

Kenmore

INSTRUCTIONS

MODEL 1060 • ZIG • ZAG SEWING MACHINE

SEWING MACHINE

Now that you have purchased your Sewing Machine, should a need ever exist for repair parts or service, simply contact any Sears Service Center and most Sears, Roebuck and Co. or Simpsons-Sears Limited Stores. Be sure to provide all pertinent facts when you call or visit.

The model number of your Sewing Machine will be shown on your nomenclature plate on the back of your Sewing Machine. See Section 1, page 3 for location.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

***MODEL NUMBER *NAME OF ITEM *PART DESCRIPTION**

If the parts you need are not stocked locally, your order will be electronically transmitted to a Sears Repair Parts Distribution Center for handling.

**SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, IL 60684 U.S.A. and
SIMPSONS-SEARS LIMITED, Toronto, Ontario, Canada**



Sears, Roebuck and Co.

Dear Homemaker:

You have just invested in a very fine zigzag sewing machine. Before using your new Kenmore machine, please pause for a moment and carefully read this booklet which contains instructions on how to operate and care for your machine.

Specific instructions are given on threading, tension adjustments, cleaning, oiling, etc. This will help you obtain the best sewing results and avoid unnecessary service expense for conditions beyond our control.

Advice on the operation and care of your machine is always available at your nearest Sears Retail Store. Should you have any further questions on your sewing machine, please write to me at the address given below.

Please remember, any correspondence or reference to your machine must mention the model number and serial number of your machine.

Kenmore Sewing Machine

Record in space provided below the model number and serial number of this appliance. The model number and serial number are located on the nomenclature plate, as identified on Page 3 of this booklet.

Model No. 158 Serial No. 8010185
Retain these numbers for future reference.

Consumer Services Manager
Department 620
Simpsons-Sears Limited
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

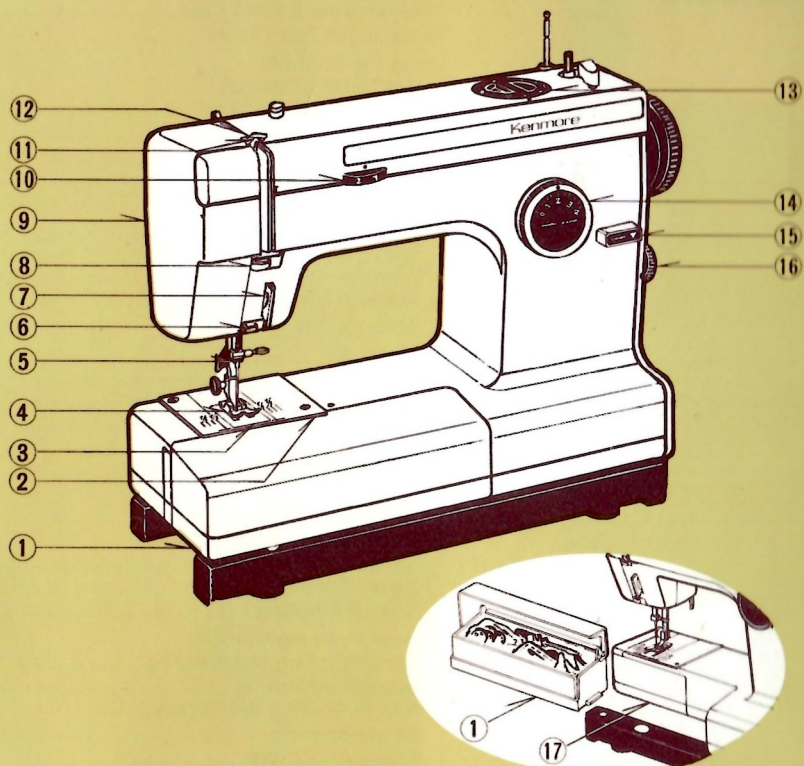
Consumer Services Manager
Department 620
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
Sears Tower
Chicago, Illinois 60684

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section I	
Page 1	
Section I	Knowing Your Sewing Machine
Identifying Parts	2, 3
Connecting Machine	4
Converting to Free-arm Sewing	5
Winding the Bobbin	6
Threading the Bobbin Case	7
Threading of Top Thread	8
Using the Controls	
Top Tension Control	9
Adjusting Bobbin Tensions	10
Checking Tensions	11
Stitch Length Control	12, 13
Stitch Width Control	12, 13
Reverse Stitch Control	14, 15
Feed Dog Control	14, 15
Special Stitch Dial	16
Pressure Regulator	17
Sewing Light	18
Seam Guides	19
Accessories	
Needles	20
Needle, Thread and Fabric Chart	21
Presser Feet	22
Buttonhole Guide	23
Needle Plate Inserts	24
Section II	Starting to Sew
Garment Construction Stitches	
Straight Stitching	2
Zigzag Stitching	3
Stretch Stitching	4
Special Finishing Stitches	
Satin Stitching, Appliqueing	5
Buttonhole Making	6
Button Sewing, Bar Tacking	7
Blind Hemming	8
Zipper Application	9
Special Edge Stitch, Mending, Darning	10
Free-arm Sewing	11
Section III	Checking Performance Problems
Section IV	Caring for the Machine
Cleaning Feed Dogs and Shuttle	1
Oiling Under Arm Cover Plate	2
Oiling Underside	3
Oiling in Face Cover Plate	4
Parts List	5, 6

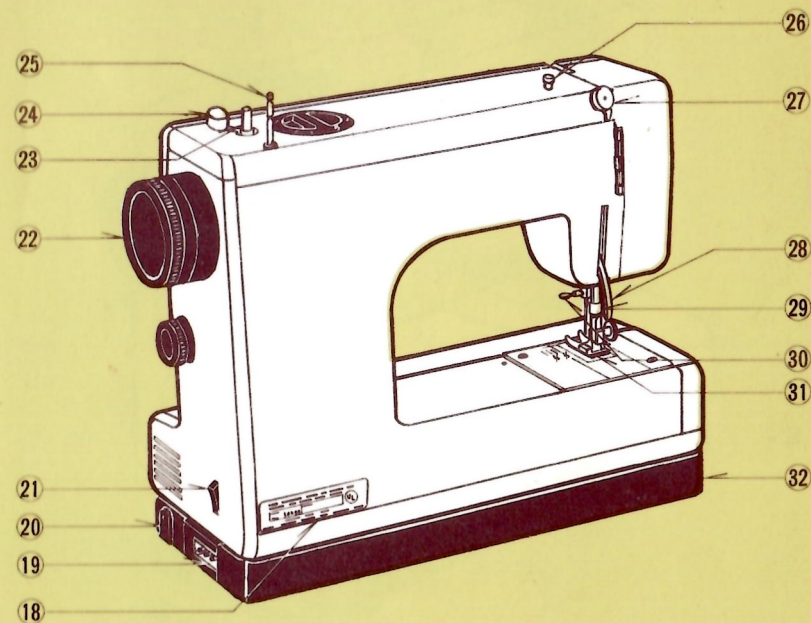
Knowing Your Sewing Machine

FRONT VIEW



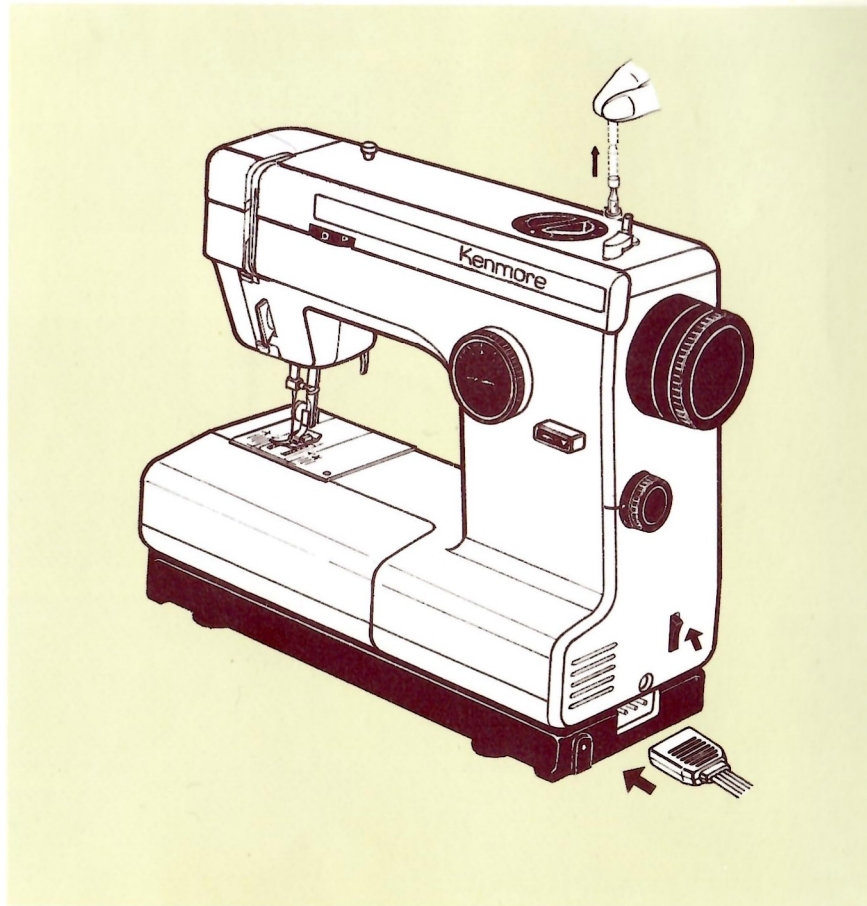
- 1. Accessory Box
- 2. Needle Plate
- 3. Zigzag Needle Plate
- 4. Presser Foot
- 5. Thread Guide
- 6. Thread Guide
- 7. Thread Tension Spring
- 8. Thread Guide
- 9. Face Cover Plate
- 10. Top Thread Tension Control
- 11. Take-up Lever
- 12. Threading Path
- 13. Special Stitch Dial
- 14. Stitch Width Control
- 15. Reverse Stitch Control
- 16. Stitch Length Control
- 17. Shuttle Cover

BACK VIEW



- 18. Nomenclature Plate
- 19. Electric Cord Receptacle
- 20. Rear Support Release Button
- 21. Light and Power Switch
- 22. Hand Wheel
- 23. Bobbin Winder Shaft
- 24. Bobbin Winder Latch
- 25. Thread Spool Pin
- 26. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc
- 27. Thread Guide
- 28. Presser Foot Lever
- 29. Thread Cutter
- 30. Needle Clamp Screw
- 31. Feed Dogs
- 32. Rear Support

CONNECTING MACHINE



1. Push the speed control plug onto three-prong connector at the right side of machine column.
2. Plug machine cord into any 110-120 volt wall outlet. Turn on power by pushing light and power switch.
3. Pull up spool pin stored at top of machine. Place the small plastic disc found in your accessory box over the spool pin.

CONVERTING TO FREE-ARM SEWING

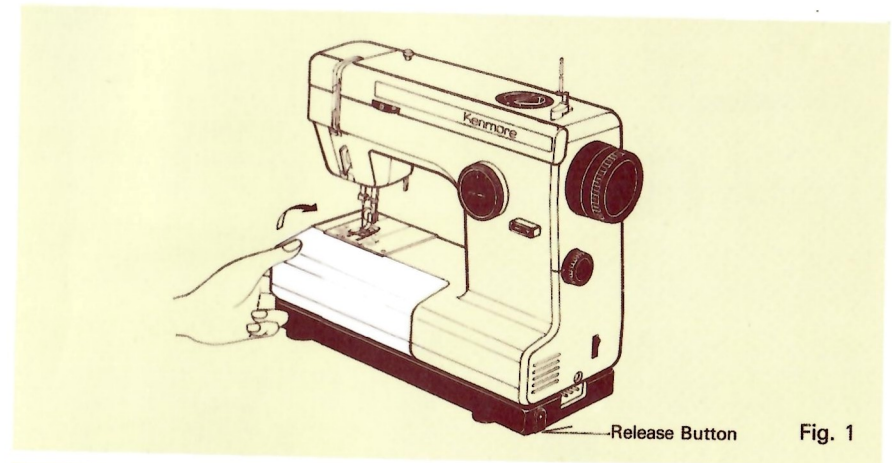


Fig. 1

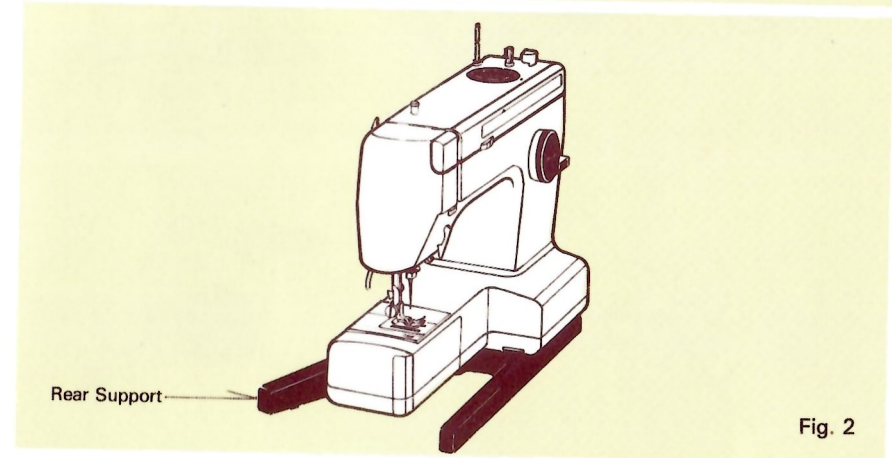


Fig. 2

1. Remove the accessory box from the machine by lifting it from the left side. (Fig. 1)
2. Push the release button tilting the machine toward you slightly and the rear support will pop out to the back for free-arm sewing. (Fig. 1, 2)
3. To return to flat-surface sewing, pull the rear support toward you until it snaps in place, and reposition the accessory box.

THREADING OF TOP THREAD

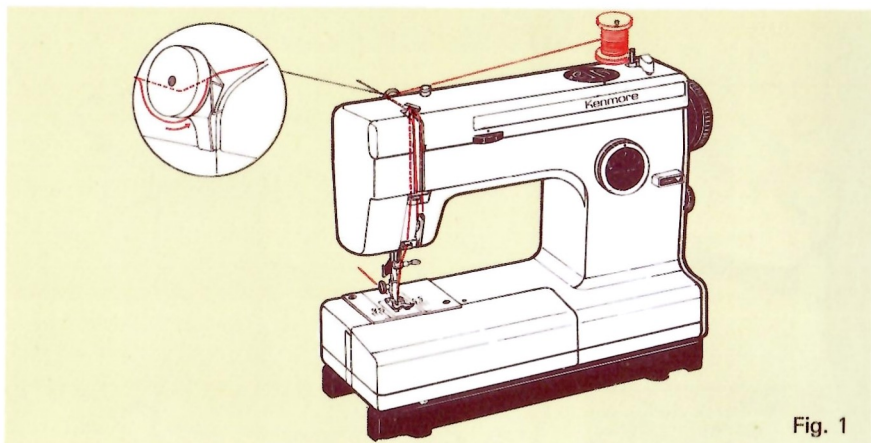


Fig. 1

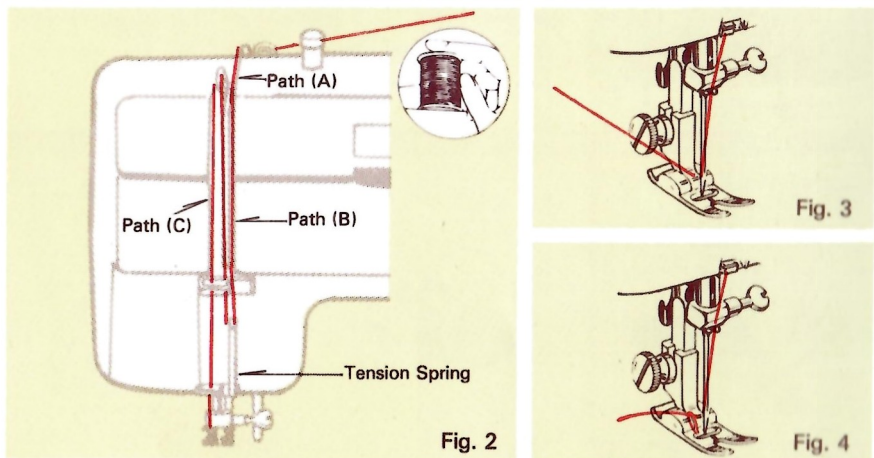


Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Raise take-up lever to its highest position by rotating hand wheel toward you. Raise presser foot.

Place thread on spool pin as shown with thread coming from back of the spool. Holding the spool stationary with right hand to hold thread taut (See Fig. 2), draw thread through rear thread guide, into top threading path (A) and down into threading path (B). Thread tension spring by pulling thread up into the spring. Release spool of thread. Follow

path (C) through thread guide and take-up lever and down to lower thread guides.

Continue to thread down through guides as shown in Fig. 3. Needle must always be threaded from front to back as shown in Fig. 3.

Hold needle thread loosely in left hand and rotate hand wheel toward you one complete turn. Bring bobbin thread up by pulling upper thread. (Fig. 4)

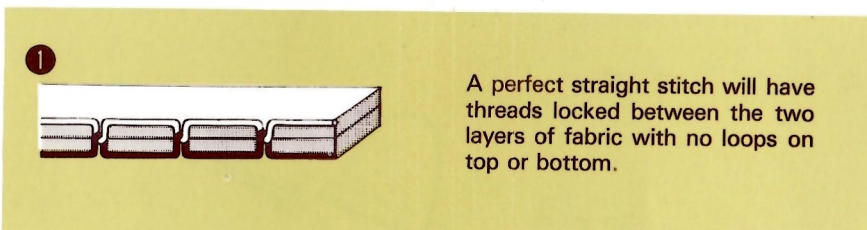
CONTROLS

ADJUSTING TOP TENSIONS

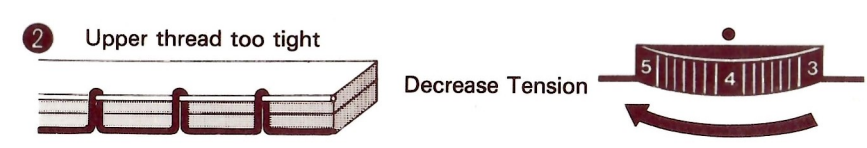
Probably the most important control on your machine is this one that regulates your top thread tension. It consists of discs between which the thread passes. The pressure on these discs is regulated by turning the dial. The higher the number, the tighter the tension.

There are many reasons for having to reset your tension. The best tension for one fabric may not be correct for another. The required tension depends upon the stiffness of the fabric, thickness of the fabric, numbers of layers of fabric being sewn, as well as the type of stitch you are making.

It is best to test the stitching on a scrap of the fabric you are using before starting to make a garment.



A perfect straight stitch will have threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom.



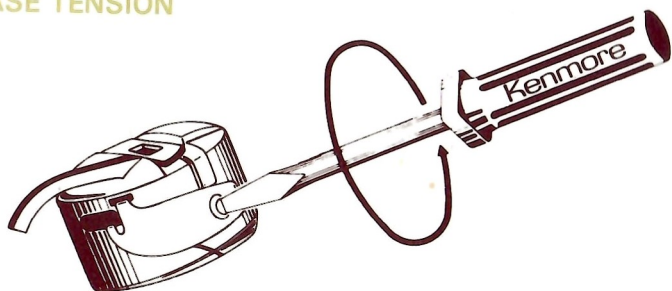
ADJUSTING BOBBIN TENSIONS

Bobbin tension requires adjusting less frequently than the upper thread tension.

If the stitch is satisfactory but the seam is puckered, it may be necessary to loosen the tension on both the top and bottom threads. Be sure to balance them as indicated on Page 9.

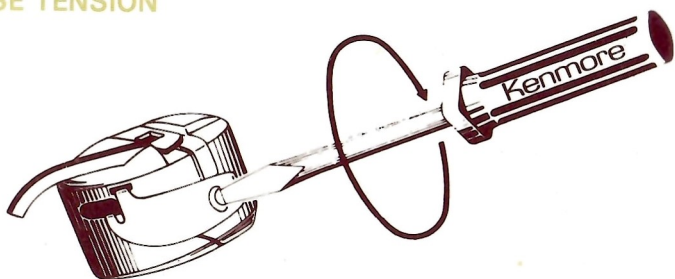
When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screwdriver.

DECREASE TENSION



Turn Counter Clockwise.

INCREASE TENSION



Turn Clockwise.

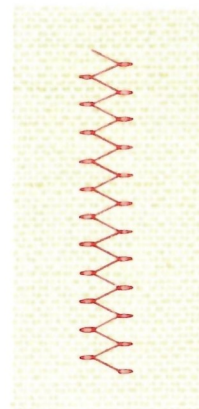
CHECKING TENSIONS

The easiest way to check tensions is to sew a medium zig zag stitch on the fabric you will be using. Use the appropriate type of thread and needle. Use different colors of thread on the bobbin and upper spool.

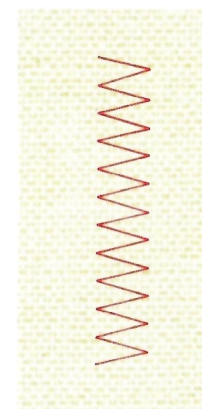
Sew a line of zig zag stitches. The bobbin thread should not show on the top of the fabric.

Adjust the top tension if necessary to achieve the stitch balance mentioned above.

UNBALANCED



BALANCED



STITCH LENGTH CONTROL

The stitch length control located on the right side of the machine regulates the length of the stitch you select. **THE HIGHER THE NUMBER - THE SHORTER THE STITCH.**

The number on stitch length control indicates the approximate number of stitches per inch. The stitch setting you use will be determined by the thickness of the fabric you are sewing.

A longer stitch setting should be used for thicker fabric or more layers of fabric. The middle range of the control is the 12 stitch per inch range which is the most commonly used.

A basting stitch is made by using the longest possible stitch setting - 6 stitches per inch.

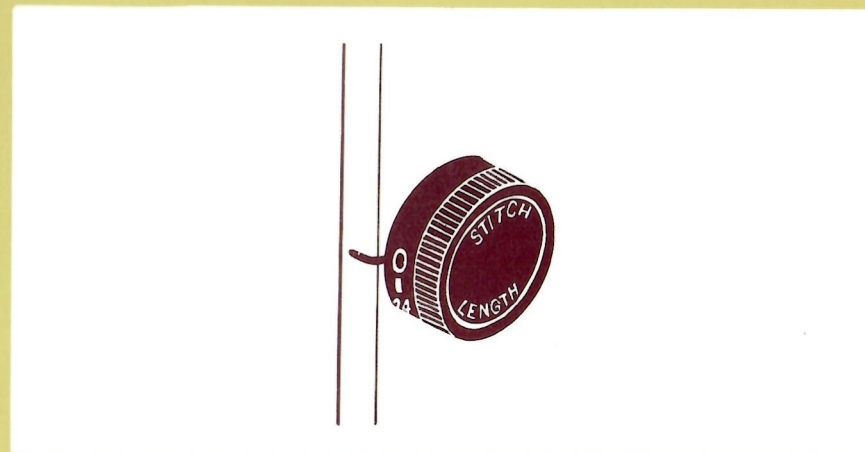
The red marking ■ on the control is the setting used for the shortest stitches such as in Satin Stitching.

STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

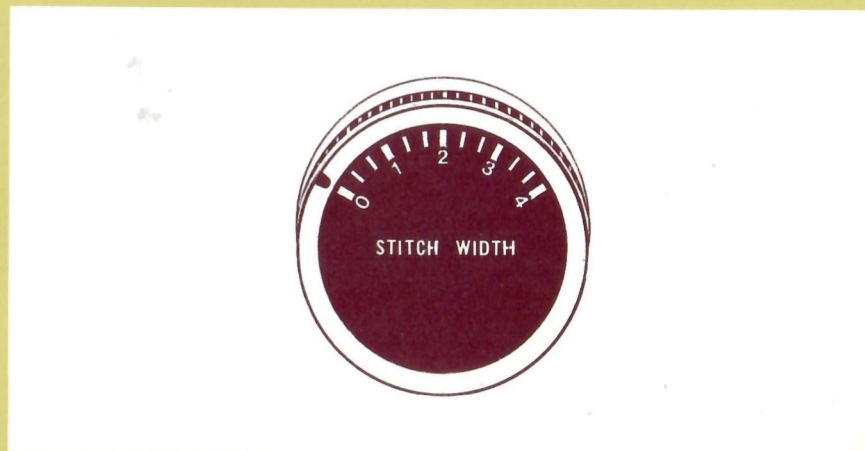
This control regulates the width of the stitch you select. **THE HIGHER THE NUMBER - THE WIDER THE STITCH.** You may vary your zigzag stitch width by adjusting this control to the setting you desire.

This control must be on "0" in order to do straight stitching.

STITCH LENGTH CONTROL



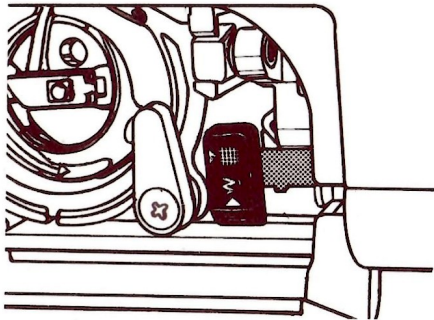
STITCH WIDTH CONTROL



REVERSE STITCH CONTROL



FEED DOG CONTROL



REVERSE STITCH CONTROL

It is best to begin and end seams with a few stitches taken in reverse. This is called back tacking. Back tacking fastens the ends of the seams firmly and prevents raveling.

When reverse stitching is needed, turn the control clockwise and hold there during sewing. The fabric will immediately start feeding backwards and seam will be fastened.

FEED DOG CONTROL

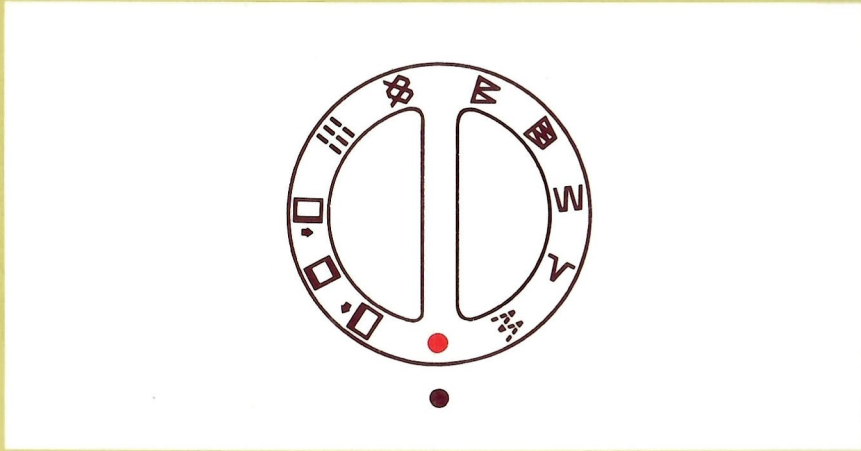
The feed dog control is located in the shuttle cover. There are a few times when you want to control the feeding of the fabric yourself. When the control is pushed to the right, the feed dogs drop and do not move the fabric.

For most of your sewing, push up the control to the up position. (Feed dog up).

SPECIAL STITCH DIAL

There are certain types of utility stitches you will use often in your home sewing. This control enables you to just dial the stitch you need for the task at hand.

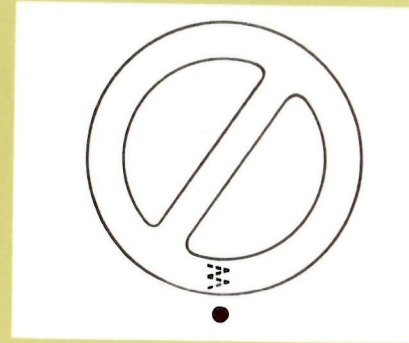
THE RED DOT SETTING



The Red Dot setting illustrated is the one used for most of your stitching—either straight or simple zigzag. When the stitch width is set on the Red Dot and the Special Stitch Dial on the Red Dot setting, you may straight stitch.

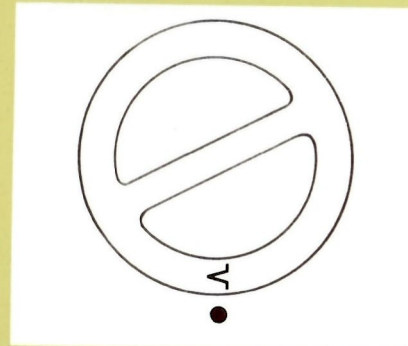
For a simple zigzag stitch, adjust the stitch width control to the desired setting, with the dial remaining on the Red Dot setting.

SPECIAL MENDING STITCH



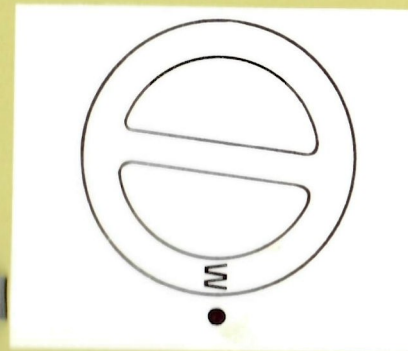
You will find that much of your sewing is in the mending category. For this reason you have been provided with a stitch for the repair of tears. Use of the stitch setting shown is given in more detail in the next section under Mending.

BLIND STITCH



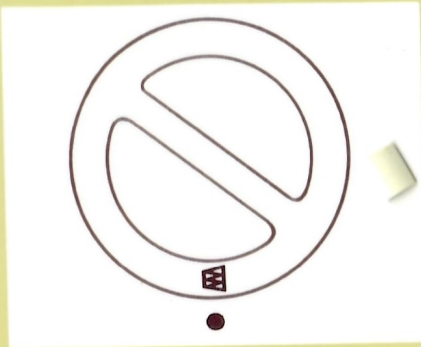
Blind hems are made by using the stitch setting shown in the illustration. For more detailed instructions in blind hemming, see next section of the book.

SPECIAL EDGE STITCH



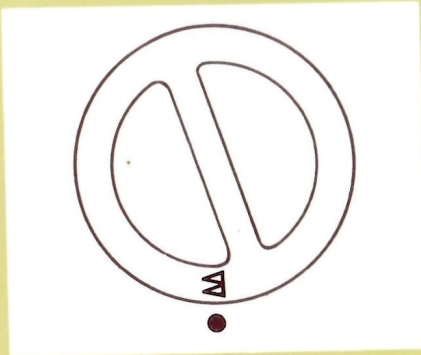
The setting illustrated is used for special edge finishing, combining fabrics and so on. Details on the use of this stitch are given in the next section.

ELASTIC STRETCH STITCH



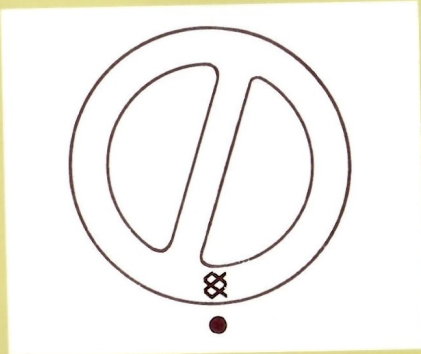
The setting illustrated is used for special stretch stitch for sewing elastic such as sportswear, girdles and other garments that require stretch. See next section of this book for detailed use of the stitch.

OVERCAST STRETCH STITCH



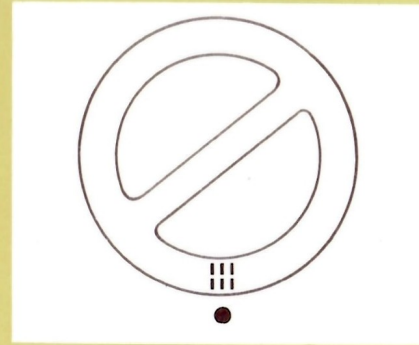
Overcast stretch stitching is made by using the stitch setting shown in the illustration. Detailed instructions are given in the next section of the book.

SMOCKING STRETCH STITCH



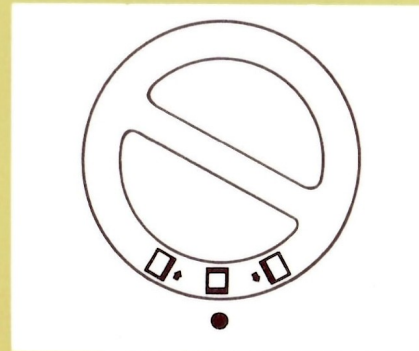
You can make smocking stretch stitching by setting the dial to the setting indicated in the illustration. See next section of this book for detailed use of the stitches.

STRAIGHT AND RICK-RACK STRETCH STITCH



Straight and rick-rack stretch stitching is easily done by setting the dial to the setting indicated in the illustration. Details in the use of this stitch are given in the next section of the book.

BUTTONHOLE SETTING

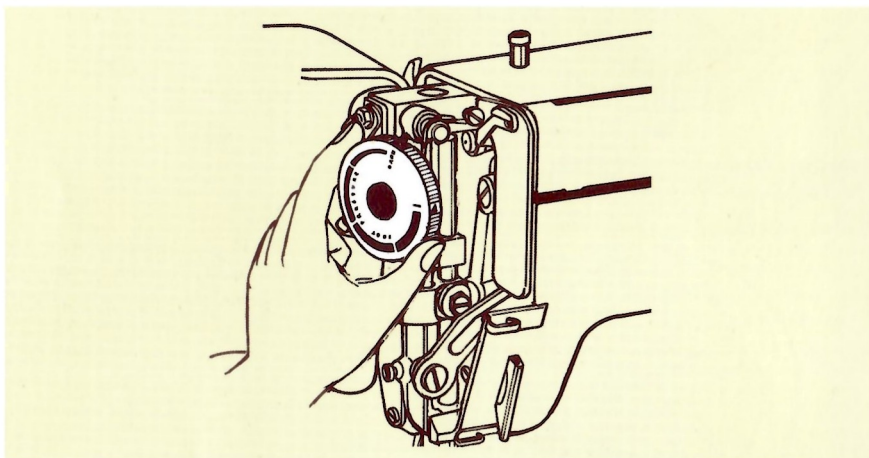


The three settings shown in the illustration are used in making a bar tacked buttonhole. Detailed instructions are given in the next section of the book.

OTHER ADJUSTMENTS OF MACHINE IN SEWING

In addition to the obvious controls of your machine, there are other small regulators and controls to aid you in using your sewing machine.

PRESSURE REGULATOR



The pressure on the presser foot is regulated by turning the dial of this regulator which is situated in face cover plate (See above). To increase the pressure, turn the dial clockwise, until a suitable pressure is obtained. Make certain presser foot lever is in the up position during adjustment.

Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding of the fabric, skipped stitches, or difficulty in guiding the fabric.

When sewing multiple thickness or heavy fabric, reduce the pressure. Increase pressure when sewing lighter weight fabrics. If feed dog or presser foot marks appear on the fabric, reduce the pressure.

SEWING LIGHT

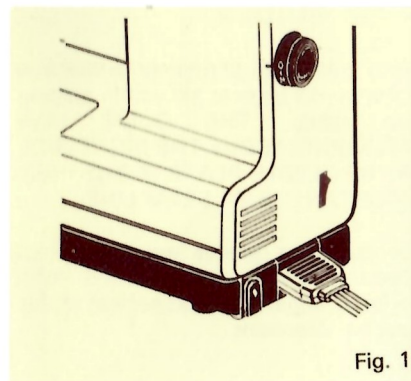


Fig. 1

The light and power switch shown in Fig. 1 provides the electric current for the motor as well as for the light. In order to operate the machine, this switch must be on. To turn on the light, depress the upper side of the switch. If you are interrupted while sewing and must leave the machine unattended, just turn off the switch and the machine cannot be started accidentally.

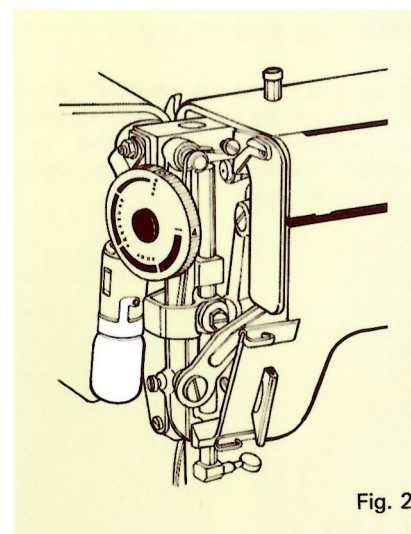


Fig. 2

The sewing light is located inside the face cover plate as shown. To replace the bulb, turn light off, and swing the face cover plate open. Push up on the bulb slightly and turn bulb clockwise. Remove bulb from socket. Push in new bulb and turn counter-clockwise.

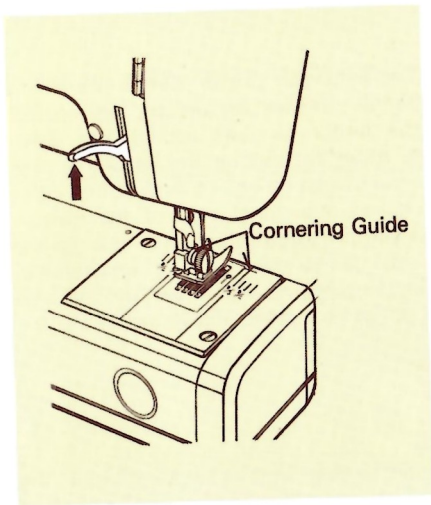
SEAM GUIDES

Seam guides are printed on either side of the needle plate to aid you in guiding your fabric. THE GUIDE LINE EXTENDING ABOVE THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE NEEDLE PLATE IS THE "ALL IMPORTANT" 5/8" SEAM LINE.

The cornering guides are convenient when turning a square corner 5/8" from the fabric edge. See next section of this book for directions.

PRESSER FOOT LEVER

To aid you in the placement of heavy fabrics under the presser foot, the lever can raise foot beyond the normal "up" position. This is also an aid in changing your presser feet.



ACCESSORIES

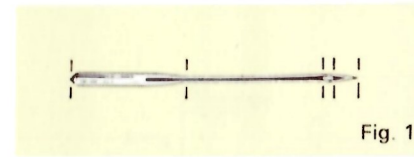
NEEDLES

Use KENMORE needles. The size of the needle should conform with the size of the thread and both should be suitable to the fabric (See next page).

Never use a bent needle or one with a blunt point.

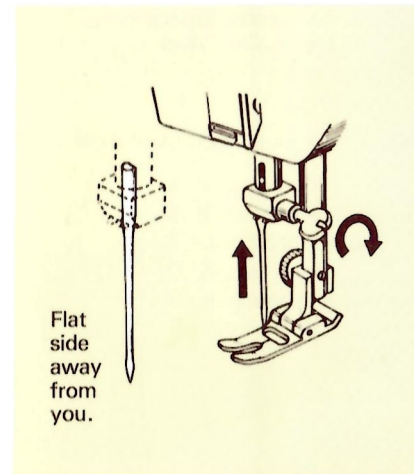
Fig. 1. shows you the exact length of your needle. Be sure you never use one in your machine that is not this exact length.

You will find among your accessories a "Q NEEDLE"™ with blue shank. This special needle is to be used when sewing certain knits and certain difficult synthetic fabrics. If you experience skipped stitches in any of your sewing, use



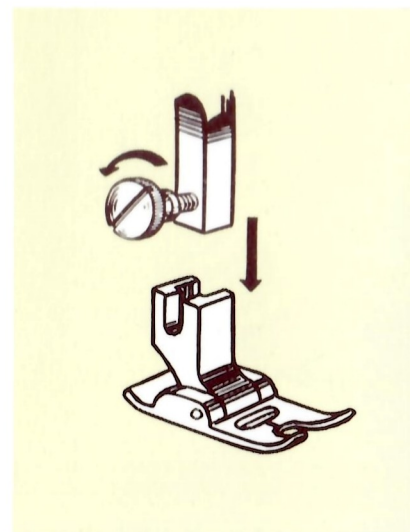
PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

Raise needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you. Loosen the needle clamp screw. Holding the needle with the flat side away from you, slip the needle into the needle bar. Make certain it is up as far as it can go. Tighten the needle clamp screw with a screwdriver.



NEEDLE, THREAD AND FABRIC CHART

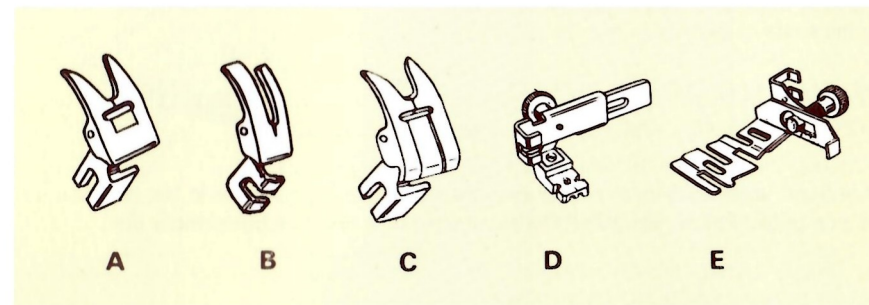
THREAD SIZE	NEEDLE SIZE	FABRIC
Polyester Core/Cotton Wrap Fine Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	9 or 11	Lightweight: Batiste, Dimity, Chiffon, Silks, Synthetic Jerseys, Fine Lace, Organza, Crepe, Taffetta, Voile, Organdy
50 Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	14	Medium Weight: Cotton, Cotton Blends, Percale, Gingham, Shantung, Pique, Seersucker, Satin, Knits, Vinyl, Suitings, Linen, Wool Crepe, Leather
50 Mercerized Cotton Mercerized Heavy Duty Polyester Synthetic Silk A	14 or 16	Medium Heavy Weight: Corduroy, Denim, Wool, Sailcloth, Wool Flannel, Gabardine, Velvets, Leather
Heavy Duty Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	18	Heavy Weight: Coatings, Upholstery, Cotton Duck, Heavy Twills, Canvas
Silk Buttonhole Twist	16, 18 or "Q NEEDLE"™	Decorative Top-stitching on all
Polyester Synthetic 50 Mercerized Cotton	"Q SET"™ ("Q NEEDLE"™ and "Q FOOT"™)	Synthetic Knits and Stretch Fabrics: Polyester Double Knits, Nylon Tricot, Jersey, Stretch Terry, Spandex, Cire Tricot



PRESSER FEET

To change the various presser feet, raise the presser bar to its highest position by lifting the presser foot lever. Loosen the presser foot thumb screw, choose the proper foot, insert from the front.

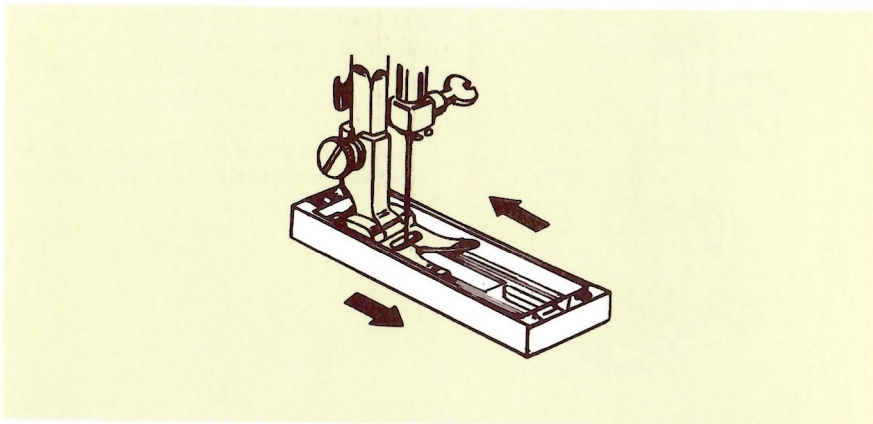
Tighten the screw using the large screw driver to make certain the foot is secure.



You have been given a variety of presser feet:

- A. Zigzag Foot
- B. Straight Stitch Foot
- C. Satin Stitch Foot
- D. Zipper Foot
- E. Blindstitch Guide with Shank

BUTTONHOLE GUIDE



You have been provided with an assortment of guides to aid you in making buttonholes. By using these guides, you will accurately make identical bar tacked buttonholes every time.

The guides as illustrated above just slip onto the regular zigzag foot. They are $3/8''$, $1/2''$, $5/8''$, $13/16''$, and $1-1/16''$ and are marked accordingly.

You will find detailed instructions as to the making of buttonholes in the next section of this book. Follow carefully and always make a practice buttonhole first.

NEEDLE PLATE INSERTS

You are provided with two needle plate inserts:

- A. Needle plate with wide oval hole for all zigzag stitching.
- B. Needle plate with round hole for regular straight stitching and straight stretch stitch sewing.

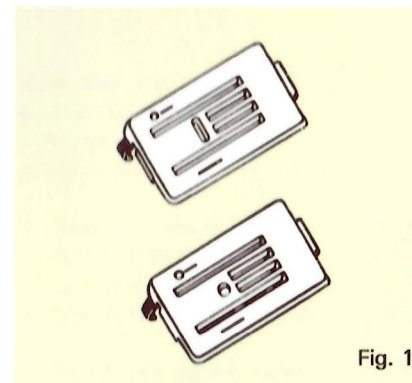


Fig. 1

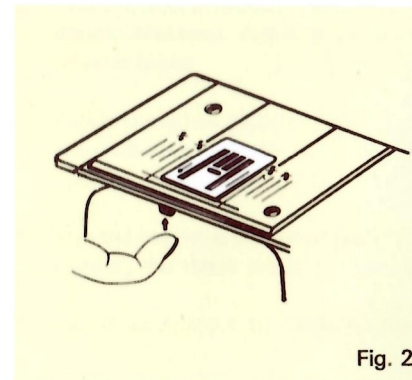


Fig. 2

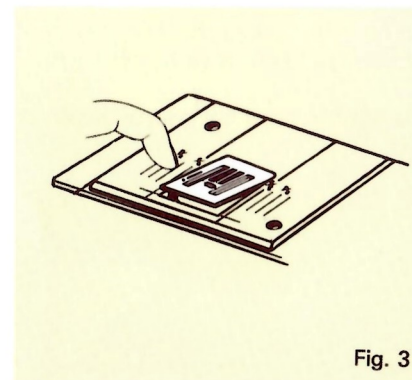


Fig. 3

CHANGING NEEDLE PLATE INSERTS

1. Raise needle to its highest position and raise presser foot.
2. Remove accessory box from the machine.
3. Open shuttle cover and push a spring under the plate as shown to release the needle plate insert.
4. Remove needle plate insert by placing thumb under edge of plate.
5. Replace the needle plate insert positioning as shown in Fig 3.
6. Push needle plate insert down to lock into place. Reposition the shuttle cover and accessory box.

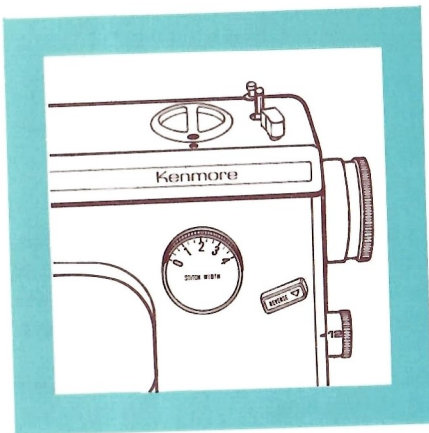
Starting to Sew

Now that you are familiar with the controls on your machine and with the accessories provided for the machine, you are ready to start to sew with your new Kenmore sewing machine. Below are some good habits to follow each time you sit down to sew:

1. Test the needle-it should be straight, properly set and sharp on the point. It should be the correct size for the fabric and thread being used. Do not be afraid to change your needle frequently. Many of the new fabrics made of synthetic blends tend to dull the needles more easily than fabrics made of natural fibers.
2. Before placing the material on the machine, see that the ends of the threads have been drawn about 4 inches to the rear of the machine.
3. Test the machine stitch on a scrap of fabric you plan to use. The fabric should be double thickness. Adjust the machine for the length of stitch and tension suitable to your fabric.
4. Fabric should be placed under the presser foot with the bulk of the material to the left of the needle and the right edge of the material placed on the 5/8" seam marking on the needle plate when making a simple seam.
5. Run the machine at a slow even speed. The more pressure you put on the speed control, the faster the machine will sew.
6. Fasten each seam by back tacking at the beginning and end of the seam.
7. Always finish sewing each seam with the needle at its highest point.
8. Guide the fabric gently with your hand in front of the needle. Never pull or hold the fabric in such a way that the normal feeding is altered.
9. When turning the hand wheel manually, always turn it toward you.

GARMENT CONSTRUCTION STITCHES

STRAIGHT STITCHING



Set your machine just as shown in the illustration in order to straight stitch. It is important each dial has the following settings:

SETTINGS

- Special Stitch Dial - Red Dot
- Stitch Length Control - Any Number
- Stitch Width Control - 0
- Straight Stitch Foot
- Straight Stitch Needle Plate

You will find in garment construction that you are doing two types of sewing-temporary and permanent.

1. Temporary stitching-Usually the longest stitch possible and often done on a single layer of fabric. The various types of temporary stitching are:
 - Basting
 - Stay stitching
 - Guide line marking
2. Permanent stitching- This is the actual stitching that holds the garment together. Much of this stitching is visible on the outside of the garment and therefore must be good looking.

The best length stitch to use for medium weight fabrics is 12 stitches per inch. This is in the middle range of the Stitch Length Control.

You must remember to lengthen the stitch for heavier fabrics, multiple layers of fabric and thicker seams. Some of these seams are:

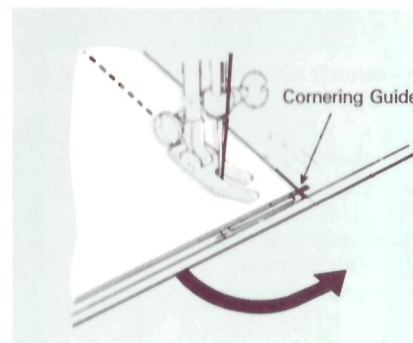
- Common two layer seams
- Curved two layer seams
- Top stitched three layer seams
- Top stitched four layer seams

When you have two seams crossing each other with considerable thickness, sew slowly and carefully so the seam will be as strong as possible in this area.

FASTENING A SEAM

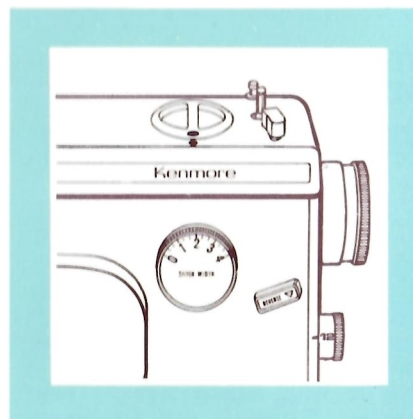
Be sure both threads are drawn back under the presser foot. Lower needle into fabric about 1/2 inch from beginning of seam. Turn the reverse stitch control clockwise and stitch in reverse until needle reaches beginning of seam. Release control and complete seam. When you reach the end, turn the control clockwise and sew back over 1/2 inch of completed seam.

TURNING A SQUARE CORNER



To turn a square corner 5/8" from the fabric edge, stop stitching with the needle tip piercing the fabric, when reaching the cornering guide as shown. Raise the presser foot, turn fabric. New stitching line will align with 5/8" seam guide on side of needle plate. Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in new direction.

ZIGZAG STITCHING

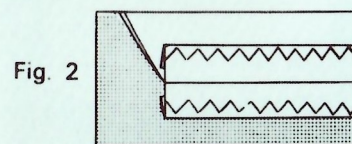
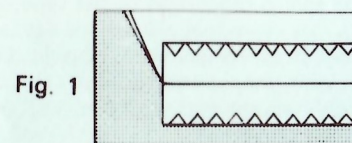


SETTINGS

- Special Stitch Dial - Red Dot
- Stitch Length Control - Any Number
- Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
- Zigzag Presser Foot
- Zigzag Needle Plate

This type of stitching greatly expands the use of your machine. This is the feature that enables you to overcast seams, blind hem, applique, buttonhole, and monogram. Simply use the settings indicated in the illustration for the simple zigzag. Follow directions given in the following pages for more specific uses.

OVERCASTING



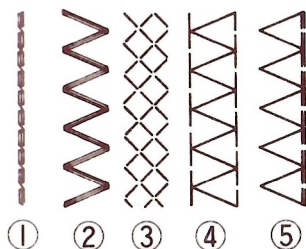
This is one of the more frequently used zigzag stitches in garment construction. You may want to overcast along the raw edge of each seam allowance or fold the raw edge toward the garment and stitch.

Fig. 1 shows the raw edge finished. Fig. 2 illustrates the folded edge stitched.

Stitch so the needle pierces the fabric just short of the outside edge. Raw or worn edges of older garments can be overcast to prevent further raveling.

STRETCH STITCHING

The stitches shown below are all for use with stretch and knit fabrics. These are special stitches built in to the machine for your quick selection.



1. Straight Stretch
2. Rick-Rack Stretch
3. Smocking Stretch
4. Elastic Stretch
5. Overcast Stretch

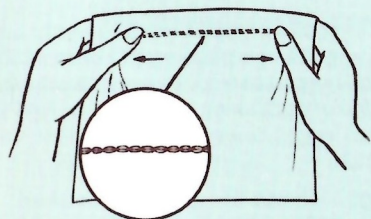
STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - III
Stitch Length Control - 6
Stitch Width Control - 0
Straight Stitch Foot
Straight Stitch Needle Plate

Use this stretch stitch with knitted fabric and other fabrics that stretch. Sew as you do with regular straight stitch seaming. The seam may be pressed open as with any regular seam, but will stretch if necessary.

This is also a good stitch to use on curved seams regardless of the type of fabric. Any seam that will receive a great deal of strain when worn should be sewn with the stretch stitch. Use in children's shorts and slacks as well as adult sports clothes.

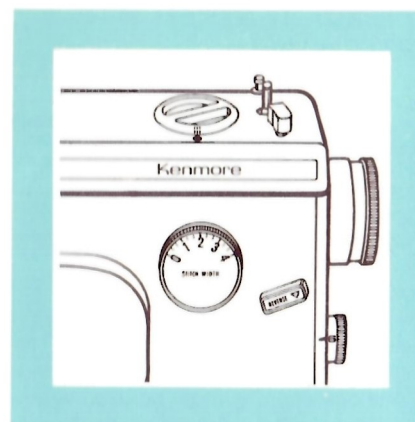


RICK-RACK STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - III
Stitch Length Control - 6
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needle Plate

Sew on stretch fabrics in any area that you might use a zig zag stitch. This stitch can be used as a decorative top stitch as well.



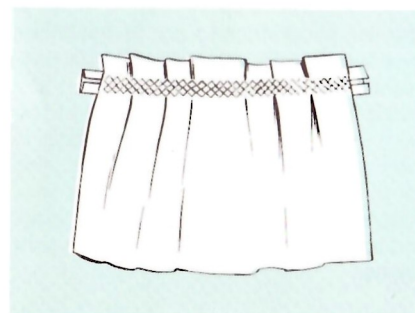
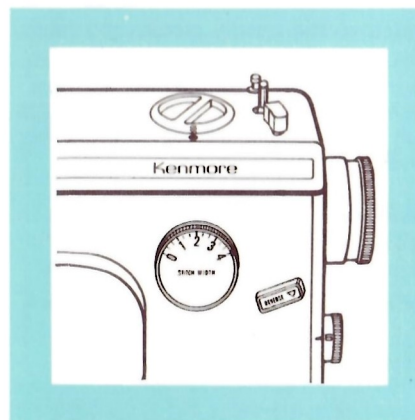
SMOCKING STRETCH STITCHING

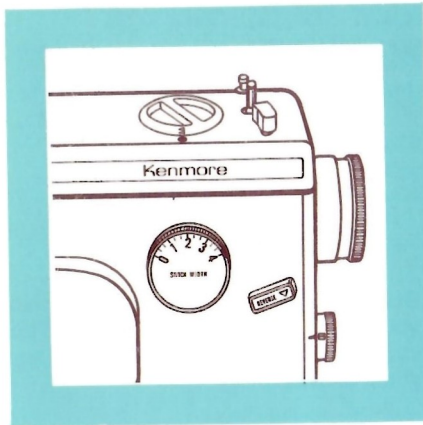
SETTINGS

Step 1. Make a straight line of gathers across the fabric that you wish to smock.
Step 2. Special Stitch Dial - 8
Stitch Length Control - 6
Stitch Width Control - 3 to 4
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needle Plate

With a narrow strip of fabric directly under the line of gathering, stitch over the gathers. The design will be a series of small diamonds.

When smocking a garment, the stitching should be done before the piece is sewn into the garment.





OVERCAST STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS

- Special Stitch Dial - 4
- Stitch Length Control - 6
- Stitch Width Control - 3 to 4
- Zigzag Presser Foot
- Zigzag Needle Plate

This is the same type of stitch used by the garment industry in making sportswear. It is used for seams of 3/8" to 1/4". The seam is formed and finished in one operation. It must be used when you are making swimwear, ski pants and other garments that require stretch.

Fig. 1 shows the raw edge finished.

Stitch so the needle pierces the fabric just short of the outside edge.

Raw or worn edges of older garments can be overcast to prevent further raveling.

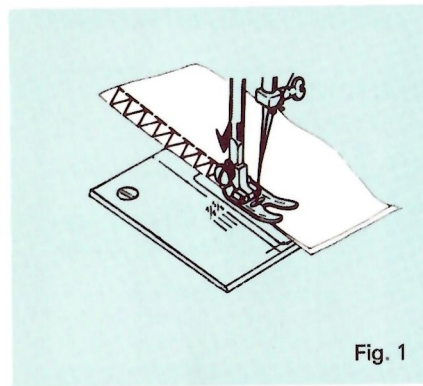


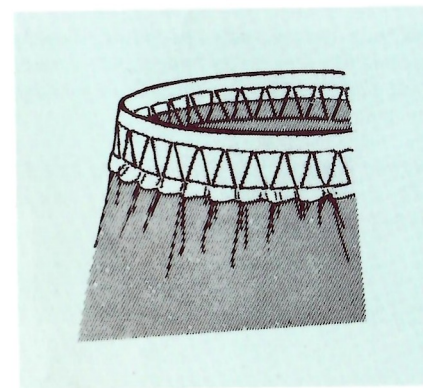
Fig. 1

ELASTIC STRETCH STITCHING

SETTINGS

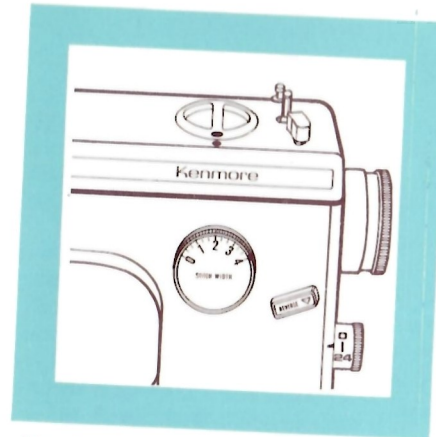
- Special Stitch Dial - 4
- Stitch Length Control - 6
- Stitch Width Control - 4
- Zigzag Presser Foot
- Zigzag Needle Plate

This is a good stitch to use in making or repairing lingerie. The stitch is decorative as well as useful. Simply stitch the elastic into place around the waist of the garment, making sure that the elastic is evenly spaced. To do this mark the correct length piece into quarters and match these markings with center front and back of the garment as well as side seams.



SPECIAL FINISHING STITCHES

After the basic construction of your garment is finished, there are still many finishing touches to be done. To aid your completion of your garment, the Kenmore has been designed to do the following tasks that formerly had to be done by hand.



SATIN STITCHING

SETTINGS

- Special Stitch Dial - Red Dot
- Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
- Stitch Width Control - Any Number 1 to 4
- Satin Stitch Foot
- Zigzag Needle Plate

Closely spaced zigzag stitches are called satin stitches. This is an attractive stitch used for appliqueing, monogramming, buttonhole making. It is also the stitch that is used with the many decorative pattern cams for embroidery design work.

Whenever you are using this stitch, it is well to remember to loosen the tension of the top thread slightly. The wider the stitch you make, the looser the tension should be.

If you are stitching on a very soft fabric, it is well to use a backing of tissue paper or interfacing for a well formed stitch. Puckering of the material will be eliminated and the bobbin thread will not be visible on the right side of the fabric.

As with all special stitches, it is best to make a sample design on your fabric before starting the design on the garment.



APPLIQUEING

SETTINGS

Same as with Satin Stitching.

Select an applique design to be applied to your garment and baste it in place. Satin stitch around the raw edge of the applique completely covering the edge. You may want to do this with a contrasting color of thread or self color.

BUTTONHOLE MAKING

SETTINGS

Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - 4
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needle Plate

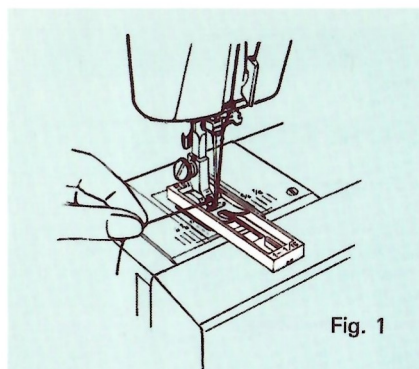


Fig. 1

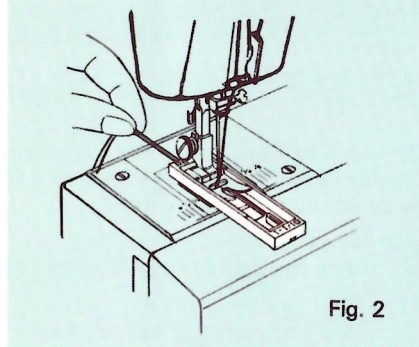
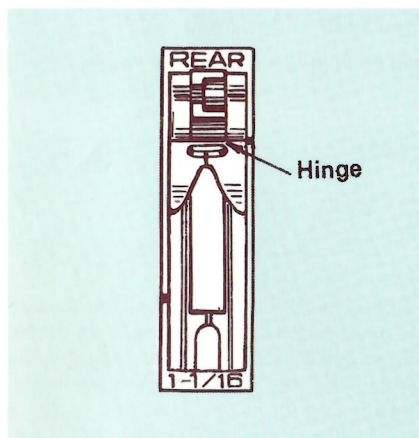
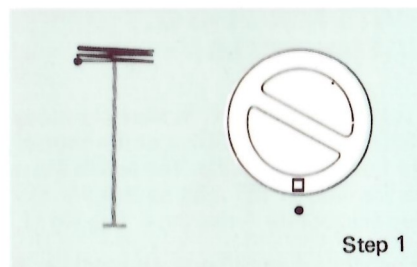


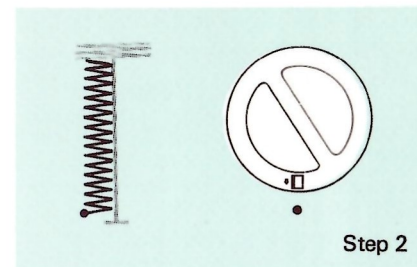
Fig. 2



1. Carefully mark the position and length of each buttonhole on your garment. Select the proper size buttonhole guide to correspond with the length of buttonhole.
2. Mount the guide onto the presser foot. Holding on to the top thread, rotate the handwheel toward you one complete turn. Pull the upper thread under and to the back of the buttonhole guide. See Figs. 1 and 2.
3. Note in Fig. 3 that each guide has a dot on the right edge toward the back of the foot, and on the left edge near the front of the foot. These dots are used as a point of reference for your bartacking steps in buttonholing. (See next page).
4. Slide the guide forward until the rear edge of the presser foot is at the rear edge of the guide.
5. Place the fabric with the marked buttonhole under the guide. Lower the presser foot lever and follow steps on next page.
(Check Hints for Perfect Buttonholes on Page 6c.)

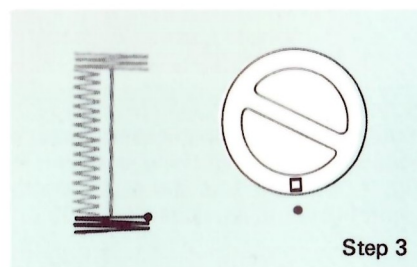


Step 1

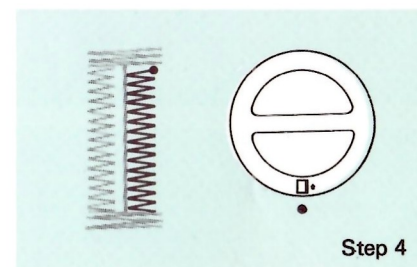


Step 2

1. Set special stitch dial at □ and bartack several times at the marked beginning of the buttonhole. Stop sewing at the left stitch. Raise needle to its highest position by turning handwheel toward you manually.
2. Set special stitch dial at □. Stitch forward until the hinged portion of the presser foot aligns with the dot on the left side of the buttonhole guide. The toe of the presser foot will be touching the end of the guide. Stop sewing at the left stitch and raise needle to its highest position as in Step 1.



Step 3



Step 4

3. Set special stitch dial at □ again and bartack several times. Raise needle at its highest position as in Steps 1 and 2.
4. Set special stitch dial at □ and continue sewing until the hinged portion of the presser foot aligns with the dot on the right side of the guide. You will have reached the bartacking done in Step 1.

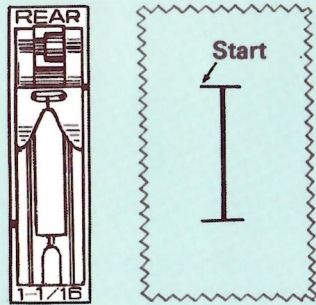


Fig. 1

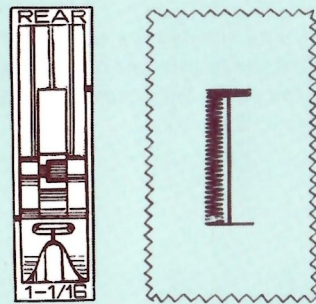


Fig. 2

HINTS FOR PERFECT BUTTONHOLES

The presser foot and buttonhole guide should be in this position at the start of the buttonhole sewing. The needle must be lowered at the marked line for the beginning of the buttonhole. See Fig. 1.

When the full length of the buttonhole is reached, the presser foot and guide will be in position shown in Fig. 2.

The presser foot and guide will be in position shown in Fig. 1 when buttonhole is completed.

To make firm well stitched buttonholes in heavier fabrics, repeat only steps 2 and 4 on the preceding page.

If the forward stitching does not exactly match the reverse stitching as shown in Fig. 3, slightly adjust the stitch length control during forward sewing.

Always make a practice buttonhole on a scrap of fabric you plan to use. Try the buttonhole with the button you will use.

All fabrics should have an interfacing. Tissue paper or interfacing fabric should be used in the buttonhole area. If tissue paper is used, tear it away after completing the buttonhole.

For heavier weight fabrics, loosen your top tension slightly.

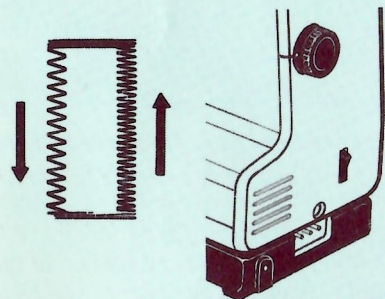
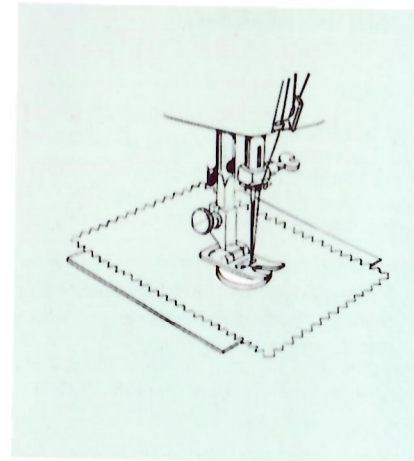


Fig. 3



BUTTON SEWING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - Red Dot
Feed Dogs - Down
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needle Plate

1. Align two holes of button with slot of presser foot and lower foot to hold the button securely.
2. Turn hand wheel manually until needle point is just above button.
3. Adjust stitch width control so needle will enter one hole of the button.
4. Turn hand wheel again by hand so needle enters second hole. Readjust stitch width if necessary. Stitch a number of times.
5. Finish sewing with an extra two inches of thread remaining. Draw these threads to reverse side of garment and tie.

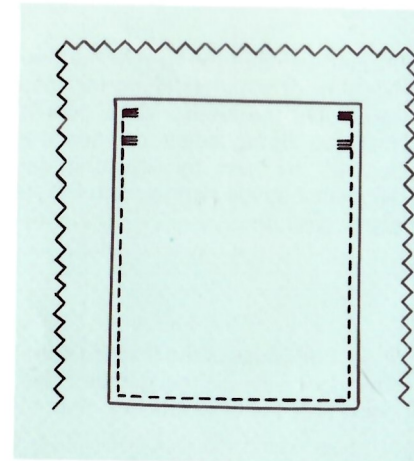
BAR TACKING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - Red Dot
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - 2 to 4
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needle Plate

This stitch is similar to a very short satin stitch and is used to reinforce points of strain such as corners of pockets and straps on lingerie.

Sew 4 to 6 zigzag stitches.

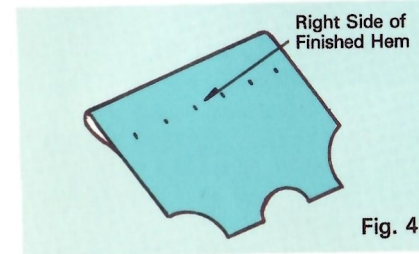
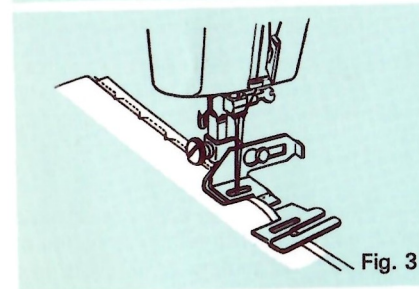
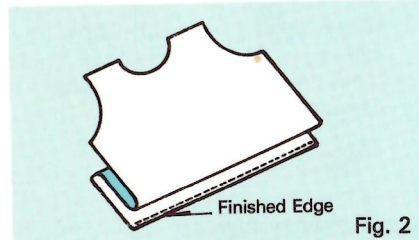
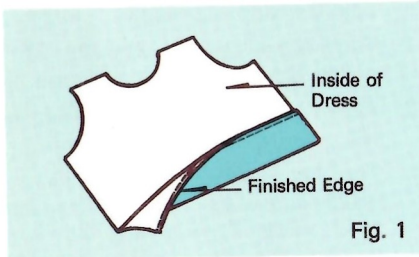


BLIND HEMMING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - 4
Stitch Length Control - 12 to 8
Stitch Width Control - 2 to 3
Zigzag Foot or Blindstitch Guide
Zigzag Needle Plate

1. Finish edge of hem anyway you desire. Turn up hem appropriate width. (Fig. 1)
2. Fold garment away from hem leaving 1/8" of hem edge extending. (Fig. 2)
3. Place the fold of the hem in the two left slots of the attachment for ease in guiding the fabric. Make certain that the zigzag stitch catches the fold of the hem by adjusting the blindstitch guide slightly from left to right. (Fig. 3)
4. Press both sides of the finished hem. The right side of the garment will show only the blind stitches. (Fig. 4)



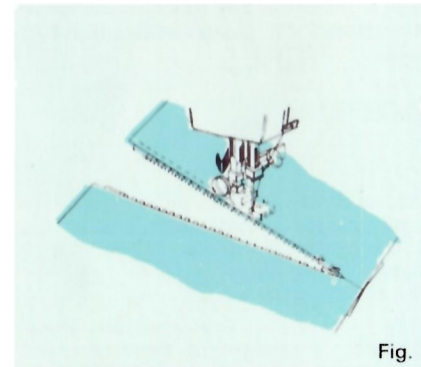
ZIPPER APPLICATION

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - Red Dot
Stitch Length Control - 12
Stitch Width Control - 0
Zipper Foot
Straight Stitch Needle Plate

REGULAR ZIPPER

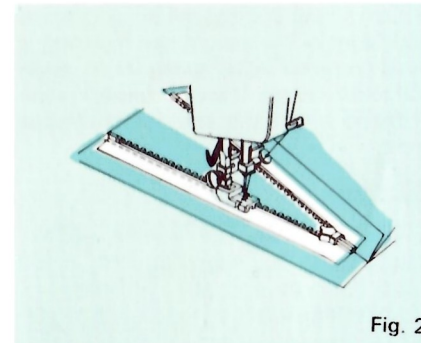
The foot is reversible for use on the right or left side of the needle when sewing the regular type of zipper. Adjust the foot so the needle clears the side notch on the foot. See Fig. 1. Carefully follow directions given on the zipper package.



INVISIBLE ZIPPER

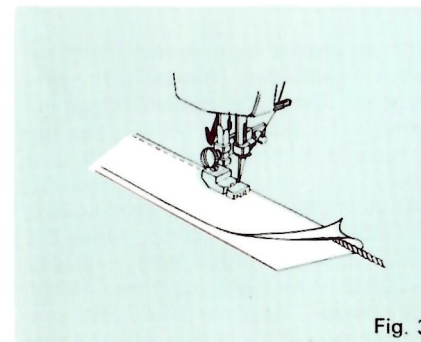
Adjust the foot so the needle is sewing through the center hole of the foot and one groove of the foot is riding on the teeth of the zipper. See Fig. 2. Follow the zipper manufacturer's instructions.

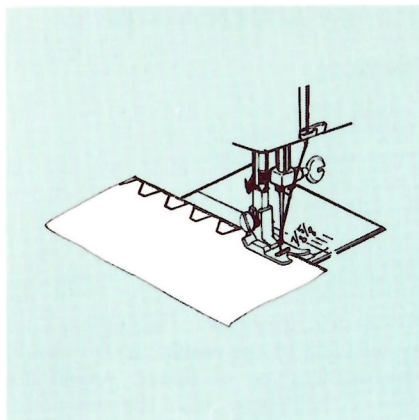
After zipper has been inserted, finish sewing seam by shifting foot to side position sewing through side notch.



CORDING

Foot can also be used to make cording for slipcovers etc. Cover a cord with a strip of bias fabric and sew as shown in Fig. 3.





SPECIAL EDGE STITCH

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - Ξ
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needle Plate

This is an attractive overcasting stitch you may want to use on fabrics that fray easily.

MENDING

SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - Ξ
Stitch Length Control - Red Zone
Stitch Width Control - 4
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needle Plate

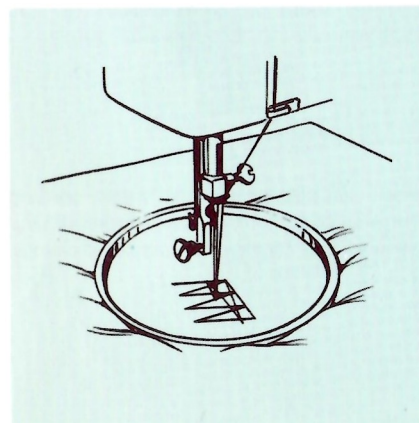
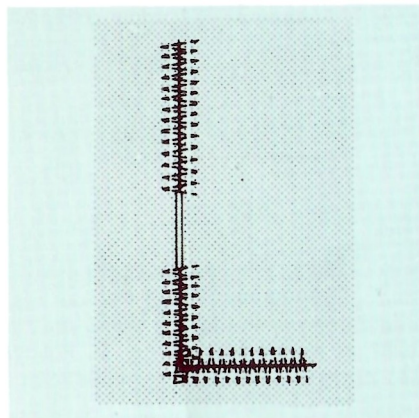
To repair a straight or three-cornered tear, position the tear under the needle in such a way that the stitching catches both sides of the tear. When mending a three-cornered tear, stitch from each end to the center. It is well to use a piece of fabric under the tear for reinforcement.

DARNING

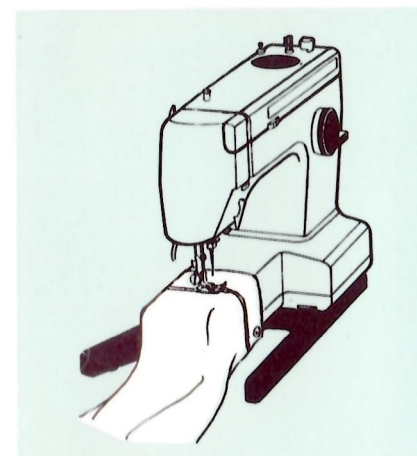
SETTINGS

Special Stitch Dial - Red Dot
Stitch Width Control - 0
Pressure Regulator - 0
Feed Dogs - Up
No Presser Foot

Remove presser foot, stretch fabric between embroidery hoops with hole centered. Draw the bobbin thread up through the fabric by holding the top thread and taking one stitch at the spot where you wish to start darning. Lowering the presser bar, start sewing at a slow to medium speed. Move the fabric back and forth with a steady rhythm to cover the darning area. When it is covered, turn the fabric and sew another layer of stitching across the first layer of stitching.



FREE-ARM SEWING



This sewing machine can be used like a flat bed machine, but easily converts to free arm machine by removing the accessory box and releasing the rear support to the back.

The free arm enables you to sew tubular types of pieces more easily. Just slip the sleeve or pants leg on the free arm as shown.

You will find many uses for this free arm feature such as:

1. Mend elbows and knees of garments more easily.
2. Sew in sleeves more easily. This is especially true when sewing smaller garments.
3. Applique, embroider or hem around edges of cuffs or pants legs.
4. Sewing in elastic casings in skirts or pants at the waistline.



Checking Performance Problems WHAT TO DO

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Irregular Stitches	<p>Incorrect size needle. Improper threading. Loose upper thread tension. Pulling fabric. Light pressure on presser foot. Loose presser foot. Unevenly wound bobbin. Nicks or burrs on shuttle. Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.</p>	<p>Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Rethread machine. Tighten upper thread tension. Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Increase pressure on presser foot. Reset presser foot. Rewind bobbin. Replace shuttle, or polish off burrs completely. Replace needle plate, or polish off burrs completely.</p>
Breaking Needle	<p>Pulling fabric. Incorrect size needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Loose presser foot.</p>	<p>Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Reset needle. Reset presser foot.</p>
Bunching of Thread	<p>Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot before starting seam.</p>	<p>When starting a seam be sure to draw both threads under and back of presser foot about 4" and hold until a few stitches are formed.</p>
Puckering	<p>Incorrect thread tension(s). Light pressure on presser foot. Using two different sizes or kinds of thread. Bent or blunt needle. Loose presser foot. Fabric too sheer or too soft.</p>	<p>Reset thread tension(s). Increase pressure on presser foot. Upper thread and bobbin thread should be same size and kind. Insert new needle. Reset presser foot. Use underlay of tissue paper.</p>

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Skipping Stitches	<p>Incorrect size needle. Certain knits and synthetics. Bent or blunt needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Tight upper thread tension. Light pressure on presser foot.</p>	<p>Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Use "Q NEEDLE". Insert new needle. Reset needle. Loosen upper thread tension. Increase pressure on presser foot.</p>
Breaking Upper Thread	<p>Starting to stitch too fast. Improper threading. Tight upper thread tension. Incorrect size needle. Sharp eye in needle. Nicks or burrs on shuttle. Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.</p>	<p>Start to stitch at a medium speed. Rethread machine. Loosen upper thread tension. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Insert new needle. Replace shuttle, or polish off burrs completely. Replace needle plate, or polish off burrs completely.</p>
Breaking Bobbin Thread	<p>Improper bobbin case threading. Tight bobbin thread tension. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.</p>	<p>Check bobbin case threading. Loosen bobbin thread tension. Clean bobbin case and shuttle.</p>
Fabric not Moving	<p>Feed dog down. Light pressure on presser foot. Thread knotted under fabric.</p>	<p>Raise feed dog. Increase pressure on presser foot. Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.</p>
Machine Jamming Knocking Noise	<p>Thread caught in shuttle.</p>	<p>Disassemble and clean shuttle.</p>
Machine does not sew.	<p>Hand wheel not returned to stitching position.</p>	<p>Push in clutch.</p>

Caring for the Machine

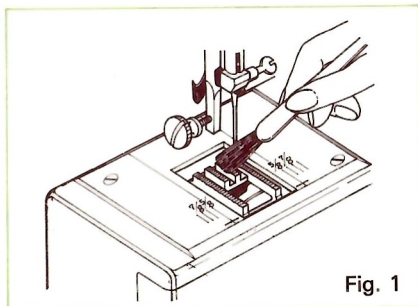


Fig. 1

CLEANING AND OILING

Fig. 1 Cleaning the feed dogs with a brush.

To insure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean at all times. Using a small brush, remove the lint that accumulates in the shuttle area and around the feed dogs.

Fig. 2 Parts of the Shuttle Assembly

To Clean the Shuttle Area:

1. This area must be kept free of dust, lint and occasional tangled thread. Raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case.
2. Push levers of shuttle race aside and lift shuttle race cover and shuttle out.
3. Clean the shuttle race with small brush.
4. Put a drop of oil on the center pin of the shuttle and shuttle race. (see arrows)

To Replace Shuttle Assembly:

1. Position shuttle race as illustrated so that race is forming half moon on the left side of the machine.
2. Hold shuttle by center pin and position shuttle so as to form a half moon on the right side. Pointed hook will be on the bottom.
3. Place shuttle race cover into place over shuttle assembly.

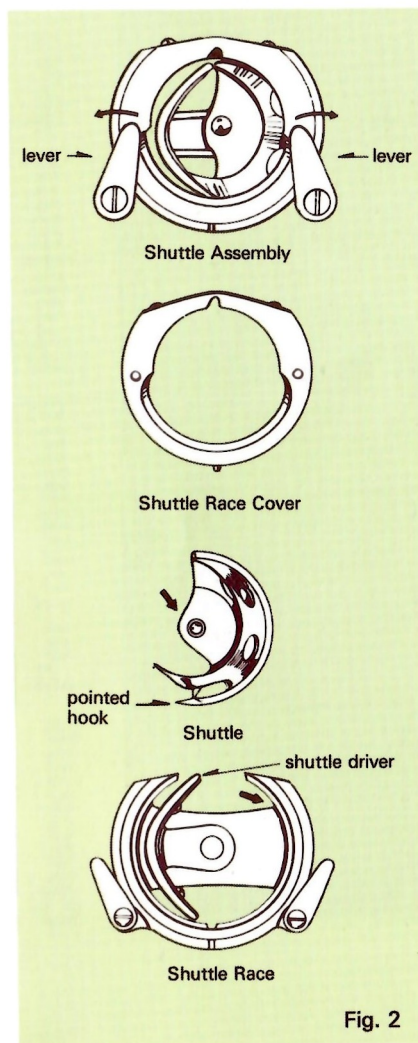
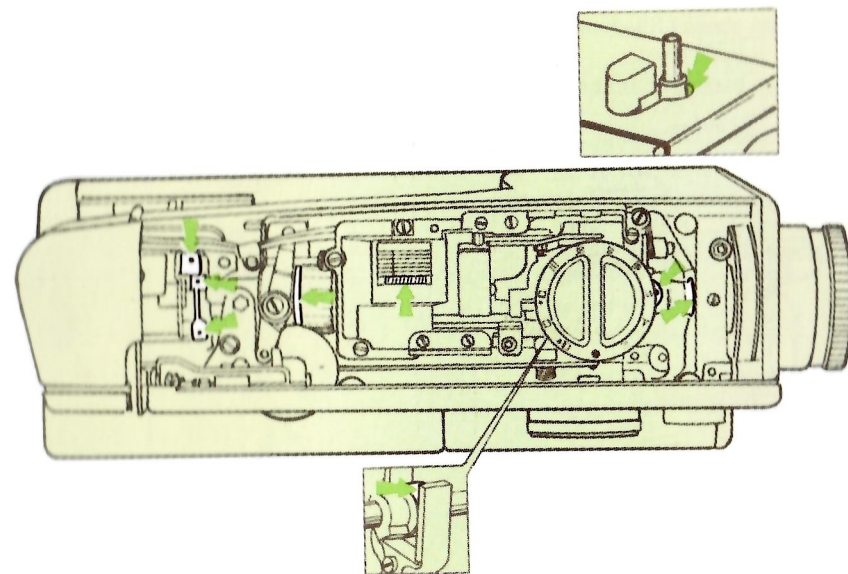


Fig. 2

OILING UNDER ARM COVER PLATE

Remove arm cover plate to oil points indicated in top of machine head. To remove cover plate lift cover.



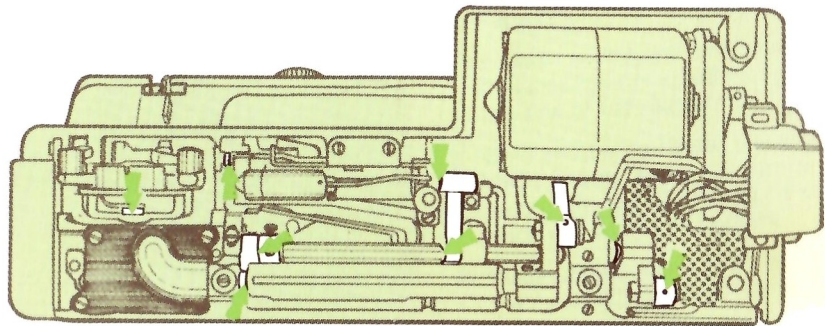
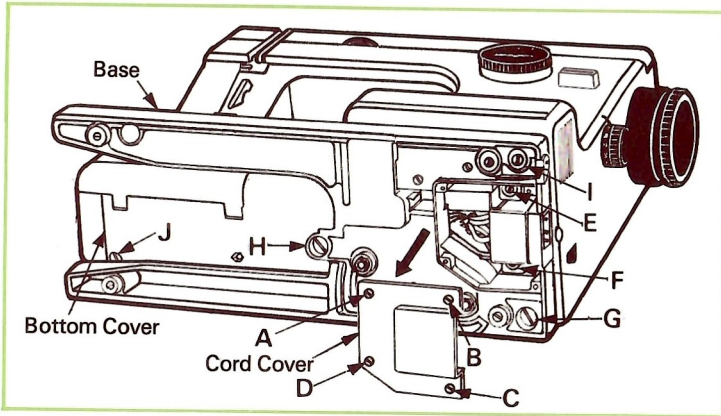
OILING UNDERSIDE

Tilt machine head back and remove base and bottom cover to oil points indicated on underside of machine.

To remove base and bottom cover:

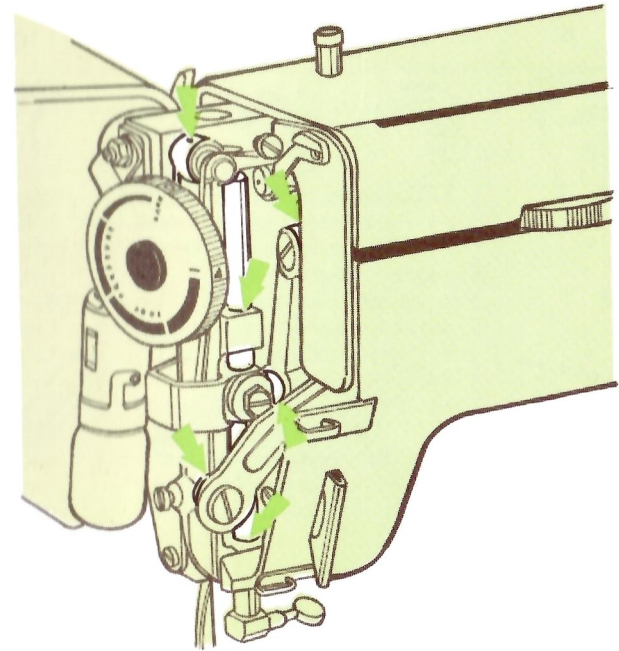
1. Remove cord cover by loosening four screws (A), (B), (C) and (D).
2. Remove base by loosening five screws (E), (F), (G), (H) and (I).
3. Loosen screw (J) and remove bottom cover.

To replace base and bottom cover, reverse the above procedure.

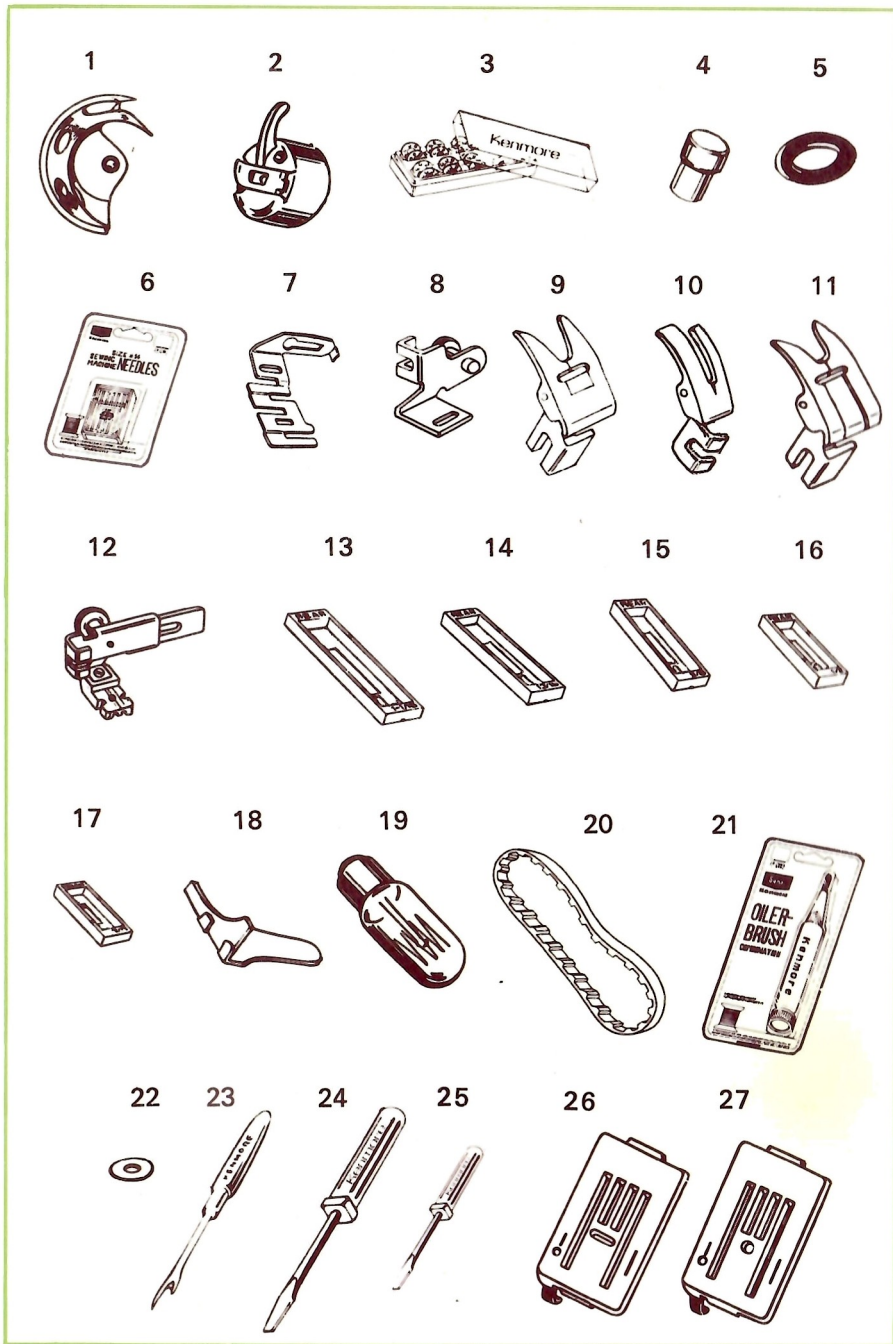


OILING IN FACE COVER PLATE

Swing hinged face cover plate open and remove arm cover plate to oil points indicated in illustration.



PARTS LIST



PARTS LIST

All parts listed herein may be ordered from any Sears, Roebuck and Co. or Simpsons - Sears Limited store or service center.
WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

1. PART NUMBER
2. PART DESCRIPTION
3. MODEL NUMBER
4. NAME OF ITEM

If the parts you need are not stocked locally, your order will be electronically transmitted to a Sears Repair Parts Distribution Center for expedited handling.

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
1	47	Shuttle
2	6510	Bobbin case
3	*6862	Bobbin box with 10 bobbins
4	1222	Bobbin winder tension disc
5	1939	Bobbin winder rubber ring
6	*6740	No. 9 Single needles in orange case
	*6741	No. 11 Single needles in yellow case
	*6742	No. 14 Single needles in red case
	*6743	No. 16 Single needles in green case
	*6744	No. 18 Single needles in blue case
	*6746	"Q NEEDLES" in chocolate case
7	29306	Blindstitch guide
8	29309	Adjustable holder
9	40390	Standard zigzag foot
10	6873	Straight stitch foot
11	6870	Satin stitch foot
12	6757	Zipper foot
13	41625	1-1/16" Buttonhole guide
14	41624	13/16" Buttonhole guide
15	41623	5/8" Buttonhole guide
16	41622	1/2" Buttonhole guide
17	41621	3/8" Buttonhole guide
18	6864	Needle threader
19	6797	Light bulb
20	36775	Motor belt
	44621	Motor belt
21	*6889	Oil and lint brush
22	2273	Nylon disc
23	6830	Buttonhole opener
24	41670	Large screw driver
25	41669	Small screw driver
26	38295	Needle plate insert... Zigzag stitch
27	38296	Needle plate insert... Straight stitch

*These items are not furnished with the machine, but may be ordered per instructions above.

MEMO

WARRANTY

FULL 25-YEAR WARRANTY ON SEWING MACHINE HEAD

For 25 years from the first day of use in your home, Sears will, free of charge, repair defects in material or workmanship which appear in the sewing machine head.

FULL TWO-YEAR WARRANTY ON ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF SEWING MACHINE

For two years from the first day of use in your home, Sears will, free of charge, repair defects in material or workmanship which appear in the electrical equipment of the sewing machine, including motor, wiring, switch and speed control.

FULL 90-DAY WARRANTY ON ALL PARTS AND MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS

For 90 days from the first day of use in your home, Sears will, free of charge, replace any parts and provide mechanical service necessary for proper operation of the sewing machine, except for normal maintenance.

To obtain warranty service described above, simply contact the nearest Sears store or Service Center throughout the United States or Canada.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

**Simpsons-Sears Limited
Toronto, Ontario, Canada**

**Sears, Roebuck and Co.
BSC 41-3
Sears Tower
Chicago, IL 60684**