

# Kenmore

## INSTRUCTIONS

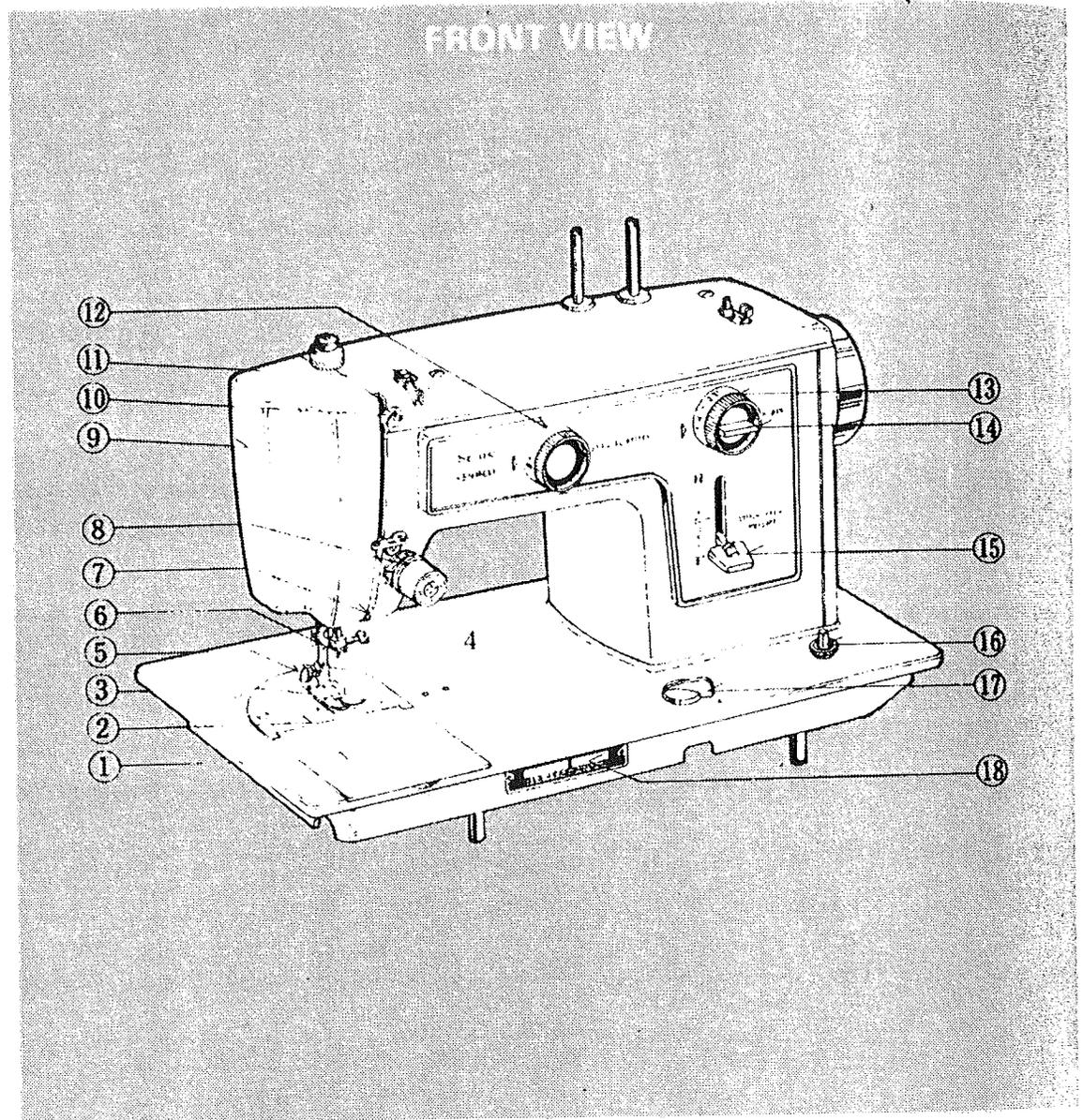
MODEL 1230/1240/1250 • ZIG • ZAG SEWING MACHINE



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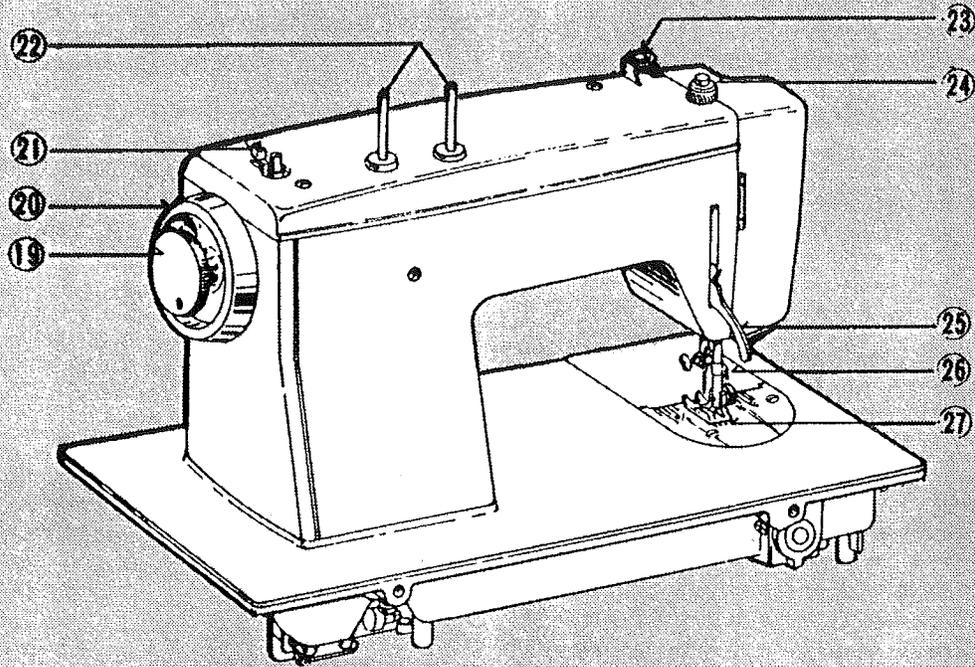
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# Knowing Your Sewing Machine



1. Hand Hole Cover Plate
2. Seam Guide Lines
3. Presser Foot
4. Needle Clamp Screw
5. Presser Foot Screw
6. Thread Guide
7. Face Cover Thread Guide
8. Top Thread Tension Control
9. Face Cover Plate
10. Take-up Lever
11. Upper Thread Guide
12. Special Stitch Dial (Model 1250 only)
13. Stitch Width Control
14. Special Stitch Variegator (Models 1240, 1250 only)
15. Stitch Length and Reverse Stitch Control
16. Light and Power Switch
17. Feed Dog Control
18. Nomenclature Plate

BACK VIEW

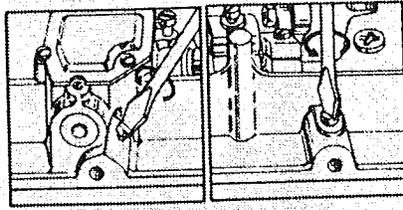


- 19. Clutch Knob
- 20. Hand Wheel
- 21. Bobbin Winder
- 22. Thread Spool Pins
- 23. Bobbin Winder Tension Disc

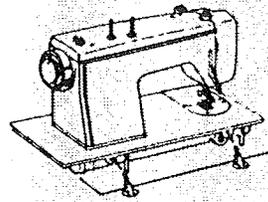
- 24. Pressure Regulator
- 25. Presser Foot Lever
- 26. Thread Cutter
- 27. Feed Dogs

## INSTALLING MACHINE

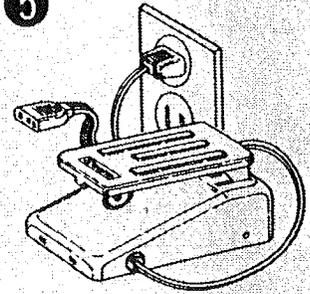
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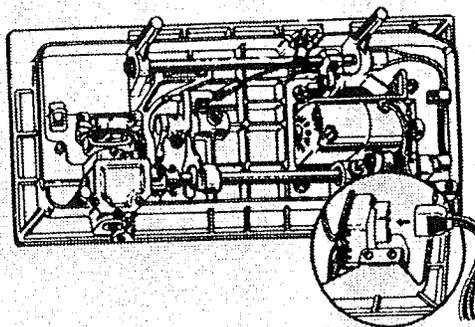
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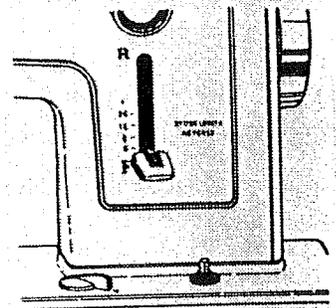
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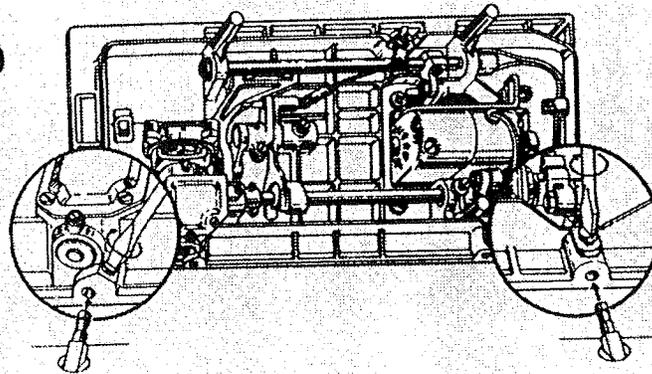
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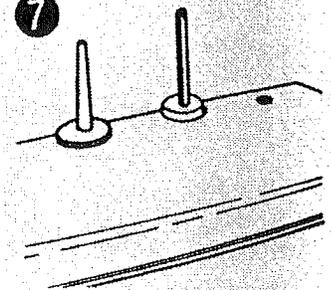
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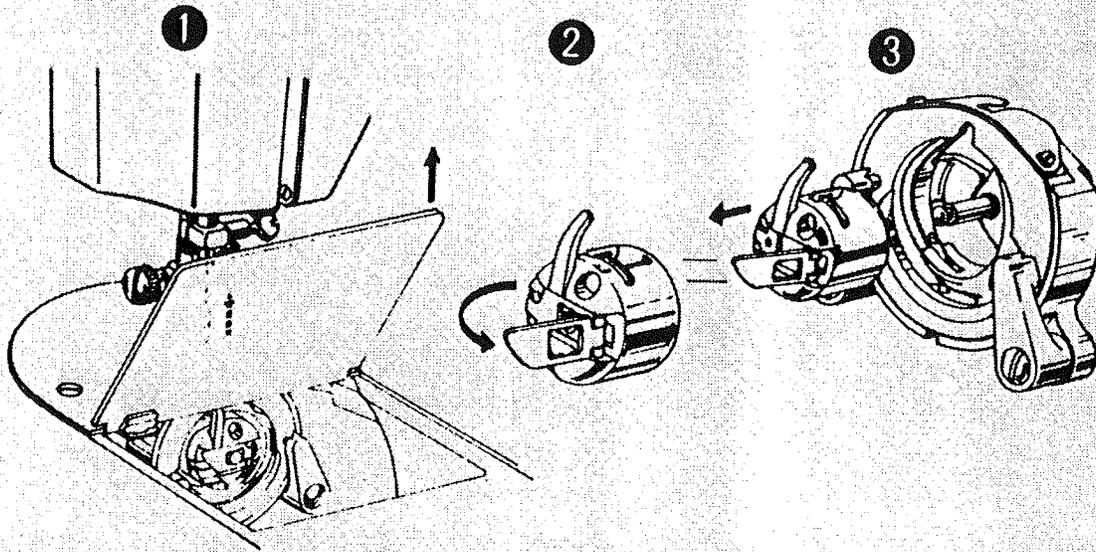


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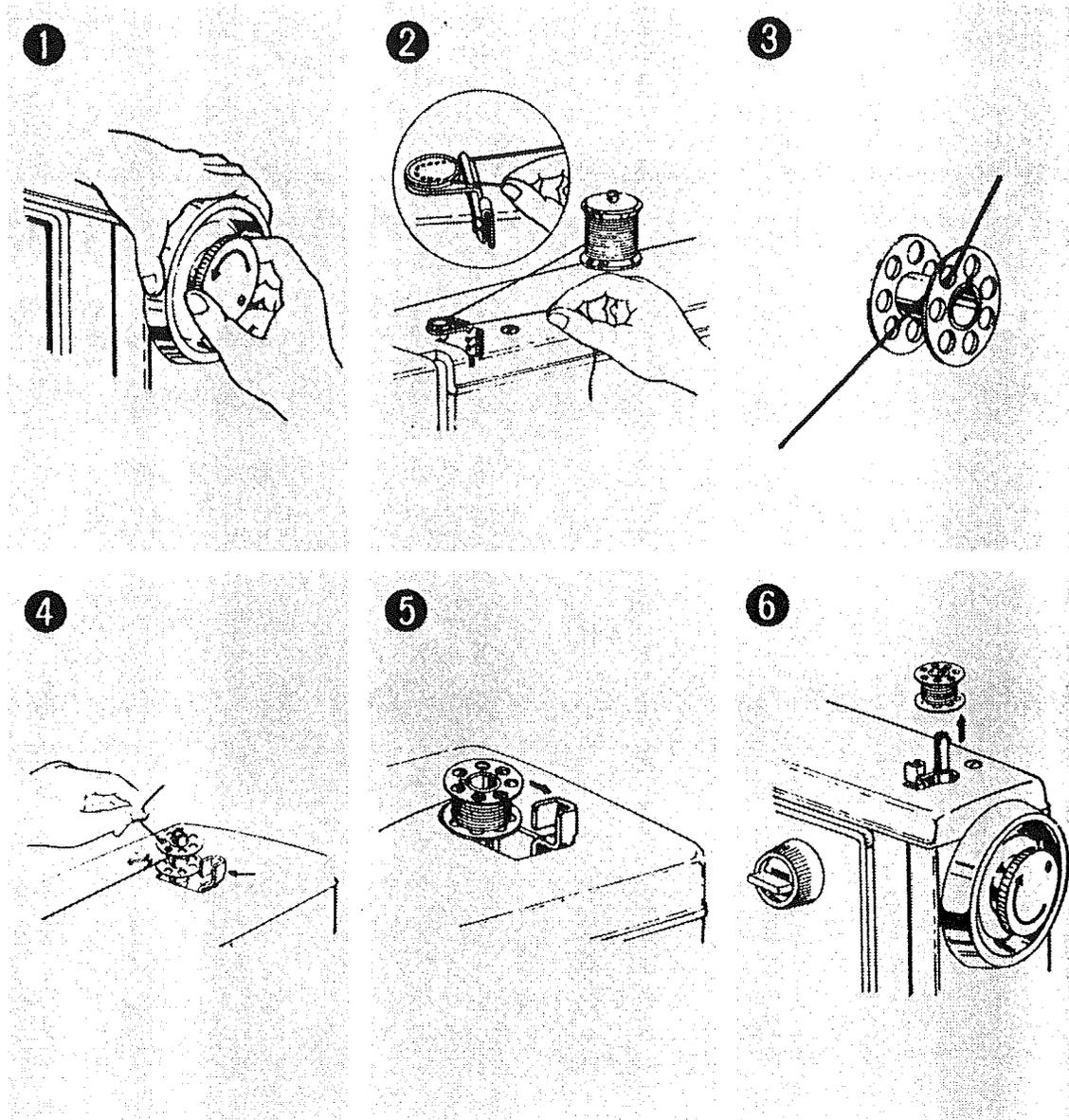
1. Loosen the two hinge screws under holes in the rear edge of the machine bed.
2. Raise hinge pins in the cabinet cutout.
3. Slip machine head onto the pins and tighten hinge screws securely.
4. Push the speed control plug onto three-prong connector under the bed plate. Lower machine head to front cabinet flap.
5. Plug the speed control cord into any 110-120 volt wall outlet.
6. Turn on power by pushing light and power switch.
7. Screw spool pins firmly in place with screwdriver. Place the plastic spool holder onto the spool pin. Holder and pins are packed in the accessory box.

## REMOVING BOBBIN CASE FROM SHUTTLE



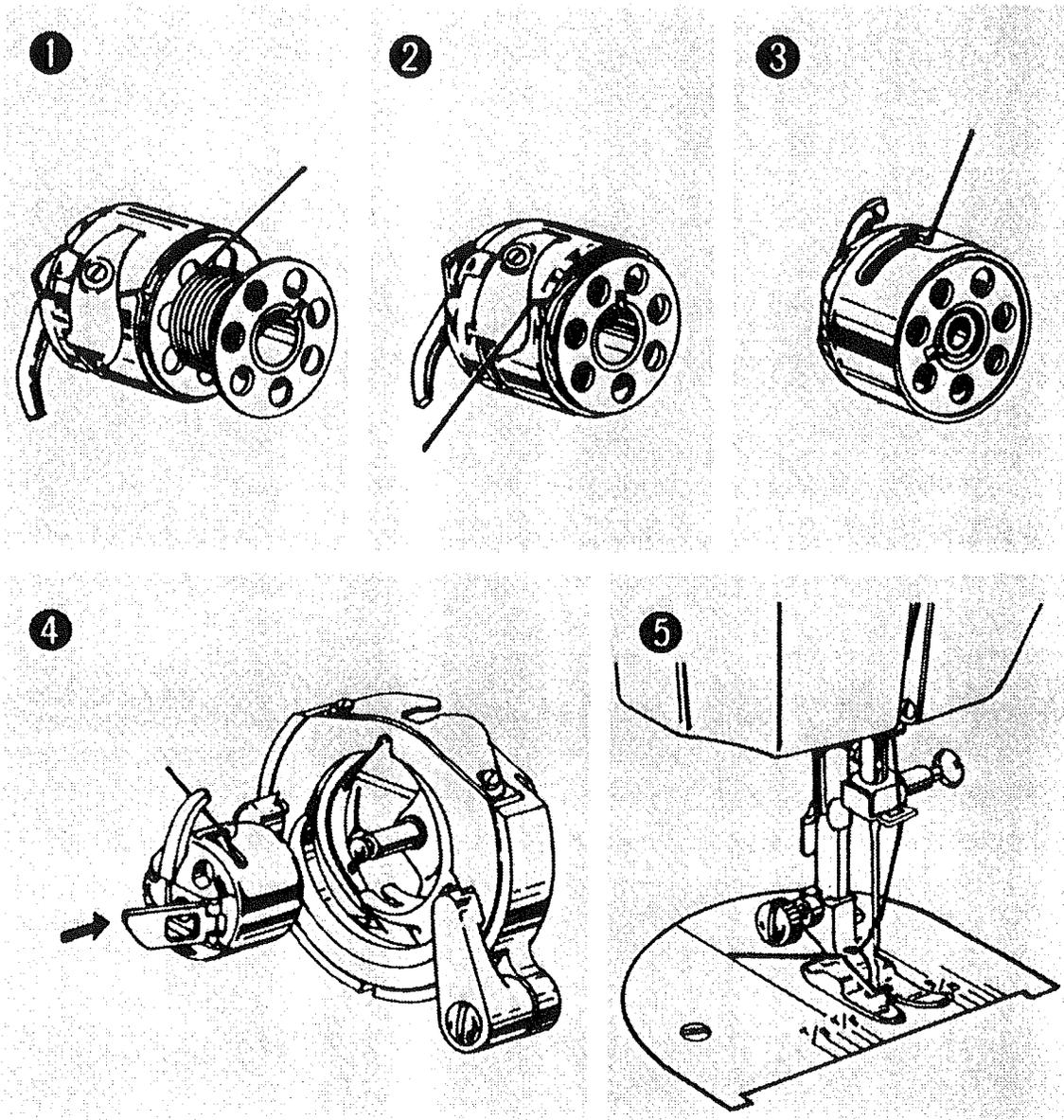
1. Turn hand wheel to raise needle to its highest position. Lift hand hole cover plate.
2. Pull open latch of bobbin case.
3. Pull bobbin case straight out of shuttle.  
To thread the bobbin case, see page 7.

## WINDING THE BOBBIN



1. Release clutch by turning clutch knob toward you.
  2. Draw thread from spool through bobbin winder tension discs as shown.
  3. Pull end of thread through hole in bobbin as shown.
  4. Place bobbin onto bobbin winder shaft with end of thread coming from the top of the bobbin. Push bobbin winder latch against bobbin until it clicks. Holding onto end of thread, start machine. When bobbin is slightly filled, snip off end of thread.
  5. Start machine. Wind thread until bobbin winder latch releases.
  6. Tighten clutch knob and remove bobbin.
- Two spool pins have been included with this machine to aid in bobbin winding. By placing a spool of thread on the second spool pin, you may wind your bobbin without unthreading the machine.

## THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE



1. Insert bobbin into bobbin case making sure thread is coming from bobbin as shown.
2. Pull thread through slot of case as shown.
3. Pull thread under tension spring.
4. Turn hand wheel to raise needle to its highest position. Holding latch open, position case into shuttle, and release latch. Case should lock into place when latch is released.
5. Hold needle thread loosely in left hand and rotate hand wheel toward you one complete turn. Bring bobbin thread up by pulling upper thread.

## THREADING OF TOP THREAD

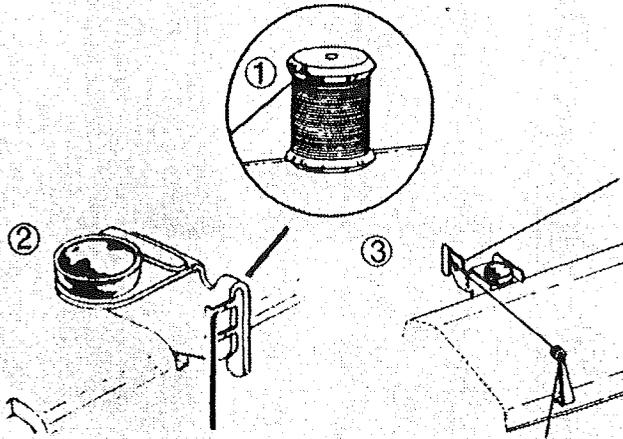


Fig 1

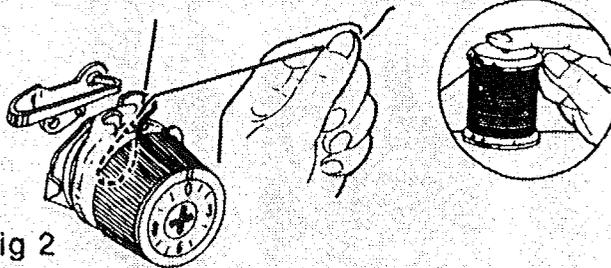


Fig 2

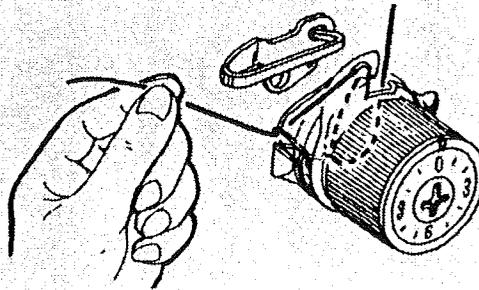


Fig 3

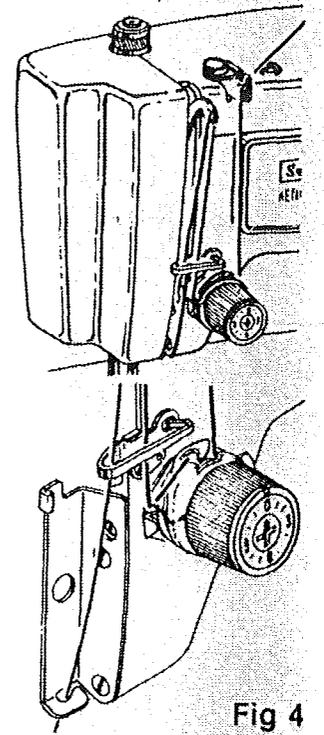


Fig 4

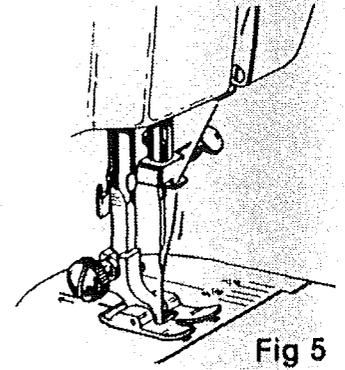
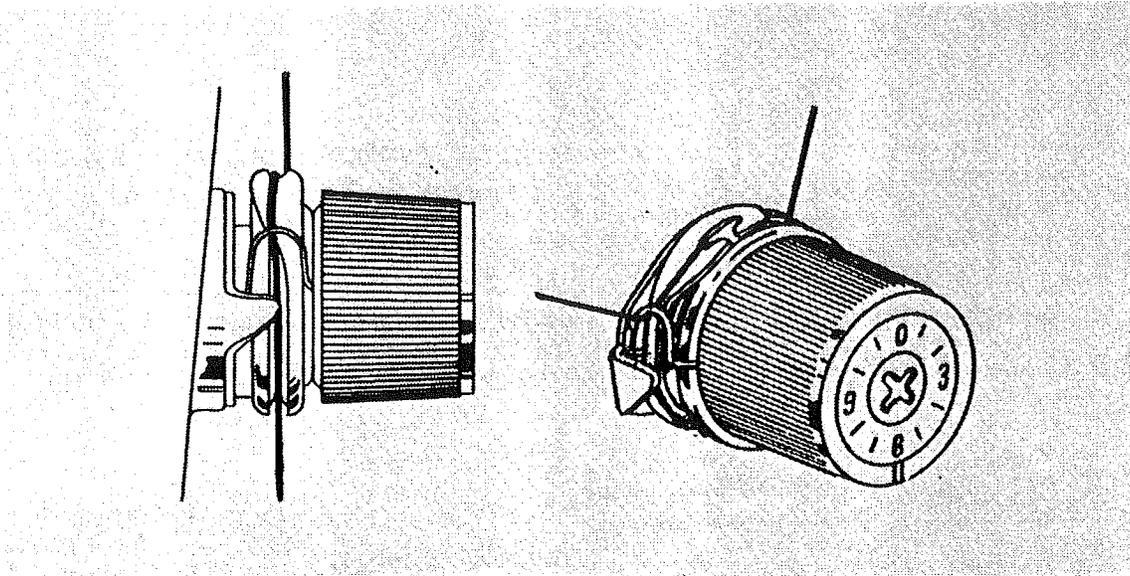


Fig 5

1. Place thread on spool pin as shown, with the thread coming from the back of the spool (Fig. 1-①). Draw thread through the top thread guide(s) (Fig. 1-② or ③).
2. Holding the spool with the right hand, pull the thread through the tension discs. The spring wire loop should be pulled up until the thread passes beyond the beak of the hook. Fig. 2.
3. After the thread has slipped into the hook, allow the spring wire to return to position by releasing the thread spool. Fig. 3.
4. Continue threading through the front thread guide, hook thread into take up lever and down through path shown in Fig. 4 and 5.
5. Always thread needle in direction as shown in Fig. 5.

## CONTROLS

### TOP TENSION CONTROL

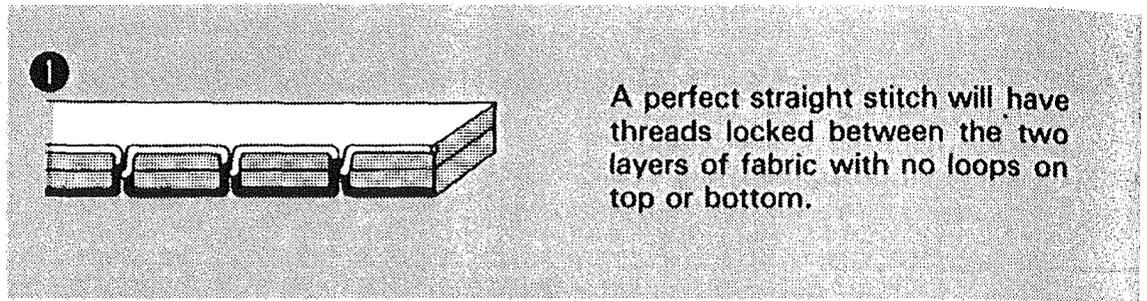


Probably the most important control on your machine is this one that regulates your top thread tension. It consists of discs between which the thread passes. The pressure on these discs is regulated by turning the dial. The higher the number, the tighter the tension.

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. To adjust for the correct stitch; see next page.

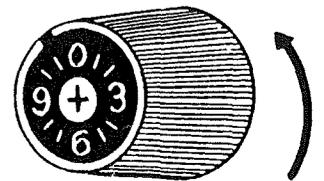
## ADJUSTING TOP TENSIONS



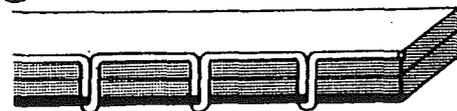
② Upper thread too tight



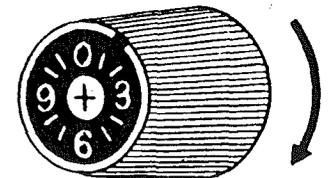
Decrease Tension



③ Upper thread too loose



Increase Tension



## ADJUSTING BOBBIN TENSIONS

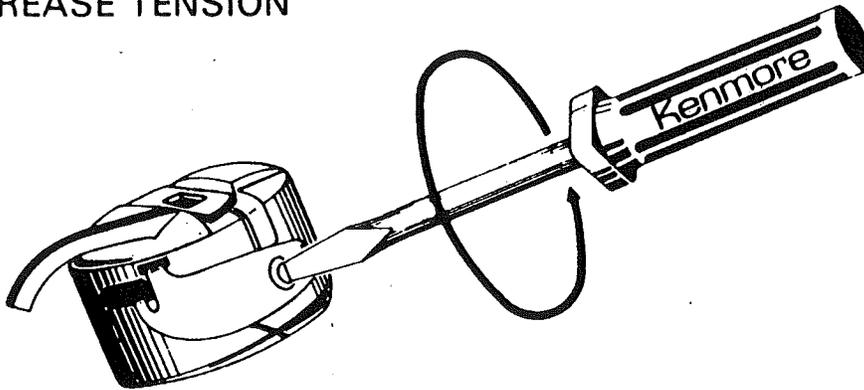
Bobbin tension requires adjusting less frequently than the upper thread tension.

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 10.

When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screwdriver. Correct tensions will produce the stitch shown on page 10.

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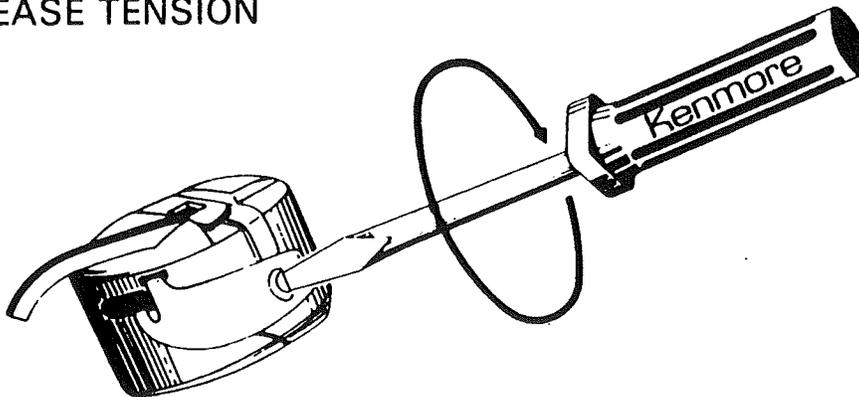
### DECREASE TENSION



Turn Counter Clockwise.

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### INCREASE TENSION



Turn Clockwise.

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## STITCHING TENSIONS

To check the thread tension balance, be sure to use mercerized thread of the same size on the top and on the bobbin, and a sharp, correctly sized needle for the fabric you are sewing. Begin with a full bobbin. Set the stitch length for about 12 stitches per inch.

Fold a 6" square of fabric in half diagonally, forming a triangle. Make a line of stitching  $\frac{1}{2}$ " in from the fold.

- a. If seam is puckered - both tensions are too tight.
- b. If the bottom thread lays on the fabric - tighten upper thread tension, and repeat test. See Fig. 3, Page 10.
- c. If the top thread lays on the fabric - loosen upper thread tension, and repeat test. See Fig. 2, Page 10.

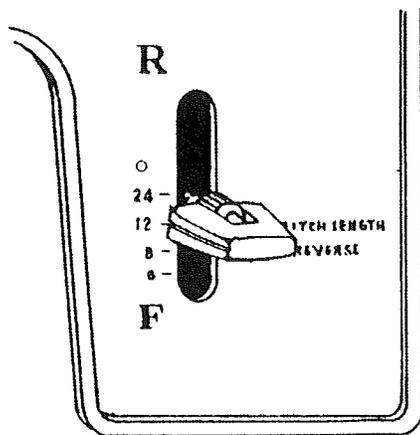
Grasp the stitching and pull with a snap to make the threads break.

- a. If both threads break - tensions are balanced.
- b. If neither thread breaks - both tensions are too loose.
- c. If upper thread breaks - loosen top tension.
- d. If lower thread breaks - tighten top tension.

Both threads do not have to break at the same place, but they should break on the same snap.

It is necessary to reduce the upper thread tension somewhat when zigzag stitching. The wider the stitch, the less tension that is needed. This is particularly important when making designs. It is not desirable to have any of bottom thread visible on the right side of the fabric when satin 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 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.

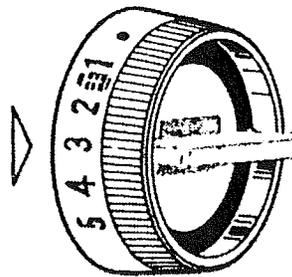
The middle range of the control is the 10-12 stitch per inch range which is the most commonly used.

The basting and stretch stitch are made by adjusting the lever to make the longest possible stitch. When adjusting for shorter stitches, select the stitch length and tighten the knob in the center of the lever handle to remain at the same setting. The knob must be loosened to readjust the lever.

## STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

The stitch width 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.



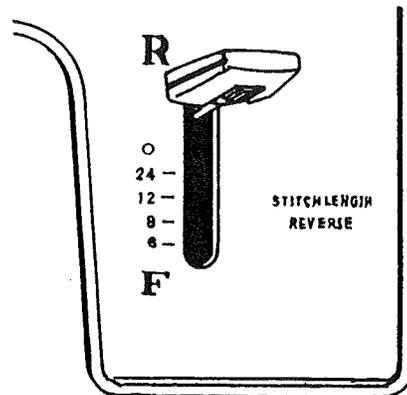
This control must be on the Red Dot in order to do straight stitching. Before turning control, make sure needle is above fabric.

You will note a simulated buttonhole between the numbers 2 and 1 on the control. This is the setting to be used when a buttonhole is sewn. The control may have to be adjusted slightly in either direction depending on the weight of the fabric being used.

## NEW 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 end of the seams firmly and prevents raveling.

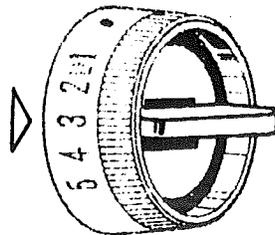
When reverse stitching is needed, simply raise the Stitch Length Lever to R to sew in reverse. The fabric will start feeding backward and seam will be fastened.



Stitch Length Control

## NEW SPECIAL STITCH VARIATOR

The center portion of this control gives you the means of varying the stitches on the Special Stitch Dial. When the control is turned with the red mark on top the machine sews forward only. When the control is turned with black mark on top the forward designs are varied by machine sewing in a forward and reverse manner. Carefully read directions given in the next section of the book in order to accomplish the various stitches correctly.



Special Stitch Variator

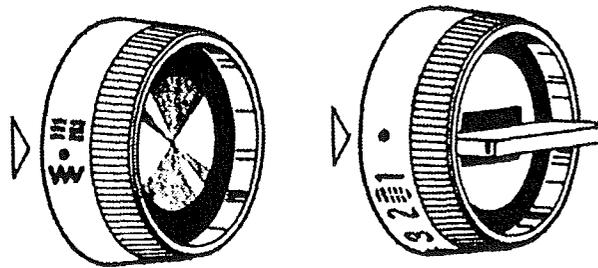
## SPECIAL STITCH DIAL

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

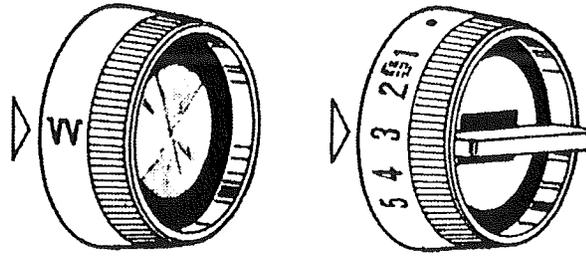
All stitches marked in black on the dial must be sewn with the Special Stitch Variegator set with the Black mark on top. To make the stitches marked in red on this dial, the Special Stitch Variegator must be set with the Red mark on top.

### Important:

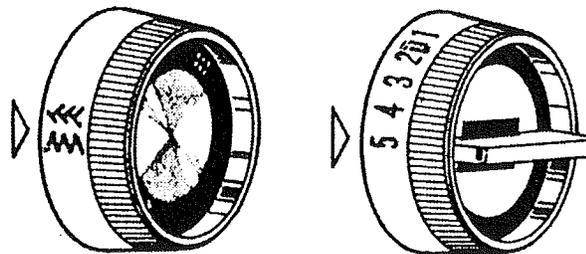
Before turning the control, make sure needle is above fabric and Stitch Width Control is at red dot.



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 hems are made by using the setting shown above with the Stitch Variator set with the Red mark on top.

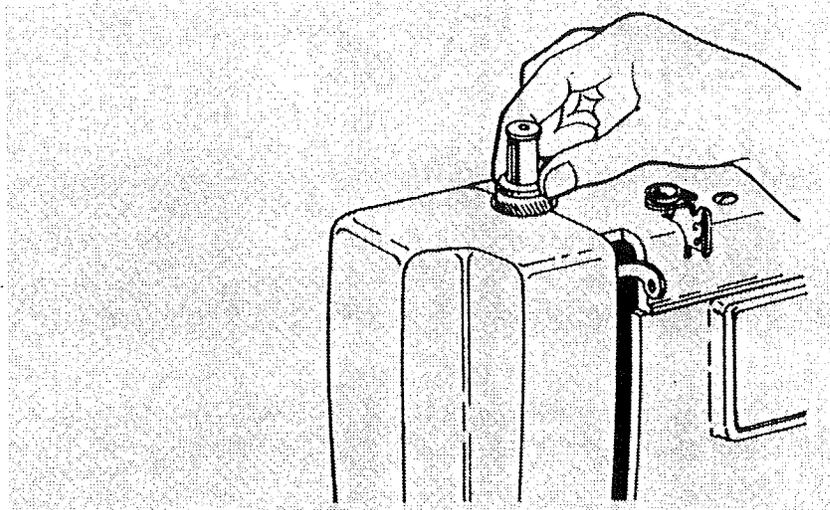


You will find that much of your sewing is in the mending category. For this reason you have been provided with a stitch for the repair of tears. Use of the stitch setting shown is given in more detail in the next section under Mending, Maxi Stitch Stretch and Feather Stretch stitchings.

## 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.

### PRESSER FOOT PRESSURE REGULATOR



Push down outer ring of presser foot pressure regulator (See above illustration). This will release pressure of presser foot. To increase pressure, push down inner pin until suitable pressure is obtained. For ordinary sewing, the inner pin should be all the way down.

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

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

## FEED DOG CONTROL

The feed dog control is located on the right front of the machine bedplate. There are a few times when you want to control the feeding of the fabric yourself. When the control is set to the left, the feed dogs drop and do not move the fabric.

For most of your sewing the feed dog control is turned to "U". (Feed dog up)

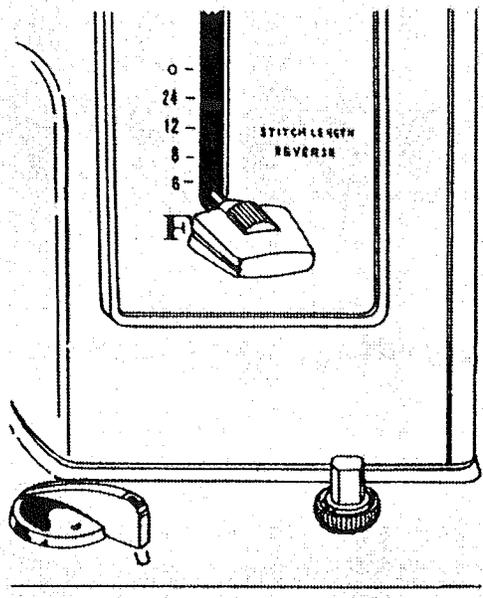


Fig. 1

## SEWING LIGHT

The light and power switch shown at left 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.

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.

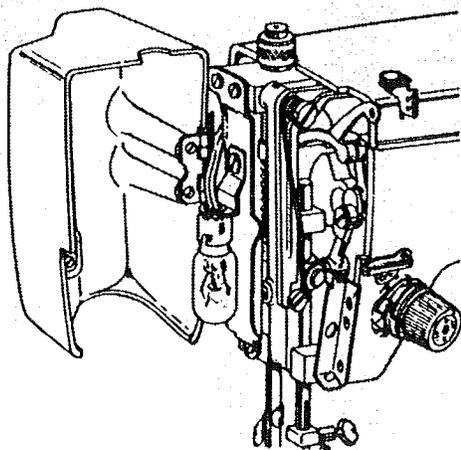
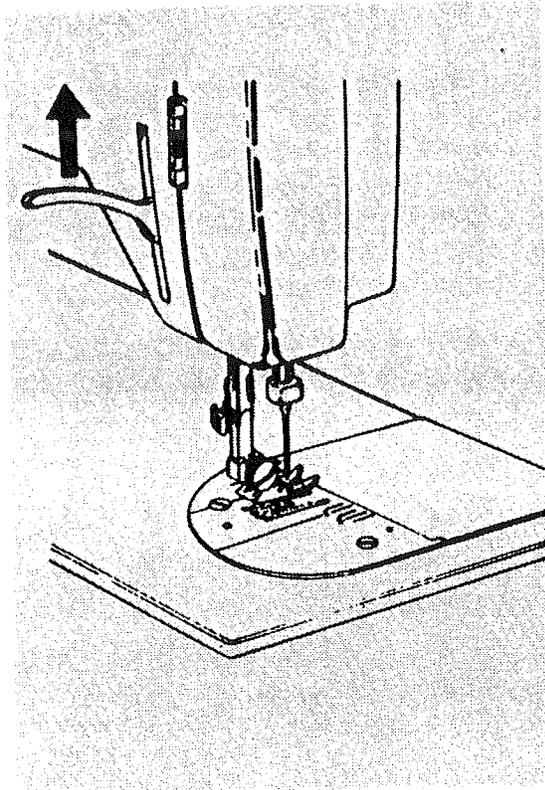


Fig. 2



## 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.

## 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



Fig. 1

### NEEDLES

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

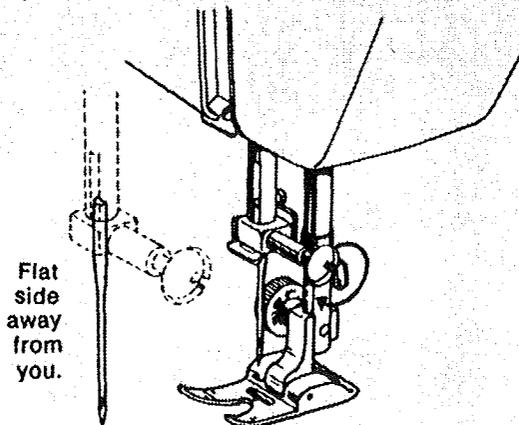
Never use a bent needle or one with a blunt point.

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

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

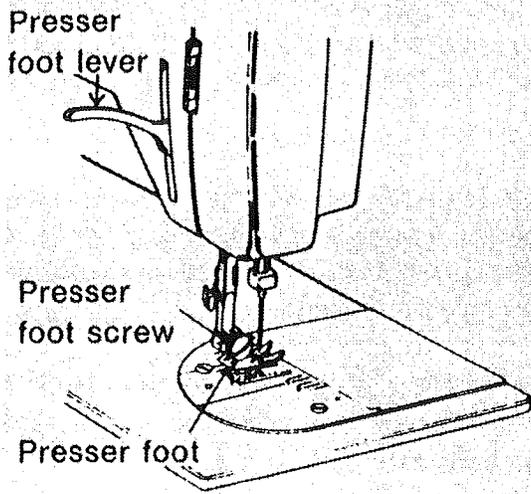
### PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

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

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

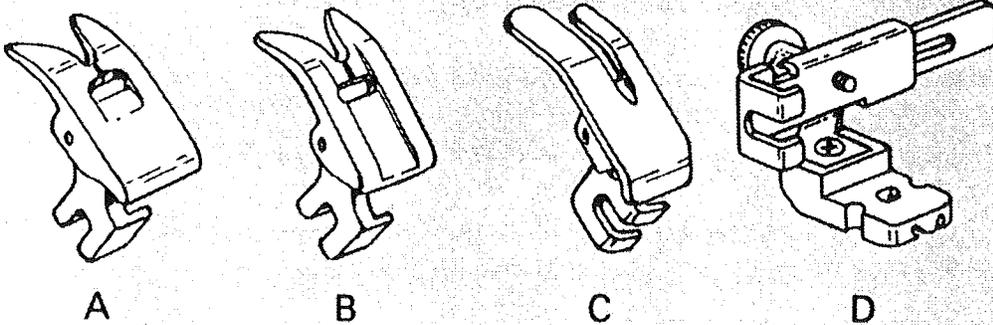


## PRESSER FEET

The various presser feet that come with your Kenmore Sewing Machine are designed to help you to do every kind of sewing easily and perfectly.

To change the presser foot:

1. Raise the needle to its highest position by turning hand wheel towards you.
2. Raise the presser bar to its highest position by lifting the presser foot lever.
3. Loosen the presser foot screw. (You do not need to remove the screw)
4. Choose the proper foot. Insert from the front.
5. Tighten the screw using the large screwdriver to make certain the foot is secure.



You have been given a variety of presser feet:

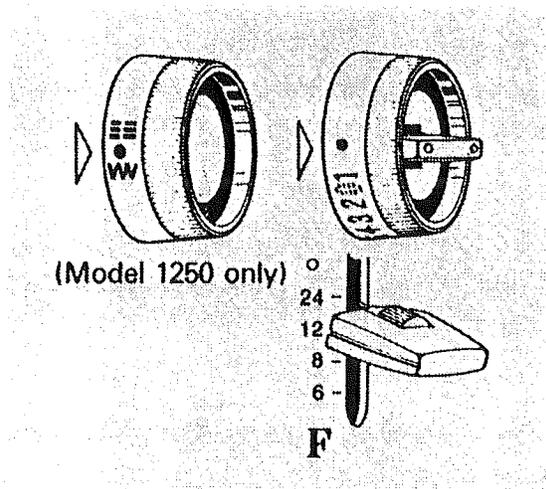
- A. Zigzag Stitch Foot
- B. Satin Stitch Foot
- C. Straight Stitch Foot
- D. Zipper Foot

# 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

### SETTINGS:

- Special Stitch Dial -  $\text{III}$  (Model 1250 only)
- Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top (Model 1250)  
Red dot to the left (Model 1240)
- Stitch Width Control - Red Dot
- Stitch Length Control - 8 to 12
- Straight Stitch Foot

Set your machine just as shown in the illustration in order to straight stitch. It is important that each dial have the above setting. Before setting turn hand wheel toward you, so that needle is above fabric.

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

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

- Basting
- Stay stitching
- Guide line marking

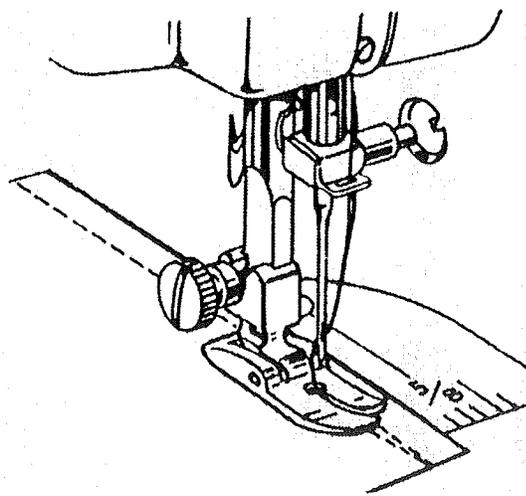
2. Permanent stitching - This is the actual stitching that holds the garment together. Much of this stitching is visible on the outside of the garment and therefore must be good looking.

The best length stitch to use for medium weight fabrics is 10-12 stitches per inch. This is in the middle range of the Stitch Length Control.

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

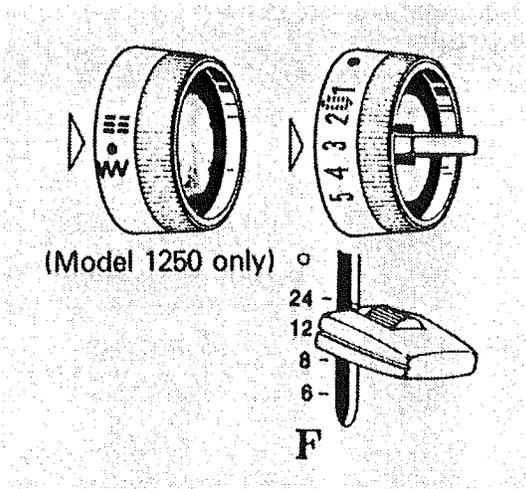
- Common two layer seams
- Curved two layer seams
- Top stitched three layer seams
- Top stitched four layer seams

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



### **FASTENING A SEAM (Backtacking)**

Be sure both threads are drawn back under the presser foot. Lower needle into fabric about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from beginning of seam. Raise the Stitch Length Control to R and stitch in reverse until needle reaches beginning of seam. Lower the control to again stitch forwards and complete seam. When you reach the end, raise the control and sew back over  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch of completed seam.



## ZIGZAG STITCHING

### SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial -  $\xi$  •  $\text{III}$  (Model 1250 only)  
 Special Stitch Variator - Red mark on top  
 (Model 1250)  
 Red dot to the left (Model 1240)

Stitch Width Control - 2 to 5

Stitch Length Control - Any setting except  
 White Dot

Zigzag Stitch Foot

This type of stitching greatly expands the use of your machine. This is the feature that enables you to overcast seams, applique and monogram.

Simply use the settings indicated in the illustration for the simple zigzag. Follow directions given below and in the following pages for more specific uses.

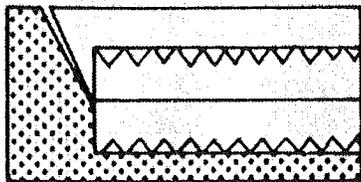


Fig. 1

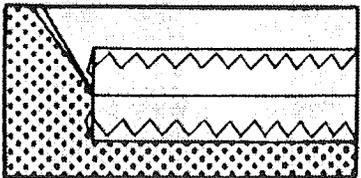


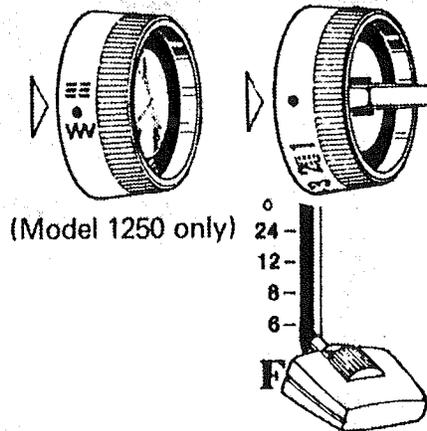
Fig. 2

## OVERCASTING

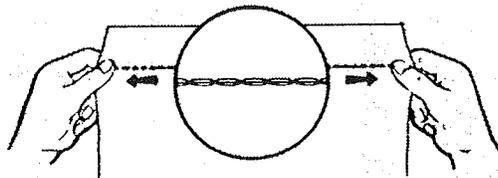
This is one of the more frequently used zigzag stitches in garment construction. You may want to overcast along the raw edge of each seam allowance or fold the raw edge toward the garment and stitch.

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

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



(Model 1250 only)



## STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

(Models 1240, 1250)

### SETTINGS:

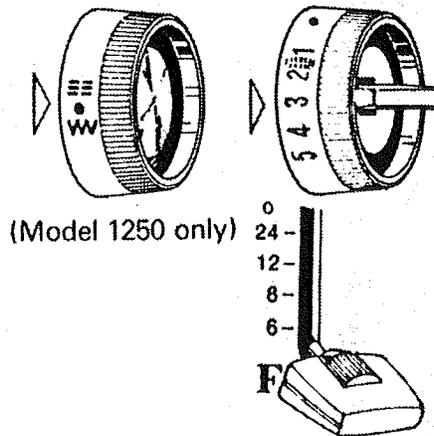
Special Stitch Dial -  $\text{III}$  (Model 1250 only)  
 Special Stitch Variator-Black mark on top (Model 1250)  
 White circle to the left (Model 1240)

Stitch Width Control - Red Dot  
 Stitch Length Control - All the way down  
 Straight Stitch Foot

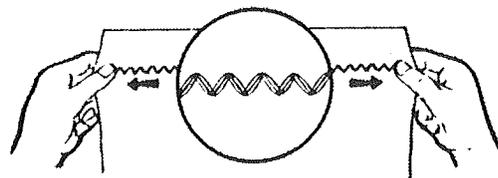
Use this special stretch stitch with knitted fabrics and other fabrics that stretch. Sew as you do a regular straight stitch seam. The machine will make triple lock stitches back and forth which gives the stretch to the seam. See illustration.

This stitch enables you to press open your seam as with any straight stitched seam. The seam will stretch with the fabric without breaking the thread.

This is also a good stitch to use on curved seams that will receive a great deal of strain when worn, such as in children's shorts and slacks as well as adult sport clothes.



(Model 1250 only)



## RICK-RACK STRETCH STITCHING

(Models 1240, 1250)

### SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial -  $\text{III}$  (Model 1250 only)  
 Special Stitch Variator-Black mark on top (Model 1250)  
 White circle to the left (Model 1240)

Stitch Width Control - Any number 2 to 5  
 Stitch Length Control - All the way down  
 Zigzag Stitch Foot

Use this special stitch for all-purpose heavy duty sewing of stretch fabrics. Sew as you do a regular plain zigzag seam. The machine will make triple lock stitches back and forth of a fixed stitch length, to give the stretch to seam. For further directions, see GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR SEWING ON STRETCH FABRICS in the next section of the book.

# SPECIAL FINISHING STITCHES

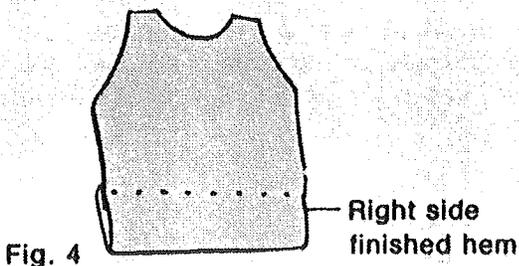
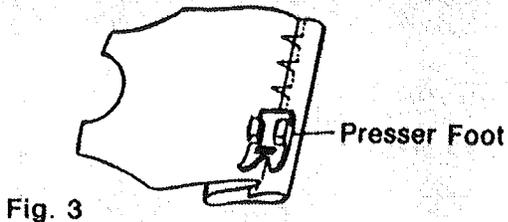
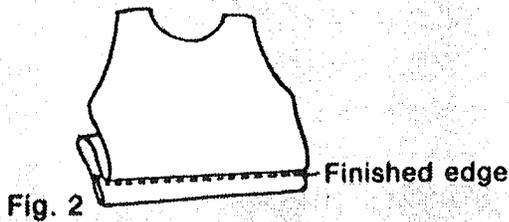
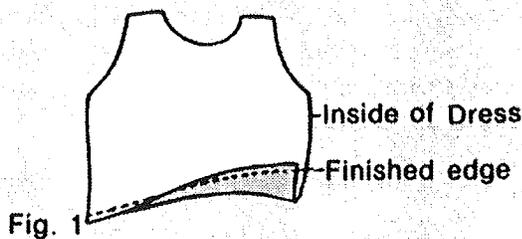
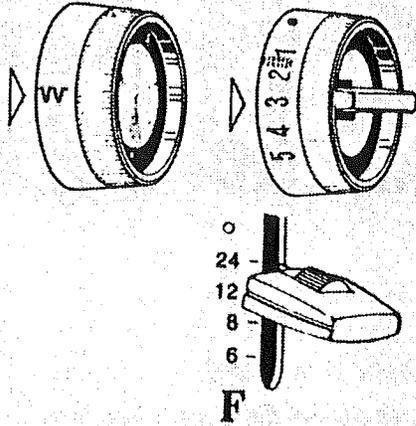
After the basic construction of your garment is finished, there are still many finishing touches to be done. To aid your completion of your garment, the Kenmore has been designed to do the following tasks that formerly had to be done by hand.

## BLIND HEMMING

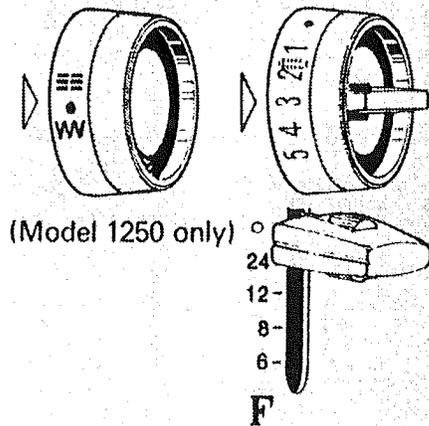
(Model 1250 only)

### SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial -  $\nabla\nabla$   
 Special Stitch Variator - Red mark on top  
 Stitch Width Control - 2 to 3  
 Stitch Length Control - about 8 to 12  
 Zigzag Stitch Foot



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:

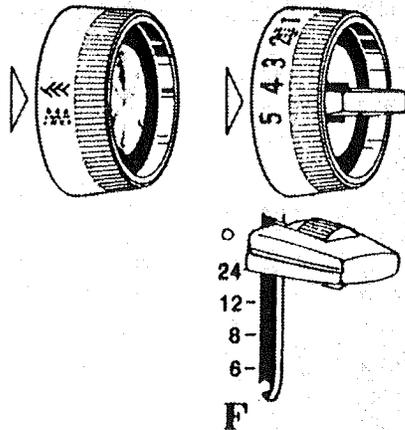
- Special Stitch Dial -  $\{\bullet\}$  (Model 1250 only)
- Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top (Model 1250)  
Red dot to the left (Model 1240)
- Stitch Width Control - Any number 2 to 5
- Stitch Length Control - Between 24 and white dot
- Satin Stitch Foot

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

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



## MENDING

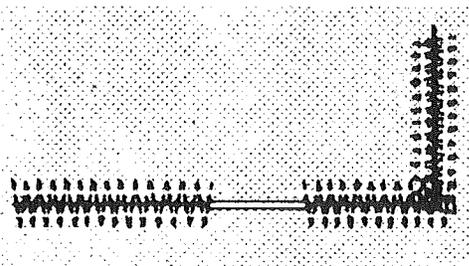
(Model 1250 only)

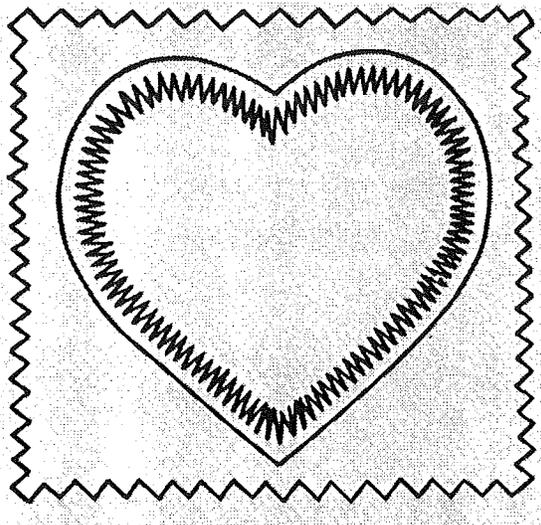
### SETTINGS:

- Special Stitch Dial -  $\{\{\{\}$
- Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top
- Stitch Width control - 4 to 5
- Stitch Length Control - Any setting except white dot

Zigzag Stitch 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.





## APPLIQUEING

### SETTINGS:

Same as with Satin Stitching

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

## BUTTONHOLING

### SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial - ☉ (Model 1250 only)

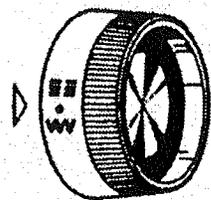
Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top  
(Model 1250)

Red dot to the  
left (Model 1240)

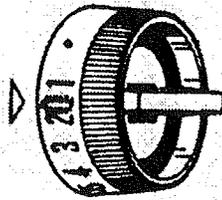
Stitch Width Control - 3

Stitch Length Control - Between 24 and  
white dot

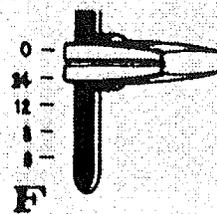
Satin Stitch Foot



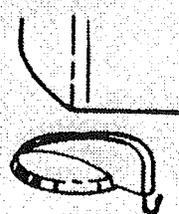
Special Stitch  
(Model 1250 only)



Stitch  
Width



Stitch  
Length



Feed Dog  
Control

1. Mark the buttonhole length at both ends and also the center line. See Fig. 1



Fig. 1

2. Position fabric under needle. The first stroke of the needle should be to the right and pierce fabric at point A. Stitch forward on left side of buttonhole until desired length is obtained. Stop with needle in fabric on right side of stitching. Point B. See Fig. 2

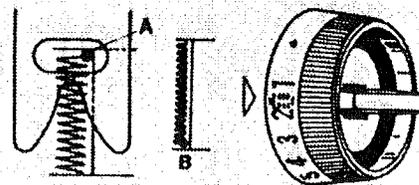


Fig. 2

3. Raise presser foot and turn material and set stitch width control to three. Lower presser foot and take one stitch to the left. Point B to C. See Fig. 3

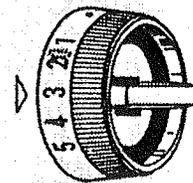


Fig. 3

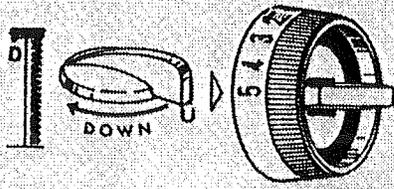


Fig. 4

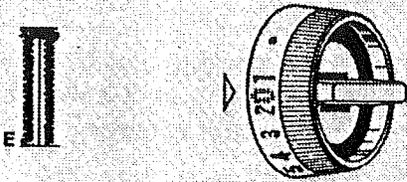


Fig. 5

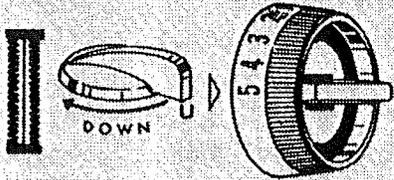
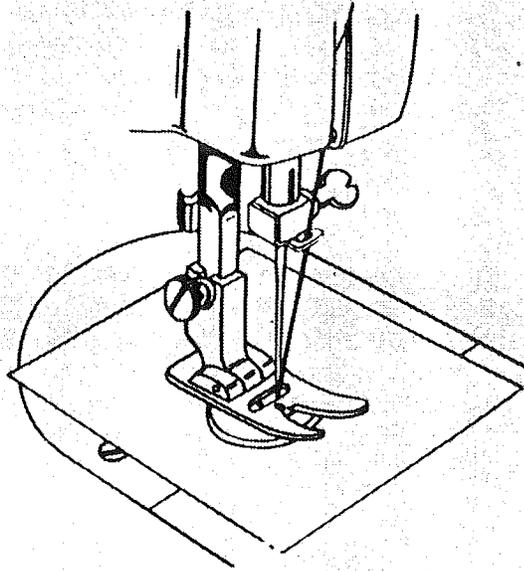


Fig. 6

4. Raise presser foot with needle in fabric and turn stitch width control to 5. Drop feed dogs and lower presser foot. Bartack about three stitches. See Fig. 4. Complete bartacking with needle on the left side of stitching. Point D. See Fig. 4
5. Raise presser foot and reset stitch width control to original setting. Raise feed dogs and lower presser foot. Sew other side of buttonhole until desired length is obtained. Stop with needle in fabric on left side of stitching. Point E. See Fig. 5
6. Raise presser foot. Set stitch width control to 5. Drop feed dogs. Lower presser foot and bartack about three (3) stitches. Remove fabric from machine.

If there is too much space between side stitching, increase the stitch width. Depending upon the fabric on which you are sewing, or your own preference in buttonholes, you may increase or decrease the width of the sides and the space in the center by varying the original width settings and step 5, up to a maximum of 2. Remember, an increase in the number will widen the sides. A decrease will narrow the sides.



## BUTTON SEWING

### SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial -  $\xi \bullet \text{III}$  (Model 1250 only)  
 Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top  
 (Model 1250)  
 Red dot to the  
 left (Model 1240)

Feed Dog - Down  
 Zigzag Stitch Foot

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

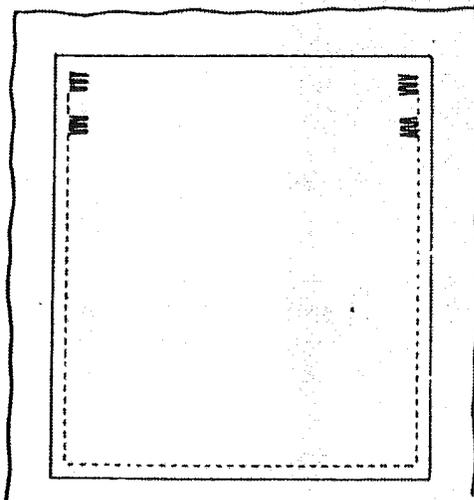
### SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial -  $\xi \bullet \text{III}$  (Model 1250 only)  
 Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top  
 (Model 1250)  
 Red dot to the  
 left (Model 1240)

Stitch Width Control - 2 to 5

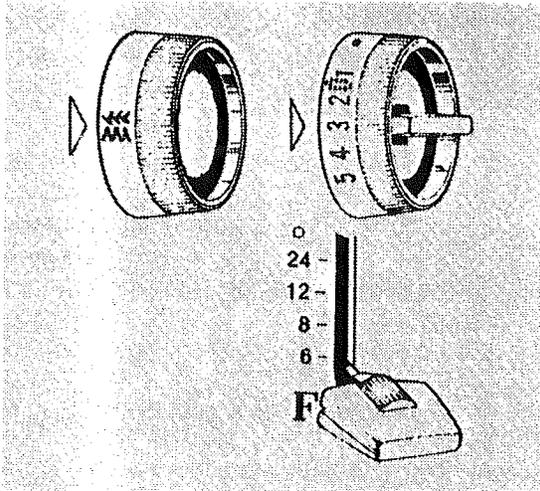
Stitch Length Control - Between 24 and  
 white dot

Zigzag 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.



## MAXI-STITCH STRETCH STITCHING

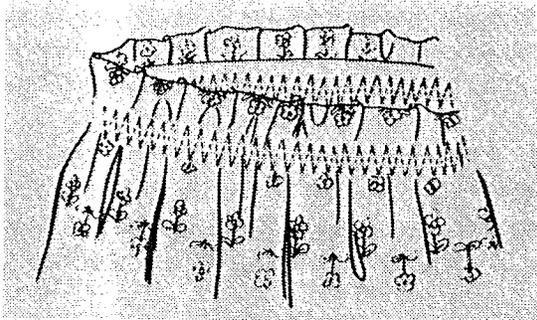
(Model 1250 only)

### SETTINGS:

- Special Stitch Dial - 
- Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top
- Stitch Width Control - 2 to 5
- Stitch Length Control - Any setting except white dot

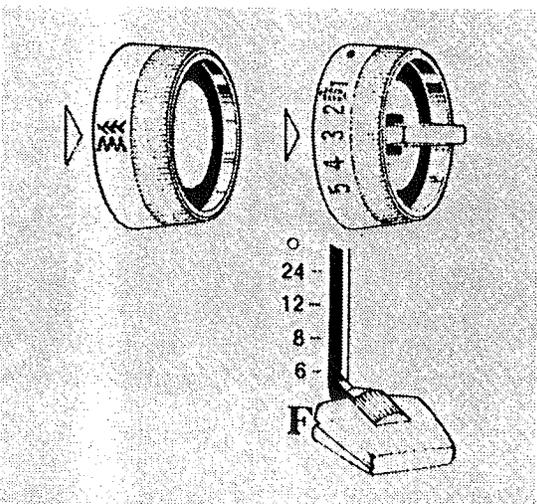
Zigzag Stitch Foot

The elastic used in lingerie, swimwear and sportswear may be sewn into place with this stitch.



Simply stitch the elastic into place around the waist, armhole or leg of the garment.

The elastic may have to be stretched slightly to fit the area of the garment. Try and distribute the elastic evenly by marking it into quarters and matching with corresponding quarter marks of the garment.



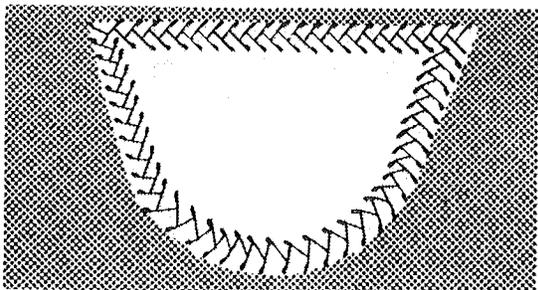
## FEATHER STRETCH STITCHING

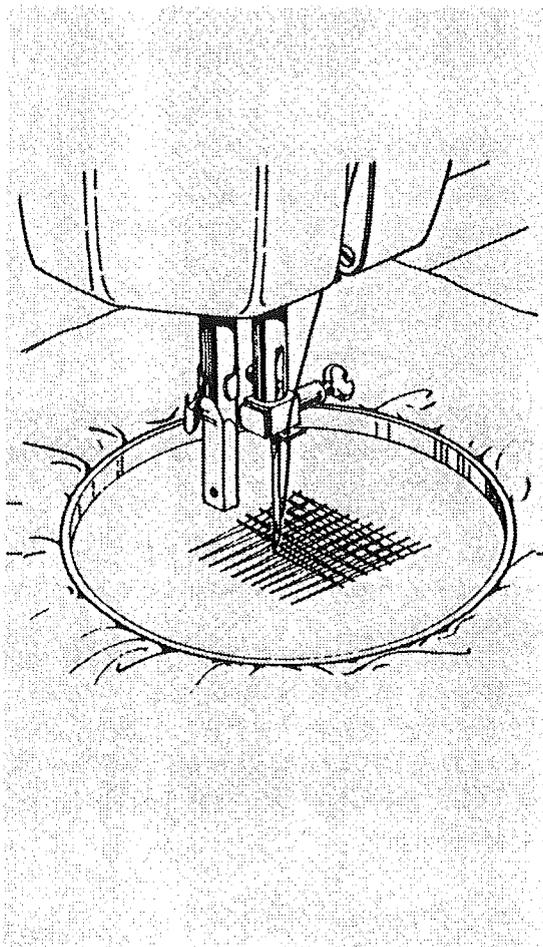
(Model 1250 only)

### SETTINGS:

- Special Stitch Dial - 
  - Special Stitch Variegator - Black mark on top
  - Stitch Width Control - 3 to 5
  - Stitch Length Control - All the way down
- Zigzag Stitch Foot

This specially designed stitch is very useful to sew on appliques, insert panels and lace when making lingerie or girdles. For further directions, see GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR SEWING ON STRETCH FABRICS in the next section of the book.



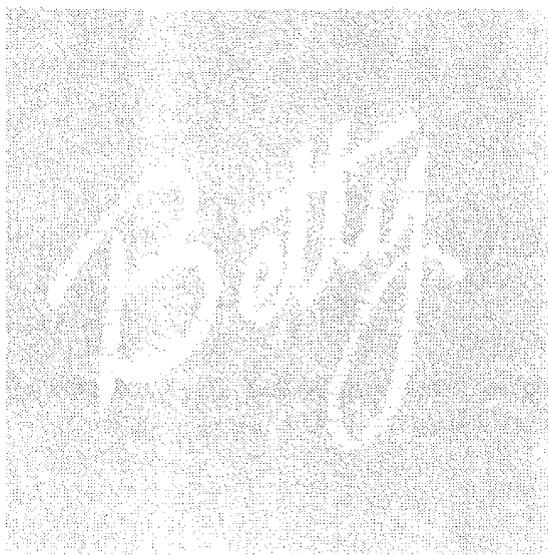


## DARNING

### SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial -  $\xi \bullet_{III}$  (Model 1250 only)  
 Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top  
 (Model 1250)  
 Red dot to the  
 left (Model 1240)  
 Stitch Width Control - Red Dot  
 Feed Dog - Down  
 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.



## WRITING AND MONOGRAMMING

### SETTINGS:

Free hand  
 Stitch Width Control - Any setting  
 Feed Dog - Down  
 No Presser Foot

Draw initials or words to be sewn on fabric and fit fabric into embroidery hoops. Writing is done with either zigzag or straight stitching. Remove presser foot. Set stitch width for straight or zigzag stitches as desired. Slip hoop and fabric under the needle, lower presser bar and take one stitch to raise bobbin thread through fabric. Using a medium speed, stitch along marked outline, guiding fabric carefully by hands.

## ZIPPER APPLICATION

### SETTINGS:

Special Stitch Dial -  $\xi \bullet \text{III}$  (Model 1250 only)

Special Stitch Variegator - Red mark on top  
(Model 1250)

Red dot to the  
left (Model 1240)

Stitch Width Control - Red Dot

Stitch Length Control - 10 to 12

Zipper Foot

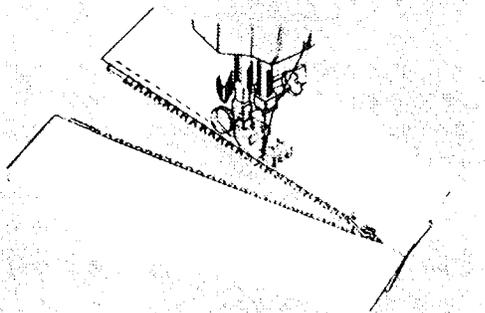


Fig. 1

### REGULAR ZIPPER

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

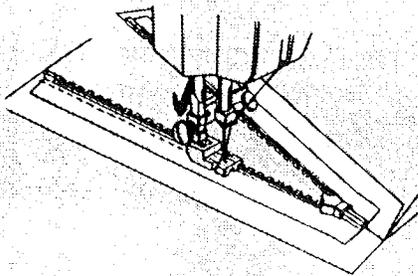


Fig. 2

### INVISIBLE ZIPPER

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

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

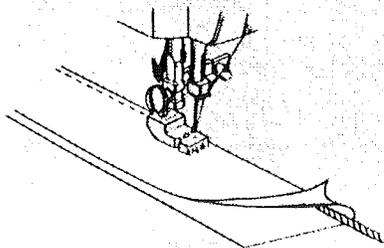


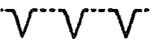
Fig. 3

### CORDING

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

## GUIDANCE For Your Selection of the Best Kind of Stitch For Your Stretch Fabrics.

<b>Specially for Stretch</b>	
 <b>STRAIGHT STRETCH</b> (Models 1240, 1250)	<b>U S E</b> Use on stretch knit fabrics. Use to repair knit ready made garments where seams need give. Use to seam areas of stress in children's and adult sportswear-crotch seams, armholes, etc. Sew center seam of men's neck ties. Sew any seam that is on the bias and must give.
 <b>RICK-RACK STRETCH</b> (Models 1240, 1250)	Use for all-purpose heavy duty sewing of stretch fabrics. Same usages as that of zigzag stitch on lighter weight stretch fabrics.
 <b>FEATHER STRETCH</b> (Model 1250)	Sew appliques, insert panels and lace on lingerie and girdles.
 <b>MAXI STITCH STRETCH</b> (Model 1250)	Sew on all types of elastics in swimwear, lingerie, and sportswear.

<b>Useful Stitches with Stretch Applications</b>	
 <b>PLAIN ZIGZAG</b>	<b>U S E</b> Use for all-purpose stretch sewing, seam finishing, edge finishing, or attaching stretch laces.
 <b>BLIND STITCH</b> (Model 1250)	Overcast seam finishing on all types of stretch fabrics. Flexible blind hemming.

Fabric	Special Stitches to Use	Special Notions to Use
Nylon Tricot	Straight stretch or Rick-Rack stretch. (Model 1240, 1250) Feather stretch. (Model 1250) Blind hem. (Model 1250)	Sharp new needle, Size 9 or 11. Synthetic thread.
Terry Cloth Regular Corduroy	Straight or simple zigzag. Straight stretch or Rick-Rack stretch. (Model 1240, 1250) Feather stretch. (Model 1250) Maxi stitch stretch. (Model 1250)	Mercerized thread. Size 14 needle.
Terry Cloth Stretch	Straight stretch or Rick-Rack stretch. (Model 1240, 1250) Feather stretch. (Model 1250) Maxi stitch stretch. (Model 1250)	Mercerized thread. Size 14 needle.
Leather	Straight or simple zigzag.	Mercerized or silk thread. Size 14 needle. ½ Pressure on presser foot.
Stretch knits for Swimwear and Ski wear or Girdles	Straight stretch or Rick-Rack stretch. (Model 1240, 1250) Feather stretch. (Model 1250) Maxi stitch stretch. (Model 1250) Mending stitch. (Model 1250)	Synthetic thread. Sharp new needle Size 9 or 11. Lace Seam tape. Pre-shrunk zippers.

New fabrics are coming on the market all the time. Remember that soft fabrics may need to be stabilized a little. This is especially true when buttonholing, monogramming, or design sewing as the stitches are so close together. A backing of tissue paper or interfacing may assist you in your sewing. The paper may be torn away and the interfacing cut away after sewing. Check your fabric by making samples of the designs, monograms, or buttonholes on a scrap of fabric before sewing on your garment.

# 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".            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>Feed dog down.            Light pressure on presser foot.            Thread knotted under fabric.</p>	<p>Raise feed dog.            Increase pressure on presser foot.            Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.</p>
<p>Machine Jamming Knocking Noise</p>	<p>Thread caught in shuttle.</p>	<p>Disassemble and clean shuttle.</p>

# Caring for the Machine

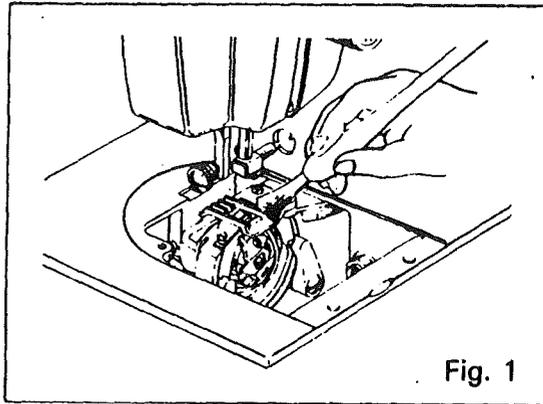


Fig. 1

## CLEANING AND OILING

Fig. 1 Cleaning the feed dogs with a brush.

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

Fig. 2 Parts of the Shuttle Assembly

To Clean the Shuttle Area:

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

To Replace Shuttle Assembly:

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

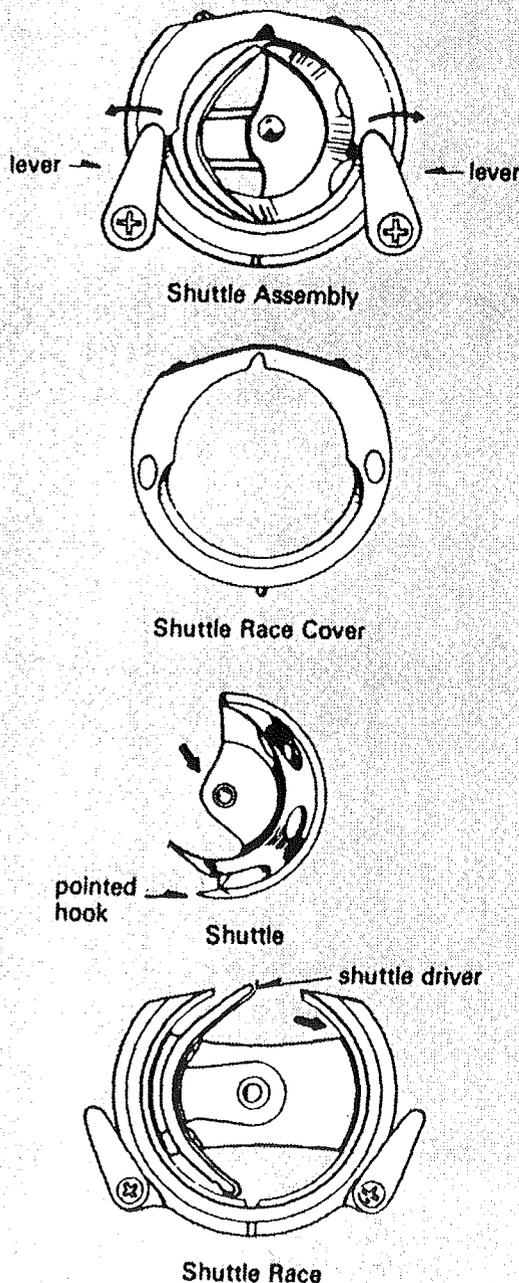
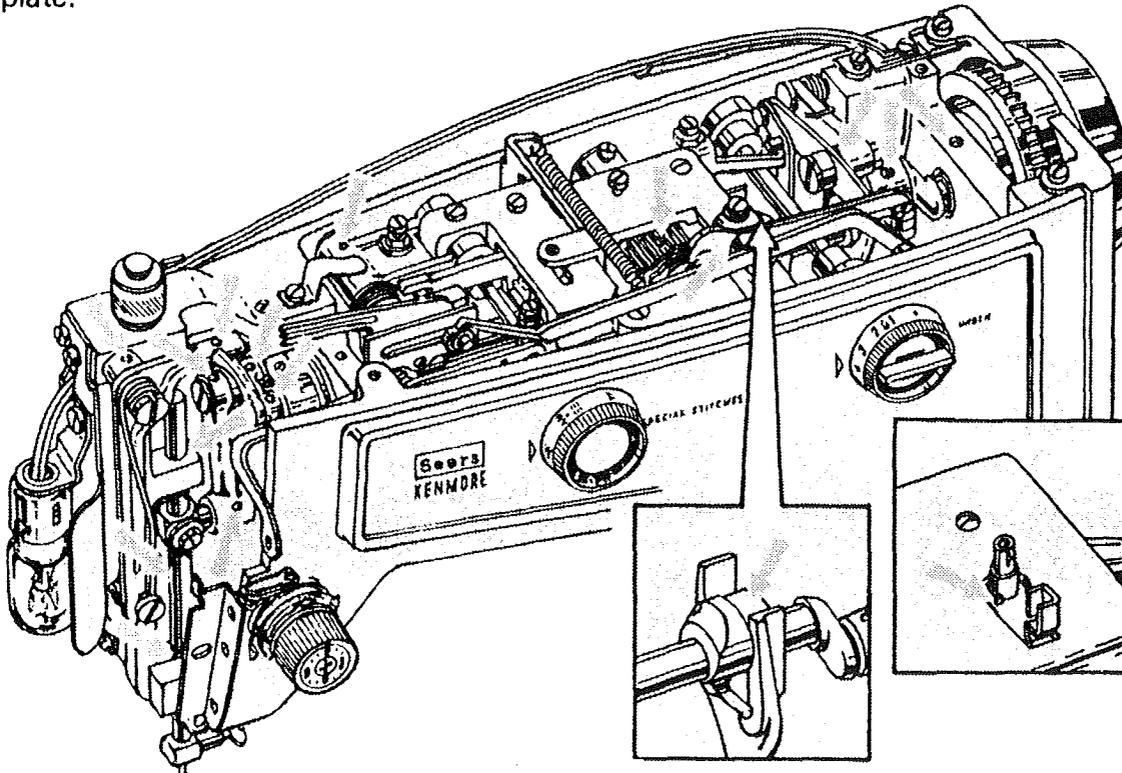


Fig. 2

## OILING UNDER TOP COVER PLATE AND IN FACE COVER PLATE

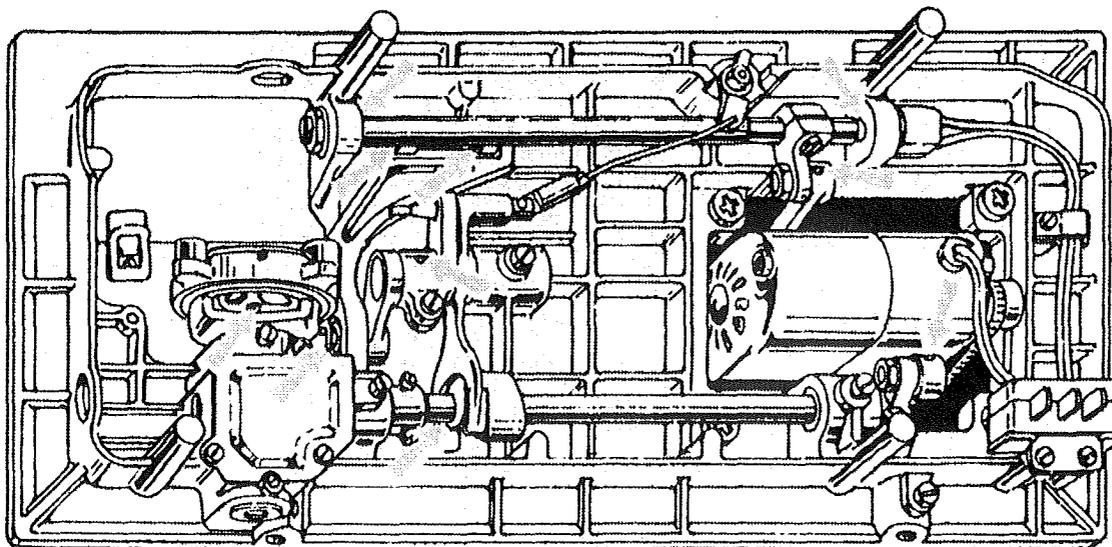
Remove the top cover plate and swing the face cover plate open to oil points indicated.

To remove top cover plate, unscrew two bolts on the top cover plate and lift cover plate.

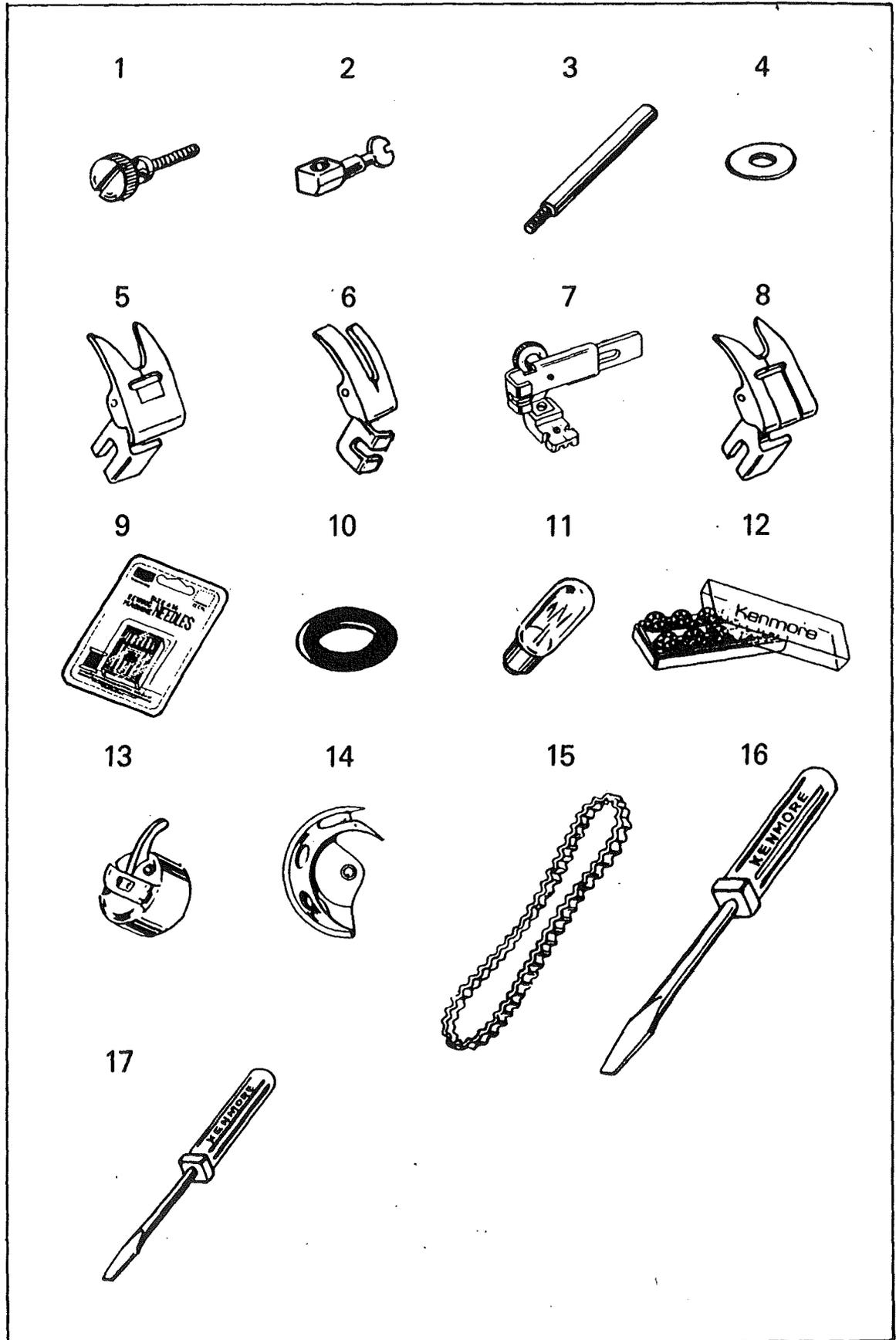


## OILING UNDERSIDE

Tilt machine head back to oil points indicated below.



**PARTS LIST**



**PARTS LIST**

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

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. PART NUMBER   | 2. PART DESCRIPTION |
| 3. MODEL NUMBER 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	135	Presser foot screw
2	214203	Needle clamp
3	231008	Thread spool pin
4	200878	Spool holder
5	9363	Zigzag stitch foot
6	6873	Straight stitch foot
7	6757	Zipper foot
8	214383	Satin stitch foot
9	*6740	Pack of No. 9 needles in orange pack
	*6741	Pack of No. 11 needles in yellow pack
	*6742	Pack of No. 14 needles in red pack
	*6743	Pack of No. 16 needles in green pack
	*6744	Pack of No. 18 needles in blue pack
	*6746	Pack of "Q NEEDLES"™ in chocolate pack
10	1939	Bobbin winder rubber ring
11	6797	Light bulb
12	*6862	Box of bobbins (10 pcs)
13	6510	Bobbin case
14	47	Shuttle
15	214381	Sewing machine belt
16	3015	Large screwdriver
17	3016	Small screwdriver

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

## **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 front side of bedplate of your Sewing Machine. See Section 1, Page 2 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**