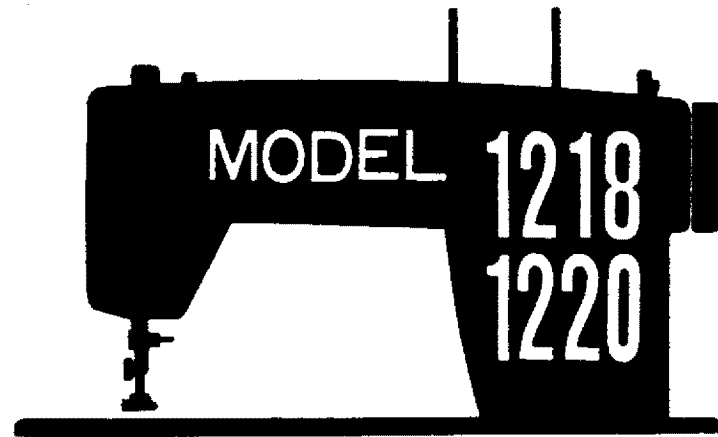


Kenmore

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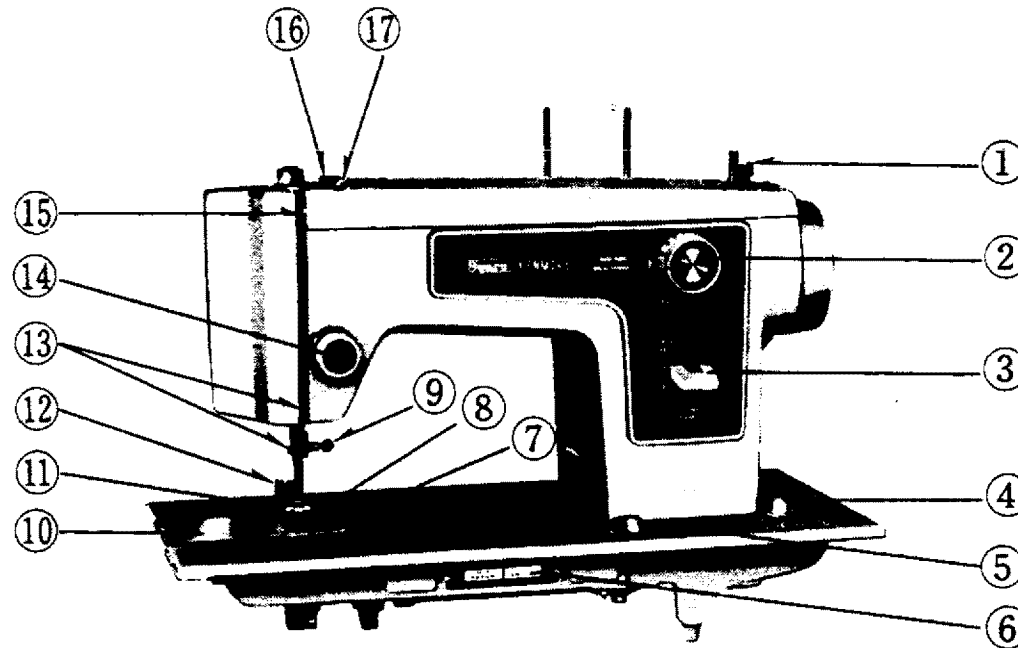
I N S T R U C T I O N S



ZIG-ZAG SEWING MACHINE

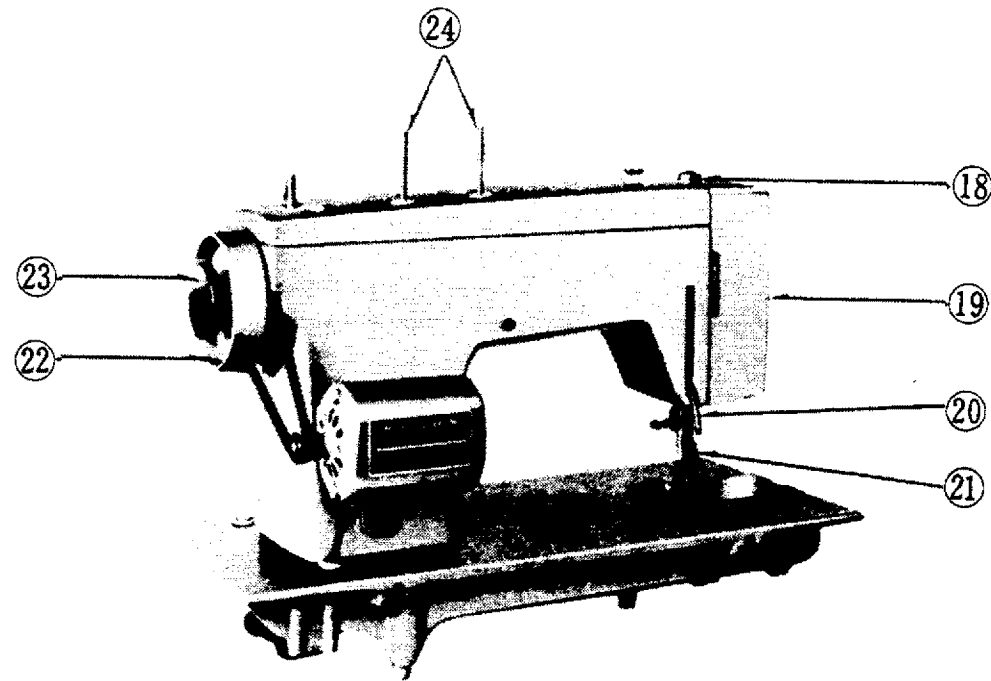
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## FRONT VIEW



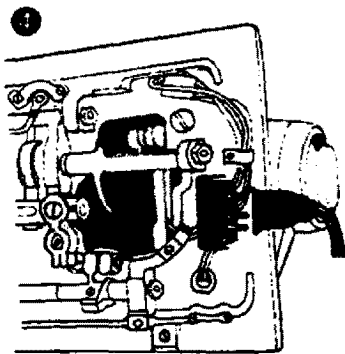
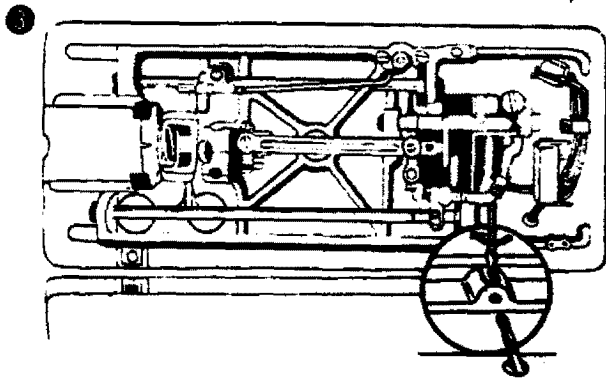
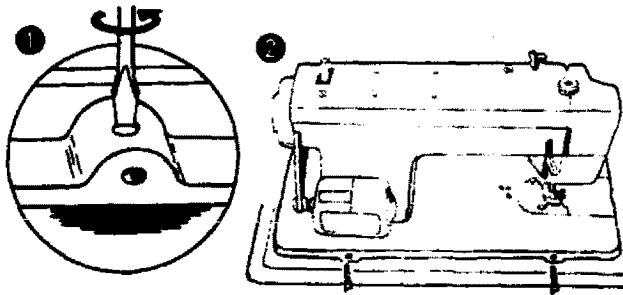
- 
- |   |                           |                                  |
|---|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bobbin Winder                            | 7. Needle Plate           | 13. Thread Guides                |
| 2. Special Stitch Control and Width Control | 8. Feed Dog               | 14. Upper Thread Tension Control |
| 3. Stitch Length Control                    | 9. Needle Clamp Screw     | 15. Thread Take-up Lever         |
| 4. Light Switch                             | 10. Hand Hole Cover Plate | 16. Bobbin Winder Thread Guide   |
| 5. Feed Dog Control                         | 11. Presser Foot          | 17. Upper Thread Guide           |
| 6. Nomenclature Plate                       | 12. Presser Foot Screw    |                                  |

### BACK VIEW



- 18. Presser Foot Pressure Regulator
- 19. Face Plate
- 20. Presser Foot Lever
- 21. Thread Cutter

- 22. Hand Wheel
- 23. Clutch Knob
- 24. Thread Spool Pins



## INSTALLING MACHINE

1. Loosen the two hinge screws under holes in the rear edge of the machine bed.
2. Raise hinge pins in the cabinet or case. Slip machine head onto pins.
3. Tighten hinge screws securely. Lower machine head to front flap. Screw spool pins in place. Place the plastic spool holder onto the spool pin. Holder and pins are packed in the accessory box.

## CONNECTING MACHINE

Push the connector of the speed control onto three-prong connector under the machine bedplate. See illustration 4. Push the two prong plug of the speed control into any 110-120V. wall outlet.

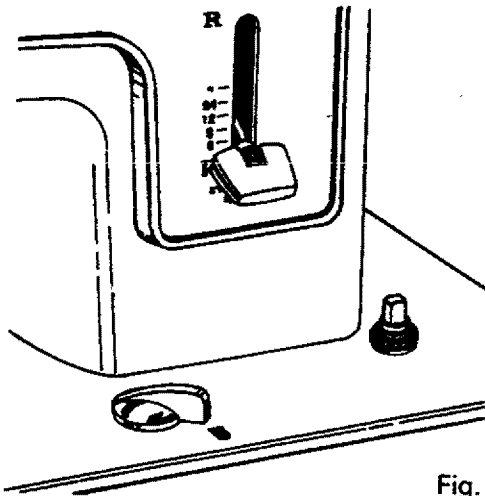


Fig. 1

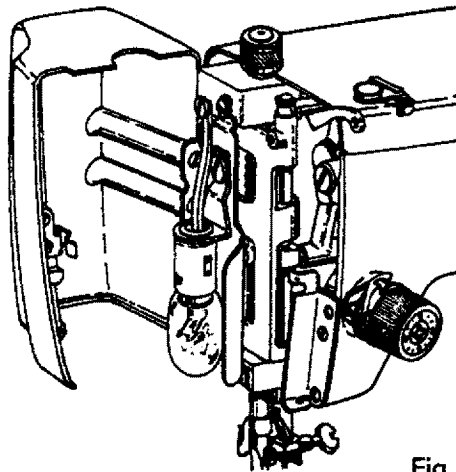


Fig. 2

## 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 turned 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)

## SEWING LIGHT

The light and power switch shown above in Fig. 1 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, turn light off, 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.

## 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 in your machine one that is not this exact length.

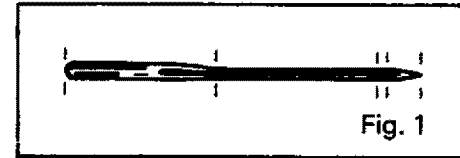
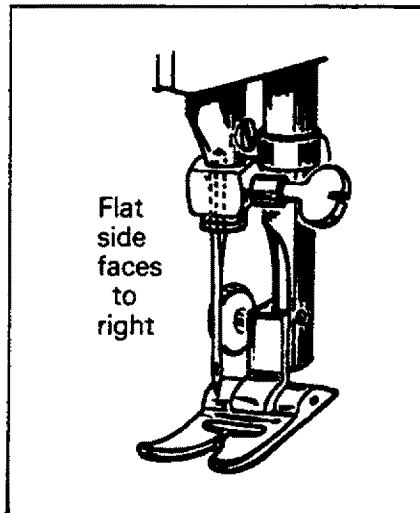


Fig. 1

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



## PLACEMENT OF NEEDLE

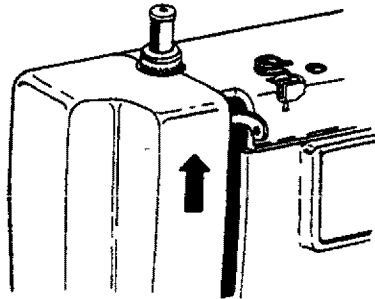
Raise needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.

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 a screwdriver.

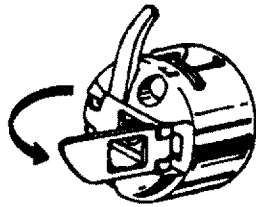
## NEEDLE, THREAD, FABRIC CHART

THREAD SIZE	NEEDLE SIZE	FABRIC
POLYESTER CORE/COTTON WRAP 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, Percale, 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 Twills, Canvas
SILK BUTTONHOLE TWIST	16, 18 or "Q NEEDLE"™	Decorative Top-stitching on all
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

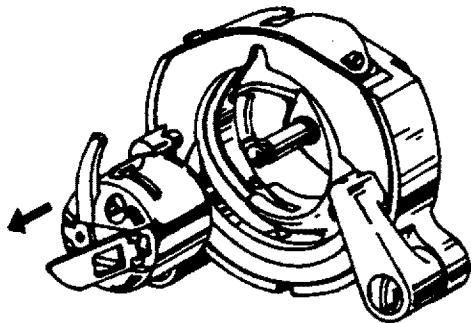
Take up lever  
at its  
highest  
position.



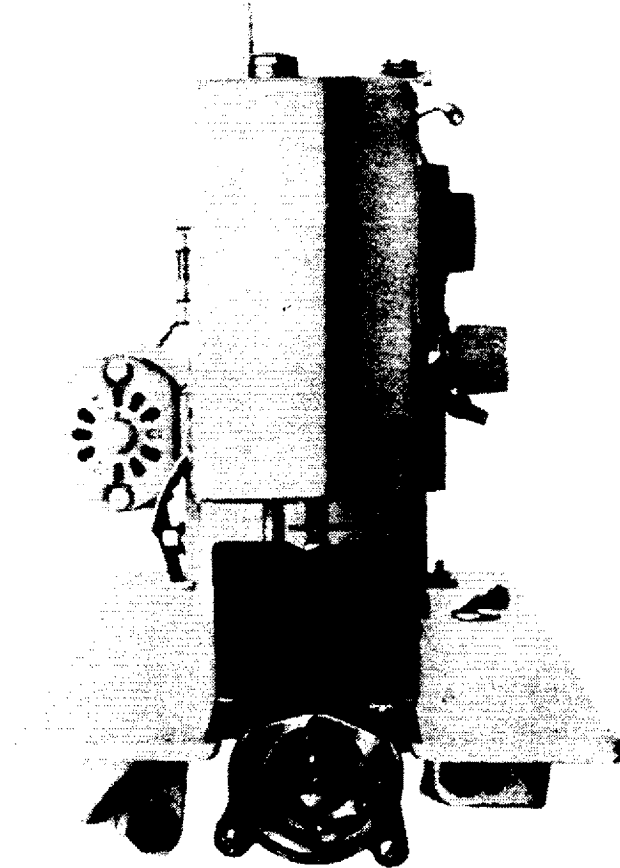
Pull  
out  
latch.



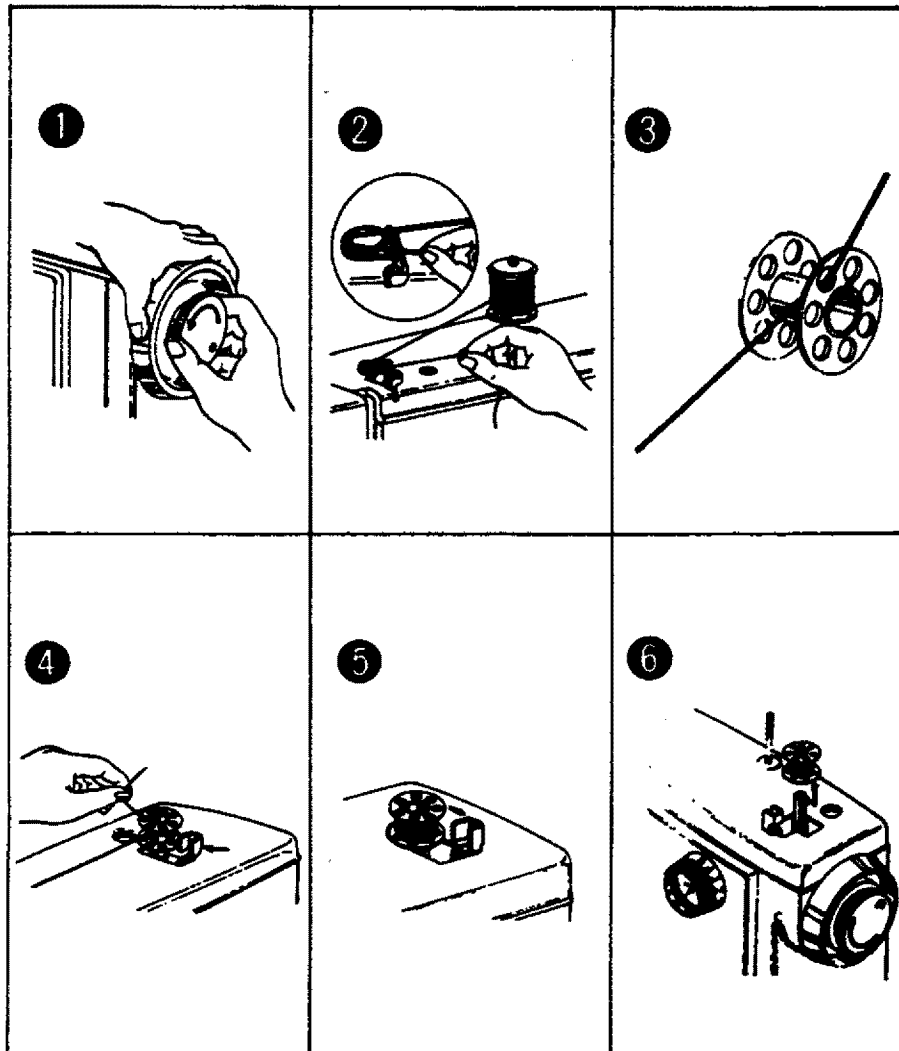
Pull bobbin  
case straight  
out.



## REMOVING BOBBIN CASE FROM SHUTTLE





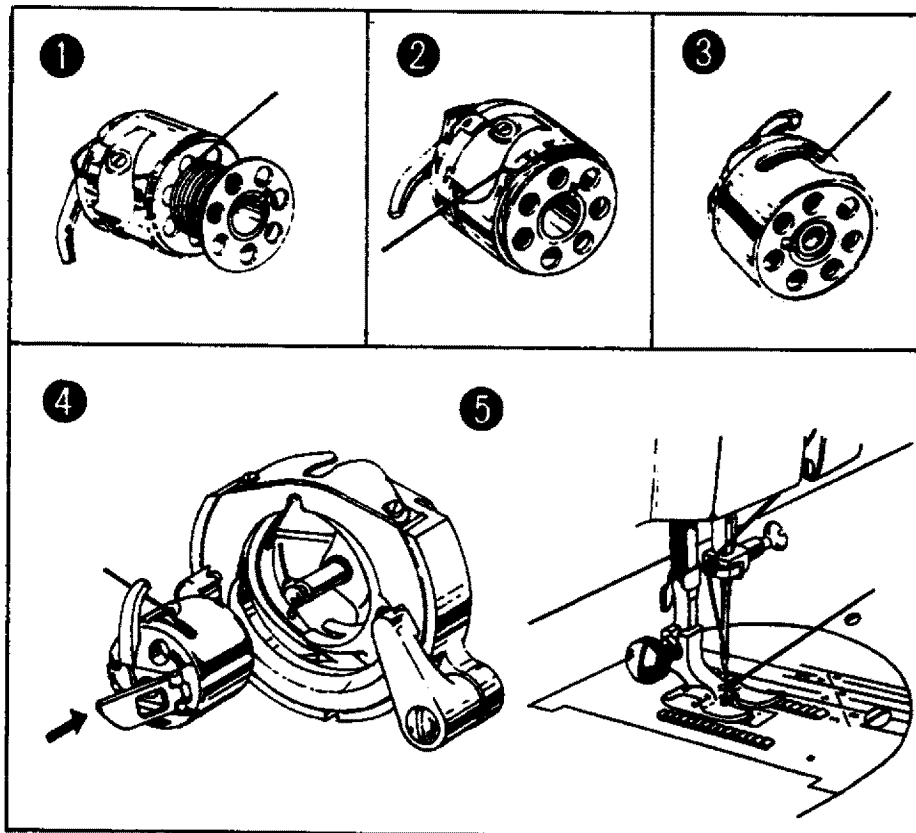


## WINDING THE BOBBIN

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  
INSERTING BOBBIN INTO BOBBIN CASE ..... CASE INTO SHUTTLE**



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 UPPER MACHINE

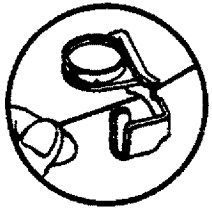


Fig. 1

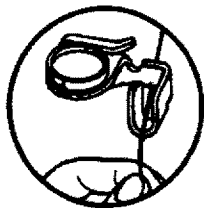


Fig. 2

Place thread on spool pin as shown with the thread coming from the back of the spool. Guide thread into top thread guide A as shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. Holding the spool with the right hand pull thread between tension discs as shown in Fig. 3.

Pull the spring wire loop up and past the top hook until the thread can be slipped into the hook. Release the spool and the spring loop will return to position for sewing, Fig. 4.

Continue to thread machine through guides as illustrated, Fig. 5. Thread needle from left to right, Fig. 6.

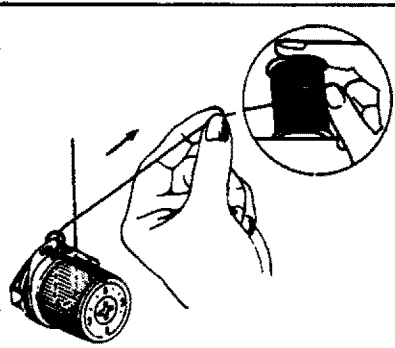
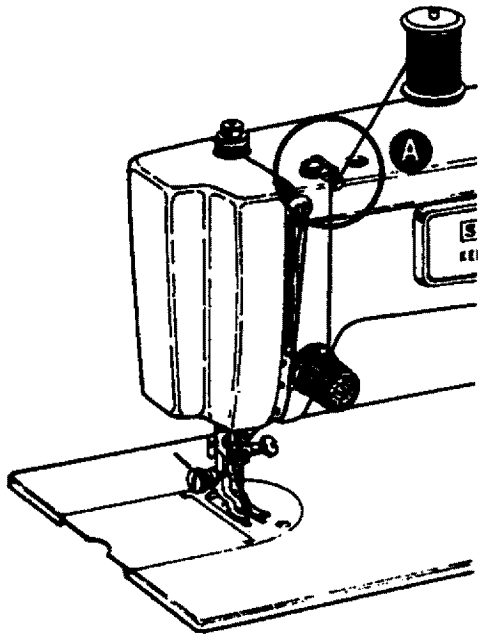


Fig. 3

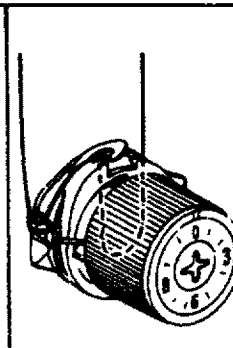


Fig. 4

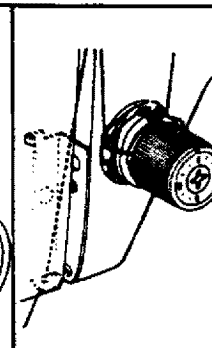


Fig. 5

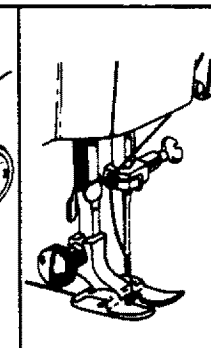
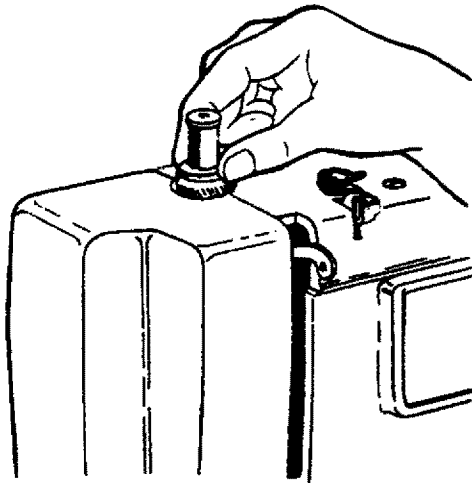


Fig. 6



## **ADJUSTING THE PRESSURE OF THE PRESSER FOOT**

Push down outer ring of presser foot pressure regulator (See 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.

## STITCH LENGTH CONTROL

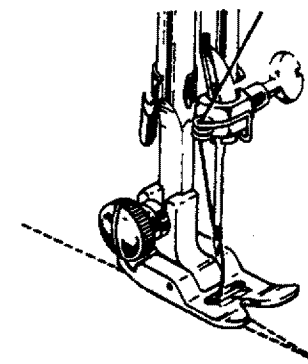
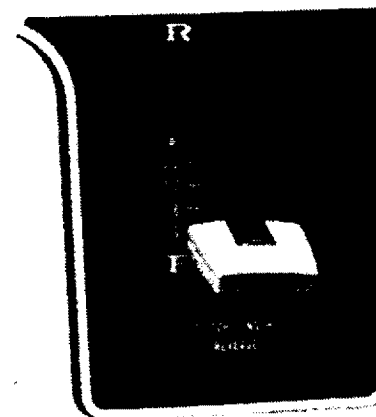
The stitch length control regulates the length of the stitch you select. THE HIGHER THE NUMBER – THE SHORTER THE STITCH.

The stitch setting you use will be determined by the thickness of the fabric you are sewing. The 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.

## REVERSE STITCHING AND FASTENING A SEAM

It is best to begin and end seams with a few stitches taken in reverse. Simply raise the Stitch Length Lever to R to sew in reverse. The fabric will start feeding backwards and the seam will be firmly fastened. Lower the lever to again stitch forward. This fastening of the seam is done both at the start and finish of a seam.



1

### ADJUSTING TENSIONS



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

Fig. 1

#### PROBLEM

#### REMEDY

2

Upper thread too tight

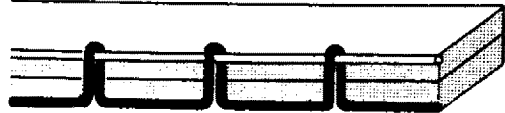
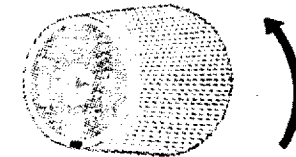


Fig. 2



Decrease Tension



3

Upper thread too loose



Fig. 3



Increase Tension



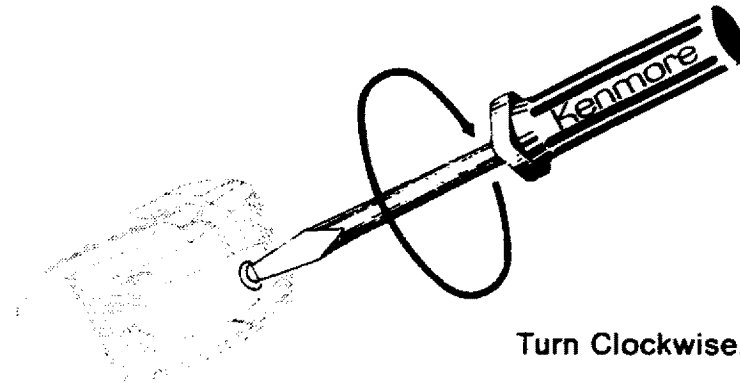
NOTE: Never adjust more than one number at a time.

When stitching is unsatisfactory as in figures 2 and 3, adjust the upper thread tension. Lower thread tension requires adjustment less frequently than the upper thread tension.

When stitch is satisfactory, as in figure 1 and seam is badly puckered, the cause may be tight tensions and both upper and lower may be adjusted. (See page 28)

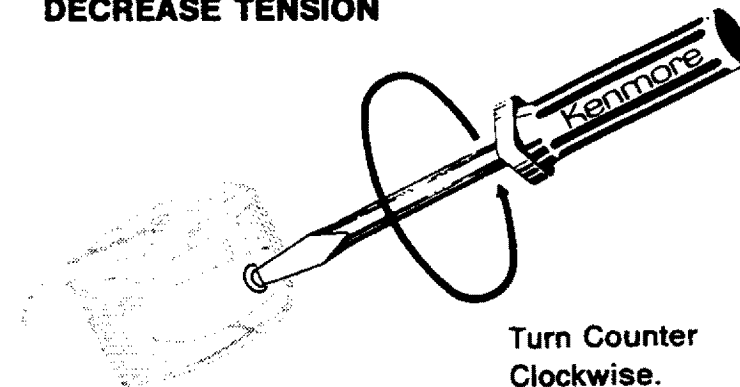
When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with a screwdriver. (See page 28)

### INCREASE TENSION



Turn Clockwise.

### DECREASE TENSION



Turn Counter  
Clockwise.

## INSERTING AND REMOVING THE MATERIAL

For all kinds of sewing, consult chart page 7.  
Before placing the material on the machine see that:

- The presser foot and needle clamp screws are both tight.
- The sizes of needle and thread suit the kind of work to be done.
- The needle and the thread take-up lever are at their highest position.
- The ends of threads have been drawn about 4 inches to the rear of the machine.
- The feed dogs are up.
- Stitch length and width controls are set at desired settings.

Experiment by sewing on the fabric to be used to determine tension adjustments and correct stitch settings.

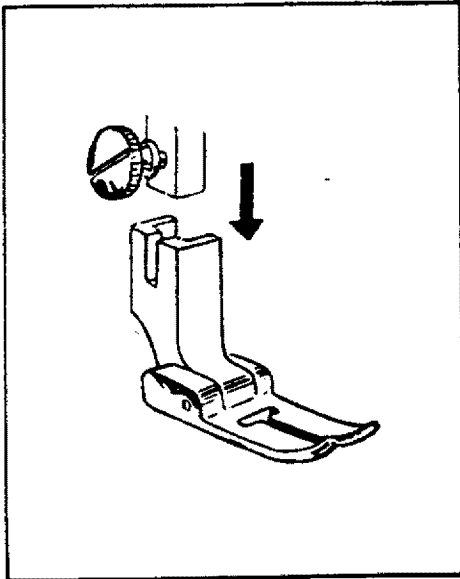
Place material under the presser foot, insert the needle into the material by turning the hand wheel toward you, lower presser foot and start sewing.

To facilitate placement of heavy fabrics under the presser foot, the presser foot lever can be raised beyond the normal "up" position.

To remove the work, first turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is at its highest position, then raise the presser foot, draw material to the rear and cut off excess thread with the thread cutter located on the presser bar.

**IMPORTANT:** Always turn the hand wheel toward you! When the machine is not being used, place a piece of material over the feed dog and lower the presser foot. Always have fabric under the presser foot when operating the machine. Operating threaded machine without fabric will cause it to jam by forcing lint into the shuttle.





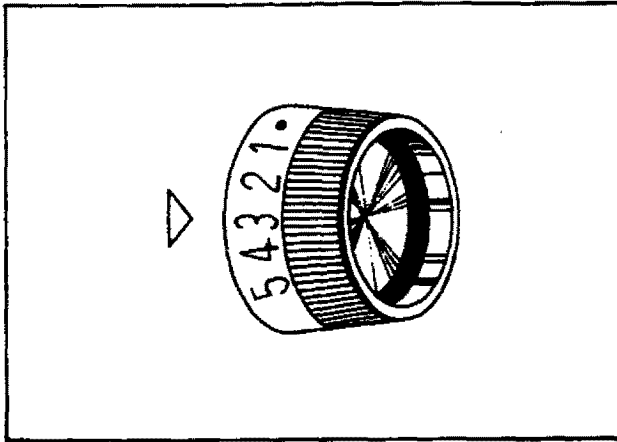
## **TURNING A CORNER**

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

## **CHANGING THE PRESSER FEET**

The various presser feet available for certain kinds of work are to be fastened to the presser bar.

To attach the foot, raise the presser bar to its highest position by raising the presser foot lever. Loosen the presser foot screw, choose the proper foot, insert from the front. Tighten the screw using the large screwdriver and make sure that the foot is secure.



## STITCH WIDTH CONTROL

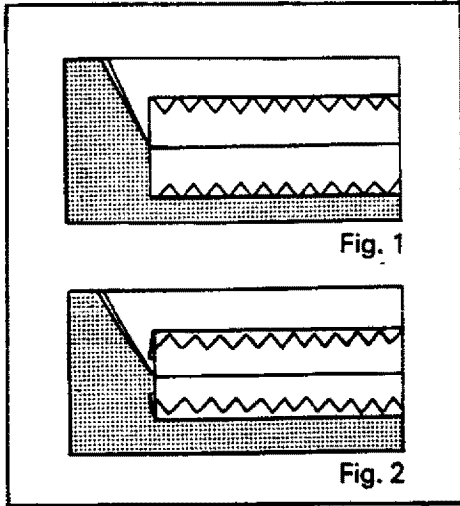
Stitch Width Control regulates the width of the stitch you select. THE HIGHER THE NUMBER, THE WIDER THE STITCH. You may vary your zigzag stitch width by adjusting this control to the setting you desire.

Straight stitching is possible only with the control at the red dot.

In case of Model 1220, this dial also has special setting in red for sewing stretch stitch. You may vary the width of the zigzag stitch by adjusting the dial from 1 to 5 in black for regular stitching and from 1 to { in red for Rick-Rack stretch stitching.

Regular straight stitching is possible only with the control at the red dot and straight stretch stitching at the ||| mark.

Before turning the dial, make sure needle is above fabric.



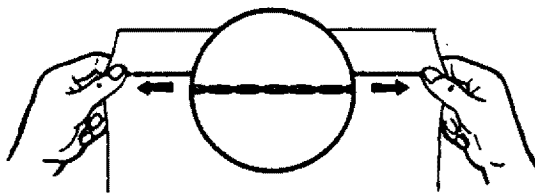
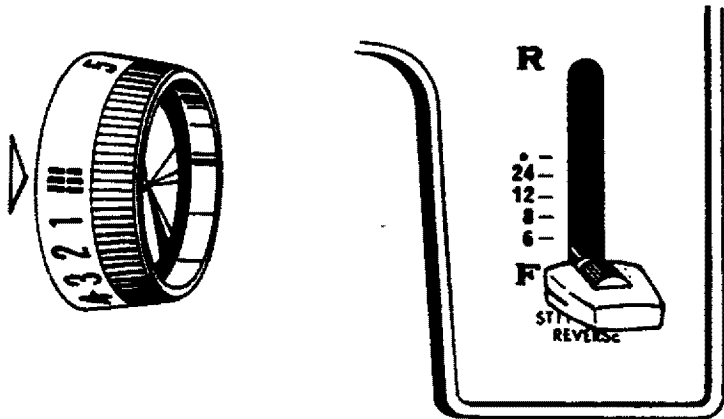
## OVERCASTING

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.



## STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

(Model 1220 only)

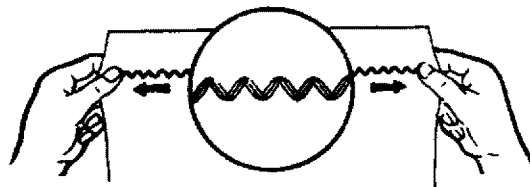
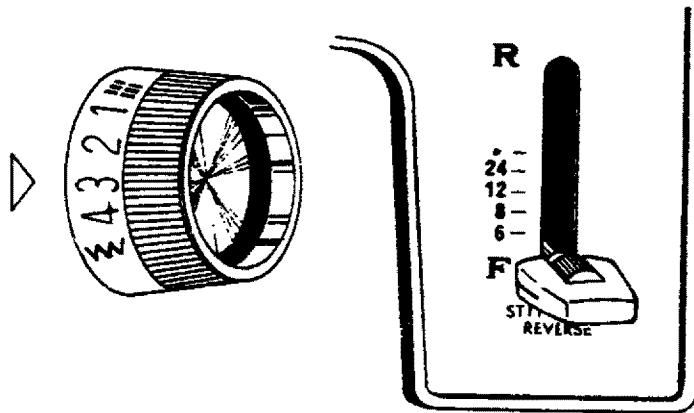
Setting:

Special Stitch Control — III  
 Stitch Length Control — All the way  
 down

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 of a fixed stitch length, to give 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.



## RICK-RACK STRETCH STITCHING

(Model 1220 only)

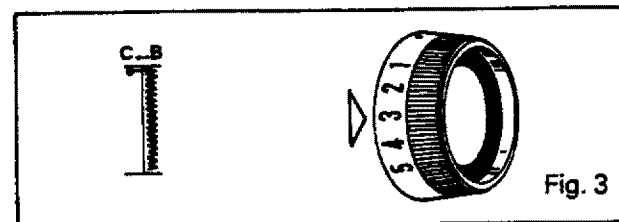
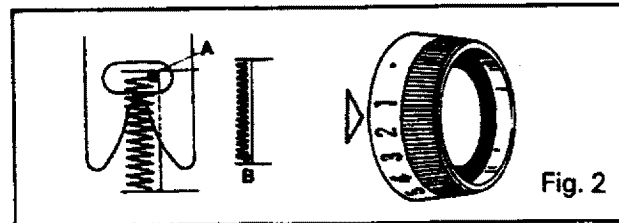
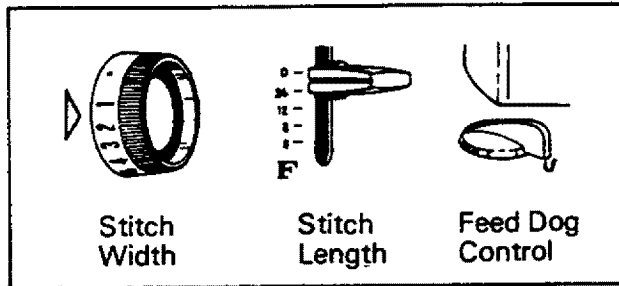
### Setting:

Special Stitch Control —

From red 1 to red 3

Stitch Length Control — All the way  
down

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, (See enlarged illustration) to give the stretch to the seam.



## BUTTONHOLING

### SETTINGS:

Stitch Width Control — 1½ in black  
 Stitch Length Control — Between 24  
 and white dot  
 Feed Dog Control — Up  
 Satin Stitch Foot

1. Mark the buttonhole length at both ends and also the center line. See 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.
3. Raise presser foot and turn material and set stitch width control to three. Lower presser foot and take one stitch to the left manually. Point B to C. See Fig. 3.

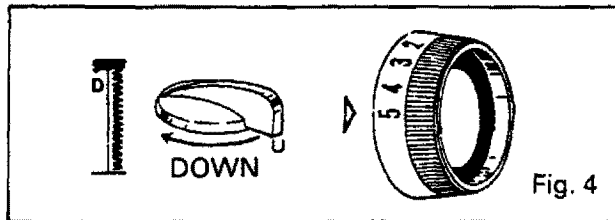


Fig. 4

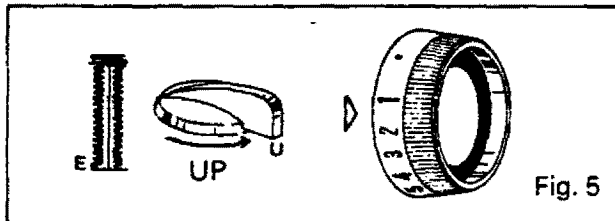


Fig. 5

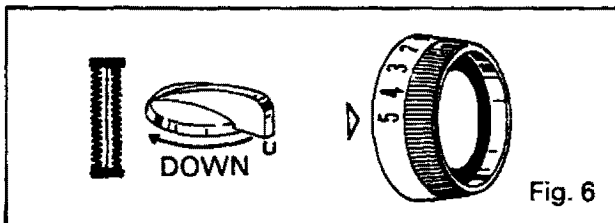


Fig. 6

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 of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . 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.

## **DARNING**

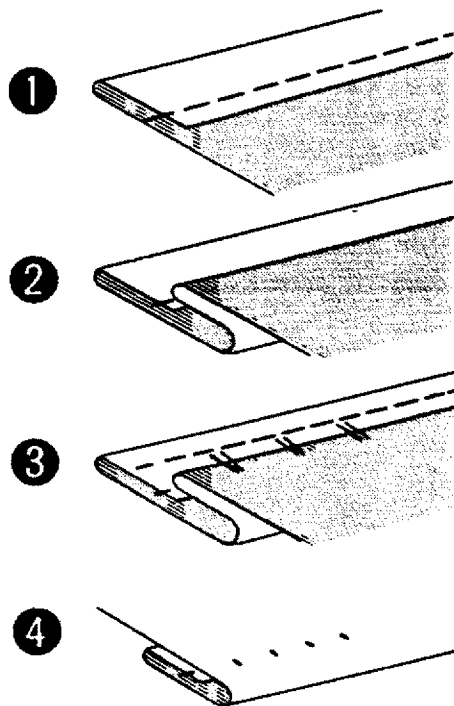
### **WITH PRESSER FOOT:**

1. Turn feed dog control to left.
2. Press down outer ring of presser foot pressure regulator, see page 12. With regulator in this position mending, monogram work, etc. may be done.
3. Stretch fabric tightly between two spring embroidery hoops and place under needle.  
The presser bar can be raised to accommodate the embroidery hoops by pulling up on the presser foot lever.
4. Lower presser bar so thread will have some tension. When you start to darn, move fabric back and forth to cover darning area. Then turn fabric and continue sewing at right-angles to the previous stitching. Always use medium machine speed. You can make any length stitches desired. Slow movement of fabric will make short darning stitches. Fast movement will make long stitches.
5. When you finish darning, raise presser foot and remove fabric. Increase pressure for general sewing by pressing center pin of presser foot pressure regulator.  
Turn feed dog control to right.

### **WITHOUT PRESSER FOOT:**

1. Turn feed dog control to left.
2. Remove presser foot.  
Proceed as directed under steps 3 and 4 above.
3. When you finish darning, raise the presser bar and remove fabric. Replace presser foot.  
Turn feed dog control to right.





## BLIND HEMMING

1. Fold material and baste hem.
2. Make second fold overlapping basting as shown.
3. Straight stitch for approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, then zigzag one stitch using black #3 stitch width position, catching second fold as shown. Continue this procedure until hem is completed.
4. Unfold, exposing right side of material with completed blind stitching. Remove basting and press hem.

## SEWING ON BUTTONS

1. Turn feed dog control to left. Place needle into left hole of button, align holes with slot of presser foot and lower presser foot.
2. Set stitch width control at width between holes of button. Test width by turning handwheel slowly. Take several zigzag stitches to sew on button, ending with needle on left side.
3. Set stitch width control at the red dot. Take a few stitches in left hole of button to lock threads. Pull threads to wrong side.

NOTE: To make a small thread shank when sewing on a flat button, place a straight pin or needle between the holes of the button.

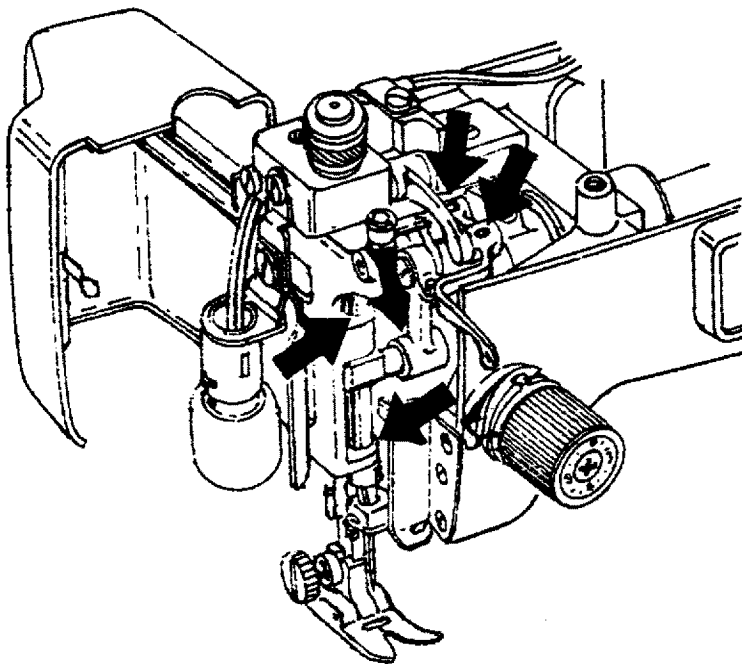


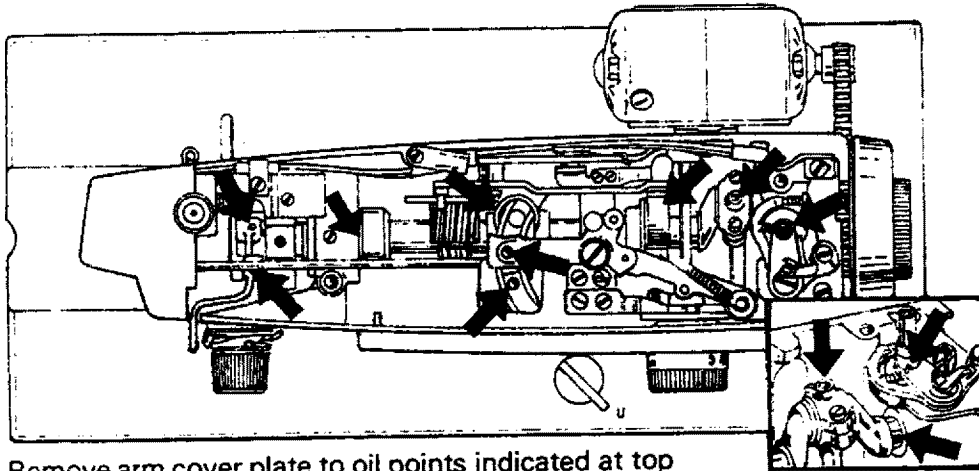
Fig. A

## **CLEANING AND OILING**

Keep the moving parts free from dust and thread for quiet and efficient operation. Cleaning should be done with a small brush.

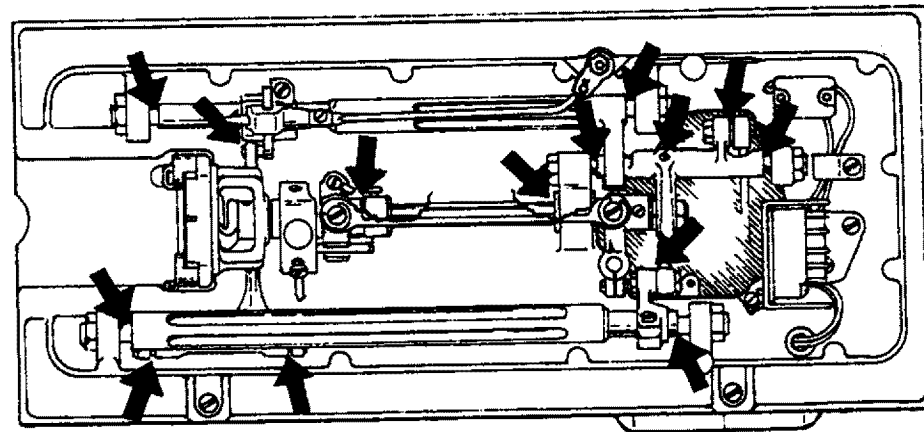
When machine runs hard or makes excessive noise, place a drop of KENMORE sewing machine oil at the points indicated in figs. A, B and C.

Swing hinged face cover plate open to oil points indicated at end of machine head.



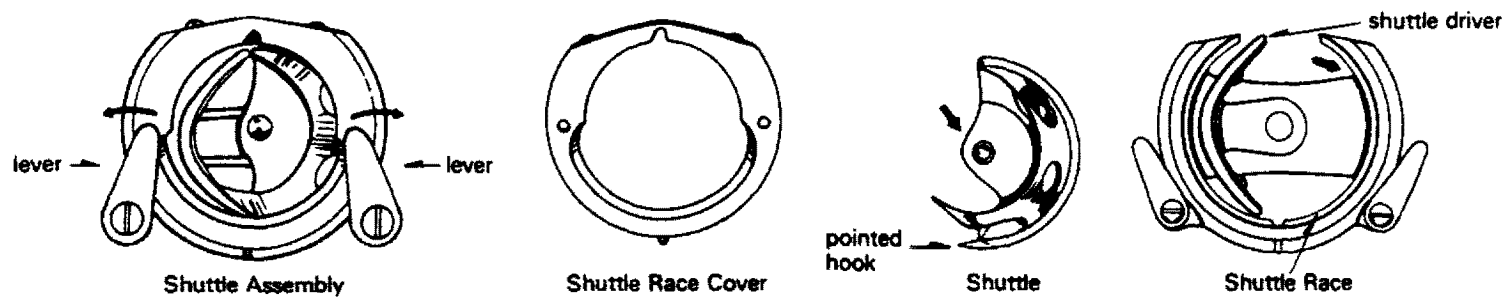
Remove arm cover plate to oil points indicated at top of machine head. To remove cover plate, loosen up two top screws and lift cover.

Fig. B



Tilt machine head back to oil points indicated on underside of machine head.

Fig. C



It may be necessary to clean the shuttle area occasionally.

1. Raise the needle bar to its highest position and remove bobbin case.
2. Push levers sideways of the shuttle assembly and lift shuttle and shuttle race cover out by the center pin.
3. Clean the shuttle race of any lint or small particles of thread with a small brush.
4. Put a drop of oil on the center pin of the shuttle and on shuttle race (see arrows).

To reassemble, hold shuttle by center pin and fit carefully into assembly opposite the shuttle driver. Slip shuttle race cover into place. Snap the levers into position. Occasionally, remove the needle plate and clean feed dog with a soft brush.

## **ADJUSTING YOUR SEWING MACHINE FOR GOOD STITCHES**

When your sewing machine does not sew a properly locked stitch, check the following:

1. Insert a new needle of the correct size for the thread and fabric you are using. Consult chart on page 7 for needle size.
2. The upper and bobbin thread should be the same thread.
3. Check threading carefully. See page 10-11.
4. Check the thread tension balance. Use mercerized thread and a correct size needle for the fabric you are using. Do not try test with synthetic thread as it will not break. Begin with a full bobbin, properly threaded into the case. Set stitch length at about 12 stitches per inch. Fold a 6 inch square of your fabric in half diagonally, forming a triangle. Make a line of stitching  $\frac{1}{2}$ " from fold.
  - a. If seam is puckered – both tensions are too tight.
  - b. If bottom thread is looped – tighten upper thread tension, and repeat test.
  - c. If top thread lays in top of fabric – loosen upper thread tension, and repeat test.

Grasp the stitching and pull evenly and firmly until one or both threads break.

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

Both threads do not have to break at the same place, but they should break on the same snap. bobbin tensions may also be reset by this procedure. Start with a loose bobbin thread tension. Tighten the spring screw gradually until bobbin case and full bobbin can be gently lifted from your hand by the end of the bobbin thread.

## 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>

## WHAT TO DO

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	CORRECTION
Skipping Stitches	Incorrect size needle. Certain knits and synthetics. Bent or blunt needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Tight upper thread tension. Light pressure on presser foot.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Use "Q NEEDLE" Insert new needle. Reset needle. Loosen upper thread tension. Increase pressure on presser foot.
Breaking Upper Thread	Starting to stitch too fast. Improper threading. Tight upper thread tension. Incorrect size needle. Sharp eye in needle. Nicks or burrs on shuttle. Nicks or burrs at hole of needle plate.	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.
Breaking Bobbin Thread	Improper bobbin case threading. Tight bobbin thread tension. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.	Check bobbin case threading. Loosen bobbin thread tension. Clean bobbin case and shuttle.
Fabric not Moving	Feed dog down. Light pressure on presser foot. Thread knotted under fabric.	Raise feed dog. Increase pressure on presser foot. Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.
Machine Jamming (Knocking Noise)	Thread caught in shuttle.	Disassemble and clean shuttle.

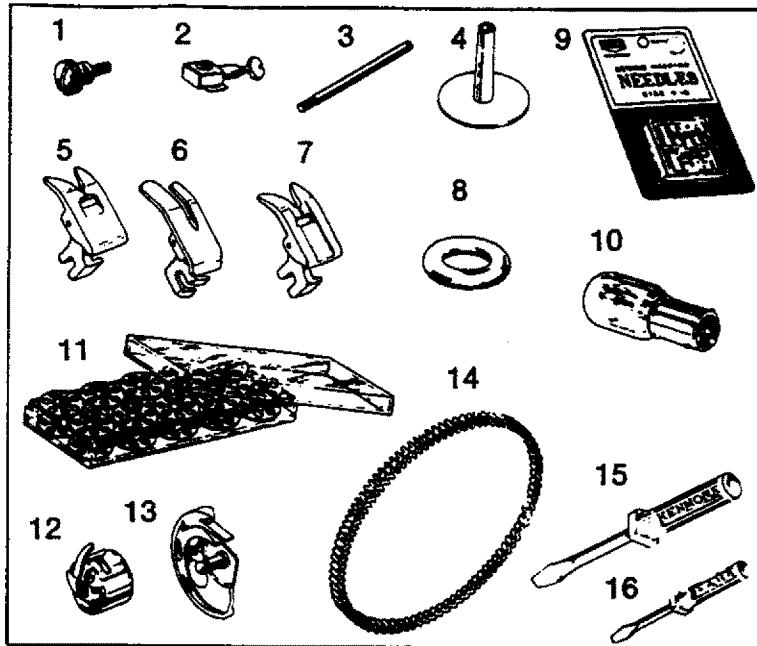
## PARTS LIST

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 | 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.	Parts No.	Description
1	135	Presser foot screw
2	201201	Needle clamp
3	231008	Thread spool pin
4	200878	Spool holder
5	200618	Presser foot
6	6873	Straight stitch foot (Model 12201 only)
7	6870	Satin stitch foot (Model 12201 only)
8	1939	Bobbin winder rubber ring
9	*6740	Pack of # 9 needles (Orange pack)
	*6741	Pack of # 11 needles (Yellow pack)
	*6742	Pack of # 14 needles (Red pack)
	*6743	Pack of # 16 needles (Green pack)
	*6744	Pack of # 18 needles (Blue pack)
	*6746	Pack of "Q NEEDLES™" (Chocolate pack)
10	5797	Light bulb
11	*6862	Pack of bobbin (10 pcs)
12	6510	Bobbin case
13	47	Shuttle hook
14	6915	Sewing machine belt
15	3015	Large screw driver
16	3016	Small screw driver

\* These parts are not furnished with the machine, but may be ordered. (See above ordering information).





## 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 your call is made.

The new number for a Sewing Machine repair part is available on the literature page of the front cover of the Sears Catalog. The new Sears and Co. logo is also on the cover.

WHEN ORDERING REPAIR PARTS, ALWAYS GIVE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

MODEL NUMBER      NAME OF ITEM      PART DESCRIPTION

If the parts you need are not stocked by a store, 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**