

Sears

OWNER'S MANUAL

Kenmore

SensorSew

One Hundred
MODEL 19911



YOUR **Sears** WARRANTY

30

Full 30 Year
Warranty on
Sewing
Machine Head
SEE SIGN OR
OWNERS MANUAL
FOR COMPLETE
WARRANTY

FULL 30-YEAR WARRANTY ON SEWING MACHINE HEAD

For 30 years from date of purchase, Sears will, free of charge, repair defects in material or workmanship which appear in the sewing machine head.

FULL TWO-YEAR WARRANTY ON ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF SEWING MACHINE

For two years from date of purchase in your home, Sears will, free of charge, repair defects in material or workmanship which appear in the electrical and electronic equipment of the sewing machine, including motor, wiring, switch, speed control, and printed circuit Boards.

FULL 90-DAY WARRANTY ON ALL PARTS AND MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENTS

For 90 days from date of purchase in your home, Sears will, free of charge, replace any parts and provide mechanical service necessary for proper operation of the sewing machine, except for normal maintenance.

To obtain warranty service described above, simply contact the nearest Sears store or Service Center throughout the United States.

This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Dept. 698/731A, Sears Tower, Chicago, IL 60684.

YOU'RE GOING TO LOVE THIS MACHINE

Sears has taken great care to bring you a wonderful new type of sewing machine. It has every feature needed for your sewing pleasure. It has a unique system that is activated by a keyboard with LED indicators that show you the feature, stitch or control you have chosen.

Now you can sew with a machine that has a totally new look, fingertip electronic keyboard, and reliability of Sears. You are about to have a whole new sewing experience.

**A Quick reference guide is placed
in the special pocket that you will find
in this manual's inside cover.**

Before you start sewing, read through this book to acquaint yourself with the different operations, new terms like LED and to see just how many wonderful features your machine has.

You will want to make a note of the serial number and model number in the space below, just in case you ever need to contact Sears about your Kenmore . . .

Purchase Date _____

Model No. _____ Serial No. _____

SIMPLE, STRETCH AND SUPER SEWING

with your new **Sears** **SensorSew**
One Hundred

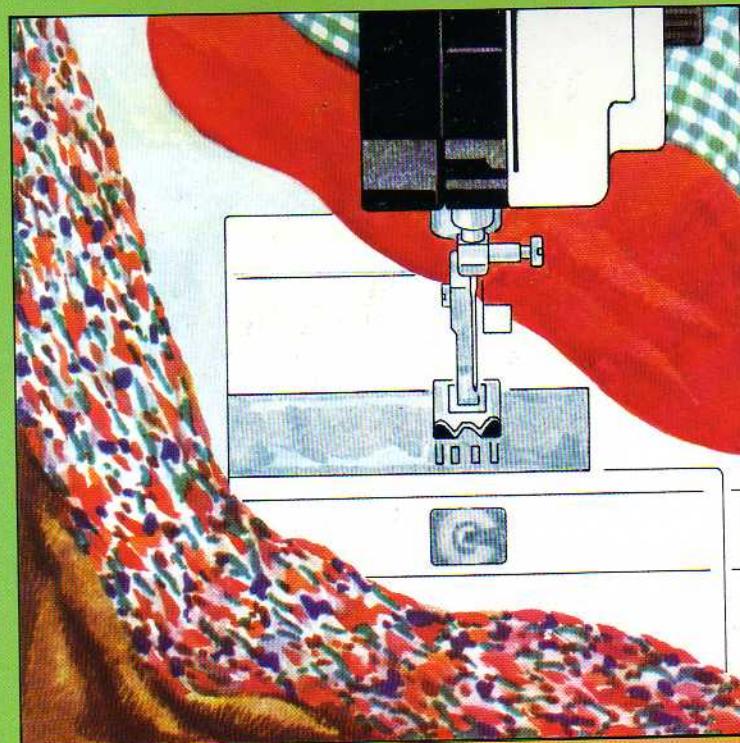
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NEW EASE IN SEWING WITH YOUR

Sears

Kenmore
SensorSew
One Hundred



Getting ready to sew

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SETTING UP YOUR MACHINE

When you open your Kenmore carton, you'll find the basic machine, sewing accessories, foot control and instruction book you are now reading. Set your machine on a sturdy flat surface. Wipe off any excess oil or dust that may have accumulated in shipping. Check the back cover of this booklet. There is a fold out page entitled "Knowing Your Machine". It will show you all the parts keyed to the instructions in this book.

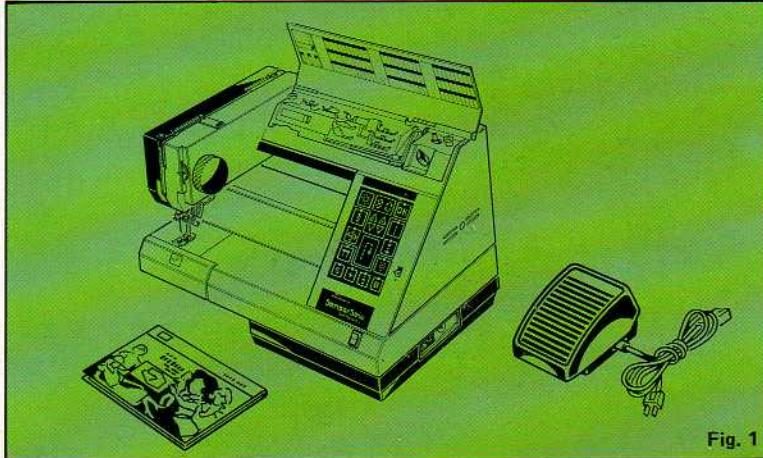


Fig. 1

Connecting Your Machine.

Insert the foot control plug into the machine connection (14) as illustrated. Connect the cord plug into any 110-120 volt wall outlet as shown in Fig. 2.

Your machine cannot be operated unless the Light and Power Switch (15) is turned on. The whole stitching area is then illuminated and you are now ready to operate the machine.

If you are interrupted or stop sewing, turn off the light. This is an important safety feature to help prevent accidents: Turn off the switch when you change the needle or needle plate.

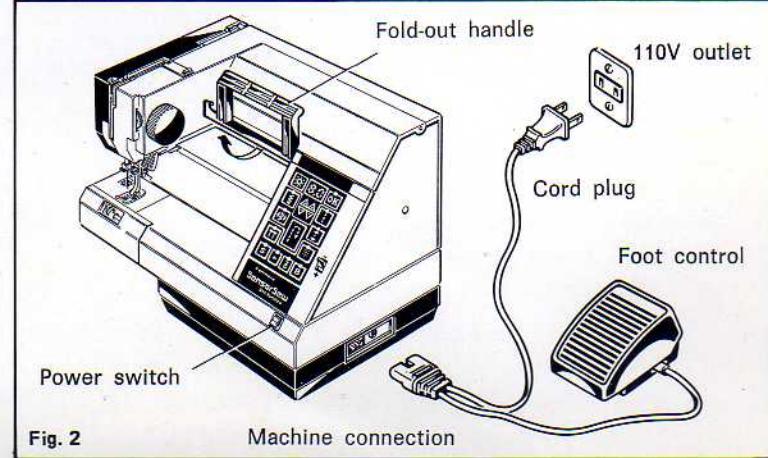


Fig. 2

Machine connection

WINDING THE BOBBIN

Lift the top cover (6) and the spool pin (4). Place spool of thread on pin. Follow the thread path as shown in Fig. 1. Pull end of thread through any hole in the bobbin. Move lever (a) to its right (II) position. The needle bar is now inoperative.

Note: Second spool pin enables you to wind bobbin without unthreading top of machine.

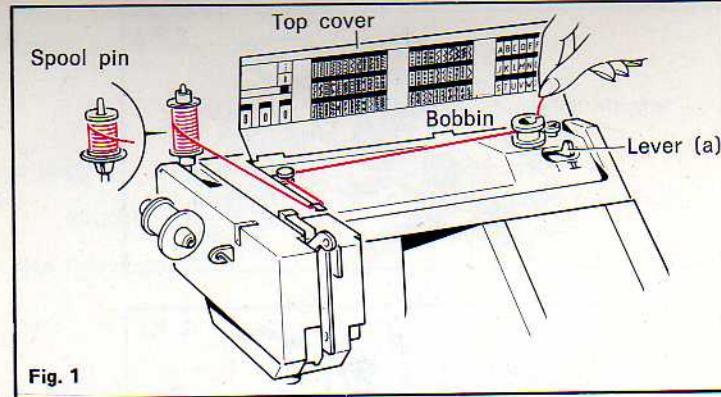


Fig. 1

Touch key to program machine. (This is the straight stitch setting see Fig. 2). Hold the end of thread coming from bobbin and step on the foot control. After several rotations of bobbin release thread. When bobbin is full, winding will stop automatically. Remove bobbin from shaft. Trim remaining thread end. Move lever (a) back to its original left position.

Needle bar is now reactivated.

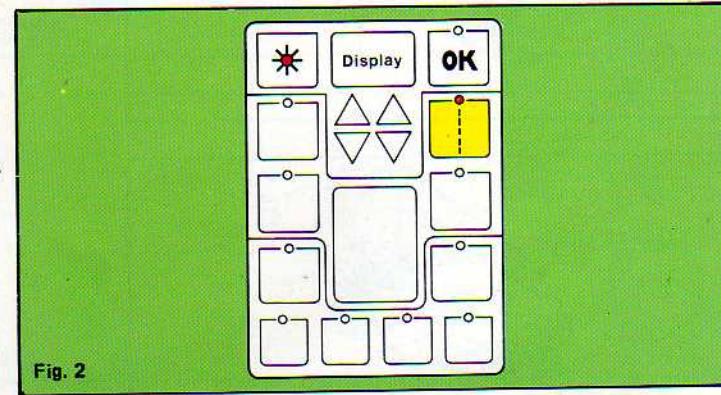


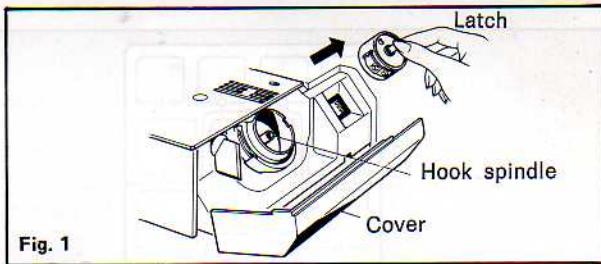
Fig. 2

THREADING THE BOBBIN CASE

This is done with three simple easy operations.

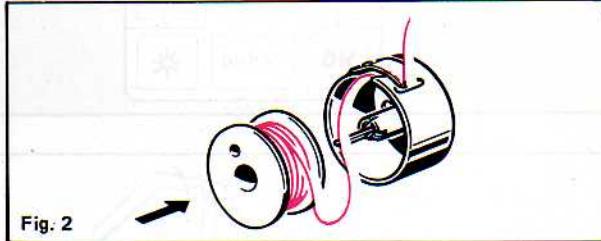
1. Remove the bobbin from the bobbin case. Fig. (1).

- Open the machine front cover (22). Needle must be up.
- Pull open latch of bobbin case (23).
- Just lift the case out of the rotary hook (24).
- Turn bobbin case upside down to shake bobbin out of case.



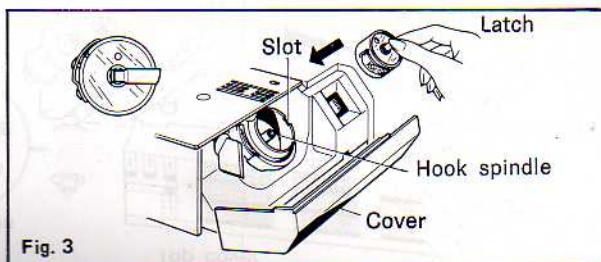
2. After bobbin has been filled, insert into case (see Fig. 2).

- Insert bobbin into case and pull thread through slit of case and under tension spring as shown.
- Allow about 5 inches of thread to hang out of bobbin case.



3. Insert bobbin case into machine. Fig. (3).

- Needle must be up.
- Hold bobbin by latch so latch will fold to the right. Slide case onto hook spindle. Latch will be at 3 o' clock position.
- Fold down latch and snap shut.



MENDING THE BOBBIN

UPPER THREADING OF MACHINE

Rotate hand wheel (18) to raise slotted take-up lever (32) to its highest position.

Place thread on horizontal spool pin (see Fig. 1). Secure with spool pin retainer. (You have been provided with 2 retainer discs. Use the one that fits the size of the spool you are using.).

Draw thread through side thread guide as shown in Fig. 1. Pull thread toward you into top thread guide as shown in Fig. 1. Dotted line indicates area where thread is hidden.

After thread passes under spring draw it up and through the slotted take up lever (32). Now draw down and through the thread guide on needle bar.

Thread needle from front to back.

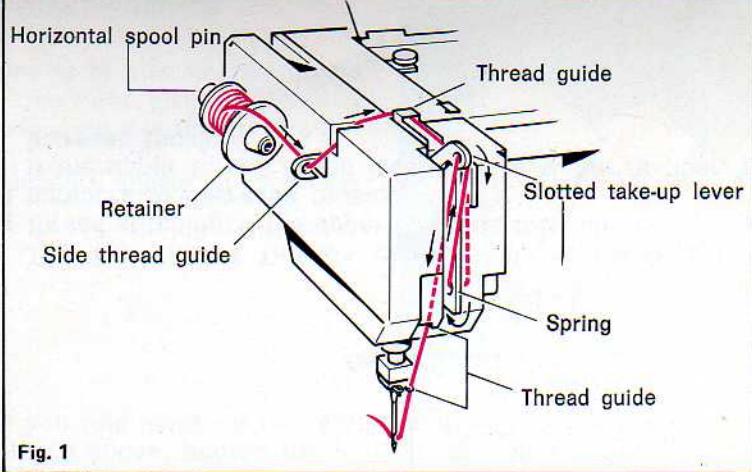


Fig. 1

PULLING UP LOWER THREAD.

Hold needle thread loosely in left hand.

Rotate hand wheel (18) toward you one complete turn. Bobbin thread will surface as a loop (see Fig. 2). Reach into loop with small screw-driver and pull loop free. Draw about 4" of both thread ends under presser foot and to rear of machine.

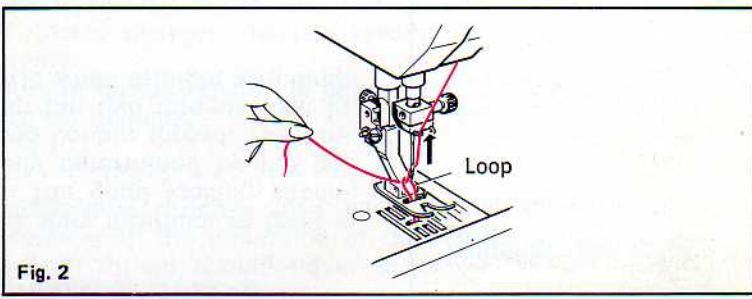


Fig. 2

THREAD TENSION: AN IMPORTANT DECISION

"Balance" is the key to handsome, durable stitching

CHECKING FOR CORRECT TENSION OF THREAD

Tension controls the threads as they interlock to form a stitch on the sewing machine. The good looking appearance of your stitches is mainly determined by the balanced tension of top thread and bobbin thread. The tension is correctly balanced when the two threads lock in the middle of two layers of fabric when straight stitching.

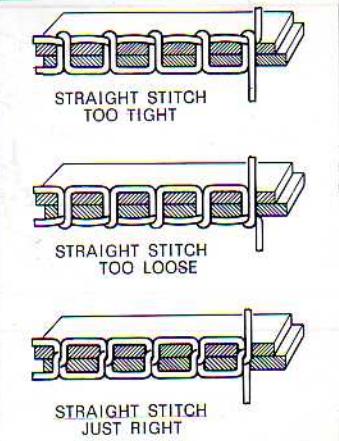


Fig. 1

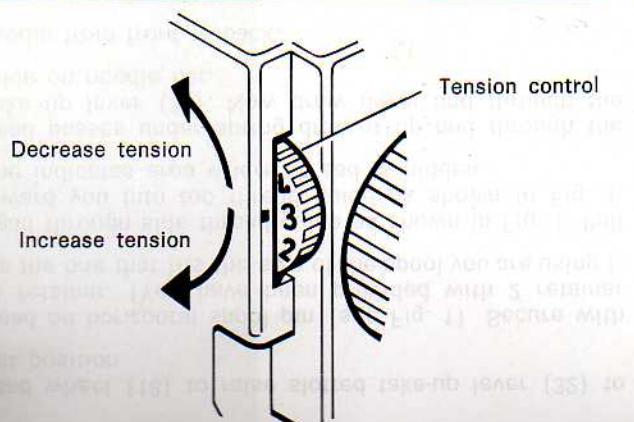


Fig. 2

The Top Thread Tension control (30) regulates upper thread stitching. If the upper thread is too **tight**, dial lower numbers to **decrease** tension.
If the upper thread is too **loose**, dial a higher number to **increase** tension.

MAKE THESE SIMPLE TESTS WITH FABRICS

Balanced tension helps assure smooth seams

CHECKING TENSIONS FOR DIFFERENT FABRICS

The easiest way to check tensions is to sew on two layers of test fabric. After selecting the right size needle and correct weight thread for the fabric, sew a series of straight stitches  and check for balance as shown on previous page 8.

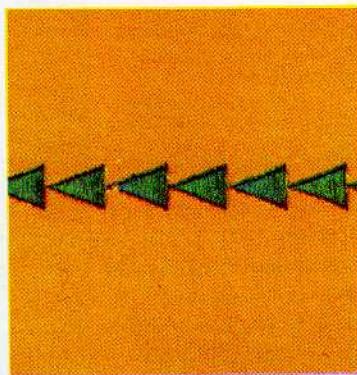


Fig. 2

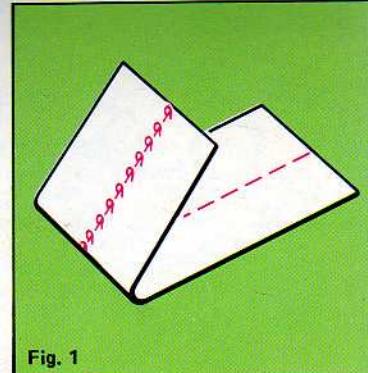


Fig. 1

If you find loops on the bottom side of your stitching, as is shown above, tighten top tension. Zigzag stitching may require more adjustment than straight. The wider the stitch the less tension needed. If fabric puckers, loosen tension on top thread tension control. Bottom thread tension is adjusted at the factory and should not be changed.

Embroidery stitches may have a little of the top thread showing on the underside of the fabric. Bobbin thread should never show on the top side of the fabric. See Fig. 2.

CHANGING NEEDLES AND NEEDLEPLATES

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

YOUR SIZE 14 NEEDLE IS BASIC . . .

. . . to most of your sewing. **To replace needle**, turn off machine. Check that needle is in highest position. Loosen Needle Clamp Screw (28) with screwdriver. Holding **flat** side away from you, insert needle as far as it will go (Fig. 1). Tighten clamp screw securely, using screwdriver.

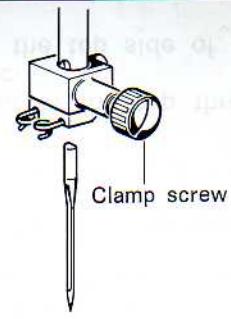


Fig. 1

ROTATING NEEDLE PLATE

Your machine is equipped with a special needle plate that can be rotated depending upon whether you are straight or zigzag stitching. To do this: Open bobbin area cover (22) and turn the flat lever (25) counter clockwise as indicated in Fig. 2. Lift needle plate and rotate 180°. Check that small lateral holes are above the small pins protruding from the machine.

Push needle plate down firmly. Turn flat lever (25) clockwise to lock in position.

Needle plate may be removed for cleaning shuttle area. See page 56.

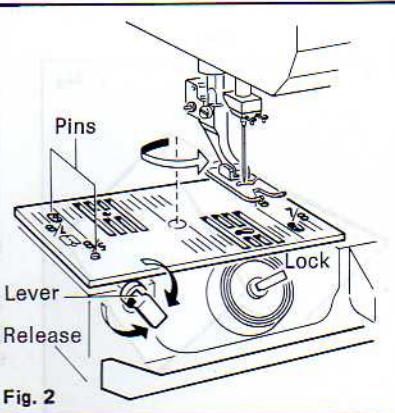


Fig. 2

CHOOSING THE RIGHT NEEDLE FOR THE FABRIC

Kenmore needles are recommended for all Kenmore machines

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

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

When do you change needles?

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



THE FABRIC IS THE KEY TO NEEDLE AND THREAD CHOICE

FABRIC	NEEDLE SIZE	THREAD SIZE
Lightweight: Batiste, Dimity, Chiffon, Silks, Synthetic Jerseys, Fine Lace, Organza, Crepe, Taffeta, Voile, Organdy	9 or 11	Cotton Wrap Polyester Fine Mercerized Cotton Silk A
Medium Weight: Cotton, Cotton Blends, Percale, Gingham, Shantung, Pique, Seersucker, Satin, Knits, Vinyl, Suitings, Linen, Wool Crepe, Leather	14	Cotton Wrap Polyester 50 Mercerized Cotton Silk A
Medium Heavy Weight: Corduroy, Denim, Wool, Sailcloth, Wool Flannel, Gabardine, Velvets, Leather	14 or 16	Cotton Wrap Polyester 50 Mercerized Cotton Mercerized Heavy-Duty Silk A
Heavy Weight: Coatings, Upholstery, Cotton Duck, Heavy Twills, Canvas	18	Cotton Wrap Polyester Heavy-Duty Mercerized Cotton Silk A
Decorative top-stitching on all	16, 18 or Q NEEDLE™	Buttonhole Twist
Synthetic Knits and Stretch: Polyester Double Knits, Nylon Tricot, Jersey, Stretch Terry, Spandex, Cire Tricot	Q NEEDLE™	Cotton Wrap Polyester 50 Mercerized Cotton

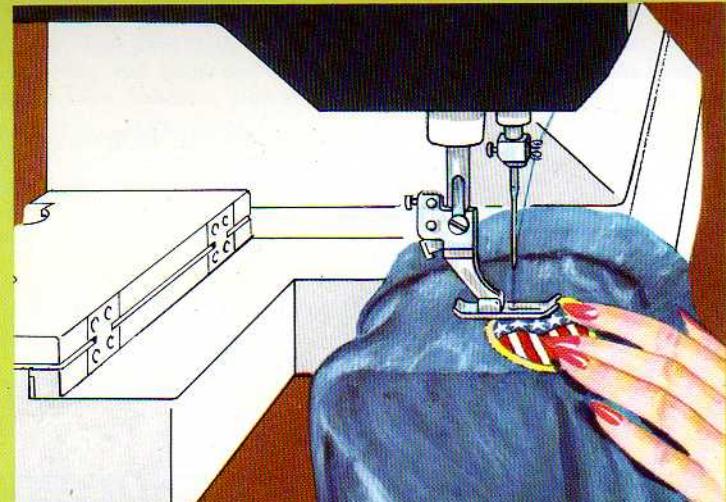
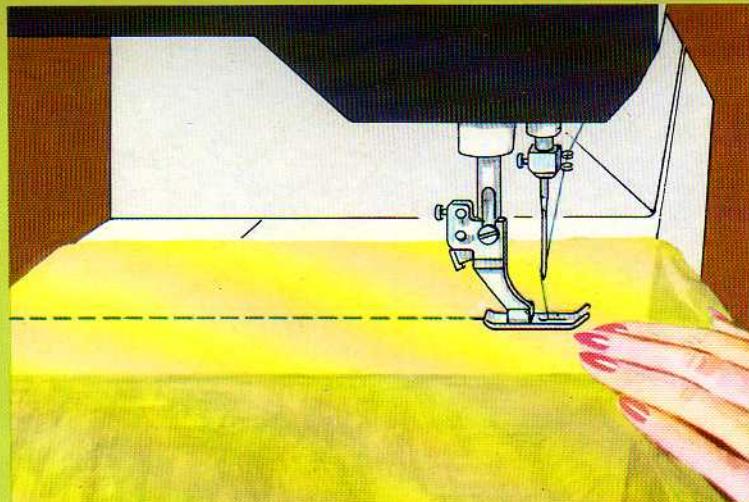
* For Sears Special Basting short Needle, see page 20.

READY TO SEW? HERE'S YOUR FINAL CHECKLIST . . .

You may be just learning or "almost professional" . . . but if this is a new machine, check these points before you start!

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Are you seated comfortably? Make sure your chair is at the right height for the machine with your elbows at the level of the sewing surface. | <input type="checkbox"/> How's the thread? Double-check to be sure that the ends of the threads have been drawn to about four inches to the rear of the needle. Hold on to threads during sewing of the first few stitches. This eliminates "tangling". |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have enough surface space? When large pieces of fabric are being stitched, they must be well supported to the left of the machine. Otherwise the weight and pull of the fabric can distort the stitching line. | <input type="checkbox"/> When turning the hand wheel manually, always turn it toward you. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sit directly in front of needle , if possible. If you are using machine as a portable, this is easily accomplished. If your machine is in a cabinet, position yourself and the foot control so that your eyes are opposite the needle. | <input type="checkbox"/> Test your speed. Try running the machine at an even speed. It has power to spare for slow sewing which will give you straight even seams. Remember to slow down at curves and corners! |

Don't forget the "fold-out" page at the rear of this Owners Manual — it will become your best friend in getting to know this machine.



IT'S CONVERTIBLE - FLAT OR FREE-ARM SEWING

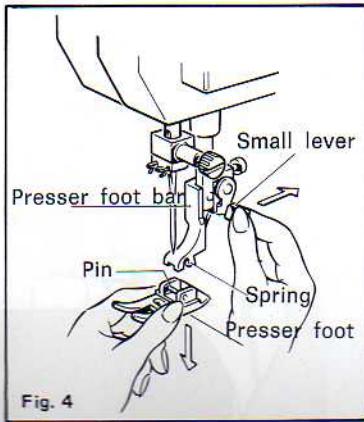
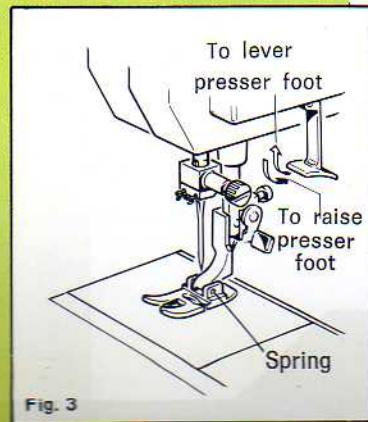
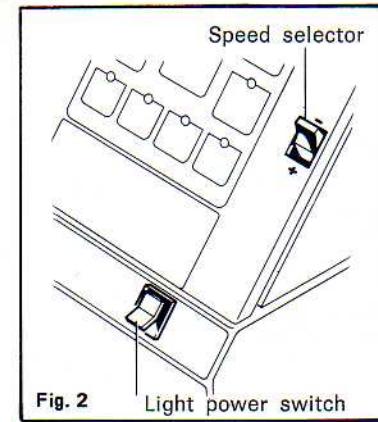
For your everyday sewing	Page		Page
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Straight stitching	18	Applique, satin stitching bar	
Securing seams	19	tacking	25
Basting	20	Interfacing, Top stitching	26

Swing the free arm panel (17) away and your Kenmore helps you sew in the tightest spaces. Just flip it back for flat bed sewing again.

YOUR FOOT CONTROLS THE SPEED

Easy to use as an automobile accelerator! Seated comfortably? Directly in front of your machine? Place the foot control (Fig. 1) where your foot reaches it easily. Turn on the light and power switch (15). Enter a stitch on the keyboard.

Now simply press your foot on the foot control until you reach a slow even speed. Never try to sew too fast. The harder you push the control the faster the machine will sew. For your first use, use the machine with the 2 speed selector (11) set for slow (as shown in Fig. 2).



Presser Foot Applies the Pressure.

The presser foot exerts pressure on fabric when stitching. In your accessory tray (6) you will find different presser feet, each one suited to special applications. The foot on the machine as you receive it is the zigzag foot. The others are identified in the attachment parts list on page 62.

To change a presser foot, be sure presser foot is in up position (Fig. 3). Push small white lever away from you and slip foot off presser bar (Fig. 4).

Slide a new presser foot into place under the presser foot bar. The pin of the foot should fit under the spring. Lower presser bar until you hear a click as the presser foot locks onto the bar.

THE « FEED DOGS » KEEP THE FABRIC MOVING

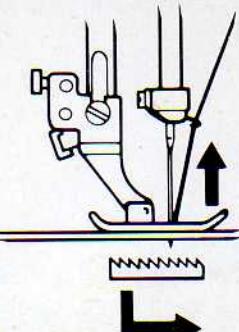


Fig. 1

The feed dogs (27) are at work inside your machine under the needleplate creating an upward force that moves fabric under the presser foot. As the stitch is being set into the fabric, the feed dog comes up to help the presser foot keep fabric taut, and to advance fabric one stitch at a time (Fig. 1).

Yes, you can feed the fabric by hand in some situations; for example, when darning or free hand designing. Just push lever (21) to drop the feed dogs. Then you can control the feeding by hand (see Fig. 3).

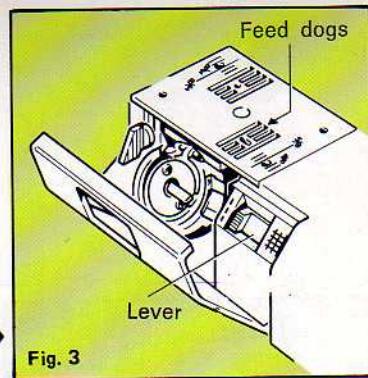


Fig. 3

Presser Foot Pressure.

Presser foot pressure is vital for straight seams, uniform stitch length and even handling of both layers of fabric.

To adjust pressure on presser foot (Fig. 2) turn dial of pressure regulator (31). It has markings of 0-6. The higher the number, the higher the pressure. You will probably want to have the regulator set at 3 for most of your sewing. Increase pressure for light weight fabrics, decrease for heavy.

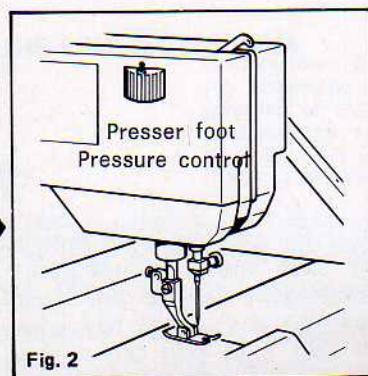


Fig. 2

Seam guides are printed on both sides of the needleplate to help you line up the fabric and sew it straight. The standard seam width is $5/8"$, so these lines are emphasized. The front edge of the needleplate can serve as a cornering guide to help you turn a square corner $5/8"$ from the seam edge (see Fig. 4).

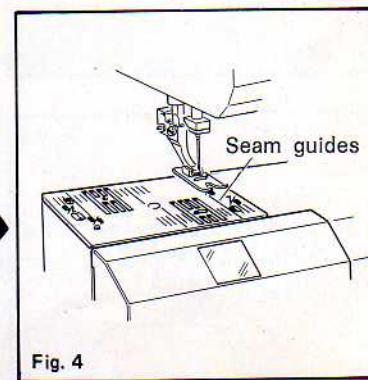


Fig. 4

SWING UP FOR FREE ARM SEWING

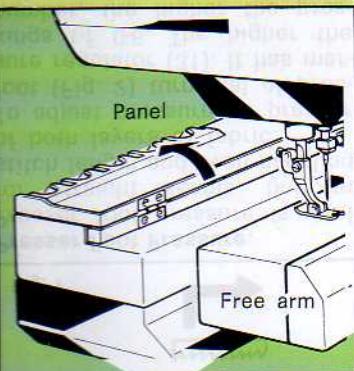


Fig. 1

Just flip up the panel (Fig. 1) and your machine is converted from a flat bed to a free arm model. Now your Kenmore helps you sew in the tightest spaces. You can slip a sleeve under the presser foot, also a pants' leg, tricky turtleneck waistband or arm's eye. Just swing the panel down for sewing as a flat bed machine. See Fig. 1, 2, 3.

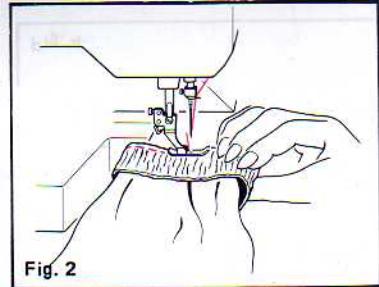


Fig. 2

THE FUN BEGINS NOW

Up to this point in the book we have been trying to help you become acquainted with the various parts of your machine by identification. Remember, all parts are identified inside the back cover of the book, or in the accessory parts list.

Now you are going to learn to program the machine to sew 100 different types of stitch functions ... You will learn how you can shorten or lengthen designs (or narrow or widen them too). You will find out how to make several kinds of buttonholes, sew on buttons, repair a damaged garment or update last year's dress.

The key to it all is of course the use of the KEYBOARD. Once you become familiar with it, you will be fascinated with how easily you can sew all kinds of beautiful garments, gifts or home furnishings.

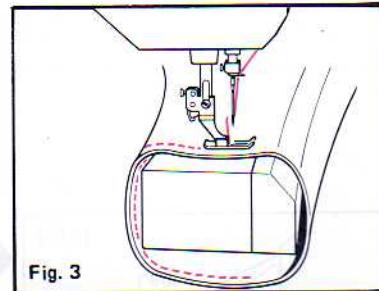


Fig. 3

KEYBOARD

Using the keyboard, you give your machine instructions; and the machine acknowledges and confirms its understanding through the LED (little red lights above each key) and display. Using Figure 1, let us just identify each key and its function.

- the On and Off Indicator to tell you whether the power switch is on and the machine is ready to sew.
- This is the OK key that tells the machine you have made your stitch selection.
- Zigzag stitch control key.
- Key to vary width of zigzag.
- Straight stitch control key.
- Key to vary length of stitch.

- Reverse stitch key.

- Key for limiting width of design stitch when using double needle.

- Automatic backtacking key.

- Touch this key when you wish to sew a single design (one bell, one scallop, one monogram).

- This key, lets you sew two designs alternately.

- Key that allows you to elongate the length of a design, but keep the stitch density.

- B is for balancing stitches when using difficult fabrics.

Display-when lighted will show two digits telling you either the code number of the stitch you have selected or the memorized size of the stitch. For instance, the straight stitch selection will always show 2.5; this represents a stitch length of 2.5 mm. (10 to 12 stitches per inch).

When two digits — without a decimal point in between — are displayed, you are probably showing a stitch program. When a decimal point is also displayed, you are reading the length or width of the stitch. The elongation key also shows a number without a decimal point. This is the size of the design from 6 mm to 99 mm. This is not to be confused with the stitch selection number. The elongation numbers change much more rapidly than stitch selections.

To clear any variations of a stitch and return to programmed style, simply touch the button.

The four triangular keys under display are to enter the code numbered stitch of your choice or to vary the stitch length or width. Display will immediately tell you what you have just programmed.

See following pages for step by step instructions.

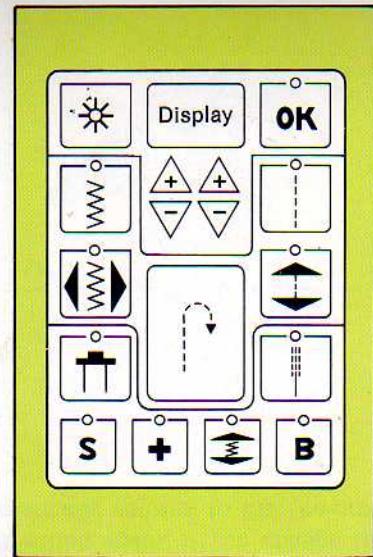


Fig. 1

LED's ON THE KEYBOARD

Right above each control key there is a small light — LED and its purpose is to confirm to you that the machine is acknowledging your instructions. When you touch any operating keys such as the light will glow and will remain lighted as long as you sew that particular stitch.

To sew one of the many stitches shown inside the top cover, simply press the left and right + triangular keys until your display matches the number assigned to the stitch you have selected.

EASY TO SET FOR ALL STRAIGHT STITCHING

Stitch length is your key decision

To program the machine for straight stitching all you have to do is:

1. Make sure machine power is on.
2. Press
3. Step on the foot control.

How to modify length of stitch:

1. Touch 2.5 will appear on the display panel.
2. Touch to obtain desired length. The display will tell you how much you have modified the stitch.
(See next page for tips on reinforcing and securing permanent seams).

Then touch key and start to sew. If, you care to vary the stitches width or length, you may do so by pressing (stitch width variable) or (stitch length variable): the LED above that key will flash. Now by touching (Plus or minus) you may modify stitch width or length to your requirement. This is to remind you that you should note the new value of width length in case you care to return to this stitch again. If you change to another design, the machine automatically returns to the pre-programmed stitch setting.



KEYBOARD



MAKING PERMANENT SEAMS TRULY PERMANENT

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

It's a good practice to secure straight seams both at the beginning and at the end. This is called backtacking; it reinforces seams, prevents unraveling.

To backtack the beginning of a seam, just press key  and step on foot control. The machine will sew three stitches forward; three backward; then forward as long as you keep your foot on the control.

The backtacking control key operates only once. The LED light goes on when the key is pressed; goes off as soon as the backtacking is finished. If you should wish to backtack at the end of the seam, you must press  the key once more.

Finished the seam? The Presser Foot Lock has a Thread Cutter built in. Hold threads on either side of cutter and pull thread toward you to cut. See Fig. 1.

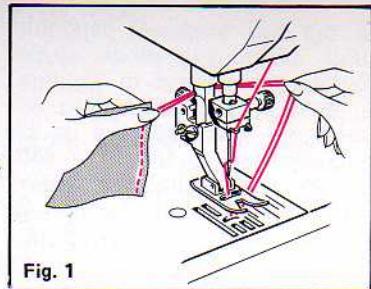


Fig. 1

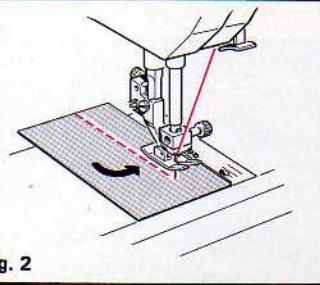


Fig. 2

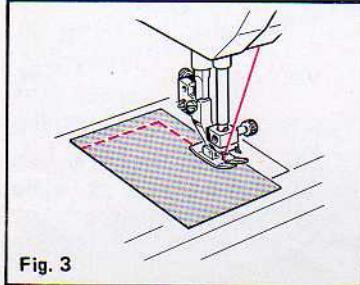


Fig. 3

Turning square corners? Your machine has a convenient guide for turning square corners $5/8"$ from fabric edge. Stop stitching with needle tip piercing fabric, when reaching the cornering guide, i.e. edge of needle plate. Raise the presser foot. Turn fabric. New stitching line will align with $5/8"$ seam guide on side of needle plate. Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in new direction.

"TEMPORARY" SEWING BY MACHINE

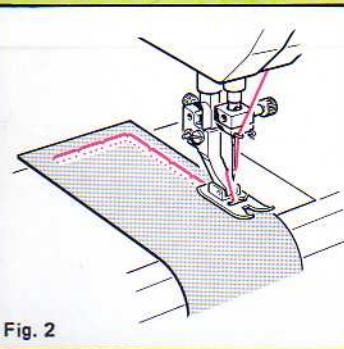


Fig. 2

PIN BASTING, STAY-STITCHING NOW SIMPLE

Regular basting by machine is easy — simply use the longest straight stitch possible (Fig. 1). Your Kenmore also has a stitch code # 37 and a special short needle that can be used for longer basting stitches. See Fig. 1 and 2.

Replace your regular needle with the special one for basting in your accessory tray.

Program stitch # 37 into the machine. Machine is now ready for longer basting stitching. See Fig. 2.

Use special short needle and Zigzag Needleplate.

Fig. 3

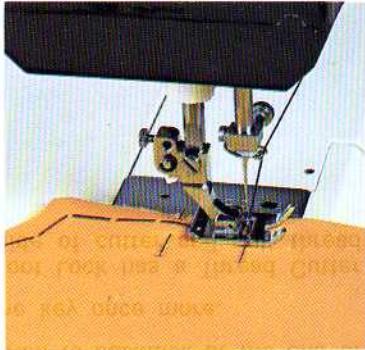


Fig. 1

Stitch # 37

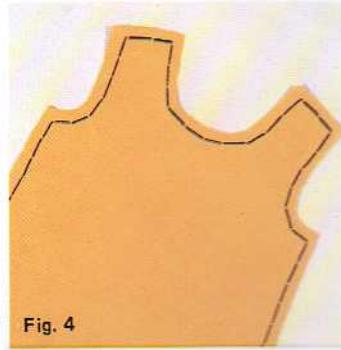


Fig. 4

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

ZIGZAG STITCHING AND HOW IT EXPANDS YOUR SKILLS

Many plain and fancy uses

Simple zigzag stitching enables you to do many exciting things with your Kenmore sewing machine. Beyond basics, you can use zigzag stitching to applique, and embroider.

Make certain that you are using the zigzag foot and the zigzag needle plate hole before starting to sew. You can create an exciting variety of zigzag stitches by adjusting stitch width and length.

PROGRAMMING FOR ZIGZAG STITCHING

To program the machine for zigzag stitching you simply press the control key. 

To vary length, touch variable key  and triangular keys.

To vary width, touch variable key  and triangular keys.

The programmed stitch is 2.0 mm length.

The programmed stitch is 5 mm width.

This is the stitch size most frequently used.

You will want to practice to see what variations you can achieve.

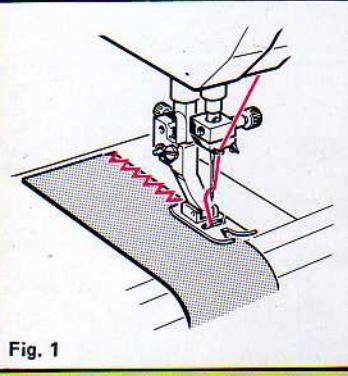


Fig. 1

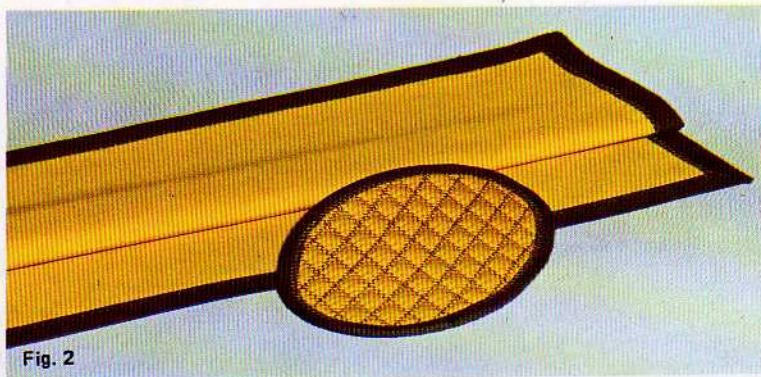
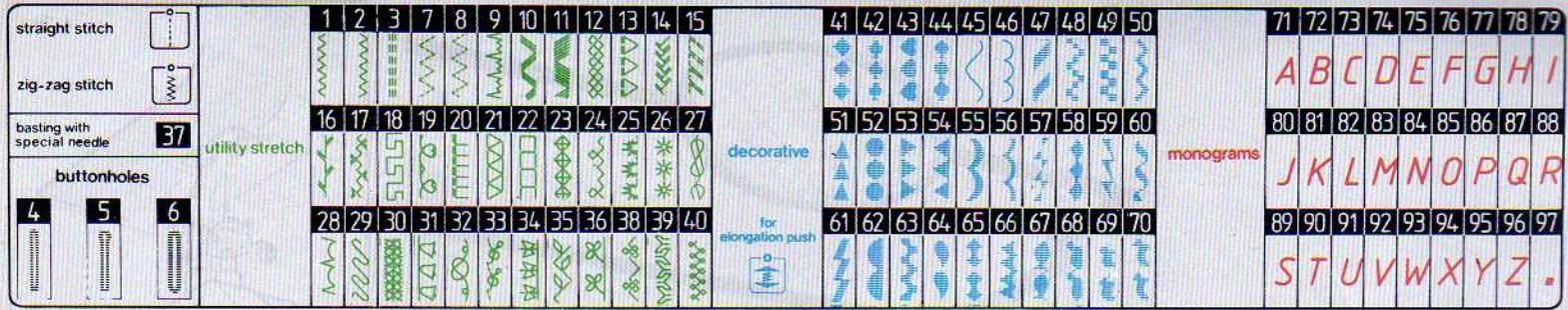


Fig. 2



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

When adjusting settings, remember: the higher the number the wider the zigzag stitch. Your choice of zigzag stitch width and length will depend on the fabric and the job. The stitch length rule is usually the lighter the fabric, the shorter the stitch.

SO MANY WONDERFUL STITCHES... AND 3 KINDS OF BUTTONHOLES

Let's look at the many types of stitches you can program into the machine. The above panel is printed inside the top cover of your machine. The first group (green) are mostly stretch stitches. Many will be used in making a garment, repairing worn garments, or sewing special dainty decorative effects.

The group shown in blue are facsimiles of hand embroidered satin stitches as well as serpentine stitch # 45 and the popular scallop stitch # 46.

The third group are letters for writing words or monograms.

Except for the simple straight and zigzag stitches, each stitch has been identified with a code number. You will find it very convenient to glance at this cover to quickly select the special stitch you want to sew... then program its number into the machine by touching the triangular keys and key.

BLIND HEMMING— A BASIC STITCH THAT ADDS A FINISHING TOUCH

Built-in Blindstitch is a real time-saver

Right side of finished hem

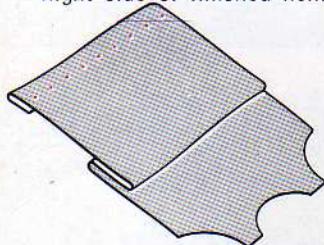


Fig. 4

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

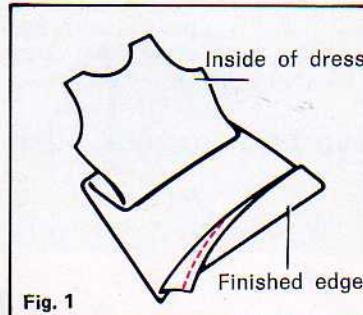


Fig. 1

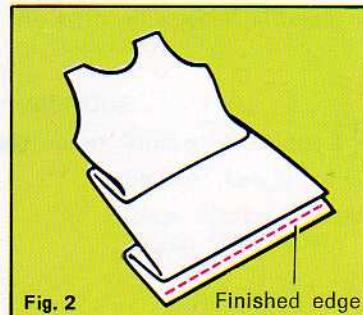


Fig. 2

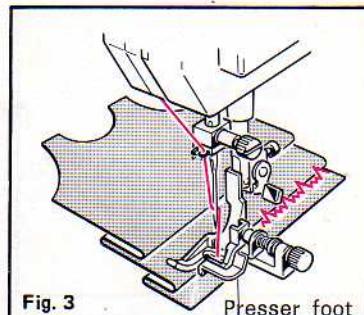


Fig. 3

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

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

Working on wrong side of fabric, fold hem up. Press and pin in place. Then fold hem allowance under... leaving $1/8"$ of hem edge extending.

The blindstitch consists of three narrow zigzag stitches followed by one wider zigzag stitch. Place the garment under the presser foot so that the narrow stitches are sewn on the right edge and the wider stitch just catches the fold of the garment.

MENDING AND DARNING— BY MACHINE!

So much easier!
Takes little practice!



Fig. 2

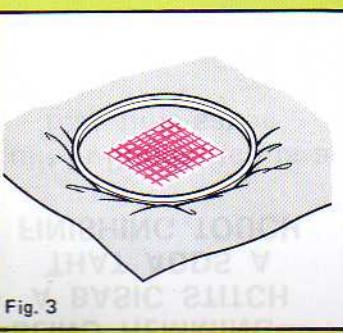


Fig. 3

HOW TO REPAIR STRAIGHT OR 3-CORNERED TEAR

Program # 7 or # 8 Stitch
Zigzag Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

Fit torn edges together closely as possible under the needle, starting from rear of damaged area. Sew slowly, making sure that stitching catches both sides of the tear. When turning, lift needle to highest position, back up one or two stitches to secure corner, then repeat above operation. Fig. 1.

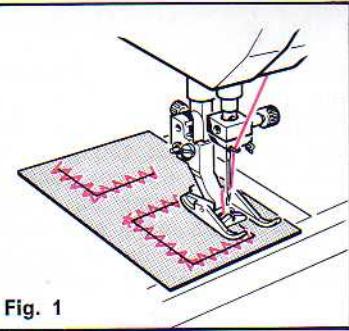


Fig. 1

USE A HOOP FOR EASY DARNING

Program for Straight Stitching
Drop Feed Dogs
No Presser Foot

An embroidery hoop will help you hold the damaged area securely. Remove presser foot. Stretch fabric between embroidery hoops centering hole to be darned. Draw bobbin thread up through fabric by holding top thread and taking one stitch at spot where you want to start darning. Lower the presser bar, then sew at slow speed. Move fabric by hand, back and forth with a steady rhythm, to cover darning area. Next, turn the fabric and sew another layer of stitching across the first layer. Fig. 2, 3, 4.



Fig. 4



Fig. 1

SATIN STITCHING

Closely spaced zigzag stitches are called satin stitches, used to applique. Important tips on satin stitching: It's a good idea to loosen the tension of the top thread slightly. The wider the stitch, the looser the tension needed.

If you are stitching on a very soft fabric, use a backing of tissue paper or interfacing for a well-formed stitch. Also, this will prevent puckering and the bobbin thread will not show on the right side of the material.

As with all special stitches, it's best to try it out on a remnant of your fabric.

APPLIQUE

Program Zigzag Stitching

Shorten Length of Stitch

Clear Plastic Presser Foot

Zigzag Needleplate

BAR-TACKING



REINFORCING SEAMS



REINFORCING CORNERS



ARROWHEAD TACKING

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

Try "arrowhead" tacking for reinforcing small (but visible) areas of strain such as pocket corners or tops of inverted pleats. Enter program # 51, touch key and key. Then you may sew.

Fig. 2

INTERFACING

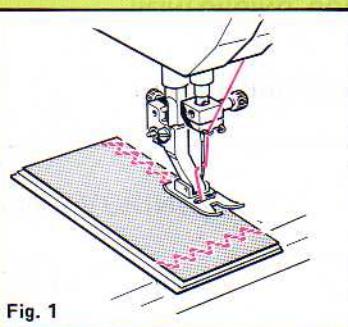


Fig. 1

To support and shape edges and details

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

Program # 7 or # 8 Stitch
Zigzag Presser Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

HANDSOME TOP-STITCHING

This is a seam you may want to show off! (Fig. 2) It's on the front side of the garment, possibly at the top of a « kick pleat » or on a lapel, both functional and decorative. Usually, it's a simple, forward stitch — with an extra-long stitch length, or with special thread, matching or contrasting. (For decorative sewing, try fancy threads, double needle, other ideas you will read about in later sections).

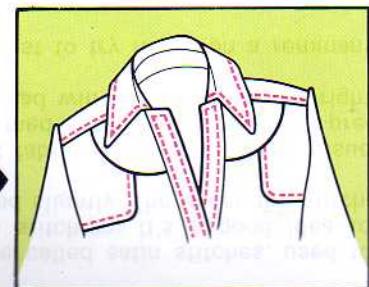


Fig. 2

REMEMBER THESE "BASICS" FOR SMOOTH, SUCCESSFUL SEWING



You'll have fewer "rip-outs" and "do-overs" if you treat these few points as your A-B-Cs of sewing

"Practice-stitching" is elementary (as with practicing for any new skill, with any new machine!). But when you practice stitch always use **two** layers of fabric just as if you were sewing a garment. And whenever you start a new project, test the machine stitch on a double thickness of the fabric you will be using. See if the size and color of thread, needle size, tension and length of stitch are all suited to the fabric.

For all sewing, guide the fabric gently with both hands. Never pull or hold the fabric as that will distort normal feeding. Allow the presser foot and feed dogs to feed the fabric. A gentle guiding of fabric in front of the needle is sufficient.

For any permanent seam, be sure to fasten it by back-tacking at the beginning and end of seam.

When sewing over heavy fabric areas (where two seams cross, for example), sew slowly; making certain that the needle is not bent and does not strike the front of the presser foot.

In all straight stitching, (except Basting # 37) we recommend using the Straight Stitch foot and needleplate. This results in the best-looking straight stitches.

Always start with the take-up lever at its highest point. Then lower the presser foot, making certain that **both** needle thread and bobbin threads are at **back** of presser foot. And when adjusting controls on machine, be sure **needle** is raised **out** of fabric.

Whenever your machine is not in use, leave a scrap of fabric under the presser foot to protect the feed dogs. **Never** run machine without fabric between feed dogs and presser foot.

Is everything clear for basic sewing?

Then you're ready to try more elaborate techniques — in the next sections of your manual. (Remember, always, to refer to the final page of this book — which identifies important parts and features of your Kenmore).

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

Stretch fabrics (discussed later) are one of the textile miracles of our generation. They make it possible for you to "home sew" your own swimsuits, for example. Most important, you can sew washable knits (even double-knits) with the straight (and zigzag) stitching methods previously described. Still, you'll want to explore the "Stretch and Special" section to see how you can expand your sewing skills!

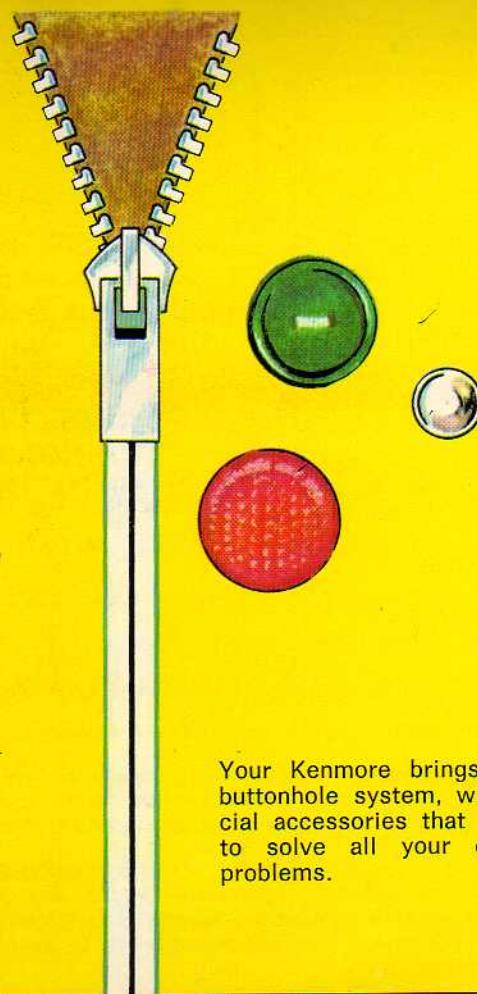
Buttonholes are an "art" in themselves — that our grandmothers mastered by hand. Now our generation can do buttonholing by machine — often as pretty, probably more durable, certain easier and quicker. You may not do "hand-made" buttonholes frequently . . . probably for super-special gifts. But once you master this machine skill (described in depth in next section) you will use both straight and zigzag sewing in even more exciting tasks!



BUTTONS, BUTTONHOLES, ZIPPERS -- EASY, STURDY, HANDSOME

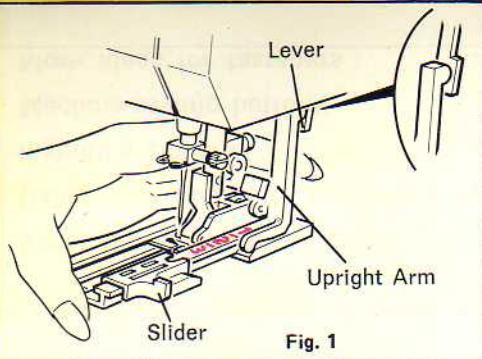


The fascinating challenge of fasteners	Page
Becoming a buttonhole expert	30
Using your "built-in" buttonhole system	31
Installing zippers	32
Machine-sewing buttons	33
More ideas for fasteners	34



Your Kenmore brings you a unique buttonhole system, with several special accessories that will enable you to solve all your clothes closure problems.

THIS IS THE WAY YOU MAKE GOOD LOOKING BUTTONHOLES THREE WAYS!



You will find the buttonhole foot in the accessories tray. Position it under the needle. Move the buttonhole foot toward you. Attach buttonhole foot to presser foot bar, making sure that the tip of the upright arm ends up right in front and touches the small lever that protrudes underneath the machine. Fig. 1.

Now set length of buttonhole according to size of button by moving the slider to the desired buttonhole length indicated on margin. This scale is calibrated in centimeters and inches. For a 2 centimeter button (3/4"), set slider at 2, etc.

Remember to use interfacing between the layers of fabric where the buttonhole will be placed.

ATTACHMENT SYSTEM

Bartack



Keyhole



Round End



Program Stitch # 4
Buttonhole Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

Program Stitch # 5
Buttonhole Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

Program Stitch # 6
Buttonhole Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

WANT TO BE A BUTTONHOLE EXPERT?

Your new Kenmore offers you a selection of three different shaped buttonholes

Getting ready to do buttonholes ...

Make a practice buttonhole on a scrap of the fabric you plan to use.

Try buttonhole with button selected.

Use an interfacing (or tissue paper) backing in area of garment where the buttonhole will be placed. After stitching remove paper.

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

Press  keys for # 4, 5 or 6
Buttonholes
Touch  key
Press  key to make additional
identical buttonholes

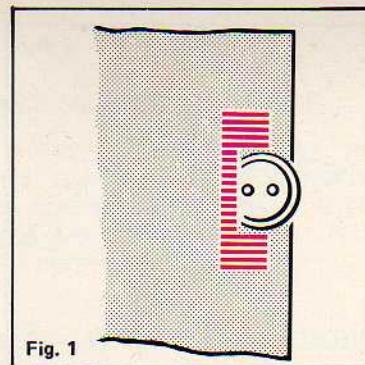


Fig. 1

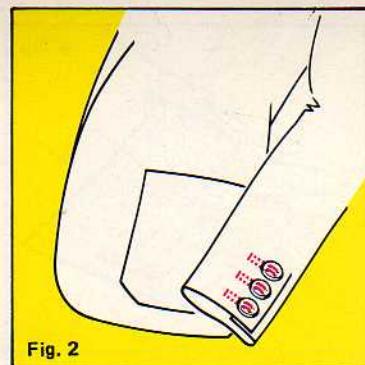


Fig. 2

Pressing the triangular keys, enter the programmed stitch number for the shape of buttonhole that you want to sew. Touch  control key and gently press down on your foot control.

Open up the buttonhole with the ripper you find in your accessory tray and try it with the button you plan to use. Note: It is best to make a sample buttonhole on a scrap of fabric you are planning to use. See Fig. 1.

Remember, if you have a large or thick button you may want to sew a slightly longer buttonhole than the measured size.

Once you are satisfied with your sample buttonholes, place garment with buttonhole markings under the needle. Be sure the buttonhole foot is pulled forward as far as possible. Press the  control key. This will assure you that all the buttonholes you sew will be exactly alike (Fig. 2). This control key programs the machine to sew any stitch pattern only once, and then stop. But the machine has memorized your instructions and will sew all the following buttonholes identical to the first. Simply touch  every time you wish to repeat the first buttonhole.

ZIPPERS THAT ARE SMOOTH-WORKING, GOOD LOOKING

Program Straight Stitching
 Zipper Foot
 Straight Stitch Needleplate

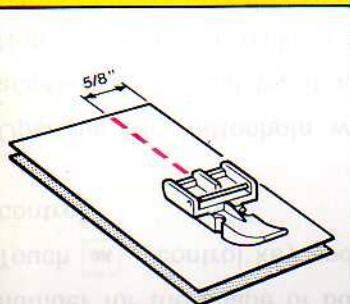


Fig. 1

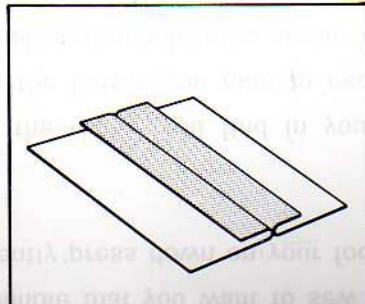


Fig. 2

Home-sewn zippers can look as nice as those on expensive ready-mades. We recommend you follow directions given on zipper package. You will find a special zipper foot in your accessory tray. It is attached to the presser foot bar to sew to the left or right side of the zipper.

Baste the two edges of fabric together in area where zipper is going to be sewn. This should be a $5/8"$ seam just like all of your others. See Fig. 1. Press seam open. Fig. 2.

Sew zipper to left seam allowance on wrong side of fabric (zipper should be positioned face down). Fig. 3.

Sew zipper to right seam allowance on wrong side of fabric. Fig. 4.

Turn to right side of garment and stitch around zipper as shown. Fig. 5. Open basted seam edges with scissors or buttonhole ripper. Fig. 6.



Fig. 3

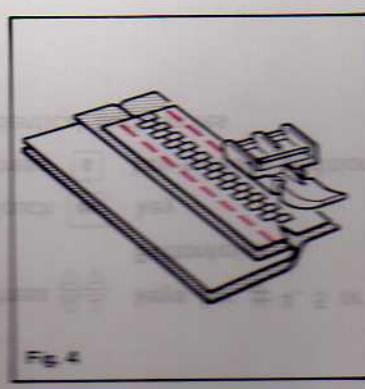


Fig. 4

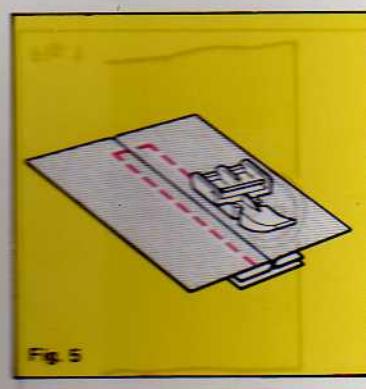


Fig. 5

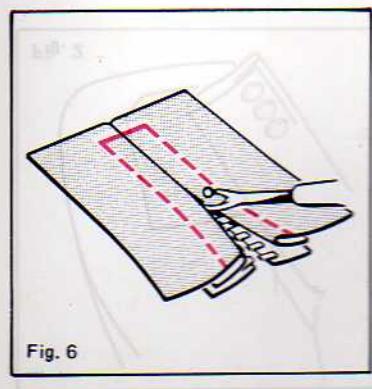


Fig. 6



Fig. 1

Special button foot
makes job easy!

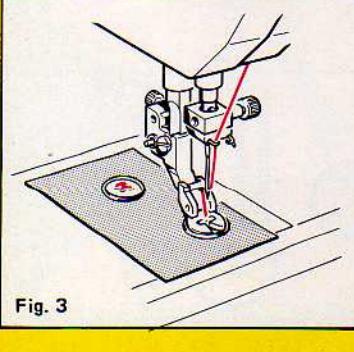


Fig. 3

CORDING IS SIMPLE WITH SAME "ZIPPER" SETTINGS

Your zipper foot also makes it easy to add "cording" to garments as well as slip covers, toss pillows, bedspreads, decorative pieces. Cut fabric on bias and wrap around cord. Pin fabric in place so seam edges are even. With zipper foot to left of needle, stitch close to cord. Fig. 2.

MACHINE-SEWN BUTTONS? YES— WITH THIS KENMORE!

Program Zigzag Stitch

Button Foot

Feed Dogs down

After marking the button location on your garment, place the button between the presser foot and fabric. (It may be easier to keep button in place if you use Scotchtape.)

Turn the hand wheel until the needle point is just above the button hole. Turn hand wheel for a second stitch and see if needle will enter other hole of button. You may need to readjust stitch width by using the triangular buttons. Watch your display for measuring.

Once you have determined the zigzag width needed, sew 6-8 stitches. Leave several inches of thread when you cut stitching loose. Pull top threads to underside and tie.

You may want to put a shank on the button. Just tape a straight pin to button between the holes. When you sew excess thread will form a shank. Cut thread loose and wrap around shank before tying.

Note: When attaching foot to presser bar, be sure to position top bar of foot in front of needle bar as shown in fig. 3.

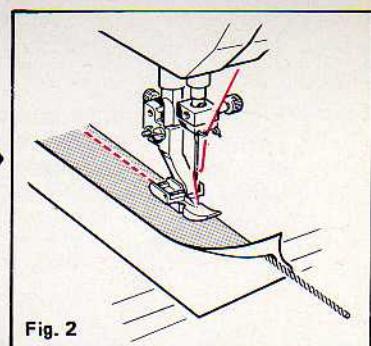
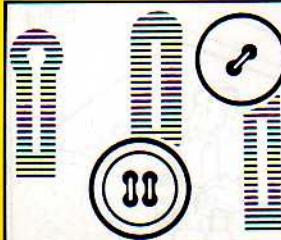


Fig. 2

MORE TIPS ON BUTTONS, BUTTONHOLES, ZIPPERS, OTHER FASTENERS



The right button?
The right buttonhole?
There's a lot to decide...

Concerning your buttons... First point is selection — We suggest when you select buttons for any garment, you consider whether button is washable or dry-cleanable, so it is compatible with fabric care requirements.

As to thread for button... this is determined by weight of fabric. For light-to-medium weight, use "buttonhole twist". For heavy fabrics, try heavy-duty, button or carpet thread.

In placing buttons... position line is marked at beginning of construction when location can be tentatively marked. Final location is determined when buttonholes are finished.

If button is to be used under heavy strain (or on soft fabrics) reinforce it by sewing small square of firm fabric on **inside** of garment, **beneath** button.

Concerning buttonholes... Remember that machine-sewn buttonholes should be slit open after buttonholes are completed. Use the handy Kenmore Buttonhole Opener, included with your accessories.

As to buttonhole length... Buttonholes usually are 1/8" longer than **width** of button. With very **small** buttons, allow **less** room; fabric-covered or "dome" buttons require slightly larger buttonhole allowance.

More tips on zips... For any installation, remember that placket seam should be seam-finished, then basted and pressed open **before** zipper is sewed into garment. Zipper adhesive (double-faced tape) can be used to eliminate basting and pinning.

Do you expect "shrinkage"? Be sure to pre-shrink zipper to avoid puckering after laundering.

More "exotic" fasteners? Yes, you can do "double buttons" or "frogs" or "button-loops" with your Kenmore (also plain old hooks-and-eyes or snaps!). But we suggest you explore and experiment first...

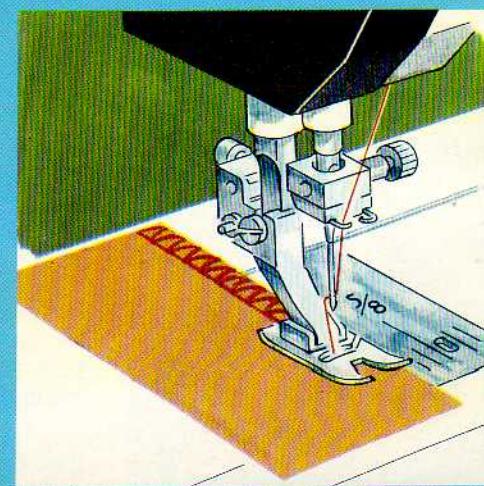


STRETCH (STRAIGHT OR ZIGZAG) FOR FASHIONS THAT HUG, SEAMS THAT LAST

Techniques for "miracle fabrics"

	<u>Page</u>
"Life insurance" for knits	36
Straight stretch stitching	37
Rick-rack stretch, serging stitch	38
Other stretch stitches	39
Special stitches	40
Check-chart for stretch stitches	41
Hints on sewing different fabrics	42

The exclusive Kenmore
"Q NEEDLES™" (with blue shank)
enable you to sew synthetic woven
stretch and knit fabrics easily
(optional)



**"LIFE INSURANCE"
FOR EASY-CARE
KNITS AND
STRETCH FABRICS**

So many new washables — now sewable and mendable!

Ever try to make swimwear, underwear, gymwear?

You can sew all these (and more) with the wonderful, washable new stretch, knit, doubleknit fabrics and your Kenmore. Stretch stitching "gives" in the same way the cloth does — less chance of rips, tears at shoulders, arms, knees, other points of strain. Great for mending (or reinforcing) ready-made garments!

Below you see several of the most frequently used stretch stitches built into your Kenmore. These are shown on the Stitch Indicator Panel (6) — just select and follow directions shown in this section.



3

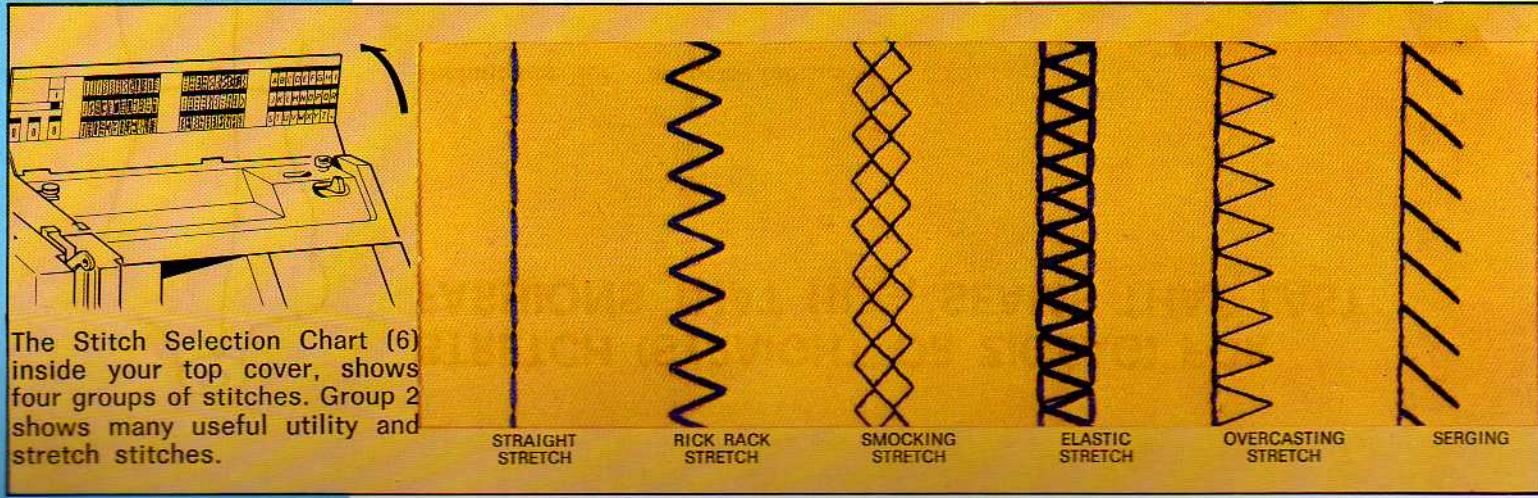
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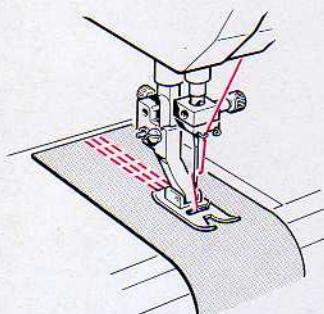
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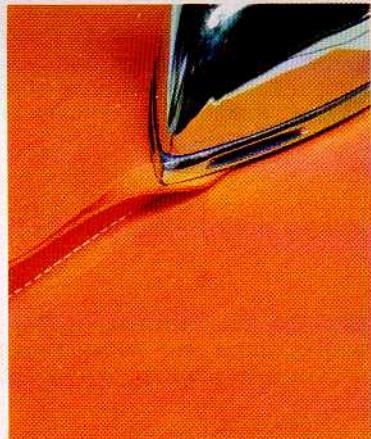


STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

For seams
that need to stretch
with the fabric



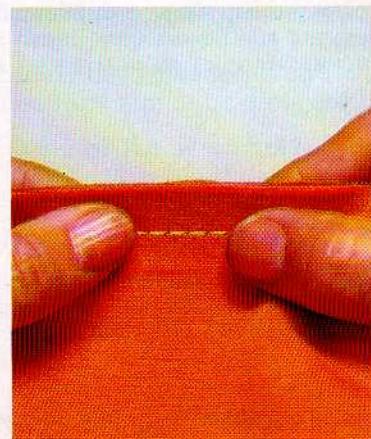
You'll use this basic stitch often — for garment construction or anywhere else you would use a straight stitch for seaming — plain, pressed-open or double-stitched. You'll decide when to use it with which fabrics after you study the chart on page 41. If you want a good looking top stitch on knits, use straight stretch . . . particularly for strength when making sportswear. And when you do curved seams on children's shorts or slacks, for example, the straight stretch stitch really adds life!



SETTING YOUR MACHINE FOR STRAIGHT STRETCH STITCHING

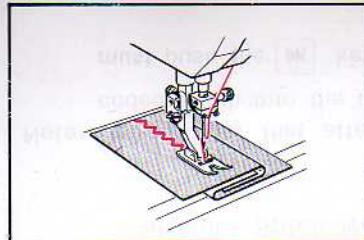
Program Stitch # 3
Straight Stitch Foot
Straight Stitch Needleplate

Note: Don't forget that after you have entered a numerically coded stitch into the machine, it is shown in display, you must push the **OK** key to start to sew!



RICK-RACK STRETCH

Used most often for top-stitching



Program Stitch # 10

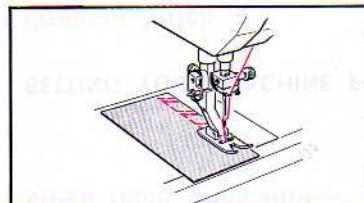
Zigzag Foot

Zigzag Needleplate

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

SERGING

Good-looking stitch for overcast seams



Program Stitch # 15

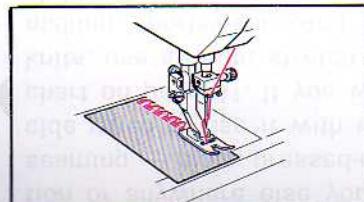
Zigzag Foot

Zigzag Needleplate

Great in making elastic swimwear — as well as for overcasting a neat edge on seams. It's equally useful with woven and knitted fabrics. Tension may need to be tightened to achieve desired look.

OVERTCAST STRETCH

A "must" for making stretch sportswear



Program Stitch # 13

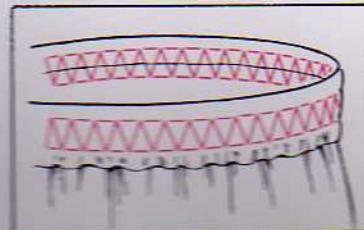
Zigzag Foot

Zigzag Needleplate

This is the same type stitch used by the garment industry in making sportswear — it forms and finishes the seam in one operation. It's very effective for use in repairing raw or worn edges of older garments.

ELASTIC STRETCH

You'll love this for skirt-bands and lingerie



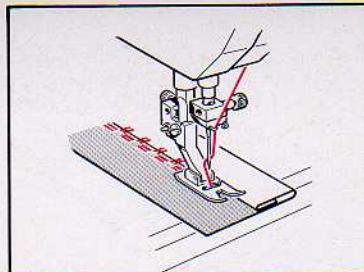
Program Stitch # 21

Zigzag Foot

Zigzag Needleplate

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

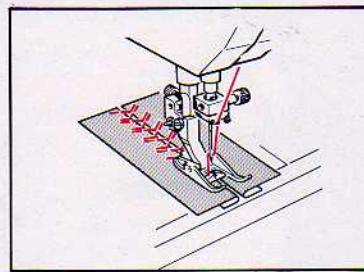
PARIS POINT STRETCH



Program Stitch # 20
Zigzag Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

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

FEATHER STRETCH



Program Stitch # 14
Zigzag Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

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

BALANCING STRETCH STITCHES

All stitches in group 2 printed in green on the panel of the top cover are considered stretch stitches. They may be varied in stitch width and length, but the pattern cannot be elongated.

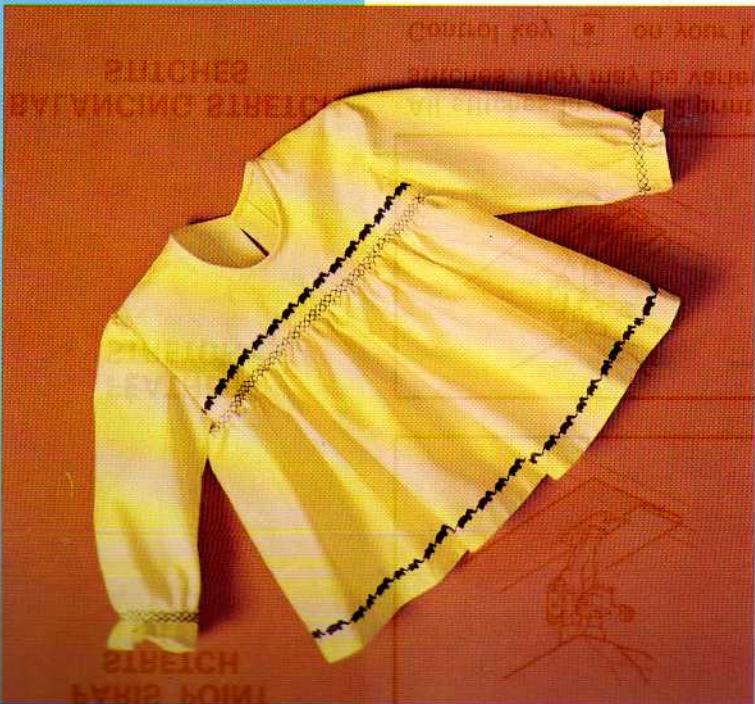
Control key on your keyboard allows you to "fine tune" some of the stretch stitches when sewn with different fabrics.

After you have programmed your stitch, you may want to balance it by touching the key and then adjusting the balance by use of the triangular keys It would be wise to try the stitch on a scrap of fabric you plan to use and adjust the stitch to your satisfaction before sewing on your garment.

Note: This balancing key can also be used when sewing buttonholes for the best looking stitches on difficult fabrics.

SOME FAVORITE STITCHES CAN BE DECORATIVE

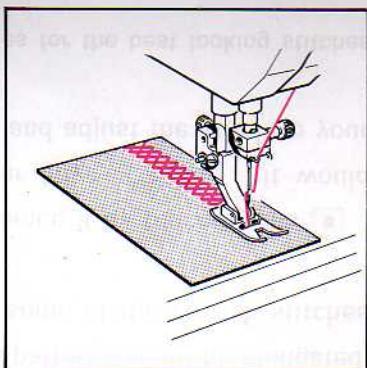
Smocking stitch effect: strictly for charm



Of course, you can "create" with basics . . .

Rick-Rack, Serging, Elastic and Stretch stitches previously described can be used to decorate garments as well as to construct them. Try them all — just select your choice and use your imagination!

Here's another beautiful, built-in stretch stitch — the Smocking Stretch creates a design that is a series of small diamonds. (For added interest, use two different colors of thread and the double needle — see page 48).



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

HOW TO GET THE HAND-SMOCKED EFFECT BY MACHINE

Program Stitch # 12

Clear Plastic Satin Stitch Foot

Zigzag Needleplate

You may want to use a double needle when sewing this design. Be sure that you touch the limiting key for the correct width to use with this needle.

GETTING THE MOST FROM FABRICS THAT GIVE

Below and on next page — stitch, fabric and thread charts

Some stretchy suggestions ...

Be sure to use a Q™ Needle with knits and any synthetic woven fabric — and zig-zag, satin or overcast foot as required.

To avoid tangled threads when working with knits, start seams carefully. Position fabric and lower needle before lowering presser foot.

It is always a good idea to test thread tension and stitches on a scrap of the fabric being used.

Knits contain more yarn than woven fabrics, so you will need to take greater care to keep your machine clean specially in feed dog and bobbin case area.

WHERE TO USE WHICH STRETCH STITCH: A CHECK-CHART

Specially for Stretch		 OVERCAST STRETCH # 13	Use on sportswear where 1/2" seams are required. Makes and finishes seams at same time.
 STRAIGHT STRETCH # 3	Use on stretch and knit fabrics and to repair ready made garments at stress points. Basic stitch for all garment seams requiring "give" (i.e. armholes, crotch area, etc.). Use also to sew center seam of men's neck ties and seams cut on the bias.		
 RICK-RACK STRETCH # 10	A basic multi-purpose stretch stitch with same usage as zig-zag stitch, especially for light weight stretch fabrics.	 PLAIN ZIGZAG	Use for all-purpose stretch sewing, seam finishing, edge finishing, or attaching stretch laces.
 FEATHER STRETCH # 14	Use with laces, on lingerie, bra and girdles; and to apply bias tape. It's great when quilting.	 BLIND HEM # 9	A good shell stitch effect for nylon tricot lingerie.
 SMOCKING STRETCH # 12	A decorative stitch for use on children's clothing, lingerie, yokes of blouses, dress bodice.	 SCALLOP STITCH # 55 # 56	Can be used for attaching girdle panels and applying stretch laces.
 ELASTIC STRETCH # 21	Use to apply elastic to top of lingerie or to repair ready-made lingerie and replace or restitch elastic.		

HINTS ON SEWING DIFFERENT FABRICS

So many kinds available today . . . now you can sew them all!

The chart at right provides many details but you'll also want to remember . . .

- Soft fabrics may need backing — especially where stitches are close together.
- In sewing knits, if you can't match fabric and thread exactly, use the strongest fine thread available and use a Q NEEDLE™.
- When working on tweed — or other multicolored bulky fabrics — use one color thread on bobbin, another on top. (Great for repairs — the "patch" practically disappears.)
- The overcast foot should be used with wide zigzag stitching of medium to soft fabrics to prevent puckering.

FABRICS	USEFUL STITCHES TO USE	SPECIAL NOTIONS TO USE
NYLON TRICOT	Overcast Stretch # 13 Elastic Stretch (for sewing on elastic) # 21 Feather Stitch # 14 Blind Hem # 9	Q NEEDLE™ Cotton Wrapped Polyester
TERRY CLOTH REGULAR CORDUROY	Paris Point Stretch # 20	Size 14 needle
TERRY CLOTH STRETCH	Overcast Stretch # 13	Q NEEDLE™ Cotton Wrapped Polyester
LEATHER	Straight or simple Zigzag 	Silk thread Size 14 needle 1/2 pressure on presser foot
STRETCH KNITS FOR SWIMWEAR AND SKI WEAR OR GIRDLES	Overcast Stretch # 13 Elastic Stretch # 21 Mending # 7, 8 Feather Stitch # 14 Scallop Stitch # 55, 56	Cotton Wrapped Polyester Q NEEDLE™ Lace seam tape Pre-shrunk zippers

ADDING YOUR OWN IDEAS AND THAT PROFESSIONAL FINISH

Among techniques in this section ...

Page

Monograms	44
Ideas for readymades	45
Machine Embroidery	46
Design Options — Elongating a Basic Design, Sewing a Single Design, Alternating Designs	46
Using the Double Needle	47
Narrow Hemmer, Quilting Guide	49
Special Stitches	50
Circular Designs	51

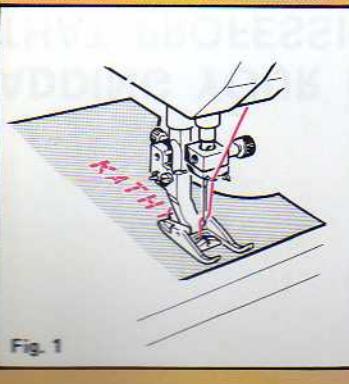


Simple, low-cost
readymades can be
"dressed up" with your
new Kenmore. Even highly
textured terry can be
machine-embroidered.

NEW EASE IN MONOGRAMMING BY MACHINE

Here's everything you need for the ultimate in personalized sewing

Program
any stitch in Group 4
Plastic satin stitch
presser Foot
Zigzag Needleplate.



A clever way to decorate or identify your garments is by using the monogramming letters provided by the Kenmore machine. Group 4 of your designs is the 26 letters of the alphabet. Letters can be programmed to sew in series of two at a time. Thus you can write names as well as individual letters.

There are several hints for you to follow when sewing these letters:

1. Take a good look at the letters in Fig. 1 and note the direction they face, so that you will position them correctly on the fabric you are monogramming.
2. You may program a letter at a time and then change to another letter; or you may wish to spell a child's name. You may enter the design number for the first letter, press the **[+]** key, enter the second letter, **[OK]** and press the **[S]** key. The machine will write the letters in sequence and stop automatically. Then you can program two more letters. For example to spell the name Dianne, you write DI-AN-NE.
3. All letters as programmed in the machine are 8 mm (5/16") in height. You may make them smaller if you like. Using the triangular keys, reduce both the width and length of the stitches proportionally.
4. Practice on a scrap of fabric first before sewing on your garment.
5. Set speed selector (11) on low-speed.
6. Letters will be connected by a few straight stitches. You may wish to clip the stitches between letters for better legibility. This is especially true with simple letters such as I,J,L,T, and Z. Also E vs. F.

MONEY-SAVING IDEAS FOR DRESSING UP LOW-COST READYMADES

Add high fashion touches at home on your Kenmore

You don't need to start from scratch to create new and exciting fashions. Buy clothing "off the rack", add delightful details, and call it custom-made. Or rummage through the closet and update your old favorites. For elegant embroidery... amusing appliques... bright rick-rack trim... simply use imagination... and your Kenmore. You'll save important wardrobe money — also have great fun!

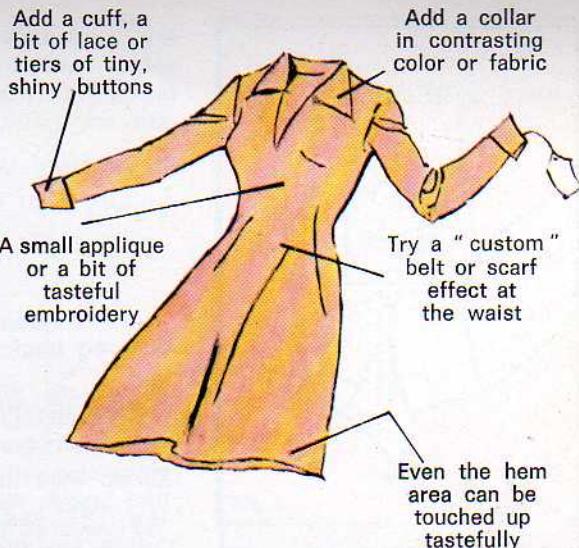
At right, and below, are some thought-starters for changing the look of a basic wardrobe. Additionally, the following pages provide step-by-step instruction on many touch-up techniques.



Change a simple shirt to a "something" shirt by decorating the front with straight stitched squares.



Cute cutoffs come from worn slacks or overalls — just add patchwork appliqued pockets. These look great added to new clothes too!



Go to great lengths with a short skirt. Drop the hem and add a print border. (Economy Note: The "remnant counters" offer small pieces of elegant fabrics at low cost!).

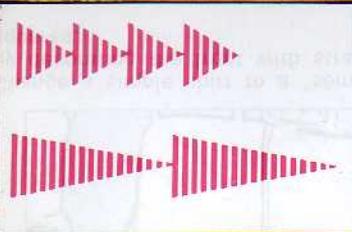


Fig. 1

WANT A SINGLE PATTERN? OR A CONTINUING SERIES?

You can do either with your Kenmore — just switch!

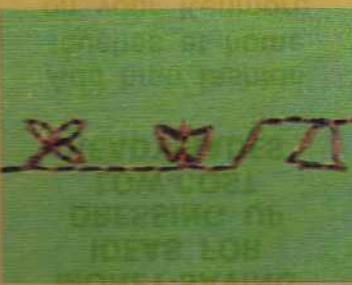


Fig. 2

DESIGNS — STRETCHED OR SHORTENED

Yes, you can modify designs — and change their looks impressively. Try squeezing them up...then stretching them out...all you need to do is program your design into the machine. Press the elongator key . Your display will show the memorized length for this design. To lengthen, press the triangular keys ; to shorten, press keys.

GREAT FUN WITH THIS KENMORE FEATURE!

You may instruct the machine to sew a single pattern — such as one bell or one butterfly on the tip of a collar or on a pocket. To do this you simply touch the key after you have programmed the design into the machine. (Fig. 2). A second way to expand the possibilities of embroidery with your Kenmore, is to alternate two stitches. To do this, select two designs such as 23 and 26. Enter 23, press key, enter 26 and key. The machine will then sew design 23 then 26, then 23, 26, 23, 26 etc. (Fig. 3). A good application of this type of alternate design sewing, is in monogramming (Fig. 4). Only stitches shown in the same color group can be combined. Look inside the machine lid.

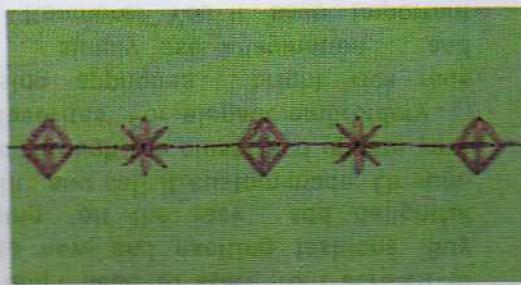


Fig. 3

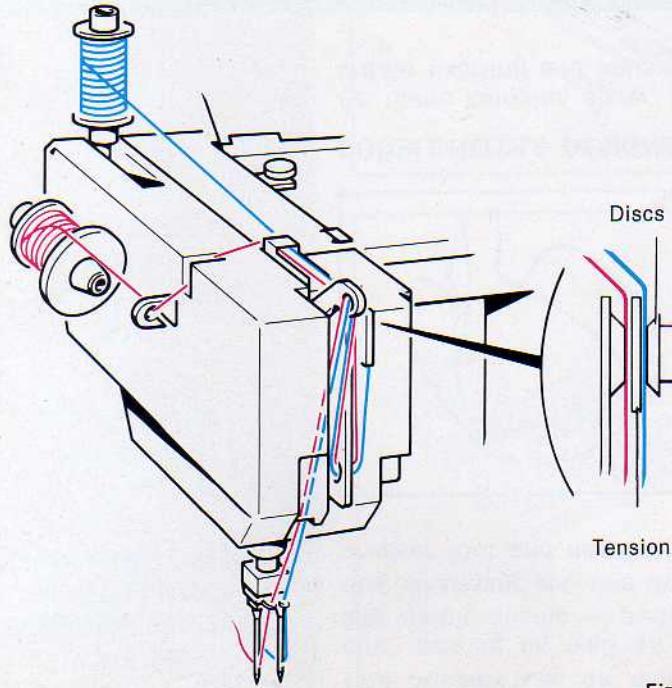


Fig. 4

BASICS FOR USE OF YOUR "DOUBLE NEEDLE"

Double the design
effect in a single
simple operation

For greater impact, all your designs can be used with the double needle: using either the same or different color thread. Machine is set exactly the same as when using the single needle except that after programming the machine for a design, touching the **OK** key, you must touch the **double needle limiting key**  to protect your needle. Use the clear plastic satin stitch foot.



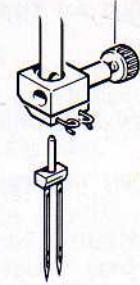
Placement of needle.

Turn off the machine.

Raise the needle bar to its highest position and loosen the needle screw. Hold the double needle with the flat side away from you. Slip the needle into needle bar as far as it will go.

Tighten screw. (Fig. 1).

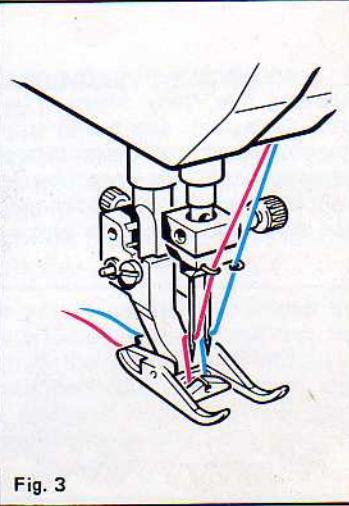
Needle clamp screw



Threading the double needle.

Place a spool of thread on regular spool pin and spool pin (4). Now draw both threads through upper threading path.

Draw one thread through each side of the double thread guides and through each needle from front to back (Fig. 3). Turn hand wheel manually once to be sure needle will clear presser foot. Pick up bobbin thread as for single-needle.



YOU'LL WANT TO USE DOUBLE-NEEDLE IN STRAIGHT STITCHING, TOO

It's great for decorative top-stitching

Two needles can be more effective than one for "every-day" sewing as well as for creative designing. Try it on any visible seams — particularly top-stitching. Just be sure that whenever you use the double needle you use a zigzag presser foot and needleplate.

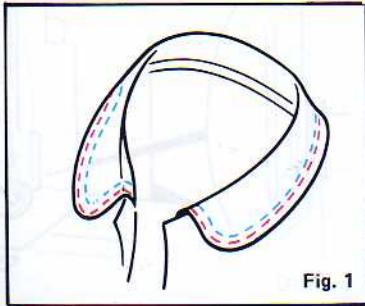


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

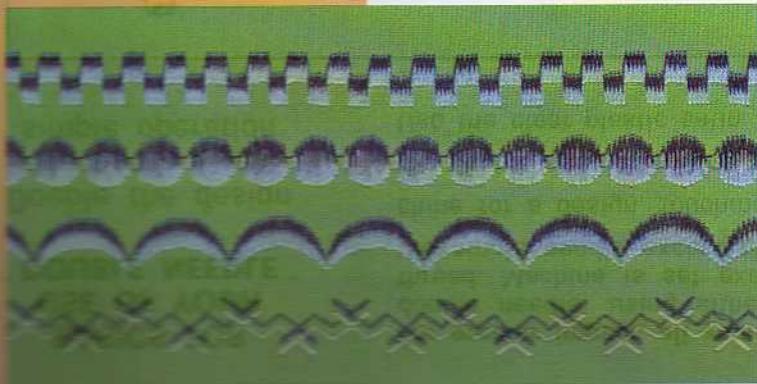
Double-needle stitching.

Use the double needle to do decorative top stitching on garments and linens. We're using it here to finish a collar, but you can use it when desired to add detail to seams and hems (Fig. 1).

To turn square corners with the double needle... after the first portion, stop with needle out of fabric; raise the presser foot, shift fabric one quarter of turn (90°); lower foot, and resume stitching in new direction.

DOUBLE-NEEDLE DESIGNS DESERVE A DOUBLE-TAKE

As these samples show, when you use the double needle and **two** colors of thread, you create exciting and unusual designs with either the basic or reverse pattern functions.



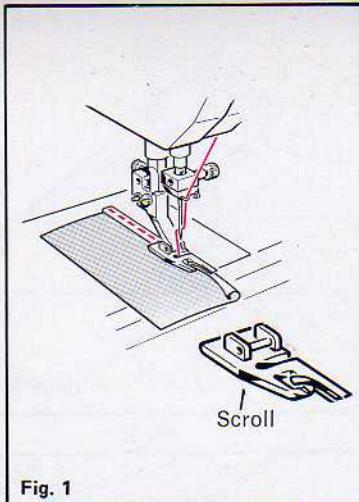
Design 49 **doubled** for hemming — for linens or for happy trim for children's togs.

Design 52 in two shades of a color looks like a shadow of itself.

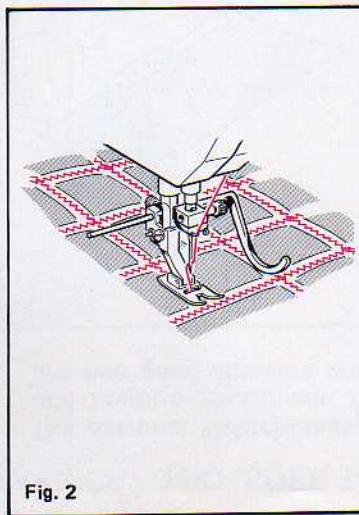
Design 55 (upside down and doubled...yet!) for collars or sleeves.

Have fun with reverse stitch designs - this one is #17 on a simple tea towel; it looks as if you spent hours stitching it.

NOW NARROW HEMMING IS EASY



A GUIDE FOR QUILTING — THE KENMORE WAY



FORM AND STITCH IN ONE OPERATION

Attach the Narrow Hemmer to the machine just as you attach any presser foot. Set for straight stitching.

Make sure that edge of the fabric is cut straight. Turn a tiny double hem (1/8 inch) along edge for about two inches. Place end of this hem under Narrow Hemmer. Hold thread **taut** while stitching along **inside** edge of hem. Feed fabric gradually into "scroll" in hemmer, guiding edge of fabric as shown (Fig. 1). You may wish to use a very shallow zigzag stitch or small delicate design stitch.

GREAT FOR ORDERLY ROWS, UNIFORMLY SPACED

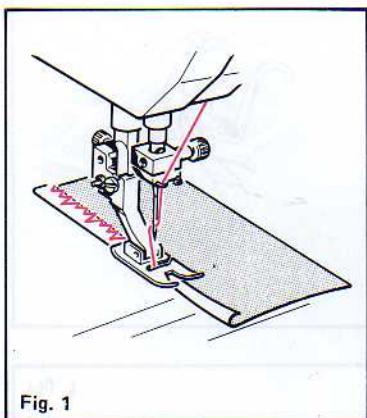
This attachment comes in handy whenever you want several rows of stitches an equal distance apart — for garment trim as well as quilts. It consists of a curved prong. The prong is shifted back and forth on the fabric to establish the distance between rows of stitches.

Attach the quilting guide to presser foot as shown. Select the desired stitch — straight or an embroidery type — and set the machine accordingly. After completing the first row of stitching, place the guiding prong on this stitched line. The second row then can be placed at the desired distance from first row. Continue working in this way for as many rows as you want (Fig. 2).

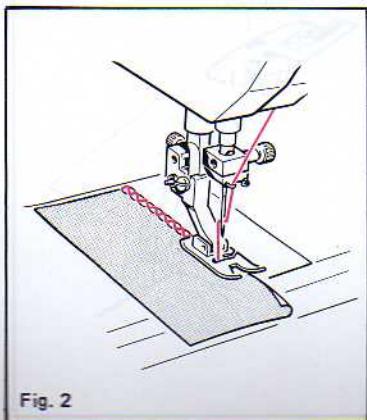
PROBLEM FABRICS? TOO SOFT TO FINISH? HERE ARE HAPPY ENDINGS ...

HANDSOME SHELL STITCHING

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



LOVELY LETTUCE EDGING



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

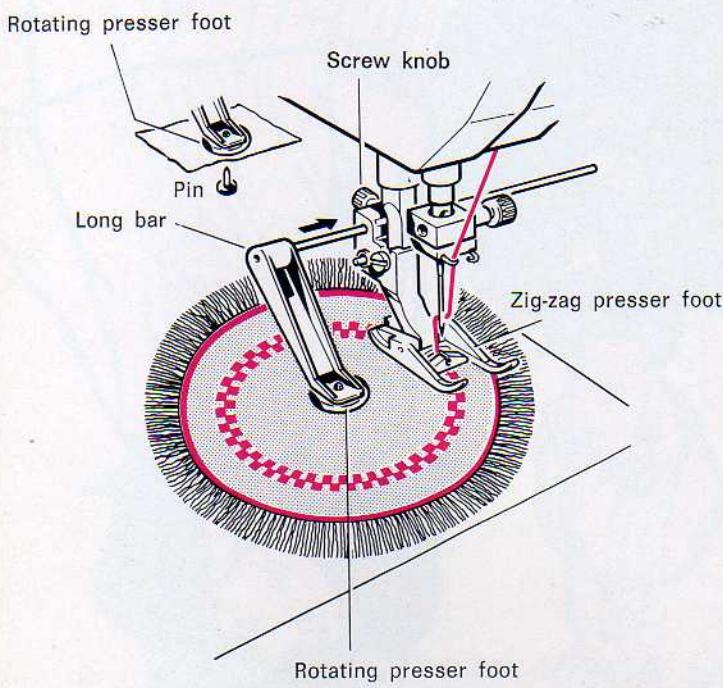
Program Stitch # 9
Zigzag Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

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

Program a narrow Zigzag Stitch
Zigzag Foot
Zigzag Needleplate

The exclusive Kenmore Q NEEDLE™ is an invaluable helper for stitching these stretch fabrics.

STITCHING IN A CIRCLE FOR SPECIAL EFFECTS



A unique feature you will like with this machine is circular sewing. Circular sewing can be used to add ornamental stitching to a variety of items. You can sew single or double needle designs, and applique the designs onto a tablecloth, wide skirt or doilies.

Set your machine as follows:

Program machine for zigzag stitching 

Clear plastic satin stitch foot

Zigzag needleplate

Insert pin from the underside of fabric and center of the design area. Press it into the center of the rotating presser foot.

Insert long bar of rotating presser foot into zig-zag presser foot hole. Set proper distance. Tighten bar by turning screw knob. (See illustration).

Sew a narrow row of satin stitching to stop any raveling of fabric that will occur.

Release screw knob, raise presser foot and slide bar to reduce distance between rotating presser foot and zigzag presser foot. Program a design stitch of your choosing into machine. Sew another circle of stitching. You may want to move bar again for another row of stitching.





**TO KEEP YOUR MACHINE STRONG AND HEALTHY
TO KEEP YOUR EQUIPMENT UP TO YOUR SKILLS**

Any problems? This section shows you things you can check before calling a service technician... do-it-yourself tips for keeping your Kenmore at top performance...plus all you need to know about ordering accessories or parts.

For the long life of your machine	Page
Common Performance Problems	54, 55
Keeping Your Machine Clean	56
Replacing Light	57
Subject index to this book	58
Glossary of sewing terms	60
Ordering Replacement Parts	62

PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS? THIS CHART MAY SOLVE THEM

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

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

Second, check the list below. Often you'll be able to solve the problem yourself without a service call. Then if you still need help, it's available ... call your nearest Sears Service Center.

SUSPECTED PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE EASY CORRECTION
IRREGULAR STITCHES	Incorrect size needle. Improper threading. Loose upper thread tension. Pulling fabric. Light pressure on presser foot. Loose presser foot. Unevenly wound bobbin. Nicks or burrs at needleplate opening.	Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Rethread machine; check tension spring threading. Tighten upper thread tension. Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Increase pressure on presser foot. Reset presser foot. Rewind bobbin. Replace needleplate, or polish off burrs completely.
BREAKING NEEDLE	Pulling fabric. Incorrect size needle. Incorrect setting of needle. Loose presser foot.	Do not pull fabric; guide it gently. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Reset needle. Reset presser foot.
BUNCHING OF THREAD	Upper and lower threads not drawn back under presser foot before starting seam. Improper top threading. Improper presser foot.	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. Check top threading. Use satin stitch foot for designs in group 3 (blue) or satin stitching.
PUCKERING	Incorrect thread tension (s). Light pressure on presser foot. Using two different sizes or kinds of thread. Bent or blunt needle. Loose presser foot. Fabric too sheer or too soft. Improper foot.	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. Use satin stitch foot for designs in group 3 (blue) or satin stitching. Use overcasting foot for widest of zigzag stitches when satin stitching, or overcasting.

SUSPECTED PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	POSSIBLE EASY 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 at needleplate opening.	Start to stitch at a medium speed. Rethread machine. Loosen upper thread tension. Choose correct size needle for thread and fabric. Insert new needle. Replace needleplate, or polish off burrs completely.
BREAKING BOBBIN THREAD	Improper bobbin case threading. Tight bobbin thread tension. Lint in bobbin case or shuttle.	Check bobbin case threading. Tighten top thread tension. Clean bobbin, case and shuttle.
FABRIC NOT MOVING	Feed Dogs down. Light pressure on presser foot. Thread knotted under fabric.	Raise Feed dogs. Increase pressure on presser foot. Place both threads back under presser foot before beginning to stitch.
MACHINE JAMMING, KNOCKING NOISE	Thread caught in shuttle. Damaged needle.	Disassemble and clean shuttle. Replace needle.
MACHINE DOES NOT SEW	Fail to push OK key. Bobbin winder still engaged. Power cord not connected.	Press OK key. Move lever 9 left to stitching position. Check plug.
BUTTONHOLE STITCHING FORMS ON ONE SIDE ONLY	Arm at back of buttonhole foot not in front of lever on machine.	Reattach foot correctly. See page 30 Fig. 1.

CLEANING YOUR MACHINE AND KEEPING IT CLEAN

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

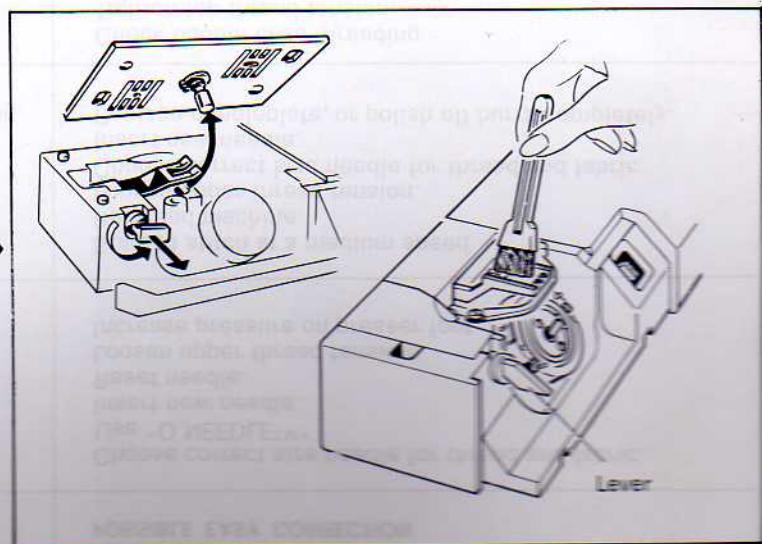
It takes little time — and very little effort — to keep the essential parts of your sewing machine in finest working order. For the easy maintenance described on these pages, you may want to buy the special sewing machine brush oiler available in the sewing machine department of your nearest Sears store.

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

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

With needle in its highest position, open the bobbin area and turn lever (25) counterclockwise as shown by the arrow. The needle plate will lift. Now pull lever (25) and continue to turn it counterclockwise, till it stops. Needle plate will become loose and can be removed. With a brush clean the hook, bobbin case and feed dogs; or you may want to vacuum out with the hose of your vacuum cleaner.

Remove presser foot and needle first.
Replace the needle plate by angling the center rod of the needle plate so that tension spring fits into notch of the rod. Push bottom of rod to the left into hole.
Turn lever (25) to left to lock plate into place.



On rare occasions you may want to clean the shuttle area and hook. Just follow these simple steps:

With needle at its highest position, open bobbin area and remove needle plate (as described on previous page). Remove bobbin case.

Locate two small spring loaded latches. Fig. 1. (If not visible, rotate hand wheel until you can see them). Push down on left latch. Bobbin case retainer is now free and can be removed. Lift out bobbin case holder as well. You can now brush and clean bobbin areas and all parts of hook.

Replace bobbin case holder with internal ridge in 6 o' clock position. Replace retainer, two small pins should enter the small holes of retainer. Push small latch upward. Holder and retainer are properly positioned if they do not rattle when you shake them with your fingers. Replace bobbin case. See Fig. 1.

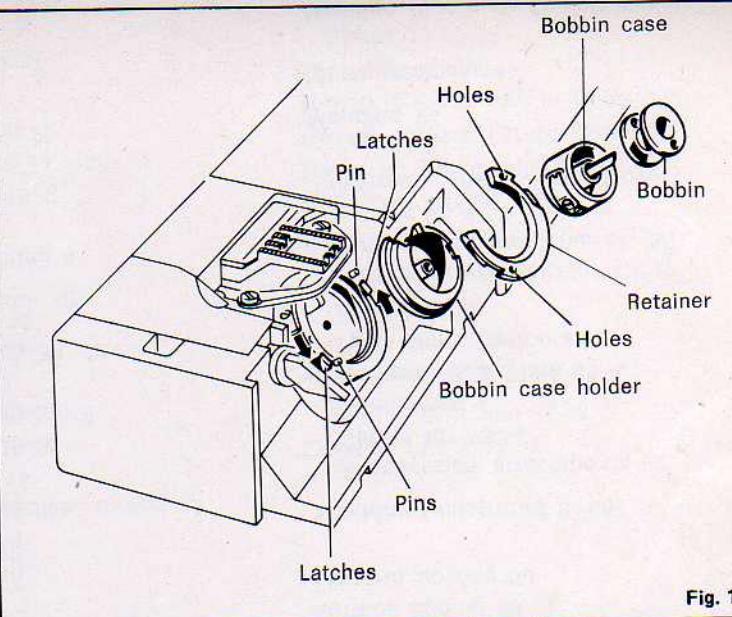


Fig. 1

LUBRICATION

REPLACING LIGHT BULB

Your SensorSew One Hundred is manufactured to SEARS rigid standards with high quality long lasting components which seldom require lubrication. Improper oiling of internal mechanism could damage sensitive electronic components. Your SEARS Service Technician will routinely check for possible need of lubrication during any inspection, adjustment or repair your machine may ever require.

Unplug machine. Remove bulb cover that is under the machine arm, by rotating the cover clockwise and pulling the back portion down (Fig. 2). Slide burnt bulb off its socket; insert new bulb stud into corresponding slide of lamp-holder and press firmly.

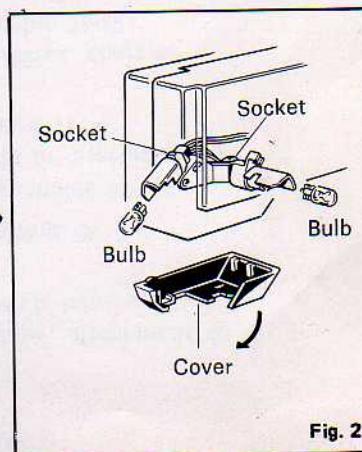


Fig. 2

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GLOSSARY OF FREQUENTLY USED MACHINE SEWING TERMS

Some beginners may be confused by such terms as "presser foot" vs. "foot pressure" vs. "feed dogs". Even experienced sewers may not be acquainted with a Fully Electronic Sewing Machine. Hopefully this brief glossary will aid all Kenmore users. It covers some basic terms (and machine parts) that you may want to study or refer to frequently.

Abutted Seam — Two seam edges joined edge to edge with an underlay of a lightweight fabric.

Applique — Small pieces of fabric applied as decorative trim by stitching in place. Use a satin or decorative stretch stitch or even a straight stitch.

Arrowhead Tacking — A decorative triangular tack used to reinforce small areas of strain, like tops of pleats.

Bar Tacked Buttonholes — Rectangular buttonholes with two sides equal in length to the buttonhole opening and two ends finished with bar tacks.

Bar Tacking — A straight tack used for reinforcing small areas like ends of buttonholes, pockets, and lingerie straps.

Backtacking — Reverse stitches taken at the beginning and ending of seams to reinforce them.

Balanced Stitches — Those with correct, balanced amount of tension on both needle (top) and bobbin (bottom) threads. The link formed with each stitch will lie midway between fabric layers.

Basting — A temporary stitch made by a long stitch. Usually removed when permanent stitching is done, basting is more

easily identified if done in thread contrasting in color to garment.

Bias — The 45-degree diagonal of a fabric. It is the diagonal line formed when the lengthwise grain of the fabric is folded to the crosswise grain.

Blind Hemming — A technique using a Blindstitch which is practically invisible on the right side of the garment.

Blind Stitch — Used for hemming and finishing which is invisible on the right side of the fabric. This built-in machine stitch consists of three straight stitches and one zigzag stitch.

Bobbin — A small spool which supplies the bottom thread to the needle in a sewing machine. It fits into a case under needle and works with upper thread to form stitches.

Bound Buttonhole — Made by stitching strips of fabric to the buttonhole in any of several ways. The strips are turned to the wrong side of the fabric and « bind » the edges of the buttonhole opening. These buttonholes are particularly suited to tailored garments.

Buttonhole Opener — Sometimes called Seam Ripper, a tool which simplifies slit-

ting fabric for buttonhole opening or cutting seams open; has a point for picking out threads.

Cording — A cord encased in bias fabric and used to finish edges of collars, waistbands, pillows and slipcovers.

Darning — Mending holes, tears in fabric, by reinforcing with rows of stitching.

Dart — A stitched fold of fabric tapering to a point at one or both ends, used to shape a garment to fit the curves of the body.

Ease — Fullness in one section of a seam to shape curved areas of a garment such as bust and set-in sleeves. The fullness is evenly distributed without puckering.

Edging — Any lace, tape or trim which decorates an edge of a garment or other items.

Embroidery — Decorative stitching.

Facing — A piece of fabric, fitted or bias applied to finish the edges of necklines, armhole and openings in a garment.

Feed Dogs — Machine part, under the needleplate, which create an upward pressure on fabric keeping it taut while advancing it.

Foot Control — Machine part which controls sewing speed.

Frayed — The worn edge of fabrics.

Gathering — One or two rows of stitching, either by hand or machine, drawn up to form even fullness.

Grain — The direction of fabric threads.

Hand Wheel — Controls movement of take-up lever and needle.

Interfacing — A suitable fabric that is placed between two layers of fabric to give added body, shape or support to a garment.

Lapped Seam — One seam allowance is lapped over another and topstitched. Often used in sportswear and tailored shirts.

LED — Light that glows above keys to show programming of function is complete. If stitch is varied from the memorized width or length, the light will flash. This will help remind you to take a note of the size shown on Display, if you plan to use this design again; when you program another stitch, machine returns to memorized width and length for each stitch.

Lining — A suitable fabric constructed in the shape of garment to finish the inside of a garment or one section of it.

Longated Design — Density of stitches remains the same, but the length of the total design increases.

Notions — All supplies that are used in the construction of a garment such as thread, zipper, tape, buttons, etc. Notions are sometimes called « Findings ».

Memory — Programmed stitch width and length for each design stitch.

Overcasting Stitch — A zigzag stitch placed over the raw edge of the fabric to finish the edge and keep it from raveling.

Overlap — Part of a garment that extends or laps over another part.

Nomenclature Plate — Tag giving Model #, Serial # and electrical information.

Presser Foot — Machine part which creates downward pressure on the fabric keeping it taut while moving it forward. Pressure is regulated to suit fabric.

Presser Foot Lever — Lifts and lowers presser foot.

Program — Memorized stitches and stitch functions.

Q Set — Exclusive Kenmore « Q » Needle and Presser Foot designed to provide easy, secure sewing of synthetic woven, stretch and knit fabrics.

Ravel — 1. To unweave fabric by drawing threads or yarns from along the edge of a fabric to create a fringed edge. 2. To fray, as in unfinished seam end.

Raw Edge — An unfinished, unseamed end of garment, draperies, etc.

Reinforce — To add strength to an area by either adding another fabric (patch) or rows of stitching (darn).

Round End Buttonhole — Regular worked machine sewed buttonholes such as keyhole, eyelet and purl-edge.

Satin Stitch — Closely-spaced zigzag stitches that add a decorative touch to garments, table linens, home accessories. Also a good stitch for appliques.

Seam Allowance — The fabric edge that extends beyond the stitching line. The seam allowance in most patterns is 5/8".

Smocking — A decorative way of gathering a piece of fabric with even folds; done before the garment is assembled.

Stay Stitching — A temporary stitch used as reinforcement, or guide for turning an edge. Also prevents fabric stretching during garment assembling.

Stitch Balance — Adjustment of forward feeding stitch lengths to match length of reserve feed in some designs and buttonholes.

Stitch Density — Length or distance fabric moves between penetrations of needle.

Stretch Stitches — Those automatically produced on some machines by dual action of needle and feed dogs which move the fabric forward and backward to form stitches which "give" with the fabric. Specially designed for synthetic woven, stretch and knit fabrics; also useful for reinforcing readymade garment seams.

Tack — To secure, reinforce or finish seams with short, tight stitches in various patterns i.e., Arrowhead (triangular); Bar (straight).

Tension — The degree of looseness or tightness of the needle (top) and bobbin (bottom) threads that interlock to form machine stitches. Correct tension affects durability and appearance of stitching.

Tension Control — Calibrated dial indicating the amount of pressure tension discs exert on top thread. The higher the numbers, the more tension.

Tension Discs — Metal discs pressed together between which top thread passes. Both sets of discs are used when stitching with a double needle.

Top-Stitching — A line of stitching on the outside of the garment. It is usually close to a finished seam or edge.

Zigzag Stitch — A machine stitch made by the movement of the needle from side-to side rather than in a straight line.

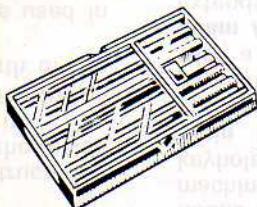
Keyboard — Pressure sensitive keys for programming desired function and stitches into machine.

REPLACING (OR ADDING) IMPORTANT ATTACHMENTS

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

NEEDLES

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



You may want to order these additional needles:

Size Needle	Part. No.
* No. 9	6740
No. 11	6741
No. 14	6742
No. 16	6743
No. 18	6744
"Q NEEDLE"™	6746
Double Needle	48710
Basting short Needle	6560

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

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

PRESSER FEET



Standard Zigzag
(Part No. 6950)



Satin Stitch
(Part No. 6951)



Straight Stitch
(Part No. 6952)



Edge sewing foot
(Part No. 6953)



Narrow Hemmer
(Part No. 6954)



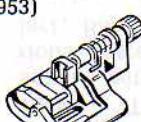
Button Foot
(Part No. 6956)



Plastic Satin Stitch
(Part No. 6957)

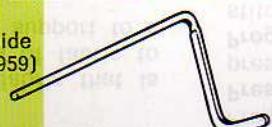


Zipper Foot
(Part No. 6958)



Blind Hem Stitch Foot
(Part No. 6955).

Quilting guide
(Part No. 6959)



Screw driver
(Part No. 6960)



Seam Ripper
Buttonhole Opener
(Part No. 6962)



Circular sewing rod
(Part No. 6963)



Spool retaining discs
(Part No. 6961)

Buttonhole Foot
(Part No. 6964)



5 bobbins
(Part No. 6965)

5 bobbins

**FOR GREATEST
CONVENIENCE
IN YOUR SEWING
AREA ...**

Do place your machine in a well-lighted area. Natural daylight is helpful in fitting and finishing.

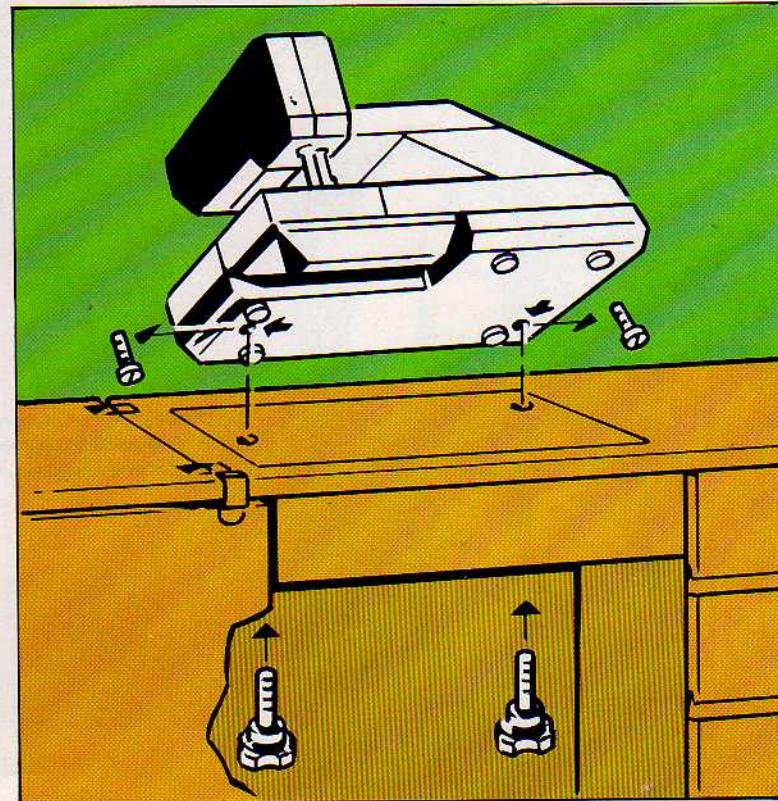
Do keep an iron and ironing board nearby. Pressing equipment is basic for seaming, hemming, fitting. A full length mirror is useful, too!

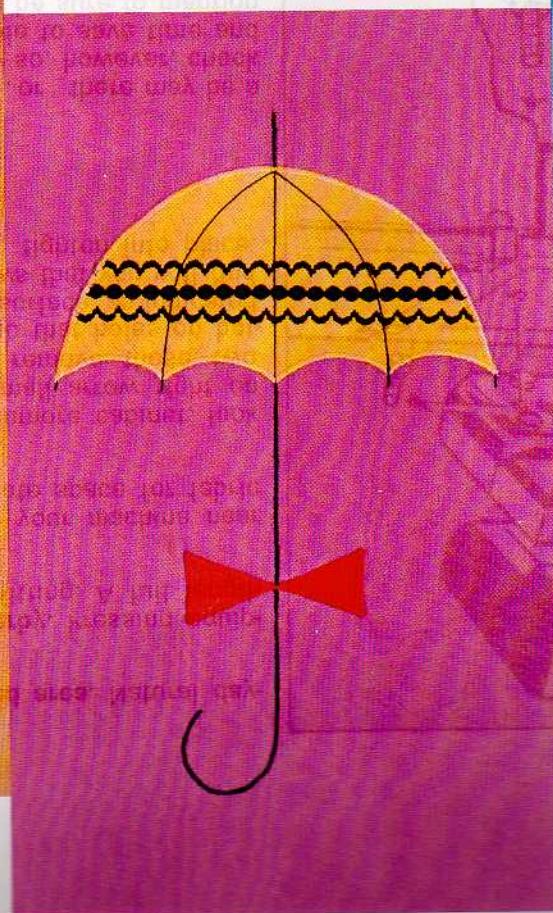
Do choose a fold-out cabinet or place your machine near another flat surface. You'll need adequate space for fabric cutting and handling.

Before installing your machine in a Kenmore cabinet, look first for the two screws pointed by small arrow right on the machine base (see also figure); remove those two screws, position machine on platform so that holes on bottom of machine match those on cabinet surface, as indicated at right. Insert washers and knobs screws that you will find as accessories of the Kenmore cabinet; tighten into place.

IF YOU NEED SERVICE ...

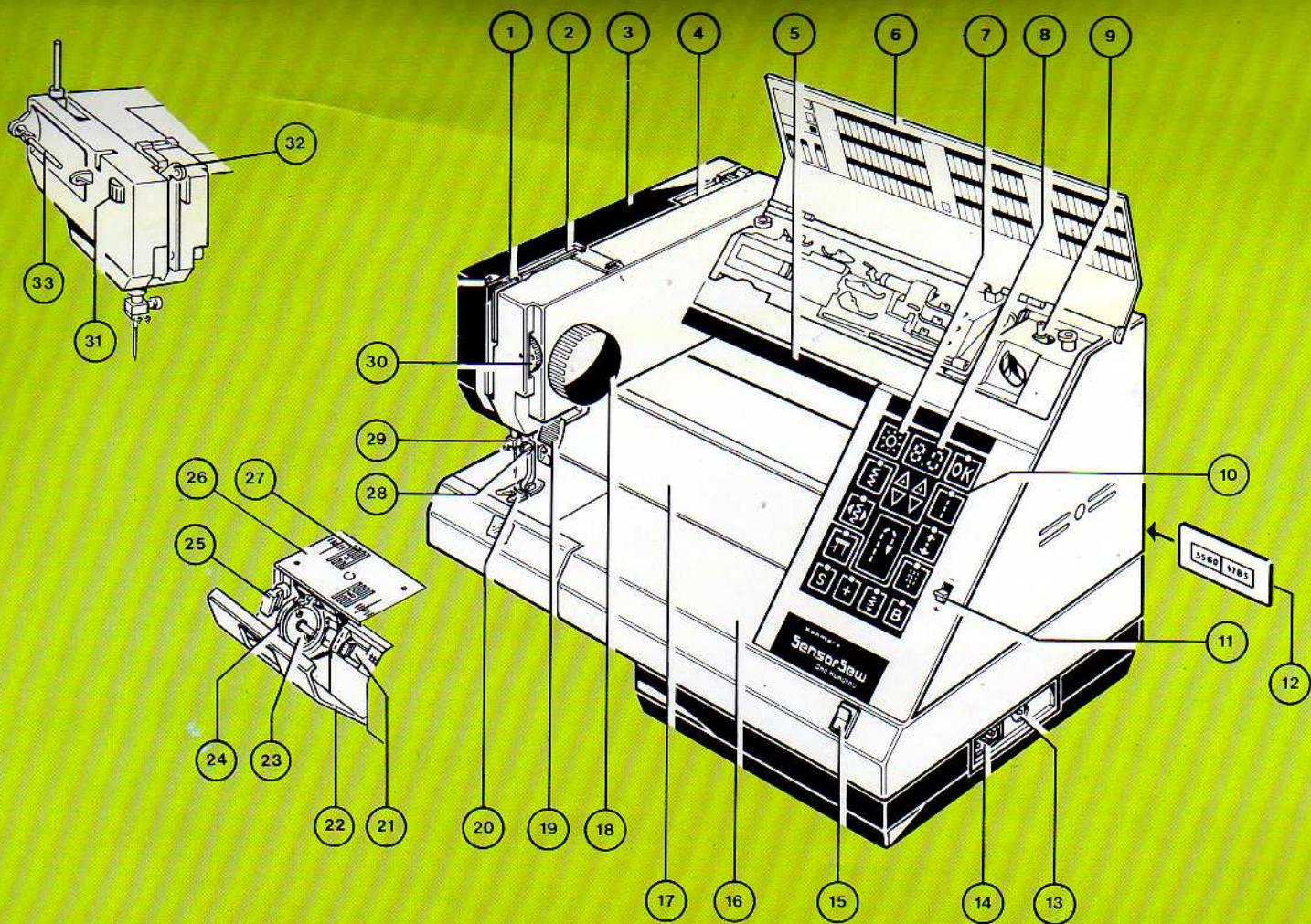
Check your nearest Sears retail store ... or there may be a Service Center near you. Before you do so, however, check the chart on page 54 — you may be able to save time and money. When calling for service, please be sure to mention the number shown on your Nomenclature Plate (12).





WHETHER THIS IS YOUR FIRST MACHINE... OR YOUR BEST MACHINE...
YOU'LL WANT TO KNOW ITS PARTS AND FEATURES

- 1) Upper thread's tension discs.
- 2) Top threading path.
- 3) Left cover.
- 4) Second spool pin.
- 5) Rotating machine handle.
- 6) Machine lid, covering accessory tray.
- 7) Off-on indicator.
- 8) Display.
- 9) Bobbin winder.
- 10) Keyboard.
- 11) Two-speed selector.
- 12) Nomenclature plate.
- 13) Main fuse.
- 14) Socket for foot control and electrical cords.
- 15) Light and power switch.
- 16) Free arm.
- 17) Flip board.
- 18) Hand wheel.
- 19) Presser foot lever.
- 20) Presser foot.
- 21) Feed dog position control.
- 22) Bobbin area cover.
- 23) Bobbin case.
- 24) Rotary hook.
- 25) Needle plate control lever.
- 26) Needle plate.
- 27) Feed dogs.
- 28) Needle clamp screw.
- 29) Needle holder.
- 30) Upper tension control knob.
- 31) Presser foot pressure control.
- 32) Slotted take up lever.
- 33) Horizontal spool pin.



Sears

Kenmore

SensorSew
One Hundred
MODEL 19911



IMPORTANT NOTICE

REPLACE PARAGRAPH AND FIGURE 2 AT PAGE 6 WITH THE FOLLOWING:

2. After bobbin has been filled, insert into case (see Fig. 2)

- Insert bobbin into case and pull thread through slit of case and under tension spring as shown.
- Bobbin must turn counter-clockwise.
- Allow about 5 inches of thread to hang out of bobbin case.

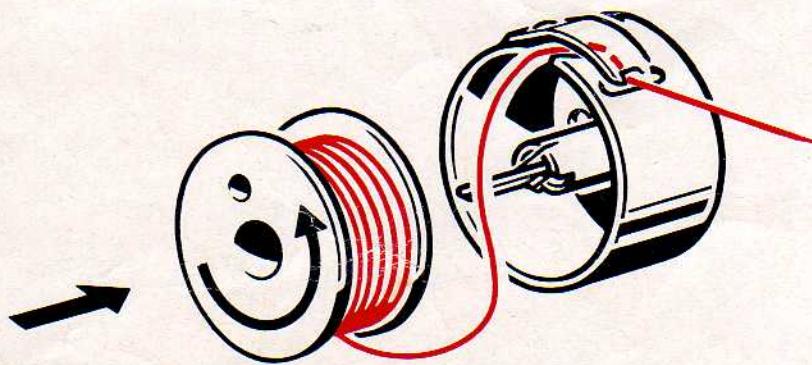


Fig. 2