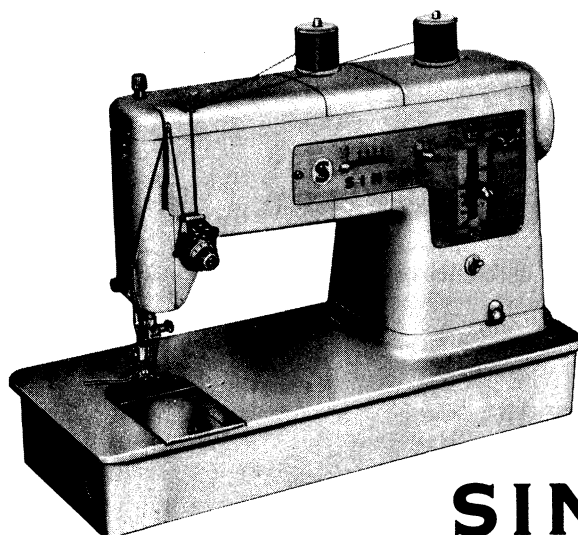




SINGER^{*}

Sewing Machine Model 338

Form K6620 (Rev. 676)

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Printed in U.S.A.

2

CONGRATULATIONS

As the owner of a SINGER 338 Sewing Machine, you are about to enter a wonderful new world of sewing! From the moment you begin to sew on your machine, you will be delighted with its easy, dependable operation.

You will find these outstanding features especially helpful:

- **Drop-in Bobbin** . . . located in front of needle.
- **Interchangeable FASHION^{*} Discs** . . . for beautiful one- or two-needle stitching.



- **Fine Stitch Length Control** . . . for satin stitching.
- **Throat Plate** . . . clamp-type for easy removal; calibrated for easy control of seam width.

May we recommend that, before you begin to sew, you discover all the many advantages of your machine by going through this instruction book step by step while seated at your machine.

SINGER* SERVICE

Wherever you go you will find expert, dependable SINGER Service close at hand. THE SINGER COMPANY is interested in helping you keep your sewing machine in top running condition. That is why you should always call your SINGER CENTER if your machine ever requires adjustment or repair. Only from your SINGER CENTER can you obtain the services of a trained SINGER repair-man and warranted SINGER* parts.

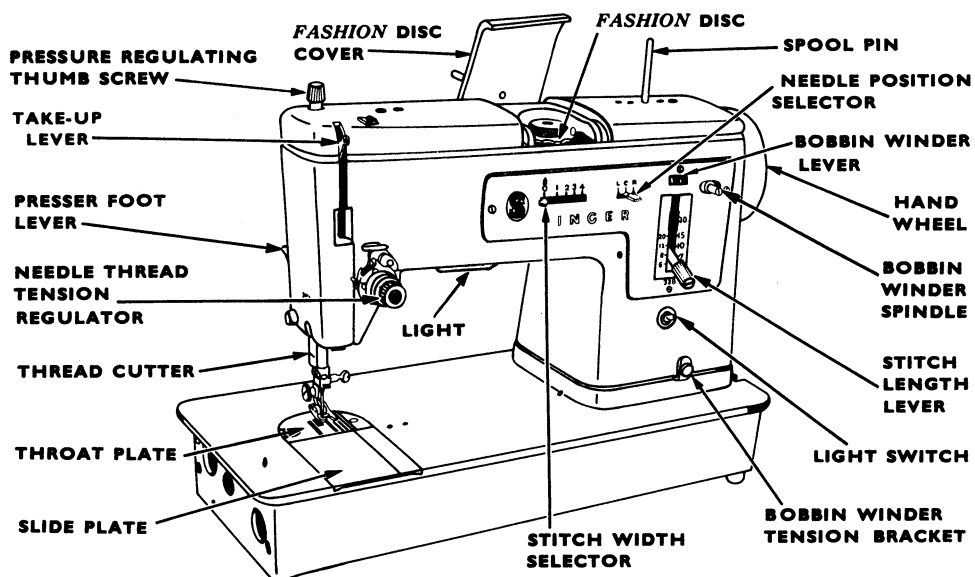
**EVERYTHING FOR THE WOMAN WHO SEWS**

The answer to your sewing needs is at your SINGER CENTER. There you will find a wide choice of sewing aids, notions, sewing instructions and services. Look for the famous red "S" on your SINGER CENTER and the ever ready SINGER Service Car. Look under SINGER COMPANY, in phone book, for address nearest you.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

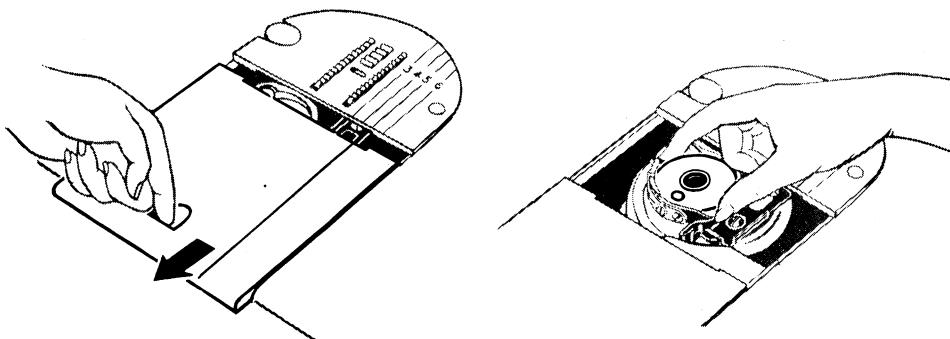
	PAGE
Principal Parts of Machine 338	5
How to Wind the Bobbin	6
How to Thread the Machine for One-Needle Stitching	11
Fabric, Thread, Needle and Stitch Length Chart	12
How to Insert a Needle	13
Stitch Controls	14
Straight Stitching	16
Zig-Zag Stitching	28
Two-Needle Stitching	37
Free Motion Work	40
Instructions for Using Attachments	42
FASHION Aids	64
Additional FASHION Discs	65
Information on Care of the Machine	66
Index	74

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF MACHINE 338

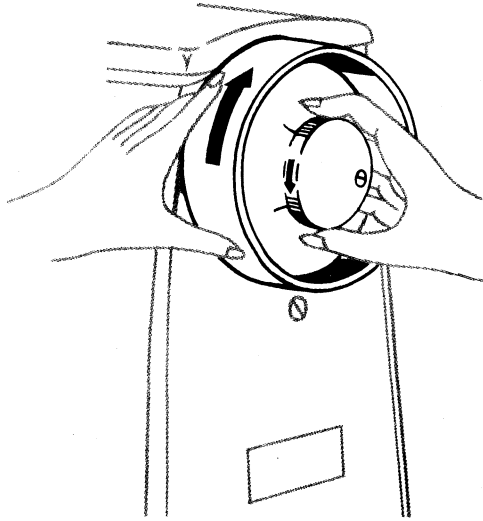


HOW TO WIND THE BOBBIN

To Remove the Bobbin



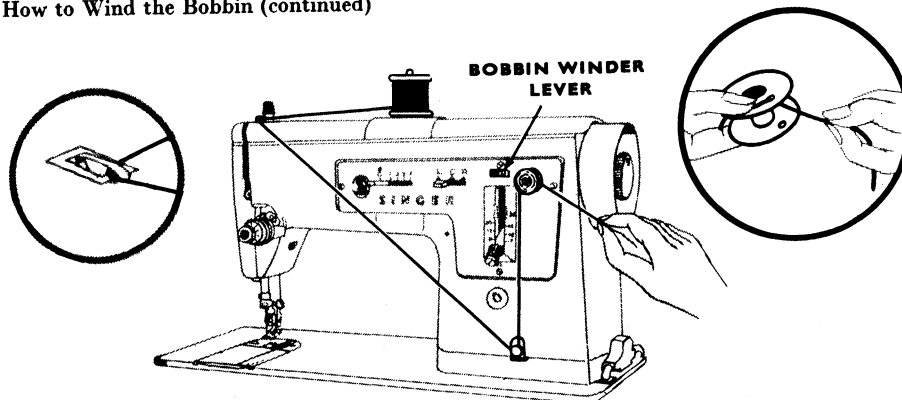
Open slide plate and lift out bobbin.



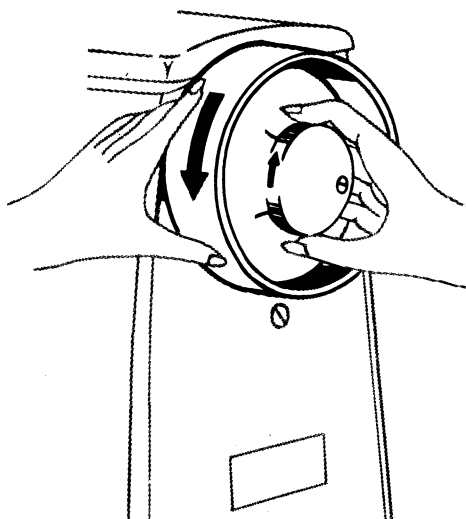
To Wind the Bobbin

- Loosen the stop motion screw with right hand while holding hand wheel with left hand.

How to Wind the Bobbin (continued)



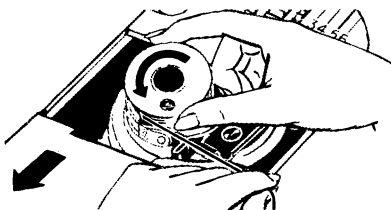
- Place spool of thread on spool pin.
- Thread through guide on top cover and between bobbin winding tension discs.
- Lead thread end through hole in bobbin as shown above and place bobbin on spindle.
- Move bobbin winder lever to the right.
- Hold end of thread and start machine.
- Cut off thread end after a few coils have been wound on bobbin.
- Continue to wind until bobbin is full.



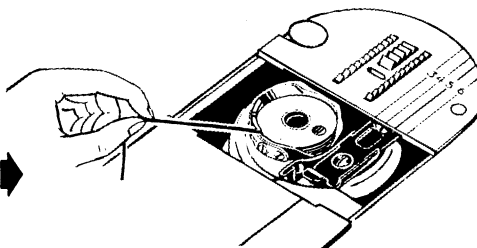
When the Bobbin is Full

- Stop the machine.
- Cut connecting thread about three inches from bobbin.
- Move bobbin winder lever to left and remove bobbin from spindle.
- Tighten stop motion screw with the right hand while holding the hand wheel with the left hand.

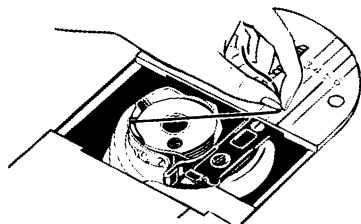
How to Wind the Bobbin (continued) To Replace the Bobbin



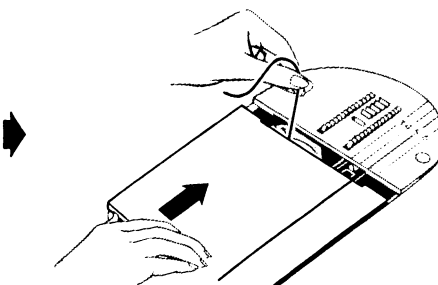
- Hold bobbin so that thread leads off in direction shown.



- Place bobbin in case.
- Lead thread into slot and under spring.

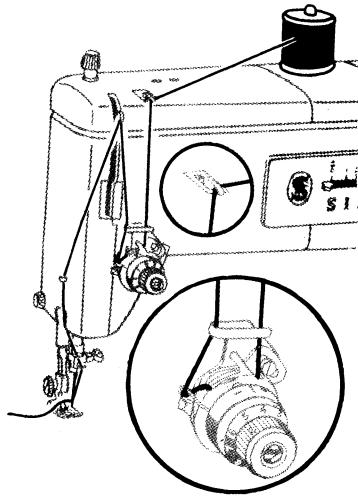


- Draw thread into notch at end of spring; pull about 3 inches of thread across bobbin.

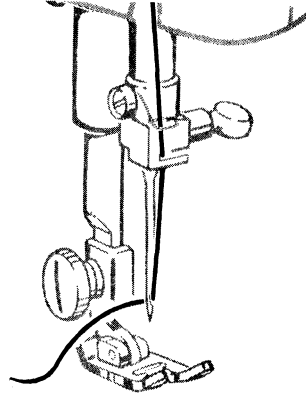


- Close slide plate.

HOW TO THREAD THE MACHINE FOR ONE-NEEDLE STITCHING



- Raise take-up lever to highest point.
- Lead thread through threading points shown.
- Thread needle from FRONT TO BACK.
- Draw about four inches of thread through eye of needle.



FABRIC, THREAD, NEEDLE AND STITCH LENGTH CHART

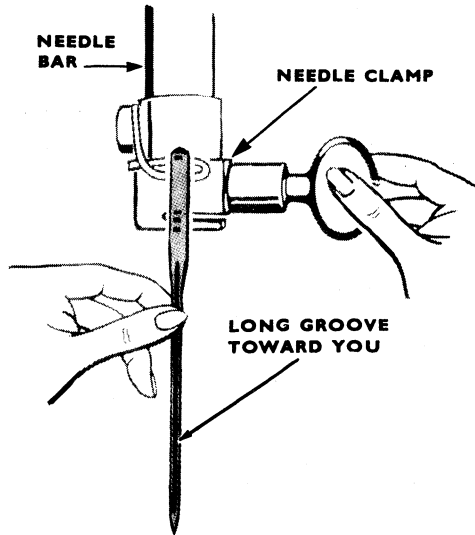
FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCHES PER INCH STRAIGHT STITCHING
DELICATE—tulle, chiffon, fine lace, silk, organdy, fine tricot	Fine Mercerized 100 to 150 Cotton Synthetic Thread	9	15 to 20
LIGHTWEIGHT—batiste, organdy, jersey, voile, taffeta, silk crepe, plastic film	50 Mercerized 80 to 100 Cotton "A" silk Synthetic Thread	11	12 to 15 (8 to 10 for plastic)
MEDIUM WEIGHT—gingham, percale, pique, linen, chintz, faille, satin, fine corduroy, suitings	50 Mercerized 60 to 80 Cotton "A" Silk Synthetic Thread	14	12 to 15
MEDIUM HEAVY—gabardine, tweed, sailcloth, denim, coatings, drapery fabrics	Heavy Duty Merc. 40 to 60 Cotton	16	10 to 12
HEAVY—overcoatings, dungaree, upholstery fabrics, canvas	Heavy Duty Merc. 24 to 40 Cotton	18	8 to 10

HOW TO INSERT A NEEDLE

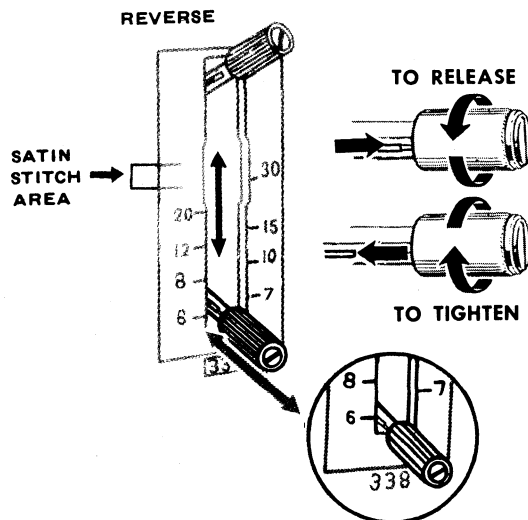
This machine uses needle, Catalog 2020 (15 x 1). Sizes 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.

For perfect stitching, select correct needle and thread to correspond with fabric according to table on page 12. Be sure to use like threads for both needle and bobbin.

- Raise needle bar to highest point by turning hand wheel toward you.
- Loosen needle clamp screw.
- Insert needle upward into clamp as far as it will go, with flat side of needle to back and long groove toward you.
- Tighten needle clamp screw.



STITCH CONTROLS



Stitch Length Selector

Numerals on either side of the lever represent number of stitches per inch. The higher the number the shorter the stitch.

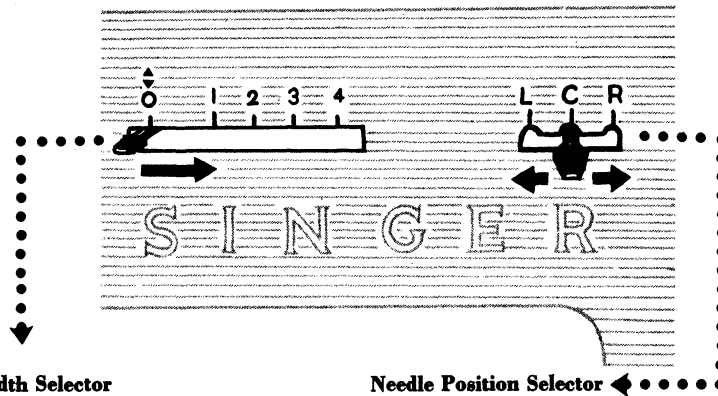
The area above 20 is used for adjusting zig-zag satin stitch length (described on page 35).

To Set Stitch Length

- Loosen thumb nut by turning it to the left.
- Move lever to desired stitch length setting.
- Tighten thumb nut by turning it to the right.

To Stitch in Reverse

Set stitch length as explained above, and raise lever as far as it will go. **Exception:** When lever is in No. 6 position, it is "locked" and thumb nut must be loosened before lever can be raised to reverse stitching position.



Stitch Width Selector

Selector lever regulates swing of needle from its straight stitching position 0 to maximum width 4 (5/32 inch).

To position, slide lever to desired setting. Numerals indicate four width settings, but intermediate settings may also be used.

Do not make any stitch width or needle position adjustments while the needle is in the fabric.

Needle Position Selector

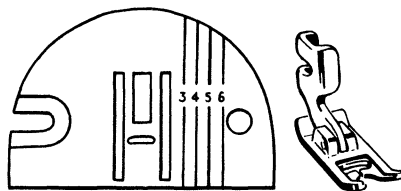
Left (L), Center (C) and Right (R) needle position settings are available for placement of both straight and zig-zag stitching.

To position, slide lever to desired setting.

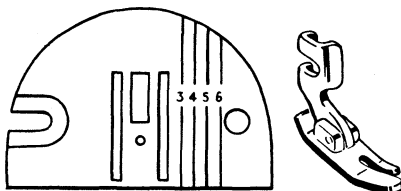
STRAIGHT STITCHING

Equipment

GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT are used for all utility sewing and where there is occasion to alternate between straight and zig-zag stitching.



GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE
GENERAL PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT

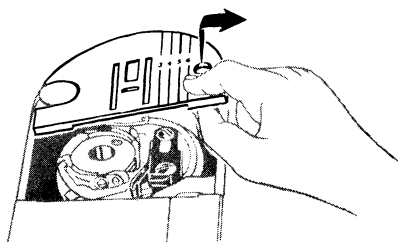


STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE
STRAIGHT STITCH PRESSER FOOT

STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE AND PRESSER FOOT are used where fabric and sewing procedure require close control... for the precision stitching of curved and scalloped edges, top stitching, edge stitching, etc. This equipment should also be used when stitching delicate or spongy fabrics, synthetics, and knits.

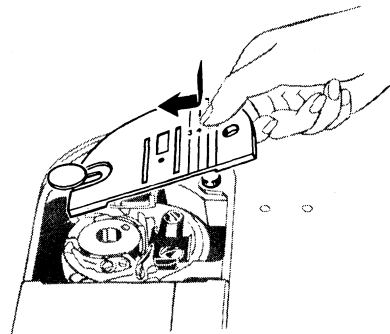
How to Change the Throat Plate

To remove the throat plate



- Raise needle bar and presser foot.
- Open slide plate.
- Place thumb under right front end of throat plate and raise until clamping pin lifts up.
- Draw plate toward right to disengage.

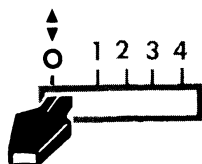
To replace the throat plate



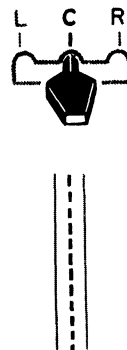
- Position fork of plate under clamping pin as shown above.
- Push to left and press down until plate snaps into position.
- Close slide plate.

Straight Stitching (continued)

Center Needle Position



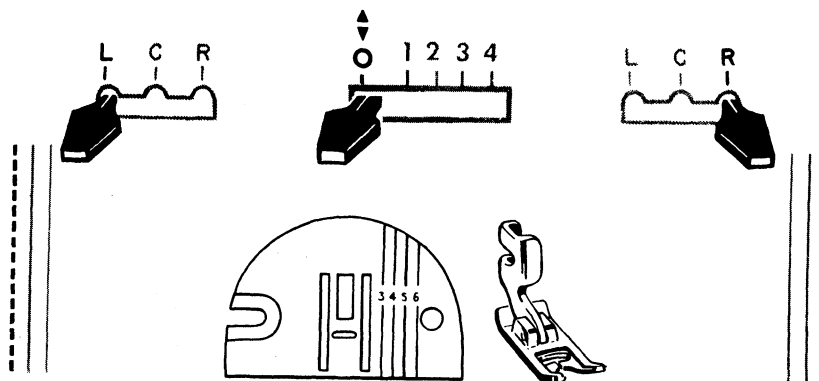
STITCH WIDTH SELECTOR: 0



NEEDLE POSITION SELECTOR: C

The general purpose throat plate and presser foot, as well as the straight stitch throat plate and presser foot, can be used when straight stitching in center needle position.

Left and Right Needle Positions

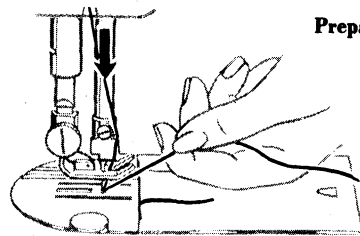


STITCH WIDTH SELECTOR: 0
 NEEDLE POSITION SELECTOR: L OR R
 GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE
 GENERAL PURPOSE PRESSER FOOT

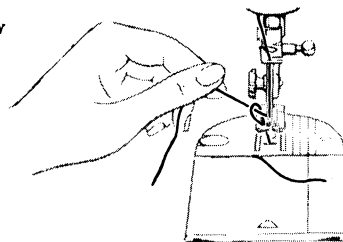
To meet special requirements a line of stitching may be placed to right or left of center. The general purpose throat plate and presser foot **must** be used with left and right needle positions.

Straight Stitching (continued)

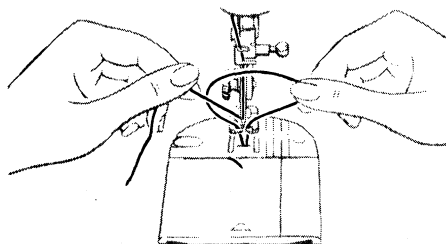
Preparing to Sew



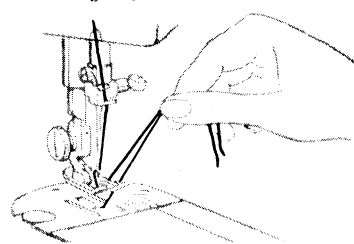
- Hold needle thread lightly with left hand.



- Turn hand wheel so that needle enters plate and brings up bobbin thread.



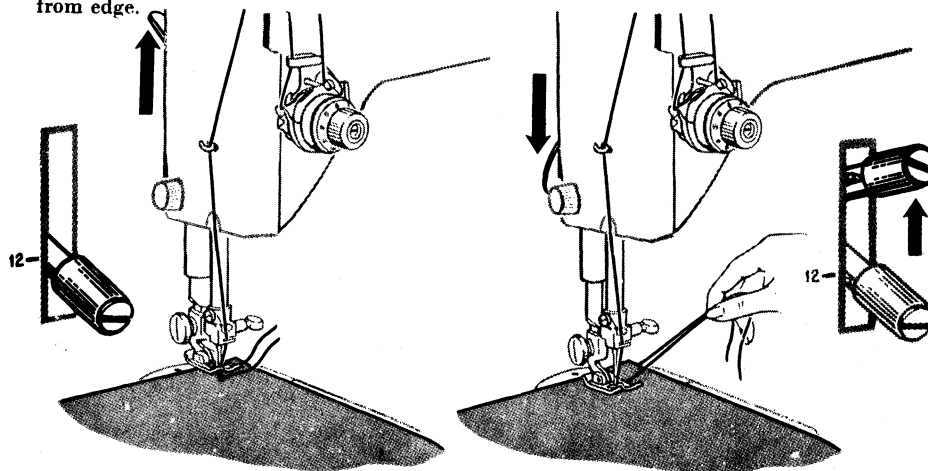
- Pull end of bobbin thread up through throat plate.



- Place both needle and bobbin threads diagonally under presser foot.

Sewing a Seam

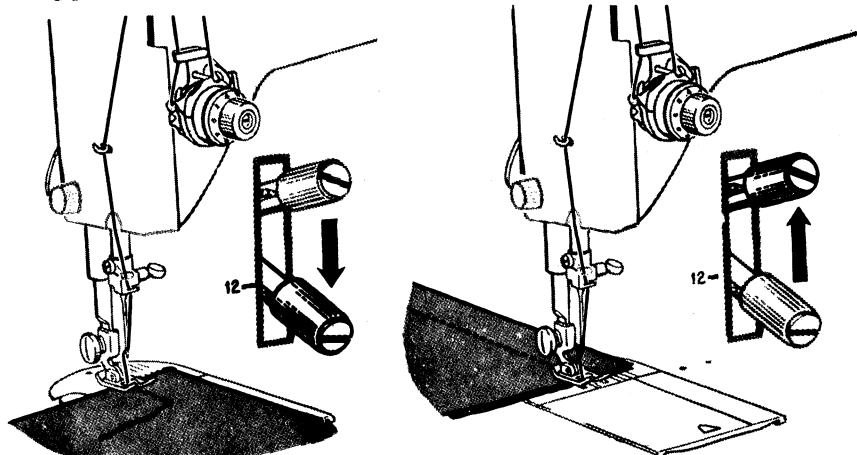
- Set stitch length lever for desired stitch length
- Position needle into fabric about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from edge.
- Lower presser foot.
- Raise stitch length lever to reverse stitching position.

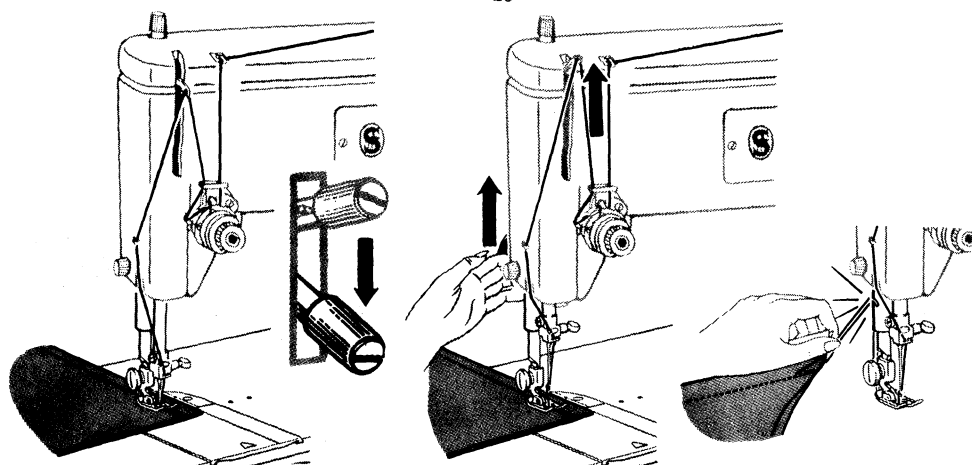


Straight Stitching (continued)

Sewing a Seam (continued)

- Back stitch to edge of fabric for reinforcement.
- Lower stitch length lever to forward stitching position.
- Stitch to end of seam.
- Raise stitch length lever to reverse stitching position.

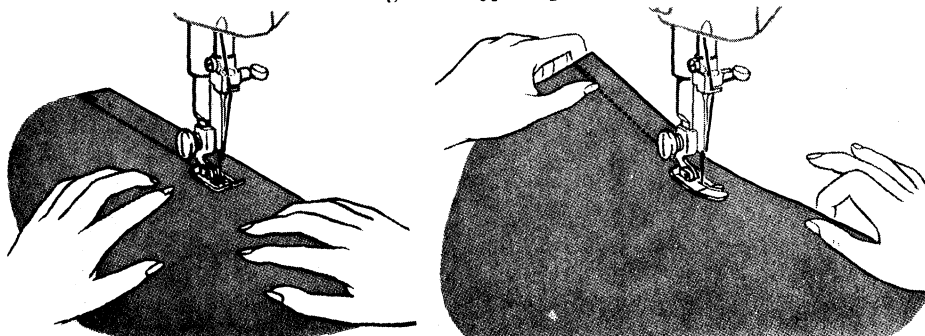




- Back stitch to reinforce end of seam.
- Lower lever to forward stitching position.
- With take-up lever at highest point, raise presser foot and remove fabric by drawing straight back.
- Cut threads with thread cutter as shown.

Straight Stitching (continued)

Guiding and Supporting Fabric

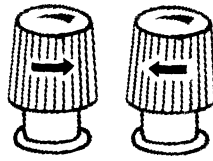
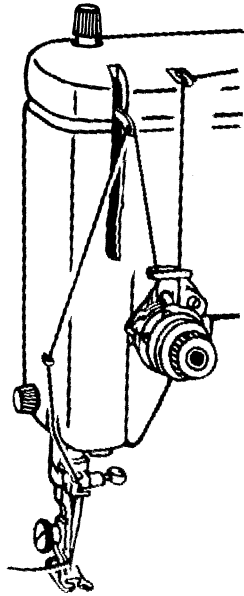


Most fabrics need to be guided in front of the presser foot only as shown on the left.

Some fabrics, however, require support while being stitched.

- For filmy sheers, knits, tricot, etc., apply **gentle tension** by holding seam in front and back of the presser foot.
- For stretch fabrics, apply **firm tension** front and back when stitching in same direction as the stretch.

Pressure Adjustments



Decrease Increase

- To decrease pressure, turn thumb screw counterclockwise.
- To increase pressure, turn thumb screw clockwise.

Smooth, even handling of several thicknesses of fabric results when pressure is correctly regulated.

Surface finish, as well as the weight and texture of the fabric, must be considered in determining the amount of pressure needed.

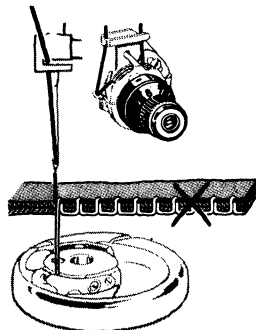
Adjustment of thumb screw regulates the amount of pressure exerted on the material while it is being stitched.

Too light a pressure will result in irregular feeding which affects both quality of stitch and evenness of seams.

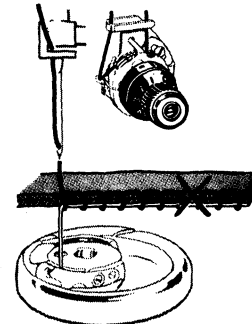
Too heavy a pressure not only affects stitch and seam quality but will mar smooth surfaces and pile fabrics.

Straight Stitching (continued)

Needle Thread Tension



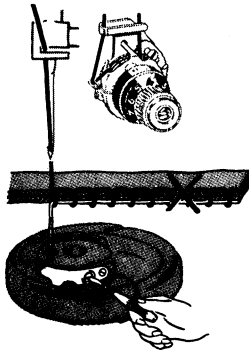
Needle thread tension too tight—correct by setting dial to lower number



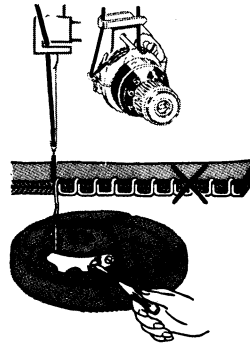
Needle thread tension too loose—correct by setting dial to higher number.



A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

Bobbin Thread Tension

Bobbin thread tension too tight—
correct by turning screw counterclock-
wise.



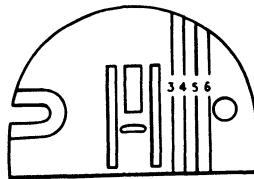
Bobbin thread tension too loose—
correct by turning screw clockwise.



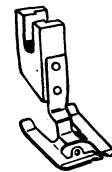
A perfectly locked stitch results with upper and lower tensions balanced so
that needle and bobbin threads are drawn equally into fabric.

ZIG-ZAG STITCHING**Equipment**

GENERAL PURPOSE
PRESSER FOOT



GENERAL PURPOSE
THROAT PLATE

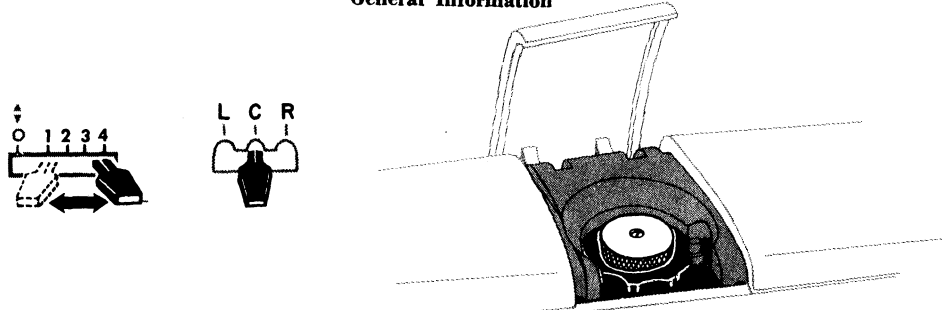


SPECIAL PURPOSE
PRESSER FOOT



FASHION DISCS

General Information



FASHION DISCS CONTROL STITCH PATTERNS.

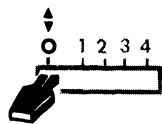
NEEDLE POSITION LOCATES STITCHING AT
LEFT, CENTER OR RIGHT (See page 33)

STITCH WIDTH SELECTOR CONTROLS WIDTH OF PATTERN. (see page 34)

STITCH LENGTH LEVER CONTROLS LENGTH OF STITCH. (see page 35)

Nine removable **FASHION** Discs are furnished with the machine. Zig-zag Disc ① is supplied on the disc holder in the machine. Eight additional discs are in the attachment box. Each disc produces an individual design, and is interchangeable with the Zig-zag Disc.

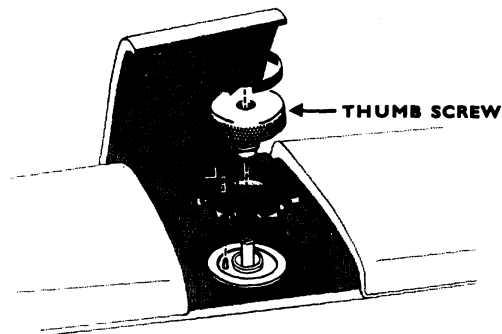
Zig-Zag Stitching (continued)

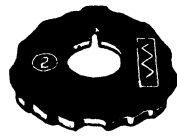
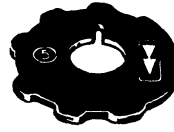
Removal and Replacement
of **FASHION** Discs

To remove and replace **FASHION** Discs, set stitch width selector at 0. Raise disc cover on top of machine. Unscrew thumb screw. Press disc down at front to tilt for easy removal. Position another disc on spindle and replace thumb screw.

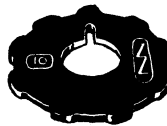
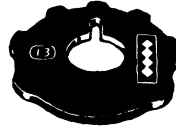
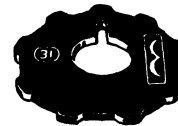
Tighten screw securely.

Set needle position and stitch width selectors at desired settings.



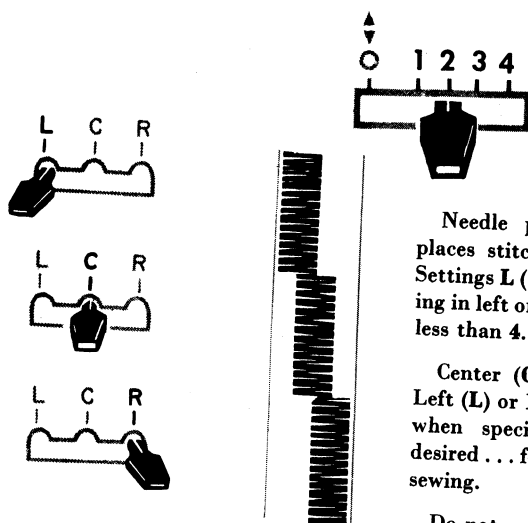
FASHION Discs**MULTI-STITCH****BLIND STITCH****ARROWHEAD****DOMINO**

These four interchangeable FASHION Discs, plus the four illustrated on the next page, are included with the machine.
See page 30 for removal and replacement.

Zig-Zag Stitching (continued)**FASHION Discs (continued)****ICICLE****BANNER****DIAMOND****CRESCENT**

These four interchangeable FASHION Discs, plus the four illustrated on the previous page, are included with the machine.
See page 30 for removal and replacement.

Needle Positions for Zig-Zag Stitching



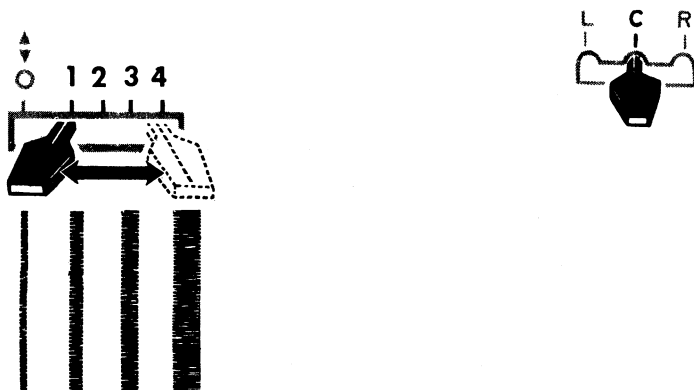
Needle position setting of **C** (Center) places stitching in center needle position. Settings **L** (Left) and **R** (Right) place stitching in left or right needle positions at widths less than 4.

Center (**C**) needle position is preferred. Left (**L**) or Right (**R**) settings are used only when special placement of stitching is desired . . . for example: buttonholes, button sewing.

Do not make any needle position adjustments with the needle in the fabric.

Zig-Zag Stitching (continued)

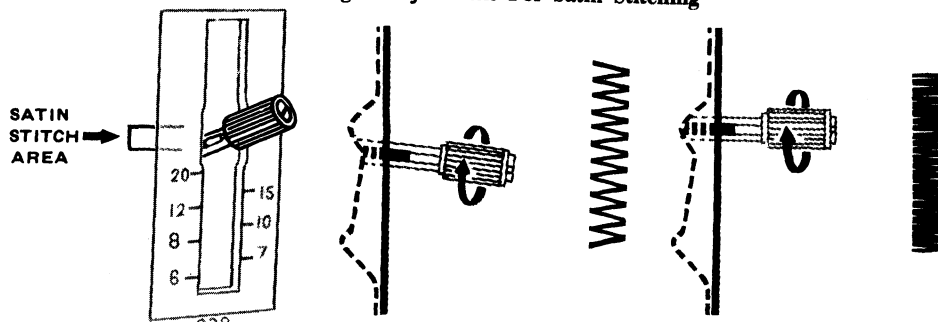
Control of Width—Zig-Zag Stitching



The Stitch Width Selector controls zig-zag stitch width. As the selector lever is moved to the right, the width of zig-zag stitch is increased. Settings of 1 through 4 are indicated, but intermediate settings may also be used.

To avoid damage to needle and fabric, do not make any selector adjustments with the needle in the fabric.

Stitch Length Adjustment For Satin Stitching



Satin stitching, a series of closely spaced zig-zag stitches that form a smooth satin-like surface, is useful for both utility and decorative stitching. Use the special purpose foot for decorative work.

To Adjust Stitch Length for Satin Stitching

- Move stitch length lever above 20 to satin stitch area.
- Run machine at slow speed.
- Tighten indicator by turning thumb nut to right, until stitches form a smooth surface.

Make a test sample first before proceeding with the actual work.

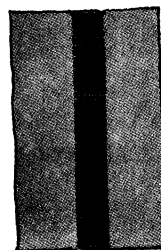
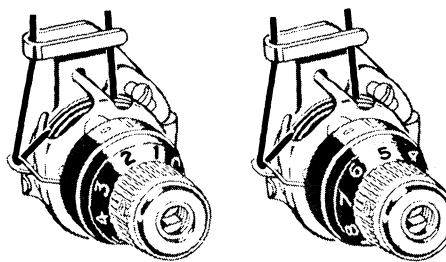
Zig-Zag Stitching (continued)

Tension Adjustment For Satin Stitching

Satin stitching requires less tension than straight stitching or open zig-zag designs. The wider the satin stitching, the lighter the tension required.

To determine correct tension setting, a test sample should be made on a scrap of the fabric to be used. A properly balanced satin stitch lies flat across the material.

Some soft fabrics may require the addition of a backing to ensure good stitching. Crisp organdy and lawn are suitable for this purpose.

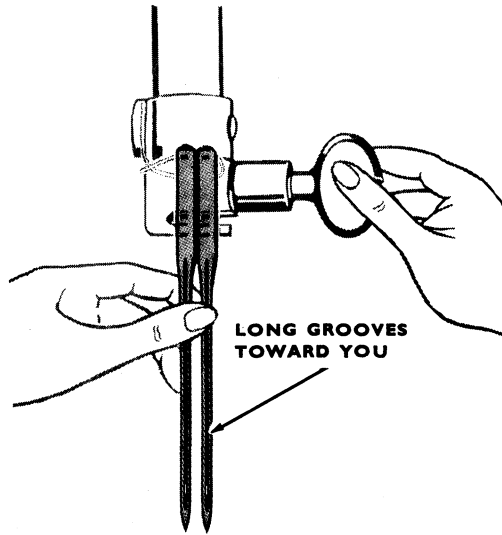


Correct



Incorrect

TWO-NEEDLE STITCHING

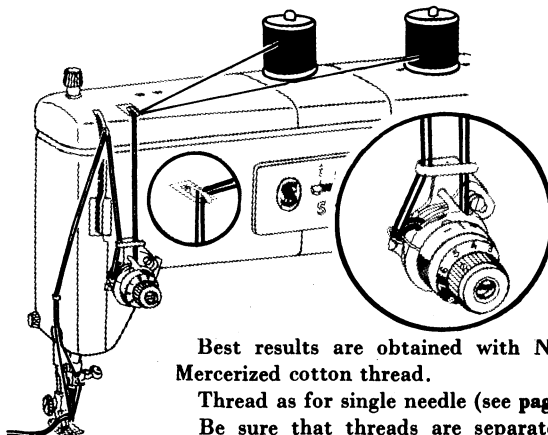


The needle clamp accommodates two needles, Catalog 2020 (15 x 1) generally of the same size. Best results are obtained with size 14 needles.

To Insert the Second Needle

Loosen the thumb screw and insert the additional needle from the right.

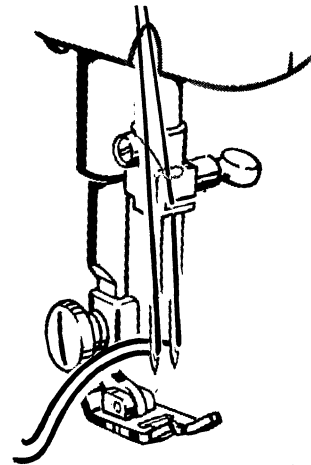
Two-Needle Stitching (continued)

How to Thread the Machine for Two-Needles

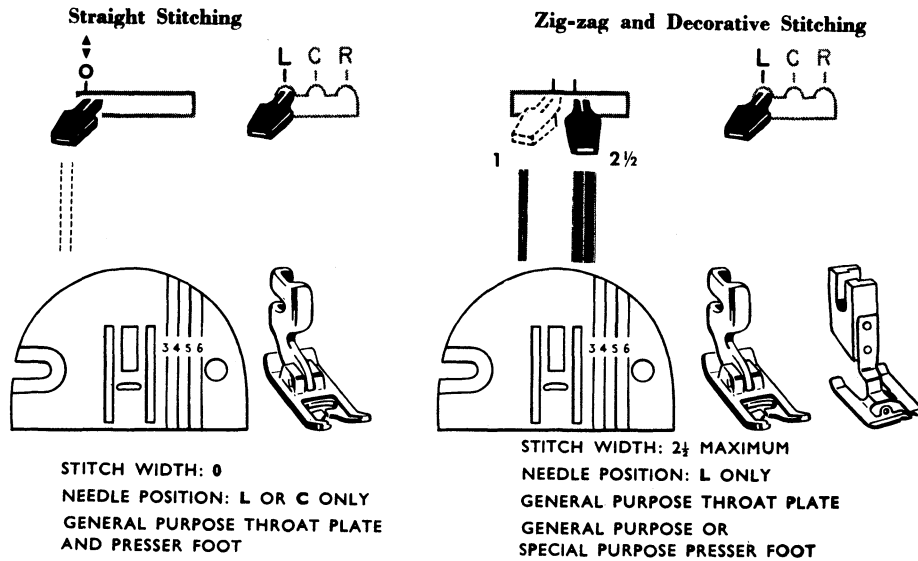
Best results are obtained with No. 50 Mercerized cotton thread.

Thread as for single needle (see page 11). Be sure that threads are separated by center tension disc.

Carry only one thread through the last guide before the needle, as illustrated.

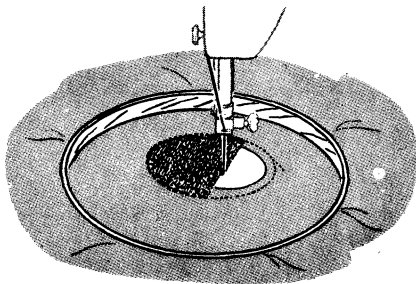


Machine Settings and Equipment for Two-Needle Stitching



FREE MOTION WORK

Darning



Household linens, children's clothes and knit wear of all kinds can be repaired with the darning stitch.

Procedure

- Trim ragged edges from area to be darned.
- Center worn section in embroidery hoops.
- Remove presser foot.
- Insert lifting plate under throat plate as instructed on **page 49**.

STITCH WIDTH: 0
NEEDLE POSITION: C
STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE
WITH LIFTING PLATE
STITCH LENGTH: ABOVE 20

- Position work under needle and lower presser bar to engage tension. Hold needle thread loosely with left hand, turn hand wheel over and draw bobbin thread up through fabric. Hold both thread ends and lower needle into fabric.
- Outline area to be darned with running stitches for reinforcement. Place stitches ¼" from edge of open area.
- Stitch across opening, moving hoops under needle at a slight angle from lower left to upper right. Keep lines of stitching closely spaced and even in length.

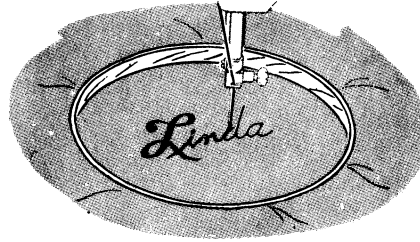
Darning

● When opening is filled, turn work 90° and continue stitching until darn is completed.

● Run machine at moderate speed and control hoops with a steady continuous movement. Slow movement of hoops will produce a short stitch; more rapid movement lengthens the stitch.

Fairly long stitches are best for knit and tricot fabrics; short stitches are best for cottons and linens as they approximate weave of fabric and are strong enough to withstand many launderings.

Embroidery—Monograms

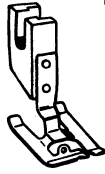


Decorative designs of all kinds can be effectively accomplished with zigzag stitching when the free motion principle is used.

Design is placed in embroidery hoops to hold fabric taut; hoops are moved slowly so that needle follows outline of design. Stitches are shaded from wide to narrow by controlling angle at which work is placed and moved under needle.

Instructions for using ATTACHMENTS ...



SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT

This light, flexible foot is designed for satin stitching. It provides maximum visibility and allows closely spaced zigzag stitches to feed freely. Eyelet on left side of foot accommodates a filler cord.

APPLICATIONS

Buttonholes	Decorative Stitching
Applique	Couching
Monograms	Motifs

Buttonholes**FASHION DISC: ZIG-ZAG ①**

STITCH WIDTH: SEE BELOW

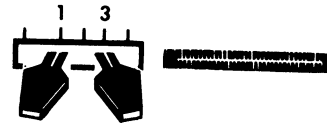
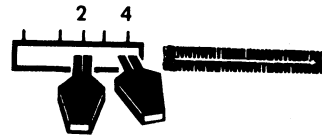
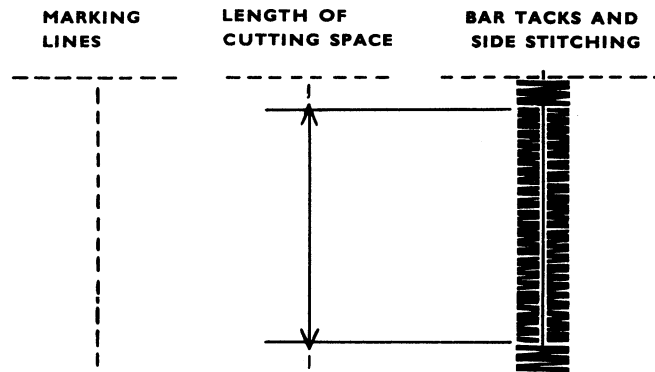
NEEDLE POSITION: L

THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE

SPECIAL PURPOSE FOOT

STITCH LENGTH: ABOVE 20

To establish correct stitch setting and length of buttonhole, a sample must first be made.

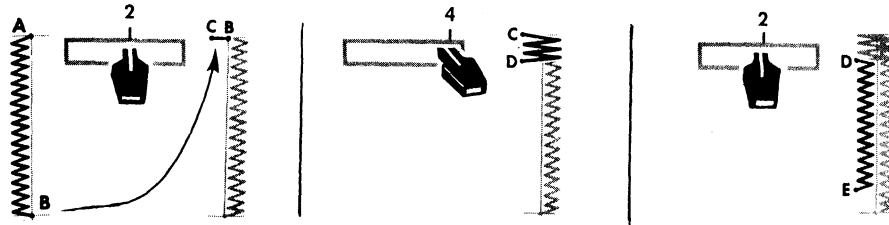
**Special Purpose Foot (continued)****Buttonholes (continued)**

The length of cutting space, the opening through which the button passes, is measured by the width and thickness of the button.

The length of the finished buttonhole will be the cutting space plus 1/8 inch for bar tacks.

Work a sample buttonhole in the same fabric as the garment. Use a double fold, duplicating a facing, and include interfacing if this has been used.

Procedure: Set needle position at **L** and stitch width at **2** for side stitching (see page 43). Place work under needle, aligning center marking of buttonhole with center score line of Special Purpose Foot.



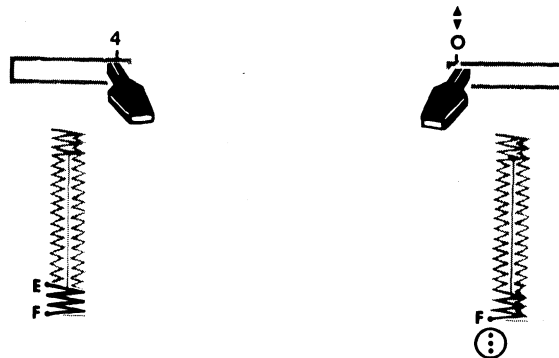
Side Stitching: Position needle in fabric at point **A**. Lower foot and stitch to end of marking. Leave needle in fabric at **B**. Raise foot and pivot work on needle. Lower foot, and take one stitch without changing lever setting, bringing work to **C**.

Bar Tack: Set lever at **4** for bar tack and take six stitches to complete tack. Stop at point **D**.

Side Stitching: Move lever back to **2** and stitch to point **E**. Point **E** is approximately six stitches from end of buttonhole.

Special Purpose Foot (continued)

Buttonholes (continued)



Final Bar Tack: Move lever to **4** and duplicate tack previously made. End at point **F**.

Fastening Stitch: To secure stitching, move lever to **0** setting and take three stitches.

Remove work, draw threads to underside, and trim. Cut opening for button with sharp embroidery scissors.

Applique

Applique adds beauty to wearing apparel and household linens.

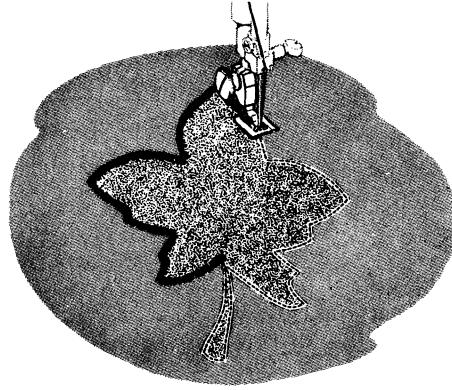
Either contrasting or self-fabric may be used effectively. Most versatile stitch for applique is a closely set zig-zag stitch (FASHION Disc ①). Stitch width may be varied to accommodate weaves and textures of fabrics.

Many of the FASHION Disc patterns present interesting ways to applique with decorative stitching.

Preparation: Position design and baste it to fabric. Attach Special Purpose Foot to presser bar.

Procedure: Set needle position at C and stitch width at 0 for straight stitching. Outline entire design with a short stitch. Trim raw edges close to stitching.

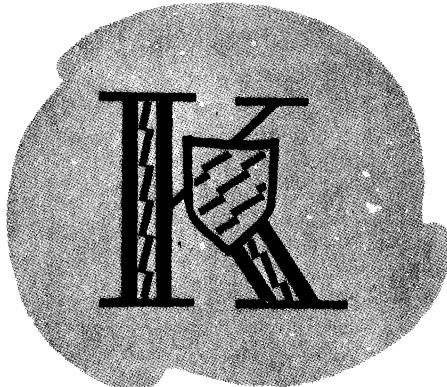
Select, and insert desired FASHION Disc, set stitch width selector at desired setting, and overedge design with this stitching. A smooth uniform finish results, which requires no additional trimming.



Special Purpose Foot (continued)

Monograms and Motifs

Many of the decorative stitch patterns lend themselves to the creation of attractive and unusual monograms and motifs.



Select a simple transfer design or sketch one suit your purpose. Position design, and transfer or trace to right side of material.

When working a design on a single thickness of fabric, a backing is essential. Crisp lawn or organdy is suitable for this purpose, and may be trimmed close to stitching when work is completed.

A test sample should be made before proceeding with actual work to determine stitch setting and spacing. The Special Purpose Foot is especially designed for accurate satin stitch placement.



BUTTON SEWING FOOT

This short, open foot accommodates any two hole or four hole button, and holds it securely for stitching. Groove in foot allows for insertion of a machine needle, over which a thread shank may be formed.

Buttons

FASHION DISC: ZIG-ZAG ①

STITCH WIDTH: 0 AND 3

NEEDLE POSITION: L

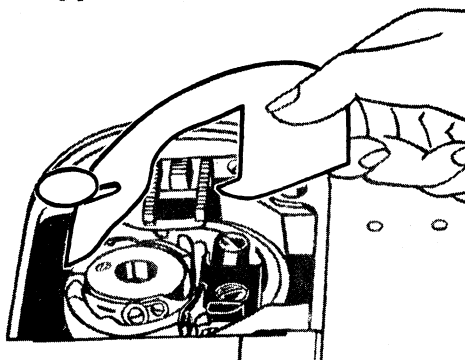
**THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
WITH LIFTING PLATE**

BUTTON SEWING FOOT

Space between holes in button determines width of stitch settings. Settings 0 and 3 generally apply to standard buttons. The 0 setting is constant, but 3 can be increased or decreased to accommodate buttons with unusual spacing.

With FASHION Disc 1 in place, set needle position selector at **L** and stitch width selector at **0**.

Remove throat plate (see page 17). Insert lifting plate as shown below.



Insert general purpose throat plate over lifting plate.

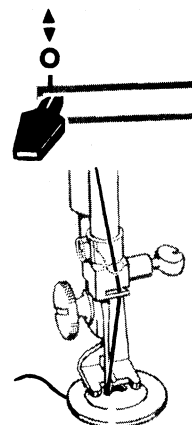
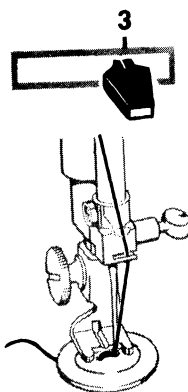
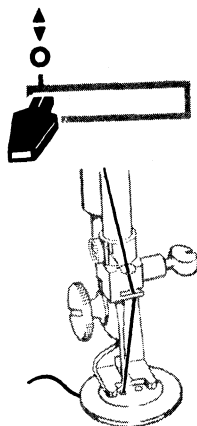
Button Sewing Foot (continued)

Buttons (continued)

Position button under foot so that needle will enter into left hole. Lower foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until needle rises out of fabric and is just above foot.

Set stitch width selector at 3. Needle should then enter into right hole in button. Take approximately six zig-zag stitches at this setting. End on left side.

To fasten stitching, adjust to 0 and take three stitches.





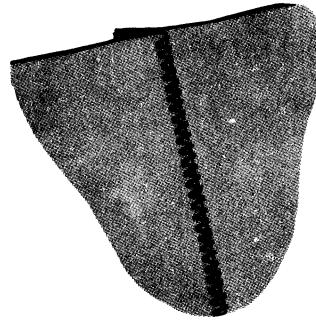
GENERAL PURPOSE FOOT

Used with general purpose throat plate, this foot provides a wide needle slot which accommodates all stitch settings and can be used for most sewing operations.

stitching seams on wrong side, press both seam allowances in same direction. From right side, top-stitch with a fine zig-zag setting ($1\frac{1}{2}$ width), letting needle alternately enter seam line and seam thicknesses. This finish is particularly suitable for bias seams.

APPLICATIONS

Seams and Darts Seam Finishes
Mending Blind Stitched Hems



Lingerie Seams

Dainty lingerie seams are made durable and rip-proof with zig-zag stitching (FASHION Disc ①). After straight

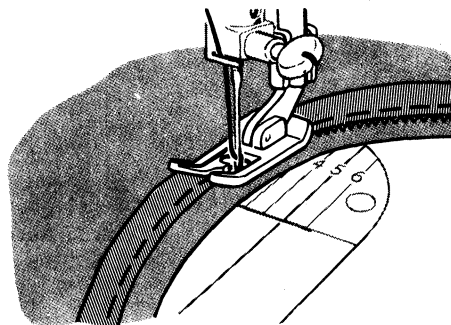
General Purpose Foot (continued)

Knit Fabric Seams.

A narrow zig-zag stitch (FASHION Disc ①) is ideal for seaming knit fabrics. It is particularly suitable for underarm seams, or other seams where elasticity and give are needed.

For curved or bias seams, where a stay is needed to prevent undue stretching, this same stitch can be used to apply seam tape. To insure a flat, smooth finish, position tape with edge exactly on seam line. If seam is curved, pre-shape tape to fit by steaming, and baste in place.

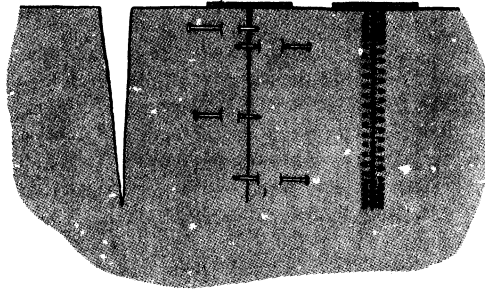
Proceed to stitch, allowing needle to alternately enter seam tape and seam line.



Darts in Interfacing

Interfacings can be shaped without bulk with zig-zag stitching (FASHION Disc ①). Multiple-stitch zig-zag FASHION Disc ② may also be used.

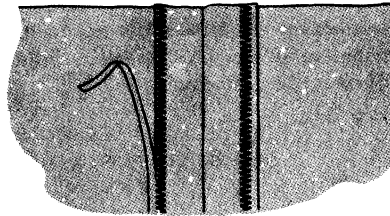
Cut out dart allowance on stitching line and bring raw edges together. Pin over a muslin stay and stitch. Back-stitch at both ends.



Seam Finishes

Seam edges support garment and should be given a durable finish where fabrics have a tendency to ravel.

Zig-zag stitch (FASHION Disc ①) is ideal for such finishing. Place stitching near edge of seam allowance, and then trim excess fabric.



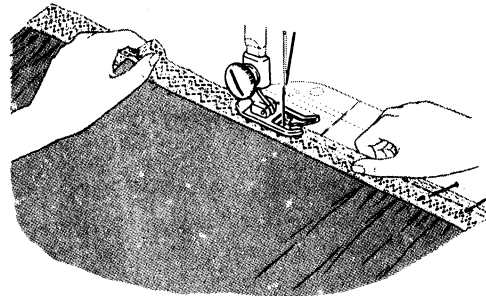
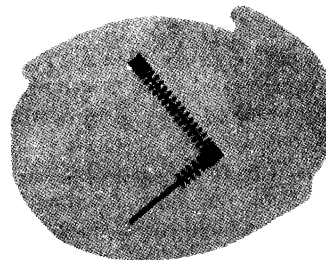
General Purpose Foot (continued)

Mending

Zig-zag stitching is well suited for all types of household mending. Multiple-stitch zig-zag (FASHION Disc ②) provides a firm, flexible bond for repair of tears and is ideal for reinforcement and application of elastic. Stitch length and width are regulated according to need.

Tears: Trim ragged edges and reinforce tear with underlay. Shorten stitch length at ends and corners for added strength.

Application of Elastic: Elastic must be stretched as it is applied to insure fullness required in the garment.

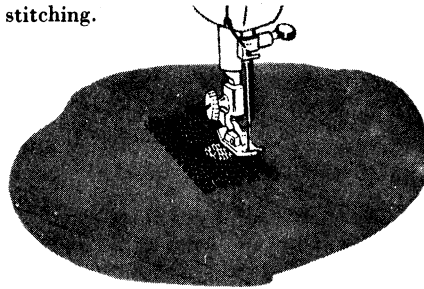


Darning

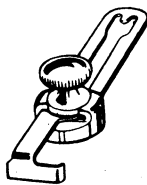
With just a little practice you will be able to darn clothing and household linens effortlessly and quickly.

STITCH WIDTH: 0.
NEEDLE POSITION: C.
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE.
PRESSER FOOT: GENERAL PURPOSE.
STITCH LENGTH: 10-12.

1. Adjust Stitch Length Lever for desired stitch length (usually about 10 or 12).
2. Decrease pressure by turning Pressure Regulator thumb screw to right. Pressure should be lighter than for normal sewing but not too light to prevent work from feeding smoothly.
3. If area to be darned is open, baste an underlay in place.
4. Place area to be darned under presser foot.
5. Lower presser foot and start stitching, alternately letting fabric feed normally away from you and then gently pulling fabric toward you. Continue this forward and backward motion until area to be darned is filled with parallel lines of stitching.
6. For additional strength, turn fabric and cover area with crosswise lines of stitching.



THE SÈAM GUIDE



The seam guide aids in attaining uniformity of seam width. It provides for stitching to be placed at any distance between $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $1\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge of fabric.

APPLICATIONS

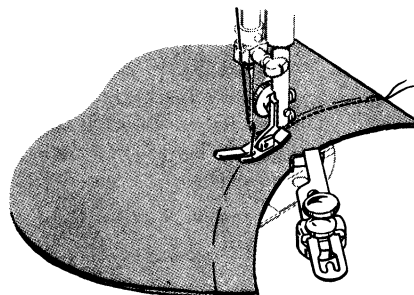
Seams	Blind Stitching
Top Stitching	Decorative Stitching

To attach the seam guide screw it into either of the two holes at the right of the needle.

Seams

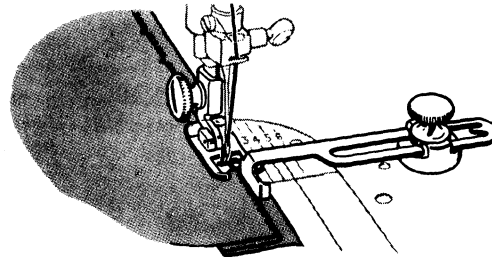
For straight seams: Align guide with presser foot. Adjust machine for straight stitching. Pin seam edges and baste if necessary. Guide fabric edges lightly against guide while stitching.

For curved seams: Set attachment at an angle so that end closest to needle acts as a guide. Shorten stitch length for greater elasticity and strength.



Blind Stitched Hems

FASHION DISC: BLIND STITCH ③
STITCH WIDTH: 2-4
NEEDLE POSITION: C
STITCH LENGTH: 10-15
GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE
AND PRESSER FOOT
SEAM GUIDE



Blind stitching provides a durable hem finish almost invisible and comparable to hand sewing.

Mark, turn and press hem in usual way. Baste a guide line 1/4" from top hem edge.

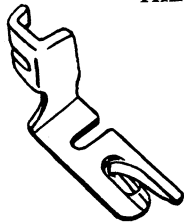
Place hem edge over feed of machine, turn back bulk of fabric to line of basting, thereby creating a soft fold.

Position work so that straight stitches are made on hem edge and sideward stitches pierce the fold.

Adjust the seam guide over the right toe of foot until it rests next to soft fold. While stitching, feed fold against flat of guide.

A test sample should be made to determine stitch width and stitch length most suitable for weight and texture of fabric used.

THE HEMMER FOOT



The hemmer foot forms and stitches a perfectly turned hem without basting or pressing. It is attached to machine in place of regular presser foot.

APPLICATIONS

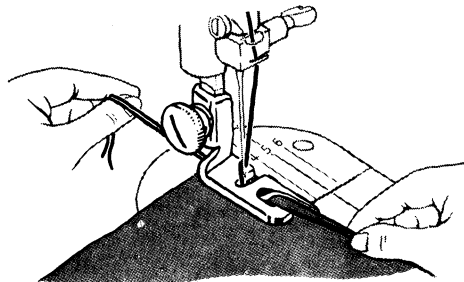
Fine Hems
 Edging Ruffles
 Hemmed Seams

Hemming with Lace
 Lace Insertion
 Lingerie Finishes

STITCH WIDTH: 0
NEEDLE POSITION: C
STRAIGHT STITCH THROAT PLATE
HEMMER FOOT

Hemming

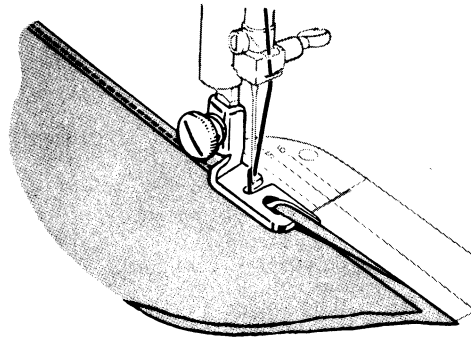
Form a double 1/8" fold at edge of fabric; crease fold for about 2". Draw bobbin and needle threads under hemmer. Place fabric under foot and stitch through creased fold for several stitches. Hold thread ends in left hand and guide raw edge in front of hemmer evenly into scoli. Sew slowly, still holding thread ends until hem is well started. Feed material evenly into hemmer scroll.



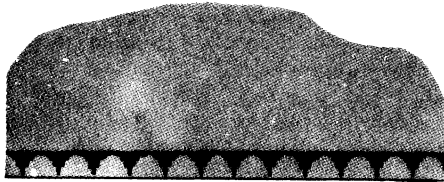
Hemmed Seams

Hemmed seams are appropriate where a fine narrow seam is desired.

- Allow a scant $1/4$ " seam allowance.
- With right sides of fabric together, place upper layer $1/8$ " to left of lower layer.
- Insert two fabric edges into hemmer and proceed as for plain hem.



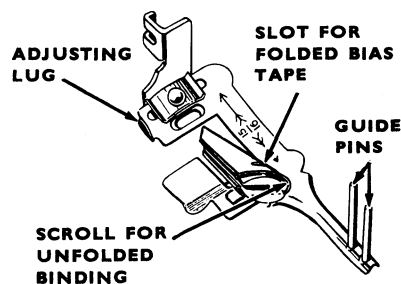
Decorative Hems



Narrow hem edges can be turned and decorated in one operation using hemmer foot and a stitch pattern.

FASHION DISCS: ALL
 STITCH WIDTH: 1 THRU 3
 NEEDLE POSITION: C
 GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE

THE BINDER



The binder is used to apply commercial binding as well as self-fabric bias to an unfinished edge. This colorful trim is attractive when applied to children's wear, aprons and household textiles. It is a practical finish for seam edges that ravel and for making bound seams.

The binder will accommodate both straight and zig-zag stitching.

Binding

FASHION DISCS: ALL
 STITCH WIDTH: 0 THRU 4
 NEEDLE POSITION: C
 GENERAL PURPOSE THROAT PLATE
 BINDER

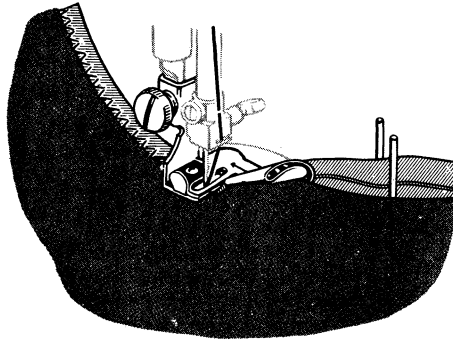
Commercial single fold bias tape is inserted from right into slot at wide end of scroll. Unfolded bias $15/16$ " wide is inserted into opening at end of scroll.

Cut binding diagonally and pull through scroll until evenly folded edges are under needle. Free length of binding is held between guide pins.

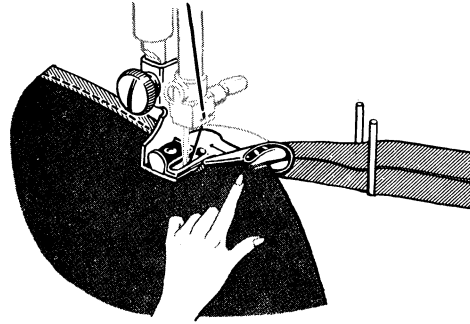
Insert edge to be bound into center of scroll. Position stitching by moving scroll portion of binder to right or left by means of adjusting lug.

Curved edges require slightly different fabric handling from straight edges. Inside curves are straightened as they are fed into binder. If fabric is soft and has a tendency to stretch, reinforce edge with a single row of stitching before binding.

Outside curves tend to lead away from center slot of scroll and should be guided so that a full seam width is taken at needle point. Do not attempt to pull or straighten fabric into full length of scroll.

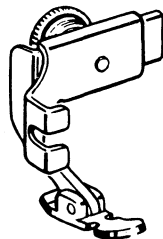


INSIDE CURVE



OUTSIDE CURVE

The Zipper Foot



The narrow zipper foot makes it easy to place stitching close to a raised edge—either a zipper or cording. Also, the hinge in the foot makes it ride easily over pins, heavy layers of fabric, or cross seams.

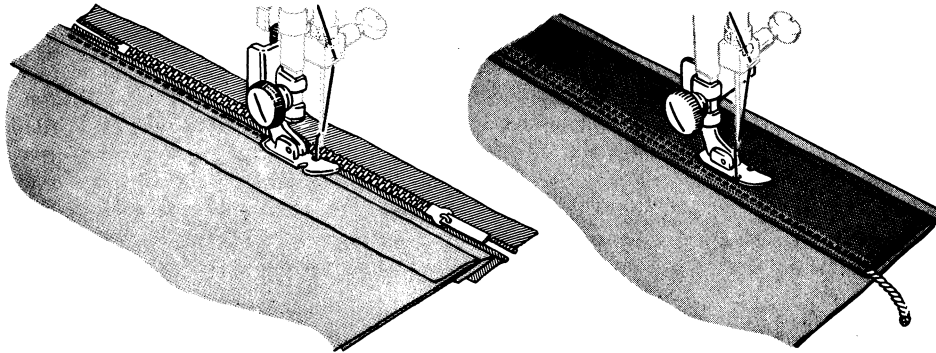
Applications

Zipper Insertions	Corded Seams
Tubular Cording	Slipcover Welting

STITCH WIDTH: **O**.
NEEDLE POSITION: **C**.
THROAT PLATE: GENERAL PURPOSE
OR STRAIGHT STITCH.

To Attach the Zipper Foot—

1. Loosen the large screw at the left of the presser bar and remove presser foot. (You do **not** need to remove the screw.)
2. Hook the prongs of the zipper foot around the presser bar from the back, and tighten the presser-bar screw.
3. If the raised edge (zipper or cording) is to the **right** of the needle, adjust the zipper foot by loosening the thumb screw at the back of the foot and sliding foot to the **left** of the needle. If the raised edge is to the **left**, slide foot to **right**.
4. With presser foot down, check its position by lowering needle into side notch, making sure it just clears the foot.
5. Tighten thumb screw to lock foot into position.

Zipper Insertion**Corded Seams**

● When raised edge is placed to right—
adjust foot to left of needle.

● When raised edge is placed to left—
adjust foot to right of needle.

FASHION* AIDS

Available for separate purchase at your local SINGER CENTER

The Edge Stitcher . . . regulates the placement of straight stitching close to a fabric edge by means of a series of slotted guides.

THE TUCKER . . . a time saver for making tucks 1/8" to 1 inch in width. Gauges tuck width and tuck spacing; marks and stitches in one operation.

The Gathering Foot . . . ensures evenly spaced shirring with "locked-in" fullness.

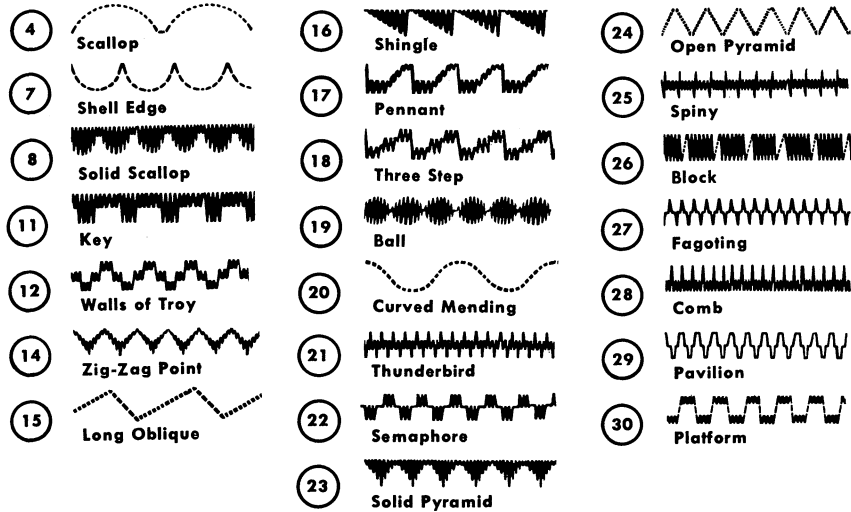
The Ruffler . . . for gathered and pleated ruffles. Ruffles may be made separately or made and applied in one operation.

The Quilter . . . excellent for the placement of stitching in block, floral or scroll designs, is especially well adapted to stitching lightly padded materials. The short open foot permits following curved lines with ease and accuracy; the adjustable space guide placed to the right or left of the needle keeps rows of stitching parallel.

*A TRADEMARK OF THE SINGER COMPANY

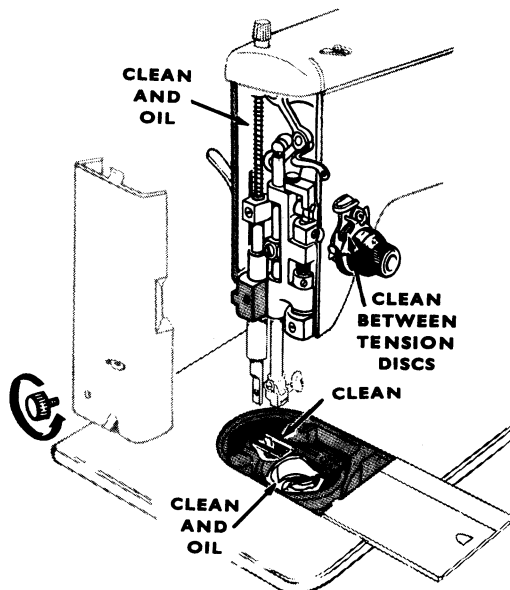
ADDITIONAL FASHION* DISCS

The following additional FASHION Discs are available for separate purchase at your local SINGER CENTER . . .



*A Trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE MACHINE



To Clean the Machine

When in regular use

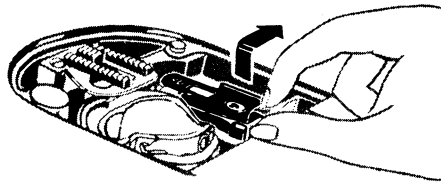
Machine should be cleaned periodically with lint brush to remove lint and fluff which may have accumulated around working parts. To clean bobbin case area, remove bobbin case as instructed on page 67. Oil machine after each cleaning as instructed on pages 68, 69 and 70.

When Stored

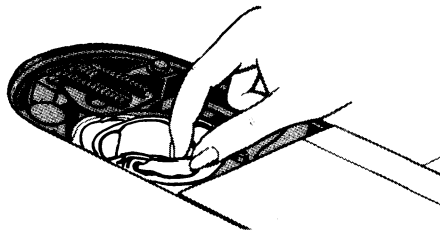
If machine is to be stored away for an indefinite period, a thorough brush-cleaning to remove all traces of lint and fluff, followed by swabbing of all exposed parts with a lint free brush saturated with SINGER* oil is necessary to protect machine against rust damage.

*A Trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

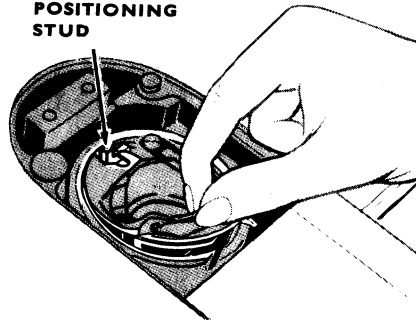
To Remove and Replace Bobbin Case



- Open slide plate and remove throat plate (see page 17).
- Unlock bobbin case by lifting and pulling holder to right as shown.
- Remove bobbin case from machine.
- Remove all lint, fluff or other foreign matter which might clog machine.
- Replace bobbin case so that groove under tension spring fits on hook raceway and fork of case straddles positioning stud under feed dog.
- Push bobbin case holder to left until it snaps down into lock position.
- Replace throat plate and close slide plate.



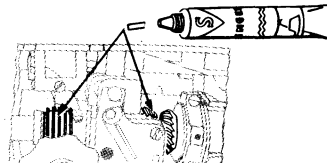
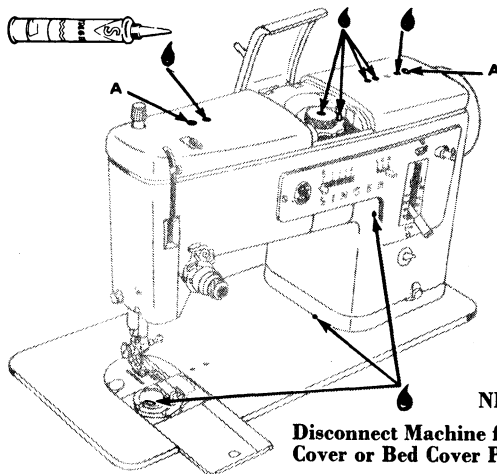
**POSITIONING
STUD**



How To Take Care of the Machine (continued)

To Oil The Machine

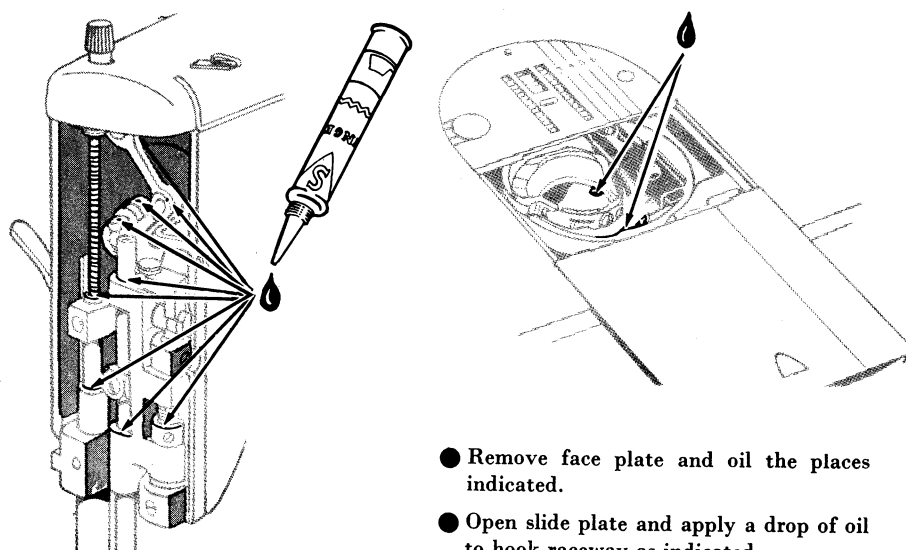
To keep your machine in top running condition, use SINGER Oil and SINGER* Lubricant. Both are quality products especially prepared for sewing machines, and should always be used in the care of your 338.



- Clean machine periodically as instructed on page 66.
- Apply a drop of oil to each place indicated.
- Remove screws A and lift off arm top cover.
- Apply a small amount of lubricant to gears as shown. A tube of this lubricant can be purchased at your SINGER CENTER.

NEVER APPLY OIL TO GEARS

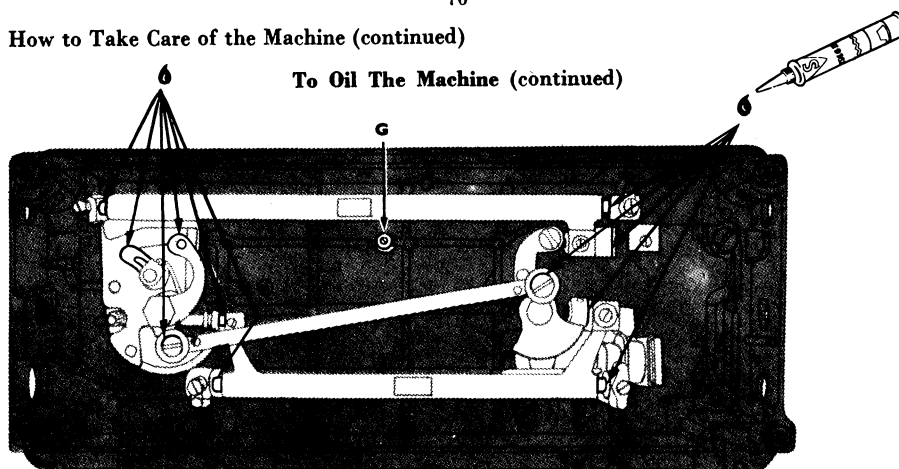
Disconnect Machine from electricity supply before removing Arm Top Cover or Bed Cover Plate.



- Remove face plate and oil the places indicated.
- Open slide plate and apply a drop of oil to hook raceway as indicated.
- Close slide plate, replace arm top cover and face plate.

How to Take Care of the Machine (continued)

To Oil The Machine (continued)

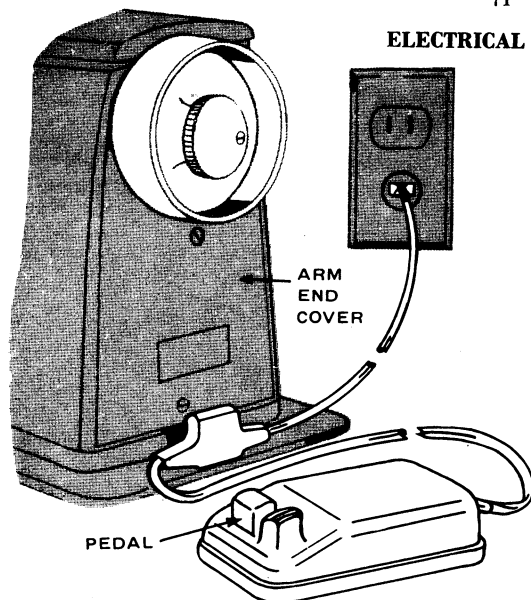


Tilt machine back and remove thumb nut from screw G, being careful not to lose felt washer, and remove cover from underside of machine.

Oil each of the places indicated by arrows. Avoid getting oil on any part of the motor.
Replace bottom cover.

THE MOTOR REQUIRES NO LUBRICATION

ELECTRICAL INFORMATION



*A Trademark of THE SINGER COMPANY

The **SINGER*** Electric Motor in your machine is furnished for operation on an alternating current of 110-120 volts, 50/60 cycles. Special motors are available for direct or alternating current for any voltage between 50 and 145, and for 32 volts direct current.

Electrical Connections. Insert the three-hole plug into the three-pin receptacle at the right end of the machine. Insert the two-pin plug into an electrical outlet and the machine is ready to sew.

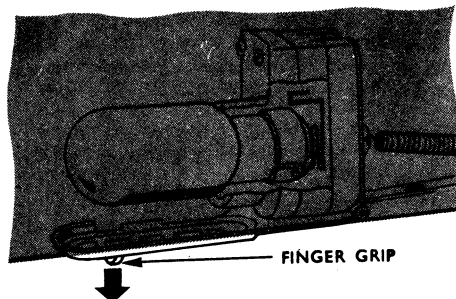
Before Inserting Plug into electrical outlet be sure that voltage and cycles on arm end cover are within range marked on your electrical meter installed by your power company.

Speed Controller. Speed of machine is regulated by amount of pressure on pedal of foot controller.

CAUTION: Do not attempt to remove the Arm End Cover.

Electrical Information (Cont'd)

Sewing Light



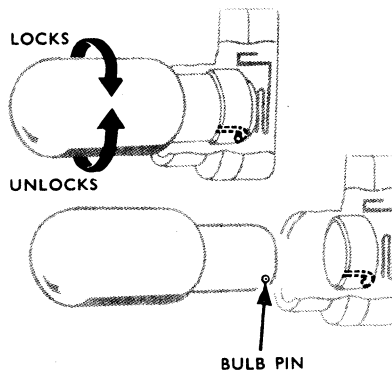
The built-in sewing light is located beneath the machine arm. It is turned on or off by the light switch located under the stitch length lever.

To Change Bulb

- Switch light off.
- Pull light down by finger grip and hold in down position.
- Release hold and light will return to normal position.

To Remove Bulb. Press bulb into socket and turn it in "unlock" direction, as shown, and withdraw.

To Replace Bulb. Press bulb into socket with bulb pin in slot and turn it in "lock" direction, as shown.



INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
Applique	47	Darts in Interfacing	53
Attachments		Decorative Hems	59
Button Sewing Foot	49-50	Electrical Information	
Hemmer Foot	58-59	Light	72
General Purpose Foot	51-55	Motor	71
Binder	60-61	Embroidery, Free Motion Work ...	41
Seam Guide	56-57	FASHION Aids	
Special Purpose Foot	43-48	Buttonholer, Auto-Pilot	64
Zipper Foot	62-63	Edge Stitcher	64
Blind Stitched Hems	57	Gathering Foot	64
Bobbin		Ruffler	64
Removing	6	Quilter	64
Replacing	10	FASHION Discs	
Thread Tension	27	Additional	65
Winding	7-9	Removal and Replacement ...	30
Bobbin Case		Free Motion Work	40-41
Removal and Replacement ...	67	Guiding and Supporting Fabric ...	24
Threading	10	Length of Stitch, Regulating ...	14 & 34
Buttonholes	43-46	Maintenance of the Machine	
Button Sewing	49-50	Cleaning	66-67
Chart for Fabric, Thread, Needle and		Oiling and Lubrication	68-70
Stitch Length	12	Mending	54
Darning, Free Motion Work	40-41	Monograms and Motifs	48
Darning with Presser Foot	55	Needle Insertion	13 & 37

INDEX (continued)

	PAGE		PAGE
Needle Position Selector		Center Needle Position	18
Operation of	15	Left and Right Needle Positions ...	19
Two Needle Stitching	39	Two Needles	39
Zig-zag Setting	33	Thread Tensions	
Preparing to Sew	20	Bobbin Thread	27
Pressure Adjustments	25	Needle Thread	26
Principal Parts of Machine	5	Satin Stitching	36
Satin Stitching	35-36	Threading	
Seam Finishes	53	Bobbin Case	10
Seams		One Needle	11
Knit Fabric	52	Two Needle	38
Lingerie	51	Throat Plate	
Straight	21-23	Changing	17
Sewing		General Purpose	28
Guiding and Supporting Fabric ...	24	Lifting Plate	49
Preparing to Sew	20	Straight Stitch	16
Sewing a Seam	21-23	Winding a Bobbin	7-9
SINGER Service	3	Zig-Zag Stitching	
Stitch Controls		Control of Width	34
Needle Position Selector	15	Equipment	28
Stitch Width Selector	15	FASHION Discs	31-32
Stitch Length Selector	14 & 34	General Information	29
Straight Stitching		Needle Positions	33
Equipment and Settings	16	Two Needles	39

