

# MINI SINGER

COMPACT FREE-ARM SEWING MACHINE

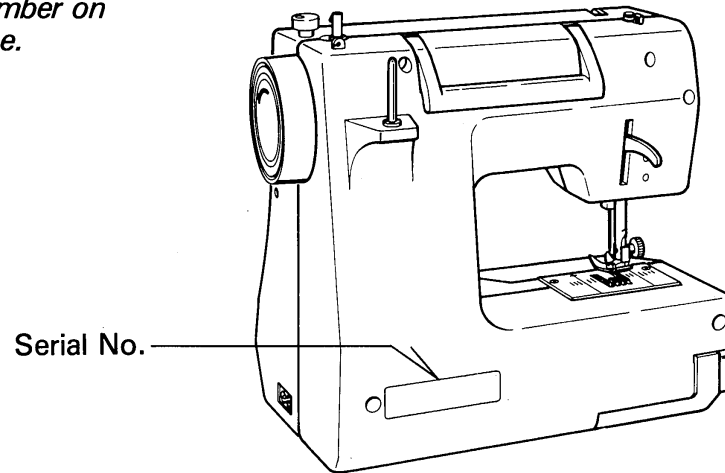
**MODEL 212**

**INSTRUCTION  
MANUAL**

Dear Customer:

We recommend that for future reference you record the Serial Number of your Sewing Machine in the space provided.

*Refer to illustration  
at right for location  
of Serial Number on  
your machine.*



**Serial No.**

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# KNOW YOUR MACHINE

## Principal parts of your machine

2

Bobbin winder  
tension disc

Thread guide

Thread take-up

Thread guides

Presser foot  
thumb screw

Presser foot

Needle plate

Extension table  
(Accessory box)

Needle clamp screw

Bobbin winder shaft  
Bobbin winder stop

Hand  
wheel

Thread  
spool  
pin

Carrying  
handle

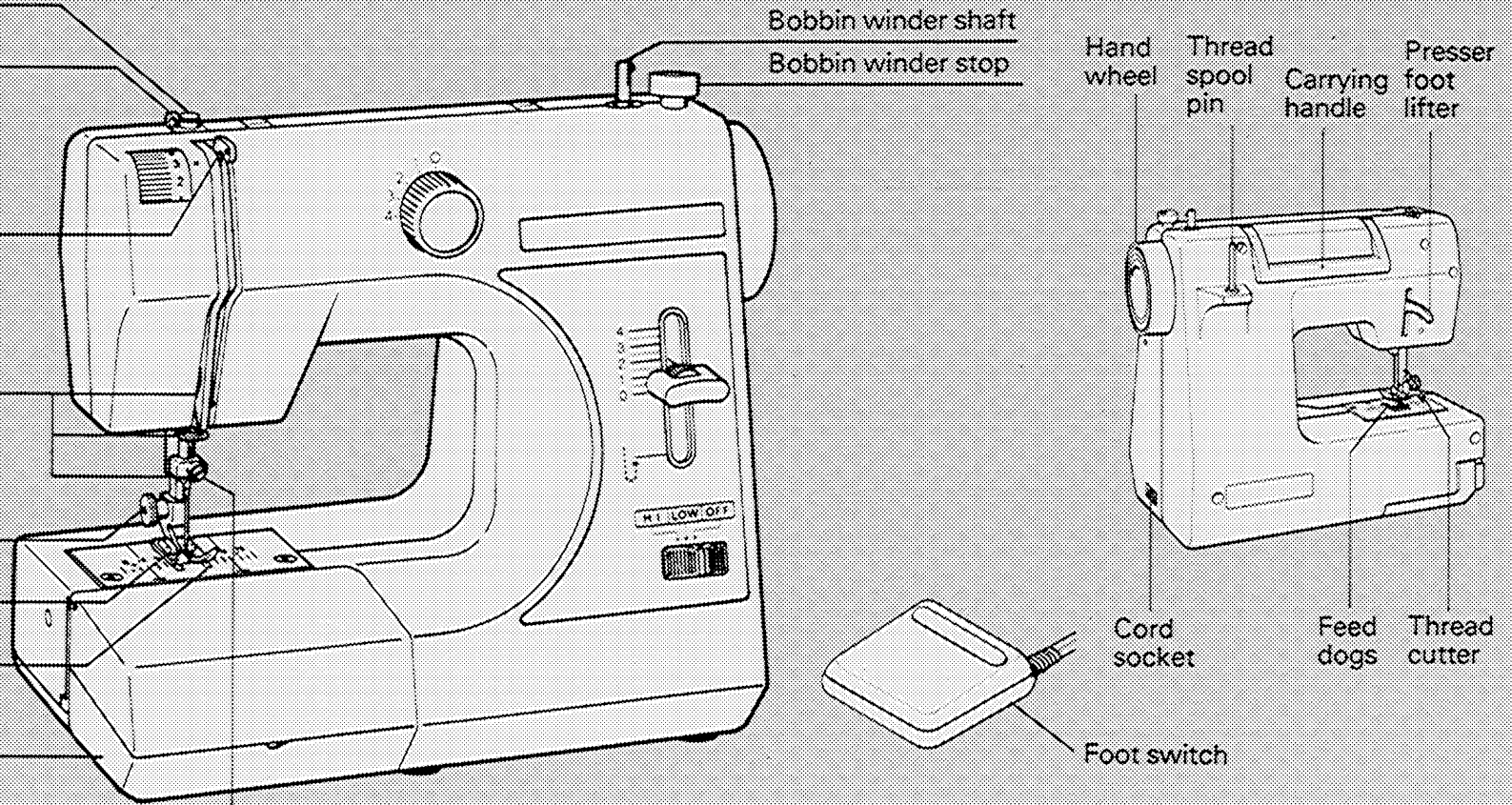
Presser  
foot  
lifter

Cord  
socket

Feed  
dogs

Thread  
cutter

Foot switch



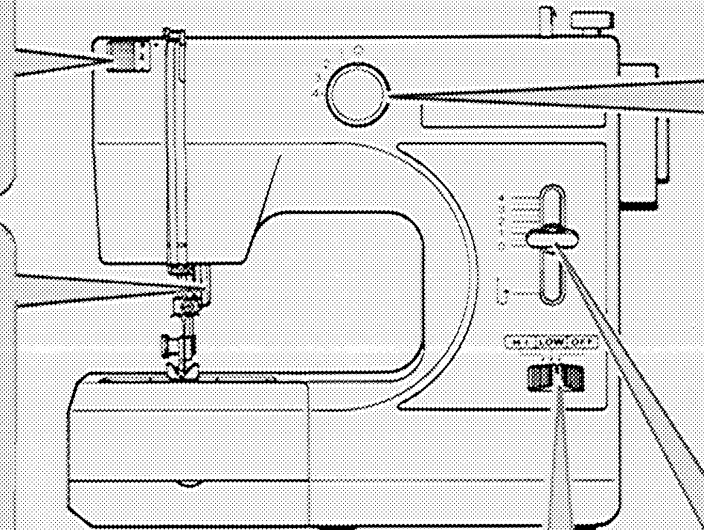
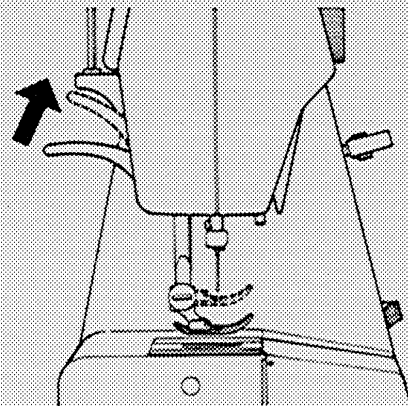
### Top thread tension control

Decrease or increase the tension of the top thread by using this control. The higher the number, the tighter the tension.

### Presser foot lifter

There are three positions for your presser foot.

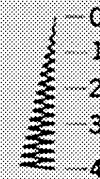
1. Lower the presser foot to sew.
2. Raise the lifter to the middle position to insert or remove fabric.
3. Lift it to its highest position to change the presser foot or to remove thick fabric.



### Stitch width dial

This dial regulates the stitch width when zigzag stitching. The higher the number, the wider the stitch.

Set it at "0" when straight stitching and the needle bar will be firmly locked to achieve uniform stitches.



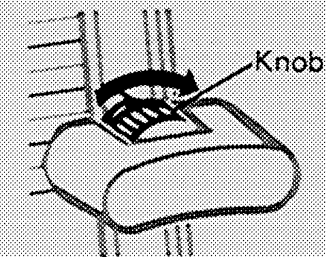
### Power/speed range switch

Your machine has two ranges of speed—a low range for slower, intricate work and a high one for faster, general work.

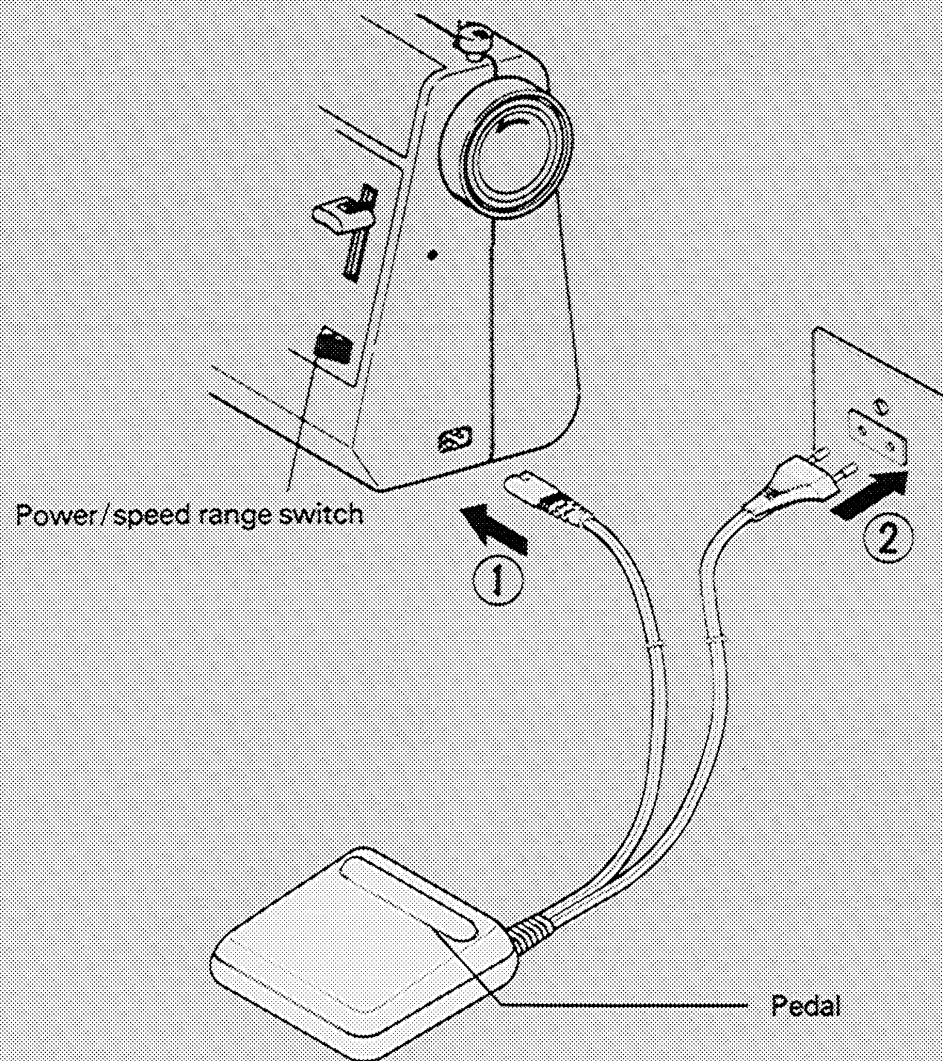
### Stitch length/reverse stitch lever

Loosen the knob in the center by turning it counter clockwise. Move the lever between 4 and 0 and retighten the knob. The lower the number, the shorter the stitch.

Lower the lever below "0" to stitch in reverse for back tacking.



## SET UP YOUR MACHINE



(1) How to set Foot Switch  
MAKE SURE THAT THE POWER/SPEED RANGE SWITCH IS AT "OFF" POSITION BEFORE CONNECTING FOOT SWITCH.

Connect the plugs of the foot switch into the machine socket (1) and your wall outlet (2) as illustrated.

(2) How to operate

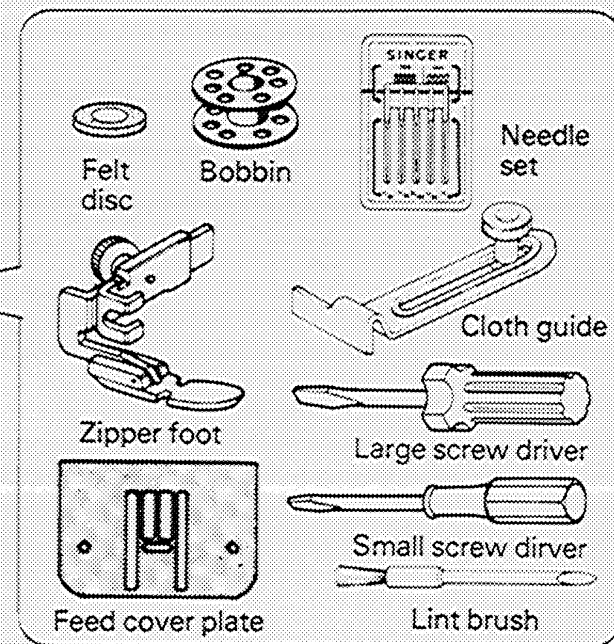
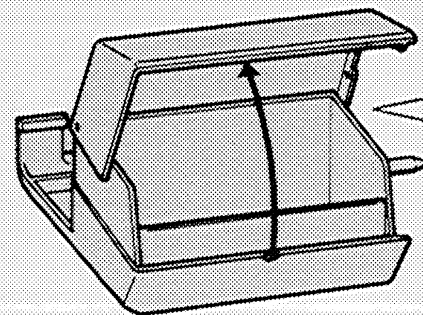
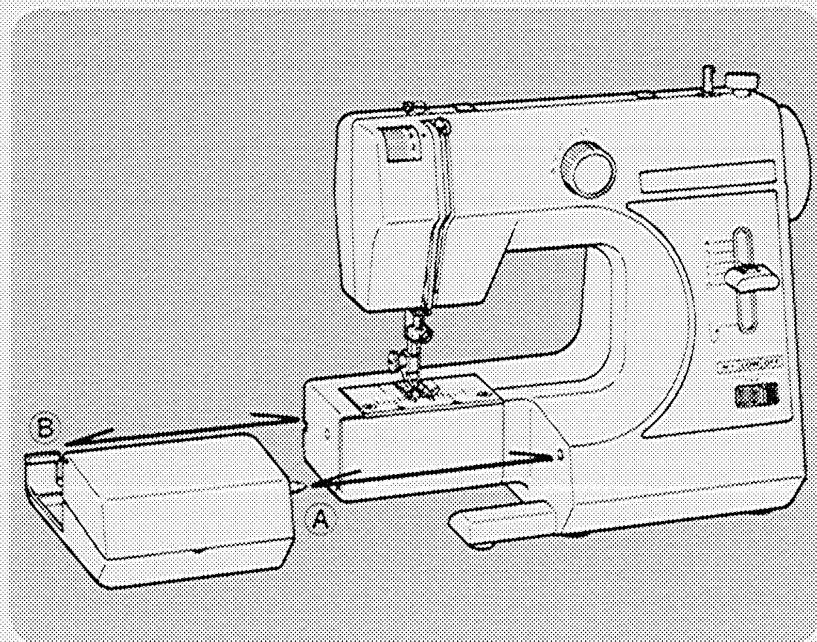
1. Set the power/speed range switch at "LOW" or "HIGH" position.
2. Depress the pedal of the foot switch with your foot to run the machine. Remove your foot from the pedal to stop.

**CAUTION:**

If you are interrupted, or stop sewing or leave the machine unattended, the plug (2) must be removed from the outlet.

\*THIS FOOT SWITCH has only ON—OFF function, not for speed control.

# REMOVE THE EXTENSION TABLE/ACCESSORY BOX



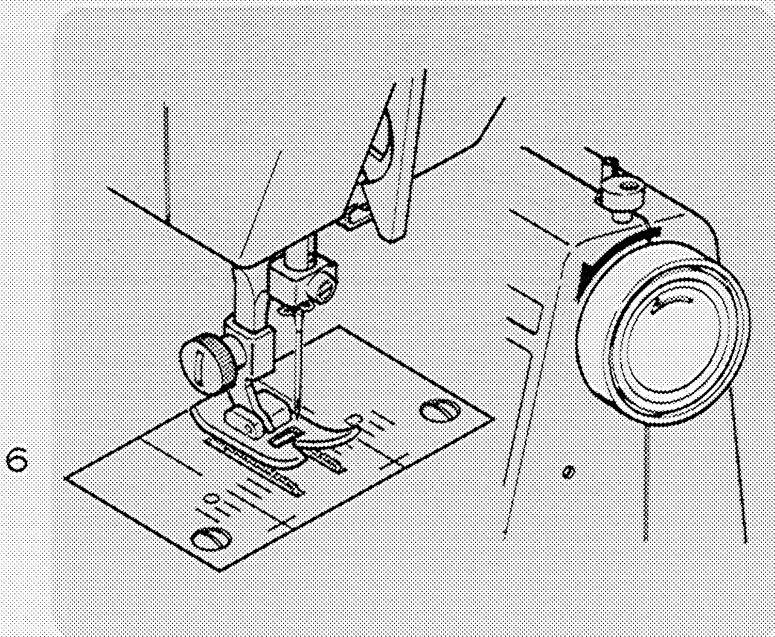
Remove the extension table by pulling it to the left.  
To attach, slide the table back to position until the pins (A and B) fit into the holes on the machine.

Open the accessory box by lifting the lid up and backward and you will find a variety of accessories inside.

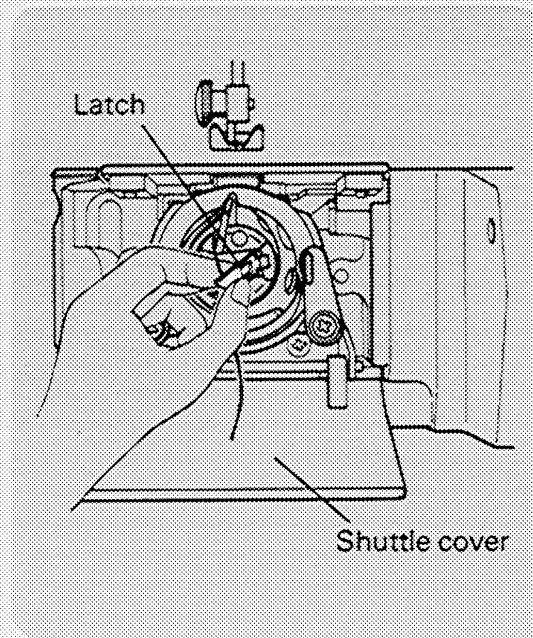


## PREPARE THE BOBBIN

Remove the Bobbin Case from the Machine



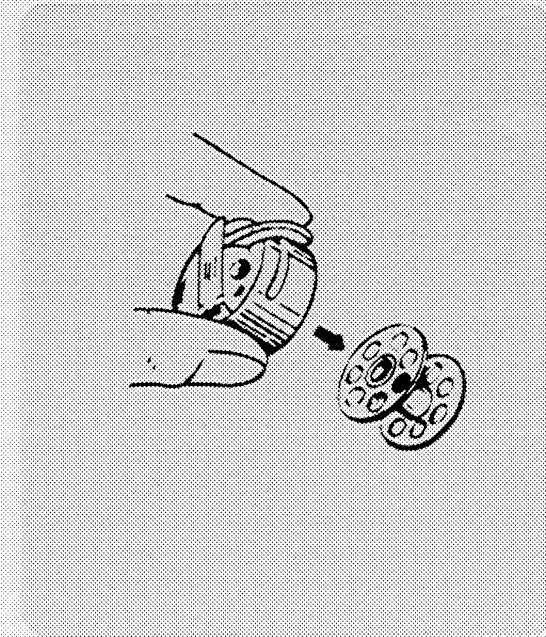
1. Raise the needle to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.



2. Locate the notch at the left end and open the shuttle cover by pulling forward and down.

3. Use your forefinger and thumb to pull open the latch on the bobbin case.

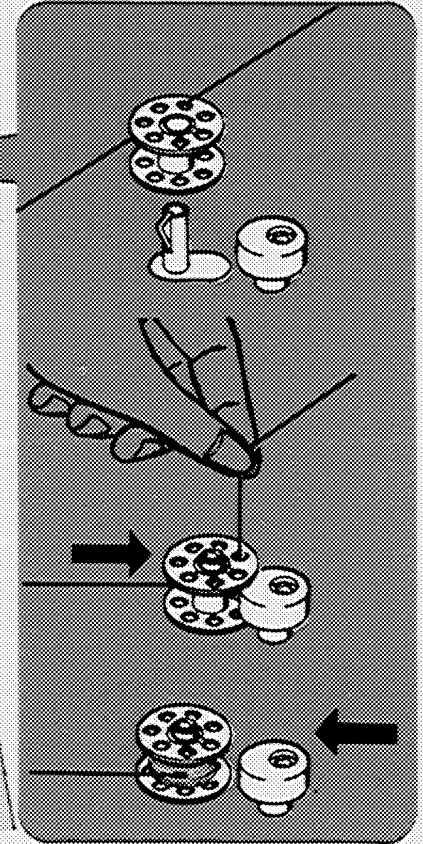
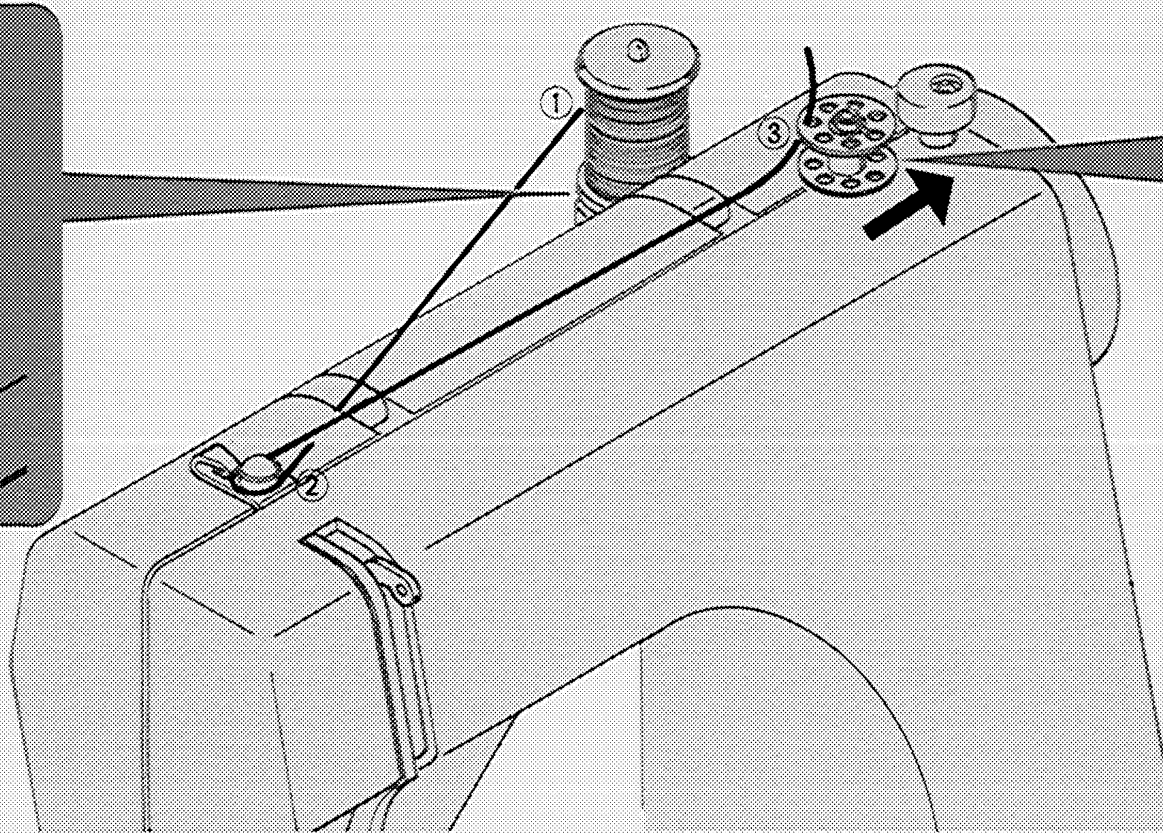
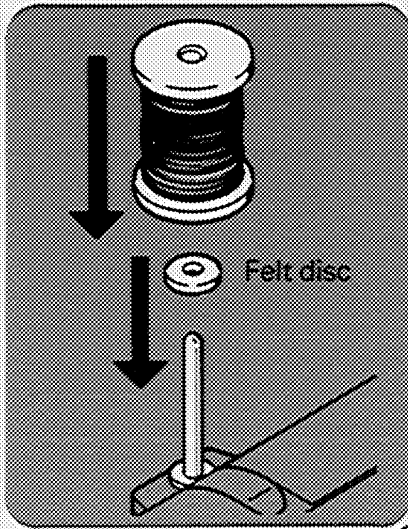
4. Pull the bobbin case straight out.



5. Release the latch and the bobbin will drop out of the case.



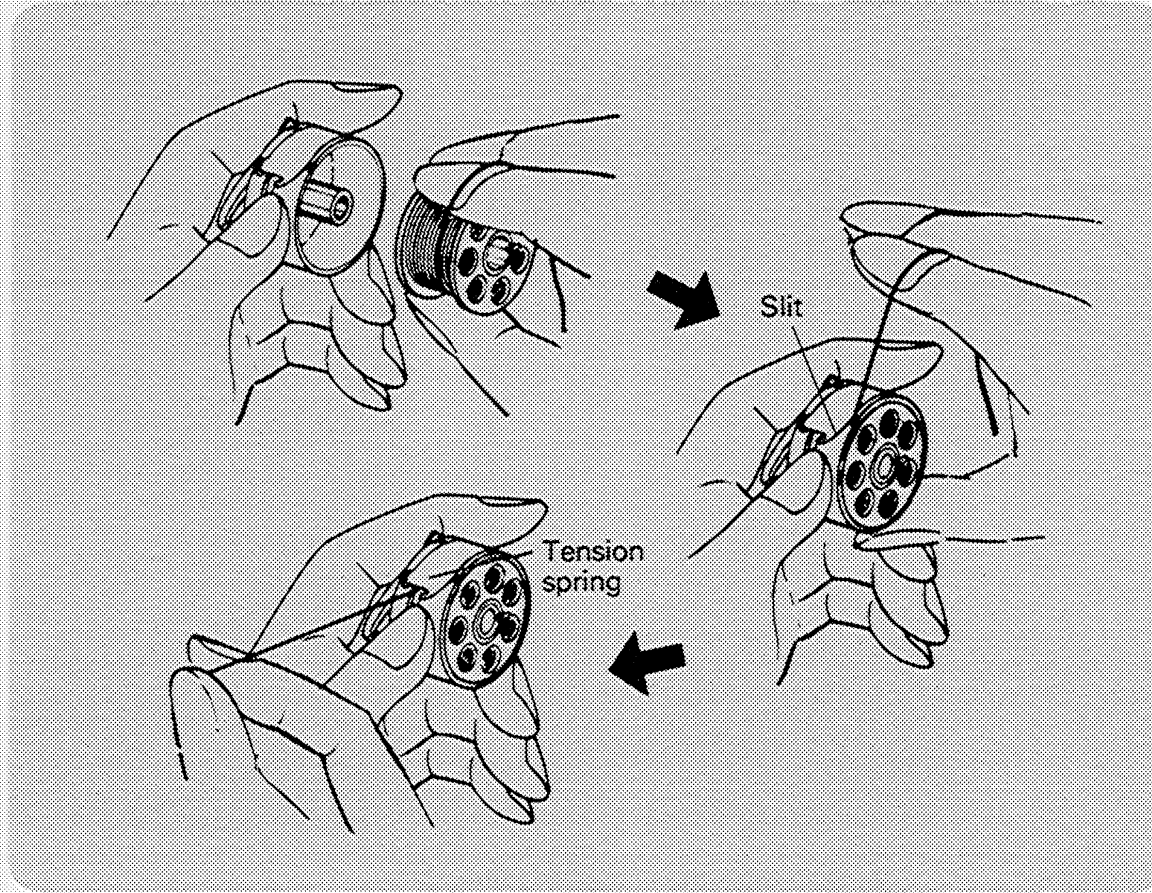
## Wind the Bobbin



1. Fit the felt disc over the spool pin and put a spool of thread on the spool pin.
2. Draw the thread through from the spool through the bobbin winder tension disc.
3. a. Pull the end of the thread through the hole in the bobbin.  
b. Place the bobbin onto the bobbin winder shaft with the end of the thread coming from the top of the bobbin.
4. a. Push the bobbin winder shaft to the right until it clicks.

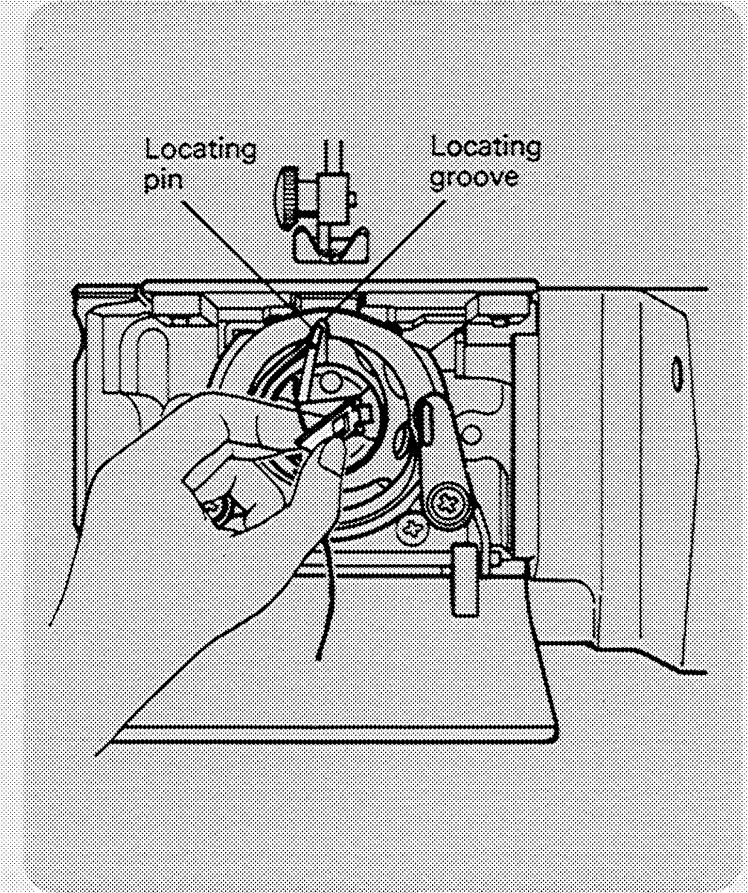
- b. Hold onto the end of the thread.
  - c. Start the machine by shifting the power switch to "LOW" or "HIGH" position. After several rotations of the bobbin release the thread.
- NOTE: Keep away from the needle while the machine is running.
5. a. Turn off the power switch when the bobbin stops turning with the thread filled.  
b. Push the shaft to the left to remove the bobbin.

## Insert the Bobbin into the Bobbin Case



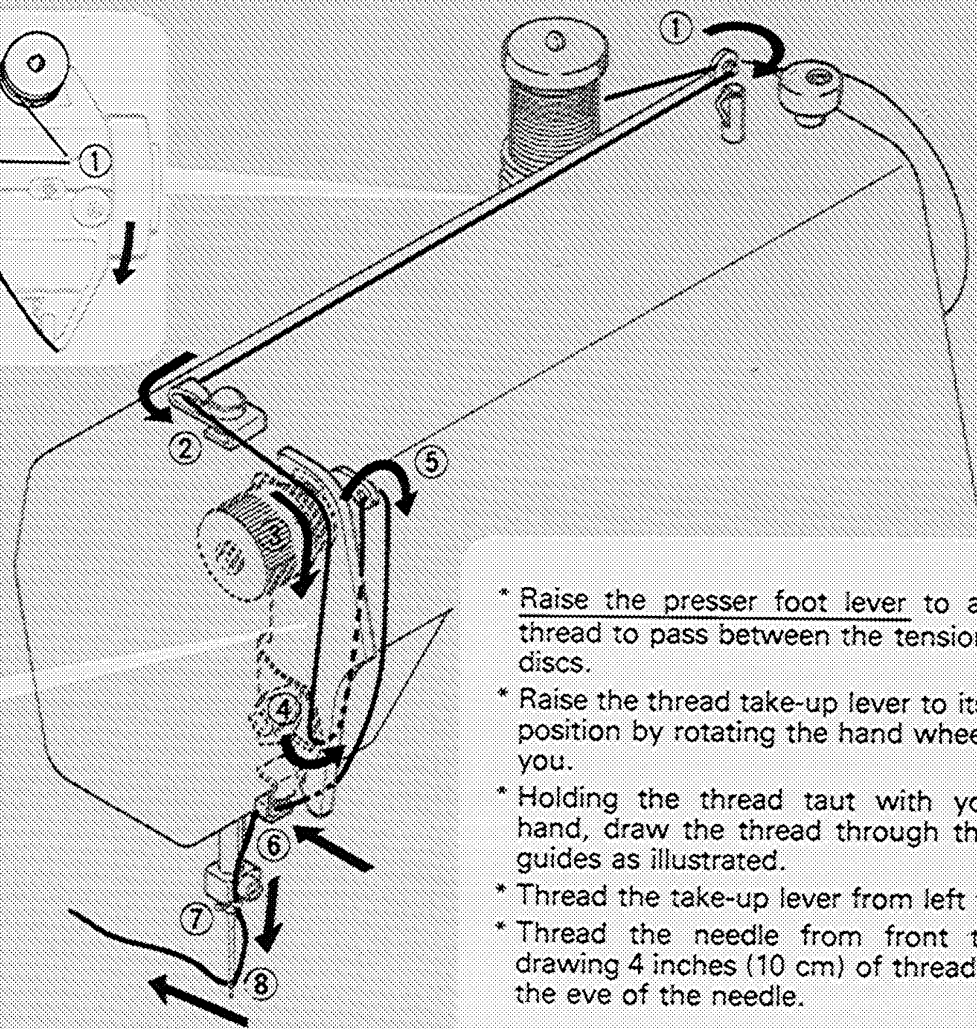
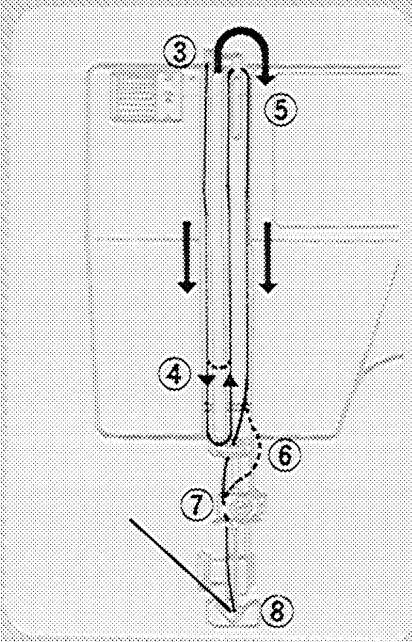
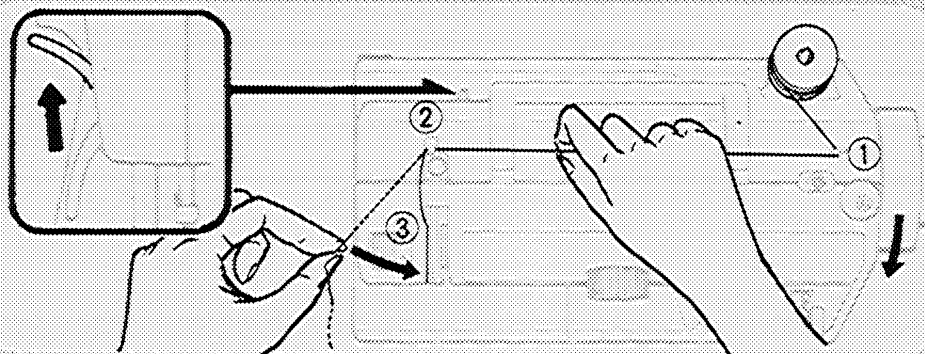
1. Hold the bobbin in your right hand with the thread running clockwise.
2. Insert the bobbin into the case with about 4 inches (10 cm) of thread showing outside the case.
3. Pull the thread through the slit in the case and then underneath the flat tension spring. It will click when it is in place.

## Insert the Bobbin Case into the Shuttle



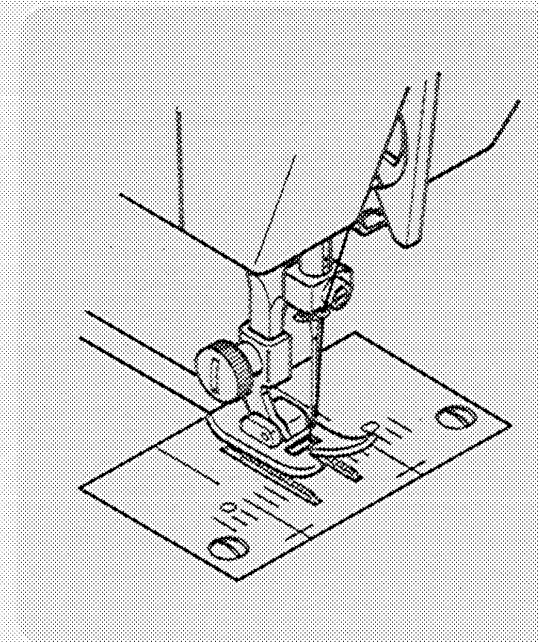
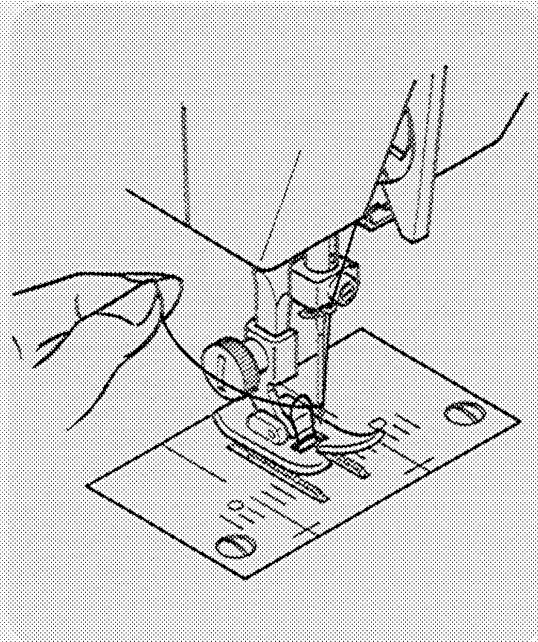
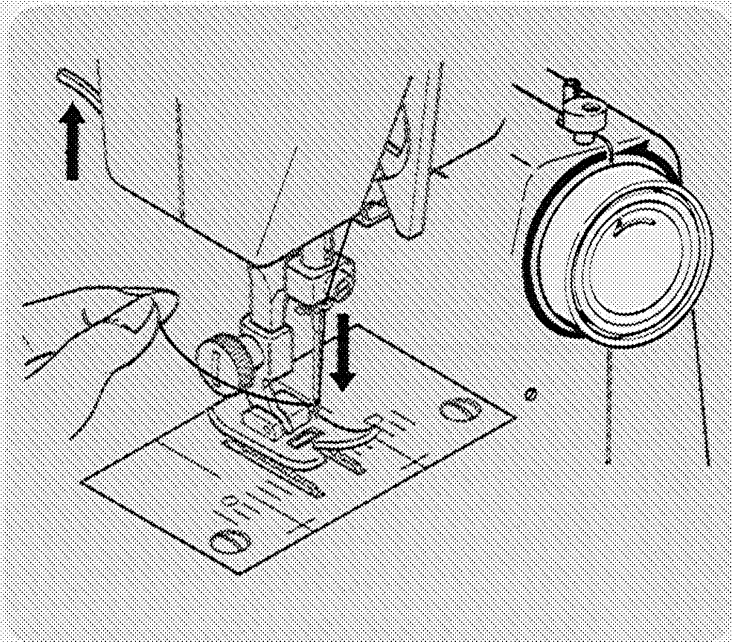
1. Hold the latch open, with the locating pin straight up.
2. Slide the bobbin case onto the center spindle of the shuttle, keeping the thread toward you.  
NOTE: Be sure the locating pin fits into the locating groove at the top of the shuttle.
3. Release the latch to lock the bobbin case in place.

# THREAD THE TOP THREAD



- \* Raise the presser foot lever to allow the thread to pass between the tension control discs.
- \* Raise the thread take-up lever to its highest position by rotating the hand wheel toward you.
- \* Holding the thread taut with your right hand, draw the thread through the thread guides as illustrated.
- \* Thread the take-up lever from left to right.
- \* Thread the needle from front to back, drawing 4 inches (10 cm) of thread through the eye of the needle.

## PICK UP THE BOBBIN THREAD



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1. Raise the presser foot lifter.
2. a. Hold the top thread loosely in your left hand.  
b. With your right hand, rotate the hand wheel toward you until the take-up lever has come to the top again.

**NOTE:** When the needle passes beneath the needle plate, it will pick up the thread from the bobbin.

3. a. Raise the bobbin thread by pulling the top thread with your left hand.  
b. Pull the bobbin thread until the end comes through the opening of the needle plate.

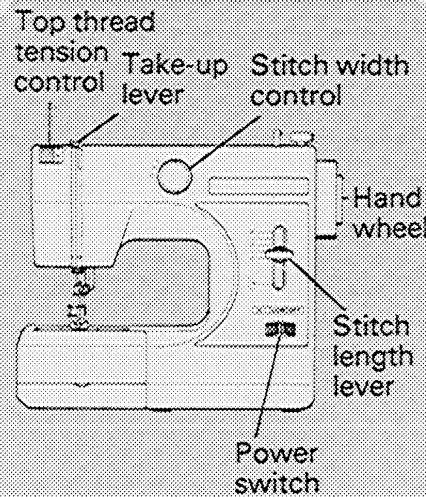
4. Pull the both threads under and to the back of the presser foot, leaving 4 inches (10 cm) clear.

**NOW YOU'RE READY TO START TO SEW WITH YOUR SEWING MACHINE. PLEASE TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE.**



# STRAIGHT STITCH

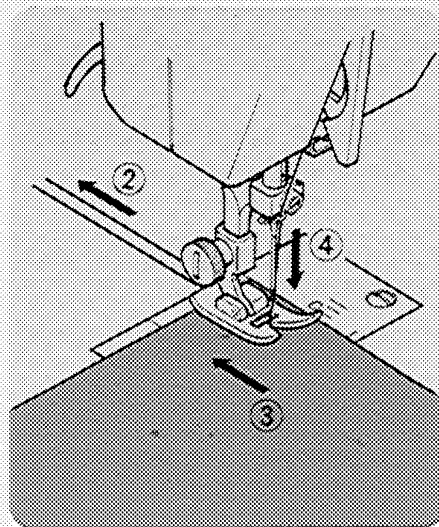
Straight stitch is the most frequently used for every aspect of sewing. Learn the correct use of your machine following the steps below.



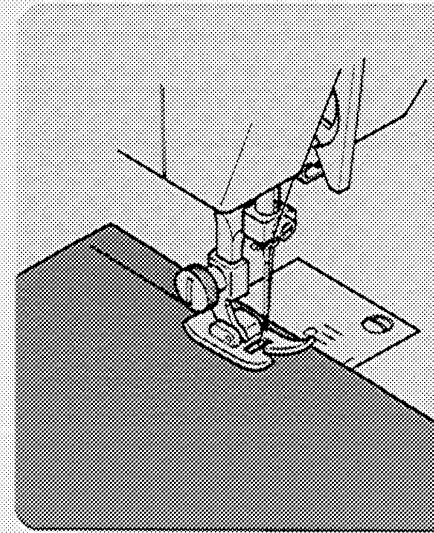
## 1. SETTINGS

Stitch width - 0  
Stitch length - 4  
Thread tension - 3

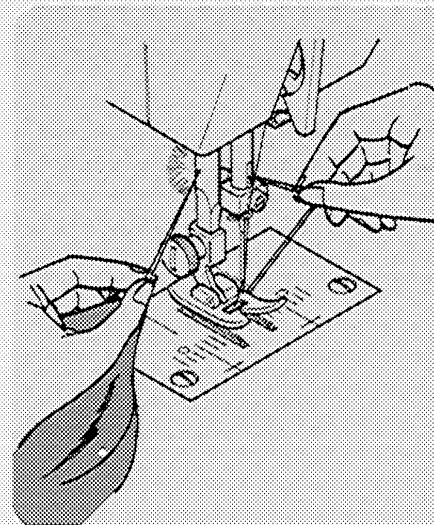
Raise the take-up lever to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.



2. Pull both threads under the presser foot toward the back of the machine.
3. Place the fabric under the presser foot and lower the presser foot lifter.
4. Turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle enters the fabric.

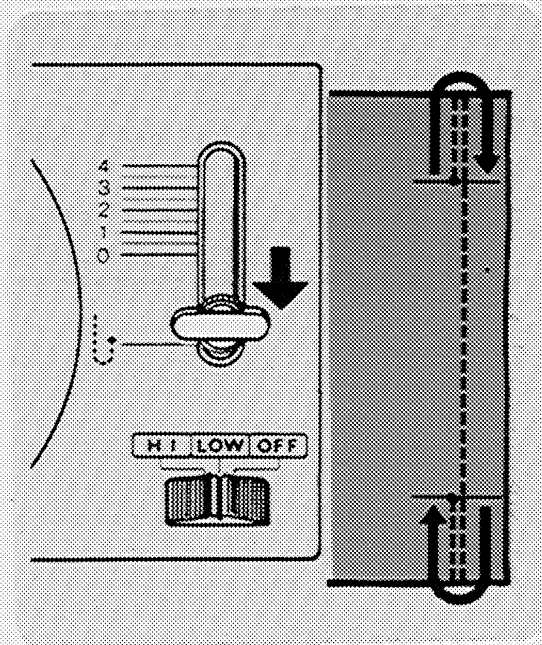


5. a. Start to sew shifting the power switch to the "LOW" or "HIGH" position.  
b. Guide the fabric gently with your hand.  
c. When you reach the end of the fabric, stop the machine turning off the power switch.



6. a. Turn the hand wheel to raise the needle.  
b. Raise the presser foot by pushing the lifter up.  
c. Use the thread cutter above the presser foot to cut off excess threads.  
d. Pull the both thread under and to the back of the presser foot, leaving 4 inches (10 cm) clear.

## Fastening seams

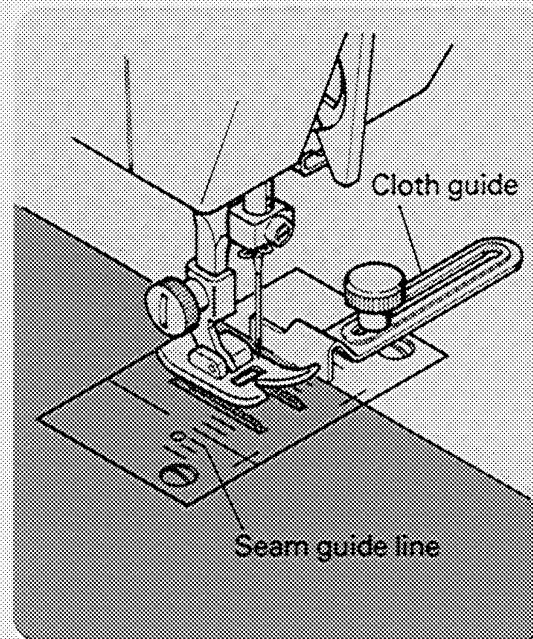


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Secure your seams by taking the first few stitches in reverse. Then allow the machine to go forward. This is called back tacking. Reverse the machine at the end of your seams as well.

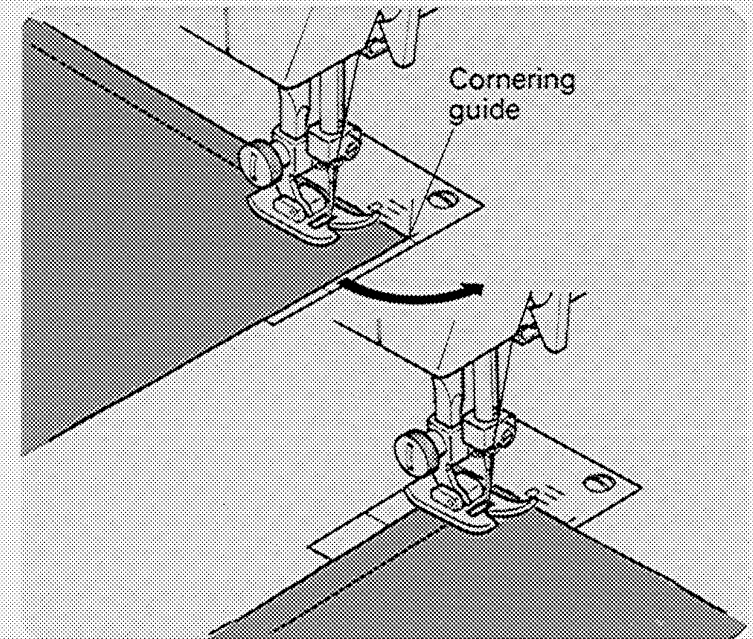
Lower the stitch length lever below "0" for back tacking.

## Keeping seam line straight



1. Using the seam guide lines  
The needle plate is marked with seam guide lines to help you stitch straight seams. The standard 5/8 inch (16 mm) lines are emphasized for your convenience.
2. Using the cloth guide  
Secure the cloth guide in the screw hole to the right of the foot adjusting to the width of your seams.

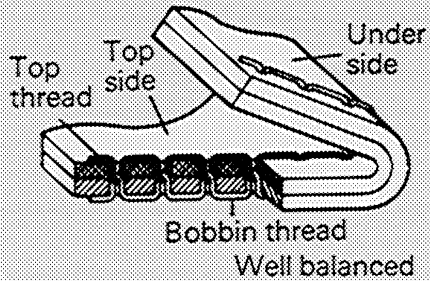
## Turning a square corner 5/8 inch (16 mm) from the fabric edge



1. Stop stitching with the needle piercing the fabric, when you reach the cornering guide.
2. Raise the presser foot.
3. Turn the fabric and the new stitching line will align with 5/8 inch (16 mm) seam guide line.
4. Lower the presser foot and begin stitching in the new direction.

## Adjusting thread tension

### STRAIGHT STITCHING



The good looking appearance of your stitching is largely determined by the balanced tension of both top and bobbin threads. The tension is well balanced when these two threads 'lock' in the middle of layers of the fabric you are sewing.

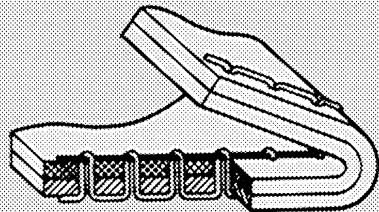
### Bobbin thread tension

BOBBIN THREAD TENSION REQUIRES ADJUSTMENT LESS FREQUENTLY THAN THE TOP THREAD TENSION.

If the tension is well balanced, but the fabric puckers badly, both top and bobbin thread tensions may be too tight and have to be adjusted.

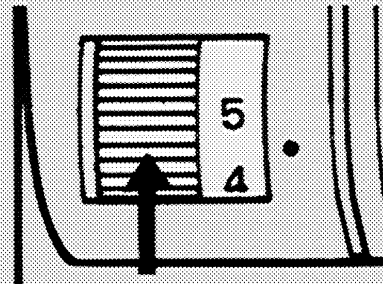
When adjusting the tension on the bobbin case, make slight adjustments with the screw driver.

### Top stitch too tight

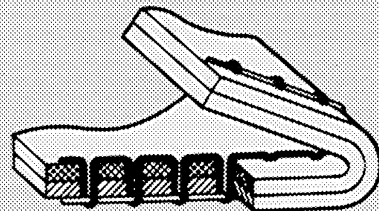


Threads lock on the top side.

### Decrease tension

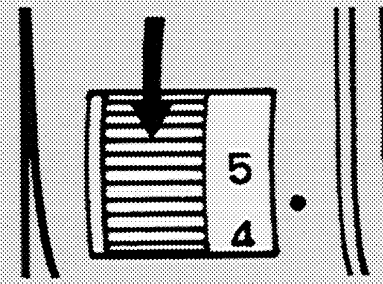


### Top stitch too loose

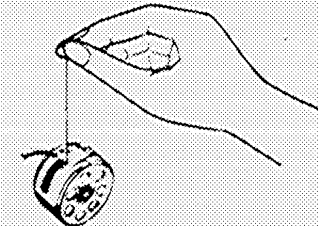
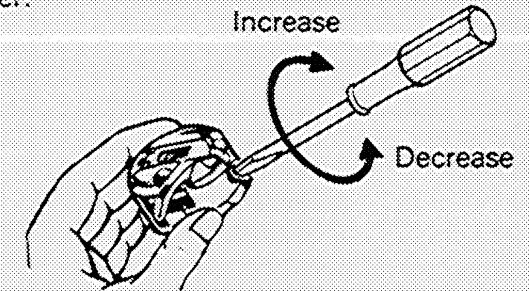


Threads lock on the under side.

### Increase tension



To test that the tension is correct, suspend the bobbin case by the thread (No. 50) and jerk it once. If the tension is correct, the thread will unwind an inch or two (3 to 5 cm). If too loose it will unwind continuously. If too tight the thread will not unwind at all.





## Needle, Thread and Fabric Chart

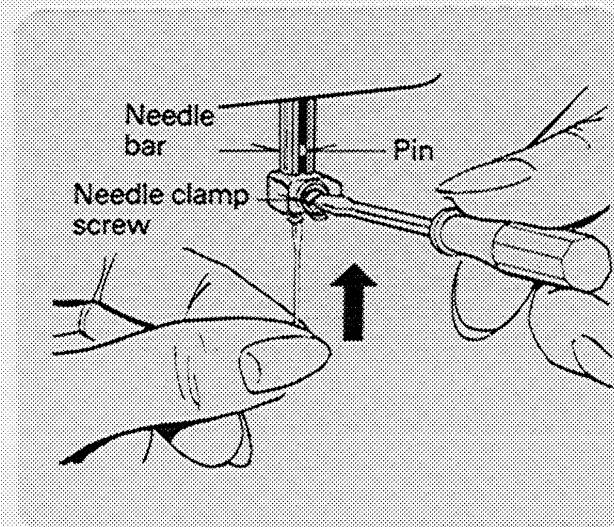
Your fabric will determine the choice of a needle and thread. The following table is a practical guide to needle and thread selection. Always refer to it before a new sewing

project. And be sure to use the same size and type of thread in the bobbin as in the top thread supply.

FABRICS		THREAD	NEEDLES	
The fabrics below can be of any fiber: cotton, linen, silk, wool, synthetic, rayon, blends. They are listed as examples of weight.			TYPE	SIZE
Light-Weight	Batiste Chiffon Crepe	Cotton-wrapped Polyester 100% Polyester *Mercerized Size 60	2020	11/80
Medium-Weight	Corduroy Flannel Gabardine Gingham Linen Muslin Wool Crepe	Cotton-wrapped Polyester 100% Polyester *Mercerized Size 50 Nylon	2020	14/90
Medium-Heavy	Bonded Wovens Canvas Coating Denim Duck Sailcloth	Cotton-wrapped Polyester 100% Polyester *Mercerized Size 40 **"Heavy Duty"	2020	16/100
			2020	18/110
Knits	Bonded Knits Double Knit Jersey Tricot	Cotton-wrapped Polyester Polyester Nylon	Ball-Point 2045	Size 11/80, 14/90, 16/100

\* Do not use on stretch fabrics.

## Changing needle

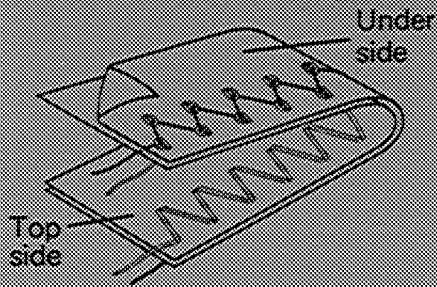


1. Raise the needle bar to its highest position by turning the hand wheel toward you.
2. Loosen the needle clamp screw with the screw driver.
3. Remove the needle by pulling it downward.
4. Insert the new needle into the needle clamp with the flat side away from you.
5. Push the needle up as far as it can go.
6. Tighten the needle clamp screw firmly with the screw driver.

# ZIGZAG STITCH

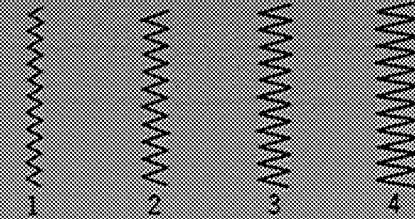
## MACHINE SETTINGS

### Thread tension control

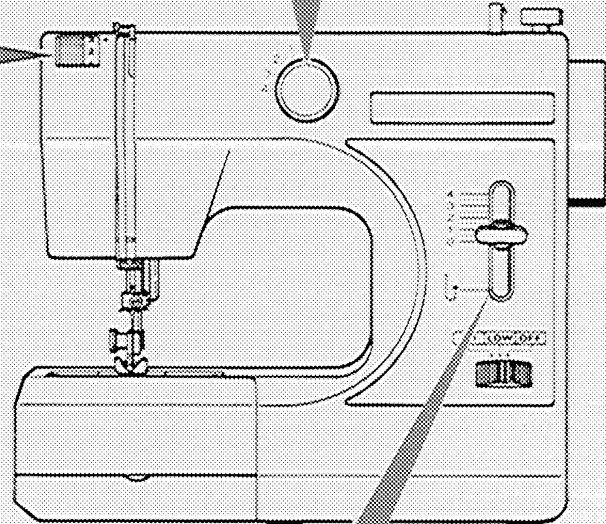
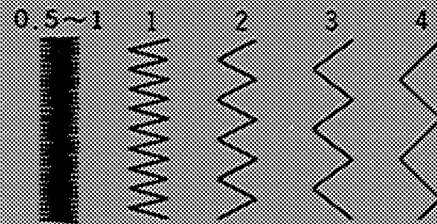


The top thread may appear on the under side depending on the thread, fabric and sewing speed, but the bobbin thread must never appear on the top of the fabric.

### Zigzag width dial



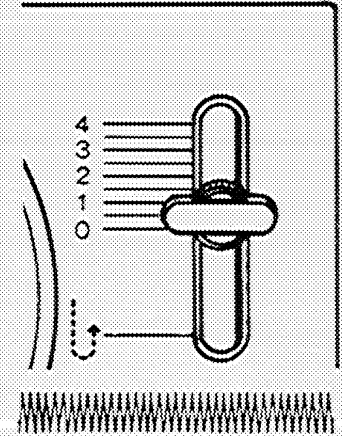
### Stitch length lever



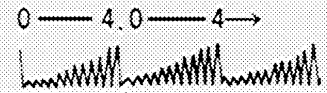
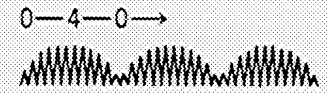
## Satin stitch

Closely spaced zigzag stitch is called satin stitch. This is an attractive stitch which is used for embroidery and appliqué.

Set stitch length between 0.5 and 1.



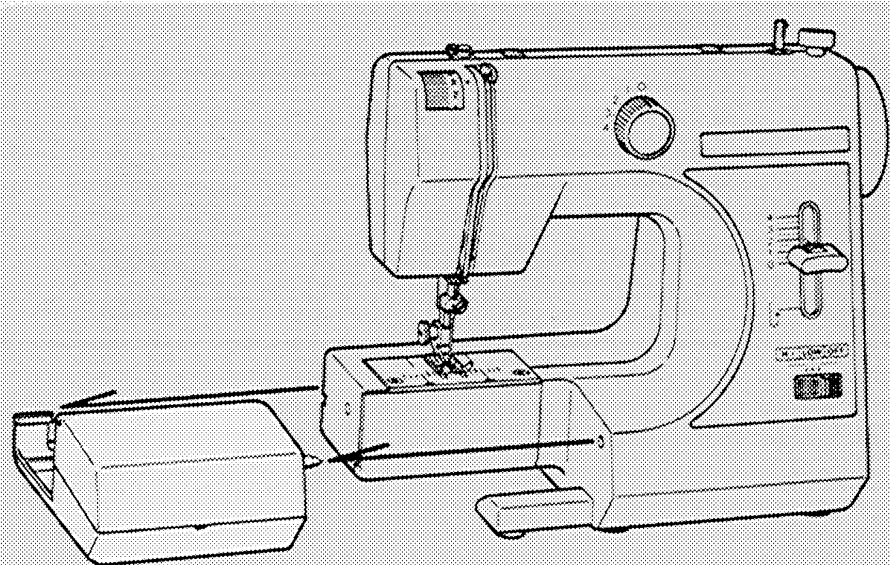
Turn the stitch width dial from 0-4-0 and decorative patterns will be achieved.



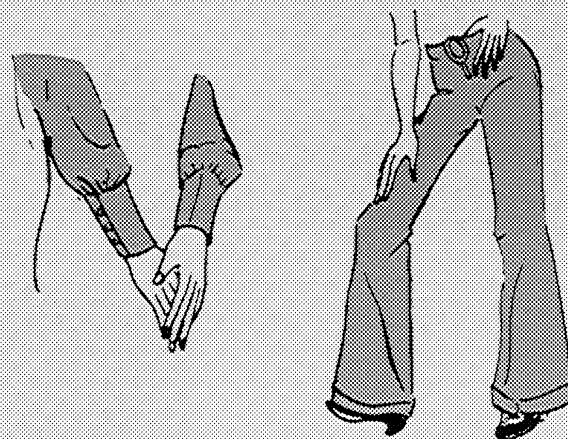
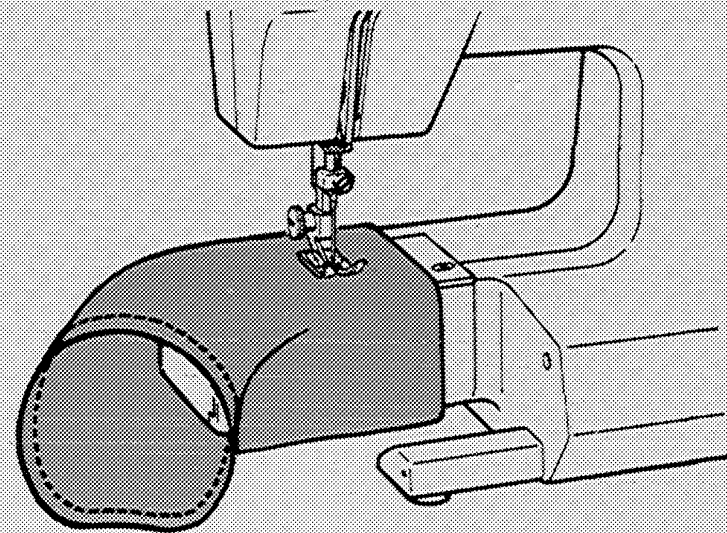
Stop the machine at this point and turn the dial back to "0".

## FREE-ARM SEWING

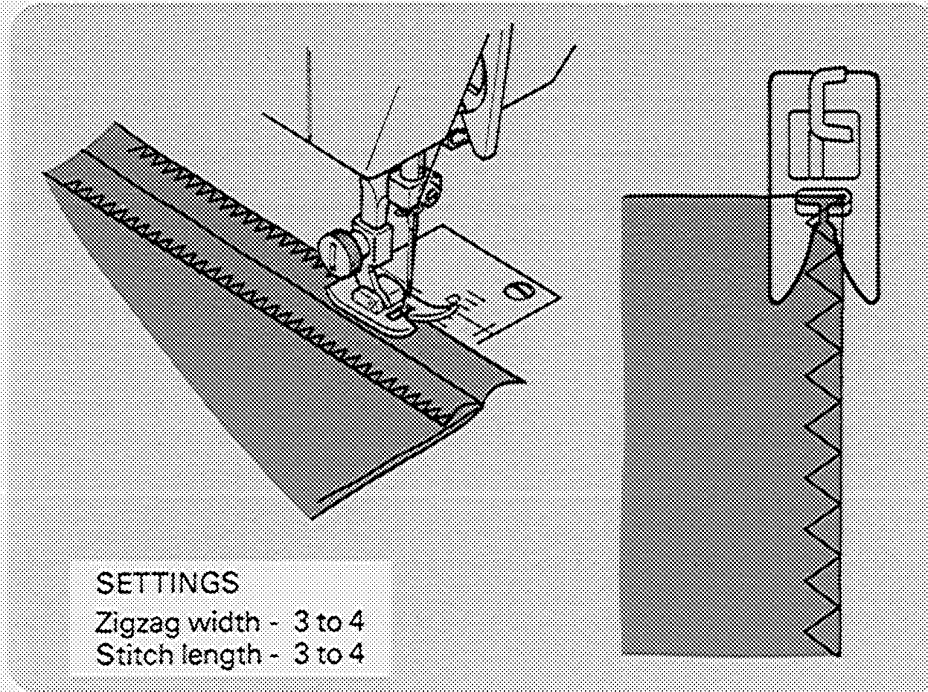
16



Your machine has a free arm for sewing sleeves, pants legs etc. For free-arm sewing, remove the extension table by pulling it to the left. Just slip the sleeve or pants leg onto the free arm.

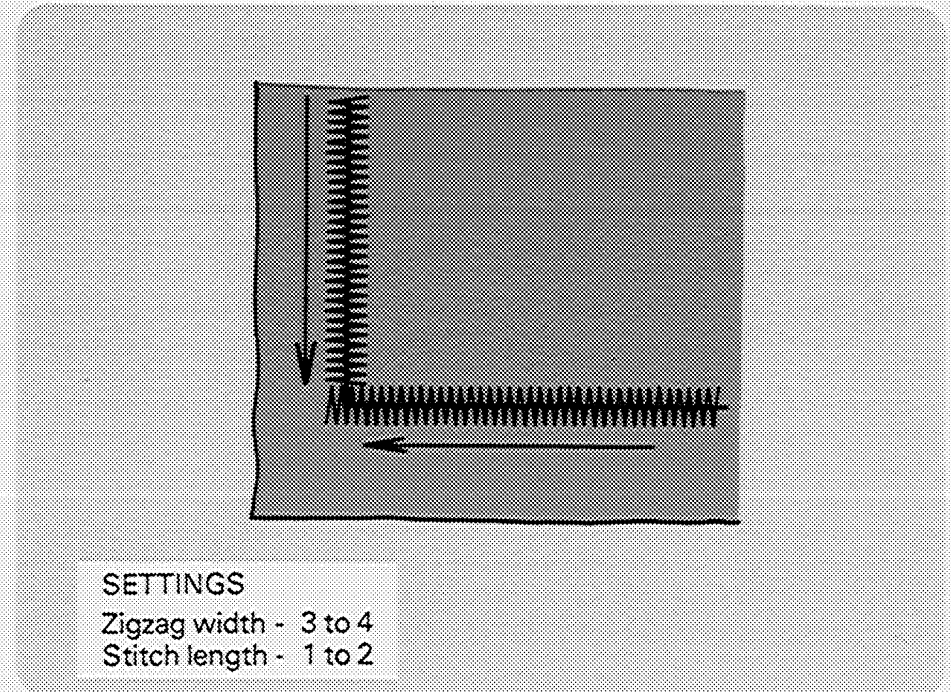


## OVERCASTING



Overcasting is simply finishing the raw edges of fabric to prevent fraying. Place material under the presser foot so that the needle pierces it just short of the outside edge.

## MENDING A TEAR

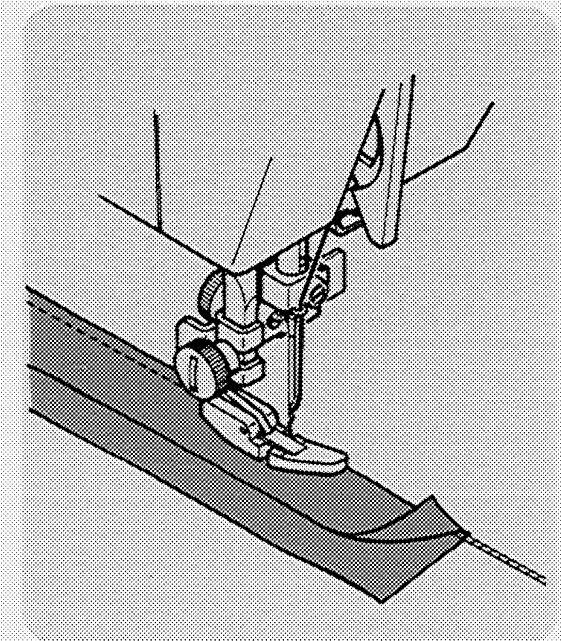
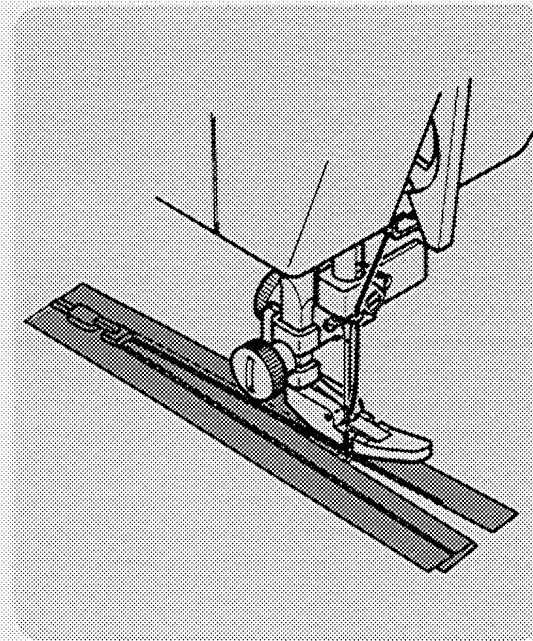
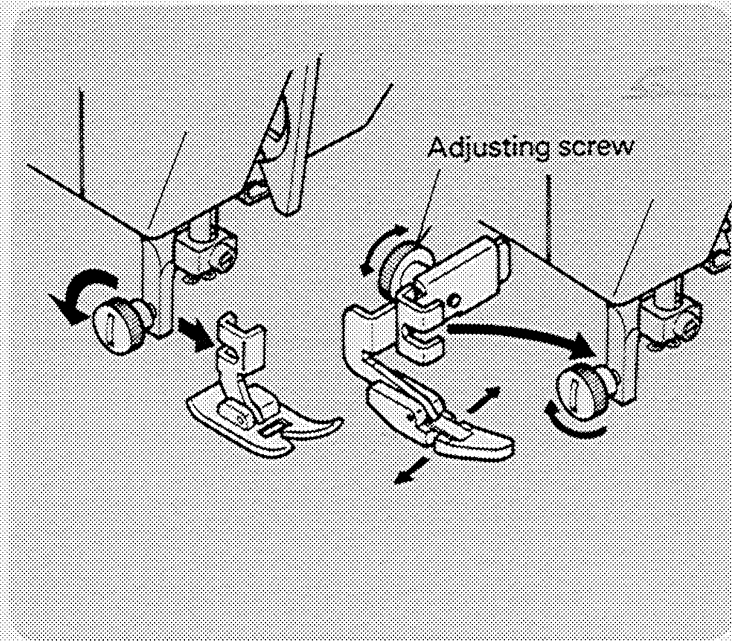


Place the fabric with the beginning of the tear under the center of the presser foot and sew ensuring stitches catch either side of tear. When repairing a three-cornered tear, stitch down each side to the center.

## ATTACHING ZIPPERS

## CORDING

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1. a. Raise the presser foot lifter.  
b. Loosen the presser foot thumb screw.  
NOTE: Use the screw driver if it is difficult to loosen the screw with your hand.
2. Attach the zipper foot.  
NOTE: Loosen the screw at the back of the foot and it can be slid to sew to the right or left side of the needle.

### SETTINGS

Zigzag width - 0 (straight stitch)  
Stitch length - 1 to 3

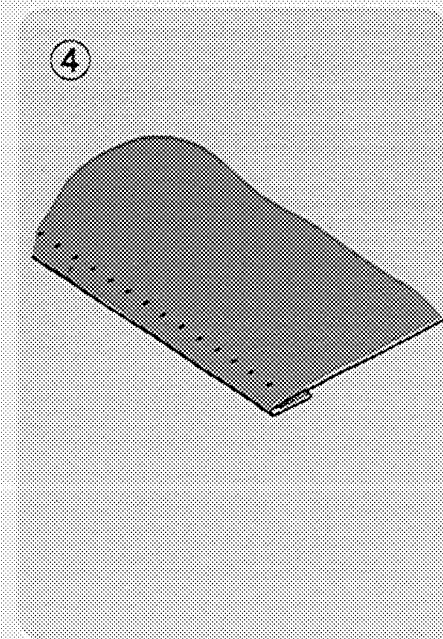
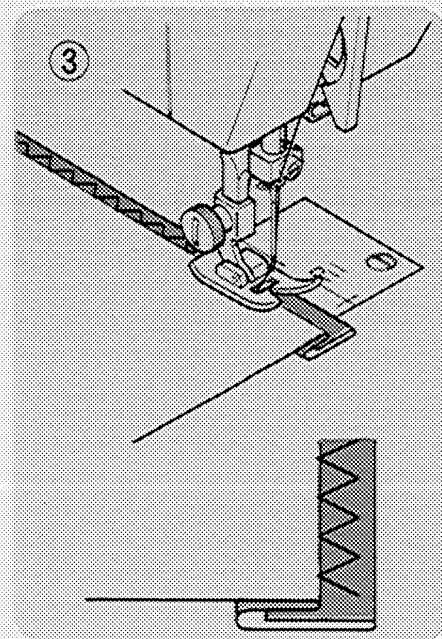
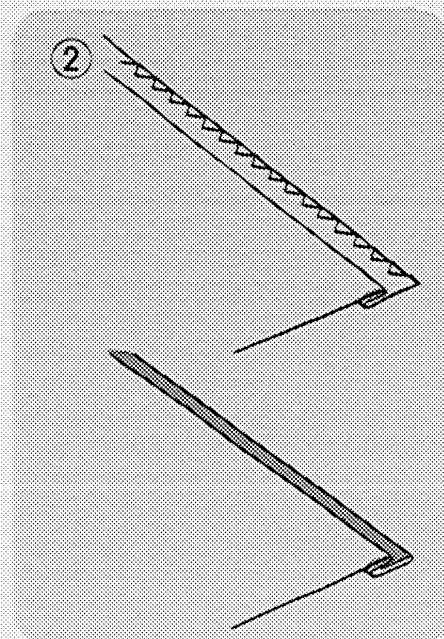
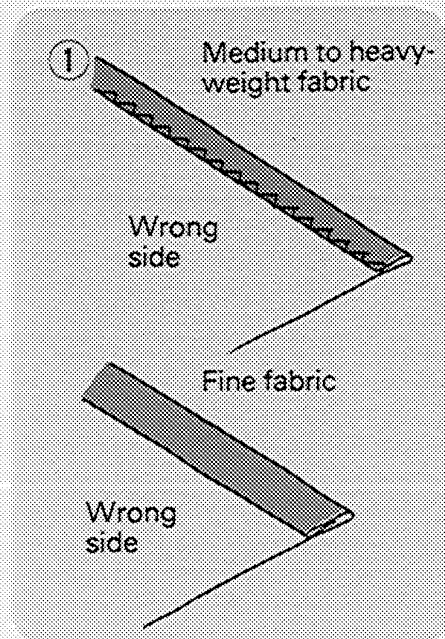
3. To sew the right side of the zipper, slide the foot to the right so that the needle passes through the small opening on the left side of the foot.  
To sew the left side, position the foot to the left of the needle.

To make a cording for slipcovers, lingerie etc., cover a length of cord with a bias strip of fabric.

Position the foot to the left of the needle so that needle passes through the opening on the right side of the foot.



# BLIND HEM



1. First finish the raw edge. Do this by turning it up on fine fabrics and overcasting it on medium to heavyweight ones. Then turn the hem up the required depth and press.

2. Now fold the fabric as illustrated.

3. With the wrong side up, place the fabric under the foot. Lower the presser foot. Stitch so that the needle just pierces the fold when the needle swings to the left.

4. When completed, the stitching is almost invisible on the right side of the fabric.

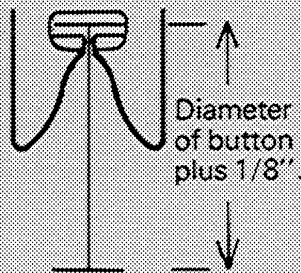
## SETTINGS

Zigzag width - 3 to 4  
Stitch length - 4  
Speed range - LOW

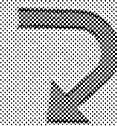
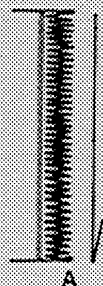
# BUTTONHOLE MAKING

## SETTINGS

Stitch length - 0.5 to 1  
Speed range - LOW



Diameter of button plus 1/8"



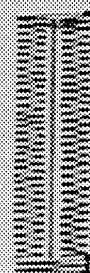
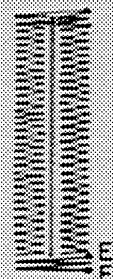
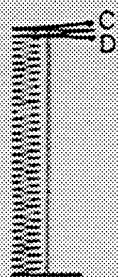
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Carefully mark the buttonhole length on your garment and insert it under the foot.

Set zigzag width at  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . Stitch to the end of the marking. Stop with the needle in the fabric at point A.

Set zigzag width at 2 and take one stitch to the left (point B).

Raise the presser foot and turn the fabric with the needle in it. Lower the presser foot and take one stitch to the right (point C).



Set zigzag width at 4 and bartack at least four stitches. Stop at point D.

Set zigzag width at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and stitch to the end of marking (point E).

Set zigzag width at 4 and bartack at least four stitches. Stop at point F.

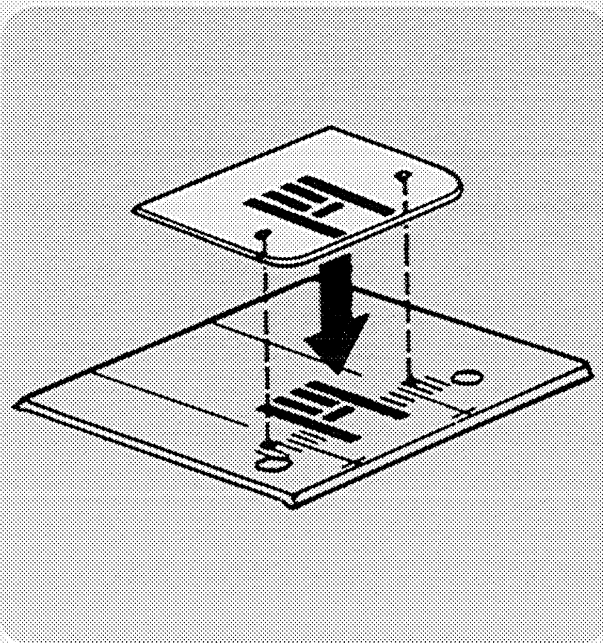
Set zigzag width at 0 and take a few stitches in reverse. Remove the fabric and cut the hole open.

\* Always make a practice buttonhole on a scrap of the fabric you plan to use. Then try the buttonhole with the selected button.

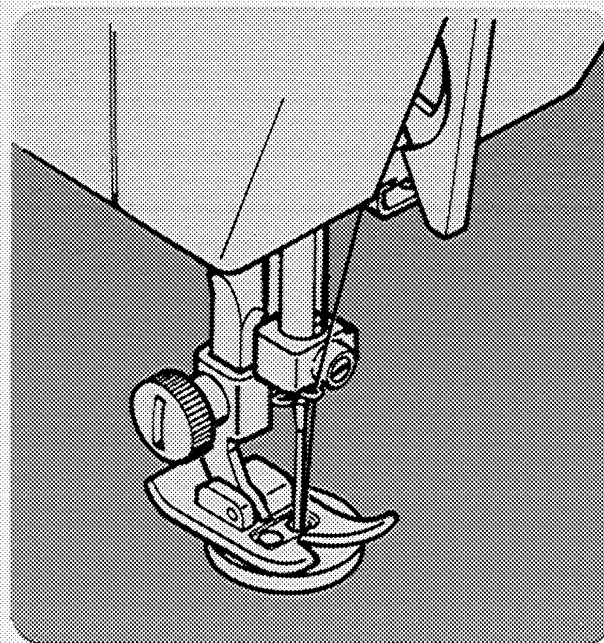
\* Use interfacing between the two layers of fabric.



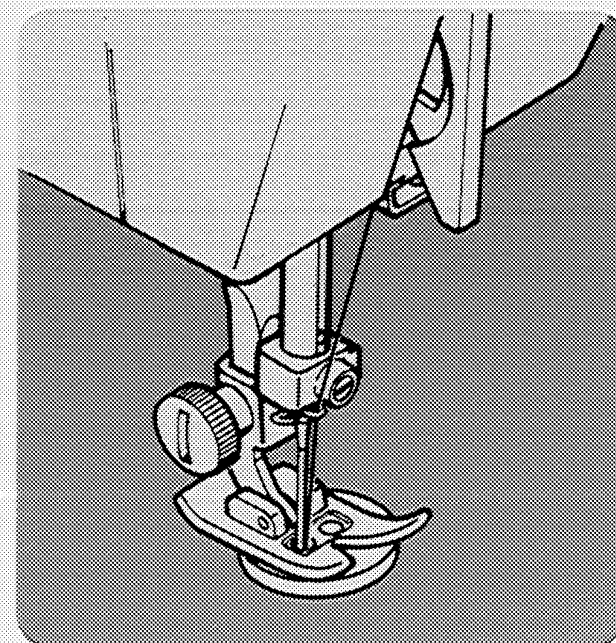
## BUTTON SEWING



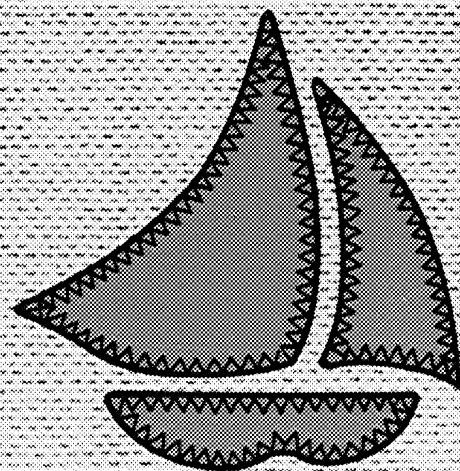
1. Insert the two pins on the feed cover plate into the two holes on the fabric feed area. The curved corners will be toward you when it is in place.



2. a. Set zigzag width at 0.  
b. Place the button on the fabric with two holes centrally situated under the slot in the presser foot.
3. a. Pierce the fabric through the hole on the right side of the button.  
b. Lower the presser foot.



4. a. Turn the hand wheel toward you until the needle is just above the button.  
b. Adjust the stitch width control so that the needle enters the left hole of the button.
5. Set the speed range at LOW position and make six or more stitches ending on the right side.
6. a. Set the zigzag width at 0.  
b. Take about three stitches for fastening off.



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To appliqué a design on a sewing project or garment:

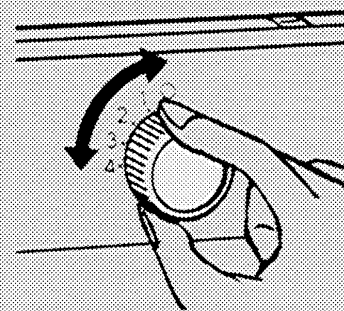
1. Pin or tack the appliqué to the top of your fabric.
2. Then use the satin stitch to attach permanently. You may want to use a contrasting color thread.

NOTE: For best results, be sure your sation stitch covers the bottom fabric and the top fabric.

### SETTINGS

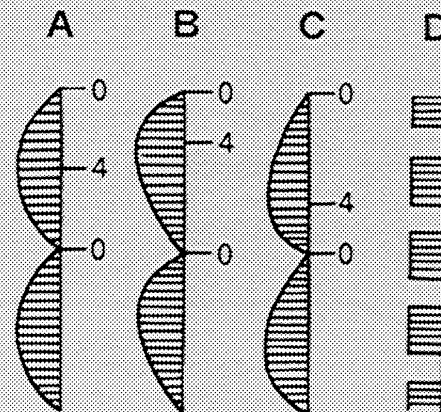
Zigzag width - 2

Stitch length - 1 to 2



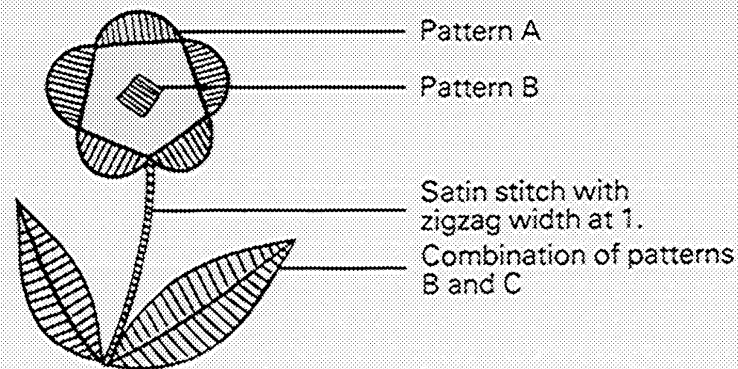
SETTING

Stitch length - 0.5 to 1



Satin stitch can be used to produce many different designs and patterns.

- A. Turn the stitch width control from 0-4-0 at a certain speed.
- B. Turn the dial faster from 0 to 4 than 4 to 0.
- C. Return it faster from 4 to 0 than 0 to 4.
- D. Take a several stitches with zigzag width at 4 and return the dial to 0 quickly.

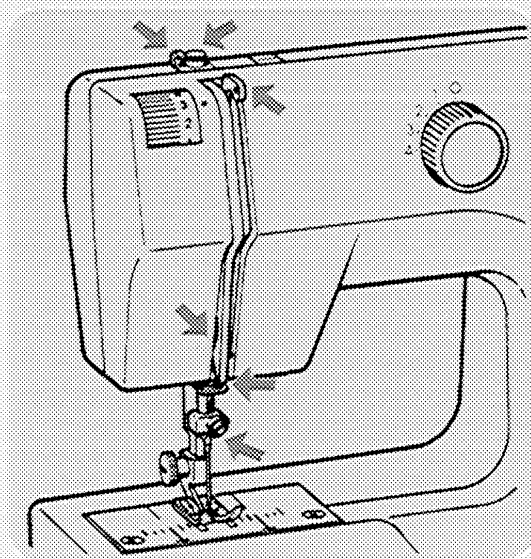


## CARING FOR YOUR MACHINE

To ensure the best possible operation of your machine, it is necessary to keep the essential parts clean at all times.

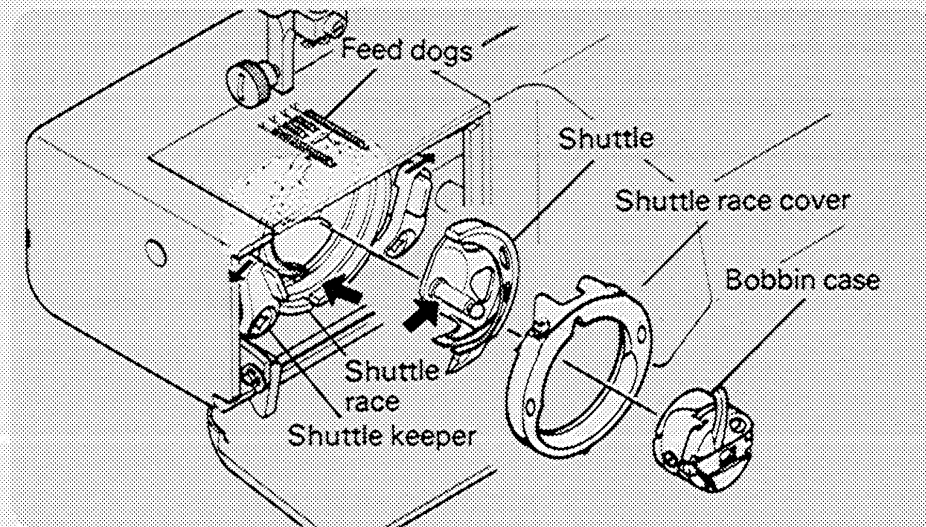
Always disconnect the machine from power supply by removing the plug from the socket-outlet.

### Cleaning the outer surface of the machine



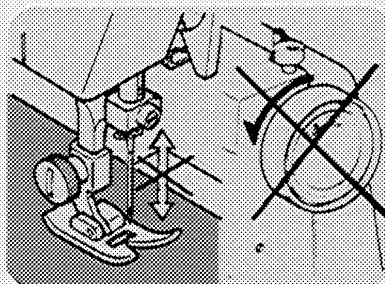
1. Remove the lint from the thread guides with the lint brush as indicated by the arrows.
2. Clean the outer surface with a cloth. Dampen the cloth with a mild soap if necessary. Never use thinner or benzine.

### Cleaning the feed dogs and shuttle area



1. Raise the needle to its highest position.
2. a. Remove the bobbin case from the shuttle.  
b. Push aside the two shuttle keepers.  
c. Remove the shuttle race cover and shuttle.
3. Clean the feed dogs and shuttle area with the lint brush.  
NOTE: Put a drop of sewing machine oil on the center pin of the shuttle and shuttle race as indicated by the arrows.
4. a. Be sure the shuttle race forms a half moon on the left side of the machine.  
b. Holding the shuttle by its center pin, replace it so as to form a half moon on the right side.  
c. Slide the shuttle race cover back into position.  
d. Snap the shuttle keepers back into position.

# CHECK CHART FOR PERFORMANCE PROBLEMS



## GENERAL PROBLEMS

Machine does not sew.

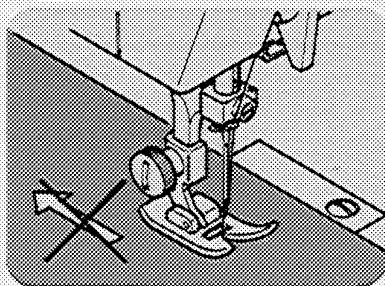
- \*Power line cord is not connected. — See page 4.
- \*Power switch is turned off. — Set it at LOW or HIGH position.

Machine jams/knocks.

- \*Thread is caught in shuttle. — Clean shuttle (see page 23).
- \*Needle is damaged. — Replace needle (see page 14).

Fabric does not move.

- \*Presser foot is not lowered — Lower presser foot.
- \*Stitch length is set at 0. — Set it at 1 to 4.
- \*Feed cover plate is attached. — Remove feed cover plate.



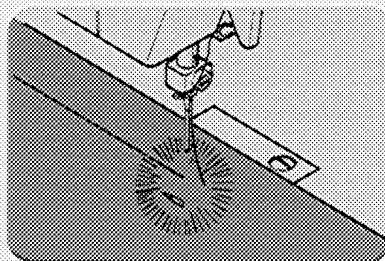
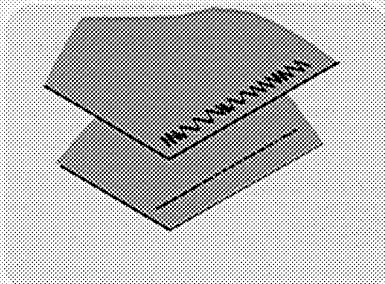
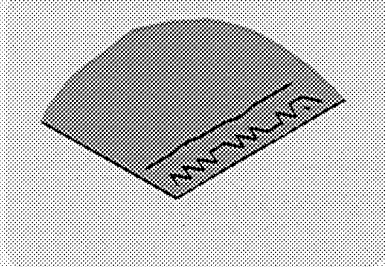
## STITCHING PROBLEMS

Machine skips stitches.

- \*Needle is not all the way up into needle clamp. — See page 14.
- \*Needle is bent or blunt. — Replace needle (see page 14).
- \*Machine is not threaded correctly. — See page 9.
- \*Thread is caught in shuttle. — Clean shuttle (see page 23).
- \*Fabric is a certain knit or synthetic. — Use blue shank needle (see page 14).

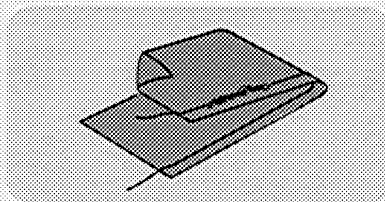
Stitches are irregular.

- \*Needle size is not correct for thread and fabric. — See page 14.
- \*Machine is not threaded correctly. — See page 9.
- \*Top thread tension is too loose. — See page 13.
- \*Fabric is being pulled or pushed against machine feeding action. — Guide it gently.
- \*Bobbin has not been wound evenly. — Rewind bobbin.



Needle breaks.

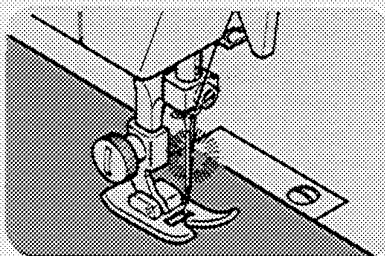
- \*Fabric is being pulled or pushed against machine feeding action. — Guide it gently.
- \*Needle size is not correct for thread and fabric. — See page 14.
- \*Needle is not all the way up into the needle clamp (see page 14).



## THREAD PROBLEMS

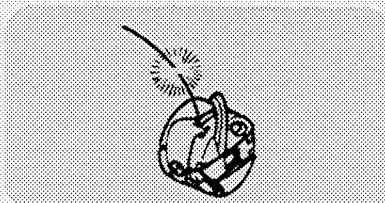
Thread bunches.

- \*Top and bobbin threads are not drawn back under presser foot before starting seam. — Draw both threads back under presser foot about 4 inches (10 cm) and hold until a few stitches are formed.



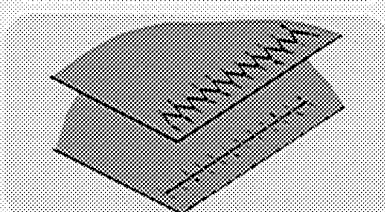
Needle thread breaks.

- \*Machine is not threaded correctly. — See page 9.
- \*Top thread tension is too tight. — See page 13.
- \*Needle is bent. — Replace needle (see page 14).
- \*Needle size is not correct for thread and fabric. — See page 14.



Bobbin thread breaks.

- \*Bobbin case is not threaded correctly. See page 8.
- \*Lint accumulates in bobbin case or shuttle. — Remove lint (see page 23).



Fabric puckers.

- \*Top and bobbin thread tensions are too tight. — Adjust thread tensions (see page 13).
- \*Stitch length is too long for sheer or soft fabric. — Shorten stitch length.