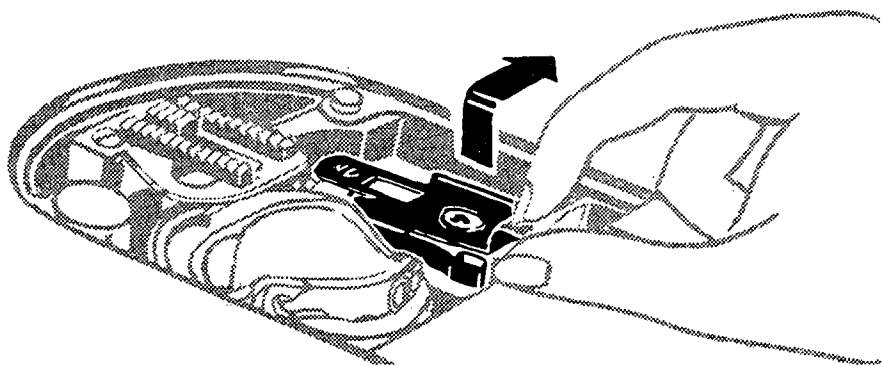
- Raise needle bar and presser foot.
- Open slide plate.
- Place thumb under right front end of throat plate and raise until clamping pin lifts up.
- Draw plate toward right to disengage.

To replace the throat plate

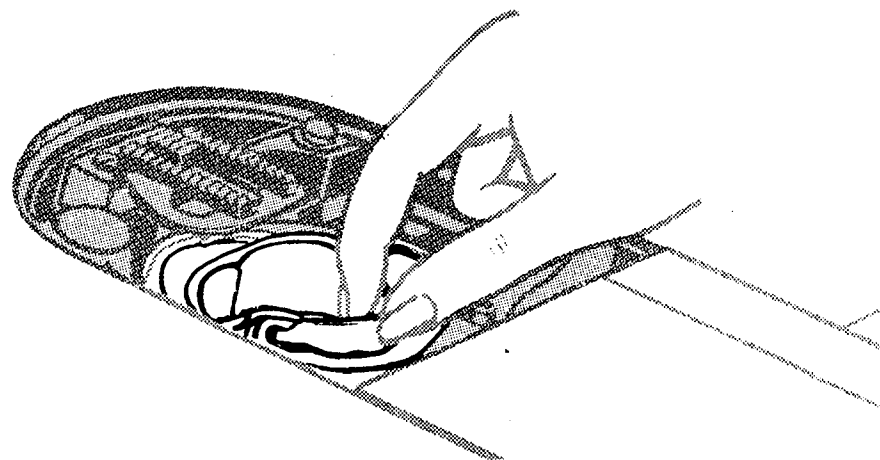


- Position fork of plate under clamping pin as shown above.
- Push to left and press down until plate snaps into position.
- Close slide plate.

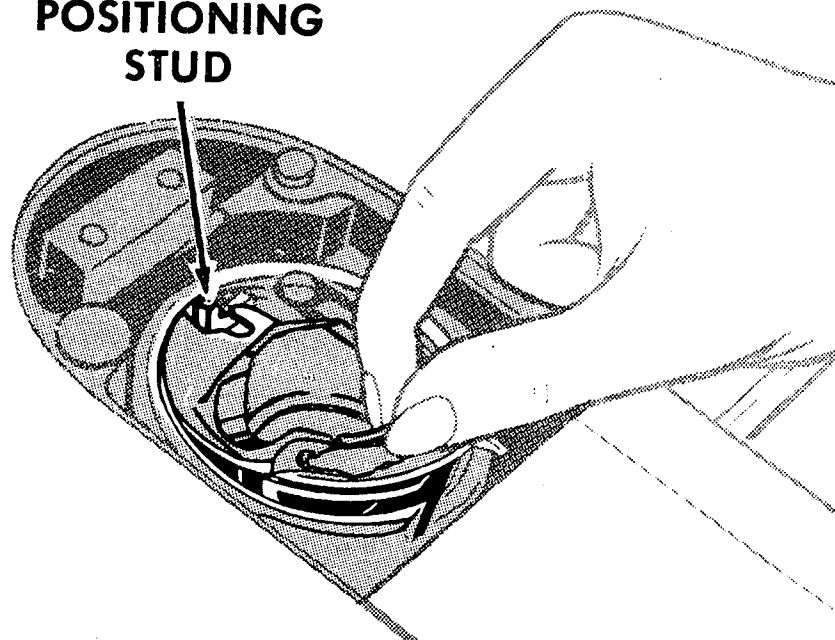
To Remove and Replace Bobbin Case



- Open slide plate and remove throat plate (see page 28).
- Unlock bobbin case by lifting and pulling holder to right as shown.
- Remove bobbin case from machine.
- Remove all lint, fluff or other foreign matter which might clog machine.
- Replace bobbin case so that groove under tension spring fits on hook raceway and fork of case straddles positioning stud.
- Push bobbin case holder to left until it snaps down into lock position.
- Replace throat plate and close slide plate.

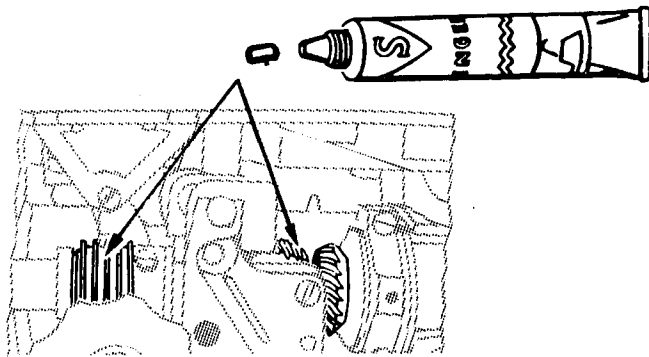


**POSITIONING
STUD**



To Oil the Machine

To keep your machine in top running condition, use **SINGER Oil** and **SINGER* Lubricant**. Both are quality products especially prepared for sewing machines, and should always be used in the care of your 337 machine.

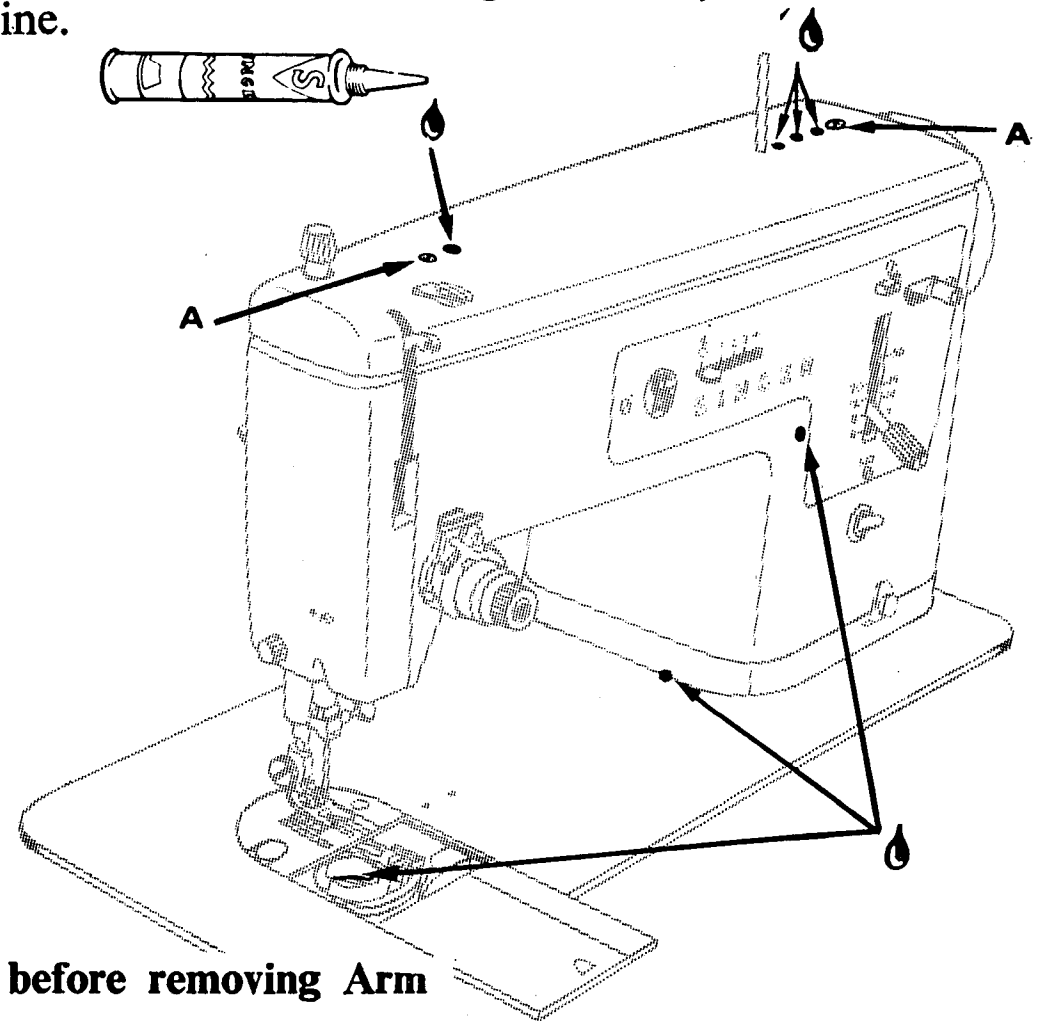


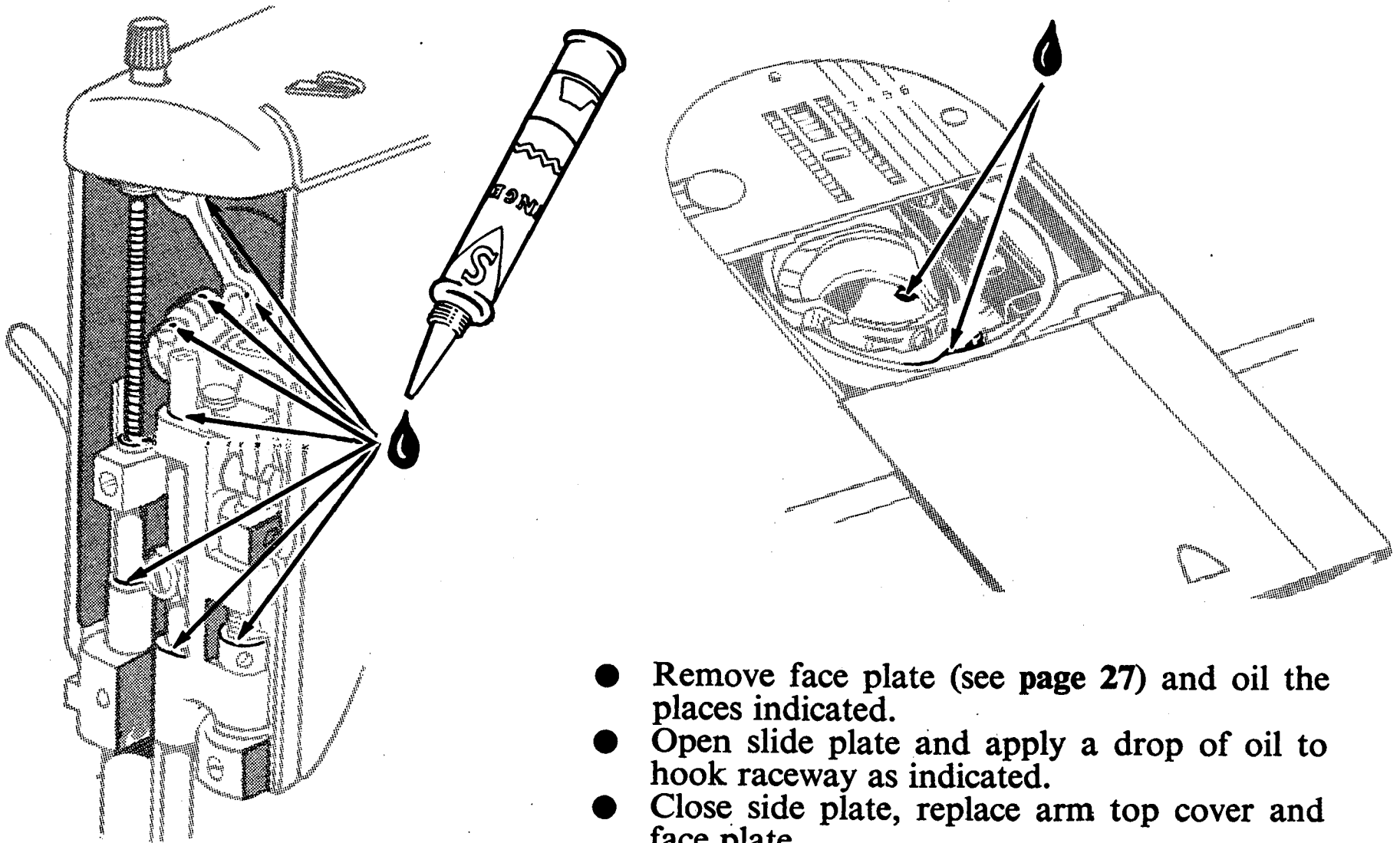
- Clean machine periodically as instructed on **page 27**.
- Apply a drop of oil to each place indicated.
- Remove screws **A** and lift off arm top cover.
- Apply a small amount of lubricant to gears as shown. A tube of this lubricant can be purchased at your **SINGER CENTER**.

NEVER APPLY OIL TO GEARS

Disconnect Machine from electricity supply before removing Arm Top Cover or Bed Cover Plate.

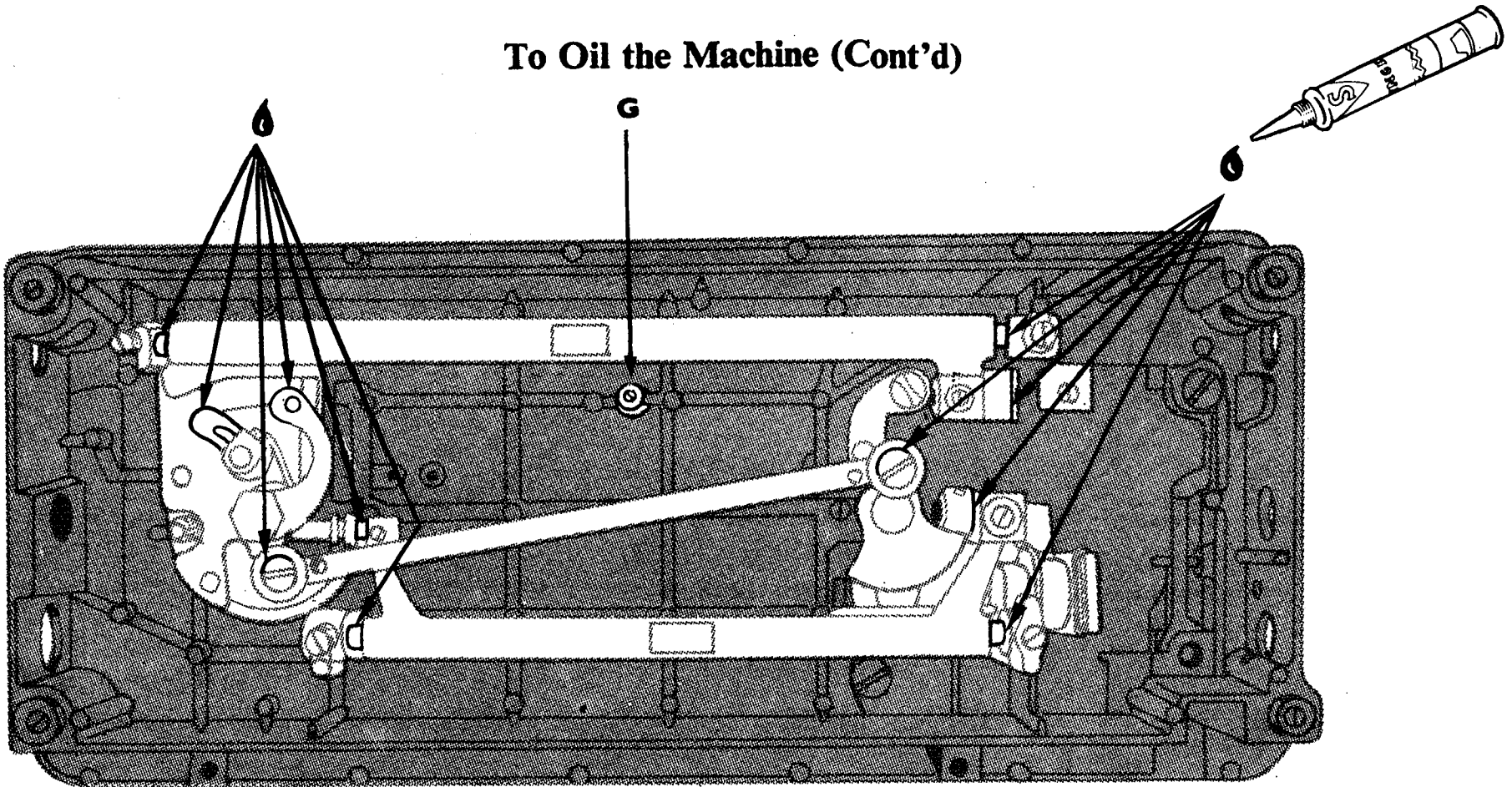
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- Remove face plate (see page 27) and oil the places indicated.
- Open slide plate and apply a drop of oil to hook raceway as indicated.
- Close side plate, replace arm top cover and face plate.

To Oil the Machine (Cont'd)

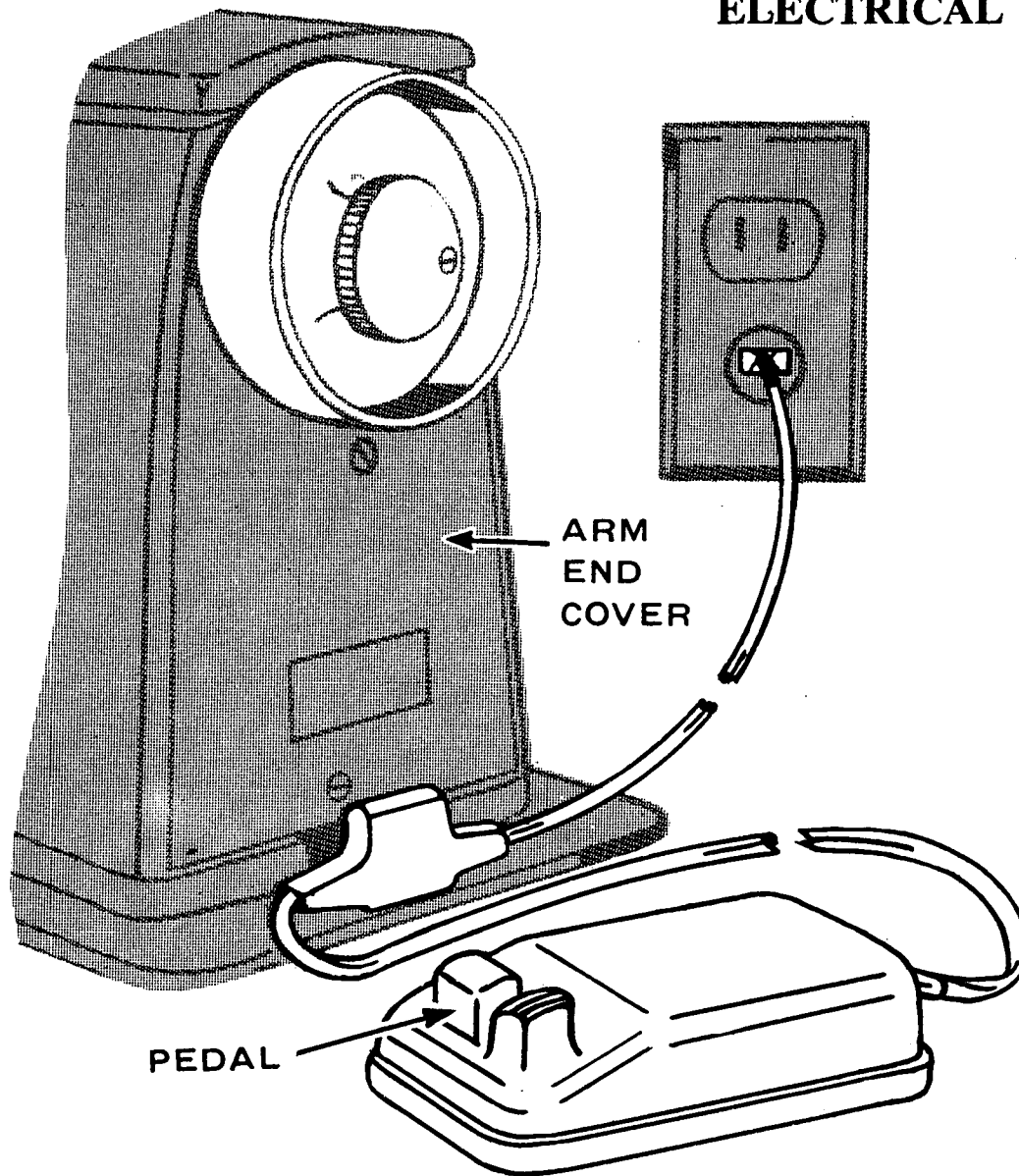


Tilt machine back and remove thumb nut from screw G, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove cover from underside of machine.

Oil each of the places indicated by arrows. Avoid getting oil on any part of the motor. Replace bottom cover.

THE MOTOR REQUIRES NO LUBRICATION

ELECTRICAL INFORMATION



The SINGER* Electric Motor in your machine is furnished for operation on an alternating current of 110–120 volts, 25 to 75 cycles, or on 110–120 volts direct current. Special motors are available for direct or alternating current for any voltage between 50 and 145, and for 32 volts direct current.

Before inserting Electric Plug, be sure that voltage and cycles on arm end cover are within range marked on electrical meter installed by your power company.

Electrical Connections. Insert the three-hole plug into the three-pin receptacle at the right end of the machine. Connect the two-pin plug into your electrical outlet and the machine is ready to sew.

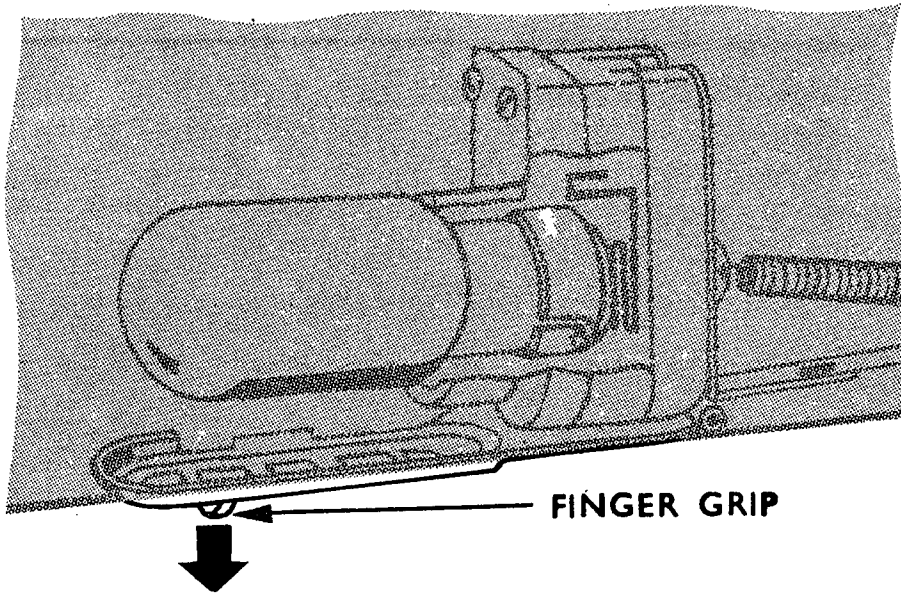
Speed Controller. Speed of machine is regulated by amount of pressure on pedal of foot controller or knee lever.

CAUTION: Do not attempt to remove the arm end cover.

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Electrical Information (Cont'd)

Sewing Light



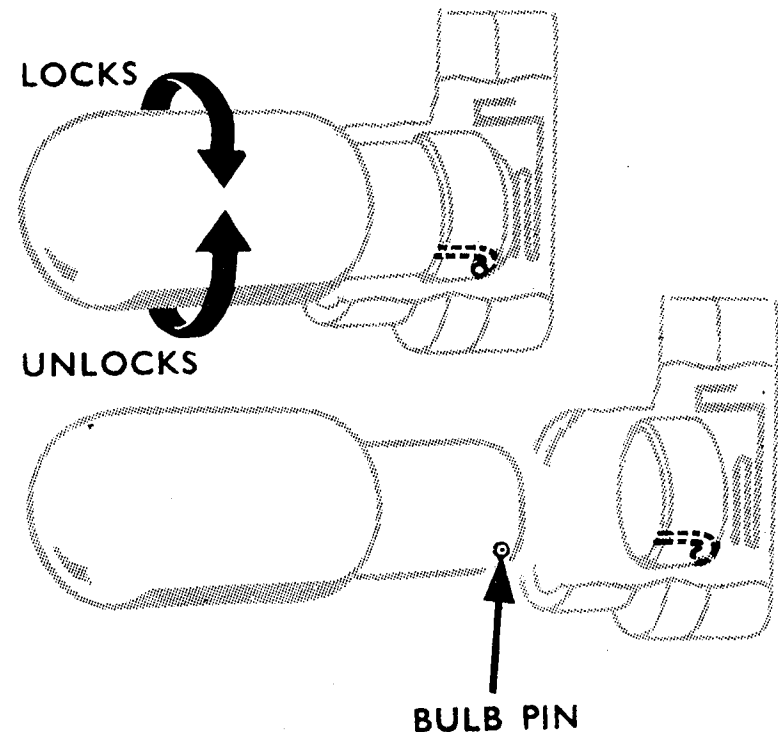
The built-in sewing light is located beneath the machine arm. It is turned on or off by the light switch located under the stitch length lever.

To Change Bulb

- Switch light off.
- Pull light down by finger grip and hold in down position.
- Release hold and light will return to normal position.

To Remove Bulb. Press bulb into socket and turn it in “unlock” direction, as shown, and withdraw.

To Replace Bulb. Press bulb into socket with bulb pin in slot and turn it in “lock” direction, as shown.



To all whom it may concern:

The improper placing or renewal of the trademark **"SINGER"** or any other of the trademarks of The Singer Company (all of which are duly Registered Trademarks) on any machine that has been repaired, rebuilt, reconditioned, or altered in any way whatsoever outside a SINGER factory or an authorized SINGER agency is forbidden.

SINGER

GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE that each SINGER* sewing machine has been carefully manufactured and is in perfect operating condition on delivery. When subject to normal family use and care, any parts requiring replacement at any time due to defects in material or workmanship will be replaced without charge.

THIS GUARANTEE does not apply to parts requiring replacement due to natural wear or to abuse or negligence of the user or in the event the machine is serviced by other than a SINGER representative or Approved Dealer or with parts other than those supplied by The Singer Company.

IN ADDITION to the above guarantee of parts, each machine will be inspected and adjusted whenever necessary without charge for labor for a period of one year from date of purchase.

THIS GUARANTEE is effective only with respect to the person making the purchase from The Singer Company or one of its Approved Dealers. The original Sales Agreement, or Cash Receipt, must be presented to obtain the benefits of the guarantee.

AGREEMENTS inconsistent with the foregoing shall be void and of no effect.

THE SINGER COMPANY