

SINGER®

QUANTUM® 9910

WORKBOOK



Congratulations on the purchase of your new Quantum[®] 9910 sewing machine! We are certain that you will have many hours of sewing enjoyment with this easy-to-use, feature-packed machine.

This workbook has been designed as a tool for learning various sewing techniques, which you can apply to your own projects. We hope that it inspires you and stimulates even more creativity.

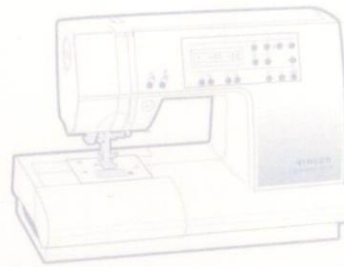
Enjoy!

The SINGER[®] Education Department

SINGER®

Quantum® 9910

Features and Benefits



169 Built-In Stitches	A large variety of stitches for construction, decorative sewing, heirloom sewing and quilting always ensures the perfect stitch for every project.
Built-In Stretch Stitches	Specially designed stitches that add strength and flexibility to seams, especially useful when sewing on knitwear.
Built-In Quilting Stitch	Create a hand sewn look with this unique stitch.
Built-In Heirloom-Friendly Stitch Selection	Pin Stitch, Blanket Stitch and Entredeux are a few of the popular heirloom stitches available.
Built-In Cross Stitches	An excellent selection of cross stitches.
7mm Stitch Width	Most stitches can be set for a maximum width of 7mm. When sewing decorative stitches or satin stitches the wide stitches are bolder and more pronounced.
Built-In Alphabet	The alphabet can be made in upper and lower case, as well as numbers. Personalize projects by adding a monogram, name or phrase with the built-in alphabet.
One Step Built-In Buttonholes	Choose from 4 different one step buttonholes. Buttonhole sewing is a one step simple process that provides reliable results.
Exclusive Buttonhole Underplate	The Underplate helps secure and hold in place bulky or thick fabrics, as well as difficult-to-work-with fabrics. Effectively this is a bit like a mini-embroidery hoop in which the machine feeds the attachment rather than the fabric.
Balance Adjustment Dial	Guarantees control for even stitching of buttonholes and stretch stitches, regardless of fabrics type.
2-Line, 820 square mm Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)	The LCD provides clear and easy viewing of the stitch pattern number, as well as the stitch's correct width and length.
Stitch Length and Width Adjustment	Optimal settings for length and width are automatically adjusted when choosing a stitch. They can be overridden to personalize length and width choice.
Needle Up and Down	Select whether the needle is up or down when the machine stops. It is beneficial to have the needle stop in the down position when appliquéing, quilting or pivoting the fabric. When removing the fabric from the machine, it is easier if the needle is raised to highest position.
25 Needle Positions	Needle position can be changed for individual projects, such as inserting zippers or cording and topstitching.

Automatic Reverse	Push to sew in reverse, reinforcing the stitch.
Sewing Speed	With a maximum sewing speed of 900 spm, projects can be sewn quickly.
Automatic Needle Threader	Effortless threading of the machine, including automatic threading of the eye of the needle!
Automatic Tension	This system ensures stable stitch quality, whatever the type of fabric being used.
Top Loading Jam-Resistant Bobbin System With Clear Cover	This mechanism incorporates a magnet-type vertical axis rotating hook that ensures smooth, quiet, thread jam-resistant sewing. The bobbin loads from the top so it is easy to insert the bobbin. The clear cover makes monitoring the bobbin thread a simple process.
Extra-High Presser Foot Lifter	There are two heights to the presser foot lifter. The second height offers a 1/4" more clearance which is needed when placing multiple layers or bulky fabric under the presser foot.
LED White Lamp	The lamp illuminates the sewing surface for optimal viewing. The long-lasting bulb stays cool, regardless how long the machine is operated.
7-Segment Feeding System	7 individual feed dogs work in unison to feed fabric effortlessly regardless of fabric type.
Drop Feed Dogs	A conveniently located lever will lower the feed dogs for free-motion embroidery, monograms and for attaching buttons.
Presser Foot Adjustment	Easily change the pressure of the presser foot for smooth seams all types of fabrics.
Optimal Power Control	The Optimal Power Control provides precise piercing power when sewing multiple layers or dense fabrics. The piercing power is the same regardless of sewing speed.
Twin Needle	Stitches are automatically adjusted for twin needle sewing with just a touch of a button.
Mirror Image*	With just a touch of a button, stitches can be mirror imaged.
20 Space Memory	A large memory holds full names and simple phrases.
Self-Lubricating	No need to lubricate the machine.
Warning Signals	Visual warning messages alert the sewer. The messages make for trouble-free sewing.

Box Feed	This is a feed dog that moves the feed dogs in a box motion rather than the historic arc motion. Box motion assures perfect feeding throughout the entire feed process as the feed dogs are always in perfect and equal contact with the fabric and presser foot.
Electronically Controlled Stepper Motors	All stepper motors are electronically controlled. Digital electronic control of the stepper motors that control the pattern formation allow for perfectly formed patterns every time.
Aluminum Frame	The internal skeleton of the sewing machine. This rigid support holds all the mechanisms in perfect alignment for perfect, skip free sewing.
Accessories	Auxiliary Spool Pin Overcasting Foot Blind Hem Foot Zipper Foot Button Sewing Foot Satin Foot Straight Stitch/Patchwork Foot Buttonhole Foot and Underplate General Purpose Foot Needles, Bobbins, Screwdrivers Lint Brush and Seam Ripper
Dust Cover	Covers the machine when it is not in use.
Warranty	The Quantum 9910 has a 25 year limited warranty.

*If the stitches can be mirror imaged it will be highlighted.



Quantum® 9910

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Automatic Bartack

The Automatic Bartack Stitch is ideal for fastening tabs, belt loops, or attaching ribbons to projects. It is also perfect for reinforcing a pocket. The Bartack automatically sews 4 to 5 stitches in one place and then stops.

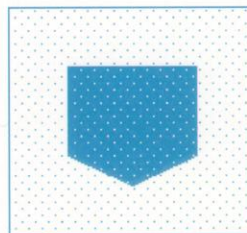


Machine Set-up:

Stitch:	#59, Bartack
Stitch Width:	Pre-set
Stitch Length:	Pre-set
Presser Foot:	Buttonhole Foot

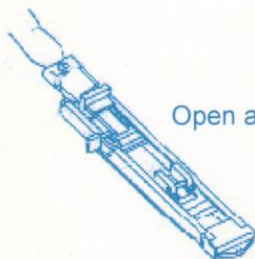
Materials:

Cut a mock pocket from medium weight fabric
Base Fabric



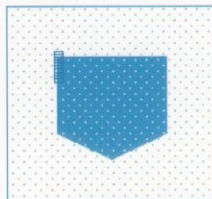
Procedure:

- ♦ Pin the pocket to the base fabric.
- ♦ Stitch the pocket into place with a Straight Stitch.
- ♦ Open the buttonplate to approximately 1".

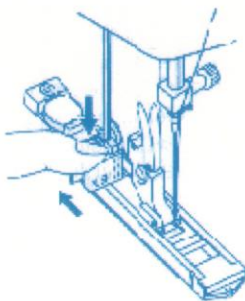


Open approximately 1"

- ♦ Align the mock pocket's top corner under the presser foot.



◆ Lower the buttonhole lever and gently push it back.



◆ Lightly hold the threads and begin to sew.

◆ When the bartack is finished, stop sewing.

Blindhem for Woven Fabrics

A Blind Hem is a fast way to finish hems securely on garments such as skirts or pants. It is also a great choice when hemming larger projects such as curtains or bed skirts. Use matching thread to help the stitches blend into the fabric, hence becoming "blind" or invisible.



Machine Set-Up:

Set-up for Step 1 (to finish raw edges)

Stitch: #6, Zigzag
Stitch Length: 2.0
Stitch Width: 5.0
Presser Foot: Standard Foot

Set-up for Step 2 (to baste the fold)

Stitch: #1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Length: 3.5
Stitch Width: 4.0
Tension Dial: Turn the tension dial to the left (-)
Presser Foot: Standard Foot

Set-up for Step 3 (to create the hem)

Stitch: #8, Blindhem
Stitch Length: 1.8
Stitch Width: 3.0
Presser Foot: Blindhem Foot

Materials:

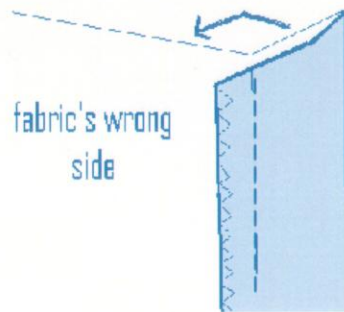
Medium weight woven fabric

Procedure:

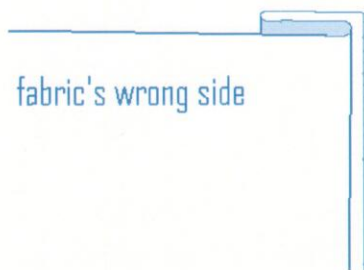
- ♦ Sew a Zigzag to finish one of the fabric's raw edges.



- ◆Fold under 1" and baste in place.

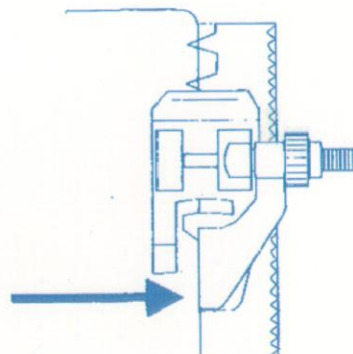


- ◆Fold fabric as shown below.



- ◆Begin stitching, making sure the forward moving stitches fall near the 1/4" fold, and the needle swing just bites into the fold, catching only 2 or 3 threads.

Note: Always use matching thread to help "hide" the stitches.



Button Sewing

Use your sewing machine to sew on buttons, snaps or hooks with ease. This is especially helpful when making a large project where several buttons need to be attached, such as curtains that have button tabs or duvet covers



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#10, Button Sewing Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.0
Stitch Length:	N/A
Feed Dogs:	Lowered
Presser Foot:	Button Sewing Foot

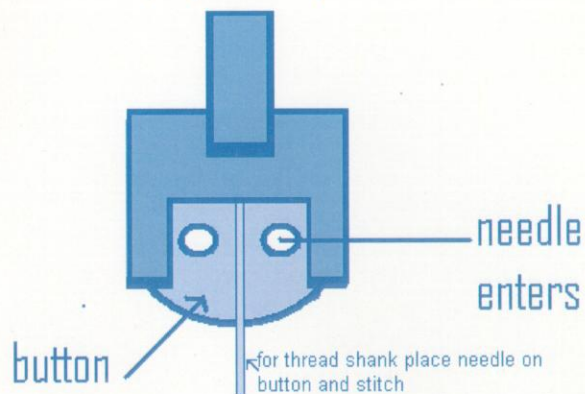
Materials:

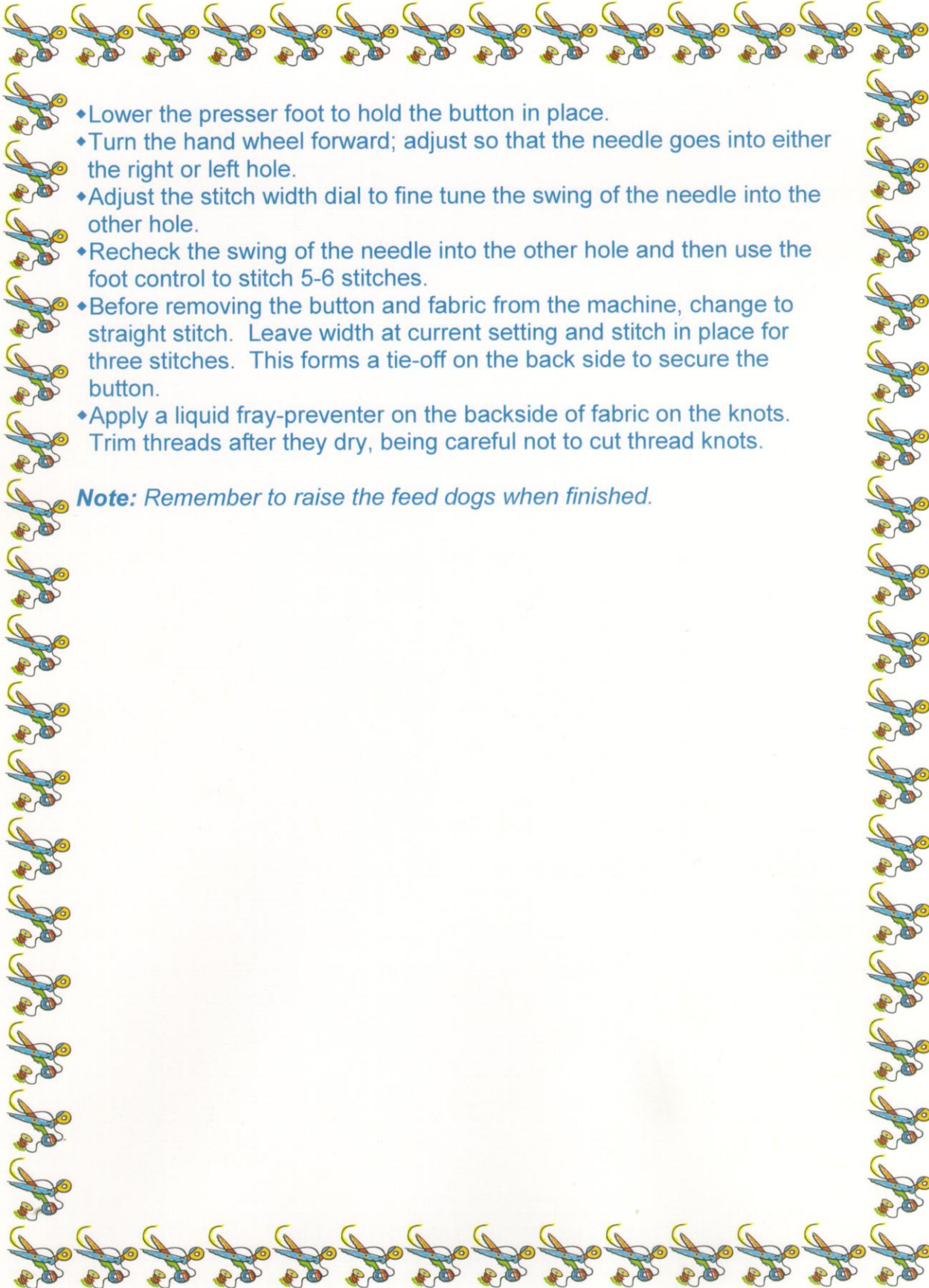
4" x 4" Shirting
(1) 2-hole button

Procedure:

- ♦ Fold fabric in half and place under foot.
- ♦ Position the button on the fabric so that the holes of the button are between the toes of the foot.

Note: For a 4-hole button, repeat the process for the second set of holes.



- 
- ♦ Lower the presser foot to hold the button in place.
 - ♦ Turn the hand wheel forward; adjust so that the needle goes into either the right or left hole.
 - ♦ Adjust the stitch width dial to fine tune the swing of the needle into the other hole.
 - ♦ Recheck the swing of the needle into the other hole and then use the foot control to stitch 5-6 stitches.
 - ♦ Before removing the button and fabric from the machine, change to straight stitch. Leave width at current setting and stitch in place for three stitches. This forms a tie-off on the back side to secure the button.
 - ♦ Apply a liquid fray-preventer on the backside of fabric on the knots. Trim threads after they dry, being careful not to cut thread knots.

Note: Remember to raise the feed dogs when finished.

Cordèd Buttonholes

A Cordèd Buttonhole adds strength and stability to the buttonhole. This type of buttonhole is especially important when sewing stretch fabrics or fabrics that easily ravel. The "cord" can be a heavy thread, several strands of regular thread, lightweight yarns, etc. The buttonhole is stitched over the cord, creating a reinforced buttonhole.



Machine Set-Up:

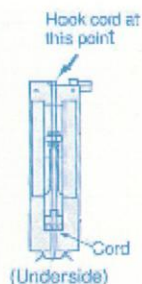
Stitch: #62, Buttonhole symbol
Stitch Width: 5.0
Stitch Length: 0.5
Presser Foot: Buttonhole Foot
(See manual for complete machine set-up for buttonholes)

Materials:

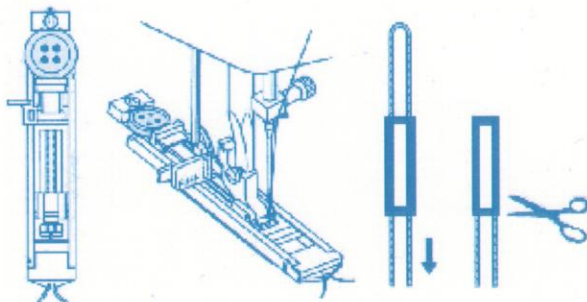
Knit fabric with interfacing or tear-away stabilizer
Disappearing marking pen or tailor chalk (for marking start of buttonhole)
Button (to establish length of buttonhole)
8" strand of cord

Procedure:

- ♦ Hook or loop the cord around the small prong at the back end of the buttonhole foot.
- ♦ Bring both ends of the cord under the foot and pull them forward. Tie the cords to secure them.



- ♦ Attach the buttonhole foot to the machine, taking care not to displace the cord. (See sewing machine instructional manual)
- ♦ The foot will hold the cord in the correct place as the machine stitches the buttonhole.
- ♦ Sew the buttonhole, following the One-Step Buttonhole instructions and the machine instructional manual.
- ♦ The zigzag section of the buttonhole will stitch over the cord.
- ♦ After stitching is completed, pull the excess cord tails tight. This will pull the cord into the buttonhole.
- ♦ Cut off the excess cord.



Keyhole Buttonhole

The built-in One-Step Keyhole Buttonhole measures the button's length and then automatically sews a beautiful buttonhole. The Keyhole Buttonhole is an attractive closure for coats, jackets and sportswear. It is often used on menswear.



Machine Set-up:

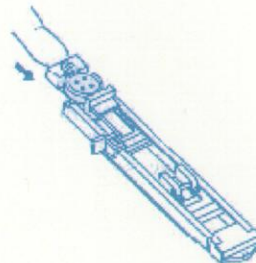
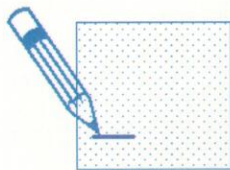
Stitch: #63, Buttonhole
Stitch Width: 5.0
Stitch Length: 0.5
Presser Foot: Buttonhole Foot
(See manual for complete machine set-up for buttonholes)

Materials:

Heavy weight woven fabric
Interfacing or tear-away stabilizer
Disappearing marking pen or tailor chalk (for marking start of buttonhole)
Button (to establish length of buttonhole)

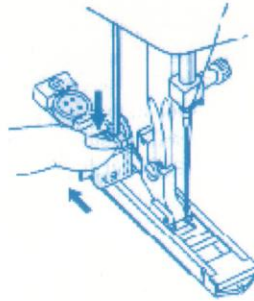
Procedure:

- ♦ Fold fabric in half crosswise, with interfacing or stabilizer between layers.
- ♦ Make a mark with the disappearing marking pen to indicate where the bottom or first bartack should be sewn.



- ♦ Open the button plate and insert the button.

- ♦ Lower the buttonhole lever and gently push it back.



- ♦ Place the fabric between the foot and the underplate, aligning the starting mark on the foot with the mark on the fabric.

- ♦ Lightly hold the threads and begin to sew.

- ♦ When the buttonhole is finished, stop sewing.

Lightweight Buttonhole

The built-in One-Step Lightweight Buttonhole measures the button's length and then automatically sews a beautiful buttonhole. The sides of the Lightweight Buttonhole are thinner or more narrow than the regular buttonhole. This is an appropriate buttonhole for lightweight blouses, shirts, baby clothing or heirloom sewing.



Machine Set-up:

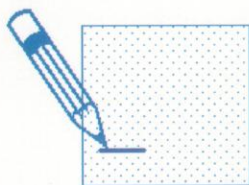
Stitch: #61, Buttonhole
Stitch Width: 5.0
Stitch Length: 0.5
Presser Foot: Buttonhole Foot
(See manual for complete machine set-up for buttonholes)

Materials:

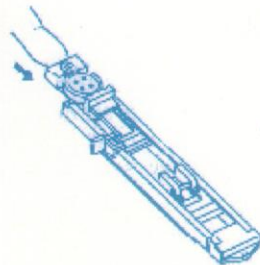
Lightweight fabric such as batiste
Interfacing or tear-away stabilizer between fold
Disappearing marking pen or tailor chalk (for marking start of buttonhole)
Button (to establish length of buttonhole)

Procedure:

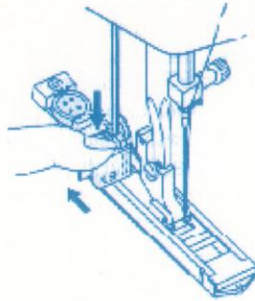
- ♦ Fold fabric in half crosswise, with interfacing or stabilizer between layers.
- ♦ Make a mark with the disappearing marking pen to indicate where the bottom or first bartack should be sewn.



- ♦ Open the button plate and insert the button.



- ♦ Lower the buttonhole lever and gently push it toward the back.



- ♦ Place the fabric between the foot and the underplate, aligning the starting mark on the foot with the mark on the fabric.

- ♦ Lightly hold the threads and begin to sew.

- ♦ When the buttonhole is finished, stop sewing.

One-Step Buttonhole

The built-in One-Step Buttonhole measures the button's length and then automatically sews a beautiful buttonhole. This is a very simple process that provides reliable results on all types of projects such as garments, home decorating items and crafts.



Machine Set-up:

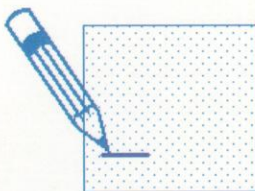
Stitch: #62, Buttonhole
Stitch Width: 5.0
Stitch Length: 0.5
Presser Foot: Buttonhole Foot
(See manual for complete machine set-up for buttonholes)

Materials:

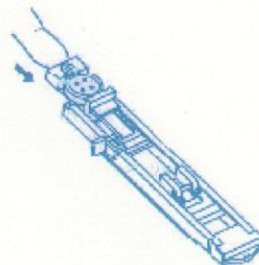
Medium to heavy weight woven fabric
Interfacing or tear-away stabilizer
Disappearing marking pen or tailor chalk (for marking start of buttonhole)
Button (to establish length of buttonhole)

Procedure:

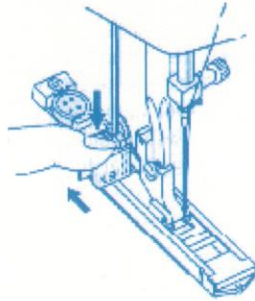
- ♦ Fold fabric in half crosswise, with interfacing or stabilizer between layers.
- ♦ Make a mark with the disappearing marking pen to indicate where the bottom or first bartack should be sewn.



- ♦ Open the button plate and insert the button.



- ♦ Lower the buttonhole lever and gently push it toward the back.



- ♦ Place the fabric between the foot and the underplate, aligning the starting mark on the foot with the mark on the fabric.

- ♦ Lightly hold the threads and begin to sew.

- ♦ When the buttonhole is finished, stop sewing.

Applying Narrow Elastic

Narrow elastic can be applied directly to the fabric. Narrow elastic is often used in lingerie, children's clothes, home decorating and even crafts! Apply elastic to stabilize edges and ensure a snug fit on swimsuits and leotards. Use elastic at necklines, armholes, waistlines, and leg openings. Elasticized edges also allow the garment to slip on and off easily.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#25, Decorative Stitch
Stitch Width:	5.5
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

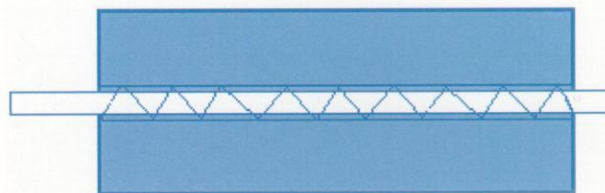


Materials:

Nylon tricot 4" x 8"
1/8" wide elastic strip, cut 7" long

Procedure:

- ♦ Thread elastic through the needle-opening hole in the foot.
- ♦ Pull 2-3" of elastic to the back of the foot, enough to firmly grasp.
- ♦ Position the fabric under the foot.
- ♦ Sew, gently pulling the elastic from in front and from the back while sewing.



Applying Elastic

Elastic can be applied directly to the fabric, such as when making lingerie. If the elastic is $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide or less, the elastic can be placed into the Standard Foot's opening, making it easier to evenly stretch the elastic while sewing.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#30, Stretch Honeycomb Stitch
Stitch Width:	7.0
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

Nylon tricot 4" x 8"
 $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide elastic strip, cut 7" long



Procedure:

- ♦ Thread elastic through the needle-opening hole in the foot.
- ♦ Pull 2-3" of elastic to the back of the foot, enough to firmly grasp.
- ♦ Position fabric under the foot.
- ♦ Sew, gently pulling the elastic from the front and back while sewing.



Elastic/Stretch Stitches as a Topstitch on Woven Fabrics

This stitch is wonderful for built-in strength! It is ideal when sewing heavy-weight fabrics or when it is desired to have a bolder-looking straight stitch. Try it as a topstitch on jeans, a home decorating project, or when an extra-strong seam is needed, such as in children's clothing.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#3, Straight Stretch/Reinforcing Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

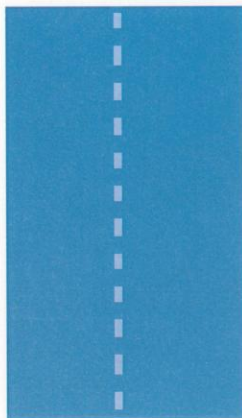
Materials:

Denim, folded in half

Procedure:

♦ Sew on the two layers.

Note: Slowly turn the handwheel toward the front and watch the needle repeat each stitch 3 times. Because the stitch repeats, the sewn seam is much stronger.



Elastic/Stretch Stitches as a Seam on Stretch Fabrics

When a standard Straight Stitch is sewn on stretch fabric, it can “pop” or break when the fabric is stretched. Stretch Stitches or Flexi-stitches allow for “no-pop” sewing on stretch fabrics. Stretch fabrics are used to make exercise outfits, dance costumes, swimsuits and much more. As the fabrics of these garments stretch, so do the stitches!



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#3, Straight Stretch/Reinforcing Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

Knit fabric, folded in half
Ballpoint Needle (Chromium 2001)

Procedure:

♦ Sew on the two layers.

Note: After sewing, notice how the stitch stretches with the fabric.

Multiple Stitch Zigzag

The Multiple Stitch is a three-step zigzag stitch. It is stronger than a traditional zigzag stitch and is used for mending, reinforcing a seam, darning, applying elastic and many other techniques. It is ideal for mending tears.



Machine Set-Up:

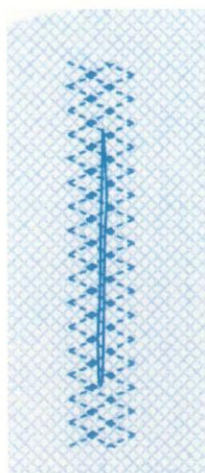
Stitch:	#9, Multi-Stitch Zigzag
Stitch Width:	7.0
Stitch Length:	0.4
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

2" x 2" denim square
5" x 5" denim, cut a 1" tear in center of denim

Procedure:

- ♦ Use the small denim square as a backing to add reinforcement.
- ♦ Stitch directly over the tear, pivot 180 degrees and sew again.



Multiple Needle Positions

There are 25 needle positions from which to choose. Use the needle position that best suits your project! The needle can be moved to the extreme right or left, or varying positions between. The needle position can be adjusted for inserting zippers, as well. To achieve a close-to-the-edge topstitch, such as on a collar's edge, move the needle to the extreme right or left position.



Machine Set-up:

Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	2.5
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

(1) 3" x 6" piece of felt

Procedure:

- ♦ Place fabric under the presser foot and sew approximately 2". (The needle is currently in the center position.)
- ♦ Change the stitch width to 7.0 (notice the needle moves to the right).
- ♦ Sew another 2" with the needle in the far right position.
- ♦ Change the stitch width to 0.0 (notice the needle moves to the left).
- ♦ Sew 2", with the needle in the far left position.

Overcasting Edge Finish

When joining two pieces of fabric, it is usually necessary to finish the edges. This prevents raveling of the fabric and creates a professional looking finish. The Overcasting Edge stitch will sew the seam and finish the edge all in one operation. This is a great time-saver!



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#11, Overedge or Serge Stitch
Stitch Width:	5.5
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Overedge Foot

Materials:

(2) woven fabric

Procedure:

- ♦ Right sides together, place the fabric under the foot.
- ♦ Align the fabric's edges with the foot's edge.
- ♦ Sew, joining two pieces of fabric and finishing the edges in one operation.



Overcasting Finish on a Flat Seam

This technique is ideal for finishing edges for projects such as an unlined garment, when the seam allowances may show. It also prevents raveling of the fabric and makes a professional finish on woven or knit fabrics.



Machine Set-Up:

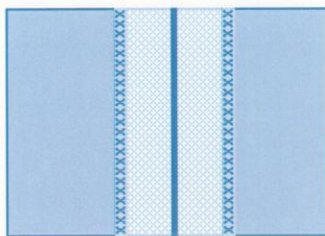
Stitch: #11, Overedge or Serge Stitch
Stitch Width: 5.0
Stitch Length: 2.6
Presser Foot: Overedge Foot

Materials:

(2) 4" x 3" pieces of heavy to medium weight fabric

Procedure:

- ♦ Place one piece of fabric under the foot, aligning the fabric edge so that the stitch forms just on the edge of the fabric.
- ♦ Place the second piece of fabric under the foot, aligning the fabric edge so that the stitch forms just on the edge of the fabric. Sew.
- ♦ Change to the Standard Foot and change to a straight stitch.
- ♦ With right sides together, join the two pieces of fabric. Align the two finished edges with the $\frac{5}{8}$ " seam allowance guide.
- ♦ Open seam flat and press.



Stretch Overcasting Finish on a Rib Knit Collar

The Overedge Stretch Stitch makes sewing seams on knits look as though they were finished on a serger. This stitch is stronger and more durable than overlock or serger stitching, because incorporates a straight stitch and a finishing stitch into one operation. This allows for a professional looking finish on projects, and is especially popular on sweatshirts.



Machine Set-Up:

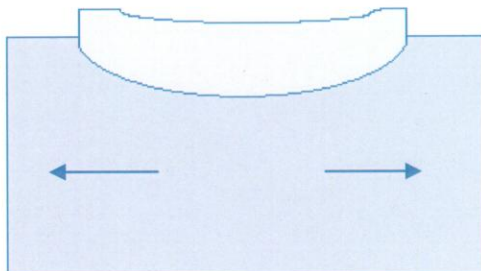
Stitch:	#11, Stretch Overcasting Stitch
Stitch Width:	5.5
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Overedge Foot

Materials:

6" x 6" Medium to heavy weight knit fabric or polar fleece
3" x 6" Ribbing

Procedure:

- ♦ Cut a curve in the knit fabric to resemble a neckline.
- ♦ Fold ribbing in half lengthwise.
- ♦ Start at the left side of the knit curve. Place ribbing on front side of curve.
- ♦ Match all 3 cut edges and place under the presser foot.
- ♦ Line up fabric edges with guide on foot and stitch the length of the seam.



Sewing Heavy or Thick Fabrics

The machine's Optimum Power Control provides full power when sewing multiple layers or dense fabrics. The piercing ability is the same when sewing at either fast or slow speed. The sewing machine has enough power to sew over heavy jeans seams!



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	4.0
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

(1) 3" x 8" piece of denim

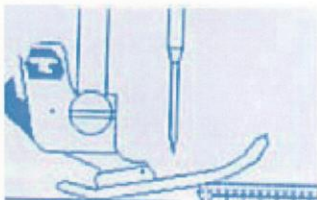
Procedure:

- ♦ Fold denim lengthwise. Fold it a second time.
- ♦ Raise the presser foot and place fabric under the foot.
- ♦ Push the black button (located on the right side of the foot) and lower the presser foot.



- ♦ Sew over the thick fabric. The presser foot hinge is locked, allowing the fabric to feed smoothly.

Note: The presser bar lifter can be raised one step higher. This is especially beneficial when placing heavy or bulky fabrics under the presser foot.



Straight Stitching

The Straight Stitch is generally used to join seams or to do topstitching. It is the most basic of the stitches and is the most commonly used. For a longer stitch or for thicker fabrics, lengthen the stitch. On the numerical scale, the higher the numbers form a longer stitch; if a shorter stitch is desired, select a lower number. Stitch length is changed depending on the fabric, the thread choice and the sewing technique being used.



Machine Set-up:

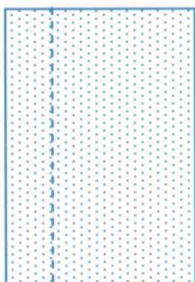
Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	2.5
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

(2) 3" x 5" pieces of cotton

Procedure:

- ♦ Join the fabric, right sides together with the Straight Stitch.
- ♦ Use the reverse lever to reinforce the seam at each end.
- ♦ Try different stitch lengths.



Free-Motion Embroidery

Free-motion embroidery is an elegant embellishment. The embroidery can be extremely detailed, such as the embroidery on a bridal gown. It can also be as simple as a row of flowers on kitchen linens. Embroidery is a timeless art form, from which one-of-a-kind projects are created.



Machine Set-Up:

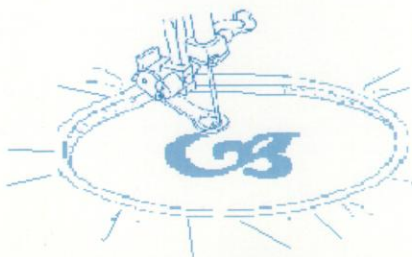
Stitch:	#6, Zigzag Stitch
Stitch Width:	2.0
Stitch Length:	N/A
Foot Dogs:	Lowered
Presser Foot:	Embroidery/Darning Foot

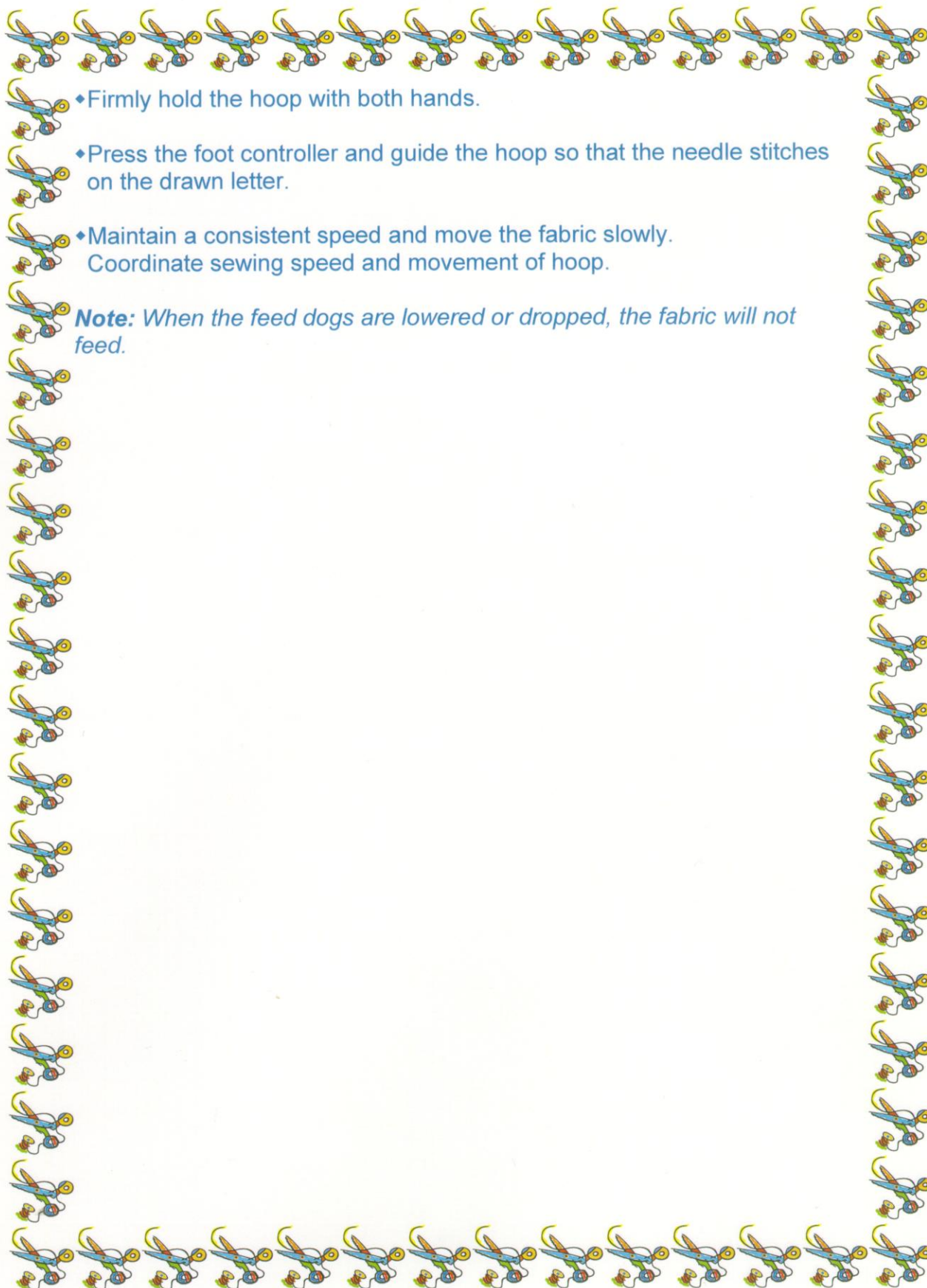
Materials:

Embroidery Hoop
8" x 8" Cotton with interfacing
Fabric Marking Pen

Procedure:

- ♦ Using the fabric marking pen, draw the desired design or trace a simple design.
- ♦ Place fabric and interfacing in the embroidery hoop, making sure the fabric is taut.
- ♦ Place the hoop under the foot, positioning the needle over the starting point of the design.
- ♦ Lower the presser foot.
- ♦ Turn the hand wheel forward to bring up the bobbin thread through the fabric. Sew a few securing stitches at the starting point.





♦Firmly hold the hoop with both hands.

♦Press the foot controller and guide the hoop so that the needle stitches on the drawn letter.

♦Maintain a consistent speed and move the fabric slowly.
Coordinate sewing speed and movement of hoop.

Note: *When the feed dogs are lowered or dropped, the fabric will not feed.*

Free-Motion Stippling

Free-motion Stippling is a continuous, meandering line of stitching. Stippling is seen on quilt tops, quilted craft items and on quilted wearable art. Stippling creates a flat area, allowing the non-quilted areas to stand out.



Machine Set-Up:

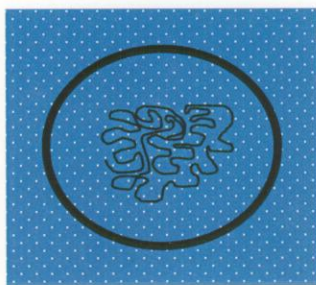
Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	N/A
Feet Dogs:	Lowered
Presser Foot:	Embroidery/Darning Foot

Materials:

Embroidery Hoop
8" x 8" Cotton with a lightweight batting

Procedure:

- ◆ Place fabric and batting in the embroidery hoop, making sure the fabric is taut.
- ◆ Place the hoop under the foot, positioning the needle over the starting point of the design.
- ◆ Lower the presser foot.
- ◆ Turn the hand wheel forward to bring up the bobbin thread through the fabric. Sew a few securing stitches at the starting point.
- ◆ Begin sewing, guiding the hoop to create a meandering line of stitches.



Patchwork/Fagoting Stitching

The Patchwork/Fagoting Stitch can be used to join two pieces of fabric together. This is a delicate finish that allows a small opening between the two pieces of fabrics. It is often seen on heirloom garments.



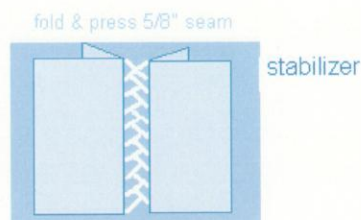
Machine Set-up:

Machine Set-up for Step One (Joining Stabilizer to Fabric)

Stitch: #1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width: 3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length: 5.0
Presser Foot: Standard Foot

Machine Set-up for Step Two (Fagoting)

Stitch: #15, Fagoting Stitch
Stitch Width: 6.0
Stitch Length: 2.6
Presser Foot: Standard Foot



Material:

(2) 4" x 4" Linen-like fabric
Water soluble stabilizer

Procedure:

- ♦ Fold 4" pieces in half and press.
- ♦ Lay stabilizer under one piece of fabric, extending away from the folded edge by 1".
- ♦ Using machine set-up for Step One, baste stabilizer $\frac{1}{2}$ " away from folded edge.
- ♦ Repeat step with other edge, leaving approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " gap between the two folded edges.
- ♦ Set machine for Step Two (Fagoting).
- ♦ Center open area with stabilizer under the foot.
- ♦ Stitch down the stabilizer, slightly catching the edges of the folds.
- ♦ Remove basting stitches and stabilizer.

Built-in Lettering

Letters can be joined together to form initials, names, words or phases. Label clothing, embellish craft projects and even make quilt labels. This is a perfect way to personalize your projects!



Machine Set-up:

Stitch:	"A" Stitch Button
Stitch Width:	Pre-set
Stitch Length:	Pre-set
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot

Materials:

3" x 7" Cotton fabric
Apply stabilizer to the back of fabric

Procedure:

- ♦ Press the letter "A" button.
- ♦ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ♦ Press the down scroll button until the letter "B" appears.
- ♦ Press the letter "B" button.
- ♦ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ♦ Press the down scroll button until the letter "C" appears.
- ♦ Press the letter "C" button.
- ♦ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ♦ Scroll through the letters until the "space" button appears.
- ♦ Press the empty box button which represents a "space."
- ♦ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ♦ Press the scroll button until the number "1" appears.
- ♦ Press the number "1" button.
- ♦ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.

Attaching Beaded or Fringed Trims

Adding a trim is an easy way to enhance almost any project! The look of a denim jacket can be changed with a row of trim around the bottom edge. A pair of Capri pants can be dressed up by sewing a beaded trim around each pant hem. Home decorating projects such as pillows, bedspreads or table runners can have a "face-lift" by just adding a beaded trim. Use your imagination to come up with your own original creations.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#9, Multi-Zigzag Stitch
Stitch Width:	7.0
Stitch Length:	1.0
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

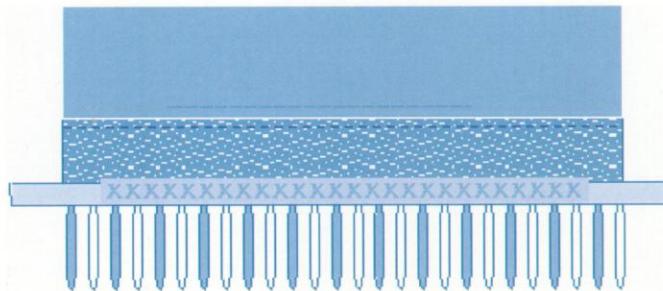


Materials:

Beaded trim
Medium to heavy weight fabric

Procedure:

- ♦ Press and then stitch with a straight stitch a 1" hem in the fabric.
- ♦ Place fabric under the presser foot with wrong side facing up.
- ♦ Place trim header on fabric's edge right side facing down.
- ♦ Sew on the the trim's header.



Blanket Stitch Edging

The Blanket Stitch is a bold finish on fabric edges, especially fleece. This is ideal for finishing off the edges of blankets or jackets.



Machine Set-Up:

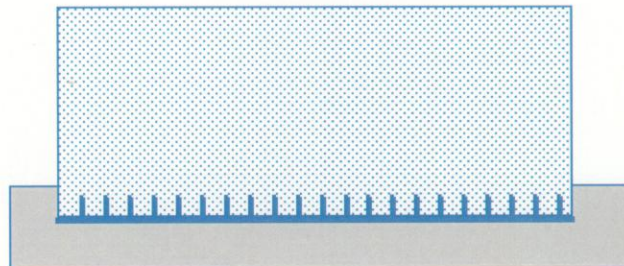
Stitch:	#20, Blanket Stitch
Stitch Width:	7.0
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

- 3" x 5" polar fleece
- Heavy decorative thread in needle and bobbin (for example topstitching thread or heavy weight cotton)
- Water soluble stabilizer
- Size 16 or 18 needle

Procedure:

- ♦ Position fabric with raw edge on left.
- ♦ Place stabilizer under polar fleece.
- ♦ Extend stabilizer 1" beyond the fleece edge.
- ♦ Stitch so that the forward motion stitches enter the stabilizer just barely off the raw edge of the fleece, and the needle swing enters the fleece.



Quilt Stitch

The Hand-Sewn Quilting Stitch looks like the stitches were sewn by hand with needle and thread, even though they were done by machine. This stitch is great for quilt projects, such as those that feature echo quilting. It can be used to create texture in wearable art garments or a topstitch effect on cuffs and collars. It can even be used for home decorating sewing!



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#5, Quilt Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Needle Center Position
Stitch Length:	3.0
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot
Tension:	Increase the tension to 3

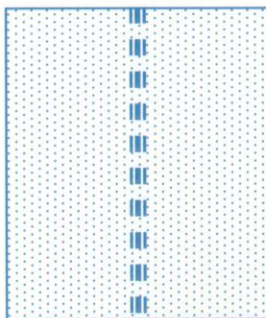
Materials:

Thread invisible or lightweight thread that matches the fabric in the needle
Place contrasting thread in the bobbin
4" x 4" medium weight woven fabric

Procedure:

♦Fold the fabric in half and sew on the two layers.

Note: The bobbin thread will pull to the top and give the appearance of a traditional hand quilted topstitch. The longer "basting" portion of the stitch can be removed with a seam ripper if desired.



Attaching Beaded or Fringed Trims

Adding a trim is an easy way to enhance almost any project! The look of a denim jacket can be changed with a row of trim around the bottom edge. A pair of Capri pants can be dressed up by sewing a beaded trim around each pant hem. Home decorating projects such as pillows, bedspreads or table runners can have a "face-lift" by just adding a beaded trim. Use your imagination to come up with your own original creations.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#9, Multi-Zigzag Stitch
Stitch Width:	7.0
Stitch Length:	1.0
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

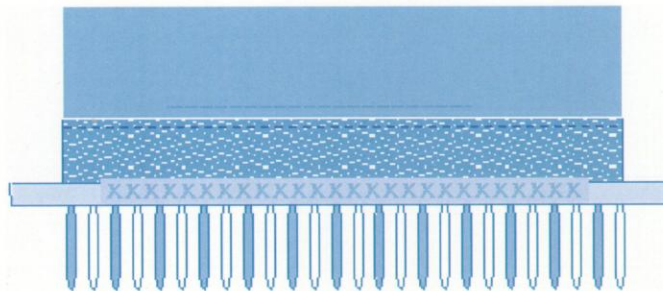


Materials:

Beaded trim
Medium to heavy weight fabric

Procedure:

- ♦ Press and then stitch with a straight stitch a 1" hem in the fabric.
- ♦ Place fabric under the presser foot with wrong side facing up.
- ♦ Place trim header on fabric's edge right side facing down.
- ♦ Sew on the the trim's header.



Blanket Stitch Edging

The Blanket Stitch is a bold finish on fabric edges, especially fleece. This is ideal for finishing off the edges of blankets or jackets.



Machine Set-Up:

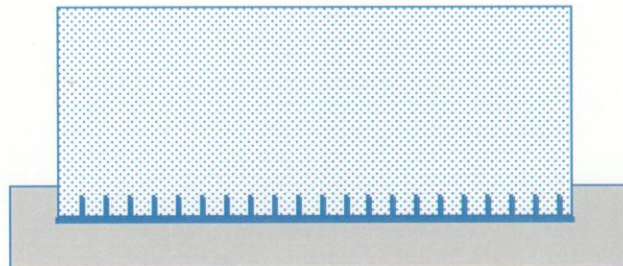
Stitch:	#20, Blanket Stitch
Stitch Width:	7.0
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

- 3" x 5" polar fleece
- Heavy decorative thread in needle and bobbin (for example topstitching thread or heavy weight cotton)
- Water soluble stabilizer
- Size 16 or 18 needle

Procedure:

- ♦ Position fabric with raw edge on left.
- ♦ Place stabilizer under polar fleece.
- ♦ Extend stabilizer 1" beyond the fleece edge.
- ♦ Stitch so that the forward motion stitches enter the stabilizer just barely off the raw edge of the fleece, and the needle swing enters the fleece.



Built-in Lettering

Letters can be joined together to form initials, names, words or phases. Label clothing, embellish craft projects and even make quilt labels. This is a perfect way to personalize your projects!



Machine Set-up:

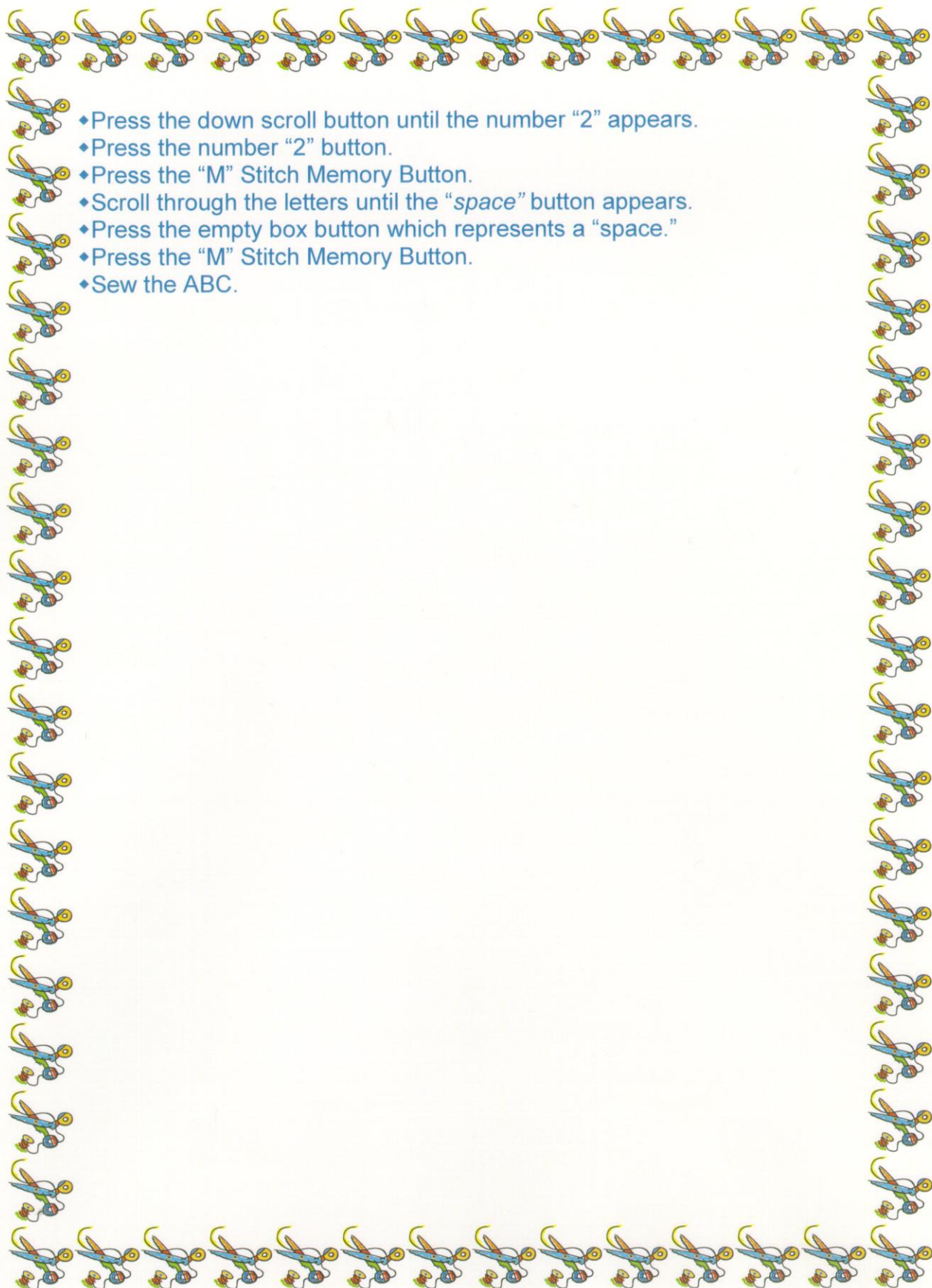
Stitch:	"A" Stitch Button
Stitch Width:	Pre-set
Stitch Length:	Pre-set
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot

Materials:

3" x 7" Cotton fabric
Apply stabilizer to the back of fabric

Procedure:

- ◆ Press the letter "A" button.
- ◆ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ◆ Press the down scroll button until the letter "B" appears.
- ◆ Press the letter "B" button.
- ◆ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ◆ Press the down scroll button until the letter "C" appears.
- ◆ Press the letter "C" button.
- ◆ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ◆ Scroll through the letters until the "space" button appears.
- ◆ Press the empty box button which represents a "space."
- ◆ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ◆ Press the scroll button until the number "1" appears.
- ◆ Press the number "1" button.
- ◆ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.



- ◆ Press the down scroll button until the number "2" appears.
- ◆ Press the number "2" button.
- ◆ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ◆ Scroll through the letters until the "space" button appears.
- ◆ Press the empty box button which represents a "space."
- ◆ Press the "M" Stitch Memory Button.
- ◆ Sew the ABC.

Cross Stitches

Cross Stitching consists of a stitch made by two diagonal stitches crossing each other. Traditional Cross Stitching is done by hand with needle and thread. Ornate border designs can be created by joining several rows of these stitches.



Machine Set-up:

Stitch:	#30, #31, #32, #34 Decorative Cross Stitches
Stitch Width:	Use the suggested settings
Stitch Length:	Use the suggested settings
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot

Materials:

3" x 7" Cotton fabric
Apply stabilizer to the back of fabric

Procedure:

- ♦ Sew a row of each of the Decorative Cross Stitches.
- ♦ Try sewing rows close together. This technique of "stitch-building" can produce the effect of trim embellishment. Try it on shirt or blouse cuffs, pillowcase edges, table linens, and more!

Decorative Stitching

Decorative stitches can personalize or embellish almost any project. Home decorating projects, crafts and garments can all be enhanced with the "special touch" created by decorative stitches. There is a large decorative stitch selection available on this machine.



Machine Set-up:

Stitch:	#22, #23, #44, and #49, Decorative Stitches
Stitch Width:	Use suggested settings
Stitch Length:	Use suggested settings
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot

Materials:

3" x 7" Cotton fabric
Apply stabilizer to the back of fabric

Procedure:

♦ Sew a row of each of the decorative stitches.

Note: Experiment with various threads, such as topstitching thread, heavy-weight cottons, and rayon thread. These can produce nice texture. Be sure to use a larger needle size, such as a 16 or 18, when using heavier weight threads.

Decorative Stitching

Mirror Image

Decorative stitches can be changed to achieve different effects. Selected stitches can be mirrored (reverse left and right) or reversed (reversed front and back). This makes "stitch building" easier, because all stitching can be done in one direction, rather than pivoting the fabric.



Machine Set-up:

Stitch: #48, Decorative Stitch
Stitch Width: 7.0
Stitch Length: 0.4
Presser Foot: Satin Foot

Material:

3" x 7" Cotton fabric
Apply stabilizer to the back of fabric

Procedure:

- ♦ Sew 2 inches down the fabric.
- ♦ Push the *Mirror Image* button and sew another 2 inches.

Note: Experiment with various threads, such as topstitching thread, heavy-weight cottons, and rayon thread. These can produce nice texture. Be sure to use a larger needle size, such as a 16 or 18, when using heavier weight threads.

Free-Motion Monogramming

Monogramming adds a personal touch to garments, home decorating items and craft projects. When monogramming, the feed dogs are lowered, allowing for free-motion sewing. A monogram can be created in any size desired, and can resemble machine embroidery.



Machine Set-Up:

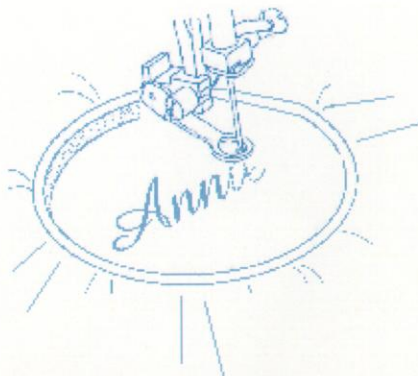
Stitch:	#6, Zigzag Stitch
Stitch Width:	4.0
Stitch Length:	N/A
Feed Dogs:	Lowered
Presser Foot:	Embroidery/Darning Foot

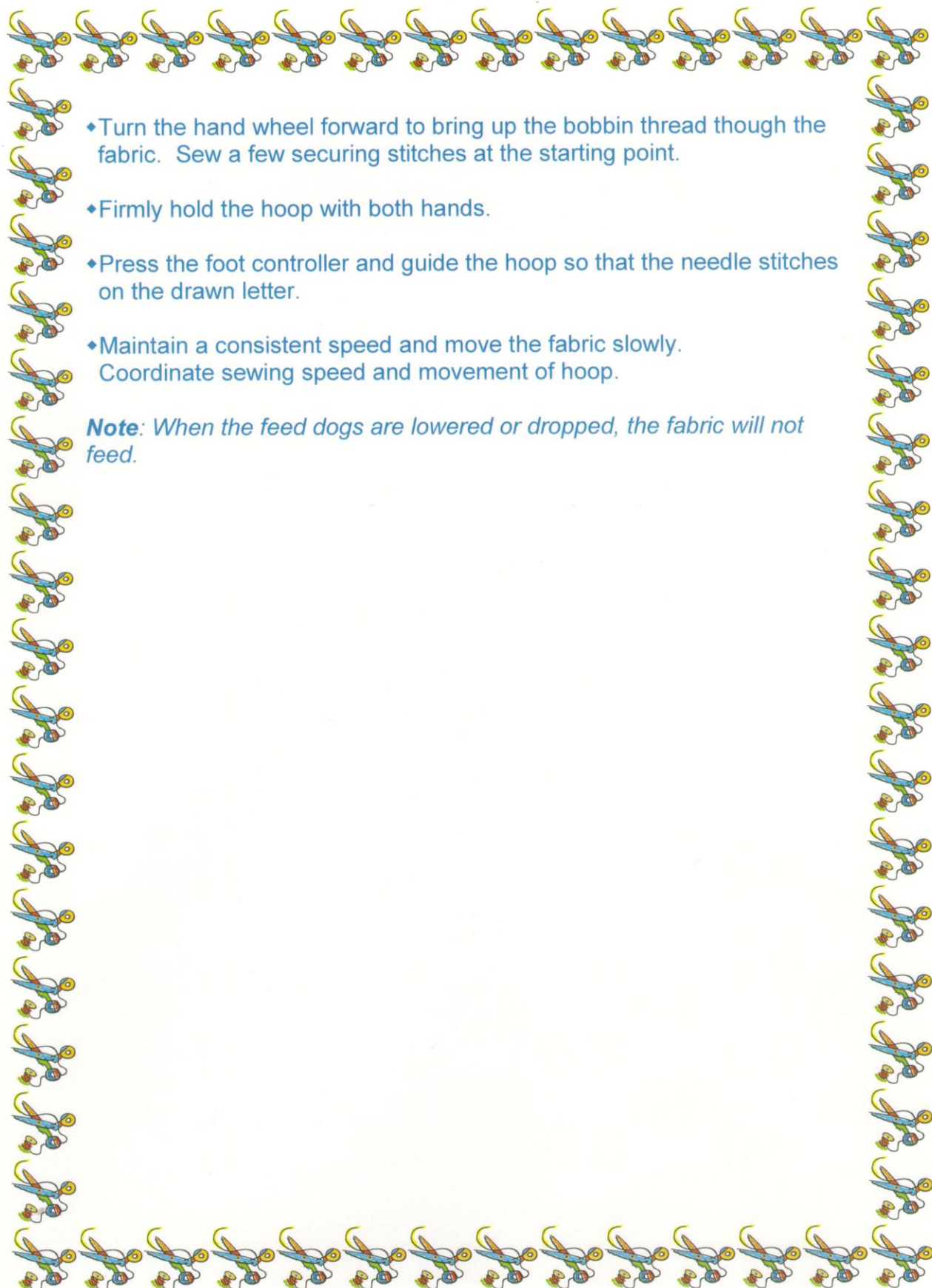
Materials:

Embroidery hoop
8" x 8" Cotton with a backing
Fabric marking pen

Procedure:

- ♦ Using the fabric marking pen, draw the desired monogram.
- ♦ Place fabric in the embroidery hoop, making sure the fabric is taut.
- ♦ Place the hoop under the foot, positioning the needle over the starting point of the monogram.
- ♦ Lower the presser foot.





- ♦ Turn the hand wheel forward to bring up the bobbin thread through the fabric. Sew a few securing stitches at the starting point.
- ♦ Firmly hold the hoop with both hands.
- ♦ Press the foot controller and guide the hoop so that the needle stitches on the drawn letter.
- ♦ Maintain a consistent speed and move the fabric slowly. Coordinate sewing speed and movement of hoop.

Note: When the feed dogs are lowered or dropped, the fabric will not feed.

Lace Insertion

Insert lace into a special occasion garment or a home decorating project to create a beautiful heirloom keepsake. Lace adds a distinctive touch. It can easily be inserted with speed and accuracy when using the sewing machine.



Machine Set-Up:

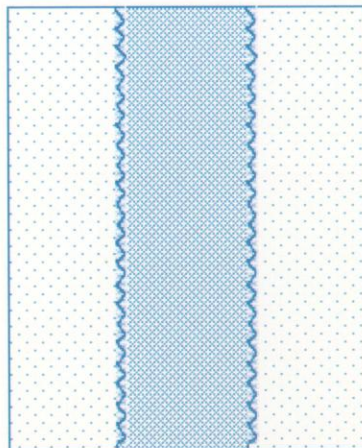
Stitch:	#6, Zigzag stitch
Stitch Width:	2.0
Stitch Length:	1.0
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot

Materials:

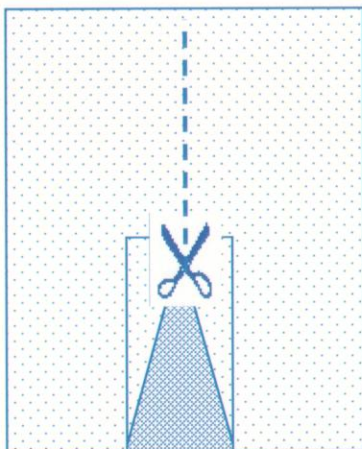
- 5" x 3" of batiste
- 6" strip of lace
- 60-80 weight fine cotton thread

Procedure:

- ♦ Spray starch and iron the lace and batiste.
- ♦ Center lace right side up lengthwise on batiste.
- ♦ Stitch lace to fabric by sewing a zigzag stitch down both edges of the lace. Try to just clear the heading on the lace.



- ♦ Carefully cut under the lace down the center.



- ♦ Turn these raw edges back away from the lace, then finger press.
- ♦ Finish fabric's edges by sewing a small zigzag through all layers, being careful not to catch too much lace.
- ♦ Turn fabric over and trim excess fabric seam allowances away.

Note: A nice touch can be added by stitching a row of decorative stitching down each side of the lace. Also, to create a more "heirloom" effect, try using a larger needle (such as a size 16 or 18) or a wing needle. This will create larger holes when piercing the fabric during stitching.

Applying Piping

Attach pre-packaged piping to make a bold finish on home decorating projects, crafts or garments.



Machine Set-up:

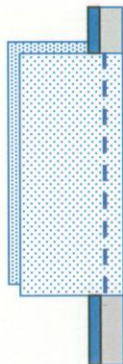
Stitch: #1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width: 0.0, Left Needle Position
Stitch Length: 2.5
Presser Foot: Zipper Foot, attach left side of zipper foot pin

Materials:

(2) 3" x 6" pieces of linen-type fabric
7" pre-packaged cord

Procedure:

- ◆ Place fabric right sides together.
- ◆ Place piping between the fold, matching the piping's raw edge with the fabric's raw edges.



- ◆ On the wrong side of the fabric sew a straight stitch close to the piping.

Note: The Zipper Foot can be attached right or left, allowing for the piping to be inserted from either side.

Creating Piping

Piping adds a beautiful finish to projects such as pillows, sleeve edges, collars and more. The design of the Zipper Foot allows for the needle to stitch close to the edge of the foot. This is important when inserting zippers, applying piping or when topstitching close to the fabric's edge. Only the Straight Stitch can be used when sewing with the Zipper Foot.



Machine Set-up:

Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	7.0, Right Needle Position
Stitch Length:	2.5
Presser Foot:	Zipper Foot, attach <u>right</u> side of the zipper foot pin

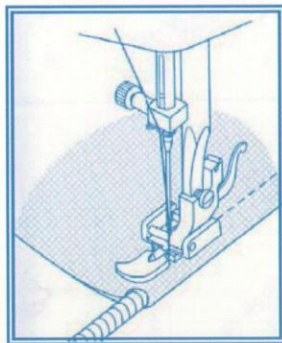
Materials:

5" x 6" silk-type fabric, cut on bias
7" of purchased cording

Procedure:

- ♦ Fold fabric wrong sides together.
- ♦ Place cording inside of the fold.
- ♦ On the right side of the fabric, sew a straight stitch close to the piping.

Note: The Zipper Foot can be attached right or left, allowing for the cording to be stitched from either side.



Satin Stitch Appliqué

A close Zigzag Stitch is called a Satin Stitch. Satin stitching is a great way to finish an appliqué on children's clothes and home decorating projects. Try a rayon thread for smoother looking finish.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#6, Zigzag Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5
Stitch Length:	1.0
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot

Materials:

- 2" x 3" simple cotton appliqué
- 2" x 3" fusible webbing
- 5" x 5" cotton fabric
- 5" x 5" tear-away stabilizer

Procedure:

- ♦ Fuse a simple-shaped appliqué to the fusible webbing.
- ♦ Fuse the appliqué onto a cotton-type fabric (base fabric).
Fusing the appliqué into place will prevent the appliqué from shifting while stitching.
- ♦ Place a tear-away stabilizer underneath the base fabric. This ensures quality stitching when using dense stitches.
- ♦ Place the applique under the foot, so that half of the stitch will form on the applique and half on the base fabric.
- ♦ Sew around the applique.
- ♦ Widen the stitch width to 5.0 and change the stitch length to 0.4.
- ♦ Sew around the applique again, covering the previously sewn stitching.

Note: The Stitch Length and Stitch Width can be changed while sewing, if desired.



Scalloped Edge Finish

This delicate Scallop Stitch creates beautiful edging for dresses, blouses, lingerie, children's clothing, table linens and more.



Machine Set-up:

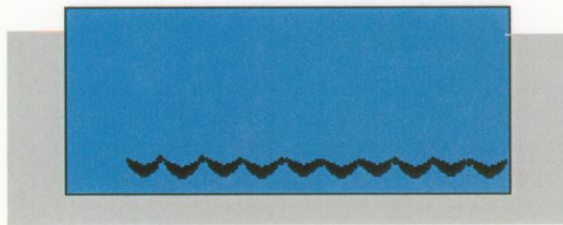
Stitch: #47
Stitch Width: 7.0
Stitch Length: 0.4
Presser Foot: Satin Foot

Materials:

3" x 5" piece of lightweight fabric, such as batiste
Water soluble stabilizer

Procedure:

- ♦ Select the *Setting Mode*, then press the *Repeat Sewing Button*.
- ♦ Fold fabric in half.
- ♦ Place stabilizer under fold, extending 1" beyond fabric edge.
- ♦ Stitch a row of Scallops. Align the center of the foot on the folded edge.
- ♦ Trim away excess stabilizer, then rinse with water to remove remaining stabilizer.



Attaching Ribbon with a Twin Needle

By using a Twin Needle, two parallel rows of stitches can be used to attach a ribbon while stitching.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	3.5
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot or Standard Foot
Needle:	Twin Needle*
Needle Setting:	Twin 

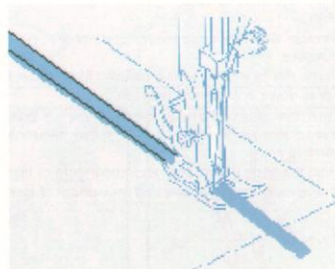
Materials:

5" x 5" piece of lightweight woven fabric, with a stabilizer applied
6" piece of 1/4" wide satin ribbon

Procedure:

- ◆ Insert the second spool pin.
- ◆ Both spools of thread follow the same threading path until they reach the eye of the needle. Thread each needle separately.
- ◆ Insert the ribbon through the opening in the presser foot, pull the ribbon under the foot and then to the back of the foot.
- ◆ Slowly proceed to sew a row of stitching on the right side of the fabric, maintaining a slow consistent speed to ensure quality stitching.

Note: Do not use the Automatic Needle Threader with the Twin Needle.




* Twin needle is an optional accessory.

Twin Needle Pintucks

A Pintuck is a small narrow “tuck” that is created by sewing with a twin needle. It is most commonly seen on the front of blouses or lingerie. However, it is also used to embellish and create wonderful texture for home decorating projects and crafts.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	3.5
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot or Standard Foot
Tension:	3
Needle:	Twin  Needle*
Needle Setting:	Twin

Materials:

3" x 3" piece of lightweight woven or batiste
Spray starch to give fabric extra body

Procedure:

- ♦ Draw or pull a thread in the fabric to create a straight sewing line.
- ♦ Insert the second spool pin.
- ♦ Both spools of thread follow the same threading path until they reach the eye of the needle. Thread each needle separately.
- ♦ Slowly proceed to sew a row of stitching on the right side of the fabric, maintaining a slow consistent speed to ensure quality stitching.
- ♦ Sew several rows of pintucks.

Note: Do not use the Automatic Needle Threader with the Twin Needle.

Twin Needle Topstitching

By using a Twin Needle, two parallel rows of stitching can be sewn at the same time. A straight stitch using a twin needle sewing creates a sporty hem on knit wear, a sophisticated topstitch or a decorative embellishment.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	3.5
Presser Foot:	Satin Foot or Standard Foot
Needle:	Twin Needle*
Needle Setting:	Twin 

Materials:

5" x 5" piece of batiste or lightweight woven with a stabilizer applied

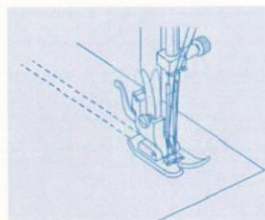
Procedure:

- ♦ Insert the second spool pin.
- ♦ Both spools of thread follow the same threading path until they reach the eye of the needle. Thread each needle separately.
- ♦ Slowly proceed to sew a row of stitching on the right side of the fabric, maintaining a slow consistent speed to ensure quality stitching.

Note: When sewing with a stitch that has width (such as a zigzag or decorative stitch) and the twin needle, never set the width wider 3.0. Always test that the needle does not hit the foot by turning the hand wheel.

Note: Do not use the Automatic Needle Threader with a Twin Needle.

*Twin needle is optional accessory.



Heirloom Buttonhole

The built-in One-Step Heirloom Buttonhole measures the button's length and then automatically sews a beautiful buttonhole. The hand-sewn look of the Heirloom Buttonhole is perfect for special occasion garments or keepsakes.



Machine Set-up:

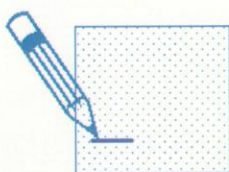
Stitch: #61, Buttonhole
Stitch Width: 5.0
Stitch Length: 0.5
Presser Foot: Buttonhole Foot
(See manual for complete machine set-up for buttonholes)

Materials:

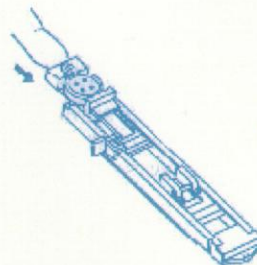
Shirting fabric
Interfacing or tear-away stabilizer
Disappearing marking pen or tailor chalk (for marking start of buttonhole)
Button (to establish length of buttonhole)

Procedure:

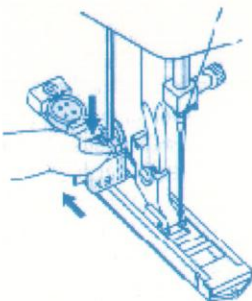
- ♦ Fold fabric in half crosswise, with interfacing or stabilizer between layers.
- ♦ Make a mark with the disappearing marking pen to indicate where the bottom or first bar-tack should be sewn.



- ♦ Open the button plate and insert the button.



- ◆ Lower the buttonhole lever and gently push it back.



- ◆ Place the fabric between the foot and the underplate, aligning the starting mark on the foot with the mark on the fabric.

- ◆ Lightly hold the threads and begin to sew.

- ◆ When the buttonhole is finished, stop sewing.

Pin Stitch Appliqué

The Pin Stitch is a delicate stitch commonly used for heirloom projects. It is ideal for joining lace pieces together or for appliquéing.

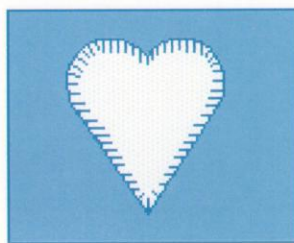


Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#19, Pin Stitch
Stitch Width:	2.0
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot

Materials:

- 2" x 3" simple cotton appliqué
- 2" x 3" fusible webbing
- 5" x 5" cotton fabric
- 5" x 5" tear-away stabilizer



Procedure:

- ♦ Fuse a simple-shaped appliqué to the fusible webbing.
- ♦ Fuse the appliqué onto a cotton-type fabric (base fabric). Fusing the appliqué into place will eliminate the appliqué from shifting while stitching.
- ♦ Place a tear-away stabilizer underneath the base fabric. This is used to ensure quality stitching when using dense stitches.
- ♦ Place the applique under the foot, so that the swing of the stitch will form on the applique and straight part of the stitch falls on the base fabric.
- ♦ Sew around the applique.

Sewing with a Wing Needle

Use a Wing Needle to create a beautiful heirloom look on pillowcases, napkins, or special occasion garments. A Wing Needle is very wide and makes a large opening or hole in the fabric every time it stitches. Several different types of stitches can be used. For best results, use a stitch with forward-back movement, so that the needle penetrates the same hole more than once.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#4, Stem Stitch
Stitch Width:	Pre-set
Stitch Length:	2.6
Presser Foot:	Standard Foot
Needle:	Wing Needle*

Materials:

Linen or other natural fiber fabric (spray starch for added firmness)
60-80 weight sewing thread in needle
60-80 weight sewing thread in bobbin

Procedure:

- ♦ Trace a design onto fabric using chalk, water-soluble or air-soluble marker (use stencils, templates or create a design).
- ♦ Stitch along the drawn lines of the design.

Note: Do not use the Automatic Needle Threader with a Wing Needle.

* Wing needle is an optional accessory.

Quarter-Inch Seams

Quilted projects and crafts require perfect $\frac{1}{4}$ " seams. The Quarter Inch/ Straight Stitch Foot provides a perfect guideline for all your $\frac{1}{4}$ " seams. By keeping the fabric's edge aligned with the foot's edge, seams are a consistent $\frac{1}{4}$ ". The markings on the Quarter Inch foot indicate when to pivot fabric in order to maintain precise $\frac{1}{4}$ " seams around corners.



Machine Set-Up:

Stitch:	#1, Straight Stitch
Stitch Width:	3.5, Center Needle Position
Stitch Length:	2.5
Presser Foot:	Quarter-Inch Foot

Materials:

(2) 3" x 4" pieces of cotton

Procedure:

- ◆ Place fabric right sides together.
- ◆ Align the fabric's edges with the right edge of the foot.
- ◆ Sew, keeping the edges aligned.