



SCREWDRIVER



COMBINATION SCREWDRIVER AND WRENCH

HELPFUL TOOLS FOR ADJUSTING YOUR KENMORE



THE FIVE BOBBINS ARE FOR YOUR USE IN KEEPING DIFFERENT THREADS HANDY

ALWAYS USE THE PROPER KENMORE NEEDLE



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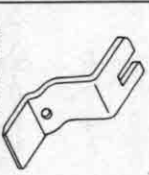


Thumb Screw

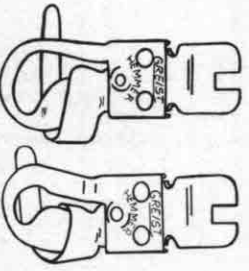


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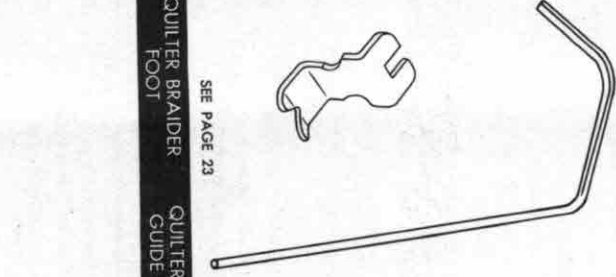
Cutting Gauge



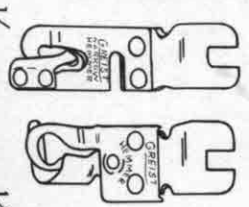
SEE PAGE 29
GATHERING FOOT



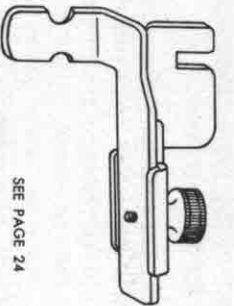
5/8 SEE PAGE 20
WIDE HEMMER



SEE PAGE 23
QUILTER BRAIDER FOOT
QUILTER GUIDE

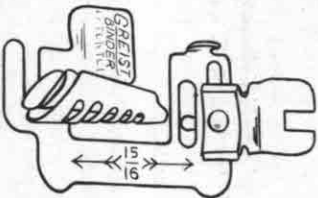


1/8 SEE PAGE 19-20
NARROW HEMMER
WIDE HEMMER



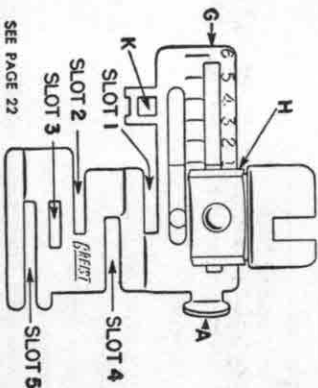
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Zipper or Cording Foot



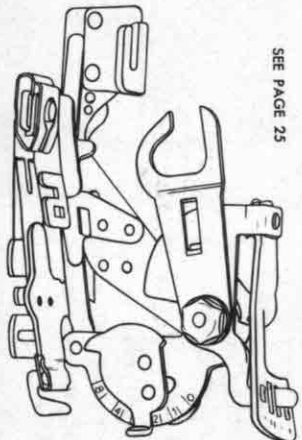
SEE PAGE 21

MULTIPLE SLOT BINDER



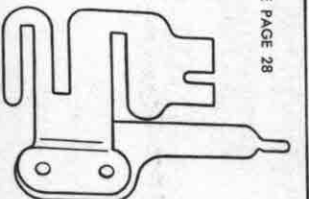
SEE PAGE 22

COMBINATION EDGESTITCHER
TUCKING GUIDE AND TOP BRAIDER



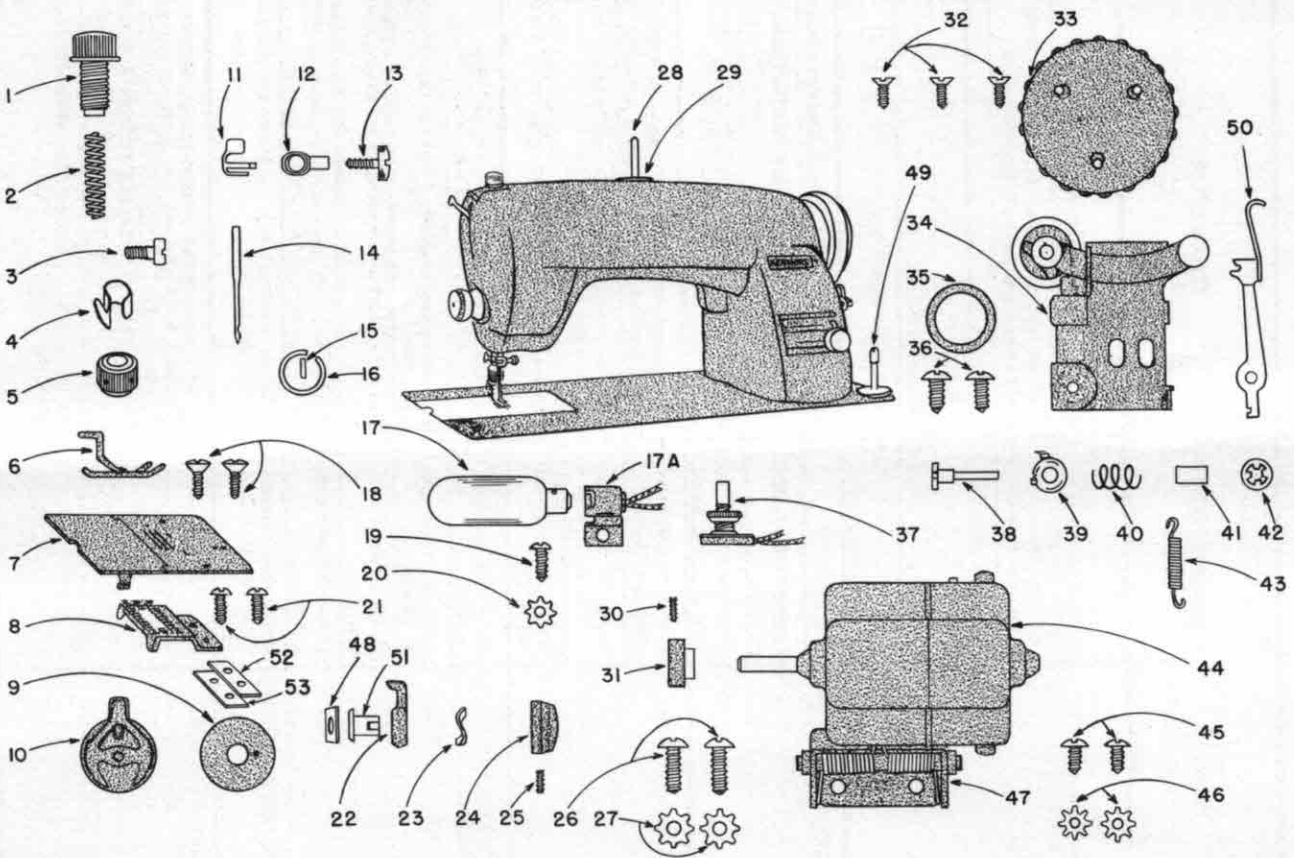
SEE PAGE 25

Combination Ruffler, Pleater, Shirrer



SEE PAGE 28

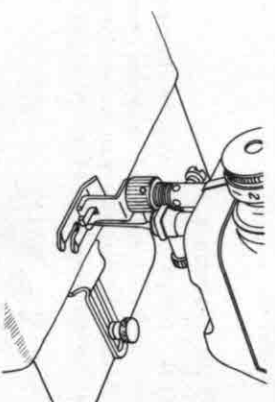
Shirring Plate



bands for facings, ruffings, or pipings. You can adjust gauge for narrow strips of 1/2 to 1-1/4 inch. Only bindings cut on a true bias should be used with the multiple slot binder. To make a true bias, fold up a corner of your fabric so the lengthwise and crosswise threads lie parallel. Cut through the fold. To make bias bands to use in the binder, cut firmly woven fabrics in strips 7/8 inch or 15/16 inch wide. If fabric stretches easily, make strips 1 inch to 1-1/4 inches wide. Put cutting gauge on the lower point of your scissors. Slide guide either way on gauge to get the width you want. Slip your fabric between the blades of cutting gauge. Bring edge of the fabric against guide. Move scissors forward in short, even cuts.

Cloth Guide

This attachment will help you stitch seams, hems, and wide tucks at an even distance from the edge. Attach



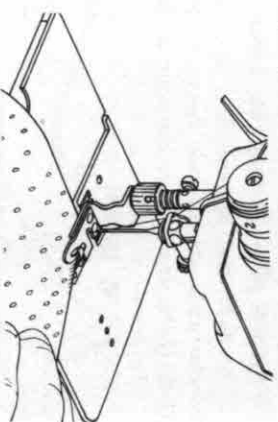
Cloth Guide
(Illus. 14)

cloth guide to machine by placing slot over the screw hole in needle plate. Adjust guide to the distance you want and fasten firmly using thumb screw.

Narrow Hemmer

The narrow hemmer makes near narrow hems easily and quickly. Use it

for making hems on ruffles or for finishing edges of dainty work. Remove presser foot and attach narrow hemmer in its place. Turn over and crease 1/8 inch of fabric for 2 or 3 inches along the edge. Insert the creased edge from beneath hemmer over the lip and into scroll. Be sure to pull back both threads. Lower presser bar and start to stitch. Guide edge of fabric between the 1st and 2nd fingers of left hand. Use the 3rd and 4th fingers to press down slightly on fabric.



Narrow Hemmer
(Illus. 15)

Take a few stitches and stop to see that they're catching the hem. If they are not, push hemmer slightly to the left. If stitches are too far in on the hem, push hemmer slightly to the right. When stitching with narrow hemmer, you should be able to see the raw edge entering the scroll. After a little practice, you can guide just the right amount of fabric into the hemmer.

You can add color to a narrow hem by stitching with colored floss on the bobbin. This can be done at the same time the hem is being made. Use a longer stitch. To trim the edge of hem with contrasting color floss, start work from the other end. Enter edge of hem face down from the right. The hem will fill the scroll and stitching will show on edge.

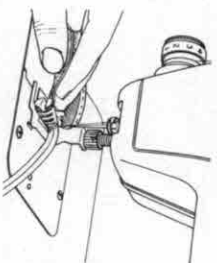
WHAT TO DO

Problem	Probable Cause	Correction
Breaking needles	Pulling fabric	Do not pull fabric; just guide it.
	Using incorrect needle	Use correct size needle for type of fabric and thread. (See page 3)
	Incorrect setting of needle	Turn flat side of needle to your right. Push needle into needle holder as far as it will go. Tighten needle in needle chuck with a screw driver.
	Using incorrect thread	Use correct size thread for size of needle being used (page 3).
	Loose presser foot	Remove and reset presser foot; tighten it securely.
Breaking bobbin thread	Bobbin case im-properly threaded	Retread bobbin case. See instructions (page 5).
	Too much tension on bobbin thread	Turn tension screw to the left.
	Lint in bobbin case	Clean all lint out of bobbin case and make sure bobbin turns freely.
Breaking upper thread	Improperly threaded	Refer to threading instructions (page 6) and retread machine.
	Too much tension	Loosen tension on upper thread by turning thread tension nut to a lower number.
	Starting with take up lever in lowest position	Always start sewing with take-up lever in highest position.
	Improper setting of needle	Refer to needle setting instructions (page 4).
	Eye of needle too sharp	Try a new needle.
	Bent or blunt needle	Discard all blunt or bent needles and re-place with new needles.
	Starting to stitch too fast	Always begin stitching at a slow speed. Starting at full speed may snap the thread.
	Incorrect size of thread	Make sure the thread is correct size for needle being used.
	Improperly set presser foot	Remove and reset presser foot; tighten it securely.

presser foot. Turn over and crease 1/8 inch of fabric for 2 or 3 inches along edge. Use both hands to guide fabric around scroll of hemmer. Draw fabric back and forth a few times. At the same time gradually feed fabric around scroll. Draw fabric back so that creased edge fits around edge of scroll. A raw edge should not show. Now you're ready to start stitching.

Multiple Slot Binder

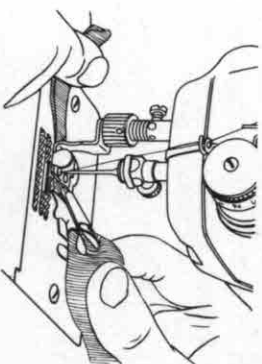
Attach binder in place of presser foot. The slots on binder hold commercially folded binding on five different widths ranging in size from 1 to 5. Choose size of binding you want to use. Before putting binding in slot, be sure that the wider half of the fold of binding is on the bottom.



(11)us. 19)
Stitching on binding

Clip end of binding to a point. The point will make it easier to draw binding through slot. Insert binding in proper slot and draw to needle by using a pin or the small screwdriver provided with the machine. Lower presser bar and stitch a few inches to see if stitching is the correct distance from edge. You can adjust this distance by moving binder slightly to the right or to the left. The open slot on the end of binder holds 15/16 inch bias cut binding. This wide binding can be made with the aid of the cutting gauge. Fold the first three inches of bias binding in half. Insert folded edge into center slot of the scroll.

Spread binding at the opening of binder with the right hand. At the same time, pull binding under needle with the left hand. Binding will then spread over both halves of scroll.



(11)us. 20)
Stitching unfolded binding

Lower presser bar. Stitch a few inches to see that binder is set correctly. Then put fabric to be bound into the binder as far as it will go through center of scroll. Use second finger of left hand to guide fabric. See how easy it is to bind a curve while finger rests on the apron of binder.

Binding and Piping

Your multiple slot binder can bind and pipe a garment at the same time. Use two sizes of light weight, good quality commercial folded binding. The smaller size does the binding; the larger size, the piping. Be sure to skip a size between the two bindings. First thread the narrower binding into the proper slot, then the wider binding can be inserted. Draw both bindings 1/2 inch beyond needle hole. Put your fabric into binder and start to stitch in the usual way.

Applying French Folds to Curves

Place fabric under binding and stitch binding on the right side of fabric. You can use either the inner or outer edge of binder as a space guide between rows of binding.

HINTS FOR BETTER STITCHING

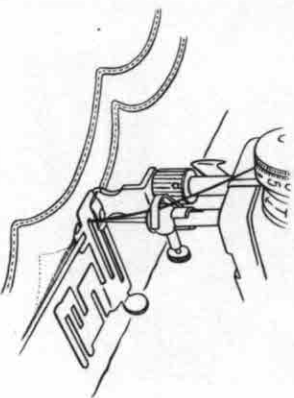
1. Keep needle, presser foot, and bobbin case holder free of lint.
2. Use only the best thread.
3. Choose the right size needles for your thread and fabric.
4. Determine length of stitches by the thickness of your fabric; lightweight fabric needs a short stitch and heavier fabric a longer stitch.
5. Merely guide fabric in line with needle. The automatic feed will draw the fabric to the needle. Avoid pulling fabric along the seam you are sewing. Such pulling may break the needle.
6. Make sure that the take up lever is at its highest point before you remove fabric from the machine.
7. Follow the steps for threading your KENMORE carefully.
8. Run your sewing machine only when you have fabric under the pressure foot. Running the machine without fabric in place may damage the presser foot.
9. Do some plain sewing before you try attachments.
10. If you have any problems with your sewing machine, study the suggestions on the following pages.

2 on the scale, you will get a 1/4 inch tuck. Set it on

- 3 for a 3/8 inch tuck
- 4 for a 1/2 inch tuck
- 5 for a 5/8 inch tuck
- 6 for a 3/4 inch tuck

For pin tucks set guide so needle enters edge of fold.

Top Braiding



(Illus. 23)
Top Braiding

Be sure the design you want to braid is marked clearly on top or right side of fabric.

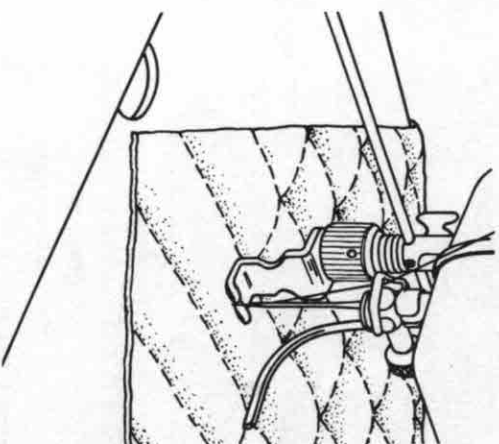
Move Lug A until braiding guide hole K is exactly in line with needle hole of attachment.

Insert soutache braid (yarn or Ric Rac) into hole K from the top. Pull about one inch of it beyond needle. Then stitch along the design. Be sure braid is feeding freely into hole "K" without twisting.

To turn a corner or follow a curve stop the machine *With Needle in Braid*. Raise presser bar lever just enough to permit turning the fabric, lower presser bar and continue as before.

Quilting

To prepare fabric for quilting, put wadding over the wrong side of fabric. Then put a piece of cheese cloth over wadding. The cheese cloth will hold wadding in place and give an even pucker. Set stitch indicator on a long stitch. Be sure the wrong or lining side of fabric is on top.



(Illus. 24)
Quilting

Replace presser foot with quilting braider foot. Loosen screw on back of presser bar. Put quilting guide through small hole at side of presser bar. Set quilting guide as far from needle as you want the rows of stitching to be. Tighten screw.

For straight rows of stitching, use the edge of fabric as a guide for first row. The row of stitching just made becomes a guide for the next row.

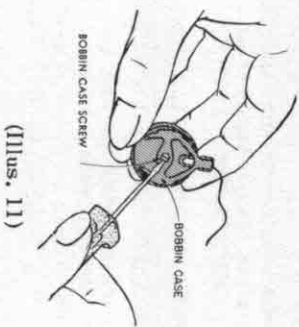
For diagonal stitching baste in the first row from corner to corner of fabric.

STITCHING

RUFFLER

To Change Bobbin Thread Tension

You can usually get the desired tension by just changing the upper thread tension. Before your KEN-MORE Sewing Machine left the factory, experts set the bobbin thread tension. You will find it correct for most sewing.



If you must change the bobbin thread tension, take out bobbin case as you did before threading. With a small screwdriver, give the screw of bobbin case a slight turn to the left for less tension or to the right for more tension. (Illus. 11)

To Change Pressure of Presser Foot

In all ordinary sewing, the presser foot moves easily over most heavy seams and bulky fabrics. When sewing especially heavy fabrics, you may have to raise presser foot a little until seam has passed under needle.

It is rarely necessary to change the pressure on the presser foot. If you must change the pressure, use the presser foot tension adjusting nut. (See Illus. 7). Screw the nut down to increase the pressure on presser foot. Screw the nut up to decrease pressure.

To Fasten A Seam

Be sure upper and lower threads are drawn back. Place your fabric under presser foot so that it will extend about 1/2" beyond the point where you wish to begin your seam. Slide stitch regulator knob to the right for reverse stitching. Then lower presser bar. To start stitching, press gently against knee or foot control.

Continue stitching until the needle reaches the place where you want to start the first seam. Then push stitch indicator to the left side for forward stitching. You have now fastened the beginning of the first seam. When you reach the end of the seam, slide stitch regulator knob to the right and stitch back approximately 1/2 inch. This will fasten end of seam.

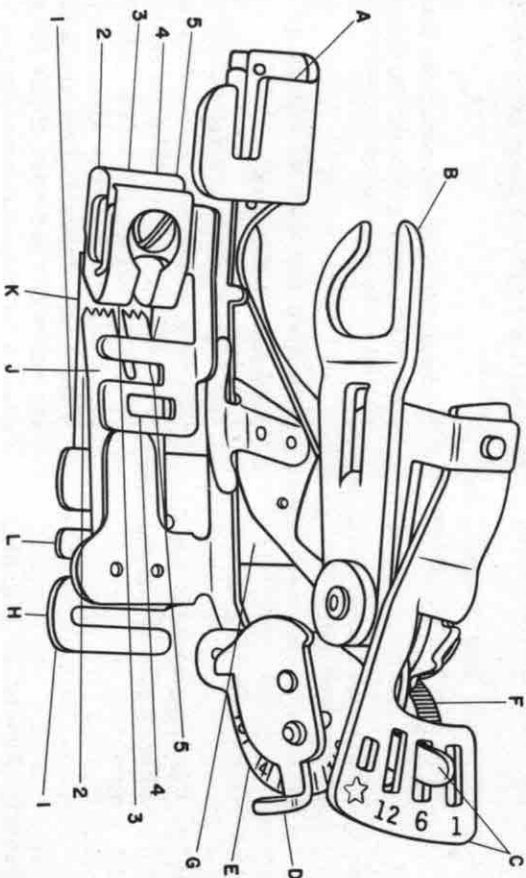
You will want to begin and end most of your seams with reverse stitching—often called back tacking.

To Turn A Corner

Stop your sewing machine and make sure needle is in fabric. Raise presser foot. Turn fabric to desired direction. Lower presser foot and go on with your stitching.

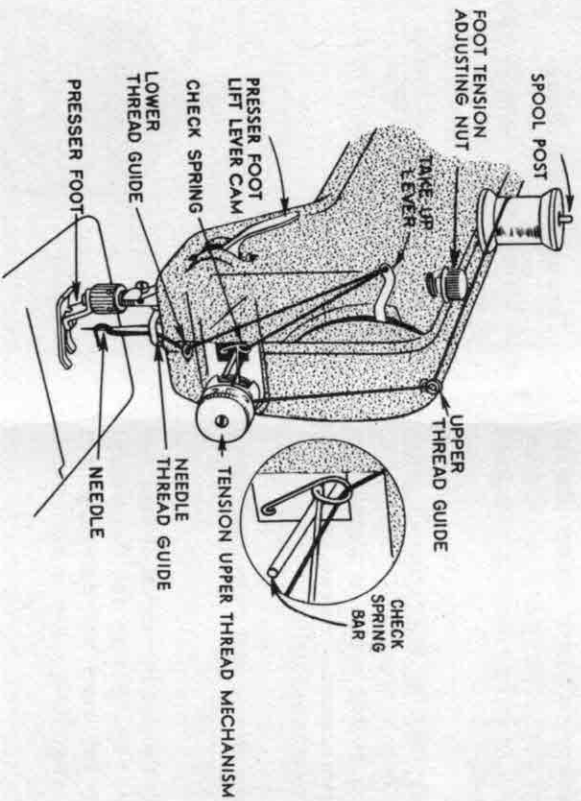
To Remove Fabric

After you stop stitching, turn hand-wheel away from you by hand until take-up lever reaches its highest point. THIS IS IMPORTANT. Now raise the presser foot and draw the fabric away from you. Cut the threads close to the fabric with thread cutter.



The above illustration and list below will help you to understand how to use the Ruffler.

Index Letter	Name	Function	Index Letter	Name	Function
A	Foot	Fastens ruffler to presser bar.	G	Heading Guide	Controls width of heading and can be adjusted for different widths.
B	Fork Arm	Placed on needle screw so that needle movement will cause a gathering action.	H	Seam Guides	Used to line up a piece of straight fabric and the piece being ruffled, thus the two pieces are kept lined up.
C	Setting Lever	Used to set ruffler to gather (for ruffling) or to pleat (for pleating.)	J	Ruffling Blade	This blue-steel toothed blade pushes the fabric forward to form gathers.
D	Adjusting Finger	Adjusts for varying fullness of gather or depth of pleat.	K	Separator	This blade is used when ruffling. It prevents the teeth of the ruffling blade from coming in contact with feed teeth. It separates the fabric being ruffled from the bottom fabric.
E	Dial	Numbered from 1 to 8 to aid in setting the adjusting finger for a given fullness.	L	Lip	The part of seam guide under which the fabric passes.
F	Adjusting Finger Locking Screw	When tightened, it holds the adjusting finger securely at its setting.			



(Illus. 7)

To Thread Upper Part of Your Kenmore Sewing Machine

1. With presser foot raised, turn the hand wheel away from you until take-up lever is raised to its highest point.
2. Put a spool of thread on the spool pin and hold spool with your right hand.
3. Hold the end of the thread with thumb and forefinger of your left hand. Then draw thread through upper thread guide with a twisting motion.
4. Pass the thread from front to back under tension discs of thread tension mechanism and OVER check spring lever.
5. Pass thread through larger thread eyelet of check spring.
6. Thread from left to right through hole in take-up lever.

7. Draw thread through lower thread guide with a twisting motion.
8. Slide thread into needle thread guide.
9. Thread from left to right through eye of needle. Pull a few inches of thread through the needle.

To Pick Up Bobbin Thread

Make sure pressure foot is in raised position. With your left hand take a firm hold on thread coming from the needle.

With your right hand turn handwheel away from you. The needle will move down into bobbin case, pick up bobbin thread, and pull it through the needle hole.

Draw the two threads away from you with the upper thread back through the prongs of presser foot.

Moving the finger (D) upward to lesser numbers on the dial (E) will reduce the size of pleat. Only a very slight adjustment is necessary to change the setting.

Raise finger (D) upward on dial (E) as high as it will go and straight stitching will result.

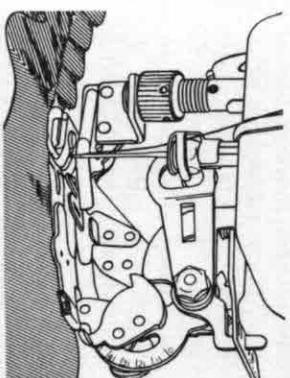
Move finger (D) downward on dial (E) to "1" for scratch gathers, "2" for scant gathers and "3" for moderate fullness - all depending upon stitch setting on your machine.

With machine stitch set at "1" or "2" and finger (D) at "1" or "2" on dial (E) a very fine close gather will result. The longer the stitch on machine, the coarser the gathers in ruffle. Be sure to try both ruffler and machine stitch setting on fabric being used to determine fullness desired in ruffle.

To determine amount of fabric required after fullness of ruffle has been decided, cut off five inches of gathered ruffle. Rip out these five inches. If the ripped fabric measures ten inches, double the amount of straight fabric will be required to cover a given ruffle length. If ripped ruffle measures 7-1/2 inches, one and one half of the amount of fabric will have to be cut for ruffling.

Seam and Heading Guides

Guides for seams and ruffle headings make applying or enclosing a ruffle very simple. The heading guide (G) is adjustable and can be used for various heading widths when ruffle is being applied from the left. Seam guide will carry base fabric to which ruffle can be applied in one stitching when fabric is entered under ruffler from the right. Seam guide (H) will



(Illus. 29)

Six Stitch Pleating

guide fabric being entered from the right.

Pleating

Pleats can be stitched in groups by using the * setting on setting lever (C). For wide pleats, set finger (D) all the way down on dial (E). Then set lever (C) in slot "6". Now set indicator on a short stitch for pleats close together, or on a longer stitch for pleats farther apart. Insert fabric between the blue blades. Make a group of pleats 3, 4, or 5 in a cluster. Then set lever (C) on * setting and stitch the distance to the next group of pleats. Again set lever (C) into slot "6" and repeat as above.

Ruffling and Sewing to a Garment

You can gather or pleat a ruffle and attach it to a garment at the same time. Place fabric to be gathered or



(Illus. 30)

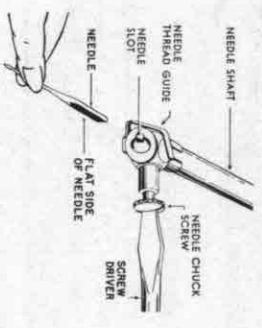
You can buy the needles at your nearest Sears Retail or Mail Order store.

1. Ask for Part No. 6025 Sewing Machine Needles.

2. Tell size of thread you plan to use.

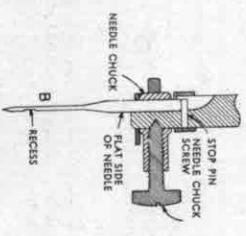
To Set Needle

After you have selected correct needle, turn handwheel away from you until take-up lever reaches its highest point.



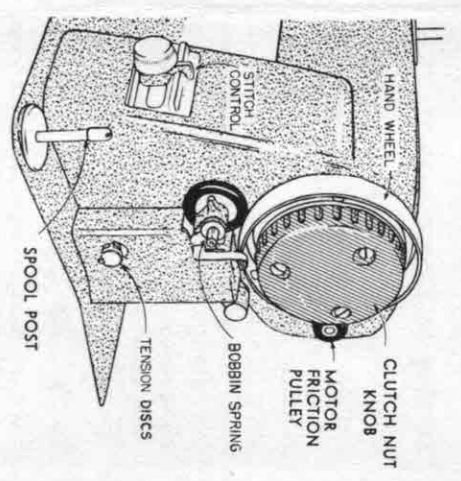
(Illus. 1)

Hold needle so that the flat side is to your right, then slip blunt end of needle as far as it will go into needle chuck. It should touch stop pin. Then tighten needle into place with chuck screw. Needle chuck screw has a slotted head so use a screwdriver to tighten it.



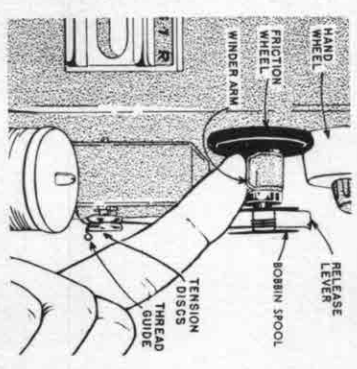
(Illus. 2)

To Wind Bobbin

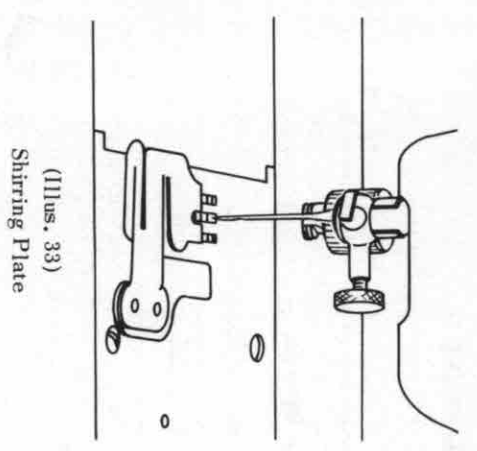


(Illus. 3)

1. Hold handwheel with your left hand.
2. With your right hand turn clutch nut toward you as far as it will go. This stops the sewing action of your machine.
3. Place spool of thread on spool post. Draw thread over thread guard and between tension discs.
4. Place spool on shaft and make several turns of thread around spool from back to front.



(Illus. 4)



(Illus. 33)

given amount of fullness accurately. Gather a scrap of self fabric, gaining the fullness desired by the ruffler adjustments. Cut 5 inches from the gathered strip and pull out gathers. If 5 inch strip measures 7-1/2 inches it will prove that 1-1/2 times the finished amount will be required for finished fullness. If 5 inch strip measures 10 inches when strip is ripped, twice the amount of fabric will be required for fullness.

Remove the separator from ruffler by loosening small screw on right side - tighten screw again to prevent loosening. Attach ruffler to machine in regular way, over shirring plate.

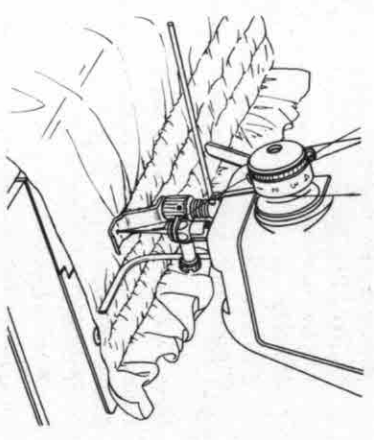
Never use separator on ruffler with shirring plate.

The quilter-guide, if used with ruffler, will act as a guide to evenly space rows of shirring.

Be sure to replace separator on ruffler before replacing it in box.

Gathering Foot

The gathering foot is a very useful attachment wherever gathers are being used on a single thickness of fabric. With this attachment you can gather, puff, or shirr in rows as little as 5/16 inch apart.



(Illus. 34)

Take off presser foot and replace it with gathering foot. To thread needle hole, put a piece of fabric under foot. Take one stitch. Pull fabric back and away from the thread.

The longer the stitch you set, the fuller you'll make the gathers. For still greater fullness tighten upper thread tightly. Put your fabric under the foot like you would for ordinary stitching. Guide fabric carefully so you always stitch through just one thickness.

The quilter guide can be used to determine width of the space between each row of gathers.

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