**Darts**

Darts can, of course, be made in the usual way on your sewing machine. That is, you can 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 Selector: 1
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: About 12 or to suit fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

1. Stitch from seam edge, tapering gradually to point.
2. Stitch beyond the fabric to form a thread chain 1/2 to 3/4 inch long.
3. Tie thread ends into a single knot close to stitching.

**Continuous-Thread Darts**

1. Set machine selectors 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.
4. Position the needle in the very edge of the fold, at the point of the basted or pinned dart, and lower the presser foot.
5. Stitch carefully toward the wide end of the dart.

**Darts in Interfacing**

- **Fashion** Disc: 0 (plain Zig-Zag) or 9 (Multi-Stitch Zig-Zag)
- Stitch Width Selector: 5
- Needle Position: C
- Stitch Length: About 20 or to suit fabric
- Throat Plate: General Purpose
- Presser Foot: General Purpose

With zig-zag stitching, interfacing can be shaped without bulk.

1. Cut out the dart allowance on the stitching line.
2. Bring raw edges together and pin over muslin stay.
3. Stitch, backstitching at both ends.