

The Edge Stitcher is here shown adjusted to stitch directly on the edge, and illustrating Lace Joining and Piping.

The folded tape, which may be purchased in any department store in all colors, qualities and widths is indispensable to use with this attachment. The folded piping, which may also be purchased ready turned, will exactly fit the piping slot in this attachment.

The Edge Stitcher is adjustable for the stitching in relation to the edge of the garment, lace, etc., by means of the lug at the side. This makes it possible to stitch any material exactly on the edge.

### PRACTICAL USE OF THE EDGE STITCHER

In the list below some of the many uses of this Attachment are given, but as you become familiar with it you will undoubtedly find many other practical ways of applying this work to your particular sewing problems.

- 1 Sewing lace and insertions together.
- 2 Sewing lace and embroidery insertions together.
- 3 Piping plaits and belts for children's clothes.
- 4 Sewing tape to top of stockings to prevent "runners" (patented).
- 5 Sewing insertions on material—afterward cutting material away and turning edges back.
- 6 Sewing lace on the edge of a hem.
- 7 Setting in insertion with edges edge-stitched.
- 8 Sewing lace and ribbon together.
- 9 Covering seams with bias bands or finishing braids.
- 10 Sewing braid on heavy suits and dresses.
- 11 Sewing on bias bands for trimming—straight or curved.
- 12 French seaming.





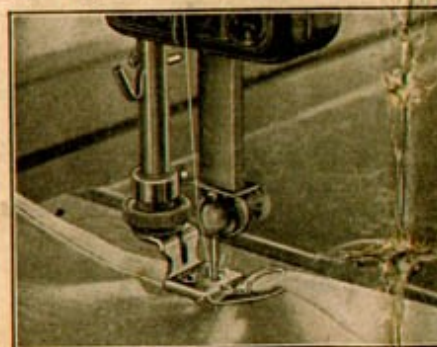
## ETCHING, EMBROIDERY and DARNING

Without the aid of attachments.

### HOW TO DO EMBROIDERY.

First remove the presser foot and move the stitch regulator until the shortest stitch is obtained, this will prevent the feed from interfering with the work. The design to be worked should be properly stamped on the material, and the material stretched on suitable hoops. Raise the needle to its highest point, pass the hoop under the needle with the flat surface of the work on the bed of the machine, and move the goods in the direction necessary to follow out the design, making a short or long stitch as desired.

The same directions should be followed as above for darning. For darning, use a thread which approaches in quality the texture of the fabric to be darned. Fasten the thread where the work is to begin by piercing the cloth with the needle, drawing up the shuttle thread, and making several stitches close together while holding both threads in the left hand. Proceed to sew, guiding the work entirely with the hands, passing it backward and forward, the machine forming a perfect rope which fills the open space.



## THE HEMMER SET

Consists of Five Hemmers of different widths. They are to be attached to the machine in place of the regular sewing foot.

### HOW TO USE THE HEMMERS.

With each set of attachments is furnished FIVE hemmers of different widths. Select the width of hemmer that you desire to use, raise the presser foot and attach the hemmer to the machine in place of the regular presser foot. Take the cloth in both hands, the right hand in front of the hemmer, and the left, behind. Insert the edge of the 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 you have the hemmer full, draw the cloth back toward you to start the hem near the end. Let down the presser foot and start the machine, gently holding back on 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 goods rolled up on the edge 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 of the hemmer. If too little passes into the hemmer the raw edge 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 guide the work carefully. The stitch may be made close to the edge, or away from it by loosening the screw at the back of the attachment holder and swinging the hemmer slightly to the right or left.





## THE ADJUSTABLE BINDER

### HOW TO USE THE BINDER

The foot binder resembles the foot hammer, except that it has a double scroll. Raise the presser foot and attach the binder in its place. If possible always use binding cut on the bias and seven-eighths of an inch wide; for straight binding it is not necessary to have the binding so cut, but it is nevertheless preferable. The binding should be inserted into the scrolls of the binder until it has passed through, and the end comes under the needle, then the material to be bound placed between the folds of the scrolls and the binder lowered by the presser foot lifter; then start the machine, feed the binding into the scrolls with the right hand and guide the goods with the left hand. The only care required being to keep the goods well between the scrolls and to keep the binding from becoming twisted.

In binding scallops, it is necessary to hold the goods being bound a little more firmly than the binding itself. This will prevent the goods being drawn or puckered by binding, and after binding around the curve of one scallop stop the machine with the needle in the goods, then fold the elbow or angle of the following scallop, so as to form as nearly as possible a straight line with the one just bound, and then continue the binding.

The binder may be adjusted to bring the stitching close to the edge regardless of the kind of material used. To stitch closer to the edge move the lug (B) to the right; to stitch further away from the edge, to the left.

## THE CUTTING GAUGE



B, is for binding.

C, is for cording.

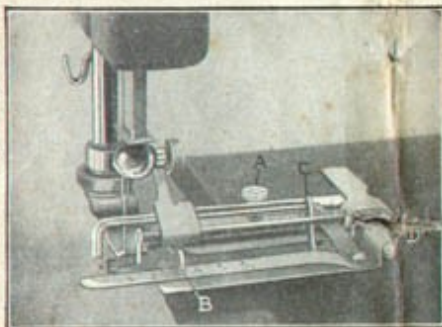
The sliding spring should be adjusted for the desired width of band. Adjust the spring to the line marked B, and place the cutting gauge on the point of scissors and cut bands as shown, on the bias.





## THE TUCKER.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE TUCKER.



Attach the Tucker to the bar in place of the presser-foot. To regulate the size of the tuck loosen the screw A, take the 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 one for tuck and one for space the result will be a one-eighth inch tuck with one-eighth inch space between. Each figure graduates the width of the tuck and space one-eighth of an inch. The Tucker set at six and six will make a tuck three-quarters of an inch wide, which is the widest tuck the Tucker will make.

After attaching the Tucker to the presser bar and adjusting it so that the width of the tuck, as well as the distance between tucks, will be made the size desired, proceed to **MAKE THE FIRST FOLD BY HAND AND CREASE IT CAREFULLY FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.** After creasing the first fold, insert it into the Tucker from the left, with the cloth to be tucked uppermost, as shown in above illustration. Lower the presser bar and proceed to sew. When the tuck is finished, flatten it away from the crease so that it lies in the proper direction, and proceed in like manner for the next tuck, creasing it along the line made by the marker and catching the edge of the first tuck under the hook in front of the marker. This is done by merely moving the goods just a little to the right and back again without raising or lifting the material. Do not fail to oil the Tucker occasionally.



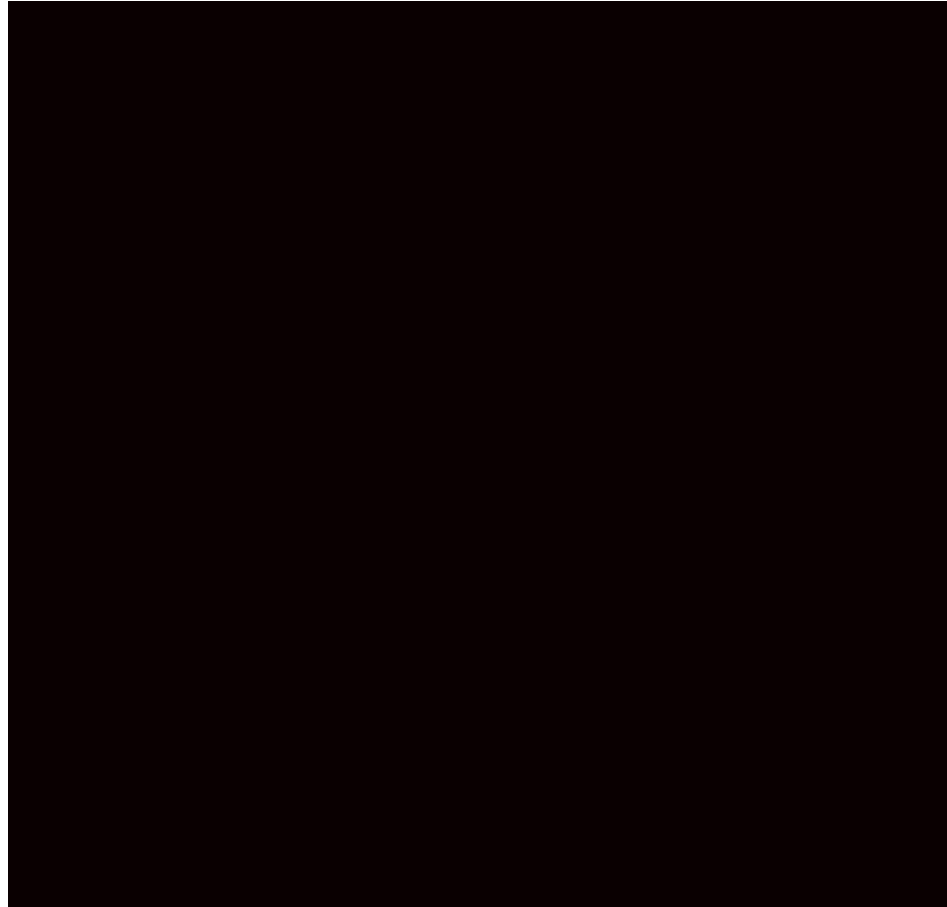
## DRAWN WORK

Without the aid of Attachments.

### HOW TO DO DRAWN WORK.

Remove the presser foot from the machine and raise the needle to its highest point, move the stitch regulator until the shortest stitch is obtained, this will prevent the feed interfering with the work. All threads should be drawn from the material necessary for the design desired, and the material properly stretched in suitable hoops. Pass the hoop under the needle, with the flat surface of the work on the bed of the machine. Proceed as in sewing, moving the work in any direction desired. Be sure that the thread used approaches in quality the texture of the fabric used for the work.







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