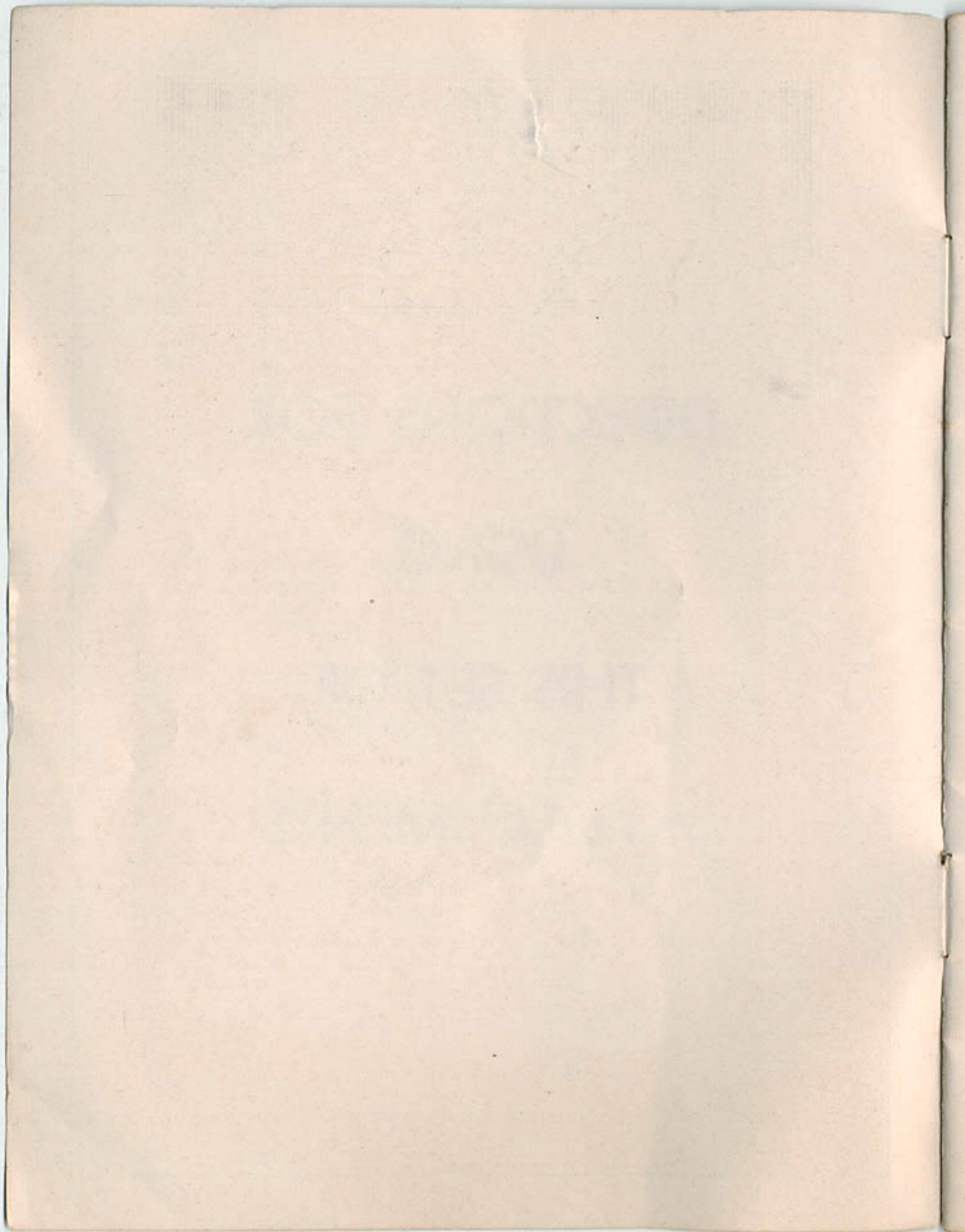


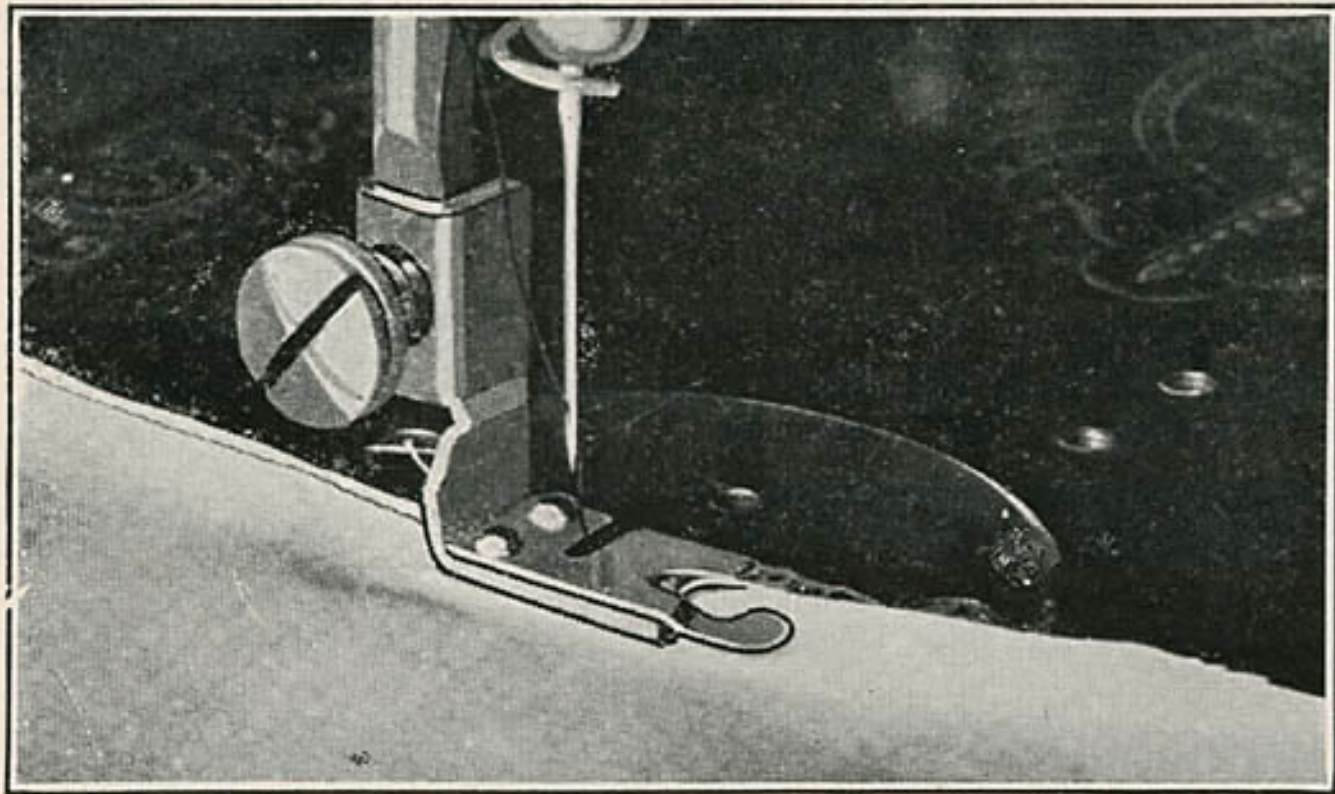
DIRECTIONS FOR

USING

THIS SET OF

ATTACHMENTS





THE NARROW HEMMER

The NARROW HEMMER is in a class by itself, due to the fact that both trimming and finishing features can be accomplished with one operation, and sewing the very tiniest hem is simplicity itself when given over to the Narrow Hemmer.

This Attachment has no equal when used to finish the edge of ruffles or any dainty work where one tries to adhere to sheerness.

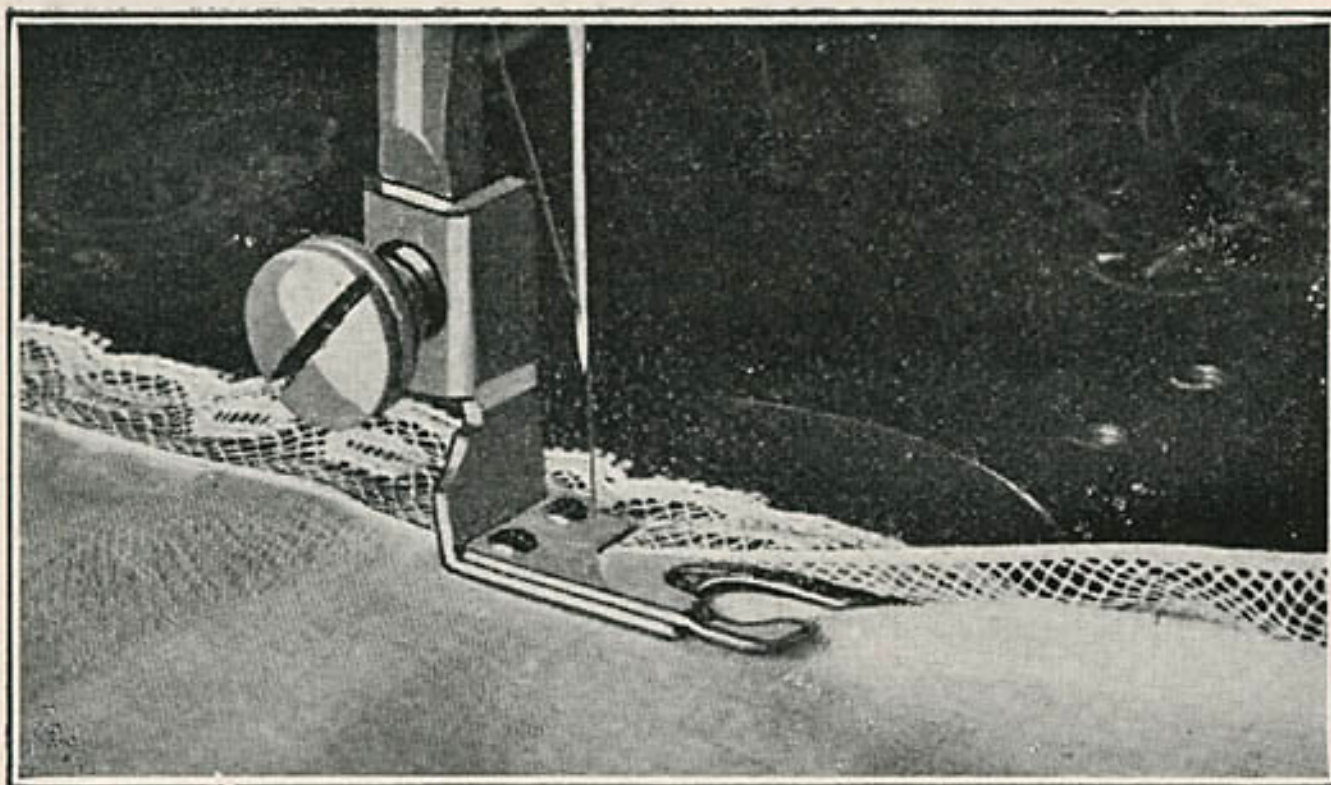
The Narrow Hemmer is attached to machine in the same manner as is the presser foot. Raise needle to highest point; remove presser foot; attach Hemmer; tighten screw.

Beginning at the end of the material where hem is to start, crease over about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of material for a distance of about 2 inches along its edge. Insert this creased end in the Narrow Hemmer from beneath, to the depth of the fold, holding the beginning of the hem between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand.

It is quite helpful, when it is desired to start stitching directly at the selvedged edge, to catch through the material at the folded section of the hem with a needle and thread. The thread can be held on to when drawing the material back preparatory to stitching so that needle will pierce the extreme edge.

With material drawn back to desired position, lower the presser bar, and proceed to sew, guiding cloth with the right hand.

Be careful not to feed too much material into the Hemmer.

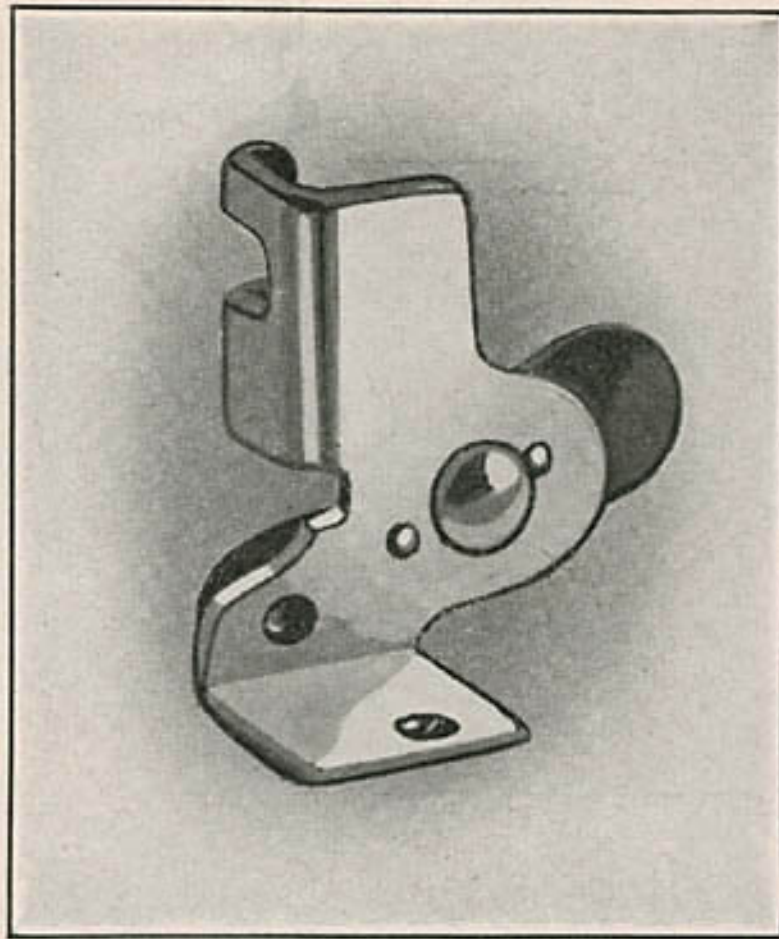


HEMMING AND SEWING ON LACE IN ONE OPERATION

The Narrow Hemmer is designed with a slot at the right into which the edge of lace, rick-rack braid or any finished trimming edge can be inserted and stitched to garment while hem is being made.

Proceed to make a hem in the same manner as described on previous page. Insert edge of lace or trimming, right side down, in slot at right of Hemmer and see that the needle pierces it close to the edge just above turned edge of hem. Commence to stitch guiding the lace edge into the slot of Hemmer with the right hand while guiding material being hemmed into the scroll of Hemmer with the left hand.

Applying lace in what is termed the "French manner" also requires the use of the Narrow Hemmer. Enter the fabric to be hemmed as for plain hemming, but with right side up. Enter lace from the left, right side down, on top of the fabric; allow lace to enter Hemmer and meet material just as it is being turned, thus the hem will enclose lace edge in one stitching. Press hem back onto wrong side of fabric and no visible stitching will mar this dainty finish.



THE ATTACHMENT FOOT

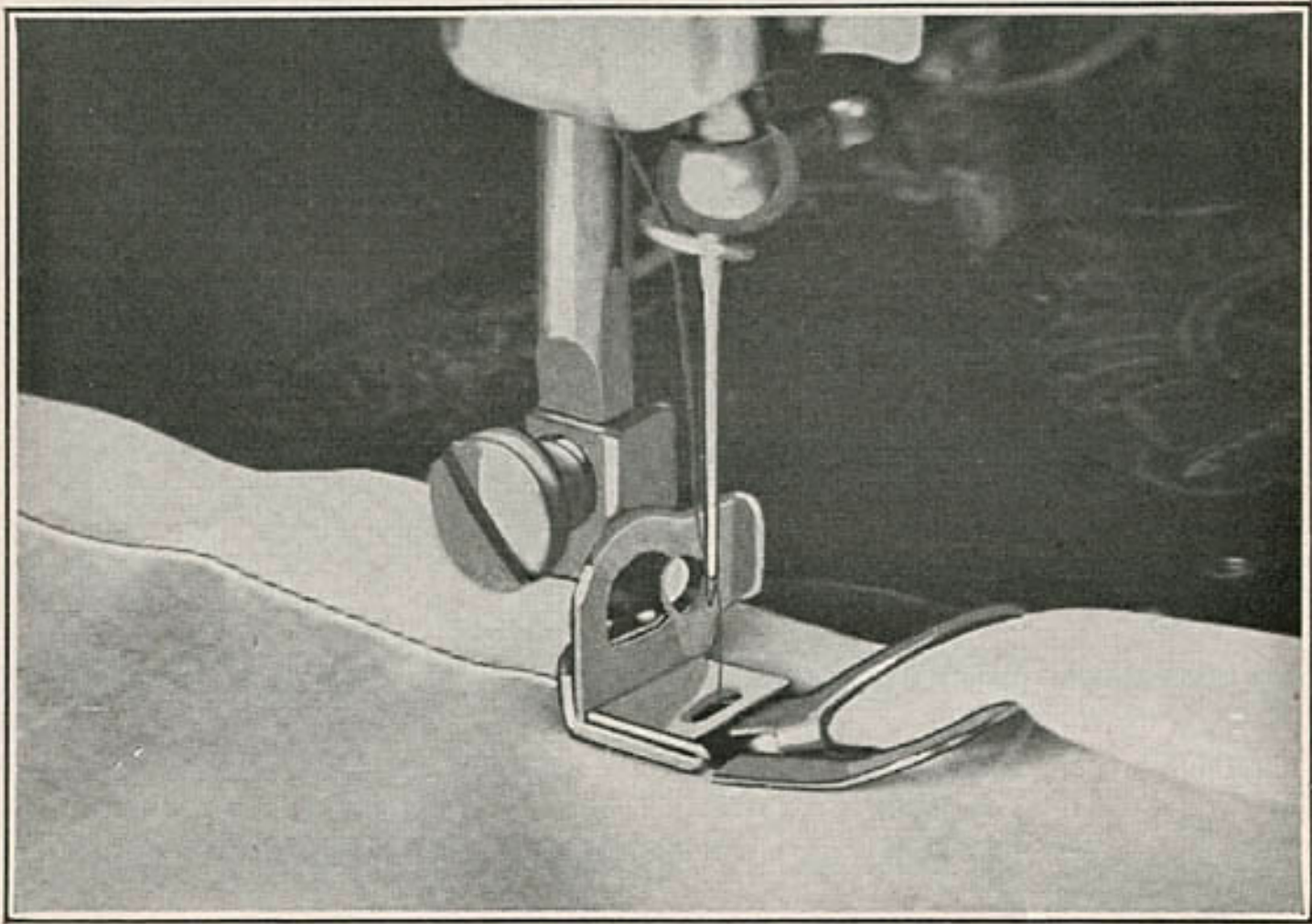
The ATTACHMENT FOOT must replace the presser foot when using the Large Hemmers, Edgestitcher, Binder, or Quilter.

Press the blued spring on Attachment Foot forward and slip large hole in the Attachment over the rivet on the Attachment Foot. Then slide Attachment to left as far as possible and release pressure on spring. The stitch may be made close to the edge, or away from it by moving the Attachment slightly on this rivet.

THE HEMMERS

A set of HEMMERS, which will finish hems $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in width, is provided, by which material can be turned, finished and stitched, without the troublesome task of measuring, creasing or even basting by hand as when stitching with the presser foot.

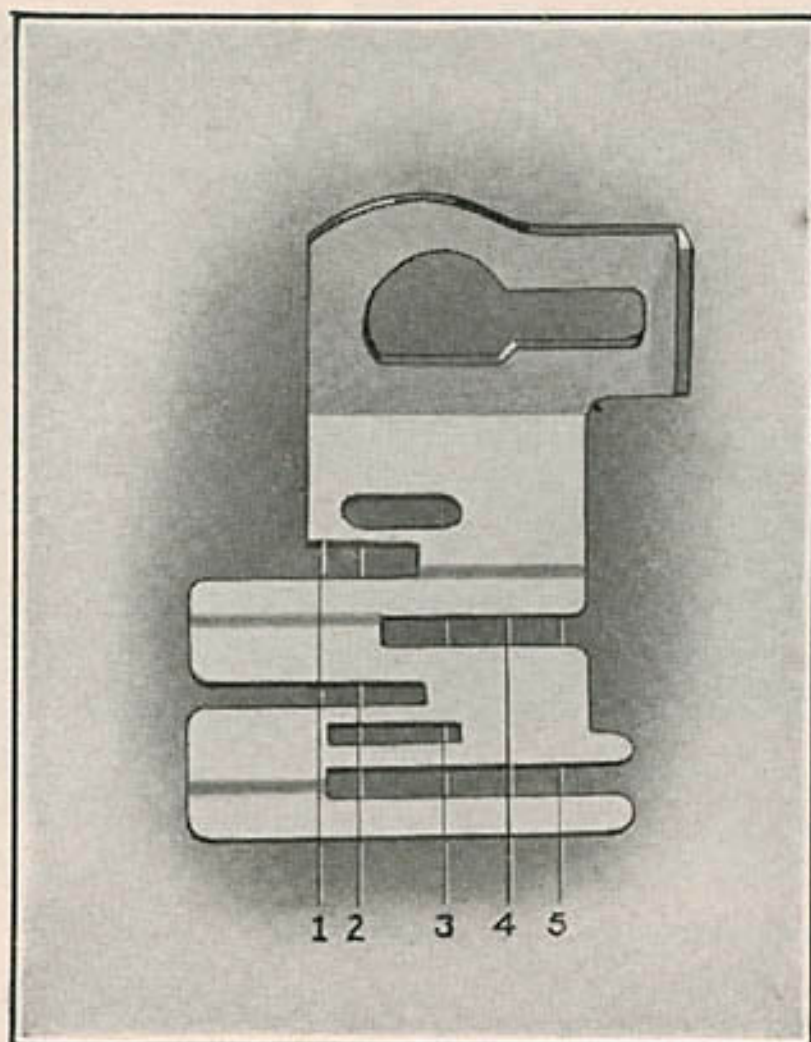
Attach the desired size of Hemmer in the manner above described. Take the cloth in both hands, the right hand in front of Hemmer and the left behind. Insert edge of goods in the scroll of the Hemmer, and



draw it back and forth a few times, while gradually feeding the cloth into the Hemmer, so as to fill the scroll completely. When the Hemmer is full, draw the cloth back to start hem near the end. Lower presser bar and begin to sew, gently holding the work to keep it smooth and allowing the edge of the goods to pass between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while it is being hemmed, keeping the edge of the goods rolled up as it passes into the Hemmer. The Hemmer should be kept just full. If too much cloth passes into the Hemmer, it will make a rough and clumsy hem, or the goods will be crowded out. If too little, the raw edge of material will not be turned in.

In hemming a curve on flannel or very elastic goods, draw gently on the edge being hemmed, resisting the feed slightly and guiding the work carefully.

The suggestion made in connection with the Narrow Hemmer of using a needle and thread to make possible the drawing back of material to the extreme edge to be hemmed can also be applied to these wider hems.



THE EDGESTITCHER

Like the Large Hemmers and the Binder, the EDGESTITCHING ATTACHMENT is fastened to machine in connection with the Attachment Foot. Instructions for same will be found on page 5.

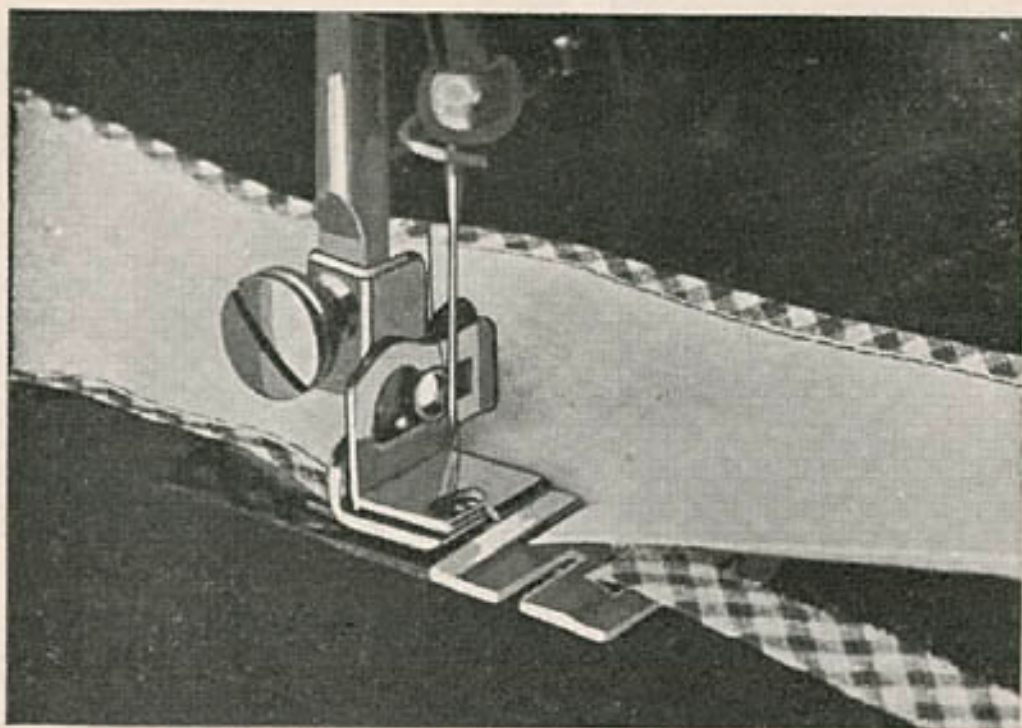
The different slots, numbered from 1 to 5 in illustration, serve as guides for sewing together lace insertions and embroidery, or lace edges and banded materials.

Slots Nos. 1 and 4 are used for sewing lace insertions, lace and embroidery or lace and tucked strips together.

When a wide piping is desired, the piping is inserted in Slot No. 3, and the edge to be piped in Slot No. 4. If a narrow piping is desired, the piping is inserted in Slot No. 3 and the edge to be piped in Slot No. 2.

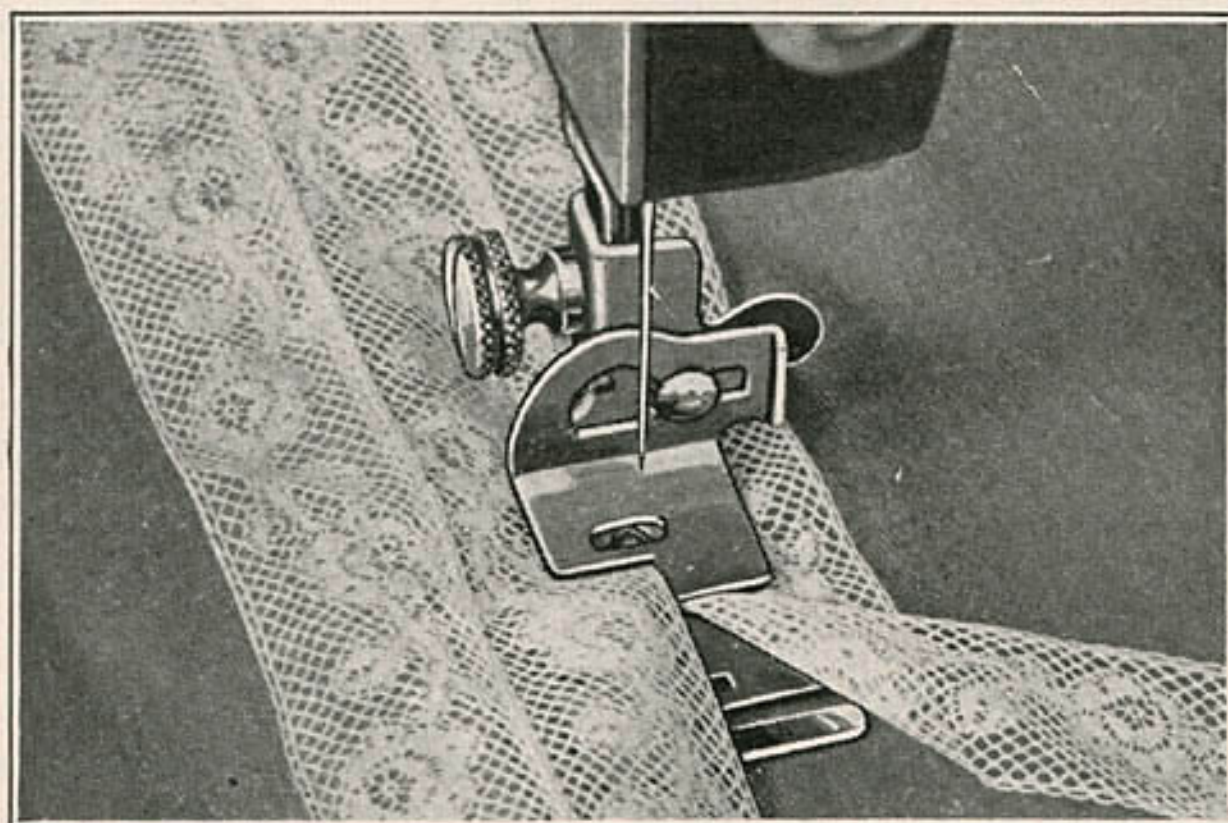
Slot No. 5 may be used as a guide to French seaming.

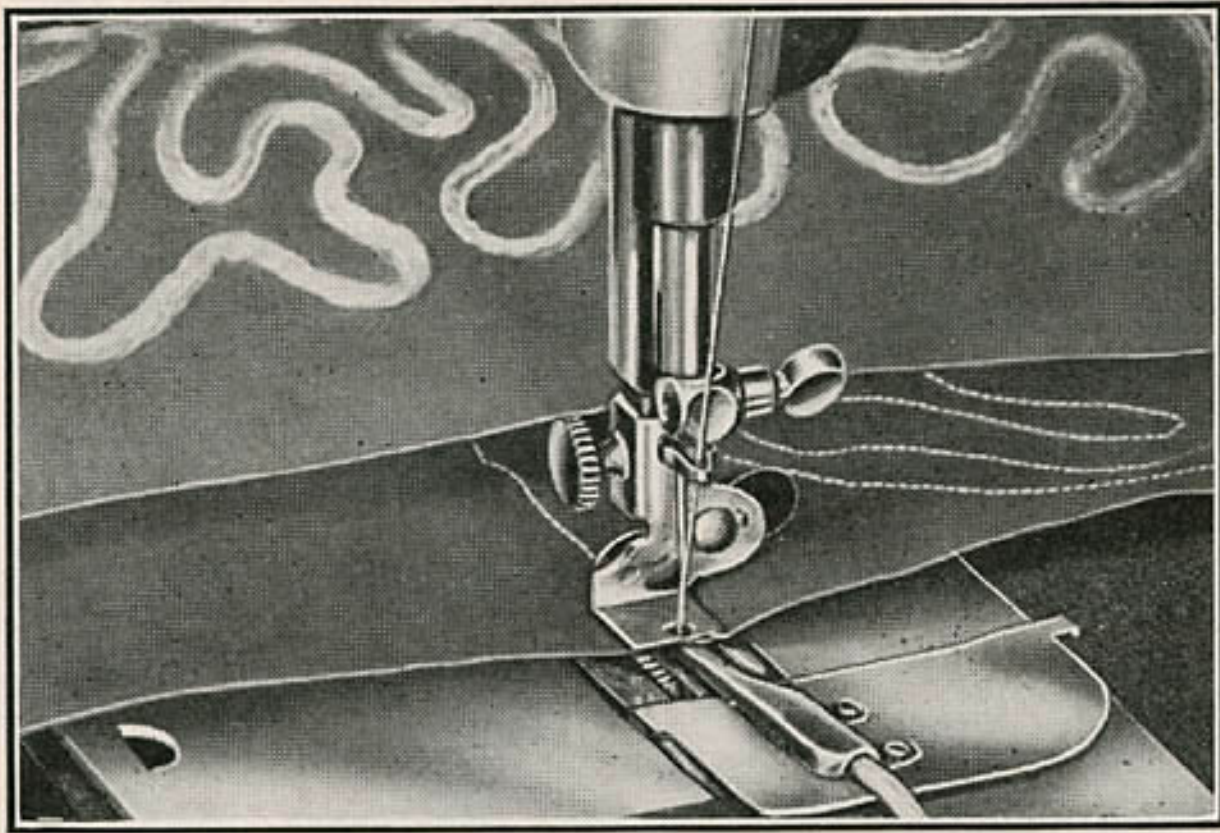
When using folded tape to finish underwear, children's clothes, aprons, etc., the tape is placed in Slot No. 1 and the garment in Slot No. 5.



The EDGESTITCHER is very useful in trimming articles of clothing by joining rows of lace insertion, alternate rows of lace, embroidery and insertions, or alternate rows of lace insertion and strips of tucking.

In joining lace to edge of material, be sure to evenly crease over edge of material before inserting it in No. 1 Slot, since this is the upper or finished side of the work. The lace to be joined will be carried through Slot No. 4.





UNDERBRAIDER

Replace the Presser Foot with Attachment Foot as shown on page 5.

Feed soutache braid into tube of Underbraider and hold it back at mouth of tube while fastening Underbraider to machine bed.

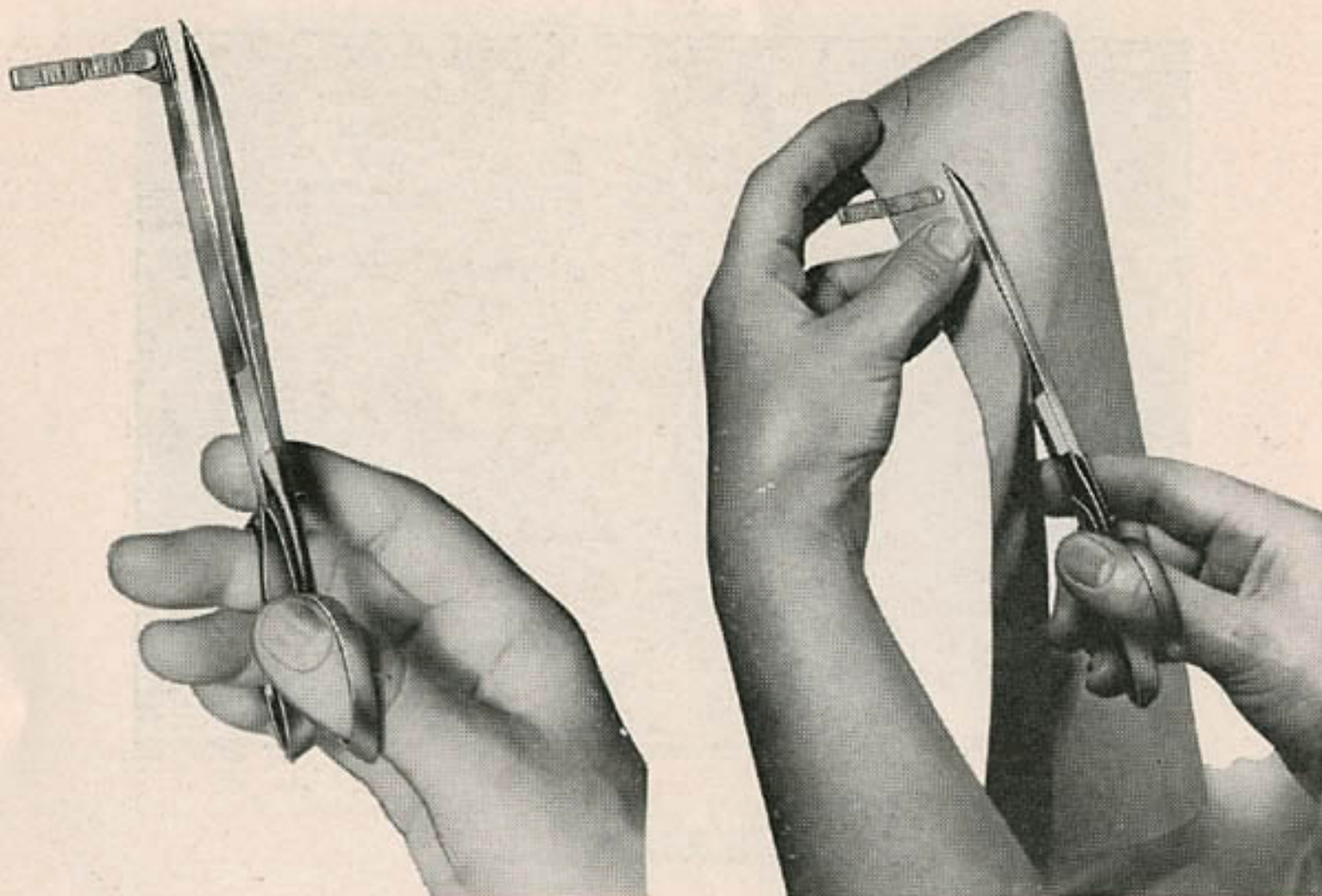
Fasten Underbraider to bed of machine in the following manner:—Open left cover plate and fit lip at left side of Underbraider in line with needle plate of machine. Slide Underbraider toward the right until prong on right side of plate drops into screw hole on machine.

Slide left cover plate back into position and Underbraider will be held firmly in position.

The Underbraider is designed so that braid is stitched through the center, therefore test this point before braid is applied to determine that needle is straight and mouth of tube directly in front of needle.

The design to be braided should always be stamped on the wrong side of material, therefore the right side of material faces the bed of machine and stitching follows line of design as shown in illustration.

Excellent trimming results are obtainable when heavy floss or wool are used through tube of Underbraider.



THE SCISSORS CUTTING GAUGE

This Gauge fits on the point of the scissors as illustrated.

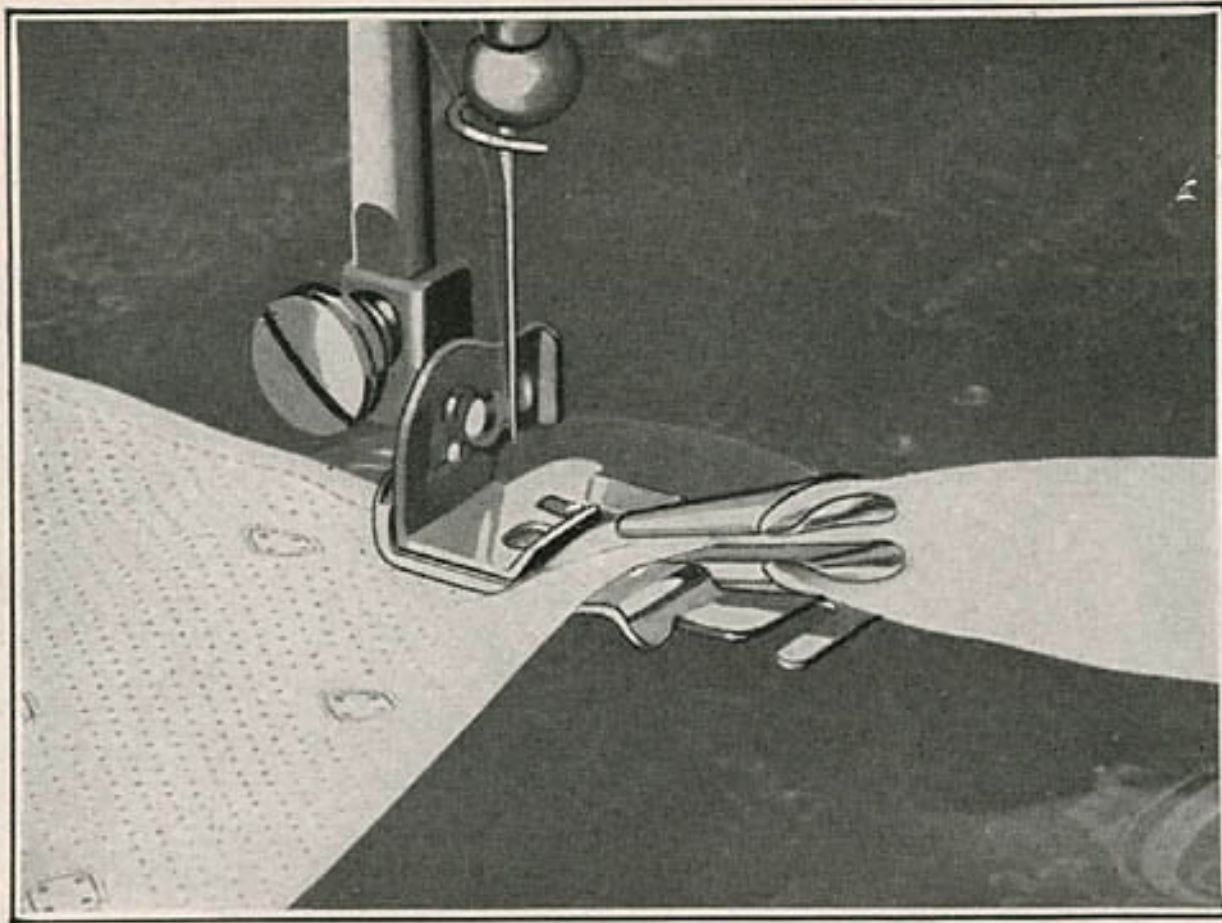
The Cutting Gauge is used to cut materials into bias bands after folding it on the bias and cutting through on the fold.

Binding that is cut to be used with the Binder should be $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide if cut of materials of firm, closely woven texture. Loosely woven materials with more stretchiness should be cut from 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

The blue spring on the Cutting Gauge should be set to the desired width of binding (see first illustration).

Insert bias material between the blades of the Gauge with edge of material against blue spring (see second illustration). Cut with short, even clips.

Join bias strips by meeting the right sides of material and laying the length, or warp ends, across each other with the points projecting the same width of seam desired. Start stitching at angle, on grain of material, finishing at angle on other side of binding. Press seam open and trim seam's edge close to line of stitching.



BIAS CUT BINDINGS

When it is desired to do binding with strips cut from any special fabric, the cutting of the material must be done on a true bias.

To make a true bias, fold material so that the cross meets the selvedge or length and cut on the fold. If fabric is firmly woven like chambray or gingham, binding should measure $15/16$ inch wide when cut. If material is sheer and stretches easily it should be cut wider. It is a simple matter to determine correct width by experimenting.

Join binding strips by meeting the selvedge edges together or meeting the cross edges. Joining bindings thus insures a correct grain through the entire binding. Press seams and clip them off very close to stitching.

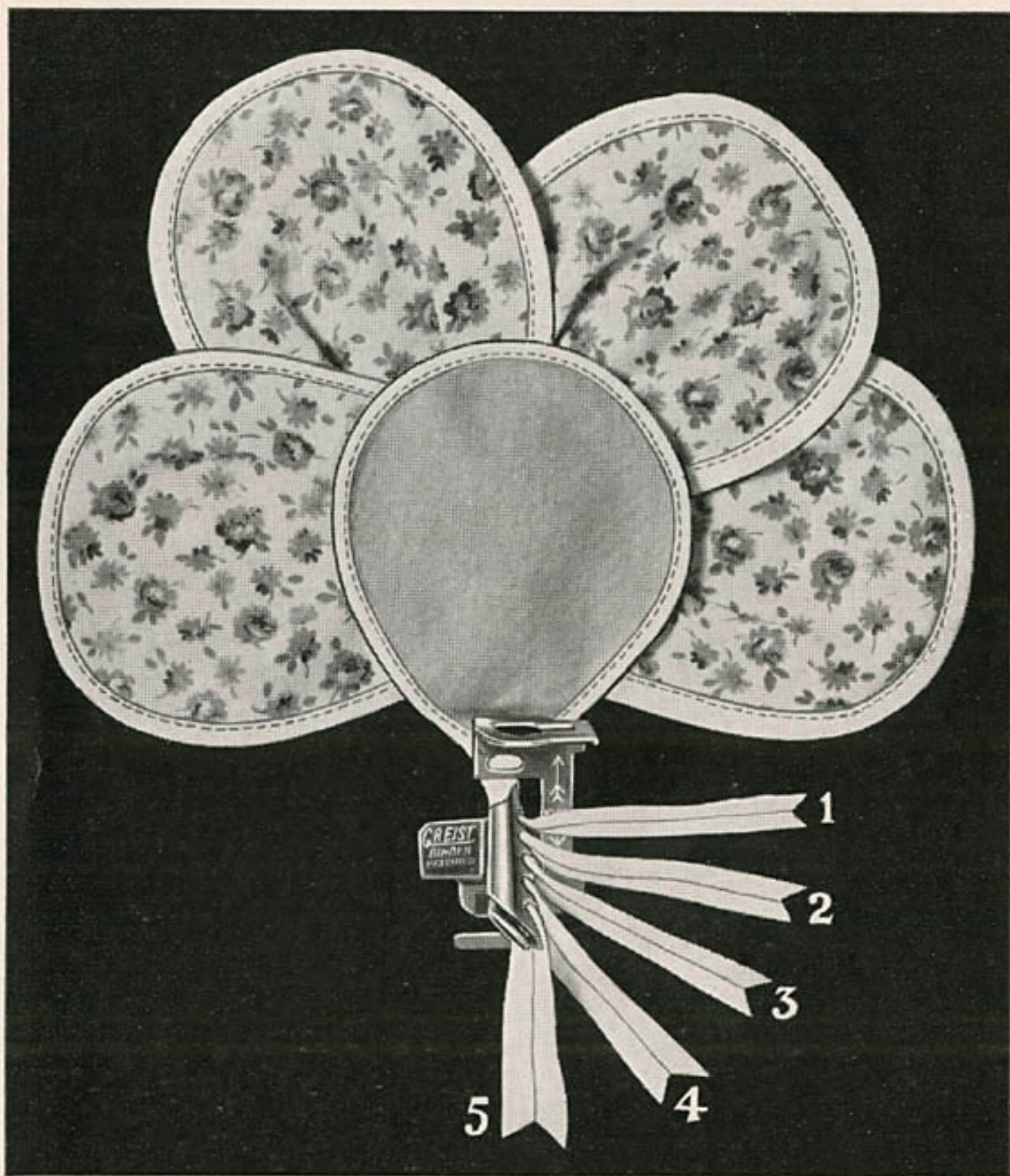
The bias material which has been prepared as described above can now be inserted in the Binder. Cut end of binding to a decided point and enter it through open mouth of Binder scroll helping it through and to the needle by using a long strong pin.

Both upper and under edges of binding will be turned and stitched over edge of fabric (being bound) in one operation.

After Binder has been properly adjusted to stitch as close to the edge as desired, insert the material to be bound. As previously instructed the material being bound is entered between the two halves of Binder scroll.

Proceed with stitching and note how both upper and under edges of binding are turned in over fabric being bound. A study of the above illustration will give a clear understanding of this operation.

THE MULTIPLE SLOTTED BINDER



The BINDER is used with the Attachment Foot. Attach Binder to Foot as instructed on page 5. This MULTIPLE SLOTTED BINDER is designed for producing various widths of bound edges, and the possibilities of desirable results are practically limitless.

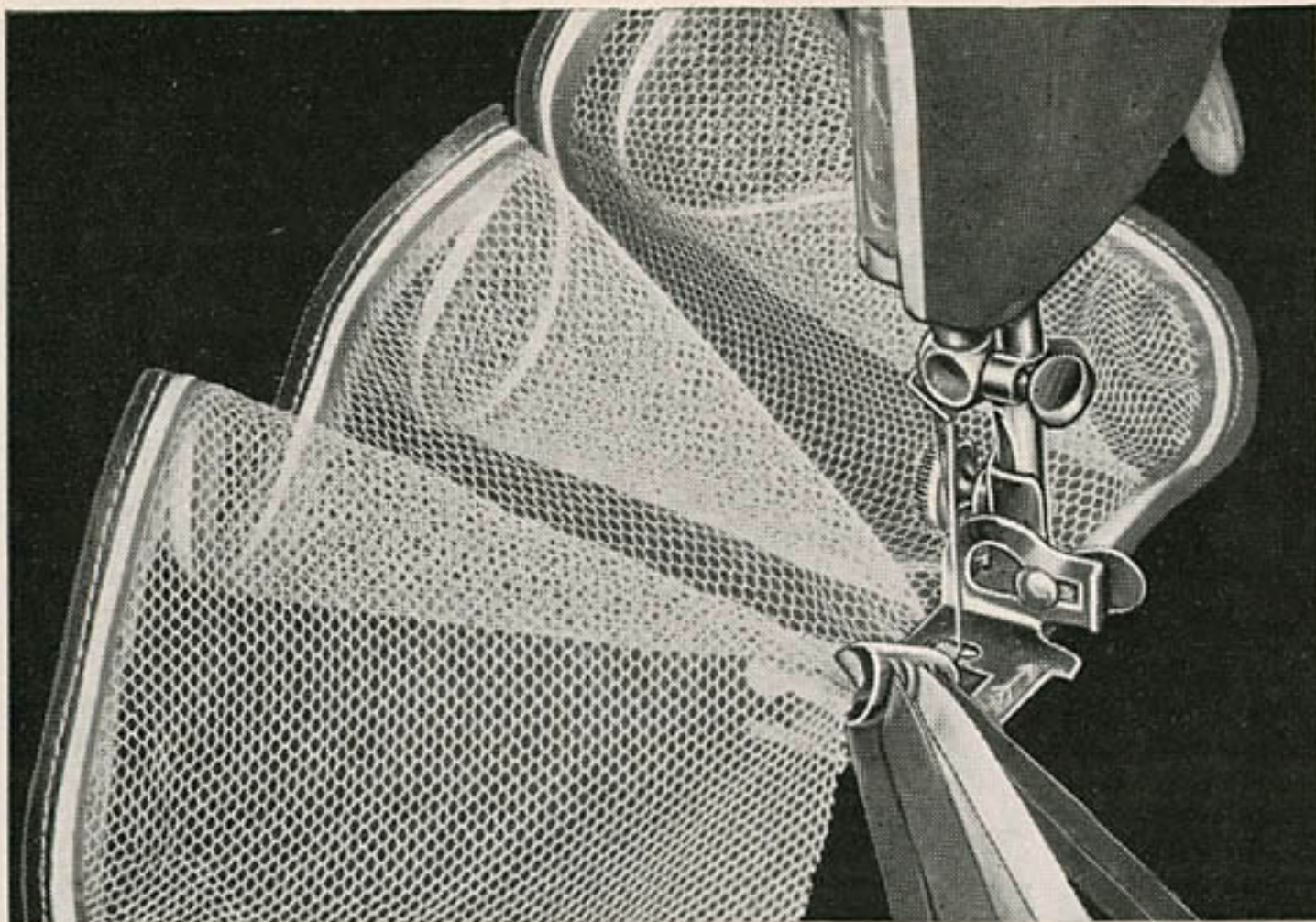
Five slots of varying sizes are arranged in the Binder Scroll for the purpose of carrying commercial single fold bindings of as many different widths, ranging in size from 1 to 5 inclusive.

The single fold commercial bindings must be used in the slots of the Binder and it is well to note before entering them that the widest half of fold in binding must be the lower half. The best qualities of commercial binding are thus folded to insure sufficient binding when curved edges are encountered.

The illustration on page 9 indicates by size numbers the proper widths of folded bindings for use in each of the five slots as well as the variation in the widths of resultant bound edges. (The five bound circles are not intended, however, to indicate that all five sizes of binding were done at the same time. Some combinations are possible, however. See next page.)

Select width of binding desired and clip the end to a decided point so that it can easily be drawn through the slot in Binder designed for its use. It can more easily be drawn to the needle by using a long, strong pin. Now stitch for a few inches to determine the setting of Binder at the edge of binding.

After Binder has been properly adjusted to stitch where desired, enter the material to be bound between the halves of Binder scroll. Keep the material being bound well into the Binder close to the needle. This is a point to be considered especially on small scallops or curved edges. Use the third finger of the left hand for this work and note how simply a curve can be bound while the finger rests on the apron of Binder.



THREE TONE BINDING

Illustration above shows in detail the simultaneous use of three different colored bindings answering the need for a trim and finish that is reversible.

The bindings used for this net cascade are sizes 1, 3 and 5. Size 1 binding is entered in slot 1 first, size 3 second and size 5 last. Bindings 5 and 3 show as a double piping while size 1 encloses and holds the material being piped as well as both pipings. The material thus trimmed is entered between the scrolls of the Binder and guided well into the scroll with the left hand.

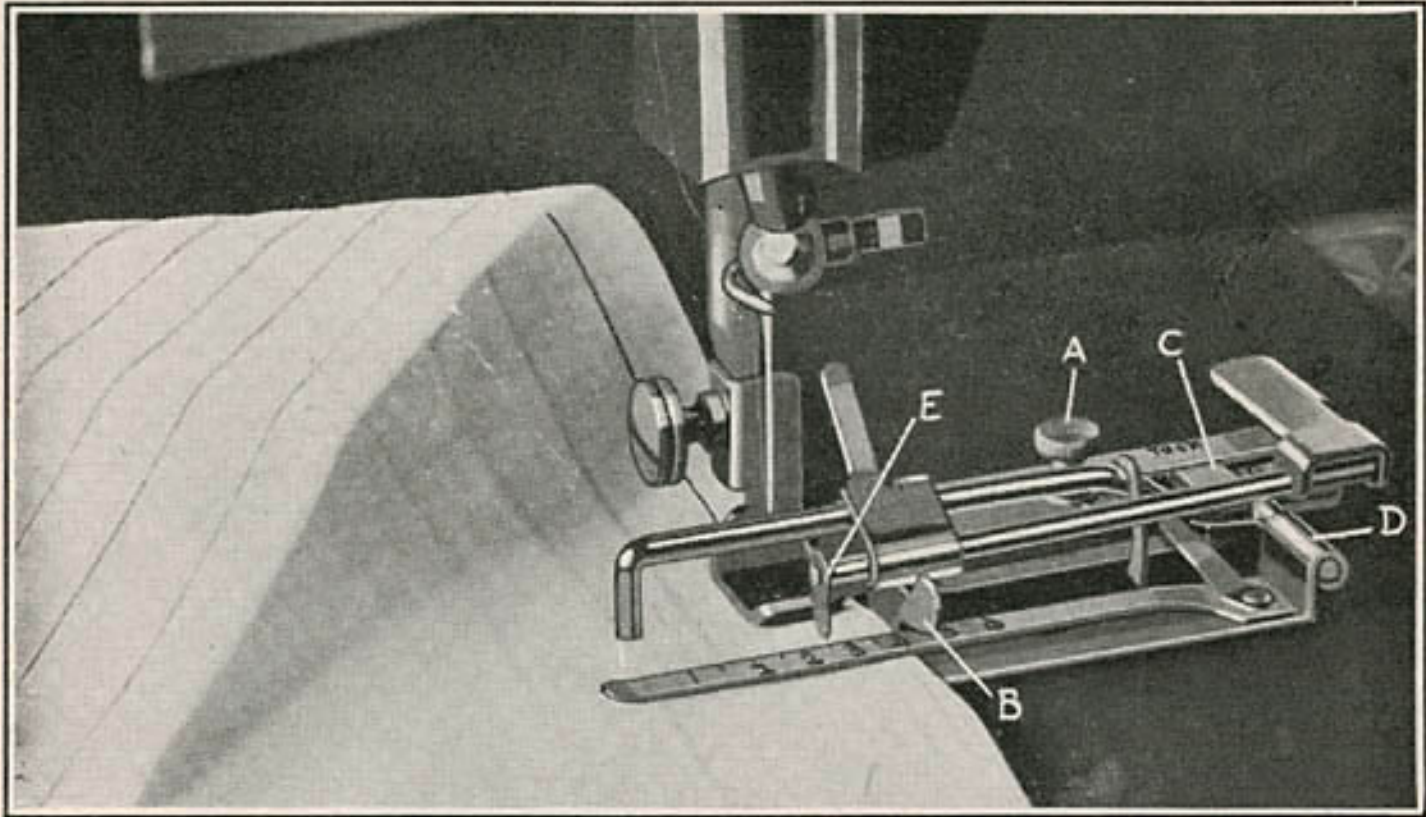
Two tone bindings are also very attractive and offer wide possibilities in the choice of color and size. When combining bindings always eliminate a size between each width being used. For example: sizes 1 and 3, sizes 2 and 4 or sizes 3 and 5 will work very satisfactorily.

BINDING AS A TRIMMING

Now that dainty narrow bindings can be applied with a minimum of effort one will desire to trim with bindings where successive rows of trimmings are featured.

After deciding upon the width of binding to be used enter it into the slot in Binder designed to carry it.

The garment to be trimmed is placed under the Binder and the outer or inner edge of Binder can be used as a space guide between each row of binding as it is being stitched.



THE TUCKER

Substitute TUCKER for presser foot. See that needle passes through center of needle hole in foot of Tucker. Adjust and tighten screw.

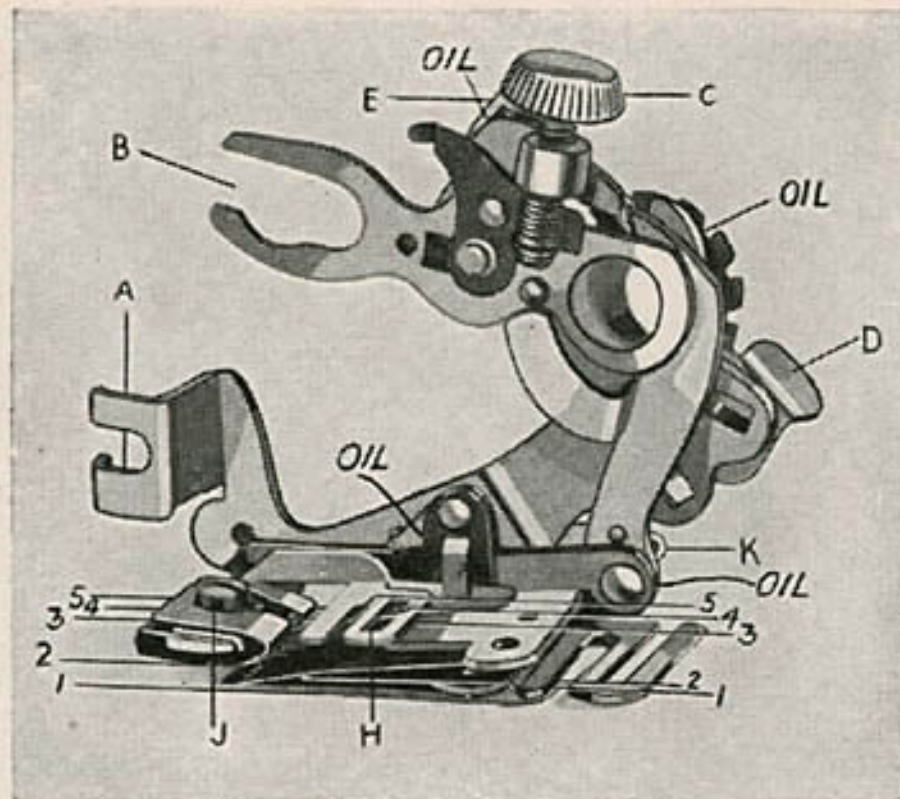
To regulate the width of tuck, loosen Screw "A", take Lever "B" between fingers and adjust Guide "C" until it is over the desired figure. To regulate the space between the tucks, adjust Blade "D" until the Pointer "E" is over the desired figure. Tighten screw firmly after adjusting.

If the Tucker is set at 2 for tuck, and at 2 for space, the result will be $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch tucks with no space between. If set at 2 and 3, the tucks will be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch space between.

After attaching Tucker to presser bar, and adjusting it for width of tuck and space desired, proceed to make first fold in your material by hand, and crease it carefully its entire length. After creasing first fold in material, insert it in the Tucker, from the left, between smoother and blade, with the portion of material to be tucked uppermost. Lower the presser bar and proceed to sew, keeping the crease against the guide.

When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from the crease just marked so that it lies in the proper direction. Next, crease the material along the line made by the marker and proceed in the same manner as above for the next tuck, but this time catch the edge of the first tuck under the hook just in front of the marker. It is unnecessary to guide the cloth, as the Tucker does this unaided.

When making the last tuck, lift the operating lever up out of the way of the needle clamp in order that no mark may be made where a mark is not desired.



THE FIVE STITCH RUFFLER

Letters in above illustration designate the parts of Ruffler.

Figures indicate the placement of materials.

A—Foot which is attached to Presser Bar.

B—Fork Arm. The section placed astride the needle clamp screw.

C—Adjusting Screw. Used to regulate the fullness of plaits and gathers.

D—Five Stitch Lever. Used for setting a five stitch plait.

E—Lever, Adjusts for plaits or gathers in groups by throwing Ruffler into neutral.

H—Piping Guide.

J—Screw. Used to set edge guide.

K—Heading guide.

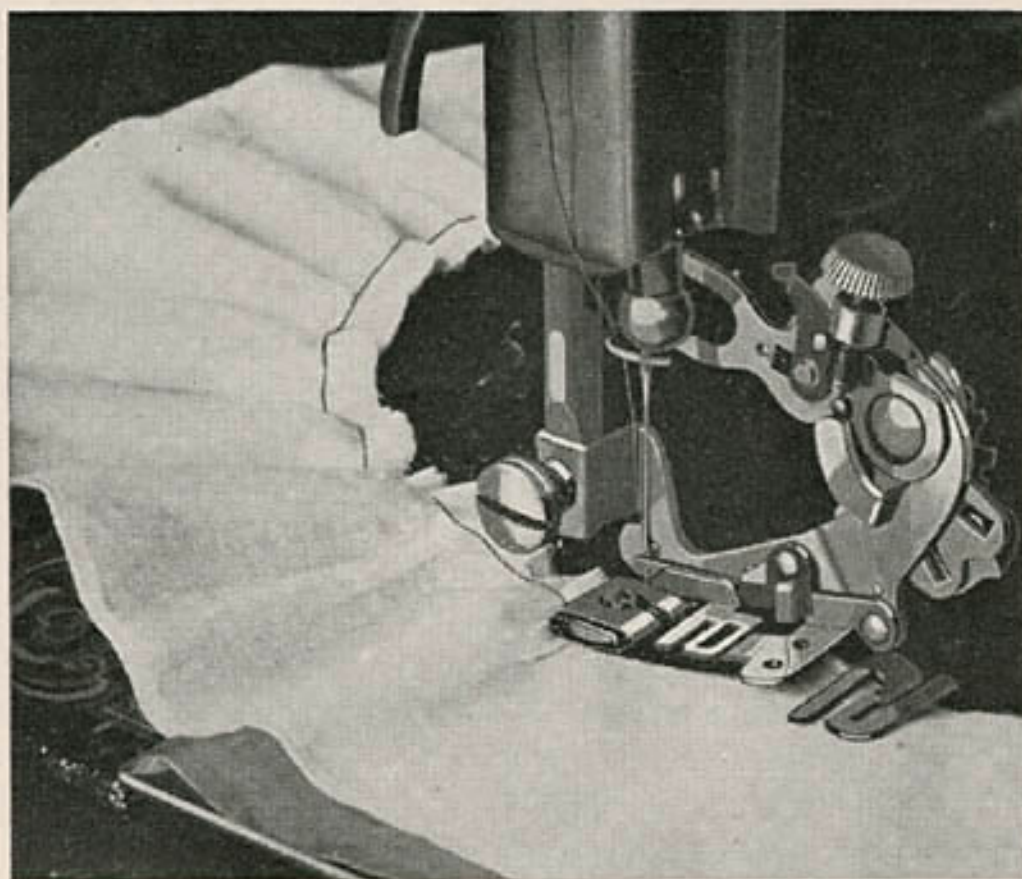
Line 1—Is under the ruffler and indicates the position for the garment or band to which ruffle is sewed giving a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam.

Line 2—Between the blue blades where the feed blade will gather or plait material with a $\frac{1}{4}$ " seam.

Line 3—The upper piece of material used when ruffle is sewed between two pieces of material.

Line 4—Guide for piping strip.

Line 5—For edgestitching material to ruffle that is entered from right.



GATHERING A RUFFLE

The FIVE STITCH RUFFLER will make ruffling and plaiting in uniform fullness, or, with simple adjustments, can be made to vary fullness of ruffle and accomplish grouping of plaits or gathers without removing Ruffler from the machine.

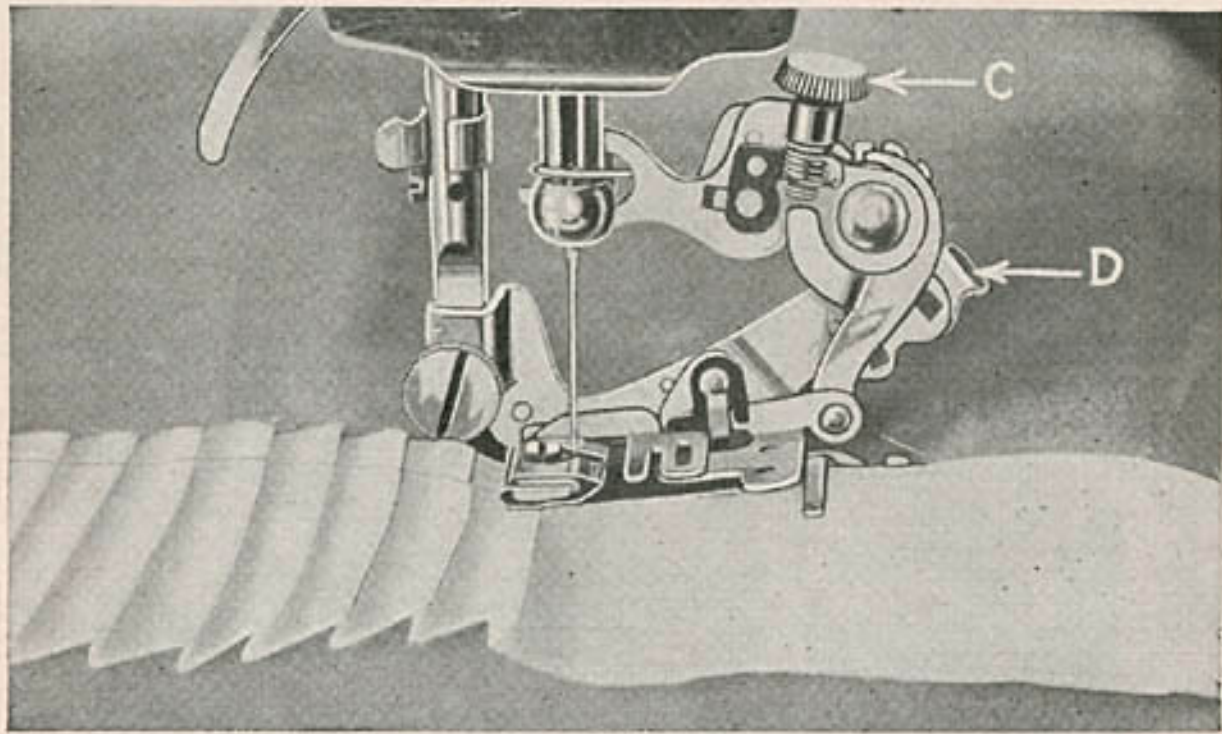
Remove presser foot and attach Ruffler Foot "A" in its place, with Fork Arm "B" astride the needle clamp screw. Tighten screw firmly. Turn hand wheel slowly to see if needle passes through the center of the hole in the foot of the Ruffler.

Place goods to be gathered between the blued blades following line 2; push forward until material is under the needle, lower presser bar and commence to sew.

To make a scant ruffle, lengthen the stitch and turn Adjusting Screw "C" to the left, one turn at a time, until the desired fullness is attained. To make a fuller ruffle, turn Screw "C" to the right and shorten stitch.

By regulating Adjusting Screw "C" and the length of stitch, all variations from a very scant to a very full ruffle can be made.

If a loose upper tension is used, the fullness may be adjusted by sliding the gathers along the lower thread as in hand sewing, thus fitting them into a given space.



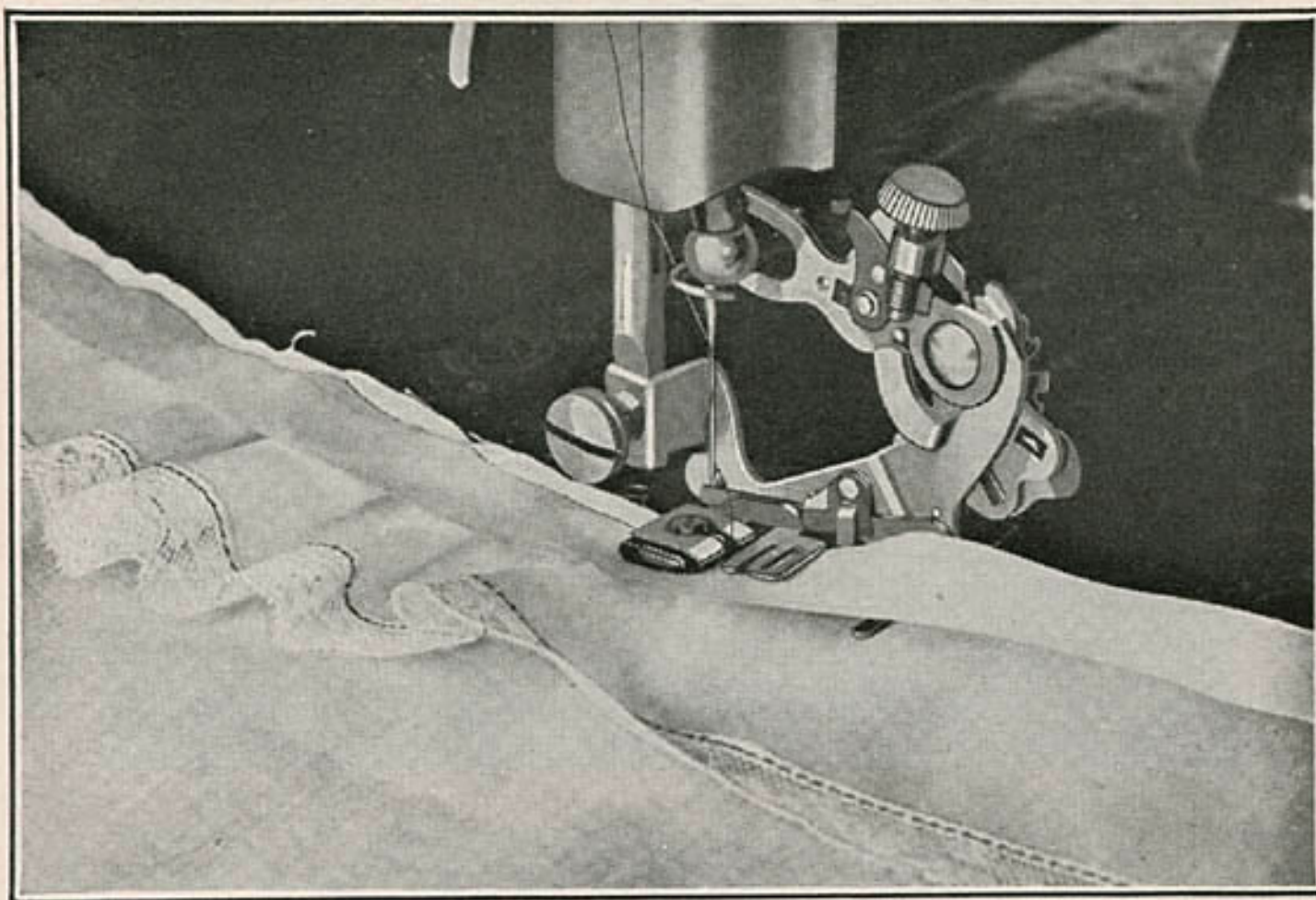
FIVE STITCH PLAITING

In order to turn the fullness of the ruffle into plaits instead of gathers, lift Lever "D" toward you as far as possible and turn Thumb Screw "C" to the right. The Ruffler will now make a plait every fifth stitch. The distance apart of plaits will depend upon the length of stitch; the shorter stitch brings plaits closer and the longer stitch gives greater space between each plait, thus using less material.

Plaits in groups can be accomplished with this Five Stitch Ruffler. After making the number of plaits desired in a group, push Lever "E" forward and proceed to sew for the distance desired between groups. Pull Lever "E" back into position again for each successive group of plaits and push it forward for each successive space. By counting the plaits in each group and the stitches made for each space, the groups of plaits will be uniform and an even distance apart.

With Ruffler set for fine gathering, Lever "E" can likewise be used to produce group fullness where desired.

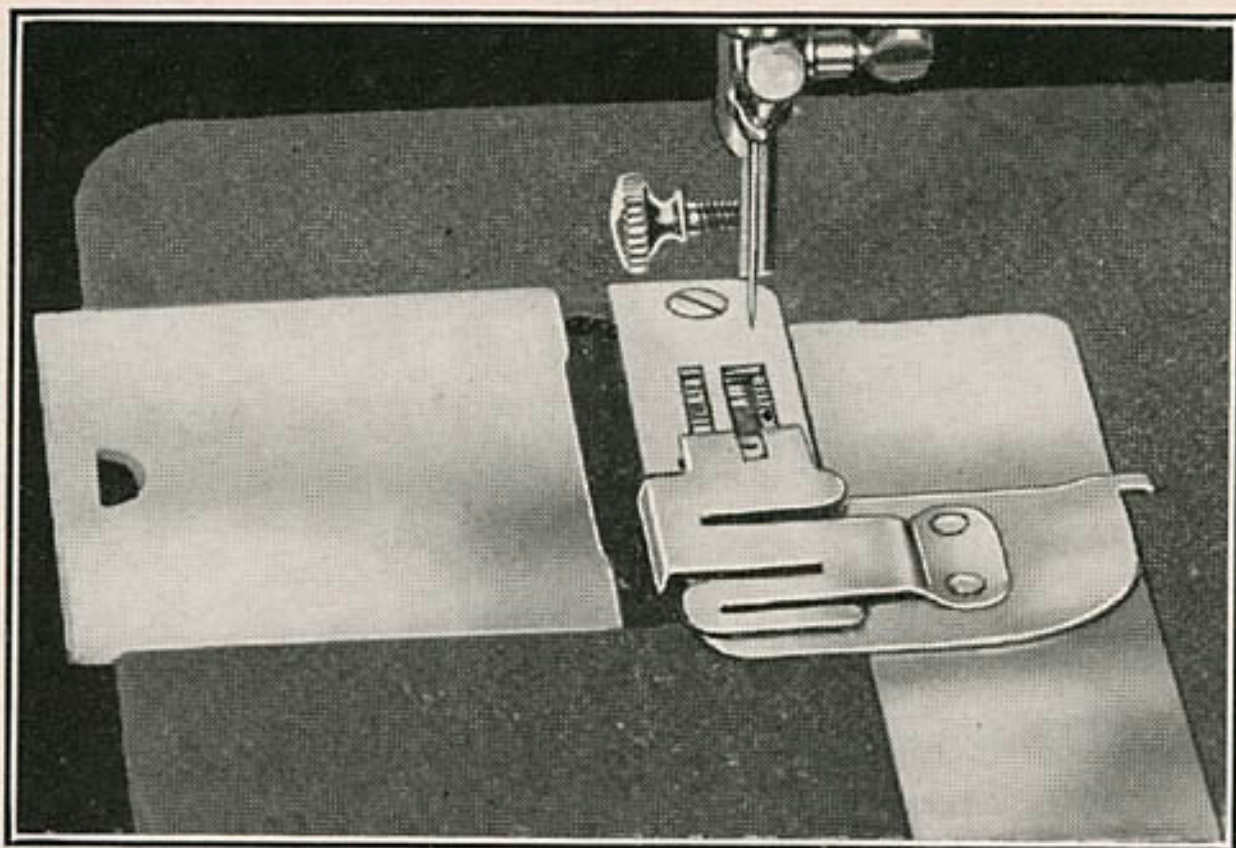
All these adjustments can be made without removing Ruffler from machine.



RUFFLING MATERIAL AND SEWING IT TO GARMENT

To gather and sew a ruffle to a garment in one operation, place material to be ruffled between the blued blades of the Ruffler following line 2 and placing garment to which ruffle is to be applied under the Ruffler following line 1. To add a facing at the same time, place the facing on top of the blued blades following line 3.

To pipe material between this facing and ruffle, insert the piping material in Slot "H", following line 4, and the material to which ruffle is to be applied in guide following line 5. To bring stitching close to the edge of a band, loosen Screw "J" and move Guide "H" to left. Guide "K" will keep the ruffle uniform in width when piping.



THE SHIRRING PLATE

The Shirring Plate must be used when it is desirable to make wide ruffles, deep headings on ruffles, or for shirring in continuous rows.

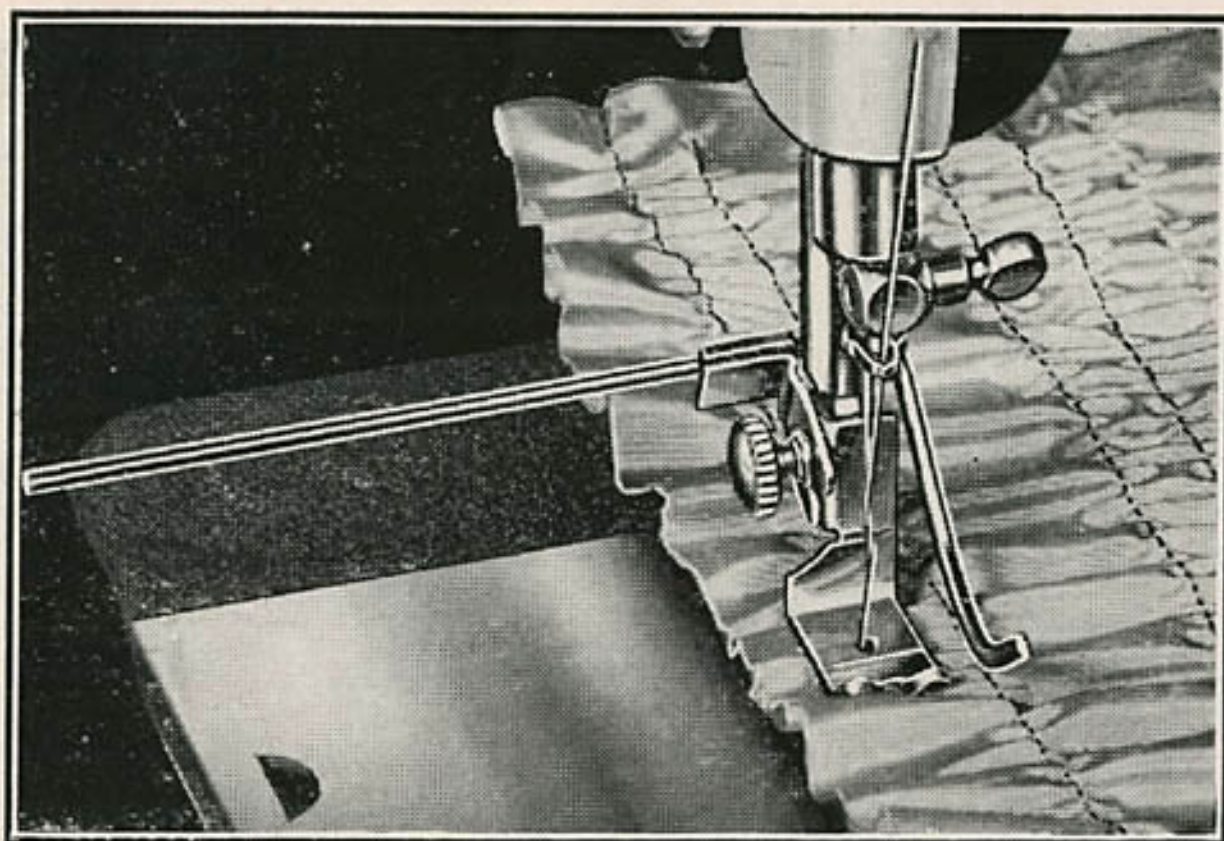
Open left cover plate and fit lip at left side of Shirring Plate in line with needle plate of machine. Slide Shirring Plate toward the right until prong on right side of plate drops into screw hole on machine.

Slide left cover plate back into position and Shirring Plate will be held firmly in place.

Prepare the Ruffler to be used with the Shirrer by freeing the blue screw at right and drawing back on separator, thus removing the lower blue blade. Tighten screw again to prevent its loss.

Attach Ruffler to machine as previously described. Place material to be shirred between the Shirring Plate and the ruffler feed blade. Set Ruffler for fine gathers and shirr at any desired distance from edge of material.

Use the Quilter as a guide for rows spaced evenly apart and guide material carefully to insure its even travel.



THE GATHERING FOOT

A boon to the sewer wherever gathers are being use on a single thickness of material, or as a trimming.

Substitute the Gathering Foot for the sewing foot.

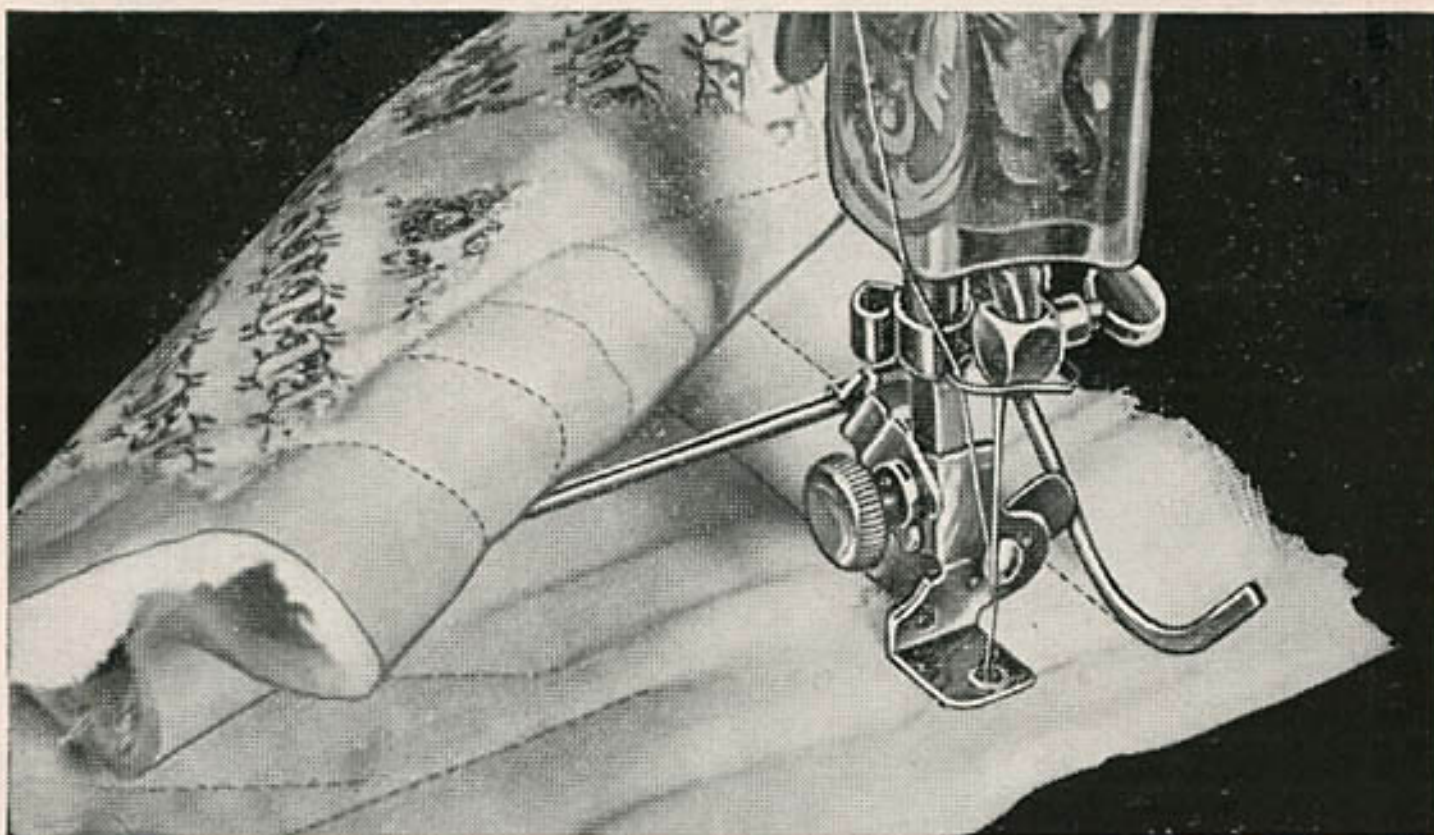
Material textures set the scale for the type of shirring, while length of stitch and tensions control the fullness of gathers.

For fine gathers set the machine stitch for regular sewing, set tensions snug.

Lengthen the stitch for a greater amount of fullness. Check fullness and appearance of gathers on a scrap of self material to determine your requirements.

One of the newest and very well liked Sewing Machine trimmings is the dainty smocking obtained when using the Gathering Foot. Rows of shirring are held firmly by a strand of DMC floss entered through the needle hole of Gathering Foot and stitched to material while it is being gathered.

Illustration above shows Quilter being used for accurate spacing.



QUILTING

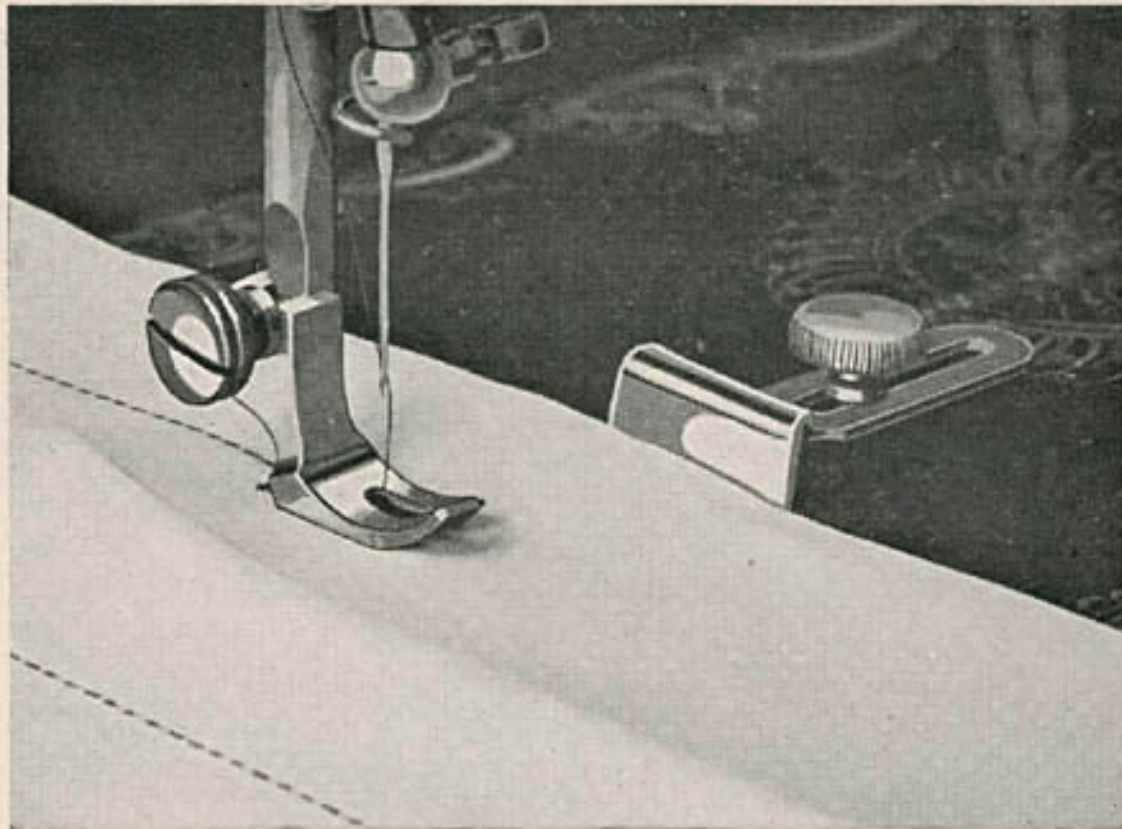
So much depends upon accuracy in stitching especially when successive rows are used for trimming. The QUILTER will act as an accurate guide for any stitching that is spaced wider apart than the presser foot allows.

For genuine quilting over wadding the Quilter Guide has no equal. Place as many pieces of wadding over the wrong side of quilt as desired, place a piece of cheese cloth over the whole to insure an even pucker so desirable on comfortables or quilts. Set the machine stitch fairly long and keep the wrong side of quilt uppermost.

Use the Attachment Holder Foot for quilting in place of regular presser foot.

Free thumb screw on machine and fit forked holder on Quilter Guide between thumb screw and foot, from the rear. Set forked holder at the angle desired, so that guide does not rest too heavily on work being quilted, and tighten thumb screw.

Quilter Guide is adjustable in the forked holder and can be set at any desired space from previous row of stitching as shown in illustration.



THE CLOTH GUIDE

This Attachment is designed as a guide to straight stitching when making wide hems, deep tucks or seam widths when greater than presser foot allowance.

It is also a time saver when materials being joined require that each have a different width of seam. For example, lined draperies should have the lining extend to edge of fabric when material has been pressed back to enclose it. Therefore if edge of drapery lining is placed against Cloth Guide when set $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from needle of machine and drapery fabric seamed to it with a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch seam (usually the width of one side of presser foot) the result will be correctly lined drapes with no light streaks running through to fade delicate color.

Attach Cloth Guide to machine by placing the slot over a screw hole on machine bed, adjust to position desired and fasten firmly using bed plate thumb screw.

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