

Kenmore sewing machines being tested by home economists.



**JEAN SHAW**

Now that you have your new KENMORE, you must be planning all sorts of sewing projects. You'll enjoy sewing with your KENMORE. I know because in Sears Home Economics Laboratory we do a lot of testing on sewing machines like yours. We make sure they'll sew well on all types of fabrics - cottons, linens, woolens, silks, rayons, nylons, plastics. We see that the hemmers, ruffler and other attachments do the kind of job you want.

Of course, factory and laboratory engineers play a big part in perfecting KENMORE sewing machines. Your KENMORE sewing machine is oiled for life. Another important feature is that the bobbin and bobbin case will free themselves of lint and thread.

This booklet will get you and your KENMORE off to a good start. If ever you have any questions about using your sewing machine, I'll be happy to answer them for you.

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## TO PREPARE FOR STITCHING

4. Correct stitch length.
5. Correct thread tension.

### To Select Thread

Use only the best grade silk or nylon thread for your KENMORE sewing machine.

The size of thread you decide to use depends on type of fabric to be used. However, a No. 60, 70, or 80 thread gives as strong a stitch as the heavier No. 40 or 50.

See NEEDLE AND THREAD TABLE below for suggested sizes of thread for different fabrics.

### To Select Needle

The size of the needle to be chosen depends on type of fabric to be used. See the NEEDLE AND THREAD TABLE below.



Enlarged Illustration of Kenmore "49" Sewing Machine Needle. Note Shape.

## NEEDLE AND THREAD TABLE

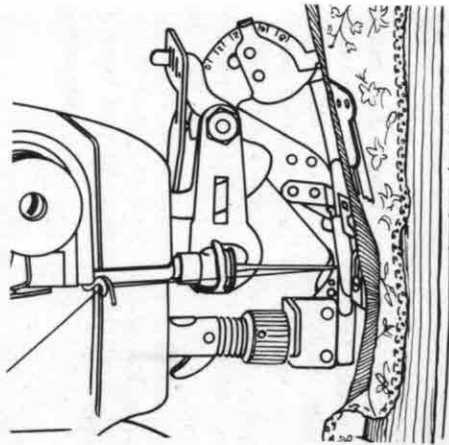
Needle No.	Cotton Thread	Fabric
0	100 to 150	Finest cottons, fine laces, and delicate fabrics.
B	80 to 100 *Also nylon A	Lightweight summer fabrics, glass curtains, and sheer nylons
**½	60 to 80 *Also silk A or nylon A	Firm cottons such as dress shirts, firm silks, light weight nylons, woolens, and general light weight household sewing
**1	49 to 60 Use No. 1 needles for size "A" mercerized cotton thread	Medium weight cottons such as for sheeting and heavier silks and nylons
2	30 to 40	Heavy cottons, drapery, fabrics, heavier woolens, and men's work clothing

\*For sewing with silk and nylon thread use fine needles, either B or ½. You can buy only "A" size silk and nylon threads for home use.  
\*\*These needles are furnished with your machine.

pleated between the blue blades from the left. Place garment to which ruffle is to be attached under ruffler following line "1" in illus. 27. Set ruffler for amount of fullness you want and stitch. The garment and the ruffle will then be stitched together.

### Making Narrow Width Ruffles with Facing Strip

You can gather or pleat ruffle and attach it to garment with a facing strip at the same time. Place ruffle to be gathered or pleated between blue



(Illus. 31)

Ruffling and Facing

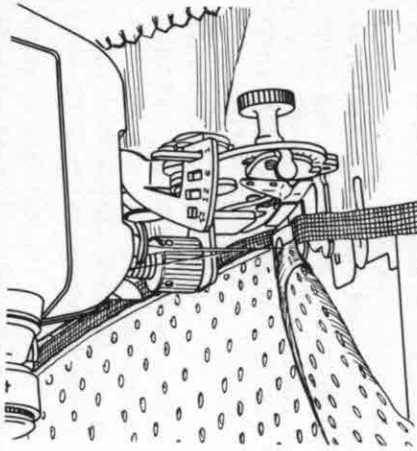
blades. Place garment under the ruffler, following line "1" in illus. 27. Place facing on top of blue blades, following line "3" in illus. Set ruffler for the amount of fullness you want, then stitch.

### Making Wider Width Ruffles with Piping

Use shirring plate to make wide ruffles, deep headings on ruffles, or for shirring in continuous rows.

Attach shirring plate as explained under SHIRRING PLATE.

Place fabric to be ruffled between seam guide of ruffler from the right, put a folded binding strip (1/4 inch) through the piping slot (line No. 4 in



(Illus. 32)

Making Wider Width Ruffles with Piping ruffler illus. 27 folded edge of piping toward the right. Folded edge of fabric to be trimmed is fed through edge-guide (line 3 in the ruffler illus. 27). Set ruffler for amount of fullness desired and holding gathered, ruffle, proceed to stitch piping and fabric in one stitching.

### Shirring Plate

The shirring plate is used with the ruffler and is intended for shirring wide ruffles in rows or for a heading more than an inch wide.

To attach shirring plate fit the end prong into far hole on base of machine, the prong on the under side into hole nearest you, then push into place.

Shirring acts as a foundation to many lovely trimmings and ruffler can be set to accomplish the holding of a

5. Press up on bobbin winder arm until it clicks into place and friction wheel is in firm contact with hand wheel.

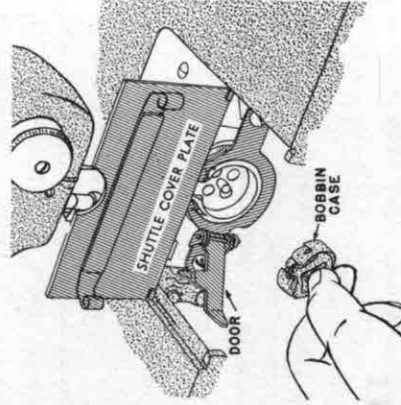
6. Push knee or foot control gently and bobbin spool will start to fill. When bobbin spool is wound with proper amount of thread, it will release automatically.

7. Break thread and take the bobbin off the shaft.

8. Start the sewing action of your machine by holding the handwheel with left hand and turning clutch nut away from you with right hand.

### To Remove Bobbin Case

Turn handwheel by hand away from you until take-up lever reaches its highest point. Lift shuttle cover plate

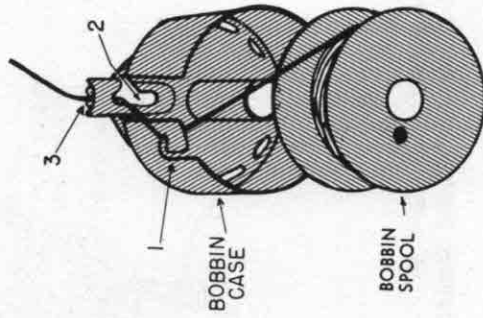


(Illus. 5)

at the left of the needle. Swing bobbin case door away from bobbin case. Grasp bobbin case with thumb and forefinger of your left hand and pull outward.

### To Thread Bobbin Case

Hold bobbin spool case in your left hand and bobbin spool in your right hand. The thread should come from right to left over top of bobbin spool. Put threaded bobbin spool into the case, allowing four inches of thread to hang loose.



(Illus. 6)

Insert thread into slot "1". Draw it through slot "2". Hold thread taut - pull it back and to the left so that it comes out from under the V-slot "3". Pull thread to make sure that bobbin spool turns easily.

### To Replace Bobbin Case

Hold bobbin case in your left hand with the thread coming out of the top and with open side tilted up a little. With bobbin case door open, press case back into place. Then close bobbin case door. Make sure thread is free. Then put down the shuttle cover plate.

Line 1 - Is under ruffler and indicates position for garment or band to which ruffle is sewed.

Line 2 - Between blue blades where feed blade will gather or pleat fabrics.

Line 3 - The upper piece of fabric, used when ruffle is sewed between two pieces of fabric.

Line 4 - Guide for piping strip.

Line 5 - For edgestitching fabric to ruffle. Ruffle is entered from right.

### Attaching Ruffler to Machine

Lower needle bar of machine until needle hub is just visible and point of needle is up from needle plate of machine approximately 1/2 inch.

Slide ruffler foot (A) toward presser bar of machine from the front. Allow fork arm (B) of ruffler to straddle needle hub of machine at the same time ruffler foot (A) is guided onto presser bar. Tighten machine presser foot nut firmly by using the spanner wrench.

### Placing Fabric

Place fabric to be ruffled between the blue blades from the left. (Always pull fabric away from you to avoid breaking teeth on blade).

### Setting Lever

The setting lever (C) makes possible the following adjustments:

Position "1" - A pleat (or gather) with every stitch.

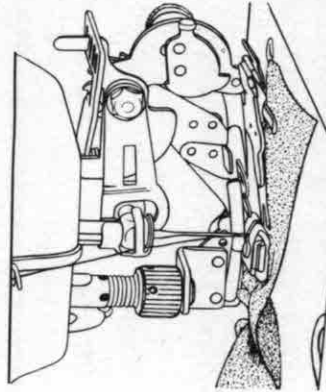
Position "6" - A pleat every sixth stitch.

Position "12" - A pleat every twelfth stitch.

Position \* Takes the action from feed blade putting the ruffler into a neutral or straight stitching position.

### Adjusting for Size of Pleats or Fullness of Gathers

The size of pleats are determined by adjusting finger (D) at numbers on dial (E). To adjust fullness or set for pleats always raise fork arm (B) to its highest position when needle will be out of fabric. Free the locking screw (F) and move finger (D) to desired fullness. Downward for pleats, upward for gathers. Tighten locking screw (F) to hold setting firmly.



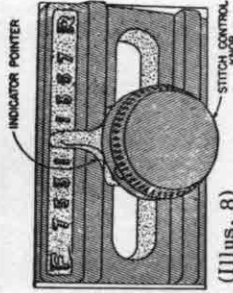
(Illus. 28)

Gathering with ruffler

With finger (D) down as far as possible the number 8 will be visible. This setting will produce the largest pleat, approximately 1/4 inch. Pleats can be set close, or far apart, depending upon length of stitch set on machine. The length of stitch to be used varies with each setting of adjusting finger (D). A little practice will enable you to pick the best setting.

### To Regulate Length of Stitches

You can make stitches shorter or longer by moving stitch control knob.



(Illus. 8)

No. 1 setting makes the shortest stitches and No. 7 the longest. The size of stitch you select will depend on the fabric you are using.

The following table will help you decide what length stitch will suit your fabric.

### RECOMMENDED SETTINGS

- No. 1 For finest silks.
- No. 2 For most cottons, linens, rayons, silks, or light weight fabrics.
- No. 5 For woollens or medium weight fabrics.
- No. 7 For basting, gathering, or sewing on heavy weight fabrics.

### To Stitch Forward and Reverse

To set regulator for forward stitching, turn knob to the right as far as it will go. Move pointer left from "O" to the number you want. Then tighten knob securely by turning it to the left. (See Illus. 8).

For reverse stitching slide pointer to the right of "O" until it comes to a stop.

To return to forward stitching, slide pointer to the left until it comes to a stop. Stitch length will remain the same for either forward or reverse stitching.

### TENSION

For a good stitch, you must have the correct tension or pull on the thread.



TENSIONS PROPERLY ADJUSTED



UPPER TENSION TOO TIGHT OR LOWER TENSION TOO LOOSE



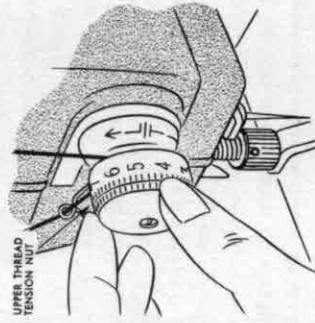
LOWER TENSION TOO TIGHT OR UPPER TENSION TOO LOOSE

(Illus. 9)

You need only enough tension to make an even stitch. If you see that the tension is not correct, follow these suggestions for regulating it.

### To Change Upper Thread Tension

The numbers on upper thread tension nut help you in selecting proper

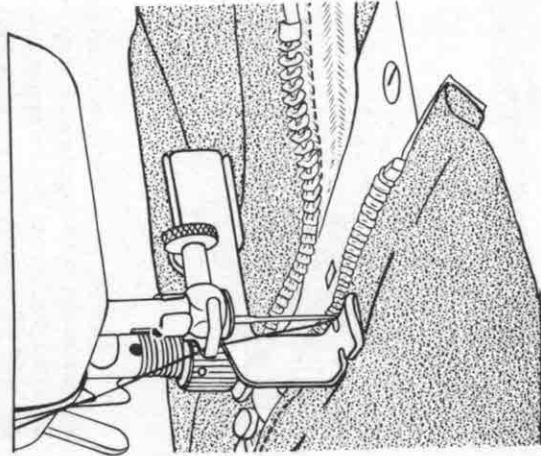


(Illus. 10)

tension. For more pull on the upper thread, turn to a higher number. For less pull turn to a lower number.

### Putting in a Zipper

Take off presser foot and put adjustable zipper or cording foot in its place. You can sew on either side



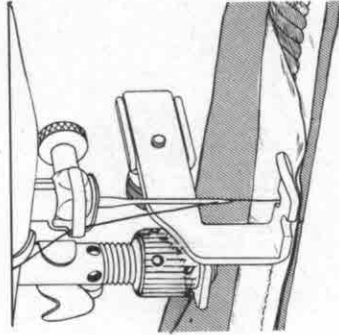
(Illus. 25)

Putting in a zipper

of this foot. Just loosen thumb screw on the attachment and move it either way. Baste slide fastener in the garment; then machine stitch close to metal slide.

### Cording

Attach zipper or cording foot as you would for putting in a slide fastener. Fold a strip of bias, right side out, over cord. Stitch along close to the cord. If you're stitching on bulky fabric, you may want to loosen the foot tension adjusting knob slightly to let fabric feed more freely.



(Illus. 26)

Sewing bias strip over cord

Because cording foot is adjustable, you can set it to the right or left of machine needle. Stitch slightly away from cord when stitching a welt. Then move cording foot closer to cord when you enclose welt in the fabric. This will cover first line of stitching.

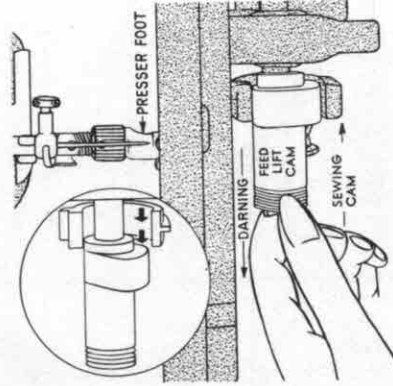
### To Baste With Your Sewing Machine

Set stitch regulator at No. 7 for the longest possible stitches. You can easily pull your basting out by pulling the bottom thread.

If you prefer to use pins for basting, your KENMORE will sew over the pins. Be sure to set the pins at right angle to the seams. Keep head of pin away from presser foot.

### DARNING

Tilt back the sewing machine head. Pull out feed lift cam as far as it goes - about 1/2 inch. Lower the head back into place.



Under side of sewing machine (Illus. 12)

Loosen foot tension adjusting nut to last thread on screw. Lower pressure foot so that thread will have some tension. Use a thread which matches or is finer than the thread in fabric you are darning.

Stretch fabric tightly between both hands. When you start to darn, move fabric back and forth to cover darning area. Then move fabric from side to side. Always use fast machine speed. You can make any length of stitches desired. Slow movement of fabric will make short darning stitches. Fast movement will make long stitches.

If you do much darning, you will want to use the spring hoops you can buy from Sears. They will keep the fabric stretched. When using hoops you may prefer to remove the presser foot.

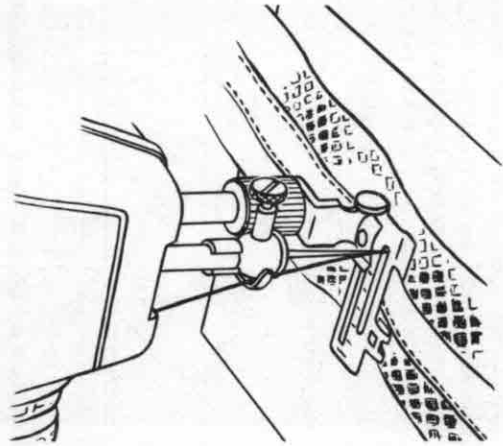
When you finish darning, raise the presser bar and remove fabric. Tilt back the head of your sewing machine. Push in the feed lift cam and turn the handwheel away from you until the feed lift cam slips into place. Lower head back into place.

Tighten foot tension adjusting nut until you can see only three or four threads of the screw.

### Writing

Add a personal touch to a child's clothes by using your sewing machine to write his or her name on collars, pockets, etc. Use contrasting color thread. Set your machine as you would for darning. Stretch fabric tightly. If you have an embroidery hoop, use it to hold the fabric stretched. A steady, smooth rhythm is the secret of sewing machine writing.

### Combination Edgestitcher, Tucking Guide and Top Braider



(Illus. 21)  
Edgestitching

Fasten Edgestitching attachment in same way as a presser foot.

### Edgestitching

You can stitch together two finished edges or attach lace to a finished edge by putting upper edge in slot 1 and under edge in slot 4. Move lug A so needle enters edge of top fabric and goes through edge of bottom fabric. Be sure that edges are stitched together. For a wider overlap, set upper edge in slot 2 and under edge in slot 5.

Another method of edgestitching is to put fabric into slot 4, lace in slot 2, and stitch together.

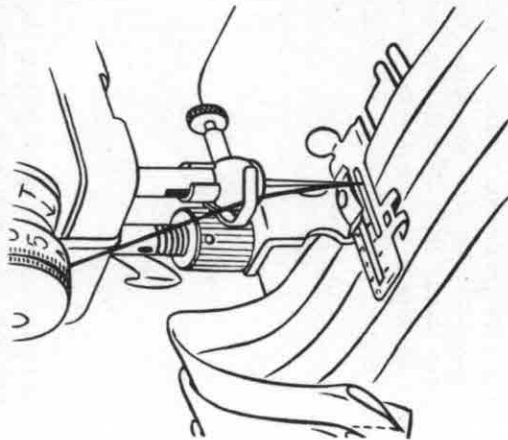
If you want to stitch Ric Rac, use enclosed slot 3. Put Ric Rac into slot from the top. Pull Ric Rac 1/2 inch beyond needle.

### Piping with Edgestitcher

If you want to use narrow piping, put folded piping into closed slot 3. The fold of piping should go to the right. Put edge of folded fabric into slot 2 and stitch.

If you want wide piping, use enclosed slot 3. Then put fold of piping to the left and folded edge of fabric into slot 4 and stitch.

### Tucking



(Illus. 22)  
Tucking

You can make evenly stitched tucks in any length and any number of rows. First set tucking guide to desired width by moving lug A to number as shown below. Mark fabric for each row of tucks. Fold on marked line and place fold in slot 1. Guide evenly permitting fabric to move along inside of slot. When left edge of friction spring H lines up with Number

## WHAT TO DO

See Next Page

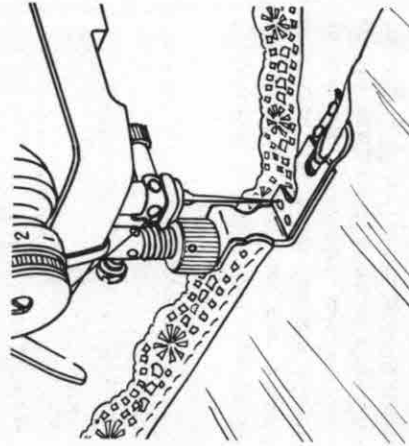


### Hemming Across a Seam

If your hem must cross a seam, clip off a triangle from the end of seam up to 1/8 inch on the edge of the seam allowance. Press seam open so it lies flat. Stitch forward and back across the seam for about one inch at extreme edge. This extra stitching will keep seam together and give it some extra firmness. Turn over 1/8 inch of fabric along edge. Use hemmer as described before.

### Hemming and Sewing on Lace

Turn over and crease 1/8 inch of fabric and put it into hemmer. Put lace, face down, into the slot at the



(Illus. 16)

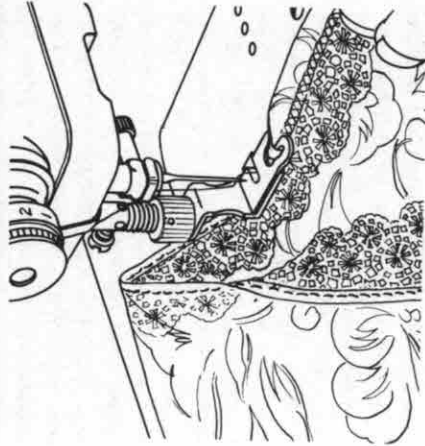
Hemming and stitching on lace

needle hole of hemmer foot. Carefully guide lace with your right hand and fabric with your left hand. Stitch slowly to see that lace and fabric go into hemmer properly. You may use Ric-Rac braid in the same way.

### French Style Hemming and Sewing on Lace

Use hemmer as described before but with right side of fabric facing up. You may gather lace by pulling the

strong thread in the straight edge. As shown, put this edge in hemmer from the left. The right side of the lace should face the right side of

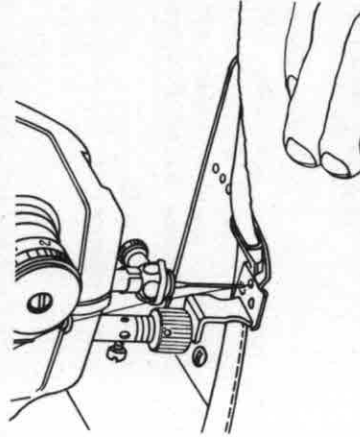


(Illus. 17)

French type hemming and stitching on lace the fabric. The hem is on the right side of fabric when you finish. Now press hem to wrong side. The lace extends from the edge and no stitching shows.

### Wide Hemmers

Your attachments include hemmers for wider hems and heavier work. Choose the hemmer you want and put it on sewing machine in place of



(Illus. 18)

Wide Hemmer

## WHAT TO DO (continued)

### Problem Probable Cause Correction

Problem	Probable Cause	Correction
Uneven stitches	Pulling fabric	Avoid pulling fabric; just guide it.
	Not enough tension on upper thread	Tighten upper thread tension by turning thread tension nut to a higher number.
	Improper tension on presser foot	Adjust presser foot according to instructions (page 8)
	Poor quality thread	Use good thread.
	Too fine a needle for thread being used	See Needle and Thread Table (page 3)
Skipping stitches	Bent needle	Discard bent needle & replace with new one.
	Improper setting of needle	See instruction for setting needle (page 4)
	Too fine a needle for thread being used	See Needle and Thread Table (page 3).
Irregular stitches	Upper thread tension too loose	Tighten upper thread tension by turning thread tension nut to a higher number.
	Improper threading	Refer to threading instructions (page 6) and rethread machine.
	Bobbin not wound smoothly	Rewind bobbin. Faster speeds rewind more evenly.
	Incorrect thread tension	See thread tension instructions (page 7).
Puckers and wrinkles	Two different sizes of thread	Be sure upper thread and bobbin thread are same size.
	Blunt or bent needle	Discard old needle and replace with a new one.
	Presser foot loose or bent	Tighten presser foot nut and check to see that it presses on the fabric evenly.
Bunching of thread	Upper and lower threads not drawn back	Refer to instructions to Pick Up Bobbin Thread (page 6).
Burned out light bulb		Be sure to unplug your sewing machine. Tilt back head of machine. Remove screw in light bracket. Pull out bracket and bulb. Remove bulb by grasping bracket in right hand. With left hand push in on bulb and turn it away from you slightly. Pull bulb out of socket. Reverse the procedure in replacing bulb.

## SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS

With your KENMORE sewing machine you receive these attachments:

Cutting gauge  
Cloth guide  
Thumb screw  
Narrow hemmer  
Kit of three wide hemmers  
Multiple slot binder  
Ruffler

Shirring plate  
Combination edgestitcher, tucking guide and top-braider  
Quilter-braider foot  
Quilter guide  
Zipper or cording foot  
Gathering foot

You also receive

Spanner wrench and screw driver  
Five bobbins  
One screw driver  
Six needles  
Sewing machine instruction booklet

You may also purchase buttonhole and zig-zag attachments for your KENMORE.

### Hints to Start You Off Right

You can add a professional touch to your sewing by learning to use the attachments. Following these hints will give you a good start.

1. Be sure the take-up lever is always at its highest point when you start to sew and before you remove fabric or an attachment.
2. Use spanner wrench to tighten or loosen presser foot nut.
3. Stitch more slowly when you're using an attachment.

4. Practice using attachments on a piece of the same fabric you will use for your garment.

5. Some attachments have a round needle hole. You must put the upper thread through this hole before you start to stitch. To do this lay any piece of fabric under needle hole of attachment. Turn hand-wheel by hand to take one stitch. Pull fabric back of presser foot and away from the thread.

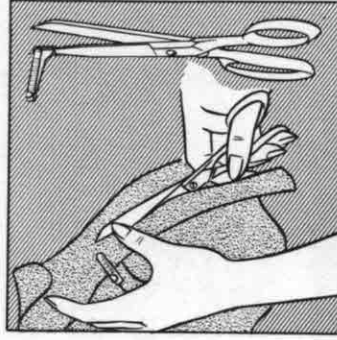
6. Be sure needle is tight in needle chuck. Stitching with attachments may loosen needle.

7. If elastic thread or embroidery floss is used, it must be wound on bobbin by hand. Pull thread through only the first slot of bobbin case. Allow some thread to hang over front of case.

8. For most attachments the edges of your fabric should be cut with straight shears rather than with pinking shears.

### Cutting Gauge

The cutting gauge will guide you in cutting bias bands for binding or cording. You can cut straight or bias



(Illus. 13)  
Cutting Gauge

## Part List For Kenmore Sewing Machine

All parts listed here may be ordered through any Sears retail or mail order store. When ordering by mail, prices will be furnished on request, or parts will be shipped at prevailing prices and you will be billed accordingly.

**When Ordering Repair Parts, Always Give the Following Information:**

1. Part number.
2. Part name.
3. Model number will be found on a plate attached to the under side of the base.

### PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	Part Name
1	3192	Knob—Foot Tension Adjusting
2	3196	Spring—Presser Foot
3	3279	Screw—Quilting Guide Lock
4	3278	Cutter—Thread
5	3181	Nut—Presser Foot
6	3415	Presser Foot Assembly
7	3542	Shuttle Cover Assembly
8	3197	Feed Claw
9	3361	Spool—Bobbin
10	3368	Bobbin Case Assembly
11	3182	Guide—Needle Thread
12	3183	Chuck—Needle
13	3184	Screw—Needle Chuck
14	3354	Needle—Cat. No. 6025
15	3459	Pin—Tension Nut Limit
16	3460	Ring—Tension Adjusting Nut Retaining
17	3396	Light Bulb Only
17A	3355	Socket—Light
18	3274	Screw—Shuttle Plate Cover
19	3358	Screw—Socket Bracket
20	3290	Washer—Socket Bracket Screw
21	3608	Screw—Feed Claw
22	3338	Pointer—Stitch Control
23	3339	Spring—Control Friction
24	3207	Knob—Control Lever
25	3270	Screw—Control Lever Knob
26	3325	Screw—Motor Bracket to Frame
27	3284	Washer—Motor Bracket Screw

### PARTS LIST

REF. NO.	PART NO.	Part Name
28	3240	Stud—Thread Spool
29	3390	Washer—Spool
30	3512	Screw—Motor Pulley
31	3343	Pulley—Motor Friction
32	3332	Screw—Clutch Knob
33	3331	Knob—Clutch Nut
34	3294-S	Bobbin Winder Assembly
35	3243	Tire—Friction Wheel
36	3280	Screw—Bobbin Threader Support
37	3356	Switch—Light
38	3234	Pin—Winder Lock Lever Pivot
39	3606	Washer—Winder Thread Tension
40	3239	Spring—Winder Thread Tension
41	3481	Spacer—Winder Lock Lever
42	3399	Lock Washer—Winder Lever
43	3235	Spring—Winder Lock Lever
44	3328	Motor—Main Drive
45	3412	Screw—Motor Bracket to Motor
46	3340	Washer—Tooth Lock
47	3549	Motor Bracket Assembly
48	3519	Plate—Control Slide
49	3625	Stud—Bobbin Winder Spool
50	3233	Lever—Winder Lock and Release
51	3479	Bushing—Stitch Cont. Shaft Thrust
52	3610	Shim—Feed Claw
53	3612	Shim—Feed Claw