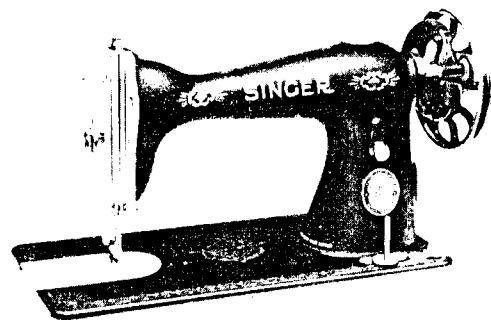


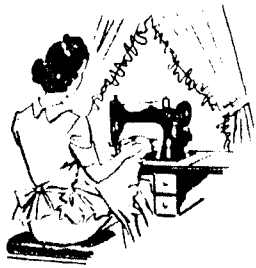
SINGER
15K



SEWING MACHINE 15K*

The **SINGER** 15K80 is another in a long line of products resulting from the skill and ability of **SINGER** craftsmen.

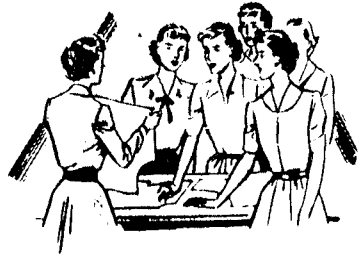
*A Trade Mark of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.



AS THE OWNER OF THIS SINGER SEWING MACHINE :

You have a machine made with the same care and craft-manship that have been the hallmark of SINGER products for more than a century. We are acutely aware that SINGER Sewing Machines have become a tradition and are intensely proud of, and determined to continue, this heritage.

Your SINGER 15K89 is the product of this pride, determination and the unsurpassed technical skill of SINGER. This smooth-running machine, combined with your own skill, will bring you a new world of sewing enjoyment. Exclusive dresses for yourself, clothing for your family and a multitude of items for your home will be yours—all at a fraction of their ready-made cost.



2

TO OIL THE MACHINE AND STAND

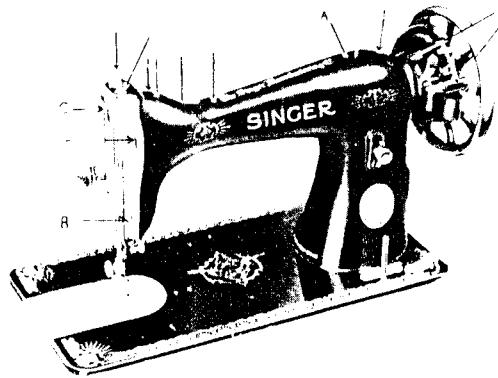


Fig. 3. Front View Showing Oiling Points.

4

To ensure easy running the machine requires to be oiled so that all moving parts in contact are covered with a film of oil. These should never be allowed to become dry.

If used constantly, the machine should be oiled daily, while with moderate use, an occasional oiling is sufficient. A drop of oil applied at the points indicated by arrows in Figs. 3 and 4, is sufficient. To oil the needle bar mechanism, remove the face plate (B, Fig. 3) by loosening the screw (C, Fig. 3) and slipping the plate up over it. It is most important that oil be applied to point "A" Fig. 3 and to point "B" Fig. 4 when the needle bar is at its lowest. When oiling, insert the oil can spout well into the oil holes. A drop of oil should also be applied to the shuttle race.

To oil the stand, apply a drop of oil to the centres upon which the band wheel and treadle work, and to both ends of the pitman rod connecting the treadle with the band wheel.

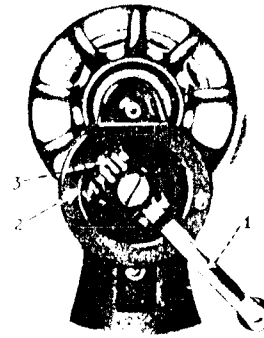


Fig. 1

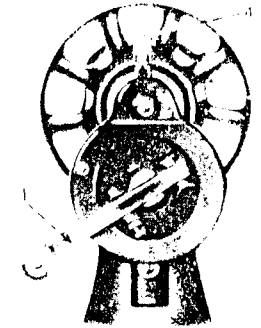


Fig. 2

3

THE HAND ATTACHMENT

WHEN the cover is removed from the machine, the hand attachment will be found to be out of working position, as shown in Fig. 1. To operate the machine, pull the small spring stud 2, Fig. 1, and turn the handle back until the lever 1, Fig. 1, enters the socket 3, Fig. 1; also see that the hinged finger 4, Fig. 2, is turned back between the spokes of the wheel. The machine will then be ready for working, as shown in Fig. 2. Before replacing the cover, the lever should be disengaged, and the handle placed in the position shown in Fig. 1.

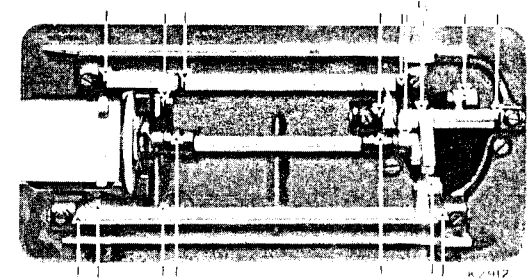


Fig. 4. Oiling Points in Base of Machine

After oiling, run the machine rapidly for a few minutes so that the oil may reach the bearings. Neglect to oil the machine will shorten its life and cause you trouble and annoyance.

Always use SINGER® oil. Inferior oil clogs the bearings, prevents efficient working, and causes rapid wear of the mechanism.

5

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF TYPES OF FABRICS, THREAD AND NEEDLE SIZES AND MACHINE STITCHES TO THE INCH

TYPES OF FABRICS	THREAD SIZES	NEEDLE SIZES	MACHINE STITCHES PER INCH	
			Inside Seams	Top Stitching
Very thin Silk, Muslin, Cambric, Light weight Delicate Fabrics, etc.	100 to 150 Cotton, 50 Silk, 80 Mercerised Darning Cotton	9	20	25 to 30
Fine Calicoes, Linens, Shirtings, Fine, Silk Goods, etc.	80 to 100 Cotton, 50 Silk, 50 Mercerised Darning Cotton	11	16	20
Plastic Materials	50 to 80 Mercerised Cotton	11	10	12
Shirtings, Sheetings, Bleached Calicoes, Silk and General Domestic Goods, Light Woollen Goods and all classes of general work	60 to 80 Cotton, 50 Silk, 50 Sylko	14	12	18
All kinds of heavy Calicoes, Drill, Woollen Goods, etc.	40 to 60 Cotton	16	10	12
Tickings, Heavy Woollens, Trousers, Boys' Clothing, Corsets, Cloaks, Mantles, Heavy Coats, and Heavy Clothing generally	24 to 40 Cotton, 60 to 80 Linen	18 or 19	8	10
Bags, Coarse Cloths, Canvas, Duck, Heavy Goods of any texture	40 to 60 Linen, or very coarse Cotton	19 or 21	6	8

When ordering needles, always specify "Class and Variety 158A" and "Flat Point" and name to be used. You will obtain the best stitching results from your Sewing Machine if it is fitted with a "158A" Needle.

6

TO OPERATE THE HAND MACHINE

Place a piece of material under the presser foot E, Fig. 15, and lower the latter by means of the lifter C, Fig. 15. Now turn the handle **over from you** to work the machine, without its being threaded, until you are accustomed to **guiding the material with the left hand.**

The advantages of an electric machine, are: Higher speed and, both hands being free, a greater variety of work. A SINGER Motor may be applied to your machine at any time.*

TO OPERATE THE TREADLE MACHINE

Loosen the stop motion screw (see Fig. 5) place both feet upon the

treadle and turn the hand wheel **over towards you**, at the same time allowing the feet to move freely and lightly with the motion of the treadle. Continue to do this until a regular and easy movement is acquired and you are able to work the treadle so that you can re-start the machine with the wheel turning towards you.

When familiar with the working movement, re-tighten stop motion screw and place a piece of material under the presser foot E, Fig. 15. Lower the latter by means of the lifter C, Fig. 15, and again work the machine, without its being threaded, until you are accustomed to **guiding the material.**

8

STOP MOTION



Fig. 5 To loosen the Wheel

This device allows the hand wheel to run free, so that bobbins may be wound and the correct method of treading acquired, without operating the stitching mechanism. To loosen the wheel, hold it with the left hand, and with the right hand turn the stop motion screw over towards you, as shown in Fig. 5.

7

NEEDLES AND THREAD

For perfect stitching, thread should be selected according to fabric to be stitched and needle must be correct size for thread which must pass freely through eye of needle. See page 6.

TO SET THE NEEDLE

Select the correct needle according to the table on page 6. Be sure that needle is not blunt or bent. Raise the needle bar to its highest position and loosen thumb screw A, Fig. 6 in needle clamp B. Push needle with its **flat side** towards the **right** up into needle clamp as far as it will go, then tighten the thumb screw A.

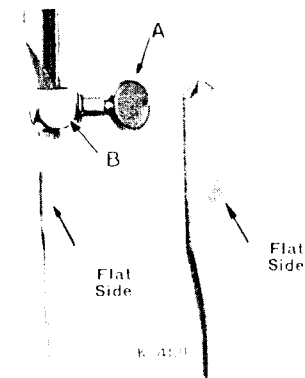


Fig. 6 To Set the Needle.

9

UPPER THREADING

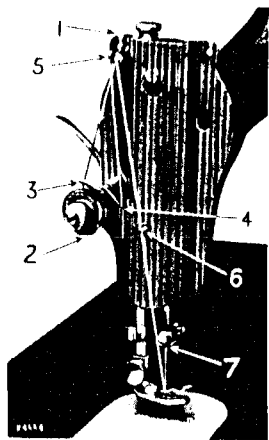


Fig. 7. Upper Threading.

See Fig. 7.

Raise take-up lever 5 to its highest point.
Place spool of thread on spool pin on top of machine.
Lead thread into notch 1.
Down and from back to front between tension discs 2.
Up over thread guard (3) from behind.
Into the loop of take-up spring 4.
Up and from the back through hole in take-up lever 5.
Down through guide 6 on face plate.
Down through lower wire guide 7.
From left to right through eye of needle.
Draw about two inches of thread through eye of needle with which to begin sewing.
The SINGER Needle Threader saves time, trouble and patience and is invaluable to those having defective sight.

10

TO REMOVE BOBBIN CASE AND BOBBIN

Turn the hand wheel towards you until the take-up lever (5, Fig. 7) is at its highest point. Draw open the slide in the bed of the machine and, with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, open the latch (see Fig. 8) and withdraw the bobbin case. While the latch is held open, the bobbin is retained in its case. On releasing the latch and turning the case downward, the bobbin will drop out.

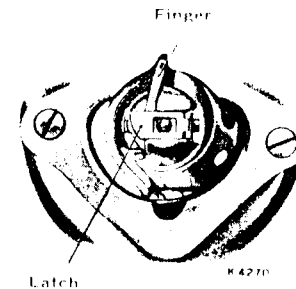


Fig. 8.

11

TO WIND THE BOBBIN See Fig. 9.

Loosen the hand wheel (see Fig. 5) and place a reel of thread on the pin (1). Place an empty bobbin on the spindle (3) and turn the former until the slot in its right side engages the pin in the spindle shoulder. Draw the thread under and between the tension discs (2) and pass it, from the inside, through one of the holes in the left side of the bobbin and hold the end of thread. Now press down on the winder and the latch (4) will drop and retain the pulley (6) against the ledge of the hand wheel. Turn the latter over towards you until a few coils are wound and then break off the end of thread. Operate the machine until the bobbin is full, when the winder will stop automatically. Afterwards retighten the hand wheel for sewing.

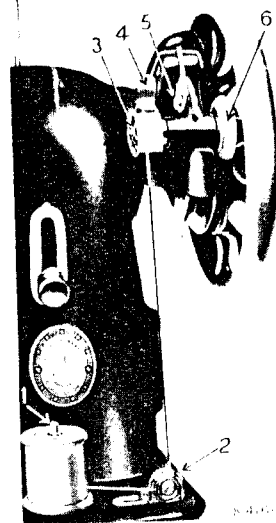


Fig. 9.

12

If bobbin does not wind evenly, loosen screw which holds tension bracket in position on bed of machine and move bracket to the left if bobbin winds high on the right; move bracket to the right if bobbin winds high on the left. When bracket is properly centred, thread will wind evenly across bobbin. Retighten tension bracket screw.

If the pressure of the pulley (6) against the ledge of the hand wheel is insufficient for winding the bobbin, press down the winder until the latch (4) drops down and holds it, then loosen the screw (5). With the forefinger push back the upper end of the slotted plate (see Fig. 10) as far as it will go and, at the same time, with the thumb, press the winder against the ledge of the wheel. Then tighten screw (5) securely. Afterwards raise the latch to release the winder from contact with the hand wheel.

Bobbin can be wound while machine is sewing.

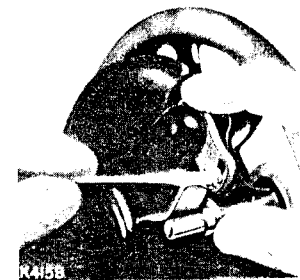


Fig. 10. Bobbin Winder Adjustment

13

TO THREAD THE BOBBIN CASE

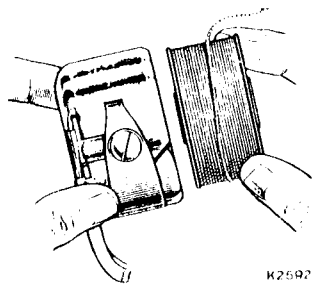


Fig. 11.

Hold the bobbin between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, with the thread leading from left to right, as shown in Fig. 11; with the left hand hold the bobbin case and place the bobbin into it.

14

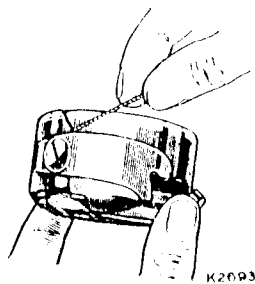


Fig. 12.

With the right hand draw the thread into the slot in the edge of the bobbin case, as shown in Fig. 12.

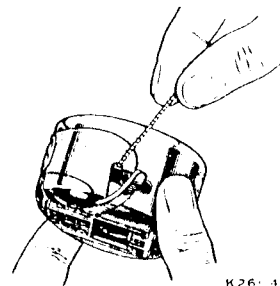


Fig. 13.

Then pull the thread to the right, under the tension spring, and into its delivery eye, as shown in Fig. 13.

15

TO PREPARE FOR SEWING

Have the thread take-up lever at its highest position, then, with the left

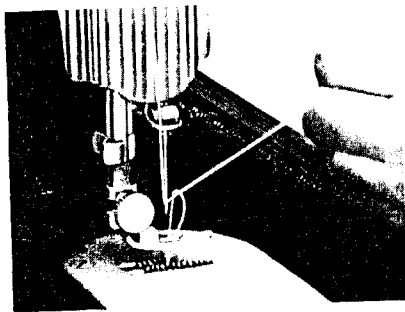


Fig. 14. Drawing Up Under Thread.

hand, hold the end of the needle thread, leaving it slack from the hand to the needle. Turn the hand 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 as shown in Fig. 14.

Lay both threads back under the presser foot diagonally across the feed, to the right or left, depending upon which side of the needle the material is to be located so that when the presser foot is lowered, the threads will be firmly held between the feed and the presser foot.

16

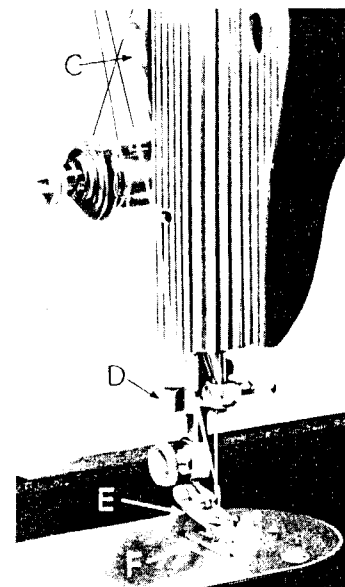
TO START SEWING

Be sure to have thread take-up lever 2, Fig. 7 in its highest position.

Place material beneath the presser foot E, Fig. 15, turn the hand wheel to bring the point of the needle into the material, then lower the presser foot by means of presser bar lifter C and start to sew.

Some materials, such as soft finished sheers, nylons, jerseys, tricots and other elastic and spongy textiles, require a slight amount of assistance in feeding during sewing operations.

Fig. 15.



17

TO REPLACE THE BOBBIN CASE

After threading the bobbin case hold its latch between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand and, with its position finger opposite the notch at the top of the shuttle race (see Fig. 8), replace it on the centre stud of the shuttle. Then release the latch and press the bobbin case back until the latch catches the groove near the end of the stud. Allow the end of thread to hang free, and close the slide in the machine bed.

However, too much pull will stretch the seam, create irregular stitching and bend the needle. Most materials require only guiding for best sewing results.

TO TURN A CORNER

Stop the machine when the needle eye, making its upward stroke, is still in the fabric. Raise the presser foot and turn the work as desired, using the needle as a pivot, then lower the presser foot and resume sewing.

BASTING

Move the thumb screw, Fig. 16, upward as far as it will go so as to

give the longest stitch. This stitch is found satisfactory for basting and is easily removed by clipping every sixth stitch and withdrawing the long continuous thread. Machine basting is firmer and more even than that done by hand in addition to being much quicker.



Fig. 16. To Regulate Stitch Length

18

TO REGULATE PRESSURE ON PRESSER FOOT

For ordinary sewing, the pressure of the presser foot on the material seldom requires changing. Heavy materials require more pressure than light weight materials. 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. To increase the pressure, turn the thumb screw G, Fig. 17 clockwise or downward. To lighten the pressure, turn the thumb screw G so that it screws upward.

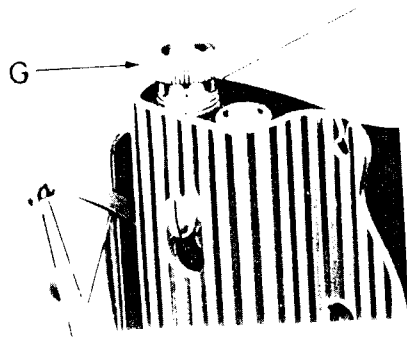


Fig. 17. Thumb Screw for Regulating Pressure on Presser Foot.

20

TO SEW BIAS SEAMS

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

TO REMOVE THE WORK

Stop the machine with the thread take-up lever 2, Fig. 7 at its highest point. Raise the presser foot by means of presser bar lifter 3, Fig. 7, draw the fabric back and to the left and sever

the threads on thread cutter D, Fig. 15. Place ends of threads under presser foot E, Fig. 15. When the machine is not in use, raise the presser foot by means of presser bar lifter to prevent injury to the presser foot, and the feed F, Fig. 15.

TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH

The length of stitch is altered by loosening the thumb screw (see Fig. 16) and moving it upward to lengthen, or downward to shorten the stitch. Then tighten the screw.

19

THREAD TENSIONS

For perfect stitching, the tension on the needle and bobbin threads must be heavy enough to pull the threads to the centre of the thickness of the material and make a firm stitch, as shown in Fig. 18. If the needle thread lies straight along the top side of the material, the tension on the needle thread is too heavy or the tension on the bobbin thread is too light, as shown in Fig. 19. If the bobbin thread lies straight along the underside of the material, the tension on the needle thread is too light or the tension on the bobbin thread is too heavy, as shown in Fig. 20.

Fine fabrics require a light tension, while heavy materials want more tension to obtain a perfect stitch.



Fig. 18. Perfect Stitching.



Fig. 19. Imperfect Stitching.



Fig. 20. Imperfect Stitching.

21

TO REGULATE THREAD TENSIONS

The tension on the needle thread should be regulated only when the presser foot is down.

A correct stitch can usually be obtained by varying the tension on the needle thread (see Fig. 21).

Lower the presser foot and turn the thumb nut in the direction illustrated by the arrow to increase the tension or in the opposite direction to lessen it. As all machines are correctly adjusted before leaving the factory, the under tension seldom requires to be altered, but if this becomes necessary tighten the screw in the spring on the outside of the bobbin case (see Fig. 11) to increase the tension, or loosen it slightly to lessen the tension.

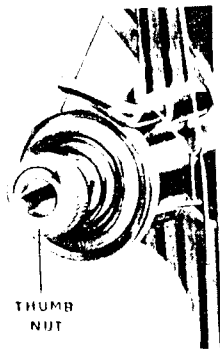


Fig. 21. To Regulate Needle Thread Tension.

22

SEWING SUGGESTIONS

The Belt for Treadle Machine should be only just tight enough not to slip. If too loose, shorten and rejoin.

Breaking of Needles Might be Caused by :

1. Improper size of needle for thread and material—see page 6.
2. Bent needle.
3. Pulling of material when stitching.
4. Needle striking an improperly fastened presser foot or attachment.

5. Crossing too thick seams with too small a needle.

Breaking of Needle Thread Might be Caused by :

1. A knot in thread.
2. Improper threading—see page 10.
3. Upper tension is too tight—see page 21.
4. Needle not pushed up as far as it will go into needle clamp—see page 9.
5. Needle blunt or bent.
6. Thread too coarse for needle—see page 6.
7. Roughened hole in throat plate.

24

THE BELT SHIFTER

This device simplifies throwing off and replacing the belt. To throw off the belt, move the belt shifter to the left (see Fig. 22), working the treadle at the same time. To replace the belt, work the treadle slowly with the hand wheel turning towards you, when a revolution or two of the wheel will bring the belt back into its place.

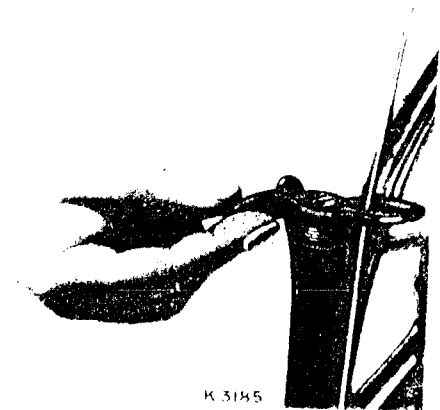


Fig. 22

23

8. Improper arrangement of threads to start sewing—see page 16.

Breaking of Bobbin Thread Might be Caused by :

1. Improper threading of bobbin case—see pages 14 and 15.
2. Bobbin thread tension too tight—see page 21.

Skipping of Stitches Might be Caused by :

1. Needle not pushed up as far as it

- will go into needle clamp—see page 9.
2. Needle blunt or bent.
3. Needle too small for thread—see page 6.

If machine runs heavily after standing idle for a long period, apply a few drops of paraffin at all oiling places, run machine for a few minutes, then wipe clean and oil the machine—see pages 4 and 5.

Free instruction for using the machine is gladly given at any

SINGER SEWING CENTRE

25

"The Best is the Cheapest"

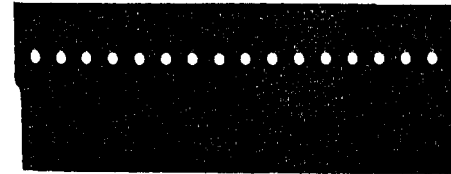
SINGER Needles should be used
in SINGER Machines.
These Needles and their Containers
are marked with the
Company's Trade Mark "SIMANCO.★"

Needles in
Containers marked
"FOR SINGER MACHINES"
are NOT
SINGER made needles.

26



THE ATTACHMENTS



THE FOOT HEMMER



Fig. 23. The Foot Hemmer.

The foot hemmer (see Fig. 23) 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 hand wheel slowly to make sure that the needle goes through the centre 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:

1. Fold edge of material twice, about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch each time, for a distance of about two inches. Crease folds.

28

2. Lay about three inches of needle and bobbin threads back under hemmer. Place creased edge of material under hemmer with end of hem directly under needle. Lower hemmer and tack end of hem with two machine stitches.

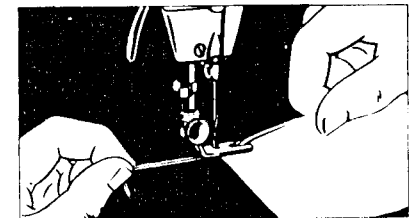


Fig. 24. Starting a Hem at the Edge.

3. Raise hemmer. Pull threads and hem slightly from you with left hand, then, while holding threads, draw material toward you with right hand into scroll of hemmer until tacked end is caught in hemmer, as shown in Fig. 24.

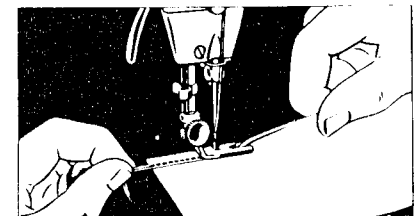


Fig. 25. Hemming Edge of Material and Pulling Back Threads While Sewing

4. Lower the hemmer and begin to sew, slightly pulling threads back while sewing. **Keep mouth of hemmer full to produce a smooth, even hem, as shown in Fig. 25.**

29

MAKING A HEMMED SEAM WITH THE FOOT HEMMER

See Figs. 26 and 27.

1. When making this seam, the garment must first be fitted and edge of material trimmed, allowing for about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch seam. Insert the two edges of material, right sides together, in hemmer in same manner as a single hem, as shown in Fig. 26. If material is bulky, place edge of upper piece of material about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to left of edge of under piece.
2. The free edge of the hemmed seam may be stitched flat to the garment, if desired. To do this, open work out flat, wrong side up, then insert hem in scroll of hemmer, holding edge of hem in position while it is being stitched. If seam is stitched flat to garment, one row of stitching is visible on the right side.



Fig. 26. Making a Hemmed Seam (First Operation)

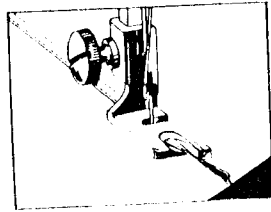


Fig. 27. Making a Hemmed Seam (Second Operation)

30

TO HEM AND SEW ON LACE IN ONE OPERATION

See Fig. 30.

1. Start hem in the regular way.
2. Hold hem in position with needle.
3. Raise presser bar and insert edge of lace in slot of hemmer and back under hemmer.
4. Lower presser bar and start sewing, catching edge of lace with needle.
5. Guide hem with the right hand and lace with the left hand, being careful not to stretch lace as it enters hemmer.

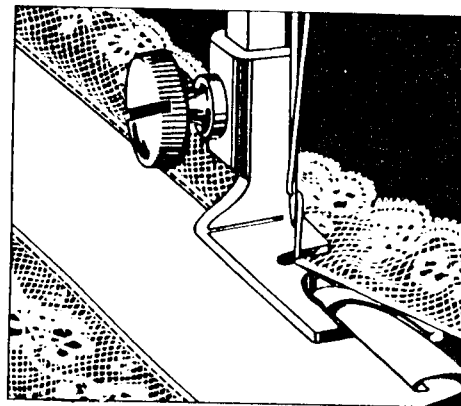


Fig. 30. Hemming and Sewing on Lace in One Operation.

32

MAKING A FELLED SEAM WITH THE FOOT HEMMER

See Figs. 28 and 29.

1. Place right sides of material together, having edge of upper piece about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch to left of edge of under piece. Stitch the two

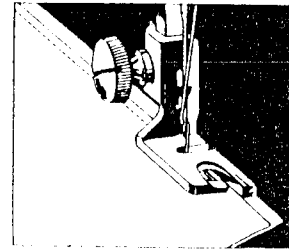


Fig. 28. Making a Felled Seam (First Operation)

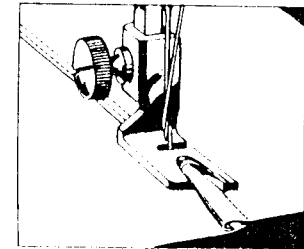


Fig. 29. Making a Felled Seam (Second Operation)

31

ADJUSTABLE HEMMER

HEMMING

See Fig. 31.

Remove the presser foot and attach the adjustable hemmer in its place, as shown in Fig. 31. This hemmer will turn hems from $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch 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. 31. Draw the edge of the cloth back and forth until the hem is formed, stopping

with the end under the needle. Lower the presser bar and start to sew, being careful to guide the cloth so that the hemmer is kept full.

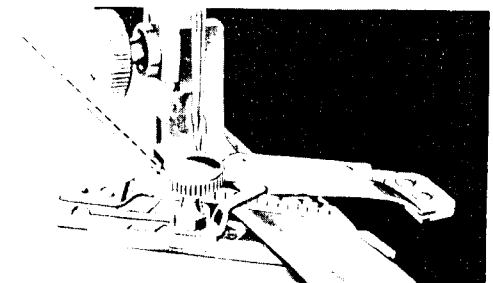


Fig. 31. Showing How Adjustable Hemmer is Used for Making Hems up to $\frac{15}{16}$ Inch Wide.

33

ADJUSTABLE HEMMER

WIDE HEMMING

See Fig. 32.

To make a hem more than $\frac{15}{16}$ inch wide, loosen the thumb screw in the hemmer and move the scale to the right as far as it will go, then swing it toward you as shown in Fig. 32, 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. 32, and proceed to stitch the hem.

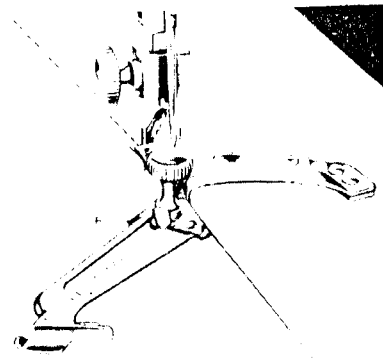


Fig. 32. Showing How Adjustable Hemmer is Used for Making Hems Wider than $\frac{15}{16}$ Inch.

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easy. If the material is allowed to slip away from the scroll when near the needle, the edge will not be caught in the binding.

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 necessary when binding curves than when binding a straight edge.

To adjust the Binder, loosen its small screw and move the scroll to the right for a narrower adjustment or to the left for a wider adjustment, after which securely tighten the screw. To become perfectly familiar with the adjustment of the Binder, a little 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 through the scroll and should not be crowded in or against it. Guiding should be from the back 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 would be too narrow when it reaches the needle. If this occurs the edges will not be turned.

When binding a curved edge, turn the material only as fast as the machine sews. It is not possible to hold the material in the entire length of the

THE BINDER BINDING

Pass the binding through the scroll of the binder and draw it under the needle. Place the edge of the material to be bound between the scroll of the binder and under the needle, lower the presser bar lifter and sew as usual. Bias binding should be cut $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch wide.

To Bind with Dress Braid. Proceed as when using bias binding; but as dress braid and binding purchased already folded are narrower than bias binding they should be inserted in the outer slot of the binder. The edges of dress braid are not turned under as in the case of bias binding.

To make French Folds, Proceed as directed for binding, but pass the cloth beneath the binder foot, so that the fold is stitched on to the face of the material instead of on the edge.

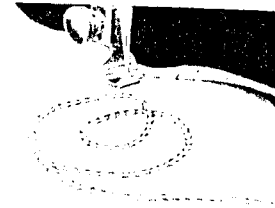


Fig. 33

THE ADJUSTMENT AND OPERATION OF THE BINDER

The edge to be bound should be held well within the centre slot of the scroll, and with a little practice this is quite

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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 little to the left.

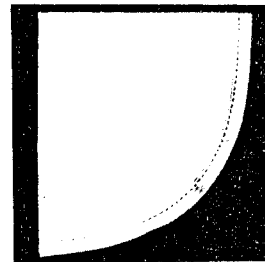


Fig. 34. Sample of Outside Curve.



Fig. 35. Sample of Inside Curve.

BINDING INSIDE CURVES

This curve is found on nearly all garments which are finished with a bound edge, but practice is necessary on various materials.

When binding an inside curve, straighten out the edge as it is being fed into the Binder. When doing this, take care 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.

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THE EDGE-STITCHER

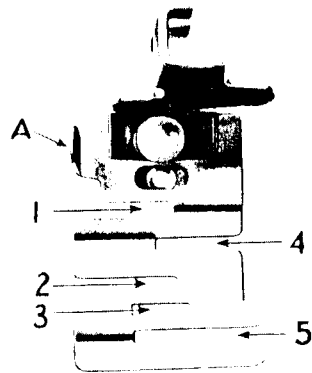


Fig. 36. The Edge-Stitcher.

This useful attachment is fastened to the machine in place of the presser foot, and will be found an indispensable aid

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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.

ADJUSTING THE EDGE-STITCHER

After attaching the edge-stitcher to the machine, turn the hand wheel slowly by hand to see that the needle goes through the centre 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 to the left.

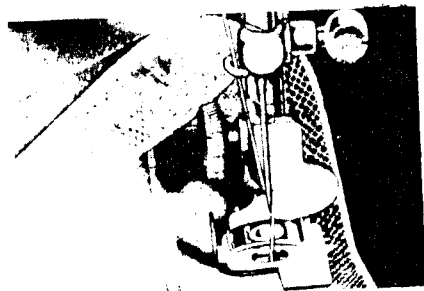


Fig. 38. Setting-in Lace Insertion.

PIPING WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

See Fig. 39.

Piping is very attractive if the correct contrasting colour 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. 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.

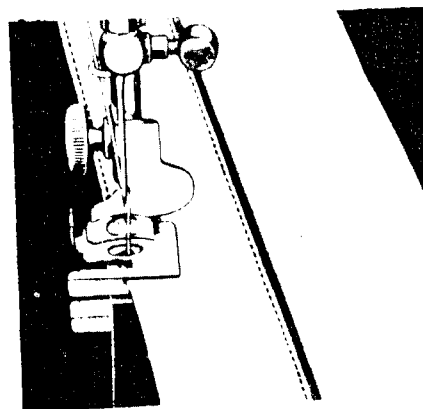


Fig. 39. Piping with the Edge-Stitcher.

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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 possible 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 tensioning 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 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.

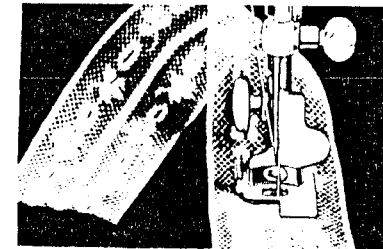


Fig. 37. Sewing Lace Together.

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APPLYING BIAS FOLDS WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

Folded bias tape or military braid, used for neat and colourful trimming, may be sewn on by placing the garment under the edge-stitcher the same as under the 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 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.

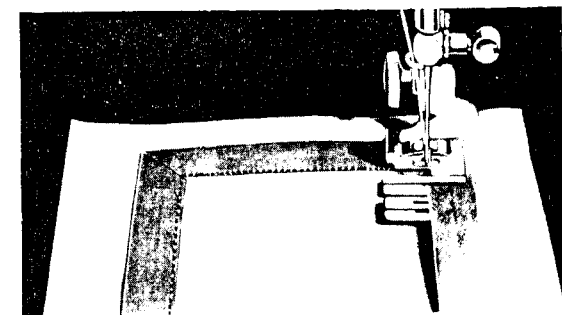


Fig. 40. Applying Bias Folds with the Edge-Stitcher.

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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 has been measured and the edge turned. Insert the edge in slot 5, Fig. 36 and adjust to stitch as close to the edge as desired, as shown in Fig. 41.

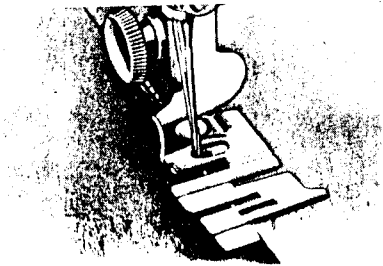


Fig. 41. Making a Wide Hem.

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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).

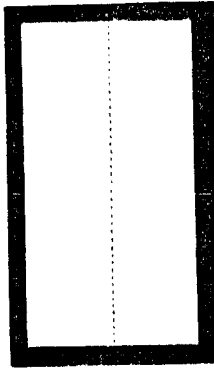


Fig. 42. A French Seam.

TUCKING WITH THE EDGE-STITCHER

See Fig. 43.

Dainty narrow tucking may be produced on the edge-stitcher by inserting creased folds in slot 1 and adjusting the edge-stitcher to the 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.

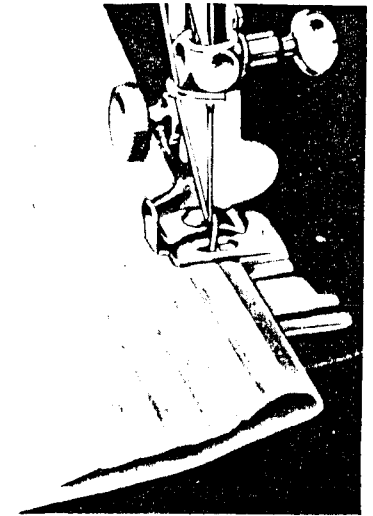


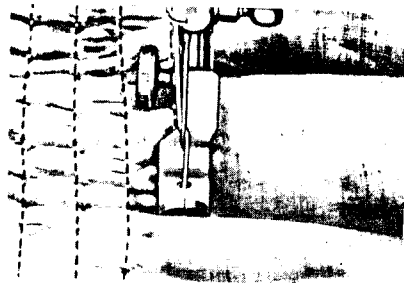
Fig. 43. Tucking with the Edge Stitcher

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THE GATHERING FOOT

To Shirr with the Gathering Foot

The gathering foot is fastened to the machine in the same manner as the presser foot. Material placed under the gathering foot and stitched in the usual way will be slightly gathered. Any fabric that drapes well is especially suited



for shirring with the gathering foot. Most shirring with the gathering foot 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.

With the gathering foot, 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, as shown by the sample in Fig. 45. Where only a slight fullness is required, as at the top of a sleeve or around the neck, the gathering foot will be found very convenient.

Fig. 44. The Gathering Foot in Operation.

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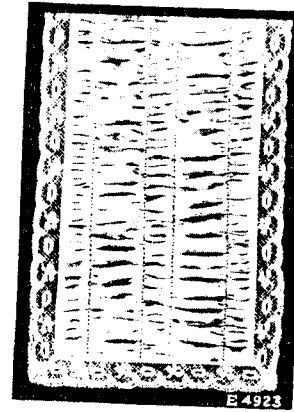


Fig. 45. Shirring.

A very pleasing effect may be gained by using thread or embroidery silk of contrasting colour on the bobbin. Fig. 16 shows a white organdie collar and cuff

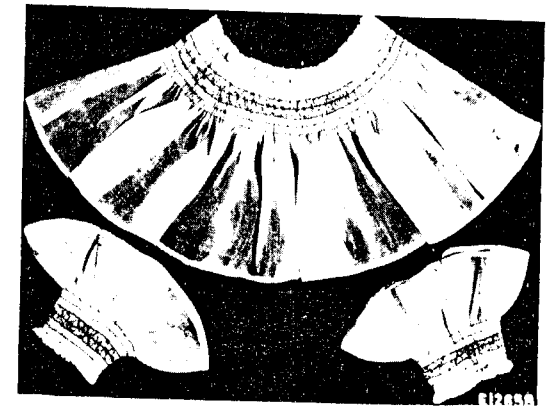


Fig. 16. Smocking

set with red and green smocking made with the gathering foot, using fine crochet cotton or tatting thread on the top and white cotton on the bobbin.

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RUFFLER

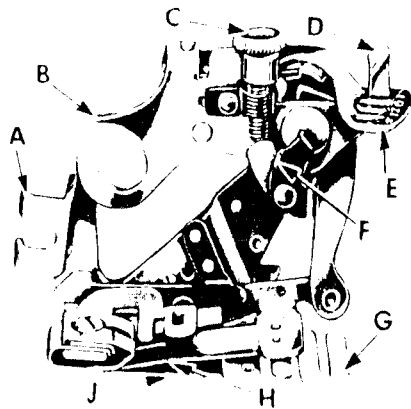


Fig. 17. Principal Parts of the Ruffler

Principal Parts of the Ruffler

- A Foot attaches ruffler to presser bar.
- B Fork Arm straddles needle clamp
- C Adjusting Screw regulates fullness of gathers.
- D Projection engages slots in adjusting lever.
- E Adjusting Lever sets ruffler for gathering or for making a pleat once at every six stitches or once every twelve stitches, as desired, also for disengaging ruffler, when either pleating or gathering is not desired.
- F Adjusting Finger regulates width or size of pleats.
- G Separator Guide contains slots into which edge of material is

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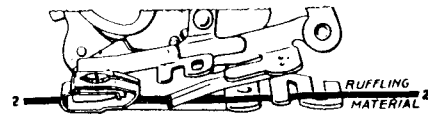


Fig. 49. Correct Position for Material to be Ruffled.

3. Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades and under separator guide (Line 2, Fig. 49).
4. Draw material slightly back of needle, lower presser bar and start to sew.
5. For fine gathering, turn adjusting screw C upward to shorten stroke. Set the machine for a shorter stitch.
6. For full gathering, turn adjusting screw C downward to lengthen

stroke. Set the machine for a longer stitch.



Fig. 50. Making a Ruffle and Attaching it in One Operation.

TO MAKE A RUFFLE AND SEW IT TO A GARMENT IN ONE OPERATION

1. Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades and under separator guide (Line 2, Fig. 51).

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placed to keep heading of ruffle even; also for separating material to be ruffled from material to which ruffle is to be attached.

- H Ruffling Blade pushes material in pleats up to the needle.
- J Separator Blade prevents teeth of ruffling blade from coming into contact with feed of machine or material to which ruffle or pleating is to be applied.

TO ATTACH THE RUFFLER TO THE MACHINE

1. Raise needle to its highest point.
2. Loosen presser foot thumb screw and attach ruffler to presser bar in place of presser foot, at the same time placing fork arm B astride needle clamp.

3. See that needle enters centre of needle hole in ruffler.

TO ADJUST RUFFLER FOR GATHERING

1. Swing adjusting finger F away from needle.
2. Raise adjusting lever E and move it until projection D can be entered in slot marked "1."

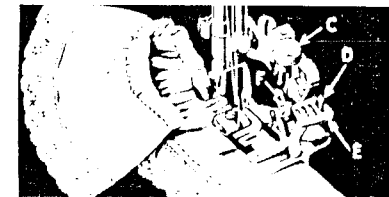


Fig. 48. Gathering with the Ruffler.

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2. Place material to which ruffle is to be attached under separator blade and under separator guide (Line 1, Fig. 51).
3. Proceed the same as for plain gathering.

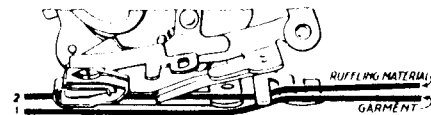


Fig. 51. Correct Positions for Materials.

TO MAKE A RUFFLE AND ATTACH IT WITH A FACING IN ONE OPERATION

1. Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades and under separator guide (Line 2, Fig. 53).

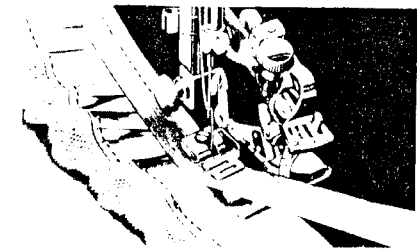


Fig. 52. Making a Ruffle and Attaching it with a Facing in One Operation

2. Place material to which ruffle is to be attached under separator guide (Line 1, Fig. 53).
3. Place facing material over upper blue blade (Line 1, Fig. 53).
1. If facing is to be on right side of garment, place wrong sides of garment and ruffle together.

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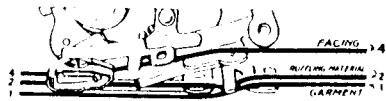


Fig. 53. Correct Positions for Materials.

- If facing is to be on **wrong side**, place right sides of garment and ruffle together.

TO PIPE A RUFFLE

- Insert material to be ruffled between two blue blades from the right (Line 3, Fig. 55). This material must not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in width.

- The piping material is usually cut on the bias and it should be about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide when folded in center. Place piping material in ruffler, following Line 5, Fig. 55 with folded edge of piping to right.
- Fold edge of material to which piping and ruffling are to be attached

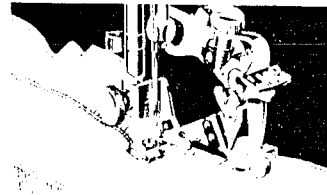


Fig. 54. Piping a Ruffle.

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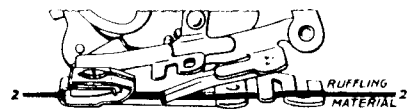


Fig. 57. Correct Positions for Material.

C downward. To make a smaller pleat, turn adjusting screw C upward. The distance between pleats is regulated by length of stitch.

TO ADJUST RUFFLER FOR GROUP PLEATING

- To make the space between the groups of pleats, raise adjusting lever E and move it until projection D can be entered in small slot

indicated by star on adjusting lever E. The ruffler will then stop pleating and plain stitching will be made.

- When the desired space is made, set projection D in either of slots "6" or "12."

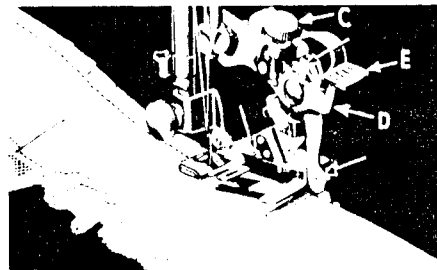


Fig. 58. Group Pleating with the Ruffler.

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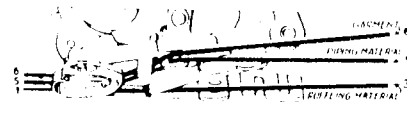


Fig. 55. Correct Positions for Materials.

and insert it in ruffler, from the left following Line 6, Fig. 55.

TO ADJUST RUFFLER FOR PLEATING

- Raise adjusting lever E and move it until projection D can be entered in slot marked "6." The ruffler will then pleat once every six stitches. To pleat once every twelve stitches, have projection D

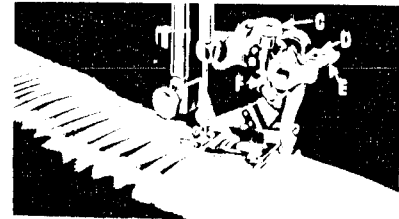


Fig. 56. Pleating with the Ruffler.

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- Insert the material to be pleated between the two blue blades and under the separator guide (Line 2, Fig. 59).

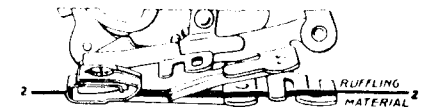


Fig. 59. Correct Position for Material

TO OIL THE RUFFLER

Occasionally apply a drop of oil to the working parts of the ruffler at the places indicated by the unlettered arrows in Fig. 58.

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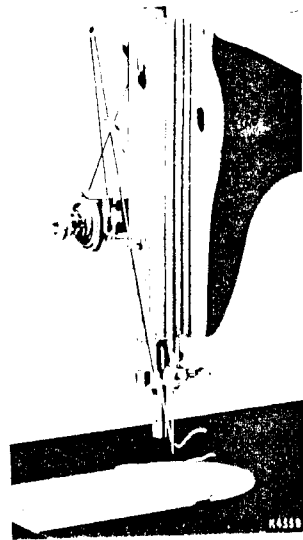
DARNING OR EMBROIDERING

While embroidery and darning can be done on the machine when threaded for regular sewing, the use of feed cover plate No. 15359 is recommended, as movable contact with the feed in some cases might interfere with the handling of the work.

Do not change the adjustment of the feed dog in any way, as it is essential that its position should remain as originally fixed.

Remove the presser foot and let down the presser bar lifter to restore the tension on the needle thread, which is released and inoperative when the lifter is raised.

Fig. 60



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To attach the feed cover plate, draw to the left the slide that covers the bobbin case and insert the downwardly projecting hooks on the cover plate under the edge of the throat plate and push it to the right. After bringing the hole at the right of the cover plate in line with the

hole in the throat plate, press the cover into position and close the slide.

Feed cover plates are not included in the regular set of attachments, but they are on sale at all SINGER Shops.

Darning by sewing machine is infinitely neater, stronger, and more quickly done than by hand.

Leaflet, Form 1001 ad. 33.

"Darning the Singer Way
A Pleasure"

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