

## Singer 758

# Singer 758 Touch & Sew Deluxe Zig-Zag Sewing Machine Instruction Manual

Your comprehensive guide to operating and maintaining your Singer sewing machine.

## INTRODUCTION

Congratulations on your new Singer Touch & Sew Deluxe Zig-Zag Sewing Machine. This manual provides detailed instructions for its operation, maintenance, and various sewing applications. Familiarizing yourself with these instructions will ensure optimal performance and longevity of your machine.



Image: Front cover of the Singer 758 Touch & Sew Deluxe Zig-Zag Sewing Machine instruction manual. The cover displays an illustration of a woman happily sewing on a Singer machine, surrounded by other women and sewing-related imagery.



Image: An angled view of the Singer 758 Touch & Sew Deluxe Zig-Zag Sewing Machine instruction manual cover, showing the title and main illustration.

## GETTING STARTED: SETUP AND BASIC OPERATION

### Threading the Machine

Proper threading is crucial for consistent stitch quality. Follow the numbered guides on your machine carefully to ensure the upper thread is correctly tensioned and routed.

### Winding the Bobbin

The bobbin supplies the lower thread. Wind bobbins evenly to prevent tangles and skipped stitches. Refer to your machine's specific bobbin winding instructions for the correct procedure.

### Adjusting Machine to Your Fabric

Different fabrics require different needle types, thread, and tension settings. Always test on a scrap piece of your fabric before beginning your project. Adjust the tension dial and stitch length/width as needed for optimal results.

## SEWING TECHNIQUES

### Straight Stitching

For basic seams, use the straight stitch setting. Ensure your fabric is aligned with the seam guide for straight lines. The manual provides guidance on sewing a seam, pin basting, keeping seams straight, and turning square corners.

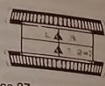


## 4. TIPS ON STRAIGHT STITCHING

To sew a straight stitch, make sure a pattern disc is on holder in machine and set dials on black ▲ symbols.

- Set the stitch control dial on a black number.
- Choose presser foot and throat plate to suit fabric and sewing procedure.

For information on straight stretch stitching, see pages 27 and 51.



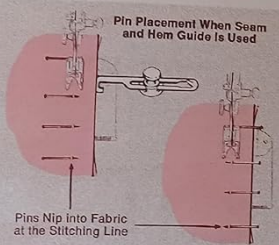
### sewing a seam

#### PIN BASTING

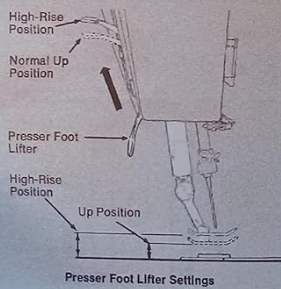
Pin basting is a time saver and can be used in place of hand or machine basting when you are straight stitching seams in easy-to-handle fabric.

Use fine pins and place them so that:

- They are at right angles to the presser foot and just nip into the fabric at the stitching line.
- They do not extend under both sides of the presser foot. *Never place pins on the underside of the fabric in contact with the feed.*



Pin Placement When Seam and Hem Guide Is Not Used



Presser Foot Lifter Settings

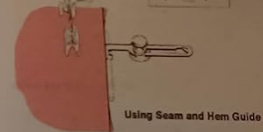
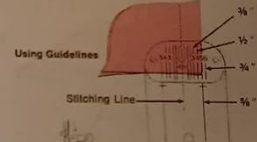
#### PLACING FABRIC

Most fabric can be placed under the presser foot by raising the presser foot lifter to its normal up position. When placing bulky fabrics, such as coating, knit or terry cloth, or multiple fabric layers, you will find it convenient to raise the presser foot lifter to the high-rise position. Hold lifter in position (since it does not lock) while placing fabric under the presser foot. Make sure the lifter is all the way down before starting to sew.

### KEEPING SEAMS STRAIGHT

To keep the seam straight, use one of the numbered guidelines on the throat plate. The numbers indicate distance, in eighths of an inch, from the needle. If you want a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch seam, for example, line up your fabric with the number 5 guideline. Note that both number 5 guidelines (the most commonly used) are extended on the slide plate for your convenience; the crosslines serve as cornering guides when stitching a square corner.

For extra help in keeping the seam straight, you may wish to use the seam and hem guide. Because it allows you to guide stitches between  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the fabric edge, it is particularly useful for very narrow or unusually wide seams.



### TURNING SQUARE CORNERS

To turn a square corner  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch from the fabric edge, you need not measure or mark the seam. Simply use the crosslines on the slide plate.

- Line up your fabric with right or left guideline 5 on the throat plate. Stitch seam, slowing speed as you approach corner.

- Stop stitching, with the needle down, when the bottom edge of the fabric reaches the cornering crosslines on the slide plate.

- Raise presser foot and turn fabric on needle, bringing bottom edge of fabric in line with guideline 5.
- Lower the presser foot and stitch in new direction.

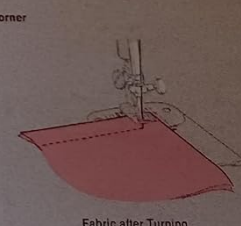
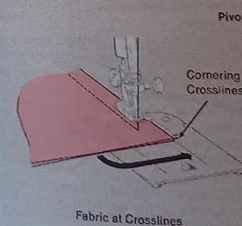


Image: A page from the instruction manual detailing straight stitching. It includes diagrams illustrating pin placement for seams, presser foot lifter settings, and techniques for turning square corners, along with descriptive text.

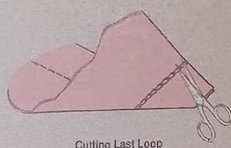
## Zig-Zag Stitching

The zig-zag stitch is versatile for finishing raw edges, appliqué, and decorative purposes. Adjust the stitch width and length according to your desired effect and fabric type.

## Buttons and Buttonholes

Your Singer 758 machine can create professional-looking buttonholes. Follow the specific steps for buttonhole creation, including selecting the correct fashion disc and adjusting settings. The manual also covers attaching buttons securely.

**Removing the Stitching**



Cutting Last Loop

**removing the stitching**

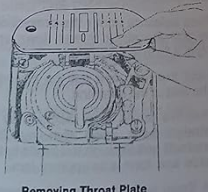
Chainstitching can be removed smoothly and cleanly in seconds by freeing the last stitch formed in the fabric.

1. Simply cut the last loop formed on the underside of the fabric.
2. Pick up the free thread end from the top surface of the fabric.
3. Pull the free thread end, removing entire line of stitching.

**removing chainstitch accessories**

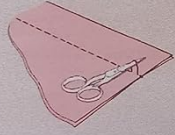
Release thread chain from machine and make sure needle is at its highest point.

1. Open slide plate and remove bobbin case cover.
2. Replace bobbin and snap down latch.
3. Remove throat plate by pressing up and lifting it out toward you.
4. Replace general purpose or straight stitch throat plate.
5. Open face plate and remove chainstitch thread guide. Close face plate.

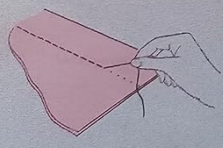


Removing Throat Plate

**Picking Up Free Thread End**



**Removing Line of Stitching**



## 8. BUTTONS AND BUTTONHOLES

### buttons

- Fashion Disc: 0 (plain Zig-Zag)
- Stitch Width:  $\Delta$  and 4
- Needle Position: L
- Feed Cover Throat Plate
- Button Foot

The space between the holes in the button determines stitch width settings. The  $\Delta$  setting must always be used to position the button and to fasten stitching. For buttons with standard hole spacing, settings  $\Delta$  and 4 are usually satisfactory. For buttons with unusual hole spacing, use setting  $\Delta$  and increase or decrease the width setting (4) as necessary.

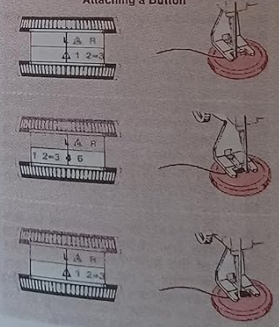
1. Position button under button foot and lower the needle into center of left hole. Lower the foot. Turn hand wheel toward you until the needle rises out of the button and is just above the foot.
2. Set stitch width at 4. Then, when you begin to stitch, the needle should enter the

- right hole of button. Take six or more zig-zag stitches at this setting. End on left side.
3. To fasten stitching, return to stitch width setting  $\Delta$  and take about three stitches.

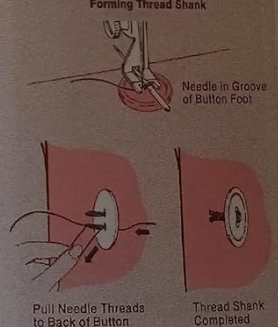
### FORMING A THREAD SHANK

- Buttons sewn on coats and jackets should have a thread shank to make them stand away from the fabric. To form a thread shank, sew over the blade of a regular machine needle.
- Position button and lower button foot. Place needle in groove of foot so that point enters the hole in the foot. The farther in you push the needle, the longer the shank will be.
  - After stitching, remove needle from groove. Remove work from under presser foot, cutting threads about six inches from fabric. Pull needle-thread ends to back of button and form a firm shank between button and fabric by winding threads tightly around attaching stitches. Tie thread ends securely.

**Attaching a Button**



**Forming Thread Shank**



Needle in Groove of Button Foot

Pull Needle Threads to Back of Button

Thread Shank Completed

Image: A manual page demonstrating the process of creating buttonholes and attaching buttons. Diagrams show how to remove stitching, remove chainstitch accessories, and form a button shank.

## Advanced Sewing Applications

Explore various advanced techniques such as:

- **Zippers:** Learn how to insert zippers smoothly and professionally.
- **Darts:** Create tailored garments by forming darts for shaping.
- **Appliqué:** Attach decorative fabric pieces to your projects.
- **Lace Insertion:** Integrate lace into your fabric for elegant finishes.

## 10. SEWING THE PROFESSIONAL WAY

### construction details

#### ZIPPERS

At the notions counter in your Singer store, you will find many different kinds of zippers, one of which will be just right for whatever you wish to sew. How the zipper is inserted will depend on the type of garment and the location of the zipper. The zipper package will contain easy-to-follow instructions. And, if you use the zipper foot, you will find it easy to form an even line of stitching close to the zipper.

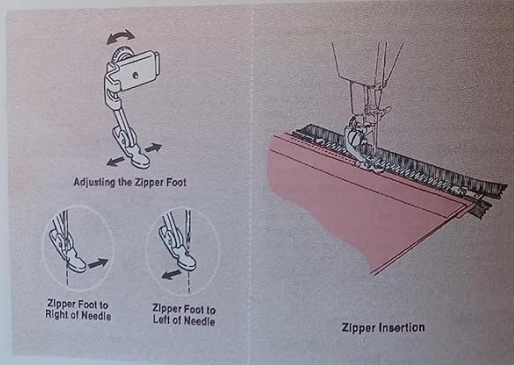
- Stitch Width:  $\Delta$
- Needle Position:  $\Delta$
- Stitch Control: 10 to 15
- General Purpose or Straight Stitch Throat Plate
- Zipper Foot

#### Adjusting the Zipper Foot

When the zipper is to the *right* of the needle:

1. Loosen the thumb screw at the back of the foot, and slide the foot to the *left* of the needle.
2. Check the position of the foot by turning the hand wheel to lower the needle into the side notch of the foot, making sure it clears the foot.
3. Lock the foot into position by tightening the thumb screw.
4. Lower presser bar. Make sure the needle clears the foot on all sides of the notch.

When the zipper is to the *left* of the needle, adjust the foot to the *right* of the needle in the same way.



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#### DARTS

Darts can be made in the usual way on your sewing machine. That is, you begin stitching at the wide end of the dart, stitch to the point, and then fasten the two thread ends. However, thanks to the push-button bobbin, you can avoid the problem of fastening the thread ends by making a "continuous-thread" dart and stitching in the opposite direction. This method is particularly useful for darts in sheer fabrics, where transparency requires a neat, clean finish. It is also useful for darts made on the *right* side of a garment as a style detail.

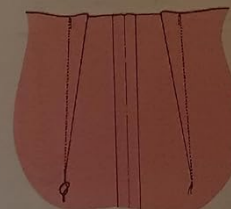
#### Regular Darts

- Stitch Width:  $\Delta$
- Needle Position:  $\Delta$
- Stitch Control: About 12 or to suit fabric
- General Purpose Throat Plate
- General Purpose or Straight Stitch Foot

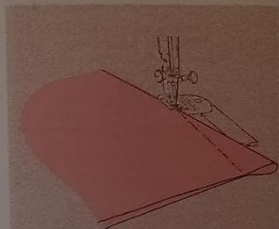
1. Stitch from the seam edge, tapering gradually to the point.
2. Stitch beyond the fabric to form a thread chain  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch long. Clip thread ends about two inches from dart point.
3. Tie the thread ends into a single knot close to the stitching.

#### Continuous-Thread Darts

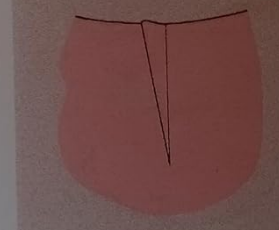
1. Set the machine as for regular darts.
  2. Wind an empty bobbin with enough thread to make a single dart (usually less than one yard).
  3. Close slide plate, and position the needle in the very edge of the fold, at the point of the basted or pinned dart.
  4. Lower the presser foot.
  5. Stitch carefully from the point to the wide end of the dart at the seam edge.
- Remember to remove excess thread from bobbin before rewinding.



Regular Darts



Starting to Stitch Continuous-Thread Dart



Continuous-Thread Dart

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Image: A manual page illustrating techniques for sewing zippers and darts. Diagrams show how to adjust the zipper foot and form regular and continuous darts.



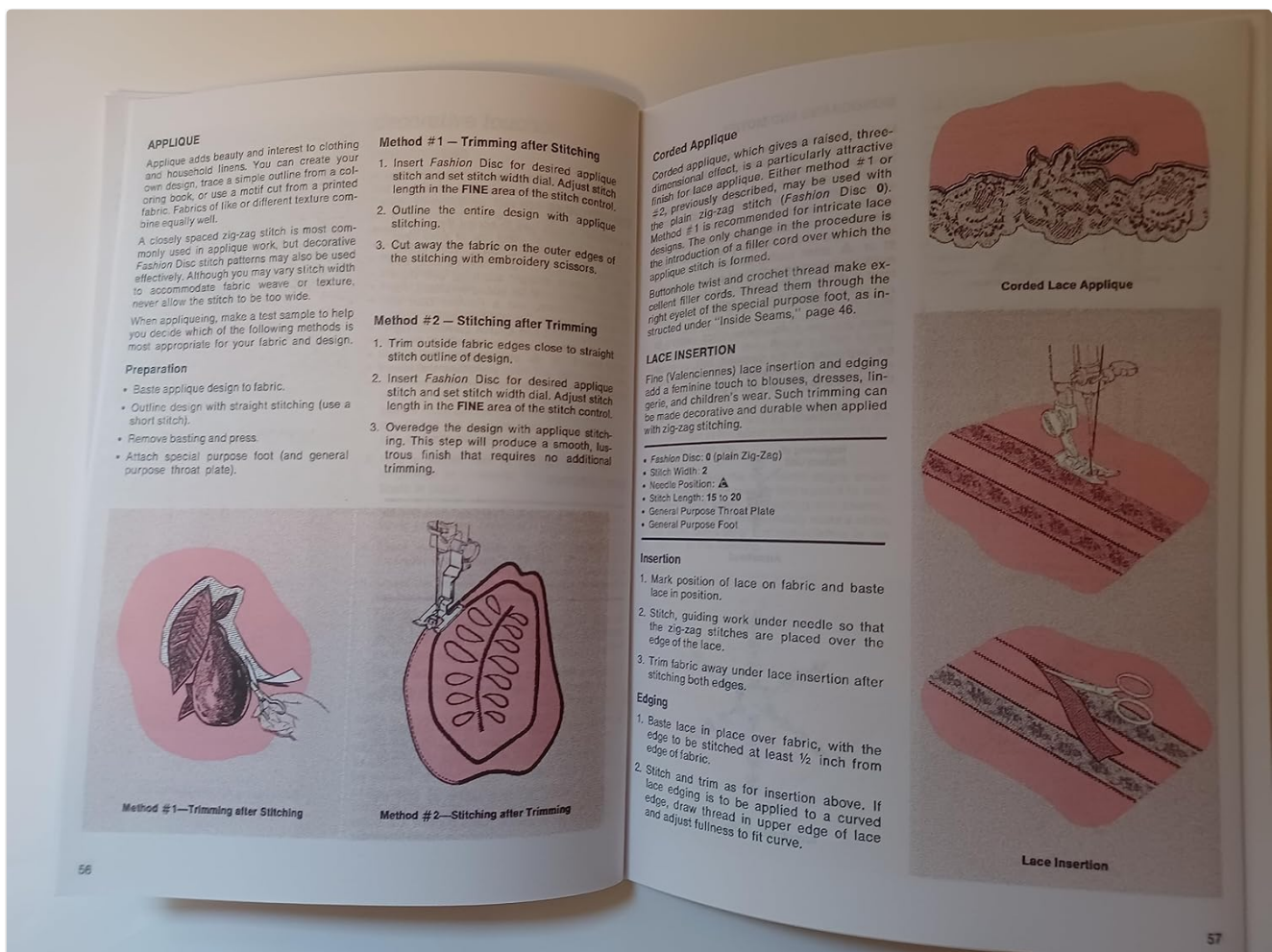


Image: A manual page explaining appliqué and lace insertion. It includes diagrams for trimming after stitching and methods for inserting lace into fabric.

## MAINTENANCE AND CARE

Regular maintenance ensures your Singer 758 machine operates smoothly and extends its lifespan. This includes:

- **Cleaning:** Regularly remove lint and dust from the bobbin area, feed dogs, and tension discs.
- **Lubrication:** Apply sewing machine oil to designated points as instructed in the manual to keep moving parts well-lubricated.
- **Needle Replacement:** Change needles frequently, especially when working with different fabrics or if the needle shows signs of wear.

## TROUBLESHOOTING AND PERFORMANCE AIDS

This section addresses common issues you might encounter during sewing and provides solutions to help you maintain optimal machine performance. Refer to the manual for specific guidance on:

- Skipped stitches
- Thread breakage
- Uneven tension
- Fabric feeding issues

## SPECIFICATIONS

- **Product Dimensions:** 0.1 x 5.5 x 8.5 inches
- **Item Weight:** 4 ounces
- **Material:** Quality Heavy Weight Paper
- **Power Source:** Manual (referring to the manual's operation, the machine itself is electric)
- **Model Number:** 758
- **UPC:** 724116424214

## SINGER GUARANTEE

Each Singer sewing machine is carefully manufactured and is in perfect operating condition upon delivery. The guarantee covers replacement of any parts due to defects in material or workmanship without charge. This guarantee does not apply to parts requiring replacement due to natural wear or abuse/negligence by the user. If the machine is serviced by anyone other than a Singer representative or Approved Dealer, the guarantee may be void. In addition to the parts guarantee, each machine will be inspected and adjusted whenever necessary without charge for labor for a period of one year from the date of purchase. To obtain the benefits of this guarantee, the original Sales Agreement or Cash Receipt must be presented.



This manual is a reproduction of the original Singer Manufacturing Co. instructions for the Singer 758 Touch & Sew Deluxe Zig-Zag Sewing Machine.