

Sears

Kenmore
Convertible

OWNER'S MANUAL

Sewing Machine Model 1791

SIMPLE, STRETCH AND SUPER SEWING

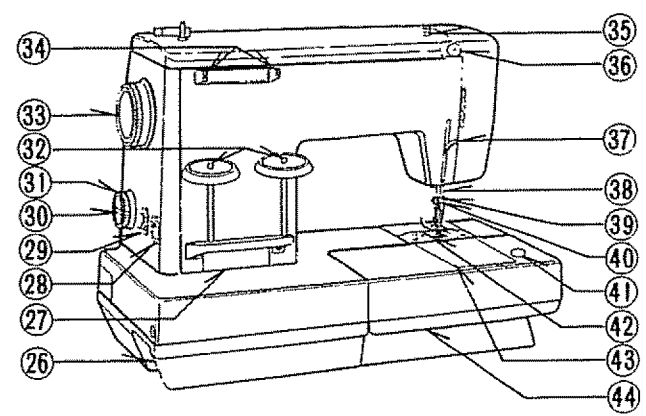
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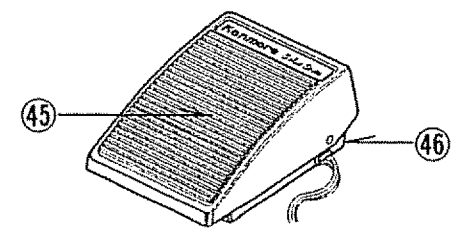
KNOWING YOUR SEWING MACHINE

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Free arm | 14. Top threading path | 27. Nomenclature plate |
| 2. Free-arm cover | 15. Slotted take-up lever | 28. Power/light switch |
| 3. Bobbin window | 16. Top thread tension control | 29. Speed range switch |
| 4. Bobbin cover plate | 17. Built-in buttonhole control | 30. Stitch modifier |
| 5. Swing-away base release | 18. Bobbin winder shaft | 31. Stitch length control |
| 6. Needleplate | 19. Bobbin winder latch | 32. Spool pins and caps |
| 7. Presser foot | 20. Stitch indicator | 33. Hand wheel |
| 8. Needle bar thread guide | 21. Stitch width control | 34. Rear thread guide |
| 9. Needle clamp screw | 22. Stitch selector | 35. Bobbin tension disc |
| 10. Needle bar | 23. Reverse stitch control | 36. Rear thread guide |
| 11. Thread guide | 24. Basting switch | 37. Presser foot lever |
| 12. Face cover plate | 25. Needle position control | 38. Presser bar |
| 13. Thread tension spring | 26. Cord connection | 39. Presser foot lock |
| | | 40. Thread cutter |
| | | 41. Attachment cover release |
| | | 42. Feed dogs |
| | | 43. Attachment cover plate |
| | | 44. Swing-away base |
| | | 45. Foot pedal |
| | | 46. Foot control |

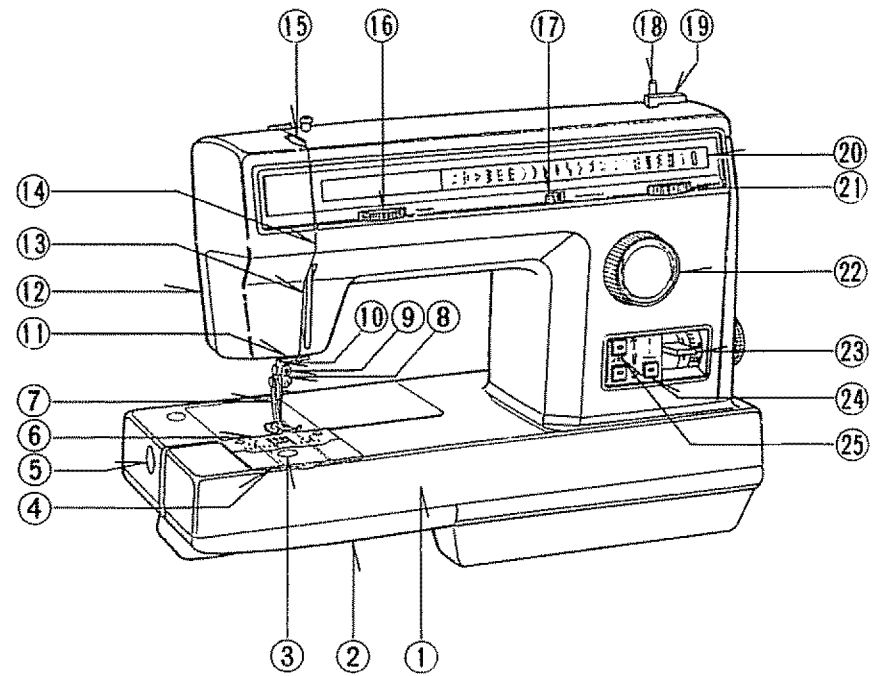
BACK VIEW



SOLID STATE FOOT CONTROL



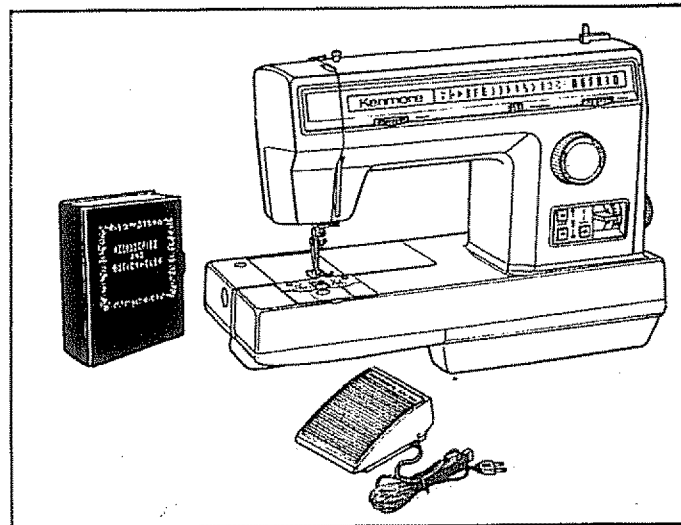
FRONT VIEW



GETTING READY TO SEW

SETTING UP YOUR MACHINE

When you open your Kenmore carton, you'll find the basic machine, foot control, the instruction book you now are reading, and one box of attachments (Accessories and Buttonholer). Set your machine on a sturdy flat surface. Be sure to wipe off any excess oil that may have accumulated in shipping.

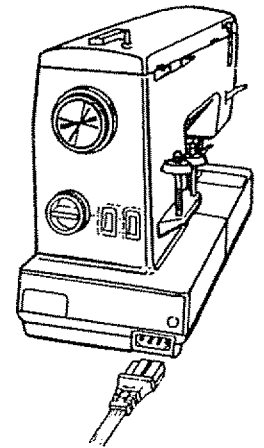


Step 1: The spool pins

You'll find Spool Pins (32) packed in the Accessories and Buttonholer Box. Using a screwdriver, attach them securely at rear as indicated.

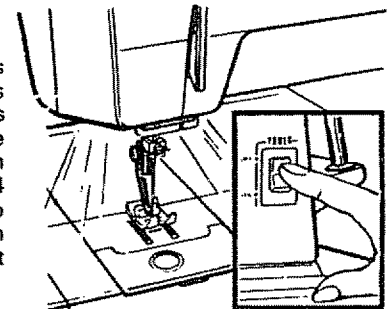
Step 2: The electricity

Plug Foot Control (46) into Cord Connection (26). Then, connect cord into any 110-120 volt wall outlet.



Important safety notes

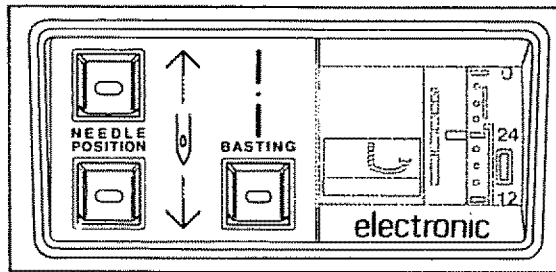
Your machine will not operate unless the Power/Light Switch (28) is turned on. This same switch controls the machine power, sewing light, the indicator lights on the stitch selection panel (20) and needle controls (24 and 25). If you are interrupted or stop sewing, turn off the switch - this is an important safety feature that prevents accidents.



ELECTRONIC NEEDLE CONTROL

Needle stops precisely in up or down position

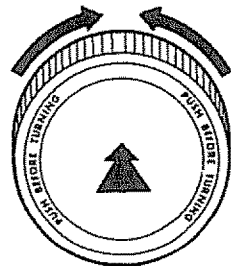
The electronic control panel contains three switches. One switch provides an electronically controlled basting or tacking to take the chore out of hand basting. The other two switches electronically control the needle to stop in either the up position for general sewing, or in the down position for intricate work.



1. This feature gives you the option of stopping your machine with the needle in an up position each time. When the needle is at this high position, there is no possibility of the needle becoming unthreaded when the next seam is started. The upper left button is pushed and lighted for this type of sewing.
2. If you wish for the needle to remain in the fabric when you stop (example is turning a corner), then push the lower

- left switch. Indicator lights quickly show you in what position the needle will stop. See page 15.
3. The third switch labeled "Basting" enables you to sew very long stitches by simply tapping the foot control— one complete stitch will be made and you can freely move the fabric to the desired spot for another basting tack. See page 16 for definite setting used to accomplish this.

STITCH SELECTOR AND INDICATOR

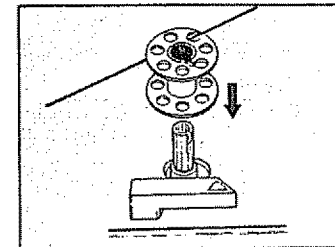
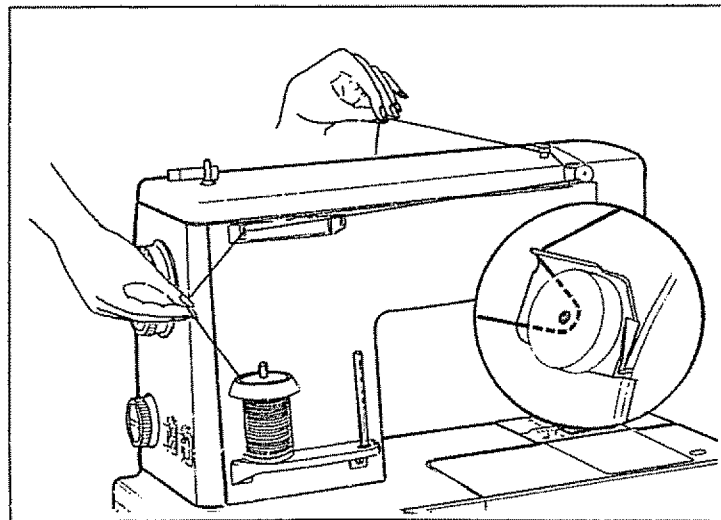


Push before turning dial

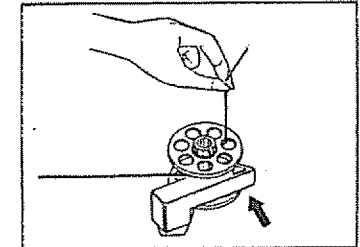
- A) To select a stitch, be sure needle is out of fabric at its highest position. Push the stitch selector (22) in before turning to select a stitch.
- B) Then turn the dial to left or right until the required stitch is illuminated in red on the indicator (20).

WINDING THE BOBBIN

A) Place thread on Spool Pin (32) and cover with a cap (32) as shown below. To wind bobbin, draw thread from spool through Rear Thread Guides (34 and 36) and the Bobbin Winder Disc (35) as indicated below.

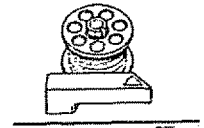


B) Pull end of thread through any hole in bobbin; place bobbin on Bobbin Winder Shaft (18) with end of thread coming from top of bobbin as shown above.

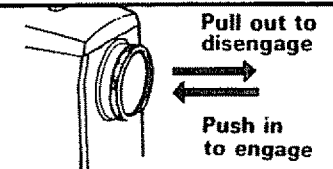


C) Push Bobbin Winder Latch (19) against bobbin until it clicks. Then pull Hand Wheel (33) away from machine to disengage clutch (see diagram below). Hold end of thread coming from bobbin (see above) and step on foot control. After several rotations of bobbin release thread.

D) When bobbin is full, winding stops automatically. Push in Hand Wheel (33). Remove bobbin from shaft and trim thread end.



Treat Hand Wheel as a "clutch" It controls the needle mechanism so that when pulled out, (disengaged) the rest of the machine will not operate while the bobbin is being wound.



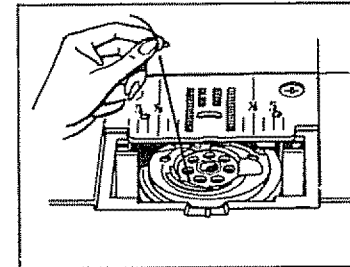
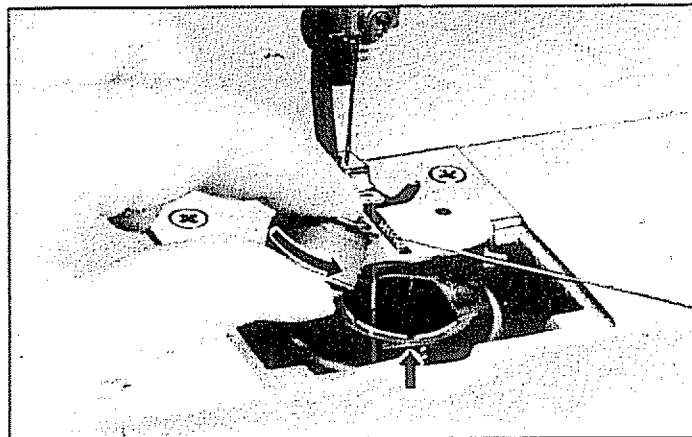
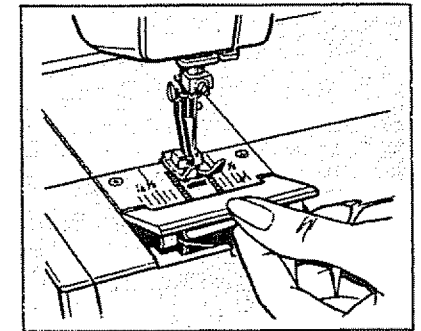
THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

Drop-in bobbin makes this a simple sure operation

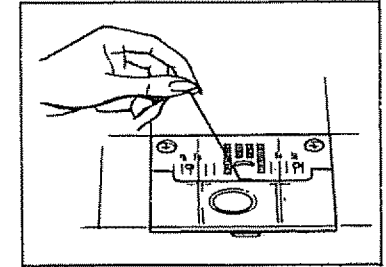
A) Make sure needle is in highest position (this will always be true if top left needle position light is on).

B) Remove Bobbin Cover Plate (4) — just lift up the front and it slips right out.

C) Now place the full bobbin in Bobbin Case with thread coming off in a counter-clockwise direction.



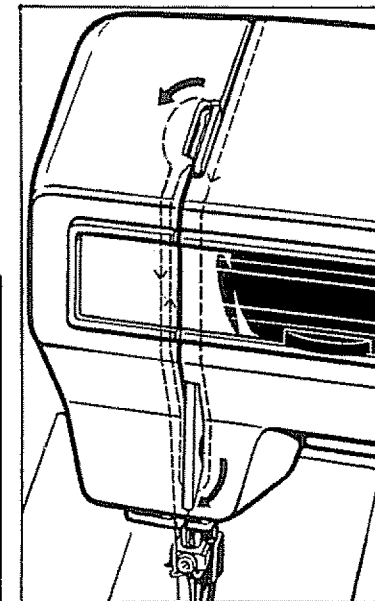
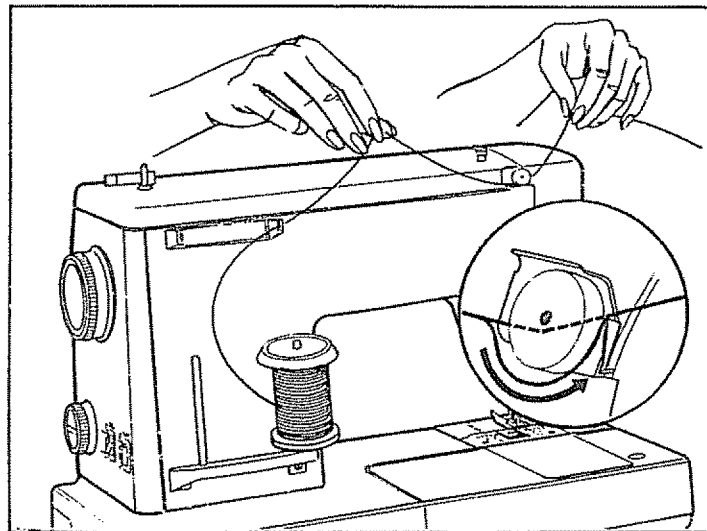
D) Pull about four inches of thread through tension slot (shown by arrow at left) toward back of machine as illustrated above.



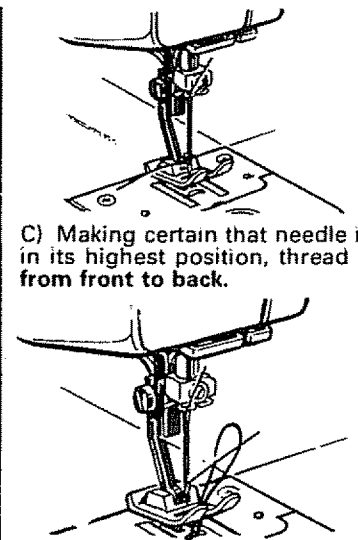
E) Replace cover plate, allowing thread to emerge through opening between Coverplate (4) and Needleplate (6). This completes bobbin threading.

THREADING THE REST OF YOUR MACHINE

Upper threading ...
needle threading ...
now quick and easy



B) Now pull thread toward you into Top-Threading Path (14), down to Tension Spring (13) — diagram above. Pull thread up into spring. Then draw thread through slotted take-up lever (15) and down again through either side of lower thread guide (11).



C) Making certain that needle is in its highest position, thread it from front to back.

D) Holding the needle thread with the left hand, and basting button pushed, gently tap the foot control. A single stitch will be made. This brings the bobbin thread up to the top surface forming a loop. Reach into this loop with a long instrument like a screwdriver and pull loop free. Then pull three or four inches of both top and bobbin threads behind the needle.

THREAD TENSION: STRAIGHT STITCHING

“Balance” is the key to handsome, durable straight stitching



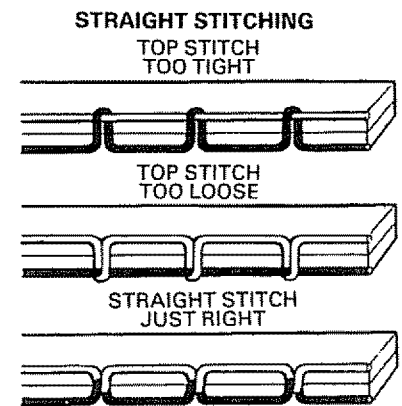
Decrease tension Increase tension

THREAD TENSION: ZIGZAG STITCHING

CHECKING FOR CORRECT TENSION OF THREAD

The good looking appearance of your straight stitching is mainly determined by the balanced tension of the top thread and bobbin thread. The tension is well balanced when the two threads lock in the middle of the layers of fabric when straight stitching.

You can achieve balanced tension by regulating the Top Thread Tension Control (17). If the upper thread appears to be too **tight**, dial left (lower numbers) to **decrease** tension. If the upper thread is too **loose**, dial right (higher numbers) to **increase** tension.



CHECKING FOR GOOD LOOKING ZIGZAG STITCHES

Always practice stitching on two layers of the fabric you will be using.

Make sure that you are using the right size and type of needle for the fabric. See chart page 11.

Choose a thread of good quality and type for your fabric. See chart page 11.

Remember — the wider the zigzag setting, the more

chance for puckering. Reduce the top tension, if puckering occurs.

The **top** thread will be visible on the bottom to varying degrees depending on the thread, fabric, type of stitch being used and speed of sewing.

The **bobbin** thread should **never** be visible on the top of the fabric.

BOBBIN TENSION

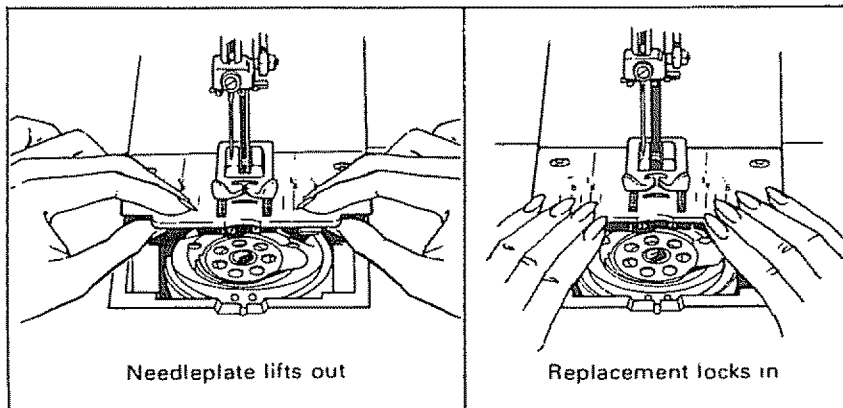
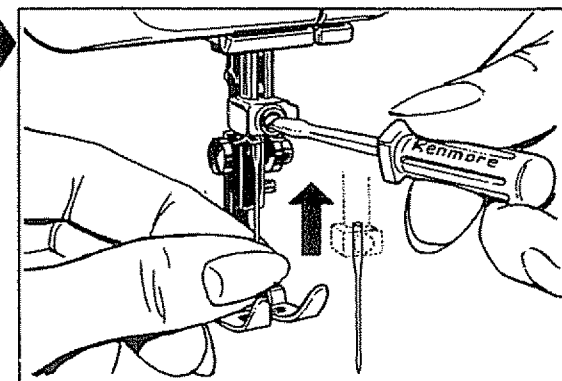
The bobbin tension has been correctly set at the factory, so you do not need to adjust it.

CHANGING NEEDLES AND NEEDLEPLATES

Needle choice depends
on thread . . . both
determined by fabric

YOUR SIZE 14 NEEDLE IS BASIC. . .

. . . to most of your sewing. **To replace needle:** Turn hand wheel toward you to raise Needle Bar (10) to highest position. Loosen Needle Clamp Screw (9) with screwdriver. Holding flat side away from you, insert needle as far as it will go. Tighten clamp screw securely, using screwdriver.

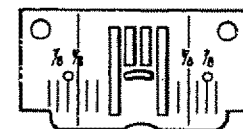


Needleplate lifts out

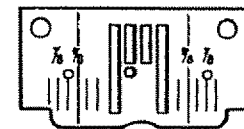
Replacement locks in

TO REPLACE THE NEEDLEPLATE INSERT

Raise needle to its highest position. Remove Bobbin Cover Plate (4). Lift Needleplate (6) and remove by lifting up and out (shown at far left). Insert other needle plate; push down with both hands to lock. Replace bobbin cover plate.



For zigzag stitching, use silver needleplate with wide oval hole



For straight and stretch sewing, silver plate has round hole

CHOOSING THE RIGHT NEEDLE FOR THE FABRIC

Kenmore needles are recommended for all Kenmore machines

... you'll find them in your nearest Sears store or the Sears General Catalog, in the sewing machine section.

If you do not have a Kenmore needle, please use this illustration to be sure your needle is the right size. Distance from top of needle to needlehole should be this exact length.



When do you change needles?

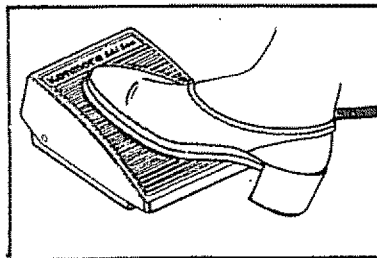
Usually after sewing 2 or 3 garments or whenever the needle is blunted, bent or dirty. And, of course, you'll change needles to suit fabric as indicated by this chart.

THE FABRIC IS THE KEY TO NEEDLE AND THREAD CHOICE

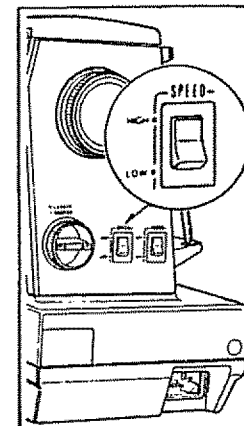
FABRIC	NEEDLE SIZE AND COLOR	THREAD SIZE	RECOMMENDED STITCH LENGTH SETTING
LIGHTWEIGHT: Batiste, Dimity, Chiffon, Silks, Synthetic Jerseys, Fine Lace, Organza, Crepe, Taffeta, Voile, Organdy	9 - BROWN or 11-ORANGE	Polyester Core/Cotton Wrap Fine Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	12 stitches per inch
MEDIUMWEIGHT: Cotton, Cotton Blends, Percale, Gingham, Shantung, Pique, Seersucker, Satin, Knits, Vinyl, Suitings, Linen, Wool Crepe, Leather	14-RED	Polyester Core/Cotton Wrap 50 Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	10 to 12 stitches per inch
MEDIUM HEAVYWEIGHT: Corduroy, Denim, Wool, Sailcloth, Wool Flannel, Gabardine, Velvets, Leather	16-PURPLE	50 Mercerized Cotton Mercerized Heavy-Duty Polyester Synthetic Silk A	12 stitches per inch
HEAVYWEIGHT: Coatings, Upholstery, Cotton Duck, Heavy Twills, Canvas	18-GREEN	Heavy-Duty Mercerized Cotton Polyester Synthetic Silk A	8 stitches per inch
Decorative top-stitching on all types of fabric	16-PURPLE 18- GREEN or Q-BLUE	Buttonhole Twist	6 stitches per inch
Synthetic Knits and Stretch: Polyester Double Knits, Nylon Tricot, Jersey, Stretch Terry, Spandex, Cire Tricot	Q-BLUE with "Q FOOT"™	Polyester Synthetic 50 Mercerized Cotton	10 for Regular or 6 for Stretch Stitches

STRAIGHT AND ZIGZAG SEWING

YOUR FOOT CONTROLS THE SPEED

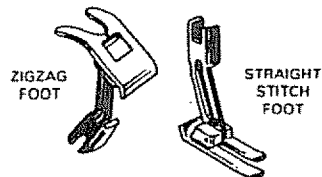


Easy to use as an automobile accelerator! Seated comfortably? Directly in front of your machine? Place the Foot Control (46) where your foot reaches it easily. Turn on the Power/Light Switch (28). Now simply press your foot on pedal (45) until you reach a slow even speed. Never try to sew too fast. The harder you push, the faster the machine will sew (Except when Basting Switch (24) is on). **Good idea:** For your very first use, test speed control on a remnant!

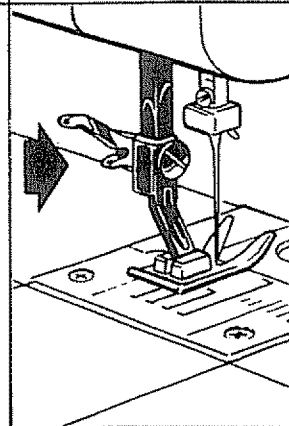


Speed range switch
Your machine has two ranges of speed — a low range for slower, intricate work and a high one for faster, general work. On the low setting the machine will not sew faster than a certain speed, even when the foot control is fully depressed.

THE "PRESSER FOOT" APPLIES THE PRESSURE

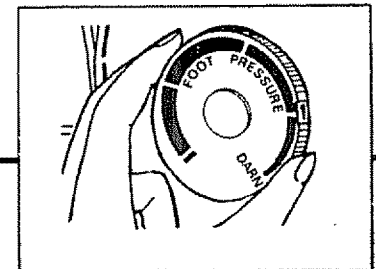


Zigzag foot installed on machine: 8 others in accessories.



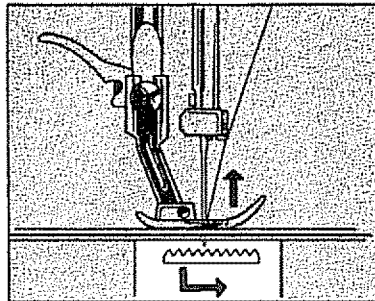
The Presser Foot (7) exerts pressure on fabric when stitching.

To change presser feet, simply drop Presser Foot Lock (39—arrow) and slip foot away from the Presser Bar (38). For added convenience, the Presser Foot Lever (37) has a double lift; raise this lever beyond the normal up position and place new foot on presser bar. To lock foot securely, raise presser foot lock as high as possible. That's all there is to it!



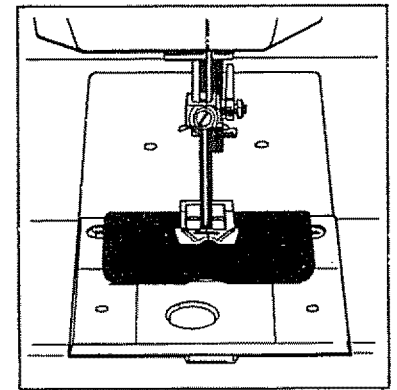
Presser foot pressure is vital for straight seams, uniform stitch length, even handling of both layers of fabric. To adjust pressure; use Pressure Regulator which is situated inside the face cover (12). Then to increase pressure, turn the dial clockwise (or vice versa). Just remember... for lightweight fabric, more pressure; for heavy fabric, less pressure.

**THE "FEED DOGS"
KEEP THE FABRIC
MOVING**

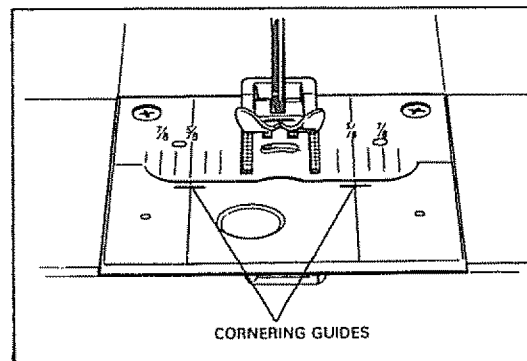


The Feed Dogs (42) are at work inside your machine under the Needleplate (6) creating an upward force that moves fabric under presser foot. As the stitch is being set into the fabric, the feed comes up to help presser foot keep fabric taut, then to advance fabric one stitch at a time. Feed automatically is controlled by Stitch Length Control (31) — don't pull fabric.

Yes, you can feed the fabric by hand in some sewing situations — for example, when freehand writing. Just raise needle to its highest position and raise the presser foot. Attach darning plate over needleplate as shown at right. Reduce presser foot pressure. Then you can control the movement of fabric by hand.

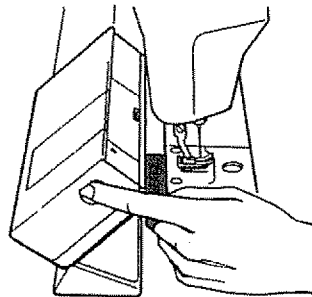


**AND THE
"SEAM GUIDES"
KEEP YOU ON
TARGET**



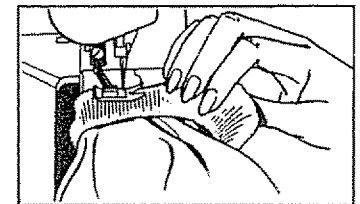
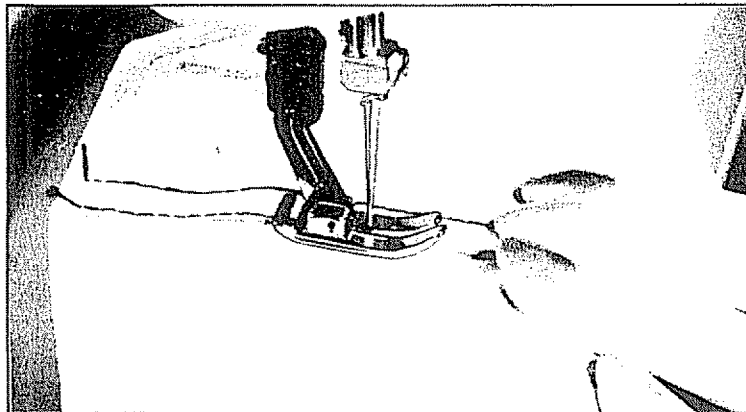
Seam guides are printed on needleplate, at both sides of needle, to help you line up the fabric and keep it straight. The standard seam width is 5/8". So these lines are emphasized, easy to follow. Also the cross lines on the Bobbin Cover Plate (4) are "cornering guides" to help when turning a square corner 5/8" from the fabric edge. (For details on cornering, see page 15)

SWING UP FOR FREE ARM SEWING

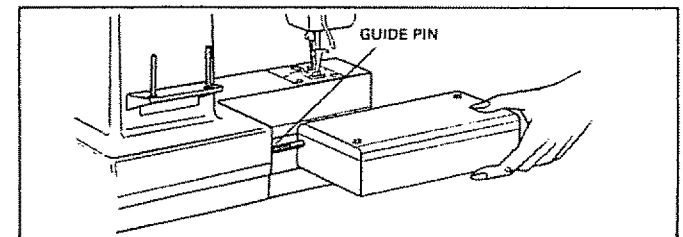
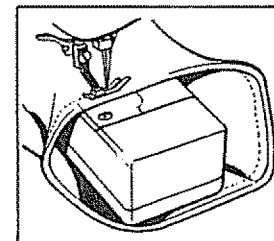


This machine easily converts from a flat-bed to a free-arm machine for easy handling of awkward, hard-to-reach sewing tasks. To convert to free-arm, push Release Button (5), swing base up and away.

With the Base (44) swung away, you can slip any sleeve under the presser foot. Now you can see seam clearly, sew without hindrance. It's great for patching and decorating, too (see section on "Finishing Touches").



Tricky turtlenecks are a cinch to stitch with the free arm. (If you're sewing sweater-type fabric, see "Stretch" section.) To stitch armhole of a vest (or pants legs or a waistband), you'll find it easier if you remove the Base (44) completely. Follow the directions below.



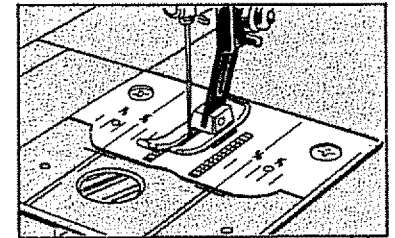
BASE SLIPS OFF IF SPACE NEEDED

To slip the base off, swing the base away and pull it to the left. (If in cabinet, lift machine to free-arm position.) To replace base, insert Guide Pin into position and swing base down toward you, until it snaps in place. It's a flat-bed machine!

EASY TO SET FOR ALL STRAIGHT STITCHING

Stitch length is your key decision

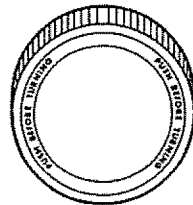
Chances are, you'll use straight stitching most frequently. This is the basic permanent stitch that holds the garment together. You'll use the Straight Stitch Presser Foot and Straight Stitch Needleplate, of course. Machine settings are detailed below.




For permanent seaming, the straight stitch length is determined by thickness of fabric. The numbers on the Stitch Length Control (31) indicate approximate stitches per inch. As a general rule, the heavier the fabric, the longer the stitch; lighter fabric, shorter stitches. Best stitch for medium-weight fabrics is the 10-to-12 setting indicated at right below.

(See next page for tips on reinforcing and securing permanent seams.)

HERE ARE YOUR BASIC SETTINGS FOR STRAIGHT STITCHING . . .

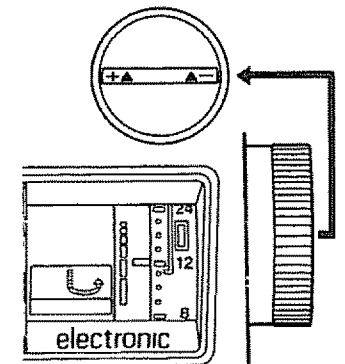


Raise needle to highest position. Push and turn Stitch Selector (22) until straight stitch setting () is illuminated in red on the indicator (20).

Set Stitch Width Control (21) at zero. This is the setting for all straight stitching (You will vary this for zigzag sewing — so it's detailed on page 17.)

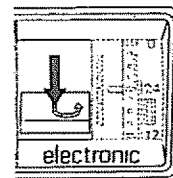
Set this inner dial, the Stitch Modifier (30) at the neutral (notched) position for all simple forward stitches.

You may use either a zig zag or straight stitch foot BUT-- for best control of fabric, best looking straight stitches and best feeding of fabric use **Straight Stitch Foot** and **Straight Stitch Needle Plate**.



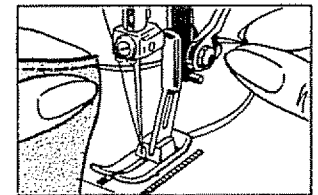
MAKING PERMANENT SEAMS TRULY PERMANENT

Backtacking ...
crossing seams ...
turning square corners

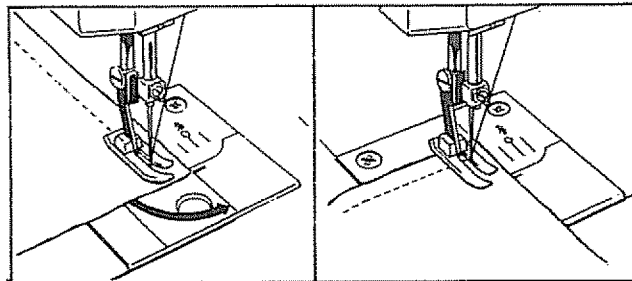


It's a good idea to begin and end each seam by stitching in reverse, pressing down Reverse Stitch Control (23). Be sure both threads are drawn back under presser foot. Stitch backwards about $\frac{1}{2}$ ". This is called **backtacking**; it reinforces seams, prevents unraveling.

When you have two seams crossing, sew slowly and carefully so seam will be strong. If sewing thick fabrics, you may need to lengthen stitch and reduce pressure on presser foot.



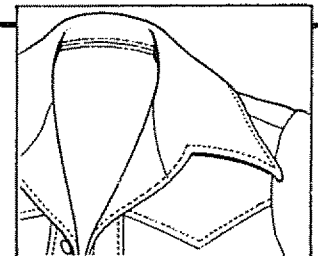
Finished the seam? The Presser Foot Lock (39) has a Thread Cutter (40) built in. Hold threads on either side of cutter and pull thread toward you to cut.



Turning square corners? Your machine has a convenient guide (diagram, far left) for turning corners $\frac{5}{8}$ " from fabric's edge. Stop stitching with needle in the fabric. This is done automatically by making sure left lower needle position button is pushed. Raise the presser foot. Turn fabric. New stitching line should align with $\frac{5}{8}$ " seam guide on side of bobbin plate (near left diagram). Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in new direction. (When turning square corners or sewing pointed areas of collars, you may want to shorten the stitch length to strengthen the corner.)

HANDSOME TOP-STITCHING

This is a seam you may want to show off! It's on the front side of the garment, possibly at the top of a "kick pleat" or on a lapel, both functional and decorative. Usually, it's a simple, forward stitch — with an extra-long stitch length, or with special thread, matching or contrasting. (For decorative sewing, try fancy threads, double needle, other ideas you will read about in later sections!)



“TEMPORARY” SEWING BY MACHINE

New free
basting method for
very long stitches


No longer do you need to baste by hand!

Regular basting (above right) by machine is easy — simply use **straight stitching** with longest available **length** setting (6 stitches per inch). And your Kenmore has a free basting method for very long stitches (lower right) that sometimes can be used for “marking”. Just set your machine and sew as indicated below . . .

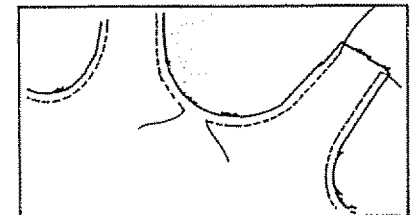
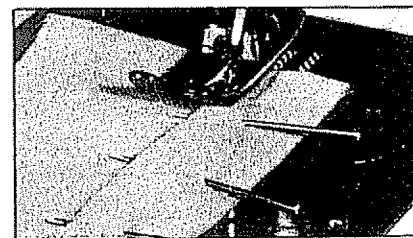
Regular Basting

Free Method

Free Basting For Very Long Stitches

Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 0
 Stitch Length Control — Any number
 Stitch Modifier — Neutral
 Basting Switch — On
 Straight Stitch Foot, Darning Plate
 Straight Stitch Needleplate
 No pressure on Presser Foot

Using settings at left (be sure all pressure is removed from presser foot) press basting switch. Lower presser foot and tap down on foot control. (You will want to hold ends of thread with left hand). Machine will take one stitch and stop with needle up. Move fabric freely with both hands to achieve desired stitch length.



PIN BASTING, STAY-STITCHING NOW SIMPLE

Yes, you can sew over pins easily (if done **correctly**) because your presser feet are hinged. Pins must be inserted at right angles to seam line. Tip of pin should just touch seam line. Sew **over tip** of pins. Pins must **not** come in contact with feed dogs: **Never** pin on the **under-side** of the fabric. Sew slowly. If in doubt about sewing over pins, **remove** each pin as you approach it.

“**Stay-stitching**” is a form of temporary seaming that prevents stretching of **curved** edges of garments. Usually this is on a single layer of fabric, so reduce **top** thread tension slightly to prevent puckering. Baste about 1/4” away from intended seamline.

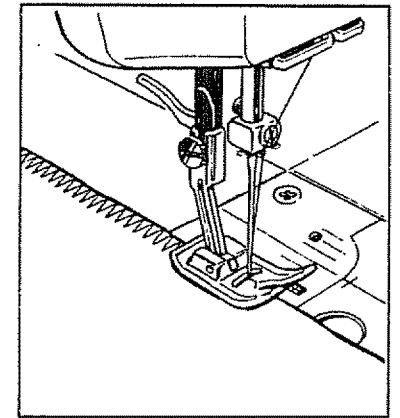
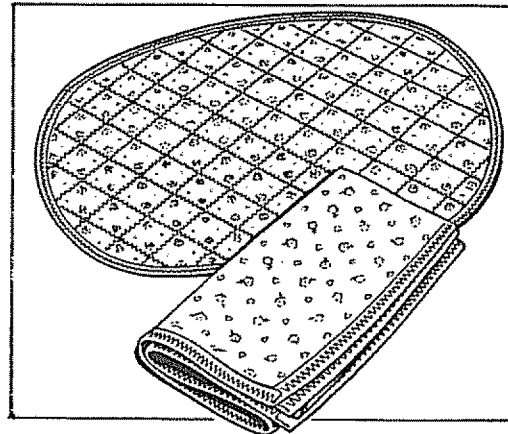
ZIGZAG STITCHING — AND HOW IT EXPANDS YOUR SKILLS

Many plain and
fancy uses

Simple zigzag stitching enables you to do many exciting things with your Kenmore sewing machine. Beyond basics, you'll use zigzag stitching to applique, embroider and monogram. Unlike straight stitches, zigzag stitches have a side-to-side width as well as a stitch length. You'll find "recipes" for many zigzag operations on following pages. You can create an exciting variety of zigzag stitches by adjusting stitch width and length controls (see chart below).

Simple settings
for easy zigzag
sewing

Stitch Selector — $\frac{15}{8}$
Stitch Width Control — Various
Stitch Length Control — 8-12-24
Stitch Modifier — Neutral
Zigzag Presser Foot or Satin Stitch Foot
Zigzag Needle Plate



**CHANGE
STITCH LENGTH
AND WIDTH
FOR STRENGTH
...FOR VARIETY**

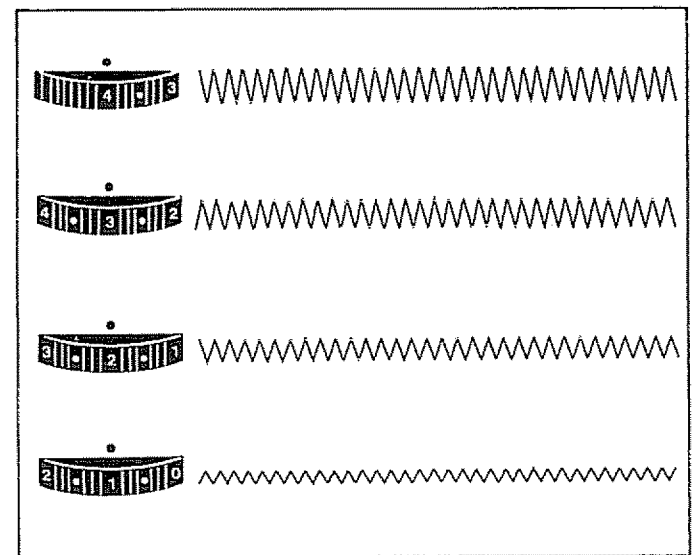
YOUR KEY CONTROL is the Stitch Width Control (21). When adjusting settings, remember: the **higher** the **number** the **wider** the zigzag **stitch**. Your choice of zigzag stitch width and length will depend on the fabric and job. The stitch length-rule is usually the **lighter** the **fabric**, the **shorter** the **stitch**.

Extra wide zigzag for heavy fabrics or those that fray — set width at 4

Wide zigzag for double layers, like hemming — set at 3

Medium zigzag for most construction seams — set at 2


Narrow zigzag for light fabrics, barely shows — set at 1

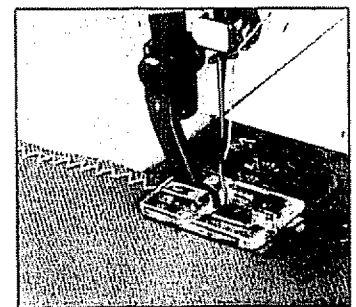


A most important use for basic zigzag

Fabrics that fray? Here's the solution ... Use zigzag overcasting for seams that tend to ravel. This is generally done after the garment is finished. Also, raw or worn edges of older garments can be overcast to prevent further raveling.

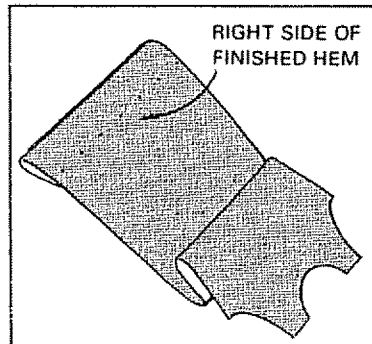
Special Edge Stitch Settings

- Stitch Selector — 
- Stitch Width — usually at 3
- Stitch Length — usually at 10
- Stitch Modifier — Neutral
- Overcast Foot
- Zigzag Needleplate





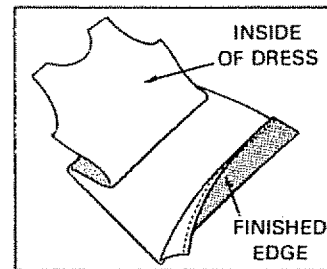
BLIND HEMMING— A BASIC STITCH THAT ADDS A FINISHING TOUCH

Built-in Blindstitch is a
real time-saver

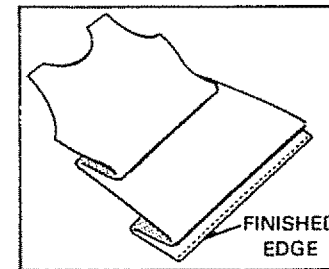


Blind hemming is a good technique to use on garments, and especially on curtains and drapery hems so that stitches need not show on the front of the fabric. Because your Kenmore has two types of blindstitches built in, blind hemming is easier than you'd expect. It's just a matter of folding... give it a try!

-  — Regular blind stitch for normal fabrics
-  — Elastic blind stitch for soft, stretchable fabrics





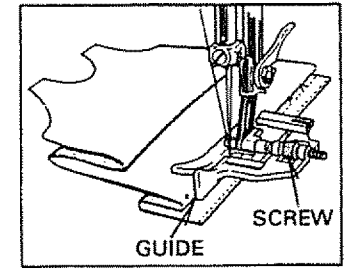
Finish raw edge of fabric appropriately. You may want to use seam tape on woven fabrics. With knits use a lace seam tape or just use decorative stretch stitch.



Working on **wrong** side of fabric, fold hem up. Press and pin in place. Then fold hem allowance under... leaving $\frac{1}{8}$ " of hem edge extending. (Blind hemming can be simplified by also using the special Kenmore Edgestitcher - please refer to p. 37 for details.)

Here's how to set your machine:

- Stitch Selector —  or 
- Stitch Width Control — $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
- Stitch Length Control — 12 to 10
- Stitch Modifier — Neutral
- Blind Stitch Foot
- Zigzag Needleplate

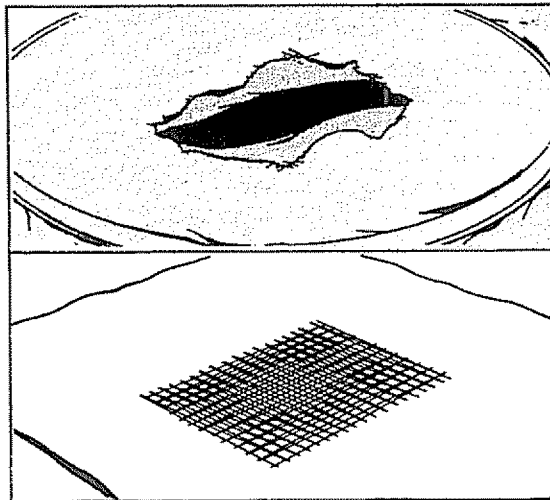


Place garment under blind stitch foot with the fold of the garment against guide and slide it by turning screw so that the zigzag just catches the fold.

Now the **right** side of your garment will show only the blind stitches! Be sure to press both sides of the finished hem!


MENDING AND DARNING— BY MACHINE!

So much easier!
Takes little practice!

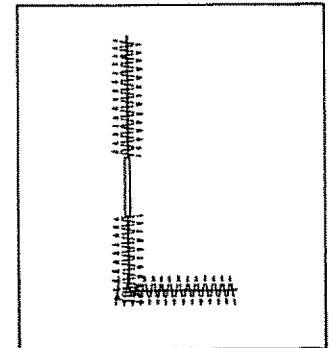


HOW TO REPAIR STRAIGHT OR 3-CORNERED TEAR

Setting your machine


Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 4
 Stitch Length Control — Red zone
 Stitch Modifier — Neutral
 Zigzag Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate

Fit torn edges together closely as possible under the needle, starting from rear of damaged area. Sew slowly, making sure that stitching catches **both** sides of the tear. When turning, lift needle to highest position, back up one or two stitches to secure corner, then repeat above operation.

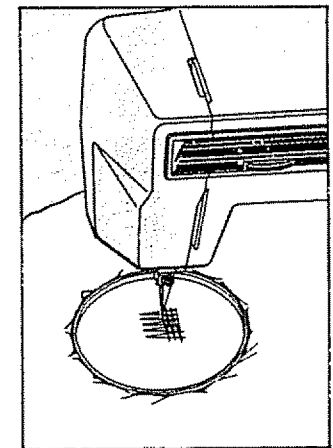


USE A HOOP FOR EASY DARNING

Setting your machine

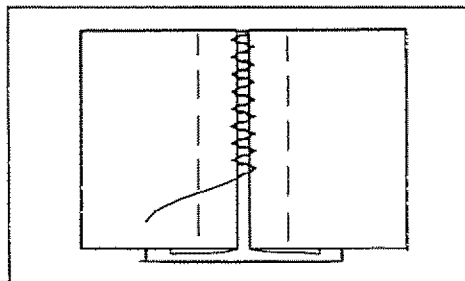
Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 0
 Stitch Length Control — Various
 Stitch Modifier — Neutral
 Darning Plate
 No Presser Foot

An embroidery hoop will help you hold damaged area securely. Remove presser foot. Stretch fabric between embroidery hoops, centering hole to be darned. Draw bobbin thread up **through** fabric by holding top thread and taking one stitch at spot where you want to start darning. Lower the presser bar, then sew at slow speed. Move fabric by hand, back and forth with a steady rhythm, to cover darning area. Next, turn the fabric and sew **another** layer of stitching **across** the first layer.



OTHER USEFUL UTILITY AND BASIC ZIGZAG STITCHES

FAGOTING




A decorative stitch that also is good for mending knits.

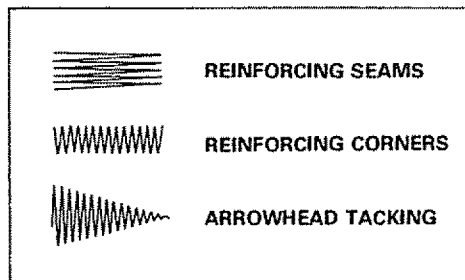
This is a popular decorative stitch (used in sleeves or fronts of blouses and dresses). To attach two separate pieces of fabric together, leave a little space inbetween. To prepare the fabric:

Fold under the seam allowances on the cut edges, and press. Baste folded edges to tissue paper with about $\frac{1}{8}$ " space between. Stitch over the $\frac{1}{8}$ " allowance, just catching the fabric fold on **both** sides with needle. Remove bastings and paper; press.

Setting your machine

Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 4
 Stitch Length Control — Various
 (Depending on fabric)
 Stitch Modifier — Neutral
 Zigzag Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate

BAR-TACKING




To reinforce points of strain on any garment

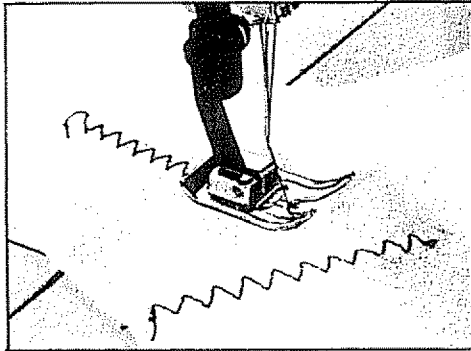
A valuable stitch to strengthen corners of pockets or straps of lingerie. Simply stitch . . . turn fabric in reverse direction . . . stitch again . . . **four to six** times. Use a **wide** zigzag stitch at the satin-stitch length (red line) for strap reinforcements. Use a medium-width zigzag set at a fine stitch length for securing corners — great for pockets!

Try "arrowhead" tacking for reinforcing small (but visible) areas of strain. Start, from the top, with your zigzag width setting at 4, slowly change width to 3 . . . and so on . . . to reach the "point of the arrow" at width setting 0.

Setting your machine

Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 1 to 4
 Stitch Length Control — Red
 zone
 Stitch Modifier — Neutral
 Zigzag Presser Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate


INTERFACING



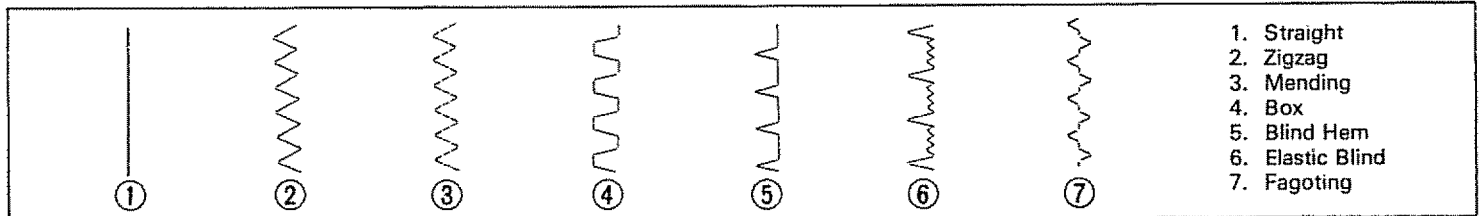
To support and shape edges and details

You will use this for stiffening collars, cuffs, flaps in many garment areas — fronts, hems, lapels. The interfacing may be any special fabric applied to the inside of a garment to give it shape, body and/or support. "Interfacings" come in light, medium and heavy weights — also in "fusible" fabrics, with adhesives applied. Generally, you will use the machine settings shown at right, for seams or darts in interfacing.

Setting your machine

Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 2 to 4
 Stitch Length Control — 12
 Stitch Modifier — Neutral
 Zigzag Presser Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate

YOU'LL USE STRAIGHT AND ZIGZAG STITCHES FOR SUPER-SEWING, TOO!



1. Straight
2. Zigzag
3. Mending
4. Box
5. Blind Hem
6. Elastic Blind
7. Fagoting

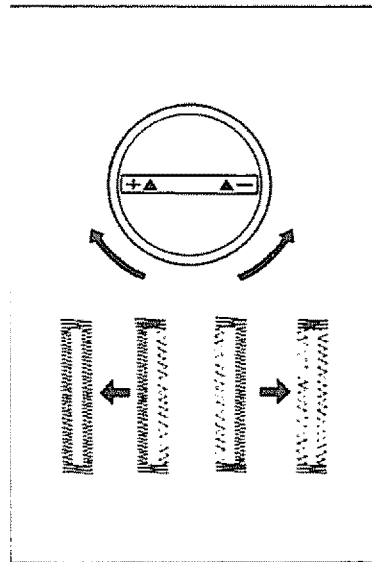
The following stitches are built into your machine to give you the optimum in ease of use in sewing basic stitches. Below are some of the uses for each stitch:

1. Straight — Basting, seaming, and top stitching. (See pages 15 and 16).
2. Zigzag — Satin stitching, Applique (Page 39), Overcasting and Bar Tacking.
3. Mending — Repair garments and sew interfacings. (Page 20).

4. Box — Can be used for Overcasting also, or a decorative stitch around a collar etc.
5. Blind Hem — Hemming of all types of fabrics. Especially helpful when sewing large pieces of fabric such as draperies.
6. Elastic Blind Hem — provides a stretchy, durable hem finish to soft, stretchable materials.
7. Fagoting — A decorative stitch that can be used for repair of tears that require a backing for stability.

**USING YOUR
BUILT-IN
BUTTONHOLE
SYSTEM**

It's great for
making single and
extra-long buttonholes



Your Kenmore built-in system is the only one that can be used on free-arm. It is an excellent way to make buttonholes on cuffs, waist bands, other tight places. An important aid is the Buttonhole Guide Foot (in your buttonhole attachment box). It has graduated markings ($\frac{1}{8}$ " apart) to help you make buttonholes to exact size.

Mark buttonhole length on your garment.

Pull the guide foot (A) all the way forward so that the notch (B) is aligned with the graduation (C), with thread to rear. Place fabric with marked buttonholes under the foot.

The buttonhole control lever (17) shows you the direction you will be stitching. The control set to the left starts your buttonhole. Position marked buttonhole so your needle pierces the beginning of the buttonhole.

1. Switch the control to left. (If it has been already at left, set it at right, sew several stitches and switch to left again.) Step on foot control to form first bartack and left side of buttonhole.
2. When you reach end of left side, slide the control to the right and complete the buttonhole.

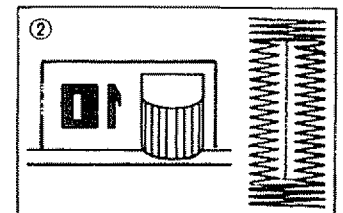
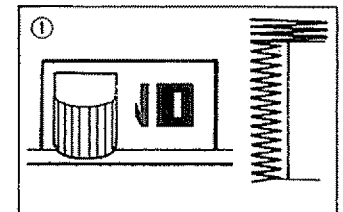
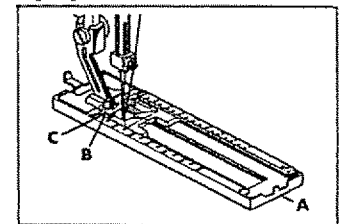
ADJUSTING STITCH BALANCE

Stitch length differences in forward and reverse stitches of the buttonhole are equalized with the stitch modifier.

If the reverse stitches are too far apart, turn the modifier slightly clockwise; if they are too close together, turn counter-clockwise.

Setting your machine

- Stitch Selector —
- Stitch Width Control — 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$
- Stitch Length Control — 24 to 12 (Green zone)
- Stitch Modifier — Neutral (See below)
- Buttonhole Guide Foot
- Zigzag Needle Plate

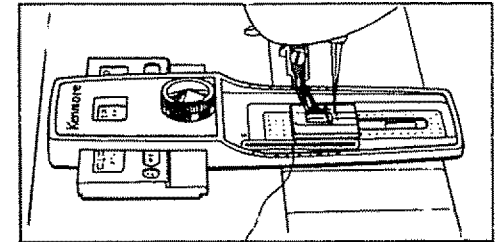


USING YOUR SPECIAL BUTTONHOLE ATTACHMENT

It will become your "best friend"

Another important buttonhole accessory . . .

Your Buttonhole Guideplate is a Kenmore "special" that guides the fabric for you, eliminates the need to turn fabric by hand, enables you to make a variety of basic and special buttonholes.

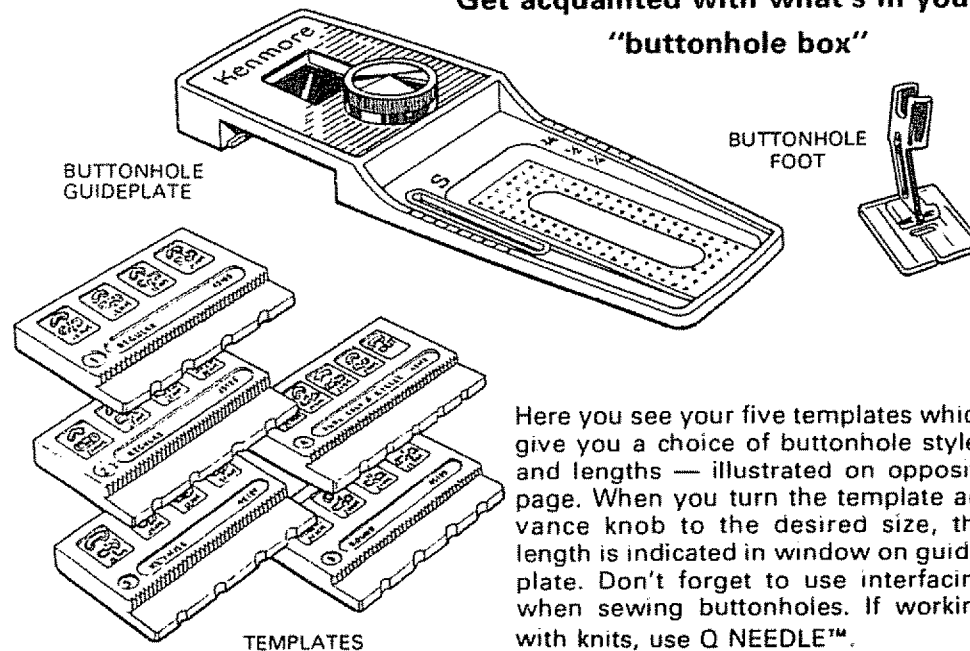


Your Buttonhole Guideplate is easily installed, just behind the needleplate.

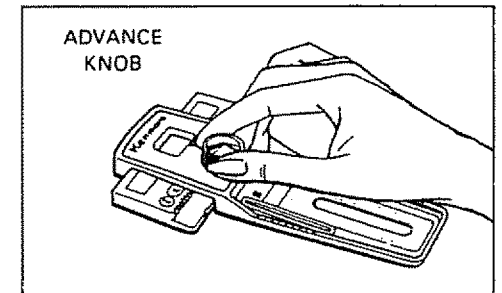
You have a square clear plastic foot to use with your attachment.

You can dial the style of buttonhole you want simply by turning the Template Advance Knob.

Get acquainted with what's in your "buttonhole box"



Here you see your five templates which give you a choice of buttonhole styles and lengths — illustrated on opposite page. When you turn the template advance knob to the desired size, the length is indicated in window on guideplate. Don't forget to use interfacing when sewing buttonholes. If working with knits, use Q NEEDLE™.



**IT CAN BE FUN
TO TRY OUT
(and show off)
YOUR NEW
BUTTONHOLE
SKILLS**

Start with the ones
you like in the
chart below

Choosing buttonhole style and size . . .
Each buttonholing situation will be different so you will want to experiment with your garment, considering fabric and placement of button. Here are some basic applications:

Built-in buttonholes (described previously) are ideal for one or two buttons used on waistband or cuff, or for "belt slots."

Straight buttonholes (lower left) are most popular for everyday sewing — for series of buttons on dress, blouse, vest, jacket or coat.

Keyhole buttonholes are a variation of the above, with an enlarged opening at one end to allow more room for button shank. These are normally used in tailored vests, jackets, coats.

Eyelet buttonholes (another variation of "straight") most often are used for studs on skirts or holes for tongues of belt buckles.

Purl-edge buttonholes are made by stitching a larger straight buttonhole on **top** of a narrow one — for a unique look.

Bound buttonholes — made with extra fabric "hemming" the hole — provide "professional look" to dresses, jackets, coats and for contrasting, decorative buttonholes.

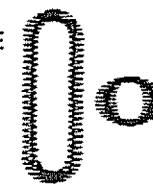
**ROUND END
STRAIGHT
BUTTONHOLE**



**KEYHOLE
BUTTONHOLE**



**PURL-EDGE
AND
EYELET**



**BOUND
BUTTONHOLE**




Template	43141	43143	43144	43145
Sizes	3/8" - 1/2" - 5/8" - 13/16"	3/8" - 1 1/16" - 1 1/4" - 1 3/8"	13/16" - 1 1/16" - Eyelet	1 5/16" - 1 1/16" - 13/16" - 5/8"
Template	43142	<p>A WORD ABOUT BUTTONHOLE WIDTH: The width indicated for each operation in this section is an approximate setting. You may need to adjust width to suit your fabric . . . experiment!</p>		
Sizes	1 3/16" - 1 1/16" - 1 1/4" - 1 1/2"			

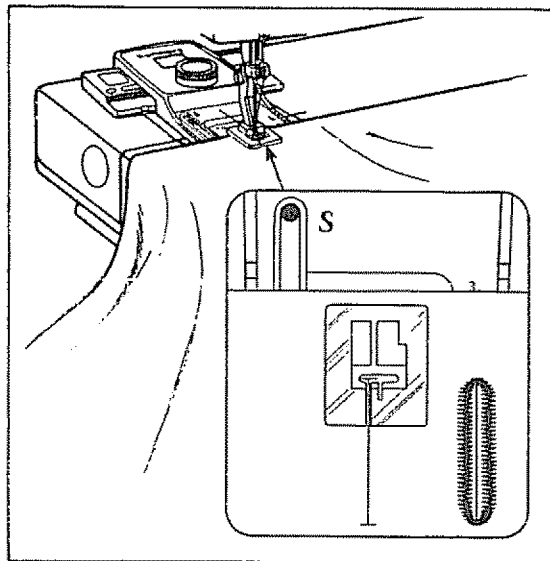
"REGULAR-WORKED" BUTTONHOLING

An art by our grandmothers... now easy to do by machine

Settings for round-end, keyhole, eyelet ...

Stitch Selector — 
 Stitch Width Control — 1 to 1½
 Stitch Length Control — 0
 Stitch Modifier — Neutral
 Buttonhole Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate
 Darning Plate

First, place darning plate over zigzag needleplate; then, select correct template for type buttonhole you want. Insert template into slot of guideplate. Turn template knob to desired size ... just dial!



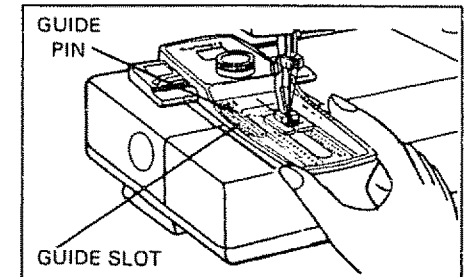
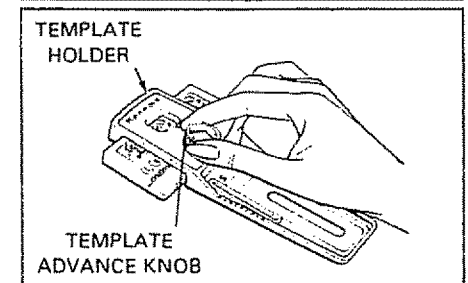
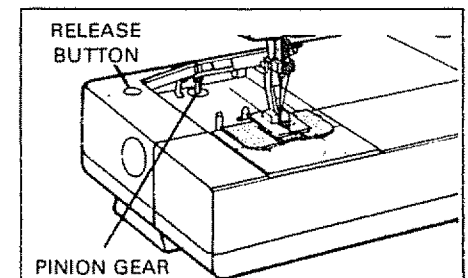
Now press Release Button (41) to remove Attachment Coverplate (43). This will expose the pinion gear in base, as indicated at upper right. (When buttonholing is completed, be sure to replace attachment coverplate!)

Slip guideplate onto machine so it fits in place over pinion gear. Be sure guide pin is inserted in slot.

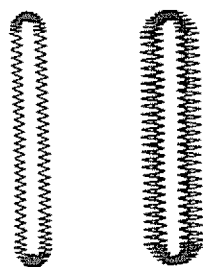
Pull guide plate all the way forward so that guide pin is at "S" and pinion gear is in the center of arc hole of template.

Draw bobbin thread up through guideplate by turning hand wheel. Place fabric between presser foot and guideplate. Align marked buttonhole with cut-out of foot. Line up edge of fabric with markings on guideplate. If you wish all buttonholes to be 3/4" from edge of garment, for example, line up fabric with 3/4" marking each time you start a buttonhole.

Now you're ready to stitch the shape you've selected — straight, keyhole or eyelet. Your template will guide you.

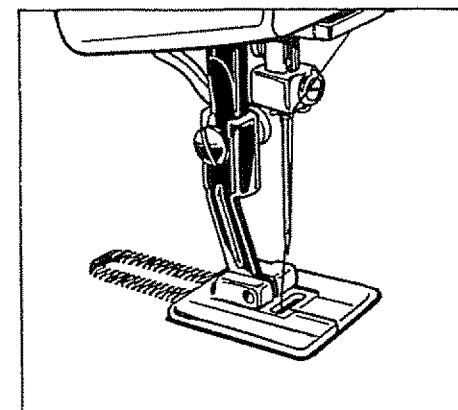


PURL-EDGING FOR THAT PROFESSIONAL TOUCH

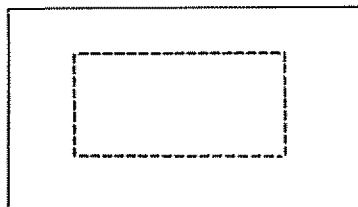


You can make a purl-edge buttonhole by sewing a wide buttonhole over a narrow stitched buttonhole. Machine settings are the same as for a round-end buttonhole. Simply choose the correct size purl-edge template for your button. But be sure to adjust stitch width control to 1.

Sew around the buttonhole **once**. Then remove guideplate and turn template to the **wider** size purl-edge. Adjust stitch width to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and sew around buttonhole again.



TIPS ON MAKING BOUND BUTTONHOLES



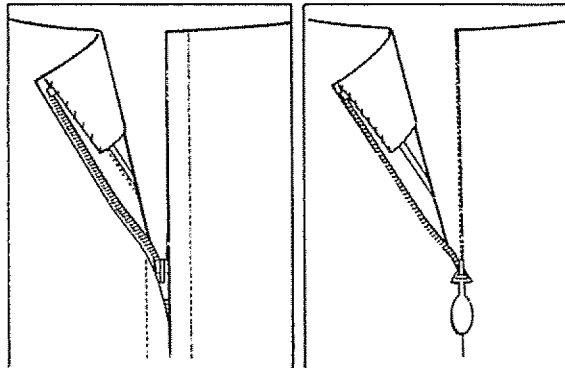
Yes, these are tricky — but worth it for fine garments! There are a number of ways, most requiring sewing exact-size rectangles. There are several-size templates included with your Kenmore attachments. Use them as for other buttonholes but set machine as indicated at right. For neatest, easiest bound buttonholes, use an iron-on interfacing on underside of fabric. This is essential with stretch fabrics or those that tend to fray easily.

Bound buttonhole settings:

Stitch Selector — $\text{1}\frac{1}{2}$
 Stitch Width Control — Zero
 Stitch Length Control — 0
 Stitch Modifier — Neutral
 Buttonhole Foot
 Zigzag Needleplate
 Darning Plate

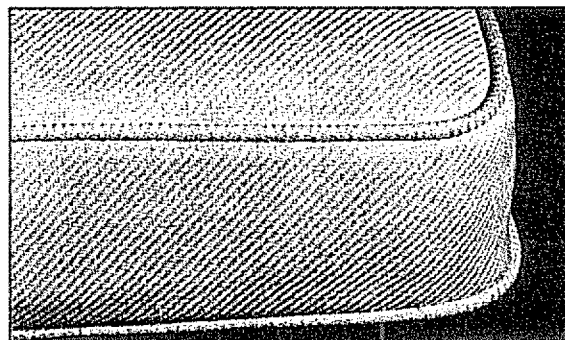
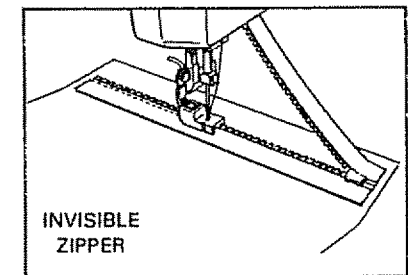
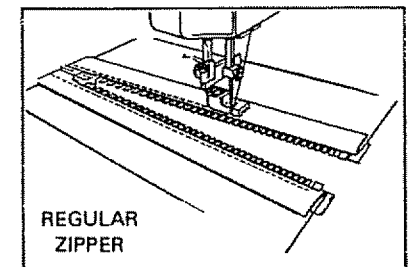
ZIPPERS THAT ARE SMOOTH-WORKING, GOOD LOOKING

Home-sewn zippers can look as nice as those on expensive ready-mades. We recommend you follow directions given on zipper package. There are two basic types: conventional, and invisible. Your Zipper Foot will assist you with any of these installations. Use these simple settings:



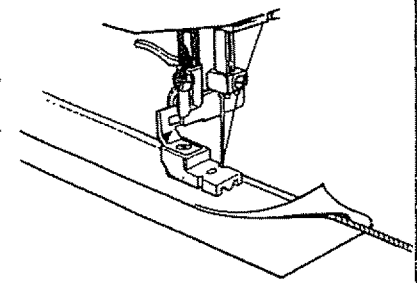
For conventional zippers . . . Your zipper foot is adjustable for use on right or left side of needle. Adjust foot so needle clears side notch on foot. Then proceed according to zipper manufacturer's instructions.

Invisible zippers are applied to an open seam, to seam allowances only; there is no stitching visible on **outside** of garment. Adjust zipper foot so needle is sewing **through** center hole of foot and **one** groove of foot is riding on **teeth** of zipper. After zipper insertion, finish by shifting foot to side position and sewing through side notch.



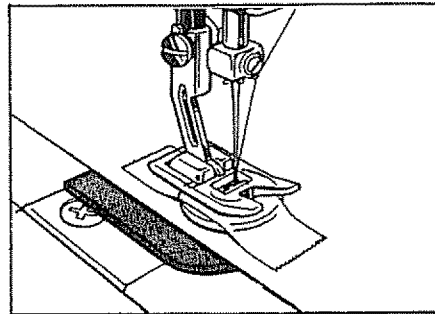
CORDING IS SIMPLE WITH SAME "ZIPPER" SETTINGS

Your zipper foot also makes it easy to add "cording" to garments as well as slip covers, toss pillows, bedspreads, decorative pieces. Cut fabric on **bias** and wrap around cord. Pin fabric in place so seam edges are even. With zipper foot to **left** of needle, stitch close to cord.



MACHINE-SEWED BUTTONS? YES— WITH THIS KENMORE!

Clear plastic foot
makes job easy!



Your settings: **Stitch Selector**

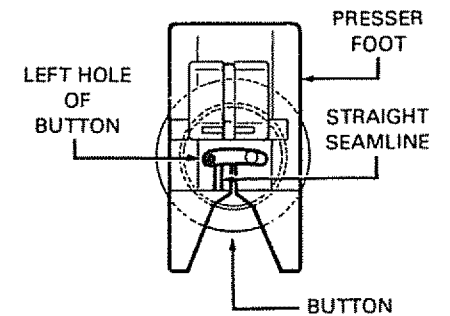
Set Length Control at any number
Width Control — adjust to button size
Use Zigzag Needleplate and Darning Plate
Use Clear Plastic Satin Stitch Foot

Scotchtape button on fabric to hold in place while needle stitches from side to side. Stitch width must equal space between holes in button. You will need to experiment with each style button. For the same series of buttons, settings remain the same.

Center left hole of button between straight seamline and left edge of presser foot slot. Lower foot to hold button securely.

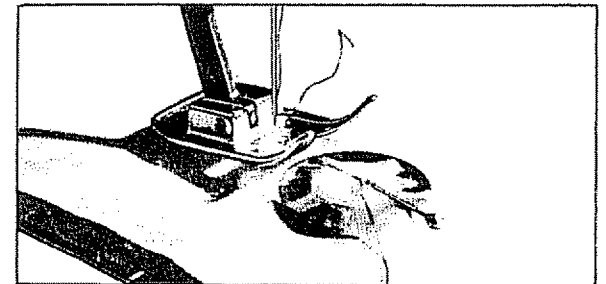
Turn hand wheel until needle point is **just above** button. Adjust stitch width control so needle will enter **right** hole of button. Turn hand wheel again so needle enters second hole. Readjust stitch width if necessary. Stitch 6-8 times.

Finish sewing with an extra two inches of thread remaining. Draw these threads to reverse side of garment and tie.



PUT A SHANK ON YOUR BUTTONS...

Recommended for heavy, bulky fabrics, buttons sewn with a shank add extra strength. Set machine as indicated above. Tape a pin to button so it fits in groove in presser foot. Sew over the pin, adding a few more stitches than usual. Remove from machine, wrap excess thread around shank, and tie.

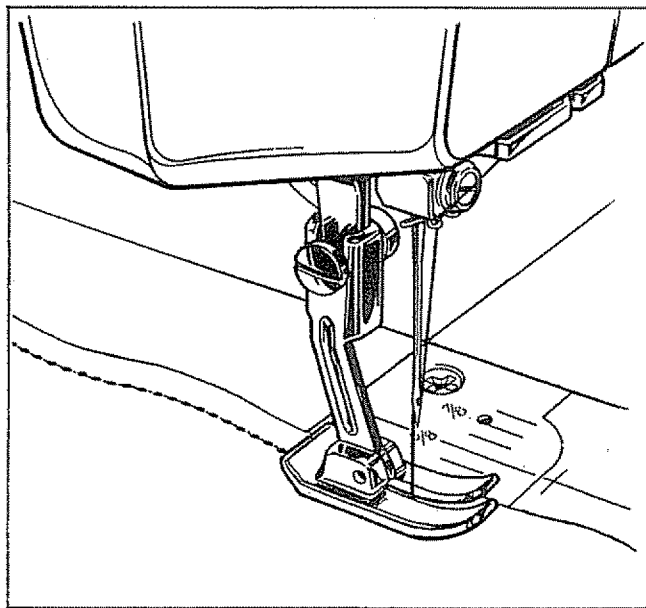


STRETCH AND SPECIAL STITCHES

STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

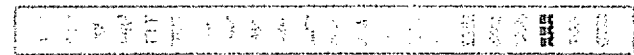
For seams that need to stretch with the fabric

You'll use this basic stitch often — for garment construction or anywhere else you would use a straight stitch for seaming — plain, pressed-open or double-stitched. If you want a good looking top stitch on knits, use straight stretch ... particularly for strength when making sportswear. And when you do curved seams on children's shorts or slacks, for example, the straight stretch stitch really adds life!

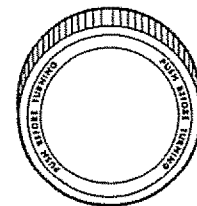


USE STRAIGHT STITCH PRESSER FOOT AND STRAIGHT STITCH NEEDLEPLATE

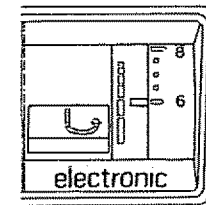
SETTING YOUR MACHINE FOR STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING



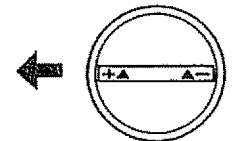
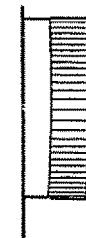
STITCH WIDTH CONTROL — 0



DIAL YOUR STITCH FOR SETTING ON INDICATOR (20)



STITCH LENGTH CONTROL — 6 TO 24

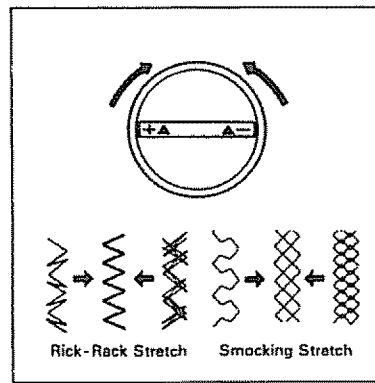


STITCH MODIFIER — NEUTRAL (NOTCHED) POSITION (SEE NEXT PAGE)

THE STRETCH STITCHES YOU USE MOST ARE BUILT-IN

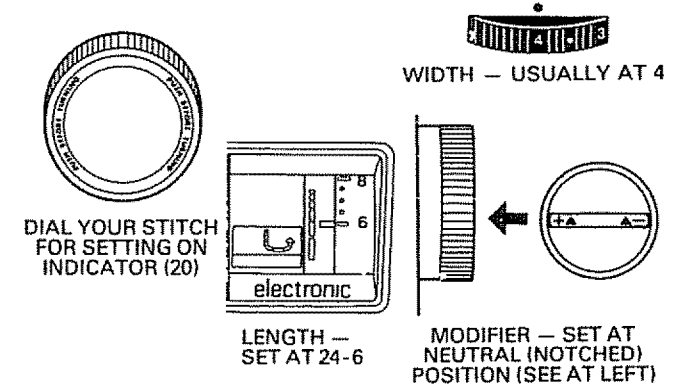
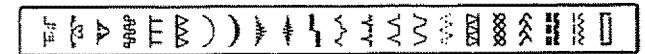
So many ways to sew today's knits! You have a wide variety of zigzag stitches — simply set Stitch Selector (22) as indicated in each "recipe". All other machine settings are the same for each of the stitches. With all these, use the zigzag presser foot or Q FOOT™ and appropriate needleplate.

Your basic settings are illustrated immediately below. The only changes you need consider are variations in stitch width — as you become expert, you may wish stitches to show, either shorter or longer. Don't forget, the Stitch Modifier (30), lower right, is inside Stitch Length Control (31).



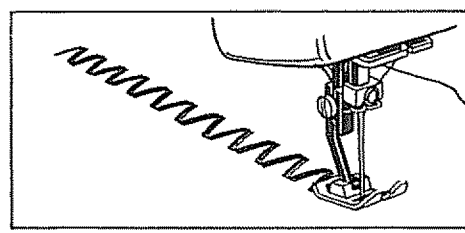
ADJUSTING STRETCH STITCH BALANCE

Stitch modifier should be in neutral (notched) position for most materials. Depending upon the type of fabric used, you may need to adjust this control to match forward stitches of stretch sewing with reverse motion stitches. If the stitches are too open, turn the control slightly clockwise; if the stitches overlap, turn the control counter-clockwise.



RICK-RACK STRETCH

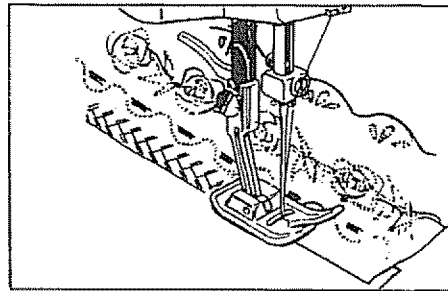
Used most often for top-stitching



Stitch Selector

Rick-rack stretch stitches are useful also on lapped or abutted seams where you lap one edge of a seam over another with seamlines meeting in the center.

FEATHER STRETCH

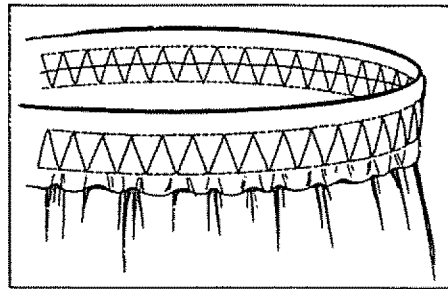


Stitch Selector — 

This is a good stitch to use with laces, on lingerie, bra and girdles; and to apply bias tape. It's great when quilting.

ELASTIC STRETCH

You'll love this for skirt-bands and lingerie

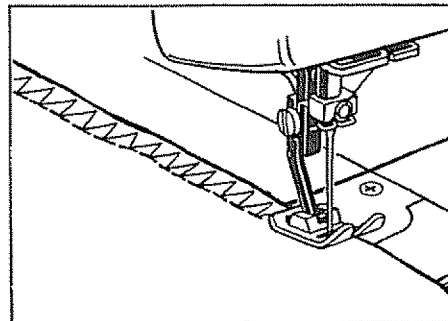


Stitch Selector — 

Use this versatile stitch to insert elastic in garments. Simply stitch elastic into place, making sure it is evenly spaced. To do this, mark the correct length piece into quarters, then match these markings with center front and side seams.

OVERCAST STRETCH

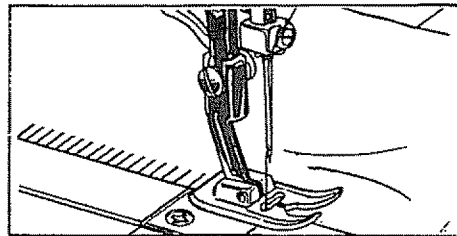
A "must" for making stretch sportswear



Stitch Selector — 

This is the same type stitch used by the garment industry in making sportswear — it forms and finishes the seam in one operation (for seams of $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ "). It's very effective for use in **repairing** raw or worn edges of **older** garments.

PARIS POINT STRETCH



Stitch Selector — E
Stitch Width Control — 2 to 3
Stitch Length Control — 24 to 12

Excellent for hemstitching table and bed covers with a elegant touch. Picot-like stitch can also be made on sheer materials. Sew along the raw edge of fabric and trim close to the outside of the stitching.

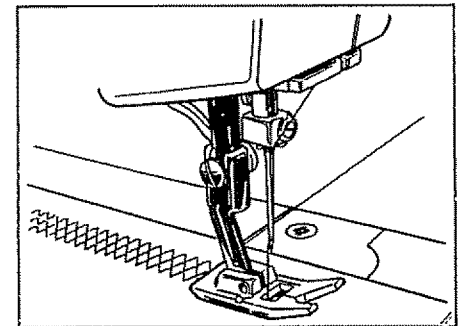
SOME FAVORITE STITCHES CAN BE DECORATIVE

Of course, you can "create" with basics... Rick-Rack, Feather, and Elastic Stretch stitches previously described can be used to decorate garments as well as to construct them. Try them all — just dial your choice and use your imagination!

Smocking stitch effect:
strictly for charm



Here's another beautiful, built-in stretch stitch — the Smocking Stretch creates a design that is a series of small diamonds.



Be sure to use a clear plastic foot, so you can see stitches as you sew.

HOW TO GET THE HAND-SMOCKED EFFECT BY MACHINE

Setting your machine:

Stitch Selector — X
Stitch Width Control — 3 to 4
Stitch Length Control — 6
Stitch Modifier — Neutral
(See page 31)

Q FOOT and Q NEEDLE™
Zigzag Needleplate

First, the smocked area: The stitching is done before the piece is sewn into the garment. Make a straight line of gathers across the fabric being smocked. Directly under the line of gathering, stitch over the gathers. Continue rows of stitches ¼" apart with gathers inbetween.

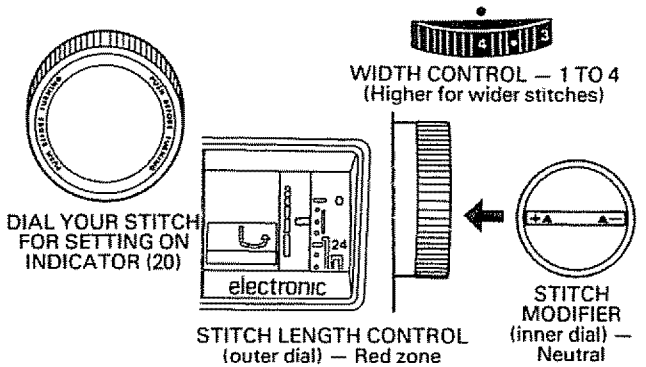
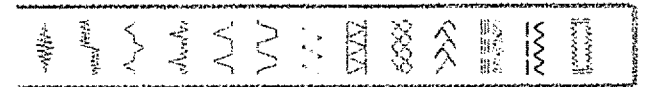
SATIN STITCHES AS THE PROFESSIONALS USE THEM



FINISHING AND PERSONAL TOUCHES

Closely-spaced zigzag stitches are called satin stitches. They add a lovely finishing touch to garments and linens—whether in simple sewing or super decorations with any of your patterns or embroidery designing. Use a Zigzag Needleplate and the special Satin Stitch Foot. This foot is “grooved” to permit dense stitching to pass under it easily. Here are your basic settings:

Important tips on satin stitching: It’s a good idea to loosen the tension of the top thread slightly. The wider the stitch, the looser the tension needed.

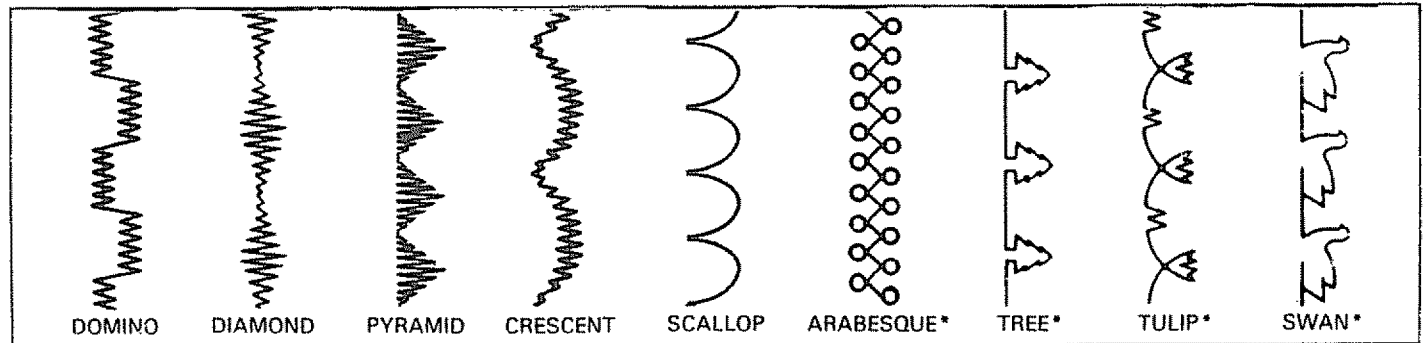


*When sewing these decorative designs, you may need to make slight adjustments to the stitch modifier (30) to produce perfect designs. To lengthen the reverse motion stitches of these patterns turn modifier slightly clockwise... to shorten, turn counter-clockwise.

MACHINE EMBROIDERY? CUSTOM DESIGNS BY MACHINE?

You may get the look and feel of hand embroidery infinitely faster and easier by machine — thanks to your Kenmore.

Just choose which of the designs shown below you want to sew alone or in combination with each other.

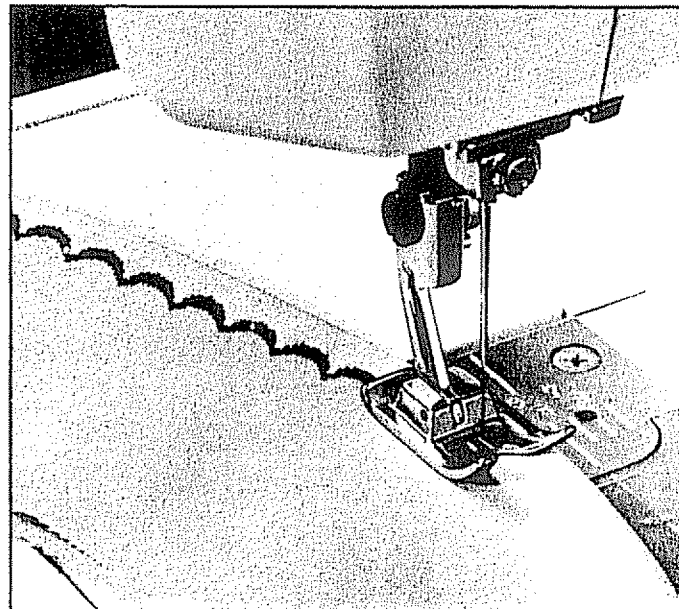
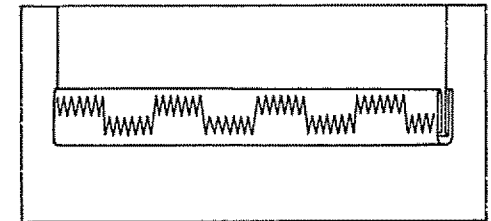


**HERE ARE SOME
"SINGLE-NEEDLE"
DESIGNS YOU'LL
LIKE TO USE**

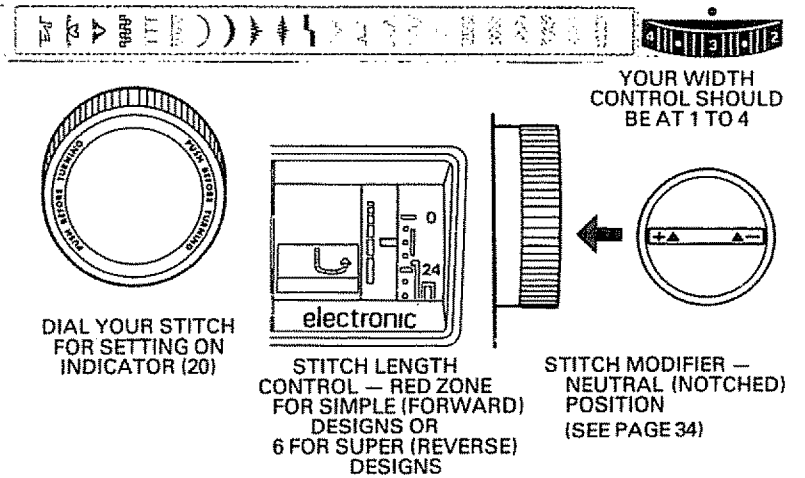
Only your "fancy"
is needed for
this fanciwork

Now we demonstrate variations and applications you'll want to master as you become more expert. For example ...

We've added an embroidered touch to a bias tape at right and perked-up the collar below with a crescent stitch. But you'll find the right place in-much of your sewing for these nice "extras".



Remember these single-needle settings

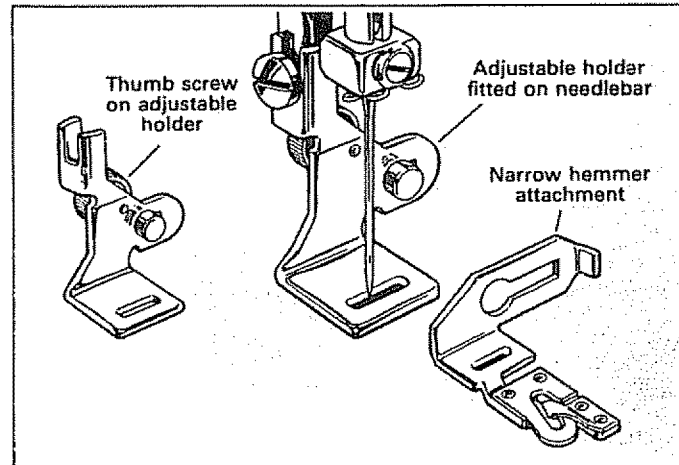


USE SATIN STITCH FOOT AND ZIGZAG NEEDLEPLATE (SHOWN AT LEFT)

IMPROVE YOUR SKILLS WITH THESE KENMORE SPECIAL AIDS

Want to do "narrow-hemming"? Your Kenmore special attachments (found in your Accessories & Buttonholer box) will help you develop these talents. You'll want to meet — and try — all these aids. But first, we suggest, you get acquainted with your "adjustable holder" (at left).

USING YOUR ADJUSTABLE HOLDER

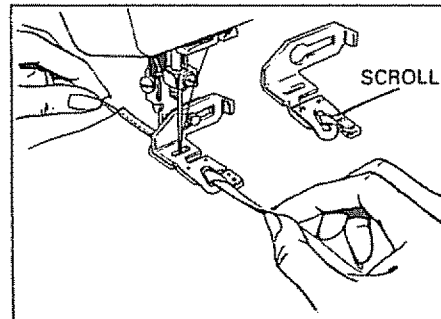


Your regular presser foot is **replaced** with the adjustable holder for the following operations. You'll need to adjust the attachment for correct stitching position.

SUGGESTIONS FOR USING THESE ATTACHMENTS

When replacing the regular presser foot with one of these new sewing aids, be sure that the presser bar is **up** and the needle is at its **highest** position. After you have threaded the machine correctly, turn the hand wheel to bring up the bobbin thread. Draw **both** threads under the sewing aid and to the **back** of the machine to avoid tangles. It's a good idea to test stitching first on a scrap of fabric being used.

NOW NARROW HEMMING IS EASY

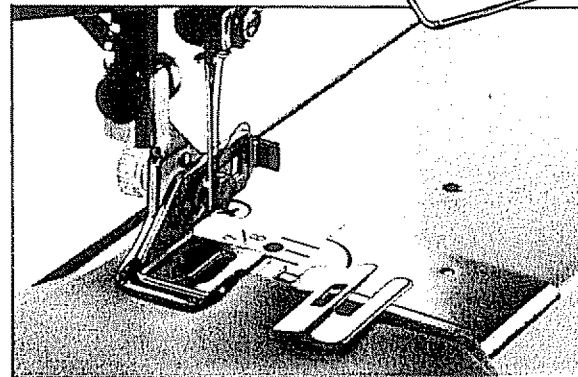
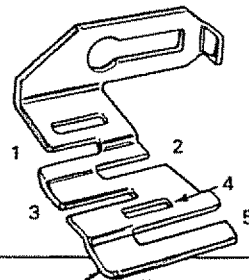


FORM AND STITCH IN ONE OPERATION

Attach the Narrow Hemmer to the adjustable holder. Set your machine for any stitch you want to use.

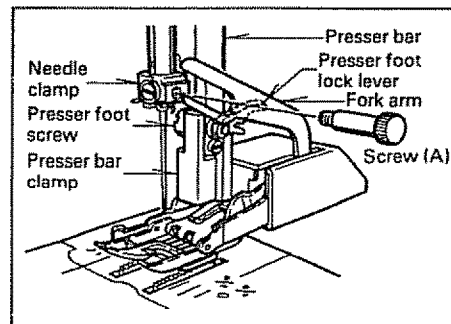
Make sure that edge of the fabric is cut straight. Turn a tiny double hem ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch) along edge for about two inches. Place end of this hem **under** Narrow Hemmer. Hold thread **taut** while stitching along **inside** edge of hem. Feed fabric gradually into "scroll" in hemmer, guiding edge of fabric as shown.

YOUR KENMORE EDGESTITCHER MAKES MANY TRIMS POSSIBLE



EVEN FEED FOOT

moves top and
bottom material
together evenly



A MOST USEFUL, VERSATILE ACCESSORY

This one attachment helps you join fabric edges ... insert lace ... do seam piping ... simplifies blind hemming as well as "French" seams. Slots numbered 1 to 5 serve as sewing guides.

Set your machine for the stitch you want to use. Then follow these slot numbers for the task at hand:

Slot 1 will guide fabric to be joined to lace. All you have to do is place the lace in slot 2.

Slot 4 will guide piping being joined to fabric edges. Place the fabric in slots 2 or 3.

Slot 5 may be used as a guide when sewing French seams which are stitched twice, once on right side and once on other side. This is the classic seam for sheers.

Use slots 1 and 3 to guide fabric with ease during blind hemming. (For details on this technique, see p. 19.)

The even feed foot enables you to sew hard-to-sew fabrics without sliding nor slipping and with perfect matching. Use it for sewing leather, ultra suede™, shiny fabrics (vinyls, patents and satins), bonded fabrics, pile fabrics and matching stripes, plaids and patterns. It is not recommended for use when stretch stitching.

To attach the even feed foot;

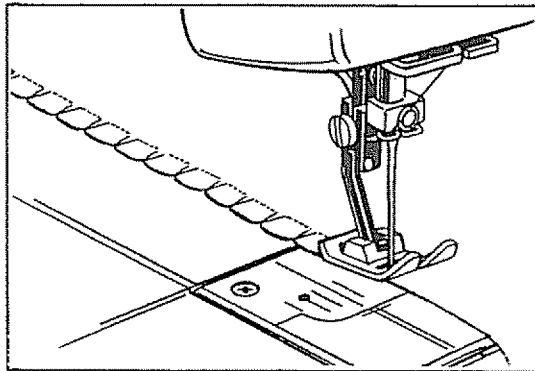
1. Raise needle to its highest position.
2. Raise presser bar to its highest position and guide the even feed foot into position from rear of machine.
3. Attach presser bar clamp to presser bar and lift presser foot lock as high as it will go to hold the foot securely.
4. Attach screw (A) provided with the foot to needle clamp through fork arm and tighten it.

Note: Attach the foot in exact order of steps as written.


PROBLEM FABRICS? TOO SOFT TO FINISH? HERE ARE HAPPY ENDINGS ...

The extreme stretchiness of some soft fabrics (like jerseys and lingerie tricot) can make hemming troublesome. Here are two good answers with your Kenmore.

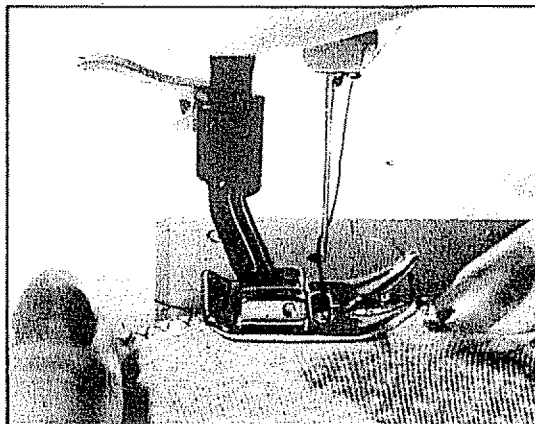
HANDSOME SHELL STITCHING




This shell-stitched edge is a popular finish for lingerie and nightgowns. To achieve this multiple scalloped effect, set your machine as shown below. When sewing, allow needle to clear just the left edge of the fabric when it zigzags.

Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Width Control — 4
Stitch Length Control — 12
Stitch Modifier — Neutral
Q FOOT™ Q NEEDLE™
Zigzag Needleplate

LOVELY LETTUCE EDGING



Lettuce edges take advantage of the fabric's stretchiness. To get the frilly effect, you stretch the fabric while stitching the garment edge. The more the fabric is stretched, the smaller and more numerous the ripples. In this process, some fabrics tend to develop runs, so test a swatch first. Machine settings are the same as above **except**:

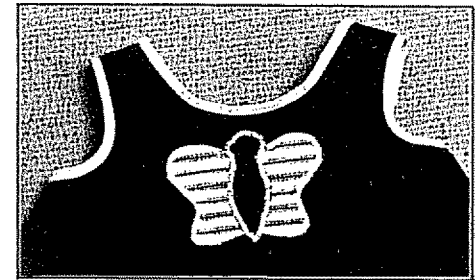
Stitch Selector — 
Stitch Width — 2
Stitch Length — 12

The exclusive Kenmore Q FOOT™ and Q NEEDLE™ are invaluable helpers for stitching these stretch fabrics.

APPLIQUES, OTHER ADD-ONS — EASIER WITH YOUR KENMORE

Neat ways to
personalize
your sewing

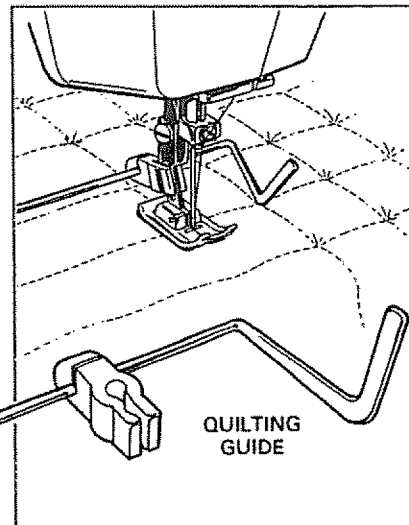
Appliques, small pieces of fabric applied as decorative trim — now are more popular than ever in adding interest to children's wear, sportswear, even dressy clothing. Select an applique to compliment the main fabric and baste it in place. Using the satin stitch or paris point stretch stitch (see page 33), sew around raw edge of applique completely covering edge.



Try these ideas: Use a contrasting color thread or a decorative pattern for visible stitching. Use a delicate edge stitch, same color thread, for appliques that look practically "woven in".

A GUIDE FOR QUILTING — THE KENMORE WAY

Great for
orderly rows,
uniformly spaced



This attachment comes in handy whenever you want several rows of stitches an equal distance apart — for garment trim as well as quilts. It consists of a curved prong attached to a long bar on a holder. The prong is shifted back and forth on the holder to establish the distance between rows of stitches.

Attach the quilting guide to presser foot as shown. Select the desired stitch — straight or an embroidery type — and set the machine accordingly. After completing the first row of stitching, place the guiding prong on this stitched line. The second row then can be placed at the desired distance from first row. Continue working in this way for as many rows as you want.

CARING FOR YOUR MACHINE

PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS? THIS CHART MAY SOLVE THEM

Your Kenmore sewing machine is a precision instrument, designed to give you many years of troublefree sewing — with minimum maintenance. But it is a complex machine. And you may sometimes have difficulty in mastering a given stitch . . . adjusting for an unusual fabric . . . learning when to replace a needle or use a different thread. So if trouble occurs, don't panic . . .

First, check to see if machine is plugged into the electrical outlet. (Remember, for safety's sake, you always should unplug your machine when not in use!)

Second, check the list below. Often you'll be able to solve the problem yourself without a service call.

Then if you still need help, it's available . . . call your nearest Sears Service Center.

SUSPECTED PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLY EASY CORRECTION
IRREGULAR STITCHES	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 at needleplate opening.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Rethread machine; check tension spring threading. Tighten upper thread tension. Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Increase pressure on presser foot. Reset presser foot. Rewind bobbin. Replace needleplate, or polish off burrs completely.
BREAKING NEEDLE	Pulling fabric. Incorrect size needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Loose presser foot.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Reset needle. Reset presser foot.
BUNCHING OF THREAD	Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot before starting seam.	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.

SUSPECTED PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLY EASY CORRECTION
PUCKERING	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.	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.
SKIPPING STITCHES	Incorrect size needle. Certain knits and synthetics. Bent or blunt needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Tight upper thread tension. Light pressure on presser foot.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Use "Q NEEDLE"™ and "Q FOOT"™ Insert new needle. Reset needle. Loosen upper thread tension. Increase pressure on presser foot.
BREAKING UPPER THREAD	Starting to stitch too fast. Improper threading. Tight upper thread tension. Incorrect size needle. Sharp eye in needle. Nicks or burrs at needleplate opening.	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 needleplate, or polish off burrs completely.
BREAKING BOBBIN THREAD	Improper bobbin case threading. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.	Check bobbin case threading. Clean bobbin case and shuttle.
FABRIC NOT MOVING	Darning plate attached. Light pressure on presser foot. Thread knotted under fabric.	Remove darning plate. Increase pressure on presser foot. Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.
MACHINE JAMMING, KNOCKING NOISE	Thread caught in shuttle. Damaged needle. Bent needle plate.	Disassemble and clean shuttle. Replace needle. Replace needle plate.
MACHINE DOES NOT SEW	Hand wheel not returned to stitching position. Power cord not connected. Power/light switch off.	Push in clutch. Check plug. Push to on position.

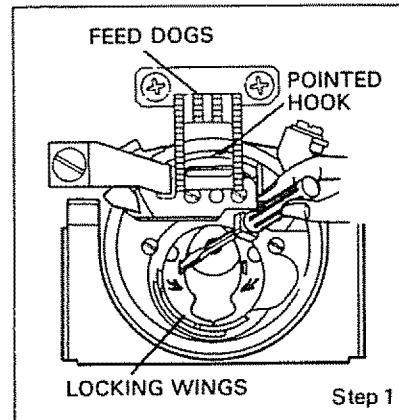
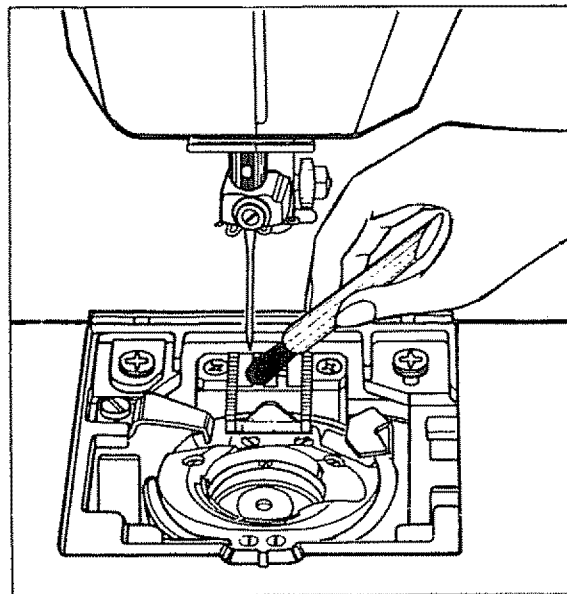
CLEANING YOUR MACHINE AND KEEPING IT CLEAN

A clean machine
sews better...
runs smoother...
lasts longer

It takes a little time — and very little effort — to keep the essential parts of your sewing machine in finest working order. For the easy maintenance described on these pages, you may want to buy the special sewing machine oil and brush available in the sewing machine department of your nearest Sears store.

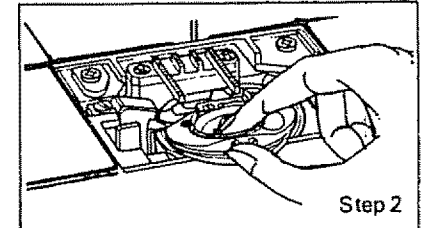
The small brush can be used to clean in and around the feed dogs and shuttle area to remove accumulated dust and lint. This is specially important when you're working with knits and fabrics with nap that tend to shed more than woven fabrics.

Cleaning shuttle area. On rare occasions, you may want to clean the shuttle area. Just follow these simple steps ...

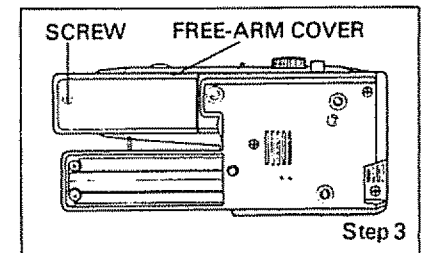


Turn hand wheel toward you until needle bar (8) is at its highest position and pointed hook at 12 o'clock (under feed dogs). Pull out two locking wings in direction of arrows.

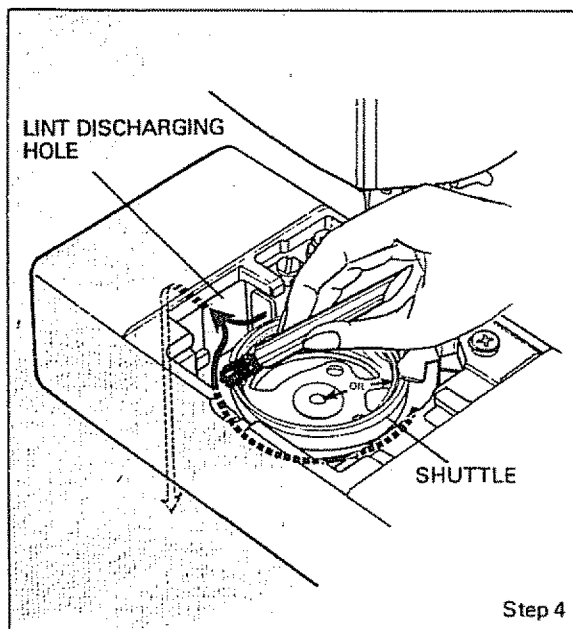
NOTICE: Two black screws should not be removed.



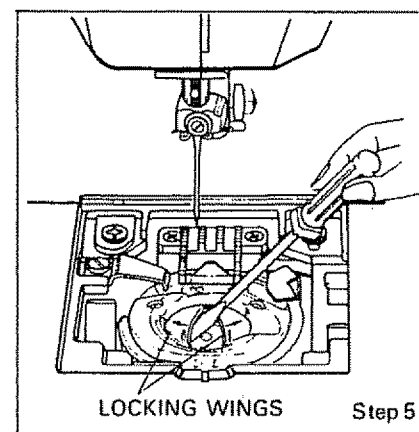
Lift out bobbin case from front.



Tilt machine head back and remove free-arm cover by loosening screw.



Then clean shuttle area with small brush and discharge lint from hole on the left wall. Put a drop of oil to the points indicated by arrows. Don't over-oil! (Reminder: don't use household oil... use sewing machine oil.)



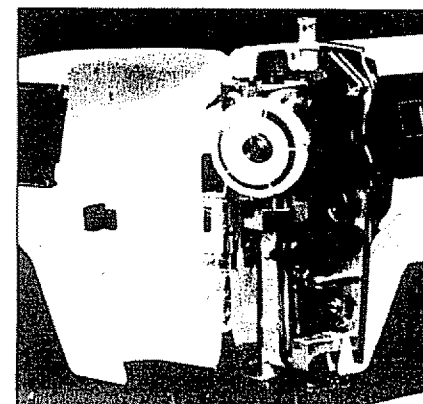
Replacing bobbin case and free-arm cover. Make sure needle bar and pointed hook are at the same position as step 1. Insert bobbin case into shuttle and push two locking wings outward until they snap into place. Replace free-arm cover in position and secure it with screw. See step 3.

A LIGHT JOB TO KEEP YOUR SEWING BRIGHT

When replacing a burned out bulb, only use a new sewing machine light bulb (see part #6797 on page 46). The light is located inside the Face Cover Plate (12) of your machine. Turn the light switch off and swing open the cover plate. Push up the bulb slightly and turn clockwise. Insert new bulb, push up and turn counterclockwise.

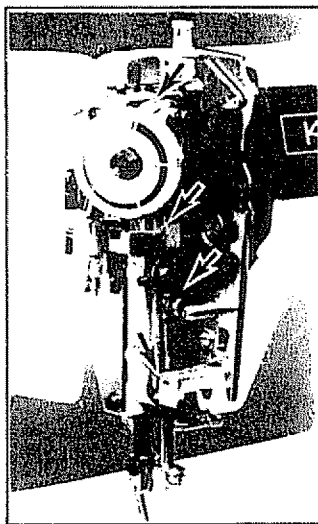
REMOVING MACHINE

When you need to remove your machine from its cabinet or case for repair, loosen the screws holding your machine in cabinet or case. Then lift machine out.



OILING YOUR MACHINE KEEPS IT SMOOTH RUNNING

Be sure to
use special
sewing machine oil

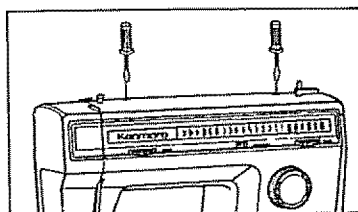


Oiling in face cover plate. Swing hinged Face Cover Plate (12) open and oil points indicated by arrows in illustration at left.

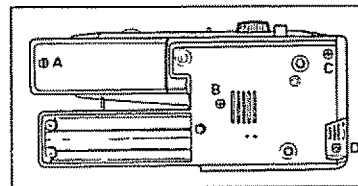
It's a good idea to polish the take-up lever, thread guides and area around the needle and presser foot, on a regular basis.

To prevent friction and wear, oil your machine regularly. If you use the machine all day every day, oil it weekly. If it is used moderately, oil it every two months. If the machine is not used for some time, oil it the day before you start to sew to be sure you don't soil fabrics. Always remove dust and lint before oiling. Just a drop or two of oil at each point is sufficient. Remove any excess oil from thread-handling parts with a lintless fabric, like cheesecloth.

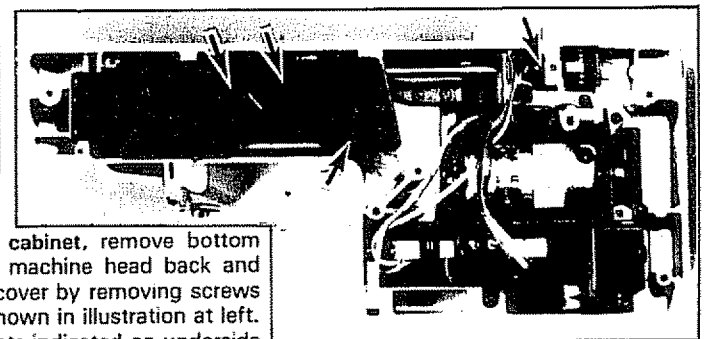
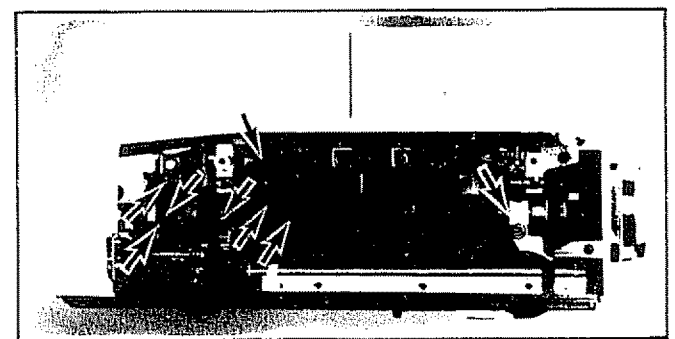
OILING UNDER TOP COVER PLATE



OILING UNDERSIDE



Lift Top Cover Plate by loosening two top screws, as shown at left. Then oil points indicated by arrows in top of machine head.



If machine is in cabinet, remove bottom screws first. Tilt machine head back and remove bottom cover by removing screws A, B, C and D shown in illustration at left. Then just oil points indicated on underside of unit as shown.

REPLACING (OR ADDING) IMPORTANT ATTACHMENTS

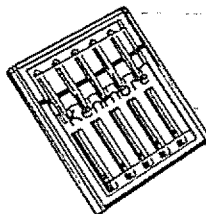
All the attachments and accessories shown on these two pages may be obtained from any Sears, Roebuck and Co. or Simpson-Sears Limited store or service center.

When ordering parts, please refer to this illustrated list and give the following information to Sears:

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

NEEDLES

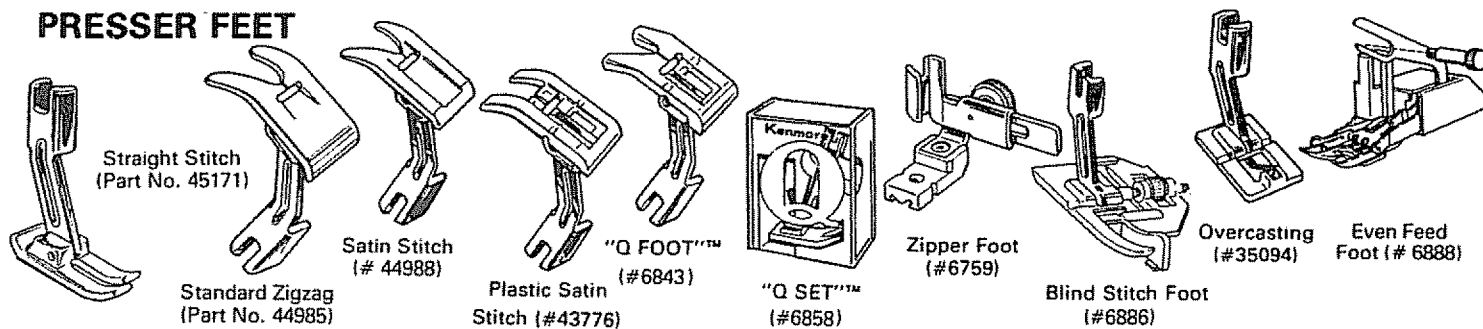
Packet of needles with your machine includes a variety of sizes. Replacement needles come in packages of one size only.



You may want to order these additional needles:

Size Needle	Part No.
*No. 9	6550
No. 11	6551
No. 14	6552
No. 16	6553
No. 18	6554
"Q NEEDLE"™	6746
Double Needle	6749

PRESSER FEET



Straight Stitch
(Part No. 45171)

Standard Zigzag
(Part No. 44985)

Satin Stitch
(# 44988)

Plastic Satin
Stitch (#43776)

"Q FOOT"™
(#6843)

"Q SET"™
(#6858)

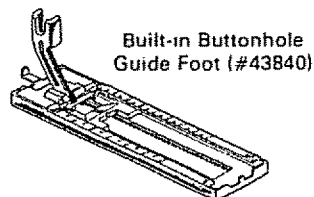
Zipper Foot
(#6759)

Blind Stitch Foot
(#6886)

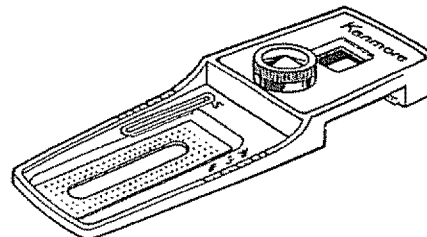
Overcasting
(#35094)

Even Feed
Foot (# 6888)

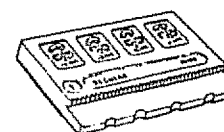
BUTTONHOLE ACCESSORIES



Built-in Buttonhole
Guide Foot (#43840)



Buttonhole Guideplate
(Part 55511)



Buttonhole Templates

- No. 1 Part 45195
- No. 2 Part 45196
- No. 3 Part 45197
- No. 4 Part 45198
- No. 5 Part 45199

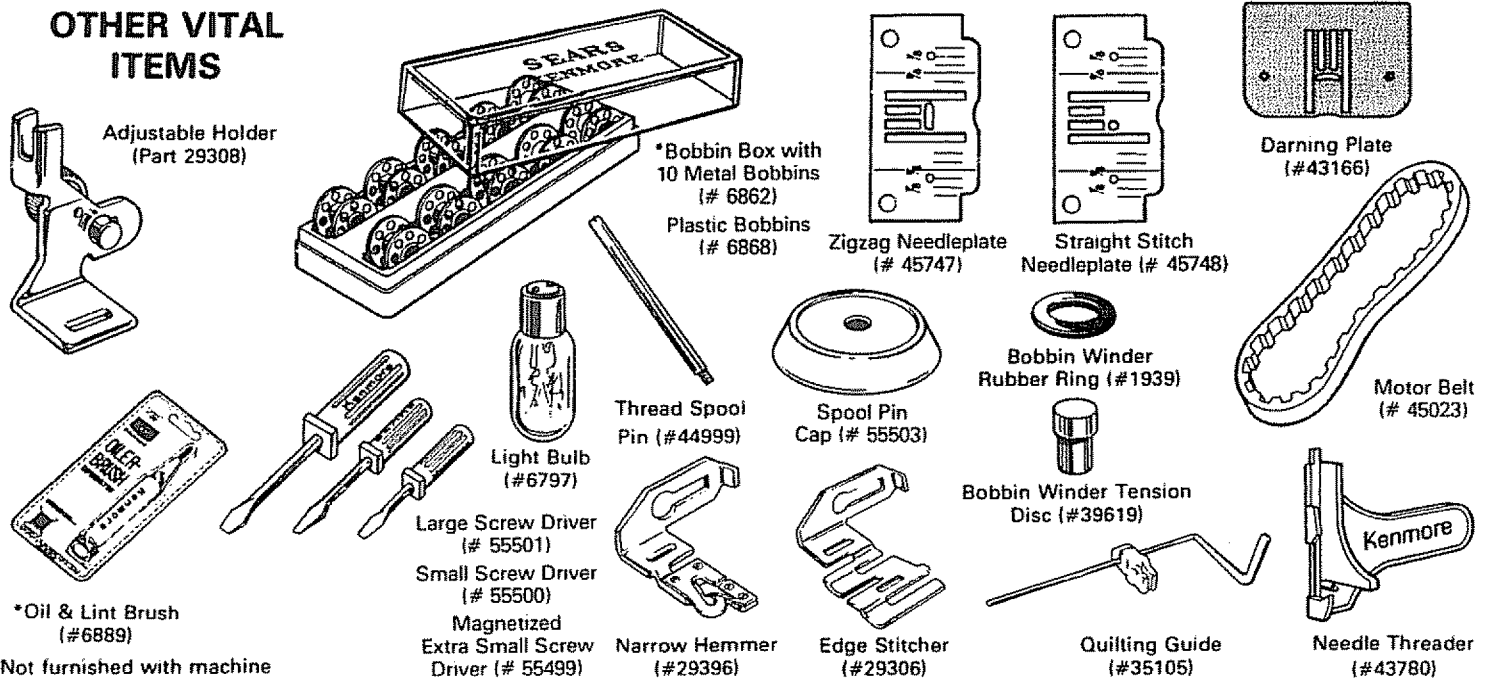


Buttonhole Foot
(# 41040)



Buttonhole Opener
(#6830)

OTHER VITAL ITEMS



Sears

Kenmore
Convertible
Sewing Machine Model 1791

S-158

Printed in Japan

Part No. 69568 11/91

69568