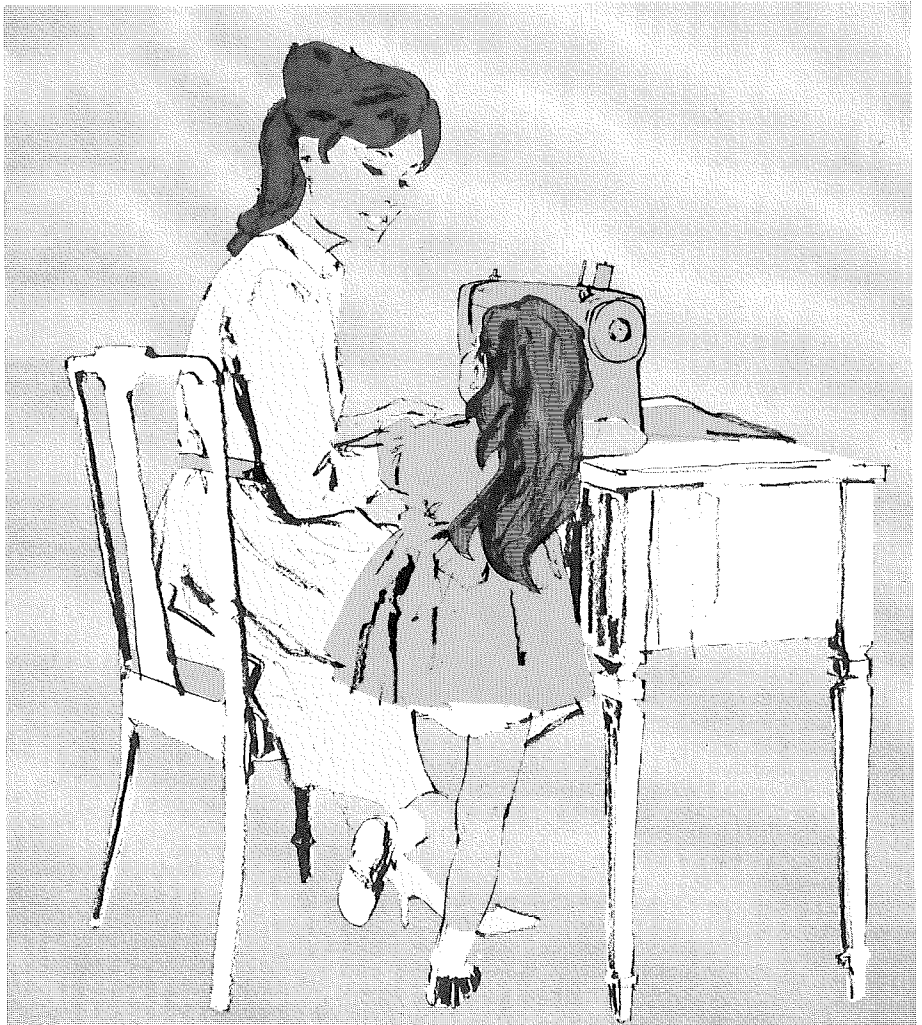


# Kenmore

## INSTRUCTIONS

### MODEL 1252 • ZIG • ZAG SEWING MACHINE



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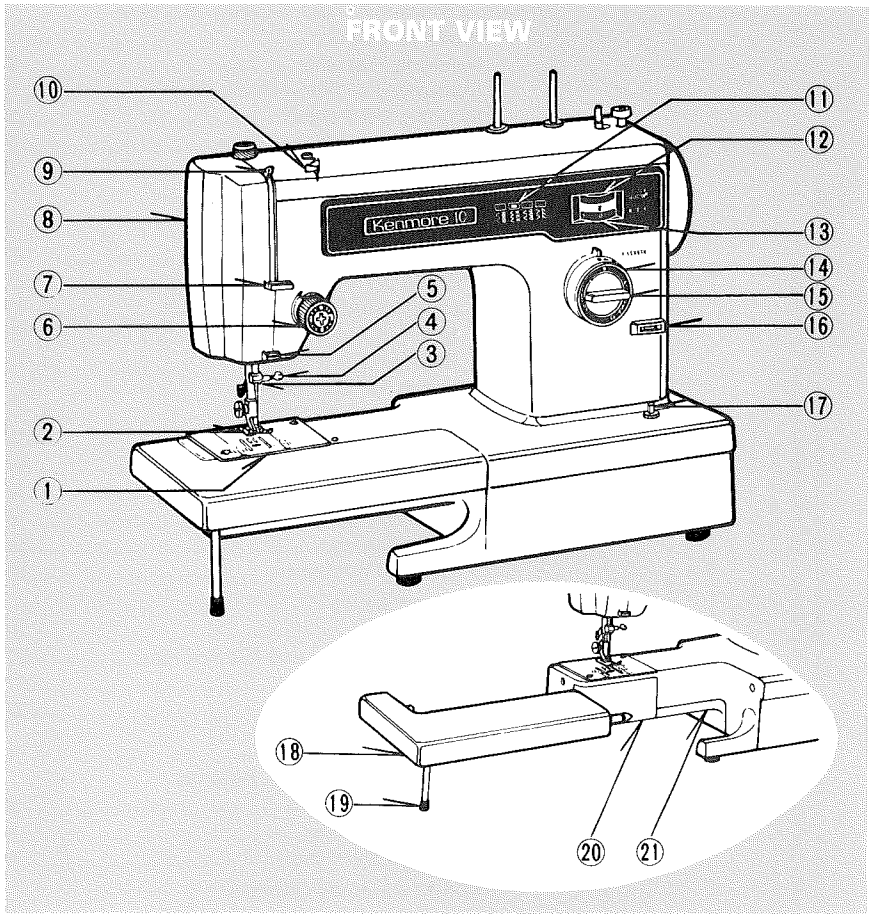
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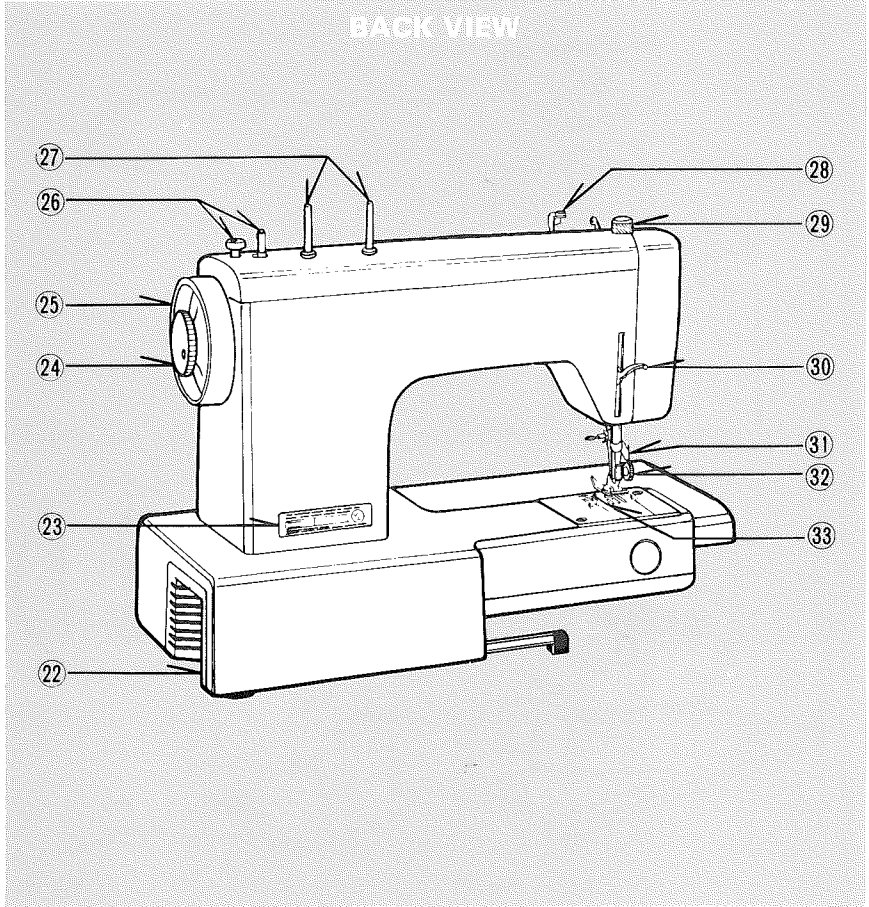
# Knowing Your Sewing Machine



1. Needle Plate
2. Presser Foot
3. Thread Guide
4. Needle Clamp Screw
5. Thread Guide
6. Top Thread Tension Control
7. Face Cover Thread Guide
8. Face Cover Plate
9. Take-up Lever
10. Upper Thread Guide
11. Stitch Indicator

12. Stitch Selector
13. Stitch Width Control
14. Stitch Length Control
15. Stitch Modifier and Buttonhole Control
16. Reverse Stitch Control
17. Light and Power Switch
18. Extension Table
19. Support Leg
20. Shuttle Cover
21. Free Arm

BACK VIEW



- 22. Electric Cord Receptacle
- 23. Nomenclature Plate
- 24. Clutch Knob
- 25. Hand Wheel
- 26. Bobbin Winder
- 27. Thread Spool Pins
- 28. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc

- 29. Pressure Regulator
- 30. Presser Foot Lever
- 31. Thread Cutter
- 32. Presser Foot Thumb Screw
- 33. Feed Dogs

## INSTALLING MACHINE

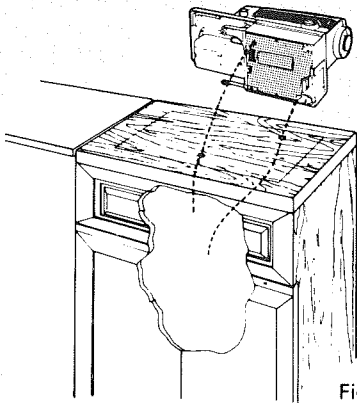


Fig. 1

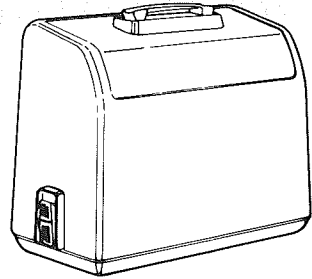


Fig. 3

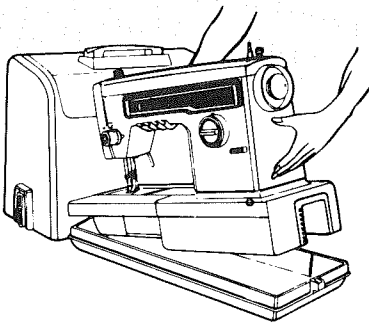


Fig. 2

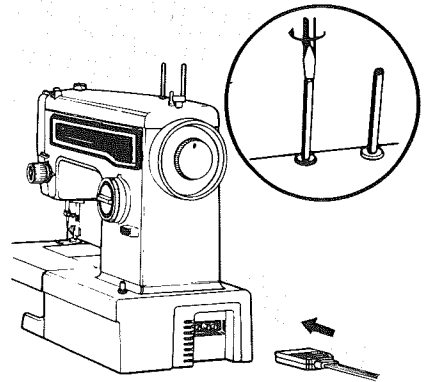


Fig. 4

1. To install the machine in a Sears cabinet, position machine head on cabinet platform so that holes on bottom of machine match those on board. Insert washers and screws and tighten into place. (Fig. 1) (Follow instructions provided with Sears cabinet. Screws and washers are supplied with cabinet.)
2. A separate base and cover is available to carry the machine when needed. The base must be removed when machine is used.  
To install machine in carrying case, set machine into base, with word **FRONT** in base facing you. (Fig. 2)

Place cover on machine with word "SEARS" on handle facing you. The case slopes in the same direction as the machine. (Fig. 3)

3. (Machine must be removed from case when used.) Push the speed control plug onto three-prong connector. Plug machine cord into any 110-120 volt wall outlet.
4. Spool pins are packed in accessory box. Screw thread spool pins in place securely with a screw driver. Position nylon discs as shown in illustration. (Fig. 4)

## CONVERTING TO FREE-ARM SEWING

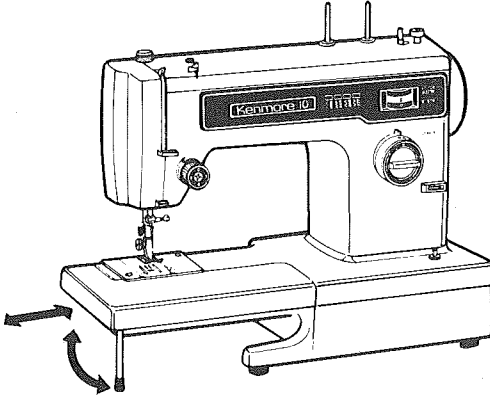


Fig. 1

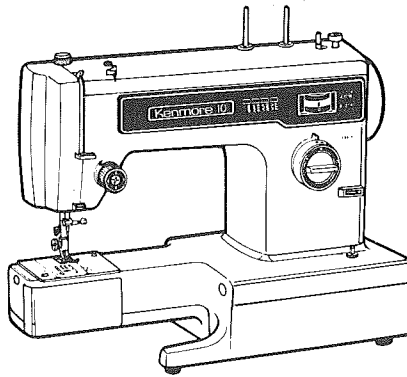
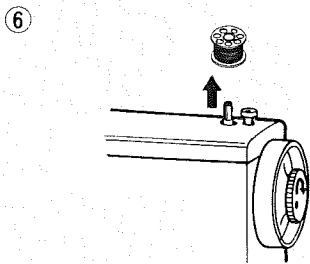
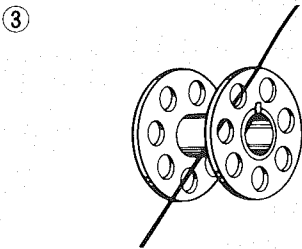
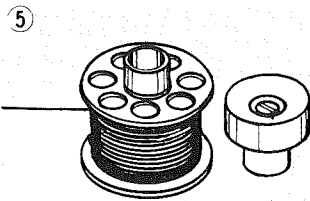
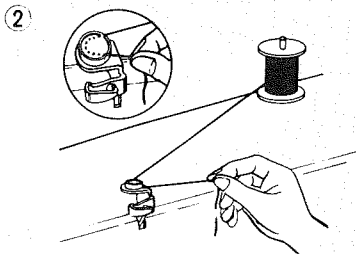
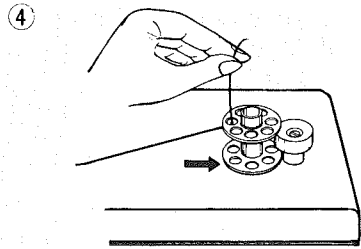
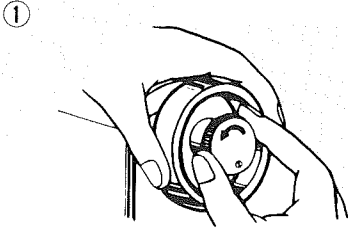


Fig. 2

1. Remove the extension table from the machine by folding the support leg up and pulling table to the left. (Fig. 1, 2)
2. To replace the table, simply slide it along the free arm to its original position and place supporting leg in down position. (Fig. 1)

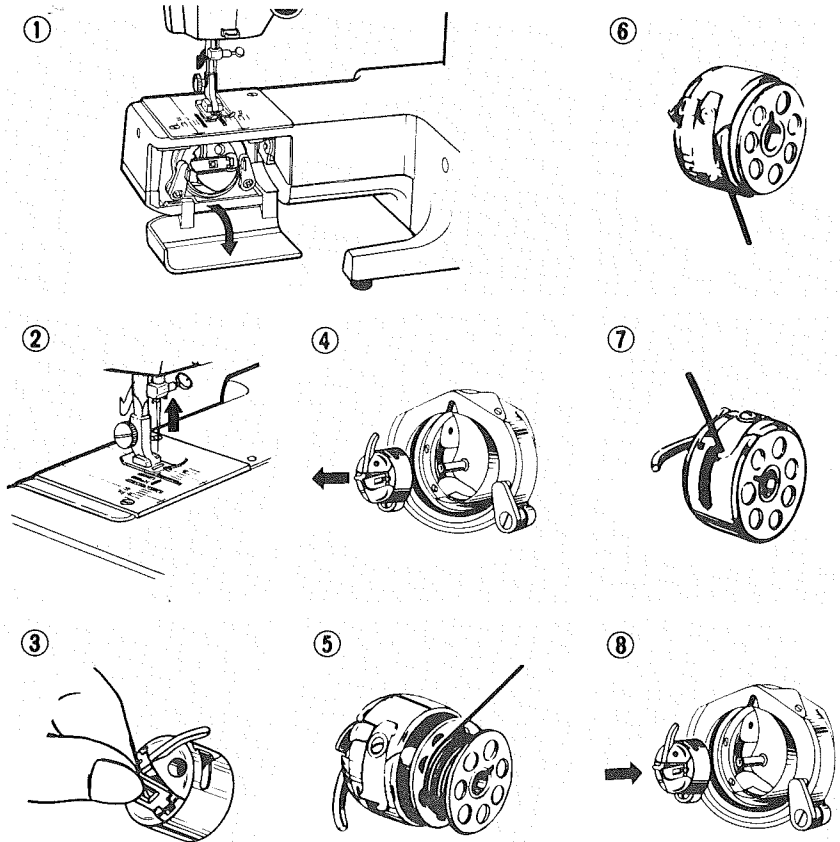
## WINDING THE BOBBIN



1. Release clutch by turning clutch knob toward you. (Fig. 1)
2. Draw thread from spool through bobbin winder tension disc as shown. (Fig. 2)
3. Pull end of thread through hole in bobbin as shown. (Fig. 3)
4. Push bobbin winder shaft to far left position, if it is not already there. Place bobbin onto shaft with end of thread coming from top of bobbin.

5. Start machine. The thread that is held will snap. Bobbin will cease turning where completely filled. Push shaft to left to remove bobbin. (Fig. 5)
6. Tighten clutch knob and remove bobbin. (Fig. 6)

## THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE



1. Remove the extension table from the machine by pulling it to the left. Open the shuttle cover. (Fig. 1)
2. Raise needle to its highest position rotating hand wheel toward you. (Fig. 2)
3. To remove bobbin case from shuttle, pull open latch of bobbin case. (Fig. 3)
4. Pull bobbin case straight out of shuttle. (Fig. 4)
5. Insert bobbin into bobbin case making sure thread is coming from bobbin as shown. (Fig. 5)
6. Pull thread through slot of case as shown. (Fig. 6)
7. Pull thread under tension spring. (Fig. 7)
8. Holding latch open, position case into shuttle, and release latch. Case should lock into place when latch is released. (Fig. 8)



## THREADING OF TOP THREAD

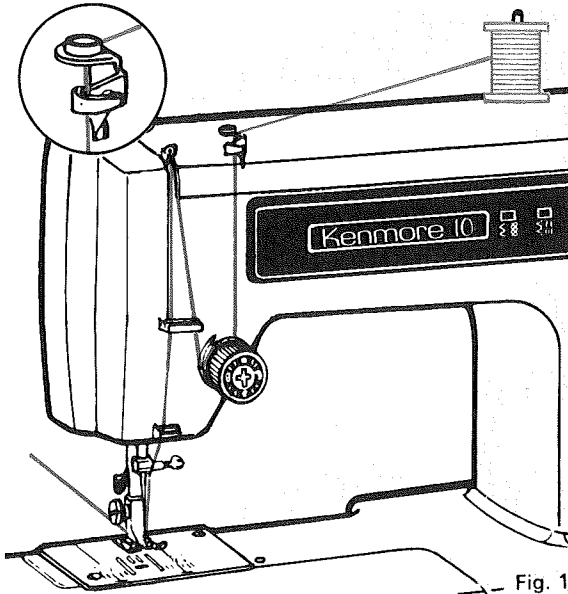


Fig. 1

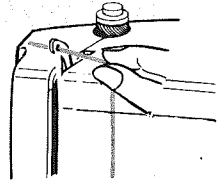


Fig. 4

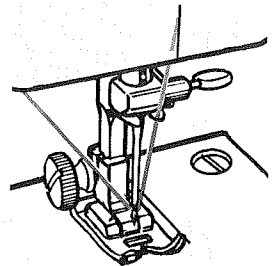


Fig. 5

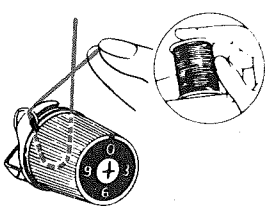


Fig. 2

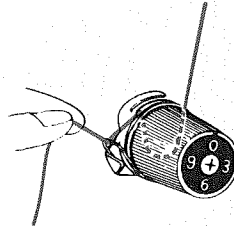


Fig. 3

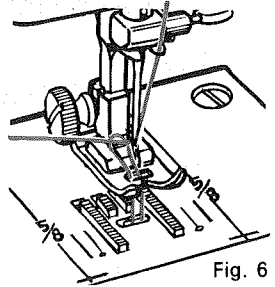


Fig. 6

1. Place thread on spool pin as shown with thread coming from the back of the spool. Draw thread through thread guide as shown in Fig. 1 inset. (Thread must not go through bobbin tension disc on top.)
2. Holding the spool stationary with the right hand pull the end of the thread between the tension discs. Pull the end of the thread taut so the spring wire loop (Fig. 2) passes up and past the top hook. The thread will slip into the hook.
3. Release thread and the spring wire loop will return to position with thread as shown in Fig. 3.
4. Thread take up lever from right to left. (See Fig. 4).
5. Continue to thread down through lower thread guides as shown in Fig. 5. Needle threads from front as shown in Fig. 5.
6. Hold needle thread loosely in left hand and rotate hand wheel toward you one complete turn. This will bring a loop of bobbin thread up through needle hole. (Fig. 6). Pull bobbin thread loop to surface and extend thread to back of machine.

## CONTROLS

### ADJUSTING TOP TENSIONS

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

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

It is best to test the stitching on a scrap of the fabric you are using before starting to make a garment as shown below. Use the straight stitch function.

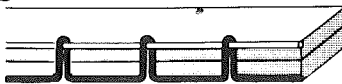
1



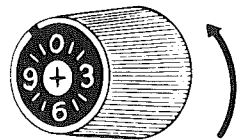
A perfect straight stitch will have threads locked between the two layers of fabric with no loops on top or bottom.

2

Upper thread too tight

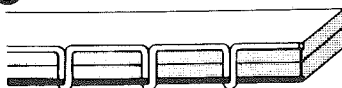


Decrease Tension

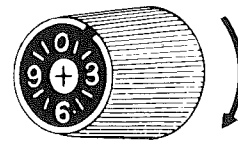


3

Upper thread too loose



Increase Tension



## ADJUSTING BOBBIN TENSIONS

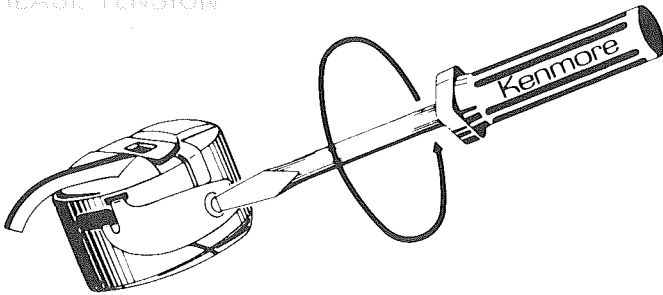
Bobbin tension requires adjusting less frequently than the upper thread tension.

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

When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screwdriver. Correct tensions will produce the stitch shown on page 9.

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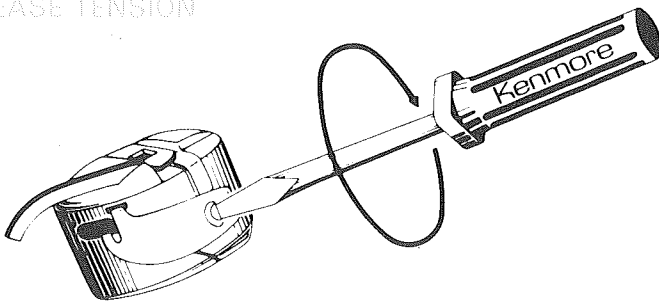
### DECREASE TENSION



Turn Counter Clockwise.

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### INCREASE TENSION



Turn Clockwise.

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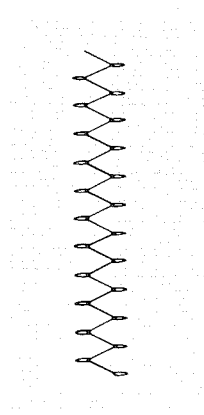
## CHECKING TENSIONS

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

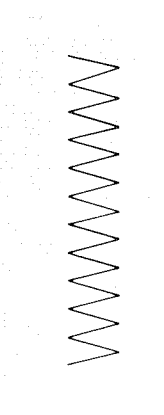
Sew a line of zig zag stitches. The bobbin thread should not show on the top of the fabric.

Adjust the top tension if necessary to achieve the stitch balance as shown below.

UNBALANCED



BALANCED



TOP VIEW

## STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

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

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


## STITCH LENGTH CONTROL

The stitch length control regulates the length of the stitch you select. **THE HIGHER THE NUMBER- THE SHORTER THE STITCH.**

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

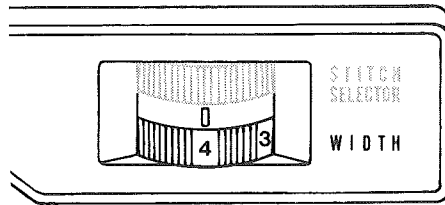
A longer stitch setting should be used for thicker fabric or more layers of fabric. The middle range of the control is the 10-12 stitch per inch range which is the most commonly used.

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

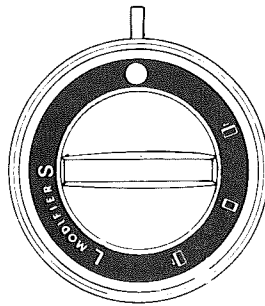
The Orange marking  on the control is the setting used for the shortest stitches such as in Satin Stitching.

Note: If the stitch length is set at zero, material will not feed (move).

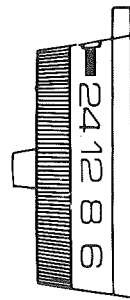
### STITCH WIDTH CONTROL



### STITCH LENGTH CONTROL



FRONT VIEW

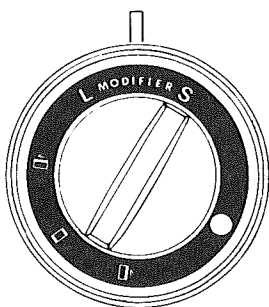


SIDE VIEW

## REVERSE STITCH CONTROL



## STITCH MODIFIER AND BUTTONHOLE CONTROL



## REVERSE STITCH CONTROL

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

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

## STITCH MODIFIER AND BUTTONHOLE CONTROL

This control determines the feed of the feed dogs. Those stitches requiring an automatic reverse feed of the feed dogs are the stretch stitches. Then the Stitch Modifier must be set at middle position between white S and L (intermediate notched position). See next section for specific settings for individual stitches.

All simple forward stitches require that this control be set at orange dot. These stitches are the straight stitch, zigzag, mending, shell stitch and blind hem.

Note: Stitches on the panel in orange, modifier knob must be on orange dot. Stitches in white, place modifier knob between white L and S.

This control is also used in making buttonholes. Detailed instructions are given in the next section of the book.



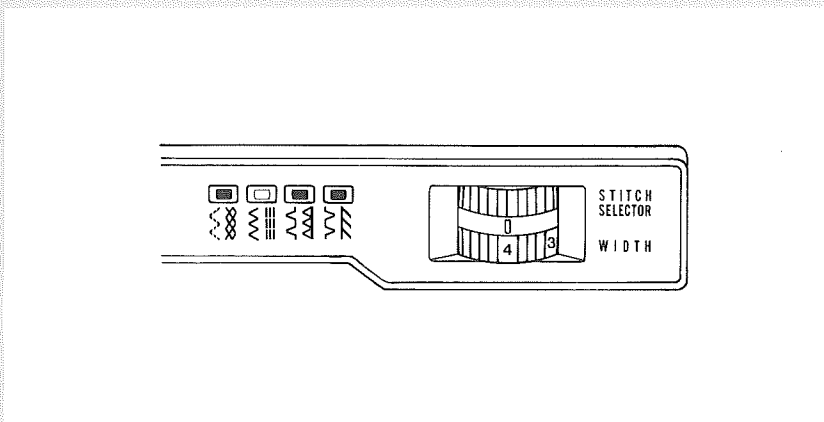
## STITCH SELECTOR AND INDICATOR

There are certain types of stitches that are used more often than others in your garment construction. Because of their frequent use, you will soon realize the convenience offered to you by this control. As you turn the Stitch Selector, the desired stitch is indicated on the front panel.

All stitches printed in orange on the indicator must be sewn with the Stitch Modifier set at the Orange Dot.

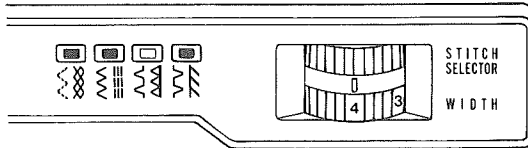
Stitches printed in white on this indicator may be obtained with the Stitch Modifier set at middle position between white S and L.

## REGULAR STITCH SETTING



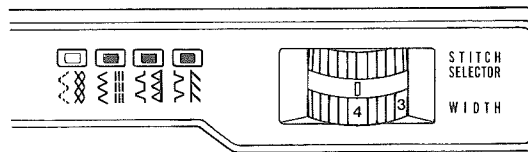
The setting illustrated above is the one used for most of your stitching. At this setting you may straight stitch, stretch stitch and make a simple zig zag stitch. As each stitch is dependent upon the settings of your other controls, carefully read the directions in the next section of the book for the various stitches.

## BLIND STITCH AND OVERCAST STRETCH STITCH



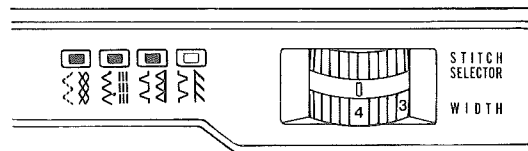
Blind hems are made by using the setting shown with the Stitch Modifier on the orange dot. When the Modifier is set on middle position between white S and L, overcast stretch stitching is made.

## MENDING STITCH AND SMOCKING STRETCH



You will find that much of your sewing in the mending category. For this reason you have been provided with a stitch for the repair of tears. It is accomplished with the illustrated setting and the Modifier set at the Orange Dot. When the Modifier is turned to middle position between white S and L, a smocking stitch results. For directions, see the next section of this book.

## SHELL STITCH AND SERGING OR PINE LEAF STRETCH



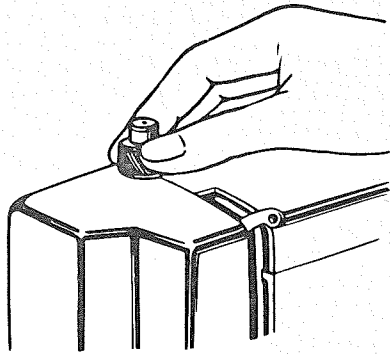
Serging or pine leaf stretch is used for seam finishing on all types of fabrics. It is a stitch used in the garment industry. It forms a good looking seam, stitching and overcasting the edges. This stitch is useful for seaming of swimwear, stretch ski pants and other types of knit sportswear. Modifier must be set on middle position between white S and L.

If Modifier is set on the orange dot, a Shell Stitch can be made on nylon tricot.

## OTHER ADJUSTMENTS OF MACHINE IN SEWING

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

### PRESSURE REGULATOR



Push down the outer ring of the pressure regulator. This will release the pressure on the presser foot. (See above).

To increase the pressure, push down inner pin until a suitable pressure is obtained.

Insufficient pressure may cause poor feeding of the fabric, skipped stitches, or difficulty in guiding the fabric. If feed dogs or presser foot marks appear on the fabric, reduce the pressure.

When sewing multiple thickness or heavy fabric, reduce the pressure. Increase pressure when sewing lighter weight fabrics.

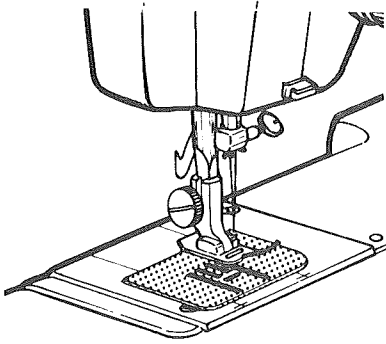
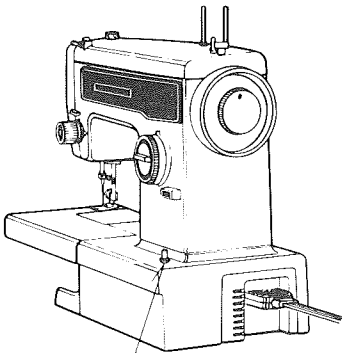


Fig. 1

## DARNING PLATE

There are a few times when you want to control the feeding of the fabric yourself. Raise needle to its highest position and raise presser foot. Attach darning plate over needle plate shown in Fig. 1. You may then determine the movement of the fabric yourself.



Light and Power Switch

Fig. 2

## SEWING LIGHT

The light and power switch shown in Fig. 2 provides the electric current for the motor as well as the light. In order to operate the machine, this switch must be on.

To turn on the light, depress the switch. If you are interrupted while sewing and must leave the machine unattended, just turn off the switch and the machine cannot be started accidentally.

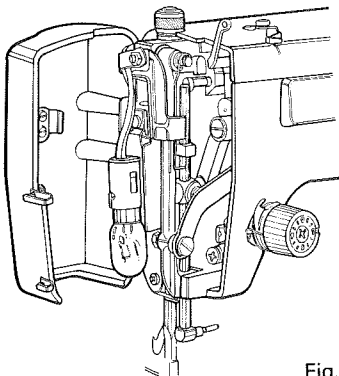
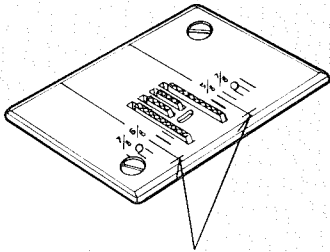
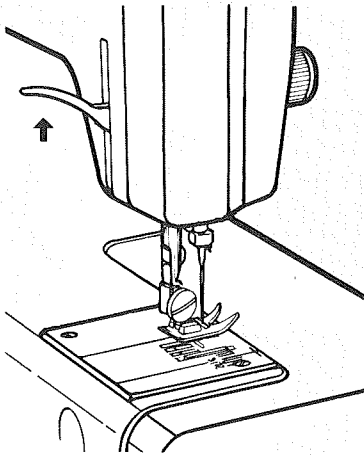


Fig. 3

The sewing light is located inside the face cover plate as shown. To replace the bulb, push switch to off, unplug machine and swing the face cover plate open. Push up on the bulb slightly and turn bulb to the left. Remove bulb from socket. Push in new bulb and turn to the right.



Cornering Guide



## SEAM GUIDES

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

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

## PRESSER FOOT LEVER

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

## ACCESSORIES

### NEEDLES



Fig. 1

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

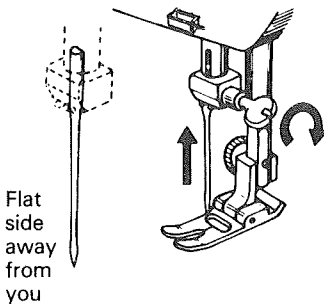
Never use a bent needle or one with a blunt point.

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

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

### PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

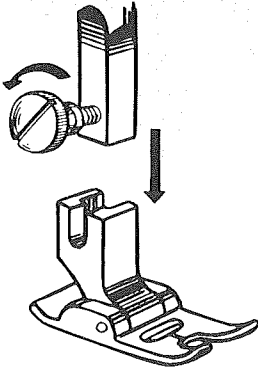
Raise needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you. Loosen the needle clamp screw. Holding the needle with the flat side away from you, slip the needle into the needle bar. When it is in as far as it will go, tighten the needle clamp screw with screwdriver provided in the accessory kit.



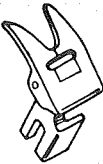
## NEEDLE, THREAD AND FABRIC CHART

FABRIC	NEEDLE SIZE AND COLOR	THREAD SIZE	RECOMMENDED STITCH LENGTH SETTING
<b>LIGHTWEIGHT:</b> 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
<b>MEDIUMWEIGHT:</b> 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
<b>MEDIUM HEAVYWEIGHT:</b> 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
<b>HEAVYWEIGHT:</b> 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
<b>Synthetic Knits and Stretch:</b> 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

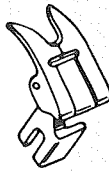
## PRESSER FEET



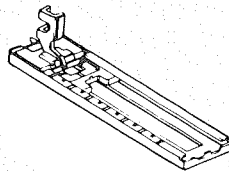
To change the various presser feet, raise the presser bar to its highest position by lifting the presser foot lever. Loosen the presser foot thumb screw, choose the proper foot, insert from the front. Tighten the screw using the large screw driver to make certain the foot is secure.



A



B



C

You have been given a variety of presser feet:

- A. Zigzag Foot
- B. Satin Stitch Foot
- C. Buttonhole Guide Foot



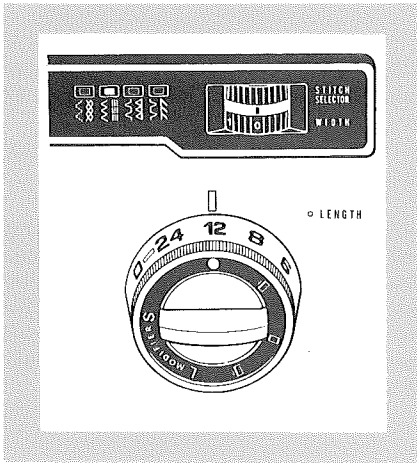
## Starting to Sew

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

1. Check the needle—it should be straight, properly set and sharp on the point. It should be the correct size for the fabric and thread being used. Change your needle frequently. Many of the new fabrics made of synthetic blends tend to dull the needles more easily than fabrics made of natural fibers.
2. Before placing the material on the machine, see that the ends of the threads have been drawn about 4 inches to the rear of the machine. Hold on to threads during the sewing of the first 3 or 4 stitches of the seam.
3. Test the machine stitch on a scrap of fabric you plan to use. The fabric should be double thickness. Adjust the machine for the length of stitch and tension suitable to your fabric.
4. Fabric should be placed under the presser foot with the bulk of the material to the left of the needle and the right edge of the material placed on the 5/8" seam marking on the needle plate when making a simple seam.
5. Run the machine at a slow even speed. The more pressure you put on the speed control, the faster the machine will sew.
6. Fasten each seam by back tacking at the beginning and end of the seam.
7. Always finish sewing each seam with the needle at its highest point.
8. Guide the fabric gently with your hand in front of the needle. Never pull or hold the fabric in such a way that the normal feeding is altered.
9. When turning the hand wheel manually, always turn it toward you.

## GARMENT CONSTRUCTION STITCHES

### STRAIGHT STITCHING



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

#### SETTINGS

- Stitch Selector - 
- Stitch Width Control - 0
- Stitch Length Control - Any Number
- Stitch Modifier - Orange Dot
- Zigzag Presser Foot

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

1. Temporary stitching-Usually the longest stitch possible and often done on a single layer of fabric. The various types of temporary stitching are:

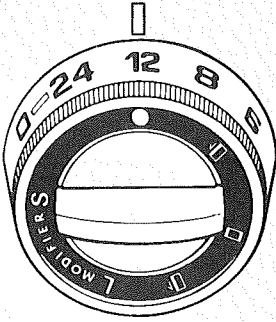
- Basting
- Stay stitching
- Guide line marking

2. Permanent stitching-This is the actual stitching that holds the garment together. Much of this stitching is visible on the outside of the garment and therefore must be good looking.

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

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

## STITCH LENGTH CONTROL



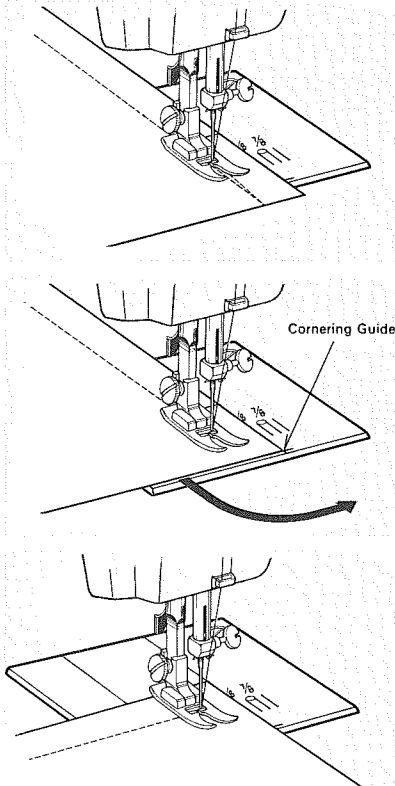
The best straight stitch length to use with medium weight fabrics is 10 to 12 stitches per inch.

To control stitch length, just turn your control dial as shown.

When you have two seams crossing each other with considerable thickness, sew slowly and carefully so seam will be strong as possible. It may be necessary to lengthen your stitch slightly and reduce the pressure on the presser foot if you are sewing very thick fabrics.

## FASTENING A SEAM

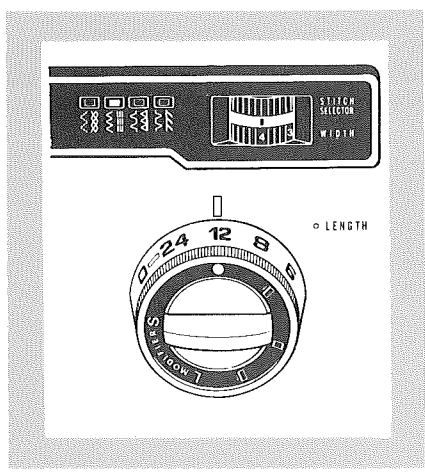
Be sure both threads are drawn back under the presser foot. Lower needle into fabric about 1/2 inch from beginning of seam. Push the reverse stitch control to the right and stitch in reverse until needle reaches beginning of seam. Release control and complete seam. When you reach the end, push the control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



## TURNING A SQUARE CORNER

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

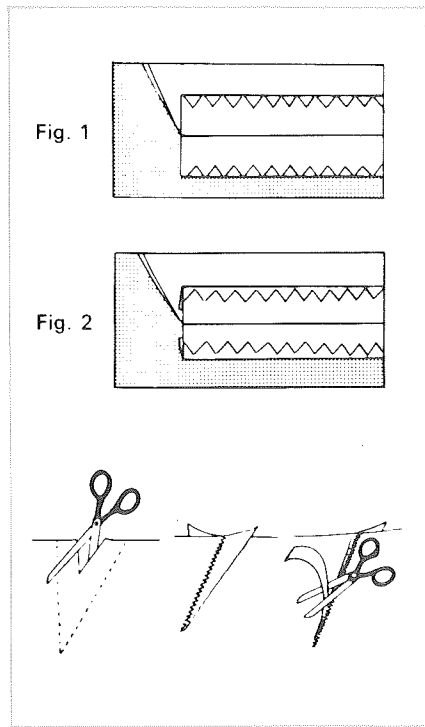
## ZIGZAG STITCHING



### SETTINGS

- Stitch Selector -
- Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
- Stitch Length Control - Any Number
- Stitch Modifier - Orange Dot
- Zigzag Presser Foot

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



## OVERCASTING

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

Fig. 1

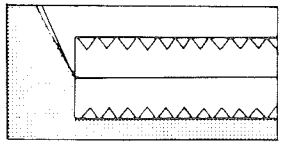


Fig. 2

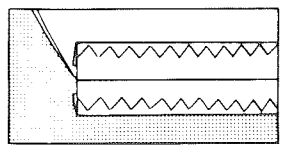


Fig. 1 shows the raw edge finished. Fig. 2 illustrates the folded edge stitched.

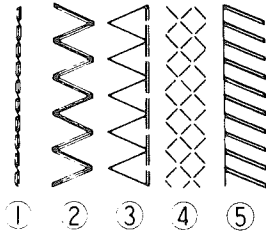
Stitch so the needle pierces the fabric just short of the outside edge. Raw or worn edges of older garments can be overcast to prevent further raveling.

## INTERFACING DARTS

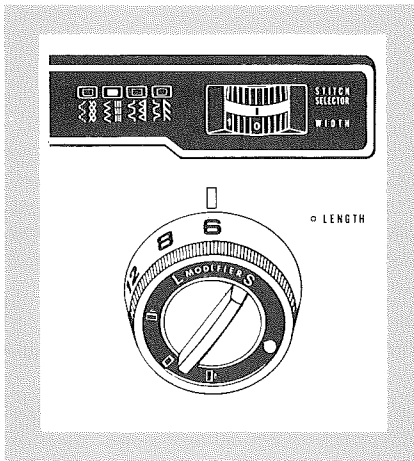
To reduce bulk of interfacing darts, cut interfacing down center between dart lines. Overlap cut edges, matching dart lines. Zigzag stitch along marking line from point to wide end of dart. Trim both raw edges close to stitching.

## STRETCH STITCHING

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



1. Straight Stretch
2. Rick-Rack Stretch
3. Overcast Stretch
4. Smocking Stretch
5. Serging or Pine Leaf Stretch

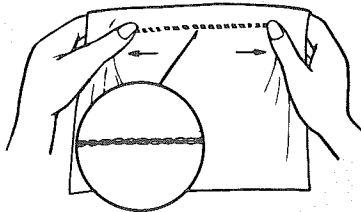


## STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

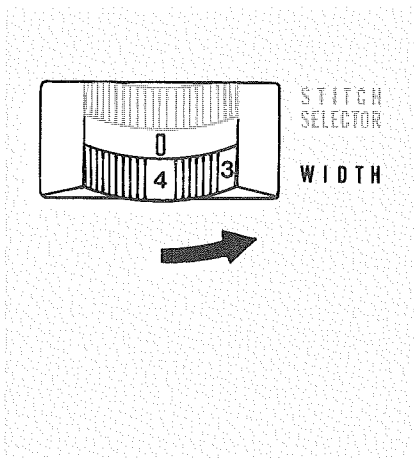
### SETTINGS

- Stitch Selector
- Stitch Width Control 0
- Stitch Length Control 6
- Stitch Modifier - Middle Position between White S and L
- Zigzag Presser Foot

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




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



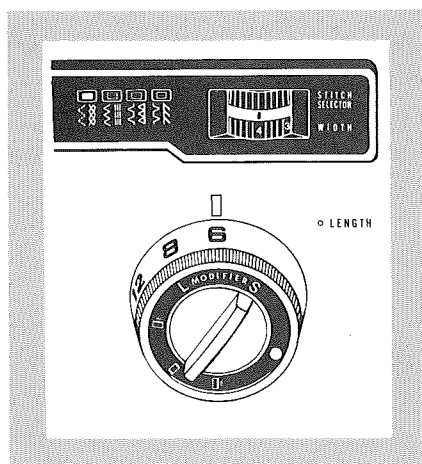
## RICK-RACK STRETCH STITCHING



### SETTINGS

- Stitch Selector - 
- Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
- Stitch Length Control - 6
- Stitch Modifier - Middle Position between White S and L
- Zigzag Presser Foot

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



## SMOCKING STRETCH STITCHING

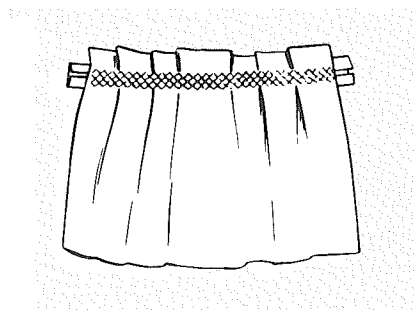


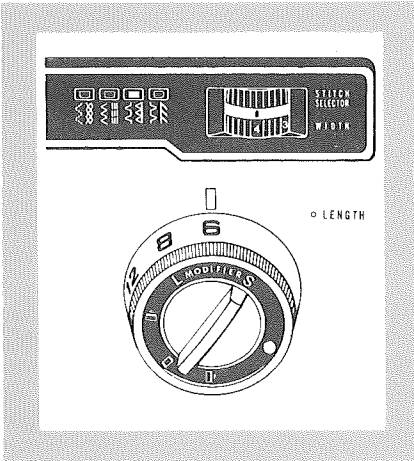
### SETTINGS

- Step 1. Make a straight line of gathers across the fabric that you wish to smock.
- Step 2. Settings
  - Stitch Selector - 
  - Stitch Width Control - 3 to 4
  - Stitch Length Control - 6
  - Stitch Modifier - Middle Position between White S and L
  - Zigzag Presser Foot

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

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






## OVERCAST STRETCH STITCHING



### SETTINGS

- Stitch Selector - 
- Stitch Width Control - 4
- Stitch Length Control - 6
- Stitch Modifier - Middle Position between White S and L
- Zigzag Presser Foot

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

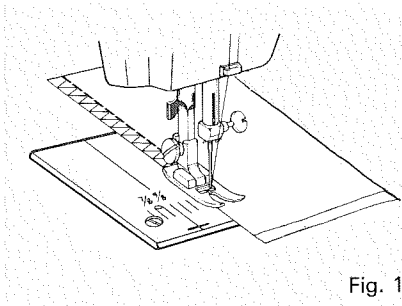
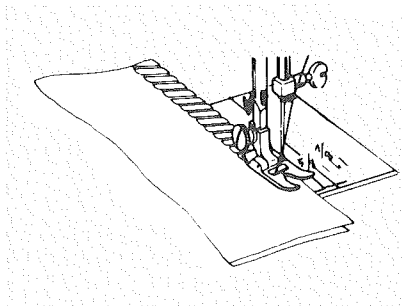


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows the raw edge finished.

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


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



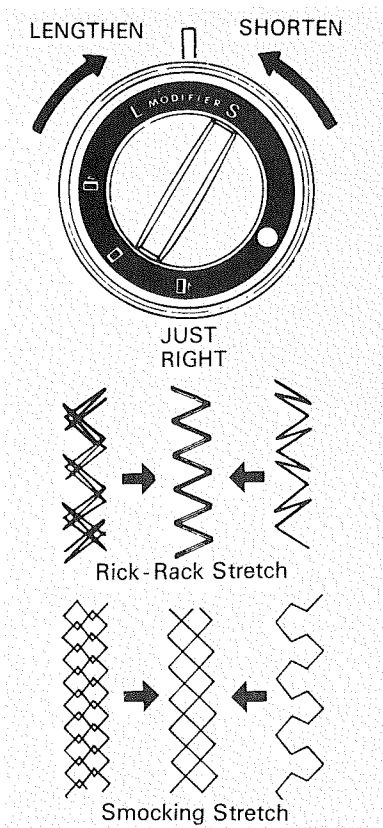
## SERGING OR PINE LEAF STRETCH STITCHING



### SETTINGS

- Stitch Selector - 
- Stitch Width Control - 4
- Stitch Length Control - 6
- Stitch Modifier - Middle Position between White S and L
- Zigzag Presser Foot

The serging or pine leaf stretch stitch is equally useful with woven and knitted fabrics. This stitch can be used in making elastic swimwear, as well as overcasting a neat edge on the seams.



## ADJUSTING STRETCH STITCH BALANCE

Stitch modifier should be in the detent position between white S and L 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. To shorten stretch stitches, turn the modifier slightly toward white "S"... to lengthen, turn toward white "L".

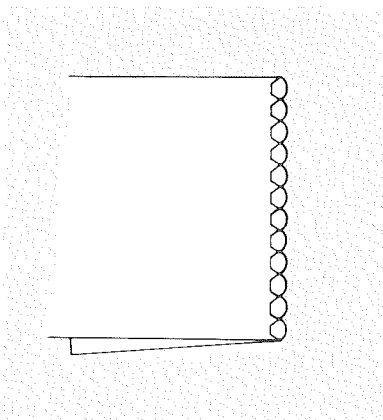
## SHELL STITCHING

This stitch used on the edge of nylon tricot makes a lovely Shell finish. Use the following settings:

### SETTINGS

Stitch Selector -   
 Stitch Width Control - 4  
 Stitch Length Control - 10  
 Stitch Modifier - Orange Dot  
 Zigzag Presser Foot

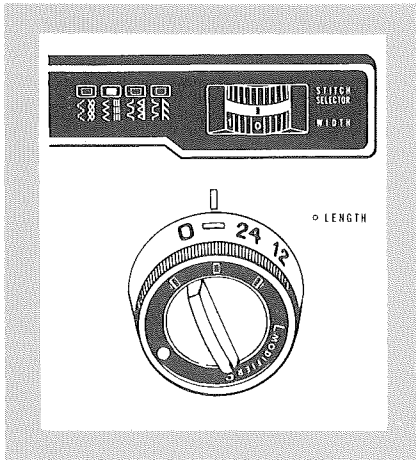
When sewing this stitch, allow needle to just clear the right edge of the fabric when it zig zags.





## SPECIAL FINISHING STITCHES

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



## BUTTONHOLE MAKING

### SETTINGS

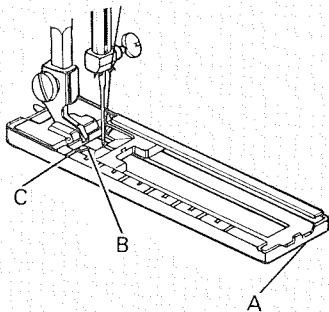
Stitch Selector -

Stitch Width Control - 0

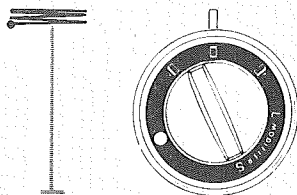
Stitch Length Control - Orange Zone to 24

Buttonhole Control -

Buttonhole Guide Foot

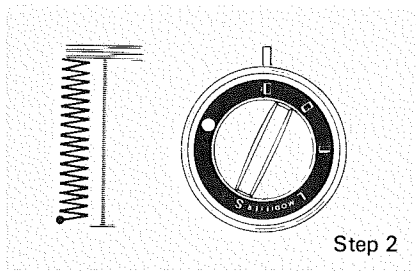



1. Carefully mark the buttonhole length on your garment. Place the fabric with the buttonhole marked under the buttonhole foot. Pull the guide foot (A) all the way forward so that the index mark (B) is aligned with the graduation (C), with thread to rear. (Reproduction of the identical size buttonholes is facilitated with the aid of the graduations on the left side of the buttonhole guide foot. These graduations are 1/8" apart. Graduations act as reference mark.)

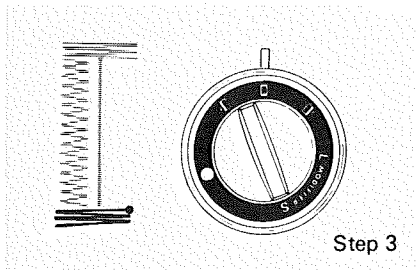



Step 1

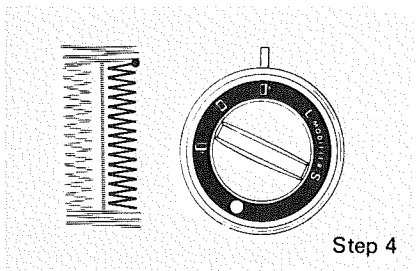
2. Set stitch selector at and bartack several times at the marked beginning of the buttonhole. Stop sewing at the left stitch. Raise needle to its highest position by turning handwheel toward you manually.




3. Set stitch selector at . Stitch forward until you approach the front marking of the buttonhole. Stop sewing at the left stitch and raise needle to its highest position.



4. Set stitch selector at  again and bartack several times. Raise needle at its highest position.



5. Set stitch selector at  to finish buttonhole.

If the forward stitching does not exactly match the reverse stitching, slightly adjust the stitch length control during forward sewing.

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

Always use an interfacing in area of garment where buttonholes are placed. Tissue paper or regular interfacing can be used. Tear paper away after stitching, if it is used.

For heavier weight fabrics, loosen your top tension slightly.

## BLIND HEMMING

### SETTINGS

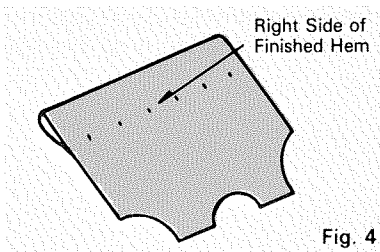
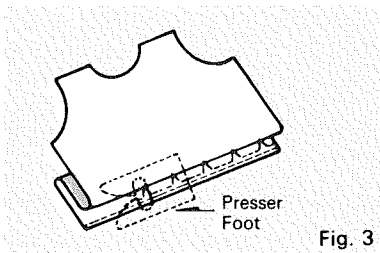
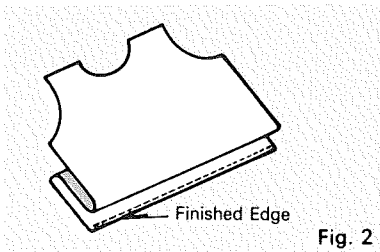
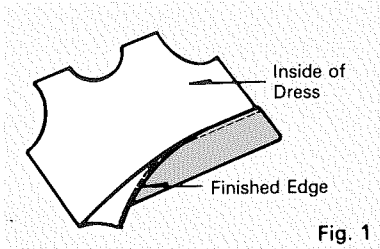
Stitch Selector - 

Stitch Width Control - 2 to 3

Stitch Length Control - 12 to 8

Stitch Modifier - Orange Dot

Zigzag foot or edgestitcher if available



1. Finish edge of hem anyway you desire. Turn up hem appropriate width. (Fig. 1)

2. Fold garment away from hem leaving 1/8" of hem edge extending. (Fig. 2)

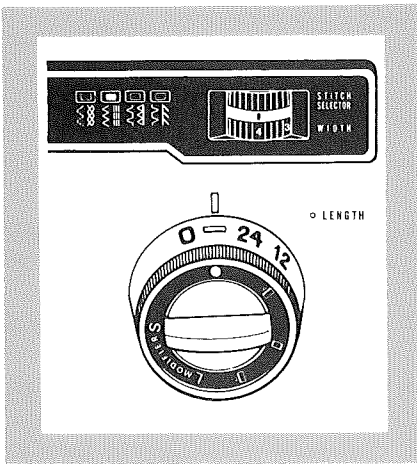
3. Place garment under presser foot in such a manner that straight stitches will be sewn on extended edge. The zigzag stitch should just catch the fold of the garment. (Fig. 3)

4. Press both sides of the finished hem. The right side of the garment will show only the blind stitches. (Fig. 4)

## SATIN STITCHING

### SETTINGS

- Stitch Selector - 
- Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4
- Stitch Length Control - Orange Zone
- Stitch Modifier - Orange Dot
- Satin Stitch Foot

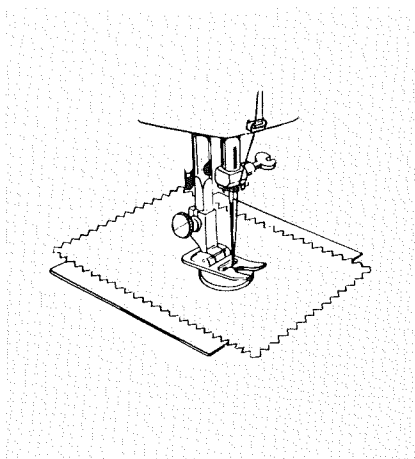


Closely spaced zigzag stitches are called satin stitches. This is an attractive stitch used for appliqueing, monogramming, buttonhole making.

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

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

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

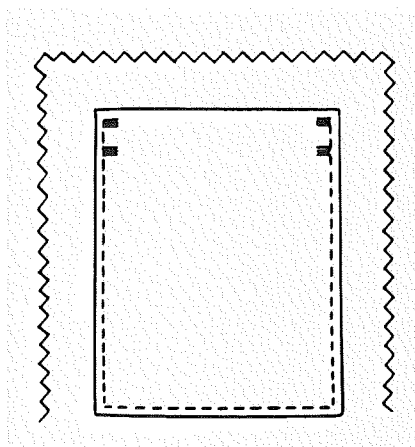


## BUTTON SEWING

### SETTINGS

Stitch Selector -   
Zigzag Presser Foot  
Darning Plate

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



## BAR TACKING

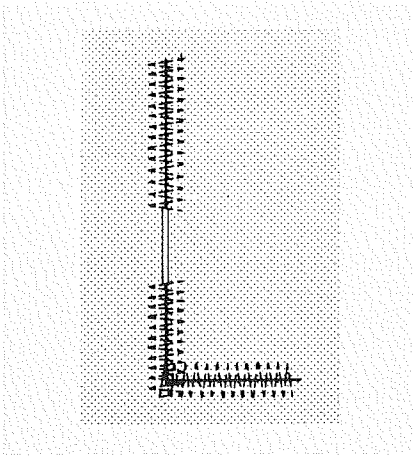
### SETTINGS

Stitch Selector -   
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4  
Stitch Length Control - Orange Zone  
Stitch Modifier - Orange Dot  
Satin Stitch Foot

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

Sew 4 to 6 zigzag stitches.

## MENDING

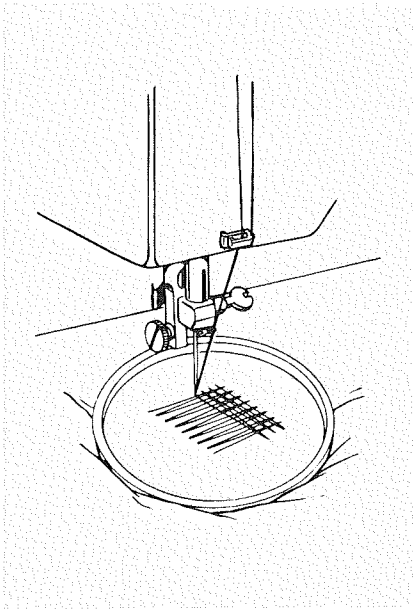


### SETTINGS

Stitch Selector -   
Stitch Width Control - 4  
Stitch Length Control - Orange Zone  
Stitch Modifier - Orange Dot  
Zigzag Presser Foot

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

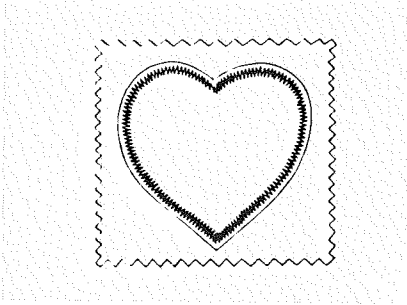
## DARNING



### SETTINGS

Stitch Selector -   
Stitch Width Control - 0  
Darning Plate  
No Presser Foot

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



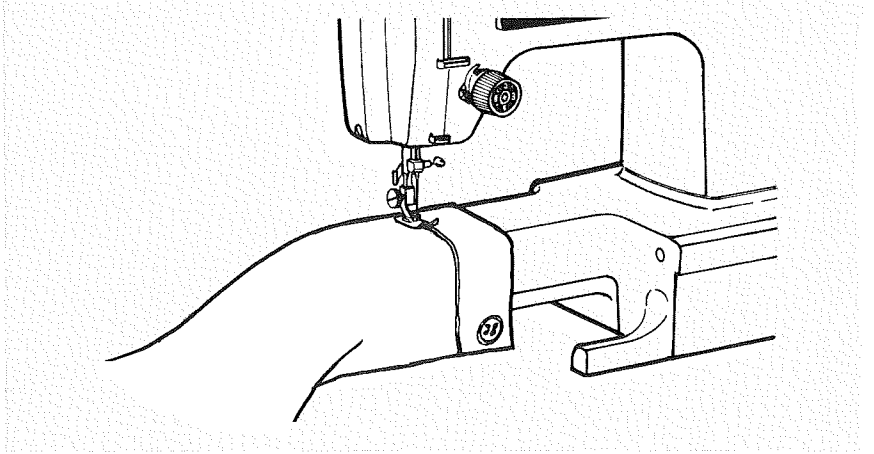
## APPLIQUEING

### SETTINGS

Stitch Selector -   
Stitch Width Control - 1 to 4  
Stitch Length Control - Orange Zone  
Stitch Modifier - Orange Dot  
Satin Stitch Foot

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

## FREE-ARM SEWING



This sewing machine can be used like a flat bed machine, but easily converts to free arm machine by removing the extension table.

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

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

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



# Checking Performance Problems WHAT TO DO

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

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

# Caring for the Machine

## CLEANING AND OILING

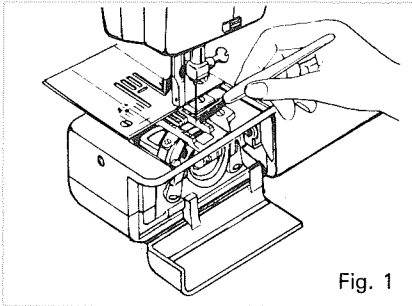
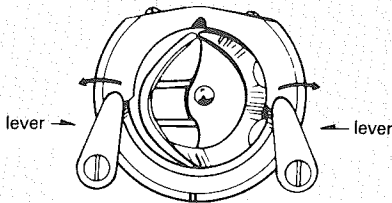


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 Cleaning the feed dogs with a brush.

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

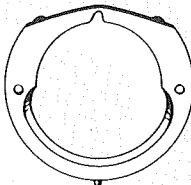


Shuttle Assembly

Fig. 2 Parts of the Shuttle Assembly

To Clean the Shuttle Area :

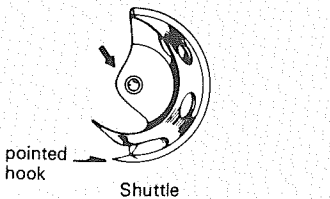
1. This area must be kept free of dust, lint and occasional tangled thread. Raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case.
2. Push levers of shuttle race aside and lift shuttle race cover and shuttle out.
3. Clean the shuttle race with small brush.
4. Put a drop of sewing machine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



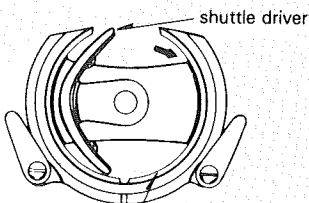
Shuttle Race Cover

To Replace Shuttle Assembly :

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



Shuttle

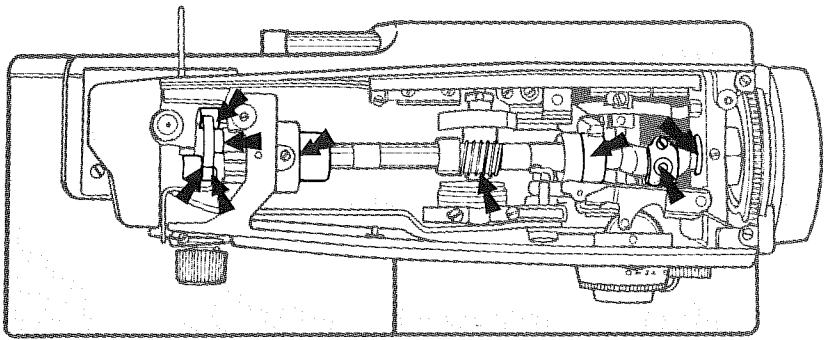


Shuttle Race

Fig. 2

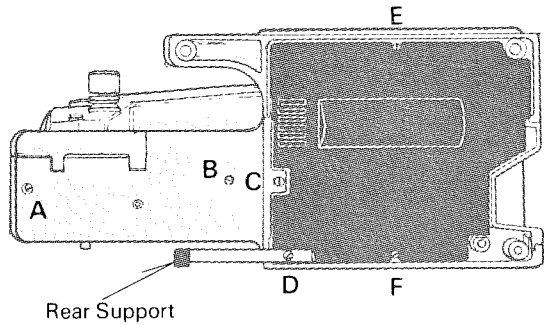
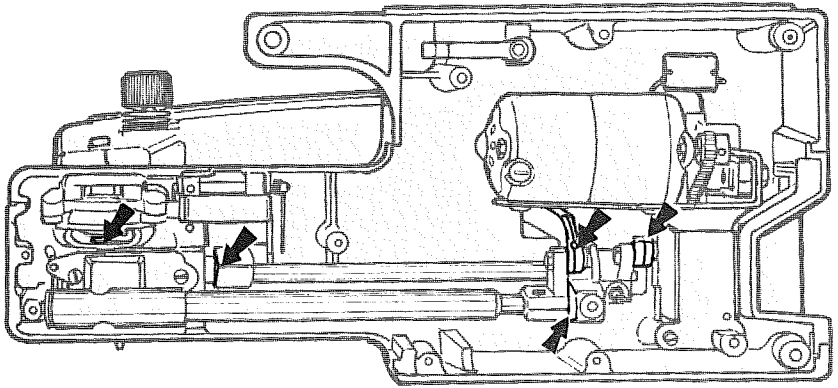
## OILING UNDER ARM COVER PLATE

Remove arm cover plate to oil points indicated in top of machine head. To remove cover plate, loosen up two top screws and lift the cover plate as illustrated below.



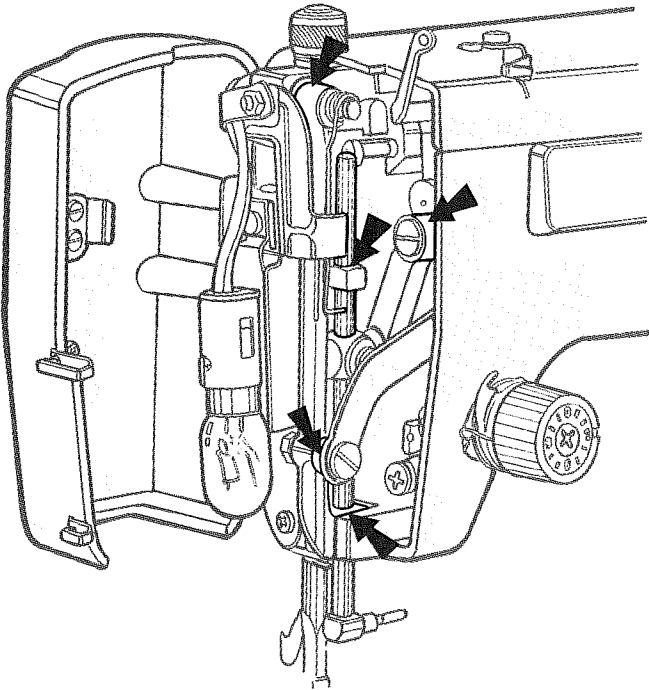
## OILING UNDERSIDE

Tilt machine head back and remove bottom covers and rear support to oil points indicated on underside of machine. To remove bottom covers and rear support, remove screws (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) as shown below.



## OILING IN FACE COVER PLATE

Swing face cover plate open and oil points indicated in illustration.



PARTS LIST

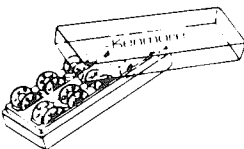
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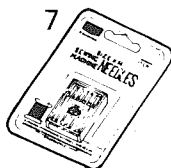
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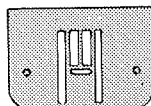
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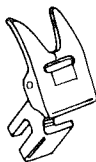
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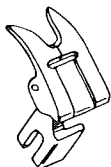
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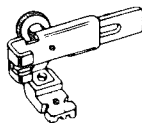
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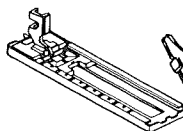
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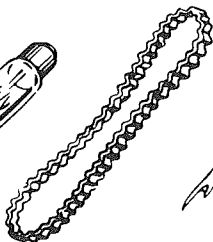
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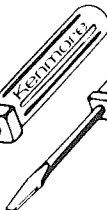
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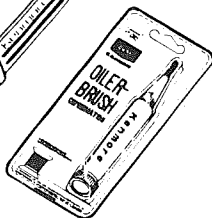
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21



## PARTS LIST

All parts listed herein may be ordered from any Sears, Roebuck and Co. or Simpsons-Sears Limited store or service center.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. PART NUMBER   | 2. PART DESCRIPTION |
| 3. MODEL NUMBER shown on the nomenclature plate. (See Section 1, page 3 for location.) | 4. NAME OF ITEM     |

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

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
1	47	Shuttle
2	6510	Bobbin case
3	*6862	Bobbin box with 10 bobbins
4	1939	Bobbin winder rubber ring
5	8286	Thread spool pin
6	2273	Nylon disc
7	*6550	No. 9 Single needles
	*6551	No. 11 Single needles
	*6552	No. 14 Single needles
	*6553	No. 16 Single needles
	*6554	No. 18 Single needles
	*6746	"Q NEEDLES" <sup>™</sup>
8	36353	Needle clamp with screw
9	45846	Darning plate
10	40390	Standard zigzag foot
11	35231	Satin stitch foot
12	*6873	Straight stitch foot
13	*6757	Zipper foot
14	47149	Buttonhole guide foot
15	*6864	Needle threader
16	6797	Light bulb
17	40164	Motor belt
	45814	Motor belt
18	6830	Buttonhole opener
19	55501	Large screw driver
20	55500	Small screw driver
21	*6889	Oil and lint brush

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



# M E M O

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## **SEWING MACHINE**

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

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

**WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:**

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

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

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