Form 19811
(1041)

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER PORTABLE ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

128-23

VIBRATING SHUTTLE
LOCK STITCH, FOR FAMILY USE

When Requiring Needles, Oil, Parts or Repairs for Your Machine

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

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Use Singer Motor Lubricant on Motor

The Singer Motor Lubricant is especially prepared for lubricating the bearings of the electric motor. This is a pure non-flowing compound which retains its consistency and possesses high lubricating qualities.

19811

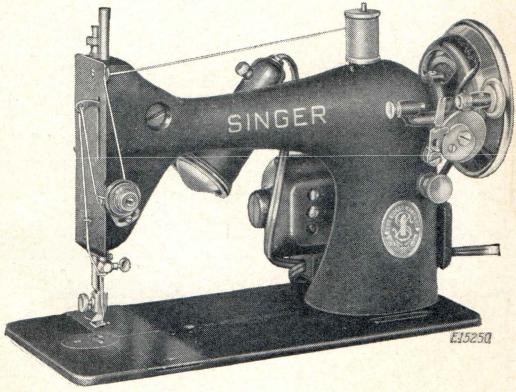
INSTRUCTIONS

FOR USING

SINGER PORTABLE ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE

128-23

(VIBRATING SHUTTLE)



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Genuine Singer Needles should be used in Singer Machines.
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DESCRIPTION

Machine 128-23, for family use, has a vibrating shuttle and makes the lock stitch.

It is especially designed for operation by electricity, having an efficient electric motor attached to the upright part of its arm. The motor drives the machine through a belt and the speed is regulated by a knee controller or a foot controller. It is also equipped with an electric spotlight.

SINGER SERVICE

Now that you have purchased your new Singer, we do not want you to feel that your relations with us have come to an end. You are cordially invited to visit your Singer Shop at any time for assistance in your sewing problems. You will be most welcome.

We hope, too, that you will make the Singer Shop your headquarters for sewing supplies and service. Only there or through authorized, bonded Singer representatives can you secure genuine Singer oil, needles, belts, parts, etc., so important in getting the best results from your machine. And remember, only an authorized Singer representative should be allowed to touch your machine when repairs or adjustments are required.

World-wide Singer Service has no equal. Use it!

Motor Can be Operated on Either Alternating Current or Direct Current

The electric motor, which is located at the back of the machine, can be operated on either alternating current or direct current, as desired. The standard windings of the motor are for 110 volts, and motors can be furnished for any voltage between 100 and 250.

Special motors for 32 volts direct current, and for 50 volts alternating current and direct current, have also been developed and are available.

Points to Determine Before Connecting Motor to Electric Service Line

Obtain the following information from the Electric Light Company which supplies the electric current for the circuit to which the motor is to be connected:

1. If current is direct, what is the voltage? The voltage must be within the range stamped on the name plate of the motor.

2. If current is alternating, in addition to the voltage, what is the number of cycles? The number of cycles of the circuit must be within the range stamped on the name plate of the motor.

The voltage of any circuit and if alternating current, the number of cycles, can be verified by looking at the name plate on service watt meter installed by the local Electric Light Company.

To Connect the Machine to Electric Service Line

Attach the terminal plug at the end of the electric cord to the nearest electric outlet and the machine is ready for operation.

To Turn the Spotlight "On" or "Off"

Reach over the top of the machine and turn the knurled switch (A, Fig. 2) in a clockwise direction.

To Remove and Replace the Bulb

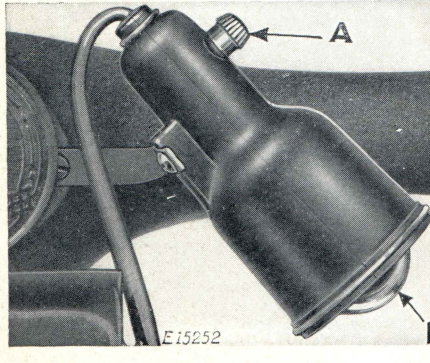

FIG. 2

First remove the lens (B, Fig. 2) from the spotlight shade by turning the lens to disengage the lugs on the lens from the lugs on the inside of the shade, and the lens will drop out.

The bulb is removed by unscrewing it from its socket in the spotlight. To replace, screw the bulb into the socket, then replace the lens.

When purchasing a new bulb, specify No. 195148 and the voltage of your electric supply.

To Operate the Machine

To prevent injury to the presser foot (C, Fig. 3) and feed (D, Fig. 3), raise the presser foot (C) by means of the presser bar lifter (E, Fig. 3).

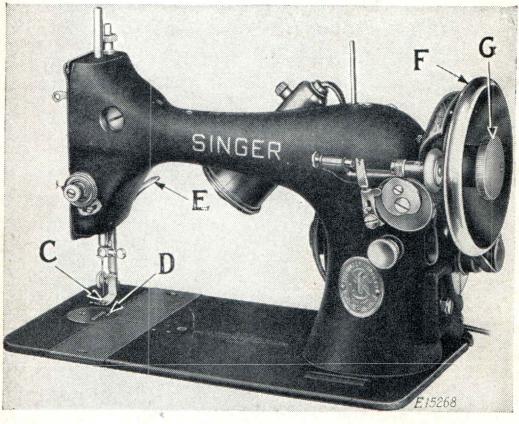

FIG. 3. FRONT VIEW OF THE MACHINE

Place a piece of cloth under the presser foot and then let the foot down upon it.

Turn on the electric current and lightly press on the knee or foot controller. As you press harder on the controller, the speed of the machine is increased, the speed being controlled entirely by the pressure on the controller. Operate the machine in this way without being threaded, until you have become accustomed to guiding the machine and operating the controller.

CAUTION

When you have finished your sewing, always disconnect the plug from the electrical outlet.

To Insure Perfect Action of the Machine

The balance wheel must always turn over toward the operator.

Do not run the machine with the presser foot resting on the feed without cloth under the presser foot.

Do not run the machine when both shuttle and needle are threaded, unless there is material under the presser foot.

Do not try to help the machine by pulling the fabric, lest you bend the needle. The machine feeds the work without assistance.

Both slides over the shuttle should be kept closed when the machine is in operation.

To Remove the Shuttle

Pull the front bed slide toward you and turn the balance wheel by hand until the shuttle has

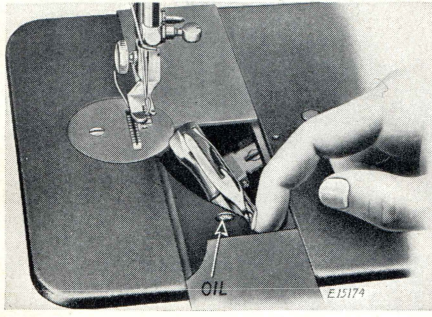

FIG. 4. REMOVING THE SHUTTLE

moved all the way to the front. Press down on the point of the shuttle as shown above, and the shuttle will rise up so that it can be easily taken out. Hold the open end of the shuttle down and the bobbin will drop out.

To Wind the Bobbin

Release the balance wheel (F, Fig. 3, page 6) by turning the stop motion screw (G, Fig. 3) over toward you.

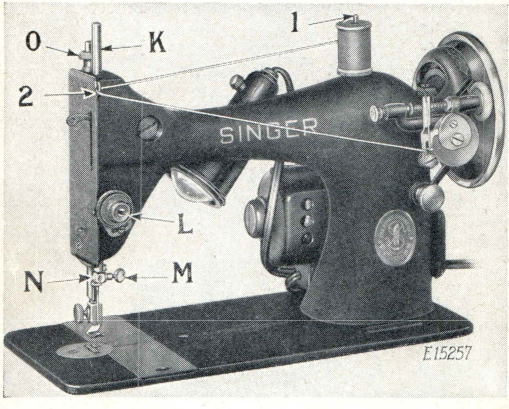

FIG. 5. MACHINE THREADED FOR WINDING THE BOBBIN

Draw to the left the knob (P, Fig. 6, page 9) and place the bobbin between the cups (Q and R, Fig. 6), then release the knob. Push the bobbin winder pulley (S, Fig. 6) against the hub of the balance wheel, and turn the balance wheel until the thread guide (4, Fig. 6) moves to the extreme right. Put the spool of thread on the spool pin (1, Fig. 5). Pass the end of the thread into the

thread guide (2, Fig. 5) at the top of the face plate, then up into the lower eyelet (3, Fig. 6) of the

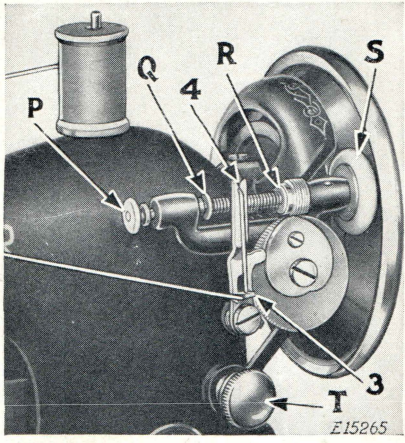

FIG. 6. WINDING THE BOBBIN

bobbin winder thread guide, into the notch (4, Fig. 6). With the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, press the bobbin lightly to the left and place the end of the thread between the bobbin and the cup (R, Fig. 6) at the right. Then operate the machine the same way as for sewing. When the bobbin is filled, remove it from the bobbin winder, pull the bobbin winder away from the hub of the balance wheel and turn the stop motion screw over from you to connect the stitching mechanism.

To Thread the Shuttle

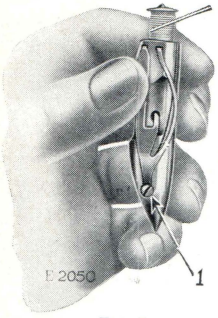

FIG. 7

Hold the shuttle between the thumb and fingers of the left hand as shown in Fig. **7.** Place the bobbin into the shuttle with the thread drawing toward the right from the side of the bobbin nearest you, as shown in Fig. **7.**

Place the forefinger of the left hand on the end of the bobbin and draw the thread downward into the long slot in the shuttle as far as it will go, as shown in Fig. 8.

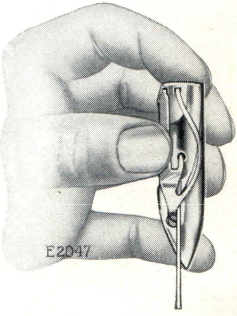

FIG. 8

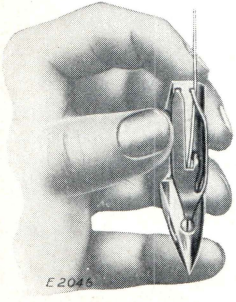

FIG. 9

Then draw the thread **straight upward** and under the tension spring as shown in Fig. 9, until the bobbin begins to unwind.

To Replace the Shuttle

After threading, take the shuttle in the right hand with the point toward you and the tension adjusting

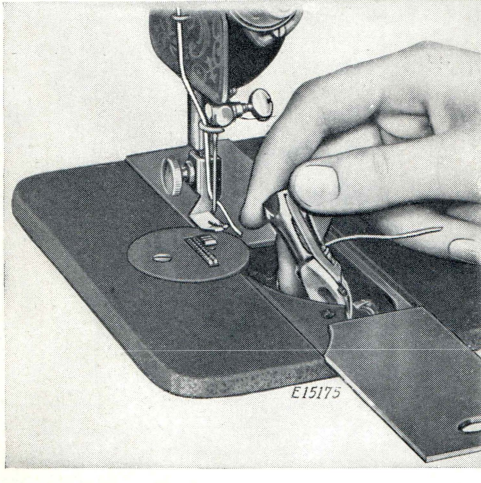

FIG. 10. REPLACING THE SHUTTLE

screw (1, Fig. 7, page 10) upwards. Put the point of the shuttle into the front end of the shuttle carrier as shown in Fig. 10, and drop the shuttle into place, leaving a loose end of thread about three inches long above the slide. When closing the slide leave just enough space for the thread to pass through.

To Set the Needle

Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the needle bar (K, Fig. 5, page 8) moves up to its highest position, loosen the thumb screw (M, Fig. 5) in the needle clamp (N, Fig. 5) and put the needle up into the clamp as far as it will go, with its flat side toward the right, then tighten the thumb screw.

To select the right needle see page 52.

Upper Threading

See Fig. 11 on the Following Page

Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the thread take-up lever (4) is raised to its highest position. Place the spool of thread on the spool pin at the top of the machine, lead the thread into the thread guide (1) at the top of the face plate, down, under and from right to left between the tension discs (2), into the small wire spring (3) at the left of the tension discs, up and from front to back through the hole in the end of the thread take-up lever (4), down into the eyelet (5) in front of the face plate, into the lower wire guide (6), then from left to right through the eye of the needle (7).

Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle with which to commence sewing.

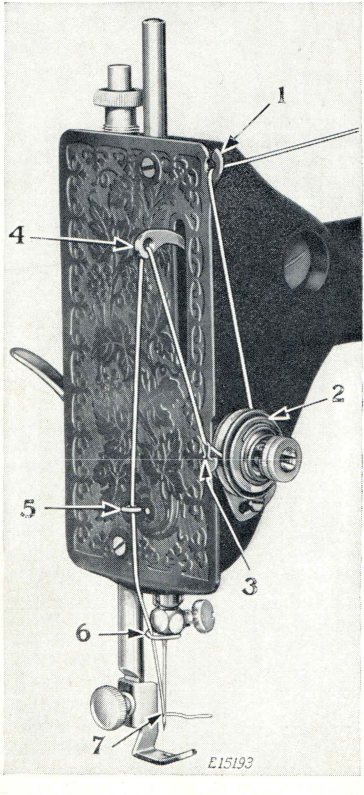

FIG. 11. THREADING THE NEEDLE

To Prepare for Sewing

With the left hand, hold the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle.

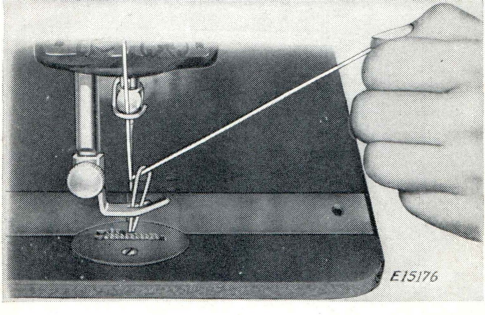

FIG. 12. DRAWING UP THE BOBBIN THREAD

Turn the balance wheel over toward you until the needle moves down and up again to its highest position, thus catching the bobbin thread, draw up the needle thread and the bobbin thread will come up with it through the hole in the throat plate (see Fig. 12). Lay both threads back under the presser foot and close the slides.

To Commence Sewing

Place the material beneath the presser foot, lower the presser foot and commence to sew.

When sewing thick material, it may be necessary to turn the balance wheel over toward you to start the machine. This should also be done if the machine stops when sewing across thick seams.

To Remove the Work

Let the thread take-up lever rest at its highest position, raise the presser foot and draw the fabric back and cut the threads. Leave the ends of the threads under the presser foot.

To Turn a Corner

Stop the machine with the needle at its lowest position. Raise the presser foot and turn the work as desired, using the needle as a pivot.

To Regulate the Length of Stitch

The length of stitch is regulated by the large thumb screw (T, Fig. 6, page 9) on the front of the arm near the bobbin winder.

To lengthen the stitch turn this screw over to the right. To shorten the stitch turn this screw over to the left.

To Regulate the Pressure on the Material

For ordinary family sewing it is seldom necessary to change the pressure on the material. If sewing fine silk or flimsy material, lighten the pressure by turning the thumb screw (O, Fig. 5, page 8) on the top of the machine over to the left. To increase the pressure turn the screw over to the right. The pressure should be only heavy enough to prevent the material from rising with the needle and to enable the feed to move the work along evenly; a heavier pressure will make the machine run hard.

Tensions

For ordinary stitching the needle and bobbin threads should be locked in the center of the thickness of the material, thus:

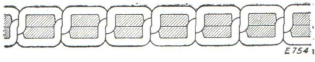

FIG. 13. PERFECT STITCH

If the tension on the needle thread is too tight, or if that on the bobbin thread is too loose, the needle thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the material, thus:

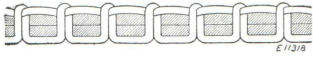

FIG. 14. TIGHT NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

If the tension on the bobbin thread is too tight, or if that on the needle thread is too loose, the bobbin thread will lie straight along the under side of the material, thus:

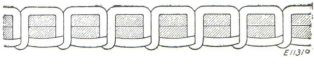

FIG. 15. LOOSE NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

To Regulate the Tensions

The tension on the needle thread should be regulated only when the presser foot is down. Having lowered the presser foot, turn the small thumb nut (L, shown in Fig. 16, page 17 and Fig. 5, page 8), at the front of the tension discs over to the right to increase the tension. To decrease the tension, turn the thumb nut over to the left.

The tension on the bobbin thread is regulated by the small screw (1, Fig. 7, page 10) near the point of

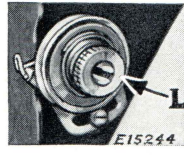

FIG. 16. NEEDLE THREAD TENSION

the shuttle. To increase the tension, turn the screw over to the right. To decrease the tension, turn the screw over to the left.

When the tension on the bobbin thread has been once properly adjusted it is seldom necessary to change it, as a correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tension on the needle thread.

To Sew Flannel or Bias Seams

Use a short stitch and as light a tension as possible on the needle thread so as to leave the thread loose enough in the seam to allow the goods to stretch if necessary.

A Stitch to Ravel Easily

can be made if desired, by having the tension on the needle thread so light that the bobbin thread will not draw into the goods but lie straight, as shown in Fig. 15, page 16.

To Oil the Machine

To insure easy running, the machine requires oiling and if used continuously it should be oiled

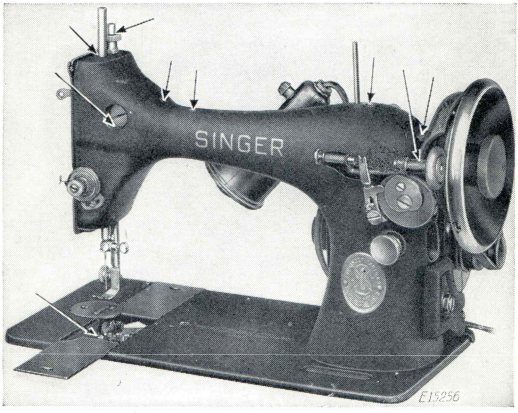

FIG. 17. OILING POINTS AT THE FRONT OF THE MACHINE

each day. With moderate use an occasional oiling is sufficient. Oil should be applied at each of the places shown by arrows in Figs. 17 and 18. One drop of oil at each point is sufficient. Oil holes are provided in the machine for bearings which cannot be directly reached.

To oil the mechanism under the slide, draw the front slide (see Fig. 17) toward you and after removing the lint and dust which may have accumulated, put a few drops of oil on the wick which is retained in the hole in the bed of the machine. (See Fig. 4, page 7). The slide should then be closed.

On the back of the arm is a round plate or cover, fastened by a thumb screw; loosen the screw, turn the plate upward and fasten by tightening the screw; turn the balance wheel slowly and oil the moving parts inside, then turn the cover down and fasten it as before.

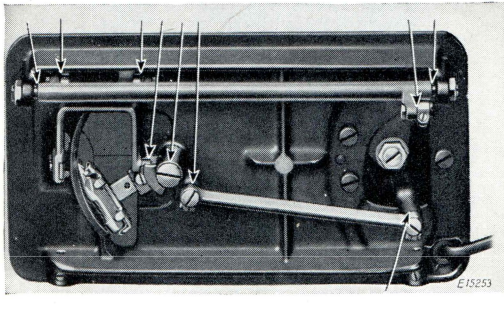

FIG. 18. UNDERSIDE OF MACHINE, SHOWING OILING POINTS

Tip the machine back on its rear side to reach the oiling points underneath the bed.

Lubricate the motor as instructed on the following page.

IMPORTANT

Do not use oil anywhere on the motor. Use only Singer Motor Lubricant, furnished with the machine.

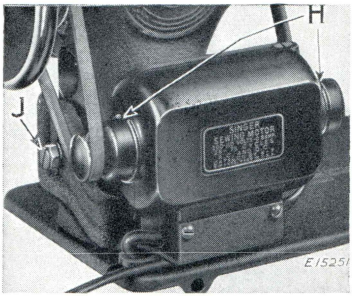

FIG. 19

The lubrication holes (H, Fig. 19) on the motor are filled at the factory with enough grease for about six months' ordinary use.

At least once every six months thereafter, refill these lubrication holes with Singer Motor Lubricant.

HINTS

Belt. See that the belt has the correct tension. This tension should be just enough to keep the belt from slipping. If the belt tension is incorrect, loosen screw (J, Fig. 19) and move the motor up or down until the belt has the correct tension, then tighten the screw (J).

Machine Working Heavily. If the machine runs hard after standing idle for some time use a little kerosene in the oiling places, run the machine rapidly, then wipe clean and oil.

To Avoid Breaking Needles. See that the presser foot or attachments are securely fastened by the thumb screw. Do not sew heavy seams or very thick goods with too fine a needle. A large needle and thread to correspond should be used on heavy work (see page 52).

See that the needle is not bent, and avoid pulling the material when stitching.

Breaking of Needle Thread. If the needle thread breaks it may be caused by:

Improper threading.
Tension being too tight.
The thread being too coarse for size of needle.
The needle being bent, having a blunt point, or being set incorrectly.
Bent thread take-up spring.

Breaking of Bobbin Thread. If the bobbin thread breaks it may be caused by:

Improper threading of shuttle.
Tension being too tight.

Skipping of Stitches. The needle may not be accurately set into the needle bar or the needle may be blunt or bent. The needle may be too small for the thread in use. The thread take-up spring may be bent.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE ATTACHMENTS

THE FOOT HEMMER

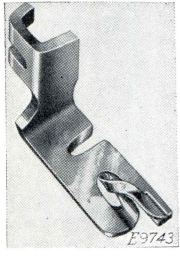

FIG. 20. THE FOOT HEMMER

The Foot Hemmer (Fig. 20) is attached to the machine in place of the presser foot. Raise the needle to its highest position, loosen the thumb screw which clamps the presser foot to the presser bar and remove the presser foot. Attach the Foot Hemmer to the bar, taking care to tighten the screw firmly so that the Hemmer will not become loose when the machine is running. Turn the balance wheel slowly to make sure that the needle goes through the center of the needle hole and that the lower thread is properly pulled up.

How to Start the Hem at the Very Edge

How to start the hem at the very edge of the material is of great importance in learning to use the Hemmer. If the hem is not started at the edge and the material is pulled bias a perfect hem cannot be made.

There are several ways of starting the hem at the edge, but the most practical one is as follows:

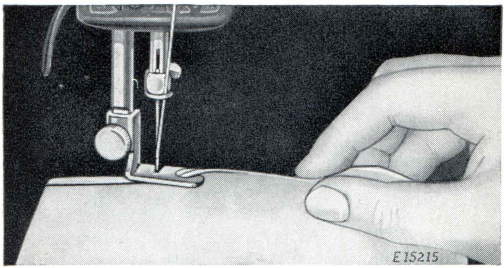

FIG. 21. STARTING A HEM AT THE EDGE

1. Fold over about 1/8" of the edge of the material at the starting point for a distance of about one inch.

2. Place the material in the Hemmer at an angle leading to the right at a point just beyond the fold.

3. Draw the material toward you through the Hemmer, as shown in Fig. 21, at the same time making the second fold at the very edge. Continue to draw the material through the Hemmer until the edge is just under the needle. Place the upper and lower threads together under the Hemmer foot and assist in starting of the hem by slightly pulling the threads from the back as the machine is run.

Making a Hem with the Foot Hemmer

The same width of material must be kept in the Hemmer at all times. After placing the correct

width of the material in the Hemmer, hold it in a straight line and you will find it quite easy to make a perfect hem. See Fig. 22.

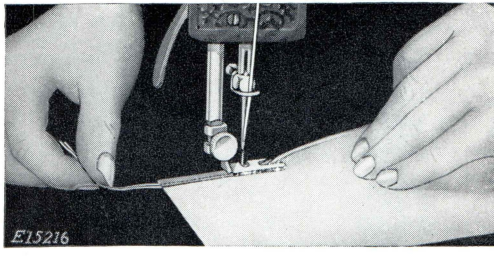

FIG. 22. MAKING A HEM WITH THE FOOT HEMMER

Making a Hemmed Seam with the Foot Hemmer

The hemmed seam is very practical to use on underwear, or in fact on any garment where a

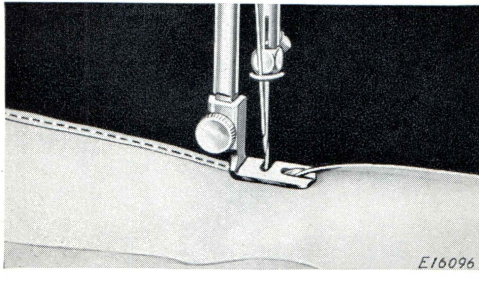

FIG. 23. MAKING A HEMMED SEAM

straight seam is used and where a small double seam would be suitable.

When using this seam, the garment must first be fitted and the edge of the material trimmed, allowing for about one-eighth inch seam. The two edges are placed together and inserted in the Hemmer in the same manner as a single hem. If the material is bulky, the edge of the upper piece of material may be placed about one-eighth inch in from the edge of the lower piece. See Fig. 23.

The free edge of a hemmed seam may be stitched flat to the garment if desired. First open the work out flat, then place the hem in the scroll of the Hemmer, which acts as a guide, holding the edge of the hem in position while it is being stitched.

If the seam is stitched flat to the garment, one row of stitching is visible on the right side.

The hemmed seam may be used on muslin, lawn, percale, organdie or other fine materials where a narrow seam is desirable.

Hemming and Sewing on Lace in One Operation

Start the hem in the regular way and, with the needle holding the hem in position, raise the presser

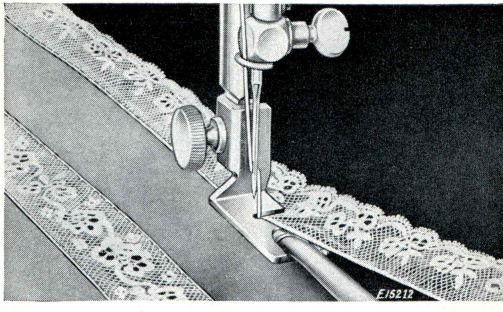

FIG. 24. HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE

bar sufficiently to allow the edge of the lace to be slipped in under the Foot Hemmer, at the same time bringing it up through the slot at the right of the Hemmer. See Fig. 24. Lower the bar, turn the balance wheel and catch the edge of the lace with the needle. Guide the hem with the right hand and the lace with the left. Care should be taken not to stretch the lace as it is being fed into the Hemmer.

It is not practical to sew gathered lace on with the Foot Hemmer, as the fulled lace catches in the Hemmer slot.

A very attractive way of applying lace so that the stitching of the hem is not visible is to start the hem in the regular way, slipping the lace in from the left until the edge is caught in with the hem in the same position as the upper piece of material when making a hemmed seam.

ADJUSTABLE HEMMER—Hemming

Remove the presser foot and attach the adjustable Hemmer in its place, as shown in Fig. 25. This

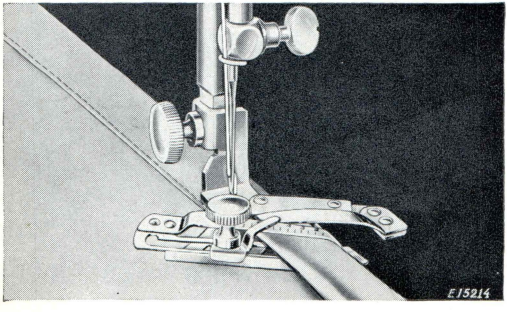

FIG. 25

Hemmer will turn hems from $\frac{3}{16}$" to $\frac{15}{16}$" wide. The adjustment is made by loosening the thumb screw on the Hemmer and moving the scale to the right or left until the hem turned is of the desired width. Place the cloth under the Hemmer and draw the edge toward the left under the scale, as shown in Fig. 25. Draw the edge of the cloth back and forth until the fold of the hem is formed, stopping with the end under the needle. Lower the presser bar and commence to sew, being careful to so guide the cloth as to keep the Hemmer full.

ADJUSTABLE HEMMER—Wide Hemming

To make a hem more than $\frac{15}{16}$" wide, loosen the thumb screw in the Hemmer and move the scale

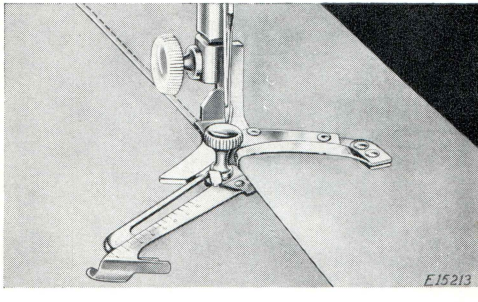

FIG. 26

to the right as far as it will go, then swing it toward you as shown in Fig. 26, and tighten the thumb screw. Fold and crease down a hem of the desired width; pass the fold under the extension at the right of the Hemmer, and the edge into the Folder as shown in Fig. 26, and proceed to stitch the hem.

ATTACHING THE BINDER TO THE MACHINE

Raise the needle to its highest position and remove the presser foot from the machine by loosening the

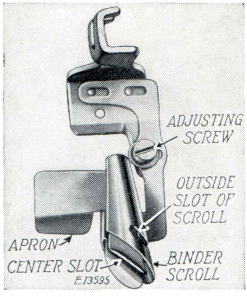

FIG. 27

thumb screw which holds it in place. Compare the foot of the Binder and the presser foot and you will see that they are attached to the machine in the same manner. Attach the Binder to the presser bar. Turn the balance wheel slowly toward you to make sure that the Binder is properly attached to the bar and that the needle goes through the center of the needle hole.

Inserting the Binding in the Binder

Cut the binding to a long point to left, as shown. Insert the pointed end in the Binder scroll (Fig. 29) until the pointed end comes through the lower end of the scroll.

FIG. 28
CUTTING POINT ON BINDING

Pull the binding through under the presser foot before starting to sew. Note that as the binding passes through the scroll of the Binder the edges are turned in.

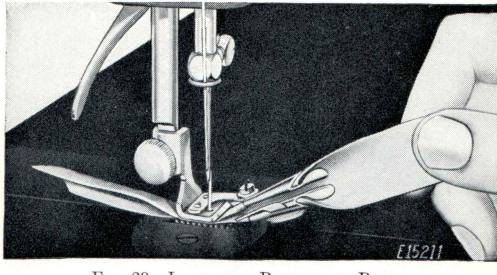

FIG. 29. INSERTING BINDING IN BINDER

Binding May be Purchased Cut and Folded for Use with the Binder

Folded bias binding may be purchased for use with the Binder. This binding comes in a variety of materials and colors. Folded bindings for use with the Binder must measure ½" in width. The No. 5 width in standard brands usually measures ½", but it is always well to be sure of this before purchasing.

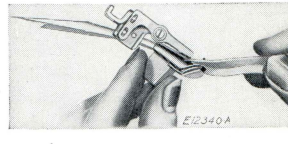

FIG. 30. INSERT FOLDED BINDING IN OUTSIDE SLOT

Folded binding is inserted in the outside slot of the Binder, as shown in Fig. 30. The Binder is adjusted and operated in the same manner as when using unfolded binding. One-half inch braid or ribbon may be used in the same manner.

A binding inserted in the outside slot of the Binder will be turned only once. It is therefore necessary to have finished edges when using binding in this slot.

The Adjustment and Operation of the Binder

The edge to be bound should be held well within the center slot of the scroll (A, Fig. 31). If the

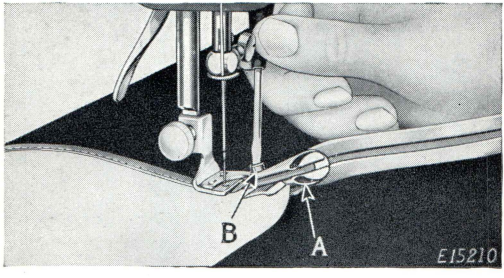

FIG. 31. ADJUSTING THE BINDER

material is allowed to slip away from the scroll when near the needle, the edge will not be caught in the binding. With a little practice it is quite easy to hold the edge in the scroll.

Various materials and conditions require different adjustments of the Binder to bring the stitching close to the edge. A wider adjustment of the Binder is required when binding curves than is necessary when binding a straight edge.

To adjust the Binder for stitching, loosen screw B, Fig. 31, and move scroll to the right for a narrower adjustment and to the left for a wider adjustment. Care should be taken to see that the screw is well tightened after making an adjustment. To become perfectly familiar with the adjustment of the Binder, practice is necessary.

Binding Outside Curves

Practice is required to bind a curved edge properly. The edge to be bound must be allowed to pass freely

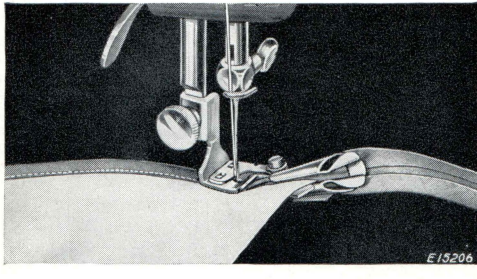

FIG. 32. BINDING AN OUTSIDE CURVE

through the scroll and should not be crowded against the wall of it. Guiding should be from the back

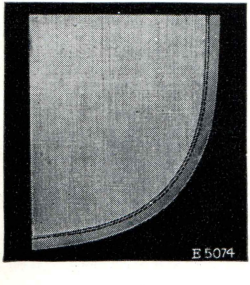

FIG. 33. SAMPLE OF OUTSIDE CURVE

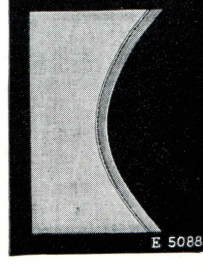

FIG. 34. SAMPLE OF INSIDE CURVE

of the Binder and to the left, allowing unfinished edges to swing naturally into the scroll of the Binder.

Never pull the binding as it feeds through the Binder, as bias material is very easily stretched and will be too narrow when it reaches the needle. When this occurs the edges will not be turned.

When binding a curved edge (see Fig. 32), turn the material only as fast as the machine sews. It is not possible to hold the material in the entire length of the scroll when binding a small curve.

Do not push the material in too fast, as the edge will then become puckered, and do not stretch the material or the curve will not be the proper shape when finished. If the stitching does not catch the edge of the binding the scroll should be adjusted a trifle to the left.

Binding Inside Curves

It will be necessary to practice binding an inside curve on various kinds of material, as this curve is found on nearly all garments which may be finished with a bound edge.

When binding an inside curve with the Binder, straighten out the edge as it is being fed into the attachment. When doing this, care should be taken not to stretch the edge of the material.

If the material is soft, like batiste or crepe de chine, add a row of machine stitching close to the edge of the curve before binding.

Applying a French Fold to a Curve

A French fold is applied by placing the material under the attachment and stitching the binding in

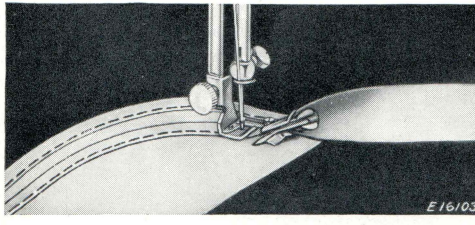

FIG. 35. APPLYING FRENCH FOLDS

position as shown in Fig. 35. A line made by basting or with chalk or pencil may be used as a guide in applying rows where wanted.

THE EDGE-STITCHER

This useful attachment is fastened to the machine in place of the presser foot, and will be found an indispensable aid whenever stitching must be kept accurately on the extreme edge of a piece of material. The slots, numbered from 1 to 5 in Fig. 36, serve as guides for sewing together laces, insertions and embroideries, sewing in position hemmed or folded edges, piping or sewing flat braid to a garment.

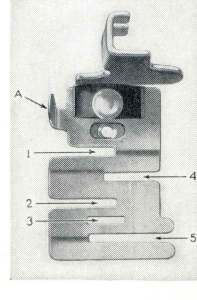

FIG. 36.
THE EDGE-STITCHER

Adjusting the Edge-Stitcher

After attaching the edge-stitcher to the machine, turn the balance wheel slowly by hand to see that the needle goes through the center of the needle hole. The distance of the line of stitching from the edge of the material in the slots can be regulated by pushing the lug (A, Fig. 36) to the right or left. If it moves hard, put a drop of oil under the blue spring, then wipe it dry.

Sewing Lace Together with the Edge-Stitcher

It is difficult to sew two lace edges together even after basting, but the edge-stitcher makes it pos-

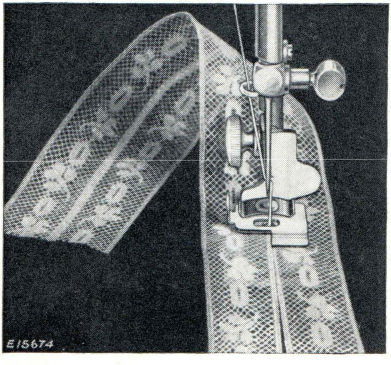

FIG. 37. SEWING LACE TOGETHER

sible to stitch on the very edge. Place one edge in slot 1 and the other in slot 4, and adjust lug (A, Fig. 36) until both edges are caught by the stitching. Hold the two pieces slightly overlapped to keep them against the ends of the slots. The thread tensions should be loose to avoid puckering of fine lace.

Lace and ribbon or other insertions can be set in by using the same slots (1 and 4, Fig. 36). The

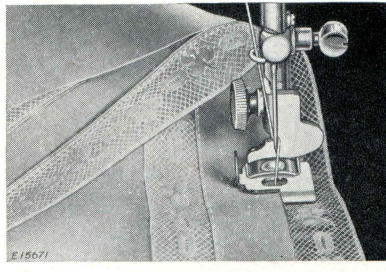

FIG. 38. SETTING IN LACE INSERTION

material may be folded over before placing it in the slot so that a double thickness is stitched and will not pull out. The surplus material is trimmed away close to the stitching as shown in Fig. 38.

Piping with the Edge-Stitcher

Piping is very attractive if the correct contrasting color is chosen for the piping material. Place the piping, with its finished edge to the left, in slot 3 (Fig. 36). Place the edge to be piped in slot 4, as shown in Fig. 39.

Piping should preferably be cut bias, and should be cut to twice the width of the slot (3, Fig. 36) in the edge-stitcher so that it can be folded once.

Applying Bias Folds with the Edge-Stitcher

Folded bias tape or military braid, used for neat and colorful trimming, may be sewn on by placing the garment under the edge-stitcher the same as under a presser foot, and placing the tape in slot 1 or 4 (Fig. 36). To make a square corner, sew until the turning point is reached, then remove the tape

from the attachment and form the corner by hand, replace it in the slot and continue stitching, as

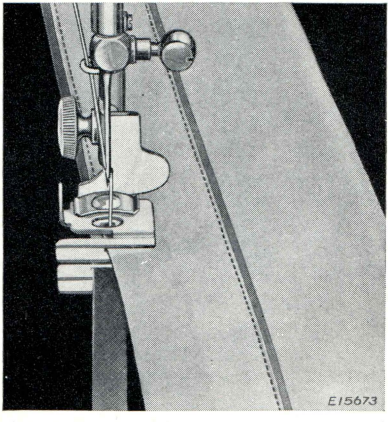

FIG. 39. PIPING WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

shown in Fig. 40. To space two or more parallel rows, a guide line such as a crease, chalk mark or basting thread should be used.

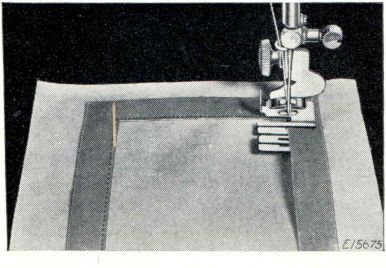

FIG. 40. APPLYING BIAS FOLDS WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

Stitching a Wide Hem with the Edge-Stitcher

A wide hem on sheets, pillow slips, etc., may be stitched evenly with the edge-stitcher after the hem

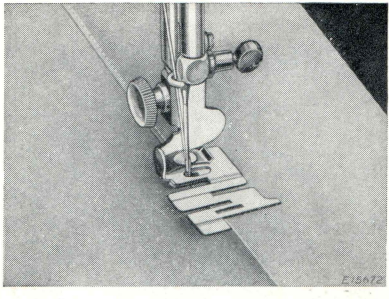

FIG. 41. MAKING A WIDE HEM

has been measured and the edge turned. Insert the edge in slot 5 as shown in Fig. 41 and adjust to stitch as close to the edge as desired.

Making a French Seam

An even French seam may be made by inserting the two edges to be joined, wrong sides together, in slot 1 or 2 and stitching close to the edge; then folding both right sides together and inserting the back of the seam into slot 1 again and stitching with just enough margin to conceal the raw edges. See Fig. 42.

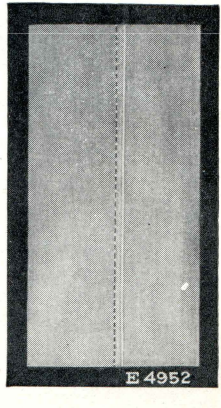

FIG. 42. A FRENCH SEAM

Tucking with the Edge-Stitcher

Dainty narrow tucking may be produced on the edge-stitcher by inserting creased folds in slot 1 as

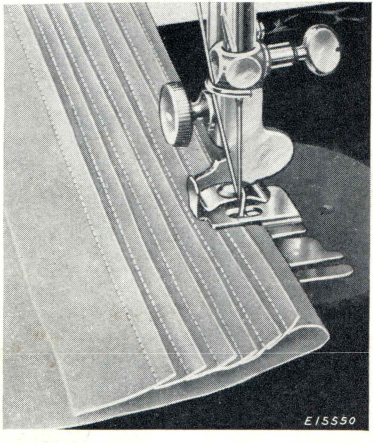

FIG. 43. TUCKING WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

shown in Fig. 43, and adjusting the edge-stitcher to right or left for the desired width of tuck, up to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Successive tucks may be easily creased by folding the material at the desired distance from the previous tuck, and then running the length of the fold over a straight edge such as the edge of the sewing machine cabinet. The secret of good tucking lies in a light tension, short stitch, and fine thread and needle.

SHIRRING WITH THE GATHERER

The gatherer is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the presser foot. Material placed under the gatherer and stitched in the usual way will be slightly gathered. Any fabric that drapes well is especially suited for shirring with the gatherer. Most shirring with the gatherer is done with a long stitch and tight tension. To increase the fullness of the gathers, lengthen the stitch. To decrease the fullness, shorten the stitch.

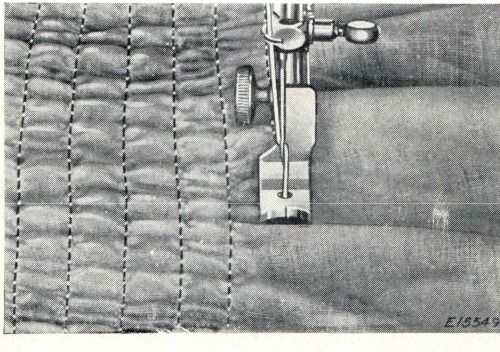

FIG. 44. THE GATHERER IN OPERATION

With the gatherer, it is possible to shirr in narrow rows as shown in Fig. 44. The material may be guided as easily as when sewing with the presser foot. Fine materials, such as batiste, silk or net, may be very attractively shirred. Where only a slight fullness is required, as at the top of a sleeve or around the neck, the gatherer will be found very convenient.

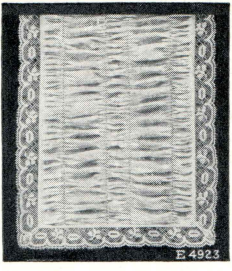

FIG. 45. SHIRRING

A very pleasing effect may be gained by using thread or embroidery silk of contrasting color on the bobbin. Fig. 46 shows a white organdie collar and cuff set with red and green smocking made with the gatherer, using fine crochet cotton or tatting thread on the top and white cotton on the bobbin.

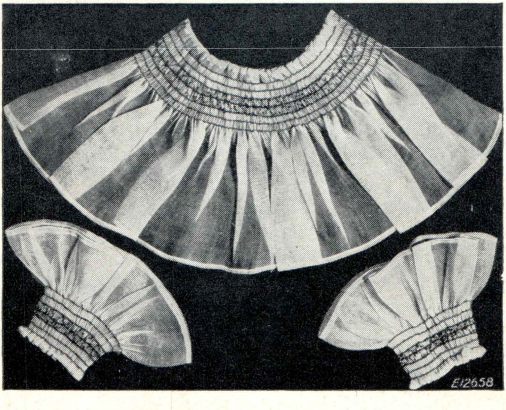

FIG. 46. SMOCKING

RUFFLER

Lines 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 shown in Fig. 47 indicate where the material is to be placed for various operations as follows:

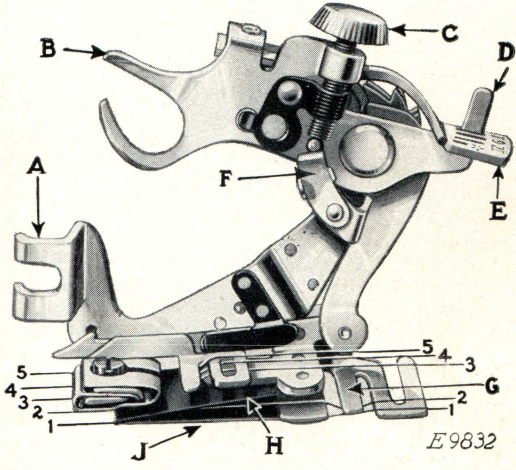

FIG. 47. THE RUFFLER AND ITS PARTS

Line 1—the correct position for the material to which the ruffled material is applied.
Line 2—material to be ruffled.
Line 3—the facing for the ruffle.
Line 4—the strip of piping material.
Line 5—the edge to be piped.

Refer to Fig. 47 when inserting the material in the ruffler.

The names and uses of the principal parts of the ruffler are as follows:

(See References in Fig. 47)

A—Foot—the part by which the ruffler is attached to the presser bar.

B—Fork Arm—the section that must be placed astride the needle clamp.

C—Adjusting Screw—the screw that regulates the fullness of the gather.

D—Projection—the part that projects through the slots in the adjusting lever.

E—Adjusting Lever—the lever that sets the ruffler for gathering or for making a plait once at every six stitches, or once at every twelve stitches, as desired; also for disengaging the ruffler, when either plaiting or gathering is not desired.

F—Adjusting Finger—the part which regulates the width or size of the plaits.

G—Separator Guide—the guide on the underside of the ruffler, containing slots into which the edge of the material is placed to keep the heading of the ruffle even; also for separating the material to be ruffled from the material to which the ruffle is to be attached.

H—Ruffling Blade—the upper blue steel blade with the teeth at the end to push the material in plaits up to the needle.

J—Separator Blade—the lower blue steel blade without teeth, which prevents the teeth of the ruffling blade coming into contact with the feed of the machine, or the material to which ruffle or plaiting is to be applied.

To Attach the Ruffler to the Machine

Raise the needle bar to its highest position and remove the presser foot. Attach the ruffler foot (A, Fig. 47) to the presser bar by means of the thumb screw, at the same time placing the fork arm (B, Fig. 47) astride the needle clamp as shown in Fig. 48.

To Adjust the Ruffler for Gathering

The adjusting finger (F, Fig. 48) is not intended for gathering and should be moved forward or away from the needle, as shown in Fig. 48.

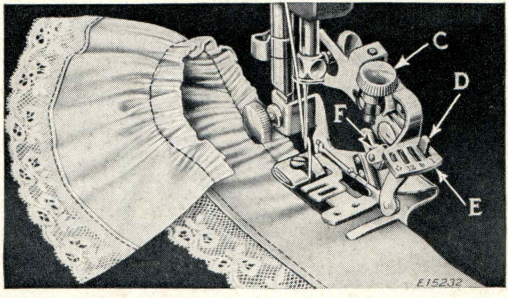

FIG. 48

Raise the adjusting lever (E, Fig. 48) and move it to the left so that the projection (D, Fig. 48) will enter the slot marked "1" in the adjusting lever (E) when the lever is released. The ruffling blade will then move forward and back once at every stitch. Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, following the line 2 in Fig. 47. Draw the material slightly back of the needle, lower the presser bar and commence to sew.

To make fine gathering, shorten the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the adjusting screw (C, Fig. 48) upward; also shorten the stitch. To make full gathering, lengthen the stroke of the ruffling blade by turning the adjusting screw (C) downward; also lengthen the stitch. By varying these adjustments, many pleasing varieties of work can be accomplished.

To Make a Ruffle and Sew it to a Garment in One Operation

Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, as shown in Fig. 49, following the line

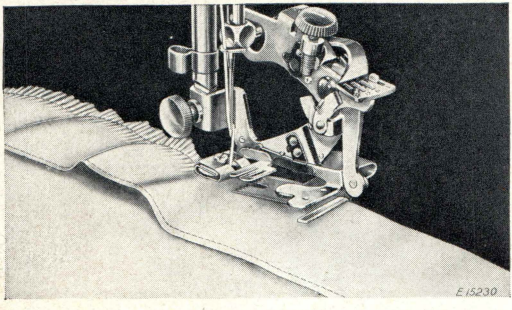

FIG. 49

2, in Fig. 47. Place the garment to which the ruffle is to be attached, under the separator blade, following the line 1, in Fig. 47. Proceed the same as for gathering.

The edge of the ruffled seam can be bound by using the Binder.

To Ruffle and Sew on a Facing in One Operation

Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, following the line 2, in Fig. 47. Place the garment to which the ruffle is to be attached, under the separator blade, following the line 1, in Fig. 47. Place the material for the facing over the upper blue blade, as shown in Fig. 50, following the line 3, in Fig. 47. The facing may be straight or bias material. If the facing is to be on the right side of the garment, place the garment and the

ruffle so that the wrong sides are together. If the facing is to be on the wrong side, place the right sides of the garment and the ruffle together.

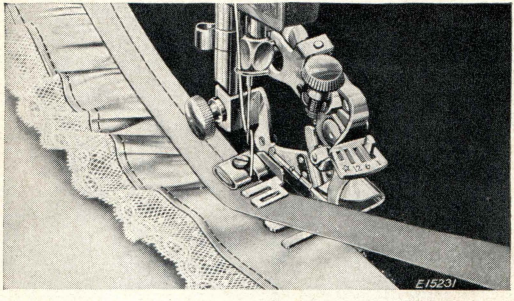

FIG. 50

Piping a Ruffle

Insert the material to be ruffled between the two blue blades, following the line 2, in Fig. 47. This

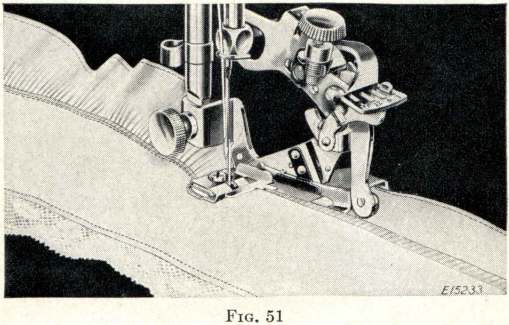

FIG. 51

material must not be over 1¼ inches wide, as it is carried through the ruffler with the finished

edge of the ruffle to the right of the attachment as shown in Fig. 51.

The material for piping must measure about ¼ inch wide when folded in the center and is usually cut on the bias. Place the piping material in the ruffler, following the line 4, in Fig. 47, with the folded edge of the piping to the right. The material to which the piping and ruffling are to be sewn should be folded on the edge and inserted in the ruffler, following the line 5, in Fig. 47.

To Adjust the Ruffler for Plaiting

Raise the adjusting lever (E, Fig. 52) and move it to the right so that the projection (D, Fig. 52)

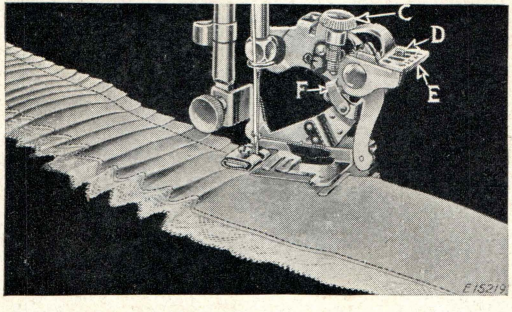

FIG. 52

will enter the slot marked "6" in the adjusting lever when the lever is released. The ruffling blade will then move forward and back once at every six stitches. To adjust the ruffling blade to make a plait once at every twelve stitches, place the adjusting lever (E, Fig. 52) so that the projection (D) enters the slot marked "12" in the adjusting lever. Insert the material to be plaited between the two blue blades, following the line (2, Fig. 47). The size or width of plaits is regulated by the adjusting screw

(C, Fig. 52) and the adjusting finger (F, Fig. 52). To make a wider plait, move the adjusting finger (F) back or toward the needle and turn the adjusting screw (C) downward. To make a smaller plait, turn the adjusting screw (C) upward. The distance between plaits is regulated by the length of stitch.

To Adjust the Ruffler for Group Plaiting and Gathering

The ruffler can be adjusted for group plaiting by lifting the adjusting lever (E, Fig. 53) and moving

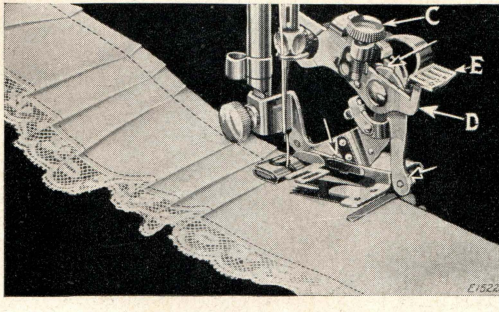

FIG. 53

it to the right so that the top of the projection (D, Fig. 53) enters the small slot indicated by the star on the adjusting lever. This should be done at the points where you wish to make the space between the plaits. The ruffler will then stop and plain stitching will be made. When the desired space has been made, adjust the lever (E) so that the projection (D) enters either the slot marked "6" or the slot marked "12." By alternately making groups of plaits and plain spaces, as shown in Fig. 53, very attractive work can be produced.

To Oil the Ruffler

Occasionally apply a drop of oil to the working parts of the ruffler at each of the places indicated by the unlettered arrows in Fig. 53. After oiling, operate the ruffler on a waste piece of material to prevent the oil soiling the work. If the ruffler does not plait evenly, a drop of oil may remedy the trouble.

Genuine Singer Needles should be used in Singer Machines.
These Needles and their Containers are marked with the Company's Trade Mark "SIMANCO." 1

Needles in Containers marked
"For Singer Machines"
are not Singer made needles. 2

RELATIVE SIZES OF NEEDLES AND THREAD

(Class and Variety of Needles Used, 15x1)

SIZES OF NEEDLES	CLASSES OF WORK	SIZES OF COTTON, SILK OR LINEN THREAD
9	Georgette, chiffon, net, light weight synthetic fabrics, fine dimity, lawn, batiste, and other featherweight or sheer fabrics. For infants' clothes and for dainty lingerie; also fine lace and all delicate or gossamer fabrics.	100 to 150 Cotton OO & OOO Silk Twist
11	All medium, light weight summertime fabrics. For children's clothes, dainty washable dresses and aprons, glass curtains.	80 to 100 Cotton O Silk Twist 56-3 Nylon
14	Light weight woolens, firm dress silks and cottons, draperies and fabric furnishings. For smocks and men's fine shirts. For general household sewing; for fine quilting.	60 to 80 Cotton A & B Silk Twist
16	Heavy cretonne, madras, muslin, damasks and quilts. For stitching aprons and men's work shirts.	40 to 60 Cotton C Silk Twist
18	Heavy weaves of coating, canvas, bed ticking, awnings, porch furniture covers, boys' duck suits, work or sports uniforms.	30 to 40 Cotton D Silk Twist
19	Suiting, ticking, sacking, tarpaulin, duck, drilling. For wash uniforms and bedding supplies for hospitals and hotels.	24 to 30 Cotton E Silk Twist 60 to 80 Linen

When sending orders for needles be sure to specify the size required.

THE IMPORTANCE OF USING SINGER NEEDLES FOR YOUR SEWING MACHINE

You will obtain the best stitching results from your sewing machine if it is fitted with a Singer Needle.

Singer Needles can be purchased from any Singer Shop or Singer Salesman.

Singer Needles are contained in the Singer Green Needle Packet with the famous red letter "S" upon it.

This Trade Mark
is on the Arm of Every
Singer Sewing Machine